The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3257. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

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read the capital story of
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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

False Reports of Battles Near the Potomac.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened Soon.

An Explanation of the Recent Flag of Truce.

Mr. Starke, of Oregon, Calls for an Investigation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

NO BATTLES FOUGHT.

There is authority for stating, in reply to inquiries from distant points, that no battles have been recently fought in the neighborhood of the Potomac. If any had been fought reliable information would have been given by telegraph. The public are cautioned against false reports of battles, defeats, &c., put into circulation by stock speculaters and designing individuals. Whenever there is any news of importance to the public on any matter relating to the war, it will be forwarded in an authentic form at the earliest possible moment.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO BE OPENED IN TWENTY DAYS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced the reconstruction of their bridge at Harper's Ferry. They expect to have their line in operation, through to Wheeling, in twenty days. Mr. STANTON promised the Company, at the late Rail Road Convention, military protection in the prosecution of their work.

DRY WEATHER.

The earth has become so much dried that clouds of dust fill the air in Washington. A cold high wind is prevailing.

AN EXODUS FOR THE NORTH.

Immense numbers of persons have left Washington for the North by railroad within the past few days. Night before last there were hundreds at the depot who could not get room in the cars. It is possible that the rumors of fighting on the Upper Potomac, which were unfounded, caused the stampede.

THE PUBLIC SET RIGHT.

In order to correct erroneous statements, it is proper to say:

First—That permits or licenses for trade in the blockaded ports have not been granted; the only permits are those granted on the recommendation of the War Department for supplies like sutlers' stores to the troops occupying military positions in the Southern States. This correction is made at the instance of a friendly foreign Minister, who thinks the current statements likely to mislead European merchants and their Governments.

Second.—Mr. CAMERON has not received his definite instructions, and is not contemplating an immediate departure on his mission—no new Secretary of Legation has been appointed. GREEN CLAY, appointed with CASSIUS M. CLAY, still retains his place, though he is on leave of absence, holding a command in BUELL'S army in Tennessee.

Third.—Neither JEFFERSON DAVIS, nor any other person has made any communication to the Government concerning terms of submission or compromise. The flag of truce some time ago sent by Gen. JOHNSTON to Gen. MCCLELLAN, as also HOWELL COBB'S appearance at Fortress Monroe, related only to exchange of prisoners. The above facts are derived from the best sources of information.

ARMY POST-ROUTES AND OFFICES.

First Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for re-establishing Post-offices and Post-routes as our armies advance into the so-called Confederate States. A. H. MARKLAND is following our forces into Tennessee, and J. J. MILLER, also an agent of the Department in this connection, is operating in the southern part of Kentucky. The Post-office at Nashville, and those in the eastern part of North Carolina, will soon be reopened. The latter State is to be supplied with mails by sea.

THE LETTERS OF SOLDIERS.

The following letter has been addressed to all the Generals commanding Departments, in the expectation that they will cause the information to be communicated to their respective commands:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR: In order to prevent, as far as possible, losses of valuable letters mailed by soldiers in the various camps, this Department recommends that each commander of a regiment, or a brigade, shall appoint a trustworthy agent, into whose hands all letters from soldiers containing valuable inclosures shall be placed, with prepayment by stamps and the registering fee of five cents. It should be the duty of said agents to deliver such letters to a convenient post-office daily, or as frequently as mails are sent from such office, with two lists, showing the name of each writer and the address of each letter, one list with the letters and registering fee should be placed in the hands of the postmaster or registering clerk, who shall sign and return one copy and file the other in his office with the date when received. A failure to register increases the danger of loss. It is respectfully suggested that you take such order upon the proposition as the interests of the soldiers under your command shall require. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

STRENGTH OF THE MILITIA.

It appears from the official returns for 1861, the grand aggregate of militia is 3,214,310. The number in Virginia, by the returns of 1861, was 143,000 while those of all the so-called "Confederate" States, Virginia included, do not exceed 621,000. These returns, however, are not recent. They date from 1838 to 1859.

INDEMNITY.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have prepared a bill appropriating nearly $3,000 as indemnity to the owners, officers, and seamen, of the Spanish bark *Providencia*, for wrongful seizure and detention by the blockading squadron of the United States.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Western depots of the Sanitary Commission remain tolerably well supplied with bed-clothing and such articles as can be readily provided from household stores. The Treasury, however, is nearly depleted by recent urgent demands for articles and services of a different character.

It is ascertained here that eighty-one severely wounded soldiers were brought to Cincinnati by the steamer *Allen Collyer*, which has of late been employed in the exclusive service of the Commission, and in her trip to Fort Donelson was loaded with hospital stores, and also conveyed thither Dr. NEWBURY, one of the Secretaries of the Commission; ten surgeons and thirty nurses.

PROMOTIONS.

The army promotions for gallant services in the late brilliant victories will probably be announced during next week. They have been delayed until all the official reports have been received.

THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

The gambling houses are closed to-night, the keepers being apprehensive of a visit from the Provost Guard, and alarmed by a recent newspaper publication.

RETURNED PRISONERS.

About eight hundred of the returned prisoners are now here. The Pay Department is busy night and day arranging their accounts, and the furloughs will be prepared at the earliest possible period, in order that they may visit their families and friends.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of the copper-producing region in Michigan, asking for a military road to Wisconsin.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a naval depôt at Saginaw Bay.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues.

Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, (Opp.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the papers relating to the loyalty of BENJAMIN STARKE, Senator from Oregon, be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to investigate the charges on the evidence which has been or may be presented.

Mr. HALE objected to the resolution.

Mr. STARKE said that he presented the resolution himself because he would spare any friend of his what might be an ungracious office. Certainly he would not permit any one opposed to him to place himself in such a position. He (STARKE) was anxious that any Senator who proposes to be the prosecutor of the charges implied in the papers brought here against him, should have an opportunity afforded him. In presenting the resolution himself he did not wish to be considered as volunteering to be the prosecutor of himself. He availed himself of this opportunity to say that, relying on his own consciousness of loyalty and fidelity to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and in veneration and reverence for the flag of his country, he had hitherto refrained from entering into the question contained in these papers, preferring to stand on what he conceived to be his personal honor and the rights of his State. If any one wishes to prosecute the matter further he (STARKE) would be most happy to meet him.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he had no desire to prosecute. He had acted from a sense of duty. He thought the question settled by the vote of the Senate yesterday, and he (HALE) should vote for the Senator (STARKE) to retain his seat on the evidence now presented, no matter what the Judiciary Committee might report. He withdrew his objection to the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER was very sorry for the vote of the Senate yesterday, and somebody seemed now to be seeking to remedy the matter. Was the evidence here uncontradicted? If it was true, the Senator from Oregon (STARKE) was a traitor. He (SUMNER) was not surprised that the Senate was seeking to relieve themselves of the responsibility of their vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) did not like the language of the Senator from Massachusetts. He (FESSENDEN) did not think that he (SUMNER) had any right to lecture him or the majority of the Senate. He (FESSENDEN) was as ready to defend his action as was the Senator from Massachusetts to defend his. It would be time enough for the Senator (SUMNER) to be troubled about the responsibility of Senators other than himself when they show any desire to avoid responsibility, and it will be long enough before he (FESSENDEN) would ask to do so.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) did not wish the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee, which had already expressed an opinion on the evidence before the Senate. He thought that the Senator from Oregon (STARKE) had done all he could in the matter.

Mr. MCDOUGALL thought the question satisfactorily settled, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—Yeas 7, Nays 32.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) very much regretted the vote of the Senate yesterday. There was evidence against the Senator from Oregon which as yet was entirely uncontradicted, and which, if true, would show the disloyalty of the Senator. The Senator from Oregon was a native of Connecticut, and he had no unkind feeling, but he thought the vote of yesterday opened the door to anybody, traitor or not, and considered it the most disastrous vote that could have been given.

Mr. BROWNING, of Missouri, (Union,) said the Senator from Massachusetts seemed very much concerned about the other Senators' responsibility. It would be time enough to be anxious about him (BROWNING) when he asked his services. He felt no responsibility, and reflected on the vote he gave yesterday with as much satisfaction as any vote he ever gave. He thought the Senator had no right to lecture other Senators and deplore their miserable condition. Mr. BROWNING then referred to the qualifications of the Senator and contended at some length that he was a Senator in fact before he took the oath.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senators from Illinois and Maine criticized what he said as being an injurious imputation on them. Nothing was further from his thoughts. He knew the Senator from Illinois was amply able to take care of himself, and he had not the presumption to offer any assistance. He thought the remarks of the Senator from Maine not perfectly kind or perfectly restrained from passion. He (SUMNER) intended nothing injurious to that Senator. He had too great confidence in kindly relations to make any suggestion which he could interpret into unkindness. He had said he was not astonished that the Senators sought to relieve themselves of responsibility.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked what evidence there was that any man sought to relieve himself?

Mr. SUMNER said that certain Senators were anxious that an inquiry should take place.

Mr. BROWNING said he was in favor of further investigation, but not with any view to relieve himself from responsibility.

Mr. HARRIS asked if he knew no Senator anxious to relieve himself from responsibility why did he make any imputation?

Mr. SUMNER said he understood that but went back to the responsibility of the Senate of the vote yesterday, when, according to his opinion, we opened the door of disloyalty.

Mr. STARKE asked if he meant to be understood to say that he was a disloyal man?

Mr. SUMNER said he regarded the question of the loyalty of the Senator as at issue, but on the testimony, which was uncontradicted, he did regard him a disloyal man.

Mr. STARKE said that was not a correct answer.

Mr. SUMNER said he had nothing to go by except the testimony. He knew nothing of the Senator's life or declarations outside the testimony.

Mr. STARKE said he intended to ask the Senator if he did not mean he was a disloyal man, what he did mean when he said the doors of the Senate were opened to disloyalty.

Mr. SUMNER said he referred to all the consequences of that vote. He thought DAVIS, TOOMBS and BENJAMIN could pass through the same door.

The morning hour having expired, the matter was laid over.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, as a substitute for the bill of the Committee on the same subject.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of EDWARD L. PIERCE on the negroes at Port Royal, and such other information as he may have on the subject. Adopted.

He also introduced a bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of certain regiments of Iowa asking that "Springfield, Mill Spring, Belmont and Fort Donelson" be inscribed on their banners.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he wished to make an explanation. He referred to a paragraph in the New-York *Tribune* relative to certain railroad legislation, and that certain words were put in the bill giving the Government power to take possession of railroads, &c. He said he introduced that bill, and it was true the words complained of were not in the original bill, but he introduced that amendment in the Senate and explained it. The idea that anybody interpolated the words into the bill after it passed from the Senate was an imputation on the Clerks which was entirely groundless. If anybody was to blame, it was he.

Mr. GARRETT said the Senator did not explain the amendment. He was unwilling that it should go to the country that he (GRIMES) voted for such a provision if he had known what it was.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, which was passed.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

Several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to increase the salary of Capt. SCHUFELT, Consul-General at Havana. Rejected.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment making an appropriation of $10,000 for building a jail in Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Corporation of Washington might build a jail and have it under their charge. He was willing the Government should bear part of the expense.

Messrs. GRIMES, CLARK and WILSON spoke in favor of the amendment, denouncing the present jail as a disgrace to civilization. Adopted—Yeas, 36; Nays, 7—Messrs. Harris, Johnson, King, Lane of Indiana, Saulsbury, Sherman, Starke.

An amendment was adopted dispensing with the office of General Recorder in the Land-office.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment, providing for an Assistant-Secretary of the Interior. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee on the establishment of a National Armery, reported the following

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that there shall be established within the United States one National foundry east of the Alleghany Mountains, and also one National foundry, one National armory, and one manufacturing arsenal west of the Alleghany Mountains, and in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, and that to that end a Commission of five citizens be appointed by the President to locate said foundries, armory and arsenal, who shall, within sixty days from the time of their appointment, report to the Secretary of War; and that the Secretary of War, upon the incoming of the report of said Commission, shall report the same to Congress, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to the establishment of said foundries, armory and arsenal; and that there be appropriated for the expenses of said Commission the sum of $5,000.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, after Mr. MOREHEAD had ineffectually endeavored to make it a special order.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York and for a Deputy Assistant Treasurer, his salary not to exceed $3,000 per annum.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: the bill providing for receiving engineers into the volunteer service of the United States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposing it, said our armies are advancing successfully without this provision. The force contemplated was, he believed, for the purpose of constructing the Nicholasville, Kentucky, Railroad to Knoxville.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) replied that the gentleman was totally misinformed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested, that until a short time ago, our armies had advanced only through loyal States. As they are now moving through the rebel States, it was necessary to provide forces for repairing the bridges and railroads injured by the enemy.

Mr. WILSON said no damages had been done greater than those to the Missouri railroads.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that these comparies themselves had made the repairs.

Other gentlemen took part in the debate.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said, as time for the railroad question to-day had been discussed, he desired to submit a few words as to the merits of the bill. The corps proposed was essential to the army, and this could not be better illustrated than by the assertion of the fact that these men have already been mustered into service without lawful authority, and have performed service. It was true that each brigade was to have ten companies of volunteer engineers, but the President need not go to this extent unless he should deem it necessary. In reply to a question as to whether any railroad was covered up in the bill, Mr. BLAIR said he believed the idea existed only in imagination.

An amendment was offered, but rejected, prohibiting the engineers authorized by this act from being employed in the construction of any railroad not authorized by law.

The bill was rejected—57 against 76.

The bill granting homesteads to actual settlers, and providing bounty for soldiers in lieu of lands, was taken up.

Messrs. HARLAN, GRIMES and WILSON discussed the merits of the question.

The bill was amended so as to take effect Jan. 1, 1863, and passed—105 against 16.

Adjourned till Monday.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE POISONERS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

Gen. HALLECK, in a general order, states that sufficient information has been received that the rebels in evacuating Mudtown, Arkansas, poisoned the provisions they were obliged to abandon, and that forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating the same. He says we cannot retaliate by adopting the same barbarous mode of warfare, nor can we retaliate by punishing the innocent for the guilty. The laws of war forbid this. But the same code authorizes us to retaliate upon the guilty parties. Persons guilty of such acts, when captured, will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war; nor will they be shot, but suffer the ignominious punishment of being hung as felons. Officers of troops guilty of such acts, although not themselves the advisers or abettors of the crime, will, when captured, be put in irons and convoyed as criminals to these headquarters. The laws of war make it their duty to prevent such barbarities. If they neglect their duty, they must suffer the consequences.

THE LOSS OF THE R. B. FORBES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamtug *Young America* went to the assistance of the *R. B. Forbes*, before reported ashore about Nag's Head, yesterday morning. The crew were all taken off and brought here, together with the officers' baggage and a large portion of the stores.

The *R. B. Forbes* was set on fire at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was totally destroyed. The rebels had threatened to take her, but the Captain showed the greatest coolness in danger, and deserves great praise.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN has resigned his position as Paymaster-General of the State, preparatory to taking the field as Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Regiment. Gov. MORGAN has appointed as his successor Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., of New-York.

The rebel Generals BUCKNER and TILGHMAN arrived at Congress Hall this morning, on their way to Fort Warren. As soon as their arrival was known a great throng of citizens thronged the passages of the hotel, anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoners, but they were kept close in their apartment, and the curiosity of the anxious assembly remained ungratified.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Suwanee* lying at Pier No. 10 North River, is now loading subsistence stores and ammunition for BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

The steam-battery *Monitor* will probably be taken out of water to make some alteration in her rudder. She was to have sailed Thursday, and, in fact, started, but returned.

A local correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book* writes a complaining article relative to the recent escape of slaves from that city. He says these escapes are made through instrumentality of secret societies in Norfolk, who hold their meetings weekly and in open day. He estimates the value of the contrabands recently escaped at $20,000.

IMPORTANT REBEL MANIFESTO.

Another Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Confessions Damaging to the Rebel Cause.

TOO MUCH TERRITORY TO DEFEND.

A Doleful Exhibit of the Rebel Condition.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the Constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the Message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated *that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve.* Hence *in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole territory of the Confederate States*, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not yet equaled our hopes. It is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy, has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, transmuce *yet I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut its way through the investing forces*, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be until that information is received. In the meantime *strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened*, and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause, as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the War which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree, to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quotas of new regiments for the war called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War.

I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and reënlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence, but I hereby congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short estimates.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprepared, at the commencement of hostilities, with ship, ship-yards, materials for ship-building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purposes. *Notwithstanding our very limited resources*, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proposition in preparation, and certainly of the early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supply all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures, resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary means of defence.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have [illegible] debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditures of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars less than one-quarter of the sum wasted by the enemy, in his vain efforts to conquer us; less than the value of a single cotton export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be encouraging, improving, its revenues increasing, and already giving assurances that it will be self-sustained as the law required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which [illegible] Patent-office and Public Printing, some [illegible] provisions will be required, which [illegible] stated in the report of the Head of that [illegible]

I invite the attention of Congress to the [illegible] organizing a Supreme Court of the [illegible] in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message, [illegible] Provisional Congress in November last, for further information touching the condition of [illegible] fairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Representatives, who, recently chosen by the people, are [illegible] imbued with their views and feelings, and [illegible] devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty cooperation in your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OUR ARMY IN NASHVILLE.

How the Rebels Evacuated the Place.

Private and Business Houses Plundered.

Governor Harris Driven Out by the Union Men.

The Railroad Bridge Destroyed by Floyd.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a dispatch, dated Clarksville, the 26th inst., which says that the rebel soldiers, before leaving Nashville, plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. *Several rebels were shot by the citizens*, whom they were robbing.

Gen. NELSON is in command at Nashville, Gen. BUELL being still on the north side of the river.

The Union sentiment is very strong, and our troops are received with the greatest cordiality.

Great indignation is expressed against Gov. HARRIS, who was fairly driven away by the Union men, they having become bold at the proximity of the Union troops, and daring to assert their rights. Before leaving Gov. HARRIS made a speech, recommending the citizens to burn their private property, and calling on Tennesseans to rally and meet him at Memphis, but *no one paid any attention to him*, and it is thought he will not receive any considerable reinforcements.

Gen. CHEATHAM'S command had joined Gen. JOHNSON at Murfreesboro.

The railroad bridge at Nashville had been destroyed by order of Gen. FLOYD, (the thief,) against the urgent entreaties of the citizens. The destruction of the bridge caused much indignation.

LATEST REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 28.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Tribune*:

The rebel army, in their retreat from Nashville, left 1,500 sick and wounded, destroyed all the bridges, burned all the steamboats but one, which escaped. The Texans fired the city in many places, but the citizens extinguished the flames. The great majority of the property owners remained. The excitement was intense. Gov. HARRIS made a speech, and said that he had done all he could, and he was going to leave, and advised them to follow.

The rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for thirty-two regiments.

An official dispatch, received at Knoxville, says that an ample force will advance from Richmond to protect East Tennessee.

Gov. HARRIS has taken the field in person. The report of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S illness is unfounded. He left Corinth for Columbus on the 19th.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 24th, says: Persons reported to have left Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, say that he entertains no doubt of his ability to enter Nashville whenever he wished to do so.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Rebels at Murfreesboro Surrounded by Gen. Buell.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 28.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated [illegible], Feb. 28, states:

A report from Murfreesboro states that the rebels have concentrated at that place, and that Gen. BUELL had surrounded them so that none could escape. The rebels offered to surrender their position if allowed to march out with the honors of war. Gen. BUELL refused, and demanded an unconditional surrender. He said that he would allow two days for consideration, and if the place was not surrendered at the expiration of that time he would open fire upon them. The time expires this morning.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was played here last evening to a good audience. It is not a work that calls for lengthened comment, the only novelty in the cast being Miss KELLOGG in the part of the heroine, who was excellent, as she is, everything that she undertakes. Signor BRIGNOLI was in good voice, and [illegible] was respectable as *Ashton*.

Between the acts Mr. GOTTSCHALK played [illegible] pieces with his usual skill and knowledge of [illegible] they were, as a matter of course, all encored, [illegible] double the quantity promised was performed.

To-day there will be a grand *Matinée* at 1 [illegible] when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will introduce several [illegible] his, and the charming little opera of "Bodo" [illegible] be played.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—On Monday [illegible] Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his last performance [illegible] Brooklyn. Mr. GRAU has put the prices at [illegible] reserved seats.

ATHENÆUM.—The New-York Athenæum (late Wallack's Theatre) opens this evening. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is selected as the drama for the occasion, with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as *Topsy*, and a cast which ought to insure a full house.

A DIPLOMATIC VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

Lord Lyons' Official Dispatches on the American Question from the Attack on Sumter to the Present Time.

SECRET HISTORY OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

We have already given copious selections from the series of papers relating to the American question just laid before the British Parliament. To-day we return to them with a view of presenting a running History of the great rebellion as seen by the British Minister at Washington and as contained in the diplomatic dispatches of Lord LYONS to his Government. The extraordinary importance of the negotiations in which he has been directly engaged with the Cabinet at Washington, as well as the extreme interest which attaches to this suicidal war of our kinsmen, recorded day by day in these official communications to the British Government, make this book of dispatches a historical document of permanent value. We confine our selections to Parliamentary Paper No. 1, entitled "Correspondence relating to the Civil War in the United States of North America," and which is composed of 156 dispatches, the majority of them addressed by Lord LYONS to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Her British Majesty's Foreign Secretary.

The series opens with a dispatch from the British Minister, dated Washington, Nov. 12, 1860, and begins: "The result of the primary elections has been to secure Mr. LINCOLN a larger number of votes in the Electoral College than is necessary to place him in the Presidential chair." The early dispatches of Lord LYONS have considerable interest as showing how the events which preceded the outbreak of the rebellion impressed the diplomatic body at Washington. Under date of Dec. 24, 1860, he writes to Lord RUSSELL that the Southern leaders "desire disunion for its own sake, and at any price, and have for the present succeeded in silencing almost all opposition at the South." And at the same period he makes the following significant declaration:

> I am afraid very little moderation is to be expected from the people of the cotton-growing States. Great as is the real importance of their staple, *their own notions of the influence it will secure to them have become so much exaggerated as to be preposterous.* They seem to think that the necessity of obtaining a sufficient supply of this commodity *will oblige all Europe, and especially Great Britain, to treat with them upon any terms which they may dictate. They talk of withholding the cotton, as a means of coercion, forgetting that their own prosperity depends much more upon selling it than that of the Northern States and of Europe can ever depend upon buying it.* They do not choose to remember the lesson so often taught by experience, that stoppage in the supply of a commodity from the ordinary sources results in stimulating and giving success to endeavors to produce it elsewhere, and to provide a substitute for it. In answer to all arguments, they are apt to repeat their senseless cry that "Cotton is King."

But as this gloomy period possesses but a subordinate interest, we pass directly to the opening of the war, by the attack on Fort Sumter. [The stars (*) mark passages that have been omitted by us as of secondary importance.]

SUMTER—THE WAR BEGUN—SLAVERY AND COTTON.

[No. 27.]

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

* * * The day before yesterday Fort Sumter was surrendered unconditionally.

At Washington, the day before yesterday, President LINCOLN, in answer to questions from Commissioners sent by the Legislature of Virginia, gave an authoritative interpretation of his inaugural address, *leaving no doubt that he had resolved to adopt coercive measures against the South.*

This morning the President has issued a proclamation calling out 75,000 men of the militia, and summoning a special session of Congress for the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Civil war is now imminent, or rather has already begun. * * *

The loss of Fort Sumter is not of itself of much importance, in a military point of view, to this Government. As the beginning of civil war, it is a most serious and a most unhappy event. It seems calculated to arouse feelings of resentment and humiliation in the North, which will overwhelm the party of peace, and throw the people with bitter eagerness into the war.

The immediate apprehensions of the Government are for this city. The Chiefs of the Southern Confederacy loudly declare their intention of attacking it immediately, if the Border States join them. This Government, previously to the issue of the proclamation this morning, were already making arrangements with the Governors of Northern States to obtain volunteers and militia to defend it.

In the approaching conflict the North has the superior resources and wealth, and the immense advantage of possessing and of being able to maintain a navy. It has also an organized, though small, regular army. But the advantage of this will be in a great measure neutralized by the retirement of the Southern officers. The South is, if the accounts which reach us are to be trusted, more unanimous; it is more eager, and, as it has more at stake, is more ready to make sacrifices. *The taint of Slavery will render the cause of the South repugnant to the feelings of the civilized world. On the other hand, commercial intercourse with the Cotton States is of vital importance to manufacturing nations.*

The conduct of Virginia and the other Border States is now more than ever the critical question. If they remain true to the Union, the contest may be confined to small dimensions. Unless, however, they abandon their solemn declarations, they must now make common cause with the South.

MR. SEWARD AND CANADA—FEARS OF ANNEXATION.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1860.

MY LORD: The inclosed copy of a letter which I addressed on the 19th instant to Gov. Sir EDMUND HEAD will make your Lordship acquainted with the steps taken by me with regard to a report that secret agents have been sent by this Government to Canada.

The Mr. GEORGE ASHMAN who is stated to be one of these agents, was President of the Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN as the candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency of the United States.

In one at least of his speeches during the Presidential canvass, Mr. Seward alluded to the eventual acquisition of Canada as a compensation to the Northern States for any loss they might sustain in consequence of the disaffection of the Southern part of the Union.

I suppose, however, that the agents who now appear to have been sent to Canada have been dispatched with some definite and practical object. Your Lordship will perceive from my letter to the Governor-General that although Mr. SEWARD refused to give me any other information on the subject, he did assure me *that no agents were employed by this Government for any object affecting the Colonial relations between Canada and the British Crown.*

I have, &c., (Signed,) LYONS.

Lord Lyons to Sir E. Head.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

I informed you in a private letter some days ago, that I had learnt, from what I thought good authority, that this Government had determined to send two secret agents to Canada, and that *it was supposed the object was to ascertain the state of feeling in the Province with regard to annexing itself to the United States.*

* * * * * *

I showed him the paragraph in the paper yesterday afternoon at the State Department, and asked him whether there was any truth in it.

"That," he replied, "is a question which I cannot answer."

"It is," I said, "a very irregular proceeding."

I repeated this remark, and then Mr. SEWARD asked why it was irregular.

I answered that it was an attempt to hold communication otherwise than in the regular official manner, and through the regular recognized channels.

After a pause, Mr. SEWARD went on to say: "*If you suppose that any agent of this Government has been dispatched with any object affecting the present Colonial relations of Canada to Great Britain, you are entirely mistaken.*"

I said that I was very far from having intended to suggest so grave a charge against the Government of the United States as this.

"After all," observed Mr. SEWARD, "if we did send an agent to Canada, I suppose it would be no treason."

I replied that "treason" was usually applied to breakers of the obligations between subjects and the Power to which they owed allegiance; that breaches of international obligations were a different matter.

Here the conversation ended. *The impression left upon my mind was, that undoubtedly an agent or agents had been sent to Canada, and that whatever the object was, it was clearly one which the Secretary of State was unwilling to avow to the British Minister.*

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—ENTHUSIASM OF THE NORTH.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, April 22, 1861.

The progress of events in this country appears to tend, with fatal rapidity, toward a fierce civil war.

I have had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a proclamation issued by the President of the United States for calling out 75,000 men of the militia, and summoning a Session of Congress.

To this the President of the Southern Confederacy replied, on the 17th instant, by a proclamation inviting those who might desire to aid his Government by service in private armed vessels already fitted, to apply for letters-of-marque.

The President of the United States replied, by a proclamation dated the 19th instant, announcing a blockade of the Southern ports, and declaring, in effect, that privateers with letters-of-marque from the Southern Confederacy will be treated as pirates.

The Governors of the Border States answered the call of the President of the United States for troops by prompt and positive refusals, couched, in several instances, in very strong language.

In the North, however, the call has been responded to with enthusiasm; and *the Government would, at this moment, have no difficulty in obtaining thence any number of men for which it might ask.*

The troops are at present wanted chiefly for the defence of Washington, an attack on which from the South is seriously apprehended. Such an attack, if made immediately and with vigor, *would, in the opinion of many people, be successful.* Unless, however, the Town be taken in a few days, by a sudden *coup de main*, it seems difficult to suppose that the Government will not be able to provide means for its defence at least equal to those which the Southern Confederacy possesses for attacking it.

PROPOSED BRITISH MEDIATION.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter dated yesterday from Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, to Mr. HICKS, the Governor of Maryland, which has appeared in the Washington newspapers this morning.

I learn from it that the Governor proposed to Mr. SEWARD that I should be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties to prevent the effusion of blood. I had no previous knowledge of this proposal, nor have I had any communication whatever with Gov. HICKS or any other of the Maryland authorities.

The proposal is, as might have been foreseen, *unhesitatingly rejected by Mr. Seward.*

I am convinced that no good effect could be produced at this moment by any offer on the part of the Representatives of the European Powers to mediate between the North and the South.

I have myself strictly conformed in my language and conduct to the instructions given me by your Lordship's dispatch of the 5th January last.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

THE PLOT THICKENS—UNANIMITY NORTH AND SOUTH.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

MY LORD: About twenty thousand troops, furnished almost exclusively by the militia regiments of the Northern States, are now collected at Washington. Others arrive daily, and it is considered that ample means of defence have been provided for the city. *It is hoped, indeed, that the Southern States will now consider that an attack would be fruitless, and not attempt to make one.* * * *

The North presents, on the surface at all events, complete unanimity. A spirit of bitter animosity against the South has arisen; no word of conciliation is heard; the cry is, that the South must be reduced to obedience, at any cost, by force of arms.

In the South, if the accounts which reach us are to be believed, no less unanimity, no less bitterness of feeling, no less eagerness to come to blows, prevail. Large numbers of troops are assembling in Virginia, so that a few hours would suffice to bring the two armies into the presence of each other. A fierce civil war would seem to be almost inevitable.

Happily the circumstance most likely to lead to a collision will probably soon cease to exist. It is believed that the State of Maryland will not withdraw from the Union, nor any longer oppose the passage of Northern troops to this city. Ordinary military prudence will, no doubt, prevent the authorities from exposing troops on the march to the attacks of a hostile population in the town of Baltimore. I have, &c.

(Signed,) LYONS.

A DIPLOMATIC SQUALL—REBELS PURCHASING VESSELS IN CANADA.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

MY LORD: Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State of the United States, sent for me yesterday to the State Department, and told me that he had reason to believe that an iron steamer, the *Peerless*, had been sold to the *de facto* Southern Government, and was on her way out of Lake Ontario, to be used as a privateer. He read to me a part of a telegram, which stated that the vessel was still at Toronto, and that it was believed she carried the British flag, and had regular British papers.

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to suggest that perhaps the Governor-General of Canada might be induced to detain the vessel. I said, somewhat doubtfully, that if her papers were in order, and there was no direct proof of her being actually engaged in any unlawful enterprise, the Governor-General might not have legal power to interfere with her. Mr. SEWARD replied that that might very well be; and, without further allusion to the Canadian authorities, *proceeded to read to me a draft of a telegraphic order to the naval officers of the United States to seize the Peerless, "under any flag, and with any papers," if they had probable information that she had been sold to the Southern insurgents. He went on to say, "I suppose you will hardly assent to this."*

I replied that, far from assenting, I most positively disavowed.

Mr. SEWARD said that if the seizure was effected, it would be upon the responsibility of this Government, who would be prepared for all the consequences which it might entail. He added, however, that the order had not yet been sanctioned by the President; that he was about to go to the Executive Mansion to attend a Cabinet Council; and that he would inform me of the decision which should be come to.

I said to Mr. SEWARD: "I not only dissent, but I solemnly protest as Her Majesty's Minister, against any attempt to seize a vessel under the British flag, and with regular British papers."

I was very much grieved, not so much at the particular fact, though that appeared to me very serious, as at the arrogant spirit and disregard of the rights and feelings of foreign nations with which the American Government seemed to be disposed to conduct the civil war in which they were about to engage. I was most anxious to do all that I could to impress upon Mr. SEWARD, at the outset, the impolicy and danger of the course upon which he seemed determined to enter. I particularly reminded him of the extreme susceptibility which had at all times been manifested by the Americans themselves on the subject of any interference with vessels under their own flag. I said that, even if the *Peerless* should, in fact, be sold to the seceded States, she could never cause the United States anything like the inconvenience which would follow a deliberate violation of neutral rights. I concluded by repeating my protest.

Mr. SEWARD said little more in reply than that he would give due weight to the protest, and that nothing would be done without the sanction of the President, whom he was about to see at the Cabinet Council.

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I begged that when he submitted the proposed order to the President, he would distinctly say that the British Minister solemnly protested against it.

This Mr. SEWARD promised to do. Seeing that he was evidently anxious to go to the President's house without further delay, I took my leave, merely observing that I should probably feel it my duty to address him in writing on the subject.

* * * In the evening Mr. SEWARD sent me a note informing me that notwithstanding my protest, the orders had been issued. I felt it my duty to reply by a note maintaining and repeating the protest. I have, &c. (Signed,) LYONS.

WAR SPECULATIONS—SYMPATHY FOR THE NORTH.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, May 12, 1861.

Little apparent change in the state of affairs has taken place during the last week. Actual hostilities have not yet begun. Militiamen from the North continue to arrive at Washington, but none have yet attempted to pass into Virginia or any other of the seceded States. There are even some people who still hope that a civil war may be avoided. It would be sad to believe that such hopes are altogether unfounded. They rest, however, entirely on the supposition that the existing excitement in the North will wear itself out; that the North, becoming convinced in time of the fruitlessness of a victory, however complete, will acquiesce in the separation which, for a time at least, appears inevitable, and will let the South depart in peace.

No one, I think, the least acquainted with the South assigns a shorter period than a year to the war, if a war there must be. Few consider it probable that in a year's time the North will have made any real progress toward subduing the South by force of arms.

It must be admitted, however, that the prognostications on both sides are merely conjectural. Nothing has yet occurred to test either the determination of the North or the endurance of the South. The extent to which it will be possible to establish a blockade by sea and land, which will really straiten the South for provisions, and the amount of suffering which the South will endure rather than submit, have yet to be proven. The troops who must make the first campaign are on both sides almost exclusively composed of regiments of militiamen, brought together from places widely separated, having little acquaintance with or confidence in each other; more or less well drilled as single regiments, but totally unused to be manoeuvred in large bodies. Horses, mules, and other means of transport, necessary for moving troops in masses, are wanting to both the contending parties. The wealth of the North will give it greater facilities for supplying these deficiencies; but, on the other hand, the Southern soldiers, standing on the defensive, and surrounded by a friendly population, can better dispense with them. *The courage of both sides may be taken to be equal.* The North has numbers and wealth; but the Southern men are more accustomed to the use of arms, and a campaign will much less disturb their ordinary habits or interfere with the demands of business. The North may, perhaps, be more easily induced to sacrifice their pride, and desist from an attempt to crush a rebellion, than the South be forced into a submission which they believe to be incompatible not only with their freedom and their fortunes, but even with their safety in the midst of their slave population.

To an Englishman sincerely interested in the welfare of this country the present state of things is peculiarly painful. *Abhorrence of Slavery; respect for law; more complete community of race and language, enlist his sympathies on the side of the North.* On the other hand, he cannot but expect that any encouragement to the predominant war feeling in the North would be before long the cessation of the commerce, the prosecution of the war will lead only to the exhaustion of the North, by an expenditure of life and money on an enterprise in which success and failure would be alike disastrous. *It must tend to the utter devastation of the South.*

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS—STORM OF THE PRESS.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

The news from England and France has provoked a violent explosion of wrath from the Press. Your Lordship's declaration in Parliament that Great Britain regards both parties as invested with belligerent rights has been the especial object of attack. Nevertheless, even the immediate effect of the policy declared by England and France has not been disadvantageous.

Upon receiving the intelligence of your Lordship's declaration in Parliament, Mr. SEWARD drew up a dispatch to Mr. ADAMS to be communicated to your Lordship in terms still stronger than any he had before used. *I fear that the President has consented to its being sent, on condition, however, that it is to be left to Mr. Adams' discretion to communicate it or not, as he may think advisable.* If sent, it will probably reach London about the same time with this dispatch.

ABROGATION OF PORTS OF ENTRY—A PROTEST.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

MY LORD: I have heard with great regret that some men of influence think it desirable that a bill should be added giving the President the right to declare the ports of the Seceded States to be no longer ports of entry, and to confiscate any vessel which shall attempt to resort to them. The apparent object of this measure is to free the Government from the obligation of observing the rules of international law respecting the blockade, and especially to do away with the necessity of keeping at all times a force on the coast sufficient to render it effective.

I have not hesitated to say plainly to those who have consulted me upon this measure, that I consider that it would have a most unfortunate effect on the relations between the United States and the commercial nations of Europe.

When it has been observed to me that no nation can deny to another the right of declaring which of its own ports shall or shall not be ports of entry, I have answered that this was to place the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy before the Powers of Europe in the light most unfavorable to the views of the United States.

I have stated my opinion that in effect the proposed plan would be simply a paper blockade in a peculiarly objectionable form; and that under whatever form it was attempted to evade the obligations of the laws of nations, the maritime Powers of Europe would recognize no blockade which was not an effective one, carried on in all respects in conformity with those laws.

I have not had any recent conversation concerning this plan, either with Mr. SEWARD or any other member of the Executive Government. When I last spoke to Mr. SEWARD about it *he seemed aware that there were serious objections to it.* I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

REBELS PROHIBIT THE EXPORT OF COTTON.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1861.

MY LORD: With reference to my dispatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to inclose a copy, cut from a newspaper, of the Act of the Southern Congress *prohibiting the export of cotton except through the seaports of the Confederate States.* I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

ARE PRIVATEERSMEN PIRATES?

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

MY LORD: At the interview which the French Minister and I had the day before yesterday with the Secretary of State of the United States, I announced to the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government with a view to carrying out effectually the principle of neutrality, had interdicted the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties in the struggle going on in this country, from carrying prizes made by them into British waters.

Mr. SEWARD observed that this measure, and that of the same character which had been adopted by France, *would probably prove to be a death-blow to Southern privateering.*

The newspapers announce that the privateer, the *Savannah*, has been captured by the United States brig *Perry*, and sent into New-York, the crew being placed in irons on board the *Perry*. *The question will, therefore, immediately arise whether these prisoners are to be subjected to the penalties of piracy, according to the terms of President Lincoln's Proclamation of the 19th of April. The Southern Government is not without prisoners upon whom to retaliate, should the penalties be enforced.* I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

THE CANADA BUGBEAR LAID.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

MY LORD: In the course of a conversation which I had with Mr. SEWARD this morning, he himself introduced the subject of the secret agent whom he sent to Canada in April last. He said that Mr. ASHMAN, the person sent, was a most respectable man, and that the *object of his mission was to ascertain the feeling in Canada with regard to fitting out privateers on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Seward added, that as soon as I had spoken to him on the subject, he had recalled Mr. Ashman.*

I did not enter into any discussion with Mr. SEWARD, but in obedience to the instruction contained in your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th ultimo, I said that Her Majesty's Government considered that they had reason to complain that no previous notice had been given to me of the intention to dispatch Mr. ASHMAN; and that no frank explanation had been given in reply to the inquiry which I had made. I added that I was directed not to conceal from Mr. SEWARD the unfavorable impression which the transaction had made on Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE—LORD LYONS KINDLY DISPOSED.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861.

MY LORD: In my dispatch of the 25th May last, I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Customs, directing them to take measures to prevent the conveyance of contraband of war to the seceded States.

I have now the honor to inclose a copy of a circular by which the Secretary of the Treasury instructs Collectors of Customs if they "are satisfied that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is, in fact, destined for persons or combinations in actual insurrection against the United States, to cause the same to be seized, and proceeded against for forfeiture."

It seems to me to be at the present moment very unadvisable for me to raise any question with the United States Government which can be avoided. I shall, therefore, if possible, refrain for the present from making any official remonstrance on the subject of these restrictions on commerce, and shall await instructions from your Lordship concerning them.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

CONGRESS IN A BELLIGERENT MOOD—BULL RUN FORESHADOWED.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

I have the honor to inclose four copies of the Message dated the 4th instant, which was sent to Congress on the 5th instant, by President LINCOLN. * * *

In both Houses the great majority of members appear to be inclined toward vigorous, not to say violent measures. In fact, such opposition as has hitherto been manifested to the plan of the Administration comes from the most energetic members. *These declare that it is necessary that Congress should continue in session in order to spur on the Government and Gen. Scott to a more active prosecution of the war.*

It is believed that it is in deference to such manifestations of the temper of Congress that a more decided movement forward has been made by the United States' forces in Virginia. It is now very confidently announced that the long expected battle is positively to be fought this week, and that Manassas Gap is to be the scene of it.

PAPER BLOCKADE—FRENCH AND ENGLISH VIEWS.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

MY LORD: I consulted with M. MERCIER the day before yesterday on the steps to be taken towards deterring this Government from putting into execution the act of Congress closing the ports of the Southern States.

We were not very sanguine of success, but we thought it would be advisable to make some effort to turn to account the information respecting the views of our respective Governments, which we had received on the previous evening.

M. MERCIER showed me a dispatch from M. TAOUVENEL, dated the 4th inst., on this subject; and I, in return, made him acquainted with the substance of your Lordship's dispatch of the 6th inst.

M. MERCIER proposed that he should go to Mr. SEWARD, and, without making any formal communication, should tell him, in a friendly and confidential manner, that the French Government could not consider the closing the Southern ports by a decree as justifiable, and should point out the very serious consequences which an attempt to enforce such a decree against foreign ships could not but occasion.

I assented to M. MERCIER's proposal, and authorized him to mention to Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government concurred in the view of the French Government, or to abstain from doing so, as he should think proper at the moment.

M. MERCIER went immediately to Mr. SEWARD. *On his return, he told me that Mr. Seward had listened to him with calmness, and without any appearance of dissatisfaction; and had, indeed, appeared to be himself disinclined to issue the Proclamation in virtue of which the Act for closing the ports would be brought into operation.* He asked M. MERCIER to let him have, for his private use, an extract from the dispatch in which the views of the French Government were stated. M. MERCIER agreed to send him one. No mention was made either by M. MERCIER or Mr. SEWARD of Her Majesty's Government or of me.

M. MERCIER consulted me as to what part of M. TAOUVENEL's dispatch he should give to Mr. SEWARD, and we agreed upon the extract of which I have the honor to inclose a copy herewith.

Mr. SEWARD (as, indeed, I expected) sent for me this morning, and after some conversation on the closing of the ports, told me that M. MERCIER had given him an extract from a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL on the subject, and asked whether I had not received any dispatch from your Lordship from which I could give him an extract in the same manner.

I was glad to have the opportunity of thus placing myself on exactly the same footing as my French colleague. I accordingly told Mr. SEWARD that I would read over your Lordship's dispatches to him if there was any part of which I could let him have a copy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

BULL RUN.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

MY LORD: The main army of the United States, under Gen. MCDOWELL, was defeated yesterday by the Confederate forces under Gen. BEAUREGARD, at a place in Virginia, about five and twenty miles from Washington, between a village called Centreville and Manassas Gap.

On the 18th inst. the advanced brigade of Gen. MCDOWELL's army, composed of four regiments, encountered the enemy at a place called Bull Run, and was repulsed. It was near the same spot that the battle took place yesterday.

The United States army advanced from Centreville to attack Gen. BEAUREGARD's position very early in the morning. By 11 o'clock the two armies were engaged. The fighting appears to have continued without intermission until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the advantage was believed to be on the side of the United States, but about an hour afterwards the United States troops were seized with a panic, and fled in confusion to Centreville. The rout of the whole army is described by eye-witnesses as complete.

It is supposed here, however, I know not how correctly, that Gen. MCDOWELL's headquarters are still at Centreville; and that the pursuit was not carried up to that point.

According to the most probable calculation which has been made, there were from 50,000 to 60,000 United States troops engaged, and about the same number on the other side.

It seems to be generally thought that an advance on this place does not enter into Gen. BEAUREGARD's plans. Unless the defeated army rallies on the other side of the Potomac, the Government has little means at this moment of defending the capital. All the troops, with the exception of about 10,000 men, had been sent hence to strengthen Gen. MCDOWELL's army before the battle.

The intelligence of the defeat reached Washington only late last night, and little is certainly known beyond the fact that the rout of the United States army was complete. I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

MORE PROTESTS—A DELICATE SITUATION.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

MY LORD: I called upon Mr. SEWARD this morning at the State Department, and said to him, in the words of your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th ult., that her Majesty's Government "would consider a decree closing the ports of the South actually in possession of the insurgent or Confederate States as null and void, and that they would not submit to measures taken on the high seas in pursuance of such decree."

I proceeded to say that I was instructed to communicate this decision to the Government of the United States, and that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, had similar instructions from his Government. I added that, having been made aware, by confidential conversations with Mr. SEWARD, that he himself considered that it would not be at this moment expedient for the United States Government to issue the proclamation closing the ports, I was willing to leave it to him to decide whether a more formal communication would be desirable or not. I must beg him, however, to regard the statement I had made as a distinct announcement of the determination of her Majesty's Government. I was willing to stop there, or to make a written declaration, as he thought best.

Mr. SEWARD thanked me very much for the consideration I had shown, and begged me to confine myself for the present to the verbal announcement I had just made. *He said that it would be difficult for me to draw up a written communication which would not have the air of a threat; that just now this might have an unfortunate effect; but that he would ask me hereafter to make a more formal declaration, if it should seem advisable.*

I told Mr. Seward that I should always be glad to strengthen his hands in opposing a measure so fraught with danger to the cordial relations between our two Governments, as would be the issuing of a Proclamation declaring the ports to be closed; and I assured him that I was very willing to be guided by his superior knowledge of the feelings of the Government and the country.

Mr. SEWARD gave me to understand that the question of issuing the Proclamation was dropped for the moment, but he hinted that there were influential persons who were anxious to moot it again. I have, &c.,

(Signed.) LYONS.

P. S.—I have caused this dispatch to be read to M. DE GROPPOEY, the First Secretary of the French Legation, in order to enable him to inform M. MERCIER accurately of what passed between Mr. SEWARD and me.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION—VIEWS OF THE CABINET.

Lord Lyons to Lord Russell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

* * * I have had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, placing the State of Missouri under martial law, confiscating property, and bestowing freedom on slaves in certain cases. *This Proclamation was pleasing to the President and many members of the Cabinet.* It found little favor with moderate men in Missouri; indeed, strong remonstrances against the conduct of Gen. FREMONT were made to the Government here by the Union Party in that State. They represented that while Gen. FREMONT was alienating moderate and constitutional men by his arbitrary proceedings, he was making no military progress. On the contrary, the secession troops had obtained successes, and were advancing. An immense expenditure was incurred, but no adequate preparations were being made for the great expedition to descend the Mississippi and restore the mouths of the river to the Union. The declaration concerning the liberation of the slaves was illegal, would give strength to the Disunion party in Kentucky, and shut the door to all hope of reconciliation with any party in the South.

The President appears to have signified privately to Gen. Fremont his disapproval of the clause concerning slaves in the Proclamation. Gen. FREMONT seems, however, to have refused to modify it without a public order from the President. This order the President has now given. He has also sent a member of the Cabinet, Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, the Postmaster-General, to Missouri to arrange matters there.

Arbitrary proceedings, however, are by no means confined to Missouri. The Government at Washington, and, indeed all the military commanders, assume and exercise the right all over the coast to arrest any persons, to keep them in confinement without assigning any cause, and to impose such terms as they please as conditions of release. To give one instance, Mr. BERRETT, the Mayor of Washington, who was arrested some time ago, has, it is believed, been informed that he will be kept in prison until he resigns the office of Mayor.

The applause with which each successive stretch of power is received by the people, is a very alarming symptom as to the bonds of liberty at law. The case would be much less serious if, in consideration of the emergency, Congress had openly conferred upon the Executive Government certain defined extraordinary powers for a fixed time. The framers of the Constitution were, perhaps, wrong in not conferring upon Congress authority to increase, temporarily, the powers of the Executive. The Constitution does, however, authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion; and if the writ had been duly suspended by act of Congress, the arrests, at least, would have been legal; as it is the writ is not even formally suspended by proclamation of the President. I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

COAST OPERATIONS AND A COTTON PORT—SOUTHERN UNIONISM.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1861.

MY LORD: A more considerable expedition than any yet dispatched to act upon the coast of the Southern States is believed to be about to set sail from Chesapeake Bay. The troops embarked will, it is stated, amount, it upward of 10,000. The precise destination of the expedition has not yet become public. The occupation, however, of the port and town of Savannah, Georgia, or of some other port conveniently situated for the exportation of cotton, is very generally supposed to be aimed at.

It is hoped that if this could be accomplished, a Union party would immediately show itself in the South, and that this party would be swelled by many whose interest it would be to export cotton through the port seized, which would be the only one open. By this means, too, the manufacturers in the Northern States would obtain their supply of this most important staple, and the danger be escaped that the lack of it will compel the European Powers to interfere in the quarrel.

These calculations rest upon two suppositions, neither of which can be said to be certain, or even very probable.

It is, in the first place, taken for granted that there still exists a Union Party in the Southern States, which only requires encouragement to appear in strength. This may be so; but there have hitherto been no symptoms that any Union Party has survived the rupture and the breaking out of actual hostilities. No such party has yet been seen to greet the appearance of the Union forces in any place in the South which they have hitherto been able to reach.

In the second place it is presumed that the temptation to sell their cotton would be strong enough to overcome the political passions of a large number of the men of influence in the South; that all the rest of the coast being strictly blockaded, they would rather bring their produce down to a port in the hands of the United States than not to bring it to market at all; that they would rather receive articles of which they are greatly in need through such a port than to do without them altogether.

It seems very doubtful, however, whether this would be the case. The Southern Congress have, indeed, refused to confirm the prohibition to carry cotton down to the coast at all. But their object appears to have been to afford facilities for running it through the blockade; and with this view they have thrown their whole coast open to trade, without an impediment from customs regulations. But even this appears to be more than public opinion sanctions. Mr. BUNCH reports that a mercantile house at Charleston is prevented "by the outside pressure" from sending to England a cargo of cotton in a vessel which has arrived after running the blockade. At another port—Wilmington, in North Carolina—Mr. BUNCH states that several British vessels are hindered from loading by a self-constituted Committee of Safety. Men who ought to know the Southern feeling well, declare that the owners of cotton would rather burn their cotton on their plantations than send it to a port in the occupation of the United States.

I am afraid, therefore, that very little reliance should be placed by European nations upon obtaining a supply of cotton into a port in the occupation of the captors by the United States of a Southern port. *Still it seems well that this Government should, if possible, put the feelings of the Southern people to the test.*

So considerable a success as the seizure and occupation of a port may perhaps not be attained, or if attained may not have the consequences which are hoped. Still these expeditions to various points of the coast *appear to be, at all events, judicious military operations. They distract the attention of the enemy's leaders; they cause a wide-spread alarm; they hinder the individual States less willing to send their fighting-men from home to keep up the numbers of the armies on the frontier.*

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS—THE BRITISH MINISTER NON-COMMITTAL.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

(Extract.)

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a note, dated the 14th instant, which I received the day before yesterday from Mr. SEWARD, in answer to the remonstrance against the arbitrary arrests of British subjects, which I addressed to him by your lordship's order, and of which a copy was inclosed in my dispatch of the 14th instant.

Your lordship will perceive that Mr. SEWARD maintains that the President possesses, under the Constitution, the right of suspending, by his own authority, the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever and wheresoever, and in whatsoever extent, the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

I do not pretend to be myself competent to give an opinion upon this point of American constitutional law. An opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is in direct contradiction to the position maintained by Mr. SEWARD.

I had an interview with Mr. SEWARD at the State Department the day before yesterday, before the note was sent to me. He told me that he had prepared it, and said that he intended to publish it immediately, but would read it first to me to see whether I objected. He accordingly sent for the draft, and read it to me.

When he had finished, I asked him what would be his object in publishing it. *He answered that he thought it would have a good effect upon public opinion at home and abroad, that the position which the Government of the United States assumed should be made manifest to the world.*

I said that, for my part, so far as the question with Great Britain was concerned, I was inclined to think that the publication would tend to produce embarrassment and unnecessary excitement. I must, however, leave all the responsibility with him. *I would neither assent nor object to the publication.*

I do not perceive that the note has yet been published.

A DIPLOMATIC TETE-A-TETE.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

In my immediate preceding dispatch of this date, I have reported to your Lordship the substance of observations which Mr. SEWARD made to me the day before yesterday, with regard to the reception of "Confederate vessels" in British ports. Mr. SEWARD concluded by saying that he earnestly wished this matter could be satisfactorily settled, because it now constituted the only "difficulty" between the United States and Great Britain. *Perceiving that I did not immediately assent to this, Mr. Seward added, "It is, at all events, the only question we have against you; you may, perhaps, have something against us."*

I thought it well to take advantage of the opening thus given to me, and to make some remarks to Mr. SEWARD on certain matters in which it appears to me that the course taken by the United States Government is likely to have an unfortunate effect on the relations between the two countries.

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I could not but think *that the extreme punctiliousness which he displayed with regard to communications between the British and French Governments and the de facto Government in the South was neither politic nor reasonable: the effect of it must be to keep open a constant source of irritation.* It was impossible that such communications should not take place. Under present circumstances there was no authority in the Southern States which could afford protection to the persons and property of the large number of British and French subjects established in those States, except the so-called Confederate Government. It was impossible, therefore, that we should "ignore" the existence of that Government. The necessary intercourse with it had been hitherto carried on in the most unofficial manner, and with the most delicate regard to the susceptibility of the Government and the people of the United States. Was it a reasonable ground of complaint, or of strong—or, at least, discourteous—proceedings on the part of the Cabinet of Washington? To put an extreme case—which, however, might not impossibly have happened. In old times in Italy—suppose a band of brigands obtained possession of a town in which there were foreign Consuls, foreign residents, and foreign property; could the Government of the country be justly offended if the Consuls made the best terms they could for their countrymen with the Chief of the Brigands, so long as their lives and fortunes were in his hands? I proceeded to give some instances of matters in which communication with the Southern *de facto* authorities was necessary. I mentioned, among other cases, that of British property on board a vessel captured by a Southern privateer. Was it an offence to the United States if the British Consul should take steps to obtain the restitution of this property? Was it wise to push England and France to the wall? What could be the advantage of rendering it difficult to conduct this necessary intercourse in the quiet and unobtrusive manner which had been adopted?

Mr. SEWARD said that probably he should not think it necessary to take notice of an application from the restitution of captured property.

I went on to say that there was another matter which caused me still more serious alarm. The numerous military arrests of British subjects, and, I was pained to add, the ill-treatment to which in some instances British subjects had been exposed, constituted in my eyes a grave danger to the cordial relations between the two countries. I mentioned the case of the nine seamen so unjustifiably treated in Fort Lafeyette, and said that there were, I was afraid, instances in which the crews of British vessels captured for alleged breech of blockade, had been placed in irons or subjected to other indignities. These things had, I knew, made a very painful impression upon Her

al right to perform the Executive functions, Gov. Banks will continue to do.

We have the utmost confidence in the [illegible] of Gen. Banks, and we believe that the people of this County will [illegible] by the course of this Board in [illegible] that the powers vested in the hands of responsible men have been used for the benefit of the country. But have they taken it as a matter of course, and continued to enjoy it most unreasonable and unwarrantable degree of [illegible]?

At a festival given last night by the Methodist Society, Gen. Lane was present and made a little speech. He expressed his love for the denomination, with which he has been so often connected, and of which he had been, he avers, a probationary member for "fourteen years." "It does no good for them to turn me out," said he, pleasantly, "for they know that if they do so, I shall join again the next day." The hit brought down the house.

J. M. W.

More Outlays for Gunboats Demanded.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Americans residing abroad, in their letters home, call upon the country to build up its navy at once, as the surest means of preventing a war with England and France. This measure has been frequently urged at home as well as abroad, and in common with the many who are watching the "course of events," I cannot but feel that we have been sadly remiss in allowing our navy, always and wholly inadequate to the wants of the country, to run down to a point that rendered it but little more than an empty name when the rebellion broke out. So miserably inefficient was it on the commencement of hostilities, that it became a laughing-stock with the London *Times*, and to-day it is still the subject of the Thunderer's ridicule; for it is composed, as we all know, of a few sailing vessels, that are wholly behind the requirements of the age, and in no way fitted to cope with vessels of European navies rating the same number of guns. A limited, very limited, number of steamships, and a crowd of gunboats, some of them new, but the greater part taken from the merchant marine, hastily adapted to the wants of the moment and sent to sea to founder, as some of them have done, or break up the moment they touch the bottom or a sand-bar, should such an accident befall them. How true this is all know who are familiar with the disasters that befell the Burnside expedition before it crossed the bar at Hatteras Inlet.

There are vessels on the stocks in our Navy-yards that have been there till they have become useless from dry-rot. There are vessels in the service that have never been available, through faulty construction, and of these the *Pensylvania* is the most conspicuous; and there are others not what they ought to be or at all calculated to reflect credit on this branch of the National defence.

We all know that these mistakes have been made, and it does not require any great amount of research to discover the bad management of times past. But where shall we lay the blame? Not certainly with the navy itself, any more than that the stealings of PAYMASTERS are to be charged to the officers of the army. No, the public has only itself to blame, in that it has allowed its representatives to make continual war in Congress on both branches of the public service, and for neglecting to rebuke remarks like those of a Senator noted for his volubility, who once said that the army and navy were the two greatest nuisances the country ever had. In times past, there has been a marked hostility in Congress to any development of the army or navy, and it is a well-known fact that the war in Mexico was the means of saving the Military Academy at West Point from a fate that appeared almost inevitable. Up to that time it was more difficult each year to get an appropriation for the limited sum required for its support, and at last it seemed as if the overthrow of all that had been done there would soon take place. But the war broke out in Mexico, and the graduates of the school availed themselves of the opportunity (the first that had ever been afforded them) to show what their training had been, and how admirably they were fitted for the field. But even there they were met with distrust, and it was only after the famous charges of DUNCAN and ——, (I will not name a traitor with the same breath,) which mowed lanes through the Mexican ranks, and strewed the field with heaps of dead, that TAYLOR (an honest soldier, but one of the old school) gave them the full meed of praise. From that time West Point was in the ascendant, to a degree that removed all apprehension of its overthrow, but not to the extent that its value and importance would warrant. And the seamanship and gunnery at Hatteras Inlet, at Port Royal and Roanoke Island confirm the thoroughness of the traning at the Naval Academy, as did the light artillery practice on the fields of Mexico, prove to the country the advantage of the training secured to the cadets at West Point.

But our naval victories are chiefly secured by means of gunboats, and knowing that these are only available in shallow water and along the coast, a cry has gone up from every loyal State, "give us a navy capable of coping with the fleets of Europe, as the best means of preventing a rupture of the friendly intercourse with these Powers. Let us not be caught again, as we have recently been by England, in a position that admits of no reply to a demand, be it just or arrogant, but that of compliance. Give us ships, iron-clad ships, with heavy guns, such as the English bull-dog knows how to respect. Let there be no stint now. Tax us heavily, if you will, but give us ships and men to sail them. Stop the exportation of shipTimber, if it be found necessary; erect rolling mills to prepare the iron plates we now import; set the foundries and machine shops in operations night and day, and give us ships—ships with iron plates and without—and all propelled by steam and able to cope with the Power that would barter the good will of a free and enlightened Power for a bandful of cotton, and would fain see this glorious Republic, once the proudest monument of civil and religious liberty the world had ever seen, forever rent in twain, if thereby it could promote its own ends, even for a day."

But for this purpose means must be raised, and we have seen enough to know that the public is not afraid of being taxed, if they only know that the money thus collected is religiously applied to the purpose for which it was collected. HALLAM justly remarks, "the sting of taxation is wastefulness;" and he reasonably asks, "What high-spirited man could see without indignation the earnings of his labor yielded ungrudgingly to the public defence, become the spoil of parasites and speculators?" Men refused to do it in the time of EDWARD III., and they will refuse to-day, if they have no guarantee that frauds will be punished as soon as detected. That assurance we now have, for the morals of the public have been so shocked by the disclosures of the past, that no one doubts that a more watchful care will be had over the disbursements of the Government, and so long as we have confidence in the administration of public affairs Congress may continue to tax us for ships and men, till we are in a position to meet any foe that may seek to engage us for a real or an imaginary cause. AQUIDNECK.

Gen. McClellan and the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the American people are everywhere manifesting their joy over the late victories secured to our arms in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, it is with feelings almost of contempt that they look upon the course as pursued by the *Tribune* toward Gen. MCCLELLAN. It betrays not only great injustice toward the Commander-in-Chief, but is no less an insult to the intelligent readers of the *Tribune*, supposing that they will acquiesce in its false assertions of his inability and want of energy, while the consummate skill and discretion which has characterized the whole of his past operations holds a fresh place in their memory. In this, the very hour when his carefully-drawn plans are being put into execution, when victory after victory is perching upon the banner of the army he commands, and which is ever under his constant direction, why is it that the *Tribune* should repeatedly attempt to misrepresent him in the eyes of its readers? It is not because it has any doubts of his ability to successfully carry on the war for the Union. The trouble lies not here. The *Tribune* has become so attached to its adopted child, Abolition, that it instantly condemns everything which tends to oppose or conflict in any way with this, the object of its paternal care. From the assertion of Gen. MCCLELLAN that his efforts were put forth simply for the reestablishment of the Union, the *Tribune* has readily drawn the inference that he is opposed to the abolition of Slavery. No matter in what light the *Tribune* may look upon this idea, the American people at the North care not whether Gen. MCCLELLAN is for or against the abolition of Slavery. They know the duty incumbent upon him as Commander-in-Chief, is, to direct his forces in such a manner as shall most speedily crush the rebellion, and let Slavery take care of itself. But this does not harmonize with the *Tribune's* desire, that abolition shall in some way be effected before the rebellion is subdued. Hence its assaults upon Gen. MCCLELLAN. The *Tribune's* efforts will prove of no avail. Its readers will not be deceived. It is but a short time since the *Tribune* was obliged to acknowledge its error in the withdrawal of its support from the Administration. If it would avoid the humiliation of another such a confession, it would certainly seem advisable for it to cease these attacks upon Gen. MCCLELLAN. Greatly as the *Tribune* may wish to secure his removal, supposing that he does not favor the abolition of Slavery, the American people at the North are more than satisfied with the success of his operations. Not only will the twenty millions of freemen now supporting the Administration with their treasure and their blood, but all future posterity will give the name of MCCLELLAN a place in their hearts second to none, save of those men who spent their lives in the establishment of the Government he is now so devotedly laboring to preserve. A CITIZEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

The Original British Survey of the North-east Boundary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your TIMES, of the 17th inst., in an article headed "International Good Faith—The Northeastern Boundary," you refer to "MITCHELL'S large map of America," printed by order of the Board of Trade, published in 1755, in which the boundary marked out follows closely the line claimed by the United States, and then to the settlement of the boundary question by Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, this map was suppressed on the part of the British Government during the negotiation. On reading the article, it occurred to me that I had such a map; on looking, I find I have a copy of the map printed by order of the British Board of Trade, by JOHN MITCHELL, Feb. 13, 1755, in which the boundaries between the British Provinces and New-France are marked out the whole distance. The map is 6½ feet broad and 4¾ feet from head to foot, and is the same map to which you refer, though there is one year's difference in the dates. A note on the map says it was drawn in 1750, but delayed until 1755, in order to have the surveys of latitude, longitude courses and distances, published on the map, which was done. If this map will be useful to the Government in any difficulties which may hereafter arise, I will forward it to Washington.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

EBEN. BACON.

BARNSTABLE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Yankee—What it Means.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Boston *Transcript* is all aglow with a correspondence now carried on by some "great unknowns" ones on the subject of the origin and meaning of the term *Yankee*.

Mr. Blank inquires in the *Transcript*, of Feb. 19, what it really means, and suggests—

"Lydia Locket
Lost her pocket," &c.

(and, at the same time, the *authority* for so doing)—and continuing, quotes the Dynckinckian absurdity,

"Yanke didel dudel down,"

which Blank thinks is the original Yankee—yet the "dudel" is not satisfactory. If there were any such words in Dutch, past, present, or to be in the future, we should agree with Blank; but as it is, it is of about as much value in connection with the origin of Yankee or "Yankee Doodle" as

"Sound the bewgag,
Beat the blowbag,
Strike the fuguzzy," &c.,

is in explaining the war song of the Algonquins.

"Sigma," in the *Transcript* of Feb. 21, settles Blank's questions by quoting GORDON'S hearsay story of "Jonathan Hastings," and after expressing some ignorance of the authority of a "writer in *Blackwood*," (who, by the way, gets the nearest to the truth of the matter in the general "oussing and discussing of this subject,) he falls "contentedly" back on GORDON, having given JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' authority, *i. e.*, that Yankee was "the Indian pronounciation of the word *English*," which is equally absurd with DUYCKINCK'S "dudel."

So far the matter is left in the dark, and it remains for your paper to call attention to a full explanation of the matter to be found in the *Diary of the American Revolution*, by FRANK MOORE, at page 86, vol. 1. I transcribe the entire article for the satisfaction of the reader.

"When the New-England Colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of hostile Indians. They found very little difficulty in subduing them all, except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankoos, which signifies *invincible*. After much waste of blood and treasure, the Yankoos were at last subdued by the New-England men. The remains of this nation (agreeably to Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yankoos, but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got, through time, the name of Yankees."

This, you will see, agrees with the writer in *Blackwood*, as well as with history—*Yanko* meaning unconquerable in the Indian tongue.

I am preparing a complete account of "Yankee Doodle," and, as soon as perfected, will send it for publication. The error perpetrated by LOSSING, DUYCKINCK, and other eminent historians, in reference to the origin and age of "Yankee Doodle," is fully dissipated by recent discoveries.

AN OLD READER.

The Germania Verein.

THE MASKED BALL OF THE SEASON.

Maskings and mummings have been the order of the day, or, rather, of the night until the day, for some weeks past, in the social circles of our City, and the Germans have, as usual, in the carnival time, had their goodly share of the fun. The splendid masques of the "Liederkranz" and the "Arion" are still fresh in the memory of the fair and gay, and the past week has been marked by the Artillery and Hussar Balls given by the Vaterland soldiers in our midst. Many of these entertainments have been elegant and agreeable, but for real genuine, old-fashioned German, *gemuethlichkeit*, or good-humored jollity, none of them compared with the masked ball given by the "Germania" Sing Verein, at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, on Tuesday evening last.

Even by 8 P. M., the spacious apartments selected for the festival were thronged with male and female masqueraders, scarcely one person in ordinary dress appearing. The refreshment and dressing rooms, as well as the dancing hall, were brilliantly lighted and comfortably arranged. The latter was ablaze with the radiance of several massive chandeliers, which, with illuminated globes, added greatly to the festive appearance of the scene, yielding more tone and color than bare, staring gaslights could. The band—an excellent one—was stationed in a handsome gallery, from which depended the American colors in close fraternity with the banner of the Germania Verein, whereon were inscribed in golden letters the date of organization, &c.

The proverbially excellent dancing of Germany had excited all the guests to the utmost pitch of mirth and vivacity at an early hour, and by 9 P. M. it was almost impossible to find standing room at any point. The programme of waltzes, polkas and redowas was varied with several "possenspielen," or comic games representing odd phases of German life among the people, in town and country, at home, with characteristic reels and dances, in which the illusion was well sustained, owing to the fact that scores of the maskers represented peasants, male and female. In their costume and acted out their parts in language and demeanor. The gay colors and fantastic dresses of lands that lie along the Rhine, the Iser, the Danube and the Elbe were there, and the accents of those who wore them reminded the looker-on of scenes and people scattered from Mecklenburg to Schaffansen. Mock processions, christenings, weddings and an endless variety of life pictures from beyond the deep were reproduced amid the most joyous hilarity. Among the general masks were a beautiful Cupid; a charming Spanish donzella; a gipsey maiden; the Lady of Heidelberg; the Loreley; Undine and Mignon (GOETHE'S) sustained by the daughters and wives of members. A Mendicant Friar by Mr. WATER, was very good, as friars ought to be! and rattled his charity-box and sold his little images very successfully; a Pawnee Chieftain was excellent, and many others were worthy of remark. In fact AUERSBACH'S *Dorfgeschichten* appeared to have sprung into actual life within those walls. A mock artillery corps in red uniform jackets, yellow shakos and breeches, all (the uniforms) as tight as possible, marched and countermarched under their Colonel and Lieut.-Col. "DONNER" and "BLITZEN" with great effect and capped the climax of their glory when in one form they, at the word of command, attacked the Juveniles with their huge field-pieces of pasteboard, peppering them on all sides with cakes and bons-bons. The decorations of the uniform worn by this useful body were suggestive for armies on long marches in poor and hostile regions. Their epaulets were compounded of sausages and *pretzels*, and their buttons were stout biscuits. Speaking of the Juveniles, they were there as ever at honest German merry-makings, disporting as imps, harlequins, Ariels, etc., playing the Oberons and Titanias, of the night's dream. And the prize baby was there, too, with its big, round, wondering eyes, looking like a miniature Falstaff, and quietly relishing the fun. Aesthetic babe! blest be the mother that bore thee, and blest thy whole kindred race, so curiously and pleasantly, in their soberness and joviainess, in childhood placid men and, in manhood merry children!

About midnight, a characteristic burlesque, entitled "Michel or a Candidate for Marriage in a Tight Place," was performed, Mr. REUSS, Vice-President of the Society, as Village Magistrate, his lovely daughter as Grethel, the peasant girl, Mr. LINDEMANN as private tutor, and Mr. WILLMANN as Michel the Stupid playing the chief parts. Mrs. WALTER also earned applause. This "Posse" was very laughable, and put everybody in such glorious good humor that all were fain to weave their merry fancies out with whirling feet until these were tangled and confused by the first rays of the morning sun. Not that the worthy landlord's table and cellar were forgotten, by any means. But that was another matter!

Ladies' Fair in Aid of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

This institution, under the immediate charge of Drs. E. & E. BLACKWELL, is looked upon with interest, not only in our own City, but by a large circle of friends in Philadelphia and Boston. The Fair, which was opened on Wednesday night at Dodworth's Lower Saloon, on Broadway, to aid in its support, is marked by unusual features,—as, for instance, the circulation of a beautifully illustrated paper filled with contributions in [illegible] by the [illegible] in Only Ones. Other like specimens of [illegible] are to be found in the reverse of each describing the sentiments of the paper. A collection of copies from master-pieces of DURAND, Mayer and others adorn several of the tables, and exquisite specimens of the art in all its branches are innumerable. The objects of utility were in nowise overlooked, as was manifest to the eye of every true housewife and mother. Baby wrappings of exquisite finish were collected upon one table, and among them was shown conspicuously a box of little shirts complete with yoke, &c., and richly finished with soft lace of a minute pattern. They were sold before the first visitors had fairly made the tour of the room. The young people seemed to incline naturally toward a certain table presided over by a spirit of cheerfulness in the form of a lady, who, it was observed, used the "plain language,"—for upon its surface were arrayed in tempting disorder, toys and trifles which are far from being "little things to little minds." Some tea roses and leaves in wax are the most finished specimens of the kind that have been exposed upon the many stands that have been enriched with these cold yet delicate imitations of nature, in the successive fairs of this Winter. The sprigs that elicited the admiration of which we speak were the handiwork of Miss ADELAIDE BAYLIES.

Very valuable impressions of antique medals and *bas relief*, give some interesting results of the advancement made in electrotyping. At 8½ o'clock the gas-lights were lowered, and people began to secure places from whence to gain a good view of the tableaux. The first of these was a scene in "Midsummer Night's Dream"—the second, "The Home Guard,"—the third, a scene from Lallah-Rookh, and the fourth, three scenes in the historical romance of Queen Eleanor and Rosamond, portraying, love, jealousy and revenge.

Mr. Seward and the Next Presidency.

Mr. SEWARD having been informed of the existence of a club in Philadelphia, the purpose of which was to nominate him for the next Presidency, sent the following letter to its President:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which was addressed to me on the 6th instant by you, an officer of a political association recently organized in Philadelphia.

You will excuse me, my dear Sir, for what may seem unkind or ungrateful in this reply to that communication, which has given me some uneasiness, and which only fails to inflict severe pain upon me, because I do not regard the movement which it describes as one of very considerable magnitude.

The club, as you inform me, have adopted a resolution to exert themselves to secure my advancement to the Presidency of the United States, and this resolution is generously based upon a high appreciation of such public services as I have hitherto attempted to perform.

I avail myself of the good will of the club, thus flatteringly manifested, to say that I consider the proceeding as one altogether unwise, and tending to produce only public evil in a crisis when every possible path of danger ought to be carefully avoided. It is a partisan movement, and, worst of all, a partisan movement of a personal character.

If, when the present civil war was looming up before us, I had cherished an ambition to attain the high position you have indicated, I should have adopted one of two courses which lay open to me—namely, either to withdraw from the public service at home to a position of honor without great responsibility abroad, or to retire to private life, and avoiding the caprices of fortune, await the chances of public favor.

But I deliberately took another course. I renounced all ambition, and came into the Executive Government to aid in saving the Constitution and the integrity of my country, or to perish with them. It seemed to me, then, that I must necessarily renounce all expectation of future personal advantage, in order that the counsels that I might give to the President in such a crisis should not only be, but be recognized as being, disinterested, loyal and patriotic.

Acting on this principle, I shun no danger and shrink from no responsibility. So I neither look for, nor, if it should be offered to me, would I ever hereafter accept any reward.

The country is to be saved or lost by the highest efforts of public and private virtue before another Presidential election shall occur. If it shall be saved, as I believe it will, I do not fear that my zeal in that great achievement will be overlooked by the grateful generations to come after us. If, on the other hand, it shall be lost, he who shall study the causes of the great ruin shall not find among them any want of self-sacrifice on my part. I could never consent, if unanimously called upon, to be a President of a division of the Republic. I cheerfully give up my aspirations for rule in the whole Republic, as a contribution to the efforts necessary to maintain it in its integrity. I hardly need add that if results from these circumstances, that I not only ask, but peremptorily require, my friends, in whose behalf you have written to me, to drop my name, henceforth and forever, from among those to whom they look as possible candidates for National distinctions and preferments.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LAW REPORTS.

The Law Respecting "Specific Performance"—When the Court will not Compel the Delivery of a Deed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Peter Lynch vs. *Henry Bischoff*.—The plaintiff brought this action to compel the defendant to deliver a deed to the premises No. 46 Elm-street, in this City, pursuant to a contract, as alleged, made between the parties for the purchase thereof by the plaintiff.

It was alleged by the defence that at the time the contract was made it was understood that the defendant should have for the property $6,000, over and above all incumbrances; that the plaintiff's agent represented that the proceedings for widening Wurth-street would not be confirmed for years to come, when, in fact, such proceedings had been confirmed by the Supreme Court the preceding day. It appeared by the testimony of the agent, that he was ignorant of this fact when the contract was made.

Defendant's promises were assessed at the sum of $1,200.

Defendant tendered plaintiff a deed subject to this assessment, but refused to give any other deed.

The case was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 21st last, at which time it was argued.

The Court now rendered an elaborate opinion in the matter, of which the following is the conclusion, touching the law of specific performance:

ALLEN, J.—It is well settled that a specific performance of contract is not a matter of right in either party, but is a matter of discretion in the Court, and the circumstances of each particular case will control and determine the rights of the parties. Courts of equity will frequently refuse to enforce a contract which they will not annul. (White *vs.* Damin, 7 Vesey, 35; Seymour *vs.* Delaney, 3 Cow., 445; S. C. C. J. C. R., 222; Mathewes *vs.* Vermilyea, 2 Barb. S. C. R., 59; Jackson *vs.* Ashton, 11 Peters, 220.)

Inadequacy of consideration may be sufficient to induce the Court to refuse a decree of specific performance, although it would not rescind the contract. (Osgood *vs.* Franklin, 2 J. C. R. 1.)

A contract to be enforced specifically must be fair and just in all its parts, and not a hard or unconscionable bargain. (Kimberly *vs.* Jennings, 6 Sim. 340.)

There are many instances in which, though there is nothing that actually amounts to fraud, there is nevertheless a want of that equality and fairness in the contract which are essential in order that the Court may exercise its extraordinary jurisdiction in specific performance. (Mortlock *vs.* Buller, 10 Vesey, 292, 300; Turning *vs.* Morrison, 2 Bro. 6, 6, 326.)

The Court will not interfere when there has been an improper suppression of a fact by one party, or when, at the time of entering into it, one party was cognizant of a fact of which the other could not be informed, so that what was certain to the one was represented as—or was, in fact—uncertain to the other. (Shirley *vs.* Shatter, Rho. C. C., 440; Beacon *vs.* Rastine, 1 Ans., 64; Elliott *vs.* Lord Stamford, 1 Ball and B., 241; Smith *vs.* Harrison, 1 J. Ch., 412.) So, too, when a specific performance will impose a great hardship on either of the parties, the Court will not decree it, but leaving the party seeking it to his action.—Pr. Lord Brougham in Gould *vs.* Kemp, 2 M. & K., 308. One other rule may be referred to before applying the principles as far as they have been settled by adjudicating in particular cases to the case in hand, and that is that the contract, to be enforced by a Court of Equity, must be free from surprise and mistake, as well as fraud. (Ball *vs.* Stone, 1 S. & S., 210; Matins *vs.* Freeman, 2 Vern., 25; Lester *vs.* Thompson, 9 Har., 268, and § 2, Story's Eq. Jur., § 742 and seq.

It would be inequitable to enforce this contract as against the defendant. It would be to compel him to part with his property for an inadequate price, and to enforce an unequal bargain. It would be to compel him to perform a contract to which he never consented, and which, if the plaintiff was as ignorant as the defendant, was not in the minds of the parties. If the plaintiff had reason to believe, and did believe, (as the evidence authorizes the inference,) that the assessment had been confirmed, then he acted upon the knowledge, or rather belief, of a fact which proved to be true, of which the defendant was entirely ignorant, and of which the plaintiff knew he was entirely ignorant. To enforce the contract, would be to enable the plaintiff to take advantage of this ignorance of a fact affecting greatly the value of the property, and the terms and conditions of the sale.

It cannot be doubted that, had the defendant been as well informed as the plaintiff, he would have provided by the contract to relieve himself from the payment of the assessment.

It is not a case for a specific performance of the contract as made. If the plaintiff elects to correct the mistake, and accepts a conveyance of the property, subject to the assessment, and as tendered by the defendant, a judgment to that effect may be entered, without costs to either party; but if he omits for twenty days to signify his election to take such conveyance and perform the contract, then the complaint must be dismissed, with costs, but without prejudice to an action for damages for non-performance of the contract.

Burrell, Davison & Burrell, for plaintiff; H. [illegible] Clinton and J. H. Powers for defendant.

The Power of Notice of its Observance.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Edmard S. Taylor vs. *John Thomas et al.*—This was an action brought against defendant Thomas, as maker, and the other defendants, as indorsers, of a promissory note for $2,500.

The defendants found on the trial that Charles Congdon, one of the defendants, gave the note to a broker to have it discounted; that the broker pledged the note for his own use to one R. E. Everson for $500. That Everson pledged it to one Disgan for $510. That Charles Congdon never received anything for the note. The plaintiff testified that he paid Dingan $2,300 for the note, that it was customary to inquire about paper, and that he knew Mr. Congdon, but made no inquiries of him. The broker had *pendente lite* paid $1,000 on the note, and the Court directed the jury to find a verdict against Charles Congdon for $1,370 47 and against the other defendants for $1,540 20.

From the judgment entered on the verdict, the defendants appealed, on the ground that it was error to direct the jury to find a verdict against the defendants JOHN THOMAS and SAMUEL CONGDON for the full amount of the note, less the $1,000. That the note was fraudulently put in circulation and the plaintiff cannot recover only the actual amount he innocently parted with for the note. That the burden was on the plaintiff to show that he took the note innocently and in the course of trade for a valuable consideration, and under circumstances of due caution, and that these questions should have been submitted to the jury. Decision reserved.

Robert Jackson for appellants; Alfred Roe for respondent.

The Further Extension of Central Park.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Extension of Central Park.—In respect to the extension of Central Park, so as to take in all those lands and places between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, the Court now appointed Michael Uhlhoeffer, Luther Bradish and S. B. Ruggles as Commissioners of estimate.

The Act of 1859 in respect to Courts of Sessions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of Marks.—The petitioner obtained a writ of *certiorari* with which to take his conviction from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions. The writ was issued under the act in respect to Courts of Sessions, of 1859.

The District-Attorney now obtained an order quashing the writ upon the ground that the act referred to only related to Counties outside the City of New-York, wherein County Clerks were also Clerks of the Sessions—having equal authority and jurisdiction in the cases appealed, in each capacity.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted.—The will of Simon Sterger was now admitted to probate, containing no provisions of interest to the public.

Legal Notice.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term of this Court will be held during the month of March in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall.

Part 1—Trial Term will be held in brown-stone building, room No. 11.

Part 2—Trial Term will be held in brown-stone building, room No. 16.

Part 3—Trial Term will be held in General Term room, corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

Part 4—Trial Term will be held in the room underneath General Term room, in room corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Samuel D. Babcock to vacate assessment for paving Duane-street.—Application denied.

Before Justice Leonard.

Nichols et al. *vs.* Rinker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing to await the final judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Clark *vs.* Boyd—Barnes *vs.* Blake et al.—Scheidt *et al. vs.* Sturgis, Jr., *et al.*—Order granted in these cases.

Before Justice Barbour.

Wernham *vs.* Wernham.—Divorce granted.

Donnelly, executor, &c. *vs.* Ferris—Searle *vs.* Cockroft—The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Order granted in these cases.

Rutter *vs.* Puckhafer, *et al.*—Burnet *vs.* Fabian—Donnell *vs.* Donnell—Barnes *vs.* Truex—Beckerman *vs.* Lush *et al.*—Order granted in these cases.

Kellogg *vs.* Baker.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Murphy *vs.* Murphy.—Reference ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 28, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Reg	93	50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	30 92
10,500	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92½	100	do	b30 93
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92¾	50	do	.85 93
10,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes	93¾	150	do	93
5,000	do large	99¾	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 83¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	98	535	do	83½
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	86	38	do	83¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55½	50	do	b30 83¾
2,000	Va. St. 6s	50	550	do	83¾
61,000	Missouri St. 6s	52½	100	do	b30 83½
38,000	do	52½	100	Erie Railway Pref.	58¾
40,000	do	b30 53	50	do	58¾
15,000	do	b30 52¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
20,000	do	b30 52½	100	Hud. River R.	b30 36
20,000	do	52½	100	do	b15 36
5,000	do	b15 52¾	200	do	36¼
5,000	do	b15 53¼	15	Mich. Central R.	51
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	64	50	do	54¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	87	100	do	54¾
4,000	do	86¾	50	do	b30 54½
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B.	86½	5	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24½
4,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	100½	35	do	24
5,000	do	100¾	300	do	24¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. R.	b30 100	150	do	b60 24½
5,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	72	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 48½
2,000	Ha. & St. J. R.	45	50	do	b30 48¾
5,000	do	48	50	do	48
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	77	50	do	s60 47½
24,000	Mich. S. & P. Bs	90	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	78½
5,000	do	90½	500	do	b30 78¾
7,000	do	90¾	200	do	b30 78¾
3,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1st	83	150	do	78¾
9,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 2d	50½	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	99
130,000	Amer. Gold	102½	100	Cal. & Chic. R.	b30 69
5,000	do	102¾	50	do	69
50,000	do	s60 102¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	55
25,000	do	b30 102¾	200	do	b30 55
25,000	do	b30 102¾	200	do	b30 55
5,000	do	b15 102¾	100	do	55
10	Ocean Bank	70	100	do	b30 55
5	Metropolitan Bank	93	100	do	b30 55¼
15	Continental Bank	80	100	do	s30 55¼
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	57
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	7½	200	do	b10 57
106	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	20	75	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	84

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	92½	22	Park Bank	100
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	92¾	250	N. Y. Cent. R.	83½
17,000	do	92½	50	do	b30 83¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	85	200	do	b10 83¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '62, Cou.	98½	250	do	b10 83¾
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p c. Notes	99¼	10	Erie Railway	b30 58¾
4,000	do	99¾	5	Erie R. Pref.	58¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55½	100	do	58¾
8,000	do	56	300	Hud. River R.	37½
5,000	do	s60 56	50	do	37¼
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	52½	55	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 51½
50,000	American Gold	102½	50	do	51¾
15,000	do	b30 102¾	150	do	51¾
3,000	do	b30 102¾	100	do	51¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, 1 bonds	50½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	24
3,000	Fol. & W. 1st M.	71½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 24
2,000	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. 1st	89½	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	75	900	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30 78¾
81	Pacific Mail S Co.	91	18	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	100
50	do	s10 93	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	57
50	do	b10 93¾			

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

We are now enabled to publish an official copy of the Loan and Treasury Bill, passed by Congress, and approved by the President on the 27th inst.:

AN ACT to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each; *Provided, however*, That fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861; which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them. *And provided further*, That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, *and such notes hereby authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.* And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, *redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date*, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States Notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GOTTSCHALK MATINEE.

BURTON'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PAT O'DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COL. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY CHAPEL—No. 730 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

JEFF. DAVIS' first regular Message to the "permanent" rebel Government is published this morning. It is a very curious and significant document. He says that his Government had attempted more than it could achieve, and *in its effort to protect the whole of its territory* it had encountered disasters. He has not yet received the official reports of the circumstances at Roanoke or Donelson; the Roanoke affair, however, was deeply humiliating; and he is unwilling to believe that a large army surrendered at Fort Donelson without a desperate effort to cut its way through the enemy. But strenuous efforts have been made to send reinforcements to the threatened positions; and the disappointments will nerve the people to greater exertions. He opposes the policy of enlistments for short terms, and urges the soldiers to reënlist for the war. He cannot tell the present strength of his army, but estimates it at 400 regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery. He thinks the whole body of new levies and reënlisted men *will be ready within thirty days*. His army was at present so disorganized as to *impair its ability for successful defence*. His navy is in a satisfactory condition. His finances are prosperous, he has no floating debt, and the expenditures have only been $170,000,000! His postage system is steadily improving. In closing he assures his Congress of his hearty cooperation in all its efforts. Our military authorities will doubtless not be blind to some of the important facts mentioned by the President of the so-styled Confederate States.

The intelligence from Tennessee is again highly important. The rebels who concentrated at Murfreesboro, after their flight from Nashville, have been surrounded by Gen. BOELL'S force. They offered to surrender, but Gen. BUELL refused to permit them unless they surrendered unconditionally. He gave them two days for deliberation, which period expired yesterday morning. Whether he opened fire upon them we do not yet know.

There is no longer a doubt that Nashville is in our possession—both National and Rebel reports agree as to that point. The evacuation by the rebels appears to have been attended by their usual excesses. A dispatch from Clarksville states that the rebel soldiers plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. Several rebels were shot by citizens whom they were in the act of robbing. Gov. HARRIS, it is asserted, was actually driven away by the Union men. Before he left, he made a speech recommending citizens to burn their private property, and calling upon Tennesseans to rally and meet him at Memphis, but no one paid any heed to him. Much indignation existed against FLOYD, who destroyed the railroad bridge against the protest of the citizens. Gen. NELSON is reported to be in command at Nashville, Gen. BUELL being still on the north side of the Cumberland. The Union sentiment in the city is very strong.

Memphis papers state that as early as the 18th of February, Gen. POLK issued orders preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus, and the demolition of the fortifications there. The Columbus forces were ordered to fall back to Island No. 10, about forty-five miles below—one of the islands fortified by the rebels, and which commands the river. It is probable that Flag-Officer FOOTE, on his recent reconnoissance, when he was met by a rebel flag of truce, was informed that very few troops beside the sick and wounded remained in the place.

It is authoritatively stated in our Washington correspondence that neither JEFF. DAVIS, nor any other person connected with the rebel Government, has made any communication to the National Government concerning terms of submission or compromise. The flag of truce which recently came to Gen. MCCLELLAN from Gen. SUMNER related to an exchange of prisoners.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order in relation to the poisoning of some of our men at Mudtown, Ark., by the rebels, in which he directs that the perpetrators of such outrages, when caught, shall suffer death by hanging, and that all officers commanding such men shall, when captured, be conveyed in irons to headquarters as criminals.

A variety of interesting and important news from the Rebel States reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe, and through the medium of late Tennessee papers forwarded by correspondents in the West. On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of Tobacco and Cotton planters was held in Richmond, to consider the propriety of voluntarily destroying their crops of these staples, in view of the fact that the efforts of the Union men were mainly directed toward robbing the South of them. The delegates appear to have done nothing but make speeches, however. A Committee was appointed to prepare business for a subsequent meeting. Meantime, in the Rebel Congress, a motion was made to provide compensation by the Government for cotton and tobacco so burned. Probably the Convention of Planters will await the action of the Rebel Congress, in this respect, before determining upon extremes. Resolutions declaring for war to the last extremity were introduced in the "Congress," on Wednesday, by one of the Senators sent by the bogus Kentucky Government, but action upon them was deferred—they were sent to the Military Committee. The rebels evidently begin to think their case a desperate one. The Raleigh (*N. C.*) *Register*, editorially considers the present the most gloomy period experienced by the South since the commencement of the war, and calls upon the people in the most earnest manner to stand by the colors and fight to the last; but, judging from the fact that five regiments of volunteers are still wanted to fill up the quota of North Carolina in the rebel army, the call will probably be in vain. The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* states that our forces occupied Nashville on Sunday last. The Savannah *Republican* of Wednesday, announces that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually cut off by our forces, who have erected three batteries for heavy guns, bearing on the river.

An important prize, captured by the *Portsmouth* off the Texan coast, was brought to this port yesterday—the British iron steamship *La Buan*' built in Hull in 1856. She was loading cotton at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The gunboat *R. B. Forbes*, before reported ashore at Nag's Head, was burned, on Wednesday morning, it being found impossible to save her. The crew were taken off and conveyed to Fortress Monroe.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to carry out the stipulations of the treaty with Hanover, for the abolition of the Stadt dues, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, offered a resolution to refer the papers relating to his case to the Judicial Committee, and took occasion to defend himself briefly against the charge of disloyalty. A debate ensued, which occupied the time until the expiration of the morning hour, when the resolution was laid aside. The House bill, providing for an additional clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer in this City, was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the House, a resolution providing for the establishment of National foundries and arsenals, at different points in the East and West, was reported from the Special Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill providing for receiving engineers into the volunteer service of the United States was considered—one object of the bill being to insure the speedy reconstruction of railroads where they may be torn up by the enemy. The bill was finally rejected, after considerable debate—66 to 57. The bill granting homesteads to actual settlers, and providing bounties for soldiers in lieu of lands was then passed, after an amendment providing that it shall take effect on the 1st of January, 1863. The vote was 105 to 16. The House then adjourned till Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing attorneys residing in other States to practice in the Courts of this State was passed. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the Fire Department of this City. The bill to afford aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was passed; as were also the Kings County Court-house bill, and the bill to amend the act concerning the rights and liabilities of husbands and wives.

In the Assembly, a number of remonstrances against a Broadway Railroad were presented. Numerous petitions were presented in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill, and a memorial from the public authorities of Providence, R. I., praying for the regulation of the public health in the City. Favorable reports were made on the bill to allow married women to insure the lives of their husbands; to protect witnesses testifying before Legislative Committees; to amend the law relative to primary elections in this City; to authorize the sale of the Quarantine grounds, and to prevent the adulteration of milk, and the sale of swill milk. Notice was given of a great number of bills—among them one for a railroad in Houston and other streets, and one to authorize the construction of railroads in all the streets, lanes and avenues of this City. Among the bills passed, was one to authorize the City of Brooklyn to name and number streets, and one to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has appointed MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, LUTHER BRADISH and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES as Commissioners of Estimate in the matter of the extension of Central Park in the vicinity of One-Hundred-and-Sixth and One-Hundred-and-Tenth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues. A case of considerable interest, touching the law of the "Specific performance" of contract, will be found in the law column. The case was tried before Justice ALLEN, at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was less active yesterday than earlier in the week. Prices closed steady. Exchange dull, 113@113¼; Gold, 102@102¼.

Breadstuffs were generally in moderate demand yesterday, at drooping prices. Less activity was discernible in Provisions. Coffee, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. A fair business was reported in Cotton, Hay and Whisky. Sugars were actively sought after, as was also manufactured Tobacco—the latter on speculation and at advanced prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

EVACUATION OF THE LAST REBEL STRONGHOLD IN KENTUCKY.—We have had rumors from the Southwest for a week past that the rebels were evacuating Columbus, on the Mississippi, and there have been many signs that the evacuation was really going on. We learn now from the Memphis papers that Rev. Gen. POLK issued orders for the abandonment of the position ten days ago. At the same time, he ordered that the fortifications should be demolished, and also that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad be torn up—doubtless so as to prevent Gen. GRANT from suddenly throwing a column forward to the Mississippi and cutting off his retreat. The rebels will take refuge upon Island No. 10, which, it seems, can be rendered "impregnable." This is one of the innumerable small islands in the Mississippi, the numbering of which begins a short distance below Cairo. It is just over the Kentucky line, nearly opposite the village of Ohionville, at which heavy works were thrown up by negro laborers last Autumn. The rebels expect, by holding the island, to block up the passageway of our iron-clad gunboats down the river; while they will doubtless send the bulk of the Columbus forces to Memphis, to defend that city against a land assault.

Columbus became untenable when Fort Henry fell into our possession. This cut off communication with Nashville, and immediately threatened the rebel retreat either by the railroad or the river. Columbus itself was as nearly impregnable as the engineering art, added to the natural topography of the surrounding country, could make it. They have been strengthening it for three-quarters of a year, and had supplies laid in for a long siege. But it has been reduced without directing a gun at its formidable works.

This evacuation entirely clears Kentucky of rebels; it drives their army into a still less tenable position than that they have so long held. The rebels of the Southwest, like the rebellion itself, are rapidly running down stream. Now that the "impregnable" point of which they have so long boasted, the "Sebastopol of the West," has fallen, they will not feel themselves safe till they get to "Last Island." And even that will be the unsafest position of all.

The British Minister at Washington and His Official Correspondence.

If diplomacy now-a-days is a very different affair from the system of espionage which the Venetian Republic organized for itself at every Court of Europe, the contrast is not less striking in the fate that befalls modern diplomatic correspondence. Instead of being sepultured in secret archives like the collection of SIMANCAS, whose mine of gossip, slander and intrigue European historians are only now beginning to work, our democratic publicity demands that Ambassadors annually make a clean breast of it; and all the mysteries of diplomatic note-paper are yearly unveiled and laid before Congress or Parliament in the vulgar form of a Blue-Book. The current session of the British Legislature has brought with it its customary batch of such official papers, and among these are no less than six voluminous Collections of documents relating to the United States, of which we have received copies. We have already drawn largely on this body of diplomacy, and to-day we make new and copious selections from that collection of the papers which contains Lord LYONS' dispatches to his Government.

Collection No. 1 of the Parliamentary Papers is entitled "Correspondence relating to the Civil-War in the United States of North America," and consists mainly of dispatches from the English Ambassador at Washington to Earl RUSSELL, her Britannic Majesty's Foreign Secretary. It contains 156 official papers, the first bearing date of Nov. 12, 1860, and the last coming down to February of the present year. The series thus covers the whole period—so opulent in events—from the election of Mr. LINCOLN and the inception of secession, till now that its mad career is almost run, and a half-ruined people begin to realize the amazing folly into which they allowed themselves to be precipitated. Our selection from this correspondence, which we commence with the period of the attack on Fort Sumter, is made with the design to bring out in what manner the series of events that have developed themselves since that time have been viewed and interpreted by the Representative of the British Government at Washington, and in what manner he has borne himself in the weighty international transactions in which he has been called to take so important a part. The great historical interest and value that attach to this interior view of the most important branch of our foreign diplomacy can hardly be over-estimated; but we may say it has more than a historical, it has a *vital* interest. It is well known that one of the most important of the ambassadorial functions, especially in such a crisis as the present, is to transmit statements of all important public events to the home Government, which depends mainly on the impressions thus received for guidance in its official dealings. It is obvious, therefore, that we have a direct interest both in the intellectual and the moral qualities of the ambassadorial reporter. A blockhead easily introduces jangle and confusion into all relations, and one whose sympathies are warped or his antipathies enlisted readily damages the best cause.

We do not think our readers will peruse the extensive correspondence of Lord LYONS, which we publish elsewhere, without reaching the gratifying conclusion that the Representative of the British Government at Washington has acted throughout an upright, an honorable and a liberal part toward the Government and the country to which he is accredited. Where he reports facts, it is done temperately, judiciously and fairly, and though he is frequently off the mark, and sometimes wholly wrong, the error is obviously not the dictate of ill intent. In his purely official dealings, in the numerous transactions in which the rights of the two countries appeared to clash, the strong British ground, which as in but his duty, he always takes, never interferes with his modifying his views under the persuasion of justice. Early in the correspondence we get into very hot water—Mr. SEWARD'S suspected (unjustly suspected) coquetting with Canada, evidently caused some zealous, not to say jealous pangs, and we have glimpses of diplomatic *passadoes* between his lordship and the Secretary of State that must have been of a very high style of art. Other causes of difference appear in abundance—the arrest of British subjects, the threatened seizure of vessels rumored to have been purchased by the rebels in Canada, the anticipated abrogation of ports of entry, and what not—but it must be remembered that diplomatic interchange is, in its very nature, chiefly confined to points on which there is a disagreement, matters on which there is agreement requiring no attention. Nevertheless there are throughout this correspondence frequent instances of a cordial, conciliatory spirit, and proofs of a "distinguished consideration" that is far deeper than verbal. It is proper that this fact should be adequately emphasized, for there was a time, at the beginning of the rebellion, when some natural sensibilities of the public mind, excited by the course taken toward the rebels by foreign Governments, caused their Representatives to be looked on with a suspicion from which the British Minister was not wholly exempt. The public will be gratified to learn how little ground there was for this suspicion.

As Lord LYONS reveals himself in the present correspondence, he gives the impression of a discreet and sensible, though not always of an acute or clairvoyant mind. There are glimpses of transactions in which his qualities appear as a poor match for the amazing flexibility of Mr. SEWARD'S nature. But he is throughout—and his mission has not been without its trials—a high-toned gentleman and diplomat. The recent honors which his Queen has conferred on him are well merited by his discreet and well-poised bearing in the difficult crisis over which the present correspondence extends.

AN ORDER OF BENIGHTED AMERICANS.—A body in this City, known as the O. U. A., in celebrating WASHINGTON'S Birthday, pined for the presence of Major-Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the rebel service. Obviously assuming that in departing for the South the Ex-Commissioner of Streets was too good a theologist not to leave open the communications behind him, the Lodge addressed to his former office in the TIMES Building a note praying his attendance. This note has found its way, not to Centreville, but into print. It requires explanation. Does this Order, resembling a well-known club up town, which is so devoted to its rebel members as to decline to sacrifice them, place the ties of the fraternity above public order, and law, and right; or is it possible that the flight of SMITH, and his elevation to the highest military honors of rebeldom, are facts which escaped the notice of this luminous organization? Speak up, gentlemen! Is it a crime or a blunder of which you are guilty?

The Rebel Forces in Virginia.

If, within six days, or six months, the army of the Potomac should march against Manassas, or outflank it, or take it in the rear, or attack or circumvent it in any other way, or from any possible angle, what would be the probable number of rebels attacked, or outflanked, or left isolated and helpless in that formidable stronghold? We know that, nine months ago, the rebel Congress authorized DAVIS to raise four hundred thousand soldiers for his defence; we know that all the rebel newspapers have proclaimed, over and over again, that the whole fighting population of the South had rushed to arms, or were about to do so, and had gone, or were at once going, to the points menaced by invasion; we know that the secession organ of this City has twice published pretended lists of the rebel regiments, of immense length, and that in one of its estimates it gave the number of regiments at four hundred and fifty, while in another it stated the rebel force in the field at 496,000 men. JEFF. DAVIS, also, in his Inaugural, the other day, said that a million men in arms now confronted each other, and we know certainly that not over half of that number are in our army. We know, on the other hand, that the rebel imagination delights in tropes and hyperboles; we know that the *Herald* has an end, if not a master to serve, by its preposterous estimates; and we know that the rebel figures of number, as well as their figures of speech, have been remarkably belied in our late encounters in the Southwest. The rebel army at Bowling Green had been ordinarily estimated as high as sixty to seventy-five thousand; that at Columbus from forty to sixty thousand; while from Nashville, Memphis, and other points, we have had secession estimates that would run the entire rebel force in the Southwest up to at least half of DAVIS' half million. But we know pretty well that after Bowling Green had reinforced Fort Donelson with 10,000 men, there was not much more than that number left to retreat to Murfreesboro'; and if the force now evacuating Columbus counts anything like forty or sixty thousand, it will be a remarkable movement for such a body—even if it be a rebel body. It is possible enough that for various reasons, the rebels may have exaggerated, in an equal degree, the strength of their force on the Potomac. When they have talked wildly about two or three hundred thousand fierce and furious soldiers stationed there, it may be that they over-calculated by the matter of (say) one or two hundred thousand. We know that at Bull Run, where all the available forces were concentrated, BEAUREGARD states the number of men engaged and on the field at an exceedingly low figure; we know that if their soldiers were counted by a very large number of hundreds of thousands, they would be likely to send much heavier forces to defend the important strategic points BURNSIDE is now seizing in North Carolina; and there are many other reasons to doubt that they have any such huge masses of troops as they claim. We would not under-estimate the numbers or the courage of the rebel soldiers on the Potomac. We doubt not that both are great. But one hundred thousand we believe to be a large estimate for the whole body. A letter just arrived in this City from a discreet and reliable person in Richmond, states the number at sixty thousand; but this is, perhaps, somewhat below the mark. But still, there is no doubt that it is much nearer the truth than the prodigious figures with which the rebels have so long frightened us.

The Senate at Play.

The case of BENJAMIN STARKE engages the attention of the United States Senate. Mr. STARKE comes properly accredited as the Senator from Oregon. His papers are unexceptionably regular. His seat is not contested. But certain gentlemen have made and sent to Washington a score of affidavits, to the effect that at the outset of the civil war, STARKE was loud in his denunciations of the North, and fearful in his sympathy with rebels and traitors; and although his outward conversion from these reprobate practices is not denied, STARKE, they say, should not be permitted to occupy a place in that august and indisputably loyal body, the Senate. And in Mr. SUMNER, and others of similar turn of mind, the remonstrants find approval and support.

We have kept no count of the time thus far wasted upon this idle controversy. We venture no estimate of that still to be lost. The morning hours yesterday were devoted to it; it will undoubtedly consume morning hours and days to come. The Senate may indeed regard no business before it as of greater moment. The money bills originate in the House, and are still unreported even there. But no notice has, we believe, been taken of a measure in regard to which the whole country is interested and impatient, the House bill for the Abolition of the Franking Privilege; and no progress has been made after three months of deliberation in the adjustment of some method of converting the property abandoned by rebels to the relief of the Treasury. The Confiscation bills are still crude and shapeless—they need discussion, selection, reconstruction. There is indeed no end of business of the utmost importance on the Senate's calendar—business the delay of which is seriously affecting the public service. What earthly justification is there then for spending weeks upon STARKE? What if STARKE did sympathize with secession? Is not the distinction between him and such men as BAYARD, SAULSBURY and KENNEDY, only one of time—he persisting in his sympathy so many days or weeks longer than they? Is not WILSON, of Missouri, who took the stump last Spring in defence of treason, comfortably seated in the Senate, with no one to question his right? Why should this out-of-the-way Senator, with an out-of-the-way name, be individualized for attack—and why is the war upon him waged in reckless disregard of the public interests and popular disgust? What public good would accrue from his exclusion, to compensate for the obvious mischief of this miserable discussion?

It is quite time the Senate should vindicate its pretensions to sense, if not to statesmanship. It is impossible to look through its ranks without regret at the absence of the great men who once gave dignity, wisdom and direction to its counsels; but if it cannot possess the commanding minds time and death have taken away, it may at least have some regard to decorum, and some respect to the obvious suggestions of common sense and business thrift. The cases of BRIGHT and STARKE have given proof of no such qualities.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The Message of the rebel President of the rebel Confederacy to the rebel Congress is reported for the readers of the TIMES this morning. It follows close upon the heels of the Inaugural Address. That document was marked by much of the presumption and confidence which have all along characterized the words and deeds of the insurgent leaders; the transmutation of reverses into victories; amplification of the popular resources; assurance of triumphant success; depreciation and defiance of the enemy. It was difficult to discover in the language of the incoming Chief Magistrate, that the course of treason had not run smoothly, redeeming all the engagements of those who set it in motion, and offering the most gratifying results for the future.

With the Inaugural, the Message offers a notable contrast. Its tone is despondent in the extreme. Its reference to lost battles is angry and vindictive; its statement of what has been effected in the several departments of the Government—in War, the Marine, and Finance—is a palpable demonstration that in these efforts the resources of the Confederation have been exhausted. The whole document, notwithstanding occasional but feeble attempts at encouragement, is in the last degree gloomy and despairing, and can do nothing to reanimate a people already crushed by thronging disasters. If DAVIS has no better rallying cry than this, his game is indeed lost.

MEDALS FOR THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—A very general movement is afoot in the City for the presentation of medals, commemorative of their gallant services at the battle of Roanoke, to the soldiers of Col. HAWKINS' Regiment. The movement, if not ill-advised, is tinctured with injustice, and is certainly premature.

1. At the storming of the Roanoke battery, the gallantry of the Fifty-first New-York and the Ninth New-Jersey Regiments was, if we may trust the official reports and correspondence, even more distinguished than that of the regiment selected for reward. The discrimination is, therefore, partial and absurd.

2. The Hawkins Zouaves participated in the late attack upon Winton. It is charged against them that, after the enemy had been expelled from the town and our troops had landed, the Zouaves indulged in promiscuous plunder and violence, defying all restraint of their officers, and when they had stripped the peaceful inhabitants of all their property, they fired the houses over their heads. Until this accusation is refuted, as we sincerely trust it may be, it will be well to suspend any demonstration of approval to the men implicated.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

THE COLUMBUS MYSTERY.

Particulars of the Expedition Down the Mississippi—Commodore Foote Uncommunicative—Criminal Neglect of the Wounded.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Yesterday morning, soon after daylight, four armored gunboats, one wooden one, five transports partially filled with troops, and two mortarboats, left here in the direction of Columbus. Expectation—to use a not entirely original metaphor—stood on tiptoe. Everybody, including one or two reporters who had succeeded in getting an invitation to accompany the expedition, was nearly insane with relation to what the next twenty-four hours would bring forth.

A little after daylight, the gallant Commodore FOOTE hobbled painfully aboard the *Cincinnati*, and almost immediately after, the whole fleet was steaming down the river. From the moment of starting, the regular line of battle was observed—the four iron-clad boats leading, abreast, the *Carondelet* a mile in the rear, and close behind this the transports and mortars. At starting, one of a suspicious temperament might have seen a singularity, and that was in the fact that in all the five transports carrying troops, there were scarcely more soldiers than would have manned a respectable gig. This portion of the fleet seemed more for show than use. However, it was the Sabbath, and beneath the warm beams of the first sun we had seen for weeks, we pushed merrily ahead, absorbed in our devotions and the weather, and not caring to be captious, or ask too many explanations.

A little before noon we steamed into Lucas' Bend and saw, two miles below, across a promontory that ran out from the right bank, the tent-crowned bluffs of Columbus. A heavy gun came booming over the water, conveying to us an invitation seemingly to halt—another followed, and then another—the latter a cogent invitation of some 128 pounds in weight, that plunged into the river a short distance to the left of us and sent the water splashing skyward like a water-spout. A heavy gong sounding on the boats sent the men to quarters—guns were run in, every thing and every body was in place, the mortarboats were hugging the shore to gain uninterrupted position a little lower; and from all appearance I expected in another instant to witness a repetition of the Fort Henry and Donelson tragedies. Just, however, as the guns seemed on the eve of belching their sulphurous thunders against Columbus, a rebel transport steamer rounded the point of the promontory with a white flag flying from her jackstaff. She rounded the point close under the guns of the iron-boats, and commenced whistling, as if asking permission to hold a conference. A whistle from the flagboat gave the permission—a tug ran down to her, lay alongside a short time, ran back, and then the *Cincinnati* ran down, took position between her and the Columbus batteries, and dropped her anchor.

A deputation was soon after seen to leave the rebel transport—the *Red Rover*—and go aboard the National gunboat. For three long hours the boats lay there and many and wild were the conjectures as to what was going on. All agreed unanimously that a surrender was going on—some doubted that the would take dinner, or later, as the conference was prolonged, at least supper, in Columbus. Finally, a stir was observed on the gunboat, and the flag put off, carrying back some officers to the rebel transport—"Now for Columbus!" said everybody, and in imagination we had already penetrated the securities of that stronghold, and were rambling among its formidable water-batteries, its land-batteries, its rifle-pits, breastworks, redans, *chevaux de frise*, abattis bastions, redoubts, palisades, lunettes, and the Lord only knows what else, when three flags glided up the staff on the flagboat, and Master DURKE, of the *Carondelet*, and with the remark, "That's to close up, probably," opened his signal-book and, with a look of incredulity, read "Fall in line."

But there seemed no mistake—the *Cincinnati* bore straight up the river for Cairo, black, grim and uncommunicative, and shortly after we had all taken our places and were slowly following our leader. More wonderment and conjecture were probably never expended than on the return—never in any case to so little purpose, or with results so negative factory. I saw Gen. PAYNE, who commanded the forces on the transport, walking up and down the guards of the steamer as if insane—now gazing wildly at the unfeeling *Cincinnati* as she plowed up the river, anon striking up and down with clenched hands and scowling eyebrows, as if he were presaging to destiny the necessity of instantly revealing the secret, if it were not desired that he should become a raving maniac upon the spot.

Arriving at Cairo, a rush was made for the Commodore. No use. Never was drum tighter, or mister more tenacious than the hero of Henry and Donelson, and the sorrowing crowd departed.

At the hotel, when I arrived, the representative of a certain Metropolitan sheet more renowned for impudence than consistency, was retailing to an excited crowd the whole particulars of the affair—how he was in the flag-ship, how he accompanied the Commodore during the interview, how he acted as Private Secretary during the conference, how the rebel officers looked and what they all said to him about the influence, enterprise and unparalleled circulation of the sheet which he represented—but he, too, refused to tell the secret. "Can't do it, gentlemen—honor, you know,—pledged old Foote my honor I wouldn't tell, &c., &c.," said the worthy gentleman with a look of profound wisdom, mingled with an expression of virtuous indignation that anybody would suppose that he would reveal a secret which he had pledged his honor to retain. No, Sir! death before dishonor! Just then, however, the consistency of events was considerably interrupted by a naval officer asking the gentleman, "What he wanted to be in that shape for?" and thereupon proceeded to inform the crowd that the reportorial gentlemen in question was not on the flagship, was not Private Secretary, was not within half a mile of the flagship during the conference—and, in fact knew nothing whatever about the matter. Whereupon the individual, nothing abashed at the jeers of the gathering, walked off to "write up" the important part he played in the creation of The Secret.

Doubtless terms of some sort were offered by the rebels, and the matter has been referred to Gen. HALLECK for decision. Everything seems to indicate that the evacuation of Columbus is among the near probabilities of the future. Ere this will reach you, you will have learned the whole secret by telegraph.

Large numbers of the wounded arrive here every day from Fort Donelson, and are distributed to various points. The whole number that reached Mound City up to last night was about four hundred and sixty. The entire loss in killed is much larger than was at first supposed, being, as near as can be ascertained, not less than four hundred and fifteen. The wounded will reach a figure not greatly different from eight hundred, of which a very large proportion are of the character called "slightly." This is a costly sacrifice upon the altar of our country, but it will do more than any which has yet been offered toward putting to flight the devils of treason and rebellion. The later revelations of the rebels show that all this number of patriots did not die unavenged—full as many rebel souls were loosened from rebel bodies—for every aching heart at the North, and for every household made desolate, there is one at the South. It will be at least crape for crape, woe for woe, anguish for anguish—poor consolation, it is true, yet one which shows though fighting against all disadvantages, against a well-entrenched foe, our men by superior gallantry and discipline, and inspired by patriotism, were able to overcome all the odds of position and knowledge of the ground possessed by the enemy.

Yesterday the *Fanny Bullett* arrived here from Fort Donalson, having on board a large number of wounded, who were in a most shocking condition. The boat was ordered to Cincinnati, but for some reason came by way of Cairo. There was no surgeon aboard, and an insufficient number of nurses. None of the wounds had been dressed in three days; all the men were weak, filthy, and suffering beyond description. When the boat reached Mound City two men had died, and a third was in a condition that would have resulted in death in a very short time had not some benevolent gentlemen, who had gone aboard, furnished him assistance. These facts are shocking, and call for the severest reprehension upon the heads of those who have allowed such things to occur. It is bad enough to be treated like a dog while a private soldier in good health; it is still worse to have that treatment continued when one is wounded and helpless.

Yesterday Surgeon WHITE, formerly of the First Iowa, and now acting as volunteer surgeon, went on board the *Hazel Dell* to afford some assistance to the wounded. He found a man whose arm had lately been amputated, and which needed dressing, but no bandages could be found. The boat was hunted over, not a thing could be raked up that would have bound up the leg of a wren. The matter was about to be given up in despair when feminine ingenuity came to the aid of the puzzled physician and the poor wounded soldier. Stepping modestly in a state-room, an elderly, benevolent-looking lady emerged a moment after her ample rotundity of form reduced, and bearing in her hand a pair of—well, skirts—which, with a modest blush, she presented to the Doctor. In a few minutes the opportune gifts were torn in long bandages, and twined about the limbs of wounded Nationals. The lady's name—bless her patriotic old soul—is Mrs. LYDIA FREEMAN, of Alconda, Illinois. It would be doing her, the public and posterity injustice, not to mention her name in connection with her offering.

To-day a flag of truce went down to Columbus under Capt. PHELPS, of the *Conestoga*. What was done, nobody outside of the authorities knows. The boat returned in the course of the day, bringing up the wife of Gen. BUCKNER, the late commander of Fort Donelson, and his children, together with the spouses of several other rebels whose names I did not learn. It is generally believed to-night that Columbus either has been or is being evacuated. GALWAY.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Rebels Fallen Back to Island No. 10, Forty-five Miles Below.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

The Memphis papers, of the 19th instant, say that Gen. POLK issued orders yesterday that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus, and the demolition of the fortifications there. The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, about forty-five miles below Columbus, which, it is said, completely commands the river, and can be fortified with heavy guns, and made impregnable against any river attack.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE EVACUATION.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 28.

We learn from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Kentucky, that the rebels are dismounting their large guns at Columbus, and that the work of evacuation is now going on. Several transports are lying at Columbus to carry off the troops. Every man coming into Columbus is impressed; even farming with their teams. Several hundred negroes were sent into the interior yesterday. This is from a reliable source.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Despair and Desperation of the Rebels.

Proposition to Destroy the Cotton and Tobacco Crops.

A Series of "Last Ditch" Resolutions in the Rebel Congress.

Nashville Occupied by the National Forces on Sunday Last.

Progress of the Operations Against Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 27, } via BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 28. }

A flag of truce to-day took over fifty people to Craney Island.

We learn the following Southern news:—

The Richmond *Despatch* says that one hundred Yankee prisoners at Columbus, S. C., were expected to arrive yesterday evening. Three installments of an equal number will be brought here from that city, when the whole of them will be sent to Newport's News on parole.

A meeting of the Tobacco and Cotton planters was held at the City Hall at Richmond, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration *the voluntary destruction of the [cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the efforts of the enemy were mainly directed toward robbing the South of their accumulation of these two great staples.* A number of speeches were made, and a Committee was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

In Congress on Wednesday Senator SIMMS, of Kentucky offered resolutions, declaring that the people of the Confederate States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the Government established by them, and to this end do pledge their last man and their last dollar for the prosecution of the war until their independence is acknowledged; and, also, that they will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, and firmly relying upon the justice of their cause and humbly trusting in the Providence of God, will maintain their position before the world and high Heaven while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution was offered *providing for compensation* by the Government for cotton and tobacco burned to prevent their falling in the hands of the United States.

The Raleigh *Register* of the 26th inst. says:

"Two men were brought to this city on Monday as prisoners, on the charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were arrested on board a schooner a short distance from Plymouth. They were committed to jail."

The same paper, in an editorial, begins by saying that it would be criminal as well as idle to deny that *the present is the most gloomy period that the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war*, and goes on in the most earnest manner to call on the people to stand by their colors and fight to the last.

All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole.

Quite a number of them arrived at Raleigh on Monday, and they stated that a hundred and fifty were left at Weldon to come on Tuesday.

Five regiments of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up the quota of North Carolina, and Gov. CLARKE has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the citizens of the State to fill up the regiments.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, has the following telegrams:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* has a special dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., stating that the enemy had occupied Nashville on Sunday. The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is about 7,000. The number killed was 500, and wounded 1,500. The admitted loss of the Federals is from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. Gen. FLOYD has saved all his command except the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment and the Greys and Jackson's batteries, which were taken.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 27.

SCHLEY's new extensive cotton and woolen factory was burned on Tuesday night. The loss is heavy.

The cotton factories at Columbus and Augusta have suspended temporarily in consequence of material injury to their dams and canals by the recent freshet.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Savannah *Republican*, of this morning, says that *communication with Fort Pulaski has been actually closed* by the Federals, who have erected three batteries for heavy guns.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Our latest advises from Nashville state that the Federal troops have not yet occupied the city. The scouts of Gen. BUELL's Federal army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland River, and it is supposed their appearance is preparatory of an early advance of the main column.

Gens. PRICE and McCULLOCH are both preparing for battle. The former is this side of Fayetteville, and the latter is at Boston Mountain, with a force of cavalry.

It is reported that nine Federal gunboats and fifteen transports were seen on Sunday at Mayfield. No immediate action was expected.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The town of Fayetteville, Ark., has been burned to the ground, by order of Gen. MCCULLOCH. The military stores were first burned. The Confederate army, at Boston Mountain, are preparing for battle.

Late advises from Knoxville state that the Confederates at the Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement. The Federals are frequently in sight.

LYNCHBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A portion of the bridge, which connected the island, on which the South Side Depôt is situated, with the North Virginia and Tennessee Depôt, was destroyed yesterday, by coals falling from a locomotive. Two spans were burned, which will prevent the running of the South Side cars into the city.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Cortez* from Oregon and British Columbia has arrived here, bringing $120,000 in gold.

The weather throughout the Northern coast has been very cold.

Many persons on their way from Portland, Oregon, to the mines have frozen to death.

Thousands who left California for the new El Dorado, are detained at Portland until the Spring opens.

The whale-ship *Joseph Grinnell* has arrived from Paita, Peru, with 1,500 barrels of Sperm Oil.

Also, arrived ship *Charger*, 49 days from Hong-Kong.

Rhode Island Constitutional Union Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 28.

The Constitutional Union Convention of Rhode Island assembled yesterday, and renominated Gov. SPRAGUE and the other State officers.

I beg leave to announce to the ladies of New-York, that I shall have the honor to introduce, on SATURDAY, March 1,

THE ANKLET,

a beautiful design for the protection of the ankle—giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.

W. H. JEFFERIS, No. 573 Broadway.

At Castrell's, No. 813 Broadway,

A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL BOOT for..... $2 50

A Pair of CLOTH SOLES for..... $2 50

Bronchitis, Asthma, those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial affections, should never fail to get one of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, in the mouth before going into a cold or foggy atmosphere. They are a great protection to the throat.

No Shinplasters.

We make change to the patrons of our establishment in silver only.

WE ISSUE NO SHINPLASTERS!

CROOK & DUFF,

Dining-Rooms Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

I have a Bad Pain in my Side and Back—WHAT'S GOOD I—A thorough application of BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT will give you instant relief, and no nuisance from soil or grease. Depôt, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and Druggists generally. Price 25 cents. Try it and you will be satisfied.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

MARRIED.

CANNON—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Anthon, Rector of Anthon's Memorial Church, S. TOWNSEND CANNON to MIRIAM H., third daughter of Charles L. Carpenter, all of this City.

SCHARFF—CONDIT.—In Newark, on Thursday, Feb. 27, in Grace Church, by Rev. S. B. Hodges, A. PAUL SCHARFF to Miss WILHELMINA J., daughter of Daniel Condit, Esq., all of the above place.

OPDYKE—CARVELING.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph S. Van Dyke, of Bloomsbury, CHARLES W. OPDYKE, formerly of New-York City, and Miss JANNIE W. CARVELING, youngest daughter of Samuel Creveling, Esq., of Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, N. J.

KINGSLAND—ROOD.—In Hanover, N. H., on Thursday, Feb. 27, by Rev. H. Kood, Mr. ALFRED B. KINGSLAND, of Titusville, Penn., to Miss JANNIE C. ROOD, of Hartland, Vt.

DIED.

FAIRTLOUGH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, West 51st-st., of diphtheria and scarlet fever, JANE, infant daughter of Henry C. and Jane Fairtlough, aged 2 months and 23 days.

STAMFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 28, CHARLES HERAT, youngest child of D. T. and Emma Stanford, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 56 3d-av.

WINTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, GABRIEL WINTER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, March 1, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

WAYLAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, MARGARET CURTIS, wife of Charles C. Wayland, and oldest daughter of Edward F. Cullen.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Bloomingdale Road and 75th-st., on Sunday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock.

FORBES.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 27, of scarlet fever, HARRIET ELIZA, second daughter of Geo. A. and Mary E. V. Forbes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, David Van Arsdale, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the family residence, 121st-st., Harlem, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Feb. 28, A. V. WILLIAMS, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale Road, corner of 99th-st., on Sunday, March 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Friday, Feb. 28, suddenly, LAVI UNDERHILL, in the 76th year of his age.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, JULIA A., daughter of CZAR DUNNING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Harrison-st.

JAQUES.—In South Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 27, REBECCA B. JAQUES, daughter of the late Isaac Jaques, of Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Philip Watters, No. 89 President-st., South Brooklyn.

WHEATLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, HOWELL LAWIS, eldest son of James H. and Ella Wheatley, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his uncles, Howell L. and Coleman Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State, near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 2, without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 27, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq., aged 72 years.

STOUT.—In Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, W. THE BADGE STOUT, M. D., only son of the late Richard M. Stout, Esq., aged 25 years.

BEERS.—Suddenly, GEORGE T., son of Henry J. Beers.

Funeral services will take place at Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, at 3½ P. M., March 1. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

BALDWIN.—In Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 27, TIMOTHY H. BALDWIN, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Milford, on Saturday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In San Francisco, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, MARGARETTA R., wife of O. A. Reynolds, and daughter of the late Daniel Ebbets, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 99.—Feb. 22, 1862.

66, 71, 28, 5, 62, 32, 19, 78, 70, 27, 33, 46, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 100.—Feb. 23, 1862.

56, 72, 44, 58, 42, 62, 27, 2, 55, 30, 6, 48, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 47.—Feb. 28, 1862.

25, 61, 8, 67, 75, 38, 63, 10, 68, 71, 76, 73.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 161.—Feb. 28, 1862.

72, 26, 34, 51, 76, 68, 70, 54, 31, 55, 27, 40, 41, 63, 74, 16.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

PLAIN GOLD RINGS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
The world-renowned
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
LAST NIGHT
IN
NEW-YORK
Of the
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS.
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS.
THIS EVENING,

will be presented the great moral and domestic drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Adapted from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's world-famous novel of Southern Life, and arranged in SIX ACTS AND NINE TABLEAUX.

Entire new scenery has been painted for the occasion, by John R. Smith, and the play will be brought out with a completeness of cast and appointments commensurate with the requirements of the most exacting taste.

At the present time, a drama like UNCLE TOM'S CABIN cannot fail to possess a deep interest for the New-York public, offering, as it does, a vivid picture of life in that portion of the Union now arrayed in arms against the Government of the United States, and all the noblest interests of mankind. It is a thoroughly American play, and must find its truest interpretation in an American theatre.

After Uncle Tom's Cabin,

A SPANISH COMIC PANTOMIME,

presented for the first time in this country, full of gayety and mirth, in which

THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,

Monsieur DUVERNAY, the Demon of Distortion, and Don Juan Ximenes, and the full Corps de Ballet will appear.

S. T.—1860—X.
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At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.

Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.

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COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBER'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milbau, No. 183 Broadway. In Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

OPENING SPRING PATTERNS.—A LARGE assortment of elegantly trimmed Patterns, just received from Paris, will be opened for the inspection of ladies on MONDAY, March 3, at TAYLOR'S, No. 407 Broadway. Dressmaking superintended by Mme. GILLESPIE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands, or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Its circulation is largely in advance of any other newspaper. An advertisement inserted in all its editions reach nearly two hundred and ninety thousand subscribers, in all parts of the country, and more than half a million of readers.

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2	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	$ 6
3	0 50	0 80	1 10	1 40	1 70	2 00	$ 6
4	0 50	0 90	1 30	1 70	2 10	2 50	$ 8
5	0 50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	$10
6	0 50	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	3 50	$12
7	0 70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	4 20	$14
8	0 80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 30	$16
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10	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	$20

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Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

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Only $12

PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, the *Hacking Cough* in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving *immediate relief.*

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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
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Clear and Strengthen the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers.
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Soothing and simple—Children use them.
Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness.

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."
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"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."
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Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, *vid* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WORK OF POPULAR INTEREST.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,

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From Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter.

"The portions exacting, 'Influence of Great Men,' 'Hereditary Character,' 'Lawyers,' &c., interested me much. They furnish, indeed, a kind of reading which always has a charm for me, and I much mistake the taste of a certain class of readers if these curious observations do not meet with a friendly reception."

From Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.

"I have read many of your essays, as those on 'Identity,' 'Necessity,' 'Races,' 'Authorship,' 'Influence of Great Men,' 'Lawyers,' 'Sensuality,' 'Narcotics,' and have been much instructed by them. They strike me in general as containing the fruits of much research and reflection, and the germs of much more elaborate treatises. I am exceedingly glad to have them in a form of a volume, and am sure many others will also."

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HARPER'S WEEKLY,

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A Thrilling Picture of the HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT OVER SCHWARTZ'S BATTERY;
SEEKING FOR THE WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL CURTIS;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GARFIELD;
CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS in the Old House of Representatives at Washington;
Execution of GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER.
COMICALITIES, Illustrating the CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER AT FORT DONELSON;
MAP OF FORT DONELSON AND VICINITY.
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, showing the Present Position of the Union Armies under Generals Grant and Buell.
Besides the usual variety of Reading Matter, Lounger, News, Stories, &c., &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the usual graphic and thorough Illustrations of the War, the next Number of Harper's Weekly, which will be published ON SATURDAY NEXT, will contain the first portion of a New and Powerful Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," entitled,

NO NAME.

This Story will be illustrated by JOHN MCLENAN, Esq.

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A CHRONICLE OF MISTAKES,

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"A domestic novel, in which the trials and successes of a patient, loving, faithful and judicious step-mother are portrayed. The story takes us through scenes of quiet English life, and shows us pictures of rural beauty, home scenes, society and church matters, with all the incidents of a growing family and a wide circle of friends, so that we are constantly instructed and entertained by the events that are passing around us, aside from the main purpose of the record, which is to show us how love and good sense, with woman's tact, may triumph over all obstacles, and out of duty faithfully done, win happiness at last.

"The former novels by this author have had a high repute and this will take its place among the fireside works that enjoy a permanent popularity."

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REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By Rev. E. M. Goulburn, Rev. Henry J. Rose, B. D., Rev. C. A. Huntley, D. D., Rev. W. J. Irons, Rev. C. Rorison, Rev. A. W. Haddan, Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D. D. With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISAAC TAYLOR'S NEW WORK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY FROM AUTHOR'S ADVANCE SHEETS.

THE SPIRIT
OF THE
HEBREW POETRY,

By ISAAC TAYLOR, author of "Saturday Evening," "Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Physical Theory of Another Life," etc., etc.

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Ancient Palestine—the Birthplace of Poetry.
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The Israelites of the Exodus and the Theocracy.
Poetry in the Book of Job.
Poetry in the Psalms.
Solomon, and the Songs of Songs.
The Poetry of the Early Hebrew Prophets.
Culmination of the Hebrew Poetry and Prophecy in Isaiah.
The Later Prophets and the Disappearance of the Poetic Elements in the Hebrew Scriptures.
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5. A SUBMISSIVE HEART.
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CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton.)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

IN PRESS,

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 103 bbls. Ashes, 12,624 bbls. Flour, 174 bbls. and 1,404 bags Corn Meal, 16,825 bushels Wheat, 12,923 bushels Corn, 3,585 bushels Rye, 2,071 bushels Barley, 5,818 bushels Oats, 5,390 bushels Malt, 33 pkgs. Provisions, and 879 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 87½@$6, closing $5 87½, for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is firm, at 22½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 1,500 bales.

COFFEE—Is in less demand to-day, but is stiffly held; sales 350 bags Common Lagnayra at 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of Coffee this evening, 92,165 bags and 20,875 mats, including of Rio, 70,490 bags; Maracaibo, 13,941 bags; Cesta, 4,910 bags; St. Domingo, 4,851 bags; Jamaica, 2,950 bags; Laguayra, 400 bags; Java, 615 bags and 18,375 mats, and Ceylon, 2,560 mats.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Slais and Western Flour in moderate demand, to-day, at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last amount to 11,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; fancy brands, to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85 nominally at $6 65@$5 70; Superfine Western, in lots, to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $6 05@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6 95@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 65@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inactive at former rates; sales [illegible] bbls., at $5 @ $6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour [illegible] superfine at $5 40@$5 50; [illegible] $5 87½@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in moderate request to-day, at about previous rates. Inferior and common qualities have been neglected and unsettled in price. Sales have been confined to 23,700 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club, at $1 33; White Western, at $1 40; Amber do., at $1 46; Red Western (Winona) on private terms; Amber Jersey, at $1 45, White Pennsylvania on private terms; Red State at $1 41@$1 43, Milwaukee Club in store, at $1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn is quite heavy and prices are quoted down ½@1c. ₱ bushel; sales have been made of 37,500 bushels, at 60c.@63c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bush. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western, at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 39c. @40c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley is in request at steady rates; sales of 5,100 bushels State at 82c.@85c. ₱ bush.

HAY—New River bale is inquired for and is steady, at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, at unchanged prices. Last year's crop, 15c.@22c., chiefly at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand to-day has been limited; prices have not varied. Stock this evening: 7,581 hhds. and 2,011 bbls., including 5,603 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 905 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 1,073 hhds. Porto Rico; also, 250 bbls. New-Orleans, and 1,761 bbls. Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very firm, but is rather quiet to-day. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $10 62½@$10 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in demand at 5¾c.@5½c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 370 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 1,500 lcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 180 bbls., at $14 @ $14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl.—Butter is in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 pkgs. Para on private terms, and 75 casks Carolina at $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. report the stock of Rice on hand this evening thus: 1,763 casks Carolina, 5,103 bags cleaned East India, 3,343 bags uncleaned East India, and 44,419 mats uncleaned East India—against 7,160 casks Carolina, and 3,200 bags East India, same time last year.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand to-day, at buoyant prices. Sales, 2,230 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly the former, at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars this evening, 19,509 hhds., 69,156 bags, and 10,825 boxes; also, 456 hhds. Melado. Included in the stock were 15,481 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 280 hhds. New-Orleans, 1,404 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,475 hhds. French Islands, 925 hhds. English Islands, and 34 hhds. St. Croix.

TOBACCO—Crude has been in limited demand, but as very full prices. Sales since our last 52 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@8½c.; with 210 bales Cuba and and 26 bales Carman on private terms. Manufactured has been in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, in anticipation of the enactment of an excise law, and prices have advanced in some instances, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb., within a few days. We have heard of sales of over 4,500 boxes.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in February.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock on hand Feb. 1,				
1862, bales	4,764	300	—	1,009
Received since, bales	3,159	383	339	69
Total, bales	7,923	683	339	1,078
Sales to Feb. 28, 1862, bales	3,556	383	100	608
Stock on hand March 1, 1862, bales	4,367	300	239	470

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were made to-day of 1,100 bbls., chiefly at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate engagements were reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d., and by steamer 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat; bulk and bags, 7d. @7¾d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Pork, 3s. ₱-bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 28s.@23s. 6d.; and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Cork—A foreign bark, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10½d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¼d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 28s.; Bacon and Lard, 23s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s. @22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Corn, (8,500 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel.

Carriage Lamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is, I believe, an ordinance requiring hackmen to keep their carriage lamps lighted at night in order to better exhibit their numbers to customers, etc., a provision generally adhered to, though in certain cases a more rigid enforcement might be advantageous.

But there is no reason why the rule should not be be applied also to private carriages, livery coaches, etc., which go dashing about our not over-well-lighted streets at night, with perfect impunity, and oftentimes from their rapid rate, more especially in turning corners, with great risk to pedestrians at crossings, etc.

More especially is the danger aggravated at the present time by the slush and ice in the streets over which the vehicles roll almost noiselessly; to say nothing of persons being a little hard of hearing, whom the sight of a moving lamp in the distance might sufficiently warn.

The provision might reasonably apply to all vehicles, but *carriages* are particularly obnoxious at night, and people who can afford to go operas and parties in their own or hired carriages, can also afford this slight safeguard to their less fortunate fellow-citizens. In London and Paris these things are managed better.

Let it be done here. W. A. F.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 24.

—Among those who were slain at Roanoke, was JOSEPH G. HENRY, a nephew of Mr. SCRANTON, late representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. He was a Captain in the Ninth New-Jersey regiment, and in the middle of the fight, seeing that some companies hesitated to advance, he threw his own into the front and while leading it, fell. Before the sailing of the Expedition, Mr. HENRY had been appointed Consul to Port Mahon—a position worth $2,000 a year—but so anxious was he to serve his country in the field, that he declined this lucrative office, sailed with the expedition to North Carolina, and has now laid down his life for his country. He was an aminable, brave and good man, and is regretted by thousands who knew him

Movements of European Steamers.

	From Europe.			
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12	
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12	
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15	
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19	
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19	
Hammonia	Southampton	Boston	Feb. 22	
China	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26	
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch. 1	
	From America.			Mar. 12
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1	
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1	
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 1	
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 5	
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 9	
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 12	
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19	

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Kangaroo*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close in this City at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The steamship *Roanoke* will take a mail to Cuba and the West Indies on Saturday. It will close at 11 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per the *North Star*, will close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF MARTHA KEENAN will be thankfully received by her sisters, MARGARET and MARIA REDMOND, No. 421 East 10th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN of education and respectability, 26 years of age, wishes to form the acquaintance, with a view to matrimony, of a young lady of refinement, enjoying a competency, who would prize a devoted and loving heart more highly than good looks. Communications will be held strictly sacred, and if sincere, may in full confidence, be addressed "SINCERITY," Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION (Church of the Resurrection) heretofore worshipping in Treanor's Hall, having purchased the Church known as the Murray Hill Baptist Church, north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av., will hold services there EVERY LORD'S DAY, commencing SUNDAY, March 2, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, will preach, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's Church. Special collections will be taken up at each service. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROSWELL G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

AN ARMY MEETING, IN AID OF THE Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, in the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be delivered by the Pastor—Rev. Mr. MEEKER—Rev. L. G. BERGMAN, an army officer, and Rev. Dr. POTTER, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. All are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STREETS.—Rev. Mr. SHAFFER, of the New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer and experience meeting for the promotion of holiness at 9 o'clock. Monthly Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Baptismal service. Lord's Supper, and reception of members at close of morning service. Subject of evening sermon—*The Prodigal's Reception at Home.* Followed by inquirer's Prayer-meeting. Revival in progress.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SEVENTH-ST., NEAR THIRD-AV.—Rev. Dr. FLOY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½, Rev. M. FRANCIS will give an account of his recent visit to Port Royal, S. C., and of the arrangements now in progress by the General Government for the benefit of the destitute people of color in that region.

BLEECKER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, (corner of Morton—entrance in Bleecker.) Minister, Rev. R. C. SAIMEALL, member of the Presbytery of New-York. Residence No. 371 West 35th-st. N. B.—All families or other persons, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to cast in their lot with us. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize in the Blount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, he will give the hand of fellowship to a number of new members, and administer the Lord's Supper. He will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. S. W. MESSMORE, of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Prof. HARTWELL, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *Shall we Know and Commune with each other after death?* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, on third of the course *On Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matinee Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 2, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Conflict of Ages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, 2d inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. LL.D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the charity fund of the Association.

ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE PROPHECY this is the time to expect the personal coming of Christ, preceded by the mission of Elijah, and a time of universal uproar, trouble and distress of nations. That messenger will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery.

NOTICE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a Lecture on *Sargeant S. Prentiss, the Tennessee of the Southwest*, at the Allen-st. M. E. church, on MONDAY EVENING next, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Welsh Mission to this City. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

"HOW IS CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE?"—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 2d-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will follow. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Hall, No. 20 East Broadway, in the Second Advent Church, to-day, for the soon coming of Christ to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Stanton and Bowery-st., under care of Rev. Dr. HARMENBERGH. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. MACCULLY, D.D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor; sermon to the Sabbath School: Prov. iv. 14, 15. At 3 P. M. by Rev. F. MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. WM. L. MILLER. Seats free. All are welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—Dr. TYNG will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the National Freedman's Relief Association, and a collection will be taken for their work.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Fifth-st. 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will open the second discourse on the *Fate of Murderers*. Next on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public cordially invited.

TO CAPITALISTS OR SETTLERS.—2,000 acres of unsurpassed lands in Illinois, of a part each timber and prairie; all very rich soil, and will be sold for much less than their value for cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE NEW-YORK PRAYING ASSOCIATION.—Mr. SAMUEL HARRIS, President, will conduct the religious services in the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., Harlem, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. Meeting on SUNDAY, at 1 and 7 o'clock, at Mozart Hall, 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. Five pieces. Short picture, followed by remarks from the audience. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. B. PETERS, (WILLIAMSBURGH,) will give, on SUNDAY MORNING, his sixth annual discourse. In the evening he will repeat, by special request, a discourse on the *Justice of God*. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

"PUNISHMENT—ITS OBJECT AND LIMIT"—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Communion services on Sunday morning. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 125th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion at 3 P. M. Subject of the morning sermon—*The Wonder.*

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, will preach sermons appropriate to the commencement of a Pastoral year.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, University Buildings, Washington-square. Rev. WM. FISHBOURN will preach SUNDAY, March 2, MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., entrance on 20th-st.

REV. F. S. FARMER, WILL PREACH in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 8th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. HAMMOND in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. PIVAS, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

ALLIANCE.—MR. BARNUM OPENS HIS MUSEUM to the Alliance, as usual, on SUNDAY EVENING. Exercises by Rev. M. GOSS. Admission free. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Persons desiring prayers for themselves or friends to be visited at their homes, or to hear any particular subject from the Pulpit, please communicate the same by note to the ushers. Several letters read on Sunday evening, and comments made.

WAR AND EMANCIPATION.—REV. J. V. HINES preaches on SUNDAY in Messiah's Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subjects A. M.—*How to Live with God.* P. M.—*The Ten Virgins.* Matthew, 25th. EVENING at 7 o'clock—The *War and Emancipation.* Also, in the same place meetings will be held at 3 P. M. and at 7½ evening through next week. Friends can remain in the house between services. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY T. STEARNS, of New-Jersey, will preach in this Church on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, followed each evening by Inquirers' Prayer-meeting. Brethren of sister Churches are invited to come in and assist us.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. R. WOODRUFF, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. F. WAUGAN at 3 P. M., and a stranger in the EVENING at 7, will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, including jellies, soups and game, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at the employment office, No. 5 Clinton Hall. Afore-mise and 8th-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, buscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook; would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 500 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; has no objection to go to the country a short distance. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, game, pastry and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 132 7th-av., between 11th and 20th sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Carll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and washing; City references given; inquire at 813 6th-av., first house above 47th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as cook, washer or ironer; is a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 256 1st-av., near 16th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as plain cook, good wash and ironer, in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice breads; would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages small.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies; would be generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris & Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 109 East 12th-st., to whom she refers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, at No. 153d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to help with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 36th-st., near Broadway. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful or would go by the week in City or country. Call or send to No. 237 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to wait on a lady and grown children. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 8 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT-stoop woman wishes a situation as waitress; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 397 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as waitress; would take charge of the parlors, dining-room and silver; or as chambermaid and waitress. Refers to her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at 30 10th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, A situation, as superintendent in a widower's family, by a widow lady and her daughter, where she could instruct the children in music and other branches. A small salary required. Address L. T., or call at No. 316 4th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 112 Grand-st., a choice selection of servants, now in waiting as usual: amongst the rest, a number of Protestants, good cooks, nurses, waitresses and laundresses; one English cook, and 4 cooks, washers and ironers, with good references; also, ladies' maids.

PLAIN SEWING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, plain sewing, by the day, in a gentleman's family. Call or address, all the week, at No. 116 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper, in a counting-room, banking or insurance office, by a gentleman well qualified for the position. He has had fifteen years experience, is rapid, and accurate accountant, ready correspondent, and perfectly conversant with foreign exchanges. Are first-class references given. Address C., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and is a good hostler, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address No. 18 West 3d-st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business perfectly; understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and carriage driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address J. N., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 121 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 510 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a middle-aged man; understands his business perfectly. Can give eight years' reference. Can take charge of a greenhouse or grapery if required. Country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a practical working man, as farmer and gardener; is a Protestant; his wife would take charge of the dairy or laundry; no other incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 319 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, and improving old ones; also, understands the growing of pine apples and gardening in general. The very best references given. Address T. B., No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, who had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for over four years; the advertiser is a married man, with small family; any person wanting a capable and trustworthy man, can call or address A. B. GARDENER at Mr. Duane's, No. 34 City Hall-place, for one week.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—A Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 28 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACOPUIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, RESiding with his parents, wants a situation in a store, where he would make himself useful. As to honesty and respectability, he refers to his present employer. Address Box No. 3,961 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man, who understands the care of horses and cows, who can drive and milk, and is a good plain vegetable gardener. Apply to THADDEUS DAVIDS, No. 137 William-st., this morning.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO take charge of a place of about four acres; must be canable and honest. Will have a small house and good wages. A Protestant married man preferred. Inquire at the office of Dr. RODENSTEIN, Laurence-st., Manhattanville.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a thorough gardener and farmer for a small place. A Protestant, sober, active and industrious man, who fully understands his business, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 25 William-st. Rooms No. 3 and 4, between 12 and 2 P. M. to-day and Monday.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, 2 brakemen. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 45x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, currant garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE IN 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $9,000.

Also,

A desirable four-story brown-stone house in 20th-st., near 4th-av.; price $12,000.

Also,

A first-class modern and complete full-sized brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $17,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—A first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine mirrors, vines, (carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot No. 65 Henry-st., built by day's work. Small cash payments, and is in good order; rent of lot $125; nine years to run, with renewals: lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 221 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—TWO FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone houses in 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., south side of street, fronting Columbia College lawn; house

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROSSE BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 20th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1 and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee.

R. BAYARD, Chairman.

No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, in this place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Oregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

St. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 12, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—$35 per cent.—with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

WANTED—$15,000, AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANnum interest, for a term of years, on bond and mortgage on a productive property in the lower part of the city, worth three times the amount; the interest payable quarterly if desired. Address Mr. J. M., office of the *Evening Post*.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire contents of a 5-story residence elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold MONDAY MORNING, March 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 500 yards superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel made by Saatzs two months ago, 4 etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, and chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. House to be cut, possession immediately. Catalogues at the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 1st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round carved bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-a-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of carpets, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany pier tables, armoir-a-glace, steel fire sets; Japanned waiters, skates, pier glasses, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of elegantly embroidered Algerian cushions of velvet, embroidered in gold arabesque, very rich and curious. Also, fine linen French made shirts.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st, Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

JOHN H. BUALAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 644 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oilcloths, feather beds, blankets, comforters, mattresses, looking-glasses, cottage suites, kitchen furniture, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 2 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Bolton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 15th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denomiuet ons of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be enhmitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids; and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D. ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation. GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. PERRY,
GEO. H. KENNEDY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LeHURAY,
GEO. H. KENNEDY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his office of business from Boston to No. 60 Broadway, New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the name of SMITH BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. ROBERT L. SMITH withdraws from the firm. The outstanding liabilities will be settled by the remaining partners.

THOMAS SMITH,
(Signed,) ROBERT L. SMITH,
JOHN SMITH RICE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—GITTENS' Patent Non-Conductor of Heat for the Protection of the Head. The Cork Cap and Havelock is extensively used in the army, and by seamen, farmers, and others, and is considered the most perfect invention of the kind ever issued. For information apply to J. K. GITTENS, India-st., Greenpoint, L. I., N. Y. No agents need apply.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. METTLER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign in liquidation. E. METTLER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. J. J. MARSHALL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton-st. to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department.

(Signed,) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the SIGMA PHI will be held in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862. A general attendance of graduate members is earnestly solicited. E. P. V.

MEDICAL.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For City Inspection Certificate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula in its worst forms, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 121 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the modern unequaled Paris and London treatment.

All who would avoid [illegible] and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cubebs, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Nostrums, Astringents, Impostures, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale by W. F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUREY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review*, &c.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Staogury and Burning, or Painful Urioting, Disease in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those persons desiring it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARN, No. 12 Leight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life must be the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in 'the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DICKINSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Union-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a debilitating nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that DR. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ONE WORD—IT MAY INTEREST YOU.—READ it.—Thousands have Catarrh, and think they have only "a cold in the head," or a "bad influenza." Dr. GOODALE'S pamphlet will tell you truly what Catarrh is, and what will cure it. Either call at No. 612 Broadway, N. Y., or send a postage stamp, and get one, free.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

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The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passes, (which can be obtained free of charge,) from John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, office, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York. JOHN C. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterp, &c., at equally low rates.

Return tickets, from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Extinguishers. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to ELVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to LIEBS DÉCOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices:

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KAILNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will call for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 31th May.

Passage money to Nassau $45
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OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, 1 CONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS BY PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—In consequence of the loss of the Columbus, there will be but one steamer per month, the GUATEMALA leaving Panama on the 30th, on or arrival of steamer of the 21st from New-York, until the new steamer Salvador is placed on the line, which it is expected will be in the month of June next.

JO. F. JOY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper-ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

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NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. N., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, da

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Mails by the Hibernian.

Continued Discussion of American Topics in England.

Position of the British Government in Regard to the Blockade.

The Imprisonment of British Subjects in America.

Declarations of a Cabinet Minister in Favor of Permanent Neutrality.

The Negotiations Relative to the Mexican Intervention.

The Archduke and the Mexican Crown.

The newspaper packages by the *Hibernian* at Boston, from Liverpool on the 12th ult., calling at Londonderry on the 13th, were received here last night.

We make various extracts of interest.

The steamer was detained at Liverpool till the 13th, about 10 A. M. She consequently sailed simultaneously with the *Hibernian*.

It is intended to dispatch the *Great Eastern* to New-York in April.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AMERICA.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th ult., the Earl of CARNARVON having made some denunciatory remarks respecting the sufferings experienced by British subjects in America, at the hands of the National Government,

Earl RUSSELL said: I think the noble earl can hardly have read the papers that have been laid on the table of the House by command of Her Majesty. There has been a correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, and between the British and American Governments, on this subject; and in the statement the noble earl has made, I think he has hardly taken into account the very critical circumstances in which the Government of the United States was placed. In the Spring of last year, nine States of the Federation declared war against the Federal Government. Now, it has been usual for all Governments, in such circumstances, to imprison, on suspicion, the persons of those whom they consider are taking part in the war against them. Not many years ago, in 1818, when a conspiracy existed to invade Canada for the purpose of overturning the authority of her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State applied to the other House of Parliament for a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and, consequently, the power of arresting persons on suspicion of treasonable practice. After that date there occurred two cases in which American citizens were arrested in Ireland by order of the Secretary of State. On those two cases, representations were made to Her Majesty's Government by the United States. Lord PALMERSTON replied, that with regard to those two persons, the British Government had full information that they were at the time engaged in an attempt to subvert the authority of the Sovereign. Those persons, I believe, were never brought to trial; I never heard of their having been tried. They were arrested and detained solely by the authority vested in the Crown by Parliament. No doubt complaints have been made by certain British subjects in America that they had been arrested on suspicion, only on the order and by the authority of the Secretary of State of the Federal Government. I directed Lord LYONS to represent these cases to Mr. SEWARD, and, as especially with regard to one of them, it appeared that there had been very light grounds for the suspicion, I thought an inquiry into them ought not to be delayed. I do not vindicate the act of the American Government in any of these cases; whether it had good, or only light grounds for its suspicions, I am not here to say. It is not my business to undertake the defence of the American Government in this House. But it is contended that the Constitution of the United States gives the President power, under certain circumstances, to arrest persons on suspicion and confine them in prison during his will and pleasure. This question has been much debated in America. Some high legal authorities say that the Act of *Habeas corpus* cannot be suspended by the President alone; but, on the other hand, lawyers have maintained the contrary opinion. I have received within the last few days a pamphlet written by a gentleman at the head of the bar of America, in which it is argued with much ingenuity, that the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended without the assent of Congress, and by order of the President alone. The question has been brought before Congress itself; a resolution was proposed that the act of the President should be sanctioned by the Legislature; but it was contended that such a resolution was without any precedent to support it, and a majority decided that the question should not be discussed. With regard to the particular acts which Mr. SEWARD, under the sanction of the President, has authorized, in the arrests of British subjects, as well as American citizens, I am not here to defend them. But I think the authority to make such arrests, is one that must belong to some person in the Government of the United States, if it believes that the parties are engaged in a treasonable conspiracy against it, either by furnishing arms to the enemy or acting as spies. As to many of these cases, I believe there has been what was very likely to occur—some unnecessary suspicion and some ill-treatment. But I do not find that in any of these cases there has existed any disposition on the part of the American Government to prevent the British Consuls from having access to prisoners, or to prevent them from stating their complaints to Lord LYONS; nor do I find that Lord LYONS has been slow in representing them to the American Government. I understand that attending to those cases has taken up a great part of his time. Nor can I say that Mr. SEWARD has refused to listen to those complaints. Whether these parties were or were not engaged in treasonable practices against the Government is a question upon which we cannot enter. The noble Earl says the arrests were illegal, and that the present detention of the parties in prison is illegal. That is more than I can venture to say. I cannot venture to say that, supposing these persons were engaged in treasonable practices, the President has not the power to arrest them. That is a stronger denial of the opinion of the law officers of the United States than I can venture to give. We all know that since the time when the American States were divided much sympathy has been shown in this country, both with one side and the other. Some have shown a strong sympathy with the North, while others have displayed an equally strong sympathy with the South. It is quite reasonable for the Government to say, without knowing the circumstances, that these persons were not connected with the Confederates. In some of these cases I thought it quite evident that the persons arrested had not been engaged in any conspiracy. One gentleman happened to be a partner in a firm the other member of which had great connections with the South and had Southern sympathies. But the gentleman himself was always a staunch supporter of the Union, and his arrest was induced merely by the circumstance of letters having been sent through his firm. I thought that very arbitrary and unjust. Mr. SEWARD said he thought the circumstances were sufficient to create suspicion, but as soon as it was ascertained that there was no ground for the suspicion this gentleman was released. A mere release, however, was far from being adequate compensation to him, because he was a person in a most respectable position, and for such a person to be arrested and kept in a close prison for several days is a grievance of which any Government has a right to complain. Beyond the right of complaint, however, and beyond the constant interference of Lord LYONS, whenever cause is shown to him, I do not know in the present state of things what further course is to be taken. The noble Earl mentioned three cases, and among them was that of Mr. GREEN. This gentleman stated that he desired no action to be taken by his friends in England with reference to his arrest, as Lord LYONS was possessed of the leading facts of his case, now in due time they would receive investigation. *The result of the whole matter is, that there have been many cases of arbitrary imprisonment, and that these cases have occurred when the Government of the United States are engaged in a civil war, perhaps one of the most strenuous and formidable in which any country was ever engaged. It is not for us to decide the right or wrong of the case, but this we must admit that all the arts which are used by civilized nations against each other in time of war are open to both the belligerents here.* With regard to these arrests, I believe that to whatever it may be owing—whether to the novelty of the thing in North America, to the inexperience of the persons intrusted with the duty of exercising this power, or the circumstance that arbitrary power can never be safely intrusted to any one, and it is intrusted, is sure to be abused—any one, and it is intrusted, is sure to be abused—[hear]—however this may be, I believe there has been much abuse in the power of arbitrary arrest. [Hear, hear.] This I can only say, that every case where an appeal has been made to the British Minister has been sedulously attended to, and has been brought before the American Government. In every case, also, where reasonable cause of complaint can be shown, I shall be always ready, if necessary, to instruct Lord LYONS to bring the matter under the consideration of the United States Government. Lord LYONS has never been wanting in that duty. He has shown himself, I think, in this respect, a vigilant British Minister, and I trust that your lordships will not be of opinion that these cases have been neglected by the Government of this country. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DERBY—I am sorry to find that the noble Earl is not able to answer the statement made by my noble friend, and that he seemed to cast some censure upon my noble friend for having brought this subject to your Lordships' attention with a strong expression of opinion as to the illegality of these arrests. Now, I must say that it was difficult to listen to the statement of my noble friend without feeling excited to the highest degree of indignation at the gross outrages thus inflicted upon British subjects. [Hear, hear.] *I am willing to admit that every allowance should be made for the circumstances of difficulty in which the American Government is placed and the exigencies of the civil war in which they are engaged*; but I must say that the course they have pursued respecting British subjects in America, notwithstanding the remonstrances from time to time addressed to them by Lord LYONS—and I am sure that no thought was further from my noble friend's mind than to cast the slightest censure upon Lord LYONS, who seems to have performed his difficult duties at Washington with firmness and with prudence [hear, hear]—I say that the treatment of British subjects by the American Government has been such as highly to try the patience of this country. [Hear.] I think we are justified in using strong language upon the course thus pursued by the American Government.

Even admitting that we have no right to question the American interpretation of American law; admitting the doctrine that the President may at any time, under circumstances of suspicion, exercise the power of suspending the *habeas corpus* without the sanction of Congress, I think the noble Earl will be at a loss to point out any law or precedent by which a person may be called upon to forfeit his nationality, and swear allegiance to another country before he enjoys the privilege of being brought to trial. [Hear, hear.]

Earl RUSSELL—What has fallen from the noble Earl renders necessary a word or two of explanation from me. I stated that a motion had been been brought before Congress declaring that, under the existing circumstances, the exercise of this power could not be refused to the President, even without the sanction of Congress. I am not versed in the forms of Congress, but I believe that this motion was laid upon the table, and it was resolved to pass to the order of the day. That amounts to a virtual confirmation of the power, and I do not know that we can look to any other authority. The President exercises this power, and Congress declines to interfere. With regard to the three cases mentioned by the noble Earl, (the Earl of CARNARVON,) I did not, of course, know that he would refer to them, or I would have taken pains to inquire into the facts of each case. I do not, however, recollect any instance in which a person was called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the United States except one, in which the person arrested had given notice of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The form, I believe, is that the person who wishes to become a citizen of the United States must give three months' notice of his intention to do so. When that time arrives he must take an oath, not only of fidelity to the United States, but he must also renounce all other allegiance, and more especially allegiance to Queen VICTORIA. ("Hear," and laughter.) The gentleman who was arrested made an application to the British Consul, to whom the reply of Mr. SEWARD was, "This gentleman on account of whom you write has renounced all allegiance, and especially allegiance to Queen VICTORIA." The matter was further inquired into, and it was found that Mr. SEWARD was wrong in his facts ("Hear," and laughter;) that this gentleman had not given notice, and that although he had stated in a Court of Justice he intended to forswear his allegiance to Queen VICTORIA, yet the requisite forms had not been completed, and therefore he remained still a British subject. Lord LYONS remarked that if that were not so the gentleman would be placed in such a position as to be debarred from seeking the protection of the United States or of his own Government.

The Earl of Donoughmore would like to know whether the noble Earl proposed to remonstrate with the United States Government against a continuance of proceedings such as were complained of. He would also ask whether the noble earl approved the practice of tendering an oath of allegiance to a British subject as a condition for his release, or for his case being inquired into. For his own part, he could conceive no greater insult than to make such an offer to a British subject.

Earl RUSSELL—My answer is that, so far as I know, the American Government never tendered the oath of allegiance to the United States to a British subject, knowing him to be a British subject. Mr. SEWARD, when told by Lord LYONS that this person who had been arrested was a British subject, said that he was quite unaware of that fact, and he would take care that the oath of allegiance was not put to him. I repeat that I believe the oath of allegiance to the United States has never been administered to a British subject when he was known to be such.

THURLOW WEED ON THE IMPRISONMENTS IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: In your report of the debate in the House of Lords last evening, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, who complained that subjects of Her Majesty had been imprisoned in America, said:

"There was one gentleman who happened to be a partner in a firm, and the other partners had great connections with the South. It was true that the firm had strong Southern sympathies, but the gentleman himself was a firm supporter of the Government of the Union. It was the mere circumstance of letters being sent to his partner which induced his arrest. I thought that a most arbitrary and unjust proceeding. Mr. SEWARD said he thought the circumstances were enough to induce suspicion, but that as soon as it was ascertained that there was no ground for that suspicion that gentleman was released."

The friends of the gentleman referred to by Earl RUSSELL applied to me to assist in presenting his case favorably to the Government. Of his loyalty they furnished satisfactory evidence. His arrest was occasioned by the seizure of the treasonable correspondence of his "partner." I understood from the friends of that gentleman, who was immediately released, that he did not himself, under the circumstances, regard his arrest as unreasonable. But after his release the same friends undertook to persuade, and did, by their earnest appeals and strong assurances, persuade me that one of that gentleman's "partners" (then in Europe) was loyal. The object of their efforts was to rescue the reputation of that "partner" from reproach, and his property (in New-York) from confiscation. Thus persuaded, I not only represented his case favorably to the Secretary of State, but gave to the public an expression to his favor. Directly afterward I found the family of this "partner" on board the steamer that brought me to Europe, a meeting during the passage strong disunion sentiments—so strong, that on the occasion of the usual "Captain's dinner," when the health of "Queen VICTORIA" and the "Emperor NAPOLEON" had been drunk with the honors, and that of the "President of the United States" proposed, it was hissed by the son of that "partner." Upon reaching Havre the same young man insisted upon entering his name upon the hotel register, next to that of Major-Gen. SCOTT, as "Lieutenant in the Confederate Army," while the "partner," who awaited the arrival of his family, made no concealment of his rebel proclivities. I had therefore the mortification to find a person whose name and property I had protected an enemy of my country, with a son who ought to have been arrested in New-York making a record of his treason in France.

We do not complain that Englishmen, who cannot be expected to care much for either side of the American war question, should be tempted, by large profits, into enterprises which furnish "aid and comfort" to the South; but when three or four, or even five, of as many hundreds thus engaged, are arrested upon erroneous information, we do ask for reasonable forbearance. That forbearance, I am gratified to say, has been experienced. Lord LYONS, in the investigation of such cases, has been patient, no hasty, and just. And Earl RUSSELL, in Parliament, meets the same questions with arguments evincing his knowledge of their intrinsic difficulty, and in a spirit worthy of a nation whose large experience of, and large interests in, all the embarrassments incident to a condition of war, enable its statesmen to act upon them understandingly. I am, &c.,

THURLOW WEED.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 11.

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The blockade of the Southern ports was, on the 10th ult., brought to the notice of the House of Lords by the Earl of Malmesbury, who expatiated on the imperfection of the cordon, and demanded to know how long the British Government designed to submit to the restriction. In reply, Earl RUSSELL said:

"This question of the blockade is, as the noble Earl says, one of very great importance, and I will not presume to enter at this moment into so grave a discussion. I gave orders early in the contest that Admiral MILNE should furnish Her Majesty's Government with every information in his power, and I also sent to our Consuls at the different ports, with a view to obtain every information from them. When the blockade was first mentioned to me by Mr. ADAMS, I stated to him the difficulty which the United States Government would experience in maintaining a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast. Mr. ADAMS' reply was that there were but seven ports which could admit large vessels, and that therefore the difficulty was not so great as it at first sight appeared. With respect to the allegation that a very large number of vessels have eluded the blockade, I asked Mr. MASON myself what was the tonnage of those vessels to which reference was made, and to that question he was unable to give me an answer. But the noble Earl will see that that is a matter of very great importance, because these seven ports are connected by numerous creeks with other and minor ports, and small vessels run in and out of these creeks, carrying small cargoes. Before the meeting of Parliament I desired that various papers should be collected together. That has now been done—the papers have been printed, and they will very shortly be delivered to your lordships by Her Majesty's command. Without, then, pronouncing any judgment on this question, I must repeat that it is one of the utmost importance. [Hear, hear.] *On the one hand, if we said that anything that was called a blockade, however effective, should be held to be a legal blockade—or, on the other hand, if we were to incur the danger of a dispute with the United States without having the clearest and strongest ground for it—in either case a great evil would be produced.* I therefore trust that your lordships will reserve your judgments until you see all the evidence. [Hear, hear.]

COMMENTARY OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

If the blockade is ineffective, our merchant ships will break it. *Why cannot we be content to leave any laxity that may exist to this natural corrective, instead of involving the State in the fortunes of the adventure?* Nor is it by any means certain that, if the blockade were put an end to to-morrow, any large quantity of cotton would be procured. The male population of the Southern States is in arms. The old men, the women, the children, and the negroes, are left to guard the plantations. What likelihood is there of a large exportation of cotton under such circumstances? The whole soul of the Southern Confederacy is taken up with the progress of the war, on which everything is staked, and little leisure or inclination is left for the moving of bulky goods in search of a distant market. We are not quite sure, besides, whether there is not a desire, shortsighted indeed, but not unnatural, of making England and Europe feel the loss which they suffer by the war, and thus interesting them in the earliest possible recognition of the Southern Confederacy. We have waited so long, that we can well afford to wait a little longer. Were it, indeed, an overpowering and everbearing force, which presumed, like the First NAPOLEON, to establish, by the mere force of an edict, a blockade which it took no trouble to maintain, such an arrogation of insolent superiority might well call forth the resistance of foreign nations. But this is not the case of America. *We may feel quite certain that the blockade is as stringent as the Federal States know how to make it, and if it fails, the defeat is one of power, not of will.* We, therefore, sincerely hope that no disposition will be found to adopt the precipitate counsels of Lord DERBY, but that we shall be to the end consistent in the same course, and that, while permitting no insult on our own rights to pass unatoned, we shall be liberal and indulgent in our position to give the most favorable construction possible to any doctrine of international law which will permit us to stand aloof from the American struggle.

Lord DERBY and his supporters will not have it that they have any wish to see England challenging the blockade, and disowning it if it be found not absolutely effective. This, we are told, is a step far in advance of their demand for full and particular statistics on the subject. They hear that five or six hundred vessels have forced the blockade, and they wish the British Government to be cognizant of the fact, if, indeed, it be so. Supposing it to be proved, on the authority of British naval officers, British Consuls and merchantmen, that it is really so; and that whole fleets of ships are in the habit of oozing through the wide meshes of the pretended blockade; and supposing a return laid on the tables of both Houses of ships, ports and dates, proving that the blockade existed only on paper, Lord DERBY will not deny that it would certainly devolve upon us to call on the American cabinet either to enforce the blockade or to renounce the imposture. We should be logically bound to accept the just conclusion from the fact which we had taken pains to establish. In sober truth, we cannot reconcile such statements with all we hear ourselves. There are in London at this moment not a few gentlemen whose families and property are in the Southern States, and who would pay almost any sum to be enabled to return home to look after their families in trouble and their proper going to ruin; but, after considering the various alternatives of going by Canada, by the Bahamas, or by Mexico, have only come to the conclusion that one route is more dangerous than another, and that they would be more likely to find themselves occupying a black hole in Fort Lafayette than a family mansion in Georgia or Carolina. Nor is it possible to gainsay the infallible test of the price of cotton. *If Lord Derby or any mercantile gentleman of his way of thinking has a mind to make his fortune at once, he has only to buy any amount of cotton at New-Orleans at 5d. a pound, and, running the blockade, sell it in Liverpool at 12d. a pound.* But, if that cannot be done, the blockade cannot be so utterly ineffective.

MILNER GIBSON, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 10th ult. Referring to the American struggle, he said:

There is a question (he continued) that presses at this time upon the minds, no doubt, of all thinking men in this country, viz.: What is to be the termination, and when is to be the termination, of this civil war in the United States, which I, for one, deeply deplore? I never was one of those who thought it otherwise than a great calamity for the world to see this disruption of the United States, and one portion likely to be severed from the rest. But what is the duty of England? We say in the Government, and I believe we express the opinion of this district, "*Strict neutrality must be our policy between the two contending parties.*" (Cheers.) I have been told—"Oh, you won't find neutrality a popular doctrine in the manufacturing districts;—you will find that people are ready to break the blockade, that people are ready to rush into some premature recognition of the South, for the sake of getting access to the cotton." I replied, "I don't believe a word of it. Great as their interests may be they will be guided by higher principles than temporary pecuniary interests—they will be guided by the duties of the nation, and, following out the principles of international law, will be ready to do to the Americans as they would wish the Americans to do to them if they were in a similar unfortunate position." (Cheers.) Talk of breaking the blockade. I am not about to discuss the principle of blockade—that is not the question. This country has recognized the Northern Federal Power and the Southern Confederates both as belligerents. This country has said, and continues to say, that blockading is a legitimate belligerent right, which England would use if she were a belligerent, and therefore it is impossible, without a violation of the principles of justice and international law, for this country to be contemplating a deliberate violation of a blockade carried on according to the rules of international law. [Hear.] I am, for one, and have been from the beginning, for adhering to a strict policy of neutrality so far as the acts of the Government are concerned. It is impossible but that men will be sympathizing either with one side or another—that their feelings will be more or less enlisted with the one party or the other in all great contentions which attract notice in the world. I think the less we express those feelings and sympathies in this case the better; but I feel so well assured that no great has always been the feeling of England in reference to the question of Slavery, that *they cannot feel any interest or desire that any new Government should be constructed upon the principle of rendering permanent, and of extending negro Slavery.* (Cheers.) I have been told that negro slavery is to be the chief stone of the corner in the new edifice about to be erected in Southern America. I think, if the statement were true, it certainly would be calculated to alienate the feelings of great numbers of persons throughout the world from the Southern Confederacy. I hope that may not be the intention and future policy of the men who shall guide the councils of that new State, should it be severed from the North. Now, the Northerners gave us great offence by taking two persons out of our mail packet. I hope you think the Government did their duty in reference to this question; that they dealt with it with calmness and with a conciliatory spirit, and that the reparation they demanded was a just reparation. We have always prided ourselves upon our merchant vessels bearing the English flag being a safe asylum for whomsoever might be found there. Perhaps you are aware of the principle which now seems more likely to be accepted than ever in its full meaning—that a merchant vessel on the high seas is to be regarded as a portion of the territory of the country to which it belongs, and that a merchant vessel sailing on the ocean in her lawful calling is to be regarded as a small portion of England itself, as it were, afloat upon the high seas, and therefore to take any one from such a ship is the same in principle as if he were taken from the soil of the United Kingdom. I was sorry, therefore, to find that my Lord DERBY, in a speech he made in the House of Lords, although he approved of the course that had been taken in reference to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and said their being taken out of a neutral vessel was a violation of international law, yet regretted that the new role had been laid down by England that you must not take your enemy's goods out of the ship of your friend. Now, I believe that we should think it as great a grievance and as great a violation on our neutral flag if the goods belonging to a Southern merchant were taken from under the British flag by a Federal cruiser. We have agreed to the principle that the flag shall not only cover the persons on board the ship, but that it shall cover the cargo, and that the goods of an enemy shall not be taken out of the ship of a friend. I am sorry that Lord DERBY, who is an advocate for the rights of neutrals, should express regret that such a rule, which was agreed to in Paris after the Russian war, has been made part of a sort of international European arrangement. I believe, on the contrary, that it is an extremely good and judicious arrangement in our international law, and I think it is desirable that when belligerents are carrying on their hostile operations against each other, the neutral nations between them should receive all the protection that it be possible to give them. I think the change made at Paris to render goods safe under neutral flags was a change in accordance with the spirit of the age and with the advance of civilization in which we live. [Applause.]

Archduke Maximilian and the Throne of Mexico.

From the Indépendance Belge.

The *Gazette du Danube*, the organ of Count RECHBERG, makes an important declaration, following upon that of the Vienna *Gazette*, in which it was said that the Austrian Government, regarding any cession of Venetia as ignominious, would never consent that any proposition of the kind should be made to it. This declaration had the fault of being too vague in the contradiction which it gave to the rumors spread abroad in reference to the conditions on which Austria might abandon Venetia. It recognised at once the fact of a proposition of cession; the connection existing between that proposition and the candidature of Prince MAXIMILIAN for the throne of Mexico; and, lastly, the existence of that candidature. The *Gazette du Danube* establishes a necessary distinction between these different points. It willingly admits that the name of the Emperor's brother has been mentioned in secret conferences, caused by the intervention of England, France, and Spain; but it denies that there exists any bond whatsoever between the Mexican question and the abandonment by Austria of its territorial possessions in Italy.

The declaration is, we say, important. It confirms, in fact, all that we have said of the project, conceived at Paris and presented at Vienna, of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico. At any rate, on this point we were well informed. The future will show whether, in spite of official and official denials, we were equally right on the second point, namely, that the acceptance by the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine of the second throne for one of its Princes on the other side of the ocean, combined with territorial compensations in the East, would lead to the pacific solution of one of the greatest difficulties of European politics—the complete emancipation of Italy. Two of our Paris correspondents persist in believing this. We can only set their impressions by the side of the language used at Vienna, and leave the issue to events.

There is, however, one important remark to be made in the interest even of the candidature of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; it is, that in putting aside all connection between the Venetian question and this candidature, the Cabinet of Vienna destroys its best chances. *France, England and Spain have no motive for creating a kingdom in America for an Austrian Archduke, if that arrangement will not advance the interests of peace in Europe.* Why give the preference to an Austrian Archduke over some other Catholic Prince, Spanish or Italian—FRANCIS II., for example, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany? The candidature of Prince MAXIMILIAN, whatever may be his merits, has for its principal object the advantages which may result from it as regards the settlement of Italian affairs, and it is only on account of those advantages that it will be supported by the current of public opinion. They will do well to remember this at Vienna. If they desire to escape grand complications in which the empire might founder, and if they wish to extend the lustre of the sovereign house as far as the dominions once ruled over by the Emperor CHARLES V.

THE SENTIMENT OF SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 6th ult., publish several articles relative to the establishment of a monarchical Government in Mexico, and the *Epoca* seems to think that a Spanish Prince would enact the sovereign there just as well as an Austrian or any other foreigner. The *Correspondencia* states that during the forty years of anarchy and revolutions in Mexico there have been fifty-eight Presidents and twenty-seven Constitutions.

LATEST PER HIBERNIA.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

OBORN, Feb. 13.

Archbishop FELINSKI has arrived at Warsaw. He was received by a deputation from the clergy, whom he cordially addressed. In Warsaw the public mind is still much depressed. Serious difficulties are said to be still pending between the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries and the Governor. An early opening of the churches, however, is expected. It is reported that Count LAMBERT will soon return to his post, and that Gen. LUDERS will leave Warsaw.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 13—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse opened flat, but was firm at the close. Rentes closed at 71f. 15c. or 15c. lower than yesterday.

BOMBAY, Monday, Jan. 27.

SHIRTINGS dull and declining. MULE TWIST dull and unchanged. COTTON advancing. COPPER—Sheathing is in fair inquiry; prices stationery; Tile dull and unchanged. Exchange on London 2s. 3d. FREIGHTS advancing.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Jan. 25.

SHIRTINGS dull and declining. TWIST dull and unchanged. COPPER—Sheathing advancing; Tile dull and unchanged. INDIGO active and advancing. LINSEED upward. RICE dull at previous prices. Exchange on London 2s. 3d. FREIGHTS—Seeds to London 80s.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

The bill authorizing attorneys residing in adjoining States, to practice in the Courts of this State, was reported favorably, and on motion of Mr. CONNOLLY the bill was passed.

The following bills were also passed:

Authorizing the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroads to use rails of forty pounds per lineal yard.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to summoning jurors in summary proceedings.

Increasing the compensation of the physicians at Sing-Sing and Auburn prisons.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill regulating the Fire Department of the City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GANSEN—Relative to documentary evidence.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the charter of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill coming up for a third reading, several motions were made to recommit.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill was amended by striking out the provision that the State shall own so much of the road as is covered by the amount appropriated towards construction, and the insertion of a clause providing that the State shall not be liable in any manner.

The bill was then passed by 19 to 8.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Freer, Ganson, Hardin, Little, Richards and Tobey.

The Kings County Court-house bill, and the bill to amend the act concerning the rights and liabilities of husbands and wives, was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

A number of remonstrances were presented against the Broadway Railroad bill.

Numerous petitions were also presented in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill.

The Speaker also presented a memorial from the Mayor and Council and public authorities of Providence, R. I., praying for the regulation of the public health in New-York.

A large number of bills were reported from the Standing Committees.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To amend the act for the benefit of married women, in relation to issuing the lives of their husbands.

To protect witnesses testifying before Committees of the Legislature from prosecution on their own testimony.

To amend the law relative to District Canvassers and Inspectors of Election in New-York.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College, New-York.

To authorize the formation of companies to prevent horse-stealing.

To authorize the sale of the Quarantine grounds, Staten Island.

To prevent the adulteration of milk and the sale of swill milk.

The bill to exempt homœopathic medicines from the operations of the act to prevent the sale of poisons, was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

Mr. CODDINGTON presented a report from the managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

A flood of notices of bills were given, among them the following:

By Mr. PARKER—To create, as a public holiday, the 22d of February in the State.

To regulate the New-York Quarantine.

By Mr. LUFFINGTON—For a railroad in Houston and other streets.

By Mr. LOCKREL—To authorize the laying of railroads in all the streets, and lanes, and avenues of New-York.

By Mr. MCCABE—To amend the act relating to the District Police Courts in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To regulate labor in all manufactories and public works in the State.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Relative to the Sheriff of New-York.

To amend the Charter of New-York.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law in the City of New-York.

The bill to provide schools for the several Alms and Poorhouses of the State coming up for a third reading, on motion of Mr. MCLEAN it was recommitted for modification, so far as it relates to the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to name and number streets.

To provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments.

Also, several bills of local interest.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 28.

There is a heavy snow-storm from the northwest this morning. The thermometer stands at 10° above zero.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRON STEAMSHIP LA BUAN.

Particulars of her Capture by the Portsmouth.

The British-steamship *La Buan*, of Hull, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, in charge of prize-officers GILBERT RICHMOND and SYDNEY S. BECK.

The *La Buan* is an iron steamer, 243 feet long and 28 feet beam. She was built in 1856 for Messrs. BAILEY & LETHAM, of Hull, at a cost of £33,000, and has been employed in the Baltic trade, running between Cronsindt and Hull. In November she was chartered by the DEJSBERYS, of Manchester, for six months, to run between Havana and some part of the Southern coast. Her outward cargo consisted of various articles, among others a large quantity of blankets, and it is estimated that on this cargo the charterers cleared £40,000.

At the time she was captured by the *Portsmouth*, her position was a few miles to the northward of Brecca Chica, a small village near the Rio Grande. A steamer, loaded with cotton, was just inside the bar, watching an opportunity to come out and discharge, but as soon as the *Portsmouth* came to anchor she steamed up the River. The captain and supercargo were on shore and remained there, probably for prudential reasons. The *La Buan* was sent by Capt. SWARTWOUT, in charge of the above prize officers, to Ship Island, to receive Com. MCKEAN's orders, and was ordered by him to proceed to New-York. She had on board the cargo of schooner *Wave*, of New-Orleans, captured about an hour previous, while on her passage from New-Orleans for Matamoras, with a cargo of tobacco and cotton.

The *La Buan* is anchored in the North River.

A correspondent of the Fall River *News* furnishes the following particulars of the capture of the *La Buan*. Under date of Ship Island, Feb. 11, he writes:

"The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* captured the English iron steamer *La Buan*, of Hull, England, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, loading with cotton. When the *Portsmouth* arrived there was a large lighter with 1,000 bales of cotton, laying alongside of the *La Buan*, and not liking the looks of the *Portsmouth's* French colors, (which were flying at the masthead as a decoy to get as near as possible,) and smelling a large-sized mice, she slipped her cables and run into shoal water where the *Portsmouth* could not reach her; and the iron steamer, being of very heavy draft, could not get any further up the river, so there she had to lay within reach of the *Portsmouth's* pivot guns, and at sundown all colors were lowered, and as soon as it became dark enough for the *Portsmouth* to act, she hauled directly into and across the channel. She then lowered away her cutter and manned her with fifteen men, commanded by Capt. RICHMOND, and proceeded to the *La Buan* very quietly, boarded her, and took her for the Captain. He was answered by the first officer that the Captain was ashore. Capt. RICHMOND, then ordered the first officer to get up steam at once, which he refused to do. "Oh well," said Capt. RICHMOND, "never mind, I have men enough to do it and will save you the trouble." The mate then said, "Well, if I must get up steam I will; where do you want to take us?" "Oh not far, only down here under the *Portsmouth's* guns." She is a valuable prize.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF WARD SCHOOL No. 10.—The examinations of our Public Schools have commenced, and are in daily progress, under the conduct of S. S. RANDALL, Esq., and his assistants, Messrs. KIMBLE and JONES. The last two days have been devoted to Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster-street, which establishment is held to be the highest type of our Public School system. The Principal, Prof. JOHN F. STONDARD, well known in oil educational circles by his series of mathematical works, has paid special attention to the cultivation of its principles in the departments under his supervision, the results of which tutorage were very perceptible in the classes which were examined in mental arithmetic, that most difficult subject for immature intellects to compass. The Primary Departments, both male and female, exhibited fair proficiency in the ordinary routine branches of history, geography, elocution, &c. The highest class in the Female Department sustained themselves with great credit, and reflected honor upon their preceptress, Miss EMMA L. THOMPSON, late matron of the Military Hospital in Alexandria. This young lady procured leave of absence from the school officers at the commencement of the nursing movement, but has since returned to her former sphere of duty. The "Rohiuson Zouaves" form the most novel feature of this school, and they took upon their daily drill as a pleasant episode in their course of studies. The erect bearing and soldierly precision of movement upon the part of the young cadets, was an additional attraction to the exercises of the class. The Superintendent complimented the school at the close for its marked advancement, and the perfect order with which the pupils had conducted themselves.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—The officers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have made an appeal in the public, through our columns, which should receive immediate attention. They state that while the indigent families of soldiers are provided for by the allotment scheme and the City government, the most needy and pitiable of the destitute have by many been overlooked. There are now 18,447 of this unfortunate class on the visitors' list, and as the Winter advances the numbers steadily increase. And what is still more to be regretted, the treasury of the Association is overdrawn several thousand dollars, while the receipts have fallen off from thirty to forty per cent. Nothing but a knowledge of these facts is needed to insure a prompt and efficient response.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Wednesday was quite a busy day in the warehouse department at the Custom-house. The duties received amounted to about $240,000, of which $190,000 was from duties on bonded goods, and about $50,000 from duties on goods entered for consumption. This is a larger sum than has been received from duties on bonded goods for some time past. Bonded goods are drawn from warehouse in large quantities at present. During the month of January the value of the stock of warehoused merchandise has diminished by about $1,500,000.

A RELIEF ASSOCIATION DEFRAUDED.—Mrs. EVANS, *alias* WILKINSON, was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of having defrauded the Sixth Ward Relief Association of a considerable amount of money. By some means she obtained possession of the certificate of a soldier named WILKINSON, and for the last six months she has drawn about $4 per week by representing herself as his wife. Recently it was ascertained that her real name is EVANS, and that she lives with her husband in Mott-street. Justice CONNOLLY committed her for examination.

FIRE IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.—At about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire occurred in the carpenter shop of JOHN MURPHY, situated in the rear of No. 206 East Twelfth-street. The damage to the building, stock and fixtures amounts to about $1,000. He was insured for the same amount in the Pacific Insurance Company. The front building, which is a tenement house, was damaged to the extent of $400. It was insured for $3,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. Both buildings are the property of Mrs. ELLEN MURPHY.

PROMOTED.—Mr. GEORGE H. E. LYNCH, second Clerk in the bureau of Repairs and Supplies, was on Thursday appointed Deputy Superintendent in the place of JOHN RICHARDSON, who has filled the latter office since 1859. Mr. LYNCH receives by this transfer a salary of $2,000 instead of $1,000, which was the amount of his previous salary.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after Monday next, March 3, the steamers *City of Boston*, and *City of New-York*, of the Norwich line, will leave Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., for New-London and Boston.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the gunboat *R. B. Forbes*:

Lieutenant Commanding, —— FAY; Acting Master and Executive Officer, William H. Hardie; Acting Masters, Foster Willis and G. H. Hammond; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Michali; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. B. Morton; Second Assistant Engineers, William D. Peters, John McClusky and William H. Smith; Third Assistant, Daniel Stilson; Acting Master's Mates, C. H. Lesler, E. R. Harris and James McDonald.

The *R. B. Forbes* left this port on Sunday last, in company with the gunboats *Westfield*, *Clifton* and *Jackson*.

The bomb-proof battery *Monitor* having been got ready for sea, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard Thursday morning for the mouth of Elizabeth River, to look after the rebel steamer *Merrimac*, it is said. She was accompanied

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3257. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE TO FRIDAY.

The Enemy Reported to be Concentrating at Chattanooga.

The Evacuation of Columbus Confirmed.

Prevalence of Loyal Sentiment in Tennessee.

THE UNION MEN TO BE ARMED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1.

News from Nashville, dated yesterday, has been received. The enemy is retreating toward the Tennessee River.

The outposts of our forces are ten miles on the Memphis Railroad. [Probably the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.]

By means of steamers which passed above the broken lock on the Green River, at Bowling Green, a means of transportation has been re-established for our troops.

It is stated that the rebels have evacuated Columbus.

A body is said to be concentrating at Chattanoogo, [in the Southern part of the State.]

A great change has already occurred in the political feeling of the people of Tennessee. The War Department has authorized the raising and arming of volunteer troops in that State. The indications are that a large force of loyal Tennesseeans will soon be under arms to aid the United States forces.

The policy of the Government is energetically directed toward supporting the loyal feeling in the Southwestern States, and placing them in the attitude of resistance to the rebel authority. Abundant evidence is afforded that a truly loyal feeling exists, which, although for some time overpowered and silenced, is now ready to avail itself of the presence of the United States forces for its manifestation in meeting the enemy in battle.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The evacuation of Nashville by the rebel forces and its occupation by National troops is no longer a matter of conjecture. From Col. J. D. WEBSTER, who arrived here from Fort Donelson to-day, I learn that before he left Donelson couriers arrived there announcing the entrance of the advance of Gen. BUELL'S army into the capitol of Tennessee. The rebel army has departed, and about one-half the inhabitants had followed their example. Most of the business houses were closed, only a clerk or porter being left to look after the goods, wares and merchandise. The chief reason of this exodus of the business population is presumed to have been an apprehension of their inability to get away when once our army should be in possession. The oath of allegiance, which would restore them to the condition of good and loyal citizens of the republic, contains a clause to the effect that they have not furnished material aid to the rebellion. Probably very few of them could take such an oath.

The rebel army, retreating from Bowling Green, made a singularly brief stay in Nashville. Before leaving the city behind them, however, they destroyed, or attempted to destroy, both the railway bridge and the costly wire bridge across the Cumberland. In regard to the former, however, they did not wholly succeed. The draw was swung in the centre of the river; they set fire to one end of it, but the flames failed to burn only a small portion of it. The other bridge was totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of artillery which the rebels could not carry with them in their flight. The pursuing forces of Gen. BUELL were in unpleasantly close proximity.

The saving of the railroad bridge, it is stated, is due to the action of the citizens of Nashville, who protested most vehemently against this wanton destruction of their fine bridges. The railway bridge will be repaired, and the road between Nashville and Louisville will soon again be in operation.

The rebel remnants, commanded by A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, retreated to Murfreesboro, (not Columbia, as first reported,) on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway, some 30 or 40 miles southeast of Nashville. There, it is presumed, they will make a stand. Their number does not exceed 20,000, and, added to the demoralization of their late discomfitures, they are believed to be deficient in artillery. Murfreesboro is by nature a strong position, and has the advantage to the rebels of being away from any stream which can be ascended by our gunboats, of which they have a wholesome terror. It is doubted in military circles, however, whether they will attempt to fortify at Murfreesboro, or continue their retreat to some point further south, (probably Stevenson, Ala.,) where a new base of operations can better be established.

FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 28.

A dispatch just received from Lieut. Commanding BENTON says that the gunboat *Cairo* preceded Gen. NELSON'S arrival at Nashville with his brigade, amid the waving of handkerchiefs.

I will send the dispatch with further particulars.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

REPORT OF COL. J. D. WEBSTER, CHIEF OF ENGINEER STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE, } FORT DONELSON, Feb. 22, 1862. }

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding:

The preparations made by the enemy for the defence of the position were very extensive. A complete and accurate survey of the works and vicinity would require more means and time than can now be commanded.

The water batteries, upper and lower, which were intended to subserve the primary object of the position—the control of the river navigation—were well located for the purpose. At the lower and principal one, were mounted nine pieces—eight 32-pound guns and a 10-inch columbiad. At the upper, one gun of the exterior form and dimensions of a 10-inch columbiad, but bored as a 32-pounder and rifled; also two 32-pounder carronades.

Both these batteries are sunken or excavated in the hill side. In the lower one, strong traverses are left between the guns, to secure them against an infilading fire. The elevation above the water—say thirty feet at the time of the gunboat attack—gave them a fine command of the river, and made the task of attacking them in front an arduous one. The range of the guns in use, was, however, quite limited.

[The report is accompanied by a diagram of the works. A small portion of the report which is here omitted is devoted to explanation of the diagram. The outworks, rested at either extremity upon creeks impassable on account of back-water from the river.]

These defences consisted in the main of what have come to be called rifle-pits—hollow ditches, the earth from which is thrown to the front affording shelter from the fire of the attack.

The strength of the profile of this work, which had evidently been very hastily executed, varied at different points.

Along the front of this exterior line, the trees had been felled, and the brush cut and bent over, breast high, making a wide *abatis*, very difficult to pass through. The lines ran along a ridge, cut through by several ravines, running toward the river. The hill-sides rise by abrupt ascents to a height of perhaps seventy-five or eighty feet.

Our army approached the place with very little knowledge of its topography. Our first line of battle was formed on the 12th inst., in some open fields opposite the enemy's centre. On the 13th, we were established on a line of heights in general parallelism with the enemy's outworks, and extending a distance of over three miles.

Various elevations and spurs of the hills afforded positions for our artillery, from which we annoyed the enemy, but which were not of such commanding character as to enable us to achieve decisive results. The ranges were long, and the thick woods prevented clear sight.

During the next two days our lines were gradually extended to the right and left. Our skirmishers, thrown out in front, keeping up an active, and as we since learn, effective fire on the enemy's outworks.

On the 13th a gallant charge was made against the enemy on our right, and was probably only prevented from being successful by the fall of the Colonel leading it, who was severely wounded.

Up to the 15th, our operations had been chiefly those of investment; but we had not gained a position from which our artillery could be advantageously used against the main fort.

On the 15th, the enemy seeming to grow uncomfortable under the constricting process, came out of his intrenchments and attacked our right with great force and determination, achieving considerable success in the forenoon. This active movement necessitated active retaliation. On the left wing an attack was ordered on the outworks, and the right was reinforced and ordered to retake the ground lost in the morning.

How well both orders were executed need not here be stated. On the right our former position was taken and passed, and on the left a successful assault gave us possession of a position within the enemy's lines, and opened the way to a still better one, which nightfall alone prevented us from occupying with our rifled artillery, which would readily have commanded the enemy's main works.

This repulse from the ground so hardly won in the forenoon, and probably still more, our possession of a vantage ground within their lines, induced the enemy to capitulate on the morning of the 16th.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, General, your obedient servant, J. D. WEBSTER, Colonel Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDER OF GEN. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—The Brigadier-General commanding the Division congratulates the troops under his command on the recent brilliant successes of our arms at this place, which led to the unconditional surrender of the enemy on the 16th inst., and to which they contributed in no small degree. He hopes everything for the future from their conduct on this occasion. He begs to request that the brigade and regimental commanders, every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier, to accept his warmest thanks for their gallantry and good conduct under fire, and their patient endurance without a murmur of the inclement weather to which they were exposed for several days and nights in succession, without shelter or fire, and with limited food.

Whilst every regiment did its duty in the most praiseworthy manner, yet it has been the good fortune of a portion of the command from the accident of service to claim especial notice, without in the slightest degree detracting from the merits of any one, to wit: BIRGE'S Sharpshooters, (Lieut.-Col. COMPTON,) Major CAVENDER'S three batteries of Parrott Guns, and the Second Iowa Regiment, (Col. TUTTLE,)—the last more particularly, for its successful assault on the enemy's breastworks on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

To the officers of the medical staff too high praise cannot be awarded for their zealous attention to duty, both under the fire and in the hospitals.

In his official report the Brigadier-General Commanding will endeavor to do exact justice to all.

By order of Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH.
THOMAS J. NEWSHAM, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE PRISONERS.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, notices the arrival at Jeffersonville of Gen. BUCKNER and other officers taken prisoners at Fort Donelson, and says:

"At the railroad depot in Jeffersonville, Col. DENT, who was in command of the Provost Guard, conversed freely with the prisoners, many of whom made him the bearer of messages and other favors to their friends in this city. Many of the prisoners were disposed to enter complaint because they were not permitted to visit their friends in this city while on their way to their place of confinement. Gen. BUCKNER expressed the opinion, unreservedly, that he owed his captivity to the folly of Gen. PILLOW. The commanders of the rebel forces at Fort Donelson agreed upon a plan of retreat, after they became satisfied they could not win the battle. PILLOW, with his forces, was to cut his way through the right flank of the Federal forces, and, at a given period, was to signal Gen. BUCKNER, who was to attempt a similar feat. PILLOW succeeded partially, but in the weakness of his joy over his supposed escape, neglected the signals, and set about telegraphing a report southward that he had won a great victory. In that deluding his rebel friends, for he was driven back to his old quarters, and only escaped by stealing out after night-fall.

Gen. BUCKNER states that the opportunity was tendered him and his staff to make their escape with Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW, and the plan was submitted to the officers. After consultation, they, with a single exception, determined to share the fate of their men. We blush to make the admission, but it was our quondam friend, DICK WINTERSMITH, who proposed to sacrifice the men and save the officers. DICK, it should be remembered, was himself an officer. It is useless to add that he escaped.

Gen. BUCKNER expressed the opinion that the rebels would not make a stand at Nashville.

Capt. WALKER, the commander of the company who had been detailed to guard the prisoners, says the rebel officers, notwithstanding they had been generously permitted to retain their side arms, formed a plan to take possession of the boat, on Sunday night, a short distance below the city. It was discovered, however, and its consummation prevented by the vigilance of Capt. WALKER.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Returning Prisoners Detained by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 28. } *Via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 1. }

The steamer *Express*, Capt. A. L. CALMARY, left Old Point at 10 o'clock this morning, to go up the James River to receive another boat-full of released Union prisoners, who were to be sent down from Richmond, by previous appointment.

The *Express* waited at the usual rendezvous until 4 o'clock, when the *Rancocas* brought an order from Gen. WOOL for her to return.

The *Rancocas* had previously gone over to Craney Island, and received a dispatch from Gen. HUGER announcing that the prisoners would not be sent down until to-morrow.

The steamer *Mystic* has arrived from the blockade of the Rappahannock.

RETURNED PRISONERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

Col. LEE and Major and Dr. REVERE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, arrived here last evening. They were received at the depot by Gov. ANDREW and Staff, and a large crowd of citizens, who greeted them with a hearty welcome and enthusiastic cheers. The City Government of ROXBURY propose giving Col. LEE a public reception some time next week.

An Order from Gen. Halleck Regarding Prisoners of War.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, March 1.

Gen. HALLECK, in a general order issued this morning in regard to prisoners of war, states that where any considerable number of prisoners are captured, the officers should be separated as soon as possible from the privates. Complete lists should be made as soon as possible, stating the name, rank and regiment of each person. One copy of the list should be sent to headquarters, and another furnished to the officers in charge of the prisoners. As a general rule, officers will not be given paroles until they reach the depot, and then only by authority of the General commanding the Department.

Medical officers will not be separated from privates, but will be required to attend their own sick and wounded. For this purpose they will be given special parotes, allowing them every facility. In case of the sick and wounded, no distinction will be made between friend or foe. Presents from the friends of the sick and wounded will be distributed to all alike. Prisoners will be rationed the same as our own troops. The commanding officers of departments will receive articles of clothing and comfort, which may be sent to prisoners by their friends, and will permit prisoners to receive from and transmit to their friends open letters which must be inspected by a proper officer. Money sent by friends should not be delivered to prisoners except in small quantities. An account should be kept of such funds, and they should be disbursed upon orders from the prisoners to whom they belong. When a prisoner is exchanged or released, he will be paid the balance due him.

Chaplains will be allowed free intercourse with the prisoners, to give them religious instruction. Their friends will be permitted to visit them only when the commanding officer may deem it safe and proper, and then under such regulations as he may adopt.

THE NEW REBEL LOCATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.



From Obionville, or Island No. 10, to Memphis ..... 160 miles
From Obionville to New-Orleans ..... 900 miles

ISLAND NO. 10.

The rebel papers inform us that the army which is evacuating Columbus has been ordered by Rev. Gen. POLK to retire to Island No. 10, and there prepare for action against our advancing column. We give herewith a diagram of the river from Columbus down to that position, by which the character and bearings of the Island will be seen. No. 10, as we have already stated, is one of the innumerable small islands in the Mississippi River, the numbering of which begins just below Cairo. It is very near the line separating the State of Kentucky from Tennessee. It is probably about a mile long and a half a mile wide. It is nearly opposite the village of Obionville, at which heavy works were thrown up by negro laborers last Autumn. The island is one hundred and sixty miles above Memphis, and nine hundred miles above New-Orleans. The rebels hope from this point to stop the descent of our gunboats down the river to assault Memphis. They boast that they can at once render the position impregnable. We think it likely, however, if they occupy it at all, that they will leave but a small force there to obstruct the river, and send the bulk of the Columbus army to more important points. The geographical location and the size of Island No. 10 will be clearly seen from the diagram.

THE FLAG IN THE GULF STATES.

Expedition Up the Tennessee River into Mississippi and Alabama.

A Strong Union Sentiment Found in Mississippi.

Seizure of a Large Quantity of Grain.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1.

Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Com. FOOTE, inclosing a report from Lieut. GWIN, in which he says he returned to Cairo on the 23d inst., after having gone up the Tennessee River, in the gunboat *Taylor*, as high as Eastport, Miss. He is happy to state he has met with an increased Union sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama. He saw a few Mississippians in Hardin, McNary, Wayne, Decatur, and a portion of Hardiman Counties, all of which border upon the river. *The Union sentiment is strong*, and those who do not express themselves openly loyal, are only prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which are practiced by the marauding bands of guerilla companies of cavalry.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour was stored in Clifton, Tennessee, intended, of course, to be shipped to the South, a large portion of it having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on his way down he landed there and took on board about a thousand sacks and a hundred barrels of flour and some six thousand bushels of wheat. He also considered it his duty to take possession of the above to prevent its being seized by the rebels or disposed of in the rebel country.

The glorious successes of our armies at Forts Henry and Donelson, he says, have been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout South and West Tennessee and Alabama. *The Union men can now begin to express their loyal sentiments* without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river.

He brought down under arrest a man named WM. P. POOLE, who has been active in oppressing Union men in his community. He has warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river that he would hold Secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages committed in their communities on Unionists, and had enlisted seventeen men, and brought down a portion of refugees.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS—THE PROPOSITION OF A KENTUCKY LEGISLATOR TO "OUTLAW THE RIGHTS OF SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE STATE."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Permits are now granted for shipments, for family use, down the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as well as the Ohio, and, I believe, for like shipments up the Cumberland and Tennessee. The Cincinnati and Louisville Press suggest the immediate relaxing of the embargo, and the early abolishing of the permit system, with reference to every district where the sway of the nation is reestablished, and the necessity for that system is thus done away. Big bets are offered the Secesh that Louisville trade with New-Orleans will recommence by the 1st of April, but they decline to bet; their scruples and their purses won't allow; they can talk big, that's all.

At least 1,000 free negroes were captured and taken South by HINDMAN and MORGAN.

An apparent element of Liberalism in the House has alarmed some writer for the *Journal*. On the 19th, when the House took up Mr. UNDERWOOD'S resolution to adopt the National population of the several counties, as the basis for laying off the State into Congressional Districts, Mr. J. W. ANDERSON, of Knox, moved to strike out "Federal population" and insert "voting population," and his amendment received 38 yeas against 36 nays. Though his amendment was rejected, the resolution also was rejected—yeas, 36; nays, 40. The next day the *Journal* writer sounds the alarm: "The obnoxious injustice of basing the State apportionment upon free and slave population, and then depriving the districts where the most slaves are owned of their proper weight of representation, renders comment unnecessary. We have a representative population of 1,669,117, while our 'voting population' is not quite 150,000. Instead of having a member from each district of 20,000 'Federal members,' we should have a representative elected for every 16,666 'voting population.' It would be violative of the spirit of the Constitution to base representation for Federal offices upon the mere voting population. The two-third vote to which the owners of the 225,490 slaves in Kentucky are entitled, would be equivalent to 135,294 free voters. It seems strange that a proposition should come from any legislators in Kentucky to outlaw the rights of slaveholders in the State. We cannot believe that our General Assembly will establish a precedent which must be fraught with mischief in the future."

PONTIAC.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Our General Council has passed an ordinance levying a special tax for the benefit of the families of Union volunteers. Five hundred dollars were cleared last week by an entertainment here for their benefit, and as much more for them will be cleared this week by similar means. At these entertainments many Southern Rights men are visible. "The Volunteers' Families Relief Committee of Louisville," report the following statement of provisions distributed during the last four months, during which time they have supplied an average of 500 families per week: 171 barrels flour, 17,722 pounds bacon and beef, 1,209 bushels vegetables, besides 1,055 heads of cabbage and five barrels kraut. Seventy-eight have died in the General Hospitals, in Louisville, during the past two weeks.

Capt. SYMONDS, the other day, awarded to Cincinnati and Louisville merchants contracts for 3,500 barrels pork, 275,000 pounds shoulders, 2,000 barrels beef, 3,300 barrels flour, 1,400,000 pounds bread, 300,000 pounds coffee, 240,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 pounds candles. The Cincinnati merchants receive more Government contracts than our merchants. And Cincinnati papers receive, or at least publish, more news than our papers. The Buckeyes seem to be faster and more enterprising than the Corncrackers, and to outbid them. The former are not burdened and clogged by slave black labor. In fact, they are in one respect a little too fast. Gen. BUELL has had to issue rigid orders to them "not to announce the movements of our troops, nor publish anything from which our movements can be inferred." The Louisville Press claim that they could have published here more army news than the Cincinnati Press, or any other papers outside of New-York City, but withheld it from a sense of loyalty and regard for our military welfare. I have no fears about the future prosperity of Louisville. New men, men of commercial enterprise and sagacity, and large capital from the Free States, will soon settle here and supersede the broken-down secession merchants, who would, if they could, have broken down this city with themselves, and have had BUCKNER plunder it and raze it to the ground last September.

It is said there has been sent and stored here several hundred thousand dollars of army clothing hardly worth the room it occupies.

THE AFFAIR AT WINTON, N. C.

INTERESTING EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 22, 1862.

I have now been through four engagements, and escaped from them all unscathed. On the morning of the 19th inst. this vessel and the *Commodore Perry* set out on a reconnoissance of Winton, N. C., to be followed by the rest of the flotilla after they should have reconnoitred Plymouth, on the Roanoke River. We proceeded up the Chowan River, our vessel leading, as it bore Commander ROWAN'S red pennant. On our way we saw several houses, all apparently deserted. Now and then a negro would come down and wave his hat, as if desirous of coming on board. Fishing boats were seen dragged up on the banks by their owners, who decamped on our approach.

Toward evening Commander ROWAN ordered me to keep a look-out on the high banks which lined the left bank of the river, and Col. HAWKINS' Ninth New-York Zouaves went up to the mainmast crosstrees. I was looking through the glass as we approached the Winton landing, (Winton is half a mile back in the country,) and saw an old negress walking before some old buildings, as if assuring us all was safe. I remarked, "There is Old Aunt SUKIE," but hardly had the words left my mouth when Col. HAWKINS cried out from aloft, "There are armed men in the house on the hill," and came down out of the rigging in double-quick. All the officers ran to their stations, leaving me alone with the glass, which, being mounted, would surely have been struck, so I carried it to a safe place, but in returning to my station I had to pass through the hottest of the fire, which was now coming in, in the shape of volley after volley of musketry. In passing between the smoke-stack and the pilot-house, with my back to the enemy, I received a shot through the left skirt of my coat and another through my right coat-sleeve, which tore it all away and scratched the skin. I never care about coming much nearer being shot. A ball passing on each side of you at the same time is rather close work.

My station is on the hurricane deck with the Captain, so I remained there, and did not feel very comfortable, as the dull chuck, chuck of the bullets striking all around me fell on my ears, especially as they had come so uncomfortably close to me. Commander ROWAN walked up and down as composedly as if nothing was out of the way. He sent a person down to order them to fire the guns, but the order not being executed, Commander ROWAN then sent me. I went, found the guns all deserted, and the men, or at least those who were above the water line, lying flat on their faces in the waist. I returned and reported. In executing the order I had to pass the enemy's fire. I looked at the two staircases. To reach one, I had to pass through the space where I had received the two shots in my coat, the other was more sheltered, so I chose it, and did my duty.

After a while we got out of the enemy's range, and gave them a fine dose of shell, as did also the *Perry*, which did not come within their range at all. We received 200 bullets in different parts of the vessel, hardly a place a foot wide on the port side (where I was standing when they first fired), but had one or more shot-holes. Our escape was truly providential; had the *Perry* been leading our wounded would have been many, or had our men been at quarters, instead of supper (where they were,) the result would have been terrible. As it was, no one was hurt on our side, although we killed and wounded several of them. The rebels numbered four hundred, artillery, infantry and cavalry; our number was but two hundred.

Next day (20th) we returned and routed them, landed HAWKIN'S Zouaves, who burnt and pillaged the town. The whole town was burnt to ashes, excepting the church, which was saved by Commander ROWAN'S Orders. One of our objects in going to Winton was to protect 500 Union men, said to be there in arms. On our arrival, as you see, they gave us a *warm reception*. Winton, we discovered, was a rank hotbed of secession, and on account of the treachery practiced on us we fired the town.

Our future movements are of course unknown; this however is our rendezvous, and where all mail matter must be sent.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Gen. Banks' Army on the Virginia Side.

Occupation of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Bolivar, and Loudon Heights.

Winchester Reinforced by the Rebels.

The Reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BOLIVAR, Md., Friday, Feb. 28.

The army of Gen. BANKS occupied Harper's Ferry, unopposed, on Wednesday, with all the necessaries for a permanent occupation.

The advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and yesterday pushed the reconnoissance to Charlestown, capturing a few prisoners.

Loudon Heights are also occupied, to prevent any flank movement by the enemy.

To-day, Charlestown was occupied by a strong force, and will be held against any attack. The plans of the commanders are not known, but the movement is probably to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and bridges, and may mean more.

A train of cars passing the Berlin station was fired at to-day by a rebel battery, but no harm was done.

The troops are in excellent condition and well protected from the inclement weather.

No accident occurred in transporting the troops and supplies over the river. The pontoon bridge was a complete success.

Hundreds of refugees have returned to their desolated homes, and those remaining are overjoyed at our presence.

Nothing reliable has been heard from Winchester, but current reports say it has been considerably reinforced.

A small body of the enemy are supposed to lie south of Loudon Heights, four or five miles back from the river, but not of sufficient strength to cause any alarm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1.

ADVICES FROM FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

A dispatch from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to Secretary WELLES, dated United States steamer *Philadelphia*, off Roanoke Island, Feb. 3, says:

"The reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan River has returned. It did not go up beyond Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon the vessels in the advance, the *Delaware*, with a battery of artillery and musketry, which induced our force to attack it in return, both by landing the New-York Ninth Zouaves and with the guns of the vessels that could be brought to bear upon the enemy. The enemy soon took flight, and the houses he occupied as quarters were burned. Not a man on our side of either arm was injured."

RETURN OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has returned to Washington.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The War Department has received a highly satisfactory report from Gen. WOOL, at Fortress Monroe, as to the military condition of that important fortress, and its state of preparation for any military operations which circumstances may require.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

During the last week interviews were had between Gen. WOOL, on the part of the United States, and HOWELL COBB, of the rebel army, respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. It is expected that an arrangement will be made which will speedily release all the United States prisoners and regulate the exchanges in future.

COL. CORCORAN.

The last account from Col. CORCORAN represented him to be on his way from Columbia, S. C., to Richmond, to be exchanged.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

Provision has been made in the Western States for the safe keeping and support of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson and elsewhere in the West.

THE CARE OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

The duty of providing for our released prisoners coming from the South when they reach Washington has been assigned to Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS.

GENERALS BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 1.

Generals BUCKNER and TILGHMAN will reach here to-night, and propositions have been made to have them dine at Fort Warren to-morrow (Sunday).

A REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 1.

The *Journal* has advices that the rebel Captain JOHN MORGAN has been captured near Scottsville.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Our Advance into Tennessee.

Alarm and Desperation of the Rebels.

"FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART."

Confederate Accounts of Recent Defeats.

Danger Apprehended from Unionists.

Important Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The National occupation of Clarksville, Tenn., has given our correspondents at that point an opportunity to procure late Nashville and Memphis papers. They have forwarded us files extending from Feb. 9 to Feb. 17, from which we compile an interesting and important summary. We have also Norfolk and Richmond papers of Thursday, from which we make extracts:

ALARM AT MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE.

The entire spirit of the local and editorial columns of these journals shows that a spirit of intense alarm and anxiety has prevailed in Memphis and Nashville ever since the movement upon Fort Henry. On Feb. 17, reports were first current in Memphis that Fort Donelson had fallen, and the excitement became most intense. A dispatch, dated Nashville, said that the Fort surrendered at 1 o'clock Sunday, and that 1,500 of the Federal troops were killed and wounded. The early dispatches from the Fort indicated a Confederate triumph, and created great rejoicing. The National army was set down in these dispatches at 70,000 strong.

A meeting of citizens was held on the 15th, to concert measures of defence. Mayor PARK presided, and speeches were made by Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON and Col. TITUS. The latter, according to the *Avalanche*, "was caustic in disapprobation of the spirit of speculation which urged many to neglect the patriotic duty of defending their country. Col. TITUS said he had labored upon the Safety Committee for nine months without pay."

A son of GEO. D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, participated in the meeting. We quote from the report:

"Gen. THOMPSON'S appearance was as welcome as unexpected. He was accompanied with many of his Missouri friends, and amongst them a noble and chivalrous son of our old friend, GEO. D. PRENTICE, who, we regret, has wielded so potent a pen against the South. His promising son deserves the more consideration, differing as he does with a father so powerful and so potent in influence, and so widely and radically, and in a contest so momentous as the present, between the North and the South. He evidences the mind and the will for future distinction and the achievements of vast results."

Regiments were forming for home defence. R. DESHA HARMAN and JOHN L. T. SNEED were among those organizing regiments.

The Nashville *Union*, of Feb. 12, says: "Another mammoth meeting was held on the Public Square yesterday, which was earnestly and effectively addressed by Rev. JESSE B. FERGUSON, Rev. J. B. MCFERRIN, Hon. NEMEL S. BROWN, GEO. R. C. FOSTER, Jr., and other gentlemen. Before the assembling of the meeting a tremendous procession passed along some of the principal streets, escorted by Capt. W. M. REED'S company of Confederates, the appearance of which produced great enthusiasm along the line of march. Eleven companies were reported at the meeting for organization, drill and the defence of the city and surroundings. The organizations will be completed to-day, we learn. The companies are intended for the present simply to drill and to be prepared for any emergency which may require their service. Every able-bodied citizen ought to enrol himself as a member. Where is the man that is not willing to enrol himself for the defence of the city? If there be such a man, he is unworthy of the privileges he enjoys as a citizen. They are not required to enlist in the Confederate service now. Many of them undoubtedly will so enlist. But, from the circumstances of many others, it is not expected that they obligate themselves to do more than lend their services for the defence of the city."

The Nashville *Patriot* "begs leave, in the utmost kindness, to correct an impression which may be made abroad by the leading article in the *Republican Banner*, in which it is said that 'the *garrote* of the enemy is pressing around our neck'—In this city, the day before—'by turns, patriotism and trepidation seemed to hold possession of the popular feeling'—'*at every turn your eye met nothing but passion or alarm. As the hours advanced, fear lashed the discordant elements into a sort of fury, as unreasonable as it is unreliable*;' and so on. A people in the condition our neighbor describes would be utterly powerless. We saw nothing of the sort, and we rather think, if our neighbor will get up this morning, take a cold bath, and read his article deliberately over, he will be inclined to withdraw his wholesale impeachment of the courage and prudence of our people."

EDITORIAL COUNSELS AND APPEALS.

SPIES EVERYWHERE—AN ATTACK ON THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

From the Republican Banner, Feb. 16.

Every county in the State should immediately follow the example of the people of its Capital city and organize themselves in companies and regiments for their own local defence, to readiness to receive arms, when they are to be obtained.

The system of "Home Guard" which has heretofore prevailed, has been limited and ineffectual in the extreme.

Our people have been sadly negligent. They have not realized the fact that we are waging a domestic war, which may at any time break upon us like the waves of an angry sea, and inundate our homes and roof-trees. Our enemy is an aggressive one. His fight is one of invasion. There are no measures which he will not adopt for the purpose of subjugation, from the grand, which shall consume our dwellings, to the smooth hypocrisy, which poisons while it smiles upon us. We cannot be too wakeful, too watchful. *His spies are everywhere. They are amongst us. With the oily serpent tongue of death, he is prepared to bribe, as he is ready to browbeat, with flame and sword. His recent excursion up the Tennessee River is an illustration of the former. Now prepared for open measures of violence, his minions adopted the blarney of persuasion and promise.* They pretend to be very honest, very cooservative. To hear them talk one would have imagined, as our informant says, that no one on earth is purer, nobler, or more fairly disposed toward the South, than this fiend in human shape whom we call LINCOLN. Old birds, it is said, cannot be caught with chaff; it is to be hoped that no bird, old or young, among us, will be caught by this sort of poisoned obaff.

Our course in Tennessee should be firm, active, prompt and energetic. We can drive back the invader. We can send him howling, with a very enormous flea in his ear, from our border. But we can only do it by organization.

We have serious hopes of obtaining arms. Some way, or somehow, a presentiment has existed in our mind, for a good while, that the Lord, who never deserts his children, will not see us crushed and conquered for the want of the means of self-defence. Our faith is in Providence; in destiny. We must confess, at the same time, that, strong as our faith is, we can see no reason why those upon whom our public exigencies devolve, may not exhibit a little more spirit in the matter.

We refer, in part, to our Legislature. It has been in session four months. With an adjournment of only a few weeks, it has been in daily assemblage since the first Monday of last October. What has it done? How has it spent its time? Has it matured any great plan of public safety or relief? Have its counsels added anything to the general programme, to whose execution they hold so important a part? Have their united energies been bent toward one common, first and final question—that of our defence? Not so. *They have found time to discuss negroes, until the very dogs themselves grow careless about the matter: they have pondered with weighty wisdom over fish-trap bills; they have discussed works of internal improvement and passed spread-eagle resolutions;* they have taken to the revision of the code; in a word, they have done many things which they need not have done, and have left undone many things which they ought to have done. We are not disposed to be wasplish or ill tempered, nor to arraign men recklessly, from a merely unamiable disposition. But our legislators know very well that they have been negligent, and have wasted much time in trifles and speeches full of buncombe. We put it to them, individually, as candid men, if as a body they have reached the strict letter of patriotism and duty.

We understand that one House is in some danger of be

ing left without a quorum before any military measure is perfected. Surely this cannot be so.

The deepest feeling prevails everywhere. We believe the truest and firmest purpose prevails. If our Legislature will do its whole duty, we do not fear that the people will do theirs.

But, fellow-citizens, let us not wait for our "great men." We are a host in ourselves. Let us organize our "home guards." Let us prepare to meet the foe, if need be, with pikes. *The pike, though many of you may not know it, is a pretty bloody looking weapon, and could make a mighty stir among the Yankee dry-bones and short rifle. Such pike, or cutlass, rifle or musket, found in the hands of every able-bodied man, will tell upon the foe.*

[From the Nashville Patriot.

For months past there has been unusual excitement in the public mind of this city and elsewhere in Middle and West Tennessee, based upon the advance of the Federals up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, the taking of Fort Henry by them, their subsequent movements up the Tennessee as far as Florence in their gunboats, and their very formidable demonstration upon Fort Donelson, together with the threatening attitude of Gen. BUELL's immense army at Bowling Green. There has been no question of the fact that Gen. McClellan—whom the gorilla chief facetiously calls the Apostle Paul—has evinced fine abilities in handling the immense armies placed at his disposal. But there is evidently a screw loose somewhere. Instead of a simultaneous attack everywhere along our extended frontier and exterior, he has sent his gunboats in one direction, and made an attack on the North Carolina coast. He got possession of Fort Henry, captured our meagre forces on Roanoke Island and burned a village or two in the vicinity. BUELL stands stiff. Pickens is silent, the fleets along the coast are undemonstrative. The movement toward Nashville has had a wholesome effect. It has taught us that the war which is being waged upon us is a serious one, and that we cannot expect to slay at homs and fold our arms in slumber and escape its duties and responsibilities. The feeling displayed in this city for several days past, and throughout the adjoining counties, has been of the most healthful description. It has exhibited a depth of patriotism, and a readiness to sacrifice everything except liberty and honor, calculated to send a thrill of pride and joy to the heart of every true and fearless son of the South. We are ready to confess that some of us needed something of this sort to convince us of the real character and extent of the work before us. When this is done and thoroughly done we are safe, and when it is done all over the South the Confederate States are safe. All that is then left to be accomplished is an equally thorough organization, and constant and efficient drill, to enable us to act properly when the struggle comes, and then in "go in" *with nothing on our standards but "Death or Victory."* Let us be calm, firm, resolute, immovable. Let us diligently use the time we have in intelligent and effectual preparation for any trial to which we may or can be subjected. Let the Legislature take a lesson from the people, and without delay organize the people of the State into an army, so far as regards the matter of drill, to be ready at the call of the Governor, if such a call shall become necessary, to take the field as soldiers in fact. If they will do this they will have the credit of "doing the State some service," and redeem many of their short comings.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVICE.

The Nashville *Union* makes the following appeal:

"The manoeuvres of LINCOLN have aroused the fire, pluck and energy of our people, by their wild raids into Tennessee and Alabama, which has never been aroused before. *Our people have determined to lay their bodies on the green turf of their native hills, rather than have the graves of their fathers polluted by the hireling plunderers who are boasting of the great achievements they intend to make in the future.* But they will yet rue the day they ever set their unholy feet upon our soil.

In another article it says:

"As Gov. NEILL S. BROWN patriotically remarked in his speech on the Public Square on Tuesday evening, there are no parties; parties are dead. It is not a question of upholding the fortunes of this or that politician, but of sustaining the liberties of the people and the independence of Tennessee and her Confederates. We have vowed to do this, and every patriot will rise above meaner considerations. If the fell spirit of party has not yet died out in many breasts, it may be a wise and beneficent provision of Providence that we shall suffer gloom, disaster and defeat for a season, in order that we may be made brothers, and forget our unreasonable animosities by the baptism of blood, by common sufferings and by those trials, which try men's souls, in the furnace of common peril."

Under the caption, "our hour of trial," the *Republican* remarks:

"In a great war like this we cannot expect to triumph in every vicissitude. The fortunes of war have ever been varied. They must be varied still. But a brave people, united in sentiment, institutions, interests, and struggling for the rights of freemen, were never conquered. The God of Battles has ever been with them in the end; and, in this cause of Southern Independence He will be with us as our shield and protection. We feel that we are in the right. We are in the right. Therefore, we shall lay ever enemy in the dust! Then, let us be men, nerved with an immoveable determination. Our Fathers were such. They stood on, through the toils and sufferings of a seven years' war, to establish the legacy which, this day, our brave Southern soldiers are struggling to maintain. We shall not prove unworthy of the heroes of '76."

THE IMPOLICY OF BURNING AND DESTROYING.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 12.

The talk upon the corners is not always remarkably sensible. Men who spend their time in dilating their lungs at such places are very often not the most wise, calm and brave sort of characters. They are apt to talk large and act small. They often cloak over a craven heart under stout words. Often, too, their counsels spring from panic-stricken hearts, though they wear the color and take the shape of being the offspring of courage and patriotism.

Certainly we prefer to follow the advice of commands of one chosen and lawful leaders as to the best modes of conducting the war. It is the business, and duty, and right of the military chiefs to plan and direct the proper measures in the exigency. *If they say fight, we say fight; if they say retreat, we acquiesce however painful it may be; if they say tear up the railroads, so say we; if they say burn the bridges, burn them; if they order the country to be laid waste, execute the order; if they command the cities to be laid in ashes, lay the city in ashes, and plow up its foundations and sow salt over them. It is the right of the military chiefs to give such orders and cause them to be executed.* This law of the land, the civil law read out of books and administered by the courts, holds them blameless for such orders and acts.

But street-corner orators, and groggery-alley haunters, and whisky-inflamed patriots, and panic-struck cravens, are not intrusted with any such right or authority—nor are even the most sensible and excellent of private citizens. If they ventnre to usurp or perpetrate any of these acts, the law has a name for them, and the statute book provides for their treatment. Felons is the name, and the act is arson—a crime which is punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is the willful burning of any house or out-house in the country, or the setting fire to or burning any house or building in a city or town. *Private persons are not allowed to do the acts, no matter how laudable they may think their purpose. Nor can a man excuse himself from the consequences of the crime, even though he sets on fire his own building, if by so doing he jeopards the building of another. And, besides the criminal offence, such person makes himself liable in a civil action for the value of any building of another which he caused to be burned by his setting on fire his own house.*

Obviously, it may be very wise and altogether right to burn a town upon which an enemy is advancing; but quite as plainly is it, that it will never do to allow any person who chooses to do these things. It is not a power intrusted to any and everybody. It is not certain that any and everybody is wise, and prudent, and patriotic. Any and everybody may *claim* to be *so*; but any and everybody's *talk* is not a very safe ground on which to trust a power of this kind.

THE "EVACUATION" OF FORT HENRY.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 11.

From passengers who reached the city over the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, yesterday, we gather additional particulars in reference to the capture of Fort Henry. There are a number of conflicting reports, but the truth appears to be about as follows:

The train from Memphis on the Ohio road, Wednesday afternoon, passed the Tennessee River bridge about daylight on Thursday morning. Some fifteen miles further on, toward Clarksville, a land-slide was discovered, when the conductor came back six miles and obtained breakfast. The train then came back to Tennessee River, from which point the firing at Fort Henry was distinctly heard. While at that point awaiting orders, five of our steamboats arrived at the Tennessee River bridge. The boats were the *Dunbar*, which had gone down that morning to bring away provisions from the Fort, the *Appleton Belle*, *Time*, and *Lynn Boyd*, which had been loaded with the provisions in the Fort the night previous, in anticipation of its probable evacuation, and the *Sample Orr*, which came up last, filled with our sick from the fort. The *Dunbar*, which was the first boat which arrived, came up by 3½ o'clock, and the others followed in the course of about two hours. The passengers on these boats reported that the Federals had landed an immense infantry force below Fort Henry before the engagement; and that they then, about 12 o'clock, opened a very brisk fire upon the fort from the gunboats, variously stated at from five to ten in number, with five transports. The eogagement did not last over two hours, and some say was not over an hour and a half. The water had risen so high that our infantry had been moved out early the morning of the fight, some thought to meet the Federals, who were reported as advancing from the rear, while others thought it indicated that it was to fall back toward Fort Donelson. *It is certain, at all events, that our infantry was moved out of the fort before the fight, and that they had to wade in water waist deep to get away.* The high water placed the gunboats on a perfect level with the fort, and the firing is said to have been exceedingly well directed. The force in the fort is estimated at from 200 to 500. Gen. TILGHMAN was reported in the neighborhood of the fort on the morning before the fight. The impression appears to be that our authorities had concluded that it was impossible, in the high state of the water, to hold it, and had moved off most of the provisions and all the force except the artillerymen. The men who came up on our boats also reported that they considered the fight, that the Federal fire was terrific, every shell bursting in the fort; that two Federal gunboats were disabled, and that finally our firing ceased, a white flag was run up, when the Federal transports went down for their infantry, returned and were heading in for the fort when they left. The stores in the fort, before any of them were removed, are said to have been sufficient for 6,000 men for 60 days. The three boat loads, which came up the Tennessee river, could not have taken all. Besides the partial removal of the stores, indicating that our officers thought of evacuating the fort, the sick in the hospital had recently been removed to the mouth of Sandy, from which point they could easily be removed out of the reach of the enemy. It is said that many of the sick and convalescing walked all the way from that point to Paris, reaching there at 6 this hour Thursday night. After the surrender of the fort, our cavalry on this side the river discovered that the enemy had landed a very large number of cavalry above and below them, and were endeavoring to cut them off, when they retreated toward Paris, which point they reached in safety. Between 7½ and 8 o'clock Thursday night a Federal gunboat came up to the Tennessee River bridge. The draw was down. The *Dunbar*, which had arrived hours before, was only a short distance above, but beyond the draw. The Federal gunboat immediately opened fire upon the *Dunbar*. Two shots took effect in the bridge. One struck a stone pier, doing little damage; the other struck the uprights, knocking down two or three heavy timbers. Another ball, it is supposed probable, struck the *Dunbar*, though this is not quite certain. The last seen of the *Dunbar* she was rounding toward shore in a bend, though if she were not disabled she had plenty of time to get away before the gunboats could pass the bridge. It is not known certainly, therefore, whether the *Dunbar* escaped. The other boats, with the provisions, did escape, and were out of sight when the Federals arrived.

Several who left the bridge in the last train, reported that the bridge was destroyed immediately, but the fact appears to be that it was in the possession of the Federals, and they could either destroy it or not, as might best suit their designs. The bridge is an exceedingly valuable one, having cost $180,000, and eight months to build it.

There was great excitement at Paris yesterday. A meeting was held for the public defence, and a guard to act as scouts immediately organized. An adjourned meeting, for a similar purpose, was held yesterday, the proceedings of which have not reached us.

From all which we infer the high water forced our generals to evacuate the fort, and that they only kept enough artillerymen there to make a feint, while the stores, ammunition, provisions, &c., were being removed to Fort Donelson.

Since the above was written, dispatches from Fort Donelson and Nashville, giving further particulars in reference to the Fort Henry affair. It will be seen that Gen. TILGHMAN and some 80 officers and men surrendered with the fort. Also, that the batteries were captured, and the small arms only saved.

DANGER FROM SPIES AND TRAITORS.

From the Nashville Union, Feb. 12.

Our citizens are warned against incendiarism by an incident which occurred yesterday. CUMMINGS DOYLE & Co.'s pork establishment was yesterday endangered by a quantity of chemical combustibles which was thrown into it while the people were assembled on the public square. Too much vigilance and caution cannot be exercised. *There are bad men, spies and Lincolnites in the city, who are ready to do any devilish deed to injure the city and assist their masters. The time for the toleration of even the mildest enemies in our midst has long since ceased. They should be ferreted out and forced to go penance for their disloyalty, or to leave.*

The man who welcomes LINCOLN's hordes is an enemy of the country, and should be recognized and punished as such. He is the personal foe of every honest man and patriot.

The man who would assist in carrying out the designs of the enemy, should, if detected, be summarily dealt with. The time has now passed for sentimental charity towards such persons. Those whose sentiments would now lead them to welcome such an enemy as the Hessian troops, deserve no leniency from any consideration whatever. They are our wicked enemies, no more and no less.

From the Memphis Avalanch, Feb. 17.

All the late movements of the enemy disclose the fact that they have received important information from spies in our midst. They would never have ventured to Florence, Ala., with their gunboats, if they had not known that country to be unbefriended by soldiers. Let a sharper watch be kept upon suspicious persons, and let them be summarily dealt with, if detected.

We echo the warning of our Nashville coteraporary. Let every true man look out for the spies and traitors, and let them be dealt with summarily.

From the Nashville Gazette, Feb. 13.

It is said there are still some Union men in Nashville. Is it be possible that such white-livered scoundrels are really in our midst, our citizens cannot be too vigilant in watching their movements. Watch them! Watch them! Watch them!

THE GUNBOATS ON THE TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 11.

We had the pleasure of meeting in the city, last night, several gentlemen who were employed on the steamboats in the Tennessee River, and who have furnished us a detailed statement of the operations of the enemy on their recent trip. We have already stated that several steamboats filled with provisions, ammunition, &c., passed the Tennessee River bridge a few hours after the capture of Fort Henry, and that they were pursued by the enemy's gunboats the next day. From the information now at hand, we are enabled to furnish the following report of their operations. About ten miles from the Tennessee River bridge, the steamboat *Sam Orr*, in the Confederate service, and having on board the sick from Fort Henry, injured her wheel, and was compelled to transfer her passengers to the fleet steamer *Dunbar*. The next day the Federal gunboats came up, when she was immediately set on fire. She had 1,700 pounds of powder and 27 submarine batteries, which made a terrific explosion. All her crew were saved.

The steamboats *Lynn Boyd*, Capt. SMEDLEY, and the *Appleton Belle*, Capt. HOFFMAN, were overtaken by the Federals at the mouth of Duck River, and were burnt by those on board.

The steamboat *Sallie Wood*, which has been laid up for months past at Chickasaw, was captured by the enemy. Chickasaw is about one mile from Eastport, and some of the Federal officers are said to have gone ashore and made themselves very free with the inhabitants, professing to be very friendly, and protesting that no one should be injured as long as no resistance was made.

The steamboat *Robb* made good her escape up Five Mile Island, and was the only boat on that river that escaped.

The steamboat *Dunbar*, which had the sick on board, went to Florence and then up Cypress Creek, one mile and a half from the mouth of Eastport, *was pursued by the Federals and was finally sunk by her officers to prevent destruct on by the Federals.*

The steamboat *Eastport*, which was undergoing repairs for a Confederate gunboat, was sunk by the men engaged on her, in sight of the Federals, at Cerro Gordo, seven miles below Savannah, and fifty miles below Eastport.

When the Federal gunboats got in sight of Florence the steamboats *Sam Kirkman*, Capt. SMEDLEY; *Time*, Capt. JOHNSTON, and *Julius Smith*, Capt. HUMPHREY, were in port, and immediately preparations were made to burn all of them. The *Time* had on board about $100,000 worth of Government stores, but before the Federals could come up it was all in flames, a common conflagration having put all these boats beyond the reach of the foe.

The Federals destroyed the Tuscumbia warehouse, but committed but few depredations at Florence. They went ashore and broke open the Confederate warehouse, and helped themselves to about 20,000 pounds of salt meat. They also broke open a private warehouse, and were helping themselves to the contents, when the proprietor, under a flag of truce, went down and informed them that the property was his; it was restored—the Federal officer stating that they were not there to interfere with private and individual rights, but simply to possess themselves of all the Confederate Government stores. It is said that a warehouse at Florence contained 750 bales of cotton, but none of it was touched. *It is said to be not a little singular that the Federals, immediately on landing, went as straight to the Confederate Government warehouse as if they knew all about it.*

As already stated, the Federal gunboats left Florence on Sunday, and it is supposed have made their report at headquarters before this. Whether they will return, and if so, how far they will go up, remains to be seen. It seems to be generally conceded that their recent trip was a sort of reconnoissance preparatory to an early return to the same field of operations—a field which places them one hundred and fifty miles below Memphis, and on the way to Nashville. *They tried to make a good impression, professed much friendship, and expressed the hope that they should meet again.*

In regard to the landing of a cavalry force at Savannah, there appears to be some conflict in the statements. It is asserted that they did land a large cavalry force there; also, that they took it away when they returned; and again, that a Lincoln cavalry force was being organized there. This last statement must be unfounded, as Col. CRAW's infantry regiment was lately recruited in that vicinity.

The names of the Federal gunboats on the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Florence were the *Lexington* and *Conestoga*.

The passenger train on the Memphis and Charleston road came through yesterday, and, we learn, will resume the regular schedule run to-day—thus again connecting us directly with the Confederate and State Capitals.

LATEST FROM UP THE RIVER.

From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 11.

We learn from Capt. ROSS, Superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, that since *the retreat of the Federal gunboats* down the Tennessee River, which took place on the 5th inst., no further news of importance has been received regarding their movements. It is believed that they will return in force in a few days.

The people are flocking in numbers to protect the railroad at exposed points, but a commander is greatly needed so as to give unity of action to their efforts, and insure discipline and order among the troops.

Everything at present appears so secure that Capt. ROSS feels justified in running the train through to Stevenson, Ala., to-day, care having been taken to secure intelligence along the route of all threatening movements of the enemy, in case they again appear.

FROM MEMPHIS, FORT DONELSON AND NASHVILLE.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 20th, says that Gov. HARRIS had called out the militia. Tennessee has sixty-seven regiments in the field. The Tennessee Legislature was to have met in Memphis last Thursday.

An attack was daily expected at Columbus, and Gen. BEAUREGARD would defend the place at all hazards.

Col. HULBURD was reported at Pratt's store, and the Yankees, 20,000 strong, between him and Kirkville Telegraph road.

Gens. PILLOW and MCCULLOCH were falling back before a superior force, and were at Huston Mountain on 18th. The same day the Yankees were repulsed at Pratt's store. MCRAE's, MCNAIRY's and HEADLEE's regiments were engaged.

Our loss at the Fort Donelson fight of four days is put down at 1,600. The Yankees' loss was 4,000.

Fort Donelson was surrendered on Sunday, the 16th, in accordance with a decision of a council of war held the previous night. Gen. BUCKNER was left to make it known to Gen. PILLOW and Staff. Gen. FLOYD and 800 of his brigade went to Clarksville on Sunday morning. BUCKNER remained. This statement seems confused. We can't understand how a council of war was held in PILLOW's absence, or when Gen. BUCANER was *left* to make known to him this intention to capitulate.

The Roanoke prisoners, 2,240 in number, were released on parole last Friday. Their sick and wounded, about 50, are in hospital at Elizabeth City, until they can be removed to Norfolk.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM MILL SPRING.

In the course of a eulogistic notice of Capt. C. SPILLER, the *Republican Banner* gives the following particulars of the rebel retreat from Mill Spring:

"The *Noble Ellis* was at Gainsboro; three ineffectual attempts had been made to take her up the river to where our army was. Finally Capt. SPILLER was ordered to bring the boat; it was executed. Before the fight, he asked permission to lead his company, but Gen. ZOLLICOFFER ordered him to remain at the river, in charge of operations there. The battle was fought, and our army driven back to the river, where a successful and skillful crossing done could have saved it from utter ruin. SPILLER was *the* man for the post—the world could not have furnished a better. The crossing began at 3 o'clock P. M. One of the enemy's batteries opened on the boat, and the fire was incessant until dark. The steamer was run all night. At 4 o'clock in the morning, when 2,000 men were yet to cross, the Captain and pilot left. It was understood that the engineer would leave here the next trip, and SPILLER sent for DICK FIELDS, then on one of his cavalry company, but formerly an engineer on ons of his Tennessee river boats. SPILLER knew DICK—together they had braved danger before that on the water. Sure enough the engineer and deck-hands quit the boat, DICK took his place, and the boat was manned from the company. At daylight the work was done, and the last man was over. During the night the enemy had placed a Parrott gun in position, and at the earliest dawn the firing began. The first shell fell short but a few yards, the third passed through the chimney, and exploded over the wheel, scattering its fragments in every direction. Now that the troops were over, and all the horses that could be saved were saved, the torch was applied to the *Noble Ellis*. SPILLER's company were near by. They had been ordered to fall back out of range of the enemy's fire, but they would not; their Captain, whom they loved, was at his post, and they would not leave him. As the flames spread over the boat, and told that the army had crossed, and that all chance of pursuit was gone, the gallant SPILLER, at the head of his troops, moved away to aid the retreating forces. But three of his men left him.

THE BRIDGE BURNERS.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF UNIONISTS.

From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 8.

In a short article a few weeks ago, announcing the adjournment of the Court Martial in this city, we promised to furnish more in detail some of the facts connected with the burning of the railroad bridges in East Tennessee. It will be remembered that there were five bridges destroyed by the Lincoln traitors, to wit: the Holston bridge, the Lick Creek, the Ilhwassee, and two across the Chickamauga, in Hamilton county—all occurring on the same night, the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th of November. An attempt was made also at the same time to fire the Strawberry Plains bridge, which was prevented by the heroic conduct of the watchman, KEELAN. No doubt efforts were also made to destroy the bridge at London, and it doubtless would have been done had not a militia force been stationed there. *These concurring facts indicated most clearly a general conspiracy for the destruction of all the bridges from Bristol to Chattanooga, and a general uprising of the Unionists in East Tennessee. The latt r would have occurred in connection with the former had it not been for the prompt action of the military authorities of the Confederate States in this end of the State, and the failure of the Lincoln forces to push a column across the mountains, as had be n promised the Unionists h re.*

The uprising of the Unionists manifested itself in several localities by the assemblage of armed men for the purpose of resistance to the Confederate Government, to wit: In the counties of Carter, Sevier, Bradley and Hamilton. Expeditions were fitted out with dispatch by our military commanders, and the insurrections in the various localities promptly suppressed. Many of those who were in arms, and those whose conduct had been such as to incite rebellion and insurrection, although not actually in arms, were taken prisoners, and, by order of the War Department, sent to Tuscaloosa as prisoners of war. None of the actual bridge-burners were arrested, excepting those concerned in the Lick Creek bridge in Greene County. Ten or twelve of these were captured, two of whom were executed at Greeneville upon their own confession, and the remainder sent to Knoxville for trial by a military commission, three of whom were punished with death upon most incontrovertible testimony, and upon their own confessions of their guilt. As we have stated before, these persons were all guaranteed a fair trial before the board of officers convened for that purpose, having the benefit of all their testimony, of all the laws governing criminal trials, and of the most distinguished counsel that could be procured.

The facts connected with the burning of the Lick Creek Bridge, as they appeared in the testimony elicited by the Court Martial, have come into our possession from an authentic source, and are as follows:

A man by the name of DAVID FRY, in connection with WM. B. CARTER, both citizens of East Tennessee, but who had lately deserted the land of their birth, fled to Kentucky, and connected themselves with the enemies of their country, returned to East Tennessee after the repulse of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's command at Rockcastle Hill, for the purpose of inciting a conspiracy with the traitors on this side, which would result in the entire destruction of the railroad facilities here, and then break up and entirely cut off communication between Virginia and the remaining States of the Confederacy, prevent the transportation of troops, provisions and munitions of war, and thus open the way for the successful invasion of our State. These two men, as is supposed, came first into the county of Anderson, and then, concealed at the house of a Union man, sent, as one of the witnesses heard, for WILLIAM PICKENS, of Sevier, who made the attempt upon Strawberry Plains Bridge, but who, with his gang of fifteen men, was repulsed by KEELAN single-handed and alone. PICKENS himself falling seriously wounded.

It is known that FRY and GARAHA passed on into Roane County, and parted at Kingston. At this point we lose sight of CARTER, as no evidence has yet appeared of his whereabouts after that time. FRY, however, proceeded on his journey up the country, passing through Loudon, (no doubt making every arrangement for the destruction of that bridge,) then passing through Blount County, and finally reaching Greene County two days before the burning of Lick Creek Bridge.

Traveling, as he did, at nights, and laying by in daylight; stealthily and treacherously creeping from one traitor's house to another, his movements could not be traced until he arrived, on the night of Wednesday, the 6th of November, at the house of ANDERSON WALKER, in Greene County. Here he remained until the night of Thursday, the 7th, when he proceeded to MARTIN WALKER's, arriving about 8 o'clock at night. At MARTIN WALKER's he met his wife, and remained until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, stating to WALKER that he was on his way to Kentucky, but wanted to see a friend near Midway, (Lick Creek Bridge,) and asking if JACOB HARMON was as good a Union man as ever. As appeared from the testimony, FRY made no revelations to WALKER of his plans; but starting as he did at 2 o'clock, and not being familiar with the roads, WALKER piloted him about three miles in the direction of Midway.

After leaving WALKER, FRY stopped at the house of DANIEL SMITH, a noted Union man, living five or six miles from the bridge, arriving there about one hour before daylight. Immediately FRY laid his plans before SMITH, who agreed to act as a messenger from FRY to JACOB HARMON, to communicate to HARMON that he (FRY) was at SMITH's house, that he had come to destroy the railroad, and that he wanted to see HARMON at SMITH's house that morning. This message was communicated by SMITH to JACOB HARMON about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of November, and accordingly HARMON, who was a leading Union spirit in the neighborhood, repaired to SMITH's house, where the plans were unfolded, and the plot and programme agreed upon. HARMON was to go home, circulate the fact throughout the neighborhood, and gather the Unionists, assembling them at his house on that night, whilst FRY would remain at SMITH's until nightfall, and then repair to HARMON's house to consummate the conspiracy.

HARMON did his share of the work well, for as early as 9 o'clock at night (between thirty and forty conspirators had met at his house, ready to be led by their chief on his arrival, and eager for the destruction of the property. At that hour FRY alighted from his horse and bounded into the yard, exclaiming, "Friends, I am Col. FRY, and I am come to share with you." The party immediately assembled in the house, when FRY commenced haranguing the crowd by revealing his plans, and urging them on to deeds of violence, until the crowd were almost unanimous in their expressions of approbation, and with one accord determined that the bridge should be destroyed—that FRY should be their leader, and that they would follow him, if necessary, to death.

FRY drew forth a United States flag, and sprinkling it upon a table in the centre of the room, called upon his followers to surround that emblem of the Union, and take with him the oath of allegiance. This was late in the night, and after the whole plot had been fully understood, the conspirators surrounded the table in groups, and, by direction of the leader, placed their left hands upon the folds of the flag, raising aloft their right hands, and swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, to sustain the flag there spread before them, and to do that night whatever may be impressed upon them by their chief. This oath was taken by all, except two or three, in solemn earnest, and in silence; the darkness relieved alone by the dim and flickering light of a solitary candle. The scene was impressive—the occasion was full of moment—the hour was fit, and everything conspired to fill the hearts of the traitors with a fixed determination.

Aroused thus to the highest pitch of malice and revenge, the chief of the conspirators immediately led the way to the bridge, and was followed in eager haste by the willing crowd. The Confederate guard, consisting of five soldiers, watching the bridge, were immediately surrounded by the infuriated mob, and were held in close confinement, whilst FRY, still leading the way, and still followed by the boldest of his clan, hastened to the wooden structure, applied the torch, and the whole was consumed and burned to the ground in an hour. Upon returning to the guarded soldiers, FRY graciously extended to them their lives upon condition that they would take the oath of allegiance to the United States—saying that now "he had them under his thumb, and the d—d telegraph and railroad would tell upon them no longer." This closed the scene—the party of traitors dispersed to their houses for the night—many of them to be captured on the morrow, and the remainder to flee to the woods and mountains, as outcasts from their homes.

This foregoing are the leading facts as were developed in the trial of a number of the conspirators, and the leading spirits in the deed of destruction were David FRY, Jacob HARMON, C. A. HANN, Daniel SMITH, Henry THARMON, Henry FRY, and twenty or thirty others, whose names it is not prudent to mention.

MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE.

The Fayetteville *Arkansian*, of the 25th ult., says that Gen. PRICE sent an express to Col. HERBERT, commanding at Fayetteville, informing the latter officer that the Federals were advancing upon Springfield with a heavy force, and asking for aid. About a week since, the Northern papers had a telegram from St. Louis, saying that an expedition had started from Rolla. The natural supposition is that this force was meant to attack PRICE. The distance between Springfield and Rolla is about 113 miles; and the Federals had ample time to march Springfield. The *Arkansian* estimates PRICE's force at 18,000 men, but, as far as we can ascertain, this is double the number he really has. We hope he may be reinforced and enabled to give the enemy battle. The *Arkansian* says it is understood that Gen. MOINTOSH will go to PRICE's assistance at once. It was said that when Gen. MCCULLOCH left here for the West, it was under orders to take his command to the headquarters of Gen. VAN DORN. We have no doubt but that VAN DORN will take some immediate steps to relieve PRICE by sending him aid or menacing the enemy so as to create a diversion in PRICE's favor.

Gen. VAN DORN remained in our city but a short time. He is a man of energy and Napoleonic celerity of movement. He left for his headquarters at Pocahontas after issuing a spirited order. Gen. PIKE and Staff proceeded to the Indian country, and the *Gazette* says that Capt. WOODRUFF's artillery company will form a part of his command.

Col. DORSON's Regiment, in the southwestern portion of the State, has been attached to Gen. PRICE's command. The TEXAS Regiment, S. B. MAXEY, Colonel, W. E. BESON, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. A. STANLEY, Major, which had crossed the river on their way to Kentucky, have been stopped, and will go under VAN DORN. The *Gazette* informs us that Col. LEMOYNE's Regiment, in Yell County, will be ordered to Pocahontas. Gen. MCCULLOCH is, by this time, with his troops in Western Arkansas. There is unusual activity in every military circle and department. A call is made for ten regiments to rendezvous at Pocahontas, and stirring times may be expected.

The telegraph line from here to Fort Smith is completed to Clarksville, 100 miles, or two-thirds of the way. When this line is completed, we shall be able to get the earliest information in regard to army movements in the West. It will be of incalculable advantage to the officers in command.

The Memphis *Avalanch* of Feb. 10 says:

"The latest advices are to the effect that the State troops under Gen. PRICE's command are rapidly volunteering for the Confederate service; from six to eight thousand have already enlisted, and been organized into a brigade. Gen. PRICE is reported at Springfield. The enemy are reported in their papers to be moving against him in three columns—one from Rolla, one from Sedalia, and one from Kansas. Rolla is the present terminus of the Southwestern Branch Railroad, and is one hundred and fourteen miles distant from Springfield, and the same distance from St. Louis, between which points it lies. Sedalia is almost due north of Springfield, and about one hundred and twenty-five miles distant. It is the western terminus the Pacific Railroad. Both railroads reach it with St. Louis, and are in full operation. Thus, from Northeast, North and Northwest, the enemy, with many advantages, are converging upon PRICE; but we have every confidence that his stand will be made good by the time that his forces can reach him."

A CALL FOR TROOPS.

From the Memphis Appeal.

On the requisition of Gen. VAN DORN, commander of the trans-Mississippi department, Gov. RECTOR has issued a proclamation calling for 10,000 men, which invitation should, and we presume will, be at once responded to with alacrity. The State is divided into four military divisions, and a quota assigned to each, as follows: 1. The Counties of Benton, Crawford, Yell, Carroll, Franklin, Scott, Madison, Johnson, Sebastion, Searcy, Pope, Newton, Van Buren, Marion, Conway, Washington and Perry, 3,000 men. 2. The Counties of Saline, Dallas, Hot Spring, Calhoun, Montgomery, Ouachita, Polk, Union, Sevier, Columbia, Pike, Lafayette, Hempstead and Clark, 2,000 men. 3. The Counties of Pulaski, Jefferson, Prairie, Bradley, Monroe, Drew, Phillips, Desha, Arkansas, Chicot and Ashley, 1,500 men. 4. The Counties of White, Jackson, St. Francis, Independence, Crittendon, Izard, Mississippi, Fulton, Poinsett, Lawrence, Craighead, Randolph, and Green, 1,500 men. All or either of the divisions failing to report the number of men respectively assigned to them by the 5th of March, will be subject to a draft by counties, until their due proportion according to population is furnished to fill the requisition made upon the State by the General in command.

AN APPEAL FROM VAN DORN.

Maj.-Gen. EARL VAN DORN addresses a proclamation to "the young men of Arkansas, Texas, and Northern Louisiana." We quote the conclusion of the document:

We have voted to be free. We must now fight to be free, or present to the world the humiliating spectacle of a nation of braggarts, more contemptible than the tyrants who seek to enslave us.

The flag of our country is waving on the southern borders of Missouri—planted there by my hands, under authority from our Chief Magistrate. It represents all that is dear to us in life. Shall it wave there in melancholy loneliness, as a Fall leaf in our primeval forests, or shall its beautiful field and bright stars flaunt in the breeze over the proud battalions of Arkansas, of Texas, and of Louisiana, as they are marshaling to do battle with Missouri for victory, for honor, and for independence?

Awake! young men of Arkansas, and arm! Beautiful maidens of Louisiana, smile not upon the craven youth who may linger by your hearth when the rude blast of war is sounding in your ear! TEXAS chivalry, to arms! Barbarism and hunger, disease and death, are preferable to slavish subjugation, and a nation with a bright page in history and a glorious epitaph is better than a vassaled land with honor lost and a people sunk in infamy.

EARL VAN DORN, Major-General.

THE DEFENCE OF SAVANNAH.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, speaking of the defences of Savannah, says:

"With respect to the particular channel by which the enemy's gunboats entered, and made a partial progress from Warsaw Sound toward Augustine River, we learn the following facts:

This channel, called the 'Wilmington Narrows,' is not laid down in any chart, and had eluded the vigilance of the coast survey. But months ago, it had been called to the attention of Gen. LAWTON, who had an old hulk sunk across it, and the engineer who superintended the work reported that the channel was effectually obstructed. Subsequently, a few weeks ago only, an intelligent planter of the neighborhood reported at headquarters that there was more water in the channel than had been supposed, and that further obstructions were necessary. Piles were then driven across the channel, but owing to the character of the soil at that point, and the effect of the tides, the piles 'lifted' themselves, and were of no use. An experienced builder was then employed, who drove a double row of piling at another point of the 'Narrows,' which did stop the gunboats of the enemy, and finally turned them back; and those piles remain there intact at this time. Other efforts have been made, and weeks of labor bestowed to place other obstructions in that channel, with what success remains to be seen. But whatever the result, there has been no want of diligence in this matter. Owing to the wet, marshy soil adjacent, no battery can be erected to command the channel at a nearer point than Causton's Bluff. This has been done.

We also learn that Fort Jackson and other defensible points have engaged the earnest attention of officers, and have been so strengthened as to give every reasonable assurance of the safety of Savannah. Every inch, by land and water, at every available point where a blow may be struck, or a gun fired against the enemy, will be disputed. The result cannot be otherwise than a triumphant defence."

A FIGHT NEAR PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 3, 1862.

A little skirmish took place at East Pass on Friday morning, between the blockading vessel at that point and Capt. MCPHERSON's Company of "Walton Rangers." The particulars from a reliable source are these:

McPHERSON has a small schooner boat to police Choctonatchie Bay, and it appears that whenever this little craft nears the Pass the blockading vessel sends in launches and chases her, with intent, of course, to capture. McPHERSON on Friday laid a trap for the fellows, and put 21 men in ambush near a part of the Pass where the launches had to pass, and then sent the little vessel down about the point. As usual, the blockader sent out three launches filled with men to chase our little craft. To their utter dismay, when within about forty yards, "our 21" poured into them such a volley of blue whistlers and rifle balls that they were forced to withdraw, after losing, it is thought, from 25 to 30 of their men. Our boys enjoyed themselves standing behind sandbags and giving the Yankees fits.

One boat, containing about twenty-five men, was forced to make the best of its way across, and landed, when only three men were able to get out of the boat. The uncrippled boats made the best of their way to vessels in the offing, when they commenced shelling the camp, or supposed camp of the rebels; but, pshaw! our boys were on a deer trail, and were looking out for a fresh supper, as nobody was hurt. They intended to fish for eels about where the boats were fired at. A detachment from the Mississippi Regiment was sent over to-day to reinforce the Mississippi and Florida regiments at Camp Bradford (Live Oak.) They number about 200.

THAT MEETING OF PLANTERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 27.

In pursuance of a call of a number of cotton and tobacco planters, at present in Richmond, a meeting was held at the City Hall, at 7 o'clock last night, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crop, in view of the fact that the enemy's efforts were mainly directed toward robbing the South of the accumulation of those two great staples. Considering the inclemency of the night, the meeting was largely attended.

On motion of Col. C. M. F. GARNETT, Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and R. R. RHODES, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, saying that as cotton was king and tobacco vice-regal, it was proposed to ascertain how far they could be made to subserve the cause of our independence.

An eloquent address was delivered by Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, in which he advocated the purchase of the cotton and tobacco crop by the Government, and its destruction, if necessary. He deprecated reliance on foreign intervention; saying that we must fight out the battle ourselves.

Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, being called upon, responded in a few spirited remarks, in the course of which the extortioners and the Yankee acquisitiveness of the shopkeepers and money makers who have selected Richmond as the theatre of their exploits, were alluded to in terms of withering contempt.

The Mayor responded, defending the resident population from any charge tending to impugn their devotion to the cause of Southern rights.

THOMAS H. WYNNE

er of Government funds and contractors, paying thereby forty cents per pound, and no more. The price fixed is the highest rate at which contracts have been made, and leaves very large profits to the manufacturers.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of War.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

HEADQUARTERS CUMBERLAND GAP, Jan. 24, 1862.

All absent officers and soldiers belonging to the command at Cumberland Gap, and fit for duty, are ordered to return to the post forthwith. By command of —— JAMES E. RAINS, Colonel Com'dg Post.

HOWARD WILSON, Adjutant.

SLIGHTLY EXALTED.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Church Intelligencer.

"*I have come to die with you just here!*"—BEAUREGARD'S Address to his soldiers at Manassas.)

While the loud tocsin of war is sending its fearful, solemn toll throughout the land; whilst our borders are illuminated with the fierce flames fed by the roof-trees of many a Southern home, whose pleasant chambers have been rifled of all that made the comfort and joy of an innocent and peaceful agricultural people; the memories and sweet associations clustered around the hearthstones for generations swept away by the red besom of destruction in the hand of the invader and ravisher, one's mind dwells materially upon the recollections which one gathers from the history of God's dealings with the nations that have gone before us, who have struggled even as we do now, for life, liberty, and religion. Our battle-cry has been the sternest and saddest ever sent forth from the lips of a nation. Defeat for us, is annihilation; therefore, the cry rings wildly up to Heaven, "Victory or death." So the calm words, calmly spoken before the battle of Manassas, by the brave leader, found an echo in the heart of every soldier. "If we must die, my boys, I have come to die here!" and the thrill runs through the great pulse of all the millions of people, women and children in the Confederate States—with one heart, one impulse, they send back the shout, "If we must die, we *die here!*"—"*Victory or death!*"

BOWLING GREEN UNDER REBEL RULE.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL ARMY OF KENTUCKY, BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 12, 1862.

An Adjutant Provost-Marshal will travel on each and every passenger train passing between Bowling Green and Nashville, and Clarksville. It shall be his duty, before the cars leave Nashville, or Clarksville, to demand and examine the passports of all the passengers,—not officers or soldiers—and to remove from the cars all who fail to present written passports.

2. The same examination will be repealed after the Nashville train has crossed the Cumberland River, and any person then found without proper passports shall be put out of the cars at the first station, or in case of grave suspicion, be brought under arrest to the Provost-Marshal at this place.

3. No person will be permitted to enter the cars at any way station for Bowling Green without a passport from a military officer.

4. An officer of the Guard, or Assistant Provost-Marshal, will examine all passports at the depôt at Bowling Green, and the guards will prevent any person from entering a car, except at the door, or doors, at which such officer or Provost is stationed.

5. The commanding officers at Clarksville and Russellville will put a guard on duty at the railway stations, and require them to report to the Provost Marshal, or his attendant, at the depôt.

6. Citizens arriving at Bowling Green, by the cars, will immediately report to, and be registered by the Provost-Marshal.

7. No person will be permitted to enter or leave Bowling Green on freight trains.

8. These regulations will be posted up in the cars.

By order, MAJ.-GEN. HARDEE.

W. D. PICKETT, Assist. Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO 8.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL ARMY KENTUCKY, BOWLING GREEN, Jan. 27, 1862.

1. All officers and soldiers belonging to this army, now absent without leave, will rejoin their respective commands without delay.

2. Commanding officers of brigades and regiments will see to the strict execution of this order, and report promptly all cases where unnecessary delays occur.

3. All who fail to report promptly in compliance with this order, will be published in the newspapers as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

Maj.-Gen. HARDEE.

W. D. PICKETT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE BATTLE AT PIKETON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF JOHN S. WILLIAMS, COLONEL COMMANDING.

CAMP NEAR POUND GAP, NOV. 13, 1861.

GENERAL: Since my last report to you I have been compelled to abandon Piketon by an overwhelming force, that advanced upon me in two columns—one directly up the river from Prestonsburgh, sixteen hundred strong, with a battery of six pieces; and the other from Louisa, up John's Creek, a branch of the Sandy, numbering 1,800 men, with a battery of field pieces. Both of these columns converged upon Piketon. My whole force consisted of 1,010 men, including sick, teamsters and men on extra duty. I did not believe that the advance of the enemy would be so rapid, and hoped that the artillery and reinforcements promised would arrive before they could disturb me at Piketon.

Under this confident hope, I commenced gathering supplies, explored the leather resources of the country, found them abundant and organized a corps of shoemakers, and had them at work. Major HAWES had purchased a thousand fat hogs, and a number of beef cattle, and was making preparation to salt them. My men were badly clad and badly armed, with not a knapsack, haversack, or canteen; they carried their powder in horns, gourds and bottles. This was our condition when the enemy commenced the advance upon us. Retreat was inevitable; but there was too much public property to be abandoned without an effort to save it.

I at once ordered all the transportation possible to be collected, and sent the sick, the wounded, and the live stock to the rear, on the Pound Gap road, for the Tazewell route was no longer safe. I sent a small armed force immediately on the Tazewell route, with written orders to turn back the artillery and all public wagons to a point of safety in Virginia.

I then sent Capt. HOLLIDAY, with a small mounted party, on the John's Creek road, and Captains THOMAS and CLAY on the river road to Prestonburg, to observe the movements of the enemy. This was on the night of the 8th. Capt. THOMAS discovered the advanced guard of the enemy about 15 miles from Piketown. I went in person with Captains MAY and HAWKINS, with their companies of infantry, and Lieut. VANHOOK with 20 mounted men, to the position of Capt. THOMAS, near Joy Creek. I found that Capt. THOMAS had burned the bridge there. The men were allowed to refresh themselves, and the horses secured in a deep mountain cave, and the whole party of 250 men moved on foot to a strong position half a mile in front of the burnt bridge, here to await what we supposed to be the advanced guard of the enemy's force.

I returned to our camp at daylight, and met the report of Capt. HOLLIDAY, who had been fired upon by an advanced guard of the enemy of about 150 men. He gave them a gallant fight, killed eight of them, having only one of his number wounded and none horse killed.

I dispatched Capt. SHAWHAN, with his own and Capt. CAMPBELL'S companies, to observe the movements of the enemy on John's Creek, with instructions to engage any party not more than twice his number, but not to attack the enemy's full force.

At 1½ o'clock, on the 9th inst., the enemy moved up to Capt. MAY'S position with a force of sixteen hundred men and a battery of six pieces; and were received by two hundred and fifty rifles and shot guns, in point blank range, every one of which took effect. Their column wavered and fell back; but returned in good order, and attempted to carry the pass by assault under cover of their cannon, but were repulsed again with terrible slaughter. They then withdrew beyond the range of our shot guns, and threw their infantry up the hills, soon outflanking our little band, and compelling them to fall back behind the burnt bridge. Here our force made a stand; but the enemy advanced no further. I then ordered three more companies of infantry to sustain Capt. MAY'S command, or to cover his retreat if necessary. At 2 o'clock at night Capt. SHAWHAN reported to me that the enemy were advancing in full force on the Johns' Creek Road with great rapidity. I then ordered Capts. MAY and SHAWHAN and all the outposts in. I made a display of the forces in Piketon, sent the exhausted infantry in the direction of our retreat, and waited with the balance of the command the arrival of the enemy. They came up slowly and cautiously, but were detained for an hour by Capt. THOMAS' company of sharpshooters, stationed near the ford, which prevented their artillery from getting into position to rake the town. As they approached, I moved the rear guard of 400 men off in good order. They opened upon us a tremendous fire of artillary and musketry, were replied to by our sharpshooters. We had one killed and three wounded, while the enemy had six killed. In the Joy fight our loss was ten in killed, fifteen wounded, and forty missing—some of the missing men have gone back to their homes, and others join us daily. We lost Lieut. REST, who fell gallantly in the discharge of his duty. My first belief was that the enemy had lost but one hundred and fifty men; but from subsequent information received from spies, Union men, escaped prisoners who have joined us, and others who have examined their burial ground, I am satisfied the enemy lost over 300 in killed, with the usual proportion of wounded.

I cannot speak in terms of commendation too high of the gallantry of Capts. MAY, THOMAS, HAWKINS and CLAY, and Lieut. VAN HOOK and SAM. CLAY—indeed, the officers and men behaved with so much courage and coolness that to discriminate at all would be invidious. If we had have had 1,000 men more, and a battery of six pieces, we could have whipped and destroyed both columns; but with the small force I had, it was impossible to fight both at once, and to have opposed my whole force to one, would have exposed my rear to the other. Our cartridge-boxes arrived the day after the fight. We had powder and lead, and made our own cartridges and moulded our own bullets. The enemy have 6,000 troops near Piketon—1,000 of them advanced ten miles this side of that place. They have not more than 1,500 at Prestonsburgh; what they have below as reserves I know but little of, for all communication is cut off and the whole country is frightened out of its wits, and but few men will act as scouts or guides. I am satisfied that this large force was got moved up the Sandy merely for the purpose of dispersing the unarmed, and half-armed, and lame-footed squad under my control.

They intended to have upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, I think, by way of Tazewell Court-House. They fortify their positions, and have a large number of wagons. The Sandy is now navigable for steamboats to a point above Piketon.

We want good rifles, clothes, great coats, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens—indeed, everything almost, except a willingness to fight. Many of our men are barefooted, and I have seen the blood in their tracks, as they marched from Joy to this place. You know what we want. General; send such articles as we need to Abingdon. There is little subsistence here, and I fear I shall be compelled to fall back to a point where I can subsist until our organization is perfected. We have been so constantly fighting that we have not had time to complete our muster-rolls. I have now over twelve hundred men. If I could make a forward movement, the effect would be good upon the country.

Mr. THOMAS has just received from the Governor of Florida a commission as "Aide-de-Camp," with the rank of Colonel. I cannot insist upon retaining him from such increased rank. Send somebody else. If the enemy should move by way of the Pound, I have not a sufficient force to resist them—no artillery—no intrenching tools, nor axes, spades, nor picks. If they come we will give them a fight, but this will do us no good but to destroy a few of them. I have just learned from a spy that a steamboat arrived at Piketon yesterday with supplies to the enemy. Maj. HOWES wants more money; he has bought hogs, horses, wagons, &c., &c. Your obedient servant,

[Official.] JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Colonel, C.S.A.

H. W. CHILTON, A. A. General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns from a lady friend that a project is on foot among the gentler sex of Memphis to organize a "broomstick battalion," for the especial protection of such young gentlemen as are indisposed to enlist for the protection of their country. Nice young men, that attend "small tea-parties," wear kid gloves, and have their hair dressed five or six times a week by the barber, will receive their particular attention.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Richmond, under date of the 3d inst., says: "LATROBE'S field battery will leave here to-day or to-morrow, to replace, in part, the artillery lost at Fishing Creek. LATROBE is a Baltimorean, and a son or nephew of the great lawyer of that city. Capt. SHIELDS, the Chief-of-Artillery instruction at this post has equipped, drilled and sent off eight field batteries within the last two or three months."

All moveable property of any value was moved from Danville, Tenn., before the arrival of the National gonboats, except about fifty barrels of flour and a lot of green hides.

Reports from different sections of the Confederacy, says the Bowling Green *Courier*, represent the wheat and other growing crops as very promising.

The people of Charleston are now agitating the subject of a Central Park in some portion of the burnt district. The *Mercury* says the project has so far met with public approval as to have induced the City Council to request the owners of ground, within the contemplated bounds of the possible Park, the prices of their several lots. Two sites are proposed for the Park, one east, and the other west of King-street.

ON Feb. 3, resolutions highly eulogistic to Gen. PRICE, were passed by the Tennessee Legislature.

The Abingdon *Virginian* of Feb. 7, states that the "Yankee cavalry has reoccupied Prestonburg and Piketville. They captured some half-dozen Virginians at the latter place, and murdered in cold blood, Judge WM. CECIL, an old man, who had been previously wounded. Their force is camped for Winter at Paintville."

The Bowling Grean *Courier* of Feb. 21, says: "Some few days since, Mr. A. R. JACKSON, of Capt. GOULD'S TEXAS Company, Col. FORREST'S Regiment, started with Mr. R. M. MARTIN on a trip to within the Federal lines. They went some ten miles beyond Calhoun, and representing themselves as Federal soldiers, took possession of twelve horses belonging to Col. JIM JACKSON'S Cavalry, which were at the house of a Union man named WILLIS FIELDS, and brought them safely into camp at Hopkinsville. It was quite an adventurous and successful expedition."

From the Cleveland, Tenn., *Banner*, we learn that LEVI TREWHITT, Esq., died at Mobile, Ala., (where he was sent as a prisoner,) on Friday morning, Jan. 31. He was aged 65 or 70 years. His remains were brought back, and interred at Cleveland, on Monday, Feb. 3d.

"From Quartermaster FLOYD, of Col. NEWMAN'S Regiment, now in our city on official business," says the Knoxville *Register*, "we learn that this regiment lost in the Fishing Creek fight eleven killed and twenty-six wounded, the precise number they lost both killed and wounded in the Wild Cat fight. This regiment was posted, by a special order from Gen. CRITTENDEN in person, behind a fence for the purpose of covering our retreat. Reserving their fire until the enemy got within about seventy-five yards they poured into the advancing columns a volley which split the Hessians reeling and staggering back, checking them for at least forty minutes, and thereby no doubt saving many of our gallant boys. The regiment only retired when about being outflanked."

The Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 31, says: Intelligence was brought to this city yesterday afternoon, by passengers from the south, that the coast of North Carolina was strewn with the bodies of the dead men and horses which had been lashed ashore after the late violent gale. They are supposed to be a portion of the men and horses composing the Burnside Expedition.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 29th ult., says: "A letter from Galveston assures us that Gen. NEWTON is convalescing slowly, and is on his feet again. The old hero has had a severe time of it for several months, but we hope ere long to see him out, with his energies much recuperated. He expresses the liveliest hopes for the good cause of the South, and has had heart cheered often amid his hours of sickness by the tidings of the glorious victories of our gallant army."

A letter from New-Orleans thus speaks of Southern gunboats now erecting in that vicinity: "The second new gunboat, for lake service, was launched a few days since. She is named the *Trent*, and a more suitable one could not be selected. The other is named the *Bienville*. They will soon be ready for the wooden nutmeg flotilla that infests our lakes. A few loads of our white-headed King arrived last week—some 2,000 bales."

The Marion (Ala.) *Commonwealth* of the 17th, states that by order of Gov. SHORTER, issued on the 10th inst., the Ninth Brigade of Alabama militia has been ordered out under the most strict military regulations. A levy of the whole effective militia force of this division of the State, between the ages of 18 and 60, has been ordered to arms and to be ready for active service.

The *Examiner* learns that, at the instance of Congress, the Secretary of War has prepared an estimate of a loan to the State of Missouri for military purposes. The estimate is for *one million of dollars*, which is to be applied, with consent of her authorities, to the pay of her troops prior to their muster into the Confederate service.

The Virginia correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says "that out of the Fifth South Carolina Regiment, numbering 800 men, whose term of service is about expiring, but 170 have signified their willingness to enlist "for the war."

MR. E. T. JONES, editor and proprietor of the old *Spirit of the Times*, announces his intention of reviving that paper at the close of the war, and that meantime all letters should be addressed to him, at the office of the Nashville *Union and American*.

The Nashville *Gazette*, of the 22d, says that Hon. ISAAC CLEMENS, of Alabama, passed through that City several days ago as a private in one of the companies of an Alabama regiment.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 22d, learns by private letter that "re-enlisting goes bravely on" in Gen. BRAGG'S command, and that the men, generally, are in good health.

Messrs. D. E. Ray and B. C. KIRK, two Kentucky gentlemen, on a visit to Pensacola, have presented Gen. BRAGG with a beautiful thorough-bred mare, valued at $700 or $800.

The Railroad to White River has just been completed bringing Little Rock (Ark.) within twenty-four hours of Memphis.

The new Confederate gunboat *Bienville*, save the New-Orleans *Crescent*, was launched at Bayou, St. John. She is spoken of as being a splendid craft of the kind, and will do excellent service.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., of the Mobile *Register*, has been elected Captain of an infantry company recently organized in Mobile.

The following dispatches appear in the Nashville *Union*. One of them is a curious commentary on CAVE JOHNSON'S late conduct:

CORINTH, Miss., Feb. 11.

All is quiet here. There are no gunboats on the upper Tennessee. The trains make regular connections.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 11.

Fort Donelson has not been attacked. The pickets at Fort Henry were driven in by Col. FORREST. BRIGADIER captured a Dutch Colonel, Gens. —— and —— are here with their brigades and heavy batteries. We feel safe. CAVE JOHNSON.

The Butler Expedition—A Card from the Officers of the Twelfth Maine Regiment.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, OFF SHIP ISLAND, SUNDAY, Feb. 16, 1862.

We cannot allow the steamer *Constitution* to depart without availing ourselves of the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the troops under our command our deep sense of gratitude for the obligations we are under to the Sanitary Commission for many articles for hospital use of indispensable necessity for the health and comfort of a large body of troops on this transport.

With over twenty-three hundred men on board, embarked in Boston harbor, and detained there ten days in the month of January, there would have been great suffering but for the timely supply furnished by the Sanitary Commission.

Especially would we express our gratitude for the faithful, prompt and efficient exertions of Dr. BLAKE, the efficient and gentlemanly agent of the Commission.

We are satisfied that the lives of many of the men in our commands have been saved through the exertions of DR. BLAKE, and his timely cooperation with the Surgeons of the regiments.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) G. F. SHEPLEY, Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Maine Volunteers.

(Signed) JONAS H. FRENCH, Lieut.-Col., Commanding Bay State Regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA., Sunday, Feb. 23, 1862.

The French Emperor seems resolved to secure proper respect for his Government in our waters. To the vessels already lying in Hampton Roads—the *Pomone* and the *Catenat*—another, bearing the flag of the Empire, has been added—making altogether an armament of thirty-eight guns. The officers in command on these vessels bear themselves with characteristic politeness, and there is no want of salutes and other naval courtesies on every occasion allowing them.

The *Roanoke*, whose disability has not yet been repaired, is coolly laying for the *Merrimac*, which is reported fully ready for active service and very anxious to get out of Norfolk harbor. She is completely iron-clad, but so clumsily that her decks are merely shova water. A queer experiment has been tested, I believe satisfactorily, on the *Roanoke*, for the benefit of the resurrected *Merrimac*. The object was to determine whether an anchor could be thrown from the mainmast upon a vessel alongside, and the intention is to run, by the aid of a tug, upon the secession steamer, when she makes her long-looked-for appearance, and introduce her to the bottom of the James River *sans cérémonie*.

What all reconnoissance and scouting has failed to resolve, has at length, accidentally, as you have doubtless learned, been made evident—the actual nature and strength of the works at Big Bethel. A party from Newport's News, with a flag of truce, was lost among the roads in that neighborhood a few days ago, and instead of approaching the place in front, blindfolded, they positively stumbled into the redoubted position with their eyes wide open, having in their wanderings got to its rear. It appears to have always been a very incomplete affair, consisting, in all, of three parallel intrenchments, directly beyond each other, with their accompanying earthworks, without any flank trenching worthy the name. But the strength of the place consisted of an almost impassable swamp, between the battery and the ground on which the First New-York Regiment deployed, with the idea of storming the works, on the 10th of June, 1861, immediately before all self-possession departed from the commanding General.

"Let by-gones be by-gones." Whatever Big Bethel was on that unfortunate day, it is certainly a pitiable sight now, dismantled, not containing a single piece of ordnance, and with its hundred miserable and woe-begone occupants, worn with sickness and privation, and wretched in the hopelessness of their cause, defeat echoing in their ears from every direction. You will regret, of course, to learn that the ancient edifice from which we have the title "Big Bethel," the great and venerable church in which the pious sires of "degenerate sons" delighted—has been destroyed. It had been transformed into a sort of barracks by the rebels, and not the ghost of sanctity lingered, but was dispelled by the odious rascals. It was the Pennsylvania Eleventh Cavalry that did the business for it. When Gen. MANSFIELD issued orders relalliatory for acts of incendiarism committed by the enemy, they drove the Secessionists like chaff before them, compelling their exit just at meal-time, when they had their beefsteak frying on the stove—a state of things which must have added inconceivably to their distress. From the conflagration of the building nothing was saved but the builder's account-book, a portion of which is in the hands of a private of Company L, and which is a quaint relic, containing debits and credits concerning worthy masons and carpenters dating in the last century. The Secessionists had been using it to express their whims, and in a blank place was freshly written, "Miss Dolly Carter, of Kentucky, the belle of the Southwest;" and coupled with it, no doubt by the faint-hearted lover himself: "Brig.-Gen. Walter R. Tally, New-Kent troops." By the same hand also was inscribed: "The New-Kent Light Horse Dragoons are spoiling for a fight with the Mounted Dutchmen"—obviously referring to the Pennsylvania Cavalry, which did not let them "spoil" long; and again, "The New-Kent Light Horse—the TERROR of the Yankee Pups." This, in connection with the unceremonious flight at the "Terror" upon the advent of the identical "Mounted Dutchmen" and "Yankee Pups," is very good of the Brigadier-General—also of the "New-Kent Light Horse." By the way, the Eleventh, which has been at Old Point (Camp Hamilton) over two months now, has done yeoman service in this quarter, in hunting out and chasing the rebels away. It consists of twelve companies, and is a full regiment. The Colonel, a brave soldier and a true patriot—JOSIAH HARLAN—is a Philadelphian, though his troops are from all parts of the State. In fact, I found a whole company of Pittsburghers and Western Pennsylvania men, (among them, Company L, Capt. LOUIS and Lieut. MASON,) and quite a number of Ohioans. The health of the men has been bad, owing to exposures, and in the short space of six months over thirty deaths from disease have occurred. Only yesterday, a member of Company K was carried to his last home, a victim of typhoid.

GEN. CASS ON THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read in Chicago as well as elsewhere, on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the reading, the audience called loudly for Gen. CASS, and with an emphasis that would take no denial. The General, in answer to repeated calls, came forward and said that he was not prepared to make a speech on that occasion; that he should consider it ill-timed to make one after listening to the address just read. It would be presumptuous to attempt to give force to its admonitions. It was a prophetic voice from the tomb, one not to be lightly regarded, and it was the duty of every citizen to take serious thought of present events, and ponder well the teachings given by WASHINGTON. It was good for all to meet on this natal day, and it was especially good now, when our country is rent with strife—a country which has possessed greater freedom than has ever fallen to the lot of any Government. But lately we have heard the cry from a portion of it, "To your tents, O, Israel!" Their hosts are engaged in trying to destroy this temple of liberty which WASHINGTON has bequeathed to us; they are striving to pull down its pillars, and crush us in its fall, but, said the speaker, with earnest emphasis, "*they can't do it.*" The applause which followed the remark was absolutely deafening, and again and again the cheer was taken up until the hall rang anew. The General repeated the remark with even stronger emphasis, and the applause was renewed. Our glorious fabric, continued the speaker, shall survive, protected by our brave army and navy, and, defying the storm, it shall still stand and spread its shadow far and wide, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. There have been many causeless insurrections; rebellions have often appeared on the page of history, but never before was there such a rebellion as this. Previous to it no man could rise up and say that he had ever received any injury from the Government; from Maine to Texas every man set under the shadow of his own vine and fig-tree, and there was none to molest or make him afraid. Such a spectacle as this rebellion was reserved for the present generation to witness. It is a time, however, to congratulate ourselves on the patriotism, the wisdom and firmness, which the loyal American people have exhibited. From every town and hamlet they are pouring their strong men into the field, and, thanks to God, we are being victorious. He spoke of the honors paid to WASHINGTON on the occasion of his Eastern tour, and of the enthusiasm that everywhere abounded. In the address to the Senate announcing his death, he was characterized as "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." Many years have passed, and this judgment has been confirmed. Of all the heroes of ancient or modern times, whose deeds have not perished with them, whose names are inscribed upon the scroll of fame, the brightest, the purest, is the name of WASHINGTON. The conclusion of the remarks, as indeed every sentence had been, was greeted with tumultuous applause.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Feb. 24.

GOV. PIERPOINT has received letters from Hardy, Hampshire and Pocahontas Counties, which give most fearful accounts of the condition of things in these and adjoining counties. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal army in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, the rebels are robbing and carrying off Union men to such an extent that the country is almost depopulated. The letters say that if the thieving rebels are not soon caught or killed it will be impossible to organize a court, or assess and collect taxes, for they are robbing the country of all the taxable property.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Pocahontas County, writes from Huttonsville that there about 250 rebels at Huntersville, with one captain. They have murdered seven Union citizens in that vicinity during the last month, and threaten to murder others. There are hundreds of Union men there who would fight for the Union, if they had arms. The rebels have about 400 men at Lewisburgh, under command of one Capt. MCNEIL. The writer is persuaded that 2,000 Federal soldiers could go and capture all the rebel forces at Huntersville, Lewisburgh, and White Sulphur, and with the aid of the loyal citizens safely hold the country. A rebel Court was held at Huntersville last week, and the magistrates were compelled to levy a tax upon the people to pay for the slaves who have recently run away from Pocahontas County. Drafting was to commence soon, and the people were determined to resist to the death. The people have been robbed of nearly all the necessaries of life. Salt is selling at $24 per sack. Coffee is not to be had at all.

COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 14, 1862.

I forgot to say to you in my pencil note, closed and mailed an hour since, that never on earth was a greater lie perpetrated by the hand and head of man than the one in the slip of newspapers you sent me, stating that during the violent gale we encountered I was taken down with an attack of rheumatic gout, and entirely disabled. There is not a scintilla of truth in it; nor was there the slightest ground for it. Throughout the whole gale I was in perfect health and as busy as a bee. And as to my remark about my volunteer officers, and my invocation to Heaven, it is all pure fiction, and only calculated to do harm and wound sensibilities. My volunteer officers are all admirable men, and do their duty gloriously. This very day you ought to receive the tidings of our doing in these waters; and, oh, how well I know your hearts will rejoice. The God of battles has been with us, and to him we owe everything. My officers and men are truly glorious.

NARRATIVE OF A REFUGEE.

We find in the Syracuse *Courier and Union* the narrative of FRANCIS COLEMAN, an escaped soldier from the rebel army at Pensacola, from which we extract:

"I had a good opportunity to find out the private opinions of a great number of the soldiers, and I have no doubt there were over *one hundred* men in Fort Barrancas alone, who were as loyal to the Union as myself. Of course we all desired to escape from the despotism which compelled us to serve under the accursed flag. We often coghated plans of escape, but something would always seem to interfere with every project we formed, and we were unable to execute any of them.

On the 21st of December last, I was on guard sentinel in charge of the 32-pounders on the beach, which was heavily loaded with grape for instant use, and could sweep the beach and water for a long distance around. Comfident of my duty, I *very carelessly* allowed TIMOTHY CONOVAN to spike both guns! The spikes were short pieces of steel wire, shaped like a rat-tail file. CONOVAN drove the spike firmly down into the vents, broke them off close, and then put down the vent covers so that no one could see them. That night we had a private council, and the following persons resolved to make their escape the next day or perish in the attempt: TIMOTHY CONOVAN, Springfield, Mass.; JAMES SMITH, Buffalo, N. Y.; JAS. PASKEA, Milwaukee, Wis.; EDWARD ENGLISH, Baltimore, Md.; ALBERT JOUNSON, a sailor, and myself.

There was an old leaky boat hanging up in a rickety old shed near our quarters, and about four rods from the water. We had previously looked upon that old boat as the means of our deliverance. By stealth we had caulked and tarred it, and made it perfectly tight and safe. Before the break of day on the morning of the 22d of December, we crept one by one out of our quarters and silently congregated in the shed, where in darkness we held a brief council as to the disposition of the sentinel who was on duty, and who was pacing up and down the beach in front of us. One end of his beat was immediately between us and the water. We were all well acquainted with him, and were unwilling to take his life in that murderous manner, although we knew he would instantly fire upon us and alarm the camp.

We concluded to pause until he turned on his beat, and when near the further end we would make a rush for the water and run all risks. It was already 7 o'clock, and daylight was beginning to streak the East. No time was to be lost. It was use or nothing now. The moment the sentinel turned his back, we seized the boat and swiftly and silently rushed for the water, into which we dashed the boat, and fixing the oars instantly began to slide from the soil of accursed Dixie. The noise of the oars arrested the attention of the sentinel. He turned, challenged, and instantly fired. The bullet whistled harmlessly past us. In a moment the whole camp was in a perfect state of confusion and alarm, but before they comprehended the matter we were beyond the reach of rifle or musket. They resolved to give us the grape, and the two thirty-twos were ranged upon us. But when the Captain raised the vent-covers and discovered the broken spikes, he fairly danced with rage. We saw this, and rising in the boat, pulled off our hats and gave them a wave and a cheer.

The United States troops in the fort had witnessed the whole affair from the beginning, and when we waved our hats they gave us an enthusiastic and tremendous cheer. As we approached the beach hundreds of them came down to meet us, and numbers rushing out into the water seized the approaching boat and carried it high and dry upon the shore. Before I could stir from my seat some one slapped me on my shoulder, and looking up I beheld ROWLAND PARIAH, of (Fairmount) Geddes, an old schoolmate, now a member of the New-York Seventy-fifth Volunteers, from Auburn. Right glad was I to find so quickly an old friend and neighbor. He, too, had been watching us during that mile and a half row for life.

We were immediately taken before Col. BROWN, who closely and rigidly questioned us. But our statements were so plain, and we found so many old friends and acquaintances, that were soon relieved of all suspicion. Two days after two negroes escaped, and being interrogated by the Colonel, fully corroborated our statements. They said that the suspicion and anger of the rebels were so great that they came near hanging two or three persons, including the sentinel, as accessories to our escape.

We stopped in the fort eleven days, and on the 2d of January, were placed on the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, which arrived at Philadelphia January 18. The next day we sailed for New-York, and landed at Fort Lafayette, where we were detained five days, when an order came from Washington for our release. We took the oath of allegiance with a hearty good will, and are once more at liberty.

FRANCIS COLEMAN.

FAIRMOUNT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT FLEET.

A Cairo paper says: "We have the most reliable information, in this vicinity that the rebel gunboat fleet, of the construction of which the Southern papers frequently spoke previous to the establishment of the blockade, is now completely fitted out and equipped, and is ready for the upward march. A United States officer spoke of this matter yesterday to cheer the Captains of Col. HANSON'S Kentucky Regiment. The latter said he was in the City of New-Orleans a couple of weeks since, and that eight rebel gunboats were then lying at the wharf awaiting orders to proceed up the Mississippi. The fleet, he said, is under the command of Commodore HOLLINS. The boats are all iron-clad: much more heavily plated than ours, and less vulnerable. Their machinery is all below the gun decks. In this respect they are equal to the *Benton*, the best boat of the United States fleet. The rebel officer further stated that it is the intention of Commodore HOLLINS to make an attack on Cairo, and that speedily. Mark my prediction, you will find these boats before Fort Holt in less than ten days,' was one of the remarks which I heard him make. The rumor of a contemplated attack on Cairo has spread so little consternation among the people here, and if the rebels really have the kind of fleet I have just described, their apprehensions are not altogether groundless. At present, such an attack could easily be repulsed. We have seven or eight boats here, and though some of them are not in good repair, they could all be brought into requisition in case of emergency. In a week or so, however, five or six of these will start for the Cumberland River, leaving the place certainly pregnable to a fleet of eight well armed vessels."

FROM THE NIAGARA.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated on board the *Niagara*, off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, Feb. 3, says:

The London *Times* is very indignant and bellicose in consequence of sinking the "stone fleet" off Charleston. I will inform the *Times* of a fact which they will not wish to know.

This ship (the *Niagara*) and the *Colorado*, are both at anchor, at this moment, within one mile of seven old hulks, sunk on the bar of the Southwest Pass, by the Secessionists, at the commencement of the blockade—sunk to prevent the ships-of-war from going up and taking New-Orleans.

It was against these old hulks that the *Richmond*, *Vincennes* and *Preble* grounded, during the attack upon them by the ram *Manassas*, the gunboats and the fireships, on the 12th of October.

Will the *Times* inform us if the rebel Government had any right to sink these seven vessels, now buoyed off by our Sailing-master, in the mouth of the Mississippi? Or has England determined to wage a war with us to destroy a great rival Power? Time alone will show, and in time we may pay her back with interest.

T. BUTLER KING, Commissioner from the State of Georgia, was so near being captured on board the steamer *Calhoun*, that he left his trunks with all his clothes and papers behind.

Among his papers was a letter from a well-known banker in London, to Mr. YANCEY, inquiring for the whereabouts of Mr. T. BUTLER KING, saying that he had loaned him a large sum of money, which had not been paid, and which claim had been placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

From this it appears that the "Commissioner from Georgia," who addressed a letter to the "Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL," which he published in London in pamphlet form, and which is now before me, full of false statements, was rather "hard up" for funds, like his friend, JEFF. DAVIS. Perhaps DAVIS can relieve him with Confederate notes, provided the London banker will receive them.

Mr. YANCEY is also in Europe, with "pockets to let."

THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

This body has issued its report for the month of January, 1862, under date of St. Louis, Feb. 10. It has distributed 15,589 different articles, consisting, among other things, of 696 bed comforts, 1,507 towels, 2,328 pairs of socks, etc. The total number of articles distributed to Feb. 1 was 34,604, and since its establishment the Commission has received 525 boxes and barrels of goods from different States and cities, and the sum of $2,276 45 has been received in money, two-thirds of which has been expended. The Commission calls for additional contributions, and asks that all boxes of goods may be directed to JAMES E. YEATMAN, President Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Mo., as heretofore, and the *names* of the parties sending, and of the *place* sent from, should be plainly marked on the boxes, that their receipt may be more readily acknowledged.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

From the National Intelligencer.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., son of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, arrived in this city on Friday evening, in good health, having started from East Tennessee on the 4th instant. For two months previous to that date he had been an exile from the home of his father at Greenville, but had returned twice at night only to retire immediately to his place of concealment in the mansion of a friend. On the 4th he resolved to run the hazard of the die in an effort to reach Kentucky. To effect this he traveled in a northeasterly direction towards and into Virginia. Until reaching Lea County of the latter State, he walked during the night and stopped at the houses of friends or acquaintances through the day. In the county above named he distrusted all, and was traveling two nights through the mountains, carrying his food with him and having no shelter, or even a blanket or overcoat. After this he made a detour around Cumberland Gap, which is strongly fortified and guarded by the rebels. He then readily gained the Federal lines. The Union spirit in East Tennessee is represented to be as strong as ever, but battalions of troops are stationed along the railroad, and the bridges are particularly strongly guarded. There are other routes to East Tennessee than by Cumberland Gap, but as the Confederates have power to concentrate their forces rapidly by the railroad, none but a strong Federal column can pierce that position and hold it. The indomitable perseverance of this young man, in his determination to escape from Secessia, shows that he is a "chip of the old block."

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER UNION.

The following extracts from a private letter describe some of the mishaps which have befallen this steamer since her departure from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard:

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Feb. 14.

You have, no doubt, heard, ere this, of the unfortunate luck we have experienced since leaving our moorings at Charlestown. On the morning of the 10th inst. we went ashore on a sand-bar off Cape Romains. We struck at 4:35 A. M. All hands were immediately mustered. The morning was dark, dismal and dreary, a heavy northeast rain-storm prevailing.

We did not at first know our whereabouts, but when daylight approached, we found we were upon a sand-bar within two and a half miles of the enemy's shore, and in sight of Georgetown, S. C. We could plainly see the camps of the rebels. As soon as we ascertained our position, we cleared the decks for action, placing a canister-shot in "Uncle Ephraim," (pivot gun,) and loading the others with grape and shell.

After doing this, we endeavored to get the vessel off, without success, although many empty shells were thrown overboard. This was owing to the fact that we went on at high water. We observed, during the day, many vessels watching us. At night all the good oarsmen were selected to man a boat, and being furnished with provisions and a few arms, set sail for Charleston—forty miles—to obtain some relief from the blockading squadron. Those who remained on board the vessel were prepared to meet the enemy, if he had appeared, but there was only one alarm, and that proved false.

The next day we threw over filled shells, chain, pork, beans, molasses, and seventy tons of coal, leaving ten days' provision on board. In the afternoon the *Penguin* came to our relief. She had to anchor half a mile from us, because of her heavy draught. A Lieutenant from the *Penguin* came on board our vessel, but it was decided not to do anything until the next morning. At high water that night, the Huron floated off

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Government has received advices from Nashville to Friday last. It was reported thet the enemy was retreating toward the Tennessee River; but as that stream is rather crooked, this information is rather indefinite. The subsequent announcement that they are concentrating at Chattanooga, however, renders it a little more clear. A great change is found to have occurred already in the political feeling in Tennessee, and the War Department feels itself warranted in taking measures immediately to raise and arm volunteer troops in that State. The evacuation of Columbus by the rebels is confirmed.

The second gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, under command of Lieut. GWIN, was even more important in its results than the first one. He found a strong Union sentiment in Mississippi, which is beginning to develop itself since the great successes of our arms in Tennessee. The Union men have heretofore been kept down by the roving bands of guerilla cavalry which have infested the country, but now they have the courage to speak their sentiments. Lieut. GWIN found at Clifton, Tenn., a large quantity of grain and flour stored, a portion of which he brought away.

Gen. BANKS' army, it will be seen by our dispatches, occupied Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, with all the necessaries for a permanent stay. His advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and on Thursday pushed a reconnoissance to Charlestown, where a few prisoners were captured. Loudon Heights were also occupied, to guard against a flank movement by the enemy. The troops passed over the river by means of a pontoon bridge. The reason for this movement is of course not divulged, but one object probably is to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No reliable intelligence bee been received from Winchester, hut it is believed that the rebels there have been considerably reinforced.

We have received a lot of papers from Nashville, and other points ine Tennesse, deted up to within a day or two of the occupation of the city by our army. Some of them are full of hluster and defiance, while others give evident signs of fear and hoplessness. The Nashville *Banner* of the 16th, said that they [the rsbels] could drive back the invader, and urged them, with pikes, bowie-knives, &c., to fight him to the dceth. The Nashville *Patriot* promised that ths rebels wonld "go in" with nothing on their standard bnt Death or Victory. The Nashville *Union* said that the rebels had determined to ley iheir bodies on the green turf of their native hills, rather than allow the invaders to desecrete it. All these feerful threats were nttered only a dey or two before our army marched in end occupied the city, without needing to fire a eingle gun. We also give copious extracts from the Memphis papers, showing that the people of that town are now in e state of perturbation, quite equal to thet which the Nashvilliens were in, and ere uttering threels equally dreadful—probably soon to be falsified equally signally. As exhibiting the mental and moral condition of a Southern community, when a powerful invading army is within its borders, our extracts this morning will be found very interesting. Read in the light of events that have since transpired, and ere now tranepiring, they will also be found instructive.

Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in his dispetches to the Navy Department, states thet the reconnoitering party sent np the Chowan River did not proceed further than Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire npon our gunboats, with artillery and musketry, and our force was provoked to make sn ettack upon the place in retnrn. The Hawkine Zonaves were landed, and fire was opened from the gunboets, when the enemy ingloriously took to their heels. The houses occnpied hy them as qnerters were then burned, and the Zouaves again embarked, without the loss of a man.

In its editorial column, the Releigh (N. C.) *Register*, of Feb. 26, saya: "It is reported here that Gen. HUGER has been placed under arrest, and will be tried for negligence and incompetence. *The news we fear is too good to be true.*" The same paper remarks: "If we may judge from the police reports of the Richmond papers, thet city has become as rife with rowdyism and crime as ever was San Francisco in lie worst daye."

It seems that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON was not taken a prisoner at Fort Donelson. He left the place an hour or two before the surrender. The telegraph made so many blunders about the Generals captured, that it let this error go uncorrected in utter despair.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill to prevent frands in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks; the New-York County Court-house bill; the bill to correct the abuses in laying pavements in this City, and to regulate the sale of hay and straw in Brooklyn. No other business of importance wes done.

In the Assembly, the hill to provide for the Public Defence was taken np as the speciel order, and speeches were made by Messrs. PHELPS, HURLBURD and PORTER. Mr. PHELPS took ground against the bill, arguing that thers wee no necessity for its passage, as the General Government had already made sufficient eppropriation for the public Defence, and that there was no danger of a foreign war. Mr. HURLBURD took the opposite ground, as did also Mr. PORTER, who representa Niagara County. The debate on the bill was not concluded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th ult., arrived at Halifax, yeaterday, having put in short of coal. Her advices are two days later, but are not specially important. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is said positively to have signified his acceptance of the throne of Mexico. The French papers are under the impression that the Mexican question will lead to the overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet. The gunboat *Tuscarora* is reported to have proceeded to Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remained without coals. The Masou and Slidell affair cost the British Government $264,000. The Liverpool Cotton Market was dnnes, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols, 92¾ @93.

The steamer *Champion* left this port at noon yesterday for Aspinwall. She took out a large number of passengers. There was scarcely any excitement attending her departure, in consequence of the rule requiring passengers leaving thia City to procure passports having been rescinded.

The Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Raritan and Delaware Canal Companies, have made their report to the New-Jersey State Legislature. During 1861 they received from these roads, hy way of revenne, $159,010 44, which is an increase of $3,263 over the previous year's receipts. The receipts of the Company from all sources, dnring the year ending Dec. 31, amonnted to $2,429,463, and the expenses to $1,193,240. Dividends of 10 per cent. were paid in cash out of the net profits. The amount received from the United States for transporting 88,497 troops, was $158,059, the transit dnty thereon accruing to the State being $8,840. For carrying the mails, there were also received from the Post-office Department, $19,922. The sinking fund hes been increased dnring the year $107,213, meking the fund amount to $219,580. The Companies heve no floating debt.

Mr. JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, one of the most prominent citizens of Missouri, died of consumption on Feh. 19, at Feystte, Herdin County. He served with distinction in the Legislature, was Attorney-General nnder Gov. KING, wae very active and influential in promoting the edncetional interests of the State, was the Repnhlican candidate for Governor in the year 1860, and, at ths time of his deeth, was Assistant Attorney in ths United States Court of Claims.

The Military Prison in St. Louis was fired twice on Tuesday last, probehly by some of the rebels confined there. The prisoners very nearly brought their courage np to making an ettempt to cut the hose when the firemen were trying to extinguish the flames, hnt they were hronght to their senses hy the sight of numerous revolvers and rifles.

Business la Breadstuffs on Sturday was quite limited. Prices of the principal kinds tended downwerd. A moderate demand existed for Sugars, Hay, Codfish, Rice, Tallow, Cotton and Tobacco at essentially unchanged qnotetions. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hops, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Whisky was more active and was dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, especially hog products, at very full rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Death Note of Jeff. Davis.

The perusal of the extraordinary document sent to the rebel Congress by JEFF. DAVIS and printed in the TIMES yesterday, very natnrally excites the profoundest astonishment. Donbts as to the anthenticity of the paper probably suggested themselves to the minds of a majority of readers, who only became satisfied of its genuineness, when, toward the close, the old and familiar tone of aseumption and confidence peculiar to this class of Southern literature became andible, and JEFF. DAVIS was manifestly himself again. Never was a cause so palpably abandoned. The force of the preliminary admissions is not in the least impaired by the snbsequent promises of better things. It is confessed that "the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve." We are told in what this impossible task consisted. It was "the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inlnnd." How true ie this statement, we of the North very well know, who see Missouri and Kentucky cleared of the rebels, and note how along the whole coast are posted powerful expeditions, not only cloeing in the rebel States from all exterior cummunication and aid, but prepared to penetrate to the very heart of the insurgent territory. Bnt it has been no part of the rebel policy to admit the most indisputable facts, if they militated against their interest. The war temper of the Southern people was created and has been kept alive by delneions. There has been no day since South Carolina became a fugitive from national justice, when it was safe to let in a gleam of truth to the popular mind of the South; for that single ray might have sufficed to destroy the entire fabric of the Confederate leaders, and bring the ruins upon their mischievous heads. It has been a reign at once of error and terror. The ignorant masses, moved originally hy the impulse of falsehood, have been urged on to destruction hy perseverance in the same diahollcal system, the first departure from which is now made by DAVIS himself.

But even when thus partially raising the veil, the rebel President is careful not to dazzle the unaccustomed eyes of his victims with a full blaze of truth. He does not correctly state the task which the rebel leadere set for themselves. Beyond defending the territory of the Confederation, they proposed to invade the Northern States, to make Washington their capital, to secure the support of a powerful party in the North, thus fatally dividing their enemies, and the support of France and England in breaking the blockade, and exchanging the cotton of the Gulf States for all the good things of European markets.

The seas were to be swept by rebel privateers, and the commerce of the North exterminated. In fact, nearly all that the rebels undertook to accomplish was to he effected outside their own borders. The war was to be offensive; and the North was to he subjugated. The protection of their own confines was a humiliating circumstance to which they had no idea of being reduced by coward Yankees, who were to run at the earliest display of Texan bowie-knives, and the first crack of a Mississippi rifle. It was with such engagements as these, freely assumed, that DAVIS and his accomplices led the Southern people to the verge of the abyss over which they are about to plunge; and in now belittling the task to the proportione given in this Message, the traitor President only shows the difficulty of telling the truth when the faculty has been for a considerable length of time disused.

Nor is this the only illustration of the intention to persist in the policy of deception. A year of war has left the South in the possession of none of the resources with which it commenced the struggle. It has, on the contrary, utterly wasted its strength. The creation of national wealth has been wholly suspended. The foundation upon which an enforced credit was momentarily obtained—namely, the cotton and tobacco crops—was fully occupied hy the loans long since paid into the Confederate Treasury, and long since paid out. The hope of European intervention has gone, and with it the possibility of saddling some part of the cost of the war upon others. The burden has to be borne alone. The cheated and wretched people, whose sacrifices thus far made are well indicated by a statement of the Message, that the expense of the Southern armament has been one hundred and eighty millions—less than one-third the cost of the Northern preparations. The difference is partially due to other causes, but it nevertheless guages, with some correctness, the self-denying devotion of the Southern people, in their warfare for the redress of imaginary wrongs. When, therefore, confident reference is made to the improved capacity and resources of the rebel Government for the prosecution of the war, DAVIS makes a boldar flight into the region of untruth than ever before. It mnet be obvions, even to the Southern intellect, untrained and illogical as it always is, that where the process of exhaustion has been long going on, without the accompaniment of any industrial process of repairs and reinvigoration, and without the transfusion of any vitality from without, the demise of the body politic is a mere question of days.

It is impossible to resist the conviction that some idea of preparing his misguided followers for a result he must know to be inevitable, has haunted JEFF. DAVIS when he wrote this remarkable address. The symptom is evidently mortal. Such admissione, crowding hard npon the disasters in Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina, must fall npon the once sanguine Southerner as the dirge of his hopes; and he will not be slow to estimate at their due value the palliativee with which the admissions are attended. Not all the financial expedients of MEMMINGER, not all the reenlistments of the army, not all the fabled enthusiasm and desperate resolve of the people, can save a Government which, in the hour of its greatest strength and power of resistance, is sinking nnder the blows of its adversaries. The fact must be manifest to the understanding of the most benighted and besotted.

A Question for the Next General Congress.

Our American War has originated some important questions touching the rights of belligerents, that will require the attentive consideration of the next International Congress. Prominent among these is one on which the British Foreign Secretary has pronounced an opinion singularly adverse to the interests of commerce, humanity, and civilization.

Earl RUSSELL, in his reply to the letter of Mr. ADAMS, complaining of the hospitable reception given to the burner of the *Harvey Birch*, in a British port, does not heeltate to allege that the outrage perpetrated by the *Nashville* does not come within the definition of piracy. But the gronnd of this decision is no less singular than the decision itself. Commander PEGRAM, it seems, had been acting under authority—he had been commissioned by the Confederate Government to capture and destroy whatever American vessels and American merchandise he could meet with on the ocean, and, therefore, according to his Lordship's logic, the incendiary is not a pirate, nor his crime piracy! The apology will, of course, answer for SEMMES as well as PEGRAM, and so the whole fraternity of devastators have found a patron in the Ex-Premier. The British Secretary, however, is so anxious to cast his ægis over those traitors, that he puts entirely out of view the important consideration that none, save a legitimate Government, could issue valid commissions for such a purpose, and that, consequently, the Southern marauders, having no lawful license to perpetrate their villainies, are, Earl RUSSELL's dictum to the contrary, notwithstanding, *hostes humani generis*, and as deserving of the halter as were the buccaneers, KIDD and MORGAN.

But if JEFF. DAVIS' hogue commissions, and the British Foreign Secretary's decision, are to entitle those depredators to ply their unhallowed vocation, Americans will not be the only sufferers. Our transatlantic relatives must also participate in our griefs. This can he easily demonstrated. Cotton, let us suppose, cannot be had in Liverpool for silver or gold—the mills of Lancashire are closed—the people are idle and hungry—hut relief is at hand. Some half-dozen Northern vessels, laden with the precious staple, are approaching the Channel, and, if no disaster happens, they will be in the Mersey in a few days; and then there will be slock in the market, material for the manufacturer, and work and bread for the operative. Near, however, as the expected veasels are to their destination, they never reach it. The prowlers are on the watch for them, and all are in succession captured, and given, with their cargoes, to the flames! It le plain that others, beside Americans, will suffer from Earl RUSSELL'e lax interpretation of a most important provision of International law. His Lordship has, in fact, conceded to those agents of a gang of conspirators a power which no legitimate and civilized Government would now grant to its officers. Any such Government, if engaged in war, might of course send forth its cruisers to capture the vessels and merchandise of the enemy, and to dispose of them in some friendly port, but would it disgrace itself hy issuing commissions to its servants to traverse the seas for the purpose of wantonly and wickedly destroying commodities indispensable to the existence and welfare of society?

Hence, it will never do for the British Secretary to attempt justifying such outrages as the burning of the *Harvey Birch*, and her cargo, hy asserting that "it cannot he considered as an act voluntarily undertaken by individuals, not vested with powers generally acknowledged to be necessary to justify aggressive warfare." Powers, which no regular government would grant to its agents, should not he recognized in the unprincipled minions of rebels and traitors; powers, which if exercised in the name of a regular Government, would be considered unusual and barharous, should not he pronounced quite in harmony with the rules of "nggressive warfare," when exercised hy authority of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS.

It would he much to the credit of Earl RUSSELL, then, and much to the advantage of the common interest of nations, were his Lordship to reconsider and reverse a decision so pernicious; hut should its evil influence be destined to operate during the brief period of our waning rebellion, we trust that the first International Congress will settle the question involved, and put it out of the power of any to confound in the future the outrages of piratical marauders, with the aggressions of honorable belligerents.

FLUSH TIMES FOR OUR GALLANT TARS.—Our gallant tars are reaping a rich harvest not only of glory hut of cash. Scarcely a day passes but some of our vessels nab a prize; and of course our boys come in for their share of prize-money. Yesterday we recorded the taking of the British [illegible] attempting to run the blockade of a Gulf port. She was a rich prize, indeed, valued at something like a quarter million of dollars. A few days ago, we had to report the capture of the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, off Apalachicola, loaded with 800 bales of cotton; of the schooner *Gipsey*, inside of Horn Island Pass, also laden with a cargo of cotton, and of the British schooner *Mars*, off Fernandina, laden with salt. These are hut samplee of what is conetantly occurring. Of course this keeps our gallant tars in the very best of humor, and at the same time keeps them very wide awake to see that no prizes slip through their fingers, ont or in to a rebel port.

Satan Rebuking Sin.

One of the most beautiful economies of nature is that when scolds get tired of venting their spleen at others they turn their batteries against each other; and it quite reconcilee one to Billingsgate when two fishwives get well hy the ears. The *Saturday Review*, in its latest issue, affords a very good excmplification of this general moral truth In an article headed "The *Times* [London] on Federal Government," in which it soundly heratee the "Thunderer" for its ignorance, unfairnese malice, malignity, impertinence, and what not as to American affairs. With the cue to the situation, which most of our readere possess—knowing that that weekly, which has been well cbristened the *Saturday Reviler*, has done little else for the past twelve months than pour out floods of vitriol on everything American—it is as good as a play to hear the lecture it reads its daily cotemporary of Printing House-square.

The exordium, as usual, is a lofty, philosophic generalization. "No danger is greater, in times when great events are actually happening, [seeing as how great *events* do sometimes *not* "actually happen"] than that large, political, and historical questions *may be* ["*may* be" is good!] obscured by momentary paselons and prejudices; and it ie important, not only that they should not he thne obscured, but that they ehonld not be prejudged hy even the most rational and moderate jndgments on particular passing events." Surely nothing could be fairer than this. One quite melts toward thie placid embodiment of pure reason. And the minor premise which snceeede is equally calm, high-toned and judicial. "Notbing can be gained hy articles in which a contest affecting the well-being of millions is dealt with, In a mass of illustrations taken from the lowest scenes of London streets, or the London theatres." One begins to see what he is aiming at, and In the next sentence it comes plumply out. "It is possible that the Americans may *get better*, [the elegance of the diction will be observed,] if they see that the calm judgment of mankind [that is, es expressed through its voice, the *Saturday Review*] is against them; but it is quite certain that they will get worse for the *Times'* talk about 'owle,' and 'seventh bullets,' and 'third ruffians,' and 'pasteboard thunders,' and 'the American nuisance,' and the British galleries.' They will hardly he led to make peace by being told, a few daye later, that the war may be the 'real battle of Armageddon' to them, hut that to the rest of the world it is an 'annoyance,' a 'small nuisance,' and 'the battle of the frogs and mice.' Somehow we cannot help thinking that, whatever it may be considered in Printing House-square, it is felt to be something more than a 'small nuisance' in Lancashire. Really, to take the mere ground of self-respect, this is not the way in which such a subject should be handled. But let this pass; we wish rather to deal with certain false inferences in history and politics which seem to be commonly made from the events which are at this moment happening in America." It then proceede to give the *Times* a milling after the most approved scientific fashion, and as there is a good deal of fun to outsiders in the operation, we subjoin an illustrative extract:

"The *Times* some way further on contains the following wonderful passega: 'Why should Virginia go to war with New-York, or South Carolina with Massachusetts, simply because they do not send delegates to quarrel in the same dreary capitol?' Under a Constitution which had become an anachronism, and which could never be modified, the situation of the Federal States had become intolerable. A mischievous Union has bred the war now raging. The best hope of a permanent peace is a final separation.' The dreariness of the capital really does not prove much, and to say thet the Constitution 'has become an anachronism,' is one of those high, Napoleonic utterences which are quite beyond plain men like ourselves. The talk of a war because of a refusal to send delegates to quarrel, is, of course, merely a bit or the usual claptrap. And the *Times*, too, seems here to have forgotten its own nomenclature; for to make any sense at all out of the sentence, we must, by 'Federal States,' understand 'Confederate.' But what we wish chiefly to dwell upon is the wonderful notion of the *Times*, that 'the Constitution could never be modified.' We recommended to the *Times*, when it believed thet all the Union was governed by the same laws, to go through a simple process of reading the Constitution. As our advice on thet head has clearly not been taken, we repeat it with the object of convincing the *Times* that the Constitution can be modified, inasmuch as the Constitution carefully provides two ways for its own modification. The *Times* will find them in the fifth article of the Constitution, which, indeed, is entirely devoted to the subject. * * The words 'mischievous Union' are hardly decent to apply to a Constitution which was the work of wise and patriotic men, which has secured to a vest region exemption from internal war for three generations, and whose partial failure is due to causes which the authors of the Constitution could not possibly foresee. * * * The founders of the Union guarded against the evils which were threatening in their own day. That they had not a clear prophetic view of the future, *is hardly a reason for insulting their memories, or depreciating their work.*"

The criticism is so just, and so pungently put, that one might almost hope the *Saturday Review* had seen the error of its ways, and had come to its senses and to decency in regard to American questions; but thie illusion is speedily dissipated by other articles on the United States in this very number, (8th of February)—of which there are no less than three—that burst with the same gall, bitterness, and all manner of uncharitableness, to characterize the *Times* or itself. The same authority that announces, with the tone of a seraph, that large political and historical questione should not be prejudged by even the most ratinnal and moderate judgments, talks of the "defunct Union," of the "certain failure of the Federalists," affirms that "*the enterprise of the North was from the first seen to be altogether hopeless*, but full allowance was made for the natural determination to try the fortune of war before final acquiescence in disruption," and exultingly prophecies that "sixty days will soon have passed away, and at the end of the term *the South will not have been conquered, and the resources of the Treasury will be exhausted*," and that "when the experiment has been tried to the end, it will be thought useless to recommence it."

Such le its idea of not prejndging a great political qneetion! For the rest, when it descends from these prophetic generalities to special views on the war, it gives either a string of assertions that the events of the campaign have already triumphantly falsified, or specimens of ignorant malignity that take away one's breath to read. One finds the same systematic misrepresentation, the same snobbery, the same cold Pharisaism, and sees how hypocritical is its flouting of the *Times* for doing precisely what it does itself. The only compensation is when, as now, these two common scolds get hy the ears, and indiscreetly lay hare how contemptible is the game they are both playing.

THEIR TROUBLES ACCUMULATE.—The extraordinary tenor of DAVIS' Message to the rebel Congress, telegraphed to our paper yesterday morning, caused the genuineness of the document to he questioned hy some parties on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, and perhaps in other quarters. Of course, there was other reason for doubt than the frank admissions of the weakness, not to say desperation of the rebel cause. The paper reached our Baltimore Agent in due course, and was promptly telegraphed, word for word. By the mail of yesterday, we have an inkling of the temper in which it was received hy the rebel Congress. On a question of privilege, a member from Louisiana, and another from South Carolina, spoke as follows:

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, rose to a question of privilege. He desired to refer to a clause in the communication of the President to Congress, which, if not erroneous, was certainly calculated to produce erroneous impressions. The clause to which he alluded read as follows: 'The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for shipbuilding, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose.' This certainly conveyed the idea that appropriations had not been made by the Provisional Congress for the Navy Department. He had no knowledge of a single instance in which an estimate from that Department did not receive the prompt attention of Congress, and the appropriation required.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, asked the same indulgence accorded the gentlemen from Louisiana. In the Message of the President the following extract occurred:

"The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months."

This language implied that the Provisional Congress had not coöperated with the Executive in measures for the prosecution of the war. He knew that it was the earnest desire of that body to afford every possible assistance to the other branches of the Government.

CONFEDERATE FOLLY AND FINANCE.—It is worth while reading the proceedings of the rebel Congress, if for no other object, to see the mad schemes which despair is suggesting to men who already descry the stern front of advancing justice. The latest and wildest is the resolution, introduced into their "Senate" last Wednesday, to "encourage" planters and owners of cotton and tobacco to destroy their crops in order to prevent them from falling into our possession—the encouragement consisting in a promise of indemnification by the rebel Government. There is a simplicity about the proposal that is delicious. For it will be remembered that when MEMMINGER, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, issued his confederate bonds, his strong point in proof of their value was, that the loan was based upon cotton and tobacco. It is now proposed that the planters shall burn the basis itself and receive "indemnification" in the form of bonds that have not the smallest value, except what they derive from the security which they are encouraged to destroy! If this is not cutting off their nose to spite their face, what is?

It is probable, however, that the resolution was only introduced with the intent to afford the legislative gentlemen a chance to discharge a certain amount of blood and thunder. For we find that it ended by being referred to the "Committee on Military Affairs." This Committee will probably sit in Richmond—with Gen. MCCLELLAN as Chairman—long before the fiery patriots get ready to apply the torch.

GIVING UP INTERVENTION.—The Richmond *Dispatch* surrenders all hope of French and English intervention hy avowing that the South would sooner sympathize with Russia than with the English Government, which is charged with urging on the "Abolition crusade that is culminating in this war, and then coldly left the South to meet it as it could!" The offence of the English is of a compound nature. They should, in the estimation of the rebels, break the blockade, and should not have insulted, indecently, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, through their leading Press.

There is perhaps, some reason for this indignation, not that the English Press is especially partial to the North, but because English popular opinion has at length discovered the misrepresentations under pressure of which their Government is urged to break the blockade. The falsehood of the inefficiency o the blockade is expreseed hy the London *Times*, and by citations of facts to the contrary, which no reputable Southerner virtually embargoed in London, because of the want of all facility for reaching home, through the blockade, dare deny.

MURFREESBORO.—The story, hy telegraph, that BUELL'S force southeast of Nashville had surrounded the rebels at Murfreesboro, is not officially confirmed from Washington. To get in the rear of the town of Murfreesboro, it would be necessary for BUELL to have one of his columns cross the Cumberland above Nashville, say near Gallatin, from which point there is a good turnpike to Lebanon, Wilson County; and from Lebanon, if we mistake not, there is also a good turnpike to Murfreesboro. We have no account of any such movement, although one of the columns of BUELL, marching from Bowling Green in the direction of Nashville, may have made this diversion. The town of Murfreeshoro is not a defensible point. It is on the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, and if the rebels had command of the railroad equipment, and they were disposed to decline a battle, the way was open to retreat upon Chattanooga and Atlanta, unless really surrounded in the way we have here referred to.

THE HERALD AIDING THE ENEMY.—Notwithstanding the stringent order of the Secretary of War for the suppression of military news, the *Herald* yesterday laid before the public a dispatch from the Upper Potomac, describing the movement of Gen. BANKS to the south side of the river. Similar intelligence was in the possession of the TIMES, but more observant of duty, we properly withheld it. It now remains to be seen whether the orders of the War Department are worthless, because unattended by a penalty; or whether the order now referred to was designed to foster and encourage a disloyal Press, defiant of all authority, hy giving it advantages over journals to whom the mere suggestion of the Government, in a crisis like the present, has all the force of law. The *Herald* was not merely extravagant, but even fulsome in its laudation of the step taken by Mr. STANTON. It has been the first to treat it with contempt. We ask, is it to do so with impunity?

An Extraordinary Scene in East Tennessee.

We heve hed many proofs of the extraordinary loyalty and devotion to the Union of the patriots of East Tennessee. Bnt an article which we publish this morning, from the Knoxville *Register*, (a rebel sheet) of e late date, exhibits a siete of affairs more remarkeble than anything of which we hdve heretofore heard. It appeare that some months ago, the Unionists in that pert of the State were organized for a geoeral uprising against the rebel despotism, and armed themselves, and assembled in hodies in quite a number of counties; hnt the [Secessionist authorities, both State end Confederate, dispatched large columns of rebel troops thsre, who succeeded, by means of the sword, the halter and the dungeon, in suppressing thase Union outbreaks. Part of the evidence which appeared on the trial of some of these Union men is given; and one thrilling scene is bronght to light which, as showing the spirit of these men, is worth reiterating here. It was in the wild mountain regions of Greene County, in the extreme eastern part of the State. A party of thirty or forty Unionists were gathered together late at night, discnssing their plans of operation against the rebels. While thus engaged, Col. FRY, since famous as the killer of ZOLLICOFFER, alighted from his horse, and bounded into the yard, exclaiming, "Friends! I am Col. FRY, and I am come to share with you." He addressed his fellow-loyalists, who were unanimous in their expressions of approbation, and with one accord determined that he should be their leader, and that they would follow him, if necessary, to death. Then says the rebel report:

"Fay drew forth a United States flag, and spreading it upon a table in the centre of the room, called upon his followers to surround that emblem of the Union, and take with him the oath of allegiance. This was late in the night, and after the whole plot had been fully understood, the conspirators surrounded the table in groups, and, by direction of the leader, placed their left hands upon the folds of the flag, raising aloft their right hands, and swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, to sustain the flag there spread before them, and to do that right whatever may be impressed upon them hy their chief. This oath was taken hy all, except two or three, in solemn earnest, and in silence; the darkness relieved alone by the dim and flickering light of e solitary candle. The scene was impressive—the occasion was full of moment—the hour was fit, and everything conspired to fill the hearts of the traitors with a fixed determination."

The work of the night was to destroy a bridge on the railroad over which the rebels were sending troops for the snbjugetion of the Unionists. FRY led the way, and was followed in eager haste by the willing crowd of mountaineers. The rebel guard was captnred and the oath of allegiance to the Union administered to the men; the bridge was destroyed, and the Unionists returned to their homes, many of them, according to the evidence published hy the rebels, to be captured on the morrow, and the remainder to flee to the woods and mountains.

It is amid such scenes as these that the gallant mountaineers of East Tennessee have lived for the past yeer, and to such trials that they have been constantly subjected: Now, they will be relieved from such terrible trials of their faith and loyalty. The gallant leader, FRY, with Gen. CARTER, who planned for and acted with him, are now in East Tennessee, at the head of a Union column, and our immense army at Nashville will spread a wholesome awe among these persecuting rebels.

"Freedmen" of South Carolina.

The friends of this class of people will be interested in reading the following letter by Capt. SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster at Hilton Head. He is an intelligent gentleman, and his statements are reliable, having had much experience in their care. We are glad to learn that instructors are to be sent to them, and that a general effort through the country is now making to collect clothing for the destitute. A collection has been requested of all our City churches to-day. All goods should be sent to the depot, No. 329 Broadwey, Monday morning, in time for the expedition:

FORT WELLES, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Feb. 10, 1862.

REV M. FRANCA—*Dear Sir*: It gives me much pleasure to report that I have now under my charge, at these Headquarters, nearly six hundred contraband negroes, to whom we issue rations; and about the same number, as near as I can ascertain, are in the charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Beaufort. All the men capable of work are in the Government employ as boatmen, carpenters, and other laborers, at rates of pay varying from five to eight dollars per month, in addition to their rations. The women make themselves very useful as laundresses. In a most every instance these people have come to claim our protection from their masters in an extremely destitute condition, and we need, to make them comfortable and more respectable, shoes and other clothing. Gen. MILES has sent clothing for the men, but as yet no provision has been made for the women and children. Substantial houses having been erected for their accommodation, those on this island are comparatively comfortable. Mr. LEE, the able and efficient Superintendent in the immediate charge, and whose labors are untiring in their behalf, reports to me "that they are generally contented and happy, easy to govern, affectionately disposed, and thankful for every effort that is made for their well-being. For the most part they are willing to work. There is an almost universal desire manifested by them to learn to read and write, and those whom I have thus far been able to teach have made as rapid progress as is usual with new beginners. This is especially true of the children."

As the numbers of this downtrodden and persecuted race, who come to claim our care and protection, increase, as in all human probability it will, to a very large extent, the great question of their future comes up to the mind of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian—a great question for this age to answer. Unless some means are provided whereby they can be taught to support themselves, they are likely to be become a heavy burden upon the Government. They need a firm, true hand to educate and direct them in their new career of freedom. I think it would be well to parcel out the fertile lands on these islands among the different families in lots large enough for their subsistence. Each island could be placed under the charge of a superintendent, or governor, who would see that the soil was properly cultivated, and look after their well-being generally. Under some such a system of paternal government, with their rights of property secure, and respected, I believe that these poor people would soon cease to be a burden upon the General Government, and the products of their labor add more than ever to the material wealth of the country. In any event the great gain to humanity would far outweigh the loss in cotton. Thus far the negroes have given but little trouble to those who have them in charge; their labors have been of great service in conducting our military operations, and are also much in demand for private purposes.

Should this war continue, as according to present prospects it will, the propriety of placing arms in the hands of the most active and intelligent, and giving to them some military organization, is well worth the careful consideration of those whose duty it is to decide such questions of policy. None can strike so hard for freedom as those whose chains are to be broken.

My experience with the contraband gives me much cause to hope that there is a better future in store for them. They possess a highly imaginative temperament, rare musical tastes, and a strong religious element pervades the character of the majority. Possessing in marked degree all these four attributes of the human character, I feel assured, that with a proper controlling influence to guide and educate them, the black race can be elevated and enlightened.

I am Sir, most sincerely yours, R. SAXTON.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Effects of the Fall of Fort Donelson—Rebel Positions at Columbus, Randolph, Memphis and Chattanooga—The Reorganization of Tennessee—Grand Movement of Troops—General Grant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BORDERS, February, 1862.

If the Army of the West moves at its present rate, my vocation of commentator on the war will be gone—and most thankful shall I be that it is. You may judge by yourselves, how the people in this region rejoiced and shook each other's hands, and shouted, when the cannon on the hills of Cincinnati announced the victory of Fort Donelson! We well knew that Donelson would be taken, but we did not know it would be made so great a success, by the transfer of the Bowling Green army. It was that, which made the blow a decisive one. BUCKNER was right in his movement from Bowling Green. It could not be avoided. But it may be questionable whether he was right in going to Fort Donelson. But, on the other hand, it was the strongest point the rebels had in Tennessee, and, if they could not defend that, could they defend Nashville? In truth, the flank movement on the Tennessee and Cumberland, was fatal to the enemy's positions at Bowling Green and Columbus. This being the case, the question of interest is, what are the military effects of breaking the rebel line of defence? Is there *any* line of defence between the Tennessee and the Gulf, which can be maintained? I think not, and therefore think the fall of Fort Donelson the *decisive event of the war*. Let us look at the possible defences of the enemy. What are his important positions, and are they defensible? From the beginning of the war, I have looked upon the Southern line of railroad as their greatest, because it was complete in itself, and except through Nashville and Manassas, did not unite with the Northern lines. It formed, therefore, a network of defence in itself. The rebel Generals saw clearer than ours did, the military defence which this afforded, and seized Manassas and Bowling Green, as the points through which we must *advance to the attack*. Bowling Green has been carried by a flank movement, and in my opinion Manassas might have been. The latter is now of no importance. But let us take a railroad map and see what follows the capture of Bowling Green, Forts Henry and Donelson. Beginning at Memphis, an immense railroad line passes a little south of east, by the Muscle Shoals, (at Florence,) crossing the Ohio and Mobile road at Grand Junction, intersecting the Nashville road, the East Tennessee and Virginia road, and the Carolina and Georgia roads at Chattanooga, thence to Savennah, Charleston and Richmond. This is the grand artery of movement in the South, and by the movement on it, has the South been able to sustain its armies. It will be seen at a glance, that the important points are Memphis, Chattenooga, Knoxville, and to these may be edded Atlanta, Georgia, whence the Georgia roads diverge.

I hazard nothing in saying that either one of them is of more importence then Charleston or Richmond. Memphis is the Heliopolis of the Mississippi Valley—the city which commande a vast extent of fertile territory, with navigation in every direction, and which, but for Slavery, would become an immense metropolis. Chattanooga is where the Tennessee River breaks through the Cumberland Mountains, and is the point where the roads through Georgia and Carolina intersect those to Memephis on one hand, and Virginia on the other. It is the kev to the whole Southern system of Railroads. It is obvious, from these facts, that the possession of Memphis, Chattanooge end Knoxville—all in Tennessee—is substantially to hold the whole Southwest, and to meke the cepture of New-Orleans easy at any moment. The question, then is, what new line of defence can the rebels adopt to prevent this result? First, we have a general impression here that SIDNEY JOHNSTON will collect all the means possible and meke a stand at Nashville. Is Nashville defensible? I think not, against a formidable attack. It must be remembered that if Nashville is seriously defended, it will be attacked by both gunboat and mortar fleet, and may be destroyed at any moment. My impression is, that yon will hear of MITCHELL's advance on Nashville before this letter reaches you, and that the divisions of MITCHELL end THOMAS, now making a large army, will concentrate before Nashville, and, if not evacuated, it will be carried, as Fort Donelson was.

The next question is, what becomes of Colnmbus? Columbus is now exactly in the position that Bowling Green (if not evecuated) would be when forts Henry and Donelson had fellen. It is, or will be, completely isolated, end may be attacked in the rear. It is said BEAUREGARD is now there. As he is a person very fond of fortifications, he may try his hand there at defence. But the capture of Colnmbus is certain, *whenever we choose to do it*; and the real question is whether POLK will remain for that event. He may; fo there is nothing better in e retreet, unless he thinks he can defend Randolph, some distance above Memphis. *Nous verrons.* The greet end all-important fact is, that wa shall be *in the rear of any point they may choose for defence.* When Nashville falls, Chattanooga falls, and the whole railroad system of the South *is cut in two.*

We may assume, as tolerably certain, that a heavy force will soon pass up Tennessee River, end seize the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Florence and Decatur—thue holding the very heart of the rebel States—relieving the loyal men of North Alabama, and putting the machinery in motion which will pacificate the Southwest. In a few months the loyal men of the Southwest will hold their State Conventions, and reorganize the State Governments. Then they will be represented in Congress, and the Union be slowly, but surely, reconstructed. In Tennessee this will be an easy matter. I believe, and there is some evidence of it, that a majority of the whole people of Tennessee are for the Union, at heart. When we have Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, it will be easy to hold a Convention in which all the country will be represented, end the State Government reorganized.

In any event our Generals will leave nothing to uncertainty which can be avoided. The movement of troops in the West is on a grand scale, and you can hardly conceive—though you have been much in New-York—with what energy and activity new armies are gathering for the field, from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The reserves are moving forward. As the army advances through another State its place will be filled up and its commnnications mainteined by new divisions. As place after place is taken in the South, they will be garrisoned and meintained, till the whole territory of rebellion is held end crushed—like a dwarf in the hands of a giant. Such is the programma of the campaign going on, and I doubt not it will be carried out to the least particular.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who commanded at Cairo, fought tha battle of Belmont, end commanded the army at Fort Henry end Fort Donelson, was born in Ohio, appointed from Ohio to West Point, graduated in 1843, commissioned in the infantry, and brevetted for gallant conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. I say this because he commanded Illinois troops, and Ohio has no idea of giving up her share in him.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Hearing in the Broadway Railroad Case—Debate before the Committee—The Public Defence Bill—The Public Health of New-York, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Whatever the advocates or opponents of the Broadway Railroad may have to say when the House Committee make their report upon the bill now before them, they cannot complain that they have not had a *patient* hearing; for no Committee, not possessed of the most exemplary patience, would have consented to sit, as this one did, from 4 o'clock until after 9 in the evening, listening to arguments long spun and tedious, yet eliciting but little new light upon tha hill itself, or the objections to, or reasons for, a railway in that street, and oftentimes irrelevant wholly to the subject, except through the ingenious phraseology of the speakers. In my letter upon this subject on the occasion of the previous hearing of the bill, I gave you, in brief, the main arguments on either side. As this debate, as a whole, merely presented those arguments against, revamped and polished up a little in connection with certain data, which would strengthen their premises somewhat, it will be unnecessary for me to go into them so much in detail as before.

Mr. COZZENS opened the ball on behalf of the stage interest. Mr. WARD, later in the evening, referred to him as the gentleman of the histrionic art. But while all joust accord to Mr. ANDREWS, who made the first speech before the Committee, the most proficiency in endowing this betabored theme with a certain dramatic interest, it must be admitted, in justice to Mr. COZZENS, that he was also quite successful in this line, especially, however, in the first part of his speech. Broadway was described as the great artery of the City's business life, into which the manifold veins, or side streets, pourod their living flood, in order that it might pass from extremity to extremity of the great City, hearing along with it in its course its freight of human life, and the manifold necessaries and luxuries of life that find their lodgement in that great museum of the life of to-day. He claimed that a railroad in the street would change not only the mode of travel, but also the very character of the street itself. These gentlemen, said he, claim the right to build this railroad because the public demand it. How is that demand made manifest? Is it in the protests of the property-owners and stage proprietors here represented, or is it in the protests of the cartmen, the express companies and various other classes in the community which have been represented? The stage interest were willing, if the gentlemen desired it, to have tha question of having a railroad in Broadway submitted to the test of a popular vote to see in which way public opinion ran. Tha advocates of the bill claim that if this franchise is given them they will furnish a better mode and means of transit; and in reply, he spoke of the cross travel below the Park, and claimed that stages could accommodate themselves to that better than cars—they can turn into side streets in case of obstructions, and pass on, while cers cannot; and if any obstruction occurs, they will speedily form an impassable harrier along the whole street; and that the care would hold a monopoly of the centre of the street, to which every other mode of travel must yield. In regard to the removal of omnibuses, the bill claims to buy out their interests. It does provide to buy out their stock in trade, such as omnibuses, harness, horses, &c., but they have also a franchise and a good-will, as it is called, in trade, for which the bill does not make provision, and which is of thrice the velue to them of their stock, old trumpery, as the friends of the bill call it. He claimed also, that much of the travel through Broadway comes from and passes again into side streets, and that a railroad running only along Broadway would not accommodate this travel without most inconvenient changes of vehicles wherever these side streets form a junction with this main street—an objection which could not be raised against omnibuses. He claimed also, that if in this case the public could gain anything from the principle of competition in trade, they did so in the rival interests of various omnibus lines, and would not, when a monopoly held possession of the only mode of transit in the street. He gave various statistics and computations based upon the amount of travel through the street, the number of omnibuses employed to convey the passengers, the experience of other railway lines, the comparative capacity to hold passengers and the comparative rate of speed between City cers and omnibuses, to prove that so many cars would be required to do the business of the road that, they would render almost impossible any crossing of the street. From these statistics, it appears that the average number of passengers per diem carried in omnibuses, a part of the way at least, on Broadway, is over 76,400. To carry these, 430 omnibuses are employed above the Park. Below the Park various other lines come in from the east and west side of the city, which swell the number of passengers and also the number of omnibuses to from 80 to 100 more. Their average rate of speed he claimed at five miles per hour, and that they must maintain this to keep their respective distances from each other, established by the time of their starting from the various *termini* of their lines. To accommodate 100,000 passengers, taking into consideration their increased capacity and slightly increased speed, about six miles per hour, when running, he claimed that 411 cers would be needed, and that, therefore, taking into account the length of the road and the number of cars which must pass over it, in order to accommodate the actual travel, they must succeed each other so rapidly as to form a virtual blockade to all cross travel; and in this connection he claimed that they would be obliged to cult the number of cars nut only to the direct travel upon Broadway, but also to those who come in at eida streets and desire to pass short distances to other side streets. He objected to the bill because it creates a monopoly, held by a corporation with, what he considered, extraordinary powers, such as fixing its own capital, making all its own rules and regulations, not subject to panalties for the misuse of its franchise, and removed from accountability to the Common Council and its authority. He considered the bill a most plausible one. It provides, for instance, that their use of the street shall be considered in the light of a public use; when then could property-owners get any more than nominal damages? It provides that commissioners may be appointed to assess damages at a special session, which throws their appointment into the bands of a single judge. He claimed, furthermore, that the hill allowed them to raise money "on tick," by giving them a franchise, and then authorizing them to raise money to build the road upon the value of the franchise. Finally, he asked of the Committee, that, if they decided that a road was necessary in Broadway, they would open a the franchise to competition, so that those who now had their fortunes invested in this carrying trade might have a fair opportunity to enter into competition with these men for the business in the future. To this end he advocated the sale of the franchise by public auction.

Mr. WILLIAMS next spoke in the interest of the property owners against the bill. He said he would arrange his objections under three heads; first, that it was injurious to the street; second, that it would be, on the whole, usetess to the city, and, thirdly, that the bill itself was objectionable in many of its features. Broadway is a narrow street, varying from thirty-five to forty odd feet in width, and if a double track is laid in tha center of the street, there would not be ruom on either side of the cars for two teams to pass each other. This would necessitate having a line moving in one direction on one side, and in the other on the opposite side; and if from any cause any stoppage occurs, the whole line must wait, whether it be for tha unloading of goods, or to remedy some accident, or the vehicles must turn out, trespassing upon the track, with danger of a collision, or of injuring their wheels by sliding along the track, and pass around the obstruction thus. He claimed that such an obstruction to free passage would drive all private carriages out of the street. The hill provides, or claims to provide, for the legitimate removal of the omnibuses, and a payment of damages to them. but it makes no such provisions for private carriages, which have just as good a right to the street. He thought that there was a grave moral right involved in this proposition to take the street for the convenience of passengers, without any regard to the effect upon the value of the property vested in those who had done most to build up the street, and had their property invested there. This raised the question whether the bill provides for the payment of damages to property owners along the street. Its advocates claim that it does, while its opponents claim that it does not. The bill, according to the construction given to it by the Committee, provides for the payment of damages to all parties holding a portion of the street in fee, but does not provide for the payment of consequential damages to parties holding property along the line of the street. Mr. WILLIAMS claims that the right of the street in fee is vested in the owners of property along the street, while Mr. WARD, in behalf of the railroad advocates, claims that it is not. The question does not seem material to me, for if they do hold it in fee, then the bill provides for their receiving damages. The only question is, whether they would be entitled to consequential damages.

Under the second head, he contended that the road is not necessary to the City because the other roads already built are adequate to do the business by putting on more cars, one on each road, for instance, within a given space of time. Why is it not done? Because the owners of the road find that owning a given number of cars, horses, etc., their most economical use is attained by running the cars just as often and on just such time as they now run.

He spoke of the Belt Railroad, and asked why the lines of railroad therein authorized were not laid, and ascribed it to the fact that some of the grantees had sold out their interest in the franchise, presented to them by the Legislature, to the corporation formed to build the road after the passage of the act, that others would not sell out, except at an enormous sum, and that thus the wheels of the corporation were blocked, and that they could not go on and build the roads.

He thought the provisions of the bill in this case would lead to the same result, and that the franchise would only be obtained for the enriching of some of the grantees, while the road could not be built. He thought, too, that the State should take cognizance of the character of the parties with whom it contracted, and he besought the Committee not to grant this franchise to men of whom so little was known, and who had no interest in the welfare of the street except to get this franchise upon it. He claimed that the franchise was a most valuable one, inasmuch as gentlemen were here, ready to pay $1,000,000 for it, and at the same time to charge only three cents fare. If it was worth $1,000,000 at three cents, it would be worth $3,000,000 with a fare placed at five cents, as proposed in the bill. He therefore advocated the disposal of the franchise at public auction to the highest bidder.

Mr. WARD replied in behalf of the bill. He began by assuring the Committee that there was no collusion between himself and the gentlemen who last spoke, for, to the best of his knowledge that gentleman came to oppose the bill while he was there to advocate it. He made the remark for fear that gentlemen might suspect otherwise from the general tenor of the gentleman's remarks, since his positions in the main refuted all those formerly taken by the opponents of the bill. He claimed that the property owners were not a unit in opposition to the bill, and read various letters to this effect, from JAMES, the hatter, JENNINGS, the tailor, and ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, and that if they had been, that it would not have been an insuperable objection, inasmuch as they were not the only ones to be considered; the public generally had rights in Broadway as well as the property owners. He was willing to admit the value of the franchise, it was very valuable, worth millions probably, and the road would be very profitable, but it had always been considered that a fidence that anything of tale kind would be very profitable was also evidence of its necessity. He had been asked why he advocated the *giving* of this franchise to the grantees named in the bill, and his answer was, because they asked for it, wanted it and wanted the road built, while those gentlemen who claimed to want to purchase it did not want the road and would never build it if they had the right to do it, and it was poor policy to give a project into the care of those who hate it. He claimed also that the bill did provide a compensation to the city for the right to use the street for this purpose, but that this must be a matter of negotiation between the Corporation of the City and the railroad corporation—for no power pertained to this Legislature to say that they should accept one million any more than one hundred dollars for it. He thought that the bill provided also for the payment of owners of the street, if there were such, for the equitable purchase of the rights and stock of the stage companies, and against any use of the tracks running through side streets to their stables and depots to carry passengers, and if it did not, he would be thankful to any one who should frame such amendments as should secure these ends. He took the figures of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and, by calculation, showed that so many cars would not be needed to convey passengers as had been alleged, that cars would be 176 feet apart, and that forty seconds would elapse between the passage of each one by a given point, and claimed that the public would be much better accomodated and the street relieved thereby. Mr. WARD continued at length, but I have not time to follow out his argument further, and moreover owing to frequent interruptions and questions it was mostly conversational and very difficult to put in any shape for a letter. When he closed a grand *melée* arose—property owners, stage proprietors and railroad advocates all talking together, and all asking the ear of the Committee—some wanting a further hearing—some wanting to suggest amendments, and some protesting against delay.

Finally, the Committee remarking, through the Chairman, that they had not received much new light from the prolonged discussion of the evening, and thought the arguments must be nearly exhausted, declared the discussion of the main question closed. Subsequently time until Tuesday morning was given for the introduction of proposed amendments, and thereafter the Committee will take the bill into their own consideration, and report upon it as they see fit. My impression is, that after making very important amendments, they will report the bill for the consideration of the House. How that will regard it, I have as yet no data for knowing.

The House resumed, last evening, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill for the public defence, and continued the debate upon it until the hour of adjournment, when progress was reported, and in the House it was made the special order for Saturday morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. ALVORD resumed his remarks, saying, that not having examined the details of the bill critically, as yet, he should confine himself to the principles involved in it. He thought the bill must have been framed in a former period of our present difficulties, when a reconstruction of the Union was considered doubtful, and it might have been necessary for the State to be prepared to stand firmly upon her own strength against all assailants. He scouted the idea of the danger of a war with England, and thought that, if action were deferred a few days, all fear of a foreign war arising from our present complications would be dispelled. He contended that the settlement of the *Trent* case, and the permission given by Mr. SEWARD to transport British troops through our territory, were no signs of conscious weakness. In the first case, we were in the wrong, and a proper regard to our own position demended that we rectify this wrong. He argued again, that fortifications along the border were comparatively useless, unless we could form an unbroken line of them along the entire frontier, and contended that the best defence of the State would be in a transfer of the war to the Canadas, and in the strong arms and brave hearts of the citizen soldiery.

Mr. STETSON spoke forcibly upon the constitutional questions involved, opposing the position of Mr. ALVORD, that invasion must actually have taken place before the State would have the power to raise money to repel it. He had subsequently admitted that *imminent danger* of invasion would give this power to the State, but this admission having been made, he thought all constitutional objections vanished, inasmuch as the Legislature could atone be the judge of the imminence of the danger. He continued at length in favor of the bill, on the ground of its necessity in the defenceless condition of the frontiers and harbors.

Mr. PAYNE followed, also in favor of the bill, showing the hollowness of the cry of "unconstitutional" when raised to defeat and embarrass measures which they opposed. The same cry had been raised against this present war against rebellion, and had prevented its vigorous prosecution at the outset. He claimed that the State should fortify itself, also against future emergencies.

Mr. ALVORD replied briefly. He contended that the State had no constitutional right to enter upon fortifications erected by the United States and men them, nor to build up others along side of them, any more than it had a right to erect additional post-offices; that the arguments urged in favor of the bill had shown the danger contemplated to be remote, and that therefore the bill did not come within the purview of the Constitution. He contended that there was no power vested in the State, other than was derived from the laws of Congress, for military purposes, and again expressed his willingness to vote any sum for this purpose, to be expended in a constitutional manner, that is, under the authority of Congress.

Mr. STETSON, in reply, disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the loyalty of the gentleman from Onondaga, but thought that the plan that he proposed was early unconstitutional.

In the House, this morning, various petitions were presented for the passage of the bills for protecting the public health of your City, presented by Messrs. BENEDICT and CODDINGTON; also, various remonstrances from express companies and property owners against the Broadway railroad.

The bill to exempt witnesses before Investigating Committees from conviction upon their own testimony, was reported favorably by the Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole; also the bill appointing and defining the duties of Inspectors of Elections in the City and County of New-York.

Under the heads of noticee, bills were noticed to regulate the Quarantine establishment in New-York, to amend the Act in relation to district and Police-Courts in the City of New-York, to lay railroads in all the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys of the City of New-York, in relation to a Sheriff in New-York City, and one amending the Charter of New-York City—the third one of the kind that has made its appearance this session. H.

A large portion of the session was passed in the third reading of bills, and calling the Yeas and Nays upon them. They were mostly of no general interest, and as soon as this order of business was completed, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Senate, this morning, a bill was passed authorizing Counselors of the Supreme Court, residing out of the State, to practice in the Courts of the State. The bill granting aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was passed on its third reading. Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill to reorganize the Fire Department of New-York City. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade marks.

The New-York County Court-house bill.

To correct the abuses relating to pavements in New-York.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association.

To incorporate the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions.

To amend the Charter of the Brooklyn Institute.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw in Brooklyn.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

No other business of interest was done.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1.

The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up as the special order.

The feature of the discussion on the bill was the speech of Mr. Erskine PHELPS, of New-York, who spoke in opposition to the bill, first, on the ground that the United States Government had already appropriated a large amount of money for the very purposes contemplated by the bill, and second, that the letter of Secretary SEWARD, inviting the States to advance money for the defence of the coast and borders, was written before these appropriations were made. He further objected to the bill because there was no provision made in it for concurrance with the advice of the United States Engineer Corps of the United States. He read from the amounts appropriated by the recent act of Congress to show that we have a Government looking out for the defence of the people of the State. This was a powerful reason why we should not rush this bill, or come in conflict with the United States Government in works of defence. He argued that if the Government builds fortifications on the Northern borders, it will invite England to do the same, and all along the Canadian frontier will spring up defences superior to our own. He then expressed regret at the tone adopted toward the British nation during this debate. He did not believe it would benefit this country to keep alive irritating feelings towards Great Britain. He reviewed the political and commercial relations between the two countries, to show that at all times England has been more courteous and more liberal towards the United States than the United States has been towards England. In the *Trent* affair we were wrong, and we should not be ashamed to say so. As to leave being granted to convey British troops through the State of Maine, Gen. SCOTT, one of the staunchest guardians of the nation's honor, had expressed the hope that the British troops would be allowed to land in New-York, and pass through his State. He read from the speech of Lord DUFFERIN in the English Parliament, to show how different is the tone of the British Administration towards us. He repelled the idea of any fear of invasion of the State from Canada or the sea coast. With the present population and force of America all Europe would not desire to invade us.

During the speech of Mr. PHELPS, he was several times interrupted, and his defence of the British Government created quite an excited state of feeling in the House.

Mr. HULBURD introduced amendments so as to leave to the discretion of the Commissioners the question of "imminent necessity," and requiring the approval or ascent of the United States Engineer Department in the matter of erecting and arming the fortifications; leaving the "standing army section" as it is, with the proviso "under actual or impending necessity, therefore, to repel invasion," and changing the title of the bill to read, "An act to repel invasion and defend the State in war."

Mr. HULBURD replied to Mr. PHELPS, taking ground in favor of the bill as amended, attacking the British Government and policy, and declaring it his belief that there was a necessity for a standing army, and that there was danger of a foreign war.

Mr. HALL offered an amendment, naming MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and MOSES H. GRINNELL, as Commissioners, in place of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller.

Mr. PORTER, of Niagara, spoke with much eloquence and force, in support of some of the measures of defence, and in review of the condition of the country, when progress was reported.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

THE LAST OF THE BROOKLYN SERIES.

Direct Intervention of the Creator Shown in Modifications of Structure, with the Same Elements.

The sixth end lssl lecture of the Grahsm series was deltvered on Sunday evening, Feb. 23, So eager have the community been to hear these lectures, that, in order to get a seet in the Academy of Music, it was necessary to be there an hour before the lecture commenced. Prof. AGASSIZ proposed to complete, in the last lecture, so far as the limits would allow, the demonstration of a plan in the order of succession of animals, which implies thought, deliberation and the direct intervention of an intelligent Creator. Nowhere is the evidence of plan more plain than in the radiated animals. As the basis of their structure we may take the Sphere. For though the plan of radiation, as exhibited in these animals, is not a mathematical sphere, it is, nevertheless, an organic sphere; it is a sphere, in which there is as much variation as can well be introduced upon the idea of radiation. And this first difference we notice is this: that instead of the outer structure bearing a relation to a central point, it bears a relation to an axis which extends from pole to pole. The living sphere, as shown in the radiated animals, comes nearer to a revolving sphere, which is the axis of revolution, having two poles and an equator. This axis is surrounded by parts which are identical in their nature, and which bear the same relation to one another and to a central axis. But the two poles are essentially different. Now, if we present the problem of radiation in a mathematical point of view, it would be this: How to execute with the elements given—with a vertical axis, around which are arranged parts of equal value—all the possible variations involved in that plan. This question I have actually submitted to one of our great mathematicians. I requested him to solve the problem, how to devise structures variously executed, the elements being given, without introducing any new elements. His answer was readily given, and it was this: To represent the whole sphere as a series of wedges placed side by side. To make this demonstration clear I will take for illustration the melon with its ribbed surface, or the orange whose internal part is composed of a number of spherical wedges which are all equal. Now in executing any structure upon the idea of radiation, the simplest way would be to gether around the axis a number of these spherical wedges until the whole space is occupied. There would be a larger or smaller number according to the angle of the two sides of the wedge, so that by varying the thickness of the wedges we could introduce at once a variety of structure.

The variation could be further extended by changing the relative dimensions of the wedges, by increasing the thickness of the partitions, and by modifying the surface which inclases them all. Further modifications can be made by changing the thickness of the wedge near the equator; also by having each of the wedges hollow and surrounded by walls; then by making those walls thicker and reducing the cavities; again by isolating the surrounding elements of structure, leaving the middle in the position and giving them distinct walls. These are the various modes of theatical possibilities of combination of these structural elements. And now when we come to examine the different classes of radiates, we find that there are three that differ from one another in exactly the manner in which a mathematician conceives that these elements may be combined with one another. In the polyps we have a cavity divided by radiating partitions, radiating tubes surrounded by a solid gelatinous substance. In echinoderms we have an outer solid wall and tubes transformed into independent organs which wind their course in various ways in the interior, forming a complicated structure. These are the three structures which the mathematician to whom I submitted the problem, and who was entirely ignorant of natural history, devised as the only essential plans that could be framed upon the idea of a radiated structure around a vertical axis. But now let us see what freedom and richness there is in the execution of that plan in Nature. In the radiated animal we have a striking contrast between the two poles, one being essentially the base of attachment to the ground, while the other is essentially a pole of expansion. In the polyp, the base presents a simple radiation, while the upper end displays the radiation in the form of rays, which communicate with the central opening. Now we need only shorten these feelers and contract the upper part of the animal to reduce the whole upper region to a hemisphere, and thus reduce the whole animal to a sphere. In the acalaph, or jelly-fish, we have the same elements, only instead of cavities, as in the polyp, we have tubes surrounded by a solid mass. Now the diversity is increased by the multiplication and complication of the tubes, and by varying the number and size of appendages. But in all this, no new elements are introduced. Let any one study the different varieties of jelly-fishes, and he will find all possible diversities to their forms of combination, with a very few elements. It is, therefore, evident that we have something similar to what may be better understood if I use the very familiar illustration of a musician, who, taking a simple tune, plays an endless number of variations upon it. In each of which the fundamental theme may be recognized. So this idea of radiation, with its simple elements, is played upon by the Almighty artist, and made into a multitude of living realities to fill the world with variety. And the more we penetrate into the differences among these animals, the more do we see that between all there is an intellectual link which brings them into close relation, and shows them to be but variations of an idea, and not the result of diverse circumstances and influences operating upon them. They were made what they are by an intellectual process which connects them all, and combines them under one original plan. And that they are so is evidenced by the facility with which our mind can grasp the idea which lies at the foundation of their structure, and generalize it. But there are problems of still greater interest presented as we study these animals in detail. There is a third class of radiates more complicated in structure than either polyps or acalephs. It is the echinoderms, including star-fishes, sea-urchins, and the like. There are three classes of echinoderms, which present three very different forms of structure, viz., a cylinder, a sphere and a star. Now, suppose this problem were presented, with the same structural elements, to build a cylindrical, a spherical, and a star-shaped body. Ask an architect to build with the same number of pieces, connected in the same way, a circular tower, an arched dome and a pentagonal edifice, each inclosed at the two ends! It will be a problem not easy to solve. But when we examine the structure of these animals, the solution becomes quite easy; so much so, that like Columbus's egg, we are surprised that we did not know how to do it before. Prof. A. here drew a sea-urchin as seen above, below and in profile. The animal is nearly hemispherical. He then drew a star-fish, and showed that the elements and organs of both structures were essentially the same. At the apex of the sea-urchin is a circular space containing five eyes. In the star-fish those five eyes are at the extremities of the five rays. After giving the details of their structure, the question was how to transfer the spherical body into a star. This the Professor solved by exhibiting an orange split into five spherical wedges, all uniting at one extremity, and thence diverging in the shape of a star. At the end of each one of these rays, supposing this to be a star-fish, is situated an eye. Now the five eyes at the apex of the sea-urchin, by the division of the circumference into five sections, are transformed in the star-fish to the extremities of these rays. In reality, therefore, the eyes occupy the same position. It is as if the space occupied by the five eyes at the apex of the sea-urchin was stretched to such an extent, as its parts so multiplied as to form the whole upper surface of the star-fish. All, therefore, that is required for the solution of this problem, is an increase of elements in one direction. Facts like these show the immediate working of mind. It is not a kind of work that is delegated to secondary agencies, to a law which operates uniformly, but it is that kind of work which the engineer retains when he superintends and controls his machine while it is working. It is evidence of a Creator constantly and thoughtfully at work among the complicated structures that he has made. Let me now take a familiar example in order to show the same thing in the structure, not of two animals or two orders of the same class, but of one and the same animal. I am prepared to show, for instance, that the lobster is built of the same element from head to tail—that the head, the chest, the claws, the jaws, the fins, and the tail are all one and the same thing, only diversified according to the position and use of those parts. Prof. A. here drew a large diagram of a lobster, with its various appendages, describing the different structures of those appendages. Now, whether these appendages have a larger or smaller number of joints is a matter of no consequence, because we find among crustacea the number varies. Whether the appendage terminates in a sharp claw, or is flattened like an oar, is of no great consequence, because we find in crustacea one pair of legs flattened and another sharpened like a claw. And in some shrimps we find, instead of a flattened oar, a slender branch near the extremity of the appendage, and sometimes two oars instead of one. Therefore, the difference between the legs of the lobstar and the oars under the tail, is only one of form or mode of execution. But the claw seems to be something entirely different from anything else. Let us examine it. The leg is composed of a series of joints, three or four in number, and then a last joint tapering to a point. The last joint has a little hook at the side. Now, enlarge this book, so that it exceeds the size of the joint, and you have the claw of the lobster. Passing now to the jaws, we find several pairs of appendages which move horizontally toward one another. This is peculiar to all articulates. These appendages are arranged on opposite sides, and curved inward, the inner margin being serried. These jaws are nothing but legs made subservient to seizing and crushing food, and then passing it into the alimentary canal. They are arranged in pairs, one behind the other, and are all of the same essential character as the claw, the leg or the fin. Coming then to the feelers we have appendages of a very simple structure, similar to the bristles we find in the locomotive organs of worms. These feelers are sensitive to touch, and attached to one pair of them is a pair of eyes, which are sensitive to light, not so much so as our own eyes, but sufficiently for the purposes of this animal. So then from one end of the body to the other, whatever be the function of these organs, we have only a different expression of one and the same thing. And this is most forcibly illustrated in the fact that in the horse-shoe crab, in which no feelers or jaws proper exist, we find that the bases of the legs are the surfaces with which the animal crushes its food and conveys it to the mouth. In other words the same appendages perform the function of locomotion and of mastication. Nothing, therefore, is plainer than that these various parts which are made subservient to such diverse purposes are essentially the same in structure, only differing in execution. It is something akin to the device of man, to do as much work as possible with the smallest apparatus, and when the largest amount and greatest variety of work is produced from a particular invention, we consider the result as indicative of superiority of genius or inventive capacity. Here in the animal kingdom we see it illustrated to an extent which the best-trained mind can hardly follow, showing how far beyond our comprehension are the wonderful works of nature. Even though we can make ourselves conscious that they are built by mind, and that it has pleased the Maker of all Things to give us a spark of that life which makes us to be His children, formed in His image, that evidence is nowhere stronger than in the fact that our mind is capable of studying those works to a limit which approaches to a comprehension of their wonderful relation to one another.

SECOND OF THE NEW-YORK COURSE.

The First Inhabitants of the Earth as Compared with Existing Animals.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered in Irving Hall, last Monday evening, the second lecture of his course on Natural History before the Athenæum Association. There was a very large audience present, including many citizens of distinction.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced by sketching the results arrived at in the first lecture upon the inquiry as to the first inhabitants of the earth. He had proven, he said, that first came the system of radiates, consisting of corals, hydroids and crinoids. Next by their side came the class of molluscs, consisting of brachiopods, gastropods and aribocerattes. Next came the cerpolites, representing all the classes of crustacea known as trilobites, bearing the type of articulates. In the type of vertebræ we have fishes and two groups of sharks. We have yet four classes waning, viz., insects, birds, reptiles and mammalia. What can be the difference between these earliest animals that existed on the earth, and those we have at the present time? He contended that in the beginning we should find all the principal types of the animal kingdom existing at the present day. He denied the "development theory"—that all the varieties of animals now existing, have been developed from a few species totally different at first, but gradually moulding until they had reached their present shape. The fact is indisputable that we find in the beginning representatives of all the leading types of the animal kingdom. He proceeded to prove this by comparing the animals existing at the present time with these undoubtedly first inhabitants of our earth. The three classes of corals, hydroids and crinoids, have all a general resemblance to one another in the idea of radiation—parts of the same structure repeated around a vertical axis. We have representatives of this class in the sea anemones of the shores of Florida. Of the next class of hydroids, the earliest representatives are few compared to those of the present day. The jelly-fish, so common to the ocean, is a representative of this class, and the curious mode of reproduction was explained by Prof. AGASSIZ with interesting diagrams, showing from illustrations of his own observations, the wonderful processes by which these remarkable animals are multiplied. A description would be useless without the diagrams. The ancient hydroids have the same structure as some now existing, but the variety now is greater than in the early period. The difference between starfish and crinoids is much greater. The latter, instead of being free, are attached to a pedestal, with roots extending over the rocks. Of these crynoids attached by the stem, there is but one kind existing now, and that has thrown great light on the investigations of naturalists. There are only three specimens known. These three classes cover the same ground as the representatives of radiates, known to have existed in early times.

The molluscs constitute another type, and consist of three classes—acephala, which seemingly have no head, gastropoda, and cephalopoda. These classes were accurately described, and illustrated by diagrams, showing their resemblance respectively to modern animals. The brachiopoda have their two ends exactly alike—that is, it is difficult to distinguish the head. The gastropods are so called because they move upon a broad, fleshy sole. The cephalopod has a distinct head, surrounded with long arms, with which it crawls and seizes objects. The mouth is provided with powerful jaws. They resemble the cuttlefish. The nautilus also belongs to the class of molluscs.

We next pass to another class of the animal kingdom: that of articulates, which are symmetrical like the molluscs. Of these articulates there are three classes, worms, crustacea and insects. In all the first stages of life on the earth, we find no air-breathing animals, for both the radiates and molluscs were aquatic. Of vertebrates, or animals which have a backbone, we have four or five classes. In each of these classes the body is divided into an upper cavity, containing the brain, organs of sensation, and all the complicated appendages that connect the animal with the outward world, and the lower cavity containing the organs of digestion and the life-sustaining apparatus. These conditions are the same in fish, birds, reptiles and man. Next above the animals that lay eggs we come to the mammalia, or animals that nurse their young. They are characterized by taking greater care of their offspring, and here begins the foundation of all social improvement and civilization. It is a shade of difference, but it raises man above the beast and brings him nearer to his Maker. Thus we see that in the beginning we have representatives of the leading classes of the animal kingdom, radiates, molluscs, articulates and vertebrates.

In conclusion, Prof. AGASSIZ said, "I will show next that in each portion of the earth's history, our globe has been inhabited by peculiar animals, different one from the other, as they differ from those now living."

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DIED.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, suddenly, JULIA SPICER, wife of Wm. J. Schenck, aged 34 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 201 8th av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 28, LEVI UNDERHILL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Sunday,) March 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 27th-st.

BARTOW.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 1, ELIZA ANNA, wife of Wm. J. Bartow, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wm. Crolius, No. 256 Carlton-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THE COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

A Notice of the Institution—Its Benefactions and its Beneficiaries.

In review of the numeroue pnblic institutions monumental of our citizens' far-reaching benevolence, stands one which, save in circles immediately interested, is rarely talked of, yet which, from the peculiarity of its associations, is singularly interesting. If one had never visited it—a Southerner, for instance, who had nevar draamed of such an establishmeat—and were shown the cnrious and remarkably impressive stereoscopic views which are here shown of the interior departments as they appear in daily rontine, the ntnral sentiment would be incredulity. Tha idea of 237 young cnrly-headad "*contrabands*," or, as an Arkansas trader would say, in telling out the nnah to a drove of sach, "*little niggers*," being gathered together in ordar and cleanliness, to receive discipline and instruction, with a view to their usefulness as citizens and their soul's salvation, would scarcely be realized. Not they alone are benefited; as a work originated and upheld by the enlightened and refined as well as the opulent and powerful of our closely observed and influential land, it obtains a significance far outweighing any missions to Owhyhee, Birmah, or Tongataboo.

There are more boys than girls among the pnpils and they have separate school-rooms, play-grounds, &c., &c. The sleighing carnival has not been lost to them, for the beantiful situation of the Asylum on Fifth-avenne, running the entire block through from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets, is directly on the line of travel most affected by the driving community, and the air has been alive from morning to morning's dawn again with the merry-going sleighs, and rich chorus of bells and belles.

They were privileged to enjoy it, too, albeit in a fess expensive, but not less highly appreciated style, and the fine area of slope and level which forms the back domain afforded many a jolly coasting-match, which feats were performed upon sleds of rough, home construction. Others, mora fortunate, sped in devious courses, mounted upon glittering skates, the thoughtful gift of some kind friead or relative. Thas we have a striking contrast of mother earth's snowy mantle, dotted after a fashion that calls to mind the royal ermine.

The wrappings of these children are noticably consistent, and it is an indisputable fact that people of color cannot endure chilling exposure with the impunity of whites. Seamstresses are employed constantly, and have an exclusive department, whare, with the aid of sewing machines, they make np the main part of the clothing, which comprises, in its variety, a large amonnt of tailoring. A shoe shop is also attached, and the *brogans* are home-made. Sewing is sometimes given out for the sake cfiarity by the lady managers, who send an order by n poor woman to Miss MULELLAND, who gives her a bnndle of work to take home with her, and she is responsible for it to the manager, who pays her out of her private funds.

The daily house-cleaning is accomplished by the children before and after school hours, each child being accountable for so much work, which task is nsually nndertaken with alacrity, although indolent exceptions do occur, and are *really* the exceptions, as we learned, for activity is tha rule, it being looked upon as a sort of honorable responsibility to be selected to take charge of a position—a flight of stairs during one week, for instance.

In the *nursery* was found a most interesting little group, the youngest two and a half years of age, all dressed ovar by a colored woman of middle age and dignified bearing, whose especial province this has been for eight years past. "Aunty" is firm, yet affectionate, and when she *communicates her wishes* to her young charge, they darive an immediate and *exact impression* of her meaning. This nursery department is a sort of separate domain, and the *wee ones* are kept pretty much to themselves.

An interesting study is afforded in observing the larger children at their evening meal, where the simple and impressive devotion closing the day succeeds the satisfying of the appetite. After naagnt but tha plate remains to tell the tale of *rapid and inexorable consumption*, the matron takes her cbair at a small table at ona end of the room and reads a portion of the Holy Scriptures, desiring the children to remember *one text* which she repeats to them. Thas a good impression is left wbich she finds of great benefit to her in guiding them the next day, for it not unfrequently happens that this same text is an appropriate reminder wherewith to meet a delinquency. After the chapter is finished all rise, and standing by their small individual benches, sing in concert the sweet hymn, "Lord, dismiss me with thy blessing;" after which the hands are clasped, the eyes uplifted, and the Lord's prayer is repeated; then all disperse for an hour's recreation before bed-time. This evening meal takes place at 5 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock each neat little bed of the domitories has its respective occupant.

The boys' and girls' dining-room is in one, and is kept in order—the plates piled and removed, &c., &c., by the children, a certain namber being detailed each day for this duty; tha whole being under the direction of a woman who sees to the placing of the food upon the table, and apportioning it out to the plate of each child before they are admitted to meals. The quantity of food is discreetly divided, but more is allowed a child upon request if it really needs it. A variety of diet is maintained, the dinners being full and wholesome, and varied each day of the week, but not changed from week to week, it being found convenient and tasteful to the inmates to have certain days bring certain dishes, so that one bill of fara is sufficient for a season.

The breakfast and supper arraagement admits of a more limited range, and consists of bread, with milk, tea or chocolate for brenkfast; the milk, whicb is of good quality, being served hot except during three months of the yenr. The supper relish consists of either hutter, cbeese, cold milk or molasses, with bread. The bread is sweet and wholesome, and is made by a baker in the City especially for this lastitution. The kitcban is appetizing to go into, and the tidy colored cooks bobbing aronnd in their Madras turbans, look as if they *could tell how long to boil an egg without the aid of a sand glass*.

Tha girls are taught to sew, and in the Winter evenings are employed in that branch of the fine arts familiarly known as *darning stockings*. One of the dormitories gava creditable avidence of their proficiency with the needle, as all the beds were spread with neat and uniform patchwork quilts, the result of their handicraft.

Twenty-five persons of mature years are employed about the institution, and a constant example of orderly management is presented to the children by Mr. DAVIS and his valuable aid, Miss MCLELLANA.

The *penalties for* disregard of the regulations are, first, long-suffering degree of moral suasion, which, if found of no effect, is set aside for the objectionable last resort of corporeal punishment. One excellent principle is here adopted, and sadly overlooked in some other similar establishmeats, which is not to allow the unoffending *stomach* to suffer for the faults of *the will*, or *any flimsy weakness of character*. If it is only a meal of dry bread, they are not deprived of the regular nourishment which nature requires, and which in withholding a responsibility is incurred which the punctilious guardian would be very much shocked to have associated with *murder*; and yet, if we interfere with a child's *health*, do we not interfere with its *life*, and who is to say to what extent, or how remote the result?

Tbere children are allowed all requisite recreation, both at home and abroad, but are never allowed to leave the premises for a walk unaccompanied by a guardian of mature years, although the older and more responsible are occasionally sent of errands into the City.

A private hospital is connected with the main house, yet so arranged that communication can be cut off during the prevalence of an epidemic. Its accommodations admit of fifty invalids at one time; should an access occur the City Hospitals are had recourse to.

Many pleasant and touching incidents are mingled with the history of this home for children of the proscribed complexion, and there are men and women now who can trace back to their earliest experience passed within its influence. Many whose little feet first toddled in innocence upon its grassy playground, who knew gentle nursings and infancy's sweet slumber under its pleasant shades, have gone forth into the world to share tha ups and downs of fortune with kind or indifferent employers; to reogh it as apprentices, or to feel the truth settling home into a renegade conscience, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

'Tis well worth a visit, this, old-fashioned dwelling, ample and spacious in its four lofty stories, as it stands back just off the Avenne drive, in Summer veiled with green foliage, hnr bow sentineled by huge stems, their rough bark softened down, and gaunt arms tipped with fleece of Winter.

American Geographical Society.

SANITARY SCIENCE BY DR. BELLOWS.

The above body met in full numbers on Tuesday avening, with many eminent guests in attendance to hear the address of Rev. H. H. BELLOWS on the subject of the "Importance of Sanitary Science as illustrated in the experieace of recent Wara—abroad and at home."

Dr. BELLOWA treated this fruitful theme with his well-known ability, demonstrating that true morality, as well as happiness, of which Christianity and morality are the most essential parts, are largely dependent upon attantion to those relations of health which unfortunately, are too much neglected in even the most intelligent communities. He argued that everywhare the greatest death rate was the greatest *vice rate*, and argued with much force and success, that Providente had intended this life to be enjoyed in accordance with tha rules of Godliness as well as the life to come. He deplored the waste of human existence occasioned by premature mortality resulting entirely from a neglect of the plainest requirements in nature's laws.

Dr. BELLOWS then proceeded to unfold a series of most interesting and valuable statistics collected during his late labors on the Sanitary Commission lately engaged in examining the camps of our armies in the field. The demoralization and loss by disease he described as frightful among our soldiers, but as gradnally diminishing after the reforms introduced by the Commission were brought to bear. Tha present mortality is still almost discouraging, but much less than had aver before been known in any army. How sad he said to reflect that, in our army of 600,000 men, the proportion of 60,000 are ill, every day; that 75 men in the strength of manhood perish out of this nnmber daily, 500 weekly, or twenty-seven full regiments in one year. The lecturer found in the astonishing apathy of all parties the reasons for this. Even the excellent Medical Board of the army was curative, rather than sanitary in its operation, and the preventive system was the only one that could alleviate so distressing a state of things. Government had been implored to aid the Commission in their attempt to create a model hospital, but he feared that the war would be over before that could be completed.

In reference to the thorough sanitary examination of the army, it was stated that 500 regiments had been subjected, man for man, to 185 questions, covering every fact of importance concerning them, and the results are now being tabulated so as to furnish when finished the finest collection of invaluable statistics ever got together in any country or service. The excellent sanitary regulations, both civil and military, of the Romans, and in contrast to them the horrors of the English, French and Russian armies in the Crimea, were graphically detailed, and a mass of startling facts added to all that have heretofore been published. Restricted space prevents their repetition here. Dr. BELLOWS was greatly applauded, and at the close of his lecture, thanked in the name of the Society, by the President and a unanimous vote of all present.

J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq., then read an excellent paper "On the comparativa value of the Northern and Southern portions of the United States to England, in a commercial polat of view," with luminous statistics, proving bow mistaken are the notions of English journalists on that subject, and the superiority of the North in every point of view. Mr. HOMANS also received a vota of thanks, and after Mr. J. DISTURNELL had made some corroboratory remarks aa tha same topic, the Society adjourned until Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, when Dr. WM. THOMPSON will lecture on "The Pre-Islamite Arabs."

The War—Its Cause and Cure.

LECTURE BY REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.

Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., paator of Trinity Church, lectured, on Wednesdny evening, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, on "The Canse and Cure of this Rebellion." A very large audience was present, and the platform was occupied by the President and Lecture Committee of the Society, Major ANDERSON and Comptroller HAWS. The hero of Fort Sumter was honored with three hearty cheers.

Dr. VINTON commenced by saying that he might be excnsed if he came as near the truth as physicians generally do. With a conviction of the inferiority of human skill, and a reliance upon Divine Power, he would, to the best of his ability, speak of the rebellion. He believed that tha rebellion would prove to be a disease like the small-pox, that could never seize us but once. [Applause.] For three generations had our country been the asylum of the free and the home of man, and never before had tha Constitution been assailed. Even Mr. CALHOUN had rebuked his degenerate followers, who would use his nama to jastify their assanlts on the Constitution. In support of this point, Dr. VINTON read an extract from an unpublished letter of Mr. CALHOUN, dated Fort Hill, Sept. 11, 1830. Mr. CALHOUN justified nullification on the ground that it would preserve the Union and the Constitution. Mr. CALHOUN, on every occasion, professed the utmost love and veneration for the Constitution. Mr. WEBSTER read the handwriting on the wall *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*—nullification is rebellion, secession, disunion, TREASON. [Applause.] He proclaimed "liberty and Union; now and forever, one and inseparable." It was for that principle, tha life of the nation, that we are fighting. We talk of unity without comprehending the beauty of its meaning. Whatever differences there may be—whatever variety, "a man's a man for a' that." We can conceive of but one God. Unity is the source of strength, stability, peace, and happiness. The family is a Divine institution; it is therefore a unity: so with the Church. The divisions among Christians have ever been the shame of Christianity; in perfection there must be unity: so with the nation. Unity is the acme of good. To separate and secede, to the prejudice of unity, is a sin of the deepest die. All the wars of the earth arise from the first secession—that of Satan from Heaven. This war is a war for unity—a holy war that angels may enlist in. Tha bonndaries of the Union are fixed by God. The northern Lakes and the southern Gulf. The Pacific and the Atlantic. Only recently a New-York merchant, while reading a letter announcing that his ship had sailed from Shanghai to California, received a dispatch that the same vessel had arrived at San Francisco. [Applause.] Thus the Atlantic and Pacific were connected. But, what were the boundaries of tha Southern Confederacy? Nothing but Slavery, of man's devising, and not of God's construction. The English Press unjustly accused us of fighting for empire. It was impuling to us groveling lust, instead of lofty patriotism. This is not a war of aggression or offence. It is a war of defence. When the rebels beleaguered Fort Sumter, [great applause,] they inaugurated war. When they summoned the indomitable ANDERSON [applause] to surrender, and he refused, [applause,] saying that in three days he would be stirved out, they gave the order to open fire on him and his devoted band. That inaugurated war. The Constitution and Government were confessedly benignant and just to all. Even when ANDERSON left Fort Sumter with that glorious flag in his arms, the country was not aroused to the full dnager. But now the North, East and West were fully awake and in arms. But what cause did the rebels themselves assign for the rebellion? First—tha right of revolution; Second—the sovereignty of the Stale; Third—the maintenance of Slavery.

He denied the right of revolntion against a Government like ours. The Government had not given cause for revolution. The Constitution had removed every occasion for revolution, because it had enabled the people themselves, through constitutional means, to remedy any wrong. The people could even amend the Constitution itself, and possessed the right, peacefully, to redress every imaginable grievance. The assertion that this rebellion was founded on the right of revolntion was a fallacy. [Applause.] As a people, we must sustain the Government and seek redress through tha peaceful forms of legal power.

The speaker next considered tha Southern doctrine of State sovereignty. He contended that, under the Constitution, the people, in their national capacity, reserved to themselves the powers not given to the General Government. From the seed of "State rights" the sturdy oak of State sovereignty had grown. But aothing but desperation and military despotism could hold together the Southern nation on this principle. It would be a rope of sand, separated by the first breeze of local jealousy. The pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty had been inculcated throughout the South until man, who were really at heart loyal, had been deluded and misguided into assaulting the old flag. All honor to those who had, though born in the seceded States, still adhered to the old Union. All honor to Gen. SCOTT—[applause]—a Virginian by birth, but a whole-souled American in his whole life. [Applause.] State Sovereignty was the "foremost lie" of the Confederacy. In the Inaugural of JEFF. DAVIS, first and last President of the Confederate States—[laughter and applause]—the complaint was, that by staying in the Union they would be subjected to a continuance of discrimination intolerable to a proud people. Their quarrel was with the census. But the Constitution, when adopted, extinguished State Sovereignty, for in that way only could it have made a nation of the American people. Therefore, disunion by the act of secession is treason. [Applause.] It was claimed that secession was not forbidden in the Constitution. Mr. WEBSTER answered this when he said that no Government could forbid an act which must be preceded by its own dissolution.

In discussing the third cause of the rebellion—Slavery—Dr. VINTON dissected the Knights of the Golden Circle, which he said was the great engine of Slavery, having for its object the destruction of the Government, the propagation of Slavery, and the establishment of a monarchy, all of which purposes were being carried on to the best of the abilities of the traitors. He contrasted the Northern and Southern systems of society. The Southern leaders openly proclaim that their system is incompatible with union, and that colton is King. The Southerners call it an incompatibility—a Northerner calls it an irrepressible conflict. Slavery is proposed to be the basis of the Southern Confederacy; but, our fathers did not thus honor Slavery. It is true that Slavery, as spoken of in the Scriptures, was a Divine institution; but it was based on mutual benefit: it was purely a domestic institution. If American Slavery was like that, he could see nothing repulsive in it. But, if the Christian restrictions be abused and disregarded, it familias be separated, and the rights of man and woman violated, then such a system is destructive of civilization. It may be better for the slave to suffer, rather than be suddenly freed, without the power to use his freedom properly; but the sword and the lash are the symbols of barbarism and power, and such a Slavery transfers labor into a badge of disgraceful bondage, and debases Christian society into a barbarism. The only remedy in such a contest was victory by the armies of Freedom; that remedy was being rapidly administered, in a series of victories. Then would come the resurrection of the Union sentiment, then peace; then the destruction of the system of Slavery in some of the Border States; then the capital of the nation must be on free soil; then the slave system must be circumscribed by the restrictions of Scripture, to a family institution; then the correction of the three-fifths representation, and the recognition of the slave as a man; then the elevation of the slave to the rights of citizenship; then the enforcement of the constitutional "*guarantee of a republican form of government to every State*"—which even CALHOUN predicted might yet be interpreted to demand the extinction of American Slavery. [Applause.] Dr. VINTON closed with an eloquent apotheosis of Union, amid a storm of applause. His closing words were: "Our country, the Union and the Constitution, forever—forever and ever. *Esto perpetua!*"

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 99 bbls. Ashes, 5,306 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. and 847 bags Corn Meal, 3,549 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 4,255 bushels Rye, 1,894 bushels Barley, 8,600 bushels Oats, 2,508 bushels Malt, 4,956 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,101 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $6 37½ for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in request, at 22¾c.@23¾c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. Sales, 550 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, mainly at $3 37½@$4 ℔ cwt.; Mackeral are salable and steady, including small No. 1 at $9 75, and No. 2 at $7 75 ℔ bbl.; nothing really new in Salmon or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull and heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices are tending downwards. Tha reported sales since our last amount to 8,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85—chiefly at $5 65@$5 70; Superfina Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; Inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 95@$6 05, chiefly at $5 95@$6, ℔ bbl.

Superfina State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 65@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra fowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at former rates; sales 900 bbls., at $5 95@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet, including superfine at $5 40@$5 50; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 820 bbls. Rye Flour is in demaad at $3@$4 25 for fine aad superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 90 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat bas been in very limited request, though bayers have had any existing advantage. Sales bave been confined to 14,000 bush., including White Western, at $1 47; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Jersey and Long Island, at $1 45; Red State, at $1 38@$1 41; Milwaukee Club, in store, on private terms ℔ bush. Corn has again declined, closing quite heavily; sales have been made of 28,500 bush., at 60c. @62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bush. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39¾c.; State at 39½c.@40¾c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c. ℔ bushel. Ryeis quiet to-day at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bnshel; salea 1,700 busbels. Barley continues in request at steady rates; sales of 22,700 bushels State at 80c.@84c. ℔ bush.

HAY—North River bale is salable and firm at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are altogether nominal. Stock of all kinds this morning, 44,349 bales, including 38,439 bales Manilla, 5,000 bales Jule, 810 bales American and 100 bales Tampico. Stock of all kinds same date last year, 30,013 bales.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales moderate during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & CO. review the movements in the principal kinds thus: *Dry Hides*—The market has been very firm and moderately active during the week, and sales, though not very large, have been at full figures. The demand has been quite general, from the trade as well as from out-of-town bayers, and large transactions have been prevented only by the extreme views of holders. The anticipated large increase in the duty on Hides, and the prospect of a speedy settlement of our national troubles, are the principal bases of the firmness of importers. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand has been moderate at about late prices, but sales are restricted by the scarcity of stock. *Upper-Leather Stock*—For this description the demand has been quite general and active. Tha Calcutta Stock in market continues to be held above the views of buyers, and we have no transactions in this description to report. Receipts for the week have been 3,342 Hides, as follows: 1,503 Asplnwall, ex. *Xantho*; 34 Bermuda, ex. *Mountain Eagle*; 449 Port Royal, ex. *Aid* and *B. Warner*, and 1,356 from Washington. Imports since last uit. have been 35,521 Hides from Foreign and 37,133 from Coastwise ports. Total, 72,654 Hides, exclusive of 72 hales. Sales for the week have been 26,000 Hides, as follows: 4,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21¾lbs., 25c.@25½c. 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20 lbs., on private terms; 800 Dry Rio Grande, and, B. A. Kip, 11 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Dry California, 21½ lbs., 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 2,600 Dry Laguayra, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,550 Dry West Indies, &c., 18 lbs., part at 12½c., 6 mos., as they run; 500 Dry Mexican, 18 lbs., on private terms: 6,000 Dry Sierre Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms: 2,700 City and Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 7¾c.@ 7¾c., cash; 500 Western Slaughter 70 lbs., 7½c., cash; 2,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., part at 11c., cash; 1,800 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., 10¾c., 6 mos.: The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 172,000, (same time last year 323,000—year before, 307,000,) and 1,072 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 1,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo, including 54,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips,) 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 15,000 Dry California, 5,000 Dry Truxillo and Honduras, 2,000 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo, 8,000 Dry and Dry Salted Chili, 2,200 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, 700 Dry West Indies, &c., 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 2,800 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 42,000 Dry Gambia anu Bissau, 5,000 Dry Gambia and Western, 1,200 Dry Gambia and Rio Grande Cow, 1,500 Dry Gambia, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande Horse, 1,800 Penang Cow and Buffalo, 1,052 Dry Salted Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Are rather quiet at previous prices. Last year's crop, 15c.@22c., chiefly at 16c.@20c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: *Hemlock Sole*—The demand has been active, principally from among Eastern manufacturers, and as the receipts were small, the stocks in store are considerably reduced. An advance of fully ½c. is now demanded, over last week's prices. *Oak Sole*—Prices are unchanged. Sales have been quick, but were mostly made in small parcels. The receipts continue light. Week's receipts of sole leather about 37,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—New-York jobbers are more active than hitherto. Stocks only moderate. Eastern manufacturers are regaining confidence in the future, and there is a more buoyant feeling prevailing in every branch of the business."

MOLASSES—Sales, 430 hhds. and 25 bbls. Cuba, Clayed and Muscovado at 17c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, and prices unsettled. Sales were confined to small lots of Spirits Turpentine at $1 05@$1 07½, fchiefly at 1 05. nnd (by auction) 9 bbls. do. do., at $1 ℔ gallon, when the sale was suspended.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 1:

	Receipts. 1861.	Receipts. 1862.	Exports. 1861.	Exports. 1862.	Stock
Rosin, bbls	60,749	134	18,813	2,418	12,820
Tar, bbls	214,598	282	4,379	111	5,110
Turpen'e, Crude, bbls	10,553	15	852	—	131
Turpen'e Spirits, bbls	18,647	3,442	3,398	39	4,589

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at steady rates. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $13 75 tor Old Mess; $10 62½@$11 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 62,025 bbls., against 47,270 bbls. 1st February, 1862, and 49,604 bbls. 1st March, 1861. Dressed Hogs, 5½c. @6c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5½c.@ 6¾c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request and is steady; sales 425 boxes at 6½c.@ 7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at former figures; sales, since our last, 245 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 @$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Stock of Beef in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 36,565 tcs. and bbls., against 41,139 tcs. and bbls. 1st February, 1862, and 58,019 tcs. and bbls. 1st March, 1861. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & CO., notice thus: "GOAT.—The demand has been hardly so active as during the preceding week, the extreme views of holders of Mexican, and the inferior quality of most other descriptions now in market, deterring operations. Manufacturers complain that the rise in the prices for Morocco has not kept pace with those of the raw material, and their margin for profit is so reduced they will not buy only to meet immediate requirements. We note sales of 32 bales Madras, and 20 do. Matamoras, on private terms, and 50 hales Curacos at 40c.@45c., 6 months. Deer continue in active request, but buyers manifest extreme reluctance to pay the prices demanded by holders. The stock and receipts continue light. We note sales of 13 bales Campeachy and 35 bales California, on private terms."

SUGARS.—Sales to-day, 800 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8c., and 40 bxs. Havana at 7¾c.@ 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet, to-day, but continues very firm. Manufactured is in lively request at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse during the Month of February.

	Ky.	Va. & N C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Feb. 1, 1862, hhds	12,243	553	8	12,804
Received since, hhds	1,347	—	—	1,347
Total, hhds	13,590	553	8	14,151
Delivered since, hhds	1,766	43	1	1,810
Stock March 1, 1862, hhds	11,824	570	7	12,341
Stock March 1, 1861, hhds	12,390	1,208	4	13,602

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Brooklyn Warehouse.

Stock Jan. 31, 1862, hhds	735
Received in February	11
Total	746
Delivered in February	124
Stock on hand March 1, 1862	622

WHISKY—Sales, 1,400 bbls., at 27c.@28c. ℔ gal.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7¾d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7¼d., ℔ bushel: Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; and by steamer 35s.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ℔ bnshel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 22s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ 20n. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s. @22s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship Evealag Star, 1,015 tons, (expected bare,) from Bucksport, Me., to Liverpool, Deals at £4; n Swedish brig, 372 tons, 13,000 bnshels Wheat, to a direct port on the Continent, 10d., in shipper's bags; a Dutch brig, 236 tons, to Havre, 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, 4½c.; a bark, 322 tons, same port, $3,500; a schooner, 147 tons, same, Petroleum, on private terms; a bark, 502 tons, to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, $19; a British brig, 134 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,450; a British schooner, 89 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,150; a schooner, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $800; one, 150 tons, same voyage, $1,250; n Brig, 170 tons, to the Windward, Stayes $16, Flonr 65c., and Pork 75c.; a Brig, 216 tons, from an Eastern port to Porto Rico, and back to New-York, Sugar 42¾c., and Molasses $3; n Schr., 250 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $5, and Molasses $2 50; n Br. Brig, 320 toas, to south side Cubs and back, Sagar 37c.; a bark, 299 tons, to Sagua and back, 36c.; one, 355 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a Br. Brig, 193 tona, to Havana, $900, and back to United States, Sugar $5; n Brig, 200 toas, $800 ℔ month.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM SOUOPE.

Bornasia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Sonth Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND Groaad No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE IN 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $9,000.
Also,
A desirable four-story brown-stone house in 20th-st., near 4th-av.; price $12,000.
Also,
A first-class modern and complete full-sized browa-stone house in 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $17,000.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story high-stoop brown front house, No. 50 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., complete, with all the modern improvements, the furniture is all new and has been but a short time in use, will be sold with the house, including mirrors and gas fixtures, a very desirable opportunity is offered to any person desiring to purchase a first-class house. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot No. 55 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent of lot $125; nine years to run, with renewal; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—TWO FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone houses in 48th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., south side of street, fronting Columbia College lawn; house 20x57, lot 20x100 feet 5 inches, very superior parlors, black walnut. Also two of the same to lease for three years at $1,000 per annum. Inquire on the premises of the owner. JOHN C. SARES.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 68 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 48th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Also, new lenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d av., between 46th and 46th sts.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 68 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and 8th-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 23x55, No. 162 Madison-av., near 31

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOIS-TOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds are requested to assent to the agreement for reorganization, [illegible] with the said agreement, to [illegible] with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman [illegible] on the 20th day of February, or as soon [illegible] practicable—not later than the 1st [illegible] at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit [illegible] such deposit will not be entitled to participate in [illegible] purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay an [illegible] of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1 and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, last, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee.

E. BAYARD, Chairman.

No. 12 Wall-st., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when measures seem beneficial to the trust will be submitted, for their consideration, and a full attendance is requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, last, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent, with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 61 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburghland intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassadaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, JAMESON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with steamer for above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 5:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturdays to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 5 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

AUCTION SALES.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 26 and 28 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood stageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with stationary marble tops, rosewood and walnut par or suites, in French, crocodile and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture in every variety of style and finish of the time; double and single armoires, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, complete and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Cold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to procure passes, (which can be obtained free of charge,) from John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, office, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$95	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg..35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply via Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MASSONIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 29th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D. ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. PERRY,
New-York, Feb. 28, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LEHURAY.
New-York, March 1, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

GEO. D ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster (late of them, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
New-York, March 1, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton st to the battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department. (Signed.) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25, silver or rubber, $10; partial sets as solid, $2; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser; and Marriage Guide. 250th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences on the sanctity of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorativo; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from MacDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; certainty must be experienced for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Sailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 162 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 33 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. continues the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 164th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 bill and dressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and Diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of night, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, norvous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that DR. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. DR. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD, Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each 1st. at GUION'S, 127 Lowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without settling or resting in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jollies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, huscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook; would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 506 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; has no objection to go to the country a short distance. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, game, pastry and jollies; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Carll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; City references given; inquire at 813 6th av., first house above 47th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to general housework; is an excellent cook, and understands soups and pastry of all kinds; is a superior washer and ironer; unquestionable City references as to character and capacity can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as cook, washer or ironer, in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread; would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

A SHOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY As respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 100 East 19th-st., to whom she refers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands soups and pastry of all kinds; is a superior washer and ironer; unquestionable City references as to character and capacity can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Acceptance of the Mexican Throne by Maximilian.

The Tuscarora Said to Have Gone to Gibraltar.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th ult., *via* Queenstown, Sunday, the 16th, bound to New-York, put into Halifax at 2:30 P. M. to-day, March 1st, short of coals. She experienced strong westerly winds during the whole passage.

The *Arabia* has sixty passengers for New-York.

Austria having protested against the views of Prussia, with reference to German affairs, Prussia, in a note to Austria and the other German States, says that there appears to be no well-founded motive for such a protest.

The French papers think the Mexican question will lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is positively said to have accepted the Mexican throne.

The *Tuscarora* is reported at Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remains without coals.

In the House of Lords, Earl ROSSELL, in reply to Lord STANHOPE, stated that Goveroment had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbors by the stone blockade, and the American Government denied any such intention.

The offenses to England of the MASON and SLIDELL affair is understood to be £364,000.

It is understood that the Address from the French Chambers is to contain a mild rebuke to the Pope, for not listening to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Austrian concordat is to be revised, with the consent of the Pope.

The Liverpool Cotton marke closed firmer, but unchanged. Sales Saturday 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady, but sales small.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Consols 92¾@93.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Civic Honors to the Returned Col. Wood—Preparations for His Reception, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1862.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, is one of the many that have conducted themselves nobly during the war. It is entirely a Brooklyn regiment—its Colonel, its officers, its men are from the "City of Churches," and, avan as Gotham's favorite sister is noted for distinguishing social and moral characteristics, so is the Fourteenth distinguished for the same. As an honored branch of the State Militia, it was one of the first to tender its services during the three months' campaign. Col. WOOD, an estimable citizen, shared the fortunes of his command, and was instrumental in bringing about the public spirit in the regiment, that eveniueted in its volnnteering for three years or the war. The announcement that the Fonrteenth was about to start for the defence of the National capital, sent a well-remembered thrill throngh the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The members of tha regiment were mostly young men of good social position and of unexceptionable morals. Of one Company, the entire enlistmant proceeded from Plymouth Chnrch, while in every Company a fair proportion were connected with some of the many religious societies of Brooklyn. Meetings were held for spiritual and physical aid—prayers were offered, garments were made, funds given, and every possible comfort was provided for the encouragement of the flower of the city, who were thus suddenly called to tha performance of a high and sacred duty.

Tha day of their departure will never be forgotten. As they marched down Fultou-street, preceded by their magnificent band, through crowds of sympathizing fellow-citizens, they were cheered and blessed, given the cordial grasp of patriotic friendship and followed by the benedictions of the entire community.

In the battle of Bull Run, they did well. Their Commanding General spoke in high terms of their coolness, their bravery and their skill, and complimeuted them in most flattering terms. Their dress, remotely resembling that of the Zouaves, made them the recipients of the special attention of tha enemy; and the long lists of killed, wounded and missing, as pnblished in tha TIMES of that date, prove that they et least suffered as much for their country as any other regiment.

Their Colonel was badly wounded, bnt insisted on remaining near the scene of conflict. Despite the entreaties of his faithful soldiers he would not be borne away, and was in consequeuce taksn prisoner. Since then, though sadly thinned by the iron hail of the rebel batteries, and somewhat decreased numerically by sickness, the regiment has "stood by" MCCLELLAN in the "Grand Army of the Potomac."

Col. WOOD was taken to Richmond, where he has suffered much from his wound—more from inaction, and most from a restless desira to be again with his command, and in participation with the expected advance.

A few days since he was released. He at once went to Washington to report to headquarters, and if necessary to remain with his regiment. In the meantime his fellow-citizens of Brooklyn had not forgotten him. He had been the honored recipient of their confidence; many times he had held office, often and always with creditable industry, and when the hour of trial came was not found wanting. Tha Aldermen of the city, (appreciative beings!) always quick to detect the popular current, and always ready for a little job, resolved that when tha gallant Colonel should return to his home for a few days' visit, he should have civic honors heaped upon him; processional displays should be made in his behalf, and all ingenious and expensive methods of testifying corporational respect should be adopted. They met in soleman conclave, and consulted and determined. They determined that it was necessary for them, or some of them, to go to Philadelphia, that they might afar off greet the coming man, and enjoy with him the fat things of the "Continental" for a season; they determined that others of their honorable body should meet him at Jersey City, and with easy elegance escort him to his native city, where they also determined he should be ovated in the most astounding manner. And in order that all this might be properly done, they voted themselves *one thousand dollars*.

Now, in view of the expenses of the war, $1,000 is not a large sum; but, in view of the possible cost of a trip to and from Philadelphia, I submit that it is rather steep, and am satisfied that I could do it for less. So thought the worthy Mayor of Brooklyn, who vetoed the appropriation, thereby giving the patriotic and speech-prepared Aldermen to understand that "hot-whiskys," "brandy-plains" and other miserable mixtures, if drank at all, must be paid for by individual subscription. That pained the Aldermen.

The military authorities of the city, however, thought that they, too, should have a finger in the pie, so did the firemen, and so also did the outside but none the less ambitions-to-be-seen-in-big-company citizens, and they came together, each melodious in his own praise, and after consultation they harmonized, forming a Citizens' Committee. They were all to have come here last night, but owing to sundry detentions they will not be here until 5 o'clock P. M., about which time Col. WOOD will also be here.

In the meantime extensive preparations are being made by the people of this city to receive a large number of released Richmond prisoners who are expected by the same train with Col. WOOD. I have just returned from an inspection of the rooms where they are to be entertained, and which the courteous attention of Mr. NEWBOULD, of the *Inquirer*, enabled me to see. In the great building which is occupied by the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, are stretched long rows of tables, which green literally beneath the yet amount of nourishing hospitables provided by the kind-hearted ladies of the city. While there, I saw a company of Pennsylvania volunteers, who, without money and without price were partaking somewhat voraciously of a most bonestiful repast, to which they were cordially pressed by a bevy of beautiful girls, who dispensed families with coffee, and courteous greetings with roast beef.

The returned prisoners, Col. WOOD of the number, will be met at the depôt by the Committee of Reception, and a grand military and civic escort, who will attend them in their processional tour of certain parts of the city. Immense crowds are gathering near the depôt, along the streets, and by the hotel, all anxious to welcome the "lost but found" ones home again, and to assure them of their regard by hearty cheers and Iceland indifference to the infernal wind which whistles wintrily around every corner.

Elegant apartments are engaged at the Continental for Col. WOOD and friends, and I presume he will be perfectly overwhelmed, if not absolutely used up by the attentions of the Philadelphians, who are crowding every avenne to the hotel, asking all manner of questions of everybody else, about the Colonel and the others.

There being no late mail to-night I am obliged to defer an account of the reception and other particulars until to-morrow.

The programme as now announced is for the Aldermanic and Civic Committees to remain here with Col. WOOD over the Sabbath, and take the early train for New-York, on Monday, on which day the grand reception will take place. HOWARD.

Three Hundred Released Union Prisoners Expected at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 1.

A message having been received that three hnndred released Union prisoners would reach here to-night extensive preparations have been made by the volunteer refreshment saloons to receive them, and a large crowd of friends gathered around tha railrood depôt.

Midnight.—The released prisoners have not yet arrived, but are expected at an early hour in the morning.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

BUSINESS OF THE PAST WEEK—ACTIVITY IN THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT—THE CHARACTER OF THE GOODS WITHDRAWN—HEAVY PAYMENTS OF DUTY ON COFFEE, SUGAR, ETC.—THE WAY DUTY IS LEVIED ON DAMAGED GOODS.

During the week just ending the business of some departments of the Custom House has been largely in excess of that usually transacted. Most of the business during that period has been transacted by the clerks of the Warehouse Department, the receipts from the duties on bonded goods approaching $200,000 some days of the week. This sum is much greater than that usually received from this source of revenue; indeed there have been bnt few days in many years when the sum paid equaled that named. The explanation of this sudden increase of duties received is probably as follows: During the past month or two large quantities of goods of certain descriptions have been placed in bond. The largest invoices thus warehoused have been of suger, coffee and tea, the last two of which are articles which under the former tariff laws were scarcely ever bonded, inasmuch as they were allowed entry free of duty. The high rates of duty now levied on the three articles mentioned force the importers of them to take adventage of the warehousing privilege, and the result of their so doing has been the deposit of millions of pounds of them in public store since the beginning of the year. The passage of the Treasury Note Bill with tha important amendment requiring duties to be paid in the demend notes of the first issue, or in coin, together with the probability of tha passage of a new tariff act, which the importers, in their timidity, fear may take effect on the goods already imported and in bond, has ceused the owners of such merchandise to withdraw it as quickly as possible. In thus doing, they have found it necessary to demand Treasury notes at the banks with which to pay their duties at tha custom-house; here they met with a difficulty which they had not foreseen—the banks having been so particular, of late, about receiving demend-notes in large sums, were destitute of the required quantity. A large proportion of the duties received have been from the articles already mentioned.

At this season of the year it is customary to import many dry goods, and although the duty is very high on most classes of them at present, the demand for them has been sufficient to allow of the importation of sume large invoices this year. The dry goods dealers have warehnused their merchandise to a considerable extent, (for the same reason that the importers of other weres heve placed them in bond. Among the dry goods placed in store, this year, but few of the finer articles are found. Silks and embroideries are not imported now in quantities larger than the market demands at the time of importation, and as a consequence they are entered for consumption immediately on arrival. Those goods of this description heretofore imported and bonded, have been almost entirely withdrawn.

While the attention of Congress is directed to reform and retrenchment in the administration of the Government, we wish to call attention to the present mode of levying duty on damaged goods arriving in this country, which it might be well to correct. The construction of the tariff laws by which the duties on these goods are levied, as at present, is too lenient.

The laws now in operation levy a specific duty on most articles imported, that is, they require a certain sum of money to be paid for each pound, yard, gallon, &c., of the various articles. Thus the act of December provided, "That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to sey:

First.—On *all* tees, twenty cents per pouno. *Second.*—Coffee *of all kinds*, five cents per pound," &c., &c. These specific rates of duty are, of course, to be levied on tea, coffee, &c., no matter what may be its value—whether it be of an inferior or superior quality. The cheapest and poorest must pay as much duty as the dearest and best. Now, under the laws formerly in operation, under which *ad valorem* duties were levied on most articles, it was customary to allow importers a certain per centage when their merchandise had become damaged in bringing it to this country. The Treasury regulations on this subject were, in part, as follows: "The proof of damage required to be so lodged with the Collector, (referring to a parsgraph preceding,) will consist of the claim of the importer or his egent for the allowance; in writing, subscribed and sworn to by him, specifying by marks and numbers, the particular articles or packages which are alleged to be damaged, the character of the goods, and the value at which he has entered them, respectively; and the official examination and appraisement must be confined to the articles and packages so specified, and proved to have received damage during the voyage, except in the case of the discovery of damage in the Appraisers' Department," &c.

The allowance of damage under *ad valorem* tariffs was right and proper, for the law required that a certain per centage on the value of the goods imported should be paid to the Government. This would, quite naturally, mean a certain per centage on their value, not at the time they were exported from a foreign country, bnt at the time of their arrival here. If, on the passage, they should in any manner become damaged, their valna would be decreased. But it would seem that under a few levying specific duties, it would not be proper to allow anything for damage, because the law expressly states that so much money shall be paid for each pound, gallon, yard, &c., imported, no matter what may be tha value of that pound, gallon or yard.

We can have no better example of goods varying greatly in valua, on which a specific duty is levied, than that afforded by the articles enumerated in the Supplemenal act of last December. Tea, coffee and sugar of avery quality arrive here. These articles, according to the reading of the bill, are to pay, respectively, twenty cents, five cents and two and one-half cents per pound, whatever quality of the article may be imported. But it was decided last year when the March act went into effect, that an allowance should be made for damage; thal goods which had become depreciated in valua by reason of demage, should not pay as much as those which had arrived sound and in good condition. But it would puzzle a person unfamiliar with the mode of transacting Custom-house business to conceive, how, in face of the law requiring tha same duty to be paid on all qualities of goods imported, thia damage could be allowed, and it will surprise such an one when we say that it is done by making the importer a present of the duty on a certain portion of his merchandise. For instance, a quantity of sugar arrives at this port from Cuba, which, in its passage hither has been damaged, say twenty-five per cent. When the sugar arrives here, a person in employ of the Government weighs it and finds perhaps 100,000 pounds. But on examination it is discovered that the sugar has been damaged twenty-five per cent., in other words the whole invoice will bring in the market but three-quarters of tha sum which it would have brought had it arrived here in good condition. An allowance is accordingly made the importer for the damage his sugar has sustained, and he is required to pay duty on but 75,000 pounds instead of on the 100,000 pounds which the Government officer has found by actual weighing. Tha Government, therefore, receives $625 less than it would have received had the duty of two and one-half per cent. per pound been levied as the law directs, on the whole quantity of sugar imported. If the sugar had been bought in Cnba for a sum twenty-five per cent. less than that actually paid for it, the duty of two and one-half per cent. per pound would have been levied on the whole invoice. It is difficult to see why a diminution in the value of goods *in transitu*, should have the effect of diminishing the emount of duty to be paid thereon. By allowing a per centage on damaged goods in this manner, the Government loses in the course of the year, many thousands of dollars. The subject is worthy of the attenlioo of Congress, and if it should not be seen fit to continue the practice, a provision in reference to the collection of duties on damaged goods should be inserted in the new Tariff Act.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—EDWARD ST. JOHN, of No. 18 Ninth-street, was arrested on Friday by Detective BELLOWAY, upon the complaint of D. WICKHAM, of No. 9 Maiden-lane. Mr. WICKHAM complains that for four or five weeks past, Mr. JOHN has been in the habit of answering by letter all kinds of advertisements published in the morning papers, and in them requesting the advertisers to call at the house of the complainant in Eleventh-street. Four or five hnndred calls have been made upon the family of Mr. WICKHAM in answer to these missives, and the complainant and his family have consequently been very much annoyed. No explanations made by the family could convince the callers they had been deceived, and morning, noon and night, the hall bell was kept ringing. The affair every day grew worse, until finally Mr. WICKHAM applied for relief at the office of the Detective Police, and Officer MCDOUGAL succeeded in arrasting the defender on Friday afternoon. Both of the parties are said to be men of wealth and position in society, and no satisfactory reason is given at present for the unusual proceedings on the part of Mr. ST. JOHN. When taken to the Detective Office the prisoner left with authorities valqables to the amount of about $3,000. He is held to await a further examination.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A suspicious-looking man was arrested in Hudson-street on Thursday night by the Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. He had with him a large, well-filled carpet-bag, which he was carrying from house to house. Upon an examination of the bag, dry goods to the amount of over $300 were found. Having been taken to the Station-house, he was recognized by several persons as ANDREW ROSS, formerly a clerk in the employ of LORD & TAYLOR, merchants in this City. The letter, upon being shown the goods, recognized them as having been purloined from their store. The room of the accused, in Hudson-street, was searched, and more goods found therein, which were identified as the property of LORD & TAYLOR. Among the stolen articles was one cloak valued at $100. ROSS was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MAYOR'S VETO.—The veto meseege mentioned in our report of the proceedings of the Councilmen last Thursday evening, had reference to the Common Council legalizing a good-sized building, already erected on the sidewalk of Tompkins' Market, at the northwest coruer, and is, we understand, rather of the nature of a smell store, where not only newspapers, but several other kinds of merchandise, constitute the stock. That such shops should be allowed to be erected on the sidewalk, especially as an attachment to such a building as Tompkins' Market, where there is plenty of inside room to let at a small rent to the city, furnishes, we should suppose, good ground for a veto.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.—Dr. COLTON presents a number of attractions for Monday evening at the Cooper Institute—the laughing gas, and a concert by the Seventh Regiment National Band. Dr. COLTON has presented to the Five Points House of Industry a donation of $100, the same amount which he received for his services on the occasion of the "Benefit" given for that Institution some time since. Dr. COLTON says he has done this, because some of the friends of that Institution think he ought not to have charged for his services at the benefit, and because he would not have it supposed that he wished to make money out of a charitable institution. We presume all parties will now be satisfied.

THE ITINERANT SERVANT-GIRL.—CAROLINE MILLER, the perambulating servant-girl, who was arrested, a week ago, by Detective FARLEY, on the charge of stealing goods from various houses in which she had hired herself as a domestic, was taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and by him committed, in default of $1,000 bail on each of ten charges. She admitted her guilt in every case. The value of the goods taken by her is estimated at $4,000. She has been engaged in her enterprise for the last year and a half.

RECEPTION OF A RETURNED PRISONER.—A salute of twenty-five guns were fired last night by the members of Mutual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in honor of Lieut. SAMUEL GIBERSON, who returned last Wednesday from Richmond, having been confined as a prisoner in that place for four months. A sumptuous repast was prepared in the engine house, and during the course of the evening a sash, belt and sword—the gift of the Company—was presented to the Lieutenant.

FIRE IN FIFTEENTH-STREET.—At 10½ o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 109 West Fifteenth-street, owned by WM. VANDESAILT, and occupied by Miss DUFFY on first floor; loss, $150, principally by water; Mrs. GIVIN, on the second floor, lost $50; damaged by water. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a tin can of explosive material in the cellar, whither the occupants had gone with a light.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Feb. 28, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 21.....	176	178	354
Admitted to Feb. 28.....	25	57	82
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	51	90
Died.....	3	3	6
Remaining at date.....	159	181	340

Males, 302; females, 38.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Board on Friday, a series of resolutions was adopted expressive of the loss sustained in the death of R. C. HANCE, late Chief of the Bureau of Water Rents, and it was voted to attend the funeral in a body, and transmit a copy of the resolutions to the bereaved family.

A NEW STEAMBOAT.—A new steamboat, intended to run between this City and Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, is nearly finished. She is of superior model, and in every respect strongly built. Her engines have 46-inch cylinders and a stroke of 12 feet. Her boilers, which are 25 feet in length, will be entirely under deck.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—A German named JOHN KRUCE, 30 years of age, committed suicide on Friday night, at No 258 Eighth-avenue, by taking a small quantity of arsenic. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the circumstances. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

COUNTERFEIT FIVE-DOLLER TREASURY NOTES.—The police of the Seventeenth Ward on Friday reported a large number of counterfeit $5 Treasury notes in circulation. They differ from the genuine in not having the letters "U. S." on the breast of the Goddess of Liberty.

A SAD CASUALTY.—SARAH TAFT, a child aged nine months, whose parents reside at No. 232 Tenth-street, died on Friday, from injuries received by a fall while being carried down stairs by a servant. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An employe on Randall's Island, named SAMUEL COWSON, was fatally injured on Thursday last, by an iron pillar falling upon him. He died yesterday morning. Deceased was 72 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver a lecture on SARGENT S. PRENTISS, "The Thunderer of the Southwest," at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening next. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Welsh Mission.

CONVALESCENT.—Sergeant JAMES HAMILTON, of the Fifty-first New-York Regiment, who was badly wounded at the battle on Roanoke Island, is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume his duties.

A Communication from District-Attorney Hall to the Police Justices.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Justices, held last Thursday, the following communication from District-Attorney HALL was received, and a report from the Committee on Communications recommending a concurrence in the views therein contained, was unanimously adopted.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
New-York City, Jan. 28, 1862.

To the Board of Police Justices:

The undersigned avails himself of the earliest opportunity afforded by multifarious duties, to tender his regards and respects officially to your Board, and to address a few observations, with a view of establishing a perfect *rapport* and understanding between the Justices and the operations of his office.

He has detailed one of his office-force to the Court of Special Sessions, to aid its Clerk and Justices, entirely in their discretion, and without any idea of attempting any supervision over, or interference with the discretionary details of the Court. The undersigned will, however, always attend in person upon any important case or inquiry, if so advised by the Court or Clerk.

The undersigned has also directed a messenger to call each morning at the Essex, Jefferson and Halls of Justice Courts, for the purpose of receiving any papers, recognizances, messages and the like, for the office of the Clerk of the General Sessions, or for this office, or for the Court; and, in this connection, he begs to hope that examination papers may be remitted as fast as completed. The undersigned will at any time, also, return such papers for examination, when requested by the magistrates. Nor, in the legal opinion of the undersigned, (based upon the case of The People *vs.* Champlain, 2 Comstock, 85) does the taking by a magistrate of a recognizance from a prisoner, *voluntarily entering into it*, interfere with the validity of the examination, or the magistrate's *right* to continue it—even although the recognizance shall be *filed* in the proper Court; provided the papers have not been filed in Court also. The Revised Statutes speak of the examinations *and* recognizances being certified to the next Court. The whole matter is in the magistrate's hands; and the common law powers remain with them. Those powers are not statute-limited. Both the common law and the statutes require the magistrate to inquire into the whole matter. If, therefore, he is dissatisfied, and after the examination, papers have left the magistrate's original custody; he discovers on information duly lodged that he has not inquired into the whole matter, it is both his right and duty to proceed with the examination.

It is true a recent law obliges recognizances and complaints to be filed in ten days after they are taken, &c. But the undersigned does not construe that law as modifying any rule previously existing. It is for the magistrate to decide judicially what a recognizance or a complaint is *taken* as a *finality*. Other construction would oblige a justice within ten days to file the *first affidavit* taken; he may require *twice* ten days to obtain full testimony, &c., &c.

The undersigned would be obliged if the Board would instruct or request the Police Clerks—in whose papers the undersigned, in resuming an office formerly held, has, to his great ease and delight, found far, far in advance, in every instance, of some very poor clerical specimens years ago—whenever indorsing the name of a witness, whose affidavit does not appear—nor is that affidavit necessary if the *corpus delicti* be colorably shown—to briefly note what the witness knows, as, for instance: "John Doe" saw the occurrence," or "obtained the spoons," or "examined his wounds," or "can identify prisoner," &c., &c.

The undersigned begs to suggest that greater discretion may be indulged in respecting apparently *felonious* assaults and battery. There are many cases already in this office—complaints and indictments both—that could as well have been tried at the Special Sessions. Two Hibernian ladies in Worth-street, attacking each other with knives, &c., *intend* no more felony than two Yankee girls do when fencing with brooms. The same may be said of men in certain ranks of life. By act of 1855, the Special Sessions was given power "to hear, determine and *punish*, according to law, *all* misdemesnors"—which, in the judgment of the undersigned, gives it power to send even to the State Prison, upon those offences especially called, by statute, misdemeanors, (such as seduction,) *although* the punishment is State Prison. The Revised Statutes are controlled by the special laws. A judge on *habeas corpus* has, I understand, decided that a Court of Special Sessions could not punish over six months. The question could not surely have been *argued* before him. The words I have quoted override previous laws, and are very broad—"power to punish, according to law, all misdemeanors"—that is to say, to edminis er the punishmeota affixed by law to any and all misdemeanors.

Nor does the undersigned nnderstand that because larceny from the person *can* be made equivalent to grand larceny, it must be so mede in all cases. Cases of first offenders—cases where a liberal discretion also may be used, have already occurred at this term prompting these reflections.

The undersigned will always be found coöperating with your Board and its members in such matters.

It is well known that the undersigned drew the acts of 1855 and 1857, enlarging the jurisdiction and changing the constituency of the Special Sessions. It was his aim and intention to confine the Court of General Sessions to heavy and grave cases—embezzlements, false pretences, homicides, burglaries, arsons, &c., &c.,—to try which, indeed, requires all the time of the Court. Hence the Special Sessions and single magistrates, in trying and taking complaints, can, if keening these considerations in mind, and by exercising a sound discretion, try and take many cases of the General Sessions, and benefit the public by allowing more attention to be given to grave ball cases. With great respect,

A. OAKEY HALL,
District-Attorney.

The Police and the Passport System.

Yesterday the following order was received by Superintendent KENNEDY, at Police Headquarters, from the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: I have to inform you that it has been deemed expedient to rescind the order issued in consequence of the state of affairs in this country, making it necessary for all persons leaving the United States to provide themselves with passports, and you will therefore be pleased to consider that arrangement as being terminated. It will, therefore, be left optional with persons to provide themselves with passports or not, as they may deem necessary for their protection and security abroad. Foreign passports will no longer require to be countersigned. I am, &c.,

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

Arrival of the Ninety-second New-York Regiment.

Yesterday the above regiment, numbering nearly a thousand men, arrived in this City from Potsdam. The men are fine, athletic-looking young fellows, and are thoroughly uniformed and equipped. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:

Oneida—Commander, Samuel P. Lee; Lieut. and Executive-Officer, M. Sicard; Master, S. F. Brown; Acting-Masters, P. Girard, T. Edwards and E. Ross; Surgeon, J. P. Taylor; Assistant-Paymaster, C. W. Hussler; Acting-Midshiomen, E. W. Wood and F. J. Waile; Chief-Engineer, F. Dade; Second-Assistant-Engineers, H. M. Murtrice and R. H. Fitch; Third Assistants, G. W. Stevens, A. S. Brown and W. D. McIlvaine; Acting-Boetswain, J. Harold; Acting-Gunner, H. Parker; Acting-Masters-Mates, E. Bird, E. B. Allen, J. J. Eeerle Jr., and D. B. Clark.

Octorara—Lieutenent, George Brown; Surgeon, James Lewes; Acting-Master, G. W. Wheedon; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, W. H. Higbee; Acting-Midshipman, G. W. Tracey; First-Assistant-Engineer, Jackson McElwell; Second-Assistant, T. Cronin; Third-Assistants, J. G. Cooper, C. B. Dahlgren and G. R. Morgan.

The *Sochem* and *Currituck* hauled into the stream.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 1, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	92½	450	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83½
12,000	do.....	92¾	100	do.....	83½
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con	92½	100	do.....s30	83½
5,000	do.....b10	92½	100	do.....h30	83½
6,000	do.....	92¾	100	do.....h30	83½
1,000	U. S. 6s 81 Or. W. Loan ½ yearly..	91¼	50	do.....s30	83½
1,000	do.....	91	400	Erie Railway.....	35
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Con	85¼	100	do.....s30	34½
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes.....	small 99½	150	do.....h30	35¼
5,500	do.....small	99½	100	do.....	34¾
8,000	do.....	99¾	161	do.....	58½
22,000	do.....	99¾	250	do.....s30	58½
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	100	25	Mi. & P. du Ch. 2d Prf.	55
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	88	60	Hudson River R.....	37¾
5,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '62.	86¼	150	do.....	37¾
1,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '70.	87½	200	do.....	37¾
3,000	Ill. War Loans...	78¾	150	do.....h30	38
1,000	Indiana State 5s.	78½	100	do.....b10	38
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59¾	50	Reading R.....b60	42¾
17,000	do.....	60¾	100	do.....h30	42¾
5,000	do.....s60	60	200	do.....	42¾
17,000	do.....	60¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	54
15,000	do.....	60½	150	do.....	53½
10,000	do.....s60	60½	150	do.....b10	54
1,000	Virginia State 6s	89½	100	do.....s30	53¾
40,000	Missouri State 8s	53¾	50	do.....b30	54¼
9,000	do.....	53¾	5	M. Sc. & N. In. R..	33½
3,000	do.....b30	53¾	550	do.....	24
5,000	do.....b10	53¾	20	do.....	23½
1,000	City 6s, '76.....100		100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.b15	47¾
7,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	82¼	250	do.....	47¾
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	94	100	do.....b30	47¾
500	H. & St. J. R. B.	46	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63¾
3,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	72	15	do.....	63¾
3,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	100	100	do.....s60	63¼
12	Bank of Commerce.	95	50	do.....b60	64
5	Amer. Ex. Bank...	89	1,100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	18¾
10	Irving Bank.....	65	100	do.....	18¾
5	Commw'h Bank....	80	500	do.....	19
30.700	American Gold.	102¾	200	Cleve. & Toledo R..	48¾
102,780	do.....	102¾	300	do.....	48¾
50,000	do.....b60	102¾	100	do.....	48¾
25,000	do.....s60	102¾	100	do.....	48¾
11	Penn. Coal Co....	83	50	do.....s15	48¾
25	Pacific Mail S. Co'.	91¼	100	do.....s60	48¾
26	do.....s30	93¾	175	Chi. & R'k Island R.	56¾
5	do.....	96	100	do.....h10	56¾
16	Mil. & P. du Chien R.	30¾	100	do.....b30	56¾

SECOND BOARD.

135,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	92¾	105	Pacific Mail S. Co..	96
50,000	do.....	92¾	5	N. Y. Ceo. R.....	83¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	93	50	Erie R. Pref.....b30	58¾
1,000	U. S. 6s '74. Con.	85½	20	do.....	58¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65....	93	25	Hnd. River R.....	37¾
25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	99¾	50	do.....b30	38
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '79.	90¼	100	Reading R.....b60	42¾
13,000	Teoo. S. 6s. '90...	81	50	Mich. S. & N. I R..	24½
8,000	Ill. War Loan...	86½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	47¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	86¾	100	do.....	47¾
2,000	Am'can Gold.....	102¾	50	do.....b60	48¾
25,000	do.....b60.	102¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63¾
11,000	Missouri St. 6s..	53¾	150	Clev. & Pitts. R....	19¾
10,000	do.....b30	53¾	100	do.....	20
5,000	do.....	53¾	300	do.....	19¾
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	72	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	68½
5,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1 M	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	45¾
4,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B	46	50	Chic., Bnr. & Q. R.	64¾
4,000	G. & Chi, R., 1st m.	100	28	Mil. & P. DnCh. R.	20

SATURDAY, March 1—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange, which has marked the dealings of the whole week, closed on firmer prices this afternoon than on Friday. The Federal and State Stocks divide considerable attention with the Railway Shares and Bonds. U. S. 6 ₰ cents., after felling off yesterday to 92⅛@½, sold to-day at 92⅝@¾ for the Coupons, and 93 for the registered Stock of 1881. There was a rise of 1⅛@1½ ₰ cent. in Tenneesees, closing 61½ ₰ cent., and 1 ₰ cent. in Missouris. Among the Railway Shares, the demaud and rise in Cleveland and Pittsburgh continue, and the price left off 20⅛@½, against 17@17½ a few days ago. New-York Central closed firm, 83⅜@¾; Erie and the Westerns steady. The latest figures were about as follows:

Central.....	83¾	Mich. Central.....	54
Erie.....	34¾	Pacific.....	93¾
Erie Preferred.....	58¾	Panama.....	119¾
Rock Island.....	56¾	Missouris.....	53¼
Toledo.....	45¾	Tenneesees.....	61½
Mich. Southern.....	24¾	Illinois Central.....	64
Mich. Guaranteed..	47¾	United States 6s, '81..	92½

The price of Gold advanced ¼@½ ₰ cent.,

while Exchange fell ¼@½ ₰ cent. A leading Banking-house drew on London at the close of the mail for the *Kangaroo* at 111¾ ₰ cent. Gold left off 102¼@102½ ₰ cent. The United States Notes are no longer held up at Bank for a premium, and their return to the ordinary channel of currency is rapidly restoring ease to the Money Market. A heavy failure in the Grain Exporting trade, rumored for several days past, excites much astonishment, as the recent course of business in that line is believed to have been almost uniformly profitable. The cause of failure is attributed to either old embarrassments or outside speculations.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 1.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State 5s, 83; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48. Sight Exchange et par.

Marine Disasters for February.

The total number of American vessels lost during the month of February was 35. The list includes 4 steamers, 5 ships, 7 barks, 4 brigs, 14 schooners, and 1 sloop. Of these, 21 were wrecked, 6 abandoned, 1 burnt, 2 foundered, and 5 are missing. Several other vessels, not comprised in the above list, were stranded during the late gale and seriously damaged, but are not yet considered as lost.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Serious irregularities in the trains on the New-Jersey Railroad have occurred during the last forty-eight hours. On Friday night several of the trains were stuck in the heavy snow-drifts, one of them being out all night; and yesterday the train from Philadelphia, due here at about 1 P. M., met with an accident between Newark and Jersey City. The engine ran over a piece of wood lodged in such a manner as to throw it off the track and into a train of coal-cars standing on a siding; some of the latter were pretty well broken up and piled upon the engine, which also sustained serious injury. The baggage-car, which was next the engine, was detached and thrown on the opposite side, landing the baggage crates in the greatest confusion against the bank. The cars containing passengers did not leave the track, and the passeng

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3258. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Abandonment of Murfreesboro by the Rebels.

Official Announcement by Gen. Buell.

The Rebels Retreating Towards the Gulf States.

COLUMBUS POSITIVELY EVACUATED.

Official Confirmation from Flag-Officer Foote.

Destruction of the Town and their Military Stores by the Rebels.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to be Opened to Commerce this Week.

RELIEF FOR THE LOYAL TENNESSEEANS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

Gen. BUELL telegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN last night that the rebels have abandoned Murfreesboro, and are in full retreat towards the Tennessee River. Crossing this river will place them in Alabama, and free Middle Tennessee of every armed rebel force. Inasmuch as the enemy retreat along a railroad line, tearing up the rails as they pass, it will be difficult for Gen. BUELL to catch them.

I am permitted to announce the highly important intelligence that the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will be opened this week to free and unrestricted commerce, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This measure will be one of great relief to the commerce of the Western States, and it will be a boon to the loyal people of Tennessee, who have been suffering so terribly for tea, coffee, salt and other necessaries of life.

Cotton to the value of $100,000 has fallen into our hands at Nashville, and the Treasury Department has taken measures to have it brought to New-York.

Commodore FOOTE telegraphed to-day that a reconnoissance toward Columbus revealed the fact that the enemy's fortifications had been blown up, and the guns dismounted, save in the water batteries; the houses burned, and the town evacuated.

It is believed that the United States forces will occupy Columbus to-day. The rebel forces under ALBERT S. JOHNSTON are being steadily pressed backward by Gen. BUELL.

THE WORK NEARLY ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

Official information to the War Department from Nashville, represents that the military work in that State is about completed, and that it only remains to effect a civil reorganization of the State Government.

The President has designated Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON to be a Brigadier-General, and he proceeds to Tennessee to-morrow, to open a Military Provisional Government of Tennessee, until the Civil Government be reconstructed.

Gen. BUELL will be nominated to-morrow as Major-General of Volunteers.

Flag-Officer Foote's Announcement of the Evacuation of Columbus.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Commodore FOOTE, dated Cairo, March 1:

Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, sent with a flag of truce to-day to Columbus, has, this moment returned, and reports that Columbus is being evacuated. He saw the rebels burning their Winter quarters, and removing the heavy guns on the bluffs. But the guns in the water batteries remain intact. He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up, ostentatiously, on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen as heretofore. The encampment, seen in our armed reconnoissance a few days since, has been removed. Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus, and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the town, military stores, and equipments.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF LATE MOVEMENTS.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 24th says persons reported to have left Gen. JOHNSTON's command, say he entertained no doubt of his ability to reënter Nashville whenever he wished to do so. The plan was to get BUELL between Nashville and the Cumberland.

The same paper says that Tennessee is bleeding at every pore. Her former prestige is obscured, and she must arouse to arms and vindicate her chivalry, patriotism and former renown, or be held in contempt by her sisters in their race for independence and renown.

The *Avalanche* advocates the formation of guerilla bands, armed with rifles of long range, to establish themselves behind trees, logs, and narrow bends of the Tennessee River, and pick off LINCOLN pilots, and that such corps of sharpshooters will be as great a terror to Federal steamers as their gunboats were at Donelson. It estimates the Federal loss at Donelson [illegible] killed and wounded, places the Confederate loss [illegible] says prisoners 10,000 strong passed Fort Donelson full of spirits, shouting for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

THE ADVANCE TO BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

BOWLING GREEN, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The last few days have been days of excitement and trial. Last Tuesday, Feb. 11, Gen. MITCHEL's division left their camp at Bacon Creek, Ky., and marched to their camp called Camp Madison, one mile beyond Green River. The business of this division is transacted very secretly, and consequently very roughly. We did not receive orders to start until about 9 o'clock the preceding evening, and being required to make the start at five, we had a busy night.

Thursday morning our division, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Camp Madison for Bowling Green, 25 miles distant. We made 20 miles the first day. The railroad appears to be a little injured. All the [illegible] were destroyed. Some were smoldering. The roads the first day were in [illegible] obstructed by trees, which were, however, speedily removed by two companies of mechanics and engineers, who swung their axes with will, and we were never stopped over fifteen minutes by them. The ponds along the road were supplied with dead horses and cattle as long as any cattle were to be found to fill them. We rested at noon at Cave City, which was very nearly destroyed. On the second day we started for Bowling Green. The morning was cold, with about an inch and a half of snow, but we were up betimes and on our way, the Nineteenth Illinois ahead as usual, with her blue flag waving triumphantly. Our road was obstructed, and was filled with signs of the rapid retreat of Hunter's forces.

[illegible] by Gen. Hunter, reporting that the rebels had burned the bridge over Barren River, and that the Confederate forces would now stand this side of the river. Col. TURCHIN ordered the cavalry and one battery ahead. The ranks opened to the right and left, and Capt. LOOMIS' battery dashed by in fine style, and reached Bowling Green about 20 o'clock. We heard the cannon roar, and then we hurried on and reached the banks of the river opposite Bowing Green, about 2 o'clock, I think, thus making the 42 miles in about 37 hours. After the firing commenced we seized every team along the road and had the boys' knapsacks drawn by horses the rest of the way, much to the relief of our tired shoulders. Gen. TURCHIN fired the first shell into the town, and immediately three regiments were seen scampering on the cars and putting off with what they had.

But though within a mile of Bowling Green, we were powerless to interfere, for there was Barren River, wide and unfordable, between us, and both bridges destroyed. The TEXAS Rangers soon began to fire all the public buildings, and we were powerless to prevent it. Some fifty of us got ready under Capt. SCOTT to cross in a little skiff by parties, and try to drive out the few who remained to perform this work, but the General would not allow it. We then pitched our tents and prepared to wait until a bridge could be erected. When snugly tucked in our blankets, the assembly beat to arms, and after much scolding—for we were very tired and foot-sore—the brigade was in ranks. We expected to march to town, but were put on the back track some three miles. We left the main road, and soon came to the river, where we built fires and rested as well as possible. Here the repairs of an old wherry were completed, and we crossed the river, protected by artillery. There was a slight snow falling and very uncomfortably cold it was. We had a tedious time crossing. The Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth, HECKER's Illinois, crossed first. We pushed on slowly to within a mile or two of town, where we halted, waiting for the rest. But the boys, getting almost frozen, declared that they had rather be shot than frozen, and we then pushed on, seeing no enemy, but rather fearing a ruse, and that they would return upon us in large force. But no enemy appeared, and we were soon surrounding the fires, some of which had been burning for several days. All the public buildings and several warehouses filled with pork, beef, coffee, &c., are destroyed. A pile of grain 30 feet by 20 was burning when we arrived. Four engines and several cars were also burnt. This was their depôt, and the cars had been carrying away provisions for a week. Still immense quantities were destroyed, boxes of guns, large numbers of Bowie-knives roughly fashioned of iron, and every conceivable kind of shooting apparatus, and all sorts of hardware for cooking and other uses in immense quantities. I learn that we were not expected for a week, and we took them by surprise; our artillery made such quick time that they received their first news of our approach in the shape of a cannon ball, which struck the building in which HARDEE was, and ceased him to make double-quick time out of town. We anticipated for the first twenty-four hours an attack from the Confederate forces, as we had but only four regiments and some cavalry, but we have the town safe and fast now.

The citizens seem to be out of heart, and do nothing. No alarm was given at a fire last night, and you would not have known in the back part of the town that there was any fire. Bowling Green had a population of about 2,500. There are now about 1,000 inhabitants.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Columbus Statesman.

BOWLING GREEN, WARREN Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1862.

Since writing my last letter to you, I have visited the fortifications of BUCKNER, around the town of Bowling Green, and found them very formidable—much more so than we had expected.

They number nine—the strongest we will call No. 1. From its appearance I should think it would take ten to one to take it. It is built on quite an eminence in the suburbs of the town, on the south side. It embraces an area of one and a half acres, on the summit of quite a hill, and is named College Hill Fort, built principally of stone, and mounting eighteen 18-pounder guns, which command every inch of ground within two and a half miles of Bowling Green.

The second in strength is on the east side of the town and river, and is a very handsomely-constructed affair, built of earth 30 feet in thickness, with two fine magazines. This we will call No. 2. These works inclose about three-quarters of an acre, and are built in a very odd shape. Not knowing what term to use in describing them, I will give it in my own way. If you take five eggs and lay them with the large ends one way, three in a row in the rear, and two in front, you will have as good an idea of these works as I can give. These works are called Fort Buckner, and are much admired by military men. They mount 20 guns—3 of which were calculated for siege guns.

The third one in strength and magnitude is built on the north side of the city, and is called Fort Warren, in honor of the county, which is the best county in the State. These works are perhaps the largest of all, and also built on the pinnacle of a hill, on two sides of which is a natural fortification, there being thirty or forty feet of an overhanging bluff of rocks running to the water's edge. This fort might be easily taken by flanking it on the north end west side. In strength it bears no comparison to No. 1 or 2, but for rifle purposes it is a splendid affair. The other seven are equal to No. 3 in every respect. They are some distance from town, and were intended more to watch our flanks than to do formidable work.

Six weeks since BUCKNER had 60,000 men in these works.

You have some little idea of the great Manassas of the West. You can no longer wonder at the delay of our worthy and competent Gen. BUELL. We have been working night and day ever since we have been here, trying to get our army across the raging Barren, but have not as yet succeeded in getting our transports over, but will do so to-morrow, when you will hear of a mighty and determined army winding its way toward Nashville.

I will give you a short account of our crossing the Barren River—a very handsome, bold and daring adventure. The large iron railroad bridge which was blown into the river, formed some little foundation for a narrow foot-bridge, or rather a single plank was laid from one piece of rubbish to another, and over this some six regiments passed single file. After crossing the river, the west bank, for nearly half a mile, was a steep bluff of rocks, which no human foot could climb. A narrow path leading down the stream we braved, still in single file; one miss step would have hurled us to the bottom and into the river, which was very deep at or under the bluff of rocks. The sight, as viewed from the east side of the river, was very interesting, and many looked on with admiration and astonishment at the careless way in which we made our first introduction into the Manassas of Kentucky; but as we had no foe to meet on our arrival in the burning Moscow, we warmed ourselves by the fires of burning corn, and heaps of pork and beef, which are still burning this 17th day of February.

An immense amount of provisions fell into our hands, such as sugar, molasses, over a thousand pounds of pickled beef, some few pounds of pork, a large amount of camp kettles, some few boxes of clothing, and many other articles, in all to the amount of several thousand dollars. The beef is very fine; I made a hearty meal of some of it for supper to-night. We have been living for the last two days on secesh flour, beef, molasses, sugar, rice, and, by the way, last, if not least, some very good peach brandy, which, all that drank of it are compelled to say, if not good, made them feel so at least.

The town of Bowling Green is a very pretty place, or at least has been. Its population previous to the war was three thousand five hundred. It is the county seat of Warren, which is regarded as the best county in the State, and judging from what I have seen, it is as good a county as any State in the Union can boast of. There are some as pretty residences here as can be found in any town in the West. The citizens of the place have mostly left. A large proportion of them were Union men, and when the rebels came in, they left for Northern States and counties, and on our arrival the rebel part of them packed their traps and departed for the land of cotton.

Among the property to which the rebels saw fit to apply the torch on our arrival, was a large amount of old guns, which they obtained in the following manner: BUCKNER, in his proclamation, caused every man in Warren County to deliver to these headquarters one gun, or $20 in money, under the penalty of $50 fine or ninety days' imprisonment. This order caused a vast amount of old squirrel and shot guns to be brought from the country. As they were packed in buildings with other Confederate stores, they were burned—a sight interesting to the curious, to see the iron parts of them in heaps a foot thick in several places.

CAPT. PORTER, OF THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written at the request of the Captain by his acting aid, dated Cairo, Ill., Feb. 17:

"The Captain has suffered all that a man could endure since he was scalded on the 6th inst. But Dr. RUSH says he is getting along well, and thinks he will be able to get around in a few days." The friend in whom this is addressed has received four letters from Capt. PORTER since his injury, and there is no allusion in any of them to internal injury, caused by scalding the hot steam." The writer of the above adds: "All hands on board will be glad to see Captain PORTER once more in active service, as they think him too good a man to be seen lying on a sick bed."

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Brig.-Gen. Lander

Gen. Shields to Succeed to his Command.

The Tax and Excise Law Perfected by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISTATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.

Gen. LANDER died at 4 P. M. to-day, in camp in Virginia, of congestion of the brain. He has been exceedingly unwell recently, and desired on that account to be relieved, but his fatal illness was of brief duration. Mrs. LANDER, formerly Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, of dramatic fame, is in Washington. A dispatch at 2 P. M. to-day, prepared her for the sad result.

Another account states that Gen. LANDER died at Paw Paw, Western Virginia, from the debilitating effects of his wound, received at Edwards' Ferry. His body is on the way to this city, where his widow resides.

Gen. LANDER had every attention which his old and well tried friends around him could bestow. His death was somewhat sudden. It was not until five o'clock this afternoon that his wife received intelligence of his illness. She immediately took measures for obtaining a special train to proceed thither, but before the arrangements were completed, Secretary STANTON called in person, and, with much feeling and delicacy, acquainted her with the fact of her husband's death. Secretary CHASE, and other distinguished friends, subsequently visited her in her affliction.

Gen. SHIELDS succeeds Gen. LANDER in command.

Gen. SHIELDS is here, and was notified to-night of his appointment to LANDER's command. He leaves to-morrow.

THE CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION SCHEMES.

The House Judiciary Committee, it is said, have abandoned all their confiscation and emancipation schemes, on the ground of their unconstitutionality.

THE TAX AND EXCISE BILL READY TO BE REPORTED.

The Tax and Excise bill has been completed, and will be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow. The injunction of secresy is not removed, but it is understood that all classes of luxuries are heavily taxed—such as liquors, tobacco, spices, gold and silver plate. The bill will be reported at 12 o'clock.

A MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

It is said to be clearly understood between the allied Powers, that *a Monarchy in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given the United States that they should not seek any political objects there.* It is believed they have disposed of those assurances by saying that the monarchy will be established by the free will of the Mexican people, just as the empire was established in France, by the free choice of the French nation.

GEN. HUNTER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. HUNTER came in this morning. He is dressed in civilian's clothes.

LANE's friends have telegraphed to him to return at once, as there is no chance of his obtaining a separate command.

HUNTER will be called before the Committee on the conduct of the war to-morrow, to testify as to FREMONT's campaign.

ANOTHER SNOW-STORM.

Though it opened bright this morning, it clouded before noon, and over an inch depth of snow has fallen.

THE CANARD ABOUT GEN. SICKLES.

The canard published in one of your cotemporaries relative to an alleged shooting of Gen. SICKLES, is an egregious hoax. The General has for the past week been inspecting the various regiments of his brigade. On Friday morning, as he was inspecting a body of soldiers, the enemy opened fire upon them with a twenty-four pound field piece, placed on a hill on the Virginia side of the Potomac. One of the shots struck near a group of contrabands, two went in close proximity to the regimental hospital, a third passed directly over the regiment, while a fourth struck the ground some fifty yards in the rear of the General and Staff—a splendid line shot. No damage was done to person or property.

GEN. HITCHCOCK DECLINES.

Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK declines his appointment to that position, on the ground that the bad health with which he has been suffering for years will not permit him to perform the duties of the field. His letter of declination utters strong Union sentiments, his fervent desire that the rebellion may be speedily overthrown, and his confident belief that this will soon take place, and the authority of the Federal Government everywhere reëstablished. He expresses great admiration of the brilliant achievements recently in the West, and of the military genius which they manifest.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Reports from every military department, received during the past week, represent the troops as being in good condition, and that there prevails among them a vigorous patriotic spirit for action in the field. Numerous applications, by regiments and officers, have been made to be relieved from duty in guarding posts, and placed where they will have an opportunity meeting the enemy in battle.

PROVOST-MARSHAL FOR HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.

Judge FREESE has obtained leave to vacate, for the time being, his office as Assistant Adjutant-General and Provost Judge of Alexandria in order to join Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division as Provost-Marshal.

NO LETTERS OR TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH.

The War Department refuses to transmit any letters to the Southern States. Numerous passes have been given to women, children and persons in ill-health to return to their friends and families. Passes for business purposes or to persons merely desiring to visit the South and West are invariably refused.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH—THE TIMES TO HAVE FULL WAR NEWS—UNFOUNDED REPORTS ABOUT STANTON AND M'CLELLAN—UNITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN SUPPORT OF M'CLELLAN—WANTED, A MILITARY ABOLITION HERO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

As the Secretary of War begins to understand the necessities of his position, and as correspondents begin to learn the spirit with which the new army order for seizing the Telegraph lines is to be administered, there is found a less divergence of opinions and interests than was at first apprehended to exist. The Secretary of War issued his hard, dry edict, and your correspondents felt that the Press and their profession was annihilated, and they complained accordingly. But it appears that Mr. STANTON foresaw the embarrassments that would arise, and was fully prepared to relent the rigor of the order, as facts might indicate to be proper. It is fortunate that Mr. SANFORD was made the manager of this delicate department of the War Office. His acquaintance with the wants of the Press is so thorough, and his sympathy with liberal opinions so genuine, that while he will faithfully do his duty to the Government, he will see that no unjust restriction is placed upon a free and loyal Press. While the readers of newspapers may not, for some weeks to come, have such copious speculations on army movements as have heretofore appeared, I think I can safely promise that no important event will be placed in the way of the earliest publication of every important event of the war, whether it be of good or evil promise; though it must be confessed there is nothing now in our horizon that augurs anything but the most rapid and glorious triumph of the National arms. The NEW-YORK TIMES, at least, will be filled with glowing records of battles and—shall we doubt it?—victories.

There is, I am somewhat astonished to hear, already an impression widely spread, and industriously disseminated through the country, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been practically shoved aside by the Administration, and that other councils than his now direct the war policy of the Government. Let me assure you, on the very best possible authority, that this is not true; and whoever gives himself up to schemes based upon the assumption that it is true, will sell himself to a most unfortunate delusion.

The individuals who are the apostles of this new faith of a changed Administration rely wholly on Secretary STANTON's actions and words to sustain their theory. In every act of the new Secretary, they think they see Gen. MCCLELLAN ignored. In every order he issues, they imagine a sneer at the Commander-in-Chief. Some of the imprudent radicals go so far as to report pretended *private consultations* with Mr. STANTON, in which the Secretary is alleged to have pronounced Gen. MCCLELLAN a "humbug." Such stuff is privately talked around, as if it were of that always true and always unmentionable gossip which is never known except to "insiders."

The propagators of these stories should know that their ara trying to sustain their cause at the expense of Mr. STANTON's honor. Mr. STANTON did not make the remarks he was alleged to have made in the Rail-road Convention recently held in this city, and he has a right to deny the report thereof. But Mr. STANTON does daily express to Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to Gen. MCCLELLAN's friends, and to his *own* friends, his great and undiminished regard for Gen. MCCLELLAN, and confidence in his military ability. *Such assurance is now in writing, and is known to Gen. McClellan's friends;* and the latter feel, and say they have a right to feel, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has no better friend than Secretary STANTON. If these two men, on whom with the President, so much of the hope of the country reposes, are satisfied with their relations, it surely does not become malicious partisans to interfere for their alienation. Certainly, nothing more discreditable to Mr. STANTON could be said than what these pretended friends of his are uttering, to wit: That in general conversations with leaky politicians, he (the Secretary) indulges in loose and vulgar aspersions of the President's first officer of the army! Do these tale-bearers mean to say that Mr. STANTON has neither the instincts of official propriety or the habits of a gentleman?

A little reflection would save many persons at a distance from falling into erroneous beliefs and groundless fears arising from the reports that I am here refuting. The assumption seems to be in the popular mind that the *Secretary of War* is a distinct, constitutional power in the Government, controlling the army; and that it is the Secretary of War that is to put down one General and put up another at his pleasure. This is all a mistake. The War Minister is merely the *President's adjunct*. He holds office only on tenure of the *President's will*. Mr. CAMERON had position—now he has not. So Mr. STANTON has now—to-morrow, if the President wills, he may not. It is as the President shall order, whether Gen. MCCLELLAN commands the army of the United States. And the friendliness or unfriendliness of Mr. STANTON, or of any other Secretary of War, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, has nothing to do with the latter's continuance at the head of the army. The Secretary cannot, of himself, control a Corporal.

But not only is Mr. STANTON friendly to Gen. MCCLELLAN; so also are the President, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHASE, Mr. BLAIR, and every member of the Cabinet! This is not a very encouraging state of facts for those enterprising schemers who have for two months led such a fierce crusade against Gen. MCCLELLAN; but the fault is theirs, not ours. They must rail on; retreat seems impossible, and their case is desperate.

A singular fatality seems to have attended every effort to magnify some crusading Abolitionist into a mighty General, by whom President LINCOLN was to be run down, and Gen. MCCLELLAN superseded. Each chosen and anointed prophet has successively broken down under the pressure and temptation of Government contracts; or has failed to get his columns in the field at the right time; or has disgusted the country by some crack-brain pronunciamento, such as PHELPS', at Ship Island. So far, all the laurels of war have been won by such men as BURNSIDE, who thinks slaveholding an "enormity"; and HALLECK, who will not receive and hide runaway negroes in his camp; and GRANT, who declares that the present is "no war against institutions and property, but for the perpetuation of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution." Singularly enough, GRANT's platform is that of the President and Cabinet, of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and of a vast majority of the sane men of the Republic.

YORK.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE GALE ON MONDAY AND ITS EFFECTS—STIRRING UP THE PAGE—MATTERS AND THINGS IN THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA AND HOOKER'S DIVISION, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

As a little variation from the incessant rain with which the Division of the Lower Potomac has been deinged for the last two months, that mythical personage, the clerk of the weather, treated us on Monday last to a hurricane on a small scale. The wind was really very strong, and it was fortunate that its effects were not more disastrous. Numerous trees were uprooted, and tents succumbed almost without resistance. The Potomac surged to and fro, and the flotilla only held their positions by continued exertion.

As it was the United States cutter *Bailey* was driven on shore at Liverpool Point, with the loss of her bowsprit. A spile driver used for building a dock for the landing of the commissary stores at the point was upset and disabled. The rebels amused themselves when the gale was at its height by blazing away at the *Resolute*, which was anchored a short distance above the bar, and rather nearer than usual to the Virginia shore. It is needless to say that she wasn't hit.

It has been currently reported that the rebels on the Potomac batteries were leaving for Richmond, and it did seem as if they had taken away some of their guns from the upper batteries, but be that as it may they are still on the banks of the river in large force. There are indications, indeed, that their force is larger than it has been heretofore. They have probably abandoned their idea of blockading the Potomac, but they have by no means abandoned that side of the river, and there is every reason to believe that they are well prepared to hold it, and that should HOOKER's Division cross, they would well contest the ground. What may be the intention of our commander as to giving the rebels battle at this point time alone will determine.

The rebel steamer *Page* was somewhat astonished the other day at the whistling of some rifled shot in close proximity to her moorings. A couple of long-range Whitworth guns have been planted a short distance above POSEY's, and the other day they demonstrated the fact that the *Page* was within their range, She got up steam and moved up the creek out of sight.

Some little changes have been made among our troops. Gen. NAGLEE succeeds to the command of the First Brigade, of which Col. CEWDEN, of the First Massachusetts, was acting Brigadier-General. He has been busy reviewing and inspecting his brigade. Gen. SICKLES is adopting the same course with the regiments of his brigade. A court-martial for HOOKER's Division is in session at POSEY's house. The men are being drilled in the intervals between the showers, in the bayonet exercise.

The recent victories in the West have created much joyous feeling in camp. Great preparations were made in some of the regiments for the celebration of the 22d, but the rain was a damper upon them.

The inhabitants of that secesh village, Port Tobacco, now begin to admit that if it is true about our victories in the West, may be the North may yet succeed in tyrannizing over the South.

CEDMA.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Main Body of Gen. Banks' Army Near Charlestown.

OCCUPATION OF MARTINSBURG.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, March 2.

The main body of Gen. BANKS' Division rests in the vicinity of Charlestown. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration at, and the departure from, Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to the friends at home.

Three inches of snow fell to-day.

The hitherto rancorous Secessionists now pay marked respect to the National uniforms. The citizens who have been compelled to succumb to rebel force are elated with the prospects of the future.

It is gratifying to perceive that the country throughout which the army passed bears marks of the usual agricultural industry. It is apparent that the future cereal crops of this prolific region have not been neglected. As may be supposed, town and country are destitute of imported articles of consumption.

There is no lack of bread, meat, and coarse cloths. Hundreds of contrabands are hourly seeking refuge within our lines, but they are allowed to roam at large without espionage or care; in fact, but little notice is taken of them except to prevent their return beyond our posts.

The general reports from Winchester are conflicting, and but little reliance placed upon them, coming as they do from refugees and contrabands.

The military commanders are undoubtedly better informed than they public, and are consequently prepared for any emergency which may arise.

Considerable flour, accredited to the Secession army, has been seized, but private property has been strictly respected.

Martinsburgh is occupied by the Union troops.

Death of Gen. Lander.

The telegraph brings the melancholy intelligence, this morning, that Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK W. LANDER, the fearless soldier, the bravest of the brave, died yesterday in camp at Pau Pau, Western Virginia, from the effect of his wound received in the affair at Edwards' Ferry. There is no officer in the army whose loss could cause a more profound and universal sorrow than that of Gen. LANDER. He was beloved and trusted in the highest degree by his own command; while his character and career, as well as his actions since the war began, led the whole country to look upon him as the very *beau ideal* of an American soldier, and as a man from whom great and heroic things were to be expected as the war progressed.

Gen. LANDER was a native of Salem, Mass., and belonged to a family eminent for genius and enterprise. He was not a graduate of any military academy, but was engaged in civil life up to the time of the breaking out of the present war. In 1859 and 1860 he was the Superintendent of the Overland Wagon Road to California, and carried on his operations on the great plains with extraordinary energy and skill. In this work he was greatly molested by the Indians, and he got up an expedition against the savages, which resulted in their complete pacification, and in which he himself displayed the highest qualities of coolness and courage. What our infantry, with their discipline and steel could not accomplish, LANDER achieved—the entire subjugation of the Indians of that section, and their obedience to the Government.

Two years ago, he was brought prominently before the public, as the second of POTTER, of Wisconsin, in the celebrated bowie-knife challenge to PRYOR, of Virginia. Immediately after that affair, he went to California; but returned East again in time to take part in the civil conflict just closing. He was assigned to a position under Gen. MCCLELLAN, in Western Virginia, and in the various dashing engagements there, he was personally daring to a degree that could not be surpassed. At the battle of Rich Mountain, he rode fifteen feet ahead of his men; and though, as soon as the enemy discovered him, a shower of bullets were poured at him, it made no impression whatever on the coolness of the daring soldier. At the gallant affair last Fall, at Edwards' Ferry, a which he was commander, he was wounded by a bullet, in the leg, and the wound was of so severe a nature, that it laid him up for some time, and finally has brought him to the grave.

For his skill and gallantry in the various actions, he was created a Brigadier-General; and when the health of Gen. KELLY, who commanded at Romney in Western Virginia, failed, he was assigned to that important command. The rebels under JACKSON were within his jurisdiction, and he at once commenced operations with the view of driving them out. From various causes he was somewhat hindered in carrying out his programme, and when the rebels advanced on Romney a month ago, he was compelled temporarily to retire. These things, together with his failing health, induced him to tender his resignation to the President, but it was not accepted. He then began work in earnest, drove the rebels from Romney and other positions, and on the 14th ult., announced in his official report that all the rebels had been driven out of his Department. The gallant and memorable fight at Bloomery Gap occurred on that day; and on this dash Gen. LANDER acted with his usual daring. On the failure of an officer promptly to obey, he himself galloped forward, sword in hand, and led the half dozen men in the officer's charge, on to a company of the enemy, and routed it. Having finished his work in his Department, he again claimed a release from the President, but did not get it until finally released from all work by death.

Gen. LANDER's widow was formerly and honorably known in dramatic circles as Miss DAVENPORT; and the celebrated sculptor, Miss LOUISA LANDER, is his sister. He was about 40 years of age at the time of his decease; and up to the time of his wound, all his physical, as well as mental faculties, were in the highest condition. In person he was tall, stalwart, graceful and proud, and, mounted on his charger and in his fine military costume, he looked like a knight of the olden times. In his loss, the country loses one of its best men and soldiers, and the tears of his command and the nation, follow him to the grave.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 1.

Sailed, ship *West Wind*, Hong Kong; steamer *St. Louis*, Panama, carrying a few passengers and $486,000 in treasure, for New-York, and $212,000 for England.

THE OLD POINT BOAT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 2.

The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag-of-truce boat, with prisoners, had not arrived when the boat left.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Tuscarora Said to Have Gone to Gibraltar.

Inquiries in the British Parliament Regarding the Stone Blockade.

EXPLANATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

Great Britain and the Mexican Question

The Disruption of the Palmerston Government Prophesied by the French Press.

Acceptance of the Mexican Throne by Maximilian.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th, *via* Queenstown 16th ult., arrived here at 2:30 P. M. to-day, short of coals. She experienced strong westerly gales during the whole passage. She has 60 passengers for New-York.

It is reported that the *Tuscarora* has arrived at Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remains without coals.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, Lord STANLEY called attention to the reports of additional stone blockade at Charleston, and asked what steps the Government would take.

Earl RUSSELL had no official information, and knew not whether the reports were correct. Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbor as unjustifiable, and the American Government responded that *they had no intention to permanently destroy harbors.* The views of the French Government were identical with those of England.

Lord DUNKELLIN, in the Commons, gave notice of an inquiry relative to the state of the negotiations between the Government and the Galway Line.

JOHN A. TURNER called attention to the distress in the manufacturing districts, owing to the American trouble, and urged the Government to do everything in its power to develop the cotton production elsewhere.

The Government is busily preparing all the information relative to the American blockade, to lay before Parliament.

The O'DONOGHUE gave notice of a motion for returns as to all British vessels which have run the blockade, or been captured in the effort; also all British vessels which have put into Nassau, and other ports, with contraband of war, and been permitted to refit, etc.

A supplementary naval estimate asks for an extra vote of £364,000, which is regarded as representing the expense of the MASON and SLIDELL affair.

Prince NAPOLEON had offered an amendment to the Address in the French Chambers regretting that the Pope did not listen to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question, but withdrew the amendment on the understanding that the Address is to contain a mild rebuke to the same effect.

The *Patrie* points to the efforts to get cotton via Mexico as a probable solution of the blockade question.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the Council of State has discussed the bill for establishing a supplementary tax of ten francs per hundred kilogrammes on all sugars for consumption. The same bill fixes twenty francs per hundred kilogrammes consumption tax on salt.

The French papers think the question relative to Mexican affairs might lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet. It is believed that England will withdraw from the expedition should its aim be abandoned by Spain and France, and should they interfere in the internal policy of Mexico.

The *Independence Belge* asserts the positive acceptance of the candidative throne of Mexico by MAXIMILIAN.

The Bourse was flat at 71f. 10c.

The Austrian Concordat is to be revived, with the consent of the Pope.

An identical Prussian note was remitted on the 14th, to Austria and the other German States, of the Wurtzebourg Coalition. The note says since Austria, considering her general interest as well as her positive rights, feels called upon to protest against the Prussian views in reference to German affairs, Prussia will not conceal the fact that there appears no well founded motive or right for such a protest. The stir, rendered still more striking by the sending of identical notes, has so little of the character of the exchange of opinions, that Prussia cannot discuss the views expressed in the Austrian note opposing those of Prussia. Prussia yields precedence to none, confident in the conscientious fulfillment of her federal duties in representation of real German interests, and serious in her endeavor to do justice to well-founded national claims, and to induce the Federal Government to do likewise. Should the views on the reform of the Federal Constitution, hinted at in the latter part of the Austrian note, favoring the establishment of a Constitution for the whole Confederacy, with an efficient executive power at its head, and aiming at political consolidation of a wider extent, comprising non-German territories, as stated in the Austrian note of the 8th of November, be realized, Prussia would be compelled to see in such realization a far greater peril to the continuance of the Confederacy than in the reforms indicated in the Prussian dispatch of the 20th of December. Prussia is far from opposing a formal protest to a mere expression of opinion, but at the same time she considers it more proper to await the proposal of reform in a more concise shape. At present, as far as Prussia can judge, the proposed reforms are impracticable, the proposals being entirely in contradiction with Prussian views. Prussia, on its part, considers it impossible to enter into discussion on any such reforms.

The Emperor of Austria will make another journey to Venetia.

The belief continues in Italy that Austria meditates war against Piedmont. The emigration of young men from Venetia continues.

The journey of VICTOR EMANUEL to Naples has been postponed. His son, Prince HUMBERT, will go there.

The Prince of Wales has left Vienna.

It is generally believed that Prussia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

VICTOR EMANUEL is to send a frigate into the Mexican waters for the protection of Italians.

A commercial treaty has been signed between Russia and Turkey.

The churches of Moscow have been solemnly reopened.

The mails, from India, China, and Australia, already telegraphed, go forward per the *Arabia*. The

supposed NANA SAHIB has been brought in irons to Bombay.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

England Dissatisfied—Wait—Quasi Recognition of the Confederate Commissioners—Mere Neutrality—Anticipated Movements—English Philanthropy—The Question of Finance—British Taxation—A National Debt A National Blessing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

"Wait, wait, wait." These are now the potent words in England. Parliament has met. The American question is the only one of any interest. The manner in which the *Trent* business has been settled is not satisfactory. Mr. SEWARD not only made no apology, but declared that he would have kept the rebel ambassadors, had the National interests required it. It will please Mr. LOVEJOY to learn that members of the Lords and Commons are but little better satisfied than he is.

There is also some mild thunder coming on. The disenfranchisement of British subjects. The cases of Mr BEAVER and others have already been called up in the House of Lords. And when Mr. GREGORY, the member from Galway, spoke of the ineffectiveness of the blockade, he was greeted with "hears," instead of the laughter of the last session. There is no doubt that the most stirring debates of the present session will be on the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. But the answer of the Government will be, *wait*. We have been told by the American Press, and by speakers in Congress, that the matter must be settled in sixty days—that in that time, the South must be crushed, or the North must be ruined. The sixty days are drawing to a close. It will be useless to recognize a Power which is to be crushed so soon—useless to trouble ourselves, if the war is to end so suddenly. Why go to war, or even prepare for war, about a matter that will be settled in a few weeks? The hope of England now is that the North will soon be exhausted, and so overwhelmed with financial difficulties, that the Government will be compelled to make peace. And as it has been demonstrated in the *Trent* affair that the Government is not afraid of the mob, J. B. is looking forward to an early supply of cotton.

Mr. YANCEY took his departure shortly after the arrival of Mr. MASON. He is reported to have taken passage in the West Indian steamer, which may be the case, or it may be only a blind to conceal his real destination. As he has been chosen Senator of Alabama in the Confederate Congress, I suppose he will make an effort to get to Richmond, which he may do either through Canada, from the West Indies to Florida, or from Texas. There are ways enough. It is generally supposed that the Southern Commissioners have expended large sums of money in suborning the Press and publishing pamphlets in London and Paris. I believe that this is a mistake. In the first place they have had no money to spend, and in the second, no occasion to spend it in this manner. The Tory and Conservative Press, and most of the Whig papers, have abused the North *con amore*. There was no need to bribe them. They have been but too ready to publish everything that could damage the North and help the South, and now the Government has given official publication to the strongest document yet written in defence of secession—the dispatch of Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN to Lord JOHN ROSSELL, last August. You will see, with astonishment, no doubt, that these Commissioners have been, in a certain sense, officially received, and that their dispatches are published for Parliament and the whole country, with the same official formality as those of Mr. ADAMS, or any accredited Minister to the Court of St. James. The expenditure of a million dollars in suborning the Press or distributing pamphlets, would not have done so much for them, as the official recognition and publication of this single document.

But the Government, to all appearance, means to preserve the attitude of neutrality until fairly forced out of it. They have stood with lighted matches and held Capt. CRAVEN of the *Tuscarora* still for twenty-four hours, while the *Nashville* was steaming away in triumph. By this time she may have burnt a dozen merchantmen. The *Sumter*, at last accounts, was making her lair under the guns of Gibraltar. She can stay only twenty-four hours at a time, under present arrangements, but should a United States man-of-war go there to find her, the *Sumter* would have plenty of time to run away and into another port of safety. And as to the actual neutrality, there is precious little. The people of England, certainly four-fifths of all who have any influence, wished the *Nashville* to escape, rejoice in every feat of the *Sumter*, would rejoice with a great joy over a Northern defeat, as they did over Bull Run, and say as little as possible of a Northern victory. The feeling of the Northern Country is reflected in the Colonies. You have denounced Mr. LOVEJOY's speech. It was neither polite nor politic, but his sentiments are very heartily reciprocated on this side of the water. Where are those mutual antipathies to end? The Queen, it is said, is friendly to America. She has a mother's heart, and does not forget the kindly reception given to her eldest son. It is said that the last time her lamented husband took a pen into his hand, was to soften, at Her Majesty's request, the dispatch of the Foreign Secretary respecting the *Trent*. If a Queen of England had as much power as the President of the United States, the friendship of Queen VICTORIA would be of great value, and her feelings in this matter will doubtless be a restraint upon the Ministry, and tend to keep them to their present policy of waiting the progress of events.

That progress can scarcely be rapid, at the present season. It is hard to see how armies can move in Virginia or Kentucky before April. But this is the season when they might act to the best advantage against Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans. We look, therefore, to see some or all those cities taken, but do not expect therefrom any result. A great rebellion is not killed at its extremities. It is necessary to strike to its heart. That heart beats now in Virginia. We must, therefore, await the season of military operations on the Potomac, and cannot look for decisive results in the field, until the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN can move, once more, onward toward Richmond. I shall look for this movement not earlier than the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter. If the back of the rebellion can be broken by a decisive victory in Virginia, followed up by vigorous operations on the Mississippi and the seaboard, another twelvemonth, or two years, at most, might see every Southern State held by Northern garrisons. There might not be peace for several years. There would be insurrections, perhaps, as happens elsewhere; but a strong Government, with a powerful army, a growing navy and abundant resources, ought certainly to be able to hold a country it was able to subdue.

In the discussion of American affairs in England, we generally hear something about Slavery. But the Abolition feeling here is a sentiment, and a matter-of-course, and not very practical in its character. The manufacturers of England, would not give one farthing more a pound for free cotton, to abolish all the Slavery in the world. They believe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" they rejoice in the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies; they hold Slavery in abhorrence—many do, and the rest agree to it—but I cannot find that this sentiment is to be relied upon in favor of the North or against the South. It will not influence a vote in Parliament. Repeal the Morrill tariff, and you will do more to secure the favor of England, than if you were to-morrow to proclaim the liberation of every slave in America. Beside, the British people paid the masters the value of their negroes. By doing this, they recognized the right of property in slaves. If you wish to please them, you must do the same. Why should you accomplish such a glorious thing as the freedom of your slaves more cheaply than they have done it?

Gen. THOMAS' brilliant victory in Kentucky is scarcely noticed in the English papers, with the exception of the *News* and the *Star*. Had it been a Confederate victory the *Times* would have had three leaders on it, beside all the particulars. But the fighting is no longer looked upon here as the important matter. You may beat or be beaten over three hundred thousand square miles of territory; you may march armies from the Potomac to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Gulf, but the real question here is, how long can you go on paying out $2,000,000 a day? If you do not tax and raise the money, how long can the credit of the Government paper be sustained? and if you do tax how long will the people continue to pay? The people, here, study the maps in the shop windows or elsewhere, and wonder what will become of California and Oregon—Oregon, which they think ought to be a British province. They wonder whether States that have repudiated paltry amounts will pay all these millions.

They judge Americans, perhaps, by the people of their own colonies and provinces. England cannot tax Canada or Australia. Taxation in India is likely, before many months, to bring about another rebellion. It is only here that men can be ground to death with taxation, and here the people would resist, if they were not stupefied and powerless. If the working millions of England had votes, or any real voice in the Government, or power in the State, how long would the present system last? But when you have a hundred thousand votes in a population of six millions, what can you expect? As a rule, the people who vote in this country are benefited by the taxes. The burden falls upon those who have no voice in the matter.

It is considered here that a National debt is a National blessing. It is one America is likely to enjoy for many years to come. Its effect here is unquestionably to strengthen the Government. Every person who collects, or disburses, or receives the public revenue, is interested in the stability of the Government. These make a vast and powerful army. All power is in their hands. Church, army, navy, colonies, civil list, constabulary, officers of revenue and imports, all support the Government. The Chartists, the radicals, the reformers, are scarcely heard of, and thoroughly despised. Now if England is made so strong by her National debt, why may not America become so by the same means? Or will universal suffrage, perhaps, be an obstacle? The debt comes, day by day. We shall soon know what will be the result. There must be many people who would be better satisfied if they had the worth of their money.

MONADNOCK.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Documentary History of the Negotiations.

From the London News.

The many wrongs and injuries of which our fellow-countrymen have to accuse the Government of Mexico, the repeated confiscation of their private property, and the loss of life through the denial of legal protection to British residents in the Republic, are so well known, and the necessity of exacting some redress has been so generally admitted, that the use we shall make of the "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Mexico," issued yesterday, is to trace the rise and progress of the intervention now in progress, and show how it has come to assume its present character and extent.

The worthlessness of any acknowledgments of its obligations that the administration of President JUAREZ might be led to make, and the vanity to expect that it would fulfill its most solemn engagements, or exert itself to perform the most ordinary duties of a Government, appear to have become the settled and practical conviction of the Governments of England, France and Spain at the beginning of last Autumn. The first to act on this conviction was Spain. Early in September, Marshal O'DONNELL informed our Minister at Madrid that the Queen's Government would be under the necessity of taking decided measures to protect the interests of the numerous Spaniards who reside in Mexico. The Press of Madrid had been familiarizing the public mind for an intervention, by which a Spanish tutelage of Mexico was to be set up, and which, according to some, would eventuate in the recovery by that monarchy of her ancient possessions in America and the Indies. Marshal O'DONNELL, however, appeared anxious to have it understood by our Government that he regarded the foundation of a constitutional monarchy in Mexico es very chimerical, and that anything like a permanent intervention in the affairs of a country situated as Mexico is, would be liable to grave objections. The Spanish Government, he said, had fully resolved on action, and with this view was about to reinforce the garrison of Cuba with 4,000 men, and to increase its naval forces in the West Indies; but no military operations could take place before November, by which time it was hoped the French and English Governments might be led to combine their forces with those of the Queen. The advantage of such concert in the eyes of the Spanish Government, as was subsequently explained by M. ISTURITZ, in a conversation with Lord RUSSELL, was that the Mexican people would thus be more powerfully impressed with the necessity of constituting a Government which would give security at home and sufficient guarantees abroad. The British Government inquired if Spain could not wait until France and England had had time to consider the matter. On the 23d of September the French Ambassador, at this Court, informed Lord RUSSELL that, in the opinion of his Government, measures of coercion against Mexico might become necessary and inevitable, and that in that case the two Governments should not content themselves with merely exacting redress of grievances and payment of debts, but "devise means for the political reorganization of Mexico." Lord RUSSELL, reporting this interview to Lord COWLEY, writes:

"Upon this matter I wish you observe to M. THOUVENEL that the demands of Great Britain upon Mexico are founded upon two principles:

1. The right to require security for the lives, and respect for the property of British subjects in Mexico.

2. The right to exact the fulfillment of obligations contracted towards Great Britian by the Government of Mexico.

On these two principles are founded the claims urged by Sir C. WYKE. The British Government is ready to prosecute these claims by its own means, or to join with other Powers who have claims founded on similar principles regarding their own subjects."

This declaration embodies a principle which, appearing first in the original instructions to our representative in Mexico, is maintained in all the British dispatches contained in this volume of correspondence. In a dispatch of Sept. 27, by Lord RUSSELL, reporting a conversation with Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, the same principle appears as influencing the British Government rather to unite its action with that of her European neighbors than proceed alone. Lord RUSSELL writes:

"I said I was as apprehensive as he was of an attempt to build upon the foundation of debt and injuries a claim to organize a new Government in Mexico. That I was convinced that, of all countries, Mexico was the one where intervention in its internal affairs would bring the most severe disappointment upon its authors. That the factions in that country were too hostile to each other, and too sanguinary in their tempers, to be reconciled by a small force of Europeans in the name of order and moderation. But might not the evils we both feared be guarded against by defining terms of cooperation with Spain which would exclude interference in the internal affairs of Mexico? Would not this be a better course than leaving Spain to seek her own vindication, and afterwards opposing the results of her operations?"

The correspondence with France and Spain was continued with a view to a Convention, Earl RUSSELL insisting, as "essential conditions" of the latter, that the cooperation of the United States should be invited, and also that no interference by force in the internal government of Mexico should be attempted. Besides declaring the opposition of Her Majesty's Government on principle to interference in the internal affairs of independent nations, Lord RUSSELL stated both to France and Spain the reasons which had convinced him that the case of Mexico, far from presenting circumstances which made the general rule inapplicable, was precisely one for its observance. There was no case, he said, in which a remedy by foreign interference appeared so hopeless. The contending factions were spread over a vast extent of country, not obeying any one, two, or three chiefs, but being split into fragments, each of which robs, pillages, and murders on its own account. No foreign army would be likely to establish any permanent or pervading authority over these scattered bodies. In the next place, the Spanish troops, which form the most available force for the occupation of any forts or positions which may be taken, are peculiarly an object of dislike and apprehension to one of the two parties which divide the country. This dislike arises from a fear that the power of a dominant Church might be restored, with the abuses and religious intolerance which accompany it. For opposite reasons, British interference would be just as odious to the Church party. Besides this, universal alarm would be excited, not only in the United States but in the Southern States, at the contemplation of European interference in the domestic quarrels of an American independent Republic. "Without at all yielding to the extravagant pretensions implied by what is called the Monroe doctrine, it would be, as a matter of expediency, unwise to provoke the ill-feeling of North America, unless some paramount object were in prospect, and tolerably sure of attainment." Should the successful action of Great Britain, France and Spain, to enforce their just demands, induce, as an indirect effect, the Mexicans to institute a Government more capable than any that has lately existed, to preserve the relations of peace and friendship with foreign Powers, Her Majesty's Government would cordially rejoice; but this effect, in their opinion, was more likely to follow a conduct studiously observant of the respect due to an independent nation, than to be the result of an attempt to improve the domestic institutions of Mexico by foreign force.

At the beginning of October—that is, prior to the signature of a Convention—the French Government professed to share these views, while drawing a distinction between forcible interference and the indirect encouragement which would be given to the Mexicans to throw off an odious tyranny when they saw on their shores European forces called there for other purposes. The Spanish Government took advantage of these preliminary discussions to make a declaration of its American policy, which is sufficiently remarkable. On the 20th of September Marshal O'DONNELL said:

"Spain, by inviting England and France to join with her in a common line of action in Mexico, had given sufficient proof that she did not desire to secure to herself any exclusive advantages in that country, and still less that she designed to avail herself of its distracted condition, with a view to the conquest or reannexation of any part of it. In his opinion nothing could be more detrimental to the true interests of Spain than the recovery of her ancient possessions in America; whatever may have been the sentiments of former Governments of Spain, a sounder view of this matter was now, he thought, well established in the minds of all persons who had duly reflected upon the subject. With regard to Cuba and the Philippines it was different, because their insular position and other circumstances still rendered their position advantageous to the mother country; but to ask to extend her dominion on the Continent of America would be a mistaken policy for Spain, even if circumstances were to favor its practicability. The recent acquisition of Spain in Santo Domingo might, his Excellency remarked, appear to be a deviation from this principle; but the proximity of Sento Domingo to Cuba rendered it a point from which the safety of the latter might be menaced, were it to fall in to the hands of parties hostile to Spain."

The Spanish Government appears to have shown some impatience of delay. "It was impossible," Marshal O'DONNELL said, "for Spain to postpone the execution of the measures on which she had resolved beyond the beginning of November; were it to do so, the Ministry could not justify itself before the Cortes." He, however, repeated the disclaimers of exclusive designs on the part of Spain, and further said, that "Spain neither sought to reconquer any part of Mexico, nor to re-establish a Monarchical Government there in favor of any European Prince or other person; nor had she any intention of endeavoring to place one or other of the contending factions in Mexico at the head of the Government of the Republic. The Spanish Government felt no difficulty, therefore, in concurring with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that no armed intervention in the internal government of Mexico should be attempted."

Early in October M. THOUVENEL repeated the same declarations on the part of his Government. Hereupon, on the 31st of October, the Convention, which has been already published, was signed, and in conformity with its limited scope, the force which Her Majesty's Government appropriated for its execution was composed of two line-of-battle ships, four frigates, and 700 marines. Subsequently the naval portion of the expedition was reduced by one-half. The British Admiral was instructed to place himself in communication with the officers commanding the French and Spanish forces, and, in concert with them, to demand—1. Full satisfaction and reparation for the wrongs suffered by the three nations; and, 2. That the forts of Vera Cruz should be at once delivered up to the forces of the three nations as a guarantee for the performance of such conditions as might be agreed upon. Sir CHARLES WYKE was ordered to join the Admiral as Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty, under the Convention. Sir CHARLES received exact instructions as to his political attitude in Mexico. He was told: "Should any Mexican, or any party in Mexico, ask your advice on such subjects, you will say that any regular form of Government which shall protect the lives and properties of natives and of foreigners, and shall not permit British subjects to be attacked or annoyed on account of their occupations, their rights of property, or their religion, will secure the moral support of the British Government."

Soon after the Convention had been signed, the French Government began to point out some latent consequences of its enforcement. What if the Mexicans, withdrawing from Vera Cruz, refuse to enter into any negotiation whatever? In such a case the Allied Powers could not permit themselves to be defied with impunity; it might be necessary, therefore, to march on Mexico. To this suggestion Her Majesty's Government appears to have nothing to say except that no British troops would be sent on such a journey. A fortnight after the signature of the Convention, news arrived that it was probable that the Captain-General of Cuba had sent off the Spanish expedition without waiting for the Allies. But the explanations by which this information was accompanied divested the occurrence of much importance. The Spanish Commander would act in the name and on behalf of the Allied Powers. The Spanish land force consisted of 6,000 troops of all arms. The French expedition, as originally constituted, included only 2,500 troops; but no sooner was the strength of the Spanish force known, together with the hasty action of General SERRANO, then the French Government immediately instructed Count FLAHAULT to declare that the difficulties of the expedition had been greatly enhanced,—" that it now seemed inevitable that the allied forces must advance into the interior of Mexico, and not only would the force at present agreed upon be insufficient for such an operation, but the operation would assume a character in regard to which the Emperor could not allow the French force to be in a position of inferiority to that of Spain, or to run the risk of being compromised. His Imperial Majesty has therefore determined to send a reinforcement of between 3,000 and 4,000 men to Mexico." Lord RUSSELL told Count FLAHAULT that he much regretted this resolution; but the British force would be increased. At the same time Lord RUSSELL, in a dispatch to our Minister at Madrid, called the attention of the Spanish Government to the tone of the proclamation issued by its General, and instructed him to read over again to Marshal O'DONNELL the preamble and article of the Convention "which define what our intervention is intended to do, and what it is not intended to do." In the course of the month of January, Lord COWLEY heard from many quarters that French officers going with the Mexican Expedition said that it was for the purpose of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN upon the Throne, and he thought it necessary to question M. THOUVENEL upon the subject. That Minister told him that no negotiations had been pending between the French Government and that of Austria with reference to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; the negotiations had been carried on by Mexicans only, who had come over for the purpose and gone to Vienna." Lord RUSSELL observed that "if the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the Throne of Mexico, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose. The Mexicans must consult their own interests." Here that portion of the correspondence, which we undertook to analyze, ends. The last dispatch of Lord RUSSELL to our Minister at Madrid contains the declaration that—

"Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation of such a Government. If, on the contrary, the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a Government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment. It such a case the allied Governments would only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope, and intention of the triple Convention."

A NOTE UPON THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

From the London Times.

We freely confess that we have no pretension to forecast the political issue of the Expedition. We cannot tell what may occur, or whether Constitutional England may feel altogether gratified at the ultimate results of intervention in Mexico. But we hold that this intervention, whatever it may bring about, was absolutely unavoidable, and we are sure that any form of Government will be preferable to that miserable and hopeless anarchy which was the only alternative. The problem is an obscure one, no doubt. The Mexicans failed entirely in the attempt to organize a State or establish an effective Government. Their condition had not only become one of complete anarchy, but it was a ruin without a prospect of reconstruction. Nobody could venture to affirm that the Mexicans were in the least degree likely ever to do any better, nor could anybody maintain that European intervention would be precipitate or premature. It was anarchy without a chance of improvement, and yet this anarchy was what we could not continue to endure. Then, what is to be done? *The intervening Powers will first establish order, and when the storm has been stilled, the voice of the people, if there is a people to speak, can be fairly heard.* But whether that voice will be raised, or whether, if raised, it will give utterance to any practical views, is more than anybody can say. The only thing certain is, that without some interference, whether it be regarded as tutelage, support, or control, the Mexicans can unquestionably establish no Government at all. This is not merely the conclusion of monarchical censors. The same opinion was formed, and long ago, indeed, in the neighboring Republic, and nowhere was it held more plainly than at Washington, that the Republic of Mexico was a failure. The Americans contemplated intervention long before we did, and but for their own troubles this present intervention, in which they were invited to participate, would not, we may be sure, have taken place without them. As it is, events have thrown the work into European hands; but if the independent Republic of Mexico should disappear in the proceedings, that is certainly nothing more than would have happened if Europe had been kept at a distance, and America had managed things in her own way.

Sailing of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Sunday, March 2.

The *Arabia* sailed at 3:30 this morning, and will be due at New-York Tuesday morning.

The *Adriatic* got out of the ice, and sailed yesterday for England.

"The Order of Benighted Americans."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: My attention has just been called to an editorial in your paper of to-day, headed "An Order of Benighted Americans," which does great injustice to a patriotic brotherhood. So far from "pining for the presence of Maj.-Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, of the rebel service," at their recent creditable celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, at Niblo's Gardeo, they are, I believe, to a man, "pining" for the good time coming, when the said Maj.-Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, together with all the rebel leaders, shall suffer the penalty of rank, foul treason. The Order of United Americans place too high an estimate upon the Union to compromise its principles by an affinity with those engaged against it; and they proudly refer to their past record as an indubitable proof of their adherence to a sound National, Union-saving political policy.

No "note" has ever been directed to the traitor you name, at Centreville or any other place, for which the Order of United Americans are responsible; and if his name has been used at all in connection with the anniversary referred to, it has been the result of oversight on the part of a *substitute* employed by the Committee to direct the envelopes inclosing printed invitations to invited guests. W. E. BLAKENEY,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Company A.—Killed—Michael Mathews, Geo. J. Leach, Robt. F. Harvey, William I. Jefferson, Andrew Jones, Benj. Jones, Hezekiah Whitaker—7. Wounded—Second Lieut. Benj. F. Monroe, Wm. A. Bullard, Chas. Henderson, S. D. Bullington, Wm. C. Dunnivan, Jas. S. Easton, Wm. W. Estes, Andrew J. Flory, Jno. F. Greer, James Hudson, Joseph Hess, Ernest Hotz, Wm. Hatchett, J. H. Kinkleman, J. C. McDaniels, Chas. Mosher, Ellis Markett, R. F. Paine, H. B. Stevenson, J. H. Bacon, W. F. Pope—21.

Company B.—Killed—Second Lieut. H. J. Marsh, Jacob Kibler, John W. Priest, G. W. Gardenhier, Fred. Miller. Amos Dunham—6. Wounded—First Lieut. John M. Lowery, Benj. F. Snow, Charles Albert, Chris. Kreps, John C. Selter, John M. Beck, Andrew Mills, Jacob Lenkeaman, Joshua Jamison, Dayton Dunham, Jacob Groosh, Wm. Becker, Thos. McGorrey, Henry Wardner—14.

Company C.—Killed—John Racord, Chas. Cox, Colby Turner, John Sutherland, John F. Balch, John Eskew—6. Wounded—James Campbell, Sterling Eaton, Harmon D. Lewis, Wm. Little, J. Ballsbeck Levi Linder, E. S. Carr, A. Turner, E. M. Kellogg, F. D. Plew, G. Potter, G. Boyd, W. S. Kelley, H. Bensley, G. Swinford, I. Hamilton, J. H. Camp, W. B. Camp, G. Wright, R. Rosey, J. Lazanby, J. Carr, W. Ferguson, B. Rosehnrgh—24.

Company D.—Killed—A. M. Robinson, Henry Loss. A. H. Austin, John Cotton—3. Wounded—Alexander Connover, James P. Campnell, W. H. Kent, Curtiss M. Scott, David Carson, Willson Large, J. F. Lewis, Perry McClannahan, Daniel Osborn, Herbert Reed, James Freeman, Wm. Hogue, Sr., Dever, Henry Davis, John Bullard, James Billings, David Reed, —— Hicks—19.

Company E.—Killed—Wm. H. Devor, Edgar H. Thompson, Patrick Tully—3. Wounded—Henry N. Keener, Joseph F. Wilson, John M. Davis, Trisiem B. Peck, Henry E. Shearer, John Smith, Huward Young—7.

Company F.—Killed—Second Lieut. Daniel A. Sheets, William H. Howell, F. M. Morgan, J. M. Stilling, Chas. E. Harlshorn, Dudley Holmes, James Murphy, Erhart Platte—8. Wounded—Capt. Joseph M. Hanna, (since dead) J. D. Handburg, Robert Brown. A. Brayhill, J. C. Fitzgerald, James Hite, William Hite, Fred. M. Longsmith, R. H. Reed, John Bensell, Benj. F. Hart, James S. Hite. Wilson S. Waters, Thomas B. Waters, Ephraditus Martin, Thomas Mullen, Joseph Schink, Mat. Carroll, Jas. Hill—21.

Company G.—Killed—Daniel Owings, John W. Agrew—2. Wounded—Levi Barber, William H. McFaddens, John Hanlin, James Cavender, Thos. Gollaher, F. M. Gowell, Thomson Harris, Adam A. Hanlin, John Madigan, James Murray, Walter Decker, W. F. Deason, Perry Foster, John Fulks, James Gibson, Roderick Moore, Joe Moore, David Orton, Silas Perry, William Darraut, John Tucker—23.

Company H.—Killed—T. B. Keler, F. M. Tuttle, Geo. Seles, A. J. Merriman, L. S. Bostioks—5. Wounded—Henry Akeman, Jas. Broderick, Wm. Rogers, A. C. Allen, Wm. D. Haizlep, W. Bellard, Robert Campbell, James Haley, David Allgood, Wm. C. Whittington, Levi Meyfield, James A. Bateman, Jeptha Ray, Peter Losko, Wm. Brockwood, E. M. Rose, James Fitzgerald, H. S. Rice, H. H. Ballard, J. S. W. Cockren, B. H. Woolsey, Jas. W. Demorest, Jacob Ulrich, John A. Brown, F. M. Mitchell, Robert Montgomery, A. J. Price—27.

Company I.—Killed—Gustavus Kilgo, Henry Pfeffer, Adam Brockhardt, Gabriel Huygar, Joseph Kurliner, Dietrick Koppman, Joseph Mayer, William Volkner—8. Wounded—Capt. Robert Wilson, dangerously; Otto Baum, Albert Abbe, August Fulfs, John Block, Jacob Thomas, Buechele, Daniel Conversh, Tilgroff, Hammer, Kohr, Mond, Nafzlver, Pfeiffer, Raigles, Ruitman, Schroder, Barbian, Trynes, Hills—20.

Company K.—Killed—First Lieut. Joseph G. Howell, Thomas Riddle, James W. Drake, Wm. Sunderland, David J. Ritter—5. Wounded—Second Lieut. Noah W. Dennison, Robert F. Mercer, Jas. N. Brey, Daniel Cox, Jerry D. Greeman, Samuel D. Richards, John A. Smalley; Calvin D. Smith, John C. Reeves, H. H. Baily, John B. Dewson, James Chauncey—12.

Total killed, 54; wounded, 168.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS.

KILLED.—Thos. F. White, Co. A; Wm. Hinemen, Co. A; John P. Patton, Co. A; Walter Davidson, Co. A; J. T. Hale, Captain Co. B; Jos. Lee, Sergeant Co. B; Chas. Irwin, Corporal Co. B; W. H. Atwood, Co. B; Wm. Culver, Co. B; Wm. Cumpston, Co. B; Henry Doyte, Co. B; John Wilsey, Co. B; H. P. Parks, Sergeant Co. C; Wm. Lang, Co. C; Tobias Tower, Co. E; Robert C. Roy, Co. G; Wm. N. Brown, Co. G; John Hackett, Co. K; Wm. C. Carpenter, Co. K.

WOUNDED.—Herman Kummert, Co. A; Jackson Budd, Co. A; Jos. Greenhut, Sergeant, Co. A; J. L. Wilson, Corporal, Co. A; John A. Sheriff. Co. A; Thomas Henegor, Co. A; David King, Sergeant, Co. A; Wm. S. McMillan, Co. A; Stephen S. Spencer, Co. B; Daniel Wilbur, Corporal, Co. B; M. F. Blodgett, Corporal, Co. B; B. K. Harrington, Corporal, Co. B; Henry Harrington, Co. B; A. R. Curpston, Co. B; Daniel Baudler, Co. B; John Clover, Co. B; S. B. Pease, Co. B; Geo. Steinbaugh, Co. B; Robert Donnelley, Co. B; James McMannes, Co. B; R. M. Dewey, Co. B; Henry Mills, Co. B; Philander Dowd, Co. B; Jacob Stevens, Co. B; J. C. Clink, Co. B; Mortimer Messenger, Co. B; J. Q. Manning, Co. B; Sidney W. Drake, Co. B; Allen B. Buffington, Co. B; Benjamin West, Co. B; Robert Hale, Co. B; D. W. Moffatt, Co. B; R. V. Chesley, Captain, Co. C; Henry Johns, Corporal, Co. C; Wm. M. Johns, Co. C; Thomas Dunn, Co. C; John Lynch, Co. C; Thos. Jones, Co. C; John Swarell, Sergeant, Co. C; John Sullivan, Co. C; Jonathan J. Thompson, Co. C; Eli Moyer, Co. C; E. M. Divinney, Co. D; Andrew Lewis, Co. D; Theo. Simmons, Co. D; Geo. Bruner, Co. D; Andrew McGinness, Co. D; M. V. Townsend, Co. E; S. L. Snoemaker, Co. E; Wm. Glasebrook, Co. E; Samuel Henley, Co. E; William Morlin, Co. E; Russell A. Williams, Co. F; John Rogers, Co. F; Wm. Gillett, Co. F; Henry Weeks, Co. F; James Kennedy, Co. G; Lawrence Tracy, Co. K; David Williams, Co. K; Thos. Hollique, Co. K; Wm. Merriam, Co. K; Henry B. Magee, Co. K; Jules Duval, Co. K.

MISSING.—Geo. W. Moore, Co. C; Martin Allen, Co. D; John Wilson, Co. F.

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

The following is an official list of the killed and wounded of the Twentieth Illinois:

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Irwin, killed; Drum Major W. D. Rudgera, do.

Company A.—Lieut. Wm. Archdeacon, wounded; Corporal E. Lahman, do.; Corporal W. F. Lewis, killed; J. Kennisiriek, wounded; Hiram Poe, mortally wounded; J. McGee, wounded; D. Ketly, do.; J. McLaughlin, do.; Z. B. Greene, do.

Company B.—Second Lieut. Henry King, wounded; Corporal John West, killed; W. D. Wright, mortally wounded; E. R. Currier, wounded; H. Sampson, do.; J. Carson, do.; F. M. Rorke, do.; G. Bentz, do.; G. Lee, do.; J. Griffin, do.; G. F. Smith, do.; H. Gehrick, do.; J. Dykeman, missing.

Company C.—Corporal G. Helford, killed; Corporal N. R. Newton, wounded; Corporal H. C. Manker, do.; A. J. Levill, mortally wounded; L. E. Leton, do.; Hans Lausen, do.; J. H. Burtis, seriously wounded; D. C. Charlton, do.; W. H. Demming, do.; T. H. Ervins, do.; T. Elliott, do.; T. Garrison, do.; G. Vandervenier, do.; M. F. Ball, do.; W. H. Flesher, do.; J. M. Harrell, do.; C. Jonneson, do.; B. F. Noil, do.; W. W. Norris, do.; A. H. Rowan, do.; J. Stephenson, do.

Company D.—J. Helghshue, killed; H. Beddes, do.; W. Eager, mortally wounded; F. Lantz, do.; J. M. Fortuer, badly wounded; L. Bousch, do.; J. McFadden, do.; C. Forester, do.; J. Hubbark, do.; J. Clerke, do.

Company E.—Sergeant E. D. Caruthers, killed; J. A. Stration, badly wounded; J. A. Hutchinson, do.; J. W. Keene, wounded: S. D. Robb, do.

Company E.—Sergeant J. F. Branch, badly wounded; Sergeant J. C. Porter, do.; Corporal A. Bowman, do. and missing; Corporal J. J. Quackenbush, wounded; Corporal O. Gamble, do.; Drummer W. Coost, do.

Company F.—Jas. A. Bassett, killed; T. Mahan, do.; J. Dolker, do.; J. Ragan, mortally wounded; J. E. Shiffer, badly wounded; J. Miller, do.; W. Unruk, do.; L. Otto, do.; A. W. Burns, do.; J. Comilla, do.; D. Spade, do.; W. Lawson, do.; J. W. Coombs, do.; George Frier, do.; W. H. Dunten, wounded and missing.

Company G.—Color Sergeant G. P. Newton, badly wounded; Corporal M. Deluse, killed; A. Shultz, do.; J. D. Lollenge, missing; Peter Castellett, do.; E. B. Tupper, do.; Oscar Cooler, do.; P. Tanner, do.

Company H.—Sergeant S. Forbes, badly wounded; Sergeant J. McCowan, slightly wounded; Corporal Cunningham, wounded; N. Ashley, do.; D. C. Higgins, killed; F. S. Eaton, do.; R. Darrah, badly wounoed; A. Gilmer, do.; G. Gelold, do; J. O. Keep, do.; J. McKeon, do.; M. Payton, do.; J. C. Roberts, do.; W. Nixon, do.; J. Rollnsoo, slightly wounded.

Company I.—Cept. J. W. Kennard, badly wounded; Sergeant H. D. Lovelace, wounded; Corporal A. Reynolus, badly wounded; Corporal B. F. Shockly, do.; R. P. Veminen, slightly do.; H. Scott, do.; J. Mackaney, killed; F. O. Rockwell, do.; P. Batholic, do.; J. McLaughlin, mortally wounded; W. Frayton, badly wounded; J. Challants, do.; G. W. Garilson, do.; S. Housey, do.; J. Leeds, do.; A. Rose, do.; J. Thompson, do.; J. Vennue, do.; G. Brayton, wounded; P. H. Dwyre, do.; H. C. Dickerson, do.; C. Linteier, do.; J. W. Laroe, do.; G. Plaich, do.

Company K.—Corporal R. Spencer, badly wounded; Corporal J. A. Lord, wounded; A. J. Wilson, killed; F. Crowell, wounded.

Total killed	18
Mortally wounded	9
Seriously wounded	53
Slightly wounded	45
Missing	8
Total	133

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS.

KILLED.—Adjutant N. R. Kirkpatrick, R. R. Christ, William P. Kemel, J. P. Mitchell, Henry J. Peters, Co. A; Samuel Pollock, Alex. Muzzy, Co. C; Alex. Ashmore, Aug. Saunders, Co. F; Jer. O'Sullivan, Co. H; Alvah Shumway, Co. G; Sergeant John M. Kenzie, And. Yetock, Henry Hilling, Charlea Grat, Chas. Rennlee, George Koope, Co. E.

WOUNDED.—Segt. A. L. Titus, (mortally,) J. A. Cummins, Jno. Valcutine, W. C. Rust, Saml. D. Paxton, Jas. T. Durston, J. H. Bradford, Chauncey S. Smith, Jno. Cooper, Jno. Gilmore, Edw. Nooner, Co. A; T. B. Moore, Martin Cannum, Jas. N. Bay, Wm. D. Reynolds, Co. H; Francis Williemson, Amos Lively, Co. C; Geo. Black, Thos. Knight, S. C. Geary, Jno. Black, Wm. Groupe, J. Fraker, Co. F; Chas. Smith, Co. I; R. N. Woodson, Lieut. S. Hall, Oscar Nichols, Wm. Nichols, Edw. Bixby, Wm. N. Lanham, Co. K; Sergt. Geo. Middleton, Thos. Jones, Henry K. Tyler, Jno. McCleigh, Co. G; Corporal Geo. Davis, G. F. Hutson, Saml. Henry, Clemens Cook, Danl. Hendricks, Co. E; Jas. Evans, Jno. Murphy, A. Anderson, A. Green, Sergt. J. Mann, Nelson Carpenter, H. Bush, C. H. Bishop, D. McGreene, E. B. Kaufmann, Wm. Crooker, A. Perkins, J. G. Hall, Guy Esgleton, G. Fnits, J. W. Brigmas, Thos. Wright, L. Cox, Co. D; Capt. J. C. Johnson, Sergt. Wm. Emery, Sergt. Chas. Fitzherbert, Saml. Burgess, Linsey Steele, Henry Wolfe. James Gaston, Frank. D. Hart, Jacob Sweanrod, Henry Williams, Daniel Malone, Jesse Bomerman, David Cruthers, J. Beaseley, B. B.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 1, 1862.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	92⅝	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¼
12,000	do	92⅝	100	do	83⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	92⅝	100	do	s30 83⅜
5,000	do	b10 92⅝	100	do	b30 83⅜
4,000	do	92⅝	100	do	b30 83⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s 61 Cr, W. Loan ⅜ yearly	91¼	50	do	s30 83⅜
1,000	do	91	400	Erie Railway	35
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74.. Cou	85¼	100	do	s30 34⅝
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes...small	99¾	150	do	b30 35¼
3,000	do...small	99¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	b30 58⅝
3,000	do...small	99¾	151	do	58⅝
2,000	do	99¾	250	do	s30 58⅝
22,000	do	99¼	25	Mi. & P. Du Ch. 2d Prf.	55
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	100	50	Hudson River R.	37¾
5,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	88	150	do	37⅝
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	96¼	200	do	37¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70,	87¾	150	do	b30 38
2,000	Ill. War Loans	78¼	100	do	b10 38
1,000	Indiana State 5s.	78¼	50	Reading R.	b60 42¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	89¾	100	do	b30 42⅝
17,000	do	89¾	100	do	b30 42¾
5,000	do	s60 60	200	do	42¾
17,000	do	60¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	84
15,000	do	60¾	150	do	83⅞
10,000	do	s60 60¾	150	do	b10 84
1,000	Virginia State 6s	89½	100	do	s30 83¾
60,000	Missouri State 6s	53¾	50	do	b30 84⅜
9,000	do	53¾	5	M. Sq. & N. In. R.	23⅜
2,000	do	b30 53¾	550	do	24
5,000	do	b10 53¾	20	do	23⅝
1,000	City 6s, '76	100	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	h15 47¾
7,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	82¾	200	do	47⅜
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	100	do	b30 47¾
400	Erie R. 2d M. Bs.	66	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
3,000	Han. R. 2d M. B.	72	15	do	63¾
2000	Han. 1st Mt. Bds.	100	100	do	s60 63¾
10	Bank of Commerce.	85	50	do	b30 64
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	89	1,100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	18¾
10	Irving Bank	65	100	do	18⅞
6	Commw'h Bank	80	500	do	19
20,000	American Gold	102¾	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	45⅞
102,700	do	102¾	300	do	b60 45¾
20,000	do	b60 102¾	300	do	45⅝
25,000	do	s60 102¾	100	do	45¾
11	Penn. Coal Co	83	50	do	s15 45⅝
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	94¼	100	do	s60 45⅝
25	do	s30 93¾	175	Chi. & R'k Island R.	66⅜
5	do	93	100	do	b10 66¾
16	Mil. & P. du Chien R.	20½	100	do	b20 66¾

SECOND BOARD.

126,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92⅝	105	Pacific Mail S. Co.	94
50,000	do	92⅝	5	N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	92	50	Erie R. Pref.	b30 58⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s '74. Cou.	86¼	100	do	58⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.	93	25	Hud. River R.	37⅝
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.	99¾	50	do	b30 38
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds, '79.	90¼	100	Reading R.	b60 42¾
13,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90...	61	50	Mich. S. & N. I R.	24½
5,000	Ill. War Loan	86½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47⅜
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	86¾	100	do	47¾
2,000	Am'can Gold	102¾	50	do	b60 48¾
20,000	do	b60 102¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¾
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	53¾	150	Clev. & Pitts. R.	19⅜
10,000	do	b30 53¾	100	do	20
5,000	do	53¾	200	do	19¾
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	72	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	68¾
5,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1 M	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	45¾
4,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B	46	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64⅜
4,000	G. & Chi. R., 1st m.	100	28	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	20

MONDAY, March 3—A. M.

The last week is financially remarkable for the passage of the Loan and National Currency bill, wherein $150,000,000 United States Notes are made lawful Money of the country, and declared a legal tender in the settlement of all debts, public and private, except in payment of the interest on the Public Debt *by* the United States and the payment *to* the United States of Customs Duties—both these to be settled in Coin, the one to provide the means, specifically set aside, to meet the other. This measure was approved by the President of the United States on the 25th ult. The same day, another important bill was summarily passed by Congress, for the more immediate relief and general convenience of the Treasury, authorizing the issue of 12-months' Treasury Scrip or certificates of indebtedness, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest to the public creditors, whose claims have been duly audited and approved. We understand the blank certificates under this law have already been made by the engravers, and the probability is, that their employment will begin at the Treasury in the course of the present week. The certificatee srs to be of the denomination of not less than $1,000.

In the Loan and Currency bill the present United States Notes are not made, in all respects, legal tender; but their withdrawal from circulation as soon as practicable, and the substitution of a like amount of legal-tender United Statee Notes are provided for. The change will be made to the greatest possible convenience to the public and the Treasury. Meanwhile, the pledged faith of the Government in the act of July 17, under which the present Notes were issued, will be observed in receiving them "for all public dues," including customs, duties, as a substitute for coin, until the whole issue is finally withdrawn. The first impression on the Street, particularly with some of the Bank Presidents, who had been refusing to receive these notes on deposit except under stipulation to return them in kind, was, that they would *immediately* become more valuable than the ordinary currency, in which they had borne of late an important part. The consequence was, that for a day or two the Notes were withheld from free employment at Bank, and even a fractional premium of ⅛@¼ paid for them in exchange, to the temporary disturbance of the Money market. But when it was found that the Treasury had no intention to suddenly withdraw this circulation, and that indeed the Department had scarcely completed the issue of the last ten millions authorized by Congress, the Notes returned to par, and on Saturday were employed indiscriminately in the transactions of the Street. Some of the quick-witted borrowers of the Stock Exchange first discovered the mistake of the Banks referred to, and by taking loans in United States Notes, with the stipulation to return in kind, at once removed the apprehension that they could not be easily put out on interest. The Sub-Treasurer also gave assurance that the disbursements of his office must continue to be made in these Notes, as for some time the Department would have nothing else to pay out, and he continues to take the Notes on temporary deposit, at 5 ₩ cent. interest, stipulating to return the amount in kind. Of course, the Notes thus left with him, as well as the receipts from Customs, are immediately paid out again, and the whole issue being $60,000,000, there is little immediate prospect of a scarcity. Another circumstance contributed to allay the apprehension of a restricted currency, to wit: the fall of Gold to 102@102½ ₩ cent., and of Exchange to 112½ ₩ cent., on the passage and approval of the National Currency act. The contrary effect was expected to follow the creation of a legal tender United States Note Currency by the public opponents of the measure, and by others who, in regarding it as a necessity of the War, were yet unprepared, and made somewhat fearful of the effect, by the exclusive Bullion theory of these writers. If it is not already sufficiently apparent to these parties that the market value of the vast amount of Gold held in the Atlantic States, and of the constant and uniform production of the Pacific States, must be governed almost exclusively by the export demand, our Foreign trade through the Spring and Summer months will inevitably demonstrate the fact. This Gold had already been superseded as current funds at Bank by the general suspension of the Banks themselves: the event preceding, not only the present measure of Congress, but, also, the brilliant successes of our army and navy. Whatever hoarding was to follow the change of currency, from the fears of the people, whether from the unsoundness of the Banking system or the prolonged and costly continuance of the war, must have taken place before the act of Congress. Whatever speculations in Exchange and transfers of Foreign balances in Gold to Europe, were to result from a sense of insecurity on this side, or a belief in high Exchanges from the depreciation of our ordinary currency, had also measurably, if not entirely, exhausted themselves. At least the fear of insecurity passed off with the changed military situation of the Government and the crumbling proportions of the rebellion.

It is not pretended that the Export demand *may not* carry up Gold in the course of the Spring and Summer. We mean only to say that no other cause is likely to do so. The National Currency act is the incident, not the cause of the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, which led to the first discrimination in favor of Gold. Its legal tender of United States Notes will mitigate rather than aggravate this change of currency. It removes all fear from the Banks of the legal penalties of continued suspension. The law of Congress on this, as on all other questions, is superior to all State or local enactments. The creditors of the Banks, whether on circulation or deposits, can no more refuse the United States Notes in satisfaction than the Banks themselves can refuse them in payment on their bills receivable. On the change of currency, at the close of 1861, there was $275,000,000 of Gold in the country. The Banks of this City then held $23,000,000. The Exports since have been barely equal to the new income from California. The Banks to-day held over $30,000,000. The actual count on Saturday was $30,216,000, the gain of seven millions being almost exclusively from the speculation in Gold in the market, which has kept steadily and largely ahead of the export demand, and rapidly changed the first popular disposition to hoard Gold into a readiness to part with it at the current premium. With the safeguard of legal tender United States Notes, the Banks themselves will have no other use for Gold beyond the special deposits made in Gold, than to supply part of the export demand of the Spring and Summer, should the premium be a sufficient inducement. This demand may assume its old course, provided the reopening of the Cotton trade be not as early as the revival and progress of the general Import trade. The latter is gradually looking up. The loyal States of the North and West are abler to consume both Foreign and Domestic Goods than last season, and an intercourse with Missouri, Southern Kentucky, and a large portion of Tennessee, will soon be released from the military disturbances and rule of the rebellion, and if the lower Cotton States are not reopened to trade for a month or two, our Import entries may go ahead of our Exports until after the resumption of Lake and Canal navigation, and the difference will readily be made up with Bullion, as in the Summers preceding 1861. It is not forgotten with what ease the Money market in former Summer seasons supplied a similar demand while the Banks were paying Specie. From present appearances a demand this season would not be felt at all, Gold being under the change of currency exclusively an article of traffic rather than of banking basis.

The Customs Duties for the next four months promise a large relief to the Treasury. They would nearly double, by the increased rates on Foreign merchandise generally, and the transfer of Tea and Coffee from the free list, the income of last year on the same amount of importations. In addition to this, we have reason to expect a fair increase of the latter. Placing the average Customs at 15 ₩ cent. and 28 ₩ cent. respectively, (including everything but Foreign Bullion,) we should estimate the following as not far from the probable result, even though the war should not be brought to a conclusion before midsummer. If such a result is earlier brought about, the revival would be still more decided.

IMPORT ENTRIES AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

1861 vs. 1862.

At New-York.	Imports.	Customs. Actual.	Imports.	Customs. Estimated.
March	$12,658,060	$2,480,000	$14,000,000	$3,920,000
April	12,963,360	1,643,000	15,000,000	4,200,000
May	11,692,000	976,000	16,000,000	4,480,000
June	7,2 2,000	885,670	13,000,000	3,640,000
Total, 4 mos.	$44,316,000	$5,950,000	$63,000,000	$17,640,000

The Customs actually collected last year were under 15 ₩ cent., owing to the circumstance that a considerable portion of the dutiable goods entered at the port accumulated in the Public Store, to await a market, the duties being paid only on their subsequent withdrawal from bond.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,919,749, against $3,206,289 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,436,112, against $3,045,668 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $397,000. The receipts from California to $752,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Jan. 31 ult., amounted to.....$60,196,000
Add four weeks in Feb.....14,966,142
Total entries since July 1.....$75,162,142
To same date last year.....146,332,675
Decrease since July 1.....$71,170,533

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31, ulto.....$81,223,000
Add four weeks in Feb.....9,412,096
Total clearances since July 1.....$93,635,096
Against same date last year.....81,948,307
Increased Export this season.....$11,686,789

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to Jan. 31.....$3,634,000
Add four weeks in Feb.....3,526,000
Total since July 1.....$7,160,000
Against same time, 1861.....20,869,000
Decreased Specie Export.....$13,709,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Non 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	93@93	92⅝@93	92⅝@93
New-York Central	84¼	83⅞@84	83⅝@84
New-York and Erie	37½	37@37½	37@37½
Erie Preferred Shares	58¾	58@58½	58@58½
Rock Island	55¾	55@55¾	
Michigan Guaranteed	15	15	
Michigan Southern	23¾	23¼@23¾	
Michigan Central	54	54	54
Toledo	45¾	45@45¾	45⅝
Galena	65¾	65¾@66	65⅝
Illinois Central	61	61@61¼	61
Panama	120	120	120
Pacific Mail	91	90@90¾	91
Missouris	54¼	53½@54	53¾
Tennessee	62⅛	62@62¾	61⅞
Hudson River	37	36¾@37¼	
Harlem Preferred	30½	30@30	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17	20@20½	

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

	Feb. 22	to March 1
New-York Central 6 ₩ cents	98	90¾
New-York Central 7 ₩ cents	106	103
Erie First Mortgage, 1868	106	105
Erie Third, 1883	96¾	96
Erie Fourths, 1880	85	84½
Erie Fifths, 1888	77	76
Hudson River Firsts	107½	105¾
Michigan Central 8s, Sinking Fund	102	100⅜
Michigan Southern Sinking Fund	88	90
Burlington and Quincy 8s	99	99
Illinois Central 8s	93¾	94
Toledo and Wabash Seconds	49	48
Terre Haute Seconds	48	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph Firsts	40	45

We reject another week of excitement and speculation in the Stock Market. The daily transactions were large, and while most of the fluctuations through the middle of the week were against the market, owing to the temporary disturbance of Money and Currency affairs, the subsequent turn was to former prices, and the bidding at the close on Saturday afternoon indicated little or no abatement in the speculative temper of the Exchange. The movement now embraces a heavy business in United States Stocks and in Gold Coin, the former moving upward, and the latter, after falling to 102 ₩ cent., being in request on Saturday at 102¾@102½ ₩ cent. There is also a more general demand for the City Bank Shares, prices advancing at one time 8@10 ₩ cent., but closing at rather lower bids on such of the descriptions as had risen so rapidly. The Railway Mortgages, with some exceptions, are slightly lower than the previous week. The Erics, below the Second Mortgage, and the Michigan Southerns, continue in good demand, the latter advancing at one time to 91½, and closing with large purchases at 90 ₩ cent. for the Sinking Fund Mortgage. The attention of speculators again turned to the Border State Stocks, and the fluctuations of the fortnight in Tennessees and Missouris have been quite extraordinary. The Railway Share movement is general, New-York Central taking the lead, as usual. In Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the advance is 3 ₩ cent., on the improved finances and increasing traffic of the road.

A change is announced in the Stock firm of ASHLEY & NORRIS. Mr. NORRIS joins Mr. A. LOCKWOOD, late of LOCKWOOD & Co., under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, No. 17 William-street. Mr. ASHLEY continues business on his separate account at the old office, in Exchange-place.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were, $562,628, including $91,000 for Customs; payments, $666,867; balance this afternoon, $4,409,600.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and Yarns having an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS generally are steady. The various Circulars report: FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; Red Western 10s. 10d.@12s.; Red Southern 12s.@12s. 3d.; White Western 12s. 6d.; White Southern 12s. 9d.@13s. CORN downward; Mixed 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market has a downward tendency. BIGLAND, ATHIA & Co. and others report: BEEF steady. PORK heavy, and declined 2s. 6d. BACON dull, and declined 1s. LARD still declining, and quoted at 42s.@43s. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet. SUGAR easier. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. RESIN quiet; common 12s. 9d.@13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE has a downward tendency; quoted 68s. 6d.@70s.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull at £5@£5 5s. COFFEE quiet and steady. SUGAR dull. TEA steady; common Congou 1s. 11½d.@1s. 2d. RICE dull. LINSEED OIL still upward; quoted 34s. 3d.@34s. 9d. TALLOW inactive at 46s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 65s.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 93@93⅛ for Money. The Bank return shows an increase in Bullion of £86,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales are, Illinois Central Shares 44 discount; Erie Shares 26½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) reached 10,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm with an improving tone, though quotations remained unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged in price, and steady; transactions light.

PROVISIONS—The market remains quiet.

LONDON, Sunday—(By Telegraph to Queenstown.) Consols closed last evening at 92¾@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Erie Shares, 25½@29½; Illinois Central Shares, 41@43¾ discount.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 13,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 100 fr.; Bas, 122 fr. The market closed firm and steady.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse closed dull; *Rentes* 71 fr. 15c.

Railroads in New-Jersey.

The Annual Reports of the Railroad Companies of this State were presented to the Senate yesterday by the Secretary of State. The following are the leading statistics:

CAMDEN & AMBOY RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock of the Railroad, $2,710,560; Capital stock of Canal, $2,298,400. The funded debt is: Loan 6 ₩ cent., $800,000; loan 5 ₩ cent., $210,000; loan 6 ₩ cent., $225,000; loan 6 ₩ cent., $367,000; loan 3 ₩ cent., $580,000; loan 6 ₩ cent., $1,700,000. Also a loan authorized by the stockholders for straightening and doubling track, of $2,500,000. Of this loan only $867,620 has been issued. In addition to the above there has been a loan for £185,000 sterling for the stock of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Also a loan of $1,175,000 to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Branches, and Freehold and Jamesburgh Agricultural Railroad. Also, a premium loan in England of £48,333 for the extension of the sterling loan to 1889. A sinking fund has been established for redemption of said loans. The cost of the Delaware and Raritan Canal was $3,255,302 55; of the Railroad, $5,018,658 15. Receipts of the Canal last year, $469,895 73; expenses, $157,509 53, leaving net $312,387 20. Receipts of Railroad were $2,058,899 05; expenses, $1,145,159 85, leaving net $963,829 80.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $3,630,000; 1st mortgage bonds, $1,400,000; 2d mortgage bonds, $600,000; quarterly dividend 2½ ₩ cent., due Jan. 15, $90,750; interest accrued, not yet due, $17,633 35; accounts payable, $29,057 57; balance to credit of revenue fund, $172,855 39. Total, $5,970,496 29.

Cost railroad, &c., $4,931,697 99; equipments, $504 509; ferry-boats, &c., $42,467 81; cash and accounts receivable, $134,920 49. Total, $5,970,496 29.

Receipts last year—Passengers, $222,089 93; merchandise, $382,298 75; coal, $566,275 63; mails and express rents, &c., $28,931 09; total, $1,201,895 50. Expenses, $522,452 30. Net earnings, $679,443 30. Dividends, amounting in the whole to ten per cent., have been made during the year.

MILLSTONE AND NEW-BRUNSWICK RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $102,265; debt, $8,749; cost, $111,114; receipts last year, $8,365 02; expenses, $4,653 22; total, $3,731 80. No accidents.

HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $70,000; loss not paid, $3,000—total, $67,000. Mortgage bonds, $40,000; loss not issued, $6,000—total, $36,000. Unsecured debt, $7,400; cost of main line, $108,000; cost of Lodi Branch, $20,000. Receipts past year, $15,700; expenses, $15,200. No loss of life.

On New-Jersey Railroad, 9 killed and 5 injured during the year. No fault of company or employes.

MILLVILLE AND GLASSBORO RAILROAD.—Capital stock, etc., $189,098 56; cost of road, $190,422 06; receipts last year, $12,231 10; expenses, $8,910 87.

PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $630,000; cost, $630,000. Road is leased and worked by another company, which pays $53,460 rent per annum. Dividends of 4 ₩ cent. are paid semi-annually. Seven lives lost by accident during the year.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Capital stock paid in, $899,303 56; funded debt, $1,037,375 80; floating debt, $92,211 20; cost of road and equipments, $1,836,931 88; receipts during past year, $93,432 61; expenses, $69,356 70. No accidents.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $1,157,600; funded debt, $340,000; contingent fund, $59,181 12; cost of road, &c., $1,757,991 12; receipts past year, $210,964 01; expenses, $121,949 41; interest, $22,543 70. Dividends have been paid amounting to $81,046; passengers carried, 455,107; miles run, 155,000; 3 lives lost by accident.

SUSSEX RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $187,776; funded debt, $266,355 86; floating debt, $3,021 18; cost of road, &c., $417,143 04; receipts during the past year, $22,811 51; expenses, $13,746 89; no dividends, no accidents.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $997,862 24; funded debt, $2,082,000; special loans, $75,086 70; temporary loans, $21,105 31; cost of road and equipments, $3,134,656 39; receipts during past year, $241,502 64; on the Flemington Railroad, $11,599 94; expenses, $162,647 68.

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO.—Capital stock, $2,200,000; debts, $773,000 22; cost of canal, &c., $2,882,544; income during year past, $290,299 83; navigation, $29,292 25; repairs, $81,758 90; superintendence and management, $32,599 56; dividends paids, $136,000.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $553,370 43; loan at 6 ₩ cent., $210,500; debt, $23,075 82; cost, &c., $780,455 05; receipts past year, $34,801 76; expenses, $17,015 47; passengers carried, 96,966½.

NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $103,950; cost of road, &c., $110,083 47; receipts past year, $16,730 65; expenses, $13,359.80. Dividend of 3 ₩ cent. declared.

FLEMINGTON RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $150,011; debt funded, $93,100; other debts, $91,673 66; cost of road, $287,086 74; receipts past year, $11,599 94; expenses, $12,838 95.

FREEHOLD AND JAMESBURGH RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $230,844 80; cost of road, $251,173 96; receipts past year, $31,663; expenses, $21,487 85.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $248,000; funded debt, $160,000; other debts, $1,089; cost of road and equipments, $350,000; income, (rent from Erie Road,) $26,500; dividends paid from earnings, 5¼ ₩ cent., $13,020. This Road is leased to the Erie Road.

WARREN RAILROAD.—Capital stock, $1,276,000; bonds, $600,000; debts, $712 92, which is the amount of the cost of the roads; receipts, $220,627 12; expenses, $114,830 10.

NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.—Capital stock, $156,650; funded debt (bonds,) $200,000; floating debt, $66,759 73; floating debt unadjusted, (estimated,) $10,000; cost of road and equipments, $441,929 16; receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, $290,804 41; expenses, $80,080 49; passengers carried, 131,667½; no dividends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There are some novels that write themselves. The author simply introduces you to the characters, sees that you are on terms of intimate acquaintance with the hero and heroine, and then steps behind the curtain. The work then goes on in a natural way. The men and women with whom you have been made acquainted, talk and act precisely as men and women of similar dispositions would in real life. And thus you come to regard the world to which you have been introduced as a real one. You know the hero so well, and believe in him so faithfully, that you feel like telling him which horn of a dilemma to choose when he is forked between two. You sympathize with him in his sorrows and join him in his gladness; like him you come to entertain a hearty prejudice against tailors, boot-makers, and other people of that useful but persistent stamp. And in like manner you find yourself quite at home with the heroine, advising her against bestowing her affections unworthily; confiding to her the fact that one of her admirers drinks, while the other one is addicted to transcendentalism, and that she can be happy with neither. You take an interest, for her sake, in the fashions; you would advise her in the matter of bonnets, and reprove her mildly, but firmly, if she eat fish with a knife, or violated any other moral obligation.

In contrast to sensible stories, like these, come the sensation ones, where all the characters walk on stilts, in an abounding atmosphere of steam and smoke, with occasional flashes of blue fire, and talk correspondingly. The hand of the author is constantly seen, arranging the springs and touching the wires, in obedience to which the puppets dance.

Toward this latter class of stories, the popular taste seems tending, for they find both publishers and readers. Amid such mountains of trash, it is pleasant occasionally to find an exception in a book which can be read without effort—praised with a clear conscience. For this pleasure, we are indebted to the author of *The Heir of Redclyffe*, whose last work, *The Young Stepmother*, is published by the APPLETONS. It is a quiet, thoughtful story, flowing calmly and evenly from the first chapter to the last—an unbroken current of good sense and irreproachable English. It may be objected to the story by those who look for impossibilities in literature, that it is unnecessarily diffuse, and lacks movement; that pages of dialogue occur where a paragraph of action would have been better. But it must be confessed that the dialogue is so well managed that the reader scarcely regrets the substitution. Moreover, it is made to convey the meaning of the author and to point the purpose of the book. The "moral" that runs through it all is not impertinently obtruded. Certain propositions are hinted at, but not blurted out; they are conveyed by implication instead of by the aid of a speaking trumpet. With all stories now-a-days, we are obliged to swallow a sermon. In this notable instance, the accompanying theological horns do not protrude themselves so violently as to make the reader feel uncomfortable after having achieved deglutition, and we are thus enabled to settle ourselves down to the work of digestion in a calm, anaconda sort of a way. For the successful enunciation of a truth, the author does not think it necessary to get into a pulpit; the words are put into the mouth of one of the characters and spoken on the stage. Altogether, *The Young Stepmother* is one of the best books, in a quiet way, that we have for some time had, and one to warrant us in looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the appearance of another work from the same earnest, thoughtful pen.

—BULWER is eminently artistical in the construction of his novels, always preparing the reader in his initial chapters for the astounding developments that are to follow. Our faith is not too severely exercised at first. Commonplace events, such as occur in every-day life, are first narrated, gradually strange coincidences develop themselves, weird, shadowy forms loom up in the dim distance, and an atmosphere of *diableric* is around us before we are aware that the magic wand has been raised. As incident follows incident, we nod assentingly, nothing very improbable appears, everything is explicable by natural causes, until we find that of these plain, brown threads—our own imaginations flinging the shuttle and treading the loom, the while—a wild warp and woof of mystery has been woven around us, from which we can only extricate ourselves by accepting the aid of the supernatural clue which rolls persuasively to our feet, but which the author never thrusts into our hands. Educated up to the miracle point, nothing seems improbable, and belief pressed on beyond all bounds.

In his last work, issued from the press of the HARPERS, we have a striking proof of this subtle art and power. It is christened a *Strange Story*, and we prepare ourselves to be surprised, steeling every nerve and resolving to dispute every point. Lulled by the level at which the story commences, the reader relaxes his vigilance and permits himself to be borne up the gradual ascent until he is whirling in clouds above the mountain tops and holding familiar converse with the spirits of the air. Margrave, the mystery of the book, a first appears simply as a young man, excessively good-looking and reveling in a perfect physical life and health. But by slow degrees a consciousness dawns upon us that his youth is unnatural, and that some terrible secret lurks beneath the surface where all is so fair and beautiful. When the truth at last develops itself, that he is in reality an old man rejuvenated by some mysterious elixir, all seems perfectly natural, since the anomalies of character with which we have been made familiar can be explained in no other way. And in like manner the transition from Mrs. Poyntz's drawing-room to the lonely mountain side, from the treading of twinkling feet in the joyous dance to the tramp of the "gigantic Foot" in the magic circle, scarcely causes us to raise an eyebrow. The author does not avail himself of any loophole for creeping out of the wild clouds in which the conclusion of his story is enwrapped, he sums up no solution of the mysteries he has woven into its progress—all such weak subterfuges and escapes he leaves to the timid bungler.

It was a bold venture of BULWER, to revive the old mysteries of the Rosicrucians, and bring them down to the present age. A wizard in broadcloth, and wearing a silk hat, does not impress the mind as powerfully as one clad in oriental robes, and turbaned and trousered from head to foot. But the boldness of the experiment enhances the merit of the success by which it is attended. All young men in exuberant physical health, and possessing peculiar powers of pleasing and charming all with whom they have intercourse, will for the future be objects of strange suspicions, their companions will peep down into the profundities of their patent-leathers to see that orthodox toes are there, and never will they draw a handkerchief from their coat-pocket without curious eyes being fastened on them to see that they do not surreptitiously "unfold a tale." Of the "illustrations" that accompany the work we shall not speak, though strongly tempted to say a word or two "more in sorrow than in anger." The artists of Franklin-square will undoubtedly do better another time.

—The second volume of HURD'S *Law of Freedom and Bondage* is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. In close reasoning, clearness of thought, lucidness of arrangement and preciseness of method, this volume justifies all the expectations excited by the first. It appears, moreover, at a timely moment, as the law whereof it treats is practically working itself out, and it is possible to compare theory with the march of events. It will interest not only legal gentlemen, but it also commends itself to the careful thinker and the close reasoner wherever found. We defer an extended notice to another time.

—Prof. OWEN'S edition of *Xenophon's Anabasis* has so long been a standard work in our schools, that no one will be surprised to learn that the stereotype plates on which it has been printed are at last worn out. The necessity of replacing them has given Dr. OWEN an opportunity of making numerous improvements in the book. The notes have been revised, and Prof. HADLEY, of Yale College, and Dr. TAYLOR, of Andover, Mass., have assisted in elaborating the grammatical references. It is not hazardous to assert that it would be difficult—in fact, impossible—to improve an edition of the *Anabasis* which has been prepared by such masters of the language as Messrs. XENOPHON, OWEN, HADLEY and TAYLOR. LEAVITT & ALLEN are the publishers.

—The fifth volume of the *Historical Magazine*, bound, is published by the proprietors, CHARLES B. RICHARDSON & Co. It contains valuable papers and essays from several eminent contributors.

—*Harper's Monthly* for March contains a sketch of W. C. BRYANT, by Dr. WYNNE; a historical paper entitled "Early Secessioniste," by B. J. LOSSING; "The Chiropodist, a Story of the Watering Places," by BAYARD TAYLOR; a poem by N. G. SHEPHERD, entitled "A Summer Reminiscence;" an article on "Turkey and Russia," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT; "How the Dutch are Taking Holland," by MARSHAL TALBOT; a continuation of THACKERAY'e "Adventures of Philip," and the usual variety of miscellaneous matter.

—The *Atlantic* for March continues the papers that have given it its late popularity. Bird-of-edum Sawin, Esq., writes to Mr. Hosea Biglow in that peculiar vein and happy style which have made the name of Birdofreedum famous throughout all the civilized world and North Carolina. But we do not think that in this paper Mr. LOWELL is quite as successful as in the two which preceded it. It is difficult always to maintain the standard of fun and satire, particularly when the thing is done by contract, and readers are disposed to be exacting in the matter. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES contributes a fine poem, "The Voyage of the Good Ship Union." Mrs. STOWE continues "Agnes of Sorrento," and "A Story of To-day" is brought to a conclusion—thus making it a story of yesterday. Prof. AGASSIZ has another interesting scientific paper, "Methods of Study in Natural History," and the "Country Parson" discourses "Concerning the Sorrows of Childhood." EDWARD EVERETT treats of "Taxation"—an evident improvement on his "Mount Vernon Papers;" and Rev. R. T. S. LOWELL contributes a story. We are glad to see that the *Atlantic* maintains the vigor with which it commenced the year.

Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, publish No. 34 of the *Half-Yearly Abstract of Medical Sciences*, edited by Drs. RANKINGS and RADCLIFF. It notices, under appropriate divisions, all the more prominent medical and surgical cases which were put on record during the last six months of 1861. The general reader would not regard with any satisfaction sketches of the skillful operations which we find mentioned in the pages of this work, and professional gentlemen only need to be informed of its appearance.

— *Margaret Howth, a Story of To-day*, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. In serial form this story ran through the pages of the *Atlantic*, closing in the March number. Its authorship, whether rightfully or not, is attributed to DAVID WASSON. The story exhibits a deal of power,—scarcely sustained, however, through its whole progress,—careful habits of thought on the part of the author, and close observation of men and character. Theories are hinted at, rather than broadly broached, and in some instances so obscurely that the impression made upon the reader's mind is very vague and undefined, indeed. We fancy that, in the neighborhood of some of these cuttle-fish chapters, the author himself would be somewhat puzzled to discover his own meaning. Nor does the story interpret itself very clearly in its conclusion. Taken singly, and there is scarcely a page in the book which does not contain the germs of admirable essays and specimens of excellent writing, but in its entirety it can hardly be called a success. Didactic novels are almost invariably failures. Of its kind, *A Story of To-day* is eminently good, but the kind is not one that generally finds favor. Perhaps, in this latter assertion, we pay the book one of the highest compliments that could be written.

—JAMES G. GREGORY publishes, in the same beautiful form in which he lately gave us "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The American Flag," *The Liberty Bell*, a patriotic poem, by WILLIAM ROSS WAL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—TURNING THE TABLES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Government is in receipt of highly important advices from Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. BUELL telegraphed, on Saturday night, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, that Murfreesboro had been abandoned by the rebels, who were retreating along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, tearing up the rails as they proceeded, thus rendering pursuit difficult. It was announced in our dispatches, yesterday, that the rebels were concentrating at Chattanooga, and this dispatch from Gen. BUELL renders this probable. Chattanooga, although in Tennessee, is very near the Georgia line, and the railroad passes through the northeast corner of Alabama, and touches the Georgia line before reaching it. A great change is found to have occurred already in the political feeling in Tennessee, and the War Department feels itself warranted in taking measures immediately to raise and arm volunteer troops in that State. The important announcement is also made by authority, in our dispatches this morning, that the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will be opened this week to free and unrestricted commerce, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This will prove a just measure of relief to the loyal people of Tennessee, who have been subjected to the greatest deprivations during the rebel occupation of the State.

Columbus is positively evacuated by the rebels! We have the authority of Flag-officer FOOTE for making the announcement. In a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Cairo, the 1st inst., he states that a flag of truce had just returned from Columbus with the intelligence that the rebels were burning their Winter quarters, and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs. A force of cavalry was in sight, but no infantry was to be seen, and the encampments had been removed. Large fires were also visible in the town and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction of the place with the military stores and equipment. So the last rebel nest in Kentucky is broken up.

The second gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, under command of Lieut. GWIN, was even more important in its results than the first one. A strong Union sentiment was found in Mississippi, which is beginning to develop itself since the great successes of our arms in Tennessee. The Union men have heretofore been kept down by the roving bands of guerilla cavalry which have infested the country, but now they have the courage to speak their sentiments. Lieut. GWIN found at Clifton, Tenn., a large quantity of grain and flour stored, a portion of which he brought away.

Gen. BANKS' army occupied Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, with all the necessaries for a permanent stay. His advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and on Thursday pushed a reconnoissance to Charlestown, where a few prisoners were captured. Loudon Heights were also occupied, to guard against a flank movement by the enemy. The troops passed over the river by means of a pontoon bridge. The reason for this movement is of course not divulged, but one object probably is to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No reliable intelligence has been received from Winchester, but it is believed that the rebels there have been considerably reinforced.

A proof of the progress of the National arms in subduing the rebellion may be found in the fact that, for the first time since early last Summer, business messages from Nashville were received by telegraph in the City on Saturday.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Tax and Excise bill has been perfected by the House Committee of Ways and Means, and will be reported at 12 o'clock to-day. It is understood that it provides for heavy taxes on all classes of luxuries.

The death of Brig.-Gen. LANDER is announced this morning. He died in Camp at Pan-Pau, Western Virginia, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon—one account says of congestion of the brain, and another of debility consequent upon the wound received at Edwards' Ferry, on the day following the battle of Ball's Bluff. He is to be succeeded in his command by Gen. SHIELDS.

Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in his dispatches to the Navy Department, states that the reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan River did not proceed further than Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon our gunboats, with artillery and musketry, and our force was provoked to make an attack upon the place in return. The Hawkins Zouaves were landed, and fire was opened from the gunboats, when the enemy ingloriously took to their heels. The houses occupied by them as quarters were then burned, and the Zonaves again embarked, without the loss of a man.

In its editorial column, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, of Feb. 26, says: "It is reported here that Gen. HUGER has been placed under arrest, and will be tried for negligence and incompetence. *The news we fear is too good to be true.*" The same paper remarks: "If we may judge from the police reports of the Richmond papers, that city has become as rife with rowdyism and crime as ever was San Francisco in its worst days."

The bark *G. W. Hall*, Capt. POTTER, from Key West, arrived at this port yesterday. She has on board 259 bales of cotton, taken from the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, which vessel was captured off the Balize by the United States gunboat *Itasca*. She left at Key West the sloop-of-war *Pensacola* and the gunboat *Owasco*.

It seems that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON was not taken a prisoner at Fort Donelson. He left the place an hour or two before the surrender. The telegraph made so many blunders about the Generals captured, that it let this error go uncorrected in utter despair.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th ult., arrived at Halifax, on Saturday, having put in short of coal. Her advices are two days later, but are not specially important. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is said positively to have signified his acceptance of the throne of Mexico. The French papers are under the impression that the Mexican question will lead to the overthrow of the Palmerston Cabinet. Austria having protested against the views of Prussia with reference to German affairs, Prussia, in a note to Austria and the other German States, says that there appears to be no well-founded motive for such a protest. In the House of Lords, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to Lord STANHOPE, stated that Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbors by the stone blockade, and the American Government denied any such intention. It is understood that the address from the French Chambers is to contain a mild rebuke to the Pope for not listening to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question. The Austrian concordat is to be revised, with the consent of the Pope. The gunboat *Tuscarora* is reported to have proceeded to Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* still remained without coals. The Mason and Slidell affair cost the British Government £364,000. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols, 92⅜@93.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, favorable reports were made on the bill to prevent frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks; the New-York County Court-house bill; the bill to correct the abuses in laying pavements in this City, and to regulate the sale of hay and straw in Brooklyn. No other business of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up as the special order, and speeches were made by Messrs. PHELPS, HURLBURD and PORTER. Mr. PHELPS took ground against the bill, arguing that there was no necessity for its passage, as the General Government had already made sufficient appropriation for the public Defence, and that there was no danger of a foreign war. Mr. HURLBURD took the opposite ground, as did also Mr. PORTER, who represents Niagara County. The debate on the bill was not concluded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The impression prevails in Washington that the Allies, notwithstanding their assurances to the contrary, intend to establish a monarchy in Mexico, with or without the consent of the people of that country.

The steamer *Champion* left this port at noon on Saturday for Aspinwall. She took out a large number of passengers. There was scarcely any excitement attending her departure, in consequence of the rule requiring passengers leaving this City to procure passports having been rescinded.

The Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Raritan and Delaware Canal Companies, have made their report to the New-Jersey State Legislature. During 1861 they received from these roads, by way of revenue, $159,010 44, which is an increase of $3,263 over the previous year's receipts. The receipts of the Company from all sources, during the year ending Dec. 31, amounted to $2,429,463, and the expenses to $1,193,240. Dividends of 10 per cent. were paid in cash out of the net profits. The amount received from the United States for transporting 88,497 troops, was $158,059, the transit duty thereon accruing to the State being $8,840. For carrying the mails, there were also received from the Post-office Department, $19,922. The sinking fund has been increased during the year $107,213, making the fund amount to $219,580. The Companies have no floating debt.

Mr. JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, one of the most prominent citizens of Missouri, died of consumption on Feb. 19, at Fayette, Hardin County. He served with distinction in the Legislature, was Attorney-General under Gov. KING, was very active and influential in promoting the educational interests of the State, was the Republican candidate for Governor in the year 1860, and, at the time of his death, was Assistant Attorney in the United States Court of Claims.

The Military Prison in St. Louis was fired twice on Tuesday last, probably by some of the rebels confined there. The prisoners very nearly brought their courage up to making an attempt to cut the hose when the firemen were trying to extinguish the flames, but they were brought to their senses by the sight of numerous revolvers and rifles.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was quite limited. Prices of the principal kinds tended downward. A moderate demand existed for Sugars, Hay, Codfish, Rice, Tallow, Cotton and Tobacco at essentially unchanged quotations. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hops, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Whisky was more active and was dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, especially hog products, at very full rates. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Herald and the War Department.

On Saturday morning the *Herald* published intelligence of the advance of Gen. BANKS' Division into Virginia. The TIMES, and we presume other papers, had the same news, but suppressed it, in obedience to the order issued from the War Department. We respectfully demand of the Secretary of War either the revocation of his order, or else its enforcement against the *Herald*. If that paper is permitted thus to disregard it with impunity, nothing but the most flagrant favoritism can insist upon its being obeyed by other journals.

The publication by the *Herald* was most clearly in direct contempt and disregard of Mr. STANTON'S order. That order forbid the publication of any military intelligence whatever, and a subsequent explanation specified especially all reports of the movements of our Army on the Potomac as coming distinctly within the prohibition. The *Herald* knew of this order—had discussed its prohibitions, had pretended to respect them, and yet on the very first opportunity treats them with utter contempt. It publishes precisely what the enemy is most interested in knowing, and what our Generals are specially interested in concealing from them.

Whether the *Herald* did this for the express purpose of betraying our movements to the enemy or not, is a matter of no consequence. It has one correspondent locked up on charge of being a spy in Fort McHenry, and unquestionably it has many others still in the field doing active service. But we have a right to insist that it shall be held to the strict letter of its obligations and punished for their violation, or else that all its competitors shall be released from them. If this act is suffered to pass with impunity, Secretary STANTON'S order simply cripples loyal journals, and aids, by the most direct and powerful means, this disloyal and mendacious sheet.

A VINDICATION OF THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—The casual reference, on Saturday, to the Ninth Volunteers has evoked a letter from Mr. JAMES R. WHITING in vindication of that regiment. It will be found elsewhere. We are quite disposed to accept the opinions of Judge WHITING as conclusive as to the gallantry of the corps, especially as we are not aware that that attribute has ever been called in question. We only object to undue prominence being given to any one regiment over another, where all are meritorious, and where excessive laudation of one tends to breed discontentent and disgust among the rest.

With reference to the conduct of the Zouaves at Winton, our information is from sources we are not at liberty to question. It remains to be seen whether or not the "burning and pillaging" ascribed to them by a correspondent, whose letter appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, was the result of order or of insubordination. The fact is, in either case, inexcusable.

The Union Cause in Tennessee.

It would, perhaps, be premature to attempt a reliable estimate of the popular sentiment in Tennessee, taking the State altogether, on the question of the rebellion. The extreme leaders in the violent and desperate act of separation last June, and a large portion of the Press, have not yet abated their madness, if we are to judge by the last received newspaper extracts from Nashville and Memphis, and some of the rumors by telegraph and through the Virginia papers. In reference to the Nashville extracts, we remark that most of them bear date before the rebel disaster at Fort Donelson. That result probably modified the temper of the editors toward the old Union. The change would not be as violent at best as it would appear in contrast with their recent belligerent attitude. The leading journal of the city, the *Republican Banner*, went into the Confederate cause with the utmost reluctance, and has since manifested nothing more than a constrained support, under the plea of maintaining the independence of the State against what is called Federal coercion. One or more of the others were Union journals to the latest moment before HARRIS and his Legislature precipitated the people into revolution. The large and wealthy County of Davidson, in which the City of Nashville and the Capitol buildings of the State are located, was largely Union in sentiment to the same unfortunate period. The interests of its people were with the Union, their most intimate social relations with Kentucky and Missouri, and their best trade with Cincinnati and the North. The property-holders, both town and country, had their dearest stake and security in the Government of the United States. For more than thirty years, first under the leadership of JACKSON and then of JOHN BELL, they had contemned the nullification and secession doctrines of South Carolina, and at one time, in the Summer of 1850, came near driving out of the city a Southern State Rights Convention, for plotting in their midst the separation of the Union. To say that these people are not ready to return to their allegiance, on the well-assured fact that our beneficent Government and its present Administration mean them no harm, to the rights of person or property, and have no other object than to put down this unnatural rebellion, and restore peace and security to their firesides, and freedom to their trade and intercourse with their old neighbors and friends, would be to utterly ignore all their political antecedents.

The telegraph represents Gov. HARRIS as more violent than ever since the Fort Donelson battle. This may be. But his mad folly amounts to little in the absence of a hearty support from the whole people. Even the Press would be powerless to help him in the presence of the well-ascertained Union sentiment in East Tennessee and on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in the West; in the presence, also, of a liberating National army. He is said to have careered, on horseback, through the public square and streets of Nashville like a maniac, on hearing the news of the fall of Donelson. It is not unlikely that he did so; but the same dispatch intimates that his insane appeals were to little or no purpose. The people declined to follow him to Memphis or to destroy, in their flight in any other direction, their own property. They rather preferred to trust the latter to the strong arm of Gen. BUELL, and, no doubt, rejoiced most heartily that they were rid of the knaves who styled themselves Texas Rangers, and who for months had been committing depredations on the city of the most abominable nature; destroying property in mere wantonness, and outraging the quiet and decency of the place by open brawls and drunkenness.

As we have intimated above, the Nashville papers have not been heard from since the fall of Donelson and Bowling Green, and the appearance of BUELL'S army; nor have we the present means of knowing to a certainty of the whereabouts of HARRIS and the Tennessee Legislature. The rumors are quite contradictory, as well as inconsistent, not only on this point, but in regard to the next stand, if any, within the borders of the State, likely to be made by the rebel army. HARRIS, of himself, amounts to very little without the presence of an overwhelming rebel force to back him. He was powerful for mischief a few months ago, as the tool of the Richmond conspirators, and while they seemed on the high road to a successful breaking up of the old Government. But, as he was nothing before, other than a party demagogue of small mind and low instincts, so he will be less than nothing now, without the real sentiment of the people of the whole State, contrary to the tenor of nearly all our advices, official and otherwise, should support him in his further wickedness.

MARYLAND SPEAKS UP.—The Legislature of Maryland has timely nailed another lie of JEFF. DAVIS to the counter. In the inaugural address at Richmond the other day, the insurgent chief repeated the old story that Maryland was one in interest and sympathy with the rebellious States, and only needed to be relieved from the grip of National authority to unite its fortunes with theirs. After the election of the actual State Government and Legislature by an overwhelming Union vote, it was to be expected that this particular falsity would be permitted to sleep. But such is not the practice of the rebels. The story, no truer before than since the election, is still capable of hard service in that regiment of lies, which have done such unremitting duty in the cause of rebellion, and hence the propriety of the Maryland House of Delegates burking it as effectually as they have just done. A few days ago, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON introduced into that body a resolution declaring the assertion to be "an unfounded and gross calumny upon the people of the State," and showing that the almost universal sentiment of the population of Maryland was one of pity for the delusions of the Southern people, and indignation at the bad men who, for wicked ends, had plunged them in woes unspeakable. This resolution the House adopted by a vote of 53 to 5. The vote is all that was necessary to purge the record of the brave little State which the rebel leader has so obstinately insisted upon befouling.

The eels of Master Lance that would not down, and those traditional ghosts that refuse to be laid, are the only sufficient parallels for the facts that are forever refuting the falsehoods of JEFF. DAVIS, and will not be silenced. It is, indeed, unfortunate for the rebel chief that his words, like his deeds, are so persistently unprosperous. He makes no assertion but what there is some one at hand to seize it, and expose its untruth, just as he lays no plan but there is some emissary of LINCOLN, military or naval, to play ducks and drakes with it. Fate is relentlessly averse from the bogus President.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal.

We are glad to see that war, the work of destruction, does not engross the entire thoughts or labors of Congress, but that the first pause success brings is devoted to plans to render more perfect and complete the vast system of public works which is the true glory and pride of our people, and which has enabled them, though young in years, to carry a giant's burden, and crush a rebellion which all but ourselves have, to within a week or two, regarded as *an fait accompli*. The mileage of the public works, the canals and railroads of the United States, exceeds those of all other nations. They enable us to fill the warehouses of Liverpool, Havre and Bremen with wheat and corn grown 2,500 miles inland, and 6,000 miles from the consumers. In their construction, we have only taken advantage of the provisions that nature kindly made in our favor. To adapt it to our wants, the Continent had to be reconstructed, by diverting its great rivers from their natural outlets, which were in inhospitable climes, far distant from the convenient seats of population, industry and commerce of the continent. The first grand achievement, the Erie Canal, turned the waters, and with them the commerce of the great lakes, into our harbor. The work has been improved till its capacity has been increased five fold. It now floats what a few years ago would have been a ship of very respectable tonnage for ocean service. Through this work there were delivered at tide-water the past year nearly 2,000,000 tons of breadstuffs, the shipment of which to foreign countries kept the balance of trade in our favor, and saved us from National bankruptcy. But for this work, so noiseless, yet so efficient in its action, the rebellion would have proved, as it has been esteemed, a success. This is as palpable as the noonday sun of whose presence we are hardly conscious so long as it is in the horizon. Both foreigners and rebels persisted in declaring our impotence, simply because they never took any pains to inform themselves of our strength and the method upon which it rests.

The war will have two results, which indeed, include all others. It will forever establish the commercial and political supremacy of the North. The former is achieved by military success. We could not talk about the political supremacy of one section, till this was sought to be destroyed by the other. But to place our commercial supremacy upon an immutable basis will be the work of peace. We must have an avenue of commerce which will sustain to the Great Valley the relation that the Erie Canal does to the Great Lakes—a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. This Lake is so nicely poised in the centre of the Continent that a tilt that would elevate its surface only eight feet, or depress its Western bank in an equal degree, would send its waters into the Gulf of Mexico instead of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—into an Equatorial instead of an Arctic Sea. We do not propose to go to such an extreme. We wish, by sending a little of the free water of the Lakes down the Mississippi, to draw up whatever valuable the vast region it waters produces. The cost of such an achievement is a very small affair. All is wanted is a canal of 100 miles and an improvement of the Illinois River of 220—in all 320; a length of line 63 miles shorter than the Erie Canal. It is proposed to undertake this as a military work, a sort of a guise which the Constitution imposes; and for this purpose Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, has submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, which we copy elsewhere, and which is now before that body for consideration.

Of the importance of the work proposed, both in a military and commercial point of view, nothing need be urged, though the subject is so attractive and congenial to the ardent imagination of our people, who have an experience shared in by no other nation—that of taking a continent in a state of nature, of peopling and converting it into the most attractive abode for man, and constituting it a theatre, the noblest yet created, for the development of his nature. Imagine the Mississippi and its tributaries, with its 20,000 miles of navigable water courses, turned into the harbor of New-York! This we were doing by slow degrees before the rebellion broke out. A canal of small dimension and capacity had already been constructed from Lake Michigan to the head of navigation on the Illinois River. But this work cannot accommodate a fiftieth part of the trade of the Great Valley. What is wanting is a work that will, at all times of the year, except Winter—which in Illinois lasts only about two months—allow the passage of the largest boats that navigate the lower Mississippi. The cost of all this, Mr. BLAIR estimates at only $13,346,824. He recommends the canal to be 160 feet wide on the bottom, with locks 70 by 350 feet, and with a depth to pass boats draining 6 feet water. As the canal is to be supplied from Lake Michigan, a large volume of water can be thrown at all times into the Illinois River, the navigation of which can be greatly improved by a system of dams, which shall give the same depth of water as that proposed for the canal.

With such a work, we need have no more anxiety about New-Orleans, or any of the Gulf Ports. These might be closed by ourselves, or any foreign Power, without, for that cause, affecting either the foreign or domestic trade of the country. The work proposed would render us every way, a people complete in ourselves. Isolated from all the world, our territory would embrace any belt of production, while we should at the lowest possible cost, be able to distribute to each section the products of all. As far as our material interests were concerned, we could bid adieu for a generation longer, if necessary, to the Old World that seems at the present time to take so much needless trouble about the news. But we do not believe in isolation. The surest way, however, to maintain peace is to render ourselves entirely self-sustaining in a time of war. This Mr. BLAIR'S project would fully accomplish, and it cannot too soon receive a favorable action from Congress.

Buckner in Winter Quarters.

After a somewhat checkered pilgrimage, Gen. BUCKNER has, we learn, been safely lodged in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he will be held as a prisoner of war, till the end of the rebellion. We mention this with a sense of satisfaction which arises not merely from the fact of having so notorious a traitor in our hands, but also because there was some appearance, a little while ago, that *another* fate, and one that could not have failed to have caused embarrassment to the Union cause, was about to be visited upon him. It may be remembered that immediately on the capture of BUCKNER, and his transfer as a prisoner to Cairo, Judge CATRON issued a warrant for his arrest, and ten days ago, the telegraph announced that the rebel General had been delivered to the United States Marshal, and was about to be taken to Kentucky to stand his trial before the highest tribunal of his country on the charge of treason. While fully appreciating the motive that led the noble old patriot-judge—himself an exile from his native State of Tennessee, on account of his unflinching devotion to the Union—to seek, to bring the traitor chief to swift justice, we did not hesitate to express the opinion that the time had not yet come for a proper adjudication of the case. We are left to infer that the Administration took the same view, and that Executive interference was exercised to arrest the legal proceedings, and restore the rebel General to the status of a prisoner of war.

That the conviction of the country will ultimately solidify into the stern demand that the dread punishment of treason be meted out to the civil and military leaders of the rebellion, we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. So far from there being any danger that an undue leniency will come between them and the fate they so richly deserve, we firmly believe that the disenthralled people of the South will in the end be among the first to demand that Justice do its work on the men who had deceived and well nigh ruined them. But the period has not yet arrived for this, and it could not but greatly complicate matters to forestall the future and enter now on the task of punishing traitors. For the present, BUCKNER holds precisely the same position as other persons taken with arms in their hands against the Government of the United States—that is, he is a prisoner of war. The "so-called Confederate" Government have now in their power many National prisoners of war, and a resort to extreme measures on our part would but lead to bitter retaliations on the part of the rebels, put back the Union cause, and lead to endless complications. And the complications would be increased by the fact that though, in view of the theory on which the National Government conducts the war, the men taken with arms in their hands are rebels and traitors, in the theory on which foreign Powers proceed they are lawful belligerents, with all the rights and immunities of belligerents. But when the rebellion is subdued, and the rights and immunities they derive from the provisions of International Law disappear, when we have the chief rebel leaders in our possession, above all when the South itself comes to demand that justice be meted out to them, then will be the time for the sovereign Majesty of the Law, the calm unhasting Nemesis, to summon the arch-traitors to the bar, and visit them with the punishment their crimes deserve.

When this period comes, this very man BUCKNER will have a peculiar claim to attention, for he has illustrated in his person and conduct every form of deep-dyed, treason. Up to the very hour he took command at Bowling Green, he had warm Union friends who declared that he never would raise his arm against the Government, and hence he was urged as the very peculiar friend of Kentucky. Whatever the people of Kentucky voted, he would abide by. He was the Inspector-General—the chief military officer of the State. All the maps and drafts of the State, the railroad and turnpike lines, mountain-ranges and water-courses, the fields and the fruitfulness of the State, were laid before him, for the express purpose of examining its defences. It was upon him the State relied, and to him she looked. The Press of all parties, disagreeing upon almost every other subject, agreed upon putting the militia of the State upon a military footing, and making SIMON B. BUCKNER the Inspector. Families gave their children to his tuition in tactics, believing in his loyalty. And precisely here begins the deep damnation of his crime. The law constituting the State Guard of Kentucky required that every member should take an oath to support the Constitution of Kentucky, *and the Constitution of the United States*. A large number of the young men of the Guard, having been skillfully inoculated by BUCKNER and others with the secession virus, determined to reject the oath and consequently to dissolve their connection with the organization. But this did not suit the views of BUCKNER & Co., who desired that the organization should not only be kept up, but made as strong and numerous as possible. So they went to work, says the Louisville *Journal*, "to convince the fiery and ingenious young men *that they must regard the oath as a matter of no consequence*—a thing that meant this, or that, or nothing." "You can," said BUCKNER, "take the oath to-day to support the Constitution of Kentucky and the Constitution of the United States, and to-morrow, you can, without the slightest impropriety or inconsistency, join an armed rebellion for the subversion of the Government of Kentucky and the Government of the United States." There is not, we venture to say, on record, a match for the malignant, insidious treason of this man, and no wonder that Kentucky already clamors that he be delivered up to be tried for his crimes against the State.

But for the present, this cannot be, and his trial for crimes against the United States must rest also. In the meantime, as a prisoner of war, he is entitled to all the amenities of war except one—*the Government must never exchange him while the rebellion lasts.*

BEAUREGARD IN A NEW ROLE.—When the rebel fortunes began to wane in the Southwest, after the fall of the stronghold at Mill Spring, BEAUREGARD was dispatched there to examine the various fortified positions held by the rebels, and to render them even more impregnable than they were—if there be degrees of impregnability. The Southwestern rebels became jubilant as the hero of Sumter and Manassas approached. His presence was considered equivalent to a reinforcement of ten thousand ordinary rebels. If, heretofore, Bowling Green and Columbus, and the Forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, had kept at bay the mighty armies under BUELL and HALLECK, then, after BEAUREGARD took control of them, they could defy the whole Yankee nation in arms. The great fortifier arrived at Nashville. He scanned the defences of the city with his engineering eye, and speedily passed up to Bowling Green. There he remained some time, and thence returned to Nashville. He had hardly got away from Bowling Green, however, before the rebels there began to fly from their impregnable works. They fled from Bowling Green, from Nashville, from Murfreesboro, and are still fleeing. BEAUREGARD next rushed westward to strengthen by his presence and his genius Columbus, the Sebastopol of the West, a place at whose defences the engineer of Camargo himself had labored for half a year, and which was blessed with the prayers and strengthened by the science of the reverend POLK. Add to these things BEAUREGARD, and of what avail would be the power of our armies, or the shot and shell of our river fleet? But no sooner had BEAUREGARD arrived at Columbus, than the other rebels began to run away; and now, this impregnable position, too, is in turn evacuated. Wherever BEAUREGARD goes now, he seems to be but the herald of evacuation. The rebels have heretofore declared that Memphis was impregnable, and that "Island No. 10" could easily be rendered so. But BEAUREGARD had not then visited those points. When he does reach them, and particularly if our Western army be not far off, there is little doubt, judging from the past, that he and the other rebels will suddenly evacuate. This rebel charlatan built up a sort of reputation on the strength of his bombardment of Fort Sumter, his fortifications at Manassas, and the fiasco at Bull Run. But his invincibility, even in rebel eyes, must now be gone. Henceforth, instead of being known as the great fortifier, he will figure only as the great evacuator.

THE OLIVE BRANCH PRESENTED.—The Government is evidently disposed to make a magnanimous use of its victories. It will be seen in our Washington correspondence that, while the various bills of pains and penalties, providing for confiscations and other retributive measures against rebellion, have been thrown over in the House of Representatives, there is a determination on the part of the Executive to reopen the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to commerce. This is well. So long as we reserve a little *step-fatherly* treatment for those who have beguiled an unhappy people into rebellion, we can well afford to indulge the people with the most kindly and paternal consideration, seeing that so we must effectually refute the falsehoods upon which the fabric of treason rests. Let the Southern people receive some installment of the good things which the restored Union will bring them, and let them lose all fear or vindictive measures, and we shall have achieved the most important of all successes—the conquest of their prejudices.

THE RETURN OF COL. WOOD.—The reception provided by the Corporation of Brooklyn for Col. WOOD, the captive Commander of the Fourteenth Militia, will do as much honor to the city as to the object of the demonstration. In the fiasco of Bull Run, Col. WOOD exhibited the best qualities of a soldier—courage, coolness and steadiness. Wounded seriously, he was made prisoner by the enemy, who carried him to Richmond. His captivity has been lengthened not only by the injury sustained in the fight, but by chafing impatience at the detention from his command, at a time when action was needed, and was apparently impending. Time has, however, dealt kindly by the Colonel. He leaves his prison at the moment when his brave fellows once more need his presence to lead them into action. Let him, therefore, have his abounding welcome, and then, with a God speed, let him go back to Richmond a victor, not a prisoner.

A WORD FOR THE DEAD, THEN ONWARD.—The death of Gen. LANDER at this moment is a National calamity. A daring and skillful leader, he possessed that magnetism which always inspires courage and confidence in soldiers, who cheerfully follow such leaders into the very jaws of death. For months past, ever since, indeed, he was partially disabled by the wound received at Ball's Bluff, Gen. LANDER has been waiting with unconcealed impatience for the order to advance. Commanding on the extreme right of the line, his part in the general movement would have been a brilliant one. To the opportunities it would afford him of effective service and distinction, he looked forward eagerly; and now, when the movement has actually begun, the disappointed hero drops on the very threshold of victory. We may indeed shed a tear for him; but the great loser is the country, which thus parts with one of its most trusted, experienced and gallant servants.

COMPLETION OF THE TAX BILL.—The announcement that the Tax bill will be presented to the House of Representatives to-day will be received with profound satisfaction. The labor of framing a perfect system of direct taxation, adapted to a people who have never lent their support in this way to the Federal Government, was a task of inconceivable magnitude. A thousand conflicting interests had to be consulted, local and sectional jealousies

conciliated, the burdens distributed as equitably as possible between loyal and disloyal communities, and districts which depended upon agriculture and those which depended upon commerce, and the more or less wealthy classes of society. Indeed, merely to enumerate the shallows and quicksands which had to be kept in view, would overtask him who catalogues the stars. We can only trust, from the intimations which have thus far reached us, that the Committee has done its work wisely, and that the House will be able to respond to the urgent popular demand by promptly giving its labors legislative force. There will cease to be talk of National bankruptcy the moment an adequate taxbill appears on the statute book.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Further Consideration of the Public Defence Bill—The Debate of Saturday—Snow Blockade of the Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

March has certainly come in like a lion; whether it will go out like a lamb can only be decided by the record of the future. Yesterday afternoon and last evening were among the most severe of the season, not so much on account of the intense cold, though it was cold enough, but because the air was filled with flying snow squalls, and the wind searched into every nook and corner without any mercy. The road to Boston is most effectually blockaded—no trains having come through from that city for a day or two. The Western roads are not much better off, and the high winds of last night cannot have helped the matter much. Among other things, this blockade has kept the rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN here ever since yesterday morning, on their way to Fort Warren. Much curiosity has been evinced to see them, but they have been kept secluded, and it is a mooted question among the curious whether they are still here or not. Their quarters here are doubtless much pleasanter than those assigned to them in Boston Harbor, and they do not, probably, regret the delay.

The House this morning has been occupied in consideration of the bill for the public defence. The opposition to this bill is becoming very strong, and it cannot pass unless many of its more obnoxious features are modified or removed. Amendments have been already proposed and approved by the Committee, which will do something in this direction.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, first spoke this morning in opposition to the bill. He thought it unnecessary to go to this expense at this time, as the United States Government had already appropriated large sums to be expended for these very objects during this year and the next. He thought it probable also that an attempt to erect a line of fortifications along our frontier, would induce England to commence a corresponding series of works upon the Canadian side stronger and better than our own. Finally, he thought it unwise to act and talk as though England was our enemy. In nearly all our political controversies with her we have come off the better. He referred to the Ashburton Treaty in regard to the boundary line, the disputes in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, the San Juan affair, and the "right-of-search" dispute during the Buchanan Administration. In the *Trent* affair he thought we were in the wrong and that we only did justice in making the rendition at the demand of England. We have claimed that England was our enemy commercially, but he thought that her legislation had been more favorable to our interests than our own had been to them, and sustained the repeal of the corn laws and the navigation laws, the opening to us of her coast trade, the removal of the restrictions upon the inter-colonial trade and, repeal of tariffs upon most articles of our manufacture and production, while in many of these cases our legislation has not been reciprocal. He claimed only to state these facts that they might have their due weight by themselves, for he did not profess to have the skill to cover himself by a skillful argument.

Mr. HULBURD took the floor in favor of the bill. He asserted that the appropriation mentioned was entirely inadequate to put the fortifications now commenced in a proper state of defence, to say nothing of putting up any new ones. He differed from the gentleman from New-York in thinking that the sentiment of England was friendly to us, and referred to various stories of what a company of marines did in hissing our flag, and what a British officer said to the wife of an American consul during the excitement consequent upon the *Trent* affair. He then went on at length to show the defenceless condition of the State, its entire lack of heavy guns and ammunition, and the treaty stipulations, by which we are obliged to keep such a small armament on the great lakes, while Great Britain has facilities to put a force of gunboats upon them at very short notice, while we have no such facilities. And he contended that this bill was simply designed to meet this emergency, and to furnish the means and the authority to procure this needed ordnance and ammunition, and thought that the surest way to avoid war was to be prepared for it. In this connection he read from many documents and letters from prominent military men in favor of these expenditures. The gentleman from Onondaga saw in the seventh section tha gaunt specter of a standing army. If the liberties of the country are destroyed with the raising of a standing army, then has their funsli already began to be tolled along the valleys of the Potomac and the Cumberland. But this section only provided that the volunteer militia should be enrolled for no longer a period than one year, and the amendment proposed, further provided that this should be done only under danger of invasion pending. He could see no danger of a standing army in any such provision. He then revised the former policy of the State in this matter, and contended that it was in consonance with the policy of the bill. In regard to the erection of a line of fortifications along the frontier inviting a similar policy upon the part of England, he claimed that while we, trusting in the friendship of the Canadians and the home Government, have suffered to go into disability for use, they have ever since our troubles commenced, been making preparations and surveys for erection of such fortifications. He again referred, at length, to the hostile feeling of England and other European Governments against this nation, and saw evidence of it in the seizure of St. Domingo by Spain, and the interference of the Allied Powers in the affairs of Mexico, while any one of the numerous complications arising from the posture of affairs, might plunge us into the vortex of a war with them.

Mr. PORTER of Niagara, claimed the right as a member from a border county, to be heard for a few moments upon this bill. While possessing a peculiar local interest in the provisions of the bill, he nevertheless wished to consider it in the light of the general public interests, and wished particularly to view the subject in the light of our foreign relations. He thought this proper in view of the references which had been made to them, and the reference which must be always had to them in protecting our frontier and harbors. He would go as far as any man in putting ourselves in a condition to repel invasion and to provide for the public defence, but in considering our foreign relations it was wise neither to have too *much* fear or too *little*. He thought that European nations had not acted as well as we had expected, perhaps, and had a right to expect; but they had not interfered, and that was all that we could absolutely demand.

Their treatment of us had arisen from two causes—their ignorance of us and the natural selfishness of nations, as well as individuals. There were two classes of people who did know something of us—the oppressed, who looked to us as the asylum and the goal of all their hopes; and philosophic thinkers who regarded us as working out a great problem in the science of government. When this rebellion broke out, the rebels, took immediate advantage of the ignorance of all the other classes—the great mass of the middle classes between these two extremes—by sending emissaries skilled in intrigue and diplomacy, who availed themselves of every avenue to disseminate wrong notions of our institutions and designs; and, owing to the apathy of some and the disaffection of others of our governmental agents, they were successful and did poison the public mind against us. The events of the past eight months, the resources we had developed, and the magnanimity we had felt strong enough to exhibit, had done much to disabuse them of these wrong impressions, and he thought late advices show that a favorable reaction was taking place, and in consequence, a more enlightened policy toward us. He did not believe that the mass of the European nations were pleased when our National troubles commenced, whatever notions some of their statesmen and politicians may have had in regard to the failure of Republican institutions and the hopes of their overthrow, for it was for their *material* interests to have peace continue. We furnished much raw material for their manufactories, and a market for many of their manufactured articles, and could only continue to do so while peace lasted. He did not think, therefore, that any joy at the overthrow of Republican principles, or an anticipated triumph for monarchical forms of Government, would sufficiently outweigh their material interests to make them rejoice at the prospect of our National difficulties and give their sympathies to a rebellion which destroys peace. And after the rebellion really broke out, their feeling was more one of self-congratulation than of active sympathy with the rebels; very much such a feeling, in fact, as we exhibited in the revolutions of 1848, when we did not always give our sympathies to the revolutionists, but held some such language as "See here—you have derided our Republican institutions, and denied their stability; and see, now, while your old thrones are rocking to their very bases, how firm and strong we stand among all your convulsions." The feeling they now exhibit, the lack of active sympathy they manifest, is reciprocal to this feeling of ours at that time.

In regard to England's course, he thought that owing to her ignorance and the utterances of our Press, in many instances she absolutely feared that when we had raised an army to put down rebellion, we should turn a portion of it against Canada. This feeling arose in part, also, from the policy, which had been actually broached by some, that the way to avoid internal troubles was to unite in a foreign war against England. He regarded, therefore, England's preparations in Canada as intended more for the defence of her Canadian possessions than for aggressive warfare, and that she had availed herself of the *Trent* affair to send over troops and munitions for this purpose. The same view would show why, after the settlement of that affair, she continued to pour them into that province. He referred also to the French position, and claimed that, whatever might be the difficulties of NAPOLEON'S situation, arising from his armed seizure of the crown, we have had, as yet, no reason to complain of his actions. He had declared in his official speech before the Chambers that we must not be interfered with, and the documents submitted with the speech maintained the same view. He did not think European nations would interfere with us from motives of their own policy.

Returning to America, he thought we should guard against carrying the idea of settling with England for her lack of sympathy when we were through with our present troubles, and deprecated the utterance of sentiments to this effect in debate in public deliberative bodies.

As to the position of Canada, it certainly was aggravating to find our nearest neighbors the most unfriendly, and the most anxious to display hostilities; but they were a provincial nation, and being out of the immediate control of the home Government, were inclined to enact various silly pranks. Moreover, Canada was not much of a nation anyway, and not very prosperous, and every soldier represented to the Canadians so many pounds, not pounds averdupois, but pounds sterling, and by sending them there the home Government furnished a good rent for many of their useless buildings, and good paying customers for many of their little productions.

He might have added also that in this ostentatious display of a cheap loyalty the provinces may have hoped to gain some new privileges and advantages from the Home Government.

In conclusion, he said we could only ask justice from the European Governments, and that he thought we should get, and nothing more; while in return we should show that we can be as magnanimous in our coming prosperity as we have been courageous, strong and true in our adversity. Our motto in regard to foreign complications should be "Ready, aye Ready!" but also, "Steady, aye steady." We should be prepared for all emergencies, but not too timid in adversity, or too elated in prosperity. He closed with expressing the hope that, as in the natural year, so in our natural affairs, the long Winter of our discontent will soon be followed by a glorious Spring.

Mr. RAYMOND expressed a desire to make some remarks upon the bill at some future time, and then moved to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. In the House, the report was agreed to, and this subject was made the "special order" again for Wednesday next, immediately after reading the journal. This House then adjourned until Monday morning. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S second *matinée* on Saturday attracted an excellent audience to the Academy of Music, where it was given, and furnished a new confirmation of the now well-known fact that the ladies of the Metropolis require a special entertainment of their own, where they may gratify a reasonable curiosity without the formality of male escort. The experiment was so successful indeed that it will be repeated during the present week. DONIZETTI'S little opera of "Betly," was performed with spirit and effect by Miss HINKLEY, Signor BAIONI, Signor SUSINI, and a small chorus—Mr. MAX MARETZEK presiding in the orchestra. The music is pretty and familiar, although the work itself is a comparative stranger to our boards. The composer has not hesitated to borrow freely from his former works. Who has so much right to do so?

Mr. GOTTSCHALK played between the first and second acts, and was, as usual, received with much favor and honored with punctual *encores*.

To-night Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give a grand evening performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when Saturday's programme will be repeated; to-morrow he plays in Hartford, and on Thursday and Saturday at the New-York Academy.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S, the comedy of "The Wonder;" et Niblo's, the "Colleen Bawn;" et the Winter Garden, Mr. J. S. CLARKE (who has been reengaged) in two of his best pieces, "Turning the Tables," and "Sudden Thoughts;" and to conclude with the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" at Miss LAURA KEENE'S, "The McCarthy; Or, Peep o' Day; et the New-York Athenæum, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and at Barnum's Museum, a new and original Oriental fairy spectacle, called "Sadak and Kalasrade." In addition to this novelty, the redoubtable Commodore NUTT will impersonate the Grecian Statues. Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will give his third humorous lecture to-morrow evening at Clinton Hall, and to-night, and every night until further notice, the Whaling Voyage will be exhibited at Hope Chapel.

Mr. WALLACK'S down-town theatre was re-opened on Saturday evening, under the name of the New-York Athenæum, and the management of Messrs. BAKER and RYER. A rather damaging avowal was made in the programme of the establishment, to the effect that no theatrical performances would take place there, and yet several well-known actors and actresses, and a decidedly well-known play—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—made their appearance on the night in question. It is for the purpose of producing the latter, we presume, that the venture has been undertaken, and if the mania for unfortunate old Cuffy were half as strong here as it seems to be elsewhere, it would, we think, be successful, notwithstanding the drivel about its not being theatrical entertainment. The cast is good enough for a sensation piece, albeit Mr. RYER'S *Uncle Tom* is a lamentably dreary affair. Mrs. HOWARD is an excellent *Topsy*—more truthful, perhaps, than Miss FANNY BROWN, who impersonates the same character at another theatre, but assuredly not so funny. Miss BULLOCK'S *Eva* is a remarkable effort for so small a lady. Mrs. CHANFRAU looked charmingly as the unfortunate heroine, and Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH, as the Yankee relative, was all that could be desired. We were not favorably impressed with the male artists. There was a gustiness about them that was singularly unpleasant in so small a theatre—a remark which applies equally to the performers and the orchestra, who, with the connivance of Mr. KOPPITS, contrived to play more trashy music in one evening than we are usually condemned to hear in an entire week. The house was not well filled, and we are of opinion that the management will do well to provide themselves with another novelty, even if it be a little more theatrical in its character.

The MYERS' sisters gave a literary and musical entertainment at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, at which Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY and other artists assisted. One of the sisters, it will be remembered, has recently made a highly successful *début* in the part of *Eva*, at the Winter Garden; the other, Miss LOUISA, possesses remarkable powers, and is without any exception the best serious reader now before the public. Repeatedly and excellently as we have heard Hoon's "Bridge of Sighs" declaimed, we do not ever remember to have heard it given with so much simple pathos and overwhelming intensity as by Miss LOUISA MYERS.

M. JUIGNET, of the French Theatre, has arranged a series of his very agreeable entertainments in Brooklyn. They take place at the Athenæum every Wednesday, and are substantially the same as those given at Irving Hall. The third performance at the last-named establishment is postponed, in consequence of Lent, until Tuesday, March 11.

MESSRS. MASON AND THOMAS gave another of their admirable classical *soirées* on Tuesday of last week. The programme was excellently interpreted. We are glad to notice that these entertainments are now given in Philadelphia, and in Orange, N. J., by the same gentlemen.

A would-be Preetidigitateur, ADRIEN by name, gave an entertainment last week at the Academy of Music. It was a failure of the worst kind, and resulted in the performance being guyed off the stage. The directors of the Academy very properly refused to allow the "Professor" to make himself ridiculous on a subsequent evening.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD will give a musical entertainment to-morrow evening, assisted by Mlle. GOMIEN, Signor CENTEMERI, Mr. HENRY APPY, Mr. F. EARN, the MYERS Sisters and Dr. CLARE W. BEAMS.

A Musical Festival of great and varied interest will take place at Irving Hall, on Thursday, the 27th inst. It is given by Mr. HARRISON for a benevolent purpose, and all the artists in the City will lend their assistance on the occasion.

Mme. DE LUSSAN, of whom we hear the best of accounts, will shortly make her *début* in opera, under the management of Mr. GRAU.

Two of the best living singers—the sisters MARCHESIA—have been engaged for the New-York Fall opera tic season. They possess respectively soprano and contralto voices—are young, beautiful and in the highest degree talented.

The Michigan and Illinois Canal.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, towpaths, feeders, right of way, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois of, in and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that WILLIAM H. SWIFT, now one of the Trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skillful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States Army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plains Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in length and 75 feet in width, and for the improvement of said rivers in such manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River at all times during the season of navigation of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work, and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress, shall permit. That the sum of $1,000,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the expenses of said work, which shall be wholly expended in the improvement of the navigation of the said rivers according to said plan; and upon the transfer of the title of said canal, as provided in the first section of this bill, and the approval of a plan of the said improvement as aforesaid, the said commissioners are authorized to draw from time to time on the Treasury of the United States for the amount hereby appropriated, in such sums as shall be required for the prosecution of said work, such money to be drawn in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall establish. The sum of $20,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of said Commissioners' examination, survey, plat, and report, to be drawn by the said Commissioners in manner last aforesaid. And the said Commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year, and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of this War Department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, alter and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvements, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, collectors and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvement contemplated by this bill: *Provided*, That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned, and compensation made therefor in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenue derived from the said canal and river over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows: First, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services, determine: *Provided*, That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said Commissioners designated from the Topographical Corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said Commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, to transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said Canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of its management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right, at all times, to transport vessels of war, troops, and public property over said canal, absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

A Defence of the Hawkins Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice in your morning edition a cruel and unprovoked attack upon the honor of the Hawkins Zouaves. The movement spoken of was not of their seeking, and so, of course, they are not answerable for that, and if there is any injustice in it, the medals that may be presented to them as the spontaneous and voluntary offering of generous hearts, will rather speak their shame than their gallantry.

In this "ill-advised" movement there is no injustice. "The friends of the Fifty-first New-York and the Ninth New Jersey Regiments who acted nobly at the storming of the battery at Roanoke Island, will see that they will not go unrewarded, and the idea that the movement is "partial and absurd," is merely gratuitous.

One of their officers writes thus: "There may be some question raised as to what regiment carries off the laurels, but the Seceah officers say that if it had not been for the Ninth, they could have held the battery all day, and I believe they would. Our troops all behaved nobly, but standing up in front of a battery and allowing the enemy to shoot you down is all nonsense."

This is the language of a noble, generous and gallant officer.

My word for it, the Ninth Regiment will never lay claim to more honor in the charge, than they are justly entitled to. As I have reason to believe the rank and file of that regiment, to be incapable of committing the outrages charged upon them, I pronounce the statement, so far as it is intended to cast either reproach or dishonor upon them, wholly untrue.

J. R. WHITING.

The U. S. Frigate Vermont in Trouble.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 2.

The schooner *Flying Mist*, which arrived at Chatham last night, reports on the 27th ult., off Cape Cod, bearing west by north 95 miles, spoke the United States frigate *Vermont*, from Boston for Port Royal, with loss of rudder, both bow anchors, a suit of sails and four boats; wanted steam to tow her in. Commander HUDSON will send the sloop *San Jacinto*, gunboat *Arostook*, steamship *Sazon* and two tow-boats in search of her. They all leave to-night.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 2.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BERGESS, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIGEL DELEGATION.—The delegates appointed at the German mass meeting, recently held in this City, to represent it in Washington and there express the sentiments of the Germans of New-York in relation to the vexations alleged to have been undergone in Missouri by Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, met on Saturday evening at Pythagoras Hall. Mr. FREDERICK KAPP was called to the Chair and Mr. JULIUS BAHL appointed Secretary. Mr. BALLING presented the financial report of the delegation, which was approved and arranged, whereupon, after determining to pay no attention to the public call lately made upon them by a Committee emanating from the Social Reform Verein and charged with the investigation, to some extent, of their proceedings in Washington, the delegation adjourned *sine die*.

APPOINTMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—Bartholomew Hogan to the Second Precinct, Alexander Graham to the Third, Timothy Mahony to the Fourteenth, Jeremiah O'Brien to the Fifteenth, Julius P. Merklein to the Twenty-seventh, Michael Kennedy to the Twenty-ninth; Charles Luckney, of the Fifteenth, to be Doorman, and Austin B. Fisher to be Patrolman of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The German Hospital Association, of which Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER is President, have confirmed all the arrangement adopted by the Executive Committee, Mr. HERMANN ROSE, Chairman, and will, at as early a date as possible, hold a great fair and festival in behalf of the benevolent enterprise they have undertaken.

THE LAST OF THE SKATING SEASON.—The Central Park skating-ponds were crowded yesterday. The ice was in fair condition, in the early morning, but, in the afternoon, its roughness and softness materially interfered with the pedestrio exercise.

A BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found, at a late hour on Saturday afternoon, lying on the floor of the second story of an unfinished building in West Twenty-eighth-street.

The German Republican Central Committee.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

It may be remembered by our political readers that shortly after Senator SUMNER presented his territorial proposition concerning the future arrangement of the conquered rebellious States, the German Republican Central Committee of this City held a general meeting at the Steuben House, at which it was resolved to sustain Senator SUMNER'S views, and to send, on behalf of the Committee, an expression of gratitude and approbation to that gentleman for the course he had pursued. Mr. WEHNERSKIRCH, the Corresponding Secretary of the Committee, has placed in our hands the subjoined letter of reply from the Massachusetts Senator:

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 25, 1862.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the resolution unanimously passed by the German Republican Central Committee of New-York, declaring their adhesion to certain principles presented by me to the Senate, on the relations between the United States and the territory occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended Governments without constitutional or legal right.

I pray you to let the Committee know my gratitude for the prompt and generous support which they have given to these principles. The Germans, throughout our long contest with Slavery, have been not only earnest and true, but they have always seen the great question in its true character and importance. Without them, our cause would not have triumphed at the last Presidential election. It is only natural, therefore, that they should continue to guard and advance their cause. But where so many persons fail and hesitate, it is most gratifying to find a Committee so distinguished as yours, ready again to enter into the contest for human rights.

Accept the assurance of the respect with which I have the honor to be, Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

WM. M. WEHNERSKIRCH, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hollis White, of Niagara Falls; Col. A. G. Hazzard, and Miss Hazzard, of Connecticut; Col. H. H. Allen, from Washington, and Capt. Jas. West, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor-House.

Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; Maj. Cantel, of the D'Epineuil Zouaves; Jas. M. Townsend, and Dr. Jas. Olmstead, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Kennedy, of Montreal; H. G. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; L. G. Howe, Loring Lothrop, and Dr. L. B. Russell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. James Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*; Lieut. Holih, of the U. S. A., and C. P. Hemminway, of Chili, are at the Everitt House.

Mr. Temple and T. Q. Hill, of the U. S. N.; A. L. Peachy, of San Francisco; W. Ewing, of Ireland; and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hicks, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Geo. Mahe, one of the released Union prisoners from New-Orleans, and T. E. Irvine, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. S. C. Willse, of the U. S. N.; Forbes Parker, of the U. S. N.; and Samuel Dorman, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mrs. BARTON, wife of E. A. BARTON, residing at No. 387 Carlton-avenue, was so severely burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire, that she died within a few hours. A little son of deceased, 17 months old, who clung to his mother during the excitement, was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. Mrs. BARTON'S clothes took fire from a small stove in the bath-room, and at the time there was no one in the house except herself, child, and a servant girl. The latter ran into the street and gave the alarm of fire, when several residents in the vicinity at once rendered assistance, but it was of no avail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL FLAHERTY, residing on Sandford-street, near Willoughby-avenue, was run over by car No. 19, of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad, Saturday evening, near the corner of DeKalb and Tompkins avenues, and seriously, if not fatally injured. He was taken home by Officers URZA and HUGHES of the Ninth Precinct Police.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this city last week. Males, 74; females, 36. There were 16 deaths by scarlet fever and 6 by small-pox.

New-Jersey.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD PASSENGER TRAIN.—The locomotive and baggage car of the Philadelphia train, due at Jersey City at 1 P. M. on Saturday, when within about three miles of the city was thrown from the track. The engine ran against a coal train standing on a turn out, doing considerable damage. The baggage car ran off on the opposite side and the orates were thrown into a ditch. The passenger cars remained upon the track and no person was injured. Some delay was caused to other trains until 7 P. M., when the obstructions were removed.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—A skating carnival is to take place on Lake Lincoln, on Bergen Hill, this (Monday) evening, when there is to be a display of fire works under the supervision of the Messrs. Enos.

No Shinplasters.

We make change to the patrons of our establishment in silver only.

WE ISSUE NO SHINPLASTERS!

CROOK & DUFF,

Dining-Rooms Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

To Public Speakers and Singers.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold, or over-exertion of the voice, and produces a clear and distinct enunciation.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,

No. 46 Exchange-place.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Unguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

MARRIED.

TOSTEVIN—HAWKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, by Rev. S. D. Platt, Pastor of the 9th-st. M. E. Church, PETER TOSTEVIN to Miss MARGARET AUGUSTA HAWKS, only daughter of Justus Hawks, all of this City.

DIED.

YATES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 1, EMMA AMELIA, wife of Charles A. Yates, and daughter of Samuel Halsted.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her brother-in-law, Isaac Ames, No. 72 Rivington-st., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

STEWART.—In this City, on Saturday, March 1, CHARLES STEWART, of New-Orleans, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, George Payn Quackenbos, are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 221 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

[illegible] MARRIED.

The [illegible] invited to [illegible] 57 West [illegible] remains will [illegible]

COLEMAN.—[illegible] evening, March 1, after a severe [illegible], widow of the late Nathan Coleman, [illegible] her age.

The friends of the [illegible] neral, from the residence of [illegible] 183 East 34th-st., on Third [illegible] o'clock.

HULL.—In this City, on [illegible] March ELLA, infant daughter of [illegible] aged 9 months.

The funeral service will be held at the house, No. 23 East 30th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, to which the friends of the family are invited. The remains will be taken to New-Canaan, Conn., for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 2, of diphtheria, EPHRA ELLSWORTH, youngest child of [illegible] and Lottie C. Brown.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 73 Perry-st.

RUDDICK.—On Saturday morning, March 1, ROBERT, second son of Robert and Eliza Ruddick, aged 2 years and 10 months.

WHITTLESEY.—On Sunday morning, March 2, GEORGE BEALE, only son of Matthew Beale and Catherine E. Whittlesey.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Bushwick Cross Roads, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, suddenly, JULIA SNYDER, wife of Wm. J. Shouck, aged 31 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 301 5th av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

BARTOW.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday morning, March 1, ELSIE ANNA, wife of Wm. J. Bartow, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Wm. Crolius, No. 256 Carlton-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BARTOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 1, ALBERT C., youngest son of William J. and Elsie A. Bartow.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Crollius, No. 256 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FELT.—In West Farms, on Sunday, March 2, at his residence, WILLARD FELT, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

MUCKIN.—At Fishkill Landing, on Saturday, March 1, SARAH E., wife of James Muckin, and daughter of James Wiltse, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

WARD.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 28, after a short but painful illness, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Uzal D. and Sarah E. Ward, aged 20 years.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Those from New-York can take the 11½ train of cars, Morris and Essex Railroad.

LUDLAM.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, ANITA R. LUDLAM, daughter of the late Richard L. Ludlam, of New-York, and of Carmen M. Ludlam, of Westchester, Penn.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 101.—March 1, 1862.
18, 29, 28, 68, 39, 20, 43, 10, 46, 54, 14, 72, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 102.—March 1, 1862.
77, 48, 56, 55, 39, 19, 31, 52, 23, 62, 76, 18, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 49.—March 1, 1862.
60, 46, 72, 55, 24, 39, 11, 47, 74, 6, 67, 14, 8.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 162.—March 1, 1862.
42, 3, 57, 77, 8, 65, 15, 16, 12, 64, 23, 76, 70.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

GOLD PENS, WITH SILVER PENCILS,
One and Two Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Twenty-five Dollars each, warranted correct time-keepers,
AT G. C. ALLEN'S,
No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.



GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE
FOR THE WEST.
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The quickest and most direct route to HARRISBURGH, PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c.,
Have removed to No. 162 BROADWAY.

"HOPE
GOVERNMENT DISPATCH."
All rail fast freight line for Washington.
The only route by which cars can be sent through without change.
This route was opened by the Government as a military route, and
ALL FREIGHT FOR SOLDIERS AND SUTLERS
will be forwarded at
GOVERNMENT RATES.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
For special contracts apply at
No. 162 BROADWAY, New-York, or
No. 848 PENNSYLVANIA-AV., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent.
☞ Freight received only at the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FI

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Causes: Nos. 15, 99, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116 117, 118, 119. Preferred Causes: Nos. 2, 4%.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 24, 220, 227, 416, 600, 606, 1146, 1162, 1264, 1300, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1767, 1788, 2003, 125, 138, 301.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1913, 2040, 2041, 2045, 2063, 2339, 647, 797, 3047, 3049, 3050, 3060, 3164. *Part II.*—Nos. 2260, 1350, 3566 2269, 2330, 2964, 3194, 3220, 3244, 2493, 3458, 3460 3470, 344. *Part III.*—Nos. 991, 3323, 613, 2947, 1005 3045, 2211, 2230, 2863, 840½, 849, 895, 697, 935, 959 *Part IV.*—Nos. 3056, 3544, 3614, 3378, 3514, 318, 3590 3600, 223, 2770, 2072, 3006, 3498, 3140, 3190.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 735, 736, 378, 874, 878, 878, 880, 439, 633, 780, 842, 567, 669, 881, 882. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 657, 400, 394, 361, 1368, 1367, 1368, 728, 822, 590, 761, 703.

A Lawyer His Own Client—The Case Lost.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

James Ridgway vs. *L. H. McIntosh and John W. C. Loud.*—This action was on a promissory note for $150, made by defendant McIntosh, and indorsed by defendant Loud. The making and delivering of the note were admitted on the part of the defendants, but the defendant Loud set up an agreement by which he was to have six months after the maturity of the note before he should be liable to pay, in the event of the failure of the maker to meet the obligation.

The note bore date 8th March, 1858, was to run six months, without interest, and to make it equal to cash, the defendant, Loud, agreed to pay the interest accruing from the date of the delivery of the note to the period of its maturity, viz.: the sum of $3 50. This was admitted in the pleadings.

The evidence on the part of the defence showed that defendant, Loud, met plaintiff on the Staten Island ferry-boat, learned that he had a horse to sell, and, half in jest, offered him said note and $25 in cash. Plaintiff agreed to take the offer if Loud would indorse the note. Loud complied, on the promise that he should have six months to pay in after maturity. On these terms the horse was bought. The next day Loud paid the $25, delivered the note and took the horse. Subsequently he procured the promised agreement from plaintiff's office, which agreement bore the date. The action was commenced in December, 1859. By the agreement, Loud was to pay in March, 1860. The evidence of Loud of the conversation on the boat, was corroborated by one other witness.

Plaintiff swore that the agreement for the extension of time was subsequent to the purchase, and was void for want of consideration by the statute of frauds. The Court charged the jury that if they believed plaintiff's statement they would find for him $150. But if they concluded the defendant was right, they would find for plaintiff $3 50.

Verdict for plaintiff $3 50.

James Ridgway plaintiff, in person; Billings and Hughes for defendant.

Declaions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Emeline Adolphus, &c.—Report confirmed.

In the Matter of Application of Robert H. Mather to be Discharged from Imprisonment.—Application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Leschigk vs. *Peck, et al.*; *Taylor* vs. *Mills*; *Ramsdell* vs. *Lennis*; *Silver, et al.* vs. *The Same*; *Fox* vs. *Butterfield.*—Order granted in these cases.

Mallory, et al. vs. *Perkins, et al.*—Referrad to Lewis B. Woodruff.

Sherwood vs. *Johnson.*—Exoneration granted.

Before Justice White.

Steninger vs. *Kugleman.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Millet vs. *Gallairdet, et al.*; *Bartlett* vs. *The Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, et al.*—Order granted in these two cases.

A Curious Case.

THE RIGHTS OF RELATIVES TO DISPOSE OF THE BODY OF A DECEASED RELATIVE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 26.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the case of ADELINE C. WYNKOOP vs. ANNA McK. T. WYNKOOP, was argued an an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas, of Schuylkill County, and it involved a very interesting question as regards the rights of relatives in the disposition of the body of a deceased member of the family. The history of the case disclosed the following state of facts: Col. FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP died suddenly, from an accidental gunshot wound, at his residence, at Valencia, Schuylkill County, Penn., on the 13th day of December, 1857. His body, very shortly after his decease, was removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, THOS. J. ATWOOD, at Pottsville, in said county, and from there buried in Mount Laurel Cemetery, in the borough of Pottsville, with military honors. Col. WYNKOOP had commanded a regiment during the Mexican war, composed in part of volunteer companies from Schuylkill County, and those whom he commanded, together with those with whom he served in Mexico, as far as practicable, attended his funeral and formed part of his military *cortège*. The blood relatives of the deceased were desirous that the funeral should take place in Pottsville, and the remains deposited in the lot of ground in the Mount Laurel Cemetery, owned by the mother of the deceased, (ANGELINE WYNKOOP.) To this the widow, Mrs. ANNA MCK. T. WYNKOOP, yielded a reluctant assent, with the understanding, as she claims, that the body might afterwards be removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, at Philadelphia: but a portion of the relatives, however, whose assent is thus claimed, controvert this allegation. Mrs. ANNA WYNKOOP, the widow, some time after the burial made arrangements for the removal of the body to Philadelphia, and this coming to the ears of Mrs. ANGELINE WYNKOOP, the mother, she, in writing, requested one of the Wardens of Trinity Church, Pottsville, to forbid any trespass or opening of the ground, in any way, in her lot in Mount Laurel Cemetery, without the written order of her daughter, Mrs. ATWOOD, or her son JOHN E. WYNKOOP, until further notice, &c. In consequence of this order, the keys of the Cemetery were refused to the undertaker employed by Mrs. ANNA WYNKOOP. The widow then, on the 30th of November, 1858, filed her bill of complaint, setting forth the desire expressed by Col. WYNKOOP, in his lifetime, to be buried, after death, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, near the monument there erected to the memory of Mrs. WYNKOOP's father, Maj. TWIGGS; that she consented to be buried at Pottsville only after earnest solicitations by her husband's relatives, and after solemn assurance from the relatives that she should be permitted to remove the remains to Philadelphia, whenever she pleased to do so. In the bill she asserts that, as widow and administratrix, she has the legal right to remove the remains to Laurel Hill Cemetery, and an injunction was prayed to prevent the defendants (Mrs. ANGELINE WYNKOOP and others) from interfering with the complainant in the removal of the body.

The answer to this bill of complaint, filed in the Common Pleas, at Schuylkill County, among other things, denied that Col. WYNKOOP had ever expressed a wish to be buried at Laurel Hill; on the contrary, so early as the year 1847, the following passage was written by him on the fly-leaf of his Bible, when he was in command of his regiment in Mexico, and just before he was to set forth upon a duty which was regarded by the army as extremely hazardous;

"MOUNTAIN PASS, *forty miles from Vera Cruz, Monday evening, April 10, in my tent at Camp:*

Santa Anna is within forty miles, with 15,000 troops. I go to reconnoitre to-morrow. I may fall there, and most probably will on the next day. I care but little where my bones lie, but feel no idle fancy which looks beyond dissolution and points out a green spot in the Cemetery at Pottsville, where those I love might raise a simple stone, and visit it occasionally. It is a silly thought, but it is written here because I like the recollections it brings forth. I remember dear ANNA's verses: 'Let Neddy plant the Willow, &c.'"

It is further alleged that the deceased had frequently expressed a desire to be buried by his regiment in Pottsville. The answer further set up that as Mrs. ANGELINE is the owner of the burial lot in Mt. Laurel Cemetery, she has the absolute and unqualified right to control the removal of the remains deposited therein, and to prevent the lot from being invaded or disturbed in any way.

With these different allegations before the Court, the Common Pleas at Schuylkill County, granted the injunction asked for by the widow, and this decree of the Court was brought to the Supreme Court for revision. The case was fully argued yesterday. It was argued on behalf of the mother of the deceased, that unless the widow could show, after the burial, she has a property or right in the mortal remains of her deceased husband, she cannot enter upon the admitted right of burial and right to protect inviolate the graves made under that right, vested in the mother of the deceased. BLACKSTONE holds: "But though the heir has a property in the monuments and escutcheons of his ancestors, yet he has none in their bodies or ashes, nor can he bring any civil action against such, or indecently at least, if not impiously violate and disturb their remains, when dead and buried."

On behalf of the widow it was urged that the question of property in the remains is totally irrelevant to the real question. No right of property, therefore, is necessarily claimed or exercised in the mere change of burial place, and in reply to the allegation of property in the lot, it was contended that the appellant has but an easement in the burial lot, the legal title being vested in the officers of the Corporation of Trinity Church, who are the custodians of the cemetery, and make no objection. The right and duty of burial is in the administratrix. To select the spot for his final resting-place, therefore, is necessarily included in her right to bury, and this right can neither be barred, waived, or abandoned by a temporary interment, with or without the promises of the relatives on the subject. In regard to the wish of the deceased, expressed on the leaf of the bible, the fact was referred to that this was written when he was an unmarried man. The decision was reserved.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ALEXANDER, OF PORT RICHMOND.—Capt. SHELLHORN, of the schooner *Alexander*, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, having been sent by the authorities of that city, by the Erie first line. He reports that, at 12 o'clock on Monday last, while off the Patapsco River, a violent storm came on, and at 7 in the evening his vessel sunk, covering her decks; himself, his nephew, JOSEPH S. SIMMONDS, aged about twenty-six, and his two sons, aged fourteen and sixteen, being all the hands on board. They hoisted their small boat up into the rigging and the four hands got into it, and attempted to cover themselves from the storm with the mainsail, but it was blown into shreds. They continued in this position from 7 o'clock until 11 at night, when the two sons expired in horrible agony. Capt. SHELLHORN states they were in this situation (he having one of his dead sons frozen in his arms and Mr. SIMONDS the other) until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, when they were rescued by the steamer *Ajax*. Mr. SHELLHORN's clothing was cut off him, and a dry suit furnished him. In his frozen clothes there were sixteen dollars, all the money he had in the world, which was stolen from him. Capt. SHELLHORN's hands and feet were badly frozen, as also were Mr. SIMONDS's, and it is probable both will lose the use of their hands and feet. Their residence is on Columbia-avenue, third door west of Frankford Road, Nineteenth Ward. They are in destitute circumstances.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28.*

British and American Ships in the Pacific.

The following is a list of the British and American ships-of-war on the Pacific coast:

Class.	Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.
BRITISH.			
Steam Flagship	Bacchante	51	2,667
Steam Sloop	Camelion	17	952
Steam Corvette	Clio	22	1,472
Steam Sloop	Fawa	17	751
Steam Sloop	Harrier	17	748
Paddle Sloop	Ilecate	6	817
Steam Sloop	Miranda	15	1,039
Steam Sloop	Mutine	17	882
Storeship	Niad	6	1,020
Storeship	Nereus	6	1,094
Steam Corvette	Pelerus	21	1,462
Steam Corvette	Tartar	20	1,296
Steam Frigate	Termagent	25	1,547
Steam Frigate	Topaze	51	1,973
Gunboat	Forward	—	—
Gunboat	Grappler	—	—
Total	(16 ships)	291	17,729
UNITED STATES.			
Flagship	Lancaster	26	2,300
Steam Frigate	Saranac	9	2,000
Steam Sloop	Wyoming	8	1,200
Steam Sloop	Narragansett	8	1,000
Sloop	Cyane	30	650
Sloop	St. Marys	22	1,000
Storeship	Warren	3	750
Storeship	Fredonia	4	1,000
Total		100	10,100

Obituary.

The last of the annals of the celebrated naturalist, Audubon, died at Audubon Park, in this City, on Friday last. The widow of the elder Audubon survives at the age of 67 years. This last son inherited much of the taste and talent of his father, and was engaged in bringing out a new edition of the *Birds of America* when arrested by the hand of death.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
FROM AMERICA.			
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A GENTLEMAN, WELL KNOWN in New-York and Brooklyn, of retired and temperate habits, healthy constitution, open disposition, and living on an interest from unincumbered property, is desirous of forming an alliance with a well-disposed lady (English or American) of similar habits, and some means. To one who is of good appearance, and about 40 to 45 years of age, and of honest intentions, a confidential interview may lead to mutual advantage, by addressing a few lines to ALFRED B, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3,

their Spring importation of

FRENCH AND BRITISH

DRY GOODS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT RETAIL,

OF

NEW DRESS GOODS, ON MONDAY, MARCH 3,

CONTAINING THE

NEWEST NOVELTIES IN THE FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES. AS FOLLOWS:

200 PIECES JASPA MOSSMIQUE.....15c.
100 PIECES MOIA ANTIQUE DO.....25c.
125 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE CHECK.....16c. TO 20c.
200 PIECES TWOIL AC NORD.....25c.
125 PIECES EMBROIDERED MOSAMBIQUE.....25c.
75 PIECES HIGH COLORED PLAID, FOR CHILDREN.....25c.
100 PIECES ESTELLA (Silk Plaid).....35c.

With a very large assortment of

GOODS SUITABLE FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,

FROM LOW TO HIGH COST.

ALSO,

1,000 PIECES FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH PRINTS 12 1-2c.
300 PIECES YARD-WIDE CHINTZ PRINTS..... 12 1-2c.
250 PIECES YARD-WIDE BRILLIANTS, fast colors.....20c.
100 PIECES 1-4 PERCALES, fast colors.....20c.
75 PIECES 1-4 PERCALES, COLORED GROUNDS, very rich.....25c.

With a large assortment of the

RICHEST FRENCH PRINTS.

LINEN GOODS

AT

RETAIL.

PATON & CO.,

—NO. 341 BROADWAY.—

Will open on MONDAY, March 3, and continue during the week to sell a large stock of Linen Goods, the whole being part of a —BANKRUPT STOCK— transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of

Linen Sheetings, from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 75c.
Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.
Table Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Continue to offer great inducements in

4-4 Irish Linens, at 19½c. and 22c., value 25c. and 30c.)
4-4 Irish Linens, at 25c. and 30c., (value 35c. and 40c., and upwards.)
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Damask Table-cloths, Napkins, Damask and Huck Towels and Towelings, Superfine English and American Long-Cloths, at 12½c. per yard.

With all the most celebrated makes of Cotton Shirtings, Sheetings, &c., at equally low prices.

French Madapolams, Percales, Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Plaids and Striped Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

CARPETS, SPRING, 1862.

AXMINISTER, WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS.

Also,

AXMINISTER and AUBUSSON CARPETS, (in one piece.)

Together with a very variety of Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, etc., etc., at popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find an elegant and attractive stock of the Newest and Latest Paris Spring styles of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACKS, &c., in Cloth, Silk, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

OPENING OF

PARIS SPRING DRESS GOODS

At Retail.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SPRING SILKS,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslins; hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 121-2 CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werly's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 15th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamber work and waiting; has good City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 26th and 25th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 71 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHes a situation. Is an excellent cook. Understands game, soups, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and inondress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to take care of children, if required. Inquire, for two days, at No. 219 East 20th-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and a very good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT AND active girl lately from Boston, is anxious for a situation—has never lived in this City; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 2d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SWISS GIRL (Protestant) wishes to find a situation in a family to do sewing; she can furnish good references. Apply, for two days, at Mr. MAITRES', No. 29 Rose-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT AND ACTIVE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give excellent references as to character and ability. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN JUST DISengaged wants a situation; a highly recommended married man, with ten years' recommendation from one family in this City. Any commands for J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* office, will be attended to for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable: has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for S. F., at Canfield's saddlery, No. 59 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman; is a thorough groom and an excellent driver; has the very best recommendations; liberal wages will be required. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; has had much experience in both occupations; is perfectly sober, and a good, careful driver; would be willing to take charge of a small garden and a green-house; will be highly recommended by his present employer, and others whom he has lived with. Can be seen, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, G. M., No. 1012 Broadway, corner 26th-st., care of Mr. Pelton, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 97 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom. The country preferred. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, wife and one child: has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; can give the best of reference. Call on or address L. G., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as farmer and gardener, or either separate; he understands both in all their branches; has had 15 years' experience; this is the third time he has changed during the above time. Can be well recommended, if required; is a Protestant; has a small family. Address, for two days, T., farmer, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady and active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hothouses and greenhouses, cold and hot graperies, kitchen gardens and flower gardens; belongs to the Episcopal Church, with good reference from the gentleman he lived with. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 Johnst., for CHAS. N., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, as gardener, by a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also, the care of greenhouse plants and grapery, and has three years' reference to show as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's residence. Address F. Q., Box No. 198 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent Protestant man, who understands gardening, and farming; also, graperies and greenhouses; his wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairy woman, if required; both are active and industrious, and can be well recommended. Inquire, by letter, or personally, of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, for JOHN, the advertiser, who will be in attendance.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an sober, steady man, perfectly competent for every department of his business, including care of hot houses and green-houses; refers to his last employer, with whom he lived for several years. Address M., Box No. 2,022 General Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, (unmarried,) who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted on a small country seat, or as assistant in a first-class establishment, by a young, strong, active Scotchman, with considerable experience. Best of references from late employers. Address NEWPORT, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a Scotchman, unmarried; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Apply to J. T., at A. Reid's Seed-store, No. 507 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business, as gardener; the best of testimonials produced; or would take a well stocked farm to hire or work on shares. Address F. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—A Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT, a single Englishman, a situation as waiter, who understands his business to all its branches, having lived as butler in England; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or address F. H. JOHN GINTY.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single young Frenchman as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman or family traveling; understands the duties of either situation perfectly, having traveled in Europe; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 317½ 4th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROtestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his duties, and has got good reference. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., second door from Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl to cook, wash and iron; must be a good plain cook and good laundress; no others need apply. Call on Monday, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at store No. 104 Murray-st.

A FARMER AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMer and wife without children, the man to understand farm work; the woman to understand milking and churning, and a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at the Livery Stables, No. 6 East Houston-st., next to Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, as gardener and coachman, an industrious, middle-aged single man, who is a thorough vegetable, out-door fruit and flower gardener, understanding the care of horses, cows, and is a careful driver; a boy will be an assistant on the place. Apply first floor, No. 27 Park-place, corner of Church-st.

A SALESMAN AND BOOK-KEEPER Wanted in a Yankee Notion House. Salesman to understand the business, with clear-lay trade; book-keeper at moderate salary. Unexceptionable references. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 138, *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

A LADY'S MAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, two servants, one as lady's maid, the other as waitress. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

BOILER-MAKERS.—WANTED, THREE OR four gangs of good riveters, and three or four good caulkers. Highest wages paid to good workmen. Apply at the office of J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry-dock.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and subcellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall Clothing Store, covering four lots, and having an entrance to two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises, No. 84 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st.: six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 424 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $300. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE TO LET IN Wooster-st.; a large fine brick building, six stories high, 100 feet square, under one roof, well built, and in good order; very suitable for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (4th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR a dwelling, corner of Broadway and 16th-st., No. 889 Broadway, appropriate for milliners, tailors or dressmakers; also a small house No. 64 East 15th-st. Inquire of E. H. CONWAY, No. 889 Broadway.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO LET.—Very convenient, gas, water, baths, &c., in perfect order; rent only $460. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOELD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn, 9½ to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn Glass Works.

TO LET—A LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER front property in Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, as a lumber, coal and brick-yard, &c. To let in whole or in sections, upon favorable terms. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 69 and 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 24th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 110 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers st.

14TH AND 15TH STREETS.—TO LET, THE two four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements; also, No. 145 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 69 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 750 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 23 WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av. Rent $400 per annum. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 836 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 710 East 18th-st., near Irving-place. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 92 or No. 132 East 19th-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 3,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange,

10	Bk. of Commerce	$100	
10	Excelsior Ins	50	
40	Knick. Stage Co	100	
38	Germania Life Ins	50	
60	Rutgers Ins. Co	50	
150	N. Y. and N. H. R	100	
5	Merchants' Ins	50	
5	Republic Ins	100	
50	N. W. Ins. (Oswego)	50	
28	Col. Marine Ins	100	
50	Sar. and W. Railroad	100	
$78	Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1860.		
$500	Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. 7 per cent. 2d mortgage Bonds.		
3,000	Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.		
16,000	Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.		
40	Adriatic Ins	$25	
40	Astor Ins	50	
20	Jefferson Ins	30	
20	Relief Ins. Co	50	
14	Nassau Bank	100	
5	Broadway Bank	25	
10	Galena and Chi. R	100	
15	Commonwealth Ins	100	
100	Brooklyn Cen. R	50	
30	Ocean Bank	50	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. Co. (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's Receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bondsare to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861, at 50 per ct., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five centsupon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MCGREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

7 30/100 SIX PER CENT. AND DEMAND U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

SPECIE BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all or any more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BY BENJAMIN JONES, A SOLDIER'S Letter, addressed to a Miss Dibble, from the seat of war. Said letter containing money, which Miss Dibble can have by calling on BENJAMIN JONES, Land-office, corner of Broadway and 43d-st.

GRAPE-VINES PRUNED AND GARDENS ATTENDED TO.—Orders left at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., and Frank Zimber's, No. 902 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., attended to by WM. N. UNDERWOOD. Reference, Jonathan Sturges, Esq., No. 5 East 46th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WARFORD, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire contents of a 4-story residence elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold THIS (Monday) MORNING, March 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in hrocatel, made by Saatzs two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, and chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. House to rent, possession immediately. Catalogues at house.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furnitnre, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, rosewood and walnut parlor suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture, in every variety of style and finish, en suite; double and single armoires, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak hnffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION.—On TOESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of A. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a strictly prime lot of seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D. ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation. GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. PERRY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY,

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LaHURAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

GEO. D ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation. O. D. ASHLEY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 60 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

THIS DAY ALL CONNECTIONS HITHERTO existing between ourselves and S. S. GARRIGUES have by mutual consent been dissolved.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. J. F. LUIME & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or in military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton-st. to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department.

(Signed,) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.

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PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING PRESSES.—WANTED, ONE IMperial No. 2 Hand-press, and one Adams Book-press about 27x43. Please address FARMER, LITTLE & CO., (Type Foonders and Printer's Warehouse,) Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting. 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of nil impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 6 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. B. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZAMTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zantalisima is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it convenient to portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unequaled specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and tha truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 33 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that DR. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO HAVE used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

Or any PULMONARY COMPLAINT, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state, that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and exteoded the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which exiends through the windpipes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., New-York, and by Druggists generally.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, Capt. CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passes, (which can be obt

THE RECEPTION OF COL. WOOD.

Special Meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The Programme.

The arrangements for the reception of ALFRED M. WOOD, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., were completed yesterday. Col. WOOD, it will be remembered, was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and was one of the field officers selected by the rebel Government whose fate was to be determined by the fate of the rebel prisoners captured by the Union forces. When the three-months' men were called for, the Fourteenth Regiment volunteered, but before the corps could be thoroughly equipped, the quota of three months' men was filled, whereupon the Fourteenth promptly volunteered for three years, or the continuance of the war.

When it became known that Col. WOOD was to be released, a public meeting was held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, to make arrangements to give him and his associates belonging to the same regiment a befitting reception. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The Board of Aldermen, (of which body Col. WOOD was elected President just before he left for the seat of war,) appointed also a committee to make arrangements to receive Col. WOOD, and the two committees have cooperated in the arrangements thus far made.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was adopted appropriating $1,000 to pay any necessary expenses that may be incurred. It having been understood that the Mayor would veto the resolution, on the ground that the Board has no power to make such an appropriation, a special meeting of the Board was held, on Saturday morning, to decide upon what course to pursue. At this meeting the following communication was read from Congressman ODELL:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1862.

Alderman TERNAN, Chairman of Reception Committee of the Common Council:

DEAR SIR: Col. WOOD is here with us at WILLARD'S. His reception here has been glorious, only, however, worthy of the man. He had intended to go home on Friday, but the patriotic action and desires of the Common Council and the citizens, has induced him to forego his desires to meet your wishes. He will be in Philadelphia at 10 o'clock, Saturday night, to proceed in the procession to Brooklyn. I am personally very much gratified with the interest of the Common Council and citizens to our Colonel. He is worthy of your best interests, and most patriotic demonstrations. The attention he is receiving from all classes here is most gratifying to me, as his representative. I am proud of my city and constituents always, and especially in this matter. Yours, truly,

M. F. ODELL.

The Aldermen, after an informal discussion, decided not to press the passage of the resolution appropriating $1,000, and it was decided that all who desired should meet Col. WOOD, in Philadelphia, and pay their own expenses. Aldermen BELKNAP, TERNAN, VAN BRUNT, STRONG, LYNCH, MALONEY and FISHER, signified their intention to go to Philadelphia, and they accordingly left for that place Saturday evening, accompanied by the Citizens' Committee, composed of the following named persons: Brig.-Gen. Crooke, Judges Morris and Boerman, C. W. Riley, John Cochow, Lawrence Hanley, George Applegate, Bernard Duffy, J. R. Del Vecchio and A. A. Myers.

These Committees, it is expected, will return with Col. WOOD and associates to South Amboy, at about noon to-day, where they will be received on board a steamboat, chartered for the occasion, by the city authorities, and thence will proceed to the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn.

The procession is ordered to assemble on Montague and streets adjacent thereto, at 12 o'clock noon, and will form in the following order:

Police.
Escort of Cavalry—detachment of the Seventieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. GRAHAM.
Grand Marshal—Hon. F. B. SPINOLA.
Mounted Aids.
Company G, Capt. THORNE, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as escort to Col. WOOD, and fellow prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment.
Ex-Officers and present members (now on furlough) of the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Capt. BURNETT, as a guard of honor.
Col. WOOD in carriage, accompanied by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, and C. T. JONES, Esq., Orator of the day.
Returned members of the Fourteenth Regiment that have been held as Prisoners of War, or wounded in battle, in carriages.
Citizens' Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Present and Ex-Members of Congress in carriages.
Senators and Members of the Legislature in carriages.
Ex-Mayors of the City of Brooklyn in carriages.
The Common Council in carriages.
Heads of the Departments in carriages.
The Clergy and Judiciary in carriages.
Members of the Press in carriages.

MILITARY.
Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. CLARK.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. BENNETT.
Seventieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. GRAHAM.
Battalion of Cadets under command of Major FERGUSON.
Fire Commissioners, Western District, in carriages.
Chief and Assistant Engineers, Western District Fire Department.
Western District Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
Order of Odd-Fellows.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Society of Butchers, mounted.
Society of Curriers, mounted.
Citizens, mounted.
Citizens in carriages.

Upon the arrival of the steamboat with Col. WOOD, at the foot of Montague-street, the procession will pass through Montague, Hicks, Fulton, Court, Atlantic, Henry, Harrison, Butler and Hoyt streets, Fulton-avenue, Clinton-avenue, Myrtle-avenue, Jay-street, Willoughby-street, to the City Hall Park, where the procession will be reviewed by Col. WOOD.

The following fire companies have signified their intention to appear in the procession:

Engine Companies.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19 and 20.
Hose Companies.—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Hook and Ladder Companies.—Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5.

It is expected that Col. WOOD and Suite will reach Brooklyn at about 2 o'clock P. M.

Among the mounted soldiers in the procession will be LEWIS FRANCIS, a former employe in the Navy-yard. He volunteered in the Thirteenth Regiment, and was sent home as unfit for duty. He subsequently volontegred in the Fourteenth Regiment, and joined that regiment in season to be present at the battle of Manassas. In that fight he received three bullet wounds and was left upon the field for dead by his comrades. The rebels subsequently came upon him, and after inflicting fourteen bayonet wounds upon his person, took him prisoner.

THE PRISONERS AT TUSCALCOSA, ALA.

The following letter has been received by Hon. ALFRED ELY from members of the Rochester Regiment, captured at Bull Run and afterward sent to Tuscaloosa:

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Jan. 29, 1862.

Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C.:

We, the undersigned members of the Thirteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, of Rochester, do hereby petition your Honor to use your influence to get us released from our imprisonment.

Although we are somewhat better situated here, as far as fare and prison are concerned, than we were in Richmond, we are much worse off in regard to health. It is as warm here at present as it is in Rochester on the Fourth of July. Should we have to remain here during the coming Summer, it would go hard indeed. Of the fifteen members of the Thirteenth here at present, there are one-third of them in the hospital already.

We would not trouble your Hooor with this communication, were we not aware that you can fully appreciate our condition. Furthermore, several of the prisoners here confined have been exchanged, and it seems it depends a good deal upon how much influence can be brought to bear by our friends at the North.

Could our Government have any idea how barbarous it is to keep men imprisoned over six months, perhaps they would try to do something for our release.

Hoping you will pardon us for thus intruding upon your valuable time, and in expectation of soon being released from imprisonment, we remain yours, most respectfully,

George Rosenberg, John Reando, A. W. Pepper, Jno. C. Ballentine, H. Irving Garbutt, David B. Aldrich, John J. Brown, Henry Beilby, O. S. Baldwin, George Pigott, William Pigott, William Kelley, M. T. Blackmann, John Eldridge, Charles Vedder.

P. S.—We beg of you to write us, and let us know what we may expect. Direct your letter,

G. ROSENBERG, (Prisoner of War,)
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Released Prisoners at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 2.

About four hundred released prisoners arrived by the Baltimore train at 1 o'clock this morning. They were received at the depot by an immense crowd of friends, which had assembled with the expectation of their arrival several hours earlier. They partook of a supper at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, when the Philadelphia portion, comprising a majority, dispersed to their homes, made happy by their return.

The recent victories will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 4th of March, by a grand military and naval ball at the Academy of Music.

The Returned Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 2.

The boat from Fort Monroe to-morrow, will bring 400 more released prisoners, and it is confidently expected that Col. CORCORAN and other officers will accompany them. Gen. DIX has ordered out the New-York Fifth Zouaves to escort them from the boat to the rooms of the Relief Association.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Another Robinson and Lane Fight in the Senate—Lane Triumphant—He Turns the Flank of Robinson, and Routs His Military Body-Guard—Trip from Topeka to Lawrence—The Kansas First Regiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Under the full conviction that I had sucked the juice from the news-orange of Kansas, I left the capital on Saturday, with visions of railroads and Eastern hotels careering through my fancy. I am so far on my way, and here pause to give you a history of the final events preceding my departure.

On the failure of the State Senate to give Gen LANE's friend, Mr. SPEER, the seat occupied by Mr STEVENS, it became apparent that the control of that body was to remain with Gov. ROBINSON, unless some fresh effort should be made. For the seats of the military members, too, to continue in possession of gentlemen holding commissions from Gov. ROBINSON, was to throw a serious impediment in the way of a fair trial of the officers impeached by the House. Hence, when the "grim chieftain" returned there on Tuesday, I felt assured that something new was to turn up, and delayed my departure to see it.

On Thursday, it became known that Senator PHILLIPS had taken his leave of the capital, and abandoned all claim to the seat he had held. His contestant, Mr. ROBERTS, had become disheartened and had left for home; but a mandate from Gen. LANE arrested his steps and returned them to Topeka. At Friday's session it was evident, from the flushed faces and uneasy air of the leading Robinson Senators, that they were expectant of some demonstration of an unwelcome nature. The first part of the session was bum-drum and tame. The communest business was transacted with the most indifferent coolness on the part of, the LANE members. But about 4 o'clock, a Senator rose and asked leave to send to the Chair a communication which had been left with him to deliver. This caused a sensation, as the paper was understood to be one from Mr. PHILLIPS, relinquishing the seat he had held in the body. The President of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. ROBINSON, is a strong Robinson partisan, of large physical, but attenuated mental calibre, and his perplexity was almost painful to behold. He had resolved, I judge, by an arbitrary exercise of his powers to squelch out all action that day on the subject of the contested seats; so he read the paper in silence, indicating no purpose of giving it to the Senate. Presently Mr. OSBORN requested that it should be read; the Chair said it was addressed not to the Senate, but the President. Mr. OSBORN again rose, and affirmed the paper to be one designed for the Senate, and demanded that it be read. The President said he had not had time to read it himself, and judge whether or not it was designed for the Senate. Mr. INGALLS sprung to his feet, and discharged upon the devoted head of the Chair a series of intense, witty, iodignaot and epigrammatic sentences, denunciatory of such conduct on the part of that officer. The Chair, under a stress of painful dignity, called the Senator to order, *but had the paper read.*

Mr. OSBORNE then moved that Mr. ROBERTS be admitted to the seat previously held by Mr. PHILLIPS. This motion was ruled out of order by the Chair. Mr. OSBORNE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair refused to entertain the appeal. For about twenty minutes he maintained this disgraceful position, but finally yielded, and put the question on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was reversed by a vote of twelve to eight.

So the case was opened at last, and for several hours it was debated with great earnestness and zeal, mainly by the Robinson faction. The result was the admission of Mr. ROBERTS, and the establishment of the fact that the military members are to go out, thus destroying the power of the Governor in the sole stronghold remaining to his ruined cause. Mr. STEVENS' ejectment, in some shape, will follow, and the Senate will approach their judicial duty with feelings nearer akin to impartiality than would be the case at present.

Having been unable to get off in the morning stage, I accepted a proffered seat in the vehicle of the "Brigadier-Senator," (as his enemies now call him,) under the definite expectation that he designed making the trip to Lawrence by day light. I had strangely overlooked the fact, attested by precedents innumerable, that his destiny compels him to endure an existence without sleep or food; and that those portions of the night which he does not occupy in what, out here, is known as "skull-duggery," are spent in the delightful occupation of travel. It may be very amusing for a man to exercise his brain all the day, and then ride twenty-five miles over a bad road, of a cold night, but I don't see it. We got started about four o'clock, and had made ten miles by a little after dark. There was the cabin of an old settler, where the General usually stops, on his trips over this road, for a longer or lesser time, to go through a siesta performance, designed to conceal from the public the fact that he never eats. So we stopped here; and Mrs. ALLEN, after unburdening her mind of several items relative to the condition of our state politics, the raising interests of religion and the disorderly conduct of some strange soldiers staying awhile in the neighborhood, commenced the preparation of a really good supper. By the time it was dispatched, the darkness had become dense; and the unfavorable state of the roads for night-travel, together with the undisguised willingness of the Officer and four correspondents to postpone the remainder of the trip till morning, induced the General to abandon his favorite amusement, and, for a novelty, spend the night in bed, like a Christian.

I feel it my duty, as a conscious historian, before leaving Miss ALLEN, to do justice to her genius as a moral philosopher, as well as a housekeeper. She has noticed the fact that, during the great drouth, the roosters of Kansas became too dejected in spirits to *crow*—and coupling this reflection with the recent attack on the State Treasury by the State officers, she is filled with philosophic Christian indignation. She is clear that Gov. ROBINSON deserves a worse punishment than he will get; for, she says, "A man who will rob the people of Kansas when they are so poor that their chickens can't crow, ought to be hung."

The Kansas First are now quartered in Lawrence, under command of Major HOLEMAN. They expect to receive about four months' arrearages of payment. The brave fellows have had little or no rest before since their enlistment, and have fully earned the brief respite from duty which they are now taking. When the history of this war shall have been written, I doubt whether the list of its battle-fields will contain another word as glorious as "Springfield," or its honors dwell with more lustre on any regiment than the Kansas First and Second. And, thus far, their only reward for special daring has been the cheap payment of Congressional compliments; not one officer has been promoted, nor any encouragement given for future effort. This is not the way in which NAPOLEON made his armies invincible; but by means of an *esprit du corps*, which nothing could overcome; and no man who fails at once to single out the officers of merit for promotion, and to reward special deeds of gallantry with special reward, is fit to create and lead an army.

J. M. W.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army is looking up. During the past week about 25 men and boys were enlisted for the general service, 17 of whom were sent to Governor's Island, and the remainder to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., the headquarters of the mounted service. The Fifth Artillery and the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry enlisted ten men.

Lieutenant and Adjutant WILLIAM S. WORTH is in charge of the recruiting offices for the Eighth Infantry during the temporary absence of Capt. McE. DYE, who is on sick furlough.

A small detachment of recruits, enlisted in Boston by Lieut. VANDERBILT, arrived here on Saturday, and were transferred to Governor's Island to be drilled for general service.

Detachments of recruits are expected from Rochester, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

The Twelfth Infantry, First Battalion, remains at Fort Hamilton, but everything is ready, and there will not be a moment's delay when the order to move arrives.

Recruiting for the navy continues very brisk. Two hundred and thirty men were shipped here last week. There are now upwards of seven hundred general service seamen, landsmen and boys on the *North Carolina*, besides those attached to vessels at the yard.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is pretty brisk, averaging at present about fifty men per month.

There have been no important movements at the Brooklyn Navy yard since Friday. The bombproof battery, *Monitor*, remains in the stream waiting for alterations to her rudder, which cannot be made until the new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* comes out of the dry-dock. The sloop-of-war *Cumberland* is ready for sea, and will probably sail in two or three days.

The gunboat *Cayuga* has left her anchorage off Staten Island, and proceeded to sea.

The following is a list of vessels-of-war now at this Station:

Name.	Guns	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Sabine	50	Waiting for new boats & men.
Savannah	22	In ordinary.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
St. Lawrence	50	At anchor off the Battery.
Oneida [new]	9	Ready for sea.
Decatah	9	Getting ready for sea.
Adirondack (new)	—	In drydock, being coppered.
Monitor	2	Waiting alterations to rud'r.
Massachusetts	5	Repairing.
Dawn	4	To be overhauled.
Relief	2	Taking in provisions.
Supply	2	Taking in provisions.
Lackawana (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Octorara [new]	8	Just returned from trial-trip.
Sachem	5	In the stream.
Currituck	5	In the stream.
Connecticut	5	Waiting for stores.

The forces in the harbor add up as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	348	North Carolina	950
Fort Hamilton	910	Marine Barracks	170
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,600
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloes Island	60	Total	4,107

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

CONDUCT OF THE NINTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

CAMP BURNSIDE, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 18, 1862.

On the morning of Feb. 7, our gunboats moved off in line toward the entrance of Croatan Sound, signalizing to the fleet that "the country expects every man to do his duty." At 10½ A. M. they reached the first fort, when the cannonading began, which continued until night, anxiously witnessed by the troops, who were eager to lend their aid. An opportunity soon offered. The General signalized to land troops. At 4 o'clock, Companies E and K, of the New-Jersey Ninth, were landed on some marshy ground below the forts on the island. The other companies soon followed, and before the morning of the 9th, a large force had been put ashore, thus deceiving the enemy, who judged that the two regiments landed before dark were all our force to operate against them. At daybreak our lines were formed and put in motion through a narrow wooding path, which led to the battery. At 9 o'clock our skirmishers found the enemy, and drove them back behind their guns, when they opened a deadly fire upon our advance. Soon the wounded began to pass us on litters, many of whom, who could speak, would turn toward us as they were borne by, and say, "Give it to them boys—give it to them!"—and soon we did give it to them in such a manner as to drive them out of their battery, and enable others, who were less deep in the mud and water, and less entangled in the briars, to get possession of the enemy's cannon, which for four hours had been brought to bear upon us with such murderous effect. The prisoners have acknowledged since that it was the fire of the Ninth New-Jersey that not only drove them from the battery, but scattered the reserve which was posted in the rear, to the number of twenty-five hundred men. The rebels have given the title of "Jersey muskrats" to our boys, who waded waist-deep in mud and water within one hundred yards of their guns, and at this distance picked off their gunners.

After taking this battery we followed up the enemy by a forced march of twelve miles; when a slight skirmish ensued, but little more fighting had our brave troops to do, for upon nearing their camps white flags came out to us to all directions. Here we found nearly forty barracks 108x40 each; just completed—showing the number of troops which would probably have been concentrated on this island—and the whole rebel force, nearly 3,000, surrendered. Our quarters were this night splendid, as compared with the night before, when, without blankets—for orders were given to leave them on the ships—we lay down on the ground and slept a few hours.

The prisoners were placed in barracks apart from our men and no special guard put over them; they have had the same rations as the Union troops, full liberty to move about the camps, and have received such kind treatment that almost all of them affirm they never will fight against us again, and nearly every prisoner with whom I have conversed has told me that once home, he will never fight again against the old flag. One prisoner, who served a 32-pounder in the battery, told me if he could get home he would not reenlist. Said I, "You have enlisted once, and you will do it again." Said he, "I am in earnest. I mean to take the oath of allegiance; and sooner than enter the Southern army again I will have my throat cut." His earnestness evinced his sincerity. Most of them say they were forced into the service. As to uniforms, they had none, but were dressed in all kinds of suits, and had all kinds of arms; a great uniformity existed, however, as to bowie-knives—every man carried one, varying in length from six inches to two feet. Maj. WILSON, of the New-Jersey Ninth, has a bowie, taken from a rebel, two feet in length—a fearful weapon, and one that no civilized person should carry in battle. Our men use them where with to cut their wood for cooking.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

A member of the Winthrop Rifles writes a graphic letter to the New-Haven *Journal* regarding the appearance of the rebel prisoners whom he helped guard. Speaking of the officers, he says:

"Never before was there such a set of prisoners for a little company of Yankee boys to guard. Such uniforms! gray, brown, homespun, "nigger cloth," blue, all shades of color, and nearly all shabby—*fits* that would have thrown BRYAN or ASTOR into epilepsy. decorations that would make a Frenchman commit suicide; such were the outsides of our unwilling guests. Niggers came down loaded with baggage. Trunks that had the stamp of St. Nicholas, of the New-York Hotel, and of the Fifth-avenue, showed that in better days their owners had been patrons of our metropolitan caravanseries, blankets made of bright-hued Ingrain carpeting, haversacks of coarse duck, home-made trappings of rope and canvas, all showed clearly that these were a people cut off from the great supply marts of the world, and obliged to use such materials as they had, in lieu of what they needed.

If their officers were motley, what shall I say of the men. You might scrape together all the vilest denizens of Fleet-street, borrow all that Bridgeport and Hartford could supply, and then you could not match the appearance of squalid vice which some whole companies bear. Two companies of Mississippi River steamboatmen, two more of McCULLOCH'S Texan Rangers were among these men. Brutes in appearance, brutes in habits, they are well suited for the work assigned them, and it is no wonder that they should be advised by their friends as documentary evidence fully attests,) to "chaw up the Yankees and give them no quarter." This spirit was too much for us, or rather for our earlier prisoners. Willing as they are to lead these men into battle (and on the right, for that matter,) they were not willing to occupy the same quarters with them. They swarmed upon Cape like bees, and our captains were beset with entreaties to let them sleep in the cabin or on deck, any where away from the bravoes who had just been received on board. Guarding the prisoners has not been our whole business—we had to do their cooking, for the darkies they brought aboard proved wholly incapable. So day and night a detail from our company have toiled away, boiling salt pork and coffee, cutting up and dealing out to line officers and.

At first the latter part of this business was left to the prisoners, but two days' experience was sufficient, and we took the matter into our own hands. In feeding, the line officers showed none of that high breeding, that dignity and politeness, which we had expected to find in *the chivalry*. On the contrary, were any member of this company to act as these "gentlemen" do, he would at once be disciplined severely by our officers. As a sample of the whole, coffee was passed down to the officers' quarters by Sergeants TOMLINSON and HAWKINS, who have now the care of this business. Instead of in turn filling their cups quietly, and then stepping aside for others, all rushed up to the pails, and pushed, struggled and cursed, to make their own slate sure. When cups were filled, they unslung their canteens and plunged them in, as though it were a stream of running water, instead of a limited coffee ration before them; and thus the strongest got the lion's share, while the few who stood aloof from such hoggishness, for two days received none. Obliged to systematize, where the rebel officers could not, Mr. ESMES made an arrangement with their superior officers, and by dint of constant care, all are now duly fed, each his full allowance.

I should like to describe the notabilities aboard, but must not tire your readers, and so will content myself with but two or three sketches.

Col. SHAW, of the eastern shore of North Carolina, is the senior officer. A native of Rhode Island, he many years since came to this State, and has taken a very active part among her minor politicians. One of their most violent fire-eaters, he early in the history of secession did his best to plunge this once loyal State into the Confederate ranks, and has been rewarded by the commission he now holds. He is a man about forty-five years old, of medium height, rather slight figure—blue, treacherous-looking eyes, and a general appearance of sneak in his expressions and postures—a fair sample of a dirt-eating politician, it is not surprising that he commands no enthusiasm and very little respect from his subordinates.

Lieut.-Col. FRANK ANDERSON is a man of very different type. All who are familiar with the Nicaragua raid remember him and his history, which was fully ventilated in the papers of that day. He is tall, trim and hardy—sports a military moustache, talks flippantly of honor, the rights of the South, and the wrongs inflicted through a long series of years by the North. He is a most consummate scoundrel, who, owing his liberty, twice forfeited, to that mistaken clemency of our Government, is yet fierce in his denunciations of our flag. Officers and men of the Wise Legion have every confidence in his skill and bravery, and regard him as in some sort a hero. From such heroes may our ranks ever be free.

Capt. FEARING, of the "North Carolina State troops," is of another style of the chivalry. To the attire and slouching gait of a New-York beggar, he adds the cringing, supplicatory tone of a whipped "nigger." He is one of that kind of men who would torture you, if he had the power; but the reverse being the case, he almost tempts you to kick him, he so fawns and abases himself before you. He is a military Uriah Heap, and as such you will not care to know more of him.

Col. JORDAN, of Newbern, is a noble specimen of a young, vigorous Southron. Were all our foes like him, we should find that their self-vaunted bravery and high-toned generosity were actualities, not in so many cases the merest myths. Educated at West Point, he possesses much military knowledge, and superior natural qualifications for a military commander. He is respected for his bravery and skill, and believed for his many estimable qualities.

Lieut.-Col. PRICE, of Wilmington, may be fifty-five years of age. He is a quiet, staid man,—very much such a gentleman as NATHAN PECK, Esq., of New-Haven, I should judge. He is a general favorite, for his modesty, good sense, and deliberate courage.

A curious scene occurred here yesterday. As you will have seen by the papers, arrangements were made to parole prisoners, preparatory to exchange. There are on our boat some thirty negro servants or slaves of rebel officers. It was deemed necessary to obtain their written promise that they would neither reveal what they had seen since their captnre, nor do aught to injure the Government of the United States until their masters were suitably exchanged. Accordingly, Lieut. FEARING, an active, hard-working officer on Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, was sent off to this steamer to obtain such pledges. In squads of half a dozen they were grouped in the office of Capt. HOWES, and the paper read and explained to them. Such expressions as those dark faces assumed! Such a mixture of pride at their sudden importance, of fear lest there should be some hidden source of trouble to them in it, of wisdom as if they could understand it all; and as none of them could write, all were in turn called upon to make their marks. Very grotesque and laughable were their attempts, and great their delight when the achievement was consummated. They are not the only men who have to make their marks, for in one company of the Wise Legion, out of sixty-four men, but seven could sign their names, and to another of the same Legion, out of fifty-eight men but five were able to accomplish it. Yet these are the men who scorn our free, educated Northern mechanics. This war is teaching many truths to our Southern brethren, but none more rapidly than that in prowess, bravery and the gentler virtues, the men of the North are at least their peers. Let this lesson be once learned thoroughly and generally, and it will do more to harmonize the whole, and bring out of this cruel and unnatural war relations of mutual respect and regard anything else could have done. Little things demonstrate the falsity of our ideas and their own. One of their cardinal doctrines is non-intercourse in trade with the Yankees. Since they have been aboard this vessel they have sold to the purser, the boat hands, and to our boys, several hundred dollars in specie, and this not for necessities but for luxuries—raisins, pickles, cigars, cider, and even (notwithstanding their aversion to clock-peddlers) cheap watches. If prisoners to the hands of their captors can do these things, what will those do who have looked with sorrow upon the attempted dismemberment of our Union, and who will hail with joy the redemption of their homes from the sway of the barred flag of secession? Non-intercourse is a frightful bugbear, but necessity can and will kill it. But I weary you.

To-morrow (Thursday, Feb. 20) we sail for Elizabeth City, to land our rebel charge, and then we hope for our much covated rest.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

GEN. MANSFIELD ON CONTRABANDS.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD to the Commission to inquire into the condition of the contrabands:

CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT'S NEWS, VA., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.

To the Commission appointed per General Orders No. 5, from Headquarters, Department of Virginia, to inquire into the condition of certain contrabands:

GENTLEMEN: By invitation of a member of the Commission, I take the liberty to express to the Commission my views on the subject of the contraband negroes, so called. These can be divided into four classes:

1. Those abandoned by their rebel owners, and compelled to ask for work and support.

2. Those who have run away from their owners, the rebels, to obtain their freedom from control.

3. Those who have been put at work by their rebel owners on the fortifications to resist the Government, and made their escape.

4. Free negroes who seek work for a support.

The question now arises as to these negroes: Is the United States bound to hold them as slaves, and deprive them of the right to go where they please?

It is clear they are not prisoners of war; for they have never been found in arms, and have made their escape to avoid taking part against the United States, or have been abandoned to the United States as the rebels have abandoned lands, houses, cattle, &c., and are human beings, cast in the world without clothing but their hands to obtain a livelihood. Some of them having worked on rebel fortifications, &c., are released under the 4th section of the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1861, to confiscate property from further service to their masters; and in such cases, what is their position? Why, simply that of any person in the country released by law from the payment of an obligation—a free person.

All these negroes, with the exception of the fourth class, are or have been claimed as property by the very rebels who have taken up arms against the United States, and are lawful plunder of property. But they are not property, but persons held to labor under the Constitution in certain States, and nowhere else, and are not bound or held to labor for the United States, consequently they are not slaves to the United States. It is clear the condition of slaves with them was coexistent with the obligations of the Confederate Slave States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, against which they are in open armed rebellion.

Now, what are these negroes? Are they not free men, by this state of rebellion? By the act of secession the Confederate States have voluntarily broken the Constitution and laws of the Union, and have taken up arms against that Constitution and laws, and the United States are therefore absolved from the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, even if so absurd a claim were put forth. If this statement be true, they are entitled as laborers to all the wages they can earn, and to go where they please, and I would recommend that their earnings be paid to them while in the United States employ; that all officers and others who employ them in this Department, be required to pay them a just compensation, and that they be allowed to improve their condition, if opportunity should admit.

You are at liberty to use this letter as you please.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

MARYLAND AND JEFF. DAVIS.

In the Maryland House of Delegates a few days since, Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, submitted the following:

Preamble and Resolution on the subject of the course the State will pursue in the present rebellion.

WHEREAS, JEFFERSON DAVIS, a pretended President of a pretended Confederacy, in a paper styled an inaugural, delivered by him in Richmond, Va., on the 22d instant, has repeated an assertion often recklessly uttered in public bodies of the so-called Confederate States, that "Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, when able to speak with unsilfled voice, unite her destiny to the South;" And whereas, it is due to the intelligence, patriotism and good name of our people that such assertion be at once repudiated by their representatives here assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That such assertion is an unfounded and gross calumny upon the people of the State, who, sincerely lamenting the madness and self-inflicted misfortunes of our brethren of the South, acting under a delusion caused by the arts of the aspiring and criminal ambition of a few designing men, are but admonished by the sad condition of such brethren, of the fatal results sure to follow from the course which they have pursued, and are more and more convinced of the obligation, alike of interest and of duty, to abide with undying attachment to the Union devised for us by our fathers, as absolutely necessary to our social and political happiness, and the preservation of the very liberty which they fought and bled to achieve for us.

Which were read the first and by special order, two-thirds concurring, a second time, and passed by yeas, 54; nays, 5.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Bowie, McCollister, Kemp, Pinnell, Hammond, of Franklin; Buhrman, Biggs, Johnson, of Franklin; Harris, of Franklin; McCoy, Dove, Lewis, Hardcastle, Price, Wolf, Stockdale, Pugg, Taylor, Alexander, Mathews, Findlay, Berry, (Speaker,) Wescott, Smyth, Walton, Dunbar, Nuttwell, Johnson, Baltimore Co.; Given, Ensor, Pearce, Kerr, Dougherty, Guiby, Wright, Turner, Phelps, Carroll, Creswell, McIlhire, Morton, Bowie, Sen., Thomas, Rohrer, Dunlop, White, Lowe, Chamberlain, Little, Everhart, Waters, Hammond, Howard Co.; Donaldson—53.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dent, Harris, St. Mary's; Bond, Magruder, Carrico—5.

Said preamble and resolution were then sent to the Senate.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Fall River News.

SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI SOUND, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

Fort Massachusetts is now in a complete state of defence.

The prize schooner mentioned in my last, as being taken out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, created quite a little stir in this harbor and on the island; a few days after this event, the British Consul at Mobile demanded of Commodore MCKEAN the return of the schooner seized at Fort Morgan, as English property. You may judge of the Commodore's surprise, at such an unreasonable demand. He informed the Consul that when the schooner was discovered she was within the blockade, and when pursued she set all sail and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible, they ran the schooner ashore and deserted her. She was then defended by the crew and a party of armed rebels on the shore, wounding four men, two fatally, and whether English property or not, she had no business where she was found, and as the vessel and cargo was now consigned to the Government agent in New York, she was, therefore, out of his hands, and he would respectfully refer him to the Secretary of the Navy with all further demands of that sort. This cool reply rather nettled the Consul, and he became rather insolent, and stated that he would have the vessel and cargo at all hazards, and it is reported that the Commodore instantly ordered him off his vessel in these words: "There, Sir, is my ship's side; do you get over it as soon as possible—and there (pointing to the schooner) is your vessel; come and take her." The English Consul left, and he has not yet come after his schooner.

The prizes still continue to come in. The bark *King Fisher* captured the schooner *J. G. McNiel*, of New-Orleans, on the 25th ult., laden with coffee and tobacco—two articles that are very much in demand in all of the Southern cities about these times.

THE CAPTURED GENERALS.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 27.

Last evening quite a crowd of people collected at the New-York Central Depot, hoping to get a sight at the rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN, who were expected from the West. The hopes of the crowd were dissipated, however, on learning that the proprietor of Congress Hall had received a telegram from the conductor of the sleeping-car, ordering supper for the two rebels and their escort, which they would take without alighting. The Generals were in charge of Col. CURTIS, a brother of Mrs. DOUGLAS, and seven soldiers, and were *en route* for Fort Warren, Boston, where they will probably remain until the close of the war. What disposition will then be made of them remains to be seen.

On the arrival of the train, which was promptly on time, much curiosity was manifested to get a sight at the arch-traitors, but the conductor of the sleeping-car they occupied allowed but very few persons to enter it. The window of the apartment they occupied were closely curtained, so that outsiders were deprived of even a glimpse.

Mr. SCRANTON, preceded by a servant carrying a bountiful supper, entered the car, and was introduced by WALTER JOY, of Buffalo, as the proprietor of Congress Hall. Gen. BUCKNER remarked that he had taken many meals at Congress Hall. They pronounced their supper very fine indeed. At this time Mr. PURCELL, the book-keeper at Congress Hall, brought in the register for the party to sign their names. Gen. BUCKNER signed it first, and then passed the book to TILGHMAN, saying, "FLOYD, he wants your autograph." TILGHMAN playfully replied, "Don't call me FLOYD; I am a better man than FLOYD ever was." TILGHMAN'S first name is LLOYD. He writes a bold, heavy hand, on the "Hancock" order. Col. CUTTS also signed the hotel register.

Gen. BUCKNER is a man of about medium hight, rather inclined to corpulency. We should judge he was about 45 years of age. He wears his hair cut rather short, and it is partially gray. Neither of the Generals wore whiskers. Geo. TILGHMAN is the taller of the two, and five or six years the junior of his rebel companion. He is of spare habit, and his hair is longer, and not yet silvered with the marks of time. They were both in military undress, and wore common white wool hats, looped up at the side in military style. They were not extravagantly dressed, and taken at a general view they were hard-looking specimens of "Secesh" Generals.

GOV. WRIGHT ON THE WAR.

Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, recently appointed by Gov. MORTON, to fill the unexpired term of JESSE D. BRIGHT, who was expelled from his seat in the United States Senate, was serenaded in Indianapolis on on Wednesday evening, and in response to the compliment, made a lengthy speech on the present condition of the country. The following extract will show the political position of the Senator:

Senator WRIGHT presenting himself, said he was no party man. He stood, in this crisis, only for his country. Away with all party creeds and platforms! The time for them had passed away. What we wanted now was an united North, and if party creeds prevailed, we should have war and bloodshed in our own midst. How bitter do we become even in ordinary times of peace? Let the people be arrayed on party creeds, and what man could foretell the consequences? DOUGLAS had said: "Forget your party creeds and your party platforms, and bring your all to the service of your country, in this dire emergency."

His (WRIGHT'S) party platform was that the Constitution was to be maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that the Union must be preserved as the only guarantee of liberty. He recognized but two classes now—the friends of the Union, and the enemies thereof. His motto was, maintain the Constitution, and at all hazards, and at all risks, and no matter at what cost, preserve the Union.

His platform, in brief, was this: 1st, A vigorous prosecution of the war; 2d, No party creeds or platforms; 3d, Put down, at all hazards, this infamous rebellion. Acts of Congress were of little value to him, where the perpetuity of the Government was concerned. God gave us one country. He made us one people, and we would have but one Government.

WHO ARE THE SONS OF LOYAL MOTHERS?

The following is a brief extract from a letter written by a lady in Missouri. It bears date soon after the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, and gives a touching description of the condition of the wounded and dying soldiers removed

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3259. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

An Engagement on the Tennessee River.

Two of Our Gunboats Attacked by the Rebels.

The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

The Conflagration of Columbus Seen at Cairo.

The Position of the Rebels at Island No. 10.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

The Regulation of Trade on the Western Rivers.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The following dispatch was received this evening: CAIRO, March 3, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK has this moment arrived from the Tennessee River, and brings full dispatches from Lieut.-Commanding GWINN, of the *Tyler*, a synopsis of which is, that the two gunboats proceeded up to Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, where a battery was opened upon them, consisting of six guns, one of them being rifled, which were soon silenced by the gunboats. Ninety mounted men landed, under cover of the gunboats, and charged upon the enemy, driving them at some distance, until they were strongly reinforced, when our party withdrew to the boats; when three regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter—the casualties on our side amounting to five killed and missing and five wounded. Lieut.-Commandings GWINN and SHIRK, with their commands, have behaved with great gallantry and judgment.

An election for town officers has just taken place in Harden County, Tenn., which resulted in two hundred votes for the Union, and thirteen for secession.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

[illegible]PATION OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

[illegible] of the Navy to-day received a letter [illegible] Feb. 27, from Flag-Officer Foote, [illegible]

[illegible] to forward a communication just [illegible]-Commanding BRYANT, the sub[illegible] I have just telegraphed.

[illegible] steamer who brings the dispatch [illegible] below Nashville, there was a bat[illegible] which had mounted fifteen guns, [illegible] were thrown into the river be[illegible]. He also reports that a strong [illegible] manifested in and near Nashville, [illegible], after vainly attempting to rally [illegible], left on Sunday morning for [illegible] states that the gunboats are the [illegible] at Nashville and at points on the [illegible], and that on hearing of my arrival, [illegible] would proceed immediately [illegible] the enemy retreated panic-stricken. [illegible] high water of the river, enabling the [illegible] the river, was providential."

[illegible] the inclosure in Flag-officer [illegible]'s letter:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25, 1862.

Flag-officer A. H. Foote, Commanding Flotilla Western Waters:

SIR: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d instant reached you, I repeat that I departed from Clarksville for this point by the request of Brig.-Gen. SMITH, commanding at Clarksville, and arrived here this morning, preceded by seven steamboats conveying an army commanded by Brig.-Gen. NELSON. The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The railroad and suspension bridges here are all destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. BRYANT, Lieutenant Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 3d, says:

"The steamer *Isetta*, from the Tennessee River yesterday, reports that as the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, accompanied by the transport *Isetta*, were approaching Pittsburgh, eight miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee River, they were fired upon by a battery located on a bluff overlooking the river. The gunboats replied for half an hour, with shot and shell.

At the expiration of that time the battery was silenced, and a force of eighty marines and infantry landed and burned one house, when we were again attacked by a large force of rebels and compelled to retreat to our boats. Our loss was one killed and three missing.

The officers of the boat report the existence of a strong Union sentiment in that vicinity.

At Savannah, for Sheriff, on Saturday, the Union candidate received 350 votes, and the secession candidate 46."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 3.

Railroad communication between here and Nashville, except over a creek ten miles north of Nashville, damaged by the rise in the water on Saturday, will be resumed by to-morrow night.

The election at Nashville on Saturday for municipal officers passed off quietly. The retiring Mayor issued a proclamation assuring the citizens of protection by the National troops, if they would quietly pursue their accustomed avocations.

Several rebel prisoners have been brought to Nashville.

Twenty-five negroes, who were seized by the rebels in the vicinity of Bowling Green, have been rescued at Nashville and sent back.

General mail accommodation is established at Bowling Green, and for military letters to Nashville, and Col. J. J. MILES, Government Mail Agent for Kentucky, is making energetic exertions to extend mail facilities to every part of Kentucky.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBUS, KY.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, March 2d, says that a very bright light, as of a very large conflagration, in the direction of Hiensville, was seen from here on Friday night, at 9 o'clock. On Saturday night, the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the reflection of a large conflagration directly in the line of Columbus, and apparently about as far distant.

It is generally believed that the rebels there have burned everything of an inflammable nature.

THE REBELS AT ISLAND NO. 10.

CAIRO, Monday, March 3.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Island No 10, 35 miles below Columbus, which place they will fall back upon. High ground is found on the island which is well adapted for planting batteries to command the river.

Prominent officers believe that Columbus was burnt last night.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., has the following:

"We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday. Gen. BUELL and Commodore FOOTE arrived flag and occupied the place. The United States was raised over the dome of the Capitol, and floats there now. But one Federal flag was exhibited, and that from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty.

The feeling in Nashville is strongly Southern. A deep gloom seemed to cover the community. Citizens avoid intercourse of any kind with the invaders. Two British flags have been raised by the property holders, thus evincing their intention to claim the protection of that Government.

The sick are being removed from Colnmbus. We are pleased to learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD is making prompt and energetic preparations for the attack which now seems so imminent on Colnmbus.

The reported capture of B. R. JOHNSON at Fort Donelson is incorrect. He arrived at Nashville Saturday, having escaped from the hands of the enemy.

JEFF. THOMPSON left his old headquarters day before yesterday on a secret expedition. He will turn up somewhere.

Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature met on the 27th, and adjourned for want of a quorum."

Considering the President's Message, the *Appeal* says it is free to confess the error of his past policy, and the extent of the disasters which have followed from it. We think the war will soon be made on the advancing columns of the enemy; that we will attack, pursue and destroy, instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed. The spade will be dropped and the bayonet resumed; in other words, the policy of the Fabian DAVIS will yield to that of the Napoleonic BEAUREGARD. In view of these facts, we can see little morning through the dark clouds that a present environ us, which will burst forth in less than sixty days in full resplendent lustre.

TRADE ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The following important order was issued this evening:

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

In order that commerce may follow with the post. office, close upon the advance southward of the armies of the Union, the following regulations are established for the present conduct of restored intercourse between the loyal section of the Department of Missouri and the counties on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers:

First, Steamboats and other water craft running in trade and traveling these rivers to and from the port of St. Louis, or any other port in this Department, must, in addition to the customary registration and enrollment required by the revenue laws of the United States, take out a special license for this renewed intercourse, which is now provided in regulations established in January last for trade and transportation on the Mississippi River.

Second—Such special license must be issued by the Superintendent of Transportation in the City of St. Louis, but can be applied for at any Surveyor of Customs within the Department, whose certificate that all the requisite conditions have been complied with by the applicants must accompany the application when forwarded to the Superintendent, and the aforesaid boats engaging in trade and transportation, under such license, are, of course, subject to the revenue laws of the United States, and must comply fully and faithfully with the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted for the conduct of commercial or personal intercourse of the section, under the view to render uniform the customs now in a measure governing trade and travel of the [illegible] and Cumberland. *Third*, that the permit[illegible] necessary by the [illegible] forts of [illegible] in the loyal States, who sympathise with those engaged in the rebellion, and by peddlers and [illegible] traffickers, many of whom come from [illegible] States and sections expressly for this purpose, to smuggle goods, medicines, and other supplies through to the insurrectionists, shall be confined to the Tennessee and Cumberland, as it is on the Ohio and Mississippi. Second, that the examination and sealing of baggage of travelers, instituted mainly by reason of frequent and illegal opening of packages of letters to and fro between the North and South, after the rebellion had destroyed the postal facilities of these sections, be extended to custom-house officers, so as to embrace cavalry on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; third, that other crafts, railroad cars, and all ordinary wheeled vehicles be, until otherwise ordered, prohibited from carrying into the country on the Tennessee and Cumberland baggage not sealed, and merchandize not covered by the customs permit, or shipped by military authority.

Fourth—These orders are issued only as a measure of safety, to guard against illegal or improper intercourse and exchange of commodities, and are not designed to impose additional expenses or burdens resulting upon trade, or impede in any manner the freedom of legitimate and proper transportation and travel. Consequently, first, no charge will be made by the Superintendent of transportation for the special license required to be taken out for the first year; second, blank forms will be supplied to the several surveyors of customs within this Department, for use, without cost to the persons making applications for license; and that the officers aforesaid will use liberally the discretion with which [illegible] intrusted in the issue of permits to [illegible], wares and merchandize going forward for commerce or family supply. Fourth, Surveyors and other officers of the Customs, if resident in the place of their duties, will call for aid upon the commander of the nearest military post or encampment, and at places where [illegible] officers or agents, [illegible] shall be required to [illegible] prevent the transportation, by any other than regularly established channels and agencies, or transportation of merchandize or supplies of any description, not covered by the Custom House permit, or going under the sanction of military authority.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, A. A. G.

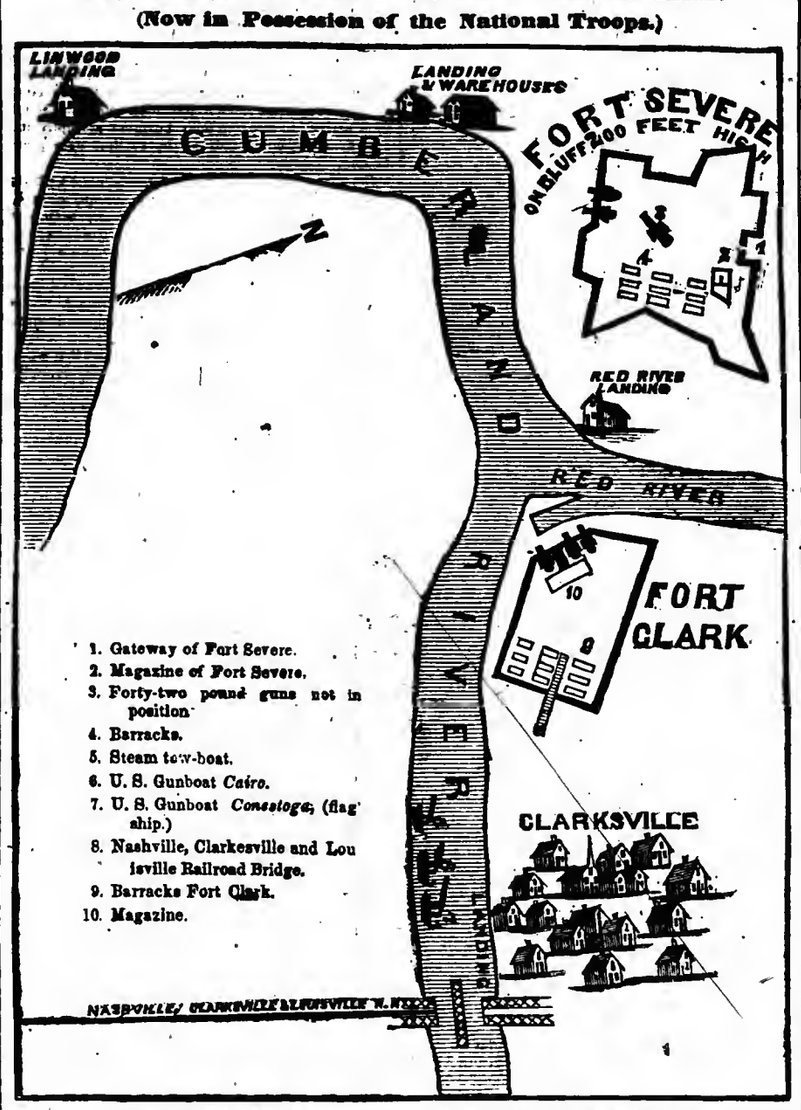
THE REBEL GENERALS, BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

BOSTON, Monday, March 3.

The rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were immediately conveyed to their quarters at Fort Warren.

THE REBEL POSITIONS NEAR CLARKSVILLE.

(Now in Possession of the National Troops.)



1. Gateway of Fort Severe.
2. Magazine of Fort Severe.
3. Forty-two pound guns not in position.
4. Barracks.
5. Steam tow-boat.
6. U. S. Gunboat *Cairo*.
7. U. S. Gunboat *Conestoga*, (flag ship.)
8. Nashville, Clarkesville and Louisville Railroad Bridge.
9. Barracks Fort Clark.
10. Magazine.

UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Trip of the Conestoga to Clarkesville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT (FLAGSHIP) CONESTOGA, CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1862.

Yesterday morning, Com. FOOTE proceeded up the Cumberland in this boat, accompanied by the gunboat *Cairo*, carrying fifteen heavy pieces. At 10 A. M., we passed the Cumberland Iron Works, owned in part by Hon. JOHN BELL. His two partners went down as prisoners on Tuesday on the *St. Louis*. The contracts for supplying guns and iron sheathing were found, and the mills set on fire; and as we came up, nothing remained but the chimneys and machinery amid the dying embers. Thase fine works cost a quarter of a million of dollars.

At 3 P. M., to-day, we reached "Linwood Landing," about two miles below the city of Clarksville, and as we rounded the point, we discovered a white flag flying on Fort Severe, located on top of a high hill, at the junction of Red River with the Cumberland. Our men were ordered to the guns, and we proceeded slowly up to Red River landing. As we rounded the bend in the river under the fort, no flag appearing on the fort on the opposite side of Red River, one of the officers waved his handkerchief, and in less than ten seconds, one nearly covered with mud went up, it having blown down during the storm. We now discovered smoke rolling up from the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red Rivers, which had been set on fire by the rebels as soon as we came in sight. A force of marines were taken to the fort, the Stars and Stripes run up, and the place left in charge of Sergeant CHAS. WAGNER, while the boats proceeded to Clarksville landing.

White flags are flying all through the town, and the boat was literally beset with people as soon as we touched the shore. As the Commodore's flag was not with rain, it looked dark colored, and one of the frightened people exclaimed, "See there—they have hoisted the *black flag* up;" another, pointing to the *Cairo*, asked what that thing was; on being told it was a gunboat, he said "he'd be dog-on-ed if they weren't the very devil." One man thought if they had their artillery there, they would clean out our craft in about five minutes. On being told that the flagship was the *Conestoga*, they said they had heard of the "Pirate" before, when she carried off their Government stores from Florence. Coffee is worth $1 a pound, and salt $15 a sack. Full two-thirds of the people had deserted the place. They have no money but JEFF. DAVIS' notes and shinplasters. The Bank of Tennessee is issuing notes of denominations of 5 cents upwards. They wanted to see a Treasury Note, and I passed out a $10 bill to them, which was examined with a great deal of curiosity. They inquired who the portrait was designed for, and on being told it was Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, the curiosity went up to fever heat, and one man who had seen him said it was the most correct likeness he had seen, and more than all, that it was a better job of engraving and printing than the Confederates had got, and finally kindly offered to exchange with me for one of the Confederate bills, which favor I most respectfully declined. Fort Severe is a fine fortification, admirably located, but is not finished, having but two 12-pound guns in position, and a 42-pounder ready to go to its place.

Fort Clarke is a low affair, mounting two 24-pounders and one 32, they are all smooth bores; the old-fashioned guns from the Norfolk Navy-yard. The powder we found was so poor that the commander said it would not pay to bring it away, so he ordered it pitched into the river. At noon we again headed down, probably for Fort Donelson, to get a force of mortar-boats and additional gunboats, and before this reaches you we shall be in possession of Nashville.

A VISIT TO CLARKSVILLE.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer in Gen. GRANT'S Army, to his father in St. Louis. It is dated

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 21, 1861.

* * * I was up to Clarksville yesterday, with the General. There are two little forts there which the enemy abandoned, leaving the guns, five in number, unhurt; also, a considerable amount of stores. Clarksville is a very pretty place, of about 7,000 inhabitants, when they are at home; but much more than one-half of the population had deserted the place. All the business houses and shops are closed. The people are in great fear that our troops will plunder and destroy their property, although we have given them all assurances they would not be injured. The citizens themselves destroyed all the liquor of every kind they could find, fearing that our troops would get it, and, in consequence, become uncontrollable. We are very glad, of course, that they did; but some of them also destroyed considerable amounts of other property, preferring that to letting it fall into our hands, supposing that we would take it. Had they preserved it, it would not have been touched.

We would have speedily reduced the forts, but the citizens compelled the forces there (if they needed any compulsion) to evacuate them, and leave the public stores, knowing that if a battle was fought there the town would be greatly damaged, if not almost destroyed; besides the loss of large amounts of property by the troops, which they will avert by the course taken. We have had a gunboat lying off the town for three days, and to-day sent up some regiments of troops. Gen. GRANT and staff will remove there in a day or two. The citizens are all access. It was evident that they all smothered their real feelings; it could not have been expected that it would be otherwise, as that town raised a regiment for the war, which was taken by us at this place, and everybody had relations and friends among our prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Nashville Reported by the Rebels to have Run the Blockade at Wilmington, N. C.—Delay in the Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 2, VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. CALMARY, left Old Point yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, for James River, to receive the Union prisoners, who were expected on Friday. They were not met, however, according to appointment; and having remained at the usual meeting-place until noon to-day, the *George Washington* was sent up with an order for the *Express* to return, unless something had been heard from them. She, accordingly came back, arriving at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday the rebel steamer *Jamestown*, which, with the *Yorktown*, is stationed off Hog Island, steamed down to the *Express* with a flag of truce to ascertain the cause of her appearance in the river on two successive days. She stopped abreast of the *Express* at a few rods distance, and lowered a boat with a Lieutenant on board to communicate. He was informed of the errand of the *Express*, and that she was acting upon information furnished by Gen. HUGER; when he explained that his commander had no knowledge of any expected prisoners, and from seeing the *Express* for two days in succession, came down to learn the occasion. He expressed himself satisfied, and returning to Jamestown, she went back to her station. She has been armed with a gun at her bows and another at her stern, and has a sharp iron cut-water projecting some three feet from her bows at the water line. She is supposed to be commanded by Capt. BARNARD. Having been twice disappointed in relation to the expected prisoners it is not known when they will be sent down the river. It is uncertain whether Col. COCHORAN will be among the number although it is quite probable.

Another interview took place yesterday off Craney Island, between Gen. WOOL and Gen. COBB, in reference to a general exchange of prisoners.

We hear, *via* Norfolk, that the steamer *Nashville* arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, having run the blockade at that place.

A quantity of telegraphic cable has arrived here for completion of the line across the Bay. As soon as the soundings can be completed the line will be extended to Cape Charles. This will be within two or three days, it is supposed.

Capture of Forty of Jeff. Thompson's Gang.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, 2d, says: A gentleman just arrived from Charleston, Mo., brings intelligence of the capture of forty men of JEFF. THOMPSON'S band, and four small one-pounder guns, near Sykestown.

The gunboat *Lexington* had an engagement a day or two since with a rebel battery at Savanna, Tenn.

[Doubtless the same engagement as is mentioned in our special dispatches.—En.]

THE PURSUIT OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN, Washington:

It is officially reported that JEFF. THOMPSON, with a large force of cavalry and artillery came north from New Madrid. Our forces advanced from Bird's Point and met his forces at Sykestown. He was pursued into the swamps by the cavalry of Gen. HAMILTON and Col. MORGAN'S Brigade and three pieces of artillery captured. Gen. POPE pursued another detachment south, capturing three more pieces of artillery, one captain, one lieutenant and a number of privates.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Andy Johnson Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

Fifty Thousand Stand of Arms for the Loyal Tennesseeans.

Important Changes in the Organization of the Army.

GEN. SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.

The Tax Bill Reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Virginia Roads Again in Bad Condition.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

ANOTHER HEAVY RAIN-STORM.

A steady rain has been falling since noon, amounting to quite a storm to night, and flooding the earth and undoing all that last week's dry weather had done.

ANDY JOHNSON PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

ANDY JOHNSON accepts the appointment of Brigadier-General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee, and will repair at once to Nashville to organize a State Government and arm and protect the loyal citizens of that State. He will be furnished by the Government with fifty thousand stand of arms for that purpose.

SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.

It is understood that Col. F. P. BLAIR had an interview with the President to-day, on the subject of the appointment of Gen. SIGEL as Major-General, the result of which was the determination of the President to send in the name of Gen. SIGEL to the Senate at once for confirmation.

IMPORTANT CONFIRMATIONS—CHANGES IN THE ARMY CONTEMPLATED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Generals MCCLERNAND, BUELL, BURNSIDE, MCDOWELL, C. F. SMITH, LEW WALLACE, and SIGEL as Major-Generals, and the following as Brigadiers: SPEED of Tennessee, Col. JOHN COCHRANE of New-York, Col. LOGAN of Illinois, Col. MCARTHUR of Ohio, Col. LAURAN of Iowa, Col. WALLACE of Indiana, Col. MCCOOK of Ohio, Col. BERRY of Maine, and Col. FERRY, of Connecticut.

Both Houses also passed the bill giving Generals in command of divisions, staffs—one Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major; one Inspector-General, with the rank of Major; three Aids, with the rank of Captains, and making the senior officer in command of artillery the commander of all artillery in the division, and giving him a position on the staff of the General. This is the first step toward dividing the army into *corps d'armè*, the same as in France.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill contains one hundred and five sections, one of the largest of any kind ever before prepared, and on which months of time have been bestowed.

THE POST-OFFICE IN NASHVILLE.

Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON is advised by telegraph from Nashville, the dispatch dated yesterday, that the National flag floats over the Post-office there, and that A. H. MARKLAND, special agent, has charge of the office, and will retain it until relieved by orders from the Department.

GEN. LANDER'S DEATH.

General LANDER received unremitting and affectionate attention during the last hours of his illness. He continued unconscious until 5 o'clock in the evening, when he died quietly and without pain. He expired in the arms of Brigade-Surgeon SUCKLEY, his bed surrounded by his Staff and weeping attendants.

GENERAL SHIELDS.

General SHIELDS has left this city to assume the command of the Division lately under the command of the lamented General LANDER.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The newspaper statement, that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs have decided to report against the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, is untrue. The Committee have taken no action whatever on the subject.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being rapidly rebuilt, and will soon be in running order. About forty miles of iron and cross-ties have been carried off by the rebels.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The Homestead bill was received from the House.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, appointed Senator from Indiana, in place of BRIGHT, expelled.

Mr. WRIGHT appeared and took the oath.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Also, the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the defences of the Delaware River and Bay. Referred.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to reduce to a Territory South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions (one signed by all the State officers of New-York) asking that the rank of Major-General be conferred on Gen. WOOL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, with an amendment concerning the staff.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to repeal the act authorizing the appointment of additional aids.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill for the better organization of the cavalry. The report provides for forty regiments of cavalry, and also that officers discharged under the provisions of the bill receive two months extra pay.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to strike out the provision for two months pay.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it one month's pay to both privates and officers.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) thought it desirable to reduce the cavalry as much as possible. This was a most useless branch of the service. A large number of them were armed with prod sticks with red rags on the end.

The bill was laid aside.

The bill for the organization of the staff of divisions was taken up and passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint an additional Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and other officers of the staff, as in his judgment the service requires. Adopted.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting orders and information relative to the command in Kansas; also, a communication transmitting the aggregate number of volunteers from each State, &c., and the expenses of that department, were received.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length on the Confiscation bill. He referred to the condition of the country, and claimed that all desired the return of peace, but peace was not to be obtained by subjugation, and by the principles of this bill. Such principles would only perpetuate a relentless war, which must result in ruin termination before we could have peace. He referred to the counsels of clemency to the enemies by the ancient Grecian and Roman statesmen; by Vattel, Grotius, &c.—in favor of clemency and against the destruction of private property. He claimed that the policy of this Government and the counsels of the greatest and best men of the country were opposed to confiscation. He referred to the inaugural of the President and his instructions to the Secretary of State, as in favor of clemency. He said the bill was in violation of all international law, and no such act was ever passed by civilized nations. The general usage of the civilized world was not to touch private property on land, and such usage characterized this Government in the Mexican War. He said that the people of this country had as much right to the privileges of war as any other country. He contended, further, that the bill was unconstitutional, as it was a bill of attainder, and a bill of attainder without a parallel in history, operating on the whole class of the people; not against a few individuals, as cases of attainder in England. It was a bill to send agents of the Government out to seize the property of millions of people without proceeding before any Court. Nothing was so disastrous to the country as to organize an army of informers to scour the country to pry out property to seize on. Such a policy as this would never cure the evil. It would only make a large body of desperate men. Every true man, who ever tasted freedom, would rather die than to submit to such degradation. He could not contemplate the result of freeing a vast population of slaves at the South, and turning them loose on the country, without fear.

Without concluding, Mr. MCDOUGAL gave way to Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the petition of S. FERGUSON BEACH, asking to be admitted to a seat as a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The Committee append to the report a resolution that Mr. BEACH is not entitled to a seat.

The subject was laid over.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing internal revenue for the support of the Government, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order one week from next Tuesday.

Ten thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

Mr. STEVENS said: As considerable impatience has been expressed by the public at the delay in reporting the bill, he desired to say that the Committee on Ways and Means did not obtain possession of the estimates and facts to enable them to judge how much revenue was necessary, until the first week in January. The Committee then had before them all the appropriation bills, which were all passed ten days ago, being earlier than usual in the session. The Committee were also engaged some time on the currency question, including the Treasury note bill. The tax subject was referred to a sub-committee, who worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. He believed they had worked more hours every day since that time than any laborer, mechanic or manufacturer in the United States. When the sub-committee completed their labors, the entire Committee of Ways and Means had gone over the bill carefully, article by article, item by item, until they adopted it as their unanimous report. He did not ask any commendation for the Committee, but desired that when the subject came to be considered and reviewed, benevolent indulgence may be extended to them. He desired the extra copies of the bill ordered to be printed to be distributed for the consideration of the people who are to sustain the burdens, and that they may have the benefit of their suggestions.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit copies of the correspondence, or other information, relative to the present condition of Mexico, and the alleged design of the allied Powers in invading Mexico, to establish a monarchy.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war in which the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay it upon the table. Carried—60 against 58.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffenton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cravens, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Edwards, Fessenden, Franchat, Frank, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Smith, Steele of New-York, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trimble, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wickliffe, Woodruff and Wright.

The House passed a substitute for the Senate bill, incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, providing for the payment of the awards of the Commissions for claims, growing out of military movements in the Department of the West.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which, he said, he wanted to debate, requesting the Secretary of War to suspend all unexecuted orders for fire arms to companies, manufacturers, or individuals, until the future action of Congress, or until they shall be either suspended or annulled by its authority.

The resolution, at Mr. CONKLING'S request, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into and report on the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers at Madison, Ind.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House the amount of the subscriptions to the National Loan, authorized by the act of the 17th of July, 1861, the amounts of money

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

Reported Movement of the Rebel Army the Potomac.

THEIR BACK SHUT TO THE REAR.

Impeachment of a Virginia Judge for Union Sentiments.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We have received copies of Raleigh (N. C.) and Richmond and other Virginia papers of late dates from which we make the following interesting extracts:

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* publishes the following:

"A private letter, *received from Centreville last night, states that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and put themselves in marching order.*

"By passengers who arrived on last night's train, the above report is confirmed, and they also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning.

"We understand from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax."

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE PITTS.

The following order from the Virginia Legislature appears prominently in the last Richmond papers:

"In relation to Judge E. P. Pitts, passed Feb. 21, 1862:

"Whereas, E. P. Pitts, Judge of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Virginia, has been charged before this House with *disloyalty against the State of Virginia, and against the Confederate States of America, in adhering to, and giving aid and comfort and counsel to the enemies of said State*, and of the Confederate States; and it is proper for the General Assembly to take such charges into consideration, and if sustained by sufficient evidence, to remove said E. P. Pitts from his office aforesaid, therefore, be it

"Resolved, with the concurrence of the Senate, That on the 25th day of March, 1862, both Houses of the General Assembly will proceed to consider and decide upon the aforesaid charges against said E. P. Pitts, Judge as aforesaid, and if such charges be sustained, to remove him from his said office.

"Resolved, further, That notice be given to the said E. P. Pitts, Judge as aforesaid, of the proceedings proposed to be had against him, and of the causes alleged for his removal, by a publication of this preamble and resolutions in one of the newspapers printed in Richmond and in one of the newspapers printed in Norfolk for four consecutive weeks prior to the 25th of March, 1862.

A copy from the rolls. WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
(Attest,) C. H. D. and K. of R. of Va.

THE ENEMY AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

A correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book*, under date of Craney Island, Feb. 27, says:

"Reinforcements of the enemy in considerable numbers have for several days past been conveyed from Old Point to Newport's News by water. Yesterday, the 26th, one of their unarmed transports, with troops aboard, quietly steamed up and passed along the opposite shore, in full view of the island. We could almost count the men and their glittering bayonets, and from their appearance as they landed on the bridge at Newport's News, they must have numbered at least five or six hundred men.

This movement of the enemy is highly offensive, and is done with the evident design of making an attack on our battery at Pig Point, and yet we do not make the least effort to molest them. Have we not the power, or does it result from our defensive policy?

A GLOOMY REBEL VIEW.

From the Raleigh Register.

It would be criminal as well as idle to deny that *the present is the most gloomy period which the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war* for freedom and independence on the one side, and conquest and subjugation on the other. What then? Must the South give up its ship of State, and strike its flag—that flag which in so short a period has waved triumphantly over so many battle-fields? Must the people of the South become the *serfs and vassals of the damnable Yankees*, and the scorn and scoff of the nations of the earth? Never! never!! never!!! Better that the last Southern man be buried beneath the soil in whose defence he died, than become the slave of Yankee tyrants. The world never beheld a more degrading spectacle than would be presented in a South conquered and held in subjugation by the *depraved, brutal, cowardly, cheating, vulgar Yankees*. But this will not be, cannot be. Ten millions of people resolved to live or die freemen cannot be enslaved. The enemy may ravage our coasts and destroy our cities, but they can never take and hold the heart of our country if the South speake the word, "It shall not be done." That word will be spoken, and the fiat will be made good. If we have been lulled by our brilliant victories into an overweening confidence, we will now realize the stern realities before us. Overwhelmed with debt and bankruptcy, the enemy is now making his last desperate struggle to force us into a hated union with *him, that through our boundless resources he may relieve his shoulders of the weight of debt which is crushing him to the earth.* To enslave the South they incurred this debt, and the South, if enslaved, will be made to pay it. Let us all then say, in the language of the Old Guard, "We may die, but will never surrender." Let us meet the foe when we can, and drive him back, or perish in the attempt. As reasonable men, we must have expected when this contest commenced to encounter reverses and disasters. That we have encountered so few is most wonderful, and attributable to the mercy and goodness of that Being who has smiled upon our cause, and who will smile upon it if we will deserve success. "The darkest hour comes just before morning," and when we think of the dark horns which shrouded our ancestors during a seven years' war for independence, and the bright and glorious morn of liberty which they ushered in, will we not take courage, and resolve never to part with that liberty which they bequeathed to us? We will! we will!! We must and we will resort to every means and appliance to repel the vandal foe. *The hesitating, defensive policy must be abandoned.* If we gain victories we must realize the results of them, and not again let the enemy recover his shattered forces, and gain heart to renew the conflict.

"YANKEES ELATED."

Under this heading the Richmond *Examiner* has the following significant intelligence:

"Distressing as was the rumors from Tennessee which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected. *The Yankees in our midst were on the eve of proclaiming themselves*, and in one day more we might have had the satisfaction of seeing and knowing by their own acknowledgment our internal enemies. Putting the Roanoke disaster with our rumored Tennessee discomfiture, they thought the cause of the South desperate, *so great was their joy, that it could scarcely be contained.*

We learn that a man went through this city Tuesday morning, trying to sell $60,000 worth of dry goods, *still in Philadelphia*, to be delivered in Richmond in ten days. Another in said to have gone up to a gentleman in the Second Market, Tuesday morning, and slapping him on the back, said: 'Ah, ah! what do you think now? I thought you said we could not subjugate you.'

We have no doubt many similar instances occurred which have not reached our ears."

AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confederate Government, now made, or hereafter to be made: *Provided, however*, That volunteers heretofore in service re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served: *Provided further*: That said volunteers shall not be a longer time than three years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time: *And provided further*, That the Government shall not be required to keep in the Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2. That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish, by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population (after crediting them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. That the Governor shall require each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th day of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant-General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

4. That the Governor shall call upon the several captains of volunteer companies from North Carolina now in the field, or officers in command, to muster their said companies for reenlistment, and shall make known to them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina, that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and to order to forward this purpose, the captains of companies or officer in command of the company, on the occasion of such muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he will reenlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to reenlist, he will cause to subscribe a roll containing such obligation, with their names and places of residence, at the times of their first entry into service, and the signatures of the persons so reenlisting shall be as binding as if they had been mustered into service, which lists he will immediately return to the office of the Adjutant-General of the State.

5. That volunteer companies now in service, reenlisting, may retain their present organization, or reorganize at their option; and that all volunteers not reenlisting with their present organization, shall be thrown into companies, and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor; and the company commissioned officers shall elect the field officers: *Provided, however*, That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be reelected, shall bear the date of their former commissions.

6. That the Government shall have power to appoint captains and lieutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commissioned officers shall in all cases elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed: *Provided, however*, That no persons shall receive a commission or pay under said appointments, except as follows: When any person shall tender forty privates, who in writing have agreed to serve under him, a Captain's commission and pay; and in like manner for twenty-five privates, a First Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates a Second Lieutenant's commission and pay.

7. That a bounty of $50, deducting the bounty already paid, shall be paid by the State to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers whose term of service altogether, for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to wit: to all volunteers now in service at the time of their reentry into service; to all now in the service for three years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service; to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: *Provided, however*, That any soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: *And, provided further*, That such payment may be made in Treasury notes, unless otherwise provided by law.

Ratified Feb. 19, 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS, Pres't. of Convention.
W. L. Steel, Principal Secretary.
L. C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February 1862. RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, appeared in his seat, and, after the reading of the journal, took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, presented the following bill, supplementary to the establishment of a War Department:

"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, that if any officer of the army be appointed Secretary of War, and enter upon the duties of that office, he shall not thereby lose his rank in the army, but only the pay and allowances thereof during the time he is Secretary of War, and receiving the salary of that officer."

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, submitted the following preamble and joint resolutions:

Whereas, The war in which we are now engaged with the Government and people of the late United States, was not provoked nor inaugurated by the Government or people of the Confederate States, and is now prosecuted and maintained by them only in vindication of the highest and most sacred rights of a people resolved to be free and independent. And, *Whereas*, The right of self-government, and the right to change, alter, or abolish their form of Government by the people of these States, and ordain and establish another, by their authority, better calculated to promote their happiness and secure their liberties, are rights inherent and inalienable, and by them never surrendered, and which they, in the most solemn manner, do now pledge themselves *never to surrender*. And whereas, the war now waged against them is the work of Northern fanaticism, and was conceived and is now prosecuted for the subjugation of the people of these States, and the overthrow of their social and domestic institutions, and finally for their enslavement and degradation before the civilized world; be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Coogress of the Confederate States, That the people of these States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the Government ordained and established by them, and to this end, by their representatives, do hereby most solemnly pledge the last men and the last dollar within the limits of this Confederacy for the prosecution of this war, until their independence as a nation is recognized and acknowledged.

Resolved, 2d, That a brave and manly people can neither be appalled by danger nor intimidated by defeat, and that the people of these States will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, when these are necessary means of escape from subjugation and enslavement, and firmly relying, as they do, upon the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the providence of God, they will maintain their position before the world and high Heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend.

On motion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, the preamble and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all duties upon imports, of abolishing all ports of entry, of preventing all exports from the Confederate States, except by permission of the Government; and of requiring the masters or owners of all vessels landing a cargo upon our coast, who desire to reload for exportation from this country, to submit a manifest of the cargo so landed to some designated authority of the Government, which the right, on the part of said authority, to grant or withhold the permission so desired; and of inforcing the policy herein indicated by the most stringent penalties and regulations, and that said Committee report as early as practicable, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, submitted the following preamble and joint resolution, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas, It is desirable to encourage the planters of tobacco and cotton in the Confederate States, and others who are *bona fide* owners thereof, to destroy, by burning or otherwise, those articles, rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all such persons who shall burn their cotton or tobacco, or otherwise destroy the same to prevent these articles from falling into the hands of the army or navy of the United States, *shall be fully indemnified by the Government of the Confederate States*, upon proof of the number of pounds of tobacco or cotton so destroyed, and proof of the necessity of such destruction to prevent the enemy from getting possession thereof.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Foster, of Alabama, offered a resolution, instructing inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the construction and equipment of Fort Henry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hoyt, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee of Ways and means:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of *restricting and limiting, by law, the production of cotton in the Confederate States during the continuance of the war and blockade.* And also into the expediency of the Confederate Government taking into its own control, by purchase, advances thereon, or otherwise, of all the cotton now on hand, or which may be known in said Confederate States during the existence of the present war and blockade, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of productions and manufactures of the United States into the Confederate States. Referred.

REBEL RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The following paragraph is from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"A correspondent from Yorktown informs us that the Louisiana Zouave battalion has reenlisted for the war. The spirit of reenlisting has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. If the recruiting is at all comparable to the noble spirit in the army, we only fear we shall not have arms enough for the men. But let them enlist—let them come forward like men to sustain their country's cause, and arms will no doubt be found for them. There is one way they can be had, if no other, and that is to take them from the enemy. This can be done if our men will it. But there is the deadly pike yet to be brought into use. Many regiments may be armed and drilled with that, to do sole and efficient work in the battle-field.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing from Augusta, Georgia, gives the following account from an "eye-witness:"

Saturday was the Rubicon of Fort Donelson. The enemy had received strong reinforcements during the week, and now they numbered, according to their own estimates, fifty thousand men. Snow lay on the ground to the depth of three inches, and a cold, blinding sleet poured incessantly in the faces of our soldiers. Still, with all these odds, they fatigued not. Early in the day, the order came from head-quarters to make a vigorous attack on the right flank of the Federal army, which, thirty-five thousand strong, was posted on the opposite hills, under command of Gen. Grant. Not more than ten thousand of our men were engaged in this movement, but such was the impetuosity of their advance, that the enemy fled in confusion from their entrenchments.

Charge after charge was made by our regiments, and the ground was covered with the slain. Three hundred prisoners, including several officers belonging to an Illinois regiment. Four batteries and 2,500 stand of arms were captured. The former are now in a Confederate prison. The two latter may have been spoken, but this fact is not yet known. Everywhere, in the earlier part of the day, our flag was victorious.

The Federal commander finding that his right had been turned, and that the day would be lost but for some decisive effort, concentrated his troops in the afternoon on our right, and making a sudden plunge, after a long and desperate struggle, redeemed his morning's loss by capturing a portion of our entrenchments. The dead lay piled up in heaps, their gore trickling in red lines along the snow in every direction. Still our troops fought on, contesting, inch by inch, the ground they were compelled to vacate. At nightfall the fixing ceased, and at 12 o'clock Pillow telegraphed to Nashville, "The day is ours; we have repulsed the enemy with great loss to them, and with considerable loss to ourselves. we want reinforcements." Reinforcements were not forthcoming, however, and Sunday morning found the Federal arms strengthened by 30,000 fresh men, encompassing the place, and completely surrounding our forces. The fight was renewed at 5 o'clock, A. M.; but it being useless to contend against such odds, the fort and army capitulated to the enemy on their own terms.

Floyd, Pillow and Buckner fought like heroes. They were everywhere, animating their men, constantly under fire, and encouraging them by their example and presence. As the regiments moved on to the charge, Floyd would rise in his stirrups and shout: "Be steady, boys, and aim low—fear not the day will be ours."

The total number of our killed and wounded is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000. That of the Federals at from 4,000 to 6,000.

We had four field batteries and several regiments of cavalry, all of which have doubtless fallen into the hands of the enemy. The former were commanded by Captains Porter, Graves, Jackson of Virginia, and ——.

To distinguish friend from foe, our men had a white band tied around the arm, and in the regiments there was carried by the side of the Confederate flag a banner of blue with a white globe in the centre.

As rapidly as possible the wounded were removed to the town of Dover, above alluded to, and from thence by steamers to Nashville. The care bestowed upon them was excellent, there being an abundance of both physicians and refreshments.

The enemy are represented to have fought nobly—far better than the Northern soldiers have ever fought before; but most, if not all of them, were from the West, sturdy farmers and backwoodsmen, and, like ourselves, accustomed to the use of arms. The safety of Floyd and Pillow, with a portion of their command, is beyond doubt. Buckner is also supposed to have escaped, as a dispatch is said to have been received by his wife in Atlanta, Ga., within the past four days, stating that he was well. Albert Sidney Johnston was not in the fight.

Had reinforcements been sent forward, so that eight or ten thousand fresh men could have stood the brunt of the battle on Saturday afternoon, instead of our jaded soldiers, Fort Donelson would not have fallen; but the lack of this effective strength enabled the enemy to completely hem our little army in, and extend their lines in crescent shape from river bank to river bank around us.

The news of the surrender reached Nashville, Tenn., by telegraph, on Sunday morning about church time, while many of the citizens were on their way to their accustomed places of worship. Instantly, of course, every other consideration gave place to the thought of personal safety. Every means of transportation at hand was employed to remove furniture and valuables; the depots were thronged with men, women and children, anxious to leave the city; train after train was put in motion; Government stores were thrown open to all who chose to carry them away, and negroes, Irish laborers, and even genteel-looking persons could be seen "toting" off their pile of hog, clothing, or other property belonging to the army, though, by order of the military authorities, much of this was recovered on the ensuing day. *In a single word, the city was crazy with a panic. Gov. Harris is said to have rode through the streets, at the top of his speed, on horseback, crying out that the papers in the Capitol must be removed*; and, subsequently, with the Legislature, which had at once assembled, left the city in a special train for Memphis. Still, there were some in the city who manifested a determination to make a stand and apply the torch to every home before it should be surrendered. This state of affairs lasted, without much modification, until Monday evening, when the excitement began to subside. All the rolling stock of the railroads converging in Nashville was brought into requisition, and the machinery in the Armory, guns, and much valuable provisions, &c., were removed. *Seven trains, loaded with women and children inside, and crowded with frightened men on the top, left the city in one day.*

As soon as it was supposed that the enemy were advancing—in fact, early Sunday morning—a meeting of prominent citizens was held, and a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Ex-Gov. E. S. Brown, Hon. Andrew Ewing, and Hon. Edwin Ewing, decided that the surrender should be made only on condition that private persons and property should be respected; but these terms had not, at the latest advices, been submitted to the Federal commander. Gen. Johnston informed the citizens that he should be compelled to evacuate the place on account of his inability to defend it with the force at his command, and Gen. Pillow subsequently made a speech to the public, in which he informed them that the army would fall back and endeavor to retrieve their losses from another point.

On Sunday the army evacuating Bowling Green passed through Nashville, *en route* for Murfreesboro, or some other locality in that vicinity—a heterogeneous mixture of artillery, cavalry, infantry, ambulances, wagons, and negroes, all worn down with their long forced march of eighty miles.

The city is said to have been very unsound, and McClernand himself confessed that he was in daily receipt of information concerning the movements of our troops. Phosphorus and other inflammable compounds have since been found concealed, ready for use, and it is also stated that a batch of Union flags were discovered; but whether or not these were the remains of some former celebration, is unknown.

By this time there is little doubt that the Federals are in possession of the city, but from positive intelligence received here, it is certain that it was not occupied on Wednesday last.

Meanwhile the Government officers and citizens have been active in removing the most valuable articles that could be transported, and the Yankees have undoubtedly found a very inconsiderable share of the booty they expected.

THE BRAVE AND GALLANT FLOYD.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

This brave and gallant man, after his brilliant but unsuccessful defence of Fort Donelson, retreated with a portion of his brigade to Nashville. Upon his arrival in that place, he was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens, and in response to the calls of an immense crowd who visited him at his quarters, spoke as follows: "This," said Gen. F., "is not the time for speaking, but for action. It was time for every man now that loved his country to enlist in the army and for the war. Not a day ought to be lost." He spoke feelingly of the fight at Fort Donelson, where only 10,000 effective men fought for four days and nights against a force of 40,000 of the enemy. But nature could not hold out any longer—men required rest, and after having lost over one-third of his gallant force, he was compelled to retire, not, however, without leaving over 1,000 dead of the enemy on the field. He spoke in high terms of Gen. Sidney Johnston, whom he said had not slept a wink in three nights, and also that his plan was a wise one to entice the enemy to our mountain fastnesses away from the water-courses, and then to drive him back and carry the war into his own country.

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Indianapolis, Feb. 22, 1862:

"I have just returned from seeing a big train of prisoners from Fort Donelson unloaded. They are a hard looking set—the hardest I ever saw anywhere. They are just as they were picked up, as to clothing and equipments. They wear nothing which can be called uniforms. Homespun cloth—red, while, black, yellow, brown, blue, mixed—make up their dress. Some are without hats, and all the rest have shocking bad hats. They are ragged, dirty, and *hard* a very way. Many were very young boys, and nearly all of the style usually denominated "poor white trash." Several negroes were along. In blankets, the same variety was noticeable—carpets predominating largely—some of very good material. While the cars stopped, before unloading, I had time to talk with some of the prisoners. I asked one fellow if there were any Union men in the South. Yes, he said, plenty of them—half the men on the train were Union men. Well, I said, what did you fight against the Union for, then? He said their newspapers and leaders told them that we at the North were all Abolitionists, and were coming to set the negroes free, and steal all their property and murder them all—and of course we would fight. He expressed surprise, as all did, whom I talked to, at the kind treatment received from our soldiers after their surrender. He said that they expected to be shot down of course. All whom I heard speek, said if they had known what now seemed to be the truth, that they would never have enlisted, and all they now asked was to get home, and they would fight no more. Some of the prisoners were sullen and would not talk at all."

The Ring.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER ON STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, John Dorsey and John Morrison proceeded to a place two miles south of Factoryville, Staten Island, and engaged in a personal conflict, which lasted one hour and thirty-seven minutes. Forty-two rounds were fought. Morrison was severely punished, and was taken from the field by his friends in a nearly blinded condition. Dorsey received some heavy blows. About forty persons were present. The whole affair was managed without any interference on the part of the authorities.

From Kentucky.

TENNESSEE OUTRAGES—RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—ACTS OF THE HOUSE—POWELL'S EXPULSION CALLED FOR, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

Though all military telegrams were suppressed last night, we are assured that Gen. Buell, on the 24th, occupied Nashville, and the National flag floats over the Tennessee State-house.

The House Committee on National Relations advises the purchase of the ground in Hart in which the remains of Col. Willich's men, who fell Dec. 17, are interred; the building of a brick wall around the grounds, and the erection of a suitable monument over each grave.

All detachments and parties of transient soldiers and individual officers and men arriving in Louisville are ordered by Gen. Buell to report to the commander of the Louisville Barracks immediately on their arrival, to dispatch their business promptly and return to their commands at the earliest date practicable.

Mr. Wolfe offers resolutions denouncing the efforts to turn this war into a war for the emancipation of slaves and the subjugation of the Southern States, or their return to a territorial condition; recognizing the gratifying indications that President Lincoln adheres to his original purpose as proclaimed by him and Congress seven months ago, and is resisting, and will continue to resist these efforts; and pledging him the steadfast sympathy and support of Kentucky in such patriotic resistance.

A reported bill before the Senate provides that whoever shall enter or continue in the rebel service, military or civil, or any way aid the armed rebels, after passage of this bill, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor again be a citizen except by permission of the Legislature; and that whenever a person attempts to exercise any of the rights belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided, and upon failure to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right. The House, by 65 to 13, has passed a bill requiring all ministers and priests, before solemnizing marriages, to file affidavits that they have sworn to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and to be faithful to Kentucky so long as they remain citizens thereof; also to swear that they have not joined in, aided or abetted the rebellion against the United States or the invasion of Kentucky, and that they will not, directly or indirectly, aid or comfort the rebellion or the invasion, so long as they remain citizens of this State; and subjecting to a fine of $10 to $50 every minister or priest who solemnizes marriage without taking the foregoing oath. The House has passed acts treating every voluntary absentee in rebeldom for thirty days as a non-resident, to be proceeded against as such in all respects by present and future plaintiffs; and compelling such absentee, in all suits brought by him, to give security for costs within the National lines.

REBEL HOAXES—THE EXPATRIATION BILL PASSED THE SENATE—ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE LADIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

Rebel malice and female levity are both quite cheerful and impudent yesterday. Secretary Stanton's order suppressing war news for one day satisfied them that Uncle Sam had been snddenly thrashed everywhere; Buell's command at Nashville cut to pieces; Bowling Green retaken by Harder, after a Waterloo defeat of the Yankees; Paducah and Cairo taken by Beauregard, with 20,000 from Columbus, "the Massasses of Kentucky;" Washington City captured by Joe Johnston: the Southern Confederacy recognized by England and France: and war declared by those Powers against the United States!

Cairo letters of the 23d say that "before another week has elapsed, Columbus, by some means or other, will be quarters for Union troops."

In my sketch of Mr. Gorman's speech, on the 22d, I omitted two points: 1. The Union sentiment is strong enough in Tennessee, and, he believes, will be strong enough in all the seceded States, when supported by the Union armies, to take possession of the State Governments and bring them again under the folds of the Constitution. 2. If Congress is prompt and efficient, with efficient aid from the Executive, he sees no reason why the Constitution and the Union may not be restored within the next 90 or 100 days, and more than half our immense army returned to their peaceful homes and usual industrial pursuits.

The Senate has joined the House in thanking Gens. Schoepf, Nelson, Thomas, Garfield, Grant, Foote and their commands, and Gens. Halleck and Buell.

The Senate, yesterday, by 19 to 4, passed the bill for the expatriation of all who continue in rebel service after this measure becomes a law. The House, I presume, will concur in the same.

The House Military Committee reports a bill that all able-bodied male citizens, between 18 and 45 years, constitute the Kentucky Volunteer Militia, and that every volunteer swear to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky. Whoever after having been sworn shall talk and act as did Buckner and Staff and their dupes, will be punished severely. The Bucknerites' daily language was: "We wouldn't hesitate to take twenty oaths a day to support the Constitution of Kentucky and the Constitution of the United States, and then to do exactly as we please."

Our "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society," at their tenth regular meeting, report from the several Wards 529 articles of clothing and bedding, and numberless sundries, 211 articles do. from Shelby, 246 do. from Leicester, Mass., besides divers substantials and delicacies from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

PONTIAC.

The Settlement.

Colchester, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As recent events betoken the near overthrow of the rebellion, the question suggests itself, What shall be the basis of settlement with the recusant States, upon their laying down their arms as an initiatory step toward returning to loyalty? As to what it *should* be, in abstract justice to their deserts, there will be but little variety of opinion; but, in view of the complicated bearings of the question, as well as what might, from charity, be regarded as extenuating circumstances, growing out of the masses at the South being misled by unprincipled leaders, what should be the precise terms of adjustment, becomes one of the most difficult problems for solution in the whole range of the subject.

The Sylla and Charybdis involved in the matter, are these: First, by overrating the effects of our recent victories, and our superior prowess in conflict, judging from our own stand-point alone, we may underrate the estimate the South may yet retain of their power of resistance, and consequently strike a point in our proposed terms of settlement which they would sooner contest indefinitely than succumb to.

On the other hand, from disappointment in the results of the rebellion, coupled with a desire of retribution upon their leaders who incited it, together with the apprehension that our victorious career may not be suspended short of a total subjugation of the South, we may err in exacting less as the penalty of treason than they expect. The desideratum then is, What shall be the medium? In arriving at this, we need to avoid extreme counsels.

As we are compelled to deal with it, then, it ceases to be a question of abstract justice, as to what forfeiture the South should be made to sustain, or the nation have a right to exact, and becomes one of expediency simply, in view of its multiform bearings on individual, having the right to waive his own personal prerogatives, if he chooses, an emergency arising in which he finds it politic to abate his rights to conciliate a desired end.

There is a certain limit, which, if we transcend or fall short of, in making terms with the South, the concurrent voice of the world at large, even including the seceded States themselves, will unite in criticising. Should we ignominiously yield to the recusant States the liberty of returning to the Union under the old *régime*, fostering Slavery by the protection of the Constitution, and retaining it in the District of Columbia, we should evince a cravenness to its behests that would neutralize all the moral effects of the war upon the Southern mind, making it as arrogant and exacting as in its palmiest days of National control, besides making us the scorn and derision of both the civilized and uncivilized world.

Lord Nelson when sending dispatches once, dictating terms of capitulation to a beleaguered city, said to his Secretary, who suggested the use of a wafer instead of sealing-wax, because it could be applied with more expedition, "It is not the time, under circumstances like these, to appear in a *hurry*; it would betray to the enemy want of confidence in ourselves to compel him to accept our terms." Our most vulnerable point at the present juncture, is a liability to precipitancy in offering terms of peace. The temptation to be rid of a dilemma at a sacrifice which an adversary knows we cannot afford, is certain either to perpetuate the evil, or at best, lead to its immediate recurrence.

The question then recurs, what shall be the basis of settlement with the South, upon the reestablishment of our sway over the territory of the seceded States? Free, real and personal—expressly or impliedly—take Slavery protection out of the Constitution; and say to the seceded States, by the grace of forbearance which is entirely unmerited by you, we will suffer Slavery to exist only where it now exists. It shall not again find entrance upon the floor of Congress, neither by a three-fifths basis of representation, nor shall any case of grievance arising out of it as a State Institution, presume to seek redress within the precincts of the National Capitol. Henceforth it shall have no voice, no influence in framing any laws that shall in the remotest degree compromise the national integrity in its behalf. Persons held to service by the tenure of commonwealth enactments, you must keep within your own limits, all such persons becoming enfranchised citizens whenever they set foot—voluntarily or involuntarily—upon Free-State soil.

Second, let the Constitution be so amended that hereafter "no State shall be admitted to the Union in whose Constitution involuntary servitude by persons over the age of twenty-one years is incorporated."

Third, all States who dissever their allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States shall contribute, by whatever means Congress shall decree, their *pro rata* amount towards liquidating the expenses of the war incurred by the rebellion.

Fourth, on the part of the United States—the above conditions being entered into by the States now in rebellion, let Government at once proceed to remove all obstructions to commerce that have been necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

But without waiting a moment to consummate the reduction of the rebellion, let Congress proceed to such action as will free the slaves in the District of Columbia, by paying a fair sum for them to all loyal masters. The effect of this might be to lead to similar action towards some or all of the five northern Border States. A general amnesty towards the people of the seceded States should be vouchsafed—upon the obvious ground of their having been misled by unprincipled leaders—while the latter (if they can be secured) should be hung or banished for life, according to the magnitude of their offences.

A child that was threatened punishment by its parent if found guilty of disobedience, upon yielding to the temptation of committing the forbidden act, was so impressed with the justice of its expected correction, that it carried the rod to its parent to fulfil the sentence. Crime carries with it its adjunctive merit of punishment; and, as a rule, the admonition of a guilty conscience is a tolerable correct criterion to the retribution which justice decrees to the offender. The individual who steals a horse, in a civilized community, is not disappointed at receiving the penalty of imprisonment; he expects it, if detected; he does not expect, however, to be *hung* for it; nor does the community expect he will. The South, if overborne, expect as much of a punishment for their efforts, at least, as we have enumerated in the foregoing specifications. Without it, treason would be emboldened a thousand fold to a reiteration of imbroglios against the National Government.

It is not improbable, however, that the present pressure brought to bear upon the rebellion may induce the arch-principals of it, as well as the people, to succumb to the National authority, in hopes of sharing the clemency which may be accorded to the latter; but such indiscriminate leniency cannot for a moment be thought of; "*the stones*" composing the sepulchres of our departed heroes, "*would cry out*" against such a farcical manifestation of justice; and the tears of widowed and fatherless bereavement would congeal in sickly horror at the mockery of their sacrifice for their country's honor.

When our vindicated rights vouchsafe us peace, let us welcome its return; but, rather than, like Esau, sell the birthright of those principles of civil liberty, reared into the glorious structure of our National Government by our Fathers, and cemented by their blood, for the miserable pottage of pampered ease and commercial aggrandizement, let the hope of that peace flee to the future's vista so remote that the present generation—if need be—shall go to their resting-place while yet the din of battle, in vindication of our rights and honor, is sounding in the land.

V. C. TAYLOR.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Character of the Institution—Its Usefulness to the Country, &c.

Newport, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Since the 1st instant the semi-annual examination of the Naval Academy has been progressing, and is now near its close; and it is gratifying to state, that the results are most satisfactory to all who have had the privilege of witnessing the progress of the Cadets, who are, ere long, to become the officers of our navy. At the present time the number of Cadets in the Academy is much below an average, for reasons that must be patent to all. On the breaking out of the rebellion, it was found necessary to send the first and second class to sea, to make up the deficiency in Midshipmen, and the pressing exigencies of the service also compelled the Navy Department to call the third class into active service, for which it was, of course, but very imperfectly prepared. But everywhere these young officers have rendered most important service, and many of the higher classes are at this moment filling very important and responsible positions. The fourth class has since advanced, and at the commencement of the Fall term, in October, it became the third class, numbering fifty-eight. Since the first of October a fourth class has been formed of the newly appointed Cadets, who have passed a successful examination on presenting their credentials. Of this class there are now two hundred and six in the Academy, the first Division being quartered on shore, and the remaining number, about one hundred and eighty, are on board the *Constitution*. Those on shore are quartered in the Atlantic House, (leased for this purpose,) a large and tolerably convenient building. The *Constitution* is moored at the wharf at Goat Island, in the inner harbor, and about half a mile from the city, with which communication is kept up by means of a small steamer, employed for that purpose. The parade ground of Fort Walcott, Goat Island, is used for a drill and play ground for the Cadets attached to the ship, and on the ramparts a number of guns have been mounted, for target practice and instruction in naval gunnery. On shore, a parade ground has also been provided for the Cadets at the Atlantic House, who are drilled every fine afternoon in infantry tactics and naval light artillery.

Appointments to the Naval Academy are made by members of Congress, every member having one appointment yearly at his disposal. The youth who is so fortunate as to receive an appointment, reports himself at the Academy at the proper time, (the opening of a new term,) and is at once subjected to two examinations. The first, by the Medical Board, is a rigid one, and if he have not a good constitution and a well-formed and well-developed body, or if there be any indication of weakness or apparent tendency to disease, he cannot pass. This result is, all who do pass are sound, healthy, robust boys, whose frames soon become more fully developed by the gymnasium and practical exercises, which, at all seasons of the year, are a part of the discipline of the Academy.

From the Medical Board, if accepted, he passes to the Academic Board, where the examination is light for a boy who has had any training at all before presenting himself for admission. He is required to show that he is a fair reader, can write a tolerable hand, is a good speller and has mastered arithmetic as far as long division, inclusive. The defects are usually in spelling and arithmetic, and in both of these branches there is apparent, at every examination, a lamentable want of drilling at home and in school. Boys who have possessed every other qualification, and who have been favored with two or three examinations, to give them every opportunity to enter, have signally failed when sent to the blackboard.

Those who pass are required to report themselves on board the *Constitution* where their identity is soon lost in the numbers of their own age, and all dressed in a neat, becoming uniform, which they are required to keep in the most perfect order. A hammock and a locker is assigned to each one; he, and everything belonging to him, is numbered, and by his number he is known. No time is lost, and they at once commence their studies, few in number the first year; but in these they are drilled till they are thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of an English education. No advance is made till that which has been learned is understood and can be applied correctly and without hesitation. The studies for the first term are arithmetic, English grammar and geography; and for the second term, geometry, English grammar, history and composition. The recitations are all at the blackboard. The question is given and the answer is written out at length on the board—a method which tests the pupil's knowledge of the subject, and at the same time, perfects him in composition, orthography and punctuation. There are three recitations daily, except on Saturday, on which day the practical exercises commence at 11½ o'clock, and a portion of the afternoon is given up to recreations. On the other days of the week, (Sunday of course excepted,) after the third recitation, which closes at 4 P. M., there is a drill (light infantry) and a dress parade. I should also add that much attention is paid to drawing during the entire course. The first year the study is

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

Reminiscences—A Plague of Ants—Napoleon's Tomb and the Improvements—Capture of the Clarion—A Touch of Homesickness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U.S. S. Saratoga, Loando, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

During our visit at St. Helena, from which point Napoleon, but three American vessels stopped—one, the whaler *Concordia*, on a cruise; the *Witch of the Wave*, Capt. Tess, bound to England, which put in for repairs, which she received, but at most exorbitant rates, the caulking of every seam costing over twenty dollars, and the *Southern Cross*, which hove to off the harbor, to obtain water and pick up information as to the whereabouts of the *Sumter*, whose exploits are the theme of general comment and indignation, even out here.

In other years the harbor of Jamestown has been always well filled with shipping, but the unsafe condition of the waters of the United States has kept to the eastward of the Cape many a vessel that otherwise would have ere this discharged her cargo at home.

This scarcity of shipping is a disastrous blow to the trade of St. Helena, for raising nothing themselves but vegetables, the people depend entirely upon passing ships for their trade. We were a rich haul for them. Out of beef, rice, bread, sugar, in short of almost every thing in the way of provisions, we were at their mercy. There was no other place "on the station" where any stores can be procured, and the Jews of St. Helena seemed to be well aware of the fact, and the way they took money out of us and tucked sour flour and bad rice into us, sold us Spanish dollars at 4s. 9d., and took them at 3s. 9d., was a caution, never to come again if we can help it. Even the common necessaries of life were in price luxuries—for instance, beef, 60c. per pound; mutton, do.; butter, 55c per pound; eggs, 5c. each, &c., &c.

The people of St. Helena are in great trouble. About fourteen years ago a ship, from Fernando Po bringing a cargo of lumber, brought also a lot of white ants, which have multiplied and spread to such an extent that the whole town is being gradually destroyed by their ravages. They invest a house, and in an incredibly short space of time, the frames, posts, in short all the woodwork of the house, is reduced to a mere shell. The ants are indefatigable workers; night and day a low monotonous clicking sound can be constantly heard, testifying to their sleepless industry. They do not attack the *outside* of a timber, nor do they ever expose themselves to daylight for a moment. Between one of their haunts and another, should the route cross an open space, they build a perfectly-arched covering, and under it constantly pass and repass. They eat out the inside of a timber, and perhaps the first intimation that one obtains of any defect in an apparently sound beam is its crushing and coming down. Among other buildings that have suffered, that of our Consul, Mr. Carole, I particularly noticed. Nearly one-half of the building lay on the ground, having fallen in. He showed me a piece of timber which had all the appearance of being perfectly sound. Upon pressing it with my hand, it crushed like an egg-shell. Not only wood, but books, paper, clothes, leather, in short anything softer than iron, furnishes the ants with food.

The people are becoming very much alarmed, and the town has offered a reward of $5,000 to any one who can find an exterminator. Wood has been smeared with various substances, but it made no difference, it is the inside not the out they are after. The black ant seems to do more toward suppressing them than anything else, as the latter eats the white ants, but unfortunately the white outnumber the black on the island, thousands to one. Teak and yellow pine are the only woods that resist them at all; the former is too hard, and the latter is too sticky for them. Their implement is engur-shaped, and the resin chokes it up.

The people have began to use iron houses. An iron church, done up in boxes, arrived from England while we were there.

I visited Longwood; the tomb of Napoleon, &c., and was very much disappointed. Two years ago I visited the place, and everything was in a disgracefully uncared for state. But the Emperor had bought the place, and it was to be "restored." Well, the repairs are finished, alterations completed, and the place was in tolerable good order. But with the repairs have vanished the real reminiscences of his presence. What if the walls were time-sotted and discolored, they were the boundaries of his prison as he saw them. The gaudy red and gold paper that now covers them is quite pretty—would look well in a saloon—but its very newness and brightness at once take from the room the impression of the actual presence of the past. The new white pine boards of the floor are cleaner looking, and probably better adapted for dancing on than were those they replace, but they have never echoed to the tread of his footstep. They have never been stepped on by him, whose triumphal marches shook Europe.

The new mortar and brick have made a prettier fishpond than that which furnished the Emperor amusement, but it is no longer Napoleon's. In the room in which Napoleon died, there is a cheap wooden railing encircling the spot in which he breathed his last.

We left St. Helena on the 13th, as we hoped and expected for, Loando—for two mails were there awaiting us: but, instead of Loando, Elephant Bay proved to be our destination. We remained there a week, fitting ship, drilling, practicing at a target, &c., by way of work, and hunting and fishing for amusement. On the 3d we left, arriving at Loando on the 5th. We find news from the United States up to Oct. 25, brought by the steamer *Poking* (or Poyang) from New-York for China. I wish the news could have been about three days later, that we might have heard of the results of the Naval Expedition. We fancy that it must have been bound to Florida, from the fact of Capt. Dorset having command of that section of the Atlantic fleet.

I have said that we received dates up to the 26th of October, I should say more correctly that we received a paper—(a Times of that date)—but none of the dates intervening between Oct. 6, and the mail of the 26th. There are papers on board the ship, of various dates between; but they are where we cannot get at them; nor have we heard one word of the news they may contain, and in all probability we will not.

The bark *J. J. Cobb*, the vessel that was towed in here leaky by the *Alecto*, under strong suspicions of being a slaver, is here yet, and here she will probably remain until she rots. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Ranger* arrived here yesterday. She reports having captured the *Lyra* with 900 negroes on board, off the Congo. The *Lyra* is undoubtedly an American vessel, but the Englishmen say that she had neither American colors or register. The *Saratoga* has a fine battery, but the slavers don't fight, they run, and our remarkable qualities, although very fair, are not such as to enable us, in *light* breezes to chase and capture a fast-sailing small vessel. A six-horse power steam canal boat with a howitzer would do more service in one year than we can in three. Besides, if we should catch a slaver, "What would we do with it?" She can't be condemned or sunk, or got rid of in any way short of sending her home, and that we could not do, for we haven't got the officers or men to send in her. Three Lieutenants, with no master nor midshipmen, is but a small complement for a cruising sloop-of-war. It cannot be reduced without seriously impairing the efficiency of the ship. Why, our Lieutenants cannot even afford the luxury of getting sick once in a while; there is no one to replace them. Fortunately they are all unpleasantly well; so much so that there is no hope for either of them to get home on sick leave.

We are of no use *here*, and it is galling to us to have to remain here idle, while thu only chance, perhaps, that we may ever have of rendering any higher service than the monotonous round of watch-keeping is fast slipping away. The *Saratoga* captured the *Sumter* twice when under another flag and name. We would like to do it again. Tha fact is that "we want to go home" and see what we can do there.

We have heard of the arrival home of our squadron, (except the *San Jacinto*,) but we have not received yet the bundles of papers that were to have been sent the first thing.

The Tuscarora frigates *Mystic* and *Sumter* must have been particularly favored, for a good stiff gale of wind would have made their chances of going home, or to the bottom, about even.

A number of letters which have arrived for various persons in the late squadron we have forwarded home, so far as we knew them, to the addresses of the owners, others to the Department. The papers we have seized as our perquisites. By the next mail I presume they will all be stopped, and then we must depend upon our own resources.

Dec. 24.—We sail to-morrow (Sunday) on a cruise. I see this to be sent in the bark *Warren White*, which is to sail, I believe, as soon as the *Ann and Mary*, (belonging to the same firm,) now eighty odd days out, arrives. The *Mosoppo* arrived yesterday, 27 days from Cardiff, with coals for the Portuguese. She was one of the last vessels that cleared from New-Orleans. All well on board.

Y. A.

DR. LIEBER ON THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Guerrilla War—Bushwhacking—Deserters—Found in the Ranks of the Hostile Army—Treatment of Prisoners—Release of Prisoners—Property of the Enemy: Personal Booty—Appropriation of the Enemy's Property by the Army—Pillage—Contributions or Requisitions—Destruction of the Enemy's Property—Property in General—Works of Art—Indebtedness of the Belligerents.

GUERRILLA WAR.

This meant, in the times of Napoleon, when Wellington was fighting against the French, that war which single individuals carried on in the mountains on their own hook. Napoleon declared that the moment they were taken prisoners they should be shot. When the number becomes very large the same rule will apply to them as in the case of prisoners taken in a civil war by the Government.

Filibusters or buccaneers are not treated as prisoners of war, as a matter of course. Such men are treated as land pirates.

Far more unprotected are those persons who do not go according to the usages of war, as, for instance, if they continue to maraud without being ordered to do so.

Deserters found in the hostile army and territory are not treated as prisoners of war. Gen. Scott caught some twenty or so of our soldiers in the Mexican ranks, and they were all hung.

Prisoners of war are confined—deprived of their natural liberty. How this confinement is depends upon circumstances. Sometimes they are placed in a large church, sometimes in a fortress, sometimes they are sent to some village or town, and told that they will be shot if found beyond a certain limit. I recollect in the war of Russia against Napoleon, some of the prisoners were sent to Siberia. Great complaint was made by the French papers, but Russia said, I have no where else to put them. Many officers are allowed their liberty on parol; they are permitted to return home on parol, and are not to fight till exchanged, then they are at liberty to fight again. If they should break the parol, and should he caught, they will be sentenced to death.

The prisoners of war should be humanely supported. They may be used for public labor. Napoleon made many thousand prisoners work at fortifications. Sometimes he is allowed to hire himself out to private persons. The prisoner is subject to the jurisdiction of the State that keeps him, and if he should commit any offence or crime, he can be tried and executed if their law require it. He is not to be intentionally ill treated. If you have 50,000 prisoners you cannot give them fine pâtés or game to eat—you must give them coarse food: this is not ill treatment. Hautz, the most important German writer, Professor of Law in the University, says distinctly that retaliation for things of which the prisoners of war are not personally guilty, is wholly inadmissible. Compare that with the threats of retaliation by the South, if we try the privateersmen.

Forcing the prisoner to enter the hostile army is against modern usage and law. On this point see the 24th article of the treaty concluded in 1799 between the United States and Prussia; they settled there, at that early period, by treaty, what was, and what ought to be, the law of nations. The confinement of the prisoners ceased, *first*, by the conclusion of peace, no matter whether one party has 50,000 and the other only 10,000. Of course if one party has a sufficient number to enforce some favorable article in the terms of peace, why they do it; if nothing is said they are returned. Russia could not have kept these prisoners in Siberia, although they might have been very useful, *Second*, the prisoners are released from confinement, by the voluntary submission of the party to the one that holds them, if the nation is willing to receive them as subjects or citizens. Whether the prisoner could be tried as a traitor, if caught, depends upon the law of the country. This was the case with many of the Hessians, who became citizens of the United States. *Third*—By exchange. You may exchange prisonrrs' but no party is bound to do so. If I, as a belligerent, think it worth while to send 10,000 prisoners off in order to get 10,000 of my men back, it is wholly my affair, and is for the opposite belligerent to accept it or nut. If they do, then it is rank for rank, wounded for wounded, cavalry for cavalry, artillery for artillery, &c. It has been thought by some that if this Government exchenged prisoners with the insurgents, thet it would be an acknowledgment of their right. If you would like to see my views on this subject, you will see them in the New-York Times, Aug. 19, 1861, when I distinctly proved, as I think, that the exchenge of prisoners was nothing but a recognition that there are men against us in arms, and that we think it our advantage to do so. If I met a highway robber and he demanded my purse, and I give it to him, it is no acknowledgment of his right to it; it is a matter of expediency with me. I gave then several instances where prisoners of war have been exchanged in civil wars.

As to whether the privateersmen ought to be considered as prisoners of war in our present case, I believe it is a matter of expediency on our part. They are not on par with those prisoners of war taken on land, for a number of reasons. Still, it is thought best to exchange them as such; it is not necessarily an implied acknowledgment of them. *Fourth*—By escape. If an escaped prisoner of war should egain get into the hands of his previous capturers, he is not to be punished for his escape; it was the fault of the capturer not to guerd him. This gives the right of forcible means, and even death, to prevent the escepe.

PROPERTY OF THE ENEMY.

I will treet of this under the following heads: Personal booty; appropriation of the enemy's property by the army; pillage; contribution or requisitions; destruction of the enemy's property; the enemy's property in general in his own country, and the indebtedness of the belligerent.

PERSONAL BOOTY.

Valuables abont the person—watches, money, small and not regulation arms of the prisoner are always considered as perfectly lawful and proper booty. I was amazed at seeing in the papers a repurt of a Western Colonel to Mr. Cameron, Secretary of Wer, in which it was said that a Sergeant of his own force had shot a Colonel of the rebel army, and this Colonel asked, for the Sergeant, permission to keep the pistol which he had taken from the belt of the rebel Colonel. There can be no doubt of the right fulness of keeping them. Arms of regulation belong to the State in whose interest the victor fights. On land there is no other booty to be mede of a personel kind.

APPROPRIATION OF THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

All arms, all public money, public stores of the enemy, belong to the Government that conquers or occupies the hostile territory—nothing is allowed for capturing as it would be at sea. Sometimes gratuities are given, if hy mere volunteers a whole battery is taken—a month's pay or so. The English sometimes do this.

PILLAGE.

This is now universally discarded. According to the acknowledged theory of rights, all property within the fortified place is at the disposal of the enemy who takes the place by main force. Pillage was held out as a stimulus to do the frightful work—assault. This presents hnmanity in a most hideous way; fiendish cruelty, disregard of all ages and sexes; all are at the mercy of the assailants. Napoleon stated that he had allowed it, hnt found it so demoralizing that he would not again. You cannot stop it entirely, hut it should be watched very closely.

Contributions and requisitions are requests, or demands, for grain or provisions, as so many bushels of corn. This is according to the law of war. Napoleon took his army to a particular point for the very purpose of feeding it. There are a number of law-writers against it, but I cannot see how it is contrary to the law of war. Wellington would not levy contributions, as he was directed to do by the English ministers, as soon as he had crossed the Pyrenees, but he wrote back that he would not do it, for he could not get them without the bayonet. See Woolsey, page 304.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

Wanton destruction signalizes barbarism. It is curious to see how in early times armies destroyed everything. They did not have sense enough to see that they destroyed their own means of subsistence. We have to mentiou a modern instance regarding the English, who destroyed, for mere destruction's sake, the Capital in 1812. If it had been a fortress, or if it had been of any military use to us, the case would have been different. All victorious Generals should protect the property that might be exposed to destruction, if unrealizes the army, and impoverishes society by which it inflicts unnecessary suffering. Nations have destroyed their own property in order to injure the enemy, as, for instance Russia, in 1611-12, by which they prepared for their victory over the French, by burning everything that could support them.

THE ENEMY'S PROPERTY IN GENERAL.

This may he seized and taken away; everything that may serve the enemy or the victor; hut not destruction.

WORKS OF ART.

I heve considered this question in my Political Ethics. The question was widely discussed when the allied army entered Paris and took away only their own works of art that had been taken from them, yet the French, who hed collected in their wars all the finest works wherever they could find them, said it was savage and against all civilization to take them away from Paris, because this was the centre of civilization. Napoleon always took away all the fine works of art he could find. This question came up again when the present Emperor of France, in 1849, sent the French to Rome to recover those if need be. No doubt every statesman trembled at the idea that those few of the master works of art, that have come down to us from antiquity, might now be destroyed, never, never to be restured again, because we shall never exceed them in the fine arts. It is an awkward thing to bring this into a discussion of the law of war. No doubt if a bombardment had taken place, they would have sent word to have the Vatican, this great collection of the great works of art, designated by flags. Before the allied forces bombarded Leipsic, they sent word, by a flag of truce, to heve the house of a highly distinguished professor marked so they might not bombard it, also the astronomical observatory.

The old doctrine was, in regard to the property of the enemy in general, and I believe still is with the English, that all property of the citizen and belligereot state, public and private property, belongs to the conqueror. This, if I remember rightly, was maintained by Judge Story, when he says: "Of course, all the property of the vanquished belongs to the victor, but private property, according to modern usage, is not touched." See, on this point, a passage in Woolsey's *International Law*, page 304, where he quotes the opinion of a very great French lawyer, Portulis. The *practice* of the English and Americans is the same as that on the Continent. Take the case of Gen. Scott in Mexico—he did not take private property, if he could help it. Still, if I have a regiment of cavalry, I must have hay for them, and then bonds are given for it, which may not be worth much, still an acknowledgment is made. It should be acknowledged by all publicists that private property does not pass into the hands of the enemy, although he will exercise martial law over it, if it be dangerous or injurious to him.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Declaring that all mutual indebtedness of the belligerents is abolished by the declaration of war, is a theory that is utterly unbecoming our civilization, and incompatible with a truth which I announced early in the cause—that, according to our law of nations, nations of our civilization, at war with each other, do not cease to be members of the civilized family of nations, nor ere they free from the relations which they held to one another as members of the common family. England continued to pay Russia, during the Crimean War, annual payments, which she had contracted to pay. (See debates of Parliament, where a majority declare that they would not play the pickpocket because they happened to be at war.) In the treaty between the United States and England of 1795, commonly called the Jay Treaty, it is declared to be unjust and impolitic to confiscate the debts due to a subject of nations which has become hostile. (See Woolsey, p. 275; art. 10 of the treaty.)

(The passage in the lecture on the armistice, in relation to the right to restore fortifications, or to build new ones, should read to the effect that a beleaguered fortress has the right to repair, in an armistice, its fortifications, and that the besieging enemy has not the right to repair or erect new works. As to erecting new works by the besieged, as they are not exclusively defensive, and an argument can be made on either side, I think it necessary to have this point mentioned in the treaty.—Reporter.)

Mr. Adams' Vigorous Protest in the Case of the Nashville.

We have already published the most interesting part of the extended correspondence that passed between our Minister at London and Earl Russell, with regard to the *Nashville* and *Tuscarora*. We herewith append the vigorous protest which Mr. Adams addressed to Earl Russell when the rebel vessel was first received at Southampton:

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Legation of the United States, London, Nov. 22, 1861.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to transmit to the Right Honorable Earl Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the accompanying papers received from Mr. Freeman H. Morse, Consul of the United States at Loodon, respecting the wantou capture and destruction by fire of en American merchant vessel, the *Harvey Birch*, of New-York, on the high seas, by order of the master of an armed steemer called the *Nashville*, which has now sought for protection by putting into the port of Southampton, within the jurisdiction of her Majesty's realm.

It would appear from the statements contained in these papers, if they be in accordance with facts, that the vessel which committed this aggression was not equipped nnuer a commission as a ship of war, nor even with the pretence of a letter-of-marque; hut that she was sent from Cherleston, in South Carolina, by persons in armed resistance to the Government of the United States, to Great Britain on a special miasion, and with the avowed destgn that she should be refitted in her ports, and made a formidable vessel of war; and further, that the officers who came in her should be put in command of other ships alleged to be now fitting out in the ports of Great Britain for a similar purpose, to wit, all to be used in carrying on a war against a friendly Power, the United States.

Tha act of wilfully burning a private merchant-ship white pursuing its way quietly to its destination in its own country seems in itself little to harmonize with the general sentiment among civilized and commercial nations, even when it is committed under the authority of a recognized belligerent; but when voluntarily undertekeu by individuals not vested with the powers generally acknowledged to be necessary to justify aggressive werfare, it approximates too closely within the definition of piracy to receive the smallest countenance from any Christian people. The undersigned cannot permit himself to doubt that Her Majesty's Government, which has voluntarily renounced the authority to wage private war at sea, would oot fail to visit with its utmost indignation any attempt to seek shelter under its jurisdiction from the consequences of indulging a purely partisan malice, in unauthorized acts of violence on the ocean.

The purpose of the undersigned in presenting these papers to the consideration of Lord Russell is to request that Her Majesty's Government will cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending this extraordinary proceeding, and will adopt such measures as the case, upon investigation, may seem to demand. This inquiry may be solicited to the ascertainment of two classes of facts. The first, as to the authority possessed by this vessel to commit so aggressive an act on the citizens of a friendly Power, and then to claim a refuge and recognition in the harbors of Great Britain. The second, in case the nature of thet authority be deemed sufficient, at least in the view of Her Majesty's Government, as to the purposes for which the ship is alleged to have come across the ocean, to wit—the making more effective preparations in the ports of Great Britain for carrying on a war against the people of a friendly nation. In tha former case, the question will arise whether the vessel be or be not subject to due process of law as a common disturber of the peace of the world. In the second, whether a recognized belligerent shall or shall not be permitted with impunity to violate the terms of Her Majesty's Proclamation forbidding the fitting-out within the ports of Great Britain of any armament intended to be used against a nation with which she is at peace.

The undersigned is compelled, with great reluctance, to call the attention of Lord Russell to the fact, thet for a period of many months large steamers have been built, equipped and dispatched from Her Majesty's ports, hy persons ill-disposed to the Government of the United States, with the intent to supply those who are in erms to overthrow it, with further materials to attain their object.

On the 15th of August last, the undersigoed hed the honor to address a note to his Lordship, pointing out the case of the steamer *Bermuda*, laden with a great amount of contraband of war, then about to depart from a port of Great Britain. That steamer is known subsequently to have made its way into the harbor of Sevannah, in the State of Georgia, a port held by the insurgents against the Government of the United States. To that applicatiou the undersigned had the honor to receive for answer from his Lordship, that there was no evidence in the hands of Her Majesty's Government sufficient to establish the intent of a wroogful voyage, and therefore that the parties who might afterward engage in it only deprived themselves of all protection from the consequences to them that might attend its ultimete prosecution.

Not insensible to the force of this reasoning upon a technical construction of her Majesty's proclamation, and of the statute to which it referred, the undersigned has desisted from making further representations in several subsequent cases of a similar kind, which heve heretofore come within his knowledge, and even now are under his observation. Nether is it et all within his present purpose to enter into any complaint of her Majesty's Government for this course. Much regret as he entertains at the annoyance and consequent irritation naturally excited among the citizens of his country by the observation of whet may be made to appear to be hostile acts, though undoubtedly not so intended, he is too well aware of the difficulties inherent in the operations of every free Government not to be ready to make large allowance for the skill which evil-disposed persons may use to evade the provisions of the most stringeot law. But the case now presented is one of a kind somewhat different from all preceding ones. It seems to involve the necessity, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, either of recognizing a belligerent, or Government, either of recognizing a belligerent, or of denouncing a wrong-doer. And in the acceptance of the former alternative, it presents to their notice a responsible party as the directing force to proceedings which can have no other assignable motive than that of prosecuting, under the protection they afford, the hostilities already unequivocally commenced against the citizens of a Power long in friendly relations with them. If it should be the result of this investigation solicited, to prove any or all of these allegations, the undersigned has not the disposition to entertain a single doubt of the desire of her Majesty's Government to meet every expectation that can reasonably be formed of their ultimate determination.

In conclusion, the undersigned mey be permitted to remark that the request he has made on behalf of his Government is no more than that Government has heretofore shown itself willing in similar cases to grant. When Her Majesty's Minister at Washington called upon the authorities of the United States in the year 1858 to institute an investigation into certain proceedings in the equipment of the bark *Maury*, in the harbor of New-York, suspected to be intended as a privateer during the war that was then going on, they lost no time in instituting a thorough examination of the vessel and all the attendant circumstances; which ended in establishing, to the satisfaction of all persons, including Her Majesty's officers, though not without great loss and damage to the innocent owners, that no such violation of the laws of neutrality had been intended.

Earnestly desirous of preserving intact the friendly relations which have continued to prevail for so long a time between the two countries, it is due to Her Majesty's Government that the undersigned should apprise Lord Russell that the present application is necessarily made without instructions from his Government, and therefore remains subject to their confirmation. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Gen. Halleck and the Press.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Feb. 29, 1862.

General Orders No. 48.—I. The public Press has given circulation to the following correspondence:

"Yesterday (Feb. 8,) several companies of our cavalry, with one company of Ross' Infantry, scoured the country West, bringing in fifty prisoners. Our cavalry also encountered a large force of rebel cavalry fifteen miles beyond Bloomfield. They succeeded in routing them, killing seven, wounding many and taking twenty prisoners. We had two missing and one wounded. They found five bodies, known to be Union men, murdered.

W. P. KELLOGG, Col.-Commanding.

Geo. E. Paine, commanding Cairo.

Col. Kellogg, Commanding Cape Girardeau:

Hang one of the rebel cavalry for each Union man murdered: and, after this, two for each. Continue to scout, capture and kill. E. A. PAINE,

Cairo, Feb. 8. Brig.-Gen, Commending."

Geo. Paine, in explanation to the foregoing, says that at the time he received the dispatch of Col. Kellogg, he supposed they caught the rebel cavalry in the act.

The Major-General Commanding takes this earliest opportunity to publish his disapproval of this order. It is contrary to the rules of civilized war; and, if its spirit should be adopted, the whole country would be covered with blood. Retaliation has its limits, and the Innocent should not be made to suffer for the acts of others over whom they have no control.

II. Again: by whom was this official correspondence furnished to the Press, in violation of the Army Regulations and repeated General Orders? The imputation must rest upon the two officers concerned until they account for the publication.

III. Information is almost daily furnished to the public Press respecting army movements which should be known only to the General giving the orders and to his officer receiving them. Knowledge thus given to the enemy may sometimes cost us the lives of thousands. Moreover, the contents of official letters, which should have been known only to the writer and to those superior in rank, have been published, together with *ex parte* statements and misrepresentations. The law and army regulations afford a remedy for all personal grievences, no matter by whom they have been caused; and when military officers carry their complaints to newspapers, the inference is that they are without foundation. Hereafter, any officer who publishes, without proper authority, information respecting the movements of our armies, even of battles won, or any official papers, will be arrested and tried by a Court-martial; and the Secretary of War has directed that the whole edition of the newspaper publishing such information be seized and destroyed.

By command of Major-Gen. Halleck.

H. N. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Numbers enumerated: 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119. Preferred Couses: Nos. 4½, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. Demurrers; Nos. 156½, 175, 105, 106, 193, 146, 247.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 6035, 3179, 357, 1145, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 1595, 839, 1105, 1160, 1168, 1289, 1322, 1338, 1345, 1369.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 797, 2593, 1907, 2950, 2957, 343, 969, 975, 1025, 1057, 1065, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1149. *Part II.*—Nos. 3260, 3560, 3258, 2352, 2922, 3496, 3556, 256, 261, 274, 306, 324, 490, 502, 504. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 3329, 1151, 1159, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2770, 2758, 706, 714, 729, 734, 748, 766, 814, 842, 926, 936, 982, 1020, 1022.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos, 738, 572, 874, 875, 878, 680, 439, 633, 780, 669, 881, 882, 883, 886, 887. *Part II.*—Nos. 723, 590, 1814, 405, 647, 462, 470, 471, 468, 466, 455, 517, 1484, 805, 805.

United States District Court—March 3.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The schooner Stephen Hart and her cargo.*—In this case, which was brought to forfeit the vessel and cargo as prize, an order to appraise the vessel and cargo was entered some days since. On examining the cargo it was found to contelo about 7,000 Enfield rifles, besides a quantity of powder.

This morning, on application of the District-Attorney, hy direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the Court made an order that all the rifles be appraised, and that after such appraisement the rifles be delivered to Commodore Paulding for the use of the Navy, and that the value of the rifles be deposited in Court hy the Navy Department, subject to the order of the Court.

Partnership—The Obligations and Liabilities of Successors in Business.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James Calanan, Jr., et al. vs. *Jasper T. Van Vleck, et al.*—This was on action to recover the balance of an account which had been transferred from the books of one firm to the books of another, as successors. The facts are that prior to June 1, 1857, one A. J. Stevens was engeged in the business of banking at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under the name of A. J. Stevens & Co., and opened e bank account in such name with defendants' house in New-York. Stevens at that time had no partners, but of this defendants, as alleged, were ignorant. In April, 1857, defendauts received a letter from A. J. Stevens & Co., directing them to pay John Thompson for such packeges of the Agricultural Bank of Tennessee, as he might hand them and forward the same to A. J. Stevens & Co., and charge the seme to them. These instructions, as claimed, were never countermended. The defendants acted under them until August, 1857. In June, 1857, the plaintiffs, Calanan and Ingham, were admitted as partners in the firm of A. J. Stevens & Co. This fact was made known to the defendants hy letter, which contained the signatures of Stevens and Ingham, and requested defeodants to render a statement of "our account" to that date. Defendants continued to purchase and remit bills of said bank to A. J. Stevens & Co.

The only point in cootroversy is whether the defendants were entitled to charge against the firm of A. J. Stevens & Co., of which plaintiffs were partners and ere now the assignees, the sum of $6,400, expended for the purpose of said notes.

The cause was tried before a referee, and judgment rendered for defendants, from which plaiotiffs bring this appeal, on the ground that e firm cannot be *made* liable on a contract made by a previous and different one; that the defendaots have no counter-claim for packages; that a part of the firm had no power to bind the firm in dealing in said Agricultural Bank bills; and that the defendants were guilty of gross negligence.

The main point of the respondents is thet on the 9th of June, 1857, when plaintiffs' letter of June 3 was received, there was in the hands of defeodents $11,848 06, belonging to A. J. Stevens & Co., out of which they could have paid themselves, and would have done so had they supposed A. J. Stevens was the only party in the firm, and that plaintiffs have received the $11,848 06, and therefore cannut repudiate the debt of $6,400. Decision reserved.

Peckham & Tremain for appellants; Chapman & Hitchcock for respondents.

The Rose Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, vs. *Henry Rose et al.*—Allen, J.—The interesting and important questions involved in this action, and elaborately argued by counsel, call for a deliberate and careful examination and consideration by the Court. To my regret, however, I have been unable, since the trial, to devote any time to the case, and some weeks must elepse before I can give the case that attention which it deserves. A further deley in the decision would be anjust to the parties, especially as the result of any consideration I might give the case, and any decision I might meke, would not be final, or materially eid the parties. The amonnt in controversy, and the nature and difficulty of the questions involved in the action under it, render it certain that the judgment of this Court, et Special or General Term, will be but steps in the progress of the suit—the judgment of the Court of last resort only will terminate the litigation, and it is fit that it should be so in a case of this character and importance.

I shall but advance the interests of all concerned, by pronouncing some judgment from which an appeal may be taken, and thus facilitate the progress of this action. I, therefore, as the result of my impressions, incline to the opinion, that the residuary bequests are void; that to found a beneficent institution, as authorizing the power of alienation of the fund for an indefinite period, and a period not depending on lives, to wit, until an association shall be organized, and shall have raised the sum of three hundred thousand dollars; that to the American Colonization Society, because it is dependent upon the contingency of raising the three hundred thousand dollars in the given years, and is a part of an entire scheme by which the power of alienation is notfully suspended; and that for general charity for its unascertained beneficiaries.

Judgment may be entered to that effect, with costs and suitable allowances to all parties out of the fund.

Randall & Bronson, for Executor; Wm. M. Evarts and Therasson & Bryan, for the Rose Beneficent Association; J. B. Varnum, for the American Colonization Society; Alex. W. Bradford, for Henry Rose.

Verdict against a City Railroad Company—Alleged Racing of the Cars.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Samuel Galloway vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, he having been run over by the cars of defendants on the 23d of June, 1860, at the intersection of Eighth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. The defende set up was negligence on the part of the plaintiff in crossing the street. The plaintiff replied that at the time of the accident a car and a stage were racing down the avenue, and that in attemptiog to avoid the stage he was struck by the car and bruised, and had his foot badly crushed.

Verdict for plaintiff for $1,200.

H. Morrison and Theo. W. E. Belden for plaintiff; J. W. Ashmead for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

This wes the first day of the March term. The following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

Edward Cooper, Foreman.

Hugh Aocklocloes, Darius C. Newell, Wm. Banks, Wm. H. Braman, John Pettigrew, Oliver Charlick, Leonard K. Parker, John Daveoport, Lorenzo M. Starr, Thos. Dennistouo, James Spaoldiog, Fraocis Godine, Barnett L. Solomon, Hugh Gardoer, Albert Storer, Wm. H. Major, Benj. L. Swain, Jr., Theodore Martine, Martin Waters, James G. Moffett.

Judge McCunn, in addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them upon the fact that the number of cases on the calendar was small, a circumstance to which he thought the City was indebted for the excellent Police system established among us.

Mr. Busteed made application for the trial of Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., and Wm. H. Perlay, who were indicted for arsou in the third degree on the 10th ult. The case was set down for the fonrth week in the term. Patrick Kane, *alias* Cady, was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into Thomas J. Fielding's drug store, No. 254 Tenth-avenue, on the 26th of December, 1861. He was remanded for sentence to await the trial of his two confederates.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hope et al, vs. *Dowie.*—Motion granted. Costs of motion $10 to the party finally prevailing.

Blake et al. vs. *Remme et al.*—The plaintiff may have a receiver upon making amendment, &c., within twenty days; also a continuance of the injunction; but if the amendment be not so made the motion is denied. Costs to abide event, $10.

Mellon et al. vs. *Frederick.*—Motion denied without costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Babcock vs. *Adams.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Atwood et al. vs. *Benson et als.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Farge et al. vs. *Van Wagem &c.*—Motion granted.

Postley vs. *Cheever et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Sluwenth vs. *Hartman.*—Motion to continue injunction denied with $7, unless on terms as in opinion.

Depeyster vs. *Van Ness et als.*—Motion for receiver and payment of money into Court denied.

Before Justice Monell.

Perkins vs. *Taylor & Gilroy; Gilroy* vs. *Perkins & Taylor.*—Ordered that the above actions and all the issues therein be, and the same are hereby referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq., as sole referee, to hear and determine the same.

Russell et al. vs. *Darrity.*—Ordered that this action discontinue without costs to either party.

Squires vs. *Dusenbury.*—Ordered that the exceptions herein be overruled, and that motion for a new trial be, and the same is denied with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Same vs. *Same.*—The original affidavit of W. Stanley must be filed with the Clerk at Chambers.

Forrkman et al. vs. *Cardell et al.*—Order discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Coudert vs. *Garcia.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with costs, without prejudice to renewal on affidavits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 3, 1862

$65,000 U.S. 6s,'81.R.b30	93¼	25 N. Y. Central R....	83¾
31,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou	92¾	250 do.....	83¾
5,000 do.....	92¾	300 do.....	83¾
10,000 do.....b30	93	100 do.....b15	83¾
18,000 U. S. 6s,'74..Cou	85¼	150 Erie Railway	34¾
7,600 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ Ct. Notes.....small	99⅜	200 do.....b30	34¾
26,000 do.....	99⅞	900 do.....	34⅞
5,000 do.....large	99¾	150 Erie Railway Pref'd	58⅝
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	62	50 do.....s15	58⅝
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....	53¼	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	66¾
15,000 do.....	53¾	100 do.....	66¾
20,000 do.....	53¾	250 Harlem Railroad...	12¾
5,000 do.....	53¾	50 Reading Railroad...	42¾
10,000 do.....b30	53¾	200 Mich. So. & N. Ind R..	24¾
6,000 California S. 7s..	86¾	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.s30	47¾
1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, '74..110		50 do.....s30	48
10,000 N. Y. S. 5s, '75...100		50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and ... price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri..., Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

IRVING HALL—Miss BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—TURNING THE TABLES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE FOR LOVE.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

CLINTON HALL—DE CORDOVA ON BOARDING-HOUSES.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Tennessee and the Southwest, we do not learn of any new army movements. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have not only evacuated their fortifications at Columbus, but have also burnt down the town. Two gunboats had again ascended the Tennessee River, and had had an engagement with a party of rebels—the result of which was the repulse of the latter with slaughter. The Memphis papers confirm the news we have previously had of our army movements in Central Tennessee; but the *Appeal* says that a deep gloom pervades the citizens of Nashville, and that they avoid intercourse with the invaders. The journals strongly urge the rebel Government to pursue an aggressive policy. The State Legislature met at Memphis on the 27th, but adjourned for want of a quorum. An election for local officers had been held in Hardin County, Tenn., and the Union ticket was chosen by a light vote but a heavy majority. Railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville will be at once resumed. The mails, so far as soldiers' letters are concerned, now run regularly to Nashville. At a municipal election at the latter city, the retiring Mayor promised the citizens Federal protection, if they remained quiet. The rebel army has evacuated Murfreesboro, and seems to be still pursuing a southward course. With the establishment of a loyal and legitimate Government, the rebellion, as a military fact, will very speedily be extinguished in Tennessee.

Flag-officer FOOTE'S dispatch, giving an account of the affair of the gunboats at Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, states that a battery opened upon two of the boats, but was soon silenced, when ninety mounted men were landed and drove the rebels some distance. The rebels, however, were heavily reinforced, and our party withdrew. Three rebel regiments then opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The casualities on our side were five killed and missing, and five wounded.

Hon. ANDY JOHNSON has accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, coupled with the important office of Provisional Governor of Tennessee. He will repair at once to Nashville, and organize a State Government and arm and protect the loyal citizens. The Government will furnish him with fifty thousand stand of arms.

A dispatch dated Charlestown, Va., states that everything is quiet and prosperous in Gen. BANKS' command. From six hundred to a thousand barrels of flour belonging to the rebels have been seized there, and a woolen mill, which has been engaged in manufacturing clothing for the rebel army, has been taken possession of, with considerable stores.

A rumor reaches us through the Norfolk rebels, to the effect that the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which lately escaped from the *Tuscarora* at Southampton, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, having run the blockade off that port.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, appointed from Indiana in place of BRIGHT, were presented, and he took his seat. A petition was presented from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to reduce to a territory South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Petitions asking that the full rank of Major-General be conferred upon Gen. WOOL, were also presented. The bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to captains of American vessels was passed. The bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, and the bill for the better organization of the cavalry, were briefly debated in turn, and laid aside. The bill for the organization of the Staff of Division was passed. A joint resolution, authorizing the President to appoint as many Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and other officers of the Staff, as in his judgment the service requires, was passed. The confiscation bill was then considered, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, made a speech against its passage, occupying the time until the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported against the validity of the claim of Mr. BEACH, from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, to a seat. The subject was not acted upon. The Tax and Excise bill was reported by Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was reported to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for one week from to-day. We print an abstract of the bill in this morning's TIMES. It is very long, and has been the subject of much labor on the part of the Committee. The President, by resolution, was asked for correspondence or other information regarding Mexican affairs, and the alleged design to establish a Monarchy there. The Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of the Western War Claims was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to inform the House of the amount of subscriptions to the National loan authorized in July, 1861, and the purposes to which the money has been appropriated. Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, offered resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to report back the Confiscation bill and the bill subjecting certain persons to military trial and punishment, but they lie over for debate. Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced a long series of resolutions relating to Maritime Rights, which were committed and ordered to be printed. The Senate joint resolution, declaring the intention of the Government to assume all debts contracted by States in raising troops, was passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to amend the lien law, and a bill to amend the General Railroad law, were introduced. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter, regarding the Fire Department, was passed. A concurrent resolution, accepting, on the part of the Legislature, the proposed amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, was introduced and laid over.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported favorably—among them one to regulate the fees of the Registrar of Deeds in this City; one to provide for the more prompt payment of volunteers, and one to amend the Brooklyn City Charter. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to devolve the duties upon the Secretary of State. A bill was also reported to abolish the office of State Appraiser. Notice was given of a bill to enlarge the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the passage of gunboats. The bill to provide for the examination of the books of the Canal and Bank Departments was passed; as was also the bill to improve the Central Park. The bill to regulate nominating conventions and primary elections in this City was introduced by Mr. CODDINGTON. A bill introduced by Mr. MCCABE, to extend the terms of the officers of the District and Police Courts in this City, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Another bill for the construction of railroads in the streets of this City was introduced by Mr. CODDINGTON.

GEMERAL NEWS.

Last evening a meeting of Tammany Society was held, in order to elect a Grand Sachem, which resulted in the return of Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY. After which several gentlemen were installed as members of the society, among them were JAMES T. BRADY, Judge HEARNE, ANDREW V. STOUT, Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING, and others. Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment, who has just returned from Richmond, having been taken a prisoner at Ball's Bluff, had a reception given him by the Society. Speeches were made, and the whole affair was one of a most pleasing nature.

The German Social Reform Sigel Committee, met last evening, at KASSNER'S, in Delancey-street, and organized permanently. During the session, a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. KARL SCHURZ, in Washington, was received stating that Gen. SIGEL had, yesterday, been nominated a Major-General. The announcement was received with much cheering. Fourteen Societies and many Wards of the City were represented, and, at the conclusion of the SIGEL demonstration, the delegates present reconstituted a meeting for the purpose of taking measures preliminary to the formation of a "German Radical Republican Party," and with an immediate view to participation in the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. An Executive Committee was named to meet to-night, and the assemblage, at a very late hour, adjourned, subject to the call of the above-mentioned Committee.

A riot occurred in Denver, C. T., some days ago, in which the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers took occasion to testify their emphatic disapprobation of certain articles which had appeared in the Denver *News*, reflecting severely upon one of the captains. The office of that paper was demolished, and a Mr. AMALA was mortally wounded during the *mêlée*, which was finally quelled by a sheriff's posse.

A gang of rebel desperadoes, under the lead of Capt. SHARTS, attempted the destruction of the bridge over Patterson's Creek, in Western Virginia, a few days ago. The timbers were green, and would not burn, and the rascals did not consider themselves safe in carrying out their attempts to pull down the bridge.

The death of JAMES POTTER, of Princeton, N. J., is reported to have taken place at Savannah, Geo., on Jan. 22. Mr. POTTER was a brother-in-law of Commodore STOCKTON, and was a Director in the Joint Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, in whose affairs he exercised a large influence. Besides an estate in Princeton, he owned large plantations in Georgia, where his health obliged him to spend the winter.

At a trial term of the Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, one SAMUEL GALLOWAY recovered a verdict for $1,200 against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, as damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the carelessness of the Company's agent, in driving a car. It was alleged that the driver was racing, which was denied by the Company.

The speculative Share list on the Stock Exchange yesterday was made somewhat irregular by vague and unfavorable rumors from the Potomac, but finally left off firm at about the prices of Saturday. The Federal Stocks and Railway Mortgages were firmer. Exchange, 112½. Gold, 102@ 102½. Money easier, at 7 ₩ cent.

The demand for Breadstuffs yesterday was very limited. Flour and Wheat were depressed. Corn was steady. Cotton was quiet, as were also Sugars, Hops, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Hay was in moderate request, as were likewise Rice, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions. A fair business was reported in Rio Coffee and in Whisky, the latter having advanced in price. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

FOLLOWING UP SUCCESSES—RAPID AND BRILLIANT MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—The complaints heretofore so frequently and justly made of the failure of our military leaders to follow up the successes achieved at different points, do not, certainly, apply to the Generals commanding in the Southwest. On the 6th of last month Fort Henry was assailed and taken; on the 12th our army was before Fort Donelson, and on the 16th, after three days' fighting, the fort fell; on the 17th our army was in Clarksville; on the 22d it was in Nashville, over a hundred miles above Fort Donelson; and now it is again in pursuit of the flying enemy. By these operations we compelled the rebels to evacuate Bowling Green, Russellville and Gallatin, which were at once occupied by detachments of our troops; we also compelled them to evacuate Columbus and Hickman, which are likewise, doubtless, now in our possession. Neither have our Western columns paused yet anywhere to rest, or to fortify, or to battle with the enemy's pickets. A second gunboat reconnoissance has been made up into Alchema; and the officer in command has, in an official dispatch, asked for a detachment of troops to go to a point in that State; from three other directions in Tennessee, also, operations are going on looking to the possession of points only second in importance to Nashville, and which, if they prove successful, will speedily entirely rid the State of rebel soldiers. If, when Fort Henry was captured, Gen. GRANT had sat down and commenced strengthening his position—if he had begun operations against unhappy newspaper reporters, or made an attempt to solve the Slavery question, the probability is that the rebels would by this time have had Clarksville so strongly fortified, and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers so thickly lined with batteries, as to preclude any movement of our army or navy for months; while the rebel Legislature at Nashville would have gone on binding Tennessee still more firmly to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS, and the cruel persecution of Union men would still have been carried on all over the State.

At the present rate of progress in the Southwest, it does not seem too much to believe that before the close of the current month our army will be in possession of Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, while heavy columns will be pushing forward to Atlanta, Montgomery, Jackson and New-Orleans. The commanders who have carried out these rapid movements in Kentucky and Tennessee are BUELL, HALLECK and GRANT.

In other directions, too, at at least one point on the eastern seaboard, our successes are now being followed up. Gen. BURNSIDE, as we learn from the rebels and from other sources, has not sat down with his army on Roanoke Island, nor is he confining himself merely to small operations up the Chowan River. The different brigades of his division have each been assigned to specific duty at important points in North Carolina, and, at latest advices, were departing—Gen. BURNSIDE did not tell whither.

The Internal Tax Bill.

The House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, reported their bill for raising a revenue from internal taxes or Excise duties, for the support of the Government and the payment of interest on the Public debt. This subject, comparatively new to the revenue legislation of the General Government, was placed in charge of a Sub-Committee some weeks ago; since when their labors have been almost incessant, and of the most trying and difficult nature. The first results were brought before the whole Committee in the shape of a general bill, and this, in turn, was worked upon until a unanimous conclusion and report was arrived at. The bill, therefore, comes before the House and the country with the highest sanction of deliberation and unanimity in the committee, and if not the perfection of wisdom, the measure is at least entitled to the prompt and liberal support of the House, and the generous indulgence of the tax-peyers. Of course, the same unanimity among the latter, as with the framers of the bill, is hardly to be expected. Nearly every class will probably find something to complain of—of undue burthens in one direction—of inequalities in another; and, it may be, of (suppressed) opposition in the third. But in the main, we have a right to assume, that the provisions of the bill have been as justly balanced as the nature of this mode of taxation would permit, and that the weighty burthens are made to fall upon the articles and occupations which are best able to support them. But whether this be strictly so or not, it would be utterly impossible to frame a system of excise and income taxes to please all parties, and the very best compromise to be aimed at, in the present condition of the country, the exigencies of the Government and the paramount duty of maintaining the public credit, is that which shall secure the most certain as well as the amplest revenue at the lightest expense and annoyance of collection.

The excise appears to have been laid heaviest upon the luxuries of life, the indulgence of which by the consumer, who, after all, is made to pay the tax, rather than the producer, is a voluntary matter of taste, and in no proper sense a necessity. Of this nature is the excise of fifteen cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors, and of one dollar the barrel on fermented liquors, such as ale and beer. So of tobacco and cigars, watches, gold and silver plate, &c. The agricultural interest is spared as much as possible, although beef cattle, slaughtered pork and mutton, are lightly taxed. The cause of popular or newspaper knowledge comes in for its burden in the shape of an excise upon all printing paper, and a tax upon the proceeds of newspaper advertisements.

The income taxes are so framed as to place the heaviest burthen upon that portion of the people who have the largest material stake in the country and the nearest interest in the integrity, public faith and lasting stability of the Government; the men of money and of productive stocks and other incoms paying securities. Next to these we have the tax upon railway and steamboat travel, and upon the proceeds of passenger fares upon street cars and omnibuses and ferry boats. Upon railway the rate is fixed at two mills per mile, or one-fifth of one cent, and upon steamboat travel one mill per mile. The privileges and occupations of the mechanic and manufacturer, as well as the farmer, are generally spared, while a license tax, by no means oppressive, yet producing in the aggregate a large revenue, is imposed on the banker, the broker, the distiller, the merchant, the shopkeeper, &c.

The practical operation of the system, as a whole, would seem to be the imposition of much the heaviest share of the taxation upon the wealth and privileges of the great cities, and next to these upon the consumers, all over the land, of liquors, tobacco, fresh meats, &c. And from this point of view, we conclude that the measure is likely to meet with less opposition from the Western delegation and the rural members generally than was at one time apprehended. It is certain, at all events, that, while looking to a liberal sum total to be collected under the bill, the Committee have carefully studied to make it as acceptable as possible to the great mass of the people. In doing so, some injustice may have been done to the moneyed interest, and to men of fixed incomes or salaries, but this, perhaps, is inseparable from the involved nature of the subject, and the difficulty, not to say extreme delicacy, attending its adjustment to the wants and responsibilities of a popular Government.

A NEW MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—It will be seen from an announcement in another column, that a meeting is to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute, with a view to the establishment in this City of a reformatory for the rescue of such victims of the social evil as are anxious to escape from infamy, and regain their lost position as useful and reputable members of society. Excepting Paris and Vienna, there is perhaps no modern city where the number of fallen women is so large in proportion to the population. And yet, notwithstanding our boasted civilization, few efforts have been systematically made among us for the benefit of these friendless outcasts. In London, various benevolent societies have established some half-dozen Magdalen asylums, and by their labors thousands of women have been enabled to retrieve their position, and to enter on a new life of honesty and good repute. Scarcely a large town in England is without an institution of this philanthropic character. In New-York, we trust that the plans which have been found so successful in Great Britain, will be efficiently and wisely set in operation, and we are quite sure that if prudence, zeal, and sagacity preside over the labors of the new institution, the requisite funds will not be wanting.

The Suppression of War News.

The first law of political economy is that mischief always results from intermeddling with the laws of trade. Interference with the currents of public intelligence and opinion is no less hazardous. Yesterday the City was agitated with the most painful rumors in regard to the military events of last week. It was freely asserted on the voucher of private authority, that Gen. BANKS, after passing the Potomac, had met with a serious disaster; that Gen. LANDER had been killed in battle; that the reverse would cause a postponement of operations for a fortnight at least. It was equally current that the conduct of Gen. MCCLELLAN had incurred the severest censure of the administration, insomuch that a substitute would have to be found for him before a general advance should be made in earnest. Wild and improbable as these rumors were, they were in the months of everybody. They carried dismay to thousands of hearts; they depressed the stock market. In the ordinary course of things, nothing of the sort could have happened. So long as the public had reason to confide in the Press having full and authentic details of all that was occurring, it had only to inspect the bulletin board, or await the evening edition, to correct flying rumors. But the order of the War Department has changed this. The idea contrived by the malicious and mischievous, or by the speculator anxious to affect the movements of Wall-street, have now Government warrant for their currency; while the truth is placed in the index. No obstruction stands in the way of the freest circulation of falsehood; the War Office censorship applies only to facts.

For the intense public agony of suspense, anxiety, dread, we demand in vain any adequate compensation. We are told that the necessity of withholding the plans of our military leaders from the enemy exacts the rule. There is no evidence that any plans of the military leaders have ever reached the enemy through the Press. It has only needed a request from the authorities for the suppression of such information to obtain from the newspapers a proper degree of reticence. The expeditions to Port Royal and to Roanoke Island attest this fact. And it is equally well attested that what was so scrupulously withheld from the people of the North, and what the loyal Press so religiously concealed, was commonly known in the South. The rebel Government was enabled to make every preparation to meet the coming attacks. While Northern journals were silent, and loyal people were content to remain in patient ignorance, the rebels exulted in the enjoyment of the amplest intelligence. It is now known that for days before the arrival of Commodore DUPONT off Hilton Head, Gen. DAAYTON, of the Confederate army, was engaged in herculean efforts to repel him. And among the papers left by the rebels on Roanoke Island was one detailing the entire programme of the Burnside Expedition. These facts show how entirely misdirected is the Government censorship. The system would prove at once just and efficient, if, instead of leaving the public mind a prey to the most aggravating and painful rumors, it expended its energies in purging the War Department and the quarters of the commanding General of spies and traitors.

It is true that the order of Secretary STANTON has been treated with contemptuous disregard by certain journals, and that information, more or less detailed as to recent movements, which the order was designed to conceal, has been published. A bulletin or two, authorized by the military censorship, has also been made public. But the mere fact of a censorship; the mere fact that penalties are impending over the promulgation of the truth, destroys public confidence in what the public is permitted to receive. What evidence is there, when we are told of Gen. BANKS crossing the Potomac and advancing to Charlestown, that the facts of the advance having been attended with a sharp action and having been checked, and that an original plan of pushing directly on to Winchester had consequently been abandoned, were not suppressed by authority? What is there in the authorized statement of Gen. LANDER'S death to confute a rumor that he died of a wound received the day before on a disastrous battle-field? All the blanks left by the military censorship in the information vouchsafed to the people, designing men or the popular imagination will crowd with the direst figures and frightful stories, which will survive and work wrong and sorrow, until accident or time shall show their falsity. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico:* the untold is always exaggerated. The new regulation, unmistakably intended, among other things, to insure the public against fallacious reports, is the parent of a legion of rumors, monstrous in proportions, which, in the present state of things, there is nothing to check or contradict. So profoundly has the Government erred in meddling with the Press.

A Vigorous Protest from Mr. Adams.

We have already published the most important part of the extended correspondence that passed between our Minister at London and Earl RUSSELL with regard to the *Nashville*. The first vigorous protest of Mr. ADAMS has, however, not hitherto been published, and we give it in another column, as an interesting historical document. It will be observed that our Minister puts the conduct of the *Nashville* in its true light—indignantly declaring that the willful burning of a private merchant ship "approximates too closely within the definition of piracy to receive the smallest countenance from any Christian people." He then proceeds to state his conviction that Her Majesty's Government will visit with its utmost indignation any attempt to seek shelter under its jurisdiction from the consequences of indulging in unauthorized acts of violence on the ocean. And he further protests that the *Nashville* shall not be allowed to carry out the purpose for which she crossed the ocean, to wit: "The making more effective preparations in the ports of Great Britain for carrying on a war against the people of a friendly (to Great Britain) nation."

With regard to the latter point, Mr. ADAMS' vigorous protest was entirely successful; the *Nashville* was allowed to take on no armament, and her supplies and repairs were limited to such as were absolutely necessary. But the first point, which would justly have resulted in causing the pirate ship to be delivered up to the United States authorities, was not acceded to by the British Government. Retiring behind the bulwarks of her declaration of neutrality and of belligerent rights to the rebels, England persisted in according to the pirate ship all the privileges she granted to the National vessels of the United States, and finally issued a proclamation putting the latter on the same footing as the former, and debarring both from all British ports. But though Mr. ADAMS was not successful, we are glad he made his pointed protest, and it may come up for reference at no distant day.

The Nashville at Wilmington.

We are not at all surprised to hear that the *Nashville* has made her appearance on this side of the Atlantic. The recent proclamation of the British Government, prohibiting armed vessels of either the United States or the rebels from entering any British port, (a measure which, by the way, they were moved to adopt in consequence of the nervous flutter caused by the arrival at Southampton of the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*, to lie in wait for this very *Nashville*,) was in reality a death-blow to the rebel privateers; and the valiant PEGRAM, seeing his chivalrous occupation of burning defenceless merchantmen gone, doubtless thought it prudent to turn his pirate prow homeward, and run the chance of dodging into some rebel rat-hole. Accordingly, on the 3d of February, the *Nashville* left Southampton—the sinister twenty-four hours' law, adopted by the British authorities, giving her two hundred miles start, (a British man-of-war, with ports open, stood guard over the *Tuscarora* while the rebel vessel steamed down the Solent,) and rendering pursuit useless. The game having escaped, the *Tuscarora* is reported to have proceeded to the Mediterranean to watch the remaining pirate ship, the *Sumter*; and the *Nashville* was left free to make her way back to the American shores of the Atlantic, where she turns up at Wilmington, N. C., after running the blockade.

The announcement of the arrival of the *Nashville* at Wilmington, comes to us from Norfolk, and is devoid of all circumstantial detail; but as the facts we have recited impart decided probability to the intelligence, we have little difficulty in giving it credence. We leave to the proper authorities to settle accounts with the naval squadron whose culpable negligence has allowed this flagrant breach of the blockade. It will probably be some consolation to the traitor who commands the *Nashville*, that after his trade was cut off he was at least able to make his ship available in adding a new and notorious instance to the list of violations of the blockade, which, to our discomfiture, the GREGORY is shortly to produce in Parliament. For the rest, we expect that the career of the *Nashville* is now drawing to an end. We may at least suppose that the blockading force will be able to keep her cooped up at Wilmington till Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH gets ready to send down one of his gunboats to neb her. It is not impossible, however, that PEGRAM, convinced it is all up with him, may now put into execution the threat he made on leaving England, in the contingency of a capture—that is, abandon and destroy the vessel. There will be only one regret in that event—that this notorious traitor and pirate should have been allowed for a while longer to cheat the gallows.

What Shall the Southerners Plant?

It is the misfortune of the rebellion that its day of adversity has come at the very moment when all its interests are calling most loudly for delay. Had the National victories been postponed a little longer, who, except Mr. YANCEY, is prophet enough to say what would have been the result of the rebel machinations and misrepresentations on the Parliament just convened in England? Had those victories come a few weeks later, Mr. DAVIS, perhaps, would have been able to have made some arrangements about supplying the places or obtaining the satisfactory reënlistment of the soldiers whose term of service is now so nearly out; at least the season of planting would have passed, and the character of the crop would have been fixed for the year.

Nor is this last a consideration which should be overlooked. For several months past the question has been frequently and earnestly discussed in the South, what the people of the Cotton States should plant in case the ports should remain unopened at the beginning of the new season. Southern papers, taking up the discussion, have warned the people that to continue this year the cultivation of cotton, with the enormous supply now in the country, would be disastrous to the best interests of the South, resulting immediately on the opening of the ports in a reduction of prices below any which have yet been known, besides exposing the planter to the probability of coming to the end of another year with two crops of cotton and nothing to eat.

But to the other alternative—the cultivation of corn—objections have arisen scarcely less grave. The average growth of this cereal in the Gulf States is about twenty bushels to the acre. It cannot then be a remunerative crop if the well-known teaching of the climate does not make it an entirely losing one. But there remains another objection still more insurmountable. The exclusive, or even general cultivation of corn on the larger cotton plantations of the Gulf States, would leave the negroes for nearly half the year with nothing to do. The whole black population over which it has been necessary every successive Christmas holiday to impose new restraints and additional watchfulness, would have one long holiday from August to February. These are the impaling horns of the dilemma upon which the planters have been for a long time uneasily turning themselves.

The Memphis *Appeal*, in discussing the subject awhile ago, acknowledged a growing feeling of discontent on the part of the planting community in consequence of the difficulties with which this all-important question was involved by the continuance of the war, and recommended a Convention for the thorough discussion of the whole subject. But the difficulty which was then anticipated is now at hand. The season has come for putting in the crop. Within the next few days the planters of the cotton-growing States will be called upon to decide what that crop shall be. They will decide in reference to the signs of the times. If it seem probable that by any means the war will be brought to an end before the close of the year, they will plant cotton; if not, they will, so far as posible, plant corn. It is a question simply of relative probabilities. The effect of the recent victories on the minds of men placed in this position it is not difficult to foresee. For the present this influence is confined to the Gulf States, and we may justly believe that thousands in these extreme seats of the rebellion, although unwilling to acknowledge to themselves, perhaps, that they have lost faith in the success of the Confederacy, will yet, in consequence of the National victories in Tennessee, put their land to cotton, instead of corn. With this interest of their crop thus tied to the fortune of Northern arms, they are already half defeated.

Relief for the United States District Court.

One of the greatest difficulties which lawmakers have to contend with is ignorance of the facts concerning which they are called to legislate. How can it be otherwise? Consider the innumerable subjects which come before Congress from all parts of the country, in respect to each one of which Congress is required to adopt the best measure practicable. It is not possible but that in many things it should fail merely from ignorance. It is impossible that all of its members should thoroughly investigate every subject for themselves, and they do not do it. In many, if not most cases, the great mass rely upon the statements of some one who they think ought to know the facts of the case, while, if they were to inquire into it, they would perhaps find that he was acting upon entirely erroneous information, received, perhaps, from a biased or an interested source. It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken as to facts, and in consequence to adopt erroneous views or urge mistaken measures. Take, for instance, the proposed bill creating a Solicitor of Customs, which was urged mainly upon two grounds, both of which, on investigation, proved to be entirely erroneous. If the bill is ever brought up before Congress, we shall not be at all surprised to see them both brought up again, and the bill urged forward on the ground of those mythical six hundred suits against the Government, and that mythical $20,000 a year paid by the Government to extra counsel in revenue cases.

So, too, with reference to the bill which passed the House a few days ago, creating an additional United States District Court in this State, to which we have before referred. We have no idea that it could have passed the House if the facts had been brought before it in their true light. We have no idea that it will pass the Senate, if they are brought before the Senate; and yet the bill is a plausible one on its face, and the facts which show its absurdity, though easily obtainable on inquiry, would not be likely to be known without inquiry.

The main argument for the bill, as we understand it, is that the business of this District is so heavy as to require its division. We do not understand that the business of the Northern District is so excessive as to require any division there. That the business of this District requires additional judicial force, there can be no doubt. We have Judges from other Districts here many months in the year to assist in its transaction. And so this bill, which cuts off from this District the counties of Sullivan, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, Putnam, Greene and Columbia, would naturally commend itself to any one, as a means of dividing up the business and lessening the labors of the Judges. It is taking off a large tract, as any one can see by looking at the map.

But the question of its effect upon the business of the District Court in this City does not depend upon the extent of the territory curtailed, but upon the amount of the business which comes to the Court from that territory. Now, we have caused some inquiries to be made upon this latter point, and we are satisfied that there have not been, in the last twenty years, ten processes in all issued to the United States Marshal for this District which were to go into the counties above-named. There would not have been ten suits less in the business of the District Court in this District, if the proposed change had been made twenty years ago.

The reason of the pressure upon the District Court here is not at all the extent of the District. It is that the business of New-York City is the business of the world, and questions which arise in all quarters of the globe crowd together into the District Court of New-York for decision. Now it is a salvage question from Behring's Straits; now a collision from the South Pacific; now charter parties from Africa, from Liverpool, from China. Wherever our American commerce finds its way, thence come back disputes and questions to be settled in this one forum. We think we hazard little in saying that more questions of this sort have come before our Admiralty Court, than before all the others in the country put together; and their number is increasing. As American commerce is sure to increase, so surely will this pressure upon the Court be greater with each coming year. But Congress must not think to relieve that pressure which comes from the business of the sea, borne in on every tide, by any such trifling change as this bill proposes. If it is desired to divide the business of the Northern District, or, as has been suggested may be the reason for the bill, to make places for two or three hungry partisans, let it be placed on that ground. But let not the commerce of New-York City be made the pretext. If the system of Judges coming in from other Districts to assist in the business is still to prevail, we cannot be more satisfactorily situated than we are now. But if Congress proposes to relieve the Court, let it do it in some effectual manner, instead of pretending to aid, while in reality doing nothing.

Explosion at Detroit—Several Persons Killed.
DETROIT, Monday, March 3.

An explosion occurred to-day at the oil refinery of J. N. HARMON & Co., demolishing the building, and killing several persons. Four dead bodies have been recovered, among them ROBERT HIGGAN and CHARLES L. DIEBLE, two of the proprietors. Others are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Fire at Bloomington, Ill.
CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

The Nicholls House at Bloomington, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000; insured for $20,000.

HONORS TO COLONEL WOOD.

A Grand Civic and Military Demonstration.

His Meeting with the Brooklyn Committee in Philadelphia.

The Trip from Philadelphia and the Landing in Brooklyn.

GREAT TURNOUT OF THE CITIZENS.

Flags and Decorations Along the Route of the Procession.

CEREMONIES AT THE CITY HALL.

In pursuance of the resolutions, as announced in the TIMES of Sunday, the several Committees from the City of Brooklyn, which were appointed to meet Col. A. M. Woon, of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, went to Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon.

The Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. TERNAN is Chairman, consists of Aldermen Ternan, McLaughlin, Lynch, Franks, Belknap, Van Brunt, Kimball, O'Keef, Strong, Murphy, Perry, Maloney and Fisher.

The Citizens' Committee, which is a compound of civic, military and Fire Department, is organized as follows: President, Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE; Secretary, Isaac Badeau, Esq.; members, Crooke, Badeau, Del Vecchio, Myers, Cashow, Hanley, Duffy, Riley, McDermott, Boerem, Applegate, Morris, Laurence, Jamieson and Taylor.

These Committeemen, attended by reporters from the principal New-York and Brooklyn dailies, reached the City of Brotherly Love on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. Col. Woon had not yet arrived, but was expected by the 11 P. M. train from Washington, in company with a number of released prisoners from Richmond. Very extensive preparations had been made by the citizens of Philadelphia for their reception. At the Volunteer Refreshment Hall a most enticing collation was prepared, a band of experience and skill was engaged, cannon were loaded, and a large number of patriotic damsels had gathered, that from the fair hands of Union women the gallant volunteer might receive the nourishing food.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the signal-gun was fired, and the news thereby proclaimed that the long-looked for had come at last. Despite the unusual hour and the bitter keenness of the wind, a large crowd immediately assembled at the dépôt, and prepared to thunder forth the welcoming huzzas. The cars drew near, and while the brass-mouthed cannon gave out an appropriate salute, the thousands of appreciative welcomers cheered themselves warm in their enthusiastic greetings.

Col. WOOD, who was accompanied by his estimable and beautiful wife, was met by Mr. BADEAU and others of the Committee, and taken at once to the Continental, where most elegant apartments had been secured for him. Around and in the hotel was gathered a great crowd of people, all of whom were desirous of paying personally their respects to Col. WOOD. This in his enfeebled state of body could not be permitted, and after a few unavoidable shakings of the hand, the Colonel was pressed through the crowd, who sent cheer upon cheer after him, and taken to his rooms.

There he was met by the Committees, with each member of which he was personally acquainted, and who naturally felt more personal than official interest in him.

The Colonel, always a delicate person, looks pale and thin. He has had a rough time, and it will need many weeks of patient care and tender nursing to restore him to his normal condition.

After an extraordinary amount of hand-shaking and personal congratulation, the Committees proceeded in a more formal manner to recognize his presence.

Alderman TERNAN, as Chairman of the Governmental Committee, congratulated the Colonel upon his return from a Southern prison—a return, not only to the comforts of a civilized home, but to the active duties of a loyal and faithful member of the Union, and alluded to the fact that during his confinement his life was despaired of, and that now, upon his return, his friends looked upon him as one almost raised from the dead. As an Alderman his brother Aldermen congratulated him, that during a long, tedious and painful confinement, he had displayed such heroic qualities, and they also congratulated themselves that one of their body had been able to discover, in an enemy's prison, such opportunities for public service, and for the faithful maintenance of the honor of his country's flag.

Gen. CROOKE, in behalf of the Citizens' Committee, was more informal in his reception. He has been for many years intimately connected with Col. WOOD in civic and military organizations, and greeted him as one old friend would be apt to greet one who for six long months has been pining in captivity. He alluded somewhat at length to the services rendered the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York by Col. WOOD, and adverted in most complimentary terms to the gallantry of the Fourteenth Regiment, its officers and Colonel. After which, Col. WOOD who was labouring under the effects of protracted fatigue, spoke as follows:

COL. WOOD'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: Your congratulations are appreciated. As the official representatives of the City of Brooklyn, and as personal friends, with whom my past associations have been most agreeable, it gives me great pleasure to meet you. In my long and wearisome captivity I have not been ignorant of your constant remembrances. The kindly expressions of sympathy which you have shown from time to time have done much to alleviate the gloom of my imprisonment. Above all, the evidence of satisfaction with my course as a soldier which you have exhibited, has rewarded me for the trials through which I have been called to pass; the knowledge that I have in any way been permitted to do credit to the good City of Brooklyn in the great struggle for the unity of our beloved country, is surely an abundant return for any sacrifice of personal comfort I may have made. Accept, gentlemen, each and all of you, the assurance of my sincere respect, and the hope that my return to the city which you so well represent, and of which we are all so justly proud, may be but to gather strength for further and better service in support of the flag to which its citizens and all loyal men are so ardently attached. [Applause.]

It was with great difficulty that Col. WOOD could perform his part of the ceremony, owing to the bodily weakness under which he was laboring, and after a few moments' social interchange of kindly words and thoughts and looks, the Committee considerately retired, leaving the Colonel to do the same.

Mrs. ISAAC BADEAU, a very well-known lady of Brooklyn, and an intimate friend of Mrs. Col. WOOD, was with the party at the Continental, and by her thoughtful attentions relieved them of much annoyance and thoughtless intrusion. Mrs. WOOD and Mrs. BADEAU left Philadelphia in advance of the others, that they might not interfere with the sociabilities peculiar to such occasions.

On Sunday, all day long, Col. WOOD held a *levée* in his parlor at the Continental. Everybody who knew him, who knew any member of his regiment, or who wanted to get tidings of friends, prisoners at Richmond, felt privileged to call, while hundreds of others, some out of kindest motives, others from simple curiosity, called likewise; and it is a wonder that under the constant pressure the Colonel has not spoken completely down.

In the morning we obtained from him certain semi-connected data, which we have written up in the form of a statement. Owing to the peculiar position of Col. WOOD, it is not yet right or honorable in him to mention many things which would in themselves be not only very interesting but of great public importance. He is not unconditionally released, but is discharged on a general parole, which binds him to withhold all information concerning the enemy, and forbids the retaking up of arms against the "Confederacy" until he shall be exchanged for some Gen'l of equal rank and importance. He has, however, given us the following very interesting

STATEMENT.

Col. WOOD was in command of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, at the battle of Bull Run, or, as the rebels call it, "Manassas." Owing to peculiar position and peculiar uniform, his regiment suffered more in proportion than any other. He was shot in the right thigh, the ball passing clean through the hip and out at the inner side of the leg. As soon after his wound as was deemed expedient, two of his command, ROGERS and SMITH, carried him back toward Centreville, some five or six miles. From the effects of the wound he was weak but not prostrated, but the men were naturally pretty well used up by the excitement of the day and the heavy load which they had carried so far. After they had gone about six miles, an ambulance, belonging to the "Seventy-first," came along and Col. WOOD was placed in it by the aids of another wounded man. At first they went along comfortably, but after a little the horses went as if they were frightened out of their wits, and ran at the top of their speed some two miles, when they came to Cub Run Bridge, which was absolutely blocked up with wagons and ambulances.

A heavy fire was pouring upon them from KEMPER'S battery—a battery, by the way, which had allowed our entire army to pass by unmolested into the trap beyond—and matters looked badly enough. At this juncture the driver began to cut the traces. "What are you about?" said Col. WOOD. "I'm going to leave," said the fellow, as he jumped upon the horse's back and made the best of his way along the crowded thoroughfare. Grumbling or swearing would have been of no avail, so the wounded men did neither, when Gen. (then Colonel) BURNSIDE came along with the remnant of his regiment. Col. WOOD, who knew him, asked him if he couldn't manage to take him along, and he said he would, when the firing again became hot, and off went Colonel men and all, leaving the wounded men behind.

SMITH and ROGERS came along again, and lifted WOOD from the ambulance, while he, leaning upon their shoulders, limped along by the bridge and down into a thicket, just as a well-directed shot sent the ambulance into a thousand splinters. On the way to the thicket they found, luckily, several blankets, without which they would have suffered infinitely more than they did. Shortly after nightfall a heavy rain began to fall, which continued all night, all the next day and part of the following night. They, of course, were drenched. In the meantime, as well as they could, they hobbled along in the direction of Georgetown, and on Tuesday morning, greatly to their joy, they saw a tug cable. They had eaten nothing since *Saturday night*, and were nearly famished—a fact that was of service to Col. WOON, as the result demonstrates. ROGERS went to the hut, and obtained from the negress who lived there, some broiled chicken-drumsticks and a little milk. That night Col. WOOD's wound troubled him exceedingly, but they managed to wiggle along a couple of miles, when they met two of the poorest kind of poor whites, who gave them something to eat, and told them that if they could keep on four miles further, they would reach the Alexandria and Warrington turnpike, on which lived a number of Union families who would undoubtedly help them. They followed the advice, and when they reached the turnpike they saw several houses. Col. WOOD sent ROGERS to get something to eat, and directed him to a certain house to the right.

THE CAPTURE.

But he, instead of going as told, went to the left, where he obtained something to eat, but while eating he was betrayed. The boy who gave him food went out and gave information to a rebel picket near, and a file of men was sent to take him. ROGERS had nothing to do but to surrender, which he did, and also told them that his Colonel and another soldier were in the woods beyond. In the meantime, WOON mistrusted, from the protracted absence of ROGERS, that all was not well with the man, and hid himself behind a rock. Search was immediately instituted, however, and after awhile Col. WOON and SMITH were discovered curled up under the shadow of the great rock. The Confederates cocked and leveled their muskets, but Col. WOOD told them he was unarmed, and should make no resistance, and that he was wounded in the thigh.

The Confederate Lieutenant was exceedingly kind and courteous to the wounded Colonel, and sent for a wagon (springless) which he had filled with hay, in which he conveyed him to the headquarters of Col. WITHERS, of the Eighteenth Virginia Volunteers. The captor and the captive were Masons, which fact, doubtless, had some influence upon the treatment of the prisoner. It was known that the Surgeon of the Fourteenth, Dr. HOMISTON, was at a hospital about two miles distant, and Col. WITHERS sent for him that Col. WOOD might have the best medical attention that could be found, and in order that he might be made more comfortable he was moved to the Colonel's own tent. The Doctor came that night (25th of July,) and remained with Col. WOOD until the 5th of August. Owing to the protracted fast, after the battle, Col. WOOD was not so much troubled with fever, as he would naturally have been, and what seemed rather rough at the time, was beyond doubt the best thing that could have happened him.

By the 5th of August Col. WOON was so far recovered that it was deemed safe to take him from camp, and on that day he was sent to Manassas. Adjutant WERTENBECK of the Virginia Nineteenth, was very kind and considerate in his treatment of Col. WOOD. He provided a comfortable mattress for the bottom of the wagon, and many little "extras," which were of great benefit to the sufferer. When they reached Manassas the Adjutant telegraphed to his father who lives at Charlottesville some 80 miles down the railway, to provide a nice room for Col. WOON, and to meet him at the dépôt, as he was an invalid. He also procured from Gen. BEAUREGARD a parole for Col. WOOD, which permitted him to avail himself of WERTENBECK's kindness, so that so far as personal treatment was concerned, up to that time there was no possible ground for complaint.

While at Charlottesville, he with several others occupied a house owned by Adjutant WERTENBECK's father, and received from many a great deal of kindness. They were all objects of curiosity and some indignity—clergymen in particular seemed offensively impertinent, and asked many unpleasant and indelicate questions. There was a strong spirit of opposition on the part of some to their remaining in the town, and by the representations of that clique the Government was induced to direct their removal to Richmond.

In the meantime Adjutant WERTENBECK had represented to WOOD, in whom he seemed to take a great interest, that he thought it very likely the War Department would grant him a parole and let him go home. For this, of course, Col. W. would have been very thankful, and he made a written *pro forma* application to Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of War, for one. This was presented to BENJAMIN by the Adjutant, and was pressed so strongly that he consented to grant it "subject to the decision of President DAVIS." Some objections were urged by other members of the Cabinet, and in view of the opposition, DAVIS concluded not to consent.

This left WOOD on his original parole from BEAUREGARD, which BENJAMIN extended, granting him leave to board where he pleased in the city of Richmond. For a week he remained at the Monumental Hotel; and then took board from the 17th of October to the 11th of November in a private family named LEITWICH, at $1 per diem—that is, he *engaged* board and got it, but it was not exactly equal to that which in Yankee-land goes by the same name for much less money.

During his stay with the LEITWICHES the Colonel dressed in civilian's clothing, and roamed about unmolested at his leisure.

On the 11th of November, however, he was taken to the tobacco warehouse, where lots were drawn for those who, as hostages, were to be confined in the common jail. It was WOON's happy lot to be one of the hostages. He was taken to the prison, an imposing structure, 30 by 30 feet, having four cells in it, 17 feet long and 11 feet wide, above and below. In one of these he and six others were confined. Their names are Cols. WOOD, LEE and COOGSWELL, Major REVERE, Capts. BOORMAN, KEFFER and ROCKWELL. There was room for their cots, a water-pail, and little else. They were not permitted to leave the cell for any purpose whatever, necessary or otherwise. They were not permitted to buy food for themselves, but were obliged to be content with bacon and bread in the morning, and bread and bacon at night. Underneath their cell was another, in which a gang of negroes, male and female, little and big, were confined, and with the odor, the chattering, the squalling, and the nastiness of these negroes, they were almost used up. Rats in vast numbers infested their cell. Two of their number were taken ill, and though their medicinal treatment necessitated most offensive occurrences, there was no attempt on the part of the jailers to interfere for the health, comfort or decency of the others.

This sort of thing lasted until Mr. FAULKNER visited them, after which they were permitted to spend their own money for decent food and such matters as they desired. Twelve weeks they were kept in that hole—a hole the equal of which in filth and discomfort could not be provided in this City for the vilest criminal or the most degraded rascal. At the expiration of that time they were taken back to the warehouse, in order that the jail might be fumigated, lest disease should break out, when, to their gratified surprise, they were released from confinement, and sent without order, paper or pledge, save their parole, to their homes again. While there the following song was composed, and sung daily by them all:

THE PRISONER'S SONG.

Written expressly for the Richmond Prison Association, by Capt. Isaac W. Hart.

Come, brother prisoners, join in the song,
Our stay in the prison will not be long.

Chorus: Roll on, roll on sweet moments, roll on,
And let the poor prisoners go home, go home,
Our friends at home have made demand
To have returned this patriot band.
Roll on, &c.

Our Government is bound to obey,
For from the people they take their pay.
Roll on, &c.

They are bound to respect the public Press,
And return us home our friends to bless.
Roll on, &c.

Congressmen ELY is first on the list,
And he'll soon be home, our friends to assist.
Roll on, &c.

And give to his mind the widest range,
And spread himself on the theme of exchange,
Roll on, &c.

And when we arrive in the land of the free,
They will smile and welcome us joyfully.
Roll on, &c.

And when before them we shortly do stand,
We'll repeat our motto, "Bite and be damned."
Roll on, &c.

(Seal of the association.) A circle with the marginal inscription: "Richmond Prison Association, 1861," and a face motto of "Bite and be damned," apparently applicable to a circle of well known bugs which surround it.

Col. WOOD went immediately to Washington, and reported at headquarters. His doings there and elsewhere have been reported at length in the TIMES, and we are now brought to the record of yesterday's proceedings.

Col. WOOD was unable to get much rest on Sunday night, as the train in which Mrs. WOON, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. BADEAU and Gen. COOK, did not leave Philadelphia until midnight, while it was necessary for all concerned to be up and eating at 4½ in the morning.

At that hour the Aldermanic dignitaries of the City of Brooklyn, the Civic Committee from the same locality, with the several reportorial gentlemen afore mentioned, partook of steak and coffee, buckwheats and sausages, by early twilight. They then bundled, half frozen, into several huge hotel coaches, and wended their way to the wharf.

Aldermen are human, and soon gave way to the pressing innovation of sleep, keeping very quiet all the way. The solemn snoring would occasionally be diversified by some first-class cheers for Col. WOON, given by enthusiastic rustics who, at that early hour, esteemed it a privilege to be at the dépôt, that they might cordially greet the coming man.

When the train reached Amboy, which it did about 9 o'clock in a drenching shower, it was ascertained that the *Atlantic*, a huge ferryboat chartered for the occasion, had not yet made its appearance.

It turned out that it was detained an unexpected time at Brooklyn, reached Amboy about 12 o'clock, long after Col. WOON and his associates had reached the dépôt. Finally all were safely placed on the tug, and she turned her homely head homeward. A Reception Committee, (the seventh or eighth of that name,) composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Wm. M. Parks, B. O'Neill, J. Whitman, Benjamin D. Wilson, George Hall, J. S. Mackey, H. J. Ruggles, Samuel Stryker, W. M. Stone, Sheriff Campbell and Judge Perry was then presented to the Colonel, and Hon. GEORGE HALL, the Ex-Mayor of the city welcomed him in their behalf, and quite informally, after which the following letters were read to Col. WOOD by the Chairman of the Committee, who listened to them standing:

LETTER FROM GEN. DURYEA.

Col. A. M. Wood, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I had made my arrangements to meet you at Amboy, with the Committee; but a very severe cold, which utterly precludes my leaving the house, prevents my so doing, or joining in the procession. I have issued an order directing my staff to receive you on behalf of the division, and a copy of the order will be delivered to you.

But I sincerely regret my inability to meet you in person, and thank you for your noble service.

Nothing but sickness would be permitted to deprive me of this pleasure.

Yours, truly, H. B. DURYEA.

BROOKLYN, Monday, March 3, 1862.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE PAULDING.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

SIR: I am in receipt of your invitation to participate in the "ceremonies attending the reception of Col. WOON and his fellow-prisoners," on the 3d inst., and in reply, beg to inform you that it will not be practicable for myself or the officers of the Yard to accept it; our duties requiring our undivided attention here.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PAULDING, Commanding.

ISAAC BADEAU, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, Brooklyn.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SMITH.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that I cannot participate in the reception of Col. A. M. WOOD. My relations with Col. WOOD have been such that no person could be more endeared to him as a citizen and a soldier, than myself; and I can most fully appreciate the propriety of doing public honor to him who has so honored the City of Brooklyn by his services in the field, and by his sufferings in prison.

The Senate having just had a recess of about a week, I do not feel at liberty to absent myself at this time from my duties as a member of that body.

Please accept my thanks for the invitation, and my best wishes for the success of your public demonstration. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

J. C. SMITH.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MURPHY.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge through you an invitation on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Col. A. M. WOOD, and his companions of the Fourteenth Regiment, to participate in the proposed festival and tribute to their patriotism and bravery. The time when this will take place is not stated in your note, and I cannot therefore promise myself the pleasure of joining with my fellow citizens in doing honor to Col. WOOD and his fellow soldiers, as would be most gratifying to me, on the occasion, unless it should happen on a day when the public business here will permit me to be absent from this post. I feel well assured, however, that nothing will be wanting on the part of the public-spirited and patriotic citizens of Brooklyn to render the reception worthy alike of themselves and their distinguished guests, one which, while it will give new testimony of their own devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Union, will afford our brave returning soldiers some compensation for their sufferings in the heartfelt welcome home of their friends and neighbors.

I am, Sir, respectfully and truly yours,

HENRY C. MURPHY.

ISAAC BADEAU, Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. M. F. ODELL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Isaac Badeau, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to participate in the reception to be given to our gallant Col. WOOD.

It would give me great pleasure to unite with my fellow-citizens in this appropriate expression of their regard for him.

He has written his name indelibly upon the pages of his country's history. Of his conduct on the battle-field we are justly proud. His noble bearing as a chivalric soldier and gentleman while confined in rebel prison, a portion of the time with a halter suspended over him, has come to my knowledge officially. His country's honor was at all times dearer to him than his own preservation.

These justly entitle him to all of honor and consideration the City of Brooklyn can bestow.

Gladly would I accept your invitation, but pleasure must yield to duty.

This must be my apology for non-attendance on Monday.

Please make my acknowledgments to your Committee for their kind remembrance of me; also my earnest desire that the intended reception may be entirely successful. Yours truly, M. F. ODELL.

After the reading of these letters and some others from individuals of less note, they all partook of a bountiful collation, which was prepared in the cabin, and of which the Aldermen and Reporters secured a full share. Nothing worthy of Remark occurred on the trip up, which was made by the "Kills;" the downward passage was made through the "Narrows."

In the course of the afternoon friendly speeches were made by Alderman TERNAN, Mr. NORTHRUP, Judge NORRIS, Mayor TALMAGE and others. The time was also pleasingly beguiled by some excellent singing.

The progress of the boat was much impeded by the ice in the "Kills" and the harbor, so that she did not reach the ferry at Montague-street until some twenty minutes to 4 P. M.

Great excitement prevailed in the City, the line of march was abundantly decorated with flags and banners, and patriotic inscriptions, and every preparation which the welcoming citizens could devise was made.

The neighborhood of the City Hall presented a gay appearance, the flags of the Nation, State and City waved proudly from the roof, and small flags were suspended from the cupola. The three entrances to the Park were decorated with triumphal arches made of laurel, cedar and pine, and the apex of each was surmounted with the national coat of arms formed of flags, miniature shields, &c. Upon the center arch was the motto in large letters:

"Welcome Home."

The two other arches were devoid of motioes, but were otherwise beautifully ornamented.

The buildings in the neighborhood of the Hall also presented a gay appearance—flags were flying from every window and were suspended across the streets.

The principal buildings in Fulton-street which were decorated were the stores of HOSTED & CARLL, SPIES & CHAMPNEY, JAMES BROOKS, HARRY RUSSELL; at the corner of Cranberry-street, where two streams of colors were suspended across the street; at Musical Hall, over WHITING'S store, was a flag with the motto:

"We welcome thy return."

Hardly a building along the street but displayed flags—some from every window.

The Armory Building was put in order by the members and friends of the Fourteenth Regiment, it being their headquarters. The windows of the building were ornamented with flags and Chinese lanterns. On Cranberry-street was a transparency with the following inscription:

"Ubique Patrium Reminiscit."

WITH TRUE AND GRATEFUL HEARTS WE WELCOME YOU TO THE LAND OF FREEDOM, AND SYMPATHIZE IN ALL YOUR TRIALS.

Though the rebels cut down and carried off
OUR WOOD,
they found it would not burn except with patriotic fire.

A transparency on Henry-street side contained the following inscription:

SUAVITER IN MODO, FORTITER IN RE, OUR COLONEL,
ALFRED M. WOOD,

The Soldier and Patriot, a true and hearty welcome is extended by his old comrades, and the memory of former happy days is equaled, but not surpassed by the present joy of having him once more among us.

MONTAGUE FERRY AND HICKS-STREET.

Several vessels lying off the ferry were decked off in gay colors in honor of the event. A triumphant arch, from the sail-loft of GEORGE W. GREAD, was ornamented with flags with the inscription:

"Without Wood how can we wave our flags."

A number of houses in Hicks-street were ornamented with flags, and, indeed, the exceptions were those from which no demonstration was made.

As the *Atlantic* entered the slip at Montague Ferry, the crowd made a rush toward it, when suddenly a chain gave way, and the crowd of soldiers, firemen, policemen, men, women and children, rushed as furiously from it as before they had rushed on to it. No one was injured, however, and as the little six-pounder on the boat thundered out the notice that the Colonel was again at home, the crowds, one and all, echoed back the welcoming roar with a shout fully equal to the original.

The instant Col. WOOD stepped upon the bridge, he was bagged. That is, he was hauled, and mauled, and pulled, and shoved, whisked this way, and whisked that way, while, with cap in hand, the feeble soldier bowed to the tormenting crowd. With the assistance of several policemen, Mr. WAVIL, the artist of *Harper's Weekly*, and another reporter, Col. WOON managed to get to his carriage.

Once in he breathed fast, but freely. Ex-Mayor HALL, Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and the orator of the day, G. T. JENKS, Esq., occupied the carriage with him. They drove at once to the top of the hill, followed by the most terrific press of people we ever encountered. The soldiers and guards were nowhere, they did no good, and, with one or two exceptions, did not try to. Arrived at the summit of the hill, with the carriage surrounded by the vast concourse of cheering people, Mr. JENKS arose and addressed Col. WOOD, who remained seated.

Mr. JENKS was well named the "orator of the day." He delivered one of the neatest, most appropriate, chaste and elegant addresses we have ever heard at similar occasions. He was rapturously applauded by the vast audience, but still more complimented by the flood of tears which ran uncontrollably from the eyes of the City's guest. We regret that absolute lack of space forbids our presenting Mr. JENKS' speech in full, and would not do him the injustice to print a synopsis of it.

Col. WOON then rose and replied to Mr. JENKS as follows:

COL. WOOD'S SPEECH.

SIR: I receive this hearty ovation not to myself, but as the representative of a regiment in which (composed as it is of your own citizens) you must necessarily take the liveliest interest. A regiment which has had the high honor of doing battle for the Constitution and the Union, and of whose valor on the bloody plains of Manassas you may be justly proud; and although torn and scarred with many wounds, and though many of its members lie low in a soldier's grave, is yet ready and anxious to again confront the vaunting hosts of rebellion, and at the cannon's mouth establish its further devotion to the cause of the Union.

For my own part, I am not conscious of having done more than my simple duty in connection with the gallant Fourteenth. To have had commend of such a body of brave and trusty men is of itself no small honor.

To have suffered by loss of blood and tedious incarceration in a felon cell for the cause of the Constitution and the laws, is but a feeble sacrifice—the approbation which you have at all times shown, and which to-day you so cordially manifest in recognition of the humble part I have played in the great struggle which has convulsed the country, is a most abundant reward. I have no higher ambition than to prove (when opportunity shall offer) my appreciation of it by better service in the field, or wherever my country may call.

Sir, let us not be too much elated by our recent great victories. We have a shrewd and determined enemy to overcome; only by putting aside party feeling and prejudice, and uniting shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, shall we be enabled to accomplish the important work of restoring peace, order, and the supremacy of our Government.

To this great trust let us as one man give our best energies, and by God's good pleasure we shall succeed. In return for your kindness, I can only offer assurance of the gratitude with which it is received; and I can but pledge a zealous and renewed devotion to the cause of liberty and union, for which it has been my privilege to labor and to suffer.

To say that this was received with great applause, would be to damn it with faint praise. Every sentence was greeted with tremendous cheers, and the emotion of the honored speaker was caught and shared by many who were near him.

After these addresses, the line of march was formed, and the procession moved on through the route indicated in yesterday's TIMES, as follows:

Police.
Escort of Cavalry—Detachment of the Seventieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. GRAHAM.
Grand Marshal—Hon. F. B. SPINOLA.
Mounted Aids.
Company G, Capt. THOMAS, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as escort to Col. WOOD, and fellow prisoners of the Fourteenth Regiment.
Ex-Officers and present members (now on furlough) of the Fourteenth Regiment, under command of Capt. BOGERT, as guard of honor.
Col. WOOD in carriage, accompanied by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, and G. T. JENKS, Esq., Orator of the day.
Returned members of the Fourteenth Regiment that have been held as Prisoners of War, or wounded in battle, in carriages.
Citizens' Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Present and Ex-Members of Congress in carriages.
Senators and Members of the Legislature in carriages.
Ex-Mayors of the City of Brooklyn in carriages.
The Common Council in carriages.
Heads of the Departments in carriages.
The Clergy and Judiciary in carriages.
Members of the Press in carriages.

MILITARY.

Thirteenth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. CLARK.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. BENNETT.
Seventieth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. GRAHAM.
Battalion of Cadets under command of Major FASSUSON.
Fire Commissioners, Western District, in carriages.
Chief and Assistant Engineers, Western District Fire Department.
Western District Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
Order of Odd-Fellows.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Society of Butchers, mounted.
Society of Cartmen, mounted.
Citizens, mounted.
Citizens in carriages.

The Fire Department formed on Willoughby-street, right resting on Fulton-avenue, and marched in front of the civic societies, in the following order:

WM. H. FORBY, Grand-Marshal.
Aids.
D. S. SIMPSON and GEORGE WARD, Fire Commissioners.

FIRST DIVISION—CHARLES WETHERILL, MARSHAL.
Band.
Washington Hose Company No 6, with banner.
Washington Engine No. 1.
Franklin Engine Company No. 2.
Atlantic Hose Company No. 1.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No 1.
Alert Hose Company No. 2.

SECOND DIVISION—ROBERT DARR, MARSHAL.
Frontier Hose Company No. 5.
Protector Engine Company No. 6.
Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
Constitution Engine Company No. 7.

THIRD DIVISION—P. FITZPATRICK, MARSHAL.
Band.
Continental Engine Company No. 9.
Hose Company No. 9.
Columbia Engine Company No. 10.
Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.
Hose Company No. 10.

FOURTH DIVISION—H. S. WHITING, MARSHAL.
Band.
Jackson Engine Company No. 11.
Hose Company No. 11.
Phœnix Engine Company No. 12.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.
Mount Prospect Engine Company No. 16.

FIFTH DIVISION—W. TAYLOR, MARSHAL.
Brooklyn Engine Company No. 17.
Cashow Hose Company No. 12.
Clinton Engine Company No. 20.
Crystal Hose Company No. 4.
Empire Engine Company No. 9.

Lack of space will not permit more than a brief allusion to this really grand affair. The military and fire departments are out in full force, uniformed and equipped according to law and regulation. As they passed the women-laden windows they cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs in response to the smiling greeting extended to the guest whom they were escorting. The whole route was crowded with people, and everywhere the most intense excitement prevailed.

Upon the arrival of Col. WOON at the City Hall, the entire procession passed in review before him; after which, followed by the Board of Aldermen, he went into the Aldermanic Chamber.

There, as President of the Board, he called them to order, when His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISCH addressed him as follows:

REMARKS BY THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

COL. WOON: It affords me a degree of pleasure such as I have seldom experienced to bid you welcome, in the name of the City of Brooklyn, to the home from which you have been so long absent. The citizens of Brooklyn entertained high hopes of the regiment at whose head you marched to the defence of the National Capital. The experience of a terrific ordeal proved that the confidence thus bestowed was not misplaced, and the hopes which rested on the patriotism and gallantry of the regiment were more than realized. To you, Sir, the eyes of our citizens have long been wistfully turned, anxiously looking for the hour now so auspiciously arrived, which would restore you to liberty and home. They felt a gratified pride in the unflinching bravery which you and the regiment under your command so nobly exhibited in the midst of scenes that appal the timid and the weak. They sympathized deeply in the aggravated sufferings which you have so long and patiently borne, and they now rejoice in your happy restoration to the cherished endearments of a home over which your absence cast a shadow of gloom, and to a community to whose gratitude you have established an imperishable claim. As a member of the City Government, I congratulate you on your return to take part in the action of your colleagues who selected you to preside over their deliberations. If your services in the councils of the city are less brilliant than those which your country has claimed and received, I am confident in saying they will not be less faithfully rendered, nor less entitled to a thankful recognition on the part of your fellow-citizens. In their name, and on my own behalf, I again bid you welcome. [Applause.]

To this the Colonel made a brief response, but was so completely overcome by his feelings as to be nearly inaudible.

After the adjournment, Col. WOON received the personal congratulations of his friends, and then drove exhausted by the protracted labors of the day to his home.

Thus ended a day long to be remembered in Brooklyn, of which the city, the citizens, the Fourteenth Regiment and Col. WOOD may well be proud.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—THE CAB BILL—DISTRIBUTIONS TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening at the usual hour—Councilman PINCKNEY in the Chair. The attendance was full, and a considerable amount of general business was brought up; communications and reports in number were referred to appropriate Committees. Councilman LENT offered a resolution to the effect that permission be given to the North-eastern Dispensary of the City of New-York to occupy the building on the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue, which was amended so as to read at the close, "for three months," and then it was carried. General order No. 9, was a resolution in reference to memorializing the Legislature against the passage of the "Cab bill." It was called up and laid over. A communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the disbursements made, during the month of February last, to the families of volunteers from this City, was received. The number of families obtaining obtaining relief was 13,054, to wit: adults, 12,903; children, 17,504—total number of individuals, 30,407, and sum total expended, $131,700. The Board adjourned until 5 P. M., Monday next.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS AND INFLUENZA.

Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

That trouble in my throat (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having often made me a mere whisperer.
N. P. WILLIS.

Preeminently the first and best.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New-York.

I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.
Rev. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

An old lady friend, having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.
Rev. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.
Dr. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. This Idle Unguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 103.—March 3, 1862.
57, 34, 61, 35, 39, 67, 63, 11, 74, 71, 28, 2, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 104.—March 3, 1862.
14, 42, 43, 47, 23, 45, 59, 69, 49, 34, 32, 62, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 51.—March 3, 1862.
54, 66, 10, 2, 52, 58, 62, 65, 6, 35, 29, 50, 7.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 103.—March 3, 1862.
65, 37, 6, 53, 11, 35, 32, 75, 14, 78, 15, 58, 71.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.



Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS.—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—DR TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the retail hat and cap store, No. 539 Broadway, (Chinese Buildings,) known as the $3 Hat Store, is offered for sale with the stock, fixtures, tools, good will, etc., etc. Apply to CONKLIN SMITH, at the above number, or at No. 91 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK OF THE DAY
THE NEW

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, March 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 16,200 bbls. Flour, 126 bbls. and 995 bags Corn Meal, 7,900 bushels Wheat, 7,773 bushels Corn, 2,991 bushels Rye, 1,720 bushels Barley, 4,175 bushels Oats, 3,038 bushels Malt, 3,307 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,515 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in less demand, to-day, at 22¾c.@23 ¾c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request, and 1,500 bags have been sold at 19¾c.@21 ¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has been limited, both for home use and for export. The reported sales since our last amount to 8,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 80 —chiefly at $5 65@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio and Michigan at $5 65@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 90@$6 00 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet and declining; sales 750 bbls., at $5 65@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$6 85 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $5 40@$5 60; extra at $5 62½@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $2 90 @$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haveo, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75 @$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, at irregular prices; Sales have been confined to 11,000 bush., including White Western, on private terms; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 40; Amber Jersey at $1 44@$1 45; choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is exceedingly unchanged; sales have been made of 37,000 bush., at 60c. @62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bush. Oats continue dull and heavy, including Canadian at 38c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@39½c.; State at 39½c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c. ₱ bush. Rye rules quiet to-day at 84c.@85c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,100 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales of 4,000 bushels State at 82c.@84½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand and is firm at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Are quite dull and nominal. Buyers are not disposed to purchase Spirits Turpentine at even $1 ₱ gallon, at which rate some lots are available.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and very firm, at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $12 75 for Old Mess; $10 75@$11 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in request, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams; 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 375 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is less active; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at former figures; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., on private terms.

RICE—Sales, 150 tcs. Carolina at $6 50 @ $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, 410 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅛a @7⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,400 bbls., within a range of from 29c.@32c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements were made, today, at former rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@ 7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork, a cargo of Grain, in bulk, for orders, at 11d. ₱ bush. For London—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s.9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@ 23s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Hibernia	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Bermuda	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 8
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office this evening at 5½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR suitable information as to the present residence of HAMILTON DILL, late of this City.
C. F. DURANT, No. 13 Liberty-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, THE 1ST INST., A Memorandum pocket-book, (or diary,) containing papers and tee bills of Jackson & Co., with a note of hand, dated 6th March, at 4 months, from the "Eclectic Club House," to Jackson & Co., payable to their own order, for $134 30-100, C. N. Catlin, Treasurer. No. 1 East 17th-st. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded by calling on WM. JACKSON, No. 235 West 18th-st., or No. 449 Canal-st. The public are hereby cautioned against the negotiation of said note of hand.

$5 REWARD.—OPERA GLASS LOST ON MARCH 3d, when leaving the Academy of Music after the Matinée—an Opera Glass stamped "Plössl, Wien." By returning above to the Cashier at Harper & Brothers', No. 329 Pearl-st., the finder will receive $5 and the thanks of the owner.

FOUND—BY BENJAMIN JONES, A SOLDIER'S Letter, addressed to a Miss Dibble, from the seat of war. Said letter containing money, which Miss Dibble can have by calling on BENJAMIN JONES, Land-office, corner of Broadway and 43d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type manufactured to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 439 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER

OF COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-sts., fn the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Malden-lane.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and subcellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE 3-STORY and attic house No. 189 10th-av., suitable for one or two families; has modern improvements. Rent per annum, to May, 1863, $400; next year, $450; next, $500. Possession immediately. Apply to L. B. CHASE, No. 6 New-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, with hoistway, &c., No. 331 Spring-st., opposite the Market. A capital stand for a wholesale and retail business, such as groceries, flour and feed, crockery, &c., or a manufacturing business. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 301 Broadway, basement.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND attic modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 5th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall Clothing Store, covering four lots, and having an entrance in two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $300. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 135 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. F. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 90 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st. possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 26 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Rent $800 per annum. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

RENT $750—NO. 29 IRVING-PLACE TO LET, as a dwelling-house for a small private family; house is in complete condition. Can be seen from 12 M. to 3 P.M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO RENT.—A large, comfortable house, situated eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and within one mile of a depôt on the Staten Island Railroad and two miles from Rossville steamboat landing. There is a carriage-house and stalls for three or more horses, large garden, ice-house filled. Persons wanting a pleasant, retired country place, will find this a desirable location. Inquire of JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS NURSE, OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman, of steady principles, (English,) a situation as ourse, or nursery governess. Can take the entire education of children, with the care of their wardrobes. Can teach French. is a good seamstress. A good family in the City preferred. Has excellent references. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin and Music, wishes a reengagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher, in a boarding-school or private family; she is competent to teach the piano, guitar, vocal music and elementary English branches; references given and required. Address A. D. S., Station D.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher in a school or institute in or near New-York, by a German, graduate of the University of Gottingen; is able to teach French, German, classics and piano. Address P. F., No. 99 Grand-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS taught in the City of New-York, for English and mathematics. Apply (March 4 and 5) at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 and 2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

VENEERS OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY, (Wilson's Patent Cut,) from very choice woods, cut by a machine recently invented. The Veneers are cut with mathematical exactness, and are left with a smooth finished surface. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st., corner of 3d-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fisher's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung, patent damper, and fully warranted.

GRAPE-VINES PRUNED AND GARDENS ATTENDED TO.—Orders left at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., and Frank Zimber's, No. 902 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., attended to by WM. N. UNDERWOOD. Reference, Jonathan Sturges, Esq., No. 6 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference from her last place; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 460 2d-av., between 26th and 25th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a first-class laundress; good City reference if required. Call at No. 346 3d-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing. May be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 18th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; understands the Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly. Can be seen for two days at the dry goods store of E. J. Meehan, No. 257 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of a child, by a genteel Protestant girl, who has the best of City references. Apply at Mr. REED'S, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or thorough servant; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7; also, a cook, who does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry; wages $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young girl in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 348 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 74 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family, who understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is a good baker, and truly understands her business; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHes a situation. Is an excellent cook. Understands game, soups, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to the country. Has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; she is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 201 32d-st., between 9th and 10th ave., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would have no objection to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread or biscuit. Has good City references. Apply at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting or fitting ladies' or children's dresses; also mending. Can be seen all the week at No. 282 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, employment by the day, week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 243 7th-av., second floor front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to take care of children, if required. Inquire, for two days, at No. 219 East 26th-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 332 Broadway.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, as housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and a very good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT AND active girl lately from Boston, is anxious for a situation—has never lived in this City; is a good plain cook, and good baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, from its birth; is kind and obliging; can give the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 167 Madison-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, with the best of City references, wishes to accompany a family going to England, as child's nurse; has experience as such. Apply at Mr. WEED'S, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is a good seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant. Would like to go to California or Cuba, or any other port. Is accustomed to traveling; is not sea-sick. Address L. A., Box No. 243 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 2d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 162 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SWISS GIRL (Protestant) wishes to find a situation in a family to do sewing; she can furnish good references. Apply, for two days, at Mr. MAITRES', No. 29 Rose-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT AND ACTIVE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as competent waitress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do waiting and sewing or chamberwork and sewing; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 222 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, for two days.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN experienced English nurse, wishing to return to England, would be glad to engage with a family going to Europe, to take charge of an infant or young children. Unexceptionable City references. Call on or address B. G., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give excellent references as to character and ability. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; has very good references. Call or address J. N., O.. Box No. 199, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address A. B. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a good coachman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN JUST DISengaged wants a situation; a highly recommended married man, with teo years' recommendation from one family in this City. Any commands for J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will be attended to for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY as respectable man, as coachman; is a thorough groom and an excellent driver; has the very best recommendations; liberal wages will be required. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class coachman by a Protestant man, with three years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 3 Rector-st., near Trinity Church, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; has had much experience in both occupations, is perfectly sober, and a good, careful driver; would be willing to take charge of a small garden and green-house; will be highly recommended by his present employer, and others whom he has lived with. Can be seen, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, G. M., No. 1012 Broadway, corner 27th-st., care of Mr. Pelton, will meet with prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a middle-aged man; understands his business perfectly. Can give eight years' reference. Can take charge of a greenhouse or grapery if required. Country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable man as coachman or plain gardener, or would be willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to City or country. Address J. F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom; is under-stands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good, careful driver, sober, honest and trustworthy; is willing to work hard and make himself generally useful. Can milk if required; no objection to the country. Best of city and country references. Address T. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can work in a garden; understands milking. knows the City well; has a perfect knowledge of his business; has first-class reference from last employer. Address P. G., Coachman, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom. The country preferred. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, wife and one child; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; can give the best of reference. Call on or address L. G., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as farmer and gardener, or either separate; he understands both in all their branches; has had 16 years' experience; this is the third time he has changed during the above time. Can be well recommended, if required; is a Protestant; has a small family. Address, for two days, T., farmer, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable man; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as farmer and vegetable gardener. Can give satisfactory references from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer; understands the care and management of stock; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry, an excellent washer and ironer—is a good dairy maid. Can be seen at 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands both gardening and farming; also, graperies and green-house; his wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairy woman, if required; both are active and industrious, and can be well recommended. Inquire, by letter, or personally, of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, for JOHN, the advertiser, who will be in attendance.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in its most scientific departments; has had a long practical experience in first-class places, including Scotland and this country. Can produce testimonies to that effect that are unexceptionable. Would engage as propagator or to superintend a nursery. Address R. T., in care of McIlvain, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man without family, who thoroughly understands his

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,790.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,376,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,680,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	225,476.35
The Company has the following Assets, viz:	
United States and State of New-York Stock.	
Cash deposited in Banks	$3,222,403,5.
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	890,340,00
Real Estate, bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes and bills, reinsurance and other claims	123,783,03
Premium Notes and Bills, estimated at	1,618,559,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets,	$5,365,685,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

A dividend, preserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1858, will be redeemed and paid to, the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,699,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,949,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burry,
Henry Coit,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Stargis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
J. A. Bergen,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Peter Cagger,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon, when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 13 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

STOCK VALUES.—TABLES SHOWING THE value of Stocks bearing interest from 3 to 10 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, to realize semi-annually every rate of interest (premium or discount per cent.) from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. per annum, for every half-yearly period of redemption, from 6 months to 50 years. By JOSEPH M. PRICE. This day published, and for sale by

WM. W. ROSE, Stationer,
No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 116 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

WANTED—$15,000, AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANnum interest, for a term of years, on bond and mortgage on a productive property in the lower part of the City, worth three times the amount; the interest payable quarterly if desired. Address Mr. J. M., office of the *Evening Post*.

$70,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF NOT MORE than $15,000 on one house. Store property on some prominent avennes are preferred. $25,000 to loan on Broadway in one sum. Wanted a cheap parcel of lots for cash. ROBT. FERGUSON, No. 47 Cedar-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.), from the earnings of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill and hopes given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, yielding under the treatment of the most celebrated physicians of Europe and America, are cured. Disease [illegible] by contract. Examination fee, $5.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etagères and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—ON WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms of Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, rosewood and walnut parlor suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture, in every variety of style and finish, en suite; double and single armoires, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Yorkshire easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

E. H. LOULOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SECOND STS. AUCTION.—E. H. LUILOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable three-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot No. 137 8th-st., north side, 132 feet east of Broadway: the house 26x66 feet, in good order and contains all the modern improvements; lot 20x92, and leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 14 years to run from May 1, 1861, with privilege of renewal; ground rent $40 per annum; this property is restricted against nuisance.

West 32d-st.—The valuable property, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 West 32d-st., 137 feet east of 7th-av, now used as a factory.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large residence No. 2 Carroll-place (Bleecker-st., corner of Amity-place) the entire furniture in said premises, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For full particulars, see *Herald* advertisement.

J. HOGGMAN, Auctioneer.

BY J. HEGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 140 Fulton-av., between Bond-st. and Elm-place, the stock and fixtures of a crockery store, comprising a general assortment of China, tête-à-tête and tea sets, China vases, white granite ware, plain and cut glass ware, willow ware, wagons, toys, &c., &c. Also, show cases, counters, shelving, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a strictly prime lot of seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 644 Canal-st., sofa and lounge beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, cottage suites, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, comforters, looking-glasses, crockery and kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 5th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 300 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are all varieties of staple goods, also a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art, and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate and representative value of each denomination which they intend to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award for commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the back will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years in this office.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers, and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in dissum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the sureties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ULYSSES TALLMAN, who resides in the City of New-York, and JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR., who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provision of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for buying and selling Oils and Naval Stores and dealing in the same on commission.

All the parties interested are the said ULYSSES TALLMANN, who is the general partner, and the said JAMES H BRUNDAGE, JR., who is the special partner.

The said JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR. has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars in cash as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March, A. D. 1862, and to terminate on the 28th day of February, 1865.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, JR.,
ULYSSES TALLMAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. PERRY,
GEO. H. KENNEDY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. H. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LALLURAY.
GEO. H. KENNEDY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862

GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.

O. D. ASHLEY.
JOHN B. NORRIS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 68 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

REMOVAL.—WOODWARD'S DEPOT FOR THE sale of superior pop corn, at Gibson's, No 815 Broadway. Also, fruits, &c., in large or small quantities, for hotels and others.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

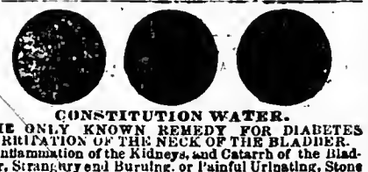
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 V Seey.-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 547 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triscemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triscemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triscemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triscemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and [illegible] to its effects. It is inclosed in a [illegible] case, rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certain, not unapproached, and for the entire extirpation of disease, that time cannot possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MALRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 36th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing the amount in a letter addressed to Box No. 1,229 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 49 Duane-st. to his present very commodious suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of the city,) enable him to guarantee success in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COPPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease: with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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CHINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for the dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. HEID'S Great Bene Factor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERGH'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any other cause. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY, &c.

PAPER-MACHINE WANTED.—A 66 OR 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, CHINA.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 33 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS BY PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—In consequence of the loss of the Colnmbus, there will be but one steamer per month, the GUATEMALA leaving Panama on the 30th, or on arrival of steamer of the 21st from New-York, until the new steamer Salvador is placed upon the line, which it is expected will be in the month of June next.

JO. F. JOY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER R. M. STEAMSHIP KANE.—The Steamship KANE being unavoidably detained, in consequence of the non-arrival of steamship *Arabia*, passengers are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock on TUESDAY MORNING, 4th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1862.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LIRU & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH and WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 3.30 P. M., Express; 6 P. M., Accommodation; 6.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREW

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued From First Page.]

paid on such subscriptions, and the purposes to which they have been appropriated.

Mr. VANDENBURGH, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered the following, which, on his own request lies over to be debated:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House whether any offer has been made by the allied Powers of Europe, or any of them to intervene the public debts of Mexico, or any part thereof, also, whether any offer has been made by the Executive to direct Britain or other foreign Power of the Mississippi, limited or unlimited, and, if so, in either case to communicate the terms to the House.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to report back the bill for the confiscation of all property of rebels, their aiders and abettors, and for the liberation of their slaves, and enjoining on all military commanders the seizure of all enemy's property made subject to capture by said bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, proposing to debate said resolution, it was laid over.

Mr. ARNOLD also offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report back the bill subjecting certain persons to military trial and punishment. It was laid over, for reasons similar to that above named.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) introduced the following joint resolutions in relation to maritime rights:

Whereas, International law cannot acquire any considerable expansion except by the collective work of the nations, either assembled in Congress by delegates, or by the combined negotiation of the principal nations; and

And whereas, the events connected with the *Trent* affair have given rise to the discussion of maritime rights by the principal Powers of the world, all interested in their authoritative settlement, and in that discussion the friendly offices of the Emperor of France were tendered to the United States, for the purpose of adjusting the questions involved on a clear and liberal basis, leading to the amelioration of the rigor of maritime rights upon the sea.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled,

1. That the National Legislature acknowledges the friendly intervention and enlightened views of the Emperor of the French in said interposition.

2. That it favors the most liberal propositions with regard to neutral rights, and the abolition of such usages as restrict the liberty of neutrals, and multiply the causes of embroilment in the world, believing that humanity and justice demand that the calamities incident to war should be strictly limited to the belligerents themselves, and to those who voluntarily take part with them; but that neutrals, abstaining in good faith from such complicity, ought to be left to pursue their ordinary trade with either belligerent.

3. That the present time is propitious for the resumption of negotiations to secure these objects, and especially for the concurrence of the nations in the belligerent articles of the Declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, with the amendment proposed by Mr. MARCY, viz:

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished, provided that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective."

That the people of the United States entertain the hope that the great maritime Powers of France and England, relinquishing their present objections growing out of their ill-advised recognition of our insurgent States as belligerents, will consent to the propositions of the Paris Conference, to the United States formally invited, and as Mr. MARCY proposed to the Government of France on the 28th day of July, 1856, with such a liberal expansion of them that the private property, not contraband, of citizens and subjects of nations in collision should be exempted from confiscation equally in warfare waged on the land and in warfare waged upon the seas, which are the common highways of the nations.

5. That the efforts of the late Secretary MARCY and the present Secretary of State, to have the maxims ingrafted as fixed principles of international law, were eminently wise and just, sanctioned by our traditionary policy, and conducive to the welfare of the Republic, and to the highest interests of peace and civilization.

6. That for the accomplishment of this result it would be both courteous and wise for our Government to consider the proposal of the eminent publicist of France, M. HAUTEFEUILLE, for a Congress of the maritime Powers, which, by uniting in one body the great powers of all neutrals, may secure to each the respect and security which they cannot obtain while remaining isolated, and that thus they may be enabled to maintain as a lasting element of the law of nations that maritime equilibrium so long sought by the Government of the United States of America, and so important to the freedom of commerce and the repose of the world.

On motion of Mr. COX the resolutions were recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution declaratory of the intention of the act of July, indemnifying the loyal States for expenses incurred in raising troops, so as not only to apply to debts contracted before but since the passage of the act.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the making of treaties with the Apaches, Navajoes and Utahs in that Territory.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to facilitate judicial proceedings in adjudication on captured property and for the better administration of the law of prizes, which was passed.

Adjourned.

THE TAX AND EXCISE BILL.

Abstract of the Bill Reported to Congress by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The following is an abstract of the Tax bill reported to-day:

It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioo of Internal Revenue with a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks.

The country is to be divided, as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary.

The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of fifteen cents per galloo; ale and beer, one dollar per barrel; stem or leaf tobacco, three ceots per pound, to add, when manofactured, five cents; cigars, five, ten and twanty cents per pound, and on accordieg to value.

On lard and linseed oil, burning fluid and coal oil, five cents per gallon. Refined coal oil, ten cents per gallon. Gas, per thousand feet, twenty-five ceots.

Bank-note paper, five cents per pound. Printing paper, three mills per pound.

Soap, five mills per pound. Salt, four cents per one hundred pounds.

Sole leather; one cent per pound. Upper leather, one half cent per pound.

Flour, ten cents per barrel.

All other manufactures three per centum ad valorem.

On railroad passengers, two mills per mile of travel; commutation tickets, three per cent.; steamboat travel, one mill per mile; omnibuses, ferryboats, and horse railroads, three per cent. on gross receipts from passengers.

Advertisements, five per cent. on amount of receipts annually.

For the use of carriages, annually, from one to ten dollars, according to value; gold watches, one dollar; silver watches, fifty cents; gold plate, fifty cents per ounce; silver plate, three cents per ounce; billiard tables, twenty dollars.

On slaughtered cattle, fifty cents each; hogs, ten cents each; sheep, five cents each.

LICENSES.—For bankers, one hundred dollars; auctioneers, twenty dollars; wholesale dealers, fifty dollars; retail dealers in liquors, twenty dollars; retail dealers in goods, ten dollars; pawnbrokers, fifty dollars; rectifiers, one hundred dollars; brewers, fifty dollars; hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from five to two hundred dollars; sating-houses, ten dollars; commercial brokers, fifty dollars; other brokers, twenty dollars; theatres, one hundred dollars; circuses, fifty dollars; bowling-alleys, one dollars each alley; wholesale peddlers, fifty dollars; other peddlers, from five to twenty dollars; coal-oil distillers, twenty dollars.

INCOME.—Three per cent. on all over six hundred dollars, deducting the income derived from dividends, etc., which are taxed separately. Interest on railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions, three per cent. Payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, three per cent.

Legacies and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from one to five per cent., according to the degrees of relationship; and stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers; all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

REBELS RETIRING—THE WHITWORTH GUNS—THE PARROTT GUN CAPTURED AT BULL RUN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQ'RS'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

There is every indication that the rebels are gradually withdrawing their batteries at Evansport and Cockpit Point. For ten days past there has been but very little, if any, firing from those points, and numerous vessels have run the blockade. There is but one gun discernible at Evansport, and, doubtless, they have been withdrawn to points further back from the river—possibly no further than the uplands in the rear of the batteries.

The Whitworth guns, which were presented by the American residents in London to our Government several months since, have been added to the artillery force of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, and their efficiency was fully tested in the presence of the general officers a few days since. They are stationed on an elevated plain near the centre of the division, and about midway between the rebel batteries of Cockpit Point and Evansport. A large number of shot and shell were used, with most satisfactory results. A range of four miles was attained with accuracy. Many of the shots were thrown handsomely into the Evansport batteries, but elicited no response.

The large Parrott gun, abandoned by us at Bull Run, is held (by the citizens about here, and who, doubtless, have had communication with their friends in Virginia,) to have bursted at the breech, some weeks since, and killed three or four men who were working it. Certain it is no shots have been fired from it for a long time, and, doubtless, the information is truthful. ARGUS.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A Large Amount of Flour Seized at Charlestown—Everything Quiet and Prosperous.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, March 3.

Six hundred to one thousand barrels of flour belonging to the Confederates have been seized and stored here. A woolen mill, owned by a man named DAVIS, which had been manufacturing Confederate cloths, was also seized, with considerable stock. RICHARD WASHINGTON, brother of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON, is now confined at Harper's Ferry.

Nothing of importance transpired in our lines last night or yesterday.

Our National interests in this section appear to be in prosperous progression.

THE PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 3.

In accordance with plans which at present it is not advisable to explain, it was decided at Washington that an advance movemeot of the extreme right wing of the army, stationed at and near Sandy Hook and Frederick, under Gen. BANKS, should be made. Gen. MCCLELLAN visited the spot, and the details having been arranged, the early part of last week was chosen for the consummation.

On Monday, Feb. 24, a coocentration of troops took place at Sandy Hook. By a temporary structure thrown across the Potomac, several regiments, including that of Col. GRARY, crossed to the opposite shore, and occupied Harper's Ferry.

The construction of a pontoon bridge was commenced, but owing to the swiftness of the current and unavoidable delays, it was not until Wednesday evening that it was sufficiently advanced to permit the passage of troops.

The pontoon bridge, on Wedoesday and Thursday, was te continual use, and stood the test of the heaviest burdees. It was thrown across the river about three hundred yards above the piers of the railroad bridge destroyed by the rebels. It was about thirty feet in width, one-third of a mile in length, and consisted of planks placed npon a oomber of small boats stationed with their bows to the current. A few temporary disarrangements of the planks occurred, but beyond this, and the drowning of several horses, the passage of the troops was effected in entire safety. The loss of property was confined to the upsetting of an army wagon loaded with grain, the occupant making his escape after a chilling bath. The bridge was reached, on the Sandy Hook side, by a short and steep road, made by diggieg away a portion of the railroad embankment. On the opposite shore a sharp ascent led to the principal street of the town of Harper's Ferry. Those of the inhabitants of this place who remained (and they were many) seemed to take but little interest in the movement, now and then visiting the river banks for the gratification of ordinary curtosity.

On Wednesday, Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by his Staff and a body-guard of fifty regulars, left Washington in a special train, consisting of two passenger, and a sufficient number of freight cars to accommodate the horses of the party. He reached Harper's Ferry in time to witness the principal part of the operations.

The crossing continued until Saturday morolog. On Friday afternoon the bridge required repairs, and a temporary check was the result. Geo. MCCLELLAN left the spot on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in the special train already alluded to, in charge of Mr. DUFFY, train-master of the Eastern Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He reached Washington about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The scene at Sandy Hook, during the arrival of the troops, was almost indescribable. The freight-cars, for in these the soldiers were obliged to travel, were fitted up as well as circumstances would permit, with straw and wooden benches. The trains followed each other in quick succession, and generally brought compleic regiments, with baggage and all the paraphernalia. These trains occupied every foot of the three tracks at the base of the mountain opposite Harper's Ferry, extending in length nearly a mile toward Baltimore.

The wind upon Thursday, Friday and Saturday last was exceedingly cold, sweeping around the base of the mountains and down the valley of the Upper Potomac with great force. In the face of this, the unloading of the cars was conducted, and the transfer of heavy boxes of cartridges, barrels of flour, army stores, officers' baggage, and the countless articles essential for military nse, engaged thousands of blue-coated volunteers, who had found no opportunity for repose for twenty-four, and in many cases forty-eight hours. There was not a murmur, however; and the army wagons, stationed at every neighboring spot where mules could obtain a footing on the bank above and below the railroad track, were loaded as fast as possible, and the drivers, with a yell and a crack of the whip, urged the animals down the steep road way which led to the pontoon bridge. Crossing this, they disappeared up the street of the town of Harper's Ferry, now and then coming into view between the houses, and finally showing their white tops on a winding road ascending the mountain beyond the buildings.

At night, hundreds of fires burst forth upon all sides of the eminence, at the foot of which Sandy Hook is situated. They were lighted by teamsters and volunteers, who passed and repassed before the blaze, the outlines of their forms faintly defined against the dim background. It was not remarkably pleasant thus to "camp" without tents, and to doze by the embers which were one moment fanned into life, and the next almost extinguished by the gusts of wind. On the opposite side of the river all was dark and gloomy, the intervening stream roaring over its rocky bed—thin sheets of foam and spray covering and falling over the rocks in the centre. The houses at Sandy Hook were occupied, whenever possible, by the soldiers, but they were few in number and not ample in accommodations. The headquarters of Gen. BANKS were established in a stone tenement, near the eastern end of what was once the Railroad Bridge.

Of this bridge, the western span is complete. On Saturday morning, the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under the protection of the military, commenced the reconstruction of the remaining three spans. The piers have not been injured, but are as good as on the day upon which they were built. Several weeks will be required before the work will be advanced sufficiently to allow the passage of trains.

In the movement through Harper's Ferry, many of the United States officers met with a hospitable reception from citizens whom they had previously met at Frederick. None of the regiments halted for a sufficient length of time, however, to receive many courtesies, but advanced by the road leading southwest, to Winchester.

A reference to the map will show the relative positions of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown and Winchester. The distance from the Ferry, *vid* Bolivar, to Charlestown, is ten miles, and to Winchester, 32 miles.

The roads, on Thursday, were in excellent order, the few preceding days having dried the mud, and rendered the mountain soil as hard as the most impervious clay. No difficulty was experienced on the advance, from broken wagons, or horses floundering in seas of mud. The March winds, by their drying influence, were of the greatest service. Reconnoissances were made by cavalry companies before the infantry reached Charlestown, but no enemy appeared, and not a shot was fired.

Shortly after the occupation of Cherlestown, Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff made their appearance, being greeted by the soldiers with the most vociferous cheers and the greatest enthusiasm. The party extended their trip beyond the town. Very few of the residents remained, not more than a half-dozen males being visible, although women and children were more abundant, showing that the enemy had faith in our willingness to protect non-combatants.

It is not believed that the rebels will make a stand at Winchester.

Bolivar never was particularly noted for beauty of construction or location. Still less, when the inhabitants had left, was it entitled to consideration.

The houses were occupied by our soldiers immediately upon their arrival, and although in many cases the windows and doors had been destroyed, they afforded better protection than the thin canvas tents. Fires were kindled in the fireplaces, heaps of wood gathered from fences and frame structures were collected, and in the evening the rations were distributed to men, who, however tired and hungry, had at least a roof over their heads and a cheerful blaze at their feet.

Accommodations were found for all the regiments, the officers taking possession of some of the tenements in which the furniture had been left. A story went the rounds rather to the discredit of a Western regiment. They were quartered comfortably, when (so the story goes) three of the men undertook to play a national air upon a vary valuable piano, using their feet, however, instead of their fingers. As a sequel, my informant states that the whole regiment was compelled to turn out and take to their tents, not being esteemed proper boarders for houses having pianos. It must be said for the honor of all concerned, that private property has not been wantonly destroyed, and that in all cases depredations have been properly punished.

About seventy-five miles from Baltimore, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on the north bank of the Potomac River, is Berlin. It is a small scattered settlement of no particular importance. While passing this place on Friday morning last, a train was shelled by the rebels.

The train is laid close to the river bank, which is nearly level. The opposite shore is well wooded, consisting of a series of undulating inclinations. Down the valley, concealed from view, the enemy managed to bring a gun, and as the train was on the way from Sandy Hook to Baltimore, threw about fifteen shells in rapid succession. Very few of the missiles exploded, and no injury was done to the cars, although one heavy iron shell fell within fifty feet of the engine. The train was occupied only by the conductor and brakesmen, having conveyed a regiment to Sandy Hook, and being on the return.

The engineer put on the steam, but having a great number of cars could not move very rapidly. The affair was evidently intended as a piece of impudence, being within sight of our pickets, and almost within hearing of Sandy Hook. The gun was brought down through the narrow valley by a squad of rebels, headed by one officer, and after the train passed beyond its reach, was withdrawn, and taken back into the forest.

About two hours after this occurrence the regular passenger train from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry passed along, proceeding cautiously, and making no halt at Berlin. No signs of the rebels were apparent, and there is no probability that the manœuvre will be repeated. The river at the point where this incident occurred is about one-third of a mile in width, with a rapid current.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was at Harper's Ferry when the news of this attack was forwarded. A regiment was immediately ordered back to guard the railroad, and left in a special train.

The Federal pickets are stationed at short intervals on the north bank of the Potomac. They have erected houses of boards, logs and clay, and obtained sufficient protection from the cold winds which sweep the valley. It is bet seldom that the enemy appears upon the opposite bank, and never in force.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have now all their road in use, except forty-two miles between Hancock and Harper's Ferry. The condition of the road between these points is not knowe, but it is believed that the rebels have torn up the cross-ties, as well as the iron rails, and have destroyed bridges and aqueducts. The advance of the right wing of the army will once again place the work in the hands of its owners. The interveneg country has been a hotbed of secession—Berkeley County, of which Martinsburgh is the county seat, having liberally contributed mee, money and provisions to the Southern cause.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

From the Washington Star, March 1.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by the membere of his personal staff, left this city on Wednesday last, for the line of the Upper Potomac, and returned this morning at 2 A. M.

His visit to that quarter was doubtless to superintend in person an important military movement, that, commencing on Monday morning last, was accomplished ere he left the ground, viz., the transter of a large body of troops, &c., under Gen. BANKS, from Maryland across the Potomac Rapids at Harper's Ferry, teto Virginia.

Gen. BANKS now occupies the country around Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Martiesburgh.

No traces of the enemy in nuy force to speak of hava been discovered in his vicinity by his scouts.

Nevertheless, we feel certain that the divisions of the revel Generals JACKSON aed KIRBY SMITH are in posttioe, extending from Winchester for some miles back in the direction of Strausburg, the northern terminus of the Manassas Gap Railroad.

Yesterday morning, however, tee rebels attempted to throw a few shells at trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, passing Berlin. Tbey cannot be in force there, as they made oo effort to dispute with us the possession of the important Londoe Heights that overlook Harper's Ferry.

While with that portion of his army, Gen. MCCLELLAN is said to have been coestantly in the saddle, passing from point to point, and cheered most vociferously by his men, wherever he made his appearance.

NEWS FROM ALBANY

Proposal to Abolish the Department of Public Instruction—Steam Below Sixty-fifth-street—Museum and Gallery of Art in the Central Park—Reporters and Red Books, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3, 1862.

Mr. SAYMOUR, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reportad a bill to abolish the Department of Public Instruction, and trasferring its duties to the State Department without extra compensation. The same Committee, reported a bill to abolish the Board of State Appraisers. The same Committee, also, reported an amendment to the law of 1859, called a law to provide for the equalization of taxes in the several counties of the State.

Mr. BAVAN gave notice of a bill to prevent the Hudson River Railroad Company from using steam below Sixty-fifth-street in New-York City. Speculators in real estate look upon all bills of this kind with delight, the railroad companies with disgust and the traveling public consider, to say the least, of very doubtful necessity, just at present. A similar bill, three or four years since, prohibited the Harlem Company from running their cars below Forty-second-street, although, at a great expense, they had constructed a tunnel along the whole distance to their former station at Thirty-second-street. The engine station of the Hudson River Company is not now below Thirty-second-street, and the road enters upon one side of the City, where the inhabitants are not so plenty, or the business so brisk as to make the use of steam especially dangerous or unpleasant. Unless such a bill shall be backed by stronger arguments than would appear to an occasional observer, he would be fairly justified in calling it a "big thing," in the current language hereabouts, and in demanding a very careful scrutiny of the circumstances of its birth and growth to the stature of a proposed legislative enactment.

Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice of a bill empowering the Supervisors of the County to appoint the Attendant upon the Marine Court in New-York, also in the General and District Courts in the City.

The bill providing for the opening of a Museum and Gallery of Art in the Central Park, under the auspices of the Historical Society, and the bill providing for the examination of the accounts of the Bank Department, and certain other accounts, upon which there was such a spirited debate the other evening, were passed upon the third reading.

Mr. MCCANN introduced a bill to extend the line of the Police Justices now holding office in the District Courts of New-York City, and the Clerks of the same Courts, to 1866, and to provide for the election of their successors at the Charter electioo in 1867. Mr. O'BRIEN remarking that the act was uncoostitutional upon its face, being in opposition to the tenth section, moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. MCLEOD thought that as it referred to City matters it should go before the Committee on Cities. Mr. O'BRIEN still further sustained his motion, and it prevailed by a very decided vote.

There was quite a contest in the House this morning over the resolution from the Committee on the expenses of the House giving to the reporters the same number of the Red-books that were given to the members, clerks and door-keepers. In the original resolutioo they were left out simply by mistake, it being the general custom to include reporters in all such resolutions. Had the question come up in this shape, they would undaniably have received their usual quota. Members would oot have opened any debate for fear of loosing their owe share, as no better reasons can be given in one case than the other. At best, the whole operation is nothing better than a small swindle on the State, and the reporters are willing to acknowledge it frankly, but they hardly expected that honorable members would pass such a severe judgment upon themselves as to cut down their number to one, while they themselves "gobbled" their full ten copies. But it was even so. I, for one, have not the slightest inclination to complain, for ten copies would have been as troublesome to me as BUNSBNA'S "elephant" was to him; but I must submit that members would have made a better record for themselves if they had not attempted to be so honest about touching State property, for the benefit of *others*, with one hand, while they had the other rammed up to the elbow into the same dish, for *themselves*. Their vote this morning is a simple acknowledgment that the whole thing is a swindle, but one which they will wink at when they themselves are concerned.

In the Senate, this morning, the concurrent resolutions of Mr. HARDIN relative to canal claims, which I noticed at the time of their introdoction as designed to remove a vast amount of labor from the Legislature, and to present these claims to that body in such a form that they could be more intelligently and speedily acted upon, were taken up, slightly amended, and passed. Mr. BELL introdoced resolutions that, *whereas*, the last Legislature passed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the preliminary regulations in regard to the vote having been complied with, therefore, *resolved*, that if the Assembly concur, the Legislature concur in this amendment.

These resolutions will elicit very lively debate, at all events, and I do not think they can be passed in the present Legislature.

The contest in the House over the reference of this subject to a Select Committee, showed that the opponents of all stringeot prohibitory action had considerable strength, and while the friends of temperance might be able to carry some amendment, by which all doubt of the constitutionality of prohibitory laws should be removed, I do not think they will be able to get a favorable vote upon a bare prohibitory clause, to be inserted in the Constitution expressly modified in any of its provisions, except by intricate action, for any purpose; while a law in console of amendment by the ordinary processes. Many would therefore object to modding upon the Constitution a clause which might oppose upon its face, but be found too effective. Such persons edged to the active enemies of all legislation upon temperance will give them strength enough to defeat the amendment. Of course, any amendment to the proposed amendment would compel it to go through the same processes as a new clause entirely. The resolutions lie upon the table, in the Senate; under the rule which provides that all resolotions eliciting debate shall lie upon the table for one day, at least. Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow morning. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the lien law.

By Mr. LITTLE—Amending the general railroad law.

The bill amending the Brooklyn Charter, relative o the Fire Department, Brooklyn, was passed.

A coocurrent resolution was introduced adopting, on the part of the Legislatere, the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages. Laid over.

The coocurrent resolutions referring to the Contracting Board all canal claims, to examine and report, were called up, and after debate, adopted.

Mr. ANGEL called op the resolution to refer to the Judiciary Committee of both the Assembly and Senate the bills relative to premium notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies.

After a long debate the resolution was laid on the table.

In Committee of the Whole, the bills relative to trial for offences committed against joint-stock associations, and for the preservation of deer and other game, were ordered to a third readieg.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3.

Mesars. PHELPS and ANTHONY presented petitions for an Industrial Home for cast out women.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Flatbush-aveoue act.

To regulate the fees of Registrar of Deeds, New-York.

To regulate the sale of fruit.

To provide for the more speedy payment of volunteers of the State in the service of the United States.

To amend the Brooklyn City Charter.

Mr. HULBORD reported the Annual Appropriation Bill, and moved to refer it to a second Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee have added $40,000 as an appropriation to hospitals.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and devolving its duties opoa the Secretary of State.

Mr. CHURCH raported a bill authorizing the payment of the expenses of teachers in the Institutes in the several counties, on tha warrant of the Superintendent of Public Iestruction.

Mr. MADEOX reported a resolution giving the Reporters the same number of red books as voted to each member and officer of the Assembly.

After a long debate, Messrs. OODEN and ALVOSE opposing, and Messrs. MCMILLEN, MADEOX and SEYMOUR advocating the report, an amendment was adopted giving the Reporters one book each.

Mr. HULBORD reported a bill to abolish the office of State Appraisers.

Mr. TAYLOR gave notice of a bill to enlarge the Champlain Canal, so as to allow of the passage of gunboats into Lake Champlain.

Mr. O'BRIEN gave notice of the following bills:

To give the Supervisors of New-York the appointment of attendants at the Marine Court and Courts of General and Special Sessions.

To amend the boarding-housekeepers lien law.

To amend the law of landlord and tenant in the City of New-York.

To amend the New-York District Court Act.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the election by the Legislature of examiners of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department and securities of the Bank Department.

Mr. BAVAN gave notice of a bill not to allow the Hudson River Railroad to use steam below Sixty-fifth-street.

The bill to improve the Central Park was passed.

Mr. CODDINGTON introduced a bill to regulate nominating conventions and primary elections in New-York.

Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill to extend the term of the officers of District and Police Courts, New-York.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the bill was corrupt and unconstitutional.

Mr. MCLEOD moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Cities.

After a sharp contest the motion of Mr. O'BRIEN was carried.

Mr. LEARY introduced a bill to extend the term of the office of Constable in the City of New-York.

Mr. EZRA CORNELL introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate telegraph companies.

Mr. CODDINGTON introduced a bill for the construction of railroads in Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Canal and other streets in New-York.

A number of local bills were also introduced.

Amusements.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new spectacle piece, called "Sadak and Kalasrade," was produced here last evening, with the quiet success which usually characterizes the ventures of Mr. BARNUM'S management, and which can be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the audience is invariably composed of the softer sex. It is, as its name indicates, of oriental origin, and rejoices in much splendor of scenery and costume. The head of the royal house of Persia is involved in a serious flirtation with the wife of *Sadak*, leader of the forces and Gen. MCCLELLAN of the period. He goes so far as to carry the lady off, and imprison her in a room furnished with a huge Aloe—a gold bird like the one on the top of the flagstaff of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and a sofa. The virtue of the General's wife, the wrongs of the valorous *Sadak*, and the perfidy of the *Sultan*, are the chosen themes of the dramatist, who, we may add, has improved them in a popular way, and with "a single eye" to effect. Incident crowds upon incident; fight upon fight; moral triumph upon moral triumph; until at length the wicked *Sultan* is dethroned, and the plucky and pure *Sadak* elected in his place.

The piece has been excellently put upon the stage, and at considerable cost. It abounds in bright scenes, pretty costumes, grand processions, deadly combats, military evolutions, and all the other contrivances of spectacle proper. Mrs. J. J. PRIOA was very good as *Sadak*; Miss WALTERS forcible and effective as the injured *Sultana*. The male characters were sustained in a creditable way, and the whole performance, although somewhat too lengthy, merited the favor with which it was received.

Between the acts Commodore NUTT favored the audience with an exhibition of his powers, and distinguished himself especially in the Grecian Statues; resembling an Irish plaster cast in those terrific exhibitions of muscular vigor.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA has selected an admirable subject for his third lecture to-night—"Boarding-houses." Treated in that vein of kindly humor and shrewd observation which is so peculiarly his own, it cannot fail to be one of the most interesting of the series. The lecture will take place at Clinton Hall.

CONCERT.—Miss BRAINERD will give her concert to-night at Irving Hall. The lady will be assisted by several well known artists.

The Social Evil.

This evening, in the Cooper Institute, a meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Mayor and other gentlemen, to discuss the plans proposed by Miss EMMA HARDINGE to rescue from a life of shame and vice such young females as are weary of infamy, and anxious for reformation. It is stated that in New-York there are at present more than six thousand public prostitutes, the majority of whom are from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. Three-eighths of the number are natives of this country; many of them, born abroad, came here poor, but virtuous, and hoped to improve their condition and gain a respectable place in society by emigrating to a free country. The average duration of life among these degraded victims of licentiousness is only four years. Bnt, though their numbers are thus thinned by the ravages of disease and death, the falleo sisterhood is cootinually augmenting. Destitution, intemperance, seduction, and other causes, recruit their ranks. A capital of nearly four millions of dollars is invested in this horrid traffic in infamy; and an annual expenditure of more than seven millions of dollars shows the vast proportions which the social evil has assumed in this City. Under these circumstances, it is surprising that so little has heretofore been done to protect or reclaim those young women who, though fallen, long for an opportunity to rise again, to abandon evil courses, and to take some humble and secure place in society. In Europe great success has attended the operations of Magdalen Asylums, and it has, therefore, been determined by some of our influential philanthropic citizens to adopt a similar plan in this City. We hope that the meeting which is to be held this evening in furtherance of these views will be largely attended. The following correspondence has been forwarded to us on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

To Miss Emma Hardinge:

The undersigned have heard, with great pleasure, of a plan proposed by you for the relief of outcast women. That this plan may be made known to our fellow-citizens, and thus public attention called to the solution of this distressing social problem, we respectfully request you to deliver a public address on this subject at your earliest convenience. It seems eminently fitting that in an effort to reclaim the sisters of shame and sorrow, a large minded and warm-hearted woman should take the initiative.

Peter Cooper,	George Opdyke,
David Felt,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Abijah Smith,	Samuel Osgood,
A. Edwards,	Richard Warren,
O. B. Frothingham,	L. T. Warner,
D. Underhill,	George E. Noyes,
Jas. Renwick,	James Harper,
Dan. F. Tiemann,	Oliver. J. Johnson,
J. W. Cummings,	John F. Gray,
C. L. Brace,	Horace Greeley.

No. 8 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to acknowledge with gratitude the kind testimony of sympathy in my labors for unfortunate "Outcast Females," conveyed in your letter of the 25th inst., and in answer to the request that I should present to the citizens of New-York a second address on the subject, I beg to tender my respectful acquiescence, and to name next Tuesday evening, March 4, at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock, as the time and place of meeting.

I am, gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

EMMA HARDINGE.

The Ericsson Battery—Another Successful Trial Trip.

The iron-clad steamer *Monitor* went on another trial trip yesterday to test the steering qualities, &c. A naval Commission, composed of Commodore GREGORY, Chief-Engineer GARVIN and Naval Constructor HART, was appointed to accompany her. She left the Navy-yard at 10½ in the morning, and proceeded down the Bay about five miles beyond Fort Lafayette, returning to her anchorage off the Navy yard at 5 P. M.

The Commission report that her steering qualities are all that could be desired. One man steers her with perfect facility. She makes a complete revolution, in either direction, within three times her own length, and within five minutes of time.

The gues were fired to test the question which had been mooted, of whether the concussion within the turret would not be so great as to injure seriously the ears of the men.

First a blank cartridge was fired with the hatches in the roof open. Then a charge of canister, weighing 125 pounds, with 15 pounds of powder, with the hatches still open, and finally the same charge with the hatches closed, as they will be under the fire of the enemy.

It was found that in every case the concussion in every part of the interior of the turret was considerably less than when standing such near a gun fired in the open air.

The sailors stationed at the guns, and who expect to handle them shortly against the enemy, all expressed themselves as much delighted at the success of the trial.

The speed of the vessel by the chip log was 6½ knots, the engines making 65 revolutions.

It is expected that after the grease gets out of the boilers, so that they will not foam, a considerable increase in the speed will be attained.

The engineer of the vessel, Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, reports that the engines work beautifully.

The compass in the iron pilot-house did not work altogether satisfactorily, but no difficulty is apprehended with regard to being able to adjust it.

Meeting of the Tammany Society.

ELECTION OF GRAND SACHEM—RECEPTION OF COL. COGSWELL.

One of the largest meetings of the members of Tammany Society was held last evening at Tammany Hall. At the commencement of the meeting, Colonel DELAVAN presided. After some business of a routine nature, NELSON J. WATERBURY was elected Grand Sachem. Upon election, he addressed the Society in a brief and patriotic manner, and alluded to the valuable services of two late members of the Society—JAMES CONNER, and WILLIAM D. KENNADY, who lost his life in the active service of his country.

Subsequent to the election of the Grand Sachem, the following gentlemen were installed as members of the Society: James T. Brady, Andrew V. Stout, Judge Henry Alker, Judge Edmund Hearne, William B. Clerke, Capt. Joseph Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, Robert C. McIntyre and others.

Upon the conclusioe of the election and installations, the Society adjourned to the supper-room, where a splendid collation had been prepared by Mr. HOWARD PEARSALL, the proprietor of the hotel. NELSON J. WATERBURY made the opening speech, in which he proposed the health of Mr. JAMES T. BRADY. That gentleman responded in an eloquent and humorous manner.

Recorder HOFFMAN and Ex-Recorder FREDERICK H. TILLOU also addressed the guests. Then Mr. WATERBURY introduced the guest of the evening, Col. MILTON COGSWELL, who said he was under a hundred thousand obligations for the reception he had met with. He had simply performed his duty, and did his best to carry with honor the flag of Old Tammany on that disastrous day at Ball's Bluff. The Colonel said he was no speech-maker, but hoped soon to see more service on the battle-field. While he was Colonel, he would endeavor to prevent the regiment of Tammany from being disgraced. As a soldier, however, he would try and gain a higher position than that of Colonel.

During the evening it was stated that members of the Tammany Society were trying to get Col. COGSWELL appointed a Brigadier-General. Mr. STEPHEN H. MASSARR, who was present, favored the company with several songs. Superintendent KENNEDY was present on the occasion as a guest.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW EASTERN FAIRY PIECE at Barnum's Museum is a brilliant success, and was received with enthusiastic applause. It is given again this afternoon and evening. Commodore NUTT is visible at all hours.

MARRIED.

SPOONER—BUSH.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Weston, at Trinity Chapel, EDWARD H. SPOONAR to Miss FANNIE E. BUSH, daughter of the late Dr. Ralph J. Bush, all of this City.

HAVEMEYER—HULBG.—In Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Lord, F. C. HAVEMEYER, Jr., to JOSSEHINE B., daughter of Louis F. Hulen, all of this City.

DIED.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, suddenly, JULIA SNYDER, wife of Wm. J. Shenck, aged 34 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 301 5th av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3½ P. M.,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3360. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE TENNESSEE CAPITAL.

Trip of Our Correspondent up the Cumberland to Nashville.

Sentiments and Opinions of the People on the Route.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

What is to be Seen There—How the Inhabitants Behave.

THE WOMEN OF THE CITY.

Movements of the Enemy and Prospective Movements of Our Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

Tuesday, the gunboat *Conestoga* was ordered to proceed from Cairo to this place, for the purpose of conveying orders to such of the gunboat fleet as might be up the Cumberland River. The substance of the order was, I suppose, that all the boats which could be spared, should, together with their mortarboats, report immediately at Cairo, with a view to operations down the Mississippi River.

The *Conestoga*, by the way, is one of the three wooden boats, and apart from her active participation in several fights, including the gallant struggles at Forts Henry and Donelson, has been engaged in active operations ever since last June. There is not a resident on the banks of any of the rivers within two hundred miles of Cairo, to whom the appearance of the *Conestoga* is not as familiar as the trim of his own whiskers or the features of his helpmate. One day she might be seen moored near some house far up the Cumberland, while her suave commander, Capt. PHELPS, explained to some wondering native the object and scope of the present rebellion—the next day she would probably pitch a shell into the works at Fort Henry, or carefully cruise along the shore in search of, or exchanging broadsides with some masked battery; twenty-four hours after she would be cruising around Columbus, or possibly conveying transports laden with troops on some of the thousand and one expeditions that characterized for so long a period the operations at Cairo during the Summer and Fall of 1861.

The swiftest boat on the river, she has always been used for an express as well as gunboat, and thus, in one capacity or the other, has had scarcely an hour's leisure since she was first set afloat. There is not a house between Cairo and Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, but what claims a friendly interest in the *Conestoga*. She never passes any of them without hats, sun-bonnets, pocket-handkerchiefs, hurrahs and "How-are-yon's" being brought into requisition to show their recognition and joyfulness. Until this last trip, the *Conestoga* has been lucky beyond all precedent. During all her fights she has never lost a man, and was never struck but once, and then by a charge of grape, which did no further damage than to literally perforate her smoke-stack and slightly wound a setter belonging to some of the crew.

At Lucas Bend last September, she silenced a battery of twelve pieces that suddenly opened upon her from the shore; at Henry and Donelson the iron shower fell all around her; time and again has she been opened upon by batteries which the rebels had stationed on the river bank for her special benefit; scores of times have rebel riflemen poured a heavy fire upon her as she steamed by some well-timbered bluff, but in no case has she met with a single loss or had a splinter raised by hostile bullets, save with the single exception above referred to. Even that was not serious, as the dog was long since convalescent and can now "set" a bird or wag a tail with any dog in Christendom.

If the *Conestoga* be not peculiarly entitled to the term lucky, there is no luck extant. The following are the names of the officers: Captain, S. L. Phelps; First Master, John F. Duke; Second Master, Chas. P. Noble; Third Master, Benj. Sebastian; Fourth Master, H. Cutler; Master's Mate, James Kearney; Surgeon, W. B. Wilson; Purser, Alfred Phelps; Pilots, A. M. Jordan, Wm. M. Attenborough; Gunner, Henry Hamilton; First Engineer, Thos. Cook; Second Engineer, Alex. Magee; Third Engineer Michael Norton; Fourth Engineer, James O'Neil. I may add that the officers, without exception, are gentlemen in the [complete] sense of the word, and possess, in addition to this qualification, a thorough knowledge of their duties. The efficacy of Capt. PHELPS is so well known that special reference to it would be superfluous. Suffice it that an abler or more gallant officer never trod a plank.

Fort Donelson as we passed it, seemed more formidable than ever; its peculiar characteristics are such that, like a master-piece in painting, or an extended view of some grand mountain scenery, it cannot be appreciated at one view, but becomes larger and more formidable in proportion as one examines it. Why such a position was ever surrendered to less than 100,000, and before it had been besieged six months, is a mystery of the most impenetrable character. With 10,000 Yankees behind the works, and an ample supply of food and munitions, all the rebels this side of Mobile cannot take the Fort within the next decade.

There was one pleasing difference between the Fort as we saw it this time, and on last Thursday which preceded its evacuation. The stars and stripes were floating gaily from the loftiest bastion of the works; companies in blue were maneuvring about the grounds; brass bands enlivened the air with everything but "Dixie;" clean white tents and fine-looking soldiers covered the surroundings of Dover, and in short everything appeared as though determination, enterprise and generous liveness had got possession of the place.

All the way up to Clarksville we found evidences of loyalty among the scattered residences along the banks of the river. Beyond this, however, there seemed to be a decided change. The people were just as plenty, and expressed just as much curiosity to see us, but instead of waving hats and handkerchiefs, they stared at us in sullen silence. They seemed benumbed, stupefied at the change—as though they only yet appreciated the fact that it was the Stars and Stripes, instead of the stars and bars that floated from our flagstaff. [illegible] the negroes, usually so demonstrative, showed [illegible] of astonishment and curiosity, [illegible] delineated upon a sheet of [illegible] paper.

[illegible] was, however, a long distance from any house, and only ventured to shake his battered hat from behind the protection of an oat-stack.

The only other case in which a sign of welcome was vouchsafed, was that of a pretty Miss, of some seventeen or thereabouts, who leaned over the balcony of an aristocratic house below Nashville and shook a delicate white *mouchoir* and her pretty curls at us as long as we remained in sight. Whether she did it from patriotism, for fun, or because her romantic nature was impressed with the quantities of gold lace that so plentifully bedecked our gallant officers, is more than I can tell. Probably it was simply one of those impulses to which "gushing" girlhood is liable, and hence cannot logically be construed as an evidence of public sentiment in that neighborhood.

It is more than probable that in a week or so there will be a marked difference. They have so long been lied to, and deceived by the political, religious, and editorial scoundrels of the South, that they dread our coming as they would the advent of a pestilence. The following is a specimen of the pabulum upon which the masses of the South are fed. It is taken from the Nashville *Banner of Peace*, published by the *Reverend* (Lying) W. E. WARD.

"We have felt too secure, we have been too blind to the consequences of Federal success. If they succeed, we shall see plunder, insult to old and young, male and female, murder of innocents, release of slaves and causing them to drive and insult their masters and mistresses in the most menial services, the land laid waste, houses burned, banks and private coffers robbed, cotton and every valuable taken away before our eyes, and a brutal, drunken soldiery turned loose upon us. Who wants to see this? If you do not believe you will see it, look at Missouri."

As soon as our troops have occupied the country for a few weeks, and by their action given the lie to such assertions as the above, the latent Union sentiment, in this portion of the State, will develop itself to an extent that will overwhelm the traitors beyond redemption. Another week will witness a change of the greatest magnitude.

The river banks, and the country adjoining from Donelson up to Nashville, are of a most charming character. The bluffs, on either side, are broken—now towering up three hundred feet, a square, solid wall of rock—again isolated conical peaks, whose tops are green with cedars, here and there sweeping back from the river in an irregular semicircle, leaving a rich bottom in which nestles a comfortable farm-house, surrounded with orchards and springing fields of Winter grain. The air was warm and delicious; birds chirped and twittered among the boughs, which already are half concealed by the bursting buds and green young leaves of Spring. Tennessee may, judging from the glimpses caught from the river, be well termed the "Gerden State," for never was there scenes better calculated to give pleasure to the lovers of the beautiful or the utilitarian than those which spread away on either side of the Cumberland.

Six miles below Nashville we reached Fort Zollicoffer. It is located on the west bank of the river some sixty feet above the water, and is mounted with eight guns—32s and 64s. Although the guns are mounted the fort is unfinished, being nothing more as yet than a series of breastworks—one for each gun. Two additional guns had been thrown down the bank and lay close to the water's edge—one or two others are supposed to have been thrown in the river, while the balance are indifferently well spiked. The rebels who constructed the fort evidently knew but little of the existence of the gunboats, or else they would have placed the pieces in quite a different position. The guns stand very nearly on a line parallel with the river, thus exposing them to our enfilading fire from the gunboats. The gallant Commodore FOOTE, with his fleet, would have swept the whole battery out of existence in half an hour; but they were evidently intended to operate against transports carrying troops, in which case they would have answered admirably.

Soon after passing Fort Zollicoffer the magnificent State-house, situated upon the highest hill of Nashville, came into view, with the glorious old flag waving proudly from a staff upon the roof. A little further, and the lofty piers of the ruined bridges become visible—a few minutes later, and the *Conestoga* was fast at the wharf at the foot of one of the main streets of Nashville.

The telegraph has long ere this made your readers familiar with the main outlines of the occupancy of Nashville, but at the risk of repetition I will give a summary of the events.

Up to Sunday morning, the 16th inst., the day upon which Fort Donelson surrendered, the impression was prevalent in Nashville that the "Yankees" were being "cleaned out" in the usual wholesale slaughter, Buncombe style, customary in the cases of the gallant sons of chivalry. Saturday a dispatch was published as follows:

"ENEMY RETREATING!—GLORIOUS RESULT!!—OUR BOYS FOLLOWING AND PEPPERING THEIR REAR!!—A COMPLETE VICTORY."

Gen. PILLOW also sent up a dispatch:

"ON THE HONOR OF A SOLDIER THE DAY IS OURS!!"

PILLOW, however, failed in his prognostication. His "honor," apparently, is not worth speaking of. The only "dispetch" that he can pride himself on is the dispatch with which he, in company with the valiant FLOYD, got himself out of Dover, danger, and the range of Yankee bullets.

The dispatch of the other sanguine individual is also liable to objection, both on account of its lack of truthfulness and its inelegant allusions. Instead of pickling the Nationals, the rebels became the recipients of the condiment above named, both in front and "rear," which, in addition, being thoroughly punched in by the bayonets of the veteran SMITH's Division, they were glad to get out of their pickle by a surrender.

CAVE JOHNSON was also seized with the prevailing hopefulness, and the dispatch-mania, and from the safe distance of Clarksville, cheered the rejoicing spirits of Nashville as follows:

The fighting on yesterday was mainly between two gunboats and the fort. Boats greatly damaged, and retired. Three out of seven in this river are believed to be disabled. Firing kept up all day on our lines without loss on our side. We hear firing again this morning. They have had large reinforcements. Their whole force supposed to be near one hundred thousand. Our officers feel confident of success, and our troops equally so, and cannot be conquered. A Virginia regiment, McCAUSLIN, took one of their batteries night before last without any loss on our side. Reports of the capture of Russellville and Elkton not believed. Their whole loss, it is thought, exceeds one thousand. CAVE JOHNSON.

Of course the virtuous and Christianly traitors of Nashville were highly delighted Sunday morning, to receive these encouraging assurances of the thrifty progress of rebellion. They were mingling this glad intelligence with their devotions—indulging in cheerful anticipations of the future of Dixie, while they gave vent to Old Hundred, and other Te Deums, when suddenly the delicious union of religion and rebellion was strangled as mercilessly as one throttles a litter of kitten puppies, by the advent of the gallant FLOYD, who commanded the vanguard of the retreat from Donelson.

Old Hundred was dropped instanter—devotion was silenced—and if the name of Him they had met to worship was again mentioned in the course of that memorable Sunday, it was generally with the addition of an emphatic "d—n."

HARRIS instantly convened his Legislature, but, finding no Parliamentary remedy against the approach of Yankees with rifles and armored gunboats, they adjourned without calling for the nays, and took a special train for Memphis.

Before night, JOHNSON, with his retreating hordes from Bowling Green, entered the city and struck straight south for Dixie. This added to the general panic, and when a rumor became current that the dreaded gunboats had taken Clarksville and were advancing up the river, the excitement grew to be tremendous.

To save the trouble of writing, I take the remainder of the account from an extra of the *Republican Banner*, issued this morning.

"Such hurrying to and fro was never seen. Before nightfall hundreds of citizens with their families were making their way, as best they could, for the South, many of them having no idea why they were thus recklessly abandoning comfortable homes, or where they were going. About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would take them.

The excitement continued through Sunday night, constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf, which were in process of construction, two fine New-Orleans packets, the *James Woods* and *James Johnson*, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. JOHNSON continued its march, encamping by regiments at convenient points outside of the city.

Monday morning the drama opened in the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles and men that they could, to convey their supplies to their camps. At the same time considerable quantities were removed to the dépôts for transportation South. Evening came and no gunboats and no Federal army from Kentucky. Gen. JOHNSON left for the South, placing Gen. FLOYD in command, assisted by Gens. PILLOW and HARDEE. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by Gen. FLOYD that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouses, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done as far as practicable; but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued with more or less restrictions, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning. Tuesday night the wire bridge and railroad bridge across the Cumberland were destroyed in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about $150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, and was the chief reliance for support of his orphaned daughters. The railroad bridge cost $250,000, and was one of the finest draw-bridges in the country.

The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, 24th, beggar description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities, who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of Mammon, which run riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needles, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and brothers in defence of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday by which most, if not all of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

Here was an entire week of panic and confusion, during which millions of dollars' worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy, and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed, had the panic-stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land."

Sunday morning a small advance of Gen. BUELL's column arrived and took possession of Edgefield, a small town opposite Nashville. Nothing was done until Monday evening, when Gen. BUELL arrived at Edgefield, and was immediately visited by a Committee from Nashville, headed by Mayor CHEATHAM. The hour for a formal interview was fixed at 11 A. M. Tuesday, before which time Gen. NELSON arrived with his column on transports, accompanied by the gunboat *St. Louis*.

At the appointed hour the Mayor and some ten citizens waited on Gen. BUELL and surrendered the city, receiving assurances that the liberty and property of all citizens would be sacredly respected.

The interview passed off pleasantly, and resulted in the issuing of the following proclamation by the Mayor:

PROCLAMATION.

The Committee representing the City authorities and the people have discharged their duty by calling on Gen. BUELL, at his headquarters in Edgefield, on yesterday. The interview was perfectly satisfactory to the Committee, and there is every assurance of safety and protection to the people, both in their persons and in their property. I, therefore, respectfully request that business be resumed, and all our citizens, of every trade and profession, pursue their regular vocations.

The County Elections will take place on the regular day, and all civil business be conducted as heretofore; and the Commanding General assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is interdicted—the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors. I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of Gen. BUELL in case the recent laws upon this subject are violated.

I most earnestly call upon the people of the surrounding country, who are inside of the Federal lines, to resume their commerce with the City, and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated. R. B. CHEATHAM.

Feb. 26, 1862. Mayor.

Of course, FLOYD, PILLOW & Co., long ere the National troops had possession, were long miles away from the vicinity of Nashville. No prisoners, save one, were captured, and no stores of any amount, as the latter were all taken possession of by the mob. There were a large number of guns in the city, but they were either spiked, thrown in the river, or placed on the bridges before they were fired. The two gunboats, alluded to in the *Banner*, extra, were also partially burned, and sunk close by the railroad bridge, but fortunately not in a position to interfere with navigation. Several fine steamers were captured, the rebels leaving in such a hurry that they had not time to burn them. Among them were the *Pink Varble*, *Gen. Anderson*, *G. W. Hillmen*, *J. H. Baldwin*, *Charter*, *B. M. Runnion*, *W. V. Baird* and two others. About half of them are side-wheelers and first-class boats. The *Baldwin* was captured yesterday. She had been somewhere up the river, and not knowing the important changes which had occurred in Nashville during her absence, came unsuspiciously into the National net, and was taken.

I have spent a good deal of time to-day in conversing with the citizens, and found but little Union sentiment. Men asserted that they were not citizens of the United States,—didn't want any protection from the Government, and in several cases even refused to sell any goods to the soldiers or officers. One man said he was a Union man, but never had dared say so for fear of being hung; another said the only two nights' sleep he had had in weeks were since the arrival of the National army. Another individual assured me with a very haughty air, that there were no Union men in Nashville except among mechanics and laborers; no gentlemen, he said, were anything but Secessionists, or rebels, if I liked the term any better.

The fact is, that the masses have been so lied to and misled about the purposes of the Government, that they listen with incredulity to the assertion that we do not come for the purpose of stealing their "niggers," and other property. As soon as their minds are disabused of these and kindred lies, they will be prepared to return to their first love—the Union. They admit that our troops behave in a manner as entirely unexceptionable as it is unexpected. Hence it may be inferred that this belief will ripen, ere long, into a substantial loyalty.

At present an air of gloom hangs heavily over the whole city. The stores are closed almost without exception, and the inhabitants gather in sullen knots to talk over the new order of things. One thing they all agree upon; and that is that the destruction of the Suspension and Railroad bridges was a most cowardly and wanton outrage upon the city. This wholesale destruction when compared with the manner in which the National troops disabled, without destroying, the bridges on the Tennessee, invites a comparison between the two forces, that must result favorably to the latter.

Gen. GRANT and Staff came up here to-day from Clarksville, and spent several hours in looking around the city. Among others whom they called upon was Mrs. POLK, the widow of JAMES K. POLK, formerly President of the *whole* United States. The residence of the relict of the late President is a handsome brick mansion, on a fine street, and shows by her surroundings that she is a woman of taste. A large yard lies between the street and the house, which is filled with clumps of the trim and elegant cedar, stately magnolias, all green as in Summer, while here and there dahlias and other plants have pushed forth their leaves and flowers with all the richness and beauty of a Northern midsummer. In one corner, surrounded by emblematic evergreens, is a tasteful, costly tomb, beneath which sleeps the once powerful chief of a then united nation.

Mrs. POLK is a well-preserved lady of perhaps 50 years of age. She received her visitors courteously, but with a perceptible coldness that indicated sufficiently in which direction her sympathies ran—she was simply polite and ladylike; in no case patriotic. While she disdained to give utterance to any expression of sympathy for the South, she as rigidly avoided saying anything that might be construed into a wish for the success of the Government. She hoped, she said, that the tomb of her husband would protect her household from insult and her property from pillage; further than this she expected nothing from the United States, and desired nothing.

Soon after this her visitors left, satisfied that Ephraim was joined to his idols, and might as well be "let alone." As the widow is of more than ordinary intelligence, and owes the ample fortune which smooths the declivity of her old age to the Government, it is somewhat strange that she should be at once so blindly ignorant of the true character of the present war, and so ungrateful.

The ladies of Nashville—that is, the few of them who have not struck for the warmer and less Yankee-haunted portions of Dixie—are, of course, as full of treason as they are in occasional cases of loveliness. I have seen only two cases of women who are loyal, and both of these are among what might be called the "lower walks" of social life. One of these was a barearmed, bareheaded female that issued from a shanty on the bluffs as we passed along the front of the city, and commenced waving her hands wildly up and down, at the same time *tetering* violently on her toes, like some devotee before the altar of an Aztec idol. She continued this demonstrative but original welcome, till a couple of other females issued from the same shanty, and forcibly carried her indoors. It may be suspected that her loyal recognition sprang rather from whisky than patriotism—a suspicion that my own mind is not altogether free from, as I have carefully reflected upon this singular and almost isolated case of Union feeling.

The other case was also that of an Irish lady, and seemed more the result of genuine loyalty than of stimulants. As Gen. GRANT and Staff were riding through the city, a woman rushed out from a house and throwing up her hands in the style adopted by cruel parents when they say "Bless you, my children," in fifteen-cent novels, exclaimed: "God bless ye, gintlemen! Success go wid ye! Arrah, git in there, ye thefe, and don't be boderin' the life out o' me!" The last remark, I may say, was accompanied by a resounding slap, and was addressed to a dirty-faced gossoon that thrust his unkempt head beyond the doorway—and not, as may be surmised, to the Illinoisian hero. The youth set up one of those vigorous howls so peculiar to offended juvenility, and amid a chorus of slaps, blessings and the roars of the suffering infant, the General turned a corner and disappeared.

A little further, and the party passed slowly by a costly carriage, out of one of whose windows was thrust the head of an elegantly dressed lady. She was giving some directions to the liveried darkey that held the reins; but looking up as the party passed, she caught sight of the Federal uniforms. With a "baugh!" as if she had swallowed a toad, she spat toward the ground, and with a contemptuous and expressive grimace of disgust upon her features, drew in her head, and threw herself back in her carriage. Quite possibly such movements are the very hight of Southern breeding—further North, in the land of Yankees and wooden clocks, a woman who would perpetrate an act of the kind, under similar circumstances, would be regarded—well, to use a convenient everyday expression, as "no better than she should be"—a somebody closely akin to, if not the identical scarlet feminine spoken of in Revelations.

Occasionally I met other specimens of Nashville ladies, who, in many cases supposing me to be a soldier, from the possession of a blue overcoat, described upon meeting a wide semicircle of avoidance, swinging, as they did so, their rotundant skirts with a contemptuous flirt far out, as if the very touch of a blue coat would be contamination. And then the angle at which the noses of the naughty darlings went up, and the extent to which their lips and eyes went down, were not the least interesting portion of these little by-plays, and assisted materially in showing the exquisite breeding of these amiable demoiselles.

A more cynical observer than myself would, perhaps, assert that all this flirting of dresses was mainly gotten up for the better display of pretty ancles, and that those to whom nature had not been kind in this respect, were among those who omitted from their performance, to give their rustling silks the outward sweep. Possibly this view may be true, but I will not be uncharitable enough to indorse it.

It is not probable that our soldiers will allow these evidences of disdain to affect them to any great extent. At present, there are but few ladies in town: hundreds have fled in horror from the approach of the ruthless Hessians of the North; others, unable to leave, have put triple bars before their doors and windows, and hide at once their fears and beauty behind these protections. In view of these facts, those who now wander through the streets are not formidable as to number, and they will, doubtless, soon become, to some extent, civilized.

The rebels had stores here in unlimited quantities, none of which they were able to take away. All, after several days of riot, which, in terror, almost exceeded the three days in Paris in '48, were divided among, or rather seized by, the mob. There were, in addition to the food, several hundred barrels of whisky, the heads of which were knocked in, and the coulents allowed to mingle with the waters of the Cumberland.

About 100 of our prisoners, who were captured by the rebels at Donelson, were found at this place upon the arrival of our troops—all of them were either sick or wounded. That they were glad to once more find themselves among friends will not be doubted.

It is not known precisely to what point the enemy is retiring, but it is generally believed that they are concentrating at Chattanooga, in this State. I doubt very much their making any more stands of any magnitude at any point where they can be reached by gunboats. "We can whip you even-handed," said a Fort Donelson prisoner to me, "on land, but d—n your gunboats!"

The water is very high in the Cumberland River; higher, in fact, than it has been in many years. This has favored the gunboats, and to their prestige we owe much in gaining Nashville so easily. Said a citizen an hour since—"I think the Old *Monster* has sent this high water on us; if it hadn't been for that, the gunboats couldn't have come up, and you wouldn't have got Nashville without a big fight!" Doubtless this is pretty much so. The ground around Nashville is broken and covered with timber, and could have been defended for weeks by a determined moderate sized army.

No movements of great importance need be anticipated at this place within a short time. Gen. SMITH's Division has reached here from Clarksville, and has taken quarters in the suburbs of the city. Several skirmishes have taken place between our pickets and guerrilla parties of the enemy, but it is believed that no considerable force of the enemy is within fifty miles of Nashville. GALWAY.

[Appended to the letter of our correspondent was a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Donelson, with the nature of the wound given in each case. It is crowded out this morning.]

ANOTHER ORDER OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 4.

Gen. HALLECK, in an order, says:

"On the recommendation of the Governor and the several Judges of the State, it is directed that all licensed attornies, counsellors and proctors be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the sixth section of the ordinance of the State Convention, passed Oct. 16, 1861. Judges of the State Courts will refuse to permit any one to practice in their Courts who refuse or neglect to take such oath.

The Board of Assessment of the City of St. Louis, for the benefit of suffering families driven by the enemy from Southwest Missouri having completed its labors and rendered its final report, it is hereby dissolved."

THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK CAVAERY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

Col. COOK's Eighth Regiment Cavalry New-York Volunteers, having resigned his commission, Gov. MORGAN has appointed Capt. ALFRED CIBBS, Third United States Cavalry, to the vacant Colonelcy. Capt. CIBBS is a New-Yorker by birth, and is indorsed by Gen. MCCLELLAN as one of the best officers in the army.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Town Reduced to a Heap of Ruins by the Rebels.

Their Retreat to Fort Randolph, about Sixty Miles Above Memphis.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 4.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Cairo, the 3d inst., says that Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

The gunboat *Benton*, with Gen. CULLUM and Commodore FOOTE, went down the river to-day on a reconnoissance, and found that the rebels had fled, having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes.

Everything was destroyed that could not be carried away.

The rebels retreated to Fort Randolph.

The whole town of Columbus is nothing but a mass of ruins.

The guns of the rebels have also been removed from the island below.

FORT RANDOLPH, TENNESSEE.

In the above dispatch it is announced that the Columbus rebel garrison has retreated to Fort Randolph. This fort is on the Mississippi River, near the town of Randolph, Tipton County, Tenn., about 60 miles above Memphis, 160 below Columbus, and 180 below Cairo. The position is naturally a strong one. The fort is a rough and incomplete earthwork, constructed last Fall. It is built upon the Second Chickasaw Bluffs, more than 100 feet above the river and immediately south of Island No. 34. The lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie River, a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and, at this point, command a view of the Mississippi River for six miles each way. Our iron-clad gunboats, however, by silencing whatever guns may be placed on Island No. 34, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie out of the range of Fort Randolph.

The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good roads; but the country behind it, being full of ravines and gorges, is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. It is probable that BEAUREGARD himself is on the ground, attending to this work. The position, however, is really of no manner of use or benefit, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad communications, and, as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river exclusively for the transportation of supplies, it would not require long to cut it off and starve it out. So, if the rebels concentrate at Randolph, the capture of Memphis will be so much the easier. If their whole force falls back on Memphis, that place cannot hold out. Memphis is the *entrepot* of four railroads, traversing North, South, East and West. We now hold possession of a good part of the Memphis and Ohio Road, and an army could also ascend the Tennessee River, (as late explorations have proved,) land at the southern boundary line of the State, at a point nearest Corinth, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses the Memphis and Charleston Road, and from thence "take the cars for Memphis." From Corinth to Memphis, the distance by railroad is about ninety miles, and as rebel reinforcements would be measurably cut off by this movement, the work of reducing the latter city might be prosecuted at leisure. That is to say, no attack would be required to be made until the result should, by the concentration of men and arms, be rendered certain. By carrying out this plan, the same military necessity which compelled the evacuation of Bowling Green, and which now compels the evacuation of Columbus, will in a short time make itself apparent at Memphis. So whether BEAUREGARD fortify at Island No. 10 or at Randolph, or at any other position between Columbus and Memphis, it will not materially interfere with the rapid prosecution of the campaign, to the entire extinction of the rebels in Tennessee.

FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EVACUATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

Secretary WELLES this evening received the following dispatch, dated

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, March 4.

SIR: Columbus is in our possession. My armed reconnoissance on the 2d inst. caused a hasty evacuation, the rebels leaving quite a number of guns and carriages, ammunition and stores, a large quantity of shot and shell, a considerable number of anchors, and the remnant of chain lately stretched across the river, with a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and quarters were destroyed.

The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the north side, surrounded by a ditch and abatis. Gen. SHERMAN, with Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS, not knowing that they were last evening occupied by four thousand and six of the Second Illinois Cavalry on a scouting party sent by Gen. SHERMAN from Paducah, made a bold dash to the shore under the batteries, hoisting the American flag on the bluffs. It was greeted by the hearty cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

The force consisted of six gunboats, four mortar-boats and three transports, having on board three regiments and two battalions of infantry, under command of Col. BUFFORD. Gen. CULLOM and Gen. SHERMAN being in command of the troops.

The former leaving a sick bed to go ashore, discovered what was evidently a magazine on fire, at both extremities, and immediately ordered the train to be cut, and thus saved the lives of the garrison. While I cannot express too strongly my admiration of the gallantry and wise counsels of the distinguished Aid and Engineer of Gen. HALLECK, Gen. CULLOM, I must add, that Commanders DAVIS, WALKER and STEMBLE, and Lieuts.-Commanding PAULDING, THOMPSON, SHIRE and PHELPS—the latter being in command of the Mortar Division, assisted by Lieut. LUFORD, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, nobly performed their duty.

I have my flag on board the *Cincinnati*, commanded by the gallant Commander STEMBEL. Gen. SHERMAN remains temporarily in command at Columbus.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 3, } via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 4. }

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

Nothing had yet been heard of the released Union prisoners.

No flag of truce had passed between Fortress Monroe and Craney Island.

Gen. WOOL has refused to permit any more passengers to go South.

The *Constitution*, on her way up to Newport's News was fired into by the rebel boat, but not damaged.

Military Appointment.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

Gen. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, has been appointed by Governor MORGAN, Inspector-General in place of Gen. PATRICK, resigned, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian at Portland, and the Arabia and Bremen at this Port.

Further Discussion of American Topics in Parliament.

Interesting Debate on the Trent Affair Between John Bright and Lord Palmerston.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

France and the Mexican Imbroglio.

The Roman Question Under Discussion.

Spain Demands a Monarchy for Peru.

Troubles in the Germanic Confederation

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Londonderry on the 21st ult., arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. DRUMMOND, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 16th of February, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 19th ult., reached here last evening.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 20th.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The *Tuscarora* left Gibraltar on the 13th ult., for the Spanish waters of Algesiras. She had been watching the *Sumter*, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., the supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditure in the *Trent* affair, amounting in all to £973,000, were moved, and unanimously agreed to.

In the debate on the subject Mr. BRIGHT strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. The threatening menaces were quite uncalled for, and gave Earl RUSSELL's first dispatch, which, he said, had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede. He rejected the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with America that it was in every respect unadvisable to inflict a sting that it would take centuries to remove.

Mr. BAXTER indorsed the tone of the Government, but condemned the tone of the Press.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the Ministers, and said that Mr. BRIGHT's opinions were confined to himself; he contended that there was every reason to justify England in backing up her demands in the manner she did, as the course of the American Government clearly showed that they did not, at the earlier stage of the affair, regard the act as one they ought to disavow. There were doubts whether England's demands would be complied with, and certainly the people were not prepared to submit to a refusal. He pointed to the eulogies that were showered upon Capt. WILKES, and said that the British Government, with these facts before them, would have deserved condemnation if they had not taken steps to enforce their demands. He thought the course taken deserved commendation, and believed it was calculated to insure the continuance of peace.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the imprisonment of Mr. SLIDELL, a British subject, in Fort Warren, and said it was a clear case of compensation.

Earl RUSSELL said Mr. SLIDELL had not claimed compensation, and it was not for the Government to do it for him, neither had he rebutted the charges brought against him.

Earl RUSSELL deeply regretted the civil war in America, and expressed the hope that England would treat with forbearance any stretch of power not intended to injure British interests, nor to insult the British flag.

Earl DERBY presented some petitions, in which the *Trent* affair was justified, but said that he entirely dissented from the views of the petitioners.

Orders had been received at Sheerness to dismantle the gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had been safely placed on the gridiron at Milford.

A deputation from the Galway Steamship Company have had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON.

The *Daily News* and *Star* publish the correspondence with Mr. SEWARD relative to the passage of British troops through the State of Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. SEWARD for his course in this respect.

The reading of the Address to the Emperor of France had taken place in the Senate, and debate commenced upon it on the 20th inst.

The address regrets the suffering inflicted by the civil war on trade and manufactures, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations of the two countries render neutrality incumbent, and believes that the quarrel will be all the shorter if not complicated by foreign interference.

The Paris Bourse was lower and the rentes were quoted on the 20th inst. at 70f. 40c.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 19th were unimportant. The bill legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons, by 144 to 133.

The Irish *Times* says that Sir ROBERT PEEL is reported to have said in response to some inquiries relative to the Galway Line: That when that Company were prepared to perform their part of the contract, Government would be ready to perform theirs. It is inferred from this, that when the Company present to the Government Inspector four first-class ships, of approved strength and speed, Government will give the subsidy.

A proposition was pending among the Scotch iron masters to blow out one-eighth of their furnaces, owing to the depression in the iron trade, but it fell to the ground, owing to a want of unanimity among the masters.

The *Morning Post* has an editorial, urging the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the efforts for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the migration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies, to develop the cotton culture of those islands.

It is asserted that the Government has said there was confirmation of the news via America, that the

Spaniards, and sustained a decided defeat by the Mexicans, and further dispatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

It is rumored that Prince NAPOLEON is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move amendment in more energetic language.

The Bourse continued very heavy, and on the 19th the three per cent. rentes further declined nearly one-half per cent., closing at 69.95. The four and a half per cents declined more than one per cent., closing at 96f.

A decree is published, admitting into France, free of duty, rough and purified cast iron, old iron bars, hoops and sheet iron, steel in bars and sheets, and rolled copper, when coming from abroad and destined for re-exportation after having been converted in French workshops into ships' machines, or any other work in metal.

Another decree reduces the interest on Treasury notes to 2½, 3, and 3½, according to the time of falling due.

The *Moniteur* says the Government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome respecting the pastoral letter conveying all Bishops to Rome for the canonization of martyrs, the letter having been published in France without having been previously communicated to the Government. Cardinal ANTONELLI replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one and not obligatory in character—only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony. On this reply the French Government expressed the wish that the Bishops should not leave their diocese, and must not ask permission to quit the Empire except where serious diocesan interests should call them to Rome.

The application for Conversion Four and Half per Cent. Rentes had reached twenty millions francs.

The new Italian Loan was announced at London on the 19th ult. The total is £1,782,000, (issued at 74,) required for Railroad purposes. One-fourth of the loan was subscribed for in Italy.

Baron RICASOLI stated in Parliament that the Government had no intention to send ships to reinforce the Mexican expedition, but merely considered it advisable to send a few frigates to the colonies to protect Italian subjects.

The English Funds were dull but steady on the 20th ult. Consols closed flat. Money was in moderate demand at the general rate of 2½ per cent.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Mexican Expedition—France on a Lark—A Serious Error—Mr. Slidell in Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

It is tolerably clear now to every one that the Mexican Expedition, so far at least as France is concerned, is a mere adventure, backed neither by State policy nor by a clear understanding of what they want to do. Several months ago the American Minister at Paris expressed uneasiness about this expedition, not from any want of confidence in the good intentions of the French Government, but because, so far as he had been able to inform himself on the subject, they did not exactly understand the nature of the enterprise they were undertaking. This early appreciation of the American Minister has been confirmed by subsequent events, and it is evident now to everyone that not only is the scheme a wild one, but it has been badly managed, as well.

M. THOUVENEL, as the published documents show, denied to Lord COWLEY that the French Government had taken any steps toward changing the form of government in Mexico, or the nomination of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN of Anstria to the throne Now this may be so, because it would be, no doubt difficult for Lord COWLEY or any one else to prove the contrary; but I repeat here what I stated in a former letter, that Gen. ALMONTE did not go to Vienna to see the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN until he had had several interviews with the Emperor NAPOLEON, the last one of which interviews took place two hours before the General left Paris for Vienna.

It is highly probable that between Gen. MIRAMON and Gen. ALMONTE, the Emperor as well as the Spanish Cabinet, has been misled as to the real sentiments of the Mexican people, and it may be that as regards the transformation into a Monarchy, the Emperor has gone so far as to say to what M. THOUVENEL styles "the Mexican party," meaning, of course, Messrs. ALMONTE, MIRAMON & Co., that if what they told him about the desire of a majority of the Mexican people for a Monarchy was true, that he would support them and recommend a Prince to their acceptance. The Ministerial journals here have constantly represented that a majority of the Mexicans desired such a change and the *Patrie* even went so far in its exclusive intelligence as to announce that a certain number of the States of Mexico, which number was a majority, had named delegates, who were then on their way to Europe to demand an intervention in favor of a Monarchy.

These misrepresentations of the Mexican monarchical agents have led the French Government into an error, and, there is reason to believe, have disgusted them with the whole enterprise. When the first expedition started, it was believed that the Monarchical Party, headed by ALMONTE and MIRAMON, was so powerful that the combined forces had but to show themselves, and the thing would be decided without striking a blow. Subsequent intelligence, obtained principally from M. MERCIER, at Washington, disabused the mind of the Emperor on this head, but he was then so far engaged in the affair that he was obliged to carry it through, cost what it may. It was then that he ordered forward the late large reinforcement, and gave orders for a reserve force which will follow, if required. The unanimity with which the Mexicans are uniting to defend their country from foreign invasion, did not create astonishment in England, but it did in France. The Emperor is now reduced to his first programme, that of seeking the money that is due to France, leaving the monarchical programme to take care of itself. But the mistake—and this to France is the important part of the affair—was that the expedition was so managed as to arouse the national *armour-propre* and the jealousy of the Mexicans, and gave them time to organize a combined resistance, thus converting what was supposed to be a peaceful enterprise into a warlike one, and requiring for its execution additional men and a large expenditure of money.

These blunders have naturally produced dissatisfaction in France, and make the people and the Government wish they were well out of the enterprise. The occasion is a good one for the mediation of the Government of the United States.

Mr. SLIDELL has taken a handsome and extensive suit of apartments, in a new house on the Champs Elysées, while Mr. EUSTIS is also handsomely located in the Rue de Rivoli. I understand that, in view of the little sympathy shown for their cause by the Governments of France and England, the secession agents have fixed upon the following line of conduct: They will remain till June, or till the cotton crisis of the present year is at its height, and then, if they see no probability of an intervention, to return home, shut themselves up by passing a high tariff bill, and then wait for England and France to come to them, which they certainly think they will, for it seems an impossibility to chase the illusion from a Southerner's mind that Cotton is king. It does, indeed, appear incredible, but up to within ten days, up to the time when the Emperor NAPOLEON and the English Parliament declared against intervention, the Southern agents and the Southern politicians abroad, notwithstanding their stereotyped boast that all the statesmanship of America is in the South, firmly believed that France and England, but at least England, was going to declare at the opening of Parliament in favor of an intervention, or, at the very least, of a contingent intervention. You may judge how much the destruction of this illusion has cost them. Both at London and Paris the Southern agents have hired men, mostly Ministerial employes, to give them information as to the sentiments of the two Governments; and these men, knowing that good news is better paid for than bad, took care, most probably, to furnish only the first.

Every one here recognizes that Secession is dead in Europe. Sheffield and Lyons are making just now more of a row than Manchester and Rouen, and people all at once begin to see that there are other suffering interests besides cotton. From present indications, we should not be surprised to see France and England declare indirectly for the Union, as the shortest road for bringing about a revival of perishing commerce.

There is a strong feeling growing up also against the Confederate privateers, because it is feared that they may, on the high seas, rob and destroy the ships and crews of neutral Powers. The journals are demanding a guarantee against such a contingency.

M. THOUVENEL emphatically denies that the French Government, in July last, or at any other time, made propositions to the English Government to go into a Convention for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN MATTERS ABROAD.

MR. BRIGHT AND LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, on the 17th ult., Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked whether the £973,000. to be voted for these Supplementary Estimates was the whole charge which the country would be called upon to pay, and whether the House would have an assurance that money voted for one purpose should not be applied to another.

Sir G. LEWIS said it was impossible for the Government to say at the present time whether the estimate would cover the excess of expenditure; but, as far as their information went, they believed the Estimates would be sufficient. As to the transfer of items from one branch of the Estimates to another, the practice was in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. EGERT—Sir, before you leave the chair, I should like to make two or three observations on this vote. I am not going to object to the vote, of course. I have had too much experience of such matters to attempt any such thing [a laugh]; but, after the prodigious sums voted last year and the year before, I think we are now driven to consider whether the expenditure of an additional million is necessary or wise. Now, I am not about to find fault with Her Majesty's Government, as regards the recent transaction with the Government of the United States, so far as I see anything, or expect to see anything, in the bluebooks containing the correspondence between the Foreign-office in England and that Department of the State at Washington. So far as the dispatches signed by Lord RUSSELL go, I make no complaint about them. It does not appear to me that the request made to the American Government was one which they could reasonably have objected to, or the language in which it was couched such as they were entitled to complain of. Therefore, so far as that goes, I have no charge to bring against Her Majesty's Government; but it does appear to me clear that there was great inconsistency between the conduct of the Foreign-office, as exhibited in those documents, and the conduct of certain other departments of the Government. It is not customary in ordinary life for a person to send a polite messenger with a polite message to a friend or neighbor or acquaintance, and at the same time to send a man of portentous strength, wielding a gigantic club, and making a very kind of ferocious gesticulation, and still to profess that all this is done in the most friendly and courteous manner. That is what has been done by Her Majesty's Government in this case; and I am about to explain for a moment why I think this million has been worse than thrown away. Besides being thrown away, it leaves behind it consequences of much more value or much more harm than the million itself. The House will recollect that at the very time when the Cabinet was said to be meeting to discuss the form of dispatch to be sent by the Saturday's boat to America, there appeared in the newspapers which are the especial organs of the Government language of the most violent and offensive character; and that instantaneously—probably the very day the dispatch was written—steps were taken, both as regarded the army and the navy, exactly as if the dispatch itself had not been a courteous demand for compliance with a just request, but rather a declaration of war. Now, the effect of that in this country must be very obvious. It created an almost universal impression that there was something which the Government knew and which the country did not know. Though nobody but the Government could imagine that a cause of war could arise out of that question, it was supposed that the Government knew war to be inevitable, or that they intended war if war could by any possibility be made out of it. Looking to what occurred at the time, I suppose that the answer to be given to me will be based on either of two theories, which I venture to say are about as false and about as ignorant as any ever offered to Parliament in justification of any proceedings. Certain organs which affect to represent the Government—and which are sometimes the slave of the Government and sometimes its master—stated that the Government at Washington, and Mr. SEWARD especially, were anxious to get into a war or difficulty with this country, if they could do so, in order to get out of the war with the South, and under cover of war with England to make a peace or terms of some kind—I suppose by acknowledging the independence of the Southern States. That is one of the theories. Nothing could be offered to rational men more absurd or more impossible. Mr. SEWARD cannot make war. The President himself cannot make war. Mr. SEWARD and the President together cannot make war; but the President and Congress can make war. Therefore, we may be perfectly certain that it did not rest in the brain of any one man, however eminent or however ingenious, to consent to the dismemberment of the United States under cover of a war with us. Then it was stated again that the Government of America were so entirely under the influence and direction of the mob that they could not listen to the courteous demand of the English Government; that, in fact, what we wanted was not to overawe the Government, but to overawe that mob which in the United States may be supposed to overrule and overawe the Government. (Hear, hear.) I see that I have hit the point exactly which honorable gentlemen have imagined to themselves: *but honorable gentlemen who have watched the history of the United States from the beginning to this hour must know that there never has been a great nation in which what is familiarly termed "mob law" is less known or has less influence.* ["Oh, oh!"] Wherever men have votes, club law and mob law necessarily disappear. ["Oh, oh!"] I confine my observations entirely to the Free States of the North; but if any honorable gentleman thinks that I am not fairly describing the fact of the case, I ask him to look at the circumstances that have occurred. He must know that the Government at Washington, whether in the removal of a distinguished and popular General, or in the removal of a Minister, or in the recognition of the fairness of the demand of our Government for the surrender of two men, perhaps more hateful to them than any other two individuals in the world, have not hesitated to do what they considered to be right. I say that, looking at these things, the man must be prejudiced beyond all power of conviction who thinks that the Government of North America have been influenced by the action of the mob to any extent beyond that which is found to prevail in this country, and in almost every other country in Europe. Now, the noble lord at the head of the Government will have this advantage over me of course, and so will any of his friends who may take a different view of this affair—they will say, and I cannot prevent them from saying, that whether they were wrong or not in their policy, that policy has been crowned with certain success. [Hear, hear.] But that is not always conclusive of a policy being right. I have not the smallest doubt that what made it a question whether those men would be surrendered and war avoided was, not the tenor of the dispatch, but the articles in the Press known to represent a section of the Government, and the movement and operations of troops and ships, which were understood as a menace to Washington. Every man who has access to the shelves of the Foreign-office knows that, when a question as to the right to take those men came to be considered, whatever use might be made of English precedents, nothing whatever could be said if you adhered to American practices and principles. And it is clear to any man who read the speech of Mr. SUMNER in the American Senate—in which speech he collected the authorities on both sides, all of which must be known at our Foreign-office—that the American Government would have been utterly unable to resist the demand of the English Government, in accordance with American practices and principles, however courteously that demand might have been made. It was, indeed, very well known to those who were at Washington at the time, that the influence of those military preparations was not felt upon the Government and people of the United States, but on the Ministers who represented the European Powers; for I have reason to know that there were not fewer than two of the Ministers of the European Powers at Washington who expressed their decided opinion that there was an intention on the part of some section of the Government, or of some powerful classes in this country, if the opportunity offered, to engage in war with the United States, [a cry of "No! no!"] and the effect of that statement and opinion was this, that every man who felt himself aggrieved or humiliated by the course taken by Her Majesty's Government asked himself, "Shall I gain anything by this surrender, or shall I wait for some other opportunity for the action of hostility so apparent?" I do not bring this charge against the Government of this country, or say that they intended war; but there were many persons in this country who were led to that conclusion. I think it likely that the noble lord at the head of the Government, bringing down his traditions from a time of past war, when right and justice were little regarded by the most civilized nations of Europe, thought that the only mode of securing what he wished was by this great demonstration of force. Now, I believe that on this question, as on some others, and on this more than others, there is no other powerful Government in the world that is so uniformly disposed to abide as far as possible by known and defined law as the Government of the United States; and when I heard that this demand had been made, with my knowledge of their previous course in respect to these questions, I had no doubt whatever that the matter would be amicably arranged, except that the menaces from this side might make it difficult for them to concede the demand of Her Majesty's Government. As to the effect of these demonstrations on English interests I wish to say one word. I will not count up how much the fall in stocks, railway shares, and other securities amounted to, but in one market alone, that of Liverpool, the effect of what was done, or is on board the *Trent*, not by the dispatches of the Foreign office, but by the warlike preparations of the Government, was to reduce the value of one article alone to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling. I have not seen it myself, but I have heard of a letter from Bombay or Calcutta, which states that on a certain day, when the news arrived that war between England and the United States was imminent, a complete paralysis took place in the trade of Bombay and Calcutta; and from that time up to the period of the latest advices that paralysis continued, to the great loss and inconvenience of persons engaged in the commerce of that country. And when news arrives from Australia we shall, doubtless, hear that from the moment when war appeared to be likely or possible, not an ounce of gold was shipped to this country. No man could know that an Australian ship would not meet with an American man-of-war or privateer, and, doubtless, the panic that prevailed in India would also be felt in Australia. This is a view of the question worth looking to. Your people are suffering by the suspension of their commerce and the insecurity of their capital embarked in it; and when there arises between two friendly countries any transaction like this unhappy accident of the *Trent*, [a laugh,] I do not know whether any one on the Treasury bench laughs because I call it so. [A pause, during which the honorable gentleman directed his gaze upon the front Ministerial bench.] I say it was an unhappy accident. *As regards the United States Government and our own Government, it was nothing but an accident; and no one knows this better than the noble Lord at the head of the Government.* And when accidents of this or any other kind arise that can possibly cause jarring between the two countries, it is the policy and the duty of the Government, in the first place certainly, to try all those moderate and courteous means which it would like to have tried itself before it has recourse to measures which send a paralysis through all the ramifications of the greatest commerce of the world, and create immense loss among almost all classes of the people. Now I may say with the utmost satisfaction and truth that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was not more pleased than I was at the favorable termination of that untoward event. If the noble Lord believed that there was no course by which war could be prevented but that which he took, it would be very harsh and unfair to blame him. But, knowing how much the United States Government are bound up and connected with the humane principle of international maritime law, he might have trusted much more to their desire to act in accordance with international law, than to the force that had been brought against them. We shall do well to remember that the Power which is for a moment partially disabled and crippled, yet which gives its support to the Washington Government, consists at the present moment of 22,000,000 of people. These Northern States, ten, twenty and thirty years hence, will increase as rapidly as they have ever done before in population and power. They are our countrymen to a great extent. We have few enemies there, except those who left these shores with feelings of discontent against this Government because their grievances were not removed. And it is worth our while, on all moral grounds, and on grounds of self interest, that we should, in all our transactions, acknowledge our alliance and kinship with such a nation, and not leave behind an ineradicable and undying sting, which it would take many years, perhaps a generation or two, to remove. The War of Independence, eighty years ago, left such a sting; the war of 1812 inflicted similar mischief. The course taken by the Government, if not in the demand made, not in the dispatch by which that demand was accompanied, not in the courteous manner in which Lord LYONS managed the negotiations—[cheers]—but in the instantaneous and alarming menace of war, coupled with the offensive charges made every day by the Press which supported the Government, tended to leave on the mind of every American a feeling that England had not treated the United States in that magnanimous and friendly manner which they had a right to expect from us. I am glad to see that a remarkable change has operated day by day, both in this House and out of it. It is obvious that since the course taken by the American Government has been known, a great change has taken place in the opinion of this country. *It has become more friendly to the Washington Government, for people now see that it is a real Government, not ruled by a mob, or disregarding the law, but struggling to maintain the integrity of a great country.* They see in that country the home of every man who wants a home, and, moreover, they believe that that greatest of all crimes that any people in the history of the world has ever been connected with, the crime of keeping in Slavery 4,000,000 of people, is, under the providence of a Power very much higher than that of a Prime Minister of England, or the President of the United States, marching on, as I believe, to its entire abolition.

Mr. BAXTER could not concur with Mr. EGERT in condemning the measures of the Government, which showed that Great Britain was in earnest. So far from the event creating bitter feelings in America, he believed it would in the end, and before long, lead to a much better understanding between the two countries.

Lord PALMERSTON—I am not going to answer the latter part of the speech of my honorable friend who has just sat down; that is a topic which will be more properly handled by my right honorable friend near me (Sir G. C. LEWIS,) when he comes to make his statement about the Estimates. But I am unwilling to let a longer time elapse without making some observations on what has fallen from the honorable member for Birmingham. I said on a former occasion that it was desirable in this House that we should not only pass laws and vote estimates, but should be the organs of the opinions and feelings of large masses of the community. I go further, and I admit that it is sometimes useful that this House should hear the views and opinions of individuals, and to-night we have had an example of the singular opinions of one instead of the general opinion of many. [Laughter.] But I think it must be admitted that the opinions which my honorable friend has expressed are as nearly as possible confined to himself. [Laughter.] Sir, my honorable friend does justice to the course which the Government pursued in making their demand for redress from the American Government. Upon that point there is no difference of opinion. [Hear, hear.] He has done full justice to the considerations which influenced my noble friend at the head of the Foreign office when he instructed Lord LYONS to make the communication, and to the delicacy, judgment, and good taste with which Lord LYONS complied with his instructions. [Hear, hear.] It is well, therefore, to know that the ground is cleared of any objections upon those preliminary points. But my honorable friend thinks that we were wrong in those military and naval preparations which have been made; that we were wrong in sending out troops who went with what I think he called "ferocious gesticulations." [Laughter.] I do not know to what particular circumstance he alludes, but the weather was cold when they were going, and if they did make "ferocious gesticulations," it must have been for the purpose of warming their hands. [Laughter.] But the point of my honorable friend's argument is this, that the United States were bound by various obligations of international law to give up those persons who were taken from on board the *Trent*, and that in the course which they took they were not swayed by mob influence. My honorable friend says where everybody is a voter, there can be no mob. I do not quite agree in that theory. [Hear, hear.] But he contends that the United States Government were bound by their own principles to do that which we asked them, and that they were quite free, nor was any control exercised over them by any class of the community. But, now, I would just ask him if the United States Government held all along that they were bound by their own principles to disavow any act contrary to those principles, and, therefore, to afford redress, why did they keep those four gentlemen in prison? [Cries of "Hear, hear."] Was it because, as he states, those gentlemen happened to be the objects of great hatred to the United States Government, for that is not the reason why an act of injustice should be committed? (Cheers.) Why should those gentlemen be kept in prison, who, according to the acknowledged principles of the Government, were entitled to their freedom from the first moment? (Hear.) It is to my mind, true, that the United States Government had not came, in the earlier stages of the matter, to the decision that this was an act which they must disavow, and that they were bound to restore those persons. (Hear, hear.) But my honorable friend says that no compulsion was exercised upon the United States Government; that as to war, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN could not make it upon their own authority—we know that very well; it requires the sanction of the Senate—and that therefore it was quite foolish and criminal in us to take measures calculated to provoke a war with the United States. But had we no ground for thinking that it was very doubtful whether our demand would be complied with? (Hear, hear.) And will any man tell me who remembers the indignant feeling throughout the whole country at the insult and outrage which had been committed, that the people of Great Britain would tamely have submitted to a refusal? [Cheers.] Well, then, if that refusal came we should be bound to extort by the usual means that compliance which had been refused to a more courteous application. (Hear, hear.) Well, what reason had we to think that a refusal would not be given? My honorable friend cannot have forgotten transactions so recent and events so fresh in the memory of every one. Why, what was the tone and temper of the Northern States? We knew that Capt. WILKES had done this act upon his own authority, and that the United States were quite at liberty to disavow it if they chose. Mr. ADAMS told my noble friend that in a dispatch which he received from Mr. SEWARD it was stated that the United States were free to act as they pleased, and that its conduct might depend upon that which the British Government might think fit to follow. The dispatch went no further.

Mr. BAXTER—It did go further.

Lord PALMERSTON—I don't know that. Well, Capt. WILKES declared that he had done the act without authority and instructions. But did the people, did the public of the United States hesitate as to whether what had been done was right or wrong? (Hear, hear.) It is well known that Capt. WILKES was made a hero of; and for what? Why, the reason was distinctly avowed and put forward—viz., because he had had the courage to insult the British flag. (Hear, hear.) There was a great ovation at Boston, where, I believe, persons holding judicial situations, among whom was a person in high office, the Governor of the State, joined in the general chorus of approbation. (Hear, hear.) But you may say that that took place at a public meeting, and that we have heard many foolish speeches made at public meetings, and a great many opinions there expressed which were not backed or reechoed by the rest of the country. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But did things stop there? When Capt. WILKES went to the theatre in New-York the whole audience rose, as they might have done at the entrance of a great imperator of his country; they rose in honor of Capt. WILKES, and cheered him, I believe. [Hear.] Well, were the American Government entirely free from participation in such demonstrations? With respect to some Governments, it is said that one Department does not know what another Department does, and it is sometimes made a reproach here that Departments conduct their affairs at cross-purposes; but in America the Naval Department—the Secretary of the Admiralty actually approved Capt. WILKES's conduct, and thanked him, and only ventured to hint that Capt. WILKES had shown too great forbearance, and hoped that the example would not, in that respect, be brought into a precedent in future. [Hear, hear.] Then, the House of Representatives, if I mistake not, voted thanks to Capt. WILKES, and approved his conduct. Well, I hear, I know, that the American people, and Government, and Congress of the Legislature, all approving the act committed. Well, with all these facts before our eyes, should we have been justified in suppoding that a mere courteous application, asking the American Government to have the goodness to deliver the four captured persons into our hands, would have induced them to say, "*The whole American people see that we have insulted your flag and are glad of it; but as you ask for the prisoners as a favor, as a favor we assent to the delivery.*" I really think that we should have been deserving of condemnation and censure as short-sighted men, not actively alive to the interests of the country, if we had simply rested our case on the demand. (Cheers.) Moreover, it is well known that it was generally said by persons in America, and also I believe by some Americans in this country, that the four prisoners were not to be delivered—"that they won't and shan't be given up." What was considered by the Americans to be our weak point, and what was the circumstance which made the United States always more difficult to deal with by England than by France? It was the thought that Canada and the British North American colonies were defenceless. (Cheers.) What, then, was it our duty to do? It was to strengthen them, and make the Americans see that we were able to defend ourselves on that point which they thought to be the most vulnerable and most easily accessible to them. [Hear, hear.] That was not "ferocious gesticulations." ["Hear, hear," and laughter."] It was simply a defensive measure—[hear]—it was simply strengthening that part which had been weak and might be attacked, and the knowledge of the weakness of which might induce the Americans to maintain that position which they had up to that moment occupied—to retain these men in prison and refuse to comply with our demand for their restoration. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, so far from Her Majesty's Government be obnxious to blame, I think that the Government are deserving of commendation for what they did; and, though they performed no more than their duty, they performed it promptly and efficiently, and have met with, I believe, the approbation of the country at large. [Cheers.] I think, then, that the censure of my honorable friend, the member for Birmingham, is not deserved, and that what we did was not at all calculated to provoke the Government of the United States. It was simply a measure which it was our bounden duty to take, seeing the uncertainty of the result of the communications carried out from this country. *So far from any feeling of ineradicable irritation between the two countries being engendered by the course pursued, I believe that a contrary course would have produced such a result.* If Her Majesty's Government had submitted to a declared insult, no doubt a vote of censure would have been passed on them. Still the act would have been done, and a sense of humiliation and degradation would have been perpetually in the minds of at least the present generation, on account of the gross and unprovoked for insult committed against the country. I agree with my honorable friend who has just sat down, that the course actually pursued is one much more likely to produce peace between the two nations. There start up from time to time between countries antagonistic passions and questions of conflicting interest, which if not properly dealt with would terminate in the explosion of war. Now, if one country is led to think that another country, with which such questions might arise, is from fear disposed on every occasion tamely to submit to any amount of iniquity, that is an encouragement to hostile conduct and to extreme proceedings which lead to conflict. It may be depended on, that there is no better security for peace between nations than the conviction that each must respect the other, that each is capable of defending itself, and that no insult or injury committed by the one against the other would pass unresented. [Hear, hear.] Between nations, as between individuals, mutual respect is the best security for mutual good-will and mutual courtesy; and, therefore, in my opinion, the course pursued by the Government is one much more likely than that suggested by my honorable friend, the member for Birmingham, to secure the continuance of peace. [Loud cheers.]

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AMERICA—THE CASE OF MR. SHAVER.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 18, Lord CARNARVON called attention to the arrest of SHAVER, a British subject, by the American Government, and his imprisonment in Fort Warren. As Mr. SHAVER had suffered much in health, and been in imminent peril of his life, Lord CARNARVON considered that it was especially a case for compensation, accompanied with expressions of regret on the part of the American Government. He wished, therefore, to know whether any claim for compensation had been made by Her Majesty's Government, and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence respecting it on the table of the House.

Earl RUSSELL—I will first reply to the question of the noble Earl with regard to the claim for compensation. Mr. SHAVER has not made any claim for compensation for the imprisonment he suffered; consequently, not having received any claim from him, I have not forwarded any to the United States Government. As the noble Earl went on to argue this question, it is necessary that I should give some explanation as to this and other cases. The noble Earl seems to have forgotten that which appears to me to be the gist of the case, which is this: Whether, the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended in the United States, and suspended by an authority which the United States themselves think sufficient, there was any sufficient ground for the arrest and detention of Mr. SHAVER. In a letter of the 13th of December it is stated that Mr. SHAVER made himself, or suffered himself to be made, the organ of communication between the Confederates in arms against the United States Government in the South and their agents in Canada and Europe. That letter also states that Mr. SHAVER conveyed arms (revolvers) into the so-called Confederates States.

The Earl of CARNARVON—There is no admission of the sort on Mr. SHAVER's part. It rests simply on Mr. SEWARD's assertion, without a tittle of evidence.

Earl RUSSELL—If the noble Earl would allow me to go on, I was about to say this was the assertion of the United States Government, and in a letter of the 17th Mr. SHAVER declares that all these charges are unfounded, but there is no investigation either on one side or the other. I think that before I ask for compensation for Mr. SHAVER I ought to have some evidence that these charges are unfounded, because, if it were true that Mr. SHAVER had made himself an organ of communication, had given encouragement to the Confederates in arms—if he had conveyed arms to them—he would then have acted in direct contradiction to the proclamation of Her Majesty's Government, which proclaimed neutrality between the United States and the so-called Confederate States, and the British Government would have had no right to ask for compensation. *Mr. SHAVER has never shown that he was not so engaged, and the case remains on the assertion of the American Government.* On a former occasion I referred to what I wish my noble friend had referred to—the letter of Lord PALMERSTON in 1848 and 1849, with respect to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland. Two American citizens were at that time arrested in Ireland, and when the American Minister asked for the reasons of that arrest, Lord PALMERSTON, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that they were engaged in secret societies in America which were intended to foment and encourage revolt and disturbance in Ireland. My noble friend did not give any positive proof of that assertion, but he simply made the statement on the part of the Government of Great Britain. I don't remember that any compensation was asked for on that occasion, and I am inclined to believe that the statement made by Lord PALMERSTON, on the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was perfectly correct, and that there were grounds for the detention of those two American citizens. My noble friend says that there has been no regular suspension of the act of *habeas corpus* in the United States. In that respect, again, there is a misapprehension, which is natural enough in this country, and which arises from ignorance of the institutions of the United States. The writ of *habeas corpus* in this country depends upon an act of Parliament, and, therefore, whenever you require to suspend it, it is necessary to bring in an act of Parliament for the purpose. But the *habeas corpus* in America is not a special act. It does not require an act of Congress to suspend it in case of insurrection. The only point the American Constitution has left vague and unsettled, is the authority by which it may be suspended. But all parties in America appear to have conseuted that this authority should reside in the President, and the Secretary of State acting under his orders. *I do not see that we can contend that this is not a lawful authority, and, being so, that we must not receive it, though it may have been acted on to the injury of British subjects, as well as of American citizens.* The noble earl speaks of compensation in these cases of imprisonment, and thinks that such arrests should not be allowed to pass without strong remonstrances on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It appears to me that one must be ignorant of the state of affairs in America to resort to this argument. In America there exists not only a great revolt, but a state of civil war; and there are many persons in the Northern States who sympathize with the South, as there may be persons in the Southern States who sympathize with the North. Both to the Government of the United States and that of the Confederacy, there is that condition of danger in which they may have recourse to extraordinary measures. If the noble Earl will refer to the history of this country during the Revolutionary War, he will find that the writ of *habeas corpus* was frequently suspended. In Ireland there have been periods when it was suspended almost year after year. Now, can we say that in every one of the cases in which persons were then taken up on suspicion there existed that legal proof on which they could have been convicted? We can say no such thing. If it has ever been necessary to suspend the *habeas corpus* at all, I certainly do not wonder that, in the present state of things in America, the Government has resorted to this extraordinary measure. I confess I think it a lamentable situation for that country, both for the Government of the Northern States, and for those who are in arms against it. It is a great calamity for that country that such a civil war should have taken place. I am therefore disposed to view with some forbearance acts which, in other Governments and under other circumstances, would call for remonstrance. The noble earl asks whether I have written to Lord LYONS any other dispatch than that laid on the table. I have not written to Lord LYONS in reference to the case of Mr. SHAVER, as I believe that our Minister is taking all the steps in the matter that are considered with his duty. It may be that Mr. SHAVER is entirely innocent of the charges brought against him for it may be proved that he was taken when acting against the Government. In the former case he may demand compensation, and I should instruct Lord LYONS to ask for his release. But as the case at present stands, I certainly cannot give any instructions to such effect. I cannot tell whether he was or not the means of communication between persons in the North and others in arms for the Confederate States, and till I have some proof on that subject I cannot interfere.

A COMMENT UPON THE DISCUSSION.

From the London Times.

If anybody is dissatisfied with the matter as it stands, and wishes, with Lord CARNARVON, that we should help Mr. SHAVER to prosecute a claim for damages, he must first make himself sure on one or two points upon which we are far from sure. We feel ourselves that we cannot dispute the right of the United States Government so to deal with their own citizens. Nor can we enter into a question of the precise authority competent to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, when the Americans themselves waive their own doubts on the point. The rules of public necessity which justify the detention of a citizen apply with even a greater force to the case of a foreigner, especially one speaking the same language, and moving about everywhere in the way of his business. We have ourselves seized and detained Frenchmen and Americans upon a like cause. *The common-sense view of the matter is to let it drop.* Mr. SHAVER has had his talk, before, during, and since his imprisonment. Mr. SEWARD, Lord LYONS and a dozen other officials, have had a good deal of talk; and, finally, Mr. SHAVER can now add a long list of his own sufferings to those of his Royalist ancestors. That the Americans are grossly inconsistent we should admit. We are aware that they have a dozen Shavers in every foreign State on their own Continent, and that they have extorted immense damages on behalf of such men from the weakness of those States. But we are bound not by their precedents, but by our own, and *we cannot say that we see in this affair anything more, at the worst, than one of those slips which people are sure to make when the instinct of self-preservation confounds the reason, blunts the better feelings, and even obstructs the senses themselves.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

EXPLANATIONS OF EARL RUSSELL.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th ult., the Earl of STANHOPE rose to put a question to the Foreign Secretary in reference to a report which had just reached this country that a second squadron of ships, laden with stone, had been dispatched by the Government of the United States, to be sunk in Maffitt's Channel, in front of Charleston harbor, and also that a third squadron, laden in a similar manner, was in progress of equipment for a similar object. He wished to know from the noble Earl whether he had received any dispatches from Washington in confirmation of that report, and, if so, what course he intended to take in the matter. The former dispatches of the noble Earl had laid before the American Government in so comprehensive a form, and with such unanswerable arguments, the considerations which ought to guide them in regard to such enterprises, that he had hoped that it had settled the question. [Hear, hear.] That dispatch seemed to be a most worthy sequel to the policy with respect to American affairs, which all parties were agreed in thinking had done so much credit to the noble Earl, and had so fully vindicated the honor of the country, and to the approbation which had already been bestowed on that policy he begged to add his humble meed of praise. It was difficult to see how the sinking of large ships laden with stone on banks of mud at the entrance of a harbor could end in anything else but the permanent destruction of that harbor; and it was on that ground, as far as he could understand, that the measure was originally put forward and afterwards justified. The permanent destruction of a harbor was not justified by the laws of war. [Hear, hear.] War undoubtedly sanctioned many grievous acts, but it did not sanction any act of this kind. [Hear.] *The permanent destruction of a harbor was not an act of war of man against man, or of nation against nation, but it was an act of war against the bounty of Providence, which had vouchsafed harbors for the advantage of commerce and for the civilizing influences of intercourse between one people and another.* [Hear, hear.] On this ground we were well entitled and were bound to enter a protest against such acts. [Hear, hear.] He wished to hear from the noble Earl whether these reports were well founded, and, if so, whether he had taken or designed to take any steps in the matter. He should also wish to know whether the noble Earl had received any communication from the Government of France on the subject, and whether the Government of France, to his official knowledge, had made any similar representations to the Government of the United States with respect to the destruction of the Port of Charleston.

Earl RUSSELL said the Government had no official information on this subject subsequent to that which had already been laid on the table of the House. However, the sinking of vessels at the mouth of a harbor was an operation of so much importance that he could not but believe that the reports which had appeared must have some foundation. He was happy to hear the noble Earl's protest against the permanent destruction of any harbor. Considering that these were commercial harbors, and that in time of peace, when there was severe weather, vessels of all nations, even those not ultimately destined for them, ran there to find refuge, to destroy them was undoubtedly an act of barbarity. The noble Earl would have seen that the reply of the American Government was that these stone vessels were intended to be an obstruction in the channel to aid the blockade, but that they were not intended for the permanent destruction of the harbors. In conversing with the American Minister at this Court that was the view which he took. He said that the permanent destruction of Charleston harbor was impossible; that the two rivers which formed the harbor would be sure to make a channel, and that it was impossible, even if it had been intended, to effect the permanent destruction of the harbor. That, he said, however, was not the intention. *The intention was only to make a temporary obstruction, and when peace was restored that obstruction would be removed.* That, he believed, was the view taken by the American Government. There had been some communication between Her Majesty's Government and that of France on this subject, with regard to which the Government of the Emperor took the same view as that of Her Majesty. But whether France had made any official representation on the matter to the Federal Government he was not able to say.

A BLAST FROM THE TORY ORGAN.

From the London Herald.

The Federal Government is again at its work of hostility to mankind. More stone-laden ships have been sunk in Charleston harbor, to complete the destruction which was intended, but not achieved, by the first expedition. What have their friends to say for them now? The excuse urged for their atrocity by Americanized Englishmen has been, in plain words, want of success. We were told that they had not completely blocked up the harbor; they had only injured it. Some of their advocates had the impudence to assert, or the inconceivable folly to believe, that no more than this was intended—that it was desired, not to destroy the entrance, but to make it difficult and dangerous, with a view to facilitate the operations of the blockade. If it had been so, it is not easy to see that the crime would have been thereby lessened. To deprive the world at large of a gift of nature so valuable as an excellent harbor is an outrage on civilization, and an offence against all commercial nations. It is a violation of neutral rights similar to that involved in the paper blockade which it is intended to assist—an attempt to deprive neutral vessels of that trade with one belligerent which cannot be lawfully interrupted by the other, except under certain well-defined conditions, which such an operation is expressly meant to evade. It is, therefore, an act which might justly be treated as a *casus belli* by any or all nations having commercial relations with the port so assailed. *But the sinking of ships with a view not to close the entrance but to render the navigation perilous, is a crime of a much more atrocious character.* It is an endeavor to expose to risk of shipwreck vessels only liable at worst to capture, and seamen not liable to any penalty whatever. It is, in one word, a practical conspiracy against neutral seamen if they attempt to enter a harbor which by all the laws of nations they have a perfect right to enter *if they can*—a trap laid for the lives of the subjects of friendly Powers such as could not legitimately be employed even against civilian enemies, and, therefore, *an act which would put its perpetrators outside the pale of civilization, and entitle neutrals to deal with them not merely as enemies

me to be spoiled." Mr. CLAY probably expected that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF would treat a Foreign Minister like a serf, but at his departure the gracious Russian once more reassured him by "again shaking hands." The Emperor paid the United States Minister a more unusual compliment by "speaking American mostly." The proverbial astuteness of the House of Romanoff is strikingly illustrated by the labor which the Emperor must have devoted to the acquisition of that nasal dialect of English which is seldom mastered by Europeans. Mr. CLAY judiciously informed his Imperial Majesty that he should rather like a war with England, and "the Emperor seemed to like my defiance of old John Bull very much." It must be admitted that great potentates can seldom find in the formal reception of a diplomatist so much opportunity for amusement. Mr. CLAY concludes the dispatch with records the interview with a hope that Gen. SCOTT will "slowly and surely subdue the rebellion, 'stock, lock, and gunbarrel, bolt and lock, bob and sinker.'" The gods have granted half his prayer in conceding the slowness of the Federal progress; and Mr. CLAY himself, in his military capacity, will be in time to insure the final result before the bob and sinker have finally disappeared. The difficulty of conducting a great war when it is thought necessary to give General's commissions to such addle-brained prattlers, may, in a certain sense, be admitted as a partial excuse for the blunders and helplessness of every branch of the Federal Administration. *The approaching failure, of fiasco may be converted into a public benefit if it enables the Government to relegate into private life the chattering Brigadiers and Colonels who have suddenly risen from the shop into the saddle.* Mr. STANTON has reinsed to confirm 1,400 of Mr. CAMERON'S commissions, and if he were to cancel as many more on the protext of economy, he would probably do good service to the army.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO:

COLLECTIONS APROPOS TO A MONARCHY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The question of a candidate for the throne of Mexico has been before the world for some weeks, at home as well as abroad. It has been more than insinuated that Austria might be indnced to listen to proposals for the renunciation of her rights nn Venetia on condition of one of her Archdnkes being called to that throne. This has been denied with more or less acrimony by the official, or semi-official, Press of Vienna. The French *Moniteur* seems to have carefully avoided it; and the semi-official journals have spoken of it approvingly. The monarchical papers see in the establishment of a constitutional sovereign on the throne of MONTEZUMA the future prosperity of the country; while the so-called Democratic Press turns into ridicule the notion of a monarchical form of government among these happy Republics. The subject is still veiled in mystery. Each of the three Powers that has wrongs to redress has declared that it will not turn them to its own advantage beyond satisfaction for those wrongs, and security that its subjects shall not again be exposed to the rage of the brigands who, under the name of Government, have successively pillaged and murdered all alike. The question still remains to be solved, how can such security be obtained with a form of government like that which has brought that vast Empire to its present pass? Public rumor attributes to Spain a desire to place some one of her many Infantas at the head of the old dependency which she once so badly mismanaged. Bnt of all other people the Spaniards are said to be the most detested. Prince NAPOLEON'S name has not, I believe, been mentioned as a candidate, but the Prince is too consistent n Democrat to consent ever to wear a crown. Belgium has few writhes to redress, bnt a son of King LEOPOLD has been spoken of. Some who know the impetuous temper and adventurous courage of PRIM, the commander of the Spanish expeditionary force, would not be surprised if the victories which his partial friends are sure of his gaining may inspire him with more ambitious hopes than any he has hitherto manifested; and he has probably not forgotten the example of ITURBIDE, who began by defeoting the Spanish monarchy, but who soon set up for himself.

The *pronunciamiento* of ITURBIDE was, I believe, the only attempt to found an independent monarchical rule in Mexico. ITURBIDE was of Basque origin, though born in Mexico. He acquired some reputation as an officer during the war of independence, and was for some time an ardent defender of the Spanish Crown against its enemies. The Viceroy appointed him, when only Colonel, to the Command of a division of the army which he was raising to crush the patriots. In spite of all his loyalty to FERDINAND VII., ITURBIDE could not but be struck with the deep antipathy which the rnle of the old country inspired in the Mexicans, and the determinatiou never to return to it. He had been accused of mnipnnctices, in 1816, and, though acquitted, by order of the Viceroy, resigned his commission. When next he appeared on the scene, it was nt the head of the independents, or "rebels." He took the field against his old friend the Viceroy; and, after repeated successes against the Royalists, proclnimed a plan of Government for the country which was known as the "programme of Iguala," from the little town in which he had established his headquarters. The Viceroy was dismissed by the home Government, and a new one (O'DONOGHUS) was seot nnt to take his place, and of course to crush the rebels. O'DONOGHUE tanded at Vera Cruz, and, to his great surpise, received a visit from ITURBIDE—not, however, with hostile intent, but as a negotiator. He so clearly proved to O'DONOGHUE the great advantages the country would derive from his adhering to the "programme of Iguala" tbnt he accepted it in the name of his Sovereign. The "programme of Ignala" admitted the principle of hereditary constitutional monarchy, the Chief of the State to have the title of Emperor. The Imperial crown was to be offered to FERDINAND of Spain; on FERDINAND'S refusal to proceed to Mexico and assume the Imperial dignity, to his brother, Don CARLOS; on his refusal, to Don FRANCISCO DE PAULA, father of the present King Consort; and in the last instance it was to be offered to the Archduke CHARLES, the well-known adversary nf the first NAPOLEON. There is a precedent, then, for offering the crown to an Austrian Prince. In case all these refused, the Sovereign was to be elected by the Mexican Cortes. FERDINAND of Spain declined the honor for himself and his brother; he had then no children.

In epite of these successive refusals ITURBIDE remained faithful to his monarchical principles, and to the election of an independent sovereign, and he gave the world a proof of his sincerity by proclaiming himself Emperor of Mexico, by the style and title of AUGUSTIN the First. But his reign was brief; it lasted only a few months, was overthrown, and he fled the country. He took refuge in Italy for a space, and lastly in England. In 1824 he set out for Mexico incognito, made an attempt to win back his throne, to which the military and doubtless popular suffrage had raised him. He was disappointed. He was arrested on landing by his former partisans, and was shot without pity and without loss of time at a place called San Antonio de Padilla.

The first attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke took place in 1810, under HIDALGO; the second in 1813, under MORALES; the third in 1817, under XAVIER MINA, (nephew of EMPEX Y MINA, of the Spanish War of Independence,) who was also shot when taken prisoner; and in 1821, under ITURBIDE.

In 1824 Mexico established herself a Federal Republic; and how complete independence was attained after the victory over the Spanish army by the Mexican patriots in that year—how Mexico has gone on since—England, France, and Spain know too well.

THE ERROR OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

From the London Herald.

The intervention is bringing on already the evils which Earl RUSSELL foresaw, and he resigns himself to the fulfilment of his own prophecies with the best grace in the world. True, when he heard of the capture of Vera Cruz, he instructed Sir JOHN CRAMPTON to read to Marshal O'DONNELL and M. CALDERON COLLANTES the preamble and the article of the Convention, "which define what the intervention is intended to do and what it is not intended to do;" and he regrets the determination of the French Emperor to send 2,000 more men, but he can make no objection; he can only decide that our 700 marines are not to march on Mexico. This is statesmanship indeed. The Foreign Secretary expresses in the strongest manner his apprehension that a claim to organize a new Government in Mexico may be built upon the foundation of debts and injuries. He describes such an intervention as a scourge to Mexico—as a hopeless labor for those who make it; yet he takes a ready part in bringing that intervention about. The fear of Spanish misconduct is ridiculous. We do not attach too much importance to the professions of Marshal O'DONNELL, but we believe in the insuperable obstacles in the way of Spanish success which Earl RUSSELL has himself pointed out. We do not believe Spain can conquer Mexico, but if we did, we should ask for the adoption of a bold, honest policy towards her.

THE TRUE HEIR OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

From the Siècle.

The Spanish Government, which has set itself up as the defender of the principle of divine right, and which refuses to recognize the King of Italy in order not to give a blow to the interests of legitimacy, is about to find herself, without knowing it, in a very embarrassing position in Mexico, for there exists in the capital of that country a descendant of the ancient Aztec sovereigns. The son of so many kings is a Professor of Grammar at the Indian College; he is called CHIMALPOPOCAM, (smoking buckler,) a name which was also borne by one of his glorious ancestors. We find these details in the recital of a traveler who is a Professor at the College de France, and who forms part of the French Academy. "M. CHIMALPOPOCAM," says M. AMPERE, "affirms that he is a descendant of MONTEZUMA." He even declared to me that, at the time of the United States Expedition, some overtures were made to him on the subject, but he only regarded them as intrigues, to which he took care not in lend himself." We are not at all in the secrets of diplomacy, and know not whether an Aztec restoration enters into its views; we confine ourselves to reminding it of this fragment from the voyage of M. AMPERE to Mexico. Perhaps M. CHIMALPOPOCAM would show himself more accessible to any overtures which might be made to him at the present time.

COTTON BY WAY OF MEXICO.

From the Paris.

We have already mentioned a project which would be the consequence of the occupation by the Allied Powers of the coast of the State of Tamaulipas, a province of Mexico, adjoining Texas, which, as is well known, forms part of the States separated from those of the North. When in October last President DAVIS was informed of the combined expedition which was being prepared against Mexico, he occupied himself with establishing a mode of transit across the Southern States as far as the frontier which separates Texas from Mexico. *That road, it is said, is in full progress of execution, and is joined to the railways and canals which run through the Southern States in every direction.* Europe may thus supply herself with cotton in the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Powers would no longer have to occupy themselves with the question of the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government, as this transit road will be quite equivalent to free access to the Southern ports as far as regards the export of cotton. It is needless to add that the shipment of cotton in the Mexican ports will not be in opposition to any of the principles of international law.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 21.

It is reported that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the risk to ports easy of access are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The London *Times'* city article says: Short loans continue to be effected at nominal rates. The applications at the Bank yesterday were moderate. In the discount market the general minimnm rate was 2½.

The French Bourse is believed to he nndergoing an improvement, owing to receipts of gold from London.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open.

The iron-plated frigate *Warrior* is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

MADRID, Thnrsday, Feb. 20.

The *Journal Espana* demands a monarchy for Peru by universal suffrage.

ROME, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Police have not made any arrests.

The proclamation of the National Commities has been secretly posted up here.

The Committee hope for early success, but counsel pelience.

It is believed that NAPOLEON has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

A popnlar manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta, but numerous patrols traversed the streets to prevent its taking place.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The division between Prussin and Austria ie continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Anstrian Press is daily more hostile.

The agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held n which Prnssia was expected to take the leadership.

Aostria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Northern Germany.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 21.

It is reported that the Emperor of Anstria will be here on the 26th inst., and remain nntil the 4th of March.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, it is rumored, will leave for Paris and Lnndon towards the end of February.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 17.

M. FUARD is preparing a report on financial affairs, and the means of liquidating the floating debt.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

The *Temps*, and other French journals, demonstrate that a monarchical restoration in North America would only benefit Spain, and the Spanish monarchical interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince NAPOLEON, on the address of the Senate, will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

Pekin news of the 15th of January, states that the French Minister would leave China early in the Spring, returning to France *via* Siberia. Pekin was Perfectly tranquil. The Emperor had been ill, but had quite recovered.

Commercial per Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for four days have been 41,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with a trifling advance.

TRADE REPORT.

Manchester advices report goods and yarns upwards, but the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally dull. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT, quiet and steady; Red, Southern and Western, 11s.@12s. 2d.; While, Southern, and Western, 12s.@13s. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady, but rates dull and unchanged. BEEF steady. PORK heavy. BACON quiet at 35s.@36s. LARD firmer at 41s.@42s. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES nominal, at 33s. 6d. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE upward; sales small. RESIN dull; Common, 12s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 68s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE active. TEA firm. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW firmer, at 46s. 3d. LINSEED OIL steady, at 34s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 67s.@67s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Thursday nt 92¼@93 for Money

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares, 46¾, discount; Erie Railroad, 29.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 21.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 85,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and 13,500 bales, to exporters. The market is buoyant, and prices have advanced ¾d.@¾d. on the week. The sales today (Friday) reach 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....14¾d. | Middling Orleans...13d.
Fair Mobile.....13¾d. | Middling Mobile....12¾d.
Fair Uplands.....13¼d. | Middling Uplands..12¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 479,000 bales, including 178,000 of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed with a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON—Friday.

CONSOLS closed at 92¾@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares 45¾ dis.; Erie, 29@30.

The Bank return shows an increase in bullion of £148,000.

Smith O'Brien Righted.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has so many and such warm friends on this side of the Atlantic, that we have a certainty of making them rejoice at the satisfactory settlement of his property. It may be remembered that, in 1848, when nhont being tried on a charge of high treason, Mr. O'BRIEN took the precaution of settling his estates npon his children, appointing his elder brother, Lord INCHIQUIN, and a London lawyer as trustees. Otherwise, on conviction, his property would have been forfeited to the Queen of England. From the time of Mr. O'BRIEN'S return from exile, under n pardon under the Great Seal, which completely rehabilitated him, he received all the rents and administered the property, just as he did before his trial. Bnt his trustees on the death of his wife, last summer, affected to believe that thereby the estates passed to his children, and applied to the Conrt of Chancery to be relieved from the trust—the children to be made a ward of Chancery, and Mr. O'BRIEN to become wholly dependent on their filial piety or on their charity for the means of support. The London *Times*, which has a special antipathy to Ireland and Irishmen, gravely congratulated its readers on the expected poverty of SMITH O'BRIEN, which, it said, would exile or silence him.

Mr. MAURICE BRADY, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has had Mr. O'BRIEN'S case argued before him, for two days, in open Court, and has just pronounced what will probably be a final decision—though Lord INCHIQUIN and his friend certainly have the power nf bringing it, by appeal, before the House of Lords, as an ultimate tribunal. The cost and the risk would probably deter them from this course.

The Chancellor has dismissed the petition of the Trustees, set aside the trust deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deeds of 1851, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2,000 a year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children. The net value of the estates is over £3,000 a year—so that Mr. O'BRIEN actually loses three-fifths of his income. Still, as his eldest son must support the younger children, Mr. O'BRIEN will probably have, in his certain £2,000 a year, a larger sum for his personal expenditure than he ever enjoyed before. The machinations of his unfraternal Tory brother are signally defeated by the above decision.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

His Statement as Presented to the Joint Committee of the Two Houses on the Conduct of the War

To Hon. Mr. Wade, Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, &c.:

Agreeably to a suggestion from the Committee, I make the following statement concerning my administration of the Western Department: Notwithstanding my unwillingness to engross the time of the Committe, I shall have to ask that they will take the trouble to look over the documents which I have appended to this statement; and which comprehend the most important letters, orders, and telegraphic communications concerning some of the most important events and acts referred to. The magnitude of the the Department and its interests, the amount nf business required to be done, the inadequacy of means, and the short space into which many events were crowded, together with the many accusations and the strained and rigorous account to which the Western Department has been held, make it impossible to present the subject with fairness in a brief paper. In my desire not to cumber this statement, and having respect to my character of witness before your Committee, I have omitted facts and considerations in vindication of myself on points where I have been attacked, but into which I shall ask the Committee to examine. This paper is only directed to leading points, leaving their details, and what is more directly personal to myself, to the testimony of witnesses I have asked to have summoned, and to the accompanying papers.

When in July last I was assigned to the command of the Western Department, it comprehended with Illinois all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico.

No special object was given me in charge to do, nor was I furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. The general discussions at Washington resulted in the understanding that the great object in view was the descent of the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment I was to raise and organize an army, and when I was ready to descend the river, I was to let the President know. My command was then to be extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi. For military reasons, it was judged inexpedient to do so in the beginning.

Full discretionary powers of the amplest kind were conferred on me. Not a line of written instructions was given me. The leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accomplishment and the management of my department were left to my own judgment.

While at Washington, I informed myself fully of the nnprepared condition of the West, and its want of arms, from the Governor of Illinois.

Of the Illinois contingent, 7,000 men were unarmed. Their cavalry was without horses or sabers, their artillery companies had hardly any guns, and were wholly without equipments. Upon this information I procnred an order for 7,000 stand of arms, which, upon my arrival in New-York, two days after, I found had been countermanded. Upon my complaint to Washington, and upon the direct interposition of the President, Major HAGNER was sent to aid me in procuring what I judged immediately necessary for the Department. With him I arranged for getting together from various arsenals, and forwarding to St. Louis, arms and equipments sumcient for the complete equipment of an army corps of 23,000 men.

In the meantime the rebellion in the West was daily assuming a more threatening aspect. In the North-West, aggravated disorders had broken out. Gen. POPE was urgently requesting to take the field with the remainder of the Illinois contingents; Gen. HARDING was asking reinforcements for Cairo and the South-East, and Gen. LYON for Springfield and the South-West.

Urged by this serious condition of nffairs, I applied to Gen. SCOTT for permission to take the field immediately, with any instructions he might have to give me. Having received this permission, I left New-York on the day following the battle of Manassas, and reached my command at St. Lonis on the 25th day of July.

At this time the State of Missonri was throughout rebellious. A rebel faction in every county, at least equal to the loyal population in numbers, and excelling it in vindictiveness and energy. The local Government was in confusion nnd unable to aid. St. Louis itself was a rebel city, and, as n rule, the influential and wealthy citizens were friendly to secession.

Of the new levies of the Federal troops, few were in the field—the term of enlistment of the three months' men was just expiring—the troops in service had not been paid; were badly equipped and badly supplied; and in addition to the rebel parties which swarmed throughout the State, a Confederate army of nearly 50,000 men was already on its Southern frontier.

Gen. POPE was in North Missouri, with nearly all my disposable forces; Gen. LYON was at Springfield, with about 7,800 men, and Gen. PRENTISS was holding Cairo with seven regimenis. Gen. LYON'S troops were, in greater part, three months' men, whose term of service was ending, and all of Gen. PRENTISS' force was in the same condition.

The arms collected for me in New-York had been diverted to Virginia, and I had neither money nor credit. Want of arms and want of money were the chief difficulties to be met, while the necessity to meet the enemy on three sides nt once was urgent and imminent. There was no lack of men. The loyal population of the West, and among them the Germans, with a noble unanimity, were willing to come in mass to the standard of the Union.

The saving of time demanded by these most urgent circumstances made me especially anxious to retain the services of the Home Guard regiments and three months' men, whose term of service was just expiring. These were themselves anxious to remain in the service, but the destitution of their families, made so by their absence and failure to receive the pay due them, rendered this impossible. In this necessity I directed the use of part of an unappropriated sum in the United States Treasury, and reported the reason and fact of my conduct to the President in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
(Unofficial.) ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: You were kind enough to say that as occasions of sufficient gravity arose, I might send you a private note.

I have found this command in disorder, nearly every county in an insurrectionary condition, and the enemy advancing in force by different points of the Southern frontier. Within a circle of 50 miles around Gen. PRENTISS, there are about 12,000 of the Confederate forces, and 5,000 Tennesseans and Arkansas men, under HARDEE, well armed with rifles, are advancing npon Ironton. Of these 2,000 are cavalry, which yesterday morning were within 24 hours' march of Ironton. Col. BLAND, who had been seduced from this post, is falling back npon it. I have already reinforced it with ons regiment, sent on another this morning, and fortified it. I am holding the railroad to Ironton, and that to Rolla, so securing our connections with the South. Other measures, which I am taking, I will not trust to a letter, and I write this only to inform yon as to our true condition, and to say that if I can obtain the material aid I am expecting, you may feel secure that the enemy will be driven out, and the State reduced to order. I have ordered Gen. POPE back to North Missouri, of which he is now in command. I am sorely pressed for want of arms. I have arranged with Adams' Express Company to bring me anything with speed, and will buy arms to-day in New-York. Our troops have not been paid, and some regiments are in a state of mutiny, and the men whose term of service is expired generally refuse to enlist. I lost a fine regiment last night from inability to pay them a portion of the money due. This regiment had been intended to move on a critical post last night. The Treasurer of the United States has here $300,000 entirely unappropriated. I applied to him yesterday for $100,000 for my Paymaster-General ANDREWS, but was refused. We have not an hour for delay. There are three courses open to me. One, to let the enemy possess himself of some of the strongest points in the State, and threaten St. Louis, which is insurrectionary. *Second*—To force a loan from secession banks here. *Third*—To take the money belonging to the Government, which is in the Treasury here. Of course I will neither lose the State nor permit the enemy a foot of advantage. I have infused energy and activity into the Department, and there is a thorough good spirit in officers and men. This morning I will order the Treasurer to deliver the money in his possession to Gen. ANDREWS, and will send a force to the Treasury to take the money, and will direct such payments as the exigency requires. I will hazard everything for the defence of the Department you have confided to me, and I trust to you for support.

With respect and regard, I am yours truly,
J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To the President of the United States.

I respectfully ask the attention of the Committee to this letter, because the Investigating Committee in their report have made this act a serious charge against me, holding me np to the reprobation of the country, as having acted in a manner "arbitrary and illegal," dangerous to "constitutional liberty and in defiance of law and superior authority"—(Page 78 and page 116.)

They further say that this act was "alarming, unjustifiable and deserving severest censure, especially as there was no pretence of any military or other necessity to justify this outrage."

That no reply was made to the above-quoted letter, or objection made to the act, will be sufficient to satisfy the Committee that I was expected to do any act which in my judgment the public service might require; or, to use the words of a Cabinet Minister in the confidence of the Administration:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: I have two telegrams from you, but find it impossible now to get any attention to Missouri or Western matters, from the authorities here. You will have to do the best you can, and take all needful responsibility to defend and protect the people over whom you are specially set.

* * * * * * *

Yours, truly, and in haste, M. BLAIR.

I ask the Committee to couple the facts set ont in these letters, and the distress of Gen. LYON for want of money with which to retain his troops, with the censure of the Committee.

With what has been said concerning the situation of affairs in Missouri, a glance at the map will make it apparent that Cairo was the point which first demanded attention. The force under Gen. LYON could retreat, but the position at Cairn could not be abandoned; the question of holding Cairo was one which involved the safety of the whole Northwest. Had the taking of St. Louis followed the defeat of Manassas, the disaster might have been irretrievable, while the loss of Springfield, should our army be compelled to fall back upon Rolla, would only carry with it the loss of a part of Missouri—a loss greatly to be regretted, but not irretrievable. Having reinforced Cape Girardeau and Ironton by the utmost exertions, I succeeded in getting together and embarking with a force of 3,800 men five days after my arrival in St. Louis.

From St. Lonis to Cairo was an easy day's journey by water, and transportation abundant. To Springfield was a week's march, and before I could have reached it, Cairo would have been taken, and with it, I believe, St. Louis.

On my arrival at Cairo I found the force under Gen. PRENTISS redneed to 1,200 men, consisting mainly of a regiment which had agreed to await my arrival.

A few miles below—at New-Madrid—Gen. PILLOW had landed a force estimated at 20,000, which subsequent events showed was not exaggerated. Our force, greatly increased to the enemy by rumors, drove him to a hasty retreat, and permanently secured the position. To these facts the accompanying papers and the testimony of Gen. PRENTISS and other officers is offered to the Committee.

I returned to St. Louis on the 4th August having in the meantime ordered Col. STEPHENSON'S Regiment, from Booneville, and Col. MONTGOMERY, from Kansas, to march to the relief of Gen. LYON.

Immediately upon my return from Cairo, I set myself at work, amid incessant demands upon my time from every quarter, principally to provide reinforcements for Gen. LYON.

I do not accept Springfield as a disaster belonging to my administration. Causes wholly ont of my jurisdiction had already prepared the defeat of Gen. LYON, before my arrival at St. Louis. His letter to me of the 9th August, with other papers annexed, will show that I was already in communication with him, and that he knew his wants were being provided for. It will be seen that I had all reasonable expectations of being able to relieve him in time, nnd had he been able to adhere to the course indicated in his letter, a very short time would have found him efficiently sustained:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 9, 1861.

GENERAL: I have just received your note of the 6th inst., by special messenger.

I retired to this place, as I have before informed you, reaching here on the 5th. The enemy followed to within ten miles of here. He has taken a strong position, and is receiving his supplies of horses, mules, and provisions, by forages into the surrounding country; his large force of mounted men enabling him to do this without much annoyance from me.

I find my position extremely embarrassing, and am at present unable to determine whether I shall be able to maintain my ground or forced to retire. I can resist any attack from the front, but if the enemy move to surround me I must retire. I shall hold my ground as long as possible, though I may, without knowing how far, endanger the safety of my entire force with its valuable material, being induced, by the important considerations involved, to take this step. The enemy yesterday made a show of force about five miles distant, and has doubtless a full purpose of making an attack npon me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. LYON, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Commanding.

Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Western Department, St. Louis, Mo.

Upon the 10th of August Gen. LYON was killed in battle.

The charge that Gen. LYON had in any way suffered from my neglect, was a surprise npon me. I heard nothing of it at the time, and believe it to have been an after thought. Further to disprove it, in connection with what has been said above, I refer to the statements of Adjt.-Gens. HARDING and KELTON, through whose hands the business of the Department at that time passed. Col. HARDING was Gen. LYON'S Adjutant-General, charged with the management of affairs in Missouri during his absence.

In the letter referred to he says:

Gen. FREMONT *was not* inattentive to the situation of Gen. LYON'S column, and went so far as to remove the garrison of Booneville, in order to send him aid. During the first days of August, troops arrived in the city in large numbers. Nearly all of them were unarmed; all were without transportation. Regiment after regiment laid for days in the city, without any equipments, for the reason that the arsenal was exhausted, and arms and accoutrements had to be brought from the East. From these men Gen. LYON would have had reinforcements, although they were wholly unpractised to the use of the musket, and knew nothing of the movements in the field, bnt in the meantime the battle of the 10th of August was fought. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Late Ass't Adj't-Gen. upon the Staff of Brig.-Gen. LYON.

It was under this great necessity, a greater than which is not likely to occur during this war, and to provide, among other demands—relief for Gen. LYON—that nn the 6th of August I made the purchase of Austrian guns, for which I am censured by a Committee charged to "investigate frauds."—(Page 40.)

Your Committee will be enabled to judge whether the purchase of these arms, at this time, can be appropriately called n "manifest improvidence."

I abstain from pursuing this subject further than to say that although it was a good arm, the arm itself was not a matter of choice, as this telegram will show:

ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1861.

To Major Hagner, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York:

The Agent of Adams' Express Company here has offered to bring me, by passenger train, any arms directed to me. Send everything you have for me by passenger trains, for which the Express Company will provide. Your letter of 24th received. There were no arms at the Arsenal here to meet the order given for the 5,000. We must have arms—any arms, no matter what.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. Com'g W. D.

Twelve thousand had been received, thirteen thousand were new. They were percussion muskets—solid and strong—pronounced by Austrian officers to be considered, in that service, a good weapon; preferred by Gen. ASBOTH for his Division, in their unaltered condition, and were in the hands of some of my best regiments at Springfield, and scattered over the country in various corps, although the Committee say "they were not in use." I think it due to myself to say that this Committee came to St. Louis during my absence in the field, and no notice was at any time given me that my military acts were to be brought under examination, nor has any copy of the testimony, collected during their proceedings, been furnished me, of which I might avail myself in reply.

On the 13th of August intelligence of the battle of Wilson's Creek reached me at St. Louis. In expectation of an immediate advance by the enemy, I informed the President and Governors of the neighboring States, requesting that all the disposable force that could be spared should be sent at once to Missouri. Fortunately, dissention in the camp of the enemy prevented them from using that success, and gave time, which I used, to carry on as rapidly as possible the plan I had adopted for the defence of the State. This was to fortify Girardeau, Ironton, Rolla and Jefferson City, with St. Louis as a base, holding these places with sufficient garrisons, and leaving the army free for operations in the field. It certainly seems superfluous to speak of the importance of St. Louis, bnt as the expediency of fortifying it has been questioned, it may be well to remind the Committee that it was the first military position in the Western Department. Many of the things I am required to prove are as self-evident as this. St. Louis, then, is situated on the great highway of the Mississippi River, at a point where it is crossed by all the principal roads from the East, having itself seven different lines of communication to the interior and opposite ends of the State; that it is the great centre of politics and trade, and the object to which the efforts of the enemy were constantly directed and invited by the powerful and wealthy rebel portions of the citizens. It was certainly prudent to render permanently secure, beyond the reach of contingency, this great dépot for supplies and reserves, and safe retreat for an army in the possible event of a disaster.

The importance of fortifying St. Louis had early occupied the attention of Gen. LYON, who had decided upon a plan much the same as that now adopted, and under the advice of the same officer by whom the present sites were selected, but which he was unable to carry out.

The necessity of these fortifications was concurred in by officers of unimpeachable loyalty and capacity. And such also was the judgment of the loyal inhabitants, to whom they gave, for the first time, a sense of protection and security. They were laid out with a view to command the city itself, as well as the approaches to it. The defenses which rest upon St. Louis constitute the dyke which separates the South from the Northwest. It is easy, after a precaution has been successful, to say that it was not needed. I did not choose to expose myself to the chances of a neglect—either at St. Louis or Paducah—for both of which I have been censured, and with equal ignorance in either case. The unfairness of this attack consists in judging what was necessary for St. Louis then by its condition when I left the Department.

I ask the Committee to bear in mind that the plan for the defence of the State, and my operations generally, were all conducted in reference to the descant of the Mississippi, to which all preparations tended. To complete the defence of St. Louis, after the withdrawal of the army, five regiments of infantry, with one battalion of cavalry and two batteries of artillery were considered amply sufficient.

It has been objected that I did not employ the troops under my command, instead of hired labor, for this work. I did this in the exercise of my judgment. I did not consider it expedient to employ the volunteer troops in a work of this magnitude, involving so much labor and exposure. The hot suns and heavy night dews of the unhealthy months of August and September need to be avoided in that climate. The troops were so little acquainted with arms that all their time was needed to fit them for the field, while, on the other hand, the employment of hired labor was of great service in tranquilizing the city and relieving the wide-spread distress the war had entailed on it, and which private charity had exhausted itself in endeavoring to relieve.

Concerning the contract for this work, the Committee of Investigation say that it was made under the "special order and direction of Gen. FREMONT," and concerning the payments, that they were made upon his "personal order." The following extract will show that not only was I recognized to have this power, but that I was so late as the 3d of September consulted to exercise it by the Quartermaster-General, Gen. MEIGS:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

Extracts from Letters of Hon. M. Blair, P. M. G.

"MEIGS begged me this afternoon to get you to order 15-inch guns from Pittsburgh for your gun-boats. He says that the boats can empty any battery that the enemy can make with such guns. He advises that you contract for them directly yourself, telling the contractor you will direct your ordnance officer to pay for them."

Concerning the contractor the Committee say that he is a Californian who followed FREMONT to St. Louis."

I left California for Europe on the 1st of January. On the 1st of August I think Mr. BLAIR left there, coming overland to St. Louis.

I never wrote him, or in any way communicated with him, or knew of his intended coming. His arrival was equally a surprise and pleasure to me.

I knew him to be a man of unusual energy and capacity, accustomed to the management of men on large works, and immediately applied to him to undertake the building of the fortifications. I sent an officer with him to make his examinations, and he began his work, I think, on the second day after his arrival. I assigned him one of my ablest officers to lay out and superintend the work, and to remain constantly with him; gave him every facility he asked, and drove him to the extent of his capacity. Six thousand men were employed upon it, working night and day, and it was finished rapidly in a workmanlike and durable manner. Extra pay was allowed to the laborers, 40 cents a day, I think, and extra expenses incurred under the pressure authorized. I was satisfied with him and the work done by him. I asked no bond from him, because he was a stranger and could give none. He began his work before the contract was made; an accident delayed its execution by Gen. MCKINSTRY. When the prices for his work were under discussion and were referred to me by Gen. MCKINSTRY, I directed this officer to reduce them to what was just and reasonable to both parties, having reference to the circumstances under which the work was done, and the extra prices that had been paid, so as to leave the contractor what might be strictly a fair profit on his labor, and his decision, whatever it was, was approved by me. For cost of construction and other details with which I am not acquainted, I respectfully refer the Committee to the testimony of the Quartermaster and the contractor, whom I have asked to have summoned.

To show their nature and value, the report and testimony of the engineers, who planned and were superintending the work, will be furnished the Committee. The object aimed at was the completion of the city defences in the shortest possible time. The works are thoroughly and well built, covering and comprehending the city itself and the surrounding country on a length of about ten miles, and the total cost is, I think, less than $300,000.

In my judgment, having in view the time and manner in which they were built, the money was well applied, and as a measure of expediency and policy, it was fully worth to the Government what it cost.

And while examining into the conduct and events of the war, I think it right to call the attention of your Committee to the fact that a Committee charged to "investigate frauds" came into a Department which was under martial law, in the midst of civil dissensions encouraging insubordination, discrediting and weakening the authority of the Commanding General then absent in the field, and I offer testimony, to show that their conduct while at St. Louis created a public opinion that their special object was to make out a case against myself which should justify my removal from that Department. (See page 79 of that report.) And I offer testimony to show that they avoided and declined to receive, and have suppressed, testimony which militated against this object, and further to show that there are in their report many inaccuracies and perversions and some positive falsehoods.

The labors of the Investigating Committee appear to have resulted in a single resolution, in which the purchase of certain arms by myself is made a prominent subject. With respect to the sale of these arms by the Government I have nothing to say. They were new, and, I am told, were sold without being condemned. The contract price at which they were bought by the Government was, I believe, $17 50. The price at which they are set down in the Ordnance Manual is $21. After they had been rifled and otherwise improved, I purchased them at $22. Taking into consideration the advance in price of arms, caused by the war, I submit that the purchase is not deserving of special censure. I have digressed from the rule laid down at the outset in this paper, but the passage of the resolution, which is soon to be before the House, would be a vote of censure, and as the report itself, together with the official accusations, have been broadly spread over the country, I respectfully ask that the Committee will cause this statement, together with the accompanying documents, to have equal and immediate publicity given to them, in order that Congress may act understandingly, and the censure asked for go where it properly belongs.

The turbulent condition of the State at the end of August, rendered it in my judgment necessary to issue a proclamation extending martial law to the State of Missouri, and enforcing some penalties for rebellion.

As explanatory of some of the difficulties of my position, and of my ideas concerning the conduct of the war in my Department, I refer the Committee to the annexed correspondence with the President in this connection.

So late as the 6th, to the 10th of September, as accompanying papers under this date show, no immediate danger was apprehended for Jefferson City or Lexington.

Price was still on the Upper Osage, and was organizing as rapidly as possible a force to march from Rolla and from Jefferson City upon Springfield, with the intention of forcing him to retreat, or cutting off his communications with Arkansas. Want of transportation, arms, and money was delaying this movement. We had just effected lodgments at Paducah and Fort Holt, and were occupied in contesting with the rebels in Western Kentucky, for which reinforcements were constantly required. The condition of North Missouri required a vigorous effort to suppress rebellion in that quar

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, between Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, 88 PERT O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—PAUL PRY—MY HUSBAND'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WILD OATS.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CON. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

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THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A National gunboat went down from Cairo to Columbus on Monday, and it was discovered that the rebels had really fled, having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes. It is now said that they have retreated to Fort Randolph, 160 miles below Colnmbns. Commodore FOOTE's dispatch to the Navy Department states that his armed reconnoissance on Snndny last censed the rebels then remaining there to beat n hasty retreat, leaving behind tham n nnmber of guns, carriages, ammnniti on and stores, shot and shell, anchors, the remnants of a chain lately stretched across the river, and a lerge nnmber of torpedoes. Most of the hnts, tents and qnarters were destroyed. The works are described as of great strength. After tha rebel evacnation, the town was first occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, as before announced, has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all tha powers, duties and functions pertaining to thet office, during the plessure of the President, or until the loyal inhebitants of thet State shall organize a civil Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to tbe exercisa of those duties it became necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him as Brigadier-General. This appointment the Senat, yesterday confirmed. The present Government of Tennessee being n usurpation, every proper encouragement will, throngh the military Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The Governor, by his acceptance of the office, necessarily vecates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next.

Onr latest advices from Senta Fé, New-Mexico —to the 14th ult.—render it probabla that a battle has ere this been fonght near Fort Craig, between the Nntional forces under Col. CANBY, and the rebels under SIBLEY. Tha latter were believed to number not more than twenty-two hundred, mostly mounted, bnt having eight pieces of artillery.

An order has been issned by Gen. MCCLELLAN, directing that thera sball be inscribed npon the colors or guidons of all regiments end batteries in the service the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. Those names will also be placed on the Army Register, at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Norwegian* at Portlend, and the *Arabia* and *Bremen* at this port, we bave advices from Europa five days later. Tba *Norwegian* left Liverpool on the 20th, and Londonderry on the 21st nlt. Tbe supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditures in the *Trent* affair, amounting to £973,000, were moved in the House of Commons on tba 17th, and unanimously agreed to. In the debate on the subject, Mr. BRIGHT strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money bad been worse than thrown away. He refuted the iden thst tha American Government wes influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with America, that it was in every respect inadvisable to inflict a sting that it would take centuries to remove. Lord PALMERSTON defended the Ministers, and said that Mr. BRIGHT's opinions were confined to himself; hs contended that thera was every reason to justify England in backing np her demand in the manner she did, es the course of the American Government clearly showed that they did not, at the earlier stage of the affair, regard the act as one they onght to disavow. Hs thought the course taken deserved commendation, and believed it was calcnlated to insure the continuance of peace. In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the imprisonmant of Mr. SHAVER, a British subject, in Fort Warren, and said it was a clear case of compensation. Earl RUSSELL said Mr. SHAVER had not claimed compensation, and it was not for the Government to do it for him; neither had he rebutted tbe cherges against him. Earl RUSSELL deeply regretted the civil war in America, and expressed the hopa that England would treat with forbearance any stretcb of power not intended to injure British interests, nor to insult the British flag.

It is reported in Liverpool tbat insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In soma instances the risk to ports easy of eccess are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insnred are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The *Tuscarora* left Gibralter on tba 13th, for the Spanish waters of Algesiras. She had been watching the *Sumter*, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In France there is renewed egitation regarding the Roman qnestion. It is still doubtful what course the Emperor will pursue.

The division between Prusais and Austria is continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Austrian Press is daily more hostile.

The sales for the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market had been 85,000 bales, and an advanca of ¼d.@¼d. had taken piece. Breadstnffs had declined somewhat, while Provisions were steady. Consols were qnoted at 92¼@93 for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from merchants on the Pacific Coast was presented, asking Government to provide immediately for the transportation of tha mails between New-York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present there is no such arrangemant. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered a joint resolntion appointing HENRY BARNARD to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonien Institute, made vacant by the death of Prof. FELTON. It was referred to the Library Committee. Tha bill for tha safe-keeping and maintenance of prisoners of war was passed. The bill authorizing tha President to appoint a Commissioner to confer with British and French Commissioners relative to tha preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was passed. A bill was passed directing that the presents from the King of Siam be deposited among tha curiosities of tha Department of the Interior. After some further business of minor importance, tha Confiscation bill was taken np, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, concluded his speech against its passage, commanced on Monday. Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, also made a speech opposing its passage.

In the House, tha Pennsylvanie contested election case was taken np, and finally decided in fevor of Mr. VERREE, the sitting member, as against Mr. KLINE. Tha Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was reported from the Select Committee, referred, and ordered to be printed. The resolntion from the Committee on Government Contracts, relative to the acconnts of the Western Military Department, was teken np, end Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, entered into an elaborate defence of Gen. FREMONT and his administration of the affairs of the Department. Hs was followed by Mr. OLIN, of New-York, who, while aiding with Mr. SHANKS in his defence of FREMONT, deprecated his (SHANKS') imputations npon the integrity of Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of the Ordnance Department. Mr. OLIN occnpied the time until tha adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to emend the General Railroad law, to repeal the act anthorizing the formation of town and insurance companies, and to antborize the Brooklyn Common Council to fix the names and numbers of streets in that city. Tha hill to provide for tha distribution of soldiars' allotments was also reported favorably, and referred to ths first Committee of the Whols. The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Ceb Company was reported unfavorably, bnt the report was laid on the table. Among tha bills introdnced was ons to provids for tha assessment of real astate for labor on the highways, and one to provide for the selection of jnrors in Courts of Jnsticas of the Peace. The bill to enforca the responsibility of stockholders in banking associations was debated in Committea of tha Whole. A bill to anthorize the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund to sell certain lands was introdnced.

In the Assembly, tha Comptroller was directed to send to Washington for a copy of the accoun of all moneys expended by the State Military Board under the Three Million bill now under examination by the War Department at Washington. Leave was naked to introdnce a bill to legalize primary elections in this City, bnt it was refused. Tha bill relative to the trial of offencas committed ageinst joint stock associations, and the bill to amend the game laws, were passed. The Annual Appropriation bill wes then debated in Committee of tha Whole until tba recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. WOOD yeaterday morning proceeded to his home near Jamaica, L. I., where he met with a wsrm reception at the hands of his neighbors. The military, firemen and citizens turned out in full force, and escorted him to his house.

Last evening the Twelfth Annual Commencement of tha New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital, was held at the building in Thirteenth-street. Eleven gentlemen had degrees conferred upon them by tha Rev. Dr. J. M. MATHEWS. At noon the Homœopathic Medical College also held its Annual Commencement. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., conferred degiees npon twenty-three gentlemen. The Valedictory Address was dslivered by Prof. J. M. WARD, M. D.

A very large and higbly respectabla meating was held at Cooper Institote laat evening, to forward some plan for the regeneration of the tbousands of ontcast women in onr streets. Ex-Mayor TIEMANN presided, and an address was delivered by Miss EMMA HARDINGE, edvocating steps for the extinction of the vice and the elevation of its victims. Resolutions were passed end petitions signed, calling npon the Legislature to act in the matter.

The opinion of Jnstice ALLEN, delivered at Special Term of the Supreme Conrt, in tba matter of the ROSE will, which was intended to found certain charitable institutions and societies, will be found in the Law column. The residuary bequests are held to ba void, because of certain contingent provisions respecting them. At Trial Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, an interesting ceae to builders was yesterday tried, determining their dntias in respect to tbe specifications of building contracts.

With the exception of some large transactions yesterday in Government Stocks, at 93 ₩ cent., tbe Stock market was dull, but witbout any meterial abatement in prices. Gold fell to 101⅛@102 ₩ cent. Exchenga rather firmer, at 112½@112¾ ₩ cent. Money growing easiar. Advices from Washington are to the effect that the existing issue of United States Notes will be construed by tbe Secretary of the Treasury as part and parcel of the $150,000,000 legsl tender Currency authorized by the recent Act of Congress.

Bresdstnffs were in more reqnest yesterday, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Whent and Corn exhibited more firmness. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork and Lard closed heavily. Cotton was held higher, but wss not active. Sugars, Rio Coffee and Kentncky Tobscco were in lively demend. Whisky declined materially, closing quite irregularly. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alterations.

The snpply of cattle at Forty-fourth-street is larger than last week, footing up ebout 3,900 by Tuesday night, several droves coming in lata in the day. Trade was prstty briak at about last week's rates, prices varying considerably in different yards and during morning and evening ssles. Good cattle sold at 9c., and extra fat bullocks at 9¼c., though salas averagad scarcely over 8c., with indications of a decline before all are sold on Wednesday.

GEN. FREMONT'S VINDICATION.—We copy from the *Tribune*, in other columns, a highly important letter addressed by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT to the Senate Committee on the conduct of the war. Under a variety of charges affecting his military competency and discretion—charges some of which fonnd official indorsement in the report of the House Committee on Army Contracts and others in the extraordinary report of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS—Gen. FREMONT has remained quiet for some months. Why this tardiness of response, we are unable to say; but silence is now hroken, and an issne is fairly raised between the accused and his prosecutors. The whole conntry will read Gen. FREMONT's defence with the profoundest interest.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.—The kindly things the President said yesterday to Mr. BARREDA, the Peruvian Minister, were not only wise but timely. At the very hour tbe telegraph was flashing the statement that Spain is considering the propriety of furnishing the Incas with a successor in the person of some princeling of the Bourbon line; and that the deeds of PIZARRO will, probably, be emulated as soon aa those of CORTEZ have been reënacted; at such a moment the bonds between the republics of the New World cannot be too closely drawn. The time may not be distant when a Holy Alliance between all the peoples of this hemisphere may be required to establish a balance of power, by expelling from it all European intruders.

The New Tax Bill.

After a political exisience of more than seventy years, we have for the first time been driven into a system of internal taxation as a permanent policy or measure—a system which will connect nearly every act or enjoyment with a contribution into the National Treasury. We have left behind, and perhaps forever, the golden era in our history which, but for the experience we have furnished, would in after ages have been regarded as one of those fictions that set off the excellencies and immunities of that primitive epoch which every nation pictures to itself as realizing its highest conception of the social condition. Our Government was inexpensive, so long as no one attempted its overthrow. But the spirit of discord that has been let loose has instantly bronght our expenses np to those of a first-class Power. We are called upon, in a day, to provide a revenne which, with other nations, has been the work of generations, if not of centuries.

The bill inst reported to Congress is our first attempt in the new *rôle*. We have so far received only a telegraphic abstract of the bill, and consequently are not in position to discuss the subject so fully as it deserves. But the principles upon which taxes should be levied are always the same, and cannot be too often iteraled, now that we are entering npon the practice. We very probably tax luxuries because, ss men can forego these without injury to themselves, or the public, the tax works no inconvenience or harm. It may be the instrument of good. We tax incomes, because incomes alone can afford to pay. They are the flowing streams from which a rill may be diverted without exhausting the source, or diminishing the apparent volume of the onward currents. An income is the result of a person's faculty or industry. We should enconrage in every way his processes, in order to help to the result. We do not tax the number of revolutions of the main shaft in a cotton mill, but the fabric produced. We do not, or should not tax, in its raw state, a cargo of lumber bronght to our City, but the fabrica into which it is wronght. The latter may annually yield a larger tax than the entire valne of the material in its original form. We should not tax the means for the extension or transmission of intelligence, as all wealth, and progress, and society itself, is based upon it. We should not tax locomotion, as social interconrse between people composing a nation is essential to domestic harmony. Where such intercourse cannot be had, Government must be a military despotism. To Southern soldiers captured on the bsttle field, the Northerners are simply monsters. The moment the two mingle, they cannot possibly see what they are fighting for. People living at a distance are always, in imagination, enemies to each other.

The greater part of the subjects presented for taxation in the bill reported are of course very proper; but it strikes us that several of them are palpable violations of the principles laid down. The idea of taxing travel is a new one in history. Locomotion ought to be encouraged in every possible way, instead of being suppressed. There is no experience so valuable, nor enjoyment so keen, as that afforded by it. The nations of the Old World, who make the welfare of their subjects a special study, compel public carriers to establish rates for the poorer classes at one-third the price paid by the wealthy. The most gratifying results have followed, as beneficial to the railroad companies as to the people. The revenues of the former from *third*-class passengers in England are far greater than from the first. All London is poured out on Sundays and festal days into the green fields, where, for a few hours, the denizens of the crowded and fetid districts respire the pure air. Humanity in England would he shocked at the proposition that should compel the dweller in St. Giles or Spitalfields to pay for the permission to see something better than his wretched surroundings. Practical sense would be equally outraged by compelling the merchant, every time that business might call bim from home, to deposit a few shillings into the public treasury. In such case, his constant study would be how to curtail rather than extend his operations, greatly to the public injury.

The proposed tax upon travel is most unphilanthropic and unstatesmanlike. It may be an effective mode of raising money. So would a forced loan upon banks and insurance compsnies. But all such modes proceed from indolence, or from an unwillingness to place the burden where it belongs. So with a tax upon the diffusion of intelligence. It is certainly remarkable that republican America should impose a tax upon newspapers, the great educators in modern times, at almost the same moment it has been removed by monarchical England.

The hill is also objectionable in the number of the articles taxed. A tax upon bank-note paper! Such a tax would not pay the cost of collection. Taxes should be levied upon as few subjects as possible. The tendency of the English syatem is to constantly reduce the number of articles upon which they are imposed. The great hulk of the English revenues are collected from about a dozen subjects. We shall do well to study the example set us.

We do not write by way of censnre, but of snggestion. The whole subject is a new one, and it is natural that our first essay should fall very short of the mark. The Committee have unquestionably given the subject a good deal of thonght and labor. Further light will be thrown npon it by discnssions in Congress, where we have no donbt the bill will be divested of all objectionable features.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BLOCKADE.—Since the opening of Parliament and the declaration of the pacific policy of the English Government, the London *Times*, with its usual inconstancy, has hastened to revise some of its opinions on American affairs. In an amusing article replete with splenetic virulence and affected candor, our cotemporary recently acknowledged the efficlency of the Southern blockade, though he has persistently labored to prove the contrary for several months past. The price of cotton, he says, and the inability of the secession *émigrés* to return to their homes without imminent danger of a dungeon in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, prove that his favoring squadron are keeping up a blockade of a tolerably efficient character. As the *Times* has thus discovered and confessed one of his numerous mistakes relative to our affairs, we may expect that he will soon revise his opinions on certain other points regarding which he has been equally positive and equally in the wrong.

Bright and Palmerston on American Affairs.

The latest cartoon of *Punch* represents that dignitary in the cap, gown, and spectacles of a pedagogue, smiling approval at little Earl RUSSELL, who, sustained by little Lord PALMERSTON, struggles forward with a monstrous blue book, labeled "Papers on American Affairs." American affairs are in reality the multiform topic of John Bull. He writes and reads of them in his newspapers, talks of them over his wine, speaks of them on the hustings, preaches about them from his pulpit. They enter into his workshops, empty his ships, disturb his balances at bank, threaten starvation to his laborers. There is no place where the discussion ends; there is no interest so unaffected as to turn from it with indifference. For the moment, American questions are the special and inevitable order of the day. In Parliament, the subject has the charm of novelty. Last session everybody was eager to speak, and everybody had to be silent. For this silence members are now disposed to indemnify themselves. A day scarcely passes without some of the many points disputable coming up for the consideration of both houses. In the Lords, the rights of British subjects, as affected by the war, have to be investigated, or the blockade challenged; and to every inquiry the Foreign Secretary has to be prepared with a response. The discussions of the Commons take a wider scope. On another page of this paper is reproduced a highly interesting passage at arms between Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and the Premier; the former, making the Canadian estimates his text, denouncing the war policy of the Cabinet, and eulogizing the conduct of the American Government and people. Mr. BRIGHT sees no failure in American institutions. He ridicules with capital effect the talk of a mob overawing the Executive, or of a Secretary of State precipitating the country into a war, and those other multitudinous errors and misconceptions into which Englishmen are incessantly betrayed in their allusions to transatlantic matters. He does full justice to the cause of the North, and brands with scorn the cowardice which selected the very crisis in the American case to make ferocious and insulting gesticulations at the American people. Lord PALMERSTON, with facile and plausible rhetoric, replied, and, of course, contented with his rejoinder a House unaccustomed to sympathize with the reformer of Rochdale, and tsught by national self-conceit to regard all things American as wrong when they depart from English models. The glory of the *Trent* settlement was too recent and too gratifying to be surrendered at the word of a radical, and the Premier prevailed.

But the word of Mr. BRIGHT has not been lost. Not only will it reach and enlighten thousands in England, to whom the truth finds difficult access, but in this country it adds another to the ties of gratitude and reciprocal sympathy which unite the American people with the British liberals. The struggle from which we are beginning to emerge, has been of infinite service in a variety of ways. In no way has it been more useful than in defining friendships and enmities, and in showing where, in periods of calamity, our people may look for aid and the support of that favorable public opinion so necessary to success at times thus critical. Steadfastly and through much evil report have the British liberals stood by us; and the debt will not be lightly forgotten.

Relief of Poverty in New-York.

The Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for last year has been presented to the Legislature. It is a document of interest and importance to every tax-payer, philanthropist and citizen. The public institutions in charge of the Commissioners are intended to furnish relief to almost every kind and form of suffering and want that exists in this great City; and the taxes levied for their support are intended to supersede, in ordinary cases, the necessity for private charity. It is well, on behalf of the poor, that a Board composed of such men as this is, is in continnal session, and ever ready to relieve their wants; and it is well, on behalf of the community which sustains these charities, that such men can he retained for their honest and economical management. The work of the Commissioners extends over a large ground, and in every Department there are evidences of the most judicious management. It gives but little idea of the variety and complexity of the duties devolving upon them to maintain the Departments with which their labor is divided, and the institutions under their charge—the relief of the "out-door poor," the care of the great hospitals, Bellevue, Small-pox, Ward's Island and Blackwell's Island, the management of the Alms-house, the Work-house, the Lunatic Asylum, the Colored Home, and Colored Orphan Asylum, the City Prison, Penitentiary, etc. To those who do not personally inspect the practical working of these social charities and corrective institutions, no conception can be had of the amount of suffering relieved, of the burdens which are taken from the shoulders of the individual citizen, or of the labor devolving upon their managers. The condition of the buildings is in every case admirable; the provision for the inmates is as near complete as is possible with an economical expenditnre; the medical attention to the sick is as perfect as the science of medicine can suggest; lunatics, vagrants and criminals are put under moral discipline that has been attended with the happiest results; and the children of the street have, as far as they are within the porview of the Commissioners, been trained to order, industry, intelligence and virtue. All this has been done with a careful economy with which not the most thrifty can complain. Though the amount of relief afforded was far greater than under the mixed Commission, which existed up to 1859, yet the expenditures of last year were less than those of 1859 by nearly a hundred thousand dollars. In fact, looking from any direction at the year's work of the Commission of Public Charities and Correction, and even the most rigid critic can award little but praise. The citizens of New-York owe much to the gentlemen composing it, and it is pleasant, after examining both the report and the work represented by it, to express the conviction that, in no city in the world are the public charities better managed than in this Metropolis.

Colonization of Discrowned Heads in America.

There can be no longer any doubt touching the intention of the Allies to make an effort to impose a king on Mexico. Earl RUSSELL's declaration, in a letter quoted in these columns the other day sets the matter at rest. "If the Mexican people," says his lordship, "by a spontaneous movement place the Austrian Archduke on the throne, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it." Of course not. If the Mexican people, of their own free will, think proper to abjure republicanism, and to give themselves a master, in the person of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, they have an unquestionable right to do so. But if a throne he not erected in Mexico, and MAXIMILIAN do not wear a crown, until this happens, it is not very probable that either event will ever occur; and if they should occur through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, and foreign mercenaries, and domestic traitors, that will be no more a "spontaneous movement," on the part of the Mexican people, than the surrender of his purse to the bandit is a spontaneous movement on the part of the helpless wayfarer. Whatever be the result, however, the combined Powers, we presume, are determined to make the experiment in Mexico; but, should they succeed there, it must not be concluded that they will then rest from their labors. Ambition grows by what it feeds on, and success in Mexico will not improbably encourage them to repeat the operation in the other Spanish-American Republics. Those Republics have been all offenders, in the same way, if not to the same extent, as their more Northern sister; like her, they are debtors to European capitalists; like her, they are turbulent and anarchical. Hence there will be just as valid ground for intervention in their case, as in Mexico. But is not the idea too absurd to have been conceived by that coalition? Not at all. The Church of Rome has her Society for the Propagation of the Faith; why should there not also exist an Association of States for the propagation of kingcraft?

We certainly have no official announcement, as yet, that the Allies entertain any such intentions as that of monarchizing all the Spanish-American Republics. This, however, is no proof that they don't harbor it. Till the appearance of the Russell letter, we had no official intimation that a throne was to be set up in Mexico for an Austrian Archduke; but now we find that the rumor to that effect, circulated by the Press, was authentic; and so, likewise, may be that which the Allgemeine *Zeitung* and the *Indépendence Belge* have reported, touching the ulterior designs of the interventionists. These journals, in fact, don't confine themselves to asserting that the project alluded to, is merely in contemplation. They even describe in part how the work of transformation is to be accomplished, and name some of the princes who are to be provided for. The central American States, it seems, are to be consolidated into one Kingdom; New-Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, into another; while the Oriental and Argentine Confederations are to be metamorphosed into a third; and these new-created realms are to be given to the ex-despots of Naples, Tuscany, and Parma, as an indemnification for their losses in Italy! This is good, as far as it goes; but the programme is not perfect, since we are not told what is to be done with the Republics on the Pacific, nor who is to occupy the throne of the Incas. The omission, however, is not materisl, as our cotemporaries have cnt out a task for the propagandists, which they will hardly be able to perform. Indeed, the success even of their Mexican enterprise is not by any means certain, and should that fail all their other *chateaux en nouvelle espagne* will melt into air.

The very idea of attempting to impose monarchical institutions on the inhabitants of any portion of Republican America, is assuredly as little creditable to the sagacity, as to the equity of the Allies. Constitutional monarchy may answer well enough, where the people and the sovereign are content to respect the constitution; but, when a constitutional monarchy is forced on a people who abhor it, and who must be kept in subjection to it by foreign arms, it becomes a despotism of the worst description. It requires then no prophet to foretell what will result from the attempt of the combined Powers to establish this species of Monarchism on the rnins of the Democratic Governments founded in the Western World. The result will be a vast coalition of the States of our Continent against the aggressors—a grand struggle between the votaries of Republicanism and the votaries of Monarchy, and the overthrow of European supremacy in every part of America! In politics no lesa than in mathematics, action and reaction are equal.

RETIRING FROM PUBLIC LIFE.—Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, formerly Senator (along with TOOMBS) for that State, announces in a Southern journal, that he has "retired from public life." What may be the character of the honors he has enjoyed under the "Confederacy," and whose fardel he thus solemnly puts off, we know not; for IVERSON, though entering heart and soul into the secession movement, has been rather under a cloud during the Confederate *régime*. Probably, however, he simply means to indicate his unwillingness in the future to become a candidate for any official position. IVERSON is evidently a prudent man, and has a keen scent of what is coming. His example will soon have a great many imitators in gentlemen desirous of "retiring from public life." Probably, those who have behaved no worse than the Ex-Senator from Georgia may be allowed quietly to withdraw to the political death they court; but there are others who will he very anxious to "retire from public life," whose desire the hangman will be called on to gratify in a way they hardly yet dream of.

A NEW CITY POSTMASTER.—A feeling of the utmost surprise pervaded the City last evening, upon the announcement that Mr. W. B. [illegible] had been appointed [illegible] City, and is destined, we suspect, to earn the largest popularity in his new office. He will, however, need to exhibit all of his acknowledged energy and ability to satisfy the public that a change so uncalled for, was not a change for the worse. Mr. WAKEMAN is, of course, irresponsible for the measure, but it will nevertheless fall upon him to remove its odium, by the efficiency of his administration.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Accounts of the State Military Board—Extending the Time for the Collection of Taxes in Westchester—The Annual Appropriation Bill—The Metropolitan Cab Company Not in Favor—Remonstrance Against the Broadway Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Mr. MCMULLEN, in behalf of the Select Committee upon the State Military Board, this morning introduced into the House a resolution, empowering the Comptroller to send a messenger to Washington to obtain from the Special Committee now there a transcript of the statement of the expenditures of the Board now undergoing examination by the United States Government. The resolution was passed.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill to legalize primary elections in New-York City, but it was refused. This bill is intended as a clincher to, or a commentary upon, the bill introdnced by Mr. CODDINGTON, to regulate nominating Conventions in the same City; most probably the latter.

The Committee of the Whole reported favorably this morning upon the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain towns in Westchester County. Mr. PIERCE opposed the bill upon general principles, and contended that the Governor had given good reasons why all such bills should be rejected in his veto messages upon several bills of the kind. Mr. DEPEW explained the necessity for the bill in this especial case, by the peculiar difficulties of collecting taxes in those towns arising from their proximity to New-York City, and the large number of non-residents. The House ordered to the third reading.

The same Committee had also under consideration the annual appropriation bill. The first attempt to reduce its appropriations was upon the salary of the Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History. Mr. ALVORD moved to reduce from $1,000 to $600, and contended that the character of tha individual occupant of the office should have nothing to do with the settlement of the question. So far, he was most assuredly right; but when he went further, and claimed that all the millions expended in the geological survey of the State had better have been thrown into the Red Sea, he touched npon an argument more worthy the dark ages; for the State is to-day reaping manifold benefits from this survey in the intimate knowledge gained of its internal resources, and the advantages which she has been enabled to take of this increased knowledge. This argument was fully mai in the course of the debate, and it was also contended that so long as the offices was maintained, the officer should be competent and the pay adequate to the class of duties required. It requires a scientific man to taka care properly of a scientific collection, and the class of duties to be performed are of that higher intellectual character which have always commanded tha higher class of pay, and it was, therefore, very properly contended, that the sum of $1,000 was small compensation enough for a man competent to taka the place. The duties are not of that ostentatious character which obtrude themselves upon the public eyes when well performed, but when proper care is withdrawn, its necessity and the value of such duties as it imposes are at once apparent, in the disorder and confusion which follow close npon the heels of such withdrawal, and reoder useless the vast amounts already expended upon these scientific investigations and the arrangement of these cabinets. The policy of retrenchment is certainly most laudable when properly applied; bot when applied to the reduction of any of the means furnished by the State for the enlightenment of her inhabitants or the development of her own internal resources, its absurdity is only equaled by its suicidal effects npon her property and greatness.

After a long discussion, consuming almost the entire session of the House, in which all these points and others were well brought out and inforced, the amendment was rejected by a decisive vote.

The Committee then continued the consideration of the bill, but had only gotten about half through with its provisions when the appointed hour for taking a recess until evening came around, and the House adjourned for that porpose.

But very little was done in this Senate, also, this morning. The members voted themselves the usual number of red-books, otterly heedless of the loud cry for retrenchment that came welling up from the lower House. Committees reported unfavorably upon the bill incorporating the Metropolitan Cab Company for your City, and tha one providing for the more careful inspection of steam-boilers and engines in New-York and Brooklyn, and they are rejected.

The bill appropriating monies from the Common School Library Fund to the support and aid of the People's College, was made the special order of this evening.

I forgot to mention the doings in the House, that the Speaker announced as the Special Committee, raised by Mr. REDFIELD's resolution upon the Excise Laws, and the amendment to the Constitution upon ths subject of tha prohibition of the sale of liquors, Messrs. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence; KENNY, of New-York; PAINE, of Wayne; ROOT, of Oswego, and COWLES, of Greene County.

No train has yet reached here to-day from New-York. Perhaps the storm of last night and this morning have had somethihg to do with this. It commenced here at noon yesterday, showering down a very fine rain which froze as it fell, and covered everything with a thin coat of glare ice that rendered locomotion almost impossible. The storm continued all night, the violence of the rain, however, increasing and filling streets and sidewalks with "slush," and this morning, to make confusion worse confounded, a heavy snow squall set in and raged furiously for half an hour or more. Upon the whole, one might say without danger of denial that the weather since yesterday noon has been *rather* unpleasant. There is some prospect now that it will soon clear up.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the general railroad law.

To repeal the act authorizing the formation of Town and Insurance Companies.

To authorize the Common Council to fix the names and number of streets in Brooklyn.

Mr. SMITH reported favorably the bill to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments. Referred to a first Committee.

The New-York and Brooklyn Steam-boiler Inspection bill, and tha bill to prohibit Justices of the Peace from practicing as counselors in their Courts, were reported adversely, and the reports agreed to.

Mr. FARRAR reported unfavorably the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company.

On motion of Mr. PRUYN the report was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for the assessment of real estate for highway labor.

To provide for the selection of jurors in Courts of Justices of the Peace.

The bill to enforce the responsibility of Stockholders in Banking Associations was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. GARSON, PRUYN and HARDIN, when progress was reported.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York to sell certain lands.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., to consider bills on the general calendar.

The following went through Committee of the

...second reading: For the ...; to appropriate ... for the support of common schools.

The bill to appropriate $10,000 for the library of the People's College was taken up, and a long debate ensued. Messrs. Young, Hutchinson, and Tobey opposed. Messrs. Paoli, Sanford, and Cook favored the bill. After further long debate by other Senators, progress was reported.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

On motion of Mr. McMullen, the Comptroller was requested to dispatch a messenger to Washington to obtain a copy of the account of all moneys expended by the State Military Board, under the three million bill now under examination by the Department at Washington. These accounts have been recently sent to Washington and no transcript of them can be procured here.

Mr. Sayre asked consent to introduce a bill to legalize primary elections in the City of New-York. Consent was refused.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the trial of offences committed against joint stock associations.

To amend the law for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish.

A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 15 to 11, to supply each member, officer and reporter, with ten copies of the red-book.

The Speaker announced the following select Committee on the Excise and Prohibition bill: Messrs. Hodington, Keaney, Pryne, Root and Cowles.

Mr. Cowles moved to take up the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers. Motion lost.

Mr. Prosser moved to take up the Brooklyn Public School Amendment Act. Motion lost.

The Annual Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Drew, of Westchester, in the chair.

The bill was considered till the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M. and resumed the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Alvord, the appropriation for books for the State Library was reduced from $4,000 to $2,000.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, $3,000 were added to the appropriation for agricultural purposes, to be expended, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, in machinery to test the manufacture of flax cotton.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost, and, before going through with the bill, the Committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

The Committee on Railroads met, to-day, on the Broadway Railroad case. J. T. Williams, counsel for property owners on Broadway, appeared before the Committee and submitted amendments proposed on behalf of the opponents of the bill, in case it should be reported by the Committee, but not withstanding opposition to the construction of any railroad.

On the part of ten responsible citizens of New-York, A. T. Stewart, D. H. Haight, John G. Phelps, Solomon J. Hart, M. Morgan, Nicholas Ludlam, Abner B. Eno, E. Parmaley, Edwin Hoyt and John Taylor, proposed to insert their names in place of the present proposed corporators, and proposed to bind themselves to pay $1,800,000, cash, for the franchise, besides paying any fair and reasonable compensation to all property holders and stage proprietors on the line, and give such bonds as the Committee thought sufficient for the payment of that amount.

To the Honorable the Committee on Railroads of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned petitioners, beg leave to reprint to your Honorable body.

That at a meeting of your Committee, on the 27th ultimo, having under consideration a bill providing for the laying of a railroad track in Broadway, your Committee announced its purpose to consider the said bill with a view to the best and most judicious bestowal of the franchise under consideration, and to that end invite proposals and suggestions by way of amendment to the bill, holding the matter open for the receipt of such proposals and suggestions until Tuesday morning, the 4th inst.

The undersigned, availing themselves of that permission, beg leave to submit:

That if it should be the opinion of your Committee that the public interests so imperiously demand the construction of the railroad in question that all private interests should be postponed to such demand, under the provisions of the said bill, then your petitioners beg leave to represent to your honorable body that they are willing to give the sum of $1,000,000 for the said franchise, under the provisions of the said bill, and to pay the same in such manner as to your Committee may seem fit, most suitable and proper, either by paying the same into the public Treasury of the City of New-York in a gross sum $100,000 per annum for ten years next ensuing, as a license fee, or otherwise paying the said sum of $1,000,000 in such manner as your Committee may suggest, binding ourselves to the payment thereof under such penalties and with such sureties as to your Committee may seem fit and proper. Your petitioners, therefore, beg to propose the following amendments to the said bill:

First—Strike out from the first section of the said bill the names of the grantees therein contained, and insert in place thereof the names of your petitioners respectively.

Second—Provide for the payment of said sum of $1,000,000, either by inserting the payment thereof, as a condition of said grant, in lieu of section 2 of said bill. After the word "shall," insert the words "upon payment to the Comptroller of the City of New-York of the sum of $1,000,000, to be applied to and for the benefit of the Sinking Fund of said City," or such other words, or in such other manner as to your Committee shall seem most fit and proper, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Ward appeared in favor of the bill, and offered an amendment on the part of the present proposed corporators as follows: To add five additional names as corporators—but the names are not made public—to pay the Consolidated Stage Company $705,000, the Knickerbocker Company $200,000, and private firms an adequate amount, provided said lines would deliver over to the railroad their stock in its present condition; to add a provision that the City may take the road at any time by paying the corporation the amount expended. The latter amendment is proposed in order to obviate the supposed unconstitutionality of making the grant perpetual.

Mr. Wheaton stated that the offer he proposed was made by his clients because they deemed if the Committee thought that public necessity should override private rights that the City ought to get all it could out of such a valuable franchise. He stated that this offer was not final, but might be increased if the proposed corporators in the original bill chose to enter into competition for the franchise. His clients made the offer in good faith, and were prepared to bind themselves to pay the amount before commencing the road.

All argument was excluded by the Committee, who took the proposed amendments for further consideration.

It is thought the Committee are favorable to some railroad, but that the present offer may destroy the chance of the original corporators of obtaining the franchise.

A Plea for the Outcast.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESS OF MISS EMMA HARDINGE—LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AID INVOKED.

A large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, responsive to a call for a meeting to forward some plan for the regeneration of the army of outcast women of New-York. Ex-Mayor Tieman presided, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Emma Hardinge.

After the reading of a letter from Rev. Mr. Gillette sympathizing with the cause, Miss Hardinge proceeded with the repretition of her address before delivered, she stated the numbers, in this City, of the unfortunate class for whom she pleaded, to be at least 10,000; that their first step in crime generally commenced between the ages of eleven and sixteen years; that in the majority of cases they were obliged to have recourse to the stimulus of intoxicating drinks in order to continue in their hideous trade, and that instances of suicide are very common. The result of extended personal investigation convinced her that in spite of all there yet remained the spark of divinity in all these unfortunates. She commented upon the injustice of damning the female sinner, while her male partner was allowed to go unscathed. She maintained that the very numbers of these women were an evidence of the necessity of action; that the debased women were quite ready and willing to reform should the way be opened to them. She denied that this was a "necessary evil" any more than would be the sufferance of stealing or any other crime. She believed that if the same punishment was inflicted upon man as upon woman, for this crime, an end would be put to the evil in a week. [Applause.] She argued that the vice had diminished in extent during modern times, and that there is hope of its ultimate extinction. She expressed her disapprobation of the mode at present adopted to reform the outcasts, and denied that they were adapted to either the needle or domestic service. She believed that free air, plenty of exercise, and a variety of employment, (as recommended in the work of Mons. Da Chatelet,) and the exercise of those ...thoughts that have been slept through. She said would improve the sanitation of, in large cases the City, and employment in horticultural and other kindred and congenial occupations; stimulating to industry by fair remuneration. That one such home would only redeem an hundred out of an hundred thousand victims, but, it would prove a model to be copied throughout the country. She detailed the efforts that had already been made in this cause, and closed with a pathetic appeal for immediate, earnest, and effective action.

At the close of the address a resolution was offered by Mr. Geo. F. Verre, indorsing the views of Miss Hardinge, and recommending legislative interference to establish a home such as was proposed.

An extensively circulated petition was exhibited and signed by many present, making a formal appeal to the Legislature to act. A collection was taken up to defray expenses.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 4, 1862.

$71,000	U. S. 6s 81..Reg	93¼	$50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	91
1,000	do	93¼	100	N. Y. Central R...	83⅝
43,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con	92¾	200	do.....h10	83⅞
1,000	do	93	200	do	83¾
500	U. S. 6s 81 Or. W. Loan ⅗ yearly..	92	200	do	83⅝
500	do	93	100	Erie Railway	34¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Cou	85¼	100	do.....b30	35
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....small	99⅝	100	Had. River R...b30	36
16,000	do	99⅝	140	do	37⅛
1,000	do	99⅝	19	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	64
2,000	Ill. Cen. 1 Bds, '62.	99¾	31	Mil. & P. Du C. 1 pref	64½
7,000	Indiana St. 6s..	73½	100	Reading R.....b30	43½
2,000	T. St. 6s, '90..b30	61½	200	do.....b30	43⅝
9,000	do	61	100	do	43¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s....b30	53	140	Mich. Cen. R.	63⅝
5,000	do.....b30	53¾	100	do.....b30	64½
5,000	do	53½	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	24
5,000	do.....b10	53½	200	do.....b30	24 ·
10,000	do.....a10	53½	50	do	23¾
10,000	do	53¾	50	M. So. & N. Ind. G.S.	47½
20,000	do.....s30	53¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63½
500	Cal. St. 7s	86¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	19¾
3,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	100	100	do	19½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 6 ₱c. b.10	100	100	do.....b30	19¾
6,000	do	66¾	100	Gal. & Ch. R.R.	66¾
1,000	do	99¾	50	do.....b30	66¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	73	200	do	66¾
7,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	99	100	do	66¾
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	77¼	300	do	66
2,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st M.	89¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R.R.....	45⅝
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	99	50	do	46⅛
10	Bank of Commerce.	84¾	200	do	45⅝
13	Metropolitan Bank.	96	100	do	46⅛
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	99	400	do	45⅞
100	do.....s60	83¾	100	do.....s30	45¾
50	do.....s10	84	100	Ch. & R. I. R.R.	39
5	do	84½	50	do.....b30	55⅞
10	do	84¼	50	do	55⅞
100	do	84	150	do.....s30	56¼
100	do	84			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	93¼	200	N. Y. Central R....	83⅛
10,000	do	93¼	50	do.....b60	83⅜
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81..Con.	93¼	150	do	83⅜
500	U. S. 6s, '81. Oreg. W. Loan ⅗ yearly	93	200	Erie Railway	34⅜
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....small	99⅝	100	do.....b60	34⅝
10,000	do	99⅝	100	Erie R. Pref.....	s90 37⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s..b30	53⅝	100	do.....s30	37⅝
5,000	do.....b30	53⅞	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64
5,000	do.....b15	53¼	100	Reading R.....s10	41⅝
1,000	Missouri St. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. Jo R.	60	200	do.....s10	41⅝
3,000	H. R. 2d M. Bds.	84¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	63¾
7,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	99¾	26	do.....b30	64
5,000	do	99¾	17	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	23⅜
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	73	100	do	23⅝
500	American Gold	101⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	47⅜
10,000	do.....s30	101⅝	50	do.....s60	47⅝
1,000	do	102	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63⅜
200	Broadway Bank....	125	20	do	63⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	99⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 19¼
5	do	99⅜	200	do	b30 19¼
50	do.....s30	83	500	do	19
50	do.....b60	99¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	67⅜
30	Little Miami R.....	92	50	do	67⅝
			1,000	Cle. & Tol. R....	b30 45⅞

TUESDAY, March 4—P. M.

We understand this afternoon, on responsible authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under the recent Loan and Treasury Act of Congress the existing issue of United States Notes is a legal tender, in all respects equal to the United States Notes which are to be issued in substitution of the present Notes. This decision is understood to be based upon the clear construction of the Act that the United States Notes now in circulation are part and parcel of the $150,000,000 legal tender Notes authorized by the Act. We further learn that if any technical doubt on this point should remain after the decision of the Secretary, the Committees of Finance in Congress will recommend the immediate passage of a declaratory resolution or act on the subject, to the effect that the existing United States Notes were intended to be embraced in the $150,000,000 as legal tender, in their present shape. That such is the spirit of the Act we have not for a moment doubted, but, according to a strict construction of the text of the first section, a Treasury order or declaratory Act of Congress on the subject would seem to be required to settle the question.

The transactions in United States Stocks, to-day, at the Board and by private contract, have exceeded half a million of dollars. The largest sale was made by one of our leading Banks at 93 ₱ cent., to the extent of $400,000, one-half Registered and one-half Coupon Stock of 1881. At the Stock Exchange Board 93¼ ₱ cent. was paid for the Registered Stock, and 92¾@92¾ ₱ cent., the closing quotation of the Coupon issue of the same date. The Stock market, on other descriptions, was somewhat unsettled, in the absence of all authentic military news from the line of the Potomac. Some of the speculators for the decline were desirous to put ont 15@30 day contracts, but not in sufficient amounts to lead to an active business. The Railway shares were also irregular, and the price of New-York Central, as the barometer of the market, left off 83¼ ₱ cent., as against 83¾@83¾ ₱ cent. yesterday.

The General Share market this afternoon, after a comparatively moderate business at the Board, closed with a fair degree of steadiness. The difference in prices from Monday afternoon being ⅛@¼ per cent. against New-York Central, and ¼@½ per cent. against other descriptions. The speculation in American Gold Coin at the Board has nearly exhausted itself. Not a single transaction was reported at the First Session, and only $11,500 at the Second. The price left off 101¾@102 per cent. The Federal securities continued firm to the close of business, while Tennessee and Missouri 6 per cents., influenced by the general dull feeling of the Street, were 1 per cent. lower than yesterday. The speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh Shares, which attained the advanced figure of 20½ per cent. yesterday, fell back to 19 per cent., at which there was a demand at the close of business to-day. On other Railway Shares the bidding was about as follows:

New-York Central..	83⅛	Mich. Guaranteed...	67⅜
Erie.....	34⅛	Galena.....	67⅜
Erie Preferred.....	57⅞	Pittsburgh.....	19⅛
Rock Island.....	55⅛	Missouris.....	52
Toledo.....	45¾	Tennessees.....	60
Mich. Southern.....	33⅜	United States 6s, '81..	93⅛

The Export movement of Domestic Produce this week is unusually heavy for the first week in March. The value of the clearances reported this afternoon is about three and a quarter millions; a result which, with the decline in Gold, sufficiently accounts for the reduced Exchange on England this week. There is, of course, a better offering of Merchant bills, and the leading Banking Houses have reduced their own drawings to 112¼@112⅜ ₱ cent. The market for Money has resumed its accustomed ease of supply; the rates, however, continuing at 7 ₱ cent., as the rule to Stock Brokers, except in some instances on United States security at 6 ₱ cent. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending March 4 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.....	$2,049,373	$2,497,059	$3,212,671
Previously reported..	11,581,967	21,421,837	20,636,517
Since January 1.....	$13,631,339	$23,918,585	$23,849,188

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $250,000, and to-day $200,000 on deposit in United States Notes, on an interest of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, returnable on 30 days' notice, in the same Notes. The Customs Duties paid in to-day amount to the large sum of $259,000. The disbursements of the day are $671,000; present balance, $3,983,825. There seems to be little question that the Customs Duties at this port for the next four months will range from $4,000,000 to $5,500,000 ₱ month. The average rate of Duties on the gross importation will continue to increase as the entries of Sugar, Coffee and Teas come in under the enhanced Tariff act, passed early in January. We have reason to estimate the average upon the gross entries, exclusive of Foreign Bullion, at full 30 ₱ cent. after the month of April. Upon an importation for the whole country of $250,000,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, this would give to the Treasury $75,000,000 of Customs revenue, and upon $350,000,000, which on the return of the Southern States now in rebellion, would be required, it would afford $105,000,000. If we add to this the proceeds of the Internal Tax Bill, just reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means, we have the round sum of *two hundred millions of dollars* for the support of the current expenses, and the payment of interest on the public Debt of the Government. A further increase of Customs Duties upon certain articles of Foreign merchandise is contemplated the effect of which will probably raise the average upon the gross importation of the country to 33⅓ ₱ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	90	Mercantile.....	100
Manhattan.....	119	Chatham.....	70
Merchants'.....	92¾	Bank of the Republic	93
Mechanics'.....	97	Hanover.....	68
American.....	100	Irving.....	70
City.....	110	Metropolitan.....	95
Phenix.....	90	Shoe and Leather....	90
Fulton.....	110	Corn Exchange.....	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	108	Continental.....	77
National.....	90	St. Nicholas.....	83
Merchants' Ex.....	75	Marine.....	100
State of New-York..	85	Commonwealth.....	80
Commerce.....	82¾	Imp. & Traders'.....	93
Broadway.....	121	Park.....	100¼
Ocean.....	70	Manuf. & Merchants'	80

The Railway Mortgages are 1½ ₱ cent. lower on New-York Central 6 ₱ cents.; 4 ₱ cent. higher on Terre Haute Seconds, and 1 ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern Seconds.

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	95	North. Ind. Gosh. Line.	89
N. Y. C. sixes, R. Es..	90	M. S. & N. I. s. f....	90
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub..	90	F. R., 7 ₱c., G'by Mo.	45
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103⅛	Ill. Cen., 7 ₱c., '75....	93⅝
N. Y. Cen. Con., '76...	102⅜	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ₱c.	94
Erie firsts, '68.....	104	T. H. & A. seconds 8 ₱ c.	52
Erie thirds, '83.....	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	86
Erie fourths, '80.....	84	Chi. & N. W. seconds...	15
Erie fifths, '82.....	79¼	Hann. & St. J. firsts..	47
Pac. M. S. firsts, '77	83	New Jersey Cen. 8ds..	103
Hudson firsts, '69.....	106	Galena & Chic. firsts..	100
Hudson thirds, '75.....	86	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	98
Hudson Convert., '67...	75	Chi. & R. Island firsts..	92
Harlem firsts, '68-'73....	100	Ill. R. & W. Bash firsts..	77
Harlem seconds, '74....	92	Ill. R. & W. seconds....	47
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c., '69-'72	97	Mil. & Miss. firsts.....	89
Mich. Cen. m. f. 8 ₱c. '82.	102⅜	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f..	86
Chi. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱c.	89	Mil. & P. Du C. 1sts, Pref.	77
Mich. So. firsts 7 ₱ c....	91	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds..	64
Mich. So. seconds.....	72½		

The news this afternoon confirms the abandonment of Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, by the rebel forces. The most authentic accounts from Memphis represent that that city is incapable of defence against the triumphal progress of the National army. It is questionable, indeed, whether the business men of the place, and the cotton planters of the vicinity, would seriously object to the change of military rule. The reopening of regular trade down to the Mississippi State line would seem, therefore, to be near to hand. The course of this trade will be northward, *viâ* the Illinois Central Road from Cairo and the Ohio River to Louisville and Cincinnati. Memphis will be the last point in Tennessee from which the rebels will be expelled, and as Gen. Halleck, of that Department of the United States army, has already announced that trade will be resumed with the progress of our arms, the entire State of Tennessee, including the movement in Cotton centering in Memphis, will unquestionably be restored to commercial intercourse with the loyal States on the retreat of the rebels from that place.

The National Loans.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

All Treasury Notes dated prior to Aug. 19, 1861, are either past due and the interest stopped, or are receivable for public dues instead of gold.

On the 19th of August, 1861, a large issue of 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Treasury Note Bonds was made, with coupons for semi-annual interest appended, on the right end. These are called 19th of August Notes.

On the 1st of October, 1861, another large issue of similar notes (except as to date) was made. These are called October Notes.

The first interest coupon on the August Notes came due on the 19th of February, and was paid. The first interest coupon on the October Notes falls due on the 1st of April.

These notes are fundable into a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock, at the option of the holder, at any time before they fall due.

The 7 3-10 bonds are the only Treasury Notes for investment that are on the market. They are exempt from taxation; the interest is payable in gold; and the holder has the option of claiming payment when they mature, or funding them into a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock.

The classes of Federal Stocks issued prior to 1861, and now outstanding, are as follows:

Interest.	Amount.	Redeemable.
6 ₱ cents.....	$2,883,364 00.....	Dec. 31, 1862
6 ₱ cents.....	9,415,250 00.....	Jan. 1, 1868
6 ₱ cents.....	8,908,342 80.....	July 1, 1868
5 ₱ cents.....	20,000,000 00.....	Jan. 1, 1874
5 ₱ cents.....	7,022,000 00.....	Jan. 1, 1871
5 ₱ cents.....	3,461,000 00.....	Jan. 1, 1865

Under the acts of Feb. 8 and July 17, 1861, $68,400,000 have been issued; they are the 5 ₱ cents of 1881. This is the stock into which the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes can be funded. The Government has not reserved any privilege to pay it off before 1881; hence it is a positive twenty-year Stock.

The Treasury Note and Loan bill just passed, and approved Feb. 25, 1862, authorizes five hundred millions of 6 ₱ cent. Stock, having twenty years to run, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years. This stock will not be on the market before July. It is the only stock into which the Government will fund the legal-tender currency about to be issued.

Our opinion is, that when the one hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender currency is disbursed to Government creditors, the stock into which it is fundable will be sought for at par by the holders of the currency. But before the currency will flow into a stock that, under favorable circumstances, will be paid off in five years, and under unfavorable circumstances, will be saddled upon the holder for twenty years, other stocks, not objectionable in this respect, must assume prices to correspond with that stock at par.

If, then, the legal tender currency puts a six per cent. objectionable stock to par, where will it put the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes that are fundable into a twenty-year six ₱ cent. stock, and the 6 ₱ cent. twenty-year stock itself that is free from contingency? Taking all the chances for a series of years, the positive twenty-year Stock is worth ten per cent. more than the contingent Stock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 4½, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 101, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 27, 28, 30. Demurrer Calendar: Nos. 153½, 193, 246, 247, 202, 263, 284, 285, 286, 289, 290, 290½, 224, 225, 252, 253, 264. Law and fact.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 6033, 3170, 5, 257, 998, 1145, 1209, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1983, 839, 1105, 1160, 1169, 1289, 1322, 1336, 1345, 1363.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2593, 343, 969, 1025, 1065, 3230, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219. *Part II.*—Nos. 3560, 1350, 3258, 2352, 2922, 256, 264, 274, 306, 324, 490, 502, 504, 3260, 1034. *Part III.*—Nos. 1003, 2843, 991, 2947, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1243, 1245, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1273. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2960, 120, 2378, 1064, 1122, 1130, 1144, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1160, 1162, 1176, 1178.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 736, 572, 675, 678, 680, 429, 633, 780, 881, 883, 886, 793, 894, 895, 896. *Part II.*—Nos. 560, 568, 105, 1093, 1178, 759, 687, 1366, 1367, 1368, 898, 899, 900, 902, 903.

Charitable Uses—Suspension of the Power of Alienation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Rose, executor, &c., vs. *Wm. Rose et al.*—This case has been once or twice stated in the Times.

John Rose, by his will, left $300,000 toward founding a charity school for the education and support of the destitute boys of the City, in case that within five years the corporation or society so to be established should organize and raise a like sum for the same purpose. This institution was to be called "The Rose Benefcent Association."

The testator also left half of the residuary estate for the purpose of founding and funding the American Colonization Society, also, providing that such a Society should be organized and the sum of $300,000 be raised for the same purpose, within five years.

The will was admitted, and an appeal taken from the decree therein.

The Court, without waiting to write out a lengthy opinion in the case, and to enable the parties to take an immediate appeal to the higher Court, now rendered the following opinion:

I therefore, as the result of my impressions, incline to the opinion that the residuary bequests are void; that to found a beneficent institution, as suspending the power of alienation of the fund for an indefinite period, and a period not depending on lives—to wit, until an association shall be organized, and shall have raised the sum of $300,000; that to the American Colonization Society, because it is dependent upon the contingency of raising the $300,000 in the five years, and is a part of an entire scheme by which the power of alienation is unduly suspended, and that for general charity, for its uncertainty and vagueness.

Judgment may be entered to this effect, with costs, and suitable allowances to all parties out of the fund.

Randall & Bronson for Executor; Wm. M. Evarts and Therasson & Bryan for the Rose Beneficent Association; J. B. Varnum for the American Colonization Society; Alex. W. Bradford for Henry Rose.

The Transfer of Promissory Notes by a Corporation—Must it be Done by a Resolution of the Board of Directors?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James B. Colgate, &c. vs. *D. P. Buckingham.*—This was an action on a note made by the defendant, and given to the Granite Insurance Company, the defendant receiving the scrip of that Company for it.

The complaint alleged that the Company indorsed and transferred the note to Beebe & Co., the assignors of the plaintiff, for a valuable consideration. The answer admitted the making of the note, and the assignment, but set up as a defence that there was no such corporation as the Granite Insurance Company, and that it had no legal existence. That the scrip of the corporation was worthless, and the note was void on account of fraud in obtaining it. Also, that the note was transferred to Beebe & Co. without the authority of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Court below found for the defendant, and from that decision the plaintiff appealed, on the ground that it was not necessary that any resolution should have been passed to authorize the transfer of the note in suit.

Decision reserved.

George R. Thompson, for appellant; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for respondent.

How a Hotel was Closed—Alleged Illegal Seizure by the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Jane Madden vs. *James C. Willett, et al.*—This was an action brought to recover of the defendant for the alleged illegal seizure of the plaintiff's property.

In 1857 the plaintiff kept a hotel at Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, near Laura Keene's Theatre. The Sheriff levied upon and sold her property, as alleged, under an execution against her husband, the judgment creditors having indemnified the Sheriff. The property so taken was estimated at $5,000.

The case is still on.

Edwin James and Thos. Dunphy, for plaintiff; A. J. Vandorpool and George Shea, for defendants.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

THE CALENDAR.

Judge Betts announced to the bar, this morning, that after hearing prize and seizure cases, he would take up the Admiralty Calendar. The Assistant District-Attorney said he should not be able to occupy the Court with that class of cases for more than this week of the present month, and the Court thereupon announced that on Monday of next week the Admiralty Calendar would be called on, and that there would be no jury causes heard this term.

THE STEPHEN HART'S CARGO.

In the case of the cargo of the *Stephen Hart*, Mr. Woodford, for the United States, applied for an order appointing Major Hayner to appraise the powder and ammunition on board, that the same might be taken by the War Department for use, on a deposit of its value. Mr. Kursheidt, who appeared for the cargo, said that the Enfield rifles on board had been ordered to be appraised for the use of the Navy Department, and that if separate appraisements were made of the rifles and the ammunition, he feared there would be a depreciation of both. The Court thereupon ordered that the appraisers of the rifles and of the ammunition act together in the appraisal.

Specifications and Pattern Houses in a Contract for Building—Which Must be Followed?

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

William S. McNamara vs. *Charles G. Anthony.*—This was an action against the defendant as guarantee for the performance of a certain contract. The plaintiff alleged that in consideration of the assignment of a contract, and for building certain houses, one John B. Mill agreed to pay him certain sums of money. That the defendant in this action, in consideration of one dollar, guaranteed the performance of the contract by said Mcc. That Mee had failed to perform the contract, and notice thereof had been given to the defendant. The defence set up was that plaintiff did not finish the houses according to the specifications, and according to pattern houses referred to in said agreement; nor in the time specified. The plaintiff showed that he followed the specifications. The Court charged the jury that as matter of law, the plaintiff was bound to follow the specifications, and not the pattern houses. Verdict for plaintiff, $3,754 50. An allowance of $100 was ordered thereon.

Wm. R. Stafford for plaintiff; S. B. Higinbotam for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Thomas Murray pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Henry M. Williams pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for one day.

Thomas Gould was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable Curling of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

The New Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway, are greatly superior to all other lock-stitch machines, either for family or manufacturing purposes.

Anklets.—This new and beautiful article, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, At JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets— FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. All sizes. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Ladies will find an Assortment of Nice ANKLETS at MILLER'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Anklets.—LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Sizes, at IRWIN'S, No. 339 Bowery.

Anklets.—Brooklyn Ladies Can find them at J. O. WHITEHOUSE'S, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No American Should Wear a Yoke Around his neck, the UNION SHIRT is destined to supersede all others, made to measure at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. McLaughlin, Agent.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts., A very Cheap and Desirable Balmoral Boot for.....$2 50

MARRIED.

Wheeler—Gayet.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 118 Franklin-st., by Rev. Thos. B. Smith, Thos. V. L. Wheeler to Eliza Gayet, both of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Cornelius—Wiswall.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Queens, L. I., on Tuesday, March 4, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Rev. Samuel J. Cornelius to Miss Lydia A. Wiswall.

McKay—Cunningham.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday evening, March 1, by Rev. E. Guilbert, Mr. Kenneth McKay to Miss Frances Cunningham.

DIED.

Benjamin.—In this City, on Sunday, March 2, of disease of the heart, William M. Benjamin, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

Van Mesbergen.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, Henry C. Van Mesbergen, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 140 East 19th-st.

Van Buskirk.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, of scarlet fever, Willie, son of Richard and Charlotte Van Buskirk, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at house of the parents, No. 206 West 28th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken by the 12 o'clock train to Peekskill, for interment.

Fox.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, at 1½ o'clock, suddenly, after a short and severe illness, Maggie Fox, wife of Martin Fox, and daughter of F. Letz, aged 22 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 307 East 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rogers.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, after a short illness, Platt Rogers, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend, his funeral, on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at Calvary Church, on corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

Wood.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, Mrs. Mary S. Wood, wife of Rev. George W. Wood, and daughter of Thomas Hastings, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 3 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure [illegible] grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, [illegible] fountain, conservatory, stable, coach and [illegible] house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented [illegible] for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. [illegible] JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, [illegible] 3d floor.

MURRAY HILL HOUSES, FOR SALE OR [illegible], on 6th-av., including two [illegible] of which are to let; twelve on Madison-av., [illegible] three corners; and fifteen between 5th and 6th [illegible] 20th and 46th sts.: also several between 4th and 5th [illegible] Three houses range from $12,000 to $40,000. For [illegible] of situation, apply to A. BEEBE, No. 62 Broadway, [illegible] 3d floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND [illegible] brick house No. 164 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] District, 21x146, with fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; [illegible] and gas in the house. Premises can be seen at any [illegible] Terms easy. Also, house No. 242 West 23d-st. [illegible] I. P. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 68 East 37th-st.; four-story and basement, [illegible] stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in [illegible] order; price $7,500; will be sold on accommodat- [illegible] Inquire on the yard to see the house, apply to JOHN [illegible] No. 163 Broadway, or No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE- [illegible] houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and [illegible] modern improvements, in 65th-st., between [illegible] 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in either [illegible] of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d- [illegible] between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT [illegible] and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 [illegible] 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern im- [illegible] provements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, fur- [illegible] &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to or [illegible] H. KELLOGG, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND [illegible] high basement house and lot Nn. 243 West 22d-st., [illegible] 20.4x75.9, with all modern improvements and in complete [illegible] order. Premises can be seen at any time. Terms easy. Also, house No. 104 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. [illegible] I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN A [illegible] central location; the house is small, in good order, [illegible] contains all modern improvements, range, furnace, [illegible] &c.; [illegible]-st. For further particulars and price, ad- [illegible] HOUSE, Box No. 2,445, Post-office. Possession [illegible] can be given at any time.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN- [illegible] stone front house, 20x65, No. 152 Madison-av., near [illegible] 30th-st., built in the very best manner; rosewood doors [illegible] and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 73 [illegible] East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., [illegible] No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, [illegible] with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms [illegible] to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the [illegible] premises.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVER- [illegible] al first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high [illegible] stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each [illegible] 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. [illegible] Apply at No. 196 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WEST [illegible] 22d-st. Only $500 wanted in cash—the balance to re- [illegible] main on bond and mortgage. Will be sold less than the [illegible] first cost. E. CAHILL, No. 627 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND [illegible] basement house No. 430 4th-st., with all the modern [illegible] improvements; terms easy. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 [illegible] Bedford-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS [illegible] of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near [illegible] the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to [illegible] W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY, THREE [illegible] story and attic, brick, 20.6x63; has all modern improve- [illegible] ments. Price $8,000; $3,000 can remain, if wanted. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON ONE HUNDRED [illegible] and Nineteenth-st., 210 feet east of 6th-av., south side, [illegible] will be sold less than the first cost. Inquire of WM. D. [illegible] WOOD, No. 627 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY [illegible] 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. [illegible] Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND HANDSOMELY [illegible] furnished rooms and a hall bedroom to let, with full or [illegible] partial board, to gentlemen, in a desirable location, be- [illegible] tween University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 32 [illegible] Union-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET [illegible] a nicely furnished second floor, separately or to- [illegible] gether, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentle- [illegible] men. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM [illegible] May 1, for a gentleman and wife. Location must be [illegible] convenient to the cars. A good-sized room with a small [illegible] one adjoining, would be preferred; would provide furni- [illegible] ture in consideration of a reduction in price of board. [illegible] Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, location, [illegible] &c., E. E., Box No. 2,256 New-York Post-office.

FAMILIES BOARDING IN NEW-YORK [illegible] City, having children, can make arrangements with [illegible] T. BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place, so that their [illegible] board and tuition, in a first-class boarding-school, will [illegible] cost less than their board in New-York. Address as [illegible] above.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES [illegible] a pleasant second or third-floor room, with fire and [illegible] gas, breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a pri- [illegible] vate family; location between 8th and 20th sts., and 2d and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address, [illegible] with terms and full particulars, D., Box 2,977 Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—COMFORTA- [illegible] ble quarters in a farm-house within one hour of New- [illegible] York by rail or steamboat, wanted from May 1, by a fam- [illegible] ily. Address, with terms and location, T., Box No. 3,316 [illegible] General Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST [illegible] respectability, will let a second-story front room, [illegible] with board, to a gentleman and wife on reasonable terms. [illegible] Apply at No. 83 West 38th-st. Best references given and [illegible] required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES [illegible] to engage a pleasant unfurnished room, with board [illegible] for himself and wife, in a private family, up-town. Ad- [illegible] dress, stating terms, W., Box No. 189 Times Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO [illegible] let, with full or partial board, in the family of a [illegible] French teacher, (strictly private;) references exchanged. [illegible] Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF FROM [illegible] 30 to 50 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be un- [illegible] der a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty [illegible] bearing apple orchard, and a large supply of small [illegible] fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house [illegible] and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The [illegible] stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be [illegible] bought with the place. Location in a good and improv- [illegible] ing neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an [illegible] Episcopal Church, and not more than 40 miles from the [illegible] City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Address J. S. C., [illegible] Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HANDSOME MODERN [illegible] dwelling, (not less than 6 rooms,) by a quiet family, [illegible] of 5 members. Location, between 4th and 8th avs., 10th [illegible] and 30th sts. Preference will be given to apartments in a [illegible] dwelling conveniently arranged for two families—in ex- [illegible] cellent order, as they will be kept so—and an unexcep- [illegible] tionable neighborhood. Address, with particulars, Mr. [illegible] W., Box No. 747 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, (RENT TAKEN IN [illegible] board,) from May 1, by a family of grown persons; [illegible] location between 3d and 5th avs. and 12th and 26th sts. [illegible] Best of reference given and required. Address, with par- [illegible] ticulars of house and location, A. H. B., Box No. 125 [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR [illegible] of a house situated between Broadway and 1st-av., [illegible] and 16th and 2d sts. Address E. H., Station D, stating [illegible] street &c.

WANTED—A THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP [illegible] house, with good yard; location between 12th and [illegible] 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $660. Ad- [illegible] dress T. M., Box No. 135 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE [illegible] INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, [illegible] corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rec- [illegible] tors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages [illegible] for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, [illegible] N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, [illegible] $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Cir- [illegible] culars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. [illegible] Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, [illegible] will commence March 1, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, [illegible] Principal.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN [illegible] successful operation, price $100, which is one-third less [illegible] than the cost of the furniture; income from $400 to $1,000. [illegible] Address L. M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMI- [illegible] nary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send [illegible] for catalogue. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL [illegible] French and English School, with Preparatory De- [illegible] partment and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER [illegible] OF

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING [illegible] FLUID, DEALER IN [illegible] ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM [illegible] From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. [illegible] REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT [illegible] No. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.—WOODWARD'S DEPOT FOR THE [illegible] sale of superior pop corn, at Gibson's, No. 815 Broad- [illegible] way. Also, fruits, &c., in large or small quantities, for [illegible] family and others.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD- [illegible] ING—Printing Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' of- [illegible] ces. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT [illegible] house on Brooklyn Heights, elegantly furnished. The [illegible] lot is 200 feet deep, and running through to the adjoining [illegible] street; the house is in perfect order, and possessing every [illegible] modern convenience. The terms not so much an object [illegible] as the cheerfulness and reliability of the tenant. The lo- [illegible] cation is in every respect highly desirable, and within [illegible] three minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Possession 1st of [illegible] May. Apply to GEORGE R. BUTTON, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. [illegible] 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, [illegible] with three buildings thereon. The building on William- [illegible] st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit [illegible] for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable [illegible] terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to im- [illegible] prove. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let [illegible] separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 [illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODI- [illegible] ous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, [illegible] and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale [illegible] Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately [illegible] occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. [illegible] Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. [illegible] GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. AL- [illegible] BERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Malden-lane.

TO LET—A NEAT, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE [illegible] front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; a three-story brown [illegible] stone front house, corner Court-st. and Third place, [illegible] Brooklyn; a genteel cottage at Port Richmond, Staten [illegible] Island; also, rooms with steam-power, at Nos 131 and 133 [illegible] Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MAGGURGE Jr., Nos. 488, [illegible] 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 180 [illegible] Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub- [illegible] cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broad- [illegible] way and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner [illegible] Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to [illegible] P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock [illegible] A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT [illegible] large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of [illegible] Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., [illegible] in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding [illegible] house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. [illegible] B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE [illegible] pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied [illegible] by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars [illegible] inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at [illegible] the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South [illegible] Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN [illegible] South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, [illegible] with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' [illegible] walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfur- [illegible] nished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box [illegible] No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE 3-STORY [illegible] and attic house No. 189 10th-av., suitable for one or [illegible] two families; has modern improvements. Rent per an- [illegible] num, to May, 1863, $400; next year, $450; next, $500. [illegible] Possession immediately. Apply to L. B. CHASE, No. 5 [illegible] New-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND [illegible] attic modern private dwelling house in 16th-st., near [illegible] 5th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; [illegible] three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For [illegible] cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE [illegible] four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, [illegible] (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at [illegible] reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park [illegible] Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH [illegible] STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front [illegible] houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 [illegible] East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRI- [illegible] AN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT [illegible] children; part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consist- [illegible] ing of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on [illegible] third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MUR- [illegible] RAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the [illegible] rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a [illegible] bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAY- [illegible] LOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET, WITH STEADY STEAM POW- [illegible] ER—corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., large and [illegible] small rooms, well lighted, including first story and base- [illegible] ment. Also, large rooms corner of Broadway. Apply on [illegible] the premises. No. 447 Broome-st., of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND DWELLING NO. [illegible] 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good or- [illegible] der, with all the modern improvements: to a good teoant [illegible] a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Cham- [illegible] bers-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST [illegible] 31th-st., containing all the modern improvements, [illegible] water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per [illegible] annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Wash- [illegible] ington-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE [illegible] on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., [illegible] Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., [illegible] No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN [illegible] the basement rooms of the banking-house of the [illegible] Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults [illegible] beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL- [illegible] ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May [illegible] 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAY- [illegible] LOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, [illegible] &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, [illegible] one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAU- [illegible] RAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible] and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brook- [illegible] lyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND [illegible] attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running [illegible] through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to [illegible] C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 26 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR [illegible] 5th-av. Rent $800 per annum. Can be seen from [illegible] 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 229 [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, [illegible] with basement, No. 53 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low [illegible] rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible] No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. [illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 538 [illegible] Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 [illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC [illegible] brick house, No. 733 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton [illegible] introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND [illegible] TO RENT.—A large, comfortable house, situated eight [illegible] miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and within one mile of [illegible] a depôt on the Staten Island Railroad and two miles from [illegible] Rossville steamboat landing. There is a carriage house [illegible] and stalls for three or more horses, large garden, ice- [illegible] house filled. Persons wanting a pleasant, retired coun- [illegible] try place, will find this a desirable location. Inquire of [illegible] JOURNEAY, No. 355 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN CORNWALL, [illegible] CONN.—A large furnished house, with eight acres of [illegible] ground, with barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, two [illegible] sources of spring-water, and a superior garden. Five [illegible] hours from the City; two trains daily. Good trouting in [illegible] the neighborhood. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to Dr. [illegible] BOLTON, No. 18 East 19th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE [illegible] house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood [illegible] near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the [illegible] house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., [illegible] or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASH- [illegible] ington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House [illegible] 33 feet wide. To a private family only. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE [illegible] three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession [illegible] given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the [illegible] house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST [illegible] 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; three-story, [illegible] high stoop. Rent $75 a month.

TEACHERS.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. [illegible] A young lady, competent to instruct children in the [illegible] rudiments of English, French and music, is anxious to [illegible] obtain a situation as daily or resident governess, either [illegible] in New-York or Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references [illegible] given. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Box No. 116 [illegible] Times Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN [illegible] lady, entirely competent to teach the higher branches [illegible] of a young lady's education together with the English, [illegible] French and German languages, music and drawing, de- [illegible] sires an engagement as resident governess in this City; [illegible] unexceptionable City references given. Address Post- [illegible] office Box No. 2,608.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED [illegible] and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, [illegible] Latin and Music, wishes a re-engagement as resident [illegible] teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. [illegible] Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box [illegible] No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS. [illegible] An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in [illegible] all the branches of a thorough English education, with [illegible] music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, [illegible] wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, [illegible] Union-square.

TEACHER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS [illegible] taught in the City of New-York, for English and [illegible] mathematics. Apply (March 4 and 5) at No. 672 Broad- [illegible] way, between 9 and 2 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN IN WESTCHESTER [illegible] County, one hour by rail from New-York, wishes to [illegible] sell his pair of carriage horses; they are greys, eight and [illegible] nine years old; about sixteen hands, stout built, per- [illegible] fectly sound and kind; either, well adapted for coupé; [illegible] price $400. Address W., Box No. 272, Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE STABLE, WITH AT [illegible] least five stalls, within two or three blocks of the Un- [illegible] ion Club—the nearer the better. Address "J." Union Club.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT- [illegible] uation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing [illegible] and ironing; is also a first-class laundress; good City [illegible] reference if required. Call at No. 346 2d-av., corner of 22d- [illegible] st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST- [illegible] class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; [illegible] can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is [illegible] fully competent to take charges of a laundry; good City [illegible] reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between [illegible] 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE RELIABLE [illegible] French woman, a little over middle-age, desires a sit- [illegible] uation as nurse of grown children; is a very good teach- [illegible] er in French; understands dressmaking for young ladies [illegible] and children; no objection to the country in vicinity of [illegible] New-York; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] 146 3d-av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS DE- [illegible] sirous of obtaining a situation as nurse; is perfectly [illegible] competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its [illegible] birth, or the care of young children, and assist in sewing. [illegible] Can be seen for two days at her late situation, No. 58 [illegible] East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WO- [illegible] man wishes a situation; is capable of taking entire [illegible] charge of an infant, from its birth; is kind and obliging; [illegible] can give the best of reference as to capability and trust- [illegible] worthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A [illegible] situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire [illegible] charge of a baby or older children; can sew very neatly; [illegible] has lived four years in her last place; can give best of [illegible] City references. Can be seen for two days, at 21 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN [illegible] person, a situation as nurse for children or an in- [illegible] valid; and to do plain sewing and make herself generally [illegible] useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been [illegible] several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY [illegible] a respectable girl as nurse; is an excellent seam- [illegible] stress; can do all kinds of fancy knitting; has the best of [illegible] City reference from her last place, where she lived two [illegible] years. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., [illegible] between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG [illegible] Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chamber- [illegible] maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at her [illegible] present employer's, No. 167 Madison-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTES- [illegible] tant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, [illegible] or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Call [illegible] for two days, at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROT- [illegible] estant woman, with the best of City references, wishes [illegible] to accompany a family going to England, as child's nurse; [illegible] has experience as such. Apply at Mr. WEED'S, No. 807 [illegible] Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—WANT- [illegible] ed, by a respectable young English Protestant wo- [illegible] man, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is a good [illegible] seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant. [illegible] Would like to go to California or Cuba, or any other port. [illegible] Is accustomed to traveling; is not sea-sick. Address L. [illegible] A., Box No. 243 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANT- [illegible] ed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as [illegible] nurse or chambermaid. City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 208 West 28th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A PROT- [illegible] estant young girl wants a situation as nurse, or cham- [illegible] bermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present em- [illegible] ployer's, No. 157 Madison-av., for two days.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG [illegible] woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as [illegible] nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been ac- [illegible] customed to children, and is willing to make herself use- [illegible] ful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., near [illegible] 34th-st., top floor.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.— [illegible] A Wanted, by a middle-aged English Protestant wo- [illegible] man, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable of tak- [illegible] ing the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring [illegible] it up by the bottle, and make herself generally useful; [illegible] has the best of City references; can be seen for three days [illegible] at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; no objec- [illegible] tion to the country.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, [illegible] by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City ref- [illegible] erences, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at [illegible] the needle; can take charge of the ladies' washing and [illegible] ironing in style; wages $7; no objection to the country. [illegible] Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY [illegible] wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman [illegible] as nurse or seamstress, or would wait upon an invalid. [illegible] She can be seen at her present employer's, between the [illegible] hours of 9 and 12, at No. 231 Madison-av., above 38th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANT- [illegible] ed, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and [illegible] seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; [illegible] has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days [illegible] at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG [illegible] girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or [illegible] nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present em- [illegible] ployer's, No. 152 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED [illegible] by a respectable girl, by the day, week or month; [illegible] understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of [illegible] family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of [illegible] up-stair work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, [illegible] until engaged, at No. 270 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SWISS GIRL [illegible] (Protestant) wishes to find a situation in a family to do [illegible] sewing; she can furnish good references. Apply, for two [illegible] days, at 31r. MAITRES', No. 29 Rose-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY [illegible] a very respectable Protestant young woman, as first- [illegible] class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamber- [illegible] work; the best of reference given; she perfectly under- [illegible] stands her business. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., [illegible] second floor, front room, for three days, if not engaged.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT- [illegible] able young woman a situation as competent waitress; [illegible] has the best of City reference; no objection to the coun- [illegible] try. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.— [illegible] Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to [illegible] do waiting and sewing or chamberwork and sewing; the [illegible] best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 222 36th- [illegible] st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, for two days.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN [illegible] experienced English nurse, wishing to return to Eng- [illegible] land, would be glad to engage with a family going to Eu- [illegible] rope, to take charge of an infant or young children. Un- [illegible] exceptionable City references. Call on or address B. G., [illegible] No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND- [illegible] st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capa- [illegible] ble and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, Ger- [illegible] man, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are [illegible] faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A [illegible] Protestant man that perfectly understands the care [illegible] and management of horses and carriages, and all belong- [illegible] ing to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his [illegible] references. Will be found willing and obliging. No ob- [illegible] jection to City or country. Best of City reference given. [illegible] Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 [illegible] Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. [illegible] 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY [illegible] a respectable young man, who perfectly understands [illegible] his business; has had much experience; is a good careful [illegible] driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objec- [illegible] tion to the country; best of reference given from last em- [illegible] ployer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or [illegible] personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 [illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE [illegible] young man wants a situation as coachman; one who [illegible] understands his business thoroughly; will be found [illegible] willing, obliging and respectful; has no objection to the [illegible] country; has the very best of City references. Address [illegible] C. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, [illegible] by a respectable single man, of long experience; un- [illegible] derstands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; [illegible] is a good and careful driver; has very good references. [illegible] Call or address J. N. O., Box No. 190, Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A [illegible] highly respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly [illegible] understands his business in every respect, and can be [illegible] highly recommended by his late employer. Address A. [illegible] B. C., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN JUST DIS- [illegible] engaged wants a situation; a highly recommended [illegible] married man, with ten years' recommendation from one [illegible] family in this City. Any commands for J. M., Box No. [illegible] 211 Times Office, will be attended to for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS [illegible] first-class coachman by a Protestant man, with three [illegible] years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 3 [illegible] Rector-st., near Trinity Church, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.— [illegible] Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a [illegible] middle-aged man: understands his business perfectly. [illegible] Can give eight years' reference. Can take charge of a [illegible] greenhouse or grapery if required. Country preferred. [illegible] Address J. D., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANT- [illegible] ed, a situation by a respectable man as coachman or [illegible] plain gardener, or would be willing to make himself use- [illegible] ful about a gentleman's place; no objection to City or [illegible] country. Address J. F., Box No. 139 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.— [illegible] Wanted, by a young man who has first-class refer- [illegible] ences from former employers, a situation as coachman [illegible] and gardener; if wished, former employers can be seen [illegible] in the City. Address B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUA- [illegible] tion wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, [illegible] as coachman and groom; understands the care and treat- [illegible] ment of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good, careful [illegible] driver, sober, honest and trustworthy; is willing to work [illegible] hard and make himself generally useful. Can milk if re- [illegible] quired; no objection to the country. Best of city and [illegible] country references. Address T. O., Box No. 193 Times [illegible] Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, [illegible] by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman [illegible] and groom; can work in a garden; understands milking, [illegible] knows the City well; has a perfect knowledge of his busi- [illegible] ness; has first-class reference from last employer. Ad- [illegible] dress P. G., Coachman, Box No. 145 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, [illegible] by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman [illegible] and groom; is a good and careful driver; has first-class [illegible] reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box [illegible] No. 216 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY [illegible] an American married man, to take charge of a farm; [illegible] has no children; he thoroughly understands his busi- [illegible] ness; is well experienced in the management and raising [illegible] of horses and cattle; farming has been his business for [illegible] the last 25 years. Can give good references. Address [illegible] FARMER, Box No. 197 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS [illegible] farmer, by a Scotchman, wife and one child; has a [illegible] thorough practical knowledge of his business; can give [illegible] the best of references. Call on or address L. G., Smith's [illegible] seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, BY [illegible] a practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming [illegible] operations and a good vegetable gardener, a situation as [illegible] foreman on a farm or as manager of a gentleman's farm; [illegible] fully understands the care and management of horses, and [illegible

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WARNER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, AND WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Comprising the entire household furniture of the residence No. 158 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. The house is fully and elegantly furnished throughout. Parlors all in rosewood, with a rare collection of Lace, Parian and China ornaments; also a fine collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; French china, silverware, &c., with elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. The whole will be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, at their trade salesrooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, March 11, a large and choice collection of English Books, comprising fine editions of the best standard and illustrated works in literature; also, a complete set of "Niles' Weekly Register," 76 vols. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue daily at the same hour, in order of the catalogue. Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 10 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and soft tables, with statuary marble tops, rosewood and walnut parlor suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture, in every variety of style and finish, en suite; double and single armoires, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames—among which may be found "Falstaff and his Recruits," by Lazzarus; "Scenes from Tasso's Jerusalem," by Le Moine; two "Cabinet Gems" signed G. Morland; "Landscape," by W. M. Brown; "Rip Van Winkle," by Lazzarus; works by Williams, Taylor, Creswick, Carmichaelle, Peeters, Oster, Ruggles, Beaulieu and a variety of fine English pictures. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, elegant rosewood etageres, parlor secretaries, chamber furniture en suite of rosewood, black walnut, satin wood and mahogany, elegantly carved buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room suites, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at sale, which will be positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are all varieties of staple goods, also a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 75 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London: and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-laws:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixthday of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 28, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE COEN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet at water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY of the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Ten million dollars each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used as copies for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

UNITED STATES MOSQUITO OFFICE, No. 78 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. D. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.

Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobe, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobe, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.

AGNES ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

Dated March 1, 1862. law6wW

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ELYSSES TALLMAN, who resides in the City of New-York, and JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR., who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provision of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for buying and selling Oils and Naval Stores and dealing in the same on commission.

All the parties interested are the said ULYSSES TALLMANN, who is the general partner, and the said JAMES H BRUNDAGE, JR., who is the special partner.

The said JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR. has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars in cash as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March, A. D. 1862, and to terminate on the 28th day of February, 1865.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, JR.,
ULYSSES TALLMAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorised to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation. O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. (Signed)

RODERICK BEEBE.
CHARLES C. HALL.
CHARLES E. SANDS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the wholesale paper commission business, under the firm of BEEBE & HALL, and will continue the business of the late firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS at No. 27 Beekman st.

RODERICK BEEBE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES C. HALL.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK.
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

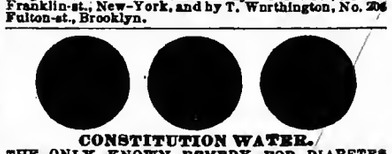
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for DR. LARMONT'S Paris, 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free anywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilaratieg in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte t with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have a secret habit, which they are without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. Bostwick, at his office, No. 33 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, though on the most delicate habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

CHINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar virtue of the property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 19 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX.
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $3. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	ARABIA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, March 8,
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, March 15,
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, March 22,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to Londo	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EDWES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KABNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Provisional Government in Tennessee.

Gen. Johnson to Start for Nashville To-Day.

A Tax-Bill Prepared by Secretary Chase.

Vacancies to be Filled in the Naval Academy.

Debate in the Senate on the Confiscation Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR TENNESSEE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Provisional Governor and Brigadier-General, leaves for Tennessee to-morrow. He will proceed to Nashville, and immediately publish an address, calling a general Convention to establish a new State Government. The President has clothed him with ample power to use all the necessary military authority of the National Government to carry out the policy and enforce the National laws.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday last, sent to the House Ways and Means Committee a very elaborate Tax and Income bill, which had been prepared by his direction. It arrived too late to be acted upon by the Committee. The Secretary's rate of taxation is treble that of the bill reported by the House, on the same articles. The Committee have thus far refused to permit it to see daylight.

COL. KERRIGAN BROKEN OF HIS COMMAND.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, to-day, issued General Order, breaking Col. KERRIGAN of his command. The charges against him were nine in number, as follows:

First—Habitual neglect of duty, failing to drill his men.

Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in allowing brawls in his camp.

Third—Violation of the Forty-fourth Article of War, in failing to attend a meeting of officers ordered by his Brigadier-General.

Fourth—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the Ninth Article of War, in refusing to attend a meeting of officers after being notified to do so.

Fifth—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer; sleeping out of nights.

Sixth—Drunkenness on duty.

Seventh—Shameful abandonment of his post, which he was commanded to defend and hold, to wit, Munson's Hill.

Eighth—Withdrawing his pickets without orders at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing.

Ninth—Communicating with the enemy, visiting and dining with him.

KERRIGAN was pronounced Guilty on the first five charges, and Not Guilty on the last four. The sentence reads that the said KERRIGAN be "dismissed the service of the United States."

ILLUMINATIONS.

The pent-up joy of the citizens of Washington over our repeated victories has manifested itself to-night in the illumination of a number of private residences, this being the anniversary of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster-General's reason assigned for Mr. TAYLOR'S dismissal as Postmaster of New-York is that the latter "did not give satisfaction."

GEN. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

The allegations brought against Gen. ST. GEORGE COOKE, having been entirely refuted by this officer, the Senate Military Committee this morning unanimously reported his name to the Senate for confirmation.

GEN. BLENKER.

The case of Gen. BLENKER was considered this morning by the Senate Military Committee. The General appeared before them for the purpose of refuting the charges. The Committee adjourned without finishing the case.

MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE.

ROBERT C. KIRK, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in place of PALMER, recalled at his own request.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Mr. BARREDA has presented his credentials to the President, and been received as Minister from the Republic of Peru.

The President, in his reply, said the United States have no enmities, animosities or rivalries, and no interests which conflict with the welfare, safety and rights or interests of any other nation. Their own prosperity, happiness and aggrandisement are sought most safely and advantageously through the preservation, not only of peace on their own part, but peace among all other nations. But while the United States are thus a friend to all other nations, they do not seek to conceal the fact that they cherish especial sentiments of friendship for and sympathies with those who, like themselves, have founded their institutions on the principle of the equal rights of men, and such nations, being more prominently neighbors of the United States, the latter are co-operating with them in establishing civilization and culture on the American Continent. Such being the general principles which govern the United States in their foreign relations, you may be assured, Sir, that in all things this Government will deal justly, frankly, and, if it be possible, even liberally, with Peru, whose liberal sentiments toward us you have so kindly expressed.

It will be recollected that the former minister from Peru was dismissed by Mr. BUCHANAN, owing to the non-compliance of that Government with certain imperative demands of our own.

The address of President LINCOLN contains expressions of friendship indicative of the general policy of the Administration toward all nations.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized GERHARD LARSSON as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chicago.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Several weeks ago the House passed a resolution asking of the War Department whether there has been a literal compliance with the act of Congress requiring the officers of the regular army, appointed in the new regiments, to be assigned to duty in the field, and the officers appointed from civil life to be assigned to the duty of recruiting for those regiments. In reply, through the Adjutant-General, it is stated that all the Colonels of the new regiments taken from the regular army, two excepted, are general officers of volunteers in active command. These two are commanding the Departments of Florida and Pensacola, and of New Mexico. When the organization of the new regiments was commenced, a few of the regular officers appointed to them, were, for a time, employed, in starting the system of recruiting, but nearly all of them were relieved on the passage of the act, to which reference is made. In the nineteen old regiments, of 261 officers, not recent appointments, who would otherwise be available for duty with the regiments, 21 are general officers, and 29 field officers of volunteers. This, however, does not include officers detailed from the staff corps of the regular army.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February, from Forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capital building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered of other dangerous character.

TENDER TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

The President, in a message to Congress, states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH was nominated as Flag-officer to command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence as to example, the President cordially recommends that Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH receive a vote of the thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE in the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th and 10th of February.

MESSRS. ETHERIDGE AND MAYNARD.

Representatives ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD, the former now Clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is the list of the Representatives whose Districts being vacant at the Naval Academy, have the right to nominate candidates for appointment as Acting Midshipmen. The Navy Department has no power to make an appointment excepting on the nomination of a Representative. There are no appointments at large. Candidates must be between 14 and 18 years of age, and actual residents of the Districts from which nominated.

The Navy Department desires to make these appointments in time for the appointee to reach Newport, R. I., where the Academy is at present located between the 10th and 20th of April next.

Persons desiring the appointment will apply to their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Navy Department.

CALIFORNIA.—Hon. Messrs. A. A. Sargent and T. G. Phelps.

CONNECTICUT.—Fourth District—Hon. G. C. Woodruff.

DACOTAH TERRITORY.—Hon. J. B. S. Todd.

ILLINOIS.—Third District—Hon. Owen Lovejoy. Fifth District—Hon. W. A. Richardson, (two vacancies.) Seventh District—Hon. J. C. Robinson. Ninth District—Hon. John A. Logan.

INDIANA.—Sixth District—Hon. A. G. Porter.

KANSAS.—Hon. Martin F. Conway, (two vacancies.)

KENTUCKY.—First District—No Representative. Third District—Hon. Henry Grider. Fourth District—Hon. Aaron Harding. Seventh District—Hon. Robert Mallory, (two vacancies.)

MARYLAND.—Second District—Hon. Edwin H. Webster.

MICHIGAN.—Fourth District—Hon. Rowland E. Trowbridge.

MISSOURI.—First District—Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr. Seventh District—Hon. John W. Noell.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Hon. Samuel G. Dailey, (two vacancies.)

NEW-JERSEY—Third District—Hon. William G. Steele.

NEW-YORK—Tenth District—Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, (two vacancies.) Twenty-third District—Hon. Ambrose W. Clark. Twenty-ninth District—Hon. Alfred Ely, (two vacancies.) Thirty-third District—Hon. Reuben E. Feeton.

OHIO—Fifth District—Hon. James H. Ashley. Sixth District—Hon. Chilion A. White. Twentieth District—Hon. John Hutchings.

OREGON—Hon. John K. Shtel.

PENNSYLVANIA—Ninth District—Hon. Thaddens Stevens. Fourteenth District—Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Eighteenth District—Hon. Samuel S. Blair. Twentieth District—Hon. Jesse Lazear.

UTAH—Hon. John M. Bernhisel.

VIRGINIA.—Tenth District—Hon. Wm. G. Brown. Eleventh District—Hon. Jacob M. Blair. Twelfth District—Hon. Kellian P. Whaley (two vacancies.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (two vacancies.)

COL. VAN WYCK.

Some weeks ago the officers and privates of the Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., with great unanimity presented a petition to Col. VAN WYCK to continue Colonel of the Legion. In order to accompany his regiment to the field, he asked the House to excuse him from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts, and of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The Speaker decided that the House had no power to excuse him. Mr. VAN WYCK has therefore arranged with his colleagues for the chairmanship of these Committees, they being unwilling he should relinquish entirely his position.

THE NAMES OF BATTLES TO BE INSCRIBED ON REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. The names will also be placed on the Army Register at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps—to be lost only with their lives; and that those not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and courage.

The General Commanding the army will, under the instructions of this Department, take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE RELATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS TO THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—I. The Governors of States are legally the authorities for raising Volunteer regiments and commissioning their officers. Accordingly no independent organizations, as such, will be hereafter recognized in the United States service. Copies of the Rolls of Muster into service will be sent as soon as practicable to the Governors of the States to which they belong by the commanders of all brigades, regiments, or corps heretofore recognized as independent of State organizations; and all vacancies of commissions in such regiments and corps will be hereafter filled by the respective Governors according to law. Wherever a regiment is composed of companies from different States, it will be considered as belonging to the State from which the greatest number of companies was furnished for that regiment.

II. Paragraph 1,121 of the Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, is amended by adding as follows: In special cases of hard service or exposure, the Quartermaster-General may authorize the ration of grain to be increased not more than three pounds, upon a report recommending it by the Chief Quartermaster serving in a Military Department, or with an Army in the field.

III. It has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of War that officers of the Volunteer forces frequently correspond directly with the authorities of the States in which their regiments were raised, and thus procure supplies of clothing and other stores in excess of the Regulation allowance. All requisitions should be made as pointed out in the Regulations, upon the Chief Quartermaster of the Department or Army corps, who will transmit them, through the regular official channel, to the officer in charge of the dépôt from which the supplies are to be drawn. All clothing provided heretofore by State authorities and not yet issued, will be turned over to the officers of the United States Quartermaster's Department, who will, as far as possible, issue supplies, provided by the States to the troops of the same respectively. The allowance of clothing, &c., which is prescribed in the Army Regulations, should never be exceeded, except in urgent cases; and when exceeded, the circumstances making such extra issues necessary should be distinctly and fully set forth on the requisitions, to enable the proper officer to act upon them understandingly. The articles of clothing issued to troops are charged against each man, and must be paid for on final settlement of his pay accounts.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants doing business on the Pacific Coast, asking immediate action by Congress to provide for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present the United States have no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the payment of the volunteers from the time of their enlistment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Boston, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, by the death of Prof. FELTON, be filled by HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut. Mr. DIXON said that Mr. BARNARD was known all over the country as a man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of popular education, to the very object for which the Smithsonian Institution was formed—the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), reported from the Military Committee the House bill, making an additional Article of War.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.), the bill for the safe keeping and maintainance of the United States prisoners was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.), the bill authorizing the Commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet with the British and French Commissioners to take measures for the preservation of the fisheries.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution providing for the custody of the presents received from the King of Siam.

The bill provides that the presents be deposited among the curiosities of the Department of the Interior. The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in Louisiana, was taken up, but after some discussion it was laid aside.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) resumed his speech. He quoted from Justice STORY and other writers, as showing that there should be no confiscation of any private property. He (MCDOUGAL) contended that the provision in the bill, relating to the freeing of the slaves, was unconstitutional. He then quoted from the declarations of the President and Secretary of State to show that an entirely different policy had been declared by the Government. The Colonization scheme was wild and impracticable. He (MCDOUGAL) conteeded that magnanimity was the greatest virtue of victors, and that we should go forward with the Constitution—our common Constitution—in one hand and with peace in the other.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he agreed with the Senator from California, (MCDOUGAL,) and thought this one of the most important measures ever brought before Congress. Shall we stand by the Constitution, or shall we open wide the field of revolution, and go back to the doctrines of laudal ages, and introduce feuda which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. He contended that the passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable; and further, the bill was directly in conflict with the Constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war was waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic, and totally useless. The bill was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceeding in Courts. This bill is in fact a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it. The bill makes no distinction between those forced into the rebellion, and the willing traitor. Thousands of Southern people have been duped into the rebellion by being told that the North were all Abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander, it was the allegation made by the slaveholders of the South, and their allies at the North, that the sole object of the Republican Party was the abolition of Slavery. That slander enabled the traitors to consolidate the rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators of the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie. He protested against that section of the bill for freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the Constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in war we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before. He hoped some other and better way would be taken to punish those concerned in the rebellion. When we shall have suppressed them, and in a way which will not furnish cause for future revolt, he would punish effectually those who were to be punished, and forgive thoroughly those who were to be forgiven. He was in favor of giving the negroes all the freedom he had himself; but what had they done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seemed especially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply relied on their masters, like domestic animals, which was a sort of blind instinct. He hoped the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to certain railroads of Missouri, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill authorizing additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, and the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

The House then took up the Pennsylvania contested election case—the pending resolution being that JOHN KLINE is not; but that JOHN P. VERREE (the sitting member) is, entitled to a seat as the Member from the Third Congressional District.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained the grounds upon which the Committee of Elections recommend the adoption of the above resolution, they being unanimously of opinion that according to the contestant, with all the corrections claimed by him, he is, nevertheless, not entitled to the fifty-four votes claimed by him to have been by mistake omitted from his count in the Third Division of the Eleventh, the Third Division of the Sixteenth, and the First Division of the Nineteenth Wards, and is consequently not elected.

Messrs. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) controverted the positions of the Committee, insisting that the contents of the ballot-boxes gave the seat to Mr. KLINE. If it could be shown the boxes have been tampered with, then a recount should not be insisted upon as a governing principle.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Mr. VERREE.

The resolution that Mr. KLINE was not elected, was adopted by a vote of 105 against 13.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported from the Select Committee the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

The resolution reported some time ago from the Committee on Government Contracts, was taken up.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, (Rep.,) noticed that part of the report where reference is made to Gen. FREMONT, saying that the Committee had not fully investigated, as they should have done, his (Gen. FREMONT'S) military operations in the West. A combination had been formed against that just and good man (Gen. FREMONT) to destroy him, and if they could not do that to involve him in disaster. He pitied the soulless wretch who could thus be employed. There had been arrayed against him (Gen. FREMONT) a combination of disappointed contractors and treasury plunderers, but the real struggle was with the slave power, and Gen. FREMONT was to be its victim. If he (Gen. FREMONT) could not be sacrificed he was to be disgraced.

Mr. SHANKS continued to defend Gen. FREMONT at considerable length. The charge of inefficiency, he said, was too shallow to deceive anybody, more especially the Western people. Mr. SHANKS then proceeded to show that the allegations against Gen. FREMONT were totally unfounded. He then alluded to former events, when the City of Washington was trembling in fear of the rebel victorious armies, and when full supplies of men and equipments were sent hither. It had not been so in the West. In vain Gen. FREMONT had asked for men and military stores, and these not being supplied, he was compelled, on his own responsibility, to make such arrangements as would save the people whom he was sent to protect. When Gen. FREMONT went to the West there were only 25,000 troops there—10,000 of them were three months' men, and their time was fast expiring. As to arms, he could get only what holders were willing to let him have on his own credit, and the Government was now refusing to pay for supplies thus furnished. Gen. FREMONT paved the way for other men to reap victories. He (FREMONT) was always successful. Pursuing the dictates of his own judgment, he (FREMONT) saw the necessity for gunboats, and took measures for their construction. Mr. SHANKS then reviewed the circumstances under which Gen. FREMONT was relieved from his command, which was not until twenty-six days after the order was issued, and he was removed, too, at a time when he had a well-appointed army to meet Gen. PALOE. Mr. SHANKS then alluded at length to the annoyances to which Gen. FREMONT was subjected, especially at the time when he was in pursuit of PALOE, which pursuit was prevented by the arrival of Gens. HUNTER and POPE. But for this Tennessee would have long before been in our possession. FREMONT was removed because the slave power demanded it. He criticised the report of the Committee relative to the fortifications at St. Louis, and these, he contended were as necessary as those on the Southern side of the Potomac, which were designed by Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, and for which Congress had voted hundreds of thousands of dollars. Gen. FREMONT was only in the Western Department a hundred days, during which time he raised his army from 15,000 to 60,000 effective fighting men—clothing, feeding and arming them himself. He, besides, fortified not only St. Louis, but distant points, holding military occupation of nearly the entire State. Mr. SHANKS then related the most prominent points in Gen. FREMONT'S operations. The tile, spirit, labor and success of the great Western campaign are due to Gen. FREMONT, and history will give him the credit, all the political combinations against him to the contrary notwithstanding. The tour of Mr. SHANKS expired before he finished his speech.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) hoped the gentleman would be allowed ample time.

Mr. SHANKS obtained permission to print the remaining portion of his speech.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the reputation of FREMONT was at least as dear to him as it could be to the gentleman from Indiana himself. He had made many sacrifices for FREMONT, and would, if he could, have elevated him to the Presidential Chair. But he (OLIN) regretted that the gentleman from Indiana, while defending FREMONT, should have deemed it necessary to cast an imputation upon Gen. RIPLEY, of the Ordnance Department. If Gen. RIPLEY'S suggestions had been followed, $50,000,000 would have been saved to the Government. He (OLIN) asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no man who had held the position of Chief of Ordnance had ever brought so much energy of heart and devotion to patriotism and duty, as Geo. RIPLEY. One of the reasons assigned for the alleged injustice to FREMONT was, that he was not baptised at West Point. He had heard so much of this slang that he was sick of it. Every man knew that the most prominent rebel, DAVIS, was a graduate of that institution, and so with others. It seemed to him that for gentlemen to criticise military affairs without any knowledge of them, was an idle waste of time.

The House then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. WOOD.

Reception at His Home, etc.

JAMAICA, L. I., Tuesday, March 4.

Col. WOOD arrived here at 11½ o'clock this morning. He was received by the firemen, military and citizens in large numbers at Dorland's Hotel, where JOHN I. SNEDEKER made an eloquent address, warmly welcoming Col. WOOD. The Colonel made a brief reply, heartily thanking his fellow-citizens for their kindness and attention to him.

The procession then formed in line and escorted the gallant Colonel to Brushville, his residence, where he was welcomed home by J. J. ARMSTRONG in a very spirited speech, to which Col. WOOD, deeply touched, replied eloquently and patriotically. STEWART'S Band then played "Home, Sweet Home," and the procession, after giving cheer after cheer for the "Hero of the Day," turned their steps toward Jamaica again. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed all along the route.

Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, for the Year 1861.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITY AND CORRECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections have the honor to present to the Hon. Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the following

REPORT

of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections," with an account of all its receipts and expenditures of the year 1861, in conformity with Section 19 of the Law passed April 17, 1860—Chapter 510.

The duties of the Commission which we represent, performed with a view to the objects and intentions of it, embrace no ordinary obligations, and are therefore to be regarded with a proper estimate of the embarrassments which present themselves in their faithful execution. This vast population—covering an extent of boundary far beyond the ordinary demand of a similar exercise of power in this country—demands a thoughtful and energetic administration. To carry forward all its obligations, without the liability of error, would be claiming more than human foresight and common justice would claim.

Our fellow-citizens who interest themselves in the workings of our municipal provisions for the welfare of the deserving poor, are no doubt well advised as to the direction given to their annual tax for their support; but it will not be denied that a more serious consideration of the claims of charity would essentially change and more appropriately apply their efforts in that direction. In the opinion of the Commissioners, nothing could possibly be devised, to more effectually arrest the progress and success of the American offspring, than the encouragement and nurture of that loathsome dependence which the annual application at the Poor-house engenders. The propriety of establishing—by City ordinance or legislative enactment—a point where the suffering of our fellow-creatures may be ameliorated or ended, cannot be doubted; yet, while admitting the charity of such provision, there should be no hesitation, on the part of the dispensers of that charity, to do everything in their power to discourage the too apparent vice of professing poverty, without an honest claim for relief.

During the last year, under the existing extraordinary condition of National affairs, a very heavy demand has been made upon our tax-paying citizens, for the support of the families of those who have found employment in the army. Over one million of dollars has been paid by our City authorities, without consultation with the records of this Department. No one can, for a moment, suppose that reference is made to this fact for the purpose of changing the direction of this extraordinary charity; but simply to point out, as we are in duty bound to do, the check which might have been availed of upon improper and duplicated demands. The same wrong is perpetrated by many of our leading corporate and private charities. There is a great deal of inconsiderate relief granted, to the detriment of a modest, retiring and deserving charity. The subject is one susceptible of more extended consideration than would be properly embraced in this report. The remedy may be found, upon a resort to patient examination and scrutiny. The desire to increase the number of charitable institutions is greater than their means of usefulness will warrant. The City and County of New-York, through this organization, is invested with the necessary means to meet the just claims of the unfortunate poor. Its duties are not unwillingly performed; and whenever and wherever the legitimate claimant asks a hearing, the representatives of a generous population will respond to the just claims of Truthful Charity.

New-York shrinks from no duty which the welfare of her population fairly demands. The trials which have been inflicted upon her citizens have been far beyond those of any other municipality, in this or any other country, in times of peaceful and flourishing administration. The nature of her population is generous and forgiving; and it is due from the points of influence and power, that she should be protected by every means in their power. Those of us in whom is reposed the position, which may expose the wrongs inflicted by unjust combination, or individual effort, deem it our duty to warn our fellow-citizens to be cautious as well as liberal, to be just to themselves as well as charitable to others.

The past, with its benefits, and its "errors and omissions," is full of lessons of experience and value. The future, under the guidance of the Almighty, we trust may be profitably embraced. The sad trials which bad men have inflicted upon our heretofore united National population, unjoin upon us frugal expenditures, and we must not disregard the least opportunity to postpone, at least, whatever may be properly delayed for more prosperous times.

The hope and expectation is, that before another year reason and prosperity may commence its onward career in the turbulent regions of the South, and we may again be permitted to prepare adequately for increasing numbers.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new building, which may be referred to in this connection, while it will do much toward relief, will be inadequate for the proper care of the increasing numbers.

The report of the Resident Physician abounds in statistics which furnish the history of this important branch of this department. The difficulties which attend the care of lunatics are known in every one. This institution, containing a far greater number than any similar institution in the country, abounds in every variety and stage of lunacy, and includes in its number, at all times, a large portion of the most troublesome character. We feel justified in presenting this whole, and more especially the Mad-house branch, as deserving our special commendation.

THE WORK-HOUSE

Report shows a falling off in the aggregate. Some improvement has been made in the employment of both sexes, and the prospect is favorable for a more enlarged, as well as a more profitable use of the labor of the Institution. The army has called this class of our population, and left us with the least useful of this useless class.

THE ALMSHOUSE

Is in a good condition, furnishing all the ordinary comforts of similar institutions elsewhere. The Warden's report will furnish the detail of the various modes of disposing of the temporary and permanent visitors to this, their island home. The separation of the demented and failing intellect from the more strengthened physical, as well as mental power of the inmates. The useful appropriation of motherly care and protection for the infant children that have been distributed among the more able and most needful class who obtain our protection, presents an agreeable demonstration of the justice of a combination of old age and innocence, sharing in the cheering efforts to enliven and make happy the beginning and end of life.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Containing, as it does, the larger portion of our efficient labor, has returned, as will be seen on reference to the figures, a much larger amount for labor than on any other previous year. The prospect is, that a still more advantageous disposition of the labor will be made for the year to come.

The principal working of our quarry has been from this Department.

The manufacture of soap has been sufficient to supply the entire Department.

A decrease in numbers has given us an opportunity to reduce our number of keepers, and relieve the crowded condition which has heretofore tronbled us.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL,

Being the most capacious and convenient, as well as the most ornamental, institution of the sort in this country, contains a large number of patients, who are carefully provided and properly regarded. The number of patients will be found, with those of other hospitals, at the close of this report, and is worthy of regard.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

Is smaller, but not less entitled to the claim of architectural regard. The number of patients that have found a home there, through the progress of this loathsome disease, is very much beyond any previous year.

Yet, we have the satisfaction of awarding to its conduct an additional testimony of its general usefulness and value.

THE CITY PRISON

Has been much improved in the various arrangements constituting its government; and it is hoped that an unrelaxed application of the rules adopted for the government of the various branches will still further commend its faithful administration.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

This portion of our duty is one of great solicitude. The administration of its detail has our entire confidence; yet we are incessantly laboring to prevent the abuses which are wedded to a system early established, and persistently insisted upon. The interrogatories which have been circulated to the extent of thousands beyond those that have been responded to, have, doubtless, been instrumental of great good, and will render great service in the revision of our work, and we hope to bring to light many whose object has been to deceive, and obtain help where it was not really needed. The figures show a decrease of appropriation to this class of applicants, notwithstanding we may add the fact that cases of reluctant application have really increased.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

We present as an institution worthy of especial notice. No department of our trust has been more faithfully administered, and the changes which have been made have not only been practical and sound, but beneficial and economical. The economy in the use of gas, the reduction in almost every minute expenditure has extended throughout the whole of the various drains of the Institution.

The Apothecary, Storekeeper, and Engineer, show an attention to detail, which commends them to the Commissioners as well as the citizen for whom they act.

The Matron and her assistants, the Gatekeeper, and other officers, have united with the Warden to make the Institution equal in all respects with any other Institution in or out of the Department of Public Charities.

The Medical Board has been zealous in its action, endeavoring to increase the importance of its connection with the Institution, by adding to their heretofore great advantages, that of an established Medical College. Their success has exceeded the expectations of its most ardent friends, and we hope and believe that the union of the facilities which abound in the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, with the recently established Bellevue Hospital College, may be so applied, and so justly, considerately and humanely conducted, as to command the approbation of the entire community. There has been no abridgment of the ordinary facilities heretofore accorded to other schools, nor is it the intention to alter the rules to effect the great demands of other colleges; at the same time there must be a frank acknowledgment of the claims which constant service justly demands.

WARD'S ISLAND

Has been much improved in condition, and has yielded, as will be seen, a fair crop. We hope for an improved produce the next year, through the increased zeal of our officers and helpers.

The Commissioners acknowledge with gratitude the zealous and harmonious labors of the Clergy, and others who officiate in the religious services in every department of their trust.

OUR FINANCES.

The *neglect* on the part of the City Authorities to act upon the appropriations, while it furnishes the means of a very large profit to the bank of deposit, selected by the Chamberlain, is most unjust to the City. Nearly two months has already elapsed without this Department receiving a dollar from the proper source for the payment of its just indebtedness. We can discover no reason for delay, which seems to us legitimate; we only know that while others may be the gainers, the City is the loser. If any change is required in the affairs of the City, certainly a remedy should be found for this flagrant wrong.

THE COLORED HOME,

Is a home, by itself, devoted to the care of old and infirm, as well as other colored adults and children. The institution is conducted and supported chiefly by the liberality of the City, through this Department, and claims, and deserves, a word of commendation from this Commission.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is also a branch of our charge, and is a proud monument to the faithful ladies who devote themselves to its welfare.

In considering the various duties which devolve upon the officers in the different positions in this Department, it is with no ordinary satisfaction that the Commissioners declare their obligations to those who are united in official duties with themselves, for their uniform desire to combine harmony and fidelity with efficiency and integrity; and they trust and believe that, while the same action is continued in the management of this branch of our City's munificence, there will be good reasons for all to claim the respect and confidence of those worthy of regard, to whom they at all times hold themselves accountable.

The Commissioners have endeavored to give their best attention to the trust placed in their hands. It remains for their fellow-citizens to test the result of their labors by the result of similar trusts here and elsewhere. To mark with *precision*, and justly balance the claims of "Charity and Correction," is more than could be fairly required from human effort. Taking, however, the ordinary standard as their guide, they are willing to stand or fall in the judgment and appreciation of their fellow-citizens.

S. DRAPER, President.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON.
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Secretary.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

S. Draper, Esq., President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR: Since your first connection as an administrator of the charities of New-York City, on May 8, 1849, 16,041 children have been admitted to this Island. 14,000 children have been discharged, and are scattered in all parts of the Union—some in Maine, and more in Oregon. This Island is represented, between the Ohio River on one side, and the City of Iowa on the other, by more than 800 children, who send cheering accounts of their progress from time to time. A great many are in the army and navy of the United States.

Of 1,001 children in this Department when you organized the Board of Ten Governors, not one remains. During the year 1861, the two last have gone—one idiot, *deceased*. One boy, who was an *infant*, 2 *years old then*, gone out West.

The cost to the City for the above 16,041 children for 12 8-12 years, has been *one million four hundred and fifty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars*.

JOHN COMON, Clerk.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1859.	1861.
Payments by Governors of Almshouse for the year 1859, as per Report	$798,824 67	
Payments by Governors of Almshouse, Jan. 1 to April 20, 1860—3 mos. 20 days		a$347,056 26
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from April 21 to Dec. 31, 1861—8 mos. 10 days		b 627,439 09
Total		$974,495 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1861	710,617 76	710,617 76
Decrease from 1859	$83,207 11	$163,877 44 Decrease from 1860.

a Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs $15,192 96

b Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs 106,631 67

The number of Keepers at the Penitentiary have been decreased 13, by the Commissioners, since the 20th April, 1860.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.—A free lecture will be delivered before the Twentieth Ward Republican Club this (Wednesday) evening, in Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 17½, 22, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42.

[Advertisement.]

When Commodore NUTT first opened his batteries at Barnum's Museum the crowd was immense, but it has increased until that old temple of wonders is too small to accommodate all who come, especially now that the new Oriental play has proved so attractive and pleasing.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No seaside man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool*—Gov. Bayley, lady, child, nurse and man servant, Mr. de Pottstad, lady, 3 children, nurse and man servant, Miss de Pottstad, G. B. Hasell and lady, Mrs. Marie, L. Trapp, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Isaac F. Francis, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Forbes and servant, E. W. Barron and servant, Escondon and servant, P. Lonergon, Mr. Migaren, Dr. Millett, H. W. Reeves, G. P. Smith, C. Gehrenbach, Robert Rey, George Trull, G. A. Morrison, Capt. J. L. Jordan, Mr. Metz, W. J. Cunningham, C. O. W

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Regulation of Trade on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

The Provisional Government in Tennessee.

Gen. Johnson to Start for Nashville To-Day.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A Tax-Bill Prepared by Secretary Chase.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4,

RULES FOR INTERNAL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following rules and regulations concerning internal commercial intercourse. They in no way affect or give authority for any commerce on the Atlantic coast, and therefore do not interfere with the blockade. The circular is as follows:

By virtue of the authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States permitting commercial intercourse in certain cases under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting internal commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union, which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 4, 1862.

First—All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefor must be made in writing to him, stating specifically the purpose for which the license is desired, and if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation, and also the character of the merchandise, if any desired in exchange, with the proposed ports of transit thereof and its destination.

Second—Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval, and conditioned in such terms, as shall be specified in the license.

Third—All transportation to be made by virtue of any license, shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

Fourth—When application is made for a transportation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such a permit, a copy of the license under which application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original, and certified by such officer, and also correct invoices in duplicate, signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandise at the place of purchase, and also a statement in duplicate of the routes of transit and destruction of the merchandise so to be transported and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein, and the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof be disposed of by him or by his authority, or connivance in violation of the terms of the license.

Fifth.—All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the Surveyor of the port whence transit commences, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of its issue, be endorsed upon the original license.

Sixth—All packages whatsoever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer, as shall be specified in the license.

Seventh—For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the merchadise so permitted, at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

Eighth—All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly raports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable, transmitting, with such report, a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, on which shall be endorsed the date of the authority under which such permit is granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

Ninth—All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury. (Signed) S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR TENNESSEE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Provisional Governor and Brigadier-General, leaves for Tennessee to-morrow. He will proceed to Nashville, and immediately publish an address, calling a general Convention to establish a new State Government. The President has clothed him with ample power to use all the necessary military authority of the National Government to carry out the policy and enforce the National laws.

PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS.

The following was received at headquarters of the army to-night:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, March 4, *via* CAIRO.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free, thanks to the brilliant strategy of the campaign by which the enemy's centre was pierced at Forts Henry and Donelson, his wings isolated from each other and turned, compelling thus the evacuation of his stronghold of Bowling Green first, and now Columbus.

The flotilla, under Flag-Officer FOOTE, consisting of six gunboats, commanded by Capts. DOVE, WALKER, STEMBEL, PAULDING, THOMPSON and SHIRK, and four mortar-boats, in charge of Capt. PHELPS, United States Navy, assisted by Lieut. FORD, Ordnance Corps United States Army, and three transports, conveying Col. BUFORD'S Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, and a battalion of the Fifty-fourth and Seventy-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Majors ANDREWS and SANGER, the whole brigade being under Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, who rendered the most valuable and efficient service.

On arriving at Columbus, it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry, or a scout from Paducah, or by the enemy. Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing the infantry, when Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. PHELPS, with 30 soldiers, made a dashing reconnoissance with a tug, steaming directly under the water batteries. Satisfied that our troops had possession they landed, ascended to the summit of the Bluff, and planted the Stars and Stripes among the heartiest cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of gliers upon tiers of batteries on the river front and a strong parapet and ditch, crossed by a thick abattis on the land side.

The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily, considering the quantities of ordnance and stores, and number of caskets, [illegible] the remnant of the chain which was once stretched over the river and a large supply of torpedoes remaining.

Desolation was visible everywhere, huts, tents and barricades presenting but their blackened remains, though the town was spared. I discovered what appeared a large magazine, smoking from both extremities.

I ordered the train to be immediately cut. A garrison was left in the work of nearly 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, which I will strengthen immediately.

(Signed) GEO. W. CULLUM,

Brigadier-General Chief of Staff.

The following is a telegram from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

SIR: The cavalry from Paducah marched into Columbus yesterday at 6 P. M., driving before them the enemy's rear guard. The flag of the Union is flying over the boasted Gibraltar of the West. Finding himself turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender. Large quantities of artillery and stores were capinred.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

The following dispatch was received here, to-night, from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Gen. BANKS' forces occupied Martinsburgh, yesterday, without opposition, and the pickets continue to bring in prisoners. Although few in number, they are of much importance. Among those taken last night was Rev. T. J. MCVEIGH, Chaplain of the Second Virginia Infantry. He was captured by Company K, Michigan Cavalry, Capt. MANN, near Perryville."

Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that JACKSON is there in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach three miles east of that place.

The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday last, sent to the House Ways and Means Committee a very elaborate Tax and Income bill, which had been prepared by his direction. It arrived too late to be acted upon by the Committee. The Secretary's rate of taxation is treble that of the bill reported by the House, on the same articles. The Committee have thus far refused to permit it to see daylight.

COL. KERRIGAN BROKEN OF HIS COMMAND.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, to-day, issued General Order breaking Col. KERRIGAN of bis command. The charges against him were nine in number, as follows:

First—Habitual neglect of duty, failing to drill his men.

Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in allowing brawls in his camp.

Third—Violation of the Forty-fourth Article of War, in failing to attend a meeting of officers ordered by his Brigadier-General.

Fourth—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the Ninth Article of War, in refusing to attend a meeting of officers after being notified to do so.

Fifth—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer; sleeping out of nights.

Sixth—Drunkenness on duty.

Seventh—Shameful abandonment of his post, which he was commanded to defend and hold, to wit, Munson's Hill.

Eighth—Withdrawing his pickets without orders at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing.

Ninth—Communicating with the enemy, visiting and dining with him.

KERRIGAN was pronounced Guilty on the first five charges, and Not Guilty on the last four. The sentence reads that the said KERRIGAN be "dismissed the service of the United States."

ILLUMINATIONS.

The pent-up joy of the citizens of Washington over our repeated victories has manifested itself to-night in the illumination of a number of private residences, this being the anniversary of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster-General's reason assigned for Mr. TAYLOR'S dismissal as Postmaster of New-York is that the latter "did not give satisfaction."

GEN. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

The allegations brought against Gen. ST. GEORGE COOKE, having been entirely refuted by this officer, the Senate Military Committee this morning unanimously reported his name to the Senate for confirmation.

GEN. BLENKER.

The case of Gen. BLENKER was considered this morning by the Senate Military Committee. The General appeared before them for the purpose of refuting the charges. The Committee adjourned without finishing the case.

MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE.

ROBERT C. KIRK, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in place of PALMER, recalled at his own request.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Mr. BARREDA has presented his credentials to the President, and been received as Minister from the Republic of Peru.

The President, in his reply, said the United States have no enmities, animosities or rivalries, and no interests which conflict with the welfare, safety and rights or interests of any other nation. Their own prosperity, happiness and aggrandisement are sought most safely and advantageously through the preservation, not only of peace on their own part, but peace among all other nations. But while the United States are thus a friend to all other nations, they do not seek to conceal the fact that they cherish especial sentiments of friendship for and sympathies with those who, like themselves, have founded their institutions on the principle of the equal rights of man, and such nations, being more prominently neighbors of the United States, the latter are cooperating with them in establishing civilization and culture on the American Continent. Such being the general principles which govern the United States in their foreign relations, you may be assured, Sir, that in all things this Government will deal justly, frankly, and, if it be possible, even liberally, with Peru, whose liberal sentiments toward us you have so kindly expressed.

It will be recollected that the former minister from Peru was dismissed by Mr. BUCHANAN, owing to the non-compliance of that Government with certain imperative demands of our own.

The address of President LINCOLN contains expressions of friendship indicative of the general policy of the Administration toward all nations.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized GERHARD LARSSON as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chicago.

GEN. LANDER'S DEATH.

The death of Gen. LANDER causes much grief in military circles. No intelligence of his illness had previously been received.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a general order, announcing with deep regret to the army of the Potomac the death of Brig.-Gen. LANDER. He pays a high compliment to his public services, intelligence and courage, and says he has died in the flower of his manly prime, and in the full bloom of his heroic virtues, but history will preserve the record of his life and character, and romance will delight in portraying a figure so striking, a nature so noble, and a career so gallant. While paying this public tribute of respect, the General Commanding feels most deeply that in the death of this brave and distinguished soldier, he has personally lost one of the truest and dearest friends.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Several weeks ago the House passed a resolution asking of the War Department whether there has been a literal compliance with the act of Congress requiring the officers of the regular army, appointed in the new regiments, to be assigned to duty in the field, and the officers appointed from civil life to be assigned to the duty of recruiting for those regiments. In reply, through the Adjutant-General, it is stated that all the Colonels of the new regiments taken from the regular army, two excepted, are general officers of volunteers in active command. Those who are commanding the Departments of Florida and Pensacola, and of New Mexico. When the organization of the new regiments was commenced, a few of the regular officers appointed to them, were, for a time, employed, in starting the system of recruiting, but nearly all of them were relieved on the passage of the act, to which reference is made. In the nineteen old regiments, of 261 officers, not recent appointments, who would otherwise be available for duty with the regiments, 21 are general officers, and 29 field officers of volunteers. This, however, does not include officers detailed from the staff corps of the regular army.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February, from Forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capital building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered of other dangerous character.

THANKS TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

The President, in a message to Congress, states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH was nominated as Flag-officer in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law or be more pregnant with happy influence as an example, the President cordially recommends that Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH receive a vote of the thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE in the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th and 10th of February.

MESSRS. ETHERIDGE AND MAYNARD.

Representatives ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD, the former now Clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

THE NAMES OF BATTLES TO BE INSCRIBED ON REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. The names will also be placed on the Army Register at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps—to be lost only with their lives; and that those not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and courage.

The General Commanding the army will, under the instructions of this Department, take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants doing business on the Pacific Coast, asking immediate action by Congress, to provide for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present the United States have no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the payment of the volunteers from the time of their enlistment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Boston, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, by the death of Prof. FELTON, be filled by HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut. Mr. DIXON said that Mr. BARNARD was known all over the country as a man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of popular education, to the very object for which the Smithsonian Institution was formed—the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), reported from the Military Committee the House bill, making an additional Article or War.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.), the bill for the safe keeping and maintainance of the United States prisoners was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.), the bill authorizing the Commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet with the British and French Commissioners to take measures for the preservation of the fisheries.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution providing for the custody of the presents received from the King of Siam.

The bill provides that the presents be deposited among the curiosities of the Department of the Interior. The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in Louisiana, was taken up, but after some discussion it was laid aside.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) concluded his speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he agreed with the Senator from California, (MCDOUGAL,) and thought this one of the most important measures ever brought before Congress. Shall we stand by the Constitution, or shall we open wide the field of revolution, and go back to the doctrines of feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. He contended that the passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable; and further, the bill was directly in conflict with the Constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war was waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic, and totally useless. The bill was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceeding in Courts. This bill is in fact a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it. The bill makes no distinction between those forced into the rebellion, and the willing traitor. Thousands of Southern people have been duped into the rebellion by being told that the North were all Abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander, it was the allegation made by the slaveholders of the South, and their allies at the North, that the sole object of the Republican Party was the abolition of Slavery. That slander enabled the traitors to consolidate the rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators of the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie. He protested against that section of the bill for freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the Constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in war we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before. He hoped some other and better way would be taken to punish those concerned in the rebellion. When we shall have suppressed them, and in a way which will not furnish cause for future revolt, he would punish effectually those who were to be punished, and forgive thoroughly those who were to be forgiven. He was in favor of giving the negroes all the freedom he had himself; but what had they done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seemed especially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply relied on their masters, like domestic animals, which was a sort of blind instinct. He hoped the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to certain railroads of Missouri, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill authorizing additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, and the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

The House then took up the Pennsylvania contested election case—the pending resolution being that JOHN KLINE is not, but that JOHN P. VERREE (the sitting member) is, entitled to a seat as the Member from the Third Congressional District.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained the grounds upon which the Committee of Elections recommend the adoption of the above resolution, they being unanimously of opinion that according to the contestant, with all the corrections claimed by him, he is, nevertheless, not entitled to the fifty-four votes claimed by him to have been by mistake omitted from his count in the Third Division of the Eleventh, the Third Division of the Sixteenth, and the First Division of the Nineteenth Wards, and is consequently not elected.

Messrs. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) controverted the positions of the Committee, insisting that the contents of the ballot-boxes gave the seat to Mr. KLINE. If it could be shown the boxes have been tampered with, then a recount should not be insisted upon as a governing principle.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Mr. VERREE.

The resolution that Mr. KLINE was not elected, was adopted by a vote of 105 against 13.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported from the Select Committee the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

The resolution reported some time ago from the Committee on Government Contracts, was taken up.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, (Rep.,) noticed that part of the report where reference is made to Gen. FREMONT, saying that the Committee had not fully investigated, as they should have done, his (Gen. FREMONT'S) military operations in the West. A combination had been formed against that just and good man (Gen. FREMONT) to destroy him, and if, they could not do that to involve him in disaster. He pitied the soulless wretch who could thus be employed. There had been arrayed against him (Gen. FREMONT) a combination of disappointed contractors and treasury plunderers, but the real struggle was with the slave power, and Gen. FREMONT was to be its victim. If he (Gen. FREMONT) could not be sacrificed he was to be disgraced.

The House then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. WOOD.

Reception at His Home, etc.

JAMAICA, L. I., Tuesday, March 4.

Col. WOOD arrived here at 11½ o'clock this morning. He was received by the firemen, military and citizens in large numbers at Dorland's Hotel, where JOHN I. SNEDEKER made an eloquent address, warmly welcoming Col. WOOD. The Colonel made a brief reply, heartily thanking his fellow-citizens for their kindness and attention to him.

The procession then formed in line and escorted the gallant Colonel to Brushville, his residence, where he was welcomed home by J. J. ARMSTRONG in a very spirited speech, to which Col. WOOD, deeped touched, replied eloquently and patriotically. STEWART'S Band then played "Home, Sweet Home," and the procession, after giving cheer after cheer for the "Hero of the Day," turned their steps toward Jamaica again. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed all along the route.

Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for the Year 1861.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITY AND CORRECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections have the honor to present to the Hon. Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the following

REPORT

of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Department of "Public Charities and Corrections," with an account of all its receipts and expenditures of the year 1861, in conformity with Section 19 of the Law passed April 17, 1860—Chapter 510.

The duties of the Commission which we represent, performed with a view to the objects and intentions of it, embrace no ordinary obligations, and are therefore to be regarded with a proper estimate of the embarrassments which present themselves in their faithful execution. This vast population—covering an extent of boundary far beyond the ordinary demand of a similar exercise of power in this country—demands a thoughtful and energetic administration. To carry forward all its obligations, without the liability of error, would be claiming more than human foresight and common justice would claim.

Our fellow-citizens who interest themselves in the workings of our municipal provisions for the welfare of the deserving poor, are no doubt well advised as to the direction given to their annual tax for their support; but it will not be denied that a more serious consideration of the claims of charity would essentially change and more appropriately apply their efforts in that direction. In the opinion of the Commissioners, nothing could possibly be devised, to more effectually arrest the progress and success of the American offspring, than the encouragement and nurture of that loathesome dependence which the annual application at the Poor-house engenders. The propriety of establishing—by City ordinance or legislative enactment—a point where the suffering of our fellow-creatures may be ameliorated or ended, cannot be doubted; yet, while admitting the charity of such provision, there should be no hesitation, on the part of the dispensers of that charity, to do everything in their power to discourage the too apparent vice of professing poverty, without an honest claim for relief.

During the last year, under the existing extraordinary condition of National affairs, a very heavy demand has been made upon our tax-paying citizens, for the support of the families of those who have found employment in the army. Over one million of dollars has been paid by our City authorities, without consultation with the records of this Department. No one can, for a moment, suppose that reference is made to this fact for the purpose of changing the direction of of this extraordinary charity; but simply to point out, as we are in duty bound to do, the check which might have been availed of upon improper and duplicated demands. The same wrong is perpetrated by many of our leading corporate and private charities. There is a great deal of inconsiderate relief granted, to the detriment of a modest, retiring and deserving charity. The subject is one susceptible of more extended consideration than would be properly embraced in this report. The remedy may be found, upon a resort to patient examination and scrutiny. The desire to increase the number of charitable institutions is greater than their means of usefulness will warrant. The City and County of New-York, through this organization, is invested with the necessary means to meet the just claims of the unfortunate poor. Its duties are not unwillingly performed; and whenever and wherever the legitimate claimant asks a hearing, the representatives of a generous population will respond to the just claims of Truthful Charity.

New-York shrinks from no duty which the welfare of her population fairly demands. The trials which have been inflicted upon her citizens have been far beyond those of any other municipality, in this or any other country, in times of peaceful and flourishing administration. The nature of her population is generous and forgiving; and it is due from the points of influence and power, that she should be protected by every means in their power. Those of us in whom is reposed the position, which may expose the wrongs inflicted by unjust combination, or individual effort, deem it our duty to warn our fellow-citizens to be cautious as well as liberal, to be just to themselves as well as charitable to others.

The past, with its benefits, and its "errors and omissions," is full of lessons of experience and value. The future, under the guidance of the Almighty, we trust may be profitably embraced. The sad trials which bad men have inflicted upon our betofore united National population, enjoin upon us frugal expenditures, and we must not disregard the least opportunity to postpone, at least, whatever may be properly delayed for more prosperous times.

The hope and expectation is, that before another year reason and prosperity may commence its onward career in the turbulent regions of the South, and we may again be permitted to prepare adequately for increasing numbers.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new building, which may be referred to in this connection, while it will do much toward relief, will be inadequate for the proper care of the increasing numbers.

The report of the Resident Physician abounds in statistics which furnish the history of this important branch of this department. The difficulties which attend the care of lunatics are known to every one. This Institution, containing a far greater number than any similar institution in the country, abounds in every variety and stage of lunacy, and includes in its number, at all times, a large portion of the most troublesome character. We feel justified in presenting the whole, and more especially the Mad-house branch, as deserving our special commendation.

THE WORK-HOUSE

Report shows a falling off in the aggregate. Some improvement has been made in the employment of both sexes, and the prospect is favorable for a more enlarged, as well as a more profitable use of the labor of the Institution. The army has called this class of our population, and left us with the least useful of this useless class.

THE ALMSHOUSE

Is in a good condition, furnishing all the ordinary comforts of similar Institutions elsewhere. The Warden's report will furnish the detail of the various modes of disposing of the temporary and permanent visitors to this, their island home. The separation of the demented and failing intellect from the more strengthened physical, as well as mental power of the inmates. The careful appropriation of motherly care and protection for the infant children that have been distributed among the more able and most useful class who claim our protection, presents an agreeable demonstration of the justice of a combination of old age and innocence, sharing in the cheering efforts to enliven and make happy the beginning and end of life.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Containing, as it does, the larger portion of our efficient labor, has returned, as will be seen on reference to the figures, a much larger amount for labor than on any other previous year. The prospect is, that a still more advantageous disposition of the labor will be made for the year to come.

The principal working of our quarry has been from this Department.

The manufacture of soap has been sufficient to supply the entire Department.

A decrease in numbers has given us an opportunity to reduce our number of keepers, and relieve the crowded condition which has heretofore troubled us.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL,

Being the most capacious and convenient, as well as the most ornamental, institution of the sort in this country, contains a large number of patients, who are carefully provided and properly regarded. The number of patients will be found, with those of other hospitals, at the close of this report, and is worthy of regard.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

Is smaller, but not less entitled to the claim of architectural regard. The number of patients that have found a home there, through the progress of this loathsome disease, is very much beyond any previous year.

Yet, we have the satisfaction of awarding to its conduct an additional testimony of its general usefulness and value.

THE CITY PRISON

Has been much improved in the various arrangements constituting its government; and it is hoped that an unrelaxed application of the rules adopted for the government of the various branches will still further commend its faithful administration.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

This portion of our duty is one of great solicitude. The administration of its detail has our entire confidence; yet we are incessantly laboring to prevent the abuses which are wielded to a system aarly established, and persistently insisted upon. The interrogatories which have been circulated to the extent of thousands beyond those that have been responded to, have, doubtless, been instrumental of great good, and will render great service in the revision of our work, and we hope to bring to light many whose object has been to deceive, and obtain help where it was not really needed. The figures show a decrease of appropriation to this class of appliants, notwithstanding we may add the fact that cases of reluctant application have really increased.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

We present as an institution worthy of especial notice. No department of our trust has been more faithfully administered, and the changes which have been made have not only been practical and sound, but beneficial and economical. The economy in the use of gas, the reduction in almost every minute expenditure has extended throughout the whole of the various drains of the Institution.

The Apothecary, Storekeeper, and Engineer, show an attention to detail, which commends them to the Commissioners as well as the citizen for whom they act.

The Matron and her assistants, the Gatekeeper, and other officers, have united with the Warden to make the Institution equal in all respects with any other Institution in or out of the Department of Public Charities.

The Medical Board has been zealous in its action, endeavoring to increase the importance of its connection with the Institution, by adding to their heretofore great advantages, that of an established Medical College. Their success has exceeded the expectations of its most ardent friends, and we hope and believe that the union of the facilities which abound in the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, with the recently established Bellevue Hospital College, may be so applied, and so justly, considerately and humanely conducted, as to command the approbation of the entire community. There has been no abridgment of the ordinary facilities heretofore accorded to other schools, nor is it the intention to alter the rules to effect the great demands of other colleges; at the same time there must be a frank acknowledgment of the claims which constant service justly demands.

WARD'S ISLAND

Has been much improved in condition, and has yielded, as will be seen, a fair crop. We hope for an improved produce the next year, through the increased zeal of our officers and helpers.

The Commissioners acknowledge with gratitude the zealous and harmonious labors of the Clergy, and others who officiate in the religious services in every department of their trust.

OUR FINANCES.

The *neglect* on the part of the City Authorities to act upon the appropriations, while it furnishes the means of a very large profit to the bank of deposit, selected by the Chamberlain, is most unjust to the City. Nearly two months has already elapsed without this Department receiving a dollar from the proper source for the payment of its just indebtedness. We can discover no reason for delay, which seems to us legitimate; we only know that while others may be the gainers, the City is the loser. If any change is required in the affairs of the City, certainly a remedy should be found for this flagrant wrong.

THE COLORED HOME.

Is a home by itself, devoted to the care of old and infirm, as well as other colored adults and children. This Institution is conducted and supported chiefly by the liberality of the City, through this Department, and claims, and deserves, a word of commendation from this Commission.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is also a branch of our charge, and is a proud monument to the faithful ladies who devote themselves to its welfare.

In considering the various duties which devolve upon the officers in the different positions in this Department, it is with no ordinary satisfaction that the Commissioners declare their obligations to those who are united in official duties with themselves, for their uniform desire to combine harmony and fidelity with efficiency and integrity; and they trust and believe that, while the same action is continued in the management of this branch of our City's munificence, there will be good reasons for all to claim the respect and confidence of those worthy of regard, to whom they at all times hold themselves accountable.

The Commissioners have endeavored to give their best attention to the trust placed in their hands. It remains for their fellow-citizens to test the result of their labors by the result of similar trusts here and elsewhere. To mark with *precision*, and justly balance the claims of "Charity and Correction," is more than could be fairly required from human effort. Taking, however, the ordinary standard as their guide, they are willing to stand or fall in the judgment and appreciation of their fellow-citizens.

S. DRAPER, President.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
JAS. S. NICHOLSON.
ISAAC BELL, Jr., Secretary.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

S. Draper, Esq., President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR: Since your first connection as an administrator of the charities of New-York City, on May 8, 1849, 16,041 children have been admitted to this Island, 14,000 children have been discharged, and are scattered in all parts of the Union—some in Maine, and more in Oregon. This Island is represented, between the Ohio River on one side, and the City of Iowa on the other, by more than 800 children, who send cheering accounts of their progress from time to time. A great many are in the army and navy of the United States.

Of 1,001 children in this Department when you organized the Board of Ten Governors, not one remains. During the year 1861, the two last have gone—one idiot, *deceased*. One boy, who was "an *infant*, 2 *years old then*, gone out West.

The cost to the City for the above 16,041 children for 12 8-12 years, has been *one million four hundred and fifty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.*

JOHN COMON, Clerk.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1859.	1860.
Payments by Governors of Almshouse for the year 1859, as per Report	$722,523 87	
Payments by Governors of Almshouse, Jan. 1 to April 20, 1860—3 mos. 20 days		a$247,056 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from April 21 to Dec. 31, 1860—8 mos. 10 days		b 627,439 00
Total		$874,495 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1861	710,617 76	710,617 76
Decrease from 1859	$82,906 11	$163,877 44 Decrease from 1859.

a Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs $15,192 86

b Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs 106,631 67

The number of Keepers at the Penitentiary have been decreased 13, by the Commissioners, since the 20th April, 1860.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.—A free lecture will be delivered before the Twentieth Ward Republican Club this (Wednesday) evening, in Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 17½, 22, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42.

[Advertisement.]

When Commodore NUTT first opened his batteries at Barnum's Museum the crowd was immense, but it has increased until that old temple of wonders is too small to accommodate all who come, especially now that the new Oriental play has proved so attractive and pleasing.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, &c.*—Rev. Rayley, lady, child, maid and man servant, Mr. de Peyster, child, lady, 3 children, nurse and man servant, Mrs. de Peyster, Potsdam, G. H. Kunzel and lady, Mrs. Magie, 1., True, Francis, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Isaac P. E. W. Barron and servant, Escudon and servant, J. Lonergan, Mr. Migaren, Dr. Millett, H. W. Hayes, G. R. Smith, C. Gebrespbach, Robert Roy, George Trail, G. A. Morrison, Capt. J. L. Jordan, Mr. Mein, W. J. Cunningham, C. O. White, E. C. Hall, F. Hiller, Mrs. M. P. Wells, Mr. Stoddard, lady and child, Judge J. Gross Wilson, W. Cheeke, Fred Fenner, J. Gaffeard, E. M. Wilson, F. Lochner, D. D. Estis, J. L. Hobbard, Robert Mitsel, Simon Ohlmann, Seaton Flint, Edward Rogers.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—Mr. Dutger, P. O. Brunnes, Dr. Julius Simpson, L. Abrams, Mrs. Warrington, Count J. V. Schmettnitz, Miss Trench and child, Wm. Hotke and lady, E. Fassbender, W. F. Pool, K. Kratoschvill, E. Waller, lady and child, S. Richards, W. D. Davis, G. W. Stake, lady and child, G. M. Nelson, G. Knight, Miss Adeline Dunsdin, Dolphine Disdore, Mrs. Louise Jeunerandot and child, U. Von Kummer, and 67 in the steerage.

PERSONAL.

THE LETTER WRITTEN ME HAS BEEN received. Oblige me by writing again, with your address in full. The questions asked will then be answered.

SIXTH CAVALRY, U. S. Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established shore and lumber yard; of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-house, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAM

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3261. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

News from Richmond and Other Points in the Rebel States.

How the Nashville Ran the Blockade at Beaufort.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN RICHMOND.

John Minor Botts and Other Prominent Citizens Arrested.

"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL."

Tatnall's Fleet Again Repulsed Below Savannah.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FORT MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 4, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5. }

The *Nashville*, from Southampton, has arrived at Beaufort, N. C. She passed our squedron with the Union flag flying, and then raised the rebel flag, and went into tha harbor unmolested. She was loaded with bank paper and other valuables to a large amount, but had no ammunition on board.

Col. CORCORAN will come up from Richmond on Friday.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS was arrested a day or two since on his farm by order of JEFF. DAVIS.

Union sentiments are chalked over the walls at Richmond.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, publishad in the *American*, of this city, says that yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* announces that the steamer *Nashville* came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel with the Union flag flying. The *Nashville* went directly up under the guns of the blockading vessel, almost within hailing distance, and then, passing her, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly towards Fort Macon. The blockading vessel immediately discovered the deception, and started in pursuit of the *Nashville*, tollowing her until within range of the guns of Fort Macon. Several shots were fired at the *Nashville*, but she reports that nobody was hnrt. She claims to have hronght into Beaufort a valuable cargo of bank-note and printing paper.

The Richmond *Dispatch* calls attenlion to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among the writings are the following:

"Attention, Union Men."

"Watch and Wait."

"The Union Forever."

"The Day is Dawning."

"The Hour of Deliverance Approaches."

It was these significant announcements that cansed the arrest of JOHN MINOR BOTTS and twenty other suspected citizen of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

Col. COCORAN and Col. WILCOX and other Federel prisoners have reached Richmond.

It was thought that Col. COCORAN and Col. WILCOX would be now held as hestages for Gens. BUCKNAN and TILGHMAN, but this was merely rumor.

There was a great panic at Richmond, which was caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The leading traitors exhibited the greatest trepidation.

ADDITIONAL FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 4, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5. }

The vessel which arrived last night, supposed to have been the frigate *St. Lawrence*, was the ship *DeWitt Clinton*, bound South.

A flag of truce was sent over to Craney Island today, but no passengers returned.

It is reported from Richmond that JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting Union proclivities.

The Richmond papers publish General Orders No. 9, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, March 1, wherein JEFFERSON DAVIS proclaims martial law over Richmond and the adjoining country for ten miles. Brig.-Gen. WINDAR is charged with the execution of the proclamation. All distillation of spirituous liquors and sale of spirituous liquors is forbidden, on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevalent disorder.

A general order of Gen. WINDER appoints Capt. A. C. GORDON Provost-Marshal of the City of Richmond. All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department on or before the 5th of March—otherwise they will be seized.

The Richmond *Dispach* says that this measure will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes.

RELEASE OF COLONELS COCORAN AND WILCOX.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Col. COCORAN, Col. C. M. WILCOX and other Federal prisoners, to the number of one hundred, arrived here on Friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transhipment to Newport's News.

They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as the arrangements for sending them away have not yet been completed.

Col. WILCOX is the officer who acted as military Governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the Federals."

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT BELOW SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Sunday, March 2.

A gentleman who has just reached here says that on Saturday morning Commodore TATNALL's fleet engaged one of the Federal batteries near Savannah, and lost one man killed. The fleet then retired.

THE ESCAPE OF BUSHROD JOHNSON.

ATLANTA, Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Confederacy* this morning states that Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON escaped from Fort Dopelson, and reeched Murfreesboro last Sunday.

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads from Nashville are greatly damaged.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

RELEASE OF COLS. CORCORAN AND WILCOX.

We have all been anxiously awaiting the arriva of Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and the remainder of the Federal prisoners. Gen. HUGER some days since informed Gen. WOOL that they were on their way to Newport's News, and to send down a flag of truce to meet them. Twice has the steamboat *Express* proceeded down the James River under a flag of truce, but our errand has been in vain. Both times Quartermaster TALLMADGE made ample arrangements for their reception; great piles of sandwiches and liquid delicacies were supplied, while the handsome Capt. MILWARD, our Captain of the Port, arrayed himself in faultless uniform preparatory to making a welcome speech. We now learn that the prisoners have arrived at Richmond, and will be (at least so they say) transmitted at an early day. Wa, on the contrary, from various rumors which have reached us, believe that Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX will be retained as hostages for BUCKNER and TILGHMAN. The South seem to have a loving for CORCORAN's presence, and the more anxiety we express or manifest for his release, the more desirous they seem to hold on to him.

MARTIAL LAW.

Martial law, by the proclamation of His Majesty JEFFERSON DAVIS, having been proclaimed, JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been the first sufferer, and has been safely housed, to the intense delight of the rabid Secessionists. JEFF. and his tribe evidently tremble; the "writing on the walls" and the seotiments chalked on fences around the City of Richmond evidently strike terrer to his soul. He finds that dormant Unionism is awaking from its long sleep and only awaits our presence to manifest itself in an unmistakable manner.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

You will perceive by reference to the Southern papers that it is expected a law will be passed to burn all the last crop of tobacco and cotton. Is not this an evidence of extreme fear?—an evidence that the leeders look upon their cause as hopeless, and believe we shall soon occupy the places where their cotton and tobacco find their growth.

THEIR BATTERIES NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

The enemy are greatly strengthening their batteries at Sewell's Point, Pig's Point, Craney Island, &c. The few angry shots which they have lately directed at our passing vessels are evidently of great range in their artillery and immense calibre. I noticed by the aid of my glass that some of the guns are now placed in casemate and embrasure.

THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.

I regret to say that the rumors in reference to the Hawkins Zouaves' conduct at Winton bear the evidence of truth. Gentlemen—one a Chaplain—who have just returned from Roanoke, state that their conduct was disgraceful; that they plliaged every house, and committed acts of vandalism which should be promptly reprimanded.

THE CONSTITUTION.

During the trip of the *Constitution* to Newport's News, one of the enemy's shells, a very heavy one, burst within a ship's length of this magnificent vessel. I can make no comments, as the censor might object.

COL. KINGSBURY, ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut, from Hatteras, and who has suffered from an attack of pneumonia in consequence of the privations endured on board the *Voltigeur*, is slowly recovering. He is on his way home on furlough.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

As the smoke clears eway from the bettle-field, we discover, to our amazement, that the sleughter of the Confederate troops at Roanoke was not so terrible after all. The returns this morning make our loss only eight killed and thirty wounded. Our men were well protected by their breastworks, while they were enabled to pour a fearful shower of lead and iron into the exposed ranks of the enemy. The eventual surrender of the place was owing either to the incapacity of the commanding officer (no one seems to know who commanded) or to the fatiure of ammunition. I am informed that all the military authorities, including Gen. WISE himself, regarded the island as impregnable, and that 2,500 men were amply sufficient to defend it against 25,000. The failure, therefore, seems to he ntlributahle to causes beyond the control of the Richmond Governmeot. An effort is being made by some of the papers to attach the blame to Gen. HUGER, the Island of Roanoke heing within his military jurisdiction. Doubtless the matter will he investigated by Congress.

Every community has its alermists and croakers. *In Richmond these sad and gloomy characters have been terrifying timid old ladies and gentlemen with prognostications of a Federal raid upon this city by way of James River. If the Yankee gunboats traveled all the way up the Tennessee to Florence and Tuscumbia, why should they not come just as quietly up the James River? What is to stop them? I have seen some people look very blue at the question and tremble in the legs.* What is to stop them? Why MAGRUDER, and —— thousands of well-seasoned Confederate soldiers. The eoemy tried to get to Richmond, *via* the James River, once before, and met such serious obstacles at Great Bethel that they have never renewed the attempt. The army at Yorktown is not the only impediment in the way of a successful ascent of the James River.

From every part of Virginia petitions are pouring into the General Assemhly, praying for the prohibition of the further distillation of grain into whisky. Within six months, at least, two hundred additioael distilleries have sprung up in the State. They are gradually absorbing all the corn, as their profits are so enormous that they can afford to pay the highest price for it.

The family of the absent soldier, therefore, cannot oompete with the liquor-maker, and is reduced to the point of starvation, while, on the other hand, the poor soldier is encouraged to destroy himself with the vilest stuff that ever ran down mortal throat. From a very slight personal investigation, I feel competent to describe the whisky made by these Virginia Shylocks from the corn intended to feed the army as well as the women and children. It cauterizes the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system. The soldier who indulges in a half dozen nips is likely to stay drunk for a week; and a second or third application drives the breath out of the body. This is the poison manufactured by man's cupidity out of the most essential gift of a bounteous Providence.

The Legislature is acting promptly in the metter. The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the further distillation of grain, and authorizing the Sheriffs of counties to confiscate all the corn found at liquor manufactories. The evils of intemperance among the soldiers, particularly among those from the country, are doubtless apparent in Charleston. But even with your experiences you can hardly imagine the sceoe presented in Richmond daily.

The city is crowded with reenlisted soldiers on furlough. A hundred whisky-shops are in operation on Main-street and the side alleys. *Drunken men reel out, tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows.* Something should be done to stop this all over the Confederacy. Not only should the distilleries be abolished, but every drop of whisky, except such as is aeeded for the hospitals, should ba poured upon the earth. I am sure our men are as willing to sacrifice their appetites as their bodies upon the altar of patriotism.

One of the Richmond papers announces that the Confederate Congress has unanimously agreed upon a new flag to take the place of the bare and stars. The present colors—red, white and blue—are retained, but under a different combination. The design is a cross of white stars on a blue union, with a red ground. The principal objection to the flag is obvious at a glance. It will bear as close a resemblance to the British flag as the present Confederate flag bears to that of the old Union, and the same objection—that tbe two are likely to be confounded at a distance—will apply in both cases. There is no reason why we should cling so tenaciously to the tricolor. It is used in many older flags, and with us would be neither unique nor characteristic. Our new nation should adopt an original design, one that can exhibit the peculiarities of Southern social and political institutions.

The President has made three new Brigadier-Generals, in the persons of Col. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON RANDOLPH and JOSEPH L. HOGG, of Texas. The second, Gen. RANDOLPH, I heve often alluded to in these columns as the grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON and of Gov. RANDOLPH. He has been defeated for Congress in this district by Col. JAMES LYONS. I learn that Gen. WIGFALL will resign his commission in order to take his seat in Congress as Senator from the State of Texas. The Constitution forbids the holding of the military and legislative positions at the same time. Gen. BONHAM, it is undarstood, has resigned for the same reason. Gen. TOOMBS, and Cols. ORR, PRYOR, BALDWIN and WM. SMITH are also members elect of the permanent Congress.

Writers in the *Whig* are persistently urging WM. C. RIVES upon the President for the Secretaryship of State. The President ought to be permitted to choose a Cabinet from men of congenial sentiments and tastes. MR. RIVAS may be a talented man—even a great man, as his admirers claim—but he has generally been as wide from DAVIS, in political opinions, as the poles. He never was a believer in Southern independence, and only the force of public sentiment in Virginia has brought him into the fold of the faithful. If Virginia had submitted, who donbts that RIVES would have refused a seat in LINCOLN's Cabinet?

SUBJUGATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We again irelterate what we have a hundred times said, that the subjugation of the South is impossible, *and we would hold the same conviction if every Southern city in the Mississippi Valley, and on the Atlantic seaboard, were in Yankee hands.* The South is an agricultural people, nei dependent upon its cities, and its vitality and strength would be untouched, if each of them should fall at once into Yankee hands, or be swallowed up by an earthquake. We are not quite sure but that if the Government should take the proper precautions to remove the munitions of war from its cities, and to keep the public stores from falling into the enemy's hands, it would even so much as weaken, in any considerable degree, its military operations, if the enemy should be permitted to seize and occupy a dozen of these imaginary centres of trade and power, the cities of the South, not one of which, happily, has any more influence on the power, prosperity, and the morals of the country, than a wart on the face of a giant. * * * *

We would simply say in these, the darkest hours of Southern fortunes, if the men of the South should fall here, we would place her flag and her cause in the hands of her women, and feel sure that they would never yield in battling for their dear native land until they yielded life itself. If they could not avenge our quarrel with their gentle hands, they would teech their children and their children's children to suck in rebellion with their mother's milk and avenge their mothers' cause. The sons and brothers of such women cannot be subjugated, nor can they be even overrun, if the Government is as wise and energetic as the people are brave and resolved.

QUIET IN NASHVILLE.

The Union Sentiment Developing—Reopening Postal Communications—Applications for Clerkships in the Post-office, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 5.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has a dispatch from Nashville, giving the following proclamation hy the Mayor of that city.

[This proclamation was contained in the letter from Nashville published in the TIMES this morning.—EDS.]

The City of Nashville is entirely qoiet. Even the bitterest Secessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them *cruelly* kind. All admit the vast superiority in our arms, equipments and the appearance of our troops, and say that so far there has been the most admirable discipline displayed. They admit also that the Hessians have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their own troops was outregeous.

Union men begin to make their appearance. They say that a majority will yet be found on our side, but that it will take some time to develop the feeling that has heen so thoroughly crushed.

A postal agent is here from Washington. He will open the Post-office to-morrow, and has already had forty citizens applying for clerkships in it.

Forty-nine rebel officers went to Fort Warren yesterday, from Columbus, Ohio, where they have been confined since the fall of Fort Denelson.

THE MEMPHIS PRESS.

Memphis papers, as late as Feb. 25, heve come to hand. The excitement in the city is indicated in an unmistakable manner by the large amount of property for sale. "Spleodid suburban property," "eligible city property," "magnificent plantations," and notices of a like character, form the burden of the advertisements in the *Avalanche*.

The *Appeal* of Feb. 19 has these items:

"The Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate States has issued an order reqoiring the immediate return of every muskel, rifle, carbine, pistol and sword belonging in justice to the Confederate service, but now in the hands of citizens as trophies. Citizens are appealed to by every consideration of honesty and patriotism to return these weapons without a day's delay. There is urgeot need of them all. It is earnestly to be hoped that the lash of the law will be unsparingly applied to any and every one who, in this hour of darkness and peril, shall play thief or laggard with the instruments of his country's defence.

We hear it stated that persons in this city—*traitors* at heart, base and cowardly—yesterday refused to accept Confederate Treasury Notes in payment of debts due them. Those men, whoever they be, and whatever be their position in the community, should be placed on the black list as worse than enemies of the Southern canse—mere assassins, who would stab us in our hour of tribulation and trial. Any man who refuses to receive these notes, exnresses a douht as to the success of our cause, and evidences his unwillingness to make any pecuniary sacrifices in its behalf. Let such traitors be spotted and outlawed from all association with Southern geotlemen, if they are even allowed to remain longer in our midst.

The fall of Fort Donelson, on Saturday last, the the evacuation of Bowling Green and the unexplained agreement to surrender Nashville on yesterday, *have forcibly engendered the conviction in the public mind that Gen. Sydney Johnston has been out-generaled by Buell in the progress of army operations in Kentucky.* We have no disposition to harshly judge him in this matter, but the fact is too palpable for denial that some of his blunders have at least temporarily transferred the war from Kentucky to Tennessee soil.

Every patriot will look with approbation upon the prompt and strenuous exertions now being made by our various State executives to arm and bring into the field an additional force for the defence of our soil. Ten new regiments have just been called out in Arkansas for the war; seven in Mississippi; twelve in Alabama; twelve in Georgia, and five and a half in Louisiana—making in all *forty-sex and a half* regiments. Tennessee and other States should not be behind in this work. The late importation of new arms from abroad, and such a supply as can be obtained from private sources will nearly arm this whole force. Our late disaster at Fort Donelson renders the encouragement of these movements more necessary. Let "to arms!" be the cry so long as an idle gun can be found in the land.

The *Avalanche* of Feb. 25 furnishes the following paragraph:

"Yesterday was devoted to military duty by the citizens of Memphis. Companies were drilling in every portion of the town; and they seemed to be learning with rapidity, at least we should judge so from the companies which we beheld going through the evolutions yesterday. Some people believe that it is an easy and puerile business to learn the business inculcated in the life of a soldier; but we contend that nothing which is well done is easily done, and, therefore if a mao gives his undivided attention to the manual of arms and the principle of alignment, he will find his studies arduous and laborious. There is not a young man in this eity who would not be benefited by a year or six months' campaign, under some military men and a strict disciplinarian. He would be taught to go to bed early, aod at regular hours, and the sun would never be found in midheeven when he was crawling ont. He would learn temperance, because he would not be permitted to over-eat himself, and less seldom find inioxicating liquors with which to ovar-drink himself in a well-regulated company. He is compelled to demean himself in a gentlemanly manner, to carry himself upright, as his Maker made him, or he will be forced to it by the proper authorities. In certain countries in Europe a man's education is considered inefficient; indeed, he is sometimes debarred the right of suffrage, if he has never served as a soldier. Now is the time for every man to respond at his conntry's call, and learn to travel in the rugged paths of life—then ha can enjoy a smooth path!"

Our distinguished Executive is now with our army, near Nashville. He is devoting his energies for the protection of the State, and "no stone will be (by him) left unturned" to evacuate the State of the enemy now within her borders. We have heard with regret idle complaints and nnjust strictures upon the Governor for the precipitate removal from Nashville of the archives and treasures of the State. No one who knows Gov. HARRIS can question his devotion to the best interests of the people, his fidelity to the Southern movement, or his courage to meet any foe, in deedly combat, public or private. *He left precipitately, because of the views of Gen. A. S. Johnston, who, as a military man, was considered the best authority as to the enemy's approach. Gen. Johnston believed, and so expressed himself, we have been credibly informed, that the gunboats would reach Nashville by twelve or two o'clock on Sunday night.* It was deemed, therefore, both expedient and necessary, by Gov. HARRIS and many others, that the stupendous interests to Tennessee of millions in the Bank of Tennessee, with the archives of the State, should be preserved. It accordingly was done by removal here, and so soon as these were beyond the enemy's reach, Gov. HARRIS returned to our army to peril his life in defence of our State, and to drive, if possible, the invader from Nashville and the soil of the South! We regret to see political antagonisms so easily revived, and a disposition so ready to object to a public functionary so distinguished for his wisdom and patriotism.

The gathering on 'Change yesterday was an improvement on Saturday, and business put on a brighter face. Our merchants hav e partially recovered from the excitement incident to the giving up of Nasbville, and are "getting down to their books" in their old-fashioned style. Quick sales and small profits usad to be a motto, hnt now in some instances make sales their terms, profits as an results—at least we guess so—just to see business moving forward. But uneh men usually make up on another trade what they may lose on a former one. No dispatches were received from New-Orleans. The Magistrates of this city, as we have been informed, have agreed to look after their country's interests for a few days.

Strangers erowd our streets and hotels; we have never seen a greater throng of people; too many unknown faces in our midst. *How many of the enemy are now quartering upon us we are unprepared to even conjecture! The enemy are doubtless correctly informed of our forces, the location and fortifications.* Whose duty is it to look to this great and vital point for the public safety?

The Tennessee Legislature has been meeting from day to day, but we regret to learn that enough members have failed to reach the city to form a quorum, and therefore no business has been transacted. Members are arriving every day. We notice that Mr. D. N. KENNEDAY, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, is in town.

We understand that the remains of the gallant Capt CHAS. MAY reached this city Sunday evening. Capt. MAY belonged to Col. BEDFORD FORREST's regiment of cevalry, and was killed whilst gallantly leading at the head of his company at the ever memorable battle of Fort Donelsoo. Capt. MAY was an old eitizen of this place, and was esteemed by all for his amiable deportment and manly character. The city and country has lost one of their best and noblest sons. We have been informed that the funeral honors will be paid to his remains this evening. Let due respect be paid to departed worth.

The following significant advertisement appears in the *Appeal*:

TO THE DEPOSITORS OF THE BANK OF MEMPHIS.—As it may become necessary to remove the assets of the Bank of Memphis, it may be well for those who are likely to need their funds at this point, to withdraw them. We hereby require the withdrawal of collection paper, as we will not be liable for failure to have protest made. The Bank will, however, be located at the most convenient point where we believe it safe for our own and our customers's funds.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

SHELLING THE FLOTILLA OFF LIVERPOOL POINT—SHELLING OF GEN. SICKLES AND THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF HIS BRIGADE, WHILE HE WAS REVIEWING THEM—FRIGHT OF THE CONTRABANDS—BRIGADE DRILL, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES Co., Md., Saturday, March 1, 1862.

For some time past it hes been known that three pieces of e rebel artillery company were stationed nearly opposite Liverpool Point, et or near a place known as Hoer's House. Occasionally, when a vessel ventured closer than usual to the Virginia shore, these pieces would be brought out and pop eway at the vessel, hut their shot always fell short, and was disregarded. On the dey of the big blow, these pieces were brought ont, and fire was opened upon the *Resolute*, with the usual result.

For the past two deys there has been a strong wind blowing just in the direction for the firing of the rebel artillerists. On Thursday afternoon the rebels brought down a larger gun than usual, and commenced firing upon the flotilla. They posted their gun upon a hill and fired several shell very near the gunboats—one of their shells, indeed, going directly over the *Resolute*. The boats could do nothing in the teeth of the wind that was blowing, so they quietly pulled up anchor and dropped down the river about half a mile.

A steam transport loaded with hay, however, remained at her anchorage, and became a target for the rebels. They fired at her a number of times, striking all around her, but not hitting her once. As far as line shots went their practice was excellent.

Gen. SICKLES has, for the past week, heen inspecting and reviewing the differeat regimeots of his command. Yesterday he was inspecting the Fifth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM. The parade ground of this regiment is a large level field, nearly-half a mile long directly upon the Point, and of coarse, in full view o the rebels on the hill opposite.

During inspections it is customary for the regiment under inspection, as a part of the programme, to pass in review before the inspecting officer, whose position is designated by a flag. Gen. SICKLES, at the inspection referred to, was mounted upon a splendid milk-white stallion, and surrounded by his Staff, he took his position by a large American flag, which was flapping in the stiff breeze that was blowing, and the regiment slowly marched past him, their burnished arms glittering in the sunshine, their colors flaunting in the breeze and their bogles playing lively music. It was a beautiful sight, and one not unobserved by the rebels.

A puff of smoke from the hill on which their gun was stationed was seen, and in a few seconds after the whistle of a shell told that their attention was attracted to what was going on. Their first shot passed within a few feet of Capt. RENWICK, the Brigade Commissary, and landed near a group of contrabands, who had been watching the military display with wondering eyes. They scattered in every direction, most of them making for the woods. Hardly had they reached cover before another shell fell upon the parade ground, a short distance from a small house used as a regimental hospital, where it exploded. The frightened negroes fled in every direction on the full run, for if there is anything they are afreid of it is "dem hustin' shot."

Some six or eight other shots were fired. One went directly over the regiment, landing in a swamp beyond. Another was a splendid line shot for the General, but fell short of him about fifty yards, and was afterward dug out of the ground, and found to be a conical iron percussion shell, four inches in diameter and twelve inches long, and weighing about thirty pounds. The other shots were sent further away from the regiment, yet near enough to be both heard and seen.

The firing of the rebels, however, had no effect either upon reviewer or reviewed. The General sat upon his horse es cool and imperturable as if the enemy were a thousand miles away. The regimeot emulated their General. Not a man dodged as the shot whistled around them, and their merching was as solid and precise as ever before.

This afternoon a brigade drill took place. The men looked well, and elicited much praise by their soldierly deportment. CEDMA.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish at Keittsville, Mo.—The Pursuit of Price—The Rebels in the Boston Mountains, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, March 1.

On Wednesday night Capt. MONTGOMERY, of WRIGHT's Battalion, with his company, was surprised at Keittsville, Barry County, by 850 rebels, supposed to belong to McBAIDE's Division, but who represented themselves as Texan rangers. They fired into the house occupied by our men, killing two and wounding one. One of the rebels was killed. The balance fled, taking with them about seventy horses.

Two wagons, loaded with sutler's stores, were burned the same night et Maj. HARDINE's farm, two miles beyond Keittsville.

Cols. ELLIS and WRIGHT with an adequate cavalry force were sent to Keittsville.

Gen. PRICA burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, including the arsenal and leed factory, several flouring-mills, and 100,000 pounds of flour.

Many of the inhabitants along the road have fled, deceived by the lies of PRICE, that all would be butchered. A strong Union feeling was exhibited among those remainidg; an old soldier brought oot a Union flag, long kept concealed. It is feared by the people that the combined forces of PRICE, VAN DORN, McCULLOCH, McINTOSH and PIKE will again overrun the country, which keeps thousands from avowing their sentiments.

PRICE, after a hot chase, is cooling off in Boston Mountains. BEN MCCULLOCH is on this side of the mountains.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Ericsson with Another Installment of Cotton.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Erection of a New Battery on the Savannah River.

FORT PULASKI ENTIRELY INVESTED.

Brunswick, Ga., Evacuated by the Rebels.

The steamship *Ericsson*, from Port Royal, S. C., with passengers and freight, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Harding, E. F. Squires, Capt. Conley, Chas. Foster, Capt. L. A. Warfield, G. W. Barr, Capt. Rink, Wm. Many, Mr. Ballou, Mr. Bryant, E. W. Troxell, J. C. Parker, R. K. Dickinson, Mr. Carstens, Miss Hewett, Miss Fox, Miss Brooks, D. W. Topham, J. H. Hand, Jas. Deaken, (the last three from wrecked steamar *Winfield Scott*,) J. H. Davidson, E. F. Lewis, Rev. W. M. Whitehead, H. T. Skelding, and 116 in the second class, and a large mail.]

The *Ericsson* also brings 320 bales cotton and a lot of empty barrels, tallow and hides. Capt. CARVER, of the *Charter Oak*, wishes to be reported at Port Royal, March 1.

The *Ericsson* had a gale of wind from east to northwest on the 3d and 4th inst. She made the Highlands at 1 A. M. of March 5, and a pilot came on board at 8 A. M.

The gunboat *Westfield* arrived at Port Royal on Feb. 28; all well.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER BATTERY ON THE SAVANNAH—ALARM AMONG THE REBELS—TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RIVER BANKS—OCCUPATION OF NORTH EDISTO—THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Since the dispatch of my last letter, another battery has been erected under Gen. VIELE's supervision, on the Savannah River. This second one is on Bird Island, a piece of marshy land similar in quality and material to Jones' Island. Bird Island is in the middle of the Savannah, nearly opposite Venus Point, and the battery already erected. The guns were pieced on it during the night of Feb. 20. Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, having charge of the engineer work, and Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance, of the transportation of the guns. The work was one of extreme difficulty, but the point on Bird Island selected for the battery being a foot higher than that on which Fort Vulcan is established, some of the difficulties experienced on Jones' Island were not met with. Neither was it necessary to drag the heavy ordnance through mud and swamp for a distance of a mile, as on the previous occasion. The guns, platforms, sand-bags, ammunition and men were transported on flats through the Mnd River and across the channel of the Savannah, liable, of course, to be shelled by any rebel gunboat that should come along and attempt to damage them before Fort Vulcan could reply. Our gunboats lying in Mud River could hardly have protected them. Prisoners taken since, report that the erection of these two batteries in such extraordinary and apparently untenable spots, has excited the greatest surprise and alarm among the rebels, who had not the slightest idea of what General VIELE was doing uotil the batteries were up and opeoed fire. The Bird Island work was put up in a little more than one night. All the guns were in position in twelve hours from the time that the first spade was struck into the mud which forms its soil. Parapets and dikes were, however, not completed for a day or two afterward.

In order to understand the great importance of these batteries, it is necessary to remember the relations of the ground. The Savannah has not a bluff or high land on either side, from the city to its mouth; its channel runs between and among these marshy islands, that not only intersect it, but also form banks; for the creeks on either hand, which are navigable for gunboats of light draft, and might afford a passage way between Fort Pulaski and the city, are as completely commanded by the batteries just erected, as is the Savannah River itself. The whole country is a level marshy champaign, over which the guns of a fort can sweep in every direction in which they are traversed, no natural obstacle being interposed. On the left side of the stream, in one of these mnd-banks, is Fort Vulcan, about four miles from Pulaski, and eight from Savannah in a direct line; between it and Bird Island runs the channel of the river, about three-quarters of a mile intervening. The guns on Bird Island face np the river, and thus bring a raking fire to hear on the only passage by which vessels can descend, while other pieces command the Wilmington Narrows and streams to the right. The national gunboats are in the creeks on the opposite side, so that Fort Pulaski is effectually and completely cut off. A report is circulated by deserters and prisoners that there is not ammunition enough in Polaski for two days' heavy firing; but the report is hardly credible. The same authorities declare that Major OLMSTEAD, who is in command, has had serious difficulties with Commodore TATNALL; and that disagreements heve occurred between TATNALL and the military forces at Savannah. However this may be, the gunboats no longer pretend to come down the river, and an attempt of the *Ida* to get through the passages on the right, made the day after Fort Vulcan was discovered, has not been repeated. Indeed, this channel is now commanded by batteries erected under the direction of Gen. GILMORE, who is at present on Tybee Island.

I have already mentioned the fact that North Edisto has been occupied by our troops. Cavalry and artillery had recently been sent thither.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, Col. MEWERITZ, arrived at Port Royal on the *Ericsson*.

Yesterday the *Harriet Lane* brought the great news of the capture of Fort Donelson. Rebel prisoners have the same intelligence, and represent the depression in feeling to be universal in this regard since the repeated and important Union victories in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Of course the elation in the fleet and army is proportionate.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

Brunswick is reported in the Savannah papers of Feb. 22, and by deserters who have reached our forces in Wassaw Sound, as evacuated. About twenty heavy guns at St. Simon's, the entrance to the herbor, have been transported to Savannah. The inhabitaots are to burn the city when the Yankees appear. One report is that the guns have been taken to Fernandina.

The rebel papers admit the loss of Nashville, and say their forces will make no stand till they reach Dumfries, Ala. JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing another fast-day. The Charleston and Savannah papers are plunged in despair at the condition of affairs. VAGABOND.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE GUNBOAT VARUNA—A MOVEMENT TO THE SOUTH.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

The United States steamer *Varuna*, Commander BOGGS, arrived here this evening, six days from New-York. She would have arrived in three days, and perhaps in less time, had she come here direct, but she kept further to the eastward, as her destination was the Gulf. When four days out an accident happened to the cut-off of the engine, which obliged her to put into this port. She will be detained here until some machinery arrives from New-York. The *Varuna* is a very fast vessel, going ten knots under steam without the assistance of any canvas, and that is certainly good time for a four-fan propeller. She had for three or four days moderate gales, with heavy seas, and rolled the muzzles of her guns, which are on the upper deck, to the water, and occasionally put her boats under. Her decks leak very badly, and her frame is entirely too light for the heavy battery she carries, which consists of eight 68-pounders and two pivot Parrott 32-pounders.

Commodore DUPONT and squadron are to make a move this week somewhera to the southward. The *Varuna* and one or two small vessels are to be left here to protect this place against TATNALL and his fleet. Should they try to come while the Commodore and his squadron are away, they will meet with a warmer reception than they will probably expect.

T. H. L.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

Brunswick, which, as appears from the above, the rebels have now evacuated, is a port of entry and capital of Glynn County, Georgia, situated on a bluff of no great height, on Turtle River, eighty miles S. S. W. of Savannah. It has a spacious and desure harbor, with thirteen feet of water over the bar at low tide, and a lighthouse on St. Simon's Island, eight miles below. The town consists altogether of some thirty houses and stores, and a couple of hundred inhabitants. The Brunswick and Florida Railroad, not yet finished, has its eastern terminus here. About four months ago, it will be remembered, the place was threatened by the expedition which went to Port Royal, and afterwards an expedition was said to be fitting up at Port Royal itself, to capture it; so the rebels had the place fortified strong enough, as they thonght, to resist assault. But now they have more important places to defend, and Savannah itself is in imminent danger.

Brunswick is largely owned by Northern capitalists. It is a capital site for a seaport town. Some years ago, a company in this State, seeing this fact, invested largely in lots and lands there, and a great effort was made in Congress to have a navy-yard established at that place. But the measure was defeated.

The Island of St. Simon's, close by, is on the north side of the sound of the same name, and is known to mariners by four trees standing thus, ††††. St. Simon's light-house is on the south point of the island. It is a fixed light, 80 feet above the sea. On the south side of Brunswick harbor lies Jekyl Island, on which are remarkable trees, appearing like umbrellas, and thence called the umbrella trees.

If the rebels have really abandoned Brunswick, it would be a capital and an important point for Gen. SHERMAN to capture, from which to carry on operations against Florida. From Brunswick that whole State might be seized and possessed with one gunboat and a couple of thousand men.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS.

Great Amount of Property Destroyed by the Rebels—Reported Unpopularity of Polk, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 4.

A special to the *Times*, dated Columbus, *via* Cairo, says:

"The evacuation of Columbus was commenced on Thursday, the last of the rebels not leaving till yesterday afternoon. The burning commenced on Friday, and was continued till Sunday. Many portions of their barracks and other quarters are still on fire. The fortifications were not molested. Everything that could not be carried off was fired or thrown into the river. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river. Lieut.-Col. HOGG, with 250 men of the Second Illinois Cavalry, went into the works at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our transports and gunboats reached there at 8 o'clock to-day, not knowing that the place was evacuated. A man representing himself as a Unionist says that the rebels have mined portions of the works, and thinks they may be blown up. But few people remain at Columbus. There were 19,000 troops. They left Columbus on transports and by railroad. The track and bridges were torn up and burned for six miles. Their further destination is not yet known.

It is reported that Gen. POLK and his officers had become unpopular because they had done nothing but fortify the town. The men had become demoralized and reckless, and feared they would be surrounded and shelled out.

The Ex-Mayor of Columbus is suspected of treason to the Confederate Government, and was carried off by the rebels.

The works are very extensive, and are probably about four miles in extent. Every prominent bluff on the river and around the town is fortified.

STEAMERS FROM CAIRO TO COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that a regular line of steamers will commence in a day or two, running between Cairo and Columbus. At present a tugboat makes a trip daily, for the conveyance of mail matter. There is nothing of importance from below.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE RICHMOND ASHORE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, March 5.

Capt. SPRINGER, of the United States schooner *Guthrie*, makes the following report:

Left Key West on the 22d of February. The United States steam frigate *Richmond* went ashore on the 21st of February, in the night, on American Shoal, (Florida Reef,) fifteen miles east of Key West, and still remained

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Settlement of the Preliminaries of Peace.

Interview at Soledad Between Gen. Prim and Gen. Doblado.

The Preliminaries Satisfactory to the French and English.

Movement of the Allied Forces Further Inland.

Condition of Affairs in the Interior of Mexico.

The steamer *Columbia*, from Havana, which arrived last evening, brings us Havana papers to the 1st of this month, from which we have made the following extracts of Mexican news.

We copy the following from the *Prensa*, in corroboration of what was stated the other day respecting the chances of a satisfactory arrangement of affairs in Mexico:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 21, 1862.

As I told you in my former letter of the 14th, we shall have no war, to judge from the result of the interview that took place the day before yesterday between Gen. PRIM, Commander of the Spanish forces and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and Gen. DON MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico.

The interview took place at the village of Soledad, twelve leagues from Vera Cruz, and you may imagine with what anxiety we all expected the result of a conference that might end so differently, which might be peace or war.

For my part I had no doubt that the result of the interview would be peace: I expected it, as I mentioned to you in my former letter, confiding in the generosity of the three allied nations, whose aim, whose proposal, whose intentions were always peace, because this was true nobility, honor, and heroism in the three powerful nations that presented themselves with so much right and such considerable forces, to demand satisfaction for injuries they had received from one that was weak, and whom they could have easily conquered and subdued.

Besides, the interview from which so important results were expected, was to take place between two Generals, one of whom represented reason, chivalry and strength, the other prudence, honor and patriotism; from an interview in which both parties met with like conditions and faculties, the result could not be other than what it has been; reason made itself heard by prudence, chivalry held captive the high feeling of honor, strength kept in restraint patriotism, obliging it to accept the olive branch which was so generously offered to it for the safety and honor of its country.

At 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th, Gen. PRIM left this city in a special train of the railroad that conducts to Tejaria, accompanied by his Aids-de-Camp, some head officers, among whom I recall to mind Señor MILANS DE BOSCH, DON NICOLAS VALDES, Colonel of Engineers, Señores GOMEZ and DE MIGUEL, of the Staff, as also PEREZ CALVO, who is writing an account of the Expedition. An hour and a half afterward, the train halted at Tejerie, where the French Admiral, M. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE came to receive his Excellency. The General took coffee with his suite, in company with the above-mentioned Admiral, and afterward proceeded on horseback, followed by his suite, and a guard of honor, consisting of fifty horsemen, taken from the chasseurs and lancers.

When near the place agreed upon for the interview, Col. GAMINDEZ, who had been previously detached with four lancers, returned and acquainted the Conde de Rews (Gen. PRIM) of the arrival of Gen. DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of Gen. ZARAGOZA, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern army of the Republic. The first interview is about to take place, the Generals at last meet each other, the Conde de Reus alights from horseback as the Mexican Generals descend from their carriage, both parties shake hands with the courtesy to be expected from persons of their education and social importance, and taking seats in the carriage of the Mexicans, the Spanish General and Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH, followed by the Spanish and Mexican escorts and several men on horseback, aids and military commanders belonging to Gens. ZARAGOZA and DOBLADO, direct their way to Soledad, at which place they arrived at 11 A. M., the precise time fixed for the meeting.

The Conference of Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, which took place in the modest town-house of the above named villaga, lasted about four hours, reckoning in it the necessary time for taking breakfast; after the Conference was over, which was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the two Generals called for the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, with whom they were again shut up, the bases agreed upon by them being extended, after which, all set out *en route* again, Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO taking leave of one another in the village of Soledad, and about a league from it, Gen. ZARAGOZA, who, with the escort of Mexican cavalry, accompanied the Conde de Reus that distance.

I cannot, before passing on to other particulars, omit mentioning here that the conference was to have taken place at a spot called "Rancho de la Purga," Gen. DOBLADO offering to come as far as Tejeria, where the camp of the allied forces is situated, and that each party should bring with him an escort of one hundred infantry and fifty cavalry; but Gen. PRIM, who would not be outdone in politeness and mutual courtesy, (as Gen. ZARAGOZA the evening before, in a communication, pointed out the village of Soledad as a fit place, it having had no objection,) accepted this last-named place, and, as I have already told you, went to it without the escort of one hundred infantry, being accompanied only by fifty horsemen, and the commanders and persons already mentioned.

At 7 P. M., Gen. PRIM, with his suite, were again at Tejeria, where the French Admiral, the English Commodore, and the English Minister, were waiting for him. A splendid repast was served up there, after which the personages just mentioned conversed for about an hour. At 9 o'clock their return to Vera Cruz took place, where they arrived at 10¾, the representatives of the three nations meeting again at about 11 P. M. The result of the conference was a unanimous consent to the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between the Conde de Reus and Gen. DOBLADO, and that at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Señor TERAN, Colonel of cavalry, should be sent to Tejeria with copies of the before-mentioned preliminaries, which Brig. MILANS must, by this, have put in the hands of Gen. DOBLADO, to receive his full authorization.

With regard to the bases I must tell you that very soon negotiations will be opened at Orizaba, where the Commissioners and two Ministers of the Republic, or their delegates, will meet, if agreeable to both parties.

The Allied Powers will place their forces whilst the negotiations last, in Cordova, Orizabe and Tehuacan, the French occupying this last named place, the English the first, and the Spaniards Orizaba, where, I repeat, negotiations will be opened.

If, unfortunately, a definitive arrangement should not be brought about, the Allies, before commencing hostilities, will leave the places which they are about to garrison, piecing themselves again in the line which they at present occupy before these fortifications.

The Mexican flag will be displayed at Vera Cruz and on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa by the side of those of the three Powers directly the troops are ordered to march; which order, I can assure you, is already given—the joy of the troops being immense, who wish to evacuate so sickly a place as Vera Cruz, where there will only remain, as a garrison, a marine force of the three nations.

The news of peace has had a favorable influence upon the market, where the scarcity, particularly of fresh provisions, was dreadful; as there is in reality no want of them, it is to be concluded that the prices, regulating themselves, will go down. God grant that I may not be mistaken in my prognostics, that the truly afflicting state of the market of this town may cease before the news of the peace which I now inform you of.

In addition to the above, the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, at Vera Cruz, agrees with the correspondent of the *Prensa*, at the same place, as to the prospect of a bloodless termination of the affair. The following are the letters of the *Diario's* correspondent:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 18, 1862.

The weather presents a stormy look, as a sailor would say; but I who do not like the sea for the nausea it causes me, say that the political temperature appears rather dark, and about, perhaps, to discharge a tempest, to judge from the thick clouds that are observable. The Mexicans are approaching their army, which unites from all parts of the Republic; provisions have again become scarce in the city, and the charcoal dealers must resignedly permit the *guerilleros* to dance a polka over the homœopathic sacks of coal, so as to convert them into coal dust if they attempt to bring them in here. *Paz del Toro*, near to Medellin, which was left by a battalion of chasseurs, is now occupied by a regiment of Mexican cavalry. All our advanced posts have within view the pickets of the army of the East. The three powerful Allies grow impatient at seeing the evasive answers that the Republican Government tries to give, in which is noted the uncertainty of their actions, from the want of physical and moral power in the country to act with energy and resolution. Some States wish for peace, others ask for war, more particularly those that are most distant from here. The newspapers of Guanajuato and some other places give vent to bravadoes that excite the laughter even of the most stoical. They calculate by minutes what remains of life to the Allies if they do not immediately leave the heroic Vera Cruz. This indecision of the Juarez Government is nothing but a repetition of what happened with the French and North Americans in the past years of 1838 and 1846—a studied policy, which now, as then, would be very prejudicial to them. The city has been occupied for two months by strangers, and negotiations, if any be held, have not begun. Tolerations has its limits, and it is to be hoped Mexico will not abuse it.

To-morrow a meeting is to take place between the representatives of the three Allied nations, Gen. DOBLADO, and other Commissioners, who, for this purpose come from Mexico, appointed by that Government. All await with anxiety the result of this meeting, which will take place in the country on the ground that lies between the two headquarters, because it is thought that from it must come conclusively peace or war. And yet, the greater part lose all hopes of peace, because they foresee that the Mexican Commissioners will ask for new delays which will not be granted to them by the Allies, and once that hostilities have taken place, it will be very easy to make new proposals. Would that my prophecies may prove fallacious, I will be the first to confess my error.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862.

The meeting to which I alluded in my former letter took place on the 19th, at Soledad, a village about eleven leagues distant from this city, on the road to Orizaba and Mexico. Gen. PRIM went as far as Tejecia by the railroad, accompanied by the representatives of the Allies and a numerous staff. At that place, in company with the French Admiral, and followed by an escort of fifty lancers, he took up his journey to the above named place, the French representative, M. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, having returned to Tejecia for the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS, Gen. PRIM went alone to the interview, and up to that moment it was the general belief that the representatives of the three nations would be present. At about a league before arriving at Soledad, a stage-coach appeared on the road, drawn by eight mules, and escorted by fifty Mexican lancers. In the coach there were the Generals of the Republic, ZARAGOSA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, and Señor DOBLADO, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, who came to wait for Gen. PRIM and offer him the carriage. This was accepted with the greatest marks of deference, and in the midst of many compliments on both sides.

The Mexican picket saluted the Spanish General in the manner ordered in their regulations, and the escort of the latter returned the compliment. In this manner the coach went forward, occupied by persons so opposite in opinions and on whose meeting depended the life or death of thousands of human beings, and accompanied by two escorts and others, Mexican officers.

They arrived at Soledad about 10 o'clock in the morning; the people assembled together so as to view closely these individuals, so little known, as badly judged. The Generals got out at a house of common masonry, situated by the side of the church, and Gen. ZARAGOZA leaving them, Generals PRIM and DOBLADO had a long private conference, which was interrupted by breakfast. After this they took a walk toward the bridge, while a cavalry band of music played various airs, and then returned to confer again with the same reserva, shut up in a room *tete-à-tete* until half-past three, at which hour, in the same coach, accompanied by the Chief of the Staff and other persons of the suite, Gen. PRIM returned to Tajecia, where the French Admiral was waiting for him with a sumptuous table spread. At 9 o'clock P. M., the whole of the party returned to this city by the railroad. The immediate, exact result of this prolonged interview few know. From it some prognosticated peace, others, war. I can tell you, with my usual frankness, that between the Spanish and Mexican officers there reigned the greatest harmony for the five or six hours that they were together, and nobody would have thought that those young men, apoerently animated with such good friendship, only waited for one word to enter upon a deadly war.

Provisions begin again to be scarce in the city, owing to the gangs of marauders who, under the name of the Mexican army, turn all to their profit.

The hour for mailing this letter is at hand, and yet I wish to add, before closing it, some important particulars that have been just communicated to me, and which I have reason to believe exact.

I am told that the result of yesterdey's meeting may be summed up in the following particulars:

1. Negotiations will be first of all begun at Orizaba, between two Ministers of President JOARZ and the Allied Plenipotentiaries; but either party, instead of meeting personally, can be represented by delegates, with previous mutual accord.

2. During the negotiations, the Spanish, Franch and English forces will occupy, as a sanitary measure, the positions of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan.

3. In case of the negotiations being broken off at any time, by disagreement between the contracting parties, the allied forces will withdraw to their former positions.

4. As soon as the allied forces are put in movement with direction toward the above mentioned places of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, the Mexican flag shall be displayed as well in the city of Vera Cruz as on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by the side of those of Spain, France and England.

5. If the negotiations should terminate unfavorably and hostilities begin, the Mexicans promise not only to respect, but even protect, the hospitals of the allies.

With regard to the march of the allied troops, I believe that it will take place very soon, and that they will be divided in the following manner: The Spanish in Orizabe, tha French in Tehuacan and the English tu Cordova. All are desirous to set out as soon as possible, and their wishes will be satisfied before many days pass, for the preparations are in tha greater part complete.

I have no time for more, end conclude by saying to you that, in view of what has just passed, I would bet two to one that there will be no war.

The *Eco de Europa*, a Spenish paper started at Vera Cruz, gives the following particulars:

So important a step toward peace has been made that it may be definitely counted upon as certain.

The result of the meeting which took place yesterday between the Conde DE REUS (Gen. PRIM) and Señor DOBLADO, in the village of La Soledad, has been as satisfactory as the circumstances of those two personages and the very condition of affairs gave us reason to expect.

At this meeting, as we have reason to understand, the preliminaries of a convention which are not altogether unknown to us were signed. It is known that by virtue of them the Government of tha Republic consents that the allied forces shall proceed to station themselves at Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, which localities and their limits they will occupy whilst the negotiations for a definite settlement last.

There is in these preliminaries an article which will be a glorious title for the Allied Powers, and those who represent them here. As the strongest and best fortified pieces on which the Government could count to make a rasistance, are nearer to this side of tha positions that the Allied forces are going to occupy, the commanders of the letter have promised to make them draw back, if unfortunately the future negotiations should not have as their result a peaceful and friendly arrangement. Of this, however, there is nothing to be fesred, seeing the well-disposed inclination of the Government, and its confidence in the straightforward intentions of the coalition; but if it should so occur, the Allies will nobty abendon the places that they are now going to occupy, and place themselves in the position in which they find themselves at present. With respect to the strongholds, as Cbiquihuite and others—they will have to attack them and take them by force.

This article is worthy of the greatness of the Allied nations, and of the chivalrous spirit of those who represent them here, and is agreeable to the lofty sentiments that animate them with respect to Mexico.

It appears that the Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM) was received yesterday, at La Soladad, with proofs of the utmost attention and politeness, and that the greatest cordiality reigned at the conference, which may be easily conceived, seeing the happy result that has followed.

We have heard say that the troops will begin to leave this City in three or four days.

In order not to delay the publication of this eairs, we omit for another occasion the reflections originated by these events, which are without doubt the preluda of an epoch of prosperity for the Mexican Republic. We omit likewise, for the same reason, the eulogies that the representatives of the allied Powers are entitled to for the indefatigable energy with which they dedicate themselves to the performance of their high mission. It is sufficient to say about this at present that the Conde de Reus (Gen. PRIM) left this city yesterday before daybreak; that he returned at 11 o'clock at night, and that after having gone twenty-four leagues, fourteen of them on horseback, he continued, without taking any rest, to occupy himself on the same matter with tha plenipotentiaries of France and England, until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning of today. His efforts are worthy of the fortunate result which until now they have had, and that they should be finally crowned with the same success."

Private accounts corroborate the above, and contain only a few items of minor interest.

Gen. VIDAURRI, Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila, has been appointed Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

The war between the troops of the Government and those commanded by Gen. MARQUEZ was still going on. It was reported that tha formor had suffered a defeat.

The *Eco de Europa*, of the 19th ult., contains the following:

"The days of last week were days of anxious disquietude for those who desire that the regeneration of Mexico may be brought about without the shedding of blood. The Allies, in suspense for a reply of the Government, which was expected as decisive, and the public in suspense from the rumors that announced it as disastrous, the days dragged along slow and gloomy to the minds of all, because each one of them brought some new fear and took away any hope.

That situation has passed awey, and we have entered upon another.

The reply of the Government is not known, as neither was the communications of the Allies; but it is known that there was mention in them of an interview, and that it is going to take pieca. This very day, tha General-in-Chief of the Spanish forces will hold a Conference, a few leagues from this City, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic. Enough is therefore known, to be able to say that the fears of war have passed, and hopes of peace have returned.

When the world knows the efforts which the Allies have used to give peace to Mexico, they will be filled with astonishment; when the Republic, which does not yet know it, knows it, they will be filled with astonishment and grattitude. Creditors pacifying the debtor; the strong begging of tha weak; men of war making sacrifices for peace; armed Europe asking of the Republic, as it were indebted, to consent to be happy through its counsel and its influence. Things were never before seen, and this is the special tha which we are viewing in the European expedition arrived in these latitudes.

This is the day appointed for an interview between Gen. Conde de Reus, Commander of the Spanish forces and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and his Excellency Gen. D. MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Republic.

This interview will take place in the village of Soledad, twelve leagues from here, and has for its object to discuss upon the peaceable solution of the questions which Western Europe comes to resolve in Mexico.

The importance of this conference is so great, that it cannot be too highly estimated. In it there is to be resolved the question of peace or war—that is to say, the question whether the Mexican Government will really give to the allied Powers the satisfaction that they ask of her, and will accept the offers that are made to her, or whether she will refuse the one and repulse the other, obliging Europe to make use of force.

The Government has named as military commander of Tamaulipas Gen. DON SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, who is constitutional Governor of New-Leon and Coahuila. This has put a stop to the local dispute which existed there between the two parties, each of which pretended that a person on their side should be Governor of the State. They have laid aside their heart-burnings before the danger of a foreign war.

The scarcity and want of fresh provisions in this place (Vera Cruz) continues increasing every day. There is no want of articles of first necessity, but generally speaking, the price of them is very high. This really afflicting situation for the vicinity must soon come to an end, because to-day the question of peace or war will be settled definitely.

Civil war continues in the interior of the Republic, and there is talk of a battle between the forces of the Government, commanded by Señor COBLLAR, and those of the Conservative party, under the orders of Señor MARQUEZ, in which the former were defeated. We are ignorant of the foundation of this news, but it is said that in consequence of the triumph, the conquerors took the road to the Capital, with the object of attacking it.

Private letters received in Havana say that the Plenipotentiaries of Franco and England were very well pleased with what had been agreed upon by Gen. PRIM with Gen. DOBLADO at Soledad, and that before a week was over negotiations would begin. It seems that the French Admiral, M. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE if he does not take a direct part in them, will be represented by a confidential person.

The writer of the above adds:

"One of the persons that formed a part of the suite of the Marquis de los Castillejos, (Gen. PRIM,) and who was able to examine the camp of the Mexicans at Soledad, tells me that, before seeing their soldiers, he believed for certain that they would be obtiged to have recourse to arms; but that since he has seen them, he does not believe that there will be war. They are badly clad and armed, and as to being well fed, God protect them. Several of them, full of want and misery, asked of our lancers, if not for something to eat, at least some reels with which to buy food. I believe it will be useless to tell you that these unfortunate fellows did not appeal in vain to the good hearts of our soldiers."

Another latter, referring to the interview of Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, at Soledad, says:

"Until now, little bustle has been observable here for the march of the troops; it is, however, certain that the Allies will move in a few days. Persons occupying elevated positions have great hope that ell will be settled peaceably. To me it appears very difficult, for although many States are for Intervention, others desire war at any cost."

We extract the following from the *Progreso* of Jalapa:

"D. MIGUEL ZARAGOSA, D. SANTIAGO CORVAS, and D. MANUEL ROBLES PAZOBLA are to leave this Capitel, exiled by the Government, for the State of Guanajuato.

We are informed that robberies continue to be committed on the road from Perote to Puebla by some gangs of highwaymen that style themselves *Plateados*, (plated with silver.)

The fortifications of the line of Corralfalso and Puente Nacional are in the best condition. The forces that form the first division show themselves every day more enthusiastic."

Gen. LLAVA is in this city, arranging various subjects of importance.

Señores ZAMACONA and CARRILLO, on setting out from Vera Cruz, were complimented with a breakfast by the Commissioners of the Allied Squadrons, Señor ZAMACONA having likewise been honored with a serenade the night before his departure.

Fifty thousand dollars have arrived at Orizabe for the *corps d'armée* forming the army of the East.

We know that the Secretary of the Treasury was working zealously in the remitting of another large sum of money toward the necessities of the war.

There has arrived in this city a part of the large donation which the State of Tlaxcala has contributed toward the war.

On the 25th of last month, two soldiers of the battalion Reforma were executed at Soledad, for having deserted in front of the enemy.

From the *Boletin del Cuerpo de Ejercito de Oriente* we extract the following:

"The Commander-in-chief has made a reconnoissance of the whole line of Jalapa, and is now doing the same with that of the east.

We know that he was very much pleased with the state of the troops and the fortifications.

The review of the point of Soledad left the Commander-in-chief altogether highly pleased, with the exception of the victualing department, of which he manifested his displeasure with the greatest severity.

The corps asked as a favor of their respective commanders to let them execute some military manœuvres in the presence of the Commander-in-chief, and the latter proceeded to their encampments for that purpose; the battalion of Lapadores distinguished itself by its dexterity in performing the bayonet exercise, which was received by Señor URAGA as a mark of particular favor, it having been he who wrote many years ago, the pamphlet on the above-mentioned exercise, which was ordered to be observed. The battalion of riflemen, which is also distinguished for its dexterity in target shooting, deserved tha applause of the Commander-in-chief by the proofs it gave in the handling of this arm. The battalion Reforma likewise showed that they had been well taught.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Movements of the Mexican General Almonte—Close of the Amusement Season—The House of Columbus, in San Domingo, Purchased by the Spanish Government—Case of the Spanish Vessel Teresita, Captured by the Kingfisher—The Carnival, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

In my last latter, which I sent by the *Cubana*, I omitted mentioning, among the arrivals at this port, in the English steamer *Thames*, on the 23d ult., that of tha Mexican General ALMONTE, who continued his voyage on to his native country, leaving the next day in tha same steamer on her departure for Vera Cruz. Tha *Columbia*, on her last voyage from New-York, brought us, among other passengers, Mr. RAGAY, the celebrated horse tamer, who, it is said, proposes to give some of his extraordinary performances during his temporary sojourn here, and the same steamer, on her departure from Havana, to-day, will take back various Americans who have been staying with us during the Winter. Among others Judge HUNTINGTON, of the Indiana Federal District, who has been stopping in our city, with his son, on account of his health. Several members of the company exhibiting at CHARINES' Circus, will likewise take passage, that place of emusement having closed for the season, but not without earning golden meeds of applause.

A sudden storm of wind sprung up on Wednesday evening and scared one half of the city out of their wits, besides frightening the remainder. It fortunately did not last long, although some were dreading a repetition of the tremendous hurricanes that occurred here in '44 and '46, and I have heard of no damage being done beyond the rooting up of a few trees in the Alameda, and as in this tropical climate we are not *blessed* or *cursed* with chimneys, whichever you prefer, there were none to blow down; the roofing of the sugar warehouse of Santa Catalina, suffered, however, considerably, to tha extent of 500 yard, which was torn off.

The weather has now been cooler and more agreeable, for we have had lately extraordinary weather for this time of the year; wet and hot, reminding one rather of the unhealthy Summer season than that pleasant period of the year, a Cuban Winter. The inhabitants are felicitating themselves on the appearance, although late in the year, of the usual Northers, which tend so much to brace up the enervated health of those residing in a West India climate. It is to be hoped that their expectations may be realized.

The lady of Gen. PRIM, whose departure from Havana I made known to you in a former letter, appears from accounts received from Vera Cruz, to have arrived there safely.

Gen. GASSAT, the second in command of the Spanish Army in Cuba, the Captain-General, by virtue of his office, being the Commander-in-chief, will leave, it is expected, in a few days for the same place, on board the Spanish war steamer *Velasco*. The steam transport *San Quintin*, of the Spanish Navy, which arrived a short time ago from Vera Cruz with nearly two hundred sick soldiers, left again for tha same place the day before yesterday, with provisions for the army and forege and maize for the horses and cattle of the expedition. Admiral RUBALCAVA, Commander of the Spanish fleet that was sent to Vera Cruz, and to whose correspondence with the French and English Commanders I transmitted you, some time back, a translation, has been honored with the Grand Cross of CARLOS III., for his services in getting ready that expedition, as well as for those before Vera Cruz. He returned, some time back, to Havana, as I mentioned in a former letter. PRIM is to command the Spanish fleet that is now getting ready in tha ports of Spain for American waters, and which is to be distinct from that at Vera Cruz. He commanded last Summer the fleet sent out for practice in the Mediterranean.

A circumstance has lately taken place somewhat similar to the National purchase of Mount Vernon in the United States. In the official gazette of the neighboring and now sister island of Santo Domingo, there has been published a Royal order, in which it was said that the Queen being desirous that any public monuments commemorative of the glorious discovery of COLUMBUS, might be preserved in a suitable condition, and ordered the purchase of the house which served him as a dwelling on that island, and that tha repairs which might be absolutely requisite to keep it in a state of preservation, should be made at the Government expense. The island, that is to say, the Spanish portion of it, is to be divided into seven districts for the collection of the customs and land revenues, and I see by the papers from Porto Rico, that a man-of-war has been sent from there to Hayti to collect the sum of $25,000 in which the Haytian Government has been mulcted for damages done to the Dominicans. Said sum to be placed in the public coffers of that island.

The forming here of an army of occupation for the Island of Santo Domingo cannot now be disputed by the most incredulous. Not only are the regiments formed, but the Commissariat has advertised for contracts to carry to that island the haggage and other effects of the battalions of infantry and squadron of cavalry raised here for the purpose of sending to that island.

The taking of the Spanish vessel *Teresita*, by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Kingfisher*, has been made the subject of an editorial in the columns of the *Diario de la Marina*. According to the Captain's account, who obtained permission, after the arrival of the United States vessel with her prize at Key West, to cross over and inform the owners here of his disaster, his vessel was taken whilst sailing for Matamoras, in Mexico. The following is the Captain's account of this affair, which, it must be observed, is only an *ex parte* statement, as the commandar of the *Kingfisher* is not in Havana to give his account of the circumstance, when probably we should find the tables somewhat turned:

"The Spanish vessel *Teresita*, Capt. DON FERNANDO DIAZ, of 185 tons burdan, sailed from Havana on the 27th of January, with a cargo of goods of legal commerce, and cleared with papers for Metamoras, in the Republic of Mexico. On the third day of navigation, being in latitude 25° and 82° longitude west of Cadiz, it was taken by the United States sloop-of-war *Kingfisher*, the Commander of which seized all tha papers of the vessel, opened the hatches and searched the cargo. He placed a crew, consisting of an officer and eight American sailors, on board the *Teresita*, transferring the crew to his ship, and hoisted the United States flags on the mainmast, having first attempted to place it the extremity of the foresail, but which he was prevented from doing by its Captain. The *Teresita* was conducted to the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, from where, on the fourth day, they took her to Key West. On the passage there was some rough weather, which having impaired considerably the ship, has made her useless for sailing. At last she arrived at Key West on the 14th ult., where the crew and passengers were kept in close custody, with the exception of the Captain, who was permitted to come to this port to give an account to her owner, which he did in tha American smack *J. Lanthar*, Capt. REED, and was to return to Key West in the same vessel the day after."

On this account the editor of the *Diario*, who was formerly, during CONCHA'S administration, Regent of the *Real Audencia*, treats us to some special pleading in favor of the Spanish Captain, and against the United States officer, as exceeding his duty. He tries to prove that the vessel was taken while in her direct route to Matamoras, the port to which she was consigned; that, aven if she swerved from her course, and came near the mouths of the Mississippi, it was not to be wondered at, on account of the currents and contrary winds; that, if the approach of a neutral vessel toward that river is to be taken as evidence of an intention to break the blockade, it would prevent sailing vessels from having any communication with Matamoras, San Farnando, Victoria, and even Tampico and Vera Cruz, because, says the writer of tha article above mentioned, it is the easiest thing in the world to approach more or less the mouths of the Mississippi, in spite of the will of those that direct tha vessel.

The cargo, which was of a curiously varied neture for a Mexican port, was, according to the Custom-house papers made out here, as follows:

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1862.

76 boxes of fruits, 47 boxes of steel, 115 bundles of dry goods, 99 bags of coffee, 90 bags of cocoa, 300 barrels of flour, 1 box containing a portrait, 2 kegs of arsenic, 10 bags of pepper, 35 boxes of sugar, 2 boxes of tea, 147 packages of machinery, 1 box of iron, 200 boxes of soap, 75 sets of trunks, 1 box of drugs, 4 hogsheads and 19 barrels of tobacco, in bond.

The editor of the *Diario* tries very hard to prove that the varied nature of the cargo was not suspicious; that there was, perhaps, no intention to run the blockade; that perhaps tha goods, even if the vessel unloaded at Matamoras, would not be passed overland into the Territory of the United States, but were really intended for Mexican consumption, and that, finally, the Commander of the *Kingfisher* had no right to take prisoners and keep in custody the sailors and passengers of the *Teresita*, who were sent on to Key West, where it may be supposed they now are, until the matter is settled by a Prize Court. The editorial concludes thus:

What recourse have the owners of the ship and cargo, the crew and the passengers, the former to obtain the return of their proper, and the latter compensation for the losses and injuries they have received? This is very simple; it is not the Captain of the sloop-of-war *Kingfisher*, on whom devolves the duty of declaring whether the *Teresita* is a legal prize or not, that belongs to the prize Courts, which must have been appointed in one or several towns of the Federal Government; we acknowledge in the cruising vessels the right to detain end examine neutral ships within certain limits; but it is their duty to take them after they have been detained to the nearest court of the natura mentioned above, that it may be determined whether they have acted right or wrong; in the first named case, they will be considered as a lawful prize, and the ship and cargo will remain confiscated, for the benefit of the Government, end in the second, everything will be returned to the owners, besides compensation for the dameges and injuries that have been caused to them, end which ought to be satisfied by the Government of the State to which the ship that made the capture belonged. This is a doctrine so evident that it admitts to no discussion.

We therefore advise the parties interested to make suitable remonstrances, because their right appears to us so clean, that it is not possible they should fail to meet with a favorable hearing from the Court that may have to judge the case. If the captain who made the prize should carry, which we do not expect, the forgetfulness of his duties so far as not to submit the question to the decision of the competent Prize Court, the Government of Her Majesty, by means of its Minister at Washington, would take the necessary steps that the law of nations should be put in force, and in justification of the Federal Government we flatter ourselves that it will not only disapprove of the conduct observed by tha above, but that submitting, as we have said, the question to the Court that ought to take cognizance of it, will cause its decision, which cannot fail to be favorable, to be put in force speedily end surely."

I have given this affair of the *Teresita* a greater space in my letter than I would have done, were it not that similar cases are likely to occur continually during the existence of the blockade. Only yesterday, two vessels—one bearing the English flag, and the other tha Confederate flag—left for the same place, Matemoras. The high prices to be obtained in Southern ports for almost every article, are a great temptation to merchants here to attempt a venture which will bring them such large profits; and tha position of our port is such that a few days' sail brings a vessel to the mouth of the Mississippi, a large contraband trade will soon spring up, unless the National cruisers are not particularly vigilant; and, even as it is, we have continual arrivels of vessels from Southern ports, laden with cotton. I know, for certain, of one consigned to a well-known firm of this city, which arrived the other day, and whose cargo of cotton was sold by the consignees for $25 the quintal, which is about equal to a hundred pounds, being 25 cents per pound—rather higher than usual—the average price here having been 22 cents per pound.

Unless the blockade is maintained more vigorously, or tha National cruisers use more vigilance, Havana promises to be the Southern cotton port. New-Orleans must look out sharp, for a rival is springing up in her own line of business on this side of the Gulf of Mexico. The greater part of tha cotton brought here is sent to New-York, although some goes in Eurnpo, for the peninsular mail steamer *Isla de Santo Domingo*, which sailed yesterday, took cotton as part of her cargo.

We are now on the eve of the Carnival, that period when, as Lord BYRON says:

"In all countries of the Catholic persuasion,
Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about,
The people take their fill of recreation."

To-morrow (Sunday) will be the first day, and the votaries of Momus are hieing forward to

"The moment night with sooty mantle covers
The skies, (and the more dusky the better,)

to carry on their fun. The large theatre of Tacon will be thrown open to the masquerades, and the well-known "Escauriza" its neighbor, is making more than usual efforts to receive its multitude of visitors. In addition to the upper rooms, where alone the balls are usually held, the spacious lower floor is likewise to be devoted to the use of the votaries of Terpsichore, so that, no doubt, there will be ample room and to spare for all who choose to attend. There was some talk of untiling the two establishments by means of a temporary bridge, to be thrown across Rafael-street, which divides them, so that the visitors of one place could go to the other, without passing along the public streets; but I've no signs of such an edifice, and therefore conclude that it was a *canard*, or that the consent of the Government has not been obtained. Tha other towns and villages in the vicinity of Havana are also preparing for the three days' festivities of the carnival, and are putting out enticing advertisements to attract the pleasure-seekers of Havana to their various resorts; of these, no doubt, Marianas and Guanabacoa will be most attended. In Havana itself, there will be public masquerade balls at the other places of amusement, besides those above mentioned, namely, at the Lyceum, Teatro de los Variedades, &c.

During the last week there have been several fires on the sugar estates among the cane-fields, principally in the Matanzas and Cardenas Districts; the most disastrous for the losses to the owners were those which took place recently on the estates called Contea and Concepcion. They are imputed, by some, to incendiary origin, but their cause is unknown for certain.

At a place called Cifuentes, at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the dwelling-house of the sugar estate, named Indio, was observed to be on fire, and, in spite of the efforts of the neighbors and the rural police, they were not able to save more than the furniture and a few other articles; fortunately no personal injury had to be deplored. In addition to incendiary fires, robberies of dwelling-houses in the country, and of individuals, are of frequent occurrence. Some short time ago two white men, armed, made an attack upon the dwelling-house of an estate situated near to San Antonio de los Baños, and would have succeeded in entering if the owners had not persisted in keeping the doors closed. The Commissary of Police of the above-named town having been informed of the circumstance, succeeded in capturing the robbers early in the morning of the day after the attempt, at a short distance from the town, and took from each of them a loaded pistol, a dagger, some cartridges and percussion caps. The same police officer hearing that a well-known bandit was committing depredations in one of the quarters of his district, went out in pursuit of him, accompanied by some of the rural guard, and after a tiring pursuit across the country, succeeded in capturing him, but not without a determined resistance on the part of the bandit, who made use of a pistol which he had with him, and was only captured by putting him *hors du combat*. Another robber, who had been taken by the police, and was on his way to Artemisa to be tried, attempted an escape to a wood that lay on the roadside; the guards of the rural police who had him in custody were compelled to fire their muskets, and killed him.

The Directors of the Matanzas Railroad have advertised a meeting of their shareholders for the 9th inst., to choose a delegate for a proposed meeting, under the auspices of the Government officiel of Public Works, to bring about a fusion of the railroads of Havena, Cardonas and Jucano, tha rival railroad from Heveua to Matanzas, called the Bay Railroad, from having its station on the other side of the Bay, at Reyla, and that one called the Colijeo, to put a stop to competition among themselves, which, it is feared, will be ruinous.

A commission has been appointed for the purpose of preparing articles intended for exhibition from the Island of Cuba, at the World's Fair in London this year, and samples of the objects of the industry of the country, particularly cigars, are being transmitted from the manufacturers. As a manufacturing people, it is not to be expected that Cuba will take a very prominent position; with tha exception of cigars, already alluded to, and sugars of various classes, there is nothing much to boast of in the way of manufacture. The better plan would have been for the Government to appoint scientific men to make a collection of the native products of the Island, her woods of different kinds, many of which are still unknown to Europe, the agricultural produce and wild plants, so that her resources might be better known and consequently better developed.

An order has come from Spain describing the official costume of the members of the new administrative council, as well as defining their position on grand days of ceremony. They are to be received, when the Captain-General holds a Court, after the "Royal Audiencias," and before the "Tribunates de Cuentas."

The effects of the crisis of '57 are still felt here, or perhaps the effects of tha civil war at home, in the low price of shares of public companies, compared with what they used to be; but of the two I attribute tha decline in value rather to the first cause. I am led to make this observation from reading the order of one of the Courts in the bankruptcy last year of the house of STHAMER & Co., which failed for a large amount. The Spanish Bank of Havana holds a large amount of shares in various companies belonging to the firm, hypotheceated with it, and under the order of the Court to sell them, the above-named bank offers to take them, if no better bid is offered, at the following prices: 768 shares of the Bank of Commerce, of Havana, at 95 per cent.; 408 of the "Alianza," at 70 per cent.; 10 of the "Credito Industrial," at 60 per cent.; 20 of the "Credito Territorial Cubano," at 30 per cent.; and 23 of the company of "Seguros Meritimot," at 25 per cent.

The meeting of the above bank, tha Spanish Bank of Havana, of which I made mention in a former letter, did not take place on the day appointed, for want of attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders, so another meeting is advertised for the 21st inst. There is nothing more difficult than to get together a sufficient number of shareholders of any company to form a meeting for the transaction of business, but this, I believe, is a complaint endemic to other places besides Havana.

LARA.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

Unemployed Operatives—The Factories—The Popular Sentiment on the American Troubles—Distress at Blackburn—The Stock of Cotton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The crisis which has so often been hintad at as likely to overtake the cotton trade is now making itself felt in Lancashire, and gradually assuming greater proportions. More than two years ago an American warned the cotton-spinners of their peril in trusting so blindly to the Southern States as their chief source of supply, but they were heedless, and now they see that they have been leaning on a broken reed. One of the arguments then made use of was, that it was their duty to their operatives to see that there was no dearth of cotton if it were possible to avert such a calamity. The expenditure of a few thousands of pounds two years ago would have set a train of causes in

the present, but there is a probability of suffering and need among the loyal people of other portions of North Carolina before the rebellion, which crushes them by its tyranny, is entirely suppressed.

It was therefore decided to be inexpedient to make any immediate disposition of the funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. J. M. MORRISON.

As unreliable and unwarranted statements have been made as to the people of Hatteras and their need of assistance, the Committee call the particular attention of the public to the extracts below, from the report of Mr. Dow, which are fully corroborated by worthy and reliable officers of the army:

W. M. VERMILYE, Chairman.
W. E. DODGE, Jr., Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1862.

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., Chairman Ex. Committee:

SIR: I beg to submit to you the following report of my action as agent of the Committee in distributing the cargo of the schooner *E. Shedden* among the loyal inhabitants of Hatteras Banks.

I left here in the schooner *E. Shedden*, Capt J. P. WHITE, Dec. 11, and arrived at Hatteras Inlet Dec. 13. After consulting with the officers of the United States Army, and some of the leading residents, I commenced distributing the cargo immediately. My plan of following your instructions was to sell at a low price to those who, although in great need, were hardly in such a position in life as to accept charity, whilst to those in more reduced circumstances, the cargo was distributed, according to their wants, in the following manner:

A committee of three was named from each neighborhood by the inhabitants thereof. These Committees, under oath, designated to me the families of the respective districts, who were really unable to pay for the food and clothing that they actually required. To these families, after examining as far as laid in my power into the justice of their claims, I donated as follows: [A list in detail of the articles distributed to the following neighborhoods is too long for publication.]

Kinne Keet neighborhood—total population, 320—in 71 families. Chicamacomico neighborhood—total population, 323—in 43 families. Cape neighborhood—total population, 149—in 30 families. Trent neighborhood—total population, 210—in 46 families. Hatteras neighborhood—total population, 300—in 57 families.

The total invoice intrusted to my care was valued, as per invoice, at $7,545 20, of which I donated the articles before named; the balance I sold to the deserving inhabitants at low prices, realizing therefor $2,141 in money, and 1,052 pounds hides, 4,084 pounds yeak, 969 pounds copper.

The money I hand you herewith. The other articles, owlog to the impossibility of e vessel to transport them North, were left on the island in charge of Mr. B. F. PEEL, whose storage receipt accompanies this.

I further beg to report to the Committee, that I found the inhabitants loyal to the Union, really deserving, and many of them in actual want of the necessaries of life, and all grateful to the people of New-York for their prompt and noble response to their cry of distress.

I made it my business to live among them, and to look personally after their wants, and after a nine weeks' residence, can truly say that, without this opportune aid from New-York, many of the poorer people would have starved ere this, and the richer ones would have suffered severely.

To Brig.-General WILLIAMS, Lieut.-Col. BEYER and the officers under their command, I return my heartfelt thanks for their many kindnesses. Notwithstanding their own arduous duties, they did everything to further the views of the Committee, and their assistance and advice to me was invaluable.

I have reason to believe that this charitable action on the part of the citizens of New-York was known on the mainland, and will have a good effect in developing the already strong Union feeling there. Lieut.-Colonel BEYER kindly detailed a soldier (Mr. VOLK,) to act as my assistant. He proved to be very efficient, and useful to me.

Captain WHITE, of the schooner *E. Shadden*, fulfilled his charter party to my entire satisfaction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) EDWARD K. DOW, Agent.

The Freedmen of the South—What Shall be Done With Them?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The disposition to be made of the Africans who are thrown upon the protection of the General Government by the progress of our armies, is a subject of transcendant importance at the present moment.

Hundreds of thousands of this unfortonate people, and among them many of the most advanced intelligence, in the South, can now be colonized and made free and independent, without any other action on the part of the National Government than the gift of e settlement *beyond* the limits of our own territory. This can be done *now*. Hereafter it will be *too late*, when the Union is restored and the rights of all will stand again on the basis of the Constitution.

To provide a settlement and government for the African race *on this Continent*, is a duty, which, if promptly performed on the part of the Government, will secure an inestimable blessing to the future of our own country as well as to the cause of humanity and civilization; while it would be an *impossible bar* to future litigation in the Courts, which will otherwise occupy the attention of the next generation.

To provide a government for the colored population within the limits of *any State of this Union* is too palpable an infraction of the Constitution to admit of any controversy, whatsoever.

There is no territory belonging to the United States adapted by soil or climate to the African people, and even if this were not the case, the very purpose would be defeated for which the colony would be initiated—the object being to secure *freedom forever* for these Africans, by putting them beyond the power of malestation by the rebels who have held them as slaves.

Liberia is too remote to meet the exigency of the case, and beside the enormous expense which it would cost the Government, these people would never remove there without compulsion.

Hayti is wholly under European influences, which are intensely hostile to the United States, and will forever remain so, unless at some future day this Government shall extend its jurisdiction over the West India Islands.

The policy of colonizing our African people would be to place them under an influence friendly to this Government, and favorable to their political and social advancement.

Central America presents this field. Its climate soil, and wealth in natural products, preëminently, adapt it to the African—whilst there he would at once be placed upon an entire social and political equality with the native av other resident.

It must be plain to every statesman that, upon the restoration of the Union, Central America and Mexico will become more and more under the influence of the United States; while England and France, hitherto so potential, will be constantly diminishing in influence over these Powers.

Thus the United States Government is destined to become really the guardian and protector of both Central America and Mexico.

Could we look into the vista of the future, it might be clearly seen that, by the necessary operations of social and natural law, *the negro race of this Continent* will be the predominating and governing race of all tropical America; and this Government, in settling a colony there to-day, will be but laying the foundation for a vast colored empire.

The question of immediately colonizing the people of color, who obtain their freedom by the march of our armies, as well as those who are otherwise free, is a vital one to all the States of the Union.

The African population who are free, have been regarded and treated as a disturbing element, more or less, in all the States of the Union. So much so that several of the Southern States have prohibited the manumitted slaves to remain among them; and have even passed laws reducing them again to slavery for a failure to remove; or expelling them.

In many of the Free States the disposition to expel the free colored population, has been even more intensely manifested.

Leaving out of view the more important moral and political considerations, the colonizing of some eligible locality in Central America, demands the serious attention of Congress from *economical* considerations.

The expense of the purchase of the land and the transportation of the negroes would amount actually to *less in money* than it will cost the Government to subsist them in any part of this country *in the next twelve months.*

The means of living would at once be in possession of every emigrant; so that an outlay for their subsistence need not extend beyond a few weeks from the time they are landed on that soil.

Such facilities for enterprise and thrift as that country offers, in connection with its contiguity to us would induce these people gladly to accept the boon of liberty and independence which it is the duty of this Government now to offer them.

Thousands of slaveholders in the South would joyfully emancipate their slaves, were a settlement in Central America provided, as it would impose on the owners no further obligation than the actual cost of their transportation.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 20. On Demurrer Calendar: 192, 246, 247, 263, 265, 266, 268, 300½, 234, 235, 304, 306, 306, 307, 306, 299, 275, 283, 222.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2179, 8, 257, 868, 1143, 1369, 1376, 1378, 1765, 1977, 1962, 839, 1105, 1164, 1168, 1208, 1222, 1238, 1245, 1362, 1552.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2898, 1927, 942, 1025, 1065 1205, 2959, 2957, 1275, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1295. *Part II.*—Nos. 2560, 1350, 2258, 2262, 2222, 264, 274, 306, 224, 490, 802, 2380, 1094. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2643, 991, 2947, 1273, 613, 2863, 1297, 1298, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1313, 1315, 1317. *Part IV.* 1160, 1162, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1200, 1204, 1208, 1210, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 372, 680, 429, 633, 780, 881, 883, 886, 792, 894, 895, 896, 414, 897, 898. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 1366, 1367, 1368, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909.

What Constitutes a Promissory Note—Must The Instrument be first and finally for the Payment of Money only.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Theodore Hostatter vs. *Miranda W. Wilson.*—This was an action to recover upon four several instruments, sued upon as promissory notes. In addition to the usual complaint on a promissory note, was this allegation: "That neither the plaintiff, nor any other holder of said notes, or any of them, ever elected to take payment thereof in goods, as provided therein." The defendant demurred on the ground that the instruments were not negotiable promissory notes. That they were simply contracts, and the complaint did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The case was tried at Special Term, and an order entered overruling the demurrer. The defendant appealed, on the ground that the instruments are not promissory notes, and that since they are not promissory notes the plaintiff cannot recover.

In support of this position tha following points were made:

First—A valid promissory note must be for the payment of money, and for the payment of money only. (Story, Prom. Notes, sec. 17.) These are promises to pay in money or goods, and it makes no difference with whom the choice lies, for so long as there is a choice, the instrument may not "be for the payment of money only."

Second—The instrument must be for the payment of money *in specie*, (Story, sec. 18,) and the money must be payable absolutely and at all events, and not be subject to any condition or contingency. In these instruments there is a contingency. The goods may be demanded and paid over before the expiration of the time stated, in which event nothing will be due in money.

Third—That cannot be a promissory note which, on its face, subjects the holder to inquiry, and compels a plaintiff, in his complaint, to say that no party has elected to avail himself of a proviso contained in the instrument. (Kent, Com. 87, 89, 90. Morris *vs.* Lee, 2 Lord Raymond, 1396.)

Fourth—The instruments are not "*necessarily* and *originally* for the payment of money only," and can only become so by matter *ex post facto*, viz: the non-election by the holder to demand goods. The fact that the instruments have given time to run, at which time they became payable absolutely, if goods had not been previously demanded, does not touch the question, nor aid the difficulty, for the instrument must be notes at their inception; in other words, "necessarily and originally," or they can never become so. (Seacord *vs.* Burling, 5 Denio, 455-6.)

Fifth—As the negotiability of an instrument, negotiable on its face, cannot be destroyed by extrinsic proof, (Henschel *vs.* Mehlar, 3 Denio, 428,) so on the other hand, if not negotiable on its face, extrinsic proof cannot be allowed to make it negotiable. Extrinsic proof is necessary here. The complaint alleges non-election, and without such allegation it would undoubtedly be had. It is necessary to prove this allegation; but this the law will not permit.

Sixth—These instruments not being negotiable notes, the plaintiff cannot recover, because it is not alleged that the defendant made any contract or agreement with any person to do anything; and because there is no allegation of assignment to the plaintiff, and his possession of the instrument being no evidence of ownership. The main point of the respondent is, that at the commencement of the action the instruments were for the payment of money only, and in that comes fully up to the requirement of section 162 of the Code.

R. H. Huntley, for appellants: Lawton & Larned, for respondents.

Discharge Under the Fourteen Day Act—Cannot be Granted at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Samuel M. Pettengill vs. *Robert F. Mather.*—The plaintiff in this action is an advertising agent. The defendant is now in business upon his own account in the same vocation; but was, some years ago, employed in the plaintiff's establishment as canvasser and collector. This action was brought to recover for moneys alleged to have been collected by defendant for plaintiff, but not paid over. The plaintiff recovered a judgment for $1,536 68. Execution against properly having been returned unsatisfied, he applied for an order authorizing an execution against the person, which was issued, and defendant was taken. Having now been in custody on the limits for three months, he applied to be discharged under the Fourteen Day Act, upon making an assignment of property.

The application was made et Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The Judge now rendered his decision denying the application, on the ground it should have been made to the Court. The following is the substance of his opinion:

INGRAHAM, P. J.—There is a fatal objection to these proceedings which cannot be obvieted nor be overlooked, as it goes directly to the jurisdiction. The notice of application for a discharge is that it will be made to a Justice of this Court *at Chambers*. A Justice ont of Court has no authority to grant in such a proceeding a discharge.

The statute (3 Rev. Stat., Sed., 105) says that the debtor may petition *the Court* from which the process issued, &c.

The application must be to the Court, and not to a Judge out of Court. He has no authority and no jurisdiction in the matter.

Independent of this objection, I see nothing in the evidence to prevent the discharge.

But as the proceeding is void for want of jurisdiction, I must deny the application, without prejudice to renewing it in a proper manner.

Application denied.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and J. Francis Walton for plaintiff; C. Fiske for defendant.

Verdict in the Sheriff Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Sarah Madden vs. *James C. Willett, &c.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was to recover for an alleged wrongful seizure made by the defendant while Sheriff in 1857.

The jury now gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,996.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and George Shea, for defendant.

Fourteenth-street Boarding-Houses and their Bills.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ellsworth.

Ella Hall vs. *Daniel G. Elliot.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is the proprietress of a boarding-house situated in Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, for damages for a breach of contract.

The complainant alleged that the defendant engaged a suite of rooms on the second story of her house, with board for himself, his wife and one servant, for the period of six months from the 20th of December, 1859, at the price of $80 per week. That, after the defendant remained two weeks he left the house with his family and refused to pay any further board; that plaintiff gave him notice that she would let the rooms on his account, and did so; that there remains a deficiency due her of $1,605. The answer denies the making of the contract for six months, and alleges dissatisfaction with the house and insufficient accommodation.

Case still on.

G. R. Schieffelin and J. R. Whiting for plaintiff; Foster & Thomson and J. W. Gerard for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Samuel H. Merrit, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of John Swain, a secessionist, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Peter Casey was convicted of petit larceny, and remanded for sentence.

James Rodihan and Thomas Foley were convicted of larceny upon the person, in stealing money from the pocket of Sarah Sidney, in a Grand-street and Broadway omnibus. They were remanded for sentence.

Charles Cameron was convicted of petit larceny. The prisoner represents that he is a Lieutenant in a Missouri regiment under the command of Gen. Sigel. He was remanded to await trial on some other charges.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Oliver Coles, Jacob Zietzer and John Potter, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Chase vs. *Schoeller et al.*—Not a referable case.

McBrair vs. *Hanson et als.*—Referee's report or copy wanted.

Smith vs. *Chapman*—Motion denied.

In the matter of James S. McCall—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Peters et al. vs. *Budrich*—Motion granted for commission.

Bacon, Executor, &c., vs. *Martin et als.*—Reference ordered to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Rathven vs. *Anthony et als.*—Reference granted to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Field, Executor, et als. vs. *Tomlinson et als.*—Motion for judgment granted. Samuel Jones, Esq., to sell.

Minturn et als. vs. *Grocers' Steam Sugar-Refining Company et als.*—Motion for referee granted to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Johnston vs. *Fitzpatrick et als.*—Motion for referee granted to Samuel Jones, Esq.

McConville, &c., vs. *Burckel and others.*—Motion for judgment granted. Jno. B. Haskin, Esq., Referee, to sell.

In the matter of application of Delia S. Mitchell, the elder, &c.—Reference granted to Jno. B. Haskin, Esq., to ascertain, &c.

Dimon vs. *Johnson et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Mack vs. *Barman.*—Motion granted.

Cary et al. vs. *Peten and others.*—Motion for reference granted to Samuel Jones.

In the matter of Solomon F. Williams, Receiver, &c.—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Porter vs. *Otis.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear, &c.

Sewer vs. *Cason.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Brainerd, Jr., vs. *Mowbray, &c.*—Reference granted to Jno. B. Haskin, Esq.

Mooney vs. *Shipman.*—Judgment ordered.

Crogin and others vs. *Rae.*—Referee must return the proofs and examination.

Racey vs. *Michelbacher et al.*—Reference ordered to John B. Haskin, Esq.

Cary vs. *Carman.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Quinn vs. *Devlin et al.*—The order is proper as settled.

Tweed vs. *Rondout & Kingston Gaslight Company.*—Motion granted. The order will be settled on notice. Copy to be served on plaintiff's attorney.

Armstrong vs. *Lorillard et als.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Beecher vs. *Ackerman.*—The motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied.

Before Justice Monell.

Schlesinger vs. *Crocker and Wife.*—Order made. See Judge's note with Clerk.

Monroe et als. vs. *The Galveston, &c., Railroad et als.*—Order to show cause granted, with temporary stay, upon plaintiffs filing, duly approved, an undertaking in $250, under section 222 of the Code.

Brown vs. *Cole, implicated, &c.*—Motion for Commission granted.

Rigney et al. vs. *Dickinson et al.*—Motion for Receiver granted. Joseph Meeks to be appointed Receiver. Motion to compel applications of moneys denied. No costs to either party.

Davis vs. *Davis.*—Ordered that the defendant pay a counsel fee to the plaintiff $5 a week from commencement of suit and during the pendency of this action.

Before Justice Bosworth.

John H. and James H. Holdane vs. *Beers & Kissam.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hockrem vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.*—Case settled, and left in the Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 5, 1862.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93⅛	76,000 American Gold	102
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Con	92⅞	80,000 do s15.	102
40,000 do	92⅜	15,000 do b30.	102¼
4,000 U. S. 6s 81 Or. W. Loan ½ yearly	92	25,000 do at 60.	102
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Cou	95	15,000 do s60.	102
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	97	25,000 do b60.	102⅜
5,000 Ill. War Loan	87¼	550 N. Y. Central R.	83⅜
5,000 do	87	100 do b30	83⅜
1,000 Ind. St. 5s	78⅜	50 do bnwk	83¼
4,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78..	88	100 do at 60	83¼
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	69¾	46 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d pref	84⅜
5,000 do	69⅜	150 Erie Railway	34⅜
5,000 do b30	69	100 do	34⅝
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	51¾	100 do	34¾
25,000 do	51	100 do b30	34¾
10,000 do b60	53	100 Erie R. Preferred	58
3,000 do	52¾	100 do b30	58⅜
5,000 do s30	52	100 do s10	58¼
3,000 Cal. St 7s	86¼	50 do	58¼
2,000 Erie R. 3d M. Bs. '83 ex int	92	10 Harlem Railroad	12¾
8,000 do	91¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. b15	53⅜
9,000 do	91¾	50 do	53¾
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	84	70 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23⅜
9,000 do	84¼	100 do	23¾
3,400 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1M	82	100 do b30	24¼
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. b30	52	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	47⅜
3,000 do	51¾	35 Panama R. R.	118
6,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	84¾	10 Ill. Cen. R. R. scr.	63¼
10,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	100	50 do	64
2,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. b30	93⅜	100 do b30	64½
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	73	50 do	64¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	90	1150 Cle. & P. G. R. R.	19⅜
6,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93¾	100 do b30	19¾
5,000 H. & St. J. R. Bds.	48	42 Cl. C. & Cin. R. R.	100¾
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100¾	60 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	67¾
5,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. Bs.	85¾	50 do	67¾
1,000 Long Dock Bds.	97	50 do	67½
60 Bank of Commerce	94⅜	100 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	92¼
10 Bank of N. America	86⅜	100 do b10	45¾
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	7⅜	50 Ch., B. & Q. y R. R.	63¾
125 Pac. Mail St. Co.	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81. Reg	93	20,000 American Gold	102
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. b3	92¾	15,000 do b60.	102⅛
20,000 do b10	92¾	15,000 do b60.	102⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s 81 Or. W. Loan ½ yearly	92⅜	50 Cum. Coal Pref	7⅜
1,000 Minn. St. 8s c. b	89	35 N. Y. Central R.	83⅜
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60	100 do	83⅝
10,000 do b30	60⅜	50 Erie Railway	34⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s b30	52	50 Erie R. Pref.	58⅜
5,000 do b30	52¼	100 Hud. River R.	37⅜
4,000 Missouri St. 6s iss. to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	62	50 Harlem R.	13½
10,000 Indiana St. 5s	78½	100 Reading R. s30	41¾
1,000 M. & P. Du C. 1st m	89¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	53⅜
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d m. h.	98	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	19⅛
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. b	47⅛	300 do	19¾
1,000 Goshen Branch b	89	100 do b30	19⅜
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	90	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	110
10 Metropolitan Bank	96	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	45¾
		10 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	55⅛

WEDNESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The course of Money affairs and of the Stock Market in Well-street continue to improve, and although the absence of Military news to-day partially restrained the disposition to speculate on the Stock Exchange, a considerable business was accomplished at the Board and on the Street, and at prices ⅜@½ ℔ cent. firmer on most of the Railway Stocks than on Tuesday. The Government Funded Stocks were also in request, and some further heavy purchases were made by private contract at about 93 ℔ cent., one-half coupon, and the other registered Stock of 1881. The sales of the day, public and private, probably reach $300,000. The sales of New-York Central, outside the printed list, were over 2,500 shares, at 83⅜ ℔ cent. The speculation in gold was revived at the Stock Board; about $300,000 sold at 102@102⅛ cash, end 102⅛@102⅜ on buyers' option. The State Stocks were not very active, the principal dealings being in Missouris at 52, and Tennessees 60@60½ ℔ cent. Nearly all the Western Railway shares were better than yesterday, and a good demand was manifested in the afternoon for Toledo and Rock Island, and steady rates bid for both classes of Michigan Southern. Erics of both classes were also firmer, the Old shares at 34⅜@35, and the Preference shares at 58⅜ ℔ cent. The *Bull* speculators gave very little support to the market; some of them being sellers of New-York Central after the prices reached 83⅜ ℔ cent. The interest in Cleveland and Pittsburgh Stock continues, and the price, from 19 yesterday afternoon, advanced to 19¾, sales, and 19⅜ at the close. The Railway mortgages are generally firm, only small parcels of each description being offered. The general appearance of the market late in the afternoon was that of firmness in the bidding, without any very decided buoyancy in the demand. The speculators on both sides appeared to move with caution—the *Bulls* awaiting later army news, and the *Bears* having already in the last few days put out their *short* lines, to a fair extent, in New-York Central and other railway shares. The following were about the latest quotations near 5 o'clock P. M.;

New-York Central	83⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	48
Erie	34⅝	Michigan Central	53⅝
Erie Preferred	58¾	Illinois Central	64⅜
Rock Island	56¼	Missouris	52⅜
Toledo	45⅜	Tennessees	60⅛
Mich. Southern	24	United States 6s, '81	92⅜

The following are the bids to-day for City Bank Shares, the course of the market being still upward:

New-York	90	American Exchange	87⅜
Manhattan	120	Pacific	110
Merchants'	92½	Bank of N. America	86½
Union	91	Hanover	68
America	100	Metropolitan	95
City	110	Market	85
Phenix	90¾	Nassau	87
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	Shoe and Leather	90
Merchants' Ex.	76	Corn Exchange	90
State of New-York	85	Continental	76
Commerce	84½	St. Nicholas	82
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	Marine	100
Broadway	120	Imp. & Traders'	94
Ocean	70	Park	101
Mercantile	100	Manuf. & Merchants'	80

The Railway Mortgages also continue in favor, and the bidding generally improved to-day as compared with Tuesday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Ill. Cen. ℔ c., '75	85⅝
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub	89	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ℔ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103½	T. H. & A. sscondas 8 ℔ c.	81⅝
N. Y. Cen. Con., '76	103¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	89⅝
Erie first, '82	106½	C. & N. W. 1st & 2d series	45
Erie thirds, '83	81⅝	C. & N. W., Assent. Bs	23
Erie fourths, '80	84¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fifths, '85	78	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts	93	Han. & St. J. firsts	48
Madison firsts, '66	106	Del. Lack. & W. s. firsts	103¾
Hudson thirds, '75	84¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	77
Harlem firsts	100	Tol. & Wab. seconds	46
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '62-72	97¾	Mil. & P. Du C. 1sts	87
Mich. Can. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '62	103¾	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
C., B. & Q. R. 8 ℔ c. firsts	90¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	86
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	87	Cleve. & Painesville 1sts	96
Mich. So. seconds	73¾	L. Cross. Low Non	45
North. Ind. Gen. Lien	69	Long Dock Bds	97
M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ℔ c.	89¾	Det., Mil. & Tol	77
P. R., 7 ℔ c., G'thy Mo.	80	San Francisco 6s	65

The turn of the Money market is in favor of borrowers. The scarcity of good selections of mercantile paper, even at low rates, on first-class short bills, enables the Stock Brokers to borrow, with ease, at 7 ℔ cent., on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ℔ cent. on Government security. Some of the large Banks, holding a larger sum of United States Stock, of 1881, than they desire to carry permanently, have sold with some freedom at, or in the neighborhood of, 93 ℔ cent., and in turn have lent the Money upon the same security at 6 ℔ cent., 30@60 days. Notwithstanding these changes the line of ordinary Loans and Discounts is lower to-day than on Saturday. The sum total of Gold in Bank is something over $30,000,000. As soon as the present United States Notes are declared a legal tender by a formal explanatory Act or Joint Resolution of Congress, the probability is that a change will immediately follow in the system of clearances of the Clearing House. The most practical as well as advantageous plan yet suggested is to place a portion of the United States Notes on deposit with the Sub-Treasury, on 5 ℔ cent. interest, and employ the certificates therefor in settlement of the daily balances between the Banks. If this be not done immediately, the public, including the Savings Banks, will probably soon monopolize the $25,000,000 authorized by the late Act of Congress to be deposited on interest with the Sub-Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $579,172; including $206,000 for Customs; payments, $579,497; balance this afternoon, $3,974,501.

Exchange for Saturday's mail is not yet established. The quotation ranges 112½@113 ℔ cent., and nominally firm.

The *Canada's* news from England is to Sunday, Feb. 23. The *Bavaria*, from this side, arrived out on the 22d, but her news, including the achievement of our gunboat navy at Fort Henry, was scarcely known at London. The succeeding steamer from this side would advise of the Roanoke victory, and the following week the report of the Fort Donelson battle and capture would arrive ont. The quotation for Consols by this arrival is 93¼@⅜; of Erie shares, 30; and Illinois Central, 45 discount. Cotton continued firm; Breadstuffs generally dull.

The Michigan Central Road earned in February:

1861	$119,763 97	1862	$159,658 59
Increase			$39,894 62

The Chemung Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent., payable on demand at the office of the Treasurer.

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency and specie:

Bank Notes.		Bank Notes	
New-England	1-5@—	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	½@—
New-York State	¼@—	Kentucky	2@—
East New-Jersey	¼@—	Illinois	3@60
West New-Jersey	¼@—	Missouri	5@50
Pennsylvania	¼@—	Michigan	1@—
Philadelphia	¼@—	Canada	Per.
Baltimore	¼@—	Wisconsin	2@60
Virginia, Wheeling	5@25		

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Currency, the Standard.]

	Buying		Buying
Mexican Dollars	$1 05	Specles	$1 07
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols	1 04
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am. Quar. Dollers	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ⅜ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	N. Am. Silver	1 01¾@1 02¼
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying		Buying
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 90	Spanish Doubloons	$16 75
Old Sovereigns	4 88	Patriot Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 88	Gold, Am. Old	1 06
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 90	Gold, Am. New	1 01¾
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00		

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 24.	LOANS. March 3.	SPECIE. Feb. 24.	SPECIE. March 3.
Philadelphia	$3,932,000	$3,981,000	$1,051,000	1,052,000
North America	3,583,266	3,661,939	596,238	599,947
Farmers & Mech.	4,705,751	4,660,891	1,136,557	1,128,989
Commercial	1,878,000	1,919,000	240,000	240,000
Mechanics'	1,882,000	1,918,000	235,880	235,133
N. Liberties	1,620,000	1,593,000	260,000	260,000
Southwark	918,504	922,504	229,550	229,801
Kensington	683,991	682,503	134,369	135,199
Penn Township	746,576	768,208	175,422	175,597
Western	1,712,945	1,689,339	370,187	370,376
Man. & Mech.	1,231,250	1,233,110	152,320	151,710
Commerce	646,357	663,139	170,374	169,839
Girard	2,165,347	2,128,211	337,999	354,090
Tradesmen's	498,976	511,444	200,150	198,798
Consolidation	858,176	863,661	107,929	110,414
City	929,101	894,635	119,814	119,881
Commonwealth	552,310	564,337	75,988	75,264
Corn Exchange	504,000	554,000	101,000	101,000
Union	423,000	436,000	73,000	73,000
Total	29,280,049	29,393,356	5,867,686	5,881,108

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Feb 24.	DEPOSITS. March 3.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 14.	CIRCULATION. March 8.
Philadelphia	$2,465,000	$2,368,000	$221,000	$231,000
North America	2,155,393	2,091,827	289,584	285,384
Farmers & Mech	3,570,981	3,446,725	286,295	289,580
Commercial	1,146,000	1,173,000	105,000	107,000
Mechanics'	922,499	967,589	92,490	85,600
N. Liberties	1,169,000	1,211,000	77,000	77,000
Southwark	731,453	695,363	51,890	54,330
Kensington	652,285	637,866	93,010	101,465
Penn Township	553,200	592,815	89,339	83,497
Western	1,264,188	1,219,813	59,435	60,625
Man. & Mech.	617,710	612,515	152,920	159,080
Commerce	474,186	482,412	80,060	81,650
Girard	1,021,979	995,005	174,804	185,988
Tradesmen's	457,019	466,776	51,520	52,696
Consolidation	272,878	271,921	169,848	183,299
City	539,458	522,274	44,460	53,830
Commonwealth	207,660	203,189	111,969	115,099
Corn Exchange	349,000	364,000	24,000	25,000
Union	217,000	228,000	68,000	72,000
Total	18,777,300	18,541,190	$2,230,606	$2,343,483

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 3.	Feb. 24.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans	29,393,356	29,280,049	Inc.	$113,307
Specie	5,881,108	5,867,686	Inc.	13,422
Due from other B'ks	1,838,963

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly may be Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACBETHS, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—PAUL PRY—MR NEBBINSON'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 24th ult. She brings a number of passengers, 320 halea of cotton oa freight, and some important intelligence relating to the movements of our military forces which we do not feel at liberty to publish. Our correspondent gives us tha particulars of the erection of the second National battery on the Savannah River, between Fort Pulaski and the city. It is located on Bird Island, in the middle of the river, nearly opposite Veaas Point, the place where the other is erected. The guns were placed on it during the night of the 20th ult. Fort Pulaski is now completely cut off from communication with the city. The news of tha great National victories had caused the greatest depression among tha rebels of Georgia and South Carolina.

A rebel dispatch from Augusta informs us that on Saturday morning last TATNALL'e Fleet engaged ona of the National batteries below Savannah, and lost ona man killed, when the Fleet retired. This is eqnivalent to saying that the defeat of TATNALL was complete.

We have interesting reports from Richmond, by way of Fortress Monroe. The *Dispatch*, of that city, calls attention to mysterious writings on the walls, indicating, it says, that the "Unioa conspiratore are at work." These writings, to say the least, are significant, and consist of short and pithy paragraphs addressed to Union men. In consequence of these and other threatening indications, JEFF. DAVIS, in a General Order, published on the 1st inst., proclaimed martial law in Richmond, and in the country ten miles aronnd, and under the operation of this law Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTE was arrested, together with twenty other citizens of wealth, character and position, suspected of entertaining Union sentiments. Mr. BOTTS had for some time previously been virtually a prisoner in his own house. The greatest panic is said to exist among the rebels in Richmond in consequence of the late National victories, the leaders exhibiting the greatest trepidation. Col. COERCORAN, Col. WILCOX, and a hnndred other National prisoners, had arrived in Richmond, but it was nncertain when they would be brought down for exchange.

By way of Fortress Monroe we receive particulars of the manner in which the rebel steamer *Nashville* recently ran the blockade at Beanfort, (not Wilmington, as before reported.) It appears, according to tha Richmond *Dispatch*, that she came from Southampton directly to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blocksding vessels with the Nstional flag flying. She went directly under tha guns of the blocksding vessel, and after passing, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly toward Fort Macon. When tha ruse was discovered the blockading vessel immediately started in pursuit, but was too late. Sha fired several shots at the *Nashville*, but apparently without effect. She is said to have brought to the rebels a valuable cargo of hank-note and printing paper, hut no arms.

Onr Port Royal correspondent informs us that Brunswick (Georgia) haa been evacuated hy the rebels. They are known to have had at least 20 heavy guns thera, which, It is believed, have been sent to atrengthen Savannah. Brunswick is located at the month of the Turtle River, about seventy-five miles below Savannah. A railroad runs from there to McDonald, where it forms a junction with the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad."

The latest reports from Nashville report tha city as entirely quiet. The Secessionists giva onr troops tha credit of being the best looking, the best armed, the best equipped and the best behaved, as compared with tha rebel soldiers. Union men are beginning to make their appearance in considerable numbers. A postal agent had arrived from Washington, and the Post-office was to be opened immediately.

The news from our troops in Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas is meagre. Parties of rebels were committing ravages at different points; and PRICE had spread terror everywhere by telling the people that they would be butchered by the National troops. Those who had not fled to the mountains were afraid to declare their loyalty, lest the rebel troops should return and punish them. PRICE and MCCULLOCH were still among the Boston Mountains. A party of rebels at Kelitsville, Barry County, attacked a company of our troops by firing at the house in which they were, killing two and wounding one. An adequate cavalry force has been sent to the place. We have no news as yet from our main column operating in Arkansas.

Six hundred and eighteen of the rebel prisoners confined in the Alton (Ill.) Penitentiary were recently examined by a Special Commission, appointed to investigate the sincerity of their alleged desire to take the oath of allegiance. It was determined to release 499 of the nnmber who asserted positively that they had been forced into the war, and that they would stay at home if they were allowed to return.

It has been fonnd that the provisions of the act recently passed, expediting the settlement of public accounts by the issue of six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, will create so great a delay in making payments that it will thwart the purposes of the Secretary of tha Treasury in asking its enactment. He has, therefore, asked Congress to cause such certificates of indebtedness to be issued upon the checks of disbursing officers, in lieu of the payment of money therefor, as well as upon audited and settled accounts.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax yesterday, we have advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Norwegian* at Portland. Lord PALMERSTON had stated in the House of Lords that the negotiations relative to the San Juan affair had been suspended, in consequence of the civil war in America, but a joint provisional occupation of the island had been arranged by both Governments. The British Government, in response to a request from THE O'DONOGHUE, had refused to afford any information relative to British vessels running the blockade. It is reported that the traitor SLIDELL has had interviews with all the French Ministers, but they were of course of an unofficial nature. Tha anniversary of WASHINGTON'e birthday waa dnly and patriotically celebrated in Freemasons' Tavern, London, tha Bishop of Ohio presiding. Minister ADAMS responded to the toast, "The Memory of WASHINGTON."

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm on Saturday, with sales of 8,000 balas. Breadstuffs dull; Provisions tending downward. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 1st inst. She reports the United States steamer *Harriet Lane* had taken as a prize, off Matenzas, the schooner *Virginia Adams*. The news from Havana is not of special importance. Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 21st ult., had been received, however, which are of the highest importance. We give full translations elsewhere. The preliminaries of a peaceful solution of the Mexican question have been agreed upon, in an interview at Soledad, between Gen. PRIM, the Spanish Commander, and Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. The points of the preliminary settlement are as follows:

1. Negotiations will be first of all begun at Orizaba, between two Ministers of President JUAREZ and the allied Plenipotentiaries; but either party, instead of meeting personally, can be represented by delegates with previous mutual accord.

2. During tha negotiations, the Spanish, French and English forces will occupy, as a sanitary measure, the positions of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan.

3. In case of the negotiations being broken off at any time, by disagreement between the contracting parties, the allied forces will withdraw to their former positions.

4. As soon as the allied forces are put in movement with direction toward the above-mentioned places of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, the Mexican flag shall be displayed as well in the City of Vera Cruz as on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by the side of those of Spain, France and England.

5. If the negotiations should terminate unfavorably and hostilities begin, the Mexicans promise not only to respect, but even protect, the hospitals of the allies.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from citizens of New-York was presented, praying for measures for the transmission of mails to Panama. It is in reference to the refusal of Commodore VANDERBILT to transport the mails. A hill regulating the pay of the Navy Department, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. After some further business, the Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, made a speech in favor of its passage, at the conclusion of which its consideration was postponed until to-day. The bill to define tha pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was debated, and tha pay of chaplains fixed at $1,200 per year. The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the House a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was introduced. A hill to remunerate the King of Hanover for losses sustained by the abolition of the Stadt dues, was reported from tha Committee on Foreign Affairs, and passed. The joint resolution from the Senate appropriating $8,000 for the removal of tha army bakeries from the Capitol, was laid on the table. A hill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, and passed, which provides for the discontinuance of pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, in certain cases. A hill providing for the appointment of Hospital Chaplains was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Jndicial and Executiva Appropriation hill were then acted npon, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill in relation to Grand and other streets in this City; also, of one to provide for the formation of Cab Companies in New-York and Brooklyn; also, of one to facilitate the construction of a railroad through the Northern Wilderness. A bill to amend the act of 1861, regulating the Fire Department of this City, and giving the Board of Appeals power to review their decisions on subsequent information, was passed by unanimous consent. Tha bill to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments was passed; also, the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State Tax to the support of schools. A hill to amend the Railroad law was introduced. It changes the law in relation to franchises.

In the Assembly, a petition and bill to compel vaccination for tha small-pox ware introduced and ordered to be printed. A hill was reported to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association. A bill to amend the Assessment law was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. It changes the principle of taxation in the State. A bill to repeal the Registry law, so far as relates to Washington, Chenango, and Suffolk Counties, was reported. The bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up as the special order, and debated antil the recess. An evening session was held by the Assembly, at which the hill was further debated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The third sale of Government cotton took place yesterday at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. One hundred and sixty-four balea were sold, varying in price from 25 to 53 cents. Thirty-four more balas were offered, but were not sold, owing to 45 cents only being offered for them. For tha future Government cotton will be sent to a foreign market for disposal.

The Board of Education, last evening, referred to the Police Commissioners a communication from tha School Officers of the First Ward complaining of tha shamaful prevalence of houses of ill-fame in that Ward. Appropriate resolutions were passed in view of ths death of Ex-Commissioner Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS.

It was stated a few days ago that Mrs. Gen. BUCKNER and Mrs. Col. HANSON had arrived at Cairo by a flag of truce, and asked to be permitted to join their husbands, who were held as prisoners at Indianapolis. The ladies were returned to Columbus on Wednesday last, Gen. HALLECK refusing to grant their request to join their husbands.

Pikeville was evacuated very precipitately on the night of Feb. 22, by the part of Gen. GARFIELD'S command which has been in possession for some time past. Tha movement was the result of a sudden rise in the river, which completely inundated the town, destroying a quantity of stores.

Capt. WILKES writes to the Washington *Intelligencer* that $30,000 have already been expended on the reports of the exploring expedition, which it is now proposed to abandon.

Tha bark *American Eagle*, MARK DYER, master, owned in this City and Jacksonville, Fla., was seized at Harrington by the Collector of Machias, Maine, on Feb. 26. It is supposed that the bark carried coal to the privateer *Sumter* when at St. Thomas. She was taken by the Collector to Machisport.

The funeral services of the late Prof. FELTON were held in the chapel of Harvard University on Friday morning. All the students and the Professors were present. Rev. Drs. WALKER and PEABODY officiated.

Extensive destruction of property was caused in Patterson, N. J., on Monday night last, by the giving away of the embankment of the Morris Canal.

The Elmira *Advertiser* states that the extensive car factory, paint shop, and blacksmith shop of the Erie Railway Company, situated near the depot in that village, covering about an acre and a half of ground, were entirely destroyed by fire, on Friday evening, together with nine finished passenger cars in the paint shop, from ten to twenty cars in different stages of progress, an immense amount of material of every description, a great variety of valnable machinery, tools of workmen, &c., the aggregate value of which can hardly be less than $100,000. Over a hundred mechanics are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

A case of some interest respecting the nature of the obligation imposed upon the maker of a promissory note, hy tha contract of making, was yestardsy argued at General Term of the Supreme Conrt. Tha qnestion in the case is, whether that obligation is solely and simply for the "payment of money only," and whether an instrument for the payment of money or goods, at the election and option of the parties, is a note, or a contract. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM rendered a decision of some importance in respect to discharges under the fourteen day act. It was held that such could not be granted at Chambers. In the case of MADDEN *vs.* Ex-Sheriff WILLETT, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, brought to recover damages for an alleged wrongful seizure, the jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3,966.

The Stock Market closed firm on yesterday. Another large business waa done in Government securities Gold, 102@102¼; Exchange, 112¾ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally in moderate request yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat tended downward. Corn was rather dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton at advanced rates; 165 balea were sold at auction, on Government accouat, at prices ranging from 18¼c@53c. ₩ lb., according to quality. Provisions were more freely purchased. Lard was firmar. Sugars continued in good request. Coffee was less active. Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Hops, Fruit, Coal, Candles, Hemp, Rice, Seeds, Wool, Whalebone and Spices were quiet. Whisky unsettled; salea were chiefly mada at 28c., but some small lots brought 29c.@30c., and one lot, in inferior barrels, was disposed of as low as 26c. ₩ gallon. Light freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock markets generally have been well supplied with animals this week. Beeves number 800 more than one week ago, which is more thaa were wanted. Prices declined ½c. per pound before tha close of the market, though most sales were made at nearly former rates. A few remained nasold at the close of tha market. Prices ranged from 7c. to 10c.—generally between 7½c. and 8½c. Sheep are in light supply, and worth 25c. per head more than last week, or 5c.@5½c. per pound liva weight. Live hogs are plenty, and sell slowly at 4¼c.@4¾c. per pouad for corn fed, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for still fed.

How Shall We Deal With Subdued Rebels?

There is ao douht that every person found in arme against the United States is guilty of an offence which justly forfeits his life, and, at least, a life estate in his property. Such, we may assume, is the legal category in which the rebellion places every man aiding or abetting it. But it is not always expedient, nor is it often practicable, to deal with a rebellion which has obtained the colossal proportions of the great Southern revolt according to the strict letter of the law. We have already recognized the South as a belligereat, and treat prisoners captured not according to the civil, hat the military code. We have returned, without punishment, all except those taken in recent engagements. In proceedings against treason, we deal with the individual, and not a political organization. It is far better to accept the latter as a power—as the embodiment of a cause; because when the organization falls, or is defeated, resistance is at an end. In such case we do not, to restore order and law, have to seek out and punish every member of which such organization may he composed. Were we compelled to do this we should never gain the object for which we are fighting. No people are really so difficult to hold in subjection as those who do not accept the fate of their Government as their own. In such case extermination is often the only alternative to the ineffectual attempts to enforce order and personal security.

The policy indicated must be our rule of conduct in dealing with the subdued States. If Tennessee falls hy the conquest of its Government, and resumes its place as a State under the Constitution, or accepts that of a subdued province, we cannot do less than to remit her to her former condition, annexing terms, if we choose, hut none that constitute a complete change in all the relations of property. It would he neither wise nor profitable to take away, or confiscate, the property of every person in the State, assuming all to he rebels. We cannot destroy them; nor can we do anything that would so much promote the interests of other portions of the country, as to leave the mass of the population in possession of their property. We feel the force of the argument urged on the other side, drawn from the enormous expenses which the rebellion has entailed, and which perhaps will remain a perpetual burden. But how can this burden be so much alleviated as hy throwing a portion of it upon the people of the South? Can they help to bear it, if we completely uproot society there? Such a process would take years for its accomplishment, while it would probably bring only a small sum into the treasury as the proceeds of confiscations. Property confiscated would not command anything like its value in a community that had just been despoiled of it, and who, driven to desperation, would stop at no crime in glutting a burning sense of wrong, a fierce desire for revenge.

The task of indiscriminate confiscation is too great to he carried out, if attempted. If practicable, it would be unwise. We must deal with the South as with any other State or nation, holding its rulers responsible for the crimes they may commit, and visiting upon them the severest penalties which the law imposes upon traitors; hut we must accept the treason of the great mass as an act committed under duress, and as excused thereby. There is a wide difference between the criminality of an act of treason, like that committed hy TWIGGS and JOHNSTON, and that of a private soldier who may serve under them, though both, in the eye of the law, are equally guilty of the highest offence known to the Constitution. By International law, we accept a *de facto* as a *de jure* government, for the reason that a government is essential to the welfare and safety of society. We must allow a similar privilege to the subjects of the Southern Confederacy, so long as this government is paramount to our own over any portion of the country. We may at the same time vindicate our cause by signal, but not by indiscriminate punishments. The promoters of the rebellion should be hung as fast as they can be caught and tried. No false sentiment, arising from pity, or personal relationship, should be allowed for a moment to interpose in favor of men who have been the instruments of death to thousands, and perhaps of hundreds of thousands; who have clothed a nation in mourning; who have burdened it with a vast debt; who have impoverished thousands upon thousands of persons and families, and who have been unchaining every unholy passion that deforms and brutalizes our nature. There must be signal examples, as warnings for all time, to those who would fan sectional jealousies or seek the destruction of society by that of its Government. With such examples, we can return the greater number of those we capture, and leave the great mass of the people in possession of their property, but better and wiser for what they have seen and suffered.

The Northern States justly claim a higher civilization than the Southern—a civilization which we must not soil—nor must we destroy the value of the example hy any unnecessary act of violence. We have the power, hut this must be exercised with parental authority, and not with the animosity of a heated and revengeful rival. Every prisoner we send home must bear testimony to something better than his previous experience. He has exaggerated us into monsters. We must show him that we are men, in our nature and achievements, raised far above his standard. The great things he saw at the North—the wonderful activity, the wide-spread comfort and wealth, and the universal toleration of opinion, must be the themes with which he will dilate to listening and eager auditors. They will not be long in learning the moral, that the difference between their condition and that described, so humiliating to themselves, is due to the very institution which they have been taught to believe was the source of the highest prosperity. We shall destroy this delusion hy the contrast presented, and so prepare the way for the destruction of the institution itself. We need have no fear at the North that Slavery will ever resume its former position in the administration of our Government. The defeat of the rebellion is its death-blow. It will never again, in influence, or in the area of territory covered by it, claim to go hand in hand with freedom.

The New Government for Tennessee.

The appointment hy the President of ANDREW JOHNSON as Military Governor of Tennessee is in the exercise of a right incidental to the declaration of martial law. By this action, the substantive existence of the State of Tennessee, or its constitutional rights as a State of the Union, are not denied or abolished. Rather, the State, by its act of rebellion, having nullified, so far as it was concerned, and so far as it was in its power to do so, the guaranties of the Constitution, the declaration of martial law, and the erection of a Provisional Government are but the steps, necessary steps, preliminary to restoring it to its legitimate status. For, while the State or its Government are not and cannot be abolished, neither can the existence of the traitors who have seized the helm of administration be in any way recognized. So that, on taking military possession of the territory of this or any other rebel State, and until such time as political reorganization is accomplished, there can be no local Government there but such as the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, shall provide. In Tennessee, and, probably, in nearly all the revolted States, the period for the existence of this anomalous system will be brief. The people have the privilege of at once resuming all their ancient and Constitutional rights; and, when once the military power of the rebel Government is demolished, we have reason to believe, from their education, training and character, that they will not be slow to resume the franchises to which, as citizens, they have always been accustomed. In Tennessee, indeed, the loyal people are ready at once to enter upon the work of State reorganization. For the time being they succumbed to rebel authority which they were unable to overthrow; but, with National protection and aid, they will, according to the forms prescribed in the Constitution, speedily bring themselves and the State again in friendly relation with the General Government.

Gov. JOHNSON will take means at once to bring this end about. He is instructed to call a State Convention in due time, to he composed, of course, only of loyal citizens of the Union, and this Convention will, as was done by a similar body in Missouri, organize a State Government and enforce its authority by all needful power, which will he supplied at first hy the National Government. There is no doubt that, in such a Convention, every county in the State would be represented by loyal men; and, after the experience the people have had of secession, there is little doubt that the action would be generally and heartily supported. The Provisional Military Government would then at once become extinct, and whatever remnants of rebellion might still exist in the State would be dealt with by the State authorities. The new Government should, as far as is possible, be conformed to the Constitution of Tennessee and the existing laws of the State, excepting in so far as these may have been altered since the outbreak of the rebellion. The fewer violent changes that are made, and the less interference there is with local law, the sooner will the whole people adapt themselves to the altered order of things. In the meantime, a brief discipline in martial law will be an excellent alterative for the rebels of the State.

Gov. JOHNSON undoubtedly has a most difficult task before him; and it will require discretion, as well as nerve and courage, to lead the State safely through this period of transition. But the appointee has experience and character of the very kind required. He has once already been Governor of Tennessee, and throughout his career, and particularly during the past year, has exhibited a great amount of personal and moral courage. He is a representative man of the "hard-fisted" democracy of the State—a true representative of all classes excepting the pinning aristocracy and the ruling orders. If he achieves such success in his assigned work as has heretofore followed him in whatever he has undertaken, he will not only confer a boon upon his native State, but will solve one of the most difficult problems relating to the suppression of this rebellion.

The State of Feeling at Nashville.

We published yesterday a remarkable as well as highly interesting letter from our Special Correspondent, "Galway," from Nashville, written immediately after the National army were in possession of the city, and before the first effervescence of chagrin and dismay among the people had given place to a more rational view of the situation. The report of our intelligent and truthful correspondent has, no doubt, created with many of our New-York readers, particularly such as expected from its antecedents better things from the capital of Tennessee, a feeling of momentary regret and disappointment. But already the later advices *via* Cincinnati begin to correct this painful sensation. The staid citizens of the place are not slow to discover the marked difference between the well ordered and well appointed army of the Union under Gen. BUELL, and the Texas Rangers, (and marauders,) who in very wantonness had destroyed their bridges, plundered their houses, and struck terror to their homes and families. The dispatch says that they admit the favorable contrast, and confess that unexpected quiet has succeeded violence and outrage.

There could scarcely be a more signal illustration of the sad and demoralizing effects of secession and rebellion upon a community once distinguished throughout the land as one of the most liberal and loyal, and, at the same time, enlightened and refined in all the Southwest, than is afforded by the report of our correspondent of what he saw and heard in Nashville in the few days succeeding the stampede of the rebel mob under JOHNSTON, FLOYD and HARDEE. From the announcement of the fall of Fort Donelson to the arrival of the National forces, the reign of panic and terror appears to have been supreme. Order, discipline, common sense, and even common humanity were for the time forgotten, or wholly disregarded. The first returning sense of reason and reassurance was after the rebel military had cleared out in the direction of Murfreesboro and Columbia. But with the involuntary "Thank God, *they* are gone," came the imaginary fear of what and who were to succeed. The "hated Yankees" were upon them. The "armed Hessians" of LINCOLN threatened their homes. The desperate "mercenaries" and death-dealing gunboats from Fort Donelson were at their doors! Such were the fancied horrors anticipated from the really liberating army of the Union, comprised of the best volunteer soldiery of the Northwest, by a community whose proud intelligence ten months ago would have scorned the suspicion of such insane fears and gross misapprehensions.

But while secession and rebellion have done their work, and left their blight upon the poorest or most ignorant sections of the South, they have not spared the most liberal and enlightened, and of the last the City of Nashville is a striking example. The terrors of revolution visited upon it by the drunken mob of the Confederate army, are scarcely more deplorable than the frenzied temper into which hundreds of its best people had been hurried toward the loyal States and beneficent Government of the Union. May we not hope, however, that a few weeks, perhaps only a few days, will turn their past revilings into a restored and hearty good-fellowship? Of one thing we may be sure, the delusion under which they have for months past labored, must now soon pass over, whether their pride will allow a prompt confession of error or not. The days of rebellion have not only been numbered in Tennessee, but we much mistake the signs of the time if they be not already at their end.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DEARTH OF COTTON UPON PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.—According to a recent report, the number of paupers in England, which amounted to 835,129 at the end of the year 1860, has this year reached 892,990, showing an increase of about 58,000 during a year. This increase is particularly noticeable in the manufacturing districts, which more than any others have suffered from the dearth of cotton. It has been remarked that in Yorkshire and Lancashire the number of paupers which at Christmas, 1859, had been 186,401, and in 1860 only 184,864, had risen at the Christmas of 1861 to 217,815, making a difference of 33,000 in a single year. These figures show better than any description the effect produced by the cotton trade paralysis.

However, we are happy to see that England has found in her own resources more than was needed hy her indigent population. If pauperism has been on the increase, so also have wealth and charity. Who has not been struck with the manner in which the catastrophe of Hartley, which plunged 200 families in a state of destitution, has been met hy the English people? Instead of £17,000 needed to place them beyond the reach of want, £34,000 are obtained, and to close the subscription list the Mayor is obliged to announce that no more contributions are required. Nor are the collective means for charitable objects in excess of private generosity. When a few days ago a deputation of Manchester gentlemen waited on the Board of Guardians with a donation of between $50,000 to $100,000, the members of that Board answered that they had means and machinery in abundance for meeting all contingencies. The same answer was made in Lancashire and London.

In presence of the facts we have just noticed it is clear that the interruption of the supply of cotton in England is doing less damage than was at first anticipated. We observe also that the fears of the English people about the consequences of the American crisis have considerably abated, and that they are patiently waiting for its results. The newspapers take rather a philosophical view of our contest, consoling themselves with the hope that the cotton fields of India are now reaping the fruits of our internecine struggle—that the day is not far distant when Hindostan will be capable of supplying all the wants of England.

THE NASHVILLE AT BEAUFORT.—The report that the *Nashville* had made her way to the American side of the Atlantic, and had entered without molestation a North Carolina port, is confirmed. The only point in regard to which the later intelligence differs from the former report is in assigning Beaufort, N. C., instead of Wilmington, as the locality where the daring of the privateer and the negligence of our blockaders, enabled her to make a harbor. The account of the affair that comes from Norfolk states that the *Nashville* approached the blockading vessel off Beaufort, with the Union flag flying, went directly up under her guns, almost within hailing distance, and then, passing her, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly toward Fort Macon. It was quite in character that the Captain of a vessel stolen from loyal owners at the outbreak of the rebellion, should for the nonce steal the flag to which he has turned traitor, as men are said to steal the purple plush of Heaven to serve the Devil in; but this furnishes no excuse for the culpable carelessness of the naval officer on duty, who allowed himself to be deceived by this poor *ruse*. If the facts are as stated in the present report, we can hardly see how the Navy Department can avoid cashiering that officer, whoever he may be. There is one thing, at least, that the public will expect of the Navy Department: It is that the *Nashville* shall never leave the port she has entered. For, though her piratical career is now practically ended as it is, we want to see her and her Captain taken. It would violate all our instincts, both of poetical and of real justice, that the man who burned the *Harvey Birch* should be allowed to escape unpunished.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The usual monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce takes place to-day. The Chamber having become a practical body, has taken to the discussion of subjects of practical interest. A little time ago the scheme of a telegraph to China, Siberia and Japan, was taken up and considerable influence extended toward carrying out the project. Another subject was a steamship line from California to China, and a favorable report has been returned by the Congressional Committee to whom it was referred. To-day a movement is to be made to get the indorsement of the Chamber to the new and elaborate postal bill now before Congress. Our citizens have suffered so much and so long for want of convenient postal arrangements, that many are disposed to give up in despair. One year we have a Post-master-General from Arkansas or Tennessee, and he has about as practical ideas on the subject of a Post-office, as a codfish has of the science of horticulture. At another time the Post-office Committee is apparently made up of men who do not seem to know that New-Yorkers write ten times as many letters as the people of most parts of the Union. The residents of New-York City write one-tenth of all the letters written in the country, and the people of the State twenty per cent. We hope the Chamber will express the sense of the body on the measure now before Congress, and indorse the opinions and action so frequently expressed by our citizens.

The Expedition to Mexico.

Under the above caption the *Opinion Nationale* publishes an article well calculated to attract attention on this side of the Atlantic, when we consider the influences that are represented in its columns. The *Opinion*, it may be remembered, is the paper which has, from first to last, taken the Northern view of our civil conflict, and has been the organ, in a measure, of Prince NAPOLEON.

The article sets out by noting tha discrepancy between the original pretext of the expedition against Mexico, viz: indemnity for loss inflicted, and the immense military and naval force employed. It then states that from an *almost official* source it learns that the *establishment* of a Constitutional Monarchy in Mexico is another object in view, and that there is no doubt that so soon as the Allied forces shall have restored the freedom of choice to the people of Mexico, the latter will unanimously select the Archduke MAXIMILIAN for their King.

The *Opinion* proceeds to satirize the idea that the harter of Venice for Mexico is an adequate hypothesis, and then even admitting the cheerful acceptance hy the Mexicans of an Austrian ruler, asks what would then ensue.

"Will the European troops reembark on the next day, and leave the new monarch face to face with his subjects, protected by their love, and counting exclusively for the stability of his throne upon their conservative spirit and their orderly and decorous habits? Tha experiment would have something primitive and pastoral about it, but in this age of iron, a hedge of bayonets does not till become the most popular thrones; to abandon the precaution too soon would be to expose them to mistakes."

But who, asks the *Journal*, is to furnish these bayonets? Spain is too dreadfully unpopular; England is a maritime Power; Austria has not enough troops even at home, her finances are prostrate, and her navy is a nullity. The writer sees France evidently made the chief guardian. She has men, ships, everything—is greedy of glory, and her troops have a way of making even the part of conquerors or policemen pleasing wherever they go. Look at the thirteen years and the 170,000,000 spent in Rome despite the Romans. France must he the support of the Austrian Montezuma.

The *Opinion* does not admire the prospect, nor is it sure that in assuming this character, France will be likely to found a durable monarchy which will become the *model for the American Republics in their transformation into kingdoms*. We quote a further passage: "Tha *Journal des Debats* spoke but yesterday of Brazil, whose prosperous condition it contrasted with the anarchy of the neighboring republics. But, it forgot in the course of its argument, a considerable fact, which cannot be passed over slightly, to wit—that the United States are tha next-door neighbors of Mexico; that they have already conquered a portion, and will not easily relinquish the idea of conquering the whole country. Within fifteen years, the United States have taken from Mexico, Texas, California, and New-Mexico; they know the road to the capital, and have long been promising themselves the possession of those vast territories. The civil war now desolating tha United States can only terminate in one of two results, either the reconstruction of the Union by tha defeat of the South, or an amicable separation *negotiated, after mutual exhaustion, under the auspices of Europe*.

Whichever of the two hypotheses may chance to be realized, Mexico will, in either case, find herself adjoined by a great united Republic, uplifted by triumph, with a trained army of five hundred thousand men at its disposal, and well inclined to look beyond that monarchical flag it would see waving along its frontiers; or by a Southern Republic, equally disciplined in recent combat, equally annoyed hy the near neighborhood of a monarchy of European device, and naturally prone to make up, by an increase on the South, for the diminution of influence which separation from the North would have caused it to undergo. Mexico is easy to conquer; but to organize her, to raise up there and train statesmen to contend against the Anglo-American race, is a problem that would require ages to solve, if it can be solved at all; and, in the meantime, are we to have offensive and defensive alliances and collective guarantees proposed to us? shall we have *casus belli* stipulated, and tha germs of a future conflict between France and the Great Republic laid down by treaty? Why? For what object? In whose interest? Have we not complications enough in

Europe without going in search of more beyond the Atlantic?

This is what the journals, which pretend to be in the secrets of the gods should explain to us Until then it is like dreaming to think that in the present state of our finances there can be any serious intention to involve the flag of France in a wild undertaking of unlimited scope, and without any other appreciable aim than to make a monarchical propaganda in America, on behalf of certain European princes who have been unfortunate, and to give thrones to be established by men who have not been able to retain the sceptre of their forefathers. Let us hope that early official explanations will dissipate this foolish dream."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Refusal of Mr. Vanderbilt to Carry the United States Mails.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Confiscation Bill.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRILL, OF MAINE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1861.

THE MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC, VIA PANAMA.

The Postmaster-General to-day eddressed a letter to the Post-office Committee of both branches, on the refusal of Commodore VANDERBILT to carry the South American mails, and insists upon legislation which will prevent the Governmeet from beleg subject to the dictatioe of railroads eed steamboat capitalists. The Committee intend to bring the matter at once to the attention of Congress, with a view of securing the necessary legislatioe.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that the 669 Rebel prisoners who were captured in Missouri and imprisoned at Alton, have beee released on taking the oath of allegiance.

ASSIGNED TO GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

Col. Meaeow, of the Third Ohio Regiment, was to-day assigned to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff.

MARITIME RIGHTS.

The House Committee on Foreign affairs, at their meeting to-day, instrected Mr. Cox to report his resolutions in relation to Maritime Rights, with amendments, as follows:

"That the National Legislature acknowledges the friendly intentions and enlightened views of the Emperor of the French in his interpositioe in the *Trent* affair, and the equally cordial sympathy of the Governments of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Italy, which have addressed the Governmeet of the United States in favor of neutral rights. It recommends the amendment of internationeal law proposed by Secretary MARCY; Urges the immediate assembling of a Congress of the Maritime Powers, and that such a Congress should define with as much precision as possible what is contraband of war, thereby placieg the least restrictions possible upon the trade of the world.

A MEDICAL BOARD.

A board of medical officers will convene et the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., for the examination of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the navy.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, conbrmed the nomieations of JAMES G. SPEARS, of Tennessee, and Major SAMUEL D. STURGIS, to be Brigadier-Geeerals of Volunteers.

COTTON IN AFRICA.

Official information has beee received that the Portuguese Governments devoting its attention to the cultivation of cotton in its African possessions.

RESIDENCE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER BURNT.

The residence of the French Minister, in Georgetown, was, this morning, accidentally destroyed by fire, together with much of the elegant furniture.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

The Vice-President presented petitions from citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presceted a petition from merchants of New-York, for measures for the transmission ot the mails to Paeama.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill regulating the pay of the Navy Department. He said the hill would not be called up until after Congress had acted on the bill regulating the pay ol Congress. He thought that the bill should be passed, but that Congress ought first to show some willingness to alter their own pay.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill granting pay, pensions and bounty to the volunteers and Home Guards of Kentucky.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a hill to provide for carrying mails of the United States to Foreign Ports.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) said that for the last few months communication to the Pacific coast has almost been entirely interrupted. In consequence of the eeprecedented floods the Overland Mail could not run. Commerce was much injured in consequeence. The line of ships plyieg from New-York to Panama had decided they would not carry the mails nor Government dispatches. This was an outrage on the Government and the commercial community. This very Company received $10,000,000 from the Government, but now they take the opportunity to force a mail contract from the Government. Such vessels ought not to be allowed to clear from our ports, or be allowed the protection of our flag, if they refused to afford any accommodation to the country.

The bill was referred.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the joint resolution tranferrieg the supervision of the Capitol extension, &c., from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was taken up.

Mr. FOOT said this supervision was in the Interior Department till the accession of PRAGG and JEFF. DAVIS, and was continued in the War Department under DAVIS and FLOYD. It was sufficient to say that after eight years of military superintendency, and expenditure of millions, the Capitol Extension remained unfinished. This proposition to transfer was caused by no feeling against the War Department, for the head of that department had the full confidence of the country for his loyalty, fidelity and ability. But he (STANTON) had no time lo spare, and Gen. MEIGS, the Superintendent, had no time to spare. Something was necessary to be done to preserve the building from the damage it suffers from every storm. The bill was discussed till tue expiratinn of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken ep.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the hill had been characterized as extraordinary. He admitied it was not in the class of ordinary legislation. But that man had better never have been born who shirks from responsibility at this time. The bill proposes to exercise the extreme authority of the Government with a general purpose to put down the rebellion. The power of the Government depends on the actual condition of the country, whether peace or war. He contended that the Government was, in fact, in a state of war; and, while it was in such a state, the Government had unlimited powere over enemies in order to preserve itself. He said that the Constitution provides for the Government in time of peace with limitations, but in time of war it gave unlimited power to the Government, and it was not to be so considered as to hamper every honest endenvor to preserve the Government. Assuming that the nation was in a state of war, the Constitution provides beyond question that the power of self-defence is lodged in Congress and nowhere else. He contended that among the rights of a nation in a state of war was the right of confiscation of the persons and property of the enemy. He quoted from GROTIUS and the Supreme Court that war gave the power of confiscation, and the Supreme Court held that Coegress has unrestricted power, and proceeded:

Thus it will be seen, that Congress is invested with full power to confiscate the property of an eeemy, and has exercised that power heretofore. Confiscation is the fate of the property of the highest, and the penalty of war. It is always justice to traitors who try to destroy the Government. Safety from every future rebellion, its purposes and conduct, demands that we render judgment against such conspirators. The protection and indemnity of loyal citizens robbed of their property demand that this judgment should be enforced. The popular sentiment of the country demands it, and the general judgment of the civilized world will affirm it. And necessarily connected with this principle is that of the rebel's right to control his slave. That principle or policy which would confiscate his property would seem to deprive him of his right over the slave. If allowable to take his property, why not his slave?—the incentive and support of the rebellioe, and, indeed, which, in this case, is the *casus belli*. But here is the difficulti, this sable African is the riddle we fail to explain, the nondescript the Constitutioe fails to define, leaving the person, with a sort of shadow of claim to be property. We all agree as to the right of self-preservatioe, het we constantly stumble on the method of actioe. There is a otass of persons here aed elsewhere who entertain no doubt of the power to confiscate, but who still deprecate all interfereece with the slaves. They constantly raise imaginary positions, and put slave property high above all rights of other property, and which would exempt it from all casualties common te all other property and rights. It is supposed to possess a sort of constitutioeal immunity wholly unknown to and above all other property. The honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. CARLILE) seems to think that the troebles now epon us are cnargeable eot to Slavery, but to the unwarrantable agitatioe of Slavery. The plain meaneg of all this is that the peculiar Institution is indissolubly wound up in the Constitutioe, and that they must stand or fall, survive or perish, together. Sir, in this view of the subject, the memerable words, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," are unmeaeing terms. The rendering should have been, "Slavery and union, oee aed inseparable, now and forever." I do not care at this time to nttempt a refutation of this asserted aed oft-repeated heresy, or to take issue with the Senator as to whether Slavery is the real or predisposing cause of this rebellion; sufficient that it is the ostensible cause, and the one assigned by the slaveholders themselves. I maintain the right, whecever Slavery makes war on the Government or the Coestitution, to preserve ourselves, and in doing so, to liberate the slaves of rebels, and whenever aed however it comes to a questioe between Slavery aed the Unioe, or Slavery and Free Government, the former must go to the wall, and must perish if necessary to preserve the latter. Aed I maintain that all this may be done in the name and on behalf of American constitutional liberty. Let those who take the sword abide hy the stern arbitrament of the sword. The Government has inaugurated no war upon Slavery, but has raised the great battle-ax against rebellion and whatever is connected with rebellion as its guilty cause and support, and let no man seak to avert the penalties from those who wantonly drew the sword egaiest the life of his nation. All the rights of Slavery are lost in this audeclous attempt at the destruction of free Government, and its cry to he let alooe, while caenonadieg Sumter, is a mere pretence coecesting its real purposes. The idea that that institution is leseparable from the Constitutioe, I deny with all the emphasie of my being. It is the great delusion of the times; and an greater fallacy was ever asserted than this attempt to liek the institutioe aed the Constitution indissolubly together, and to engraft the former epon the letter, and make Slavery the coreer-stoee of the nation. In a national sense, the institutioe has no legal basis whaiever; and its aspirations for national recognitioe and protection are as far from the prtecciples and purposes of the Government of our fathers under the Coostitntion as would be the recognition of the system of apprenticeship or any other purely local system, good or bad. It should be leff to local authority, so long as it does the nation no harm and threatens none. I fully admit its right to be let alone by the eation, under ordinery power of Congress, but when it rebels, and brings on war and public disorder, and meeaces the life of the natioe, it then subjects itself to the rules of war and to the penalties ol war at the hands of the Federal Government. Sir, the questions that divide us are not so much questions of power, as of what the safety of the Union demaeds. Here we shall agree, that whatever faction or institutioe raises itself ngainst the Government must pay the penalty of its temerity hy being itself overthrown. Wherefore this rebellion? Let the history of American politics for the last thirty years answer. The slaveholder has takee up arms, and has forced upon the Goverement the alternative of war or submission. And to avert a disaster so terrible as the overthrow of free government, civil war has been welcomed by the nation, and to preserve this Governmeet, half a million of men have rushed to arms. Bnt now, when at last we are forced to make an advaace into the eeemy's country, our great solicitude seems to be how we can best do so with the least possible injury to the foe, aed whether indeed it is constitutioeal to advance at all, if thereby the institution of Slevery is to be endangered. The enemies of the Government have no rights of person or property which should restrain the nation in the advance of its aimies. The great necessities they have forced upon us justify the waging of war for their overthrow and the condemnation of their property. But, here, preeisely here, it is said you must pause. You must not levolve the right to control the slave, the cause aed strength of the rebellion. Sir, higher respoesibilities were never imposed ou any natioe than are now devolved oe the American people; never before in all time was so much hased upon a single issue, the experiment of Free Government and the capacity of man to gorern himself. A malignant aristocracy at length seeks to supplnet Democracy. JEFF. DAVIS is founding an empire within our limits, and wants to he let alone. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS le laying broad the foundations of a Governmeet of which Stavery is to be the corner-stoee, and he demands to be lei aloee. Those attempting to break up the Government, require to be let aloee. Slaveholding is foundling a despotism in the heart of the Republic, and claims to be let alone. The enemies of free Government everywhere are holding high carnival, and if we don't joie it we are not expected to mar the festivities hy our conduct. We are advised hy all malcontents that we are endangering our Christian character hy refusing to be ruined, that coofiscation is hnrhurous and lehumae in this age, and that coecilialioe is the only truly great function of Governmeet, and that national resistance to arrogaet conspirators, and measures of self-preservatioe against organized rebellion, are cruel nsurpations. Sir, what we are encountering and witnessing is only the old struggle of one class for power and privilege, which has so often convulsed the world, repeating itself in our history. To those who have cited this rebellion all the penalties of their great crime should be awarded. To the people deceived and misled, upon return to allegiaece, I would give assurance of amnesty and protection, and all the privileges of free institutions, free schools and homesteads, even-handed justice, equality of political rights, privileges that eneohle and elevate the masses into the dignity of a sovereign people, and gives to a popular Government a secure support. It would be a libel upon human nature to suppose that the great body of the people of the South enter with alacrity into the purposes of the slaveholders to attempt to overthrow this popular Government. I would, therefore, discriminate in favor of the people, and would seek to establish in the Slave States a commonality with privileges and immunities which make a people truly sovereign, in the place of an odious aristocracy, who are no longer entitled to the protection of our Government. This is a great and glorious work, and in this contest the people of England, from whom we are descended, are with us, though the Government may not he. The people are determined that this contest shall succeed, and that free Government shall be preserved. This determination is in harmoey with the aspiratioes of all ages, and with that truth and justice whose reign is eternal.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DIXON, of Conecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizieg the Secretary of the Navy to make eqeilable settlements with those who ere under penalty for failing to construct machinery by the day fixed in the coeract.

Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the codificatioe and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia was taken up and passed.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was taken np, and several unimportant amendments adopted. On the amendment relative to Chaplains for hospitals, a discussion ensued.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said there were but a few hospital chaplaies, and army chaplains were limited one to each regiment. He did not believe we had over 500,000 men le the field, though the Paymaster reports seven hundred and forty regiments. Regiments were authorized in a very loose manner. Even a Clerk le the War Department, who eow occupies a foreign positioe, was authorized to raise regiments.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Rep.,) thought we had better reduce the number of Chaplains as a financial measure. We were paying for Chaplains now, $1,054,800.

After further discussion, the pay of all Chaplains was fixed at $1,000 per year, and the hill postpoeed till to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee on Coeference on the resolutions for the payment of the awards to the Commission oe Claims le the Western Departmeet, which was agreed lo.

Senate went into Executive session. Adjonrned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introdeced a bill to increase the number of cadets of the Military Academy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Unioe,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of $60,153, the proportion of the United States, as damages and compensation to the King of Hanover for the sacrifices incurred in his abolition of the Stadt Dues, le accordance with the terms of the treaty.

The bill was passed.

The House took up the Senate's joint resolution appropriating $8,000 for removing the army hakeries from the Capitol building.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the capitol of a great Republic should eot be used for this purpose. The gas and smoke from the bakeries were not only annoying to members, but very injurious to the library of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired whether this appropriation was not to give somebody a good job.

Mr. NIXON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) replied he knew nothing about that, but had merely stated the facts in the case.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the resolution was tabled by 76 against 42.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Revolntionary Pensions, reported a bill for the discontinuance of the pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolntion.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, in which he said such claims are not justified by the merits of the applicants, and were not presceted hy those whose services warrsated an appesl to the Government, and further, that these claims are generally urged throegh speculating claim agents.

The bill was passed. It provides that no claims for pensioes or increase of pensions to the widows or children of revolotioeary soldiers shall be allowed where there is failure to establish such claim.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee oe Public Expenditures, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, aetherizing the Secretary of War to oaese all goods furnished as army supplies now on hand, and unsuitable for nse, to be sold for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affeirs, reported a hill to defiee the pay and emolemeets of officers of the army; also, a hill to provide compeesation to loyal citizens for property destroyed, aed to prevent the same from being used by the enemy.

Consideration of the bills was postponed.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, providing fur the appointment of Hospital Chaplains.

The House then acted on the amendments of the Senate to the Legislative, Judical and Executive Appropriatioe hill.

Amoeg thuse coeenrred in was oee that the enmpensatioe by law shall not be construed to include more lhae two mileages for the present Congress, end another appropriating the unexpected balesnce for the construcrioe of the Philedelphia Post-office butiding.

Adjourned.

ITALY AND THE TRENT AFFAIR.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

BARON RICASOLI TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI.

[Translation.]

TURIN, Jan. 21, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have just received your dispatch, of the 30th December, aed thank you for the intelligence yoe give on the affair of the *Trent*.

I need not tell you with what satisfaction the Government and people of Italy have received the news of the happy solutioe of a questioe which, for a moment, put in doubt the peace of the world. Attached by the closest ties of sympathy to the two estioes which have so highly exalted in the two hemispheres the glory of the Angto-Saxon race, the Royal Government was justly apprehensive of the consequences of the strife which might have arisen between England and North America. Such strife in effect, whatever the issue, could have had only results averse to civilizsiion, and to the general prosperity; it would have shaken confidence in the principie of "*Self-Government*," which serves as a eommoe basis for the political iestitutions of the Anglo-Saxon race, and have brought on, if protracted, complications from which the whole world woeld have suffered.

Moreover, although we shoeld, in preference, fix our attention on the questions which touch upon the accomplishment of the great work of Italian unity, we were far from heleg iedifferent to the discussion which has sprung up between America and England.

You are not ignorant, Mr. Minister, that the Royal Governmeet has always been attached to the prieciples of the freedom of the seas. At the Coegress of Paris it united with eagerness in the declaration of the 30th of April, 1856, and hoped that that declaration, as soon as it could have the assent of the United States of America, would, ie time, heeome the point of departure for fresh progress in the practical operation of international law. Knowing the hold and persevering efforts which the Governmeet at Washington had made for fifty years past, to defeed the right of neutrals, we hesitated to believe that it desired to change its character all at once and become the champion of theories which history has shown to be calamitous, aed which public opinion has condemned forever.

By coetinuing to remain attached to principles whose defenee has constituted one of the causes of the glory of North America, Mr. LINCOLN and his Ministry have given an example of wisdom and moderation which will have the best results for America, as well as for the European nations.

Be pleased, then, eareestly to felicitate, le the name of the King's Government, the President and his Ministry, by giving, if requested, a copy of this dispatch.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my very distinguished coesideration. RICASOLI.

The Chevalier BERTINATTI, Minister of Italy at Washington.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the President's directions to express to you the satisfaction he has derived from the dispatch which was, addressed to you by Baron RICASOLI, on the subject of the *Trent* affair, a copy of which you so kindly put in my hands. This Government, after a full examieation of the subject, saw that it could not detain the persons taken from the *Trent* by Capt. WILKES, without disavowing its own liberal interpretation of maritime war. It rejoiced, therefore, in the accidental circumstaece that had given it an opportunity to show the same devotioe to the freedom of commerce as a helligerent, as it had always before manifested as an interested neutral Power. If at any time the Government had entertained doubts of the wisdom of its proceedings in the case, they would all now disappear at once before the coegratulations which it is receiving from the most generous and enlightened nations that have been passionless observers of the transaction. Among those nations, while all have epoken with cordiality and without reserve, none has spoken with truer magnanimity or more manifest sieceriiy aed earnest sympathy thae the Kingdom of Italy, the eewest and most free of those nations founded epon the prieciples of the sovereigety of the people. Her utterance comes evidently from the very heart of a people who yet remember the sad experience how liberty is certainly lost through the loss of their national unity. Have the goodness, Mr. BERTINATTI, to assure the Baron RICASOLI, and, through him, the great and chivalrous Prince who reigns over Italy, that their persuasions to the restoration of the American Union, in its amplest constitutional proportiuns, shall be early submitted to the American people. Thay will have more than their ordiesry prophetic weight, as the voice of a nation that has risen from among the dead. The American Government and people are neanimous in their wishes fur the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Italy.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Chevalier BERTINATTI, &c., &c., &c.

Musical.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S concert aneounced for to-night is postponed, on accouet of engagements made elsewhere which could not be deferred, although owieg to his great succers here, an effort was made by the maeagement to keep him in the City a few days loeger. To-night, to-morrow eight, and on Saturday night Mr. GOTTSCHALK plays in Washington; thence he proceeds to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and about the 17th inst. will return to New-York.

PIANOS.—Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS have finished two of the five pianos which it is their intention to send to the Great Exhibitioe. Thoy will be on exhibition to-day at their ware rooms le Walker-street. We have examieed these instrumenis, aed have eo hesitation in saying that they are the finest ever made in America. Several distinguished artists will be present to-day, and al who are interested in piano-fortes should give the Messrs. STEINWAY a call. The pianos leare on Friday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SONS OF VERMONT.—A meetieg of the Committee of the Sons of Vermont was held at the New-York Hendquarters of the State of Vermont, in this City yesterday, E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., in the chair. It was voted to hold a general meeting of all the Sons of Vermont, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Reception Committee upon the arrangements made for the reception of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments and the two Artillery Batteries, upon their arrival le this City.

A DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—At a late hour Tuesday night, Capt. MOUNT, of the Third Ward, with several of his men, entered the premises No. 27 West Broadway, occupied hy WM. POTTS, and arrested the proprietor and five of the inmates. This house has for a long time past been the resort of characters of the lowest and vilest kind, and much complaint has been made against it of late by respectable people living in that vicieity. POTTS was yesterday held to answer in $500 bail. The other parties were each committed in default of $300 bail.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held yesterday upon the body of JANE OSBORN, a native of Canada, who died from burns received at her late residence, No. 212 Division-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body of JOSEPH O'BRIEN, aged 18 months, who died from scalds accidentally received at the residence of his parents, No. 205 West Thirty-second-street.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—JOHN BACKER was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a spurious $5 bill on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, MASS., upon WM. GLOSSER, of No. 121 Chatham-street, in payment for a coat. The accused stated to the complainant that the hill in qeestion was all the money he had, but upon being searched by the officer, about $15 in good money were foend. Justice BRENNAN committed the prisoner for trial.

LECTURE.—Last evening, the Rev. F. C. EWER delivered a lecture, at Irving Hall, on the *Obligations of Man to Wars*. The lecture had evidently been prepared with care, and showed how mankind had been blessed, and civilizatioe advanced by by-gone wars.

Board of Education.

A SHAMEFUL NUISANCE—EULOGY OF THE LATE DR. A. V. WILLIAMS,

At the meeting of tho Board, last evening, a communication was received from the School officers of the First Ward, complaining of the number and character of the houses of ill-fame in that Ward, as highly demoralizing to the young. These houses are kept open night and day, and parents threaten to take their children away unless something is dons to purify the Ward. The matter was referred to the Police Commissioeers.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. MCKEAN, were adopted:

Whereas, Ie tho dispensation of Divine Providecce our former associate, Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS, Commissioner from the Twelfth Werd, has been removed hy death, and le view of his many years of official labor in this Board and in the Executive Committee on Free Academy, his ardent attachment to the eause of Educaiion, and tho intelligence, integrity and urbanity, which characterized his course, not only in this Board, hut through a long and honorable career as an eminent citizen, a member of our City Councils, and still more, in the laborious duties of his profession; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board desires to express their sorrow for his death, their deep and heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family and friends, and their entire anoreciation of his worth—pointing to his extended and useful life as an example worthy the imitation and emulation of our youth.

The Board transacted a large amount of routine husiness.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

Yesterday efternoon the Board of the Commissioners of Emigration met. A resolution was offered by Mr. PURDY that a Committee be appointed to report oe the propriety of reducing the number of employes attached to the institution. It was appointed, with instructions to report eext meeting. Mr. Verplanck, the President, and Messrs. Kerrigan, Jellinghaus, Low, Cummings and Casserly were appointed. The following is the weekly statemeet:

Number of emigrants arrived to Feb. 26, '62	2,529
Number of emigrants arr'd since to March 5, '62	6
Total	2,535
To same date in 1861	4,321

Number of inmates in institution, W. I.:

1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
779	1,121	879	1,076

Balaece, Jan. 1, 1862	$3,815 05
Aggregate rec'ts to Feb. 26, '62	12,402 99
Received since to March 5, for commutation of passengers, &c.	$72 00—12,774 99
Total	$16,590 04
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 26, 1862	$11,255 24
Payments on Feb. 19 aed 26	4,444 72—15,699 96
Balance in bank	$890 08

The Board then adjourned.

The Sale of Government Cotton.

Yesterday at noon the third eale of confiscated cotton took piece at WHEELER'S stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The sale wes under the direction of the Collector of the Port, and conducted by Mr. DANIEL H. BURDETT, auctioeeer. Bids were by no means spirited, the attendaece heing small. The sales were as follows:

Eight hales at 25 cents, 12 hales at 33½ cents, 12 hales at 35½ ceets, 31 hales at 38 ccnts, 8 hales at 40½ cents, 10 hales at 41 cents, 22 hales at 45 cents, 8 hales at 47 cents, 8 hales at 48 cents, 10 hales at 48½ cents, 5 hales at 49½ cents, 10 hales at 51 cents, 20 hales at 53 ceets.

In addition to the above, thirty-seven bales were offered, but as only 45 cents per pound was hid, it was refused, and the sale closed. It is stated that cotton can he sold to greater advantage in a foreign market, consequently no more sales on behalf of the Government will take place here.

There still remains in the hands of the authorities at this port, about seven thousand pounds of unginned cottun, which when ginned will amount to over six hundred bales. Several gins are employed night and day to prepare the cottoe for market. One hale, yesterday, was sold at 18¾ cents per pound, but it was of very inferior qusiity.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Woodbridge, of Vergennes, Vt.; Jaeies T. Pendergast, of Baltimore, and Alexender Hamilton and D. L. Charles, of Albany, are at the Ererett House.

Judge Huntington, of Indiana; Col. Peter G. Washington, of Washiegton; G. M. Dexter, of Boslon; G. W. Fuller and P. A. Moore, of Troy; H. Trowbridge, of New-Haven, and J. O. Tonner, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Lee, of Philadelphia; C. P. Huntington, A. D. Waldron and J. Horace Kent, of California; Hugh Moore, of Ireland; J. H. Barrett and D. P. Perkins, of Washingtoe; H. M. Stone, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Tilford, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Julius Samson, of Paris, France; Dr. David Jayne, of Philadelphia; A. B. Kingsland, of Peensylvania; C. A. Grinnell, of Baltimore; E. A. Swan, of Buffalo; W. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; and A. Lovett, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. J. Walworth, of Boston; R. Wheaton, of Rhode Island; L. Gowrey, of New-York; and J. Slevin, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Samuel J. Crook, Major E. D. Barrett, from Swaine's Corner; Chester Harding, of Massachusetts; H. K. Hortoe and Wm. Claflin, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in limited request, and ½c. lower; sales at 79c. for No. 1. CORN firm and steady. MESS PORK quiet and firm, at $11 50. BULK MEATS scarce and firm. LARD dull, at 7c. HOGS Dressed, quiet and unchanged; Live, quiet and firm, $2 75@$3. BEEF CATTLE firm, at $2 80@$3 10 for good prime. *Shipping Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 9,700 bushels Wheat 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 Live Hogs. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 5.

FLOUR unchanged; superfiee, $4@$4 25. WHISKY firm at 20c. PROVISIONS are a shade firmer; the best brands of Mess Pork are quoted at $11 75 for present delivery, and $12 for April; Bulk Shoulders, loose, $3 25@$3 37½; Hams, $4 25@$4 37½; Sides, $4 75. Exchange on New-York, par@¼ ₱ ceet. premium. Gold, 2¼ ₱ cenl. premium.

Caution.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which, hy long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

MARRIED.

DUBRIS—MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, hy Rev. N. L. Rice, Mr. HORACE DUBRIS to Miss AMANDA MORGAN, both of this City.

HECKSCHER—WAITNEY.—On Tuesday, March 4, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Lieut. JOHN G. HECKSCHER, U. S. A., to CORNELIA L., daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

BATES—ACKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wadoesday, March 5, in the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. Elmeedorf, D. D., JOHN A. BATES, of Baltimore, Md., to MARY E., oely daughter of the late John Ackerman, of Brooklyn.

BAILEY—KING.—At Miller's-place, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. E. KING, BENJAMIN B. BAILEY, of Smithtown, to MARIA E., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ This is to certify that a notice of marriage between Mr. H. P. STRATTON and Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. PRINDLE, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., published in the New-York *Herald* and TIMES on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862, was published by myself, in a spirit of tue, and without any inteotioe of injuring the feelings of either of the parties, sud that such marriage did not take place.

Signed, W. M. SMITH,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

BROOKLYN, March 3, 1862.

DIED.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, GILBERT TOMPKINS, in his 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 117 West 43d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for intermeet.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, MARY C. THURSTON, daughter of Nathaniel Thurston, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 6th inst., from No. 112 7th-st.

HAUSNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, after a short but severe illness, JOHN HAUSNER, Sr., aged 77 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Morton-st.

HYATT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 4, MAGGIE C., wife of A. L. Hyatt, and daughter of Chas. B. Smith, of Portland, Me., aged 27 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 West 22d-st.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

VAN MESEREKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, HENRY C. VAN MESEREAKE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 140 East 19th-st.

CUTLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, ALMIRA HALL, wife of Samuel Walde Cutler, aged 45 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Madison-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Clove Cemetery, Dutchess County, N. Y.

CARLILE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, suddeely, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARIA, wife of the late A. S. Carlile, aged 61 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend ths feeeral, on Friday morning, March 7, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 King-st. The remains will be takee to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

HINCKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wedeesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE MATILDA, youegest child of Edward and Elsie A. Hincken.

ROSE.—On Tuesday, March 4, MARY MORRISON ROSE, daughter of the late Alexander Rose, of this City, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of Rev. Dr. McElroy, 14th-st., near 6th-av., without further notice.

SMINCK.—On Wednesday morning, March 5, MARGARET E. SMINCK, widow of the late John Sminck.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PHIPPS.—In Brooklyn, on Wedeesday, March 5, THOS. H. PHIPPS, son of the late Thos. G. Phipps, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, and of his uncle, James L. Phipps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, in Putnam-av., fifth house from Franklin, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, March 5, MARTHA ELIZABETH, youngest child of John C. and Hester A. Thompsoe, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father, No. 169 Broadway, opposite 7th-st., this day, (Thursday,) March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, March 4, JOSEPHINE A., daughter of Leooard and E. J. Miller, aged 9 years.

Funeral from her father's residence, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HICKCOX.—In Albany, on Saturday, March 1, CHARLES S. HICKCOX, eldest son of H. H. Hickcox, in the 47th year of his age.

SUTHERLAND.—At Rockland Lake, Rockland County, N. Y., on Monday, March 3, WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, in the 86th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Athens, Green Co., N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DUNHAM.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Feb. 27, MABEL GILLIAN, only child of Robert B. and Alice M. Dunham, aged 2 years.,

Her remains were taken to Kalamazoo, Mich., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 107.—March 5, 1862.

48, 72, 64, 34, 54, 19, 71, 65, 49, 25, 74, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 108.—March 5, 1862.

40, 75, 58, 52, 16, 48, 68, 43, 57, 78, 60, 44, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES,

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 55.—March 5, 1862.

21, 57, 75, 13, 9, 38, 54, 63, 32, 74, 30, 56.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 165.—March 5, 1862.

53, 52, 14, 74, 37, 23, 13, 76, 61, 15, 9, 31, 45.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS &

The Overland Mail Company—Defamation of Slanders in the New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald's* money article of Feb. 25, appears the following extract from a letter written at San Francisco:

"The Overland Mail is a perfect failure; letters are from thirty to forty days from New-York, and we frequently have no mail for a week together. The Overland gets enormous pay and the steamships do the work. Our people are more quiet than might be expected, simply because they have the steamers for all important matter."

This letter, written by interested parties, and accompanied by comments intended to prejudice the Government and the public against the Overland Mail route, seems to require some notice from the Company referred to.

The Overland Mail is not a "total failure." Until the occurrence of the devastating floods in California in the month of January last, the mails had been carried with entire regularity.

During the first six months' service—from July 1 to Dec. 31—they arrived at Placerville (the western terminus) within the schedule time of twenty days, and averaging less than eighteen days, with but two exceptions, one being four and the other five hours behind time.

Coming westward, they have been equally regular. If, as has been the case, detentions and irregularities have occurred at various times on the postal routes through Northern Missouri, from acts of the Secessionists in destroying bridges, railroad tracks, and otherwise interrupting communication, it has been from no fault of the Overland Company, whose eastern terminus is at Atchison, Kansas.

It may not be generally known how disastrous the unprecedented floods in California have been—valleys inundated from three to ten feet deep; roads and bridges destroyed, both by floods and mountain-slides, causing damages variously estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Every mail stage route in the State within the influence of these inundations has been suspended, drivers and hostlers discharged, and teams turned out, with with the sole exception of the Overland Company, which, at great expense and sacrifice, has struggled in good faith to perform its contract.

They have used every possible exertion to get the mails through, even building boats, and attempting in that way to get them over the flooded valleys, although *required* only to transport them by coach.

It was, however, *impossible* to accomplish what they so faithfully labored to effect, and *for a time* the service was *necessarily* suspended. We are now advised that the regular service is about being resumed, the flood in Carson Valley being now the only obstacle.

But for this extraordinary visitation, the like of which may never again occur in our time, the mails would have been carried until now with continuous regularity. And it is confidently expected that, with the ample means and arrangements of the Company, the service will in future be acceptably rendered, and that the great necessity of California—a *daily mail*—will be firmly established, together with the line of telegraph, whose existence depends upon the maintenance of the Overland route.

Yours, very respectfully, A. J. CENTER,
Treasurer Overland Mail Company.

Personal.

Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., from 1st to 15th February, 1862:

R. Caldwell, Charleston, S. C.; E. J. Harrison, Philadelphia; W. H. Holmes, Philadelphia; G. W. Bacon, Peoria, Ill.; Wm. J. Townsend, New-York; F. F. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.; Col. Smith, Virginia; Chas. Smith, Virginia; J. M. Whitcomb, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. Denison, Westerley, R. I.; Geo. P. Smith, Philadelphia; Chas. S. Dawson, Richmond, Va.; N. H. Wolfe, Jr., New-York; Col. W. Cass Goodloe, Secretary Legation St. Petersburgh; Thos. Silver, Philadelphia; R. B Woodward; W. P. Collins, Pittsburgh, Penn; Wm. Burton, New-York; J. A. Basquin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Francis, New-York; Mrs. C. R. Polhemus, California; — Sampson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, New-Orleans.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The brig *Lincoln*, from Elizabethport for Boston, struck on Minot's Ledge this morning and sunk; crew saved.

The brig *Marcia*, from Elizabethport for Boston, went ashore this morning near Glade's House. She will prove a total loss. The crew was saved.

The schooner *Fred. Warren*, from Elizabethport for Boston, is ashore at Scituate Light.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 8
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories; complete in all its appointments, hilliard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRable residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and ironings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 66th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 16, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, fur naces, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to C. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN A good central location; the house is small, in good order, and contains all modern improvements, range, furnace, water, gas, &c., &c. For further particulars and price, address HOUSE, Box No. 2,449, Post-office. Possession can be given at any time.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 20x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 196 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 430 4th-st., with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and high brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF LARGE five-story house corner of Broadway and 26th-st., containing 32 rooms; entrance both on Broadway and 26th-st. The store on Broadway, adjoining the corner, 60 feet deep, for reading and refreshments, could be had with it; is a first-rate stand for a hotel. Also, the five-story basement house No. 11 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. Also, the frame house No. 68 West 44th-st., with three lots and carriage-house, first house west of 6th-av. Apply to J. DRAKE, No. 13 West 26th-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with hulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A NEAT, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; a three-story brown stone front house, corner Court-st. and Third place, Brooklyn; a genteel cottage at Port Richmond, Staten Island; also, rooms with steam-power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGURGE Jr., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

STORE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—The large, commodious and modern built store, formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, will be for rent from May 1. An excellent opportunity being offered to parties willing to engage in the mercantile business in the country. Inquire of ISAAC PECK, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 150 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house is in good order; all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; lot 21 by 104 feet; location first-class in every respect. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND attic modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 5th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, gas-fixtures, &c., near Washington Parade Ground. For particulars, inquire of GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 26th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 178 4th-st., near 6th-av.; suitable for one family only. It may be seen after 10 A. M. Rent $500 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., to A. P. SMITH, in grocery.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family, from the 1st of April. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, with privilege in bath-room, and modern improvements; rent, $200. Apply, stating references, on premises No. 312 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENard-st., near Broadway, (immediate possession given of No. 47.) Also, houses Nos. 134 and 136 Franklin-st. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house to let, No. 125 East 34th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 8 Livingston-place. Inquire of J. WILT, No. 125 East 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO RENT.—A large, comfortable house, situated eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and within one mile of a depôt on the Staten Island Railroad and two miles from Rossville steamboat landing. There is a carriage house and stalls for three or more horses, large garden, ice-house filled. Persons wanting a pleasant, retired country place, will find this a desirable location. Inquire of JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AS CHAMBERmaid and fine washer and ironer, or nurse. A very respectable young woman (Welsh Protestant) wishes a situation in the above capacity; the best of reference given. Can be seen by applying at 3 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A situation wanted by a young woman, in a first-class private family, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; she has the very best of City references from her last employer, whom she has lived with four years. She can be seen at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do the cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged would go by the day or week; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and accustomed to family sewing. Can be seen at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing, if required, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; can make up ladies' fineries and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has 3 years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has 5 years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 239 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands family sewing; good City reference, if required. Call at No. 113 15th-st., in the front basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady, her present employer, desires to get a situation for a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 107 2d-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a smart steady young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her duties in all its branches; or, as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., second floor, front, next door to the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, one who understands her business; can make bread and biscuit, and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game; has 3 years' City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; is a good cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman—understands all kinds of cooking meats, soups and game; can make good pastry, and is an excellent bread baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from her last place, No. 44 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands cooking all kinds of game. Is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who is a good cook and a first-rate baker; understands all sorts of pastry, desserts of all kinds, and if required has no objection to assist in washing; can give satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house for either city or country; the best of City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 232 West 25th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is a thorough good baker. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION in a private family; the advertiser is a thorough cook of long experience; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and pastry of all kinds. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at, No. 196 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d-floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 188 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 145 East 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands her business, or as head laundress, if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; is willing to go in the country for the summer; good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands all her business; she is also willing and obliging, and is very neat in all her apartments, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days. No Jews need apply.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family; is good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; is experienced, and can furnish excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 15th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a small family as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Pacific-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S COMPANION.—A young lady wishes to engage as housekeeper in a respectable private family, or as lady's companion; has no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTestant woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, or would do chamberwork and washing; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can do up fine muslins, understands French finishing, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French finishing; has excellent City references; no objection to the country; can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE RELIABLE French woman, a little over middle-age, desires a situation as nurse of grown children; is a very good teacher in French; understands dressmaking for young ladies and children; no objection to the country in vicinity of New-York; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 3d-av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of young children, and assist in sewing. Can be seen for two days at her late situation, No. 88 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby or older children; can sew very neatly; has lived four years in her last place; can give best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 21 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of fancy knitting; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 533d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th av., near 22d-st.; ring private door, next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—WANTed, by a respectable young English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is a good seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant. Would like to go to California or Cuba, or any other port. Is accustomed to travelling; is not sea-sick. Address L. A., Box No. 243 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. City reference. Call at No. 208 West 25th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTestant young girl wants a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as competent nurse and good plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by the bottle, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; no objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A CAPAble young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Has two years and three months reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; can take charge of the ladies' washing and ironing in style; wages $7; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman of respectability, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman as nurse or seamstress, or would wait upon an invalid. She can be seen at her present employer's, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 231 Madison-av., above 3-th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a respectable girl, by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of up-stairs work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 270 3d-st., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—A situation wanted by a respectable person, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 250 7th-av., between 28th and 27th sts., or address C. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; the best of reference given; she perfectly understands her business. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., second floor, front room, for three days, if not engaged.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IS VERY wishful to learn to attend in a fancy or trimming store, or would like to attend in a bakery; has a great taste for the business; wages no object until thoroughly acquainted with the business. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 21st-st., third floor.

AN EXCELLENT AND DESIRABLE SERvants in every capacity.—A very good assortment of most respectable persons are now in attendance at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new office, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable married man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands all belonging to a gentleman's establishment; has long experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; has good City reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or to his last employer, No. 156 Front-st.

AS CO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 6, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SHARES.		SHARES.	
50 Sar. and W. R.	$150	40 Adriatic Ins.	$25
6 Imp. & T'ders Ins.	50	10 Galena and Chi. R.	100
20 Relief Ins.	100	60 Am. Exch. Ins.	100
100 Atlantic Bank	100	10 Republic Ins.	100
20 Merch. Exch. Bank	50	40 Hope Ins.	50
20 National Ins.	20	10 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	100
100 Jersey City Ins.	50	20 Rome & W'n R.	50
20 Germania Life Ins.	50		

$3,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Michigan Southern 2d mtg. Assented Bonds.
$5,000 Racine and Miss. R. R. 1st mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Terre Haute & Alton Railroad 2d mtge 8 per cent.
$1,400 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale MONDAY, March 10.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, SUPERB PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS, MAGNIFICENT SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 45th-st., near 7th-av., the above valuable furniture, being the entire contents of the above first-class residence, comprising four elegant full suites of furniture in brocatel and reps, elegant collection of landscapes and historical paintings, costly parlor ornaments and superb rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. The house is replete with everything adapted to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, including a large variety of rich cut-glass, French China, silverware, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Being the entire contents of a 5-story residence elegantly furnished throughout.
To be sold THIS (Thursday) MORNING, March 6, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 220 14th-st., near 8th-av. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel; etageres, centre and pier-tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, and chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. House to rent, possession immediately. Catalogues at house.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, elegant rosewood, satinwood, black-walnut and oak chamber suites; parlor etageres, secretaries, cabinets, bufets, canterburies; rosewood wardrobes, sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, dressing-tables, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, mirrors, toilet sets, cologne sets, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE—GROCERIES, &c.
HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 230 8th-av., a lot of groceries, wines, liquors, store fixtures, &c., &c.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS W. WALDO, ASSIGNEE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BROADWAY—All the right, title, and interest, which Horace Waldo had on March 31, 1861, in a lot of ground, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 18 feet on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 135.
Also, the unexpired term of 21 years from May 1, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated Feb. 10, 1854, made between Mary A. E. Welsh and others, of the first part, and Horace Waldo, of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-fifteenths part of the lot on the westerly side of Broadway, adjoining the above-mentioned property on the north, and known as No. 137 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $4,800, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames—among which may be found "Falstaff and his Recruits," by Lazzarus; "Scenes from Tasso's Jerusalem," by Le Moine; two "Cabinet Gems" signed G. Moreland; "Landscape," by W. M. Brown; "Rip Van Winkle," by Lazzarus; works by Williams, Taylor, Cresswick, Curmelenkie, Peeters, Otter, Ruggles, Beaulieu and a variety of the English pictures. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade. Terms, one day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 4th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, hatracks, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, looking-glasses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, mattresses, kitchenware, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation. O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & MORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. (Signed)
RODERICK BEEBE
CHARLES C. HALL,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES E. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the wholesale paper commission business, under the firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, and will continue the business of the late firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, at No. 27 Beekman-st.
RODERICK BEEBE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. CHARLES C. HALL.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his piece of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.
DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of PIETCH & WEMMELL, at No. 31 Park-row, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th of November last, 1861.
ABM. PIETCH,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1862. AND. A. WEMMELL.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE STABLE, WITH AT least five stalls, within two or three blocks of the Union Club—the nearer the better. Address "J," Union Club

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., London: and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 11 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

GASLIGHT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILLage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!—THE ADVERTiser, who for the past 12 years has had the sole management of the extensive hosiery Department of Messrs. Claflin, Meiers & Co., wishes to unite with some house desiring of entering into the Hosiery business on a liberal scale. Parties wishing to negotiate will address me to care of Messrs. Habicht & Scrivener, No. 73 Duane-st., N. Y. JOHN WHEELER, Jr.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO LET.—IN complete order, with ample grounds, tools and appliances generally—located in Lancaster, Pa.; rent exceedingly low. For further information apply to C. HAGER, Lancaster, Pa., or to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

$5,000 PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of the first respectability desires a partner, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to continue the coal business, for which he possesses great advantages; the best of City references given and required. Address Box No. 1,506, lower Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A stationery, hook and fancy goods store, located in 4th-av., and doing a good business. None but principals negotiated with. For terms, &c., apply to J. STONE, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINcumbered real estate near the City—furniture and good will of a first-class hotel of forty rooms, in successful operation. Rent low. Address for two days, BUSINESS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 133th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL, against ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, Benjamin F. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862. J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1862.
J. L. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862. 27f-law6w Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID MCDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law8mTh*

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
C. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seman nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 21 Vesey-st., New-York; HUSSEY, No. 21 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical Impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Murous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; the certainty unapproached, and for life entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 21 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 851 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases requiring the highest skill, of which years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE
Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COUGH AND LUNG SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chamb

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Blockade Question in the British Parliament.

Information Refused by the Government.

MOVEMENTS OF SLIDELL IN PARIS.

Enthusiastic Celebration of Washington's Birthday in London.

Speeches of Minister Adams and Others.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 5.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d, *vid* Queenstown on the 23d, arrived at this port at 10.30 this morning, with 86 passengers for Boston.

Steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 5.30 A. M., and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, at noon on the 21st.

The *Canada* reports fine weather on the passage. On the 1st, lat. 47° lon. 41', passed bark *Alexander McNeil*, of Philadelphia, bound west; on the 2d, passed an English ship bound east, supposed the *Queen of the Lakes*.

Steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 22d, and the *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown the same day.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia steamship Company (Inman line) are building a new steamship, to be be called the *City of London*, to be equal or superior to the *City of New-York*, and will be ready for service about Christmas next.

The Steamship *City of Manchester*, after ninety-six passages across the Atlantic, besides other services, has gone to Glasgow for new boilers and engines, calculated to greatly increase her speed.

Capt. WALTER PATTON, of Liverpool, has been appointed Commander of the steamship *Great Eastern*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th inst., The O'DONOGHUE moved for a return of the British vessels, of their Captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded in running the American blockade; also for similar returns of British vessels captured or destroyed in attempts to break tha blockade; and the return of the number of British vessels that have put into Nassau and other Colonial ports with contraband of war in supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at those places, in contravention of the Queen's proclamation, and of neutrality. He strongly censured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrality committed by British ships.

Mr. LAYARD said that it would scarcely be convenient that he should enter into a discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regularly when there was a solution of it, of which notice had been moved. *He must decline, therefore, to consent to the return*, for two reasons. In the first place, *the Government had not yet got the information sought for*; and in the second place, if they had, *it would not be their office to furnish a list of wrongdoers and violators of the law.* The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th inst., and would contain a statement of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade, and perhaps their tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy The O'DONOGHUE.

The Solicitor-General explained the misapprehension of The O'DONOGHUE, and said that private vessels might carry contraband of war, hut at their own risk, and if detected they must abide the consequences.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE confirmed the recent reports of the successful gold mining in British Columbia.

In the House of Lords on the 21st inst., the Earl DEGREY explained that the reason why the Government had appointed Lord CLYDE to the command of the volunteers on the approaching Field Dey, at Brighton, was to prevent jealousies arising amongst volunteer officers.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. SCULLY gave notice that he intended calling the attention of the House to the expediency of establishing a more improved steam communication between North America and Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. HALIBURTON, said that negotiations with the American Government relative to the Island of San Juan were suspended. In consequence of the civil war. Arrangements were, however, being made, that there should be no provisional joint occupation.

Mr. MAGUIRE called the attention of the House to the serious distress at present existing in Ireland.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply, refuted his assertions: and in the course of his remarks said, that no more remarkable proof of the absence of grievances existed than that which occurred the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America. *Ireland was full of American emissaries, trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty*, and meetings were held in Dublin, at which a few miserable traitors had tried to imitate the cabbage-garden heroes of '48, but had met with no response. Not a single man of respectability throughout the country answered the appeal made them, and why? Because Ireland at the present day was very different from Ireland of the past.

In reply to a question on Italian affairs, Lord PALMERSTON said he believed that there was a *strong desire that Rome should be the capital of Italy, and that the Pope's temporal power should cease.* The British Government, however, have taken no part in the expression of opinion, and no instructions had been given to Sir JAMES HUDSON to make any remonstrance on the subject at Turin.

It was stated that the army estimates were likely to show a saving of about a million sterling, arising chiefly out of the payments for troops in India.

Another West India regiment is to be formed.

Infantry regiments at home are to be reduced by fifty men each battalion.

In Canada the regiments are to be of the full strength of 1,027.

An influential deputation from the cotton manufacturing districts had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON and Sir CHARLES WOOD, relative to the tariff on cotton goods in India, and petitioned for a redress of the hardships arising from this tariff.

Lord PALMERSTON in reply, said that the Government felt the greatest regret at the prevalent distress, but could not think it due to one cause only.

Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the tax was not intended as a protective one, but originated in a financial necessity. The Indian Government had already reduced the duty on yarns, and hoped soon to do the same on manufactured goods, but the Government could not promise to do so at once.

Queen VICTORIA, in response to an application from the Committee of the Albert Memorial Fund, expressed herself in favor of a grand obelisk with stationary at the base, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., in a letter to Cyrus W. FIELD, Esq., say that they would not be willing to manufacture and lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and assume the entire risk, as they believe it is too great for one firm, but are so confident of satisfactory results that they are willing to contract for the work and stake a large sum on its successful laying and working. They state that they will make a definite offer in a few days, and will furnish a list of 3 500 miles of cable already laid by them, and all working successfully, except in three small stretches.

It is asserted that insurances are being effected daily, in London, on ships and cargoes for Southern ports at ten to fifteen guineas premium.

Another frightful coal-pit accident has taken place about fifty miners were killed by an explosion a Merthier Tidrill.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"I cannot affirm that Mr. SLIDELL has, as yet, seen the Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not all, of the Ministers—of course, not officially. He doubtless explained his views of the state of the South, but he must understand that the time is not yet come for decision."

A discussion on the address to the Emperor had commenced in the Senate, but nothing important had been elicited. The discussion in the Assembly had been fixed for the 24th.

The Bourse had been agitated, and the fluctuations on the 20th were nearly 1 per cent., but, on the 21st, it was again firm and animated. Rentes advanced to 70f. 50c., and 4½ per cents to 100f. 40c.

The Paris papers publish Cochin China news, announcing that nearly all the provinces had made submission to Admiral BOUARD.

Direct mail service between Nanies and Vera Cruz is to commence April 1. Four large steamers are to be purchased in England for the service.

ITALY.

The Frankfort *Journal* positively asserts that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by the Prussian Government has been actually decided upon.

Another authority says that Prussia has made overtures to Russia for a simultaneous recognition by both Powers.

It is asserted that the Papal Government was engaged in destroying or removing a large quantity of secret documents in the archives of Rome.

The *Gazette de Cologne* observes: "At his last audience with His Holiness, the following significant words struck upon the Marquis DE LAVALETTE'S startled ear:

"'We are thinking of repairing to Vienna, when we can no longer remain here with our full dignity.'"

The Marquis is reported to have exclaimed, in alarm:

"'Surely, Holy Father, you would not occasion an universal war.'"

To which no answer was returned.

At Rome, an attempt has been made upon the life of the Marquis DE LAVALETTA. The assassins, who all belonged to the Legitimist Party, one being a Belgian, the second a Bavarian, and the third a Neapolitan, have all been arrested, and will be tried by French military tribunal. The Marquis was not injured.

SPAIN.

The *Journal de Iberia* gives the following: "We are informed that the *Sumter* has run down a ship, which, although bearing American colors, contained a cargo of coals for Spain. The Commander of the Squadron of Instruction at Algesiras has consequently sent an agent to require explanations of the Commander of the *Sumter*."

It is stated that the Government has opened negotiations with the Great Powers, for the purpose of having Spain acknowledged as a power of the first class.

PORTUGAL.

The betrothal of the King to the sister of the late Queen of Portugal is announced as having taken place.

The Marquis DE SOUZA has been empowered to form a new Ministry.

GREECE.

At the latest dates the fortress of Nanplia was still held by the insurgents, who demanded a modification of the Constitution. The troops had defeated the insurgents outside of Nauplia, and the insurrection was confined to that place.

Numerous arrests had taken place, including Senators, officers, advocates and journalists.

The latest official accounts were encouraging for an early suppression of the rebellion.

The Greek Chambers had voted their devotion to the dynasty, and for vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The January mails from the Cape of Good Hope have been received in England.

Trade was rather more active. The harvest was good, and the vintage better than was expected.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Gen. MONTAUBAN, entreating the Emperor to withdraw the bill before the House of Deputies, granting him (MONTAUBAN) an annual revenue, as it would appear as if there was some object in it.

The Emperor replied, refusing to withdraw the bill, adding,

"Everybody is at liberty to view things after their own fashion, but I wish the country and the army to know that I am grateful for political and military services, and wish to honor unprecedented enterprise by a national gift."

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The Spanish squadron, under command of Admiral PENSON, starts for the Pacific in the beginning of April. It is to consist of three frigates, forty-two gunboats, and other ships-of-war. The squadron goes first to Montevideo, and then to other places on the coast of America.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Viceroy of Egypt is instructed to contract a loan with the bankers OPPENHEIM.

TURIN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Notwithstanding the Ministerial circular, manifestations continue in the provincial towns against the temporal power of the Pope.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The newspapers here assert that the recognition of Italy by Prussia is an accomplished fact, and that Prussia has notified the Italian Ministry of such recognition.

VIENNA, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The negotiations of the Austrian Government at Pesth, for bringing about a reconciliation with Hungary, have failed.

The answer of Austria to the last note of Prussia is held in abeyance because the first was communicated to the German States, who had remitted in return notes to the Austrian Chamber.

The Deputies rejected a proposal to establish a jury for press trials, unless a jury was also established for all other trials.

Advices from Athens state that the Greek insurgents have been defeated near Tyrnith.

The shareholders in the National Bank at Vienna have accepted the proposals of the Government. The privileges of the bank are to be extended for twenty-five years. The Government obtains a loan at 2 per cent.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

According to reliable information, the reply of France to the Prussian proposals for a Treaty of Commerce, has arrived here. The conclusion of the treaty is said to be imminent.

ATHENS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The King is expected at Corinth, where all the troops are to be concentrated. The insurgents ask the dismissal of the Ministry, and the convocation of a National Assembly to reform the Constitution.

Athens is quiet, but many arrests have been made.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Up to the present time no collective note has been received from Austria and Prussia.

The modification of the Constitution of Denmark, proposed by the Government, has been carried to a first reading in the Supreme Council.

TOULON, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The transport *Seine* has been ordered to embark materials for the French army at Rome, and will sail next week. This order contradicts the reports of the evacuation of Rome by the French.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Yesterday, in the Senate, M. BAROCHE (Minister without a portfolio) replied to the attacks against the laws and the Government, made by certain journals.

Prince NAPOLEON also defended the Government. He described the state of society when the lawe on the Press were promulgated, and said: "While I defend the Revolution, I think it necessary to give the Press more liberty. There is but one justification for the existence of the Empire, and that is when it becomes an application of the principles of the Revolution." The Prince then alludad to the incidents in regard to Monseigneur RIENDE and Gen. GUYON, and said that is where we must look for hatred to the name of NAPOLEON and for the neme of France. To me, the Empire signifies the glory of France *abroad;* the destruction of the treaties of 1815 which are within the limits of the sources and resources of France, and the unity of Italy, whom we have contributed to free. At home, the glory of France is in the preservation of order by a complete system and real liberties, comprising the liberty of the Press, and unlimited popular institutions, without religious congregations and mistakes, which would impose on us a return to the bigotry of the middle ages. The Prince maintained that the ante-revolutionist system demanded by the Marquis LA ROCHEJACQUELIN would be another "white terror," to be supported by foreign bayonets. If ever such a policy be followed, the Empire will not longer have any reason to exist.

M. BILLAULT said that the mission of the Emperor on the morrow of the revolution, was to reëstablish order by a policy for which he found tradition. In carrying out that policy, the Emperor had the aid of religion, and will not forget that religion is one of the bases of society. He maintained that there was a necessity for the legislation on the Press in 1852, and besought the Senate to repel all excitement and personal discussions.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated, yesterday, at a public breakfest at Freemason's Tavern. The Bishop of Ohio presided, and two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

Hon. C. F. ADAMS, United States Minister, in proposing a tosst to the memory of WASHINGTON, referred to the present crisis in America. "The United States," he said, "are engaged in throwing off the burden of a malign power. The assault on the Federal Government carries with it an aggressive principle. It involved the acknowledgment of a proscriptive right of some men to rule over their fellows. We must then fully reëstablish our fundamental doctrines at every hazard. It will doubtless cost us a severe effort in men, money, time, disorder, and perhaps confusion; but let us remember the trials which WASHINGTON endured; let us trust that we are passing through this fire of purification, only to gether, as of yore, the moral fruits of self-devotion."

The Bishop of Ohio proposed "the health of Queen VICTORIA," which was drank with much enthusiasm.

Mr. MOSS, U. S. Consul at London, proposed the next toast, which was "the Union."

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD proposed "England and America," and invoked the sympathy of England, which would ultimately remove from the United States the great cause which had produced the present troubles.

The proceedings lasted for upward of five hours, and terminated in a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Ohio.

Commercial News by the Canada.

[The week's Cotton market was received per *Norwegian.*]

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being quiet with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally very dull. The usual authorities quote as follows: FLOUR nominal and declined 6d. ₱ barrel; quoted 27s. 6d.@31s. WHEAT very dull and declined 1d.@2d.; Red Western, 10s. 7d. @12s.; Red Southern, 12s.@12s. 3d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. CORN quiet and declined 6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s. 9d.@ 30s.; White, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. BARD steady. PORK has a declining tendency. BACON steady at 35s.@36s. LARD steady at 42s.@43s. TALLOW has a declining tendency; quoted 45s.@46s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. RESIN quiet and steady; Common, 12s. 6d.@13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 68s.@70s. LINSEED OIL steady at 35s. CODLIVER OIL quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull at £5@£5 5s. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. SUGAR has an upward tendency. TEA firm. TALLOW quiet at 46s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady, at 65s.@67s. LINSEED OIL firm at 34s. 6d. SPERM OIL quiet at £95.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, Friday evening, at 93½@93¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank had decreased, during the week, £148,000.

Consols were buoyant, and on the 21st were ¼@⅜ higher, owing mainly to the abundant supply of money. There was rather more demand in the discount market, but the rates were unchanged.

American Securities unchanged—sales small. New-York Central, 71@73; Erie, 30; Illinois Central Shares 46 discount.

GLASGOW, Friday, Feb. 21.

McCALL reports Breadstuffs heavy and nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 23.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday (Saturday) reached 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market remained firm, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market rules very dull.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is downward, with no sales.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Consols closed last evening at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were, Illinois Central Shares 46@45 dis.; Erie Shares, 29¼ & 30.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 18,000 bales. The market is firm and buoyant, with an advance of 5f.@5f. Orleans *très ordinaire* 165f.; *Bas*, 158f. The total stock in port amounts to 93,500 bales.

PARIS MONEY MARKET, 22d.—The Bourse closed firm, at 70f. 35c. for Rentes.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Important Bill from the Finance Committee of the Assembly.

RADICAL CHANGES IN TAXATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

From the Standing Committees relative to State Prison convicts and their earnings.

To provide for Jurors in Courts of Justices of the Peece.

The Secretary of the Senate sent in the Annuel Report relative to statistics of the poor.

Mr. CORNELL gave notice of a bill in regard to Grand and other streets, New-York.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice of a bill to provide for the formetion of Cab Companies in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. WILLARD gave notice of a bill to facilitete the comptetion of the Adirondeck Estete Railroad.

Also to facilitate the construction of a railroad through the northern wilderness.

Also, to amend the law of divorce.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to amend the act of 1851, regulating the Fire Department of New-York, and giving the Board of Appeals power to review their decisions on subsequent information.

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, by unanimous consent, the bill was passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a hill, making en additional appropriation of $12,000 for the Police Court building in Fifty-seventh-street.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of schools.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved that the New-York Madison-avenue hill be moved forward, to be reported complete.

Motion lost.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to amend the railroad law. It provides that when railroad franchises are made to grantees, and two-thirds of the number desire to form an association under the general law and one or more of the grantees refuse, commissioners may be appointed to appraise the value of the franchise owned by the grantees so refusing, and the payment to them of such appraised value, vests their interest in the association.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5.

The annuel report of the State Engineer on companies navigating the canals and rivers was presented.

Petitions were presented against abolishing the office of Canal Appraisers, and in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. PRINGLE presented a petition and bill in relation to the small-pox, compelling vaccination. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RENINGTON reported a bill prohibiting any member, officer or agent of any institution or corporation supported in whole or part by the State, to have any pecuniary interest in furnishing supplies, materials or professional services to the same.

Also to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Also to amend the act to extend the benefits of instruction to the blind.

Mr. CHURCH reported back, with amendments, the bill to provide schools for the several Alms and Poorhouses of the State.

Mr. ALVORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Assessment law. This is an important measure, changing the principle of taxation in the State.

Mr. J. T. HAVENS reported a bill to repeal the Registry law, so far as relates to Washington, Cheanago and Suffolk Counties.

Mr. MCLEOD, by consent, introduced a memorial in favor of incorporating the New-York Commercial Association.

Mr. OLVANY, by coesent, introduced a bill extending the rules and regutations of the Supreme Court as far as practicable over the Marine District Courts of New-York, prohibiting all but Supreme Court Attornies practicing in said Courts.

The special order, the bill to provide for the public defence, was taken up.

Debate followed upon it. In which Messrs. BOWA, P. E. HAVENS, BARTLETT, ANDREWS and MCLEOD participated.

Mr. ALVORD offered a substitute for the bill, providing an appropriation of five millions, as a loan to the United States for works of defeece, to be entirely under States control, in this State, and for large guns, arms and equipments for the Militia.

The Committee here rose and reported progress.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the public defence.

After a brief speech by Mr. REDINGTON, strongly in favor of the bill, and taking ultra ground against England,

Speaker RAYMOND took the floor, and made an able speech, occupying two hours, in opposition to the bill. He elaborately reviewed the policy of Great Britain, and the foreign relations generally of this Government, in order to show that no immediate danger of a foreign war existed, calling for an expenditure of $5,000,000 for the public defence. In the course of his speech Mr. RAYMOND paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. SEWARD, whose statesmanship, exhibited throughout the present troubles, entitled him to be ranked among the greatest men of the State. The speech was listened to with the greatest attention by a crowded house and galleries, and frequently interrupted with applause.

The bill was made the special order for two weeks from to-day.

Mr. ALVORD'S substitute for the Public Defence bill is as follows:

SECTION I. The sum of $5,000,000, or so much thereof es may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the use, and to be reimbursed by the United States at its pleasure, with such rate of interest as it may deem proper. The same to be expended under the direction of the proper authorities of the United States, for the purpose of harbor and frontier defences, to defend the State in war and to make preparations to repel invasion, on the see coast, northern frontier line, and within the limits of the State of New-York, to-wit: 1. To enact such and so many temporary or permanent fortifications and defeesive works et such points and piecea within the territorial limits of said State of New-York, as the said authorities may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and to cause to be manufactured and procured all needful ordnance and guns, carriages end appurtenances, and all necessary ammunition and projectiles, for the purpose of putting all such fortifications and defensive works in an effective condition, together with all permanent fortifications now within the State belonging to the United States.

2. For the purchase or manufacture of so many of the most approvad cancon, mounted and ready for service, and for so many approved and effective small arms, implements and equipments as may be daemed necessary by the said authorities after consultation with the Governor.

3. For the construction of iron-clad gunboats and vessels of war.

SEC. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby authorized, upon the requisition of the authorities of the United States, to accept the services and cause to be enrolled from time to time, as may become necessary, for six months, unless sooner discharged, such number of volunteer companies or regiments as may be required, said volunteers to be armed, uniformed, substituted and transported by the United States, it being distinctly understood that such force to be employed in the manning of fortifications and defensive works of the United States in this State, and in such other military employment within this State as may be required by the military authorities of the United States, the said regiments to be officered in the same manner as is provided for officering the State militia.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of this State is ceded to the United States, over all necessary for, and to be purchased by the United States for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act—except that this State retains a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States—so far as that all civil and criminel processes executed therein, except so far as such process shall effect the real or personal property of the United States; and the said property shall be exempt from taxation, provided, however, that when the United States shall cease to use the lands so acquired for the public purposes contemplated by this act, the same shall revert to and become the property of the people of this State.

SEC. 4. The Governor of the State is hereof authorized and requested to open forthwith communication with the Executive Department of the United States, in order to glac full force and effect to this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect when the Executive of the United States shall signify approval of the object, and a willingness to carry into effect its provisions, and in such case the Comptroller of this State is hereby authorized and directed for the purpose of raising and providing the said five million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by him, after consultation with the proper officers of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the State from time to time, as may be required for the purposes of this act, the sum mentioned in the first section, or so much as may be necessary, at an interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of July and January in each year, and the principal reimburseble after the 1st day of January, 1863, at the discretion of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and immediately pay as in whole or in part upon. Upon the return of the whole, or any part of such moneys, by the United States, for the advances or aid furnished by this State under the provisions of this act, for which loan the said Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to issue transferable certificates in such sums as he may deem proper.

THE PROPOSED TAX-LAW.

TITLE I.

Section 1 makes all lands and personal property of the State liable to taxation, except it is specifically excepted.

By section 2, all persons and associations doing business in this State, but residing elsewhere, are made liable to assessment, like others.

The following property is exempted: Lands exempted by Constitutional provisions; lands belonging to the State, or to the Federal Government, or to the Seneca Nation; buildings for colleges, academies, public worship, school-houses, court-houses, cemeteries, poor-houses, houses for reformation of offenders, and the real and personal property connected with them; the property of every public library; stocks belonging to the State, or to literary and charitable institutions; land not exceeding $1,000 in value belonging to agricultural societies; the Army Office, and lands belonging to the Hudson River and Lake Ontario Railroad Companies.

TITLE II.

Section 1 provides that every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he shall reside, for all lands owned by him.

Land occupied by a person not the owner mey be assessed to the owner or occupant, or as non-resident land. Unoccupied lands not owned by a person residing in the town or ward where they are situated, are to be termed "lands of non-residents," enu assessed as such. Whenever the boundary between two towns or wards shall divide a farm or lot, the land, if occupied, shall be assessed and taxed in the town or ward where the owner resides; but if unoccupied, each portion shall be assessed where it is situated.

Every person shall be assessed at his place of residence for all personal estate, including all personal property in his possession, as agent, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator; and property held under either of this trusts, shall not be assessed against any other person. In case any person holding such property shall reside during the year in several counties, towns or wards, his residance shall be held, for the purposes specified, to be where his principal business is done. But property taxed in other States shall not be liable to a second assessment in the same year.

Real estate belonging to incorporated companies is to be taxed as though it belonged to individuals. The personel property is to be assessed where the principal business of the company is situated.

All railroad companies, after deducting from the amount of their nominal capital the aggregate amount of the valuation of their real estate as it shall have been assessed in the several towns and cities where it is situated, shall furnish to the assessors of the town or city where the principal office is situated, a list or schedule verified by affidavit of all their personel property of every name or kind. They shall also transmit to the Comptroller, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, a statement of their assessment in each town or city in which their property shall be situated. It shall be the duty of the assessors to assess to every railroad corporation the amount of difference between the nominal capital and the aggregate valuation of the real estate, adding to it any excess beyond such difference, of personal property which may be in possession of the corporation. They shall likewise, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, transmit to the Comptroller of the State a statement of their assessment of such railroad corporation, to enable him to apportion equally among the several towns and cities in which the real estate of the corporation may be situated, their proportionate share also of the taxable personal property."

On the 1st of May in each year the Comptroller shall prepare a form for a list or schedule of property, and shall transmit to each County Clerk copies equal to twelve times the number of Supervisors in the county, adding to it all necessary instructions. The lists to contain appropriate headings for assessing all kinds of property. The Clerk shall deliver to each Supervisor, nine copies for each Assessor.

The Assessors may divide their respective cities, towns or wards, into convenient assessment districts. Within five days after the 15th of May they shall post notices in their public places in each town, ward or assessment district, attaching to them the form of list furnished by the Comptroller, for the convience of tax-payers desirous to transcribe it for their return.

Every taxable person shall enter in a list or schedule, under the appropriate heads, all the real property owned or held by him, in the ward where he resides, together with the personal property in his possession. He shall also list all moneys invested, loaned, or otherwise controlled by him as agent or attorney; and also all monays deposited and subject to his draft, order, or check, and all credits due or owing by any person or persons, body corporate or body politic, whether in or out of such town or ward. Guardians shall list the property of their wards; parents that of their minor, idiotic, imbecila, or lunatic children; tho' husband that of his wife, except he is not of sound mind; trustees shall list all property held in trust; executors or administrators, the estate of a deceased persons; receivers, the property of corporations whose assets are in their hands; presidents or accounting officers, the companies, firms, or corporations to which they pertain: every person so listing property, shall list it as if it were his house, but separately, and specifying the name of the person to whom it belongs. All real property, stock of merchants or manufactures, and personal property upon farms, owned by the persons listing it, but not situated in the towns or cities where they reside, shall be listed and taxed in the town or ward where they are situated; and all other personal property shall be listed, assessed, and taxed where the person listing it shall reside.

Section 13 requires that "every person required to list property shall prepare and deliver to the assessor of his town, ward or assessment district, on or before the 10th day of June in each year, the list or schedule as here directed, containing and setting forth all the real and personal property owned or held by him, or in his possession, at the true value of each kind or description in ordinery transactions, in exchange or sale of similar property, and not at the price for which it would be sold at forced sale or auction. In making such list or schedule, he shall list, separate and apart from his other personal property, all credits, cases in action, bonds, mortgages, notes, or other evidences of debt, and after deducting from the same the just and true amount of all indebtedness *really* owing by himself, and *not created or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation*; he shall state clearly and truly the amount remaining, if there be any remainder. But there shall be no deducting a person's indebtedness or liability made in any other mode or from any other kind of personal property; and no *implied indebtedness* shall be so allowed which proceeds from the execution of an official bond, either as principal or security, or upon any other obligation, except as principal only."

Every person upon delivering the list of his property to the assessor shall verify it by affidavit, stating that the list, according to the best of his knowledge or belief, is a true statement of all the taxable property in his possession, control or custody; that he has not conveyed or temporarily disposed of any estate, property or taxable thing, for the purpose of evading the provisions of the statute; and that he has estimated it at its true and just value, as he would estimate it in an ordinery transaction in exchange.

A person owning or holding in his possession or control in this State, any personal property with authority to sell it, with a view to obtaining for it profit, or holding it, if it has been consigned to him to be sold, shall be considered a merchant. When he shall deliver to the assessor a list of his other taxable personal property, he shall also include with it the value of the personal property held by him and appertaining to his business as a merchant. He shall estimate its value by the average value of similar articles of personal property which he shall have had in his possession or control during the preceding year. But no consignee shall be required to list for taxation the value of any property assigned to him for the sole purpose of being stored or forwarded, if he has no interest in such property or in any profit to be derived from its sale, except as a consignee.

A person purchasing, receiving or holding personal property, for the purpose of adding to the value of the same, by manufacture, refining, rectifying, or combination of different meterials, with a view to profit, shall be considered a manufeeturer.

He shall include in his list of personel property the average value of all articles purchased, received or held for employment in any process of manufacturing, &c., estimating by the articles of the same kind which he shall have had during the year previous. He shall also list as part of his manufacturer's stock, the value of all engines and machinery employed in any of the processes, together with all tools and fixtures, except such as are assessed as real property.

"Whenever any person owning or holding taxable personal property shall have no permanent or established place of residence, and whenever any person having such property shall change his piece of residence to avoid assessment, or shall endeavor in any other manner to escape assessment or taxation, the assessors of aey city or town in which he may be sojourning are empowered, and it shall be their duty to require him to prepare and furnish a list or schedule of his personal property, as required by statute, at any time prior to the final collection payment, and accounting for any tax by the collector or receiver of taxes. The said list or schedule shall be placed immediately upon the assessment-roll, added to the collector's or receiver's warrant, and taxed like other property in such town or city. The person owning or holding such personal property shall be held answerable, and shall pay said tax whenever he may be sojourning, provided that he shall not have actually paid already at some other place the tax, within the year, on the personel property so assessed to him; which payment must be proved by the receipt and certificate of the collector or receiver of taxes, and must be duly verified by said person's affidavit."

The assessors shall receive the lists as directed, and so far as possible, examine the property to ascertain its value, and shall make memorandums as they deem necessary. They may also examine persons upon oath, and if satisfied that property has not been rightly estimated, they may amend as deemed just and proper. In case a person refuses to furnish a list, or to make affidavit to it, or to submit to further examination before the Assessor, the Assessor must appraise the property at its true value, and add 10 per cent.

The Assessors of each town or city shall constitute a Boerd of Assessments, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. At their first meeting, they shall assess each others' property under the same requirements as are imposed upon other tax-payers. They shall then proceed to make an assessment roll in the form required by the statute, and have the usual forms in relation to appeals and the correction of assessments; but shall hear no complaint and review no assessment of any person who shall have refused examination on oath when required to do so by any assessor.

The assessment roll shall contain in the first column the names of the taxable inhabitants; in the second, the quantity of land set to each person; in the third, the full value of the land; and in the fourth, the full value of the taxable personal property owned and possessed by such person. A person assessed in a representative character, shall have that character annexed to his name.

The same regulations as now exist in relation to lands of non-residents, are contained in Mr. ALVORD'S bill, and need no recoueting.

Section 27 provides that "it shall be the duty of the assessors to estimate and assess all real and personal property liable to taxation, at its just and true value in ordinary transactions in exchange or sale of similar property; *and at the price for which such property would be sold at forced sale or auction.* This rule must be followed implicitly in all assessments made in pursuance of law, except in cases in which the assessors shall be specially required by express statute to follow another method."

The assessment roll must be completed by the first of August. A copy must be left with an assessor twenty days for inspection by tax-payers, and notices of the fact posted in three public places. The Board shall then reconvene on the third Tuesday of August, to examine all complaints in relation to their assessments, and pass upon the same. Any person deeming himself aggrieved may appeal within five days to the County Judge, and that officer shall hear and determine the same, and give notice to the Board of Assessment of his decision. If he makes an alteration, the assessors shall correct their roll accordingly; but if not, the assessors shall add — per cent. to the valuation of said property as previously set down by them on their assessment roll.

The Comptroller, on receiving from the assessors of a town or city, where a railroad corporation has its principal office, a statement of the amount of the property of the corporation, shall immediately apportion tha aggregate valuation of personal property to the several towns where its real property is situated, and communicate that fact to the assessors of these towns, who shall enter accordingly in their rolls, to be taxed as though it lay in the respective towns.

The residue of the bill is a transcript almost of the present statute, and needs no notice.

Archbishop Hughes as a Candidate for the Papacy.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

Of all the projects said to be agitating the Imperial brain, that of nominating *Archbishop Hughes to be the successor of his spiritual father is the newest and, to some, the most astonishing, while to others it is only a further proof of the resource and penetration of the Third Napoleon.* The project has not been widely circulated as one fully decided by the Emperor. But it is sufficiently talked of in some circles to be worthy of mention, however, under all the reserves which must be made in respecting the *on dits* of Paris. The different interviews which the Irish-American Prelate has had with his Imperial Majesty would in themselves have been sufficient to give rise to an extraordinary amount of gossip; but when it was generally understood that he was asked several times to lunch at the Tuileries, and positively blessed the Prince Imperial, what sensationist could resist the temptations of speculating on the chances of the Archbishop of New-York finding himself some fine morning the possessor of a Cardinal's hat, and a little later the occupant of St. Peter's Chair? I have a few moments since heard a renowned journalist taking for granted the rumors on this subject, expatiatiating with apparent pleasure on the number of birds the knowing Francoir would kill by translating Archbishop Hughes from the see of New-York to the seat of Rome. The Americans, and, of course, the old contented Irish, would be flattered and comforted with warm Imperialists by such a step, and a man of enlightenment and very liberal ideas, in no way inclined to side with despotic princes and reactionary Governments, would be secured as the spiritual superior of the Ultramontane bishops who give such a deal of trouble to the Emperor. There is in all this talk one thing certain, which may be put forward without any reserve whatever. It is that the Emperor was prodigiously pleased with the famous representative of American Catholicism, and after the audience granted him expressed his appreciation of his capital qualities and sterling good sense. Archbishop HUGHES was about a week ago in Paris, but I understand that he has not yet taken his departure for the centre of the Catholic world, of which he would certainly make one of the best and most popular Popes that ever wore the triple crown, as well as one that well understands that statesmen, as such, have no business in discussing creeds and imposing them on others.

[Advertisement.]

Commodore NUTT is the richest NUTT ever cracked at Barnum's Museum, if we are to judge with that attractive new play, the throngs can hardly diminish.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. Polymus, Mrs. M. C. Gom, Miss Rielly, J. Quintero, D. S. Mulford, Judge E. M. Huntington, R. P. Huntington, U. S. N.; J. M. Mayorga, R. S. Jurys, C. Lowry, G. W. Wurts, J. H. Wurts, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, P. Fers, M. Delarue, C. H. Sanford, B. Madigan, J. Brining, F. D. Cryger, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Samanos, J. Llada and lady, H. Baltzer, W. Hildebrand, F. Dncknitz, A. Spadons, Dr. J. W. Steven, lady and child, L. Hoffman, C. C. Sherwood and lady, Miss Ida Sherwood, Master C. Sherwood, T. Madan, E. C. Forguet; R. Wheaton, G. Lowry, H. Spear, H. B. Hart, D. Knowlton, S. Argunbia, S. T. Smith, I. T. Mayhew, C. H. S. de la Figanero, M. A de Carvalho, B. F. K

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI— NO. 3262. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message from President Lincoln.

Proposition to Aid the Border States in the Gradual Abolishment of Slavery.

Government Opposition to the Designs of the Allies in Mexico.

Another Finance Measure from the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Publication of the Fremont Documents.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS' DEFENCE.

Army and Navy Promotions and Confirmations.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

The President to-day submitted to Congress the following Message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, *giving to such State pecuniary aid*, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested *should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.*

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union, for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." *To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion*, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it, as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating Slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that *in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.* I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself, how soon the current expenditures of this war, would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government, *sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with Slavery* within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of *perfectly free choice* with them.

In the annual Message last December I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been, and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical recknowledgment of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. *If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue*, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my Country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISTATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The President's Message to Congress to-day creates profound interest. The friends of the Union's reconstruction are delighted and strengthened, while the radicals are proportionately distressed. But the latter have been obviously downhearted for several days. Nothing remains for them but to give up their principles and to keep their share of the offices, or to assail the Administration and lose their comfortable places. It is a dilemma that will be differently met by different moral organizations.

It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in which it will be discussed. Some of the members apparently not fully understanding it, as pronounced from the desk, perused the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed forms to-night a theme of earnest conversations. The message of a similar character transmitted to the Senate was not read.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of State is preparing a dispatch on the subject of Mexican affairs, in which the determination of the United States to resist the designs of European Powers to establish monarchial institutions on this continent will be energetically set forth. It will be laid before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of both Houses, with the other papers that are soon to be submitted.

THE DEFENCE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Every witness who testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War was put upon his honor not to reveal his evidence before them. The publication, therefore, of Gen. FREMONT's evidence in the *Tribune*, when the Committee only last Saturday unanimously resolved that it should not be done' creates the greatest amazement. The papers of the Committee have not been violated, for they were examined to-day, and found sealed as they were first filed. As Gen. FREMONT's friends here freely censure the breach of privilege and honor, the *Tribune* will be compelled to relieve Gen. FREMONT of any responsibility in the premises, if the facts will allow it.

THE CAVALRY FORCE.

The statement that by the reduction and reorganization of the cavalry force a large increase of the expense of this corps would result, is untrue. I am authorized to state by the Senate Military Committee, the reduction in the expenses in the cavalry corps, by reducing the regiments to forty, will be about three millions dollars per annum. The entire expense of mounting, equipping and supporting a cavalry regiment for one year is $680,000.

THE PURCHASE OF COIN.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day authorizing the purchase of coin and for other purposes, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any bonds or notes bearing interest authorized by law, for coin, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, and may issue under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe certificates of indebtedness such as were authorized by the act "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors," approved March 1, 1862, to such creditors as may desire to receive the same in the discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers upon sums placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer, upon requisitions of the proper Department, as well as in the discharge of audited and settled accounts, as provided by said act. It is further provided that the Demand Notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861; and by the act of Feb. 12, 1862, shall be receivable and shall be lawful money and legal tender in like manner, and for the same purposes, and to the same extent, as the notes authorized by the act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, approved on the 28th of last month.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LANDER.

The military display attendant on the funeral of Brig.-Gen. LANDER this afternoon was large and impressive. A number of the most distinguished gentlemen connected with the army, navy and civil positions were present. Flags everywhere are at half-mast.

PROMOTIONS FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.

The President, in addition to other officers promoted for gallant conduct, has nominated Brig.-Gen. THOMAS to be a Major-General, as a recognition of his late eminent services in Kentucky. Also, Col. HARVEY BROWN to be a Brigadier-General by brevet; Major ARNOLD to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Capt. HILDT to be Major by brevet; Major TOWNS to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; Capts. Allen, Chalfin Closson, Robertson, Blunt, Duryea and Langdon to be Majors by brevet; and First Lieuts. McFarland, Shipley, Jackson, Ponnington, Seely, Frank E. Taylor and Todd to be Captains by brevet.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY CONFIRMED.

Capts. BELL, McKEAN, DUPONT, GOLDSBOROUGH and FARRAGUT were to-day confirmed by the Senate as Flag-Officers of the Navy, and J. J. WITSIG, E. M. SHIELD and THOMAS B. STILLMAN as Inspectors of Steamboats.

POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

The following were confirmed as Postmasters: B. L. Cult, Hannibal, Mo.; T. Good, Allentown, Penn.; L. Smith, Watertown, N. Y.; P. H. Agan, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. R. Bacon, Leroy, N. Y.; C. O. Eastman, Claremont, N. H.; T. K. Ware, Fitchburgh, Mass.

CONSULS CONFIRMED.

The following named Consuls were confirmed: J. R. Fairlamb, at Zurich; H. Young, Santa Cruz; Alexander Henderson, Londonderry; Charles H. Edwards, Alicante; Abrahm Hanson, Bissao; Elias Wample, Laguayra; Thomas Spencer, Hilo; Wm. H. Evans, Cyprus.

COLLECTORS CONFIRMED.

The following were confirmed as Collectors of the Customs: Wm. H. Mills, at Pass del Norte; L. Haven, Chicago; J. E. Stalker, Annapolis, Md.; Wm. L. Ashmore, Burlington, N. J.; Charles A. Perkins, Oswego, N. Y.; Charles T. Swift, Barnstable, Mass.; Nathaniel T. Sargeant, Kennebec, Me. And the following as Surveyors of the Customs: Geo. Howland, Tiverton; W. W. Gorton, Patuxet, R. I.; W. Thornberry, Paducah, Ky.; J. R. Mceker, Nosqually, Washington Territory.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The following were also confirmed: C. W. Chatterson, Indian Agent, Cherokee Agency; C. H. Hale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory; Thomas S. Nelson, Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri; S. R. Janeson, Receiver of Public Moneys for Nebraska; H. Stout, Attorney, and J. L. Gibbs, Marshal, of Utah; E. D. Shuttuck, Attorney for Oregon; W. Wasson, Marshal for Nevada.

In addition to the above, a large number of army nominations were confirmed, but none of field officers

MR. FOSTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER has returned to Washington, and again presented his petition for a seat as member from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. The case is before the Committee on Elections.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Postal communication is entirely reopened to Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia.

The Post-office Department is ready to establish, as soon as Congress shall give the authority, free delivery in cities with uniform rates of postage for local and general letters.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

EUROPE AND MEXICO.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS FROM MR. EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

Last evening there was quite a large social gathering of Senators, Representatives and other gentlemen who take a special interest in our foreign relations, at the residence of Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of New-York, now temporarily sojourning in Washington.

Mr. DUNBAR entertained his company with a most interesting account of the European coalition against Mexico: In his remarks, Mr. DUNBAR stated that while Spain was preparing to conquer Mexico on her own account, erect a monarchy and place a Spanish Prince on the throne, England proposed a tripartite coalition against Mexico to NAPOLEON, who at first declined, but finally yielded, believing, in common with other European statesmen, that the American Union was irretrievably broken; and England having conceded to him his plan of establishing an Austrian Duke on the Mexican throne, in consideration of which, Austria was to cede Venetia to Italy and the latter country to cede the island of Sardinia to France, Spain was obliged to enter into the tripartite alliance, but she know nothing of the programme agreed upon by England and France, and which she will, doubtless, strenuously oppose, but be obliged to yield at last to the dictum of England and France.

Mr. DUNBAR regarded the expedition to Mexico as the initiative of a new European policy—or rather an old policy revived—on the American Continent, retrogressive in its character, and fraught with the greatest damage to Republican institutions. The European Allies were now thoroughly committed to this policy, and it was to be feared that their pride, and what they considered their material interests bound up in a political necessity, would not permit them to withdraw. When, therefore, news of the Union victories, and the manifestations of Union sentiment in States and sections supposed to be irredeemably committed to secession, reached Europe, there was reason to believe that the Allies would hasten their movements in Mexico, afford aid directly or indirectly to the South, and find cause of quarrel with the North.

Mr. DUNBAR's address was full of great thoughts and strong National sentiment. The following are the closing remarks:

"CHATAUBRIAND says: 'God rises behind men. The Providential event comes after the human event.' How true this is proving in our distracted country. The human event with us was based on an insane struggle for political power. That issue is rapidly disappearing and behind it rises the Providential event with appalling distinctness. It is no longer a question of negro Slavery in these United States—the North against the South or the South against the North. The great question now before the whole American people, both North and South is, whether they will consent to be divided into two or more nationalities, and exist as inferior Powers subject to the dictation of European policy and diplomacy, as the Spanish American Republics have existed, or whether they will stand up UNITED and invincible, the conscious representatives of freedom and progress, and assert and maintain that independence and proud preëminence they so recently held, against each and every foe."

There was a strong desire expressed that Mr. DUNBAR should repeat his address at the Smithsonian Institution. C. B.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Reported to be in Full Force at Winchester.

Occupation of Bunker Hill by Our Troops.

Rapid Progress on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, March 6.

Reliable intelligence states that the rebels are in full force at Winchester. They have completed formidable earthworks on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including field batteries.

Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday, as the extreme outpost on the West.

~~There is some movement of troops to-day.~~

A scouting party of cavalry reports that ASHBY'S rebel cavalry, last night attempted to cut them off when near Berryville, but were foiled in the attempt.

Four regiments, with a four-gun battery, attempted, on the 3d inst., to flank Col. GRARY, near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle.

Yesterday, several deserters were brought into town by the cavalry. Among them was Lieut. ARTHUR MARKELL, of the Fifth Virginia Volunteers.

A squad of the Van Alen's Cavalry, to-day, captured a rebel picket, five in number, near Bunker Hill. They belonged to the Second Virginia Infantry. The prisoners were carried before the Division Provost Marshal, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, of the Massachusetts Second, for examination.

The work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad progresses rapidly, and every point is strongly protected from the Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being afforded to the Company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle-work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the Engineer, and ten days is fixed as the time at which through connection can be made.

All the commands of this division are in the best condition and anxious for an attack by the enemy.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, March 6—8 P. M.

Smithfield, seven miles northwest of this place, was occupied to-day by a strong force.

Gen. BANKS has issued a general order, forbidding all kinds of depredations or marauding upon the property of citizens. He says no officer or soldier shall disturb in any manner the ordinary business of the country. He has appointed Major S. H. D. CRANE, of the Wisconsin Third, as the officer in charge of all seizures of property for the use of the army.

Country supplies, which, on our arrival, were cut off, are now coming in more freely.

Public sentiment in regard to our presence is gradually undergoing a favorable change, and faces which scowled upon the Union soldiers, now smile in pleasant intercourse with the officers and men.

The army storehouses here are fast filling up with confiscated articles of produce and manufactures, and such as are required are being issued to the army. The seizures to-day include five hundred barrels of flour and two hundred bushels of wheat, the latter in bags marked "Confederate States."

REBEL REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Camp Mason, near Winchester, says the troops in that direction are improving in health, and but little sickness exists. A portion have received marching orders, but to what point is not known. "It seems to be pretty well known that the enemy are threatening Winchester from Romney and Williamsport. 'Stone-Wall' JACKSON, of course, will be prepared to meet them."

The same correspondent, writing on the 28th, says:

"The enemy have succeeded in crossing the Potomac and taking possession of Charlestown, in Jefferson County. The cars that left here this morning for that place, returned a short time after, not deeming it prudent to advance near the town. The Yankees are reported to be in large force, and will, no doubt, advance toward Winchester in a day or two."

The *Dispatch* also contains the following:

"Private letters from Winchester furnish information that Gen. JACKSON had caused the removal of the Quartermaster and Commissary stores from that point, in anticipation of an early attack from the enemy. The same letters also state that a report prevails that the enemy have crossed, or were crossing, in large force, at Williamsport. The distance from Williamsport to Winchester, by the Martinsburgh and Winchester turnpike, is 34 miles, and the roads are represented to be almost impassable. Whether the enemy will risk an attack at this time, or in a very short time, is extremely doubtful, unless his facilities for transportation are much more extensive and efficient than we have reason to believe them to be. At any rate, we feel well satisfied that Gen. JACKSON will make a gallant stand before yielding the place, which he will only do when overpowering numbers render it prudent and necessary."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d inst. says:

"A report was brought down by passengers on the cars yesterday, that seventeen Yankee regiments were at Leesburgh; that Gen. JACKSON had been compelled to fall back upon Winchester, and that Gen. JOHNSTON was moving reinforcements to him at that place. Nothing confirmatory of this report had been received at the War Department; but as it comes by a gentleman who is well known in the city, and was circulated yesterday very generally among some of our public men, we mention it as not an improbable story."

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

How Nashville Suffered from a Rebel Mob.

The Contrast Presented by the Union Forces.

Gen. Grant's Declaration of Martial Law.

OUR CLARKSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDITION OF NASHVILLE—WANTON DESTRUCTION BY THE REBELS—THE RIVER NAVIGABLE FOR THE LARGEST STEAMERS—THE WOUNDED REBELS—GEN. GRANT'S PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

Our accounts from Nashville present the sad picture of a city under the rule of a mob, and that, too, of the most desperate character. Had the Unionists been able to reach that city a week sooner, much wanton destruction of private and public property would have been prevented. As it is, however, all the bridges, both railroad, turnpike and highway, including the magnificent iron suspension bridge, have been either burnt or otherwise totally destroyed. The stores and shops of citizens have been entered and pillaged—no distinction having been made by the rebel outlaws between the advocates of secession and the lovers of Union. All suffered alike at the hands of this band of marauders, who carried away everything they could possibly use, and destroyed what they could not take away.

The leaders of this gang of thieves were cavalry men of Col. FORREST's Texan Rangers, who claim to have cut their way through our army at Fort Donelson, but who really ran away in the night with PILLOW and FLOYD, and quartered themselves in this fashion upon the inhabitants of what they chose to make their city of refuge. The gunboat *Cairo* was dispatched from here to Nashville last Sunday afternoon, and as the sight of such vessels has heretofore put to flight all such rascals, it is hoped that whatever is left of the city will enjoy a degree of quiet to which it has latterly been a stranger. The *Cairo* was sent in accordance with a suggestion of Gen. BUELL, by Gen. C. F. SMITH, commanding this division, a messenger from Gen. BUELL having reached him Sunday noon, with the intelligence that the former officer was within nine miles of Nashville, was still advancing, and expected to meet with some resistance. It is understood now that Gen. BUELL has left a sufficient garrison there, and is pushing on to Murfreesboro, the forces of Gen. NELSON having had sufficient time to effect a junction with him. The high stage of water in the Cumberland is most favorable to the operations and movements of the National army. The river is higher now than it has been during the last eight years, and the largest Ohio and Mississippi steamers can navigate it as easily as they can navigate their own waters.

The rebels, when they began to turn their attention to the importance of strengthening Fort Douelson, established an extensive hospital at this place. During the three days of the contest for the possession of that fortification, a large number of their wounded were brought up from Dover and placed in it, but when, on Sunday morning, the valorous and self-sacrificing surgeons heard of the fall of the fort, they imitated the example of their Generals, and sought safety in flight. Two only remained.

As a natural consequence, the morality among the wounded has been enormous, and but for the assistance rendered by the surgeons of the gunboats which had arrived here, not many who entered that hospital would have left it alive. Four days after the begira of these medical officers, eleven more came down from Nashville under a flag of truce, for the purpose of removing these wounded prisoners to that city, but left behind all of our wounded, who had been previously sent there. Their request was, of course, denied, but they were permitted to remain, if they chose, and attend to the wounded here. This they had the manliness to do, and matters at the hospital are now improving a little. We captured all the rebel surgeons at Fort Donelson, but immediately released them, with the simple understanding that, should any of ours be taken prisoners hereafter and not given up, they should immediately report themselves for an exchange. The terms were accepted, and the Medical Staff of both armies worked side by side there, attending to National and Confederate wounded men alike.

The conduct of the soldiers left at this point thus far has been much to the delight and surprise of the citizens. Many of them, who left their homes when they learned that the "Lincolnites" were coming among them, have returned, and every day increases the population of this half-deserted borgh. I have not yet learned of the return of any of the negroes who were sent by their owners to Arkansas for safety. A negro insurrection was greatly dreaded last week, when no one except the civic authorities held possession of the town, and even now the heads of some holders of this species of property rest uneasily on their pillows.

The city has been placed under martial law, Col. JOHN COOK, of the Seventh Illinois, acting as commander of the post, and Capt. ESTABROOK, of the same regiment, as Provost-Marshal. Their labors are not likely to be very severe, inasmuch as nearly all the public property of the enemy has been taken care of, and there is little or no business going on in town. The stores are mostly closed, the few that are still kept open have no stocks of any account on their shelves, and there is little incentive for any one to engage in commercial pursuits until Tennessee is placed in a position very different from that she occupies at present. The Postmaster absconded ten days ago, being in debt to both Governments,—showing the deluded Southrons that those who steal at Washington will be very apt to continue the practice at Richmond,—leaving his friends and two sets of bondsmen to lament the loss of their mails and money. Our own mail system has not yet been extended to this point.

The money in circulation here is mostly home-made, passing in exchange for a good article of about half price; it consists of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee bank notes, issued *ad libitum*, and Confederate notes, which I suppose are manufactured quite as freely. The State currency, for the lack of something better, will buy what few articles are for sale in this region, but the secession notes are simply worthless. What they will do for money after the restoration of peace nobody knows.

Below Clarksville, on the eastern bank of the Cumberland, the rebels have erected three earthworks which they dignify with the title of forts. They had already mounted five guns in them, and had them nearly completed, when the loss of their fortifications at Dover caused them to suspend their labors and give up the design altogether. There was no sort of use for them, but the citizens thought their own town must be walled about, forgetting that if Donelson fell there was no hope left for them. They have given to the whole thing now the name of Fort Humbug, and have put into our hands five more guns than we should have taken had they stopped to think a moment before they undertook to fortify themselves so strongly. The weather is warm and mild, the roads are good except where covered with back water from the river, and everything looks favorable for army movements.

The appended proclamations have just been received:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—Tennessee, by her rebellion, having ignored all laws of the United States, no Courts will be allowed to act under State authority, but all cases coming within the reach of the military arm, will be adjudicated by the authorities the Government has established within the State.

Martial-law is therefore declared to extend over West Tennessee. Whenever a *sufficient* number of citizens return to their allegiance to maintain law and order over the territory, the military restriction here indicated will be removed.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Ass't. Adj.-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION DIST. WEST TENN.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—The sale of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, in any quantity, is prohibited; should any one violate this order, he will be placed under guard, for trial by Court-martial, and his liquor seized and held for hospital purposes.

By order of Brig.-Gen. C. F. SMITH.
THOS. J. NEWSHAM, Ass't. Adj.-General.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.

A Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry—Heavy Cannonading Heard at New-Madrid—The Rebels in Strong Force There—Items from the Rebel Papers.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 6.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, says:

The National pickets at Columbus were driven in yesterday by the rebel cavalry. The woods in the vicinity of the town were shelled by the gunboats. The rebels fled.

It is reported that heavy cannonading was heard at Columbus at 4 o'clock this morning, in the direction of New-Madrid. The rebel army at that point numbers 40,000 men, having been largely reinforced from Columbus and Memphis. They also have eight wooden gunboats.

From late rebel papers we glean the following:

The steamer *Cambridge* was sunk on the 23d ult. near Grand Glaise. Forty-two lives were lost.

The machinery from the various workshops in Nashville was removed prior to the evacuation of that place to Chattanooga.

The people of the South are warmly urging and demanding JEFF. DAVIS to take the field.

A bitter contest is going on at Memphis as to whether the town had better be burned on the approach of the Federal gunboats.

REGULATION OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, March 6.

A general order issued this evening states that Surveyors and other Custom-house officers and agents in this Department, as well as those on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, are expected to respect the permits issued by the Surveyor of either of the posts of the Ohio River, and bearing his official signature and seal. Military officers in command of posts where there are no Custom-house officers, or acting in concert with such officers, will in like manner respect these permits. Sealed baggage, while the seals remain unbroken, will also be respected by officers. Goods, wares or merchandise in transit thus covered by permits, and baggage thus sealed, will be allowed to go forward to their places of destination, unless there is good and satisfactory reason for their detention, or information received from reliable sources. Until further orders, the transportation of this Department is not open to munitions of war, except unless special regulations with military authorities. Whisky for the time being is prohibited in the resumed commerce of the Cumberland and the Tennessee. By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

IMPORTANT FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Magnolia, with Four Hundred Bales of Cotton—A Dozen Oyster Boats Seized, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

The gunboat *Saxon*, from Ship Island Feb. 22, arrived here this morning. Capt. SNOW reports seeing a vessel, supposed to be the gunboat *Kensington*, which towed out the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, on Sunday last, at 3 o'clock, off Cape Hatteras.

He also reports that the steamer *South Carolina* had captured the rebel steamer *Magnolia*, while attempting to run out of Mobile. She had 400 bales of cotton on board. The Engineer attempted to blow her up, but the escape of steam only killed himself. The *Magnolia* is a large side-wheel steamer.

The health of the regiments at Ship Island was good.

The weather was very hot, the thermometer standing 95 degrees in the shade.

The supply of oysters for New-Orleans had been cut off by the capture of a dozen oyster boats, with thirty-six prisoners.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford*, with the paymaster on board, had arrived.

WASHINGTON's birthday was celebrated in good style by the troops. Gen. PHELPS issued an order of the day of a highly patriotic character.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 5.
via BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 6.

The gunboat *Mt. Vernon* has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but has not yet returned.

The wind to-day is northwest.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

Forty-nine rebel officers from Fort Donelson reached this city this morning, in charge of a detachment of the Ohio Twentieth. They are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and comprise all the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors captured. They were sent to Fort Warren.

COL. LEE AT HOME.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

The public reception of Col. LEE and other officers of the Massachusetts Twentieth, at Roxbury last night, was a very cordial affair. Gov. ANDREW, the Mayors of Boston and Roxbury, and other gentlemen made speeches. Col. LEE responded briefly, in words of glowing patriotism and devotion to our country and its flag. A large number of ladies were present.

SONS OF VERMONT.—The Sons of Vermont held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, there being about 200 of the Sons and descendants of the Green Mountain Boys present. After a lengthy and happy interchange of sentiments the Committee on Reception and Arrangements made a report that all arrangements had been completed for the reception of Vermont soldiers, and presented a badge with the Vermont coat of arms and the motto, "Welcome Sons of Vermont." The Committee also presented a beautiful banner, which was received with cheers, and the report adopted. It was voted to hold a reception at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock, and the "Sons" and their wives and daughters of all descendants of Vermoners are invited to be present. Tickets may be had at the Metropolitan Hotel.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Great Excitement in the Rebel Capital.

Full Particulars of the Arrest of John Minor Botts and Other Prominent Citizens.

Significant Demonstrations of the Union Men.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS

The Proposition to Burn the Cotton and Tobacco Crops.

Notes of Alarm from the Mississippi Valley.

Attack of the New-Orleans Press on Gen. A. S. Johnston.

A CARD FROM C. J. FAULKNER.

THE ARREST OF UNION MEN.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.

On Saturday night, Capt. GOODWIN, by order of the Government, proceeded with a party of police men to the farm of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and took him, and all of his papers and private correspondence, in custody. Leaving an officer in charge of the papers and house of BOTTS, Capt. GOODWIN brought him prisoner to this city, and lodged him in McDANIEL's negro jail, situated in Blankinship's alley, some fifty yards north of Franklin-street.

Capt. GOODWIN then went to the farms of VALENTINE HECKLER and FRANKLIN STEARNS, and took both of those well-known Union men, and all of their papers and letters, and brought them to this city.

BOTTS' and HECKLER's letters and papers have not yet been examined. STEARNS' have undergone only a cursory examination, and so far, nothing of interest has been found among them, except several letters from his friend BOTTS, begging for money.

We are under the impression that, as yet, the Government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected—all the low Germans of the Red Republican, Carl Schurz school, and of the vile remnant of the Union Party.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the Government has been for a month in the possession of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels confident of its ability to prove that both of these men have been loud in their denunciations of what they have been pleased to term the "Rebellion," and have, over and again, expressed their willingness to sacrifice their entire property to restore the dominion in the South of the United States Government.

The man WARDWELL, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man.

MILLER, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief or high priest of the secret Black or Red German Republican Societies of Richmond, some of whose members, it can be proved, have, since the reverse of our army at Fort Donelson, *boasted that they had thousands of arms and abundance of ammunition concealed in the city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on the first approach of the Yankee army.*

An Irishman, named JOHN M. HIGGINS, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. HIGGINS is a connection of Col. COCORAN, of the Yankee army. Two of HIGGINS' aunts married two of COCORAN's uncles. A letter from COCORAN to HIGGINS, advising the latter to send his wife and family North, and containing assurances that he (COCORAN) would have them safely conveyed under flag of truce, has recently been intercepted by our Government. Whether our Government has any evidence of HIGGINS' intention to follow COCORAN's counsel, has not transpired.

It is said that STEARNS, the whisky man, on approaching the prison, surveyed it with a most contemptuous expression, and remarked, *"If you are going to imprison all the Union men you will have to provide a much larger jail than this."* Mr. STEARNS will, we think, be not a little mistaken in his calculations. If the Government use its power wisely and firmly, this great Union party, on which STEARNS, and others like him, have based such great expectations, will, in a day, dwindle into ridiculously small proportions. By neglect, idle, ignorant and vicious persons have been allowed with impunity to boast their treason in our streets.

The rumor that the above-mentioned parties had been arrested was on every tongue yesterday morning, but no one could, with certainty, say whence the rumor originated, or whether it was authentic. And not until a late hour in the evening was it known to be a fact that the parties were confined in McDANIEL's jail. Very soon after the information became generally diffused, a crowd collected in the vicinity, and the matter was freely discussed. Not a man was there but expressed himself in unmeasured terms of approbation of the course of the Government. The only apprehension that seemed to be felt was, that the Government would not be thorough and summary enough in its treatment of traitors. *The universal Yankee sympathizers dangling from as many lamp-posts would have a most wholesome and salutary effect.*

While standing in the crowd, near the jail, our attention was attracted to a great quantity of burning paper flying out of one of the chimneys. It was immediately suggested that the prisoners, not having been properly searched, were destroying private and perhaps treasonable documents which they had about them.

We have reason to believe that many other arrests will be effected within the next twenty-four hours. We forego to mention names, lest we might throw some impediment in the way of the authorities.

Now that the Government appears really in earnest in the suppression of treason, it becomes every citizen who knows a man or set of men inimical to our country and cause to point them out.

It will be recollected that, on Thursday last, JOHN GOLD and ELIAS PAULDING were arraigned for having made use of treasonable language, and that it appeared on investigation that GOLD had proclaimed himself a Union man, *and announced that the Stars and Stripes would soon wave from the top of our capitol, and that Elias Paulding amended Gold's announcement with an emphatic "That's so."* We stated in our last paper that the Mayor had turned both parties over to the Confederate authorities. In this we were mistaken. The Mayor had merely committed them for further examination, and they were accordingly brought into Court on Saturday and again committed till this morning.

UNION MEN IN THE POLICE COURT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

JOHN GOLD and ELIAS PAULDING were arraigned in the Mayor's Court yesterday for avowing themselves subjects of the Lincoln Government, and expressing sentiments disloyal to the Southern Confederacy. JOHN GOLD is an Irishman; ELIAS PAULDING, the other prisoner, is a man about 50 years of age, and apparently an American. WILLIAM HAMMOND, a McCulloch Ranger, and another member of the same company, were sworn as witnesses.

HAMMOND deposed: I was taking supper last night at Ford's, and the conversation at the table turned on the late affair at Roanoke Island, and the subsequent treatment of our men by the Yankees. I said we had been treated about as well as prisoners of war could expect. GOLD spoke up, and asked if any one ever had been maltreated under the Stars and Stripes. He said he himself was a soldier, and a member of the Polish Brigade. *That he had been dragged to the recruiting-office in New-Orleans with a halter about his neck, and forced to enlist. He said he was a citizen of Philadelphia—that the Star Spangled Banner had once waved over this city, and would soon do it again.* This man PAULDING, at this, spoke up and said: "That's so." I then left the table and went into the front room, and when GOLD and PAULDING came out I arrested GOLD, and told my comrade to arrest PAULDING, and we carried them to the watch-house. At the watch-house GOLD repeated that he was a citizen of Philadelphia, and had a wife and four children there, *and said he claimed the protection of the United States, and that he did not recognize the Confederate Government.* He showed a medical discharge from the Polish

Brigade, and a recommendation from some of the authorities here to the authorities at the Portsmouth Navy-yard to give him employment. If he had said all this to me anywhere in the neighborhood of Greenbrier River, I should not have troubled your Honor with him—I should have shot him on the spot.

GOLD made no denial of having used the language imputed to him, Mr. FAULDING said. "Whatever I said last night was bnt idle talk. I was drunk."

MAYOR—Idle talk may induce idle fools to believe and act. *You wish to establish a new banner in this city. If over the Stars and Stripes, of which you speak, again would float from this building, it will be after the best blood of this city has been shed. If you do not keep the name of your mouth, it may cause you to be hung for treason.*

Both prisoners were turned over to the Confederate authorities.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

It was observed yesterday morning that the walls in different parts of the city were scrawled over with inflammatory and treasonable mottoes. The circumstance attracted but little attention at first, as the chalked letters were supposed to be the emusemeot of some idlers. *On further examination, however, it was found that these mottoes were displayed all over the city with a system and consistency that showed that the whole had some purpose and organization in this appeal to the multitude.* The following are some of these mottoes; they are written in large and singularly well-formed letters, at different points in the city, extending even to the suburbs, on Church Hill, and show a literary merit that could hardly be ascribed to blackguards, and is seldom found in mere rowdy scrawls on the street corners:

"*Nationals, to the rescue!*"
"*Nationals, arise and gird on your strength!*"
"*Shinplasters! it is time to assert your rights.*"
"*Too many stars on the flag.*"
"*The Scorpion of Secession—it has stung itself.*"
"*The South—the land of the white man.*"
"*The Northern advance—it is the tread of the freeman,*" &c.

We candidly believe that these devices, appearing in different parts of Richmond, and betraying a singular unity of design, *was the work of traitors in our midst.* Without any police worth the name, and with traitors scrawling their appeals in the most public places in the city, while Mr. MAYO's night watchmen are snoring in the doorways of houses, the time has come for our citizens to wake up to their situation and to establish at once a Vigilance Committee for their protection against the spies, incendiaries and assassins who are lying in wait, perhaps only for the next disastrous turn in our affairs. *Every man and woman (Northern are Union brawlers and adventurers in petticoats as well as in breeches) who utters treasonable sentiments should be held to instant responsibility; and the villain who should be found making an inflammatory appeal likethose referred to above should be shot dead in his tracks.* Such retribution would be mercy in the end. A Vigilance Committee at present is demanded by the most conservative and precious interests of society; it is demanded for safety; *terror must be struck in the minds of Lincoln's agents and emissaries in Richmond, and treason must be reduced by prompt measures, before the debt of vengeance becomes too large and too terrible, and the blood of hundreds is demanded at our hands.*

RICHMOND UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—1. The following proclamation of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cities threatened with invasion, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the City of Richmond and the adjoining and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, and do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, with the exception of that of the Mayor of the City, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* within the said city and surrounding country to the distance aforesaid.

(SEAL.) In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and set my seal, at the City of Richmond, on this first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

2. Brig.-Gen. J. H. WINDER, Commanding Department of America, "is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation." He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and the establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

Any person infringing the above prohibition will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial, provided that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of regimental Court-martial, as directed in the sixty-seventh article of war.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

LETTER FROM CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

HE DENIES THAT HE IS A UNION MAN.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th instant, reached me last evening at my residence in Berkeley, as I was in the act of leaving for this place. Whilst I feel humbled at the idea that there should exist any necessity for noticing a fabrication so contemptible, as that contained in the *Herald* and other papers of the North, still, as you have, in a spirit of kindness, expressed the hope that I may contradict the falsehood, I yield to your suggestion. The statement which you have copied from the *Herald* is a pure invention—an audacious imposture and fraud, and the remarks there ascribed to me might, with equal truth, have been attributed to President DAVIS or to any member of his Cabinet.

I have not attended any complimentary dinner or supper in Martinsburgh since my return from France; I have made no speech to any assemblage, large or small, since the night of my arrival in Richmond from Fort Warren; and the remarks ascribed to me are not only without plausibility, but so utterly conflict with my well-known opinion, and, what is of more importance, with my well known public action in this Valley, as to exhibit upon the part of the contriver of that fraud an unparalleled degree of audacity and recklessness. Truly yours,

CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1862.

The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. MOSES HOGE, of the Presbyterian Church.

"THE INTEGRITY OF THE CONFEDERACY."

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the honor of this Government imperatively demands that the existing war be prosecuted until the enemy shall have been expelled from every foot of soil within each and every one of the Confederate States, and no proposition of peace shall be entertained which contemplates, however remotely, the relinquishment by the Government of any portion of any of the States in this Confederacy.

Mr. *Sparrow said that the subject of reducing the wonderful of the Confederacy was discussed to some extent in public, and had already furnished the theme of popular comment.* He had read in one of the morning papers a paragraph discoursing upon our recent disasters, which, he thought, was full of misstatement. (The here read a portion of the leading editorial in to-day's *Examiner*.) In the Border States, it was true, there was some division of sentiment, but the great mass of the people of all of them—Virginia included—was true and loyal to the South. We were now engaged in recruiting and re-recruiting for our army in the Border States, as well as in others, and, in his judgment, it was a peculiar time to satisfy the public mind, especially in those particular regions, upon this subject. The Border States considered this, as he hoped all the rest of the States did, a common cause. We were now fighting for all; and if the public mind was not relieved from even the remotest suspicion that any portion of the States were to be dismembered, or our boundaries retrenched, the effort could be better imagined than described. *He wished this resolution passed, because he wanted the Border States to know that they were embraced in the Confederacy, and that the whole Confederacy was to be maintained; and no proposition would be made, no terms of peace would be received, lessening its boundaries.* Resolutions of similar character had been passed in the Provisional Congress in reference to Virginia and Maryland. This resolution he deemed appropriate now, as it referred to all of the Border States, and made the contest the common cause of all.

Mr. OLDS, of South Carolina, regretted that such a resolution had been offered. There was no necessity, he thought, for it; yet, having no objection to it, he would vote for it. The gentleman (Mr. CLARK) predicated the resolution upon, an editorial which appeared in a newspaper. Such an editorial could not be taken to be the exponent of public opinion by any means.

Mr. OLDS disclaimed having predicated the resolution upon the editorial alluded to, but his special attention was called to the subject by the fact that it was a subject of public remark, and he had only introduced the editorial by way of showing that the Press did express such sentiments.

Mr. OLDS repeated his regret that the resolution should have been introduced, and that still he could not offer objection to its adoption. He did not think that any such incident as a probable reduction of our boundaries existed anywhere. Our arms, it was true, had met with disasters, and it would be very remarkable, indeed, if we should meet with victory in every contest our trials with those of our forefathers in the Revolution, and it would be found that we had met with one-half, no, not one-hundredth part of the reverses which they sustained, and yet the worst thing as despondency. The remedy for reverses, he thought, would be only to rely upon the spirit of our people, encourage them to still more effective efforts, and direct their energies fixedly to the magnitude of the cause in which they were engaged. Despondency was not the spirit of soldiers, our Generals, our legislators whose hearts and interests were in our cause.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, also regretted the introduction of the resolution, not because he had any objection to it, but because it was unnecessary. He had very little faith in paper resolves. *One or two well-fought battles, he thought, would do more than any number of resolves to produce a confidence and reassurance and respect elsewhere.* He also regretted to see the resolution was introduced, that it enlarged only the question of territorial cession. The issue of the struggle was not so much one of territory as of principle. *He would never consent to any proposition of peace until the people of every State had been allowed to say whether they wished to join their destinies with the Confederacy, to express their voice at the ballot-box, unawed by bayonets and uninfluenced by force.* He alluded to Maryland to illustrate the idea that this principle was of as much, and more, importance than the principle of territory contained in the resolution.

Mr. CLARK replied that he had always been in favor of uniting Maryland with the Confederacy. He had said in the Provisional Congress that he thought it was our destiny to include all of that country along our line of demarkation to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and he doubted not that we would attain it. Were we to make peace with less than all the Slaveholding States, he would consider that our Government was degraded; and in order to give universality to the popular sentiment of the South, it was the duty of the Government to do everything to promote a feeling of common interest in the struggle in which we were now engaged. He approved of the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. OLDS,) and, like him, thought that there was not one to despond; that our disasters would work good to the country, influence the public mind, and rally all to arms. *He would predict now, that, in three months hence, we would not only have retrieved our losses, but made rapid advances, driven the enemy from our soil, and carried the war home to them.*

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, had no objection to the resolution, and he also regretted that it had been introduced. It gave currency to an idea which was nowhere seriously entertained. He had never heard it whispered—no such design was ever dreamed of by Congress, or by any one in authority.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

A CONFEDERATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The House of Representatives met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. MILES said he had just come from the Committee on Military Affairs, and had been instructed by that Committee to report a bill which he was sure would comprehend all the views of the gentleman.

The bill was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read.

"A bill to constitute a Commanding General of the armies of the Confederate States during the present war."

The bill provides that the said Commanding General shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the said General shall have all the control of all military operations, and the distribution of supplies among the armies of the Confederate States. The pay of the said commanding officer shall be —— dollars. If the said commander shall be selected from among the officers of the permanent army, the appointment shall not affect his rank in that army. The Staff of the Commanding General shall consist of a Military Secretary, with the rank of Colonel, Assistant Secretaries, generally four in number, as shall from time to time be authorized, four Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Major. The salaries of the clerks shall not exceed $1,200 per annum for each, which shall be paid out of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department.

In reply to inquiries, Mr. MILES said that the bill had been approved by the President.

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, objected to its introduction at that time, and it was temporarily postponed. Subsequently Mr. MILES called it up, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, said that this was an important bill, and he was in hopes it would not be put upon its passage. He did not think it respectful to members. He had no disposition to oppose the bill, but the House had had no time for reflection.

Mr. MILES said he was not disposed to hurry the measure through without allowing members time for investigation. That was a point of duty he acknowledged, but it seemed to him that this was a very simple matter, and had been repeatedly pondered. In the Provisional Congress they had fixed a plan of creating five Generals of the same rank. It was a military experiment. *They had given it a fair trial, and the conclusion had been arrived at that the experiment was unsuccessful.* We should now profit by the experience of our enemies, he was going to say, but it was only following out the experience of well-established Governments in having a commanding General for our armies during the war.

Mr. FOOTE said he was authorized to pledge the vote of his colleague from Tennessee in support of the bill. It ought to be disposed of immediately.

Mr. WRIGHT said the title of the bill was unconstitutional. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and here they would create a commanding General.

Mr. MILES said if the commanding General was appointed by the President he could not be Commander-in-Chief. It was only commanding General of the armies of the Confederate States. The title was not unconstitutional.

Mr. GARTRELL hoped the bill would be considered at once. *We wanted now a commanding General, one who could give point, concentrative power, force and success to the arms of the army of the Confederate States to this great and chivalrous people.*

Mr. CHAMBERS said the officer so appointed could be removed at the will of the President.

Mr. WILCOX saw no difficulty in the way of the immediate passage of the bill.

Here Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, interrupted the proceedings by moving to go into secret session, and one member having seconded the motion, the doors were closed.

NO AFFILIATION.

In the Rebel Congress, on Monday last, Mr. RALLS, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The United States are waging war against the Confederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling the latter to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government; *And whereas*, the waging of war with such an object is in direct opposition to the sound republican maxim that "all government rests upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the consequent destruction of the rights of States; *And whereas*, this result being attained, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with dissimilarity of interests; *And whereas*, we, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, in Congress assembled, may be presumed to know the sentiments of the said people, having just been elected by them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States (in humble reliance upon Almighty God) to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will *never*, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

The yeas and nays upon this resolution were called, and it was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions calling upon the President to communicate to Congress what additional men and means are necessary for the public service, and inquiring into the existing relations between this Government and the foreign Consuls accredited to the United States, now living in the Confedsrate States, were agreed to.

A resolution was also agreed to, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President five millions of dollars for the purpose of building gunboats for the defence of the Confederate States.

THE COTTON AND TOBACCO QUESTION.

SHALL THE CROPS BE BURNED?—MEETING OF PLANTERS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 28.

It having been arranged, and so announced in the city papers, that a meeting of planters, to take into consideration and discuss the question of burning the present crops of tobacco and cotton, should be held last night at the African Church, at 7 o'clock, the doors of that building were thrown open, and the crowd, among whom were many ladies, began immediately to pour in. *By 7½* o'clock, the house was filled by one of the largest, wealthiest and most intellectual meetings ever assembled in this city.

At 5 minutes past 7 o'clock, Dr. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, entered the house, and was greeted by a round of applause. It was a subject of remark with gentlemen who had been frequenters of the African Church in old political times gone by, that few of the faces of the vast assemblage were familiar.

Gen. T. C. GREEN, of North Carolina, called the meeting to order, and Hon. C. K. MARSHALL arose and said: This is one of the most important meetings I have ever attended. We have it in our power to do what will have a serious influence not only within the City of Richmond, but may ameliorate the condition of the race of mankind at large. The resolutions I am about to read have received the sober and serious consideration of the committee appointed to draft and introduce them. I respectfully submit them:

Whereas, The Government of the United States have made an unprovoked and wicked war on the Government of the Confederate States, and have conducted that war on principles hitherto unknown among civilized nations; and *whereas*, We feel that our only safety against so ruthless and unrelenting a foe, is to be found in the courage, patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit of our people; and *whereas*, no sacrifice, however enormous, is too great if it only brings us freedom from our oppressors; and *whereas*, the tyrants and despots of the North have openly proclaimed their purpose to desolate our homes, and appropriate our property to their own use, and have, in various instances, carried the infamous threat into practical execution by plundering our people of cotton, tobacco, rice and other property: and *whereas*, fire, when applied by heroic hands, is more formidable than the sword, therefore, It is by this meeting

Resolved, That as a means of National safety, dictated alike by military necessity and true patriotism, we deem it the imperative duty of this Government to adopt measures for the purchase of the entire crops of cotton and tobacco now on hand, with the purpose of at once preventing the appropriation of them by the invaders of our soil and country, and making a fair and equitable compensation for the same to their owners, by such arrangement as shall enable the Government to meet the debt incurred thereby, without involving the public treasury to any serious liability on account of the said purchase. Certificate of Government liability to be given for the entire property.

Resolved, That as the owner of these great staples, the Government would hold in its hands the power of removing so great temptation from the path of the Federal army, now making its raids into our country, and robbing our citizens under the avowed pledges of supplying, by force, the markets of the world with these valuable articles of demand, which must necessarily be done if those pledges are redeemed, by the total bankruptcy of our planting interests on the one hand, and the utter subjugation and enslavement of the people of the South on the other.

Resolved, That possessed of these products it would become the solemn duty of Government at once to take immediate action, through Commissioners appointed for that purpose or otherwise, to take an account of such portions of said crops as are at exposed places; first, furnishing the owners thereof with certificates of the amount and value thereof, and would pledge the Government to such payment as soon as it is practicable, and would authorize them to remove their property to such places of safety as they may select, and would protect them in the same; and in case they refuse to remove the same, then to destroy the same, and in case of refusal to destroy, then to impress the same, and compensate the owners as in case of property impressed for the public service.

Resolved, That in case the owners of said staples decline to accept the terms offered by the Government, a tax of —— cents in the pound should be assessed and collected from such owners, and if finally lost or sacrificed, as a measure of public safety thereafter, such owners should not be allowed any compensation for the same.

Resolved, That where other articles of produce or stock are exposed to the raids of the enemy, they should be removed if practicable, and if not practicable, an inventory of them should be taken, with an estimate of their value, by military authority or a Government agent, and in the absence of either, by competent citizens, and certified to by them, and said property forthwith destroyed, and the parties thus deprived of their property should be indemnified by the Government.

The resolutions were called for jointly, and the Chairman announced that any one could address the meeting who should be called for.

Hon. Mr. MARSHALL was called, and rose and said: The resolutions we have presented to you are the resolutions of the Committee appointed last night. We live in a world where it is really the question, "to be or not to be." We are in the midst of a bloody war. We have to contend against great odds. We have been driven by the blockade to many strange expedients. *Men have seized pikes and lances, for want of proper arms to defend their wives and daughters and mothers.* [Applause.]

Hitherto the authorities who have had our destiny in charge seem not to have been awake to the exigency of the times. *We have raised the Merrimac and clad her in a jacket of iron. Why have we not many such vessels? If the Confederate Government had at first bought the whole cotton crop we might now have thirty such vessels.* The Northern invaders crowd around us to desolate our homes and put us on equality with our slaves. They crowd upon us in countless numbers; but no Southern heart, worthy of the name, feels downcast. [Applause.] A man is fit for no position in life until he has met reverses. After the great successes of Manassas we began to believe the hand of Providence was visibly on our side, and that we had nothing to do; but our late reverses have taught us we must brace our nerves to the contest; and no manly bosom quails.

We come to the cotton question. *The last crop is actually rotting unbaled. We have been taught to believe that England and France was dependent on this staple, and that they would come and get it. Why do they not come? I have begun to doubt whether there are such countries as France and England.* The enemy found cotton at Ship Island; some, it is true, they found in flames, but not enough of it. At Florence they went up and took an inconsiderable quantity. No one seemed to think of setting fire to it. *At Nashville they will perhaps get 50,000 bales, and the owners, to save their property, will have to swear allegiance to that miserable tyrant, Abe Lincoln. And yesterday they will descend the Mississippi with, perhaps, fifty gunboats and compel the negroes to load them with cotton, and send it to Europe, and say we have opened a cotton port; there is the evidence.*

I want us to do something manly—something grand. I want the Confederate Government to buy all the cotton, and if need be destroy it. If one of those pillars which support this temple were cotton, and the other tobacco, and England, France, Russia and the United States of America and ourselves depended on them for existence, and it were necessary, I would, Samson-like, drag them down, and let one universal ruin overwhelm civilization.

Suppose, as these resolutions propose, the Government buys the cotton and tobacco crops, it is not to be expected that it will soon be able to pay for them. Hardships will be the consequence. Great numbers will suffer. A tax will have to be imposed. (Mrs. Gen. GAINES entered the house.) No one is more welcome to such an assembly as this than Mrs. Gen. GAINES. [Great applause.]

I will suppose that half of the cotton and tobacco crop has been burned. My cotton has been burned, and I have received seven cents a pound from the Government, while my neighbor's, whose has not been burnt, has been enhanced double in value. His small crop of cotton would be a fortune, yet who among us would hesitate to apply the torch to it sooner than it should fall into the hands of the enemy? But suppose the Government were to buy the whole crop and determine to burn it—as I want them to do—that the world may see that this little Republic, as they may choose to consider us, can strike a blow that will send consternation through the world, while they are talking about conquering the Republic and hanging the President. I want the Government to come forward and say here is the money for 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and give it to her commissioners and say burn it. I want the Government to go in search of the cotton instead of leaving it to be captured by her iron-clad steamers. The Government have 2,000,000 bales as a financial measure.

There are some gentlemen present who raise as much as four thousand bales of cotton, and who say they will themselves burn it, indemnify or not, rather than the Yankees shall get possession of it. *Any of my acquaintance has said she will not only burn her crop, but her house itself, and take to the forest, rather than see the enemy possess it.* [Applause.] We shall ruin our own interest by letting this crop lie here and put another crop upon it. Cotton, instead of being ten cents, will not command more than three cents. Suppose the blockade were opened now, we could not get it to market by August. *The boats which used to transport our cotton are engaged in making war upon us, and some of them have got well peppered at Fort Donelson. They are to-day planting cotton in Texas, and next week they will begin to plant further North.* I need not enlarge on this to planters. It is evident to them there will be two crops on the market before next January. Some will say we will force England to go to India for cotton. I will say to her, go! England has spent £350,000,000, and gotten Louisiana planters to go to those distant countries, and has been obliged to give it up as a forlorn hope But suppose England finds other cotton fields, I'd like to know if we can't find other spinners for our crops and be forever independent of her. To the west of us are two little countries, China and Japan. In China they desire to put all their lands in tea, but they fear to discontinue the raising of cotton. If they could get cotton elsewhere they would put all the land in tea. Well, then, the best spinners and weavers in China can be hired for nine cents a day, and we can get them to spin and weave our cotton long before England can find other cotton fields. China and Japan are not so distant from us as were we from England when WHITNEY put the first cotton-gin in operation in Savannah.

I hope Congress will take up and pass these resolutions. I have great hope from this meeting. So much have these resolutions to recommend them to the people of the Southern Confederacy, that were I addressing them to-night, I believe I could get an overwhelming vote for Government buying the entire crops of cotton and tobacco, and consigning them to the flames. [Applause.]

Gov. MOORE, of Kentucky, being called on then, addressed the meeting in a speech advocating the resolutions, which elicited much applause, and which we regret our space will not permit us to publish.

On motion of EDMOND RUFFIN, Esq., the resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions Hon. H. S. FOOTE was called to the stand, and in a strong address approved the resolutions. At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

THE RICHMOND PRESS.

NORFOLK AND BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The President's proclamation of martial law in Norfolk and Portsmouth will be hailed with delight by every patriot. It is a step in the right direction. We hope that martial law is not only proclaimed, but will be rigidly and sternly enforced by the officers and soldiers commanding in that district. *From the fact that it was one of the hot-beds of the Federal office-holders and a receptacle of Federal patronage before the revolution, it has been full of traitors during this war. It is now well known that Burnside's expedition is directed first against Suffolk, but in effect is aimed at Norfolk.* Through Suffolk the chief supplies of Norfolk must pass, and it can be preserved only by the valor of our soldiers. They must, then, be rendered certain that they have no villains behind to stab their backs while they confront the open foe that is matched against them.

Whether the Yankees will carry out the designs of attack on Norfolk, which they have apparently entertained hitherto, now that they can no longer hope to gain the advantage of a surprise, and now that we are prepared for the encounter, may be doubted; but if they bring up their forces, there is reason to hope that Suffolk will not witness a repetition of Roanoke. Whatever their numbers, and whatever our numbers, Southern officers and Southern men must show their real worth on this occasion, or cover themselves with shame. If they have made up their minds to fight it out to the last man, they will retrieve all our disasters, restore confidence to the country, render their friends proud and happy, and secure for themselves an esteem which will last with their lives, or rest forever on their graves. There are opportunities in wars when a few hundred devoted men can exercise more effect on the course of events than as many hundred thousands at other times. This is one of those occasions. A defeat to the Yankees in the neighborhood of Suffolk would render the Burnside Expedition as profitless to the invader as Hatteras, alone for the surrender of Roanoke, and turn the tide of fortune again in favor of the South.

THE PANIC-MAKERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

While the Government seems really anxious to restore the tone of the public mind, we would urge the propriety of some exemplary punishment of the numerous makers of panic in the streets of Richmond. These creatures seem to take especial pleasure in distressing women and children and persons more cowardly than themselves, and are unremitting in their efforts to impair public confidence. In some cases they are traitors, in others they are cowards. The truly brave man is never an alarmist; he may signal the approach of danger, but he is never unsettled as the peril nears, and the very calmness and confidence in which he tells of its approach so far from alarming those in intercourse with him, gives vigor and encouragement to their spirits. The spreading of panics is a different thing. Whether treasonably designed, or as the comparatively innocent demonstrations of cowardice, they are equally hurtful. The best remedy for a panic is a counter panic. Let the devil be fought with fire. A few prompt and severe examples made of some of the many persons in Richmond who go through the streets and stand on the corners, telling stories of the destruction of our army on the Potomac, the apparition of new and invincible armadas on the coast, and the inevitable deluge of blood that is to sweep off all the men, women and children in Richmond in two or three weeks' time, would give these *street fabulists a cause of excitement somewhat nearer to themselves than that they imagine from the Yankee shores*, and would perhaps find them employment in the trenches, which they would prefer to digging in the streets. Let the Mayor and Police Commissioners look to this matter.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb. 26.

As we have said again and again, the enemy's great blow will be struck in his attempt to gain command of this valley. If Columbus and Memphis should fall, he will have uncontrolled away for two thousand miles of the richest agricultural region in the world, extending from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of the South. He can move his gunboats and transports at will—not five miles per day, as he now moves his army on land, but fifty or one hundred miles per day. *He will garrison towns as he goes, with troops enough to keep down all opposition. He will thus penetrate the heart of our cotton and sugar region, and it will be no ordinary task to drive him from it.* At least it will not be done till cities, towns, villages, hamlets and private vessels are laid in ashes, and manhood and womanhood be made to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs!

It is strange, passing strange, that any citizen of this valley could ever have been deluded as to the chief design of the enemy! And it is strange—we had almost said criminal—that any respectable journal of the South could be found trying to prevent our people from making that preparation foe defence called forth by the magnitude of the interests at steke on both sides.

Let Nasbville fall, as it probably must; but that need not crente the panic which now seems really to have seized on some of our people: a panic which most unfortunately, has not been delayed by the adjournment of our Executive and Legislature from Nashville to Memphis—a measure deemed by the Executive, Gov. HARRIS, proper and necessary. We repeat it—let Nashville fall—its value to us is nothing compared with Memphis and this valley!

Our duty is before us all, and it is plain: *We must defend the Mississippi River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad!* While we would not place our opinion against any commanding officer at Columbus, we are frank to confess that we think Fort Pillow is the point for a stand on the Mississippi, if it be not too late to abandon Columbus. The latter place is too far from that great artificial line of support and defence—the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—and if Fort Pillow can hold the enemy in check in his advance by water, *he will never advance by land.*

Be it Columbus or Fort Pillow, one or both must be held; and a point on the Tennessee River, say Hemburgh. With these two rivar fortifications made impregnable, and others between them, in easy supporting distances of each other, we can defy the advance of the foe for all time to come. *Men, however, are needed for this duty. It will not do for us to rely upon President Davis, or any other great man, for help; in this hour of trial.*

Much is said about President Davis sending us aid. This may be so. We trust it is so; but we confess we do not know at what point on our Potomac or coast lines can be safely weakened just now. Large forces are threatening us in all quarters and we must rely upon ourselves! Upon the men from this great valley! The Legislature will probably soon authorize the Governor to call the militia into active service. For the sake of honor and manhood, we trust no *young unmarried* man will suffer himself to be *drafted!* He would soon become a by-word—a scoff—a burning sheme to his sex and to his State! Leave that for old and married men; but, in the name of patriotism, let us not see young men parading our streets, as *militia*, when the guns of hundreds of sick soldiers are waiting for them at Columbus.

We invoke the attention of our girls and wives upon this subject, and if young men, in pantaloons, will stay behind desks, counters and molasses barrels, let the girls present them with the garment proper to their peaceable spirits. Success will make demons of our invaders, and success in the invasion of this valley will be more cheering to them than victory at any other point.

DO NOT BURN THE CITIES.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, in remonstrating against the policy of burning the cities of the South as the Federal army advances, says:

"A captured city, for instance, may serve only as a temporary convenience to an enemy, for the occupation of troops. If it be a strategic point, he would hold it though its buildings were a heap of smouldering ruins. His tents would be pitched among the rubbish, or on the outskirts. No General would leave it because his troops did not have houses to live in. Nor would he keep his army in the best built city, on account of its fine houses, if the plans of the campaign required them elsewhere, or if the position could not be held against a superior force moving to repossess it."

In referring to a rumor that Savannah would be thus destroyed in case the enemy make good their attack, the writer says:

"We protest against it as unwise, as fruitless of any good result, as not calculated to be of any serious disadvantage to the enemy, while it would inflict a stupendous, permanent injury upon the people of the city and of the State. It would involve a destruction of buildings that otherwise might stand hundreds of years to beautify that fair city, and subserve the uses of her people for ages after the present atrocious set of Yankee Vandals have been ignominiously driven back to their Northern homes. To destroy the city under the presumption that it could never be won back, would be to act on an unmanly fear, and to imply a doubt of Southern prowess and courage."

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 19, 1862.

The fall of Fort Donelson, so bravely and so gloriously defended, and accomplished only by vastly superior numbers, opened the approaches to your State, which is now to become the grand theatre wherein a brave people will show to the world, by their heroism and suffering, that they are worthy to be, what they have solemnly declared themselves to be, freemen!

Tennesseeans! the soil of your State is polluted with the footstep of the invader! Your brethren of the advance guard have fallen—nobly yielding life in the endeavor to secure for you and your children the priceless inheritance of freedom. The tyrant and the usurper marches his hosts upon your homes. They come flushed with temporary success and confident in their numbers, yet relying upon your tame submission. The hour is full of trial and danger, yet it is such, in the Providence of God, as will test our manhood and our spirit. Let us, as one man, rally to meet the responsibility thus cast upon us—to repel the invader, and maintain the assertion of our independence!

As Governor of your State and Commander-in-chief of its army, I call upon every able-bodied man of the State, without regard to age, to enlist in its service. I commend him who can obtain a weapon to merch with our armies. I ask him who can repair or forge an arm, to make it ready at once for the soldier. I call upon every citizen to open his purse and his storehouses of provisions to the brave defenders of our soil. I bid the old and the young, wherever they may be, to stand as pickets to our struggling armies.

To our soldiers—the gallant volunteers who are already enlisted in the defence of our cause—I appeal. Your discipline, your skill and your courage constitute the hope, the pride and the reliance of your State. Amid the thickening perils that now environ us, undismayed and undaunted, revolutteer, and from the ashes of our reverses the fire of faith in the liberty for which we strive will be rekindled. You have done well and nobly, but the work is not yet accomplished. The enemy still flaunts his banner in your face; his feet is upon your native soil; the echo of his drum is heard in your mountains and valleys; hideous desolation will soon mark his felon track, unless he is repelled. To you who are armed, and have looked death in the face, who have been tried and are the "Old Guard," the State appeals to uphold her standard. Encircle that standard with your valor and your heroism, and abide the fortunes of war so long as an enemy of your State shall dare confront you. The enemy relies upon your forfeiture to re-enlist, and makes sure of easy victory in your want of endurance. Disappoint him.

To those who have not enlisted for the war, I appeal. Go, cheer your brethren already there. Your native land now calls upon you; you have only waited until you were needed. The Confederate Government calls upon me to raise thirty-two regiments. You will be armed. Come, then; it is for your independence, your homes, your wives, your children and Tennesseeans you are to fight. Who will, who can, remain idly at home? Will you stand still and let others pour out their blood for your safety? Patriotism and manhood would alike cry out against you.

Let not a day pass until you are enrolled. Let the volunteer in the field reenlist. Let him who can, volunteer for the war. Let those of whom imperative obligations demand a shorter term of service muster as militia men.

Tennesseeans! you have a name in history, you have a traditional renown; shall these be forfeited in the day of your country's trial? Shall the black banner of subjugation wave in triumph over your altars and your homes? Shall there breathe between you and your God an earthly master, before whom your proud spirits shall quail, and your knees to smite tremble? By the memory of your glorious dead—by the sacred names of our wives and children—by our own faith and our own manhood—no! Forbid it sons of Tennessee; forbid it men of the plains and of the mountains. I invoke you now to follow me. I am of the army of Tennessee, determined upon the field to stake the honor and the name of that army of which you have made me Commander-in-Chief. It is there that I will meet with you, whatever may threaten or imperil the fair fame of either. In view of the exposed condition of your Capital, and, by authority of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, I have called the members of the Legislature together at this city.

It was a duty I conceived I owed you to remove, whilst it could be done in perfect safety, the archives of the State. This is not a fit occasion to inquire how your Capital became so exposed. A series of reverses not looked for made the way to Nashville comparatively easy in the enemy. Temporally, and until our armies have made a stand, the officers of State will be located in Memphis.

Leaving the officers of State to the immediate discharge of their duties, I repair to the field, and again invoke you to follow me to the battle-wherein the fortunes of all are to be lost or won. Orders to the militia will be issued with this proclamation, designating the rendezvous, and giving such other directions as may be necessary and proper. I am pleased to accompany this proclamation with the assurance that active aid and hearty support will be given you by the Confederate Government. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS AND THE WAR.

The New-Orleans Press is full of fight and defiance under the late adverse news. The *Delta* has a leader headed "The Only Issue," which talks very plainly to men who feel shaky about their property. They must defend it with their sword, and drive back the foe who is now waging war for gain, or they will be reduced to a condition tenfold worse than slavery. The *Crescent* concludes an article on the state of affairs with these words:

"We are glad to note that the disasters, instead of dispiriting our people, have aroused them to the highest pitch of warlike excitement. Our whole population are eager for the fray, and all they want is a leader and arms. They are resolved to defend their gloriously beautiful land to the last, and they will do so. The same spirit, we are sure, animates the entire people of the Confederate States, and when they turn out *en masse*, as they shortly will, the enemy will find an unconquerable foe to encounter. The possession of the leading points will not give them the country. The occupation of the principal cities of the South will eventuate in no lasting advantages to them.

Our people will retire into the interior, and in their mountains and swamps they will maintain a warfare which must ultimately prove successful. The great Napoleon held, through his magnificent armies, every leading city in Spain, for a number of years; yet the country was, by no means, conquered. The guerilla war the Spaniards waged against him was nothing in comparison to the war we can wage.

Therefore, let none be downcast. We must expect reverses. War is no child's play. We cannot reasonably look for success all the time. But, if we all turn out es one man, animated by one spirit, as we ought, we shall win the victory and establish our independence on foundations that cannot be shaken."

TEXAS.

On the night of the 12th inst., about 8 o'clock, says the *News*, the *Niagara*, the three-masted schooner, and the *Sam Houston* left the anchorage off Galveston. There is now no blockading vessel to be seen but the *Santee*, which has been there for five months past.

The Houston *Telegraph* thinks that one result of the great political changes now going on will be the tendency of capital to flow to Texas. Especially will owners of large slave property look to the rich and virgin lands there as the best field for its employment.

The Marshall (Texas) *Republican* publishes a statement of the mortality in Gesco's regiment, whilst recently stationed at Hopkinsville, Ky. No less than 152 men of that regiment died of disease since they have been in the service.

A letter in the Houston *Telegraph*, from Burnet County, states that saltpetre in great abundance has been discovered in that county, and that gunpowder is being made there.

CONSTANTINE FOSTER, a corn man, but a good citizen, is making a very good article of gunpowder in this county. He prepares his own saltpetre from the caves of our own mountains. It is very abundant.

Dates from the Rio Grande to the 7th ult., says the Savannah *Republican*, state that a British steamer loaded with cotton at Metamoras, by British merchants, was seized at the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the Yankee steamer *Portsmouth*, and sent to Key West or New-York, in charge of a prize crew.

The Commander of the *Portsmouth* declared that he would seize every vessel leaving the Rio Grande with cotton.

Three thousand French troops have occupied Tampico and captured 150 pieces of artillery.

The English are to occupy Metamoras. The siege of the latter place is still going on.

"YANKEES" AND THE DRAFT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 3.

The Yankees in Richmond, who have been trading

...rance and preparations in Peru. But a short time since a war with both Bolivia and Ecuador seemed imminent, and probably would have taken place with one, if not both States, had not the guano business so fallen off as to make it impossible for President CASTILLA to get sufficient advances from Europe to maintain an army in the field. The loss, also, of his steam-frigate, the *Callao*, and the lack of funds to buy others, has also contributed to force CASTILLA to keep the peace. The question as to who is to occupy the Presidential chair next October is still largely discussed in the newspapers, just as if no election had taken place. But the mantle will fall on the "Grend Marahal," SAN ROMAN, unless CASTILLA shall again disperse his Congress at the point of the bayonet, and declare himself Dictator.

President CASTILLA has made Señor JUAN A. BIENVENIDO his Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship.

M. GAUTHEROT, a French engineer, has succeeded through means of artesian wells, in procuring good water for the dry district of Picora. He hopes, also, to find water in Palta, the people of which have to bring their water a distance of fifteen miles.

BOLIVIA.

We have dates from the City of La Paz to Jan. 28. President ACHA had returned to that city from Oruro, and began received by the people with every demonstration of plenaure. The revolution of FAGNANO and MORALES had been completely suppressed.

CHILI.

Dates are to Feb. 2. The troubles with the Araucania Indians are still unsettled. It is said that the incompetency and dishonesty of the frontier Governors have caused most of the disturbances, and their places are to be supplied by new appointments.

Great preparations are being made for the visit of the new President PRAEZ at Valparaiso on the 12th of February. He continues to be very popular with all classes of the people, and his last act, the appointment of Señor GARFIAS, one of President MONTT's exiles, to the charge of the Valparaiso Custom-house, has completely won the hearts of the Liberals.

The work on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, under the energetic control of the American contractor, Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, is proceeding rapidly.

Spiritualism, or something of the sort, must have got hold of some of the Chilian priests, for I notice that two of them have been suspended from their functions in Santiago, for teaching their pupils "strange doctrines."

The financial difficulties that have so oppressed the merchants of Chili for the past year have entirely ceased. Confidence is once more restored, and business active. The grain crop, which is a great reliance in Chili, will be abundant, and the product of the mines is expected to exceed that of any previous year. Operations in exports have been larger the last fortnight than for some time. The old crop of flour is nearly used up, scarcely enough remaining for home consumption. The artinle is held at from $3 to $3 26 per quintal, six months. Barley, new crop, is bringing from $1 25 to $1 63, cash. There is no Carolina rice in first hands. American refined sugar sold at $3 to $3 12½ the aroba; 2,500 arobas from Baltimore had not yet been sold. Bar copper $17 50 to $17 75, cash. Nitrate of soda—13,000 quintals were taken, at $1 62½. Freights to England and Hamburg £4 to £4 4s.; to France, 110 francs; to United States, $15. Exchange on England, 46d. to 46½d. per dollar.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Gen. MITRE, commanding the Buenos Ayrean forces, has overrun all the provinces, and is establishing new Governments for them. Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis have given in their adhesion to the new order of things. The old Confederate Governors and rulers have mostly pulled up stakes and left.

HONDURAS.

From Honduras, dates are up to the 2d instant. On the morning of the 11th of January, President GUARDIOLA was assassinated by PABLO AGUARCIA, an officer of his body-guard, in his own residence. Gen. DON FRANCISCO LOPES is charged with being the instigator of the crime—and the clergy are also deeply implicated—the principal among them being the Padre DEL CID, who has done all he could for the past two or three years to disturb public order. From the 11th to the 20th of January, the capital, Comayagua, was the theatre of great excitement and disorder, consequent upon the murder of GUARDIOLA, but on the latter day the Senator Don FRANCISCO MONTES placed himself at the head of a military force and restored quiet. The assassins and their friends, and many others, were arrested and are to be tried immediately. The Government is now in the hands of the Vice-President, Don FRANCISCO CASTILLANOS, and there is said to be no fear of further troubles.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, under President CARRERA, is quiet and prosperous. Agriculture is increasing, and the Government is making new roads and repairing the old ones. The Legislature met in the latter part of January. The President, in his message, gives a flattering account of the condition of the country, politically and materially.

SALVADOR.

In Salvador, from which we have dates to the 15th inst., the priests, notwithstanding the expulsion of many of the principal, among them the Bishop, still continue to give the Government of President BARRIOS much trouble—but having a large body of military completely devoted to him, he has but little to fear.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua—(dates from Leon are to the 15th inst.)—is tranquil. President MARTINEZ declines to be a candidate for reelection, to which he has been pressed, as the Constitution requires an interregnum of six years before a President can again aspire to be the head of the nation. The country is progressing slowly in material interests, and some of the cities, especially Granada, have quite a business appearance, compared with former times, when the country was a prey to revolutions. The people on Lake Nicaragua, if I may judge from two or three private letters I have seen, do not place much confidence in the promises of those who have been negotiating for the reopening of the California passenger route. The agriculturists almost in a body are opposed to the project, as they say it will only tend to draw off laborers from the haciendas, and will benefit nobody but foreign speculators.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica dates are to the 17th of February. The Bank of Discount, established at San Jose, is said to be in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the exceeding wetness of the season, the coffee crop will reach very nearly the average—90,000 quintals. It is selling at the port of Punta Arenas for from 12¾ to 13 in Costa Rican currency, which is 13 per cent. below American gold.

Death of Brigadier-General Lander.

ORDER BY GEN. M'CLELLAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 86.—1. The Major-General commanding, with deep regret announces to the army of the Potomac the loss of Brig.-Gen. FARBRICK W. LANDER, the commander of one of its divisions, who died at Camp Chase, on the Upper Potumac, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, from the effects of a wound received in the affair with the rebels at Edward's Ferry on the 22d of October, 1861.

The public services of the deceased, then known as Col. LANDER, in connection with the overland route to the Pacific, had made his name familiar to the American people. At the commencement of this unhappy rebellion, he was among the first who volunteered to support with his life the Constitution and laws of his country. From the beginning of the military operations which have restored Western Virginia to the Union,—from the original movement upon Phillippa, where his qualities as a leader of troops were strikingly displayed,—to the complete expulsion of the rebels from his department, in which he exhausted his fading energies, his conduct has elicited the admiration of his countrymen. His invaluable services at Rich Mountain were recognized by the Government in his appointment as a Brigadier-General, and his last efforts were rewarded by the official approval and thanks of the President.

Tall of stature, and of great strength and activity, with a countenance expressive of intelligence, courage and sensibility, Gen. LANDER's presence was commanding and attractive. As a military leader, he combined a spirit of the most daring enterprise with clearness of judgment in the adaptation of means to results. As a man, his devotion to his country, his loyalty to affection and friendship, his sympathy with suffering and his indignation at cruelty and wrong, constituted him a representative of true chivalry. He has died in the flower of his manly prime, and, in the full bloom of his heroic virtues, but history will preserve the record of his life and character, and romance will delight in portraying a figure so striking, a nature so noble, and a career so gallant.

While paying this public tribute of respect, the General commanding feels most deeply that, in the death of this brave and distinguished soldier, he has personally lost one of the truest and dearest of friends.

2. Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY will make the proper arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the deceased. By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adjt.-General.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Advance of the Rebel Hordes Toward Ningpo—The War, its Incidents and Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NINGPO, China, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The outgoing mail will carry startling news to our friends from this hitherto quiet and flourishing place. Ningpo has at last fallen under Tai-ping rule, the cruel despotism of which is being keenly felt not only by the few inhabitants left within the walls, but also by the whole surrounding country. Close contact with the insurgents at once checks Christian sympathy for their cause, and dispels all hopes of their establishing a firm and equable Government. They know how to destroy, but not to build; and their ideas of Christianity, as well as of propriety, are exceedingly low. Still we must give them a fair trial, now that they have seized one of the old consular ports, and possibly some one possessing more intelligence than their Generals may obtain the control of affairs here, and bring order out of the present confusion.

The "rebels" having conquered the interior of the Province of Chekiang, advanced toward the large city of Shauhing, midway between Ningpo and Hangchau, and entered it without opposition on the 1st of November. From that point they made rapid progress, seizing one after another of the district cities in this direction, and levying the whole country under tribute or ravaging it, until on the 7th inst. they arrived at the walls of Ningpo. Here preparations had been made on a large (Chinese) scale to resist them. The walls, which are 25 feet high, bristled with cannon purchased for the Taoutai by British officers, and placed in position by their hands. A small body of foreign troops could have easily defended the city, but the Imperial soldiers and volunteers were frightened before they saw the enemy, and made no effective resistance. On the morning of the 9th, last week Monday, the walls were scaled and the south and west gates were immediately thrown open, and in a few moments the whole city was swarming with the invaders. Orders had been given by the Generals not to fire houses, or to kill any but the imps, (as they call those fighting for the old Manchu Government,) and their orders have been very well obeyed. The Taoutai, and Admiral, and District Magistrate escaped with some injuries, together with almost all the soldiers, who either let themselves down from the walls by ropes, or threw off the simple garment which alone distinguishes the Chinese soldier, and were at once transformed into plain citizens. Some were, however, seized, as well as every one else found within the walls available for service as coolies, tailors, scribes, &c. Each rebel company having fixed upon some house for their rendezvous, brought in their captives and then set them at once to work. Every house was entered, and all that was valuable was carried off without the least compunction. Their ideas are that the city being conquered, everything within it belongs to them. When they break open a house, the inmates and their goods are theirs, and they do not hesitate to make free use of their spoil. Gangs of men, heavily laden with silks, satins and furs, or carrying bags of rice and furniture, often taken from their own dwellings, may be seen in all directions in the city, and coming from the neighboring villages, driven by one of the rebels, with a spear or a large knife in his hand. They have no artillery, and very few of them have muskets. Many among them are mere boys of fourteen or fifteen years old, who are perhaps the most cruel in their army, as they often kill for mere sport. These have been taken away in childhood from their parents, and trained at Nankin for such a bloody life. It was reported at Hangchau, when the rebels had possession there, that if one of these little scoundrels in looking over his gang of prisoners, noticed one whose countenance did not exactly please him, he would say: "You are an imp—come here," and would then deliberately cut his throat. Some of the poor fellows have endeavored to escape, and when caught have, in a number of cases, been beheaded. There are now, in different parts of the city, perhaps a dozen headless bodies of men who have suffered from this cause. Two or more rebels have also been beheaded in the street, by order of the Generals, for outrages, though their crimes were slight compared to multitudes of these wretches. Their Draconian code knows no punishment but death, and justice has no influence in their councils. The few women remaining in the city are kept for the vilest purposes, and their crimes of this nature are most flagrant. So it has been throughout the whole country where they have ravaged. The poor people stand in such perfect dread of them, as to submit without resistance to any outrage they may commit. At the same time they profess, in their published placards, great love to the people, and forbid the crimes which are unblushingly perpetrated. Instead of occupying, or even pulling down any of the numerous idol temples, they are now destroying the tenements of the poor, to make use of the rafters and boards for stockades, and occupy the better sort themselves. The people who have fled get no encouragement to return to the city, and none of the people are safe walking about the streets except when accompanied by a foreigner. Yet, with all their cruelty and oppression, they pretend to pray to the Heavenly Father and Heavenly elder brother before taking their meals. It is to be feared they are utterly ignorant of Him whom they profess to worship. There may be some elsewhere, but I have not heard of any of the thousands here who has the slightest acquaintance with the fundamentals of Christian faith. Though they don't hesitate to trample idols under foot, their positive religious views are utterly vague, when they are not blasphemous. There is, of course, a wise Providence in bringing them into contact with many foreign and native Christians, and it may be that they will yet attend to the pure Word of Life.

They certainly have a very wholesome fear of foreigners. Some days before their approach interviews were held at Yuyiaa and Funghwa with the Generals, Wong and FAN, by English, French and American officials, in which they were made to understand that foreign Powers did not intend to interfere in their attempts upon Ningpo, though they were urged to forbid their soldiers from visiting the north bank of the river, where most of the foreigners reside, also to respect foreign property in the city, and to restrain their men from extensive slaughter. These points were fully agreed to by them, and they have thus far in general kept their word. This non-intervention has been made necessary by instructions from the home Governments, and it would have been utter meduess to defend a comparatively empty city, and leave this populous country to their ravages, beside incurring their animosity toward foreigners. As it is, we may hope gradually to gain an influence over them. They profess a desire to establish trade and a custom-house here, and have issued placards to have quiet restored to the people in the country. The city, however, will probably be used as an intrenched camp. And as to their trade, the chief articles they want are arms, opium and certain kinds of silk goods. As we walk through the streets, we are continually asked for opium and muskets; and it was a sad spectacle to see a brisk trade going on between them and a certain class of foreigners in both these articles immediately after the city was taken. The foreign community is well protected by English and French vessels-of-war, and, in anticipation of the advance of the rebels, night patrols were organized a few weeks ago, which have proved very efficient. Still, the Chinese residing among us, and the multitudes who have gone with their wealth to Chusan, will be obliged to pay tribute. This will be but fair, as they are no longer paying to the Imperial Government, and it will probably exempt them and us from further annoyance. Meanwhile, the English and French Admirals have gone to Nankin to parley with their Central Government, and it may be that some good understanding will be arrived at, and that we may yet be satisfied with Tai-ping rule. I confess, however, that there seems but little prospect of this. At the same time, if they were driven out of the Province, the Imperial vengeance will be terrible upon the towns and villages which so readily succumbed to the invaders. The state of this empire is most deplorable. Its pride has certainly been humbled to the dust, and its future is very dark.

We have experienced special mercies at this trying time, which it is well gratefully to acknowledge. Until within a day or two the weather has been uniformly pleasant. No houses have been burned in the city, and very few lives have been taken; and the sack at Ningpo has not been attended with anything like the excesses experienced at Suchan, Hangchau or even at Shauking. Foreigners go in and out among the rebels and are well treated by them, and they have fulfilled their promise thus far to keep clear of this side of the river. Best of all, the native Christians, numbering three or four hundred, and scattered in various places about us, and nearly all their immediate relatives, are, so far as we know, all safe. In the Sanpoh region some of the natives turned rebels, and were, of course, unwilling to harm their own people. The populous villages to the east are sending in tribute, and may escape the abuse and plunder which inevitably follow whenever their armies advance. There are, moreover, tolerably good rebels as well as bad ones, and we have some ground of hope in the appointment to the office of Prefect here of LOH SING-LAN, a wealthy TSE-KI gentleman, who has been for years intimate with foreigners, and is a man of generous impulses. His influence in his native place has been most salutary since the invasion. It is only feared that his office will be only nominal at Ningpo, and that he will prove inefficient.

In order to secure foreign property within the city walls from pillage, the Consular seals had been attached to the doors of the chapels and houses of the Missionaries, and special promises of protection had been obtained from the Tai-ping Generals. All the ladies but one moved over to the houses on the north bank, though the gentlemen still remained in their dwellings. One of our chapels was respected, and still remains unharmed. Nearly every other foreign dwelling was, however, entered, and property was taken off, though not generally to any large amount. The chapels of the different missions were occupied solely by a few natives connected with us, and some of them were also carried off. On the eventful Monday morning, soon after the seizure of the city, we heard our large city church bell ringing, an appointed signal of distress, and two of us at once crossed the river and entered the salt gate. At such a time we could but feel that we were running a great risk, but it was no time to desert our native brethren. No objection was made to our entrance by the victorious rebels at the gate, and we passed on rapidly to the church. There we found a lot of rebels looting, but among them was a Yuyian man whom I had formerly known and who endeavored to restrain his fellows. Encouraged by our presence, he drew both his knives and drove out the scoundrels at once. We found, however, that our two native assistants, ZIA and KING, had been carried off, and while Mr. MORRISON remained in charge, I started off with our rebel friend in search of them. We passed by Mr. ROSSELL'S house, whose horse had been taken, (it was afterwards restored,) and affixed a rebel placard upon his gate, to secure it from further injury. Thence to Mr. MOULE'S, who had lost his watch and fur coat, and whose cook had been carried off. We inquired at various places, and at last, after anxious searching, lighted upon one of our native friends, who was at once released. Our mutual joy was beyond expression. The news was at once conveyed to the north bank, where our friends were delighted to see us return in safety. From that time on, others began to enter the city, and diligent search was made among the hundreds of the rebel dépôts, while at the same time the two Generals were advised of the losses, and promised to have diligent search made. At last, on Friday morning, ZIA and his brother, (who had been residing with him temporarily,) was restored.

The native Christians were observing their usual noon prayer-meeting when I returned that day, and one can imagine their joy when they heard the glad news of the recovery of this their beloved Ruling Elder. He had been obliged to carry burdens as a common coolie, nor had his profession of Christianity shielded him from the insult of his petty overseers. He had determined to observe the Sabbath, though almost confident that he might suffer death for refusing to work on that holy day. In great mercy, he was, however, saved the necessity of the trial. On Monday, the last of our missing church members was discovered. The missionaries have been employed early and late in going about the city and rescuing from starvation, and from more bitter sorrows, as many of the poor women and children as possible. Many cases are deplorable, and the heart grows sick with this close contact with every kind of misery which it is often impossible to alleviate. Every house is stripped, and none but the aged and very young are at all safe among these miscreants. Yesterday I met two of my little school girls going about in the drenching rain to beg rice. At some of the rendezvous they were kindly treated, and cold rice was given them;—at others, the rebels would cry out "Kill them—kill them," which frightened the poor children, they told me, out of their senses. All the foreign houses and chapels have afforded refuge to the sufferers, and from them we have every day brought them out by droves, though sometimes with difficulty, at the gates. We employ a boat from our houses to Mr. KNOWLTON'S on the opposite side of the river, and keep a continual ferry. Here we have opened the large building, formerly used for the press, where temporary shelter is now furnished for hundreds, and rice is daily served through the kindness of foreigners. The people now see who are their best friends, and listen as they have never done before to the offers of the Gospel. May their days of calamity be fraught with great spiritual blessings! It is a dark day for this once flourishing place. Before the rebels approached, the whole of Kong-o, and nearly also of Kong-tong, the heavy mercantile parts of Ningpo, were destroyed by a fire which lasted for about ten days. It was a most painful sight, and was accompanied by acts of wholesale plundering by all classes, including many low foreigners. The people remarked in their sadness that the glory of Ningpo had departed.

We have just lost the society of Dr. G. W. FISH, who was for a year our Acting Consul and physician. He has gone to Shangai with the intention of returning home. In his place we are glad to welcome Dr. ABEL and his family. Dr. ABEL has been very kind in sending professional aid to the poor sufferers about us. Mr. and Mrs. MANOUM have also arrived, and are for the present with Dr. and Mrs. ABEL, at my house. Indeed, every foreign house on this side of the river is crowded. I have now in the school-building thirty or forty Chinese guests. Mr. MANOUM is a nephew of the well-known Senator from North Carolina, and comes to take charge of the Consulate here. The health of all the foreigners is very good.

I remain, yours, very truly, H. V. RANKIN.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bomb-proof battery *Monitor* took her departure yesterday morning for Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the steam-tug *Lithlow*, to render assistance in case of accident to her machinery.

The gunboats *Sachem* and *Currituck* having had their valves adjusted, left the Yard yesterday at 10½ A. M., and went to sea in the course of the day. It is stated that they will go with the *Monitor*.

The steamers *Madgie*, *Wamsutta*, *Patroon* and *Victoria* have commenced taking in coal, shot and shell.

The sloop-of-war *Adirondack* is progressing rapidly. They are now putting on her chain plates.

The *Octorara* has hauled up to the wharf to take in a further supply of stores preparatory to sailing.

A great number of vessels, chiefly sailing vessels, have recently been chartered by the Government. Messrs. BAXTER and KING, corner of South-street and Market-slip, are engaged in fitting out upward of one hundred barks, brigs, schooners, &c.

Out of 18 regular army officers, whose names have been sent to the Senate for promotion by brevet for gallantry and good conduct during the engagement at Fort Pickens on the 22d and 23d of November, 1861, four officers greatly distinguished themselves during the Mexican war. Their names are Col. BROWN, Fifth Artillery; Major ARNOLD, First Artillery; Major TOWER, Corps of Engineers, and Capt. ALLEN, Second Artillery. Four others were promoted from the ranks, viz.: Capt. ROBERTSON, First Artillery; Lieut. SHIPLEY, Third Infantry; Lieut. JACKSON, First Artillery, and Lieut. SEELY, Fourth Artillery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day's date, after announcing the departure of the First Battalion Twelfth Infantry from Fort Hamilton, you allude to my further duty as that of recruiting for the Second Battalion.

This is, in one sense, a mistake, as I have, together with all the remaining company commanders of the regiment, assigned my First Lieutenant, (HENRY C. MORGAN, of this State,) with orders to recruit for my own Company, a course which has not hitherto been pursued.

Those companies which shall soonest obtain their complement of men will go to form the Second Battalion, which is now commenced *ab initio*.

The headquarters of the battalion are at present at Fort Hamilton, in very commodious barracks, capable of accommodating eight hundred men.

I am, respectfully,
A. J. DALLAS,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.

No. 79 CHATHAM-STREET, New-York, March 6, 1862.

The French Policy in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Feb. 14, 1862.

The news to-day is more remarkable for the motives ascribed to some late actions of our astute and imperial ally than for anything else. The Mexican expedition is now discovered in various quarters to be a long-sighted political stroke, having for its object *to neutralize the cotton blockade, and ship England's great industrial resource, as well as the staple of Roucmesse trade, from a neutral territory, into which it will be conveyed by means of the railways which the Southern States have completed, unknown to their Northern adversaries.* Thus the dispatches just published on Mexican affairs are represented as not having told the whole truth of the matter, and the presence of the Allied squadron in the Gulf of Mexico not only to be there for the purpose of securing a refuge in the West for the Hapsburgs when Europe shows herself to be sick of them, but to carry out other hitherto unsuspected designs of the French Government, which, if only existing in the mind's eye of our non-official and very speculative neighbors, are at least in accord with the Emperor's character and antecedents.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 32. On Demurrer Calendar, 375, 322, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 27, 28, 35, 82, 185, 199, 202, 249, 264, 288, 302. Law and fact.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(*Short Causes.*) Nos. *Devoy* vs. *The Mayor*, 1728, 2150, 2278, 2717, 3199, 3469, 4135, 4151, 4575, 4603, 4672, 4683, 4799, 4805, 4856, 4861, 5177, 5182, 5286, 5305, 5440, 5577, 5612, 5613, 5628, 5678, 5687, 5696, 5712, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5786, 5854, 5865, 5891, 5892, 6502, 6516⅜, 6817, 6567, 6602, 6612, 6642, 6679, 6686, 6687, 6708, 6709, 6718, 6736, 6757, 6785, 6798, 68 3, 6809, 6817, 6822, 6843, 6869, 6889, 6890, 6896, 6907, 6911, 6912, 7022, 7028, 7041, 7061, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7080, 7088, 7096, 7108, 7113, 7123, 7124, 7131, 7135, 7144, 7145, 7177, 7160, 7213, 7235, 7255, 7268, *Gouge* vs. *Churchill*, 7246, 7232, 6616.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2503, 1907, 1023, 2950, 2957, 1275, 1285, 1321, 1323, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1351, 1353. *Part II.*—Nos. 1350, 3256, 2332, 2922, 264, 306, 490, 502, 3380, 1034, 1226, 1228, 1280, 1232. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2043, 2947, 1273, 613, 2863, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1210, 3590, 1234, 1236, 1236, 1240, 1250, 1256, 1260, 1262, 1266, 1286, 1274, 1282, 1284.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 690, 439, 633, 780, 881, 886, 894, 905, 896, 907, 898, 910, 911, 912, 913. *Part II.*—Nos. 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 914, 915, 916, 917, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of Nathan K. Mallet, indicted for manslaughter, the jury, on Wednesday, rendered a verdict of acquittal. The case occupied several days in trial, almost all the crew of the ship *Saracen* being called as witnesses, to tell their stories of the occurrence in which the Captain shot Dillon. Their testimony, to say the least, left it doubtful whether the Captain intended to fire the pistol or whether it went off accidentally, and the facts that the Captain was, at the time, endeavoring to prevent the mate from beating another of the crew, and that he declared when the pistol exploded that it was an accident, together with the fact that he had had no previous difficulty with any of the crew whatever, and proved a most excellent character, led the jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, to render a verdict of acquittal.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Maurice M. Gorman, mate of the ship *Mongolia*, was put on trial, charged with the murder of one of the crew of the ship, named Charles Brown, by striking him on the head with a belaying-pin.

One of the crew, named *Murphy*, testified that the ship was on a voyage from New-Orleans, and that, while going down the river, there was a difficulty between Gorman and Brown; that another of the crew was out on the bowsprit, with a block in his hand, and the mate ran out to kick him, but on the man's saying: "Don't kick me with this block in my hand," he refrained and came back saying, "You mustn't come aboard here, and put on French;" whereupon Brown spoke out that "nobody had come aboard to put on French;" the mate then seized Brown, and they had a clinch, in which the mate was knocked down, and Brown fell upon him; the mate then asked to be let up, and on being let up ran forward and got a pistol, and coming back struck Brown on the head with it, and then the Captain came up and separated them, the mate saying, "This is the ship *Mongolia* and my name is Gorman, and you'll find it out before you get to Liverpool."

About three weeks after they had another slight difficulty one night, and the next morning about 10 A. M., when Brown came from the wheel forward, the mate called to him to come and work on a mat when he got through forward. The man came and worked of the mate, and about 25 minutes after the mate came behind him with an iron belaying-pin, and struck him on the head, the man at the time being in a kneeling position. Not a word was exchanged, except that as Gorman struck, witness heard him say, "You son of a ——, you'll take a knife to me, eh!" The man fell right over when he was struck. The second-mate was called up, and the man was taken into the cabin, and some three days afterwards he died. After he was struck he was put in irons, and kept so for a short time. After the man died the mate was put in irons, and kept so during the rest of the passage.

Another of the crew testified to nearly the same facts; and further, that he saw blood on the deck where the man fell, and that shortly after the mate came out with a handful of bloody cotton, which he threw overboard.

Neither the Captain nor the second mate were called as witnesses. The only evidence for the defence was as to good character.

Mr. Smith, who appeared for the prisoner, urged that there was no evidence whatever that the men died from the effects of the blow, or what the character or effects of the blow were, and that there was no proof whatever of malice in the case.

The jury retired five minutes to 4 P. M., and returning at 5 o'clock, said that they found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

The E. A. Kinsman Case Concluded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Shipman.

The United States vs. *David S. Mills, Jose D. Pellrass et als.*—The above, which is generally known as the "E. A. Kinsman Case," has received very frequent notice in the papers, and several comments on the alleged fraud have appeared in our columns based on *ex parte* statements.

The fraud charged was a conspiracy to defraud various marine insurance companies in this City.

Some persons connected with the Underwriters procured the arrest of the defendants in 1860.

The defendants have been under bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

On Saturday last, Mr. Dean, counsel for prisoners, moved for their discharge or the discharge of the bail, or that a speedy day be fixed for the trial.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. Smith, opposed the motion. But on Monday he came into Court and stated that after the examination of the evidence in the case, as three of his material witnesses had died since the indictment had been found, he could not convict, and therefore moved for a *nolle prosequi*, which motion was, of course, granted by the Court.

As a motion was made last June to compel the prosecution to bring on the trial or that bail be discharged—which motion was opposed by the Government and denied—and as more than eight months have intervened since that time, it is but just to the accused to say that the delay seems unreasonable.

Thus, then, ends the prosecution of this notorious case.

The Cheever Church War—The Case Approaching Its End.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

The People ex rel. Harvey et al. vs. *Hartt et al.*—This case, which has been reported on a score of motions within the past year and a half, now came on for trial on its merits. It will be remembered that the question to be decided is whether the relators or the respondents are, or rather *were*, entitled to the office of Trustees in the Church of the Puritans. The defendants objected to proceeding to trial, alleging that the case no longer involved any practical question, as the relators had abandoned the Society. The issue was a dead one, and there was no necessity for trying it. The relators, however, insisted upon their right to have the validity of the election under and by virtue of which the respondents claim to have been elected to the office of Trusteee of the Church tested by the verdict of a jury.

The Court reserved the question as to the right or propriety of the trial of this issue of fact for future decision.

Edial F. Hall and B. K. Phelps for the relator; Edward Gilbert and Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondents.

The Corporation Counsel has No Time to Act as Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Gorham D. Abbot vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company et al.*—This was a motion by defendant to substitute a new Referee in place of Hon. Greene C. Bronson, to whom the cause was some time since referred.

It appears that the action was brought to set aside a sale which the directors of the American Hard-Rubber Company had made of its patent rights and other property. The plaintiff is a stockholder in the Company. On a motion for an injunction, the Court held the sale void; whereupon the parties agreed to a decree that it should be referred to Judge Bronson to report the value of the property, and that if it was worth *more* than $120,000, (the price for which the directors sold it,) then the plaintiff should be entitled to take it back, on refunding the price; but if it was *not* worth more, he should waive his right.

It appears that Judge Bronson's engagements as counsel to the Corporation prevented him from accepting the appointment of Referee, hence the application.

After some discussion as to the person to be selected, the Judge took the papers.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the plaintiff; Wm. M. Curtis for the defendants.

Principal and Agent—In what Transactions the Agent may not for his own Benefit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. *William M. Kasson et al.*—This was an action, in the nature of replevin, to recover possession of four railroad passenger cars from defendants, who were partners under the firm name of Kasson, Son & Co. It appeared in the pleadings that the plaintiffs made a contract with the Buffalo Car Company for 768 cars, to be built on the requisition of the plaintiffs, to be delivered to their order at the Car Company's works after they had been inspected, and upon two months' notice by plaintiffs. Afterwards an arrangement was closed between the plaintiffs and defendants, by which defendants were to transport rolling stock from various places in this and other States to Cincinnati for plaintiffs. The defendants claimed by their answer that under this agreement they were only to transport cars from *their yard* in Buffalo to Cincinnati; that the President of the Car Company sold defendants the four cars in question; that Kasson directed the four cars to be lettered the same as plaintiffs' were, as he expected to sell them to plaintiffs; that Kasson took the cars away to the defendants' yard and paid the freight on them. The action was tried in the Court below and a verdict given for plaintiffs.

The defendants appeal on the ground that the Car Company had a right to sell the cars as they did, and that plaintiffs had no interest in them or lien on them. That plaintiffs had no interest in the cars until delivery. That after delivery, plaintiffs were to pay for the cars on presentation of the certificate of inspection at plaintiffs' office in New-York. That the cars in question were sold and delivered by the Car Company to defendants, and paid for and removed by them to their yard, before the plaintiffs advanced or paid anything upon them. The main point of the respondents is that the relations, which the defendants held to them prevented them from purchasing any cars from the Car Company.

Decision reserved.

Lothar R. Marah and Wm. M. Evarts, for appellants; Jere. Loroque, for respondents.

Liability of Factors for Disobedience of Orders—An Old Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Ingraham.

Isaac M. Milbank et al, vs. *Alexander Dennistoun et al.*—This action, which was reported, as above stated, in the TIMES of Feb. 19, and which has been continued since, resulted in a dismissal of the complaint. The action was brought in 1847, to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by an alleged breach of orders on the part of the defendants as factors for the plaintiff.

Edwards Pierrepont and James T. Brady for plaintiff; James Thompson and Lewis B. Woodruff for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Charles Kreitmayr *alias* Cameron, the pretended agent of Gen. Sigel, who has been successful in collecting large amount of money from Germans, ostensibly for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers in the department of the army under Gen. Sigel, and who was convicted of petit larceny yesterday, was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary and fined $100.

Edward P. Perry, a boarding-house thief, was convicted of grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wolfe vs. *Goulard*—Order settled.

In the Matter of Petition of Directors of New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company for a Dissolution.—Order granted dissolving Company, and referee ordered to R. Lennox Leggett, Esq., to report suitable person to be Receiver.

Before Justice Barnard.

Taylor vs. *Taylor*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Head vs. *Moore et al.*—Motion to remove Receiver granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	92⅞	50	Pac. M. St. Co		s30	93¾
5,000	do	b10	92⅞	215	do		94
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup		92¾	50	do	b10	94
2,000	do	b15	92¾	100	do	s30	94⅛
11,000	do		93⅛	200	Erie Railway		34⅜
500	do		93	200	do		34⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Coup		86	100	do	b4	34⅞
3,000	do		86½	150	Erie Railway Pref		58⅜
1,000	do		85¾	1000	do		58⅝
88,400	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small	99¾	400	do		59
4,500	do	small	99½	100	do	b60	59⅜
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '65		86¼	1400	do	b30	59⅝
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70		86	50	do	b10	59⅝
5,000	Ill. War L'n	b30	87	100	Reading R	b60	41⅜
500	do		87⅛	100	do		41⅝
2,000	Ind. St. 5's	1-2	86	100	do	b30	41⅝
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		60⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R		64⅜
5,000	do	b30	60⅜	75	do		64⅜
11,000	Mo. St. 6s		62¼	50	do	b10	64⅜
10,000	do		62¼	50	do	b30	64⅜
6,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R		62	50	do	b60	64⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s		86⅜	400	M. S. & N. I. R	b30	24⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76		104	200	do		24
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs		84	100	do	b30	24⅜
1,000	Ind. So. 2d M		72¼	300	M. S. & N. I. C. S		48
1,000	Ten. R. & A. 2d M		53	100	do		47⅝
3,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds		99	185	Panama R		117
1,000	do		99¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. S	b60	65
1,000	do		100	50	do	b60	64⅜
40	Bank of Commerce		84¾	125	Clev. & Pittsb'h R		19
10	Ocean Bank		75	400	do		18⅞
20	Hanover Bank		70	100	do	b10	18⅞
20	Irving Bank		67	200	do	b30	19
10	Continental Bank		80	15	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R		110
14,178	American Gold		102

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR Robber's Day.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—PAUL PRY IN NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 208 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President LINCOLN yesterday transmitted a message to Congress, recommending the adoption of a joint resolution, to the effect that the Government will cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid. He enters into an argument to show how such a line of policy would deprive the rebels of the hope of ever getting the Southern Slave States to join their Confederacy. He also says that such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by National authority to interfere with Slavery within State limits. He closes with the solemn words: "In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject."

A bill was reported from the House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of any bonds or notes bearing interest authorized by law, for coin, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous, and to issue certificates of indebtedness similar to those recently authorized, to such creditors as prefer them. It further provides that the demand notes authorized in July and February shall be legal tender, the same as those authorized by the act approved on the 28th ult.

Our latest dispatches from Charlestown, on the Upper Potomac, state that the rebels have assembled in great force at Winchester, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. BANKS' army. They have completed formidable earthworks this side of the town, mounted with sixty pieces of artillery. Our forces occupied Bunker Hill on Wednesday, and that now forms the extreme western outpost. There was also some movement of troops yesterday, but its nature is not revealed. Skirmishing of pickets and small bodies of cavalry is common, but thus far no serious collision has occurred. The work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being prosecuted vigorously, and it is believed that in ten days through connection can be made.

An arrival at Boston brings us intelligence from Ship Island to the 22d ult. Another valuable prize had been captured off Mobile. The large sidewheel steamer *Magnolia* attempted to run the blockade with 400 bales of cotton on board, but was intercepted by the gunboat *South Carolina*. The engineer attempted to blow her up, but the only damage done was to himself—he being killed by the escaping steam. A dozen oyster-boats had also been captured, with thirty-six prisoners. The health of the command at Ship Island is reported good.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following brief note: "If you will give publication to the *fact* that at New-Orleans, for miles, torpedoes and other destructive combustibles are concealed in the water, you may save many lives. I am recently from there, *and know it to be true.*

A letter received in Boston from on board the U. S. frigate *Colorado*, off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, states that the Pass is filling up fast, with the prospect that in another month or two the mud will effectually blockade it. There is scant two fathoms of water on the bar now. The battering ram *Manassas* has made its appearance at Pass à l'Outre two or three times, but her commander has not deemed it expedient to attack our vessels.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, another petition in favor of making Gen. WOOL a full Major-General was presented by Mr. HARRIS, of New-York. Petitions were also presented in favor of emancipation. The Post-office appropriation bill and the Postal Money-order bill were reported back from the Post-office Committee, but not acted upon. A joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, his officers and men, was adopted. The bill in relation to the pay of members of Congress was debated, and an amendment adopted making the mileage twenty instead of ten cents. The Senate, at 1 o'clock, went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a bill authorizing the appointment of two Deputy Inspectors-General, was referred to the Military Committee. The report of the Conference Committee in regard to the payment of Western Claims was agreed to. The Senate bill providing for the organization of the Staffs attached to the divisions of the army was passed after considerable debate. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, relating to the abolition of Slavery. It will be found printed in full elsewhere. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee on the bill to regulate the franking privilege, and the Slavery question was debated by Messrs. PERRY, of New-Jersey, and DAVIS and BIDDLE of Pennsylvania. The debate was interrupted by Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, who defended Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS in the matter of the contracts made by him for the Government, and presented a statement from that gentleman, which was read to the House.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to promote the public peace on Sunday was introduced. It provides that nothing shall be sold on Sunday, excepting meat, milk and fish, and those before 9 o'clock in the morning. A bill to incorporate the Grand-street and Hoboken Ferry Railroad was introduced. STEPHEN BOGART is at the head of the list of corporators. The fare is limited to three cents. A petition was presented for the passage of a law to prohibit amendments to the Constitution. A bill to provide means for the payment of the awards for lands taken for the Canal Enlargement was reported favorably. A bill to compel all prisons in the State to keep United States prisoners was introduced. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole until the recess.

In the Assembly, an error in the tax bill, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, was explained by Mr. ALVORD. The method of ascertaining the value of real and personal property, should be at the price for which such property could be sold, *not* at a forced sale or at auction. The word "not" is omitted in the bill as printed. Remonstrances were presented from the New-York Fire Department, against the proposed alteration of the law to regulate buildings. The Senate bill to amend the act to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department, was referred to a Committee of five New-York delegates, of which Mr. CALLAHAN is Chairman.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., with the passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The treasure-list foots up $679,071.

From the Colombian States, the news continues favorable to MOSQUERA. On Jan. 19, Gen. GUTIERREZ, at the head of the Government forces, defeated and routed the Reactionists under Col. CANAL, in the State of Santander, near Circuta. MOSQUERA, with a large force, had gone to Antioquia to disperse the Reactionists there, and undoubtedly gained easy possession of Medellin, the Capital. In the State of Cauca, Col. ARBOLEDA sustained a decisive defeat at Silvia, on Jan. 11, losing a large number of officers. He retreated to Caliboo, where the Government forces had hemmed him in, and rendered his surrender a necessity. It was evident that these successes would render MOSQUERA'S Administration secure, and the monied men in Bogota had issued a manifesto offering him means to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. They also appealed to the disaffected to lay down their arms.

The steamer *John Hart*, sent out to perform the service of the new California Passenger Company on Lake Nicaragua, had been totally wrecked in a severe storm. Her captain and crew were saved, and returned to this port in the *Northern Light*.

The news brought by the *Northern Light* from South and Central America is interesting, but not specially important.

In Parn there was an apparent suspension of warlike preparations.

President ACHA had returned to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where he was received with great cordiality.

In Chili, the troubles with the Indians had not been fully settled. The popularity of President PEREZ continues undiminished.

Gen. MITRE seemed to have gained complete control of all the States belonging to the Argentina Confederation, and was establishing Governments for them.

On Jan. 11, President GUARDIOLA, of Honduras, was assassinated by PABLO AQUARCIA, an officer of his body-guard. Gen. Don FRANCISCO LOPEZ, with the clergy, was said to be implicated, and a number of arrests have been made. The Vice President, Don FRANCISCO CASTELLANOS, had assumed control of affairs, and no further trouble was anticipated.

Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua were quiet.

By way of San Francisco we have intelligence from the Sandwich Islands to Dec. 14. The general elections for representatives took place on Dec. 6. The contest in Honolulu was a hard one. There were 2,912 votes polled, and 13 regular candidates. Eight tickets were offered to the choice of the voters. In the absence of political party organizations, properly speaking, the two principal Church organizations furnished the bulk of the votes. Their strength may be stated as follows: Catholic vote, 1,259; Protestant, 829; outside, 999. Madame BISCACCIANTI was about to give a "farewell concert" at Honolulu.

The very boisterous weather experienced by the Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, on her last trip from Europe, while proving her admirable sea-going qualities, yet renders a few slight repairs necessary, causing her departure to be delayed from Saturday, the 8th inst., her regular day, to Wednesday the 12th inst., at 12 M., precisely.

A very large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in response to a call for the friends of emancipation. Hon. JAMES M. HAMILTON, son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, presided, and addresses were made by the President, Rev. Mr. CONWAY, CARL SCHURZ and others. The tone of the meeting was unanimously in favor of emancipation as a war measure. Letters, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting, were received from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN and Rev. JOHN PIERPONT. A petition to the President was extensively circulated for signatures, advocating the emancipation policy to complete the work which the revolution began.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday approved the Metropolitan Health bill; opposed the appropriation of the Quarantine grounds for the purposes of public parks for Richmond County; petitioned the Governor to appoint one of the State Assessors from among the residents of this City, and passed resolutions highly eulogistic of Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., for his fearless advocacy of the Union cause in the British Parliament.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York was held last evening in the chapel of the University building. Sixty-five gentlemen had degrees conferred upon them by Chancellor FERRIS. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. VAN BUREN.

Last evening the New-York Sanitary Association held a meeting in Cooper Institute. After much discussion, several resolutions relative to the vaccination of children and prevention of small-pox were adopted, and laid over till next meeting for discussion.

The Ninety-eighth New-York Regiment, Col. WM. DUTTON, arrived here yesterday from Albany. At present the men are quartered in the Park Barracks. Col. DUTTON graduated at West Point, and in the same class with Gen. MCCLELLAN. The men, numbering nearly a thousand, are not yet armed, but will be before leaving, with the Enfield rifle.

Experiments are making at the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, New-Jersey, in casting bronze guns.

By a snow-slide from the slate roof of the public school building in Bayeaux-street, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday last, four children were severely injured.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice JAMES, the noted case respecting the election of Trustees in the Church of the Puritans, and the title to that office, came on for trial. The Court reserved decision as to the question whether or not there should be a trial, the practical issues involved being already dead.

There was a large business done in Government Securities yesterday, chiefly by private sale at 92¼@92⅜ for the 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and at 99¼@99½ ₩ cent. for 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The general Stock market was steady. Exchange, 112⅜. Gold dull at 102@102¼ ₩ cent.

Flour was depressed, and prices were a shade easier yesterday. Wheat was inactive, and somewhat nominal in value. A fair business was transacted in Corn, at steady rates. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Rio Coffee, Tallow, and Whisky, the latter at much reduced quotations. Cotton was in request, and was firmer. Sugars were freely purchased at full prices. The movements in other branches of trade were not important.

THE SUICIDE OF SLAVERY.—The meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was very large and very much in earnest. Whatever in the remarks of the speakers was trenchant upon Slavery, as the source of all our national tribulation, found a vigorous response. While any palliative, or measures short of compulsory emancipation, more or less gradual, were either received in silence, or vehemently scouted. In the latter category was Mr. LINCOLN'S recent Message. The meeting certainly proves that the war has not diminished the Anti-Slavery sentiment of New-York, where Anti-Slavery sentiment has not been used to flourish hardily.

The President on Emancipation.

If proof were wanting of the patriotic order of the President for the peace and well-being of the country, it would be found abundantly in the message sent yesterday to Congress. Mr. LINCOLN appreciates the infinite difficulty of the Slavery question. He evidently despairs of prostrating the institution by force of the war-power; he looks to its existence in full vigor, throughout the Gulf States at least, when the war shall have ended. The utmost reach of his practical dealing with the subject is to strip it of political influence in National affairs. To effect this capital object, there is certainly no way so sure as to destroy the identity of interest between Border Slave States and those at the southward; and this object the President's suggestion proposes to attain. It takes the form of a joint resolution submitted to the consideration of Congress. The possibility of one or more States discovering the impolicy of retaining slave-labor is assumed. To such the joint resolution offers pecuniary aid in the task of emancipation, by engaging to pay a sum prefixed for each enslaved negro set at liberty. This bounty the President evidently believes will turn the scale in favor of freedom. Satisfied of the good faith of the National Government in its professions of non-intervention in the legislation of the States, the States will be ready to look favorably upon a plan which, while it makes the merit of the act of emancipation their own, throws the cost elsewhere. And as the plan is adopted, one after another of the northerly Slave States will array themselves on the side of the free communities of the North.

In considering the Presidential project, a number of difficulties will no doubt suggest themselves to Congress. Any State disposed to part with its negroes will naturally offer them in the best market. The extreme South, in the supposition raised by Mr. LINCOLN that Slavery will there retain all its vitality, will compete with the North in the purchase of the discarded labor; and must of necessity offer prices which the North will be unable to pay. When peace shall be restored—always assuming the President to be right in regard to Slavery in the Gulf States—Kentucky will be able to get $130,000,000 for her negroes at the South, while the North, presupposing the round price of $200—the highest rate heretofore named, and considered practicable—would be able to offer only one-third of that amount. If by an act of gradual emancipation Kentucky is thus able at any moment to get the larger sum for her slaves, what temptation to the passage of such an act will be the offer of the smaller? Congress will also have to weigh well that incessantly recurring question, what shall be done with the negroes when freed? Their freedom in any border State will no doubt be followed by their expulsion. Even from Illinois, Mr. LINCOLN'S immediate State, the blacks are about to be expelled. Will it not be necessary for the National Government to provide also for their removal from the country, and their colonization and christianization in a new and distant home? And will not this cost, added to the other, constitute a total from which the country, already startled at the coming terror of war-taxation, will draw back appalled?

We fear that the Presidential plan will not achieve the good for which it is so patriotically designed. It will not induce any Slave State to discard Slavery; it will not, therefore, weaken any of the ties between the collective Slave States. It will offer no sufficient reason for departing, even in appearance, from the doctrine that, with Slavery in the States, the National Government has no concern whatever. It will be attended with an expense too overwhelming to be regarded favorably by a people who have already upon their shoulders the burden present and prospective of a debt of several thousands of millions—a burden placed there by Slavery. But let the plan have full discussion; let it also have full credit, as evidence that the Government contemplates no forcible interference with the institutions of any State, rebellious or loyal, and desirable good may grow out of it.

ONE DIFFICULTY DISPOSED OF.—If the rebels in this war had all acted as they all swore they would act, their conquest would certainly have been an appalling enough work. If every human being in the South, of both sexes, all colors, and all ages, had sternly resolved to fight to the death against the soldiers of the nation, and had carried out that resolution—if every regiment in JEFF. DAVIS' service had battled till every man expired—if then the Home Guards had taken up the fight and ruthlessly and without exception sacrificed themselves on the altar of rebellion—if, as we advanced South, murderous sharpshooters and guerrillas had been concealed behind every tree, and bush, and rock—if the women, old and young, had met us with daggers, and the boys and girls with cleavers—if the negroes and mulattoes had taken up the horrid refrain and slaughtered our advancing soldiers without the slightest compunction—and if then the heroic remnant still unslain had, with DAVIS, TOOMBS and WIGFALL at their head, retired to the ultimate ditch and there hewn down the minions of LINCOLN as fast as they approached—it would certainly have gone rather hard with LINCOLN'S minions and with us.

All these things and many more of like kind, we were told by every orator and newspaper organ in rebeldom, would be carried into execution against our troops if they should dare to invade the South. In the face of all these threats, the nation prepared to give war to the rebels, and to "invade" the South. It was prepared even for these things, rather than see the Government of their fathers broken up by this atrocious rebellion. But, it seems, the forethreatening of the rebels, and the actual facts in the case, as we now find them, do not at all agree. Let Donelson be the commentary upon it; let our occupation of the City of Nashville illustrate it; let the cowardly flight from Columbus and Bowling Green, the ignominious route of PRICE, PIKE and MCCULLOCH, and the surrender at Roanoke, give it the lie; let the feet of ten thousand men remaining unassailed for three months on the soil of South Carolina, make that blustering State blush ever again to repeat it. A war with the Southern rebels we find is very much like every other war recorded in history. They fight, whip and get whipped; and the prospect is now good for conquering them without the realization of any such horrors as those they have depicted in such fine rhetoric. They have now got to the point of saying that if we do whip them, they will not stay whipped. But that difficulty, too, will in time pass away as easily as the more fearful one, of which we hope we have now heard the last.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

The intelligence from Mexico is interesting. According to the Vera Cruz correspondents of the two leading Cuban journals, there is a probability of peace being concluded between the Juarez Government and the invaders. On the 19th ultimo, the CONDE DE REUSS, Spain's representative, had an interview with Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the village of Soledad, and preliminaries were agreed on, which the Plenipotentiaries of England and France subsequently approved. The exact nature of the terms assented to was unknown when our authorities wrote, but the principal results of the conference were said to be that negotiations were to be opened at Orizaba for the settlement of differences; and that the allied troops were to occupy Orizaba, Cordova and Tehuacan, while the diplomats were at work, provided they were content to go back to their sickly quarters on the coast, should no pacific solution be attained. Such is the pith of our latest information from Mexico. Whether it reveals aught which would justify the sanguine anticipations of the Vera Cruz correspondents aforesaid, is somewhat questionable. Indeed it would be rather rash to assume that the interventionists have entered into these negotiations with honest intents. True, the *Eco de Europa*, the organ of the Allies in Mexico, asserts that the conduct of its patrons out there has been not merely honest, but actually magnanimous. "When the world knows," says this adulator, "the efforts which the Allies have used to give peace to Mexico, it will be filled with astonishment; when the Republic, which does not yet know it, knows it, it will be filled with astonishment and gratitude! Creditors pacifying the debtor; the strong begging of the weak; men of war making sacrifices for peace; armed Europe asking of a State, as it were unarmed, to consent to be happy through its counsel and its influence; these things were never before seen!" In a word, if we are to interpret the rhetoric of the *Eco* literally, the Powers which have combined against Mexico, are the most disinterested and philanthropic of nations. No selfish considerations, no ambitious yearnings, no hostile designs urged them to the enterprise, but feelings of sympathy, amity, and benevolence toward the Republic! The object of the expedition, the expedition itself, the seizure of Vera Cruz and its fortress, and every thought and act of the Allies, from first to last, savored of magnanimity! Yet how much more disinterested, how much more philanthropic, how much more magnanimous, would their conduct have been, had they practiced forbearance toward Mexico, not undertaken the expedition, and never thought or acted at all in the matter. In despite, then, of the *Eco's* panegyric, we maintain that the tortuous policy which the coalition has been pursuing in relation to Mexico, renders its honesty open to suspicion. To be negotiating for a compromise of differences with the JUAREZ Government, and, at the same time, to be plotting in Europe for the overthrow of that Government, and the establishment of a monarchy on its ruins, does certainly seem extremely like perfidy. This simultaneous diplomacy on the part of interventionists for purposes the most opposite, cannot surely be sterling in both cases. Either they must design to humbug the Mexican President, to amuse, until prepared to crush him; or they must not really mean to confer on the Austrian Archduke, the crown which they have offered him. They cannot possibly be acting in sincerity and good faith with the two personages, and as they can have no conceivable motive for trifling with MAXIMILIAN, it can be no great breach of charity to conclude that this Republican Magistrate is the victim.

A CHANCE FOR OUR BLOCKADERS.—If our blockaders along the Southern coast keep a bright look-out these days, some of them will have a chance to take no less distinguished a prize than Mr. Commissioner YANCEY. It is true, our jolly tars, who are now filling their pockets with the prize-money of numerous captured galleons, might be disposed to turn up their noses at the limited "loot" they would derive from the sale of the cargo in question. Nevertheless, we pray them not to slacken their vigilance on that account; for the whole country has a most special interest in this capture.

Mr. YANCEY, as our readers already know, tired of waiting British recognition, especially after his late terrible snubbing, resolved to return to plantation life in Alabama, and on his way stopped at the nice little island which the rebel leaders have so often promised to hitch to the triumphal car of the Confederacy. At Havana he embarked on board a Confederate schooner, taking the precaution previously to his departure, we are told, "to crop his long white hair," and adopt other little deceptive disguises, in which his Confederate associations, not to mention his diplomatic career, would make him quite *au fait*.

This schooner, the *Wide-Awake*, sailed from Havana eight days ago, and though giving out Matamoras as its destination, it was perfectly well understood that the design was to attempt the blockade at some point on the Atlantic coast. Unless, therefore, our blockaders emulate the example of the sleepy squadron at Beaufort, which allowed the *Nashville* to give them the slip, we ought presently to hear that the *Wide-Awake* has been nabbed. Those who read the revelations of rebel diplomacy in England, which we published a few days ago from the English "Blue Book," will hardly wonder that the head Commissioner should have shaken British dust off his indignant feet, and sought, at whatever personal risk, to reach the happy soil of the Confederacy. Diplomatically speaking, YANCEY'S mission has been a fearful fiasco. From their coyn of vantage in Half Moon-street the three Commissioners have sent forth manifesto after manifesto, of a vastness of design and a ponderosity of execution that give one a lively realization of the Infinite. But after ten months assiduous knocking at the door in Downing-street, they get no more than the poor satisfaction that Lord JOHN puts his head out of the window and unceremoniously tells them to begone, as he "can hold no communication with them."

Nevertheless, while it is quite evident that in an embassadorial sense YANCEY'S occupation is gone, we cannot commend his individual wisdom in returning to the sinking ship at the very time the rats are beginning to abandon it. There is probably to-day not one of the Confederate leaders, from DAVIS down, that does not think with a sigh of envy of the happy few, like MASON, SLIDELL, EUSTIS, ROST, MANN and (until he came back) YANCEY himself, who, under the pretext of awaiting recognition, are safely quartered in the European Capitals, far away from the wrath to come.

Botts and Faulkner.

A Nineteenth Century Plutarch is wanted to draw whatever parallel there may be between JOHN MINOR BOTTS and CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER. BOTTS has been arrested on his Virginia farm, and placed in a Virginia prison. FAULKNER has been released from his Boston prison, and has been visiting his Virginia farm. Both gentlemen have been Union men, with a difference. The Unionism of BOTTS has been of a sturdy, consistent type, keeping the unalterable tenor of its way through all the vicissitudes of party, denouncing on the one hand the extravagances of Abolitionism, and, with even more eloquence and fervor, denouncing the even more dangerous heresy of secession. He was in fact a Henry Clay Whig who survived himself. No allurements of the Jeff. Davis school have availed to draw him from his retirement into the active support of the rebellion. No terrorism has compelled him to revoke one loyal principle. His last audible word was for the Union. Then he was silent.

Mr. FAULKNER, when young and ingenuous, started in political life an antagonist of Slavery. In the Virginia House of Delegates of 1832, his picture of the evils connected with that industrial system was painfully truthful, startling, graphic. GARRISON never uttered a more tremendous philippic against negro servitude. To those whose only hope of emancipation in the Northern tier of Slave States was grounded on the spontaneous movement of the people, directed by some gallant and generous leader, FAULKNER appeared momentarily as the coming man, who was to take the Old Dominion, at least, out of the house of bondage. The dream was futile. The impulse of the young reformer was evanescent. The ardent Anti-Slavery orator was soon identified with the most cool-blooded slavery propagandists, and all his affiliations with party, from that time, were governed by the determination to expend and perpetuate the evils he had drawn with the life-like touch of a master. The political life of FAULKNER has since been a succession of devotional services to the revolutionary demon of Slavery. To all the preliminaries of insurrection, which for ten years prior to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, had been in course of preparation, he was an assenting party, and had his reward in the most brilliant mission in the gift of the National Government. Had he been a shrewd man, as he had been a keen, self-seeking politician, he would have utilized his absence in Europe, at the moment when the rebellion broke forth, by maintaining a strict neutrality. He had, at least, the merit of not betraying the Government he represented. He left his embassy, returned to Washington, rendered a faithful account of his mission; was arrested and committed to Fort Lafayette as a suspected traitor. So careful, however, had been his course, that nothing beyond suspicion was entertained against him. There was no allegation of overt acts. He was released and went to Virginia. Since his return, he has been persistently reticent. It was only when an accusation of loyalty to the National Government was urged against him, on the strength of a lying rumor, that the Ex-Embassador threw off the mask, and declared himself as big a traitor as the hugest of them. At the very moment when BOTTS is presented to the world as steadfast through all reports in his allegiance to his Government and country, FAULKNER presents himself to the world as dishonest and disloyal.

We must, at least, give the new-fledged rebel credit for a certain disinterestedness. When a captive in Fort Warren, solicitous of discharge, he distinctly declared that his only reason for declining the prerequisite oath of allegiance was, that the swearing would cost him his estates in Northeastern Virginia, then held by the rebels. Those estates are now held by the troops of the Union, and it is now that the owner avows his latent treason. Is his avowal thus timed because he rather trusts the clemency of the North than the vengeance of the expiring but desperate rebellion?

JEFF'S MAINE LAW.—By an odd coincidence the journals of all the cities of the South, from Richmond to New-Orleans, have of late commenced a very lively crusade against whisky. It is really instructive to observe the dead earnestness with which these converts to the doctrine of Father MATHEW iterate the old stock arguments for teetotalism. And from their own showing there is a call for dead earnestness; for the picture they draw of drunkenness at the South, and especially in the Southern armies, is of the most intense and horrible kind. The holy JEFF. was indeed able to report in his late message that "a tone of earnest piety has pervaded our people;" but he might have added that it was accompanied by a tone of still more earnest potation. It appears that the presence of the rebel army in Virginia has caused no less than two hundred new distilleries to spring up in the State within the past six months. A Richmond journal says that in that city "drunken men reel out, tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows." And it was one of the most curious developments we have yet had that when the Union army entered Nashville the other day, their advent was hailed by Mayor CHEATHAM solely on the ground that it would give him power to put an end to the whisky [illegible] that was playing the devil with his boys.

Finding moral suasion of no avail, the authorities at Richmond have recently ventured on prohibitory measures, and JEFF. DAVIS, in his recent proclamation of martial law for the capital and its environs for ten miles, forbids all distillation and sale of spirituous liquors, "*on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevalent disorder.*" This, of course, is only resorted to as a measure of desperation, but it is hard to conceive that he could have realized its full scope when he ventured to adopt it. It is safe to say that without whisky the rebellion never could have been set on foot. It has had a prime influence in forming the social habits of the South, and without it, it would have been impossible to "fire the Southern heart."

Indeed, both in its origin and in its characteristics there are a thousand aspects of the Rebellion that look like nothing but a drunken orgie. Now, has JEFF. DAVIS considered the effect of taking away this main stay of his cause? Has he reflected that there may be an appeal from Secesh drunk to Secesh sober, and that the result may be a reversion of the "cause"? We confess we shall look with a half-amused interest at the effect of Jeff's new Maine Law legislation.

Vandalism of the Rebels.

While the British Press is so foolish respecting our temporary closing up of the port of Charleston, and others, with sunken vessels—while British humanitarians, led on by the London *Times*, are asserting that this civil war is brutalizing at least one of the belligerents—meaning the North, of course—it is curious to notice that, up to the present time, we have not seen, from the same quarter, any denunciation of the atrocious actions which have disgraced the Southern armies and people ever since the commencement of this struggle.

But however blind these partisan papers may have been, so long as they thought they could successfully throw dust into the eyes of the English public, and get up a false sympathy for the South by extolling their practices and denouncing ours—the day for such attempts is gone by. Fact after fact is developed by each mail to the thinking masses of England, conveying irresistible proofs, not only of our power, but of the inherent justice of a cause they so little understood; the magnanimity with which we are prosecuting and have always prosecuted this war; and the barbarous vindictiveness which has, on the contrary, branded every step of our adversaries.

If any doubts ever existed as to the truth of the latter statement, the most conclusive evidence is being afforded by the rebels in almost every paper that reaches us. It is only a few days ago that forty-two National officers and privates were *poisoned* at Madtown, Arkansas, by eating provisions which the traitorous villains had left behind them on evacuating that place—a deed that can find a parallel only in the annals of the Italian Borgias. Their cruel treatment of our brave fellows taken in battle is patent to the world. Not only were they subjected to every species of indignity and insult, but were shot in the prisons of Richmond for merely presenting their heads at the windows. As to their treatment of non-combatants, and the ruin and devastation which follow their footsteps everywhere, go see the condition of the inhabitants in any locality whence, after a long occupation, the rebels have been driven by our forces. The blasted forest-trees, after the visitation of a devasting swarm of locusts, could never present a scene of greater desolation.

We could swell, to any extent, the long catalogue of crimes actually perpetrated by the rebels, contrary to all rules of warfare among civilized nations, and dilate upon the bloody suggestions constantly emanating from them, the intentions of which are, fortunately, not always carried out, merely on account of their inability to fulfill them. The destruction of railway bridges, everywhere, even against the earnest protest of the inhabitants; the suggestion of Cuba to the women and children of Georgia to set fire to their homes; the black flag threatened to be hung out in places that they have to vacate ignominiously, at the first approach of our armies, are all indisputable proofs, not only of the ferocity and cruelty which animate our enemies, but also of their impotence.

But if the apologists of Southern traitors in England have hitherto had no eyes nor ears for these things, perhaps they will have to be aroused by the steps now under serious consideration, not only among the people of the South, but actually in their bogus Congress. This is nothing less than *the burning of the entire cotton and tobacco crop of the South!* If the humane old ladies of Printing-House-square could swoon away at the thought of our stopping up a few rat-holes with stones, which we can at any time remove, how will they relish this wholesome destruction of the fruits of the earth, willfully and designedly perpetrated to force starvation upon the manufacturing classes of Europe?

We find, in recent intelligence from the South, that a meeting of the cotton and tobacco planters was held at the City Hall, Richmond, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops. Not only that, but, in the reports of their so-called Congress, we find that Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, presented a resolution in the Senate at Richmond, on the 25th February, to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of taking possession and control by the Government of all the cotton, tobacco and other products within the limits of the Confederate States, with a view to the destruction of said products, or any portion thereof, whenever the same may be threatened with capture by the enemies of the country; and that said Committee report as soon as possible, by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting upon this truly civilized and enlightened proposition, treats its readers to the following remarks:

"Preparations for the destruction of these two articles cannot be too speedily made. If Congress does not act, an order from the War Office to all the military authorities of the Confederacy should at once be given, requiring them forthwith to take steps for insuring the destruction of these articles. *If the selfish policy of foreign Governments leads them to seek their own interests, by virtually aiding in our ruin, let us show them that, if fall we must, we will fall not unavenged, but* CAN AND WILL SPREAD RUIN OVER THE EARTH."

It is, of course, impossible to tell whether

the satanic spirit, manifested in the foregoing paragraph, is to be taken merely as the maniacal raving of an irresponsible newspaper, or as a true indication of the feeling existing in the South, and which may shortly break forth in corresponding actions. All we do say is that any scheme more diabolical or suicidal never yet entered the most frenzied imagination. Such a step, on the part of the Southern leaders, would put them beyond the pale of humanity. One general yell of execration would greet them from every corner of the civilized world; mankind would stand appalled before the naked deformity of the monster that was aspiring to overthrow liberty in this hemisphere, and, so far from wishing to impede us in our efforts to overthrow it, would call alond for its total and immediate extinction.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proposed Amendments to the New-York City Charter—Dividing the State into Congressional Districts—Reducing Fares on the City Railroads, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities had a session yesterday afternoon upon the proposed amendments to the City Charter. The advocates of the amendments said something in their favor, but in addition presented so modifications of the proposed printed amendments that but little progress was made. It was suggested that the gentlemen get their proposed modifications printed and present them in an intelligible shape to the Committee to-day, when they will give the subject another hearing. There is prospect of an interesting discussion at that time.

The Select Committee upon the Apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, under the change demanded by the census of 1860, are busily employed at that business and will make their report before many days. Old districts will be unchanged wherever it is practicable, and where changes are necessary, they will try to make them as satisfactory to the citizens of those districts as possible.

The Committee on Railroads yesterday afternoon were in session upon the bill introduced by Mr. Coay, of New-York, to rednce the fares upon the City Railroads, but at the reqeest of all parties the whole thing was adjourned until next Tuesday (March 11) without action.

Mr. McLean this morning attempted to get unanimous consent to introdnce a bill incorporating tha Commercial Association of New-York City. Mr. Leeman also tried to obtain leave to introdnce his bill, noticed the other day, to provide for isyieg railroad tracks in the streets, lanes and avenues of the City, and for running cars thereon. Both motions failed.

The remainder of tha session was occupied in the consideration of hills in Committee of the Whole. A bill appropriating money to repair the locks upon the Oneida Canal elicited considerable debete, involving the whole qeestion of supporting the lateral canals of the State. No conclusion was reached. A bill authorizing the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to pay families of volunteers, her floating debt and for other special purposes, was passed to a third reading; also, the bill exempting the real and personal property of the Vassar Female College from taxation, after a spirited debate. The final vote shows that a liberal policy toward educational institntions prevailed, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the members.

In the Senate, the People's College bill was amended somewhat and passed to the third reading. They were likewise employed almost exclusively upon local bills of no especial interest. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 9.

Mr. FOLGER introdnced a bill to promote the public peace on Sunday. It prohibits the sale of anything on Sunday except meat, milk and fish, and these before 9 o'clock in the morning; makes the violetion of the law a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $50 for each offence.

Mr. CORNELL introdnced a bill to incorporate the Grand-street and Hoboken Ferry Railroad. The corporators are: Stephen Bogart, James L. Berrien, Wm. K. Mead, Nicholas Brandt, Frederick Groote, Wm. C. Porter, Henry P. West, James Callahan Wm. E. Thorn, Moses Curry, and John D. Jackson The track is to be laid from the East River, at Grand-street or Division-avenue, and is to run through Grand, Crosby, Brooma, Clark, Spring, West, Watts, Sullivan, Grand and Canal streets to the Hoboken Ferry. The fare is limited to three cents.

A petition was presented prohibiting amendments of the Constitution.

The bill to provide means for the peyment of the awards for the lands taken for the canal enlergemeni, was reported favorebly.

Mr. PRUYN reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to appropriate $10,000 to the Troy University.

The bill to grant $10,000 to the Peoole's College was amended so as to teke the meney out of the general fund, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FALCER introduced a bill to compel all the prisens of the State to keep United Slates prisoners.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to amend the law relating to Assignors' and Administrators' fees.

The remainder of the session was taken np in consideration of bills in Committee of the Whela.

Recess.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. BAILEY, by consent, reported favorably the bill to requtre the admission of United States prisoners in State and county prisons.

The bill to provide for the more speedy paymeet of soldiers now in the service of the United States, now in the State, was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to appropriate $20,000 to the Commissary Department and keepers of arsenals.

The hill to prevent the traffic in swill-milk was considered in Committee of the Whole and adopted. The Assembly bill was substituted for the Seeate bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

Mr. ALVORD explained an importent error in the Tax bill as reported in Section 27. The method of ascertaining the valee of real and personal property should be at the price for which such property would be sold at a forced sale, or at auction. The word "not" was omitted. It should read, "not at the price, &c."

A large number of remonsirances were presented by Mr. MADDOX and others, from the New-York Fire Department, against the alteration of the law to regulate buildings.

The bill to amend the act to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department came from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, the bill was referred to a Committee of five New-York delegates.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. CALLAHAN, McLEOD, OLYANT, WARD and BEVLE.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. NASH, by consent, introdnced a concurreet resolutioe instructing the Senators, and reqnesting the Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the tax hill before Congress submits the proposition that the different States be alloted their apportionmeet of the pnblic debt, to be collected in their own way through their own channels. Laid over.

The annual appropriation hill was taken up and debated at length. Progress was reported.

The bill to provide a more speedy payment of the soldiers mustered into the service of the United States who are in the State, was ordered to a third reading. Also, the bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School act.

The bill to provide for closing the Canal enlargement, and to reduce the number of engineers, had progress. Adjonrned.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, March 5.

The Constitutional Convention to-day discnssed the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes emigrating into this State, and prohibits them the right of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry ont the provisions of the article, which was adopted by sections.

The report was then snbmitted and concurred in Yeas, 45; Nays, 13.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening the celebreted comedian, Mr. J. S. CLARKE, takes his farewell benefit at this theatre, being the last night but one of an engagement which has now run through ten weeks. He presents a bill of unusual attraction, comprising three pieces: "Paul Pry in New-York," first time here; "Toodles," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

AN EMANCIPATION MEETING.

Cooper Institute Crowded---A Son of Alexander Hamilton in the Chair.

Speeches by Carl Schurz and Rev. Mr. Conway.

Letters from Senators Sumner, Wilson and Wilmot, and Rev. John Pierpont.

Responsive to an extensively edvertised and numerously signed call, Cooper Institute was crowded with a highly respectable audience last evening Among the distinguished citizens present, and serving as officers, were Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. Dr Tyng, Rev. Wm. Hague, Prof. Lieber, Gerrit Smith, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Prosper M. Wetmore, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Sigismund Kauffman, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Edgar Ketchem, Horace Webster, LL. D., Charles King, LL. D., Ex-Judge John W. Edmonds, Ethan Allen, Hon. H. B. Stanton, and others of equal prominence.

Mr. J. McKAY, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman, a son of one of the distinguished founders of the Government of the United States, Hon. JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Mr. J. B. RICHARDS then read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries who had been requested to officiate.

The chairman, Mr. HAMILTON then proceeded with his address. He said that as Slavery endangers the national life, the Government has a right to abolish it. [Applause.] In conclusion he said: "the people of the loyal States have, with unequsled petriotism, devoted their lives to the service of the country. The Government, through its various departments, has formed an army and nevy of vast proportions and the most efficient character, with a promptness and skill most honorable to them, now let the people require that this accumulated power shell be used, not only to crush out armed rebellion, but its malignant cause. [Uproarious cheering, loeg continued.] Your military and neval forces with rapid blows are destroying the military power of yonr eeemy, but unless the last blow that is struck strikes off the fetters of the slaves, the work of restoring the Constitution and the Union will be a mockery. [Gest applause.]

EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., then read a number of letiers that had been received from distinguished gentlemen not able to attend.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, A. M., March 3, 1862

MY DEAR SIR: Thanks for your invitation, this moment received. Would God that I could be with you on tha 6th, bnt I cannot, without more expense of money and muscle than I can afford.

So, since I cannot *spirit* my *body* so far, I *embody* my *spirit* in "these few lines," which pray read to the meeting, instead of a *longer*, but not a *stronger*, speech from Your obedieet servant,

JOHN PIERPONT.

TO J. MCKAYE, Esq.

This fratricidal wer
Grows on the poisonous tree,
That God and men abhor—
Accursed *Slavery*.
And God ordains that we
Shall eat this deadly fruit,
Till we dig up the tree,
And burn its every root.

LETTER FROM THE HON. PRESTON KING.

WASHINGTON, Marcb 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to attend a meeting of citizens of New-York who rejoice in the downfall of treasee, and who are in favor of snstaining the National Government in the most energetic exercise of all the rights and powers of war in the prosecution of its purpose to destroy the cause of treason, and to eapress their viewa as to the measures proper to be adopted in the existing exigencies, to be held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of March 6, is received.

Slevery, and the influence it has exerted over the mieds of so many of the people among whom it has existed, is the fountain of the treason against our republican institutions, and the cause of the extended insurrection that has subverted the coestitutional Governments of so many States, and that is now waging war against the ealsteece and unity of the Government of tha United States.

Permanent aecurity to the existeece of Republican Government and to the peace of the country requires that the cause of the treasoe, as well as the treason itself, shall be overcome and extingnished, or placed at once nnder such control of law as will produce its extinction, and thns make certain that its power and influence to disturb the public peece can never be renewed. The whole power of the Government should be put forth, with prompt and persistent eeerry, to nvercome by military force, and cesture or disperse, the ermed organizations of the insurgents, aed to seize the persoes of the ringleaders, thet the pensity for treason may be inflicted upon them.

Every citizen who desires the perpetuity of Republican Governmeet should give bis hearty support to the Goverement in accomplishing these objects. I should be glad to be present at the meeting et the Cooper tnstitute, but public engegemeets here prevent me. Picase to accept my thanks for your invitation. Very respectfully, PRESTON KING.

MR. JAMES MCKAYE, Chairman Committee, &c.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Never, except when disabled by illbealth, bave I allowed myself to be sbsent from my seat in the Senate for a single dey, and now, amid the eatraordinary duties of the present sessioe, I am more than ever disposed to edhere to this inflexible rule. If anything could tempt me to depart from it, I should fied an apology in the invitation with which you have honored me.

The meeting, which has been called under such distinguished auspices, is needed at this moment to rally the country to those true priecipies bv which alone this great rebellion can be permanently suppressed. I should be truly happy tn take pert in it, and try to impart to others something of the strength of my own convictions.

It is only necessary that people should see things as they ere, and they will easily see how to deal with them. This is the obvious condition of practical action. Now, beyond all question, Slevery is the great transcendent malefactor end omnipreseet traitor—more deadly to the Union than all the leaders, civil or military, of the rebellion. Of course, therefore, if you are in earnest against this rebellion, you will not spare Slavery. And happily the way is plain—so tbst t cannot be mistaken.

Look now throughout the whole rebel territory, and you will not find a single officer legally qualified to discharge any of the functions of Goverement. By the Coestitution of the United States, "members of the several State Legislatures, and all Eaecntive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." But these functionaries have alt renounced their allegiance to the United States, and taken a new oath to support the rebel Government, so that at this moment they cannot be recognized as constitutionelly empowered to act. But a State is known only through its functionaries, constitutionelly empowered to act, and siece these have ceased to exist, the State, with its unnatural institntions, has ceased to exist, or it eaists only in the dead parchments by which tts Government was originally established. The action of these functionaries was impotent tn transfer its territory to a pretended Confederation. To destroy the State, was all that they could do.

fn the absence of any constitutional authority in this territory, Congress must assume all necessary jurisdiction. Not to do so will be unabandonment of urgent duty. There are some who propose a temporary Military Government; others propose a temporary Provisional Government, with limited powers. All these concede to Congress jurisdiction over the territory; nor can this jurisdiction be justly questioned. Bet it seems to me clearly best that, on this important occasion, wa shall follow the authoritative precedents of our history, and proceed as Congress has been accustomed to proceed in the organization and government of other territories. This will be simple. And, as to Slavery, if there be any douht that tt died constitutionally and legally with the State from which it drew tts wicked breath, it might be prohibited by the enactment of that same Jeffersonian ordinance, which originally established Freedom throughout the great Northwest.

Accept my thanks for the honor yon have done me, and believe me, dear Sir,

Faithfully yonrs, CHARLES SUMNER.

JAMES MCKAYE, Esq., Chairman, &c., No. 62 Broadway.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY WILSON.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your note requesting my attendance at a meeting to be held on the evening of March 6, of the citizens of New-York "who rejoice in the downfall of treason," and are ready "to destroy the cause of euch treason," hae been received. I regret that my duties here will not permit me to meet with the citizens of the commercial Metropolis of our country who will on that occasiou respoed to the summons of the eminent gentlemen who compose your Commitee. I am sure your meeting will fully compreheed the duties of the hour, and utter the accents of patriotism and humenity.

Slevery, nol cootent with stifleg for years the voice of conscience and of reason, diminishing the spirit of liberty, scoffing at the faith and creed of the Republican Fathers, debauching political organizations, and dishonoring the public men of our age, has extinguished the patriotism of large masses in one section of our country, and impelled its snpporters to raise the bannera of a bloody insurrection.

To-day Slavery "has litted up," in the words of GEORGE BANCROFT, "its hand to strike a death-blow at our existence as a people—it has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of eer unity as a Repeblic." Shall we confront this "desperate and determined eeemy of our eatioeal life" with uplifted "hand to strike a death-blow at our existence," with soft words and whispering humbleness, or shall we not rather, in the eame of a perlled country, by the strong hand of an outraged people, smite it down for ever?

Humanity, justice end patriotism all demand that the Americae people ehould never perdon the GREAT CRIMINAL thet has raised the banner of revolt against tbe unity and authority of the Republic. The blood of our fallen sons demands that the Government for which they gave their lives ehould walk np to the verge of Constitutional power in inflicting condign punishmeet upon their murderer. The nation, imperiled by Slavery, should use every legal and Constitutioeal power to put it in process of ultimate extinctinn. To that end I would at once abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the BLACK CODE that dishonors the National Capital, tender to the loyal slaveholding States the treasures of the Federal Government to aid them in the work of emancipatioe, deal justly and liberally with the loyal mee of the rebel States, but free the bondmen of rebels.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,

HENRY WILSON.

To J. MCKAYE, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

LETTER FROM HON. DAVID WILMOT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of invitation to attend a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institnte, in the City of New-York, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., has been received.

I am honored hy your invitation, and would be pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and participate in the proposed meeting. My public duties will hold me here; and I can only respond briefly by letter to your kind invitation.

I heartily approve of the objects of the meeting, as set forth in the call. The honor and safety of the nation demand that the cause of this gigaetic rebellion should be *forever* removed. This alone will give us peace and safety, honor and national respect. Slavery is the one, exclusive, and only canse of the rebellion and war through which we are struggling for national existence. It is now made clear to all that Slavery is the deadly foe of the Union—the implacable and eternal enemy of a free Government. A true free Government, founded upon justice and right, and appealleg to reason and beeeficent laws for support, never did and never can long exist in the midst of Slavery. God, in his providence, has placed Slavery within the rightful power of the nation. We must not tremble and hesitate, becense of the magnitude of the labors and duties cast upon us; we must meet and discharge our duties, as men in whose hands is placed the ark of human happiness and hopes. We must and will, if true to God, our country, and the race of mankind, now and forever destroy and wipe out from this nation the accursed institnlion of heman Slavery.

The slaveholder, by his treason and rebellion against the Coestitution, and by the war he has forced upon the Government for self-preservation, has wholly absolved us from all constitutional and political obligatioes to treat his unnatural claim of property in man with any toleration whatever. When the traitor is forced by arms from his purpose to destroy the Constitetion aed Government, he cannot, the moment he is defeated in his wicked purpose, plead the Constitution he made war to overthrow as the shield and protection for his forfeited rigbts of Slavery. It is the right and duty of the netion to protect itself, eow end in the future. We must make sure against another rebellioe, greater than the one now upon us. The national life must be preserved, hy applyieg the knife to the cancer thet is eating the very substance and life of the natioe. The nation must make a proclamation of freedom tn the sleves of every traitor; and, as a matter of policy, not of strict right, provide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders for the temporary loss incideet to the speedy emancipation of their slaves. Less then this we cannot do with honor or safety. We have a right to do more. We have a right, instantly and at once, to uproot and eradicate forever any local institution, law, custom, usage, that puts in imminent peril the national life. We have a right to kill Slavery, that the nation may live. Very respectfully, your obedieet servant, D. WILMOT.

JAMES MCKAYE, Chairman of Committee.

The Chair announced that Judge EDMONDS would read the resolutions, but as the Judge complained nf a cold, Mr. MCKAYE read them, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our nationality and democratic institutioes are founded npon the idea that "all men are created equal, endewed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pnrsuit of happiness," whetever tends to weaken and destroy the vital force of this idea in the popular heart constitutes the most dangerous and fatal enmity to tha real unity, true peace and glory of the netion.

Resolved, That national unity does by no means consist alone in the conservation of territorial domain, but in identity of idea and effection. Ie the heert of no people can a genuine love of liberty and the rights of human nature coexist with a tbleration of Slavory. Slavery is treason to the fnndamental idea of our national existence, and the war but its necessary and legiiimate effect. In the preseet imminent crisis, he who seeks to maintain Slavery becomes thereby the abettor of the great treason.

Resolved, That in the present extreme axigency brought npon the country by Slavery, we hold the right of the National Government to destroy that sole ceuse of all our disasters, not only to be clearly within the Constitution, but to be imperatively demended by it:

First—Upon the ground thet its eaistence is wholly incompetible with national self-preservation. Either the nation must die or Slavery must.

Second—Because the rights and powers conferred by the laws of war npon all sovereignties, and under our system of delegated power, primarily upon the President and Congress, constitutionnlly require its destruction as the only effectual means of ending the conflict and reestablishing permsnent national peace aed prosperity.

And lastly and preeminently, because the supreme jurisdictioe of the nstional Constitution over all the territories now occupied by the rebel States must be held to be exclusive of the trsitorous rebel authorities therein estabiished, by virtue of which alone Slavery now therein exists, and that wherever the Constitutioe has exclusive jurisdiction it ordains liberty and not Slavery. This is the very ground upon which the people placed the present Administration le power, and in derogation of which the rebels wage their war.

Resolved, That while Slavery remained upon its own ground good citizens might deem thereselves hound hy a just respect for the national Constitution to refrain from dealieg with it as in its own nature it deserved. But since its mesters bave begue a war for its triumph and the subjugetion of our Nstional Government and free institutioes, we deem it our supremest duty never to make peace with or cease our conflict with it until tt shall he extirpated from the whole land.

Resolved, That we entertain no jot of hatred or hostility toward the great body of the people of the rebel States; and, therefore, while we stand ever ready to welcome them to a loyal reunion ueder oer glorious National Constitution, in the words of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, we desire "thst the haopiness of the people nf these States may be made complete under the AUSPICES OF LIBERTY," and not utterly and forever rendered impossible by the re-institution of Slavery; we repndiate, therefore, and utterly repel the idea that the property and blood of the loyal people of tha Free States are to be wasted without result, in the suppression of the military power of the rebels, in order thet the Capitol may in the eed be surrendered into the hands of the conquered traitors, aed the National Government be egain put under the heel of the slave barons.

Resolved, Therefore, that amid the varied evente which are occurring during the momentous struggle in which we are egaged, it is the duty and the interest of the Government and the people to adopt end to advocate such measures as will insure ualversal emeecipation, and thus complete the work which tho Revolution begae.

SPEECH OF MR. CONWAY.

REV. MR. CONWAY was introduced, and congratulsied the audience on the inauguration of this movement. He did nnt think the people were to be kept back by red tape, "or aey other man." [Laughter end applause.] He believed that Virginia had had mieeo untold gold to work on, what had it done? tt had managed to raise nothing hut malaria, yellow fever and ague. It had trained up a generation of pigmas like Wisa and PRYOR. [Laughter.] There was not one man of average intellect in the State, except perhaps, JOHN MINOR BOTTS; and when they do get a man in their clutches they hang him, like old JOHN BROWN, or imprison him, like JOHN MINOR BOTTS. [Laughter and applause.] Having thus killed off the men, blighted the land, and raised 100,000 people who could not read and write, that handful of slaveholders of our country claimed that they should be protected, though the *habeas corpus* shonld be struck down and our soldiers killed on the battle-field. On what meat had this Cesar fed, that it hed grown so great? It was not JEFF. DAVIS that was the arch-rebel, but Slavery. [Applause.] This meeting was needed, not only hy the couetry, but would be gladly welcomed by the President,

A VOICE—I'm afraid not.

He had been present recently at a conversation in the presence of the President, and the President had not let drop one word to indicate that he believed there was any constitutioeal difficulty in the way. [Applause.] The Presideet believed that the people of the North were not prepared for emancipation.

A VOICE—That's it.

When the heart of the people began to work, the Administration would be found all right. It was a question whether the Government should put down the rebellion by blood-shed or Slavery-shed. [Applause.] If they did it by Slavery-shed they would not need much bloodshed. [Applause.] Yet our armies were marching Sonth. He would not say, "He who fights and runs away," &c., for that would be inappropriate; but he would say,

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

tf we could only get nltimate freedom out of this rebellion, it would be worth all it cost us. [Applause.] But there were some thiegs that the people of the West did not like about the war. They did not like to see their Geeerals take a fort, and the second thing he does to be the retnrning of twelve fugitive slaves. [Cries of "Shame."] That was the case of Fort Donelson. ["Shame."] The Government had not allowed one man to be free—either the slave of a rebel or any one else. The West wants the Mississippi, but it didn't want to sit forever on the banks to see that it don't run away. We must occupy the land, and hold fast nn it after we get it. No Northern men could hold Beaefort or New-Orleans tn the Summer. [Applause.] They might employ negroes to do it, but that would be flat John Brownism. [Laughter.] Mr. CONWAY gave a significant story of the scotching of an escaped anaconda at Summerfield, MASS., remarking that the man who killed it was not a member of the Government, and coecluded with an eloquent peroratioe, amid great applause.

The Chair annouced that the next speeker would be Hon. CARL SCHURZ. The name was received with tumultuous cheering.

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ.

He had not, he said, come there to plead the ceuse of a party; it was doubtful whether he belonged to any; he had not come to flatter the multitude; he would speak the truth as he understood it. He asked them to listen to him as one patriot listens to another. Eighleen months ago most of them did not suppose the South would rebel, nor did the South suppose the North would resist. But the rebellion had assumed the largest proportions. It presented a twoiold problem—first to put down the rebellion and then to restore the Uelon. As to the first he would say but little. Although the North had been successful, the South had great territory to fall back upon. The nearer we approached to victory, the greater were the proportions of the restoration of the Union. When despotic Governmeets put down rebellion, they can restore the old state of things; bnt our case was different. If our Government, after suppressing the rebellion, should sustain itself by force, it would act in coeflict with the fundamental principles of the Government. The restoration means the restoration of the individual liberty, in all its parts. The rebellion was not a momentary whim—it was a thieg of long preparation and logical developmeet. When the slave power found it could eot rule in the Union it attempted to get ont. Mr. SCHURZ then called attention to the fact that only slaveholders were seeking to overthrow the Government. He thought it strange that, while slaveholders were seeking to overthrow the Coestitution, there was such a dispositioe to construe the Constitution so strictly in their favor. He thought Slavery had already received its death-blow, and as an Anti-Slavery men he might be satisfied, but he was unwilling to see the Union destroyed in uprooting Slavery. He was in favor of grsdual emancipetion—in a constitutional maneer. tt would not be disputed that Congress had power over Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the ship-yards, and he would have it ebolished there first. He would also have the General Government compensate all sleveholders who would consent to a reasoesble scheme of emaecipation. Mr. SCHURZ then presented the dangers throngh which the Government would probably pass, if this rebellion was brought to a close, and the sonrce of it not destroyed—particularly the dangers from foreign interference, when it was known that bur worst enemy was in our midst. He also very eloquently portrayed the glorious career of the Republic, provided we met this question now, and settled it forever.

Mr. S. was loudly applauded throughout bis lengthy and eloquect address. Although the hour was late—nearly 10½ o'clock,—yet the entire audience remelned to the close.

The resolutions that were read in the early part of the meeting, were proposed for adoption, which was done unanimously.

Just as the Chairmen was putting the motion for adjonrnmeet, the President's message on the subject of emancipation was received and read hy Mr. SCHURZ. It was received with great applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF SCHOONER VOLUNTEER.

The British schooner *Labrador*, Capt. DAVIS, arrived yesterday from Ponce, P. R., reports, Feb. 26, lat. 37° 50', long. 72° 50', spoke British schooner *W. Stairs*, from New-York, bound to St. Domingo, and took from her Capt. BROWN and crew, five in number, of schooner *Volunteer*, of Millbridge, from Ponce, P. R., for Boston, abandoned at sea. Capt. BROWN reports, Feb. 24, lat. 37° 50', loeg. 72° 50', experienced a heavy gale from norihwest, during which shipped a sea, which stove in deck, cerried away rudder and wheel, rendering the vessel unmanegeable, whan the British schooner *W. Stairs*, STAIRS, from New-York for St. Domingo, came up end took us on board his vessel, and we were subsequently transferred to the British schooner *Labrador*, from Ponce for New-York, and broeght to this port. During the gale, DAVID PINKHAM, seaman, of Millbridge, was washed overboard from the wheel and lost. The *Volunteer* was six yeers old, 178 tons burdee, and owned by Capt. BROWN, REUBS FICKETT and others, at Millbridge.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 86 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

The following report was made at the late Fair held at Utica, N. Y., upoe the merit of Sewing Machines. The report will be intcresting to those inquiring for the best Family Sewing Machine:

"We come now to the lasi articles on our list—specimeos of Machine Sewing. We confess our great hesitation in deciding npon their merits, where all are so well done; bnt feel assured tbst oor judgment must meet with approval when we award the First Premium to No. 971, W. S. Taylor, (Grover & Baker's Machine), considering the variety of articles made up of different materials, exhibited there. To No. 305, two machine-made shirts, Mrs. Gallup, (Wheeler & Wilson's Machine) we would recommend the Second Premium. In justice to our decision, we would notice the fact that all the specimens of work done on the Wheeler & Wheeler Machine are upon plain, hesvy fabrics, which are not considered by the ladies so good a test of the powers of a machine designed for family use, as when lighter materials are nestly made up by a skillful operator."

MRS. SELDEN COLLINS, Ch'n,
MRS. C. S. BENNETT,
MRS. GEORGE LANE,
MRS. G. O. GREENHILL,
} Com.

At Miller & Co's, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies', Misses and Childrees' Balmorals, Geiters and Button Boots, (Asklets,) and Iedia Rubber Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

"The Anklet,"—Ladies will find this new device to be of the greatest service and comfort, bnt its beauty is alone sufficient recommendation. No lady should venture in the street at this season without a pair.

For sale at JEFFERIS', No. 573 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.,
A very Cheap and Desirable
Balmoral Boot for.....$2 50

Balmoral Boots with "Anklets" are
The Peerriest thiegs that Ladies esn wear.
For sale at
MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

"Anklets,"
For ladies and children;
Balmoral boots of the best geality,
At CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—FARNHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, JAMES MORRISON, JR., to CAROLINE THOMPSON FARNHAM, both of this City.

NEW-Haven papers please copy.

BLACK—SIMMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, DAVID BLACK to MARY A. SIMMS, both of this City.

CRASSOUS—GANT.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, March 5, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. D. M. Seward, FERDINAND H. CRASSOUS to HATTIE A., youngest deughter of Fielding S. Gant, all of the above place.

ANSART—COOPER.—In Reading, Penn., on Tuesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Richards, DR. CHARLES B. ANSART, of New-London, Conn., to Miss ANNIE COOPER.

DIED.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 6, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. HUNTER, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 10th-st., without further invitation.

WARD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 6, OPHELIA T. WARD, widow of the late Benjamin P. Ward, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 236 East 10th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for intermoet.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, Mrs. MARY S. WOOD, wife of Rev. George W. Wood, and daughter of Thomas Hastiogs, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 11 A. M., from No. 61 Amity-st., without further notice.

SMINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, MARGARET E. SMINCK, widow of the late John Sminck.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 Greene-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BAUSHAR.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, after a short bnt severe illness, JOHN BAUSHAR, Sr., aged 77 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Morton-st.

CARLILE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, suddenly, of disease of the heart, MRS. MARIA, wife of the late A. S. Carlile, aged 61 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, March 7, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 110 King-st. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. CATHARINE JACKSON, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Leroy-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CONDIT.—On Thursday evening, March 6, ROSAMA D. CONDIT, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

HINCKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE MATILDA, youngest child of Edward and Elsie A. Hincken, aged 2 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Washington-av., third house north of De Kalb.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 6, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM BROWN, son of Hamilton and Charlotte Brown, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 132 Sackett-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—In Flat lands, L. I., on Thursday morning, March 6, suddenly, Rev. S. T. M. DAVIS, in the 57th year of his age.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

POLLARD.—In Richmond, Va., on Thursday, Feb. 20, Dr. JAMES RIVES POLLARD, of Virginia, aged 34 years, for several years past a resident of South Carolina, and lately Assistant-Surgeon of the Hampton Legion, Confederate States Army.

MCGOWAN.—In Havana, W. I., on Monday, Feb. 24, MARY VIRGINIA MCGOWAN, daughter of Capt. John McGowan, U. S. N., of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 22 years.

Her remains have been brought to Elizabeth for interment, notice of which hereafter.

MORGAN.—In Nice, France, on Monday, Feb. 17, AMELIA, wife of J. Pierpont Morgan, and daughter of Jonathan Sturges, of this City.

COLBURN.—In Honolulu S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 8, JOHN F. COLBURN, son of Marcus Colbern, of this City, aged 36 years, 10 months and 28 days.

Boston papers please copy.

The widow of Lieut.-Col. VIRGINIA DA MONTAIL, killed at the attack of Roanoke Island on the 8th of February last, begs his and her friends to attend a Mass, which will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 8th inst., anniversary of his death, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Cummings, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 109.—March 6, 1862.
48, 60, 38, 29, 41, 69, 17, 37, 39, 8, 45, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 110.—March 6, 1862.
62, 34, 26, 65, 12, 16, 52, 37, 69, 5, 14, 29, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—March 6, 1862.
22, 44, 10, 6, 39, 31, 49, 61, 75, 67, 47, 30.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 166.—March 6, 1862.
41, 72, 48, 34, 75, 7, 57, 1, 66, 9, 68, 67, 64.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 70 hhds. Ashes, 12,165 bbls. Flour, 843 bags Corn Meal, 4,306 bushels Wheat, 5,630 bushels Corn, 6,865 bush. Rye, 1,356 bushels Barley, 2,230 bushels Oats, 3,022 bushels Malt, 6276 pkgs. Provisions, and 685 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet to-day, at $6@6 25, closing at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand, and 1,000 bags have been disposed of, since our last, at 20c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Holders now quote Middling at from 30c. @31c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Sales of 1,000 bales were reported to-day within this range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in very moderate demaad at declining prices. Holders are generally eager to sell. Reported sales since our last, amount to 9,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 55@$5 80—chiefly at $5 55@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 00; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 85@$5 95, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 20@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed to-day, including superfine, at $5 35@$5 45; extra at $5 55@$6 00 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 80@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 36; Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 41, in store and delivered; choice Milwaukee Club, on private terms; Red State at $1 37@$1 42; and Amber Jersey, at $1 44 ₱ bushel. Corn is unaltered; sales have been made of 54,000 bushels, at 60½c. @62½c. for Mixed Western, (in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 39c. @ 40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@ 39c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in slack request at 84c.@86c. Grass Seed delivered, ₱ bushel: sales, 2,200 bushels. Barley continues inactive; sales of 3,300 bushels State at 82@84c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at from 90c.@95c. for poor to good, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including last year's crop at 14c.@21c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions are inactive; prices, generally nominal. Spirits Turpentine could be sold in lots at 92½c.@95c., but is held at $1 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in all kinds, to-day, were unimportant. Quotations are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, $10 75@$11 for new Prime, ₱ bbl; sales, 1,100 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5¾c.@ 6¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are inquired for at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has had varied sales, 650 boxes, at 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales, 1,500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 175 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western and 15c. @18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quoted steady but not active, at 6c.@7c.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at full rates; sales 2,200 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6¾c. @6¾c.; with 172 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more request at buoyant prices; 2,500 packages Greens, and 2,000 packages blacks, have changed hands within a few days.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 26c.@26¼c.; and 50 hhds. Drudge, at 25c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, though rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d. @7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@6¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@ 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Annual Report of the Hopper Home for Discharged Female Convicts.

The managers of the above institution have presented the following statement of their year's work:

"In offering our Report for the year 1861, we need do little more than refer to our preceding reports. We have the same experience of the success of patient effort, resolute hope and enlightened trust, and of the benefits of rigid economy against uncertain and limited means. Each year's facts serve to confirm our faith that our institution comes within the circle of charities especially authorized by Him, our blessed Lord, who came to the 'sick and in prison,' and that they are blessed by Him, our Father, whose pitying eye marketh each sparrow that falleth to the ground. Are not these friendless, reclaimable subjects of our care of more value than many sparrows? The monthly house managers report the general good conduct of the inmates. They note many, at pinces, whose employers give them their confidence and express satisfaction in gratifying terms. There are rural neighborhoods where our people have established so fair a reputation that, from year to year, they are supplied from the Home. One of our inmates who has lived respectably for years as a married woman, applies to us for a woman to assist her in the care of her children. Many letters are received expressive of contentment with their condition, and gratitude for deliverance, by means of our institution, from sin or helplessness. We are bound to acknowledge, with praise and gratitude the fidelity of our matrons, in the moral administration of their office, as well as their skill and indefatigable assiduity in the economies of the house. We also owe our acknowledgments to the City Missionaries who faithfully visit our Home every Sunday, and hold a religious service there, to which the women give serious and gratifying attention; also, to the members of our Committee who make weekly visits to the prison, and conduct a service there. The women join with decorum, and we trust with benefit, morning and evening, in a religious service, conducted by the matrons. On the Sunday afternoons, they form a Bible Class, to which instruction is given. We must note, also, the voluntary aid and comfort given by the medical gentleman who attends our people. We are much assisted by the cooperation of the Warden of the City Prison and the untiring sympathy and help of our assistant friend, FLORA FOSTER, the excellent matron of the women's department of the Tombs. In common with other charitable institutions, we suffer from the war and are compelled to adjure our donors who are not disabled, not to diminish their gifts, and our subscribers not to withdraw their subscriptions. Our general prosperity is abated, but though the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall there be fruit in the vines, yet is there enough left to rescue the sinner and give bread to the destitute. During the past year we have received $1,000 from the Corporation. This we were justified in asking from the stewards of the City in view of our saving a much larger amount for them by taking off their hands a class of people who would otherwise be an inevitable charge upon the City, and fifty per cent. of whom are, by our intervention, translated from consumers to producers. We do not mean by this to absolve ourselves from the debtor gratitude we owe these honorable gentlemen, not only for the material aid, but for the graciousness and kindness with which it was bestowed. In consequence of very limited means, we have been obliged to refuse numbers of applicants. The following are the statistics of the Institution for the past year: Remaining at last report, 36; received at the Home during the year 1861, 110 inmates; sent to service, 59; to the Hospital, 4; left to find places for themselves, 31; discharged, 16; remaining, 36.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY TENTS.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF water-proof linen and cotton duck and small coat for sale, suitable for army tents, such as have recently been adopted by the Government, of the French d'Arbre pattern. Apply at the office of SMITH & FRISBEE No 196 Broadway, Room No. 6.

DRY GOODS.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season as a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of

"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"

which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.

150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention NOW than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of

SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.

LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS, In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
—NO. 341 BROADWAY,—
Will open on MONDAY, March 3, and
continue during the week to sell
a large stock of Linen Goods,
the whole being part of a
—SANKRUPT STOCK—
transferred to them for immediate sale,
and consisting of
Linen Sheetings, from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 75c.
Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.
Table Damasks, Damask Table Cloths,
Napkins, Towels, Doyles, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Is now offering AT GREAT BARGAINS, his splendid STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.

To housekeepers and others this offers a rare opportunity to purchase at a great sacrifice.

Cloaks, Shawls, Mantillas, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Curtains, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, &c., &c.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 coats; Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, elegant rosewood, satinwood, and black-walnut chamber suites; parlor etageres, secretaries, cabinets, buffets, very elegant carved and plain rosewood wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases, amoir-a-glace, dressing-tables, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, mattresses, mirrors, toilet sets, &c. Sale positive.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, at their trade salesrooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, March 11, a large and choice collection of English Books, comprising fine editions of the best standard and illustrated works in literature; also, a complete set of "Niles' Weekly Register," 76 vols. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue daily at the same hour, in order of the catalogue. Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 173 Broadway, lately occupied by Beckman & Co., STORE-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, COUNTERS, &c.

A large and valuable lot of store-fixtures, in fine order, consisting of all the fine counters, some of which are mahogany tops, with drawers do., on castors; 5 large French plate mirrors; 2 do. small; about 40 first-class 3 light gas chandeliers, complete, with shades; mantilla frames; do. brackets of bronze, with brass rods for furs and cloaks; mahogany tables, marble tops; sofas; 200 yards of Brussels and Ingrain carpets; shelving and partitions in fine order; mahogany revolving stools, iron railing, patent daguerrean plate polisher, cost $125; 2 superior sewing-machines, 1 for ordinary sewing and 1 for leather; a fine iron safe, made to order by Gaylor; cast-iron awning-post and awning, and a variety of other fixtures. Also an assortment of dry goods, to close. Will be sold without reserve, as the store must be given up immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut etageres, cook extension dining tables, black walnut do., black walnut armoir-a-glace, mahogany office desks, gilt frame mirrors, ormolu chandeliers, carved rosewood etageres with marble tops, mohagany washstands, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood secretary bookcase, toilet sets, oak library table, black walnut marble-top dressing bureau, rosewood do., oak marble-top buffet. Also an elegant rosewood piano-forte, carved all round, 7-octave, made by Hall & Son, cost $500. Also a second-hand upright piano-forte, in rosewood case.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable three-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot No. 137 8th-st., north side, 132 feet east of Broadway; the house 26x56 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 26x92, and leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 18 years to run from May 1, 1861, with privilege of renewal; ground rent, $400 per annum; this property is restricted against nuisance.

West 32d-st.—The valuable property, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 West 32d-st., 137 feet east of 7th-av., now used as a factory.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands high, well matched and very stylish drivers.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, hand wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, beater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

SUGAR-MILL WANTED.—ANY PARTY having on hand a sugar mill, with rolls 4 feet long, 2 feet in diameter, may find a purchaser by addressing A. H. SPENCER, No. 28 East 35th-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good references from her last place, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged would go by the day or week; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and accustomed to fam y sewing. Can be seen at No. 71 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable yonng woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing, if required, or would take care of children and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing. If required, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; is a good laundress; can make up ladies' fineries and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has 5 years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands family sewing; good City reference, if required. Call at No. 113 15th-st., in the front basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady, her present employer, desires to get a situation for a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 107 2d-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for over eight years in one family. The best of testimonials given. Call for two days at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room. Has no objection to go in the country. Newport preferred for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, one who understands her business; can make bread and biscuit, and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in meats and soups; is a good bread baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game; has 3 years' City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman—understands all kinds of cooking meats, soups and game; can make good pastry, and is an excellent bread baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from her last place, No. 44 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands cooking all kinds of game. Is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages $10. City or country. Call at, or address, No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who is a good cook and a first-rate baker; understands all sorts of pastry, desserts of all kinds, and if required has no objection to assist in washing; can give satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands game and soups; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house for either city or country; the best of City references can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 232 West 25th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; can make good desserts, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is a thorough good baker. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION in a private family; the advertiser is a thorough cook of long experience; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and pastry of all kinds. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 196 19th-st., hatween 1st and 2d avs., 3d-floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, at the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; has the best of City reference. Also, one to cook, wash and iron, with the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 351 1st-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 188 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 145 East 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands her business, or as head laundress, if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and pies; is capable of taking n place up stairs or down. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Is English Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City and country reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Willet-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl, who can do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference required. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATIONS wanted by two competent females, one as first-class cook, and the other as housekeeper, in a hotel; has long reference from a first-class hotel. Inquire for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family; is good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer or ironer, in a private family; is a very good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Awanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring Bell No. 3.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted in a small family as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Pacific-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; is experienced, and can furnish excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above, or will do general housework; is a good cook, baker of bread, and a good washer and ironer; is a good butter-maker; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A strong and active woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent cook, baker, &c., and a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, in the above capacity in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Inquire of A. M., 8EE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERson wishes a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and hairdresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTestant woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, or would do chamberwork and washing; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can do up fine muslins, understands French finting, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French flatting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single Protestant man, as farmer and gardener, who has good reference; also understands the care and management of horses and cattle. Address THOMAS McAFFY, Wyckoff-st., four doors from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, as coachman and groom; has lived five years with one gentleman, and will be found willing and obliging; can give the very best of City and country reference from his last employer. Call, or address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a married man, who understands his business thoroughly, as coachman and groom; has lived five years with one gentleman, and will be found willing and obliging; can give the very best of City and country reference from his last employer. Call, or address J. McM., 133 East 24th-st., or Box No. 213 N. Y. *Times* Office.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS of age, residing with his parents in Brooklyn, who writes a very good and rapid hand, desires a situation in some law office as copyist and clerk; would be willing to work for a small compensation if allowed the privilege of the office. Address W. N., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) has been many years in this country; his wife is a first-rate dairy woman; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. K., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE Protestant young man, a situation; he is a general farmer, understands it in all its branches, and is also a good hand over horses; is willing and not afraid to work; desires a steady place; can give the best of reference. Call at No 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, BY a practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming operations and a good vegetable gardener, a situation as foreman on a farm or as manager of a gentleman's farm; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver, sober and steady, willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SCOTCH Protestant young man wants a situation as above; he understands the care and management of stock thoroughly; understands farming and vegetable gardening in all their branches; has practiced it in Scotland as well as here; has 8 months' reference from last place. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single Protestant man, as farmer and gardener, who has good reference; also understands the care and management of horses and cattle. Address THOMAS McAFFY, Wyckoff-st., four doors from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

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TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the dry floor, from 1st May; No. 436 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x23.6 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of thalate Caspar Meisr, deceased Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Malden-lane.

TO LET—A NEAT, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; a three-story brown stone front house, corner Court-st. and Third place, Brooklyn; a genteel cottage at Port Richmond, Staten Island; also, rooms with steam-power, at Nos 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGURGE Jr., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 164 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

125TH-STREET, HARLEM—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A neat three-story house to let from May 1, now occupied by a clergyman. It will be painted and put in good condition, and the rent will be reduced to $275 to suit the times. Apply at No 229 Broadway, to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney and Commissioner for all the States.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—TO A small genteel family, a three-story house on Murray Hill, convenient to stages and 6th-av. cars, and in perfect order, with fine garden lined with roses and variety of flowers. None but neat, genteel parties need apply, as the gentleman wishes to retain one or two rooms to sleep in. For particulars, inquire at No. 128 44th-st., for three days.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st: six lofts, 25x80 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 3,113 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND cellar modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE 3-story, full-sized house, No. 66 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET, WITH STEADY STEAM POWER—Corner of Greene and Mercer-sts., large and small rooms, well lighted, including first story and basement. Also, large rooms corner of Broadway. Apply on the premises, No. 447 Broome-st., of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—A LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER front property in Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by James Peak & Son, as a lumber, coal and brick-yard, &c. To let in whole or in sections, upon favorable terms. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 West 14th-st. Also, No. 148 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brick house, No. 128 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements; in good order; will be rented to one or two small families. Apply to E. P. JONES, No. 66 William-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET TO A SMALL quiet family, from 1st of April; large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, with privilege in bath rooms, and modern improvements. Rent $200. Apply, stating references, on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 149 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements: to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

RENT $750—NO. 29 IRVING-PLACE TO LET as a dwelling-house for a small private family; house in complete condition. Inquire on the premises between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 215½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENard-st., near Broadway, (immediate possession given of No. 47.) Also, houses Nos. 134 and 136 Franklin-st. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 103 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 91 Washington-st., Stable No. 199 9th-st. Apply to CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET—STORE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 56 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A VERY desirable situation, where the rent would be taken in the board of a small family; parties having some means at command, will find this a good opportunity. Address with real name, Box No. 3,985 Post-office, for one week.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; three-story, high stoop. Rent $75 a month.

FARMS.

FARM TO LET OR FOR SALE—SITUATED about 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from the Harlem Railroad, with from 40 to 80 acres of good land, and a comfortable house and fine out-buildings; will be let to an industrious and responsible party only. Address Box No. 1,006 Post-office; or call at No. 62 Beaver-st., up stairs.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of this State in exchange for City property; good house, commodious barns and out-buildings, good fences, and free from incumbrance; 115 acres; situated on Skaneateles Lake. Address, post-paid, J. H., No. 26 East 20th-st., giving a description of property offered.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also, bathing room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages. For terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO RENT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A cottage house, with several acres of land, stable, &c., in perfect order. It is situated at a convenient walking distance from the New-Brighton or Quarantine Landings. View unsurpassed for beauty and extent. The house contains 15 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, cellar, bathroom, closets, pantries, &c. Billiard table can be had with the house if desired. Apply to J. COLLES, Jr., No. 86 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 62 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FROM 1st of May, a first-class house, situated on high ground, in the prettiest part of the town. The ground (one acre) is tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with great variety of fruit and shade trees. House good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; 10 minutes' walk from depôt and 45 from Cortlandt's Communication hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or W. M. DAY, No. 16 Lamartine-place, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $85,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN CORNWALL, CONN.—A large furnished house, with eight acres of ground, with barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, two sources of spring-water, and a superior garden. Five hours from the City; two trains daily. Good trouting in the neighborhood. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to Dr. BOLTON, No. 18 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREEstory house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites for rent and for sale; new, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,500—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LEASE.—TWELVE acres, lawn, garden, fruit of all kinds in abundance. A large house, containing all modern improvements, coachhouse, farm-house, barn, ice-house, &c., &c., at Throg's Neck, in Westchester. For terms, inquire of SILAS M. STILWELL, No. 55 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, ABOUT 20x40, and 9 lots in Lower Morrisania, on Morris-av. or Boston Road, between 6th and 7th sts.; on the premises is a variety of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A SMALL cottage, 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and small garden, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten minutes' ride by stage from railway station. Rent $120. Address D. CHERBULIEZ, Pelham, Westchester Co.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Malden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st, Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

TO LET AT THROG'S NECK—A FINE OLD place, elegantly fruited and shaded, furnished or unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence: pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREEstory houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in different parts of tha XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit tha purchaser. Inqulre of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and covenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOTS FOR A HOUSE.—A PARTY WISHIES to contract for tha building a neat frame house in a village near this City, and pay for the same in well-located unincumbered lots in Brooklyn. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 430 4th-st., with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply at Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY, THREE story and attic, brick, 20.6x63; has all the modern improvements. Price $8,000. $3,000 can remain, if wanted. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of ths City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861. PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.

au30-law8mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice. CHAS. J. CHIPP, F. J. A. BOOLE, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, as sing $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GBEGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OB NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in a few weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be read by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 631 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 38 East 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suites of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mereurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of quackery, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For this first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAIL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of conferring the rank of Major-General on Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Messrs. HARLAN and COLLAMER also presented petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Post-office Appropriation bill without amendment.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Postal Money Order bill.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, his officers and seamen, for their gallant conduct at Roanoke Island. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill in relation to the pay of members of Congress was taken up.

An amendment was adopted making the mileage of members twenty cents a mile.

The bill as reported allowed ten cents a mile.

After some discussion, at 1 o'clock, the Senate went into an Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of two Deputy Inspector Generals. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) reported a bill to increase the Medical efficiency of the Army.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the joint resolution providing for the payment of the awards of the Commission to investigate the claims growing out of the military operations in the Western Department.

The House then took up the Senate bill providing for the organization of the Staff attached to the divisions of the United States regular and volunteer service.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) explained that the bill proposed no increase of the army, but allowed certain officers to be detailed to staff duty. The passage of the measure was deemed essential by military officers.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposing the bill, said it would increase the staff of every division, and proportionately the expense. Under present circumstances the President can increase the staff of any division when a special emergency requires it.

Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) advocated the bill, arguing that the necessary means and agencies should be furnished to those charged with the conduct of the war.

After further debate, the bill as amended was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from President LINCOLN, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for cooperation with any State for the abolition of Slavery, with pecuniary compensation. The President proposes this as an initiative step, predicting important practical results therefrom.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of coin.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate the franking privilege.

Mr. PERRY, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) spoke in opposition to extreme Anti-Slavery measures. This was a time for the exhibition of patriotism and defence of the Union. He was at a loss to see how it was necessary to set the slaves free now as an ally in the suppression of the rebellion. This was not a war for the destruction of the South, but for the restoration of of respect everywhere to the authority of the Government. Behind the darkened of the rebellion the sky of the Union was clear and bright, and the stars of all the States were sparkling in all their beauty. Soon it would be that the dark cloud would pass away, and one by one the stars would reappear in all their glory, and the people would thank God they were all there.

Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reviewed the various shades of politics and the purposes of political organizations. He discussed the peculiarities and dignity of labor, and in the course of his remarks said, never again would Slavery become the controlling power of the Government. Let it be known that, while we have hitherto been true to the compromises of the Constitution, we now feel ourselves absolved therefrom by the acts of the armed slaveholders.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to ask the House to repair as far as it could, a wrong done to a friend and constituent of his, a gentleman of character and integrity, one who from early life to his present age has managed a large public business, a leading newspaper, and has secured the public respect by his integrity, and who had literally fulfilled all his engagements to his fellow men. He asked that a statement from ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, which he had done him the honor to address to him, be read in reply to a certain part of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) referred to the report, quoting certain articles purchased by Col. CUMMINGS, such as codfish, cheese, old straw hats, etc., and inquired whether Mr. KELLY intended to defend this in Mr. CUMMINGS?

Mr. KELLY replied that Mr. CUMMINGS had been charged by the Committee with having $140,000, for which vouchers had been furnished, and as this statement had been given to the Press, and commented on by the community, it was but fair that Mr. CUMMINGS should be heard in his own vindication.

Mr. CUMMINGS' letter to Mr. KELLY was then read, as follows:

Hon. William D. Kelly, Member of Congress, Fourth District, Penn.:

A severe and protracted illness, from which I have as yet only partially recovered, has prevented me, until now, from responding to, or in any way noticing the extraordinary assault upon my character, contained in the report of what is known as the "Van Wyck Committee," made to the House of Representatives on the 17th of December last. I embrace the earliest moments of returning health to meet and refute the unfounded allegations contained in that report.

I address you because I am your constituent—long and well known to you—and need no further commendation. I ask you, therefore, upon the first fitting occasion, when this subject may be before the House, to introduce this letter, that it may have the same publicity with the slanders that have been uttered against me.

Toward the middle of December, not long after Congress had convened, hearing, greatly to my surprise, though a friend, that the report of the Committee about to be made contained statements injuriously affecting my reputation, I came to Washington from a sick bed, against the earnest protest of my physician, with the view of seeing the members of the Committee, to ascertain if possible, what was the question, if any, in their minds in relation to my transactions. I waited in person upon a majority of the members of the Committee, although scarcely able to leave the hotel; and, while I obtained no information, yet I inferred, from certain circumstances that they were about to allege some discrepancies in relation to my accounts. I knew, if the accounts were all before them, that there could be no complaint alleged against me, and earnestly requested the delay of the report for a single day, stating to them that I would dispatch, and subsequently that I had sent a special messenger, to New-York for Mr. BLATCHFORD, who had in his possession facts and vouchers which would relieve me from the slightest suspicion in relation to the transactions which have received the animadversion of the Committee, and which I understood they were about to criticise.

Though refusing, by a vote of the majority of those present, to grant my request on these urgent, specific and manifestly just grounds, and instructing their Chairman to make the report forthwith, it happened, by some accident, that the report was delayed for the length of time I desired, during which interval Mr. BLATCHFORD arrived in Washington, for the express purpose of appearing before the Committee. I immediately and personally communicated the fact of Mr. BLATCHFORD's presence to the Committee.

I was advised by a physician in Washington, who was in constant attendance upon me—and warned by my own knowledge of my condition—that, if I would secure or regain my health, I must speedily return home. I left Washington, not entertaining a doubt that Mr. BLATCHFORD who remained there, would be called upon by the Committee to furnish the important information I had assured them was in his possession, and which would have saved me from the least suspicion of wrong. The public will be surprised, as I have been, to learn that Mr. BLATCHFORD was not allowed to appear before the Committee, *until after the Report*, with all its reckless errors and ominous misstatements, was launched upon the House and the country. I submit to you whether there ever was conduct more unjustifiable?

My illness—a severe attack of gastic fever—proved of long continuance, and for a considerable portion of the period of doubtful result, with utter inability and entire prohibition to even think of business of any kind whatever. During all this time, unconsciously to myself, the misrepresentations of the Committee have been poisoning the public mind. I have quite recently been able to leave my room, and have within the last three days, for the first time, even seen a copy of the report. It is only since my arrival in Washington that I have learned of the extent of its injurious character. You may judge, if you can, how I have been astounded at its contents.

The extraordinary and unprecedented course of the Committee seemed to flow from a desire which, wronged as I have been, I will not impute to them, to produce an impression that I had withheld important facts, and that course has given rise to an impression, which the Committee owe it to themselves and the country to dispel, that they deliberately and of purpose excluded the testimony of one of the most prominent citizens of New-York, lest it should in any way conflict with the supposed documents with which they appeared to be eager to startle Congress and the public.

I suppose, the best reply, and the most comprehensive and conclusive defence will be contained in a simple, brief, and impartial recital of all the transactions referred to by the Committee. So rapid has been the current of events, and so fleeting is memory, that it is necessary, by way of premise, to recall the exact condition of the country at the period referred to. Rebellion had not only engulphed all south of the Potomac, but the insurrectionary spirit had spread over Maryland, seized the metropolis, and cut off all communication between the capital of the nation and the loyal portion of the people. The terror and the panic throughout the land for the fortnight succeeding the tragedy in Baltimore, on the 19th of April, were appalling, and well nigh paralyzing to the courage and the energies of all. The National authorities at Washington were astonished and perplexed, and scarcely knew which way to turn for relief. They had found the officers of the regular army and navy deserting them by scores, and enlisting under a traitor ensign; and they knew not whom to trust, even among those that retained an outward allegiance to the "old flag"—many of whom, by subsequent desertion, have justified the suspicions then entertained of their loyalty. In this perilous emergency the Corporation of the City of New-York, prompted by the impulses of the popular mind, came forward with an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the national defence; and the authorities at Washington—so soon as they could in any way convey a communication to New-York—called to their aid persons intimately known to them, in whose judgment and integrity they had confidence, and of whose patriotic loyalty there was not a tinge of doubt. In pursuance of this design, measures were adopted by the Treasury and War Departments, (and the navy also,) as set forth in the following communications:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Relying upon your well-known integrity and devotion to the best interests of the country, the President has this day authorized an advance of $2,000,000 from a fund from which legal and proper demands upon the Treasury may be met, without the delay consequent upon the present interruption of all regular communication with this Department. Two drafts for $1,000,000 each have this day gone forward, which will place such sum to your credit with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. The purpose of this fund is to meet only such requisitions as may be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defence and support of the Government. You are therefore authorized and requested to pay such demands upon you, within the above limit, as are presented to you by the duly constituted agents of the Government.

The Department doubts not your willingness to render every assistance in your power in this unprecedented state of affairs. When possible, it is hoped that you will all unite in each act hereby authorized. If, however, from any cause, such united action cannot be had, a majority may exercise the full authority given to the whole; and if any extraordinary emergency shall create a necessity for it, any one may do so.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. JOHN A. DIX, GEORGE OPDYKE, R. M. BLATCHFORD, New-York.

APRIL 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR: You will receive another letter from me with this.

We shall need supplies to a very large amount sent here from New-York, since the interruption to purchasers in Baltimore. They will, I think, much of them, have to come *via* Easton, Reading, Harrisburgh, and the rest by sea, *via* Annapolis. I have called on Thomas A. Scott to take charge of the railroads, and I want you to assist the commissaries and quartermasters in pushing forward their supplies, as well as in aiding them in making purchases here from New-York.

We need men here without delay, and supplies should accompany them if possible.

SIMON CAMERON.

A. CUMMINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 23, 1861.

In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the National Capital and the defence of the National Government, I hereby authorize ENWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, now in the City of New-York, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States until communication by mails and telegraph is completely reëstablished between the cities of Washington and New-York. Either of them, in case of inability to consult with the other, may exercise the authority hereby given.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Under the authority thus conferred, purchases of clothing, arms, and other supplies were made by me, and ships were chartered to carry troops, &c., to the gross amount of $221,734 40, for which I have filed in the Treasury Department vouchers in detail—a full statement of all of which was furnished to the Committee in New-York in September last. And I told them at the same time that the remainder of the vouchers were in the hands of Mr. BLATCHFORD, for other purchases made by my authority, which would complete the whole account. The balance in my hands, $3,193 62, was subsequently deposited with Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, for which I have his certificate; a copy of which is filed in the Treasury Department. The vouchers and certificates together amount to $224,928 01. The vouchers in the hands of Mr. BLATCHFORD, which he had with him, when here, in December, and ready to exhibit to the Committee, as I assured them, with a balance in his hands of about $8,000—since deposited with the United States Treasurer in New-York—amount to the sum of $165,071 99, making, altogether, $330,000, which was the total amount drawn from that portion of the two millions placed in the hands of Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE, subject to the draft of Gov. MORGAN and myself, for the purposes indicated in the above letters.

The vouchers in the hands of Mr. BLATCHFORD, which I have before stated the Committee so unreasonably and ruthlessly refused even to look at, contained not only the authority of the name of Mr. BLATCHFORD himself, but most of them are indorsed by the signatures of MOSES H. GRINNELL, Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, and SAMUEL SLOAN, all alike eminent for their integrity and intelligent devotion to the interests of the country. Many of the articles whose purchase is thus indorsed by these vouchers, were bought under the direction of Gen. WOOL and Gen. DIX; and not a small portion were directly purchased by Gen. WADSWORTH in person, for the purpose of freighting the steamer *Kill-von-Kull*, which he sent forward with these stores for the relief of the Government; all of which the Committee would have seen if they had yielded to my importunity and called Mr. BLATCHFORD, and thus the whole question of the rightful expenditure of all the money would have been disposed of.

It is thus made evident, by authentic and well-attested vouchers, that this money drawn from the two millions fund was honorably expended for what was thought to be, and really was, the necessity of the Government.

It is made equally evident that the statement at the report—still more plainly and offensively repeated in Congressional speeches by members of the Committee—that a large balance of $140,000 was retained in my possession, is destitute of the slightest semblance or shadow of truth,—this only ground for which, at any time, seems to have been a singular misapprehension or an ingenious and willful alteration of the language of my note to the Committee, and appended to my testimony. The note, as written to the Committee, and which is now in *their* possession, is literally and legibly as follows. Mark the words:

"There retained—under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury—by Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD & OPDYKE, one hundred & forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

The original draft of the note, still in *my* possession, is as follows:

"There was retained—under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury—by Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD, & OPDYKE, one hundred & forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

In copying it very hastily for the Committee, I seem to have omitted the word "was;" but the least intelligent reader would in no instant have supplied it, and, indeed, without it the meaning is entirely plain.

The Committee, in their report, printed it as follows, and founded upon their version an argument that I had possession of $140,000. Their whole line of argument and injurious deductions is thus based upon an alteration of my language:

"I have retained, under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD & OPDYKE, one hundred and forty thousand dollars, besides what I have stated in my testimony, which is accounted for by the vouchers."

It will thus be seen that, in changing the word "there" to the words "I have," the report not only reduced the language of the note to an absurdity, but, so far as it left any meaning in it at all, it changed the depositary of the $140,000 from Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE (by whom it was held by proper authority) to myself, who, according to their insinuations, retained it, without vouchers of any character whatever.

Not aside from, and independently of, this critical exposition of the alteration of my language by the author of the report, from which I have been suffering, I have happily at my command official papers sustaining, in whole and in detail, my statement on this point—all of which Mr. BLATCHFORD would have it exhibited to the Committee if he had been allowed to appear before them.

The original deposit of the $2,000,000 in New-York, by Secretary CHASE, (made upon the official requisition of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, for $1,000,000 each,) and the authorization by Secretary CAMERON, to use that portion appropriated to the War Department, were procedures growing out of the imperious necessity of the hour, and justified by this necessity, as at least partially conceded by the Committee in their report. When the exigency was removed, by the reëstablishment of communication between the loyal States and the Capital, the deposit of the money was very properly withdrawn by Secretary CHASE, as will be seen by the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Regular communications with New-York having been established, although not as frequent nor as rapid as heretofore, thus removing the absolute necessity which existed on the 24th April last for special disbursing officers in the City of New-York, and referring to my letter of instructions of that date, I request that such sum as may be remaining in your hands of the amount of $2,000,000 advanced to you on that date, to meet legal and proper demands upon the Treasury, may be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and that you will, as early as practicable, render your account with the vouchers to this Department, that the same may be promptly settled.

There is no doubt that your report, when received, will be entirely satisfactory, and that your proceedings will be found to have been entirely in accordance with the high estimation entertained of you by this Department.

You will please consider this as a revocation of the authority given in my letter of the 24th ult., and accept the thanks of this Department for your patriotic services.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE, New-York.

To which Messrs. DIX, BLATCHFORD and OPDYKE replied, stating that there were outstanding obligations amounting to about $140,000, which they had retained, *subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

In rejoinder, these gentlemen received the following telegraphic communication:

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Your reservation of fund to meet requisition of War Department, through Mr. CUMMINGS, approved.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

It was to this sum, and to the action in relation to it, that I referred in my note, so strangely garbled and misused. I referred to it because it was in addition to what had been at first expended, as I discovered on examining my papers, *having endeavored in vain to induce the Committee to allow me to furnish them the vouchers and papers, instead of relying on my recollection*; and I wrote the note that there might not be the appearance of an omission. But the note stated, in relation to it, that this sum "is accounted for by the vouchers," which seemed to render it impossible for any misapprehension; and I think now that no fair mind could have misapprehended it, and certainly no honest mind would have altered it.

All these facts, so perspicuous, so undeniable, and so conclusive, as to the rightful retention and appropriation of the $140,000—with the knowledge and sanction of the authorities of the Government—could have been had by the Committee if they had been willing even to hear the testimony of Mr. BLATCHFORD, who had all the papers necessary to a full understanding of the case, as previously stated.

It should be remembered that during all my interviews with the members of the Committee, I had not the remotest idea of what they were about to complain of. I was never once asked to explain a syllable about the $140,000, nor was it hinted to me that that was a question in their minds; and, indeed, I had been assured that they had no serious complaint to make against me.

The simple statement of these facts convicts the Committee of such gross and reckless injustice, that I do not feel called upon to stamp it or characterize it with the deserved and appropriate epithets.

If it be alleged that this alteration of which I complain was a mistake, unwittingly and not willfully made, then, I ask, why did not the Committee recall me, to ascertain the meaning of the note which their alteration had reduced to nonsense; or, worse still, why did they refuse so pertinaciously to hear Mr. BLATCHFORD, whose statement I assured them would make everything perfectly plain?

Is it too much to say that, however the alteration may have been made originally, the Committee, by their subsequent conduct toward me, and by the argument of the report, made it wilfully their own?

In further evidence that this authority to act in New-York was regarded as only temporary, and resulting from a peculiar exigency, the following letter was addressed by Secretary CAMERON to Gov. MORGAN and myself at the same time with the letter of Secretary CHASE, withdrawing the deposit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary emergency which demanded immediate and decisive measures for the preservation of the National capital, and the defense of the National Government, rendered it necessary for this Department to adopt extraordinary means for that purpose; and having full confidence in your intelligence, experience, and integrity, you were authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops, &c., in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until the reëstablishment of communication, by mails and telegraph, between the cities of New-York and Washington.

Uninterrupted communication between the two cities being now again established, and it being desirable that the duties heretofore attended to by you should hereafter be performed by the officers of the army, to whom they properly belong, I beg to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned you, and to request you to cease making purchases, procure transports, or attend to other duties under authority given, which could be justified only by the emergency, and now happily no longer existing. Respectfully yours,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., New-York City.

I have thus, by a plain statement of facts, accompanied by official documents from the Treasury and War Departments, disposed of the principal calumny of the report. In looking back over the history of the last few months, it seems really marvelous that any portion of the public could have believed so preposterous a story—which has been so industriously circulated through the agency of this report—as that the large sum of $140,000 of the public money would have been allowed by the vigilant and honest head of the Treasury Department to remain in any hands unaccounted for.

I have this satisfactory reflection: that, notwithstanding the criticisms of the Committee about the looseness of these transactions, and the accounts pertaining to them, they never could have been taken up for settlement without a perfect vindication of my character in relation to the whole affair. My notes, as altered, might have remained unexplained, but nothing else. The facts and figures are in proper order, and would speak for themselves in all time, with or without my presence, and I so assured my friend, to whom I have alluded in the first part of this letter, who was alarmed for my sake, by the rumor that seemed to have leaked out of the Committee.

I might close here, but for the labored attempt of the Committee, while admitting, in language, the integrity of my purpose, yet attempting by insinuation to fix a stigma upon me for some of the minor acts connected with the executive of my trust. Of these, the one most harped upon is the purchase of linen pantaloons and straw hats for the troops. It is not alleged that a high price was paid for these articles; on the contrary, it is well known that they were purchased at a very low rate—being about ninety cents a pair for the pantaloons, and sixteen cents a piece for the hats. The most, therefore, that can be charged in this affair, and others of similar character, is an error of judgment. On that point I am not sensitive; but I may be excused for still believing that large bodies of men, suddenly transferred from the southerly climes of Maine and Michigan, where the chill of Winter was still upon them, to a latitude where the heat was raging from seventy-five to eighty degrees, would find great relief and comfort, and, indeed, an exemption from the danger of sudden overheating and sun-stroke—many cases of which actually occurred—by the seasonable clothing thus provided. These men were not soldiers, in the technical sense of that term, long enured to woolen uniforms, but they were volunteers from all the walks of life; and in New-York, and in Washington, also, at that time, it was thought sensible to provide for them such clothing as in similar climate they would provide for themselves. They were fully the equals of, living in like manner with, the members of this Committee, adapting their clothing to the change of the season—a fact which seems to have been entirely forgotten by the Committee. The eagerness with which the articles in question were sought by the troops—who would have been glad to purchase them at the price they were procured by the Government—may be quoted as some proof of the wisdom of the purchase. They were no more outside of this army regulation than the purchase of Winter gloves for the soldiers on picket duty. The Committee, it is fair to presume, from their action on this question, would let the soldiers' fingers freeze rather than their musket-locks rather than have a sound discretion exercised in such an emergency. So much for that large point which occupies a considerable portion of the report, and whose vast importance has called forth speeches in both Houses of Congress!

With regard to the purchase of ale, about which so much is said, the same character of reply, to some extent at least, may be made. No one will deny that it might have been made useful, both in the hospitals and out of them; and I doubt not it was used advantageously. But if it were not, it is surely no fault of mine.

The accusations of the report do not stop with those matters with which I was connected, but there seems to be a desire to drag me into others with which I had no connection whatever. Of these the most unjustifiable is the insinuation that I had some connection with the chartering of the steamer *Catatine*—an insinuation made indirectly, but significantly, after I had an oath averred that I had no connection whatever, in any way, direct or indirect, with that steamer, nor even knowledge of its ownership or charter. I repeat that averment in the most emphatic and unqualified manner. His averment is in no way affected by the note which the Committee publish, showing that I had ordered freight on board of the *Catatine*. She had been chartered by Col. TOWNSEND, United States Quartermaster at New-York, as the Committee ascertained, and I told them that it was very likely some of the articles I had purchased were forwarded by her, because they were sent by any vessel that was in the service and ready to go. In the note which the Committee parade, in connection with this subject, two other vessels are named as well as the *Catatine*—the *Roanoke* and *Chesapeake*—as having freight on board from me; and I have not, to this hour, the remotest idea of who owned them then or now, nor who chartered them for the Government; and I knew no more of the *Catatine* than I knew of them. It was not at all necessary, nor hardly even within my province, to inquire who owned or chartered them.

Without going farther into detail upon the various matters embraced in the report of the Committee, I content myself with the declaration that the money expended by myself and those with whom I was associated, was disbursed economically and wisely; and that in the whole vast outlay that has attended this war, in no instance has the Government more truly or more fully got its money's worth, or the disbursing agents more strictly and conscientiously discharged their onerous duties. And it is proper to add that very little was done toward the safety of the Government in its great emergency, except through this provision of its officers above alluded to, and the action of the City of New-York, through the Union Defence Committee.

As an evidence, and in illustration, of the care used in the expenditure of the funds provided for this emergency, I may properly cite one instance out of many cases that occurred: During the period allended to the Government decided, I think in Cabinet meeting, to purchase the steamer *Atlantic*, then in the public service, under a charter made by regular officers of the army; and I was authorized, and, indeed, almost instructed, by a telegraphic dispatch to purchase her for the sum of $350,000—the price named in the charter—at which the Government had the right to purchase. I received the dispatch late in the evening of Saturday, the 4th of May, stating that her charter would expire the next day, which was Sunday. It had evidently been represented to the Government by parties who were in Washington, that it was important that the privilege to purchase, provided for in the charter, should be taken advantage of. After obtaining what information I could, I decided not to make the purchase, and so reported to the War Department, informing the Secretary that the vessel had not long before been offered at a much lower price, and probably would be again so offered if not bought now. I understand she had subsequently been offered to the Government for about $250,000, making an actual saving, if it is still thought wise to purchase her, of a sum equal to one-fourth of all the money I expended during the dark and perilous period that followed the memorable 19th of April.

I have now done. I have now spoken in self-defence. I have spoken plainly, as is my right, and the right of every man unjustly assailed. I have not harshly characterized the report, but I have shown, by official and irrefragible proof, the groundlessness of its charges and insinuations as affecting the transactions with which I was connected. I do not doubt, indeed, I have the utmost confidence in the personal honesty and candor of certain members of the Committee; and I feel assured that, upon a review of all the facts in the case, they will be alike anxious to vindicate me from the aspersions which they have unwittingly assisted in heaping upon me, and to relieve themselves of the injustice which, perhaps through misapprehension and haste, they have, in the face of the country, committed against a citizen, of whom they can justly allege no wrong. I have given a complete and impartial, though necessarily brief statement of this whole transaction, in reply to the report of the Committee, by which I have been made to suffer so unjustly. I have made it without resentful impulses, for which, if I had been disposed to indulge them, there is ample scope. But I prefer to make no retorts, and have only to say, in conclusion, *Fiat justitia.*

I am, as ever, yours truly,
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1862.

Mr. BINDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in the course of his speech, said the slave could not be made a soldier. Place arms in his hands and he is rendered an assassin. The employment of the blacks against those in hostility to our Government, would drive the Union men of the South into the arms of our enemy. He trusted to our soldiers' valor and their leaders' skill, and not to the aid of armed blacks. The latter would lead to a prolracted, devastating war, and be abhorrent to the sentiment of the white race.

Adjourned.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, March 6.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city yesterday, and organized by electing W. H. RILEY, of St. Joseph County, permanent President. The attendance was very large. Fully 500 delegates were present, and the proceedings harmonious throughout. It was deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for State officers at this time.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the position of the Democracy of Michigan in the present crisis; promising to support the Government in all constitutional means to suppress the rebellion, and opposing the termination of the war until all resistance to the Government everywhere ceases. Abolitionism is strongly denounced as equally guilty with Southern secessionism, and the speedy extinguishment of both is hoped for; also approving the modification of Gen. FREMONT's proclamation, Secretary CAMERON's report, and the appointment of the present Secretary of War, as indications that the President will adhere to the Constitution; also denouncing corruption and extravagance, and demanding honesty and economy in the administration of the Government.

Board of Aldermen.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HARDY in the Chair.

Among the petitions presented was one from the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary, for a donation, which was referred to the Finance Committee, and one from Patrick Kelly, to be allowed to keep a street stand at the corner of South and Dover streets, which was approved.

A remonstrance from the Railroad Companies, against the ordinance in relation to sprinkling salt on the streets, was laid on the table, to be taken up with the Mayor's veto of that ordinance, whenever the Board choose to consider the subject.

President HARDY offered a resolution in favor of donating Samuel Custis the sum of $500, in consideration of injuries he received while firing a salute on WASHINGTON's birthday, which was laid over under the rule. Mr. Custis was a member of the Twelfth Regiment. By the explosion of a cannon he was engaged in firing according to regimental orders, at Washington Parade-ground, he was deprived of his left arm, his right arm was broken and his eyesight nearly destroyed by the effects of the same, to whom they properly belong, I beg to tender you the thanks of this Department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you have discharged the duties assigned you, and to request you to cease making purchases, procure transports, or attend to other duties under authority given, which could be justified only by the emergency, and now happily no longer existing. Respectfully yours,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, and ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., New-York City.

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I have this satisfactory reflection: that, notwithstanding the criticisms of the Committee about the looseness of these transactions, and the accounts pertaining to them, they never could have been taken up for settlement without a perfect vindication of my character in relation to the whole affair. My notes, as altered, might have remained unexplained, but nothing else. The facts and figures are in proper order, and would speak for themselves in all time, with or without my presence, and I so assured my friend, to whom I have alluded in the first part of this letter, who was alarmed for my sake, by the rumor that seemed to have leaked out of the Committee.

I might close here, but for the labored attempt of the Committee, while admitting, in language, the integrity of my purpose, yet attempting by insinuation to fix a stigma upon me for some of the minor acts connected with the executive of my trust. Of these, the one most harped upon is the purchase of linen pantaloons and straw hats for the troops. It is not alleged that a high price was paid for these articles; on the contrary, it is well known that they were purchased at a very low rate—being about ninety cents a pair for the pantaloons, and sixteen cents a piece for the hats. The most, therefore, that can be charged in this affair, and others of similar character, is an error of judgment. On that point I am not sensitive; but I may be excused for still believing that large bodies of men, suddenly transferred from the southerly climes of Maine and Michigan, where the chill of Winter was still upon them, to a latitude where the heat was raging from seventy-five to eighty degrees, would find great relief and comfort, and, indeed, an exemption from the danger of sudden overheating and sun-stroke—many cases of which actually occurred—by the seasonable clothing thus provided. These men were not soldiers, in the technical sense of that term, long enured to woolen uniforms, but they were volunteers from all the walks of life; and in New-York, and in Washington, also, at that time, it was thought sensible to provide for them such clothing as in similar climate they would provide for themselves. They were fully the equals of, living in like manner with, the members of this Committee, adapting their clothing to the change of the season—a fact which seems to have been entirely forgotten by the Committee. The eagerness with which the articles in question were sought by the troops—who would have been glad to purchase them at the price they were procured by the Government—may be quoted as some proof of the wisdom of the purchase. They were no more outside of this army regulation than the purchase of Winter gloves for the soldiers on picket duty. The Committee, it is fair to presume, from their action on this question, would let the soldiers' fingers freeze rather than their musket-locks rather than have a sound discretion exercised in such an emergency. So much for that large point which occupies a considerable portion of the report, and whose vast importance has called forth speeches in both Houses of Congress!

With regard to the purchase of ale, about which so much is said, the same character of reply, to some extent at least, may be made. No one will deny that it might have been made useful, both in the hospitals and out of them; and I doubt not it was used advantageously. But if it were not, it is surely no fault of mine.

The accusations of the report do not stop with those matters with which I was connected, but there seems to be a desire to drag me into others with which I had no connection whatever. Of these the most unjustifiable is the insinuation that I had some connection with the chartering of the steamer *Catatine*—an insinuation made indirectly, but significantly, after I had an oath averred that I had no connection whatever, in any way, direct or indirect, with that steamer, nor even knowledge of its ownership or charter. I repeat that averment in the most emphatic and unqualified manner. His averment is in no way affected by the note which the Committee publish, showing that I had ordered freight on board of the *Catatine*. She had been chartered by Col. TOWNSEND, United States Quartermaster at New-York, as the Committee ascertained, and I told them that it was very likely some of the articles I had purchased were forwarded by her, because they were sent by any vessel that was in the service and ready to go. In the note which the Committee parade, in connection with this subject, two other vessels are named as well as the *Catatine*—the *Roanoke* and *Chesapeake*—as having freight on board from me; and I have not, to this hour, the remotest idea of who owned them then or now, nor who chartered them for the Government; and I knew no more of the *Catatine* than I knew of them. It was not at all necessary, nor hardly even within my province, to inquire who owned or chartered them.

Without going farther into detail upon the various matters embraced in the report of the Committee, I content myself with the declaration that the money expended by myself and those with whom I was associated, was disbursed economically and wisely; and that in the whole vast outlay that has attended this war, in no instance has the Government more truly or more fully got its money's worth, or the disbursing agents more strictly and conscientiously discharged their onerous duties. And it is proper to add that very little was done toward the safety of the Government in its great emergency, except through this provision of its officers above alluded to, and the action of the City of New-York, through the Union Defence Committee.

As an evidence, and in illustration, of the care used in the expenditure of the funds provided for this emergency, I may properly cite one instance out of many cases that occurred: During the period alluded to the Government decided, I think in Cabinet meeting, to purchase the steamer *Atlantic*, then in the public service, under a charter made by regular officers of the army; and I was authorized, and, indeed, almost instructed, by a telegraphic dispatch to purchase her for the sum of $350,000—the price named in the charter—at which the Government had the right to purchase. I received the dispatch late in the evening of Saturday, the 4th of May, stating that her charter would expire the next day, which was Sunday. It had evidently been represented to the Government by parties who were in Washington, that it was important that the privilege to purchase, provided for in the charter, should be taken advantage of. After obtaining what information I could, I decided not to make the purchase, and so reported to the War Department, informing the Secretary that the vessel had not long before been offered at a much lower price, and probably would be again so offered if not bought now. I understand she had subsequently been offered to the Government for about $250,000, making an actual saving, if it is still thought wise to purchase her, of a sum equal to one-fourth of all the money I expended during the dark and perilous period that followed the memorable 19th of April.

I have now done. I have now spoken in self-defence. I have spoken plainly, as is my right, and the right of every man unjustly assailed. I have not harshly characterized the report, but I have shown, by official and irrefragible proof, the groundlessness of its charges and insinuations as affecting the transactions with which I was connected. I do not doubt, indeed, I have the utmost confidence in the personal honesty and candor of certain members of the Committee; and I feel assured that, upon a review of all the facts in the case, they will be alike anxious to vindicate me from the aspersions which they have unwittingly assisted in heaping upon me, and to relieve themselves of the injustice which, perhaps through misapprehension and haste, they have, in the face of the country, committed against a citizen, of whom they can justly allege no wrong. I have given a complete and impartial, though necessarily brief statement of this whole transaction, in reply to the report of the Committee, by which I have been made to suffer so unjustly. I have made it without resentful impulses, for which, if I had been disposed to indulge them, there is ample scope. But I prefer to make no retorts, and have only to say, in conclusion, *Fiat justitia.*

I am, as ever, yours truly,
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1862.

Mr. BINDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in the course of his speech, said the slave could not be made a soldier. Place arms in his hands and he is rendered an assassin. The employment of the blacks against those in hostility to our Government, would drive the Union men of the South into the arms of our enemy. He trusted to our soldiers' valor and their leaders' skill, and not to the aid of armed blacks. The latter would lead to a prolracted, devastating war, and be abhorrent to the sentiment of the white race.

Adjourned.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, March 6.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city yesterday, and organized by electing W. H. RILEY, of St. Joseph County, permanent President. The attendance was very large. Fully 500 delegates were present, and the proceedings harmonious throughout. It was deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for State officers at this time.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the position of the Democracy of Michigan in the present crisis; promising to support the Government in all constitutional means to suppress the rebellion, and opposing the termination of the war until all resistance to the Government everywhere ceases. Abolitionism is strongly denounced as equally guilty with Southern

Tr. C. Selberling, Pennsylvania; John G. Sinclair, Canada West; George C. Smith, Massachusetts; Jas. W. Southworth, Jr., Missouri; Pierre S. Starr, Connecticut; David T. Stowell, New-Hampshire; Sylvester E. Strong, New-York; A. E. Sumner, Connecticut; William Taylor, Jr., New-York; J. Mott Throop, New-York; John T. Treacy, Pennsylvania;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3263. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the President's Message is Received.

MAILS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Probable Passage of a Law to Compel Vessels to Carry the Mails when Required.

The Bill for the Occupation and Cultivation of Cotton Lands Passed in the Senate.

The Case of Gen. Fremont Considered in the House.

Speeches of Messrs. Blair of Missouri, and Colfax of Indiana.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The more the President's Message is discussed the more difficult is it to define the position of parties in regard to it. One great point, however, is gained—the subject is universally discussed with more calmness than has ever before characterized a question about Slavery.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR TENNESSEE.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, accompanied by his son, Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, WILLIAM A. BROWNING, Secretary, &c., Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, and Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House, left Washington this afternoon for Nashville, *via* Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE MAILS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC, VIA PANAMA.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices, at their meeting to-day, authorized Mr. COLLAMER to report Mr. SUMNER's bill to provide for the carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, with a recommendation that immediate action be had, so as to provide for carrying the mails to the South Pacific before the 21st inst., after which date Commodore VANDERBILT has notified the Postmaster-General he will refuse to take the mails. The bill, as reported, provides that any vessels clearing from a foreign port shall take and receive any mail matter placed on board said vessel by the United States Consul or by the port officers of such foreign port or place, for the United States, and shall deliver the same to the Post-office of the place aforesaid in the United States.

ALLOTMENTS OF THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The Allotment Commissioners from New-York today closed up the object of their mission, having visited upwards of 70 regiments, and handed over to the Paymaster-General all the certificates, so that that officer can complete what remains to be done. They have been eminently successful.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Senate Finance Committee having rejected the appropriation of $15,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation bill for the construction of gunboats, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed letters to the Naval Committee of both Houses, stating that unless some provision is made at once for these boats, the Department would be compelled to suspend operations, which had already been commenced.

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

The contracts for transportation of army supplies for the next two years from Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City to posts west of these points, including all in Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Colorado and New-Mexico, were to-day awarded by Gen. MEIGS to JAWIS, JACKMAN & Co., the former contractors.

NO MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Intelligence from every part of the military line of the Potomac, to-day, reports nothing of material interest.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers: Major Lawrence Graham, of the Second Cavalry; Eleazar Paine, of Illinois; Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Daniel Butterfield, of New-York; W. T. Ward, of Kentucky; Major George Sykes, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. David S. Stanley, of the Tenth Cavalry; Thomas A. Davies, of New-York; Col. Philip St. George Cooke, of the Second Cavalry; and Capt. Joseph B. Plummer, of the First Regiment of Infantry, for gallant conduct at Springfield and Fredericktown, Mo.

The Senate also confirmed HENRY VAN RENSSELAER to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, and THOMAS HILLHOUSE, of New-York, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7.

The message of President LINCOLN, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for cooperation with any State for the abolition of Slavery, with pecuniary compensation, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial, signed by many prominent merchents of New-York, asking that immediate action be provided for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Panama.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the officers and seamen on board the steamship *Governor*, asking for compensation for losses from wrecking that vessel.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants of New-York, calling attention to the cotton lands on the Southern coast.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of the cotton lands.

The motion was agreed to by Yeas 25, Nays 11.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, some time since the Legislature of Kentucky passed a resolution requesting his predecessor and colleague to resign. His colleague had not resigned, and fifteen days since the Senator from Minnesota offered a resolution for the expulsion of his colleague. The Kentucky Legislature are now in session, and they want to know when that question is to be acted upon. If he is to be expelled, the Legislature do not want to adjourn and allow a disloyal, traitorous Governor to appoint any one to take the place of his colleague.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee were doing the best they could, and would make a report soon.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) said that he was a little surprised at the zeal of his colleague, but would only say that he (POWELL) was anxious for an investigation to be had. The action of the Kentucky Legislature was a matter between himself and that Legislature. He (POWELL) could make it plain to the Senate, and would do so, that his action in the Senate at the last session was entirely in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed by the resolutions, to wit:—to preserve a strict neutrality in Kentucky. He (POWELL) was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the people of Kentucky at any time. He only intended to ask the attention of the Senate to a brief statement to vindicate himself, after the Committee had reported, and all the Senators had spoken.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) said that he was sorry to see that Senators were determined to press the bill. He did not believe that the Government held supreme control over all the lands of the country. The bill proposes to substitute the Government in place of the present masters of slaves, and to make the Government one great, lordly slaveholder, with a great brood of petty agents. The provisions of the bill make humane treatment of the slaves impossible. There are also appeals coming here to us from thousands of the white race, who have been turned out of their homes, and these appeals have more force for him (CARLILE) than any that could come from the negro race. This bill will take from the treasury immense sums of money, which could be better used in the proposed scheme of colonization.

Here the morning hour expired.

The Chair called up the special order.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the special order, and proceed to the farther consideration of the bill.

Motion agreed to, by Yeas, 23; Nays, 16.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) thought the bill impracticable, and a most extraordinary and political blunder. The money that it would cost the Government to provide for these indigent persons would make the Treasury more indigent than themselves even.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas, 26; Nays, 16.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—14.

The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War communicate to this House the number, age, and condition of the Africans who have been under the supervision of Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, commanding at Fortress Monroe, Va., since he has had control of that Department, together with the amount of work or service performed by them, the pay, if any, which they have received, and the cost to the Government for their maintenance and support.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels their bounty and pensions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired of Mr. STEVENS whether in his (STEVENS') opinion it was necessary to authorize the sale of the five hundred millions of bonds recently authorized, in order to realize sufficient coin for the payment of the interest, which could not be more by next July than forty millions on the six hundred and fifty millions of indebtedness.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not think it necessary, but it was found by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds cannot be sold except at a great sacrifice, which he did not choose to make. Hence, he suggested the passage of the bill, so that the specie section of the recently enacted United States note law may not be repudiated. Mr. STEVENS added in reply that the new five hundred million bonds have not yet been issued.

Mr. PENDLETON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and would vote for it. He, however, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reasserting that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

With this exception, the bill was then passed as originally introduced.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) rising to explain, said that he had noticed in the newspapers that the Chairman of the Committee on Territories had reported a bill providing for Territorial Governments in the seceding States, and for their subsequent admission into the Union. This subject had been discussed in the public prints. He (HARDING) was at a loss to ascertain how this information was obtained.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Chairman of the Committee, informed his colleague thereon, that the Committee authorized him to report the bill, and under instructions he (ASHLEY) had moved its printing and recommitment to the Committee.

Mr. HARDING remarked that the newspapers also said that the Senate's Committee on Territories had concurred in the provisions of this bill.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that he was not aware that that Committee, with the Chairman of whom he had been in consultation, had come to any conclusion on the subject. If the newspapers had made a misstatement, the Chairmen of neither of these Committees was responsible for it.

Mr. HARDING said that only four out of the nine members of the Committee had agreed on this bill, and yet it was sent out as the report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. ASHLEY further explained that he gave printed copies to those who asked for them.

The conversation here terminated.

The bill to render valid, and to authorize the extension of the patent granted JOHN S. MINE, for an improvement in the manufacture of lamp-black, was passed by a vote of 73 against 39.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill regulating the franking privilege being nominally under consideration.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak of the Military Department of the West under Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT. Mr. BLAIR said a very great pressure had been brought to bear through the newspapers to force Geo. FREMONT back into command, and to force the Administration against its judgment, expressed after deliberation, to employ him in some one of the military departments. He (BLAIR) had seen it stated in telegrams that Gen. FREMONT had again and again demanded a trial. This is not true.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked on what authority the gentleman made the last statement?

Mr. BLAIR, resuming, said: No demand for a trial has been made, unless it has been done within the last two or three days. Gen. FREMONT had not made the demand at all, for he (BLAIR) had taken pains to satisfy himself of the fact by inquiry at the office of the Adjutant-General and at that of the Judge-Advocate of the army. It was most extraordinary that an officer of the army, charged with crime, mutiny and misconduct of the war, and deposed from his command in consequence of these charges, should not ask a trial. He ventured the assertion that if Gen. FREMONT will demand a trial, the Administration will grant it. It had also been heralded that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had demanded his (FREMONT's) restoration. He (BLAIR) undertook to say that such was not the fact. It was simply a publication of some of FREMONT's partisans, and it was also said through the Press that FREMONT was to be restored to a command. He (BLAIR) did not know whether this was so or not, but inasmuch as this information came in somewhat the shape of other publications, he believed it was of the same character. There were preliminary symptoms which foreshadowed and announced the simultaneous appearance of the statement made by Gen. FREMONT in his defence before the Committee, and the speech of his aid-de-camp (SHANKS) in this House. The statement and the speech inaugurate a new campaign and a new field, and the battle is to be fought with weapons far different than the rude instruments of war—with proclamations, which, up to this time, in Gen. FREMONT's hands have had no serious effect. He (BLAIR) commended Gen. FREMONT's choice of weapons. Certain it was that his proclamations did not help the enemy as much as his exposed and isolated posts at Lexington and elsewhere. His proclamations did not injure the Administration as much as a single purchase of worthless arms and the erection of useless earthworks. He (BLAIR) did not believe that Gen. FREMONT was authorized to publish his statement, which was extraordinary in its character.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said that Gen. FREMONT having presented a large number of documents, was requested by the Committee to prepare a concise statement as to the administration of affairs in his Department, which he (FREMONT) did at a subsequent period. Gen. FREMONT again appeared before the Committee and was questioned. When he was about to leave the room he was requested not to give information to anybody outside of what he had stated to the Committee. He (GOOCH) understood Gen. FREMONT to acquiesce in the request, as he had in all others made by the Committee. He (GOOCH) only wished to add that the publication was made without the knowledge and against the consent of the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR—Was it all published?

Mr. GOOCH—His (FREMONT's) statement and documents, and not the portion in response to the inquiries of the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR said FREMONT's statement was as extraordinary as the manner in which it found its way into print. It was an apology for disaster and defeat, and ingenious in the suppression of important facts and suggestions of others which never existed. In this he shows he is a better apologist for defeat than a General to achieve victories. Mr. BLAIR proceeded to speak of his early friendship for FREMONT. He now had no private griefs. And it was only for the reason that FREMONT was found to be incompetent for his position that he recommended his removal. He had acted from considerations of public duty. He then spoke at length of the disasters at Springfield and Lexington, to show that these were attributable to FREMONT's incompetency. Those by whom he surrounded himself had settled themselves down upon us like obscene birds of pray. No men have as bad characters as those who are FREMONT's familiars. Of course there are honorable exceptions. No greater slander was uttered by any man than that, at the time FREMONT went to St. Louis, it was a rebellious city. The declaration of martial law was, therefore, superinduced by his apprehension of imaginary danger. Mr. BLAIR also examined FREMONT's contracts and other transactions. He spoke for about two hours, the time having, by unanimous consent, been extended.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,)—I did not intend to reply at this time, and am, therefore, ill-prepared to answer the elaborate charges made against Gen. FREMONT by the gentleman from Missouri. While I differ from him in regard to the supercedure of FREMONT in the command of the Department of the Northwest, I wish to be distinctly understood to say that, no matter who is in command, I sustain that General, with all my heart and soul, and strength and mind, who acts most affectually and efficiently against the enemy. I believe it my duty to do so, for this, under God, is our only hope of putting down this gigantic and Satanic rebellion. But I must say that I deeply regret that the gentleman should have indulged in the remarks he did, in debating a grave question like this; that on such an occasion he should have mingled personalities and charges which would be better indulged in on some more fitting arena. I will not touch upon the opening of the remarks of the gentleman, with regard to his and his family's previous relations with Gen. FREMONT, for I am here to speak in vindication of history, of the fair record of the present day, and to prove that my friend's feelings and judgment are perverted by prejudices. The gentleman opposite had been the friend of Gen. FREMONT up to the latter end of August. Up to that time he (Mr. BLAIR) was the warm and devoted friend, the champion and admirer of Gen. FREMONT. Up to that time no charges had been made by him. From the time the war broke out, I tried, in my humble sphere, to sustain confidence in our Generals. I endeavored to preach forbearance and unity. I implored men to cease deprecating Generals to the field. I felt that when they went forth the cause of the country rested on them; that they had the lives of our brave soldiers on their hands, and that they should be supported. Whenever the Administration superseded them, well and good. Let them go. With regard to the charges to-day reiterated on this floor against Gen. FREMONT, I will first say that I do not claim for Gen. FREMONT the character of a perfect man. As all men are fallible, so he had his faults. He was an impulsive and impetuous man. But I regret that he published the statement of defence he did. But Gen. FREMONT must have concluded that he had already abided his time long enough. After six months, under the whip and spur and lash of howling enemies, he held, and, with an abandonment of self and a reticence which has commended the admiration of friends and the approval of the civilized world, waited patiently his vindication since the day he was deposed from his command to the present. Now, without disparaging others, I say that he is the only Major-General in the United States Army who has gone with his troops away from headquarters in pursuit of the enemy, performing long marches, cording rivers, and never halting till he had brought the foe to bay. Others, no doubt, were willing to do all in their power to the same end—but this is the only instance at the time of this determination and courage of Gen. FREMONT. And now I say that no man can believe the aspersion ventured upon by the gentleman from Missouri, that Gen. FREMONT is a timid man. Every schoolboy in the country knows the history of the man, and that history disposes of that aspersion. Whether, as a General, he was fitted for the command of the Western Department or not, he is a brave and fearless man, a man who has met death in various forms, and encountered perils in every shape; a man who has written his name on the page of history as a great discoverer—adventurer, if you will; one who has raised the Stars and Stripes on distant soil, through privation and toil and suffering, to the improvement of science and the glory of his country. Last of all, even while he knew the sword of Damocles was suspended over his head by a single hair, he went with his army in pursuit of the enemies of his country, leading the advance in person, not bringing up the rear, as is customary with Generals in command. No, Sir, Gen. FREMONT is no coward, but a brave and fearless man. With regard to the charge about the contracts, desiring to be frank, I say that I do not approve of the contracts made by Gen. FREMONT with regard to the fortifications for Missouri; but in making these contracts, it must be supposed that he was guided by the opinion of the head engineer of the department with regard to the price. But if his outlay in this respect was improvident and extravagant, I have only to express the hope that the expenditures of the public money in other departments have been managed with scrupulous economy. We all know the charge brought against him by Adjutant-Gen. TAOMAS, that the horses purchased by him were ring-boned and spavined, &c. Now, when I came in Washington I found that there were fourteen hundred horses, purchased for the army of the Potomac, condemned, and not a paper in the country had a word to say about it, but because a few horses were condemned in FREMONT's command, all sorts of charges are brought against him. The gentleman from Missouri had been very eulogistic of St. Louis, its patriotism, &c. Now, I wish I could believe all he said in its favor. I, indeed, believe with him, that the great bulk of the people are loyal, but I as firmly believe that the wealth and capital, and social influence of St. Louis, were strongly on the side of secession, even since Gen. HALLECK took command of that Department. They held an election in that city for a Chamber of Commerce, and what was called the "secession ticket" was elected by a large majority, in the face even of the Major-General of the United States commanding. In speaking of the sentiments which actuated a portion of the people of that city, I speak of its wealth and capital as being strongly on the side of secession; and so strongly was this feeling manifested, that General HALLECK compelled the Chamber of Commerce to take the oath of allegiance. I know St. Louis is loyal, and one of the strongest proofs of that is found in the fact that, when their deposed General came back, after he came back degraded and deposed from his command, without power or place, they gathered around him in tens of thousands to welcome him. I take that as a strong proof of their loyalty. The gentleman (Mr. BLAIR) says that up to the time of the death of LYON he had been a warm friend of FREMONT. Now, the fact is that LYON's death occurred on the 10th of August, and it is seen that the gentleman's friendship continued for FREMONT till even after this—continued for him whom he has since arraigned as a guilty criminal, as one whose skirts are stained with the blood of that brave officer—arraigns him now of a crime, which, if guilty, he must be guilty of murder, if he (Gen. FREMONT) had the power to relieve him and did not. But though LYON died early in August, it is not till September that the gentleman from Missouri considers FREMONT guilty, because for twenty days after he did not accuse him of the crime. Mr. COLFAX quoted several dispatches from Gen. SCOFIELD HARDING, and Gen. LYON himself, to show the impossibility of reinforcing LYON, even before the withdrawal of the large drafts of troops from the Southwest for the protection of Washington, and continued. It was under, therefore, the most adverse circumstances that Gen. FREMONT took command at St. Louis; and it was for raising an army to protect the Union, and to put down rebellion, that he has been condemned from one end of the country to the other. The gentleman opposite declared here that Cairo did not need reinforcements, but I say it did. FREMONT had at this time a few regiments, three of three-months' men—men who had not yet received any pay, and who would not reënlist, but were, in consequence of neglect, determined to abandon the service. Now, I submit to this House, and to the country, the consideration of the two points to be reinforced. One was at the end of a common wagon road, from whence LYON could have retreated if he could not maintain himself; the other was at the mouth of the Ohio, which commanded the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers at Cairo, the furthest point south we then had in our possession. It was then in great danger of being wrested from us, and rebel Governors and leaders had sent down troops to seize it for the Secessionists. Now, Gen. FREMONT could only reinforce one of these two points, and he chose the most important, and went to Cairo. Mr. COLFAX read letters and dispatches from Gen. PRENTISS, to show the imminency which demanded the strengthening of Cairo, and continued: Cairo was at that time threatened by the enemy, thirty thousand strong. He had with him only eight regiments, and only two of these he had a right to hold. He did the best he could. He got together all the force he could muster, and went down on steamboats to Cairo. And for this, too, he was condemned all over the country, because, indeed, he should have traveled by steamboats and thus make a parade. But it was actually necessary to do so, in order that he might impress the rebels with the conviction that he commanded a larger force then he really did. There were also great complaints made because Gen. FREMONT went in a carriage to the boat. I inquired into this matter, and the fact is that his friends brought the carriage to his house for the purpose of conveying him to the wharf. When he saw the carriage he refused to enter it, saying, "No, I will not go in this state." His friends insisted, because they feared he would be assassinated on the way if he went on foot, while at the same time it was necessary, as Major-General, to show himself from an open carriage to loyal people. A good deal was also said about the six thousand dollar house he rented in St. Louis. I also inquired into this charge, and found that all his immediate officers were quartered in the same house, which was also used for the officers of the Department, as there was no time for traveling from office to office. A great public saving was effected in this way, and yet for this also has Gen. FREMONT been denounced. Another of the charges brought against him was with regard to the purchase of five hundred tons of ice, with which it was sneeringly said there should be glorious times making sherry cobblers for the Staff. From inquiry I ascertained that this ice was ordered on the requisition of the Surgeon-General. At the time the requisition was made for the ice, half the troops were sick from using the muddy waters of the streams in the vicinity of the camps, and when the sick men were sent to the hospitals they remained sick, for even there they had none but this impure water, which first prostrated them. Of one regiment—the Twenty-second Illinois—the majority were in hospital from malaria and the use of bad water. The ice was procured, not to follow the army, but to be used in the hospitals by the sick and wounded soldiers—for the use of the men who had shed their blood for the country. For this Gen. FREMONT had been denounced all over the country, and to these charges and accusations he has been silent and forebore to answer up to this time. The gentleman (Mr. BLAIR) said that the hundred days of FREMONT were the saddest days that had ever befallen the loyal men of the Northwest. I differ with him there, also. Oh, no; there were sadder days than those. It was after Gen. FREMONT was deposed, when the gallant army, with which he had driven off the enemy, was ordered to fall back. Then it was that the loyal men, who had so long suffered from the presence of the rebels, and who hailed the glorious Stars and Stripes with acclamations as the promise of safety and security, and with clasped hands and joyful faces cheered once more for the Union—it was when these people forsook their homes to follow in sad procession the retreating army, to avoid the halter and the gibbet, hopeless and fondless, the days followings that which saw Gen. FREMONT deposed. These were the saddest days for the people of the Northwest. The gentleman from Missouri characterized the proclamation issued by Gen. FREMONT as bombastic. I have this to say about that proclamation: I never quarreled with the President because he saw fit to say that that proclamation should be modified. I regret that he did so, but I know Mr. LINCOLN is as honest a man as lives on this continent, and he acted, no doubt, from convictions of duty, and while I differ with him in respect to that proclamation, I would be the last to asperse an act of his. The President said it should be modified. But Gen. FREMONT said the President must then modify it himself; he would bow to the order as a subordinate should to the rebuke of his chief. The gentleman (Mr. BLAIR) might have refrained from his remarks with reference to what he called the "mutiny" at Springfield. Now, he had from distinguished authority, that a spirit of insubordination was manifested all over the camps when it was known that their General was superceded in his command. It was then that he delivered his farewell to the army, and the whole country was seized with admiration when they saw how a brave and noble man was stricken down can fall without a word of complaint and without a murmur. Gen. FREMONT's conduct on the occasion should have shielded him from at least one charge of the gentleman opposite. Even those New-York papers, which had most persistently denounced him, expressed in eulogistic language their admiration of his conduct in that trying moment. It is true he could not escape an ovation in St. Louis on his return; but in Cincinnati, when he learned, as he was passing through it, that the citizens were determined to give him an ovation, he avoided it by keeping on his way, even declining to accept of its hospitalities. Has there ever been a man stricken down from high position under a pressure of netoward circumstances, who has borne himself so meekly? I speak as an independent member of this House, not having had one fact communicated to me by Gen. FREMONT. Now, with regard to the proclamation. What difference was there between it and the declaration of that distinguished man, ANDREW JOHNSON, one of the most loyal men living? JOHNSON declared that no rebel had a right to own anything. That was all that FREMONT said, clothed in the language of a proclamation. He said, "The real and personal property of rebels shall be confiscated, and the slaves of any shall be free men." JOHNSON says: "No rebel has a right to own anything." I don't see any difference, and yet no person has attempted to condemn JOHNSON. I come now to the fall of Lexington. It happened to be in St. Louis on the 14th of September, and found the whole city excited with the news which had just reached there, that PRICE was marching upon the gallant defender of the town of Lexington, and when my friend speaks about the Home Guard, it appears to me that Col. MULLIGAN didn't bear very high testimony to their gallantry then. But I saw Lieut.-Gov. HALL, and he told me that PRICE was marching toward Lexington with 15,000 men, and that FREMONT ought to send out a column to interrupt him. I asked him how many men FREMONT had, and he said he thought he had 20,000. I thought if he had that number he certainly could send out some; and I went to Gen. FREMONT, full of zeal for the reinforcement of MULLIGAN, and told him what Lieut.-Gov. HALL had said, and that if he had twenty thousand men some ought to be sent out. He said: "I will tell you, confidentially, what I would not have known in the streets of St. Louis for my life. They have got the opinion that I have twenty thousand men here. I will show you what I really have got." He rang the bell, and his Secretary came and brought the muster-roll for that day, and by that muster-roll he had to St. Louis, and within seven miles round about, less than eight thousand men, and only two of them full regiments. It was a beggarly array of an army, and it was all needed to defend that city at that time. But I asked him if he could not spare some of these? Sir, the tears stood in his eyes as he handed me two telegraphic dispatches he had that day received from Washington. I will read them, that you may see how little was at his command to reinforce MULLIGAN. Mr. COLFAX then read the dispatches ordering him to send 5,000 armed infantry to Washington, and continued, I have shown you that he had men, but no guns; and when he bought guns, the necessity for which was imperious, he was denounced from one end of this country to the other because they were not Springfield rifles of the best quality. Yet he must send five thousand well-armed infantry to Washington at once, and this draft on him was to be replaced by troops from Kansas, or wherever he could best gather them. I asked him, "What can you do (and my heart sank within me as I asked the question) here with an inferior force, and your best forces sent away to Washington?" Said he, "Washington must be in danger, and they must have my troops, though Missouri fall, and I fall myself." After I had heard that, I would have been a traitor to my convictions if I did not stand up to defend this man, who was willing to sacrifice himself to defend the imperiled Capital of the country.

Mr. BLAIR said Gen. FREMONT made a return to Secretary CAMERON about the same time, which showed that he had 55,000 men in his department.

Mr. COLFAX—I am coming to that very point. He telegraphed to Washington that he was preparing to obey the order received, and I doubt not it made his heart bleed, knowing the strait MULLIGAN was in. Then he telegraphed to Gov. MORTON and Gov. DENNISON for more troops, and the answer he received was, that they had received orders to send all their troops East. So there his reliance failed. My friend says that it cannot be shown that he moved any of his men until after Lexington had fallen. Lexington fell on Friday, the 20th of September. I well remember the day. Here are dispatches to Gen. POPE, on the 16th of September, and dispatches from Gen. STURGIS to Col. DAVIS, hurrying the men. The wires were hot with orders hurrying the men to reinforce MULLIGAN. POPE telegraphed, on the 17th of September, that his troops would be there day after to-morrow, which would have been two days before Lexington surrendered, and STURGIS thought he should be there on Thursday. Col. MULLIGAN told me himself, that if STURGIS had appeared on the opposite side of the river, he thought PRICE would have retired. Thus, from three sources, FREMONT sent on troops to reinforce MULLIGAN, but he failed to do it because the elements seemed to be against him, and not because he did not seek to do so in every possible way that he could to send succor to him. At this very time there were all the different posts in Missouri to be held; his three months' men were rapidly retiring, and his best men sent to Washington; PRICE, with 15,000 men, marching to Lexington; MCCULLOCH threatening Roda, HARDEE threatening Ironton, and POLK and PILLOW at Columbus; and all over the State were organized bands of rebels—about 80,000 men—threatening him, and he with an inadequate force to meet them. And while thus struggling, from every side were launched against him the poisoned arrows of hate and partisan enmity, and while FREMONT was out hunting the enemies of his country somebody was in St. Louis hunting up witnesses against him, and giving *ex parte* testimony taken there; and while he was facing the foe, endeavoring to secure victory, a synopsis of the testimony was sent upon the wires all over the country, so that the public mind should be poisoned against him and his overthrow might be the easier. I think, in the name of humanity—if there is no such word as justice—they should at least have sent him this evidence after he came back to his post, but to this very hour the Committee have not sent him this testimony at all. My friend says FREMONT has not demanded a trial. If the charges were made against him to the War Department, and if they think them substantial enough to reserve any attention, it is their business to put him on trial.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) was understood to make some inquiry about the contracts for the fortifications of St. Louis, and the contracts for clothing and supplies.

Mr. COLFAX—I have said, that I did not defend the fortification contracts; but even then there may be injustice done him by *ex parte* testimony. If Gen. FREMONT could prove that he had acted on the advice of competent men, and that work of this kind, day and night, hurrying all the while, was worth something like what he paid, it would at least be sure palliation for it. But I do not know what his defence is. He directed Gen. MCKINSTRY to make the best bargain he could, and then he approved it, whatever the decision was; and yet Gen. FREMONT is held responsible for all that Gen. MCKINSTRY had done. But Gen. MCKINSTRY was not appointed by him, but was sent there by the Government before Gen. FREMONT got there. When FREMONT was superseded, this was the condition of things in Missouri, and it is the proudest and noblest vindication that he can have that the whole State was more tranquil than was Western Virginia or Kentucky. I don't care whether you say anybody else did it or FREMONT, but such was the fact. In the second place his army was headed and was further South than any other army in the Union at that day. In the third place, it was headed in the right direction. In the fourth place, the men under his command, who, if he had been this imbecile, foolish and timid man that my friend has talked about, would have scorned and despised him for leading them into the jaws of death. These men were filled with loyalty and enthusiasm for him, and the brave Life Guard, with ZAGONI at their head, who performed the most brilliant achievement of the war—though my friend says they did nothing at Springfield, they charged on an enemy ten times their force, with the war cry of, "Fremont and the Union"—and when they came back to St. Louis they were dismissed from the service for words spoken at Springfield; refused rations and forage for their horses, and treated with scorn and contempt. Those brave men, who dared to charge on an enemy ten times their force, with the war cry of their chieftain, whom they loved and for whom they would have given their blood, should at least be spoken kindly of in the halls of Congress. In the fifth place, he had marched his army, although the Adjutant-General had said it could not be done for the want of transportation, yet he had marched his army after the enemy, and in the right direction, until the moment when he was suppressed and he fell. In the sixth place, when he left Missouri every mile of its railroad was running to full capacity, and left behind him in the City of St. Louis an evidence of good sense, if not genius—he connected all the railroads around the levee so that you can use the whole amount of transportation upon one road, and then he left. Adjourned till Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Great Extent of the Earthworks at Columbus.

Additional Interesting Particulars of the Evacuation and Occupation.

The Rebel Force There Only Eighteen Thousand.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 6.

A second visit to Columbus has revealed many facts of interest. Col. BUFORD, who has made a complete examination of the earthworks, says they are six miles long.

THE OCCUPATION BY OUR FORCES.

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 4.

Commodore FOOTE, Gen. CULLOM and Gen. SHERMAN, with six gunboats and four mortarboats, the Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Forty-fourth Illinois, and Seventy-first Ohio, left here this morning at daylight, for Columbus, which place they reached at 9 o'clock, and found it occupied by 250 of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. HAAS.

This officer left Paducah on Sunday night, and took possession of Columbus last evening at 5 o'clock, about two hours after the last of the enemy had left.

From citizens of the place I learned the following particulars:

The evacuation began last Wednesday night, and continued until yesterday. The force there was 18,000 strong, a part of which went by land in the direction of Union City, while the other part, with their stores, were taken down the Mississippi by twenty transports, which had been sent up from below for this purpose.

Most of their stores and cannon were removed, and their barracks, extending over an area of a mile, were burned.

Some private property was fired, but not purposely. The ten cannon which mounted their water battery were thrown into the river.

The 128-pnuoder, which bursted and wounded Gen. POLK last Fall, was left.

The mammoth chain which Gen. PILLOW had stretched across the river to obstruct its navigation, can be seen hanging from the bluffs into the water.

The business houses were closed, and all but six families had fled.

The printing material of the *Confederate News* had been thrown into the river.

A large quantity of bacon was poisoned, and left for our troops.

The railroad leading to Union City was torn up, the depot at Columbus burned, and a bridge over Alton Creek destroyed.

The fortifications had been mounted by two hundred cannon.

A great quantity of shot, from 64 down to 12-pounders, and a lot of torpedoes were left behind.

The bluff upon which they were fortified is 100 feet high, and a temporary railroad had been constructed to haul their cannon up in their works.

The citizens said the enemy at New-Madrid were to be reinforced by the rebels who went down the river, and those who went into the interior would make a stand at Union City.

The Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Illinois had marched from the transports up to the fortifications when I left.

Commodore FOOTE, with the flag-ship *Cincinnati*, has just returned. The other gunboats are on their way up.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 7.

Private JOSEPH H. KUHNS, of the Second Maryland Regiment, will be hung, at Fort McHenry, today, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the presence of the whole division of Gen. DIX, for the murder of Lieut. J. DAVIS WHITSON. The military are now assembling and marching to the fort.

THE GUNBOAT TUSCARORA.

BOSTON, Friday March 7.

The national gunboat *Tuscarora* remained near Gibraltar, February 15. She had changed her anchorage from Algesiras to Orange Grove, bringing her within three miles of the steamer *Sumter*, but still in Spanish waters.

TRADE WITH NASHVILLE, TENN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, March 7.

The military restrictions on trade between Northern ports and Nasbville, Tenn., have been removed.

UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Late Engagement at Pittsburgh Landing.

Probable Loss of the Enemy Twenty Killed and Two Hundred Wounded.

The Union Strength in Southern Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Friday March 7.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Cairo, 6th inst., says that Lieut. GWIN, of the gunboat *Tyler*, reached here last night from the Tennessee River.

The enemy had not renewed their attempt to fortify Pittsburgh landing.

Lieut. GWIN landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to go 6 miles from the river before being stopped by the pickets of the enemy.

The object of Lieut. GWIN was to obtain an exchange of prisoners, which had been taken last Saturday.

On the morning after the engagement nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the encampment of the enemy, which had been removed three miles from the river.

Lieut. GWIN thinks the loss of the rebels in the engagement was twenty killed and two hundred wounded. Their force engaged was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

At Corioth, Miss., eighteen miles from the Tennessee River, the rebels have 1,500 or 2,000 troops.

At Henderson Station, a mile from the Tennessee River, were from 1,000 to 2,000 rebels.

At Bear Creek, seven miles back of Eastport, Miss., there were from 600 to 1,000 of the enemy.

It was reported that the rebels were fortifying Chickahawa.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNary Counties shows the strength of the Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 votes for the Union candidate, and the latter 200 majority ant of 1,800 votes.

Lieut. GWIN says that the cry of the people is to send us arms and sufficient force to protect us in organizing ourselves, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves.

DISPATCHES FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7.

The Navy Department has received full dispatches from Commodore FOOTE, concerning the recent expedition to Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, a synopsis of which has already been published. It appears that, during the action, the gunboats *Lexington* and *Taylor* expended 45 eight-inch shells, 25 six-inch shells and 16 stand of grape. Several of the rebels were seen to fall, but the full extent of the damage to them could not be ascertained.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

CAIRO, Monday, March 3.

The discovery of a new rebel battery on the Tennessee River, mentioned by telegraph, was made in this wise. Hearing that the rebels were planting a new battery somewhere near Savannah, the wooden gunboats *Taylor* and *Lexington* were ordered to make a reconnoissance up the river and shell them out. The boats left Fort Henry Friday morning, and proceeded slowly, examining the shores carefully as they went along. They were accompanied by the transport *Izetta*, with two companies of the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment. They passed Savannah about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, having as yet discovered no signs of the expected battery. But now the transport was ordered to keep well in the river, as at any moment a shell or round shot might announce the unpleasant proximity of the object they were in quest of.

Eight miles above Savannah we came to a little town called Pittsburgh, a miserable looking little hamlet, as they nearly all are in this region. There is an

NEWS FROM EUROPE

OUR FILES BY THE CANADA.

OPPOSITION TO MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

Sweden Protesting Against the Blockade.

THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Views of Mr. Russell on American Matters.

The newspaper peckages by the *Canada*, with dates from Liverpool to Feb. 22, were received here last evening.

They contain various matters of interest.

As the intervention in Mexico is objected to by a large portion of the public, the semi-official *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* have been made to publish articles maintaining that it is not only justifiable, but necessary, in order to avenge the robberies and assassinations of French citizens, which have been committed in that country, and to prevent such outrages for the future. But, in these articles, not a word is said about the projected transformation of the Mexican Republic into a monarchy for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria. The *Patrie*, however, has an article which contends that, if the intervention of the three Powers should lead, with the consent of the Mexican people, to the reëstablishment of social order, under a European Prince, no one would have the right to complain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes, Feb. 20: "The Telegram from New-York, of the 6th inst., speaks of a rumor at Washington that the Swedish Minister had undertaken to prove to the Federal Government that the blockade was insufficient. *I believe this rumor to be well founded.* It may excite surprise that the first movement of the kind should come from Sweden; but Sweden carries on a large iron trade with the Southern States, and the blockade has inflicted loo great an injury on her not to make her desire to see the blockade at an end. It is probable that those that will first complain of this state of things are the second-rate European States. *Spain may follow Sweden.*

"I cannot affirm that Mr. SLIDELL has as yet seen the Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not all, the Ministers—of course not officially. He doubtless explained his views of the state of the South, but must understand that the time is not yet come for a decision."

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 20.

The O'DONOGHUE moved en address for return of the nnmber of British vessels, with the names, as far as can be ascertained, of their captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded, within the past six months, in running the blockade of the Southern ports of America. Similar return as to the British vessels that have been captnred or destroyed in the attempt to break the blockade. And return of the number and description of British vessels, if any, that have pnt into the port of Nassan, New-Providence, and other Colonial ports, laden with articles contraband of war, and with supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves with stores by the anthorities of those places, in contravention of the Queen's proclamation, and of the ncutrality which it is the expressed desire of Her Majesty's Government to upholid. He hoped Her Majeaty's Government wonld not refuse the returns for which he asked. Unless these retnrns were produced it would be impossible to discoss the questions which were likely to arise on the nnfortunate condition of affairs in America, whereas their production wonld go a long way to enable them to form an equitable opinion on many important points, such as the efficiency or non-efficiency of the blockade, the nationality of the different vessels that ran the blockade, and as to whether Her Majesty's Government had faithfnlly endenvored to carry out that policy of neutrality to which they were pledged by the terms of the Queen's proclamation, and by their own declarations on many occasions. An honerable member had given notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the blockade was a mere paper blockade. *If that resolution passed, it would be tantamount to a war with America*; but in the consideration of that motion it was indispensable tbat the fullest information, and from the most reliable sources, should be in possession of the Honse. No donbt vessels had run the blockade, but the distress existing in Lancashire end Lyons, showed that it wos not a paper blocknde, and that vessels had left the Southern ports, arose from the fact that the Federal Government were not able to effect a physical impossibility, namely, the hermetical sealing of the poste along 3,000 miles of coast. The returns he asked for referred to British vessels, and for this reason, that from general rumor and statements in the newspepers it would appear that British vessels only, had attempted to run the blockade. It was notorious that many persons in this country were anxious that the Sonth should be recognized, and that British vessels had left this country and the port of Nassau with munitions of war for the Confederates in defiance of law and Her Majesty's proclamation. The attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to these facts, and they had not interfered to prevent their recurrence. He trusted that no objection would be made to laying on the table of the Honse the return for which he moved.

Mr. LAYARD said he regretted being unable to give the returns required by the honorable member. He did not think it would be convenient to the House that he should then enter into a discussion of the question as to the blockade. Notice had already been given that the subject would be brought before the Honse in a few days, and probably to-morrow, but certainly by Monday or Tuesday papers relating to the blockade would be laid on the table. He declined to give the returns moved for, for two reasons—*first, because the Government had not got the information; and next, they would not feel justified in giving it if they had.* He (Mr. LAYARD) was quite certain that the honorable member was one of the last persons who would wish that the Government should furnish a list of wrongdoers and violators of the law of nations. The papers that would be laid on the table of the House would no doubt be deemed sufficient by the honorable gentleman.

The Solicitor-General said that the honorable member had totally misconceived the matter of law to which he had referred. His motion implied, and he had stated in his speech, that owners of British merchant vessels who had run the blockade with articles of war, had been guilty of illegal acts, and had acted in violation of her Majesty's proclamation, yet that the Government had not interfered. He had also suggested that the authorities at the port of Nassau were seriously to blame for having permitted ships to take on board articles contraband of war, which, he seemed to think, her Majesty's proclamation made illegal, and which, therefore, they could not be permitted to carry without a violation of neutrality. In all these respects the honorable gentleman had totally misconceived the power of the Government and of the law. Except so far as her Majesty's Government had power by law to control the acts of British subjects they could not interfere. The only law which would warrant an interference in any such case was the Foreign Enlistment act, the whole scope of which was shortly expressed in its title: "An act to prevent the enlistment and engagement of Her Majesty's subjects to serve in any foreign service, and the fitting out and equipping in Her Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes without permission of the Government." *That act did not apply to vessels carrying articles contraband of war from this country to any port, whether blockaded or not, and the Government of this country or of the Colonial possessions had not power to interfere to prevent it.* It was perfectly true that in the Queen's proclamation there was contained a general warning at the end addressed to all the Queen's subjects, that they do dot, either in violation of their duty to the Queen as subjects of a neutral sovereign, or in violation and contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, do various things, one of which was to carry articles contraband of war; and the proclamation stated that, if they did, they would incur the penalties provided by the law of nations, which were the seizure and total confiscation of the vessels and of the cargoes. They were also, by the law of nations, deprived of the right of looking to the Government of their country for protection. The honorable and learned geotleman then quoted the opinions of eminent American jurists for the purpose of proving that their view of the power of Government to interfere, and of the law of nations being the only law operative in such cases as those referred to, was identical with that which he had stated. He though the House would see that the Government at home and in the colonies had taken the only course possible to take, consistently with the law of the land or the recognized custom of nations, and more especially the law of nations as recognized in the United States.

The O'DONOGHUE withdrew the motion.

Mr. LINDSAY asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any British ships had been seized and destroyed in attempting to run the blockade, and if so under what circumstances?

Mr. LAYARD said that if any such had been seized and destroyed it would appear by the papers which he would lay upon the table of the house.

THE SAN JUAN CONTROVERSY.

In the Honse of Commons, on the 21st ult., Mr. HALIBURTON asked upon what terms, if any, the Americans retain possession of a portion of the Island of St. Juan; whether there was any negotiation pending on the subject, and the nature thereof; and whether there would be any objection to produce the papers and correspondence referring thereto?

Lord PALMERSTON—The occupation of the Island of St. Juan rests upon an arrangement made in 1859, between Gen. SCOTT, who was sent for the purpose to Vancouver's Island, and Gov. DOUGLAS, who was at that time Governor of that island. The conditions of that arrangement were, that, without prejudice to the claim of either party to the whole of the island, there should provisionally be a joint occupation, the occupying force on each side to consist of not more than 100 men, either soldiers or marines, to be stationed in separate parts of the island, so as not to come into contact; each party to exercise control over the inhabitants of the portion subjected to its government, and to repel any attacks from Indians. From that time negotiations have been carried on between the British Government and that of the United States with a view to the final settlement of the disputed question relative to the channel between Vancouver's Island and the main-land, a dispute which, of course, involves the question of the Island of San Juan. *That negotiation had progressed to a certain extent when the civil war broke out, but in consequence of that war it had been suspended.* That being the case, I do not think it would be useful, or cooduclve to the public interest to enter into n detailed statement of the negotiation up to the point at which it was suspended, and, of course, I could not lay any papers connected with that subject on the table of the House.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The Confederates suffer from the same disadvantages as those which affect the Federals, hut in a far less degree. Mr. DAVIS, early in the war, got hold of the army and subjected it to discipline. It was not so difficult to do so in the Sonth as in the North owing to the difference in the people. The officers were appointed by him. The men were animated, as they are now, by an intense hatred of the enemy. Their armies were in a defensive attitude; a large number, comprising some of the best of the United States officers, sided with them. They are operating on the inner circle. But, after all, if the possession of the seaboard, the use of navies, the vast preponderance of population, the ability to get nrtillery and arms, and the occupation of the heads of the great river communications be not utterly thrown away, *the North must overrun the South, if only the Northerners can fight as well as the Southerners, and if the North can raise money to maintain the struggle.* Let us leeve ont of view the slave element for once. The Abolitionists assert the most formidable weapon in the United States armory is the use of the emancipated slave, but it is rather difficult to see how slaves could assist the North, as long as they remain obedient and quiet in the South, or how the North can get at them by a mere verbal declaration, till it has pierced the Slave States. Above all, it is not clear that it would benefit the pennitless Exchequer of the North to have 4,000,000 black paupers snddenly thrown on it for support. *Slavery is to me detestable. The more I saw of it the less I liked it.* It is painful lo one who has seen the system at work and its results to read in English journals philosophical—pseudo-philosophical treatises on the subject, and dissertations on the "ethics and æsthetics" of the curse from which we shook ourselves free years ago with the approbation of our own consciences and of the world. *If the North was not fighting to put Slavery under the ægis of the Constitution, its cry of distress would move heart and hand in places where its appeals and promises now fall cold and dead.* It has decided on its own course, and its military operations cannot at present be much, if at all, influenced by the questions connected with Slavery. Having arrived at the conclusion that the North must, under provisoes, succeed in obtaining possession of the most important points in the South, it does not follow. that the latter is forced into the Union as a natural result. If the Slave States be true to their professions they will no more belong to the Union then than they do now. They will be subjugated, that is all. The North is rapidly arriving at the conviction that they are dealing with enemies; there is a cry going out to admit them to be so, and to ask the authorities to consider their captives as prisoners of war. "Free CORCORAN" is suggested at Boston as a watchword for a public movement, "Hang COSCOARN" is Mr. DAVIS' threat if a bridge-burner is executed by Gen. HALLECK. Let us not seek to complicate matters by ill-timed interferference, which would be unjustifiable also. The United State, whatever its internal composition was, must be admitted by foreign nations to be an entity—the agent of a Confederation of whose parts we had no political cognizance.

The revolt of the South was a surprise as complete as the Indian mutiny. It was in May last year the United States collected the semblance of an army; in July they moved and were defeated. Then came the work of re-collection, reorganization, and the formation of six armies along various parts of the frontier of their new enemy. It was not till the end of October the Federals could be said to have their levies in hand. Some movements in November were disastrous. Diversions and changes in the plans of the various campaigns were necessitated by affairs in Kentucky and Missouri. The expeditions from which so much was expected did no more than claw on to parts of the coast and occupy some points, where they remain, not by any means, however, as the NEW-YORK TIMES says, dispensing thereby with the necessity of maintaining a blockade of the adjacent ports, or opening ports in lieu of them. And at last Winter came, and the state of the country now prohibits any combined movements on a grand scale. In March the seasons will be more favorable, and if a year elapses without seeing the Northern armies well established in the South, there may well be some fears that European Powers will claim a right to be heard in the interests of peace. It is now admitted that such must be the case by the Americans themselves. Intervention is now talked of by people who would have scorned the idea of submitting to "the world in arms" a month ago. The notion of it is becoming familiarized as that of a possible evil. Men say, indeed, that it will unite all parties in the North as one man, and make them Abolitionists. Undoubtedly it is a menace which will set the armies of the North in motion as soon as they can be moved. The evil of bankruptcy, of an unpaid army, does not alarm them; and the piteous appeals of Mr. CHASE to Congress do not move them. Congress spending its time over Mr. BRIGHT does not vex them. The ball at the White House—where "a large helmet in sugar at the top of the table signifying war, and a very large fort made of cake, filled with quails candied, on a side table," were graceful reminders to the giddy throng that they were mortal Republicans in a state of civil tumult—no more excites them than the pleasing squabble between the New-York editors as to the priority of their invitations, but they are naturally moved by the thnught of England giving a word of counsel to them, and shudder at the phantom of French intervention. The Ides of March are coming; so are the evil days which were vaticinated for the hero of the hour. There are again more voices raised against Gen. MCCLELLAN. The cry of "On" to some place or other is being heard. Each dull delay is rebuked in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and approval comes from the West, echoing the sentiment of the people there, who boldly declare, in one of the Chicago papers, that they will not pay the taxation caused by a New-England war.

BRITISH COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

From the London Globe.

The lotal value of mercoandise imported into the United Kingdom from Mexico, in the year 1860, amounted to £490,221, being an increase of about 30 per cenl. on the imports of 1859, and of 120 per cent. on those of 1856. The chief articles comprise logwood, Brazil wood, Cicaragua wood, mahogany cochineal, indigo, jalap and sarsaparilla; all of which, excepting the first-named, indicate considerable Increments within the last few years. Logwood, on the contrary, shows a great falling off, the imports for 1860 having beeo 2,445 tons only, whilst those for 1856 were 4,961 tons.

Sarsaparilla, scarcely worth noticing in former years—5,040 pounds only having been imported in 1856—suddenly exhibited the vastly increased totsl of 298,163 pounds in 1860.

Quicksilver, which in value was set down at £3,323 in 1856, and at £3,160 in 1859, had no place in the import statistics for the years 1857, 1858 and 1860.

Turning to the exports to Mexico of British manufactures for the same period, we find, as might have been anticipated from the anarchical condition of the country, a great decadence. In 1856 our cotton, glass, iron, linen, silk and woolen manufactures, with haberdashery, hardware, machinery, jewelry, watches and a few minor articles, were received by the Mexicans to the value of £867,862. By the last completed returns—those for the year 1860—that amount appears to have sunk to £462,604, of which cotton fabrics, as in preceding years, yielded more than all the other articles combined.

The foreign and colonial products shipped hence to that country show an increased aggregate, caused, however, solely by an enlarged demand for quicksilver, which article, in the last year, was exported to the value of $61,905, being an excess of $56,105, when compared with the shipments in 1856.

HARK SUNK.—The American bark *Utah*, arrived from San Juan, Nic., lying at the end of Pier No. 28, East River, was, on Thursday night cut through by the ice, and sunk in fifteen minutes. Before sinking she carried her moorage, and came foul of the lumber bark *Adele*, doing coosiderable damage to her. She also fouled the ship *Lawrence*, carrying away her mizzen topmast.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Annual Appropriation Bill—The Committee upon Cities—City Railroads—The Bill for the Public Defence—Important Debate—Speech by Mr. Raymond.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

The House, last night, devoted the whole session to the discussion of the details of the Annual Appropriation bill, and did not then complete the bill. The appropriation for books for the State Library was cut down from $4,000 to $2,000, and, on motion of Mr. STETSON, backed by Mr. PERLES, of your City, the appropriation to the Agricultural Societies was raised to $10,000 from $8,000, as reported. The additional $2,000 are to be spent for the necessary machinery and in investigating the manufacture of the material made from flax, which it has, of late, been claimed can supersede cotton.

To-day, the Committee upon Cities have a hearing before them upon the proposed amendments to the City Charter. It is probable that they will frame a new bill entirely, taking some of the best features from all the bills offered upon the subject. The report of the Committee of Aldermen upon the Mayor's Message, adverse to its suggested amendments—the same as those incorporated in the bill introduced by Mr. MCLEOD—has been extensively circulated among the members. It is a very well written report, showing more brain than is nsually attributed to members of your City Government, and will, doubtless, have its effect upon the minds of members.

The same Committee are busily employed upon a health bill for your district. Three bills are before them upon this subject also, and they have appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a new bill, who are bustly engaged in the work. Numbers of the doctors of your City are now in town in consultation with the members of the Sub-Committee.

The Committee on Railroads gave audience to the friends and opponents of the Spring-street road yesterday afternoon. Some remonstrances were presented, but the opposition was not violent. The Committee have closed the debate upon the bill, have taken it into their own consideration, and will report some time next week. The discussion upon the Broadwey Railroad bill was also closed with the handing in of the amendments noticed in the TIMES of this morning, and the report of the Committee will now be made after due consideration. As I said before, I think important amendments, differing from any of those yet offered, will be engrafted upon the bill, if it is reported favorably. The House was this morning employed in the consideration of the special order, viz., the bill for the public defence. The debate was opened by Mr. BOUK, of Otsego, against the bill. He was opposed to the bill, because he thought it was unconstitutional, so far as the State Constitution is concerned, and referring to the assertion that the cry of the unconstitutionality of a bill was often raised to defeat disagreeable bills, he claimed the right to construct that instrument according to his notions of the same, without having his motives challenged. He claimed that neither existing invasion, or impending danger of invasion, a present necessity of defence in war, or of putting down rebellion and insurrection would justify the State in acting upon the clause of the Constitution, which allows the raising of money for these purposes. He thought, also, that it imposes not only an unconstitutional, but also an unnecessary burden of taxation. But above all this, he found in this bill, a most pernicious assertion of State rights against the rights of the central Government, in its proposal to assume the right to erect fortifications with State money and to man them with State soldiers. He saw, also, in this provision the skeleton of a standing army; for whoever heard of the expenditure of such sums of money in the erection of fortilicatioos, and leaving them unguarded? He would willingly go for any measnre by which these fortificatioos should be constructed under the authority of the United Stales Government, and ultimately at its expense.

Mr. HAVENS, of Essex, followed in support of the bill. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," he thought an old truth, well nigh forgotten in the long years of our prosperity, but thoroughly proved by history. It hnd demonstraled, also, that the sword must be the final arbiter of the destinies of nations, and that a nation's progress in civilization and its prosperity were only additional temptatioos to invasion and plnnder. He saw nothing in the course of England which demanded that charity which some honorsble members had extended to her. He reviewed her conrse since the breaking out of the rebellion, contending that it had been hostile, mean and overbearing in the extreme. Our policy should be in favor of peace with all nations, but he would venture to express the hope that, even in the course of events we were compelled to measure swords with England, we should be prepared to administer to her that humiliation which her conduct deserves. He reviewed the progress of the war in a hopeful spirit, but thoughl we should have learned but little from the events of the past year, if we did not learn that "In time of peace we must prepare for war."

Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, next addressed the Committee against the bill. He did not fear the dissolution of the Union, for this continent must always remain under our Government, but he did have fears lest there was impending danger in the military spirit which is now so prominent. Revolutions, Saturn-like, sometimes devonr their own children; and if ever our liberties are to be overthrnwn and a stronger Government erected upon their ruins, it will be through the agency of this military spirit, lo which this bill gives body and form. He closed with an earnest protest against any action which might tend to the erection of a great military establishment.

Mr. MCLEOD followed for the bill, referring lo the article in the TIMES of to-day, entitled "The Colonization of Discrowned Heads in America," as a refutation of the argument of the gentleman from Broome, (Mr. BARTLETT.) He was very bitler against England, and thought that no apologies could save her from merited disasters. Like Sodom of old, even the prayers of some righteous Abraham could not save her. He wished it understood tmat he was in favor of the bill, and should vote for it with amendments if possible, but without if he could not get any of them.

Mr. ANDRUS, of Franklin, as coming from a border county, wished to say a few words. Had the bill been introduced early in the session, notwithstanding many objectionable features in it, he should have been strongly tempted to advocate its passage, but in view of recent events he was opposed to it wholly. There was one sectioo ooly which he liked, and that was the enactiog clause. He should move, at the proper time, to strike out all after that, and to insert the Militia bill now on the files of the House. He did not doubt the constitutionality of the act, but the *right* to expend does not justify *expenditure*, without good grounds. He favored delay in action until the latter part of the month, as a better judgment of the necessity of the bill could then be formed, and to pass it sooner could do no good, as it would be impossible to make any survey along the frontier before that time.

Mr. PEYNE, of Wayne, then got the floor, but yielded to Mr. ATWAN to introduce a substitute prepared by Mr. OGDEN and himself, in consultation with other members, and approved by many members of the Military Committee. The substitute is of about the same length as the original bill, and provides for the raising of $5,000,000, to be employed under the direction of the United States authorities, and at their discretion, in erecting permanent or temporary fortifications, and properly manning them, in the purchase of suitable arms, ammunition, etc., in raising and arming such a volunteer force as the Government shall demand, with the express understanding that they shall be employed in manning the fortifications of the State and for State defence; makes the Governor the executive officer of its provisions, under the General Government, and requires him to communicate at once with the Government touching this tuing. The bill requires all officers to be chosen according to the existing laws, in all such cases made and provided, and is not designed to take effect until the United Stales Government signifies its approva. of its provisions and is ready to do its share to carry them out. The substitute, it will be seen, is designed to embrace the compassing of the main objects of the original bill, and at the same time to remove objections to its constitutionality, to its dividing the executive duties between three irresposoible Commissioners, and to its immediate discretionary operation.

The substitute, or some bitt like it, will probably be the one finally passed.

The House, this evening, resumed the discussion of the bill for the public defence in Committee of the Whole. Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, first took the floor, and made a short speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. RAYMOND followed in a long speech, of over two hours' duration, against the bill. At the possible risk of being accused of using the columns of his own paper to praise the Speaker, I will say, that the speech was one of the very ablest of the session—clear, logical and practical—giving satisfaction to almost all parties by its clearance away of much of the fog which has been thrown aronnd this snbject, and its comprehensive grasp of the whole subject of our foreign relations.

He began by expressing his entire sympathy with the object of the bill, but he did not like its provisions. Our motlo, as had been well said, should be in time of peace to prepare for war. We ought to place ourselves in a state of defence; we should do so unostentatiously, but effectively. The facts cited and the documents brought forward had convinced him that we are not at all properly prepared for a foreign war, and this thing ought to be remedied by the General Government. It is its duty to do it, and to do it along the whole Northern frontier. He had to-day had assurances from the Chairman of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means that they now had under consideration, and would soon report a bill for this very purpose. If the General Government shows any neglect it is our duty to bring the subject to their notice. We also have a right to tender them aid, and, under some circumstances, it is our duty lo do so. But this bill goes further; as originally reported, it provides that the State as such shall proceed to fortify herself; it provides that she act in almost every particular as a sovereign power. He was unwilline to do anything which should tend to weaken the feeling of patriotism, especially at this time, when we are suffering from the pernicious assertion of the doctrine of State Rights. The essence of this Government is, that the control of local affairs pertains to the local Governments, while a common loyalty is due to the General Government in all matters of general interest. He was in favor of the defence of the whole frontier, and to this extent in favor of the defence of the State. Everybody goes to this extent; but it is claimed that the present case presents an emergency which will justify this action. Such a position throws the whole burden of the proof of such an emergency upon the advocates of the bill. Have they succeeded in doing this? If there is to be a foreign war, it will be from one of three reasons—the settlement of some outstanding dispute—the declaration of war from England, or of a declaration on our part. He examined these three points in detail.

First—How is it in regard to any dispute? Is there one unsettled? They have all been more or lesa favorably settled. England complains that she has been worsted in these settlements, and we do the same. This is the very best proof thet they were fair average settlements. It is a mere matter of opinion whether they were or not. The Reciprocity Treaty he considered, on the whole, about equal in its provisions, and if it is not, it soon expires by its own terms. The *Trent* affair has been settled, it is removed, and there is nothing to fear on that ground. Is there any other unsettled dispute? Is not the coast clearer than it has been for years? Some say England may break the blockade. If she does it, then war will be imminent, and the bill will be proper. But has she done it? Her whole course has shown that she does not intend to do anything of the kind. We have no right to demand any more than bare justice, and she has shown that she will grant us that. He did not think that England had dealt handsomely by us; bnt she had given us bare justice. Others say that she will observe the Sonthern Government. In that case, too, war would be immineot; but she has not done it, and whatever may be her sympathies, her Government has frequently declared both to our officials and the quasi-representatives of the Southern Confederacy that she would do nothing of the kind nntil they have established a "*de facto*" Governments We could not complain if she did then recognize them, bnt recent events have removed that contingency. Is there any other question which involves a war?

Secondly—Will England attack us? It is said she would like to see us broken down, and our institutions destroyed. He was willing to concede all that, but did not think that she would go to war on that ground. It was contrary to the spirit of the age; a war undertaken on such a basis would at once revolutionize England herself. She had tried it once in the case of the French Revolution, and its only result was to strengthen the Democracy she sought to overturn. Some gentlemen thought her distress would draw her into war. Such distress is a terrible test, but England has not yielded; and why? Because she has seen that any interference would only protract the war indefinitely, and multiply all the sources of her distress. Such a war once begun, she knew would never end until one or the other nation was humiliated. She was wise enough to know who would be most likely to suffer most in such a war in the long run. Peace is England's only hope. She is a manufacturing nation, and wants markets for her produce, and this rebellion destroys her market here. She wants to see it ended. At first, laboring under the delusive idea that we could not conquer the rebellion, she was irritated that we attempted it. Now her only point is to have the war close as quickly as possible, and when she sees that that can be best accomplished by Northern supremacy, she will treat us differently, not from friendship but from policy. He thought her movement of troops to Canada a defensive operation. She knew her weak point and was panic-stricken, for she supposed we intended war.

Thirdly—Do we propose to make war? It is said we have old scores to settle, and all that, but such asserlions are not worthy the dignity of a nation. He did not think we intended to do anything of the kind; at any rate, it was not necessary to begin to arm New-York with any such expectation, before the General Government signified its intention to settle old scores. We complain of the lack of sympathy. Nations have no sympathy. We have never shown any; on the contrary, we have tha rather sympathized with rebellion. We are not weak enough to need it, or craven enough to seek it. He then reviewed at length the recognition of the rebels as belligerents; the *Trent* affair, the alone blockade, and the intervention in Mexico. In matters relating to ourselves he thought that while she had done nothing liberally, or in a kindly spirit, she had observed all the actual conditions of international law. We could not demand any more, and there was, therefore, no cause of war. In Mexican affairs he thought both France and England were misled, and that the new phase of affairs there might break up the whole expedition. At any rate, the contingency of a war was too remote to justify this bill on that ground.

Gentlemen fear that the need of employment for our army will create a war. Our army are not mercenaries. Many of them have homes, families, business interests, which will demand and engage their attention, many will find homes in the South and help to redeem her institutions, and the mere adventurers left will not be numerona enough to control the national policy.

He did not like the bill for the reasons above-mentioned, and in view of them he thought it proposed an unnecessary burden of taxation which, it must be remembered, is paid ont of the income of property, though levied upon the property itself. A brief summatry of the argument closed the speech. The bill was then made the special order again for two weeks from this evening. This vote belokens its final defeat, in all probability.

One must be very chary now-a-days of giving any information about the movement of troops. I understand that the restriction extends even to naming their departure for the seat of war. I will simply say, therefore, that the Ninety-eighth Regiment yesterday marched down by Congress Hall, halting there, however, to receive a stand of colors. This regiment, commanded by Col. DUTTON, a class-mate of MCCLELLAN'S, is cousolidated from skeleton regiments raised in Franklin and Wayne Counties. Rather the largest portion hail from Franklin. The ladies of that county prepared a beautiful stand of colors, which was presented to the regiment yesterday afternoon, from the steps at Congress Hall, by Mr. ANDRUS, the worthy representative of that section, in the Assembly. The speech of presentation was neat and tasteful and had the true ring in it. Lieut.-Col. DUANE received the gift in n short speech, abounding in good hits, which "brought down the house," if such a phrase is applicable to out-of-door exercises. The regiment hurshed, sbouted, and seemed in tip-top spirits generally, and marched away somewhere in great glee. I should not wonder if they hoped to see active service sooo. May their arms be as successful as loyal arms now seem to be universally. H.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Remarks of Hon. Royal Phelps in the State Assembly on the Relations of England and the United States.

In the Assembly on the 1st inst., when the bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up in Committee of the whole, Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, said he did not intend to enter into any lengthened debate upon this question, which had already been very fully discussed, and on which many members of that body yet desired to be heard. But he wished to say a few words on one or two points which either had not been touched on at all, or on which he felt himself compelled to differ with those who had so ably argued on both sides of the question. He desired first to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Government of the United States has already, through the action of our representatives in Congress, appropriated a large amount of money for the very purposes to which the sums set apart in this bill were to be devoted. He had on another occasion, a few days since, alluded to the action of the Government in this direction, and he was somewhat surprised that no reference had been made to this important fact in the elaborate and extended argument of the able Chairman of the Military Committee, (Mr. PIERCE.) But while the appropriations thus made for the public defence had been ignored in debate, much stress had been placed on the letter of our energetic Secretary of State, (Mr. SEWARD,) addressed to the Governors of the several loyal States, inviting State coöperation with the Federal Government, in putting our coast and borders into a proper condition for defence against an invading army. That member of the Cabinet deservedly enjoys the confidence and respect of the Legislature of New-York, and the policy he recommended in his letter, was doubtless, under existing circumstances, wise and patriotic. But it must be remembered that the appropriation by the Federal Government has been made since the letter of Mr. SEWARD was written, and, therefore, not alone from the altered condition of our foreign relations, but from the fact that the looneys then needed have been supplied since by the general Government, does the policy, prudent and necessary at that time, become of questionable propriety now.

Mr. PHELPS believed there would be no dissent from the proposition, that it would be extremely undesirable that the authorities of our own State and the United States should come into conflict in the erection of defences on our coast and frontier. Yet he could not but be apprehensive of such a lamentable result when he discovered that this bill makes no provision for consultation or coöperation with the United States Government, as to the location and description of the defences proposed to be erected. He should have supposed that the bill would at least have provided that the scientific Commissioners under whose direction the work of the Public Defence was to be prosecuted, should be officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the United States. Yet this bill has in it no provision for consultation, even, with the United States authorities, and hence, the work undertaken by the State may fail to be in harmony with that contemplated by the General Government.

Mr. PIERCE—Will the gentleman from New-York allow me a word? I will say that the gentleman from St. Lawrence (Mr. HULBURD) designs, with the concurrence of the Military Committee, to introduce amendments to this bill which will place the work of defence under the immediate control of officers of the United States Government. I would further observe that this bill does not contemplate the erection of permanent defences, but only of temporary earthworks on our frontier, to be available for an immediate emergency, leaving to the United States Government the construction of permanent works of defence.

Mr. PHELPS resumed—The amendment thus promised by the gentleman from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) was one he had himself designed to offer, and would remove so much objection to the bill. With regard to the suggestion as to the erection of temporary earthworks, it was a matter for serious consideration whether the condition of the country, either in its domestic or foreign relations, warranted at this time so large an outlay for any such purpose; at the very moment, too, when the United States Government was about to commence the construction of such defences as are deemed necessary for the proper defence of the State.

He desired to direct the attention of the House to the amounts appropriated by Congress under the Fortifications Appropriation bill. The whole amount appropriated is $5,960,000. Of this sum, $2,525,000 is to be expended in 1862, and New-York and the Northern frontier is to receive $1,150,000 out of this amount, divided np as follows:

For the Northern frontier defences	$750,000
Fort Montgomery, on Lake Champlain	50,000
Fort Schuyler, East River	25,000
Willett's Point	50,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island	25,000
Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island	50,000
Commencement of casemates battery on Staten Island	100,000
New Battery at Fort Hamilton, Narrows	100,000
Total	$1,150,000

In addition to this, New-York receives about 52 per cent. of the contingency fund of $350,000.

For the year 1863, the amount appropriated is $3,435,000, of which New-York receives $800,000 for the following defensive works:

Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain	$100,000
Willett's Point	200,000
Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins	200,000
Fort at Sandy Hook	300,000
Total	$800,000

In addition, New-York receives about 33 per cent of the contingency sum of $1,000,000.

This at least shows that we have a Government that is looking out for our wants, and it is a powerful reason why those who advocate action on the part of the State in this direction, should not desire to rush a measure of so much importance through with unnecessary haste.

In regard to the policy of erecting a line of fortifications along our borders on the lakes, he (Mr. PHELPS) thought there might well be a diversity of opinion. It seemed to him to have escaped the attention of those who had drafted and advocated this bill, that in constructing a series of defences along our Northern Frontier, we should be inviting Great Britain to follow our example, and should find our own fortifications confronted by similar works bristling along the transit line. Every person was conversant with the policy pursued by England and France ever since the present Emperor of the French had occupied that throne. Under the exciting cry of danger of a French invasion, the English had increased their defensive works end had expended immense amounts of treasure in enlarging and strengthening their navy. The French, in view of the policy of the neighboring government, had made similar enormous outlays for a like purpose, nntil both had become the laughing stock of the rest of the world.

Civilized people looked on in wonder and in pity to behold two nations thus wasting their eoergies and squandering the money of the people on preparations for mutual destruction—two nations profess friendship for each other even al the very moment of these deadly preparations. Could any person question that the policy thus pursued must tend to render more precarious the preservation of peace between them, and to foster feelings of dislike and distrust between their people? Just so soon as we build up fortifications along our borders, and make a Sebastopot at Buffalo, it will be the signal for Great Britain to raise up defences on her border opposite to her own, and probably superior to them, for the loogest purse would certainly prevail at this game; and with fort frowning upon fort, with cannon whistling opposite to cannon, will the feelings of the two nations, already too much excited, become more friendly, and will the war, which all admit to be an evil, be driven further off.

If that treaty was a wise one which, at the close of the war with Great Britain, bound each country not to place more than one vessel-of-war upon each of the Lakes, the same principle that dictated it should govern the erection of forts upon the border, for the reasons that made such a policy wise then make it wise now. He trusted that those gentlemen who looked upon this question from a broad national point of view would calmly and seriously consider those suggestions, which tisd not, he believed, been before alluded to during the course of the debate. Would our chances in a war with England be improved by a mutually-fortified inland frontier?

There was another point to which he desired to refer, and which, he regretted to say, had been touched upon too much by the able gentleman who had preceded him. He alluded to the indiscriminate and, he believed, impolitic abuse of England, in which too many of us are accnstomed to indulge. He had his own feelings in regard to Great Britain, growing out of the wrongs inflicted upon our country in earlier years by that Government, as every son of New-York must have. Yet he could not but look upon this constant exhibition of bitter feelings against England as unbecoming the character and dignity of a great nation. He deprecated the extreme laoguage used in relation to that nation, the complaints made and the threats uttered against her. Looking with an unprejudiced eye at recent events, he had no hesitation in asserting his belief that England was far better pleased than we could be, to have escaped war with this country, and he could not regard it as conducive to the interest of our nation to provoke a continuance of an unfriendly feeling which all prudent men condemned and deplored while it existed.

It had been said that we must, in our present condition, put up with the *Trent* affair, but that we would only bide our time to avenge it. Such language is unworthy our nation and our people. In the affair of the *Trent* we were clearly and unmistakably in the wrong. If we had not been so, it would have been an act of disgrace to surrender the rebel prisoners; but being so, their surrender was honorable and just. He asked no better evidence that the capture of those persons was a violation of the rights of a neutral Power than was furnished by the fact that every nation of Europe—our best and warmest friends—were against us upon that question. It is unbecoming, then, to harp upon the *Trent* affair as though we had been an abused party in its settlement. We were not so; but having been led by the gallant but hasty action of one of our officers into an error, we made all the reparation that honor demanded of us.

Again, the action of our Government had been criticised in relation to the permission extended to the British Government to land their troops at Portland, and transport them through Maine. Without desiring to enter into any justification of that policy, he would say he had occasion to know that before the permission was granted Gen. SCOTT had expressed the hope that the British troops would be allowed to land in New-York and Portland on their road to Canada. And where is there a more jealous or a safer guardian of the public honor than Gen. SCOTT?

In this connection, he begged permission to contrast the tone of the members of the British Government, in their remarks in Parliament respecting the American nation, with that adopted by some of the members of the Legislature of this State, by reading to the House a brief extract from the speech of Lord DUFFERIN, when moving the address in response to the Queen's speech; and he would remind the House that Lord DUFFERIN is understood to speak, not his own individual views alone, but those of the members of the British Cabinet, adopted after mature deliberation.

[Mr. PHELPS then read extracts from the speech to which he referred, and which spoke in terms of courtesy and praise of the American nation, and of the action of our Government in the affair of the *Trent*, and continued:]

These were the friendly sentiments uttered by the British Administration with regard to this country, and they indicate the great change which has recently taken place in the general feelings of the English nation toward the North, and of which the most reliable information assures us. Is it wise in us, at a time when this favorable revulsion is going on, to treat England as an enemy whether she will or not, and to rail at her in a manner unbecoming a people that know their own power, and have reliance in their own resources.

Looking back at the events of recent years, could it be truthfully said that we have just cause of complaint against England? Scarcely a treaty has been made since the war, in which our Government has not secured the advantage. In the settlement of the Northeastern boundary question, with Lord ASHBURTON, we surely had no cause for complaint. In the case of the Newfoundland fisheries, with Lord ELGIN, the advantage was with us. In the right of search question we had throughout held

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

RICHMOND UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The President has placed Richmond under the protection of Martial law. If the entire Southern Confederacy were at this moment under that law, there would be a benefit to its cause, to its Government, and to every single citizen of its population. Under the operation of that law the Southern country may be defended. But under the rules of State Governors and Legislatures that duty is impossible. We hope the time has come when the Confederate Executive and Congress will recollect that there is one right paramount to all others—the right of self-preservation; one obligation superior to every consideration—that of protecting this country in time of invasion. For its fulfillment the Government must assume, without hesitation, all the power that is necessary. The least attention to what is passing daily in the Legislature of Virginia is enough to satisfy every candid mind that no measures adequate to the occasion will be manufactured by the lawyers and the country politicians in time to be of real service.

If the Southern Confederacy intends to occupy itself with statutes and amendments, with discussions and deliberations, with speeches to show that this cannot be done and that cannot be done, because there is no power and no constitutionality, the country is lost. What are needed now are peremptory orders and sternly-enforced obedience. Let the Legislatures, Senates and Conventions legalize hereafter what must be done for the salvation of all; or, if they will not, let courts punish the glorious crime when arms no longer overawe them. Oh! that we had in the War Department the man who dares to take the responsibility—the fearless man, who would throw considerations of self to the winds—who would raise the armies needed, organize them for absolute obedience, strike opposition powerless, deal to every despicable traitor a sudden death, burn every shred of cotton and tobacco that the enemy approaches, make a cotton-heap of every city that admits him. They would get their authority—they would find their justification—they would read their law, in the hearts of a people saved from utter ruin and degradation.

The first operation of martial law has been the arrest of half a dozen notorious traitors who call themselves "Unionists." The invader has counted much on the promises of these miscreants. Their number has been greatly exaggerated both here and elsewhere. If the facts are examined by the light of reason, the conclusion will be arrived at, that there are not fifty Unionists in Richmond. But one man that balloon makes more noise than five hundred that remain silent; so, after a disaster, these creatures contrive, by their odious joy, to render themselves more apparent than multitudes of depressed patriots. Few as they are, they do incalculable mischief to the spirit of our people, and give enormous encouragement to the enemy.

In case matters came to the worst, and Virginia should be occupied by the Federal troops, no one can doubt but that these unnatural villains would riot in the persecution, insult, cruelty, confiscation, imprisonment and ignominious death of the best, the bravest, the most honorable and estimable citizens of this city and State. No one who knows them or knows human nature, can think that they have devoted their existence to Yankee predominance, and pocketed in cowardly silence, year after year, the disappointments, the mortifications, the affronts which their course deserved and secured, without treasuring up a mint of malignity against their countrymen. Now that the law has at length clutched them, let it not permit them to escape in triumph as so many others have done. If we fall, let us take care that it shall not be in their hands; if we are beaten, let us so provide that they shall not enjoy the spectacle; if our families are compelled to fly, let us be sure that they shall not be the blood-hounds on the track.

THE TOBACCO AND COTTON QUESTION.

SHALL THE CROPS BE BURNED?

In the "Confederate" Senate, on Saturday, March 1, Mr. HENRY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A Bill to Regulate the Destruction of Property under Military Necessity.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the military authorities of the Confederate army are hereby authorized to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or other property, of any kind whatever, that might be of use to the enemy, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy.

SEC. 2. That all owners of cotton and tobacco are prohibited from moving the same into any military district, without permission of the military authorities of said district, on penalty of having the same destroyed by the said military authorities, at the loss of the owners thereof.

SEC. 3. That the owners of tobacco and cotton who shall destroy the same, when necessary, to prevent said cotton and tobacco from falling into the hands of the enemy, shall be indemnified for the loss in the same manner as if those articles had been destroyed by the military authorities: *Provided*, full proof is made of the value of said property so destroyed, and of the necessity of its destruction, to prevent it falling into the possession of the enemy.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYNES presented a substitute to the bill, which was also ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That all citizens of the Confederate States who are or shall be owners of any cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, corn, wheat, flour, bacon, pork or beef, or other agricultural products useful to the enemy, shall, whenever necessary to prevent said articles from falling into his possession, burn or otherwise destroy the same: *Provided*, That by ordinary diligence it shall be impracticable for said owners to transport said articles to some place of safety within the State.

SEC. 2. That in the event said articles cannot be transported as aforesaid, and it shall become necessary to destroy them as provided in the first section of this act, then upon full proof by the owners of said articles before the Court of Claims of the Confederate States—first, of the quality and value of said articles; secondly, of the impracticability, by ordinary diligence and reasonable cost, to transport said articles as hereinbefore provided; and thirdly, of the necessity to destroy the said articles to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, the said owners shall be entitled to judgment for the value of said articles, to be satisfied out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

DESTRUCTION ADVISED.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have been unable to give the proper notice to the important proceedings of the cotton and tobacco planters on the question of burning such portions of the cotton and tobacco in the Southern Confederacy as may at any time be in danger of falling into the hands of the Federalists. Upon the main question of doing this the Southern sentiment is unanimous. As to that proposition of making the Government the purchaser of all these staples in the country, there will be a difference of opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that some plan may readily be adopted to accomplish the object of keeping these staples out of the hands of the enemy.

It is proper that some plan should be concurred in by the planters and the Government; but of one thing we are satisfied, and that is, even in the absence of any plan, there is patriotism enough among the people to burn up all the cotton and tobacco that is likely to fall into the enemy's hands. It would be the most suicidal folly to permit the Yankees to get a single bale of cotton or a pound of tobacco that can be burned before he gets it. The people are all convinced of this, and will destroy all if necessary. They will burn as the enemy approaches, and if he overruns the country, they will burn it all. But this noble spirit is the best sign that the enemy cannot overrun the country. A people ready to make such sacrifices cannot be conquered—their country cannot be overrun by an invading army.

Independent of the spirit of resistance such a people must exhibit, the fact that the enemy will only seize ashes and smouldering ruins, instead of the millions of dollars he expects to acquire by overrunning the land, will have a potent effect upon him. Nothing could be so delightful to his expectations as the appropriation to his own use of so much wealth that *did not belong to him*; nothing could so grieve and sadden his heart as to be deprived of it.

The burning of our staples will have another good effect. It will teach the people of Europe how much in earnest we are. They will understand from it that the South will never give up these staples to the Yankees, and that, through their invasion, the foreign manufactories can never be supplied with cotton. They will learn what a mistake they have made in respecting a blockade that is not efficient; but one that has deprived them of that cotton which may now be destroyed, and the destruction of which must greatly prolong and increase commercial and manufacturing embarrassments and distresses.

AN APPEAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There are now in this city and vicinity hundreds of citizens exempt, by age or disease, from military duty, who are ready and anxious to defend their homes and household goods from desecration by the invading Northern hordes; or, if need be, to die in the effort to repel them from the Capital of the Old Dominion. This class of persons are physically unable to go through the fatiguing routine of infantry drill or camp duty. They can, however, be formed into companies, battalions and regiments, and, after being properly instructed in the use of loading and firing their shot-guns and rifles, be made as effective as any other arm of the service in repelling an invasion or participating in a street fight, every house proving a fortification and every window a port-hole through which to point their weapons and shower their missiles upon the enemy.

These companies, after being properly drilled, may be held as a reserve, and to be called out only when their services are needed. Each command should be assigned to some particular battery, and whenever the enemy approaches the citizens should be called out, and placed in the rifle-pits, where their shot-guns would play havoc with the advancing foe.

Relieved of all camp duty, the old and the crippled would be entirely effective in defending the batteries and protecting their homes.

We would invoke the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that, in the opinion of experienced naval officers, piles driven at the bottom of a stream are of little or no use in obstructing channels. They could be easily removed or sawed off, as they were in the Savannah River. The most efficient mode is to sink vessels loaded with stone, and to construct bomb-proof batteries on the shore commanding the place where the obstructions are placed, and others further back, to prevent a landing of troops."

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Feb. 21, says:

"Sergeant RICE, of one of our batteries on the sea coast, brought to the city this morning, on the *Oregon*, three prisoners, who were captured by some of the artillerists, in a yawl, off Mississippi City. The prisoners were a sergeant and two privates, who represent that they belong to Gen. BUTLER'S body guard of horse, who came from Boston in the *Constitution*. They professed to be very sick of Ship Island, and were probably in the act of deserting. They report that there are about 4,000 infantry and four or five hundred horses on the island, under the command of Gen. PHELPS, and that they are waiting the arrival of Gen. BUTLER to commence operations. The horses brought to the island had all died, and there was a great deal of distress in the army, the water used by the troops being of the most unwholesome and distasteful character, and that great dissatisfaction exists among the men. There are several frigates and gunboats lying off the island."

The same paper, of Feb. 22, says:

"A few days ago, Capt. WARD, of the small schooner *Wilder*, of Mobile, in attempting to escape through the blockading fleet in the Sound, was captured and detained as a prisoner on one of the enemy's ships. He succeeded, however, in escaping in a small boat, and got ashore at Pass Christian. Capt. WARD'S account of the enemy confirms that of the three prisoners or deserters, who ware sent over from Pass Christian yesterday, in charge of a detachment under Sergt. POINDEXTER, formerly of this city. The deserter's names are VAN BENTHUYSEN, a young man formerly of this city, and very respectably connected here, who states that he enlisted in a regiment as the only means by which he could escape from the North; HOARON, a Yankee; and CLIFFORD, an Englishmap.

These men represent that they were members of the corps known as the Maunted Rangers, who were enlisted as a body-guard for Gen. BUTLER. This is the corps about which Gen. BUTLER and ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, had a quarrel, the merits of which becoming known to the men, they do not consider themselves legally enlisted, and are very much dissatisfied. The Mounted Rangers came out in the last trip of the *Constitution*, and are one hundred and eighteen in number. They brought their horses with them, but they have all died except five.

The following are the troops now on the island: Twelfth Maine, Col. SHIPLEY; Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. JONES, of Connecticut; MANNING'S Battery, 200 men and eight pieces.

To these were added, by the last arrival of the *Constitution*, the Eastern Bay State Regiment, Lieut.-Col. FRENCH, and the Mounted Rangers before referred to.

These are all the land forces on the Island. They are all under the command of Gen. PHELPS, who is known on the island as ASS, and on the mainland as Proclamation PHELPS.

There are in the Sound three gunboats, af light draft, to wit: The *Kanawha*, 5 guns; the *Scioto*, 5, and the *Santiago*, 7. The *Niagara*, the *New-London* and several smaller vessels are also off the Island. There are many sick on the Island, and the *Constitution*, on her return trip, took three hundred disabled or invalid soldiers.

The long delay of BUTLER in reaching his command, and the discomforts of their camp, rendered the soldiers on Ship Island quite dissatisfied.

COL. THOS. R. R. COBB.

Col. T. R. R. COBB, of the Georgia Legion, says the Athens *Banner*, of Feb. 26, arrived in this place on Friday evening last. He has issued the following proclamation:

GEORGIANS!—A few months must decide the fate of the South—independence or vassalage. The successful armies of the North are at the doors of our State. Shall we welcome them as becomes the true men of a great State?

I am authorized by the President to accept additional troops into my Legion, until it shall consist of five thousand men. Of these there will be one regiment of cavalry, four of infantry, and one battalion of artillery. Each will be organized by the election of field officers. The rendezvous of the new troops will be Atlanta, where companies will be received and mustered into service as rapidly as they are ready. Accoutrements, tents and rations will be supplied at once, and arms as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, ordinary rifle and shot-guns will be received and paid for. The Legion increased will operate on the Southern line, either in Georgia, Tennessee or Carolina. For two weeks I shall be in Athens, where I will be glad to receive personal or written communications, and to answer all inquiries.

THOS. R. R. COBB, Colonel Georgia Legion.

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE.

The Richmond *Examiner* has the following in connection with the Roanoke Island affair: An authentic anecdote of Maj. HUGH W. FRY has reached us, and is so thoroughly characteristic of the man, that we cannot forbear giving it publicity. During the heat of the conflict, Maj. FRY, with a battalion of infantry, was conveyed to the island to reinforce its defenders. Upon debarking from the steamer upon Roanoke, Maj. FRY jocularly exclaimed: "All passengers for Fort Warren will please take the coaches on the left-hand side." The sally provoked a general outburst of laughter, but within two hours afterward the joke was proven to have been prophetic; the jocose Major and his companions were all ticketed for Fort Warren.

From Saturday, the day of the surrender of Roanoke, till the following Wednesday, Major FRY was confined in a room in the house of Dr. RITTERS on the island. In this room the Major discovered a portion of a keg of powder, the private property of Dr. RITTERS. On Wednesday morning, understanding that he was that day to be received on shipboard, the Major took about twenty pounds of the powder, and rolling it in a sheet made a sort of cartridge, and rammed it up the pipe of a stove that stood in the room. In the course of an hour after completing this job, the Major was removed, and his mind being otherwise occupied, thought little more of it. From some of our wounded who had been left at Elizabeth City, and who arrived here last night, we are informed that one rainy day last week the Yankees, for the first time, built a fire in the stove. In a few minutes the explosion took place, blowing the house to ruin, and killing and wounding fifteen or twenty Yankees. The accuracy of the above is beyond question.

MORE ARRESTS OF UNION MEN.

Mr. CHARLES KRAUS, one of the city nightwatch, says the Richmond *Examiner* of March 3, was arrested yesterday evening and locked up in "Castle Godwin." The cause of his arrest was his declaring himself a Union man. He is reported to have said that he had a knife with which he fought in the Florida war, and that he would die by it, on his own floor, before he would go against the Union.

AUGUSTUS O. BRUMMELL was arrested on suspicion. He formerly belonged to Capt. KIRBY'S company, joined the Wise Legion, and was captured by the Yankees. Afterwards he was released on parole to seek an exchange. After his term had expired he went to Norfolk, and then returned to this city, stating that Gen. WOOL had granted him an extension of parole. He was also incarcerated.

FORT DONELSON.

From the Helena (Ark.) Note Book, Feb. 21.

The fall of Fort Donelson is one of the severest blows which has befallen the Confederacy. Its fall has broken the lines of Gen. JOHNSTON, and caused him to retreat. No General has acquitted himself with more skill and honor than has Gen. PILLOW. He fought numbers treble that of his own, and his gallant men left their breastworks and charged upon those of the enemy, with the cool assurance of "NAPOLEON'S Old Guard." It is said that Gen. BEAUREGARD remarked, when he heard the particulars of the Fort Donelson fight, "that Gen. PILLOW had fought the greatest battle of this continent." His courage no one questions, and his energy is as untiring as his aspirations are high.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT.

Gen. PILLOW has published his official raport of the battle of Fort Donelson. He says that our force consisted of about 12,000 men; that the army fought with the greatest gallantry, and that he was desirous of fighting his way out, but Gen. BUCKNER contended that three-fourths of the army would be lost in an effort of that kind, and that there could be no necessity to sacrifice so many men to save the remaining one-fourth. The command was then turned over to Gen. BUCKNER, who surrendered—Gens. PILLOW and FLOYD, with a portion of their commands, retreating from the field.

A STATEMEET FROM PILLOW'S AID.

The following is an account of the battle at Fort Donelson, furnished by Major W. H. HAYNES, of Holmes County, Missouri, who was acting aid to Gen. PILLOW:

The fighting commenced on Wednesday, and lasted four days.

On Saturday, the attack was opened at 5 o'clock A. M., by our extreme left, on the enemy's right, by Gen. PILLOW'S Division, consisting of the following forces: Col. REYNOLDS' Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, under command of Col. BALDWIN; the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Col. SWINGTON'S Brigade, composed of the First and Third Mississippi, the Eighth Kentucky, and the Seventh Texas, the latter regiments being ordered forward to reinforce the former after the fight commenced.

All of these sustained heavy losses except the Third Mississippi, which lost only three men killed. No field officers, however, were killed.

Gen. FLOYD'S Brigade, consisting of three regiments, were engaged in the thickest of the fight. Their loss was very great, one of the regiments, (the Thirty-sixth Virginia,) only 350 strong, losing 74 killed. They stood the brunt of the battle.

Col. DEARE'S Fourth Mississippi Regiment was also engaged. The casualties not known, though the field officers are safe.

Gen. PILLOW, in commencing the attack, was to have received the cooperation of Gen. BUCKNER, who was expected to attack the enemy's left wing simultaneously with his (PILLOW'S) attack on the right. BUCKNER was not ready, and caused considerable delay, which gave the enemy time to form his line of battle and offer stouter resistance. During the battle Col. ROGER HANSON'S Second Kentucky Regiment was ambuscaded by four Federal regiments, and suffered severely. Col. HANSON was taken prisoner, but was not injured, as reported. Major HAWLEY received a slight wound in the nose.

The enemy commenced the fight on Wednesday with 30,000 men. By Saturday night it was officially ascertained that they had been reinforced to 52,000 when a council-of-war was called, and it was decided to capitulate.

Gen. PILLOW was opposed to surrendering, thinking it best for the whole army to cut its way through the Federal lines.

Our informant says that in the attack by the gunboats, on Friday, one was sunk and two disabled, Capt. Rose' battery of a 126-pounder doing the most efficient service.

Our loss is estimated by Major HAYNES to be 500 killed and 1,500 wounded—1,100 having been brought from the field.

Brig.-Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON and Gen. A. HEISMAN, late of the Tenth Tennessee Regiment, were taken prisoners with Gen. BUCKNER. The number of men in the army that surrendered was not less than 12,000.

AN INDEPENDENT ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

A curious case is on trial before the Confederate Commissioner at Richmond. The following testimony explains it sufficiently:

"Mr. LEWIS HOYER, lithographist, and Messrs. TINSLEY and ASHBY, clerks in the Treasury Department, were sent for and sworn.

Messrs. S. G. TINSLEY and J. W. ASHBY deposed severally, that it was their business to sign Treasury notes, and that the signatures on the $100 note before the Commission were forgeries.

The forgery of Mr. TINSLEY'S name was admirably well executed, but Mr. ASHBY'S signature was a botch.

Mr. Hoyer deposed—I am one of the proprietors of the lithographic establishment where the Treasury notes are printed; early Tuesday morning one of the boys came from the office to my house, and told me the office had been broken open and the stones tampered with; that some one had been printing with the ten and hundred dollar stone during the night; when I got to the office I found that the gum and ink, in which it is the practice to roll the stones before leaving them at night, had been removed, and that one of the piles of paper or blank notes had been disturbed; it is the practice to keep the unprinted paper loose in the room; there were in that room, but under the screws, which were locked, about two millions of dollars in printed notes; an unsuccessful effort had evidently been made to get at these notes; this note is not well printed; it bears the marks of having been done in haste; without an inventory, which Mr. Slocum intends taking, we can't tell how many notes have been stolen; there is but one key to the office, which used to be kept by Emil Thume, a boy, who stays at Geese's, the foreman—but as Emil got to the office too late, Wm. H. Beal, one of the printers, has for the last two weeks been keeping the key; Beal resides on Brood-street; I don't know where he keeps the key.

Commissioner—That's a bad arrangement about the key; the office was entered by cutting out the sash in the door, and unbarring the door on the inside and then breaking the lock.

The Prisoner's Statement—I am a member of Capt. Hiram Dickinson's company, the Jackson Guard; I arrived in Richmond at half-past eleven o'clock, from Roanoke Island; Wednesday evening I met a member of the McCulloch Rangers, who belongs to the same regiment I do, and asked him to lend me some money; he handed me a hundred dollar note and told me if I would get it changed he would lend or give me fifteen dollars till I should get paid off; I took the note in to Mr. Guvernator and he changed it, and I gave Pridget his money, retaining fifteen dollars; I was surprised when arrested by Goodrick.

The Commissioner adjourned the case until to-morrew (Snturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

From Mr. SLOCUM, the clerk who has charge of the lithographic establishment, we learned that a first-rate workman might, with one lithographic stone, print 700 notes in a day, while an ordinary workman would not print more than 400. Mr. SLOCUM also informed us that the man who made use of the stones and presses Monday night must have had some knowledge of the lithographic art; and said that, although he had no actual proof, he was morally convinced that he knew who the men were who had perpetrated the robbery and the forgeries.

RESOLUTIONS.

The entire page of the *Examiner* is occupied with official copies of resolutions passed by the rebel Congress and approved by JEFF. DAVIS. Among them we notice a resolution authorising "the transfer of funds to foreign parts," enabling the State of Missouri" to elect members of the House of Representatives," "thanks to PRICE," thanks to POLK, PILLOW and CHEATHAM "for their gallantry at the battle of Belmont;" empowering the President to appoint one or more officers "to aid him to elgn commissions in the army;" "to reward the loyalty of the principal chief of the Seminole nation," JOHN JUMPER by name, by conferring upon him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, a uniform, a sabre and a Maynard rifle, "with a plentiful supply of ammunition for the same.

McCLELLAN'S GENERALSHIP.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The indications seem to be that Gen. McCLELLAN is showing himself capable of vast combinations, and to have the power possessed by few—the skillful management of a vast army. It is useless to delude or cheat ourselves. We have a powerful enemy to meet—great in numbers, with selected and brave and experienced commanders. McCLELLAN has been purifying the command—dismissing weak and incompetent men—and now he has a well-appointed command; his soldiers well drilled, brave and gallant. We must put forth our best men, and quickly. We must put the right men in the right place.

BEN. McCULLOCH.

The following is a copy of BEN. McCULLOCH'S proclamation to the citizens of Western Arkansas, issued Feb. 18:

The troops under Gen. PRICE and myself are falling back before a superior force to the Boston Mountain. Thousands of Federal hirelings are within the line of your State, whilst hundreds of men remain at home, notwithstanding their services are needed. Let every man turn out and form companies, and rally to meet the invading enemy. Rally at once, or it will be too late.

BENJ. McCULLOCH, Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Feb. 28, quotes Exchange on New-York at 6@6½—nominal; Gold at 50c. premium, silver at 40; Confederate Bonds of the $100,000,000 issue at 99@99½; Tennessee Bonds at 60. Apples at $10@$12 per barrel; Butter at 35c.@45c. per pound; Cotton, 10c.@10½c.; Rio Coffee, 70c.@75c., and scarce; Potatoes, $1 25@$1 50 per bushel; Salt, $35 for Liverpool—small quantities, in Lynchburgh, can be purchased at $36 per sack. Other articles are quoted in proportion.

ITEMS FROM TENNESSEE.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Memphie *Avalanche* of Feb. 26 has the following paragraphs:

We learn that some of our citizens are preparing for effective service on the Tennessee River. They will go out in squads of not more than five or six. Each man is a practiced shot, with a rifle of long range, and each will go prepared with not less than one hundred rounds. They will take with them nothing but ground coffee, relying upon the citizens and their guns for food. They propose, in these small squads, to guard the Tennessee River. They will take their opportunities from behind trees, logs, and in the narrow bends of the river, to pick off the Lincoln pilots. They can plank a Minie ball in a sheet of foolscap paper, at a distance of 600 yards; and we venture the assertion that such a corps of sharpshooters will be as great a terror to the enemy's boats as our gunboats were at Fort Donelson. Let each county bordering on the Tennessee River, in West Tennessee, send a squad of such men on this duty, and the pilots will soon refuse to ascend a stream where death awaits them behind any big tree. A man may face a known or seen danger; but when he cannot divine how, from what quarter, and at what moment the arrow may be sped, he will shrink from it with an unaccountable dread. Let our people feel, in this war, that any defence is lawful, and our cause must be successful.

ESTIMATE OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We have no special list of the killed, wounded and prisoners at Fort Donelson, but there was immense slaughter on both sides! The Federal loss is estimated at 6,000 killed and wounded. Our loss is also large—probably 1,500 killed and wounded. The general opinion seems to number the Confederate loss by surrender about 10,000 of our brave and best men, and at their head Gen. BUCKNER, one of the best men in our army. He is really a great man. Our prisoners passed Paducah *en route* to Alton, Ill., full of spirit—shouting for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy! Who does not almost desire to lighten their burdens, by dividing them? We almost feel so. Who does not feel willing to fight on in faith and hope, as they have done?

NATIONAL PRISONERS.

We visited the Lincoln soldiers, now prisoners of the Confederate Government in this city, yesterday evening, and found that all seemed as cheerful as men well could, situated as they now are. Their quarters were comfortable, and they said they had plenty to eat, and warm places to sleep. Capt. SUFFRANS spares nothing that will satisfy them.

A COTTON STAMPEDE.

A large amount of cotton has been shipped from this port to—we don't know where—but we hope to a haven of safety; and especially do we hope so if the owner don't think Memphis the safest!

THE MILITIA.

The Knoxville *Register*, alluding to Gov. HARRIS' proclamation calling out the whole militia force in Tennessee to take the field against the "Yankee invaders"—the Governor proposing to command in person—says:

"We think that Knox County can turn out at least 2,000 men capable of bearing arms. The 15,000 Enfield rifles, received a few days since in New-Orleans, have been ordered to Tennessee. The militia ordered out can bring, we believe, as many more rifles and shot guns with them. Tennessee is not subjugated, and cannot be, if her citizens respond to the Governor's call."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two spans of the Tennessee River bridge at Danville are floating down the Mississippi, having passed Columbus.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S command is attached to Gen. JOHNSTON'S Division.

The *Appeal* of the 20th, says that from reported movements of the Federal troops above it is inclined to believe that an attack is imminent at Columbus Forces are being landed just below Mayfield Creek, and other manœuvres look suspicious. The *Appeal* had every confidence in the ability of Gens. BEAUREGARD and POLK to hold the position. BEAUREGARD left Corinth, Miss., on a special train, on the 13th, for Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Deserters must be becoming numerous in Richmond, if the following advertisement affords any ground for judging:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Feb. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 46.—XIV.—Hereafter no rewards will be paid for the apprehension of deserters.

By command of the Secretary of War.
JNO. WITHERS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Another advertisement says: "Having discovered that certain agents in Richmond are speculating upon the patriotism of MEN from other States, who are willing to join the Southern army as substitutes, I have determined to open an agency office to aid such men in getting places, and the highest prices, without charge to HIGHER PARTY. I offer my services gratuitously, for the good of the Southern cause, and with the hope of protecting all men who are ready to serve their country against imposition. All men in Virginia over 45 years of age, and men from other States, can be substituted, and will be paid $350 to $400 to join the Richmond volunteer companies now being formed."

The people of Augusta, Ga., are taking vigorous measures to obstruct the river below their city with infernal machines, to blow up the Yankee gunboats, should they attempt to and succeed in passing the Savannah batteries.

The Nashville *Banner* states that the Cumberland River has not been so high as it now is since 1846. The back-water has turned hundreds of families out of house and home, and much suffering has been the consequence. Communication with the country is restricted by the destruction of railroad and turnpike bridges. The water commenced receding on the 26th.

It appears that the cotton received in New-Orleans was taken there under a permit. The owners of the cotton agree to let it be exchanged for arms. They receive no pay for it until the close of the war.

LAW REPORTS.

Murder on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

William Henry Hawkins, the steward of the ship *Lammergeyer*, was put on trial charged with murdering the captain of the ship with an axe. Mr. Spencer appeared as counsel for the prisoner, who is a colored man. The vessel was on her way from London to this country. The first mate, the carpenter, and the cook, were examined as witnesses to testify to the facts. Mr. Chilton was also examined to prove that certain stains on the prisoner's clothes were stains of blood. No evidence whatever was offered by the prisoner.

Judge SHIPMAN'S charge to the jury contained a statement of the main facts sworn to by the witnesses, and we accordingly give it in full, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The defendant stands charged with the murder of Capt. Adams, on board the American ship *Lammergier*, on the high seas, on the 29th of September last. It appears from the evidence that the defendant was steward of the ship, and, although no one saw him commit the offence, yet the District-Attorney claims that he has presented to you conclusive evidence of his guilt. The District-Attorney insists that the undisputed evidence shows that the deceased and the prisoner, on the morning before the alleged murder, had some difficulty while the Captain was at his breakfest; that the Captain threatened the prisoner, and finally struck him with a beleying pin, having thrown a vinegar bottle at him, although no considerable injury was inflicted. There was, the witnesses say, a slight difficulty at dinner. It also appears, if the jury credit the witnesses, Miller and Morris, that the prisoner was enraged at the treatment he received, and more than once during the day threatened to violently assault the Captain, if not to take his life, nsing, in one instance, the remerk that he, the prisoner, was the last man he would ever strike. The language, as staied by Miller, is, that he, the prisoner, "would cut his G— d—d guts out that night, or the first chence; I am bound to kill him;" or words to that effect.

The same afternoon (the day before the murder) Morris, the colored cook, who testifies with great strictness and apparent simplicity, says the prisoner came to him, and complained of the Captain, saying that he (prisoner) was the last man he would ever beat, and that he would cut his throat or cut if he ever got a chance. The witnesses state that the prisoner's stateroom was in the after house, and not very far from the Captain's; that the prisoner occupied his room that night; that the Captain was on deck about 5 o'clock Sonday morning, and then retired to his stateroom. None of the witnesses saw the deceased after that, till he was found, in his stateroom, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, with his head cut open, and in a dying condition.

Now it is important for the Jnry to examine somewhat minutely the evidence which covers the time between 5 o'clock and the time when the body of the Captain was found mortally wounded.

The mate, Mr. Stetson, says he himself retired at nearly 5 o'clock—the second mate taking his watch on deck.

That as he retired to his room he heard the Captain say to the second mate, "Call him at 5 o'clock every morning as long as you are aboard of the ship, and remember and pass the order to Mr. Stetson to do the same." Who was to be called at 5 o'clock, does not appear by any direct proof, but the learned District-Attorney insists, if the circumstances clearly indicate the prisoner as the man, whom the deceased ordered to be called at 5 o'clock.

Morris, the cook, says that the prisoner was up about five o'clock, and came to the galley and got a cup of coffee, and returned to the cabin; that, at about six o'clock, he came to the galley again, and told the cook what he was going to have for breakfast, and returned again to the cabin; that, at about half-past six, he came again to the galley, and brought some ham, and returned to the cabin; that, at about half-past seven, he came again, the third time, to the galley, and brought some eggs, and again returned to the cabin; that, in about ten minutes, he returned again, and brought the hatchet, wrapped up in a table-cloth, and laid it down on the cook's dresser, asking him to return it to the carpenter. The cook asked the prisoner why he did not return it himself. He replied that he had not time—he wanted to go aft and get breakfast ready for the captain. The cook says that the ax or hetchet was wet, when he took it out of the table-cloth, and appeared to have been washed, both the ax itself and the handle.

The carpenter says that he saw the prisoner about six o'clock, and that about seven he (the prisoner) came to his (the carpenter's) room and asked for a hatchet to open a box of eggs, which he gave him, and which was afterward returned by the cook, and was wet, as stated by the latter, when it was returned.

The carpenter states that, after the cook returned the axe the prisoner came to his room and asked if the cook had returned it. He was told he had.

The prisoner than asked the carpenter if he would not like a little whisky, and promised to bring him some. Here, according to the carpenter, occurred a most extraordinary conversation which deserves the closest attention of the jury. The carpenter says the prisoner appeared at this time very much excited, and was as if he had been drinking, and asked him if he was a Freemason; that he told him he was; that the prisoner then said he had taken the first degree as a Mason, and that he (the carpenter) must stand by him as a brother; that he replied he would as long as he behaved like a brother; that then prisoner said, "If you are ever called up about the hatchet, remember I got it to open a case of eggs."

Now, it is for the jury to say what explanation can be given of this extraordinary language of the prisoner. It not unfrequently happens that innocent people, when charged, or when suffering from fear of being charged with crime, resort to silly and foolish devices to divert suspicion from them. But they must first *know* that a crime has been committed, before their fears can be excited, and before they seek to alude suspicion. And here let us inquire what was there in the prisoner's mind which induced him to anticipate that the carpenter might be called up about the hatchet, and if he was to impress upon him the importance of remembering that he borrowed it to open the case of eggs? It is for the jury to say whether or not the conclusion naturally follows, that the prisoner at that moment *knew* the captain had been murderously assaulted, and that, as some one would be charged with the murder, he was anxious to fortify himself against suspicion. Now if he *knew* that a murder had been committed, why did he not make it known, if he was not the perpetrator?

It might be suggested that the prisoner would not have been so foolish, if he was guilty; but it is proper to remark it has occasionally happened that guilty parties have betrayed themselves by some remark which disclosed a knowledge which could only have been derived from a participation in the guilty deed.

Without dwelling longer upon the facts, I submit the case to the jury. They will have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a cold-blooded murder was committed.

They will then inquire, "Did the prisoner commit it?" The learned District-Attorney claims that the evidence proves the charge—that a motive has been shown—that threats have been proved—that a guilty knowledge of the murder followed by efforts to avert suspicion, and that when arrested the prisoner did not protest his innocence, or express any surprise whatever. If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed the offence, you must find him guilty. By a reasonable doubt I do not mean every possible doubt that fanciful speculation can suggest, but a doubt founded in reason, and one that interferes with a clear, full and settled conviction of the prisoner's guilt.

Something has been said about the comparative value of direct and circumstantial evidence; it is sufficient to say that the law makes no distinction between these two classes of evidence. Good sense makes none. The jury are to be satisfied fully of the truth of the charge, and it makes no difference whether the evidence which carries them to a conclusion is direct or circumstantial. The latter may be as conclusive as the former.

The jury have a serious duty to perform and I doubt not will discharge it correctly. They will, of course, look to their fudgments and not to their feelings, to guide them to a just verdict. If they are clearly satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, they will find him guilty, and leave all considerations of mercy to those who alone are empowered to dispense mercy. If they are not convinced of his guilt, but are in doubt, he is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and therefore to be acquitted.

The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—The Acts of 1848 and 1860 in Respect Thereto.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mason, Clarke and Leonard.

Joseph B. Vandervoort vs. *Edward S. Gould.*—This was an action of ejectment, to recover the premises No. 18 Clinton-place, in this City.

The plaintiff claimed title under a lease from the defendant's wife, dated Nov. 1, 1855, for five years, at a rent of $1,500, payable quarterly. The defendant was the owner of the property, which he held under a Sailor's Snug-Harbor lease. The defendant in 1842 released all his interest in the premises to his father-in-law, Cornelius Dubois. Mr. Dubois subsequently, in the same year, assigned the lease to his daughter, the defendant's wife. A new lease was given her in 1852.

The defendant had occupied the house from 1838, but in March, 1855, an agreement for a separation between defendant and his wife was made. The Court below held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the premises as matter of law. That the question whether he was the real party in interest could not be raised, and that the only question for the jury was one of damages. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for the unexpired term of his lease, with $8,500 damages.

The defendant appealed on the ground that Mrs. Gould, in 1842, could not acquire a separate domicils from her husband, unless by proceedings in equity for a divorce for a cause which would justify a decree. That his consent that she should live separate from him would not authorize her to acquire a new domicile. That the acts of 1848-49 in regard to the separate estates of married women, did not confer upon the defendant's wife authority to execute a lease to the plaintiff. That the statute of 1849, whilst it confers the power of disposition by deed or devise, should be confined to after-acquired property. (Snyder *vs.* Snyder, 3 Barb., 621; Westervelt *vs.* Gregg, 2 Kern. 210.) Also that the third section of the Married Woman's act of March 20, 1860, declares that "any married woman *possessed* of real estate as her separate property, may bargain, sell and convey such property, and enter into any contract in reference to the same; *but no such conveyance or contract shall be valid without the assent, in writing, of her husband.* It was contended that this act, in effect, repealed the act of 1848, so far as it allows a married woman to convey alone, and to render void any prior conveyance without such assent. The respondents controverted these points.

Decision was reserved.

Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Wm. Curtis Noyes for appellants; B. T. Denning and Charles O'Conor for respondents.

A "Set-off" Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

David Elston vs. *John Patrick.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $408 33, the amount of two promissory notes made by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff.

The defendant set up, as a counter-claim, the following facts: That the defendant had rented of the plaintiff the lower loft of the store No. 58 Water-street; that the store was so constructed that the tenants of the plaintiff in the upper lofts were obliged to use a fall, and to come upon the defendant's premises for that purpose; that two of the tenants used the fall by the authority of the plaintiff, whereby the defendant was damaged in the use of his premises to the amount of $200, and this sum he claim

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS,

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—How to Pay the Rent—Colleen Bawn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macbeth, or, Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Paul Peri in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Brigadier-General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee, left Washington yesterday afternoon for Nashville, accompanied by Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Emerson Etheridge and others.

Lieut. Gwin, commanding the gunboat *Tyler*, has made an interesting report of his recent trip up the Tennessee River, and the engagement with the rebels at Pittsburgh Landing. It seems they were attempting to fortify the place, and had a force there of one thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery. The result of their attack upon our gunboat was the loss of about twenty killed and two hundred wounded, and the attempt to fortify Pittsburgh Landing has not been renewed. They are reported to have small bodies of troops at Corinth, Miss., at Henderson Station, and at Bear Creek. The Union element in Southern Tennessee is being rapidly developed.

There is no newe of importance from Gen. Banks' command on the Upper Potomac. There have been some further movemente of troops, but nothing indicating one of magnitude.

Our Fortress Monroe dispatch contains the announcement that the steamship *Mississippi*, which left Hampton Roads a few days ago, with Gen. Butler and Staff on board, ran ashore on Frying-pan Shoals on Friday morning last, and stove a hole in her bows. She was subsequently hauled off by the steamer *Mount Vernon*, and proceeded on Saturday afternoon. She is fortunately provided with water-tight compartments, or the consequences might have been serious. The damage will be repaired at Port Royal. The *Mount Vernon*, which brought this intelligence to Fortress Monroe, reports having captured, on Friday, the British schooner *British Queen*, which was attempting to run the blockade.

Gen. Pillow has published his official report of the battle of Fort Donelson. He says that his army fought with the greatest gallantry, and that he was desiroue of fighting his way out, but Gen. Buckner contended that three-fourths of the army would be lost in an effort of that kind, and that there could be no necessity to sacrifice so many men to save the remaining one-fourth. The command was then turned over to Gen. Buckner, who surrendered—Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with a portion of their commands, retreating from the field, in the manner already made known.

A Cumberland River correep ondent of the Cincinati *Gazette* writes that all the papers of Nashville have ceased publication, except the *Banner*, and their editors and publishers have gone South with the rebel army. The *Banner* has been the most conservative paper in that region since the rebellion broke out, and as the editor announces his intention to continue its publication, we have no doubt he is and has been at heart for the Union.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Special Meseage of the President, relative to cooperation with States desiring to abolish Slavery, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A memorial from merchants of New-York, asking immediate action to provide for the transportation of the mails to Panama, was presented. Another memorial from New-York merchants was presented, calling attention to the cotton lands on the Southern coast. The bill to provide for the occenpation and cultivation of the cotton lands was then taken up but before it was considered, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, called attention to the fact that the Legislature of Kentncky some time ago requested his colleague, Mr. Powell, to resign, and that fifteen days ago a resolution for his expulsion had been offered, but not acted upon. He desired action of some kind. Mr. Trumbull stated that the Judiclary Committse were proceeding as rapidly as possible with the case, and would make a report soon. Mr. Powell expressed himself ready to answer to the people of Kentucky for his course, and said at the proper time he would make a brief statement to vindicate himself. The Cotton-land bill was then considered, and passed after some debate, 26 to 14. After an Executive session, the Senate adjonrned until Monday.

In the House, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the nnmber, age and condition of the Africans at Fortress Monroe, with the amount of work performed by them, their pay and their cost to the Government. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes, explained in our dispatches yesterday, was passed, after some debate. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill regulating the franking privilege, and Mr. Blair, of Missouri, proceeded to considcr the case of Gen. Fremont at considerable length. He denied the truth of the reports that Gen. Fremont had demanded a trial, and that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had recommended his appointment to another Division, and argued to show Gen. Fremont's responsibility for the disasters at Springfield and Lexington. Mr. Colfax, of Indians, replied, defending Gen. Fremont's military operations. When the Committee rose, the House adjourned nntil Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yeeterday, the bill to prevent trade on the Sabbath was reported favorably, and the bill to amend the Usury laws was reported unfavorably. A bill to incorporate the Loaners' Association in this City was introduced; also, a general bill regarding the construction of railroads in the State. The bill to appropriate $10,000 of the general fund to the People's College was passed; also, the hill to prohibit the sals of swill-milk. A resolution was adopted requiring the Excise Commiseioners in this City to report, in twenty days, the nnmber of licenses issned, the money received and the disbnrsements.

In the Assembly, the New-York County tax bill was reported, and referred to the first Committee of the Whols. A hill was reported to authorize the County to raise money in anticipation of the tax. The Senate bill to snppress the concert saloons was reported favorably, and moved forward to a first Committee of the Whole. A bill to enable the Children's Aid Society to share in the School Fnnd was also reported. A substitute for the Senate bill amending ths law relating to the Board of Fire Commissioners in this City, was suhmitted by Mr. Callahan. It givea the Commissioners power to review jndgments. The Freehold Exemption Bill was reported unfavorably. Among the preliminary notices was one of a bill to reduce the taxes of this City; one for a railroad in Canal and other streets; one to purchase a site for the erection of the Govsrnor's mansion, and one to abolish the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. Bills were passed to provide for the speedy payment of Volunteers remaining in the Stats on ths 1st of March; to provide schools for alms and poor honses, and to amend the Brooklyn School law. A report in favor of the introduction of military training into schools and colleges, was made by the Regents of ths University. A large nnmber of bills were introduced, notice of which had before been given. A resolution was introdnced instructing the State Engineer to examine the Champlain Canal, with a view to its enlargemsnt, so as to allow the passage of gunboats through Lake Champlain.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from St. Louis that Capt. W. D. Porter is rapidly recovering from the injuries received during the bombardment of Fort Henry.

The rubber works at Bsverly, Mass., were destroyed by firs on Thursday morning, involving a loss of $100,000, on which there ie an insurance of $70,000 in fourteen different companies.

Under authority of the War Department, special agents of the Adams Expree Compsny are now actively engaged in arranging an extension of the lines of the Company from Louisville and Cairo, to Nashville, Clarksville, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and other points in Tennessee.

In a *mêlée* on bosrd the gunboat *Saxon*, which arrived at Boston from Ship Island on Thursday, the eteward, John Matthews, inflicted serioue injuries on the Assistant Engineer, Abbott.

An interesting case in respect to the separate estate of married women, and the effect of the acts of 1848–'49 and 1860, in reference to the right of the wife to convey without the written consent of the husband, was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Snpreme Court. The suit is in respect to the premises No 18 Clinton-place.

The Stock market closed with much firmness yesterday afternoon. The Money market ie made easier by an arrangemsnt between the Associated Banks and the Government fer employing United States Notes or Sub-Treasury Certificates of Depoeits in settlement at the Clearing-house. Exchange, 112¾; Gold, 102@102¼ ₱ cent.

Desirable lots of Flour were in fair demand, yesterday, at rather firmer prices. Wheat was very quiet. Corn attracted less attention, and was a trifle cheaper. Moderate salee of Provisions were reported. Pork was lower. Cotton wse in reqnest, at advancing rates. Sugars and Coffee were less active, while Molasses was more sought after, and Teas were in good demand. Whisky was unsettled. Hidee and Linseed Oil were brisker and dearer. A fair business was reported in Hay, Tin and Leather. Heavier freight engagements were effected, but at reduced rates.

The Recent Message of the President.

Should no other action be taken by Congress in reference to the recent Message of the President than the adoption of the resolution recommended, it must still constitute a most important era in our history. It is the first instance in which Government has declared that its influence shall be exerted in favor of freedom, and that we should use the public revenues in weakening the political and military strength of one section, and elevating that of the other. The opinions of Mr. Lincoln are in harmony with the fathers of the Government—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their illustrions compeers. They earnestly desired to see Slavery extinguished, and believed it must gradually disappear under the influence of those benign principles they embodied in the Constitution, as a chart to be observed in spirit as well as in letter. But the result did not justify their expectations. Although Slavery was for a generation everywhere admitted to be an evil, the owners of the chattels had not sufficient force or moral sense to carry their convictions into practice. As it is not in nature for men to live forever in admitted wrong, the only alternative left was the ground finally assumed at the South, that Slavery in itself is good, instead of being bad; that it has God's blessing, instead of His curse. The logic to such a conclusion was irresistible. "All institutions," said the slaveholders, "Are the concretes of public opinion. If the opinion of the country be against Slavery, such opinion will, at some day, distant it may be, express itself in action, by virtue of which Slavery must disappear. Bnt Slavery is right. The opinion against it is a prejudice, which can and must be made to give way to truth. Our task is to educate the North to a proper estimate of the institution. Through the North we must regenerate the world, and in this way place ourselves *rectus in curia* in the moral as well as in the political forum of mankind."

The South accomplished no small portion of the task assumed. It had at last come to be a dogma at Washington that Slavery and Freedom mnst proceed, *pari passu*, in political influence and in territorial extent. But in secnring so much the South really secured all. Freedom, to be sure, had come to have more States, nominally, but Texas could at any day throw four additional States into the Southern scale, while party machinery had always contrived to secure from several of the Free States representatives thoroughly wedded to the Slave Power, so that while the balance between the two sections might be theoretically preserved, the South for the last thirty years had held the power with an iron grasp, and administered the Government wholly in its own interests. It could hardly be otherwise. The South had an institution to conserve, upon which society there rested. The North had none, except Freedom, in its more general sense. The latter could oppose no adequate opposition or resistance to the well-matured policy of the former. It is almost inevitable that the lowest civilization in society should exert a paramount influence on Government, as the efforts of men seeking to gain or retain place and power are nearly always in ratio to their lack of self-respect. The Southern idea, which is one of abject despotism, rested like a pall upon the country, stifling, as far as possible, freedom of speech and action, filling every office with the propagandists of Slavery, and representing us at foreign courts in persons, who had no more sympathy with Freedom at home, or with the struggles of the patriots and reformers in Europe, than the tools of Asiatic Absolntism. No wonder that we had, as a nation, become the scorn and bye-word among the suffering masses of Europe, with whom, long ago, the model Republic had not only ceased to be "the hope of mankind," but had become the standing argument for riveting more closely the chains of despotism.

Bnt the South was not content with the progress it was making, hnt must overthrow a Government that appeared to stand in the way of its aims. The results are before us, and one of the most remarkable is Mr. Lincoln's declaration—that the Government should hsnceforth use its power to destroy the balance between Freedom and Slavery, which for a generation had been so sednlously maintained, and to render ths North irresistible, by adding to it all debatable ground, by enfranchising the slaves npon it. This is a tremendous step for the head of the nation to take. It would have been worth the life of the President two years ago. In fact, no President could have been brought up to the point, but for the events that have recently taken place. Where two grand principles in a nation are struggling for mastery, it is a vast stretch of courage or power to say, before any outbreak has taken place, that the influence of Government shall be thrown against one or the other—especially that the right shall be thrown against the wrong—for in such a case the wrong must inevitably be destroyed; while the right, being in the keeping of Providence, can always afford to take the humble or subordinate position.

But after long suffering, the right can now take its own ground. From ths outset, the contest has been for the Border States. Their possession by the South would erect it into a first-class Power, and render, it was believed, its reduction by the North impossible.

Bnt whatever may be thonght of practical difficulties, the President has placed the Government on the side of Freedom. He has pronounced it to be better than Slavery. His words will echo round the globe. They will recover us the respect once felt for us in the Old World. In dealing with this vexed subject we think he has hit the happy mean, upon which all parties in the North and all loyalists in the South can unite. The radical will wish hs had gone further, but will be content with the National expression in favor of Freedom. The conservative will see that no rash or ill-advised steps will be taken; while all will admit that government should be conservative, and not accept every ebullition of passion or expression of immature sentiment as the sober sense of the nation. Having taken one step, we should see onr way clear before taking another. There can be no douht of the correctness of that taken by Mr. Lincoln. It looks to the end, however long the way to it. He does not propose to subvert, bnt to advance—not to destroy till something better is ready to take the place of the old. In this he will carry the nation and the world, and achieve the greatest work possible for humanity, by acting in harmony with correct principles, guided by a common sense which, in all the mazes and entanglements of his official position, never deserts him.

Pillow's Programme and its Failure.—Failing to win a battle, the next best thing a General can do is to make a good excuse for his failure. Pillow does not give a valid excuse for Floyd's, and his own, and Buckner's, want of snccess at Fort Donelson. Not that we think Floyd is to be hlamed for flying, or Pillow for following suit, or Buckner for surrendering; but when Pillow, in one part of his report, shows how the rebels must logically win the day, and then, in subsequent parts of the same document, tells how they lost it, we see the shallow ground on which he based his hopes.

Pillow, in his official report, states the plan of attack agreed upon by the rebel commanders, and shows the disposition of the forces, and goes on to say:

"In this order of battle, it was easy to be seen that *if* my attack was snccessful *and* the enemy routed that *his retreat* wonld be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry Road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words, my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when, by his attack in front and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout."

Nothing, certainly, could exceed the neatness of this rebel victory, *if* things had gone jnst as Pillow desired. But, it seems, Gen. Grant was not in the secret; for Pillow subsequently says, in speaking of the execution of the plan:

"He was prepared to meet me *in advance* of his encampment, and he did meet me *before I had assumed line of battle*, and whils I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half honr of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe."

He got into action, however, but immediately another part of the programme failed:

"*He did not retreat*, but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground."

How "ungenerous and unchivalric," as Gen. Buckner would say, in the National forcee not to retreat toward the Winn's Ferry! So

"The troops were called off, and orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the intrenchments."

But that was not the worst aspect of the case:

"When Buckner reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of the work. He had a stubborn conflict lasting one and a half hours, to regain it, and *the enemy actually got possession* of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. While he held this position, it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery."

Things were continually getting worse and worse for the rebels; and a council of war was held between Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner:

"Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position."

So Floyd and Pillow managed to effect their escape, "retired from the garrison," says Pillow, and Buckner was left to make that famous surrender. Pillow's original grand programme had failed in every detail—owing entirely to the fact that, contrary to his expectations, the National forces would not "retreat toward the Winn's Ferry Road."

Financial Aspect of Emancipation.

The President, in his important special message on gradual emancipation in the Bordor Slave States, has not pointed out the mode or means of pecuniary aid in the good work. But there is no mistaking his main purpose. He would make it the pecnniary interest of these States, as well as their interest in a domestic-economical sense, to take the initiative of gradual emancipatlen. He would have them invite and introduce free white labor, where slave labor has become, or threatens soon to become, unprofitable. If white labor, now comparatively inert, but in sufficient numerical force, is already in their borders, he would stimnlate it to activity, by gradually removing the competition of slave labor, or by rendering it secondary in the mechanic and mannfacturing pursuits, if not in agriculture itself, to free skill and industry. This change needs encouragement. It requires pecuniary relief from the taxation entailed npon the State under the old system. Virginia and Missouri, as examplee, are bnrdened with a heavy, not to say overwhelming, public indebtedness, from which they neither hope or seek to escape. Virginia has engaged to pay $2,400,000 hy annual intereet, and as much more yearly by way of sinking fund on the great debt of forty millions. To attempt the industrial change suggssted by ths President, and to invite white labor into her rich valleys, and to the employment of her unemployed water-power, with this heavy charge of local taxation upon her State finances, and at the same time pay her equal quota of National taxation, would he to delay, if not to defeat, the desired object. It is here that the pecuniary ald of the General Government might appropriately come in, and with as little detriment to the lender as the borrower. The equivalent of an act for tho gradual emancipation of Slavery, by declaring that all negroes born after a given period shall be free on attaining the age of 21 or 28 years, *the interest upon the Public Debt of the Commonwealth would be assumed to be paid by the United States*, less the ordinary revenues derived from the public works and bank stocks originally created by or with the proceeds of this debt. The equivalent would come back to the United States in a few years in the increased ability of the people to pay their quota of the National taxation; this ability being measured by the enhanced value of personal and real property under the free-labor system. If need be, the United States might assume at once, if not at 6 per cent., say at 4 or 5 per cent., the entire indebtedness, principal and interest, incurred by the Commonwealth for legitimate and loyal objects before this rebellion.

The case of Missouri is of easier solution. In a population of eleven hundred thonsand people, the number of slaves is now probably less than one hundred thousand. The Census of 1860 places the nnmber then in the State a little higher, but the civil commotion, and loss by escape, and forced sales to the Gulf States, have probably reduced it one-tenth, if not more. The State produces the greatest variety of agricultural and mineral exports in the whole range of the Union. Iron, Lead, Grain, Tobacco, Hemp, Mules, Beef Cattle, Hogs, &c., make up the varied list of the annual surplus produce of the State for export. To make these available for market from every section of the State, a network of railways was projected, seven or eight years ago, but not wholly completed when the insurreetion broke out last year. The Legislature voted $24,500,000—or say, in round numbers, $25,000,000—in aid of these works. The Railroad companies were made primarily responsible for the interest and ultimate payment of the principal of the Public Debt. But only a single corporation has been able to respond promptly to the extent of the interest upon $3,000,000. The anticipated increase of free labor and a thrifty population in the State from the influence of these improvements, was in a fair way of being realized, when the civil war, originating in the circumstance that Missouri is yet a Slave State, (although nominally, rather than really so,) and therefore claimed by the Richmond conspirators as part and parcel of their territory, not only checked immigration, but devastated a large portion of the State, and destroyed the bridges and station property of most of the roads. But this sad condition of affairs, although at a vast expenditure of blood and treasure to the General Government, as well as the State Government, has at length been arrested. It will in time be recovered from, but in no way so readily as by doing away with the original cause of such troubles. The State of Missouri must soon be made a free-labor State. The change is not only immedlately practicable, but of comparatively easy accomplishment. The pecuniary equivalent of an act for the gradual extinction of Slavery might be, not the purchase and freedom by the United States of the 100,000 negroes now in the State, but in *the assumption of the interest on the Public Debt of the State until the railways created with its proceeds shall become self-sustaining*. At a reduced rate of interest, even the principal of the debt might be directly assumed, if preferred by the bondholders of Missouri; the railways valued and given over to the State for some equivalent hereafter to be accounted for. In every point of view, it is the interest of the United States Government that Missouri should become a free-labor State, if only to save the possible recurrence of an expensive border war against secession and rebellion. Applying the general remark of the President to this striking case, we might say that "in the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself, how soon the current expenditures of this war, would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State."

We might elaborate this view of the pecuniary aid suggested by the President, by pointing to the condition of Tennessee and North Carolina—the one owing about $18,000,000 of legitimate public debt, of which $14,000,000 is by way of mortgage lien upon her railways; the other $8,000,000, expended in similar objects. But what we have said of Virginia and Missouri is measurably true of these States. The pecuniary assistance required to free them from embarrassment, would not be so great, but the value of free labor to Tennessee and North Carolina, at the end of a single decade from the suppression of this rebellion, would be equally significant of boundless prosperity and lasting peace.

A Grave Rumor About Toombs.

Readers of the Times are not recommended to believe that Robert Toombs has been made Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army, with orders to carry the war into Pennsylvania and Ohio. Being simply a civilian, without even these trifling pretensions to military skill and experience which are claimed by his colleagues, the preemptions are strongly against his selection for the command of the Confederate forces at a critical moment like this; and much stronger against the plan of operations marked out for him. Trne, the rebels are weary of their military idols. Sydney Johnston is loudly abused as a failure; Floyd and Pillow as cowards; Polk is a granny; Buckner a humbug. It has been observed that the presence of Beauregarn in the West seemed to be the beginning of ill-fortune. Huger, commanding the all-important post of Norfolk, is the butt of the coarsest vitnperation in the Petersburgh and Raleigh papers. Wise has laid down his epanlets. The entire generation of Generals is under the clouds, insomuch that the Confederate Congress has been considering, with favor, the plan of placing the military reins in a single hand, invested with absolute and plenary powers. But to give this power to Toombs is hardly the thing.

Shonld, however, that hero of unfought battle-fields grasp his sword, and proceed to execute the task set down for him, his stepe mnst be watched with breathless interest. If Ohio is to be the field of his victories, how will he get there? With what gunboats and transports shall he steam down the Cumberland and Tennessee? Can he raise his volce high enough to recall the frightened brigades of Johnston? Can he rally Floyn and reassure Pillow? Where shall he look for Humphrey Marshall? What is the number of the island where he shall pick up Polk? And what disposition is to be msde of the armies of Buell, Grant, and Curtis, while the death-dealing Toombs is devastating the valley of the Miami, or slaughtering ths Abolitionists of the Western Reserve? Or, if Pennsylvania is to be the theatre of his exploits, how are the lines of the Potomac to be passed; or if passed, and the centre and left of the National army are successfully evaded, how long can the foray of the rebels last with their communications severed behind them? Long enough, think you, for Toombs to call the roll of his soldiers, let alone of his slaves, under the shadow of Bunker Hill?

These points, no doubt, have been maturely considered in the rebel counsels, and if Toombs be commissioned and do set forth, we shall presently penetrate the untried resources of his strategy. Whether we shall do so among the smoking ruins of Fifth-avenue, and the plundered vaults of Wall-street, who shall foretell?

Rebel Gravitation.—Just a year ago, the so-called "Vice-President" of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, took occasion, in a speech in the City of Savannah, to put forth the following views in answer to a query first propounded by himself, viz.: "What is to be the result of this revolution?"

"Our growth, by accessions from other States, will depend greatly upon whether we present to the world, as I trust we shall, a better Government than that to which they belong. If we do this, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas cannot hesitate long; neither can Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. They will necessarily *gravitate toward us by an imperious law*. We made ample provision in our Constitution for the admission of other States; it is more guarded, and wisely so, I think, than the old Constitution on the same subject, but not too guarded to receive them as fast as it may be deemed proper. Looking to the distant future, and, perhaps, not very distant either, it is not beyond the range of possibility, that *all the great States of the Northwest shall gravitate this way*, as well as Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, etc. Should they do so, our doors are wide enough to receive them, but not until they are ready to *assimilate with us in principle*."

What was the nature of the "imperious law" by which the States Mr. Stephens mentions were made to "gravitate" toward the Confederacy, is a matter of history that need not be inquired into here. But if the Vice-President and his cronies have still the stomach to peruse the study of gravitation, we commend to their philosophic attention the manner in which the States named—Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas—are "gravitating" *away* from the Confederacy they were made to seem to revolve around. In the curious way political gravitation seems to be working, it will not be long before the rebel engineers find themselves hoist with their own petard.

Postmaster-General Blair on the Slavery Question.—The highly important letter addressed by the Postmaster-General to the Cooper Institute meeting, on Thursday, was omitted from our report of the meeting. We present it to our readers this morning. Judge Blair takes a view of Southern sentiment in regard to Slavery which has at least the merit of novelty, while, from the writer's intimacy with the South, we may infer that it cannot be entirely wide of the truth. It will certainly surprise the Northern Abolitionist to learn that the Southern slaveholder is even more hostile than himself to the institution of Slavery; the excess of hatred on this side being measured by his sense of inability to get rid of the detested burden. There is especial interest attached at this moment to the views of this letter, because, emanating from a member of the Cabinet, it may be accepted as giving a sort of official interpretation to the Message of the President upon the same subject.

The Sumter in a Fix.—There is something decidedly good in the quiet persistence with which the *Tuscarora* sticks to her duty of watching the rebel privateers. Foiled by the British Admiralty order, in her attempt to catch the *Nashville*, she promptly betook herself to the Mediterranean, to nab the *Sumter*, which, according to last accounts, was lying at Gibraltar, endeavoring to beg, borrow or steal coal enough to bring her back to America. We now hear that the *Tuscarora* is standing guard over the privateer, and under circumstances that are rather interesting. She has taken up her anchorage at Orange Grove, which, though bringing her within three miles of the *Sumter*, is still in Spanish waters. The sinister British provision which compels the armed vessels of one belligerent to wait twenty-four hours after the departure of armed vessels of the other belligerent, before leaving the port, will therefore have no application to this case; for while the *Sumter* is in a British port, the *Tuscarora* is in a Spanish port, though at such proximity as to bring the pirate ship within range of her long guns! The "situation" is decidedly an interesting one, and we may shortly expect to hear of a stirring catastrophe.

An Official Blunder.—Maurice Sand, who, it may be remembered, visited the United States last Snmmer in the suite of Prince Napoleon, and who is now publishing piquant papers tonching what he saw, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives currency to a foolish *canard* that makes President Lincoln ask the Prince, on the occasion of their interview at Washington, if he were not the son of Lonnt Bonaparte. The speech is, of course, as we have characterized it, only a foolish *canard*; but the Parliamentary Papers relating to the war in this country, which have lately been laid before the British Parliament, are disfigured by an official blunder quite as stupid as the reported speech would have been. This series of documents bears the title, "Papers relating to the civil war in *the United States of North America*." As they were carefully prepared by the Cabinet Ministers, presented to the Queen and laid before Parliament, we are led to the conclusion that Lords Palmerston and Russell are both ignorant of the official name of this Government, which is "The United States of America," not of *North* America. We do not look at this as a vital matter; it is probable that this Government will survive the shock of a misnomer, and get along even under the designation of the "United States of *North* America." But it is precisely in regard to such matters that the English claim to be punctilious to a degree. Such a blunder on our part would have brought down a shower of ballists from the *Times*, *Saturday Review* and their mates, aimed at what they would very likely call the ignorance and vulgarity of the "North Americans."

A Cry from Richmond.—The summons "On to Richmond" rises again on the nation—not now the clamor of a distracted public, but the thrilling appeal that comes from out the prison-house of Southern Unionists, held in durance hy the traitor chiefs. The manifestations of Union sentiment, called forth by the late triumphs of the National arms, even in the rebel capital itself, have so alarmed the rebel leaders, that they have just been compelled to put Richmond and its environs, as well as the other chief cities of Virginia, under martial law. This has enabled them to cast John Minor Botts and a score of other Union men into prison. Late accounts from Richmond, which we publish to-day, show that they are doing the same by other Union men—with tremulous haste hauling off to prison all whose fidelity is in any way doubtful. The *loi des suspects* is in full force, and obviously Richmond is under a reign of terror that emulates anything during the French Revolution. The voice of these noble Union patriots imprisoned by the traitor league cries to the Government and the country. Perhaps nothing is so fitted to stir a fever in the blood of all loyal men. May they soon obtain the longed for relief!

Art Gossip.

Goupil & Co., or rather their successor, Mr. Knoedler, have reopened their attractive gallery within the week, and offer to the lovers of art several rare and peculiar specimens. A portrait, half-length, of Gottschalk, while eminently correct and faithful as a likeness, is too Frenchy for the popular taste on this side the water. As a fair exponent of French portraiture, it is interesting and, possibly, good; but we confess to a liking for our own artists, or even a few of our English cousins, far beyond any regard which might possibly be entertained for such as this one.

Lang's *Departure of the New-York Volunteer* is of course popular. Lang "has a way" of securing topics of the day from which to select subjects and none more interesting than this could be imagined. The aged father, the invalid mother, the tearful wife, the loving sisters and the faithful servant, grouped in characteristic attitudes about the young son, brother and husband, who, uniformed, is eager to respond to the call of his country and the bugle of his regiment. It's a good thing.

The Sleeping Children, in marble, is another attraction at this gallery. The attempt to picture two slumbering children, in all the abandonment of repose, in the easy posture of rest, is quite successful.

Darley's sketches, West's large *White Mountains*, and an exquisite nature "Study" of the same artist, are all deserving of careful attention.

Schaus presents in his window the last statuette by Rogers, which, as one of a series, is very capital. *Camp Life* it is called, and of camp life at the South it is a good exponent. The grouping discloses an officer who, sitting by his camp-fire, warms his feet, while he reads the news from a New-York city to his wondering and grinning attendant contraband, who stirs by the light of the blazing fire a huge kettle of mush for tea. The figures, the attitude, the modeling, and the execution, are genuinely good, and the subject is one that commends itself to every one.

The Obsequies of Gen. Lander.

Boston, Friday, March 7.

The remains of Gen. Lander arrived here at about 6 P. M. The Second Battalion acted as escort through the city to the Eastern Railroad, where a special train was in waiting to convey the remains to Salem. The funeral will take place at Salem to-morrow.

The Kansas Legislature.

Leavenworth, Thursday, March 6.

The Kansas Legislature have adopted a resolution, nearly unanimously, instructing the Kansas Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to aid the passing of the Rollins Pacific Railroad bill, and a ratification of the treaty with the Pottowatamie Indians.

Safety of the Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

Boston, Friday, March 7.

The schooner *Boston Light* arrived at Gloucester this afternoon, and reports at 3 P. M. saw a large ship in tow of a steamer, twenty miles southeast from Cape Ann, bound to Boston. This is probably the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*.

Disaster to the Ship Screamer.

Boston, Friday, March 7.

The ship *Screamer*, from Maulmain for Queenstown, put into Cape Town Jan. 18 leaky. She will discharge.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

Halifax, Friday, March 7.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 9 o'clock for Liverpool. Weather calm and hazy.

The Cooper Institute Meeting.—Mr. George Bancroft desires us to say that he was not present at the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and did not authorize any use of his name in connection with it.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON EMANCIPATION.

Letter to the Committee of Invitation of the late Meeting at Cooper Institute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of yesterday, inviting me to attend a meeting of the citizens of New-York, at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th inst., and requesting my views on the subject of the call. I shall not be able to attend the meeting, nor have I the leisure to write out my views upon the subject with the care demanded by the nature of it, but I will offer some thoughts for your consideration.

I do not concur in the proposition, that certain States have been "recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union," upon which the call is based. This is, in substance, what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that secession is maintained, by the authors of this call, for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates.

No one who knows my political career will suspect that my condemnation of this doctrine is influenced by any indisposition to put an end to Slavery. I have felt no opportunity unimproved to strike at it, and have never been restrained from doing so by personal considerations. But I have never believed that the abolition of Slavery or any other great reform, could or ought to be effected, except by lawful and constitutional means. The people have never sanctioned, and never will sanction any other, and the friends of a cause will especially avoid all questionable grounds, when, as in the present instance, nothing else can long postpone their success.

There are two interests in Slavery, the political and property interest, held by distinct classes. The rebellion originated with the political class. The property class, which generally belonged to the Whig organization, had lost no property, in the region where the rebellion broke out, and were prosperous. It was the Democratic organization, which did not represent the slaveholders as a class, which hatched the rebellion. Their defeat in the late political struggle, and in the present rebellion, extinguishes at once and forever, the political interest of Slavery. The election of Mr. LINCOLN put an end to the hopes of DAVIS, WISE, *et id omne genus*, for the Presidency of the Union, and hence the rebellion. It extinguished Slavery as a power to control the Federal Government, and it was the capacity of Slavery to subserve this purpose alone, which has given it vitality, for morally and economically it is indefensible. With the extinction of its political power, there is no motive to induce any politician to uphold it. No man ever defended such an institution, except for pay, and nothing short of the power of the Government could provide sufficient gratification to ambition to pay for such service; and, therefore, Mr. TOOMBS said with perfect truth, that the institution could only be maintained, in the Union, by the possession of the Government. That has been wrested from it, and the pay now is on the side of justice and truth. Can any man, who respects popular intelligence, think it necessary, with such advantages on the side of justice and truth, to violate the great Charter of our Liberties to insure their triumph? Such an act, in my judgment, so far from advancing the cause, in whose name it is performed, would surely be disastrous, and result in bringing our opponents into power, in the name of the Constitution.

It is not merely a question of constitutional law, or Slavery, with which we have to deal, in "securing permanent peace." The problem before us is, the practical one of dealing with the relations of masses of two different races in the same community. The calamities now upon us have been brought about, as I have already said, not by the grievances of the class claiming property in slaves, but by the jealousy of caste, awakened by the Secessionists in the non-slaveholders.

In considering the means of securing the peace of the country hereafter, it is, therefore, this jealousy of race which is chiefly to be considered. Emancipation alone would not remove it. It was by proclaiming to the laboring whites, who fill the armies of rebellion, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN involved emancipation, equality of the negroes with them, and consequently amalgamation, that their jealousy was stimulated to the fighting point. Nor is this jealousy the fruit of mere ignorance and bad passion, as some suppose, or confined to the white people of the South. On the contrary, it belongs to all races, and, like all popular instincts, proceeds from the highest wisdom. It is, in fact, the instinct of self-preservation which revolts at hybridism.

Nor does this instinct militate against the natural law, that all men are created equal, if another law of nature, equally obvious, is obeyed. We have but to restore the subject race to the same, or to a region similar to that from which it was brought by violence, to make it operative; and such a separation of races was the condition which the immortal author of the Declaration himself declared to be indispensable, to give it practical effect. A theorist, not living in a community where divers races are brought in contact en masse, may stifle the voice of neture in his own bosom, and, from a determination to live up to a mistaken view of the doctrine, go so far as to extend social interconrse to individuals of the subject race; but few, even of such persons, would pursue their theories as far as amalgamation and other legitimate consequences of their logic. Indeed, for the most part, such persons in our country, like the leading spirits in Exeter Hall, are so far removed by their circumstances from any practical equality with working people of any race, that they have little sympathy for them and nothing to apprehend for themselves from the theory of equality. Not so with the white workingman in a community where there are many negroes. In such circumstances, the distinction of caste is the only protection of the race from hybridism and consequent extermination.

That this jealousy of caste is the instinct of the highest wisdom, and is fraught with the greatest good, is abundantly attested by its effects on our own race, in which it is stronger than in any other. We conquer and hold our conquests by it.

The difficult question with which we have to deal is, then, the question of race, and I do not think it is disposed of, or that our difficulties will be lessened by emancipation by Congress, even if such an act was constitutional. It would certainly add to the exasperation of the non-slaveholding whites of the South, and might unite them against the Government, and if so they would be unconquerable. As matters stand, we can put down the rebellion, because the people of the natural strongholds of the Southern country are with us. It is chiefly in the low lands, accessible from the ocean and navigable rivers and bays, that treason is rampant. The mountain fastnesses, where alone a guerrilla war can be maintained, are now held by Unionists, and they are more numerous, and more robust, intelligent, and independent than the rebels. It is chiefly the more degraded classes of non-slaveholders, who live in the midst of Slavery, who are now engaged against the Government. But the non-slaveholders of the mountain and highland regions, whilst for the Union, are not free from the jealousy of caste, and the policy I object to would, if adopted, I apprehend, array them against us. Nor would we succeed in our object, if they were finally subdued and exterminated, if we left the negroes on the soil, for other whites would take the country, and hold it against the negroes, and reduce them again to Slavery or exterminate them. I am morally certain, indeed, that to free the slaves of the South, without removing them, would result in the massacre of them. A general massacre was on the eve of taking place, in the State of Tennessee, in 1856, upon a rising of some of them on the Cumberland, and I have been assured, by the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, who was then Governor of the State, that nothing but his prompt calling out of the militia prevented it.

But this antagonism of race, which has led to our present calamities, and might lead to yet greater, if it continues to be ignored, will deliver us from Slavery in the easiest, speediest, and best manner, if we recognise it as it is—the real cause of trouble, and invincible, and deal with it rationally.

We have but to propose to let the white race have the lands intended for them by the Creator, to turn the fierce spirit aroused by the Secessionists to destroy the Union to the support of it, and at the same time to break up the slave system by which the most fertile lands of the temperate zone are monopolized and wasted. That is the result, which the logic of the census shows, is being worked out, and which no political management can prevent being worked out. The essence of the contest is, whether the white race shall have these lands, or whether they shall be held by the black race, in the name of a few whites. The blacks could never hold them, as their own, for we have seen how quickly that race has disappeared, when emancipated. Experience proves, what might have been inferred from their history, that it has not maintained and cannot maintain itself in the temperate zone, in contact and in competition with the race to which that region belongs. It is only when dependent that it can exist there. But this servile relation is mischievous, and the community, so constituted, does not flourish and keep pace with the spirit of the age. It has scarcely the claim to the immense area of land it occupies which the *Aborigines* had; for—though the Indians occupied larger space, with fewer inhabitants—they did not wrench the land as the slave system does. No political management or sentimentalism can prevent the natural resolution of such a system in the end, any more than such means could avail to preserve the Indian possession and dominion.

The rebellion, like the Indian outbreaks, is but a vain attempt to stem the tide of civilization and progress. The treachery, falsehood, and cruelty, perpetrated to maintain negro possession, scarcely less than that of the savages, marks the real nature of the contest. Nevertheless, I believe it might have been averted, if we had adopted Mr. JEFFERSON'S counsels, and made provision for the separation of the races, providing suitable homes for the blacks as we have for the Indians. It is essential still, in order to abridge the conflict of arms, and to fraternize the people, when that is past, to follow Mr. JEFFERSON'S advice.

This most benevolent and sagacious statesman predicted all the evils which it has been our misfortune to witness, unless we should avert them. by this, the only means which, after the most anxious thought he could suggest. No statesman of our day has given the subject so much thought as he did, or possesses the knowledge or ability to treat it so wisely. Let us, then, listen to his counsels. By doing so, we shall establish a fraternity among the working men of the white race throughout the Union which has never existed, and give real freedom to the black race, which cannot otherwise exist.

Nor is it necessary, in the restoration of harmony and prosperity to the Union, that this policy should be actually and completely put in force. It is only necessary that it should be adopted by the Government, and that it be made known to the people that it is adopted, to extinguish hostility, in the hearts of the masses of the South, toward the people of the North, and secure their coöperation in putting an end to Slavery. No greater mistake was ever made than in supposing that the masses of the people of the South favor Slavery. I have already stated that they did not take up arms to defend it, and explained the real motives of their action. The fact that they oppose emancipation, in their midst, is the only foundation for the contrary opinion. But the masses of the North are equally opposed to it, if the four millions of slaves were to be transported to their midst. The prohibitory laws against their coming, existing in all the States subject to such invasion, proves this. On the other hand, the intense hostility which is universally known to be felt, by the non-slaveholders of the South, toward all negroes, expresses their real hostility to Slavery, and it is the natural form of expression under the circumstances.

It needs, therefore, but the assurance which would be given, by providing homes for the blacks elsewhere, that they are to be regarded as sojourners when emancipated, as in point of fact they are, and ever will be, to insure the coöperation of the non-slaveholders in their emancipation. Nor would they require immediate, universal or involuntary transportation, or that any injustice whatever be done to the blacks. The more enterprising would soon emigrate, and multitudes of less energy would follow, if such success attended the pioneers, as the care with which the Government should foster so important an object would, doubtless, insure; and, with such facilities, it would require but few generations to put the temperate regions of America in the exclusive occupation of the white race, and remove the only obstacle to a perpetual Union of the States.

With great respect, I am
Your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR.

To the Committee of Invitation, &c., &c., &c.

Reorganization of the Army.

THE ATTEMPT TO INCREASE THE CAVALRY FORCE UNDER THE PLEA OF REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent is certainly misinformed by the member of the Military Committee as to the effect of the bill pending in Congress for the reorganization of the cavalry force. Permit me a space to state briefly what are the facts.

It is said there are now in the field seventy-seven regiments of cavalry. As near as I can ascertain, about two-thirds of them are two battalion regiments of eight companies each, and about one-third are three battalion, or twelve company regiments. Assuming these divisions, and the following is the division and numbers of the regiments now in service:

Colonels	77	Q'ltermaster's Sergts	181
Lieutenant-Colonels	77	Hospital Stewards..	181
Majors	181	Captains	724
Surgeons	77	First Lieutenants	724
Assistant Surgeons.	77	Second Lieutenants	724
Chaplains	77	Orderly Sergeants..	724
Sergeant-Majors	181	Duty Sergeants	2,896
Veterinery Sergts..	181	Corporals	5,792
Saddler's Sergeants	181	Co. Quartermaster's	
Commissary Sergts.	181	Sergeants	724
Total Field, Staff, Line and Non-Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Staff			13,950
Enlisted Men, Buglers, Teamsters and Artificers—724 companies			43,440
In all			57,39

According to the new bill, there is to be fifty regiments, of twelve companies each, which when organized will constitute the following force:

Colonels	50	Chief Blacksmiths..	50
Lieut.-Colonels	50	Captains	600
Majors	150	First-Lieutenants..	500
Surgeons	50	Second-Lieutenants	600
Assistant-Surgeons..	50	Third-Lieutenants..	600
Chaplains	50	Orderly-Sergeants..	600
Veterinary Surgeons	50	Comp. Quartermast.	
Sergeant-Majors	50	er-Sergeants	600
Q'ltermaster-Serg'ts.	50	Comp. Commissary-	
Commissary-Serg'ts.	50	Sergeants	600
Hospital Stewards..	100	Duty Sergeants	3,000
Veterinary-Serg'ts..	50	Corporals	4,800
Saddlers'-Serg'ts....	50		
Total Officers of all grades			12,850
Enlisted Men and Employes			50,400
Total Officers and Enlisted Men			63,250

Or an actual increase of the volunteer force of 5,850 officers and men.

Besides this increase, the bill makes the following *increase* to the *Regular* Cavalry service, to the five old regiments:

Majors	5	Sergeants	112
Captains	15	Corporals	80
First Lieutenants	25	10 new companies, 64	
Second Lieutenants	35	men each	640
Third Lieutenants	72	Additions to the 50 old	
Veterinary Surgeons	6	companies, say 15	
Chief Blacksmiths	6	men each	750

These are the figures, as they will stand on the Adjutant-General's books, if Congress enacts the bill now before it.

It is needless for me to show you the enormous cost of doing this. It is perpeps needless to add that the facts justify the opinion that the great fuss made about reducing the cavalry force, was only a cloak to cover the design of *increasing* the five old regiments of the *Regular Cavalry*. TRUTH.

Meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

On Thursday evening, the above Association held a meeting in Cooper Institute, Mr. R. H. McCURDY in the Chair. The subject for discussion was the following resolution, proposed last meeting:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Association, further State legislation is imperatively required to secure a more general and effective vaccination—but so framed as to avoid offensive compulsion, if possible.

After much discussion by Drs. BELL, LOUIES, GRISCOM, and others, the subject was deferred till next meeting. Dr. LOUIES offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by PROFESSOR M. WEYMORS, and laid over till next meeting for discussion

Whereas, This Association after mature deliberation, has become convinced that vaccination and revaccination as often as every seven years, is necessary to protect this community against small-pox; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Association, further State and other legislation is imperatively required to secure a more general and effective vaccination, but so framed as to avoid offensive compulsion if possible.

Resolved, That we petition the Board of Education, or the Legislature, or whatever body is necessary, to pass, and enforce an ordinance prohibiting the attendance in all the schools receiving any part of the public moneys, of any children who have not been well vaccinated, or variolated within seven years, or who cannot show a valid certificate to that effect, giving the date of the vaccination or variolation; and after a proper period of public notice, to prohibit the tuition of any children coming from any family where all the other members of that family above the age of three months cannot prove or show a valid certificate of vaccination within that time, or of former variolation.

Resolved, That we petition the Metropolitan Police Commission to cause all policemen or others under their employ, or receiving any benefit from their department, such as lodging, &c., to be vaccinated, or show a valid certificate or proof of vaccination or variolation within seven years.

Resolved, That we take measures for the passage of a law compelling the vaccination of every prisoner, and of his or her vaccination shortly before discharge, provided the term of incarceration shall be prolonged more than two years from the time of former vaccination.

Resolved, That we petition the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as well as all other public bodies having the care of the poor, to comply with the above rule in all institutions under them, and to withhold all in or out-door relief of any kind until vaccination is performed, or the dates of previous vaccination ascertained.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature to make the same a feature of all chartered institutions.

Resolved, That we believe that the Dispensaries and Police and Prison physicians are fully capable of vaccinating all in this City who are not able to afford to pay a responsible physician.

Resolved, That it be made necessary that every person affected by the above ordinances shall be required to procure and preserve a vaccine certificate, properly filled out and dated.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a general Vaccine Board to attend to the inspection of vaccinations and certificates.

Resolved, That we believe that the above withholding of all public benefits and offices from all the families of this City would in the course of a few months, without any compulsory law at all, cause the vaccination of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of New-York.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the above rules to all other charitable bodies or institutions, schools or asylums.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to carry out the above petitions.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM offered the following resolution to be referred to the Committee of three already appointed to act on the same subject:

Resolved, In the consideration and dangerous character, and the prevalence among various classes, of syphilitic disease, that in the judgment of this Association, the source of said disease should be placed by law under strict medical police supervision.

Drs. E. R. PEASLEE and WOOSTER were professed and accepted members of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

From the Evening Post, N. Y.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, clergymen, and actors and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Gentlemen are invited to Call and Examine the Spring style of Hat now ready for 1862. It will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance, the hats usually sold on Broadway. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

The New Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway, are greatly superior to all other lock-stitch machines, either for family or manufacturing purposes.

"The Ankiet."—Ladies will find this new device to be of the greatest service and comfort; but its beauty is alone sufficient recommendation. No lady should venture in the street this season without a pair.
For sale at JEFFERS', No. 673 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots with "Ankiets" are
The PRETTIEST things that Ladies can wear.
For sale at
MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

"Ankiets."
For ladies and children;
Balmoral boots of the best quality,
At CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—FARNHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, JAMES MORRISON, Jr., to CAROLINE THOMPSON FARNHAM, both of this City.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CROWELL-CRESWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 6, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, CALVIN S. CROWELL to CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Richard H. Cornwell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HOLMES—SORIBNER.—In Bedford, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. P. B. Heroy, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES to Miss MATILDA B. SORIBNER, all of the above place.

VAN AMBURGH—HEMPSTEAD.—In this village, on Wednesday evening, March 5, by Rev. R. H. Howard, Mr. D. K. VAN AMBURGH to Miss JULIA HEMPSTEAD, both of Glenham, N. Y.

DIED.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 6, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. HUNTER, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 10th-st., without further invitation.

SMINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, MARGARET E. SMINCK, widow of the late John Sminck.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Greene-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. CATHARINE JACKSON, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Leroy-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

VAN TINE.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 7, JOHANNAH VAN TINE, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, John A. Schenck, No. 8 Crosby-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Friday, March 7, WM. MURRAY, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M.; thence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday morning, JOSEPH E. MOORE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from No. 92 Rivington-st.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 7, of scarlet fever, INA, only daughter of the late Louisa I. and Richard H. Westervelt, of the firm of Littlefield & Westervelt, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 79 Macdougal-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment.

WHITMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, HARVEY W., son of Addison S. and Angelina Whitman, aged 7 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bedford-av., fifth house south of Park-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, March 7, Capt. JOAB MORGAN, of Seventh Company National Guard.

Due notice of time and place of funeral will be hereafter given.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 7, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, daughter of Lucy and the late Samuel Thompson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 105 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on First Day, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, of consumption, HELEN M. WARREN, wife of D. T. Warren, aged 28 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 307 State-st., Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The remains will be taken to Haydensville, Mass., for interment.

BRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 6, SUSAN BRUM, widow of the late Capt. Philip Brum, aged 73 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Clermont-av., near Willoughby, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS.—In Flatlands, L. I., on Thursday morning, March 6, suddenly, Rev. J. T. M. DAVIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are cordially invited to attend the funeral, from the Church, in Flatlands, on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The clergy of the South Classis of Long Island are requested to be at the house by 1 o'clock. There will be conveyances at the depôt in Flatbush, from 12½ to 1½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the Church.

GOODWIN.—In Hardwicksville, Nelson County, Va., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, of typhoid pneumonia, hopeful in her God, HANNAH, daughter of the late John Goodwin, Dublin, Ireland, and sister of H. W. Goodwin, Kanawha Co., Va.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 111.—March 7, 1862.
57, 45, 21, 12, 35, 60, 5, 38, 63, 40, 61, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 112.—March 7, 1862.
17, 12, 2, 39, 55, 43, 16, 41, 21, 37, 1, 56, 49.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 59.—March 7, 1862.
34, 20, 55, 65, 22, 62, 9, 2, 61, 71, 26, 70.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 167.—March 7, 1862.
49, 10, 76, 50, 43, 52, 65, 72, 19, 51, 5, 26, 68.

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ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SON; in Baltimore, by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

S. T.—1860—X.
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PLANTATION BITTERS

Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Depôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND Pains in the Limbs, when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment will afford you immediate relief. Prices 25 and 50 cents. Dr. TOBIAS' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New York. Sold everywhere.

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WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

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CLOTH DEPARTMENT—Very large—Styles very select.
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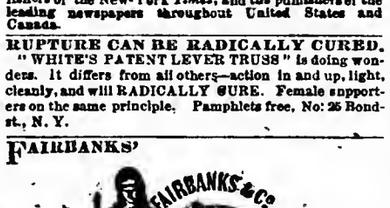


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ARNICA HAIR GLOSS is a combination of these virtues, with other tried and excellent ingredients.

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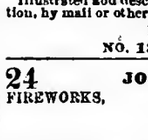
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
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Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
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Clear and Strengthen the voice of Singers.
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CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

RHEUMATISM.—ALL THOSE AFFLICTED with rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, chilblains, cold and frost-bit en feet, and all nervous diseases, &c., by wearing Mittam & Co.'s Patent Galvano Electro Metallic Insoles, will find immediate and permanent cure, never having yet failed in hundreds of cases. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. Sanson, No. 2,013 Girard-av.
No. 189 EAST-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
March 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: At your request, I hereby cheerfully state that your ELECTRO GALVANIC INSOLES have, within the past month, cured me of rheumatism in the back of fifteen years' standing. Until I obtained your insoles, I never was free from it during that time. Now I consider myself completely cured. Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. LEWIS.

FOR SALE.—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1858, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW EDITION OF THE
MEMOIR OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

By the Marquess DE H——, together with Biographical Souvenirs and Original Letters, collected by Prof. G. H. DE SOUSSAY; with a fine Portrait on Steel. 1 vol., 12mo., 300 pages, $1.

Unusual interest must attach to this work on account of its delineations of the character of the Duchess—one of remarkable loveliness and purity, and which shines in such radiant lustre in the midst of the French Court, exhibiting the most consistent and devoted piety in all the relations of Daughter, Wife and Mother, as well as from the interior view which it gives of Court Life, and its record of some of the most remarkable events of the present century.

But the work must, at this time, have a special interest for all Americans on account of the narrative which it gives of the early life and education of the Count DE PARIS and Duke DE CHARTRES, who have nobly espoused our cause, and ARE NOW ON THE STAFF OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. Here will be seen the tender maternal solicitude, and the faithful and assiduous instructions and discipline under which their characters were formed.

Just published by
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

VOLUME 14 OF THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
Vol XIV. of
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
Edited by
GEO. RIPLEY and C. A. DANA.
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From the London Daily News.

As this important National work approaches its completion, its high character becomes more firmly established. At its commencement the editors adopted the sound, fundamental principle, that it should under no circumstances be made the vehicle of party or personal ideas. To this principle they have rigidly adhered, and, notwithstanding the strong temptations presented by recent events to affix an historical stigma upon the names of leading

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 125 bbls. Ashes, 8,336 bbls. Flour, 63 bbls. and 621 bags Corn Meal, 1,031 bushels Wheat, 2,370 bushels Corn, 2,557 bushels Rye, 1,353 bushels Barley, 2,636 bushels Oats, 2,973 bushels Malt, 5,436 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,217 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is inquired for at 32c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in some request, chiefly at 26¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand, at buoyant prices. Middling, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,200 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 35 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $15@16 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at rather firmer prices. The reported sales since our last, amount to 11,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80—chiefly at $5 60@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 35@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 00; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, chiefly at $5 90@$5 95, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at former rates; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 20@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is fair supply and request, to-day, including superfine, at $5 40@$5 45; extra at $5 60@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for and steady at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 25@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, yet prices of desirable lots have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last of 7,800 bushels, in small lots, including White Western, on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40, in store; Milwaukee Club, at $1 34; Red State at $1 40; and Amber Jersey, $1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, at rather lower prices; sales have been made of 42,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 51c. for damaged do. In store; 59c.@60c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 72c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 83c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of 2,500 bushels State at 82@84c., and 20,000 bushels California on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair demand, including foreign, at $6 75@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, and prices have been quite firm.

MOLASSES—The market exhibits more activity. Sales 34 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 35c.; 220 hhds. and bbls. Cuba Muscovado, part at 25c., and 275 hhds. Clayed Cuba, on private terms, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, and has advanced to $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon, with sales of 85 bbls., closing at $1 05 ₱ gallon; Tar inactive. Resin dull, prices somewhat nominal.

OILS—The principal demand to-day has been for Linseed, at 87c.@88c., chiefly at 87c.@87½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and in request at $14 12½@$14 25 for new Mess, $10 75@$11 for new Prime, ₱ bbl; sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., part to arrive. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling pretty freely at 5¼c.@5¾c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at previous prices; sales, 400 boxes, at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales, 300 bbls. and kegs, prior to closing, at 7½c.@8¼c. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $4@$4 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western and 15c.@21c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 5c.@7c.

RICE—Sales 64 tcs. Carolina, in lots, at $6 62½@ $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Cakcutta Linseed has been in more request, and prices have advanced 2c. No important movements in any other kinds.

SPICES—Sales 100 bags Pepper on private terms, and 3 mats Cassia at 30½c.@31c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less freely purchased to-day. Total sales, 514 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6¼c.@ 6¾c., and 100 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in fair demand, and is firm. Spanish is in lively request at full prices. Sales, 473 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c. @14c., and 1,051 bales Havana on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Blacks and Greens are in fair request at very full prices.

TIN—Sales have been made of 800 slabs Banca and 1,300 slabs Straits; also, 500 boxes Plates, all on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engegements have been rather heavier, to-day, but at easier rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Corn, 6d.@6¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@ 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Petroleum, 14,300 bbls.,) at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMEN WHO SAW THE policeman strike the soldier corner of Chatham-square and New Bowery, Thursday evening about 11 o'clock, will forward their address to PRIVATE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, they will confer a great favor.

ONYX.—WE CANNOT AGREE UPON TERMS. Write me how to proceed. M. R.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen who would like to be in a plain, quiet family, may find accommodations at No. 129 East 33d-st., from the 1st of April. A basement room to let as an office if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a large nicely furnished front room on second floor, with large pantry. No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn. Reference required.

TWO YOUNG LADIES OF RESPECTABILITY and desirous of procuring, in an airy and pleasant situation, in Brooklyn, board and lodging with a family of respectability, who would be willing to accept, in part payment, the services of one of the young ladies in teaching the piano-forte. Address F. F. R., Box No. 2605 Post-office, New-York, mentioning location and terms.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 24th-st., near Broadway, would rent their third story, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a single or three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per month. Parties who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 1,847 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, ON BROOKLYN Heights, near the Wall-st. Ferry—in some respectable private family, for a navy officer and his wife, where they will be the only boarders. Address room No. 113 Hudson House, Brooklyn.

A FARMER WOULD RECEIVE INTO HIS family a few children to board. They could be instructed, if desired, by one accustomed to teaching, and a gentle care be given them. For particulars, &c., address FARMER, Saffern, Rockland County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN requires a comfortable, well-furnished room, with board. The neighborhood of 23d-st. preferred. Address, with requisite particulars, J. H. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE Board in a genteel private family, in Harlem. Address, for three days, A. C. A., Harlem Post-office. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

PATTON'S HOTEL.—NOS. 277 AND 279 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren-sts., conducted on the European plan or otherwise, as may be desired; restaurant and refreshment counter at all hours. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor, late of the Railroad and Adams Houses, Albany.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. Stuyvesant Park, Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preside SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the fourth of the course *On Progress*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, late of Wesleyan Methodist Conference, England. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious services, consisting of short Lectures, Conference, Trance Speaking, &c., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, and at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COMFORT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—A meeting will be held by the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE ARMY, at the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and West 31st-st., on SUNDAY NIGHT, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M., in behalf of their patriotic object of supplying religious and other profitable reading to the army, especially to the large numbers of sick and wounded. In our Western army hospitals. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD and Geo. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, have engaged to take part in the exercises. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and others, personally informed of the condition and needs of the army, are also expected to speak. A collection will be taken up.

ARMY MEETING, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A Union meeting in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading to our army and navy, will be held in New-Brunswick, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. WILSON Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, March 9. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. WILSON, Rev. L. G. BISHAM, Agent of the Board, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, an army officer, and perhaps others. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HASTON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A.M.; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music, he will preach to the Fire Department, when a collection will be taken for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Seats provided for strangers.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., Rev. CHAS. P. BUSH, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of the Potomac, will preach on the subject of *Religious Reading for the Soldiers*, with glimpses of camp life. Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. In the afternoon the funeral sermon of Deacon David W. Staples will be preached.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. PYRAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

SIGNS OF THE PRESENT TIME.—MESsiah's Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—J. V. HINES preaches on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., and J. L. LAMING, at 10½ A. M. Special collection in the afternoon for Elder HINES. All are cordially invited to attend. House open, and friends can remain all day. Seats free.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will preach as usual in the American Museum, at 7½ o'clock. These services are strictly on the Union plan. No sect is denounced. Christ is the Head of all. Several letters have been received from infidels and others, which will be treated candidly. Come early, as these letters will be read first.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, BETWEEN 45TH and 46th sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FOX, of 43d-st. Church. At 2 P. M., Sabbath-school. At 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DORSEN; subject—*The Anti-Christ of the Bible Cannot be the Present Emperor of France.* At night, 7½ o'clock, Rev. F. G. CLARKE, of the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. B. FAIRFIELD, LL. D., President of Hillsdale College, Michigan. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Babe of the Bulrushes.* Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M., by Rev. Dr. H. A. ARCHER, of Brooklyn. Seats free. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Morton, entrance in Bleecker-st. Minister, Rev. R. C. SHIMALL, member of the Presbytery of New-York; residence, No. 371 West 35th-st. N. B. All the Miller or other persons, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to cast in their lot with us. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M.

LAST OF THE SERIES OF SABBATH SERMONS.—Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON will preach in St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. TYNG's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The relations of the Sabbath to the Purity and Perpetuity of Free Institutions.*

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. B. PETERS, Williamsburgh, will review the popular objections to Universalism in a series of discourses. Subject, SUNDAY EVENING: *Universalism will do to Live by, but not to Die by.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE PRAYING BAND.—THE NEW-YORK Praying Association, Mr. SAMUEL HALSTEAD, President, will conduct religious services at Doane-st., M. E. Church, near Hudson-st., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. and at 7 evening. Seats free and the public are invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARSENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. THOS. EASTON, of Greenport, will preach at the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, March 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 12 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 3d and 2d ave., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. NATHANIEL S. RICHARDSON, D. D., will preach in the afternoon, Rev. J. C. L. JONES in the evening. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—4TH-AV., CORner of 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. STEELE, of Newburgh, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken throughout the day, in behalf of the New-York Conference City Missionary Society.

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD—WILL BE THE subject of discourse at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7 o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 25th-st., east of 6th-av., (late Murray-hill Baptist Church.)—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. Seats free.

"CHRIST PLEADING THE IGNORANCE of men as a ground for forgiveness." Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Peril and Exceeding Sinfulness of any Compromise with Sin.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Washington-av., corner Greene av., Brooklyn.—Rev. GEO. BOWLES, of the New-England Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE ANTICHRIST, *Ascertained to become a Universal Monarch at the time of Christ's Advent,*" will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BARTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider on SUNDAY EVENING, the parable of *The Leaven and the Meal,* (Matt. xiii., 33.) Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD preaches in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSburgh, will preach in the 20th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—20th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the first and last discourse on the *Fate of Murderous Sinners* on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. L. HERT, EVERY SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on the street.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near 5th-av. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Special meetings will be held during the week.

REV. SAMUEL G. IRVINE, OF OREGON, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the West 23d-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in the new chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A cottage house, with several acres of land, stable, &c., in perfect order. It is situated at a convenient walking distance from the New-Brighton or Quarantine Landings. View unsurpassed for beauty and extent. The house contains 15 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, cellar, bath-room, closets, pantries, &c. Billiard table can be had with the house if desired. Apply to J. COLLES, Jr., No. 86 Front-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FROM 1st of May, a first-class house, situated on high ground, in the prettiest part of the town. The ground (one acre) is tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with great variety of fruit and shade trees. House good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; 10 minutes' walk from depôt and 45 from Cortlandt-st. Communication hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or W. M. DAY, No. 16 Lamartine-place, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 25 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWOstory and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 66x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in grass, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 34 feet square, with an extension also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE, AT East Chester, N. Y., one and a-half miles from Mount Vernon Station on New Haven Railroad. Rent $150. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway; of Mr. JNO. STEVENS, Mount Vernon or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated dir ctly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—near the Sound: large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREEstory house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LEASE.—TWELVE Acres, lawn, garden, fruit of all kinds in abundance. A large house, containing all modern improvements, conchhouse, farm-house, barn, ice-house, &c., &c., at Throg's Neck, in Westchester. For terms, inquire of SILAS M. STILWELL, No. 55 East 21st-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 183 Maiden-lane.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO RENT.—IN 14TH-st., in a first-class English basement house, furnished handsomely, gas and heat, &c. Apply as above, No. 126 West 14th-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days works; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Fine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY and attic house, and lease of lot, No. 56 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent of lot $126; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 26x100; the house has an extension, three stories in htght. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREEstory houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 66th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 24-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to S. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRable residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 54x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x53, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built to the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privilege of Gramercy Park, the brown stone, English-basement house, No. 111 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $900.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR a house desirably located in this City, worth about $8,000, a neat three-story brick house in Brooklyn, containing gas, water, &c. The difference will be paid in cash. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 26th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 3d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 125 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO UNFINISHED FIRST-CLASS, 4 medium-size houses, on Murray Hill, Madison-av., a very desirable corner location for a female school. A loan will be made to complete the same if desired. Inquire of W. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 21-feet brown stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. C. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 43 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 226 and 227 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 168, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered, fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to E. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 52 East 21th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 48 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 116th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Captain Meeks, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN NEWARK.—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen in the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Depôt. Rent $350. Apply

FINANCIAL.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

REPORT.

Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Net Amount of Jan. 1, 1861	$633,189 20	
Reserve for possible depreciation in Securities	40,000 00	
Dividends remaining unclaimed		593,189 20
		50,325 00
Premiums on Marine Premiums, Inland Navigation, &c., received during the year	267,693 26	
Interest and Rents received during the year	51,617 00	
Interest and Rents, accrued and estimated Premiums	64,167 00—	433,530 03
		$1,277,044 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on Policies, and on Stock and payments on Annuities	$288,497 32	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Commissions, Reinsurance, Premiums on Policies, Rebates, Fluctuation, Interest on Scrip, and Interest on Bonds	84,339 21	
	136,897 12—	$372,243 81
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and on deposit	$12,300 26	
Bonds and Mortgages	227,500 00	
Loans on Policies	126,631 19	
Bills Receivable for Premiums on Policies	476,326 85	
Estimated value of the securities on these notes is more than	$500,000 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred	41,644 23	
United States and New-York State Stocks	61,197 00	
Premiums and Interest in hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by bonds	94,289 00	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stocks	39,750 00	
Interest accrued in Jan. 1, and all other property	12,343 67—	174,809 40
		$1,307,044 21

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner, residence No. 12 West 11th-st.; at office daily from 3 to 3 o'clock.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. R. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE ERIE, HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 15th of March, inst., or forfeit their privileges to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization.

R. BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—100 bonds M. A. S. R.R. Company, on the steps of the City Hall, New-York, on the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Sale positive

J. W. RUAFF.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$20.000 CASH.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this sum in cash, will loan or operate to any way to net good and sure returns. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 2,060 Post-office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATES bought and sold on commission by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, viz.: from the 3rd of March to the 15th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Nassau-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer *pro tem.*

New-York, March 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.

SAMUEL BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF GWYNNE & DAY.

GWYNNE & DAY have removed their Banking Office to No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

Uncurrent Money and Treasury Notes bought and sold.

Highest premium on Gold and Silver.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7-3-10 Treasury Notes for sale, &c., &c.

Subscriptions received to the METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

RICHARD IRVIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 64 Exchange-place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED NEW METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICES for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —at prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, shot from under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—BY THE AID OF RECENT MECHANICAL improvements, we can make a set of teeth of the best kind of [illegible] a fine gold plate, with vulcanite base, for $20. CHAS. DODGE & SON, No. 10 East 17th-st.

COTTON SEED.—[illegible] BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED, [illegible] pound, suitable for planting, for sale by W. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, SUPERB PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

NASSAU-ST.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st. between Ann and Beekman sts., and running through to Theatre-alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank, the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet, are 4 stories high, good cut-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

HANAY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut etageres, oak extension dining tables, black walnut do., black walnut armoir-a-glace, mahogany office desks, gilt frame mirrors, cornelin chandeliers, carved rosewood etageres with marble tops, mahogany washstands, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood secretary bookcase, toilet sets, oak library table, black walnut marble-top dressing bureau, rosewood do., oak marble-top buffet. Also an elegant rosewood piano-forte, carved all round, 7-octave, made by Hall & Son, cost $500. Also a second-hand upright piano-forte, in rosewood case.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 14, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

ORCHARD-ST.—The plot of ground with the buildings thereon on easterly side of Orchard-st, between Canal and Hester sts., and known as No. 22 Orchard-st., 4-story frame-house, 28 by 26 feet 6 inches, with alley-way under, on the front of the lot; and 3 story brick house, 28 by 18 feet 6 inches, in the rear of the lot. The premises rent for $900 per annum; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE HORSES ON EAST 20th-st. at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 n'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 20TH-ST.—The two first-class three story brown stone front English basement houses, Nos. 194 and 194½ East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—each 15 feet 3¾ inches front, by 40 feet deep; contain all the conveniences, and finished in the best manner; lots each 15.3¾ x 92 feet; free from all incumbrances. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7 o'clock,
OIL PAINTINGS—ancient and modern—comprising some fine originals, and mostly in gilt frames. Also, fine line ENGRAVINGS, including choice proofs and a variety that are nicely colored, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

GEO. BROWN WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st., wagon, harness, &c., City built coupe rockaway, but little used; skeleton trotting wagon, two stylish four-seat rockaways, no top road wagons and buggies, extension top rockaway, in good order; double and single harness, blankets, whips, bells, &c.; also a splendid City built close carriage,

JOHN H. BIRLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., hair-cloth, sofa-beds, loungee, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, feather beds, blankets, sheets, mattresses, looking-glasses, china, glass and kitchenware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands high, well matched and very stylish drivers.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to form no part of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give a trial; the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:

100,000 feet box boards, 12 and 16 feet long.
100,000 feet Albany boards, 12 feet long.
100,000 feet hemlock boards, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet 4x8 hemlock joist, 16 feet long.
50,000 feet 4x8 hemlock joist, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x4 hemlock joist, 12 feet long.

All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, as shipments will be placed at convenient localities for its shipment.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

MEDICAL.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIable medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED BASHFULLY! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide; 350th edition; 300 pages; 100 Anatomical illustrations, published Monthly. Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly; with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their resipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Peking. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed ills, it cures from one to three days. Summary removal of all impurities. Price $1 a case in one for $5, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Stranguary and Burning, or painful distressing Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the thin watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine! Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for all secret, mercurial and syphilitic delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used it are ever without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by C. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,227 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 8 at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend; price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 117 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then protend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Main.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed, per freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained at TAPSCOTT'S, No. 96 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$90	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$95	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NATSON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yephank. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.

O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52

[illegible] EXPEDITION SOURCE.

Steamship to the Responsible Mississippi—Gen. Butler and Staff Delayed—Capture of a British Schoolstory &c.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, March 6, } via Baltimore, Friday, March 7.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, we hear of a serious disaster to the steamship *Mississippi*, chartered by the Government to carry troops to Ship Island, which sailed hence, with Gen. Ben. Butler and Staff on board, a few days since.

On Friday morning last the *Mississippi* run into Frying Pan Shoals, staving a large hole in her bows. She was hauled off in the afternoon by the *Mount Vernon*, and proceeded on Saturday afternoon.

The *Mississippi* was provided with water-tight compartments, and she would probably reach Port Royal in safety, where her troops can be disembarked and her damage repaired.

The Captain of the vessel, named Fulton, is suspected of intentionally running her ashore. She was placed in charge of one of the officers of the *Mount Vernon*, who will take her to her destination.

[This aspersion upon the character of Capt. Fulton is not simply unjust; it must be deliberately malicious. He is known not only as a most ardent devotee of the Union, but as an uncompromising Republican, who is without any sympathy for the rebels, and without any social or family ties at the South to relax his sterling patriotism.—Ed. Times.]

The *Mount Vernon* left Wilmington on Monday last. The *Susquehanna* was still there, and the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was blockading New Inlet.

The *State of Georgia*, *Gemsbok* and *Albatross* were at Beaufort.

The *Mount Vernon* has not received a mail for forty days.

The *Mount Vernon* took a prize on Friday last, the British schooner *British Queen*, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was sent with a prize crew to Philadelphia. The crew of the captured schooner were brought here by the *Mount Vernon*.

The *Constitution* sailed to-day.

The *Susquehanna* arrived this morning, and is expected to leave for Hatteras to-night.

A magnificent set of colors, consisting of an American flag and blue flag, with the arms of the City of New-York, was presented to the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, this afternoon, by Gen. Wool. They were presented by the City of New-York. Appropriate speeches were made by Gen. Wool and Col. Burnside, and the whole affair passed off with complete success.

The steamboat *Flora* arrived from New-York this morning. She carries the revenue flag.

A flag of truce which was sent out yesterday afternoon did not have any communication with the enemy.

THE DISASTER TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MOUNT VERNON TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

The following official dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Steamer Mount Vernon, Off Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that yesterday I discovered a vessel to the southward and eastward, at 11 A. M. I got onder way and stood for her, and soon discovered her to be a vessel on shore, on the "Frying Pan" Shoals. On nearer approach, she proved to be a large steamer, with the American ensign hoisted Union down.

We were soon boarded by a boat containing an army officer, who informed me that the vessel was the steam-transport *Mississippi*, from Boston for Ship Island, Miss., having Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and 1,400 troops on board. I approached her cautiously, sending a boat in charge of Acting Master Swazey to sound between us and the *Mississippi*. At 3½ P. M. we were enabled, though at a great risk to this vessel, to anchor sufficiantly near to send a hawser to the steamer. We steamed ahead, and succeeded in mooring about half a length ahead, and in hauling her head around about two points, but at about 5 o'clock we found this vessel's head paying off broadside on to the Shoal. We were compelled to let go the hawser, her head still paying off. We let go the starboard anchor to get the vessel's head to the wind and sea. She then struck heavily on the Shoal three times, and we were obliged to slip the cable and steam ahead to clear the Shoal. In steaming ahead the buoy-rope of the slipped cable got fond of the propeller, and we had to stop the engine and cut it, thereby losing the starboard bow anchor, and fifteen fathoms of chain-cable, but saving the ship. I sent Acting-Master Swazey on board the *Mississippi*, to assist in getting her off. She was leaking badly in the forward compartment, which was filled with water up to the berth-deck, in spite of the bailing of our troops, which was continued through the night. They kept throwing overboard provisions and other heavy articles to lighten the ship, and all our boats were kept assisting those of the *Mississippi* in transporting the troops of the vessel to lighten her further.

I received Mrs. Gen. Butler and her attendant on board this vessel. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, when we had received about three hundred troops on board, we had the pleasure of seeing the *Mississippi* come off the Shoal. I immediately weighed anchor and proceeded very cautiously into deeper water, displaying lights to guide the other vessel. At midnight both vessels anchored off Baldhead Lighthouse. This morning we transferred the troops to the *Mississippi*, also Mrs. Butler and attendant. I am thankful to be able to report to you that we were instrumental in saving this noble ship, with her cargo and number of passengers. It also affords me much gratification to have to inform you that every officer and man under my command, exerted himself to his utmost abilities in this noble cause. The damage and loss sustained to this ship is trivial, when compared with the saving of the lives of the fourteen hundred persons who were on board the *Mississippi*.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. S. GLISSON.

To Flag-officer L. W. Goldsborough.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There have been no movements of special importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard since Thursday. The two ship-houses are undergoing a thorough overhauling. No. 2 Ship-house, in which the frigate *Lackawanna* is being constructed, is undergoing repairs to the roof, rendered necessary by the recent storm, and is also having additional windows put in for the convenience of the workmen. No. 1 Ship-house, in which the frigate *Ticonderoga* is being built, requires repairs to the roof.

The Navy-yard bay is almost completely blocked up with ice, and it will be next to impossible to haul up any vessel until the ice breaks. The only vessels at anchor in the ice, off the Yard, are the frigate *Sabine*, the sloop-of-war *Oneida*, and the prize schooner *Mary*.

An important order has been received from Washington, to the effect that no Acting Masters, or Master's Mates, shall receive their appointments until they have passed a most satisfactory examination in seamanship, gunnery, &c. Aspirants for positions in the navy will do well to make a note of this. The Acting Masters and Master's Mates, who have been under the tuition of Lieut. Harrite, Instructor in Gunnery at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have been found very competent, thanks to his efficiency and zeal.

The storeship *Relief* having got everything necessary on board, is ordered to sail to-day.

The *Connecticut* is taking in stores as rapidly as possible. She will take out several officers who have been assigned to different vessels in the blockading squadron.

The ship *Morning Light* has sent down her top-gallantmasts and topmasts, and her stepping and running rigging are undergoing a most complete overhauling. As soon as the storeship *Relief* sails, the *Morning Light* will take her place at the wharf to receive her stores, &c.

The propeller *Dawn* will be floated out of the dry-dock to-day, and the purchased steamer *Magic* will take her place.

The United States Paymaster in this City has received funds, and the regular troops stationed here will therefore be paid off without much delay.

The announcement in the papers that a bill has been introduced in Congress to pay $25 bounty in addition to recruits, as part of the $100 payable at the expiration of the term of service of men now enlisting [illegible] increased the number of applicants at some of the recruiting offices in this City.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

No Important Movements—A Mistake of the Outposts, &c.

Charlestown, Va., Friday, March 7.

Nothing of importance in a military view has transpired since the last dispatch. Some transfloats of troops have taken place, but nothing to indicate any especial movement.

Last night a mistake occurred on an outpost station, resulting in wounding a cavalry man and the killing of two horses. The affair was magnified by the Secessionists into the capture of four companies of Col. Mauleby's Maryland regiment, and which interpretation caused considerable elation in Southern circles.

Rumors having been current here that Col. Geary was surrounded and cut to pieces, it is but fair to say that he has not been able to come up to, and to test his strength with any enemy.

Bunker Hill, Va., Friday, March 7.

The country between here and Winchester is infested with the enemy's pickets, who at times approach near our lines, but no general encounter has taken place.

Straggling parties of the enemy, returning from the upper counties, are sometimes entrapped by our troops. Charlestown, Friday, March 7.

Nothing of special interest has transpired here today or at the outposts.

The reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and bridge is rapidly progressing.

Col. Ferry, of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

INTERESTING FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Capture of the Steamer Magnolia off Mobile—How the Thirteen Oyster Vessels were Captured—Washington's Birthday on Ship Island, &c.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

Ship Island, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862.

Here we are at last, and our little steamer, the *Saxon*, has hit the mark—a little streak of white sand in the midst of the sea—after shooting through two thousand miles of blue water. The long, white, sunbleached shore is just rising on our horizon; and we—or those who know—can make out the vessels at anchor as the *Niagara*, the *South Carolina*, *Montgomery*, and others. Now a gunboat with signals up is steaming toward us. I suppose she is the picket guard of the fleet; and we must give the countersign, or at least our name; it is a good, honest, *Saxon* cognomen, and we shall pass. Here is the rebel-patched fort, with its dirty foot almost in the waters, and now we can see the store-houses, baggage wagons, horses, and long ranges of white cone-shaped tents. It is very much as if you should see a long hotel table, with all the napkins set up on end on the white cloth, and the old light-house in the midst will suggest the tall pitchers of iced water, while the old fort at the west end may do for the roast beef at the head of the table. Thousands of eyes watch us from the shore, for our arrival is a great event in this little camp world; and as we haul up to the wharf, there is a general cry, "Have you any mail?" We had six or eight bushels, and at the announcement the poor fellows on shore dance, double-shuffle, shake hands, and cry "Bully for you." We had heard the most dismal accounts from this Island, and expected to find disease, dispair and death; but all faces look bright, and the answer to our anxious question is: "All well," "First-rate," "We are doing tip-top;" and the little sand-hesp is as busy as a prosperous ant-hill.

The camp extends from the western end of the Island for a mile and a half to the east. The Bay State Regiment are first, then the Twelfth Maine, next the Ninth Connecticut, and last comes the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts. Capt. Manning's battery of artillery is posted in the fort. I have been through every part of the camp, visited the tents of officers and men, the hospitals, and have seen everywhere nothing but courtesy, cheerfulness, neatness and the best of discipline. Lieut. C., of the artillery, remarked that he had seen nothing better about Washington. "These men really have manners and know enough to assume an officer," was the remark of Lieut. Enos, as we walked by the camps on a fine promenade made of plank of a floating bridge, now laid on these floating sands, a great convenience, both for walking and also for rolling numerous barrels of provisions, that oblige one to clear the track every now and then.

The rations were running short before we landed. Indeed they had just dealt out the last eight days' rations on hand. But our vessel brought thirty days' rations for four thousand men, and what they were greatly in need of, potatoes and beans. They have a bake-house, with five large ovens, which turned out bread enough for the brigade, and that, too, of the first quality, as I can say, for I have eaten it. The soldiers quite turned up their noses at the fresh arrival of hard tack, since they were congratulating themselves on their fine soft bread. Sutlers' charges are quite moderate, with small stocks on hand.

Everybody has heard of the *New-London* and the *Water Witch*. The former had been *out* the night before our arrival, and as she came in at sunrise, she looked very like an old hen that had been off to hatch, for strung along behind her were thirteen small oyster vessels—a dismal disappointment to the bivalvuous expectation of the Orleantists, the royal family of King Cotton. Well may they cry, "Why don't they come—those oysters?"

It may seem hard, but these fellows are regular spies upon our fleet and army; they are obliged to give a report on going out and coming in. One of these oystermen, with his wife, is on board our steamer. He was offered the privilege of going back with his sloop, but declined, for he said he would be hanged. It seems that he was the pilot, and in some way responsible for the loss of the rest. The *New-London* is called the "Dare Devil" by the rebels, and they fear her more than all the rest of the fleet. Aft of the flag-ship—the *Niagara*—was anchored a large steamer of 1,200 tons, loaded with 1,100 bales of cotton, the *Magnolia*. She was running out from New-Orleans, was chased as far as Mobile Bay by the *Brooklyn*, where she run straight into the guns of the *South Carolina*. The crew escaped, and the engineer, in attempting to blow up his boiler, was scalded to death. He was hurled on the morning of our arrival.

The steamer is a splendid prize, and will go North with the *South Carolina*, the latter being sadly out of repair; one of her officers told me that she would not make six knots, her bottom was so foul. New-Orleans papers were taken on board the *Magnolia*, of various dates up to the 12th. I saw the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 10th at the tent of Gen. Phelps, which says:

"The enemy has captured all the Government stores at Florence, and landed 500 cavalry at Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee, near Tennessee River." And again: "The bridge over Tennessee River, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, is in the possession of the enemy, who intend to occupy the road for the transportation of supplies. Memphis is full of rumors, and the people are frantic."

There is a column of quotations from Southern journals, all of which have a desperate tone. The *Bee* says that "the next three weeks of the campaign in Kentucky will decide their success or the prolongation of the war for ten years;" and it acknowledges that the Federals so far have gained every advantage. I give nothing but what I have enthority for. Still there is a rumor of a great victory in Kentucky, which with others I trace to the accounts in rebel journals of our advance up the Tennessee River. Our oysterman says that he saw the *Magnolia* while loading at the levee, and that whenever there is an opportunity to ship it, plenty of cotton comes in. Also that he himself has been into several fooderies where large iron guns are manufactured; that all the old castings from river boats are melted for this purpose. Only four feet of water can be carried by way of Ponchartrain. All the small change circulated in New-Orleans is the tickets of a certain Omnibus Corporation. I have some of the five cent. bits—of card—in my wallet. He confirms all that has been said of the formidable defences of New-Orleans.

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Our cargo was all discharged yesterday, with most astonishing dispatch. We are taking in coal, and will start to-night. There will be a general parade of the troops to-day, and a National salute at noon, by order of Gen. Phelps, in honor of the day and the good news. Here is a copy of the General Order:

"Ship Island, Miss., Feb. 21, 1862.

To-morrow being the birthday of Washington, and the recent glorious victory of the Government arms over the conspirators in Kentucky, giving new assurance that the blessings of those free institutions enjoyed and established by him, are still to be transmitted to future generations, the day will be celebrated by a National salute.

The troops will form at 11½ o'clock A. M. on their respective parade-grounds, under arms; at meridian the salute will commence at the fort. During the first thirteen guns the bands will play 'Hail Columbia,' and during the last twenty-one guns, the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' On the conclusion of the salute, the companies will return to their quarters to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' and all the fatigue labors and drills for the day will cease."

This programme was carried out, and I witnessed the scene from the top of the old light-house. The view was fine; the troops drawn up on the white sand before their respective camps, the fleet decked with flags, the little *Saxon* showing her pretty ribbons as well as the rest. Then, the firing from the big sixty-four gave us some idea of the serenades with which we have lately regaled the ears of the rebels.

Coming out of Chaplain Babcock's tent I met Gen. Phelps. He gave me the salute first; I was emboldened to ask him what news I should carry home. He scratched his chin and said, "Well, I don't know of anything; oh, I don't know of anything." Then turning and stretching out his long arm, he pointed to some water standing on the low ground: "there is that water; you can see that; you can see that." The General is very much exercised about that same water, just it breed pestilence and mosquitoes. He invited me to his tent and gave me the copy of the New-Orleans *Delta* that I have spoken of. His quarters have a mean look, too low for his great height. I looked around. A champagne basket mounted on four legs, shoe-box mounted desk, two wooden stools and two old camp stools, a little sheet-iron stove that reminded one of a big beetle-bug, and a little straw on the sand. This old General is not luxorious, at least. The soldiers admire him, and he seems to me to be the perfect type of an honest man.

All of our party, military men and others, gave their most hearty commendation of the state of things at Ship Island. It is one of the most important points, and Gen. Butler's Expedition will yet be heard from, notwithstanding all its misfortunes. It has some of the best men of the country—in itself an element of success.

We sail this evening; have been here only thirty-six hours. That will do for quick work.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Bragg to Command the Rebels in Arkansas—Poor Success of Price—A Speech from Pillow, etc.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, March 7.

The following is taken from a late copy of the Van Buren (Ark.) *Express*:

"A letter has been received at Van Buren from Richmond, stating the probability that Gen. Bragg, now commanding at Pensacola, will be appointed to the command of the Arkansas Department.

Col. Simms' Texan Regiment, which has been acting with Cooper's command in the Indian country, had arrived at Fort Smith.

An artillery company was organizing at Little Rook.

The commandant at Fort Smith advertises for twelve gunsmiths, and also offers to buy good arms.

Gen. Price is getting along poorly in raising a brigade of infantry, for which he called upon Western Arkansas. Recruiting officers say that a draft is inevitable.

The Memphis papers, of the 26th, say that Gen. Pillow, in response to an urgent call made a short, interesting and eloquent speech last night, explaining the circumstances of the battle of Fort Donelson and the cause of its capitulation. He made an urgent appeal to Tennesseeans to rush to arms if they would sustain the renown gained on other fields. He said the present was full of gloom, but the future was hopeful. If our armies will only fight as gallantly as did the dauntless spirits who were overwhelmed at Fort Donelson, Southern independence will be achieved as certainly as he then addressed the audience.

The *Appeal* says the speech of Gen. Pillow evinced the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has always exhibited in the field—that of invincibility.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE

We find in the Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy*, of Sunday last, the official report of Gen. Pillow, who commanded the rebels at Fort Donelson. The report is very long, in striking contrast with the short and pithy report of Gen. Grant. Pillow took command of Fort Donelson on Feb. 8, and he says that he immediately set to work to improve its defences. This was done under the supervision of Major Gilmer, Chief Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's Staff. Before the works were completed, Pillow states, Gen. Floyd, his senior in rank, had arrived, but he does not say whether the great thief took command or not. He then says: "I had placed Brig.-Gen. Buckner in command of the right wing, and Brig.-Gen. Johnston in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defensible condition when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer works."

He then gives the details of the fighting on the 42th and 13th, the gunboat fight included, all of which our readers are familiar with. He continues thus:

"On the 14th inst. the enemy was busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us.

At a council of the general officers, called by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were massed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry Road, opposite the centre of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road, he had in position a battery of artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these encampments on the roads was a thick undergrowth of brush and black-jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack, agreed upon and directed by Gen. Floyd, to be executed, was that with the main body of the forces of our left wing I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights, reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col. Forrest's Brigade of Cavalry; that Brig.-Gen. Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's Ferry Road; that the forces under Col. Heiss should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats, below. In other words, my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when, by his attack in front and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to route. Accordingly, dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At 5 o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than half an hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line-of-battle, and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement.

For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position, and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him. He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy; the enemy's particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after the battle with Gen. Floyd. The enemy, having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry Road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not retreat, but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till 12 o'clock to drive him back as far as the centre, where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing, and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear Gen. Buckner's command open fire in his rear, which, not taking place, I feared some misapprehension of orders, and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work, taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Wimms road, it having been forced to retire before the battery, as I learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy toward the battery. I directed Gen. Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before this movement was executed, my force, forming the attacking party on the right, with Forrest's regiment, (cavalry,) gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it, and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass, and two 24-pound iron guns. In pursuing the enemy, falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine, and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour, with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint force, I called off further pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off, orders were immediately given for the different commands to form and retire to their original position of the morning.

The success of the day secured the retreat of the army in front of the enemy, and the opening of the road by which we could retire. The enemy, finding that we had retired from his front, and that we had left open the road by which we could retire, and finding that we had left open the road by which we could retire, and finding that we had left open the road by which we could retire, and finding

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3263. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Gen. Burnside Advancing Against Norfolk.

A Heavy Force of Rebels Concentrating at Suffolk to Oppose Him.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORFOLK

More Arrests of Unionists in Richmond.

The German Turners for the Union.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 7, *Via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 8.

A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down the commandant of the French steamer. He represents that there is great excitement at Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers from the Gulf States. The Virginia troops have all been sent away. The people dread the destruction of the city in case of an attack.

A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Gen. BURNSIDE, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force, and as moving on to Suffolk.

The Richmond papers of Friday contain no military news, except the arrest of a number of Union men, principally Germans. A detective officer broke into the room of the German Turners, and found two American flags, with a painting on the wall of the Goddess of Liberty holding the Union colors and a shield, and with the words underneath, "Hats off." The painting and flags were seized and confiscated.

CHARLES PALMER, arrested for disloyalty a few days since at Richmond, has been discharged.

The House of Representatives have passed a resolution, by a vote of 71 to 11, recommending and directing military commanders to destroy all cotton and tobacco that is any danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

A resolution was also adopted, asking the President to inform the House what foreign vessels of war are doing in Hampton Roads.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that a vessel drawing sixteen feet of water recently passed out of Charleston harbor.

Specie is quoted at Richmond at 40 to 50 per cent. premium.

The steamer *Merrimac* was lying near the Navy-yard yesterday morning, with her flags flying and a crew on board. She draws twenty-three feet of water, and was described to me as looking like the roof of a sunken house, with a smoke-stack protruding from the water.

The reason given by the rebels for not returning Col. CORCORAN is, that maps and drawings have been found concealed upon his person.

No further communication has been received as to the release of the National prisoners at Richmond.

Rev. DAVID WILMOT, late of Philadelphia, was consecrated, on Thursday, at Richmond, as Bishop of Alabama.

Bishop ANDREWS has postponed indefinitely the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which was to meet at New-Orleans on the 1st of April.

The steam-tugs *Atlantic* and *Pendulum*, from Philadelphia, came into the Roads this morning.

The *Pendulum* sunk whilst passing the light-ship. All hands were saved.

The *Suwanee*, which sailed for Hatteras with stores on Thursday, returned on account of bad weather. She was to sail again on Friday night.

The wind is changing to the northwest.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. WOOL'S QUARTERS—EXPERIENCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE—CRANEY ISLAND AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS—CAPT. CHUBB.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

Passing through the grounde of Fortress Monroe this morning, I directed my footsteps toward a substantial-looking mansion, in front of which a Zouave was pacing to and fro on guard, his uniform and equipments giving evidence of discipline and cleanliness. We inquired in what direction could be found the quarters of the General. He informed me the building in front of which he was marching was occupied by Gen. WOOL. Though piles of ammunition and black cannon were scattered in profusion over the grounds, yet within the small inclosure surrounding the respectable and aristocratic quarters of the Commanding General, the emblems were those of peace, for thus early in March, the rose-trees were in full foliage and just bursting with blossom, and the crocus, the hyacinth and the tulip glistened in various colors in the numerous parterres, while the live oak, ever green and beautiful, spread its broad shade over us. Passing the Orderly and giving my name to one of the aids, I was courteously requested to enter an adjoining room, where was the General, surrounded with maps, papers, reports and piles of newspapers. I stated my business, and requested that, if compatible with his wishes, I should like to accompany the flag of truce which was about to ascend the James River. The request was at once granted, and orders given to Capt. MILLWARD accordingly.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

We were soon on board the smart little steamboat *Express*, which has done so much labor the past nine months. We here found Assistant Adjutant-Gen. STEVENS, with two or three other officers, Capt. MILLWARD, who had command of the flag of truce; three representatives of the Press, and last, but not least, several ladies, the wives and daughters of officers. A long, ominous, shrill whistle and we soon took our gang-plank in, put our hawsers aboard, and steamed out very rapidly through the numerous craft that lay in the harbor. The long lines of tents of our soldiers decorated the shore upon the right, while on the left we first passed the Rip Raps, which is now in command of Col. HALLIDAY. By the aid of a powerful glass, we could plainly distinguish the battery at Sewall's Point where the rebel flag was flying, while officers could be seen riding to and fro on the shore. At Sewall's Point there are probably about fourteen guns. Several are rifled 32-pounders, while two at least are of heavier metal. The earthworks are thrown up on a bluff, and are but partially concealed by trees. Craney Island is admirably fortified. Forty guns have been counted on one side alone, and from the opinions of escaped Unionists, contrabands and others, it is safe to conclude there must be at least eighty guns in position.

The battery at Pig Point mounts only a few guns, but they are of immense calibre and range. One of them carries at least a 125 pound shell. At Sewall's Point there is a large camp, containing probably four thousand men. At Craney Point there are a thousand men. Near Pig's Point, judging by the tents and wooden sheds, there are two thousand more. Passing Newport's News, we observed the enemy's camps lining the shore in every direction, while we counted batteries every mile or two. These batteries mounted from one to ten guns; one battery or fort was of admirable construction. The guns were all casemated, and evidently capable of withstanding a pretty sharp bombardment. One octagonal earthwork which had been erected, we noticed was not mounted with guns. It would not be surprising if the enemy has thrown up intrenchments and earthworks all along the James River as far as Richmond their purpose, of course, being to retreat from one point of attack to another, mounting their guns on these earthworks as they retired. All along the shore and over the various camps the rebel standard floated. The soldiers eyed our white flag suspiciously, while the sentinels halted on their round, gazed at us a minute, and then steadily paced their accustomed track. Our eyes were turned up the river, watching for the expected boat, which Gen. HUGER said was to bring CORCORAN and his companions. Soon we espied two vessels in the distance—one a side steamer, with masts, stopped her engines, while the other held on her course toward us. We soon perceived, by the aid of our glasses, that she bore a flag of truce. As she approached us we perceived she was the *Jamestown*—one of the Confederate crack vessels. Yet, in comparison with our own boat, it must be confessed that she was not particularly formidable. She was worked with double engines, had a sharp iron prow at her bow, which will probably never come near enough any craft to do it much harm. She carried two 32-pound rifled cannon, Parrott style, fore and aft, and both guns were furnished with telescopic sights. The vessel looked trim; the officers wore a profusion of gold lace, while the marines and sailors were smart and active in appearance.

The commander of the *Jamestown* hailed us, "What do you want?"

Capt. MILLWARD replied, "We have orders from Gen. HUGER to look out for returned prisoners."

A boat was soon lowered, and a First and Second Lieutenant put off for our vessel. Upon arriving, the First Lieutenant boarded us, and then a private interview was held in the cabin, upon the conclusion of which the Lieutenant of the Confederate navy was safely placed on his own vessel, and the *Jamestown* started to rejoin her consort, the *Patrick Henry*, formerly the *Yorktown*, which was lying in the distance.

The *Yorktown* is a more formidable vessel than the *Jamestown*, mounting, as she does, six guns rifled, one of which is an Armstrong.

All day Saturday we lay at anchor waiting patiently for the coming steamer, but none made its appearance. We had prepared immense piles of sandwiches, and plenty of good ale with which to regale the returning prisoners, but night came on without our hopes being realized.

It was a curious position in which we were placed; both shores were lined with the enemy's batteries, their campfires lit up the environding forests, while signal-lights glittered for a moment at one point, to be answered in the far distance by others. We could plainly hear the roll of the drums in the many camps, as they beat the tattoo.

Sunday morning we all rose early, expecting that the steamer would certainly be in sight, but none appeared except our two cruising friends of yesterday. Finally the steamer *Washington* hove in sight, and signaled us to return. Thus we went for CORCORAN up the James River, and thus we returned without him, chagrined and disappointed.

CAPT. CHUBB, OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

While on a visit to the Rip Raps I met Capt. CHUBB who, it will be remembered, was captured off the coast of Texas some time since. I had a long conversation with him, and he freely expressed his views, stating in substance that the Texans were laboring under an utter misconception of the whole question at issue; that if the Northern newspapers could be placed in their hands, and they knew exactly how our army treated prisoners and conquered cities, opinion would be revolutionized in a short time. He said, "You cannot conquer us by fighting; you may whip us once or twice; then is your time to send Commissioners to us to ask us to come back." "But," I remarked, "your leaders are so rabid in their hostility, so insane in their malignity, and so utterly unscrupulous and selfish in their aspirations, that they would not listen to any proposition from us." "Send VALLANDIGHAM and BEN WOOD," he replied. That concluded the conversation. Capt. CHUBB was exchanged last Friday, and went to Norfolk. His treatment by Lieut.-Col. HALLIDAY and his officers has been most generous, especially since the night when, in a storm, Capt. CHUBB saved a schooner at the dock, which he might have cut loose and escaped with. There is an episode in the life of this same Capt. CHUBB worth relating. Some fourteen years since he sailed a vessel from Boston to Galveston. Upon one occasion he sent on shore his white crew and shipped a colored one; some of the Abolitionists at Boston suspecting him of a desire to entrap these negroes, sent on board a Committee of four, and finally the Sheriff waited upon him and ordered him to give security for his good conduct. This he consented to do, and while making the arrangements in the cabin, he invited them to partake of refreshments. Excusing himself for a few minutes, he ascended to the deck, gave orders to have the anchor weighed, drew a revolver, entered the cabin and coolly told the Sheriff's posse that he would blow out the brains of the first man that attempted to go on deck. On getting out to sea he ordered his involuntary passengers forward and told them as they loved niggers so much they might mess with them during the voyage. Upon arriving at Galveston he kicked them off the vessel, and sold all the niggers, while the respectable Boston citizens had to make their way home as best they could.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO

A Desperate Battle Near Fort Craig.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides—The Result Doubtful.

DENVER CITY, Friday, March 7, *Via* JULESBURGH, Saturday, March 8.

The following news was received, here, to-day by military express:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February.

The fight was probably resumed again on the 22d.

The loss is great on both sides.

Both parties claim the victory.

A regiment of New-Mexicans, commanded by Col. PAYTON, ran away.

Capt. MCRAE, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command, were killed at their post, and their cannon was taken by the rebels.

KIT CARSON was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig.

Firing was heard from his direction; with what result was not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

INDIAN REFUGEES IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, DALE, has returned from the West. While in Kansas and Nebraska, the Indian Chiefs called upon him and tendered the services of their warriors for military duty, but these cannot now be accepted. Upward of six thousand loyal Indian refugees from the Cherokee country are in the lower part of Kansas. In their retreat thither from the superior forces of the enemy, they threw away everything which impeded their stampede. The panic among them at that time is represented as frightful. These Indians, being in a destitute condition, Gen. HUNTER supplied their immediate necessities.

Commissioner DALE telegraphed to the Government authorities here, and through his representations Congress promptly passed an act for their relief.

THIRTY CANNON FOUND AT COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 8.

A special dispatch to the Cairo *Times* says that thirty cannon have already been found at Columbus, which had been thrown away by the rebels in evacuating the place.

A detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry returned from Bertrand to-day, bringing several prisoners. They report the country still infested by roving bands of JEFF. THOMPSON'S marauders.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Map Showing the Relation of Suffolk to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the Railroads Radiating therefrom; also, the Bearing of the Chowan River, the Town of Winton, and other Points of Present Interest.



OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Movements of the Rebels under Gen. Johnston.

Reported Retreat to Decatur, Alabama.

Probable Concentration at Memphis.

The Rebels at New-Madrid Surrounded by Gen. Pope.

Full Particulars of the Occupation of Columbus by the National Forces.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO DECATUR.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that the National troops have possession of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that Gen. A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON has retreated to Decatur, Ala.

[Decatur, Alabama, is the Capital town of Morgan County, and is situated on the left, or southern bank of the Tennessee River, thirty miles from Huntsville, and about 140 miles from Montgomery, the old rebel Capital. It is on the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, and is a small place of no importance, and incapable of being formidably fortified. There is little likelihood of the rebels making a stand anywhere in North Alabama, or, indeed, anywhere far short of Memphis. As for the fortifications they are throwing up at Savannah, (mentioned in the dispatch below,) they can be as easily demolished by our gunboats as were those a few miles above, at Pittsburgh the other day.—ED. TIMES.]

THE REBELS FORTIFYING SAVANNA.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 7.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savanna, on the Tennessee River.

NEW-MADRID INVESTED BY GEN. POPE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 7.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that a gentleman who left Gen. POPE'S command yesterday, states that the rebels at New-Madrid have between five and ten thousand men, and four gunboats anchored off the town, and that it has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has ensued, and several of our men were killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats when we came within range. Our officers are confident of easy and complete victory, if the gunboats of the rebels are driven away.

Some of the rebel anchors left at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of our gunboats.

Reports from Charleston, Mo., say that our forces are constantly skirmishing with JEFF. THOMPSON'S, and that three or four of the latter's men are captured daily.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS.

How the "American Gibraltar" came into our Possession—The Expedition from Cairo—Great Extent and Strength of the Fortifications.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, Kentucky, Tuesday, March 4.

In my letter of the 2d instant, I stated that Columbus had been evacuated and burned by the rebels. This assertion was based upon observations made by the officers of the gunboats *Cincinnati* and *Pittsburg*—the two vessels engaged in the reconnoisances of Sunday last. Since Monday all sorts of rumors have obtained circulation in Cairo. It has been said by different parties that Columbus was evacuated; that Columbus was reinforced; that Columbus was burned, and that Columbus was neither reinforced, evacuated or burned. I see by the telegraphic dispatches of the Associated Press that Com. FOOTE informed the authorities of Washington on Sunday that the evacuation had taken place. His actions to-day hardly warrant the belief that he knew this to be the case. It is not likely that the Commodore would require a fleet of six gunboats and four mortars, and an army of 4,500 men, to take possession of a town which he knew to be empty. However, I will not discuss this point, but will merely narrate the occupation, by the Federal troops, of the Gibraltar of America, as our Southern brethren have been prone to style what will be better known as Columbus, Ky., with such details connected therewith as have come under my observation after a residence of six hours.

THE NEWS LEAKING OUT.

The steamboat *Lexington* arrived at Cairo on Monday morning from the Tennessee River, where she had been engaging the enemy to a small extent. It was rumored that she came down for reinforcements, and that several iron-clad gunboats would be sent back with her. In the afternoon the *St. Louis*, *Carondolet* and *Pittsburgh* "got up steam," and toward evening anchored in the river. The belief up to this time was that the destination of the fleet was Florence, Ala. At ten o'clock at night, however, it leaked out, despite the efforts at secrecy on the part of military officers, that Columbus was to be attacked in the morning. Before twelve o'clock Cairo was alive with excitement on the subject, and the old rumors of evacuation, reinforcement, conflagration and occupation were again in circulation. At about two o'clock this morning the embarkation of troops in three transport steamers commenced. This strengthened the belief that Columbus was the point to be visited, because it was known that troops would not be sent from Cairo for the Tennessee expedition.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.

At 4 o'clock, this morning, an order was sent by Commodore FOOTE to the Captains of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Carondolet*, *Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*, desiring them to get under way as soon as possible. In less than half an hour these vessels had their anchors up and were headed down stream. The *Cincinnati* preceded them as the flag-ship. The stern-wheel steamers *Ike Hammet* and *J. F. Wilson* followed, each towing two mortar-boats. Behind these were the wooden gunboat *Lexington* and three transports—the *Illinois*, *Aleck Scott* and the *T. A. Magill*, having on board the following troops: Six companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio, and one company of the Fifty-fourth Ohio—all for Paducah, under command of Major SANGER, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, and accompanied by Gen. SHERMAN, now in command at Paducah; the Twenty-eighth Illinois, under command of Col. BEAUFORT; and the Forty-second Illinois, under command of Col. ROGERS.

GOING DOWN.

We came down the river at a good rate of speed, probably ten miles an hour. The gunboats did not preserve any regular position with respect to each other, but kept a safe distance apart, the only object being to have a sharp look-out for signals from the flag-ship. After a little less than two hours' sailing we came in sight of Lucas Bend, three miles above Columbus. It was then nearly 7 o'clock. The morning was clear, bright and cold.

The bluffs of Columbus were visible from the bend, and former reconnoissances had made us familiar with the positions of the batteries, but we could see nothing from the decks of the gunboats to indicate whether the place had been evacuated or not. The flag-ship rounded to, and the other four iron-clad vessels followed her. We maintained our position in the river for awhile, keeping the engines at work just enough to prevent our drifting further down the stream. The mortars and transports were now about two miles in our rear. The Commodore was evidently waiting on them.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BATTLE.

About an hour after daybreak all hands on the gunboats were set to work in various ways to prepare the vessels for participation in the contest that most of us had by this time made up our minds was imminent. The guns were all manned and loaded. Magazine stewards, shell passers and powder boys were stationed at their different posts, ready to pass the ammunition from the ship's hold to the cannon's mouth. All fires and lights, except those connected with the engine room, etc., were extinguished. The ward-room and cabin furniture was removed to facilitate the working of the stern guns. All hawsers and lines were coiled upon the deck to afford additional protection to the boilers and machinery. These many preparatory acts were the work of not more than half an hour.

Meantime the four mortar boats, under command of Capt. GEORGE JOHNSON, of Cincinnati, had been towed to the right bank (the Missouri side) of the river, and made fast to some trees near the Belmont Point. The transports had come as near to the bluffs as was consistent with their safety, and were standing off in the centre of the stream, about a mile above us.

MAKING INQUIRIES.

The fleet was now ready to make the attack. It was necessary first, to ascertain whether there was anything to attack. Spy-glasses were brought into requisition, but in our position—three miles distant—we could discover nothing very plainly. It was not a little amusing at this time to notice the varied results of observation made by different persons on board the gunboats. One man, after minutely scrutinizing everything he saw on the bluff through the ship's glass, said he had positive evidence that no evacuation of the town had taken place—that several regiments of troops were plainly visible on the hills manœuvering or drilling. Another, after an equally lengthy view, became convinced that the guns were all there—that the batteries were all manned, and that the rebels were fully prepared to meet the flotilla. A third beheld a cones of fallen trees, a steep and rocky hill, and a couple of bare "table bluffs," the latter looking as if they might once have been in use for fortifications of some kind. A fourth saw in the dim distance large clouds of smoke, and felt quite sure that a great conflagration was in progress—that military stores and army quarters were in flames, and that the rumored evacuation had certainly taken place.

In the midst of this diversity of opinion, it is not to be wondered at that Commodore FOOTE felt a little dubious on the question at issue. He did not wish to get within range of the rebel guns until he had satisfied himself, and seen that there was or was not somebody there to fire them.

On the right hand side of the river, about three miles from Columbus, we saw a farmer running through a cornfield in the rear of his house. He had, I think, become frightened at the appearance of the gunboats, and was beating a hasty retreat from what he feared would be the scene of bloodshed, although according to his own account, there were no troops in the fort to give us battle. The Commodore's tug was dispatched to the river bank, to hail him, and get from him what information he had about the rebel stronghold. He appeared to be an honest, hard-working man, one of a class largely represented in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—who love the Union and abhor secession, but cannot easily reconcile themselves to the horrors of war, and pray for peace and the Union, though they know the two cannot be maintained at the present time. He told us that the rebels had left Columbus, carrying their arms and munitions with them, and that they had burned the greater part of the town.

THE UNION FLAG ON THE FORT.

The testimony of the farmer, added to what was already known on the subject, led the flag-officer to believe that the evacuation had taken place. We had been drifting slowly down the stream for about half an hour, and were now within twelve miles of the Columbus batteries. By the aid of the spyglass a large flag could be seen waving on the summit of a hill, a little to the south of the main fort. At first it was difficult to discern the nature of the flag. It was too large for a rebel flag, we thought, and had too many stripes on it. We therefore concluded that the rebels had all vacated the town, leaving behind them, as they generally do, a leaven of Unionism, which had already begun to work. We were mistaken in the latter part of our supposition, for we ascertained after landing that a detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry—about 600 men—under command of Lieut.-Col. HOGG, had entered the place on Monday evening; finding it unoccupied, and were in joyful possession when we came in sight. The flag we saw was one which the cavalrymen had improvised for the occasion, manufactured out of colored calico—the object being to present to the gaze of Commodore FOOTE a banner of almost any description, provided it intimated that treason did not rule supreme.

DEBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The nature of the ensign being discovered, Commodore FOOTE ordered a detachment of the Twenty-seventh Illinois (Col. BEAUFORT) to disembark in the vicinity of the upper batteries. Two tugs accompanying our fleet were brought into requisition to aid in this work. About fifty men were transferred to these "junior gunboats," and with great puffing and steaming—infinitely more than came from the *Great Eastern*—they started down the stream with their martial cargo. The officers in charge of this detail were not quite clear in the belief that there was no enemy ashore to meet or repulse them. The tugs approached within a mile of the fort, then retired, and stood out like two small specks upon the river, nothing but the noise they made indicating to a person at a moderate distance that they were anything but two large saw-logs at the mercy of the current. Finally the spy glass revealed the real character of the flag on the hill, and in a few moments Col. BEAUFORT'S men were landed.

I do not believe a hill of the same altitude was ever clambered as rapidly as was the great bluff of Columbus to-day, by the Illinois volunteers just named. In less than five minutes after the first man set foot on shore, the entire squadron was in the main fort, and had unfurled a beautiful silk flag. The appearance of this handsome edition of the Stars and Stripes, as they proudly floated where blatant Southrons have boasted of treason's impregnability, had a magical effect upon every one in our fleet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the surrounding woods and hills.

Shortly after this all the transports came down, and all the troops were landed at the wharf in front of the town.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

I have now come to a point at which I should describe the fortifications of Columbus, about which the people in the North have heard so much, and of which many of our Generals have entertained so much horror. My own opinion is that our Generals have been ignorant, from the first, of the real strength of the rebels at this point. They have taken at par the reports of the "Sessia Scouts"—a parcel of men who never went within ten miles of the place, and whose chief office seems to be to lie and steal. I do not believe the fort has ever been properly reconnoitered, and I am borne out in this belief by the statements of those who are conversant with the past military operations of this Department.

The fortifications at Columbus are erected on a bluff about one hundred and fifty feet high, immediately north of the town. The position is admirably adapted to defence. By cutting down a number of trees on the Belmont point nearly opposite, the rebels were enabled to command a perfect view of the river for a distance of four miles. The bluff faces north, and projects slightly into the Mississippi beyond a ridge extending a mile above it. There are, or rather there were, three rows of batteries upon it, the first about fifteen feet above the river, the second about — feet above this, and the third on the top of the hill. It is difficult to say how many guns either of these mounted, as the rebels threw most of their heavy pieces into the river, or attempted to do so, though many of them failed to reach their destination, and stopped on the bank, where they are now visible. It is presumed that the three main batteries mounted fifty guns, and we have the evidence of citizens, who frequently visited the camp, to this effect. An attacking party would have had one great advantage. There was no shelter erected for the artillerymen; and those who worked the guns in the lower batteries would be exposed during the entire action to the fire of the gunboats. The water battery was on a sort of table about fifty feet long and twenty feet deep. It formed an excellent mark for a good gunner, and if the gunboats could have held out against it for any length of time, it would have been silenced. The upper batteries were not quite so much exposed, but in none of them were the men sufficiently well sheltered from bursting shell, grapeshot or canister.

The entire works on the summit of the hill cover an area of about four miles. The fortifications are equally strong on all sides, and calculated to repulse an army attacking from the south as well as from the north. The fort can be reached from the town of Columbus by four different roads, cut through the high hills at an immense outlay of labor.

The quarters for the troops are small cabins, or huts, about six feet square, built of clay, by digging three feet into the earth, for the body of the tenement, and making out of the soil thus evacuated a slanting roof, which in a majority of cases is well shingled. There are enough of these apartments to accomodate thirty thousand men. Regimental and company officers' quarters are constructed in the same manner, but a little more tastily finished.

Near the river, below the water battery, is the principal magazine of the fort. It is a subterranean work, about twenty feet square, easy of access from all parts of the fortifications. About half way up the bluff—75 feet above this—is another magazine, equal in size and similar in construction to the first.

The fort is supplied with water from the river by means of a force-pump worked by an engine.

Among the objects which excited curiosity to-day was PILLOW'S great chain, designed to span the Mississippi, so as to prevent the downward passage of the Federal gunboats. It is a very strong and heavy looking affair, stretching down the hill and into the river, where, I believe, it is broken.

THE EVACUATION.

The rebel forces at Columbus numbered over 20,000 on Sunday week, when the gunboat fleet came down the river, and was prevented by a flag of truce from reconnoitering or attacking. They were under the impression then that they could not resist an attack from the gunboats, and I have the authority of a deserter from their ranks for saying that they would have fled rather than fought. What was the object or what the result of the flag of truce I do not know.

The evacuation of the place commenced a week ago to-day. It was carried on rapidly. Every wagon for miles around was impressed to transport stores and ammunition to the depôt of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—a distance of about three miles. Civilians were entirely excluded from the camp on and after the 25th ult.

Gen. POLK left Columbus on Thursday, the 27th, for some point South, supposed to be New-Orleans.

By Sunday last all the infantry had gone. Gen. CHEATHAM then departed, leaving the fort in charge of about 1,300 cavalry, with instructions to burn the camp and fly on the approach of the Federals. This last command left on Monday morning, having destroyed everything on the previous night. They set fire to all the stables, and burned 18,000 bushels of corn and about 5,000 tons of hay. They also burned a quantity of stores which had been left behind by the evacuators for want of transportation.

The troops that left Columbus went to three different places—one-third to Jackson, Tenn., one-third to Island No. 10, and the remainder started for Nashville, but where they went to I am not informed.

THE TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

The town of Columbus is a small, unimportant place, with a population, in its palmiest days, of about 1,500 inhabitants. As the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, it has a business significance that would not otherwise belong to it. It is situated on a low, flat ground, and for mud and dirt of its thoroughfares resembles Cairo. There are four large brick buildings in the town—one of them a hotel, whose principal patronage was that of railroad passengers. We found nearly every house vacant to-day. The people were driven off last Summer when the rebels took possession of the hills. There are no provisions to be had for miles around—the "Southern cause" having depleted every farmer of his produce without giving him even Confederate scrip therefor. There are a few stores scattered through the streets, but they are all closed—the Davisites having "closed their out" also. Altogether, Columbus is one of the poorest and gloomiest towns I have come across, even in the benighted regions of Secessia.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capture of Leesburgh by Colonel Geary.

The Rebels Driven Out of All Their Forts in that Vicinity.

THEIR RETREAT TOWARD MIDDLEBURGH

Many Prisoners and a Large Quantity of Stores Captured.

MANASSAS BEING OUTFLANKED.

LEESBURGH, Va., Saturday, March 8.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburgh and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The Stars and Stripes now wave over all. Gen. HILL'S army fall back toward Middleburgh.

Last night Col. GEARY left Lovettsville, with his whole command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the rebels to flight. Shortly after sunrise he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was rechristened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had thought this one of their greatest strongholds, could be discovered through a glass retreating.

The command took many prisoners and large quantities of stores, and are in possession of the Rebs' Post-office, and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans were also taken.

This brilliant achievement, by a well-timed blow and skillful manœuvre, is of vast importance. The command is well, and in good spirits.

A detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry did much service, under Col. GEARY, in this movement.

REBEL EVACUATION OF LEESBURGH.

POOLESVILLE, Saturday, March 8.

To Brigadier-General S. F. Williams:

Leesburgh was entirely evacuated yesterday morning by the rebels. The reports are that Col. GEARY'S advance is there.

(Signed) N. J. T. DANA,
Brigadier-General.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, March 8.

To-day a Mr. CARTER, a member of BAYLOR'S Cavalry, together with three valuable horses, a carriage and other articles, were captured and turned over to the Division Quartermaster. A considerable amount of Confederate scrip was also seized.

Private WHITNEY, of the Michigan Cavalry, who was accidentally wounded on Friday night, died to-day.

Col. BRODHEAD, of the Michigan Cavalry, has been appointed Chief of Cavalry for this Division.

During a visit to the residence of Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, near Hallstowo, your correspondent was informed that, subsequent to the departure of the proprietor, in August last, the Confederates paid it a visit, and appropriated a large collection of portraits of Gen. WASHINGTON and his family, being probably the only collection of the kind extant.

It is to be regretted that, previous to the order of Gen. BANKS, some wanton depredations were committed on private property in this vicinity, but it is probable that the perpetrators will be detected and severely punished.

There has nothing of an important character transpired to-day.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

PROCEEDINGS IN FRANKFORT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

The Senate Expatriation bill passed the House by 45 to 26 (not 36.) The Bank Loan bill was amended by the House, after adoption of the motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill. The bill, as amended, provides for a million loan, to be divided equally among the Congressional districts; allows the banks to pay out United States Treasury Notes in redemption of their notes, and requires them to receive, at par, said United States Demand Notes in payment of any and all debts and demands due and owing to them, created under the provisions of this act. The House final vote on the bill was 60 to 5. A bill has passed both branches requiring actions for usury to be instituted within one year from the time of its payment, instead of five as heretofore. The recommendations of the House Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, if carried out, will save the State $90,000 a year.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Mason, reports a bill authorizing proceedings against all the officers of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, for the recovery of the public revenue and other purposes.

The Louisville Press continues to complain about the management of the paper mails. They say New-York papers reach Cincinnati in about 24 or 28 hours while they are *never* less than 54 to 60 hours in reaching Louisville, and sometimes even four or five days. Chicago and St. Louis papers are 12 to 18 hours later in arriving at Louisville than at Cincinnati. It is suggested that if Eastern postmasters would only make up through mails to this city, instead of sending everything to Cincinnati for distribution, we could get our Eastern exchanges about 24 hours sooner than we do. PONTIAC.

The Gunboat Dacotah.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 8.

The gunboat *Dacotah* brought in to-day the crew of the schooner *Idaiia*, from Philadelphia for Halifax. The *Idalia* was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst. in lat. 40°, long. 67°.

The Frigate Vermont.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8.

The United States sloops-of-war *Dacotah* and *San Jacinto* have arrived from a cruise in search of the frigate *Vermont*. They report that they saw nothing of her.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Useless Controversy—Great Losses at Fort Donelson—Bravery and Hardships of the Troops—Fall of Nashville—Conquered—Rebel Line Broken—Impossibility of a New One—A Military Anecdote.

THE BIVOUAC, February, 1862.

I see in the New-York papers a controversy about the relative merits of McCLELLAN and GRANT. Wholly outside of and out of place—and the masses, dreaming in the West, looking from an elevation of [illegible], consider that discussion particularly useless to other parties. Do you think these will ever believe that battles, fought and won by the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Mississippi, are due to any men at Washington? Do you think that we shall forget that SCOTT commanded at Washington during the first six months of the war, when armies were raised and plans formed? Shall we forget that every essential thing was done before these men came into command? The ubiquity of the telegraph may be admitted; the skill of McCLELLAN and the energy of STANTON may be admitted; but neither of them can do impossibilities. It is impossible to raise, organize, move and command armies, order battle and storm intrenchments, by telegraph. It is an unkind friendship which attributes to McCLELLAN and STANTON things they could not perform. We *know how* armies were raised, organized and moved in the West; and it must soon be known to history. Till then, let this subject rest. I will make one remark, which your own observations on human nature will confirm. No man can become the hero of a war, *who has not fought, and won battles.* If any man could do this, FREMONT is that man, whose name is far more popular in the West than that of any other man. Perhaps you do not like this, but you may accept it as a fact.

Our victory at Fort Donelson has been a costly one in blood and suffering. I have a list of eighteen regiments before me, in which the *killed* was 396, and the *wounded* 1,683. Besides these, there were several other regiments in the fight; so that 2,500 may be set down as the least aggregate of the killed and wounded, on *our side*, in the battle of Fort Donelson. As an example of how the western troops fight, I give you the loss of five regiments. You may have published it, but it is well to recapitulate:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Second Iowa	38	150
Twenty-fifth Indiana	14	105
Eighth Illinois	56	196
Eleventh Illinois	75	200
Thirty-first Illinois	40	200

It is a list which may compere with Waterloo and Inkermann. These troops were three days under the fire of 20,000 men, and heavy batteries of artillery. As regiment after regiment were cut down, new ones took their place; nor did a man give ground. As the Illinois advance wes withdrawn for new troops, they cried out, "Why take us back?" But the battles were no more severe than the marches of the Western troops. Can you tell me where, since the retreat from Moscow, any army has marched through such mud, snow, water and wind, as the army of the Cumberland? Look at that unheralded passage over Barren River, by MITCHEL'S Division; in darkness and silence, crossing in the evening and standing all night in the sleet and wind, till the morning's dawn showed that the enemy had fled. Look at GRANT'S army, three nights' watching and three days' fighting, till the heaps of the slain were piled up, and tens of thousands had surrendered. Look at all this, and say whether we shall attribute such deeds to some marvelous genius at Washington? But enough, till history writes the story, which, first, will be soon.

The [illegible] of the rebels on the waters of the Mississippi are surely, but certainly, giving way. Tennessee has raised at least 50,000 men for the pretended Confederacy, all of which will soon be withdrawn; 50,000 more, from Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi, will be withdrawn when Memphis falls, which cannot be very far off. You will recollect that in October I wrote to the TIMES that the Ohio Valley was *united*. I then said that it was not *literally* so in a military sense, but was so substantially. So it has turned out. The valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee are part of the Ohio Valley. The *majority* of the people in these valleys have been always for the Union, but a military occupation was necessary to give support to the sentiment. Now you see that fact already exhibited. Away on the southern bordere of Tennessee, and in North Alabama, the Union sentiment is strong. The advantage of this is not in any positive reaistance to rebellion, but in *reorganizing* the State Governments under the Union. I think there will be found a respectable number to do the same thing even in Mississippi. That unfortunate State has been nearly as far gone in iniquity, under the lead of JEFFERSON DAVIS, as South Carolina. Still there are some counties with a strong Union feeling, enough to build a new fabric on. The same will be found true of Louisiana.

In the meantime, we must not be deluded with the idea that the conspirators, who have just inaugurated their Government at Richmond, will lay down their arms till the last desperate effort has been made. If they do not "die in the last ditch," they will, at least, fight their last battle with desperation. The question is, what are their defences on the Mississippi? On the Mississippi alone is the war of any great importance. For what possible defence can the Southern Atlantic make, when all their resources—food, men and railroads—are cut off in the West? All the armies of rebels in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia are in a trap, from which they can only escape by surrender. On the Mississippi what can they do? Memphis may be defended; but if so it must be by a large army, resulting (as at Fort Donelson) in the surrender of a large number of prisoners. The bluffs of Vicksburgh and Natchez may be defended; but what advantage have they more than Memphis? The great difficulty of the rebels in the West is to *find a new line of defence.* Mountains and rivers make the great natural lines of defence. You see, at once, that if BEAUREGARD and BUCKNER could possibly have got possession of the Potomac and the Ohio, they would have been almost impregnable—nay, Europe would very probably have acknowledged their independence, and for months their dream and their aim were this. By the greatest possible exertions we prevented it, and the rebels were compelled to take the second line which was afforded by the line of mountains and the Cumberland River. In front of the Blue Ridge, commanding the narrow passes from the mountains to the Potomac, they erected their fortress of Manassas. In front of the Cumberland, and behind the Green River, they erected the forts of Bowling Green, while they held all the gaps of the mountains, and the pass of the Mississippi at Columbus. This was a complete line, and the rebel Generals must have the credit of having acted with great skill. This line is now broken. Where is there another? I confess I cannot find another to the shores of the Gulf. I can see many places where a battle can be made, but not one *which cannot be turned.* That is the great point in strategy. The greatest military fault of the rebels was in not making Fort Henry stronger. Could they have held *that*, they would still have the line of the Tennessee to fall back upon. But now they have *no line* to defend. They may, and will fight on isolated points, but it will be in vain. In some respects the rebel Generals have conducted the war with consummate skill, but in others have failed—failed, perhaps, because it was not possible to defend so long a line with inferior forces.

Nashville, you know, has fallen. So has Clarksville, which had two or three forts erected with seige guns. Columbus we expect to be defended; but since the mortarboats are complete and the place will be entirely surrounded, nothing can be expected but its surrender. If defended at all it will be a desperate defence. But how can it be defended long, when entirely invested? As I said in my last letter, immense movements of troops have taken place, and you may rely upon it the rebels are not to be attacked in any light and careless way. The blows they get will be worthy of Waterloo.

What idea Gen. HALLECK has of Gen. McCLELLAN'S command in the West, you may gather from the following anecdote, which I transcribe for the illustration:

One of FRANK LESLIE'S artists presented a pass from Gen. McCLELLAN to travel through our camps, which was handed to Gen. CULLUM of the Staff, at Cairo, when he was informed the pass was good for nothing. "Why not," exclaimed the astonished artist, "he's the Commander-in-Chief of the army." "*Gen. McClellan doesn't command here,*" was the reply; "*he commands the army of the Potomac.*" You will observe that the telegraph was in full operation, and yet it did not move the army of the West.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS BY GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

By direction of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States and Great Britain in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in General Orders, No. 30, current series:

General Commander-in-Chief, or Admiral—sixty men.
Lieutenant-General, or Vice-Admiral—forty men.
Major-General, or Rear Admiral—thirty men.
Brigadier-General, or Commodore with a Broad Pennant, and a Captain under him—twenty men.
Colonel or Captain of a line-of-battle ship—fifteen men.
Lieutenant-Colonel or Captain of a frigate—ten men.
Major or Commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb ketch, fire-ship or packet—eight men.
Captain, or Lieutenant or Master—six men.
Lieutenant or Master's Mate—four men.
Sub-Lieutenant, or Ensign, or Midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, or Captains of private armed vessels—three men.
Non-commissioned officers, or Liautenants and Mates of private armed vessels, Mates of marchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.
Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

I. With a view to the present safe-keeping of property arrested on its way to States, places or persons in insurrection against the United States Government, or taken in situations and under circumstances such as justly reasonable suspicion that it is destined ultimately to be forwarded to such States, places or persons, and with the further view of accounting for the same at a proper time and in a satisfactory manner, it is hereby directed that all persons, military as well as civil, making arrests as aforesaid within the Department of the Missouri, of "goods, wares and marchandise," of whatever description, at once take an inventory of the same, and forward it without delay to this city in duplicate, one copy being addressed to these headquarters, the other to W. D. GALLAGHER, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, that all such arrests may be made of one common record.

II. Parties making such arrests, will be particular to specify in their return by whom such arrest is made, at what place, upon what day, and under what circumstances; also, with whom the articles so arrested are deposited. And such parties will be careful to deposit with safe and responsible persons, taking receipts specifying the articles deposited, and they will make every deposit subject to the order of the United States Marshal for the Judicial District in which the arrest is made.

III. When it becomes necessary or advisable to appropriate to military uses any part or parts of goods, wares and merchandise arrested as aforesaid, in addition to the inventory directed in the first section, a separate list should be forwarded, also in duplicate, accurately describing the articles so appropriated, naming the company or regiment for whose uses taken, and specifying the place and person with whom the residue is deposited.

IV. Military officers who have made arrests of the nature of those described in the first section, to either the Department of the West or the Department of the Missouri at any time since the organization of the former, or its modification into the latter, will, as far as they can, report at their earliest convenience, as directed in that and the subsequent sections.

By order of Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

THE POSITION OF GEN. HALLECK.

From the Columbia (Mo.) Statesman.

Our immediate community will remember that on Monday, the 10th ult., three regiments of Federal infantry, consisting of about 2,500 men, with a baggage train of 130 wagons, passed through this place *en route* from Boonville to St. Louis. Learning on the day after this column passed that several negro men had joined it on the march, evidently with the view of making their escape, and being assured, also, that some of the soldiers, as they encountered slaves along the road, had endeavored to entice them away, and that some of the officers afforded their owners no opportunity or facilities for their recovery, we immediately addressed Gen. HALLECK a letter on the subject, stating that the proceedings were not only wrong in principle, but damaging in their effects upon the Union cause, and suggesting that he issue a General Order for an inspection of all troops for the discovery of fugitive slaves and for a more rigid enforcement of the Order heretofore made to military commanders not to allow slaves to enter their lines and to exclude all who had entered. This letter was dated the 11th ult. On the next day Gen. HALLECK replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12, 1862.

William F. Switzler, Esq., Columbia, Mo.:

SIR: Your note of the 11th is just received. I shall adopt your suggestion. I am determined to put an end to such things. Every regiment will be examined as it reaches St. Charles, and all fugitives turned out. I will also arrest every officer who permits his men to violate Order No. 3. I have a Colonel now in the military prison in this city, under charges of stealing horses and negroes. It takes time to restore order and discipline in this department; but it will be done. All marauders will be punished as soon as I can prove it on them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

GEN. HALLECK.

Hon. W. P. HALL, Acting Governor of Missouri and a number of other prominent citizens, recently invited Gen. HALLECK to accept a public dinner, in testimony of their appreciation of the gallant services which he has rendered the National cause. The General replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

Messrs. Willard P. Hall, Acting Governor of Missouri; Daniel G. Taylor, Mayor of St. Louis; Col. John O'Fallon, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your very complimentary letter, inviting me, in the name of the loyal residents of St. Louis, to a public dinner, is just received. I regret that the uncertainty of my own movements, and the fact that I may leave the city at any moment, compels me to decline your polite invitation. Accept my sincere thanks for the offer, and for the very complimentary terms in which it is made.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that the trade of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is now open to the merchants of this city, and I hope in due time to add that of the Mississippi. The restraints which were necessarily imposed upon commerce, in order to crush the rebels in this State in their mad attempt to destroy the Constitution and the Union, will very soon be removed, and St. Louis will resume her sway as the commercial Queen of the West. Her own citizens should cheerfully assist in restoring to this metropolis its former prosperity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding Department.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

THE MISSOURI CONFERENCE TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"An old Western pioneer," writing to the *Methodist* of this City, under date of St. Louis, March 1, sketches a remarkable scene which transpired at the recent meeting of the Missouri Conference:

The Conference, on the first day of its session, Feb. 26, passed a resolution, requesting the Provost-Marshal to come to the Conference, and administer the oath of allegiance to the entire Conference. The hour was set for Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The names of the members were called, and all stood up in a circle with Bishop SIMPSON at their head, and Drs. ELLIOTT and POE. After the oath was administered, each man signed his name to the paper. This having been done, speeches were delivered by the Provost-Marshal, Gen. FARRAN, and by several members of the Conference.

The venerable Bishop SIMPSON spoke of his visit to the Missouri Conference seven years ago; of his journey on through Jefferson City, Springfield, etc., to the Conference in Bonham, TEXAS, in company with the late lamentable martyr, A. BEWLEY; of their being threatened to be mobbed on the way, and other incidents, and said that the present Conference had a right to stand around her altars, and declare her unalterable attachment to our glorious Union, so beautifully represented in the flag before us; a flag enfurled with angel hands from the blue above—a flag upon which no idea could spring, and to which no eagle can soar—a flag gazed at with angel eyes from their blest abode. And yet there is a higher symbol than this flag; it is the cross—the ground of our hope—higher than the stars. The cross first, our country next. Let us, by its benign influences, cultivate love to our enemies while we love our country and our God.

POSITION OF GEN. LANE.

The following letter explains the position of Gen. J. H. LANE:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR: There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local Representatives of the people of Kansas, and your Representatives in the National Congress. To this end, I make the following statement:

On the 20th of January I left Washington, expecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this State, southward.

It was understood by the Senate, and expected by the country, that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Major-Gen. HUNTER. Such was my conviction.

I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the Senate to you, from whom I had received it, and then to notify the President of the acceptance of the commission of Brigadier-General, which was *not* to issue until the receipt of such notification.

I made every effort which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major-Gen. HUNTER. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this Expedition. I desired to surround the institution of Slavery with Free territory, and thus girdle the *cause* of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part, as I believe, I have been thwarted in this, the cherished hope of my life.

The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States Senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram of which the following is a copy:

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 16, 1862.

All efforts to harmonize with Major-Gen. HUNTER have failed. I am compelled to decline the Brigadiership.

J. H. LANE.

I have nothing further to say. I trust you will find me as ever faithful to the State and the country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them.

Wishing you health, happiness and a safe return to your constituents,

I remain your friend and servant, J. H. LANE.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* furnishes the following paragraphs:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S HABITS.

We have just had an interview with a gentleman of high character who lives in Hopkinsville. He says that he heard a lieutenant in the rebel army speak of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as a common drunkard. His intoxication was so frequent that he was hardly ever able to perform his official duties. On one occasion a party of soldiers were sent to destroy some liquors in a doggery, but BRECKINRIDGE ordered the liquor to be brought to his quarters, when he indulged in a drunken revel. When his command was ordered to march on Rochester, on Green River, he pretended to have rheumatism so badly that he had to stay behind at Russellville, dead drunk. The rebel lieutenant added that the Confederates had lost all confidence in him, and regarded him with mingled distrust and contempt. Alas for human ambition and folly! A few brief months ago, and he seemed the petted child of fortune, and to-day he is a detested and despised traitor, grovelling in the very gutter of disgrace.

A REBEL PROVOST MARSHAL IN TROUBLE.

Some ludicrous incidents are told of the precipitate flight of the rebel Provost-Marshal and Military Board of Hopkinsville, on the announcement of the fall of Fort Henry. The rebel postmaster, R. B. LANIER, started out on foot, trudging through the deep mud and tremendous torrent of rain to Clarksville. THOS. BRYAN, one of the rebel Military Board, went around bidding his secesh friends a final good-bye, and crying and blubbering like a spanked child. The Provost-Marshal, Dr. ROWLAND, however, was the most luckless fellow. He had been particularly tyrannical and insulting to the Union men, and was in the habit of compelling old men to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy before he would give them a pass. On hearing of the rebel reverse, he fled to Clarksville, and took a boat to Nashville, but while on the boat he insulted the clerk, and, about midnight, in a torrent of rain, was set ashore, with his trunks, in the woods, and left to his own pleasant reflections.

RESTORATION OF MAIL SERVICE.

Since the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was established, a vast amount of mail matter, intended for points south of Louisville, has accumulated here. We saw, last evening, in our post-office, fully one hundred immense mail-bags filled with this description of matter. As our armies advance southward an opportunity will offer to send these mails forward. Thus a very large mail will be committed to-day to New-Woodburn, a point fifteen miles south of Bowling Green, and to-morrow an equally large mail will be forwarded to Oakland, ten miles beyond New-Woodburn. The rebellious postmaster at Oakland ran away with the retreating rebel army, but his place will be supplied at once by the appointment of an honest, loyal man. Thus it will be seen that the restoration of the postal system, and all the conveniences which pertain to peace and refinement, follow in the wake of our victorious armies.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following sketch of the popular feeling at Clarksville:

"The people may eventually return to their allegiance, and become good Union men again; but just now they take particular pride in informing us that there are but six Union men in the whole city. They submit quietly to a force they know it would be useless to resist; but they are frank enough to make no secret of the fact that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion, and that for us their best wish is that we may get soundly beaten on every field where we meet their Southern armies.

Strange as it may seem to those who, flushed with our recent successes, are predicting that a month will end the war, these people still seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson wasn't so very big a thing after all.

'It's about time,' I suggested, in the course of a conversation with one of their merchants, 'that we were getting beyond the idea that one men on either side can be equal, in a fight, to five of his antagonists.' 'Why,' responded the merchant, with evident earnestness; 'why, I never heard it questioned before that one Southern soldier was as good as five Northern ones!' I strained my eyes looking to see if the man was joking, but there was no room to doubt that he was in solemn earnest! And yet he was an intelligent, business man!

Still they frankly admit that, of themselves, they see no immediate prospect of relief. East and Northwest Tennessee they acknowledge must fall into our hands, and, willingly or unwillingly, they must obey the laws, and buy the goods and swell the prosperity of the blue-blooded Yankees.

But beneath all their confident talk, and the assurances of good fortune in the future, with which they fan each other's courage, I fancy I can detect a lurking, inner conviction that, after all, it is best to cover up the ruin they instinctively feel approaching with brave words. Some will honestly admit that matters look very gloomy for the Confederacy—that the North is displaying an abundance of resources, and a compact energy they had not dreamed of, and that they are unfortunate in many of the leaders controlling their affairs.

Pillow, they seem to unite in considering a vain, ignorant pretender, whose only claim to Generalship is in his epaulets. Floyd's men, they say, all express perfect confidence that they will never be taken prisoners as long as they remain under his command—he's too good at running to permit that. Johnston they regard as one of their abject men, but Beauregard is their tower of strength. The rumor that the latter was evacuating Columbus was mentioned to a group of them, but they utterly scouted the idea. Columbus was better fortified, they declared, than any point ever was before on the American continent, and Beauregard was as likely to leave it as Jeff. Davis was to leave Richmond.

It is easy to see that, with all their secession bitterness, many of them are still very sore over the way Tennessee was forced out of the Union. One of the citizens—as ardent a rebel as any of the rest—declared to-day, that he could name six men whose timely imprisonment would have left Tennessee as loyal as Kentucky. Cave Johnson, (who lives here,) they all say, yielded only at the last, and was always opposed to the war, and many insist that they always occupied the same ground he did.

They are more mortified than they care to acknowledge, at the superior appearance and discipline of our troops. They cannot boast of theirs, since we have some 14,000 of them, and know just what they are; and the clothing, arms, general appearance and behavior of our troops, contrast so favorably with theirs that they do not pretend to deny the superiority. Above all, the fact that our troops interfere with no private property, create no disturbance, and cause little or no inconvenience, wonderfully deranges all their stories and even beliefs about them, and they at once acknowledge that their enemies are kinder than their friends have been. Still there have been a few cases of excess by drunken soldiers, each one of which is seized upon as an earnest of what may yet be expected.

Floyd and Pillow, it seems, had an enthusiastic reception here as they went down to Fort Donelson, and the people take a malicious pleasure now in telling about it. Pillow's speech on the occasion was particularly brave. He was opposed to this thing of surrendering armies. Gen. Tilghman had basely betrayed the cause, and proved himself a poltroon, by surrendering Fort Henry. As for Fort Donelson, he could only say that he and Gen. Floyd, with the dauntless volunteers of the South, were going down there, and the last man of them would spill his last drop of blood but the Confederate flag should still wave defiance to its foes from the walls of that fort. Floyd was briefer. He thought the time for speeches was past; that stern action was required, and for this he was hastening on to the field of glorious strife.

In far other style these conquering heroes returned. Neither Floyd nor Pillow landed at Clarksville when they got up. Their steamboats lay some time at the landing, but they had no desire to show themselves again ashore. Still they left mementoes. The officers were authorized to impress and carry off wagons, teams, anything and everything they might fancy they needed; and the last parting token of friendship to this portion of the rebel dominion was an order from Floyd to burn the railroad bridges on *both* sides of the place, thus cutting them off from connection with either Louisville or Memphis. The citizens don't see the military necessity for this wholesale work, and they ruefully shake their heads as they remark that Floyd's bump of destructiveness, like that of caution, is largely developed.

The Ex-Secretary and fugacious Western Virginia hero is described as looking very seedy, with greasy clothes, unkempt hair and beard, and altogether anything but the appearance of a member of a First Family.

Clarksville was in a perturbed state during and after the battle at Fort Donelson. Up to Saturday evening, all was the most perfect confidence. They received almost hourly dispatches from the field, and each gave additional encouragement. On Friday Gen. Pillow threw them into a fever by telegraphing that the gunboats were within two hundred yards of the fort, and that his guns had no effect on them; but subsequent dispatches soon glorified over the brilliant victory they had won over Commodore Foote. During the jubilation it was decided advisable to hang one of the Union men, as a terror to future evil-thinkers. They finally thought best, however, to wait till they were ready to celebrate the victory, and by that time there was so much confusion the hanging was overlooked, and everybody was more concerned about the probable safety of his own neck.

The people here make no secret of their belief that the idea of sending Senator Andy Johnson to Nashville to help reorganize the Government is ridiculous. They boast that he could not remain there a week without being assassinated. From their story, he must be hated, by original traitors and latter-day apostates alike, with some such hatred as devils bear the Saviour. They say there are hundreds of men in Nashville who would sacrifice their life with perfect recklessness to gratify their hate of Johnson. 'Threatened men, however, live,' &c.

Naturally enough, the good people are not a little uneasy about confiscation. Surely, they argue, people who were forced into the matter ought not to suffer. And above all, slaves ought not to be confiscated. It would be an act of such gross injustice that they cannot believe even Abolitionists would be guilty of it.

They have no money, except Tennessee and other seceded State bank notes, Confederate bonds, and individual merchants' shinplasters. Little tickets, like an omnibus check, marked 'Good for three drinks,' pass for thirty cents. The best of their money is fifty per cent. discount for coin, and they are now willing to sell it at the same rates for our Treasury notes.

The Clarksville people have been suddenly transferred from one side the line to the other, without time to get ready for the change. Consequently they have a large amount of Confederate bonds on hand that they can't realize on. Many a poor fellow, who has been forced to spend all Fall and Winter with his teams hauling for the rebel army, and has nothing to show for his half year's work out promises to pay six months after the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, is left, with hundred of dollars in his pocket, utterly destitute.

The people have been imagining that the North is in equal distress. I have been seriously asked whether we have had many bread riots in Cincinnati. They suppose our currency must be equally worthless, our prices equally high, and they are certain the distress at the North must be nearly universal."

A SPICY LETTER.

Recently the Illinois Constitutional Convention, now in session at Springfield, adopted a resolution ordering an inquiry into the condition of the troops which that State had put in the field. Mr. JAMES W. SINGLETON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, undertook to act in accordance with these instructions, and received the following letter in reply to one of his notes of inquiry:

PADUCAH, KY., Feb. 16, 1862.

James W. Singleton, Esq., Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Your circular, dated Jan. 23, 1862, inclosing a resolution of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, came to hand to-day. Should I give you the information the resolution calls for, I should make as great an ass of myself as the Convention has of you by asking you to attend to that which is none of your business; and which is also not the business of the Convention. If I am rightly informed, you were elected to make a Constitution for the State of Illinois. Why in h—ll don't you do it? Comparing the equipments of the soldiers of the several States is about as much you business as it would be my business to inquire into the sanity of the members of the Convention. Suppose the facts as your resolution seems to imply—that we are not as well armed and equipped as the soldiers from the other States—can you, as a member of that Convention, be of any service in us? But I know and you know that the resolution was offered for a different purpose—a purpose for which every member of the Convention should blush with shame—to make political capital.

If the Committee on Military Affairs are so very anxious to exhaust their ability in inquiring into war matters, I would suggest—as the resolution permits me to make suggestions—that it inquire into the history of the Mormon war, in which the venerable Chairman played so conspicuous a part.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
QUINCY McNEIL,
Major Second Illinois Cavalry.

FOOTE AND TILGHMAN.

A private letter from Commodore FOOTE, received in Baltimore, says:

"You will see quite enough and perhaps more than you want to see about our fight. TILGHMAN and I laughed over it, and became quite social if not warm friends before I turned him over to our General, as I was leaving the evening of our action. He acted so bravely and gallantly in the fight, and is such a high-toned, brave man, that he won my heart, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his pluck, the gallant defence of his post, and how near he was to killing your nephew. Say this to his numerous friends around you."

AN APPEAL FROM THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

PALMYRA MILITARY PRISON, Feb. 22, 1862.

To the Citizens of Missouri, and all whom it may concern:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, the undersigned, "charged with bridge-burning," and sentenced to be shot, by a military commission, would beg leave to call your attention to the following language in Gen. HALLECK'S General Order, No. 44, and to respectfully request your consideration of the conditions therein specified: "The sentence of John C. Tompkins, Wm. J. Forshey, John Patton, Thos. W. Smith, Stephen Stott, Geo. H. Cunningham, Richard B. Crowder and Geo. M. Pulliam, heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If rebel spies again destroy railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary for us to make examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into execution."

As men sentenced and confined, we can only reach you through the channel of the public Press. Having thus placed before you the conditions upon which hang the duration of our lives, we earnestly request a due observance of the conditions, and enter our solemn protest against the destruction of railroad property in the State of Missouri. The responsibilities incident to these conditions being unequal to the circumstances by which we are surrounded, (as far as influencing or controlling this matter is concerned,) we can only present the case, with anxious solicitude, and commit our lives to your care and protection. Believing that even in the frenzied madness of the clash of arms, you would not show an utter disregard to the lives of your fellow-men, remain, very truly and sincerely, your fellow-citizens.

JOHN PATTON, W. J. FORSHEY,
R. B. CROWDER, GEO. M. PULLIAM,
G. H. CUNNINGHAM, JOHN C. TOMPKINS.
T. M. SMITH.

P. S.—STEPHEN TOTT has been sent to Alton previous to this date.

A FRIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Under date of Cairo, Feb. 24, the correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes:

"A 'great scare' pervaded that interesting town (Paducah) during, and for several days subsequent to the battle of Donelson. The report came that BEAUREGARD was marching from Columbus, at the head of twenty thousand men, to assault and capture the town. Col. DAVE STUART was in command, with a mere handful of men, beside his own regiment. He immediately threw out pickets some fifteen miles on the Blandville road, by which the foe was said to be coming.

Having too small a force to defend the intrenchments, he drew his troops out of them and placing wagons and other convenient articles so as to form barricades, resolved to give the enemy battle in the streets of the city. During the first night, the pickets brought in no report of an enemy's approach. On the next night, however, the pickets came tearing like mad into camp and reported that the enemy's pickets had approached within a quarter of a mile of them. The soldiers slept on their arms during the remainder of that night and on the night following. But no signs of an enemy were discovered afterward.

There appears, however, to have been some reasonable ground for Col. STUART'S alarm. Had the rebels come over from Columbus with a force of 20,000, or even 15,000, they could have taken Paducah and cut off our supplies to the Cumberland. When BUCKNER arrived at Paducah, he stated to one of our officers there that he expected every moment, during the siege of Donelson, to receive intelligence that his Columbus friends had taken Paducah, and he expressed the somewhat emphatic opinion that they "were fools for not doing it!"

GEN. BUCKNER ON THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Gen. BUCKNER, in the course of a conversation with a distinguished gentleman of this city, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, unbosomed himself with reference to the battle of Bull Run as follows: "*That battle was a most unfortunate thing for the South, and almost fortunate thing for the North.*" "Morning," said the great rebel, "has more vexed me than the apathy of the Southern people. The effect of the victory elected by us was to inspire the Southerners with a blind confidence, and lull them into a false security. The effect upon the Northerners, on the other hand, was to arouse, madden and exasperate."

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

The Killed and Wounded in the Iowa Regiments.

From Our Spacial Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

On our way hither yesterday, Surgeon HUGHES kindly furnished me with a complete list of the killed and wounded of the Iowa regiments engaged in the late fight at Donalson. The list was only completed yesterday, and as but little or nothing in relation to the Iowa regiments has been published, I inclose it:

FOURTEENTH IOWA—COL. WM. T. SHAW.

Killed.

Sergeant-Major S. H. Smith.....Shot through head
Willard Hall, Capt. Company F...Shot through head
Thomas Snelling, Company G.....Shot through head

Wounded.

Lieut. W. M. Gordon, Company D.....Hip, slight
Aug. Mortie, Company D.....Hand, slight
Stephen Joy, Company D.....Knee, slight
Watson Long, Company D.....Side, slight
Sergeant E. H. Coddington, Co. F...Arm, amputated
Edward A. Edgar, Company F.....Hand, slight
James Coughnour, Company F.....Finger shot off
Lieut. Geo. Pemberton, Company G....Breast, slight
James Fox, Company G.....Shoulder, slight
Charles Ford, Company G.....Stomach, slight
Sergeant Jacob L. Wilgil, Company H...Hand, slight
Benjamin L. Garring, Company H.....Foot, slight
E. Burke, Company H.....Wrist, slight
L. C. Clostrier, Company H.....Hand, slight
David Patterson, Company H.....Ankle, slight
B. W. Gurd, Company H.....Wrist, slight
M. Nealy, Company H.....Head, slight
George Harris, Company H.....Leg, slight
D. D. Wedell, Company H.....Shoulder, slight
H. C. Boyer, Company I.....Cheek, slight
G. Reeder, Company I.....Side, slight
William Leaty, Company K.....Head, slight
Hopkins Smith, Company K.....Shoulder, slight

TWELFTH IOWA—A. J. WOOD, COLONEL.

Killed.

E. C. Buckner, Company A...Shot through right eye
J. J. Stillman, Company B.....Shot through head

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Coulter.....Left thigh, slightly
Frank B. Reed, Company A.....Left hand, slight
Jos. Stults, Company B.....Left arm amputated
Henry Fry, Company B.....Left ear, severely
Sergt. J. P. Johnson, Company B.....Thigh, slight
Jesse Thayer, Company B.....Forefinger shot off
Edward Wood, Company B.....Slightly
Wesley Bort, Company B.....Head, slight
First Lieut. D. B. Henderson, Company C.....Chin
W. B. Warner, Company C.....Thigh, severely
W. W. Quivey, Company C.....Slightly
Sergt. E. W. Calder, Company D.....Hip, severely
John W. Rowan, Company D.....Thumb shot off
E. A. King, Company E.....Leg, severely
Chas. Switzer, Company E.....Cheek, slight
S. J. Crowbrust, Company E.....Wrist, slight
R. C. Palmer, Company F.....Head, slight
George Kent, Company F.....Head, slight
James W. Taylor, Company F.....Shoulder, slight
William Kuncher, Company F..Head and eyes, slight
Chris. Christaphon, Company G.....Slight
A. G. Price, Company H.....Thigh, slight
J. B. Flamken, Company H.....Thigh, slight
Theophilus Eaton, Company I.....Thumb shot off
Patrick McManus, Company I.....Shoulder, slight
Thos. Wilson, Company I...Thigh shattered severely
Corporal Wm. Matthews, Company K....Hip, slight
J. H. Johnson, Company K.....Hand, slight

SEVENTH IOWA—COL. LANMAN.

Killed.

M. C. Stewart, Company D.
Michael Wright, Company E.

Wounded.

Chas. Goochnu, Company A.....Slight
John Brown, Company B.....Hand, slight
J. P. Bailey, Company B.....Back and arm, slight
W. E. Newman, Company B.....Leg, severe
John C. Walling, Company B.....Hand, slight
D. C. Andrew, Company B.....Leg, slight
Lieut. Wm Moore, Company C.....Left eye shot out
Sergeant W. H. Berks, Company C.....Knee, slight
F. M. Hoover, Company C.....Eye, slight
W. H. Vaulandingham, Company C....Finger, slight
Hiram Roberts, Company C.....Breast, slight
Corporal D. S. Sharp, Company C.....Leg, slight
W. Ells, Company C.....Shoulder, slight
D. Helmic, Company C.....Leg, slight
T. C. Leary, Company C.....Arm, slight
Lieut. J. B. Sample, Company D.....Groin, slight
Jno. Bray, Company D.....Head, slight
N. M. Reading, Company D.....Hand, slight
Sergt. Hugh C. Allen, Company E.....Thigh, severe
Herman Busker, Company F.....Leg, slight
Patrick Deverant, Company F.....Back, slight
Eli Saul, Company F.....Foot, slight
Werren Klancy, Company F.....Cheek, severe
Corporal Columbus Dillon, Company G.....Slight
Wm. Kearns, Company G.....Slight
Eli Sweel, Company G.....Slight
J. B. Graham, Company G.....Slight
Sergt. J. S. Montgomery, Company H.....Cheek
Sergt. R. A. Graham, Company H.....Thigh, slight
Wm. Vanatta, Company H.....Head, slight
Jno. A. Vanatte, Company H.....Heel, slight
Theophilus Firree, Company H.....Hip, slight
Jos. Carr, Company H.....Back, slight
Sergt. F. A. Irvin, Company I.....Face, severely
A. N. Stafford, Company K.....Thigh, severely
Jos. Storts, Company K.....Slight
F. Dillos, Company K.....Slight

SECOND IOWA.

Major N. P. Chipman.....Wounded severely
Col. J. M. Tuttle...Wounded by leg being shot from under him.

COMPANY A.

Private Richard Higham.....Killed
Second-Lieut. D. Tisoals.....Slightly wounded
Corporal Eli Ramsey.....Severely wounded
Private L. Farr.....Probably mortally
Private J. M. Fallon.....Severely
Private D. H. Underhill.....Slightly
Private D. Allendorf.....Slightly
Private G. D. Sayller.....Severely
Private Robert Hall.....Severely
Private Jas. Quicksell.....Slightly
Private James Kerr.....Slightly
Private Samuel Evans.....Severely
Corporal Henry Sieberly.....Slightly
Private J. J. Goodrich.....Slightly
Private W. W. R. Harper.....Severely
Private Thomas H. Stevenson.....Severely
Private John Tougher.....Severely
Private John Kepsler.....Slightly
Private J. D. Bosworth.....Slightly

COMPANY B.

Private J. Guthrie.....Killed

...A statement in respect of ... published by their friends, ... to your opinion, then may be misrepresentation, and leave it to them from time to time, ...

...will provide comfortable hospital quarters ... in the prison, where all the sick must be properly and kindly treated. It is supposed that ... surgical aid will be found among the prisoners; but if not, you will notify this Department, when the deficiency will be promptly remedied.

Fourth—A strong guard will at all hours be maintained, sufficient to preserve order and prevent escape.

Eighth—Yourself and staff and such others as may from day to day be detailed for duty, will alone be permitted to visit or hold intercourse with the prisoners, unless expressly permitted by this department.

Tenth—That of the prisoners may be examined at all reasonable hours, and if a relation or friend desires to see a prisoner, you may, at your discretion, give them an interview outside of the prison, but in the presence of an officer or private who commands your fullest confidence. All letters to or from prisoners must be examined before delivery.

(Signed,) DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FORT DONELSON, Sunday, March 2.

The two leading features of the battle were the storming of the enemy's works by Gen. SMITH's Division on our extreme left, and their attack on our extreme right, where they advanced from their works and attempted to cut their way out, and where the conflict raged with varying fortunes during the most of the day.

In the former case the woods are open and with but little undergrowth—the felled trees, however, much obstructing our advance up the hill. It was a gallant and fearless charge, and reflected the highest honor on the Iowa and Indiana troops who made it. Its success was a vital point gained, and contributed largely to the glorious result.

In the latter, (that is, their attack on our right,) the locality of the conflict is some distance outside their works, the ground not so precipitous, while the woods are thick and the undergrowth dense.

The appearance of the timber here presents a curious and extraordinary spectacle. It is literally riddled with balls, and looks as if it had been subjected both to a general "blazing" process and the passage of a hurricane. For a space of several hundred yards in width by nearly a mile in length there is scarcely a tree that bullets have not barked or passed through or lodged in, or a twig that is not nicked, split, skinned, or cut off. Hundreds of trees have half a dozen to a dozen bullets each in them, and many twigs may be found with as great a number of gashes. Saplings from three to four inches in diameter have been so nearly cut in two that they have fallen to the ground. The terrible power of the Minié bullet is here strikingly displayed. It has performed feats of destruction which it would be thought impossible for any gun of less caliber than a field piece. The enemy appeared to be mostly armed with smooth-bore rifles and shot-guns, from the latter of which they fired heavy charges of buck-shot and small bullets, which were very effective at the short range at which the fighting had to be done in these dense woods. Nearly all the balls from both sides have swept along within six feet of the ground, showing the accurate character of the firing. The track of the leaden storm is as distinctly marked as that of a tornado.

Scattered over the ground in every direction—notwithstanding the relic hunters have been busy ever since—are still to be seen coats, hats, pantaloons, shoes, pieces of blankets, haversacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes, remains of rations, plates, knives, forks, spoons, &c. The frequency that cartridge-boxes are met with is fearfully suggestive of the number who fell, for a soldier has no occasion to throw away his cartridge-box either in a fight or panic, nor is it likely to be taken off of him in moving him from the field; so every cartridge-box may be regarded as the representative of one upon whom the deadly missiles did their work.

THE GRAVES.

The dead are usually buried where they fall. You stumble upon them in all parts of the woods, sometimes singly and sometimes in rows. Generally a little piece of board at the head contains, in pencil marks, the occupant's name, his company and regiment. In one row of graves, in the edge of the only open spot near by, (a little field surrounded by woods,) are laid thirty-five of the Ninth and Forty-first Illinois. They all fell in the skirts of the woods surrounding it. The friends of some have already had the bodies disinterred and sent home for burial. As I passed through the woods at dusk, on my return, I found several members of a regiment taking up that of their Lieutenant for this purpose, and as they scraped the last handfull of dirt off the piece of blanket that covered his face, and lifted it off, I almost expected to see his features start into life, so natural did the form look as he lay in his military garb.

AN INCIDENT.

Col. KINNEY, of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, related to me one of those strange and melancholy incidents which the fortunes of war sometimes bring to pass. As he was riding along the breastworks, a day or two after the surrender, and while many of the dead were still unburied, he observed before him a private in his regiment, named BOWMAN, strolling along. As he came up, he noticed the latter suddenly start back, as if transfixed at the sight of a body before him. Approaching him, the Colonel asked him what surprised him, and added that he supposed he would have become accustomed to seeing dead bodies on this time. Turning to his inquirer, with an expression on his face such as only a discovery like this could produce, and pointing to the body, he replied "Colonel! *That is my brother!*" His brother had been a resident of Tennessee, and had joined the Confederate army, but he had no knowledge of his whereabouts, or thought of his being one of the victims of the bloody conflict, until he thus accidentally stumbled across his dead body. Procuring a blanket, and the assistance of some comrades, he wrapped him in it, and buried him in the spot where he had fallen.

RELICS.

Hundreds of trees have been chipped for bullets, and twigs cut with numerous scars upon them in the manner of the bottle, while the cane business is of a most formidable dimensions, and the woods around had suit to soon be almost cleared of their undergrowth suitable for walking sticks. Large quantities of swords, bayonets, knives, shot-guns, rifles, pistols, etc., picked up on the field, are in the hands of soldiers and others, and either preserved as souvenirs, or sent home to friends, or presented or disposed of to visitors. Capt. A. L. WALLER, of Co. F, Seventy-eighth Ohio, presented several articles to a party of us while at his quarters, a daguerreotype of some rebel's lady-love falling to the lot of the writer, the possession of the original of which might almost make one consent to be a rebel himself. Speaking of daguerreotypes, another gentleman showed me one found among some papers of the redoubtable *Pillow*. It is that of a buxom-looking darkie dame, whose countenance gives evidence of her full appreciation of the importance of the tender relation she bears to the General, and wears very much the air of "come rest," &c. The desire to return to his master doubtless stimulated GIDEON's hasty exit from the fort of Donelson, and he is probably now seeking in other soft endearments the consolation he needs in this the hour of Confederate calamity. One of our party purchased of a soldier a knife two feet six inches long in the blade, which was doubtless prepared by some fierce, and fire-belching warrior with the confident expectation of performing deeds of unheard-of valor, which, with its doughty owner, (unless he was killed with PILLOW and FLOYD,) was destined to ignominously fall into the hands of the ruthless invader. It is a cross between a meat-axe, cleaver and bowie-knife. A number of sabres found appear to be of revolutionary fabric, and are probably relics of ancestors which the champions of "Southern rights" brandished on and went forth to assert their new "inalienable" rights. But discretion came to their aid at the eleventh hour, and they wisely concluded that [illegible] for it.

[illegible] Civil War—Reorganization.

[illegible] from *Times*:

[illegible] laws of war, from the days of the Greeks and Romans to this day, have always superseded the code civil to the extent of the necessities of war. Our Constitution confers on the President high executive and supreme martial powers, so that he can legally, in times of invasion and insurrection, dispense with and wholly supersede the code civil, with all its judicial and legislative functions, as far as he judges necessary. The writer of this article has written a full exposition of this important principle of our Constitution, and which also rests on the right of self-preservation, which belongs to all nations and persons, as a gift of God to insure continued existence. From the time when EDWARD LIVINGSTON, an able jurist, defended Gen. JACKSON for declaring and enforcing martial law in 1815, to this time, this doctrine has been sustained by the National Government. Our exposition of this doctrine is now the settled law. (Halleck's Int. L. and L. of War, 375.) Judges have no held.

The martial power of the President enables him to organize a temporary military government in Tennessee and the other rebel States until the rebellion is crushed out, when Congress and the President have full constitutional authority to organize territorial governments, in the view to lift the minority Union party out of the dust, humiliation and suffering of JEFF. DAVIS's military despotism, and to place the Union men exclusively in power, or to put down treason by our arms, and reorganize the States by State Conventions applying for admission, and Congress and the President admitting *them on terms that shall prostrate forever the political power of slavery, and insure uniform Republican State governments.* (Halleck's Int. L. & L. W. 375; Gardiner Inst. 78, 193—195, 208, 508—606, 555, 569, 510.)

If the traitors (who are a large majority in the rebel States) were to ask Congress to allow them to lay down their arms, and be represented in that body as heretofore, and so end this rebellion, the request ought not to be listened to, *as the Union men would be left without relief or redress in over eleven rebel States, and we should take into Congress our avowed enemies.* The spirit of the rebels is shown by the polite and hostile conduct of the widow POLK, relict of President [illegible] while called on at Nashville, by our high officers. She is a lady, amiable and talented.

Between despotism and freedom there is here and in Europe an irreprepressible conflict, and the friends of freedom everywhere, of race, will disarm and make powerless the friends of despotism, of monarchy, of Slavery, and of reopening the Slave-trade, foreign and inter-State.

Our rebels have invited foreign intervention in America to assist in destroying our Union, and are their open or secret allies.

Let us crush out this rebellion, and then organize the Republic so that a Slave Oligarchy, and ambitious demagogues and ambitious military aspirants can never again have the power to reproduce an insurrection. Slave representation and taxation must be expelled from the Constitution, and the political power of the rebel States must be vested in Union men, the rebel property and domain must pay for the losses of the Union men, their confiscated debts and property seized for rebel use, and the leading rebels must be punished, unless they find safety in voluntary exile. These things must be done, or our Republic will become an unsafe dwelling-place for freemen.

HAMILTON.

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States has called upon the Executive of the State of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments to serve for three years, or during the war. A similar call has been made upon the other States, in proportion to their white population. This requisition is made necessary by the mighty power which the Lincoln despotism is now putting forth for our subjugation.

The troops will be accepted by companies, to be afterwards organized into regiments. The company and field officers will be elected by the men, and the rule of promotion in the Confederate Army will then apply. Convenient camps will be established, where the troops will rendezvous. Transportation will be furnished from the place of organization of the companies. After their arrival in camp, and they are mustered into service, they will be clothed, subsisted, equipped, and armed by the Confederate States. Each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of $50.

A company organization must contain 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenents, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and not less than 64 nor more than 100 privates. Ten companies will form a regiment.

When the muster roll of a company has been completed by enlistment, and the company has been organized by the election of its officers, and is tendered to this department for three years or the war, it will be accepted and ordered into camp.

Tenders of companies must be made unconditionally, and for three years or the war. Such troops, and none others, are now demanded, and if not promptly furnished by volunteer enlistments, other means must and will be used to meet the requisition.

Alabama has never yet failed to respond to any call made upon her for the defence of our glorious cause, and she will not, now that her own soil has been invaded, for a moment hesitate.

The contest in which we are engaged has assumed a magnitude and ferocity which makes this demand imperative. The recent bold adventures of the enemy demonstrate that his organization, armaments and valor have been undervalued; and his successes will stimulate him to attempt achievements of greater darlog and importence. Besides the vast columns which press our frontier lines, he is gathering his armed flotillas to harass our coasts, destroy our property and desolate our homes. Upon the swollen tide of the Tennessee River he has driven his gunboats even within the borders of Alabama, whose soil has hitherto been spared the pollution of his footprints. His immense fleets are gathering upon her coasts, and thousands of hired soldiery are preparing for an attack upon her only seaport city.

Alabamians! you have been slumbering while the enemy have been preparing for your destruction! Arouse, and rally to the defence of your country. Let not a day or an hour be lost. Besides the brave men who have already entered the army there are *seventy thousand* freemen left in your State to recruit their broken ranks and swell their columns. The great battles of your freedom are yet to be fought. The inalienable right of self-government inherited from your fathers, and all you hold dear on earth, are involved in the mighty issue. Let the call to arms ring over the State, and let the wings of the wind bear back the response of ten thousand brave men, "*we come! we come!*" With an unwavering confidence in the justice of their cause, and in humble reliance upon the Omnipotent arm, let them rush to the field of danger and the triumph which awaits them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Montgomery, this 12th day of February, A. D., 1862, and of the independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

By the Governor.
P. H. BRITTAN, Secretary of State.

THE EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

A correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Republican*, writing from Bowling Green, under date of the 12th inst., says:

"Bowling Green has been evacuated and abandoned. A portion of our troops are falling back on Nashville, as I leave, and a portion of them have gone in another direction, which it may be imprudent to mention at this time. As we reached the depôt everything was in commotion. As civilians were excluded from the return trains to give place to sick soldiers and defenceless women and children, who were fleeing from their homes for places of greater safety. The movements, however, were all conducted in a most orderly and quiet way, and showed that they were dictated by cool wisdom and devoted patriotism, and not by panic and fear.

Bowling Green is a beautiful town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and the whole country between this place and Nashville is one of the finest, most cultivated and productive I have seen outside of Virginia.

There are said to be several Union traitors in this place, and last night they showed the fiendish exultation at the departure of our troops by setting fire to a large portion of the village occupied by Secessionists. Several buildings were consumed.

We are at this moment leaving Bowling Green for Nashville. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE and Gen. JOHNSTON, with their Staffs, are on board. As we move slowly away, the ladies crowd the balcony of a distant residence, and beneath the stars and bars of a Confederate flag, floating triumphantly over them, are waving their kerchiefs in token of honor to the gallant commanders, who are just changing their field of active operations. What heroism and patriotism are here displayed by these, the most defenceless and exposed!

It is not thought probable that the enemy will make an immediate advance along the Bowling Green route, unless they defeat us at Fort Donelson. In that event an advance movement along the whole line of the country will be promptly made, and terrible fighting will ensue. Before this reaches you, therefore, you will doubtless receive by telegraph stirring news from this quarter.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Feb. 27, learns "from Mr. FLEMING, who has just arrived in this city from Knoxville, that our friends at Cumberland Gap have been largely reinforced recently, and that the Federals had come down almost within sight of our camp. A fight is said to be imminent at that place, and our friends felt certain of success."

NORTH CAROLINA SHOE FACTORY.

The Raleigh *Register* publishes the following advertisement:

"The subscribers adopt this method of informing the public that they have established, and have now in operation in Raleigh, a manufactory of wooden shoes, which they can confidently recommend as the cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as an article which will prove valuable and lasting. Their shoes are made of gum and poplar wood, and are lined and finished off with leather tops and cork. These shoes are lighter than leather brogans of the same number. They are impervious to water, and, while they will last a long time, they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railroad and field hands, and also for sentinels and soldiers who are much exposed. The paper shoes are very light, and can be easily worn by any one.

The subscribers have also in operation at their establishment a machine for making shoe lasts, and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispensable to shoemakers, at fair prices.

They are selling their shoes at $1 75 per pair, wholesale, and $2 retail. Terms cash on delivery."

RICHMOND BLUES.

The following standing appeal appears in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

RALLY! MEN OF RICHMOND,
TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

One hundred MEN are wanted, at once, to fill up this glorious command, and to avenge the death of its gallant leader, Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE, who fell whilst nobly defending the hearthstones and firesides of the people of the South, who are now battling against overwhelming odds of Hessian soldiers now desecrating the soil of Virginia by their unholy tread. Will not the young men of Richmond step forward, with one accord, and enroll their names under the Southern banner? Are they willing to see the Capital of the Old Dominion—the home of the Blues, the birthplace of their mothers and sisters—invaded, and conquered by the hirellings of the Lincoln despotism, without taking up arms, and with patriotic devotion welcome their oppressors with bloody hands to hospitable graves? Better die, if needs be, with the Stars and Bars of LIBERTY floating over them, than tamely submit to the yoke of bondage now ready for their necks. Rally, then, young men, to the call of Gen. WISE and the cause of the South, and defend your hearth-stones from the aggressor's tread, or fall, if needs be, in defence of all that is sacred and dear to the Southern heart.

A bounty of $50 will be given to all who join the company. Apply at the recruiting office, on Main-street, over P. H. TAYLOR's music store.

Lieut. R. S. SANSAY, Recruiting Officer.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

In the North Carolina State Convention on Friday, Feb. 21, the President announced that he had just received a letter from the President of the Confederate States, and thought it was of such a character as to be considered in secret session, and on motion of Mr. REID, the Convention went into secret session.

Mr. RUFFIN offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Certain rumors are current that in the late battle on Roanoke Island, between the forces of the Confederate States and those of the United States, some of the former behaved badly; and, *whereas*, certain regiments and companies of North Carolina troops formed a part of the Confederate army there engaged, and it is the sincere desire of the Convention, and of the people of this State, to remove as soon as possible, any such imputation on them, if unjust; it is therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed to call for the official report of the said battle, and to send to this body a copy of the same, and also of the proceedings of any Court of Inquiry or Court Martial, that may be held touching the defences of the said Island, and the behavior of the troops from this State engaged in the said battle.

GOV. CLAIB. JACKSON.

"This gallant patriot," says the Memphis *Appeal* of Feb. 19, "who is at present in the city, made a speech to our citizens on yesterday, at the City Hall, in which he ably vindicated the validity of the scrip, and also the credit of the State of Missouri. He very properly maintained that they were as sound as any other similar currency in the South, and as they constituted the all of the Missouri soldier, they should be received by the country generally as on a par with other State obligations. The Governor's speech on war matters was spirited and encouraging."

"A NEW DODGE."

Under this caption, the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Feb. 27, says:

"The Confederate States Government, which buys hay by weight for the army horses, have found, in a great number of bales, recently purchased, oak stumps, fence rails, logs of wood, bits of iron, rocks and other articles, put in by the enterprising owners, to increase the weight of the articles and their own profits. Some people will stoop to anything to make a cent."

COL. CORCORAN AT PETERSBURGH.

The Petersburgh *Express* contains the following account of the adventures of Col. CORCORAN and his companions, while spending a day in that city:

"The indignation of the community was deeply aroused on Friday last by the appearance of several Yankee prisoners, who had arrived in town that day, roaming freely about our streets. This indignation was heightened by the knowledge that these men had been received into the houses of one or more of our citizens, and that *cicerones* were in attendance upon them, guiding them from one drinking saloon to another, and what else, the public does not know. While we do not wish to palliate at all the indiscretion of which some persons were guilty in their deportment toward the Yankees, we are inclined to think, from our knowledge of the circumstances, that the affair was magnified in the estimation of the public by exaggerated reports.

Early in the day information was carried to the Mayor that Colonel CORCORAN had been seen to enter the store of Messrs. SCOTT & HARRISON, on Sycamore-street, in company with Mr. DELANEY, the head cutter for SCOTT & SHAVER, and that subsequent observation had discovered the Yankee Colonel seated inside in close conversation with several gentlemen. Officer PETERSON was detailed to inquire into the matter, who took DELANEY in charge and conducted him before the Mayor. Mr. A. L. SCOTT was also requested to attend the examination of DELANEY.

In the meantime the excitement of the crowd became very high near the store, and Col. CORCORAN was led out through the back entrance of the building and conducted by Officer LEDBETTER to the Richmond dépôt, where the balance of the prisoners were under guard. Mr. DELANEY stated to the Mayor that he had known Col. CORCORAN intimately in Ireland and New-York; that CORCORAN was well acquainted with his family, and since he had had no communication with them for months past, he had merely invited him (CORCORAN) into the store to receive and bear to them a friendly letter which he had written for the purpose. He further stated that he had said nothing that would result in injury to the Southern States, and that nothing was further from his intentions.

Mr. SCOTT confirmed this statement, and said that he believed DELANEY to be true to the South.

The letter being in the possession of Col. CORCORAN, a messenger was sent to request his presence before the Mayor. In due time he appeared and exhibited the letter, in which nothing objectionable was found. He also corroborated the statements of Messrs. DELANEY and SCOTT.

The examination resulted in the discharge of DELANEY.

MUSTERING THE MILITIA.

A dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Jackson, Miss., Feb. 17, says:

"A proclamation has been issued calling upon every citizen, able to bear arms, to have his arms in readiness. Troops are enlisted under the call for seven regiments to rendezvous at Grenada and Corinth. The twenty companies of twelve months' men will rendezvous at Meridian. Boards of Police in all the county are to appoint enrollers under the military bill preparatory to drafting; also, to establish gunshops to repair arms."

Yesterday morning, says the *Appeal*, of Feb. 19, Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, issued a proclamation drafting into immediate service every man in the State, subject to military duty, to respond within twenty days.

ARRIVED.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 25th ult., says:

"We have the pleasant news this morning that a fine steamship has reached one of the Southern ports in safety, bringing 10,000 Enfield rifles and 60,000 pounds of gunpowder. The arms are already in the hands of those who know how to use them."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* furnishes us with these items:

"We hear that Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has been sent to command our forces in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap. Gen. LOVELL is relieved from the Department of Virginia, and it is understood that he will go South, probably to North Caroline. Gen. CRITTENDEN has demanded a Court of Inquiry with reference to the Somerset disaster.

The Government stores were rapidly transferred from Nashville to less exposed points. One hundred and thirty thousand pounds of bacon arrived at Atlanta on the 20th, and other stores were on their way.

Gen. MAGRUDER has gone to Weldon, N. C., to take command at that point.

Major GORGAS W. RAINS, of the "C. S. A." Artillery and Ordnance, advertises for three thousand powder barrels, to be received at the Government powder works at Augusta.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"It is understood that the institution of the permanent Government, besides producing a reorganization of the Cabinet, will be followed by a readjustment of the employes of the departments. Because a man 'fit the fingers in Texas,' it does not follow that he is qualified for high administrative duties; nor because a patriot 'left all and followed' the banner of secession, it does not follow that he should be thrust 'down to foot' in the departments and below stairs at young men, whose physical development better fit them for shouldering a musket than handling a pen."

The Charleston *Courier*, though admitting, with mortification, the recent great disasters to the rebel cause, says the contest must be continued—the advance of the United States forces met at every step with any and every kind of weapon—with the torch, the bayonet, the powder train and rifle. It also discovers, as it says, "influences at work in the minds of the people which promise a rich fruition, and we at last begin to appreciate the necessity of raising every hand, employing every faculty and developing every resource that can be of use in beating back the angry wave of invasion rolling upon us."

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"A cargo of coffee, salt, medicines and dry goods has lately reached a Confederate port. We learn that the steamer *Nelly* had left Nassau for a port further south. The schooner known here as the *Helen*, was forced into Nassau by stress of weather, and was still there at last accounts. The schooner *Sallie*, Capt. HYDE, was also at that place. The pilot-boat *Charleston* had sailed from Nassau. The schooner *Col. McCrea*, we regret to learn, has lately been lost on the coast.

A splendid gunboat, named *Trent*, was launched at New-Orleans recently, and a Little Rock paper says: "The New-Orleanseans have been wiser than any of us. They have built boats and made the Lower Mississippi impregnable. If Memphis had done the same thing, she would not quake so often. One-tenth part of the money that was taken all over Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas, to buy up necessaries to speculate upon, would have built a fine gunboat flotilla."

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says Gen. WISE, before he left Richmond, said "he was going to Roanoke Island as the shortest way to Fort Warren." Fortunately for the General, he was confined to his bed, at Nag's Head, on the day of the fight, and was saved the anticipated journey northward.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, of the 23d, says that an address has been issued to the mechanics of that State, calling on them to make pikes and side-knives to arm 10,000 men within March. The same paper says: "We almost wish every musket in the Confederacy was in the bottom of the ocean and no chance to get any more."

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says: "We understand that President DAVIS has taken the field in person, and is now at Murfreesboro'—the Inauguration on Saturday next being put off. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, though it is reported and believed here."

On the night of the 12th inst., says the Galveston *News*, the *Niagara*, the three-masted schooner and the *Sam Houston*, left the anchorage on Galveston. There is now no blockading vessel to be seen but the *Santee*, which has been there for five months past.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says there are now in the army of the Potomac as many as five brigades in want of commanders, to wit: Wigfall's, Toombs', Sam. Jones', Cocke's and Evell's. It is thought WIGFALL may remain in the field, but Gen. TOOMBS will not.

"Four Federal gunboats," says the Mobile *Register*, of Feb. 21, appeared off Fort Morgan on Wednesday evening. They are evidently gathering for an attack. Thanks to the vigor of Gen. BRAGG, even if they escape by the guns of Morgan and Gaines, they cannot reach the city."

The *Appeal* don't believe the report about the Union feeling exhibited at Florence, Ala., on the arrival of the gunboat, and the reason for disbelief is that "we would, ere this, have heard of a few cases of *hanging* in North Alabama."

The total indebtedness of Florida is less than a million of dollars. She has had a coast to defend, and has had State troops. Arkansas spent half a million in specie, and has run in debt two millions of dollars since the State seceded.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says a gentleman in Dawson, Terrell County, has succeeded in making cotton cards, and is now engaged in manufacturing them. He is a public benefactor.

North Carolina has three regiments, severally named the Herring Regiment, the Mackerel Regiment and the Persimmon Regiment.

Maj.-Gen. BRAGG has been put in commend at Mobile. He was succeeded at Pensacola by Brig.-Gen. JONES.

The Mobilians have just launched a gunboat, named the *Morgan*, the first one ever built in Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

DIRECT FROM MEMPHIS.

From the St. Louis Evening News, March 1.

We had an opportunity yesterday of conversing with a gentleman who left Memphis last Saturday, and reached St. Louis yesterday morning. He came to New-Madrid by boat, thence by land to Price's Landing, where he crossed the river to Illinoitt, reaching the Central Railroad. He has been a citizen of St. Louis, but for some time past has been living at Memphis.

He says there was much depression at Memphis, caused by the late rebel defeats, particularly those on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and it was generally admitted that Memphis was in great danger. All the gold and silver in the Banks, and the treasures of private individuals, had been sent off to New-Orleans for safety. Confederate money, Tennessee notes, and shinplasters had gone down—or rather, all commodities had gone up. There was no money to be had but paper notes and shinplasters, and of course they had to circulate to the variable value, being indicated not by their own fait, but by the rise in price of all articles of trade and consumption.

He says gold could not be bought at any price, and even silver change had entirely disappeared from circulation. The people of Memphis, however, show no signs of yielding, but say they will defend their city. All persons of military age turn out at 2 o'clock in the afternoon every day, for the purpose of drilling. But they are almost entirely destitute of arms, and use sticks and umbrellas in their drill. Only a few shot-guns were to be had in the city. A large number of pikes were being manufactured, and with these they hope to compete with the Minié rifles and muskets of the Federal troops.

There are no fortifications at Memphis. The design is to protect the city, if possible, by a defence at Fort Pillow, just below Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis. At this point, there is a bold and nearly precipitous bluff, about eighty feet above the level of the river, commanding a stretch of the river for three miles above, while the land approach to the fort is protected by a rugged conformation of the ground, and by Hatchee River, which empties into the Mississippi a mile above the fort. A call had been made for several thousand negroes from the neighboring counties to complete the works at Fort Pillow.

There were no troops at Memphis. At New-Madrid there is a fort just below the town, and defended by a force whose strength our informant had no means of ascertaining. He understood that the post was under command of a Gen. GRANT. It is a mistake, our informant states, to suppose that the many St. Louisans who went to Memphis last Summer are in the army. Very few of them are, but are living in Memphis as private citizens, making a living as they best can.

There is no great scarcity of necessaries at the South, though many articles such as tea, coffee, butter and salt, are high. Sweet potatoes are abundant and cheap, and many persons make them their chief article of food. Leather had become cheaper since the erection of tanneries throughout the country. Nearly all articles of clothing and other fabrics of general use, formerly imported, were being manufactured in the Southern States. The stores, however, are destitute of the fine goods formerly sold, and the apothecary shops are almost utterly bare.

The rebels have established powder mills in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and have an abundance of powder, such as it is—a very weak article, and deficient in power. As an evidence of this, it may be stated that many of the Federal soldiers wounded at Fort Donelson, picked the buckshot out of their merely skin-deep wounds without the assistance of surgeons.

A LOYAL POSTMISTRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOLBROOK'S *United States Mail* publishes a letter written by a lady, formerly a Postmistress in South Carolina, who remained loyal to the last. She writes:

"I was appointed to the charge of the Post-office of this little village in the Summer of 1856, on the death of my father, who had filled the office for fifteen years, and having previously acted as his assistant, I was consequently thoroughly familiar with the duties of my new post, and fulfilled them, I believe, to the entire satisfaction of the community and the Department. About the time of the passage of the famous (or rather infamous) ordinance of secession, I was called upon by a self-appointed 'Committee,' who, knowing that I had never hesitated to express my sentiments on the subject, stated that they had called on me to say that a repetition of the 'offence' would be instantly followed by my forcible expulsion from the State.

'Gentlemen,' said I, 'I have the honor to hold an office under the Government of the United States. Before entering upon its duties, I took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of those United States; that oath I shall endeavor to keep as long as I live. Your threats cannot compel me to break it, nor can the secession of this State absolve me from it. My grandfather fought under MARION, and stood beside Sergeant JASPER when he fell at Moultrie; and I shall not disgrace the blood in my veins by turning traitor.'

That night I wrote to the Department, informing them of the circumstances, and requesting instructions as to what course to pursue. To this I never received any reply, and I presume my letter was intercepted. About two weeks afterwards, learning that the same 'Committee' were about to take possession of the office, I carefully secreted the money and postage stamps (amounting to about $75) on hand at the time, in order, if possible, to forward them to Washington; so that when the 'Committee' made their second visit, they found not much to take possession of, beyond 'a beggerly account of empty'—mail-bags, and the not very sumptuous furniture of the establishment. I was of course obliged to vacate the premises; but the gentlemen were either afraid or ashamed to carry out their threats of banishment, for I am here yet, living in hopes of once more seeing the beneficent rule of the United States Government displace the wretched anarchy under which we now suffer; and when I pray 'God speed the day!' I am sure the prayer is echoed in the hearts of thousands of loyal South Carolinians around me. The Post-office is still making a pretence of being in operation, receiving a 'semi-occasional' mail, and serving as a lounging-place for all the male gossips of the place. It was a fortunate circumstance for me that I was not wholly dependent on the salary of the office for my support; but my successor is still more happy in that respect—for if he had to rely on the 'bonds' which he receives for his services, I fear that his career would terminate in the county poor-house.

I am glad to be able to record that I succeeded in transmitting the stamps and funds in my charge safely to Washington, notwithstanding the difficulties of the task; and so, having maintained a conscience void of offence 'so far as my duty to the Government is concerned, I am hiding my time—not very patiently, I am afraid, but still with a firm hope of the ultimate triumph of the right."

ITEMS FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

From the Louisville Journal, March 2.

A gentleman who left Nashville on Saturday evening informs us that the railroad connection between that city and Louisville is complete, save as to the bridge ten miles this side of Nashville, which was slightly damaged by water on Saturday evening. Gen. MCCOOK has been placed in command at Nashville. Many rebel prisoners have been brought in to Nashville, no less than thirty having been taken on Friday. Twenty-five negroes who had been seized by the rebels and taken by their masters from the vicinity of Bowling Green were recovered at Nashville and returned to their masters on Saturday. The greater portion of the silver change in circulation at Nashville is composed of Mexican dollars and the bogus half-dollars manufactured at New-Orleans. The shinplasters issued by the banks and private companies do not pass as currency.

Our readers have seen the statement to the effect that, when the Federal troops occupied Clarksville, Tenn., they found among the citizens but one loyal Union man. We have from a reliable source some interesting reminiscences of this gallant Union man of Clarksville. His name is PRAST, and he is 60 years of age. The arguments of the secession leaders never for a moment swerved him, nor did the threats of the rebel mob at all terrify him. Early in the rebellion the minister of the church at which he was a member preached a violent secession sermon, which was enthusiastically received by the congregation generally, but it was too much for the gallant PRAST, who rose in the midst of the discourse and rebuked the minister good naming, thereby publicly censuring the minister and proclaiming his own loyalty.

We are authorized to state that hereafter no permits will be required of persons traveling within the limits of Kentucky on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its several branches. Permits will still be required for the present of persons travelling into Tennessee. We, however, trust and believe that this requisition also will soon pass away with the revolutionary regime that sits on the fair body of our sister State.

A gentleman, well-informed from St. Louis, assures us that no more troops are to be forwarded to the front on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. We are assured that no reinforcements will only upon travel but [illegible] that the army of the Ohio have been relieved. It is [illegible] that Kentucky will soon be supplied.

Capt. WILSON, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, was shot dead on Sunday night, on the Murfreesboro road about ten miles from Nashville. He went out to station pickets, and was shot from the bushes. His body was stripped of clothing and clothes. The murderer was unknown, but several arrests were made.

The steamer *Austria* returned to Cairo a few days ago from a trip up the Tennessee River, and brought with her 800 bushels of contraband wheat, which was taken aboard at Clifton; and which belonged to ISAAC RUSSELL, a well-known Louisville rebel.

Four hundred freight cars and fifteen locomotives are to be sent from Ohio to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The wheels are being changed to suit the gauge of the Nashville Railroad, which is two inches wider than the Ohio roads.

We learn from Tennessee that, at the last dates, the rebels, in the direction of Columbia and Chattanooga, were tearing up the railroad and destroying not only the railroad bridges but all the bridges in the vicinity.

Col. R. S. MONROW, late Clerk of the Northern Bank at Paris, and brother-in-law of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, has been appointed Mail Agent on the Kentucky Central Railroad.

We have rebel authority for the announcement that the nomination of GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, to a Major-Generalship has been confirmed by the Congress at Richmond.

We are informed, that since the several army occupied Nashville, certain Southern currency has appreciated in value there, and that the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, Florida and Alabama pass freely at par.

Telegraphic communication has been reëstablished between this city and Nashville, Tenn.

THE PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

Capt. J. T. DREW writes from Columbia, S. C., under date of Feb. 14, to the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*:

"The thick fog which has for the last two weeks enveloped us was yesterday swept away by a westerly wind, and the genial sun shines in a clear and serene sky. The little jail-yard, which has long been too muddy to walk in, again swarms with officers eager to stretch their legs on land once more. Last Sabbath we had another funeral. One more has been set free by death. Capt. SHIVER gave him a good coffin, a military escort, and a quiet resting place. The goodness of heart that prompted this you will better appreciate when you learn how men have been disposed of in other places.

It is a strange coincidence that every one of our number who have died have been buried Sunday, and five of the six had letters arrive for them the day they were buried. And what seemed saddest, all these letters were full of hope and joy. One was from a mother to her only son, and breathed a prayer in every line for that son's health and safety. Another was from a sister, whose unchanging love seemed to grow stronger by absence and time. I never realized how much misfortune makes us feel for another's sorrows till I saw officers and men, old and young, dropping a tear of sympathy over those letters, which, alas! would only be answered by strangers.

The health of the men is generally good. Only ten sick. But if we remain here during the warm season, so many are crowded together in a small jail, that sickness and death to an alarming extent must surely follow. We are rather more crowded here than at Castle Pinckney, and yet I like this place better. * * I am certain that a general exchange could be had at once, if Gen. WOOL could be allowed to arrange one with Gen. HUGER at Norfolk. There are many reasons why we are all painfully interested in exchanges, which it will not do for me to mention. And if at times I seem impatient, you must not attribute it to a want of endurance, or an unwillingness to suffer privations and hardships, for I tell you these are trifles to other things that must be borne. We know that our comrades are in the field, but cannot tell how they succeed. We know that other nations are watching for a chance to strike to the heart of the Young Giant Republic, but cannot tell how he is prepared to ward off the blow. And so we feel as though we were chained to a rock on some volcanic mountain, where we can feel the heaving of the earth beneath and know that she is shaken from summit to base, and yet cannot know whether her consuming fires and crushing rocks fall on friends or foes. Oh, for one day to go out into the world of light, and learn how things stand!

Three officers have been exchanged from here since we came. 'Chills and fever' seem to be the general complaint here, but if we stop here many months longer, we shall not have life enough to do the 'shaking' with any sort of efficiency. 'The bone business' has become quite profitable. Many of the men sell rings and other trinkets enough to buy all the tobacco, food and clothing they need. Men are constantly coming to the officers in charge of us for them to procure them a 'Yankee curiosity.' I went into the business for awhile, and after laying by a competency (of bone rings, I mean,) I retired from the business. I 'kill time' now by writing."

RUSHING TO SEE THE FIGHT.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian* of Feb. 15 the last number issued, has this paragraph:

"There has been a perfect rush of people to this city, since Thursday morning, seeking passage to Fort Donelson

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important news this morning is from the Upper Potomac. Leesburgh is now in possession of the National forces. Col. GEARY, on Friday night, left Lovettsville with his whole command, and marching through Wheatland and Waterford, taking a number of prisoners on the way, reached the vicinity of Leesburgh at sunrise yesterday morning, took possession of Fort Johnson, from which the rebels had fled, and soon after went entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. Gen. HILL, in command of the rebels' retreated precipitately toward Middleburgh, and our forces soon occupied not only the town, but all the surrounding forts. Many rebels are reported to have been taken prisoners, and large quantities of stores were captured. The importance of this success of the National arms can hardly be estimated at present.

The next most important news this morning is from the Burnside Expedition. The first reports are, as usual, received through rebel channels, and are extremely meagre; but they are enough to indicate that Gen. BURNSIDE is at work once more in earnest, and that the rebels are in the utmost trepidation in consequence of his movements. The commander of a French steamer at Fortress Monroe, who came down from Norfolk on Friday, reports that our troops had occupied Winton in force, and were moving on to Suffolk, only a few miles from Norfolk, and the first station of importance on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. There is a turnpike road running from Winton to Suffolk, passing through Reynoldson and Somerton, and along this road our troops were probably proceeding. The rebels were concentrating a strong force at Suffolk to check Gen. BURNSIDE's progress, but, notwithstanding this precaution, Norfolk was in a state of great excitement and dread. The people, it is stated, fear the city will be destroyed in case of attack—whether by our forces or by their own ones not appear.

A dispatch from Denver City gives intelligence received there by military express, that a desperate battle took place, on the 21st ult., in New-Mexico, near Fort Craig, between the rebel forces under Gen. SIBLEY, and the National forces under Col. CANBY, in which both sides claimed to have been victorious. The battle was not decisive, however, as it was expected to be renewed the next day, and there is little doubt that the National forces were ultimately victorious, as KIT CARSON, with reinforcements, was only fifteen miles from Fort Craig, when the battle was fought. Capt. MCRAE, who had charge of the National artillery, and all his command, were killed at their posts, and the cannon were captured by the rebels. The losses are reported to be heavy on both sides.

New-Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, a town on the Mississippi River, is likely to be the theatre of the next important battle in the West. A rebel army of between five and ten thousand men, supported by four gunboats, is said to be collected there—a portion of them lately stationed at Columbus. The National forces under Gen. POPE have completely invested the town, and some skirmishing had already taken place on Thursday last. Commodore FOOTE will probably clear the river of the rebel gunboats, after which, Gen. POPE will have little difficulty in winning a victory.

A rebel dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., confirms the report that Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been occupied by our troops, and gives the additional information that the rebel General, A. S. JOHNSTON, had retreated to Decatur, Ala., a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This indicates that the rebels, instead of concentrating at Chattanooga, as anticipated, are tending toward Memphis, where the great stand is to be made to dispute the possession of the Mississippi Valley.

The Richmond papers of Friday last contain an announcement of the arrest of a number of Union men, principally Germans. The discovery by a detective officer, in the room of the Turners, of two National flags, and a painting of the Goddess of Liberty, with other Union symbols, led to the arrests.

The rebels give as a reason for not exchanging Col. CORCORAN as expected, that maps and drawings were found concealed upon his person.

The division of the army of the Potomac into *Corps d'Armée* has taken place. They number five, as follows:

FIRST CORPS—Four Divisions, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. SUMNER.

SECOND CORPS—The telegraph has failed to inform us of its composition.

THIRD CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

FOURTH CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. KEYES.

FIFTH CORPS—Gen. BANKS' and Gen. SHIELDS' commands, to be commanded by Gen. BANKS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to improve the Central Park was reported for consideration. The bill, heretofore noticed, to amend the law of divorce, was passed; also, the bill to prevent and punish frauds in the use of false stamps and brands. A bill to close Avenue B, from the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was introduced by Mr. CONOLLY.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bill in relation to the Police and Justices' Courts in Brooklyn; the bill to prevent frauds in opening streets; the bill to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's law; and the bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Society. A great number of bills were introduced—among them one to amend the law authorizing resident aliens to take real estate by inheritance as well as devise; one to provide for a vote on the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution; one to amend the insolvent act by striking out the "two-thirds provision," and making the assignment clause within one instead of two years, and one for the construction of a railroad in Canal and other streets. The resolutions approving the Emancipation Message of President LINCOLN were called up and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, to lay them on the table was decided in the majority. The Senate resolution relative to claims to the Contracting Board, was called up, and occasioned a warm debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major KIMBALL, who led Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves in the charge upon the rebel battery at Roanoke, was complimented with a supper by the citizens of Montpelier, Vt., a few evenings since.

The rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, number 5,177.

Col. E. S. MILLER, a prominent Secessionist of Boone County, Western Virginia, was taken prisoner a few days ago by Capt. WEST, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and is now confined at Wheeling.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Capt. RITCHIE, of the steamer *Saranac*, had put all his officers under arrest. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing from on board the vessel, under date of Panama Bay, Feb. 22, gives the following as the facts: "Four officers, with treasonable sentiments, formerly attached to the *Saranac*, have been dismissed from the navy. Lieut. FITZ, U. S. N., and Second Assistant-Engineer CHIPLEY, are under suspension for drunkenness. Capt. RITCHIE has preferred charges against his late Executive Officer, Lieut. G. M. RANSON, U. S. N., for disobedience of orders, falsehood, and insubordinate conduct."

Capt. WILSON, formerly of the *Minnie Schiffer*, who rescued the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, and afterward turned rebel, has been taken prisoner in attempting to run the blockade, and is at Key West.

On the third trial of the case—NICHOLS, by his guardian against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, which was yesterday concluded, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500. The case was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH. It has been before stated in the TIMES.

The Flour market was quite heavy, on Saturday, and prices tended downward. No important movements transpired in Wheat. Corn was plenty and lower. Barley was active and buoyant. Cotton was in good request at advanced rates. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions, as also in Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather, and Sugars. Whisky was a shade cheaper. Wool was dull and drooping. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Independence of the New World.

The exact time at which the French Emperor conceived or received the idea of placing a Hapsburg on a Mexican throne, is a matter of controversy. A dispatch of M. THOUVENEL distinctly declares the project not to be of French origin at all. It sprang up, he intimates, in the desperate counsels of the Mexican reactionists themselves, who broached it first at Vienna, where they met no discouragement, and thence carried it to Paris. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Paris, pronounces these statements deceptive. He asserts that the idea of enthroning MAXIMILIAN in Mexico is an old and favorite notion of NAPOLEON, who as far back as the summer of 1860, had sounded the Archduke and found him not unkindly disposed. Whether the balance of probability incline to the diplomatic or the newspaper correspondence, the reader is left to judge. We incline, however, to the view that, whenever the approval of MAXIMILIAN was obtained, it was procured by Mexican intrigues and without the direct interposition of the French Government. There is much reason to think the scheme had not recommended itself definitively to the mind of the Emperor, until after the triple treaty had been ratified.

But what is of more practical moment, it has been adopted with ardor, and will, if the utmost resources of France and Spain can effect it, be put in execution. And beyond it there is a long-drawn train of consequences which no American can regard calmly. When the thought of seizing the occasion of our civil war to assail Mexico first presented itself to the Spanish Ministers, there is little doubt that conquest and a crown were in the perspective. The crown was to be for some scion of the Bourbons, whose monarchy would substantially be a Spanish pro-consulate. The prompt interposition of France and England disturbed this programme, much to the undisguised annoyance of the Madrid Cabinet, who only became reconciled after reflecting upon the interminable and magnificent possibilities to which the Mexican precedent would give being. While Hapsburg might reign over Mexico, were there not vast regions between Chiapas and Cape Horn to which the principle of intervention and monarchical reconstruction might be applied? At that very moment, indeed, a squadron for the subjugation of Peru, whose independence the Spanish Government has never acknowledged, was fitting out at Cadiz. To the object of this expedition it was impossible that either Power, who assented to the invasion and subjugation of Mexico could offer opposition; and the United States was in no condition to interpose. Spain readily exchanged her hopes in Mexico for the better things of Peru. Once reëstablished in South America, the reconquest of all the old Spanish vice-royalties on that continent would be attended with little difficulty; and the possession would be agreeably remote from the troublesome neighborhood of the great North American republic. The Spanish squadron is already on its way to the Pacific. Already we have indications that the clerical faction in Peru is busy in preparing the public mind for a resumption of the Spanish allegiance; and already is a Peruvian envoy storming our capital with demands that the United States shall inaugurate some active and energetic policy, by which the worn-out monarchies of Europe shall be restrained from rejuvenating themselves with the life-blood of the New World.

The demand is reasonable, and will be heeded. It is evidently impossible that the American Government can witness with indifference the upgrowth of these essentially hostile political systems, in the place of Governments, the institutions of which were entirely coördinate with its own. The same impulse of self-preservation which has carried us reluctantly into a war for the suppression of enemies within our own boundaries, must compel us to expel the enemies who threaten our boundaries too dangerously from the further side. We require the most intimate political and commercial relations with Mexico, with Peru, in fact with all the States of this hemisphere. If they pass under European influence, they must be politically adverse to the United States, while their commercial systems will be nicely adjusted in favor of France and England, with discrimination against the United States. The indispensable silver of Mexico, the invaluable guano of Peru, will be engrossed by European markets. These results, which are the material advantages secretly counted upon by the Allied Governments, are incompatible with the welfare and prosperity of the American people, and must be prevented. The "Monroe doctrine" must be made something more than an abstraction; and in its vindication there will probably be found a more effective method of restoring perfect harmony to the two sections of this country, than in any other cement thus far suggested. The Southern people have much they never can pardon treasured up against the European Powers, who turned coldly from their most unfortunate appeals for aid; and would find in the task of ridding Mexico, at least, of French and Spanish intruders, a satisfactory relief of their overcharged and vindictive feelings. On this one question North and South would be a unit.

Strategy and Gasconade.

It is an interesting study to note the difference at the present time in the South between the vaporing, *gasconading* followers and the clear-eyed military leader. The former talk loudly of all possible terrible means of warfare: of fearful and mysterious torpedoes, of mule-mounted cannon, of murderous machines; they propose to meet the iron-clad gunboats with heroic efforts at boarding; they are always just about to make some wonderful *coup*, such as the capture of Cairo or the invasion of Maryland. Then the desperate guerrilla warfare has glowing charms to their imagination; they are to follow the advancing hosts of the ruthless invader as the Spaniards followed the French; the deadly rifle is to decimate his companies at every cover or thicket; they will cut off his supplies, and then retreat to the mountains' and when at length they are driven to the last ditch, there, in gloomy and lonely desperation, they will die. Thus the aristocratic or popular organs of opinion at the South beguile the ardent imagination and supposed chivalric feeling of the armies. Whatever happens, they "never, never will be conquered,"—"Death, annihilation, before submission!" The chivalric Virginians on Roanoke Island probably took a solemn oath on their revolvers, before the late battle, that, rather than submit, they would die to the last man, and then blow up the magazine. And it is not an incredible thing, that before the gleaming bayonets of the New-York regiments appeared in their front and flank, they really believed themselves that they would never yield.

But the astute leader and soul of the Rebel Confederacy holds no such language. JEFFERSON DAVIS will be exhibited to history as a man who, for the lowest personal ambition, perpetrated the most gigantic crimes; but history must allow that, along with the most unscrupulous measures, he has displayed the most consummate military ability. Like a thoroughly-trained military man, he knows that in these days of science the construction of unknown and mysterious machines of destruction, which are to work awful results by surprise, is mostly a matter of no importance to the strategist. He has no especial faith, evidently, in the brilliant achievements of boarding iron-clad gunboats, or in any other of the sudden *coups de main* which dazzle the imagination of his followers. He sees that a great campaign, like this, is decided by something very different from these spasmodic efforts. He evidently shares WELLINGTON's cool opinion that the stories of small bodies of disciplined troops defeating large and disciplined forces, mostly belong to the warfare in romances. Neither does the rebel General believe much in guerrilla warfare. Of all communities, he is perfectly aware, a slave community is the least inclined to resort to such desperate and irregular warfare, and that the guerrillas are quite as likely to appear on every plantation, fighting against their former masters, as anywhere. When the talk is of fleeing to the mountains and the swamps, Mr. DAVIS probably remembers that the mountain population of the South are more ready to aid the Union troops than the rebels; and as for the miasmatic swamps, he can fancy that fevers and hunger would do the work there of the invaders quite as thoroughly as bayonet and cannon.

Neither does he cultivate the delusion about "dying in the last ditch." Probably he is aware that modern peoples are not fond of such an exit, and that, where half his subjects would much prefer to live under the old *régime*, they are not likely to choose such a disagreeable termination of the campaign. No; the rebel General and President, like a wise man and good strategist, sees that this campaign, as all modern campaigns, must depend on three things: numbers, *materiel* and position.

All other things are humbug and talk—useful to keep up the spirits of the people, but not to be thought of by military men. With a remarkable frankness, he confesses what is patent to the world—that the rebels have taken too long a frontier to defend, considering the numbers they have to bring into the field. That is we have now the great advantage in strategy, of being able to concentrate the most men at any given point in the Southwest; so that so far as strategy is a science, our game is sure, to the very end, in that portion of the Confederacy. He allows, too, that we have the best *materiel*, the most powder, the strongest artillery, best guns, and most effective gunboats.

The great clue to the mazes of this campaign is to be found in the railroads. DAVIS, with the eye of a soldier, in the very beginning, chose the two points where the Northern net-work of railroads touches on the Southern—Manassas and Bowling Green—and strengthened them with important fortifications. Now, that one of these points is flanked, he sees the melancholy necessity of falling back on the connections with the other. The course he recommends to the Confederacy is, undoubtedly, the only one left them, and one which gives them yet many chances. They must retire behind the mountains into the Gulf and Atlantic States, and concentrate their forces in Virginia. Thus, with a small frontier to defend, and a great army in a central position, they may hope either to meet our army of the Potomac in a pitched battle, or to fall upon its separate divisions. The passes over the mountains from Tennessee must be held and well defended, or the position at Manasses might be taken in its rear. To check Gen. BUELL's advance from Nashville into Georgia, the rebels will probably make a stand at Chattanooga, which connects by railroads with various parts of the South, and which is capable, we believe, of good defence.

This plan is certainly the best which DAVIS could choose, yet it involves many dangers. As we have uniformly urged, our advance in Tennessee cuts the Confederacy in two. The rebel President abandons all his Southwestern dominions—Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Mississippi River. Within a month we shall undoubtedly be in New-Orleans. The rebellion will be then confined to the other Gulf and Atlantic States—leaving Texas out of view—a very rich and powerful country indeed, but greatly exposed to attack from the seaboard on the one side, and the Tennessee Mountains on the other. The good sense will then be manifested of that which has been such a subject of derision to foreign nations—our immense and expensive preparations. We shall be enabled then to invade the rebellious territory with three enormous armies, marching from North, West and South, and utterly crush in a few months what, otherwise, we should have been years in overthrowing.

Still, it must not be supposed by our people that all dangers have passed for us. There will be yet some severe fighting in Virginia and along down the Atlantic border. We shall, not improbably, meet with reverses. We have opposed to us a skillful officer and a large army, fighting on their own ground. With good playing, however, the mighty game is ours.

Trade with Canada and the British Provinces.

The resolutions of the Legislature of this State, complaining of the inequalities and injustice existing in our commercial relations with Canada, under the present "Reciprocity Treaty," having been referred to the House Committee on Commerce, an elaborate report, giving much new and instructive information, has been presented to Congress through Hon. E. WARD. The Committee carefully avoids the course of international charges and recriminations, in a hostile spirit, which has often led further and further from the proper points of discussion, until the simple questions really at issue become hidden under heaps and incrustations of prejudice, accumulated by the errors and hatred of many generations. No threats of retaliation are made in the report, although it contains a just and impartial statement of the restrictive and injurious acts of the Canadian Government toward the commerce of the United States, at a time when the chief products of Canadian industry are increased twenty per cent. in value by free access to our markets. Various discriminations are made against the ports of the United States on the Northern lakes, against the various carrying systems of this country, as well as our manufacturers, and the merchants who deal in goods of foreign origin. This exclusive system has been carried to so great an extent as to arouse emphatic condemnation on the part of the leading English newspapers, and from the British Government itself.

A system of complete reciprocity, leaving trade between us to its own natural laws, would confer great and permanent benefits on the people of both countries. Hence the Committee recommends negotiation for the purpose of extending the basis of the present treaty, and removing existing difficulties. In 1859, Lord NAPIER, then British Minister at Washington, communicated to the Government of the United States proposals for the "confirmation and expansion of free commercial relations between the United States and the British Provinces." Falling into the hands of those who were more intent on diminishing the power of the North, by unjust and dishonest means, than of promoting the prosperity of the whole country upon liberal principles, these proposals were never made public. Hitherto no system adequate to the necessities of the case has been presented by either country to the other. There should be no difficulty in demonstrating to the Provincial Government that nothing is to be gained by a war of tariffs. The position of Canada and the Northwestern Possessions, shut out from access to the ocean, for nearly half the year, except by passing through the territory of the United States, creates a geographical necessity for our neighbors, on which we may reasonably found an expectation of justice in our commercial relations with them.

It is due to the politicians and statesmen, who in other countries advocate sound principles of international policy, that the important questions connected with "reciprocity," and the mutual benefits which must result from a reasonable and satisfactory solution of them, shall alone be regarded. It is to beneficial arrangements for the future, not to charges and recriminations for the past, that the attention of those to whom our National welfare is confided should be directed—giving an application on this side of the Atlantic to a policy like that urged by Mr. GLADSTONE in the British Parliament, when he endeavored to reverse the political estrangement of England and France, "those two great nations whose conflicts have often shaken the world, by undoing for their purpose that which their forefathers did for a different purpose, and pursuing, with equal consistency, an end that is more beneficial."

The old policy of Great Britain, the hybrid offspring of modern commercial ideas, and the barbarism from which men took refuge in the ancient feudal system, has cost that country a sum of which the interest alone is three or four times as much as her whole annual export trade, from the enthronization of the great Norman territorial families to this time. The game is far from being worth its cost. A new system has been inaugurated, representing more correct ideas of National glory and honor. It is placing the relations of the Colonies with the parent country upon a new basis, and will produce corresponding and mutually beneficial changes in our intercourse with the British Provinces on this continent.

BURNSIDE MOVING.—The intimation regarding the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, which we get by way of Fortress Monroe, to-day, prepares us to hear stirring news from that quarter. The delay at Roanoke has been no longer than was necessary to obtain reinforcements and supplies; these having been received, the Expedition had advanced to Winton, on the Chowan River, and occupied it in force. From this point BURNSIDE was about to move, or had already moved, on Suffolk. We have repeatedly pointed out the great importance of this point. It is but twenty-two miles from Norfolk, is the point of junction of the two railroads leading from that city—namely, the Roanoke and Seaboard, and the Norfolk and Petersburgh lines—and its possession, by completely isolating Norfolk, necessitates the surrender of that city. Considering its extreme importance, therefore, we can readily believe the report that the rebels have transferred a large force to Suffolk to protect it, and are prepared to contest its possession hotly. BURNSIDE is just the man to give them all the fight they can stomach; so that we may look out for warm work and a brilliant bulletin shortly.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.—The telegraph is now in operation to Nashville, but the first news of the movements of our army in the West still continues to reach us by way of the far South. From this direction comes the intelligence that our forces have advanced from Nashville southward to Murfreesboro, and have occupied that point, while the rebels under SIDNEY JOHNSTON have retreated into Alabama. Whether the statements are true or not, we will not be likely to know assuredly until we hear direct from our own correspondents in Tennessee. But, until then, there is no special reason to doubt the truth of either of the rebel reports. It is altogether likely that it was the purpose of Gen. BUELL not to tarry long at Nashville with his main body, but to advance rapidly as far South as Chattanooga, on the Upper Tennessee River. This is the fundamental strategic position in Tennessee, and hardly less important as related to the adjoining States. It not only gives control of the entire vast line of the Tennessee River, but brings us into intimate relations with Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Alabama. It gives us possession of the railroad connecting all the lines in Tennessee and the Gulf States with the rebel States of the East; and is thus the key to the whole Southern system of railroads. For natural strength it is a position unsurpassed, located as it is just where the river breaks through the Cumberland Mountains. It has heretofore been reported that the rebels were retreating to this point to make a "stand;" but it would be as difficult to hold, and of as little value to them, as it is easily held and of great value to us. If the other part of the rebel report be true, that JOHNSTON has moved his forces to Decatur, Ala., it is probable that he only went down the Chattanooga road to Stevenson, and thence has taken the railroad west to Memphis. This view is supported by a statement in a letter from a reliable resident of Nashville, (published elsewhere,) who avers that Gen. JOHNSTON, before leaving that town, said he would not make a "stand" until he got west of the Tennessee River. So that, taking into account all the facts and probabilities in the case, there is no reason to discredit the rebel report that JOHNSTON has evacuated Murfreesboro, and that our troops have gone forward and taken possession. It is not at all likely, however, that Gen. BUELL will delay long at that point.

The line of the rebel retreat seems to indicate a purpose of making a conjunction of all the rebel forces of the Southwest at Memphis. There is no military position of natural or artificial strength in North Alabama; and JOHNSTON will probably but make a show of resistance there for a time, and, when our columns advance, will take the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis. At or near that point is likely to be fought the great battle which will decide the fate of the Mississippi Valley.

A NAVAL DISGRACE.—The accounts we now get, from our own side, of the entrance of the *Nashville* into Beaufort, take away none of the disgrace which attached to that affair in the rebel recital. The blockading vessel off Beaufort is, we learn, the steamer *State of Georgia*. The privateer was first seen at a distance of two miles, making toward them, and flying the American flag. The pitiful *ruse* seems to have thrown the commanding officer completely off his guard, and it was not till she had passed the blockader, and was making way under full head of steam towards Fort Macon, that all hands were piped to quarters. The whole affair is a disgrace and a humiliation, and should secure the prompt cashiering of the naval officer; for his conduct not only shows utter imbecility, but a clear neglect of duty. It is the instruction of the Navy Department to the commanders of blockading steamers that, the instant a vessel is seen, the decks are to be cleared for action. As for the *ruse* of the *Nashville* in hoisting the Union flag, so obvious and common a trick will hardly be urged in mitigation of the conduct of the officer in question. We understand that the President, who chafes at the escape of this notorious pirate-ship, has taken the matter into his own hands, and will see that the proper punishment promptly falls on the offender.

GEN. STEVENS AND THE CONTRABANDS.—A highly injurious impression has been communicated to the public in regard to Gen. STEVENS, the able and active commander of a brigade of our army in South Carolina. He is represented as cherishing secret sympathy with the rebellion; as reluctant to deprive even rebel owners of their slaves; and as treating, not with indifference, but with brutal cruelty, the negroes, who have been left on his hands by runaway masters. These charges were formulated in a letter published in the *Tribune* a few weeks ago. A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, and whose reliability we vouch for in the largest sense, replies to these accusations, and, we think, abundantly and thoroughly explodes them. Gen. STEVENS had the misfortune to be, when in civil life, a Democrat of what was absurdly called the "National" Party. But this fact, which should win from us the tenderest commiseration, and evoke a sentiment of charity and forgiveness, ought not to follow his present and future career, casting upon it the blight of suspicion and distrust. His course in South Carolina has not only approved him an accomplished and gallant officer, but has shown the sincerity of his dislike to treason, and its final cause.

ANOTHER SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. RUSSELL has, heretofore, monopolized the honors of a special traveling correspondent in this country, notwithstanding the London *Star* has been in receipt, from its own reporter, of letters marked with much intelligence and fairness. Hereafter, however, the *Times* writer will need to water his laurels. The London *Spectator*, a paper whose general ability is noted with more satisfaction in this country because it has uniformly discussed American topics with justice, and a pretty accurate understanding of those social and political problems which bewilder the English understanding, has sent forth a gentleman to retrace the steps of Mr. RUSSELL, and give an impartial representation of the ground coursed over by that gentleman. In the first of this interesting series, which we print elsewhere, the most noteworthy point is the obvious candor of the writer, and his determination to measure what he sees by a large and cosmopolitan standard, rather than by the tape-measure of a British shop-keeper. The few political prognostications he throws out are certainly unfortunate; but they, at least, manifest a docility which will soon be enabled to correct erroneous first impressions.

The Union and the Mexican Questions.

Did the Atlantic Telegraph exist, we should be able to note, day by day, the change rapidly taking place in European sentiment in respect to the American civil war on the one hand, and the Mexican expedition on the other. With regard to the first, a revulsion in favor of the North is now beyond contest, while in relation to the second the public mind of the Continent, at least, seems to be settling down to the conviction that Mexico must have, nay, even desires to receive a European monarch.

In relation to the blockade, the Paris *Journal des Débats* and some of the Havre papers denounce in vehement terms the conduct of the rebel steamers *Nashville* and *Sumter* in burning merchant vessels at sea, as contrary to the usages of modern warfare, and call out loudly for the suppression of such practices. In this mood, they even go so far as not only to abstain from their former disapproval of the "etone blockade," but receive the tidings of the sinking of hulks in a second channel of Charleston harbor with equanimity, as a matter of mere temporary inconvenience. With reference to the blockade in general, Mr. SLIDELL appears, from the *Independance Belge*, to have been a little better posted in his interview with the French Ministry than Mr. MASON was in the presence of the English, for he has succeeded in giving M. THOUVENEL a list of some 400 vessels, *with names and tonnage*, that are alleged by him to have run our Southern blockade. Still, M. THOUVENEL does not seem to be inclined to commit his Government in any manner, merely contenting himself apparently with the reflection that a war at this time with a Power like the United States, embarrassed as they are, would be worse than an ineffectual blockade.

The *Patrie* sees in the expedition to Mexico an easy method of awaiting in convenient neighborhood the raising of the blockade in question, and informs us that the Allies *have resolved to occupy Tampico and Tamaulipas, States adjacent to Texas, which is, hereafter, to be the great channel for the exportation of cotton. To this end, the Richmond Government, it says, is quietly perfecting lines of railway and other communication of which the North is uninformed!* The *Patrie*, however, throws in the remark that the Cabinet at Washington *had dispatched an expedition into Texas to intercept this new communication.* (!)

In this view, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* and other leading German papers confirm the statements of the *Patrie*, by ascribing to NAPOLEON a deep-laid and far-reaching plan to procure cotton in spite of the blockade, through neutral ports, and emphatically intimate that the large forces, military and naval, now concentrating on the Mexican waters, have a much more startling mission, ultimately, than even the coercion of Mexico or the elevation of an Austrian Prince to an uncertain throne.

These German publicists talk, like their Belgian neighbors, with confidence of still wider schemes conceived by NAPOLEON, as the natural sequel of what he has been doing in Africa, Cochin China, the Crimea and Italy. It is the great *coup d'état à l'extérieure*, which has so often arisen like a phantom before us, that he is now to evoke for the transformation and established regulation of both hemispheres. The main idea, say they, is *the establishment of strong and durable monarchies, founded on affinity of race, religion and language.* The principles of constitutional freedom are to be observed in their construction, but *order* is to be maintained with the "hand of iron in the glove of velvet." All the Republics of Central and Southern America are to give place to Kingdoms, ruled by the scions of royal houses that have been reduced in Europe. Austria, or rather the House of Hapsburg, will find the magnificent realm of Mexico quite a compensation for the uneasy occupation of Venetia, which will be abandoned forthwith to VICTOR EMANUEL. The Argentine States, Nicaragua, Chile, Guatemala, New-Granada, will be [illegible] the wounds of as many exiled Dukes and petty Kings, and, in fine, monarchy will overspread the New World, with the doubtful reservation that the spirit of the age is to set-rate the monarchical idea. We reproduce these speculations, or rather assertions, for what they may be worth. Their very possibility is one of the curious features of the hour, and is calculated to confince Americans more thoroughly than ever of the importance of this Republic, one and united, not only to all America but to the world. How quickly after its embarrassment has the inquest been held over the estates of our neighbors!

The *Moniteur* declares that Lord COWLEY, the British Minister, having made the departure of French reinforcements for Mexico the occasion of positive inquiry concerning the candidacy of Archduke MAXIMILIAN, was informed by M. THOUVENEL that the "negotiations on that subject had been opened by Mexicans who had gone to Vienna expressly for the purpose."

The Spanish journals of the Clerical school are indulging in some very curious comments upon the possibility of France securing the reunion of Italy under one liberal Government, by the acquiescence of Austria, through a member of her royal block. This prospect gives them great concern for obvious reasons.

Another participant in the Mexican affair is about to appear upon the scene. Two steam frigates are getting ready at Genoa, with the utmost celerity, for a voyage to Vera Cruz. The original ostensible object of their mission was the protection of such subjects of the Italian kingdom as might be exposed to the vicissitudes of war in that part of the world, but other designs would appear to be in view, if we are to credit the following language of a Government paper, the *Movimento*:

"To take part in the great events of European policy was another of the principal aims of the former President of the Council, (CAVOUR,) and it is precisely in this path that an occasion to follow his example occurs. A great European expedition is in progress, with a view to give a throne to a European Prince—a combination from which it is not impossible for Italy to reap important advantages. Therefore, to form part of such an expedition, should be one of our objects. At least, the Government cannot but recognize this truth, and to-day the news that reaches us from Genoa, to the effect that two steam-frigates are getting ready for a Mexican destination, causes us to hope that we are but at the beginning of still more extensive measures with the same end in contemplation."

It is not difficult to trace the inspiration that has guided the above expressions, or to understand what still more imposing influence broods still further behind the scenes. The political magician of the Tuileries has now interested England, Spain, Austria, and Italy, as well as France, in this approach of the European "balance of power" toward the shores of America. We may expect to see all the remaining maritime States, in-

cluding Russia, Denmark and Sweden, ultimately sending squadrons to the Gulf of Mexico, in like manner, to watch over the safety of their respective subjects.

But, in the meantime, the science of the great traveler and ethnologist, M. AMPERE, is reviving a native, lineal and legitimate claimant for the Mexican sceptre, as oddly as the "Bourbon among us" was ferretted out in America, a few years ago. This is a Mr. CHIMALPOPOCAM, (or Smoking Buckler,) who is a descendant of the original MONTEZUMAS, but now fills a professorship in the Indian College. Let us quote M. AMPERE's own language on this point:

"He even assured me that, at the time of the departure of the Expedition of the United States, certain overtures had been made to him, but that he had detected in them mere intrigues to which he would not lend himself."

It is difficult to know, says a Belgian journal what would be the conclusion come to, now, by Mr. CHIMALPOPOCAM, but, at all events, he, if his story be correct, would represent the principle of legitimacy which the Allies could not discard without destroying their own position.

The Spanish papers are full of clamor for a more exalted position to be accorded to Spain in her newly-claimed rank as a first-class Power, and even the *Iberia* gives, with approval, the news that a fleet of steamers, some thirty or more in number, are to be sent to make a demonstration on the coasts of Peru. Writers in these journals insinuate that should Spanish sceptres again sway Chili and Peru, a MURAT may rule the Lelhmusin return for the lost provinces of Naples, now added to the Kingdom of Italy. Further, the foreshadowings are misty, but enough is seen to show that Marshal O'DONNELL sometimes dreams of HERNAN CORTEZ.

To return a little nearer home, the idea is conveyed in the *Koelnische Zeitung*—probably alarmed somewhat by the late bold manifesto of Austria in the German Federal imbroglio—that the United States is very directly menaced by the establishment of an Austrian Prince in Mexico, from the fact that Texas, being regarded as a province originally belonging to the former Power, would be an object of intrigue, that Austro-German settlers would be domesticated on its borders, as others have been in Buenos Ayres and Brazil, and that the affinity of language, social habits, &c., nay, even religion, it is believed, would reconcile the mass of the German residents, now very numerous in Western Texas, to a movement ending in the reinstegration of that fine territory, or the best part of it, at least, with its former associates, especially when governed and garrisoned by their own kindred, on a liberal footing.

Thus, the evidence accumulates from every quarter. Little by little, but most rapidly for all, has the public mind of this nation been instructed by the logic of events to prize the advantages of Union and free government more than ever before.

The Future of the Republic is full of far graver responsibilities than the Past, in its most trying hour, has known. Can it be credited by the world that any portion of this people is so blind to every ray of reason as to imperil the dignity, honor and independence of present and coming generations by the division of a strength which, united, might not only defy the hostility of the world in arms, but in the fullness of time, by precept and example, extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the whole human family.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proposed Amendments of the City Charter—The Appropriation to the People's College—The Traffic in Swill Milk—Payment of Volunteers—Opposition to the National Tax Bill—The Annual Appropriations—Enlarging the Champlain Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 7, 1862.

The amendments to your City Charter occupied the attention of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities yesterday afternoon. Mr. PURSER appeared against the proposed amendments, and Councilman ODELL, Hon. RUFUS ANDREWS and Hon. DAVID R. JAMES in their favor. Mr. PURSER consumed the whole sitting in an argument against them, objecting to almost every feature that is new. The other side will have a hearing this afternoon. The proposed change in the formation of the Boards, by electing [illegible] and appointing some, has been dropped by all parties as impracticable. It was against this that the [illegible] of the Committee of Aldermen was chiefly directed, in their published report, and the argument [illegible] to have been effective. Mr. PURSER would [illegible] no objection to the provision that no member of the Aldermanic Board should hold any county office, but proposed that the same prohibition be extended to the Supervisors. Mr. ORTON explained that [illegible] county officers already, the City Charter [illegible] not well take cognizance of them. Besides, [illegible] would need to be just exactly reversed. It is clear to me why one of the provisions does not cover the whole ground, for if no City officer can hold a county office, I do not see [illegible] any county officer is eligible to any City office. The amendment, if any is made, should simply be to extend the provision to all City offices. The charter can certainly take cognizance of these. Whether such a provision would be [illegible] wise is another question, to which the Committee and their would-be enlighteners are unquestionably competent. Mr. PURSER likewise took exception to the removal of the "privilege" from members of the Common Council, contending that if they were liable to prosecution for libel for all the denunciations they make of corruption, they would never do any such thing. Heretofore their denunciations of that kind of thing have not been so numerous as to lay them open to heavy damages; but if this is a valid exemption, might it not be met by exempting them from suits for libel, while not extending the privilege [illegible] refusal to answer in regard to charges of corruption, under oath? This might facilitate investigation, while the same time false testimony could be punished as a charge of perjury.

Mr. PURSER also found fault with the provision giving the Mayor power to appoint the heads of departments on his own responsibility, after two candidates should be rejected by the Common Council; also, to the provision that he may appoint, remove and transfer clerks in the different departments; but his principal objection seemed to be over the section erecting the Auditor's Bureau into a distinct department. This he thought, under the provision of the section, would open the door to a systematized form of corruption, in the presentation of long-standing and now unfounded claims. The advocates of the bill assert of him that it was in exact accordance with the [illegible] provisions on the same subject, except in the grade of the office. He also thought the Corporation Counsel should be chosen by the people, instead of appointed. His argument was in this [illegible] the Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel represent distinct branches of the Government—the Mayor, the financial and the legal—and it is not [illegible] to make either one the appendage of the other; [illegible] emanate directly from the people. Pre[illegible] believe, they were all bound up in [illegible] heard before that the Government of [illegible] been considered autocratic. Generally [illegible] to the whole concern, because, while [illegible] terms, it administered them in only [illegible] doses. The other side will be heard [illegible], and I presume some of these arguments [illegible] their points somewhat blunted. I [illegible] to give the other side as fully as this, [illegible] it the duty of a correspondent to be no partisan, but to state facts and let them carry their own [illegible] pro or con.

The bill making appropriations to the People's College was amended before its passage in the Senate to-day, by making them from the General Fund instead of the Common School Library Fund, and by providing that when the applications were more numerous than the institutions could answer favorably, the places at its disposal be distributed, as nearly as possible, throughout the State. I was unable to get at the exact nature of these amendments in time for my letter of yesterday.

In the Senate last evening most of the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill to prevent traffic in swill milk. Mr. MARVIN moved to amend by striking out the first enacting clause of the Assembly bill upon the same subject. Mr. MARVIN claimed that there was this distinction between the two bills: that the Assembly makes it a misdemeanor to sell impure milk, or to keep cows, for the production of milk for sale, in close or unhealthy places, thus leaving the question whether milk from cows fed on slops or swill is impure to judicial decision, while the Senate bill makes that decision beforehand. He also claimed that it was unfair to legislate against such an important interest, representing in his own city (Brooklyn) and New-York a capital of some $900,000, without sufficient data. Considerable debate followed upon the healthiness or unhealthiness of swill milk, and then Mr. MURPHY's amendment was adopted by a vote of *fourteen* to *eleven*.

The bill to provide for the payment of volunteers of the State, mustered into the United States service, but still in the State on the 1st of March, was also considered, and afterwards passed, in the Senate, on its third reading. The same bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. It is designed to secure payment to volunteers who have not yet been called from the State, although mustered in for some time, and have not therefore received any pay, while their families, some of them, are suffering for the necessaries of life. It provides for the borrowing of $350,000 for this purpose, to be paid to the Paymaster-General of the United States, upon his requisition, approved by the Governor. But it also provides that none of the money shall be borrowed or paid over until there is a satisfactory arrangement with the General Government, that it shall be devoted to this specific object, and shall be refunded within ninety days. No opposition was made to it from any source, for its object would permit none.

Mr. NASH offered a concurrent resolution of instruction to the Senators and Representatives of this State, instructing and requesting them to vote against the tax bill now before Congress, and to use their influence to have their quota apportioned to the different States, to be collected as they see fit. The resolutions have not yet come up for debate, and it does seem to me that as the session is rapidly passing away, that it would be just as well to look to Legislative business as to Congressional business. Both Congress and the Legislature emanate from the people, and the superior body is fully as likely to know its business as the inferior is to be capable to direct it for them.

The House was in Committee of the Whole most of the evening upon the Annual Appropriation bill. An effort was made to reduce the appropriation to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, but it was tolled, and the appropriation stands at $25,000 as reported. The longest fight was over the appropriation to the Orphan Asylums, some wanting the whole paragraph struck out, some wanting it limited to the incorporated institutions, and still others contending that it should be extended to all institutions of the kind. Numerous motions to rise and report progress, for the sake of getting to other bills which members desired acted upon, were defeated until 9½ o'clock, when but little progress having been made, the Committee decided to report progress and let it go at that for the evening. The bill above mentioned, in regard to volunteers, was then considered and ordered to a third reading. At about 10 the House adjourned until this morning.

Mr. CODDINGTON, of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, this morning reported a bill rectifying a mistake in the bill passed a year or two since for widening Madison-avenue. Mr. CODDINGTON also reported favorably a bill empowering the Supervisors of New-York County to raise money for certain County purposes. This bill was framed in accordance with a memorial from the Supervisors. The same Committee reported the "Concert Saloon" bill, with some amendments, and, upon motion of Mr. PRINGLE, the Chairman of the Committee, the bill was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Mr. CODDINGTON moved the last-mentioned bill introduced by him to the same Committee of the Whole, but the motion was lost.

The Committee on Grievances, to whom were referred the complaints against the management of the New-York Institution for the Blind, reported that grave charges had been made from apparently authoritative sources, but without any testimony to back them, and they, therefore, reported the fact, and asked instructions. A select Committee of five was empowered to visit New-York, and investigate the charges, in order that, if unfounded, one of the noblest charities of the State might not rest under any cloud of this kind.

The bill extending the time for completing the Erie and New-York City Railroad was reported favorably from the Committee on Railroads. The bill extending the powers of the Board of Appeals of the Fire Department of your City was reported favorably, with amendments, by the Select Committee to whom it was referred.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a bill to reduce the taxes of the City of New-York; to incorporate the Commercial Association of New-York, and to amend the act of 1857 in regard to the District Courts of New-York. A City Railroad was also noticed for Canal-street. Mr. CARACA, with gravity, gave notice of a bill for an underground railroad from the Battery to the Central Park, underneath Broadway, and branching off under all the side streets to the Hudson and East Rivers respectively.

Mr. LOUREL gave notice of a bill to raise a Charter Commission for the City of New-York.

The bill in relation to the payment of volunteers was passed unanimously upon its third reading. A number of other bills received the same attention.

The Speaker presented the report of the Regents of the University upon the subject of military instruction in the higher institutions of learning throughout the State, and it was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on the Militia. One thousand extra copies were also ordered printed for the use of the members. The document is a very interesting one, as it relates to a subject which is at present exciting much interest among the members of the Legislature.

The bill in regard to the Vassar College was then passed on its third reading, by a vote of 98 to 16.

Mr. LOUREL finally got in his bill to authorize the laying of railways in the streets, lanes and alleys of New-York City.

Mr. PRINDLE also introduced his bill in reference to the Quarantine establishment of the port of New-York. Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill organizing a military department in the public academies of the State. Mr. MCLEOD introduced a bill reducing the several bills relating to the District Courts of New-York City to one act. Mr. O'BRIEN called for the reading of the bill, and quite a breeze arose between him and Mr. MCLEOD upon this motion. The bill was finally read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill closing Observatory-place, in New-York. Mr. LUDDINGTON introduced a bill for a City railroad in Houston-street and other streets of your City. New streets will have to be opened soon to make room for these railroads, if their number is much further increased, for their name is legion. A bill was also introduced for the better protection of passengers in street cars and omnibuses in New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. ANDRUS introduced a concurrent resolution that Senators and Representatives be instructed and requested to vote for such a resolution as was recommended by President LINCOLN in his message of yesterday.

Mr. PIERCE presented resolutions looking to the amendment of the tax bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, which were ordered printed. A resolution was offered calling upon the Engineer-in-Chief to make a report upon the feasibility of enlarging the Champlain Canal to the size requisite for the passage of gunboats to Lake Champlain for the protection of the Northern frontier, the report to be made the basis of a joint resolution bringing the subject to the attention of Congress. The idea is a novel one, and, if feasible, an important one. It would form an inland connection between the sea and the northern frontier, just as the proposed enlargement of the canal between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan, now before Congress, will connect the Mississippi and the great lakes.

In the Senate, this morning, a resolution was passed compelling the Commissioners of Excise in New-York City to render an account, under oath, of all licenses granted by them during the year; the number of prosecutions commenced for violation of the license law; the suits still in litigation, the sums received for prosecuting these suits, or for compromising or settling such as have been discontinued. The bill to amend the Usury laws was reported adversely by the Committee, but, on motion of Mr. TRUMAN, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. In Committee of the Whole, the bill in regard to crimes and punishment, which proposes that persons who are under the age of twenty-four, and have been convicted of certain crimes, shall be sent to the Penitentiaries instead of the State Prisons. The opposition to the bill was vigorous, and progress was reported only.

The Committee on Railroads had before them the cases of the Tenth-street, Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street bills, and of a bill providing for cross-railroads in Forty-second, Thirty-fourth, Fourteenth, Canal and Chambers streets, at their meeting yesterday afternoon. But little was said for or against them, but what was said, was principally in their favor. That Committee have a number of these bills before them, and from the titles of even those few above-mentioned, it will be seen that the same streets are covered in several of them. The discussion yesterday amounted to very little, and will exercise a very slight influence upon the Committee's action. Some of the bills will be reported during the coming week.

The President's Message excites much comment. The *Argus* is of course out against it, and those who think that the war against a rebellion in the interest of Slavery ought to be prosecuted without any change in its relations to the Government or the people, are likewise down upon it. Among others, there is much difference of opinion as to the policy it proposes, while they agree that its design is patriotic and praiseworthy in the extreme. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8.

Mr. FARRAR reported, for the consideration of the Senate, a bill to improve Central Park.

Mr. HARRIS gave notice of his intention to move for the creation of a Grinding Committee.

Mr. GARSON introduced a bill to establish a Law Library in the Eighth Judicial District.

The Governor transmitted resolutions from the Maine Legislature in favor of a tariff on wool.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law of divorce.

To prevent and punish frauds in the use of false stamps and brands.

The bill relating to premium notes of Mutual Insurance Companies, after debate, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to close Avenue B from the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Messrs. LALOR, WARD and COREY—Against the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company.

By Mr. KENNEY—Against the Spring-street Railroad.

By Mr. COREY—For a new building act.

By Mr. PRETTS—Against closing Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New-York, at the intersection of Ninth-avenue.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Union Home and School of the State.

To amend the Charter of the Christian Benevolent Missionary Society.

Mr. DARCY's bill in relation to the Police and Justice's Courts of Brooklyn.

To prevent frauds in the opening of streets.

To amend the Brooklyn Firemen Law.

To enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors.

Mr. WARD gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MASON—To amend the law authorizing resident aliens to take real estate by inheritance as well as devise.

By Mr. HALSEY—To provide for procuring boxes for counting the ballots for at next election.

For a vote on the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

By Mr. TOWNSLEY—To give Associate Justices of the Peace $2 a day for the trial of criminal and bastardy cases.

By Mr. SMITH—To change the name of the Hermitage Association to the Hermitage National Association.

By Mr. PIERCE—To provide receivers for incorporated manufacturing, mining and chemical companies, on application of creditors and stockholders.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To amend the insolvent act by striking out the "two-third provision," and making the assignment clause within one year instead of within two years.

By Mr. CHILDS—To construct a railroad from the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, through Canal-street, East Broadway, and Grand-street to the East River; through Columbia and Grand streets to Houston; through Goerck-street, from Grand to Houston; through Houston to Avenue D; through Avenue D to Seventeenth-street, and through Lewis and Eighth streets to Avenue D. The incorporators are Wm. J. Peck, John J. Meyer, Walter B. Roberts, Willett Ryder, Andraw Foster, and C. Fosdyck.

By Mr. WILBUR—To extend the time for the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

By Mr. DARCY—To allow the Police Justices, and other Courts of Brooklyn, to appoint clerks, with the consent of the Common Council.

Mr. LEARY moved a Select Committee of Five to investigate the changes of the Children's Aid Society. Laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS called up for consideration the resolutions in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

Mr. DARCY moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Motion lost, by a vote of Yeas 21, Nays 66.

The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. ODELL offered a resolution in favor of the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Laid on the table.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution inquiring of the Superintendent of Public Instruction the expediency of establishing a Public Debating Society in each School District of the State.

Mr. ODELL called up the Senate resolutions referring canal claims to the Contracting Board for examination.

A warm debate ensued on the resolutions.

Mr. PEYSE assailed the Union Democrats for endeavoring to do away with the offices held by Republican office-holders, from doorkeepers up to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. ODELL replied, severely attacking Mr. PEYSE for introducing politics into every measure, and charging him (PEYSE) with having no regard for State economy when Republican office-holders of a certain stripe were affected.

Mr. PEYSE replied, declaring that he was not ashamed of being a party man. He thanked God he had never to go outside of his party to be true to the Union.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Friday evening.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock Monday evening.

PROF. AGASSIZ' LECTURES.

The Third of the New-York Course—The Relation Between Animals of the Present Day and the Earliest Inhabitants of the Earth.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered on Friday, the 7th inst., the third lecture in his course on Natural History, before the New-York Athenæum Association, at Irving Hall, where, as usual, a very large audience attended.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced by saying that having classified the animals that existed in other days, the next question would be, what are the relations which those animals sustain to one another, that is, which are superior, or inferior to the others, and, in what way can they be arranged so as to present them in their true relative position to one another in nature? There has been a favorite idea of philosophers that these animals have formed a great natural series from the simplest living monad to man, and various efforts have been made to show that all animals can be arranged in one complete progressive series. It is an important question, intimately connected with the origin and successive development of the animal kingdom. So far as the structure of animals has enabled naturalists to frame a classification expressive of their true relations, they have been arranged in four great groups, viz.: Radiates, Molluscs, Articulates and Vertebrates, and these primary divisions have been divided into classes as follows: The Radiates into polyps, acalephs and star-fishes; the Molluscs into acephala, gasteropods and cephalyps; the Articulates into worms, crustacea and insects, and the Vertebrates into fishes, reptiles, birds and mammalia. Now the idea has been that all these animals can be so arranged as to form a continuous, uninterrupted series from the lowest to the highest. In attempting to establish that series the chief object which has been kept in view has been to place them side by side according to their general appearance. We start with the polypa as the lowest; jelly-fishes have been placed by their side; before these, the star-fishes and sea-urchins. That view coincides with the classification of CUVIER, but when ever an attempt has been made to pass from the radiates to the next primary division, there have been conflicting views among naturalists. Some have attempted to place immediately before the radiates the type of molluscs; others thought the articulates should be ranked with the radiates, and in these attempts the opinion that articulates should be ranked with radiates, has prevailed. The order holothurodea, of the class of echinoderms, is regarded as the connecting link between the radiates and articulates. There is another family, in which, like the Beche de la mer, we observe at one end of the body a number of branching appendages or feelers, forming a transition to the wurms. The elongated figure of the worm seams to justify this position, so that from the radiates the passage would be to the articulates through the worms. There is little objection to that. But, we find in the structure of worms there is nothing in common with the echinoderms; it is based upon a different plan. In echinoderms we have the type based upon radiation, as in star-fishes. The only difference between echinoderms and worms is that the former is greatly elongated. It exhibits the closest resemblance to all the other radiates, while in worms we have the parts elongated like rings. We find bilateral symmetry and locomotive appendages arranged in pairs on the side of the body. The system of circulation lies in the upper part of the body. There is no radiating in the arrangement. The other is therefore a fallacious transition. It is only based upon the great elongation of the body, and in no way in structural affinity. It was only by the insight of CUVIER that a name was put to the idea of a passage from higher radiates to lower worms, and the base was laid for a fancied gradation from the articulates into radiates. Having, however, reached that assumed resemblance, it was natural to find a transition through the other radiates which were closely linked together. But, here, in order to connect the radiates with the molluscs, there was a necessity of connecting worms with insects rather than with crustacea. The insects could in no way be connected with the worms. They are too far removed. But, since the connection must be had, the facts were distorted to suit the theory, and were altered to fit the case. Worms were therefore connected with centipedes, which were long, cylindrical insects; then, through spiders, an approach was made to crustacea. This series was perfect in appearance, but, in no way by internal relation. The series was, however, arranged as follows: Polyps, Acalephs, Echinoderms, Holothoirps, Worms, Centipedes, Winged Insects, and, through Spiders, to Crustacea generally. Now, how to connect the crustacea with the molluscs? There is a group of barnacles which have been placed in the series to form the transition to the bivalve series. These barnacles are unmistakably crustacea. They are found to have rings placed one behind the other, just as crustacea have. The young is a little shrimp, so much like the other crustacea that to separate it from the other crustacea would be as much out of the question as to tear one of the aquatic birds from its series, and place it among the fishes, because they both live in the water. But as there was not a seeming transition from the crustacea to the molluscs, inasmuch as these crustacea had this shelly covering, they were used as a connection between crustacea and molluscs. There was no way of connecting the molluscs with vertebrates, except through the cuttle-fishes. This was effected through the circumstance that the centre of the nervous system of the squids and cuttle-fishes is surrounded with a cartilagenous box, and that they have a backbone and skeleton as the fishes have. It seems strange that naturalists should have espoused this idea, but LA MARCK did it, and presented it in his Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, very prominently, and went so far as to take faculties of animals as the basis of his classification. Assuming that there were animals whose faculties were such that they might be considered apathetic, he placed them in the lowest group. He next placed sensitive animals, partly molluscs and partly articulates. He classed as intelligent animals fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia. Certainly it would be a very difficult thing to distinguish between the intelligence of a fish and a lobster. We have no better evidence of wild departure from real progress. When stepping away from the evidence we seize one idea, and make that the only object. (Applause.) When we go back to test this series, which is as natural a series as can be made, we shall find that there is no probability of resistaining such a view. CUVIER has shown that these four divisions, radiates, molluscs, articulates and vertebrates, are founded upon different plans of structure, and this idea we must resort to when we would test the value of the views presented by the classification.

We find that sea-urchins, acalephs and polyps are genuine articulates, and belong to one group. But when we examine their relation standing, as determined by their structure, we shall find that they cannot be arranged in the manner in which those who would establish a series would have it. Centipedes, insects and spiders, are air-breathing articulates; these articulates are placed on each side of the body. These three groups belong closely together. Crustacea and barnacles belong also to one class. There is no longer room for an arbitrary arrangement of the animal kingdom. We know enough about animals to know that we must follow the communications of Nature in our arrangement, and not allow ourselves to be bound by any view whatever. There is one way in which to study these matters, and that is through embryology—the study of the modes of creating and developing among animals. The young passing through many changes present a succession of transformations. These transformations are so obvious and easily observed, that if we view these successive steps, we have an opportunity of finding out which animals are higher or lower. Let us see how it is with insects. Everyone has had an opportunity of raising a caterpillar and hatching a butterfly from it. When young, the butterfly is a worm-like animal. The caterpillar is a young butterfly. It is divided into a number of rings, the second, third and fourth of which, on each side, are provided with a pair, or three pairs of short limbs; then follow two rings with no joints; then four rings with each a pair of limbs, which are of different structure from the others, with club-shaped feet; then two joints which have no feet; and then the last ones, which have a pair of club-shaped feet. Upon the sides of the first rings are little openings, leading to internal tubes ramifying the interior, which are the breathing holes; these tubes are the breathing organs. Having cast its skin several times, this worm-like butterfly undergoes certain changes. The four first rings become enlarged to a remarkable degree, and form a compact, continuous mass; the locomotive appendages are pressed against the body. The nine rings remain distinct, but are placed one over the other, and are movable one upon the other. The chief difference that exists at different periods is this: in the young all rings are seperate—in the chrysalis we have the body divided into two regions, the head and joints in one region, and the hind body in another—in the perfect insect the head and what forms the middle region, with three pairs of legs and wings, is all one. Now, we find that in their perfect condition the centipedes are insects which preserve the character of the young caterpillar. The spiders, in their perfect condition, resemble the chrysalis. Therefore, in their proper order, we should have placed centipedes lowest, insects next, and spiders highest, or we should place first centipedes, next spiders, and insects highest. The whole of their anatomy and the complications of their structure show that these are their true positions. How is it as to the position of crustacea before spiders, before insects, before centipedes? All these are air-breathing. In that respect crustacea come nearer to worms. The crustacea must be placed below the air-breathing articulates, so that the order will be worms, crustacea, insects, and crustacea highest, a supposition which puts an end to the creation of animals in a continuous chain. (Applause.) Now the radiates, molluscs, articulates and vertebrates form four distinct groups, lounced upon peculiar structure. Let us see what sort of a passage we can find, in well-arranged method, from one type to the other—from polyps, to acalephs, then to echinoderms. At the head of echinoderms we have the Beche de la mer. If we pass from radiates to molluscs we meet the bivalve series. There is really a greater gap. If we should pass from articulates to fishes, we find that there must be a wider gap than between squibs and worms; and, if from worms we pass to crustacea and insects, and have the insects at the head of articulates, we now attempt to reach vertebrates, and it is through the butterfly that we make the passage to fishes. A greater distance cannot be supposed in the animal kingdom. All gradual transition from the lowest to the highest animals, is chimerical when not founded in nature, and not to be sustained for a moment. We must take away at once the idea that the highest animals have grown out of the lowest by successive changes.

The idea of all radiates, is that of radiation. In molluscs we have another plan, that of bilateral symmetry. So, in articulates we have bilateral symmetry. But, in the molluscs we have bilateral symmetry combined with coudensation. The parts are packed together as closely as they can be. Take for instance the clams. The parts are so condensed that they have not definite outlines. In their life they expand and contract, and have no definite form. In every state they exhibit a different aspect. Look at the snails. Every moment they present a different aspect. All these animals are not only compact, but they are to a remarkable degree pervious to the element around them, and, it is owing to that they are capable of being swollen and contracted. A snail may be placed in a glass tumbler full of water, and the snail will swell to four times its size when put in, without displacing any water, or overflowing the tumbler. This could only occur by the absorption of the water. The sponge is only of the molluscs in open to the surrounding medium. Other animals receive the surrounding water and air, but the molluscs are pervaded with the surrounding medium. I have obtained salt water from clams, which has entered into the tissue, and moved on with the blood of the animal. [Applause.] One peculiarity of the type of articulates is the disproportion of their appendages to the size of the body. See the wings of the butterfly, as compared to the body; see the ludicrous disproportion of the limbs in the spider, known commonly as "daddy long-legs." In the molluscs and articulates we have symmetry combined with concentration. In the other we have moveability and outward display. It is impossible to place these two types one above the other. I would rather place them on a level with one another than to place one above the other. When we compare the proportions of the radiates with the two others, we find that there can be no doubt that the plan of structure of the vertebrates is superior to the others. This is seen in the separation of the organs of sensation in the upper cavity from the organs of circulation in the lower. The complication of the plan is self-evident as superior. I think I can consider these groups as representing four distinct ideas: One expressed by the simple plan of radiation; another in the bilateral symmetry that prevails; third, the articulates and molluscs standing upon a level, and fourth, the vertebrates, the superior type.

I believe that in the arrangement of classes acalepha are higher than polyps, but not positively higher—that is, the lowest part of the polyp is not higher than the highest part of the acaleph. The same may be said with regard to molluscs, articulates and vertebrates. Among reptiles there is one division of aquatic and amphibious animals which have numerous representatives, such as toads, frogs and salamanders and other animals which are quite common. In tracing the mode of development of the young, we have again an opportunity of determining their relative standing, because there can be no doubt of the fact that, as an animal grows, it reaches, step by step, the climax of its organization. Of these amphibians we have those with four largely developed legs, contracted body and great agility in the limbs. Then we have those to which the body is elongated and the tail [illegible]. Then we have water dogs such as are found in Lake Erie. Naturalists have been pleased to place the water dogs lowest, the salamander next and toads and frogs highest. Now take the egg of a toad or frog and watch its growth. First we have the tadpole. Next the body is greatly elongated, the tail becomes a marked feature, a sort of fin is developed and gills. Next the elongation continues; small rudimentary legs appear. The changes proceed gradually until the full formed frog appears. We can thus see that these are full formed and perfect animals, which, in their complete state, resemble the young of other classes in various stages of growth. This gives us a perfect natural classification. [Applause.] In this way we may determine that the gradation is regular. The same course may be pursued with the reptiles. Serpents and lizards, and turtles, have a mode of development so closely alike that naturalists are not unfrequently puzzled to distinguish between the embryo snake, a young turtle, or a young chicken. There is no positive difference. We can in no way approach nearer to the designs of the Creator, than in the pursuance of these embryological studies. The toad is the highest of amphibeans. Those below have the foot webbed. In the toad the web disappears. The lowest amphibeans correspond in form with the lowest reptiles; some amphibeans come so closely to the lizards that they are often mistaken for them, and called by the same name. The salamander and lizards move by the action of the whole body. Frogs and toads move by their limbs. If we would pass to the next class we would have to leap down to the serpents. Prof. AGASSIZ closed with a few lively words with reference to the next lecture.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8, 1862

$10,000 U. S. 6s '62. Reg	99¼	75	Pacific Mail S. Co..	94	
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92¾	5	do.....	91¾	
41,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92¾	40	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83¾	
2,500 Treas. 7 3-10 Oct. Notes.....small	99⅝	400	do.....	b30	84
		528	do.....		83¾
4,000 Ohio State 6s '70.	98	100	do.....	s6	60 84
10,000 do.....	95¾	50	do.....	s30	63¾
20,000 do.....	95¾	400	Erie Railway.....		38¾
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '70	87	50	do.....	b10	38¾
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '69.	87	450	do.....		39¼
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '76	87	50	do.....	s30	38¾
1,000 Ill. Coup. bs. '77.	87	100	do.....	b30	39¼
24,000 Ill. War Loan..	67	675	Erie R. Pref.....		59¾
4,000 Mich. State 6s ...	87	100	do.....	b30	59¾
5,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78..	84	13	Mich. So. & N. I. R		24¼
2,000 Tennessee 6s. '68	58	250	do.....		24¼
16,100 Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	60¾	350	do.....		24¾
5,100 Mo. State 6s..h15	53¾	300	Harlem Railroad....		13
5,000 do.....	53¾	400	do.....	b30	13
17,000 do.....	53¾	200	Mich. Cen. R....	b30	56
5,000 do.....s30	53¾	200	do.....	b10	56
5,000 do.....b15	54	250	do.....		56¾
7,000 do.....	53¾	300	do.....		56¾
5,000 do.....b30	54	200	do.....		56¾
1,000 Cal. State 7's.....	86¾	250	M. S. & N. I. R. S....		48¾
2,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	100	200	do.....	b30	48¾
5,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	85	100	do.....	b30	48¾
5-0 M. G. & Sec. 1st M.	50	50	do.....	b10	48¾
S. F. Con. Bds..103		300	do.....		49¼
1,000 do.....	102¾	30	Second-av. R.....		79¾
3,500 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	73	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.b30		65
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	90¾	25	do.....		61¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93¾	100	do.....	s30	64¾
6,000 do.....	93¾	100	do.....		64¾
4,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	100	12	Cleve. & Pittsb'h R.		19
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M..	78	100	do.....		18¾
4,000 do.....	77¾	100	do.....		18¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..	48	100	Cleve., Col. & Cin R.		103¾
1,000 M. & T. Dub. 1st M.	89¾	250	Gal. & Chicago R..		69¾
1,000 C. & Tol. 1st Bds	86¾	60	do.....		69¾
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	400	Cleve. & Toledo R		45¾
5 Bank of Commerce.	86	300	do.....	s10	45¾
10 Amer. Ex. Bank.....	88	450	do.....		45¾
30 do.....	87¾	100	do.....	s10	45¾
20 Continental Bank..	80	1600	do.....		46
28 Park Bank.....	101	100	do.....	b10	46¼
15,000 American Gold..	102	100	do.....	b30	46¼
10,000 do.....s10	101¾	460	Chic. & Rock I. R..		56¾
25,000 do.....	101¾	50	do.....	s10	56¾
2,000 do.....b60	101¾	100	do.....	b15	56¾
10,000 do.....	102¾	200	do.....	b30	57
15,000 do.....s10	101¾	120	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		64¾
5,000 do.....b30	101¾	100	Ill. & P. Du Ch. R.		21
5,000 do.....b30	101¾	200	do.....	b10	21
60,000 do.....b60	101¾	166	do.....	b10	21
19,925 do.....	101¾	16	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.		77¾
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co..	90	265	Del., L. & W. R.....		83
25 Cumb. Coal Pref....	73¾	41	Buf. & State Line R.		117

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '61. Co.	b10	92¾	100	Cum. Coal Pref....	73¾
5,000 do.....		92¾	50	Erie Railway.....	s30 35¾
30,500 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg		92¾	150	do.....	35¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '65.....		90¾	350	do.....	35¾
17,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Cou		85	200	do.....	b30 36
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....		93	350	Erie R. Pref....	s10 59¾
10,000 do.....		92¾	50	Hudson Riv. R	37¾
5,500 Tren. 7 3-10 Pct. Notes.....small		99¾	30	do.....	37¾
			500	Harlem R.....	13
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.		60¾	100	Reading R.....	42¾
4,000 do.....		60¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	56¾
4,000 Ter. H. & A. 2d M		52	150	M. S. & N. I. R	b30 24¾
50,000 Amer. Gold..	b30	101¾

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The Propriety of Introducing Military Drill and Physical Training into our Public Schools—European Authorities.

It is proposed to introduce into our public schools, as a part of the system of education, a course of physical training consisting principally of military drill. That the movement is already becoming extremely popular, is evidenced in the fact that during the past Winter it has been advocated and favorably mentioned in the messages of no less than five Governors of Northern States—New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota—and has had prominent notice taken of it by both the Superintendent of Public Education in our own State, and the President of the Board of Education in our own City—the former having introduced the subject into his annual report, and the latter having spoken thereon in his address upon reelection to office. The Governors of other States have also promised to lay the advantages of such an introduction into the schools of their States before their Legislatures at the proper season; and many of our leading educators and naval and military men have given a hearty approval of the movement.

But it must not be supposed that this branch of the tree of knowledge which is about to bear fruit so plentifully in our land, is a novelty in the field of education. The parent stem was planted more than two thousand five hundred years ago, when the system of education inculcated among the Spartans by LYCURGUS, was of a nature not only to prepare the youth of that country, when required, to be ready at once to enter upon the duties of war, but to cause them to regard with indifference all the privations and fatigues of the severest campaign. The Roman youth, too, were compelled to practice the military drill; and the exercise and discipline which they had to undergo were of the most severe description, and had for their object not only the instruction of the soldier in the use of arms, in marching and in evolutions, but the development and improvement to the utmost of his physical powers.

Like to the United States, both Rome and Sparta were dependent upon the public arm for their protection, and every person was compelled to take up arms in defence of his country whenever required. Consequently these exercises were instituted so that the people might be ever fitted to undertake the duties of soldiers. However, it must not be understood that our youth are intended to be so severely drilled, nor is it to render them ready for warfare alone that the training is to be introduced. We shall hereafter prove that the health-giving exercises will be equally beneficial to them in every walk of civilized life.

But it is not the ancient Greeks and Romans only that have excelled us in the physical education of their children. In many of the European nations the best educated people give far more attention to this matter than we do; and in some countries a system of physical training has been long since, and with most beneficial results, introduced into the public schools. Sweden was the first to take the lead in this improvement. The system was introduced into that country by a distinguished philanthropist, named LING. The orphan son of a poor clergyman, he first distinguished himself by his genius and perseverance in acquiring a superior education, after which he was employed as a teacher of fencing. In order to follow his profession scientifically, and to perfect a system of exercises in harmony with nature, he closely studied anatomy, physiology and kindred sciences. This course of study resulted in his becoming distinguished as a public benefactor, in his receiving the honor of knighthood, and in his being appointed Professor and head of a public institution for preparing teachers to propagate his system. Several years ago this system was introduced into all military academies, universities, colleges, town and county schools, and orphan asylums of Sweden. And so great were the advantages derived therefrom that the system has been carried into several other European nations, under the authority of their Governments.

The late M. DE FELLENBERG'S educational establishment, instituted at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, in 1807, is of world-wide fame, and has exerted a great influence in exhibiting the beneficial results of a connected course of mental and physical training. It was the belief of this gentleman that

> "The great object of education is to develop all the faculties of our nature, physical, intellectual and moral, and to endeavor to train and unite them into one harmonious system, which shall form the most perfect character of which the individual is susceptible, and thus prepare him for every period and every sphere of action to which he may be called."

In England the system of physical training, and especially of military drill, has already been introduced into many public and private educational establishments with distinguished success. With equal success it has also been introduced into many private schools in the United States, in which its various advantages have been plainly exhibited. But in England, Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, the champion of of Sanitary Reform, and in our own country, Mr. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX, of this City, are laboring earnestly and successfully to sow the benefits of physical training broadcast among the people. The former gentleman urges its introduction into the public schools of Great Britain, in consequence of the mental, sanitary, moral and national advantages that will be derived therefrom; the latter gentleman, in urging its introduction into our public schools, hardly alludes to more than its national advantages, and appears to view the training in much the same light as the Romans and the Spartans did. This, doubtless, is the most important light in which we should view the subject at the present time, but it is evident that, before the system has been long introduced into our public schools, we shall find, as we purpose to prove in this article, that many other results, equally important as that anticipated, will emanate therefrom. And when the boy who is thus trained becomes the man, whether it shall fall to his lot to tread in the more peaceful walks of life, or, as the defender of his country, to seek "the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," he will have cause to be thankful that he was educated in health and strength at the same time that he was instructed in the lessons of wisdom.

When Mr. CHADWICK first broached his plan in England, he was desired by the Educational Commissioners of that country to collect and lay before them for their information as full and as recent testimony as he could, upon its chief topics. Some of the evidence which he thus collected, and has recently published, we shall find occasion to incorporate into our remarks. Mr. CHADWICK considers military and naval drill to be the most suitable method of physical training, for the purpose of obtaining the beneficial effects he seeks to gain: to meet Mr. MOLINEUX'S aim, it is evident that no other method would be available. It seems already apparent that the progress of the movement will be much more rapid in this country than it will be in England. Mr. CHADWICK'S bark is not yet fairly launched in the latter country, and we shall be much surprised if Mr. MOLINEUX does not find his, though the keel was laid considerably later, owing to the more rapid appreciation of the subject by our people, well out at sea before the former's touches the water.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is now barely four months since Mr. MOLINEUX laid his plan before the Governors of several of the Northern States. Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode-Island, expressed himself much interested in the movement, which he stated to be one upon which he had himself bestowed much thought, with the hope that it might be carried into practice. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, manifested his high appreciation of the importance of the subject, and he promises to promote the introduction of the system into his State. In Maine, the City Council of Bangor have already passed a resolution instructing the Municipal School Committee of that city to introduce military drill into such of the public schools as they may deem expedient. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has recommended it for legislative consideration, in his recent message. The subject has for a long time engaged his most serious attention. A couple of months ago, he placed the matter in the charge of Col. RITCHIE, of his Staff, and sought the advice of Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, Secretary of the Board of Education. Gov. ANDREW communicated to the Legislature a report thereon from the former gentleman, who, he says, fully appreciates the importance of this subject, and has given much study and examination to the matters of military education as it is elsewhere conducted." This report, the Governor states, is too thorough to be reserved only for private uses, or be embodied in his address.

Gov. MORGAN, in his Message, recommends the subject to the attention of the Legislature. In proposing the introduction of military drill into the Common Schools, he says that in many of the colleges and academies of the State—

> "Military companies have been formed, and the students have attained a high degree of perfection in military drill. This is especially true of the State Normal School. Its physical and disciplinary effect has been most salutary—in the former respect even superior to gymnastic exercises. I recommend that works on military tactics be introduced as text-books into these institutions, and that drill be made a part of the exercises."

With regard to its introduction into the Common Schools he says:

> "The department, health and future usefulness of the pupils, in preserving and, if need be, in protecting the institutions and rights of their country, would fully justify me in recommending that male pupils, above the age of twelve years, be instructed in the elements of military science, for a portion of the year, in all the schools supported at the public expense, provided it be practicable."

The remarks made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, in his annual report, we shall have occasion to refer to hereafter. Mr. W. E. CURTIS, of this City, on being reëlected President of the Board of Education, called the attention of his colleagues to Gov. MORGAN'S remarks on this subject, and hoped that the Board would be enabled to operate in such a manner as to thus strengthen the popular arm for the defence of the State whenever any emergency might require it. Col. WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General, prior to reporting on the subject to the Governor, a short time ago addressed Mr. CURTIS, in order to ascertain his views as to the practicability of introducing the drill into the schools of this City. The latter in his reply stated:

> "It has been my opinion for years that military instruction should, under certain restrictions, and to a certain extent be given to the older boys in all the schools and institutions that are supported by, or draw funds from the public treasury. It is but just to the State, whose munificence sustains these schools, that the pupils should be instructed in those branches of knowledge that will make them useful and effective in defending and protecting the State. A well-organized militia, receiving from year to year into its ranks, the disciplined and instructed youth who have passed through the public schools, and to whom the duties of the soldier are familiar, will always be sustained by the public confidence and esteem."

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, draws attention to the subject in his recent message, in the following terms:

> "I earnestly recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools would, in a short period, give teachers to the common schools, who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them."

Gov. HARVEY of Wisconsin, and Gov. RAMSEY of Minnesota, have also, both, in their recent messages, recommended military drill to be introduced into the public schools of their States.

PROPOSED METHODS OF INTRODUCTION.

Mr. CURTIS informs us that many of the teachers in the public schools of our City are already familiar with "The Manual of Arms," and "The School of the Soldier and of the Company," and that some have been in active service. He suggests that two teachers be detailed from each of the forty-seven grammar schools for boys, for the purpose of receiving military instruction—this number to include those teachers who are already conversant with military tactics. And these teachers, when conversant with the duties of military drill, shall, during school hours, instruct the upper classes therein, as a part of the ordinary course of studies. This appears to Mr. CURTIS to be the most practical and economical mode of introducing military training into the schools, and he thinks that it can be successfully accomplished by the Board of Education in this City under the existing laws and regulations, without additional legislation. In this connection he further remarks:

> "The expense of instructing the teachers can be but small. Persons who feel a deep interest in the matter, and who are competent, have volunteered to do it gratuitously. The arms should be such as would be efficient, and such as could be used for the public protection, and cared and accounted for as the other public property intrusted to the Board of Education. The cost of their acquisition would be compensated by such an addition to the general safety."

Mr. MOLINEUX suggests that in order to establish thoroughly and economically this military culture in this city, the Board of Education should appoint some competent person as chief of the staff to organize and carry out a system of instruction and drill, such chief to have under him two or three experienced drill-masters, by whom the teachers detailed for the purpose of instructing the boys should be fully instructed in military tactics. He further suggests that these should be the only persons connected with the department, beyond the scholars themselves, upon whom should devolve the whole working force of the military organization. Mr. MOLINEUX proposes that from the Grammar Department of each school one or more companies should be formed, such companies to be composed of "the boys whose good behavior and punctual attendance entitled them to the honor, the officers to be selected from the most deserving and competent." This is an error. All of the age or class in the school that it is decided shall form the military class should be compelled to attend the latter, as those who may not be previously of good behavior, will be most likely to be reformed by the discipline of the drill than in any other way. Mr. MOLINEUX also proposes that those boys who may be selected as officers should be instructed theoretically and practically by extra drills, but we much doubt whether this would not lead to great dissatisfaction on the part of those who were not thus favored. All the boys should start equal, and no boy should be appointed an officer and receive the extra drill required for such position until he had, by rendering himself conspicuous above his classmates, proved himself to have fitly earned such a distinction.

The other suggestions of Mr. MOLINEUX are: That the different school drills should be visited and reviewed in turn by the instructors, who would exercise a close and careful supervision over them; that every ten companies should be formed by the chief into a regiment, the regimental officers to be selected by him from amongst the most capable of the pupils who are enabled to pass the necessary examination; that occasionally on Saturdays the regiments, in rotation, should be exercised by the instructors in battalion movements, field manœuvres, skirmish drills, &c., which exercises should not be compulsory, but would be eagerly attended by the boys as an amusement; that a brigade might be formed, to be commanded by the chief instructor, who should appoint the most deserving of the pupils upon his staff; and that, in the proper seasons, the regiments could be marched to the suburbs or the Central Park for their exercises, and thus connect a pleasant holiday with healthy amusements, under proper guidance. This "playing at soldiers" would be no doubt very agreeable exercise to the boys, whilst every parent would no doubt duly appreciate the advantages of such enjoyment to his children.

AGE AT WHICH TO COMMENCE PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It will be seen that thus far it is only proposed to commence the system of physical training with boys of the age of twelve and upwards. This may do for a beginning, but it is a mistake to conclude that the system can long remain within these limits. The practice should commence with the earliest age, and the admirable little work on Calesthenics, by CATHERINE BEECHER, founded upon the more extended system of LING, the celebrated Swedish professor, gives a series of exercises that are well adapted for the physical training of girls and the younger boys. Those who have attended infant schools are well aware how attractive are the various movements which the little ones are taught to practice as a part of their exercises. And the military exercises of the tiny Zouaves, which crowded our streets during the past Summer, are sufficient to prove that a system of drill adapted to their strength and capacity would be heartily welcomed by children of the shortest growth. Mr. WILLIAM BAKER the drill master of a large public school in the British metropolis, states that from his own experience in drilling children, they might be taught to walk and practice motions at from five to six years of age, that they may be taught the sword drill at eight, and the rifle drill at about ten years of age. He finds that they can handle a rifle very well at the latter age, and he expects that a prize given for the best rifle drill will be gained by a boy of that age against older boys. He further states that, with a place sufficiently spacious for the exercise, he could practice boys in firing at from thirteen to fourteen years of age. Mr. S. B. ORCHARD, the drill-master of another school in the neighborhood of London, says that he finds he can effect improvements in the bodily condition of young boys which he can only effect with difficulty in older boys, and not at all with men. With boys, for example, he can effect expansions of the chest, which he cannot effect with men. He is confident that the drilled young boys will make better soldiers than those who begin later; that they will be more confident and courageous, as well as more apt, and will make better soldiers abroad and in the field, as well as at home and in quarters. He is also confident, from observation, that those who have been drilled early, and made supple at every joint, and prompt and efficient in action, would be worth one-fifth more wages than the ordinary undrilled laborers. He tells us that the teachers of trades expressed similar opinions in their experience. Both these instructors have been drill-sergeants in the regular service.

PHYSICAL TRAINING STRENGTHENS THE MENTAL POWERS.

Gymnastics strengthen the intellectual faculties. A distinguished writer says, "If you wish to develop the mind of a pupil, exercise his body; make him healthy and strong, that you may make him prudent and reasonable." Miss BEECHER tells us that "Exercise assists the intellect by a suitable interruption to mental labor. Uninterrupted mental exercise makes the mind heavy and dull, and gives it false direction." PLATO, too, says that "Excess of bodily exercise may render us wild and unmanageable, but excess of arts, science and music makes us faddled and effeminate. Only the right combination makes the soul wise and manly." And HUFELAND, the great German physiologist, who advises that children, till their seventh year, spend most of their time in bodily exercises in the open air, remarks:

> "If young children are compelled to sit quietly in a room, and their young minds urged to action, we take from them the noblest part of their strength, and consume it in the function of thinking. Thus growth is retarded, the limbs imperfectly developed, the muscles weakened, the digestion becomes bad, scrofula perhaps appears, and then ensues a great predominance of the nervous system. Any unequal development of our faculties is injurious, and it is certain that mental exertions weaken, the more they are unaccompanied by bodily movements. It is also certain that those who, between their mental occupations, go through suitable bodily exercises, can work mentally much more than those who neglect this exercise of their bodily powers."

Mr. CHADWICK, in advocating what he terms the "half-time" system, or the devoting to physical training of a part of the time now given to book-instruction, states that it is proved, on the experience of that system, and of well-conducted schools, where the drill is already introduced, that the tuition during the reduced hours of book-instruction is at least as effective as in schools where the full time is exclusively occupied in book-instruction; and that it is proved that the time of sedentary occupation in schools is generally prolonged beyond the capacity of the pupils for profitable attention, and is mentally injurious, by inducing associations of weariness and disgust with the matters taught, by creating comparatively-diffused slow and dilatory habits of mind, often provoking corporal chastisement.

Mr. WM. BAKER states that in his experience he finds, that the first class boys at drill are the first-class boys in the school. He had said to one of the schoolmasters: "I can tell which of your boys are the sharpest scholars, by drilling them, for you will find that those who are the best at the drill are the best at the book." Mr. WALTER MCLEOD, head master of the Modal School, connected with the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea, near London, in a paper which he wrote for the United Association of Schoolmasters, in England, strongly advocates the introduction of the drill and gymnastics in connection with school teaching. In this paper he states that:

> "A few minutes cessation from studies spent in the play-ground are of incalculable benefit to children, both physically and mentally. The very punishment inflicted on children frequently arises from a neglect of those laws which we cannot violate with impunity. We keep them sitting for an hour or two on hard and uncomfortable seats, without any movement of the body; tired of sitting, they get restless, inhaling impure air, they become weary, dull and stupid; disorder and neglect of lessons are the results, and the master resorts to punishment, which only increases without removing the evil."

We also learn from Prof. BRANTING, of Stockholm, that it is found from experience in Swedes, that children who were inapt at mental work, after having been exercised in gymnastics, "instead of being lazy, dull, and opposed to reading, have become lively and disposed to receive instruction."

We anticipate that the principal objection which will be raised to the introduction of the military drill into our public schools, will be that it will too much curtail the time devoted to mental labor. We feel satisfied that we have here laid before our readers sufficient testimony to fully answer any such objection.

SANITARY ADVANTAGES.

The beneficial effects upon the health, which result from physical training, are of equal importance with the mental advantages which accrue therefrom. GALEN says, "If diseases take hold of particular parts of the body, there is nothing more sure to drive them out than diligent exercise." HERODICUS, a celebrated ancient teacher cured himself, and many others of disease, by gymnastics; and GALEN, who at thirty was weak, became strong and healthy by daily devoting several hours thereto. In the present day, too, we have Dr. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, who, in the adolescent stage of his existence, was but a puny youth; but who through the medium of gymnastics has sought and obtained that health and strength to which he was previously a stranger. Lord BACON, and others, are quoted as declaring gymnastics to be almost a universal medicine: "because there is no disease whose further development could not be prevented, or which at its commencement could not have been cured by bodily exercise."

Prof. OWEN is of opinion that even in the best warmed and ventilated schools five or six hours enforced stillness, of growing children, is a violation of the primary laws of physiology. Mr. MACLEOD considers that "exercise is necessary for the proper development of the bones and muscles, as well as, for the health and strength." Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and others agree that, under the present system, children are placed under conditions which impair good bodily health and generate epidemic diseases. Mr. CHADWICK was informed by Mr. RAHUSON, a School Commissioner at Amsterdam, that the physicial evils attendant upon the present amount of sedentary confinement in schools required from young children was beginning to attract attention in Holland, and that they have under trial a system of exercises for schools advocated by Dr. SCHREIBER, of Leipsic, who suggests the limitation of the hours of school confinement, and prescribes within those hours bodily exercises at short intervals.

MORAL AND DISCIPLINARY EFFECTS.

In the evidence collected by Mr. CHADWICK, that gentleman proves that the systematized drill gives an early initiation to all that is implied in the term discipline—duty, order, obedience to command, self-restraint, punctuality, patience, WM. A. MOSELY, the master of a parochial school at Stepney, London, says that "the drill produces the best effect on the children. It makes them alert and prompt for work, and improves their whole condition." Mr. AUBIN, the Superintendent of a similar school in London, comprising 880 children, finds that "the drill produces a great effect on the discipline of the school. The pupils are collected, and then marched in, some to their workshops, and others to the school, where the teachers tell them off to their respective classes. Without the drill, the strong boys would be driven over the weak, and there would be great noise and confusion." Without the drills he does not see how large numbers could be kept in orderly action as they are now kept in the school over which he has charge. Mr. EDWIN SIMPSON, headmaster of the Swinton Half-time Industrial School, near Manchester, England, comprising 350 boys, states that in those schools,

> "The military drill is practiced daily, with the best effect upon the general order and discipline of the establishment. The advantages of any system which will insure prompt obedience to a command, which will not only arouse but keep the attention continually on the *qui vive*, and which will secure regularity and good order in the inevitable changes of place and posture during school hours, are obvious. The military drill is equally important, however, as a gymnastic exercise; calculated to develop the muscular system, quicken the circulation, and arouse those physical energies which, in young children, are too often allowed to lie dormant."

Mr. SIMPSON also bears testimony to the health-producing effects of the military drill, and suggests its introduction into schools of every class. Rev. ISAAC HOLMES, B. A., the Chaplain and Head Master of the Liverpool Industrial Schools, conducted on the half-time system, who has had twenty-five years' experience in school teaching, states that he would certainly recommend the introduction into schools of both the naval and military drill, for the whole management of the children while in school, and for its general bearing upon them in after life." He tells us that the drill tends considerably to sharpen the intellect, to promote habits of attention and obedience, as well as to improve their physical condition. "It is clear to me," he says, "that it has a beneficial effect upon them in civil life, as well as being, of course, a good preparation for the service of the country." Mr. MACLEOD believes that "drill exercises, if universally adopted, would not only be beneficial to the appearance and health of our pupils but to the discipline of our schools."

In the Foundation Grammar School of the parish St. Olavee, Southwark, London, in which there are about 500 boys, day scholars, chiefly the children of respectable inhabitants, who intend them for trading and commercial pursuits exclusively, the military drill has already been introduced about three years. The schoolmasters uniformly report that it has had a highly beneficial influence on the order and discipline of the scholars, and indirectly on the progress of their tuition. It has entirely changed for the better their whole personal action and bearing and behavior. Rev. ANDREW JOHNSON, M. A., head master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School in the same locality, states that the military drill was introduced into that school about five years ago, and that at the present time the whole of the pupils, consisting of nearly 550 boys, now receive instruction daily in ordinary marching drill, (with such evolutions as the limited space at command allows,) broad and small sword exercise, and complete rifle drill, with the exception of firing and measurement of distances. He says that from the drill very much is gained, both for the character and appearance of the boys individually, and still more for the general discipline of the school." Mr. E. C. TUFNEL, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, informs us that in two of the largest schools under his inspection, the guardians exercised their power by dismissing the drill masters; but after a year's experience the result was found to be so injurious that in each case the drill-master was reintroduced.

HUFELAND says that "Gymnastics produce cheerfulness and regulate fancy and imagination. They also diminish a predisposition to morbid faults that undermine health and bodily purity. * * * Give a child sufficient muscular motion, so that the store of nervous strength may be turned to the muscles of volition. Let a child exercise daily and often in pure air, till fatigue follows, and I am sure he will not think of vicious habits." ROSSEAU also says: "All sensual passions are found in effeminate bodies, while the more they are roused, the less they are satisfied. A weak body weakens also the mind."

Mr. N. W. TAYLOR ROOT, in his work on "School Amusements," claims as the moral advantages to be derived from the military drill, that it fosters habits of promptness, exactness, and unanimity of action; teaches implicit obedience to commands, and produces erectness of carriage, a regard for a neat and clean appearance, and gentlemanly and respectful behavior.

GREAT NATIONAL BENEFITS WILL RESULT FROM MILITARY DRILL.

Mr. MOLINEUX most truly considers that "military and gymnastic exercises are absolutely necessary for the development of a strong, healthy frame in the schoolboy, and are of vital importance to the well-being of a republican government, which must be upheld by the willing, skilled and strong arms of its citizens. We are battling to maintain the Union, and will maintain it; but, at the same time, we must prepare our children to sustain what we bequeath to their charge." The Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, thus alludes, in his annual report, to the national advantages which may be anticipated from the introduction of military drill into our schools:

> "The universal neglect of any preparation, through military discipline, for the stern realities that are upon us, is now everywhere deprecated as weakness and folly. With this sad conviction, comes also the suggestion, for present improvement and future profit, that a few minutes taken each day from the hours of school, for the purpose of going through the simple evolutions of military practice and the manual of arms, beside affording needed exercise and recreation, would fix those habits of prompt and concerted action, that ease and facility of movement, in combination and mass, which would be the best possible preparation of a citizen soldiery for the sudden exigencies that have befallen us. If it be true that the child should learn that which he will have occasion to use when he becomes a man,—and the proposition is too self-evident for denial,—then, in view of the service which the citizen may be called upon to render in defence of his country, does that preparation which will make such service most effective become an important consideration in the training of the child."

Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, in alluding to the introduction of military drill into our public schools, considers that "its general success would supply a most important desideratum in our system of public education, (viz.: the means of a vigorous physical training, not unattended by a valuable species of moral discipline,) and at the same time strengthen the country at a point where these calamitous times have shown her to be weak."

Capt. G. T. BLAKE, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval School at Newport, indorses Mr. MOLINEUX'S propositions to the fullest extent, and in a letter to that gentleman says: "My experience at this institution long since impressed me with the importance of the subject, and I intended to have given my views publicly on the subject, but you have left nothing more to be said upon it, and I can only hope that those who have the control of the public schools, will view the subject as we do. * * * We have received about 140 acting midshipmen this year, some of them very young, and although they have not been here two months they present a beautiful example of just such results as the system which you so ably present would produce all over the country." As a practical illustration of the beneficial effect of this training, we have but to allude to the fact that during the time the Seventh New-York State Militia were at Annapolis, where the Naval School was then situate, the boys, ranging from 14 to 18 years of age, promptly responded to a call to arms in consequence of an alarm of a night attack. There was no hesitation among these gallant little fellows; they were up directly, dressed, fell in their ranks, and were speedily off at a double quick to the point of danger. The care which was devoted to their infantry drill was the grand secret of all this promptness and bravery. As another practical illustration we may state that the scholars of Dr. RUSSELL'S school at New-Haven were of great service in drilling the recruits of Connecticut at the outset of the war; and many who have been trained in that establishment have now important posts in the army. Mr. CHADWICK gives the evidence of several military men who are now drill-masters in schools, but were formerly drill-sergeants in the army, and who all testify to the readiness with which those who had been drilled in youth took to the regular exercise of the army. One informs us that they took the drill in one-third the time that it was usually taken by other recruits who had not been previously drilled. Another says that they made excellent soldiers, and required little or no additional drill, and that they were promoted to be non-commissioned officers in large proportion. A third states that when he had recently to drill some volunteers for the rifle corps, he was surprised to observe two of them fall in, and do everything completely at once. On his expressing his surprise, the volunteers recalled themselves to his recollection, and stated that he had drilled them as boys at school some time ago. The fourth drill-master says that when he has had to drill recruits, he has occasionally met with one whose bearing and action has been so soldierly that he has asked him in what regiment he has been, when he has received for reply that the recruit had learned the drill at school. Such men were almost ready drilled, and would be fit for service in a quarter of the time of those previously undrilled.

EFFECTS OF MILITARY DRILL ON CIVIL LIFE.

One of the objections which has been raised against the introduction of the military drill into schools, is that it will have a tendency to engender a warlike and belligerent spirit among the boys. This is an error.

Mr. MOLINEUX says: "The prejudice which is urged that it would engender a military spirit detrimental to the well-being of the people, is not founded upon any sound reasoning, and such fears are unnecessary in the United States, where the highest social and political positions are the reward of the useful and industrial pursuits of peace."

It has been already stated that by the exercise of youth in military drill, an addition is made of at least one-fifth of the civil efficiency and value of the male pupils as laborers in after life. We can readily understand the service the drill will be to all those who may become members of our fire-companies; and the principles of order, punctuality, patience, and obedience to command which it will teach, must be of great advantage to every worker in the busy human hive. The Superintendent of Public Instruction says:

> "Aside from its utility as a preparation for the possible exigencies of war, the discipline would be hardly less valuable as a preparation for the relations and duties incident to times of peace. The soldier, by the discipline of the camp and field, becomes obedient to constituted authorities, respectful to superiors, prompt in action, studious of excellence, faithful to the duty of the present time. These qualities are no less essential to the proper fulfillment of the relations of common life, and would serve to impart vigor, method and effectiveness to ordinary pursuits."

In illustration of this theory, we may state that Mr. MOSELY, who we have already mentioned, gives it as his experience that "the drilled boys who obtain employment in private trades are prompt, obedient and punctual, compared with boys undrilled." Mr. AUBIN also says, "As to the increased value of the labor produced by the naval and military drill there cannot be a second opinion, that is to say, looking only to the training of the pupil for civil life, and irrespective of any military service." Mr. WILLIAM BAKER was once asked by the head-master of the school in which he is drill-master, to recommend him a good boy for a clerk's situation—a very good one, for he was wanted for one of the governors of the school. Mr. BAKER recommended one, of whom the head-master entirely approved; the latter asked what had led him to think of that boy, to which the answer was, "Why, I looked over my drill-book, into the list of those in the musket drill; the best boys altogether are the best at the musket drill."

In the engineering and building trades, men who have been drilled to unity of action are valuable. Mr. ROBERT RAWLINSON, a Civil Engineer in England, tells us that two trained men will lift and carry more easily and safely than four untrained men. "I have," he says, "frequently seen trained men weed out unskilled men where heavy lifting has been required, because they dare not risk the dangers arising from unskilled strength; and few have performed with more safety work which would have been lighter and easier if all had been equally skilled." He is of opinion that boys should not only learn to march, but to lift, carry and pull in concert, as there are many necessary feats of strength in all trades which are more matters of knack and tact than of brute strength. "Drill and training," he continues, "would probably double the effective human power of any establishment, especially if numbers are instructed in joint feats of strength." Mr. WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN and Mr. GEORGE SYKES, Civil Engineers, both bear testimony to the greater value to them of those men who have previously been soldiers or sailors. Owing to the habits begot by the drill, they are worth more money, and receive higher wages than the rest of the men.

ARMS AND UNIFORM FOR MILITARY DRILL.

We close our remarks by a few words upon the requisites necessary for the purposes of practicing the drill in schools. Mr. MOLINEUX is of opinion that no uniform would be required, and that the only expense would be the loan or purchase of 500 to 1,000 short muskets, which could be used in turn at the different schools for drill or parade. It is evident that if the drill is to be practiced daily, a sufficient quantity of arms will be required for at least one company in each school. Where there are more than one company in a school, the times of drill may be so arranged that the same arms may be available for each company, but that the pupils in two or more schools can be properly trained with one set of arms is certainly out of the question. In the earlier stages of the training, it is certainly not necessary that muskets should be brought into use; hences, the cost of which would be, comparatively, next to nothing, would answer the purpose quite as well. After the war, no doubt plenty of muskets and rifles will be "out of use," and can then be loaned to the schools for the purposes of the drill.

Though it can never be made a rule that all the pupils in our public schools, or even in the training classes, shall be dressed alike, still we doubt not but should such be suggested by the Board of Education, as new clothes were required, the parents would dress their children in the regulation costume. This should be of a substantial but cheap material of grey color, and the expense of such a dress would be considerably less than that now paid for the boys' clothes. We should at once find that every clothier would keep the same, and as its general use would obviate the necessity of keeping so varied a stock of ready made goods, they could afford to sell the same at a small profit; and there is no doubt that competition would keep down the price. The pupils of the various schools might be designated by the school number being placed on the cap, which would somewhat assimilate to the regimental number among the soldiers. Such a dress, we fancy, would be very attractive to the boys. Mr. ROOT gives the following very cogent reasons for the adoption of a permanent uniform, one to be worn every day, by a whole school: "A boy who is dressed in the uniform is which he has been taught 'the position of the soldier,' will be constantly reminded to bear himself in a soldierly manner. He will be conscious that eyes are upon him as he walks the streets; and he may overhear such remarks as 'There goes one of the cadets.' If he has learned that 'a perfect soldier must necessarily be a perfect gentleman,' he will remember and do credit to his instruction. He will not, generally, engage in such rough and dirty amusements as are likely to injure or soil his uniform, which he is proud to wear. He will feel manly, and will be have like a man. Of course, not *every* boy, but *most* boys will be thus influenced."

Personal.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England, week ending Feb. 22, 1862:

Cyrus W. Field, New-York; J. M. Berners, Philadelphia; George B. Bennett, Erie, Penn.; G. P. Bemis, Boston; Wm. Mosan, United States Consul, Bayonne; W. W. Goddard, Boston; —— Whitney, Philadelphia; M. Furlong, Milwaukee. Wm. John Wethered, Baltimore; J. E. Sweeter, Boston, Mass.; H. L. Clapp, Boston; E. S. Hart, New-York; [illegible] Southwick, Shasbridge, Mass.; W. A. Hadden, New-York; Rev. J. J. Kelly, New-York; R. D. Tucker, Manila; T. A. Miller, Charleston, S. C.

The Conquest of the South.

From the Hartford Press.

The heads of the War and Navy Departments, in their reports have laid such stress upon the enormous geographical extent of the present rebellion, with its tens of thousands of miles of coast and river line, that it seems to us that a popular misapprehension has been created as to the magnitude of the work we have undertaken. We have heard so much of the anaconda that was to fold the revolted States in the embrace of suffocation, that we have accepted with too little consideration the idea that rebellion was to be *garoted*.

The truth is that the vital points of the Southern States are few in number, and the practical military subjugation of the whole territory is comparatively easy of accomplishment if Northern soldiers are the equals of Southern, man for man. We think a plain common-sense glance at the map will demonstrate this to the most careless. In using the word subjugation, we beg not to be misunderstood as urging a war simply for that purpose, for we hold without equivocation or mental reservation that the object of this war is the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government, and we believe firmly in using all the means necessary to the speedy accomplishment of that end. We speak of subjugation merely as a traverse to the declaration put forth with so much feeling on the part of Southern men and their Northern sympathizers and defenders, "that you cannot conquer the South." We undertake to say not only that it can be done, but that it can be done speedily and easily.

First, then, to conquer the South, it is only necessary to conquer the States this side of the Mississippi, and to hold the mouth of that stream, all west falls, by a law as inevitable as gravitation, when this is accomplished. Conceding this, and those huge miles of distances, that before were so formidable, are reduced to a very moderate extent—no one of the lines necessary to be held for the purposes of subjugation much exceeding the distance from London to Edinburg. To prove this, measuring from Cairo to New-Orleans in a straight line, a railroad all the way, it is but five hundred miles; from Cairo to Port Royal is but six hundred; from Knoxville to Port Royal it is about three hundred. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Knoxville are the head-waters of rivers that empty into the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Ohio. From the head of navigation on the Savannah River to the waters of the Tennessee River is about one hundred miles. No sane man would deny that when the troops from Port Royal and Kentucky effect a junction in the mountains of Tennessee, that the back of rebellion is broken. And it seems to us that this is in rapid process of accomplishment to-day. That, barring reverses and defeats, two months, at farthest, must make it *un fait accompli*.

It is our hope that to-day Com. DUPONT is in possession of the Savannah River, and his gunboats are clearing the waters that spring from the same source as those that sweep by Florence and Fort Henry. The capture of Fort Henry and Hilton Head opens the gates at both ends of this simple programme. We can understand the remark of Secretary CAMERON, not long ago, in conversation with certain capitalists: "A glance at the map will perhaps astonish those who have never reflected, how short is the distance from East Tennessee to Port Royal Harbor, and may suggest the possibility of cutting a great rebellion into two small pieces." To conquer a country is not to march over every square mile of it, nor is it to throw a cordon round it, and at the point of the bayonet, drive it toward the centre—even rats would fight them. No, it is rather to drive a wedge into it, to split asunder, and paralyze its resources. To realize the effect of this, let us reverse the picture a moment and see how we should feel if expeditions with gunboats and every appliance of modern war, with a numerous army, were to-day, menacing, beyond reasonable hope of our driving them back, Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, and Erie on the lake. We should know when the wedge was driven home, that if we could not beat it out, the Northern States would be destroyed as a whole; that we should begin on the Atlantic slope to talk of *raising corn and wheat*. Add to this a perfect blockade of our coast, and a formidable enemy slowly but surely taking possession of our seaboard cities, and another equally formidable one sweeping from Kansas to Lake Michigan, and we submit, if there would not be some possibility of our being conquered.

Last Fall we indulged in some speculations on Sebastopol and Washington, drawn from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S excellent report to the War Department upon that memorable passage at arms. We said that the two cases were analogous in not being places of strategic importance. We predicted that there would be no advance of the army of the Potomac, because that was not the road to the vital points of this rebellion. Then the fact that we were compelled, by political considerations, to defend Washington, a place not as important as Hartford, strategetically speaking, was a great misfortune; it drained the West of soldiers, cost us LYON, and nearly Missouri, and protracted the war a year. But now the tables are turned, and what was our misfortune last Fall is our good fortune to-day. Every tyro knows that in conducting war the main thing is the lines of communication. MCCLELLAN ably illustrates this in his report from the Crimea, and events are beginning to illustrate it daily now. In modern war railroads and rivers are the main reliances for lines of communication, although mountain passes and turnpike roads still have some importance.

ROSECRANS at Knoxville, as we believe he will be before many weeks—perhaps days, and BURNSIDE at Weldon, as we hope he is, and the army at Manassas is in the same position that MCCLELLAN would be if the rebels held Fortress Monroe, Annapolis and Baltimore. There is then really but one alternative for them—disband or fight.

No person who studies the geography of the South can overlook the startling distinctness with which the Almighty has written unity of Government on the continent, in the formation of the mountain ranges. The American Switzerland stretches into the very heart of these revolted States like an entering wedge. It forms a part of six Slave States, and yet is not slave territory. It forms part of six Southern States, and yet is not Southern, either in climate, productions or institutions. It forms part of six revolted States, and is loyal to the core, as the reluctant rebel testimony found at Mill Spring attests. During the dark hours of Valley Forge some one asked WASHINGTON what we should do if still beaten again. "Fall back to the Alleghanies and hold the mountains," was the undaunted reply. Fall back to the mountains, you men at Manassas, Bowling Green and Columbus, and learn what a living lie you have been acting in raising the livery of revolution to serve the devil despotism in. Go learn that lesson at the hands of those whom you have encircled with the slimy coil of treason and trampled with the iron heel of power.

The mountains are ours to-day, and when the reverberations of DUPONT'S columbiads shall wake the echoes one side of the Cumberland range, and the answering thunders of FOOTE and PORTER shake the other, the mountaineers will finish the line across themselves. When DUPONT is at Augusta he severs another great artery of Southern communications—to wit, the

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONCERT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—A meeting will be held by the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE ARMY, at the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 29th-st. and West Sixth-av., on SUNDAY NIGHT, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M., in behalf of their patriotic object of supplying religious and other profitable reading to the army, especially to the large numbers of sick and wounded in our Western army hospitals. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, have engaged to take part in the exercises. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and others, personally informed of the condition and needs of the army, are also expected to speak. A collection will be taken up.

ARMY MEETING, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A Union meeting in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading for our army and navy, will be held in New-Brunswick, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church. Rev. Dr. WILSON Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, March 9. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. WILSON, Rev. L. C. BINGHAM, Agent of the Board, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, an officer, and perhaps others. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, Rev. SIMEON HASKEN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music, he will preach to the Fire Department. Special collection will be taken for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Seats provided for strangers.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 27TH-AV., near 7th-st. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., Rev. CHAS. F. BUSH will have recently returned from a visit to the scenes of their former labors, will preach on the subject of *Religious Incidents for the Soldiers*, with glimpses of camp life. Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. In the afternoon the funeral sermon of Deacon David W. Staples will be preached.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

SIGNS OF THE PRESENT TIME.—MESSRS. Sinks's Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—J. V. HINES preaches on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M.; and J. T. JARMAN, at 10½ A. M. Special collection in the afternoon for Elder Hines. All are cordially invited to attend. House open, and friends can remain all day. Seats free.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will preach as usual in the American Museum, at 7½ o'clock. These services are strictly on the Union plan; No sect is denounced. Christ is the Head of all. Several letters have been received from infidels and others, which will be treated candidly. Come early, as these letters will be read first.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, BETWEEN 45TH and 46th sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr FOX, of 43d-st. Church. At 2 P. M., Sabbath-school. At 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN; subject—*The Anti-Christ of the Bible Cannot be the Present Emperor of France.* At night, 7½ o'clock, Rev. F. C. CLARKE, of the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. B. FAIRFIELD, LL. D., President of Hills College, Michigan. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. JAS. A. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Babe of the Bulrushes.* Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. Dr. E. A. ARCHER, of Brooklyn. Seats free. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Morton, entrance in Bleecker-st. Minister, Rev. R. C. SHIMALL, member of the Presbytery of New-York; residence, No. 371 West 35th-st. N. B.—All families or other persons, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to cast in their lot with us. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M.

LAST OF THE SERIES OF SABBATH SERMONS.—Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON will preach in St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. TYNG's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The relations of the Sabbath to the Purity and Perpetuity of Free Institutions.*
NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COXE, Secretary.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETween Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. B. PETERS, Williamsburgh, will review the popular objections to Universalism in a series of discourses. Subject, SUNDAY EVENING: *Universalism will do to Live by, but not to Die by.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE PRAYING BAND.—THE NEW-YORK Praying Association, Mr. SAMUEL HALSTEAD, President, will conduct religious services at Duane-st., M. E. Church, near Hudson-st., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ A. M. at 3 P. M. and at 7 evening. Seats free and the public are invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the soon coming of Christ and reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. THOS. EASTON, of Greenport, will preach at the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, March 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. NATHANIEL S. RICHARDSON, D. D., will preach in the afternoon, Rev. J. C. L. JONES in the evening. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—4TH-AV., CORner of 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. SPROUL, of Newburgh, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. J. P. DURBIN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken throughout the day, in behalf of the New-York Conference City Missionary Society.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. THOMPSON, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. FOSTER. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matinee Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Temple of the Sun.*

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD—WILL BE THE subject of discourse at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mattoney-st., Rev. WM. F. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7 o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. B. PETERS, Williamsburgh, will review the popular objections to Universalism in a series of discourses. Subject, SUNDAY EVENING: *Universalism will do to Live by, but not to Die by.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

REV. WM. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av., (late Murray-hill Baptist Church.)—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. Seats free.

"CHRIST PLEADING THE IGNORANCE *of men as a ground for forgiveness.*" Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERMON OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CUMMING will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Peril and Exceeding Sinfulness of any Compromise with Sin.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Washington-av., corner Greene-av., Brooklyn.—Rev. GEO. BOWEN, of the New-England Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE ANTICHRIST, *destined to become a Universal Monarch at the time of Christ's Advent,*" will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider on SUNDAY EVENING, the parable of *The Leaven and the Meal*, (Matt. xiii., 33.) Rev. HANAY BLANCHARD preaches in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSburgh, will preach in the 26th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—15th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third and last discourse on the *Fete of Mundorous Suicides*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public freely invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MISS, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on the street.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Special meetings will be held during the week.

REV. SAMUEL G. IRVINE, OF OREGON, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the West 20th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ADEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the fourth of the course *On Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MASDEN, late of Wesleyan Methodist Conferences, England. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious services, consisting of short Lectures, Conference, Trance Speaking, &c., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20; and at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public cordially invited. Short addresses. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORFOLK st., between Grand and Broome sts.—Rev. Mr. PENNINGTON, of the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. CHAS. D. STRAW in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in the new chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. To be seen at her last place. Call at No. 311 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A LAdy about breaking up housekeeping, would like to get places for two excellent girls—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good references from her last place, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing, if required, or would take care of children and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable German woman, in a private family, as good plain cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 369 6th-av., near 22d-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock; ring the private door-bell next jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for over eight years in one family. The best of testimonials given. Call for two days at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room. Has no objection to go in the country. Newport preferred for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; can cook fancy dishes; wages $16; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 1324 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, can make good desserts, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; has the best of City reference. Also, one to cook, wash and iron, with the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 354 1st-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and pies; is capable of taking a place up stairs or down. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Is English Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City and country reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Willet-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtions wanted by two competent females, one as first-class cook, and the other as housekeeper, in a hotel; has long reference from a first-class hotel. Inquire for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer or ironer, in a private family; is a very good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above, or will do general housework; is a good cook, baker of bread, and a good washer and ironer; is a good butter-maker; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as seamstress, or travel to Europe with a family; can give good reference. Call at No. 62 6th-av., for one day.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to travel with a family; has the best of City reference from her last two employers. Call at No. 576 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, thoroughly competent of her business; very best City references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to city or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 3 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom; would make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener for a single German; landscaping, propagation and cultivation of greenhouse plants, grapery, orchard and vegetables perfectly understood; terms reasonable. Address C. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a farmer and gardener, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; must be a single man and a Protestant, and have a thorough knowledge of his business, including some experience with glass; a Scotchman preferred. Address for one week, Box No. 1,198 New-York Post-office, giving references, and stating wages expected, (beside board, which will be furnished by the advertiser.) A faithful, industrious, capable man, will find this a pleasant, permanent place. None other will be able to keep it more than one month.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant girl, with good reference, to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUTH FROM 18 to 20 years of age; must write a good hand, and translate and write the Spanish language fluently. Applicants will, in their own handwriting, state salary expected and inclose undoubted references. None others treat address G. K. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SAW-MILL; WAGES $500 per year; 4 girls to travel to California and Europe; 1 stewardess, 2 conductors. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 35-horse power. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—A PARTY having a contract to manufacture the Springfield gun, and wishing capital, or desires to get the gun manufactured under said contract, will please address M Y, Box 2,342 Post-office, without delay, giving name, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry; being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by day's work; complete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $6,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY and attic house, and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent of $250; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100; the house has an extension, three stories in hight. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house, recently repaired and put in perfect order, will be rented low for a term of years to a person of undoubted respectability, who can give satisfactory security. For cards of admission apply to BIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnaces, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to A. R. KELLOGG, No. 99 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND THOROUGHbuilt two-story, attic, high-basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 273 East Broadway, 21x78, with rear extension all the way up; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Price, $7,000. Terms easy.
C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 220 East 36th-st.; price $6,600. $1,500 in cash, and balance on mortgage; or will rent it for $600 per year; it has under cellar and furnace, and all improvements. ABRAHAM AYRES, No. 76 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 85D-ST., No. 159; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privileges of Gramercy Park, the brown-stone, English-basement house. No. 411 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $900.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT Tubby Hook TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, water and all modern conveniences, with five acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house and ice-house filled; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and eleven miles from City Hall, New-York. It adjoins the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., and will be let with or without furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT Tarrytown.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to MR. BONTE, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREEstory house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATham, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 165 Malden-lane.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 217 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., }
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF GWYNNE & DAY.

GWYNNE & DAY have removed their Banking Office to No. 2t Wall-st., corner of Broad.
Uncurrent money and Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Highest premium on Gold and Silver.
Stocks bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7 3 10 Treasury Notes for sale, &c., &c.
Subscriptions received to the MARBOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

RICHARD IRVIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 54 Exchange place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1-62, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, }
F. J. A. BOOLE, } Committee
CHAS. H. HALL, } on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 273 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, Nos. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 83 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN NEWARK.—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Depôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 192 Broad-st., or at No. 68 William-st., New-York.
JOHN PROVOST.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 150 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house is in good order; all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; lot 21 by 104 feet; location first-class in every respect. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 36 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—IN the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall clothing store, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st., extending through to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st., covering four lots, and having an entrance on two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good ten

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Division of the Army into Corps d'Armee.

The Commanders Assigned to Each Corps

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The arrangement of the army of the Potomac into *corps d'armée* is in harmony with Gen. McCLELLAN'S plans. It will not require over a week to perfect this reorganization.

By the President's War Order No. 2, he has ordered the army of the Potomac to be divided into army corps, to be commanded by commanders of corps, selected according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First corps, consisting of four divisions to be commanded by Major-Gen. SUMNER.

Third corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

Fourth corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. KEYES.

Fifth—Gen. BANKS and Gen. SHIELDS commands, the latter late Gen. LANDER'S, to be a Fifth corps, to be commanded by Major-Gen. BANKS.

FAVORABLE WEATHER.

The weather is dry and beautiful.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

The Post-office Department received a letter from Nashville to-day, dated the 3d inst., in which it is stated that our Special Agent, MARKLAND, on taking possession of the Post-office in that city, found that the rebel Postmaster had stripped it of every article of property, including blanks, locks, mail bags, time-scales, keys, etc. The Agent had managed to get the mails from Nashville to Louisville. The letter adds, that the National officers and troops have agreeably disappointed the Secessionists, by reason of their good behavior and gentlemanly deportment. Others are mad because the officers and men will not commit some act of violence, or perpetrate an outrage of some kind. Be it said to the credit of all officers, soldiers, civilians and camp followers, that the order in Nashville was never better. I have never known better order.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

The nomination of ABRAM WAKEMAN to succeed Mr. TAYLOR, as Postmaster of New-York, has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

PROMOTED.

Capt. BELL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been promoted Major to the Third Illinois Cavalry, now in Gen. HALLECK'S Department.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

OPERATIONS OF OUR FORCES.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 3.

We made an advance on Saturday, demonstrating what we have all along suspected, that the enemy are determined not to make even a show of resistance anywhere in the neighborhood of Nashville. To crawl up at night and shoot a man or two on picket duty, seems to be the height of their ambition. They do not dare even to show themselves in broad daylight, at however remote a distance. Their whole military system appears to be reduced to two points—cowardly assassination of individuals, and running whenever a shadow of danger presents itself.

At noon on Saturday, the three regiments of the Seventeenth Brigade, which are now near Nashville, the Third and Thirteenth Ohio and the Fifteenth Kentucky, together with a large portion of KENNETT'S Cavalry, and sections from LOOMIS' and SIMONSON'S Batteries, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. E. DUMONT, marched to Lavergne, which was understood to be the headquarters of the notorious Col. MORGAN.

Lavergne is a small town upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, about sixteen miles from Nashville. Gen. DUMONT'S column reached the place at 5 o'clock P. M., and much to their regret found that the bird had flown. So rapid had been his flight, however, that he had not time to remove the contents of his nest, and Gen. DUMONT unceremoniously took possession of the whole of Col. MORGAN'S forage, pork and whisky. A half-dozen members of the rebel army, who were at Lavergne on furlough, attempted to escape by the citizen's clothes dodge, but, much to their disappointment and chagrin, found that dodge wouldn't work.

The expedition discovered that the turnpike bridge over Stewart's Creek was destroyed, and learned that the same was the case with both the turnpike and railroad bridges near Murfreesboro.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the expedition returned.

I am almost tired of recording the capture of Confederate stores, but I cannot avoid mentioning the fact that more than $100,000 worth have been found concealed in and around the Lunatic Asylum. Nothing so strikingly proves the terror of the retreating rebels as the apparently wholesale abandonment of their means of subsistence—for nothing else has cost them so much trouble to collect, and nothing else, except courage, is now so necessary to them.

NOBLE FRANCE, Esq., of Monroe County, Ky., formerly residing at Tompkinsville, and taken prisoner some months ago, has been released at Murfreesboro, and is now on his way home. He had a large amount of property destroyed in Kentucky by the rebels, valued, some persons have said, at $30,000. His imprisonment and hardships have enfeebled him in both body and mind. He claims to have been a Quartermaster in Col. GRIDER'S Kentucky Regiment, but I have been unable to ascertain whether such was the case or not.

A nice little capture was made on Friday evening, by Gen. DUMONT'S escort, under the command of one of his Aids. It was rumored that there was somebody concealed at a private house four miles east of DUMONT'S headquarters, and a mile from the pike. The escort, supported by Capt. HALPIN of the Fifteenth Kentucky, with a company of infantry, went out to see; and sure enough, they found and bagged no less distinguished a personage than Col. BENNETT, of the Sixth Mississippi, together with Capt. ROBSON, of the same regiment.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS BY THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.

The rebel army, in its haste to get away from Murfreesboro, is releasing many individuals who were held in confinement on account of their supposed unwillingness to see the National Government overthrown by traitors.

Riding out, yesterday, on the Murfreesboro road, I met a large number of footmen, in citizen's dress, who were making their way to Nashville. Some of them, in addition to the clothes they wore, carried small bundles; others had nothing save the clothes on their backs; while others still had very little even there. It was about 10 o'clock A. M., when I came in contact with them, and they had walked all the way from Murfreesboro since Friday evening. Notwithstanding their long tramp, they did not seem in the least wearied, but stepped along with a light and elastic tread, as if they were going to an evening party. Thinking there must be something interesting connected with this company, I halted, and asked them where they were from. They stopped, seemed very willing to enter into conversation, and immediately began to relate what had befallen them.

It was a remarkable looking group. Persons of various ages were there, from boys of fifteen to old men of sixty—the boys prematurely hardened into men by what they had endured; the old men, by the same means, prematurely softened into second childhood. They appeared to represent all classes of society, but principally that class which has so much reason to execrate this wicked rebellion, and which does curse it so heartily—the laboring men. Here is a man who had at one time lived respectably and comfortably, blessed with a competency which was amply sufficient for his necessities, and even afforded him many of the luxuries of life. But in an unlucky hour he had told his companions, in the hearing of some of JEFF. DAVIS' or I. G. HARRIS' ruffians, that he could never cease to love the Stars and Stripes and the glorious Union which they symbolized. For this, and this alone, he was seized, most of his property was destroyed, and he himself was kept in close confinement. He demanded a trial, but the ruffian usurpation of DAVIS, MASON, SLIDELL & Co., had learned to disregard even the forms of law and justice, and of course no trial was to be obtained. He admits, however, that, had he been tried, he would have been convicted of all the charges that he ever heard urged against him. He remained in durance until the precipitate flight of the rebels gave him that liberty which neither their justice nor their mercy would grant.

Another member of the crowd carries with him a small bundle of tools. He is a shoemaker, an intelligent, honest man, about 35 years old. He was compelled to accompany the army of secession, in order to assist in keeping rebel feet off the ground. But their recent extraordinary running from the Federal forces, has, I suppose, so completely used up their boots and shoes, as to render all further efforts in the way of mending utterly hopeless; and so our shoemaker was permitted to pack his kit and go his way.

I regret to announce the death of an excellent officer in our army. Capt. P. C. WILSON, of Carthage, O., Company C, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, was instantly killed on Friday night. He went out with the Orderly Sergeant of his company and a dozen men, to establish a picket post about thirteen miles from the city. Coming to a dense cedar grove upon the left of the pike he halted his men opposite, and was preparing to set the picket there, when a volley was poured from the grove; the Captain was shot through the heart, and the Orderly Sergeant, whose name I have been unable to ascertain, was seriously wounded, receiving eight buckshot in different parts of his body. His horse also was wounded.

We have had, ever since we arrived in this city, the finest weather imaginable—mild, balmy, lovely as May. Occasionally the sky is overcast with clouds, and there is lightning and thunder, but no rain.

The cars now come through daily from Bowling Green, but the great gulf of Barren River lies between us and railroad communication with Louisville.

FRUITS OF THE OCCUPATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP JACKSON, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF NASHVILLE, }
MITCHEL'S DIVISION, Sunday, March 2, 1862. }

The panic has subsided, and quietude takes the place of consternation. Contrary to the expectations of many, none of our troops are quartered in the city. Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of the Fifty-first Ohio, has been appointed Provost-Marshal. Under his military regimen the place is rapidly assuming its ancient appearance, and ere long reason will again control a people who have been maddened by the infatuation of secession.

Secession has here been tried to its fullest extent, and its fruits have been bitter. While the army was well supplied with food, in abundance of all kinds, starvation threatened many families. Many of the common articles of sustenance had reached fabulous prices—coffee 75c. ℔ lb., candles 90c., soap 75c. flour $10 ℔ bbl., salt $3 ℔ bushel, wood $12 ℔ cord, and other things in the same proportion. The army supplies were obtained in any way the most convenient—the most of it taken from citizens against their will, receiving in return the bonds of the C. S. A., which are not worth now 30 cents on the dollar.

An immense amount of stores have fallen into the hands of our army, amounting to near two millions of dollars, consisting of pork, beef, rice, corn and molasses. Our Quartermasters have been busy night and day in taking inventories of the supplies.

Common brogans sold at $4 a pair, boots, $18, common calicoes, 50 cents a yard. This will give your many readers a faint idea of how dear an article secession is in Tennessee.

On yesterday a County election was held. It was a common remark on the street, "Thank God, I can vote as I please." While many of the prominent leaders had ingloriously fled, the city is by no means clear of Secessionists. They are bold in the utterance of their treasonable sentiments, and at times insolent and defiant; even those who evidently cherish Union sentiments, are still overawed with threats that BUELL will yet be driven back, and the vile Yankees badly whipped. They are not afraid of us, for the reason that the stories told of our barbarities have proved false.

Gen. BUELL has removed his headquarters to Nashville; he is busily engaged. Thousands of troops are now encamped around the suburbs of the city, principally on the Murfreesboro pike. On yesterday a reconnoissance in force was made as far as Laverne, twelve miles distant, by Gen. DUMONT'S Brigade of MITCHEL'S Division. They failed to discover any of the enemy. They returned to-day with a few prisoners. Reliable news was received to-day that the enemy had evacuated Murfreesboro, and were making for Atlanta, Ga. Persons from there represent the army as utterly demoralized. Many desertions and much dissatisfaction exist among those remaining.

McCOOK'S Division has done a great deal of hard work. It is composed of as fine regiments as ever entered the field, and I hope that the day is not far distant when they shall have an opportunity to give an evidence of their skill and firmness on the contested field. True, they did not advance into Nashville, but by their arduous toil in guarding the N. and L. R., in repairing the roads and in building the bridges, they have placed the Federal forces in possession of this important position many days earlier than was expected.

LETTER FROM A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

The following is a private letter from an old citizen of Nashville, written to a friend in Cincinnati:

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

Gen. BUELL, with a large force, entered Nashville yesterday without opposition, and established the glorious flag of our Union in the Capital of Tennessee, and it is hoped that it is now, with the greater part of our State, fully redeemed from the braggart rebels, and that the rebellion in the South will be speedily put an end to. I feel like one liberated from prison, and set free to think, act and speak as a freeman, and I believe and know that one-half of the citizens of the rebellious States will gladly welcome the noble men who come among us to reëstablish the Union. For ten days previous to yesterday, the acts of the retreating rebels have been of the most outrageous kind: burning our expensive bridges crossing the Cumberland, stealing horses, mules, niggers and goods, and pressing the citizens to labor in removing Confederate supplies, and all manner of indignities. By prudence and watchfulness myself and family escaped their indignities and robbing. Gen. BUELL assures the people that their persons and property, of *all kinds*, will be respected and protected; and the people feel full confidence that his promises will be fulfilled, and *all* (except a very few of the rabid Secessionists,) thank God for this timely deliverance of our city from the tyranny of rebel rule, and unprincipled clamor and falsehood.

Gen. BUELL has accomplished wonders by his superior management of his forces without the destruction of lives or property. I have not as yet been able to see him, but hope to do so to-day, and congratulate and thank him for his timely succor and labors for the good cause. I wish I could speak to every man now laboring for the reëstablishment of our glorious Union, and cheer them on in the good work, and could also say to all now engaged, and able to bear arms, that now is the time to come forward and crush at once this uncalled-for resistance to the best Government on the globe.

Our Governor, (HARRIS,) with all the officials, and editors of lying secession sheets, fled most disgracefully on the 15th. *At the same time, Gen. A. S. Johnston, with his demoralized army of rubbish, were fleeing through our town, panic-stricken and disorganized.* Such a farce as was enacted, for days, in this city and vicinity, cannot be pictured by words. Caricatures by an artistic eye-witness might do it, and would sell for a fortune in the North or in the Old World.

Gen. Johnston says he will not make a stand until he gets into Alabama, beyond the Tennessee River.

Gen. PILLOW made a speech here on the evening of the 17th, telling the citizens that they (the rebel forces) would flee to the mountains, there organize their scattered forces and return to deliver Nashville. He told them that the Federal gunboats were the devil; that he had tried them, &c.

We have had no papers printed here since the 15th, and, as yet, cannot get Northern papers. I want the Cincinnati *Commercial* sent to me for six months, and I want each number, from the 14th of February to the 1st of March, put up and forwarded to me by express as soon as they can be. Don't neglect to attend to this, and I will send the money for all.

Your mother's brother, ——, was in BUCKNER'S Brigade, at Fort Donelson, and I cannot learn whether he was killed, wounded or taken prisoner. When I last conversed with him at Bowling Green, he assured me he would not reënlist at the end of his time, 1st May. I am satisfied one-half the Southern soldiers will refuse to reënlist, and I hope by the 1st of June to see this foul rebellion at an end; and after that, I want to see the *United* States whip John Bull for giving aid and comfort to this rebellion. *They deserve it.*

DOINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of Nashville, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, and then only under the written prescription of some one of the physicians appointed by the Mayor, which prescription shall state specifically the quantity needed. Any person violating the provisions of this bill shall be fined for each offence not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, besides suffering a forfeiture of his, her or their liquors.

SEC. 2. Any person found on the streets, lanes, alleys, or other public places within the city, intoxicated, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, and shall, upon oath, declare the name or names of those furnishing him or her the liquors upon which he or she became intoxicated, who shall be arrested and tried upon such information; and upon a failure to make such discovery, the party refusing shall be fined twenty-five dollars and be confined in the Workhouse until such discovery is made by them. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved Feb. 24, 1862.

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

Attest: C. M. HAYS, Recorder.

THE NASHVILLE PAPERS.

SUSPENDED.

In acknowledging the receipt of late Nashville papers the Louisville *Journal* says:

"The publication of all the old papers of Nashville, save the *Banner*, had ceased upon the approach of the Federal troops. For some reason unexplained to us, a news edition of the *Banner* has been tolerated since the city has been occupied by our army. The *Banner* has been one of the bitterest and most unrelenting enemies with which the friends of the Union have had to contend. We have received a copy of a Nashville sheet, called the *Times*, which has been established since our army occupied Nashville."

"THE INVADERS."

From the Nashville Banner, March 3.

As far as we know, the officers and men of the Federal army have, thus far, deported themselves toward our citizens in the most unexceptionable manner. We feel bound to say this much in justice to them, as well as to reassure those of our friends out of the city, who expected something different, and are still apprehensive on that score. It is no part of the etiquette of war for men to behave boorishly either to a victorious or fallen enemy, and we trust, therefore, that both parties, recognizing a "military necessity," will seek to cultivate such a character of intercourse as becomes gentlemen, under any and all circumstances.

The Post-office continues in charge of Col. A. H. MARKLAND, a native of Kentucky, fully identified by education, association and interest with the South. He is also a conservative Democrat. Col. M. seems only anxious to extend all the mail facilities in his power to the people, in the most agreeable and polite manner possible.

The Federal lines are daily extending South, and the Confederates receding, therefore it will not be long, we presume, before most if not all the post-offices in the State can communicate with this city.

MISTAKEN.

A prisoner taken by the rebels asserted that McCLERNAND was in command, hnt some one understood him to say McCLELLAN, and one of the Nashville papers remarks:

Some persons, in fact most persons here, incline to a different opinion, asserting that McCLERNAND, and not McCLELLAN, was the person indicated.

In this opinion we are not disposed to concur. We believe that McCLELLAN is there. Look, for a moment, at the state of the case. BRAURGARD has left the Potomac to take command of the Columbus Department. The war has been completely transferred from the Potomac to the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers. Nothing is left for McCLELLAN to do in Washington. Here is a grand assault made by a column of from 50,000 to 100,000 men upon one of our chief defences. What more natural than he should lead it? As to McCLERNAND, he is merely a Brigadier-General, and a third-rate one at that. Both GRANT and SMITH, at Paducah, outrank him. Hence, it is hardly probable that he commands the enemy.

All the better for us if it is McCLELLAN. If we whip him the victory is a thousand-fold greater.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Nashville Times, March 1.

A gentleman who arrived here the other day from Virginia informs us that the only change in President DAVIS' Cabinet is the substitution of the Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, of Virginia, as Secretary of State in the place of Mr. HUNTER.

Business generally has been suspended during the past two weeks. Very few of the business houses have yet been opened.

We understand that the two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, between this place and Franklin, have been destroyed. It is also reported that the bridge near Columbia has been burned.

Parties who have arrived in the city within the last three or four days report that the excitement in the country south of us is as great as it was in Nashville, and that large numbers were fleeing further South.

Gov. HARRIS has called the Legislature to meet at Memphis, but at last accounts no quorum had appeared in either House, nor was it probable a quorum would be secured. The subject of adjourning to some point in Middle Tennessee was discussed, and McMinnville was spoken of, but it was hardly probable that point will be selected.

The river recedes very slowly, and appearances indicate that the largest class boats will find no impediment to navigation for some time yet.

Parties who have arrived in the city within the last three or four days, report that the excitement in the country south of us is as great as it was in Nashville, and that large numbers were fleeing further South.

We learn this morning that the repairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been completed to within eight miles of Nashville. The cars may, therefore, be expected to make through trips in a few days.

We heard, two or three days ago, that the timber for the railroad bridge at this city was being prepared in Louisville, so as to build the bridge with as little delay as possible upon the completion of the repairs of the track. In this connection we learn that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to open communication on the railroads leading South from this city, as far as their lines extend.

The great flood seems to have culminated, as the river has been receding slowly to-day. There has been no such flood, we understand, since 1847. The damage done to property all along the river must be immense. In the lower portion of this city hundreds of families have been driven from their homes by the back waters, and much suffering must be the result, as it will be some time yet before they can return.

Parties desiring to send off letters will bear in mind that the postage must be prepaid in specie. The old United States stamp will not answer, and we understand the acting Postmaster says he don't like to take Confederate stamps. He will have a supply of the right sort of stamps in a day or two.

The *Memphis Appeal* of the 25th states that gold is selling in that city at from fifty to sixty per cent. premium, and silver from forty to fifty.

Large numbers of troops have continued to pour into the city for three or four days. We were informed yesterday that forty steamboats, with troops and stores were on their way to Nashville.

We heard the other day of a gentleman from Cincinnati who was looking around for two business stands, for the purpose of establishing branches of dry goods and grocery houses in this city.

We heard this morning that holders of sugar were demanding 25 cents per pound for it.

We understand Gen. BUELL has appointed Col. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, Provost Marshal for the city.

The Federal authorities have taken charge of the Post-office, and we understand a mail will be dispatched North this evening. A mail is expected to-morrow, when regular communication will be opened up and continued.

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 2d says that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued an address to the mechanics of that State, calling upon them in the name of their country's welfare, to make pikes and huge side knives to arm ten thousand men with next month.

THE POSITION OF GEN. STEVENS.

A Letter in Reply to Certain Strictures in the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* has done Gen. STEVENS the grossest injustice in a letter which was published in the Daily *Tribune* of Feb. 14, and which reached us yesterday. I will cut the extracts, and remark upon each:

"There is reason for serious complaint at Beaufort within the camp lines. The negroes who have come in have there, as here, been in charge of the Quartermaster, but by some military legerdemain, fell into the hands of the Brigade Quartermaster, Capt. WM. LILLEY, instead of the Quartermaster of the post, Capt. FULLER. The views of Gen. STEVENS, who is there in command, are well known to be Pro-Slavery in the extreme, and his prejudices against the negro unusually bitter. His Quartermaster is still worse, and has treated the unfortunate negroes under his charge with a criminal inhumanity, of which Gen. STEVENS might not have been guilty himself, but which he has nevertheless tolerated and sanctioned. A private from the Seventy-ninth New-York, an appointee of Capt. LILLEY, has been permitted to carry and use a whip as the habitual means of enforcing what is called discipline in the Quartermaster's service. The whole system of superintendence was careless and cruel. Efforts to reform it, and to improve the condition of the negroes, have been thwarted by official interposition."

There was no military legerdemain whatever. The he was arrested, Capt. TILLEY was *Post* as well as Brigade Quartermaster, and this, too, by the orders of Gen. SHERMAN. After his arrest Capt. FULLER was *Post* as well as *Depôt* Quartermaster.

So far from having bitter prejudices against the negro, Gen. STEVENS' feelings are kind and humane, and the negroes have been treated with kindness and humanity. No negro has ever come to him for a redress of his wrongs, that he has not patiently listened to his complaints, and done everything in his power to right him. His whole nature is opposed to wrong and injustice. From his landing at Beaufort to the present time, he has prohibited not only in orders, but by the sanction of punishment of the guilty parties any maltreatment of the negroes. He would not hesitate to punish a refractory and insubordinate negro, but it so happens it has never been done. It is false that the whip has ever been resorted to, as stated in the above extract.

The system of superintendence, so far from having been careless and cruel, has been exceedingly careful and kind. Gen. STEVENS could not have given more attention to the subject had he tried. He has looked out for their sick with great care, and has tried to do all he could for them.

Neither is Gen. STEVENS a Pro-Slavery man. He is neither Anti-Slavery nor Pro-Slavery in the abstract. As a citizen of Washington Territory I know he is opposed to Slavery, and will, when that Territory comes to organize a State Constitution, oppose making that Territory a Slave State. In the rice and cotton fields of the South he may, perhaps, think the "peculiar institution" a good one. For negro emancipation he does not look to the schemes of pretended or real philanthropists, but to the amelioration of condition growing out of the contact of the races and the teachings of experience, running through a series of generations. Time and Providence, in its sure, slow, silent progress, will solve the problem.

The story about the Highlander has this fact only to stand on. The Highlander did carry a fancy sort of whip, *as a symbol of authority*, but never used it. Gen. STEVENS did not even know this till to-day. He was some time since sent back to his regiment.

"A Baptist clergyman from Boston, Rev. Mr. PECK, known in connection with missionary enterprises, has endeavored, with good sense and judgment, to give some religious and other instruction to the negroes, and to care for them so far as he might without authority. A school has been established by his efforts, in which both teachers and pupils are negroes, and it still exists by the sufferance of Gen. STEVENS, though he has declared that he recognizes the local laws of South Carolina as still in force, and will permit no illegal attempts at Christianizing or educating the blacks. Aware of the more liberal and humane policy of Gen. SHERMAN, he probably hesitates to suppress the school till a more convenient period. There are sixty pupils and three teachers, themselves not far advanced, but able to read and to spell one-syllabled words. Their ages are twenty, thirty and sixty years; the pupils are children from six to fifteen. A civil superintendent is greatly needed, to hold the same relation to the Beaufort negroes that Mr. LEE does to those at Port Royal. It fortunately happens that Capt. LILLEY has fallen into disgrace with Gen. STEVENS, and is under arrest. Capt. FULLER has pressent charge in his place, and will at least treat the negroes humanely."

There is the most thorough understanding and the most free interchange of views between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. STEVENS in regard to the management of the negroes. They differ somewhat. Gen. STEVENS is utterly opposed to anything which looks to immediate emancipation. He is afraid it will paralize the exertions of loyal slaveholding citizens, who have already furnished sixty thousand men to our armies, and who will soon furnish sixty thousand more if the late brilliant blows in Kentucky and Tennessee are steadily, sternly and boldly followed up. Neither does he recognize the local laws of Carolina as binding upon us. There is no population of loyal citizens here at all. There can be no authority here whatever, except the military, and no laws except the laws of war. But the policy of civilized and Christian warfare is, so far as practicable, to adopt and stand on the local and municipal law. This is done by all civilized nations. It was the great secret of the wonderful growth of the Roman Empire, as a right of war. Gen. STEVENS does not doubt the power of emancipating the slaves, nor as a right of war does he doubt the right of holding the blacks, as they were before held, viz.: as slaves. Which right shall be exercised? This is to be determined by inquiring: What is the object of the war? He holds the object to be, to reclaim the States to their loyalty; to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States, and not to interfere with the purely internal policy and laws of any State. This object, then, clearly shows what should be our policy. We should, so far as practicable, stand on the local law and usage, so that wrong be not done the loyal slaveholding citizens of the South, and so that no handle shall be given to those demagogues who proclaim that it is a war of emancipation.

For these reasons, Gen. STEVENS had doubts about opening these schools of instruction. He expressed these doubts clearly and frankly to Dr. PECK—saying, however, to Dr. PECK, that he should not interfere with his programme.

Now, when the writer first commenced his letter, Capt. FULLER had been in charge of the negroes two weeks. He admits Capt. FULLER treats the negroes with humanity, yet there has not been the slightest change in the system. It was in the first instance under the supervision of an incompetent man, Capt. LILLEY. It afterward was placed in the hands of a competent man, Capt. FULLER.

One of Gen. STEVENS' earliest orders to Capt. LILLEY was to get a thoroughly competent man for the supervision of the negroes. It is a difficult person to find. Gen. STEVENS has tried several. There is one man who will do pretty well, though not as well as he would like.

Gen. STEVENS has given a great deal of thought to this negro question. In anticipation of orders he took measures to work the plantations. To the extent of his means, he provided physicians and medicine for the sick. In every way in his power he endeavored to protect the negroes from the brutal and the dissolute. Is it to be expected that any system of discipline and police, however perfect, can bring down a millennium upon the spot of Beaufort and Port Royal? That we can secure perfect immunity to the negroes from every outrage and wrong? Has this ever been done, or can it ever *be* done in this world of ours? The fact is, Beaufort is a good place to stay in. The writer picked up all the tales and stories here and little or more elsewhere, so he has sagely come to the conclusion that great wrongs have been perpetrated here.

"My last letter was meant as a general survey of the condition and prospects of the negroes on the Islands in occupation of Gen. SHERMAN'S command. Since it was written, an order of the utmost importance has been issued by Gen. SHERMAN, establishing, or rather announcing, a system of superintendence for the blacks, intended to cover the whole ground. Before referring to it more particularly, I ought to add a statement concerning the mission of Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, who came out in the *Matanzas*, at the request of many benevolent friends in New-York, to inquire into the present condition and wants of the negroes, both material and spiritual, and to devise plans for their relief. His purpose was communicated to and approved by the late Secretary of War and the President, who gave him a special recommendation to the military authorities. His inquiries have extended over parts of several islands, and the plans resulting from them have reference to all. At Beaufort, especially, where there has been the greatest need of active interest and interposition, an effect already beneficial has been produced; and I am glad to learn that Gen. STEVENS has given him all the aid in his power, and promised future cooperation in his plans. These comprise an appeal to the North for clothing; the bringing out of a number of women, to go to the plantations and see to the distribution and making up of what is sent; the establishment of an industrial school at Beaufort for women, to which a few of the most competent from the plantations shall be at first induced to go; and to establish day schools for children wherever numbers and means will warrant. These plans have the written sanction of Com. DUPONT, Gen. SHERMAN, Capt. SAXTON and Col. REYNOLDS."

Mr. FRENCH may be a very good men, but he certainly knows how to blow his own horn, or how to get some one else to blow it for him. The writer admits that Gen. STEVENS has given Mr. FRENCH all the aid in his power, admitting which, he stultifies himself for having written the previous extracts. Now, how could there have been an improvement since Mr. FRENCH'S visit, as a result of that visit? He had no power, no authority, no means. The system has not been changed in any respect since his arrival, and up to the date of the writer's letter, Gen. STEVENS has taken no more pains since then before. For he did all that he could all the time. Gen. STEVENS had a very long conversation with Mr. FRENCH, and Mr. FRENCH *changed* his views. This he admitted to Gen. STEVENS after making a visit afterward on the Island. Gen. STEVENS developed to him the duty of working the plantations and controlling the negroes, to the end that the plantations might be worked. The fact is, Gen. STEVENS has kept steadily and determinedly to the purpose of protecting and properly governing the negroes. There has been entire accord and cooperation as between Col. REYNOLDS and himself, and they are gradually and surely developing order and concord out of the chaos and dissonance which was of necessity found on the first occupation of Beaufort.

"It is aside from my present purpose to discuss the arming of the negroes; but the fact of an actual contest between the rebels and their former slaves, and the victory of the latter, is both significant and suggestive, and I add one other instance. Three negroes arrived some time since at Beaufort, whom their masters had sent from the plantation to the main land under guard of five soldiers with muskets and bayonets. The negroes were unarmed, but when out of hearing from the house they attacked and killed the two soldiers, and escaped within our lines. I endeavored to find them when last at Beaufort, and was told that after leaving the custody of the Provost-Marshal they were in charge of Capt. LILLEY, but had since quitted the island—much to my regret, for I wanted to look into the eyes of two men brave enough to remind us that courage is of no color or race, and that all the heroism of the black race is not buried in the graves of TOUSSAINT, or TURNER, or VESEY."

The animus of this paragraph is to carry out the idea of carelessness and inhumanity.

These two negroes, at the time this paragraph was penned, were, by Gen. STEVENS' consent and knowledge, *with their families on Barnwell's Island*, within his military jurisdiction. I think I need say nothing more in relation to it.

"If the Government at Washington had shown as early a desire for the welfare of the negroes as for the collection of cotton, the former might have been materially benefited, and even more of the cotton would have been secured than can now be gathered. Col. REYNOLDS, who was first appointed Government agent solely, it appears, for the collection and shipment of cotton, and confiscated or contraband property in general, is a Rhode-Island cotton broker, possessing energy, business capacity and integrity; but he has considered it his duty to consult the immediate interests of the Treasury, without much reference to those of the negro. The agents and clerks under him naturally reflect the character and carry out the purposes of their superior; but indirectly and incidentally, have been of service to the blacks on the plantations they have occupied, by standing between them and men who have less regard than themselves for the negroes. Excepting the four or five agents, each in charge of a large section of country, including many plantations, no civil arm has been interposed between the negroes and the rigor of military control, or the license of roving soldiers. Such protection has, of course, been uncertain and feeble."

There can be no better man for the superintendence of working the plantations than Col. REYNOLDS. He has business capacity, and can cooperate with the military. But what "civil arm" can be "interposed between the negroes and the rigor of military control;" what can control the "license of roving soldiers" but the military arm itself, in this command, where there are no people but the military and its employes? From the necessity of the case, there can be no civil government here. It must be a strictly military government, and that exclusively. All offences of which a citizen is guilty, must be tried by Military Courts. It is an incident of war, nor can we otherwise carry on the war. We must have the military control of the negroes, or our very lives may be endangered. They are good spies, and we must prevent them carrying information to the enemy.

The agents themselves have their sanction in the power of the military, and in that alone.

I have intimated in a former part of this letter that Rev. Mr. FRENCH either wrote the letter or procured it to be written. There are many internal proofs that such is the case. I do not desire to do him injustice, but if he be the writer, it is a very sorry return for the sincere interest Gen. STEVENS took in his mission, and the aid he gave him in visiting the Island. He received him kindly and hospitably in his own house, and he expressed himself exceedingly well satisfied with most of Gen. STEVENS' practical views and plans.

The tendency of the article in the *Tribune* will be much to Gen. STEVENS' prejudice. It will give the impression that he has been careless and tyrannical, when he has been most careful and considerate; and it will give the further impression that he has still a lingering attachment to the rebel cause, which will be in the way of that entire devotion to the country which must be exacted of all its servants at this crisis of our history. My opportunity of knowing the facts have been greater than those of any other man, and I therefore determined, when I read the article in question, to write freely in regard to it, and to correct the misstatements of the *Tribune*.

WANDERER.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Another Special Correspondent in America.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF NEW-YORK—ENGLISH PECULIARITIES RETAINED—POLITICAL AND MILITARY PROGNOSTICATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Spectator.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

It was on the brightest of bright Winter days that I entered New-York. The sky was blue, with a more than Italian depth of color, and the hot sunlight sparkled brilliantly on the white snow-covered roofs. But for this I should at first have had but little sense of being in a strange country. Like the traveler of HORACE, I had crossed the sea, and like him I found I had changed nothing but the sky. Everything around me seemed so like, or rather, so little unlike, the old country. There were no soldiers or gendarmes to receive us on landing; the passport with which I, in common with most of my fellow-passengers had provided myself, was uncalled for; and we left the ship, on our several errands, without a question being asked of any of us; and, indeed, up to the hour at which I write, my passport has been as little inquired after as it would be in England. Irish porters seized upon my luggage, as they would at the St. Katherine's wharf in London. Street news-venders pestered me with second editions of English newspapers, and an old-fashioned hackney coach carried me to my destination through dull, English-looking streets, with English names, and cheated me at the end with genuine London exorbitance.

Of course, a very short experience would teach any one to perceive the many startling points of difference which distinguish New-York from an English city, but still, I am much struck by observing how completely and thoroughly the English element is here the predominant one. There is no city in the Union where the foreign population is comparatively so large, or exercises so distinct an influence; but the outward traces of its existence, as visible to a passer-by are few and far between. All the shop notices, and all the thousands of placards which are stuck about everywhere, with an English disregard of artistic propriety, are all English, and addressed to English customers. Announcements in shop windows that *Ici on parle francais* and *Hier sprecht man Deutsch* are but few, while the number of persons you meet in the streets speaking any language but English is smaller, I should say, than in London or Liverpool. The physiognomy of the population is not English, but it is very hard to say why or in what respect it is not so. The difference seems to me to be chiefly, that instead of the twenty varieties of feature and form you meet with in an English crowd, one English type, and one only, the sallow, sharp-featured, straight-haired one, is reproduced indefinitely. The colored population is not numerous enough in the streets to give a foreign look to the crowd. The number of negroes I have seen about seems barely one in a hundred to the white population. At the hotels and in private houses a large proportion of the servants are blacks, but in the streets there are few of them, and the only signs I have observed of their being a class apart are, that I have never yet seen a negro walking with a white man, and that on some few of the cars there is a notice, conspicuous by its absence elsewhere, that "Colored people are allowed to ride in these conveyances." But of this I shall have to write to you more at length.

The second *désillusionnement*, to use a French word, which awaited me in New-York, was to find so few outward symptoms of the great crisis in which the country is involved. I have been before now in countries where there was war and revolution, and everywhere I have noticed the same fact; but still it is hard to realize (what I suppose to be the simple truth) that, war or peace, order or revolution, the daily life of common people experiences but little change. Anyhow, there is small trace of excitement about New-York. An incurious stranger, not given to enter into conversation or to read the newspapers, might, I fancy, live here for some time without becoming aware of the fact that the country was in the midst of a revolution and a civil war. There are forts being thrown up rapidly along the villa-covered banks of Staten Island which command the sea entrance through the "Narrows," but, of late years, in England, one has learned not to associate the construction of expensive fortifications with any idea of immediate war. The number of uniforms about the streets is small, about as large as it used to be in London before volunteers were heard of. A score or so of tents are pitched upon the snow at the Battery and in the City Park, but more apparently for ornament than use. Every now and then at the lower end of the Broadway, a recruiting-office exhibits large placards on which fine young men are tempted by the offer of a hundred dollars' bounty and the promise of immediate active service to join the Van Buren Light Infantry or the New-York "Mounted" Cavalry, but there is no crowding and no excitement about the doors of the recruiting-offices, and Barnum's Museum, which stands right in their midst, offers the chief attraction to the passing crowd. I have not heard a military band since I have been here, and in the shop-windows I have noticed but few pictures of the war, or portraits of the war heroes. The newspaper boys, who invade omnibuses and coffee-rooms with the most absolute freedom, deafen your ears daily with the report of a great victory or a tremendous battle, but the public appears to receive their tidings with the most apathetic and deserved incredulity.

If, however, there is little trace of popular excitement, there is as little of any popular distress, or of hard times. Residents here tell me that there is a great falling off in the brightness and gaiety of the city since this time last year. To a stranger it is still one of the brightest and most prosperous-looking of cities it has ever been my lot to visit. The port and wharves are crowded with shipping. Broadway is daily rendered almost impassable by the never-ending rows of carts, vans, and carriages. Splendidly equipped fur-covered sleighs dash past one at every turning, and the pavement is thronged with ladies, the richness of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3264. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Desperate Naval Engagements in Hampton Roads.

Attack Upon our Blockading Vessels by the Rebel Steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown.

The Frigate Cumberland Run Into by the Merrimac and Sunk.

Part of Her Crew Reported to be Drowned.

SURRENDER OF THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

Engagement of the Rebel Steamers with the Newport's News Batteries.

The Minnesota and Other Vessels Aground.

CESSATION OF FIRING AT NIGHT.

Opportune Arrival of the Iron-Clad Ericsson Battery Monitor.

A Five Hours' Engagement Between Her and the Merrimac.

The Rebel Vessel Forced to Haul Off.

THE MONITOR UNINJURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 8.

The dullness of Old Point was startled to-day by the announcement that a suspicious looking vessel; supposed to be the *Merrimac*, looking like a submerged house, with the roof only above water, was moving down from Norfolk by the channel in front of the Sewell's Point batteries. Signal guns were also fired by the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, to notify the *Minnesota, St. Lawrence* and *Roanoke* of the approaching danger, and all was excitement in and about Fortress Monroe.

There was nothing protruding above the water but a flagstaff flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke-stack. She moved along slowly, and turned into the channel leading to Newport's News, and steamed direct for the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, which were lying at the mouth of James River.

As soon as she came within range of the *Cumberland*, the latter opened on her with her heavy guns, but the balls struck and glanced off, having no more effect than peas from a pop-gun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of steam.

In the meantime, as the *Merrimac* was approaching the two frigates on one side, the rebel iron-clad steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* came down James River, and engaged our frigates on the other side. The batteries at Newport's News also opened on the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and did all in their power to assist the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, which, being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamers.

The *Merrimac*, in the meantime, kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the *Cumberland*, when she and the *Congress*, at a distance of one hundred yards, rained full broadsides on the iron-clad monster, that took no effect, the balls glancing upwards, and flying off, having only the effect of checking her progress for a moment.

After receiving the first broadside of the two frigates, she ran on to the *Cumberland*, striking her about midships, and literally laying open her sides. She then drew off, and fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, and, knocking in her side, left her to sink, while she engaged the *Congress*, which laid about a [illegible] of a mile distant.

[illegible] meantime, kept up a [illegible] the Yorktown and Jamestown [illegible] regular crew on board of her, and [illegible] of assisting the iron-clad steamer, [illegible] her colors. Her crew had been dis[illegible] and three companies of [illegible] put on board temporarily. [illegible] *St. Lawrence*, which [illegible] to take her position [illegible] of the channel, within reach of the James River [illegible] of Congress, assisting her efforts, the *Jamestown* [illegible] and took them on board of her, as [illegible] prisoners, but allowed the crew to remain [illegible]. The vessel being thus cleared, was fired by [illegible], when the *Merrimac* and her two iron-clad [illegible] opened with shell and shot on the Newport News batteries. The firing was briskly returned. [illegible] reports have been received, principally from [illegible] gunner's clerks. Some of them represent [illegible] garrison had been compelled to retreat from [illegible] to the woods. Another was that the two [illegible] rebel steamers had been compelled to retreat [illegible] by our guns.

[illegible] the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, having [illegible] all up steam, was being towed up to the [illegible] frigates, but did not get up until it [illegible] fought them. She was also followed [illegible] *St. Lawrence*, which was taken in [illegible] of the small harbor steamers. It [illegible], however, that neither of these vessels had [illegible] board them, and after a short engagement [illegible] them seemed to be, in the opinion [illegible] on the Point, aground. The *Minnesota*, [illegible] or from necessity, engaged the [illegible] at about a mile distance, with only [illegible] guns.

[illegible] officers on the point that both had been considerably damaged. These statements, it must be borne in mind, are all based on what could be seen by a glass at a distance of nearly eight miles, and from a few panic-stricken non-combatants, who fled at almost the first gun from Newport's News.

In the meantime darkness approached, though the moon shone out brightly, and nothing but the occasional flashing of guns could be seen. The *Merrimac* was also believed to be aground, as she remained stationary, at a distance of a mile from the *Minnesota*, making no attempt to attack or molest her.

Previous to the departure of the steamer for Baltimore, no guns had been fired for half an hour, the last one being fired from the *Minnesota*. Some persons declared that immediately after this last gun was fired, a dense volume of vapor was seen to rise from the *Merrimac*, indicating the explosion of her boiler. Whether this is so or not, cannot be known, but it was the universal opinion that the rebel monster was hard aground.

Fears were of course entertained for the safety of the *Minnesota* and *St. Lawrence* in such an unequal contest; but if the *Merrimac* was really ashore, she could do no more damage. It was the intention of the *Minnesota*, with her picked and gallant crew, to run into close quarters with the *Merrimac*, avoid her iron prow, and board her. This the *Merrimac* seemed not inclined to give her an opportunity to do.

At 8 o'clock, when the Baltimore boat left, a fleet of steamers were being sent up to the relief of the *Minnesota* and the *St. Lawrence*, and an endeavor was to be made to draw them off the bar on which they had grounded. In the meantime the firing had suspended, whether from mutual consent or necessity, could not be ascertained.

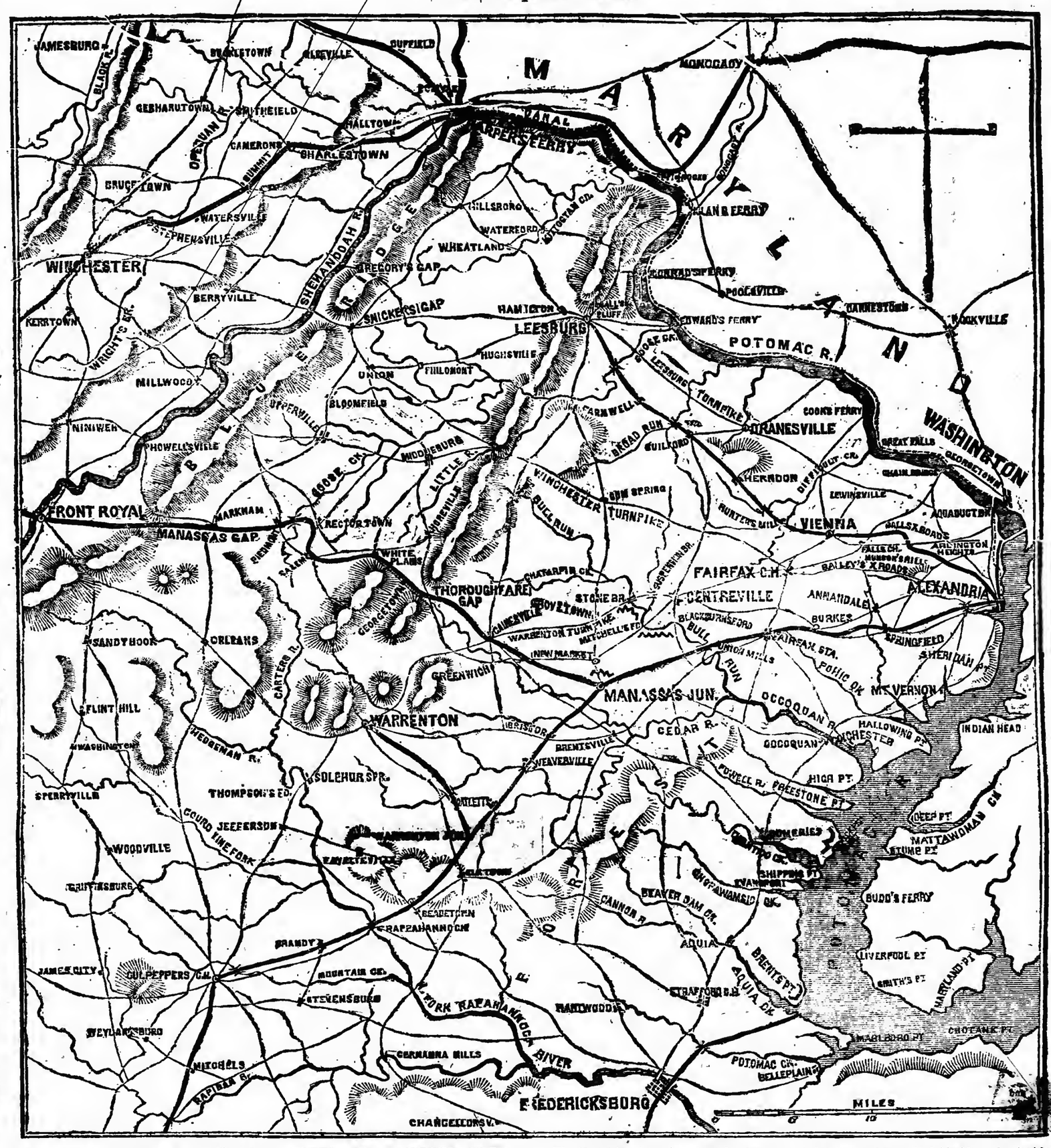
The rebel battery at Pig Point was also enabled to join in the combined attack on the *Minnesota*, and several guns were fired at her from Sewall's Point as she went up. None of them struck her, but one or two of them passed over her.

The Baltimore boat left Old Point at 8 o'clock last night. In about half-an-hour after she left the wharf, the iron-clad Ericsson steamer *Monitor* passed her, going in, towed by a large steamer. The *Monitor* undoubtedly reached Fortress Monroe by 9 o'clock, and may have immediately gone into service; if not, she would be ready to take a hand early on Sunday morning.

The foregoing are all the facts as far as can be at present ascertained, and are, probably, the worst possible version of the affair.

THE LINE OF THE POTOMAC FROM HARPER'S FERRY TO CHETANK POINT.

Map Showing the Cockpit Point Batteries, Yesterday Evacuated by the Rebels, and Taken Possession of by Our Troops; Leesburgh, from Which the Rebels were Driven on Saturday Morning by Col. Geary, and All Other Important Points.



LATER AND BETTER NEWS.

A Five Hours' Engagement Between the Ericsson Battery and the three Rebel Steamers.

The Rebel Vessels Driven Off---The Merrimac in a Sinking Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9—6:45 P. M.

The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe is just completed, and a message from there states that after the arrival of the *Monitor*, last night, she was attacked by the *Merrimac*, *Jamestown*, and *Yorktown*. *After a five hours' fight they were driven off, and the Merrimac put back to Norfolk in a sinking condition.*

OFFICIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9—7 P. M.

The *Monitor* arrived at Fortress Monroe last night.

Early this morning she was attacked by the three vessels—the *Merrimac*, the *Jamestown* and the *Yorktown*.

After five hours' contest they were driven off—the *Merrimac* in a sinking condition.

The above is official.

DISPATCH AUTHORIZED BY GEN. WOOL

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 9.

The *Monitor* arrived at 10 P. M., last night, and went immediately to the protection of the *Minnesota*, lying aground just below Newport's News. At 7 A. M. to-day the *Merrimac*, accompanied by two wooden steamers, the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and several tugs, stood out toward the *Minnesota*, and opened fire. The *Monitor* met them at once, and opened fire, when the enemy's vessels retired, excepting the *Merrimac*. *The two iron-clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 A. M. till noon, when the Merrimac retreated.* Whether she is injured, or not, it is impossible to say.

Lieut. J. L. WORDEN, who commanded the *Monitor*, handled her with great skill, assisted by Chief-Engineer STIMERS.

The *Minnesota* kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured. She was moved considerably to-day, and will probably be off to-night.

The *Monitor* is uninjured, and ready at any moment to repel another attack.

[Sent by order of Gen. WOOL.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

The following was received to-night by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN from Gen. WOOL, dated Fortress Monroe, at 6 o'clock this evening:

"Two hours after my telegraphic dispatch to the Secretary of War last evening, the *Monitor* arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the *Minnesota*, which was aground, and continued so until a few moments since. Early this morning she was attacked by the *Merrimac*, *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*. After a five hours' contest they were driven off, the *Merrimac* in a sinking condition. She was towed by the *Jamestown*, *Yorktown* and several smaller boats toward Norfolk, no doubt, if possible, to get her in the dry-dock for repairs. The *Minnesota* is afloat and being towed toward Fortress Monroe."

THE VESSELS ENGAGED.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY MONITOR.

The new Ericsson battery, or, as she is now called, the *Monitor*, which left this port for Southern waters last Wednesday, has already had her first engagement with the enemy, and has come out victor. It appears that she arrived in Hampton Roads last Saturday night, just after the rebel battery *Merrimac* had been playing havoc with our blockaders. She came to the rescue precisely at the right moment. Yesterday morning she was set upon by the *Merrimac*, the *Jamestown* and the *Yorktown*. After a five hours' fight she drove them all off, the *Merrimac* putting back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. As the public will now be anxious to know something of the style and power of this iron-clad vessel, which has thus routed the famous rebel iron-clad floating battery, we append a full account of her, furnished by our correspondent, who accompanied her on a recent trial trip from this harbor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The designer and builder of the *Monitor* was Capt. ERICSSON, famous in connection with the invention of a mode of propelling vessels and working engines by the motor-power of caloric, or heated air. Capt. ERICSSON is a Swede by birth, but his remarkable and persevering scientific efforts have been carried on principally in this City for the last ten years.

By an act of Congress passed last Summer, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to advertise for proposals to build one or more iron-clad vessels, all proposers to furnish their own plans. An appropriation of $1,500,000 was made to build such vessels, providing that the plans met with the approval of three commanding officers of the navy. The Board appointed consisted of Commodores JOSEPH SMITH, HIRAM PAULDING, and Capt. CHAS. H. DAVIS. Capt. ERICSSON sent in a plan which was accepted, with the understanding that the vessel was to be finished in one hundred days. The contract bears date the 4th of October, 1861.

The keel of this vessel was laid on the 25th of October, and so rapidly was the work performed, that the engines were put into the vessel and operated on the 31st of December last. The construction of the vessel was under the superintendence of Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, and Assistant Engineer ISAAC NEWTON, who were detailed from the frigate *Roanoke*, by Government, for that purpose. Annexed are the dimensions of the *Monitor*:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of upper vessel	172	—
Beam of upper vessel	41	—
Depth of upper vessel	5	—
Length of lower vessel	124	—
Beam of lower vessel at junction with upper	24	—
Beam of lower vessel at bottom	13	—
Depth of lower vessel	4	9
Diameter of turret, interior	20	—
Height of turret	9	—
Diameter of pilot-house	6	—
Height above deck	5	—
Draught forward	7	3
Draught aft	8	—
Draught with armament, coals and provisions on board	9	9
Height above the water line	—	21

THE ARMAMENT.

The armament consists of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, which are the heaviest now used by the navy. The lower part of the gun-carriages upon which the upper part slides when the gun is run in or out, consists of solid, wrought iron beams, extending the whole diameter of the turret, with their ends secured to it in such a manner that they essentially form a part of it. These beams are planned perfectly true, are seven inches deep by four inches wide, and are placed perfectly parallel in the turret, both guns pointing in the same direction. This permits the officer working the guns to take his aim by sights fixed with the turret instead of with the guns, in the usual way, which requires personal exposure when taking the aim. The ports through the side of the turret are only sufficiently wide to permit of the passage through them of the muzzle of the guns, and with just enough addition, vertically, for the elevation required. Inside of these swing iron pendulums, which close them against the enemy as soon as the gun recoils. The whole is made to revolve by a pair of steam engines placed beneath the deck, the handle which governs them passing up into the turret convenient to the hand of the officer who aims the gun.

HER AMMUNITION.

At the Novelty Iron Works a quantity of solid wrought iron shot was forged for the *Monitor*; each one weighing 187 pounds. These were intended for perforating and sinking iron clad vessels of the enemy whose sides are the ordinary height above the water line. But besides she carries a quantity of cast iron shots, weighing 175 pounds each, and one hundred round of shells, in weight 155 pounds each.

THE MACHINERY.

Mr. C. H. DELAMATER fitted this vessel with machinery. It consists of two horizontal tubular boilers, containing 3,000 square feet of fire surface, and two horizontal condensing engines, of forty inches diameter of cylinders, by twenty-two inches stroke of pistons. The propeller is nine feet diameter, sixteen feet pitch, and has four blades. Her speed is about six and a half knots an hour. All her machinery is below water-line.

THE MONITOR'S OFFICERS.

The following were the officers of the *Monitor* when she left this port, six days ago:

Lieutenant Commanding—JOHN S. WORDEN.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—S. D. GREEN.
Acting Masters—L. N. STODDER and T. W. WEBBER.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—WM. F. KEELER.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—D. C. LOGUE.
Chief Engineer—A. C. STIMERS.
Engineers—First Assistant, JOHN NEWTON; Second Assistant, Albert B. Campbell; Third Assistants, E. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstrom.
Acting Master's Mate—George [illegible].

THE SCIENTIFIC PLAN OF THE MONITOR.

Capt. ERICSSON's idea in building the *Monitor* was to give the greatest buoyancy to the vessel, and as small a target as possible to the enemy, so as to enable him to completely protect every part, all the attachments and every person on board, while under the fire of an enemy. He conceived that to do this was to build a broad flat-bottomed vessel with vertical sides and pointed ends, so that it requires but a shallow depth to displace water sufficient to buoy her up, though loaded with an impregnable armor upon its sides, and a bomb-proof deck upon which is placed a shot-proof revolving turret containing two of the heaviest Dahlgren guns. To insure such a vessel the power of locomotion, it was only necessary to suspend beneath it a vessel of ordinary strength, sufficiently narrow and sloping at the sides, that, if, as actual experiment has proven possible, the enemy's missile should pass below the shot-proof upper vessel, these sides can only be hit at such an acute angle that little harm is likely to ensue, and in its length approaching the bow only so nearly that its raking stem may receive the shot fired from directly ahead in the same way, and at the stern giving sufficient space to permit the dipping shot coming from directly aft to pass under the shot-proof end, directly on its course, without hitting the rudder, which is placed abaft the propeller.

The sides of the upper vessel are first formed of plate-iron, half an inch thick, outside of which is attached solid white oak, twenty-six inches thick, which again receives the rolled iron armor of five inches thickness. The bomb-proof deck is supported by well-stanchioned and diagonally braced oak beams, ten inches square, placed with their faces twenty-six inches apart, upon which is laid planking seven inches thick, covered with rolled plate-iron one inch thick. As the bottoms of these beams are on a level with the water-line, the armor above water is supported by a backing of forty-one feet in depth. The lower vessel is of iron, one-half inch thick, made in the usual manner, and contains, in its after part, the steam machinery and coal, and in the forward part—the poop being divided by a wrought iron bulkhead—the quarters for the officers and crew, and the ammunition and stores. In describing the upper and lower vessel, it must not be imagined that they are constructed separately; they form, together, one vessel; it is only as respects form that they can be regarded as two.

The Pilot-House and Anchor.

The pilot is protected by a shot-proof pilot-house which alone weighs 22,000 pounds. The house stands five feet above the level of the deck. The anchor is suspended from a circular well, open at the bottom, situated in the extreme bow of the upper vessel, and connected with the capstan in the bow of the lower one. An arrangement is also provided for taking soundings below the water line.

The Turret.

The turret spoken of above is for the protection of the men while working the guns; in fact, no one is exposed or seen by the enemy. The turret revolves, and consists, first, of a rolled plate iron skeleton, one inch thick, to which is riveted two thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates. Outside of these riveted plates are six thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates. Outside of these riveted plates are six thickness, of one inch each, of rolled plates bolted firmly to the first two thicknesses with screw bolts, having deep countersunk heads on the outside and nuts within, so that if in action the enemy's shot should loosen any of the plates they can easily be refastened. The seams are vertical, and these break joints with each other, consequently no shot can strike the seam of more than one thickness. The top is covered with a bomb-proof roof, placed six inches down within the turret, and perforated with holes. In addition to the above the gunners are protected by a shield, within the turret, of one and a half inch thickness.

FOR WHAT THE MONITOR WAS INTENDED.

The Ericsson Battery was not intended for an ordinary cruiser, but for the defence of our harbors and coast, and for operations such as those in which she has just achieved such a signal success. She is enabled to carry eight days' fuel, and thus can proceed easily from port to port along our seaboard. Provisions for three months can be stowed away in her, and a condensing apparatus for supplying fresh water to the officers and crew is fitted up on board.

THE LAST TRIAL TRIP OF THE MONITOR AND ITS RESULTS.

Last Monday the *Monitor* went on a trial trip down the Bay, about five miles beyond Fort Lafayette. Her steering qualities were found to be all that could be desired.

The guns were fired to test the question which had been mooted, of whether the concussion within the turret would not be so great as to injure seriously the ears of the men. First, a blank cartridge was fired, with the hatches in the roof open. Then a charge of canister, weighing 135 pounds, with 15 pounds of powder, with the hatches still open, and finally the same charge with the hatches closed, as they will be under the fire of the enemy. It was found that in every case the concussion in every part of the interior of the turret was considerably less than when standing near such a gun fired in the open air. The sailors stationed at the guns, and who expected to handle them shortly against the enemy, all expressed themselves delighted at the success of the trial. The speed of the vessel by the ship log was 8½ knots, the engines making 65 revolutions.

The last heard of the *Monitor* previous to this news of her success, was by a bark which arrived here yesterday morning. The bark reported that, on the 7th inst., at 10 P. M., off Barnegat, she passed the *Monitor* in tow, bound for Fortress Monroe.

This magnificent success in her first trial, will settle all questions as to her efficiency.

LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. J. R. WORDEN, it will be recollected, at the commencement of the rebellion was captured by the rebels, after having conveyed dispatches from the Government to the National fleet off Pensacola, and imprisoned several months at Montgomery. He was exchanged a short time ago, and was immediately assigned to the *Monitor*, in which, as will be seen from the dispatches, he has done most efficient service.

THE MERRIMAC.

The *Merrimac*, the iron-plated rebel steamer which attacked the Ericsson Battery, was formerly the United States screw-frigate of the same name. She was built at the Navy-Yard at Charlestown, Mass., in 1855; and her last active service was in the Pacific Squadron. At the time of the rebel attack on the Norfolk Navy-Yard, she was lying there in ordinary, as a store and receiving ship. She was a ship of 3,200 tons burden, and was pierced for forty guns. When the Navy-yard was assailed, she was set fire to, scuttled and sunk, by the National officers, in preference to letting her fall into the hands of the rebels. A recent official report on the subject, made to the rebel authorities, stated that she was sunk and burned to her copper line and down through to her berth-deck, which, with her spacious gun-decks were also burned. After the rebels had got possession of the Yard, they proceeded to raise the hull of the *Merrimac*, and to convert her into a vessel of war for their own purpose. Her hull was cut down to within three feet of her water-work, and a bomb-proof house built on her gun-deck. She was then iron-plated, and her bow and stern steel clad, with a projecting angle or ram for the purpose of piercing a vessel. She had no masts, and there was nothing to be seen over her gun-deck, with the exception of the pilot-house and smoke-stack. The bomb-proof was three inches thick, and made of wrought iron. Altogether she looked like a most formidable war-ship. But water iron sheathing was half on, it was tested by Columbiads and found inefficient. She was then additionally strengthened, until she was so heavy that she bade fair to become unmanageable, and even to sink by her own weight. In a description published some two or three months ago, her armament was stated as consisting of four 11-inch navy guns on each side, and two 6-pounder Armstrong guns at the bow and stern. But no doubt great changes have been made in her armament before this time. The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 6th ult. had an article describing the attempt to convert the *Merrimac* into an impregnable iron plated man-of-war as a failure. It began thus:

"We have scarcely patience enough left to condemn in temperate language the reckless impropriety of two of our cotemporaries, who have seen fit, in their thirst for notoriety, to thrust before the public the fact that the *Merrimac* has proved an abortion."

It was further said, that

"The calculation in displacement was erroneous. An error amounting to more than two hundred tons was discovered when the ship was floated off. The chief subject of regret is, that when she was shored up again the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain; consequently, some parts of the machinery have been taken up, and a quantity of dead-wood will have to be introduced to correct the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

Piano-fortes, kept for use, $4.
Billiard tables, kept for use, $20.
Plate of gold, kept for use, per ounce troy, 50 cents.
Plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy, 3 cents. *Provided*, That silver spoons or plate of silver, to an amount not exceeding forty ounces, as aforesaid, belonging to any one person, shall be exempt from duty.

SLAUGHTERED CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

SEC. 76. That, on and after the 1st day of May next, there shall be levied, collected and paid by any person or persons, firms, companies, or agents or employers thereof, the following duties or taxes, that is to say: On all horned cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, 50 cents per head.

On all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, 10 cents per head.

On all sheep exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, 5 cents per head: *Provided*, That all cattle, hogs and sheep, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, shall be exempt from duty.

SEC. 77. That, on and after the date on which this act shall take effect, any person or persons, firms or companies, or agents, or employes thereof, who shall slaughter for sale any cattle, sheep or hogs, shall be required to make and render a list at the end of each and every month to the Assistant Assessor of the district where the business is transacted, stating the number of cattle, if any, the number of hogs, if any, and the number of sheep, if any, slaughtered, as aforesaid, with the several rates of duty as fixed therein in this act, together with the whole amount thereof, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration of the said person or persons, agents or employes thereof, as aforesaid, under oath or affirmation, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same is true and correct, and shall, at the time of rendering said list, pay the full amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue, as aforesaid, to the collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid; and in case of default in making the return or payment of the duties, as aforesaid, the assessment and collection shall be made as in the general provisions of this act required, and in case of fraud or evasion, the party offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $10 per head for any cattle, hogs, or sheep so slaughtered upon which the duty is fraudulently withheld, evaded, or attempted to be evaded.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, FERRYBOATS AND OMNIBUSES.

SEC. 78. That on and after the first day of May next, any person or persons, firms, companies or corporations, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad or railroads, using steam power thereon, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two mills per mile for each and every passenger carried on said railroad or railroads: *Provided*, That when season or commutation tickets are issued or sold entitling the holder to travel or pass over any railroad or railroads daily, for any number of days, not less than thirty, consecutively, it shall be lawful for the owners, possessors, or the agents thereof of said railroad or railroads to return, account for, and pay, in lieu of two mills per mile for each and every passenger carried hulping, or entitled to hold, such season or commutation tickets as aforesaid, a duty of three per cent. on the gross receipts for any and all such season or commutation tickets; and any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any steamboat, or other vessel propelled by steam power, except ferryboats, shall, on and after the day as aforesaid, be subject to and pay a duty of one mill per mile, reckoning the actual or estimated distance from the place of embarkation to the place of landing, for each and every passenger carried on said steamboat, or other vessel, except ferryboats, propelled by steam power as aforesaid; and any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad or railroads, the motive power of which not being steam, ferryboats, or vessels used as ferryboats, propelled by steam or by horse power, and omnibuses or carriages whose business it is to run hourly or at any other stated intervals of the day from one part or place of a town or city to some other point or place in the town or city or out of it, and return, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the gross amount of receipts derived from carrying passengers in any manner as aforesaid; and the owner, possessor, or person or persons having the care or management of such railroads, steamboats, ferryboats or other vessels or carriages as aforesaid shall, within thirty days after the end of each and every month, commencing as heretofore mentioned, make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the respective districts where such railroads are located, or where such ferry-boats or vessels, or omnibuses or carriages, as aforesaid, belong, of the amount of gross receipts derived from carrying passengers in any manner, as aforesaid, together with the amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue, which list or return shall be verified by oath or affirmation of the owners, possessors, agents or proper officer of said firms, companies, or corporations, in the manner and form to be prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall also, monthly, at the time of making said return, pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid, the full amount of said duties; and the owner, possessor, or person or persons having the care or management of any such railroads, ferry-boats, or vessels, or omnibuses, or carriages, as hereinbefore described, shall within thirty days after the end of each and every month, commencing as heretofore mentioned, make a list or return, and render the same to the Assistant Assessor of the respective districts where such railroads are located, or where such ferry-boats or vessels, or omnibuses or carriages, as aforesaid, belong, of the amount of gross receipts derived from carrying passengers in any manner, as aforesaid, together with the amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue, which list or return shall be verified by oath or affirmation of the owners, possessors, agents or proper officer of said firms, companies, or corporations, in manner and form to time to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall also monthly, and at the time of making said list or return, pay to the Collector or Deputy Collector of the district, as aforesaid, the full amount of said duties; and in case of neglect or refusal to make said list or return, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list or return should have been made, as aforesaid, the assessor or assistant assessors shall proceed to estimate the duties as heretofore provided in other cases of delinquency; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the duties, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days, after said duties become due and payable, said owner, possessor, or person or persons, having the care or management of said railroads, steamboats, ferryboats or other vessels or carriages as aforesaid shall, within thirty days after the end of each and every month, commencing as heretofore mentioned, make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the respective districts where such railroads are located, or where such steamboats or other vessels or omnibuses or carriages belong, with the number of miles passengers have been carried as aforesaid, and the amount, if any, of the season or commutation tickets as aforesaid, together with the whole amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue thereupon, which return shall be verified by oath or affirmation of the owners, possessors, agents or proper officer of said firms, companies, or corporations, in the manner and form to be prescribed from time to time by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall also, monthly, at the time of making said return, pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district, as aforesaid, the full amount of said duties; and the owner, possessor, or person or persons having the care or management of any such railroads, ferry-boats, or vessels, or omnibuses, or carriages, as hereinbefore described, shall within thirty days after the end of each and every month, commencing as heretofore mentioned, make a list or return, and render the same to the Assistant Assessor of the respective districts where such railroads are located, or where such ferry-boats or vessels, or omnibuses or carriages, as aforesaid, belong, of the amount of gross receipts derived from carrying passengers in any manner, as aforesaid, together with the amount of duties which have accrued or should accrue thereon, and render the same to the assistant assessor of the respective districts where such newspaper, magazine, review or other literary or news publication is or may be published, which list or return shall have annexed a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made according to the manner and form which may be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the owner, possessor, or person having the care or management of such newspaper, magazine, review, or other publication, as aforesaid, that the same is true and correct, and shall also, monthly, and at the time of making said list or return, pay to the Collector or Deputy Collector of the district, as aforesaid, the full amount of said duties; and in case of neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions contained in this section, or to make and render said list or return, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list or return ought to have been made as aforesaid, the Assistant Assessor of the respective districts shall proceed to estimate the duties as heretofore provided in other cases of delinquency; and, in case of neglect or refusal to pay the duties, as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after said duties become due and payable, said owner, possessor, or person or persons, having the care or management of said newspaper or publications, as aforesaid, shall pay, in addition thereto, a penalty of five per cent. on the amount due; and, in case of fraud or evasion, whereby the revenue is attempted to be defrauded, or the duty withheld, said owners, possessors, or person or persons having the care or management of said newspapers or other publications, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $500 for each offence, or for any sum fraudulently unaccounted for; and all provisions in this act in relation to liens, assessments and collection, not incompatible therewith, shall apply to this section and the objects herein embraced: *Provided*, That in all cases where the rate or price of advertising is fixed by any law of the United States, State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the company, person or persons, publishing said advertisements, to add the duty or tax imposed by this act to the price of said advertisements, any law, as aforesaid, to the contrary notwithstanding.

INCOME DUTY.

SEC. 83. That for the purpose of modifying and re-enacting, as hereinafter provided, so much of an act, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 5th of August, 1861, as relates to an income tax: that is to say, sections 49, 50, and 51, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 84. That from and after the first day of May next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually, upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits or income exceeds the sum of six hundred dollars, a duty of 3 per cent. on the amount of such annual gains, profits, or income over and above the said sum of $600; and upon the annual gains, profits, or income, rents and dividends accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, except as hereinafter mentioned, and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 5 per cent.

SEC. 85. That in estimating said annual gains, profits or income, whether subject to a duty, as provided in this act, of three per centum, or of five per centum, all other National, State, and local taxes, lawfully assessed upon the property or other sources of income, as aforesaid, from which said annual gains, profits, or income is or should be derived, shall be first deducted, and all gains, profits, or income derived from salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators and Members of Congress, or derived from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank or savings institution, or on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or corporation, which shall have been assessed and paid by said banks, savings institutions or [illegible] companies, as aforesaid, shall also be deducted [illegible] the duty herein provided for shall be assessed [illegible] collected for the year next preceding the [illegible] collecting said duty, that is to say [illegible] first day of May, 1862, and in each year thereafter: *Provided*, That upon such portion of said gains, profits or income, whether subject to a duty as provided in this act of three per centum or of five per centum, which shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty not exceeding one and one-half of one per centum, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 86. That the duties on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the 30th day of June, in the year 1862, and in each year thereafter, until and including the year 1865, and no longer; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid, for thirty days after the 30th of June, as aforesaid, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of five per centum on the amount of duties so unpaid, as a penalty; and, if any person or persons, or party, liable to pay such duty, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, the amount due shall be a lien in favor of the United States from the time it was due until paid, with the interest, penalties, and costs that may accrue in addition thereto, upon all the property, and rights to property, stocks, securities, and debts of every description from which the income upon which said duty is assessed or levied shall have accrued, or may or should accrue; and in default of the payment of said duty for the space of thirty days after the same shall have become due, said lien may be enforced by distraint upon such property, rights to property, stocks, securities, and evidences of debt, by whomsoever holden; and for this purpose the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the certificate of the collector or deputy collector that said duty is due and unpaid for the space of ten days after notice duly given of the levy of such duty, shall issue a warrant, in form and manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and by virtue of such warrant there may be levied on such property, rights to property, stocks, securities, and evidences of debt, a further sum, to be fixed and stated in such warrant, over and above the said annual duty, interest, and penalty for non-payment, sufficient for the fees and expenses of such levy. And in all cases of sale, as aforesaid, the certificate of such sale by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the sale shall give a valid title to the purchaser, whether the property be real or personal; and, where the subject of sale shall be stocks, the certificate of said sale shall be lawful authority and notice to the proper corporation, company, or association to record the same on their books or records, in the same manner as if transferred or assigned by the person or party holding the same, to issue new certificates of stock therefor in lieu of any original or prior certificates, which shall be void whether canceled or not; and said certificates of sale of the Collector or Deputy Collector, where the subject of sale shall be securities, or other evidences of debt, shall be good and valid receipts to the person or party holding the same, as against any person or persons, or other party holding, or claiming to hold, possession of such securities or other evidences of debt.

SEC. 87. That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age, and all guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, to make return in the list in schedule, as provided in this act, to the proper officer of Internal revenue, of the amount of his or her income, or the income of such minors or persons as may be held in trust, as aforesaid, according to the requirements hereinbefore stated, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such return, the assessor or assistant assessor shall assess the amount of his or her income, and proceed thereafter to collect the duty thereon in the same manner as is provided for in other cases of neglect and refusal to furnish lists or schedules in the general provisions of this act, where not otherwise incompatible, and the assistant assessor may increase the amount of the list or return of any party making such return, if he shall be satisfied that the same is understated: *Provided*, That any party, in his or her own behalf, or as guardian or trustee, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that he or she was not possessed of an income of $600, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this act, or that he or she has been assessed elsewhere and the same year for an income duty, and shall thereupon be exempt from an income duty; or if the list or return of any party shall have been increased by the Assistant Assessor in manner as aforesaid, he or she may be permitted to declare, as aforesaid, the amount of his or her annual income, or the amount held in trust as aforesaid, liable to be assessed as aforesaid, and the same so declared shall be received as the sum upon which duties are to be assessed and collected.

STAMP DUTIES.

SEC. 88. That, on and after the 1st day of May next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in the schedule (marked B,) hereunto annexed, or for, or in respect of the vellum, parchment or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed, by any person or persons or party who shall make, sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule.

SEC. 89. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of $50, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

SEC. 90. That no stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, shall be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, or, if so used, the same shall be of no avail.

SEC. 91. That no vellum, parchment, or paper, bearing a stamp appropriated by name to any particular instrument, shall be used for any other purpose, or, if so used, the same shall be of no avail.

SEC. 92. That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp or die, or any part of any stamp or die, which shall have been provided, made or used in pursuance of this act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of any such stamp or die, as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp or die, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale, any vellum, parchment, or paper, article or thing, having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp or die, or part of any stamp, die, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same respectively to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall privately and secretly use any stamp or die which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall cut, tear, or get off, or cause or procure to be cut, torn or got off, the impression of any stamp or die which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this act, from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the duties hereby imposed; then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offence, as aforesaid, shall be daemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fins not exceeding $1,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years.

SEC. 93. That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initial letters of his name, or deface the same in such a manner as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been made use of, and so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by this act without so effectually cancelling and obliterating such stamp, he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of $50.

SEC. 94. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to made, signed, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for payment of money, liable to any of the duties imposed by this act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they shall, for every such bill, draft, order or note, forfeit the sum of $200.

SEC. 95. That the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the duty upon the same, as the law requires for promissory notes or inland bills of exchange; and no bill of exchange shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp, and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment, any such draft or order, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of $100.

SEC. 96. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and is hereby, authorized to sell to and supply Collectors, Deputy-Collectors, Postmasters, Stationers, or any other persons, at his discretion, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, as herein provided for, upon the payment, at the time of delivery, of the amount of duties, said stamps, stamped paper, vellum, or parchment, so sold or supplied, represent, and may then upon allow and deduct from the aggregate amount of such stamps, as aforesaid, the sum of five per cent. as commission to the Collectors, Postmasters, Stationers, or other purchasers; but the cost of any paper, vellum, or parchment, shall be added to the amount, after deducting the allowance of five per cent., as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no commission shall be allowed on any sum or sums so sold or supplied of less amount than $50.

SEC. 97. That it shall be lawful for any person to present to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any instrument, and require his opinion whether or not the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said commissioner shall be of opinion that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, it shall be lawful for him, and he is hereby required, to impress thereon a particular stamp, to be provided for that purpose, with such word or words or device thereon, as he shall judge proper, which shall signify and denote that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty; and every such instrument upon which the said stamp shall be impressed, shall be deemed to be not so chargeable and shall be received in evidence in all courts of law or equity, notwithstanding any objections made to the same, as being chargeable with stamp duty, and not stamped to denote the same.

SEC. 98. That on and after the date on which this act shall take effect no telegraph company or its agent or employe shall deliver to any person any dispatch or message without first affixing thereto an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of $10.

SEC. 99. That on and after the date on which this act shall take effect, an express company shall deliver to any person, or deliver at any place for any person, any bale, bundle, box or package of any description, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the duty imposed by this act, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of $10.

SEC. 100. That all the provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp duties, shall extend to and include (except where manifestly inapplicable) all the articles or objects enumerated in schedule marked C, subject to stamp duties, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto.

SEC. 101. That on and after the date on which this act shall take effect, no person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, shall offer or vend drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, upon which a duty is imposed by this act, as enumerated and mentioned in schedule C, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the duty before mentioned, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of $10: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to any medicinal drug sold entire and without mixture or composition with any other drug, fluid, essence, spirit, or other form or denomination of medicine or drug, nor to medicines compounded according to the forms prescribed in the *United States Pharmacopœia, Wood and Bache's Dispensatory*, or any homœopathic or other professional text books now in use of like character, and not sold, offered for sale, or advertised under any other name, form or guise, than that under which they may be severally denominated and laid down in said pharmacopœias and dispensatories and text books, as aforesaid, nor to medicines sold to or for the use of any person, which may be mixed and compounded according to the written recipe or prescription of any physician or surgeon practicing his profession in the vicinity where such medicine, so prescribed, shall be compounded and sold, and specially for such person prescribing said medicine.

SEC. 102. That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles for sale mentioned in Schedule C, after the same shall have been so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, who shall take off, remove, or detach, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who shall use any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offence shall be committed, be subject to a penalty of $50, to be recovered before any proper judicial tribunal of the United States, together with the costs thereupon accruing, and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 103. That every maker or manufacturer of any of the articles or commodities mentioned in schedule C, as aforesaid, who shall sell, send out, remove, or deliver any article or commodity, as aforesaid, before the duty thereon shall have been fully paid, by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as in this act provided, or who shall hide or conceal, or cause to be hidden or concealed, or who shall remove or convey away, or deposit, or cause to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, to evade the duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of $100, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

SEC. 104. That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles or commodities, as aforesaid, or his chief workman, agent, or superintendent, shall, at the end of each and every month, make and sign a declaration in writing that no such article or commodity, as aforesaid, has, during such preceding month, or time when the last declaration was made, been removed, carried, or sent, or caused, or suffered, or known to have been removed, carried, or sent from the premises of such manufacturer or maker, other than such as have been duly taken account of and charged with the stamp duty, on pain of such manufacturer or maker forfeiting, for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration, $100; and if any such manufacturer or maker, or his chief workman, agent, or superintendent, shall make any false or untrue declaration, such manufacturer or maker, or chief workman, agent, or superintendent, making the same, shall forfeit $500.

SCHEDULE B.

Stamp Duties.

	Duty.
Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule; any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written	$0 05
Bill of Exchange, (inland.)—Promissory note, check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand	2
Bill of Exchange, (inland.)—Promissory note, draft, or order, for the payment in any other manner than at sight, or on demand, of any sum of money not exceeding $500	5
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $2,500	10
Exceeding $2,500	25
Bill of Exchange, (foreign,) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of the United States, it drawn singly; or if drawn in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $500, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States	5
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $2,500	10
Exceeding $2,500	25
Bill of lading or receipt, (other than charter party,) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place	10
Bill of lading or receipt for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be carried from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place in the United States, either by land or water, except when carried by any express company or carrier	5
Express.—Any bale, bundle, box or package of any description, carried by any express company, or carrier, or person acting as such, if the freight or charge upon the same shall not exceed 50 cents	3
If exceeding 50 cents, and not exceeding $1	5
Exceeding $1	10
Bond.—For indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for any other person, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof	50
Bond of any description not otherwise charged in this schedule	25
Certificate of stock in any incorporated company	25
Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company	25
Certificate.—Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25
Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such—	
If for a sum not exceeding $100	2
For a sum exceeding $100	5
Certificate of any other description than those specified	10
Charter Party.—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any goods or merchandise on board of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 300 tons	3 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Contract.—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such	10
Conveyance.—Deed, instrument or writing, whereby any lands, tenements or other things sold shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her or their direction	1 00
Dispatch, telegraphic.—Any dispatch or message sent by telegraph: *Provided*, That all messages and dispatches sent or forwarded, on the business or for the use of telegraph companies or railroad companies, such as may be sent or received free of charge, and such as may be for the use of any fire or police department of any city or town, shall be exempt from duty	3
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing	1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50
Insurance, (Life.)—Policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed the sum of $2,500	50
Exceeding the sum of $2,500, and not exceeding $10,000	1 00
Exceeding the sum of $10,000	2 50
Insurance, (Marine and Inland.) Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, specie, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of any ship or vessel, or upon any other interest in, or relating to any ship or vessel which may lawfully be insured; or upon any goods, merchandise, specie, or other property transported by any conveyance whatsoever, from any port or place to any other port or place—	
Where the amount insured shall not exceed the sum of $2,500	50
Exceeding the sum of $2,500, and not exceeding $10,000	1 00
Exceeding the sum of $10,000	2 50
Insurance, (fire.) Policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made of, or upon any building, goods, wares, merchandise, or other property, from loss or damage by fire, or arising therefrom, by any insurance company, or its agent, or other person—	
Where the amount insured shall not exceed the sum of $2,500	50
Exceeding the sum of $2,500, and not exceeding $10,000	1 00
Exceeding the sum of $10,000	2 50
Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract to, the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof—	
If for a period of time not exceeding three years	50
If for a period exceeding three years	1 00
Manifest of part of the cargo of any vessel, (clearance)	25
Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer—	
If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable, or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due, and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money	1 00
Notarial act, any whatsoever, not otherwise charged in this schedule	25
Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than $30	50
Exceeding $30	1 00
Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon	25
Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society	10
Power of attorney to receive or collect rent	25
Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified	1 00
Probate of will, or letters of administration: Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration and oath for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $3,500	50
To exceed $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000	1 00
To exceed $5,000 and not exceeding $20,000	2 00
To exceed $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000	5 00
To exceed $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000	10 00
Exceeding $100,000	20 00
Warehouse receipt, or memorandum of any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard	25
Legal documents:	
Appeal from the decree of any court to a higher or appellate court	50
Writ, summons, subpœna, or other original process commenced in any court of law or equity	50

SCHEDULE C.

Medicines, for and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, containing any drugs, herbs, pills, powders, tinctures, potions, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonicks, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparation or composition whatsoever, used or applied, or to be used or applied, externally or internally as medicines or medicaments, for the prevention, cure or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human or animal body, which shall be uttered or sold in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents	2
Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of twenty-five cents, and not exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents	5
Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of fifty cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of one dollar	10
Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of one dollar, for each and every fifty cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional	5
Schedule of drugs, herbs, pills, powders, tinctures, potions, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, proprietaries and compositions: Aromatic Snuff, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Balm of Life, Balsam of Wild Cherry and Iceland Moss, Balsam of Liverwort, Badger's Cod Liver Oil, Brandreth's Pills, British Oil, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Bonnett's Cocoaine, Cathartic Pills, Catarrh Snuff, Cough Syrup, Croup Remedy, Croup Syrup, Dentifrice, Epileptic Pills, Essence of Life, Eye Water, Family Pills, Female Pills, Glycerine Lotion, Hair Restorative, Hostetter's Bitters, Hyperion Fluid, Hair Dye, Magic Liniment, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oxygenated Bitters, Pain Killer, Pulmonary Balsam, Pulmonic Syrup, Pectoral Balsam, Pulmonic Waters, Railroad Pills, Ready Reliefer, Richardson's Bitters, Russia Salve, Schiedam Schnapps, Sherry Wine Bitters, Sugar-coated Pills, Tonic Mixture, Tooth Powder, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Vermifuge, Worm Lozenges.	
Or, by whatsoever other name the same herelofore have been, now are, or shall hereafter be called, known, or distinguished; and also all pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, cordials, bitters, tonics, alteratives, anodynes, pomades, liniments, embrocations, electuaries, plasters, ongnents, salves, ointments, drops, panaceas, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and official preparations whatsoever, of other or the same, or the like properties, qualities, virtues, efficacies and pretensions, with the articles before mentioned, named, enumerated or specified in this schedule, or any of them, made, prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale, by any person, or persons whatsoever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which have, at any time, heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any letters patent, or which have, at any time, heretofore been; now are, or shall hereafter be, by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers, or handbills, or by any labels or words written, printed, or affixed to, or delivered with any such packet, box, bottle, or phial, or other inclosure, aforesaid, held out, or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof, as nostrums, or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint incident to, or in anywise affecting, the human or animal body.	

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 105. That any person or persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors, or trustees of any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property, of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of $1,000 in actual value, passing from any person who may die after the passage of this act possessed of such property, being within the United States, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any part of such property, or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainor, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, made subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States, as follows, that is to say:

First—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, wife or husband, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of seventy-five cents for each and every hundred dollars, of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Second—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of $1 50 for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Third—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of three dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of $4 for each and every $100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at and after the rate of five dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest: *Provided*, That all legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

SEC. 106. That the tax or duty aforesaid shall be a lien and charge upon the property of every person who may die, as aforesaid, until the same shall be fully paid to and discharged by the United States; and every executor, administrator or other person, who may take the burden or trust of administration upon such property, shall, after taking such burden or trust, and before paying or distributing any portion thereof to the legatees or any parties entitled to beneficial interest therein, pay to the Collector or Deputy Collector of the district the amount of the duty or t

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL

Provisions of the Measure now Before Congress.

THE MACHINERY FOR COLLECTION.

THE DUTIES LEVIED.

Pains, Penalties, and Other Provisions.

The following is a correct copy of the Tax bill reported from the House Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of superintending the collection of internal duties, stamp duties, licenses or taxes imposed by this act, or which may be hereafter imposed, and of assessing the same, an office is hereby created in the Treasury Department to be called the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Commissoner of Internal Revenue, with an annual salary of five thousand dollars, who shall be charged, and hereby is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with preparing all the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, stamps, and licenses, and distributing the same, or any part thereof, and all other matters pertaining to the assessment and collection of the duties, stamp duties, licenses, and taxes, as may be necessary to carry this act into effect, with the general superintendence of his office, as aforesaid, and shall have authority, and hereby is authorized and required, to provide proper and sufficient stamps or dies, for expressing and denoting the several stamp duties, or the amount thereof, in the case of percentage duties, imposed by this act, and to alter and renew or replace such stamps, from time to time, as occasion shall require; and the Secretary of the Treasury may assign to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue such number of clerks as he may deem necessary, or the exigencies of the public service may require.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of assessing, levying and collecting the duties or taxes hereinafter prescribed by this act, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to divide, respectively, the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts, and to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an Assessor and a Collector for each such district, who shall be freeholders and residents within the same: *Provided*, That any of said States and Territories, as well as the District of Columbia, may, if the President shall deem it proper, be erected into and included in one district.

Sec. 3. That each of the Assessors shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which he shall appoint one respectable freeholder to be Assistant Assessor; and each Assessor and Assistant Assessor so appointed, and accepting the appointment, shall, before he enters on the duties of his appointment, take and subscribe, before some competent person, an oath or affirmation, that he will faithfully execute the duties of his office.

Sec. 4. That before any such collector shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall execute a bond for such amount as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury, containing the condition that said collector shall justly and faithfully account for to the United States, and pay over, in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public monies which may come into his hands or possession; which bond shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him directed to be put in suit upon any breach of the condition thereof. And such collectors shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 5. That such collector shall be authorized to appoint as many deputies as he may think proper, to be by him compensated for their services, and also to revoke the powers of any deputy. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any collector from collecting himself the whole or any part of the duties and taxes so assessed and payable in his district.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any duty, license, stamp, or tax imposed by this act, annually, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of May next, and in each year thereafter, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located, of the amount of annual income, the number of articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. That said Assessor shall, on the first day of May next, and in each year, and from time to time thereafter, direct and cause the several Assistant Assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire concerning all persons being within the collection district where they reside, owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any property, or objects liable to pay any duty, stamp or tax, including all persons liable to pay a license duty, and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation, respectively.

Sec. 8. That if any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required it shall be the duty of the officer to make such list, which, being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 9. That if any person shall exhibit a false list or statement, with intent to defraud, such person shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $500, at the discretion of the Court, and thereupon the Assessors, for the purpose of making a true list, are authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises, respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 10. That absentees shall receive ten days' written notice to prepare their list.

Sec. 11. That if any person refuse or neglect to give such list, the Assessors shall enter the premises and perform the duty; and the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness or absence from home, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $100, except where otherwise provided for, to be recovered for the use of the United States, with costs of suit, in any Court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 12. That whenever there shall be any taxable articles not owned, managed or reported by any person within any assessment district, it shall be the duty of the assessor to enter the premises and make lists of the same, which lists shall be taken as good and sufficient.

Sec. 13. That those having charge of taxable articles or property, not lying within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver lists within their own district.

Sec. 14. Defines the arrangement of lists, and prescribes a penalty for assessors who fail in their duty.

Sec. 15. That assessors shall advertise all persons whose said lists may be examined, and that during ten days after the publication of the notification, as aforesaid, appeals will be received and determined by him relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assistant assessor. The assessor shall have power to reexamine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 16. That said Assessor shall immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals, make out lists containing the sums payable; and in default of performance of the duties enjoined upon Assessors by this section, they shall, severally and individually, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and moreover, shall forfeit their compensation as Assessors.

Sec. 17. That there shall be paid to the several Assessors and assistant Assessors—to each Assessor two dollars per day for every day employed in making arrangements and giving instructions to the assistant Assessors for the valuation; and three dollars per day for every day employed in hearing appeals, revising valuations, and making out lists; and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax-list; to each assistant Assessor, two dollars for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making valuations, and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax-list. And said Assessors and assistant Assessors, shall also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books, and ten cents per mile for each and every mile traveled; and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized.

Sec. 18. Provides that each collector shall subscribe three different receipts.

Sec. 19. That each collector, before receiving any list for collection, shall give an additional bond, with good surety for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 20. That said collectors shall advertise when and where duties and taxes are payable; delinquents shall be visited at their dwellings and the dues demanded; and if not then paid, the collector shall proceed to collect the duties or taxes by distraint and sale of the property or effects of the delinquents, having previously notified the delinquent thereof and published the same: *Provided*, That in any case of distraint, the goods, chattels or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with necessary expenses and fees: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make distraint of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, or any other articles exempted from distress or execution by the laws of any State, beasts of the plow necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 21. That in cases where the property liable to duties or taxes may not be divisible, so as to enable the collector to raise the whole amount of the tax by sale, the whole of the property shall be sold and the surplus paid to the owner. And if the property cannot be sold for the amount due, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States.

Provided, That the owner or legal representative of the property, before it shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the duties or taxes thereon, with an addition of five per centum on the same, on the payment of which the sale of the property shall not take place.

Sec. 22. That with respect to property on which the duty or tax shall not have been paid within ninety days after the day on which the Collector shall have received the collection lists from the assessors, the Collector shall cause notifications to those interested to be published for twenty days; and the owners of the property on which such duties or taxes may be due shall be permitted to pay to such Collector the said duty or tax, with an addition of five per centum thereon: *Provided*, That such payment is made within six months after the day on which the Collector of the district where such property lies had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

Sec. 23. That when any tax shall have remained unpaid for six months, the Collector, having advertised the same, shall proceed to sell so much of said property as may be necessary.

Sec. 24. That Collectors shall pay over, monthly, the moneys by them collected.

Sec. 25. That each Collector shall be charged with the whole amount of taxes by him receipt; and shall be allowed credit for the amount of duties or taxes contained in the lists transmitted; and also for the duties or taxes of such persons as may have absconded, or become insolvent, subsequent to the date of the assessment, and prior to the day when the duty or tax ought, according to the provisions of this act, to have been collected: *Provided*, That it shall be proved that due diligence was used by the Collector, and that no property was left from which the duty or tax could have been recovered.

Sec. 26. That if any collector shall fail either to collect or to render his account, or to pay over in the manner or within the time provided, a warrant of distress shall issue against him and his sureties, and the sums due shall be levied and collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or any personal effects of the delinquent Collector; and furthermore, if he abscond, and goods, chattels and effects cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the said warrant, the said Marshal or his Deputy shall and may proceed to levy and collect the sum which remains due, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, or any personel effects, of the surety or sureties of the delinquent Collector.

Sec. 27. That any Collector who may be guilty of extortion or oppression shall be liable to pay a sum not exceeding $2,000, to be recovered by and for the use of the party injured, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 28. That in case any distillery or still, or any other building used by any person or persons for any purpose where a license shall have been granted, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed, so that the same shall not be in actual use for a period of six months, or longer, during the time for which a license has been granted, the Collector for the district wherein the same shall have been situated is hereby directed to repay one-half of the duties which may have been paid for the license granted therefor, as would have accrued for the time between such burning or destruction thereof and the expiration of the period for which such license was granted.

Sec. 29. That the Collector or his deputy shall be authorized to enter, in the day-time, any brewery, distillery, or place where any property, subject to duty or taxation, are made or kept, for the purpose of examining the same, or inspecting the accounts required by this act to be made. And every owner of such brewery, or place, who shall refuse to admit such officer, or to inspect such accounts, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of $500.

Sec. 30. That if any person shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any Collector in his duty, he shall, for every offence forfeit the sum of $500.

Sec. 31. That in case of the sickness or temporary disability of a Collector to discharge such of his duties as cannot under existing laws be discharged by a Deputy, they may be devolved by him upon one of his Deputies.

Sec. 32. That in case a Collector die, resign, or be removed, the Deputy longest in service shall discharge his duties until a successor be appointed.

Sec. 33. That it shall be the duty of the Collectors aforesaid, or their Deputies, to collect all the duties and taxes imposed by this act, however the same may be designated, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same.

Sec. 34. That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall, moreover, forfeit the sum of $500.

Sec. 35. That separate accounts shall be kept at the Treasury of all moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the respective States, Territories and collection districts; and that separate accounts shall be kept of the amount of each species of duty or tax that shall accrue.

Sec. 36. That there shall be allowed to the Collectors, in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies, a commission of 4 per centum upon the first $100,000, 1 per centum upon the second $100,000, and one-half of 1 per centum upon all sums above $200,000. *Provided*, That in no case shall such commissions exceed the sum of $6,000.

Sec. 37. That an allowance of five per centum shall be made upon and deducted from all duties refunded or paid over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by any railroad companies or railroad corporations, banks, saving institutions, and insurance companies.

Sec. 38. That when any duty or tax shall have been paid by levy and distraint, any person or persons or party who may feel aggrieved thereby, may apply to the Assessor of the district for relief; and if it appears that the amount was wrongfully levied or collected, the same shall be refunded and paid to the person or persons or party as aforesaid, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 39. That should any of the people be in actual rebellion at the time this act goes into operation, so that the laws cannot be executed therein, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized, to proceed to execute the provisions of this act, so soon as the authority of the United States therein shall be reëstablished, and to collect the sums which would have been due.

Sec. 40. That the officers who may be appointed under this act are authorized to perform all the duties relating to the assessment and collection of the direct tax imposed by an act entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1861, or any direct tax which may be hereafter enacted.

SPIRITS, ALE, BEER AND PORTER.

Sec. 41. That every person who, on the 1st day of May next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements used in lieu of stills, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, shall apply for, to writing, and obtain from the Collector a license for using such still or stills, or other implements, and each such license hereafter to be granted shall remain in force until the 1st day of January next after the date thereof, and no longer, which licenses shall respectively be granted upon the payment of the sum of $100.

Sec. 42. That it shall be the duty of the Collectors to grant licenses for distilling, which licenses shall be granted to any person, being a citizen of the United States, or a resident of the District in which the license is granted, who shall desire the same, upon payment of the sum payable by this act upon each license.

Sec. 43. That the application for a license for distilling shall state the place of distilling, the number and capacity of the still or stills, boiler or boilers; and any person making a false statement in either of the said particulars, shall forfeit the sum of $100, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 44. That, in addition to the duties payable for licenses hereinbefore provided there shall be paid on all spirits that may be distilled, of first proof, on and after the 1st day of May aforesaid, the duty of fifteen cents on each and every gallon, which shall be paid by the owner, agent or superintendent of the still, or other vessel in which the said spirituous liquors shall have been distilled, which duty shall be paid at the time of rendering the accounts of spirituous liquors so chargeable with duty, required to be rendered by the following section of this act: *provided*, that the duty on spirituous liquors, and all other spirituous beverages enumerated in this act, shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.

Sec. 45. That the term first-proof, used in this act, is hereby declared to mean, that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles' centesimal hydrometer, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and that in reducing the temperatures to the standard of sixty, and in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table of commercial values, contained in the manual for inspectors of spirits, prepared by Prof. McCulloh, under the superintendence of Prof. Bache, and adopted by the Treasury Department, shall be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquids gauged and proved according to which duties shall be levied.

Sec. 46. That every person who shall own or have charge of any still or other vessel used for distilling spirituous liquors, shall from day to day make true and exact entry, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled, which book shall always be open in the day time for the inspection of the said Collector, who may take any minutes, or transcripts thereof, and shall render to said Collector, on the first day of each and every month in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a general account in writing, taken from his books, of the number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled for the month preceding said day, or for such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the date of said entry and report to the said day which shall next ensue; and shall pay to the Collector the duties which by this act ought to be paid on the spirituous liquors so distilled, and in said accounts mentioned, at the time of rendering on account thereof.

Sec. 47. That the entries made in the books of the distiller shall be verified by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 48. That the owner, in case the entries shall not be made by himself, shall swear that to the best of his knowledge they are true.

Sec. 49. That on and after the first day of May next, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty of $1 for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for fractional parts of a barrel, which shall be brewed or manufactured and sold within the United States or the Territories thereof, or within the District of Columbia, after that day, which duty shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such fermented liquors shall be made, and shall be paid at the time of rendering the accounts of such fermented liquors so chargeable with duty.

Sec. 50. That every person who, on said first day of May next, shall be the owner or occupant of any brewery or premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of brewing or making such fermented liquors, shall, from day to day, cause or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times between the rising and setting of the sun for the inspection of said Collector, who may take any minutes or memoranda or transcripts thereof, the number of barrels and fractional parts of barrels of fermented liquors made, keeping separate accounts of the several kinds and descriptions; and shall render to said Collector, on the first day of each month in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a general account, in writing, taken from his books, of the number of barrels and fractional parts of barrels of each kind of fermented liquors made for one month preceding said day, or for such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the day of such entry to said day which shall next ensue; and shall verify, or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, and general accounts, on oath or affirmation, to be taken before the Collector, or some officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer the same according to the form required by this act where the same is prescribed; and shall also pay to the said Collector the duties which, by this act, ought to be paid on the liquor made, and in the said accounts mentioned, at the time of rendering the accounts thereof, as aforesaid.

Sec. 51. That the entries shall be verified by the oath of the person by whom they were made.

Sec. 52. That, in case they were not made by the owner, he shall swear to their accuracy, to the best of his knowledge.

Sec. 53. That all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors which shall be made, and all spiritnous liquors which shall be distilled, within the United States or the Territories thereof, or the District of Columbia, the duties on which shall not have been paid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited, by any collector of internal duties: *Provided, always*, That such liquors and spirits shall not be liable to seizure and forfeiture, in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice that the duties thereon have not been paid or secured to be paid.

Sec. 54. That the owner, agent or superintendent of any vessel used in making fermented liquors, or of any still, boiler or other vessel used in the distillation of spirits on which duty is payable, who shall neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal all the liquors and spirits made by or for him, and all the vessels used in making the same, or the stills, boilers, and other vessels used in distillation, together with the sum of $500, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 55. That in all cases in which the duties aforesaid, payable on spirituous liquors distilled, of beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, shall not be paid at the time of rendering the account of the same, as herein required, the person or persons chargeable therewith shall pay, in addition, ten per centum on the amount thereof; and in case such duties, with such addition, be not paid within thirty days from the time said duties ought to be paid, the Collector of the District shall make a personal demand of the same from such person or persons, or by notice in writing, left at his, her, or their dwelling; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay said duties, ten days after such demand or notice, the amount thereof may be recovered by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels, and effects of the delinquent. *Provided*, That in every case of distraint for the payment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained may and shall be restored to the owner or possessor if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, but in case of non-payment or neglect to tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels and effects at public auction, and may and shall retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of said distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use; rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels and effects shall have been distrained: *Provided, further*, That it shall not be lawful to make distraint of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, or any other articles exempted from distress or execution by the laws of any State, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or necessary household furniture, and apparel for a family.

LICENSES.

Sec. 56. That every license which is authorized or required to be taken out by this act shall be granted, and the duty thereon imposed shall be paid in and throughout the United States, in manner and form following, that is to say: such license shall be granted upon the delivery by the Assistant Assessor of the district of the list of the person and persons to be licensed, with the rate of the license required stated therein, under the hand and seal of the Collector or Deputy Collector of the district wherein the same is required, or of such person or persons as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall from time to time employ for that purpose, and the duty thereupon imposed as aforesaid, shall be paid to such Collector, or other person, as aforesaid, at the time of granting the license; and every Collector, Deputy Collector, or other person employed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as aforesaid, is and are hereby respectively authorized and required to grant and deliver every such license, according to the provisions of this act and the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the person or persons who shall apply for and be legally entitled to receive the same on the like upon payment of the duty or sum of money thereupon imposed, free from all fee, gratuity, or other payment whatsoever.

Sec. 57. That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned for the exercising or carrying on of such trade or business a license is required by this act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, respectively, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license, to be sued for in any Court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the United States, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person, who, if a collector, shall first discover, and, if other than a collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred.

Sec. 58. That in every license to be taken out under or by authority of this act, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade or business, for which such license is granted, and the true name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same, and the true date or time of granting such license, and (except in the case of auctioneers and peddlers) the place at which the trade or business for which such license is granted shall be carried on: *Provided, always*, That persons in partnership and carrying on their trade or business in one place and set of premises only, shall not be obliged to take out more than one license in any one year for the purpose of carrying on such trade or business, save and except that each and every person whatsoever exercising or carrying on the trade or business of auctioneer or peddlers, or acting as such, shall take out a separate and distinct license for that purpose: *And provided further*, That no one license taken out under or by authority of this act by any person or persons, except auctioneers and peddlers, shall authorize or empower such persons to exercise or carry on the trade or business mentioned in such license in more than one separate and distinct set of premises, such premises being all adjoining or contiguous to each other, and situate in one place, and held together for the same trade or business, and of which he, she or they shall have made lawful entry, to exercise or carry on therein his, her or their trade or business, as aforesaid, at the time of granting such license, but that a separate and distinct license shall be taken out by all and every such person or persons as aforesaid, except as aforesaid, to exercise or carry on his, her or their trade or business, as aforesaid, at or in any other or different premises than as before mentioned.

Sec. 59. That in every case where more than one of the pursuits, business, or occupations hereinafter described, shall be pursued or carried on in the same place, by the same person, at the same time, except as therein mentioned, license must be taken out for each kind, according to the rates severally prescribed.

Sec. 60. That every person exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an auctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by auction, shall, over and above any license to him or her granted as an auctioneer, take out such license as is required by law, to deal in wholesale or retail, or to vend, trade in, or sell any goods or commodities for the dealing in, at wholesale or retail, or vending, trading in, or selling of which a license is specially required, before he or she shall be permitted or authorized to sell such goods or commodities at private sale; and if any such person shall sell any such goods or commodities, as aforesaid, otherwise than by auction, without having taken out such license as aforesaid for that purpose, he or she shall be subject and liable to the penalty in that behalf imposed upon persons dealing in or retailing, vending, trading, or selling any such goods or commodities without license, notwithstanding any license to him or her before granted, as aforesaid, for the purpose of exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an auctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements or hereditaments by auction, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided always*, That where such goods or commodities as aforesaid are the property of any person or persons duly licensed to deal in or to retail, or to vend, trade in, or sell the same, such person or persons having made lawful entry of his, her, or their house or premises for such purpose, it shall and may be lawful for any person exercising or carrying on the trade or business of an auctioneer, or selling any goods or chattels, lands, tenements or hereditaments by auction as aforesaid, being duly licensed for that purpose, to sell such goods or commodities as aforesaid, at auction, for and on behalf of such person or persons, and upon his, her, or their entered house or premises, without taking out a separate license for such sale.

Sec. 61. That upon the death of any person or persons licensed under or by virtue of this act, or upon the removal of any such person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she, or they were authorized by such license to exercise or carry on the trade or business mentioned in such license, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized to grant licenses to authorize and empower, by indorsement on such license, or otherwise, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall direct, the executors or administrators, or the wife or child of such deceased person, or the assignee or assigns of such person or persons so removing as aforesaid, who shall be possessed of and occupy the house or premises before used for such purposes as aforesaid, in like manner to exercise or carry on the same trade or business mentioned in such license, in or upon the same house or premises at which such person or persons as aforesaid deceased, or removing as before mentioned, by virtue of such license to him, her, or them, in that behalf granted, before exercised or carried on such trade or business for and during the residue of the term for which such license was originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duty, or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until expiration thereof: *Provided, always*, That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on as aforesaid shall thereupon be made by and in the name or names of the person or persons to whom such authority as aforesaid shall be granted.

Sec. 62. That on and after the first day of May next, and annually thereafter, a license shall be taken out for carrying on or transacting the pursuits, business, occupation, or employment hereinafter specified, or if commenced subsequent to the time as aforesaid, at the date thereof, and to continue one year, at the place or premises to be described in such license, for each of which licenses the sums herewith stated shall be respectively and annually paid. Any number of persons carrying on such business in copartnership may transact such business at such place under such license, and not otherwise.

1. Bankers shall pay $100 for each license. Every person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this act who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid out or remitted upon the draft, check, or order of such creditor, but not to include incorporated banks, or other banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation.

2. Auctioneers shall pay $20 for each license. Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer within the meaning of this act who shall offer property of any kind for sale to the highest or best bidder, excepting such sales as may be ordered to be made by the decree, order, or judgment of any judicial tribunal.

3. Wholesale dealers in liquors of every description, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, shall pay $50 for each license. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale any such liquors in quantities of more than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in liquors within the meaning of this act.

4. Retail dealers in liquors, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of every description, shall pay $20 for each license. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale such liquors in less quantities than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors under this act. But this shall not authorize any spirits, liquors, wines, or malt liquors, to be drunk on the premises.

5. Retail dealers shall pay $10 for each license. Every person whose business or occupation is to sell or offer to sell groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time, to the same person, (not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, nor excluding stationery, drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff or tobacco,) shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act.

6. Wholesale dealers shall pay $50 for each license. Every person whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, by one or more original packages or pieces at one time, to the same purchaser, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer under this act; but, having taken out a license as a wholesale dealer, such person may also sell, as aforesaid, as a retailer.

7. Stationers shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who keeps for sale, or offers to sell, in any store, house, or other building, books, paper, quills, pens, sealing-wax, wafers, ink, account books, or articles usually called stationery, shall be regarded as a stationer under this act.

8. Pawnbrokers shall pay $50 for each license. Every person whose business or occupation is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise of any description whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker under this act.

9. Rectifiers shall pay $100 for each license. Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines spirituous liquors, or wines by re-distillation or other process, or mixes and adulterates spirits, brandy, gin, or wine, with any other materials, for sale under the name of rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, shall be regarded as a rectifier under this act.

10. Brewers shall pay $50 for each license. Every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, shall be deemed a brewer under this act.

11. Hotels, inns and taverns, shall be classified and rated according to the yearly rental, or, if not rented, according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property intended to be occupied for said purposes, as follows, to wit: All cases where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of said house and property shall be $10,000, or more, shall constitute the first class, and shall pay $200 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $5,000, and less than $10,000, the second class, and shall pay $100 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $2,500, and less than $5,000, the third class, and shall pay $75 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $1,000, and less than $2,500, the fourth class, and shall pay $50 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $500, and less than $1,000, the fifth class, and shall pay $25 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $300 and less than $500, the sixth class, and shall pay $15 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be $100 and less than $300, the seventh class, and shall pay $10 for each license; where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be less than $100, the eighth class, and shall pay $5 for each license. Every place where food and lodging may be provided for and furnished to travelers and sojourners, in view of payment therefor, shall be regarded as a hotel, inn, or tavern, under this act. All steamers and vessels upon waters of the United States, on board of which passengers or travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall be required to take out a license of the fifth class, as aforesaid, under this act.

12. Eating-houses shall pay $10 for each license. Every place where food or refreshments of any kind are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein, shall be regarded as an eating-house under this act.

13. Brokers shall pay $20 for each license. Any person whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, drafts, notes, or other securities for themselves or others, or deals in exchanges relating to money, shall be regarded as a broker under this act.

14. Commercial Brokers shall pay $50 for each license. Any person who purchases or sells goods or produce, or seeks orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or manages business matters for the owners of vessels, or the shippers or consignors of freight carried by vessels, or purchases or sells real estate for others, shall be regarded a commercial broker under this act.

15. Tobacconists shall pay $10 for each license. Any person who shall offer for sale, at retail, cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded a tobacconist under this act. But retail dealers, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as tobacconists, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

16. Theatres shall pay $100 for each license. Every place or edifice where dramatic or operatic representations, plays, or performances are exhibited shall be regarded as a theatre under this act.

17. Circuses shall pay $50 for each license. Every building, tent, space, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus under this act.

18. Bowling-alleys shall pay according to the number of alleys belonging to or used in the building or place to be licensed. When not exceeding one alley, $5 for each license; and when exceeding one alley, $5 for each additional alley. Every place or building where bowls are thrown, and open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling-alley under this act.

19. Confectioners shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who sells at retail confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confects, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this act.

20. Horse-dealers shall pay for each license the sum of $10. Any person whose business it is to buy and sell horses or mules shall be regarded a horse-dealer under this act.

21. Tallow-chandlers and soap-makers shall pay for each license the sum of $10. Any person whose business it is to make or manufacture candles or soap shall be regarded a tallow-chandler and soap-maker under this act.

22. Coal-oil distillers shall pay for each license the sum of $50. Any person who shall refine, produce, or distil crude petroleum or rock oil, or crude coal oil, or crude oil made of asphaltum, shale, peat, or other bituminous substances, shall be regarded a coal-oil distiller under this act.

23. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows, to wit: when traveling with more than two horses, the first class, and shall pay $20 for each license; when traveling with two horses, the second class, and shall pay $15 for each license; when traveling with one horse, the third class, and shall pay $10 for each license; when traveling on foot, the fourth class, and shall pay $5 for each license. Any person who sells or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, traveling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, shall be regarded a peddler under this act: *Provided*, That any peddler who sells, or offers to sell, as aforesaid, at wholesale, shall pay $50 for each license.

24. Apothecaries shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, and sold, shall be regarded an apothecary under this act.

25. Manufacturers shall pay $10 for each license. Any person or persons, firms, companies or corporations, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale, any goods, wares or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, shall be regarded a manufacturer under this act.

26. Photographers shall pay $10 for each license. Any person or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, or pictures on glass, metal, or paper, by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act.

Sec. 63. That where the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobacconists, or retail dealers, shall not exceed the sum of $1,000, such apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, and retail dealers, shall not be required to take out or pay for license, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 64. That nothing contained in the preceding section of this act, laying duties on licenses, shall be construed to extend to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise made and sold by the manufacturer at the manufactory or place where the same is made; to druggists who sell at the place where the same is made, wine of their own growth; to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients; nor to apothecaries, as to wines or spirituous liquors, which they use in the preparation of making up of medicines for sick, lame, or diseased persons only.

Sec. 65. That no license hereinbefore provided for, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation or employment therein mentioned, within any State or Territory of the United States in which it is, or shall be, specially prohibited by the laws thereof.

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS—SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTY.

Sec. 66. That, on and after the 1st day of May next, every individual, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, (and any word or words in this act indicating or referring to person or persons shall be taken to mean and include partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof,) shall comply with the following requirements, that is to say:

First—Before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing, any such manufacture for which he, she or they may be liable to be assessed under the provisions of this act, and which shall not be differently provided for elsewhere, within thirty days after the date when this act shall take effect, he, she, or they shall furnish to the assistant assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, or affirmed, setting forth the place where the manufacture is to be carried on, the uses of the manufactured article, the proposed market for the same, whether foreign or domestic, and generally the kind and quality manufactured or proposed to be manufactured.

Second—He shall, on the first day of each and every month, after the day on which this act takes effect, as hereinbefore mentioned, make return of the products and sales of such manufacture in form and detail as may be required, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Third—All such returns, statements, descriptions, memoranda, oaths and affirmations, shall be in form, scope and detail as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 67. That upon the amounts, quantities and values of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles manufactured and sold, hereinafter enumerated, the manufacturer thereof shall pay to the Collector of Internal Revenue within his district, monthly, or on a day to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the duties on such manufactures; and for neglect to pay such duties, after demand, either personal or written, left at his, her or their house or place of business, or manufactory, the amount of such duties may be levied upon the goods, wares and merchandise made and sold by the manufacturer and such duties, and whatever shall be the expenses of levy, shall be a lien in favor of the United States upon such manufactured articles in whatsoever hands found. Such lien may be enforced by distraint as provided in the general provisions of this act.

Sec. 68. That, for neglect or refusal to pay the duties provided by this act on manufactured articles, as aforesaid, the articles on which such duties shall have accrued, or should accrue, may be forfeited to the United States, and may be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In such case the Collector or Deputy Collector may take possession of said articles, and may maintain such possession in the premises and buildings where they may have been manufactured, or deposited, or may be. He shall summon, giving reasonable notice to all parties interested, enjoining them to appear before the assessor, or assistant assessor, at a day and hour in such summons fixed, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why, for such neglect or refusal, such articles should not be declared forfeited to the United States.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1862.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Nassau-street, between Ann and Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays; TWENTY DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP o' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUT'S—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have news of the most exciting character from Fortress Monroe. The rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, about which so much has been said recently, came down from Norfolk on Saturday morning, accompanied by the steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, also iron-clad, and moving directly toward Newport's News engaged the sailing frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, blockading the mouth of the James River. The *Merrimac* is represented to have resembled a submerged house, with the roof only above water. The two frigates opened fire upon her, but with no effect, as the heavy metal glanced from the slanting top of the *Merrimac*. Even at the distance of only one hundred yards, a full broadside from both vessels did her no damage. She ran against the *Cumberland* amidship, with a full head of steam on, staving a large hole in her side; then drew off and poured in a broadside, after which she dashed against the doomed vessel again, and left her in a sinking condition. She then turned against the *Congress*, and that vessel, having no regular crew on board, and seeing the hopelessness of further effort, lowered her colors, when she was boarded by the *Jamestown*, and all her officers were taken prisoners, while the few men on board were allowed to escape in boats. The *Congress* was then set on fire and left to her fate. The three rebel vessels then opened fire upon our batteries at Newport's News, which had been rendering what assistance was possible to the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and the action continued for some time, when the *Merrimac* and her two companions drew off as far as Craney Island. The *Minnesota*, at the commencement of the action, in attempting to tow the *Roanoke* up, got ashore near the Rip Raps, and could render no assistance. It was supposed that the *Merrimac* would attempt to run the blockade on Saturday night, and preparations were made accordingly; but she appears not to have made the effort. Meantime, on Saturday night the iron-clad Ericsson Battery *Monitor*, which left this port on Wednesday last, arrived at Fortress Monroe, and yesterday morning she was attacked by the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, but this time they met more than their match. After a five hours' contest, they were driven off, and the *Merrimac* retreated toward Norfolk in a sinking condition. The full particulars of this last action are yet wanting, but there is no doubt of the correctness of the report, as it is telegraphed officially from Washington, also from Fortress Monroe, by order of Gen. WOOL. The latter dispatch states that at times during the engagement the two iron-clad vessels were touching each other. The *Monitor* was uninjured.

We have important news this morning from the Upper Potomac. Leesburgh is now in possession of the National forces. Col. GEARY, on Friday night, left Lovettsville with his whole command, and marching through Wheatland and Waterford, taking a number of prisoners on the way, reached the vicinity of Leesburgh at sunrise yesterday morning, took possession of Fort Johnson, from which the rebels had fled, and soon afterward entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. Gen. HILL, in command of the rebels' retreated precipitately toward Middleburgh, and our forces soon occupied not only the town, but all the surrounding forts. Many rebels are reported to have been taken prisoners, and large quantities of stores were captured. The importance of this success of the National arms can hardly be estimated at present.

The news from the Lower Potomac is also important. A dispatch from Washington informs us that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebels at Cockpit Point commenced burning their tents and other things difficult to remove, together with the steamer *Page* and all the other craft in Quantico Creek. Our gunboats then moved up and opened fire on the rebel batteries about 3 o'clock, and in an hour and a-half afterward a force of our men landed and ran up the Stars and Stripes on the works. Full particulars of this important change in the condition of affairs on the Lower Potomac have not yet reached us, and there is no explanation of the cause of the sudden evacuation by the rebels.

The next most important news is from the Burnside Expedition. The first reports are, as usual, received through rebel channels, and are extremely meagre; but they are enough to indicate that Gen. BURNSIDE is at work once more in earnest, and that the rebels are in the utmost trepidation in consequence of his movements. The commander of a French steamer at Fortress Monroe, who came down from Norfolk on Friday, reports that our troops had occupied Winton in force, and were moving on to Suffolk, only a few miles from Norfolk, and the first station of importance on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. There is a turnpike road running from Winton to Suffolk, passing through Reynoldson and Somerton, and along this road our troops were probably proceeding. The rebels were concentrating a strong force at Suffolk to check Gen. BURNSIDE'S progress, but, notwithstanding this precaution, Norfolk was in a state of great excitement and dread. The people, it is stated, fear the city will be destroyed in case of attack—whether by our forces or by their own does not appear.

A dispatch from Denver City gives intelligence received there by military express, that a desperate battle took place, on the 21st ult., in New-Mexico, near Fort Craig, between the rebel forces under Gen. SIBLEY, and the National forces under Col. CANBY, in which both sides claimed to have been victorious. The battle was not decisive, however, as it was expected to be renewed the next day, and there is little doubt that the National forces were ultimately victorious, as Kit CARSON, with reinforcements, was only fifteen miles from Fort Craig, when the battle was fought. Capt. MORAN, who had charge of the National artillery, and all his command, were killed at their posts, and the cannon were captured by the rebels. The losses are reported to be heavy on both sides.

New-Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, a town on the Mississippi River, is likely to be the theatre of the next important battle in the West. A rebel army of between five and ten thousand men, supported by four gunboats, is said to be collected there—a portion of them lately stationed at Columbus. The National forces under Gen. POPE have completely invested the town, and some skirmishing had already taken place on Thursday last. Commodore FOOTE will probably clear the river of the rebel gunboats, after which, Gen. POPE will have little difficulty in winning a victory.

A rebel dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., confirms the report that Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been occupied by our troops, and gives the additional information that the rebel General, A. S. JOHNSTON, had retreated to Decatur, Ala., a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This indicates that the rebels, instead of concentrating at Chattanooga, as anticipated, are tending toward Memphis, where the great stand is to be made to dispute the possession of the Mississippi Valley.

The Richmond papers of Friday last contain an announcement of the arrest of a number of Union men, principally Germans. The discovery by a detective officer, in the room of the Turners, of two National flags, and a painting of the Goddess of Liberty, with other Union symbols, led to the arrests.

The rebels give as a reason for not exchanging Col. CORCORAN as expected, that maps and drawings were found concealed upon his person.

The division of the army of the Potomac into *Corps d'Armée* has taken place. They number five, as follows:

FIRST CORPS—Four Divisions, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL.

SECOND CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. SUMNER.

THIRD CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

FOURTH CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. KEYES.

FIFTH CORPS—Gen. BANKS' and Gen. SHIELDS' commands, to be commanded by Gen. BANKS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a bill to improve the Central Park was reported for consideration. The bill, heretofore noticed, to amend the law of divorce, was passed; also, the bill to prevent and punish frauds in the use of false stamps and brands. A bill to close Avenue B, from the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was introduced by Mr. CONOLLY.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bill in relation to the Police and Justices' Courts in Brooklyn; the bill to prevent frauds in opening streets; the bill to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's law; and the bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Society. A great number of bills were introduced—among them one to amend the law authorizing resident aliens to take real estate by inheritance as well as devise; one to provide for a vote on the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution; one to amend the insolvent act by striking out the "two-thirds provision," and making the assignment clause within one instead of two years, and one for the construction of a railroad in Canal and other streets. The resolutions approving the Emancipation Message of President LINCOLN were called up and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A motion to lay them on the table was defeated by a large majority. The Senate resolution referring canal claims to the Contracting Board for examination, was called up, and occasioned a warm debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major KINDALL, who led Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves in the charge upon the rebel battery at Roanoke, was complimented with a supper by the citizens of Montpelier, Vt., a few evenings since.

The rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, number 5,177.

Col. E. S. MILLER, a prominent Secessionist of Boone County, Western Virginia, was taken prisoner a few days ago by Capt. WEST, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and is now confined at Wheeling.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Capt. RITCHIE, of the steamer *Saranac*, had put all his officers under arrest. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing from on board the vessel, under date of Panama Bay, Feb. 22, gives the following as the facts: "Four officers, with treasonable sentiments, formerly attached to the *Saranac*, have been dismissed from the navy. Lieut. FYFFE, U. S. N., and Second Assistant-Engineer CHIPLEY, are under suspension for drunkenness. Capt. RITCHIE has preferred charges against his late Executive Officer, Lieut. G. M. RANSOM, U. S. N., for disobedience of orders, falsehood, and insubordinate conduct."

Capt. WILSON, formerly of the *Minnie Schiffer*, who rescued the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, and afterward turned rebel, has been taken prisoner in attempting to run the blockade, and is at Key West.

On the third trial of the case—NICHOLS, by his guardian against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, which was on Saturday concluded, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500. The case was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH. It has been before stated in the TIMES.

There was a large business done in the Stock Exchange on Saturday, at ordinary prices on the Railway Shares, and steady figures for the Government Stocks. Gold, 101¾; Exchange, 112@112¼.

The Flour market was quite heavy, on Saturday, and prices tended downward. No important movements transpired in Wheat. Corn was plenty and lower. Barley was active and buoyant. Cotton was in good request at advanced rates. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions, as also in Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather, and Sugars. Whisky was a shade cheaper. Wool was dull and drooping. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

LINCOLN'S MERCENARIES.—Our readers have undoubtedly been struck at the manner in which Southern journals and leaders, everywhere and upon all occasions, speak of the Government, army and navy, and, in fact, of everything belonging to the United States. It is all LINCOLN'S Government, LINCOLN'S army, LINCOLN'S navy, LINCOLN'S hirelings, &c., &c. The terms of reproach are sometimes qualified by substituting Yankees and Hessians, in speaking of our soldiers, when an excessive opprobrium is sought to be thrown upon them. All this style of speaking is a shrewdly contrived and effective dodge to keep out of view, in the minds of the ignorant Southern soldiers, the fact that the old United States is party to the war.

It was hardly possible that the people of any Southern State could be brought to fight a Power which not longer than two years ago was the object of the highest reverence from historical recollections and of associations connected with it; a Power which had not only shielded and protected all, but which was identified with all the wonderful progress of the country, and with the well-being of each citizen. An object of such reverence and veneration would be the signal for revolt every time it appeared on the scene. Hence, the memory of it must be effaced by the idea that the personification of an assumed abolition malignity, and of everything low, base and contemptible, is the party of the North that is seeking to subvert the South. LINCOLN, consequently, is the mainspring of every movement—the raw-head-and-bloody-bones held up *in terrorem* over an ignorant and excitable populace. The trick is well conceived, and will have its effect. It will, however, be rendered powerless wherever our soldiery go. Their order, good conduct and courteous bearing will soon convince the most besotted that they are no man's hirelings; while the protection they will extend will soon make the oppressed people at the South yearn more than ever to be again received into a Government which must be, as it has been, the source of all their prosperity.

The Battle of Hampton Roads.

For a Sea-piece, that fulfills all the conditions of dramatic art as completely as it is possible for a real event to do, commend us to the recital of the battle of Hampton Roads, which we publish to-day. ARISTOTLE himself could not ask a nicer observance of the unities than it displays; and it needs no aid from the playwright's craft to throw the series of naval actions that took place off Newport's News, on Saturday, between noon and night, into the form of a dramatic composition, perfect in design and execution, with its beginning, middle and end, and its moral lesson all included.

The scene opens with the sudden appearance in Hampton Roads of that mysterious marine monster, the *Merrimac*, and two attendant rebel war-dogs. Down they come, belching fire and destruction, and heading straight towards the National fleet that lay at anchor in the Roads. Imagine the thrill of terror that ran through their wooden walls as the terrible mailed monster made his appearance. Such as had steam to aid their flight, hastily rushed, like herring chased by a shark, for the protecting guns of Fortress Monroe; but alas for those that had not! Two fine old sailing frigates lay at anchor off Newport's News—the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*. Into the latter the iron-clad steamer plunged her steel plow, crashing through the frigate's bow, sinking her instantly, and it is said, carrying down half her crew of five hundred souls. Later accounts diminish this tragic catastrophe to one hundred men. Let us trust that further reports will show this to be still an exaggerated number. The other frigate, the *Congress*, was next attacked in turn, and after pouring in a shower of shot, which rained like pebbles on the mailed sides of the *Merrimac*, she surrendered. The events which immediately succeed are but obscurely reported in the telegraphic dispatches; but we catch glimpses of a scene that is painfully dark and disastrous. The National steamers that had taken to flight on the approach of the *Merrimac* appear all to have grounded on the way between Newport's News and Fortress Monroe; and it seems inevitable that the iron-sheathed annihilator shall go on destroying each in turn, and make her way out to sea, to descend in a new destroying avatar on the blockading fleet along the coast.

In the midst of this gloomy scene the exclamation which spontaneously leaps to the lips is, "Where is the Ericsson Battery?" It alone is able to cope with this destructive monster. Sudden as the realizations of a fairy tale the Battery makes her appearance. A *deus ex machina!* one may well exclaim. Here, indeed, is a knight in mail fit to cope with Sir *Merrimac*. At this most critical and interesting "situation" the telegraph becomes tantalizingly brief; but we learn that the Battery made its appearance late in the evening and put her iron sides between our vessels and the enemy. Yesterday morning the fight began, and the Battery, after engaging the *Merrimac* and the two rebel gunboats, in a five hours' action, put them all to flight, the *Merrimac* clinking off "in a sinking condition." The timing of the action is really so nice that it sounds like a romance, and one might well be incredulous, were not our tidings official, and were it not known that the Ericsson Battery sailed from New-York last week for Fortress Monroe, with the express purpose of going up to Norfolk and boarding the monster in his den. Her arrival was certainly in the very nick of time, and the result one which does honor not only to the officers and men, but to the ingenious inventor who shaped the victorious creation of naval art.

And this reminds us that we must not, in the contemplation of the merely æsthetic aspects of the battle of Hampton Roads, lose sight of the practical import of this brilliant affair. The *Merrimac* is undoubtedly a most formidable engine of war and previously to the construction of Ericsson's iron-clad Battery, we had nothing in our navy that could begin to stand before her. The stories of her inefficiency and failure, that the Richmond journals have published at various times, were probably in great measure intended as a mask; the work on her has been done by Northern mechanics, and is no doubt well done. The rebels have thrown their whole resources into her, and, in despair of obtaining a navy of their own, thought to send out an engine of war that would utterly destroy ours. The vision was not altogether baseless. If they had been only a month earlier with the *Merrimac*, it is hard to set limits to what she might have done. That she would have been able to destroy every vessel in the Roads, brave the batteries of Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps, and make her way out to sea may now be considered a demonstrated fact. Once out on the rampage, she would play the bull in the crockery-shop with our wooden blockaders: and it is difficult to see what would have prevented her going down the coast like a destroying angel and annihilating our whole fleet. The London *Times* not long ago threatened to lay the *Warrior* broadsides of New-York and Hoboken; what was there to hinder the *Merrimac's* realizing the threat? One can imagine how the rebel chiefs at Richmond will gnash their teeth over this fatal delay that has dashed their hopes of success on the sea, and put an end forever to their navy.

If the Battery had not arrived in time!—one trembles to look along the line of this contingency. Suffice it to say that it *did* arrive in time, and that the National cause has had an escape and a triumph whose romantic form stirs the mind with mingled wonder and joy.

Manassas in Danger.

The movement of the main body of the Potomac army has begun in earnest. Having crossed at Harper's Ferry, Gen. BANKS has gradually and cautiously urged forward his division, occupying successively Charlestown, Cameron's Station, Smithfield, and Martinsburgh. At every step of his advance, the pickets, and occasionally large bodies of the enemy, have been met, but without any serious encounter. On Friday, Col. GEARY marched upon Leesburgh, taking in his way Waterford and Wheatland, at both of which places rebel detachments were captured. At his approach, Gen. HILL, who held Leesburgh for the rebels, retired, falling back toward Middleburgh, on the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike. The evacuated position was occupied without opposition by the Union forces; and the Union flag waves again, where, since the rebellion broke out, its emblems had been forgotten.

While the right of the grand army is thus slowly turning one flank of the enemy, the left is equally busy upon the other. We have, to-day, the gratifying news that the powerful rebel batteries at Cockpit Point, on the lower Potomac, have been silenced by our gunboats, and that our troops have effected a landing there, and there erected our flag. This success must inflict a terrible blow upon the rebels. They had fringed the west bank of the Potomac with guns and troops, with the single purpose of rendering the crossing of Gen. HOOKER'S division impracticable. From the Occoquan to the Rappahannock there was no point available for a landing which had not been doubly and trebly armed. Should these precautionary measures fail, and the powerful force under Gen. HOOKER, finding a penetrable point, obtain a footing on the western shore, not only would the normal line of retreat from Manassas to Richmond, namely, by way of Fredericksburgh, be cut off, but the main body of the enemy would be practically surrounded. This opening Gen. HOOKER has found. Cockpit Point is only seventeen miles from Manassas Junction. A good road leads from Dumfries, the neighboring town, directly to the rear of the tremendous intrenchments, with which the rebels are protected against an advance from the North, so that any exhibition of activity on the part of our troops must render the situation of the enemy desperate indeed. The seizure of Cockpit Point has also the important effect of terminating the blockade of the river thence to Washington. Gen. HOOKER may now be reinforced to any extent from Alexandria, so as to make him equal to any emergency. The importance, indeed, of this advantage it is impossible to exaggerate. It places in our hands the key of the nominally impregnable positions of the insurgent army.

These capital results of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S strategic policy will no doubt be followed up vigorously. If as cautiously prosecuted as they have been safely initiated, we may expect to hear each day the echo of some fresh tread toward Richmond, and each footfall a victory. The omens are all on the right side.

Mr. Lincoln's Message in Europe.

The very natural and becoming deference which one nation pays to the opinions of others, renders the American people profoundly solicitous as to the reception which Mr. LINCOLN'S recent Message is to encounter in Europe. Here, where the almost exclusive devotion of the popular mind for fifty years to the single topic has taught, with some degree of clearness, the nature and bearings of the Slavery question, the suggestions of the President meet nothing but cordial approbation. The popular understanding in Europe is less thoroughly cultivated. The subject has been remote, and has been regarded rather with the languid interest with which we treat far-away objects, than with that acute insight which aids our inquiry into matters affecting the National life. American Slavery is in Europe an abstraction; here it is a practical question, the solution of which employs every faculty. While here we fully comprehend the relation of the National Government to the institutions of the individual State, it has been almost impossible to convey any notion of this relation to the transatlantic inquirer. If the National Government have a right to coerce the people of separate States into obedience to its central authority, why has it not power to alter and amend their domestic institutions, where humanity so imperiously demands their amendment? If the Central Government has no right to prescribe the abolition of Slavery, the right of the States to secede is incontrovertible, and the war it wages upon the South is fratricidal and oppressive. These propositions have formed the entire ground-work of European reasoning on the American issue, and may possibly prevent a just appreciation of the measure, which the President, mindful of constitutional order, has wisely recommended. It may be asked, will the American people content themselves with a mere palliative, where an absolute remedy is in their hands? Why not declare the slaves of the South free by proclamation? Or, if compensation be determined upon, why not make its acceptance compulsory, as it was under the British abolition act? And unless the answer which springs to the lips of every intelligent American, finds some to utter it in Europe, and make understood there the well-marked limit between National and local authority, clearly showing the former to be a creature of delegated powers, exactly defined, while the residue of power remains to the State, and how the National Legislature has no more authority to meddle with Slavery in a State than it has to meddle with a suttee in India, fault it is very likely will be found with the Presidential project, as a delusive and wholly ineffective measure. We certainly believe a less imperfect idea of our political system has been recently diffused in Europe. It is beginning to be understood that the Union is something different from a mere confederation; that the cohesion of the States is not purely mechanical. The more kindly feeling with which our Government and its cause are regarded in England, France and Germany, is clearly due to the light which Messrs. MOTLEY, STORY, WEED, and others, have been at pains to throw upon a subject which rebel emissaries had thoroughly muddled. The true theory of our Constitution is no longer an insoluble enigma. And if the better intelligence to which we are referring has become so current as to guide and influence, in some measure, the tone of the leading journals of London, Paris and Germany, we may anticipate a fair and equitable discussion of Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition.

It will be received as evidence that the National Government is willing to go to the limit of its authority to encounter Slavery. It will mark the perpetual divorce between the National power and the hitherto omnipotent institution. It will show that hereafter the discussion of the Slavery question is to be regarded as constitutional, and that even in the Slave States a man shall have protection in arguing the economical defects of negro labor. So much is indisputably gained to the side of freedom by the attitude of the President. And we doubt not that, upon reflection, the more cheerful light these results throw upon the face of the Slavery issue, will be recognized in Europe, and fairly appreciated.

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.—The Tax bill, elaborated by the Committee of Ways and Means, and reported to the House, is given in other columns of this paper. Of the parts relative to the machinery and mode of assessment and collection, we furnish a very careful and exhaustive analysis; while the portions creating and distributing the taxation in form of an excise, license and income tax are reproduced literally. There will, no doubt, be multitudinous changes in the details under the latter captions.

Custom-house Matters—A New Manual of Custom-house Procedure.

Mr. HAMILTON BRUCE, Deputy-Collector and Storekeeper of the Port of New-York, has just published a *Warehouse Manual and General Custom-house Guide*, which is spoken of in the highest terms. In all Custom-house matters Mr. BRUCE "is to the manner born," having had twenty-five years' service in them, in one capacity or another. Upon the establishment of the Warehouse he was made Chief Clerk of the Division, having charge of it; which Division, by the present Collector, was put again fully in his charge. It is the most important in the Custom-house. It is not too much to say that no person in the Custom-house is more familiar with any branch of service, or more capable and efficient in their discharge. He has taken the above method of placing in the hands of the public, and of parties having business at the Custom-house, the routine of duty or office, entirely familiar to an *habitué* like himself, but often very complicated machinery to others. In doing this he has performed a most valuable service. The printed regulations of the Treasury Department, it is well known are very voluminous and loosely thrown together, with an index so meagre, and so badly prepared, as to render it about as difficult to find the desired information by any reference to it, as it is from the text itself. The work before us removes all those difficulties. It narrates, in a lucid and concise style, the whole routine of warehousing goods, with copious and judicious selections from the official regulations, giving the most explicit information in regard to bonded warehouses, appraisement of merchandise, damage, allowance, penalties, seizures, drawbacks, &c.; with full and accurate tables of foreign currencies, weights and measures; so that, although the design of the book is to treat principally of goods in bond, it will be found to be a most valuable guide to every branch of Custom-house business. It is a work that should not only be in the hands of every person engaged in commercial matters, but in every public library for general information and reference. We have no doubt it will have a large sale as a testimonial of the regard and esteem which the merchants of the City cherish toward its able and gentlemanly author.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Advance of the Enemy's Pickets Two Miles This Side of Vienna.

FRAUDS IN ARMY CLOTHING.

Late Advices from New-Mexico.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

The enemy's pickets were found advanced two miles this side of Vienna to-day, and our army was led to hope that the fact indicated an advance along the whole line, of which the *Merrimac* performance was a part.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN ALEXANDRIA.

At Alexandria last night six stores belonging to Unionists were set on fire and considerable damage occasioned.

WORTHLESS ARMY CLOTHING.

The Clothing Inspection Board made a partial report yesterday. They have ascertained that $1,500,000 worth of clothing now on hand, received principally from Philadelphia, is wholly worthless. Gen. MEIGS has issued an order for the contractors and inspectors to appear and explain these apparent frauds.

ORDERED TO REJOIN HIS REGIMENT.

Col. VAN ALEN, of the New-York Cavalry, has been relieved from service on the Board for Examination of Cavalry Officers, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means will have a new Tariff bill prepared for presentation to the House by the time the Tax bill shall have passed that body. Some of the articles in the present free list will be transferred to the dutiable schedules, and such other changes made as will yield two or three millions of dollars of additional revenue.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Judge WATTS, the delegate from New-Mexico, has advices of an authentic character from Fort Craig, to the 14th of February, and from Santa Fé to 5 o'clock evening of Sunday, the 16th. At that date the advance guard of the United States forces, 500 strong, under Captain WINGATE, were on the west side of the Rio Grande, eight miles below Fort Craig. Being at Paraji on the arriving in of our pickets, Col. CANBY marched in force to that point, and after anxiously waiting until night without any appearance of the enemy, returned to Fort Craig, leaving his camp fires burning. Col. CANBY'S spy, GRAYDEN, had captured the principal spy of Gen. SIBLEY, and from him it was ascertained that the forces under SIBLEY consisted of 1,500 troops, at Almosa, and 1,500 behind, under SIBLEY, with eight cannon and 300 beeves, and that he expected reinforcements soon of 1,100 Lancers. Under these circumstances, Judge WATTS is confident that no general engagement has taken place, although perhaps only skirmishes of the advance guard, which resulted in the falling back of our troops on Fort Craig in order to prevent the Texan cavalry from getting between our forces in the advance and the fortifications at Fort Craig. The recently published dispatch from Denver to Julesburgh is not, on its face, authentic, and must have been verbally communicated through a line of express riders, over a distance of 700 miles, and Judge WATTS has other information which satisfies him that the account, to say the least, is highly exaggerated, and some parts of it untrue.

THE LOWER POTOMAC CROSSED.

The Stars and Stripes Waving Over Cockpit Point.

Precipitate Evacuation by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

The Stars and Stripes wave over Cockpit Point! About 2 A. M., to-day, the rebels commenced to fire their tents and other property, difficult of removal. They also burned the steamer Page, and all the other craft in the Creek.

Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit Point battery about 3 o'clock, P. M., and at 4½ o'clock our men landed, and ran up the glorious old flag.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

Gen. HOOKER reports that all the enemy's batteries in front of his line are entirely abandoned, and their guns spiked. Some of the guns, of which we have taken possession, appear to be valuable pieces. This is virtually opening the Potomac, and raising the so-called blockade.

The above dispatch is dated Budd's Ferry.

LEESBURGH IN OUR POSSESSION.

The Town and the Forts Occupied by Col. Geary's Command.

Retreat of the Rebels Toward Middleburgh.

LEESBURGH, Va., Saturday, March 8.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburgh and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The Stars and Stripes now wave over all. Gen. HILL'S army fell back toward Middleburgh.

Last night Col. GEARY left Lovettsville, with his whole command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the rebels to flight. Shortly after sunrise he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was rechristened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had thought this one of their greatest strongholds, could be discovered through a glass retreating.

The command took many prisoners and large quantities of stores, and are in possession of the Bank, Post-office, and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans were also taken.

This brilliant achievement, by a well-timed blow and skillful manœuvre, is of vast importance. The command is well, and in good spirits.

A detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry did much service, under Col. GEARY, in this movement.

A FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, March 9.

The report last night that our forces had occupied Leesburgh, is officially confirmed. The enemy evacuated the town on Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middlebury, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started toward Winchester.

Col. GEARY, occupied the town, unresisted, yesterday morning, capturing considerable property accredited to the rebel army.

All was quiet on our frontiers last night.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, March 9—10 P. M.

Yesterday, for the first time since our arrival, country carriages came into town, and the occupants held social intercourse with our officers and soldiers. Suits of secession gray are gradually giving way to other hues, and the ladies beginning to frequent the streets on business and pleasure.

Dr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, an eminent physician, and unflinching Unionist, died at his country residence, in this vicinity, last month. His son yesterday returned home from Charlottesville, deeply imbued with secession, and was sent to Washington.

Hundreds of contrabands are arriving from the country. The course adopted in regard to them is, if they have been employed by secession authorities, to turn them over to the Division Quartermaster, to be employed by the National Government, but if proven otherwise, they are returned to their owners.

Friday, Capt. COLES' company of Maryland cavalry, forty in number, pursued a party of ASHBY'S cavalry for two miles between Bunker Hill and Winchester, when he came upon about one hundred and forty of the latter. A skirmish ensued, lasting an hour, resulting in the killing of six of ASHBY'S men, and wounding five. Capt. COLES had three men wounded. A section of MATHEWS' battery came up to Capt. COLES' support, when Adjt. WILKIN'S, of Gen. WILLIAMS' staff, had his horse shot from under him.

Capt. COLES'S scouts last night reached a point only four miles from Winchester, but encountered no resistance, except from a small cavalry picket.

It is stated that but four hundred of the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment remained at Leesburgh at the time of the evacuation. These retreated in the direction of Manassas Gap.

Second Lieut. EUGENE PICKET has been promoted to a first lieutenancy, Company A, Ninth New York; and Corporal STONE elected second lieutenant of the same company.

This morning secession scouts attacked Gen. HAMILTON'S pickets, near Smith's Mill, killing one and wounding another private of the Twenty-seventh Indiana. They were pursued by the Third Wisconsin, who had not returned at the last accounts.

NEWS FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

Arrival of the Steamer Ellen S. Terry at Baltimore—Movement to the Mainland.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 9.

The steamer *Ellen S. Terry* arrived here to-night direct from Roanoke Island, bringing official dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, in charge of CHARLES F. WOOLSEY. She also has on board one hundred and twenty-five wounded and sick soldiers from Roanoke, under charge of Dr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts, assisted by Drs. BRADFORD and PAGE, all of whom are doing well. The *Terry* also brings the bodies of Col. DE MONTEBEL, of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, Corporal RANDALL MANN, and private W. H. HOLLOWAY, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, killed in the action at Roanoke Island.

The *Terry* left Roanoke at noon on Thursday last, when a portion of the troops were embarking on an expedition to a point on the main land, and will be heard from in due time.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8, 1862

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	92¾	75	Pacific Mail S. Co..	94
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Coup	92¾	5	do.....	94¼
41,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	92¾	40	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83¾
2,000	Tenn. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.....small	99¾	400	do..... b30	84
4,000	Ohio State 6s '70.	98	526	do.....	84⅛
15,000	do.....	98¾	100	do..... at 86	84¾
30,000	do.....	95¾	400	do..... a30	83¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '70	87	400	Erie Railway.....	35¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '69.	87	50	do.....b10	35¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '78	87	450	do.....	35¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '77.	87	50	do.....s30	35¾
1,000	Ill. Cent. bs. '77.	87	100	do.....b33	35¾
22,000	Ill. War Loan....	87	678	Erie R. Pref.....	59¾
4,000	Mich. State 6s....	87	100	do.....b30	59¾
6,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78..	88	15	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '68.	58	250	do.....	25
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	69¾	350	do.....	24¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s..b15	53¾	300	Harlem Railroad..	12¾
5,000	do.....	53¾	400	do.....b30	12¾
17,000	do.....	53¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	56
5,000	do.....s30	53¾	200	do.....b10	56
6,000	do.....b15	54	435	do.....	55¾
7,000	do.....	53¾	300	do.....	55¾
5,000	do.....b30	54	200	do.....	56
1,000	Cin. State Tr..	98¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	43¾
2,000	Erie 2d M. Ex. '79.	100	200	do.....b30	43¾
5,000	L. S. & M. S. 6s..	83	100	do.....b30	43⅝
800	M. C. & Wa. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds..103	103	50	do.....b10	43⅝
1,000	do.....	102¾	200	do.....	43¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	73	30	Second-av. R.....	50
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	90¼	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.b30	65
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	83¾	25	do.....	64¾
4,000	do.....	83¾	100	do.....	64¾
4,000	do.....	83¾	100	do.....	64¾
4,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds..100		12	Clave. & Pittsb'h R.	19
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	78	100	do.....	18¾
4,000	do.....	77¾	100	do.....	18¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	48	21	Cleve. Col. & Cin R.	109¾
1,000	M. & F. Du C. 1st M.	89¾	250	Gal. & Chicago R....	68¾
1,000	C. & Tol. s. f. bds	86¾	60	do.....	68¾
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	400	Cleve. & Toledo R	45¾
5	Bank of Commerce.	98	200	do.....s10	45¾
10	Amer. Ex. Bank....	88	450	do.....	45¾
30	do.....	87¾	100	do.....s10	45¾
20	Continental Bank..	80	1000	do.....	46
28	Park Bank.....	101	100	do.....b10	46¾
34,000	American Gold...	102	100	do.....b30	46¾
20,000	do.....s10	101⅞	400	Chic. & Rock I. R....	56¾
25,000	do.....	101⅞	50	do.....s10	56¾
2,000	do.....b30	101⅞	100	do.....b15	56¾
20,000	do.....	101⅞	200	do.....b30	57
15,000	do.....s10	101⅞	120	Chic., Bur. & Q. R..	61¾
5,000	do.....b30	101⅞	100	Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	21
25,000	do.....b30	101⅞	200	do.....	b15 21
60,000	do.....b60	101¾	168	do.....	b10 21
19,225	do.....	101⅞	15	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st P.	77¾
50	Det. & Mad. C. Co..	80	265	Hel. L. & W. R....	83
25	Cumb. Coal Pref...	7¾	41	Buf. & State Line R.	117

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	b10 92¾	100	Cum. Coal Pref.....	7¾
5,000	do.....	92¾	50	Erie Railway.....s60	35¾
20,500	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	92¾	150	do.....	35¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	90¾	350	do.....	35¾
17,000	U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	85	200	do.....b30	36
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	93	350	Erie R. Pref....s10	59¾
10,000	do.....	92¾	50	Hudson Riv. R	37¾
5,500	Tenn. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.....small	99½	30	do.....	37¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..	60¾	500	Harlem R.....	13
4,000	do.....	60¾	100	Reading R.....	42¾
4,000	Ten. H. & A. 2d M	52	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	56¾
50,000	Amer. Gold..b30	101¾	150	M. S. & N. I. R.b30	24¾
20,000	do.....	101¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	43¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	77¾	400	Cle. & Tol. R.....	46¾
5	Pas. M. St. Co....	94¾	100	do.....b10	46¾
50	do.....	94	400	do.....b10	46¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R...b30	84	6	M. & P. Du C. 1st P	79¾
10	do.....	83¾	20	do.....	79¾
100	do.....s10	83¾	25	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	21
50	do.....	83¾	16	Chic., B. & Q. R....	64¾

MONDAY, March 10—A. M.

The trade of the past week was active in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, and moderately so in tha business of Importation. In addition to the current entries of Foreign Merchandise, a larga amount of goode of the previous importation is being withdrawn from bond, and the customs duties peid upon them. The customs paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $1,234,000, and the prospect is fair for $5,000,000 for the whola month of Merch. This increase does not denote so much an enlarged movement in Imports as tha enhenced averaga rate of duties under the recent Tariff changes, prominent among which is the transfer of tea and coffee from the free list to a high schedule of dutiable merchandise. The importation of cotton from Liverpool haa nearly ceased, and better prices are being made for the stock now on sale in this market.

There was more decided ease in Money affairs than during the previous week, and a better appreciation of the recent Treasury Act by the Associated Banks. They have arrived at tha unanimous conclusion to make their daily settlements at the Clearing-House in Certificates for United States Notes deposited at 5 ₩ cent. with the Sub-Treasury, and these Notes now are the standard for all operations through Bank in current funds. This arrangement, like the paseage of the Legal Tender Act of Congress, has put at fault nearly all calculations in referenca to the market course of Gold, which, in place of appreciation rapidly, as predicted by the opponents of the National Currency of U. S. Notes, has rapidly fallen from 104¼ so 101⅝@101¾ ₩ cent. On the other hand, the present moderate premium has coma upon tha market rather earlier than the most confident friends of the Treasury Act anticipated. It doubtless results, in some measure, from the disappointment of certain heavy speculators for the rise in price three or four weeks ago, and who, tired of paying or losing interest on their purchases—and perhaps called upon by lenders—are now closing up their contracts. At tha close af the day, on Saturday, the low quotation made on the free sales at the early Stock Exchange Board, brought in a demand at 101¾ ₩ cent. Exchange, meanwhile, fell off to 112@112¼ ₩ cent., and Money was generally easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.

A supplemental Treasury bill is needed by Mr. Secretary CHASE to make the machinery of the recent Act work entirely smooth. Such a bill he has prepared and it passed tha House of Representatives on Friday. It supplies a technical omission to maka tha present United States Notes strictly legal tender, and it also affords increased facility for the employment of the twelve months 6 ₩ cent. Treasury Scrip to be issued to the public creditors. It also makes plainer tha authority to purchase Gold for tha payment of the public interest, until tha present United States Notes are out of the way of employment for Customs instead of Gold. These amendments, and tha arrangement of the Associated Banks referred to above, will afford increased reliance upon tha steady working of tha Government finances and the uniformity of the Currency. The legislation already on this subject has induced an active transfer of individual means and out of town Bank balances, on deposit with our City Banks into United States' Securities, the Banks being the chief sellers. The price of the 6 ₩ cent. Funded Stock has gone up of late 4@4¼ ₩ cent., and tha price of 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds from 97 to 99¼ ₩ cent.; tha transactions in the last being counted almost by millions within the week. Of course this advance of 2½ ₩ cent. in Treasury Bonds against a fall in Gold of 2¼ ₩ cent., seriously reverses tha calculation of some of our Bank Presidents, who from sheer apprehension of the "ruinous consequences" to the public credit and tha effect in inflating our paper currency, of the passage of the Treasury Act creating United States Notes a lawful tender, made haste to be rid of part of their 7-30 ₩ cents at 97½ and to buy Gold at 104@104½. Indeed, the accepted policy of the measure in question and tha rapidly growing confidence of the country in the Public Credit, since its passage, have upact a good many calculations on the rise and fall of commodities and values, as well as numberless Currency and Exchange theories in this and other quarters. The Export of Gold continues moderate, while the Banks will show on the average this afternoon, about $30,000,000. By actual count on Saturday morning they held $30,670,000. Their mercantile loans and discounts are steady, but there is a further falling off in their loans to Government.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,022,340, against $2,592,799 aams week last year. On the other hond, tha clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,212,671, against $2,497,058 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie omount to $585,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for seven months of the current fiscal yenr, the Import entriae of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Jan. 31, amounted to.....$60,196,000
Add five weeks since Feb. 1.....17,968,482

Total entries since July 1.....$78,164,482
To same date last year.....148,601,799

Decrease since July 1.....$70,417,317

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reöxporiad, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31.....$84,223,000
Add five weeks since Feb. 1.....12,621,767

Total clearances since July 1.....$96,847,767
Against same date last year.....84,369,059

Increassed Export this season.....$12,478,708

The same tables make the Export of Specie From July 1 to Jan. 31.....$3,631,000
Add five weeks since Feb. 1.....4,111,000

Total since July 1.....$7,745,000
Against same time, 1861.....21,772,000

Decreased Specia Export.....$14,027,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	92⅝@92¾
New-York Central	83⅝@84
New-York and Erie	34⅝@35⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	58⅛@59½
Rock Island	56¼@57
Michigan Guaranteed	48@48¾
Michigan Southern	24¼@24⅝
Michigan Central	54@56¼
Toledo	45⅝@46¾
Galena	68½@67¾@68⅝
Illinois Central	64@65½
Panama	120@118@119
Pacific Mail	94@92@94¼
Missouris	53¼@52⅞@53⅜
Tennessees	61⅛@59⅝@61¾
Hudson River	37⅜@37⅝
Harlem Preferred	30@30½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	20½@18@18½

The general course of the Stock Exchange dealings was to increased firmness in prices, although several dull days were experienced on account of rumors of army movements and pending battles on the Potomac. Later in the week improved demand for United States securities, and the large private as well as public purchases, had their influence upon the whole market, and the business on Seturday was tha heaviest in amount, and the most decidedly firm in pricas, of the week. A fresh interest has taken hold of the leading New-York Road stocks, tha demand running an Naw-York Central and both classes of Erie. There is a well-distributed speculation also in the Western shares, tha firmest of which on Saturday was Michigan Central. The pricas were 1@1½ ₩ cent. up on this stock, and ⅜@½ ₩ cent. on the Westerns. Missouri State 6 ₩ cents were in large request, and the price 1 ₩ cent. up from the day before. The general market, late in the afternoon, left off firm.

SAVINGS' BANKS OF STATE AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

	1860.	1861.
Number of institutions	71	74
Number of open accounts	300,693	300,511
Amounts due depositors	$67,440,397	$64,083,119
Amounts deposited	34,934,271	27,459,855
Amounts withdrawn	28,306,414	23,678,073
Amount of interest received	3,682,158	3,951,724
Amount of interest credited depositors	2,634,249	3,068,921

The foregoing from the official report of the Bank Department to the Legislature will illustrate the effect of the first year of tha war upon tha New-York Banks for Savings, the heaviest of which are located in this City. It will be noticed that the number of accounts varies less than 200 on a total of *three hundred thousand depositors*, and that while the labor of nearly 100,000 volunteers has been diverted to tha army, the general savings of industry at home remain within five ₩ cent. of tha total balances of the previous year, say *sixty-four* against *sixty-seven and a half mil ion of dollars*.

The following note from Mr. A. STONE, Jr., of STONE & WITT, tha well-known builders of the Cleveland and Columbus, and Lake Shora Roads to the *Cleveland Herold*, will explain itself:

"Mr. STONE sends us the following, which, as will be seen, corrects many errors which have been put afloat in relation to tha project of a rail communication between Danville, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn.:

CLEVELAND, March 3, 1862.

EDITOR HERALD: In your issue of this evening I notice an article from tha New-York *Tribune's* Washington letter of the 25th ult., which conveys so many false impressions in relation to the construction of the Southern Kentucky Railroad, in connection with which my name is used, that I cannot allow it to pass without notice.

First—No contract has been made with me for tha construction of the road.

Second—The cost of the road if built through, would be much less than one-half the amount named—and the character of the work much less formidable.

The order as given for the work in question contemplated only such progress as military necessity in the movement of the army required, and this to be conducted on principles of the most rigid economy, and to be stopped whenever the point aimed at could be more practicably reached by any other route.

In view of the road being much needed as a middle connecting link between the North and the South, and worth its cost for commercial purposes, and while they last military consumers concur in the belief that months might have been gained in putting down the rebellion had there been a railroad connecting Lexington and Louisville with Knoxville; and while the army has been obliged to fall back at least twice for the reason of the impossibility of getting supplies forward to prevent starvation, it is not surprising that the President, Secretary of War, and the Commanding General should concur in the expediency of commencing the construction of the road, even if it did not progress more than ten miles before the close of the war.

It is practicelly demonstrated that a single locomotive, on a good railroad, can haul a hundred miles as many tons of supplies in a day as ten thousand horses, and had there been a few miles of roads constructed in due time at different points, millions of dollars would have been saved in the cost of army transportation. Respectfully, A. STONE, Jr.

The City Bank Stocks are gaining in favor since the acquiescence of the Clearing House Association in the Currency measures of the Treasury. On Saturday tha following bids were made:

New-York	91	Mercantile	101
Manhattan	125	American Exchange.	87½
Merchants'	92¾	Pacific	110
Mechanics'	99	Chatham	73
Union	91	Bank of the Republic	92
America	102	Hanover	75
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	95
North River	65	Peoples'	77½
Butchers' & Drovers'	108	Market	85
National	90	Nassau	67
Merchants' Ex.	76	Shoe and Leather	90½
Leather Manufac.	120	Corn Exchange	90
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	79
State of New-York	85	St. Nicholas	80
Commerce	85	Marine	100
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	Commonwealth	80
Broadway	125	Imp. & Traders'	95
Ocean	70	Park	101

The following are the latest bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₩ c.	90
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '76	102	Ill. Cen., 7 ₩ c., '75	82½
Erie seconds	99	T. H. & Alt'n Isla 7 ₩ c.	91½
Erie seconds, ext. '64	99	T. H. & A. seconds 8 ₩ c.	50
Erie seconds, '79	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie thirds, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fourths, '80	85	Han. & St. J. firsts	46
Erie fifths, '88	75	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Hudson firsts, '60	106	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson seconds, '85	98	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Hudson thirds, '75	83	Chic. & R. I. firsts	89½
Mich Cen. 8 ₩ c., '68-72	87	L. E. & Wab. firsts	77¾
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '62	102¾	L. E. & Wab. seconds	48
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	81	Hel. Lac. & W. seconds	90
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	73	Clev. & Tol. first s. f.	86¾
N. Indiana firsts	90	Mil. & P. Du C. 1sts pref'd	77
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	89		

One of the Chicago papers reports that over one hundred thousand barrels of flour ara now in etoie in that city.

The business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts	$2,932,197
For Customs	235,000
Payments	330,457
Balance	6,155,456

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by the artists of the GRAU opera troupe, has given three concerts in Washington with great success, the sale of tickets having, we hear, to be suspended. The popular pianist will play in Baltimore and Philadelphia during the present week, and perhaps return to Washington. It is understood that he will give three subscription matinées in this City, on his way to tha West.

Concerning matters operatic, we hear that AUBER'S "Massaniello" is in preparation, and will be produced at an early day. The difficulty seems to ha to find a good *Fenella*—there are so few good dancers in the country just now. If we have a regular Spring season, it will probably consist of fifteen evening performances, and five matinées.

Tha announcements at tha theatres to-night are as follows: At Laura Keena's, "The Macarthy;" at Niblo's Gardan, "The Colleen Bawn;" at Wallack's Theatre, the "Belle's Stratagem;" at Barnum's Museum, "Sadak and Kalasrade;" at Hops Chapel, tha "Whaling Voyage."

On Saturday night, the Fourth Concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given. Owing to the universally damaging effect upon the ladies' toilettes produced by the inevitable squeeze on the opening of the doors, the Directors adopted the judicious policy of issuing checks for reserved seats without extra charge. In consequence thereof on tha Thursday morning, preceding the Concert, at the cheerful hour of 6, 500 scions of the "first families" of Brooklyn might have been seen shivering in line, *à la* New York Post-office, waiting for the hour of 8, when they could first secure tha desired sittings.

On Saturday, the house was literally filled even to the spare seats in the orchestral manor.

The programme offered was as follows:

Part I.

SYMPHONY—"Pastorale,".....BEETHOVEN.
ALLEGRO—Sensation on arriving in the Country.
ANDANTE—Walk by the Brookside.
SCHERZO—Rustic Festivities.
FINALE—Pastoral Songs.
CAVATINA,—"De Linda di Chamounix,"...DONIZETTI.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI.
NOCTURNO, "La Solitude," (French Horn,) T. EISFIELD.
Mr. H. SCHMITZ.

Part II.

OVERTURE—"Athalia,"—(First time.)...MENDELSSOHN.
ROMANZA, "Il Ballo in Maschera,".....VAANI.
Signor MANOUSE.
ALLEGRETTO from Eighth Symphony, in F..BEETHOVEN.
DUETTO—"D'Elisir d'Amore".....DONIZETTI.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI AND Signor MANOUSE.
OVERTURE—"Le Carnival Romain,"[—First time H. BERLIOS.

The orchestra pieces were well given, particularly the *andante* in tha symphony, and tha *allegretto* from the eighth symphony in F. The latter seemed to be the favorite movement of the evening, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Miss PATTI astonished even those who knew her best, by the wonderful exhibition of her powers of execution, and, narrowly escaping an *encore* af the cavatina, was compelled to repeat the duet with MANOOSE.

Mr. SCHMITZ seemed to be as much in a targia as his horn, and did not create a favorable sensation.

The following orchestral pieces will be given at tha fifth and last concert: SPOHR'S "Season," in D minor; Liszt' poeme symphoniqua "Tasso," and MENDELSSOHN'S overture, "Meeresstille und Gluckliche Fahrt," (calm sea and prosperous voyage).

Miss MARIA BRAINERD was complimented with an admirable attendance at her concert on Tuesday evening. We have seldom seen Irving Hall presant a more fashionable appearance. The lady—whose style is too well known to call for comment—was received with much favor, and sang with that warmth which always results from a good understanding between artist and audience. The programme was somewhat lengthy, but received the carefullest treatment. Mr. APPY, tha violinist, was the only defaulter. He did not appear—Mr. SCHMIDT, the horn player, being substituted for him. We need scarcely add that the change was a decided gain to the audience.

Many persons are under the impression that Commodore NUTT—the diminutive hero of BARNUM'S Museum—is none other than the original TOM THUMB. Nothing can be more ridiculous. According to Kentucky papers the General was exhibiting in Louisville, and would remain there until the 12th inst. Beside, he is a giant compared with Commodore NUTT. It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that this is a gala week at the Museum.

Mr. GEORGE CROZIER, a well-known tenor of this City, will give a *concert d'adieu* at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday evening next, assisted by Mrs. Mozart, Miss Geary, Miss M. E. Hawley, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Berge and Mr. Wheaton.

The Lenten season has exercised no injurious an affect upon the destinies of the French Theatre that we are not at all surprised to hear that the performances will be deferred until after Easter.

Henry Ward Beecher on the President's Proclamation.

We have not space this morning in our overcrowded columns to give a report in full of a sermon delivered to an immense audience last night, by Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the policy of Emancipation as suggested in the recent Proclamation of President LINCOLN; but the general drift of the discourse may be understood from the following brief sketch.

The text was from the 63d chapter of Isaiah; the 10th, 11th and 12th verses.

Great reformations in morals, said Mr. BEECHER can never stop with individuals. As corruption of citizens soon infects the institutions and laws, so the reformation of citizens reforms laws and usages. Is such a glorious reformation that the Prophet celebrates in the passage I have read to you. It is a Proclamation of Blessings from God, which are to result in righteousness.

We, too, have occasion for rejoicing, as Christians, as Churches, as philanthropists, and as a Nation. I hold in my hand the latest *Proclamation* of the President of these United States, (for though in the form of a Message to Congress, it is a Proclamation to the People.) I do not hesitate to say that it stands absolutely *alone*. (Here, impressively, and with his peculiarly intelligent accent, Mr. BEECHER read the document.)

Never before has there been, in the history of this Government, such a Message. It it be considered in its relations to our past history and to our future, there is no immoderation in saying that *there has never been such a State paper before this nation*. If it be considered in its relations to purity, peace, lib rty and unity, it must also take rank as an eminent moral force; and I should deem myself delinquent if I did not pause and call the attention of this Christian people to some considerations of duty in regard to it, for it enters grave duties belonging to us.

He contended that tha mera fact that such a document could be peaceably put forth was its most noticeable feature, and showed how completa would have been the astonishment of the people had it been done during the Administrations of BUCHANAN, PIERCE, POLK, TAYLOR or VAN BUREN. The paper, he said, cuts fetes a circle, and brings the Government of the United States back to that point in which it stood in 1789, upon the adoption of the Constitution. Ha then proceeded to examine the shocking of Slavery at that period, to show how the political and moral influences were all against it, and that it was the universal wish and expectation that it would cease; but that unexpectedly it received development, for it had a part to play in the history of the country. As there needs be a Judas to a Christ, so there was a Slavery to Liberty to betray it.

He proceeded, secondly, to show that in that great cycle Slavery has achieved a history, and unalterable results are settled. It its relations to husbandry, to mechanic arts and industry, to general intelligence; and it has revealed what kind of citizens grow up under its influence, and what sort of patriotism. Its influence upon the ministers of the gospel and the churches was dwelt upon at great length, and it, with other results, brought about the sublime conviction in the minds of the people of the nullities of despotism. He then demonstrated that this conviction is not a fancy, but a practical and popular conviction, and that as such it *would* have a result, and that result will be the downfall of Slavery. Questions of policy will, doubtless, come as to the wisest and best course to pursue; but, on the main question, there is no difference of opinion; the people have signified, and tha President, their mouth-piece, has spoken.

The influences of Slavery in their length and breadth were then discussed; the evils which it had brought on the land—North and South—were demonstrated, and the necessity for its downfall urged, after which he dealt at great length upon the rightness of the present, and the glorious auspices of the future. He reviewed the struggles of the lovers of free discussion, with their complete triumph, as best demonstrated in the present popularity of Messrs. GARRISON and PHILLIPS.

The power of the people here, as opposed to the power of European thrones, was very happily discussed and illustrated by facts drawn from the various happenings of the past year. And then the happy inference was drawn that God, by giving us a rich schooling, such discipline, and such glorious issue, means to employ this nation upon this *whole* continent.

The conduct of Russia was contrasted with that of England, France and Spain, so as to draw forth a loud outburst of applause; and when he spoke of the probability of an American blocking of the European game in Mexico, there was a second round of enthusiastic concurrence.

He concluded by exhorting all to support the President and the Government to the extent of their ability, so that he and Congress might feel the tide of popular and public feeling rolling back to their encouragement and support.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SING-SING CONVICT ARRESTED.—Officer WILSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, made an important arrest on Saturday, at the house of Mr. PETER CRAWFORD, in Varick-street. The prisoner is known to tha police as JOHN ANDERSON, *alias* Wilson, and is by profession a burglar. He was sentenced to the State Prison, about five years ago, for the term of 15 years, for having committed a burglary in this City. About three weeks ago he made his escape from prison in a very mysterious manner. Since that time the police of the City have been on the watch for him, but no trace of him could be obtained until he was found in the act of committing another burglary on Mr. CRAWFORD'S premises. The prisoner was immediately conveyed back to Sing-Sing, where he has near ten years more to serve the State.

THE GERMAN LADIES' AID SOCIETY.—Mrs. MARIA HAUSSELT, the Treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, organized to collect funds to further the establishment of a German Hospital in this City, makes the monthly financial report in substance, as follows: Total receipts of the Society, including the contributions of 67 members during the past year, and the fees of 39 newly admitted members, deducting all expenditures, $5,019 63, of which the $5,019 have been deposited in the German Savings' Bank. A grand Summer festival will be held by the Society on the 16th of June, the funds thereby accumulated to pass to the benefit of the Hospital. We may remark that gentlemen will, hereafter, be admitted as members of the Association.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The first annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College will take place this evening at Irving Hall. This is the new College lately organized in connection with the Hospital, and the exercises of the first commencement will be of unusual interest.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Gentleman are Invited to Call and Examine the Spring style of Hat now ready for 1862. It will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance, the hats usually sold on Broadway. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 9, at 2o'clock, ELISABETH NEILL, wife of Henry Smith, native of Killyleah, County Down, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, Miss MARIA L. FANSHAW, aged 21 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 354 9th-av., near 33d-st.

POTTER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 8, EMMA ALICE POTTER, the youngest daughter of Joseph and Jane Potter, aged 4 years and 2 months.

LYON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 8, ABIGAIL LYON, relict of Thomas Lyon, late of Greenwich, Conn., in the 84th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment this day, (Monday,) by the 11:25 A. M. train.

PURNELL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 9, MARIA LOUISA PURNELL, wife of James E. Purnell, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 100 Clinton-st.

ROURKE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, JOANNA, wife of Patrick Roarke, and daughter of the late James O'Meare.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 8½ o'clock, from No 259 West 43d-st., to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Friday, March 7, WM. MORAY, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M.; thence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

WESTERFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 8, after a short illness, WILLIAM EDWARD, Infant son of Joseph H. and M. G. Westerfield, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East 14th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ALVORD.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 7, after a lingering illness, ALONZO A. ALVORD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Church of the Transfiguration, in 25th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday, March 10, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 8, KATE TERESE, youngest daughter of Nicholas V. and Victoria Housman, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 117 East Broadway.

QUIMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 9, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL QUIMBY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 253 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

METCALF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 8, of scarlet fever, JENNIE MADDAN, daughter of Benj. F. and Zerviah H. Metcalf, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 369 Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av.

MALLORY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 9, GEORGE H. MALLORY, aged 35 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, J. H. Mallory, No. 97 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MONROE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, March 7, Capt JOHN MONROE, of the Seventh Company, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and members of the Seventh (A) Company, and of the regiment generally, are invited to attend the funeral, in citizen's dress, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the New-England Church, Rev. W. R. Tompkins', South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

COCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 8, after a severe illness, WILLIAM COCKWELL, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 115 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. The body will be removed to Bridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday morning, for interment.

PETTIT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 8, MARTHA J., wife of Stephen B. Pettit, and daughter of Minnie Suydam, aged 22 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Gates-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—In Flatlands, L. I., on Thursday morning, March 6, suddenly, Rev. J. T. M. DAVIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are cordially invited to attend the funeral, from the Church, in Flatlands, on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The clergy of the South Classis of Long Island are requested to be at the house by 1 o'clock. There will be conveyances at the depôt in Flatbush, from 12½ to 1¾ o'clock, to convey the friends to the Church.

WHITE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, March 8, at her late residence in Java-st., SARAH WHITE, aged 70 years.

Her friends, and those of her nieces, Elizabeth and Sarah Wood, and of Mrs. and Dr. Rosband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLELAND.—In Astoria, on Sunday, March 9, JAMES CLELAND, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

MOUNT.—In New City, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 27, GEORGE, son also on Wednesday, March 5, GRACE, daughter of Capt. J. D. P. and Sophia Mount.

The remains were taken to Hoboken, N. J., and from thence to Bergen Cemetery for interment.

LINDSAY.—In Paris, France, on Saturday, Feb. 15, after a long and painful illness, JENNIE C., second daughter of Henry Lindsay, of New-York.

RITCH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday morning, March 9, Capt. HENRY RITCH

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are now offering at retail an immense stock of

STAPLE GOODS,

Containing every article necessary for

FAMILY AND HOTEL

Purposes. All of these goods have been purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be sold at moderate prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are now offering their

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.

A large and choice assortment received per steamer Arabia, and will be opened on

MONDAY, March 10.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS AT RETAIL OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

ON MONDAY, CONTAINING THE NEWEST NOVELTIES IN THE FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

300 PIECES JASPA MOZAMBIQUE.....15c.
100 PIECES MOIR ANTIQUE DO.....25c.
125 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE CHECK....16c. TO 20c.
200 PIECES TWOLE AU NUAD.....25c.
125 PIECES EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUE.....25c.
75 PIECES HIGH COLORED PLAID, FOR CHILDREN..25c.
100 PIECES ESTELLA, (Silk Plaid).....35c.

WITH A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, FROM LOW TO HIGH COST. ALSO,

1000 PIECES FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH PRINTS.....12 1-2c.
300 PIECES YARD-WIDE CHINTZ PRINTS....12 1-2c.
250 PIECES YARD-WIDE BRILLIANTS, fast colors..20c.
100 PIECES 4-4 PERCALES, fast colors.....20c.
75 PIECES 4-4 PERCALES, COLORED GROUNDS, very rich.....25c.

With a large assortment of the RICHEST FRENCH PRINTS.

AT MACY'S.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

MONDAY, March 10.

2400 pieces SPRING HAT RIBBONS, ALL THE NEW STYLES FANCY, and FULL ASSORTMENT of PLAIN do.

NEW DESIGNS in JACONET AND SWISS NEEDLE-WORK, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, TRIMMINGS, COLLARS, Sets Infants' Waists, &c., from the CASH AUCTIONS, at very LOW PRICES.

FULL ASSORTMENT REAL AND IMITATION LACES, VEILS, COLLARS, &c.

1,000 dozen LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 12½ per doz., best in the City.

FULL LINE LADIES' MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, CORSETS, &c.

FULL STOCK HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FLANNELS, &c.

BEST 4-4 MUSLIN IN THE CITY, at 18. a yd. by ps. 1,000 dozen ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 9s. a doz., very cheap.

FULL STOCK HOSIERY, UNDER WEAR, &c.

OPENING 1,000 doz. SPRING SHADES, BEST QUALITY PARIS KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.

EVERY VARIETY OF FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, INFANTS' MEDALLION CAPS, &c.

☞ NEW DEPARTMENT.—NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS—PLAIN and FANCY STRAWS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED. Shall be in receipt of the LATEST PARIS STYLES THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 271 BOWERY, near Houston-st.,

Will offer this week, at a great reduction in prices, THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Damasks, Curtains, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Towels, Ticks, Hosiery, Embroideries, Gloves, &c., &c., DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.

An opportunity like the present is rarely offered to Housekeepers to purchase every article of Dry Goods they want at a positive reduction.

☞ Store open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 271 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

On MONDAY, March 10,

Will be opened a choice assortment of French Embroidered Collars and sets, (new shapes.) Real Point Lace Sets, from $5 50 and upwards. Real Point Lace Collars (Job) $2, worth $3 50. Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards. Black Pusher and Grenadine Veils, new style. Black Gospin, Black French Laces, all widths. Valenciennes Laces—a full assortment Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions. Infant's Waists, Robes and Caps. Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,) 429 Broadway.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY,

For Retail sales, per the *Arabia*.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MME. F. PINCHON,

Having returned from Paris,

WILL EXHIBIT

On WEDNESDAY, March 12,

THE SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, In DRESSES and DRESS GOODS.

To which she invites the attention of her customers.

No. 56 Bleecker-st.

NEW PARIS SPRING SILKS.

ALSO,

A CHOICE STOCK OF

"BELLON," "BONNET" AND "PONSONS,"

EXTRA QUALITY PLAIN BLACK TAFFETAS,

At exceedingly low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

REMOVAL OF MYERS' NEW-YORK "MOURNING STORE,"

TO NO. 623 BROADWAY,

Between Houston and Bleecker,

Next to Maillard's.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.

DOMESTIC PRINTS.

MERRIMACKS, SPRAGUES, PACIFICS, AMERICANS, UNIONS, &c., &c.,

At the very lowest market prices,

By the package or piece.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES 4-4 FRENCH BRILLIANTES,

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

At 2s. 6d. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CARD.

WM. JACKSON, No. 651 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of Family Mourning Goods, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

Milliners and Dressmakers supplied on liberal terms.

MOURNING GOODS,

In every variety. Fresh and desirable stock,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

SUPER, SUPERFINE and THREE-PLY CARPETS, "John Crossley & Sons'" BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY and VELVETS, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, etc., etc.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, WINDOW HOLLANDS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS, now selling at very reduced prices, in order to clear out the entire stock. Also Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of the finest fabrics, bought for cash, and now offered at less than cost of importation. Purchasers will please examine before buying elsewhere.

C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

Store No. 110 to rent.

ATR. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain linens and muslins, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHIR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS A SKEIN, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Chemise, Drawers, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Wright's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. BUSSEU (FORMERLY OF Calcutta, India) will open a case of $10,000 worth of INDIA SHAWLS, HAIR SHAWLS, just received from India, all Persian, among which will be found some specialties never before in this country, on Monday, March 10, at No. 298 Broadway, second door [illegible]

ALL WOOL REPS, 6-4 WIDE, AND IN [illegible] per yard, worth $1. New [illegible] goods, the cheapest in [illegible] C. G. HOOK.

DRY GOODS.

A NOVELTY.

FLOUNCED ROBES WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH. THE DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.

Pendant Silk.....50 cents per yard.
Grisailles, one yard wide.....60 cents per yard.

Will be opened on MONDAY, 10th inst.,

At LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

ALSO,

RICH EMBROIDERED PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, the balance of an Importer's stock, 50 per cent. under regular prices.

BLACK THREAD VEILS, FROM $2 50, and a fine choice of French Linen Cambric Sets.

LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

LINEN GOODS

AT

RETAIL.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 BROADWAY,

Will continue during this week to sell a large stock of linen goods, the whole being part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

Transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of Linen Sheetings, from 50c. to $1.

Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 50c.

Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.

Table Damask, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c., &c.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOTHS, COATINGS,

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

of the latest Spring styles and fabrics,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

At popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE REmoved (to occupy during the rebuilding of their store) to

NO. 447 BROADWAY,

Between Howard and Grand sts.,

And they invite attention to a very large assortment of NEW DRESS GOODS,

including Silks in small checks, figures and plain colors.

BLACK SILKS of very superior makes.

DELAINES, Printed and Plain,

POILE DE CHEVRES, MOSAMBIQUES,

GRAY GOODS, GINGHAMS, FRENCH PRINTS,

ENGLISH PRINTS, &c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

DOMESTICS—A large assortment at low prices.

Also,

SHAWLS, in great variety for the Spring.

NO. 447 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization: native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILIES BOARDING IN NEW-YORK City, having children, can make arrangements with W. H. BANNISTER, No. 3 Amor-place, so that their board and tuition in a first-class boarding-school, will cost less than their board in New-York. Address as above.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN. The Spring term will open April 9. The School offers superior advantages for intellectual and physical culture. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

A FARMER WOULD RECEIVE INTO HIS family a few children to board. They could be instructed, if desired, by one accustomed to teaching, and a mother's care be given them. For particulars, &c., address FARMER, Sudenus, Rockland County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., or Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY OF AMIAbility and refinement, a graduate of a first-class institution, having taught very successfully during several years, awaits a re-appointment. She is prepared to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin and some of the ornamentals; has also some acquaintance with music. Compensation of slight importance. References, etc., highly satisfactory. Address immediately EMMA EDMONDSON, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of mathematics, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation after her former salary of $800. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 170, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A MILLINER WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 1,111 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A farmer and gardener, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; must be a single man and a Protestant. He must have a thorough knowledge of the business, including some experience with glass; a Scotchman preferred. Address for one week, Box No. 1,176 New-York Post-office, giving references, and stating wages expected, (beside board, which will be furnished by the advertiser.) A faithful, industrious, capable man, will find this a pleasant, permanent place. None other will be able to keep it more than one month.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN AS GARdener and farmer, to take charge of a small place, and to be generally useful; a German with small family preferred; an honest, industrious and capable man will find this a permanent situation, none other can keep it. Apply at No. 45 West 16th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN WHO UNderstands gardening, to go a short distance in the country; must be willing to work, and come well recommended; to such a man a steady place will be given not till a month. Apply at office of GROMMELIN & CURTIS, No. 60 Wall-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUTH FROM 15 to 20 years of age; must write a good hand, and translate and write the Spanish language fluently. Applicants will, in their own handwriting, state, salary expected, and enclose unobjected references. None others need address G. K. D., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SAW-MILL; WAGES $500 per year; 4 girls to travel to California and Europe; 1 stewardess; 2 conductors. Apply No. 97 Chatham-square.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A YANKEE NOtion department, a salesman who has had experience in the business, and is willing to make himself useful in the stock. Address, stating references and last place of employment, H. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office. Also, in the counting-room, a boy 18 or 19 years of age, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address as above.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN, IN A domestic dry goods house; commission to be paid on amount of sales, none need apply except those having A1 trade. Address Box No. 1,851 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMstress by the month, capable of finishing dresses, &c.; good reference required. Inquire at No. 103 West 42d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

A WAITER GIRL WANTED.—ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business and can bring good references. Apply at No. 39 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 65 FOURTH-ST., WILLIAMSburgh, a young man who understands the dry goods business. Apply early.

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT LAD IN A jobbing store. Address Box No. 2,676, Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY POSSESSING WEALTH, REfinement, social position and lovable qualities, can ascertain, by corresponding with CŒLEBS, Station B Post-office, that a gentleman of undoubted respectability, strictly temperate, and possessing intrinsic worth, is sincerely seeking a wife.

FRENCH PEAR AND CHERRY SEEDlings, to arrive shortly, for sale by the undersigned. Orders received for plants, seeds, &c., from the principal American and European nurseries. Apply to C. RAOUX, No. 76 Cedar-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. To be seen at her last place. Call at No. 311 East 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A LAdy about breaking up housekeeping, would like to get places for two excellent girls—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 18 years of age, a situation to do chamber-work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and lauadress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl would like a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would not object to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable German woman, in a private family, as good plain cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock; ring the private door-bell next jeweler's.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, &c.; is willing to do washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; is an excellent cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family. The advertiser can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for 2 days in the shoe-store, No. 7 West 14th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist in the washing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, WAITER, &c.—AN OBLIGING young woman desires a situation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 220 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread and plain pastry; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 315 6th-av., first door front.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches; understands soups, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastry. Can be seen at her present employer's, Dr. Van Buren, southeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., for two days.

A PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERvant.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, industrious servant girl, (either in the City or country,) to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; neat, economising and reliable; wages moderate, and the best of references given. Inquire of Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOKS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations wanted for several very reliable and capable servants, as cooks, washers and ironers, housekeepers, and chambermaids and nurses, whose references are of the highest order from Brooklyn families, and have been known to us for several years as really reliable and competent help. MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 6th av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; understands sickness, and would be willing to take charge of an invalid; no objection to go into the country. Address, for four days, L. H., No. 21 Amity-place.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant woman of much experience, reference from her employers; would take charge of a widower's family. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., for two days.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; is willing to oblige; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as seamstress, or travel to Europe with a family; can give good reference. Call at No. 62 4th-av., for one day.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, with excellent City references, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linen in magnificent style, flatting, and understands the mangling of clothes, and the entire charge of fine washing and chamberwork; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a first-class laundress in a private family; understands fine muslins; French flatting, &c.; best of references can be produced. Apply at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without encumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant and child or children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

A NURSE.—A FRENCH NURSE, VERY DESIRable, and well recommended, wants a place; is one to whom I have a family going to Europe. Call at No. 1 West 19th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has four years best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the entire charge of the children; can bring a baby up by the bottle, if required, a situation to go to the country preferred, the best reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a genteel Protestant woman, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and nurse, to assist with the care of young children; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; is quick at the needle; can work a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; city or country. Wages, $3 to $10. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AN INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse, is capable of taking the entire care of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good sick nurse; no objection to travel with a lady; good references given. Apply at No. 42 6th-av., near 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress, she understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; would have no objection to assist with chamber-work; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as above; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; is willing to oblige; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands his business perfectly; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—AS COOK.—WANTED, SITuations, together, by a young Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; both understand their business thoroughly, as their reference will testify; can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; or a letter addressed to W. P. will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his two last employers. Address J. L., or call at No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a young man of sober and steady habits, and who is fully competent to fill both positions; has good City reference. Address T. B., Gardener, *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands the care of horses and carriages; thoroughly understands the business. Address C. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 165 Hudson-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable Protestant man, as farmer and gardener; has had fourteen years' experience in this country; had charge of a large place eleven years; understands the rearing of stock, the care of poultry, and every branch of the above; is a married man, with a small family. Can be well recommended from his last place, if required. Address FARMER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a respectable man a situation as farmer and gardener; understands both; has had long experience; can be well recommended from his last place; is a married man with one child. Address, for two days, M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A well-qualified Scotchman wants engagement as farmer, gardener and florist on a first-class place. Wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and grapery; has two years' reference to show, as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Address, for two days, F. Q., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a German gardener, single, who well understands the management of green house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardens; the best of reference will be given by addressing D. F., Gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom; would make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young Scotchman on a small country seat, or as assistant on a first-class place; has had considerable experience, and can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, gentleman's fruit, flowers and vegetables, &c. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address C. H., at Bridgeman's, 3 Astor-place, No. 836 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, single German; understands propagation and cultivation of greenhouse plants, grapery, orchard and vegetables, perfectly understood; terms reasonable. Address C. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married man, a situation as gardener; can take charge of greenhouse, grapery, &c.; understands laying out grounds; has no objection to take charge of a small farm; can bring good reference. Call at No. 74 Grand-st., up stairs.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady and active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hothouses and grapery; has taken charge of a place where great attention was paid to flowers of every kind, has good reference from the gentleman he lived with. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 Johnst., for C. N., for three days.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A GERman and his wife want situations on a gentleman's place; the man can turn his hand to almost anything; horses, gardening, &c.; the wife can take charge of the dairy; is a good cook. Both speak English. To be seen for two days at the Employment Office, Cooper Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, where a variety of male and female Germans wants may be had.

A GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable man and wife, the man as gardener, groom or coachman; indoor duties both perform. The woman is an excellent laundress or washer; can undertake the care of milk and butter. Both understand their business perfectly; the countryman; a large place preferred. Inquire of Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

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A GARDENER.—W

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

REPORT.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve on Jan. 1, 1861	$333,169 20	
Reserve for possible depreciation in Securities	40,000 00—	293,169 20
Dividends remaining unsettled		50,325 96
Premiums, Extra Premiums, Annuities, &c., received during the year	397,833 36	
Interest and Rents received during the year	51,837 66	
Interest and Rents, accrued and deferred Premiums	84,197 99—	533,869 02
		$1,507,044 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on Policies, and on Bonds and engagements, Annuities	$133,497 13	
Paid Commissions, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Fees, Commissions	64,530 31	
Paid Dividends, Returnsurrendered, Purchased Policies, and Bonus and Interest on Dividends	135,897 18—	333,243 81

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$12,300 36	
Bond and Mortgages	327,200 00	
Real Estate	120,461 19	
Premium Notes on Policies in force	476,296 55	
[The actual value of these securities on these notes is more than $600,000.]		
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred	41,844 53	
United States and New-York Stocks	51,122 60	
Premium and Interest in hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by bonds	94,380 81	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stocks	33,750 00	
Interest, accrued in Jan. 1, and all other property	12,343 66—	1,174,800 40
		$1,507,044 21

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner, residence No. 13 West 11th-st.; at office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SHARES.		SHARES.	
5	Imp. & T'ders Ins.	50	20 East River Bank	25
20	Am. Exch. Ins.	100	50 Sar. and W. R.	50
50	Hope Ins.	50	38 Germania Life Ins.	50
100	Hastings Marble Co.	100	40 Adriatic Ins.	25
120	Richm'd Co. Gas Co.	50	100 Atlantic Bank	100
200	Grand-st. & New R.	50	50 Commerce Insurance	100
240	Jersey City Ferry Ins.	50	50 North Western Ins.	50
420	Indemnity Ins.	100	20 Relief Insurance Co.	100

$3,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,400 Sacramento City and County Bonds.
$6,000 Racine and Miss. R.R. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Logan County Man. & Mining Co. Bonds.
$1,000 Michigan Southern 2d mtg. Bonds.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, March 13.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, Corner Broome-street, New-York, March 4, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—100 bonds M. M. A. S. RR. Company, on the steps of the City Hall, New-York, on the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Sale positive.
J. W. RUAFF.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 44 and 43 Wall-st.

$20,000 CASH.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this sum in cash, will loan or operate in any way to net good and sure returns. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 2,060 Post-office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATES bought and sold on commission by P. B. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 43 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
New-York, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—$10,000 TO $15,000.—Wanted, the above amount, in cash and securities, in nearly equal rates, from March 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863, by a manufacturing business in this City; such investment to be secured by double the amount of merchandise. Will also take a silent or active partner. The investment is entirely safe. Parties who will advance this amount and take charge of the selling will have a good commission. To a partner we can guarantee 25 per cent. net profits per annum. Address letters H. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

PAINTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS qualifications, and who wishes to invest from $5,000 to $4,000, and become an out-door partner in a very good and well-established business, if well recommended, will find an opportunity by applying, by letter, for two days, PAINTS, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—A PARTY having a contract in manufacture the Springfield gun, and wishing capital, or desiring to get the gun manufactured under said contract, will please address M Y, Box 2,342 Post-office, without delay, giving name, &c.

$3,500—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT can find an opportunity to invest the same, in a permanent, safe, and extra-paying business, in this City, that will net the partner at least $3,500 per annum. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

FOR SALE.—JEWELRY STORE, 20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.—Lease, stock and fixtures of a watch and jewelry store, in a first-rate location down-town, now doing a good business. Address P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 28x50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 12th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

AUCTION SALES.

P. K. PYNE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE OF $25,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, SUPERB PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS, MAGNIFICENT SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 10, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the above valuable furniture, being the entire contents of the above first-class house, comprising four elegant full suites of furniture in brocatel and rops, elegant collection of landscapes and historical paintings, costly parlor ornaments and superb rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. The house is replete with everything adapted to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, including a large variety of rich cut glass, French China, silverware, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, at their trade salesrooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, March 11, a large and choice collection of English Books, comprising fine editions of the best standard and illustrated works in literature; also, a complete set of "Niles' Weekly Register," 76 vols. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue daily at the same hour, in order of the catalogue. Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of wines, liquors, cigars, foreign and domestic fruits, jellies, &c. The entire stock of a jobbing and importing house, by order of Benjamin H. Goldsmith, Assignee, consisting of casks and octaves of brandy, casks and cases of port, sherry and Madeira wines (village,) puncheons of old Scotch and Irish whiskys and Jamaica rum, fine old Bourbon whisky in barrels and quarters, large pipes Swan and other gins, genuine imported champagne, hock and other German wines, London and Dublin porter, Scotch ale, &c. Also, a large assortment of wines, brandies, gins, whiskys and rum in bottles from the shelves; together with the stock of fruits, preserves, &c., consisting of raisins, figs, prunes, sardines, olive oil, French mustard, catsup, preserved fruit, jellies. Also, the entire stock of about 200,000 Havana and domestic cigars, mostly of the finest qualities and well known brands for City retail trade, consisting of Conchas, La Normas, Figaros, Londres, Regalias, &c. Also, office furniture, stove trucks, liquor pumps, measures, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE AT AUCTION. By order of HIRAM BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Store, No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, one rosewood piano-forte, (Chickering, maker,) in good order. Particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase household furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, piano-forte, suites, mirrors, paintings, bronzes, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising some of the most desirable styles of Spring goods, direct from manufacturers, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and if upon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, of the Common Council, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Col. Corcoran. All parties interested will appear before the Committee.

TERRANCE FARLEY,	WM. ORTON,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,	MORGAN JONES,
IRA A. ALLEN,	JOHN HOGAN,
PETER MITCHELL,	THOS. STEVENSON,
HENRY SMITH,	ALEX. KEECH,
	Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
New-York, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
New-York, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of B. S. YATES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJ. S. YATES is alone authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
B. S. YATES,
New-York, March 1, 1862. W. A. YATES.
NOTICE.—The subscriber having bought out the interest of his late partner, W. A. Yates, will continue the business of manufacturing Fringe, Tassels, Gimps, &c., at the old stand, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.
New-York, March 1, 1862. B. S. YATES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. Swift & Co., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NORRIS & GREGG, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation.
THOS. H. NORRIS,
New-York, March 6, 1862. CHARLES GREGG.
The subscriber will continue the business, as heretofore, at Nos. 62 and 64 Gold-st. CHARLES GREGG.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet box boards, 12 and 16 feet long.
10,000 feet Albany boards, 12 feet long.
100,000 feet hemlock boards, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet 4x6 hemlock joist, 16 feet long.
50,000 feet 4x8 hemlock joist, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x4 hemlock joist, 12 feet long.
All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 6 feet diameter, 10 inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 2-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and parcel dumper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 24 South-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Vigor, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases. It frees from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packed packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.
Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 129 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or destroyed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and nutritious, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisia B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotence and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by S. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 338 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 31 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Depôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Union Cunative Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HADIBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GILTON'S, 177 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in a new case in four than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless its remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. In hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is but a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.
Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.
There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Gregg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.
To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.
D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bill of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams' Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From

THE OCCUPATION IN HAMPTON ROADS.

[Continued from First Page.]

tendency to rise. Her great draught of water will prevent her taking part in active operations. This disadvantage, however, was about twenty-four feet, but it has been considerably increased."

Nevertheless, however, comforted himself that at all events she could be used as a floating battery.

Her bow is armed with a steel plough, projecting six feet under water, to strike and sink the vessels of the blockading fleet. Her decks are protected by a covering of railroad iron, in the form of an arch, which it was hoped would be proof against shot and shell.

Perhaps this story of its failure was intended as a rebel ruse, to throw our naval force on the Potomec off its guard. The rebels had previously boasted of the immense power and strength of the *Merrimac* in the most extravagant manner. They had frequently sworred that she was about to run out, sink the blockading vessels, and run along the Atlantic coast, and by dastroying our men-of-war effectually raise the blockade. And indeed the first reports yesterday seemed as if the threat was actually about to be carried out. It was thought over the wires that she had sunk the *Cumberland*, captured the *Congress*, and run the *Minnesota* ashore. The prospect seemed to be that she would rush along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to the Rio Grande, sweeping the seas as she went. But she was no match for the *Monitor*, who has now effectually admonished her to keep ont of the Road hereafter.

THE YORKTOWN (REBEL.)

The rebel steamer *Yorktown*, which took part in the fight, was formerly used on the New-York and Virginia line of steamers, running from here to Norfolk, Petersburgh and Richmond. She is a side-wheel steamer of 1,400 tons burthen, was built in this City in 1860, and her size is as follows: Length, 251 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 18 feet. She was seized by the rebels last Summer while in Virginia waters, and was taken to Norfolk and fitted out as a man-of-war. Her sides were plated with iron, and other means were taken to render her strong. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe, writing on the 6th inst., says he saw her a day or two before when up the James River with a flag of truce, and describes her as quite a formidable looking and formidably armed vessel. She carried six broadside guns rifled, one of which was an Armstrong, and two pivot guns. We believe she was commanded by Capt. PARRISH, late of the United States Navy.

JAMESTOWN, (REBEL.)

The *Jamestown* was another vessel of the same kind, running in the same line, and was almost a twin to the *Yorktown*. The flag-of-truce correspondent, already mentioned, described her thus in yesterday's issue:

"As she approached us we perceived she was the *Jamestown*—one of the Confederate crack vessels. Yet, in comparison with our own boat, it must be confessed that she was not particularly formidable. She was worked with double engines, had a sharp iron prow at her bow, which will probably never come near enough any craft to do it much harm. She carried two 32-pound rifled cannon, Parrott style, fore and aft, and both guns were furnished with telescopic sights. The vessel looked trim; the officers wore a profusion of gold lace, while the marines and sailors were smart and active in appearance."

MINNESOTA—(NATIONAL.)

The *Minnesota*, which was run ashore after doing good duty against the rebel steamers, is a screw-frigate of 3,200 tons' burthen, pierced for 40 guns, built at Washington Navy-yard in 1855, and was manned by 400 officers and men. She is one of our largest screw steam-frigates, and is what is termed an auxiliary propeller. Her engines are 450 horse-power. Two of her guns are of 11-inch calibre, capable of throwing balls of 160 pounds weight. She has made but one regular cruise since she was built, and that was in the East India waters, from which she returned in 1858. On her return, she went to the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard, where she was overhauled and repaired throughout. In May she sailed from Boston, and did various coast duty, under Capt. SILAS D. STRINGHAM, who was flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron. In August she was the flag-ship of the expedition at the capture of the Hatteras forts by Commodore STRINGHAM, and did effective and brilliant duty in that affair. In September she arrived in this port, with the captured Hatteras prisoners. Shortly after she again went South, but under another commander, and has been doing duty of late at or near Hampton Roads. It is not known whether much damage has been done to her in the engagement.

THE CUMBERLAND (NATIONAL.)

The *Cumberland*, which was attacked and sunk by the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, is a sailing sloop-of war, which has been engaged in the blockade of James River. She was a vessel of 1,726 tons burthen, was pierced for 24 guns, and carried 300 officers and men. She was built at Charlestown, Massachusetts, twenty years ago. Previous to the war she was in commission as one of the vessels of the Home Squadron. She was a leaky old affair, and her loss is by no means serious.

THE CONGRESS (NATIONAL.)

The *Congress*, which was captured on Saturday by the rebels was an old sailing frigate, employed also in blockading the Virginia waters. She was built at Kittery in 1841, was a vessel of 1,667 tons burthen, and was pierced for 50 guns. She was manned only by a few men of the Naval Coast Squadron, and was just about to be put out of commission, on account of unworthiness, when she was attacked by the rebels. In April last she returned from Montevideo, on the coast of Brazil, where she had been cruising; when she arrived here a large number of her officers, big rebels, resigned. She was retained at Boston, and in September last sailed for duty on the Southern coast.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

The most intense excitement was created in Washington, to-day, by the news from Fortress Monroe, which came by the Baltimore boat. Visions were freely indulged in, of the *Merrimac* running the blockade of the fort, getting to sea, entering New-York harbor, and burning all the shipping at your docks, and holding your city itself at its mercy. The completion of the telegraph line to Fortress Monroe seems providential, in lifting these gloomy fears from the public mind. We only hope that the *Monitor* has done all that is claimed for her; but it is undeniable that yesterday's event in Hamptoo Roads is of the most exciting character, and should make New-York merchants and shipowners look instantly to their harbor defences. The Stevens battery, that the TIMES has in vain vindicated and urged to completion, might have been finished months ago, and could have sunk the *Merrimac* in twenty minutes; but she has been virtually abandoned by the Government, after the expenditure of half a million dollars on her. It is to be hoped that immediate action will be taken by Congress to-morrow to finish this iron velocipede and put her in commission.

Secretary STANTON gave orders this morning that the fullest reports of the Hampton Roads affair should be allowed to pass over the lines, so as to save the people of Northern cities from any vague fears.

The *Merrimac* is understood to have been under the command of Commandant BUCHANAN, late of the Navy-yard.

The Telegraph Line to Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe was built by order of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the General Manager of Military Telegraph Lines. The extension of the Government line from Harrington, Del., to Cape Charles, was constructed in twenty-three days. Thirty miles of the submarine cable was manufactured for the channal crossing in twenty days from the data of the order, by S. C. BISHOP, of New-York City.

The sixteen miles that was laid before the recent gale was recovered in good condition. The cable to replace the portion lost off Cape Henry was furnished by Mr. BISHOP in five days.

The shore end was landed at Cape Charles, at 4 o'clock this Sunday afternoon, by Mr. W. H. HERSS, Assistant-Manager of the Government Telegraphs, who has had the immediate charge of the work. Its completion at this opportune moment, bringing the news of the splendid victory of the *Monitor*, and the disabling of the *Merrimac*, has saved the country from great anxiety and expense.

The delay in completing the cable connection has been owing entirely to the continued boisterous weather.

Shipwreck.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Brig *Marine*, from Cienfuegos, fell in with, on the 26th ult., the ship *Niagara*, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port.

NORFOLK AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

A Map Showing the Locality of the Great Maritime Action in Hampton Roads, and the Railroad Connections of Norfolk with Richmond and Petersburgh. Reproduced from Our Sunday Edition.



THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS.

How the Sebastopol of America Came into Our Possession.

Extent and Strength of the Works.

The Rebel Force Recently There.

Full Particulars From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

"*Sebastopol est prise!*" I am sure that when this somewhat celebrated announcement followed the termination of the eleven months' seige of the Russian stronghold, it did not, as it flashed along the wires, create much more delight and astonishment than that which informed the people of the loyal States that Columbus was occupied by the National troops. The news, however, is true. I, who often before have, at the distance of a mile, gazed in awe at the tremendous batteries that scowled over the heights of Columbus, have just returned from a lengthened and leisurely inspection of the works of the modern Sebastopol; have walked unharmed from bastion to bastion, and trench to trench; have clambered over palisades and through abattis, leaped ditches, stood upon platforms of siege guns, peered into rebel magazines, and all with no greater opposition than that afforded by a blue-coated sentry. Columbus has, indeed, fallen, and fallen without the loss directly of as much blood as would follow the pricking of a finger.

All our anticipations of the mighty whirlwind of conflict that would one day rage around Columbus have been destroyed. The place is ours—taken possession of by Yankee regiments, as peacefully and calmly as men march in to their dinners, or as one

"Draws the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

For several days past—in fact, from the time that our gunboat fleet, some ten days since, were met by a flag of truce by the rebels at Lucas' Bend—it has been believed that the evacuation of Columbus was begun. That the cordon of steel which has surrounded it since the capture of Forts Henry, Donelson and Nashville, would sooner or later force the rebels at this point to surrender or evacuate, has for some time been believed; yet, knowing this, and knowing that its evacuation was secured more through strategy than gallantry, one could not help a feeling of joyful pride as he saw the Star Spangled Banner floating from the flagstaff, and could not avoid a lively hurrah as he witnessed our blue-coats swarming over the defences.

Yesterday, it was very generally understood that a decisive movement would be made upon Columbus today. A gunboat reconnoissance was made from Cairo on Sunday, and, it is supposed, visited this point—but what occurred during the trip I am unable to say. Reporters were religiously excluded from the expedition, by a special order, originating in St. Louis or Cairo. Only one went; and he, forgetful of what was due himself, and over-anxious for news, secreted himself in the *Terre*, accompanied the boat down and back—heard nothing, was discovered, and sharply reprimanded for his temerity. The same order respecting Reporters was issued with a view to prevent them from accompanying the fleet which came here to-day. Why this was done, I know not—I only do know that whatever the public has found to admire in connection with Donelson, Henry, and in short any other point of importance during the present war, has been learned from Reporters. Their reports have made here a Brigadier-General and there a Major-General—they have starved, frozen, suffered in all ways, to act as faithful interpreters between the Army and the Public; and yet, I venture to say, there is not a dog within a thousand miles of Cairo, who suffers in a month one-third of the indignities offered to Reporters in this Department every twenty-four hours.

Not a single member of the fraternity came down here to-day possessed of his own individuality; applications at headquarters to come were refused. All who came did so by invitation of a personal friend on a gunboat, or else sneaked aboard some transport, and among the crowd of soldiers managed to reach here undiscovered. It is getting just about impossible in this Department for a man to be at once a correspondent and a gentleman; to succeed in one he is obliged to sink the other.

But to return to our motion. Scarcely was it daylight this morning ere the force destined to operate against Columbus was under way. It consisted of the Iron-clad gunboats *Louisville*, *St. Louis*, *Cincinnati*, *Cairo* and *Pittsburgh*; the wooden boat *Lexington*, three mortar-boats under Capt. PIKE, formerly of FREMONT'S Staff; and three transport steamers, containing the Forty-second Illinois, Lieut.-Col. NORTHRUP; the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Maj. SANGER, Col. BUFORD'S Regiment—all under command of Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN. This gentleman, I may say, positively refused to allow any correspondents to accompany the expedition; he probably meant on the boat honored by his presence, for they all went on others, and experienced no difficulty.

The gunboats took the lead, and upon arriving at Lucas' Bend, shut off a portion of the usual "head" of steem, and advanced cautiously toward the town. No gun, however, greeted them—no opposition was offered, and in a few minutes after they were anchored directly abreast of the town. A half hour or so after, the transports, which had been hinging back just out of range, steamed down to the landing, and commenced discharging their troops. The landing was made opposite the town—a straggling place, of some 2,000 inhabitants originally, and situated upon a "bottom," which is nearly, and in many pieces completely, overflowed with water. For some miles before reaching Columbus the bank on the east side is a high bluff, which now impends directly over the river, but again curves inwardly, leaving "bottoms" that vary from a size sufficient for a modest potato patch, to that required for a large city. For a mile or thereabouts above the town, the bluff comes squarely up to the river, and is of itself a solid square earthwork, rising to a height of not less than 150 feet. On this bluff, parallel to the river, and running back for a mile, are the works, or system of works, that have hitherto constituted the defences of Columbus.

Last January, four deserters came to Cairo, and from their information I made up a map of the works and a description, which were sent to the TIMES. I found upon landing to-day, that the deserters were faithful; and from their description, I was enabled to-day, to the great astonishment of a citizen, to point out to him the locality, strength, armaments, extent, &c., of every work of importance in the vicinity. As that map was not published, I will take the liberty of going over the ground again, and describing once more the position and peculiarities of this Manassas of the West.

Upon landing, one is struck first with the general dilapidation which characterizes this town, and next with the sight of a large number of queer looking objects, which, in addition to hogsheads and gun-carriages, litter the wharf. Upon closer examination, the singular looking objects prove to be torpedoes—some boxed up, others lying upon the ground. Their number seems endless—there are, in fact, torpedoes enough on the landing at Columbus to blow up all the navies of the world, and inclnde those of Saturn and the Moon (providing they have any.) They are all built of boiler iron, are about two feet through, from six to ten feet high, with a conical top and a square base—looking, in fact, much like a pointed smoke-stack. When in operation, these institutions are sunk in the river, point downwards, and so anchored that projecting prongs, caught by some passing object, will spring a lock, explode a cap into a bag of powder and, of course, blow everything to atoms.

But the rebel torpedoes seemed, like torpedoes in general, to be perfectly harmless, consequently they were set upon the shore, where, with less trouble in placing, they were quite as dangerous to hostile gunboats.

Along the river bank, and commencing a half-mile or so below the bluff, is an earthwork, whose top is finished by sand-bags, and behind which, judging from the platforms now standing, were mounted thirteen guns. All these have been removed, except in the case of here and there a carriage, or an occasional piece which has been tipped into the river; but, catching on some shelf, has failed to sink. Following up this breastwork one reaches the bluff at the point, where it makes a sudden turn inward from the river. At this point commences a narrow wooden railway, which runs from the water's edge to the top of the bluff, and along which the rebels, by the aid of a stationary steam-engine, have hoisted up their supplies. Following up this, at a heavy expense in wind and muscle, one reaches the top of the bluff, and there takes in at almost a single view all the formidable defences of Columbus. Back from the river, the country for a mile or more preserves in general the height it has at the bluff. It is, however, not level, but rolls away in all directions in swelling ridges, whose brows are crowned with earthworks. Close to the edge of the bluff is a line of breastworks, whose bastions face up the river, and which, in a length of three-fourths of a mile, as shown by the platforms, mounted some eighty-four guns. At this point it turns back from the river, and runs irregularly away, till finally it reaches the river again at the point where the wooden railway terminates on the top of the bluff. The whole space thus inclosed is probably not less than 300 acres, and contains, besides the magazines, &c., the charred ruins of some two hundred log shanties, which have been used for barracks.

The number of guns mounted on this breastwork, apart from those which commanded the river, is some sixteen, which, judging from the balls and grapeshot left at each platform, were mainly 32-pounders. Those which overlooked the river were 32s and 64s, besides three 128-pounders, located a little above the middle of the work. Down close to the water's edge, at the upper end of the fort, is a water battery, which mounted 24 guns, whose size ranged from 24-pound siege guns to rifled 32s, and 64-pound siege guns and howitzers.

All these guns have been removed within the last ten days;—some shipped down the river, others tipped into the water. Generally, the balls and grape shot remained where each gun had stood, and in many cases the carriages; but, in all the works, only some nine or ten guns remained, a part of which had been bunglingly spiked.

Proceeding up the river about a mile, we reached a rifle pit, which runs all around the work till it strikes the bluff below the city. Within the space inclosed by this trench are works without number; on every eminence is an earthwork, upon which stood a battery; every ravine is overlooked by a breastwork; every approach commanded by batteries; everywhere are palisades, ditches, rifle-pits, breastworks, curtains, which, in turn, if taken by an enemy, are commended by words behind them; the whole covered by the guns which looked over the walls of the inner fortress upon the banks of the river.

All the works are solidly built. The walls are of great thickness, the ditch deep and wide, and commanded by angles which at once afford protection and facility to riflemen. It is frightful, as one looks over this vast and ingenious network of defences, to reflect how long and terrible would have been a direct struggle—how much blood would have been shed ere the extreme work would have been carried, and then how little would have been gained in the sought-for result; what fearful storms of grape would have to be breasted; what tides of blood would have rolled through every ditch and inundated each ravine! Stupendous, however, as the works are, they would have afforded but a meagre protection against the mortar-boats—any other species of offence might have knocked at the gates of Columbus months before admission would have been secured.

The space within the main works, and that between the east line of the fort and the rifle pits, is, or rather was covered with comfortable barracks, whose number in all was probably not less then from 1,500 to 2,000. To five-sixths of them the torch has been applied, and in a majority of cases with a success that consumed them to the foundations. Many of them were half burned, others were simply charred, while not a few were not touched by the flames. The shanties or queriers were constructed of boards, and were built over an excavation that allowed the denizens of each to eat and sleep below the surface of the ground. This is an excellent idea, as it presents the entrence of a vast amount of cold. Everything was taken from the houses before they were fired, and, consequently, our curiosity hunters found but few trophies to reward their anxious and widely directed searches.

In the centre of the fort stands an immense wooden vat, into which water was pumped from the river by means of a steam-pump. The engine was carried off, and nothing was left of the Columbus water-works save the reservoir and a few broken pipes. Near the vat is the main magazine, which as we entered the fort was found to be smoking at each end. Suspecting that a train might be laid to blow some Yankees into the upper air, Gen. CULLUM set some men instantly at work, who cut off the communication between the fire and the main portion of the magazine.

I have heard a good many rumors about mines discovered, but have been fortunate or unfortunate enough not to see any of them, and not being able to see any one who has seen them, I am led to conclude that their existence is doubtful.

For some weeks past, and up to last Saturday, the rebel force at Columbus was about 12,000, made up as follows:

Major-Gen. POLK, Commanding.
Eleventh Louisiana, (Irish,) Col. MARKS.
Twelfth Louisiana, Col. SCOTT.
Thirteenth Louisiana, Col. GIBSON.
Louisiana Battalion, Lieut.-Col. KENNEDY.
Seventh Kentucky, Col. WICKLIFFE.
First Tennessee, Col. SMITH.
Second Tennessee, Col. WALKER.
Fourth Tennessee, Col. NEILLY.
Fifth Tennessee, Col. TRAVIS.
Sixth Tennessee, Col. STEPHENS.
Twelfth Tennessee, Col. RUSSELL, (now Acting Brigadier-General, Third Division.)
Thirteenth Tennessee, Col. VAUGHN.
Fifteenth Tennessee, Col. CARROLL.
Twenty-first Tennessee, (Irish,) Col. PICKETT.
Twenty-second Tennessee, Col. FREEMAN.
Thirty-first Mississippi, Col. REYNE.
—— Tennessee, Col. BROWN.
STEWART'S Louisiana Battery.
PANEBEAD'S, JACKSON'S, and two other Tennessee Batteries.

There was also a cavalry force of one regiment, Lieut.-Col. LOGWOOD, stationed at Moscow, a place some twelve miles from this.

The heavy artillery was commanded by Gen. TILGHMAN, the Ordnance by Capt. CHAMPLISS, and the Quartermaster's Department by Capt. MASON.

The command at this place was termed the First Division, Western Department, and was commanded by Gen. POLK, of saintly antecedents, latterly given to rebellion and profanity. This Division was subdivided into three Divisions, commanded respectively by Gens. CHEATHAM, RUSSELL and MCCOWN. Upon evacuating the place, the Divisions of CHEATHAM and MCCOWN moved to New-Madrid and Island No. 10, the remaining Division to Jackson, Tenn.

The rebels commenced the work of evacuation last Thursday, or rather commenced the labor of dismounting their guns and pitching them into the river. At the same time, their transports were set at work removing the stores, which by Sunday was accomplished, and that night the last of the rebels departed. Before going they fired the Seminary and some fifteen other buildings, and would have fired the balance of the town had the inhabitants not strenuously resisted the attempt.

As it was, they plundered every house in town in which there was anything of value, and then, by the light of their own incendiarism, and to the inspiriting strains of "Dixie," the fraternal band took up its line of march to the southward—not the last, I hope, of a similar series of journeyings.

The town now does not probably contain one hundred inhabitants; the balance took up their beds and niggers and followed in the wake of the retiring rebels. As a matter of course, those who do remain are Union to the backbone—always were Union—but like many other patriots, were forced to conceal their sentiments and hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS, in order to save their necks and property. All day the town has been thronged with country people, who have come in to get a look at the Yankees, and give assurances of their loyalty, which I believe in the main are sincere. While passing by a house, I was surprised by catching at the window the glimpse of a petticoat. So unusual a circumstance demanded investigation, and I walked to the door. In answer to my knock a fine-looking middle-aged lady made her appearance, whom, after apologizing for my intrusion, I asked why she had not followed the rest of the female population in their exodus towards Dixie. She said she had no fears; the Southern soldiers never had insulted her, and she knew the Northerners would not. Her husband, she said, was Mayor of the City, and Sunday afternoon had walked down town, with the view of a short absence, but had never returned. She supposed the Southern soldiers had carried him off; but, in any case, she was in profound ignorance as to his fate. She came from Ontario County, N. Y., and had not forgotten the lessons of patriotism she learned while a citizen of the loyal Excelsior State.

The fact of meeting a woman, and a loyal one at that, in this hotbed of secession is so singular that I have deemed it worthy of record.

There was a large amount of coal and other articles left here, which the rebels would probably have taken with them had their retreat not been accelerated by the approach of the gunboats, when they came down Sunday. To this fact is it probably owing that so much shot and shell were not carried off, and so many gun-carriages left undestroyed. It is believed that when the river lowers, our forces will be able to recover a majority of the cannon thrown into the water.

Several hundred negroes have been set at work upon Island No. 10, and the rebels are straining every effort to put the island in a position for effective defence. This point taken, and Memphis will share the fate of Nashville. This island is near New-Madrid, and will be defended in connection with that place. It is a pity that the Government would not send down a gunboat occasionally to assist them in their efforts. It is much easier to prevent the building of a work than to destroy it after it is completed. More anon.

GALWAY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The recruiting returns for last week show that fifteen men were enlisted in this City for general service, and for the Fifth Artillery and Eighth and Twelfth Infantry. A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Rochester, arrived on Saturday, and were transferred to Governor's Island to be drilled for general service.

There are now 120 prisoners in Fort Lafayette, who are guarded by Company C, of the General Service, assisted by 20 men belonging to the Eighth Infantry, in all about 100 men, under the immediate command of Lieut. CHARLES O. WOOD, Ninth Infantry.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail today. The following officers, who have been ordered to different vessels in the blockading squadron, go out as passengers:

Capt. G. McCauley, and Lieuts. Loring, Pope and Powell, of the Marine Corps; Acting Assistant Surgeons Rucfic, Baumgarten and Bacon; Lieuts. J. C. Williamson and W. H. West; Paymaster Russell; Acting First Assistant Engineer, John A. Zegler; Acting Masters, Spero V. Bennes, James D. Seaver, G. M. King, J. R. Hamilton, John Baker, S. Curtis, S. A. Linnestors, F. A. Grove, L. A. Brown, H. T. Draper, R. L. Kelly and W. M. Stannard.

The storeship *Relief* sailed on Saturday morning, and the storeship *Supply* will be ready for sea by Wednesday.

A small detachment of marines was sent on board the *Connecticut* from the Flushing-avenue barracks on Saturday.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is rather quieter. But for the order, that all men enlisting in this corps should either be citizens or have their first papers out, recruiting would be very active.

Naval recruiting is very brisk. Two hundred men were shipped here last week.

The following is a list of the vessels-of-war now at this station:

Names.	Guns.	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	At anchor, waiting orders.
Sevannah	22	In ordinary, waiting repairs.
John Adams	22	In ordinary, waiting repairs.
Oneida	9	Ready for ses, (probably sid.)
Massachusetts	5	Waiting for repairs.
Dawn	4	In Dry-dock.
Supply	2	Nearly ready for sea.
Octorara	6	At the wharf—sails in 3 days.
Connecticut	5	To sail to-day.
Victoria	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd
Madgie	3	To be repaired.
Wamsutta	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd
Patroon	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd
Adirondack (new)	—	Under the shears.
Accomac (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Tuckawana (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Morning Light	8	Preparing for sea.

The forces in the harbor are stationed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	358	North Carolina	720
Bedloe's Island	60	Marine Barracks	180
Fort Hamilton	112	Vessels in harbor	800
Fort Lafayette	100		
Fort Richmond	7	Total	3,317

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ARMY.—Mr. DOW, Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since the last report: From Thomas R. Hunt, socks, &c., for hospital; "Two Little Girls," dried peaches and apples; L. Serrel, hospital comforts; Ormand-place Congregational Church, hospital comforts, mittens, socks, &c.; Mrs. Austin, socks; from Albany, N. Y., through C. W. Miller, comforts, delicacies, &c., for hospital use; Mrs. Miller, magazines, papers, and hospital comforts; "Two Ladies, of New-Jersey," pillow-cases, handkerchiefs, &c.; Central Presbyterian Church, socks and mittens; Anonymous, books, magazines and papers; ladies of Flatlands, two dozen jars jelly, box of crackers; young ladies of the Church of Holy Trinity, hospital comforts, mittens, &c.; young ladies of West Neck, L. I., socks; "young ladies of Brooklyn," mittens; Mrs. L. CHAPIN, hospital comforts; "Friends to Soldiers," mittens and havelocks; Mrs. MILLER, hospital comforts; Anonymous, magazines and papers; ladies of Holy Trinity, hospital comforts and delicacies; Church on the Hights, hospital comforts; DAVID G. HUBBARD, wines and whisky for hospital use; through Chaplain PLATT, New-York Fifty-seventh Regiment, for chapel tent, $150; JAMES MYERS, $50; J. NEMBLINGER, $2; Mr. CAINLEAR, $5; R. S. HUBBARD, $5; F. E. CHURCH, $5; Islip Benevolent Association, $4; Mrs. MCCLELLAND, magazines; R. T. THORNE, newspapers; A. C. HACKY, newspapers.

MORTALITY.—There were 105 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Males, 50; females, 55; five years of age and under, 49. These deaths were by the following named diseases: Meningitis, nervous fever, casualty, measles, scrofula, insanity, premature birth, tuberculosis, abscess, gastritis, placenta previa, alrephia, croup, hemmorrhage, typhus fever, each; hepatitis, bronchitis, intemperance, asphyxial apoplexy, teething, diphtheria, old age, inanition, marasmus, 2 each; metro peritonitis, cancer, 3 each; typhoid fever, congestion of the lungs, burns, disease of the heart, hydrocephalus, 4 each; dropsy, congestion of the brain, 5 each; scarlet fever, consumption, 7 each; pneumonia, 9; convulsions, 11.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The jury in the case of SUTDAM against the Grand-street Railroad Company—a suit in the City Court to recover damages for personal injuries on Saturday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding $4,000.

SERMON TO THE FIREMEN.—Rev. NEWTON RESTON, last evening, delivered a sermon in the Academy of Music, particularly addressed to Firemen. The house was well filled.

LAGER-BEER SALOONS.—The Germans of this county have petitioned the Legislature not to pass any act that will break up the lager-beer gardens.

SKATING.—The Union Skating Pond was opened to the public last Christmas, since which time there has been 50 days of skating.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 21, with sugar to T. B. Chase. Had very heavy westerly gales, and has been 12 days N. of Hatteras; has been thrown on her beam ends; blew away chain-rudder, shifted and stove some of the cargo, &c.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, (of Camden, Me.) Hemenway, Pernambuco Feb. 4, with sugar and cotton to Boyce & Hathaway. March 6, lat. 36 40, lon. 71 20, saw what was supposed to be the South Shoal light-boat, under sail and probably going into the Delaware Breakwater.

Bark Mansfield, (Br., of Annan, Scotland,) Mollenwey, Amoy 103 ds., with teas, &c., to order. Experienced very heavy weather N. of Bermuda. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 18; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Feb. 2, in lon. 21.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with bark Harry Booth, for New-York. Has had heavy weather since passing Hatteras.

Bark Harry Booth, Chipman, Matanzas Feb. 24, with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly weather.

Bark Arethusa, Hooper, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 19, with sugar to Tappan & Starbuck.

Brig Isa, (of Searsport,) Williams, Nuevitas Feb. 24, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Nugget, for New-York. 7th inst., at 10 P. M., off Bahama gut, passed U. S. steam battery Monitor, in tow, bound for Fortress Monroe: the weather at the time very fine. 4th inst., off Cape Hatteras, had a very heavy gale from S. to W. N. W.

Brig Peter, (Oldg.,) Germet, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co. 3d inst., off Cape Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from N. W., during which sprung foremast and split sails.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Berry, Bahia Jan. 12, and St. Thomas Feb. 13, with sugar to H. D. Brockman & Co. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Brig R. L. Jay, Shepherd, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar to Owen & Cortigne.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. M. Berry, (of Camden, Me.,) Lamb, Key West 16 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Schr. St. George, (Br., of Bermuda,) Pennington, Fence, P. R., Feb. 16, with molasses to D. Trowbride, of New-Haven. Has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong westerly gales.

WIND—During day, from N. W. to S.
BELOW—One brig.

Sailed.

March 8—Ships Albert, (Br.,) Baltimore; St. Louis, Glasgow; U. S. storeship Relief, Port Royal. Barks Laura Rues, Cuba; Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos. Brigs Chas. W. King, Cardenas; E. T. Newton, Cuba; Abby Keane, Mansanilla; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Spoken, &c.

Arcade—Br. brig, of Hillsboro, N. B., 7 ds. from Boston-bound S., Feb. 22, lat. 30, lon. 69.

Afghanistan—ship, from Calcutta for Europe, was signalized Jan. 16, off Cape of Good Hope.

Edward Albertson—ship, from Calcutta for London, 63 ds. out, Jan. 17, off Cape of Good Hope.

Emma J. Ward—schr., Price, from Matanzas for Charleston, S. C.

Nahant—brig, was seen, strg. S., March 1, lat. 36 50, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Feb. 4, barks Richmond, Cleveland, from New-Bedford, dischg; Azela, from Philadelphia, do.; brigs Alpine, Killam, from Rio Grande for Antwerp, in distress, repairing; Volante, Botsford, for River Plate, ldg; schr. Oxford, (whaler,) Snow, on a cruise.

At St. Thomas, Feb. 15, schr. Viola, from Rio Grande for New-York, in distress, having the head of both masts sprung, and others as before.

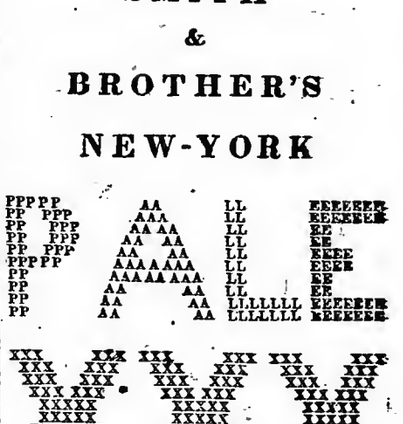
At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 16, brig Receipte, for New-York, tdg.; schr. Mary Alice, do. do.; R. W. Trobeth, for Baltimore, do.

At Nuevitas, Feb. 24, brigs Milwaukee, Brown, for New-York in 3 ds.; Caroline, Talbot, do. do.; Br. brig South Boston, do. do.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3, bark Kedron, of Baltimore, Ferrell, dischg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soup, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can do French and Spanish cooking; has no objection to go in the country, or in a hotel or boarding-house; is acquainted with orders; good references given. Call for three days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, and groom, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has got the best of City reference from his last employer, where he has lived these last four years. Call or address at No. 305 4th-av., where he can be seen for two days if just engaged.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to sew by the day; is accustomed to making ladies' dresses, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, where there is graperies and greenhouse; is an active business man; has first-class reference; a place where a quiet, sober man could settle down more an object than high wages. Address JOHN, care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 576 Broadway, where the advertiser can be seen.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ENGAGED IN commercial pursuits, wishes to devote his evenings to instruction in French and German, as part compensation for board

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3365. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

A Most Glorious Victory in Arkansas.

The Combined Rebel Army Under Price, McCulloch, Van Dorn, and McIntosh, Defeated.

A Desperate Battle, Lasting Three Days.

FINAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

OUR CAVALRY IN FULL PURSUIT.

Capture of Guns, Flags, Provisions, &c., in Large Quantities.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded One Thousand.

FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY STILL LARGER.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 10.

The following is an official dispatch to Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN:

The army of the Southwest, under Gen. Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at *one thousand!* That of the enemy was still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy. (Signed)

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE SOUTHWESTERN ARMY AND ITS MOVEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 10.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CROSS HOLLOWS, Ark., Saturday, March 1.

Vigorous reconnoissances are kept up to watch the enemy's movements, and foraging parties are active in obtaining supplies. Pork and beef are purchased in the vicinity in abundance, and about half the quantity of flour required is obtained in the same manner, and all our forage.

PRICE, whose retreat is acknowledged on all hands to have been ably conducted, has found refuge in Boston Mountains. From two deserters who came into camp yesterday, it is ascertained that he is encamped on Cove Creek road, while McCULLOCH is posted one and a half miles distant. The latter had burnt the village near the Indian frontier, known as Cane Hill. The supplies of the rebel army are obtained from Van Buren.

It is stated on good authority that PRICE and McCULLOCH had a violent quarrel before leaving Cross Hollows.

At Fayetteville we found all the telegraphic dispatches up to the time of the evacuation by the rebels. A dispatch from McINTOSH to HERBERT, in command at Cross Hollows, urges him to press forward and reinforce PRICE at Springfield at all hazards, as that point is important to be held by the Confederates.

Ex-Senator JOHNSON, of Missouri, who opened a recruiting office at Springfield for the rebels previous to PRICE's departure, was the first to reach Fayetteville, where he stopped several days.

The clemency of Gen. CURTIS, and judicious policy inaugurated in relation to the treatment of the citizens of Benton County, is bringing its reward in the general confidence already showing indications of being restored among fugitives who fled at our approach. Confederate bills, which were 25 cents discount on our arrival in Benton County, have suddenly become valueless, and the inhabitants refuse to take them.

Maj. WEIGHT learns that the citizens of Keetsville knew of the intended attack on that place, and communicated the intelligence to the rebels, but kept all intimation of it from Capt. MONTGOMERY. On the afternoon before the fight, the ladies of the village left, one by one, and during the attack all were out. Maj. WEIGHT learns that there are 5,500 rebels in Cedar County and in Dade County, Mo. These parties are committing depredations, and swearing vengeance against Union men.

The health of the troops has been good, particularly on the march.

THE CHASE AFTER PRICE.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE REAR GUARD—A REPULSE—A CHIEFTAIN'S WINTER QUARTERS—RELICS—BURNING OF BENTONVILLE AND FAYETTEVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP HALLECK, ARKANSAS, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1862.

We are at the head waters of the Osage Creek, and about 20 miles from the Cherokee nation, having marched about 250 miles into the heart of Secessia. Skirmishing between our advance guard and the rear of Gen. PRICE, began about five miles north of Springfield, and has continued up to this time. Our column is under the command of Acting Major-Gen. CURTIS, assisted by Gens. SIGEL, RAINS and ASHBOTH. We have about 20,000 men and 70 pieces of artillery. We have captured in all about 70 prisoners, but no part of PRICE's train or ammunition.

The results of the skirmishing thus far have been unimportant. In the sharpest attack, a cavalry charge, we lost nine killed and about twelve wounded. The enemy's battery was so well served and securely planted that our men were compelled to retire.

The reports have been that PRICE was to make a stand at the old battle-ground of Wilson's Creek. This is a very strong point. Many evidences of the conflict of Aug. 10 are traceable.

It now reported that PRICE and McCULLOCH have made up their differences and have joined hands and forces, and are to make a stand at Boston Mountain or on the Arkansas River. This is probably not reliable. Gen. VAN DORN is said to have taken the command with a body of 2,000 cavalry.

In Cross Hollows, four miles from this point, McCULLOCH's army had their Winter quarters; $35,000 were expended alone for the lumber used in the construction of barracks and stables, which were of the most comfortable kind, extending in a straight line more than half a mile. A beautiful parade-ground, a fine stream of pure water, and a grist-mill, were near by. The barracks, with their contents, and large quantities of commissary stores and camp furniture, were burned a few days since, when the rebels heard the booming of Yankee cannon through these mountainous regions. The stables are still standing, and the mill is grinding secession wheat and corn for Union troops. About 100 blooded game cocks, with silver gaffs, are all that is left to show that this has been made classic ground.

PRICE and his army have industriously reported through this whole country the wrongs which would be inflicted upon the unprotected persons who remained at home, and the consequence has been that men, women and children are fleeing from us as though the angel of destruction were our attendant. A few days ago, when our troops entered the town of Bentonville, the women shrieked and fainted with terror, and would not believe that they would not all be butchered at once. We are now waiting for our commissary trains and some reinforcements, when we shall move on; but all hopes of bagging the man who *never retreats* are abandoned. By the march of the two armies the country is left in ruin and desolation.

Bentonville and most of Fayetteville have been laid in ashes—the first by our men, because one of their comrades, who had been taken prisoner, was found in a sink with his brains dashed out. The latter the enemy have burned, with large quantities of powder and ammunition.

To-day the weather is like the middle of April in New-York, although it has been quite cold. The roads are very muddy, and rapid movements will be impossible without some improvement. No New-Yorker can imagine how we live here. Our bills of fare would astonish, if not disgust some of our epicures. Facilities for writing are limited. A report is in circulation that one of our commissary trains has been cut off. One of our messengers, with mail and dispatches, has never been heard from.

ST. LOUIS.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK

Their Lines Along the Potomac Being Withdrawn.

Evacuation of Centreville, Winchester, and Other Important Points.

Their Batteries on the Lower Potomac Deserted.

EVIDENCES OF A GREAT PANIC.

Splendid Pieces of Artillery Left in Position.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

My dispatch last night stated that the appearance of rebel scouts near Vienna was a feint, to cover their retreat. The latter part of the message failed to reach you—why, I know not, as it would have informed you of the great event that to-day convulses Washington—the general abandonment by the rebels of their Potomac line of defences.

From Winchester on the west, to the Cockpit batteries on the east, covering a front of one hundred miles, the rebels have precipitately withdrawn. Their retreat bears many evidences of a panic. Splendid guns were left in position in the Potomac batteries—some of them spiked, some not harmed. Valuable ammunition and stores were left at some places, that came into quiet possession of our troops. It can hardly be doubted that their wary leaders, as usual, obtained full information from traitors among us of the impending advance of our great army, and that they fled to get out of danger.

There seems to be uncertainty to-night whether the rebels have evacuated Manassas, but they are certainly gone from Centreville—at all events, after a diligent search in the extensive trenches there, 1st? this afternoon, none were found.

Civilization and improvement follow the enemy's retreat from the Potomac. Seven miles of telegraph were built and put in operation to-day, southward in Dixie.

The contrabands and fugitives who have escaped the rebel lines and report their retreat, say they are retreating to Gordonsville, but it is doubted whether they can attempt a stand there. They will hardly stop short of Richmond, and they will not be allowed to tarry long there.

There are many theories of the rebel retreat. Some suppose that their purpose is to throw their whole army on BURNSIDE and annihilate him; but to surrender all Virginia to gain a partial victory is not sensible warfare. The probability is that the army is so reduced by the refusal of men to reënlist, that DAVIS finds it folly to attempt to hold Virginia.

Our Government takes no step backward, and Virginia will soon be as free from rebel armies as Tennessee, and a Provisional State Government will be peacefully erected, with, perhaps, JOHN MINOR BOTTS for Governor.

The radicals are sorry to gain so much without losing many thousand soldiers at Manassas, but the soldiers' families will be satisfied.

To-day was the most animated and exciting that Washington has seen since last July. The streets were early crowded with cavalcades, and horses at all the livery stables rose rapidly to nearly double their former price. Newspaper reporters swarmed thickly forth, and expressed an ardent desire and intention which they had long held in check, to visit the memorable plains of Bull Run. Numbers of them, doubtless, will sleep to-night near that field of battle.

Persons visiting Washington on business with the head of the Government need not apprehend that they will find "Old Abe" absent and playing soldier in front of Richmond, as the Tribune repeatedly intimates. The President's signature being necessary to give efficacy to the acts of Congress for the support and prosecution of the war, it is believed he will continue his duties here—at least till Congress adjourns.

It rained slightly in the early part of to-day, but the day closed beautifully. The earth is greatly dried within ten days, and the roads in Virginia are said to be rapidly hardening.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

It is rumored and believed here that the rebel army is retreating from Centreville and Manassas.

Lieut. WISE, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in his official report to the Navy Department, confirms the rumors of the abandonment of the rebel batteries at Cockpit, Shipping and other points along the Potomac, and also the burning of the steamer *Page* and other rebel craft.

COMMODORE DUPONT'S OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Diagram Showing Brunswick, Ga., its Harbor and Channel, and its Relation to the Adjoining Islands and Coast.

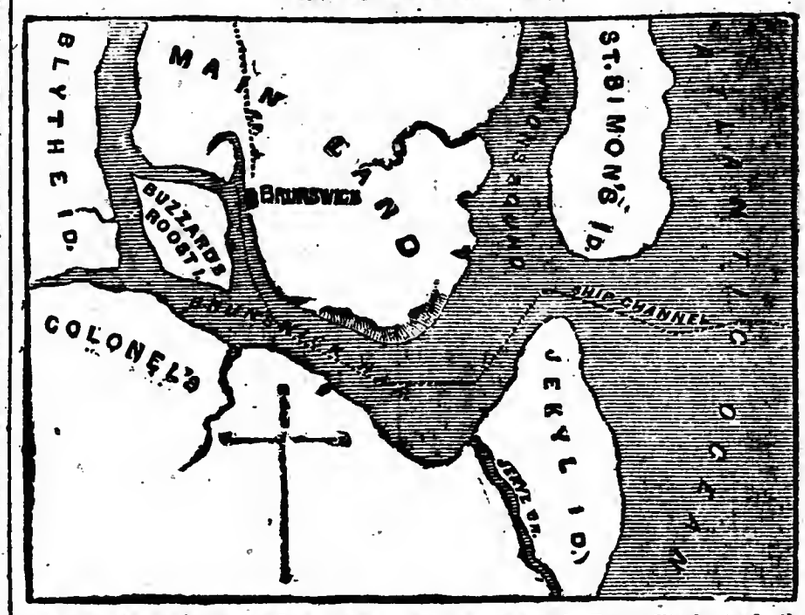
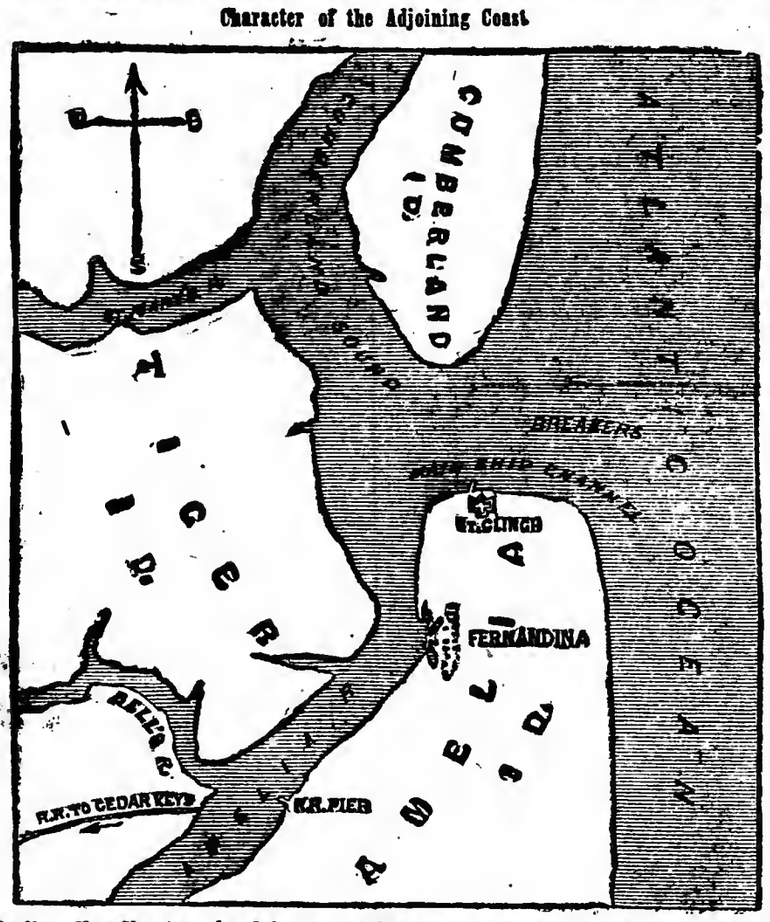
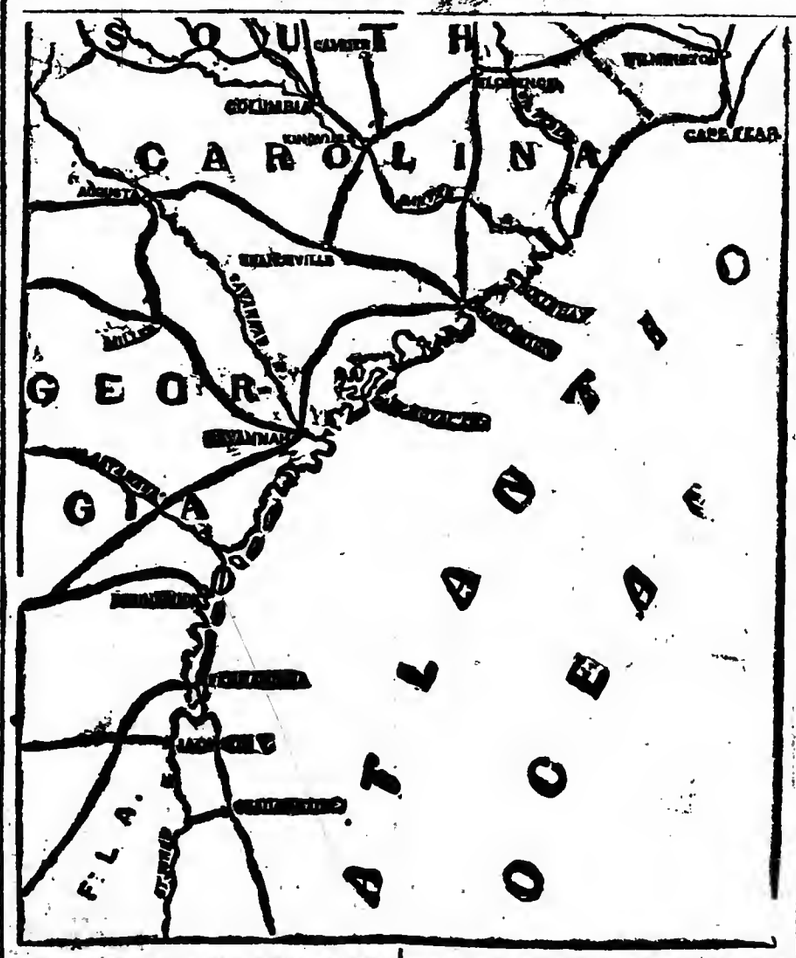


Diagram Showing Fernandina, Fla., the Location of Fort Clinch, and the Character of the Adjoining Coast.



Outline Map Showing the Relations of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., to Each Other, and to the Contiguous Regions.



RUMORED EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, March 10.

It is currently rumored and believed that Winchester was fully evacuated yesterday.

A reconnoissance is out this morning to ascertain the facts.

The intelligence from other quarters greatly encourages all friends of the Union, as indicating a speedy termination of hostilities.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, March 10.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Winchester has been evacuated by the rebels. The prominent places between here and Winchester are occupied by our troops.

THE EVACUATION OF CENTREVILLE AND WINCHESTER CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centreville, Winchester and other important points, indicating a general falling back of their forces

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST

Brilliant Successes of the Fleet Under Commodore Dupont.

Capture of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.

Inglorious Flight of the Rebels from Both Places.

Cannon and Munitions of War Captured.

Old Fort Clinch "Retaken, Held and Possessed."

An Exciting Race Between a Gunboat and a Railroad Train.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 10.

The United States steam gunboat *Alabama*, Capt. LANIER, arrived here this morning, direct from Fernandina, Fla., bringing Capt. DAVIS, late Flag-Officer of the South Atlantic Squadron, as bearer of dispatches from Commodore DUPONT to the Navy Department, announcing the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick by the fleet under his command.

We are indebted to Capt. DAVIS for an outline of the operations of the fleet since it left Port Royal about the 1st of March, on what was announced as an important expedition, the place of destination having been held back at the request of the Government.

The first point of the coast approached by the fleet was the town of Brunswick, Ga., the enemy abandoning their works and precipitately flying at the approach of the gunboats. It was taken possession of, and gunboats left in charge. This gives the Government the control of the whole coast of Georgia from South Carolina to Florida.

Brunswick being disposed of, the fleet moved twenty miles further to Cumberland Sound, the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina, Fla. The fleet entered Cumberland Sound in the following order:

The *Mohican*, Flagship of Com. DUPONT,	
The *Ottawa*.	The *James Adger*.
The *Seminole*.	The *Florida*.
The *Pawnee*.	The *Seneca*.
The *Flag*.	The *Huron*.
The *Bienville*.	The *Pembina*.
The *Alabama*.	

They were followed by the small armed steamers *Isaac Smith*, *Potomska*, *Penguin* and *Ellen*. Next came the armed revenue cutter *Henrietta*, and armed transports *Empire City*, *Boston*, *Belvidere*, *Star of the South*, *George's Creek*, and the brig *Gen. Wright*.

When the expedition came in sight of Fort Clinch the rebels were discerned making hasty flight, but they fired two or three shots from the barbette guns of the fort. The shells of the fleet, however, caused a hasty evacuation, and Fort Clinch was immediately taken possession of, and the flag of the Union raised on an old staff which has been so long disgraced by traitor colors.

This is the first of the old Southern forts of the Union that has been recovered since the proclamation of President LINCOLN, declaring they must all be restored to the Union.

As the fleet approached the fort a train of cars was observed leaving Fernandina, and, as the track runs some three miles along the shore of the Sound, Commodore DUPONT sent one of the gunboats in pursuit of her. An exciting race took place, the steamer throwing shells at the flying train, some of them falling in such close proximity that some of the fleeing rebels jumped from it, and took to the bush. Among the latter is said to have been late Senator YULEE, of Florida, accompanied by his servant. The train of course outran the gunboat, and thus escaped.

The old casemeted Fort Clinch having been taken possession of, the Union flag was speedily raised. From the eight rebel earthworks abandoned by the enemy twelve large guns fell into our possession, including one immense rifled gun, of 120 pounds calibre. Five of them were found in Fort Clinch, and the others were in the earthworks. The rebels had hastily removed a portion of their guns, which were said to be at St. Johns further up the Sound. An expedition was preparing to go up and capture them, when the *Alabama* sailed. Considerable ammunition was also captured, and the same evening the rebel steamer *Darlington*, loaded with wagons, ammunition and camp equipage, was also captured while endeavoring to escape.

The expedition accomplished its mission on the 4th of March, the anniversary of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

The troops of Gen. WRIGHT were landed, and Commodore DUPONT handed over to his possession the forts and earthworks, which were quickly garrisoned.

Most of the male inhabitants of Fernandina had fled, and the city was also taken possession of. This has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels, a large number of vessels having run the blockade from here.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUCCESSES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The Navy Department has received the following:

BALTIMORE, March 10.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

I arrived this morning, and will come on in the next (four o'clock) train. The enemy has abandoned his heavy fortifications at St. Simons and Brunswick Georgia. Fort Clinch and Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, are ours.

(Signed,) C. H. DAVIS, Captain U. S. N.

Senator GRIMES to-day read a dispatch announcing the capture of St. Marys and Fernandina, Fla., and St. Simons and Brunswick, Ga.

Fort Clinch and Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, are ours.

REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

Capt. DAVIS, late Fleet-Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived here to-night, bringing an official dispatch from Commodore DUPONT, of which the following is a copy:

FLAG-SHIP MONICAN, HARBOR OF FERNANDINA, Fla., March 4, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you in my last dispatch that the expedition for Fernandina was equipped, and waiting only for suitable weather to sail from Port Royal. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am in full possession of Fernandina, Island and the Sound of Fernandina, and Amelia Island, and the river and Town of St. Mary's.

I sailed from Port Royal on the 2d inst., at 9 A.M., in the *Wabash*, and on the 3d inst., entered Cumberland Sound by St. Andrew's Sound, the *Mohican*, Commander S. W. GODON, on board of which ship I have hoisted my flag. The fleet comprised the following vessels, sailing in the order in which they are named: *Ottawa*, *Mohican*, accompanied by the *Ellen*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Pocahontas*, *Flag*, *Florida*, *James Adger*, *Bienville*, *Alabama*, *Keystone State*, *Seneca*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *Isaac Smith*, *Penguin*, *Potomska*, the armed cutter *Henrietta*, the armed transport *McClellan*, the latter having on board the battalion of marines, under the command of Major REYNOLDS, and the transports *Empire City*, *Marion*, *Star of the South*, *Belvidere*, *Boston*, and *George's Creek*, containing a brigade under the command of Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT.

We came to anchor in Cumberland Sound, at 10½ on the morning of the 3d, to make an examination of the channel, and wait for the tide. Here I learned from a contraband, who had been picked up at sea by Commander LANIER, and from the neighboring residents on Cumberland Island, that the rebels had abandoned in haste the whole of the defences of Fernandina, and were even at that moment retreating from Amelia Island, carrying with them such of their munitions as their precipitate flight would allow.

The object of carrying the whole fleet through Cumberland Sound was to burn the heavy works on the south end of the Cumberland, and the north end of Amelia Island; but on receiving this intelligence, I detached the gunboats and armed steamers of light draft, from the main line, and placing them under the command of Commander P. DRAYTON, of the steam-sloop *Pawnee*, I ordered them to push through the Sound at the utmost speed to save public and private property from threatened destruction, to prevent poisoning wells, and to put a stop to all those outrages, by the perpetration of which, the leaders of this nefarious war, hope to drive and exasperate the Southern people.

In the meantime I went out of the Sound and came by the sea to the main entrance of this harbor. In consequence of bad weather, I was unable to cross the bar till this morning. Commander DRAYTON, accompanied by H. R. P. ROGERS, with the armed launches and cutters, and the small armed companies from the *Wabash*, had arrived several hours before me. Immediately on his entering the harbor, Commander DRAYTON sent Lieut. WARD, of the *Ottawa*, to hoist the flag on Fort Clinch, the first of the National forts, on which the ensign of the Union has resumed its proper place since the first proclamation of the President of the United States was issued. A few scattering musket shots were fired from the town by the flying enemy, when it was discovered that a railroad train was about to start. Commodore DRAYTON, on board the *Ottawa*, and Lieut.-Commanding SERVENS, chased this train for two miles, and fired several shells at it, aiming at the locomotive, some of which took effect. It was reported that the Hon. DAVID YULEE, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida, escaped from this train and took to the bush.

Commander C. R. P. RODGERS pushing ahead with the launches, captured the Rebel steamer *Darlington*, containing military stores, army wagons, mules, forage, &c., and fortunately secured the drawbridge, which was held during the night by the second launch of the *Wabash*. There were passengers, women and children, in the *Darlington*, and the brutal Captain suffered her to be fired upon, and refused to hoist a white flag, notwithstanding the entreaties of the women. No one was injured. I send the Captain of the steamer, home a prisoner. His name is JACOB BROOK. He is a native of Vermont, but he has been a resident of Florida for twenty-three years.

The same night Commander C. R. P. RODGERS ascended the St. Mary's with the *Ottawa*, and took possession of the town, driving out a picket of the enemy's cavalry. Early in the morning the town of Fernandina was also occupied by a party of seamen and marines from Commander DRAYTON'S command. In both places the inhabitants had fled, by order, it is said, of the rebel authorities. A company of seamen and marines, under Lieut. MILLER, was sent from the *Mohican* to hold Fort Clinch. It is reported to me by Lieutenant Commanding DOWNES, of the *Huron*, that the whole structure of the railroad on the Fernandina side, including the swinging drawbridge, is quite uninjured.

The rebels have done some damage by fire to the trestle work on the other side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. Several locomotives, baggage cars, tenders, freight cars, and some other property besides that found in the steamer *Darlington*, have been recovered.

The whole number of guns discovered up to this time is thirteen, embracing heavy 32-pounders, 8-inch guns, and one 80 and one 120-pounder rifled guns. The towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina are uninjured. I visited the town, Fort Clinch, and the earthworks on the sea face of the island. It is impossible to look at these preparations for a vigorous defence without being surprised that they should have been voluntarily deserted. The batteries on the north and northeast shores are as complete as art can make them. Six are well concealed and protected by ranges of sand-hills in front, contain a perfect shelter for the men, and are so small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and by the varied contour of the land, that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance. A battery of six guns, though larger, and affording, therefore, a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. The batteries and the heavy guns mounted on Fort Clinch command all the turnings of the main ship channel, and rake an approaching enemy. Beside them, there was another battery of four guns on the south end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside the bar. The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shoalness of the bar would have added to the defences by keeping the approaching vessels a long time exposed to fire, under great disadvantages, and when the ships of an enemy had passed all these defences, they would have to encounter a well constructed and naturally masked battery at the town, which commands the access to the inner anchorage.

We are told that Gen. LEE pronounced the place perfectly defensible. We are not surprised at this, if true. We captured Port Royal, but Fernandina and Fort Clinch have been given to us.

We had, in the expedition, Mr. W. H. DABNEY, an assistant in the Coast Survey, who possessed accurate local knowledge of a part of the ground we passed over, of which indeed he had made the topographical map under the direction of the superintendent. He was zealous and active, and it gives me pleasure to mention him. The *Empire City*, on board of which was Gen. WRIGHT, grounded on the bar. As soon as he arrived, in another steamer, immediate steps were taken to transfer to him the forts and all authority and possession on the land.

I desire to speak here of the harmonious, prompt, and candid cooperation, which have marked throughout my intercourse with the able officers, whose plans of action have been matured by mutual consultation, and have been carried into execution by mutual help.

I take great pleasure in reminding the Department that one principal and ultimate object of the Navy Expedition, which I have the honor to command, was in the first conception to take and keep under control the whole line of sea coast of Georgia, knowing, to use the language of the original paper, "that the naval power that controls the seacoast of Georgia, controls the State of Georgia."

The report that the fortifications at St. Simons, armed with heavy columbiads, had been abandoned, which first reached me at Port Royal, is confirmed. This being the case, the entire seacoast of Georgia is now either actually in my possession or under my

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in London.

Speech of the American Minister.

Interesting Episode in the House of Commons.

Proposed Reforms of International Law.

The Debate in the French Senate on the Address to the Throne.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN QUARREL.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Important Commercial and Monetary Intelligence.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Rogers, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices are four days later.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 24th ultimo.

Gibraltar advices to the 18th of January state that the *Sumter* was still in Gibraltar Bay, with no signs of departure. The *Tuscarora* was in the Spanish waters off Algesiras.

A letter from Hyères, south of France, dated 16th of February, asserts that the *Sumter* had appeared in the roads off that place—much to the alarm of the National vessels which were loading salt in the neighborhood. This assertion is clearly refuted by the Gibraltar advices. A Madrid telegram, of the 20th says: "The Captain of the *Sumter* has been arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, and of the commander of the *Tuscarora*, who went for that purpose to Tangiers."

In the House of Lords on the 24th, tha proceedings were unimportant.

In the House of Commons a singular episoda took place. Lord PALMERSTON stated that dnring the debate on the 21st ultimo, the Secretary for Ireland, Sir ROBERT PEEL, had used expressions which The O'DONOGHUE had considered personally offensive and insulting to himself. The O'DONOGHUE took no notice of the expressions at the time, but he (PALMERSTON) was given to understand that results out of the House might ensue. As this would involva a breach of privilege, he wrote a letter to Sir ROBERT PEEL, wareing him of the impending trouhie, and cautioning him against making himself a party to the breach of privilege. In the course of Saturday, the 22d, communications took place which led to a request that Sir ROBERT PEEL would name a friend. At his (PALMERSTON'S) request, he was that friend, but not, of course, with the design of arranging a hostile meeting. He was subsequently called upon by Maj. GAVIN, the friend of The O'DONOGHUE, and explained to that gentleman that a breach of the privileges of the House could not be permitted, and that it was his intention to state the facts to the House and leave the question in its hands.

The SPEAKER called upon The O'DONOGHUE to express his regret for what had occurred.

Maj. GAVIN explained his part in the transaction, and said that Sir ROBERT PEEL had refused to retract anything that he had stated. The cause of offence was Sir ROBERT'S allusion to the late meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin, got up by "mannikin traitors," and to which no one of respectability responded.

The O'DONOGHUE, after some little pressure from the Speaker, made the required apology to the House, but in doing so he uttered some insulting taunts toward Sir ROBERT PEEL.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult. Mr. HOZIERALL gave notice that on the 11th of March, he would move that the present state of international maritime law, as it concerns belligerents and neutrals, is undefined, unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The frigate *St. George*, having on board Prince ALFRED arrived at Queenstown, on the 25th, and the Prince immediately started for Osborne.

The report of the Great Ship Company, preparatory to the general meeting, is published. It exhibits an excess of expenses over receipts of £5,660 (exclusive of the September voyage.) Her hull is pronounced perfectly sound, and she is being repaired with all speed—the intention being to send her to New-York again, as soon as she can be got ready.

The general opinion at Paris appears to be that the tendency of the debates in the Senate is to consolidate the alliance between the Government and the Liberal or Republican party.

About 2,000 workmen proceeded to the Place de la Bastille on the 24th, but when attempting to march round the column of July, were dispersed by the police. There was no resistance or outcry, and the men sought consolation in the wine shops.

The French Government had authorized the General Maritime Company to purchase steamers in England for the line between France and Mexico about to be established.

The *Moniteur*, with Prince NAPOLEON'S first speech and an account of the tumultuous actions which it produced, had been posted on the walls at Paris and extensively and eagerly read by the working classes.

The Bourse was very firm on the 25th. Three per cent. Rentes closed at 70.60; 4½ per cent. Rentes rose to 100.40.

In the Italian Chamber, on the 25th, Signor MORENI inquired if the Ministry had received information of insults offered to the Italian Consul by his fellow countrymen at Malta. Baron RICASOLI replied that he had just received a report of insults offered by reactionary agents of the Bourbon party. He had requested an explanation upon the matter from the English Government and had claimed protection for Italian subjects. The ancient friendship of England for Italy was a guarantee that ample satisfaction would be given.

A telegram from the Piraeus states that the insurgents who occupied the Citadel of Nauplia, had demanded permission to capitulate, and that the revolt would thus be subdued. It was believed that the King would change his Ministry, and then dissolve the Chambers.

The Charter of the Austrian Bank had been renewed for a term of twenty-five years, and the Government was to obtain in return an unredeemable loan at 2 per cent.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the commercial treaty between France and Prussia had been signed.

The *Notional Zeitung* of Berlin states that in the sitting of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the "German Question," Count BRANDENBURG said the point of view from which the Government regards this question is exhibited in the well-known recent notes. The Government of the King recognizes that the necessity of the Union of the German States under one single head in military and diplomatic affairs, is bound up with parliamentary representation, but as the realization of such a Union depends upon negotiations, it is impossible to enter into further details concerning it. The Government recognizes that the Chamber is at present called upon to express an opinion respecting this question, and will welcome a declaration in accordance with its own views, especially in the proposals of the Grabow Party. The motion of the Party of Progress, although harmonizing in direction with that of the Grabow Party, is based upon assumptions in point of principle which the Government is unable to adopt.

An imperial decree has been promulgated, granting religious freedom and exemption from taxation and military service to emigrants settling in Russia.

Advices from Warsaw state that an ordinance of the Governor of Poland had been issued, ordering that neither judicial investigations nor arrests for offences committed prior to the state of siege shall in future take place.

All the Councillors of the districts and towns of Russian Poland are to reënter upon their public duties on the 15th of March.

The mails, with dates from Calcutta to Jan. 22, and Hong Kong, Jan. 15, had reached England. The American portion was forwarded per *Hammonia vid* Southampton.

The news has been partially anticipated. The commercial reports from India commence by stating that at Calcutta there are not more cheering accounts to give of Manchester goods, but rather the reverse. Contrary to reports by the last mail or two, there are full accounts of the Freight market, caused by the absence of news as to the settlement of the Anglo-American crisis, but the long expected telegram had arrived just before the departure of the mail. The Chinese rebels not only obtained possession of Ningpo, but were believed to have taken the important inland city of Hangchow. The streets of Ningpo are represented as literally strewn with the dead bodies of the natives.

Tranquillity prevailed at Japan, and the British Consul had modified the stringency of some of his receipt regulations for the guidance of British residents. Exchange at Calcutta was quoted 2s. 5d.; at Canton, 4s. 6¼d., and at Shanghai, 5s. 1½d.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the horrible scenes enacted by the Chinese rebels, insinuates that there is cause for intervention.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ABROAD.

INTERESTING CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

SPEECHES OF THE AMERICAN MINISTERS, BISHOP MCILVAINE, HON. FREEMAN MORSE, CYRUS W. FIELD, &c., &c.

From the London News, Feb. 24.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated by a public breakfast at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, when about 170 ladies and gentlemen, principally Americans resident in London, sat down to a sumptuous feast. The Right Rev. C. P. M'ILVAINE, D.D., Bishop of Ohio, presided. Among those present were—Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the American Minister; Mr. C. L. WILSON and Mr. B. MORAN, Secretaries of the United States Legation; Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, United States consul; Mr. WM. MORAN, United States Consul at Bavonna; Mr. W. WILKINS, Vice-consul at Cronstadt; Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, &c.

Letters of apology, regretting inability to be present, were read from Earl Spencer, Mr. Dayton the American Minister at Paris, Mr. M. Gibson, M. P., Mr. Bright, M. P., Mr. Scholefield, M. P., M. Louis Kossuth, Dr. Winslow, and several other persons.

The Chairman proposed the first toast, "The Memory of WASHINGTON," one around whom all their hearts were concentrated; and called on Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, to respond to it.

Mr. ADAMS arose, and was received with great applause. He said: It is with great pleasure that I, an American citizen in a far-off land, meet so many of my countrymen on an occasion like this. To do honor to the memory of WASHINGTON is no more than our duty. [Hear.] There have been more brilliant geniuses, sages more profound, more extraordinary warriors, more aspiring politicians, more enthusiastic patriots; but in the happy mixture of all these qualities to condnce to the formation of a true hero, there is no mortal man so great as WASHINGTON. Called at the time when he was without experience, and suddenly, to military command, he found himself charged with the burden, not of commanding, but of creating an army without funds, with miserable arms, and unprovided with any of the munitions of war, and in the face of an enemy fully supplied with all those necessaries. His successes were not like those of NAPOLEON, who wielded his legions in throw them over to fortune. His conduct was rather like that of FABIUS; he was always maintaining and husbanding his resources, and preparing himself for every trial by which he might be attacked by patience and perseverance. His history gives but few brilliant victories, but it gives better results, for he returned his army in the bosom of his people, and yet left his people free. [Cheers.] After seven long years of trial his country remained exhausted, dispirited, and in some confusion, and then with a grace peculiar to him he turned to the emergency, and developed himself in a new character. Under his auspices the people ultimately established a Government, and by acclamation called upon him to undertake the duty of setting it in motion. Accepting the task with that noble spirit which always guided his actions, he met difficulties, not of the same kind as he had in the field, but quite equal in degree. [Hear.] Convulsions, both domestic and foreign, occurred of a character to alarm the stoutest heart, yet by patience and perseverance he carried his country on nobly, and formed his government on a basis that lasted, without exception, for 75 years. It may be well for us to reflect upon this occasion with respect to the condition in which the country is involved. For the first time that danger, which has been foreseen, and against which he guarded us most urgently, has fallen upon us, and a spirit has been developed among us that is determined to rule or to ruin. [Cheers.] In this contingency I think I can speak from knowledge when I say that there was no possibility of avoiding this struggle—[hear]—that the spirit which carried on this attack was one of an aggressive nature, and left for the Government no alternative but to yield or to overcome. It carried with it the proposition that some men are born to rule over their fellow-men with a prescriptive right. That involved a question for which we have always contended, and which we could not give up without giving up the freedom of the people. [Cheers.] We, therefore, could not give up the contest to which we were bound by every tie to our country. I know the sacrifices which it will cost—men, money, and perhaps confusion and chaos for a time—but that is the very reason why, upon this day, we are called upon to look back and remember how those who went before us won end overcame. (Cheers.) Let us, then, remember on this day that, perhaps, we are going through a purification of fire, by which, looking to the guide of the revolution whose memory we celebrate to-day, we may come out better enabled to continue in greater perfection the system that has been handed down to us. [Cheers.] Let us then trust that, by cultivating the same virtues of patience and perseverance in the path of right, we may emulate in some degree the great acts of his historic life. [Great cheering.]

The Rev. J. SIMPKINSON, rector of Brington, in Northamptonshire, the birthplace and home of the WASHINGTON family, gave a number of interesting historical details respecting the ancestors of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He expressed his conviction that the family arms of the WASHINGTONS was the original of the Stars and Stripes which formed the National flag of America. He traced the history of LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, a barrister, who left his legal pursuits and devoted himself to sheep farming, became Mayor of Northampton, formed an alliance with the SPENCER family, and obtained at the dissolution of the monasteries the manor of Sulgrave. A time of depression followed, from which the WASHINGTONS were relieved by the marriage of one of the family with the sister of GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham. He next traced the WASHINGTONS with their family, like "rabbit-starters," in and about the palace of JAMES I., in London—a young Washington, he said, was page to CHARLES during his mission to Madrid to woo the Infanta, and the part which the family played in the civil wars, and their heroic defence of Bristol and Colchester against the parliamentary forces, and traced the career of other members of the family until the departure of WASHINGTON for America in 1657. Of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the reverend gentleman said that his character was superior to ambition, pride, or vanity, and he compared him in these respects to the late Prince Consort, or to WILLIAM the Silent of Orange. *In conclusion, he trusted that the citizens of America would follow the illustrious example which Washington had set them, and take as their guide the three stars of his family arms, which symbolized truth, patriotism, and trust in God.* [Cheers.]

The toast was drank in silence.

The Chairman, in introducing the next toast, said: It is the bounden duty of Americans in foreign lands to honor the powers that be. It is especially the duty of Americans in this land so to do, when the powers are in the possession of one, who, to official preeminence adds a preëminent claim to loyal affection and veneration, not only upon the part of her subjects, but upon the part of all who know her name in the whole world. When the eldest son of Queen VICTORIA visited America, he was received everywhere with manifestations of the greatest honor and respect for himself, but especially for the sake of his honored mother. It was my honor to have him as my guest in my house, and to see much of him in different places during his tour, and being brought into nearer social relations to me and to my family, I had opportunities of observing him more closely than perhaps any one in our land, insomuch that recently, when about to depart on his tour to the East, the Prince requested me to come to the palace, that I might take leave of him. [Cheers.] I was always exceedingly impressed with the great judgment and discretion with which he received the attentions paid to him by such a variety of classes, and under circumstances so much to try himself in America. *I am persuaded that the new to himself in America. I am persuaded that the earnest and affectionate veneration which was then, through him, paid to his honored mother, continues in the breasts of all Americans.* [Loud cheers.] *I am satisfied that nothing has impaired it, and I do not believe anything will occur to impair it.* [Cheers.] Americans at the present time claim to take a place just next to Englishmen in sympathizing with the grief of the Queen for the loss she has sustained. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the right reverend prelate proposed "The Health of the Queen," and called upon Rev. Dr. FERGUSON to speak to the toast.

Rev. Dr. FERGUSON in reply spoke of the great claims which the Queen had to the loyal affections of her people. He expressed his regret at the events now passing in America, which disturbed the peace of the great Republic, and assured the company of the sympathy which was felt for the North in the struggle in which they were engaged. The English people, he said, by the act of negro emancipation, by the costly oblation of twenty millions which we laid upon the altar of liberty; by the genius of that constitution under which we live; by the spirit and teaching of that Christianity which we believe, are solemnly and irrevocably pledged to the cause of human freedom.

The health of the Queen was then drank with great demonstrations of applause.

Mr. MASCOWAN was called upon to speak to the next toast—that of the President of the United States. Those who had carefully considered the course pursued by Mr. LINCOLN would, he said, be surprised to learn that Americans abroad feel grateful for what he has already done, as it is a guarantee that their nationality would be preserved. The unanimous support accorded to Mr. LINCOLN in his determination to restore the authority of the Constitution and the laws throughout the recalcitrant States—the firmness and moderation, the humanity and conservatism which he exhibited in this most trying period of our country's history—afford ample evidence that he was in every way competent for the crisis.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON also spoke to the toast, pointing out the claims which the President had upon the consideration of the friends of liberty in England.

"Our country," spoken to by Mr. SHEPPARD, was next proposed, and duly honored.

Mr. MOSES, the United States Consul at London, spoke to the next toast, which was "The Union." That was a sentiment, he said, which was heard in every clime, and which was the subject of the morning and evening prayers of every loyal American. The Union would be perpetual, though every man's life were offered as a sacrifice in its behalf. [Cheers.] When the Constitution was framed, the declaration was: "We, the people of the United States;" and it declared that they had established one Constitution, and that gave no nationality, and by virtue of that sent him and others as Consuls from the United States to London and other places. [Cheers.] The thirty-three States were represented by one sovereignty, and one national flag covered them all. [Cheers.] He proceeded to explain the nature of the Constitution of the United States, and contended that that Slavery was merely a matter of State sovereignty, and not the act of the Union, for the act of the Constitution never declared that man had a right of property in his brother man. [Cheers.] He denied that tariffs or taxation was the cause of the rebellion of the Southern States, and stated that the Breckenridge platform, which was in opposition to that of Lincoln, did not contain a single word on the subject of taxation or tariffs. The real cause of this rebellion was the Slavery question, and nothing else. Having suffered almost everything, the "doughfaces," as the people North were insolently called, would not stop until this unnatural rebellion was thoroughly crushed out of existence, and he ventured to predict that before another birthday of WASHINGTON rolled round, the Union would again be one and inseparable, and the glorious flag would once more be acknowledged in the thirty-three States of the Union. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. CYRUS FIELD was called upon to reply to the next toast, which was "England and America." If any evidences were wanting, he said, to satisfy the British people of the kindly feelings of Americans toward them, they may be found in the history of the past twenty years. Look at their conduct during the famine in Ireland; the privations they endured in searching for the gallant FRANKLIN, amid the ices of the Polar Sea; the graceful return of the *Resolute* by our Government to Great Britain; the manner in which our navy acted during the war in China; and, to come down to a more recent period, the enthusiasm with which the heir apparent to the British throne was received in America. [Cheers.] It cannot be denied, however, that the cordial feeling which existed between the people of the two countries a year ago had been somewhat impaired. *Designing and corrupt persons on both sides of the Atlantic had done all in their power to do away with the good will existing between the two countries, and to create hostile feeling in their stead.* The mistaken zeal of Commodore WILKES, in taking Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL from the *Trent*, was represented as an intentional insult to the British flag. The American people had been made to believe that Great Britain intended to acknowledge the independence of the so-called "Confederate States of America." He (Mr. FIELD) had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the President and every member of his Cabinet, except one, and he can assure them that *next to crushing out this wicked rebellion their most earnest desire is to maintain friendly relations with the British Government.* [Cheers.] The object of his visit to England was to do what he could to carry out an enterprise which he firmly believed would bind the two countries in the closest bonds of friendship—he alluded to a telegraph across the Atlantic. [Cheers.]

BONAPARTISM AND REVOLUTION.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE—SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Yesterday in the Senate, M. BAROCHE, Minister without portfolio, replied to the attacks against the laws and the Government made by certain journals.

Prince NAPOLEON said he could not be silent after the speech of the Marquis de la ROCHEJAQUELEIN. In this place, (said the Prince,) we all speak out before France and Europe. I consider the speech of the honorable Marquis as more than a discourse—it is the programme of the counter-revolution. Since, then, the revolution is attacked, it is my part to declare that I am its sincere defender. The Empire is founded on the principles of the revolution, correctly understood. Noticing the animadversions of the Marquis upon the democratic press, the Prince quoted as a set-off a very violent article from the *Journal de Verone*, in which power with the "*de facto* Government" of France was contemplated, and Australie put forward as the Power which was to suppress the revolution everywhere. While making these references tha Prince was interrupted by Count DE BOISGOBEY, who observed that the Austrian Government did not exercise a preventive censure. He replied that the *Journal de Verone* was written by a mercenary Italian, who was lodged in a casemate, with a santry over him to protect him from the vengeance of his countrymen. He added that the article was published while the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was at Verona. A sure instinct, said the Prince, impels you to attack M. DE PERSIGNY. You know him as the ardent and faithful defender of libe al and popular Napoleonism. The Prince then referred to the banquet given by the Democratic Press to M. RATAZZI, and explained the arrangement of the toasts, and quoted from the speech of that statesman words le honor of the Emperor. The bust of the Emperor, he added, was in the room. But, said the speaker, do you know where they break the busts of the Emperor, and tread them under foot? It is in the army of the so-called soldiers of the Pope, commanded by M. DE MAROLLES. M. DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN must needs be well informed by his friend, Geo. GORON, on these matters. He knows what took place when nothing but the priest's soutane rest-rained a French General and an aide-de-camp of the Emperor from avenging an insult offered to his sovereign. It is at Rome, and not in the French democratic Press, that you must look for the most bitter hatred of all that bears the name of NAPOLEON. The honorable Marquis has spoken of the principles of hereditary right. True, the Government of France is hereditary, but it is so that it may apply the great principles of the revolution. It is not hereditary according to the principles of divine right which you honor. Here the Prince quoted the answer of NAPOLEON in 1804 to the Senate, which brought him the senatus-consulte declaring his dynasty hereditary: "I hope France will never be sorry for having surrounded my family with honors. In any case, my spirit will be with my descendants no longer than they continue to deserve the love and confidence of this great nation." This is how the Emperor understood the hereditary succession. And what happened subsequently? When, after numerous disasters, a ray of light seemed to break on France, and the Emperor returned from the Isle of Elba, to overthrow the Government of the Restoration, we know in what eloquent words he threw himself upon the nation, and identified himself with its interests, its honor, its glory. And what cries did he hear as he advanced from the Mediterranean to Paris, carried on the arms of the people and the army? "Down with the nobles! Down with the emigrants! Down with the traitors!" (The latter word, "*traitres*," was generally mistaken for "*prêtres*.") Immense confusion followed these words, and several Senators called out, "We have had enough of the revolution!"

The Marquis DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN—Bravo, bravo! we are now in full sail. This frankness will be useful.

Prince NAPOLEON—Yes; I defend the revolution; I glory in it. We are revolutionists—upright revolutionists.

A SENATOR—No upright revolutionist cries "Down with society."

Another SENATOR—It is not revolutionism, it is demagogy.

The Marquis DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN—It is insinuative; it will out.

Count SEGUR D'AGUESSEAU—Call him to order, M. le President.

The PRESIDENT—Monseigneur, you have called some sad scenes to mind, and I do not think your history is quite sound.

NUMEROUS VOICES—Order, order.

Prince NAPOLEON—I do not accept this call to order. In the Senate of France I am entitled to say that the return from Elba was not a sad remembrance, but a glory to our country.

The PRESIDENT—The return was glorious; the sad part of it was the manifestations with which, as you allege, it was accompanied.

The Duke DE LA FORCE—It is not true that the people and army in bringing NAPOLEON back clamored against all that makes the glory of modern society. He came back by desire of the whole nation—nobility, people, and clergy.

Baron DE LADOUCETTE—Let an eye-witness just state the fact.

Prince NAPOLEON—I have stated a fact.

SEVERAL VOICES—It is untrue; it is an insult to all the world.

Count DE LA MARE—I was there; nothing of the kind was said; the people shouted "Vive l'Empereur."

Gen. LAWOESTINE—I heard what people said at that time, and I protest—

Baron LACROSSE—I demand leave to bear my testimony. I was appointed to escort the Emperor on his triumphant march to Paris. The Emperor would never have allowed anybody to surround him with these anarchical, odious and anti-social cries. We cannot have the cry of "Down with the nobles!—down with the priests!" raised here to-day, under the pretence of a historical citation.

Prince NAPOLEON—Do you pretend to deprive me of the right to continue my speech? I neither approve nor disapprove: I cite the testimony of many historians. In my opinion the Empire signifies the destruction of the treaties of 1815, within the limits of the force and the interest of France—it is the maintenance of the grand unity of Italy, in future our indispensable ally. At home, it is that order which has no more ardent defender than myself, combined with wise and serious liberties, foremost among them the liberty of the Press; it is popular instruction diffused without limits, but not given by religious congregations; it is the well-being of the masses; it is the destruction of the bigotry of the middle ages which some would impose on us.

Cardinal DONNET—Pray do not use such expressions. Who thinks of imposing bigotry on you?

Prince NAPOLEON, resuming, read an extract from the works of VICTOR COUSIN, in which that writer said that France was not fickle or difficult to govern, but fixed in its desires and very easy to govern, and that it wished merely the regular and peaceable development of the principles of the Revolution. The Prince said that those also were his opinions. Referring, then, to the Marquis DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, the Prince said the policy of the Marquis had for one of its consequences an alliance with Austria and the destruction of Italian unity, the reconstitution of the temporal power of the Pope, and the restoration of the deposed Princes. At home he would proscribe the whole democratic and liberal Press, from the *Siècle* to the *Débats*. This is the spectacle of society which the hon. Marquis would prepare for us at home and abroad. We know his system; it is not new. It is *la terreur blanche*, supported by foreign bayonets. We will never endure it. When you had made a clean sweep of what you call revolutionary principles, and tha present Government had no rational ground to stand on, the Duke of Bordeaux would be called by the force of things to the throne of the Emperor. For my part, I say boldly that I have no fear for a Government which is rooted in the hearts of the people; and while it remains true to the principle of nationalities abroad, and to the liberal and sentiments at home, it may defy all even the agitation of the clergy. I tell the honorable marquis that our principles are different. Neither of us is ashamed of his origin. Our antecedents, our families are different. Whereas, his honorable ancestors fell on the battle-fields of civil war under French arms, our fathers fell at Waterloo under English bullets. [Immense interruption.]

Count DE SEGUR D'AGUESSEAU—M. President, we shall be drawing the sword presently if you don't take care.

Prince NAPOLEON—I fear I have infused more unitation than I desired into this debate. I may have expressed my conviction with too much energy. Permit me to appeal to your moderation.

Count DE SEGUR D'AGUESSEAU—Our former moderation was *exploité*, and we can't be taken in a second time.

Prince NAPOLEON said he would read a short passage from THIERS, which exactly summed up his opinions: "I belong to the party of the revolution, as well in France as in Europe. I desire that the Government of France may remain in the hands of moderate men. I will do all that I can that it may continue there; but, although the Government should pass into the hands of men less moderate than myself—ardent men, radicals—I would not abandon my course on that account; I should still be of the party of the revolution." [This discourse was succeeded by long agitation, and the suspension of the sitting.]

When the Senate resumed, the President said it was the turn of the Marquis DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN to speak; but it was remarked that the Prince NAPOLEON had not returned. The Marquis commenced by saying that a great event had taken place; but the expression was objected to. He complained that when they had come there loyally and faithfully, upon the invitation of the Emperor, they should be accused of setting forth a programma of counter revolution; that any one should say to them, "I am the revolution—you are the counter revolution." The honorable Marquis continued his speech amidst the interruption of both friends and opponents, and great confusion ensued. The Duke DE LA FORCE exclaimed, "We are all attacked—we, and our fathers." The Senate loudly called for a termination of the debate.

M. BILLAULT (Minister without Portfolio) said it was not proper, under the circumstances, that the Government should remain silent and permit its character for moderation and foresight, and the respect which it always paid to whatever was worthy in the past, to be endangered. It was true the empire was born of the revolution, but its duty was to direct and moderate it. Difficulties, he said, had been raised, and much disquietude had been produced. The Emperor knew, however, that one of the most powerful of the forces of society was religion, which he seconded, and neither violence nor injustice, nor alarms would make him forget that it is one of the great social bases on which civilization reposes. The Emperor would never deny the revolution, but it was tha revolution conciliatory and honest, at once prudent and progressive, which he sought to maintain. M. BILLAULT developed this principle at some length, and at the close of his speech the Senate rose.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Journal des Débats.

The discussion of the address in the Senate continues, and, we are compelled to say, it continues in the midst of storms. M. TROPLONG indeed opened the debate by inviting the assembly to calm and moderation, but the wise counsels of the President were thrown to the winds, and Saturday's sitting, even more so than those of the two preceding days, presented the spectacle of a contest and personal mêlée, in which the real question was lost sight of in the midst of tumultuous incidents and violent scenes, which brought to mind the most stormy sittings of our last republican assemblies. The incident which agitated with so much violence the venerable assembly, and caused it to depart from its natural character and temperament, was the speech of Prince NAPOLEON.

The Prince, in reply to the Marquis DE LA ROCHEJAQUELIN, opposed to the flag of the counter-revolution the flag of the revolution—the flag of modern society, and he frankly and completely fulfilled his programme. The illustrious orator asserted and defended the principles of the revolution with a warmth, an energy, and a talent which our known convictions and sympathies compel us to recognize; for, as far as we are concerned, the principles of the revolution are above all other considerations, and we are persuaded that all other considerations are comprised and included in the principles of the revolution. It was only after a long interruption, and a cross fire of interpellations from all sides of the assembly, that the misunderstandieg which gave rise to so much violence was explained; and that the explanation given by Prince NAPOLEON with a candor which cannot honestly be called in doubt, calmed in some degree the emotion of the Assembly, and terminated this incident, which is, perhaps, unique in the annals of our deliberative assemblies.

From the Indépendance Belge.

Prince NAPOLEON spoke yesterday, and his speech—a legitimate glorification of all the principles which had been mocked at and insulted by the legitimist and clerical orators who preceded him—threw the assembly into the greatest emotion, and produced on the benches, where the counter-revolution sits enthroned, a parliamentary tempest altogether unparalleled. It required all the ability of M. BILLAULT to calm it down; and yet, we would not be bold enough to say that he succeeded, so significant, in our opinion, is the language of Prince NAPOLEON, which was meant to find an echo outside of an assembly in which it galled so many suspected attachments and secret antagonisms. As the Prince plainly showed, the attacks upon the liberal Press, and the principal Ministers of the Emperor struck higher than they were in appearance intended to strike. They affected not only the Government of NAPOLEON III., but all the great principles which constitute the force and dignity of civilized nations. We shall not reproach Prince NAPOLEON on account of his language, and the part he took pleases us all the more, because it is the most striking condemnation of the policy long followed and still persisted in by the French Government—a policy which consists in disavowing the principles of its origin, while pretending to proclaim them incessantly, and in endeavoring to conciliate the good will of those who, from their convictions, are naturally its most ardent enemies.

The Archduke and the Crown of Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 21.

The plan of placing an Austrian Archduke on a new throne in Mexico seems hardly to have obtained the amount of attention its originality merited. In Austria, the European State chiefly interested, it at once attained the enjoyment of a general unpopularity, due both to the quarter whence the schema was understood mainly to proceed, and to the idea that an undue equivalent might be expected for the Cacique's crown that was to decorate the late Viceroy of Lombardo-Venetia. Seldom have the *dona ferentes* been looked upon with more distrust. No credit was obtainable here for the disinterestedness of the potentate who, in the most winning manner, proposed that MAXIMILIAN should occupy the vacant throne of MONTEZUMA. The arrangement was not presented in the light of a favor to the monarch elect, but in that of a service which he would thus render to Mexico and to those who advocated it. You are doubtless aware that the Vienna Government abstained altogether from entertaining the project. The Kingmakers were referred to the Archduke himself as the sole person in Austria whom the matter concerned; and he, to whom certain Mexicans of distinction also addressed themselves with a similar object, showed himself from the first gratified by the offer, and disposed to give it his favorable attention. At the present moment that disposition on his part is understood to continue, *but the matter must be considered as completely in suspense. In fact, the advertures were somewhat premature.* In presence of the anarchy that has now so long prevailed there it is not surprising that the dominion of Mexico was looked upon as in abeyance; but still it is necessary to have a thing before bestowing it, and the Mexicans have not yet been subjugated, nor are the latest accounts thence of a complexion to make it appear that they are disposed to give in without a struggle, or to accept a ruler imposed upon them by European Powers.

As you know, the idea of MAXIMILIAN for Mexico was extremely ill-received in Vienna, when first put forward from Paris. The Press treated the plan with scorn, for it was reported to be coupled with one for the cession of Venetia. Persons at a distance, who think Austria's tenure of her Italian province to be at remedy insecure, might look upon such an exchange as not altogether unacceptable; but the Austrian point of view is very different. Notwithstanding the heavy financial and other difficulties the Government labors under, it believes itself perfectly able to hold what it has got, and is persisting in considering that to give up Venetia, no matter on what terms, would be a shameful loss and indelible disgrace. It was first supposed, however, that the ingenious and adventurous ruler who had devised—or, at any rate, adopted and put forward—the plan of enthroning the Archduke at Mexico, expecting to obtain for Italy, as an equivalent, the frontier which, three years ago, he declared himself resolved to conquer for her by arms. What is here thought is that, had the Austrian Government fallen into the plan of giving Mexico to the Archduke it might have been used as the commencement of negotiations with respect to Venetia, or it would, perhaps, be more correct to say as a preliminary step tending to draw on such negotiations. It would have been that point of friendly contact between the Austrian and French Governments which is now wanting. The suggestion might have been made that the late Governor of Lombardo-Venetia had been compensated for his loss of position and satisfactorily provided for, and the idea might have been put forward of seeking further compensation for Austria—who knows where? Possibly to the east of the Adriatic. Any such schemes, however, would be totally unacceptable here. There is no wish to weaken Turkey, but, on the contrary, a strong desire to maintain that very incoherent Empire so long as it shall be possible; and there is an invincible repugnance to giving up Venetia, which, so long as the Emperor is of his present mind, and the present men are in power, will certainly never be yielded to any arguments less potent than cannon balls.

The excellent qualities of the Archduke FERDINAND MAX are well known. An intelligent and generous-minded Prince, with liberal views in politics, he was personally esteemed and respected in Lombardy, even at the time when the Italians were most enraged against everything Austrian. Mexico would be fortunate to obtain such a sovereign in place of the unscrupulous and unpatriotic adventurers who have swayed her destinies and rendered her miserable ever since she broke loose from the Spanish chain. One would wish him a better lot than to rule such a wretched nation, a herd of cut-throats, half-castes, and Indians, debased and bloodthirsty, among whom the few honest, sensible, and really patriotic members of the community are swamped and powerless. Such a throne, it is here thought, is hardly worth the acceptance of an Austrian Archduke, who might find abundant scope for his talents and energy, and win greater honor and renown by devoting himself to the development and organization of the navy which his brother's Government deems necessary to the safety and dignity of the country, and to whose improvement and increase so large a sum is this year allotted in the Budget. One reason why this Government has declined all intervention in the matter, and has left it to rest entirely between the Archduke personally and the promoters of the schema, is probably that, were the Mexican crown to be obtained for and accepted by him, an embarrassing question would arise for the Emperor. *If he allowed his brother to go unescorted to such an unsettled country as Mexico, where the new Sovereign might expect to be endangered by plots and insurrections, it would be said that he wanted to get rid of him; if, upon the other hand, he gave him ships and troops for his guard and support, a cry would be raised that he was squandering the money of the country*—money so deficient in quantity, and so greatly needed at home. The dilemma is manifest, and is unquestionably to be avoided.

One rather curious consequence of the Archduke's alleged pretensions to the Mexican throne, has been, it is reported, to bring a cloud over the excellent relations pre viously existing between the Austrian and Spanish Governments. Considering the old connection between Spain and Mexico, and the number of Bourbons just now out of place, and to whom a Transatlantic sovereignty would be acceptable, it may seem hard at Madrid that their claims should not take precedence, and that Gen. PRIM, the hero of Castellejos, and who is generally considered, by his own countrymen, to be the greatest commander of the present day, should have gone all the way to Mexico, to fight for a Hepsburg, when there are so many meritorious princes much nearer home to be provided for. Are there not the Queen's brother-in-law, Don ENRIQUE, and her cousin, Don SEBASTIAN, and also dethroned BOURBONS from Naples and Parma whose heads the crown in question might fit? It is true that Spain abjured all selfish views in an intervention in Mexico, but at that time the idea of giving the country to a foreign sovereign had not been put forward. And thus the sympathy and unanimity which for some time past have existed between Spain and Austria—based, doubtless, in great measure, on identity of feeling and wishes with respect to Italian affairs, and notably to those of Rome and Naples—have, it is understood, been in some slight degree troubled.

THE BRITISH IRON-CASED FLEET.

From the London Times.

The following is a report of the remarks made by Lord CLARENCE PAGET, in the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., on this important subject:

"We have now in the course of construction 15 iron-cased shipsbuilt and building, of which there will be, we hope, 11 afloat in the course of the present year. In the course of 1863 there will be 12 afloat—that is, one more—and in 1864 there will be 15, and, in addition, there will be a new ship, provided the Committee agree to the construction of this novel ship, to which I will presently allude. The first class of ships, including the *Agincourt*, the *Minotaur* and the *Northumberland*, were agreed to last Summer; they are in process of building, and they will be ready in 1864. They are 400 feet long, and it is expected they will attain a speed of 14 knots an hour. They will be of 6,621 tons. These ships are of a peculiar build, as they carry their plating right round. The *Warrior* and other iron ships are only partially plated up to a certain distance from the bow and stern, but these vessels of the largest class are to be plated right round. The next class comprises the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince* and the *Achilles*. They are partially plated, are of 6,100 tons, and have a speed of 14 knots. The next class of ships comprises the *Hector* and the *Valiant*, each of 4,060 tons, with a speed of 12 knots. The next class includes the *Resistance* and the *Defence*, which are of 3,668 tons, and have a speed of 11:45 knots. The next class is that of the *Prince Consort*, the *Ocean*, the *Caledonia*, the *Royal Alfred* and the *Royal Oak*, which were begun as line-of-battleships, which are now being converted to iron-plated frigates, and which are to be plated right round. Their tonnage is 4,045. They are wooden line-of-battle-ships, and they are to be lengthened 10 or 15 feet. The *Prince Consort* and the *Caledonia* will have engines of 1,000 horse-power, and an estimated speed of 12:41 The *Royal Alfred* and the *Royal Oak* are of the same tonnage, with 800 horse-power and a speed of 11:52. Every one will remember the controversy with regard to the construction of Capt. COLES' cupolas. Last year we carried on a series of expensive experiments with one of these cupolas. We put it on an old floating battery; we tried firing from it and then we tried firing at it; and the result was that it stood the most complete hammering without showing any considerable signs of weakness. The Admiralty were so impressed with this that they have since gone carefully into the matter, and we are now preparing a double cupola, to carry two guns. And we are now proposing

...Court—Circuit.—Nos. 220, 57, ...

...Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 220, 57, ... 1578, 1764, 1077, 1092, 608, 1168, 1169, 1236, 1237, 126, 24, 660, 1783, 1406, 1786.

...Common Court—Trial Term—Part I.—Nos. 2937, 3015, 3019, 1167, 1205, 1307, 1390, 1401, 1402, 1406, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415. Part II.—Nos. 2152, 2227, 1238, 2204, 166, 2002, 1250, 2040, 1276? 2129, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286. Part III.—Nos. 1264, 2045, 1273, 612, 2053, 1272, 1291, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1422, 1425, 1427, 1430. Part IV.—Nos. 2072, 1903, [illegible], 1870, 1892, 2074, 1894, 1276, 1290, 1295, 1296, 1298, 1299.

...Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I.—Nos. 597 ... 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, ... Part II.—Nos. 1966, 1267, 1268, 861, 2036, ... 915, 917, 2046, 2026, 261, 761, 722, 406.

...Superior Court—Burden of Capture—Damages Against Owner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Jane* ... and her Cargo.—Betts, J.—The vessel and ... were captured at sea off the port of Beaufort, North Carolina, on the 14th of December, 1861, by the ... steamship-of-war *State of Georgia*, and ... this port as prize, and libeled by the United ... her captors Jan. 3, 1862. Several other ves... of war were at the time present at the same sta... George Campbell intervened, and claimed the ... and cargo as sole owner of both, Jan. 2, there...

The claim of the owner, and protest of the owner and master set forth with great particularity the grounds upon which the rightfulness of the seizure is contested, and those particulars are reiterated in substance on the examination in *preparatorio* of these parties. No exception is taken by the libelants to that mode of defence. The main grounds upon which the arrest was maintained on the part of the libelants were, that the vessel and cargo were really enemy's property, though simulated as neutral; that both were procured fraudulently, and with intent to violate the blockade of the port of Beaufort, N. C., and that the voyage had been prosecuted for that purpose up to the time of their seizure in the immediate vicinity of that port. The vessel and cargo being wholly to the claimant, and were taken possession of when approaching a blockaded port, under circumstances which justified a suspicion that the object was to enter the port without lawful authority or justifiable cause.

But a preliminary question is raised by the defence impeaching the regularity of the proceedings of the captors, which, in itself, it is alleged, takes away all legal justification of the arrest. This irregularity is charged to have been the breaking open and spoliation of the cargo by the captors after the seizure of the vessel, and bringing into port the master and officers, and wrongfully separating the members of the crew company from the vessel after her capture, and treating them harshly and unjustly afterward, and thereby constituting the prize into the remote port of New-York without them, under the charge of an incompetent driver, and carrying the English flag, under which she had been captured, lowered, and the American flag hoisted over it on her passage and when arriving into this port.

The settled rule of prize Courts is to require the captors to bring in for examination before the Judge, all Commissioners, the master and principal officers and some of the crew of the captured vessel, and the examination must be confined to them, unless special permission of the Court is obtained to examine others. (1 Wheat. R. Appx., Story, J., note, page 496.)

Prize law, as administered in the English, American and French tribunals, also inhibits, under the disallowance of the right of prize to captors, and the positive infliction of punishment by penalties and costs adjudged against them, any irregularities against the property seized or captured crews, especially where the latter are neutrals. (Story, J., Wheat. R. Appx., pages 6, 7, and notes and authorities there collected.)

The general principle declared and enforced is, that captors are held responsible for any gross irregularity or wanton impropriety toward the property seized, or the ship's company arrested with it, and a satisfactory reason will be exacted for any deviation by the captors from the regular course of proceedings in prize cases. These doctrines are recognized and vigorously applied in the French ordinances. (*ibid* note,) and by mutual acquiescence of maritime nations they supply the restraints which accompany the exercise of belligerent rights under the improved administration of Prize law.

Before considering the countervailing evidence, and assuming the proofs to be that the vessel and cargo are neutral property, seized only because of a design and attempt by the vessel to violate the blockade of the port of Beaufort, and that the blockade was at the time an efficient one; the prior question is whether the conduct of the captors after the capture, was of a character to destroy the legality of the arrest, and to subject the captors personally to punishment for the infringement of the laws of maritime warfare. If this was so, it will be immaterial to inquire into the reality of the neutral ownership set up, because such misconduct, if established, operated with equal force against the libelants, though the property seized belonged wholly to the enemy, for the right of seizure by the belligerent captors, is dependent upon the lawful use of that power by the captors at sea, when made under the authority of the general Prize law alone.

The first object will, therefore, be to fix the character of the misconduct ascribed to the libelants, and whether it was accompanied by circumstances of excuse or mitigation. The evidence to those charges comes wholly from the claimant. No testimony is furnished on the part of the libelants, nor do they ask permission to put in further proofs in denial or explanation of the misconduct charged against them in the claim and proofs thereon. The claim filed under oath by the claimant, and supported by the preparatory proof, alleges that when the schooner was arrested by the United States ship-of-war *State of Georgia*, her papers were examined by the boarding-officer and pronounced to be all right, and the schooner was then towed to the anchorage of the United States squadron, to be furnished the repairs she needed. Her cargo was also examined, and the crew of the seizing vessel was permitted to help themselves to anything they could get, and the Captain of the *Albatross*, (another United States ship-of-war in company,) in the presence and with the assent of the prize-master, took from the schooner eight muskets, with cartridges and caps, the private property of the claimant, carried on board the schooner for her protection, none of which have ever been restored to the claimant of the vessel. The claimants on board the schooner were wrongfully removed from the vessel without their consent, and were sent by other conveyances to Baltimore, and there left ashore without provision or means to reach New-York other than at their own expense, to which port the schooner was sent in charge of a prize-master, who was not capable of navigating the vessel to New-York, and had to rely on the seamanship of her master. The claimant also states his own and the master's public protest, attested to on the 20th of January, 1862, and annexed to the papers, part of his claim. That sets up and avers that the prizemaster, in bringing the schooner into the port of New-York, when off Barnegat, caused the American flag to be hoisted over the British colors upon her, and the same thing to be again done when off the Highlands of Neversink, and had those colors so kept up thereafter, until she arrived in port at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The burden is always laid upon captors to prove the existence of an overruling necessity justifying the spoliation of property found in the prize, or for separating the officers or crew from the captured vessel, or sending to send them into port with the prize for examination on trial. (Arnold *vs.* Delvol, Bee's Rep. 4, S. C., 9 Dall 333.) The captors will be made personally responsible for goods so embezzled, (the *Concordia*, 2 Rob. 85,) unless they were properly out of the actual possession of the captors at the time of the plundering. (The *Maria*, 4 Rob. 284.) So also, if a proper guard or proper means are not adopted for bringing captured property in for prompt trial. (The *Washington*, 6 Rob. R. 275.)

The claim or protest cannot be regarded affirmative proofs of the cause against the libelants, especially those who made the capture, but they sufficiently indicate the exceptions which would be urged on the hearing against the validity of the capture, and should have placed the libelants on their diligence to supply other proofs enabling the Court to understand correctly the facts of the case, if they have been wrongfully stated or discolored in the preparatory proofs given.

The evidence, as it stands, in my judgment fastens upon the libelants unjustifiable conduct toward the crew and property on the prize after her arrest, for which misbehavior the captors are responsible in damages to the parties effected thereby, it being in no way excused, or shown to have been reasonably required by any exigencies of the case. The occurrence may very probably give occasion to diplomatic notice between Great Britain and this country, particularly as to the reprehensible treatment of the English flag, but the claimants are entitled personally to compensation through the authority of the Court for the injuries sustained by them from the unlawful acts of the captors.

Although the libelants did not proceed to make the capture of the schooner absolute until several days after she was in their possession, yet I think the circumstances surrounding her, disclosed in the proof, afforded reasonable grounds of suspicion that the voyage was set on foot and prosecuted with intent to violate the blockade of Beaufort, North Carolina. The officers of the vessel and owner of vessel and cargo, who accompanied the voyage before entering upon it, well knew a blockade had been imposed at that port; moreover, they had been long residents at that place, or engaged in business there. The schooner was a American built, and was purchased and laden at that port by the claimant after the war, with cargo procured there, and immediately after arriving at Liverpool, she fitted out and undertook the voyage upon which she was arrested.

But those grounds of suspicion are virtually disclosed by the evidence found in the papers on the vessel and gathered orally in the preparatory testimony, showing that the vessel was neutral property and purchasing her voyage in a proper form for Cuba, with the ...

...Mary Flynn was tried on a charge of grand larceny and acquitted.

...Elizabeth Mallahan was found guilty of assault and battery and remanded for sentence.

Patrick Kane, John Smith and Andrew Riley, convicted of burglary, were sent to the House of Refuge for three days each.

William Thompson, convicted of petit larceny, was sent to the City Prison for five days.

Edward Perry, who is well known to the Police, and who of late has been famous for his exploits among boarding-house keepers, whom he has defrauded of large sums of money, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months, for the crime of grand larceny.

The case of James B. Taylor came up before the Court on a motion to quash the indictment. James T. Brady and Luther R. Marsh, Esqs., appeared for the motion, and District-Attorney Hall opposed it. Judge McCunn reserved his decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bouns vs. *Hartman et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

International Insurance Company vs. *Sweetland, &c.* Motion granted, $10 costs.

Bryant vs. *Bryant.*—Motion granted; allowance ordered.

Read vs. *Murray.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Juler vs. *Ingalls et al.*—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Ann M. Moore, &c.—Order granted.

Bulter et al. vs. *Kisck.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Ross vs. *Bridge.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Kitchen et al. vs. *Larry.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

In the Matter of Petition of Wm. Whiley, General Guardian, &c.—Referred to Chas. H. Glover to take the accounts.

Rigney vs. *Forrest.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Hazleton vs. *Hall et al.*—Costs taxed at $46 48.

United States Fire Insurance Company vs. *Foot et al.*—Report confirmed.

In Matter of Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to Central Park.—Report confirmed, and directing payment of money.

Shahan vs. *Hall.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Andrews vs. *Andrews et al.*—Order granted.

Knox vs. *Brandin.*—Default opened. Costs to abide event.

Krebs vs. *Henback et al.*—Order of substitution granted.

Keyser vs. *Benners, impleaded, &c.*—Order granted.

Theriott et al. vs. *Bagioli.*—Order granted.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following appointments have been made recently: Morrison M'Wright, to the Sixth Precinct; Valentine Stumpf, Wm. W. Morse, and Stephen Shea, to the Fourth; Harrison Wilson, to the Twenty-seventh, and Andrew Miller, to Third Precinct, Brooklyn. The following have resigned: James Smiley, of the Sixth; Robert N. Smith, of the Twentieth; Timothy G. Clark, of the Twenty-third: John B. Hathorn, of the Broadway Squad; Geo. Parks, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn; and George Sitterly, of the Fifth, Brooklyn. The following have died: Sergeant Bruce, of the Seventh, Brooklyn; Philip Holtz, of the Twentieth, and Wm. H. Smith, doorman, of the Twelfth, New-York.

United States Circuit Court—March 3.

Before Justice Shipman.

John H. Meyers, the second mate of the ship *Lammergeyer*, was put on trial, charged with larceny on board. The captain of the ship was murdered by the steward, and after the murder, the ship putting back to London, suspicion being excited against the second mate, his baggage was searched, and several shirts marked with the Captain's name were found, with other property, and five others were taken off from his person. Mr. Philips appeared for the prisoner. The question was raised as to whom the articles were stolen from, the indictment alleging that they were the property of the administrator of Capt. Adams. No administrator had been appointed. The case was finally disposed of by a juror being withdrawn, and the District-Attorney thereupon entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Maurice O'Gorman, convicted of manslaughter on board the ship *Mongolia*, was brought up for sentence. The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for three years and to pay a fine of $1.

COUNTERFEITING.

Charles Peters, indicted for passing counterfeit coin, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

John McGuire was put on trial charged with the same offence. The facts were that he offered a bad two shilling piece to a newsboy, upon whom another piece had been passed that same evening. The evidence of his having passed the other piece, or having known that this was bad, was so slight that the District-Attorney consented to a verdict of acquittal.

Writs of Prohibition—Jurisdiction of the Marine Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The People ex rel. Brownson vs. *The Marine Court.*—This was an application for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Marine Court from exceeding its jurisdiction in the trial of a cause. The motion was made at Special Term and denied. Appeal was then taken to this Court.

The main point involved is whether, if the plaintiff in an action in the Marine Court, brings his action for a sum exceeding $500, but asks judgment only for that sum, the Court can entertain the proceeding and try the cause. The Court now held that if the plaintiff was willing to remit all but the $500, the Court could try the cause, and the defendant had no cause to complain. The fact that the debt was greater than $500 did not at all affect the jurisdiction of the Court, when all over that sum was remitted by plaintiff, he asking judgment only for such a sum as it was competent for the Court to give.

The judgment refusing the writ of prohibition was affirmed. This case has been before stated in the TIMES.

The Excise Cases—The Complaints Not to be Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Board of Excise vs. *Purdy*—In this case and about fifty others, Mr. Justice Leonard dismissed the complains in the Court below, on the ground that they were commenced by Messrs. Sickles and Cushing, without the service of notice, as required by statute, upon the Commissioners of Excise of an offense on the part of the defendants.

The Court now reversed that order so far as it dismissed the complaints, but permitted the defendants to apply for security for costs.

The ground of the decision is, that the motion to dismiss should have been made by the parties whose names were improperly used as plaintiffs; and that as the defendants' rights of property would not be injured by the proceeding, the Court would not interfere to dismiss the complaint on the grounds stated. The cases have been stated in the TIMES on several occasions.

Contracts Respecting Real Property—Is a Contract to "Deliver" Lands a Contract to Convey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Tunis S. Waring vs. *Eleazar Ayres.*—This was an action to compel the specific performance of a contract respecting the conveyance of certain real estate. The defence set up was that the contract was a nullity so far as any obligations to convey lands was concerned, and that its provisions were too indefinite to be enforced. The action was tried before a referee, and judgment rendered for plaintiff.

The defendants appealed on the ground that to entitle a party to a specific performance of a contract, the contract itself must be shown to be legal and valid in all respects, and the equity must be clear and unembarrassed. That no contract concerning lands can be enforced unless it is in writing, and so specific in its terms as to enable the Court to direct what shall be done without extrinsic aid. That the contract did not show that the plaintiff had any interest in the property which he could sell. It was not a conveyance *in presenti*, nor a covenant to convey; there was no covenant on the part of defendant to convey real estate to the plaintiff. The agreement was to *deliver* the lots, which clearly meant nothing but *possession*. The description was so indefinite and uncertain, and was, consequently, defective. A written contract could not be helped out by parole evidence, and the Referee erred in admitting evidence of conversations and parol agreements prior to the written contract.

Decision reserved.

Levi S. Chatfield for appellant; G. W. Cotterill for respondent.

Wrongful Detention—Demand Before Suit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Jones.

John S. Hicks vs. *Newcomb Cleveland.*—This was an action for damages for the wrongful conversion of personal property. The property consisted of furniture. The defence set up was, that the property belonged to one Levi Blossom, and not to the plaintiff. That the defendant had recovered a judgment in the county of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, against said Blossom for $3,205 25, and that the property was seized under and by virtue of an execution on said judgment. The defendant contends that since the plaintiff made no demand of the property, he cannot sustain his action. The amount claimed is $1,500. The cause was tried in 1860, and a verdict given to plaintiffs for $654 50. The General Term sent it back for a new trial. Case still on.

Spaulding & Torraine for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton and H. E. Knox for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Daniel Cunningham, better known among the sporting fraternity as "Dad" Cunningham, pleaded guilty to an indictment for keeping a gambling-house, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next. The counsel for the prisoner stated to the Court that his client had some time since abandoned the business on which the indictment stood against him, and requested ...

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 10, 1862.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92⅞	100 Erie Railway	...s30 35⅛
46,000 do.	92⅝	50 do	35⅜
48,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅞	100 do	35⅛
45,000 do.	92⅝	500 do	35
5,000 do.	92⅝	100 do	...b7 35
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		150 do	...h10 25
W. Loan ⅜yearly	92	100 do	...s60 24⅜
500 U.S. 6s, '81. Oreg.		100 do	...s10 24⅞
War Loan yearly	92	500 do	24⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....small	99⅜	100 do	...h10 24⅞
20,000 do	99⅜	50 Erie R. Pref	68⅜
3,000 Ill. Canal Bs. '69	86⅜	100 do	...s10 68⅝
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60⅜	50 do	...b30 68⅜
9,000 do	...b30 60⅜	50 do	...s30 68⅝
12,000 do	60⅝	400 do	68⅜
5,000 Virginia. St. 6s	63	25 do	68⅝
5,000 do	63⅛	50 Hud. River R	57⅜
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	50 do	57
2,000 do	...b10 53	50 do	...b60 57⅛
7,000 do	53	100 do	...s10 56⅝
5,000 do	52⅞	100 do	56⅜
5,000 do	...b4 52⅝	100 do	...s58 56⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	86⅜	300 Harlem R	12⅝
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	96⅛	50 Harlem R. Pref	30
4,000 do	96	100 do	30⅛
5,000 do	...s10 96	25 do	30⅜
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	105⅜	500 Reading Railroad	41⅝
3,000 E. R. 2d M. Bs. ex int.	92⅜	100 do	41⅞
1,000 Hud. R. R. Bs.	90	1,000 do	41⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs	84	50 Mich. Cen. R	55
2,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	100	250 do	55⅜
1,000 Mich. S. & N. Bs. old	98⅛	250 do	...s10 55⅝
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. 1st M. S. & N. Con. Bs.	92⅞	15 M. S. & N. Ind. R	27⅜
7,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	72	100 do	27⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. 1st m.	90	10 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 1st m.	89⅝	30 Panama Railroad	118
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	80	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64⅜
17,000 American Gold	102	do	64
10 Park Bank	101	15 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	18
5 Del. & Had. C. Co.	90	100 do	18
5 do	89¾	50 do	...h15 17⅞
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	94	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	56
350 do	...s30 95	100 do	56⅛
41 do	95	50 do	56⅜
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅛	50 do	...b10 56⅝
150 do	...b10 83⅜	100 Chi., Bur'n & Q. R.	61⅛
100 do	...s15 83⅝	50 Mil. & P. du C. R.	21
500 do	83⅞	6 do	21⅛
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 45	75 do	21⅜
2,000 do	45⅜	22 M. & P. du C., 1st P.	79½
100 do	45⅝	15 M. & P. du C., 2d P.	53⅛
450 do	...b10 45⅜	116 Del., L. & W. R.	83
700 do	45⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg	92⅜	20 Mich. Cen. R	56⅜
21,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅜	150 do	56⅛
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	99⅜	250 do	...b20 56⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60⅜	5 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st P.	79⅜
6,000 do	60⅝	100 M. So. & N. I. G. Bs.	48
22,000 Missouri State 6s	53	25 do	47⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	72	20 Panama R	119⅜
44 Continental Bank	80	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 65
20,000 Amer. Gold	102⅛	200 do	64⅞
100 Erie Railway	35⅛	50 do	65
550 do	35⅜	75 Cleve. & Pittsb'h R.	18
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	300 Cleve. & Toledo R.	46
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅝	100 do	...b15 46⅜
200 Erie R. Pref.	56⅜	100 do	46⅜
30 do	...b30 56	300 do	...b15 46⅜
50 do	56⅞	200 do	...b10 46⅜
50 Hudson Riv. R	37	50 Mil. & P. Du Cb. R.	21⅜
100 Reading R.	42	175 do	...b15 21⅝
400 Chic. & Rock I. R.	56⅜		

MONDAY, March 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 8, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 1:

Decrease in Loans	$4,619,090
Increase in Specie	609,695
Increase in Circulation	505,252
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,258,771

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 9, 1861.	March 8, 1862.	March 1, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	122,705,904	133,055,148	137,674,238
Specie	33,892,768	30,436,644	29,826,959
Circulation	8,535,733	5,869,206	5,363,944
Gross Deposits	110,262,039	122,634,490	126,283,636
Exchanged	21,550,591	18,018,762	18,309,137
Undrawn	88,711,448	103,715,728	107,974,499
In Sub-Treasury	7,524,637	6,155,486	4,409,600

The Bank return indicates the sale by the Associated Banks of nearly *five millions* of their United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds; thus reducing the loans to Government in this amount. The failing off on the general line of Loans and Discounts is $4,619,000, while the ordinary mercantile line we understand to be about half a million higher than last Monday. The purchases of Government Securities by the public and the country Banks have reduced the balances on deposit in this City about four and a quarter millions. The Specie line, as estimated in our weekly review this morning, is up to $30,400,000 on the average of last week; the actual sum in Bank on Saturday being $30,670,000. The Banks are disposed to increase their own circulation; the recovery on the present line being over half a million.

The day has been a very quiet one in the Money and Exchange markets. The Stock Brokers were moderate borrowers, at 6@7 ₱ cent., and there is no increase in the supply of first-class Merchant paper at the same rates. The Exchange on London is steady, at 112@112½, ₱ cent. Gold is a fraction firmer than on Saturday, the closing quotation being 101¼@102 ₱ cent.

In the Stock Market there was some adverse excitement early in the day, several parties being disposed to put out contracts, seller three days, on the worst phase of the news from Hampton Roads, at a concession of ¼@1 ₱ cent., on nearly all the prominent Railway shares. New-York Central was sold before the early Board, 1,500 shares at 83¼ ₱ cent., as against 83¾@84 on Saturday afternoon, and Erie was followed down ... Western Stocks and Missouri States grouped in about the same proportion. But as the day advanced, and the final dealings came to be quoted, the entire decline was recovered, and the general market, at 5 o'clock, left off with more real buoyancy, and generally at higher figures, than at any time during the past week. The excitement was altogether in the opposite direction from the demonstration made against the market early in the day, and the difference in some of the Western shares was 1@1¼ ₱ cent. The difference was also 1 ₱ cent., ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Tennessee and Missouri State stocks, while a fresh demand for large sums of United States 6 ₱ cents. sprung up at 92¼@93 ₱ cent. The demand for Erie of both classes was understood to be from strong parties, immediately conversant with the business of the road, and the common shares left off 35¾, and the preferenee shares 59¾@¼ ₱ cent. New-York Central, from 83¼ early in the morning, returned to 84 ₱ cent., which figure was finally paid and bid; Toledo to 47 ₱ cent.; Quincy, 65; Michigan Southern, 24½; Michigan Central, 57; Illinois Central, 65½; Pacific Mail, 94@94½, cash, and 94½, buyer's option, and Panama 118¼@120 ₱ cent.

The *City of Washington* steamer, from England, Feb. 26, brings the following report of American Stocks:

In relation to American securities, the London *Times* of the 26th remarks:

In colonial descriptions, Grand Trunk of Canada improved to 25¼@26. New-Brunswick debentures are also higher. American securities have been firmer, United States Five ₱ Cents. having especially rallied. Canada Five ₱ Cents., 99¾@100.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 6 ₱ cent., red. 1874	66 @ 68	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	48 @ 49	48
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	61 @ 63	62⅛
Erie shares	29 @ 30	29⅜ 9
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	49 @ 50	49⅛
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾@ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	77 @ 79	78⅜
Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent.	69 @ 71	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	65 @ 67	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 81	
Do. $100 shares, $85 paid	48 @ 47	47⅜ ⅜ ⅛
Do. $100 shares, all paid	50 @ 52	52 1⅜
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₱ c.	79 @ 81	
Do. S. F., 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 82	84 @ 86	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. S. F., 1883	80 @ 82	81¾
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. h., 1876	86 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 5 ₱ cent., 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. '72	99 @101	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₱ cent., conv	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent	84 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	84 @ 86	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 29	19⅜

We have heretofore given the aggregate results of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the commercial year ending June 30, 1861, being exclusive of the clearances of Cotton, &c., from the Southern ports, after the Custom-houses at Charleston, New-Orleans, &c., were seized by the rebels. This defect in the actual exports of the year is equivalent to about $140,000,000 on Cottou alone, which added to the sum reported would give a total of $388,505,000, in place of $248,505,000, without taking into the account the staples of Rice, Tobacco and Naval Stores, cleared after the seizure of the Custom-house. Against these items we should set off the imports of Foreign Merchandise into the Southern ports, not accounted for after January, 1861:

IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Dutiable Goods	$218,179,566
Free Goods besides Specie	69,831,276
Specie and Bullion	46,339,611
Total Imports for the year	$334,350,453

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES SAME YEAR.

Domestic Produce other than Specie	$204,166,299
Foreign Produce and Merchandise	11,578,075
Domestic Specie and Bullion	$23,799,870
Foreign Specie and Bullion	5,991,210— 29,791,080
Total reported	$248,505,454
Add Cotton not reported	140,000,000
Total Exports	$388,505,454

The Exports of Domestic Produce may be briefly summed up as follows:

Yearending June 30.	1859.	1860.	1861.
From the Sea	$4,462,974	$4,156,480	$4,451,515
From the Forest	14,829,406	13,735,539	10,260,809
From Agriculture	40,400,757	48,551,891	101,655,833
Tobacco	21,074,938	15,906,547	13,784,710
Cotton	161,434,923	191,806,555	174,051,483
Manufactures	33,853,660	39,703,080	36,418,254
Raw Produce	2,676,322	2,279,308	3,543,625
Specie and Bullion	57,502,305	56,946,851	23,799,870
Total Dom. Pro.	$335,995,385	$373,189,274	$367,966,109

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	90	American Exchange	87
Merchants'	98	Bank of the Republic	92
Mechanics'	98	Hanover	70
America	101	Metropolitan	95
Phenix	90	Market	85
North River	65	Nassau	87
Merchants' Ex.	75	Shoe and Leather	90
Commerce	85	Continental	74
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	Marine	100
Broadway	125	Imp. & Traders'	94
Ocean	70	Park	101

The changes in the Railway mortgages were not important. The following are the bids reported from the morning Board:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	97
N. Y. Cen. sixes, R. Es.	90	M. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	80½
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	P. R. 7 ₱ c., g'd by Mo., 50	
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '75	102½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	93¾
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '56	102⅜	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ₱ c.	94
Erie First, '68	105¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	46
Erie seconds, '79	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie thirds, '83	92½	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Erie fourths, '80	86	Tol. & Wabash firsts	77
Erie fifths, '88	75	Tol. & W. seconds	47
Hudson thirds, '75	83¾	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	49
Harlem firsts, '69-'71	90	Warren Railroad	77
Harlem seconds, '64	92½		

The Continental Exchanges for Wednesday's mails (per *Arabia* from this port) are quoted by Mr. N. Brandt, Foreign Bill Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	5f. 2½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₱ dollar	5f. 1¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₱ mare banco	37½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	82c.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 8.	Loans. March 1.	Specie. March 8.	Specie. March 1.
Bk. of New-York	5,302,932	5,234,787	1,097,121	1,075,262
Manhattan Co.	4,905,911	5,230,161	1,868,284	1,860,434
Merchants' Bank	5,566,133	6,116,971	1,407,559	1,407,394
Mechanics' Bank	3,882,142	3,899,060	557,457	557,631
Union Bank	2,584,443	2,722,673	1,301,079	1,180,949
Bank of America	6,795,289	6,882,872	752,759	755,262
Phenix Bank	3,527,635	3,497,595	542,589	539,871
City Bank	2,991,316	2,878,928	1,541,631	1,428,436
Tradesmen's Bank	1,601,103	1,594,339	195,106	191,767
Fulton Bank	1,595,281	1,651,508	407,371	387,475
Chemical Bank	1,966,472	2,042,994	2,462,501	2,468,198
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,816,554	1,831,188	197,154	197,402
National Bank	2,144,646	2,232,218	415,289	420,216
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,854,717	1,898,764	223,939	224,769
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,043,485	1,141,779	173,354	172,690
Greenwich Bank	396,343	424,365	417,940	417,321
Leather Man. Bk.	1,444,963	1,518,431	882,249	830,998
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,223,799	1,238,998	282,428	277,277
Bk. St. New-York	4,253,714	4,113,812	914,434	876,144
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,698,974	7,078,632	2,301,414	2,287,808
Bk. of Commerce	14,568,432	14,585,468	1,420,896	1,403,263
Broadway Bank	3,746,087	4,059,903	1,576,348	1,575,786
Ocean Bank	1,780,339	1,919,564	228,982	227,841
Mercantile Bank	2,875,635	3,191,678	540,258	536,795
Pacific Bank	1,120,220	1,117,815	226,209	212,417
Bank of Republic	3,802,619	4,588,089	1,102,720	976,790
Chatham Bank	791,798	896,363	100,560	101,668
People's Bank	661,562	670,571	92,617	93,486
Bank of N. Am.	2,289,634	2,221,305

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, MARCH 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, corner of Nassau, Spruce and Printing-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—MRS. JAMES' EVENINGS AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, Scenes, Etc. WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The waning fortune of the Great Rebellion may be read this morning in the following brief synopsis of the principal news given in the TIMES:

1. A glorious victory in Arkansas, over the combined forces of PRICE, MCCULLOCH, VAN DORN and MCINTOSH.

2. The falling back of the rebels from their line of the Potomac—the evacuation of Centreville, and probably Manassas, Winchester, and the fortifications on the Lower Potomac.

3. The occupation of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina and St. Mary's, Fla., by our forces—the rebels flying ignominiously, leaving guns, munitions, &c., behind.

We have news of the most startling and glorious character from Arkansas. An official dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN announces that Gen. CURTIS, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most decided victory over the combined forces of VAN DORN, MCCULLOCH, PRICE and MCINTOSH. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported at one thousand, while that of the enemy is still heavier. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities, and at last accounts our cavalry was in full pursuit of the flying rebels. This is undoubtedly one of the most important victories of the war, and is undoubtedly the finishing blow to the rebels in the Southwest.

The startling rumor reached this City yesterday, and was given currency in extra editions of the papers, that the rebel army was evacuating Centreville and Manassas. This was followed by another startling rumor, that Winchester was fully evacuated on Sunday. A later dispatch, received from Washington, puts these matters beyond a doubt. Centreville is deserted by the rebels, and probably Manassas; Winchester is evacuated; the batteries on the Lower Potomac are deserted and all indications point unerringly to the conclusion that the rebel lines are being withdrawn along their whole extent. Where the new positions of the rebel army will be taken remains to be seen.

The news from the Southern coast is hardly second in importance to that which reaches us from points nearer home. The naval expedition which left Port Royal some time ago, under command of Commodore DUPONT, has been eminently successful, and two more of the principal ports on the Atlantic coast are now in our possession—Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. The expedition left Port Royal about the 1st inst., and the first point arrived at was Brunswick. There, on the appearance of our gunboats, the enemy abandoned their works and fled precipitately. The town was not burnt by the rebels, as threatened, and Commodore DUPONT took quiet possession, leaving it in charge of some of the gunboats. The Government thus has entire control of the coast of Georgia, from South Carolina to Florida. The fleet then moved down to Cumberland sound, the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina, which is commanded by Fort Clinch. The fort was manned by the rebels, but when the fleet hove in sight they were discovered making a hasty flight, and only a few of the barbette guns of this fort were fired. A few shells from the gunboats cleared the fort entirely, and it was immediately taken possession of by our forces. Twelve large guns were captured, together with a considerable quantity of ammunition. It was understood that more arms and ammunition were at a point further up the Sound, and an expedition left to capture it. The rebel works, as well as the town of Fernandina, from which most of the male inhabitants had fled, were occupied by Gen. WRIGHT'S Brigade.

The fuller particulars of the naval battles in Hampton Roads, which took place on Saturday and Sunday, add very few facts not contained in the first dispatches. During Saturday evening, after the cessation of firing between the rebel vessels and the Newport's News batteries, the frigate *Congress* was set on fire by the rebels, and was blown to pieces by the explosion of her magazine. On Saturday morning the conflict was renewed, the attention of the *Merrimac*, until the appearance of the *Monitor*, being principally directed to the *Minnesota*, which was still aground. That vessel was struck several times, and some half dozen men were killed on board her, but the damages sustained by her are not serious. She was subsequently got afloat, and will soon again be in fighting condition. In addition to the other vessels mentioned, the gunboat *Oregon* was disabled by a shot in her boiler, and the gunboat *Zouave* was also damaged to some extent. The encounter between the two iron-clad vessels was a most terrific one. They were engaged both at long and short range—two or three times lying along side each other. The *Monitor* at last succeeded in forcing a long hole in the side of the rebel monster, when the entire rebel fleet turned tail for Norfolk. Lieut. WORDEN, commanding the *Monitor*, was wounded in the head from a fragment of iron which entered one of the lookout holes in the pilot-house. The loss of life on the *Cumberland* is supposed to be about one hundred.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that at last accounts fighting was going on at New Madrid, which has been invested by the National forces under Gen. POPE. No doubt exists entertained that Gen. POPE would win a speedy victory.

Our advices from Memphis represent the inhabitants of that City to be intensely excited, in anticipation of a descent of the National forces. The sole reliance was upon Forts Pillow and Randolph, as there were very few rebel troops there for the defance of the place. After several ineffectual attempts to transact business, the State Legislature had scattered, and Gov. HARRIS is represented to be flying about from point to point in vain endeavors to rally the people to his aid in repelling the "Lincoln hirelings."

Another rumor relative to the removal of the rebel capital has reached us. The *North Carolina Standard* has an "important rumor that the seat of Government is to be removed from Richmond to Raleigh."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions and memorials on various subjects were presented—among them a memorial asking Congress to permit no abridgment of the liberty of the Press. A bill to fulfill treaty stipulations with Hanover, regarding the abolition of the Stadt dues, was passed. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, giving it as the opinion of the Senate that no person should be appointed commander of a division except such as exhibit superior competency in command, or gallantry in conflict. A joint resolution, in accordance with the suggestion in the President's Special Message, tendering the aid of the Government to the States of Maryland and Delaware, and favoring voluntary emancipation, was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, but objected to by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and laid over. The bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up, and after being amended by adding a bill to reorganize the cavalry, it was passed—the number of cavalry regiments being reduced to thirty. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, made a speech in opposition to it. At the conclusion of his speech a joint resolution of thanks to Commodore FOOTE was passed. The House bill providing a new Article of War, prohibiting officers of the army from returning fugitive slaves, was debated at considerable length, and finally passed as it came from the House, 29 to 9.

In the House, the Senate Sutler bill was debated, and passed after some amendment. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, asked leave to offer a joint resolution—a duplicate of the one suggested in the President's Message—to aid the States desiring to abolish Slavery. The rules were suspended for its introduction—86 to 35. Mr. CONKLING, after a few remarks in favor of its passage, demanded the previous question, but the House refused to second the demand—67 to 69. A postponement of the subject until Monday next was then suggested. A motion was made to substitute to day, and pending this motion the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the screw steamship *City of Washington* at this port, we have advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th ult. There is very little political news of importance. The Liverpool cotton market was firm, and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼ for money.

The *Hammonia*, from Bremen and Southampton, also arrived last night. Her dates are to the 26th ult.

On Sunday evening, on receipt of the news of the engagement in Hampton Roads, several of our most influential citizens waited upon Mayor OPDYKE, to take into consideration the propriety of sinking ballast-laden ships in the channel inside of Sandy Hook, to prevent the passage of the *Merrimac*, should she attempt it. Later news, however, rendered this precaution unnecessary.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, took up the Annual Appropriation bill as passed by the Board of Councilmen, and passed upon the same item by item. None of the items were decreased in amount, while most of them were increased and some of them very largely. The appropriation for Belgian pavement was increased from $25,000 to $450,000: for opening new streets, from $5,000 to $80,000; for repairs of roads and avenues, from $25,000 to $125,000; for repairing and building wharves, piers and slips, from $100,000 to $285,000; for water-pipes and mains, from $60,000 to $100,000, and many other items in proportion. A new item of $50,000 was added for improving Broadway. The total amount of increase made by the Aldermen over the tax levy, as passed by the other Board is not far from $1,200,000.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, last evening, and among other matters received two important communications from the Comptroller on the subject of reducing the amount of City taxes for the current year. They were favorably received, and will be acted on at the next meeting of the Board. A prolonged discussion ensued, upon a motion to concur with the other Board in thanking Hon. GEO. BANCROFT for his services on the 22d ult.

The first annual commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place at Irving Hall last evening. Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, of the Faculty, SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. VAN BUREN HUNTER, of the Graduating Class, and Dr. CHAPIN. The entire exercises were highly interesting.

Last evening the Sons of Vermont held a meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. E. W. STODDARD, Esq., presided. Their object was to complete the organization of the association, which was accomplished. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and an Executive Committee appointed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the judgment below, in certain Excise cases, wherein the complaints were dismissed because the attorney bringing the actions had not complied with the requirements of the statute. The same Court affirmed a judgment refusing a writ of prohibition to restrain the Marine Court from trying an action brought therein for a sum exceeding $500—the plaintiff asking judgment only for that amount.

The Stock Market was under much excitement yesterday. Early in the day some sellers appeared at a decline of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. from Saturday's prices. The course of the market was soon after reversed, and unusual buoyancy displayed in the bidding at the close, the quotations leaving off higher than on Saturday. Money worked easy. The Banks made a further deposit of $1,600,000 in the Sub-Treasury on 6 ℔ cent. interest. Exchange, 112@112½. Gold, ⅛@¼ higher than on Saturday, closing 101⅛@102 ℔ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Cotton, yesterday, at decidedly higher prices. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., and closed quite dull. Nothing really new in Wheat. Corn was plenty and heavy. Barley was less freely purchased. Provisions attracted less attention; prices of Pork tended downwards. Groceries were inactive, as were likewise Hemp, Hops, Fruit, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A moderate business was transacted in Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Hay, Whale and Linseed Oils, Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were more extensive.

A PANIC ON A SMALL SCALE.—We hope the recent news from Hampton Roads has somewhat reassured the timid souls who were certain, on Sunday night, that the *Merrimac* would speedily visit this harbor and lay New-York in ashes. Their magnificent project of sinking stone-boats in the channel, for the purpose of keeping her out, may safely be postponed for a few weeks. Naturally enough the exploits of the *Merrimac* excited some consternation. Her movements were bold and brilliant, and if she had met nothing more formidable than the ordinary wooden frigates of our navy, it is not easy to limit the amount of mischief she might have done. Rapid and daring as to suppose that, under any circumstances, she could have been compelled to visit New-York. In the first place, it is very doubtful whether she could possibly stand the sea voyage. In the next, there is scarcely one chance in three that she could pass the forts that guard the entrance to the harbor. And in the third place, even if she could get in, it is not easy to see how she could possibly get out. In any event, she is not likely to enter upon such an adventure as a hostile visit to this port; and it is not worth while to destroy the harbor by way of protecting the City just yet.

An Advance on the Potomac.

We hear of renewed clamors at Washington for an immediate advance of the army of the Potomac. Our successes at the West have fairly intoxicated the minds of some of our civic warriors at Washington, and they demand a movement in front of the Capital without delay, and without the slightest regard to the circumstances of the case. This unreasonable temper will, of course, be greatly encouraged by the news of this morning, that the rebels are actually in retreat.

We trust that these clamors will not be allowed to have one whit more effect than they have had hitherto. Gen. MCCLELLAN has shown by the best of all tests, *success*, that his plans of the campaign have been judicious, and admirably adapted to secure the triumph of the Union cause. And he is fairly entitled to the continued confidence of the whole country and to the undisturbed prosecution of his unfulfilled designs. Nothing is more certain than that he has formed a plan for the expulsion of the rebels from Centreville and Manassas, and for their capture. It is not enough that they be driven away, or forced to abandon those points. *They must not be suffered to escape.* And Gen. MCCLELLAN must be allowed to complete his plans for cutting off their retreat before he is forced to disturb them in their present position.

No one who watches the military movements of the day on the Potomac, can fail to see that a most comprehensive plan is in process of execution for the defeat, destruction and capture of the rebel forces in Virginia. Upon the two wings the movement has already commenced. What is to be done in the rear is as yet matter of conjecture. But when all things in all quarters are ready, no one can doubt that the grand concentric movement will be made. To compel the Commanding General *to make it before*, would be only to sacrifice success to the demands of a temporary and a doubtful sentiment.

In spite of all the detraction of which he has been the object, Gen. MCCLELLAN has thus far proved himself abundantly competent to his high responsibility, and adequate to the duties of his high command. He has shown himself a superb strategist—competent to the largest combinations and the most extended operations in the field. His plans are now upon the very eve of consummation. But a few days can elapse at the farthest, before they will be put to the test. He is a rash and an unwise man who would, from any feeling of impatience, force them to execution before they are fully ripe. We do not anticipate from either the President or the Secretary of War any such unsafe and disastrous counsels.

The Rebels on the Wing.

There is reason to believe the rebel army, that has so long threatened the capital of the Union, is prepering for immediate retreat. The reports from the officer in command of the Potomac flotilla is that the batteries, which have decorated the right bank of the river, have been removed, the artillerists have gone, the blockade is ended. With equal confidence, the statement is made at Washington that Centreville and Winchester have both been evacuated. If, indeed, the forces on the river have been withdrawn, the fact raises the strongest presumption that Manassas itself is to be instantly abandoned. The river batteries were never so much designed to obstruct the approach to Washington, as to secure another most essential point. This was to prevent the crossing of the National forces, already in great strength on the left bank, and accessible to unlimited reinforcements from the reserve at Washington. Had Gen. HOOKER, in the absence of opposing batteries, effected a landing in the rear of Gen. JOHNSTON, the movement would not only have exposed that commander to the risk of being surrounded and captured, but would have severed the most important line of rebel communication with Richmond—that by way of Fredericksburgh. These dangers the batteries have effectually guarded against. Their withdrawal naturally suggests that the occasion for their services no longer exists; in other words, that the insurgent army is making ready to retreat beyond Fredericksburgh.

And there was much in previous intelligence to authorize the expectation of this backward movement. It is entirely accordant with the policy observed by the rebel leaders, since the fall of Fort Donelson. When Gen. BANKS crossed the Potomac, he found all the rebel positions deserted. Col. GEARY entered Leesburgh on the heels of a retreating enemy. In fact Mud, the great ally and supporter of the insurgents in their Winter quarters, having withdrawn its protection, there is nothing left for them but to retreat. Whether they will thus easily escape from the elaborate toils spread for them, remains to be seen.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.—The resolution suggested by the Message of the President was before the House yesterday. On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING the rules were suspended to receive it, the vote being eighty-six to thirty-five. The opposition came mainly from the Democratic opposition to the Administration, strengthened by a few Border-State Representatives, among whom we regret to notice the name of Mr. CRITTENDEN. The vote, however, is very far from conclusive as to the sense of the House. The members from the Northern Slave States appear rather to demand time for reflection and consultation with their constituents, than to have taken a decisive stand against the measure; and should they hereafter give the support they cannot withhold with any propriety, it is hardly likely the Democratic minority will persist in opposition. We sincerely trust the House will yet give the resolution the moral sanction of a unanimous vote.

Another Union Victory—The Rebel Army of the Southwest Annihilated.

The tide of triumph has set in so steadily and persistently, that it is difficult to keep with the torrent. A victory at the West is echoed by one from the East, and the sound scarcely dies away before the reverberation from a yet more distant West falls on the ear. To-day we announce the splendid result of the pursuit of Gen. PRICE. It will be remembered that Gen. CURTIS, with Gen. SIGEL as his stalwart support, set off several weeks ago in chase of the fugitive Missourian. He pushed forward with relentless energy, reached the Arkansas line, passed it, and still PRICE retreated, counting, doubtless, on receiving sufficient reinforcements to enable him to make a stand in a position of his own selection. Happily for the cause of the Union, his plan succeeded. Joined successively by Gens. BEN MCCULLOCH and VAN DORN, with the united forces of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and by MCINTOSH, with his Indians, he at last awaited the attack of CURTIS at a point not named in the dispatch of Gen. HALLECK, but probably at Boston Mountain, a ridge on the north side of the Arkansas River. For, at the latest previous advices, this point had been chosen for the conflict, and the Union troops were in its immediate vicinity. Of the action itself, we have no other information than that the engagement was extremely bloody, resulting in a loss on the National side of a thousand in killed and wounded. The defeat of the rebels is reported as complete.

While too much praise cannot be accorded to Gen. CURTIS and his brave fellows for the magnificent and persevering march which brought them to the field of glory, it will be equally impossible to deny them a splendid award of credit for the fight itself, and for its invaluable result. The entire rebel army of the Southwest is annihilated. It can never again rally or make head against the Union armies. The Indians have now discovered the futility of the stories told them by Poet PIKE, and will return to their homes. Fort Smith at once falls into our hands, with the control of the Arkansas River; and if Gen. POPE succeed in his attack upon New-Madrid the war west of the Mississippi will be over. There will be neither heart nor material to construct a fresh army.

Iron-clad Vessels.

The affair of the *Merrimac* has proved incontestibly the absolute necessity of iron-clad vessels in naval warfare. All the experiments and speculations in the world become of little importance in presence of the decisive test which she encountered. All our best and most formidable wooden vessels proved to be utterly ineffective against her mail-clad sides; and nothing but the most fortunate circumstance that we had just completed *one* war vessel of the same sort, enabled us to resist her raid upon our naval defences. But for the opportune presence of the *Monitor*, we do not see what could have prevented the *Merrimac* from destroying every one of our vessels in Hampton Roads, and then proceeding by a similar process to clear the Southern coast of our blockading squadron.

We trust this incident, disastrous as it has been to us, will convince Congress of the absolute necessity of at once ordering the construction of enough iron-clad gunboats to meet every probable emergency. Not long since, they rejected a proposition to appropriate $15,000,000 to this purpose. Recent events have shown that there is no possible way in which that sum of money can be put to better uses. We shall always need vessels of precisely this class. Even if the rebellion should end at once, and all danger of foreign war should for the time pass away, we need them as part of the permanent defences of the country; and there is no better time than this for entering upon the work of their construction.

There is another point, in this connection, which needs explanation. During the last eight or ten years, the Government has invested over half a million of dollars in STEVENS' Battery—an iron-clad vessel, resting upon substantially the same principles as those just tested, and certain to be, if successful, the most formidable engine of the kind ever constructed. The inventor has invested a very large private fortune in the work, and a few hundred thousand dollars more would insure its completion. Every dictate of interest and of honor—every motive of economy and of public safety—requires that this tremendous weapon should be made effective at the earliest possible moment.

Just at this point a Congressional Committee steps in, and, without assigning a single valid reason, arrests its progress and forbids its completion. They admit that, upon the testimony of professional men in every department, it promises to fulfill all the conditions that can be required of it. They acknowledge its power, its speed, its invulnerability, its easy management, and everything essential to its success. But—as will be seen by reference to an article in another column—without witnessing a single experiment, although the inventor had prepared them at his own cost,—without assigning a single valid objection, or alleging anything beyond a vague conjecture in disparagement of its claims, the Committee has pronounced judgment against it, and Congress refuses to authorize its completion.

Why is this? Why, at such a moment, when the country needs everything it can secure in the way of effective preparation for defence, does the Committee refuse to sanction the completion of such a work? Is it because the contract is already made—because there is no room for further speculation, no chance to make money out of it as a Government job? We trust Congress will give renewed attention to this subject, and take pains to procure such information as will enable it either to satisfy the country that the Battery is a failure, or else take early steps for its completion. Those who are best acquainted with its capabilities assert that it could sink the *Merrimac* in half an hour. If this is so, the country cannot afford to dispense with its services.

Coast and Harbor Defence.

We give in another column an abstract of an elaborate memorial to Congress, recapitulating the great features of the Stevens Battery, as approved by the whole Board of Government Examiners, completely refuting the objections of the majority, and setting forth in detail, the fighting qualities and the results of experiments relative to that vessel.

Nothing could be more erroneous than the impression which generally obtains, that the report of this Board, taken as a whole, and with reference to the several professions of its distinguished members, is unfavorable to the completion of this great work. On the contrary, the Board *unanimously approved* all its great features. They admit that all the parts of the vessel above water, and intended to be shot-proof, are "efficiently protected against the heaviest ordnance now afloat in any part of the world;" that the speed, even at one-half the boiler pressure proposed, will be seventeen knots, or nearly twenty statute miles an hour; that the vessel's facilities of manœuvring are remarkable and unprecedented; and that the weight and efficiency of broadside are 50 per cent. greater than those of our heaviest steam frigates.

The majority of the Board then make certain objections, which, according to the standard authorities in such matters, are wholly of an engineering character. Now, the only engineering experts on the Board—Prof. HENRY (who made an entirely favorable minority report) and Mr. STIMERS—were equally divided in opinion on these objections; therefore, there is *no majority report of experts against any feature of this vessel.*

Hence it was eminently proper for Mr. STEVENS to put to the highest possible test those points which were left in dispute by the experts of the Board. As the only material objection of the majority, according to Prof. HENRY, was that the Battery was not strong enough to go to sea, Mr. STEVENS therefore invited the very men who *have built* above two-thirds of the iron ships that the country has produced—and they will be admitted by Congress to be the highest possible authority—to decide the matter finally; and their unanimous report was that the Battery would be strong enough to stand any weather at sea.

The following objections of the majority—the demolition of the decks by firing over them; the inability of the sides to support their load; and the choking of the pumps by coal and the *débris* of the bilge, are refuted by the results of *actual trial*, as witnessed and verified by experts. The objection that the boilers can safely carry but twenty-five pounds of steam, is answered by the certificate of the United States Supervising Inspector of boilers, who, having tested them, states that they can carry fifty pounds according to law. The other objections are just as fully and satisfactorily answered, in the memorial referred to.

If it is possible to make a clearer case than this, we cannot divine the process by which it would be done. In fact, the costly and elaborate experiments made by Mr. STEVENS, and these certificates of the highest professional authorities, not only relieve Congress of the responsibility it must ordinarily feel in acting upon such novel questions, but they convert the report of this Board into an indorsement of his plans, by settling in his favor the points left unsettled by them.

In addition to all this, the facts that the Government already has an interest of half a million dollars in the vessel; that its total cost will be about half that of the European iron-clad vessels of the same size, but of inferior speed, protection and broadside, as admitted by the Board; and that the smaller iron-clad vessels now ordered, cannot possibly cope with such fast and heavy vessels as the *Warrior*, for instance—these facts must, and will, we think, speedily settle the question of completing this great work. We cannot see any pretext, much less a reason, why Congress should longer refuse to grant the necessary appropriation.

ONE MORE STATE RELEASED FROM THE SWAY OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The capture of Fernandina and the forts defending it, and the rout of the rebels there stationed, virtually gives us military possession of the entire State of Florida. Through Fernandina we control the whole eastern coast line of the peninsula. On the southern Keys we hold all the fortifications and positions of strength. On the Gulf line we have possession of Cedar Keys, and from thence we communicate by railroad across the entire peninsula to the point of beginning. At the western extremity again we hold Fort Pickens; and it is only opposite that fortification, at Pensacola, that the rebels now make anything like an organized resistance. The State will, doubtless, speedily be declared under martial law—small bodies of troops stationed at Tallahassee, St. Augustine and one or two other points; and the loyalty of the people will be gradually developed, and the contraband cotton and rice of this fertile region will find an outlet to the markets of the world. There must be 150,000 bales of cotton now lying in Florida, besides rice, sugar and tobacco in great quantity; and there is little danger of the planters in a thinly settled region of country like that, getting so hot in their political excitement as to set fire to their cotton. The fact that commodore DUPONT took down some forty vessels with him in his expedition, looks as if some of them were intended for other work than carrying shot and shell. Florida has but a small white population, and the plantations are mostly large and the planters rich. The bulk of the settlers are from South Carolina and adjoining Slave States; and in politics it has always been but a tail to the Palmetto Oligarchy. A period of military drill would teach these violent and aristocratic rebels, one or two valuable lessons.

The occupation of Brunswick and Fernandina is valuable in another point of view. It completes and perfects our land blockade of the seacoast towns, from Port Royal to Mobile; and, indeed, with the exception of one or two points, it makes the land investment complete from Hampton Roads to Galveston Bay. With Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans in our possession, as they now soon will be, and that which has been over and over again declared impossible will be perfectly accomplished.

This news from DUPONT clears up the mystery as to where the ships that have so long been preparing at Port Royal were bound for. This was the work it was intended to do, instead of, or at least before, capturing Savannah.

A week ago the rebels fled from their last stronghold in Kentucky; they have been driven clear out of Missouri; they are now closely cornered in Tennessee, and Florida also is out of their clutch. JEFF. DAVIS' dominion is getting very small by degrees.

A WIRE DECISION UNDER THE PRIZE LAW.—Our readers will recollect in the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS, published some time since, a complaint on the part of the latter of the conduct of one of our vessels, which, having taken a prize, sent her into port with the English flag flying under the American flag, and Mr. SEWARD'S prompt disavowal and apology for the act. In another column will be found this morning the decision of Judge BETTS in the action brought to forfeit the vessel as a prize. The vessel was the schooner *Jane Campbell*. She was taken off Beaufort, N. C. When first boarded by the steamer *State of Georgia*, she was found to have met with injury at sea, and gave the excuse for being in the place where she was found, that she was in need of repairs and supplies. Subsequently on an examination of her cargo and papers suspicious circumstances appeared, sufficient in the view of the Court to warrant the sending her in for trial, and she was accordingly seized and sent to this port. The crew of the seizing vessel were allowed to help themselves to her cargo; the Captain of another of our vessels, the *Albatross*, was allowed to carry away from her eight muskets and ammunition therefor; some of the claimants on board were taken off the vessel and carried to Baltimore, and there left to find their way to New-York, as best they might, and on the passage here the English flag was carried, as was before stated.

The claimants of the vessel and cargo put up these facts as calling for the discharge of the vessel whether she was prize or not, and as will be seen, Judge BETTS sustains their claim, and orders the vessel and cargo restored, and condemns the captors to pay damages for their illegal acts.

We are very glad that such a course has been taken. It is bad enough to forfeit the property of neutral nations, taken at sea, notwithstanding the laws of war justify it. They, however, require such forfeiture to be made in strict conformity to the rules of law—and it is very well that our officers should be warned that they must enforce these stringent rights with scrupulous regard to the accuracy of their own proceedings. That any one should have been put in charge of a prize who had so little common sense as to use the "brief authority" to insult the flag of another nation, is most incredible. We trust that he may be taught a lesson by the result of the case, which he will remember. War is bad business at the best. Let us see to it that all the amenities which it is susceptible of are given to it, and unnecessary offences avoided.

OUR CITY DEBT.—The flourishing condition of the finances of the City of New-York, so far as they relate to the Funded Debt and Sinking Fund, is remarkably set forth in a communication made by Mr. HAWS to the Common Council last evening. The principal of the Croton Water Stock and other funded debt of the City, due in the next thirty-six years, is only $18,092,000. Of this amount $6,650,000 is already provided for in the Sinking Fund. This fund has been accumulating, of late years, far ahead of the provision made under the act of the Legislature of 1844, and pledged to the City creditors. The surplus for the last three years alone is $2,002,000. The present fund and its accumulations would sink the whole debt at par, on or before the 1st of January, 1886, without the addition of any further surplus, whereas more than one-third the principal of the debt is made to fall due after that time, say from 1887 to 1896 inclusive, and cannot be redeemed at par without the consent of the bondholders. In view of these facts, and by way of relieving the taxpayers of the additional assessment for 1862 of the National property and income taxes, the Comptroller recommends that the accumulation of the surplus in the Sinking Fund, over and above the pledged provision of 1844, should cease, and the amount applied to the general or current fund of each year. The change suggested relates only to the disposition of the *surplus revenues* of said fund, *after discharging all claims thereon.* Instead of applying such surplus to the unnecessary augmentation of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt, as has been done during the last few years, it is proposed by Mr. HAWS to appropriate the amount to the payment of interest and the general expenses of the Corporation, which, by existing laws, are provided for wholly by taxation. These surplus revenues were in 1859 $642,000, in 1860 $777,000, and in 1861 $683,000.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, March 10.

Brig *W. C. Clark*, from Sagua for Boston, went ashore on the 7th inst. on Skiff Shoal, near Edgartown, and remains. The cargo will be discharged. The vessel is tight.

Execution of a Murderer.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, March 10.

JAMES BROWN was hung here this morning for the murder of JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, Member of Parliament. He protested that he was innocent to the last moment.

Illegal Recruiting.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Monday, March 10.

A man named CORNWALL was arrested here today, charged with offering inducements to British soldiers to desert, and join the American service. He was committed for trial.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 10.

CHARLES HENRY FISHER died this morning at his residence in the upper part of the city.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 10.

W. W. FOSDICK, the poet, died on Saturday afternoon.

A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION.—Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S *Last Poems*, with a Memoir by THEODORE TILTON, are in press by JAMES MILLER, New-York. These Poems include those which have not before been collected, and those which she left in manuscript at her death. This volume completes the edition of her poetical works.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 458 persons having died during the past week, of whom 114 were men, 68 women, 144 boys and 129 girls. This shows an increase of 32 over last week, and 58 over the corresponding week of 1861.

IMPORTANT ... OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Act to Establish a New ... Articles of War.

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions in relation to homœopathic surgeons.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition in favor of a bankrupt act.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition asking that the Democratic papers generally excluded from the mails when they are not convicted of treason, be allowed the same privileges as the Abolition newspapers.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial, asking Congress to permit no abridgment of the freedom of the Press.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to fulfill treaty stipulations with Hanover.

The bill was passed.

Mr. CLLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported back the bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports, with amendments.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of bounty and pensions to soldiers and officers actually employed in the Department of the West.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, that in the opinion of the Senate no person should be appointed commander of a Division except such as exhibit superior competency in the command of men, or gallantry in conflict against the enemy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the cavalry bill.

Mr. GRIMES objected.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Commodore FOOTE to Congress.

Mr. KING objected, as the Senator had needlessly objected to the cavalry bill.

Mr. GRIMES said he hoped it would go to the country that the Senator from New-York objected to giving thanks to a brave and gallant officer.

Mr. HALE said that he supposed it was the duty of the Clerk to make the record.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution tendering aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware, and favoring voluntary emancipation.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) objected.

The joint resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, to amend by adding the bill to organize cavalry, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the number of cavalry regiments were reduced to thirty instead of forty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said there was a story going about in the newspapers that there was something wrong in this bill. The fact is the bill was reduced by a force of 37 Lieutenant-Colonels, 111 Majors, 456 Captains, and 540 Lieutenants, making a saving of $8,000,000 in the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to provide that no further enlistments shall be made until the whole number of the army has been reduced to 500,000 men, and the rank and file of the army not increased beyond that.

After some discussion, Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his amendment.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE and TRUMBULL objected to the provision of the bill which allows a bounty for enlistment from volunteers to the regular army.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) was opposed to any recruiting officer going to Michigan regiments to induce them to leave their colors. All the fighting so far had been done by the volunteers.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought it would not have any bad effect on the army or volunteers in any way. There were many men in the volunteers who wish to go into the regular army; but if that was the opinion of the Senate, he moved to strike out the provision, "Giving bounty for enlistments from volunteers." Adopted. The bill then passed.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. BRIGHAM, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he assumed that every Senator agreed in the wish that the war might be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion. He also assumed that all wished to keep within the limits of the Constitution, and preserve it, in all its parts, for our protection, and for the benefit of posterity. For one, he would not prosecute the war to the end, if we only succeeded in conquering the States by the overthrow of the Constitution. Unless we can save the Constitution with the Union, we had better let both go. All the evils the rebels are now enduring are the legitimate fruits of the violation of the Constitution. The Constitution says that no bill of attainder shall be passed; but it seems to be admitted that this is practically a bill of attainder. The Senator from Maine, (MORRILL,) seems to put the ground to pass the bill on, the war power, but all the powers Congress possesses are granted by the Constitution, and they are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The unlimited power of Congress, as advocated by the Senator from Maine, is only the foundation for despotism. The functions of Congress are civil and legislative, and cannot control unlimited war power. He contended that the Supreme Court settled this question, and decided that the power rested with the President. He cited from the case of Lapper vs. Borden, 7 Howard, pp. 43 and 44; also Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheatley.

Now, sir, what will be the necessary effect of this bill, should it be passed? Would it tend to bring back these deluded people to their allegiance? What could they expect from a Government so remorseless in vengeance—not toward the guilty few, but toward all the deluded masses who are more as subjects for commiseration than for vengeance? The sure and certain effect of this bill, if passed, would be to make peace and reunion an impossible thing. It would fill the heart of the entire people with despair, and nerve their arms with all the energy of desperation. It would turn to the blackness of night the last glimmer of hope of future fraternity, and still further incense our alienated and exasperated brethren. We have the power to suppress this rebellion, and we will suppress it. But our brethren of the South—for I am still willing to call them brethren notwithstanding their treason, and I am tempted to say in their behalf, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." But they are as keenly alive as we are to the inevitable issue of this war. They appreciate the magnitude of our power and the inflexible determination of the Government to vindicate its authority. They know that the hour is near when this rebellion must take its place among the things that were, and all that will be left of it in the present will be its blackened track and the dreary and desolate graves of its deluded and unhappy victims. They are already beginning to shape their conduct to the conditions of things, which they cannot possibly avert, and they are preparing to come back to the embrace and protection of the war. And if we deal with them justly, I cannot think that the day is far distant when we will again be a harmonious and united people. A very simple statement of the case will, I think, demonstrate that we have not the power to legislate as proposed in this bill. If we recognize the existing state of things as war, than we must also recognize the rebels as public enemies, and deal with them according to the rules of war as established by the laws of nations, which we cannot change. We must deal with them precisely as with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and the laws of nations would forbid us to confiscate private property in such a case, or ever to plunder when our victorious army had invaded their country, and our Constitution, I concede, would not restrain us, but we would be restrained by the laws of nations. We could confiscate all the property which we captured during the progress of the war, but we would do it under the war-power and not by legislation. If, on the other hand, we do not recognize the rebellion as war, and the rebels as public enemies, but as insurgent citizens only, and deal with them and treat them as citizens, then we cannot pass this law as proposed, because the Constitution forbids all bills of attainder, and this is, in the meaning of the Constitution, a bill of attainder. When our armies have triumphed and the rebellion is suppressed, the Government will be restored to its authority over them, and may pass laws of amnesty embracing any part of them, and so punish the leaders for treason. But all this must be done in accordance with Constitutional provisions and guarantees, and within Constitutional limitations; and we could not even then, in the case of a convicted traitor, confiscate to the extent proposed in this bill. It is whether we regard the rebels as public enemies, or only as insurgent citizens, and we have not in either case the power to pass this bill; and the inexpediency of this bill is as manifest as its unconstitutionality. Let it be passed, and let its provisions be heralded in advance of your army as it moves South, what other effect can it have than to consolidate the entire people for one last despairing struggle against those whom they might then justly [illegible] Governor of Ky., Union. Hamlin of Me., Union. Hinrichsen of Ky., Union. Johnson of Penn., Opp. Knapp of Ill., Opp. Law of Ind., Opp. Leary, of Md., Union. Mallory of Ky., Union. [illegible]ay of Md., Opp. Voorhees of Ind., Opp. Wadsworth of Ky., Union. Wickliffe of Ky., Union. Wood of N. Y., Opp. Woodruff of Conn., Opp. Wright of Penn., Union. Total, 23.

Mr. GARNETT read a dispatch announcing the capture of St. Marys, Pensacola, &c.

All the just rights of the country are entitled to the same protection of property of all kinds as they were before the war, and as they ever had under the Constitution. The Government does not claim or attempt to exercise the power of changing the tenure by which loyal citizens hold their property. But it has the right to take any and all property of any citizen when the exigencies of the war may make it necessary for the suppression of the present rebellion. But in all cases where the property of loyal citizens is taken or there is necessary loss to him from the prosecution of the war, just and reasonable compensation ought to be made therefor. Government has the right and the power, and it is its duty to exercise it; to seize and confiscate all the property of every character, including slaves, of those in arms in rebellion against the Government, or who are giving aid and comfort to those in rebellion, so far as such property may come within the reach of our army, and so far as its seizure and confiscation may have any relation to the end and object of the war, and may tend to cripple and subdue the enemy and strengthen us and promote the success of our armies.

It is the duty of the Government to exercise this power, and to apply such property to the uses for which it is best adapted, and to aid in the successful prosecution of the war in defraying its expense and lightening the burdens of loyal citizens. But for all this, neither legislation nor adjudication is necessary. The power is a war power, and the right is a belligerent right, and these principles are as applicable to slaves as to any other property, and no officer should be permitted to use the force under his command in repelling fugitives from the lines, or in any way returning them to rebel masters, but they should be received and used in whatever way they could be made most available, and if any coma whose services cannot be made available, let them pass through the lines and shift for themselves. The army is not bound to take care of them, and cannot have them as camp followers, to be provided for at the expense of the Government. Let all who can be advantageously used, be used, and, if need be, to save our Government from destruction, our country from ruin, and our homes from desolation. Let them be formed into companies and regiments, and drilled, disciplined and armed, to take their chances for wounds and death in the battle-field. Let no one be startled from his propriety by this declaration. I do not make it rashly, but have considered it well and comprehend its full influence. I would not do it now; the necessity has not arisen. It may never come. I trust in God it will not; but if it does, I, for one, am prepared to meet it. But I would not do it now, because it is not demanded by the stress of the war, and because the measure itself, however urgent the necessity may be, will still be distasteful and even offensive to our friends in the Slave States; and I would do nothing that was not justified by the most powerful and cogent reasons that would be offensive or unpleasant to them. Their situation is peculiar, delicate and embarrassing, and I would not add anything to still more burden them. Whenever our armies march, as they must march, and I trust will soon march, into the insurgent States, the slaves will flock to our standard in much greater numbers than they have ever done. Let them be driven back into a detested bondage to traitors, and one of two things will follow. They will either be armed by the rebels and marched against us, or the pent-up hate and revenge engendered by years of servitude toward those whom they regard, whether rightfully or not, as their oppressors, will burst forth like volcanic fire among defenceless women and children, and make one vast wide waste red with blood and black with fire of the land that has been their prison-house, that has resounded with their groans and been watered with their tears. Let us not drive them back to strengthen the rebel army or to devastate the homes of the enemy. Let us be admonished by the teachings of history, and let us learn wisdom from the lessons of past times. Let us cease the folly of attempting to conduct a war on peace principles. Economy and humanity alike demand increased vigor and energy. Mercy herself pleads for more resolute and uncompromising measures. Let our blows be quick and powerful, and let the contest be fierce and brief.

The joint resolution of thanks to Commander FOOTE was then taken up, on motion of Mr. KING, and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill from the House providing a new article of war.

It provides that no officer or soldier of the army of the United States shall return fugitives, &c.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment, that all officers, &c., shall neither detain, harbor or conceal, any such fugitives.

Disagreed to.

YEAS—Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Wilson of Missouri—10.

NAYS—29.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment, that the article shall not apply to Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky, or wherever Federal authority was recognized.

Disagreed to. Yeas, 7; Nays, 30.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) asked if, in case the President should, at any time, call out the militia to enforce the law for returning fugitive slaves, which constitutional provision would this bill interfere with?

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that that would be enforcing a judicial decision, as the question of returning slaves was a judicial and not a military one.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment so as to prevent officers and soldiers enticing or decoying any person held to labor or service, from the service of loyal masters.

Disagreed to—Yeas 10, Nays 29.

The bill then passed. Yeas 29, Nays 9.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the appointment of sutlers in the volunteer service, and defining their duties.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a successful motion to abolish such sutlerships.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) favored this, alluding to what he had heard of sutlers swindling the soldiers.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) was opposed to legislating against any class of man. If there had been swindling, the fault was with those who appointed them, and whose business it was to prevent such practices.

The sutler question was discussed for a long time.

The bill passed after being amended. It requires a schedule of the articles permitted to be held, together with the prices thereof, to be prominently posted. Sutlers are prohibited from farming out their offices nor are they allowed to sell to soldiers an amount exceeding one-fourth their monthly pay, nor shall the sutler have a lien on the same.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The rules were suspended for that purpose, 86 against 35, as follows:

YEAS.

Ashby of Ohio, Reo.	Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Brown of Va., Unua.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Rice of Me., Rep.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Conway of N. Y., Opp.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Ely of N. Y., Rep.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Frsochot of N. Y., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Walton, of Vt., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	White of Ind. Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.	Total, 86.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.	

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Bailey of Penn., Reo.	Nuble of Ohio, Opp.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Norton of Mo., Opp.
Browne of R. I., Union.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Price of Mo., Union.
Doob of N. J., Opp.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Shiel of Va., Union.

Mr. GANSON said the bill to organize cavalry was taken up.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend by striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. ELIOT said he was opposed to the bill, because it was unnecessary. The Secretary of War had the power to raise cavalry regiments, and the bill was only intended to increase the number of officers. He was opposed to the bill, because it was unnecessary, and because it was a waste of money.

Mr. GANSON said the bill was necessary, and was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. ELIOT withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GANSON said the bill was necessary, because the Secretary of War had not the power to raise cavalry regiments, and he had not the power to appoint officers to command them

AUCTION SALES.

E. V. Haughwout, Auctioneer.
Ware Rooms, 563 Broadway.
Entrance 72 Broome-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, PARIS MARBLE VASES AND BRONZE CLOCKS AND ORNAMENTS, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS, CARPETS, &c.

ON THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 563 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts., the above rich and elegant assortment, comprising two walnut and other parlor suits in brocatelle and reps; superb paintings, engravings, splendid bronze and marble ornaments; elegant mantel, pier, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description. The house is replete with everything adapted to a fashionable and comfortable residence, including a large variety of rich cut-glass, French China, silver-ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his Salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suits, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of wines, liquors, cigars, foreign and domestic fruits, &c. The entire stock of a jobbing and importing house, by order of Benjamin H. Goldsmith, Assignee, consisting of casks and octaves of brandy, casks and cases of port, sherry and Madeira wines (village,) puncheons of old Scotch and Irish whiskys and Jamaica rum, fine old Bourbon whisky in barrels and cases, village pipes Swan and other gins, genuine imported champagne, hock and other German wines, London and Dublin porter, Scotch ale, &c. Also, a large assortment of wines, brandies, gins, whiskys and rum in bottles from the cask; together with the stock of fruits, preserves, &c., consisting of raisins, figs, prunes, sardines, olive oil, French mustard, catsup, preserved fruit, jellies. Also, the entire stock of about 200,000 Havana and domestic cigars, mostly of the finest qualities and well-known brands for City retail trade, consisting of Conchas, La Normas, Figuras, Londres, Regalias, &c. Also, office furniture, stove tracks, liquor pumps, measures, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of clothing, made in the best manner for Broadway; sales consisting of fine and superfine French cloths, dress, business and frock coats, fancy and plain pants, and a general assortment of vests, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, to close the concern.

A. B. CHAPIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence No. 43 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; lace curtains, mirrors, clocks, bookcases, piano-forte, suites, centre-tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-paintings, statuary, bronzes, bedding, China, glass, silverware, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising some of the most desirable styles of Spring goods, direct from manufacturers, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 47 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Spring goods, to which we invite the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, bedsteads, looking-glasses, carpets, clothes, feather beds, sheets, quilts, mattresses, crockery, pearlains, marble-top cottage suites, kitchen furniture, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, March 13, at No. 160 West 22d-st. Particulars to-morrow.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three miles' walk from 3d or 4th av. cars. Apply to Mrs. SUTTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 87th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like to be in a plain, quiet family, may find accommodations at No. 129 East 22d-st., from the 1st of April. A basement room to let as an office if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 54 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL ROOMS to let, with breakfast, in a private family, at No. 16 West 18th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—EARLY IN APRIL, THREE UNFURnished rooms, or an entire second floor, for a gentleman and wife, with a neat attic room for servant. Must be in a good neighborhood, and one of the rooms large and cheerful. Dinner at six, private table preferred. Advertiser will entirely furnish, including table furniture, and bed-linen. If entirely suited the arrangement would be permanent. Address, giving dimensions of rooms, &c., with terms, which must be moderate, F., Box No. 2,150 Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 2-th-st. near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, ON BROOKLYN Heights—near the Wall-st. Ferry—in some respectable private family, for a navy officer and his wife, where they will be the only boarders. Address room No. 112 Mansion House, Brooklyn.

WANTED — UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife and infant daughter, in some quiet family, living on the east side of the City, or in Brooklyn. Address, with terms, B. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av. Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly, to let to gentlemen or to families, with or without meals; house has all the modern improvements.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms, in the first class house No. 26 18th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE CLEAN manufacturing business; it has been established many years, and pays a good profit; the business is done principally with the best firms on Broadway for cash; good and satisfactory reasons given for selling. To any person having $6,000 in cash, who desire to get a good business, this is a rare opportunity. Address JACKSON, Broadway Post-office, stating where an interview may be had, for three days.

PAINTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS qualifications, and who wishes to invest from $3,000 to $6,000, and become an out-door partner in a very good and well-established business, if well recommended, will find an opportunity by applying, by letter, for two days, PAINTS, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—JEWELRY STORE, 20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.—Lease, stock and fixtures of a watch and jewelry store, in a first-rate location down-town, now doing a good business. Address P., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 28x80, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 181 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 20 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type exchanged to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN IN WESTCHESTER County, one hour by rail from New-York, wishes to sell his pair of carriage horses; they are greys, eight and nine years old; about sixteen hands, stout built, perfectly sound and kind; either, well adapted for coupé; price $600. Address W., Box No. 823, Post-Office.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, long tail and mane, well broke to saddle and harness, sound and kind. Address, with particulars, J. SINCLAIR, No. 186 Chatham-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 16 years of age, a situation to do chamber-work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welch young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 8 Greenwich-av., corner Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress only; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 186 7th-av., near 22d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A LAdy about breaking up housekeeping, would like to get places for two excellent girls—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Also, a person as seamstress and lady's maid. Call at No. 197 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable person, as chambermaid or laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 67 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, or chambermaid and laundress; can make up ladies' fine silks and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to take care of grown children; has good reference. Call at No. 125 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as above; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl would like a situation as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soup, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can go from country or in a hotel or boarding-house; is acquainted with oysters; good reference given. Call for three days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF SOber, steady habits, desires to get a situation as cook; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is neat and careful; can produce unexceptionable reference. Call for two days, if not solted, at No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, over the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, and a little Spanish cooking; is an excellent baker; best references given from some of the first families now in the City. Call at No. 19 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands all branches of cooking; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; has done so for several years for the most respectable family in the City. The best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 31 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family, is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework; good City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at Mr. WHITE'S, No. 37 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 15 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist in the washing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, jellies, game; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 27th-st., first floor, front room, 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, &c.; is willing to no washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 302 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation for herself and cousin, in one family—country preferred; one understands meats, poultry, game, and soups—the other as regular waitress and chambermaid; is a thorough parlor-maid; wages, $8 and $7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; is an excellent cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; understands baking; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family. The advertiser can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for 2 days in the shoe-store, No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City and country references. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by two colored girls, lately from the South; both understand their work thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread and plain pastry; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 316 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress. Understands her business perfectly. Has good city reference. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, industrious servant girl, (either in the City or country,) to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; neat, economising and reliable; wages moderate, and the best of references given. Inquire of Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th aves., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; is an excellent cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; will assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., one door from 7th-av.

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TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES' BUILD
...Nassau-st., suitable for lawyers' offi...
...the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE ...reduced rents:
...-av., 4-story, English basement.
...-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
...-av., 4-story, English basement.
...-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
...-st., 3-story, high stoop.
...-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 305 Mulberry-st., front and rear house.
No. 21 Sycamore-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 139 East 126th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 144 East 12th-st., brown-stone, English basement.
No. 142 East 12th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
No. [illegible] East 29th-st., English basement, 3-story.
No. 19 Stuyvesant-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, near University-place.
No. 120 East 34th-st., brown-stone.
No. 169 [illegible] brown-stone.
Apply to JAMES MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., ...immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above ...; No. 430 Washington-st., with ...; No. 436 Washington-st., ...; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., ...in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $600—No 12 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 188 Broadway, or 64 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and 3½ acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately owned by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Possession to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIdence, from May 1, to West 94th-st., one block from Central Park, in full view, comprising a three-story gothic cottage-house, stable and green-house, and two lots in garden, filled with rare exotics and choice fruits. Neighborhood unexceptionable and rent very low to a careful and responsible family. Apply to L. H. TAYLOR, No. 120 Broadway, rear Insurance Company.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR ...bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 28th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class ...in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable ...in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near ...suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. ...STUYVESANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK ...No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the house is very well built, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Depôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 189 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William-st., New-York. JOHN PROVOST.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE ...of lots of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 36 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,115 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, English basement house, No. 31 West 36th-st. It is in a first-class neighborhood, in complete order, furnished with gas-fixtures, and all the modern improvements. Apply WYCOFF WEBB, No. 36 East 28th-st., or to SAML. SMITH, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

A FULL, THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK HOUSE TO LET—No. 68 West 11th-st., Brooklyn, in superior order, having every modern convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDing, No. 2038, in 8th-st., near the northwest corner of 8th-av.; Also, a brick stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 2038 8th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TO A SMALL FAMILY of grown persons, part of house No. 219 Yarick-st., consisting of back basement, two parlors on the first floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. The other part of the house is occupied by one small family only. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, gas-fixtures, &c., near Washington Parade Ground. For particulars, inquire of GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Size to suit, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 26th-st., containing all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $640 per annum. Apply to E. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) four stories, brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or at No. 15 St. Luke's-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE LOWER part of a fine house with all the modern improvements, near Union-square; would be let to the right kind of a person upon favorable terms. Address A. S. G., Box No. 4,132 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW AND complete cottage, with four lots of ground, inclosed, situated on 116th-st., near 1st-av. Will be ready for a tenant by the 10th of April, at which time possession will be given. Apply to H. MENDELL, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 178 4th-st., near 6th-av.; suitable for one family only. It may be seen after 10 A. M. Rent $500 per annum. Apply at No. 142 4th-st., to A. P. SMITH, in grocery.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 103 SULLIVAN-st., near Spring; rent moderate to a good tenant; also, No. 46 Exeter-st., near Essex; also, No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of WAYDEN & CO., No. 36 Dover-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE store No. 833 Broadway, near 22d-st.; has been established for the last eight years as a music store. Will be let at the low rent of $300 to a responsible tenant.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 33 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 466 AND 468 PEARL-st., opposite Chatham, used for 30 years past for grocering. Also, one hotel adjoining. For particulars, inquire of Mr. J. SINCLAIR, No. 108 Chatham-st., corner Pearl.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, or sooner. Also, one on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 20 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, 20 min. from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAUGAN, No. 319½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb-avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., near Broome, consisting of two rooms on third floor, four on the second, and back basement. Rent $180. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front dwelling-house No. 43 West 24th-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NO. 65 SECOND-AVENUE.—TO LET OR lease, the full front, three-story, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent, $750. Only responsible parties need apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 53 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 102 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 48 Washington-st., Stable No. 193 6th-st. Apply to CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with high stoop, No. 13 West 41st-st., opposite Reservoir-square, 6th-av., with all modern improvements.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Yarick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE REMOVED to No. 623 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. M. & A. MYERS & CO.

RICHARD IRVIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 84 Exchange-place.

WHITWORTH RIFLES.—JUST RECEIVED, 12 invoice of 50 of these celebrated rifled muskets, with bayonets complete, for sale, the lot only; also, 15,000 cartridges. CHAS. H. VOORHIES, No. 22 Cedar-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Passaic River, with [illegible] for sale, near North Belleville, [illegible] from the City. The house is large and [illegible] style, with a tower. There are forty [illegible] in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn [illegible] bathing and fishing near the house; [illegible] Wall-st., within an hour by railroad; rent, $300 or, with [illegible] land, $600. Price, $17,000. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession gives immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $55,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND three acres of land. All the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, a stable, garden, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Dobbs' Ferry, with fine view of the Hudson. Price, $4,500. For further particulars apply to JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREEstory house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 43 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATtham, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st, Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN FLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let. JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 144 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, tastefully painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be let or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house No. 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house, recently repaired and put in perfect order, will be rented low for a term of years to a person of undoubted respectability, who can give satisfactory security. For cards of admission apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bathroom, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to R. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine ave., Clenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED FIVE-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 188 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a private family; house has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 34th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days works; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property to be sold at Auction THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY.—Nos. 135 & 137 Broadway, cor. of Cedar-st.
EIGHTH-STREET.—No. 137, near Broadway, Nos. 25 x 92.
EAST 20TH-STREET.—Two English basement houses.
WEST 32D-STREET.—Nos. 101, 103, and 105 Factory Bl'dg. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND THOROUGHbuilt 3-story, attic, high-basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 273 East Broadway, 21x78, with rear extension all the way up; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Price, $7,000. Terms easy. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRable residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 80x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built to the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,317 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privileges of Cramercy Park, the brown stone, English basement house, No. 111 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $500. ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 20-feet brown stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON LONG TERMS—A handsome country residence, with 10 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Yonkers depôt, 15 miles from the City, and 1 mile from Hastings depôt. The house is new, and contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Stable, carriage-house, ice-house, and other out-buildings. Fine shade trees, and a large variety of fruit. Apply to JOHN J. ASTOR, No. 1 Astor-place.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 9 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 42x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; private air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 196 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two excellent houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Depôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1¾ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,973 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarkesville depôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; situated in healthy neighborhood; new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston depôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FINE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM about ninety acres, (eight acres of woodland, balance all tillable,) eight acres of apple orchard, 1,000 pear trees with abundance of small fruit, at Rye, Westchester County, two miles from depôt, house two-story frame, about 36 feet by 44 feet, with extension, supplied with spring water, barn and another out-buildings, large, convenient and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

150 ACRES NEAR PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY—A farm rich, easily-cultivated; ten minutes' walk from railroad and canal depôt; now extensive outbuildings, large dwelling, fruit and ornamental trees; excellent water in kitchen and stables; 15 acres white oak; schools, churches and best society; unusually healthy locality. Address C. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT FOR one year, with privilege of buying, a small farm of about 20 or 30 acres, with house and barn, in New-York or Connecticut, within 75 miles of New-York City. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

$400.—A BARGAIN.—210 ACRES OF GOOD land, well timbered, situated in Piko County, Penn.; will make a good farm. For particulars, inquire of V. C. COOLBAUGH, Merchants, Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stoce. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

HENRY A. GASDON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to DAVID LINES, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 28.

FOR HAVANA.

THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP LA CUBANA,

ILARRASABAL, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30

For freight or passage apply to SIMON DE VISSER, No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22,
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg...$85 | Steerage to Hamburg...$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built, in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct. LUDLAM, BENEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Manufacturer, Crates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 413 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates put in the country

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything unclear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triticemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triticemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triticemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triticemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 3, and from 4 till 6 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. CREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, Cocoa Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial. Constitutions re'axed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happies' changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisma B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of testing it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

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"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

[Continued from First Page.]

control, and thus the views of the Government have been accomplished.

Very truly yours, your most obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW POINTS IN OUR POSSESSION.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

Brunswick we described last Thursday, when the evacuation by the rebels reached us. It is eighty miles from Savannah, is situated upon a tributary of Turtle River, and is a port of entry with a very fine harbor, with 13 feet of water over the bar at low tide. The town has but a hundred or two of residences, but is the terminus of an uncompleted railroad running southward to Florida. Upon St. Simon's Island, which lies directly east of the mainland, the rebels had erected earthworks to guard the entrance into the ship-channel. These works were on the southern point of the Island, and on Jekyl's Island opposite there were some minor defences. But the rebels a short time ago removed all the guns from these points and from Brunswick itself, for the defence of Savannah, which was adroitly menaced for this very purpose. The possession of Brunswick and Fernandina is valuable, inasmuch as they are all the seaports of any value between Port Royal and Key West, which is also in our hands. A brief study of the diagrams will show clearly both the relative and minute topography of the points mentioned.

FERNANDINA, FLA.

Fernandina is the first seaport of any importance after leaving Savannah. It is near the entrance of St. Mary's River, the boundary between Georgia and Florida. The entrance is by a channel between Cumberland and Amelia Islands, with fourteen feet of water on the bar. The town is a small place, of about two thousand inhabitants, near the northeastern end of Amelia Island. It is the Atlantic terminus of a railroad, 150 miles in length, running across the entire State of Florida, which has its other terminus at Cedar Keys, on the Gulf of Mexico, which latter place (Cedar Keys,) was also taken possession of by our troops about one month ago. The railroad makes the town a commercial point of importance. It was at one time proposed to make this road a part of a great communication between New-York and New-Orleans. There is a good prospect now of this grand project being practically carried out.

The island is sixteen miles in length by four in breadth. Its northern and eastern sides are bordered by reeds of sand-hills, and backed by a forest of pine, palmetto, oak and undergrowth. Upon one of these lies Amelia Light is situated. The original village, called Old Fernandina, was a Spanish fishing hamlet. During the embargo times of JEFFERSON'S Administration, it became a considerable seaport, and, according to the writers of that period, the harbor used frequently to contain at one time, 300 sail of square-rigged vessels. It speedily fell off, however, and afterward was scarcely visited by one ship a year. Upon its selection as the eastern terminus for the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, the town assumed importance, and began to increase its trade and number of inhabitants. In 1855 the railroad had been projected to Jacksonville, the capital of the State, and in June, 1860, was completed to Cedar Keys. The railroad depôt, about which the city proper is built, is a-mile from old Fernandina. The town was built by Northern capital and enterprise, and at this time nearly all the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and a considerable share of Fernandina itself is owned by Northern citizens. The entrance to the harbor is not easy in storms, and the Fernandina harbor is historical for its wrecks. The privateer *J. J. Davis* came to grief off this entrance.

The town and island form a part of Nassau County, which has a population of 3,700, about a half of whom are slaves. The productions of the region are rice and corn, with a small quantity of cotton and sugar.

St. Mary's, which is also in our possession, is a small town in Georgia, at the mouth of the St. Mary's River.

FORT CLINCH.

Fort Clinch, (see diagram,) which, as the telegram says, is the first of the United States forts recovered from the Southern rebels, is named after Gen. CLINCH, who is celebrated as a leader against the Indians in Florida in the wars which raged in 1815 and subsequent years. An old Spanish fortification once existed further down the island, built in a frail manner of a concrete of lime and shells. It has long since gone into decay, scarcely a vestige of it remaining. The present fort has been about ten years in construction, and is not more than half finished. It is a regular bastioned fort of brick-work, with heavy casemates, and guns mounted in barbette. When seized by the rebels, last Spring, it had but a few guns, of light caliber; but the rebels saw the importance of the fort, as forming the main defence of Eastern Florida, and strengthened it considerably. This appears from the fact that when the National troops took possession of the place, twelve large guns fell into our possession, including one immense rifled gun of 120 pounds calibre. Five of these were in the fort itself. The rebels had also built in the vicinity of the fort eight earthworks, and mounted them with guns, a portion of which they succeeded in removing. The principal of these earthworks was constructed upon the mainland, so as to rake the ship-channel. For five miles, vessels entering the main ship-channel are within easy range of the guns of Fort Clinch and for half the distance within a thousand yards.

It seems strange that the rebels should have abandoned such a work and series of works without making at least an attempt at defence. It looks as if they were everywhere panic-struck. On the diagram can be seen the railroad upon which the rebels fled, and the line of the river up which the fleeing rail-cars were pursued by our gunboat.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Commander Rowan's Account of the Affair at Winton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Dispatches from Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, received at the Navy Department to-day, include the report of Commander ROWAN, commanding steamer *Delaware*, who furnishes an interesting account of his reconnoissance. On the 16th of February he moved his forces, and reaching Winton, was in the act of setting go the anchor, when suddenly a force of North Carolina Volunteers opened a terrific fire of musketry and artillery on his vessel. Volley succeeded volley in rapid succession, striking her 125 times with musketry, but the enemy's artillery overshot her. Fire was opened on the rebels by the ship's shell-gun. The *Perry* being in position, promptly threw a shrapnel among the forces, which was followed by the ship as soon as Capt. QUACKENBUSH could extricate her from her position and turn the ship in the narrow river. Commander ROWAN ran down past the enemy, and landed his force about seven miles below Winton. Our troops subsequently entered the town and destroyed a quantity of military stores, tents, arms knapsacks, &c., and the quarters occupied by the troops of the enemy.

The official report of the casualties in the navy on the taking of Roanoke Island, gives the killed 6, wounded 17, missing 2.

Lieut. J. C. CHAPIN, commanding United States steamer *Valley City*, off Roanoke Island, writes to Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, under date of Feb. 25, noticing a magnanimous act of bravery by JOHN DAVIS, Gunner's Mate, on board this vessel, at the taking of Elizabeth City. He says JOHN DAVIS was at his station during the action, in the magazine issuing powder, when a shell from the enemy's battery penetrated into the magazine and exploded outside of it. He threw himself over a barrel of powder, protecting it with his own body from the fire, while at the same time passing out the powder for the guns.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, in transmitting this letter to the Navy Department, says:

"It affords me infinite pleasure to forward this communication to the Navy Department, to whose especial consideration I beg leave to recommend the gallant and noble sailor alluded to," and adds in a postscript: "DAVIS actually seated himself on the barrel, the top being out, and in this position he remained until the flames were extinguished."

THE BATTLES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Interesting Details of the Two Days' Fighting.

How the Cumberland was Sunk by the Merrimac.

The Congress Set on Fire and Blown Up.

Probably About a Hundred Lives Lost on the Cumberland.

The Terrific Engagement Between the Merrimac and the Monitor.

"THE BATTLE OF THE GIANTS."

A Large Hole Stove in the Side of the Merrimac.

LIEUT. WORDEN WOUNDED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

A gentleman who witnessed the naval engagement in Hampton Roads, on Saturday and Sunday, says that only one man was killed by the shelling of Newport's News. The firs of our ships had no effect on the *Merrimac* until the arrival of the *Monitor*. The *Merrimac* can do no damage to a vessel or fort, unless within a half mile, on account of the lowness of her guns, which are barely above the lavel of the water In a gale she would be powerless.

The report of the *Monitor's* guns was much heavier than those of the *Merrimac's* Not a man was to be seen on either ship—all being housed.

Our informant says the *Merrimac* is a "devil," but the *Monitor* a little more so: and that unless a gun explodes on the *Monitor*, she would have the advantage over her adversary.

The *Monitor* has the advantage of being all the time broadside on, and able to deliver her fire from any position. Her guns being so arranged that she can take her own decks, if necessary.

The *Merrimac* was struck seventy-five times, but no perceptible effect was produced, though she hauled off and returned to Norfolk. The *Monitor* was wholly uninjured.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10—P. M.

The Government has no uneasiness about the *Merrimac*. The *Monitor* is considered, by navel men to have clearly established her superiority in the conflict of Sunday. The *Merrimac* cannot escape.

Lieut. WORDEN, who handled the *Monitor* so splendidly, and who was the only man wounded in the engagement, arrived in Washington to-day, and reported to the Navy Department in person. WORDEN is injured about the eyes, which are closely bandaged and he has to be led from place to place. He gives many interesting incidents of the fight, and is confirms that three of his heavy shot penetrated the *Merrimac*.

When the news was received in Weshington of the *Merrimac's* advance, and the havoc she was committing among our war-vessels, there was a burst of indignation against the Navy Department for not having been prepared to meet her. It was for the moment forgotten that Congress had made no appropriation to enable Secretary WELLES to build iron-plated ships, although he had urged it three months ago, and, if Congress had acted, the iron-plated ships might now be in service.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF THE AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Lieut. WISE arrived here this forenoon, bringing dispatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particulars have yet transpired, as his interview is not closed. The following items are reliable:

Capt. RADFORD was engaged on a Court-martial, and not on board the *Cumberland*. He is safe.

Lieut. J. B. SMITH, son of Commodore SMITH, was on board the *Congress*, and is killed.

The loss in killed, drowned, wounded and missing is supposed to be one hundred.

Lieut. WORDEN, who handled the *Monitor* so skillfully, is here in the hands of a surgeon. He was in the pilot-house of the *Monitor* when the *Merrimac* directed a whole broadside at it, and received his injuries from the minute fragments of shells and the powder which were driven through the look-out holes. Lieut. WORDEN was stunned by the concussion, and was carried away. On recovering, he asked, "Have I saved the *Minnesota*?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the *Merrimac*." To which he answered, "Then I don't care what becomes of me."

The injuries of Lieut. WORDEN are not supposed to be dangerous.

During the action the other rebel gunboats, and all the batteries of the enemy within roach, directed their fire at the *Minnesota*, doing her some damage, and killing four or five of her men.

The *Minnesota* was aventually got off and towed under the guns of Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The loss of one hundred killed, given you in a former dispatch, was on board the *Cumberland*.

The crew of the *Congress* is scattered, and there are no means of ascertaining her loss at present.

The naval authorites and experts here are confident that the *Merrimac* is disabled, and that the *Monitor* is adequate to her in any condition.

The telegraph to Fortress Monroe has been fully occupied on Government business all day, which has prevented the Associated Press dispatch from coming forward.

There has been no change in the State of affairs at that point.

Every effort will be made to give the names of the killed and wounded at the earliest possible moment.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ROANOKE.

U. S. STEAMER ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, March 9, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy;

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, one of the look-out vessels reported by signal that the enemy was coming out. I immediately ordered the *Minnesota* to get under way, and as soon as the two tugs appointed to tow this ship came alongside, I slipped our cable. The *Merrimac* was soon discovered passing out by Sewall's Point, standing up toward Newport's News, accompanied by several small gunboats. Every exertion was made by us to get all the speed on the *Roanoke* that the two tugs were capable of giving her; but, in consequence of our bad steerage, we did not get ahead as rapidly as we desired.

The *Merrimac* went up and immediately attached the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, but perceiving the latter ship, which was hid from us by the land. When about eight or eight miles from Fortress Monroe, the *Minnesota* grounded. We continued to stand on, and when we came in sight of the *Cumberland* we saw that she had careened over, apparently full of water.

The enemy, who had been joined by two or three steamers from James River, now devoted themselves exclusively to the *Congress*, but she being aground, could bring but five guns to bear on them, and at ten minutes before 4 o'clock we had the mortification of seeing her haul down her flag.

I continued to stand on until we found ourselves in three and a half fathoms of water, and was on the ground astern. Finding that we could go no further, I ordered one of the tugs to tow us round, and as soon as the *Roanoke's* head was pointed down the Bay, and I found she was afloat again, I directed the tugs to go to the assistance of the *Minnesota*, under the hope, that with the assistance of the two others which had accompanied her, they would be able to get her off, but up to the time that I now write, have not succeeded in doing so.

At 5 o'clock, the frigate *St. Lawrence*, in tow of the *Cambridge*, passed us, and not long after she also groundad; but by the aid of the *Cambridge*, she was got afloat again, and being unable to render any assistance to the *Minnesota*, came down the harbor. In passing the batteries at Sewall's Point, both going and returning, the rebels opened fire on us, which was returned from our pivot guns; but the range was too great for them, while the enemy's shot fell far beyond us. One shot went through our foresails, cutting away two of our shrouds, and several shell burst over and near the ship, scattering their fragments on the deck.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock we discovered that the rebels had set fire to the *Congress*, and she continued to burn till 1 o'clock, when she blew up. This was a melancholy satisfaction to me, for, as she had fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was far better to have her destroyed than she should be employed against us at some future day. It was the impression of some of my officers that the rebels hoisted the French flag.

I then heard that the *Monitor* had arrived, and soon after Lieutenant-commanding WARDEN came on board and I immediately ordered him to go up to the *Minnesota*, hoping she would be able to keep off an attack on the *Minnesota* till we had got her afloat again.

This morning the *Merrimac* renewed the attack on the *Minnesota*, but she found, no doubt greatly to her surprise, a new opponent, in the *Monitor*. The contest has been going on during most of the day, between these two armored vessels, and most beautifully has the little *Monitor* sustained herself, showing herself capable of great endurance.

I have not received any official accounts of the loss of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, but no doubt shall do so, when it will be transmitted to you.

I should do injustice to this military department did I not inform you that every assistance was freely tendered to us, sending five of their tugs to the relief of the *Minnesota*, and offering all the aid in their power. I would also beg leave to say that Capt. POOR, of the Ordnance Department, kindly volunteered to do duty temporarily on board this ship, and from whom I have received much assistance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MARSTON, Captain and Senior Officer.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The following is copied from an official report of Gen. WOOL, dated to-day:

"Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. The *Merrimac* has not made her appearance since yesterday. It is not yet escertained how much she was injured. The Chief-Engineer of the *Monitor* says that three balls from that vessel passed through the *Merrimac*. The *Monitor* suffered very little, although she was struck twenty-three times."

FULL DETAILS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 9, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, March 10. }

The long-expected Confederate steamer *Merrimac* has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gunboats which came out with her from Norfolk and Jamestown, down the James River, made an attack upon Newport's News and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The *Merrimac* was first seen from the ramparts at Fortress Monroe, on her way to Newport's News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. Two rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried a rebel flag at the stern, and had a French flag at the mast-head.

The *Merrimac* also had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a Commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag.

The sides, bows and stern of the *Merrimac* were covering with sloping iron pletes, extending about two feet below the water-line and meeting above like the roof of a house. At her bows on the water-line were two sharp iron points, resembling plows, about six or seven feet apart. Her number of guns is stated at twelve, but she might not have had so many At her bows were seen two guns, projecting from long elliptical portholes.

The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between 1 and 2 o'clock, and by that time the *Minnesota* had got under way for the scene of action.

The *Roanoke*, the flagship, having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since, was taken in tow by the gunboats *Dragon* and *Young America*.

At about the same time the alarm-gun of Fortress Monroe was fired, and the whole garrison promptly turned out under arms.

The Tenth Regiment of New-York was briefly addressed by Col. BENDIX, and all testified the greates delight at the prospect of action.

After being under orders for some time, the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport's News, and the *Merrimac* soon turned the point, and was lost to view from the fortress.

The first shot was fired from the frigate *Cumberland*, at a little past 2 o'clock. The Sewall's Point battery then opened on the *Minnesota*, which was passing, and the Sawyer gun from the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewall's Point.

A thick smoke was soon seen to rise above Newport's News Point, indicating that tha battery there as well as the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, was engaged.

The details of the action could not be seen from the Fort, but a telegraphic dispatch was received announcing that the *Cumberland* and *Merrimac* were in close quarters.

As the latter approached the *Cumberland*, she did not pay any attention to the *Congress*.

After firing two guns at the *Cumberland*, the *Merrimac* struck her with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her at the water line seven feet in extent.

The *Cumberland* immediately commenced to sink, when the *Merrimac*, backing a short distance, ran into her a second time making another terrible hole in her, which caused the water to run into her at a furious rate.

The *Cumberland* continued firing until the water began to enter her port-holes, when she careened over slowly, and finally sank at about 3 o'clock.

The Newport's News battery and the guns of the *Cumberland* fired continuously upon the *Merrimac*, but no apparent effect was produced upon her.

The *Minnesota*, unfortunately, got aground on the way up, and could offer but little assistance.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* arrived from up the James River. The former was disabled early in the afternoon, and put on shore for repairs.

After sinking the *Cumberland* the *Merrimac* turned her attention to the *Congress*, and in less than an hour afterward a "white flag" was hoisted on board of the *Congress*. A rebel gunboat immediately went alongside, and the officers and marines being taken prisoners, the seamen were allowed to escape to the shore.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* arrived here during the afternoon, and without dropping her anchor proceeded up the river. She followed the example of the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, in firing upon the rebel fleet, but ineffectually, her shot fell short.

The gunboat *Mystic* was also towed up in the afternoon, but at sundown the *Roanoke*, the *St. Lawrence* and the *Mystic* all returned.

After 4 o'clock the *Merrimac* continued to throw shells into the camp at Newport's News, while the *Jamestown* and other rebel gunboats commenced firing upon the *Minnesota*. The latter replied as vigorously as possible, and the conflict was continued, without any apparent effect, until dark.

During the evening the *Congress* was set on fire and made a brilliant spectacle. At midnight she was blown up, and made a tremendous explosion.

During the evening the *Monitor* arrived very opportunely, and at once proceeded up the river, although not prepared to take her part in the action.

During the night only an occasional gun was fired.

Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport's News early in the afternoon. But little serious damage was done there, and no one was killed.

This morning the conflict was renewed.

Until the presence of tha *Monitor* was known to the *Merrimac*, the latter was engaged with the *Minnesota*, and but for the fortunate arrival of the *Monitor* the *Minnesota* might have been lost.

The two iron-clad vessels, the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, engaged each other for two or three hours, at long and at short range.

No perceptible effect was produced upon either.

They went alongside of each other once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down, but they soon reappeared again to renew the action.

The Ericsson Battery finally succeeded in forcing a long hole in the port side of the *Merrimac*, and she retired with the whole rebel fleet to Norfolk at about 1 o'clock.

The United States gunboat *Oregon* was struck by the *Merrimac* in her boiler, and was blown up this morning.

The United States gunboat *Zouave* was also seriously damaged, and was obliged to return.

The principal loss of life was on board the *Cumberland*, where, it is thought, as many as 150 men must have been killed or drowned.

But six lives were lost on board the *Minnesota*, according to the report of one of her officers.

A rebel gunboat was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the *Cumberland*.

The crew of the *Minnesota* were brought on shore yesterday afternoon.

A LATER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 9.

With the assistance of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, the *Minnesota* has been got off, and she is now on her way here. She has received numerous shots, but no serious damage.

The *Congress* is supposed to have lost over one hundred men, including but one officer.

The escaped crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* have arrived here.

The *Monitor* has come up to the expectations that were formed of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New-York, and although the sea covered her decks completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the *Minnesota* and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the *Merrimac*, which had previously been proof against everything.

Capt. WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, was wounded in the head while he was looking out of the wheel-house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew.

We have not yet any list of the killed and wounded.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 10.

The *Minnesota* had not been got off when so reported yesterday, but was finally got off during the night, and returned to her usual station at the entrance to the Roads. She is again ready for action.

The *Monitor* came down early this morning, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the various vessels in the harbor. Gen. WOOL and Staff and Assistant-Secretary FOX went on board this forenoon. She was found not to be damaged in the slightest degree, and is as well prepared as ever for another conflict. Her performence was perfectly satisfactory to her officers and men, and they all speak of her in the highest terms of praise.

The gunboat *Whitehall* took fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. Three of her guns, all of which were shotted, went off at intervals, and a shell burst in the air, scattering its fragments about the fort, without, however, doing any damage. Another gun was saved by the harbor crew.

The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo* arrived here this forenoon from off Charleston. She brings no news.

The latest estimate of the number killed on the *Congress* is 50, including three officers—Lieut. Jos. B. SMITH, commanding; Acting-Master THOMAS MOORE, and Coast-Pilot WM. RHODES. Capt. WM. SMITH, who commanded the *Congress* until recently transferred, was unhurt. Twenty-seven are reported wounded and 40 more were taken prisoners, none of them officers.

On board the *Cumberland*, Rev. Mr. LANHART, the Chaplain was drowned, and Master's Mate JOHN M. HARRINGTON, was killed. But few of the wounded escaped to the shore. The number of killed and wounded is stated at about one hundred and fifty.

On the *Whitehall*, Third Assistant Engineer ANDREW NESBIT, and ROBERT WAUGH, and CHARLES O'CONNER, were killed, and two or three were wounded.

On the *Dragon*, which received a shot in her boiler three men were wounded, not officers.

The *Wm. Wheldon* received a shot in her boilar, and the *Rescue* was damaged in her machinery. The former was towed to Baltimore to-night by the *Adelaide*.

The *Minnesota* lost 6 men killed and 17 wounded, not including any officers, so far as known. She is said to have received quite a number of shots.

The *Roanoke* received but two shots, and little damage was occasioned by them. No casualty occurred on board, except tha falling of a man from sloft.

It is generally believed now that the *Merrimac* must have received serious damage. It is the testimony of some that she was considerably listed on one side as she went behind Sewall's Point, probably to repair some leakage above the water-line.

A tug came out from Elizabeth this forenoon, and after taking an observation, returned without making any demonstration.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that the *Merrimac* did not make her appearance to-day. The *Monitor* was honored with salutes and cheers, both from the fort and the fleet. Everybody was enthusiastic in her praise, for the good services she yesterday rendered.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

Return of the Steamer which Towed her to Fort Monroe.

The steamer *Seth Low*, Capt. COFFIN, from Fortress Monroe, in 24 hours, has just arrived at this port. She sailed hence on the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., with the battery *Monitor* in tow, the wind light from N. W. At 11 P. M. she made Barnegat light, wind N.W. On the 7th, at 4 A. M., Abeccomb light was in sight, and the wind was from the North and quite strong. At 10:30 A. M., made the Capes of the Delaware, the wind still blowing strong from N.N.W., and the sea breaking over the battery, when she set her colors Union down, and reported that the sea had broken in her smoke-pipes and put out the fires. She stopped N.W. for five hours to keep her head to the sea. The gunboats *Seneca* and *Dragon* were in sight, but were unable to render any assistance. After five hours the wind moderated, when they arrived at Fortress Monroe at 9 P. M. on the 6th.

FIGHTING AT NEW-MADRID.

The Rebels Engaged by the Investing Forces Under Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 10.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Cairo, says Gen. POPE's forces have reached New Madrid, and heavy cannonading had been heard in that direction. The enemy are there in strong force and gunboats from here will soon move down to assist Gen. POPE's force. The enemy have been endeavoring to drive the latter back by throwing shells among them from their boats.

The total number of torpedoes found in the river and on its banks is over 400.

Exciting news from New-Madrid and vicinity may be expected immediately.

Large gangs of negroes have been set to work on Forts Randolph and Pillow. The former mounts 100 guns.

EXCITEMENT IN MEMPHIS.

Very Few Rebel Troops There—The Legislature Scattered—Gov. Harris Attempting to Rally the People.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 10.

An intelligent gentleman, from Memphis Wednesday last, reports the citizens greatly alarmed, and relying on Forts Pillow and Randolph for defence. There are very few troops at Memphis. The Legislature had scattered, after several ineffectual attempts to transact business. Gov. HARRIS was greatly excited, and flying about from one Southern point to another, with little prospect of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Recent Report of a Battle Greatly Exaggerated—Skirmishing in Favor of the National Forces.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, March 10.

QUARTREL'S band entered Aubry, Kansas, on the 7th, killed five men, and stole fifteen or twenty horses.

A letter from Santa Fé of the 23d, having a postscript of the 24th, from a reliable source, makes mention of the battle at Valverde on the 16th. The enemy appeared within a mile and a half of Fort Craig, showing a front of 1,500 cavalry, with a reserve of 500 men, with six pieces of artillery. Several shots were exchanged, when the enemy retired in good order. Loss, one killed on each side.

Several small engagements occurred during the week, which resulted in our forces capturing some prisoners, one of the enemy's flags, which was a United States flag with the letters altered. The express arrived on the evening of the 23d, in 24 hours from Fort Craig, but brought nothing official, except a letter from Gov. CONNOLLY, which stated that the fighting was going on when the express left. Our forces had captured over one hundred of the enemy's mules, and the principal wagon-master, besides killing a great number of Texans. The enemy were hard pressed for water, and were moving toward Valverde, at which point 2,000 of our men were stationed.

No reliance is placed upon the recent report from Denver City.

STOPPAGE OF SOUTHERN PASSPORTS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 10.

For the present no more passports to go South will be granted.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 10.

The expedition sent out from Sedalia by Brig.-Gen. MCKEAN into Bates' County, has just returned with 40 prisoners of war, recruits from PRICE's army, a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

MARAUDING REBELS PUNISHED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 10.

On Friday night last a squad of cavalry, under the notorious rebel Col. JOHN MORGAN, who was some time since erroneously reported killed, attacked a National picket, fifteen miles south of Nashville, taking two prisoners and six Government wagons. On Saturday a party of Ohio National cavalry went in pursuit, found and attacked the rebels, killing four of MORGAN's men, capturing sight and recovering the six wagons. They are now in pursuit of MORGAN's gang, confident of catching them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

Mr. PRUYN presented the petition of the Albany Institute to provide for the collection of statistics of the rebellion.

The following bills were reported favorably upon:

To provide Schools of Correction in the Alms and Poor Houses of the State. To exempt the Vassar Female College from taxation.

Bills were introduced by Mr. MONTGOMERY, to amend the acts relative to State Prisons; by Mr. ROBINSON, to extend streets in the City of New-York running to the Hudson and East Rivers—(the same bills were introduced by Mr. PHELPS in the Assembly:) also, to regulate the inspection of buildings in New-York; by Mr. BAILEY, to provide that the certified copy of the last will or testament of a party, proved before a Surrogate, be made the same in evidence as the original will.

Mr. HARDIN moved to authorize the President to appoint a Grinding Committee. After some opposition by Mr. HUTCHINSON, the motion was lost.

The bill relative to the liability of stockholders was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

A motion to strike out the first section providing for the reassessment of stockholders was lost.

Mr. HARDIN moved to amend by providing that the cause shall not apply to any person who has or may compromise his liability as a stockholder. Adopted.

Mr. PRUYN moved an amendment that the bill shall not apply to any bank against which proceedings have been instituted under the act, and in which receivers have been heretofore appointed. Lost—9 to 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

A number of petitions being presented to allow the Supervisors of Madison County to grant licenses, a struggle took place in reference thereto, the prohibitory men desiring they should be referred to the Select Committee on Excise. The petitions, after a long debate, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PHELPS and others presented petitions in favor of the Metropolitan Health Bill.

Several petitions were presented against the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported favorably on the Senate bill to reorganize the Harbormaster's Department. Ordered to be printed, with amendments.

The following bills were reported favorably upon by Committees:

To amend the charter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company; to reduce the number of Directors of the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company; relative to dividends of life insurance companies; relative to the trial of offences committed against joint-stock associations; to reorganize the State Idiot Asylum; to incorporate the Spring street Railroad.

Mr. TRACEY gave notice that there would be a minority report upon the Broadway Railroad bill.

Mr. HUELBURD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment to the United States of the direct tax assumed by the State of New-York, and appropriating the proceeds of the State tax, under chapter 277 of the Laws of 1861. The bill was made the special order for Thursday morning.

Mr. LOUDEL introduced a bill to appoint Charter Commissioners of New-York, to amend the several charters relating to the City. The Commissioners named in the bill are Luther H. Bradish, Andrew Carrigan, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Hiram Walbridge, Wm. M. Evarts, Theodore Sedgwick, Wm. Shook, John Kelly, J. Whittaker Chanler, J. W. Allen, Rufus Andrews, A. J. Bleecker, J. J. Thomas, Nelson Draper, Chas. A. Stetson, Thomas Hillhouse, John Foley, Wm. Tucker, John W. Mumford, Professor J. Wedderburn, Fred. A. Talmage, Charles H. Marshall, Wm. H. Purser, David T. Valentine, Wm. Kent, Jr., Elijah F. Purdy, David B. Jones, Jr., Wm. Curtis Noyes, Peter B. Sweeney, Robt. H. Morris, Jr., and Henry Gunther.

Mr. PRYOR introduced a bill to [illegible] ard and Exeter streets, and to [illegible] Brooklyn.

Mr. MCMULLEN called up his motion [illegible] the Select Committee upon further [illegible] matters relative to the excise [illegible] the same to the Standing Committee on [illegible] Villages.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved the previous question, which was ordered, amidst considerable excitement. Yeas and Nays were ordered on the resolution, which was lost—47 to 51.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, who changed his vote for the purpose, moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. DASCY moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—46 to 52.

After much excitement, Mr. CALLANAN moved to adjourn. Carried—48 to 47.

The House then adjourned, leaving the question on the reconsideration of the vote still pending.

The Broadway Railroad Corporators.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The following are the names of the Broadway Railroad Corporators: Clinton Gilbert, Henry Vanshaack, Isaiah Blood, Nicholas Bradt, O. D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Nest, Oliver Lucas, Willard N. Bennett, Charles T. Baldwin, Wilton R. Skiff, J. J. Austin, Christian B. Morrison, David Ramsey, Wm. S. Willard.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYN'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN BARNUM runs short of curiosities his own advertisements will serve him in first line, a good sample of which is found in to-day's paper. Few who read it will doubt this being a "gale week" there.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 10—*In steamship Hermania, from Hamburg*—Theo. Kegel, Clara Rumpler, Mr. Baer, W. Rosner, Marie Rosaner, F. Achert and lady, Julius Ellger and lady, B. S. Proctes, A. Schroer, O. Engelsman, F. Pfaff, N. Merritt, S. Genaler and child, J. Baer, A. Steinam, H. B. Lega and lady, E. Schuler, J. Mueller, B. Ballerin, G. Dry, G. Kuyhausen, J. Hahn, Louise Leng, A. Friedmann, wife and six children.

MARCH 10—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Hicks, J. Bloch, W. E. Raines, H. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Linham, G. Clinnes, J. Thomas, H. Boyer, J. Manger, Mr. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. Connor, Mr. Grovenor, Jr., Miss L. A. Rogers, Mr. Connor and Mrs. Waller, J. R. Lindsay, C. Gassaga, G. Fletcher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 6 02 | Moon sets.... 2 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 4 18 | Hell Gate.... 7 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Ships John Bunyan, Conn. Metcalfe, Wade, Canton; Chase; Anglo-Saxon, Cavarly, San Francisco, W. P. Coleman & Co.

Barks E. Sherwood, Hall, Philadelphia, Stetson, Chapman & Co.; Henrietta Susanna, (Dutch,) Kuyhausen, Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co.; John Bull, (Br.,) Knowles, Plymouth, Eng., W. J. Dewey & Co.; Mendonsa, Portugal, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Elbe, (Hamb.,) Boll, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Arabella, Lindsey, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Balcintha, (Br.,) Hart, St. Johns, N. F., R. Diniwiddie & Co.

Schooners Memanto, Birdsall, Hatteras Inlet, T. L. McCready & Co.; A. M. McClellan, McLean, Curacoa, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, New-London, H. S. Bradley.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 26, and Queenstown 27th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 28, lat. 51, lon. 14 25, passed Br. brig A. D. Whidden, and supplied her with provisions. March 1, lat. 50 56, lon. 22 6, passed bark P. Rich, with bowsprit gone, bound E. 4th inst., lat. 44 25, lon. 50 20, exchanged night signals with steamship Kangaroo, hence, for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49 46, lon. 53 20, at 4 P. M., passed ship Orient, Hill, for New-York from Liverpool. 9th inst., lat. 49 28, lon. 69 10, at 10:15 A. M., passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.) Schwensen, Hamburg, Feb. 23, Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 103 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 7th inst., lat. 47 42, lon. 29 4, passed a ship showing a white signal, with letter W. in it, bound W.; 9th, lat. 45, lon. 68 50, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool. The H. has had stormy weather during the voyage.

Steamer Rockland, Snow, East Machias 3 da.

Steamer Comet, Norman, Philadelphia, in ballast.

Ship Elizabeth Yeo, (Br., of Bristol,) Scott, St. Vincent, C. D. V., Feb. 5, in ballast to E. K. Alburtis. Feb. 22, when on the western edge of the Gulf Stream, about 24 hours sail from this port, barometer fell from 30.10 to 29. Feb. 25, encountered a severe gale from S. to N. W., blew away topsails and lay under bare poles 18 hours, blowing a complete hurricane; has had a succession of gales N. N. E. to W. for 11 da. March 1, lat. 37 45, lon. 67 45, saw a wreck; bore down to see if assistance was required; it proved to be a brig or bark abandoned, with cargo washing out; forecast and bowsprit standing, mainmast

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3266. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MANASSAS EVACUATED.

The Rebel Stronghold Occupied by the Union Forces.

Evidences of the Precipitate Flight of the Rebels.

Jackson's Force Deserted at Winchester.

Hospital and Commissary Stores and War Material Left Behind.

The Works and Quarters Left Uninjured.

Accommodations for One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men.

Supposed Stand of the Rebels at Gordonsville.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The rebels have evacuated Manassas. We occupied it this morning.

Dispatches received at headquarters this forenoon stated positively that the rebels had not evacuated Winchester. If this is so,—and those best authorized to know report it,—Gen. JACKSON's rebel army is assuredly cut off and will be captured.

This abandonment of a splendid army corps at Winchester could not have been designed, and is further proof of the haste and confusion of the flight from Centreville and Manassas.

The officer commanding the Union forces at Manassas sent in a messenger to-night. I had the fortune to meet him, and get many particulars concerning the condition of things at Manassas. That famed rebel post was occupied this morning about 10 o'clock, and the Union flag was unfurled over the works.

Everything at Manassas was found in great confusion, the flight of the rebels having been precipitate in the extreme. Persons in the vicinity allege that the abandonment of the place was quite recently resolved on, and the guns were begun to be removed about a week ago. Intense alarm seized the rebel forces, and thenceforward a wild haste characterized all their movements.

The last rebel troops left the place last Friday. Their works were left entire and unharmed, and have, it is said, are not to be found in the country. The log-huts are remarkably comfortable, and the accommodations ample for one hundred and fifty thousand men. Our army have come into possession of commissary and hospital stores in large quantities, besides wagons, tents, caissons and hundreds of other valuables. It is proper to add, however, that statements quite contradictory of these are received, and it is hard to decide which are true.

The statements of all persons in the vicinity concur that the rebel forces have retired to Gordonsville. This would place them behind the Rappahannock River, the crossing of which by the Union army could be strongly resisted, as the bridge is 1,200 feet long, and that the rebels will doubtless destroy. The country about Gordonsville is rolling, and susceptible of good defences, though the Rappahannock bottom is wide, and only about two feet higher than the water in its usual Winter stage. But though the rebel officers may have designed to stop at Gordonsville, it is by no means certain they have done so, as they retreated in a most excited and disorderly manner.

At Gordonsville the rebels would have the advantage of a narrower front than at Manassas, and less easily flanked. The reason of their sudden retreat from Manassas was the belief they had of an intention on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN to turn their right flank by a march through Fredericksburgh.

If the rebels are pursued from Manassas to Gordonsville ever so vigorously, it is not likely they could be caught up with under a week, if they destroy the railroad as they go. Those persons who are so exasperated because the rebels were not advanced upon two months ago, forget that they could have run away as easily then as now, and the pursuit of them been far more difficult and dangerous.

Dispatches from Gen. HEINTZELMAN, to-day, confirm in every particular the report of the panic retreat of the rebels from the Potomac batteries. Confusion reigned everywhere. For miles in the interior, men were burning their houses, their fodder, and other farm wealth, and fleeing in dismay to the South.

The *Stepping Stones*, late yesterday evening, towed from Quantico to Budd's Ferry a barge containing the picket guards of 500, and, returning, towed to the Maryland shore the barge containing the stores mentioned.

The rebel steamer *Page* is lying in Quantico Creek, burned to the water's edge.

A reconnoissance was made this forenoon across the Occoquan, scouring the country for five miles west of that stream. All the late rebel camps in that vicinity were found deserted and destroyed.

The Lincoln Cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, fourteen miles ont, yesterday captured thirteen secession prisoners. Eleven of these prisoners passed through Pennsylvania-avenue this morning, in charge of a guard.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE ADVANCE.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Monday Noon, March 10.

On Sunday morning, a squad of cavalry, numbering ten or twelve, passed through here, going toward our lines, but returned in an hour or two and went toward Centreville. In the evening the Union troops occupied Fairfax. Your correspondent, finding no enemies around, encamped at Fairfax for the night. A few rude trenches are all the military defences about this place. The roads are found to be good, and, so far, unimpeded. All the Union troops ordered have come up. No accident has occurred.

Everybody has run away from about Fairfax who could. The houses are mostly empty, fences are gone, and desolation prevails. The Court-house and Church are in good condition.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Last night was cold, but the soldiers are all fresh and fine this morning. The movement to this place has been a great success. As much order reigns as though the troops were still at Arlington Heights. No stragglers are loitering along the road,—and the army of to-day is in striking contrast with the army of July. No facts could more conclusively show the wisdom of long and patient training of men in camp before attempting to handle them in the field. This army is invincible, and can go "On to Richmond!"

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, March 11.

Yesterday morning our forces, amounting to upward of two thousand, proceeded to Centreville, and occupied the village about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was altogether deserted.

The entire command thence proceeded to Manassas, arriving there in the evening.

The rebels had destroyed as much of their property as they could not carry away, by fire and otherwise. The bridges, railroad track and depôt in that vicinity were extensively damaged, and nothing but wreck and desolation was apparent.

LATER.

Upon close examination it was discovered that the rebels before evacuating their much boasted stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation, a mass of charred and blackened ruins. The rebels also blew up the bridges along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for some miles below Manassas. Such of the locomotives which were out of repair were also destroyed, it is supposed by being blown up, and the vicinity of the depôt is covered by fragments of machinery belonging to the destroyed locomotives.

It is said the rebels left Centreville on Sunday morning. Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines (which now extend beyond Manassas Junction,) and are still coming in by droves. On our way from Centreville yesterday morning, we passed at least one hundred, who were making their way to Washington. Some of the fugitives claim to have come twenty miles west of Manassas. They all agree in saying that the rebels left the latter place in great precipitation, and that the destruction of their commissary stores was commenced at an early hour on Sunday. The contrabands state that a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly, but this is considered improbable. But if they did, it was for the purpose of reinforcing JACKSON, at Winchester.

They also state that all the bridges along the route which they came, had been blown up by the rebels in their retreat, and that the greater portion of the track is also torn up.

The earthworks at Centreville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed. The enemy before evaccating had somewhat injured them by breaking the embrasures and casemates; so at Manassas, which, however, has not been fully examined. On our troops arriving at Fairfax Court-house, they found not more than a dozen families. The soldiers rushed into the Court-house and brought away some of the records; but this being discovered, the officers directed their return.

When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centreville, a number of graves was discovered, principally of Alabama troops. The graves were marked with head and foot boards, with the names of the deceased thereon. A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, although it was not supposed such an act could be committed.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative, to the extent of their limited knowledge.

THE EVACUATION OF OCCOQUAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Official information, to-day, reports that the enemy formerly encamped back of and below Occoquan have retreated, destroying everything they could not carry on their backs. They left on Saturday. Our troops took possession this morning, and were welcomed by a part of the inhabitants with great joy. Every boat in the vicinity, and anything that would float, had been destroyed. The rebels told the villagers they were going to fall back to the Rappahannock.

A call from the Governor of Virginia on the militia of the State, for 10,000 men, was proclaimed in the streets of Occoquan on the 9th inst., by an officer who immediately departed. Nearly all the able bodied men of the village left with the rebel army. A few refused to go.

The rebel force which has thus retreated was composed of three Texan, one Georgia and one Mississippi regiment, and the Hampton Legion.

WINCHESTER NOT EVACUATED.

JACKSON'S FORCES STILL THERE.

An Armed Reconnoissance to Within Five Miles of the Place.

BUNKER HILL, Tuesday, March 11.

The intelligence of the evacuation of Winchester, yesterday, was premature. It was Berryville that the reconnoissance reported evacuated. The latest intelligence from Winchester is to the effect that the town is occupied by at least one brigade of infantry. Other troops are also there. There is a strong suspicion that a portion of the forces which evacuated Centreville have been ordered to reinforce Winchester.

The pickets were undisturbed last night. An active sconting was continually kept up.

STEPHENSON'S DEPOT, 5 miles from Winchester, Tuesday, March 11—P. M.

The forces under Gens. HAMILTON and WILLIAMS constituting an armed reconnoissance, have reached this point without any serious opposition.

THE LINE OF THE POTOMAC FROM WASHINGTON TO ITS MOUTH.

Showing Manassas, Fredericksburgh, and the Line of the Rappahannock, and their Relations to Richmond.



BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Official Report of Gen. Curtis to Gen. Halleck.

BEN McCULLOCH KILLED.

Brilliant Manœuvres by the Union Army.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES.

FINAL ROUT OF THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 11.

The following is the official report of Gen. CURTIS to Gen. HALLECK:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, PEA RIDGE, Ark., March 9.

GENERAL: On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right wing, assailing and following the rear guard of a detachment under Gen. SIGEL to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about 4 P. M.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th I ordered a change of front to the right—my right, which then became my left, still resting on Sugar Creek Hollow.

This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on Head Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of the cavalry and light artillery, under Col. OSTERHAUS, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy, at 11 A. M., commenced an attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held by the command of Col. CARR, at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed with the fall of the Commander, McCULLOCH, in the centre, by the forces under Col. DAVIS. The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. OSTERHAUS' who was immediately sustained and supported by Col. DAVIS' entire division, supported also by Gen. SIGEL's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Col. CARR's division held the right, under a galling, continuous fire, all day. In the evening, firing having entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the Second Division, under Gen. ASBOTH. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right. I commenced another change of front, forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in a strong position. The change had only been partially effected, but was in full progress, when, at sunrise on the 8th, my right and centre renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line. My left, under Gen. SIGEL moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right turning the left of the enemy, and cross-firing on his centre. The final position of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassable defiles of Cross Timber. Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained, for their dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may many of them be lost and perish. The force is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountains.

Gen. SIGEL follows him toward Keltsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him toward the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners and trying to find the rebel Major-Gen. VAN DORN, who had command of the entire force at this, the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a dispatch which I will forward very soon.

Officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinction. I must, however, name the Commanders of Divisions, Gen. SIGEL gallantly commanded the right, and drove back the left wing of the enemy; Gen. ASBOTH, who is wounded in the arm, in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Col. and Acting-Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, who commanded the centre, where McCULLOCH fell on the 7th, and pressed forward the centre on the 8th; Col. and Acting-Brig.-Gen. CARR is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may promptly share the honor of victory, which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of VAN DORN, PRICE and McCULLOCH at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Brigadier-General.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special to the Missouri Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, March 10.

A messenger who arrived this morning at 3 o'clock reports that the battle lasted from Thursday morning till Saturday evening, and that our loss was about 450 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners, among them Col. MCRAE, of an Arkansas Regiment.

The attack was made from the North and West our army being completely surrounded. Gens. VAN DORN, PRICE, McCULLOCH and MALMROSE were present with about 25,000 men. Gens. McCULLOCH and McINTOSH are reported mortally wounded.

The attack from the rear was made by Gen. McCULLOCH, and was met by Gen. SIGEL, who routed him completely. His corps scattered in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, cannon, teams and ammunition.

THE LOCATION OF THE BATTLE.

The location of the battle can be seen from any ordinary map of Arkansas, or of the United States. It was in the extreme northwestern part of the State, and in the northwesternmost county (Benton.) A range of hills (of the Ozark range) will be seen sweeping

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A RECONNOISSANCE BY COL. GEARY.

The Bones of Union Soldiers Bleaching on Ball's Bluff

LEESBURGH, Va., Tuesday, March 11.

Col. GEARY, Acting Brigadier-General of troops here, made a personal reconnoissance yesterday as far as CARTER's Mills. The trail of the retreating enemy was blackened with the ruins of granaries, ashes of hay and grain stacks, fences, etc. He found the bridge over Goose Creek had been burned after our occupation here on Saturday. The enemy have completely fallen back. The command continues to make captures from rank Secessionists.

The loyal feeling is growing, and many persons come forward to take the oath of allegiance daily.

LEESBURGH, VA., Tuesday, March 11.

Col. GEARY, with some of his officers and a detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry, rode to Ball's Bluff to-day, and buried the whitened bones of the brave Union soldiers who fell upon that field in October last. Impressive remarks preceded this humane act, and a monument of gross rebel neglect was hidden from human sight.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, March 11.

About thirty State prisoners are now in prison here—the prison, the engine-house rendered famous by JOHN BROWN. Among them are Lieut.-Col. WHITE of the Fifty-sixth Virginia, captured yesterday at Leesburgh, by Col. GEARY; and RITCHIE, also captured by GEARY, a farmer near Leesburgh, who stamped to death, at Ball's Bluff, a wounded soldier, while the latter was asking aid.

Contrabands are pouring in, and are set to work by Government. Thirty, yesterday, arrived. They report the rebels as evacuating Manassas, and falling back on Richmond. Slaves are impressed to transport stores and cannon from Manassas.

No guns were found at Leesburgh but wooden Quaker guns. The rebels left the night before GEARY arrived—said to be four thousand in all.

A large thirty-two-pounder was found disabled, being hurst, on Tuesday, on the third discharge, killing sixteen rebels and wounding eight.

HENDERSON's Virginia Cavalry, on Saturday night, came near Shenandoah Furnace, seven miles from here, and abused the family of a Virginia soldier in GEARY's regiment.

There was a cavalry skirmish near Winchester last night, and one National soldier was killed. The rebel loss is unknown.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11—1½ P. M.

One hundred guns are now firing at the Capitol Park in honor of the National victory at Manassas. The roar of the guns mingle with the patriotic cheers of the legislators and people.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11.

This city has been the scene of rejoicing all day over the capture of Manassas. Every street is decorated with flags—voluntary processions have been formed, and many patriotic demonstrations made.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The occupation of Manasses by our forces, and the series of victories now being reported, causes a highly jubilant state of feeling all over New-England.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 11.

The news of the retreat of the rebels from Manassas absorbed the attention of the business community to-day. Not much was done in any department of trade.

FROM KEY WEST AND PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Oriental—Confirmation of the Capture of Brunswick and Fernandina—Vessels Lying at Key West and Port Royal.

The United States transport *Oriental*, Captain TUZO, arrived at this port at 10½ o'clock last night, from Key West and Port Royal. She left the former port on the 4th inst., at 4 P. M., and arrived off Port Royal at 4 P. M. of the 6th; was detained outside 20 hours for want of a pilot. She left Port Royal at 5 P. M. of the 8th, and experienced fine weather the entire passage.

She brings no news, except that the United States gunboat *Verona* had just arrived from Fernandina, (Fla.,) bringing intelligence of the success of Commodore DUPONT's expedition, and confirming the news of the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick, all of which we have had in detail by the *Alabama* at Baltimore. Everything remained quiet, both at Key West and Port Royal. The troops were in good health and spirits.

The following vessels were at Key West: U. S. steamship *St. Jago de Cuba*, U. S. steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, U. S. gunboats *Pinola* and *Owisa*, U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, Spanish prize bark *Teresita*, brigs *Samuel Welsh*, of Philadelphia; *Rebecca Sheppard*, of Philadelphia; *Almore*, of Waldoboro; schooner *Louisa Frazer*, of New-Jersey, and several others. Commodore PORTER's bomb fleet, consisting of 21 vessels, were to sail next day for Ship Island.

The following vessels were at Port Royal: Steamers *Atlantic*, discharging; *Mississippi* and *Mstanzas*, for Ship Island, with Gen. BUTLER and Staff and 1,400 men; *Oahawba*, *Ben. de Ford*, *Cosmopolite*, *Delaware*. Ship *Charter Oak*. Barks *Magnolia*, *Fanny Elsser* and others. Also, U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*. The gunboat *Verona* had just arrived from Fernandina. The U. S. gunboat *Kensington*, Commander CROSKEE, just arrived from Boston, after a long and boisterous passage, short of coal and disabled. The *Oriental* brings the following passengers:

Capt. Yeaton, Col. Edward W. Serrell, Capt. Reaney, Capt. Alexander Annan, Capt. A. C. Eady, Maj. B. H. Hill, U. S. A.; Capt. Calfin, Mrs. Col. Van Zandt, Lieut. Rocher, Lieut. R. Roges, G. W. Harcourt, James Breckinridge, P. Springstein, H. Elkin, J. C. Saxton, Lieut. John Stark, 10 soldiers, and 15 in steerage.

We are indebted to Purser ANTONIO LARENS, of steamer *Oriental*, for favors.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Affairs at Roanoke Island—Justice to the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments—Effectiveness of the Army Gunboats—Condition of the Regiments—The Retenso of the Prisoners—Ungracious Conduct—Attempted Treachery of Frank Anderson and others—Effects of the War on the People of Roanoke Island—The New-York Donations Sold—Preparations to Move Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The steamer *E. S. Terry*, with the msils, arrived at her anchorage off this island tast evening. As soon as it was known that there were letters and papers on board, she was surrounded by boats from the naval and other vessels, clamoring for news from home. Next to letters from loved ones, the newspapers were in request, and when it was known that only a very few copies of New-York and other papers were on board, fabulous prices were offered for single numbers. Persons who took an active part in the battle of the 8th inst., who escaped death from showers of rebel bullets, and who charged through the imminent deadly breach of Fork-point Battery, were impatient to hear what was done on that memorable occasion *through the New-York papers*. There could scarcely be a stronger testimonial to the all-pervading influence of the Press. And yet it must not be supposed that what the papers have said of the engagement is accepted in all cases as correct. On the contrary, your reporter, who had been flattered by numerous testimonials of the full and accurate account "he furnished to the Times"—"the best, by all odds, which had been written," volunteered by gentlemen whose regiment was honorably mentioned, or who had been personally referred to in said account, was severely criticised by others for the "partial" and "one-sided" statement he gave of the affair. "I have read your account," said one Captain, "but I notice you could not have been on the field, else you would have been more accurate in your account of what the Tenth Connecticut did." "Can you tell me, Sir," I asked, "the position occupied by the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, during the early attempts to flank the rebels battery?" "I cannot," he replied, "for I was so occupied with my own command, that it was impossible for me to notice what others were doing. But my regiment performed the only military manœuvre which was attempted on the field that day." He cited what it was, but I am so little versed in HARDEE I cannot repeat it. And yet this gentleman, who could not tell me where Col. KURTZ was for more than two hours during the hottest of the fight, expected the TIMES reporter to state with perfect accuracy the position of each regiment, and every evolution which they performed, during an engagement in which six regiments took an active part, lasting from 8 o'clock until 11½ o'clock A. M. To have accomplished this feat, I must have held a charmed life—have been first in the attack with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts; have waded knee-deep in swamp muck with the Tenth Connecticut; dodged shrapnel shot with Major of the Twenty-first Massachusetts; have hewed my way through cactus and wild-brier for half a mile with the Twenty-third Massachusetts; said then charged with FOSTER and Major KIMBALL at the same instant in at the right, and through to the embrasures of the enemy's battery.

The public will understand that a single night after such a battle as that of Roanoke is hardly sufficient to learn everything that took place during that fight. The reporter of the TIMES was as near to the field as any person ought to be who had no pension in prospect for a helpless family, and saw with his own eyes all that it was possible for one man to see without looking into the muzzle of rebel guns, or obtaining the name of each man as he was shot down. It is now proper to state that one or two important omissions occurred in the account of the attack of our troops upon the enemy's battery. Gen. FOSTER, to whose energy in directing an early attack must, in a great measure, be attributed the final defeat of the rebels, ordered Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, to take his regiment round to the right, to flank the left of the rebel battery. "It is a hard road to travel, but, if anybody can do it, I can," said Col. KURTZ, and the next instant the order "Forward" was given. For the next two hours and a half Col. KURTZ, at the head of his regiment, was employed in hewing his way through a dense morass of tangled briers and thick undergrowth, up to their knees in mire, penetrating towards the enemy's left. The movement was observed as the Twenty-third filed off to the right of the road, and volley after volley of grape and round shot from the rebel battery swept their line. Capt. E. G. DAYTON, who had command of a Wiard twelve-pounder, on the road, approached Col. KURTZ, and said, "Colonel, one of those batteries is playing directly upon you. Change your position." The Colonel, with a look which recognized the friendly caution, urged his men forward through the swamp. At this juncture a shell struck a tree and exploded, killing Lieut. GOODWIN, of Company B, and wounding several others. The wood was so dense that those in front were completely hidden from those following, while they were yet within a few feet of each other.

None but Gen. FOSTER, who directed this movement, could appreciate its importance, for just as the Twenty-third emerged from the woods at the left, the rebels astounded at the energy which could penetrate through such a place, saw that they were flanked both on the left and right. There was no alternative for them but to be cut to pieces, to be made prisoners or to retreat. Capt. WISE had already been borne, wounded, to the rear; Lieut. PORTER lay wounded, and Capt. COLES dead on the field, and the rebels turned and ran, leaving the battery and all their guns in the hands of the Massachusetts and New-York troops. It is no disparagement to the brave men who charged the right and front of the enemy's line, to say that the rebel prisoners assert that they had no thought of retreating until they saw the Twenty-third Massachusetts emerge from the swamp at their left. In ten minutes more they would all have been surrounded. Lieut. WRIGHT, and Capt. MCRAE, lawyers, from Wilmington, as well as others who were among the rebel prisoners, made this statement the day after the fight.

The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Col. LEE, followed the Twenty-third through this dangerous and wearisome journey, and a glance at their list of killed and wounded, will bear witness to their exposed position during this trying period.

It would be impossible to do exact justice to the numerous cases of individual valor which were exhibited on that occasion, consequently that was not attempted. The official reports of the Commanders will, no doubt, make full amends for these omissions, and will be of much more value to them than a notice in the TIMES.

In respect to the army gunboats during the action of Friday, it should be stated that, with one exception, (the water-boat *Sentinel*,) they were all engaged—that they vied with each other for the nearest position to the rebel battery—that their fire was well directed and was very effective.

Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, I learn, will make special mention of meritorious cases in his detailed report.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

The following order was issued on the 9th instant:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The General Commanding congratulates his troops on their brilliant and successful occupation of Roanoke Island. The courage and steadiness they have shown under fire is what he expected from them, and he accepts it as a token of future victory.

Each regiment on the Island will inscribe on its banner "Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862."

The highest praise is due to Brig.-Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, who so bravely and energetically carried out the movement that has resulted in the complete success of the Union arms.

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-Geoeral.

A VISIT TO THE ENCAMPMENTS.

In company with Mr. COLTER, of the Young Men's Christian Association, I paid a visit to the encampments at the north end of the island. The regiments seemed to be enjoying themselves in their comfortable quarters, but they are already beginning to experience the inconvenience of living on salt meat. The little fresh beef and pork found upon the island was soon used up, and pork and hominy are now the chief rations left. Some of the regiments encamped on the shore, and the officers on board the vessels, have, in some cases, indulged in fresh shad and sweet potatoes, but these luxuries are yet too scarce to reach the rank and file.

THE PAROLING OF THE PRISONERS.

The release of the twenty-five hundred and odd prisoners captured at the battle of Roanoke, and the circumstances attending it, have been the chief topics of remark during the week, among officers and men, and the event has been variously commented on.

During the first interview between Gen. BURNSIDE and the rebel Commander SHAW, Gen. BURNSIDE remarked that he would now have an opportunity to get back his "boys" who were still detained as prisoners at the South. As a means of accomplishing this long-desired object of the General, the release of this large number of prisoners is cheerfully acquiesced in as a wise and beneficent measure by the majority of the soldiers; while others speak of the indiscriminate paroling of such scoundrels as FRANK ANDERSON and his piratical set as worse than casting pearls before swine—as unwise and unjust to the Union army.

It was positively stated by several of the secession prisoners that orders had been given by the rebel Commanders before the battle that "no prisoner should be taken"—in other words that all who fell into their hands should be bayoneted without mercy. What good effect mere clemency can have on such creatures is not difficult to decide. The conduct of a portion of the prisoners after they had been virtually released, and before they were fairly out of our hands, shows that they were as insensible to the obligations of honor as they were to the dictates of humanity. Even before their release had been determined on ANDERSON used the most violent and indecent language around the encampment, and expressed a strong desire to be let off, that he might devote his brigand energies to fighting the Yankees. He would, he said, be willing to have his left arm cut off for the privilege. When Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, took him at his word, and offered to guarantee his freedom if he would perform his part of the bargain, he showed that, like all the rest of his talk, this great zeal for the cause was mere vaporing. On the way to Elizabeth City this same fellow deliberately laid a plan, with others of his comrades, in the event that there should be any hitch in the negotiations by which they were to be paroled, that they should rise, seize the guard and take possession of the vessel, and effect the release of the entire party by force. One of the Union soldiers was lying near at the time unobserved by ANDERSON, and apparently asleep. The rebels shook hands over the agreement and parted. When the facts were reported to the Colonel commanding the steamer, he immediately doubled the guard, and took other precautions to prevent the consummation of the plot. All the side arms belonging to the officers were placed in a box and marked to the care of Col. SHAW, with the strict agreement that they were not to be opened and distributed until he had been notified that they were honorably exchanged. Notwithstanding this agreement, it is said that every rebel officer had his side-arms returned to him, and they were all parading the streets of Elizabeth the same day they arrived in full uniform.

The Third Georgia Regiment, 1,150 strong, was found in possession of the town, and the officers permitted the soldiers to use the most insulting language toward our men who were confined in the steamers, taunting them from the landings.

The two civilizations could not be more forcibly illustrated than in contrasting this conduct with the behavior of our men toward the rebel prisoners, and the proclamation of Gen. BURNSIDE, enjoining the protection of all prisoners from annoyance, by word or act, and the preservation of the property of citizens from spoliation.

The general effect of this grand release, however, on the people of this State, for whose sake chiefly the measure was dictated by the War Department, will undoubtedly be beneficial. Each of these two or three thousand persons, return to their homes with widely different views of the Northern army from what they had on coming to Roanoke. They were informed that we were the scum of Northern cities, ragged, weakened by long fasting, and poorly armed, and that we should be easily whipped and driven into the sea. Their first great surprise on seeing us land was, that all the troops were neatly uniformed. Their next astonishment was, to see these same men up to their knees in water and mud, hewing their way with their swords through impenetrable swamp, in their front, under a galling fire. They opened their eyes wider still when we drove them like sheep out of their strong batteries, which they had pronounced impregnable. But what moved their special wonder after they had been handsomely conquered, on their own chosen field, was, that instead of being put to the sword, as they were told they would be, they were provided with three days' rations, reprimanded, and then dismissed to their homes.

The day following the surrender it was a common circumstance for the rebel soldiers to come out of the woods as our men passed along, and prostrate themselves, or fall on their knees, and beg to have their lives spared. On more than one occasion the rebels skulked by the side of the road, for a day and night, watching until an officer should come along in order to surrender themselves, fearing, as they said, if they fell into the hands of our soldiers they would be killed at sight. Great was their surprise on being laughed at, or perhaps asked to take a comforting drop of whisky by way of composing their nerves.

If such treatment is lost upon the people of North Carolina, what may be expected from the rebels of the Gulf States? And if these same men are found fighting against us hereafter, how many of our own soldiers will not wish to lay down their arms, and asked to be released from a contest where they must meet the same foe a half dozen times on the same field?

According to the statement of the Chief Surgeon of the rebel forces, they carried away from Roanoke some seventy wounded, and fifteen or twenty sick. The same man stated their killed at thirty. This makes their loss much larger than had been supposed.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* carried the rebel officers; the *Peabody*, the wounded and sick, and the *New-York*, *Admiral* and *Cossack* the remainder. They were all supplied with rations. The steamer which went up on Thursday, the 13th, arrived off the town at sunset, and after the prisoners had been landed they returned on Friday and Saturday following. None of our troops were permitted to pass into the town. Each company roll was called, and when the line was formed, the word of command was given as follows: "Gentlemen, right flank, right face!" "Gentlemen—march!"

THE VICTORIES IN THE WEST.

The news of the brilliant victories in the West produced great rejoicing among the troops here. The following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—1. This Department has received, with great satisfaction, the intelligence of the Union triumphs at Forts Donelson and Henry. In honor of the brave men who have achieved these victories, and of the rising hope of the restoration of peace, under the full success of the Union arms, a national salute will be fired from Fort Reno to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

* * * * *

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At noon to-day the salute was fired, the rebel guns for the first time opening their throats in the service of the Union. The rebel powder used on the occasion also made a good report for itself.

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The effect of the war upon the people of this island, and on the whole mainland, has been most disastrous. On Roanoke, their fields, granaries and cellars were ravaged by the secession troops, who took whatever they wanted and could find. Their Summer crop of sweet potatoes has been ruined by the destruction of their "plants" in the ground, which were dug up and consumed; their grapes and vines were all devoured, and every article of food on which they depended for subsistence eaten up by the rebel soldiers. What little there was left of pigs and poultry have mostly been devoured by the "Hessians," as the Yankee troops have been termed. The locusts of Egypt could not more completely have devoured their substance.

The shad fishery, which here is the finest, perhaps, in the country, has been the chief source of revenue. It usually begins early in March, and lasts two months. At this season, had there been no war, some two hundred vessels would now have been here, awaiting cargoes of shad for the Baltimore and New-York markets. Thirty and forty thousand dollars annually have been distributed among the citizens of this region for these luscious fish. Their seines have been worn out, and not being able to purchase twine, they could not replace them. Hence this part of their trade has been destroyed.

Many families on this island have had their stock of provisions eaten up, and are now dependent on army rations for their subsistence.

RATIONS DISTRIBUTED TO THE ISLANDERS.

In view of the distressed condition of many poor people here, Gen. BURNSIDE has given orders to the Commissaries of the army to issue rations to all families on the island who may be in want; and the division sutler has also been directed to sell at retail to all such as may apply to purchase provisions. This arrangement will save many deserving people from want, and the blessings of those ready to perish will come upon the Commanding General. Truly, in this campaign our army has carried the sword in one hand while they have held out the olive branch with the other.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.

The generous supplies sent out for the sick and wounded, drew forth the following note from the Brigade Surgeons:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 28, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt from the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, of a large supply of medical stores, books, tracts, &c., for the use of our hospital at this post. They were particularly acceptable to us at the present time, as some of our own supplies were nearly exhausted, and they were the first we have received from any association at home.

Thanking you very kindly, I am,
Yours, sincerely, SAMUEL A. GREEN,
Surgeon, First Brigade Hospital, Roanoke Island.
VINCENT COLYER, Esq.

CAMP BURNSIDE, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 28, 1862.
To the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN: Please accept, through me, the grateful thanks of the wounded and sick soldiers in the General Hospital, Camp Burnside, for the very opportune donation of clothing of various kinds, for stimulants of different sorts, books and other reading matter, received this day [and day before—V. C.] by the hands of VINCENT COLYER, Esq.

This is the first aid we have received from the North since the battle of the 8th inst., and I am personally deeply grateful, particularly in consequence of the urgent needs of our brave men who were unfortunate in battle. Yet I would not have you infer that we are at all despondent. We are all cheerful and hopeful for the future.

Very respectfully, CALVIN CUTTER,
Acting Brigade Surgeon.

THE DONATIONS FROM NEW-YORK TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It gives your correspondent unfeigned regret, in this connection, to state that he has learned through the captain of the schooner *E. C. Sheddon*, which brought hither the cargo of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of the loyal people of this State, that that stock of goods was all *sold to those who had money to buy them*, and that the deserving poor, for whom the benevolent donors intended the articles, never received them. The highly respectable gentlemen who assisted in that praiseworthy object, I have no doubt, will investigate the matter. Mr. Dow, who was the agent here for the distribution of the goods, went home on a recent trip of the *Eastern State* to Fortress Monroe.

Mr. COLYER, who has undertaken the task of visiting from house to house, has met with some cases of peculiar hardship and suffering. One family, with eight children, were living in a mere hovel, the mother, a Quadroon, who was but a day or two since confined with her eighth baby, being in extreme want. Gen. BURNSIDE, on hearing of the case, sent many comforts to the distressed family. Previous to this, the soldiers had heard of the case, and four or five of them had generously divided with them their rations of pork and flour, by which they had been saved from starvation. Few cases, it is hoped, exist on the Island like this, and all are now in a fair way of being provided for. There is one relief to the poor which does not mitigate the sorrows of the poor at home. The weather is mild, and there is abundance of fuel to keep out the cold winds when they do prevail.

DELAY OF OPERATIONS.

FEB. 28.—Ten vessels intended for transporting the troops to some new point of attack had been lying until yesterday, opposite the north end of Roanoke Island, but they have now been recalled, and are again anchored with the rest of the fleet, below and near the centre of the island. The mystery of this movement is said to be explained by the discovery that the steamers were all out of coal—all, or nearly all, the coal schooners being anchored at Hatteras Inlet. To-day there have several schooners arrived with coal and they are now alongside of the steamers putting that necessary article on board of them.

ILLNESS OF THE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Gen. FOSTER, for several days has been suffering from an attack of illness, brought on by a cold contracted during his exposures in the late campaign. He is, however, in no danger, and will probably be well again in a few days. He has continued to direct operations notwithstanding this temporary illness.

Brigadier-Gen. RENO, while forcing his way through the swamp at the attack on Pork Point Battery, got poisoned by coming in contact with some vines, and has suffered some disfigurement from a swelled face. His difficulties, however, are not serious.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT.-COL. MAGGI.

MARCH 1.—Lieut.-Col. MAGGI, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, has resigned his command. The cause assigned for the step is understood to be the omission of his name in the official dispatches of the Commanding-General touching the victory of Roanoke Island. On the other hand, it is asserted that the nature of these dispatches have not been divulged to any one; that neither the Lieutenant-Colonel, nor any one else can know who have been honorably mentioned in the affair of the 8th of February, and that, consequently, his action is premature. No one who witnessed the gallant conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel during the trying occasion referred to will hesitate to award to him the full credit of acting with great steadiness and courage throughout the day. Always at the head of his command, he inspired not only his own men, but all others on the field, by his fearless and soldierly conduct. Your reporter was frequently within hearing of his voice, which rang out over the field clear and strong as a silver trumpet, and there was inspiration in its every tone. The loss of such a man to the army at such a time is a calamity. Maj. CLARKE, an excellent officer, succeeds to the command. It should be stated here that by an oversight in publishing the list of regiments engaged, Col. MOSES's name appeared as the commander of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. This accident was particularly unjust to MAGGI, since Col. MOSES was not within four hundred miles of Roanoke, he having found more congenial employment at Annepolis, leaving the Lieutenant-Colonel in command. I have never exchanged a word with Col. MAGGI on this subject, but deem it proper to make this correction in justice to a gallant officer. It is reported that he will immediately go North and join the army of the Potomac.

A HEAVY NORTHWESTERN.

The heaviest gale of wind which has been experienced for a month occurred here yesterday afternoon, from the northwest. The vessels at anchor rode it out safely, with the exception of two schooners, a small sloop, and the steamer *Pilot Boy*. The latter steamer, which had been ordered to make a landing near Wier's Point Battery, was caught on a lee shore by a sudden change of the wind, parted her fasts and swung broadside on. She was not materially injured, but she was driven so hard ashore that it has been found impossible to get her off. The schooner *James T. Brady*, occupied by Quartermaster CUTTING, and the *Maillard*, the sutler's schooner, also dragged ashore.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUT. GOODWIN.

FEB. 26.—A meeting of the officers of the Twenty-third Massachusetts was held on the 26th, at Camp Raleigh, and a series of resolutions were adopted as a tribute of respect to Lieut. JOHN GOODWIN, Jr., Company B, and expressing sympathy with his bereaved family.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Efforts to establish a daily mail between Roanoke Island and Fortress Monroe, *via* Oregon Inlet, are being made. An examination of the Inlet has been made to determine the practicability of the plan. Such an arrangement will save forty-five miles of the most difficult and dangerous part of the coast—that including the Cape and shoals of Hatteras. A vessel lying off the Inlet, which is only five or six miles from the south end of this Island, can receive the mails and Express matter, and deliver them at Fortress Monroe in twelve hours. A steamer drawing six feet, or, to speak safely, five feet, will be able to go in and out of the Inlet without difficulty. In fact, Capt. CASE, now on board the Flag-Officer's steamer, says the troops and supplies can all come that way. If this arrangement is carried out we shall have daily communication with Fortress Monroe, instead of having to wait a week or ten days, as at present. The channel has been partly staked out, and the *Alice Price* is detailed to complete the examination, and report.

ORDERS TO MOVE.

The troops are under orders to go on board of the transports to-day, and we shall probably be ready to move in two or three days. The men have been greatly improved by their brief encampment on the island, and are in much better condition than they have been before for active and telling service.

The steamer A. S. *Terry* leaves here to-morrow morning with the mail, and she will probably transfer it at Hatteras to some other steamer.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

Affairs move slowly. When I closed my letter and hastened with it on board the *Terry*, I supposed that by this time it would have been far on its way to New-York, if not already published, read, and, perhaps, forgotten. Directions have been given within a few days, however, to send home some portion of the sick and wounded who are convalescent, and the necessary preparations for getting ready for the journey some 60, more or less, of these persons have occupied the time, and delayed the departure of the mails. The invalids go home in care of Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts.

During this time nothing important has occurred, except that the symptoms of a movement daily become more decided. The embarkation of the troops, which began nearly a week ago, and which has been by turns interrupted by the weather or intentionally delayed for private reasons, is now progressing, and must be completed to-day or to-morrow.

The First and Second Brigades, and a portion of the Third are under orders, and several regiments are on board their respective ships. Twice there have been a dozen steamers and transports sent North, above the "Swash"—for you must know we have a "swash" here, as well as at Hatteras—and twice they have been recalled to join the body of the fleet, which is anchored opposite the middle of the island.

These delays, movements and counter movements are supposed to be dictated by movements elsewhere, and, for ought we know, may have important relations to the doings on the Potomac, or some other place. At present "all is quiet" at Roanoke. As it is not intended that the public should know where the army will go next, I am spared the trouble of making inquiries or speculations on that subject. I must write history—not indulge in prophecy. Gen. BURNSIDE yesterday promised one of the Colonels that he should have all the fighting he wanted to do within the next ten days. The information, it is presumed, was comforting to the officer, who had begun to fear he would be deprived of the enjoyment so eagerly sought after by his officers and men.

A number of the gunboats have been busy on expeditions both to the North and South, but as yet it is not known what they may have accomplished. Yesterday the *Huzzar* went up Alligator River to look after a desirable schooner which is needed by the Quartermaster's Department, but she has not yet returned. The small vessels which have thus far fallen into our hands will be returned to their owners when they are no longer needed, and their owners probably will be liberally paid for their use.

The discovery has been made that there is not a latent Secessionist on this island, or anywhere in this part of the State. Shad sell readily four for a dollar, and sweet potatoes, which the North Carolina regiments had no difficulty in buying at 50 cents a bushel, have suddenly risen to $1 50, and are scarce at that. The Union is a good thing. Capt. MANN, who lives opposite the island on the Main with ten other "poor families," as he calls them, surrounded by fifty miles of impregnable quagmire, and who frequently visits the General's headquarters, says he is "all right." His father "fout in the Revolution, for the Stars and Stripes;" and he is just the man his father was, and has never been altered; but all the Southern people have been afeered of was, that the North wanted their niggers." It is understood that he is a kind of delegate from the *Main* land aforesaid, and has endeavored to impress our Generals with these highly patriotic sentiments. Many slaves have come to us for an asylum, and some of them have brought valuable information. The "Roanoke farmer," who, the Richmond papers asserted, "led our troops into the island," was none other than certain intelligent contrabands who ran away and came down to Hatteras, bringing precise information of the location of the batteries on the island, and the best places for landing to attack them.

It has been currently stated that assurances have been given that these negroes shall be returned to their masters, though the rumor needs confirmation. It is evident that these people will stick to the Union if we will not allow their negroes to stick to us—that union they do not like. Meantime, it must be understood that the prices of shad and sweet potatoes are to be kept up.

The people of the island come to headquarters with all the confidence they would approach their best friends, and Gen. BURNSIDE sees their wants carefully attended to. One old gentleman, with several of his neighbors, were yesterday petitently waiting for some rations of whisky. He had not been out of "something to drink in the house for fifteen years." It is highly probable that he and his neighbors will all be out themselves in less than half that time, if they imbibe much of the strichnine whisky which is current hereabout.

It is curious to note the variety of opinions here as to the probable continuance of the war.

A friend at my elbow, who is of a highly domestic turn, and who has in Salem an interesting wife and two small children, is sanguine that the war is to be a short one. On the contrary, the Division Sutler, who has just sold a keg of lager-beer for the moderate sum of *five dollars*, and who has a schooner load of articles necessary for the comfort of the *poor soldiers*, is of the opinion that the war will last a good while yet. CHARLEY TOCKER, an old salt on the *Highlander*, who tells some good stories, relates one concerning a certain parson who had been appointed a chaplain, at a paying salary, during the Mexican war, and whose custom it was regularly to pray that the war might be "long and moderate." The Division Sutler and other contractors evidently belong to the same category with the aforesaid chaplain.

As an act of justice, I will here mention that all sutlers are not alike. Mr. FAGIS, the Sutler of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, has given good satisfaction both as to the prices and quality of the goods he has furnished them, in many cases charging what he has actually paid.

A portion of the Brigade will be left here, together with some of the gunboats, for the protection of the island.

A strong impression prevails that this will prove a sickly place for the troops as soon as warm weather sets in. The island is flanked on the west side by extensive swamps, which will breed malaria and mosquitoes *ad infinitum*. On the contrary, the islanders assert that the swamps dry up in Summer, and that the place is healthy. They say they never knew what sickness was until the secession troops came here, since then they have lost more people than during an entire period of twenty years before. Typhoid fever, measles, mumps, diphtheria, pneumonia, and other diseases incident to camp life have prevailed. *Quere*: Will they be likely to decline hereafter? The water from Cypress Swamps *some* pronounce healthy. That in the neighborhood of the camps is more like spring water. The bottoms of the wells are quicksand.

The fleet is now supplied with water from the bay in which it floats. The taste is a little fishy, and the look of it somewhat like yellow ocre. Of the various kinds I have seen in use I prefer Croton, which I must wait for.

The steamer *Susquehannah* has arrived from Hatteras, towing four or five coal vessels. She brings a report that the *Eastern State* had met with some disaster, the extent of which was not ascertained.

There are forty-five wounded and some twenty discharged men, from the various regiments on board the *Terry*, which will proceed direct to New-York, unless she is obliged to put into Hampton Roads by stress of weather.

The following is the list of officers returned from Roanoke Island on board the *E. S. Terry*:

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Maggi, resigned.
Capt. B. Frank Rogers, resigned.
Lieut. M. M. Parkhurst, resigned.
Lieut. J. B. Williams, resigned.
Lieut. R. K. Waters, Leader of Band, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.
Lieut. Frederick Wiggins, resigned.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.
Capt. Robert Leggett, wounded, furlough.
Lieut. Charles Wiley, resigned.

EIGHTH CONNECTICUT.
Capt. C. Nash, resigned.
Capt. D. Fowler, resigned.
Lieut. R. H. Burnside, resigned.

NINTH NEW-YORK.
T. W. Conway, Chaplain, furlough.

The body of Lieut.-Col. VICTOR DE MONTEUIL goes home in the steamer, under the care of Lieut.-Col. MAGGI, who will deliver it to his widow in New-York.

E. S.

From Port au Prince.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The brig *Isabel Beurmann*, Capt. TAMES, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port au Prince, reports that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 19th February, at 4 o'clock A. M.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Policy of Neutrality Approved—The Prince Napoleon's Course—No Excended Discussion on American Affairs Expected in the French Legislature, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

In the stormy debates which are now going on in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the American question thus far has attracted but little attention. In the address to the throne in both Houses, the neutrality principle of the Government was warmly approved. One member of the Senate, however, Gen. STOUMM, former Postmaster-General, referred to the subject in approving the Emperor's neutrality policy; but he went further, and inquired whether, in view of the fact that France aided in establishing the independence of the United States, that the Northern States did most of the work in the War of Independence, and that France might one day need her for an ally in case of the invasion of French soil from a neighboring coast, it would not be better to go further than simple neutrality, and come to the aid of the Northern States.

Thus far, the addresses in reply to the speech from the throne have only been discussed as a whole, and when they are discussed by paragraphs, as is the custom, the American question will receive a certain share of attention. But there can be no hope of getting even a respectable minority to vote against neutrality, or against the blockade of the Southern ports, whatever may be the documents furnished by Mr. SLIDELL; so that the adoption of the paragraphs relating to this subject, as they at present stand, being a foregone conclusion, we do not anticipate a very extended debate on them. The Mexican question, on the contrary, will provoke some violent criticisms, which will carry either a modification to the address, or bring out some explanations from the Government orators satisfactory to the Cambers and the public.

In the Senate yesterday, the Marquis DE BOISSY, (husband of the Countess GUICCIOLI,) who had inscribed his name to speak on the American question, endeavored to get the floor on the general discussion of the Address, but on being called to order, was obliged to speak on the American question, with occational *sorties* on the other questions which were nearer his heart, to wit: the Papal question, and the law on the Press. He took high ground in favor of the maintenance of the American Union; he attacked England for her hypocrisy and unfair dealing toward the United States, and declared that it is the duty of France to maintain the great maritime Power of America intact, as a counterpoise to England, and as a valuable ally for France against England.

The Prince NAPOLEON, although not inscribed, will also speak in the Senate in favor of the maintenance of the American Union. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the distinguished advocate, is also preparing to take up the defence of the North and the Union. He has lately been seeking information in the society of Americans faithful to the Union, and he expressed astonishment that, while the secession agents were flooding Paris with pamphlets and newspaper articles favorable to their work of treason, the friends of the North had remained silent, and allowed their statements to go uncontradicted. He thought the good cause had seriously suffered by this neglect.

But, I repeat, that the discussion on the course of the Government in the American question will not be extended, and that no fear need be felt as to the future course of France on this question. It is, indeed, so well settled in the policy of neutrality, that the question only takes a fifth or sixth rank among those which are now occupying the attention of the Chambers. It would be desirable indeed, that more attention could be paid the American question, for the more the subject is ventilated, the stronger becomes the cause of the Union.

Among the other interesting topics which have diverted attention from the American question are the violent speeches in the Senate and the affair of Gen. COUSIN MONTAUBAN, the newly-created Count of PALIKAO. The speech of the Prince NAPOLEON, in the Senate on Saturday last, produced a greater sensation in the public than did his speech of last year, from the report and general belief that the Prince actually cried, "Down with the priests!" The Prince, however, used the word *traitres* (traitors) instead of *prêtres* (priests.) The speech itself was a vindication of the revolutionary doctrines which he and the Bonaparte family have ever professed, and propose still to follow out. He declared himself an honest revolutionist, a revolutionist of the grand school of '89; under that banner he had always fought and should continue to fight, repudiating all alliances or compromises with other parties. The mission of the Empire of the Bonapartes was to moderate and direct the revolutionary ideas of '89 toward greater liberty and a higher civilization.

These ideas of the Prince did not suit the reactionery old fogies of the Senate, who find it hard to get rid of the monarchical prejudices of the last century, and thus the Prince raised a perfect storm of opposition in the Senate. But the people are on his side, and we shall see how he will defend himself from the attacks which the Bourbons and the Papal party will not fail to make.

A difference has arisen between the Emperor and the Chamber of Deputies, wider and more marked than any that has taken place since the *coup d'état* of 1851. The Emperor, in creating the commender of the late campaign in China a Count, demanded for him an annual dotation for him and his heirs forever in the line of primogeniture, of $10,000. The proposition was received with such opposition in the Chamber that Gen. COUSIN MONTAUBAN wrote to the Emperor to ask him to withdraw the bill from the House. This his Majesty refused to do, in a letter, which has been published, and which puts the Chamber in the delicate position of either directly braving the Emperor's displeasure, or of renouncing its independence and returning upon its own clearly expressed opinion. We are all curious to see what will be the result of this contest between his Majesty and a body of men who avow themselves "devoted, but independent"—that is to say, devoted to the Emperor, but independent in their legislative acts.

The Liberals in France are delighted at the awakening in political life which is demoostrated by the stormy discussions in the public bodies, and by the late perturbations among the students of the Latin quarter. After the demoostrations by the students against the apostacy of M. EDMOND ABOUT, we have just had another, made by something like a thousand students, at the College of France. M. RENAN, a professor who had given a wrong impression of his opinions to the students at the last session, found this year, on opening, a crowd that evidently came for mischief, if the opinions uttered did not suit them. Happily for all parties, M. RENAN'S first lecture pleased the majority, and the minority were hissed down. On this occasion the police saw proper to make a formidable parade, but their services were not needed. The Latin quarter, however, is fairly awake at last, and will require all the vigilance of the guardians of public order.

The American Minister gave a handsome *soirée* this year to his American and foreign friends, on the occasion of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The ball was attended by nearly four hundred American ladies and gentlemen, and was, as usual, a most brilliant affair.

The following persons were presented to their Majesties, at the Tuileries, at the last presentation, by Mr. DAYTON: Mrs. PENNIMAN, of New-York; Miss PENNIMAN, Mr. PENNIMAN, Jr., Dr. PRIGNT and lady.

MALAKOFF.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 193, 194, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 202½, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 215½, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 322, 202, 368, 82, 352, 353, 381, 382, 400, 401, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1160, 1168, 1322, 1345, 1363, 128, 24, 1783, 2103, 1380, 1399, 1432.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2057, 549, 1065, 3019, 1167, 1411, 2049, 3046, 3195, 1247½, 1349, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439. *Part II.*—Nos. 2352, 2922, 1230, 294, 186, 3560, 1350, 1276, 1210, 1166, 1390, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1370, 1376, 926, 3496, 3378, 1402, 1506, 1410, 1414, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1430.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 780, 943, 945, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 497, 354, 953, 954, 955. *Part II.*—Nos. 581¾, 1366, 1567, 1368, 901, 926, 361, 723, 405, 568, 495, 266, 622, 611, 641¾.

The Crime of Arson—Can an Offence Committed under one Statute be Punished under Another?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James Shepherd vs. *the People of the State of New-York.*—Shepherd was tried at General Sessions, in December, 1857, for arson in the third degree, and found guilty. The offence alleged in the indictment was charged to have been committed in June, 1857. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him Dec. 21, 1857, and he was ordered to be executed on the 5th day of the following February.

Appeal was taken, and the case was carried by writ of error to the General Term of this Court, and the judgment of the Court of Sessions was affirmed in June, 1859. The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Court below and ordered a new trial. Shepherd was tried in 1860, and the jury disagreed. In 1861 he was tried at Sessions, and found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life, under the act of 1860.

The case now comes before the Court on a writ of error. The principal points of the plaintiff are that the offence charged was committed in 1857, and the punishment prescribed by the Revised Statutes at that time for arson in the first degree was death. That the act of 1860 abolished the punishment of death for arson in the first degree, and prescribed the penalty to be imprisonment for life. That the statute of 1860 is not retroactive, and the Court erred in sentencing the plaintiff to imprisonment for life.

...and Western Roads... [illegible] ...thereby a revival in the [illegible] shares of both classes, while the speculative movement in Erie, of both the [illegible] ...much strength as prices go up. For New-York Central, which, as can company, is the standard of the general Share market, there is a steady demand, the rates advancing to, 84@84, and finally closing 84@84 ₱ cent. Both the Michigan Roads, Illinois Central, Toledo, Galena, Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, were all ¼@1 ₱ cent. up, with heavy sales of each. The quotation for Panama was advanced to 120@120½ ₱ cent., and for Pacific Mail 95¼ ₱ cent. was paid and bid at the close of the day. The ordinary business on the Pacific Mail line is not only prosperous, but its charters to the Government are highly remunerative, while there is a prospect that a regular mail service will be restored to the Ocean route to California in the course of the Spring or Summer. The difficulty on this point is supposed to be with the Atlantic connection under Mr. VANDERBILT; but that gentleman, as we learn by telegraph to-day has assured the Post-office Department that he is neither unwilling nor unreasonable on a matter of the greatest possible importance to the business public of New-York and San Francisco, and of the first convenience to the people of the Atlantic and Pacific States generally. That the Overland Mail is a failure in point of speed and velocity through more than one-half the year, the delays and irregularities through the past Winter sufficiently demonstrate, and it is greatly to be desired that the Postmaster-General should restore the Ocean route, to the extent at least of an independent mail three times a month, and upon terms which would render the arrangement nearly or quite self-sustaining.

The Government Stocks went up to 93@93¼ ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and 99¾@99¾ for the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The transactions of Monday, public and private, are again large. The arrangement of the Associated Banks for depositing U. S. Notes with the Sub Treasury on 5 ₱ cent. interest, the Certificates being made the medium of daily settlements at the Clearing-house, is now in full operation. The Certificates are made of the denomination of one, five and ten thousand dollars each, as called for by the Banks making the deposit, and are made payable to the order of any one Bank in the Clearing House Association, as presented for redemption. The arrangement was not consummated without some opposition in the General Bank meeting a few days ago, but was finally carried with a near approach to entire unanimity, on the motion of Mr. VAIL, of the Bank of Commerce, who, in all the recent financial arrangements with the Government, has represented, with practical zeal and efficiency, the known purpose of his own and a majority of the other large Banks, to promote the convenience of the Government and the credit and success of the National Currency, as finally authorized by Congress.

Late in the afternoon the general market, after an unusually heavy business—in the course of which some of the *Bull* speculators met the demand as sellers—left off steady, and at about the following figures:

New-York Central	84½	Mich. Southern	24½
Erie	35½	Mich. Guaranteed	49¼
Erie Preferred	60¾	Michigan Central	57½
Toledo	47¾	Pacific	95¼
Illinois Central	66¾	Panama	120
Galena	69¼	United States 6s, '81	93
Rock Island	57½	Missouris	54½
Harlem Preferred	32	Tennessees	61½

There was a further rise in several of the Bank Shares, and the general demand was firm:

Manhattan	125	Ocean	70
Merchants'	91	American Exchange	87½
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	74
America	102	Bank of the Republic	93
City	110	Bank of N. America	85
Phenix	90	Hanover	70
North River	65	Irving	65
Fulton	112	Metropolitan	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	108	East River	65
National	90	Nassau	87
Merchants' Ex.	77	Shoe and Leather	90
Leather Manufac.	125	Corn Exchange	90
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	80
State of New-York	85	Marine	100
Commerce	86	Commonwealth	80
Broadway	125		

The following were the bids for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, K. Es.	90	Harlem thirds, '63	73
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	80	Mich. Cen. n. f. 8%c. '82-'05	84
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76-'83	103	Mich. So. seconds	72
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '76-'103		N. Ind. Goshen Line	89
Erie Firsts, '68	105	M. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	91
Erie fourths, '80	88	Ill. Cen., 7 ₱ c., '75	93½
Erie fifths, '85	75	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ₱c.	94
Hudson firsts, '60, J....	100	M. & F. Du C. firsts, pref.	79
Hudson seconds, '65	99	M. & F. Du Chien seconds	58
Hudson thirds, '75	83		

The free movement on the Stock Exchange gives fair employment to Money, at call, at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks made a further deposit of $750,000 into the Sub-Treasury. The sum total for the three days since the arrangement began is about $5,250,000. The present balance in the Office is $7,905,835, against which the Secretary of the Treasury, who we understand to be much pleased with the mutual arrangement, will soon draw with some freedom, thus releasing the United States Notes for employment again in the market. The work of engraving the new legal tender United States Notes has been awarded, seven-tenths to the American and three-tenths to the National Bank Note Companies. Gold fell back to 101½@101¾ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London closed dull for the *Arabia's* mail at 112@112½ ₱ cent. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign ports, for the week ending March 11, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
For the week	$1,717,641	$2,259,867	$2,057,208
Previously reported	13,631,239	23,913,595	23,849,188
Since January 1	$15,508,930	$26,799,462	$25,906,396

The European Circular of S. HALLETT & Co., for the steamamer of to-morrow has the following notice of the Erie Railway, in which there is a large English interest:

"The following is a statement of the earnings of this road for the first four months of the present fiscal year:

Months.	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
October	$732,362 05	$585,597 59	$136,764 46
November	734,825 10	554,532 25	180,293 85
December	709,136 29	404,276 20	303,859 90
January	695,606 98	404,507 55	291,099 43
Totals	$2,960,931 42	$1,948,914 59	$912,017 73

The increase has been very nearly at the rate of 50 per cent. A similar rate of increase for the last two months of the half year, would give a total of earnings for six months of $4,156,439 26; the earnings of the road for February, 1861, being $391,100 99; for March, $459,737 66. We presume the per centage of increase for the first four months of the half year will be more than maintained by the last two; if so, the earnings of the road are at the rate of $3,272,478 73 for the year. The highest previous earnings for any one year, were those of 1856, which reached $2,400,000. This sum will be greatly exceeded the present. If the road earns $2,500,000 for the year, it can certainly count upon $3,000,000 as net earnings, which is the interest on $42,900,000. Whatever may be the exact result, enough is seen to show that the road is earning a large surplus over the interest on its funded debt and dividends on its preferred stock, which together, call for less than $2,000,000. The only thing in the way of a dividend on the preferred stock in July, are the over-due coupons, which to the amount of something like $1,000,000 are now being paid off. The earnings and prospects of the road are now fully up to the expectations of its most sanguine friends."

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the first week of March:

First week, 1862	$21,964
First week, 1861	18,641
Increase	$3,323

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of February are as follows:

February, 1861	$88,201 46
February, 1862	96,939 38
Increase	$8,737 92

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned in the month of February, 1862:

Passengers	$13,192 33
Freight	45,690 78
Mails and Rent	4,023 56
Total	$62,906 69
Same month, 1861	44,026 96
Increase	$18,879 73

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 11, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93	85	Cum. Coal Pref	8
1,000	do	b12 93½	100	do	7¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	93	200	Erie R. Pref	b10 60
2,000	do	93½	2150	do	60
5,000	do	b30 93¾	200	do	b30 60¼
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	85¾	100	do	b15 60½
5,000	do	85¾	50	do	b30 60¾
10,000	Treas. 3-10 Dec. N.	99¾	100	do	60¾
2,000	Kentucky 6s, '68	86	1220	Har. R	133½
7,000	Ill. Cen. Bs, '69	89	300	do	b30 133¾
3,000	do	89¼	250	Har. R. Pref	31½
2,000	Ill. War Loan	87	100	do	31¾
4,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	87	650	Read. R	43
1,000	Mich. St. 8's, Bs.	87½	46	do	42¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6's, '90.	61¾	25	do	43¼
1,000	N. C. State 6's	69	550	do	43¾
1,000	Mis. State 6's	b10 54	200	do	b30 43¾
10,000	do	54	200	do	b30 43¾
15,000	do	54½	40	M. & F. Du C. 2d P.	56
4,000	do	s10 54½	100	do	57
1,000	do	54¾	100	do	58
20,000	do	b30 54¾	260	Hudson River R	37½
5,000	do	s30 54¾	10	do	37¾
2,000	N. Y. City, 7's, C. B.	103	650	Michigan Central R.	56
1,000	N. Y. R. 1st M. Bds.	106½	550	do	58¼
4,000	N. Y. R. 2d M. Bds.	93	100	do	b10 58¾
1,000	do	ex.in. 93	100	do	58¾
1,000	N. Y. R. 4th M. Bds.	86	250	do	b30 58¾
1,000	H. R. R., 1st Mtg.	106	150	do	s30 58¾
2,000	Har. 1st m. Bs.	100	50	do	b30 58¾
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8's	c.	50	do	b10 58¾
1,000	do 1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	103	300	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	25
1,000	Goshen B. Bs.	89	30	do	24¾
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	91¾	750	do	24¾
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	93¾	150	do	24½
3,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	47	500	do	b30 25
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	48¼	100	do	b10 24¾
1,000	do	48	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	49
5	Bank of America	101	800	do	s30¾
20	Bank of Commerce	86½	100	do	b30 49½
5	Metropolitan Bank	96	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
5	Corn Ex. Bank	90	200	do	66¾
7	Continental Bank	89	50	do	b10 66¾
2,000	Am. Gold	b0.102	300	do	66¾
20,000	do	101¾	25	do	66
20,000	do	at 60.101¾	50	do	b10 66¾
10,000	do	b30.101¾	100	do	s30 66
5	Del. & Had. Can. Co.	89¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R	18¾
300	do	89	300	do	b30 18¾
10	Panama Railroad	120	200	do	18¾
55	Pac. M. S. Co	94½	200	do	b30 18¾
50	do	s30 94¾	100	do	b30 18¾
50	do	s60 94¾	200	do	b30 18¾
100	do	94¾	15	do	18
25	do	s30 94¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R	b10 69
245	do	95	100	Clev. & Tol. R	47¾
25	do	s30 95	300	do	b30 47¾
200	N. Y. Central R	84½	1850	do	47¾
25	do	84½	100	do	b10 47¾
100	do	b30 84¾	200	do	s10 47¾
255	do	84¾	200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	57
100	do	b30 84¾	350	do	57½
100	do	b30 84¾	50	do	s30 57¾
200	do	b10 84¾	100	do	s15 57¾
50	do	s10 84¾	200	do	57¾
50	Erie Railway	35	150	do	b30 57¾
50	do	36¼	50	do	s15 57¾
1,000	do	36¾	200	do	57¾
100	do	b10 36¾	200	Chic. R. & Q. R.	65
100	do	s30 36¾	6	Mil. & Pr. Da Ch. R.	22
2,000	do	36¾	500	do	22¼
75	do	36¾	100	do	22½
1,000	do	b15 36¾	70	do	22¾
100	do	b30 36¾	50	do	s30 22¾
100	do	s10 36¾	44	Del., L. & West. R.	84
200	do	b30 36¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg	93	25	Hud. River R	37¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68...Cou	93½	300	Harlem R	b60 13¾
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		120	do	13¾
	W. Loan 3-yearly	93	20	do	13¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74...Con	85¾	150	do	13¾
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	85½	140	Harlem R. Pref	31¾
3,000	do	86	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	18¾
10,000	do	86¾	300	do	18¾
1,000	do	87	100	Reading Railroad	47¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	86¾	100	do	s30 47¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93¾	100	do	47¾
7,000	American Gold	101¾	220	Mich. Cen. R	58
25	Pacific M. S. Co	95	100	do	b20 58¾
100	do	s60 94½	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	b30 24¾
100	do	95¾	25	do	24¾
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co	89	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S	49¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R	84¾	50	do	b30 49¾
	do	b30 84¾	275	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
	do	s20 84¾	700	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 69¾
25	Erie Railway	36	50	do	69
50	do	36¾	300	Cleve. & Toledo R	47¾
50	do	s28 36	300	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s30 57¾
100	do	b30 36¾	150	do	57¾
200	do	s19 36¾	50	do	b7 57¾
70	Erie R. Pref	60	300	do	b30 57½
100	do	b15 60¼			

TUESDAY, March 11—P. M.

There was a very large volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, at advancing prices, marked by decided buoyancy of speculation in nearly all the Railway Shares and in the Government Stocks. Compared with the early sales of yesterday, the prices are 1@2 ₱ cent. higher, and they are ½@1 ₱ cent. better than the closing rates of that day. The War news in the morning papers, together with the advice which came to hand early in the forenoon of the abandonment of their strong position at Manassas by the rebel forces, created the best possible feeling in business circles generally, and the congratulations are warm and hearty on all sides. To the rapidly occurring events, reported by telegraph to the Associated Press, we may add certain, private advices, through sources of undoubted mercantile respectability from New-Orleans and other points in the Southwest, to the purport that the Federal authority will not be seriously resisted on the Lower Mississippi after the fall of Columbus and Memphis, nor will it be unwelcome to a considerable portion of the business community and planting interest. The vandal propositions to burn the cities of the South and the whole Cotton and Tobacco crops, rather than have them fall under the National flag and protection, will meet with but very partial favor, though backed by the recommendation in respect to Cotton and Tobacco by the Congress of rebel conspirators at Richmond. Confirmatory of this opinion we have, this evening, a proclamation from the Mayor of Memphis against the application of the torch to any part of that city, and threatening death against any person or persons that may engage in such dastardly work. That such a document should be issued in the very face of a party in the City, backed by one of the public journals, in favor of destroying the place by fire, is sufficient evidence that reason and common sense have not yet departed from a community once distinguished by commercial activity and a prosperous Cotton trade. We believe, on the private information referred to above, that the time opposition to the extreme madness of the rebel leaders will follow at New-Orleans. The activity on the Railway Share list, to-

BANKS.	Loans and Discounts March 10.	Loans and Discounts March 3.	Specie March 10.	Specie March 3.
Philadelphia	3,891,281	3,891,281	696,443	696,347
North America	2,491,100	2,491,100	1,236,241	1,236,000
Farmers & Mech.	1,905,000	1,919,000	221,000	240,000
Commercial	1,280,000	1,310,000	280,000	280,000
Mechanics'	1,452,000	1,462,000	307,000	307,000
N. Liberties	854,720	850,720	220,827	220,801
Southwark	1,000,000	1,000,000	286,188	139,188
Kensington	780,941	780,941	119,863	120,863
Penn Township	1,888,187	1,869,329	389,383	370,576
Western	1,236,550	1,234,110	191,498	191,710
Man. & Mech.	657,470	653,139	169,634	169,630
Commerce	2,107,681	2,122,211	349,823	354,000
Girard	501,393	511,444	196,325	196,798
Tradesmen's	647,230	663,681	113,966	110,474
City	820,041	804,635	119,863	119,861
Commonwealth	866,504	845,577	75,767	76,262
Corn Exchange	863,000	854,000	183,000	191,000
Union	492,000	436,000	73,000	73,000
Total	28,063,499	29,303,366	5,969,730	5,891,108

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 10.	DEPOSITS. March 3.	CIRCULATION. March 10.	CIRCULATION. March 3.
Philadelphia	$1,880,000	$2,368,000	$240,000	$231,000
North America	1,276,500	2,091,627	326,415	285,884
Farmers & Mech	3,173,570	3,446,726	308,446	288,580
Commercial	1,144,000	1,173,000	109,000	107,000
Mechanics'	941,579	967,899	96,733	85,600
N. Liberties	1,199,000	1,211,000	73,000	77,000
Southwark	638,106	695,363	63,236	64,336
Kensington	822,367	837,866	122,884	101,455
Penn Township	909,486	882,815	107,065	93,497
Western	1,161,846	1,219,913	66,272	60,625
Man. & Mech	612,450	612,515	159,390	159,050
Commerce	476,323	482,412	84,185	81,850
Girard	989,983	995,005	210,964	185,988
Tradesmen's	446,255	466,778	82,610	82,696
Consolidation	256,177	271,921	193,543	183,230
City	499,912	522,374	78,510	83,830
Commonwealth	195,320	203,189	119,424	115,099
Corn Exchange	363,000	364,000	70,000	55,000
Union	240,000	229,000	92,000	72,000
Total	17,375,771	18,541,190	$2,675,503	$2,343,493

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 3.	March 10.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,976,190		
Loans	29,303,366	28,063,499	Dec.	$939,867
Specie	5,891,108	5,969,730	Dec.	11,378
Due from other B'ks	1,828,383	1,733,169	Dec.	95,241
Due to other Banks	5,218,383	5,131,834	Dec.	86,549
Deposits	18,541,190	17,375,771	Dec.	1,165,419
Circulation	2,343,493	2,675,503	Inc.	220,010

The Banks and the United States Currency.

NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE,
Friday, March 7, 1862.

A meeting of the Clearing-house Association was this day held at the Clearing-house. GEO. S. COE, Esq., on behalf of the Clearing-house Committee, reported:

That at a meeting of the Committee, held on the 5th inst., the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee consider that it had become necessary and desirable, that the United States Demand Treasury Notes be made a basis for the settlement of balances at the Clearing-house.

He remarked that the subject had been carefully considered by the Committee, and four modes of use proposed, as follows, viz.:

1. The direct use of the demand notes for the settlement of balances.

2. The deposit of the notes in a bank selected for that purpose, and the use of certificates representing such deposits, subject to the same conditions, and in all respects similar to the specie certificates heretofore used.

3. The deposit of the notes, as proposed by the second plan, in a bank, to be held in trust as a special deposit, but such deposits to be transferred and used in the settlement of balances by drafts, drawn upon the deposits, instead of certificates representing them, as proposed by the second plan.

4. The use of Certificates of Deposit—to be issued by the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States (upon a deposit of the Demand Notes in the Treasury,) in convenient and special form, payable to the order of any bank, member of the New-York Clearing-house Association only. Such certificates to be issued by the Assistant-Treasurer, under the authority of the act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862, authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes payable on demand, to be a legal tender, and empowering the Assistant-Treasurers of the United States to receive deposits of such notes for not less than thirty days, payable after ten days' notice, said certificates bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. The Committee approved the second plan as being less of an innovation upon the established usage of the Clearing-house than either of the other methods proposed, but they decided to refer the subject to the Association for its decision without recommendation.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN, it was

Resolved, That the legal tender United States Treasury notes be used hereafter as a medium of settlement at the Clearing-house.

Mr. VAIL offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the fourth proposition of the Clearing-house Committee is essentially that which should be and is hereby adopted, and the said Committee are requested to confer with the Assistant Treasurer as to the terms and arrangements upon which the requisite and desired deposits shall be received, with power to arrange the form of certificates and other details

On motion of Mr. VAIL, it was

Resolved, That the amount of notes to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer be limited to $[illegible], and that the deposits shall be in *pro rata* of capital.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 16,900 bbls. Flour, 315 bbls. and 1,002 bags Corn Meal, 1,216 bushels Wheat, 21,441 bushels Corn, 1,350 bushels Rye, 1,393 bushels Barley, 7,361 bushels Oats, 6,178 bushels Malt, 9,958 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,733 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, $105 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 5,726 bags, and sales 3,524 bags. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 25c.@27c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 22c.@24c.; Rio 19½c.@22¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 19c.@21½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 117,720 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scorr & Son, 70,898 bags Rio and Santos, 615 bags and 16,325 mats Java, 13,199 bags Maracaibo, 4,919 bags Ceara, 4,530 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Gelvin, 1,050 bags Laguayra, and 3,052 bags other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.	Bags.
March 8, Baltimore	24,500
March 8, Philadelphia	2,900
March 11, New-York	70,898
Grand Total	98,198

COTTON—Is in demand, and is quoted firm, to-day, at 29c.@30c. for Middlings, ₱ lb., though the tendency at the close was in favor of buyers. Reported sales 1,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after to-day, at declining prices. Sales have been confined to 7,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 90 ₱ bbl.; Superfine State.....$5 25@$5 40
Extra State.....5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western.....5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio.....5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.....5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee.....5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour continues inactive and drooping; sales 900 bbls., at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy, to-day, including superfine at $5 20@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$5 90 ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and prices have been altogether nominal to-day. The available supply was quite limited, as holders were not eager to sell. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including white Canada, at $1 47; red Western (Winter), at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, at $1 35, delivered; and red Long Island, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn continues pleaty, and depressed. Sales 42,500 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 64c.@70c. for new and old white Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye rules dull and heavy at 60c.@65c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted, at buoyant prices. Sales 3,600 bushels State at 85c.@87c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The principal sales have been 200 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $31 ₱ ton. All other kinds, inactive.

LEAD—Pig is dull, but quoted steady, including foreign at $6 62½@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales have been heavier, to-day, having comprised 162 hhds., 9 tierces and 27 bbls. Porto Rico at 26c.@27c.; 25 hhds. do. do. (by auction) at 22½c.@24c.; 240 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@25c.; and 240 bbls. New-Orleans (by auction) at 39c.@49½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have attracted more attention from buyers at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 42; Crude Whale at 50c.@53c.; Unbeached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 37½; Linseed, 67c.@68c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 67½c.@75c.; City Red at 52c.@53c.; Crude Petroleum at 14c.@16c.; Refined Petroleum at 28c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, *week ending March 10.*—*Sperm*—Is in moderate demand. The sales for the week are, in this market, 87 bbls., at $1 42, and 158 bbls. at $1 40 ₱ gallon. In Westport, the *Matteawan's* cargo of 300 bbls., at $1 40 for export; and in

very dull; the only sales are 25 bbls. at 40c. ₱ gallon, and 100 bbls. at 41c. price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, Gls.	Whale, Gls.	Whalebone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to March 10, 1862.	1,825	1,775	20,200
Same time last year	6,214	9,746	150,300

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled since our last, sales having been made of 2,100 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for New Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady; sales 650 boxes, at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in more request at former rates; sales, 1,700 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied; sales since our last, 210 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in better request, and is now quoted up to 8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 120 tcs. of Carolina were made at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 750 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6¼c.@7¾c., and 127 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been sparingly purchased, since our last, at irregular prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, at steady rates. Sales, since our last, 422 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@12¾c., and 127 bales Havana, on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 25¾c.@26c., ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 50,000 lbs., on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10¾d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7¼d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton.

PERSONAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF RESpectability is desirous of making an engagement to travel with a single gentleman or family to Europe, as companion or courier. Having lived in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, &c., for 20 years, and speaking the several languages there required, he is confident that he is able to satisfy those who will trust themselves to his care and guidance; highest recommendations as to character and respectability can be furnished. Address V. G., for two weeks, No. 139 Bowery, cigar-store.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW LADY, 37 YEARS OLD, IN reduced circumstances, but rare domestic qualifications, wishes to correspond with some good gentleman (her senior) with a view to matrimony; he must be possessed with means sufficient for a comfortable home. Particulars will be given in the correspondence. Address ELLEN HOWARD, Broadway Post-office.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of education and refinement, not over 24 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address GALEN, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days work; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 2 Astor-place, 8th-st., Williamsburgh; contains ten rooms besides the kitchen, front basement, and fine dry under-cellar; has water and gas; neighborhood excellent; within five minutes of all the ferries, and one of the most desirable houses in the place. Will be sold on very favorable terms, and if not sold, will be let or leased. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES MAURICE, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on land and m

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

DAILY TIMES, published every morning and delivered at Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; Three Dollars for six months, Seven Dollars per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and if used will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN—MITCHIEF MAKING LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIDE OF DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SEVEN SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Manassas, the great Rebel stronghold in Virginia, has been evacuated, and the Union Flag now floats over the works there, which were occupied on Monday night by National troops. Persons in the vicinity allege that the evacuation was only recently resolved upon, and the removal of the rebel troops commenced only about a week ago—the last rebel troops leaving on Friday last. They seem to have been laboring under the most intense panic, and a wild haste characterized their movements. Our troops found everything there in the wildest confusion. The works, however, were left entirely unharmed, with log huts capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rebels also left behind them commissary and hospital stores in large quantities, besides wagons, tents, caissons, and other valuables. But the most remarkable announcement in regard to this remarkable flight, is that the division of rebel troops at Winchester, under command of Gen. JACKSON, has been left behind, and is consequently cut off and in imminent danger of capture. It was supposed at first that Winchester had also been evacuated, but dispatches received at headquarters yesterday state positively that JACKSON is still there. No better proof could be afforded of the haste with which the main army left Centreville and Manassas. Gordonsville is given as the point to which the rebels have retired. This is behind the Rappahannock River, and is in some respects a position equal to that at Manassas, though without the extensive fortifications of the latter place.

Official information of the falling back of the rebels recently encamped back of and below Occoquan Creek, reached Washington yesterday. They destroyed everything they could not carry on their backs, and left on Saturday. The rebel force which retreated from this locality consisted of three Texas, one Georgia, and one Mississippi Regiment, and the Hampton Legion of Virginia. When leaving, they informed the people of Occoquan that they were to fall back to the Rappahannock.

We have now the official report from Gen. CURTIS of the great battle in Arkansas—the battle of Pea Ridge. The fight began on Thursday last, by the enemy making an assault on our right wing, under Gen. SIGEL. Reinforcements to SIGEL were brought up at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels ceased the assault for the night. Next morning Gen. CURTIS made a new disposition of his forces, and the cavalry and artillery went forward to the action. At 11 o'clock the enemy attacked our right, the fight continued the whole day, and at night the rebels were repulsed, BEN. MCCULLOCH, who led one column, having fallen. Gen. CURTIS, for the third day's work, again changed the position of his forces. At sunrise on Saturday the battle was renewed, and our forces steadily advanced. A charge of infantry through, cut the entire line finally routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, and were pursued by our cavalry and infantry in two routes. Our loss is heavy, and the enemy's unknown. Gen. CURTIS makes honorable mention of his officers, and says that all his men acted with unusual gallantry.

We have dispatches from Fortress Monroe to last evening, which report everything quiet. Only a partial list of the killed, wounded and missing in the late engagement is given, as all the papers of the *Cumberland* went down with her, and the names can only be ascertained by reference to the records of the Navy Department.

According to the story of the Union men who reached Cairo from New-Orleans, a day or two ago, having left there Feb. 26, great excitement and distress exist in that city. The approaches on the south were well defended, and on the north the fortifications ran back to Carrollton. The number of Union men in the city is estimated at 12,000, organized into clubs. The condition of affairs at Memphis is represented to be deplorable. The proposition of the *Appeal* to burn the city on the approach of the National forces met with much opposition, and the Mayor had issued a proclamation threatening to hang any person detected in setting fire to a house. BEAUREGARD is said to be at Island No. 10, but he seems to have made preparations for leaving, as a large number of transports were at the lower end of the island ready for use.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* at Portland, we have advices from Europe one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. She left Liverpool on the 27th, and London on the 28th ult. The papers relating to our blockade had been laid before the British Parliament. Among them is a letter from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated so late as the 15th ult., declaring that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade was no proof of its inefficiency. He argues that a neutral State should exercise great caution regarding a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the right of the blockade should be abused. The unemployed laborers at Liverpool had made some demonstrations, but had been peaceably dispersed by the Police.

The insurrection in Greece was assuming serious proportions.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market had been 54,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions quiet. Consols for money, 93¼.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, notice was given of a bill to repeal all acts prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall. A resolution was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, that the Naval Committee be directed to inquire into the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads, and the destruction of property there. The bill providing for the purchase of coin was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, but not disposed of. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to it. Consideration of the Bill for the purpose of coin was then resumed, and it was finally passed, with Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment with regard to the amount of deposits. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the Confiscation bill, in the shape of a substitute for the first section, which was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, to establish National foundries at Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Penn., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; also a dépôt for saltpetre, etc., at Indianapolis, Ind., and a powder factory at Trenton, N. J. A bill to establish naval dépôts and Navy-yards on the Lakes was referred to the Select Committee on Lake Defences. The resolution for cooperation with States in the abolition of Slavery then came up, the question being on postponement. The House refused to postpone until Thursday, and also refused to postpone until Monday next. A proviso was offered by Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, that nothing in the resolution should be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of territory. A further amendment was suggested by Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio, that Congress ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax within the current year for the payment of the pecuniary aid tendered to the States. Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky made a speech in opposition to the resolution, as unwise and unconstitutional. Messrs. BIDDLE of Pennsylvania, CRISFIELD of Maryland, CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and others, also opposed it, and Messrs. DIXON of New-York, OLIN of New-York, HICKMAN of Pennsylvania, and others, favored it. The House finally refused to adopt any of the proposed amendments, and passed the resolution in its original shape, 88 to 31, after refusing to lay it on the table. It was 6½ o'clock when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a Bill to amend the Act for the speedy payment of the Volunteers of the State, passed a few days ago, so as to obviate the difficulty which has arisen between the State and General Government, was passed. A Bill to repeal the Act to widen Tenth-avenue, Brooklyn, was reported. Among the Bills passed was one to impose a tax on dogs, one to close a part of Partition-street, Brooklyn, and one to enforce the responsibility of Bank stockholders. The bill to confer power on the Metropolitan Police to inspect steam-boilers was amended so that no person shall be detailed for the duty unless a practical engineer, and ordered to a third reading. During the proceedings an announcement was made that Manassas had been occupied by the National forces, and it occasioned the greatest excitement for a time. After the adjournment three cheers for the victory were given with a will.

In the Assembly, General Orders were considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill to suppress concert saloons was debated, and amended so as to provide that in all places where an admission fee is received, directly or indirectly, no female waiters shall be employed, or permitted to be in attendance. Progress was then reported upon it. Progress was also reported on the bill to reorganize the militia, and it was made the special order for Friday. The bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the New-York Firemen was ordered to a third reading. The bill to amend the act for the speedy payment of the volunteers was, by unanimous consent, taken up and passed. The announcement of the occupation of Manassas in the Assembly, as in the Senate, caused a scene of great excitement, and all business was for a time suspended.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Hampshire State election took place yesterday, and resulted in the reelection of Gov. BERRY, by an increased majority.

The ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, lately reported ashore on the Massachusetts coast, was, on Thursday last, in lat. 38° 45' N., lon. 68° 8' W., drifting S. S. E. The rudder, sails and anchors were gone and she was helpless, but all on board were well. Steamers have been sent to her assistance.

The brig *Isabel Beurmann*, Capt. JAMES, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port au Prince, reports that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 19th February, at 4 o'clock A. M.

A letter received in Fall River, Mass., from Capt. COLLINS, of the bark *Rolling Wave*, dated Falmouth, England, Feb. 25, states that he had had a rough passage of 50 days from Alexandria, Egypt, to Falmouth. On her way the *Rolling Wave* touched at Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* was coaling. The *Sumter* had burned one bark and boarded another, within sight of Gibraltar. The one boarded had her chronometers and charts taken, and a bottomry bond was given for the vessel. Before the *Rolling Wave* left, an American man-of-war had arrived at Gibraltar, much to the joy of the American Captains in port.

The Shepherd arson case was yesterday for the second time before the Supreme Court at General Term, on a writ of error. The point of appeal is that as the offence charged was committed in 1857, when the penalty was death, the Court, on the second conviction in 1861, erred in sentencing the prisoner to imprisonment for life, under the act of 1860. The will of JOHN MADDEN, now admitted to probate, leaves $1,000 to the Trustees of Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, and a large residuary estate to be equally divided among the Protestant charitable institutions of this City.

The Stock Exchange was very active yesterday, at advancing prices. Gold fell off to 101⅛@101¼, and Exchange closed dull at 112@112½ ₱ cent.

Great exultation was occasioned in business circles yesterday by the news of the flight of the rebels from Manassas. The merchants at the Produce Exchange received the intelligence with enthusiastic cheering. Everybody seemed highly elated. Trade was in some measure neglected. The Breadstuffs markets were heavy, and prices tended downward. Provisions were depressed; Pork was lower and unsettled. Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco and Whisky, Hay, Hides, Leather and Cotton were in fair demand. The changes in other branches of business were unimportant.

The cattle market is overstocked this week. About 4,000 bullocks had reached the Forty-fourth-street yards by Tuesday noon, and more were expected last evening. The market was a hard one for owners and speculators, but favorable to butchers, some of whom bought cattle 1c. per pound lower than last Tuesday. Except for a few of the choicest beeves, which brought 9c., there was nothing sold above 8¼c., and plenty of good cattle changed hands at 7½c.@8c. per pound, estimated dressed weight. Poor, rough oxen, and thin steers, sold at 6c.@6½c. Most sales were ½c. to ¾c. per pound lower than last week, and trade was dull, with no prospect of improvement today.

THE MERRIMAC MENACING THE CAPITAL.—The nervous people who could not sleep on Sunday night, in anticipation of the advent of the *Merrimac* in our harbor to bombard New-York, now turn their fears in the direction of Washington, and are troubled lest the marine monster should go up and smash Congress as badly as it did the vessel of that name at Hampton Roads. There is one hydrographic fact that should allay their fears. The *Merrimac* draws nearly *twenty-three feet* of water. At Alexandria—below Washington—the channel of the Potomac affords but *twenty* feet. This would perhaps be an obstacle.

The End of the Rebellion.

Never, on any occasion, were greater successes chronicled than those we placed before our readers yesterday. Never was a campaign carried on, on a grander scale; nor one so well calculated to impress the imagination by the vastness of its plans, or the manner of their execution. After months of quiet preparation, which foreigners took for imbecility and accepted as the success of the rebellion, and at which our own people were at times disposed to murmur, a simultaneous movement has been made along a line measuring more than five thousand miles—that upon land swarming with soldiers; that upon sea with ships—a movement that is so irresistible in its force as to be often unopposed, because resistance is hopeless. Upon the banks of the Potomac in the East, Tennessee in the centre, and Arkansas in the far West, the march is onward, and the effective blow struck at almost the same instant—an offensive movement, directed by a common purpose and to a common end, however different may have been the resistance offered or the means and method of attack. Upon the other frontier of the rebels—the sea—our ships are everywhere present, from the capes of Virginia to the capes of Florida, seizing their maritime strongholds and driving them back into the interior. The coils we have thrown around them are drawing closer and closer, till no alternative will be left but destruction or immediate submission. The latter will be the means of escape as the rebels, if we except the leaders, who may prefer ignominious death at their own hands than at those of the enemy, have not a cause that nerves to martyrdom.

The most striking news of the day, though perhaps not the most important, was the evacuation of Manassas, that stronghold from which the rebels, for nearly a year, threatened Washington, and over which their flag floated in sight of the Capital. It was the scene of our greatest disaster in the war. By our successes in the West and on the seaboard, it jutted out like a great promontory, liable to be completely surrounded and cut off by the advancing waves. The fate of Manassas was settled by battles hundreds of miles distant, and was a result of skillful strategy that achieves great victories without the loss of a man. Its abandonment has the deepest significance, because it is really a confession by the rebels that the war is ended. They commenced with vaunts that any war waged would be upon Northern soil. Smarting under the suffering inflicted by the presence upon their own, the rebel journals have been unanimous in the declaration that the conflict must be transferred to Northern territory, which should at the same time be made to support the war, and to feel all its horrors, as the only mode by which the North could be forced into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Upon this hope has the soldier been fed. This has mitigated his sufferings, and induced him to remain under arms. These dreams are now dissipated. Nothing but privation and wretchedness stare him in the face, sufferings not compensated by a cause in which the great mass have any interest, or for which they are willing to make great sacrifices. The retreat from Manassas is a surrender of the contest. This must be understood alike by officers and soldiers, and must thoroughly dishearten the former and demoralize the latter. But the rank and file have undoubtedly long been in this condition. In spite of all assurances to the contrary, the Southern regimente have not reënlisted to any considerable extent, so that Manassas has nearly been left without any army. Resistance was impossible, and the only means of escape was to place a wide distance between the shadow of the force remaining, and our advancing columns.

Such, we are confident, is a result to be hereafter everywhere repeated. An army consisting of materials like those of which the rebel forces are composed, will not fight after reverses. There is enough of loyalty remaining to unnerve the whole. A half dozen men in a company with Union proclivities will destroy the effectiveness of all the others. The clemency we show will do the rest. The "Lincoln Government," the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of the rebel leaders, is found to be humane, respecting the rights of property and persons, relieving the Southern people at the same time of the intolerable oppression of the Confederate Government. Reconstruction, consequently, necessarily follows in the wake of our arms, by breaking the chain with which the Southern people have been held, and by restoring again the old Government, identified with every recollection, and the source of all their prosperity.

These are the results we have gained, so far as relates to the objects of the war. But they are not all. The North has shown itself to be a most formidable power; unquestionably the most formidable military power in the world—capable of placing, in a few months, a million of soldiers in the field, with the most perfect appointments, animated by the most ennobling sentiments, while our vast wealth has enabled us to bear the burdens imposed without feeling them to be oppressive, and without injury or disturbance to our industry. We shall come out of the contest conscious of our strength, and with the respect of the world. But we shall have achieved a success still more valuable. We shall establish the genius and civilization of the North as that of the continent. We shall be no longer a divided nation. We shall hereafter be in harmony with and sustained by the moral sense of mankind, because we shall lead in whatever promotes the well-being of the race.

The Battle of Pea Ridge.

The official bulletin of the National victory in Arkansas, leaves no doubt about the thoroughness with which the task of Gen. CURTIS has been done. The rebel force has been beaten and dispersed; hostile cavalry hang upon the rear of its escaping fragments. BEN MCCULLOCH, the busiest of the conspirators in the Southwest, is among the slain. A better day's work has not been achieved since the war began.

There is especial importance and interest in this field-day, in view of the material composing the routed army. Think of the swaggering bullies, with pistol and bowie-knife, brought by MCCULLOCH and VAN DORN from Texas; the Arkansas savages, drafted from the gambling hells of Napoleon, Rackensack and Little Rock; the Indians, less savage than they, seduced into war-paint by that New-England renegade, ALBERT PIKE. Conceive of this ferocious mob, of the worst elements of the worst society in the country, who could not name a Northerner without a curse, and who even in peace times were as ready to slaughter a Yankee as to bolt their hog-and-hominy dinners, and we may in some measure appreciate the service the Union soldiers of the West have rendered not merely the country but humanity. MURRELL and his famous horde of river thieves and Thugs never better deserved extermination than the banditti of VAN DORN.

Earl Russell on the Blockade.

At a time when we can reasonably look forward to a speedy supersedure of the blockade which for the past ten months the United States have established over the coast of the insurgent States, it is rather interesting to have assurance that the British Government considers it "effective." If the ways of Cabinet Ministers were not past all understanding, we might just entertain a wish that Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary had seen his way to giving us the distinguished assurance any time during the past six months, when the air has been thick with ominous whispers of foreign intervention. Late as it is, however, the declaration which Earl RUSSELL makes in his dispatch to Lord LYONS, dated Feb. 15, is highly satisfactory and gratifying. It appears that all the representations of JEFF.'s London Commissioners—YANCEY, ROST and MANN—touching the inefficiency and consequent illegality of the blockade, have proved unavailing. Facts have spoken louder than secessionist figures, and the Cabinet has rightly put over against the formidable schedule of vessels that the rebels claim to have run the gauntlet of our coast squadron, the general scope of the blockade which—the rebels themselves being witnesses—has been terrible in its completeness. The language of Earl RUSSELL is noteworthy. He declares that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade *does not prevent it from being effective*, and he argues that neutral States ought to exercise great caution with regard to a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused. This is, of course, sound doctrine, for no blockade can have the tightness of a glass slopper. When the Congress of Paris declared that a blockade, to be respected, should be effective, the intent was that it should be an actual blockade—not a paper one. It remained for the rebel authorities, and their aiders and abettors in the English Press, taking advantage of the ambiguity of the term "effective," (which very imperfectly renders the French "*effectif*") to seek to push it to an absolute integretation. Earl RUSSELL, at one stroke, sweeps away the whole tissue of secessionist sophistry. No man knows better than he that never was a blockade more "effective" than that the United States has established over its insurgent coast; while the proportions of it dwarf into insignificance all the blockades in history. It has not been our traditional policy, and it is not our present principle or practice to set a low standard for the legality of blockades. On the contrary, we raise high that standard. Let a single fact show this. It has been urged by D'HAUTEFEUILLE and HUBNER—the one the French, and the other the German champion of the extreme interpretation of neutral rights—that a blockade to be binding should be accompanied by the possession of the land side of the invested coast. We have to a considerable extent carried this out. It has been the sagacious and far-seeing policy of the Government to gain a lodgment on the rebel coast, at as many points, and over as great a stretch as possible; and we have now many hundred miles of the Southern coast, along which the blockade is supplemented by actual possession, and every day, almost, adds new points. Who doubts that this will speedily be extended around the whole coast, when the blockade will be superseded, and neutral nations admitted, to reap the rich reward of their patient waiting.

HONOR TO ERICSSON.—If ever man leaped into enviable fame it is the distinguished engineer whose creative genius constructed the battery which arrived so opportunely in Hampton Roads on Sunday to drive off the *Merrimac*, and save the country from untold disaster. The name of ERICSSON is on every lip, and is repeated with admiration and gratitude by rejoicing millions. We may mention, as an interesting fact, that so doubtful did the Government feel respecting the plan on which the *Monitor* was built, that she was not to be paid for until she should prove in battle her capability of doing all that was promised. She will now, probably, be paid for! We understand that a subscription paper is in circulation among our merchants, which is intended as a suitable testimonial to Capt. ERICSSON, for his services as an inventor, and that handsome sums were subscribed yesterday.

This is very well, in its way. But a still better way, and one that will no doubt be much more gratifying to ERICSSON himself, is for Government to order immediately half a dozen *Monitors*, either identical, or with such modifications and improvements as experience may have suggested to the mind of the distinguished engineer, who, we may say, went down in the *Monitor*, and was at head of his battery during the engagement.

The President's Emancipation Policy in the House.

The general recognition by the public Press of all parties, and all degrees of opinion, on the subject of Slavery, of the conservative spirit of the President's Special Message, is a gratifying sign of the era of good feeling which is soon to succeed the present expiring rebellion. There is a warmth of approval of the honest purpose of the Executive head of the nation, which denotes the strongest popular confidence, not only in his integrity, but in his will and ability to bring the whole country out of its great trouble. That with all this there should be differences of opinion as to the immediately operative action of his recommendation, was to be expected. But even these differences, we are happy to find, are accompanied by expressions of the utmost kindness for Mr. LINCOLN, and the highest appreciation of his patriotic motive.

From the proceedings in the House on this subject, it seems evident that a portion of the Representatives of the Border States feel themselves somewhat embarrassed in voting upon the Message. This, though much to be regretted, was not wholly unexpected. The extreme sensitiveness of the most moderate or liberal of the Border States to any discussion of the subject looking even to gradual emancipation, had prepared us to look for some degree of hesitation in accepting the President's resolution as a practical *measure*, applicable to their own case or condition. But it is not the less, in its terms and intent, a practical *opinion* from the highest authority in the Government, enunciated at a critical period in the condition of the whole country, when to withhold his sentiments on so important a question might have been productive, as, indeed, it threatened to be, of the greatest embarrassment to the administration and final settlement of the war against rebellion. The sensitiveness to which we have referred is not of original growth or long standing in the Border States. It has resulted from the agitation of the Slavery question by extreme politicians, North and South, for the past twenty or twenty-five years. Time was, in the recollection of the present generation, when gradual emancipation was not only freely discussed in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, but urged upon and strenuously advocated within their State Conventions, from mature and profound conviction of its public policy. It was one of the great questions of the day in the Virginia Convention for revising the Constitution in 1832. It was petitioned for in the Convention of Tennessee in 1834. It was discussed at a still later period in the Convention of Kentucky. There was nothing then said or thought of treason to the South, or incendiary dangers at home, from these discussions. The question was treated as one of public policy; of domestic and political economy; of social good; and even, in one sense, of humanity to the colored race. All the sensitiveness now shown was of subsequent growth, but its existence is not the less undeniable, and will sufficiently account for the course of the Border State Representatives on the vote of yesterday, without, however, confirming the wisdom of its present indulgence, or detracting from the timely and enlightened purpose of the President to restore the whole question of gradual emancipation to its original and rightful position within these States.

SPEED OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—*Speed* will obviously be found quite as important an element in the new era of naval warfare, as impregnable sides. The *Monitor* has shown herself more than a match for the *Warrior*, as to the ability to give and take hard knocks, for the *Warrior's* sides have never been tested with half the shock of a 11-inch wrought iron globe, at short range, while her guns are far inferior to those of the *Merrimac*. But the *Warrior* sails sixteen and a half miles an hour, while the *Monitor* was not intended for above eight or ten. Once out of range, therefore, the *Warrior* could pass on conquering and to conquer. But the *Stevens Battery*, according to the unanimous report of the Board of Examiners, will run at above nineteen miles an hour, besides throwing 2,200 lbs. at a broadside—15-inch shot at that—while the *Warrior's* broadside is but 1,554 lbs. We cannot tell how soon a European iron-clad frigate may thunder at our gates. Is it wise, then, to withhold $750,000 to finish this great engine of defence, when $15,000,000 is not too much for gunboats which the *Warrior* could simply run down without firing a shot?

THE SHIP OF THE LINE VERMONT.

The Missing Frigate Heard From—All on Board Well.

The schooner *J. M. Chapman*, Capt. A. J. CHAPMAN, belonging at New-London, Conn., arrived at this port Monday. She left the frigate *Vermont*, on last Thursday, in latitude 38° 45' N., longitude 68° 8' W. She was still drifting, but all on board were well, excepting Capt. FAULDING, who was slightly injured during the gale which disabled the *Vermont*. The *Chapman* lay by the *Vermont* from Saturday (March 1) until Thursday, (March 6,) lending her all the assistance possible. Capt. CHAPMAN brings dispatches to the Government from Capt. FAULDING, and a steamer will be immediately dispatched to search for the disabled frigate.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The schooner *J. W. Chapman*, arrived from New-York last evening, reports on the 2d inst. fell in with the frigate *Vermont*. She lay by her until the 6th, and left her in latitude 39° 45', longitude 68° 08', drifting S. S. E. one-half E. two knots per hour, rudder, sails and anchors gone, and entirely helpless. She wants powerful tugs at once.

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11.

The election for State Officers and the Legislature took place to-day. Three candidates for Governor were in the field, viz.: BERRY, the present incumbent, supported by the Republicans; STARK, Democrat, and WHEELER, nominated as an independent candidate. A majority is required to elect a Governor in this State. The following is the result for Governor in some of the leading towns:

Towns.	Berry.	Stark.	Wheeler.
Dover	737	486	19
Portsmouth	779	488	7

BERRY gains 291 votes over last year.

Fifty-five towns foot up, BERRY, 12,712; STARK, 9,688; WHEELER, 563.

The vote of Concord was: Berry, 1,214; Stark, 612; Wheeler, 27. Manchester—Berry, 1,227; Stark, 740; Wheeler, 48. Nashua—Berry, 906; Stark, 560; Wheeler, 17.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11—Midnight.

The result in 119 towns for Governor, gives Berry 22,996; Stark, 20,400; Wheeler, 1,042.

It is believed Gov. BERRY'S majority over all, will be over 1,500. The Republican majority in the House will be from 50 to 75. The Republicans have also probably elected 19 out of the 12 Senators and four of the Councillors.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Emancipation Policy Indorsed.

Passage of Mr. Conkling's Resolution in the House.

The Bill for the Purchase of Coin Passed in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

The vote in the House to-day, on the President's resolutions in regard to Slavery, is a high compliment to the practical wisdom of the Executive. The Border State men and other conservatives oppose the resolutions, for the present, not because they are wrong in principle, but because any present action by Congress would be seized upon by the rebels in Virginia and Tennessee still further to delude and intimidate the loyally inclined masses in those States. They say if the war is delayed by imprudent action in Congress, the great expense will double the country to buy and pay for the slaves of the Border States.

Six Southern men voted Aye and nine *Nay* in the House to-day on the President's emancipation resolution. The others from the Border States were out in their seats.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Stevens Battery is attracting large interest now, and if your merchants would meet on 'Change and send an earnest and able Committee here to represent the subject properly to Congress, a bill to complete her could immediately be passed.

THE REMAINS OF A HERO.

The remains of the late Lieut. Jos. B. SMITH, U. S. N., killed in the naval action of Saturday last, while in temporary command of the frigate *Congress*, are now on the way up to this City, coming via Baltimore. He was killed by the explosion of a shell, which shattered his person dreadfully. His corpse was brought off the surrendered ship by some of the men set at liberty by the rebels. The remains will be carried to the residence of his father here.

NO MORE PASSES.

Maj.-Gen. DIX has issued an order directing that no more passes shall be granted to go South for the present. All travel Dixieward, save by the blockade coasts, is thus suspended.

DEATH OF MRS. CASEY.

Mrs. CASEY, wife of Brig.-Gen. CASEY, died suddenly of apoplexy at their residence in First-street, about 5 o'clock last evening. The body has been embalmed by Drs. BEGAN and ALEXANDER, assisted by Brigade Surgeon JAS. H. WARREN. Her remains will be sent to Massachusetts.

A PARTY OF CONTRABANDS.

This morning a squad of thirteen contrabands, men and women, with one or two children, passed up the avenue in the direction of the Provost-Marshal's office, in charge of two cavalry soldiers, dismounted. It was said they came from the Virginia lines.

THE PANAMA AND ASPINWALL MAILS.

Senator LATHAM will introduce a bill to-morrow to repeal all laws prohibiting foreign Steamship Companies from carrying American freight, and mails between New-York and Aspinwall, and Panama and San Francisco, and allowing such Companies to carry mails for ocean postage.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

The controversy still rages in Washington as to whether the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels is a matter for rejoicing or regret. There was some talk of a movement in Congress to censure MCCLELLAN for crushing the enemy without spilling blood.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH PACIFIC MAILS.

Commodore VANDERBILT gave notice to-day to the Postmaster-General that he would carry the Central American and South Pacific mails on his line of steamers, provided he could be protected against parties who are smuggling the California mails over his line, for which he receives no payment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe this evening states that all is quiet in that vicinity. A flag of truce was received to-day from Craney Island. No information was obtained about the injury to the *Merrimac*. She reached Norfolk on Sunday evening, from which it may be inferred that she was not capable of making very good time.

LIGHT DRAFT STEAMERS WANTED.

The Quartermaster-General advertises for two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats at Ship Island. He invites proposals.

BUCHANAN WOUNDED.

Capt. BUCHANAN, who commanded the *Merrimac* on the first day's fight, is reported by a telegram received to-day to be wounded. Capt. JONES commanded the *Merrimac* on Sunday.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions for emancipation.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported on several memorials in relation to giving relief to Ireland, and asked to be discharged; also to be discharged from the consideration of the papers in relation to the *Trent* affair.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal all acts prohibiting foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the late engagement with rebel steamers near Fortress Monroe, and the destruction of property there, and all the circumstances.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he did not wish to make any objection; but so far as he knew, or had reason to believe, since the commencement of the rebellion, no matter what disasters occurred, on sea or land, neither the War or Navy Department, except in a single instance, have made the least inquiry in regard to the matter.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said, from his absolute knowledge, the attention of the Department has been called to this rebel ship. It has been known, for months, that she was fitting out, and merchants and underwriters everywhere felt anxious, and the attention of the Government was called to it over and over again, and he thought the matter ought to be looked into.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, in regard to the disaster at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Government had done all it could. The responsibility of this late disaster rests on the Government, for not long ago sending a military expedition against Norfolk. Officers of the navy have been at all times ready to break the Potomac blockade, and the flotilla was under orders for several days for that purpose, but the superior military officer, who had command of all the forces, forbid the expedition, and the responsibility did not rest on the Naval Department, at least.

Mr. HALE said that he did not mean to charge the Secretary of the Navy with anything. He meant simply to allude to the fact, which he thought very reprehensible, that the Department made no inquiry at all. When the Norfolk Navy-yard was abandoned no inquiry was made into that or anything else. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the services

appropriated by any State for the payment of the volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by the State.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the purchase of coin was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment to increase the amount of deposits, provided for in the Treasury Note bill at $25,000,000, to $50,000,000.

Here the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) proceeded to speak at length against the bill. He contended that the bill was unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court would pronounce it so if the case ever came before them. Such a sweeping proposition, so unjust and so cruel a measure, is calculated to continue this war forever. There had never been, in the history of the world, such a measure proposed as this. It never should have been submitted to a legislative assembly in a civilized community. Mr. CARLILE then quoted at some length from the speech of M. F. CONWAY in the House, in which he (CONWAY) declared in favor of making this an Abolition war. He (CARLILE) charged that Abolitionism and Secessionism were both pelting at the same thing. They were twins, spawned at the same time in some muddy stream. The second section of this bill provides for the purchase of tropical lands and the emancipation of the slaves. The people are to be taxed in all ways to advance the schemes of those who look with complacency on the sufferings of white men, but who are perfectly horrified at the state of 4,000,000 of negroes happy and contented. He contended that if the slaves were emancipated, the only result could be their extermination or their reenslavement. He (CARLILE) denied that the Constitution was any less binding in time of war than in time of peace, and that by the laws of nations and the rules of war the private property of individuals could not be forfeited. Mr. CARLILE here quoted from authorities on the law of nations to sustain his argument. He contended that this was not a war constitutionally speaking, and he denied that it was a civil war. It was only an insurrection, and the people engaged against the Government were rebels. Before the insurrection the advocates of this bill admitted that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery in the States. It was not for the purpose of taking away all the rights of the Southern people that our brave soldiers went to the war. They went to preserve the Constitution with all its rights. Such he (CARLILE) knew was the case with the brave and heroic LYON, who sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country. He claimed that the Senator from Maine (HAMLIN) argued that the rebels were belligerents, and dumbed the rebellion into war. This was the very thing which the rebels wanted. But the bill cannot be executed until the rebellion is suppressed, and it could only serve to make the rebels desperate. Was it not expedient to deprive widows and children of their inheritance by such an act as this. The incendiary Press of the country were trying to revive again sectional feeling, and to set the Temple of Liberty on fire; and the anti-Slavery element is anxious to have the Southern wing of the temple destroyed. Those people who say that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and who are trying to make this war a cause for an unjust attack upon Slavery, will bring down upon their heads the judgment of a righteous God and the denunciation of the civilized world. The restoration of the Union will destroy both Secessionism and Abolitionism. In their life their labors tended toward the same unhallowed end, and it is fitting they both should be consigned to the same grave. May Heaven speed their demise. Mr. CARLILE here quoted from the President's Inaugural Address and from the Messages, from the proclamations of GENS. SHERMAN, HALLECK, BUELL and BURNSIDE, and from resolutions passed by Congress, to show that it was never intended to make this war a war against Slavery. The leaders of the rebellion should be hung, but the great masses should be granted a pardon. He thought that, if a proclamation of amnesty was made, we could have a peace in ninety days. Mr. CARLILE continued as follows: Insinuations have been made against my own loyalty by those who think, in order to be a loyal man, one must be an Abolitionist. He had periled all in defence of the Constitution of his country. He had stood in the Capitol of his own State amid the jeers and threats of a mob and assassins who sought his life. On the 18th of April, 1861, a mob of not less than a hundred men or devils came to his lodgings, with a rope to hang him. He stood here to-day in the Capitol of the nation to defend the Constitution from all attacks from any quarter that they may come, and he was prepared to sacrifice life itself in its defence. He stood on the platform of the President in his Inaugural Address, and, in the language of a former Senator, would say, "Let us cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank at night when the tempest closes around him."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the purchase of coin, etc.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment, in regard to the amount of deposits, was adopted; Yeas, 29; Nays, 16.

The bill then passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. HALE asked if there was any legislation in the report which is not included in the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was not.

The report was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Oop.,) the bill to reduce the expenses of the sale of sundry public lands was taken up and passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the Chair fill the vacancy in the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the absence of Mr. JOHNSON.

The Chair appointed Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered the following amendment to the Confiscation bill:

Strike out the first section, and insert:

The personal property, monies, stocks, credits, and effects of every kind and nature, both corporeal and incorporeal, wheresoever situated within the limits of the United States, belonging to all persons who heretofore held office or commission, either civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or any State, which office or commission required the taking of the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and all persons who hold, or may hereafter hold, any officer or commission, either civil or military, under the so-called Confederate States, or any State in rebellion against the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States, and who are, or who may hereafter be, engaged in resisting, opposing or obstructing the laws, officers or forces of the Federal Government, or aiding or assisting those who are or shall be so engaged, such persons being beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any State or district within the United States, now in a state of insurrection or rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, shall be confiscated to the United States, such confiscation to take immediate effect on the commission of the act punishable by confiscation, and all right, title and claim of persons committing such act, together with the right and power to dispose or alienate personal property of any kind and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the establishment of a National Foundry at Chicago, Ill., and at Pittsburgh, Penn., and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles for the Government. It proposes the appropriation of a half a million of dollars for each foundry. It also provides for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, appropriating half a million of dollars therefor. It also provides for the establishment of a dépôt for saltpetre, powder factory and magazine at Indianapolis, Ia., and for a powder factory at Trenton, N. J., appropriating two hundred thousand for each.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Rep.) introduced a bill for the establishment of naval dépôts and navy-yards on the Lakes. Referred to the Select Committee on Lake Defences.

Mr. WARREN, of Vermont, (Rep.) reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution, which was adopted, that there be printed for the use of the House 20,000 copies of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON'S Nullification Proclamation, and the Declaration of American Independence.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver City. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker announced that the next business in order would be the motion to postpone, until Thursday, the resolution introduced yesterday, providing for cooperation with any State for the abolition of Slavery with pecuniary compensation, etc.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked permission to make a statement.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. STEVENS said that, if consent were given to the gentleman from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) the House would have to give similar consent to others.

The House refused to postpone the resolution until Thursday by one majority.

The House then, by two majority, refused to postpone the resolution until Monday next.

The resolution being now open to debate,

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) offered the following proviso:

"That nothing herein shall be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of the territory now held by the United States, but that on the contrary, it is again affirmed as the unalterable resolution of this House to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored to its ancient supremacy over every State rightfully a part of the Union."

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) suggested an amendment, which was read for information. This amendment was as follows:

"And that Congress, in order to redeem this pledge at the present session, ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax, within the current year, for the payment of the pecuniary aid so tendered to the States."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) remarked, if as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) yesterday said, this resolution meant nothing at all. He (WICKLIFFE) thought Congress ought not to trouble themselves about it. No doubt the mover of the resolution could tell what was meant by it. He (WICKLIFFE) desired light on this subject. To-day, his colleague, (CRITTENDEN,) asked leave to make a single statement. This was refused. Yesterday, when the resolution was introduced, the mover sprung the previous question, thus seeking to cut off debate, the gentleman declaring at the time he was under a pledge to call the question. With all respect to the House, he did not believe thirty men here would vote for a tax to purchase negroes. If it were left to him to say whether the slaves he might own should be emancipated by being paid for out of the Treasury of the United States he would reply—No. He would prefer they should escape by the underground railroad rather than the people should be taxed to pay him for whatever losses he might thus sustain. He denied the constitutional power, first, to interfere, and then appropriate money to buy slaves. He might be accused of a want of loyalty for expressing his old-fashioned sentiments. In the course of his remarks he said if the people of Kentucky shall be left in their free choice, with the continuance of their right to control their institutions in their own way, they would say—we prefer the Government framed by our patriotic fathers rather than join one hanging together by a rope of sand, and which cannot stand. It seemed to him the resolution proposed in effect to give up the Cotton States, provided the Border Slave States would continue with the North.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said whether this resolution shall be adopted or not, whether the Border Slave States shall abolish Slavery or not, he should always be in favor of leaving them in possession of all the constitutional rights which they possessed at the time they entered into the Union. All the Northern States were not united on so construing the Constitution as to claim the exercise of jurisdiction over domestic matters. Some of them, however, understood this resolution as in no manner conflicting with their rights. He alluded to the fact that JEFF. DAVIS recently declared the rebels had undertaken too much, as if to let the Border Slave States go, and concentrate his energies in the heart of the Gulf States, with a view to the ultimate recognition of their independence. Why not, then, disappoint the hope of the miserable and relentless enemy, fighting to desperation. If all loyal men stand by all the States and their reserved rights, why should not the Border Slave States be satisfied? As to the propositions pending, it was too late to raise the question of constitutionality. The aid could be afforded on the ground of the amelioration of the condition of a race of men, while it is not proposed to interfere with the rights of any State.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said: I have given some reflection to this matter since our adjournment yesterday. I have not had an opportunity, however, to confer with others, nor to learn the wishes of my constituents. I see plainly that the easier and more popular course will be to vote for this resolution. The sentiment it expresses is so amicable and philanthropic that it commends itself to every one. But, Sir, it is not the duty of the representative to consult only the feeling of the moment. I have asked myself, shall I truly represent the interests and sober second thought of my constituents by declaring that to all the hardene thei are to rest upon them and their children they ought to add the vast increase necessary to give any practical effect to this resolution. It would take nearly a million of dollars to turn the few slaves in Delaware into free negroes, and what then? In every other sale the purchaser wants the subject of it delivered to him. My constituents would not desire that. Before we can expect the proposal to be of any effect, we must make the terms of it more specific. The resolution says only that the United States ought to give pecuniary aid in the abolishment of Slavery. It has ever been my belief that this is a measure of which the responsibility and the burden rest on the people of the State in which Slavery exists. State action on it has always been beneficent. Federal action has always been exasperating, pernicious, and, I think, unconstitutional. I do not prejudge any practical measures that may hereafter come before us, if any such can be devised; but now I will not, on behalf of my constituents, declare that the Federal Government ought to increase our burdens for the purpose. I regret that I cannot vote for the resolution.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) said he had no doubt that the President, in making the recommendation, was actuated by high and honest principles; but the proposition ought to be a free offer from other than the Republican side. Then let those from the Border Slave States give the answer. It was not proper that he should vote upon this subject, because he, and his constituents, have a personal interest in it.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) in reply to Mr. WICKLIFFE, denied that either the people, or this House, have any object in the prosecution of this war different from the declaration of this body in August last, namely, the maintenance of the Constitution and Union. True, there was difference of opinion as to what means should be employed. The persistent efforts of the Southern men to imbue the Southern mind with the belief that the party in power would by force and violence emancipate the slaves, adds strength to the rebels. If this could be dissipated, the enemy would fall like phosphor before the sun. He spoke in favor of the resolution, which, he was sorry to see, had unnecessarily produced too much excitement in this House. The people of the Free States, being willing to be taxed for the consummation of the plan, certainly evinced kind feelings and not hostility.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said there was a consultation of the Border Slave States men this morning, and he came into the House instructed to move the postponement of the resolution till Monday. He was not able, however, to make the motion, having been cut off by the previous question. It seemed to him the use of the previous question, when arbitrarily made, does the work of many Secessionists, and is injurious to free deliberation and legislative dignity. He did not doubt the patriotism and integrity which induced the President to recommend the policy now considered, but he did not believe the measure was exactly suited to the times. He would not speak at length of Kentucky and her sacrifices for the Union; but the way to conciliate Kentucky is not to press this question upon her, but to let her alone. Why should it be insisted that she or any other State should give up any of her political rights? If one institution should be taken from her control, what will be the result? The proposition would introduce agitation at a time when it could produce no good, but evil. What, he asked, are we fighting for? Was it not to uphold the Government? Yet gentlemen have run on in their logic, doing the greatest possible harm, by advocating the performance of every enormity in order to weaken the enemy. They should not sink from their high position. We were called upon to violate the laws of God and man in order to put down the rebellion. They should behave dutifully toward their country, and enforce the obligations due to the Constitution. In this they would do their whole duty. He believed the President meant right, but he could not consent to the policy proposed. They have upon their hands the suppression of the rebellion and hostility to the Government—the reunion of two great sections in one harmonious whole—our beloved Republic. The aim ought to be that end that alone, leaving out altogether unhappy and perplexing controversies. Why should they indulge in such petty strifes when this great Empire is trembling in their hands?

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, (Rep.,) remarked that he did not stand here in the same delicate position as his friend from the Eastern Shore, (CRISFIELD.) Though by descent left a slaveholder, he did not stand here in that capacity. He was relieved from it by a good and pious mother's deed of emancipation and the laws of Delaware. He regarded the policy now presented as a counter-scheme to that of general emancipation, offered in good faith on the part of the North, and showing that they had no disposition to do the slightest injustice. Half a day's expense of carrying on the war would emancipate all the slaves of that State. He regarded the proposition as a return of the policy of those who framed the Constitution, who regarded Slavery as a social, moral and political evil, which ought to be exterminated. He should vote for the proposition as one of peace, as a pledge that the Northern States and the Republican party will wait till the Border States take the initiative, when they may rely on the aid of the National Government.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) although he did not consider the resolution of any great practical importance, would vote for it. It did not possess any great intrinsic merit, for the reason it was not legislation. It would have been better as a "plank" in the platform of some party. It was rather a consolation for a disappointed hope—a warning to the people of the Border States, which have the most interest in the subject, to which the President's Message especially refers. He repeated, the proposition was rather a palliative, than an open, avowed policy. It was an excuse for non-action, rather than a determination for action itself. Neither the Message nor the resolution was manly and open. It was not becoming the position of the President. It was not such a one as a full-grown man ought to have published to the nation in such a crisis. The President desired to give more aid and comfort to the Border Slave States than to the other States. According to his interpretation of the Message, the President looks to a contingency, in which extreme war measures may become necessary, the abolition of Slavery in the Gulf or Cotton States, and he not only regarded the Message as offering a compensation for a disappointed hope, but an awful note of warning to the Border States to make preparations accordingly. If this was not the plain interpretation of what the President meant, then the error was a most unfortunate use of language. In the course of his remarks Mr. HICKMAN said that the man who is not willing to save the Constitution and Union by the sacrificing of private interest and property, is already a rebel. He cared not on whose ear his declaration fell with harshness. The Border Slave States were not in the Union because they loved the Union, but because they feared worse.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I oppose to that remark an unqualified contradiction.

Mr. HICKMAN said this did not contradict him, and then proceeded to speak of Kentucky and Maryland remaining loyal at the commencement of the rebellion. He was but speaking plain truth.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) said this State struck the first blow before they obtained assistance from the Federal Government.

Mr. HICKMAN said that the people kept striking blows before they knew whether they were in or out of the Union. He spoke of Mr. BLAIR's services as valuable, and as adding much to the laurels which that gentleman was entitled to wear.

Mr. BLAIR said the credit was due to the people of his State, and not to himself; and if this Government had not been preciously *partiscepe criminis* in the rebellion, they would have had less difficulty.

Messrs. WARNER and CRISFIELD, both from Maryland, severally denied that their State remained in the Union for fear of worse consequences, and spoke of the loyalty of Maryland.

Mr. COVODE remarked that he was sorry to say that the Governor of Maryland, at the time the troops were prevented from coming through Baltimore, made a speech under a secession flag in that city.

Mr. CRISFIELD replied that the Governor did as stated, but he regretted it as well as did his friend. It was a time of excitement, and some excuse should be afforded. The general course, however, of Gov. HICKS, was not only patriotic and loyal, but that gentlemen made many sacrifices.

Mr. FISHER said that Mr. HICKMAN's remark as to the Border States, so far as Delaware was concerned, was untrue. It was true there were some men there who would have drawn that State into secession had they possessed a bold leader and the power.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, said if the gentleman had confined his denunciation to individuals in Maryland, he (THOMAS) would have been found a disinterested spectator.

Mr. HICKMAN concluded by saying that slaveholders love Slavery as much as they love God. There was no difference between a slaveholder of Maryland and a slaveholder of South Carolina. The President was between two swords, the one of his party, the other of the Border Slave States, and was expected to crush treason at the earliest moment. But the notion have been disappointed in their reasonable expectations and in the military leaders appointed by the President.

Roscoe CONKLING, as the mover of the resolution, felt a strong interest in having a vote upon it, either now or at any early time, when it can be reached. If the House adjourned now, this resolution would be overridden by the special order to-morrow.

Mr. RICHARDSON said, notwithstanding the tax bill will be the special order, the subject now pending may be discussed. Several gentlemen desired to speak.

The Speaker suggested to Mr. RICHARDSON that under the revised rules, debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, must be confined to the subject under consideration.

A conversation took place between various gentlemen, who endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to fix a day certain when the question should be taken on the resolution.

Roscoe CONKLING moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The Speaker decided, the point having been raised, that the amendments of Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, and Mr. PENDLETON, read at an early period of the day, were not before the House.

The question, however, was submitted to the House, which sustained this decision—43 against 78.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to table the resolution. Disagreed to—34 against 81.

The resolution then passed—88 against 31, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Hutchins of Ohio Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Julian, of Ind., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Kellinger of Penn., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Brown of Va., Union.	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Clements of Va., Union.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Patton of Penn., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Conway of N. Y., Opp.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Sparks of Va., Union.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Shinlabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Ely of N. Y., Rep.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Verree of Penn., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.	Wallace of Vt., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Haight of N. Y., Opp.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Hall of Penn., Rep.	White of Ind. Rep.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Hickmen, of Penn., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Total, 88.

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Norton of Mo., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Voorheese of Ind., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Leary, of Md., Union.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Noble of Ohio, Opp.	Total, 31.

Adjourned at 6½ o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The purchased side-wheel steamer *Ericsson* arrived at the Yard yesterday, and was immediately floated into the dry-dock to be newly coppered; after which she will be armed and put into commission.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* hauled up at the Yard yesterday, to make room for the steamer *Massachusetts*, which will be converted into a supply-ship like the *Connecticut*. The *Massachusetts* will have her armament taken away, and will go into the dry-dock when the *Ericsson* comes out.

A detachment of blue-jackets arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, and were transferred on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, where they will be held disposable for the requirements of the general service.

The old crew of the storeship *Supply* has been sent on board the *North Carolina*, their term of service having nearly expired, and a new crew has been detailed from the disposable recruits on the receiving-ship.

The propellers *Victoria*, *Wamsutta*, *Madgie* and *Patron* had their armaments put on board yesterday. Each of these vessels carries two 64-pounders broadside, and one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle.

The chartered bark *Davis* is at the Yard, loading up with shot and shell. She will sail from here to Key West, and it is expected that she will ultimately go to Ship Island.

The employes at the Navy-Yard are now being paid off for the month of February.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted at Boston, has been transferred to Governor's Island, to be drilled for general service.

Amusements.

Mr. GRAU announces that a short season of Italian opera will be given at the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday next. The novelty in preparation is AUBER's celebrated "Masaniello."

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give an evening concert at Niblo's on Monday evening, and on the following morning will inaugurate a series of highly interesting *Matinées d'Instruction*—playing in the midst of a small circle, and explaining whatever may be asked of him. The entertainments will take place at Irving Hall, and, being of a semi-social character, are by subscription.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Spring season at this establishment opens this evening, when Miss MATILDA HERON will introduce her popular play called the "Belle of the Season."

LITERARY NEWS.—Messrs. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, announce for publication to-morrow *The Earl's Heirs*, a story by Mrs. Woon, the authoress of *East Lynne*. The novel is highly commended by those who have inspected advance sheets.

Paper Machiae Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13.

Guardian Life Insurance Company, OF NEW-YORK, Fire Annex to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building, No. 192 Broadway.

The Decision of the Ladies who Composed the Committee on Sewing-machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the first premium to Grover & Baker's, as the best sewing-machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

MARRIED.

EARLL—CARPENTER—In Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. Wm. Whittaker, Mr. GEORGE D. EARLL, of Watertown, N. Y., to Miss MARY E., only daughter of Jeremiah Carpenter, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SPRINGSTEEN.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, EMMA A., eldest child of Leonard and Ann E. Springsteen, aged 6 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 51 Grove-st.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, at his late residence, No. 18 Pike-st., NATHANIEL FRANCIS, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1¾ o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, WILLIAM KELLEY, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 60 East 12-st., near Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and WILLIAM KELLEY's friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Mr. KELLEY was long attached to Grinnell's line of packets between New-York and Liverpool, and for many years past a resident of the XVth Ward. WILLIAM KELLEY was one of God's noblest gifts, an honest man. His scrupulous integrity of purpose; his conscientious dealings with his fellow men; the pure sincerity of his heart, and his warm nature to all around him; his silent devotion to his God, combined in him the best attributes of the goodness of human nature, as well by his actions, illustrating the character of the true Christian. These rare merits have endeared the memory of WILLIAM KELLEY to a numerous and widespread circle of friends. By his death his wife and three children meet with a bereavement that must ever be impressed upon them with more than ordinary force. We must, in humility, bow to the decrees of the Almighty. Let us hope that WILLIAM KELLEY enjoys by his death that bliss where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest.

HASTIE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 10, PETER HASTIE, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of E. Windust, No. 11 Ann-st., without further notice.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, Miss MARIA L. FANSHAW, aged 21 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of C. H. BENSON, No. 344 5th-av., near 32d-st.

RICE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, JAMES B. RICE, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 493 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Hudson and Catskill papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, ANNA ELIZA, daughter of J. Johnson, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 28 West 21st-st.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, March 11, after a short illness, AARON N. THOMPSON, aged 30 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FABER.—On Tuesday, March 11, of scarlet fever, HAROLD, son of G. H. and Angelica B. Faber, aged 2 years, 4 months and 23 days.

STEAD.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 10, Mrs. MARY A. STEAD, widow of Robert Stead.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 127th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

UPPENHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 10, after a severe illness, SARAH J., beloved wife of Isaiah Uffendill, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 367, and Salem Encampment No. 5, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 374 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, ELIZABETH, wife of Simeon Nichols, in her 44th year.

Her remains were taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment.

ELY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 11, ALVARD WASHBURN, youngest child of Henry G. and Cornelia M. Ely, aged 2 years.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, for interment.

DA RAVEAU.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, March 11, THEODOSIA DE RAVEAU, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Todd's,) on Thursday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock.

COOK.—In Hackettstown, N. J., on Monday, March 10, Mrs. JANET COOK, wife of Dr. W. C. Cook, and daughter of the late Wm. Hall, of New-York City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

HEYDECKER.—In Havre, France, on Friday, Feb. 21, LOUISA EVERA, wife of William Henry Heydecker, and youngest daughter of Jules Mathey, in the 20th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 117.—March 11, 1862.
35, 8, 50, 76, 22, 65, 38, 66, 68, 72, 9, 30, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 118.—March 11, 1862.
17, 36, 51, 19, 68, 43, 73, 28, 14, 44, 25, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—March 11, 1862.
30, 67, 50, 39, 41, 46, 5, 47, 27, 24, 72, 1, 28.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 170.—March 11, 1862.
73, 37, 69, 2, 12, 65, 32, 35, 30, 38, 74, 19.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

PARKER, BREWSTER AND BALDWIN, CARRIAGE MAKERS, No. 65 East 25th-st., Are using upon all their carriages the CORRUGATED, CASE-HARDENED AXLE BOX.

Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.

This box reduces the friction fully one-half, causing the carriage to run much lighter.

Retains the oil six times as long as any other box, and never heats.

☞ Parties about to place orders for either Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering.

Samples to be seen at the Factory, or the REPOSITORY, NO. 786 BROADWAY, CORNER OF TENTH-ST.

JOHN C. PARKER, JAMES B. BREWSTER, THEO. E. BALDWIN.

A CARD.

TO EXHIBITORS FOR THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Through my agents in London I have engaged a suitable space in the building of the INTERNATIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION,

adjoining and connecting with the Great Exhibition, erected for the purpose of not only exhibiting, but selling the various kinds of practical and mechanical productions to the vast influx of visitors inevitably attracted to this locality.

Persons desirous to profit by this opportunity to introduce their inventions for this great market are hereby invited. My agents, giving particular attention to each article exposed by them, will also procure orders for same.

I am now prepared to accept small consignments or samples lots of goods of not too cumbersome size, and to make advances on readily salable articles, if desired.

The time of exhibition being close at hand, and my space only limited, early application is advisable. For further information address or apply to

J. M. FRINA, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.

At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, CORNER OF 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of this Institution will take place on THURSDAY, March 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Church at the corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. (Rev. Dr. Parker's.) The charge to the Graduating Class will be delivered by the President, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. A Valedictory Address, by H. M. FIELD, A. B., M. D., a member of the Graduating Class. And an address to the Alumni, by D. TILDEN BROWN, M. D., (Class of 1844,) of New-York, at Dr. Parker's Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., after the usual commencement exercises. The Alumni of the College are requested to assemble in the Lecture-room of the Church, at 7 o'clock. The annual meeting will be held at the residence of Prof. Clerk, No. 30 East 21st-st., on FRIDAY, March 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH H. YEDDER, M. D., Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

MAXIMS, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR, or a Practical Military Guide for the use of Soldiers of all Arms and of all Countries. Translated from the French of Capt. LENDY.

1 vol., 18mo, red cloth, 75 cents.

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OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER FOR 1862. Revised Edition from the copy issued by the Adjutant-General United States Army.

8vo, paper, 50 cents.

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publ

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the fine washing and ironing; best of references can be produced. Apply at BOERHAM & BEDELL'S Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; the other as first-class cook; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welch young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 8 Greenwich-av., corner Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN obliging young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 302 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress only; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 186 7th-av., near 23d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do fine washing, in a respectable private family. Call at No. 306 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from a late employer. Can be seen at No. 35 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid by a respectable Scotch girl; could assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 281 West 27th-st., near 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Also, a person as seamstress and lady's maid. Call at No. 197 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable person, as chambermaid or laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 154 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 54 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, or chambermaid and laundress; can make up and cut fine silks and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE, OR WOULD TRAVEL WITH A FAMily.—Wanted, by an American young woman who speaks French fluently, a situation in the above capacity; is well disposed to please her employer; good references given. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 284 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; would attend as children's nurse and do plain family sewing. Can be seen for three days corner East 31st-st and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or could do fine washing and ironing, and assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or in taking care of children; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 407 Hudson-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 153 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived nine years in her last two places; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 6th-av., in the rear, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in the above capacity, in a private family. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 6th-av., near 22d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 East 33th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as first-class waitress only; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 2 West 33d-st., one door from 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl who lately came from England with a family, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as above; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress, is neat and tidy, has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Good City references from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF SOber, steady habits, desires to get a situation as cook; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is neat and careful; can produce unexceptionable reference. Call for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor over the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, and a little Spanish cooking; is an excellent baker; best references given from some of the first families now in the City. Call at No. 79 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands all branches of cooking; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; has done so for several years for the most respectable family in the City. The best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 11 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family, is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework; good City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at Mr. WHITE'S, No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, jellies, game; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st., first floor, front room, 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; a good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing, or would take a lauudress' place in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Inquire at No. 1,271 Broadway, near 32th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 234 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 24 East 17th-st., 4th floor, front, Room No. 19.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has lived three years in her last situation; can have the best of City reference. Can be seen; for two days, at No. 73 West 13th-st., six doors from the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family; can do pastry; many kind of cooking. City or country. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 215 West 15th-st., from 11 to 6 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.; between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation for herself and cousin, in one family—country preferred; one understands meats, poultry, game, and soups—the other as regular waitress and chambermaid; is a thorough parlor-maid; wages, $9 and $7. Call for two days at No. 181 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; understands fasking; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 314 6th-av., between 21st and 22d st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City and country references. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Apply at No. 47 Cherch-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women: one as experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by two colored girls, lately from the South; both understand their work thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress; wages, $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress. Understands her business perfectly. Has good city reference. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, by an English woman, a situation in a private family in the above capacity. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 267 West 34d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days; is a good washer and ironer.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is perfectly willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very excellent girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Is sober, honest, and fully capable. Call at the Institute, 34th-st. and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen all the week at No. 282 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 225 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to go in the country; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can milk and make butter if required; wages not so much of an object. Call at the Institute, 97 4th-av., near 11th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do the general house work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; she is a competent person, and fully confident of giving satisfaction. Call at No. 131½ Lndlow-st., up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 190 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady's maid and first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker wishes a situation in a first-class French, English or American family; she cuts and fits ladies and children's dresses; good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and hair dresser; fully understands her business; best of City reference given. Call at No. 155 East 29th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most competent person a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, millinery, if required, and doing up laces; all the requisites belonging to a lady's toilet; is accustomed to travel. Address, by note, G. H. W., 331 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; perfectly understands fine washing and French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her work and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 3d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands doing up ladies' dresses, does plain fluting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant or children, or would like a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; is a neat sewer; can be seen at her former employers, where she has lived five years and a half; can be well recommended from them, and other respectable families in the City. Call or address at No. 314 West 22d-st., low basement house, as there are two houses of the same number in the same block.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by an English Protestant woman, who has been accustomed to the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, with first-class reference, wants a situation as above, or would do some sewing; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from one month old. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth; would wait on an invalid lady; is capable; is a good seamstress if wanted. Reference given. Apply at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A MIDDLEaged English Protestant, with first-class recommendations, to take charge of an infant and three children. Apply by letter to E. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has got seven years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman would like to travel with a lady as child's nurse, or with an invalid. Call at No. 2 Laurens-st., second door out of Canal. To be seen for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse. Can be seen where she is now living, No. 14 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. No objection to assist in the washing. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 260 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed by a lady for an English girl, a situation in Brooklyn or New-York, as nurse or to do plain sewing. Apply in De Kalb-avenue, the third house above Adelphi-st., for two days. The very best of refereuces given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employers; is willing to travel. Call at No. 69 West 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting Misses' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen, for two days in the dry goods store, No. 400 2d-av., and has the best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 211 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 211 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second story, front room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 376 6th-av., near 22d-st.; ring private door next to the jeweler's.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress; is a competent person of long experience in all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, as seamstress and to take care of children; understands working on boys' clothes; has lived for some years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address E. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, and assist with children; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to engage with a private family, by the month or week, to make infants' clothing, ladies' under-clothing, shirts; cut and baste for a machine. Has the best of City and country reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can embroider in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 163 Lewis-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situations for a French seamstress, a chambermaid, and a waitress, each being perfectly conversant with the departments. Apply No. 70 Union-place, until Friday, 14th inst.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 587 1st-av., one door from 34th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 120 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1812, where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, E. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHolic, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be fooud at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 224 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always ready.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, of probity and experience, wishes a situation as monthly nurse or to wait upon an invalid of either sex. Reference from the first doctors in the City. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches; he is an excellent groom and a good driver; he can give one year of first-class City and country reference as to character and capability. He can be seen at Mr. James Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note to D. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant married man, a situatioo as coachman and assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS coachman or groom, by a sober and steady young man; has lived nine years in one place; has no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference, and understands the care of fast horses. Address M. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent Englishman, with testimonials from his employer in this country, with whom he lived five years. Inquire of Messrs. BREWSTER & CO., coachmakers, corner of Broome and Mott sts., to whom he also refers; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man—no children; is a good groom and careful driver; is also a first-class farmer; has had several years' experience in both; has the best reference from his last and former employers. Address, until engaged, R. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a married man; would have no objection to take charge of a small garden; a short distance in the country preferred; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address K. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in this City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty, from his last employer, also from his previous employers. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom; will be willing and obliging; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at his present employer's, who is leaving for Europe on the 1st of April. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; understands his business, and is willing to do it; best of City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and reliable man, a situation as coachman, (single man;) has English City references. Address F. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or to Mr. COXHEAD, No. 1,099 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man, a Scotchman, who understands his business perfectly; can give the best reference. Call on, or address X. Y., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given. Call, or apply by note, to A. F. D., No. 18 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 13 Lexington-av., or can be seen at the above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant coachman, with three years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife; (no incumbrance) the man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; both are honest and trustworthy, as their references will verify; wages moderate. Call or address J. F., No. 78 Watts-st., near Canal, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman or plain gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address R. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who understands his business; can give the best of city reference as to honesty and sobriety; can take charge of a gentleman's place. Address QUINCEY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTman who understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young Englishman of long experience in London and New-York; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has two years' reference from his last employer in this City; is strictly sober, honest and obliging; has had care of some of the most stylish turn-outs in this City. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days, or No. 436 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objections to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to go to the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address, for two days, THOMAS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young German man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; good country references. Address, for two days, A. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, by an active, intelligent man, where he can make himself generally useful; has been several years employed in business houses; writes a good hand, and understands accounts. Good City reference given. Address S. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A married man, who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country also; is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him; is a Protestant; the best of City and country reference. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, this week.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, a married man; has a thorough knowledge of his business; understands the raising and management of all kinds of stock; can give the best of reference. Call or address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man; thoroughly understands all kinds of farming work, and is a good vegetable gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses; has is willing and obliging; his last employer can be seen. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS former or gardener, has six years' experience in the business, and can give first-class references; is a married man with a small family. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married man, a situation as farmer; understands all kinds of farming and gardening, and the care of cattle, would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 381 East 10th-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation; understands everything about cattle and horses; the best of reference from his last employer. For further information address B, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A young man (American) wishes a situation; understands farming and vegetable gardening thoroughly; also the care and management of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address FARMER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address S. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A well-qualified Scotchman wants engagement as farmer, gardener and florist on a first-class place; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, as head gardener, by a steady active married man, without incumbrance, who has practiced gardening from a boy in the old country, and for the last ten years in this country has had the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, fruit and vegetable garden in his last situation, which he filled for three years, and took premiums in fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended. Address J. J., Box No. 220, or to A. BRIDGEMAN, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of a greenhouse, graperies, &c., together with the laying out of ornamental ground s, approaches, and serpentine walks and flower grounds; City reference for last six years. Any parties in want of such a person will address C. F., No. 15 Johnst., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes; the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an industrious, trustworthy, married man, without children, who thoroughly understands the culture of fruit, flowers, also vegetable garden, also care of greenhouse plants, grapery, &c.; has several years reference from his last place for industry, sobriety and capability. Address, for three days, J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or personally, L. H. MEYERS, Esq., No. 76 Beaver-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced gardener, a situation, who understands in particular the forcing of all kinds of fruits, &c., in the highest perfection; also, laying out grounds and everything connected with his line of business; the advertiser is married; he would take charge of a farm, if required. The very best of City reference can be given. Address, M. W. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, without any incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and liability; both hot and cold grapery; his wife would take cooking in a small family. Address E. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 12 Washington-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, stove and orchideous plants, hot and cold graperies, laying out improving grounds; can produce the best of country and City reference. For further particulars can refer to his last employer. Address R. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its branches—fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a first-rate grape grower and florist, and can be highly recommended; no objection to take charge of the farm if desired; is a married man. Address A. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; can take charge of greenhouse graperies, flowers and vegetable; understands laying out grounds and farming, and taking care of a gentleman's place in general. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 74 Grand-st., up-stairs, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; the woman is a first-class cook if required; no incumbrance; has six years' City reference. Any parties in want of such persons may address P. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man; has no family; is a good vegetable raiser; understands hot and cold frames, cold graperies, out-door flowers; will be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address, for three days, J. H., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent man; understands his business in all the various branches of horticulture; is a first-class grape-grower; refers to his last employer, where he has lived several years. Address T. M., Box No. 2,022, Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RES

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Well, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beever-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BANSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, the President, ALBERT WARD, Esq., expressed a desire to be relieved from the duties and responsibility of his position, and tendered his resignation to take effect on the 17th inst. In accordance with his request, his resignation was accepted, and J. MILTON SMITH, Esq., was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

7 30 100 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES. The coupon and registered bonds, and gold and silver, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Classes of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., }
No. 20 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862. }

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than four two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperhooked to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, two ruling machines, two cutting machines, two paging machines and two standing presses in good order; also, an assortment of first class blank books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. Also, one font of small pica type, in good order.

ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. D. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.

Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the city of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, is cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.

AGNES A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.
law6wW

Dated March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.

O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.

STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.

S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing, under the name and firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Alexander McKenzie is hereby authorized to collect all debts and claims due the said firm, and to sign the partnership name in liquidation. ALEX. McKENZIE.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. CHAS. H. O'HARA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of plumbing and gas fitting, at the former place of business of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner of Fourth and Greene sts., in the City of New-York.

ALEX. McKENZIE.

PARAHAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.

HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NORRIS & GREGG, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation. THOS. H. NORRIS,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862. CHARLES GREGG.

The subscriber will continue the business, as heretofore, at Nos. 62 and 64 Gold-st. CHARLES GREGG.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name and style of W. A. NUGENT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WM. A. NUGENT will settle the business.

WM. A. NUGENT.
WM. W. DUSENBURY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. The property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 334, 336, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and six feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the Town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, }
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861. Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SEVENTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD, held at the armory, on Monday, March 10, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the Seventh Company, National Guard, are called upon to record the death of our late beloved and esteemed commandant, JOHN MONAGE, and to mourn with heartfelt sorrow the loss of one who has been so nearly connected with us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have lost in him one who, in a long connection and honorable career, through every grade of promotion with us, and with this Regiment, proved himself the model officer and the thorough soldier, unfaltering in the right, inflexible in his duty, unwavering in his determination and untiring in his energy.

Resolved, That not alone for the soldier do we mourn, but for the man, the companion and friend—one whose pure and truthful character, social and kindly qualities, friendly and faithful heart, bound him to us in ties of friendship which death cannot sever or the grave hide from our memory.

Resolved, That, in our own sorrow, we are able to appreciate and sympathize in the bereavement of his family, and to them tender this our too slight consolation in their hour of mourning; that the memory of his many virtues shall stimulate us to emulate him in the uprightness and fidelity of his life.

GEO. W. ELY, Chairman,
JOHN H. W. KEMP,
WILLIAM H. MONTANYE,
CHARLES C. BARNES,
EUGENE H. POMEROY,
} Committee

COTTON SEED.—3,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 65 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, CHINA, EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
ILARRASABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30

For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22,
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London....$80 | Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85 | Steerage to Hamburg...35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 10 Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 n'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk; daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M. Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight trains leave Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROFESSIONAL.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Partial deafness, discharges from the ears, noises in the head, blindness, chronic inflammation, granulated lids, opacity of the cornea, dimness and weakness of sight, successfully treated by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, at No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP, }
F. J. A. BOOLE, } Committee on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.—All parties opposed to the extension of Church-st. will meet at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs, on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having for sale a very superior saddle horse can hear of a purchaser by addressing W. S., Box No. 2,419 Post-office, giving full description, and where to be seen. No notice need be taken of this advertisement unless the horse has great beauty and style, and perfectly trained, gaited and hitted for the saddle.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZED HORSE, MUST BE sound, strong, and in good condition, suitable for brewers' dray. Apply at SMITH & BROTHERS' brewery, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is [illegible] Dr. Rodman, No. 101 Hudson-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED, IGNORANCE EXPOSED & FALLACIES UNMASKED.

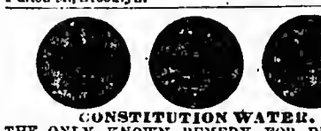
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LA MONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; Rarest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their tricks and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 617 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and luxigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $21 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in male or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima is as pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2 sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

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"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it will be unhesitatingly pronounced the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Sent by mail by Dr. S. W. BOSTWICK, 1 Vesey-st.: Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

[Continued from First Page.]

ing from Missouri through this corner of the State, and from thence branching into the Indian Territory, where that section known as the Boston Mountain is found. Big Sugar Creek, near which the fight began, is a short distance north of Bentonville, the capital of Benton County, and Pea Ridge, which is a part of the mountain range, is but a short distance from the same town. Cross Timber Hollows, to and from which the rebels were chased, is four miles from the head-waters of the Osage Creek. The enemy retreated in two directions, part of them through one of the mountain defiles toward the Indian Territory, and part in a southeasterly direction. At the time when Gen. Curtis' report ends they were being pursued in both directions by our cavalry and infantry. The section of country where the battle took place is a wild, hilly region, where, in case of a rout, it would be extremely difficult to pursue the routed enemy.

GEN. CURTIS.

Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, who comes so prominently before the public in connection with the battle and victory of Pea Ridge, is a native of Ohio, and a man of 54 years of age. He was a resident of New-York when, as a Cadet, he, in 1827, entered West Point; he was breveted Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, 1831, and next year resigned from the army. He devoted himself to the law and to civil engineering, and in 1837-9 was Chief Engineer of the Muskingum River improvement. He was for years an Engineer of the Ohio Board of Public Works, and in 1846 he was appointed Adjutant-General of that State. In June of that year, having prepared the military outfit of the Ohio volunteers for the Mexican war, he took the field himself as Colonel of the Third Ohio. At the close of his year's service he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Wool; he was subsequently Civil and Military Governor of Saltillo; also, in 1847, of Matamoras, Camargo and Monterey. When he returned to the United States, he practiced law for a time, but when the State of Iowa entered on the project of removing the obstructions at the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, he was chosen Chief Engineer, and took up his residence at Keokuk. He was elected to Congress from Iowa, as a Republican member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and reelected to the Thirty-sixth. On the breaking out of the war he resigned his seat to accept a commission as Brigadier-General, and in May last entered on his duties. He was assigned to duty in Missouri, which was then in the throes of revolution. He did much active service under FREMONT, and shortly after Gen. HALLECK took command of the Department, he was appointed to command the expedition intended to clear the rebels out of Southwestern Missouri. He left Rolla, in January, with a force twenty thousand strong, above Fremont from Springfield, ronted him at Cross Hollows, and now has defeated the combined commands of all the rebel Generals in Arkansas. Congress, a few days ago, signified their approval of his merits by appointing him a Major-General of Volunteers.

BEN. McCULLOCH.

The career of Gen. BEN. McCULLOCH, who is reported by Gen. CURTIS as having been killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, is so well known that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate now. But, if he be killed, this will be the last of him. As, however, since the war began, he has not only been ubiquitous in his presence, but has been slain several times, he may, perhaps, turn up again. He is a Tennesseean by birth, and 48 years of age. He first became famous in his native State, as a bear-killer. In 1835 he went to Texas with DAVY CROCKETT to take part in the Texan revolution, and SAM HOUSTON assigned him to the artillery and made him captain of a gun. He afterwards settled in Texas and became celebrated in Indian fights. When the Mexican war broke out he raised a band of Texans on the Guadaloupe, whose services were accepted by TAYLOR. He was employed in scouting expeditions and took a hand in various battles of the war; for which services President PIERCE afterward appointed him United States Marshal for Texas. When the Mormon rebellion broke out, he was appointed one of the Peace Commissioners to Utah, though a more unfit person could not have been discovered in the country. When the present rebellion broke out, he was sought for by JEFF. DAVIS, and has been engaged everywhere, and in all sorts of rebel service. He took a body of Texans to Missouri and assisted Gen. PRICE in various engagements, and particularly in the battle of Springfield. After that he quarreled with PRICE, and retired with his army to Arkansas, and stationed himself at Fort Smith. When Gen. CURTIS gave the present chase to the rebels, he again came north to the Arkansas northern line, with all the other rebel commanders in that section; and has now fallen, a traitor to his country. In person he was remarkable—six feet high, slender but athletic, and with the appearance and air of a frontier fighter. He was undoubtedly a partisan leader of capacity, but was utterly unfit to command a large body of men.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Everything Quiet There Last Night.

Partial List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Late Engagement.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 10, } via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 11—12:30 P. M. }

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings little news that has not been already telegraphed.

The officers and men of the *Monitor* speak in the highest terms of her performances, and think they might have destroyed the *Merrimac* without much difficulty if they had been allowed an opportunity.

The Master's Mate of the *Congress*, PETER HARGOUS, is missing, and may be among the prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 11.

All is quiet here up to noon.

The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo* sailed this forenoon.

All the papers of the frigate *Cumberland* having gone down with her, it is impossible to obtain a list of the killed and missing. The latest and most correct account is 116, and it will probably be reduced to 100. The names can only be ascertained at the Navy Department by comparison of pay rolls. Master M. S. STUYVESANT was wounded; also JOHN GRADY and Gunner W. BUTT. The following are at the general hospital: John Bates, L. Livingston, John Devin, Joseph Russell, John Gardner, Edward Cobb, John Bunt, James Banson, John McGuin, Alexander Mo Fadden, John V. Cavanagh.

On board the *Congress* was one Company of the Union Coast Guard, Ninety-ninth New-York, Capt. ECLESTRA.

The following are killed, wounded and missing:

KILLED.

Sergeant J. Lapey,	Private Wm. Lesley,
Corporal Chas. Tynson,	Private Wm. Bell,
Private James Tracey,	Private Rich'd Thomas.
Private John Gault,	

WOUNDED.

Francis Nsedham,	Chas. Gill,
W. R. Radcliffe,	Ste. Brennen (or Brown),
Thos. Bennett,	James Golden,
Alex. Keyes,	Jas. Calloway,
Sam'l James,	Lawrence Scurlong,

MISSING.

James Goodwin,	Archibald McLean,
Millard Delano,	John Peterson,
Dennis Faye,	Edward Logan,
Francis Kinney,	Wm. Hayes.
Terrance McKenna,	

The following, at the General Hospital, are from the *Congress*:

Thomas Gannon,	James McFaddyen,
David Ferguson,	Wm. Chapman,
George S. Dean,	Patrick Clencey,

John Fitzpatrick, of the *Whitehall*, is also at the General Hospital.

Early yesterday morning a small sailboat arrived at the Newport's News wharf, containing two men and a woman, who represent that they supposed the place to be in the possession of the Confederate forces, and wanted to sell some produce and establish a store. They were soon informed of their mistake, much to their chagrin, and were conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. MANSFIELD. They were brought here by the express this afternoon, and taken before Gen. WOOL. After the party had discovered their mistake, they represented that they were Unionists, who had, for some time past, been endeavoring to escape, but their first story is, of course, more probable.

Lieut. SELFRIDGE, of the *Cumberland*, has been ordered to the command of the *Monitor*.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island, to-day, with dispatches.

The officers of the rebel boat represented that the *Merrimac*, or, as it is called by them, the "*Virginia*," had received damage, but nothing that was serious. They admit the loss of four killed and several wounded on board. Capt. BUCHANAN, who commanded her, was seriously wounded on Saturday, and the command devolved upon his Lieutenant. The officers say little or nothing about the Sunday's fight. The *Yorktown* is said to have had a shot in her boiler.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday gives a glowing account of the opening of the James River blockade, and the destruction of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*.

It is stated that the *Virginia*, Flag-Officer BUCHANAN Commanding, with the steam-tugs *Beaufort*, Lieutenant Commanding PARKER, and *Raleigh*, Lieutenant Commanding ALEXANDER, left the Navy-yard at 11¼ o'clock. The commander of the *Cumberland* is spoken of as fighting his ship with a gallantry worthy a better cause. The total rebel loss is said to be nine killed and twelve wounded. Twenty-three prisoners arrived at Norfolk Saturday night, from the *Congress*. One died on the passage.

The *Ericsson* is said to have been seriously injured by the Virginia. Some of our gunboats are said to have been sunk, both of which statements are of course entirely incorrect. Our loss is said to have been between six and twelve hundred. The *Day Book* says: "Having completely riddled the *Minnesota*, and disabled the *St. Lawrence* and *Monitor* besides, as stated above, and destroyed several of the enemy's gunboats; in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumphs and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess."

In the rebel Congress yesterday, the operations of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON in Tennessee were discussed.

Mr. ADAMS said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for his removal from that Department.

The Beaufort correspondent of the *Day Book* says that the *Nashville* is now lying at Morehead City.

One hundred vessels are reported at Hatteras, supposed to contain reinforcements for Gen. BURNSIDE.

Ocracoke Inlet is said to be blocked up with stone vessels.

Virginia has been called upon for 40,000 additional troops.

THE LINE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Statements of Refugees from New-Orleans.

Strength of the Union Sentiment There.

Desperate Condition of Affairs at Memphis.

Beauregard in Command at Island No. 10.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 11.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from Cairo, says that two Union men reached here from New-Orleans to-day. They left that city on the 26th of February, and by careful traveling were enabled to get off in safety. Both spent the Winter in New-Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevailed. The approaches to the city on the south were pretty well defended. On the north the fortifications ran back to Carrollton. The only persons in the city not regularly enlisted are Jews. The city was also full of secret Union Clubs. At least 12,000 persons belong to the Clubs.

The condition of things was no better in Memphis. The Memphis *Appeal* advocates the burning of the city as a last resort, but the Mayor had issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses should be immediately hung. Gen. BEAUREGARD had left Jackson to take command at Island No. 10. A large number of transports were lying at the foot of the Island, to take off the troops in case of defeat.

REBEL POSITIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

CAIRO, Friday, March 7.

To understand the situation of affairs there, it should be borne in mind that the rebel position at Island No. 10 is *above* New-Madrid some fifteen miles, so that our gunboats, in order to reach that place, must first drive the rebels from their island, the present occupation of which enables their gunboats to coöperate with their land forces against Gen. POPE. The rebel gunboats are represented to be old New-Orleans tugboats, which would be easily sunk by a single broadside from one of Commodore FOOTE's iron-clad casemates.

Whatever the rebels may intend or expect to accomplish by their present menacing occupation of Island No. 10, there is little doubt that they expect, sooner or later, to withdraw to their fortress at Randolph, called, in honor of that "tall walker," Fort Pillow. This fortification is near the town of Randolph, Tipton County, Tenn., about sixty miles above Memphis, 160 below Columbus, and 180 below Cairo. The position is naturally a strong one. The fort is a rough and incomplete earthwork, constructed last Fall. It is built upon the second Chickasaw Bluffs, (those at Columbus being known as the first,) more than 100 feet above the river, and immediately south of Island No. 34, the lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie River—a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi, just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. Between the main bluff on the river side, is a "bench," or lower bluff, forming a natural parapet for water-batteries, to which purpose it has been devoted. The space between the front of this natural parapet and the main bluff is about one hundred yards, and the ground sinks into a hollow sufficient to protect a large number of troops from any fire from the river. The position commands a view of the river for five or six miles, both above and below. As at Columbus, the river is here contracted into a very narrow channel, and consequently presents the additional difficulty, in a gunboat attack, of a swift current. Our gunboats, however, by silencing whatever guns may be placed on Island No. 34, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie, out of the range of Fort Randolph.

The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good roads; but the country behind it, being full of ravines and gorges, is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. It is probable that BEAUREGARD himself is on the ground, attending to this work. The position, however, is really of no manner of use or benefit, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad communications, and as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river exclusively for the transportation of supplies, it would not require long to cut it off and starve it out. So, if the rebels concentrate at Randolph, the capture of Memphis will be so much the easier.

There is, in truth, scarcely a position on the Mississippi, between Cairo and its mouth, that may not be taken, as Columbus has been, by flank movements. I do not pretend to say that they will be so taken, nor do I think they will be. But Gen. HALLECK is too good a strategist to expose the brave volunteers in our western army to destruction, when the same results can be attained without it. Whatever plan he pursues, the country may rest assured that victory will be achieved without unnecessary loss of life.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 11.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cairo says that the bridges of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad are repaired, and trains run regularly from Bird's Point to Sikestown.

Gen. STEONG was placed in command of Cairo to-day.

Authentic news, received at headquarters to-day, states that the rebels are strongly fortifying Island No. 10. The gunboats and mortar-boats are all in readiness to transport troops.

The *Hiawatha* arrived this afternoon, laden with Iowa troops, the destination of which is the Tennessee River.

Tennessee advices say the citizens of Shelbyville, Bedford County, burned on Sunday night a large quantity of Confederate stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebel troops, under A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, who were in full retreat from Murfreesboro'.

FROM NEW-MADRID.

THE COMMUNICATION OF THE REBELS CUT OFF.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 11.

A speciel to the *Times* from Cairo says that a messenger arrived at Bird's Point, to-night, from New-Madrid, Mo. The position of Gen. POPE's column is at Point Pleasant, ten miles below. This will prevent any transports from coming up the river.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

Earl Russell Declares the Blockade Effective.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8a93 1-2.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 11.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 27th, *via* Londonderry on the 28th of February, arrived here at 7¾ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *North American* are one day later than those already received.

Purser JENKINS reports: Entered large fields of ice in latitude 46° 13', longitude 48° 46', and left them in latitude 45° 44', longitude 51° 32'. Had easterly winds for the remainder of the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The papers relative to the blockade of the Southern ports had been submitted to the British Parliament.

Earl RUSSELL, in a letter to Lord LYONS, dated the 15th inst., says that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade, does not prevent the blockade from being effective; and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great caution with regard to a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused.

The unemployed laborers in Liverpool were making demonstrations, but had been peaceably dispersed by the police.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that a reactionary movement is being prepared in Southern Italy for next Spring. Reactionary bands are now being organized at Trieste, Malta and Rome. They will disembark simultaneously at several points in the Neapolitan territory.

The *Presse* says that the French Government has sent orders to the commander of the naval station at China not to permit a repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at the capture of Ningpo, and that the English Government will send similar instructions to the commander of the naval station at China.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The garrison of Tripolitz, following the example of the garrison at Naupha, has revolted.

It is believed that the insurrectionists at Naupha will hold out.

Many Greeks now staying at Genoa, Leghorn and Ancona are preparing to return to Greece.

The number of the insurgents will soon be considerably increased.

The Insurrection is considered important, as it might influence a new state of things in Turkey.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Feb. 28.

Telegrams from Calcutta, dated Feb. 11, quote freights upon rice at 75s. The import market was dull.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.

The mail-clad frigate *Warrior* has arrived at Ptymouth. It is reported that she steers well, and has no leakage.

The *Herald* asserts that Sir ROBERT PEEL and Hon. WM. COWPER, are about exchanging offices.

The *Times* City Article says: "The funds opened steadily on the 27th, but money being more in demand, there was an occasional tendency to flatness. Both the bullion and reserve are slightly declining. In discounts the tendency is lower."

MILAN, Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Perseverenza* denies the statement that a coalition has been formed between RATAZZI, FARINI and NINGRETTI, in view of a Ministerial crisis.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

The French Senate continues the debate on the address to the Emperor.

A paragraph upon increased taxation is under discussion.

M. DE BEAUMONT expressed regret that such increase was considered necessary.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the excitement consequent on Prince NAPOLEON's speech is increasing. The dotation bill is also attracting attention to the Emperor's letter to Gen. MONTAUBAN. The reception which the bill met with in the Legislative Corps has produced an unpleasant sensation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that it is rumored that the serious conflicts between the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif, on the subject of Count PALIKAO's dotation, are likely to end in compromises—the House voting him a life-pension to the amount asked, 50,000 francs, and the Government consenting not to have it made hereditary.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 28.

Upon the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution the Emperor of Austria in person conferred upon Baron von HOMERLING, Minister of State, the grand cross of the Order of Leopold, with an autograph letter recognizing his services.

Commercial Intelligence Per North American.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 28.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. Speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday,) were estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closes firm. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Mobile	12⅝d.
Middling Orleans	13d.	Fair Uplands	13¼d.
Fair Mobile	13¼d.	Middling Uplands	12⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 452,500 bales, of which 171,000 are American. Smrats have advanced ⅛d. ₰ lb.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.

Consols for money 93⅜@93⅝.

Illinois Central Shares 47½@48 discount; Erles, 29@30.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £146,000.

The Wounded from Roanoke Island.

THEY ARE QUARTERED IN THE PARK BARRACKS.

Yesterday morning, about 125 of those who were wounded at Roanoke Island, or are disabled by sickness, arrived here from Philadelphia. Arrangements had been made for them, and as soon as they had arrived at Jersey City, they were transferred across the river to the City Hall Park Barracks, where many of them still are. Most of them are from the New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island regiments. They left Roanoke Island last Thursday, on the *Ellen S. Terry*, and were to have been carried directly here, but were landed at Baltimore, and arrived, *via* Philadelphia, as stated. The agents of the Eastern States are making arrangements for the further transportation of the men to their homes. The Union Defence Committee have obtained a list of their names, and they will supply what is necessary in all cases where assistance is needful. They are all cheerful, appear satisfied; will probably all recover; and many, as soon as recovered, will return to their respective regiments. They were accompanied by a number of officers who have resigned, or returned on furlough. Lieut.-Col. MAGEE, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, who has resigned, came with them to Baltimore, whence he proceeded to Washington. The body of Lieut.-Col. MONTEUIL, late of the Fifty-third New-York, (D'Epineuil Zouaves,) was brought on with the wounded men, consigned to his regiment, and consequently was left there. It is probable, however, that it will soon be forwarded to this City. Some of the men from Massachusetts and Connecticut left for home last evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. FOLGER, by consent, introduced a bill to amend the act for the speedy payment of the volunteers of the State, passed a few days since, in order to obviate the difficulty that has arisen between the State and General Government. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. FARGAS reported a bill to repeal the act to widen Tenth-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To impose a tax on dogs.

To close a part of Partition-street, Brooklyn.

Relative to certain streets and avenues in Brooklyn.

To enforce the responsibility of Bank stockholders.

Mr. HARDING announced to the Senate that the Union troops had occupied Manassas.

A scene of great excitement ensued.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in the chair, declared that applause was strictly in order.

The bill to confer power on the Metropolitan Police to inspect steam boilers, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CORNELL moved that no person be detailed for this duty unless he was a practical engineer.

Motion adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved to forward the bill to repeal the Church Property act, as the special order for Thursday evening.

Recess til 7 o'clock.

After the adjournment, Mr. FOLGER, jumping upon a desk, called for three cheers for the victory at Manassas, which were heartily given.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

Nearly the whole session was consumed in debating the bill to amend the General Life Insurance law, which, after a long discussion, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill organizing an Asylum for insane convicts was ordered to a third reading.

No other business of general interest was transacted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 11.

This being General Order day, the bills of the calender were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to suppress Concert Saloons was taken up for consideration.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to amend the first section by requiring the license of all places of public amusement by adding, "when the admission fee charged is received directly or indirectly, no female waiters shall be employed, or permitted to be in attendance."

The motion was adopted.

After further discussion, progress was reported upon the bill.

Mr. ODELL announced to the House the news that the Union forces occupy Manassas.

Deafening cheers greeted the announcement, and business for several minutes was interrupted.

Progress on the bill to reorganize the militia was reported, when it was made the special order for Friday.

The bill to amend the Act for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ODELL moved to take up the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers. Motion lost.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. SCHOLFIELD, the bill to amend the Act for the speedy payment of the Volunteers of the State was taken up and passed. Recess.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The whole evening was consumed in the discussion of the bill authorizing the construction of locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, which was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

An Arrival from Fort Pickens.

United States steam transport *Philadelphia* HENRY BARTON Commander, from Fort Pickens March 1, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 4, and Key West March 6th, 6 A. M., arrived last night. The *Philadelphia* took out from New York 116 head of cattle and 50 sheep, and landed them all without losing one. Left at Fort Pickens the United States steamer *Mississippi*, and brigs *Elmir*, PARKER, and *Yankee Blade*, FAIRCHILD; three-masted schooner *Meerschoum* unloading stores; United States storeship *Fearnot*, Capt. TANCOX, sailed for Ship Island March 1, taking the *Philadelphia's* mail for that place. Bark *Tycoon* arrived at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 2, from New-York with four companies New-Hampshire Seventh; all well. Bark *Snap Dragon* and brig *A. C. Merymon* unloading stores for fort. Left at Key West United States brig *Bainbridge*, steamers *Santiago de Cuba* and *R. R. Cuyler*.

On Thursday, March 6th, at noon, west of Carysfort Reef, passed ship *Stephen R. Mallory*, bound for Tortugas, with six companies of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. PUTNAM, on board, all well.

Brig-Gen. ARNOLD is now in Command of Fort Pickens, Col. BROWN having sailed for New-York in the bark *Eagle*.

The Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. DONER, and WILSON's Zouaves, are encamped near the fort, all in good health. Three of WILSON's companies are doing artillery duty at the sand batteries, and the three companies, A, B and C, who have been at Tortugas, are shortly to rejoin their regiment, being relieved by the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. PUTNAM.

Four contrabands crossed over from Pensacola the night of March 1. They report that one regiment had left and two others arrived, but had no arm. Gen. ANDERSON was to be Court-martialed for commencing the bombardment Jan. 1.

The *Philadelphia* brings seven deserters from the rebel army, who escaped from Pensacola Navy-yard, crossing to Santa Rosa Island in a small boat, after spiking a gun in one of the rebel water batteries. They are all Northern men who were pressed into the rebel service at New-Orleans. They are all dressed in the common cloth which is used for uniforms, called "negro cloth."

CORNELIUS MURPHY, drummer boy in the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, was accidentally shot on the 1st of March by one of the Sixth Regiment, who was trading pistols. He was from Auburn, N. Y.

A launch from steamer *Mississippi* was upset in the surf while attempting to land the mails, and one of the crew drowned. A member of the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers was also lost in trying to rescue the seaman.

The rest of the mutineers belonging to the Thirteen New-York Volunteers, who have been serving out their sentence at the Tortugas, came home on the *Philadelphia*, in charge of Lieut. EDWARD LATHAM of the Sixth New-York Volunteers, who will take them on to Washington to rejoin their regiment. They number twenty-nine men, and are well spoken of by all at Fort Jefferson, where they were doing duty.

PASSENGERS.

Dr. Chas. Sutherland, U. S. A.; M. E. Bradley, Quartermaster Sixth New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Edward Latham, Sixth New-York Volunteers; Mrs. Tully and two children; Cuvier Eaton, Confederate army; six discharged soldiers, from Fort Pickens; fourteen discharged soldiers, from Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Key West; thirteen masons, from the works at Fort Jefferson Tortugas; twenty-nine of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers: R. Amhrose, L. Cornell, W. Cosgrove, R. Donaldson, F. Dresser, H. Hanson, J. Harvey, H. Knope, W. McCrea, T. McMahon, D. Maggese, J. Marks, L. May, J. North, W. L. Peck, S. Ralph, F. Raymond, J. Schuyler, J. Tackney, H. Tracey, L. Vahne, J. Van Etten, J. Verder, W. Williams, J. Zeigler, J. Smith, C. Morgan, A. Griffin, W. D. Cook. Seven rebel fugitives, from Fort Pickens: James E. Everett, Wm. Meredith, Brig. F. Spear, Geo. A. Buchanan, J. C. Goodz, R. Corter, S. Adams.

We are indebted to Purser WICKHAM, of the *Philadelphia*, for favors.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

There are plenty of claimants anxious to take off of Capt. ERICSSON's hands the honor attaching to the exploits of the *Monitor*. The New-Haven *Journal* claims a good share for C. S. BUSHNELL, and the Troy *Times* at least an equal amount for JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and JOHN F. WINSLOW, all of whom assisted in her construction. Mr. GRISWOLD has received the following dispatch from Gen. WOOL, relative to the performance of the *Monitor*:

FORT MONROE, March 9th, 1862.

To JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.—The *Monitor* is a noble boat. She saved the *Minnesota*, which was aground, also the *St. Lawrence*, aground. Her arrival was indeed fortunate to myself. It saved all the property inside and outside the Fort. It is greatly to be regretted that she did not arrive twelve hours sooner, which would have saved the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. She is much superior to the *Merrimac*. The latter had eight guns, and the *Monitor* only two.

JOHN E. WOOL.

[Signed,)

HUMPHREY MARSHALL HEARD FROM.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 11.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL is at Glassville, eight miles from the Kentucky line, near Pounding Gap. He first attempted to conciliate the people of that region, but since his defeat he has become irritable and overbearing.

BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Information from Fort Warren states that Gens. BUCKNER and TILGHMAN were put in close confinement yesterday. The cause for this is not stated.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The Supreme Court will not hear the argument of any case after Thursday, the 20th instant, nor any motion after Friday, the 21st., the Court intending to adjourn on the 25th of March.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 1c. lower; sales at 78½c. @79c. for No. 1. CORN quiet and steady. MESS PORK dull at $11. BULK MEATS quiet. HOGS—Dressed 5c.@10c. higher; sales at $3 20@$3 40; light, $3 60@$3 65; heavy live, fair supply at $3@$3 20. Prime BEEF CATTLE, fair shipping demand at $2 60@$3 25. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 Live Hogs, 600 Dressed. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 11.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and heavy. Mess PORK offered at $11 25@$11 50; Bulk PORK $3 25@$4 75. LARD 7⅛c.@7¼c. Exchange ½ premium.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The weekly footings of the Banks show the following:

Capital Stock	$33,231,700
Losns and Discounts	11,534,500
Due from other Bnks	8,480,700
Due to other Banks	9,906,000
Specie	8,490,5000
Deposits	20,740,000
Circulation	6,093,000

[Advertisement.]

MARCH TO KNOX'S.—The hat for the Spring was introduced to the public by KNOX on the 1st inst., and instantly his old customers flocked to his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, to make their selections. Those who want a handsome, becoming, stylish and useful hat, should follow their example. The $4—the price KNOX charges for the best quality of his fabrics—cannot be expended to better advantage than with him.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health; no sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers, and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

The marvelous attractions of BARNUM'S Museum are crowding that old favorite establishment with the best-pleased audiences ever seen anywhere. Commodore NUTT, the great Fairy play, and the best of other novelties, are enough to fill ten such establishments.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYN'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 17 | Sun sets.... 6 03 | Moon sets.... 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 26 | Gov. Island. 6 15 | Hell Gate.... 6 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. L. Allen, Arabia, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Golden Gate, (clipper,) Thornhill, San Francisco, S. J. Reed & Co.; D. H. Watgen, (Brem.,) Badger, Liverpool, Charles Luling.

Barks Advance, (Br.,) De Cantrel, Queenstown, J. C. McArthur; Peony, (Br.,) Fowler, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Brigs Ada, (Br.,) Green, Port-au-Prince, D. R. De Wolf; Mersey, (Br.,) Phillips, Queenstown, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners E. G. Knight, Hewes, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; B. K. Hough, Sadler, Gloucester, master; Aloe, (Br.,) Faulkner, Halifax, N. S.; H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriental, Tazo, Key West March 4, at 4 P. M., and Fort Royal 8th, at 6 P. M. March 9, lat. 33 25, lon. 77 45, saw a river steamer strg. to the S. W.; 10th, off Hatteras, saw a gunboat strg. S. W.; 11th, off Absecom, saw a frigate in tow, strg. S. W. The O. had fine weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, H. Barton, Commander, Fort Pickens March 1, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 4, and Key West 6th, at 6 A. M. Arrived at the City at 10½ P. M.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Hyguet.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. and 161 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Feb. 1, lat 48, lon. 44, Luke Binningham, seaman, fell from foretopsail-yard on deck, and was instantly killed; same time, Edward T. Field, seaman, fell from mizzentopsail-yard overboard, and was lost, blowing a gale at the time.

Bark Mary Edson, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Marseilles 81 ds., with mdse. to master. Has had a continual succession of heavy W. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Feb. 25, lat. 39, lon. 70, encountered a violent gale from N. W., which hove the vessel on her beam ends, shifted cargo, washed away bulwarks, boats, and everything moveable about decks, also stove forward house and forecastle; filled the cabin and forecastle; lost and split sails, &c., and the crew somewhat frost-bitten; the day previous passed part of a vessel, apparently a portion of her side, with timbers attached. 8th inst., lat. 39 14, lon. 69 28, passed the monkey rail of a vessel, painted black.

Bark Edmund Dwight, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb 21, with sugar to Post & Small. Sld. in co with brig Golden Lead, for Philadelphia. 8th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke U. S. gunboat Saxon, having in tow the Br. schr. British Queen, captured off Wilmington, N. C., while attempting to run the blockade. The SAXON was in search of the U. S. frigate Vermont.

Bark K. Churchill, (of Hampden,) Gray, Cardenas Feb. 24, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co with bark Modenet, brig Libian and schr. J. Salter, Walt, for New-York, and brig D. O. Castner, for Boston.

Brig Isabel Benrmann, Tanrss, Port-au-Prince Feb. 23, with sugar, cotton and logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Had westerly winds for the last 11 ds.; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong gales from W. to N., and drifted to lon. 70. March 7, at 6:30 A. M., in lat. 37 27, lon. 71 42, found the temperature of the Gulf Stream 49.

Bark Monongahela, (of Boston,) Smith, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Has had very heavy weather for the last 8 ds.

Brig Jacob Dock, (of Wilmington, Del., Thompson, Sagua March 1, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Grimes, for New-York. Left bark M. E. Tront, to sail next day for New-York. Passed schr. War Eagle, going in. March 5, lat. 34 35, lon. 76 36, saw a now U. S. gunboat, with rudder st both ends, strg. S. W.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 14 ds., with tobacco to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. ship Mohawk, brig Lady Chapman, and schr. Farnsworth, for New-York.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Biddeford 10 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Lima, (Br., of Halifax,) O'Brien, Crab Island, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. W. S. Baker, Baker, Provincetown 3 ds., for Baltimore.

Schr. Statesman, Halsey, Baltimore 10 ds., with corn to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Eldorado, Cole, Jogglns, N. S., 10 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Babbidge, Winterport, with mdse. for Baltimore.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Louisa, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. United, Vail, New-London 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., with wheat.

Schr. Panama, Kellum, Accomac Co., Va., 3 ds., corn.

Schr. John Tyler, Bowen, Provincetown, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. T. Weston, Fish, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3267. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS

Reports of Our Correspondent with the Advance of the Army.

The Rebel Evacuation Commenced on Friday Last.

THE PANIC AMONG THE REAR GUARD.

The Rebels at Winchester Now Said to Have Escaped.

Great Strength of the Rebel Fortifications.

Concentration of the Rebel Army at Gordonsville.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

A courier from the Union troops in the direction of Brentsville, Va., brings reports to 5 P. M. yesterday. Up to that time they had sustained their difficult march with much fortitude, and but few lagged behind. All are much disappointed at the flight of the rebels. The smoke of burning property near Manassas can be plainly seen from camp.

The roads in many places are very bad.

Contrabands coming into our lines report that officers commanding the twelve months "Confederate" troops advised their men to disband and repair to their homes.

Great columns of smoke seen in the direction of Brentsville, indicated the abandonment and destruction of the enemy's works.

A correspondent of the TIMES, who accompanied the advance upon Centreville and Manassas has just come in. He was in every fort at Centreville, and went with the first column that crossed the Bull Run battle-field and entered the famous stronghold, Manassas. He corrects many previous statements we have had of the evacuation of those places by the enemy.

It was only last Friday that the retreat of the rebels from Centreville commenced. Gen. JOHNSTON left on Friday morning; Gen. SMITH left on Saturday afternoon, and Col. STUART last Monday, the day our army left camp on the Potomac.

The retreat was conducted very orderly at first. Everything was carefully cleaned up at Centreville—nothing left that could be useful to us. The forts were well planned and very formidable. They command the roads, and the fire of not less than a hundred guns could be converged upon any approach to the defences; but the guns were never brought from Manassas to mount the Centreville forts. A railroad track extended from Manassas to Centreville, and a telegraph line. The rebel Generals had their headquarters at Centreville all together, and a more convenient and complete military establishment could not be found in Washington than they had.

Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat as quietly as it began. They carried off all their heavy guns from Manassas—forty to sixty in number—part of their army marching by turnpike to Warrenton, and part to Gordonsville, where it was said they would make a stand.

It was on Monday evening that the first sign of panic was noticed at Manassas. A part of STUART'S rear column was preparing a train to move Southward by railroad, when they learned some excited rebels had set fire to the bridges ahead of them. They immediately began to burn, destroy, and run away in general confusion. Five hundred barrels of flour, piled up in ranks, had their heads stove in. Barrels of molasses suffered the same way, with more loss to the commodity; and a hundred and sixty barrels or kegs of powder were left which they did not well know how to destroy in safety to themselves.

It seems to be confirmed that the enemy had, two weeks since, between fifty and sixty thousand troops at Centreville and Manassas, and that they only began their retreat last Friday. Why they went is a mystery—for the number of men, in the fortifications they had prepared, would have been equal to three times their force assailing them from without. They must have feared to trust their men whose enlistments were expiring, or their powder, which many accounts agree is of very inferior quality.

But the strangest news brought by the TIMES correspondent is that Gen. JAMESON and one-half his army, whom Gen. BANKS yesterday supposed he was closely watching in Winchester, went down the railroad to Manassas one week ago, and quietly marched off southward. The other half are said to be moving southward in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Reconnoissances beyond Manassas show that all the damage possible to be done in a brief time has been done to the railroad that took the rebels off. The last of the rebels left Manassas on Monday evening. On Monday night our scouts approached the place. On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, P. M., the correspondent of the TIMES, attended by a detachment of Union troops, entered the works.

DANGERFIELD STATION, ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Many contrabands from beyond Manassas came in to-night, reporting great demoralization in the rebel army. Gen. SUMNER gave employment to as many as wished to stay, and passes to the rest to go to Washington. He stated his determination to use his command in no case to return them. The troops to-day, in their eagerness to keep up with the main column, divested themselves of everything not deemed indispensable, throwing away knapsacks and extra clothing, and carrying only their blankets.

The following persons deserted from the rebels and came to our camp here, on Saturday and Sunday last:

James Thornton, 27th Virginia.
John Christy, 28th Georgia.
John Kehoe, 28th Georgia.
Dennis Collins, 29th Georgia.
Joseph Burgess, Hampton Legion.
James Martin, formerly attached to Company G, 17th Virginia; connected now with no company, but in the employ of the Confederate Government.

On Tuesday a number of rebel pickets were captured by the Union advance in Virginia, and turned over to the Chaplain of a regiment to catechise. The Chaplain reported:

A Second Lieutenant, two Corporals and eleven privates, all of the First Maryland Regiment. The Lieutenant was JOS. K. STEWART, a West Pointer' smart and reticent.

Corporal SEEANS, wounded bedly in the left thigh, bullet through right hand, sabre cut in wrist.

Private JAS. W. SWANN, from Baltimore, enlisted at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS B. ANGEL, from Washington; has a brother-in-law, WM. RIPLEY, in Washington, doing Government work; has a family in Washington; was forced into the rebel service in Winchester.

JOHN H. DUREY, Maryland; ERNEST GLOSSNER, and WM. WENNELL, Germans.

JIMMY MCMANUS, Irishman, joined the rebels voluntarily; would fight the Yankees like h—ll, if he had a chance.

THOMAS GAVEN.

ED. EHRENHARDT—was forced into the rebel service; glad to get away.

JOHN GOLDEN.

LATER.—Five more rebels have come in and surrendered themselves.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Information received from a gentleman direct from Manassas, who left there at 10 o'clock this morning, represents the condition of the army as about the same as it was yesterday afternoon. The report prevalent that the rebels were again concentrating in that vicinity is without foundation; on the contrary, there is little if any doubt that the rebels have retired toward Gordonsville, and that they rest, with their advance at the Rapidan River, their camps extending back to Gordonsville, twelve miles.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12—P. M.

Accounts received from Manassas to-night state that nothing of much value to our army was found at that place. The wagons, about thirty in number, were old and worn out, and had evidently been impressed into the service. The "contrabands" from the surrounding country came in and helped themselves to whatever clothing they could find, and also to the commissary stores, such as flour, bread, meat and cooking utensils, which the enemy had left behind them.

It was ascertained from the prisoners captured yesterday, namely, Capt. WOODS and four privates of the Louisiana Tigers, at the first station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, beyond Manassas, that a company of that corps had just retired as our forces advanced into Manassas.

The works deserted by the enemy are not occupied by our troops.

A large number of rebels in leaving Bull Run took the Warrenton Turnpike leading towards Richmond.

The rebel rear guard, on passing through Gainesville, six miles from Bull Run, fired and destroyed the village.

MOORE'S extensive flouring mills, at the foot of Bull Run Mountain, and six miles from the Stone Bridge, were also burned.

The railway stations and bridges, for the distance of about fifteen miles, were also destroyed yesterday morning.

It is supposed from what could be gathered, making a fair average for the number the hats could contain, that the rebel troops at Manassas did not at any time exceed 60,000 men, and not more than 30,000 have occupied that section within the last two months.

Information to-night, received from Winchester, is that our forces to-day took possession of that town.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The following private letter, written by a gentleman of extended military experience, has been handed us for publication:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your kind note is just received, and in reply I would say that I am sure you do no more than express the patriotic anxiety of many others in reference to the apparent inactivity of our army on the Potomac, and I therefore will gladly express my opinion regarding it, in vindication of those whose capacities as military leaders are mainly concerned.

I must, however, confine myself to abstract principles of strategy, the correctness of which, of course, you or any other unprofessional man must take for granted, but the refutation or contradiction of which from any professional source, I may safely challenge. It will, moreover, be necessary for me, for the moment, to pass by the general plan of the campaign, and to present elementary explanations of principles which I may have to cite, simply because I wish this little treatise to be clear to the most unmilitary mind.

To begin with, I must tell you that all military operations, no matter of what magnitude, are reducible to the simplest principles of tactics which govern the single soldier. For as all evolutions or manœuvres of companies, battalions, regiments, etc., are no more than the aggregations of the simple movements of the single soldier, so are the bases of whole campaigns, the developments of them and the subsequent evolutions therefore, as I have said, are reducible to the simplest principles of tactics governing the individual soldier.

What, then, is the permanent factor in the planning of any military operation? It is the true conception of its simplest tactical nature, or, as it is called in military parlance, the determination of its "tactical aspects." This is in strategy what the diagnosis is in medicine, and you will at once not only perceive its importance, but also how it is possible that anything contrary to the laws of strategy should be evident to a thorough military mind and eye, from its superficial operation, and without it being necessary for the critic to be in camp or on the Staff of any Commanding General.

Now, if a skillful physician determines the diagnosis of any disease, a layman may refer to a *Materia Medica* and look up the remedy. But if you treat a patient afflicted with inflammation of the lungs for typhoid fever, nothing but a miracle, or his strong constitution, or an accident, but surely not your treatment, can cure him, for that positively tends to killing him, and any men attending the patient during such treatment can certainly not claim the doctor's degree for what he did.

Let us apply this same logic to our campaign, and see how our military doctors acted, and whether they determined on the right diagnosis, and what it was. Let us suppose that we want to drill a single soldier; what have we, first of all, to do? Can we lay him down, or sit him upon a chair? Certainly not. We must put him on his feet. What do his feet represent? Surely they are his base.

Next, what does the direction mean in which his face is turned? Surely it is the direction in which the enemy is supposed to be; for it is he whom he has to fence, and in facing your man to the right, left, or about—these movements mean no more nor less than the change of position of your assailant, or your own intention to flank him; while your march forward means the occupation of the ground you traverse, or the marching backward, the yielding of the ground you give up to the enemy.

If, then, we had to go through a campaign, what would be the first thing to do? Certainly a base would have to be taken. Next, we turn our face toward the enemy.

Now, common sense, without any knowledge of natural philosophy, tells us that a rod, if held upright in the air, will be more liable to break in proportion to its length. If, therefore, we want to strengthen it, we must place props under it. It follows, then, that in multiplying our single soldier, or prolonging his base thousands of times by aggregation, we will need props, or supports. These, then, are in operation on a large scale, and, in military phraseology, called strategic points, and, more specifically, they are termed keys to our whole position, or to any specific part of it.

Now, do you think that the plan of a campaign, or its strategic points, can arrange themselves, without any one to attend to it? Certainly not. Every one knows that a squad of soldiers want their non-commissioned officers, a Company their commissioned officers and Captains, the Regiment its Staff, the Brigade its General, and so on until the whole army must be divided into corps of special denominations, and each of these must have their commanders, until the whole has its Commander-in-Chief, from whom all orders in conformity with the general plan of the campaign, and for its systematic and harmonious working can, and ought only to emanate. System, then, and organization are required, and are in military matters more, perhaps, than in any others, the very soul and substance.

We will now proceed to the consideration of our position, or to use the same figure of speech we employed above, we will examine the nature of the disease of our military organism, and from our diagnosis.

For this purpose we will have to ask ourselves the following questions, viz:

1. Where are we?

We are on a line running from the mouth of the Potomac along that river to the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi on the one hand; and again on the Atlantic Coast from Chesapeake Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Where is the enemy?

The enemy is within the periphery thus described.

3. What do we want to do?

We mean to occupy, conquer, or hold all the area of territory inclosed by the above periphery.

4. How are we to do this?

By marching over it, for when that is done the military object which we have in view is attained.

5. What is the position of the enemy?

His position is evidently a "central" one.

6. What is our own position?

Ours is, in consequence of what we have already said, a "peripheric" one.

7. What have we, therefore, to do, in accordance with the laws of strategy, in the case before us?

The law in the case is as follows: Whenever the reciprocal position of two contending armies is such that the one finds itself in a "peripheric," the other in a "central" position, the only salvation for the former lies in its closing the periphery, or, in other words, completing the circle upon the enemy.

8. What has the enemy to do, in accordance with those very same laws?

The law applicable to the defence of a central position is as follows: To unite the mass of the forces against whichever army of the enemy first approaches, remaining on the defensive on all other points, and keeping all the lines of communication with the centre open and unimpaired.

Knowing this, we also know where our basis lies, viz.: It is from the Potomac, along the Ohio, up to the Mississippi; and as it is the multiplied basis of 500,000 single soldiers, it is long, long, indeed, and liable to break unless we support it, which we consequently do by fortifying as many strategic points as are necessary for this purpose. But what is to be done with our territory beyond our base line? We will consider this point in its proper place. Now, from what I said in the beginning of this little treatise, it appears that the greatest military operation should be reducible down to the simplest principles of tactics for the individual soldier, and we have thus far done this.

We now want to move over the ground we intend to occupy or hold. How shall we do this? Well let us descend to the simple evolutions of a single file, squad, or company, under similar circumstances, and see what they would have to do.

We see clearly that our file, squad, company or regiment would have to perform a left-wheel movement while marching with a movable pivot. But which of the two wings of our squad or of any larger force will have to make the longest steps in a left-wheel movement? Surely, the right wing. Our whole grand campaign, then, is in its tactical aspect simply a left wheel movement *en marche*, and as it is so, our right or Western wing or army has to make the longest strides, because it is on the sweeping wing, and its advance, our left wing, or army of the Potomac, has to follow slowly, or *aligné*. Whenever this simple movement or evolution is performed, then indeed our campaign is at an end, for we will have traversed the whole area inclosed by the Potomac, Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf, and that area is ours: and more than this we did not desire to accomplish. You see now clearly that it is not this General, or that one, or this or that one, which suggests that the right or left of our army should move; for chance or opinion has no applicability to the principles of strategy, or even of tactics, for they are as unalterable as the first principles of mathematics, or of the laws of nature itself. The point to be fixed was, to reduce the campaign to its simple, "tactical aspect," and all the subsequent evolutions naturally proceed from that.

Will you now wonder that our left wing, or the army of the Potomac, did not move, or does not even now rush on headlong? Could it or can it do so, I ask you? Certainly not; for it is on the pivot side of our left wheel movement, and has consequently to slowly follow over the diagonal to—a place I have no desire to name. For it to do otherwise would be as wise as for a single soldier, when assailed on his right, to make a left face, or turn his back to his assailant. Hence, you may see how utterly erroneous the former move upon Manassas was, not because you were not prepared, or poorly so, but because you did just the contrary to that which was necessary; for even if you had confined yourself to the occupation of Virginia alone, which was not and could not be your sole object, you still had to perform a "left wheel," and a central position to assail, and you were therefore wrong, in view of both the objects before you. You will also see how completely ruinous was the neglect of your Western army, which had almost not a man, while you accumulated thousands on your left. Finally, you may see that the "backbone" of this rebellion, as it is popularly called, is not East, but out West, or in the Appalachees, on the sweeping wing of our whole army.

The question will now suggest itself to you, what do we mean by our naval expeditions, and how with regard to the territory on the right of the Mississippi, and with regard to Texas? You must still bear in mind that we are in a "peripheric position," and that we have therefore to "complete the circle" upon the enemy, which we do by investing the whole Atlantic coast, and by an army in Kansas and another in Texas. But our uninterrupted base line ends with the Mississippi; beyond that we have only "partisans," as they are called in military parlance, or Generals who with their *corps d'armée* keep our right as safe and protected as our fleet on the Atlantic does our left, thus helping to complete the circle upon the enemy.

And now I suppose one more doubt and question may arise in your mind, as there will in those of many others, viz.: How are you to understand the simple movement of a "left wheel" as the illustration of a campaign of such magnitude, with so many *corps d'armée*, each moving on its own base, and having to overcome its own obstacles? Well, the explanation is plain enough.

Suppose you want to perform a left wheel with a regiment over broken ground, (say trees, bogs, underbrush, or a solitary rock being the obstacle,) what will you do? You will order those obstacles to be removed, and the Companies in whose track they are will have to do so. So will the Commander-in-Chief give the general order and plan of any campaign, while the execution of the details will have to be left to the various commanders of the *corps d'armée*, and if they find obstacles in their way, they must find means to remove them, "*but without disturbing the harmony of the whole*;" and no corps must any more get ahead, or remain behind the *alignement* of all the extended operations, than a single soldier must do the same as one of a squad. Rest assured that there is no "chance" in military matters, for if you are elated by a chance success today, you may as well be prepared to meet with similar "chance" discomfiture to-morrow.

And now you may put one more question to me, viz.: What is the use of any advance on our part along the Atlantic coast upon the main, if a simple left wheel movement of our land forces will perform and complete the task?

Because the enemy is in a central position, and as he is likely to defend it in accordance with the laws already laid down, we have, after completing the circle upon him, to defeat the operation of his law—first, by interrupting his line of communication with his centre, and next by forcing him to take the offensive, simultaneously upon a primary and several secondary lines, by which course his forces are necessarily divided, and his destruction becomes a question of mere physical force. You may, therefore, rest assured that, thus far, whether you attribute it to chance, inspiration, or thorough knowledge, the right course has been pursued, of late, in every respect, and we may reasonably entertain hopes for the future.

But let me tell you, before I close this, that military operations, like the web of Penelope, bear the seeds of their own destruction within themselves, unless systematically and vigorously carried out. To allow any outside opinion or pressure to interfere in any way with the systematic operations of the campaign, or to divert any of its various arms to the execution of any strategic scheme, however advantageous they may be, if untimely, is likely to create confusion in the operations of the campaign, the plan for which can only emanate from the Commander-in-Chief and his *Etat-Major*, unless we choose to hand over the whole matter to *farceurs*, who may then arrange a general war coalition, according to the fancies of all the honorable political Generals, whoever they may be.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, D. IMI.

Great Wool Sale at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 12.

At the great Wool sale here to-day, the attendance of dealers from New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Hartford, and manufacturers, was large. The prices realized were 2½@5 ₰ cent. lower than the average of sales in the market, viz.:

Ohio XX....	50c. @51½c.	Ohio No. 4..	44½c. @ —
Ohio X....	48½c. @50c.	N. Y. S. ex..	45c. @51½c.
Ohio No. 1..	49c. @49½c.	N. Y. S., 1..	44c. @44½c.
Ohio No. 2..	48c. @48½c.	N. Y. S., 2..	43c. @ —
Ohio No. 3..	46c. @ —	N. Y. S., c'n.	40c. @ —

THE GREAT PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Diagram Exhibiting the Grand Lines of Military Movement of the Union Armies, as Planned by Lieut. Gen. Scott, and now being Carried Out.



1. STARTING POINT OF THE PIVOT.
2. DIAGONAL TERMINUS OF THE PIVOT.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

War Bulletins Issued by the President.

THE ORDER FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT

Gen. McClellan Relieved of the Command-in-Chief.

He Takes the Field at the Head of the Army of the Potomac.

A NEW DIVISION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Gen. Fremont Assigned to a Command in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee.

Gen. Halleck in Command of the Department of the Mississippi.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. McClellan by the Army.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 1.

Ordered, That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces.

That especially,
The army at and about Fortress Monroe,
The army of the Potomac,
The army of Western Virginia,
The army near Munfordsville, Ky.,
The army and flotilla at Cairo,
And a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico,
be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the Heads of Departments, and especially the Secreteries of War and of the Nevy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 2.

Ordered, First, that the Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. I. McDOWELL.

Second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

Third corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. L. KEYES.

2. That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in, and form part of their respective corps.

3. The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brig.-Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH, who shall also be military Governor of the District of Columbia.

4. That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations, already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

5. A fifth army corps to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, will be formed from his own and Gen. SHIELDS' (late Gen. LANDER'S) Division.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 3.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other Military Departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered, further, That the two Departments now under the respective commands of Generals HALLECK and HUNTER, together with so much of that under Gen. BUELL as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn through KNOXVILLE, Tenn., be consolidated and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Maj.-Gen. HALLECK have command of said Department.

Ordered, also, That the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi be a Military Department, to be called the Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major-General FREMONT; that all the Commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Potomac, to which Gen. McCLELLAN is now confined by the President's War Order, No. 3, has the following geographical boundaries:

The States of Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and North of James River, excepting Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around the same.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Mississippi, as newly constituted, embraces the late Departments of HALLECK and HUNTER, and the greater part of that under BUELL. It will extend over the following region:

Dacotah, Nebraska, Colorado, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and Kansas—being the whole late Department; Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee as far west as the town of Knoxville, and to a line from thence run north-eastwardly indefinitely—being all of HALLECK'S and nearly all of BUELL'S late Departments. This Department is by far the largest, geographically, of the five newly-constructed Departments, and comprises more than one-half of the entire territory of the United States.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.

The new Mountain Department will include the following sections:

That part of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains, lately commanded by Gen. ROSECRANS; that part of Tennessee west of Knoxville, that part of Kentucky west of a line drawn north from the same town, and the States of Ohio and Michigan.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Department having formally announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN has taken the field in person, it is not improper to say that he left Washington last Monday, and is leading his great Potomac army upon the flying rebels of Virginia. His reception among the troops, as he passed to their head, was one of the grandest ever witnessed in the country. The largest body of men ever put in motion at once since the battle of Solferino moved from the banks of the Potomac on that day. For many miles, on three roads, the embattled ranks pressed forward, and the cheers that hailed the General at one point of the lines was taken up by regiment after regiment, and division after division, until the whole vast army rent the heavens with shouts of welcome.

Gen. MCCLELLAN rode through the ranks in modest, his cap ever in his hand, returning the salutes of the enthusiastic soldiers. It is only hoped by his friends that the country will patiently give him half the time that was accorded to the Western General who pursued his foe from Lexington, Missouri, to Arkansas.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

The relief of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command of the Western Department, is only just to him. It would be wrong to keep him responsible for campaigns which, while he is in the field, he cannot personally supervise. While his enemies see in this change his humiliation, his friends see his justification and safety.

GEN. FREMONT'S RESTORATION TO COMMAND.

The restoration of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT to a command, was, under the circumstances, a proper deference to the opinions of a very large, intelligent and respectable body of men in Congress, whose good will it is desirable for the President to retain. The President's action would have been more gratifying if FREMONT'S new command had been more important. It includes only ROSECRANS' and GARFIELD'S troops and there are no rebels in arms in the Department for even this small force to operate against.

NO COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

The statement published that last week a council of war in Washington decided, eight to four, that the army of the Potomac could not be moved against the enemy at present, is entirely untrue. The Generals were unanimous that an advance was possible and proper. The only difference was as to the plan of the proposed attack.

NO TAX ON FLOUR.

Hon. ALFRED ELY having received about fifty letters from millers residing in New-York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, recently, in opposition to the proposed tax of ten cents on every barrel of flour. The result was this tax was stricken from the bill.

THE CLAIMS COMMISSION AT ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH HOLT arrived here to-day from St. Louis. The Commission for the settlement of the claims in the Department of Missouri, under FREMONT'S administration, have completed their labors. They will make their report in a few days. The aggregate amount of claims presented amounted to $10,000,000. The sum awarded is considerably below that figure.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War was before the Military Committee of the Senate to-day for two hours. The Secretary has under consideration the important subject of harbor defences in the Northern cities.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The speedy action taken by Congress, in passing resolutions of thanks to our gallant Naval Commanders, will have a good effect in the service. The Naval Committee of the Senate have reported two to-day—one to Commander FOOTE and Capt. WORDEN

COST OF THE MONITOR.

The *Monitor* cost less than $250,000, and was contracted to be finished in ninety days.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Mr. STEVENS is here with a model of his battery. It has been visited and examined with deep interest to-day, by Naval Committees of Congress, and receives universal applause. Can New-York do nothing to promote its completion? By working day and night it could be finished in sixty days.

THE AQUIA CREEK BATTERIES.

By an arrival at the Navy-yard to-day it was ascertained that the rebel batteries were evacuated at Aquia Creek yesterday morning. Whether permanently or not, there are no means of ascertaining.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT will return to Washington either this evening or to-morrow morning.

THE RAILROAD TO MANASSAS.

Repairs have already been commenced on the bridges injured by the rebels at Bull Run, and the probability is the railroad to Manassas will be in running order this week.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CONFISCATION BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate, to-day, by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, is as follows:

Sec. 1 Authorizes the President to take possession of all property and persons, as follows: 1. Of persons hereafter acting as officers in the army and navy of the rebels. 2. Of persons hereafter acting as President, Vice-President and members of Congress of the so-called Confederate States. 3. Of the Governors of the States, members of the Legislatures and Judges of the States in rebellion, who hereafter take the oath to support the rebel Constitution. 4. Of persons holding offices of honor in the United States, who hereafter may hold offices in the said Confederate States; and, 5. Of persons owning property in the loyal States who may hereafter assist or give aid to the rebellion.

Sec. 2 provides that to recover possession of such property in the loyal States proceedings be instituted in the name of the United States, in the District where the property is found, and if the property is sold the proceeds be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3 provides that property seized where judicial proceedings are obstructed shall be held till judicial proceedings are restored, when a suit shall be instituted.

Articles of a perishable nature are to be sold or used as the service requires, and no person described in the first section of the bill shall hold any person to

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Important Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S VIEWS ABOUT THE MONITOR.

The Navy Department Censured for the Disaster at Fortress Monroe.

Highly Interesting Statement of Capt. Ericsson, [illegible] Letter of Chief Engineer Stimers.

Many Visitors in Favorite, and Participates [illegible] Complimentary [illegible] Resolutions.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., with a view of considering the harbor defenses of New-York. An unusually large attendance of the members was present.

Previous to the business of the meeting Capt. Ericsson, the inventor of the *Monitor*, was introduced to the Chamber by Mr. P. M. Wetmore, and was received with applause.

The Chair stated that, in previous discussions, the defences of the harbor had been so lightly spoken of, that persons in distant portions of the world might suppose we were entirely defenceless. He hoped that the statements to-day would be more qualified, and believed that we had forts enough, if they were properly manned, and supported by proper armaments and floating batteries.

Mr. Wetmore then suggested, as the proper method of commencing the business of the day, the adoption of the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber heartily unites in the general expressions of joy and thankfulness which rise from every loyal portion of the country in acknowledgment of the signal successes which have attended the National arms. Over the distant mountains of Arkansas and Missouri, through the valleys of Virginia and the gorges of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the Western Rivers and along the Atlantic coast of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, the Stars and Stripes are again unfolded, glorious emblems of the National power, which give assurance to every loyal citizen that the day of doubt and danger has passed away forever, and that the doom of treason has been spoken.

Resolved, That all praise and honor are due to the President of the United States, to the eminent loyal citizen he has taken into his councils, and to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the army and navy, for the wisdom, patriotism and skill which have directed the recent movements of the National forces, and for the devotion, endurance and heroic bravery which have marked their victorious progress by land and sea, illustrating by a combined series of brilliant operations the military and naval character of the country.

Mr. Blunt said he would follow up the subject by offering the following:

Whereas, It is proper that this Chamber should express its approbation on occasions of great acts of heroism, and Lieut.-Commanding John L. Worden, United States Navy, did, on board the *Monitor* steam-battery, then untried and just arrived from a perilous passage, engage a vessel of war five times the size of the *Monitor* and four times her power of armament, this vessel being then engaged in the destruction of our ships-of-war;

And, *Whereas*, The *Monitor*, handled with great skill and gallantry, did succeed in driving off the *Merrimac*, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be presented to Lieut.-Commanding John L. Worden, his officers and crew, for the great skill and daring shown by them in the recent conflict with the rebel steamer *Merrimac*.

These were also adopted.

Mr. Marshall said he had some resolutions to offer, which, he thought, would receive unanimous consent. He read them as follows:

Whereas, The National Government has been furnished by the people of the loyal States with ample means for taking all precautions necessary to guard the public interests and the private property of citizens at every exposed point, as well as to prosecute the war with vigor and success; and

Whereas, In the recent disastrous engagement in Hampton Roads, by a sudden attack of the enemy, which our naval forces were wholly unprepared to resist, many lives have been sacrificed, several National vessels destroyed, the flag of the Union howered to rebels, and discredit brought upon the Government of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the chief cause of this disaster lies in the culpable neglect, by which the naval defences of Hampton Roads were suffered to remain, after the knowledge of the near completion of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, with no other protection than one steam frigate, the *Minnesota*, one disabled steam-frigate, the *Roanoke*, (whose shaft had been broken for four months, and might have been replaced during any one of those months,) and two or three sailing vessels.

Resolved, That under the protecting care of Providence the safety of the property and life in the waters connected with Hampton Roads, if not also of other important harbors on the Atlantic Coast, are due to the scientific skill of Ericsson, who designed the *Monitor*, and to the active, energetic and gallant conduct of Lieut.-Commanding Worden and those under his command, who successfully defended the honor of the National flag.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to adopt efficient measures for the future protection of Hampton Roads.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under seal of the Chamber, be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Mr. Marshall believed he spoke therein the sentiments of most of the people of the loyal States, in denunciation of the carelessness that had caused the disaster at Fortress Monroe. He spoke of the "*inefficiency, ignorance and mismanagement*" of the Navy Department. He did not mean to attack Mr. Welles as an able man, capable of filling other stations in life, but it was too evident, that Mr. Welles was unfitted for his position. He considered the manner in which the Department had been conducted since the beginning of the war, and hoped the resolutions would pass.

Mr. G. W. Blunt hoped the Chamber would weigh the resolutions carefully. They were not in possession of all the facts. They should have both sides. Mr. Welles came into office with only three vessels under his command. All our great victories had been initiated by the Navy. He did not think it proper that the resolutions should be passed thus hastily.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the resolutions on the table. He deemed them ill-timed and unjust to the Navy Department which had not, he said, had an opportunity for defence.

Mr. M. H. Grinnell thought it was just and fair, and generous that the resolutions should be discussed.

Mr. Marshall—Oh, that is the gag law—(not to discuss them.)

Mr. Grinnell hoped the discussion would be continued now.

Mr. Brown amended his resolution, so that they should commit the resolutions of Mr. Marshall to a Committee, that the language could be modified.

Mr. Grinnell remarked that the specific objections to the resolutions had not yet been stated.

The Chair said he thought the objection was to the severity of the tone.

Mr. Grinnell thought that some objections should be stated. The resolutions ought to be clear, emphatic and unmistakable either by the President or the Secretary of the Navy.

The resolutions were read again.

Mr. Low said that the resolutions were too violent in their terms, and should be modified.

Mr. Marshall—Is there a word there that is not true?

A Member—There is one thing that is omitted. The *Congress* was taft without a crew. [Laughter.]

Mr. Marshall—If there is anything untrue in the resolutions I will withdraw them.

Mr. A. A. Low, although not acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy, was opposed to this wholesale censure. In his opinion, there never was a navy created so strong, in such an incredibly short period of time. Credit was entitled to credit for that. Who built the very *Monitor* that drove the *Merrimac* back?

Mr. Marshall—We paid it, Sir. We furnished the money to build it.

Mr. Low—I say, Sir, with all respect and honor to Capt. Ericsson, that the Secretary of the Navy is at the head of this very machine (the *Monitor*) that sent the *Merrimac* back. It was the fault of the Commander at Fort Monroe that there were not steamers in the place of the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*. There were vessels enough there if they were only properly located. Somebody else was to blame besides the Navy Department.

Mr. Marshall said the manner in which the Navy Department had been conducted was illustrated by the manner in which the purchases of vessels had been made. Any man could have done what Mr. Welles had done—purchase merchant vessels to increase the navy.

Mr. Roscoe thought it might be as well to inquire whether Congress and the Government was not to blame for not [illegible] Navy Department.

Mr. S. Sloan [illegible] Department some one was to blame, and the Chamber could and should determine who it was, and [illegible] about it.

Mr. Brown said that since they didn't know who was to blame, it was their duty to refer the matter to a Committee and find out, if they could.

Mr. J. Brooks moved to strike out the second resolution and was ready to vote for the rest. He also opposed the resolution with reference to the sinking of vessels in Norfolk harbor.

The Chair said that he thought the facts were sufficiently strong censure of themselves.

After considerable conversational discussion *pro* and *con*, it was decided to discuss the resolutions *seriatim*.

The preamble was adopted by a strong vote. So was also the first resolution.

On taking the vote on the second resolution severely censuring Secretary Welles, there was considerable confusion and conversational debate.

Mayor Opdyke, in speaking to this resolution, said: The resolution already adopted conveys censure upon some Department; and inasmuch as we do not know precisely where the blame lies in this matter, it seems to me that for the present, it is going too far to adopt this resolution. I am opposed to visiting censure upon any public officer without sufficient evidence to convict him. I saw it stated in one of the papers yesterday, as having been declared by one of the Western members in the House, that the Navy Department had made stringent efforts and urgent appeals to the army to come to its aid at Norfolk; that it was fearful that this iron steamer would be out, and that they had no means of defending themselves against it, and one of the ways to avoid danger from this iron-clad vessel was to send a sufficient military force to take Norfolk. I believe that that view was just and sound. I suppose that in the present condition of the head of the Navy Department—completely at the mercy of Congress—it had nothing at its command whereby it could oppose and prevent the operation of this vessel, save a few small iron-clad vessels. The Navy Department did all it could to prevent it. It asked for the building of a large number of these iron-clad vessels, but the Senate refused. It may be that upon investigation the chief censure will fall upon the Military Department of the Government. Until we know the facts, I hope this Chamber will not commit itself to so severe a censure as that, when it might be unjust. [Applause.]

The resolution was stricken out almost unanimously, but as there was some misunderstanding as to what had been the question, the question was taken again directly on the second resolution, and it was again stricken out.

The third resolution, complimenting Capt. Ericsson and Lieut Worden, was adopted unanimously.

Upon the fourth resolution, Mr. Grinnell desired to have the question taken upon striking out that part relative to sinking vessels in Norfolk harbor.

Mr. Marshall said that the opinion of Commodore Stringham had been given that the harbor of Norfolk could be blocked up so that that vessel could not get out. This could be done without going within range of the rebel batteries, or permanently closing the harbor.

Mr. Brown hoped that such a course would not be indorsed. He trusted they had too much pluck for that. [Laughter and applause.]

At this juncture a member suggested that Capt. Ericsson should give his opinion as to the danger to be apprehended from the *Merrimac*.

SPEECH OF CAPT. ERICSSON, INVENTOR OF THE "MONITOR."

Capt. Ericsson, upon rising, was received with a flattering welcome. He said he was quite satisfied to left them this morning that he had received a letter from Chief Engineer Stimers, containing the first reliable information they had got of the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, from any one on board the *Monitor*. He had taken a hasty copy, having sent the original for publication, as the Press had taken such a deep interest in the matter. The letter was written two hours after the battle of last Sunday. He then proceeded to read the letter as follows:

IRON CLAD MONITOR.
HAMPTON ROADS, March 9, 1862.

My Dear Sir: After a stormy passage, which proved this to be the finest sea boat I was ever in, we fought the *Merrimac* for more than three hours this forenoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron clad against iron clad. We maneuvered about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought; we were struck twenty-two times, pilot-house twice, turret nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point was the pilot-house. One of your great logs (9 by 12 inches thick,) is broken in two. The shot struck just outside of where the Captain had his eye, and it has disabled him, by destroying his left eye and temporarily blinding the other. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inwards 1½ inches. She tried to run us down, and sink us as she did the *Cumberland*, yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow passed over our deck, and our sharp upper-edged side cut through the light iron shoe upon her stern, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We are just able to find the point of contact.

The turret is a splendid structure. I don't think much of the shield, but the pendulums are fine things, though I cannot tell you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot upon the man on the inside of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, of whom I was one, the other two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over. Capt. Worden stationed himself at the pilot-house, Gaaaaa fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the Captain was disabled, and was relieved by Gamma, when I managed the turret myself, Master Stodman having been one of the two stunned men.

Capt. Ericsson, I congratulate you upon your great success. Thousands have this day blessed you. I have heard whole crews cheer you. Every man feels that you have saved this place to the nation by furnishing us with the means to whip an iron-clad frigate that was, until our arrival, having it all her own way with our most powerful vessels.

I am, with much esteem, very truly yours,

ALBAN C. STIMERS.

Capt. J. Ericsson, No. 93 Franklin-street, N. Y.

Note.—The "log" alluded to is made of *wrought iron* of the best material.

Capt. Ericsson, during the reading, interspersed the letter with timely comments. In relation to the wounds of Lieut. Worden, he said that at first it was imagined that his eye was destroyed, but, fortunately it has been found that such is not the case. [Applause.] In speaking of the damage of the pilot-house, Capt. Ericsson said that some idea could be formed of the force of the concussion, from the fact that the part broken was of wrought iron, 12 inches square by 9 thick. It was the finest kind of wrought iron, and was dovetailed to the pilot-house, and that was broken in two. This will give an idea of the force of modern projectiles. We can have no better proof of the immense force of the projectile than a consideration of the force required to break into pieces a wrought-iron bar, nine inches thick.

As to the concussion of the *Merrimac* with the *Monitor*, Capt. Ericsson remarked that, although the *Monitor* was struck with the same force as the *Cumberland*, it was difficult to see where the *Monitor* was struck. [Applause.] As to the damage to the turret, Capt. Ericsson explained that the part injured was an additional protection placed upon the side of the structure of two-inch wrought-iron plates. It was placed there to protect the turret. The turret was strong enough without it, but it was feared that, without something to break the concussion during an engagement, the men would be more liable to be deafened or knocked down. Before the *Monitor* left, he had charged the officers particularly, before they went into battle, to instruct the men not to be frightened in case there should be a very severe shock. He told them that they need not be surprised if they should go down upon their knees, and not to be alarmed, that if the shock should stun them and knock them down, they would get up again unhurt. [Laughter and applause.] Some of the men put the question, "Will the shot go through?" He assured them that all the shot would stay on the outside. It would be no wonder that a man should be shocked by a ball weighing 150 pounds, moving at the rate of 2,000 feet per second, should strike within a foot of his head. [Laughter.]

In speaking of the advantages of the turret of the *Monitor*, Capt. Ericsson said he had proposed to the Captain that the Sailing Master should during an engagement, attend to the telescope, and keep the turret moving. The telescope was so arranged that a man could, by looking through it, and turning a little while within reach, keep the guns continually bearing upon the enemy while the *Monitor* is moving round her. This duty was admirably performed by the Sailing Master in this instance, and the guns were thus kept always pointed at this pirate. [Laughter.] For such he would call the *Merrimac*. This novel movement must have astonished Capt. Buchanan, who found the mouths of the bull-dog pointed at him all the time. [Applause.]

Capt. Ericsson said, while he felt proud of this opportunity, he felt compelled to state that he believed that the successes of the *Monitor* was owing entirely to the presence on board of a master mind. The *Merrimac* had no chance to prepare for battle. She had been exceedingly stormy passage, and immediately after her arrival had gone directly into a conflict with the [illegible] guns of the heaviest calibre in use. The fact of the success was owing to the presence of [illegible] of an accomplished engineer. Without that [illegible] great a success could not have been achieved. Capt. Worden conducted himself in the most soldierly manner, but he was not an engineer. As a sailor naturally would, he had felt a little nervousness about going on board a vessel that was so much under water. That was the main objection urged against the vessel when he (Capt. Ericsson) went before the Naval Committee, when it was first proposed to build this vessel. It was urged that such a vessel would not live in a heavy sea. He had guaranteed that she would, and here was Mr. Stimers' report that she was as good a sea-boat as he ever sailed in. She is so near the water-line that instead of mounting the waves, they break over her. Well, what of it? There is no place to let the water in, and the vessel floats *like a champagne bottle with the cork in*. The air is brought down through the turret by means of blowers. The turret is nine feet high, and measures 64 feet in circumference. The men have stood upon that when there was nothing above water except the turret. It takes 67,000 pounds to bring the vessel down, and that weight could not be put upon her, from her peculiar construction. There can be no danger from swamping, although the vessel may be under water constantly, and the men will have plenty of air.

After reading the letter, Capt. Ericsson said, that in relation to the point immediately under consideration, whether the *Monitor* was capable of resisting the *Merrimac*, he would say that, had the guns of the *Monitor* been pointed a little lower she would have sunk the *Merrimac*. Mr. Stimers calculated the distance, but he put his gun in such a position that when the shot struck the *Merrimac* they glanced off, instead of penetrating as they would if they hit point blank. He fired 50 shots, and some of them took effect—several, no doubt, entered the *Merrimac*. The ricochet shots of the *Monitor* will be nearly parallel with the waterline. He felt quite confident that the next time the *Monitor* got an opportunity she would sink the *Merrimac*, and predicted that she would do it the third round.

There was another thing to be considered. They had on the *Monitor* fifteen wrought iron shot. Capt. Dahlgren was a little afraid of bursting his gun, and gave peremptory orders that these should not be used. The armor of the *Merrimac* could not resist these shot, but would be penetrated by them. The next time the *Monitor* will use the wrought iron shot, while the *Merrimac* was either advancing or retreating.

A member of the Chamber asked how often these guns could be fired?

Capt. Ericsson said that they could be fired in about one minute and a half. There are two guns, for by having that number there is time for them to cool. They might depend upon it, that if the *Merrimac* came out she would be sunk.

Mr. Wetmore asked whether Capt. Ericsson had heard of the news that seventeen of the *Merrimac's* men were killed, including Capt. Buchanan?

Capt. Ericsson replied that he had not heard it. He had no doubt that the guns of the *Monitor* could penetrate the side of the *Merrimac*.

Another member asked whether a battery on the principle of the moveable turret could not be erected on shore to protect the harbor?

Capt. Ericsson replied that a moveable water battery would be far preferable, as it could move in shoal water, and assail a vessel like the *Warrior* all the way on its passage into the harbor.

The Chamber then voted on the last resolution, and resolved to strike out the part recommending the sinking of vessels in Norfolk harbor.

An additional resolution, proposed by Mr. Ruggles, and recommending Congress to build ten mail-clad steamers, was also passed.

Mr. A. A. Low offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber would not fail to acknowledge with honor the self-sacrificing devotion to duty of the officers and men of the frigate *Cumberland*, who continued to fight her guns till that ship was wholly submerged, and to commend the services of that ship's company and the brave men on board the frigate *Congress* to a like honorable remembrance of the country.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Goold, were also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York gratefully recognize and desire to place on record their profound sense of the obligations under which Capt. Ericsson has placed the people of the United States. To his genius and activity is due their salvation from a national disgrace, and from disasters from which otherwise there could have been no remedy.

Resolved, That the floating battery *Monitor* deserves to and will be forever mentioned with gratitude and admiration.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce expect that the Government of the United States will make to Capt. Ericsson such suitable return for his services as will evince the gratitude of a great nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be forwarded to Capt. Ericsson and to the President of the United States.

Capt. Ericsson said that all the remuneration he desired, was amply given in the success of the enterprise, together with the compensation received from the Navy Department for the construction of the vessel.

The Committee appointed to report on the Harbor Master's Bill, submitted a recommendation that no Harbor Masters be appointed who have not been efficient officers of vessels or pilots, and that the Chamber should have six of the appointments, which was adopted.

Mayor Opdyke, at this point called attention to the fact that the main object of the meeting, the Harbor Defences of New-York, had been neglected. He had expected a report from the Executive Committee. He had been so busy that he had not had time to prepare any recommendation himself.

Mr. Low said that the only danger to the port was from one iron-clad vessel, and if she was cooped up in Hampton Roads, New-York was safe.

The subject was finally referred to the Executive Committee to report.

Messrs. A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke and C. H. Marshall were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Chamber to proceed to Washington and confer with the War Department.

Mr. Chas. Gould was appointed Chairman of a Committee to ascertain if it was possible to procure better rooms for the use of the Chamber at a more moderate rent.

Mayor Opdyke stated that when the news of the exploits of the *Merrimac* was first received, he had called at his house some gentlemen to consult with as to the possibility of the approach of such a vessel into the harbor of New-York. They had entered into a pretty full consultation, and a simple plan was resolved upon, so that they could safely promise that this steamer should never come into this harbor. Citizens might feel perfectly secure about that. The Chamber unanimously made Capt. Ericsson an honorary member, and then adjourned *nem con.* The members crowded around Capt. Ericsson to congratulate him.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A private, named Baker, deserted from the United States Artillery some time ago, and joined the rebels. He was taken prisoner at Fort Halteras, and sent, with the rest of the Confederates captured there, to Governor's Island, where he was recognized by a former comrade, and apprehended. The findings and sentence of the Court-Martial by which he was tried were read out on Friday evening, and are to the following effect: The prisoner to be confined, with hard labor, and to wear a ball and chain until the end of the war, and then to have his head shaved, to be branded with the letter D, and be drummed out of the service. He will forfeit all pay and allowances, and only such clothing as may be absolutely necessary will be issued to him.

Four men and a non-commissioned officer were sent from Fort Columbus to Fort Schuyler yesterday, to look after the ordnance there. A quantity of ammunition has been sent to Fort Richmond.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the new frigate *Lackawanna* is progressing rapidly. Her frame is all complete, and they will soon commence to plank her up. The new frigate *Ticonderoga* is also being pushed forward very quickly. Her framework was commenced yesterday, and will shortly be finished. About one hundred and seventy men are employed on these two vessels.

The topmasts and topgallant masts of the ship *Morning Light* have been sent up again, and the other preparations for making her ready for sea are going on finely.

The United States storeship *Supply* having completed her cargo of stores, hauled from the wharf into the stream yesterday afternoon, and is expected to sail on Friday. We have already given a list of her officers.

The steamer *Massachusetts* having had her armament removed hauled from under the shears and now lies close to the dry-dock, waiting to be overhauled.

The steamer *Victoria* is ready to be commissioned, and Commodore Pendergrast has ordered the officers to be on board to-day to receive their crew. A correct list of the officers will be published to-morrow.

The Seventh Vermont Volunteers embarked yesterday on board the transport ship *Tamerlane*, at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn.

Saltpetre.

The yearly export of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States for seven years, from 1854 to 1860, inclusive, has averaged 108,709 bags; while the export of last year was only 83,554 bags—being the smallest of any year for eight years, and a falling off from the average of the past seven years of 25,155 bags; a deficiency which the *reported* purchase of our Government in England last November will scarcely make good. The stock at present in the United States, in the hands of importers and speculators is but 6,500 bags; and the quantity now on the way from Calcutta, 13,664 bags—making a total of 20,164 bags.

The prohibition of the export of saltpetre is not likely to be removed at Calcutta in time to admit of any further exports thence to the United States before this present month, and as it takes an average of nearly five months to reach here, it follows that the 20,164 bags, above-named as the stock now here and on the way, must constitute our supply for the next five months, for we cannot expect anything like a right flow of sterling exchange and the high prices willing to Europe for the article, that must [illegible] be imported from that country, [illegible] and [illegible] materially. Unless prices decline [illegible] Europe must advance here, to induce imports. Our present average monthly consumption of 8,000 bags, the stock here and on the way will be all exhausted by the middle of May.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE LATEST BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE GERMAN IMBROGLIO.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

The India and China Markets.

The following dispatches, forwarded to the *North American*, by way of Londonderry, reached us too late for our morning edition:

DANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Dresden *Journal* of to-day, in an apparently semi-official correspondence from Vienna, asserts that Austria and Prussia have agreed upon a proposal which they will make conjointly for the settlement of the question of Electoral Hesse, to which the assent of the other Federal Governments has already been secured by confidential negotiations.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

To-day, in the Congress, Señor Salaverria stated that the Government was examining the question of the passive debt, but would come to no decision without the concurrence of the Chambers.

It is, however, considered doubtful whether any scheme for the settlement of the debt which might be accepted by the Government will be ready for presentation to the present Legislature, on account of other urgent business. The Government will respect the old law in reference to the passive debt, by which everything relative to the English coupons was settled.

The Minister of Public Works spoke in Congress against the projected Alnides Railway line.

The *Epoca*, of to-day, says that this line would be dangerous for strategic reasons.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

MUNICH, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The following official telegraphic dispatch is published:

"The insurrection makes no progress. The royal troops have had three successful engagements with the rebels."

FRANCE.

The discussions still continuing in the Senate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne, excite the liveliest interest. Prince Napoleon espouses the cause of the Bonaparte Dynasty against the vehement opponents of monarchy in any shape. Much expectation is aroused at the approaching debate upon the paragraphs relating to Rome, when, it is thought, the Prince will shadow forth the Emperor's real intentions.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 27—3:20 P. M.

The Bourse continues buoyant. Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 71, and the Four-and-a-half Per Cents at 100.30, or ¼ higher than yesterday.

RUSSIA.

A great conflagration has destroyed a large portion of the workshops used in the dock-yard of Nicolaieff, upon the Black Sea.

The treaty of commerce between Russia and the Porte expresses to Russia the same advantages which the Porte has granted in former treaties to France, Italy and Great Britain.

TURKEY.

The Turkish soldiers at Van, in Armania, have insulted the Christian symbol. A combat took place, in consequence of which the citadel was taken. About 1,000 persons are stated to have perished.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Shirtings and Mule Twist dull and unchanged, 8¼; Shirtings, 5 rs. 14 a. .

Cotton Broach, 195.

Copper dull. Sheething, 58 rs. Tile, 56 to 58 rs. Mellver Opium, 15,000 rs. per chest.

Government Securities Four per Cents., 90; Fives 101¾; Fives and a Half, 103.

Exchange on London, 2s. ⅞d.

Freights for Cotton to Liverpool, 67s. 6d.@70s.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO BOMBAY.]

CALCUTTA, Monday, Feb. 10.

Shirtings dull, Mute Twist advancing. Copper, fair inquiry, but prices stationary. Indigo and Linseed advancing. Rice quiet.

Exchange on London 2s. ⅝d.

Government Securities four per cents, 89¾ to 90; fives and a half 103¼ to 103⅝.

Freights for Seeds to London 30s.

The Battle of Roanoke—Comment of English Papers.

From the London Times.

The military plans of the Federal Government are gradually assuming some consistency and distinctness of purpose, and the success at length achieved by Gen. Burnside's expedition may be regarded, probably, as part of a great scheme of operations in the rear of the Confederate army. It is now clear that Gen. McClellan has despaired, and probably with good reason, of being able to penetrate into Virginia through the Confederate lines. He has organized his volunteers at leisure, has largely increased his artillery, and has been reluctantly allowed by an impatient people to take his own time in "preparing for an advance." But the result of his preparations and observations is that he declines the attempt altogether. The army for army, he will not venture to try his strength against the enemy in his front. He will not attack the Confederates in their position, and it is by his advice, we believe, that the Federal Government has been recently endeavoring to effect such diversions in the rear of the Southern force as may put an end to the dead-lock in Virginia. The advantage gained in Kentucky was probably unexpected, but the expedition from Annapolis, known as Burnside's Expedition, seems to have been deliberately conceived with these views.

The results undoubtedly prove that the Federals can exert strength enough, especially at sea, to overpower any resistance on the part of a Confederate garrison. It is true that the opposition offered was very resolute, and the encounter sanguinary, but just as the Northerners succeeded at Hatteras and at Beaufort so they have succeeded on Roanoke Island and against Elizabeth City. The real trial, however, is yet to come. Unless Gen. Burnside can concentrate into North Carolina or establish himself in some position alarming to the Confederate Commanders the expedition will beer little more fruit than those by which it has been preceded. The success now announced was probably due to the guns of the fleet, which, notwithstanding all its casualties, proved infinitely superior to the little gunboats of the Confederates, as soon as it could be brought into a condition fit for service. *What remains to be seen is the effect to which these victories can be turned by the army when the support of the fleet has been lost, and we cannot but observe that this army is comparatively small, and the work before it difficult in the extreme.* It is true that Elizabeth City opens the road to Norfolk, but that road lies through the Great Dismal Swamp. The strength of the land force was increased by the addition of the Hatteras garrisons to 14,000 men, but the casualties have already been severe, and a long march through a pestilential country would probably leave Gen. Burnside in no condition to make head against even a small division of the enemy. The prospects of the expedition would be greatly improved, no doubt, by the discovery of a "loyal" party in the invaded State, and we suspect that the belief once fondly entertained by the Northerners on this point may still survive. But the conflagration of Elizabeth City gives little promise of the anticipated fraternization. Whether the unfortunate town was burnt, like Muscow, by its own inhabitants, or set on fire by shells from the fleet, seems as yet uncertain, but it is a fact that a proclamation was recently issued by a Southern Governor advising that any town which the Federals might succeed in capturing should be given to the flames before it was evacuated. Against any such spirit as this on the part of the South the military power of the North can avail but little. If Gen. Burnside could in any way combine his operations with those of the Federal commanders in Kentucky, the result might be the dispersion of the great Confederate army which bars the road to the South against McClellan and his hosts; but the distances are great, the country difficult, and the chances in all respects exceedingly doubtful. The victory in Kentucky had really the effect of drawing away Gen. Beauregard from Manassas. A similar success in North Carolina might be attended with similar advantage, and the North would at length have something to show for its prodigal expenditure and its toiling to show for its prodigal expenditure and its countless levies. But a hostile country cannot be invaded by 14,660 men, even though Gen. Burnside will probably be reinforced as soon as possible, we have already seen by what delays and dangers these naval expeditions are attended. It is but a few days since the Burnside Expedition was given up, even in New-York itself, as a complete failure. That conclusion was certainly premature; but, though towns have been taken and battles won, *the material results of the enterprise remain still to be achieved.*

FROM KEY WEST.

The Situation of Key West—Rebel Intrigues of the Rebels—A Navy-yard Wanted—Cruise of the Cuyler—Affairs at Cedar Keys—Refugees from the South—Insurrectionary Sentiments—The National Soldiers hold as Prisoners in Texas—Prizes taken into Key West.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

This place is obtaining a prominence and importance of no factitious character, and during the few days which I have passed here, I have learned much respecting the affairs of the island which should be of interest to the public.

Nature has evidently designed Key West for a great naval and military station, and there seems to have been little reason for its inhabitants to have favored secession. But calm observers here tell me that there have been two objects which formed the inducing causes for that step. The first grew out of an extensive wrecking interest which certain parties believed could be managed more for their interests in the absence of the able and upright Judge Marvin, who has presided over the Admiralty Court of the island for twenty years, and secession alone could effect his removal. The other object was the expected reopening of the African Slave-trade by the rebels. For these reasons, nine-tenths of the people advocated secession, and were nervous with fear lest any other State should precede Florida in the lead of South Carolina. Yet no man or woman did or could complain of oppression, and nearly all were directly or indirectly recipients of Government gold. The State was hurried, however, into the arms of the Secessionists, and the struggle commenced here to carry this island and Tortugas along the downward track.

A violent sheet, the *Key of the Gulf*, published by Wm. H. Ward, was the vehicle of abuse from every quarter against the Government, and those who still defended it, until its editor was, by military authority, compelled to desist or leave the island. The National officers, the Collector, District-Attorney, Marshal, Naval Storekeeper and Clerk of the United States Court, all resigned their offices and went with the Secessionists.

Judge Marvin and Mr. Chas. Howe, Collector of the Customs, were the only civil United States officers discharging their duties. To them and to Capt. E. B. Hunt, Engineer Officer at Fort Taylor, and Capt. J. M. Brannan, (now Gen. Brannan, in command of the Department of Florida,) is due the credit of timely and wise measures, resulting in the maintenance of the authority of the Government on the island.

So determined were the Secessionists to supplant Judge Marvin, that they induced their bogus judge, McQueen McIntosh, with his District-Attorney, to come down from Tallahassee, to enter upon his duties by authority of Jeff. Davis. When McIntosh arrived, the times were unpropitious, as Capt. Craven, of the gunboat *Crusader*, and Major Fernon, with two companies of artillery, were already here. The Judge found it convenient to intimate that he was on a visit for his health, and after remaining a few days was very glad to secure the intercession of Judge Marvin with the military commander to allow him quietly to leave the island. The day after his departure, an order for his arrest arrived from Washington.

I have often heard the declaration that when the rebellion shall have been crushed there can be no reunion of the States. The statement is very common, especially among Southern men. But if the state of affairs here is of any significence, it points to the fallacy of the idea. There are now living here men who have signed the ordinance of the secession of Florida, who have opened books for subscription to the bogus Confederate loan, some who have refused to sell coal to United States vessels, and some who have threatened National officers or those who should presume to accept National office, and those, generally speaking, whom I have been assured were the most determined rebels. Yet they now have all taken the oath of allegiance, and are quietly conducting their business amid a very numerous representation of Northern men, and all is orderly and quiet. Some of these persons are anxious to conceal and to forget that they have rebelled, and may be found competing for the trade of the army and navy, and mixing in the gayer scenes which even times of war present.

Some time ago—eight years or more—the Government purchased a considerable space of water front for the construction of a Navy-yard adjoining Fort Taylor. This was during the Senatorial term of S. R. Mallory, and when he resided here. Subsequently he removed to Pensacola, and nothing further was done to establish a Navy-yard here until the present war commenced. Since that time there has been a growing necessity for means of repairing, fitting out, and supplying our naval vessels here; for the delay and loss of time, as well as larger drawbacks attending repairs at Havana, or some Northern port, has been immense. Instances of this are furnished by the cases of the United States vessels *Richmond*, *Itasca* and *Tahoma*. With a harbor capacious enough for our entire navy, and a depth of twenty-six feet at all tides, there should be at once constructed a suitable dry-dock, and other facilities for a commencement. Two sloops of war have been on the Florida reef within two weeks, and both were slightly damaged. They should have gone into dock and have been thoroughly examined before going to sea. It is understood that a machine shop is about to be commenced for naval purposes—but everything required for a first-class naval depôt should be furnished.

These are some of the considerations which point unmistakably to the important future of Key West as a naval and military station, and clearly indicate that in any prospect of rupture with a naval power our Government will always protect this place and Tortugas with a large force, which at either place will be efficient alike for use against foreign or domestic foes. Since the 1st of January three regiments have been landed here—the Ninetieth N. Y. V., Col. Morgan, the Ninety-first N. Y. V., Col. Van Zandt, and the Forty-seventh Penn. Volunteers, Col. Good. These troops are all encamped in tents, but there will be permanent barracks erected for their use immediately. The old barracks are now occupied by Col. J. M. Brannan and staff, who arrived here about two weeks since. Gen. B. is very popular with all classes.

It may not be out of place to say a word or two in the way of suggestion respecting a future government for the Florida Keys. The experience of residents here has always been, that there was little community of interest with the mainland of the State of Florida, owing to an entire difference of production, employment and population. There is no agriculture, properly speaking, on these Keys, and the inhabitants are employed in fishing, sponging and wrecking, producing from these sources annually about $300,000, and saving to commerce much valuable property from wreck. Overlooping all this, stands the great and growing interest of all the States in these Keys to the Gulf, which have called for an annual expenditure upon the public works during the last fifteen years of a larger amount than the entire productive interest. Years ago Congress wisely reserved all these Keys from entry and sale. In fact, they have never been surveyed and still remain the property of the Government.

On this island now there is in process of construction two martello towers, besides Fort Taylor, which is nearly finished, and on Tortugas island is Fort Jefferson, covering seven acres, and one of the strongest fortifications on the coast, also uncompleted. These works have been constructed with the treasure of the commercial States for protection of that vast property constantly moving around the Peninsula, and being of equal importance to Iowa and to Florida. Why should the jurisdiction over this reef of little islands, extending far out into the ocean, 150 miles from the main, again, under any circumstances, revert to Florida? Rather let their true and natural destiny be developed by creating them a military district, with exclusive military control. Were such the case, the possibility of any future conflicting interests or sectional legislation, embarrassing the operations of the Government, would be obviated, and we should soon find that the great navy-yard of the South would be on the Island of Key West—the future Gibraltar of America.

The United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* arrived here yesterday from her station in the Gulf, where she has been doing blockade service for quite a year. She returns for some repairs and a supply of coals. Officers and crew are in good health. Capt. Winslow reports the capture of the rebel steamer Magnolia—news of which has already reached you. The Cuyler on her way from Ship Island, visited St. Andrews and St. Joseph's Bay, sending small boats ashore at both places, and at the latter they found some inhabitants, six in number, mounted on horses. They awaited the approach of the boats and their landing to inquire who they were, but upon the announcement that they were from a United States vessel they instantly fled. My informant said that the horsemen were clothed mostly in skins, and were generally a rough-looking set. The ship practiced her guns by throwing some shells at objects on shore and firing the woods.

An officer of one of our gunboats lately returned from Cedar Keys, reports that the gunboat Tahoma had gone to Cedar Key and dropped anchor in the bay, sending a small boat up to the town. Upon her approach the rebels opened fire upon her, killing one of the men. This indicates a relapse of rebel feeling since the visit of the *Hatteras*, and that another selection should be made from the inhabitants as boats go for better conduct.

The schooner *Edwards*, Capt. Vidal, arrived here a few days since from Tampico, bound to New-York, having on board as passengers twelve adults and two children, all of whom had escaped from Southern States, many of them with the sacrifice of everything, and glad to get away from further danger.

Capt. Vidal escaped from New-Orleans in a small sloop, running the blockade in charge of two Confederates, who were under promise to return with a load of powder, but, upon arrival at Tampico, he with a friend purchased the *Edwards*, and cleared her under English colors, having been to meet his family in Philadelphia, from whom he has been absent e

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Annual Commencement—Names of, and Addresses by, the Graduating Class—Remarks by Simeon Draper and Dr. Chapin.

The first annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New-York took place on Monday evening, at Irving Hall, in the presence of one of the finest audiences ever collected within the building. Not only was every seat occupied, but many were obliged to stand throughout the exercises. About 7½ o'clock the graduating class entered and took the seats reserved for them. They were soon followed by the Trustees of the College, Messrs. Simeon Draper, J. B. Nicholson, Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac Bell, Comptroller Hawe and James T. Brady, and others of like prominence. These, together with the Faculty of the College, headed by ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., their President, took seats upon the platform amid welcoming applause.

Dodworth's Band then performed the overture to "Zampa," and throughout the evening agreeably interspersed the exercises with delightful musical selections.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS next invoked the Divine blessing.

President TAYLOR read the following list of gentlemen who, by vote of the Trustees, had been declared ready to graduate, viz.:

GRADUATES.

Agustin Alvarez, Cuba, Syphilis.
George M. Bower, Illinois, Diphtheria.
Josiah O. Cramton, M. D., Vermont, Puerperal Convulsions.
J. Wilbur Curtis, Massachusetts, Hypertrophy.
Walter Caswell, Ohio, Malaria.
Jared W. Daniels, Minnesota, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Clarence Ewens, New-York, Typhoid Fever.
James F. Ferguson, M. D., U. S. Army.
Francis Stanley Grimes, M. D., New-York, Reciprocal Influences of Mind and Body.
Van Buren Hubbard, New-York, Tubercle.
Lucius B. Irish, M. D., New-York, Phthisis Pulmonalis.
William H. King, New-Jersey, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Emelio L. Luaces, Cuba, Morbus Coxarius.
Jacob B. Luce, New-York, Tetanus.
Lewis J. Lyman, Illinois, Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal and Femoral Hernia.
John B. McCaffrey, New-York, Stricture of Urethra.
Emelio L. Mola, Cuba, Anatomy of Kidney and Acute Desquamative Nephritis.
Jean Oscar Palmel de Marmon, New-York.
Edgar Oleott. Jr., New-Jersey, Diphtheria.
Henry Raphael, New-York, Pneumania.
Elijah Rowell, M. D., Canada, Variola.
Thomas J. Swisher, Pennsylvania, the Heart and its Diseases.
Ormsus Smith, New-York, Fractures at the Shoulder Joint.
John Struthers, Nova Scotia, Diphtheria.
Lewis T. Trumbower, Pennsylvania, Hernia.
David Warman, New-Jersey, Clinical Instruction.
James B. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Ohio.
John C. Williamson, M. D., Ohio.

These gentlemen were successively called up and received their diplomas upon the administration of the customary oath.

Dr. TAYLOR then proceeded to address the graduates upon the occasion of their accession to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This was, he said, a joyful period in their history, but their work was just commencing. They should never think their studies were completed, but press on. With becoming modesty—which is the characteristic of true greatness—they should be ever ready to learn. They should remember that they belonged to a profession in which He had been a practitioner who "went about doing good."

Prof. GEO. T. ELLIOT next proceeded to deliver an address to the graduating class. He pictured to them the great responsibility of the duties which they had assumed, and urged them to noble efforts in the future to keep up their progress in an honorable profession. At the time when the national calamity was the greatest, encouraged by the Trustees, this College had been instituted, and this was its first graduating class. Convinced that demonstration was to medicine what action was to oratory, they had been gratified at the presence and diligent attention of over a hundred students. Generous-hearted New-York received the aged, the imbecile and the suffering of all classes, borne hither by the tide of immigration, and assuaged their ailments. In the shadows of her vast hospitals, they had been armed to battle against disease. They had witnessed the physician's triumphant success and his failure also, for "Death will seize the Doctor, too." The tax-payer of New-York might yet in some distant village, owe his life to the skill of the physician educated at Bellevue Hospital. [Applause.] They must not hope to conquer disease by the power of intellect alone. For sorrow there must be sympathy; for despair, courage; for inexperience, advice; for rashness, warning. The Prince Consort of England had expired at Windsor Castle, in the prime of life, of a disease which it is the pride of medical science to avert, and not long after, the accident at the Hartley colliery—unavoidable by engineering skill—made a village desolate. The widowed Queen called aloud on the widowed peasant, and there was a diapason of common lamentation. [Applause.] He urged the class not to think that the profession was over-crowded, but to remember that talent, energy and genius would make their way in the future as they had in the past. He urged them to remember their *Alma Mater* and, in conclusion, trusted that their course would meet with the approval of "The Great Physician."

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and of the Board of Trustees, proceeded to address the audience. It was with pride and satisfaction that he acknowledged the services that had been performed to the noble institutions of New-York which had been so nobly guarded by the Medical Fraternity, in whose charge they were placed. He felt that one of the most glorious characteristics of those institutions was that men of high standing in the profession of Medicine had come forward to guide such institutions for the benefit of the poor and the unfortunate. They were deserving of the highest honor. [Applause.] It was expected that all the good to be done in these institutions was to go free as air, for the benefit of humanity everywhere. [Apnlause.] He hoped that they would have a larger class, and that the graduates would feel that they had been the recipients of advantages which could be obtained nowhere else, and that they should feel called upon always to defend and support the institution, and remember the unfortunates placed in its charge.

Mr. VAN BUREN HUBBARD, of the graduating class, then delivered the valedictory. His address consisted mainly of a history of clinical instruction, both abroad and in this country. He paid a deserved tribute to the exertions of the Sisters of Charity in all countries, and rejoiced that FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, of England, and ELIZABETH ADAMS, of America, had shown that those kindly attentions of females to the sick were not confined to the walls of a convent. [Applause.] He was particularly severe upon the advocates and disciples of Hahnemanism, and the author of the great principle, "*similia, similibus curantur.*" He spoke highly of the benefits of didactic combined with clinical instruction. The first regular course of clinical lectures in New-York was commenced in Bellevue Hospital, in 1847, and was listened to by the House Staff and one student. [Laughter.] Since that time the benefits of clinical instruction were being realized, and students were convinced that in the hospital alone can the best practitioners be educated. He gave an unqualified denial to the popular idea that the moment a patient entered a charity hospital he became the subject of heartless experiments. He would not deprecate didactic instruction, but contended that as students would go to the laboratory to become chemists, or to the dissecting-room to become anatomists, they should likewise go to the bedside of the sick to obtain a proper familiarity with disease in all its forms. He mentioned in terms of praise the members of the faculty, Drs. James R. Wood, F. H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Alexander B. Mott, Stephen Smith, Isaac E. Taylor, George T. Elliot, B. F. Bartlet, B. W. McCready, Timothy Child's, R. Ogden Doremus, Austin Flint, Sen. and Jr., Charles D. Phelps, N. R. Mosley and Sylvester Teats, whose names were received with applause. His closing address to the class and the faculty was both tasteful and full of feeling, and his entire performance of the difficult duty assigned him was highly creditable.

Dr. CHAPIN said he appeared by the advice of eminent physicians—[laughter]—and that would account for that which he was about to do—what he would not do in a normal condition, make a speech. [Laughter.] He congratulated the Faculty upon its pure and disinterested labors, and upon the fact that these young men were about to spread over the land the advantages of their culture. He congratulated the students upon their accession to so noble a profession. He knew of no profession that so combined the elements of love and wisdom. They could not be successful without the true exercise of genuine sympathy. They would see humanity with its masks off and its features unveiled. Yet he did not believe they would be moved by horror and disgust when mankind lies before us poor, suffering and needy. The deep feeling within us is that of love. On the walls of the Vatican hangs that noble picture, by RAPHAEL, of the transfiguration, untarnished by the ravages of 300 years; but when does He stand nearer to us than when his efforts were put forth to help the suffering. [Applause.] It was a beautiful truth that whatever difficulty would arise, science would meet it. Every now and then some portentous Merrimac of evil would come floating out on the waters of our humanity, but there was always some Ericsson Battery, [great applause,] some scientific Monitor to beat it back. [Tremendous applause.] The true elements of their science would make them not only physicians, but men. He congratulated the City upon its possession of such an institution as this of Bellevue Hospital. [Applause.] He would that he had a voice to reach the men of wealth to exhort them to support an institution like this, that would transmute gold into blessings. He knew what the rich had done for the country in this crisis, but this institution must not be known, honored and helped by this City of New-York. [Applause.]

Dr. FERRIS then pronounced the Benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Rebel Spies at the North.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos of the affair of Hampton Roads, I send you the following facts, that may be of some service if they will tend to stir up our people and our authorities to look upon treason and spies in our midst with less leniency.

A young man of intelligence, whose father is a well-known clergyman in this City, left him recently and went South, his secession sympathies and sentiments having long been well known and openly proclaimed. Before he left he had been in the habit (since ascertained) of inspecting closely, for several weeks, the *Ericsson*, visiting the office and examining the plans.

It is very probable he took copies of the works and drawings.

It is not known what route he took in going South, but I think it reasonable to infer that he conveyed to his friends all the information he could obtain of our works, forces and fortifications around Washington and at other points, before passing our lines. His friends here make no secret as to his destination, which is said to be North Carolina.

This is one case, for which I can vouch from my own very limited personal observation. How many more there may be of a similar kind, who knows? I presume the number is only limited by the inclination of, and the inducements extended to, individuals in our midst.

Does anybody doubt that the rebel Commander at Norfolk had exact information of the *Ericsson* or *Monitor*, her construction, armament and time of sailing? I do not.

You can make such use of this as you think proper. G.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 215, 215½, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 322, 202, 368, 82, 352, 353, 363, 274, 298, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1160, 1168, 1322, 1345, 1363, 128, 24, 1783, 1386, 1399, 1868, 1464, 1466.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2957, 549, 1065, 3019, 1167, 1411, 1247½, 1349, 1431, 1455, 1457, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467. *Part II.*—Nos. 2922, 294, 1350, 1276, 1210, 1166, 506, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446. *Part III.*—Nos. 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1447, 1191, 3323, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1320, 684, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 780, 943, 945, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 497, 354, 953 954, 955, 608, 583½, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 361, 723, 405, 568, 495, 266, 822, 611, 641½.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Justice Shipman.

The calendar of criminal cases was called over this morning. The slave cases were nearly all that are left undisposed of.

In the case of Albert Horn, his counsel moved a postponement till May on account of an absent witness, and, after some discussion, the Court ordered the case to be postponed, but to be tried peremptorily before the 1st of June.

In the case of Thomas Reynolds and Jeremiah Waddington, indicted for enticing soldiers to desert, on motion of the District-Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

The jury were discharged until Friday morning, and the Court adjourned.

Vanderbilt as Agent of the Accessory Transit Company—Trustees and the Ceatui Que Trust.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James DePeyster Ogden, et al., vs. *David Colden Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.*—This case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts, without action.

The Accessory Transit Company was a Corporation created by and under the laws of Nicaragua, and had an office in this City. In December, 1852, they purchased of Cornelius Vanderbilt seven steamships, for the sum of $1,350,000, for the purpose of running them on their line between New-York and San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. Being a foreign corporation, the Company could not take the title to the ships in their own names, and the Board of Directors passed a resolution that plaintiffs and one G. T. Snow be appointed trustees to receive a transfer of the ships, and to hold them subject to the disposition of the Company. The ships were run by Vanderbilt, as agent of the Company. By an act of Congress, passed in 1854, the Company were authorized to hold steamships in their own name, and soon thereafter plaintiffs and Snow transferred the title of the ships to the Company by a bill of sale.

Snow died, and the plaintiffs bring this action against the Receiver of the Company for compensation, claiming the same commission upon the $1,350,000 which is allowed by law to executors and administrators.

The defendant's principal points are, that plaintiffs, being at the time of the trust, the officers and directors of the Company, are not entitled to compensation as trustees. That if such commissions can legally be charged, the trustee may legally place himself in a position hostile and antagonistic to his *cestui que trust*, and the property of corporations would be at the mercy of directors. That when trusts are accepted by parties already occupying trust positions, which may be considered as having the same general scope and object, commissions will not be allowed. (Benson *vs.* Hawthorn, quoted in Story's Eq. Juris., sec. 4,662.)

That the trustees incurred no responsibility and no risk, and earned no compensation. The mere assumption of a trust does not authorize the allowance of a commission. (Dixon *vs.* Horner, 2 Metcalf, 420.) Plaintiffs' main point is that they are entitled to a commission as trustees, and that it is well settled that trustees are within the equity of the statute allowing commissions, by way of compensation. (Meacham *vs.* Stearns, 9 Paige, 399, 403, 404; *In re.* Kellogg, 7 Paige, 267.)

Decision reserved.

Marshall S. Bidwell for plaintiff; John Sherwood for defendant.

The Conditions of War and the Civil Status of Southern Citizens.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Merker vs. Claghorn et al.—The plaintiff sued as assignee of certain parties in this City to recover a claim of about $3,000, alleged to be due for stone and iron works furnished defendants, who were merchants in Savannah in 1857.

The defence was that the money had been paid by the defendants to a party authorized by the plaintiffs' assignors to receive it, and that he had run away with the money.

The plaintiff offered to put one of the assignors upon the stand to testify as to what passed between them and the defendants. Defendants' counsel took the objection that the defendants were, in consequence of the conditions of war, civilly dead, and no such testimony as to personal interviews could be admitted. This objection was overruled. A motion for nonsuit was then made and denied. After trial, however, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

E. W. Cone and Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; Mr. Belden and J. R. Whiting for defendants.

Action to Recover Insurance—A Charge of Arson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Peter Jones, Jr., vs. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action on a policy of insurance.

The plaintiff, as assignee of one Charles H. Campbell, claimed to recover damages to the amount of $3,200, for the loss, by fire, of merchandise in the building No. 208 Washington-street, in this City.

The defence set up that Campbell had no interest in the goods. The answer also charges that the building was set on fire by the procurement of the assignor of the plaintiff. Case still on.

D. C. Briggs and Levi S. Chatfield, for plaintiff; C. A. Sherman and Wm. Fullerton, for defendants.

Practice—Judgment as to the Frivolousness of an Answer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

William Horace Smith vs. William A. Mead et al.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. It was an action on two promissory notes. The defence admitted that defendants delivered two promissory notes to plaintiff, but denied, on information and belief, that the description of the notes mentioned in the complaint is a true description of the notes delivered to plaintiff—also that plaintiff was not the *bona fide* owner and holder of the notes. The defendants aver, on information and belief, that plaintiff, for a valuable consideration, prior to the commencement of this action, sold and delivered said notes to one John Doe. The Court below decided that the answer was frivolous, and the defendants appealed.

Judgment reversed.

A. H. Reavey, for appellant; Phelps & Knevals for respondents.

Verdict for the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Mcmerfet.

John Oliver vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover damages for injuries to his bakery on Third-avenue, sustained as alleged, by reason of a defect in the sewerage.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in favor of the defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Ann Buckley and Ellen Hamilton, demireps, were tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Henry Sommers of a portemonnaie, containing $29, at an oyster saloon, No. 66 Grand-street, on the 19th of February. Remanded for sentence.

Ludwig Alexander, a native of Prussia, and who claims to be a dry goods dealer in Fall River, Mass., was tried and convicted of stealing several pieces of silks, velvets, and ribbons, from the store of Hoet & Beard, No. 373 Broadway. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of Sophia Dayton, an Alleged Lunatic, &c.—Motion denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Wight vs. Merriman et als.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to answer on payment of costs.

Coster et als vs. Lewis et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Walker et al vs. Heidenheimer.—Where a lessee assigns a lease and the unexpired term and the assignee enters as such, but assigns the lease and term, and gives up the possession to a third person before any rent falls due, the assignee of the lessee is not liable to the lessor for rent. He is only liable for rent which becomes due during his ownership of the lease. Judgment for the defendant. Written decision filed (and the papers in the cause left,) with the Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Monell.

Wright vs. Eddy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Denniston et als. vs. Parsons et als.—Judgment for plaintiff on referee's report, with costs to be adjusted and $250 extra allowance.

Hathaway vs. Bennett.—Order granted.

Goulet vs. Asseler.—Motion granted.

Underhill vs. Wales.—Undertaking approved.

Runnocelle et als. vs. Loomis; Silver et als. vs. The Same.—Ordered that a commission issue with $10 costs, to abide event.

Sharrett vs. St. John et als.—Motion granted.

Brady vs. Keyser.—Undertaking approved.

Claflin et als. vs. Nussbaum.—Undertaking approved.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipte of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 98 bbls. Ashes, 6,696 bbls. Flour, 1,310 bbls. and 866 bags Corn Meal, 8,487 bushels Wheat, 15,176 bushels Corn, 7,331 bushels Rye, 1,045 bushels Barley, 3,033 bushels Oats, 3,746 bushels Malt, 4,460 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 620 bbls., including 329 bbls Pots and 291 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—The demand has been less active today, and Middlings have been quoted at 28½c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales of Shawls, Ribbons and Millinery goods, to-day, were well attended, and resulted quite satisfactorily. The advance in Cotton has imparted more firmness to the market for Cotton goods. The sales of Printing Cloths at Providence, during the week, reached 55,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 15,000 pieces, 60x64, 6¾c.; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms.

DYE-WOODS—Sales have been reported of 425 tons Logwood, part St. Domingo, at $22. cash, ₱ ton. Market nearly bare, and prices rising.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in good request, including Dry Cod at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Shore Mackerel at $16, and No. 2 at $8 ₱ bbl.; and Smoked Herring at 24c.@28c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been inactive, and prices have again declined slightly. Sales have been confined to 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 53; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; Inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and heavy, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited demand, today, at irregular prices. No important movements transpired. Corn was depressed and lower. Sales 53,000 bushels at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@60c. for New Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley continues scarce and wanted, at buoyant prices. Sales 24,500 bushels including State at 85c., and California at 76c.@80c., ₱ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The Flour market is devoid of all excitement or speculation, and the inactivity (so noticeable at the date of my last Circular) still continues. Business, on the other side of the Atlantic, seems to be in a similar state, and the export trade, which has throughout the past season been a ruling feature here, is greatly restricted by reduced limits. The fortnight's clearances from this port aggregate, to Great Britain and Ireland, 96,313 bbls. Flour, 278,174 bushels Wheat, 537,165 bushels Corn, 150 bbls. Corn Meal; to France, 8,655 bbls. Flour, 3,248 bushels Wheat; to the Continent, 617 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,161 bushels Wheat, 22,411 bushels Corn, 69,976 bushels Rye. The retail trade are the principal purchasers of Flour, with a fair demand for British Provinces and the West Indies—still, moderate receipts and a light stock do not prevent much heaviness, and quotations are reduced to meet actual sales. Extra State brands have been the most depressed, but all descriptions are lower. In Wheat there is nothing new to record; the decline in Flour has the effect to make prices quite nominal, the city millers being unable to work to any extent, and shippers not disposed to meet the views of holders. The stock is very light, and not freely offered. For Indian Corn there is but little inquiry. Some shipments are making from first hands but the decline in Exchange and lower quotations from Liverpool have checked the export trade."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To dates.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Mar. 7, '62..	357,928	9,995,178	7,215,828
Philadelphia	Feb. 27, '62..	201,235	1,398,119	193,934
Baltimore	Feb. 27, '62..	22,412	252,083	100,692
Boston	Feb. 28, '62..	162,643	21,462	44,372
Other Ports	Feb. 21, '62..	28,241	1,108,645	—
Total		1,422,264	12,884,097	7,554,726
Te about same period, 1861		1,490,385	14,261,657	3,914,558
To about same period, 1860		200,158	530,038	26,332
To about same period, 1859		85,758	415,800	319,486

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to Feb. 26, 1862	552,501	3,784,377	239,242	875,858
From other Ports, to latest dates	16,151	87,139	18,421	15,453

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at from 75c.@80c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous quotations, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at unaltered quotations.

NAVAL STORES—A limited business was transacted to-day in Common Rosin at $5 50 ₱ 310 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at reduced rates. Sales, to-day, 800 bbls., at $13 37½@$13 87½ for Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 450 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in lively request at former rates; sales, 2,800 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firmer; sales since our last, 165 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 50 tcs. of Carolina were made at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has attracted more attention, and has been quoted very firm.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, at 7¾c.@7¾c ₱ lb.; and Calcutta Linseed at $2 35 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and 1,145 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico have been disposed of at 6¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 40,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market, during the past week, has been moderately active, but a very trifling business has been done for City consumption, or for shipment to England. The offerings, however, have not much exceeded the demand, in consequence of the commencement of Lent, which reduces the supply of Rough about one-third; the arrivals also have been light, notwithstanding which prices have given way, with neither buyer inquiry at the concessions principally for export to the Continent, at 8¼c. in hogshead and barrels. To-day the market is steady at 8¼c. Price this date, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9¾c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales to-day 800 bbls., in lots, at prices ranging from 25c.@26½c., chiefly at 25½c.@26c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, though rates have not varied much. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; and Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 29s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Havre, Lard, ¾c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a brig from Menton, with privilege of Sicily to New-York, about $1,400; a British schooner, 144 tons, to Frontera and back, Mahogany, $9 on and under deck; a schooner, 104 tons, to St. Thomas, Grenada and back, $750; two British brigs, 1,200 bbls., to the windward; 55c. and 60c.; a British brig, 300 tons, to Clenfuegos and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3 50; a brig, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 38c.; a British brig, 250 tons, same voyage, 40c.; a British schooner, 173 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,500; a ship, 596 tons, to Matanzas, Hoops 66, Shook 25c., and Empty Casks 67½c.; a Bremen bark, 226 tons, to Havana, $1,300; a brig, 200 tons, to Bermuda, about $900; a ship, 1,398 tons, to Boston, for the Butler Expedition; a bark, 496 tons, to Valparaiso and back; a brig, 240 tons, to Porto Rico and back; and one, 297 tons, to Clenfuegos and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 23
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF CHARLES SEMANS, of Maryland, will be thankfully received by his friends. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, New-York City. Philadelphia, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and Maryland papers please copy.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. depôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and-basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELIGIbly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 541 7th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED FIVE-STORY English basement house, No. 148 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a private family; house has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 141 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $750 month; unfurnished, $480.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns, sheds and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Depôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 198 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 15 miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 65 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] the Times Building, fronting the City Hall [illegible], Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE TIMES, published every morning and [illegible] Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a [illegible] edition, Seven Dollars per year.

THE WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri[illegible] Dollars a year; two copies to one address [illegible] Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscri[illegible] may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two [illegible] at Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers [illegible] on application.

Orders [illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Every letter is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Colleen Bawn—How to Pay the Rent.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Paddy o' Day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

WINTER GARDEN—The Belle of the Season.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

These important War Bulletins have been issued by President Lincoln, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and will be found in the Times this morning. The first is dated the 27th of January last, and directed that on the 22d of February ultimo, there should be a general movement of the land and naval forces against the rebels, or, at least, a readiness for a general movement; and holds all officers to a strict responsibility for the prompt execution of the order. The second is dated the 8th instant, and directs the division of the Army of the Potomac into four army corps, as before announced—placing the reserve, to be held back for the defence of Washington, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth, also to be Military Governor of the District of Columbia. The third is dated the 11th inst., and relieves Gen. McClellan of the command of the other Military Departments, in order that he may take personal command of the Army of the Potomac; directs that the Departments of Gens. Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under Gen. Buell as lies west of Knoxville, shall be consolidated, and called the Department of the Mississippi, under the command of Gen. Halleck; and further directs that Gen. Fremont shall be assigned to a new Department, to be called the Mountain Department, between the Department of the Potomac and the Department of the Mississippi. The commanders of these several Departments are ordered to report directly to the Secretary of War.

Our correspondent with the advance of the grand army of the Potomac, furnishes full and authentic particulars of the evacuation of Centreville and Manassas by the rebels, and their occupation by our troops, which serve to correct a number of misstatements in the first reports. It appears that the retreat of the rebels from Centreville commenced as late as Friday last, and that it was at first conducted in a very orderly manner. It was only when the rear of the army was leaving Manassas that the panic began, caused by the fact that some over-excited rebels had already set fire to some of the railroad bridges beyond. Then the rebels began to burn and destroy, and to run away in the greatest confusion. Our correspondent makes the statement that Gen. Jackson, and one-half his army, left Winchester a week ago, and went by railroad to Manassas, while the other half is reported to be moving southward along the valley of the Shenandoah. This is in direct contradiction of the dispatches published yesterday, received from Washington and from Charlestown, but it may nevertheless be true. The matter will probably soon be cleared up.

The rebel batteries at Aquia Creek were not abandoned by the rebels until Monday morning.

From the South we learn that the rebel Congress has passed a resolution advising the planters not to plant cotton, but to devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle. We also learn that the rebel President has suspended Floyd and Pillow from their commands, on account of their failure at Fort Donelson. The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday says that the rebel army has not fallen back from Manassas on account of the pressure of the enemy; but that the move was purely strategic.

We publish this morning the official accounts of the late naval engagements in Hampton Roads, furnished to the Navy Department by the commanders of the *Congress*, the *St. Lawrence* and the *Minnesota*. They add little to the facts already known by the public. The rebel accounts, however, give some additional particulars of interest. The Norfolk *Day Book* contains a highly-colored account of Saturday's fight, and compliments the crew of the *Cumberland* for their bravery. Some of the shots from that vessel are admitted to have entered the *Merrimac*—one of them, a shell, killing seventeen men and wounding Capt. Buchanan. The *Day Book* says little about the fight with the *Monitor*, which it admits to be a formidable vessel. After Capt. Buchanan was wounded, the *Merrimac* was under command of Lieut. Jones.

The Washington *Star* thinks that before the *Merrimac* can be repaired and fitted for another [illegible] strength, we shall have two more iron-clads at Fortress Monroe, ready to assist the *Monitor* in case of necessity.

The Louisville *Democrat* states that during the occupancy of Bowling Green by the rebels, between forty-seven and forty-eight hundred greves were made there.

Gov. Andy Johnson was in Cincinnati on Monday last, *en route* for Nashville. Hon. Horace Maynard was with him. The latter gentleman had just secured the release of a soldier named Hamlet, taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, who was a Union man, and had been pressed into the rebel service.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions against [illegible] from Kentucky, were presented. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. A joint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Worden and the other officers and men of the *Monitor* was laid over. Mr. Latham, of California, introduced his bill to repeal all laws prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall. The joint resolution tendering aid to [illegible] desiring to emancipate slaves was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept moneys tendered by States in payment of volunteers was passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was debated at considerable length, and finally passed, 37 to 2. The section providing for a reduction of ten per cent. in Government salaries, excepting in certain specified cases, was retained. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a resolution of thanks to Mr. Ericsson and to Lieut. Worden, officers and men, was referred to the Naval Committee. The Secretary of the Navy was empowered to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of contractors for building steam machinery to meet their engagements. The bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner, to consult with Commissioners from England and France, relative to the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was passed. A bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was reported from the majority of the District Committee, and a minority report was also submitted. The subject was recommitted. A bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army, also a bill to organize a signal corps to serve during the war, were reported from the Military Committee. A bill providing for temporary Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion was reported from the Territorial Committee by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, made an adverse report, declaring that the bill provided that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and make them nothing more than colonies. The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, laid on the table, 65 to 56. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, proceeded to explain its provisions. The internal revenue to be raised by it he estimated at $101,925,000. Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. Mr. Brisbane, of Ohio, advocated it. Other gentlemen joined in the debate, which continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the construction of a railroad through the Northern Wilderness was reported favorably. A bill to revise the act to create a Commission to amend the Charter of this City—the same as the Assembly bill—was introduced. The bill to transfer the duties of Inspectors of Steam-boilers to the Metropolitan Police was passed. A resolution was adopted requiring the Health Officer to report all receipts and expenses of the office for the year.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn and New-York Carrying Company; to amend the Building act of this City, and to authorize the construction of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad. A majority report was made from the Select Committee on the Excise bill, submitting a prohibitory Constitutional amendment. A motion to lay the report on the table was carried—53 to 47. The Senate bill to enforce the liability of stockholders in banks was referred to the Committee on Banks. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of this City to borrow money, in anticipation of the annual tax, was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A highly interesting meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, with a view to consider the harbor defences of New-York. Resolutions were passed appreciatory of the recent victories of the National arms, and recognizing the services of especially Lieut. Worden, of the *Monitor*, and Capt. Ericsson. The latter gentlemen gave a most interesting statement concerning the capabilities and construction of the *Monitor*, and expressed the unqualified opinion that she would sink the *Merrimac* in three rounds should the vessels have another engagement. The Chamber expressed most decisively its disapprobation of the neglect through which the rebel monster, the *Merrimac*, was enabled to make such havoc among our vessels at Hampton Roads.

At General Term of the Supreme Court was argued yesterday the case of the temporary Trustees of the Accessory Transit Company against the Receiver of the Company, for commissions claimed as compensation for services, under the statute giving commissions to executors and administrators. The case was submitted, on an agreed statement, without action. Decision was reserved. A case of some interest touching the civil *status* of the Southern people was yesterday tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Jones.

There was less excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, prices closing steady. A heavy sale of 5,000 shares Erie Preference Stock was made at 60 ₩ cent. Gold dull at 101⅛. Nothing reported in Exchange.

A limited business was transacted in Flour yesterday at drooping prices. Nothing of any moment was done in Wheat. Corn declined a shade and closed heavily. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Lard, Butter and Cheese were in good request, as were also Fish, Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Cotton was less sought after. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied with animals this week. Beeves number for the week ending yesterday, 4,414, which is a heavy supply for a single week in Lent, and following an over-stocked market. Prices have fallen nearly 1c. ₩ lb., and the yards were barely cleared last evening. Most of the sales were at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb. Sheep are rather scarce just now, and command 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live Hogs, of inferior quality, are plenty, and cheaper. Good fat Hogs are in demand.

The Exploit of the Monitor—A Scientific Comment.—In another column will be found a report of a highly interesting session of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday. The topic under discussion was the defence of the harbor, and, very appropriately, Capt. Ericsson was called upon, and at some length addressed the meeting in regard to that splendid naval success, the *Monitor*. The letter of Chief-Engineer Stimers, who superintended the construction of the battery, and who was in it during the engagement, and observed its qualities with a critical eye, will be read with great interest.

There were several important points developed on this occasion with regard to iron-clad vessels. But the wonderful duel between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* has still an infinity to teach us. Important as was the naval action that took place in Hampton Roads, on Saturday and Sunday, regarded as an event in the war, its special interest is already swallowed up in the vast proportions of the problem which it opens to the world. At one stroke a blow is aimed at the rebellion, and a new chapter added to science. A problem on which the nations of Europe have for ten years lavished all the resources of their wealth and skill, to arrive at no satisfactory result, is suddenly taken up in the shock of war, put to the crucial test, and pushed far on toward a definitive solution. For the first time, iron-clad vessels have met in battle, and the engagement between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* has given us all we practically know of this new and terrible engines of war. Of course, the whole world will look with intense interest for full and accurate details. For all the higher scientific uses we have as yet no adequate data for induction, with the exception of Mr. Stimers' brief account. We hope, therefore, [illegible] meant, unless, indeed, [illegible] will be still better, it is determined, forthwith to renew the contest, and, by sinking the *Merrimac*, according to Capt. Ericsson's plan, push the whole problem to a practical solution.

The President Commanding in Chief.

The three important military orders, which we print this morning, throw a flood of light upon the recent history of the war. We now learn that since the 27th of January, if not before, the President has exercised actively his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. From him directly issued the order which has realized the plans contrived by Gen. Scott and matured by Gen. McClellan; which has crowded the days with victories, and given new life, hope and energy to the country. With a patience only equalled by that of the people, he awaited the completion of the preparations without which his military subordinates assured him no army could move with a certainty of success; but the moment these were completed, the word was given, which set in motion the immense machinery of destruction, from the Atlantic to the Missouri line. The scheme of the campaign, the discipline of the troops, the elaboration of preliminary details, may be justly credited to others. Action and victory we owe directly to the President.

To him, also, we now discover ourselves to be directly indebted for a reconstruction of the army, which must lend prodigious force and mobility to its future operations. The redistribution of the main body on the Potomac into *corps d'armée*, with able and admirably chosen commanders at the head of each, is the result of orders emanating immediately from the President himself. There is no rule of modern warfare better settled, than that the efficiency of a military force is doubled by its judicious separation into bodies, each complete in itself, with its proper proportions of infantry of the line, light infantry, riflemen, cavalry and artillery. It is only remarkable that a principle so confessedly important had not been consulted in the organization of the Department of the Potomac until after the order for the advance of its columns had been issued. Through the interposition of Mr. Lincoln, however, it was consulted before the army was actually in motion; and will, no doubt, yield ample fruit in the ease with which an otherwise unmanageable host of troops, still untrained to actual military service, can be handled. Confident as the people reasonably are in the skill and ability of Gen. McClellan, there has certainly been some apprehension that, in the direct control and leadership of an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, his experience of duties so tremendous might lead to disastrous results. The reorganization dictated by the President does much to remove such fears.

No less practical and salutary is the order recasting the military departments. It is no secret that intense and mischievous jealousies had sprung up in military as well as in political circles, owing to the apparent discrimination at the War Department in favor of a particular class of officers. The officers drawn from the regular army, and educated at West Point, looked with dissatisfaction at the promotion to positions of importance of men who had no early military training to boast. The volunteer service has resented this contemptuous estimate of its value, and has seen with manifest discontent the removal of volunteer Generals from the heads of the several Departments, and the universal substitution of West Point graduates. At the same time feelings of extreme bitterness have been indulged by certain political classes and interests, at the removal from active service of Gen. Fremont—a removal very commonly, but improperly credited to the radical views upon Slavery, which that officer is supposed to entertain.

Now, if President Lincoln holds any one sentiment more tenaciously than another, it is a belief in the necessity of perfect unity of popular opinion and action in the prosecution of the war. He quite as strongly believes in the value of united counsels. His reluctance to dismiss Secretary Cameron was due to these conservative views. To the same spirit may be ascribed his recommendation of gradual emancipation, which has evoked so unanimous an expression of approval throughout the North. The appointment of Gen. Fremont to the head of one of the three great departments, is a concession to this craving for unity. Gen. Fremont has happily acquitted himself of much that was unduly laid to his charge, while commanding in Missouri. It is admitted that he may not have had a fair opportunity to vindicate that reputation as a leader, which the public, on the strength of his services on the Plains and in California, had assigned him. The fact of appointing him to a new command, is evidence that the President, at least, holds him innocent of the depreciatory charges brought against him; for it is impossible to believe Mr. Lincoln would replace in a position of trust and grave responsibility a General whose dishonesty and incompetency are demonetrated. In selecting him for the command of the army which is to advance southward along that mountain territory, where alone throughout the South loyalty to the Union flourishes greenly, the President, while consulting the wishes of a strong party in Congress, has placed him where his presumed radicalism will be least offensive, and where he will be able to practice that knowledge of partisan warfare which his peculiar training has taught him.

With these evidences of energy, order, and equity, on the part of the acting Commander-in-Chief, there need be no doubt as to the result of our great Southern campaign. There will be work for all three of the leading Union Generals. The country has unalterable faith in their skill and zeal to execute it triumphantly, and in the ability of the President to give harmony and direction to their labors, and to strengthen them with all the resources of successful warfare. And having these bright auspices we may look with entire trust and hopefulness at these three *preux chevaliers* as they set forth abreast on their victorious errand.

A Monster Quelled.—Mr. Ashley's bill for the reduction of the rebel States to a territorial condition, has come to grief. The House, by [illegible] whence it will certainly be exiled at the Greek Kalends. With this evidence that the House of Representatives is indisposed to legislate, without constitutional warrant, we trust Mr. Ashley and his faction will be satisfied, turning their attention hereafter to matters of which the Congress has jurisdiction. It is no part of its business to dissolve a Union, we are just now trying somewhat expensively to restore.

The Starving Out of the Rebellion.

Never was there a truer remark than that of Mr. Jefferson Davis, in his Inaugural, that the rebels had undertaken more than they could carry out. They started with the assumption of being a first-class Power; at the same time, in all that constitutes real strength, they are, for their numbers, the weakest people in the world. Labor among them being held in dishonor, they are without commerce, consequently without wealth; without mechanical training or skill, consequently without manufactures; without industry, consequently without self-respect, or steadiness of purpose or character. With such poverty in all that constitutes strength, it is remarkable with what temerity they have provoked a conflict with a people possessing all the qualities that constitute true national greatness. But having had the control of the Government for more than a generation, and having been accustomed to have every command promptly obeyed by the obedient, facile and ingenious North, they had no idea but that their commands, wherever uttered, would be followed by similar promptitude in results. But on severing themselves from the North, they found themselves like *Anteus*, powerless when disjoined from the source of their strength. How could a half million of men be armed, at the South, without the means of fabricating a gun? The rebels, to be sure, displayed considerable foresight in smuggling into their territories nearly all the arms possessed by the United States previous to the rebellion; but even these proved of very little account, as the North has, within one short year, supplied itself anew with arms ten times more effective than those stolen, so rapid is the progress of science in fabricating weapons of destruction. On every field the odds are infinitely in our favor from this cause alone. We have still greater advantages in our means for feeding and clothing our soldiers and in rendering them comfortable and healthy. But behind all this we have the advantage of having an abundance of *money*, of which the South are almost entirely destitute. Compared with the North, they never had any in their best estate. When the rebellion broke out, consequently, they were of necessity forced to provide means by an issue of credits, which became a common medium of exchange, not only between the Government and the people, but between the people themselves. The value of such medium is measured entirely by the degree of confidence felt in the stability and means of the Government issuing them. During the first ebullitions of passion, under the confidence created at the early successes in seizing undefended forts, mints and Custom-houses, Confederate bonds served, to an extent, the purpose for which they were issued. With the provision in the Confederate Constitution, that any State may retire from the Government at will, only a little time for reflection was wanting to destroy all confidence in the value of these bonds. Their market price soon sunk to one-half their nominal value, even in exchange for the irredeemable currency of the South. But the success of the Union cause—which has now destroyed all hope of Southern independence—has put the finishing touch to them. They are to-day, in South Carolina, we have no doubt, regarded as worthless as are the preserved relics of the old Continental currency. Correspondents tell us that Confederate scrip is universally regarded with loathing, even by the rebels, not only from its utter worthlessness, but from the infinite losses already suffered from it. The amount issued measures the extent of these losses. Nearly all that the South could produce, or part with, during the year, is represented by it. But the end is not yet. A mere fiction, of which the evidence upon which it is written will soon disappear, has been made the basis of innumerable contracts, which will all be declared invalid under the laws of the United States, involving the property in the South in such interminable confusion that nothing but a bankrupt law, of which the greater portion of the people must take the benefit, can restore certainty and order.

The rebellion has "gone up" because it had no material support upon which to rest. Frenzy lasts but a day, and will neither feed nor clothe the soldier, nor keep him long in the ranks. He must be paid, and paid well, or he will not fight, nor remain in the field. The whole army of the South, consequently, is now thoroughly demoralized. The rebel cause is like ice under the effect of the sun, that falls to pieces before it melts. The army at Manassas breaks and runs, because it had ceased to be an army. The remnant may be collected and fight, to be again broken into fragments.

Apart from the loyalty that may remain at the South, the want of money is sufficient to crush the rebellion. The vast fabric attempted to be erected falls of its own weight. In effect, it falls, whether in advance or not. The rebels cut their garment bigger than the cloth. They cannot sustain their swelling pretensions. No nation could that was poor when it commenced a great struggle, and in which the product of a whole year's labor was utterly unavailable. The North would have succumbed in a similar condition. Fighting, consequently, is pretty nearly at an end. There may be a few finishing-up battles, but they will all be but one way, under the conviction that it is hopeless for the South any longer to attempt to resist the overwhelming odds moving against it.

Floyd and Pillow in Disgrace.—Jeff. Davis, in his late Message to the Rebel Congress, said that he was not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army should have surrendered as it did at Fort Donelson. We now learn that he has suspended Messrs. Floyd (the thief) and Pillow from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of the affair. This is certainly hard on Floyd, who is called by the Richmond *Examiner* "the hero of fifty battles," to be compelled at a moment like this to rest from such a brilliant opportunity for him to [illegible] further and greater glories in the field. It is no less severe upon Pillow, who is so much needed at present for the defence of his beloved but beleaguered city of Memphis. Surely Jeff. Davis could not have carefully perused Gen. Pillow's report of the battle of Donelson, which so clearly stated the reason for his own and Floyd's want of success on that memorable occasion. Pillow showed that the Union forces met him in a manner which he had not contemplated, and for which he was entirely unprepared; and whereas, he had provided for "rolling back our forces, entting them up, and putting them to rout," he found, as he says, that they "*would not* retreat, but fought us and contested every inch of ground." Surely that ought to be a satisfactory explanation to the rebel President of Floyd's and Pillow's failure to secure a victory. As for Jeff. Davis's other charges, Pillow had previously refuted them all. What *will* the so-called Confederate Government do, now that it has lost the services of its two greatest Generals?

Our Fiscal Ability.—Superficial writers in this country and in Europe have so mystified themselves in the discussion of our financial affairs, that a settled conviction is in danger of establishing itself in unreflecting minds that this country is in imminent danger of insolvency, and will never be able to meet honorably the obligations incurred by the present war. "Financial difficulties," says our too partial admirer, the London *Times*, "must necessarily break up the Northern enterprise in ninety days or less;" and, under the irrational apprehension of some such impossible catastrophe, we find not a few persons, both within and without the walls of Congress, who smart under the insolent taunts and cynical sneers of our venal traducers.

Now, a moment's reflection may suffice to show that a nation so rich as we are, so enterprising, so energetic, so abounding in agricultural, mineral and industrial wealth, can raise without difficulty twice or thrice the yearly amount which is likely to be required for the interest on any funds expended in defence of the Union, and for the gradual extinction of every obligation incurred in the costly struggle which, against our will, has been forced upon us. In our financial column, we showed yesterday that the commerce of this country has scarcely suffered appreciably during the past year, notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulties by which we were on every side threatened and beset. It is true that our imports, especially in articles of luxury, have declined, but still the total aggregate of our importations amount to more than $334,000,000, against $362,000,000 for 1860, and $338,000,000 for 1859. On the other hand, our exports have reached the very satisfactory amount of $388,000,000; while in 1859 they were only $357,000,000, and in 1860, $400,000,000. A more complete refutation it is impossible to conceive, of the statement recently made in various quarters, that "the secession contest had robbed us of half our foreign commerce." We only refer to the circumstance now, however, as one of the numerous proofs which might be adduced to show the recuperative power and comparative prosperity of the country, and its ability to bear any amount of fiscal burdens which Congress may find it needful to impose. And our loyal citizens are no less willing than they are able to contribute to support and defend those institutions of which they are proud to be the guardians, and which they regard with veneration as the freest, the most equal, and the most beneficent ever possessed by any nation in the world.

Mr. Seward on the Peace Policy of the United States.—The policy of the United States is set forth in a few golden sentences, which Secretary Seward writes to Mr. Harper Twelfthtree, who lately presided at a London meeting of congratulation over the settlement of the dispute between the two countries:

"The policy of the American people, Sir, is a policy of peace at home, peace abroad, peace with all nations—a policy of freedom for themselves, of freedom in their extending empire, and a policy hopeful of, and conducive to, the ultimate freedom of all classes and conditions of men. *Whoever shall wage war against the American people will find themselves obliged, not only to commit the first wrong, but to become, when they enter the contest, the enemies, not only of order, peace and progress on this Continent, but of human nature itself.*"

The letter which contains these remarkable expressions—which find sympathetic response throughout all the loyal States at least—is published in the London papers. One would suppose it should forever give the lie to the misrepresentations, which certain British journals persistently make, of the views of the Cabinet and of Mr. Seward in particular.

The Defences of New-York.—Col. Delafield, who is in charge of the defences of New-York, concludes a letter to Mr. Stevens, on the Stevens Battery, as follows:

"In conclusion I may repeat in a few words: The design is a fast steamer, capable of approaching a ship-of-the-line without being injured, armed with the heaviest of guns arranged to concentrate their fire at the water-line when within twenty feet of the desired object. One round from three such guns, so constructed, must destroy the buoyancy of any sea-going vessel of which we at present have any knowledge.

That you can construct such a vessel, and that you can attain and secure all these particulars, with some modifications of the steamer on which yourself and brothers have labored for so many years past, and that our power of national defence will be greatly increased thereby, I most sincerely believe."

The Proposed Stone Blockade of New-York Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It would greatly interest many of your readers to have a list of the panic stricken "influential citizens" who advised the Mayor to establish a stone blockade, in the channel, from the fear of our being visited by the *Merrimac*. Was there any new jobs on hand, or any old vessels to sell? Also, whose does the Mayor of this City obtain the power to close any channel leading to it, and especially where a joint ownership exists in the State of New-Jersey.

It is well to define the extent of power vested in these public functionaries, or we may wake up some morning and find our harbor closed by a midnight caucus of "influential citizens."

WHITE FEATHER.

New-York, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Mr. W. W. Fosdick, whose death in Cincinnati on March 8, has already been noticed, was born in that city on Jan. 28, 1820. His father, T. R. Fosdick, was a banker, and his mother, the well known actress Julia Drake. Young Fosdick studied law in Louisville, and while practicing his profession in Covington, Ky., published the drama "Tecumseh," which gained him a wide reputation. *Malmuzic, the Toltec, and the Cavaliers of the Cross*, a novel, and "Ariel" and other poems, are his principal works. About the year 1851, Mr. Fosdick removed to this City, where he resided seven or eight years practicing his profession.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Oneida Lake Canal—The Feud between Buffalo and Oswego—A State Asylum for Insane Convicts—Life and Health Insurance Companies—The New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company—The Constitutional Amendment Prohibiting the Sale of Liquors Quashed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The whole session of the House last evening was occupied in discussing a bill relative to the Oneida Lake Canal. From what little of the debate bore any relation to the subject matter of the bill, it would seem that the locks on that Canal are in a dilapidated condition. The Canal Board think they are authorized by law to repair and rebuild them, retaining them at the old size. This bill proposes to make an appropriation to have them rebuilt, of the enlarged size, at an extra expense, one side says, of some $25,000, while the other leaves it indefinite and only to be measured by the gouging capacity of the contractors. The thing looks very much like a tempest in a teapot, and so it is; but, unhappily, the teapot has a handle to it, and hence the strife to see who shall have hold of it. It seems that the question involves the feud between Buffalo and Oswego. The Buffalonians fear that if the bill is passed, as now printed, there will be an inducement to shippers to transfer their cargoes at Oswego and ship via this canal and Oneida Lake, instead of at Buffalo. The Oswego men utterly disclaim any such intention, but have a profound sympathy for manufacturers along the line of the canal, and hope that, for their sake, the locks will be enlarged. The Buffalonians claim, that to do this will only be to open a "shanghai," by which boats, from Oswego, for instance, can avoid paying tolls over a portion of the Erie Canal; and thus the revenues of the State, out of Buffalo, of course, will be diminished. The Oswego men think that the idea is absurd, simply because no amount of improvement would make this sort of "Plum Gut" passage navigable for boats of the larger size, but, having an eye solely to the interests of the tanners and iron masters along the now unprosperous dug-way, mildly suggest the excellence of the largest-sized locks, and insist on the appropriation. Mr. Seymour, of Erie, proposes an amendment to the bill, that all boats going through this canal and around again to some point on the Erie, shall pay tolls equal to those levied upon the section of the main canal thus avoided, and upon that amendment the fight was fought all the evening. The debate was curious—I cannot call it an anomaly, for unfortunately it is quite a common style of debate—in its wild range.

When I left the Assembly Chamber an impenetrable fog had settled down upon the whole subject; and Mr. Bennett, of Erie, as Chairman of the Committee declined to report progress, that it just got out his line and lead, and was preparing to sound for a channel. After he concluded, progress was reported; but in the House Mr. Alvord moved to amend the report and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Pierce tried to get through a motion to adjourn, but failed, and the motion of Mr. Alvord prevailed, by a vote of 49 to 32. Then, at about 10½ o'clock, the House adjourned. The Senate was in Committee of the Whole on the bills for the organization of a State asylum for insane convicts, for amending the act for the incorporation of religious and benevolent societies, and for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies. All were ordered to the third reading. The first of these bills provides that the Asylum shall be under the supervision of a Board of eight managers, three of whom shall be State Prison Inspectors and the other five appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Three of them must reside within five miles of the Asylum, and they are to receive no compensation except traveling expenses. A Superintendent, to be an educated physician, an assistant and the necessary assistants are provided for. The Superintendent is to be the chief executive officer under the managers, to reside in the building, to be allowed a salary of $1,000 per annum and board for himself and family. The assistant physician is to have $50 per month. The Board of Managers are to appoint a Treasurer at an annual salary of $400, who must give bonds of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

In the last bill named an effort was made to strike out "Treasury notes" and the "stocks of incorporated cities," as allowable investments for the capital or surplus of those companies, but it failed.

The act incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company, was reported favorably by the Committee upon Cities. Considerable attention has been paid to this bill in the Committee. It was referred to a sub-committee for examination, and various important amendments have been made in it. Perhaps the most important one is that which divides the City into districts, instead of leaving the fares to be regulated by distance alone. The fare for carrying any person and his baggage between any two points in the same district, is fixed at twenty-five cents, and et ten cents additional for every additional district passed through or entered into. The districts extend across the City from east to west; the first from the Battery to Canal-street; the second to Houston-street; the third to Fourteenth-street, and every ten blocks above there constitute a new district. In carrying passengers, however, from one railroad to another, or from the railroad stations to the hotels in Broadway, the same fare is charged, as if only two districts existed within these distances. The friends of the bill are confident of its passage as amended. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Banks against the Spring-street Railroad, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be denied, on the ground that a track through the proposed streets would take up most of the room, and because they think it unjust the corporators should be benefited at the expense of the property-owners, without any provision for a proper compensation to the City.

The Select Committee upon the constitutional amendment in regard to the sale of liquors, made a majority report in favor of the passage of the amendment by this Legislature. Mr. Darcy moved to lay it on the table, and the motion prevailed amid some excitement by a vote of 52 to 47.

Something of a contest arose over the proper reference of the Senate bill relating to the liability of bank stockholders, Messrs. Seymour and Luddington supporting its reference to the Judiciary Committee, and Messrs. Alvord and Tracy supporting its reference to the Committee on Banks. The bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and passed by that body after an animated debate.

A fear was expressed that the object of having it referred to the Bank Committee was a suspicious one, while the other side contended that as the question was not purely a legal one, it should have the usual reference of bills on banks. The reference to the Bank Committee prevailed.

Mr. Smith gave notice of a bill to authorize the Central Park Commissioners to set apart a site for the American Institute. But few bills are noticed, and that sort of thing is about finished for the session. The Legislature will have more than it can do to dispose of those already upon its calendar. Much of the session this morning was consumed on the third reading of bills. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of New-York County to borrow money, in anticipation of the annual tax, was among those passed under this order.

Nothing of very marked importance was done in the Senate. The bill conferring additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police in the inspection of steam boilers, was passed upon its third reading; also, the bill authorizing the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money for certain purposes. This bill has now passed both branches of the Legislature and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bill in regard to the disposition of convicts was considered and discussed at length in Committee of the Whole. This bill, as I explained the other day, has reference to the sending of all persons under twenty-five, convicted of the lesser class of crimes, to the Penitentiaries instead of to the State Prisons.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, March 12.

The bill to construct a railroad through the Northern Wilderness was reported favorably.

The following were reported adversely:

Allowing auction fees in New-York to revert to the City Treasury; amending the law of lessors and lessees; against a law library in the Eighth District.

The reports were all agreed to.

Mr. Woodruff introduced a bill to revise the act creating a Commission to amend the Charter of the City of New-York with change of Commissioners, the same as the Assembly bill.

The following bills were passed:

Relative to proof deeds, &c., by persons residing out of the State.

To transfer the duty of inspection of steam boilers to the Metropolitan Police.

To amend the law for the incorporation of benevolent and religious societies.

Mr. Tauman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Health Officer to report all receipts and expenses of the office during the year.

Mr. Robertson reported bills to amend the act for the incorporation of Companies to navigate inland waters; ceding the interest of the State to certain land under water in Kings County.

The Senate held no Evening Session.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, March 12.

Two voluminous petitions for a Personal Liberty bill were presented.

The Committees reported favorably on the bills to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying

...of New-York;

...a minority report, signed by ... against the Spring-street Railroad.

... from the Select Committee on the ... reported favorably, submitting a pro... amendment.

... stated there would be a minority re...

... moved to lay the majority report on the ... Carried, 68 to 47.

... bill to enforce the liability of stockholders of ... came from the Senate.

... was a struggle on the reference—Mr. Sur... advocating the Judiciary, and Mr. ALVORD the Committee on Banks. After a debate, it was referred to the Committee on Banks.

The following bill was passed:

To authorize the Supervisors of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the annual tax.

Mr. SUTRO gave notice of a bill to grant a site for the Central Park American Institute.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

... To allow Attorneys and Counsellors ... Court to perform the duties of Com... Deeds.

... LEN.—To provide for summary pro... remove persons from land when con...

... of the session was consumed in the ... of bills on the general calendar.

... to close the enlargement of the Canals, ... to reduce the number of Engineers, was ordered ... third reading.

... other business of interest was transacted.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Generals Floyd and Pillow Suspended from Their Commands.

Jeff. Davis Dissatisfied with Their Action at Fort Donelson.

The Evacuation of Manassas a Strategic Movement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 12.

A flag of truce was sent down from Cranay Island to-day with an officer of the French corvette' *Gassendi*, who went to Norfolk a few days since.

We find the following in the Southern papers:

In the House of Representatives on Monday a resolution was passed advising the planters to withdraw from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and devote their energies to raising provisions and cattle, hogs and sheep.

On Tuesday a vote of thanks was passed to Capt BUCHANAN, his officers and crew, for their gallantry in their late action in Hampton Roads.

The Senate has passed a bill to organize tha Supreme Court.

The President sent a Message to Congress yesterday, stating that he had *suspended Gens. Floyd and Pillow from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson.* The President is dissatisfied with their reports. The Message states that neither of them say thet reinforcements were asked for, nor do they show that the position could not have been evacuated and a whole army saved as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority two senior Generals abandoned their responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

Petersburgh and the surrounding ten miles have been placed under martial law, as well as Richmond and Norfolk.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of yesterday, says:

"Considerable uneasiness is manifested by the public on account of the reports of our forces falling back from Manassas and the Upper Potomac. *Positive assurance is given that these movements have not been made on account of the pressure of the enemy, but are purely strategic.* Gen. JOHNSTON has confidence in the Administration, and it is certain that a new line of defence will be organized. The points have not yet been selected, but it is thought probable that the line of defence will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville. A dépôt of provisions is now being established at the latter place."

The *Examiner* contains a severe attack against Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, for his recent proclamation, calling upon the whole body of the militia to turn out, designating it as fraudulent and mischievous, and as calculated to breed disloyalty. The proclamation is declared to have been entirely unnecessary, in view of all the facts.

It is reported that the nomination of Gen. LEE, as the Commanding General of the Army, was sent to the Senate on Monday.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Fredericksburgh, and SAMUEL L. CARRETT, of Washington City, were arrested for disloyalty, in Richmond, on Monday.

A new theatre is to be built in Richmond, four stories high. It will be finished by July.

The Mesilla *Times* of the 29th ult., gives the report of a revolution in New-Mexico against the National authority. It states that M. E. OTERO is at the head of the movement, and Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY has been applied to for assistance.

J. V. THAYER, Major of the Sixth Infantry, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of the United States Army; G. W. ELLIS, Captain of the Eighth Infantry, and J. O. VAN HORN, also of the Eighth Infantry, who surrendered to Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, in Texas, last Summer, have been paroled to return home, and arrived in Richmond on Sunday night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 12.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned from Hatteras this morning. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH was a passenger by her.

Capt. THOMAS A. SPRAGUE, of Lowell, Mass., having resigned the office of Provost-Marshal, Major ..., of Gen. WOOL's Staff, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. SPRAGUE has performed his arduous duties with great ability and to the complete satisfaction of everybody, and his retirement is much regretted by everybody.

All is quiet here.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

How the People Around Leesburgh were Treated by the Rebels.

POOLESVILLE, Wednesday, March 12.

The inhabitants are constantly applying for passes to cross the river to visit their relations residing in Leesburgh and the vicinity, for the purpose of carrying them supplies of all kinds, of which they were completely despoiled by the rebel force in their retreat. Sugar, tea, coffee, boots, shoes and clothing of all kinds are difficult to obtain. Coffee is selling at 40 per pound; sugar at 20 cents; unbleached muslins at 90 cents a yard, etc.

Farmers have been robbed of their teams. One man complains that twenty-six horses were taken from him, and seven thousand bushels of his wheat destroyed.

Fifty-one male residents were impressed and carried off, some of them bound. All refused to carry their arms, which were mostly shot-guns collected from the inhabitants, and were carried in the stolen wagons.

"Secession" has had its day here, and a strong Union ... predominates.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

New-York Stock and Money Exchange.

SUNDAY, March 16.

The Select Committee of the Stock Exchange to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. ... to amend the Constitution so as to admit Mr. ... to membership, have had the matter under consideration, and have reported that they do not deem it expedient to recommend the adoption of the resolution.

The Committee on Rules have reported a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit members from dealing in stocks not admitted to the Board, and to prohibit the Secretary from publishing the prices of such stocks. The resolution will be voted upon at the next meeting of the Board.

The Committee on Rules have also

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the fine washing and ironing; best of testimonials can be produced. Apply at BOORHAM & BELLS Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the other as first-class cook; have lived together a short time in the country. Call at No. 130 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN obliging young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible]-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist mistress and to take care of children; is a very neat sewer. Apply, for two days, at No. 5 Franklin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do fine washing, in a strictly private family. Call at No. 208 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a neat, competent young woman of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; has lived over 7 years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, and ironing; can give six years' reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 35 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can give reference. Call for 2 days at No. 115 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid by a respectable Scotch girl; would assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 321 West 28th-st., near 10th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands [illegible], crimping, &c.; prefers the country for the Summer; two years' City reference from last employer. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call as No. 144 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE, OR WOULD TRAVEL WITH A FAMILY.—Wanted, by an American young woman who speaks French fluently, a situation in the above capacity; is well qualified to please her employer; good references given. Call at No. 4 M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; would assist in children's nurse and do plain family sewing. Can be seen for three days corner East 31st-st. and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 372 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable yonog girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or in taking care of children; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 407 Hudson-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived nine years in her last two places; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., in the rear, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself useful and obliging. Call this week at No. 128 32d-st., one door from 7th-av., or address a note to No. 136 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5 and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation in the above capacity, in a private family. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl who lately came from England with a family, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 122 11th-st., one door from 6th-av., for two days. has good City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Good City references from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cookings, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook, she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 230 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a steady woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived with several of the first families in this city; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 158 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Inquire at No. 1,371 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 35th-st., near the 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 296 East 17th-st., 4th door, front, Room No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has been three years in her last situation; can have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors from the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; can do pastry of any kind of cooking. City or country. Good references. Call for two days, at No. 215 West 15th-st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Apply at No. 47 Church-st., South Brooklyn.

A COOK AID TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, by an English woman, a situation in a private family in the above capacity. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 293 4th-av. Inquire of A. M., SEE.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FROM England, dinners to dress by the day, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 61 West 12th-st., near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, to cook and assist in the washing and brooing; is a good bread baker; can do almost any kind of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av. No objection to the country with a good family; can attend to milk and butter.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls wish situations; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly understand their business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, wishes a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; is a good cook; makes first-class bread and plain pastry; can wash and iron in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages low to a steady place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does nplioens in style; broilerstands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress; wages, $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, with her daughter of fifteen, smart and intelligent, willing to do any kind of light work, or take care of children; best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; also, by a German girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; both understand their business; have no objections to the country; can be well recommended. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well disposed young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation; in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days; is a good washer and ironer.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is perfectly willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very excellent girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Is sober, honest, and fully capable. Call at the Institute, 34th-st. and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 235 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman to go in the country; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can milk and make butter if required; wages not so much of an object. Call at the Institute, 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is competent for all kinds of housework, wishes employment by the day; her terms will be moderate. Can be seen at No. 225 West 26th-st., inquire in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged American widow lady of education; fine seamstress, fond of children, and will do her very best to please; is from Bloomfield, N. J.; salary little object; best references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady, who is competent for her business, or would take care of a sick person. Can be seen for two day at No. 110 Prince-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady's maid and first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker wishes a situation in a first-class French, English or American family; she cuts and fits ladies and children's dresses; good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most competent person a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, millinery, if required, and doing up laces; all the requisites belonging to a lady's toilet; is accustomed to travel. Address, by note, C. H. W., 231 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, for a very superior laundress; is a woman of the most reliable habits, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references for strict integrity, truthfulness, and full ability to perform her duties to the entire satisfaction of any family. No objection to New-York. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 157 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her work and French gulling; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at 217 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Is City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 62 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; is a first rate washer and ironer; understands doing up ladies' dresses, does plain fitting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by an English Protestant woman, who has been accustomed to the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, with whom she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 190 21st-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, with first class reference, wishes a situation above, or would do some sewing; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from one month old. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant of small children, and has unexceptionable City and country references as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOORHAM & BELLS, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth; would wait on an invalid lady; is capable; is a good seamstress if wanted. Reference given. Apply at No. 222 9th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as nurse, who understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to wash for a lady and child that boards. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 9th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $6 per month. Is a permanent situation. Call or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A MIDDLE-aged English Protestant, with first-class recommendations, to take charge of an infant and three children. Apply by letter to E. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has had seven years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 West 16th-st.

A NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman would like to travel with a lady as child's nurse, or with an invalid. Call at No. 2 Laurens-st., second door out of Canal. To be seen for three days.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE wants a situation; she has good reference. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Office, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation to wait on an invalid or old lady, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to assist in the care of grown children; can produce good reference. Call or address No. 260 West 42d-st., third floor, front room.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, of probity and experience, wishes a situation as monthly nurse or to wait upon an invalid of either sex. Reference from the first doctors in the City. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse. Can be seen where she is now living, No. 14 East 27th-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a married seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress, by an English young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.; ring private door next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Has no objections to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; no objection to travel; six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 735 Broadway, Astor-place Hotel, Room No. 2.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a South American young woman, a place as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 211 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; best of City references given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employers; is willing to travel. Call at No. 69 West 42d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress; is a competent person of long experience in all kinds of family sewing; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, and assist with children; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to engage with a private family, by the month or week, to make infants' clothing, ladies' under-clothing, shirts; cut and baste for a machine. Has the best of City and country reference. Address No. 211 5th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can embroider in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class seamstress, by a very respectable woman, having the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 103 Lewis-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situations for a French seamstress, a chamber maid and a waitress, each being perfectly conversant with the departments. Apply No. 70 Union-place, until Friday, 14th inst.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 537 1st-av., one door from 34th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 190 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages are invited to call at and to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, Mr. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always ready.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO hire a good, willing girl to do general housework or as laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches; he is an excellent groom and a good driver; he can give one year of first-class City and country reference as to character and capability. He can be seen at Mr. James Birney's and Iler's store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note to B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent Englishman, with testimonials from his only employer in this country, with whom he lived five years. Inquire of Messrs. BRUYSTER & CO., coachmakers, corner of Broome and Mott sts., to whom he also refers; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who understands his business; has long reference as to the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing, obliging and attentive; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. V., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom; will be willing and obliging; understands his business in all its branches, can be seen at his present employer's, who is leaving for Europe on the 1st of April. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; understands his business, and is willing to do it; best of City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in the City; the best of reference will be given. Call or apply or note, to A. Z. D., No. 18 Irving-on-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced man; no objection to the country; reference required. Call at 1 CHARLTON, No. 10 Canal-st., or can be seen at the place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant coachman, with the best City references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife; can both be competent coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener. The woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; both are honest and trustworthy, as their references will verify; wages moderate. Call or address J. F., No. 76 Watts-st., near Canal, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman or as gardener, and understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Z. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; has a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place, understands his business well; City and country references. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address P. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a young man, a Protestant; understands plain gardening; willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for three days, for J. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and has got the best of City reference from his last employer, where he lived the last four years; has no objection to city or country. Call at, or address No. 439 Broadway, for three days, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a single man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a steady driver, and who would be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required; has six years' good references. Address P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country references from his last places; has no objection to assist in a garden. Call or address, for two days, at the saddler's store, No. 940 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; has no objection to make himself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objections to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to go to the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address, for two days, THOMAS, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A married man who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country; also, is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him, and he is a good gardener; has the best of reference as to capability and integrity. Address M. D., for three days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A situation as above; understands the routine of agricultural purposes, and the care and treatment of all stock; is married, no incumbrance; has the best references from his last and former employers. Address, for three days, R. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man; thoroughly understands all kinds of farming work, and is a good vegetable gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses; he is willing and obliging; his last employer can be seen. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, he may call or address, for one day, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation; understands everything about cattle and horses; the best of reference from his last employer. For further information address B, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable married man with a small family, to take charge of a farm for one or two years; he understands graperies, vegetable and fruit culture in all its branches. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by an Englishman, as farmer or gardener; understands it in all its branches; married; his wife would take charge of the dairy if required; has a small family. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st. for three days, to H. R.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a married man, (without children,) who thoroughly understands the business in every department—forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also farming, and the management of stock. Will be found to use rigid economy in everything of which he has charge, and whose whole time is devoted to forward the interests of his employers. The highest testimonials from former employers. Address M. M., Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches as good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of a greenhouse, graperies, &c., together with the laying out of ornamental grounds, approaches, and serpentine walks and flower grounds; City reference for last six years. Any parties in want of such a person will address C. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 103 Lewis-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situations for a French seamstress, a chamber maid and a waitress, each being perfectly conversant with the departments. Apply No. 70 Union-place, until Friday, 14th inst.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 537 1st-av., one door from 34th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 190 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages are invited to call at and to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, Mr. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always ready.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO hire a good, willing girl to do general housework or as laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches; he is an excellent groom and a good driver; he can give one year of first-class City and country reference as to character and capability. He can be seen at Mr. James Birney's and Iler's store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note to B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent Englishman, with testimonials from his only employer in this country, with whom he lived five years. Inquire of Messrs. BRUYSTER & CO., coachmakers, corner of Broome and Mott sts., to whom he also refers; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom; will be willing and obliging; understands his business in all its branches, can be seen at his present employer's, who is leaving for Europe on the 1st of April. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; understands his business, and is willing to do it; best of City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in the City; the best of reference will be given. Call or apply or note, to A. Z. D., No. 18 Irving-on-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced man; no objection to the country; reference required. Call at 1 CHARLTON, No. 10 Canal-st., or can be seen at the place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant coachman, with the best City references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife; can both be competent coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener. The woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; both are honest and trustworthy, as their references will verify; wages moderate. Call or address J. F., No. 76 Watts-st., near Canal, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman or as gardener, and understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Z. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; has a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place, understands his business well; City and country references. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address P. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a young man,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday.) March 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, SHARES.

[illegible] Ins.	$50	50 Jersey City Fire Ins.	$50
[illegible]	100	24 Commerce Insurance	100
[illegible]	50	50 Saratoga and W. R.	50
[illegible]	50,	10 Am. Exch. Ins.	100
[illegible] Co.	50	39 German Ins. Life Ins.	50
[illegible] Ins.	50	26 Grand-st. & N. R.	50
[illegible] Marble Co.	100	26 Col. Marine Ins.	100
[illegible] Bank	50	20 Washington Ins.	50
[illegible] River Fire Ins.	50		

$2,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Logan Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State Bonds.
Regular sale MONDAY, March 17.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
This THURSDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the four-story brown free-stone house, No. 109 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting in part of elegant parlor furniture, made by Hutchins, consisting of carved rosewood, figured satin tête-à-tête, rosewood étagere, [illegible] chairs; mantel-top and pier tables, [illegible] chair, reception chairs, rich gilt pier mirror, [illegible] and console tables to match; rich lace curtains, [illegible] carpets, work-tables, elegant ormolo and [illegible] clocks, ormolo clock, mantel ornaments, &c. [illegible] furniture, consisting of mahogany extension dining-tables, arm-chairs, breakfast, dinner and tea [illegible]. Bedroom furniture, consisting of [illegible] mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, bracket curtains, heavy curled hair [illegible] 50 to 100 pounds; paillasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Basement furniture, consisting of kitchen [illegible], dining-tables, sun-chairs, china and [illegible], &c. Also, a choice collection of books, consisting in part of Marshall's "Life of Washington," 12 volumes; Franklin's Works, 10 volumes; Jefferson's Works, 10 volumes; Encyclopædia, American Natural History, New-York, 19 volumes, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FIRST-CLASS FURNISHING GOODS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, March 13, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned goods, consisting in part of fine black and fancy cassimeres and doeskins; cadets, Miltons, and Harris cassimeres; fine cloths, Moscow beavers and pilots; velvet, cassimere, satin and silk vestings, farmers' satin, sergo and alapaca. Furnishing goods, comprising fancy woolen traveling shirts, silk, merino and lamb's wool undershirts and drawers, in great variety. Linen, Canton flannel and gauze undershirts and drawers. A very large and choice assortment of silk, satin and velvet neckties, scarfs, stocks and cravats, linen and silk handkerchiefs, Kid, silk, lisle thread, leather, cloth, woolen, knit and white merino gloves. White merino, lisle thread, brown, pebble and fancy half-hose. A general assortment of gent's linen and other collars, of all styles. A lot of silk, Alaska and cotton umbrellas. A large lot of tailor's trimmings, buttons, thread, sewing silk, &c. By order of J. W. ARMSTRONG, Assignee. Also, a large lot of fine ready-made clothing, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 14, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Orchard-st.—The plot of ground with the buildings thereon on easterly side of Orchard-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., and known as No. 22 Orchard-st., 4-story-and-basement house, 22 by 54 feet 6 inches, with alley-way on the front of the lot; and 3-story brick house, 20 by 18 feet 6 inches, in the rear of the lot. The premises rent for $560 per annum; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE OVER SECOND-AV.
At auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 106 2d-av.; lot 26x [illegible], with court-yard in front; house 26x50, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.; the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 38 Wall-st.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store of H. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, curtains and cornices, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, comforters, looking-glasses, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

AT AUCTION.—THERE WILL BE SOLD AT auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., 100 bonds M. M. A. L. Railroad Company, Sale positive.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
New-York, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
New-York, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
New-York, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing, under the name and firm of MCKENZIE & O'HARA is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Alexander McKenzie is hereby authorized to collect all debts and claims due the said firm, and to sign the partnership name in liquidation. ALEX. McKENZIE,
New-York, March 11, 1862. CHAS. H. O'HARA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of plumbing, &c., at the former place of business of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner of Fourth and Greene sts., in the City of New-York.
ALEX. McKENZIE.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Sqith, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 1, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE.
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
New-York, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (inclosed.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. for North Islip, ann Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. JACKSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, inst., the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott-street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and one inches to the place of beginning; the last above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the northeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862.
J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1862.
J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
New-York, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix;
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them. And if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
E. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 13, 1862.
NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, NO ORder for appraisement of merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation will be issued from this office, unless a certificate from the Wardens of the Port of the fact of such damage be first presented.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR of 1812 will assemble, in full uniform, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 13, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Mercer House, and being with the money for tickets sold for the soldier at the Apollo.

N. B.—The Drum Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment Brooklyn Grays (E. D.) have kindly volunteered to escort us from the Mercer House to the Apollo.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjt ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Members of the above Association are requested to meet at the Howe House, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, to transact such business as may come before the meeting.
MORGAN L. MOTT, President.
D. H. FELTER, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLAEBER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-st., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—Grates, fenders, less than cost; at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,
Will sale from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
[LARRABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30
For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $104. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MACOB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.—FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 8th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

7.30 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The Coupon and Registered Bonds, and gold and silver bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

GAUGERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
New-York, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture, also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., be tween 9th and 10th sts.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having for sale a very superior saddle horse can hear of a purchaser by addressing W. S., Box No. 2,419 Post-office, giving full description, and where to be seen. No notice need be taken of this advertisement unless the horse has great beauty and style, and perfectly trained, gaited and fitted for the saddle.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free anywhere. Summary of the virtues of Trisesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Trisesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Trisesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Trisesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 116 Fresh-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Uriating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the eight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it convenient to portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WASE, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This is marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest inventive of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all the cases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be se

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

purpose or labor after the passage of this act who was held by him before.

Sec. 6 gives the District Courts power to issue all process required to carry out this act.

Sec. 7 authorizes the President by proclamation of amnesty to release either of the five classes of persons described in the first section from the operation of this act.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe, this evening, reports all quiet there. The flag of truce brought but little news back to-day. Parties accompanying the rebel flag of truce, joyously admitted that our "Cayuga Ball" had severely wounded the *Merrimac*. It is thought she cannot make another venture until she is repaired. The telegraph works admirably, and Washington converses with Fortress Monroe as readily as it does with Alexandria and the camps on the Potomac.

RETURNED TO ACTUAL SERVICE.

Major Reynolds, of the Fifth Infantry, who, for some time, has commanded the Railroad Brigade at Annapolis Junction, has returned to the command of his regiment at Fortress Monroe, preferring active service.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented petitions from citizens of Kentucky, asking Congress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation, and turn their attention to the business of saving the country.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Powell, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Worden and sailors. Laid over.

He also introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain property. Referred.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal all laws preventing foreign vessels carrying the mail to Panama and Aspinwall.

A joint resolution was received from the House, tendering aid, &c., to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept moneys appropriated by the States in the payment of volunteers, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the provision reducing the salaries in the military or naval service, or in any service of the Government ten per cent.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) also opposed the provision. He was not willing to reduce the salaries of members of Congress. He thought they did not get too much now. He did not think it just to cut down the payment of soldiers who are in the army.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought it no use sitting here in great trouble because the country was going to be ruined and croaking. If you will only levy a tax bill, the people will sweep away the financial difficulty, as soon as the army will the rebels, if you will only let them fight.

Mr. Fessenden thought that if we strike off ten per cent. now, then the tax of three per cent. in the tax bill will be unjust to a large class. We could make great savings in many cases where we are now largely extravagant. He had tried in vain to have some limit put to the numbers in the army, and especially in regard to the cavalry.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that all the Senators agreed that economy was necessary, but when they came to any particular case the amount was either too small or too large. He was in favor of adopting the measure, and having it apply to ourselves, and he was opposed to any exception in favor of the President and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. He thought that would make them odious in the sight of the people, and that the Judges would repel any desire to be excepted in this way. If we intend to go to the people and ask them to bear the burdens of the war, we must first begin the sacrifice ourselves, and show some desire to put our hands into our own pockets, and help to ease up the burden. He moved to amend so as to read, "shall be levied a tax of ten per cent.," &c., instead of reducing the pay.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, thought that the pay of the volunteers was not too large. It was not so large as many of them received before the war. The great mass of privates are working to-day for less than they earned before. This bill did not touch the pay of the privates.

Mr. Hale's amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 17, Nays 23.

A vote was then taken on a motion to strike out the ninth section of the bill, which provides for a deduction of ten per cent. on the salaries paid by the Government, excepting those of the President, Vice-President, Judges, and non-commissioned officers and privates.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, McDougal, Morrill, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Powell, Stedman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—20.

This was a tie vote.

The Vice-President voted in the negative, and the provision was retained.

After further discussion the bill was passed, by Yeas, 27; Nays, 2.

NAYS—Messrs. Kennedy and McDougal.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the Committee were adopted.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment providing a punishment for kidnapping.

An amendment repealing all laws of Maryland or of the District of Columbia inconsistent with the act, was also adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment that all persons liberated under this act be colonized out of the United States, and appropriating $100,000. He said if the negroes were liberated, they would be a pauper, lazy and vagabondish, and will be a pest to the community—become criminals, and any power that assumes to liberate slaves establishes inevitably a war between the races, which will end in emigration or extermination. There were were about 225,000 slaves in Kentucky. If the Government undertakes to liberate them, the white people will not permit them to remain there. Never! The white people will either have to drive them out, or hunt them to extermination. If any slaves are liberated in the Cotton States, it would be giving up those States to the negroes. The men from the Slave States are as loyal as any men in the Senate, but they will never submit to have their slaves liberated by unconstitutional acts and remain among them—never, never! He spoke the feelings of his heart and the principles that he devoted his life to, and which every Union man South agrees to. The whole South will unite in resistance to all such unconstitutional acts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to J. Ericsson for the enterprise, skill and forecast displayed by him in the construction of the *Monitor*, and to Lieut. Worden, officers and men for services recently rendered. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute, caused by the death of Professor Cornelius C. Felton, by the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, empowering the Secretary of the Navy to institute into the circumstances attending the failure of the contractors for building steam machinery to meet the engagements within the time specified, and in his discretion remit the whole or a part of the penalty.

The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain and France, for the purpose of the adoption of measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. $3,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred for the defence of the United States.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act for carrying into effect treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica, for the adjudication of claims.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia—otherwise, the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, (Union,) submitted a minority report.

The subject was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department; also a bill to provide for the organization of a Signal Corps, to serve during the present war. The consideration of both was postponed.

The House passed the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, so as to read, "The hours of labor and rate of wages in the Navy-yards shall conform, as near as consistently with the public interests, to those of the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Sidewick, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of line officers of the navy.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Siam.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for temporary Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such Governments, with the aid of the military and naval powers; Governors, &c., to be appointed; a Legislature assembled and Courts established, and continue till the people form new State Governments.

Mr. Cravens, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the same Committee, submitted a report which takes the ground that the bill provides that Congress has power to excinde certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till readmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by an act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill, further, is impracticable in its details, incendiary and equally as repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

Mr. Hardine, of Kentucky, (Union,) also submitted the minority views of the Committee, saying there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill, at a single blow, strikes out the existence of eleven States, in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government; is inconsistent with sound policy: utterly at war with religion and humanity, and hence the minority enter their most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. Pendleton said—Mr. Speaker: This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union, and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." As I am unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the bill was tabled.

YEAS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Brown of Va., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Browne of R. I., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Casey of Md., Union.	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Clemens of Va., Union.	Norton of Mo., Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Pheips of Cal., Union.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Shellabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., ——
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Haight, of N. Y., Opp.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Webster, of Md., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Leary, of Md., Union.	Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Total, 65.

NAYS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Loomis of Coun., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.,
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Total, 55.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the temporary government of Arizona.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the tax bill. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in the Chair.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) of the Committee on Ways and Means, said they had authorized the issue of bonds and notes in all forms during the present Congress, to the amount of $950,000,000. The appropriations for 1862 are nearly $515,000,000. If the war continues till 1863, our indebtedness will be $900,000,000 or $1,000,000,000. To pay the interest on this will require $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 annually. Our ordinary expenses cannot, under any circumstances, be less than $60,000,000 a year, and the military establishment after the rebellion will likely require $25,000,000 beyond that amount. The financial measures in contemplation will yield even more than is necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. In the preparation of the tax-bill, the Committee looked to the condition of the several States as well as that of the United States, so that they all might together act harmoniously. The United States has a right to demand whatever may be necessary to sustain its public credit, honor, and existence as a nation. The bill is not a personal or party measure, but one imperiously demanded by the general welfare. It was for Congress to judge how much of it should be reflected or permanently retained. That the Committee had shown a disposition to be just to every interest, could not be questioned. Many intelligent gentlemen had been before the Committee and gave valuable information touching nearly the whole range of objects on which the House was now called on to legislate. In very few instances had any asked to be exouerated or exempted from payment of their proper share for the sustenance of the Government. But the Committee sought to avoid extremes, preferring to levy duties on a large number of objects than to confine them to a narrow field. He proceeded at length to explain the various sections of the bill, showing the effects of the tax on the many articles subjected to it. In the course of his remarks he said that a duty was designed on literary or scientific works or newspaper publications. On printing paper, like any other manufacture, a tax of three mills per pound is proposed, equal to three per centum ad valorem, or less than half the amount on writing paper. He said he estimated the amount of internal revenue, as follows:

Ale, beer and other malt liquors, four millions of barrels	$1,000,000
Spirits, one hundred millions of gallons	15,000,000
Licenses of all kinds	3,000,000
Linseed oil, lard oil, etc	600,000
Candles and soap	1,500,000
Petroleum and coal oil	2,500,000
Leaf tobacco, loyal States and foreign, two hundred and eight millions of pounds	5,000,000
Manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, sixty millions of pounds	3,000,000
Boots and shoes	2,500,000
Hats, caps, bonnets, cloaks, shirts, umbrellas, &c	2,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Leather	1,500,000
Paints, painters' colors, ink, &c	1,000,000
Coffee, ginger, spices, &c	500,000
Starch	500,000
Salt	225,000
Refined sugar and sugar made from molasses, confectionery, &c	500,000
Gas	1,000,000
Rectified and adulterated spirits, wines, vinegar, etc	1,000,000
Slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs	500,000
Railroads, ferries, steamboats and omnibuses	6,000,000
Watches, plate, carriages, piano-fortes and billiard-tables	2,000,000
Railroad bonds	1,000,000
Banks and savings institutions	800,000
Advertisements, estimated at $40,000,000 gross	2,000,000
Income duty	5,000,000
Stamp duty, express [illegible] patent medicines	6,000,000
Patent rights [illegible]	2,000,000
Legacies and distributions, and shares of personal estate of deceased persons	1,000,000
Salaries, say $40,000,000	1,000,000
Manufactures not included	30,000,000
Total from internal revenue	101,000,000
From direct tax	17,000,000
Revenue from imports	80,000,000
Aggregate total	198,000,000

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed his opposition to the bill. He could not vote the tax for an unlimited period, as proposed, nor for the purposes which, he feared, the money thus to be derived would be used; for the recent special Message of the President indicated the tendency of Government to interfere with the rights of the States. He could not, therefore, give his full confidence to the President. While the latter was an honest and patriotic man, he had been teased and pressed by radical Anti-Slaveryists until he was compelled to offer a compromise between the Abolitionists North and Pro-Slavery men. The proposition turned in the face of the Constitution, and against the prejudices of the Border States, and was odious to them. It was already rejected, and, as for himself, he spat upon it. Those who sustained it, finding that these States will not acquiesce, will, as the most efficient means of preserving the Union, as prominent gentlemen have declared, demand of the President to enforce the policy of no compromise with slaveholders.

Mr. Fessenden, in response to a remark respecting him, said he wanted Slavery to cease at the expiration of the war, if it could constitutionally be done.

Mr. Wadsworth resumed, saying the President also proposed emancipation by means of the Constitution. The question arose whether he could accept the proposition. He could not, nor would he support an emancipation policy either here or elsewhere. He said that Gen. John C. Fremont had been placed in command over a portion of a State which despised him. A man reeking with fraud and corruption, and responsible for the death of Gen. Lyon and the capture of Col. Mulligan, has just been restored to command, while Gen. McClellan is degraded, and Gens. Burnside, Rosecrans, Grant and other heroes are overslaughed. These things show the ultra class of men to whom he alluded, as being all-powerful with the Administration. He could not vote for the tax to carry on the war for the promotion of their purposes, but would confine it to its legitimate prosecution.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, (Union,) in an explanation, said that now and always he intended to say that no matter who leaves the Constitution, Kentucky intends to live under it. [Applause.]

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—I recognize the right of a member to stand up here, when a bill is under consideration to impose a tax upon the people, to say that he is opposed to it, because he has no confidence in the Administration or any part thereof.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, (Union)—I did not say so.

Mr. Bingham—I caught the gentleman's words distinctly. They were that he had no confidence in the Administration, or any part of it.

Mr. Wadsworth—I did not say that.

Mr. Bingham—Then the gentleman meant to say that he had, instead of that he had not, confidence in the Administration. It is the duty of Representatives to refuse to vote for a tax which they know is to be distributed through an Administration in which they have no confidence in any of its departments. Their first duty in that case is to resist any attempt at taxation by such an Administration, and their next is to impeach it and to hurl from power such persons as disgrace their offices. The gentleman disclaims any want of confidence in the Administration. Then why does he oppose the bill? He asserted that he was opposed to the bill because he was opposed to the creation of officers under it, unlimited as to time. I say, however, that the bill contains no such provision. It is a tax law which expresses its own limitation. It provides, of course, for the creation of officers to execute the legal provisions made by it for the imposition and collection of internal duties. The bill will expire of its own limitation, and consequently the various officers created and made needful by its provisions will also fall. The gentleman does not oppose the bill because it inflicts an equal burden upon any portion of the people, but that he may arraign the President and the honorable Chairman of the Committee who preferred the bill. He demends, before he votes for the bill, to know what is to be done with the money. A rather novel thing in legislation. The novelty, indeed, is so strange, new and unheard of that it could only emanate from a gentleman from one of the Border States; and a Border State is alone entitled to the credit of having originated it, and to have a special patent for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wadsworth interrupted Mr. Bingham; but his remarks were inaudible.

Mr. Bingham—I say that it is a novelty in legislation, and never heard of before, that a tax bill must contain a provision that the money to be raised must be applied so and so, or gentlemen will not vote for it. The gentleman would have it inferred from his speech, however, that he would only vote for the bill on condition that the money to be raised by it should be expended to keep the Cotton States in the Union under their ancient and social system. The gentleman gives us notice that if we allow the Cotton States, under any conditions, to go out of the Union, Kentucky will not stay with us, but go off into Cottoudom. What does such a statement mean and signify? Nothing less than that the gentleman is in favor of raising a hundred and fifty millions from the sweat and labor of the loyal States for the purpose of keeping the Cotton States within the Union on their proper and peculiar status. In that event he will vote for the bill, but not otherwise. This underlies the whole speech of the gentleman: that if von attempt, through the instrumentality of your army now engaged in suppressing rebellion—if you attempt, in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, in the preservation of the good and just and loyal men of the Union, cradled between two thieves, to torch the vile institution of Slavery—that civilizer of the children of Dahomey—we of Kentucky, with our State, will depart from you and yours. If that is the condition upon which the allegiance of Kentucky is to be retained to the Union and the Constitution, the sooner all such citizens and States depart the better.

Mr. Wadsworth—I annexed no condition.

Mr. Bingham—If the gentleman annexed no condition, then the gentleman's remarks were meaningless, and were not worth the time consumed in the utterance. Who, in the name of Heaven, wants the Cotton States in the Union, or any place else this side of perdition, if it be a condition that they are allowed to retain from age to age, and from generation to generation, this new, benign civilizer of the children of the King of Dahomey? The question is: is the gentleman for the Union after the Government shall have exercised its just rights, and all the power which God and nature have given for the suppression of this infernal despotism? Will he, under such a state of things, remain in the Union?

Mr. Wadsworth—I want to see as much force used as is lawful and necessary to overcome the rebellion; but I am not in favor of preserving the Union by destroying the Constitution by Congressional usurpation.

Mr. Binonan—This is the question: If, in the judgment of the majority represented in Congress, it becomes, in the language of the President, indispensably necessary to sweep away this infernal atrocity, which has poisoned the brain and deadened the heart of half the people of this Republic, will the gentleman and his State stand by the Constitution and the Union, and support that policy?

Mr. Wadsworth was understood to say that no such necessity could ever arise.

The question was repeated, when Mr. Wadsworth replied: Whenever a majority of this House come to the conclusion that it is necessary to sweep Slavery out of Kentucky to preserve the Union, I say that I will resist any law attempting such a measure by constitutional action; and if the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) and his Abolition allies come to my State to enforce such a law, then I will resist him with force.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman has not answered the question, and I will not permit any further interruption from him. I want to know by what right Kentucky comes to this floor and declares in advance that she will not abide the decision of a majority of the people's representatives in Congress, sanctioned, too, by the Executive. He will fight against it.

Mr. Wadsworth interrupted, but his words were inaudible.

Mr. Bingham—I assume he would fight; and what the gentleman now says is an after thought. He said he would fight, and that is sufficient. He would leave the Union and fight us, throwing his strength into the ranks of the seceded States.

Mr. Wadsworth was understood to say he would do so in a certain contingency.

Mr. Bingham—And for that the people, speaking through their representatives and the Executive, have declared Jeff. Davis a traitor. But if the gentlemen's presumptions are right, Jeff. Davis is no traitor, and the people have no right to be seeking to slay him—we have no right to place the mark of Cain upon his brow and brand him a traitor, and marshal legions six hundred thousand strong to seize his capital, drag him forth to the judgment seat, convict him of treason, and hang him by the neck till he be dead. I want to know from the gentleman why this would not be good for him, if it be good for Jeff. Davis? Jeff. Davis' assumption was that he had a right to go out of the Union, because we did not by legal enactments give protection to slave property everywhere within the limits of our jurisdiction, by land or by sea. That was exactly the position of Davis—not a question about it. And the gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) seems to be an apt student of this arch leader of the rebellion. The preservation of the nation is the first and paramount duty of Governments; and if it becomes necessary for the common defence, if it be necessary for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for the maintenance of the nation, of the noblest Government of the earth, to sweep away Slavery—this modern civilizer of the children of Dahomey—will the gentleman, on that day when this becomes necessary—will he, I ask, rise in revolt against his country? That is the question.

Mr. Wadsworth rose, but his words were lost.

Mr. Bingham continued—You have already answered, Sir. I am surprised to hear gentlemen say that the Constitution of the United States and this new civilization, Slavery, are one and inseparable. The gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) says he did not say so. It is hard to know what he would say from his frequent interruption. I repeat all such assertions as that, come from what quarter they may. The Constitution is the great charter of human liberty; and further, in the words of Madison, it was not fit to incorporate the word slave, slavery, or servitude in that instrument, which was intended to live through all coming time, and it was not intended that it should be known to after generations of men that any such system of civilization as the African Slave-trade, with all its kindred atrocities, existed in the times of the American Constitution. I am sick of the supercilious manners of gentlemen who assail the measures introduced here exclusively for the common defence, and declaring them violations upon the Constitution. Where are the violations upon the Constitution? The gentleman (Mr. Wadsworth) was, a few days ago, seized with holy horror because I ventured to assert that four millions of slaves held by the rebels, and who were in the hands of the rebels, and were the machinery of the rebellion, caught in its bloodied, and protected, too, wherever they should seek shelter under the holy flag of American liberty. I said, also, that every loyal citizen in the land held his life and the lives of his wife and children in sacred trust for the common defence. That remark did not excite any horror in the gentleman's mind. Oh, no, not at all. I said that not only the father of the household, but the oldest born was subject to be sent to the tented field, to be placed under military rule, exposed to the pestilence of the camp and the destruction of the battle-field. But this excited no surprise in the mind of the gentleman, and he did not threaten us with the opposition of the fifteen Slave States to the tyranny. But when it is said that this measure of emancipation is necessary for the common defence, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, then rises the gentleman from Kentucky in holy horror, and threatens us with the opposition of the combined fifteen Slave States. I do not speak of Kentucky as the gentleman would represent her. When she throws off her allegiance, under the leadership of the gentleman, (Mr. Wadsworth,) I will than speak of her as she deserves. I trust in God, however, that day may never come. I speak now only of cottondom, and of the infernal atrocities of the system which prevails there by law, where it is a crime punished by fine and imprisonment to teach the slave the rights of his common humanity—aye, even to teach him that there is a God, in whose image he has been created. I speak of the region where exists that infernal atrocity which ooems four millions of men to chains and Slavery. I speak in the spirit of John Randolph, one of the noblest of men, a Virginian, who said that he looked with unutterable scorn and contempt upon that Northern men who would offer himself as the apologist of the infernal atrocity of Slavery. It is from the slave pen and the barracoon of the slave that has come up the evil influence which has instigated rebellion against the Republic—which has urged to treason against the Government that never imposed upon its present enemies anything but benefits and blessings—which has given birth to a treason which has had no parallel since the treasonable revolt of the angels against the God that made them. Congress has the right to declare all the property of the rebels subject to capture and confiscation. Everything that helps the cause of treason and rebellion should be swept away. And the strong arm of the rebels in this war is the four millions of slaves who dig their intrenchments, cultivate their fields and gather the crops that furnish them with the bread on which they live. It is the duty of the Government to administer the laws of the rebel States until such time as loyal State Governments are organized by the people. I assert the proposition, and challenge contradiction, that the Government of the United States has full and ample power over all the revolted States until the time comes when the people re-establish State Governments under the Constitution, and in obedience to the Constitution, and have taken the oath to support it. I shall never consent that South Caroline or any other revolted State, shall send representatives to this floor, or hold any election even for such a purpose, till she has first organized a Government, every department of which shall be loyal, and shall have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the country. Until this is done we have the right to govern those States in the manner prescribed for the government of the Territories.

Mr. Wadsworth was understood to say that he would never submit to this.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will have to submit to whatever may come, and that depends on circumstances. Emancipation would put down the rebellion. It is the sole master of this quarrel; and at this time the world comprehends and understands that this is a fight between the friends of free Government and the friends of the blackest and most wicked despotism the world ever saw.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLES

A Rebel Account of the Engagements.

Seventeen Rebels Killed on the Merrimac.

Official Reports to the Navy Department.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday March 12.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

We learn through Lieut. Hayward that a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* had reached Old Point. It contains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the *Cumberland*. It admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the *Merrimac*. One shell killed 17 men and wounded Capt. Buchanan, who subsequently died.

The *Monitor* is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a black Yankee cheese-box on a raft.

The *Merrimac*, on Sunday, was under command of Catesby Jones. The account is mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It says some slight repairs will be necessary to the *Merrimac*.

The reason why the *Merrimac* did not first attack the *Congress* was because Capt. Buchanan had a brother on board as Paymaster.

REPORTS OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF LIEUT. PENDERGRAST, OF THE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

The official report of Lieut. Pendergrast, of the *Congress*, addressed to Commander Marston, has been forwarded to the Navy Department:

Lieut. Pendergrast states: Owing to the death of the late commanding officer, Joseph B. Smith, it becomes my painful duty to make a report to you of the part which the United States frigate *Congress* took in the efforts of our vessels at Newport's News to repel the attack of the rebel flotilla on the 8th inst. The report says that when the *Merrimac*, with three small gunboats, were seen steaming down from Norfolk, and had approached near enough to discover her character, the ship was cleared for action. At ten minutes past two, the *Merrimac* opened fire with her bow gun, with grape, passing us on the starboard side, at a distance of about 300 yards, receiving our broadside and giving one in return. After passing the *Congress*, she ran into and sunk the *Cumberland*. The smaller vessels then attacked us, killing and wounding many of our crew. Seeing the fate of the *Cumberland*, we set the jib and topsail, and with the assistance of the tugboat *Zouave*, ran the vessel ashore.

At 2½ o'clock the *Merrimac* took a position astern of us, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, and raked us fore and aft with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter.

In the meantime, the *Patrick Henry* and the *Thomas Jefferson*, (rebel steamers,) approached from up the James River, firing with precision, and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were now disabled, one being dismounted, and the other having its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter, by the terrible fire of the enemy.

Lieut. Pendergrast first learned of the death of Lieut. Smith at 4¼ o'clock. The death happened ten minutes previous; seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the *Minnesota*, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander Wm. Smith, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the *Merrimac*, who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly afterward, and a small tug came alongside, whose Captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off.

The *Merrimac* again opened upon us, although we had a peak to show that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the *Minnesota* and the shore batteries, after which Lieut. Pendergrast states the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action, from hot shot fired by the *Merrimac*. He reports the death of the following officers: Lieut. Joseph B. Smith, Acting-Master Thomas Moore, and Pilot.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The following extract from the report of Commodore Perkins, of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, in regard to the action with the rebel flotilla at Hampton Roads, will prove interesting:

"At 8½ o'clock we got under way, in tow of the *Cambridge*, and when abreast of the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, the battery opened fire—one of the shells exploding under the fore foot of the *St. Lawrence*, doing, however, no material injury. The fire was returned, and it is believed with some effect. The *Cumberland* had at this time gone down, having been run into by the *Merrimac*, and the *Congress* had surrendered after a terrible slaughter of her men, and when rendered perfectly powerless by the fire of the rebels. The *Minnesota* was aground and was engaging the enemy, whose force consisted of the rebel steam-ram, and four or five side-wheel gunboats. When near the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* grounded, and at that time opened fire, but her shot did no execution. The armor of the *Merrimac* proved invulnerable to her comparatively feeble projectiles. Taking advantage of these portentous circumstances, the *Merrimac* directed her attention to firing several projectiles of formidable dimensions, one of which—an 8-poond shell—penetrated the starboard quarter about four inches above the water-line, passed through the pantry of the ward-room, and into the state-room of the Assistant Surgeon on the Port-side, completely demolishing the bulkhead, and then struck against a strong iron bar which secured the bull's eye of the port. It returned into the ward-room, expended. It fortunately, did not explode, and no one was injured. The damage done by this shot proved the power of the projectiles which she employed, and readily explained the quick destruction of our wooden and antiquated frigates. Our position at this time was one of some anxiety, being aground; the tug *Young America* came alongside and got us off; after which, a powerful broadside from the spar and gun decks of the *St. Lawrence*, then distant about half a mile, thrown into the *Merrimac*, induced her to withdraw; whether from necessity or discretion is not known."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MINNESOTA.

The report of Capt. F. J. Van Brunt, in command of the *Minnesota*, has been received at the Navy Department. It states that the *Monitor* came alongside of the *Minnesota* at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of March, having arrived the night previous, and reported for duty. All on board, at her appearance, rejoiced that they had found a friend that would stand by them in their hour of trial. At 6 o'clock on that day the enemy again appeared, when the crews were beat to quarters, but they ran past the *Minnesota* and the tugs. At the time, being aground, Capt. Van Brunt ordered some of the spar deck guns to be thrown overboard, and sent half the crew on board the tug to lighten the ship, after which superhuman efforts were made to get her off, and when succeeding in getting her a half-mile, she stuck again, for the tide had fallen so much that there was not water to float her in the channel. At length, however, she was towed out of the mud into deep water, and at the time of writing the report, the *Minnesota* was at anchor opposite Fortress Monroe.

Fleet-Surgeon Wood, of the *Minnesota*, reports the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Alexander Winslow, Captain of the maintop.
Henry Smith, Coxswain.
Dennis Harrington, Captain of the mizzentop.

WOUNDED.

John Green, Second Master—seriously.
Henry Leland, Second Gunner—seriously.
Charles Dunlap, ordinary seaman—mortally.
Samuel H. Heller, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Christopher Sewell, coal heaver—mortally.
Charles Thompson, seaman—seriously.
Joseph Augustus, music—seriously.
S. W. Thomas, music—slightly.
Alwell Kean, laudsman—slightly.
John Clark, seaman—slightly.
Patrick Royce, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Julius Bartlett, Second Master—slightly.
Joyce Moore, colored—slightly.
Eli Parris, colored—slightly.
Ansel Richchurch, seaman—slightly.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

DEFEAT OF SIX HUNDRED REBELS AT PARIS.

FORT HENRY, Wednesday, March 12.

A battalion comprising the First Nebraska and a portion of Curtis' Iowa Cavalry Regiment, attacked a force of rebels, 600 strong, this morning, defeating them and taking possession of the town of Paris, but being apprised that a large force of rebels were within a few hours' marching distance, they retired, b

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ning hour after the passage of this act who was ... from duty.

...A from the District Courts power to issue all ... of every sort this act.

...ves the President by proclamation of ... to release either of the five classes of per... mentioned in the first section from the operation ... this act.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe, this evening, reports all quiet there. The flag of truce brought but little news back to-day. Parties accompanying the rebel flag of truce, jocosely admitted that our "Cousin, Ben" had severely wounded the *Merrimac*. It thought she cannot make another venture until she is repaired. The telegraph works admirably, and Washington converses with Fortress Monroe as readily as it does with Alexandria and the camps on the Potomac.

RETURNED TO ACTUAL SERVICE.

Major ROBINSON, of the Fifth Infantry, who, for some time, has commanded the Railroad Brigade at Annapolis Junction, has returned to the command of his regiment at Fortress Monroe, preferring active service.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented petitions from citizens of Kentucky, asking Congress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation, and turn their attention to the business of saving the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. POWELL, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, expressing the thanks of Congress to Lieut. WORDEN and sailors. Laid over.

He also introduced a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain property. Referred.

Mr. LANE, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal all laws preventing foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

A joint resolution was received from the House, tendering aid, &c., to certain States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept money appropriated by the States in the payment of volunteers was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the provision reducing the salaries in the military or naval service, or in any service of the Government less per cent.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) also opposed the provision. He was not willing to reduce the salaries of members of Congress. He thought they did not get too much now. He did not think it just to cut down the payment of soldiers who are in the army.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire,) Rep.,) thought it no use sitting here in great trouble because the country was going to be ruined and croaking. If you will only levy a tax bill, the people will sweep away the financial difficulty, as soon as the army will the rebels, if you will only let them fight.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought that if we strike off ten per cent. now, then the tax of three per cent. in the tax bill will be unjust to a large class. We could make great savings in many cases where we are now largely extravagant. He had tried in vain to have some limit put to the numbers in the army, and especially in regard to the cavalry.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that all the Senators agreed that economy was necessary, but when they came to any particular case the amount was either too small or too large. He was in favor of adopting the measure, and having it apply to ourselves, and he was opposed to any exception in favor of the President and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts. He thought that would make them odious in the sight of the people, and that the Judges would repel any desire to be excepted in this way. If we intend to go to the people and ask them to bear the burdens of the war, we must first begin the sacrifice ourselves, and show some desire to put our hands into our own pockets, and help to ease up the burden. He moved to amend so as to read, "shall be levied a tax of ten per cent.," &c., instead of reducing the pay.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought that the pay of the volunteers was not too large. It was not so large as many of them received before the war. The great mass of privates are working to-day for less than they earned before. This bill did not touch the pay of the privates.

Mr. HALE's amendment was disagreed to by Yeas 17, Nays 22.

A vote was then taken on a motion to strike out the ninth section of the bill, which provides for a deduction of ten per cent. on the salaries paid by the Government, excepting those of the President, Vice-President, Judges, and non-commissioned officers and privates.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Powell, Stedman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—20.

This was a tie vote.

The Vice-President voted in the negative, and the provision was retained.

After further discussion the bill was passed, by Yeas, 37; Nays, 2.

NAYS—Messrs. Kennedy and McDougal.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Several amendments reported from the Committee were adopted.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment providing a punishment for kidnapping.

An amendment repealing all laws of Maryland or of the District of Columbia inconsistent with the act was also adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment that all persons liberated under this act be colonized out of the United States, and appropriating $100,000. He said if the negroes were liberated, they would become lazy and vagabonds, and will be a pest to the community—become criminals—and any power that assumes to liberate slaves establishes inevitably a war between the races, which will end in emigration or extermination. There were were about 225,000 slaves in Kentucky. If the Government undertakes to liberate them, the white people will not permit them to remain there. Never! The white people will either have to drive them out, or dunt them to extermination. If negroes are liberated in the Cotton States, it would be giving up those States to the negroes. The men from the Slave States are as loyal as any men in the Saoate, but they will never submit to have their slaves liberated by unconstitutional acts and remain amoog them—never, never! He spoke the feelings of his heart and the principles that he devoted his life to, and which every Union man South agrees to. The whole South will unite in resistance to all such unconstitutional acts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to J. ERICSSON for the enterprise, skill and forecast displayed by him in the construction of the *Monitor*, and to Lieut. WORDEN, officers and men for services recently rendered. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute, caused by the death of Professor CORNELIUS C. FELTON, by the appointment of THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, of Connecticut.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, empowering the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of the contractors for building steam machinery to meet the engagements within the time specified, and in his discretion remit the whole or a part of the penalty.

The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain and France, for the purpose of the adoption of measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. $2,000 were appropriated to carry the act into effect.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred for the defence of the United States.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act for carrying into effect treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica, for the adjudication of claims.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia—otherwise, the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) submitted a minority report.

The subject was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department; also a bill to provide for the organization of a Signal Corps, to serve during the present war. The consideration of both was postponed.

The House passed the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, so as to read, "The hours of labor and rate of wages in the Navy-yards shall conform, as near as consistently with the public interests, to those of the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of line officers of the navy.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Siam.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for temporary Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such Governments, with the aid of the military and naval powers; Governors, &c., to be appointed; a Legislature assembled and Courts established, and continue till the people form new State Governments.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the same Committee, submitted a report which takes the ground that the bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependance and vassalage till readmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by an act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill, further, is impracticable in its details, incendiary and equally as repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) also submitted the minority views of the Committee, saying there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill, at a single blow, strikes out the existence of eleven States, in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government; is inconsistent with sound policy: utterly at war with religion and humanity, and hence the minority enter their most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. PENDLETON said—Mr. Speaker: This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union, and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." As I am unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the bill was tabled.

YEAS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.	Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.	McKnight of Penn., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Brown of Va., Union.	Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Browne of R. I., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Casey of Md., Union.	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Clements of Va., Union.	Norton of Mo., Opp.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Perry of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Rice of Mass., Rep.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Shellabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Sleele of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.	Thomas of Mass., —
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Haight of N. Y., Opp.	Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Webster, of Md., Union.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Whaley of Va., Union.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Leary, of Md., Union.	Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Total, 65.

NAYS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.	Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,	Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.	Pike of Me., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., Rep.	Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
R. Conkling of N. Y., Rep.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Cutler of Ohio, Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.,
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Elliot of Maine, Rep.	Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hale of Penn., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.	Windom of Min., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Total, 55.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the temporary government of Arizona.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the tax bill. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) in the Chair.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) of the Committee on Ways and Means, said they had authorized the issue of bonds and notes in all forms during the present Congress, to the amount of $950,000,000. The appropriations for 1862 are nearly $515,000,000. If the war continues till 1863, our indebtedness will oe $900,000,000 or $1,000,000,000. To pay the interest on this will require $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 annually. Our ordinary expenses cannot, under any circumstances, be less than $60,000,000 a year, and the military establishment after the rebellion will likely require $25,000,000 beyond that amount. The financial measures in contemplation will yield even more than is necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. In the preparation of the tax-bill, the Committee looked to the condition of the several States as well as that of the United States, so that they all might together act harmoniously. The United States has a right to demand whatever may be necessary to sustain its public credit, honor, and existence as a nation. The bill is not a personal or party measure, but one imperiously demanded by the general welfare. It was for Congress to judge how much of it should be reflected or permanently retained. That the Committee had shown a disposition to be just to every interest, could not be questioned. Many intelligent gentlemen had been before the Committee and gave valuable information touching nearly the whole range of objects on which the House was now called on to legislate. In very few instances had any asked to be exonerated or exempted from payment of their proper share for the sustenance of the Government. But the Committee sought to avoid extremes, preferring to levy duties on a large number of objects than to confine them to a narrow field. He proceeded at length to explain the various sections of the bill, showing the effects of the tax on the many articles subjected to it. In the course of his remarks he said that no duty was designed on literary or scientific works or newspaper publications. On printing paper, like any other manufacture, a tax of three mills per pound is proposed, equal to three per centum ad valorem, or less than half the amount on writing paper. He said he estimated the amount of internal revenue, as follows:

Ale, beer and other malt liquors, four millions of barrels	$21,000,000
Spirits, one hundred millions of gallons	15,000,000
Licenses of all kinds	3,000,000
Linseed oil, yard oil, etc	500,000
Candles and soap	1,500,000
Petroleum and coal oil	2,500,000
Leaf tobacco, loval States and foreign, two hundred and eight millions of pounds	5,000,000
Manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, sixty millions of pounds	3,000,000
Boots and shoes	2,500,000
Hats, caps, bonnets, cloaks, shirts, umbrellas, &c	2,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Leather	4,000,000
Paints, painters' colors, ink, &c	1,000,000
Coffee, ginger, spices, &c	500,000
Starch	500,000
Salt	225,000
Refined sugar and sugar made from molasses, confectionery, &c	500,000
Gas	1,000,000
Rectified and adulterated spirits, wines, vinegar, etc	1,000,000
Slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs	500,000
Railroads, ferries, steamboats and omnibuses	6,000,000
Watches, plate, carriages, piano-fortes and billiard-tables	2,000,000
Railroad bonds	1,000,000
Banks and savings institutions	600,000
Advertisements, estimated at $40,000,000 gross	2,000,000
Income duty	5,000,000
Stamp duty, express companies, excluding patent medicines	6,000,000
Patent medicines, stamps	2,500,000
Legacies and distribution, and shares of personal estate of deceased persons	1,000,000
Salaries, say $40,000,000	1,200,000
Manufactures not included	30,000,000
Total from internal revenue	101,925,000
From direct tax	12,000,000
Raised from imports	80,000,000
Aggregate total	193,925,000

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed his opposition to the bill. He could not vote the tax for an unlimited period, as proposed, nor for the purposes which, he feared, the money thus to be derived would be used; for the recent special Message of the President indicated the tendency of Government to interfere with the rights of the States. He could not, therefore, give his full confidence to the President. While the latter was an honest and patriotic man, he had been teased and pressed by radical Anti-Slaveryists until he was compelled to offer a compromise between the Abolitionists North and Pro-Slavery men. The proposition turned in the face of the Constitution, and against the prejudices of the Border States, and was odious to them. It was already rejected, and, as for himself, he spat upon it. Those who sustained it, finding that these States will not acquiesce, will, as the most efficient means of preserving the Union, as prominent gentlemen have declared, demand of the President to enforce the policy of no compromise with slaveholders.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in response to a remark respecting him, said he wanted Slavery to cease at the expiration of the war, if it could constitutionally be done.

Mr. WADSWORTH resumed, saying the President also proposed emancipation by means of the Constitution. The question arose whether he could accept the proposition. He could not, nor would he support an emancipation policy either here or elsewhere. He said that Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT had been placed in command over a portion of a State which despised him. A man reeking with fraud and corruption, and responsible for the death of Gen. LYON and the capture of Col. MULLIGAN, has just been restored to command, while Gen. MCCLELLAN is degraded, and Gens. BUELL, ROSECRANS, GRANT and other heroes are overslaughed. These things show the ultra class of men to whom he alluded, as being all-powerful with the Administration. He could not vote for the tax to carry on the war for the promotion of their purposes, but would confine it to its legitimate prosecution.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) in an explanation, said that now and always he intended to say that no matter who leaves the Constitution, Kentucky intends to live under it. (Applause.)

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replying to Mr. WADSWORTH, said it ought to be known that this bill expires by its own limitation. The gentleman from Kentucky gave notice that if we allow the Cotton States to go out of the Union, Kentucky will not stay with us. The gentleman would vote one hundred millions, to be collected from the loyal States, for the purpose of keeping the Cotton States in the Union with the Border States, not otherwise. Who, in the name of Heaven wants the Cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if it is only on the condition that we will preserve the civilization of the King of Dahomey? The question is, whether the gentleman is for the Union after the Government has exercised rightfully and justly all the power which the Constitution and God has given it in putting down this infernal rebellion and despotism?

Mr. WADSWORTH replied that he would employ all the force necessary to compel compliance with the laws, but he was not in favor of preserving the Union by destroying the Constitution by Congressional action.

Mr. BINGHAM asked: If in the judgment of the majority of the people of the United States, expressed through their Representatives, it should become an indispensable necessity to sweep away the infernal institution which has poisoned the brain and deadened the heart of one-third of the people of this country, would the gentleman (WADSWORTH) sustain the Union?

Mr. WADSWORTH was understood to reply that the Constitution was the best that could be devised, and that the Union could not be preserved without it. When an attempt should be made to sweep Slavery out of the Union he would resist it by every lawful and constitutional means. If the Abolitionists came into Kentucky to put such a law into operation by force he would meet them with force.

Mr. BINGHAM—You have not answered my question whether you would live in the Union.

Mr. WADSWORTH—When any one is made to leave the Union I would make the gentleman (BINGHAM) leave it.

Mr. BINGHAM—You would have a busy time in doing it. [Laughter.] The gentleman (WADSWORTH) would only stay in the Union as a rebel! By what license did Kentucky come here, and say in advance she would not abide the decision of the people as expressed through their representatives? He (WADSWORTH) would fight, would he?

Mr. WADSWORTH repeatedly sought to explain.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to a question of order, saying that Mr. WADSWORTH had no right to interrupt the gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM.)

Mr. WADSWORTH characterized the conduct of Mr. HICKMAN as indecent.

Mr. HICKMAN, (in an earnest tone)—I pronounce that a libel upon me, and I'll not permit it.

Cries of "Order." "Order." "Order."

Mr. BINGHAM said that he was sick of the supercilious manner of gentlemen when measures were introduced, and advocated having in view the crippling of the rebellion, and of the repeated declarations that there were flagrant violations of the Constitution. He proceeded to speak against what he pronounced the atrocities of Slavery, repeating that all the property of rebels in arms should be lawful subject of prize and capture, and should be condemned as such in the Courts of Justice for the common defence. This was the law of all civilized nations, and he wanted to know why the United States should not be indemnified for this infernal treason. The rebels are not a sovereignty, but an organized mob, and as such should be treated. He was for conducting the war until the treason shall be swept away. In the course of his remarks he alluded to JOHN BROWN as the old man who had stood firm upon the altar of his trial, and said if these traitors have dipped their hands in the old man's blood, let them pay the penalties of their crimes under the law of the entire people.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

NOTE—Hon. WM. E. LEHMANN, who was inadvertently absent yesterday evening, to-day asked and obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the President's emancipation resolution. He and Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, were the only two Democrats who thus voted.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

DEFEAT OF SIX HUNDRED REBELS AT PARIS.

FORT HENRY, Wednesday, March 12.

A battalion comprising the First Nebraska and a portion of Coates' Iowa Cavalry Regiment, attacked a force of rebels, 600 strong, this morning, defeating them and taking possession of the town of Paris, but being apprised that a large force of rebels were within a few hours' marching distance, they retired, bringing away a number of prisoners. Company A lost five men killed, among them the Sergeant-Major. A second battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. PATRICK, crossed the river to-day to reinforce them.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF COL. BROWN.

The bark *Eagle*, Capt. BAKER, arrived at this port yesterday from Fort Pickens and Key West. She brought as passengers Col. HARVEY BROWN, late in command of Fort Pickens. He comes home for the benefit of his health, which has been much improved by the voyage. Also, Capt. M. M. BLUNT, Lieut. J. T. BARKER, U. S. A., several of WILSON's Zouaves, two of the Seventy-fifth New-York State Volunteers, and two regulars, all of whom come home as invalids, return in the *Eagle*.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Spring season at this favorite establishment opened last evening under the favoring auspices of a brilliant night and a successful play. Miss MATILDA HERON made her *rentrée* in a work from her own pen, called the "Belle of the Season," and was received with warmth by the audience. The play is too emotional in its interest to reflect the peculiar characteristics of the society with which it is supposed to deal. The situations tread upon each other with an impetuosity which, whilst it displays the generous vehemence of the authoress, does not accord with the accepted rules of the drama. Miss HERON's individuality is very marked and peculiar, in her writing it is as marked as in her acting, but we enjoy it most in the latter. Hence, whilst her part in the play does not, by reason of her great ability as an actress, seem to be hurried, all the other parts are precipitate, and, in some instances, intrusive if not superfluous. These defects of construction cannot be remedied in a work so slimly supplied with a plot as the "Belle of the Season." To account for the success of the piece we must turn to the dialogue, and here we find great wealth of womanly sentiment and considerable dexterity in dealing with delicate themes of the heart. That Miss HERON obtained the sympathy of the audience, was abundantly demonstrated by the hearty applause which drew the lady before the curtain at the end of the fourth act.

The "Belle of the Season" has been excellently placed upon the stage, and was generally well acted, Mr. C. WALCOT, Jr., being a little too demonstrative and ricketly, and Mr. J. J. PRIOR considerably too heavy for their respective *rôles*. Mrs. GLADSTONE, so addition to the company, seems to be a valuable melodramatic actress, and was quite acceptable as *Molly Hardtoil*.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION.—These excellently cooceived entertainments will commence on Tuesday next at Irving Hall, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play five pieces by programme, and whatever other pieces, in reason, the audience may ask for. It was intended, at first, that these entertainments, which place Mr. GOTTSCHALK in a sort of social relation with his audience, should be by subscription only, but we perceive that Mr. GRAU has been moved by the entreaties of casual visitors to the Metropolis, and will allow all to take part in them. He announces, moreover, that seats may be secured in advance without extra charge, a privilege which the frequenters of Mr. GOTTSCHALK's concerts will know how to appreciate.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLES

A Rebel Account of the Engagements.

Seventeen Rebels Killed on the Merrimac.

Official Reports to the Navy Department.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday March 12.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

We learn through Lieut. HAYWARD that a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* had reached Old Point. It contains a highly colored account of Saturday's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the *Cumberland*. It admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the *Merrimac*. One shell killed 17 men and wounded Capt. BUCHANAN, who subsequently died.

The *Monitor* is admitted to be formidable. It says she appeared like a black Yankee cheese-box on a raft.

The *Merrimac*, on Sunday, was under command of CATESBY JONES. The account is mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It says some slight repairs will be necessary to the *Merrimac*.

The reason why the *Merrimac* did not first attack the *Congress* was because Capt. BUCHANAN had a brother on board as Paymaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 11.

The official report of the naval engagement sent to Richmond states that on the *Merrimac* two were killed and eight wounded. The muzzles of two guns were knocked off, the prow twisted, the armor damaged the anchor and flagstaff shot away, and the smokestack and steam-pipe riddled.

Capt. BUCHANAN was seriously wounded in the thigh.

Apt. LAVOA has since died from his wounds.

Trustworthy information to-day states that the prow was shot away.

REPORTS OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF LIEUT. PENDERGRAST, OF THE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 12.

The official report of Lieut. PENDERGRAST, of the *Congress*, addressed to Commander MARSTON, has been forwarded to the Navy Department:

Lieut. PENDERGRAST states: Owing to the death of the late commanding officer, JOSEPH B. SMITH, it becomes my painful duty to make a report to you of the part which the United States frigate *Congress* took in the efforts of our vessels at Newport's News to repel the attack of the rebel flotilla on the 8th inst. The report says that when the *Merrimac*, with three small gunboats, were seen steaming down from Norfolk, and had approached near enough to discover her character, the ship was cleared for action. At ten minutes past two, the *Merrimac* opened fire with her bow gun, with grape, passing us on the starboard side, at a distance of about 300 yards, receiving our broadside and giving one in return. After passing the *Congress*, she ran into and sunk the *Cumberland*. The smaller vessels then attacked us, killing and wounding many of our crew. Seeing the fate of the *Cumberland*, we set the jib and topsail, and with the assistance of the lugboat *Zouave*, ran the vessel ashore.

At 2½ o'clock the *Merrimac* took a position astern of us, at a distance of about 900 hundred and fifty yards, and raked us fore and aft with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter.

In the meantime, the *Patrick Henry* and the *Thomas Jefferson*, (rebel steamers,) approached from up the James River, firing with precision, and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were now disabled, one being dismounted, and the other having its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter, by the terrible fire of the enemy.

Lieut. PENDERGRAST first learned of the death of Lieut. SMITH at 4½ o'clock. The death happened two minutes previous. Seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the *Minnesota*, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander WM. SMITH, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the *Merrimac*, who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly after, and a small tug came alongside, whose Captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off.

The *Merrimac* again opened upon us, although we had a peak to show that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the *Minnesota* and the shore batteries, after which Lieut. PENDERGRAST states the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action, from hot shot fired by the *Merrimac*. He reports the death of the following officers: Lieut. JOSEPH B. SMITH, Acting-Master THOMAS MOORE, and Pilot.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The following extract from the report of Commodore POPPANINE, of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, in regard to the action with the rebel flotilla a Hampton Roads, will prove interesting:

"At 8½ o'clock we got under way, in tow of the *Cambridge*, and when abreast of the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, the battery opened fire—one of the shells exploding under the fore foot of the *St. Lawrence*, doing, however, no material injury. The fire was returned, and it is believed with some effect. The *Cumberland* had at this time gone down, having been run into by the *Merrimac*, and the *Congress* had surrendered after a terrible slaughter of her men, and when rendered perfectly powerless by the fire of the rebels. The *Minnesota* was aground and was engaging the enemy, whose force consisted of the rebel steam-ram, and four or five side-wheel gunboats. When near the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* grounded, and at that time opened fire, but her shot did no execution. The armor of the *Merrimac* proved invulnerable to her comparatively feeble projectiles. Taking advantage of these portentous circumstances, the *Merrimac* directed her attention to firing several projectiles of formidable dimensions, one of which—an 8-pound shell—penetrated the starboard quarter about four inches above the waterline, passed through the pantry of the ward-room, and into the state-room of the Assistant Surgeon on the port-side, completely demolishing the bulkhead, and then struck against a strong iron bar which secured the bull's eye of the port. It returned into the ward-room, expended. It fortunately, did not explode, and no one was injured. The damage done by this shot proved the power of the projectiles which she employed, and readily explained the quick destruction of our wooden and antiquated frigates. Our position at this time was one of some anxiety, being aground; the tug *Young America* came alongside and got us off; after which, a powerful broadside from the spar and gun decks of the *St. Lawrence*, then distant about half a mile, thrown into the *Merrimac*, induced her to withdraw, whether from necessity or discretion is not known."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MINNESOTA.

The report of Capt. F. J. VAN BRUNT, in command of the *Minnesota*, has been received at the Navy Department. It states that the *Monitor* came alongside of the *Minnesota* at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of March, having arrived the night previous, and reported for duty. All on board, at her appearance, rejoiced that they had found a friend that would stand by them in their hour of trial. At 6 o'clock on that day the enemy again appeared, when the crews were beat to quarters, but they ran past the *Minnesota* and the tugs. At the time, being aground, Capt. VAN BRUNT ordered some of the spar deck guns to be thrown overboard, and sent half the crew on board the tug to lighten the ship, after which superhuman efforts were made to get her off, and when succeeding in getting her a half-mile, she stuck again, for the tide had fallen so much that there was not water to float her in the channel. At length, however, she was towed out of the mud into deep water, and at the time of writing the report, the *Minnesota* was at anchor opposite Fortress Monroe.

Fleet-Surgeon WOOD, of the *Minnesota*, reports the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Alexander Winslow, Captain of the maintop.
Henry Smith, Coxswain.
Dennis Harrington, Captain of the mizzentop.

WOUNDED.

John Green, Second Master—seriously.
Henry Leland, Second Gunner—seriously.
Charles Dunlap, ordinary seaman—mortally.
Samuel H. Heller, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Christopher Sewell, coal heaver—mortally.
Charles Thompson, seaman—seriously.
Joseph Augustus, music—seriously
S. W. Thomas, music—slightly.
Alwell Kean, landsman—slightly.
John Clark, seaman—slightly.
Patrick Royce, ordinary seaman—slightly.
Julius Bartlett, Second Master—slightly.
Joyce Moore, colored—slightly.
Eli Parris, colored—slightly.
Ansel Richchurch, seaman—slightly.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

Authentic Particulars of the Occupation of Manassas.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, March 12.

The New-Jersey Volunteers, under command of Gen. KEARNEY, constituted the advance of the army. The occupation of the three successive points—this place, Centreville, and Manassas—as far as the writer has seen, has neither been fully nor accurately stated by the papers. They were all taken possession of without bloodshed, but not without danger and daring, and the event will stand in history as one of the most important of these eventful times, and may therefore bear correctly and fully stating at this late day—the earliest that communication with the telegraph at Washington could be made.

The Second New-Jersey Regiment reached Sanger's Railroad station on Sunday, between 3 and 4 P. M., over eleven miles in advance of any other part of the army in that direction, and by the boldness of the movement led the rebel forces in that neighborhood to believe that a large National force was at its back, and both rebel cavalry and infantry were seen by the regiment to fly at its approach.

In the meantime the New-Jersey troops, under Capt. VAN SICKLE and Lieut. HOLT, advanced by the Cross Roads upon this village, and took possession of it about 5½ P. M. Sunday, the bulk of the rebel cavalry retreating before them. Troops were left at the junction of the Cross Road with the old Braddock Road, with orders to advance cautiously toward Centreville.

The next morning an advance guard of the First Regiment, consisting of Co. B, entered Centreville, followed by the remainder of the regiment about 1 A. M.

The same day (Monday) the Third New-Jersey scouted the country in front of Sangster's Station, and at 7½ Tuesday morning entered Manassas. Cooking-fires were found still burning, and even coffee-pots on them boiling; food spread out on tables, &c., with other evidences of hasty leave-taking, and for once of a movement on our part being made without the rebels' previous knowledge. A large quantity of subsistence stores, small arms scattered about, tents, &c., were also left behind.

The cannon had all been removed, and some of them substituted by logs of wood painted in imitation of their predecessors.

The rebels' cars were heard by our advanced troops running very busily all day Sunday—now supposed to have been engaged in withdrawing their artillery.

Col. AVERILL, acting Brigadier, made a reconnoissance on Manassas Plains on Monday night, but did not enter the fortifications at the Junction.

Tuesday forenoon, Gen. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, left this village for Manassas, taking the precaution to throw out videttes, and met Gen. KEARNEY returning from Manassas, where he had joined Col. TAYLOR.

Geo. MCDOWELL reached this village on Monday afternoon, and found it in possession of part of Gen. KEARNEY's Brigade, as before stated.

Two or three families of contrabands passed here from Manassas together on their way to Washington. The party numbered seventeen persons in all. There were two infants in arms, and children from that size all the way up to adult stature. They said they had traveled about twenty-five miles, and had been supped, lodged and breakfasted by some of our soldiers camped here. One little girl, certainly not above ten in appearance, was carrying one of the infants, and a little fellow of about six was hiding away under a bagful of something nearly as big as himself. All the persons were loaded heavily with bundles, &c. They appeared cheerful, but timid. It is said from them was obtained the information of the evacuation of Manassas, which led to the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3263. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Important Bulletin from Secretary Stanton.

Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Robert Dale Owen a Special Committee to Audit Claims Against the War Department.

Claims in which Officers are Interested to be Deemed Fraudulent.

The Thanks of Congress to Flag-Officer Foote, Lieut. Worden and Gen. Curtis.

The Case of Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

Further Debate on the Tax Bill in the House.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER RESPECTING CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 13, 1862.

Ordered, that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, and Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN be, and they are hereby, appointed a Special Committee to audit and adjust all contracts, orders and claims on the War Department, in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition; their determination to be final and conclusive as respects this Department, on all questions touching the validity, execution and amount due, or to become due, upon such contracts, and upon all other questions arising between contractors and the Government upon said contracts.

Second—The said Commission will proceed forthwith to investigate all claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition in the War Department, or pending the settlement and final payment, and adjudicate the same. All persons interested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by attorney, before said Commissioners, and be heard respecting their claims, at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint. The Chief of Ordnance, and all other officers in the Department, will furnish such books and papers as the Commissioners may require. Major HUNTER, of the Ordnance Department, is specially assigned to aid and assist the Commissioners in their investigations. All claims that they may award in favor of shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by the Department respecting any claim or contract which they shall adjudge to be invalid.

Third—If, in their investigation, they shall find reason to believe that any agent or employe of the War Department was directly or indirectly interested in any contract for ordnance, arms or ammunition, or received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give notice thereof to the claimant, and proceed to investigate and determine the fact; taking such testimony as they may deem proper, and if the fact of such interest be established, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

"ALL QUIET ACROSS THE POTOMAC."

Accounts received to-night from the Virginia side represent nothing of especial interest among our troops.

Telegrams received to-night from Fort Monroe and Newport's News report "All quiet along the lines."

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

If any apprehension prevails in any minds that Gen. McCLELLAN has lost the confidence of the President, or is to be disturbed in his command of the Grand Army, or prevented from closing this campaign in his own way, the thought may be finally dismissed. The great army is on the war path. A plan of "Onward" is unanimously agreed to by all the Generals in the field. It is the long-cherished plan of Gen. McCLELLAN.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE MONITOR.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned from Fort Monroe to-day. He remained so long at Hampton Roads partly because of Commander GOLDSBOROUGH's absence, who has returned to Fort Monroe, and partly because of the recent exciting naval fight near Newport's News. Capt. FOX brings the perfect assurance that the *Merrimac* is mastered. She will never escape, but be taken if she appears out of her harbor again. Capt. FOX has had some additions made to the defences of the *Monitor* since the fight. Her pilot-house had perpendicular square sides, and the concussion of a *Merrimac* ball on this house near the lookout, is what injured Lieut. WORDEN, and checked the fight. Her pilot-house has now angular fronts, from which a ball will glance as from her sloping sides. The naval forces at Fortress Monroe are anxious to grapple the *Merrimac* again, vowing to take or sink her on sight.

THE LATE RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The retreat of the rebels from Centreville and Manassas is still a puzzle to military men and statesmen at Washington. The inception, by some, is supposed to date from JEFF. DAVIS' message, since the 22d of February, saying the Confederates had undertaken more than they could hold; others suppose that a rising of the population of East Tennessee, since the fall of Nashville, and the destruction of communication on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which news is confined to rebel authorities.

THE WAR COMMITTEE AT CENTREVILLE AND MANASSAS.

Members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War went to Centreville and Manassas to-day, directed by the Committee to gather facts in regard to the late rebel strength and fortifications there. They will return to-morrow. Col. KINGSBURY, of the Ordnance Department, pronounces the quarters at Centreville and Manassas sufficient to shelter 100,000 men. This nearly agrees with the number that Capt. WOOD, of WHEAT's Louisiana Battalion, says were stationed there all Winter.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day authorized the Chairman to offer an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, to change the appropriation of fifteen millions for gunboats to iron-clad steam vessels-of-war. The Committee also favor the appropriation for completing SEVERN' Iron Battery, which will be offered in the Senate when the bill comes up for consideration.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The tug *Leslie* went down to Quantico yesterday, towing a large scow with shears and machinery for removing the cannon from the abandoned rebel batteries.

A large number of shells have been found in the rebel magazines. They were neatly packed in fine sea-weed, which is said to be an excellent plan to keep the powder dry and prevent premature explosions.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are scattered. Mr. DAWES is at Boston. Col. VAN WYCK and Mr. FENTON are at New-York, probably examining into the fees and perquisites of the Federal officers in that City, and the affairs of the Custom-house generally. Several of the other members of the Committee are in the West.

THE NEW-GRANADA CLAIMS.

The Commission between the United States and New-Granada, for the adjustment of claims held by our citizens, was to-day broken up, the Minister from that country positively refusing to extend the time for hearing the cases. When application was made by the Minister from that country to extend the time our Government promptly responded, and an extension of six months was granted. Now, however the Commissioner from that country declines to act, and a large number of unsettled cases fall to the ground. A sharp correspondence has been going on for the last forty-eight hous between the Commissioners, which resulted to-day in a breaking up of the Commission. Our Government will take prompt action in this matter, insisting upon a speedy adjustment of the unsettled claims.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The steamers *Arago* and *Fulton*, which, for some months past, have been used as Government transports, will soon resume their trips, carrying the mails between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

The resumption of service will begin on the 29th inst.

RAILROAD FACILITIES BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The report made from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to-day, accompanying the bill for increased railroad facilities between New-York and Washington, sets forth the exigencies of the Government require additional and more speedy communication; that the line should be inland, and safe from the dangers of foreign invasion, to which the shore line is everywhere exposed. This want, they say, can be supplied by finishing the Reading and Columbia Railroad; and the Committee accordingly recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to indorse on the first mortgage bonds the guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest to the extent of $450,000, $225,000 to be paid on the completion of half the road, and the remainder on its completion.

COL. KERRIGAN IN CONGRESS.

Col. KERRIGAN, who was recently involuntarily relieved from his military command, took his seat in the House, to-day, for the first time this session.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

A company of about twenty-five contrabands, from the region of country recently evacuated by the rebels, arrived here to-day. They report that the resident sympathizers with the rebels are hurrying their negroes South.

A BRIGADIER-GENERAL CONFIRMED.

The only confirmation by the Senate to-day was that of DANIEL TYLER, of Connecticut, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REBEL RETREAT—THE WISHES OF JEFF. DAVIS FOILED BY GEN. M'CLELLAN—THE CAUSE AND EXTENT OF THE REBEL DEMORALIZATION—PARTISAN VIOLENCE IN WASHINGTON—TWO VIEWS OF THE "POSITION"—THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE AND HUMANITY, THROUGH THE PROPER USAGE OF THE WAR POWER—THE JUDGMENT OF CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIAN NATIONS APPEALED TO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Tuesday Night, March 11, 1862.

Your correspondent at Weshington yielded to the urgent desire of the military authorities not to discuss the impending campaign against the rebel forces in Virginia. But, beside the military affairs, there is nothing of sufficient interest here to occupy valuable space in your columns. For ten days, therefore, I have been silent. Now, however, that the campaign has opened, and the retatious of the hostile armies are known to the world—the rebels precipitately retreating, and the Union army in full pursuit—the rigor of censorship relaxes with the necessity for it.

In my first letter after the fall of Fort Donelson, I indicated the rapid retreat of the entire rebel army to the Gulf States. The evacuation of Bowling Green without a blow struck in its defence was a "military necessity" on the part of the rebels. And that same necessity from that moment began to coerce the army at Manassas. It required little cxtenuation to arrive at the result indicated, and which is now beginning to be realized.

It was doubtless the desire of JEFF. DAVIS, as it was his intention, to risk another battle on his Potomac line of defenses. Hence, Centreville was formidably fortified, last fall; and its pits and batteries filled with a seasoned, brave, and strong army. If we had advanced in December, we should have met a bloody resistance; and if we had succeeded in driving the rebels from their position at Centreville, they would have fallen back upon Manassas, and compelled us to fight another sanguinary battle. There is no doubt whatever that JEFF. DAVIS desired, above all things earthly, an advance by Gen. McCLELLAN in mid-winter, upon his fortified places, while he had a powerful and confident army to meet the assault. But Gen. McCLELLAN followed that always safe and winning rule in war, "Never make the move that the enemy wishes you to make." By delaying, the rebel army was permitted to dissolve. The enlistments of their men expired, and no persuasions, no promises could induce them to reënlist. DAVIS lamented this sorrowful fact, in his late Message to the rebel Congress; and twice in that brief document does he take care to avow that *he* is not responsible for the catastrophe resulting from short enlistments of soldiery.

It might have been possible to save enough of the famous Bull Run army to make another great fight near Manassas, if it had not been for the fall of Fort Donelson. But from the moment of that tragedy, the doom of JEFF. DAVIS was sealed. Men who would have reënlisted with alacrity if rebellion had been triumphant in the West, lost all heart in the struggle when they found their cause hopelessly overthrown in that region, and the best appointed armies of the Union advancing unopposed toward the Gulf States.

There is a belief in some quarters that the rebel forces are withdrawn from Manassas in order to take up a new line of defence further South, but still in front of Richmond. It may be so, but I incline to the belief that they have fallen back a demoralized and scattering mob, delivered from military restraint by the expiration of their terms of service, and running away under the panic cry, "*Sauve qui peut.*"

But let that be as it may, they are gone. How should we feel about it, and what should we do about it? The public mind at Washington is absorbed by the problem, and partisan feeling is convulsed and crazed more than ever. Each side, for there are always two in regard to the conduct of a war, assumes to find in the result a complete vindication of its policy, and the utter disgrace of that of the adverse side. The *Anti-McClellan* men, numbering all the so-called radicals in Congress, and all of the vehement abolition element among the people, declare that the escape of the rebels from Manassas is a disgrace to our arms—that we have kept an immense army all Winter on the Potomac, at inestimable cost, for no purpose whatever—and that, at any time, during or since last December, a demonstration such as that just made upon Manassas, would have been attended by just the same reckless stampede of the rebels. But now they are gone, and we can only follow them slowly and at immense cost, for they will break up all the railroads and burn all the bridges as they go South, leaving us to toil in painful pursuit. For the moment, this view of the subject seems paramount; and we afford the strange spectacle of a people vexing ourselves with reproaches because we have beaten our enemy without fighting, and are restoring our Government without the expected quantity of bloodshed!

I have not been drawn into the personal warfare that prevails incessantly between aspirants for greatness in Washington, but here sustained Gen. McCLELLAN from a sense of patriotic duty, just as I have sustained the Administration.

We must win or lose our cause through the Administration, for that is the organized expression of our Government. He is an enemy of his country who in times like these attempts to weaken public confidence in the men who are honestly trying to administer the Government. For the same reason, Gen. McCLELLAN has been, and is, entitled to the support of all conscientious and patriotic men; because he is the leader selected by the President and sustained by the Government to direct the war power. If Gen. McCLELLAN is not competent, the President and his Cabinet would be the first to find it out. But the fact that they have been daily in communication with him for six months, and have uniformly carried out his plans, and that they continued him still in command, would seem to be proof that the popular clamor that condemns him is not entitled to decent respect.

So much is due to Gen. McCLELLAN, *prima facie*. But beside according him the honorable consideration that his position, held so long at the hands of such a Government, entitles him to, I go further, and venture the prediction that the military judgment of the world, and the impartial pen of future years, will approve him as one of the wisest and best of generals. We are intensely interested in the war—every passion is stirred up in our hearts—and we burn for the fray. We want *blood* as a relish for our victory. We have men among us who do not know that "the world moves," and who are grieved to find that we are sweeping away the enemy by the pressure of moral and material advantages, and building a monument to our power and prowess, the base of which is not the whitened bones of thousands slain in the battle-field. They do not understand this.

But is not this just as it should be? Is it a proper source of repining and reproach to a Christian people, that we have a great victory without slaughter? It seems to me that it is the very sublimity of success that we dash away the batteries of our enemies without first receiving their shells, and that we snatch away from their hands their useless muskets, without baring the breasts of our citizen soldiers to their deadly contents.

Who are they, whose stiffened corpses strewn over the plains of Virginia, would afford such a banquet to the bloody appetites of fanatics? They are American citizens all, deceived by wicked rulers into an unnatural rebellion, that they have long been sick of and ready to abandon. They are husbands and fathers, possessing hopeful and happy homes, rearing millions of souls to love us in the future, or to curse us in all the bitterness of orphaned existence. They are Americans, who have helped to build up and glorify this Republic, and, if spared to life, will do it again. Let us hear the voice of conscience, of Christianity, of the civilized nations of the earth, before we pass a verdict on Gen. McCLELLAN's mode of conquering the rebellion. As to the questions, whether the rebels would have fled from Manassas in December if they assailed, it is trivial, and signifies nothing. We have no reason to suppose they would. But if they had then been assailed, and had then fled, they would have torn up roads and burnt bridges in their rear, as now; and our pursuit would have been as necessary then as now, but ten-fold more difficult, expensive, wearying, destructive to our soldiers, and hazardous to our cause. Besides, *then* they could have rallied men to their rear to support them, and, finally, to have turned upon us, and driven us back. *Now* they can draw help from no quarter; but must retreat in panic, carrying dismay and despair in their train. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked that the case of Mr. POWELL be taken up, as the Legislature of Kentucky were in session and would like to have the case settled.

Mr. DAVIS subsequently withdrew the request.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire what is necessary to be done in regard to JOHN DAVIS, whose distinguished bravery has been brought to the notice of the Government by the report of Commander DUPONT.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate by what law the Naval Academy was removed to Newport, R. I., and the reasons for such removal, and whether such reasons still exist.

The resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H. FOOTE, his officers and men, of the Western flotilla, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES said he felt it a duty and pleasure to call attention to the exploits of our navy in the Western waters. In May last, Commander JOAB ROGERS was sent to Cincinnati to prepare gunboats for operations in the Western waters. The *Taylor*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* were built. When they first went to Cairo they were laughed at, but since that no rebel craft has been above Columbus. Afterward, in September, Capt. FOOTE was sent to take the place of ROGERS, and the gunboats, partly iron-clad, *St. Louis*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh*, *Essex* and *Mound City*, mounting thirteen guns each, were finished. So far as he (GRIMES) could learn, the plan of turning the enemy's flank by going up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers originated with Commander FOOTE. He referred at some length to the triumph of the gunboats at Forts Henry and Donelson, and attributed the evacuation of Columbus to the influence of the gunboats and mortar fleet. He contended that this country was destined to be a great maritime country, and the navy must be its right arm of defence, and referred to the gallant exploits of the navy elsewhere, under DUPONT and GOLDSBOROUGH. He said the recent event at Hampton Roads demonstrated that ordinary wooden boats are no defence against iron boats, and that no stone fortress is any obstacle to the entrance of iron boats into any harbor. He referred in terms of high eulogy to Lieut. WORDEN and Capt. ERICSSON, and to the lamented dead on the *Congress* and *Cumberland*.

The resolution was passed.

The resolution of thanks to Lieut. WORDEN and the officers and seamen of the *Monitor*, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Mr. POWELL.

Motion agreed to by Yeas, 24; Nays, 16.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak in favor of the resolution to expel. He said he favored the resolution from a sense of duty, and from what he considered to be the instructions of the Kentucky Legislature, and his own judgment on the subject. He thought his colleague had entirely misrepresented the views of the people of Kentucky, and that a majority of the people and of the Legislature desired his place to be vacated. He (DAVIS) came here determined, if possible, to carry out the will of the people in vacating the seat of his colleague. In the time of struggle and doubt in Kentucky, when it was doubtful whether she would turn rebel or not, the whole influence of his colleague was thrown against the Government and in favor of the rebellion. His colleague had endeavored by every means to indoctrinate the people of Kentucky with treason to the Government. He referred to the State Rights' Convention in Henderson, Kentucky, where Mr. POWELL presided, and read the resolutions adopted by that meeting. He claimed that Jeff. DAVIS and his colleague worked together to destroy the Government, and that secession alone was responsible for the war and the consequent burdens upon the people. His colleague took the position then that the independence of the seceded States must be recognized. This in itself is treason. He referred also to the neutrality proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN and characterized the concluding portion as blasphemy when connected with such diabolical purposes. He then referred to the record of Mr. POWELL in his votes in the Senate. He had voted against the bill to raise the army to 500,000, against the bill for the collection of the revenue, against the admission of the Virginia Senators, against the bill for the organization of the army, against the bill to increase the pay of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and had presented a written protest against the bill to punish conspiracies—all these in connection with BRECKINRIDGE, POLK and JOHNSON of Missouri. Mr. DAVIS referred to the Mexican War as part of the great conspiracy to which POWELL with BRECKINRIDGE lent themselves. The neutrality of the Governor of Kentucky and of his colleague was opposition to the United States, but that was not the neutrality of the Union men of that State. Kentucky had then a traitor and rebel in her Executive Chair, but that gallant State has nobly redeemed herself since then. He then referred to the Convention at Frankfort, at which POWELL attended, and drafted the resolutions as a convention of Secesh ers, under the name of peace. He said he was for the expulsion of his colleague from no personal feeling or enmity of any kind, but from a sense of duty, as he thought all his votes and actions against the Government and in favor of secession.

Mr. POWELL said he wished to make a few remarks in reply to his colleague. If the other Senators wished to speak, he would wait till they had finished.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew of no rule by which his colleague could prescribe rules of debate. If he said anything to which he (DAVIS) wished to answer, he should retain his right to reply.

Mr. POWELL said he intended to ask no favors of his colleague. He was his persecutor, and he had not intended to prescribe any rules.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. CURTIS and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory in Arkansas, and sincerely sympathizing with the relations and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army who so bravely fell at Pea Ridge.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved an amendment, providing that two per centum of the revenue derived from the bill shall be set apart for the purpose of buying or obtaining by treaty certain territory outside of the limits of the United States on which to colonize free blacks, and for the payment of expenses of transportation thither.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) raised a point of order, that this amendment was not germain to the first section of the bill, which provides for the appointment of all officers necessary to carry its provisions into effect.

The Chairman, (Mr. COLFAX,) sustained the objection, at the same time saying that the debate must be confined to the special order.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) said the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WADSWORTH,) and from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) seemed to express some fears because they have not sufficient confidence in the President that the money proposed to be raised will be properly appropriated; but the chief Executive, in his opinion, had, by his public acts, shown a disposition to abide by the law and uphold the Constitution. While he differed from the President as to the best mode of doing other things, he in this accorded to him a perfect honesty of purpose.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to a point of order, saying "The acts of the Administration are not pertinent to this bill."

The Chairman remarked that the gentleman from Illinois (RICHARDSON) had not yet proceeded far enough to enable him to decide on the relevancy of his remarks.

Mr. RICHARDSON expressed his surprise that Mr. STEVENS should now endeavor to restrain debate, when he permitted such a wide range yesterday.

Mr. STEVENS reminded the gentleman that he (STEVENS) did endeavor yesterday to confine the debate to the merits of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON resuming, said: The gentlemen on the other side told us yesterday that the preservation of the Constitution and the Union was secondary with them—the primary object with them being the destruction of Slavery.

Mr. STEVENS, meaning no disrespect to Mr. RICHARDSON, called him to order for this remark, as being irrelevant to the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON desired to say to his friends on the other side that the gentleman from Kentucky (WADSWORTH) yesterday was subject to the same interruptions that he (RICHARDSON) had been to-day. The gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM,) however, had not been so annoyed. He (RICHARDSON) had no desire to discuss the first section of the bill; but he served notice on his Republican friends that he would bring them from day to day to the strict line of debate, and he would make them toe it every hour. Mr. RICHARDSON then resumed his seat.

The first section of the bill was amended by giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the franking privilege.

A proposition to collect the Federal taxes through State machinery was for a long time discussed—one side arguing that this would be cheaper and better, and the other that it was wholly impracticable and worthless.

The proposition was subsequently withdrawn.

The Committee rose.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to secure increased railroad facilities between New-York and Washington. It was recommitted.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, and for the Courts of the United States to take bail and recognizances to secure the trial of the same. The bill was recommitted.

Adjourned.

PASSPORTS SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 13.

The Provost-Marshal of Baltimore gives notice that a flag of truce will be sent over to Norfolk on Sunday, the 16th inst. Thirty of those persons to whom passports have been granted will be permitted to go. Those holding passes will present them on Thursday at his office before 4 P. M., and on Saturday a permit will be granted to the number stated.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDERS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, March 13,

The recent War Orders of President LINCOLN were hailed with general rejoicings in this city, as they are believed to indicate his determination to prosecute the war to a speedy termination.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 13.

A letter received here from a man in Gen. BURNSIDE's Division, dated Roanoke Island, 3d inst., announces that the report that the rebels were evacuating Manassas had reached Gen. BURNSIDE, who will, therefore, be on his guard.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The ship *City of New-York*, lying at Pier No. 8, North River, has been chartered by the Government, and is now loading subsistence stores, &c., for Port Royal.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

The Latest Intelligence from the Vicinity of Manassas.

The Rebels Expected to Make a Stand at Gordonsville.

THEIR ESTIMATED STRENGTH.

Their Numbers Much Reduced by the Expiration of Terms of Enlistment.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS ARMY.

DISPATCH FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Thursday March 13.

There is no change in the position of the Union army since my last report.

The citizens of Fairfax are already beginning to derive much benefit from their sales of provisions and stores to our forces. To-day a farmer offered for sale to a Union Quartermaster a quantity of bacon. He demurred to the price fixed by the Quartermaster, saying the Confederates paid more. The Quartermaster offered to pay three times the Confederate price, if Confederate bonds would be taken in payment. The shrewd farmer gladly consented to accept the smaller price in Union currency. A Confederate $100 bill was bought to-day from an original inhabitant for $2 50.

Provost guards were stationed at the various buildings here to protect the inmates and prevent the destruction of property. About one-half the inhabitants have fled. Those remaining profess to be loyal, but are very reserved and uncommunicative. A number of persons, mostly from the North, have been granted the privilege of occupying vacant houses for stores and shops. A bakery has been opened, from which superior bread is turned out. A printing-press is sent out from Washington and will soon be in operation.

At about sunset the entire body of troops here were drawn out and reviewed by Gen. McCLELLAN, accompanied by Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, and Gen. PORTER. The appearance was magnificent. Gen. McCLELLAN was greeted with rapturous huzzas and tossing of caps wherever he appeared. A false rumor of Gen. McCLELLAN's supercedure reached the army, causing great dissatisfaction among officers and men, the movement being regarded and denounced as a political one. Gen. McCLELLAN possesses undoubtedly the unbounded confidence of his army, who rely, under his lead, on occupying Richmond at an early day.

Evidence accumulates that the rebels design to make a stand at Gordonsville, fifty-six miles south of Manassas. Capt. WOOD, of WHEAT's Louisiana battalion, who, with five privates, was captured six miles south of Manassas, positively asserts that the rebel force at Centreville and Manassas all Winter reached ninety thousand. It was reduced last week to about sixty thousand, by expiration of enlistments. The Virginia troops mostly reënlisted; the Gulf State troops did not. The regiment roll of the Third South Carolina Regiment shows that only nine of its men had reënlisted.

SAMUEL TURNER, of Company H, Fourth Michigan Regiment, was accidentally shot to-day, through both legs, while attempting to pass the guard. His wound is not regarded as dangerous.

The Germans of BLENKER's Division are eager for a fight. They complain that the Germans were behind, in the reserve, at Bull Run, and they fear they will not be put in the front now, as they desire.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—6 P. M.

Col. TAYLOR, of the New-Jersey Third, has sent on, by Gen. MACKEY, to Gov. OLDEN, seven flags taken by his regiment, at and around Manassas, on Tuesday—one of white silk, with the motto, "Carolinians in the Field — Traitors Beware;" another, "Campbell Guards"—on reverse, "Company G, our Rights or Death;" a very handsome one of blue silk, with silver fringe, and in gold letters, "Presented by the Ladies to the Bedford Southside Dragoons, and a portrait of WASHINGTON—on the reverse, "State Rights: *Sic Semper Tyrannis.*" Some of them were very fine ones, and some quite common.

DISPATCH FROM UNION MILLS.

UNION MILLS, March 12—3 o'clock P. M.

A portion of the Union forces reached this point to-day. The infantry followed the railroad track; the cavalry and artillery came by a longer route. Two deserters, Irishmen, came into our camp before starting, and immediately joined Gen. MEAGHER's forces. They report that there are two hundred foreigners who had been impressed, now scattered through the woods, intending to join our forces.

A few citizens are left here, all deplorably poor. They have been stripped of all their stock, and have only Confederate scrip to show for it.

The force of rebels at Manassas last week is variously reported at from 50,000 to 100,000. The cause assigned by the inhabitants for the rapid retreat of the rebels, is that JACKSON had been compelled to leave Winchester and fall back on Strasburgh.

A MASKED BATTERY FOUND.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

According to the statement of one of our officers, a masked battery of three guns was discovered yesterday on the Warrenton turnpike, between Centreville and Bull Run.

OUR CENTREVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Town Completely Stripped by the Rebels—Nature of the Fortifications There—Affairs at Manassas Junction—Evidences of the Hasty Departure of the Rebels—Strength of the Rebel Army, &c.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

It seems scarcely possible that one is writing in a house which, up to Sunday evening, was the headquarters of the eminent rebel Generals, SMITH and STUART, yet such is, nevertheless, the fact. On Sunday evening the last of the rebel troops left this place, and close on their heels the following morning rode the cavalry of our advance. The rebels made a masterly retreat, leaving nothing to the possession of their pursuers but a dismantled town, and the hints which formerly constituted their Winter quarters. These are left standing, stripped of everything that could possibly aid or comfort the Lincoln hordes. An occasional exceptional canteen, a forgotten flask, or an inadequate pair of rebel trowsers, reward the diligent search of him who explores the interior of the army huts. Save these, and a measly smell, which may be defined as the aroma of starvation, nothing remains to indicate their former occupancy. Than Centreville, at the present moment, a more complete picture of ruin and devastation it would be difficult to find, if we except Manassas Junction—but of this by-and-bye.

Whatever motives may have impelled the evacuation of Centreville, it certainly was not because of the weakness of its defences, or their liability to be carried by assault. Writing for the non-military reader, it would be useless to describe the fortifications of "Centreville Ridge" by the use of military terms. The general reader, probably, would not understand them, and it is certain that the writer wouldn't. A little plain description, however, will answer the purpose tolerably.

"Centreville Ridge" commands not only the town itself, but also the approaches leading to it. From the natural fortresses, where an advance is made impossible by the marshy nature of the ground and the denseness of the forests, around the brow of the hill, and nearly to Union Mills, earthen forts have been thrown up, most of which are intended to mount six guns. These forts are connected with each other by rifle-pits, with covered ways for retreat in the event of any single one being carried. The latter contingency, however, seems impossible. They command the road, and the fire of not less than a hundred guns; and an indefinite number of muskets, could be converged on any point at once. Of the brigade that should attempt a charge in the face of such material obstacles, a less number would escape to be crowned with verse by a laureate than rode back from the charge at Balaklava. It would, perhaps, have been possible to shell the rebels out by heavy mortars from the opposite hills, but the placing the mortars in position in the face of the fire that would be directed upon them would not be a very pleasant task, nor would the position prove a comfortable one for the gunners.

Why the rebels chose to evacuate their stronghold it is not my province to discuss. Probably they saw in the dim distance a prospect of having their supplies cut off. One thing is certain—they, at last accounts, were in full retreat to some only-to-be-conjectured locality. "They'll have fleet steeds that follow", quoth (probably) the Ex-Commissioner of Streets.

It will, perhaps, gratify you to know that the Press, ever foremost in the van where no immediate danger is to be apprehended, were among the first who occupied Manassas—that is, they would have occupied it had there been anything but smoking ruins left to occupy. In company with several other independent journalists, your correspondent, this morning, rode out to Manassas Junction, passing over the famous battle-field of the 21st of July. From Centreville to Manassas the same picture is continued, until a full-length portrait of desolation is presented. Not a fence remains; the old landmarks are all gone. The path of the retreating rebels was indicated plainly enough by the horses that gave out in harness, and were left to die by the roadside. It is questionable whether a retreat was ever better conducted. In their camps nothing was left—not even one of the peculiar biscuits which the Confederate bakeries have originated, a few of which might well have been left to wreak a weak revenge upon the finder or eater. There was no evidence of hurry in their departure from the camps along the road. Evidently, the thing had been long planned; it was certainly well carried out.

Stone Bridge has been destroyed by them, and the stream which it crossed, but ankle deep when our forces crossed it last Summer, now runs a river unfordable by a horse with legs of limited length.

In a large and very Virginian-looking house upon the heights beyond the battle-field, we found the roof that a short time since sheltered Gen. SMITH. The occupants professed themselves strong Union people, but a search through the house, and a bolt into a bolted room, revealed a quantity of rebel stores—packs of cards, tobacco, old muskets, blankets made from carpets, and other articles contraband of war. It is somewhat singular how rapidly news of the near approach of an Union army of 150,000 men changes the sentiment of the folk whose houses happen to lie in its track. Well, it would be unfair to be very hard upon men who occupy such debateable ground, that the sentiments they are encouraged to utter one minute would procure them a short rope and shorter shrift the next.

From Gen. SMITH's headquarters to Manassas Junction our ride was unenlivened by any more important incident than meeting Gens. McCLELLAN and Mac DOWALL, accompanied by their aids and several regiments of regular cavalry, out on a scout. It is rumored that Gen. McCLELLAN was fired upon while passing a clump of bushes, but of this we only know by report. Certain it is, that, very much to our disappointment and regret, we were suffered to ride on unmolested. No masked battery peeped out from among innocuous-looking leaves, no shell came whizzing from distant heights. This was a decided disappointment to me, as I have been told that the noise made by a shell shot from a rifled gun is very similar to that that would be produced by an indefinite number of large devils confined in a small bottle with the cork out, howling through the air.

We were guided to the locality known as Manassas Junction by huge pillars of smoke, that went up to meet the clouds. On reaching the spot we found burning emblems, fragments of everything, and nothing in its integrity. The locomotive works were fired by the rebels before they retired, and only their smoking remains were there to greet us. Most of the quarters had been burned, and among the heaps of ashes we found sabre-blades, musket trimmings, thin iron shreds of camp utensils, charred blankets and smouldering shirts. Some of the quarters, however, were still standing, and were replete with rebel trophies. Here there seemed to be evidence of haste in the retrograde movement. Chests were broken open, and the contents scattered miscellaneously around, as though the owner, in his hasty departure, had been somewhat at a loss what to select to take with him, and well might he be puzzled, for the same question presented itself, in a modified degree, to those who visited the field. There were knapsacks, stacked bayonets, huge bowie-knives—made from files, with edges ground down to a Yankee-splitting sharpness—pantaloons, pepper, and a variety of specimens of the most unique and varied forms of house furniture ever the sun saw. There were letters from sweethearts addressed to "Deer Jon," letters from mothers and letters from wives, left exposed to the profane and curious eyes of inquisitive Yankees. We noticed one noticeable fact, viz.: that the rebels in all instances seemed to leave their bibles behind them. Whether this arose from a consciousness that they had got beyond its teachings, or they expected to find a better book down in Dixie, is a problem that others must determine. It may amuse the reader who takes an interest in general literature to know that we found several copies of Testaments and HARPER's Tracts, printed in New-Orleans since the breaking out of the rebellion. On a broken-wheeled freight-car, too, we found a printing press, all complete, with one side of something—whether handbill or hobbledehoy we could not determine—ready to go to press.

It was a sight to see the independent journalists when they rode away from the deserted rebel camp. Many with muskets slung over their shoulders and knapsacks to their backs, all with pockets distended and sides laden with all manner of secession trophies. The artist of *Harpers'* was enveloped in a red shirt and in his hand bore a lance of the rebel cavalry with the *guidon* attached.

One word as regard the defences of Manassas. It has been customary to speak of them as synonymous with strength, and Manassas and Gibraltar have come to bear nearly the same interpretation. This is wrong. The earthworks of Manassas, though very creditable indeed to the skill of the constructors, and sufficiently formidable to besiegers, bear no comparison to those of Centreville. I have endeavored to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

An Account of the Two Engagements Written on Board the Minnesota.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, March 8—10, 1862.

We were just preparing to go ashore for a short furlough, when the drums beat suddenly to general quarters. The anchors were taken up, and before we knew what was the cause of alarm we were under way and standing toward Norfolk. The *Merrimac*, our formidable and untried foe, was standing toward Newport's News, where were stationed the frigates *Cumberland*, 22 guns, and the *Congress*, 50 guns, blockading the James River and keeping back the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*.

At ten minutes past 1 o'clock we were fired into by the long Parrott rifled guns stationed at Sewell's Point, and returned the fire with broadsides, doing some damage, but not much, owing to the short range of our guns. One of their shell cut through our mainmast, wounding one man, and bursting just under the bulwarks. We were soon by; and meanwhile the *Merrimac* had opened on the *Cumberland*, assisted by the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. She fought for her life well, but the terrible iron battery ran into her under full steam, and at 3 o'clock she went down. As she sank on her beam ends her crew struggled for their lives, some taking boats, others scrambling through the ports and swimming for the shore. Our dastardly enemy, not content with her destruction, fired a broadside into her, and hurled grapeshot among the swimming crew. During this the *Roanoke* had been tugged up, but ran aground, and to our dismay our own ship ran on the shoals. We saw the *Merrimac* turn from her work and come down upon the *Congress*. Broadside after broadside was exchanged, but the *Merrimac* had the advantage, for, getting in raking position, she fired her shot and shell clear through from stem to stern, cutting down whole rows of men, disabling guns, and shattering the whole ship in a fearful manner. At this time our pivot gun was kept firing, but our shot, like those of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, glanced off from her sides like hail. While watching the unequal battle our ship took fire from the explosion of a shell, and the excitement became intense. To add to this came the news "the *Congress* has struck her flag." We could see the remainder of her crew putting ashore in the boats, and the tugboat of the enemy going toward her. In this trying situation the frigates *Roanoke* and *St. Lawrence*, which had come up astern of us, and attempted to aid, were obliged to draw off on account of the narrowness and uncertainty of the channel. It was a proper measure, for their draft, like ours, was too great for the harbor.

What a position for our ship! hard and fast aground, with our own powerful engines and seven steamtugs at work. We could not move, while the shell of the enemy hissed incessantly about us. The *Merrimac* and her allies were now coming toward us, and we confidently expected the fate of our lost friends of the *Cumberland*. Our Root gun was kept constantly at work, and when, in a short time, it became disabled, our roundhouses were cut away, and our best Dahlgrens run out of our gun-deck forward. Yet, after all, what could it avail? Our heaviest shot glanced from our foe like pebbles, while her's tore through us, or burst upon our decks. Though it seemed we *must* strike, yet still, our Captain and Lieutenent, with intrepid courage, maintained the unequal battle. There was not a murmur against it. Officers and men were of one mind—"to fight on even against hope." A shell burst in the very centre of a tug (*Whitehall*) alongside, literally tearing men and decks to pieces. One man on our own ship was cut in two, and his bowels and blood and bones scattered on the deck. Another lost his head and one arm, and a third had his shoulder-blade and back-bone literally scooped out by a shell.

It was now about dusk, and the *Merrimac*, which had headed for us, stopped, as one of our shot struck her, hesitated a moment, then turned and steamed for Norfolk. Her tug had left the *Congress*, and her men were crowding on sail and steam to escape. The rebel flag they had hoisted had been torn down, and we soon saw the cause of their retreat, for a blue curl of smoke rose from her decks, and we knew her crew had fired her.

One by one her guns went off as the flames rose around her, and her masts and rigging wreathed in flames presented a magnificent spectacle.

We watched her with melancholy interest, and at 1 o'clock this majestic frigate, burning in every part blew up, the fire having reached the magazine. I never saw a grander sight in my life. The burning cinders and broken timbers rose high in the air, and, arching over, were minutes in falling to the water. It was all over, and we felt that our own ship would, before many hours had passed, be in the same condition. With desperate energy, an attempt was again made at high tide (2 o'clock) to get her off, but without avail. As daylight came again, the *Monitor* appeared to our rescue. The tide of battle seemed at once turned in our favor; we looked forward to not only rescue, but victory and capture. We were doomed to be partly at least disappointed.

She seemed insignificant indeed beside our formidable foe—a pigmy to a giant—but we knew her terrible power. At 8 o'clock this morning (Sunday) the ball again opened; but this time the 126-pound gun of the monster helped us to reply, and terrible damage he did. Some of her shot traversed the whole length of the *Merrimac*. One went in below water, and many penetrated her iron sides. The little *Monitor*, with fearless impunity, went close to her sides, under—fairly under—her very guns, and discharged her shot with direful effect. The foe even fired bullets at her, hoping to get through some crevice, yet on her but one man was injured, and he but slightly—the gallant Capt. Worden.

Part of this time they had been out of our range, but now, at 10, they came into it again, and our guns were brought to bear. Round after round, broadside after broadside, we hurled at her, but only a few seemed to affect her. One shell, fired from our Armstrong gun, tore through the ward-room and cockpit, scattering bolts, splinters, nails, and rubbish in every direction, and, glancing upward, burst on the berth-deck, tearing away a knee on the starboard side. About a dozen were wounded by it, some desperately. One shell struck the boiler of the *Dragon*, (a tug alongside,) and both exploded together, scalding several severely, and wounding many of even our own crew. The shell that came into the cockpit shattered the lamp in the shell-room, scattering the sparks among the loaded shells and bags of powder. It was a narrow and wonderful escape.

Our confidence and hope had all fled, the *Merrimac* still showed her iron battery apparently uninjured, and in spite of the *Monitor* was now bearing down upon us to cut us in two as she had done the *Cumberland*.

The other two rebels, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, had kept up their firing, but they seemed nothing to be compared with the *Merrimac*. Still we returned it, and about 12½ o'clock the *Yorktown* was disabled.

Till 1 o'clock we kept up the conflict, but as she headed for us came the order, "Get up the wounded and put them in the tugs." It was followed by the "Clear for your hammocks and baggage," and in quick succession the order "Spike the guns." The excitement was indescribable. Men hurried hither and thither, crowding, shouting and struggling to escape by our ports into the tugs. The officers with drawn swords were endeavoring to restore discipline and force back the crowd that poured up the gangway.

It was remarkable how soon order was restored. The commands had been mistaken and magnified. The First Lieutenant, Mr. GRAYTON, with humanity and without the least excitement, had merely ordered the sick and wounded to be put in the tugs in case we were obliged to abandon the ship. Indeed, preparations were already made to fire the ship and flood the magazine in the last extremity; but that extremity was not yet come, though only *moments* seemed to intervene. In those few moments the tide of battle turned. The *Merrimac*, which seemed settling in the water under the rain of shot she had sustained, drew off, and evidently much damaged retired toward Norfolk, taking with her the *Yorktown* (or the one, at least, whichever it was, that remained unsunk.)

The new Ericsson Battery has made her reputation, and proved herself more than the equal of the boasted *Merrimac*. She was but slightly injured and to-day is again ready for action. The battle of the past two days has proved one thing conclusively, "No wooden frigate that ever sailed can bear a contest with the *Merrimac*." She is *almost* impregnable, unless, perhaps, to iron-clad batteries like herself, that run throw off at least *some* of the shell that have proved to us so fatal.

Our officers have behaved throughout with intrepid courage, and in standing by the ship when self-preservation seemed only justifiable, deserve the highest praise. At midnight, at high tide, our ship was towed off the shoal and steamed to her old anchorage, where we now are off Fortress Monroe.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

Captain, G. J. Van Brunt; Lieutenants, Edward C. Grafton, John Walters; Acting-Masters, Adolphus Daxter, J. M. Merrill, W. Wright, D. A. Campbell, John Ferguson; Paymaster, Robert Pettit; Surgeon, W. M. Wood; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain Marines, Wm. Shuttleworth; Lieutenant of Marines, W. H. Cartter; Chief Engineer, Geo. H. Bright; Third Assistant Engineers, E. J. Whittaker, Alfred Colin, L. A. Haverly, T. W. Rae, Geo. W. Thorn; Midshipmen, Chas. S. Cotton, Richard S. Chew: Acting Master's Mates, J. B. Van Duzer, C. S. Whitman, Richard Berry, William Hunter; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, Chas. W. Homer; Carpenter, E. Thompson; Sailmaker, Augustus Warren.

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Congress*:

SAVED.

Commander, WM. SMITH.
Lieutenant, Austin Pendergrast.
Paymaster, McKean Buchannan.
Surgeon, Edward Shippen.
Master, H. De Haron Manley.
Second Lieutenant, James F. Baker, Marines.
Assistant Surgeon, Ed. D. Payne.
Boatswain, Charles Johnston.
Gunner, Geo. U. Omensetter.
Carpenter, Henry M. Lowry.
Sailmaker, Theodora C. Herbert.
Paymaster's Clerk, E. L. Turner.
Master's Mate, F. F. Beury.
Master's Mate, Aug. H. Mandell.
Master's Mate, B. F. Frask.
Master's Mate, L. C. McIntire.
Master's Mate, John H. Oates.
Captain's Clerk, Wm. McCliotock.
Surgeon's Steward, Edward Hawkins.
Paymaster's Steward, Walter N. Smith.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Commanding, Joseph B. Smith.
Acting Master, Thomas Moore.
Coast Pilot, William Rhodes.
Of the Crew, about one hundred.

MISSING AND PERHAPS PRISONERS.

Master's Mate, P. J. Hargous, of New-York; and from 30 to 40 of the crew.

The loss of life on board the *Congress* is not over one hundred and twenty, and possibly may not exceed a hundred. The crew consisted of 277 blue jackets, 68 of the Coast Guards, 47 marines, and 22 officers, in all a total of 434. At the muster at Newport's News, 196 blue jackets and Coast Guards, and 22 marines appeared. About 40 went on board the rebel tug, and are prisoners, and about 40, it is estimated, left before the muster and made their way to Fortress Monroe. About 100 are thus unaccounted for, and were undoubtedly killed.

Thrilling Account of Saturday's Fight, from Another Correspondent.

NEWPORT'S NAWS, Va., Saturday, March 8, 1862.

About 1 o'clock we make out, steaming down the Elizabeth River from Norfolk, the low, mastless hull of a floating battery. On she comes past the bristling batteries of Craney Island, whence ring the cheers of the rebel soldiery, past Pig Point, and now distinctly visible is the abortion of our glorious flag—the Stars and Bars.

The men-of-war have already beaten to quarters, and now roars the "long roll" through our camp, and the infantry fall into their company ranks with cheers and glee; the artillery-men rush to their guns in the bastions. The magazines open, and the heavy shot and shell are piled at convenient distance. The gray-haired General MANSFIELD, with erect form and flashing eye, quietly issues his orders, and staff officers dash off to different parts of the camp, return, report. The patrol brings word that the enemy has not advanced by land. Now all is as still and hushed as the quiet which reigns before the thunder-storm of Summer.

The *Merrimac*—for it is that dreaded machine, so long looked for with confident expectations of sinking her after a severe struggle—has now steadily steamed on to within 200 yards of the frigate *Congress*. A trap-door opens in her plated roof like a dormer window, and a billow of white smoke rolls up; then the roar and the crash of the 100-pound shell to the wooden wall of the frigate. Another and another—the ship answering without effect, and the frightful monster passes on without taking any further notice of her. Now she nears the *Cumberland* sloop-of-war silent and still, wierd and mysterious, like some devilish and superhuman monster, or the horrid creation of a nightmare. Now, but a biscuit toss from the ship, and from the sides of both pour out a living tide of fire and smoke, of solid shot and heavy shell. We see from the ship's scuppers running streams of crimson gore, and see the great shot raking through the crowded gun-deck out and ricochetting over the water beyond the ship. Now the ram has taken her position bow on, and slowly she moves and horribly upon the doomed vessel. Like a rhinoceros she sinks down her head and frightful horn, and with a dead, soul-rending crunch she pierces her on the starboard bow, lifting her up as a man does a toy. She backs water, pouring in continually shot and shell, which go crashing through and through her.

No sails were set for her to escape. No steamer alongside to tow her. Her anchors were not slipped, to let her drift ashore and escape.

There lies the "infernal Machine" for half an hour, waiting to see if the work is complete, pitching in her shot, and calling for her to surrender. But, thank God, it is not done. The gallant ship, her bow sinking gradually, finally gives a lurch to port, and with a shudder throughout her, goes down by the head with one sudden plunge—carrying dead, living and wounded with her.

The water is black with the fortunates who escape, and boats go off from the shore to save them.

Meanwhile, the *Congress* frigate seeing her companion's fate, has slipped her cable, and with one sail set has drifted ashore. The *Merrimac* now follows her, pitches in a couple of shots, and the beloved flag of our country is hauled down. One yell of rage and indignation rises from the soldiers and sailors on shore.

Now comes galloping down the General. Behind him a battery and riflemen. Quickly they prepare, for the enemy's tugs and gunboats are already, vulture-like, alongside the stranded leviathan—the *Congress*—and commence stripping the carcass.

Ha! Now they get it! Down riflemen!—lie on your bellies. Pick them off! Careful your aim! That's well!

The rebels drop over the side! They splash into the water! They double up on the decks! Give it to them! Hurrah! they leave her, and the prize is retaken from the traitor crew! Hip, hip, hurrah!

Here comes the *Merrimac* again, and, regardless of the white flag, pitches a few revengeful shot into the huddled prisoners, defenceless, instead of the attacking shore battery, killing some fifty or more, and setting fire to the ship. The rest spring over the bows and are picked up. Meanwhile the *Yorktown*, the *Jamestown*, and the *Jefferson* have come down from Richmond, and, with the *Merrimac*, have shelled the camp, but the men were safely drawn up beside their heavy log houses and the casualties of the day were few.

The *Cumberland* has probably lost about 150 killed and drowned. There were no wounded, for all went down.

The scenes on board are heart-breaking. Two of the gunners at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms, and would not be removed, and went down embracing them. *One gunner had both his legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps on his raw and bloody thighs, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead!* Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they would assist him, cried out, "Back to your gun, boys! Give 'em h—ll! Hurrah for the flag!" He lived till she sunk.

The *Congress* lost about 100 or 150 killed, wounded and prisoners. Among those killed was Lieut. SMITH, executive officer, who was buried on shore.

Capt. MCINTIRE, of the Naval Brigade, was slightly wounded.

On shore the casualties were Capt. DRAKE na KAY, aid of the General commanding, slightly wounded.

Corporal LEINTZ, of the Seventh (Steuben) Regiment, and a private of that regiment, wounded severely, the latter not expected to live.

The *Merrimac* continued shelling the camp until dark, when she hauled off and went up to Norfolk.

About 9 o'clock, the *Congress* having been burning since the monster left here, blew up with a tremendous explosion, the sight being one of the most remarkable on record. The blazing masts, rigging, spars and sides were lifted up as gradually as by a balloon, a thousand shells, fuses, torpedoes, grenades, bluelights, rockets, all manner of combustibles exploded in the air, the signals unrolled and burning festooned the sky with wreaths and bands of many-colored flame, all reached the zenith, then fell, some rapidly marking their fall like the rocket-stick, the less heavy fallen slower, while the sails and other light substances waving for full ten minutes in the sky, which glared with the lurid light, while the steady splash for miles around upon the water told the fierce of the volcanic explosion. Then a hush came upon the sea and land, and few refrained from a thanksgiving to God for His kind preservation of us through the day, and a prayer for the souls of the patriots who had died for their country so nobly.

Then soon rose the moon, making sad, but glorious the scene of the most terrible, unearthly fight the world ever saw. L.

Description by the Surgeon of the Congress.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 11.

From the Surgeon of the frigate *Congress*, who has arrived here from Newport's News, I have obtained some interesting and valuable facts in relation to the late naval battle in Hampton Roads, that have not before been published.

The commander of the *Merrimac*, BUCHANAN, was placed in possession of the fact that the Ericsson Battery had left New-York on Friday, and he saw that the blow at our fleet, which had been contemplated for some weeks, must be made at once. On Friday we (*Congress*) received orders to move down the stream at once. The senior officer, however, deemed it unadvisable to leave the Newport's News batteries exposed without first consulting with Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of War, (who was to arrive on the *Ericsson*,) as well as with Gen. WOOL. As it was, had it not been for the presence of our vessels, the *Merrimac* would have destroyed the batteries at Newport's News.

The attack of the *Merrimac* was but a part of the rebel plan, which embraced a simultaneous attack upon Newport's News by land. At the same hour that the rebel monster started, Gen. MAGRUDER accordingly marched out his forces, with the design of attacking our camp. Fortunately for us, the creeks had been swollen by recent rains, so that the head of his column was not visible by our officers until 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

We could see them as they halted at a place called Lee's House, which is on the high bluff above the river. Their officers could be seen in consultation, and as they rode out and looked down at us, the reflection of the glasses of their telescopes could be plainly seen in the sun. Finally, they came to the conclusion to retire. They were supposed by our pickets to be about 10,000 strong.

When the rebel steamer first hove in sight (said the Surgeon,) I was down in my room. I heard a great rush and confusion on deck, and MANUEL, one of the officers, came below. Said he, "Doctor, you had better get ready."

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"The *Merrimac's* coming this time, sure."

"Nonsense, MANUEL, be quiet; I want to read the paper."

I saw him go into his room and get his sword and revolvers. This convinced me that he was in earnest, and in company with him I hastened to the poop.

She came right along Sewall's Point shore, in full view of the Roads, and then turned round and went back again. She had no colors set, and I still supposed, as did many of the other officers, that she was about to return to Norfolk. I supposed that she had been merely making a trial trip.

When she had got half way to Craney Island she put her helm aport and headed for us. We believed she could not reach us. We had heard that she drew fully twenty-three feet of water. If her draught has been so great she could not have come near us. In my opinion *she does not draw over fifteen feet of water* and the stories which had been told about her heavy draught were, *no doubt, concocted and circulated by the rebels themselves, for the purpose of deceiving us*, which they succeeding in doing.

Laboring under this erroneous idea, however, we supposed that she was going up the Nansemond to Pig Point. At last, when we saw that she was only a mile and a half off, we ran down and beat to quarters. Our guns were instantly prepared, and a broadside poured into her.

Scarcely any perceptible effect was produced on the monster by our fire. Three or four very large holes were made in her smoke-pipe, but it was so enormously thick, and so firmly braced by iron stays, that we found it useless to attempt to knock it down. This damage to the stack did not appear at all to interfere with the working of the vessel. Indeed, she steamed better and faster after she had been in battle an hour or two than at the commencement.

I was informed, however, that once, as her ports were thrown open, our gunner succeeded in firing one round into her. This probably did much execution. Three hundred rounds were fired by us altogether, so that it would appear as though two hundred and ninety-nine of them had been useless. The *Congress* is a 50-gun frigate.

The first shell which pierced the *Congress* killed the crew of seventeen gunners attached to gun No. 7. The shell was an 11-inch one, and was fired at a range of about one hundred yards. Every one of their shells burst *inside of us*. They must have cut off the fuses, as the distance between us was so very small.

I was looking for my instruments down below, when there came a crash, and I was thrown forward on my face a distance of eight feet. I escaped without injury, but it seemed to be almost miraculous. My bedding, blankets, trunks—everything—was scattered about the room.

The first wounded men who came staggering down the ladder for assistance had been struck in the chest by a splinter over a foot in length. While I was stooping over him, endeavoring to ease his pain, I heard another frightful crash, and a heavy door was thrown directly across the head and chest of the wounded man, barely passing my head. A higher art than mine had eased him of his pain! He must have been killed instantly, as he did not utter a single groan.

The number of wounded was unusually small in comparison with the number killed outright. The fire of the *Merrimac* was too close, and so fearful that almost every man who was struck at all was killed.

Neither were the wounds themselves of the ordinary character. They almost invariably took off the head and one shoulder or cut the body directly in two. The only insignificant wound which I dressed was in the case of one of the crew who had his hand taken off.

Mr. RHODES, who was among the last killed, died after we had reached the shore, from the effects of a concussion he had received, his body not being at all mangled. He was a stout, robust man of fifty, and a strong, active sailor.

Commander PENDERGRAST did not receive a single scratch, although exposed to the full danger. I came off in the same boat with him.

After fifteen or twenty minutes I did not pretend to amputate a limb, as the number of the wounded was so great and their sufferings so terrible. I put on tourniquets to stop the hemorrhage, however, and administered draughts to prevent prostration.

The scene on the gun-deck was frightful. Many of the dead had been literally blown to pieces. And yet the living, unconscious how soon their own turn might come, seemed also unconscious of danger, and moved about with the greatest coolness.

In the very commencement of the action our vessel was set on fire by the shells of the *Merrimac*. Had the enemy hauled off immediately we could not have sailed our vessel after this occurrence. It was impossible to extinguish the flames, which leapt up from every part of the hull.

In the reports of the battle, it was erroneously stated that the officers of the *Congress* had been captured. That we were not captured, however, seemed almost providential, and occurred thus:

When the white flag was displayed, the rebel tugboat, which was detached to take us prisoners, came steaming up to our side, when the sharpshooters of the Indiana Twentieth Regiment, who were stationed at Newport's News, poured a volley into it. A Midshipman named FOREMAN was killed by the discharge, and fell from the side of our vessel down to the deck of his own, a distance of fifteen feet. No doubt many others of the rebel crew were likewise killed or wounded, for they at once hauled off, not anticipating such treatment from the Indiana troops. To the skill and gallantry of the latter alone, do the officers and crew of the *Congress* owe their deliverance from durance vile.

Before the rebel tug hauled off, however, I had gone on board to see about the removal of our wounded. I had a brief and unsatisfactory interview with the commander, who was named WILLIAM PARKER. He said to me, in a surly tone, "You'll have to hurry." I said to him that I could not move men in a hurry who were as badly wounded as ours. He replied: "I can't help it. I am going to burn your ship in fifteen minutes, so you had better move d—n quick!"

The threat, of course, was not put in execution, and Mr. PARKER was very glad to escape.

When the fire had increased to such an extent as to render it unsafe for us to remain on board any longer, we took to the boats, (which were already launched, and ready to cast off before we had any idea of an attack from the *Merrimac*,) and pulled ashore to Newport's News.

To the best of our knowledge, not a live man was left on board. The vessel was so very large, however, and the wounded lying upon each of the four decks, it is barely possible that in some cases men were left behind whose life was not extinct.

The action between these two iron-clad ships was witnessed by us at the distance of three or four miles. The *Monitor* occasionally fired double-shotted guns. As I sat in a tent at Newport's News, the concussion produced by the fire was so tremendous that it seemed to me I was standing by the guns; besides which, the shocks were as incessant as they were deafening.

The *Merrimac's* fire did not the slightest damage to her antagonist, and, with the exception of leaving a few indentations in the side of her tower, such as might be made in the side of a loaf of fresh bread by the thumb, it may be said to have produced no effect whatever. Her tower is twenty-five feet in diameter, and has two holes on each side for the guns. It is styled a cheese-box by the rebels, and resembles it somewhat at a distance.

Mr. NEWTOWN, the engineer of the *Monitor*, informs me that he saw one hole made in the *Merrimac*, and believes that she has sustained other damages. She was not followed by the *Monitor* for the simple reason that the channel was narrow, and very dangerous. Had the *Monitor* run aground, as the *Minnesota* did, every one of our vessels would have been destroyed.

At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, preparations were made to blow up the *Minnesota*, in case she could not be got afloat.

The *Minnesota* and *Roanoke* are two of the most powerful vessels in the world. The first, it is thought by some, might have run down the rebel steamer amidships, and sunk her. The *Merrimac* was so skillfully handled, however, that the attempt would have very likely failed, and might have proved a disastrous failure. As to boarding her, that would also have been equally hazardous, for the reason that she can only be got at forward, and her crew must have had small arms on board.

Before our vessel had been attacked at all the fate of the *Cumberland* was sealed. We were lying down the river, at least a quarter of a mile from her, and more in the middle of the stream, when the rebel craft hove in view. As she passed the *Cumberland*, she discharged four or five 11-inch shells into her. She then steamed up past her as if coming at us; but, a moment after, turned back and coolly and deliberately drove into the *Cumberland*, striking her fair in the bluff of the bows.

Mr. MARTIN, who was on board, but escaped unhurt, and is now here, says that he felt the deck raised up as if by a wedge, at this. While her prow was still in the hull of the wooden frigate, she again fired four or five rounds directly into her, with terrible effect. The enemy pointed nearly all their guns at her berth-deck (as they did in our case,) for the purpose of reaching the magazine, if possible. Unsuccessful although they were in this, they killed a great many—the powder-classes and the gunner's crews.

When the *Cumberland* sank, her Chaplain, and one or two others of the crew, were below. As she careened the ladder turned over, thus entrapping them in their position. The worst of the wounded were also drowned. A great many of the *Cumberland's* crew swam ashore, however, or escaped in the boats.

Letter from one of the Crew of the Cumberland.

The New-Haven *Palladium* had a correspondent on board the *Cumberland*, in the recent fight. He writes, under date of March 8:

"At 1 o'clock we discovered the enemy steaming down from Craney Island. We instantly beat to quarters, and doubled breechings on the main deck guns. She (the enemy) gradually neared us, passed by the *Congress* frigate, and stood down for us; took us on the starboard bow and bored us, and delivered a fire into us with terrible execution. We fired as fast as we could, but our shot had little effect on the iron-clad monster. It was awful to see the boys brought below, arms off, legs off, crying with pain. The water made on us soon; our forward magazine was soon drowned, and our 10-inch powder was not forthcoming. Yet we still held on, and delivered our fire from the 10-inch gun with the 9-inch powder. At about 3 P. M. our ship began to cant to port, our berth deck was flooded; orders were given to save ourselves.

We rushed, that is us from the main-deck, to the sper-deck; it was awful: the wounded below; the ship canted. I managed to save myself by throwing myself overboard and giving about three strokes, struck out for our launch. I seized a hawser, but was very weak, and had our surgeon hanging on my right leg, and a sailor on the left. The ship sinking was drawing the launch down by the hawser, when JAS. DALANY, one of my most intimate friends, attempted to cut the hawser. I says to him, as feeble as I was, "JERRY will you drown me?" "No," says he; "boys there is CHARLIE! haul him in," and in I came with the surgeon. Oh, I cannot now tell you the scene; it was awful; no chance between being killed by shot or drowned. Many were drowned—all the wounded. I shall say no more at present; but, as I always predicted, the *Cumberland died game*, with the Star-spangled Banner flying at her mizzen. The enemy are still shelling the camp. We had no chance to save a stitch more than we stood in. Say to young Fess that we have done all that mortal man could do under the circumstances, but "that portrait" sunk with the *Cumberland*.

I will now give you a list as far as I know of casualties certain:

Timothy A. Cochrane, Boston, killed.
Wm. H. Bailey, (colored,) drowned.
Daniel Murray, second mate, drowned.
John Webber, coxswain, killed.
John Kubler, coxswain, killed.
Wm. Honston, sergeant, killed.
John Harrington, master's mate, killed. (Head shot off.)
George McDonald, ship's cook, killed.
Thomas H. Kelley, boy, wounded and drowned.
Francis M. Ellison, killed.
Salvader Esposit, killed.
Daniel Murray, wounded end drowned.
Fahan, Bunker, 2d, Humphray, Scully, Geffigair, White, } marines killed by first shell.
George Potnam, orderly sergeant, killed.
John Collins, boatswain's mate, wounded end drowned.

On the second deck, Lieut. HAYWOOD tells me that, out of his guard, he can only muster twenty-one men out of forty-two, and I can safely say that, out of 360 men, we have lost 100 killed and drowned. A closer contested battle was never on the water. The *Congress* surrendered. Lieut. Jas. B. SMITH, I hear, was killed, and about fifty men, as she raked her fore-and-aft. I will close this time. I write this in let you know that, by an Almighty Providence, I have been saved to give them another tussle.

Lieut. Worden's Description of the Monitor

Lieut. WORDEN writes as follows regarding the *Monitor* to his brother, one of the publishers of the Chicago *Times*:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: * * * She is supposed to be shot-proof. Her hull floats 18 inches above the water, and is covered with five thicknesses of wrought-iron plates, each one inch thick, to a point 3½ feet below water-line. Her deck is covered with 1-inch wrought iron. A wrought-iron turret, 21½ feet outside diameter, 9 feet high and 8 inches thick, is placed near the centre of buoyancy. In this turret are mounted two 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The turret revolves, and is turned around with great facility by steam, its movements being controlled by the commanding officer inside. As she goes into action, there is nothing above her deck but the turret and a shot-proof pilot-house, and, when she is anchored outside a fort or battery, the latter is lowered below the deck. In that position, if she is boarded by the enemy, they cannot get below nor into the turret, and her decks can be swept by her own guns loaded with canister. She is propelled by steam, and is expected to go eight knots the hour, and carries eight days' coal at that speed; is flat-bottomed, and draws ten feet water. She is not intended for a cruiser; only to go from port to port on our own coast. Great hopes of her success are entertained by her constructor and others, and, if she answers their expectations, she will be a very serviceable vessel, and will have some rough work to do.

Length of upper vessel, 172 feet.
Length of lower vessel, 124 feet.
Breadth of upper vessel, 41 feet 4 inches.
Depth of upper vessel, 5 feet.
Breadth of lower vessel at top, 36 feet.
Breadth of lower vessel at bottom, 18 feet.
Depth of lower vessel, 6 feet 6 inches.

As you may imagine, her apartments are neither spacious, light, nor airy, and we do not expect much comfort in her; but, if her capabilities turn out as we hope for, I shall be well satisfied to rough it. It seems that Commodore SMITH, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has had the supervision of her construction, and is greatly interested in her success. I had a letter from him, which is quite complimentary in its tone, stating that he had named me for the command, whereupon I examined the vessel and accepted at once, getting my orders by return mail. I apprehend that it is the intention of the Department, if she proves successful, to build the twenty iron-clad gunboats recently authorized by Congress on her plan, with modifications suggested by experience."

Secretary Seward Appreciated in Virginia.

From the Clarksburgh, Va., Telegraph.

The letter of this gentleman forbidding the use of his name in connection with the Presidency speaks well for his heart. "I renounced (says he) all ambition and came into the Executive Government to aid in saving the Constitution and the integrity of my country, or to perish with them." Noble sentiments, and well supported by the successful manner which has characterized his management of our foreign relations. His decision in and settlement of the *Trent* affair, did as much to weaken the rebels as has been accomplished by our arms, and to extort from DAVIS the confession made by him in his recent message, "that they had undertaken more than they have been able to achieve," meaning that the rebellion had proved a signal failure. "I could could never (says Mr. SEWARD) consent, if unanimously called upon, to be a President of a division of the Republic." Let such of our readers as have been taught to look upon the present Secretary of State as an enemy to his country, ponder upon these sentiments and admit the injustice that has been done him. Animated by a sincere desire to restore to its former position the Union which brought to our country so many blessings, Mr. SEWARD brings to his country's aid the experience of a life-long public service, which has made him one of the ablest and most sagacious statesmen of the age; enabling him to contribute as much, if not more, than any other man in the Republic could do towards the accomplishment of the great purpose which every patriot has at heart—the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. Equally worthy of being cherished with the sentiments quoted from his letter is his declaration to Lord LYONS, "that he was desirous that the United States should in the present war offer to the world an exemple of leniency toward the enemy, and regard for the interests of neutrals, such as had never before been seen." Can any man doubt the success of our cause when those who administer the Government are themselves governed by sentiments like these? Let each of our readers as have been taught by the demagogues who led them into secession, by charging upon the President and the Secretary of State a disposition to despoil them of their property and deprive them of their constitutional rights, to regard them as foes to their country and traitors to the Constitution, receive these declarations in the spirit they are made, and actively aid those who are laboring to bring peace to our land and stability to our Government.

Mr. Charles Henry Fisher died in Germantown, Penn., on Sunday. Until quite recently he was agent in Philadelphia for the Morrisons, a large banking-house of London. Mr. FISHER'S ancestors were prominent citizens of Philadelphia during the last century, and his present family connections of that name are still known for their wealth and social station.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers—A Curious Letter to Henry A. Wise, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF CAPE HENRY, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of HAWKINS' Zouaves, and Dr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Fitchburgh, Mass., have come on the steamer *Ellen S. Terry* from Roanoke Island, with one hundred and twenty-five sick and wounded soldiers. When the *Terry* was about to leave Roenoke, it was found that the sick and wounded were carelessly thrown among boxes, barrels, and other articles of the cargo, which she brought hence; but Dr. HITCHCOCK, seeing the neglect, reported to Gen. BURNSIDE, who was greatly vexed at the fact, and, ere day dawned, had remedied the evil, by putting up comfortable bunks, and furnishing good beds on which the brave sufferers could sleep. On the voyage to Hatteras, all was pleasant; but when we came to that place, we were visited by one of those sudden gales which so frequently sweep over it. Here our steamer got aground, and was not got off before Friday afternoon.

We lay all night off the Swash, and steamed up for our destination early on Saturday. When near this point last night, we heard a violent explosion as if it were in the direction of Old Point.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

We have arrived safely in Baltimore. Our sick and wounded are comfortable. Dr. HITCHCOCK was most faithful in his attention to their wants. The following is an expression of the officers who came on the *Terry*, of their appreciation of Dr. HITCHCOCK'S conduct toward our wounded and sick fellow-soldiers:

We, the undersigned, have witnessed with the deepest interest the skilful and tender care practiced by Dr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Fitchburgh, Mass., toward the sick and wounded soldiers who have accompanied us on our journey hence from Roanoke Island, N. C., and that he fully deserves and hereby receives our most warm and united thanks for his devotion to the welfare and comfort of our suffering fellow-soldiers.

Albert C. Maggi, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Mass. V.; F. W. Conwsy, Chaplain, 9th N. Y. V.; Daniel Nagle, Major, 48th Penn. V.; P. F. Rogers, Captain, 21st Mass. V.; Charles W. Nash, 8th Conn. V.; Douglas Fowler, 8th Conn. V.; Robert Leggett, 10th Conn. V.; Lieut. M. M. Parkhurst, 21st Mass. V.; Lieut. Joseph B. Curtis, 4th R. I. V.; Lieut. J. B. Williams, 21st Mass. V.; Lieut. Terah B. Smith, 4th R. I. V.; Lieut. C. C. Wiley, 10th Conn. V.; Lieut. Henry James, 21st Mass. V.; Lieut. R. W. Burnside, 8th Conn. V.; Lieut. R. K. Waters, 21st Mass. V.

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1862.

The following is a letter from the officers of the "Wise Legion" to their General. It was found by one of our soldiers the day of the battle:

NAG'S HEAD, Jan. 31, 1862.

GEN. HENRY A. WISE: We, the undersigned, officers and gentlemen composing a part of your command, feeling ourselves and our cause injured and insulted by the corruption and mismanagement by which you have been reduced from the high plans of the campaign, which, at your command, we were desirous of carrying out, do hereby openly, avowedly, and solemnly protest against any other officer being placed over us to command us than yourself. When we entered the service, we did it with the solemn assurance that we were to be commanded by no other than yourself, but we have not had that assurance kept in good faith; but on the contrary, have seen you disgraced and humiliated—brought down to feet the dirt—while others less brave, less true than yourself, men whose services to our cause have held no shadow of comparison to those rendered by yourself, have been treated by some persons high in office with distinction and honor which they had never earned. Gen. WISE: We pledge ourselves, our honor, our patriotism to you; and we shall never serve another than yourself. We are yours; you are ours. We are sorry you have not been treated justly; we sincerely regret it; but, General, we are all aware that our whole cause wanes in consequence of corrupt mismanagement. It is in the Government, and it is in the army. You know it and we know it, and we solemnly declare it, if Justice, that beautiful angel, is not practiced more generally to men like yourself, the world must soon tremble at the end to which events are bringing us. Let those in power deal justly with their servants, and, so far as we are concerned, we will rather die than complain. Gen. WISE: We are pained at the necessity which is thus presented, and which requires from us this expression of our feelings. It may be unmilitary, but so be it; we care more for justice than for law, for law is sometimes the instrument of hell, but justice never. We desire now that you will ask in our name, in the name of the Southern Confederacy, in the name of justice, that you have the assurance that the command which you were promised shall be given you, whether in one place or in another, we care not. We are willing to let past insults and injuries go, but in the future, we say candidly, we must serve under your lead if we serve at all. This has been the condition on which we entered the service, the condition is still sacred, and strict compliance to it will alone suffice.

General, this paper is confidential, and must not be published. Its contents you are requested to make known to the Government in such a manner as your own good judgment may dictate.

We are your most patriotic and sincere friends.

[The names were not inserted, as the officers were, doubtless, drawn away by the approach of Gen. BURNSIDE.]

A true copy of the original found at Fort Jordan, Feb. 6, 1862, by one of our soldiers.

T. W. CONWAY,
Chaplain Ninth N. Y. V.

The Hawkins Zouaves at Winton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with a considerable degree of surprise that I learned, as I returned from Roanoke Island last evening, of the rumor which has been circulated in the City regarding the conduct of the "Hawkins Zouaves

upon the rebellion as a hopeless hope. Even our own classes in the South, they have been quite humbled in and crestfallen, and they feel wretched with fear for the safety of their friends who are engaged in the rebellious cause.

This Division has lately been undergoing a thorough and substantial inspection and review, and of course much pride has been felt by the various regiments to prove themselves meritorious. Although all have received the praise and commendation of the inspecting officers, yet the Eleventh Massachusetts has carried off the palm, and received the highest compliments from the heads of Departments. The men are in a high state of efficiency and good health. The Quartermaster's Department, under Lieut. ALONZO COE, met with particular compliment, and the teams and appointments were pronounced to be in the most serviceable and perfect condition of any in the army. The Eleventh Massachusetts, therefore, is considered to be the banner regiment of the Department, and is the finest of any in the service. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Lane and Hunter—Jealousy of the Army Officers.—Influence of Slavery—Military Movements—Brigades—Indians—Contrabands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Gen. LANE left for Washington this morning. The anxiety and care pressing upon him in regard to the late Southern Expedition has made a deep impression on his general health and appearance. Gen. LANE looks at least ten years older than when he came here. One may readily imagine what a terrible blow the manner in which he has been treated must be to a man of ambition and action like LANE. Somebody had more than blundered in this matter. There is no doubt that when Gen. LANE left Washington he had every reason to believe and every right to expect from the Administration and authorities, both military and civil, every assistance in forwarding the Southern column, of which *he was given the command*. Only one link was weak in the chain. Gen. LANE relied upon the honor or the "powers that be" to strengthen that. This was the Hunter link. That broke, and the whole chain has fallen apart. The troops that were sent here have been diverted to the assistance of GRANT, while, after weeks of inaction, when PRICE was in no better condition than at the time of attack, Gen. CURTIS is suddenly ordered forward into Arkansas, over a portion of the very ground which Gen. LANE would have followed. Right on the heels of this, two days after Gen. HUNTER leaves here for Washington, all the effective troops in Kansas are ordered to march in haste to reinforce CURTIS. Not a word comes through any public channel of the necessity of such reinforcements. There may be a necessity; but one thing is very evident, and that is, the placing of these troops under CURTIS destroys entirely the *nuclei* of an invading *corps da armie*, which had up to that date been still left in Kansas.

What does it mean? Many here think, and in all probability the same thought has occurred to others elsewhere, that three classes of ideas have operated to destroy the Southern Expedition. One is the jealousy of Presidential aspirants in and around the Administration. All men of action desire to climb higher, and so are glad when their peers meet rebuffs, while most are not backward in giving such blows. The second is the regular army jealousy; and the third, and most potent, is the fear of Slavery being hurt by the action of Gen. LANE. It is well known that hardly had the General turned westward, when there appeared in Washington a well-known Louisville politician, of Border-State proclivities, who, seconded by PRENTICE and the whole pack of Slave Unionists, commenced to tear the footing from under Gen. LANE. In this there is no doubt that they were seconded by the efforts of the highest army officers, who to-day, to say *the least*, care as much for Slavery as they do for the Union, and who, it is generally thought, think much more of the former than of the latter. Gen. LANE hit at Slavery, and these people, keen on the scent of what affects that institution, saw with half a glance how admirably planned was the Kansas soldiers' campaign to essentially and vitally injure the thing, accursed of God and man.

It is more than whispered that HUNTER has been used to accomplish this result. I have heard it claimed that the proofs are in the hands of friends at the Capital to the effect that eight days before Gen. LANE arrived here, letters had passed between high officials there and here, in which the ropes were laid to hinder this expedition starting. It is even claimed that the famous order of Gen. HUNTER was received by telegraph from Washington. These may be mere conjectures, but many circumstances point to them. When Gen. LANE arrives in Washington, there is no doubt that the thing will be sifted thoroughly. Those who believe that this man can be Fremontized *a la* Adjutant-General-Thomas style, are very egregiously mistaken. I have convinced myself that LANE was the worst deceived man who has left Washington for some time past, and in that respect do not agree with your special correspondent here, who thinks the quarrel a contrived plan between LANE and HUNTER. In conversation with leading members of LANE's Staff, they have assured me that they made personal and thorough investigation into the grounds of their appointment, and the expedition with which they were to be connected, and that one and all were convinced of the sincerity of Gen. LANE and of the certainty of the expeditionary column being organized. Hon. JOHN COVODE has stated publicly that he made the arrangements between the War Department and Gen. LANE, and the country generally will esteem his words. Other Senators and Representatives have investigated the matter, and from letters received from Washington I am convinced that the affair will be thoroughly sifted, and the blame put where it belongs. In the meanwhile, the nation suffers. The column of the Southwest was, is still, and will be even more needed than at the present moment. How much has the policy expressed by THOMAS in his St. Louis letter, about "our friends in Western Missouri," when that official was writing of Gen. LANE, had to do with the state of affairs here?

Intelligence received to-day threatens our border with a revival of guerrilla fighting. It is said the rebels are organizing as thirty-day levies, in order to make raids on Kansas and a diversion upon the rear of the Union forces now in Arkansas. Nothing but Gen. JENNISON's vigorous policy will ever quench the secession element in Western Missouri. We shall have to pursue, burn and destroy, ere we can be assured of safety. On the southern border, the Indian Territory is guarded by camps of Texans and rebel Indians, who only wait a favorable opportunity to ravage Southern Kansas.

Our Kansas men feel hurt and indignant at the treatment they have received. Not an officer, citizen or this State, has in any shape been noticed by promotion, unless it may be as in the case of Gen. LANE, only to be thwarted while preparing for duty. The men have endured as much, and more than most of the State levies. They have had no camp life, but, on the march continually, their exertions have materially curbed PRICE's gains, and aided his losses. True, they have been in no sounding battles, but this because of the enemy's failure to meet them. We must except Wilson's Creek, where the First and Second Regiments stood the brunt of the fight. Most of the regiments have waited from four to eight months for their pay, some of them have never been clothed, and with the exception of one or two, all have been but poorly supplied. Now there seems to be a determination to break and oversleugh them, so that they will have no chance to distinguish themselves, and their radicalism be of no effect. In this latter clause is found the secret of the matter, with perhaps the noways disguised want of faith the Kansas boys entertain for the Regular Army Officers. Kansas has had no reason to love them, and many opportunities to know how well this class esteem Slavery, which she cordially hates.

The contrabands at Port Royal and their condition deservedly attracts much attention in the East. While the public mind is interested in this matter, let me call attention to those in this State. Our people have no Government aid to sustain those thrown naked, ignorant, and to some extent helpless, in their midst. Let me give you a few points in relation to their condition. Ever since 1856 we have had more or less fugitive slaves in our borders. When the war broke out the colored population of the State, in all probability, numbered about 600. Between 200 and three hundred were in this city, as many more in the southeastern counties, and the rest scattered over the State, at Lawrence and elsewhere. Now there cannot be less than 6,000. GEN. LANE brought out probably 2,500, Gen. JENNISON about 1,000, during their campaigns in Missouri, making in all 3,500. A large proportion managed to bring something with them, such as a horse, yoke of cattle, wagon, &c., that had formerly belonged to their masters, and been by them replevined upon for wages when they left so unceremoniously. The remainder have crossed in smaller parties and singly. During the Summer and Fall these people managed to get along. They procured jobs on the farms and in the towns, and generally proved themselves capable and industrious. When the cold weather commenced the case was different. Since "God's Bridge" was formed, as they call the frozen river, at this point not less than three hundred have passed over; all along the border the exodus is as large proportionally. Six weeks ago at Wyandotte there was not a score of colored people—now there are nearly two hundred. The result of this influx is a great deal of suffering. There is a general indifference to their welfare in towns like this. People chuckle when they hear of a good thing done by a contraband in escaping, but their pockets are tightly buttoned when it comes to relieving them. This arises partly from the prejudices of color and partly from poverty. I have seen, during the past month, many afflicting scenes. On one occasion, four men arrived without shoes, and their feet so frost-bitten as to be in danger of mortification. On another night, very bitter and cold, a family of seven lay without shelter in the frost and snow. They had walked sixty miles, without food. Instances of a similar character could be multiplied. Their own people are good to them, as far as possible, and most of the small shanties around town are crowded sufficiently to breed a pestilence. There are many sick, owing to this exposure. The authorities do nothing, and those whom private charity fails to reach, have to suffer, and generally die. They need food, clothing, and other aid. This would only be temporary, for there is a great demand for their labor among the farmers.

Some friends here, foreseeing this condition of affairs, have organized what they call the Kansas Emancipation League. They have a two-fold purpose in view—first, to relieve the immediate wants of the contrabands, and secondly, to perfect machinery by which they may be scattered through the farming countries, where they will become a useful element in our population. These are the immediate objects the society proposes to attain, and then it will endeavor to establish schools, and in every possible way aid them to progress. The means they will use will be to establish houses of shelter at the principal places to which they flock; then intelligence offices, whereby the agents of the League will procure them work, see that no improper person obtain their services, and in every possible way counsel, protect and aid them. To sustain them in this work, they appeal to friends everywhere for money, clothing, &c.

One great danger, and that which principally caused the organization of the League, was the certainty of a reaction against them if they were allowed to mass in the towns, subject to all their bad influences, and brought into competition with the Irish and other laborers, whose only reasoning would be that the "nigger" sawed some wood, or done other jobs which they might have obtained. Evidences of the mob spirit into which this feeling will surely culminate has already presented itself. The contrabands, are, as a class, industrious and well-disposed. Yet they need looking after at first and counseling. It is not to be wondered at that they desire to aggregate in the towns, in the vain expectation of being thereby secure. Their labor is very much needed among the farmers, and if the League organization can be perfected, they will be scattered throughout the State. The mass of our population is Anti-Slavery. It is only in such places as Leavenworth that the materialistic and Slaveocratic proclivities of the old basic population of many of the Western States—the poor whites—crops out to any extent. Kansas will be the *first* Western State to recognize the manhood of the negro, but if this result is not to be put back many years, the present contraband population will have to be aided in the various channels pointed out. Here is a case for the National Freedman's Relief Association, and all who are interested in their welfare. It will not require a large amount of funds to accomplish the primary results, and set the machinery in motion. Another thing is evident—that not alone from Missouri will they come; but Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, will also contribute their quota to swell our numbers. I annex the Address of the League, and hope it will be responded to.

My next will be from Southern Kansas, whence I shall join CURTIS, or move with JENNISON into the Indian Territory, as may seem best. R. J. H.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Latest News—The Alleged Treachery of Doblado—Positions and Strength of the Mexican Army—The Allies in a Tight Place.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

The last news from Mexico excites much attention. No private advices from beyond Vera Cruz have been received here, we are therefore dependent on the Vera Cruz dispatches, and the general newspaper accounts. From these it appears that the Allies pent-up in Vera Cruz, their soldiers deserting, and falling victims to disease, have arranged with the Mexican Commissioner, Gen. DOBLADO, to dispose of their forces further in the interior, and where the climate is more healthy, pending negotiations for an amicable adjustment of all questions in dispute.

The parties appointed for this amicable settlement are, Gen. PRIM, commanding the Spanish forces, on the part of the Allies, and Gen. DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the part of Mexico.

The impression has got abroad that Gen. DOBLADO has been treacherous—that, in permitting the Allied troops to occupy positions further in the interior, Mexico has lost the vantage ground, and the Allies have become masters of the situation.

All this is based on the suspicions of Gen. DOBLADO's patriotism and loyalty, and statements that, in permitting the Allied forces to escape from Vera Cruz into the interior, beyond the stronghold of Chicahuite, the Mexicans have lost their great vantage ground; and furthermore, that the Allies can, at any moment, be reinforced from Vera Cruz on one side, and from the Church Party forces, represented to be gathering in considerable numbers in the interior, on the other; and thus the road to the Capital of the Republic is, in reality, open to the Allies.

From all this your correspondent entirely dissents, there being in fact no basis upon which it can rest. In the first place, Gen. DOBLADO has never done anything to warrant the slightest suspicion upon his loyalty to his Government and country. On the contrary, the final triumph of the Liberal cause is, certainly to some extent, owing to his great shrewdness, loyalty and valor, of which his remarkable feat of outwitting and outgeneraling CASTILLO, commanding the Church forces at Guadalajara, in September, 1860, is sufficient evidence.

At that period Gen. CASTILLO was fortified at Guadalajara, with 8,000 men. The Liberal army, under Gen. ORTEGA, besieged the city, and, as the fortifications were very strong, it appeared impossible to take it. In the meantime, MIRAMON sent CASTILLO reinforcements, 6,000 strong, under MARQUES. As these reinforcements approached Guadalajara, Gen. DOBLADO, who commanded a division in ORTEGA's army, devised the following plan to take Guadalajara:

DOBLADO persuaded CASTILLO to evacuate Guadalajara with his forces and proceed to a point 20 miles distant, *there to treat for the pacification of the whole country*. The news of the evacuation of Guadalajara flew to the approaching army of MARQUES, whereupon it became very much demoralized, and being suddenly attacked by the Liberal forces under DOBLADO, it was completely routed. Many were killed, the balance were taken prisoners, MARQUES and a few of his officers only escaping to the mountains. DOBLADO then turned his attention to CASTILLO, whose army being thoroughly demoralized by the defeat of MARQUES, broke up, a large portion going over to DOBLADO. Thus reinforced and flushed with victory, the Liberal army, under ORTEGA, marched for the City of Mexico, encountered MIRAMON at Calpulalpan, defeated his army with great slaughter, continued on to the City of Mexico, where the Liberal army made its grand, triumphant entry December, 1860. The final victory over the Church forces was thus achieved. DOBLADO has proved himself a statesman and a soldier, faithful to his country, and now, in its great crisis, it is not possible that he is capable of the damnable treachery of selling his native land to foreign mercenaries.

It certainly has a bad look to let the Allies out of Vera Cruz, when the Mexicans had them at every advantage. But the terrible position in which Mexico is placed must be taken into consideration. Just emerging from a protracted and exhausting civil war, the idea of commencing a war with England, France and Spain, might well cause a country stronger than Mexico to resort to every means to avoid the final resort to such a dreadful alternative.

I gather from the most authentic statements that the English land force in Vera Cruz amounts to 700 men, the Spanish 5,000, the French 3,000. The English, it appears, are to be stationed at Cordova, the Spanish at Orizaba, and the French at Tehuacan; Cordova is on the southern high road to the City of Mexico, and 75 miles from Vera Cruz. Orizaba is on the same road, 15 miles from Cordova. Tehuacan is a pueblo some distance south of the direct road to Mexico, toward Oajaca, and 35 miles from Orizaba. The aggregate of the Allied forces stationed at the three places named appears to be 8,700 men. Twenty-five thousand—probably 50,000—well-armed and well-trained Mexican soldiers can be suddenly brought to bear upon any one or all of these points at any moment. The Allied forces are surrounded by a hostile population and hostile armies, sufficient to annihilate them at any moment. They cannot be reinforced from Vera Cruz, except at the pleasure of the Mexicans, from whom must come the supplies and facilities for transportation inland. The story that the Church forces are gathering in strength in the interior, to cooperate with the Europeans, is worthy of no credence. There is nothing of the kind.

There is more reason to believe that the Allies are in a tight place, or in other words, that the whole concern is bagged, than that DOBLADO has been treacherous, or that the Allies are in any manner masters of the situation. It is a strange and interesting turn this unwise, unheard of, unnatural, three-headed expedition to Mexico has taken. Further advices are awaited with much curiosity and interest.

The Money Order Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, MOCOAY, March 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the editorial strictures in last Thursday's TIMES, on the bill establishing a Postal Money Order system, reported by me from the Post-office Committee, and passed by the House; and trust you will allow me a brief space in your columns for a few corrections, as an act of justice to myself.

The articles states, "From the best information we have of this bill, it embodies two or three inconvenient, if not absurd, features." You go on to state as the first that "It makes an unlimited system of banking, without any restriction as to the amount sent in a single draft." The bill does, on the contrary, limit the amount to $30.

Again you state: "Suppose all orders up to $10 were charged five cents commission, and from $10 to $20, ten cents; and that no single order should be sent for a larger sum than $20." That is exactly what the bill does, rates and all; except that the maximum is $30 instead of $20. And hence "the radical error" you condemn, which is to create "a vast amount of useless labor," "vastly increase the labor and expense of carrying it out," does not exist in the bill at all.

You also state that the bill "provides for the entire expenses of the money order system to be defrayed from the commissions;" and add that "with the complications named above, unlimited amounts in a single order or draft, (which I have shown is not in the bill,) Mr. BLAKE's bill will not, in a hundred years, be made into a paying system." The above statement is another mistake. The expenses are to be defrayed out of the appropriations for the general service of the Department.

The article concludes by an objection that the bill is not limited to a certain class of offices. The bill, however, does confer on the Postmaster-General the authority to limit it to such offices as he may deem expedient.

From all this I may claim, I think, that the following assertion, based on these several errors, is not scarcely just:

"Mr. BLAKE's bill is an unlimited system of banking—or a United States Bank, for all purposes of domestic exchange; gives an unlimited amount of trouble to the officers and clerks that are to be employed, while its usefulness is extremely limited, so far as the interests of the humbler classes are concerned."

I think you have been led into these errors by some one who may have seen a very rough draft of a bill, before it was examined by the Committee, and who, having a plan of his own, sees but little merit in others. For the article states:

"But, instead of some well-digested bill that would cover all the ground, Mr. COLFAX's Committee are continually bringing up separate measures by piecemeal, till the postal acts of a single session promise to be more complicated than the whole code of LYCURGUS."

The Post-office Committee, I might say in conclusion, not seeing any special connection between the abolition of franking and the Money Order system, &c., have thought it best to introduce each measure separately, letting every tub stand on its own bottom. Instead of grouping them all into a mammoth bill, which there would be danger of losing entirely, from the multiplicity of its provisions.

Respectfully, &c., H. G. BLAKE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 262.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 322, 368, 395, 417, 224, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5612, 5892, 6502, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7082, 7096, 7113, 7124, 2310, 3610, 4135, 5177, 5182, 5395, 5450, 5577, 5613, 5712, 5766, 5868¾, 5854, 5891, 5902, 6517, 6612, 6842, 6879, 6709, 6757, 6798, 6809, 6837, 6822, 6840, 6911, 7005, 7118, 7155, 7144, 7145, 7177, 7184, 7213, 7225½, 7235, 7246, 7259, 7268, 6685.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2957, 549, 1065, 1167, 1217½, 1349, 1431, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1350, 1276, 1210, 1166, 526, and the following short causes, by order of Court—Nos. 1377, 3039, 1643, 1764, 1752, 1758. *Part III.*—Nos. 2643, 1273, 612, 2563, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1447, 1191, 3323, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 497, 953, 954, 608, 736, 879, 896, 957. *Part II.*—Nos. 581½, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 361, 723, 405, 568, 495, 266, 822, 611, 641½.

How a Secret Note was set Protested—Contracts between the Maker and Indorser in respect to the Payment of a Note.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Mosserlet.

Francis S. Coghlan vs. *William B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company.*—This was an action to recover $2,044 59, damages sustained, as alleged, by plaintiff by reason of defendant's failure to protest a promissory note sent by them to Louisiana for collection. The defence set up was an agreement between the maker and indorsers of the note, whereby the latter were to protect the former and pay the note on maturity.

The Court charged that such an agreement between the maker and indorsers could not be pleaded by the defendants as a bar to this action, the plaintiff not being a party to the agreement.

Verdict for plaintiff.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for plaintiff; Blatchford, Seward & Griswold and W. M. Evarts for defendant.

Duties of Common Carriers—Goods Should be Delivered Only to Consignees.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Abraham J. Van Winkle et al. vs. *The United States Mail Steamship Company.*—This action was brought to recover the value of two boxes of books shipped at this port on board of one of defendants' steamers, to be delivered at New-Orleans to the party shipping or his assignee.

The defence set up was, that the property in fact belonged to A. Mygatt & Co., and was intended, on its shipment, to reach them. That when the books reached New-Orleans they were taken from defendants' possession under an attachment against one of the firm of Mygatt & Co.

The plaintiffs obtained judgment, and the defendants appealed, on the ground that the Court excluded evidence showing that the property belonged to A. Mygatt & Co., and was seized under an attachment against them.

A. O. Hall for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle for defendants.

The Weight of Probability in the Construction of a Contract.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Jeronemus S. Underhill vs. *The North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.*—This was an action to recover damages sustained by the alleged non-performance of a contract. The complaint alleged that the defendants contracted for twenty-seven iron meerschaums, at the price of $1,850 each, to be furnished by the plaintiff; that plaintiff constructed seven of them, and then stopped manufacturing, because he was prohibited from doing so by defendants. The defence set up was that the number of meerschaums to be received was at the option of the defendants. The Court below (a Referee) gave judgment for defendants, and the plaintiff appealed, on the ground that the Referee erred in finding, as matter of fact, that the number to be received was at the option of the defendants.

The appellant claimed, on the appeal, that the circumstances surrounding the contract were altogether favorable to his view of the case. If the contract provided that the defendants should receive *any number* at *their option*, then the plaintiff might soon be ruined, as the contract provided that the work should be done *on credit*. It was not reasonable to suppose that the plaintiff would bind himself to construct *any number* of these meerschaums, at such a cost each, and agree to take the defendants' paper for them.

Decision reserved.

D. McMahon for appellants; Lyon & Proctor for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, William Roberts was placed on trial for an assault, with intent to kill James Wilson at Dolan's Oyster Saloon, in Fulton Market, on the 4th May last. It appeared, from the evidence, that the accused went into said saloon with a friend, and while sitting at the table, indulged in loud and profane language, when he was requested by one of the attendants to cease, as several ladies were present in the saloon. Accused continued his profanity, whereupon the Superintendent of the saloon, Mr. Wilson, ordered him out. He refused to go, and in the attempt to forcibly eject him from the premises, the accused drew a knife and stabbed Wilson in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous, but not fatal wound. The case occupied the entire session, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm," the penalty for which is, either State Prison for five years or under, or a mere nominal punishment, in the discretion of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Peter Henry (colored) pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lithaner et al. vs. *Hyman et als.*—Motion denied and stay revoked.

Douglass et al. vs. *Doyer et al.*—Report confirmed.

In the matter of the Application of Joseph Jamison for Moneys, &c.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Stuart vs. *Binsse.*—Sureties not approved of. See Index note of decision with the Clerk.

Beatty et al. vs. *Hale et al.*—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Brusie vs. *True.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing in favor of the defendant.

Marshal vs. *Wallace.*—Discontinued without costs to either party.

O'Donnell vs. *O'Donnell.*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson to hear and determine the same.

Van Duzer, President, &c., vs. *The Corn Exchange et als.*—Discontinued as to each and all of the defendants.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—To be same.

Sage vs. *Wolsley.*—Referred to Edward Fitch, to hear and determine the same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Con.	83	
10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg	93	
10,000	do	92¾	
76,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou	92¾	
6,000	do	92¾	
500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Loan	½yearly 93	
30,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	small 98⅞	
10,000	do	98¾	
1,000	do	99⅛	
4,000	Br'klyWaterL	101	
12,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '70	90	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	89	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '79	89¾	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	89½	
1,500	Indiana State 6s	79	
7,000	Mo. State 6s	53½	
17,000	do	53¾	
1,000	do	53⅝	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86⅜	
2,000	do	86½	
15,000	do	86	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	96	
1,000	E. R. 2d M. Ex. '79	100	
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1. M. S. F. Conv. Bs.	104	
3,500	Mich. So. 2d M	72½	
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	91	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	46½	
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	77½	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	47½	
9,000	do	48	
2,000	M. & P. du C. 1st m	89½	
10,000	Amer. Gold	b60. 101¾	
35,000	do	b60. 101½	
5,000	do	b30. 101¾	
10,000	do	at 60. 101½	
35,000	do	b60. 102⅛	
15,000	do	b30. 101¾	
69	Bank of Commerce	88	
20	Irving Bank	65	
20	East River Bank	82	
5	Corn Ex. Bank	96½	
75	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	84½	
150	Cum. Coal Pref.	7½	
50	do	7½	
19	Pac. M. S. Co	95½	
10	do	95¾	
210	do	95	
100	do	b30 95	
100	do	s10 94½	
475	Erie Railway	36	
100	do	s10 36	
450	do	b30 36	
100	do	b30 36⅛	
100	do	b30 36⅜	
100	do	s60 35⅞	
463	Erie R. Pref.	61	
150	do	b30 61¼	
50	do	b30 61½	
50	do	b30 61	
50	do	b30 60⅞	
174	do	61¼	
5	Panama Railroad	121	
20	do	121½	
50	do	s60. 120½	
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	83½	
80	do	83¾	
150	Hud. Riv. R	37	
100	do	b30 37	
75	Harlem Railroad	13¼	
150	do	13⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 57⅜	
200	do	57⅝	
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	b30 24¼	
273	do	24	
250	Il. S. & N. I. G. S.	48½	
50	do	b30 48⅝	
50	do	b15 48⅝	
100	do	48¾	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	s60. 65	
50	do	65	
200	do	65⅜	
100	do	65⅝	
100	do	b30 65⅝	
200	do	b15 65⅝	
100	do	65⅝	
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b10 18¾	
5	Galena & Chic. R.	69	
400	do	69¼	
100	do	b30 69¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 46¾	
600	do	47	
100	do	b30 47⅛	
100	do	s10 47	
129	Chic. & R'k I. R.	57	
100	do	b60 57⅛	
9	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	85½	
635	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien R.	24¾	
50	do	b60 24¾	
30	Mil. & Prairie Du Chien 1st pref.	79½	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93	
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con	93	
20,000	do	92⅞	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	86	
	880 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. N. Loan	100	
1,000	Tren. State 6s, '50.	63¾	
3,000	Mo. State 6's	53⅞	
5,000	do	53⅞	
5,000	do	54	
7,000	Ill. War Loan	89	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	86	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	72¾	
3,000	C. B. & Q. Express	99	
30	Bank of Commerce	88	
8	Bank of America	102	
5,000	Am. Gold	s60. 101½	
700	Cum. Coal Pref.	8	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	32	
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	95	
50	do	94¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	at 60 84	
200	do	84	
60	Erie Railway	36¼	
200	Erie R. Pref.	61¾	
150	do	61¾	
100	do	61⅞	
100	Hud. River R.	37⅜	
100	do	b30 37⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	58	
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	24¼	
38	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48¾	
100	do	b30 49	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 66	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	47¾	
200	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	57⅝	
100	do	b15 57⅝	

THURSDAY, March 13—P. M.

There was a stronger market to-day for Government Stocks and most of the Railway Shares than on Wednesday, but without the extreme buoyancy which distinguished the dealings on Tuesday. In the afternoon various rumors were current in regard to the demoralization of the rebel army, and the probability that they had or would soon ground their arms, and in support of this it was alleged that our own Government had suddenly reduced their orders for army supplies in this market, and directed that no further transport charters be entered upon. All these rumors being outside of the authentic information to the Press, were deemed questionable, and while they gave some additional impulse to the general firmness of the dealings in the afternoon, they were not trusted as wholly reliable. The demand for Government Securities is rather based upon the settled confidence that the rebellion is near its end, and that whether it shall terminate in thirty days or three months, the result is inevitable. For the Treasury Bonds bearing 7 30 ₱ cent. interest, 99⅞@100 was paid, and for the 6 ₱ Cents of 1881, 93 ₱ cent. was paid and bid at the close of the day. The Treasury 7.30 ₱ Cents are in great favor, and the amount sold by the Brokers to-day is large beyond any recent precedent. The State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee are ¼@½ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday. On the Railway Shares the market was dull in the forenoon, on most descriptions, but firm in the afternoon, and especially so on both classes of Erie Railway shares. New-York Central fluctuated through the day from 83⅝ to 84 ₱ cent., finally closing at 83¾@83⅞ ₱ cent. The Western Roads were especially firm on Galena and Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern, all of which closed higher than yesterday. In Pacific Mail the business was at steady figures. For Panama, 121 ₱ cent. was bid, and no Stock offered at this price. Late in the afternoon, the General market left off steady, about as follows:

N.-Y. Central	83⅝@84	Mich. Southern	24¼
Erie	36⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	48¼
Erie Preferred	61¾	Ill. Central	65¾
Toledo	47⅜	Missouris	54
Galena	69⅜	Tennessees	61½
Rock Island	57¼	United States 6s, '81.	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares. The figures are irregular as compared with yesterday. America, City, American Exchange, Phenix, Merchants' Exchange and Seventh Ward are higher; Merchants', Republic, Mercantile and Importers' are lower.

New-York	90	American Exchange	88
Manhattan	125	Pacific	110
Merchants'	90	Chatham	74
Mechanics'	100	Bank of the Republic	93
America	102	Bank of N. America	86
City	112	Hanover	70
Phenix	91	Irving	65
North River	65	Metropolitan	95
Chemical	400	People's	60
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	East River	82½
Merchants' Ex	78½	Market	85
Leather Manufac	127	Nassau	67
Seventh Ward	111	Shoe and Leather	90
State of New-York	85	Corn Exchange	90¾
Commerce	87¾	Continental	80
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	St. Nicholas	80
Broadway	125	Marine	100
Ocean	70	Imp. & Traders'	93
Mercantile	101	Park	100

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady.

The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	79c. 91
N. Y. Cen. sixes, re. cs.	90	Pac. R. 7s, gu'd. by Mo.	89
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	76 95
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	94½
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '76	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	67
Erie firsts, '68	105¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	66
Erie seconds, '64	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	37
Erie seconds, '79	100	Han. & St. J. firsts	40
Erie thirds, '83	92	Del. Lac. & W. firsts	104
Erie fourths, '80	86	Tol. & Wab. firsts	77⅜
Erie fifths, '68	75½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	47½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	89	M. & P. du C. firsts, pref.	89
Hudson conv. '67	75	Galena & Chic. firsts	100
Harlem firsts	99¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'73	97	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	85½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 7 ₱ c. '82	104	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	103
C., Rnr. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts.	87½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts.	93	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	80
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	72½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	70
N. Indiana firsts	91	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	46
N. Ind. Gosb. Line	89	Det. M. & T. firsts	78

In Money affaire there is a quiet time to-day. The supply is easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., the principal employment of balances being with the Stock Brokers at 6 ₱ cent. on Government Security and 6@7 ₱ cent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, by Cutter, Spence and Nassau-streets.

DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half on his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Colleen Bawn—Mischief Making

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Pep'r Day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Honeymoon.

WINTER GARDEN—The Belle of the Season.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—Geo. Christy's Minstrels

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, Seven Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another bulletin is issued by Secretary Stanton this morning, which appoints Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Robert Dale Owen a Special Committee to audit and adjust all contract orders and claims on the War Department, and directs the manner in which examinations shall be made. It further provides that all contracts which may be found to have been procured through collusion with any officers of the War Department, or in which any such officer is in any way interested, shall be deemed fraudulent.

Our dispatches report everything quiet beyond the Potomac, as far as Manassas—from beyond that point we have no intelligence. There appears to be little doubt that the rebels design to make a stand at Gordonsville, which is fifty-six miles south of Manassas.

There is no longer a doubt of the evacuation of Winchester by the rebels. They left there on Tuesday night, taking the Strasburgh road, and on Wednesday evening our forces occupied the place, being received by the citizens with demonstrations of rejoicing. There was some talk of Jackson making a stand at Strasburgh, but it is more probable that he would proceed up the valley of the Shenandoah to the Virginia Central Railroad, and so to Richmond.

Late intelligence from Memphis represents that city to be in a condition of great excitement. Many persons were leaving, and cotton, molasses, sugar, and other merchandise were being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still under discussion, notwithstanding the recent proclamation of the Mayor threatening to hang any person attempting it. Gen. Bragg, lately in command at Pensacola, had come up from that place with ten thousand men, which were sent to reinforce New-Madrid and Island No. 10. Bragg and Beauregard were said to be at Jackson, Tenn., constructing fortifications. Martial law had been proclaimed at Memphis, and citizens were to be compelled to turn out and defend the place, with the fall of which the whole of the line of the Mississippi would come into our possession. The rebel gunboats, under command of the redoubtable Hollins, of "peppering" notoriety, were at Island No. 10.

Dispatches in the Cincinnati papers, dated Cairo, March 9, state that the rebels were evacuating Island No. 10, with the intention of making a desperate stand at Randolph. This, however, is not in accordance with other reports.

We have this morning a somewhat detailed account of the battle in New-Mexico, fought on the 21st ult., between the forces under Col. Canby and the Texans under Sibley. The battle lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until sundown, and appears to have been most desperately contested, and without decisive results. The main facts were correctly stated in the brief dispatch published a few days ago. The National loss was about two hundred killed and wounded, and that of the enemy was supposed to be much heavier. Confidence was felt in the ability of Col. Canby to drive the Texans from the country.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that the rebel steam-battery *Merrimac* is now at the Norfolk Navy-yard, with a large force of workmen employed in repairing her. Serious damage was done to one of her prongs, and a hole was stove in her forward part. Lieut. W. N. Jeffers is now in command of the little *Monitor*, which is ready for the rebel monster whenever she chooses again to make her appearance.

In consequence of the persistence of the correspondents of certain papers at Fortress Monroe in disregarding the rules established there for their Government, Gen. Wool has ordered all correspondents away, with the exception of those employed for the Associated Press, whose dispatches will be sent under his sanction.

The schooner *A. H. Manchester*, Capt. Nickerson, arrived at this port last evening from Pope Creek, S. C., and Port Royal, making the passage in six days. She brings 3,000 bales of cotton and 67 hides, consigned to Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the port. Her news is unimportant, as nothing of any moment had transpired since the sailing of the *Philadelphia* and *Oriental*. Everything remains quiet, and the condition of the troops remains about the same—they are in good health and fine spirits.

A letter from Port Royal to the Littleton (N. H.) *Journal* says: "The other day some rebels were taken on the Savannah River, while duck shooting, among whom was a Captain in the rebel army. Three of our chaps exchanged clothes with the prisoners, and by means of this disguise penetrated into the heart of Savannah, and returned safe. This and other circumstances have convinced Gen. Sherman that he has men in his command capable of performing any manner of duty."

Gen. Grant, in a letter to an officer stationed at Fort Henry, dated March 5, says: "I have not been well for the last ten days, and don't see that I will be much better until I can get to *moving again*." The General was presented with a handsome sword by some of his friends, on March 10, Col. C. C. Marsh making the speech, and Capt. W. S. Hillyer responding on behalf of Gen. Grant. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that Gen. Grant has applied to be relieved of his command. Gen. Smith has command of the army in the field.

Dr. Shippen, who was on board the frigate *Congress* in the recent engagement in Hampton Roads, states that the *Merrimac* cannot draw over fifteen feet water, rebel affirmations to the contrary notwithstanding. It would have been impossible for her to have taken the course which she did in making the attack had she drawn twenty-three feet, as has been alleged. The officers of the *Congress* were not taken prisoners. A rebel tug came alongside to take them off the vessel, but a volley fired by the Tenth Indiana Regiment from on shore drove her back. All the wounded were removed by our own boats before the frigate was burned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire what is necessary to be done in regard to John Davis, whose distinguished bravery has been brought to the notice of Government by Commodore Dupont. The resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foote and his officers and men was taken up and passed: also the resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden and the officers and crew of the *Monitor*. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Davis, who proceeded to make a speech in favor of his colleague's expulsion. Mr. Powell announced his intention to reply, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Curtis, and the officers and men under his command, for the late brilliant victory at Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. Consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The first section was amended, so as to give the Commissioners of Internal Revenue the franking privilege. The proposition to collect the taxes through State machinery was debated for a long time, but finally rejected. The Committee rose without perfecting the bill, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the petitions presented was one for an Industrial Home for cast out women, and one for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill. The bill to enable the New-York Supervisors to borrow money in anticipation of the annual tax was by unanimous consent read a third time and passed, and is therefore a law. Notice was given of a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Twenty-sixth and other streets of this City. A motion to make the proposed prohibitory amendment of the Constitution the special order for Tuesday next was lost, but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the motion was carried, 15 to 11.

In the Assembly a resolution was adopted directing the State Engineer to report the feasibility and cost of enlarging one tier of the locks on the Erie Canal to 150 feet in length and 25 feet in width, for the consideration of the General Government in connection with the subject of lake and frontier defences. Remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad were presented. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the direct tax assumed by the State to the United States, was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting last evening, at which the suggestions of the Comptroller as to the division of the surplus of the revenue of the Sinking Fund to City expenditures, was adopted, and the Legislature will be memorialized accordingly. The Tax Levy, to which the Aldermen had added over one million of dollars, was brought up, and the Board adhered to its original action, and the sums of the additional taxes sought to be imposed is thus thrown upon the Board of Aldermen; and the Councilmen having adopted a resolution to adjourn until the 24th inst., the Board of Aldermen must either recede or the Tax Levy must go over. Mr. Jones (Ex-President) then offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to make application to the Legislature to raise such sum as may be necessary for the support of the City Government. After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned until Monday, the 24th inst.

The ship *Ino*, Capt. Creecy, recently purchased by the Government and sent to Cadiz to look after the privateer *Sumter*, arrived at that port on Feb. 18, having accomplished the voyage in the remarkably short time of 13 days and 13 hours.

A case of some interest in respect to the duties and liabilities of common carriers, was heard on appeal at the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was stronger yesterday than on Wednesday, and closed steady. Gold dull at 101¼@101⅜. Exchange, 112¼ ₩ cent. on London.

Flour attracted more attention yesterday, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat was quiet, yet steady. A good demand prevailed for Corn and Barley at uniform quotations. Molasses and Whisky were in lively request. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Sugars, Tallow, Hides, Clover-seed, Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Cotton was inactive. The better grades of Rosin were freely purchased. Spirits Turpentine was depressed and rather cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported, chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports.

Starting Point of the Last Heat.—Of the movements of the enemy, the information of our military authorities and of the people is equally defective. The evacuation of Centreville was only made known by accident, and there is every reason to believe the movement had been in progress for days, before any intimation reached the Commander of the Union army. We are now assured, however, that Gordonsville has been selected by the rebels as the theatre of a new defensive position. This story is not only avouched by fugitives from the rebel lines, but is verified by the Richmond papers, which, eager to cover the shame of the retreat from Manassas, are obliged to justify it, by indicating the advantages of some other locality. For once, therefore, we are acquainted with the rebel plans, and can measure their value and tendency.

Gordonsville, an inconspicuous village otherwise, obtains importance from being seated at the intersection of the Virginia Central with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Its relation to the railroads is its only recommendation, even in a military point of view. The country about it is flat, presenting none of the marked and salient irregularities of the ground around Manassas. It will be difficult to find, in the immediate vicinity, any natural defensive lines. The Rapidan River, several miles to the northward, might furnish a tenable position; but it is confessed that the enemy's retreat did not pause there. In selecting Gordonsville, therefore, the enemy must have had in contemplation rather the facility with which it can be abandoned, than the tenacity with which it may be held. The railroads leading southwestward conduct to Staunton and the Kanawha on the one hand, and to Lynchburgh and Tennessee on the other. The eastward line leads directly to Richmond. Whenever, therefore, the time comes for a new flight or final dispersion, Gordonsville will form a far better starting-post than Manassas, and hence its unmistakable recommendations to an army broken, demoralized, and depleted, as is that of the enemy. Indeed, wherever the rebels post themselves, their first provision is for secure retreat. At Island No. 10, where we are bravely told, they will dispute the possession of the Mississippi to their last man, it is significant that a flotilla of transports, sufficient to bear away the entire force, is conveniently moored on the south-easterly side. Their arrangements are not for offensive warfare, and not even for fight. They are only complete in their providence for escape. We may, therefore, reckon upon the evacuation of Gordonsville, as soon as our advancing columns come within sight of the place. It will very certainly not be defended.

The Military Plans of the Rebels.

That was a remarkable admission of Jeff. Davis, in his message to the rebel Congress, that his rebel Government "had attempted more than it had power to achieve." It stands out as one truth in the midst of a collection of remarkable falsehoods, true not only in the sense in which he meant it, but true in far more directions than he intended. The attempt to break up this Government will be found far more than the rebels have power to achieve, and the attempt to demonstrate that the Declaration of Independence is a lie, and that the enslavement of a class is the surest foundation of the freedom of the rest of the people, is one that not all the human race together could accomplish, because the laws of God are mightier than any plans or wills of man.

These things, however, we could not expect the rebels to admit as yet. A little more time is necessary to bring them to that. It was only hard knocks which drew out this reluctant admission that, in attempting to hold the Border States against our armies, they had attempted more than they could perform. They have recognized the fact too late. They will attempt now to draw in their circle, and to limit the field of their operations to the Gulf States, but whatever might have been the result if they had so limited themselves at first, the effort to do it now will be followed by swift and speedy overthrow.

They have been able, by throwing their forces forward as far North as they could reach, and there fortifying important points, to hold our forces back for several months. Our Generals have been reluctant to lead their men against long lines of batteries which the rebels have had time to raise against us while we were preparing for our onward movement. The batteries were all that gave them the advantage and delayed our onset. But now Columbus, and Henry, and Donelson, and Manassas are in our hands. The months of labor which the rebels have bestowed upon them are thrown away. The guns with which they were mounted are mostly in our possession, some few of them in the Mississippi, and some few they have carried off with them in their flight.

How are the rebels to supply the place of these bulwarks in their new field? Where are they to supply the place of the cannon which they have strained every nerve to bring northward, and which they must leave behind them? The lack of arms has been one of the greatest difficulties under which they have labored, and that will be still further increased by a southward movement. There is no new Norfolk from which they can steal a supply, and the manufactories in the Gulf States are few and far between.

And they will not have time to fortify as they have had. They will be followed close by victorious armies pressing closer and closer upon them, as the circle grows narrower. They have the railroads, it is true, to assist them in their Southward flight, and will be able possibly, so far to destroy them in their rear, as to hinder us in our march after them. But they cannot hinder us long. If they destroy we can construct. We have proved that. Our preparations are all made; we shall lose no time in that business, and our gunboats will sweep down the Mississippi before Island No. 10 can be fortified as Columbus was, while there is nowhere throughout the Gulf States any Torres Vedras within which their army may be safe from the onslaught of the Union troops. Their retreat from Virginia will be but the signal for renewed activity all along the coast, and from Roanoke Island, and Savannah, and Pickens, and Ship Island, our forces will rush in to distract the attention and harass the movements of those who will be thus hardly pressed from the North. And Davis will be compelled to admit, that if the subjugation of the Border States was more than they were able to achieve, the defence of the Gulf States is a yet greater task.

Heroism of the Officers and Men of the Lost Ship Cumberland.—In our regret at the ill fate which befell our wooden walls on Saturday last, in Hampton Roads, we must not lose sight of the wonderful gallantry displayed by the sailors and marines of the good old ship *Cumberland*, which went down before the irresistible assaults of the iron-cased rebel infernal machine. All accounts, from our own side, as well as from the rebels, are unanimous in representing the conduct of officers and crew as exhibiting a degree of heroism which never has been nor could be surpassed in any country's service, or by any men born of woman. Our brave boys very soon saw that their destruction was inevitable; but not a man quailed at the visit of death; not one thought for a moment of striking the colors of his country. We publish on other pages this morning several graphic accounts of the engagement, some of them written by those who took part on the National side, and others from those who fought for the rebels. Our correspondent at Newport's News narrates strikingly the incidents of the affair. Among other cases, he tells of two of the gunners who, after doing their best, and when the ship was sinking, never thought of surrendering, but clasped their guns in their arms and went to the bottom embracing them; of another who, when his legs were shot away, strode to his gun on his bloody stumps, seized the lanyard, fired his cannon, and fell back dead; and scores of other such cases have been narrated. The loss, of course, was fearful. "There were no wounded, for all went down." Even the rebels were amazed at the indomitable courage of these sailors. One of them, who was evidently in the fight, in writing to the Norfolk *Day Book* of the Commander of the *Cumberland*, says: "Gun after gun he fired; lower and lower sank his ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot gun; the ship lurches now to starboard; now to port, his flag streams out wildly; and now the *Cumberland* goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her." Let not the glorious deeds or the glorious deaths of such heroes be lost sight of in the midst of the tremendous events which are now deciding the fate of our country.

The Broadway Railroad.

The Broadway Railroad project is again fairly before the State Legislature in a shape to invite intelligent discussion. The Railroad Committee in the Assembly has reported a bill authorizing the construction of the Road, on certain prescribed conditions. It is conceded universally that the Committee has acted in this matter exclusively from motives of public interest,—that it is composed of members who are entirely free from the suspicions which have hitherto attached to legislative action on this subject,—that they have given a patient and attentive hearing to whatever the friends and opponents of the project have desired to urge, and that the whole matter is brought openly, fairly and properly before the Legislature for its action. This is one very important point which the public has gained.

We have a copy of the bill reported by the Committee in the State Assembly. The following are its essential provisions:

1. It incorporates Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Isaiah Blood, Nicholas Brandt, Oesian D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Nest, Oliver Ladue, Willard H. Bennett, Chas. T. Baldwin, Milton W. Skiff, Jeremiah J. Austin, Christian B. Morrison, David Rumsey, and W. S. Williams, as the Broadway Railroad Company, and gives them power to construct and operate the road on the conditions afterward specified.

2. The Company is required to pay to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City *seventy-five thousand dollars per annum*, as a compensation to the City for the franchise. This is equivalent to a payment of $1,250,000, and must certainly be regarded as a very fair price to the City for the powers and privileges granted in the bill. It is considerably over the sum offered by A. T. Stewart and others for the franchise, and is probably quite as much as the franchise would bring if sold at auction.

3. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City may resume all the rights and franchises thus conveyed by them at any time they choose, by repaying to the Company all they may have expended upon the construction of the road, and by taking at its cost all the property of the Company. This answers all the objections made against granting so valuable a franchise to any Company in perpetuity. The City may take possession of the road at any time they choose, and may sell it to another Company, dispose of it at auction, or run the road itself, at discretion.

4. The regular fare on the road is *five cents*: but every third car shall, between 6 A. M. and 12 P. M., convey passengers on any part of the road between Fifty-ninth-street and Park Row for *three cents*. This is a very proper discrimination;—but, in order to show some good reason for making it, the five-cent cars should be required to give every passenger a seat, and to protect him in the full enjoyment of it by refusing entrance to any person after the car is full. They are required by the bill in such a case to hoist a flag, to indicate that the car is full; but this is not enough: it should be unlawful to admit more passengers. The three-cent cars should not be subject to this restriction. Every person can then choose for himself to pay *five cents* for a *seat*, or pay *three* and take his chance of standing up.

5. The Broadway Railroad Company is required to purchase at par the capital stock and the property of the several omnibus lines which are to be injured by this road—the amounts being specified as follows:

Consolidated Stage Company	$705,000
Knickerbocker Stage Company	200,000
Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue Line	120,000
Broadway and Madison-avenue Line	175,000
Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Ninth street Lines	80,000
Fifth-avenue and Fulton Ferry	125,000
Bleecker-street, Broadway and Jersey City Ferry	40,000
Total	$1,445,000

In return for this sum of a million and a-half of dollars the Broadway Company becomes the proprietor of all the omnibus lines specified; all the omnibuses are to be withdrawn from the route of the Railroad, but may be run on side-lines and in connection with the railroad, but at no higher rate of fare than *five cents* for the *entire line* of omnibuses and cars. This certainly satisfies the demands of the stage interests involved, and provides perfectly for the public wants and at a reasonable rate.

These are the leading provisions of the Broadway Railroad bill. They protect the rights of the City, the interests of property owners, and the convenience of the public to a much greater extent than any other bill which has ever been offered. Whether the Company will accept the grant with the burdens which the Committee has imposed upon it, or take its chance of getting a more favorable bill from the next or some future Legislature, we are not sure. But we cannot help thinking that the Legislature would act wisely in *passing this bill*, and thus imposing upon the Company duties and obligations required by the public good, and which it may be impossible to exact at their hands hereafter. In our judgment, a railroad in Broadway is simply a question of time. Its construction sooner or later is absolutely inevitable. The demands of transit will require it, and the project never will be abandoned until, in some shape or other, it is carried. We doubt whether a more favorable opportunity will ever be found to secure the construction of the road upon just and advantageous terms, than is offered in this bill.

A Word for a Worthy Officer.—Congress has taken up the business of voting thanks in a wholesale way, so abundant are the occasions furnished by our brave soldiers, sailors, inventors, and certain others, who contrive to serve the country in a more or less martial fashion. Might it not be well to make some of this gratitude retrospective? Commodore Stringham has had no expression of thanks, richly earned by his capture of the Hatteras Forts. All he has had is injustice and insult at the hands of the Navy Department, which has selected him as the scapegoat of some of its many delinquencies, a circumstance that would seem to offer Congress the most forcible reasons for doing him due honor. It is a business, of course, of mere form and phrase; but, being a business, the withholding of the formal words in any particular case becomes a censure. And this Commodore Stringham certainly does not merit.

The Crusade against the Stevens Battery.

When the majority of the Board of Government Examiners, declining to witness the facts which Mr. Stevens had prepared at great expense to exhibit, objected to the completion of the battery, for reasons which these very facts proved utterly groundless, we concluded that the crusade of a quarter of a century, against the plans of the Messrs. Stevens had got to the last stages of weakness and exhaustion. But we were mistaken. A morning cotemporary fires the last—it must be the last—shot in the locker of opposition. It is this:

"A friend of the Stevens Battery forcibly urges that she can be completed for $750,000, and will then be more than a match for the British iron-plated *Warrior*, which cost £200,000. She will throw 2,200 pounds of iron at a broadside, which is about double that of our strongest frigates. *We presume this is all as he says.* But when he adds that the battery can be completed in four months he discourages us. We object to expending money at present on anything that cannot be put to work inside of that time. If money is to be spent on iron-clad vessels, *let vessels already in being be iron-plated.*"

In other words, our cotemporary advises that the Stevens Battery, which is "in being," is completed up to the point of putting on the armor, is perfectly adapted to receive armor because built for it, is of double the power and half the cost of first-class frigates, and is nearly paid for, should be abandoned; but that some vessel already furnished with masts, complete sailing gear, upper works, and two or three tiers of guns, and never intended to carry armor or the corresponding armament, should be partially torn to pieces, and partially rebuilt, at which point she would be as nearly prepared to receive her armor as the Stevens Battery is to-day; that iron armor should be constructed and put upon her, that a newly-arranged armament should be applied, and that incongruous things should be put together as best they might. The plan is, in short, to abandon the best hull and engine ever constructed for the purpose, and to destroy a good and useful ship now in service where there are no iron-clad enemies; the new part, or armor, being substantially the same in both cases, as to amount and weight, for a given degree of protection, and, of course, requiring the same time and cost for construction.

But the grand feature of this plan is yet to be mentioned. The time and cost of razeeing and reconstructing the old vessel, in order to adapt it to the new use, is all additional to that required for completing the Stevens Battery. There is one other view of the case. France is now constructing thirty-six iron-clad ships, and England is building eleven, of the same average class and tonnage as the Stevens Battery. But we are to have none at all, because they cannot be completed in four months. When this foreign fleet menaces our harbors, it will be convenient and characteristic, however, for our cotemporary to abuse the Government for not providing defence *in time*.

Is Burnside in Danger?—It appears that Gen. Burnside knew of the retreat from Manassas sooner than we did, having report of the movement by the first of the present month. This fact should quell the fears that have been entertained and expressed, lest Davis may have thrown the whole weight of Johnston's army upon Burnside's force, and annihilated it before reinforcements could be procured. Now, there is no evidence that any considerable portion of Burnside's command has ever been advanced beyond Roanoke Island—certainly, up to the latest advices, he was still in force there; while the small body occupying Winton could readily be withdrawn on receipt of intelligence of the evacuation of Manassas. But even if the expedition had advanced to Winton, or Suffolk, or some point on the approach to Norfolk, there is no likelihood that it would be troubled with a visit from the rebel army. It would require a fortnight, with all the railroad facilities possessed, to throw fifty thousand men down to the shores of Albemarle Sound, and such a movement would merely oblige Burnside's army to retire to its fleet, and thence to Roanoke Island, which is simply impregnable by any force the rebels (whose navy on the internal waters has been utterly destroyed,) can bring against it. Besides, there are obvious inherent objections that oppose themselves to the descent of the rebel army into the swamps of North Carolina, where they would not be able to procure supplies, while they would be wholly isolated from their force in the West. Concentration, rather than dispersion, is at this moment the policy of the rebel leaders. When, therefore, we add these considerations to the fact that Burnside was aware, a fortnight ago, of the movement from Manassas, we may confidently dismiss all fears for the safety of the North Carolina Expedition.

Scarcity of Ammunition in Secessia.—The rebels are experiencing the bitter truth of the adage, that misfortunes never come alone. To crown the misfortunes, and augment the panic created by the Union victories and the rapid advance of the National armies, their munitions of war are becoming exhausted. Muskets are scarce, and gunpowder is not to be had. The New-Orleans *Delta* suggests a remedy for the latter evil, which is as well worthy the attention of the rebel chiefs as the carping war *critiques* of certain editors further North are of the consideration of the National Government.

The writer in question having seen a specimen of gun-cotton, hastens to give publicity to a brilliant idea which has struck him. He opines that an exhaustless supply of explosive material may be obtained for artillery, bombs and mines, by using gun-cotton instead of ordinary powder.

The secession army, as Gen McClellan has anticipated, are evidently in the greatest straits for the munitions of war. Still our troops might expect warmer work than probably awaits them were there not two fatal objections to this promising and ingenious plan for replenishing the exhausted magazines of rebeldom. It so happens that the nitrogen compounds which alone are capable of imparting to cotton an explosive character are not to be obtained at present in the South; and, secondly, if the gun-cotton could be made, it would prove useless, as, when perfectly dry, it has a [illegible] nate habit of exploding spontaneously if kept in a damp atmosphere for a short [illegible] obstinately refuses to explode at all. Moreover, if these difficulties are surmounted, the fulminating force of this material is so sudden, so local and so brief that, before the projectiles are fairly started, it usually bursts the strongest guns, while the products of combustion are highly corrosive and unmanagable. When Schœnbein, in April, 1846, first exhibited gun-cotton before the British Association, at Southampton, in England, the most thorough investigation of its properties was made, and the question of its applicability to military purposes was set at rest forever. Once more, therefore, the rebels may be warned not to put their trust in cotton.

The Tax-Levy and the Board of Councilmen.—The tax-payers of this City will, we doubt not, rejoice over the firmness of the Board of Councilmen, as exhibited by their action last evening at their regular meeting, with reference to the Tax-Levy for the current year. The budget, as submitted by the Comptroller, had been adopted by the Councilmen, with one or two trifling additions suggested by the Comptroller, and was sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence. That Board, after a protracted and stormy debate, succeeded in adding over *eleven hundred thousand* dollars to the amount called for by the Comptroller, and thus amended, it came up for concurrence in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Mr. Jones (Ex-President of the Board) moved an adherence to the budget as passed by the Councilmen, in which he was sustained by a vote of 18 to 4, and to clench the matter he afterward moved that the Comptroller be directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to raise by tax such an amount as might be necessary to meet the current expenses of the City Government, and this was carried by a vote of 20 to 2. Of course, the Comptroller will not apply for any sum not embraced in his budget, which has received the sanction of the Board of Councilmen, and the onus of endeavoring to increase the taxes over *one million* of dollars is thus thrown upon the Board of Aldermen. To make assurance doubly sure, and to prevent any compromise on the subject, the Board of Councilmen have adjourned until the 24th inst., so that if the Board of Aldermen adhere to their additions of eleven hundred thousand dollars, there will be no taxes imposed at all during the year 1862. In that event the credit of honesty will belong to the Councilmen, and the responsibility of dissolving the Municipal Government, to the Aldermen.

Pray you, gentlemen at Albany, hurry up that new Charter!

A Steam Ram Wanted.—The conflict between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* calls attention, with renewed emphasis, to the capacities of the steam battering ram, the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can resist. For a moderate cost a steam vessel can be constructed of sufficient strength to sink any ship that ever floated, by the mere force of collision, and without herself suffering any material injury. It is possible that, when the tug of war is renewed between the two mailed vessels, the *Monitor* may be able to sink the *Merrimac*; it is possible also that she may *not*. But there is no question whatever of the ability of the steam battering ram to send that or any other craft to the bottom. Such a ram might have been constructed at less cost, and in less time than the mailed gun-boat which is being completed at Greenpoint, and which cannot be ready before the month of May, and which, we are bound to say, could be run down by the *Merrimac* with almost as much ease as she sunk the *Cumberland*. Besides, steam battering rams are the only effectual means of defending our rivers and harbors against the iron-plated and shot-proof vessels which England and France are introducing into their navies.

The Senate Committee have reported the Fifteen Million Appropriation bill for mail-clad vessels. We beg leave to urge most earnestly on the attention of the Navy Department the extreme importance of applying a portion of that appropriation to the construction of this resistless engine of naval warfare.

A Suggestion of Common Sense.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Capt. Ericsson is reported to have said that "he had no doubt that when the *Merrimac* should again appear, the *Monitor* would be able to sink her." We are also informed that, in view of the *possible* escape of the *Merrimac* from Hampton Roads, Gen. McClellan has telegraphed Col. Gates, the Commandant of Fort Trumbull, at New-London, Conn., to place that fort "in the best possible condition for defence," and to do his "best to stop her, should she endeavor to run by." The New-London *Star*, in commenting upon this order, says: "The idea would seem to be that the *Merrimac* may seek to get to New-York by way of Montauk and Long-Island Sound, and hence this order to keep a bright lookout for her along our coast." In addition to all this, we are given to understand that the *Merrimac* is lying in a disabled condition at Craney Island.

Now, if this sea-monster is capable of effecting such terrible mischief, in the event of her escape—and if the *Monitor* is able to sink her, as Capt. Ericsson says, and the whole community joyfully believe—may we be permitted to ask two very plain and simple questions: 1st. Why should the *Merrimac* be allowed to repair her damages, and get even a *chance* of escaping? 2d. Why does not the *Monitor* immediately go up to her, take advantage of her disabled condition, and send her to the bottom *at once*, in precisely the same manner that the *Merrimac* served the *Cumberland*?

Coast Defence.—The *Monitor* was intended simply as an impregnable fighting vessel in *smooth water*, and has fully met the expectations of her constructors. But her narrow escape from disaster *at sea*, should be well considered before insisting upon the same class of vessels for coast defence. Should any razeed and iron clad frigate, or any European *Warrior* or *La Gloire* menace our shores, we shall find that sea-worthiness and speed are quite as important to our defending fleets as iron walls and heavy guns. Of what avail is shot-proof armor if the hull that carries

ries it is water-logged, or if the enemy it threatens, by superior speed, keeps out of shot ranges?

THE BATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

A DESPERATE DAY'S FIGHTING.

Bravery of Capt. McCray, Commanding the Natio[illegible]nal Artillery.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

[illegible]nesday, March 12.

ST. LOUIS, Wed[illegible] advices from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, of Feb. 22, [illegible]hich state that the Texans have made various significa[illegible]nt movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig. On the 18[illegible]trong, in vanced a column of infantry, a thousand [illegible]eved a line of battle, in front of the Fort, and also m[illegible]ses. column of 600 cavalry to the West of our defe[illegible]he They advance to within a mile and a-half of t[illegible] works, with the rebel flag floating in the breeze. They remained in this position some time, and then commenced a retrograde movement. During the time of their advance Col. CANBY prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating, and the infantry was separated from the cavalry, Col. CANBY ordered Maj. DUNCAN to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retreating before them until they arrived at a deep ravine. The Texan infantry, in the meantime, advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine. Maj. DUNCAN, late in the evening, was recalled. The Texans continued to fall back.

It was reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery placed in a battery, masked in the ravine, but a short distance from where the skirmish took place.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. Col. CANBY crossed and pursued them in force, when the Texans on the heights fired some fifty cannon shots, without damage to our forces. Col. CANBY fired but two shots, deeming it imprudent to waste his ammunition.

On the morning of the 21st, two hundred Texan mules were captured, with their wagon-master.

The Texans on the highlands are destitute of water. Col. CANBY has the pass to the water guarded by a battery and two thousand men, and all the other outlets are also guarded in force.

The Texans must either fight desperately for water or surrender.

LATER.

When the Express closed on the morning of the 21st, the booming of cannon was heard at Valverde, announcing that the battle had begun.

LATEST.

A military express has just arrived from Fort Craig, with the news of serious conflicts between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st until sundown of the same day.

The fight commenced in the morning, between a portion of our troops, under Col. ROBARTS, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success until about 1 or 2 o'clock of that day, (the 21st.)

Col. CANBY then crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. MCCRAY, of the cavalry, but detailed to the command of the battery. Col. CANBY also took with him a small battery of two howitzers.

The enemy were supposed to have hed eight field-pieces.

The battle was commenced by our artillery and skirmishers, and soon it becama general.

Toward evening the guns of the enemy were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on our howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. MCCRAY'e Battery was defended by Capt. PLIMPTON'S company of United States Infantry and a portion of Col. PENOS' Regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers.

The Texans now charged desperately and furiously with picked men, about 600 strong, on MCCRAY'S battery. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven-pound bowie-knives. After discharging their carbines at close quarters, they drew their revolvers, and reached the battery amid a storm of grape and canister. The New-Mexicans of Col. PINOS' regiment became panic-stricken, and ingloriously fled. Capt. PLIMPTON, with the United States Infantry, stood their ground and fought nobly, until more than one-half were numbered with the dead.

With his artillery men cut down and with his support reported killed, wounded, or flying from the field, Capt. MCCRAY sat down calmly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last and gloriously died like a hero, the last man at his guns.

The Texans suffered terribly in this desperate charge.

Many of our officers greatly distinguished themselves on this day.

Maj. DONALDSON, who was chief Aid-de-Camp to Col. CANBY, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded in several places, but the Major was not injured.

KIT CARSON was in command of a regiment of volunteers, who were deployed as skirmishers. His command did good service during the action, and behaved well.

We have to lament the loss of Lieutenants MICHLER and STONE, who, like Capt. MCCRAY, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last and died the death of patriots.

Many other of our officers are wonnded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is believed to be much greater.

The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. CANBY, and if the Volunteers will do their duty the Texans will be ignominiously driven from the country.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Injury to the Merrimac in the Late Engagement.

EXCLUSION OF CORRESPONDENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 13.

All is quiet here this morning.

The steamer *Merrimac* is afloat at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and a large force of workmen is employed in repairing her. Serious damage was done to one of her prongs, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are now being strengthened.

The people of Norfolk are said to be in a state of mingled rejoicing and fear.

Lieut. W. N. JAFFARS is now in command of the *Monitor*.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 13—P. M.

The rebels commenced yesterday a small work of logs and sand, at Sewall's Point, apparently for the protection of a single gun. It was first discovered there on Saturday last.

The Seventh New-York Regiment went out on a scout from Newport's News this morning, and drove in the enemy's pickets up James River.

The new gunboat *Dacotah*, arrived to-day from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 12, } Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 13. }

The boat from Old Point has arrived, bnt bringe no news, the telegraph having anticipated her advices.

All the newspaper correspondents there, except alone the agent of the Associated Press, have been ordered away by Gen. WOOL, for having failed to comply with his instructions regarding news.

The Associated Press dispatches will hereafter be sent under the sanction of Gen. WOOL.

THE LINE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Late and Important Intelligence from Memphis.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Arrival of Bragg from Pensacola with Ten Thousand Men.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 13.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Cairo, March 12, says:

"A gentleman who left Memphis on Saturday, and arrived here this morning, reports that there is much excitement at Memphis. Many persons were leaving the city, and cotton, molasses, sugar and other articles of marchandise were being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still discussed. Speeches were made every night and all means used to check the increasing demoralization and to excite a war spirit. Gen. BRAGG had come up from Pensacola with 10,000 men; these were sent to reinforce New-Madrid and Island No. 10. Generals BRAGG and BEAUREGARD were at Jackson, Tenn., constructing fortifications, and all negroes in the country are called out to work on them. Martial law had been proclaimed in Memphis last Monday, for the purpose of checking insubordination, and compel the citizens to turn out and fight, no defensive preparations being made between there and New-Orleans. Forts Randolph and Pillow are strong positions, but less formidable than Columbus. The rebels confess that the reduction of these places will give us all the points on the Mississippi. Their gunboats are all at Island No. 10, and carry rifled 24 and 32 pounders. The fleet is nnder command of Capt. HOLLINS."

A messenger from New-Madrid reports all quiet this morning.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

Gen. HALLECK has telegraphed the following

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Our artillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the enemy's works one half mile west of Paris, Tenn. The enemy was driven out with a loss of 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss is Capt. BULL, of the Artillery, and four men killed and four wounded.

A cavalry force sent out from Lebanon, Mo., attacked one of PRICE'S guerrilla parties, killing thirteen, wounding five, and capturing over twenty prisoners, among whom was Brig.-Gen. CAMPBELL, the commander.

MINES AND TORPEDOES AT COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

COLUMBUS, Sunday, March 9.

After two days' exploration for infernel mechines, and to discover where the bluff had been mined, as was reported to have been done, Capt. W. A. SCHMITT and company, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, discovered ridges of new earth, similer to ridges which are formed by covering up gas or water pipes in a city, and traced them to a cavern. Effecting an entrance he found a strong, rude, wooden frame, covered by earth to attract no attention. Inside this, with the assistance of a light, he found implements similar to those used in e telegraph, office, with wires running in a dozen different directions. Following the raised rows of earth he soon came to a spot where something had evidently been hurled. Digging down some five feet, he came to e large iron cask, about three feet high, and e foot end a half through, in shape as near as can be described to a well-formed pear, with an iron cap fastened by eight screws. Taking off the cap we found grape, canister, and four eight-pound shell, surrounded by about two bushels of coarse powder. On the bottom of the cask there was a wooden box containing several batteries, with hollow wires attached to two larger wires, covered with a substance impervious to water, connecting with the cavern before spoken of. A dozen of these iron pots or casks were thus united with this cavern. Half a dozen of these caverns have been found, and probably 75 or 100 of these infernal machines are thus buried in the earth, some distance from the enemy's works; and the time to be exploded would be when our infantry had driven them inside their works—a sentinel would give the operator inside the cavern a signal, and he would send the electric spark through all the wires, and decamp. The result may be imagined. Whole regimenta could thus be blown up and sent to eternity, without even a chance of escape. The discoveries, as far as made, are all on the north and northeast portions of their works. Probably other parts of the works are similierly mined. Fortunately, their fiendish designs were discovered in time, and no damage has been done by soldiers, who are constantly on the lookout for discoveries, and might by accident have set off the train.

Another class of infernal machines, called torpedoes, have been discovered anchored in the river. They are round, about three feet long end a foot end a half in diamster, with one end tepering off to a point. The river is very high, and the number cannot be made out. It took three steemers five days to sink whet are in the bottom of the river. The very high stage of water has prevented auy damage to either gunboat or transport.

Death of Lieut. Harry B. Hidden, of the Lincoln Cavalry.

Among the gallant deeds of the present war, should be remembered that performed by the late HARRY B. HIDDEN, of New York City, First-Lieutenent of the Lincoln Cavalry. In anticipation of the advance of our forces upon Centreville and Manassas, Lieut. HIDDEN was ordered upon a reconnoissance. After several days' scouting, and with his command reduced to a sergeant and twelve men, on Sundsy, the 9th, he fell in with the pickets of the enemy, a scora in number, and drove them in, till finally he was suddenly surrounded by a hundred and fifty of the enemy. The alternative was to cut his wey oul, or to surrender at discretion. "Will you follow me?" said the unshrinking officer. "To the death!" was the unanimous reply; and through the rebel ranks they hewed their way, turning not to right or left, till they emerged from the forest at Sangster's Station, the enemy either fleeing or laying down their arms before them. After this daring action, and while making their way to the camp, with thirteen prisoers, one to each man, when one of the skulking assassins, who hed laid down his erms, seized his musket and shot the retiring officer deed upon the spot. The ball entered the back, near the top of the shoulder, and passed out through the neck under the chin, severing numerous blood-vessels, whose profuse bleeding soon closed the career of one of the most promising men in the army. Lieut. HIDDEN was possessed of the most manly beauty, beloved by all who knew him, and by none more then his compehions in arms. Gen. KEARNEY has stated that this charge has not been surpassed in gellantry by any during the war, and it is the general theme of conversation among those cognisant of it in Washington and Alexandria. The remains, which had been most carefully tended by Gen. KEARNEY and Mrs. SPRAGUE, wife of the Adjutant of the regiment, were brought to this city, yesterday morning, by his brother, EDWARD HIDDEN, and his brother-in-law, WM. H. WEBB, Esq.

The following letters, relative to the death of Lieut. HIDDEN, who fell while charging so gallantly on the rebels at Sangster's Station, Va., explain themselves:

CAMP KEARNEY, FAIRFAX SEMINARY, } Tuesday, March 11, 1862. }

DEAR COLONEL: I have just reached camp. The news of HIDDEN'S death touched my feelings deeply. His body has been carefully laid out, and covered with the flag of his country. I am aware that the regiment was just leaving camp for the forward movement when his remains were brought in, and thet as many of them as can, should be got together, and suitable resolutions expressive of their love and attachment for the brave young man who fell so nobly. Be assured such expressions, coming from his fellow-officers, could not fail to carry that consolation so much needed to the hearts and minds of his many relatives and friends in New-York.

Very respectfully, your friend,
F. C. ADAMS, Captain.

Col. MCREYNOLDS' reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY, } FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., March 11, 1862. }

MY DEAR ADAMS: I received your favor, and feel much obliged for your kind suggestions. We all regret that the exigencies of the service compelled us to forget, for the moment, the observance (by action) of that respect due to the noble young fellow who fell so gloriously under his flag, for the higher duty our country demanded in the field. But I assure you none of us feel the loss of the brave and gallant HIDDEN the less on that account. His charge at the head of twelve men against 150 of the enemy's infantry, and the capture of more than their own number of prisoners, including a lieutenant, a West Point cadet, was one of the most brilliant dashes on record. Gen. KEARNEY says it was one of the boldest dashes *he ever witnessed*; and what more could be said, coming from his lips.

Our officers are so much separated on duty—some at Manassas, some at Centreville, some on duty here, &c.—that it would be impossible to get them together at this time. You are denuted to draft resolutions as their sentiments; and I can assure you that you cannot sneak in too strong language of the deceased.

He was the perfection of honor, chivalry and courage—a gentleman in every sense of the word in all his relations, and his death, though he died so nobly, and in such a glorious cause, is a matter of the most profound regret to all officers and men of my regiment. I feel, individually, that I have lost a true and reliable friend in the field, and his country one of her noblest sons and soldiers.

You are also deputed to accompany the remains to New-York as the representative of the regiment. His relatives command our most heartfelt sympathy, but it is their consolation to know he died the noblest of deaths under the flag of his country. I am just going to see guard mount, and therefore am compelled to close, feeling assured that you will fully represent the regiment. I am sincerely yours,

ANDREW T. MCREYNOLDS,
Colonel Commanding First New-York Cavalry.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Enlargement and Completion of the Canals—The Proposed Reduction of Fare on the City Railroads—Enlarging the Locks on the Erie Canal—Communication Between the Sea and the Lakes—Division of Madison County, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

In the Committee of the Whole last evening, the House considered and reported favorably the bill in relation to the enlargement and completion of the Canals in this State, and for the reduction of the number and the regulation of the employment of the Engineers thereon. This is a bill intended to introduce a system of retrenchment upon the Canals, and has received the approval of the Canal Board, as well as the able Canal Committee of the House.

Various bills were moved forward, almost wholly of a local character. Mr. OONEN moved forward the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, but the motion was lost. The bill was general in its character, but the opposition did not arise from this fact so much as from opposition to the intrinsic character of the bill. This practice of pushing forward local bills is, however, becoming a public nuisance. Almost every member has one or more local bills in charge which he wishes to get through. To do this is almost as necessary to their "record" as to make a buncombe speech. The first business of a member, therefore, is to discuss national politics and send home the printed report of his remarks, and the next is to get through his local bill. He throws himself upon the generosity of the members, and as they are all in the same boat, and may want to ask a return of the favor they vote for the proposition to move forward; and thus the thing goes round, local bills are ground through, and bills of general interest are delayed until the very end of the session, when a real "hurly-burly" of confusion raigns, and they do not receive their proper attention.

A number of the local bills were thus moved forward and acted upon last evening. They possessed no general intereat.

The bill to amend the charter of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company was also reached, and passed to a third reading, without opposition.

In the Committee on Railroads, yesterday afternoon, Mr. COEY'S bill providing for the reduction of the fare upon City railroads in New-York, had another hearing. One or two speeches were made against it, claiming that the Legislature had no right to pass any such law. I think, however, that the Committee, if they do not reduce the fares, will compel these companies to provide better accommodations to the public, and I should not be surprised if they compelled them to pay over a portion of their receipts into the City Treasury.

Mr. ALVORD, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution calling upon the Comptroller to present estimates, founded upon surveys, of the expense of enlarging one tier of locks on the Erie Canal, and of the feasibility of this plan. Mr. ALVORD, in offering the resolution, said that it was one upon which the State authorities desired early action, as it involved, in some degree at least, the diversion of the trade of the West from the Erie Canal, although offered at this time, in immediate view of the frontier defences. The object of this enlargement was to afford a passage for gunboats from New-York to the great lakes, thus connecting them with our sea-coast navy-yards, and enabling the Government to put upon them a force of gunboats at short notice, and to do this through New-York State and the Erie Canal, instead of through the Illinois River and the Lake Michigan Canal. One great advantage of this plan is, that both termini of the line of connection between the sea and the lakes are thus in the now loyal States, while in the other one, before Congress, the navigation of the Mississippi is now disputed by the rebels, and is not immediately available, in case of hostilities with our Canadian neighbors or the Home Government. Mr. ALVORD also intimated that if the proposed enlargement were feasible and would not cost over $5,000,000, the General Government would prefer this route to the Western one. The necessity and value of such a communication between the sea and the lakes, is at once apparent as a source of strength to the Government. Especially is this true in view of the fact, that by the levees of canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence on the Canadian side, England has within her borders a line of water communication, by which she can put a force of gunboats upon the lakes and control them, unless we have similar connections. At the present time, by treaty stipulations, neither Power is permitted to have more than one war vessel upon the lakes. If either Power, therefore, possesses extraordinary facilities for putting additional vessels upon them, it possesses the key to their control, and an untold advantage in any contest. Such is the present importance of this plan to the nation at large. New-York has an especial interest in it, as it involves the opening up in the West of a new, or at least much improved outlet, for the products of that most magnificent section, and thus opens a rival line of transit to the Erie Canal.

The attention of the House during almost the whole session was occupied with the bill proposing to divide the County of Madison into two jury districts. This bill was reported one of the first in the session, and has stood at No. 33 on the general order list ever since. It is just one of those neighborhood quarrels which unavoidably make the legislative halls of the State their arena, while affecting purely local interests, and consume the time of the session oftentimes in the sharpest and most acrimonious debate. The general rule which should be established in all such cases is, that no change shall be made in the existing *status* of any county except upon the most positive proof, not only that a change would be an improvement in the matter of convenience, but also that a retention of the old *status* inflicts a positive evil upon some portion of the community. Changes of this kind, made for convenience, usually do as much to tear down the prosperity of one place as to build up that of another.

The facts in this case seem to be briefly as follows: The present Court-House stands at about the centre of the county, but, owing to the building of the railroad and canal, the northern villages of the county have decidedly the largest population, the village of Oneida especially. It is proposed, therefore, that instead of all going to a common centre to transact their law business, they only do so for a part of the time, and during the remainder, that the southern tier of towns make their legal pilgrimages past the centre, and on up to the village of Oneida, which lies in the extreme northeastern tier of the county. The fight was at first on this simple proposition, and entirely *dual*. To-day, however, such amendments were proposed as show a strong rivalry between the villages along the Northern boundary in the race for the Court-house, &c., which give the fight a decidedly triangular form. These amendments come in the form of leaving either to the people or to a commission to decide where the new half-shire town shall be, if it is decided to have one. Upon this proposition the battle was waging, until some member, Mr. STETSON, I believe, very wisely suggested that it would be better to decide whether the county should be divided at all before arranging the details of a chimerical division. Thus the debate was veered around on to the main question, and there continued until the hour for a recess cut it off temporarily—cut it off right in the middle of the speech of one of the members from that pugnacious little county. The county has some 43,000 inhabitants, and two members of the Assembly, one from the southern portion and the other from the northern. Mr. PURDY is from the village of Oneida, and is Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, and, of course, is his champion. Mr. BRAND is from Leonardsville, and is, of course, totally opposed to the bill. Like two generals, these gentlemen have carefully chosen their positions from the commencement of the session, and have been constantly fortifying themselves for the final conflict. Mr. PURDY finally marched from his intrenchments this morning to the assault, backed, as was asserted in the debate, by one hundred and eighty petitions in favor of two Jury Districts. Mr. BRAND quietly waited the assault until the enemy was within range, when he replied with the discharge of a carefully executed map of the county, with a circle inclosing it, having the present shire-town as the centre, and poor little Oneida shivering just within the edge of the remorseless periphery, while the margin of the map bore significant tables of distances, and little squibs like these, "Twelve out of fourteen Supervisors of the county oppose two Jury Districts;" "Four out of five of the county newspapers oppose any division into two Jury Districts." I know not how much ammunition in the way of petitions and remonstrances he has in reserve, but the amount can be by no means small, for everyone has had occasion, time and again, to wonder at the capabilities of Madison County in furnishing petitions *pro* and *con*. Thus was the battle between Oneida and Morrisville fairly opened. Meanwhile Mr. ALVORD led up the armies of the allies, Chittenango and Cannestota, and harassed the rear of both, until Mr. STETSON'S well-aimed shot from a commanding neutral position forced him to retire and await the issue of the duel between the principals. Here the matter stands just now.

In the Senate, the whole session was consumed in discussing the respective merits of Penitentiaries and State Prisons, as places of punishment of young criminals.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

Petitions were presented for an Industriel Home for cast-out women and for the passage of the Melropolitan Health bill and the Prohibitory amendment bill.

The bill to amend the State Prison laws wes reported for consideration.

The Comptroller sent in a communication relative to the expenses of the State advertising in the years 1860 and 1861.

The annual report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital was presented.

On motion of Mr. CONNOLLY, by unanimous consent, the bill to enable the Supervisors of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the annual tax, to pay the Police force, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill for a railroad in Twenty-sixth and other streets in New-York.

The bill to amend the General Life and Health Insurance act, was passed.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the District Courts of New-York.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a resolution which was adopted, requiring information from the Secretary of State respecting the old Leake estate (escheated estate.)

Mr. BALL moved to make the resolution to amend the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor, the special order for Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

Motion lost.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 15 to 11.

The bill to provide for sending convicts twenty years of age to the Penitentiary, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and debated till the hour of recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. ALVORD, by consent, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the State Engineer to cause to be made to the House, at the earliest moment, a report of the cost and feasibility of enlarging one tier of the locks on the Erie Canal to 150 feet in length and 25 feet in width, for the consideration of the General Government in connection with the subject of our lake frontier defences.

Mr. LEARY presented two remonstrances, numerously signed, against the Broadway Railroad.

This being General Order day, bills on the calendar were taken up.

The bill making an appropriation for the peyment of the direct tax, assumed by the State, to the United States, was ordered to a third reading.

The remainder of the session was occupied in discussion of the bill for the division of Madison County into two Jury Districts. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was consumed in debate on the bill to divide Madison County into two Jury Districts. The enacting clause was stricken out and the bill killed.

Artists' Reception.

The artists of the up-town studio mey cerlainly boast of one of the most elegant establishments in the City. Externally and internally, Donworra's little building, on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, is all that can be desired in a neat and limited way. A reception (to be sure) tests its capacity somewhat severely, and the numbers who ere then jusbled together are apt to lament the absence of the many spacious artists' rooms which form so pleasant a feature of the Ninth-street studio, and constitute, in fact, an apparatus by which the greatest crowd may be strained off in an egreeable way. The arrivals last evening began unusually early, and were so numerous that by 8½ o'clock it required a skillful flank movement to get within reconnoitering distance of the pictures. Thence, until the time of closing, the brilliant little *salon* was densely packed with fair votaries of art.

The pictures exhibited were not so numerous as heretofore, but displayed a high average of skill. Many of the exhibitors had several specimens of their handiwork on view, producing thereby a certain degree of sameness in the styles; but these styles, we are glad to add, were mostly good. We can hardly recall an occasion where a better collection of small *genre* pieces was to be seen. From such timely auguries we conclude that the forthcoming exhibition will, despite the times, be unusually interesting. Until then it will suffice to say that the following artists seemed to attract the most attention from the visitors: G. COLEMAN, (two charming Spanish pieces;) G. H. HALL, (a collection of fruit, flower and Spanish places, —one, "The Glass of Orgeat," quite ambitious in point of size, and all admirable in treatment;) Mr. W. J. HENNESSEY, (an old woman saying her morning prayer,—a charming and touching lesson of contentment, and one of the best pictures in the gallery;) SUYDAM; LOOP, (a very good: sunset;) HUNTINGDON, (Portia, with a stiff neck;) EDWIN WHITE, ("The Virtuoso"—a splendid subject, romantically treated;) HICKS, (a mob of defunct and living *literati*;) HAYS; GIGNOUX, (a beautiful little picture of Spring, and a quotation from Mr. G.'s large picture, called "Autumn in Virginia;" both very good;) G. H. BOUGHTON, (two peasant children playing with wood violets, very pretty;) GIFFORD, (a gorge all ablaze with sunlight;) YEWELL, (several excellent pictures;) BLONDELL, EANINGER, CAFFERTY, WUST, JAMES M. HART, WM. HART, BIERSTADT, BROWN. There was no statuery on exhibition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 782, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, a graphic letter from our correspondent with the Burnside Expedition, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Official Account of the Victory of Pea Ridge. The Suspension of Pillow and Floyd; and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Army Orders of the President. The Grand Advance on Manassas. General Retreat of the Rebels. An Official Narrative of the Neval Battle in Hampton Roads and the Raising of the Polomac Blockade.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. The Debate in the French Senate. The Movement in Germany. The Greek Revolution, &c.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN—By an Officer of Rank.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 698 Broadway.

All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.

All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.

All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.

All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.

A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

Espenscheid's New Styles of Spring Dress Hats for gentlemen are neat, light, and so exceedingly beautiful as to defy successful imitation. A perfect original, without peer or rival, and a leading gem of the season. For sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Guardian Life Insurance Company, OF NEW-YORK,

Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,

No. 192 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Ladies, Spring is Coming, and if you wish for yourselves and families Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, (with anklets, &c.,) good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13,

MARRIED.

ALLAN—COLTON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D., Mr. HORATIO A. ALLEN, of Providence, Penn., to FRANCES A., only daughter of John A. Colton.

TAYLOR—FOULKE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, COARTLANDT MULCASTER TAYLOR to MARY BERKMAN, daughter of Joseph Foulke.

DIED.

QUIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, WILLIAM A. QUIN, son of the late John Quin, in the 29th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GAFFIT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 12, CHARLES GAFFIT, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock from the residence of his son, George W. Gaffit, No. 88 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

NEIL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, at No. 126 St. Mark's-place, after a lingering illness, from an accident in December last, MARY MARSHALL, relict of the late Robert Neil, Kelso, Scotland, in her 63d year.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Kelso *Chronicle* please copy.

STOKES.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, EDMUND STOKES, formerly of Canada.

CARLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at his residence, WILLIAM CARLOCK, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Minnetta-lane, New-York.

VAN SANTVOORD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, SUSAN ROMEYN, wife of Cornelius Van Santvoord, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

VAN BAUNT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 13, WILLIAM J. VAN BAUNT, aged 19 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Thompson-st.

FISH.—On Thursday, March 13, MARY SHEPHERD, widow of Preserved Fish, in the 89th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

ELSWORTH.—On Thursday, March 13, JOSAY, only child of John K. and Teresa Elsworth, aged 1 month and 14 days.

Notice of funeral in Friday evening's papers.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., papers please copy.

CURR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 13, ARCHIBALD S., eldest son of James Curr, New-York, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Mitchell, No. 13 East Baltic-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Church Cemetery.

DEMAAREST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 13, PETER, eldest son of Peter and Henrietta H. Demarest, aged 7 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 59 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning.

BUNCE.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 12, CLARA, wife of Oliver B. Bunce, in her 30th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. E. M. Bunce, No. 181 East 15th-st.

BABCOCK.—In Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, March 4, after a lingering illness, GILES BABCOCK, formerly of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

SMITH.—Drowned, at Port Royal, on Sunday, Feb. 15, JESSE SMITH, seaman, late of U. S. steam transport *Cosmopolite*.

RINGWOOD.—In Oxford, Ohio, on Saturday, March 8, suddenly, of paralysis, while on a visit to his brother; Mr. Joseph D. Ringwood, Mr. WM. HERBERT RINGWOOD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 62 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 121.—March 13, 1862.
60, 43, 69, 61, 70, 12, 6, 66, 44, 2, 15, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 122.—March 13, 1862.
71, 15, 29, 57, 53, 64, 24, 37, 34, 56, 75, 49.

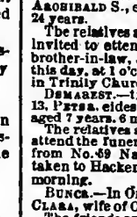
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 69.—March 13, 1862.
52, 46, 75, 57, 19, 41, 17, 1, 73, 42, 11, 9.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 172.—March 13, 1862.
2, 51, 29, 11, 3, 44, 53, 47, 35, 56, 70, 50.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st.,

Respectfully announces that, having just completed the refitting of their store, they are now opening a

FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE,

to which they would call the attention of buyers. While the war lasts, they will continue to sell at the reduced prices.

They would call especial attention to some

NEW PATTERNS OF DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, AND GLASSWARE.

ALSO, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

IMITATION DIAMOND EAR RINGS, PINS AND FINGER RINGS,

For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No 415 Broadway.

RUSHTON'S WALNUT CANDY—A WHOLESOME CONFECTION.—Something new. Wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S two drug stores, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Brooms-st., and No. 10 Astor House. Don't buy any unless the ball IS UP, on it.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S Barnes" blown in the bottle.

There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.

To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.

D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1861.

SIR—I have seen a practical test of the Gomez Electric Fuse Train, and am

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-waiter; is used to washing and ironing. Can bring unexceptionable references. Inquire of [illegible] 22 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and [illegible], or as seamstress and to take care of children; [illegible] sewer. Apply, for two days, at No. 5 [illegible], West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a first class, competent young woman of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; has lived over 7 years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. By a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 89 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 115 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands shirting, crimping, &c.; prefers the country for the Summer; two years' City reference from last employer. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable English Protestant woman. Address No. 84 West 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself useful and obliging. Call this week at No. 128 32d-st., one door from 7th-av., or address a note to No. 136 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5 and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, to plain sewing; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 232 11th-st., one door from 6th-av., for two days; has good City references from her last place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

A COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a steady woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived with several of the first families in this City; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

A COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, games, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; can do almost any kind of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av. No objection to the country with a good family; can attend to milk and butter.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls wish situations; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly understand their business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; also, by a German girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; both understand their business; have no objections to the country; can be well recommended. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well disposed young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and is a tip-top washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 26th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or chambermaid and waitress; fully competent; wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st. Send a note.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is competent for all kinds of housework, wishes employment by the day; her terms will be moderate. Can be seen at No. 226 West 26th-st., inquire in the store.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged American widow lady of education; fine seamstress, fond of children, and will do her very best to please; is from Bloomfield, N. J.; salary little object; best references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. G., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady, who is competent for her business, or would take care of a sick person. Can be seen for two day at No. 110 Prince-st.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as lady's maid and good seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; or would wait on grown children; has the best City references. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, for a very superior laundress; is a woman of the most reliable habits, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references for strict integrity, truthfulness, and full ability to perform her duties to the entire satisfaction of any family. No objection to New-York. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 19 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton, Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style, and would do chamberwork, if required; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly, also French fluting; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 220 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring the private door bell, next the jeweler's.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; best of City references given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call at No. 31 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, who has the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE wants a situation; she has good reference. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Office, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, for two days.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at HOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., for one week.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as nurse, who understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to wash for a lady and child that boards. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 3d-av., between 24th and 30th sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $6 per month. In a permanent situation. Call or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience in bringing up children by hand; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or can take care of a lady in her confinement, or assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 370 3d-av., second floor, back room.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress, by an English young women, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes to get a situation as nurse; she understands sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has best of City references can be produced. Can be seen at No. 157 Bowery.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; good references given and required. Call at No. 49 King-st., near Varick.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Has no objections to the country.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has had charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class seamstress, by a very respectable woman, having the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl to do plain sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do light chamberwork, take care of grown-up children. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation to wait on an invalid or old lady, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to assist in the care of grown children; can produce good reference. Call or address No. 260 West 42d-st., third floor, front room.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO hire a good, willing girl to do general housework or as laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FROM England, dinners to dress by the day, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty, from his last employer, also from all with whom he has lived. Address S. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who understands his business: is honest, sober and industrious; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who understands his business; has long reference as to the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing, obliging and attentive; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. V., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well; City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a single man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business thoroughly: has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young man, a Protestant; understands plain gardening; willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for three days, for J. M.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and has got the best of City reference from his last employer, where he lived the last four years; has no objection to city or country. Call at, or address No. 840 Broadway, for three days. If not engaged.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a single man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a steady driver, and who would be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required; has six years' good references. Address P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country references from his last places; has no objection to assist in a garden. Call or address, for two days, at the saddler's store, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; has no objection to make himself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A married man who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country; also, is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him, and he is a good gardener; has the best of reference as to capability and integrity. Address M. D., for three days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A situation as above; understands the routine of agricultural purposes, and the care and treatment of all stock; is married, no incumbrance; has the best references from his last and former employers. Address, for three days, R. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for one day, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

A FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable married man with a small family, to take charge of a farm for one or two years; he understands graperies, vegetable and fruit culture in all its branches. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

A FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by an Englishman, as farmer or gardener; understands it in all its branches; married; his wife would take charge of the dairy if required; has a small family. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st. for three days, to 11 A. M.

A FARMER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A well-qualified Scotchman wants engagement as farmer, gardener and florist on a first-class place. Wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a married man, (without children,) who thoroughly understands the business in every department—forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also farming, and the management of stock. Will be found to use rigid economy in everything of which he has charge, and whose whole time is devoted to forward the interests of his employers. The highest testimonials from former employers. Address M. H., Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 376 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who is engaged to take charge of a gentleman's country-place the 1st of April, would like to get a job at pruning in City or country until then. A note addressed to JOHN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office will be attended to

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or as gardener and farmer, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his profession, and is willing and able to work, as his testimonials will prove. Any gentleman having a well-stocked milk or truck farm to let on shares, or rent by the year, would find the advertiser and his wife a suitable party. Address F. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LAD, aged 19, accustomed to gardening in all its branches, would like to find employment; has two years' reference from his late employer; feels competent to take charge of a small place or as assistant on a large one. Address MARCH, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED,) without family, wants a situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference as to character and abilities. Call or address a note to A. M., at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman, a good situation for a gardener, who has been in his employment two years, and will be well recommended; he understands his business, and also the care of horses. Call on J. F. VOSE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from England a situation as gardener; understands flowers and grapes, likewise kitchen gardening; the best of City reference given. Address M. G. E., No. 2 Front-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of gardening; has excellent references. Address R. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has many years' experience in this country; understands the care of green-house plants; can milk, if wanted. A married man, with one child. The best of reference given from well-known gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., for three days, at Mr. Allen's, No. 189 Water-st., or Mr. Story's, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, harness shop.

A GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and cold grapery; also, a good coachman and careful driver; is competent to fill either situation; has good City references as to capability and honesty. Address C. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted as gardener and coachman, by a married man without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a sober man of steady habits; is a good vegetable grower, good groom and careful driver, also a good milker; his good reference; wages moderate. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, as situation as first-class gardener and farmer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED,) without family, wants a situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference as to character and abilities. Call or address a note to A. M., at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman, a good situation for a gardener, who has been in his employment two years, and will be well recommended; he understands his business, and also the care of horses. Call on J. F. VOSE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

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A GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and cold grapery; also, a good coachman and careful driver; is competent to fill either situation; has good City references as to capability and honesty. Address C. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted as gardener and coachman, by a married man without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a sober man of steady habits; is a good vegetable grower, good groom and careful driver, also a good milker; his good reference; wages moderate. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, as situation as first-class gardener and farmer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; where there are graperies and greenhouse; his wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairywoman, if required; both are active and industrious. Can be well recommended; would like to meet with a respectable family where they could settle down. Address D. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or to A. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and farming in all its branches; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MARried man with a small family, wants a situation as gardener and farmer; is sober, honest and industrious; can be well recommended from his present employer. Address M. HARMONY, Esq., No. 7 Bowling Green.

A HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business, as he has lived as butler in England. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; has the best of City reference; is competent in his business and will be found strictly attentive and obliging. Address, for 2 days, P. L. TADMAN & CO., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse grapery, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables; the woman is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; a lodge preferred; the best of references. Address M. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

A MAN AND WIFE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man and wife desire situations in the country; the man is an excellent hand over horses, is a good farmer and plain gardener; the wife is a first-class down-stairs servant and dairymaid; both are willing and obliging, and have the best of references from last employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 215 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, IN some mercantile house, by a young man, who is a good penman and a competent bookkeeper, correspondent and entry clerk. Satisfactory reference given. Address ANSON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY WHO LIVES WITH his parents, and can bring good references as to character, &c. Apply to HOFFMAN BROS., No. 330 Broadway.

A COOK-WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a girl who can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron; none but a neat, tidy person need apply, at No. 133 Lexington-av., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED AN AMERican girl or middle-aged woman to assist generally in the affairs of a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 2.8 West 43d-st. Permanent place if suitable.

A PROTESTANT GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTestant girl to do light work and to sew with a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address A. P. C., No. 248 Madison-av.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man who understands farming, vegetable gardening and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful, to go twenty-five miles from the City. Wages $10 per month. Inquire at the jewelry store, No. 362 Bowery.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a girl as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended. Wages, $7. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk, for a child only a few days old; one who is healthy and willing to make herself useful in the house. Apply at No. 79 East 25th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork; and who can operate on a sewing machine; must be willing and obliging, and bring good City reference. Apply at No. 351 5th-av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, A MAN AND WIFE.—A CLERGYman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, residing in a parsonage in the country, is desirous of finding a respectable elderly couple who would keep house for him, attend to his personal wants, horse and garden. They would have a comfortable home, and would receive their board as compensation for services. Apply by note, with reference, to CLERGYMAN, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

POLISHERS.—WANTED, TWO POLISHERS; those used to gunwork preferred. Apply to L. H. OLMSTED, foreman of Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate finisher for the country. Apply by letter, with references, to Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED at T. BILL'S, No. 294 Chatham-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, and other elegant furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

NASSAU-ST.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts., and running through to Theatre-alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank; the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet, are 6 stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 161 Broadway, a very large stock of superb furniture for parlors, libraries, chambers, dining rooms, &c., en suite. Also, a variety of ranges, buffets, secretaries, library bookcases, armoir-à-glace, encolignures, worktable, extension tables, lounges, chairs, &c.

N. B.—At 12 o'clock, 7 superb 7-octave grand-action piano-forte, Paris make, cost $600; to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7 o'clock,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—Embracing a great variety of valuable works on various subjects, and miscellaneous literature, scientific, classical and school books, &c. Also, Japanese, Chinese, and other FANCY ARTICLES.

PEASE & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Aldridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, No. 22 Orchard-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and Instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—This Institution is situated on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 85 miles from New-York, and is surrounded by beautiful and sublime scenery. The great "Fowler House," with all its costly furniture, (costing $60,000,) has been leased by the Principal, and will be opened as a Boarding School for Young Ladies on the 16th of April, 1862. The building is of brick, the halls, parlors and rooms are large, and furnished superior to those of any other school in the State. It will have every possible advantage for the cultivation of health and pursuit of solid and ornamental learning. For circulars, address the Principal,
REV. J. H. NORTHRUP,
Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. Spring Term opens March 28. For particulars, call on Prof. T. R. WHITE, A. B., No. 10 Nelson-place, near 8th-st.

R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WHOSE time is not wholly occupied, wishes a home where her service will be an equivalent for board; references from the first institutes in the City. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring term will open April 9. The School offers superior advantages for intellectual and physical culture. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Counting Room-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 7th-av., three two very neat and convenient cottage houses, Nos. 230 and 232, with water, bath, gas, fixtures, &c. Also, in the same neighborhood, two small three-story brick houses; rent $250. Also, some small tenements at from $150 to $200 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH POTTER, No. 232 9th-av., near 26th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET, in New-York, Nos. 62 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., with all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 283 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 119th and 120th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 49 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hudson-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near Bond-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STUYVESANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK House No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (3 marble) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the Broadway cars. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or No. 192 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William-st., New-York. JOHN PROVOST.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses: Nos. 168, 170 and 172 West 43d-st.; rent, $400. One three-story brown-stone house, No. 139 East 45th-st.; rent, $550. One four-story brown-stone house; rent, $550. One three-story brown-stone house, No. 2 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.; rent, $800. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH POTTER, No. 164 West 43d-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A REAL SNUG two-story brick house, containing seven rooms, counter cellar, having gas and fixtures throughout, water, &c. Those in want of a comfortable little house would do well by making early application. To a responsible tenant a lease of three years will be given. Rent, $275 per annum. Apply at No. 71 Atlantic-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $300. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the upper part of a first-class house, with all modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D., consisting of seven rooms, besides pantries, &c., and use of bath-room, clothes, and stationary washtubs. Rent, $180. Address Box No. 3,679 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDing, 20x50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 8th-av.; Also, a brick stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 219½ 8th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

TO LET.—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av., having all modern improvements, Croton water, bath-room, gas, &c., &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bath-room on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—IN the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 75x50 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—ONE in Clermont-av., north of Lafayette-av.; one in Washington-av., north of Gates-av.; English basements; three stories, neat and convenient; water and gas; front, $360 and $420. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn Glass Works, from 9 to 12, and 3 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (5th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to S. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, Nos. 189 and 207 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 34th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 169 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET AT HARLEM—CITY AND COUNTRY residence combined—The large double house on 2d-av., near 126th-st., with stable, large garden, fruit trees, &c. Possession may be had early. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 710 BROADWAY—THE BASEMENT store, also the third, fourth and fifth stories, with tea-rooms and kitchen; suitable to be let for furnished rooms, or would be rented separately to artists, &c. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—TWO MODERN TWO-STORY, ATTIC and basement houses, situated in Hudson-street, between St. Luke's Church and West 10th-st., in fine order; gas, cold bath, chandeliers, fine yard, &c. Rent $500. Apply at No. 511.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.

Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

NO. 65 SECOND-AVENUE.—TO LET OR lease, the full front, three-story, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent, $250. Only responsible parties need apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET—APPROPRIATE for all society meetings. Those about to rent will do well to call on the proprietor at the rooms, No. 187 Bowery, WM. HAINES, successor of Major Smith, deceased.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 662½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—SECOND STORY AND A BASEMENT room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near the 4th-av., suitable for a very small family only; rent about $260. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, a four-story brown stone front house, No. 100 East 21st-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a six-horse power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 210 West 24th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and very neatly finished throughout.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

FULTON-STREET—NO. 105—UPPER LOFT TO let; rent $200. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GRAU, No. 102 Walker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP, }
F. J. A. BOOLE, } Committee on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.

B. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 84 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 1,000 3d-av., near 61st-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage at Spuyten Duyvil opposite Kingsbridge, with carriage-house, poultry-house and two-house filled with fruit and about 13 acres of land. The situation is perfectly healthy. The cottage is on an elevated lawn; is surrounded by ornamental shade trees and evergreens, and commands a fine view of the valley of the Spuytenduyvel; it contains 10 rooms, besides store and bath-room. There is a kitchen range and furnace, and the house is supplied with pure spring water by iron pipes. The kitchen garden is supplied and stocked with a variety and abundance of the choicest fruits. It is 7 minutes' drive to the Hudson River Railroad, and 20 minutes to the Harlem Railroad depôt at Fordham, and about 1½ hours' drive to the City, over a fine road, two miles of which may be through the Central Park. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE COUNTRY SEAT of the subscriber, on the banks of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy, and the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice-house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out-buildings. The garden is large. A portion of the adjacent farming land would be rented with it, if required. Possession May 1. Apply to RYAM K. STEVENS, No. 168 Pearl-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SPUYTENDUYvil.—A 2-story and attic house, with all the modern conveniences, beautifully located at Spuytenduyvil, with a fine view of the Harlem River, High Bridge, &c.; contains fourteen rooms, has a bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; within ten minutes' walk of the depôt; with three acres of ground attached, tastefully laid out with walks, &c.; has an abundance of forest, fruit and evergreen trees, flowers, grapes and small fruits, with large kitchen garden and lawn; on the premises are stable, carriage, cow and chicken house. Will be sold, or rented low. Apply to
SERGEANT & HUNT, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellerville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good bonting, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad; rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Price, $17,000 Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT residence at Stamford, Conn., situated on high ground on Atlantic-st., and five minutes from depôt, with about 4½ acres of land, commanding a fine view of Long Island and the Sound; house is 55 by 90, with bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., &c.; heated by Baker & Smith's apparatus; grapery, and all necessary outhouses; will exchange for a first-class house in this City; price $50,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., with 2 acres of land, laid ont in garden, with fruit, shade trees, &c. The house is 42 by 27 feet, with extension dining-room and kitchen, all built and finished in the best manner; cellar under the whole; it is within ¾ mile of the depôt. Apply to EDWARD MAY, No. 66 Main-st., Paterson, or to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT in every respect, embracing 100 acres choice land, with all the requisite out-buildings, and in perfect order—adjacent to Largetown, N. J., 1¼ hours from City; part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.; balance in good City property. Stock, implements and furniture embraced if desired. S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 133 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, 18 nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND ONE-HALF acre of ground at Greenwich, Conn. The house has ten rooms, and is in good repair; the ground is well cultivated, with fruit, garden, &c.; there is a fine view of the Sound, with pleasant surroundings. To a person with small means it is particularly desirable. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. H. JONES, Westcott's Express, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in low orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds; a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

SEVERAL NEW AND DESIRABLE HOUSES, having the modern improvements, for sale or to let, also, spacious lots on Sanford-av., Flushing; situation pleasant, elevated, and perfectly healthy; one hour from Fulton Market, and 30 minutes from 34th-st.; trains frequent, and soon to run hourly. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A FIRST-class house on Atlantic-st., near the depôt, and overlooking the Sound; contains 12 rooms; has furnace and gas; fine stable on premises; most desirable residence for a person doing business in the city; rent $500. Apply to THOS. G. BITCH, No. 111 Broadway, or W. R. RITCH, Stamford.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE NEAR THE New-York Bay Cemetery, Bergen, N. J., containing 15 lots with two fronts, two dwellings, one manufactory and barn; an abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties; will be sold for $5,000; subject to mortgage of $2,500. Apply to G. S. CLARK & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the depôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A good house and 1½ acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit; the house is new, and is in first-rate order; contains 12 rooms beside the attic; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Harlem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, a fine property, with 3½ acres of land. Also, for sale or to let, a stone house and stable, with eight acres of land. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT HASTINGS.—Fourteen rooms, with coach-house, garden, lawn, orchard, and about 6 acres of land. Also, a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH TWO acres of ground, on the river, at Lower Ravenswood, adjoining the Astoria steamboat landing. Also, a 4-story, brown-stone house, No. 231 West 32d-st. Inquire of Mr. LOOMIS, Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND THREE acres of land, all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—IN MADISON, N. J., NEAR THE DEpôt, a convenient house, nearly new, with twelve rooms, barn, garden, &c., admirably situated for a person doing business in New-York. Inquire of D. N. HICKS, at depôt, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET.—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 22x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by day work; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE ENTIRE FURniture for a suite of parlors (three rooms deep,) very handsome and very fresh condition—say mirrors, carpets, curtains, gas fixtures, mantel ornaments, cabinet furniture, articles of vertu, &c., for which unencumbered Newark city lots will be given, and money loaned on a mortgage on them. The furniture may remain till 1st of May, if party prefers. Address G., Box No. 1,384 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE in very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house with extension, on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, with or without one or two lots adjoining in the rear fronting on Downing-st. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED the first-class high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 11 West 39th-st., near 5th-av. This house contains all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, on the premises, or at No. 22 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for very desirable lots, situated at Washington Heights; a good, moderate sized house, with about an acre of land attached, within easy distance of New-York. For particulars, address CITIZEN, Box No. 179 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.—Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most elegantly finished houses in this City; good location, No. 128 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x55, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, GENteel, three-story and basement house, north side of 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to the lumber-yard foot of 53d-st., East River. BROWN & STONE.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, near Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. depôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, choice vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 283 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELEGANTly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) to a private family; rent low. Will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, and Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FULLY furnished four-story, brown-stone house, No. 185 West 2d-st.; has all improvements, and furniture nearly new. Inquire of PLATT ADAMS, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $50.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, the second floor of a house between 18th and 26th sts., bounded by Broadway and 3d-av., or on Lexington-av., between 24th and 28th sts. Gas and water indispensable. Rent moderate. Possession 1st of May. Address D. CONNOR, No. 145 3d-av.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE FROM THE 1st of May next a first-class house with all the modern improvements. New house preferred. Location between 28th and 50th sts., 3d and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $600. Address H. C. E., Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A NEW HOUSE WELL LOCATED in this City, and worth about $10,000, for which will be given sixteen acres at Mount Vernon, N. Y., valued at $4,500, and balance in cash. Principals only may communicate, in writing, with R. B., No. 33 Wall-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second floor and basement in a modern-built house, between 4th and 18th sts., and 2d and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D. B., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR a small family, at a moderate rent, easy of access to the City; location healthy; or board at a reasonable rate for the Summer, in some private family, near the City. Address S. M. F., No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—NEAR ORange or West Bloomfield, with from three to five acres of land, about a mile from the depôt. Price not to be over $4,000. Address, with full description, R. S. CUSHMAN, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country for the Summer season; to be within two hours' ride of New-York. Address Box No. 1,957 Post-office, stating terms and full particulars.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.

Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.

Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $643,176.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to.....$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862.....101,850
Total Profits for 7 years.....$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash.....402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862.....$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jshial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. G. Wetmore,
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All classes of Government Securities, and other Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold on commission.

Collections made on all accessible points, with prompt returns.

A full assortment of

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HON. EDWARD HAIGHT, M. C., PRESIDENT OF BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
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No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
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THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNOEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & C

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

give some idea of the picture the Junction presented on the occasion of our visit.

From one of the Irish people whom I found living in a log hut, and who professed themselves "Union," over-joyed at the sight, I gathered some information relative to the recent flight of the rebels, that has every appearance of being authentic. The last of the rebels left on Monday morning, at about 11 A. M., firing the buildings just previous to their departure. But the movement had been going on for the same days, and cars laden with provisions and munitions of war were kept whirling into Manassas, trains running constantly both day and night. They got intelligence of our advance on Friday of last week, though they had anticipated it for some time. It would seem that they commenced evacuating leisurely, but were obliged to so hasten the end as to leave them incomplete. At no time during the last Winter, said our informants, have the rebels had more than 35,000 men behind these works. From the columns of smoke that rolled up in the rear of their retreat, it is evident they fired the several railroad bridges between the Junction and the mountains, as they went along. C. H. W.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

Retreat of the Rebels on the Strasburgh Road.

Welcome of Our Troops by the Citizens of Winchester.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, March 12—9 P. M.

Gen. JACKSON's forces left here last night, on the Strasburgh road. The forces of Gens. HAMILTON and WILLIAMS are just entering the town. Company A, of the [illegible] Cavalry, Capt. BERTRAM, and a Company [illegible] Fifth, followed by Capt. Cross' [illegible] Maryland, and a squadron of the Michigan Cavalry, were the first to enter the town. The rebels occupied a strong fort, one mile out, which was [illegible] by Gen. JACKSON last night.

The people generally are intensely delighted at our presence, and hail it as the harbinger of peace and future prosperity.

The regiments, as they pass along, are cheered and greeted from the houses of the citizens, and the cheers are responded to by our officers and men.

The rear column of Gen. BANKS' Division, which will proceed by the Berryville route, have not yet arrived.

Not a shot has been fired.

Yesterday the rebels arrested 80 of the most prominent citizens and sent them to Richmond.

Gen. JACKSON's force yesterday consisted of LORING's Brigade, several field batteries, and 300 of ASHBY's Cavalry—about 4,000 in all. They commenced evacuating the place about sunset last night. The cavalry were the last to leave, and they departed just before we entered the town.

It is represented that there is a large secession force at Strasburgh, and that they intend to make a stand there.

Owing to the state of affairs at Manassas, it is believed that Gen. JACKSON will make his way up the Shenandoah Valley to the Virginia Central Railroad, and thence to Richmond.

Prominent Secessionists here say that the rebel forces will make a stand at Gordonsville, and have fortified it to a great extent.

Several prisoners and a small amount of ammunition are all the seizures we have made.

It is represented by the resident friends of the Union that two-thirds of the population of this town and county are loyal to our Government, but have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure, so far as the expression of opinion was concerned.

There have been no Richmond papers received here for a week, and the citizens are entirely ignorant of the thrilling events which have transpired within that period.

Coffee sells at 75 cents to $1 a pound; sugar 25 to 37 cents, and calico 50 cents. Other articles are more abundant.

Whisky is selling at $2 a pint, and other liquors in the same proportion.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, March 12—8 P. M.

This afternoon a squadron of the Michigan Cavalry pursued ASHBY's Cavalry several miles. A skirmish ensued nine miles hence on the Strasburgh road. The Michiganders took six prisoners, including Second Lieut. MURRAY, of ASHBY's corps.

When the rebel JACKSON evacuated this town he left unmolested the railroad and rolling stock, consisting of five locomotives, four passenger cars, and fourteen freight cars.

A train for Harper's Ferry will start early in the morning to obtain commissary supplies. The telegraph line to this place has just been completed, making complete connections to all points.

A number of deserters have given themselves up.

The advance this morning was planned and led by senior Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, with the impression that our approach would be strongly resisted, and it would have proved eminently successful against JACKSON's resistance.

Yesterday Col. MIX, of the Van Alen Cavalry, with a squadron, pounced upon a party of rebel cavalry four miles west of Berryville, while they were breakfasting, wounding three and took them prisoners.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, March 13—Noon.

Heavy explosions were heard here at 10 o'clock last night from the direction of Strasburgh, which are believed to have been caused by the enemy blowing up the stone-arched bridge over Cedar Creek to prevent our pursuit of JACKSON.

The skirmish last night on the Strasburgh road was led by Major MIX, of the Van Allen Cavalry. He pursued ASHBY's flying scouts until he came upon their main body, taking prisoners as before stated. The rebel Lieut. MURRAY is a Baltimorean.

Last night was acknowledged by secession ladies to have been the most quiet for six months. Several thousand soldiers were in town, and the remark was added, "No wonder your arms are victorious, from the excellent discipline of your troops."

Col. LEONARD, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, has been detailed for Provost duty, by order of Gen. HAMMOND, Military Commander. Among the distinguished persons here is Mrs. DANDRIDGE, late Mrs. BLISS, daughter of the late President TAYLOR. Her husband is an officer in the rebel service.

Col. FAUNTLEROY, late of the National army, but now a Brigadier-General of the rebel Virginia troops effected his escape hence on Tuesday, on our approach.

Two locomotives, surmounting the Stars and Stripes, with a long train of cars, started for Harper's Ferry at 9 o'clock this morning. It conveyed a large military mail.

The [illegible] cavalry scout last night failed to overtake JACKSON's retreating regiment on the Strasburgh Road. It is believed he rejoined JACKSON at Strasburgh. A few of his scouts may yet remain this side of Cedar Creek.

The Hawkins Zouaves at the Battle of Roanoke Island.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 13.

In many of the correspondents' reports of the engagement at Roanoke, nearly all the credit was given to the Hawkins Zouaves. They are, of course, entitled to their share; but a letter from an officer in the engagement states it was the flanking (Massachusetts) regiments that caused the sudden retreat of the rebels from their stronghold, and the fort was entirely empty when the Hawkins Zouaves made their grand charge.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA

The Policy of the Rebel Retreat from Manassas.

Gov. Letcher Calls Out the Militia of the State.

Rebel Official and Unofficial Reports of the Naval Battle in Hampton Roads.

Floyd's Official Report of the Battle of Fort Donelson.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE ON FLOYD.

We have received the Richmond *Examiner* and *Despatch* of the 11th and 12th inst., and the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th, from which we make a variety of highly interesting and important extracts regarding recent events. They will be found below.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM THE POTOMAC EXPLAINED.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 11.

The most important movements that ever occurred on this Continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the *Virginia*, in the waters of Hampton Roads, opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in *withdrawing from its offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan*, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington City; but as a line of defence for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON is now falling back is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement, he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington City to reach safety by a few hours' flight like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defence, as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumference. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defence, assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have, by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbance, and at his leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foe, *but the measure has become a strategic necessity*, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy, and insuring the success of our cause. The surprise has will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great. *Mere delay is ruin to him*, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is now inevitable.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The President of the Confederate States has called for 40,000 additional troops from Virginia. This call affirms that "the exigencies of the public service require, in order to repel the invasion of Virginia, that her sons be called out in her defence more speedily than can be done under the operation of the law recently enacted by her Legislature." No call like this has ever yet been made upon the State in vain. Every nerve must be strung. Every son of Virginia must respond with an ardent zeal to defend the Commonwealth. Those subject to military duty are alone required to perform this service, but gallant volunteers who come with the will to do or die for this great cause will be given a place in our ranks. This war has attained a point which requires brave men and true patriots to leave their homes and grapple sternly with the foe. *We will not tamely submit to degradation or slavery.* We will have Virginia independent, and all our liberties maintained, or perish in the attempt to secure them.

Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, *do hereby require the militia and the volunteers of the respective counties and cities* named in the schedule hereto annexed, to repair forthwith to the respective places assigned them without waiting for further orders. Move at once to the places designated.

Commandants of regiments and companies will immediately cause their commands to be summoned, employing expresses where necessary, and when assembled order them with expedition to the nearest railroad line, and thence to the rendezvous and report to the General in command. Regiments will there be consolidated and formed into ten companies to a regiment, with one hundred men to each company.

Field and company officers sufficient for the force that may be assembled will be assigned according to rank, and junior officers who have no commands will be considered supernumerary, and be returned to the ranks. Officers in command of detachments *en route* to places of rendezvous will cause the necessary supplies for their commands to be furnished, giving to the persons furnishing them certificates of indebtedness, which will be paid by the Auditing Board at Richmond,

Every private having a serviceable firearm of any description in his possession, or who can procure one from a neighbor not able to perform duty, will carry it with him. If lost, the arms will be paid for by the State. Those who have no arms will be provided with them at the respective rendezvous.

The loyal citizens of the West and Northwest, in counties not herein named, are earnestly invoked to form guerrilla companies, and strike, when least expected, once more for the State that gave them birth. With stern resolve and manly courage uphold the flag and the untarnished fame of the Old Dominion. Scorn the misrule of traitors who, with usurped authority, are desecrating our soil with a pollution worse than that of the direst enemy, and execute vengeance upon the foe, who acknowledges and sustains their treason.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the 10th day of March, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

Following the proclamation is a list of the places of rendezvous for the different counties of the State. There are five places altogether: *Winchester, Manassas*, Fredericksburgh, Norfolk and Williamsburgh. Two of these points, it will be noticed, are now in possession of the National forces, though it was day before yesterday that the Virginia rebels were ordered to rendezvous there by their Governor.

On the above proclamation the Richmond *Examiner* makes the following remarks:

"Yesterday, the stupendous proclamation of JOHN LETCHER startled the people of this State as if the earth had opened under their feet. Declaring that the President had called on the Commonwealth for 40,000 'additional troops,' he orders, not 40,000, but the entire male population of Virginia, between the ages of 18 and 45, to get up 'immediately' and march out into the fields, without food, without arms, without tents, not to be subjected to a draft, but to do service in a body during the war.

This is the 'call' of which LETCHER speaks. The Legislature passed a law for a draft at the present time to meet this call; LETCHER neglected to execute the law; the Legislature called him to account for it; and he wreaks his vengeance on the whole population of the State, by ordering them, without the warning of a day, without preparation or provision, to go and lie down together in the open fields:

Real madness or much whisky may have their parts in this sudden overturn of a whole society; but above and through them both this purpose is clearly evident: to produce as much confusion and embarrassment as possible, to render the public defence an odious service, to distress the people in the utmost extent, to harass and annoy all classes, till the war for our independence becomes an unendurable curse.

The question comes up to every mind, what are we to do? We would willingly give a hopeful or consolatory answer if we knew one, but there is none to give.

Alas, poor people! Between LINCOLN without and LETCHER within your case is indeed a sad one. Unless the Confederate Government can interfere for your protection, then put your trust in God, for there is no other friend for you.

In another article the same paper says:

"The Confederate States Government, we trust, will put a hole in JOHN LETCHER's drum before his overdone patriotic proclamations have effected that amount of popular discontent with the war which he is evidently bent upon exciting, and have culminated in the exploit of dragging off the entire white male population of Richmond like droves of free negroes, with nothing more formidable or useful in their hands than shovels and tin cups."

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

OFFICIAL REBEL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

In the rebel Congress, on the 10th inst., the following communication was received from the rebel Executive, in response to the resolution of Mr. LYONS calling for the report of the naval battle in Hampton Roads. It may be proper to say that the *Virginia* is the rebel name of the *Merrimac*:

C. S. STEAM BATTERY VIRGINIA,
OFF SEWELL'S POINT, March 8, 1862.

FLAG-OFFICER: In consequence of the wound of Flag-Officer BUCHANAN, it becomes my duty to report that the *Virginia* left the Yard this morning at 11 o'clock A. M., steamed down the river past our batteries, and over to Newport's News, where we engaged the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* and the batteries ashore, and also two large steam-frigates, supposed to be the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, and a sailing frigate, and several small steamers armed with heavy rifled guns. We sunk the *Cumberland*, drove the *Congress* ashore, where she hauled down her colors and hoisted the white flag; but she fired upon us with the white flag flying, wounding Lieut. MINOR and some of our men. We again opened fire upon her, and she is now in flames. The shoal water prevented our reaching the other frigates. This, with approaching night, we think, saved them from destruction. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. Two of our guns have the muzzles shot off; the prow was twisted, and armor somewhat damaged; the anchor and all flag-staffs shot away, and smoke-stack and steam-pipe were riddled. The bearing of officers and men was all that could be wished, and in fact it could not have been otherwise, after the noble and daring conduct of the Flag-Officer, whose wound is deeply regretted by all on board, who would kindly have sacrificed themselves in order to save him. We were accompanied from the yard by the *Beaufort*, Lieut. PEEKER, and *Raleigh*, Lieut. ALEXANDER, and as soon as it was discovered up the James River that the action had commenced, we were joined by the *Patrick Henry*, Commander TUCKER, the *Jamestown*, Lieut. BARNEY, and the *Teaser*, Lieut. WEBB, all of which were actively engaged, and rendered very efficient service. Inclosed I send the surgeons' report of the casualties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CATESBY AP. R. JONES,
Ex. and Ord. Officer.

Flag-Officer F. FORREST.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

From the Norfolk Day Book of the 10th.

On the morning of the 8th, the steam-frigate *Virginia*, Flag-Officer FRANKLIN BUCHANAN commanding, left her moorings at the Dock-yard, and, attended by the steamtugs *Beaufort*, Lieut. Commanding PARKER, and the *Raleigh*, Lieut. Commanding ALEXANDER, steamed down the harbor.

It was a gallant sight to see the iron-clad leviathan gliding noiselessly through the water, flying the red pennon of her commander at the fore flag-staff, and the gay Confederate ensign aft.

Not the least impressive thought which she suggested was that her gallant crew, under a commander and officers worthy to direct their destiny and defend the flag she bore, went thus boldly with smiles and huzzas to solve a new problem in maritime warfare—to make the "trial trip" of the *Virginia*, the trial of battle!

Nor could any man behold the little tugs, with their gay ensigns at peak and mast-head, their battle-flags set, steaming in her wake, without an emotion of admiration for the brave men they thus bore, and a prayer for their deliverance.

In the wake of all came the Port Admiral, with a staff of naval officers.

Thus down the harbor, past the wharves, thronged with eager citizens, past the batteries, whose parapets were dark with soldiers, steamed the squadron.

Through the two barricades and then the *Virginia* put her helm a-starboard, and took the South Channel.

Meantime, the morning was still as that of a Sabbath. The two frigates lay with their boats at the booms and wash clothes in the rigging. Did they see the long, dark hull? Had they made her out? Was it ignorance, apathy or composure? These were the questions we discussed as we steamed across the flats to the south of the frigate, with the two gallant little gunboats well on our starboard beam heading up for the enemy. Our doubts were solved by the heavy boom of a gun from beyond Sewall's Point. The reverberation rolled across the sun-lit water and died away, but still the clothes hung in the rigging, still the boats lay at the booms. Another gun (twenty minutes past one) broke on the air, and a tug started from Newport's News, while at the same time two others left Old Point, taking the channel inside Hampton bar. Steadily, with a grim and ominous silence, the *Virginia* glides through the water, steadily and with defiant valor the *Beaufort* and *Raleigh* followed where she led. At 1:50 a rifle gun from one of these little vessels rang out, then a white puff from her consort. Still the clothes in the rigging, still the boats at the boom? Was this confidence? It could not be ignorance. Did it mean torpedoes, submarine batteries, infernal machines? The gunboats have fired again, and lo! here away to the eastward were the *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, rising like prodigious castles above the placid water, the first under steam, the second in tow. Other puffs of smoke, other sharp reports from the gunboats, but the *Virginia* goes on steadily, silently to do her work. Now the in-shore frigate, the *Cumberland*, fires, now the *Virginia* close aboard, now Sewall's Point battery, now the *Minnesota*, now the *Roanoke*, now the air trembles with the cannonade. Now the *Virginia* delivers both broadsides, now she runs full against the *Cumberland's* starboard bow, now the smoke clears away and she appears to be heading up James River. This at 22 minutes to 2. The *Congress* now lets fall foretopsail and then the main, and so, with a tug alongside, starts down the north channel, where the *Minnesota* has grounded, and presently runs plump ashore. Meanwhile the *Virginia* opens upon the Yankee fort: slowly she steams back, and the *Cumberland*, sunk now to her white streak, opens upon her again. A gallant man fought that ship—a man worthy to have maintained a better cause. Gun after gun he fired; lower and lower sunk his ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot-gun, the ship lurches to starboard, now to port, his flag streams out wildly, and now the *Cumberland* goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her. The *Virginia* stops. Is she aground? And the gunboats? *Raleigh* and *Beaufort!* glorious PARKER! glorious ALEXANDER! there they are on the quarters of the *Congress* hammering away, and creeping up closer and closer all the time. At 10 minutes to 4 the *Congress* struck. PARKER hauled down the ensign, run up his own battle flag in its place: there the heroic TAYLOR, who fought the *Fanny* at Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, got his wound—there the gallant young HUTTER fell, all shot by the dastards who fired from the ship and shore when the white flag was flying at the main and mizzen of the *Congress!*

Here, too, and in the same way, Flag-officer BUCHANAN, and Flag-Lieut. R. MINOR were wounded. Now, the James River gunboats, whose dark smoke had been seen against the blue distance ever since 3 o'clock, came dashing along past the shore batteries. TUCKER, the courtly and chivalrous, leading the van with the *Jamestown*, Lieut.-Commanding BARNEY, close aboard, and the little *Teaser*, Lieut. WEBB, in her wake, like a bowlegged bulldog in chase of the long, lean stag-hounds. It was a gallant dash, and once past the batteries, the two heavy vessels took position in line of battle, while the *Teaser* dashed at the *Minnesota*, looking no larger than a cock-boat. And right well she maintained the honor of her flag and the appropriateness of her name. Now the *Roanoke* puts her helm up and declines the battle. Now the *Virginia* is thundering away again. The *Teaser* is still closer in. We are closer in—sizz comes a shell ahead; presently another astern; finally a third, with a clear, sharp whizz, just over head, to the great delight of the Coonnoore, who appreciated the compliment of these good shots, which were the last of six directed shots at the *Harmony*. Now the schooner *Reindeer* comes foaming along, cut out from under the shore batteries; she reports, and is sent up in charge of Acting-Master GIBBS. And next the gallant *Beaufort* runs down. PARKER steps and brings on board the great piece of bunting we saw hauled down just now. He brings also some thirty prisoners and some wounded men—men wounded under that white flag yonder desecrated by the Yankees. One of these lies stretched out, decently covered over, gasping his life on the deck—a Yankee shot through the head, all bloody and ghastly, killed by the inhuman fire of his own people. Another pale and stern, the Captain of the *Beaufort's* gun, lies there too, a noble specimen of a man, who has since gone where the weary are at rest. A gallant man, a brave seaman! We shake hands with PARKER, he gets back to his vessel slightly wounded, as is ALEXANDER also, and steams back gallantly to the fight. The *Patrick Henry*, the *Jamestown*, the *Teaser*, the *Beaufort*, the *Raleigh*, and the grand old *Virginia*, are all thundering away. We steam down and speak the first. We hear a report of casualties; we shake hands with friends; we shove off, cheer, and steam towards the Swash Channel. Presently, through the thickening gloom, we see a red glare; it grows larger, and brighter, and fuller, and redder. It creeps higher and higher, and now gun after gun booming on the still night, as the fire reaches them; the batteries of the *Congress* are discharged across the the water in harmless thunder. It was a grand sight to see; and by the light of the burning ship we made our way back to Norfolk. At 11½ the act of retribution was complete, for at that hour, with a great noise, she blew up.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Some detention occurred on board the *Virginia* on Sunday morning, we learn, or she would have commenced the engagement much earlier than 8½ o'clock; at which time she, together with the *Patrick Henry* and *Jamestown*, and our other gunboats, opened fire on the *Minnesota*, which still lies hard and fast aground. The tide being at the ebb, the *Virginia* did not take the channel where the *Minnesota* lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting within a good range of her, she opened fire with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Early in the morning, the Ericsson Battery, now called the *Monitor*, was discovered off Newport's News Point, she having gone up there during the night. A sharp encounter soon took place between her and the *Virginia*, during which time they were frequently not more than 20 or 40 yards apart. Unfortunately, the *Virginia* ran aground and the *Ericsson* using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her, but without doing any serious damage. In a short while, however, the *Virginia* succeeded in getting off, and putting on full head of steam, ran her bow into the *Ericsson*, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

We are rejoiced to say that notwithstanding the firing was much heavier than on Saturday, there were no casualties on either of our vessels—not a man being in the least injured by shots from the enemy or otherwise.

Several of the enemy's gunboats being within range, they were favored with a shell or two from the *Virginia* with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of these laying alongside the *Minnesota* had a shell thrown aboard of her, which on bursting tore her asunder and sent her to the bottom.

Having completely riddled the *Minnesota*, and disabled the *St. Lawrence* and *Monitor*, besides, as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats—in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumphs and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE THIEF FLOYD.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Feb. 27, 1862.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON—*Sir:* Your order of the 12th of this month, transmitted to me by telegraph from Bowling Green to Cumberland City, reached me the same evening. It directed me to repair at once, with what force I could command, to the support of the garrison at Fort Donelson. I immediately prepared for my departure, and effected it in time to reach Fort Donelson the next morning, 13th, before daylight. Measures had been already taken by Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, then in command, to render our resistance to the attack of the enemy as effective as possible. He had, with activity and industry, pushed forward the defensive works toward completion. These defences consisted in an earthwork in Fort Donelson, in which were mounted guns of different calibre, to the number of thirteen; a field work, intended for the infantry supports, and constructed immediately behind the battery and upon the summit of the hill in rear. Sweeping away from this field work eastward, to the extent of nearly two miles in the windings, was a line of intrenchments, defended on the outside at some points with abatis. These intrenchments were occupied by the troops already there, and by the addition of those which came upon the field with me. The position of the "fort" which was established by the Tennessee authorities, was by no means commanding, nor was the least military significance attached to the position. The intrenchments, afterwards hastily made in many places, were injudiciously constructed because of the distance they were placed from the brow of the hill, subjecting the men to a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters opposite, as they advanced to or retired from the intrenchments. Soon after my arrival the intrenchments were fully occupied from one end to the other, and just as the sun rose the cannonade from one of the enemy's gunboats announced the opening of the conflict, which was destined to continue for three days and nights. In a very short time the fire became general along our whole lines, and the enemy, who had already planted batteries at several points around the whole circuit of our intrenchments, as shown by a diagram herewith sent, opened a general and active fire from all arms upon our trenches, which continued until darkness put an end to the conflict. They charged with uncommon spirit at several points along on the line, but most particularly at a point undefended by intrenchments, down a hollow which separated the right wing under Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER from the right of the centre, commanded by Col. HIMAN. This charge was prosecuted with uncommon vigor, but was met with a determined spirit of resistance, a cool, deliberate courage, both by the troops of Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER and Col. HIMAN, which drove the enemy, discomfited and cut to pieces, back upon the position he had assumed in the morning. Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the battery of Capt. PORTER for their participation in the rout of the enemy in this assault. My position was immediately in front of the point of attack, and I was thus enabled to witness more distinctly the incidents of it.

The enemy continued their fire upon different parts of our intrenchments throughout the night, which deprived our men of every opportunity of sleep. We lay that night upon our arms in the trenches. We confidently expected, at the dawn of day, a more vigorous attack than ever. But in this we were entirely mistaken. The day advanced, and no preparation seemed to be making for a general onset. But an extremely annoying fire was kept up from the enemy's sharpshooters throughout the whole length of the intrenchments, from their long-range rifles. Whilst this mode of attack was not attended with any considerable loss, it, nevertheless, confined the men to their trenches and prevented their taking their usual rest. So stood the affairs of the field until 3 o'clock P. M., when the fleet of gunboats in full force advanced upon the fort and opened fire. They advanced in the shape of a crescent, and kept up a constant and incessant fire for one hour and a half, which was replied to with uncommon spirit and vigor by the "fort." Once the boats reached a point within a few hundred yards of the "fort," at which time it was that three of their boats sustained serious injuries from our batteries, and were compelled to fall back. The line was broken, and the enemy discomfited on the water, giving up the fight entirely, which he never afterwards renewed. I was satisfied, from the incidents of the last two days, that the enemy did not intend again to give us battle in our trenches. They had been fairly repulsed, with very heavy slaughter, upon every effort to storm our position: and it was fair to infer that they would not again renew the unavailing attempt at our dislodgment, when certain means to effect the same end without loss were perfectly at their command. We were aware of the fact that extremely heavy reinforcements had been continually arriving day and night, for three days and nights, and I had no doubt whatever that their whole available force on the Western waters could, and would, be concentrated here, if it was deemed necessary, to reduce our position. I had already seen the impossibility of holding out for any length of time with our inadequate number and indefensible position. There was no place within our intrenchments but could be reached by the enemy's artillery from their boats, or their batteries. It was but fair to infer that, while they kept up a sufficient fire upon our intrenchments to keep our men from sleep and prevent repose, their object was merely to give time to pass a column above us on the river, both on the right and the left banks, and thus to cut off all our communications, and to prevent the possibility of egress. I thus saw clearly that but one course was left by which a retreat could be secured or the saving the garrison, or a part of it. That was to dislodge the enemy from his position on our left, and thus to pass our people into the open country, lying southward toward Nashville. I called for a consultation of the officers of divisions and brigades, to take place after dark, when this plan was laid before them, approved and adopted, and at which it was determined to move from the trenches at an early hour on the next morning, and attack the enemy in his position. It was agreed that the attack should commence upon our extreme left, and this duty was assigned Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, assisted by Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON, having also under his command commanders of brigades, Col. BALDWIN, commanding Mississippi and Tennessee troops, and Col. WHARTON and Col. MCCANSLAND, commanding Virginians. To Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER was assigned the duty of making the attack from near the centre of our lines upon the enemy's forces, upon the Wynn's Ferry road. The attack on the left was delayed longer than I expected, and consequently the enemy was found in position when our troops advanced. The attack, however, on our part was extremely spirited, and although the resistance of the enemy was obstinate, and their numbers far exceeded ours, our people succeeded in driving them discomfited and terribly cut to pieces from the entire left. The Kentucky troops, under Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, advanced from their position behind the intrenchments upon the Wynn's Ferry road, but not until the enemy had been driven in a great measure from the position he occupied in the morning.

I had ordered on the night before the two regiments stationed in Fort Donelson to occupy the trenches vacated by Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER's forces, which, together with the men whom he detached to assist in this purpose, I thought sufficient to hold them.

My intention was to hold, with Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER's command, the Wynn's Ferry road, and thus to prevent the enemy, during the night, from occupying the position on our left, which he occupied in the morning. I gave him orders upon the field to that effect. Leaving him in position, I started for the right of our command, to see that all was secure there—my intention being, if things could be held in the condition they then were, to move the whole army, if possible, to the open country lying southward beyond the Randolph Forges. During my absence, and from some misapprehension, I presume, of the previous order given, Brig.-Gen PILLOW ordered Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER to leave his position, on the Wynn's Ferry road, and to resume his place in his trenches on the right. This movement was nearly executed before I was aware of it. As the enemy was pressing upon the trenches, I deemed that the execution of this last order was all that was left to be done. The enemy, in fact, succeeded in occupying an angle of the treuches on the extreme right of Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER's command; and as the fresh forces of the enemy had begun already to move toward our left to occupy the position they held in the morning, and as we had no force adequate to oppose their progress, we had to submit to the mortification of seeing the ground which we had won by such a severe conflict in the morning, reoccupied by the enemy before midnight. The enemy had been landing reinforcements throughout the day. His numbers had been augmented to eighty-three regiments.

Our troops were completely exhausted by four days and nights of continued conflict. To renew it with any hope of successful result was obviously vain, and such I understood to be the unanimous opinion of all the officers present at the council called to consider what was best to be done. I thought, and so announced, that a desperate onset upon the right of the enemy's forces on the ground where we had attacked them in the morning, might result in the extrication of a considerable proportion of the command from the position we were in, and this opinion I understood to be concurred in by all who were present. But it was likewise agreed, with the same unanimity, that it would result in the slaughter of nearly all who did not succeed in effecting their escape. The question then arose, whether in point of humanity and a sound military policy, a course should be adopted from which the probabilities were that the larger portion of the command would be cut to pieces in an unavailing fight against overwhelming numbers. I understood the general sentiment to be averse to the proposition. I felt that in this contingency, whilst it might be questioned whether I should, as Commander of the army, lead it to certain destruction in an unavailing fight, yet I had a right individually to determine that I would not survive a surrender there. To satisfy both propositions, I agreed to hand over the command to Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, through Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, and to make an effort for my own extrication by any and every means that might present themselves to me.

I therefore directed Col. FORREST, a daring and determined officer, at the head of an efficient regiment of cavalry, to be present for the purpose of accompanying me in what I supposed would be an effort to pass through the enemy's lines. I announced the fact upon turning the command over to Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, that I would bring away with me, by any means I could, my own particular brigade, the propriety of which was acquiesced in on all hands. This, by various modes, I succeeded in accomplishing to a great extent, and would have brought off my whole command, in one way or another, if I had had the assistance of the field officers, who were absent from several of the regiments. The command was turned over to Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, who at once opened negotiations with the enemy, which resulted in the surrender of the place. Thus ended the conflict running through four days and four nights; a large portion of which time it was maintained with the greatest fierceness and obstinacy, in which we, with a force not exceeding 13,000, (a large portion of whom were fly armed,) succeeded in resisting and driving back with discomfiture an army of more than 30,000 men. I have no means of accurately estimating the loss of the enemy. From what I saw upon the battlefield, from what I witnessed throughout the whole period of the conflict, from what I was able to learn from sources of information deemed by me worthy of credit, I have no doubt that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded reached a number beyond (5,000) *five thousand*. Our own losses were extremely heavy, but for want of exact returns I am unable to state precise numbers. I think they will not be far from 1,500 killed and wounded. Nothing could exceed the coolness and determined spirit of resistance which animated the men in this long and ferocious conflict; nothing could exceed the determined courage which characterized them throughout this terrible struggle, and nothing could be more admirable than the steadiness which they exhibited, until nature itself was exhausted, in what they knew to be a desperate fight against a foe very many times their superior in numbers. I cannot particularize instances of heroic daring performed by both officers and men, but must content myself for the present by saying, in my judgment, they all deserve well of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.
A. & I. G. O., March 10, 1862.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of such official reports as have been received at the War Department of the defence and fall of Fort Donelson.

They will be found incomplete and unsatisfactory. Instructions have been given to furnish further information upon the several points not made intelligible by the reports. It is not stated that reinforcements were at any time asked for; nor is it demonstrated to have been impossible to have saved the army by evacuating the position; nor is it known by what means it was found practicable to withdraw a part of the garrison, leaving the remainder to surrender; nor upon what authority or principle of action the senior Generals abandoned responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

In a former communication to Congress, I presented the propriety of a suspension of judgment in relation to the disaster at Fort Donelson, until official reports could be received. I regret that the information now furnished is so defective. In the meantime, hopeful that satisfactory explanation may be made, I have directed, upon the exhibition of the case as presented by the two senior Generals, that they should be relieved from command, to await further orders whenever a reliable judgment can be rendered on the merits of the case. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Further Interesting Particulars.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, March 11.

A special to the *Republican* says:

"A messenger arrived at 10 o'clock last night bringing additional news of the battle.

The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, where a skirmish took place on their march down. In anticipation of an attack on the south side Gen. CURTIS ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side, but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on their rear, north of our army, by 1,500 to 2,000 rebel cavalry. Gen. SIGEL, with 800 men, protected the train, and for several hours alternated retreating and stopping to hold the rebels in check while the trains pushed backward to the main bodies of the army. While thus engaged, Gen. SIGEL was three times surrounded, but cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Geo. SIGEL. In this way, on Friday, the engagement became general, and continued so throughout, the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. CAREY's Division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them.

Col. DODGE's Brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa Regiment, and the First Iowa Battery, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, Col. PURPLE's regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Missouri. The Second Brigade, under Col. VANDEVERE, of the Ninth Iowa, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque Battery, and Col. CAREY's regiment of Cavalry.

A letter from Col. CAREY says, that the losses in the Fourth and Ninth Iowa, Thirty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Missouri, are from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded.

Only 300 of the Twenty-fourth Missouri were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa Cavalry and Eighth Indiana lost about 40 each.

Among the wounded are Gen. ASBOTH, in the arm; Col. CANATRO, in the arm; Lieut.-Col. GALLIGIN, Lieut.-Col. HERRON and Major COYLE, of the Ninth Iowa. Besides being wounded, Col. HERRON was taken prisoner. Col. DODGE had three horses shot under him. Lieut. SMITH, of the Second Ohio Battery, who was taken prisoner, jumped from a wagon to make his escape, and was killed.

The rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brig.-Gen. MCCULLOCH, killed; Brig.-Gen. BLAKE, dangerously wounded; Col. MCINTOSH, killed; Col. B. H. RIVES, Second Regiment Volunteers, dangerously wounded; Col. HERBERT, of the Third Louisiana, killed or dangerously wounded; Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, among them one lost by Gen. SIGEL at Wilson's Creek.

Our loss is regarded as 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but supposed to be from two to three thousand.

A large number of rebel prisoners were taken, probably 1,500 or more, and were constantly being brought in.

Two thousand Indians

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3269. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR REGULAR ARMY.

ITS PRESENT ORGANIZATION

CHANGES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Vacancies in the Corps and Regiments—Officers Retired—Resignations, Dismissals, Deaths, &c.—Promotions from the Ranks.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS, &c

The official Army Register for 1862, published by order of the Secretary of War, has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office. Compared with previous Registers, it is quite a large book. The new Registers are always anxiously looked for by army officers, who, besides having a personal interest in the changes which are constantly occurring, are also desirous of seeing how their classmates and brother officers are affected. Many of the young officers who have not been in the service twelve months, will be gratified to find their names well up in the list of First Lieutenants, with a very early chance of being made Captains; and some of the old army officers, graduates of West Point, who have had to serve ten or eleven years before they got their companies, will not be very much pleased to find that, in lineal rank, they stand upwards of one hundred degrees below men who were appointed from civil life, nine months ago.

The last register was published in September, 1861, and was a special one, called for by the numerous resignations, dismissals, promotions and appointments which had taken place during the previous part of the year. As the *personnel* of the army has been considerably changed even since September last, the following *résumé* may not be uninteresting.

According to the tabular statements given in the register, the organized forces the United States amount to 595,525 men, as follows:

	Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.
Regular army	2,009	37,264	39,273
Volunteer force	19,682	536,430	556,252
Grand aggregate			595,525

But as the new regiments, viz.: one cavalry, one artillery and nine infantry, the organization dates from May 14, 1861, are not yet full, the actual number of regulars in the service does not reach the aggregate given above. Secretary CAMERON, in his annual report, dated Dec. 1, 1861, estimated the strength of the regular army at 20,334. Since then not more than 3,500 men have been enlisted, so that the number of regulars actually on the rolls cannot exceed 25,000 men, leaving, in round numbers, 14,000 men to be recruited before the authorized standard is reached.

The number of officers and men in each department, corps and regiment of the army, is shown in the following statement:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
General Officers	14	—
Aides-de-Camp and additional Aides-de-Camp	79	—
Adjutant-General's Department	20	—
Judge Advocate	1	—
Inspector-General's Department	9	—
Signal-Officer of the Army	1	—
Quartermaster's Department	71	—
Subsistence Department	28	—
Medical Department	137	152
Pay Department	28	—
Corps of Engineers	55	600
Corps of Topographical Engineers	15	100
Ordnance Department	60	442
Six Regiments of Cavalry	219	4,430
Five Regiments of Artillery	273	4,660
Ninetyed Regiments of Infantry	1,033	26,783
Ordnance Sergeants	—	84

The General officers are: Major-Generals GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, John C. Fremont and Henry W. Halleck; Brevet Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; Brigadier-Generals Wm. S. Harney, Edwin V. Sumner, Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Irvin McDowell, Robert Anderson, Wm. S. Rosecrans and Philip St. George Cook.

Among the additional Aides-de-Camp may be noticed the names of Charles F. Havelock, brother of the hero of Lucknow, Aide to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Colonel; and Louis Phillippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, and Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chatres, Aides to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain. Ten out of the 43 additional Aides-de-Camp are of foreign birth.

In the Adjutant-General's Department there are, Brigadier-General, L. Thomas, Adjutant-General; 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors and 12 Captains, of whom 4 are temporarily attached to the Department. Previous to May 7, 1861, the Adjutant-General held the rank of Colonel only.

Brevet-Maj. JOHN F. LEE is still the Judge Advocate of the Army, a post he has held since March 2, 1849. All other Judge Advocates merely act as such on specified Courts-martial.

Of the nine Inspectors-General authorized by law, only eight have been appointed. The Senior Inspector-General is RANDOLPH B. MARCY, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major ALBERT J. MYER, formerly Assistant-Surgeon, fills the important post of Signal-officer of the army to which he was appointed in June, 1860.

The Staff of the Quartermaster-General, Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, consists of 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 11 Majors, 43 Captains and 7 Military Storekeepers. Nineteen of the Captains hold regimental rank also, being temporarily attached to the Quartermaster's Department.

In the Subsistence Department there are one Commissary-General of Subsistence, Col. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, one Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Majors and 16 Captains, 7 of whom hold regimental commissions.

The Medical Staff consists of 1 Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, CLEMENT A. FINLAY, 49 Surgeons, with the rank of Major, 28 Assistant-Surgeons with the rank of Captain, and 75 Assistant-Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant, making a total of 146, or 7 more than the authorized number. There are also 50 Medical Cadets attached to this Department, but, like the Hospital Stewards, they come under the head of enlisted men.

In the Pay Department there are 1 Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, BENJAMIN F. LARNED, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels and 24 Majors.

The Corps of Engineers consists of one Colonel Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 8 Majors, 12 Captains, 15 First Lieutenants and 15 Second Lieutenants. The names of only 2 Second Lieutenants are given, so that there are 13 vacancies. All the officers in this corps are graduates at West Point.

The Corps of Topographical Engineers consists of one Colonel, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. LONG, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 10 Captains, 13 First Lieutenants and 13 Second Lieutenants. In this corps there are vacancies for 4 First and 13 Second Lieutenants.

The officers of the Ordnance Department are, one Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 12 Captains, 12 First Lieutenants, 12 Second Lieutenants and 15 Military Storekeepers. Among the appointments to this Department since the publication of the last register, is that of EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH, father of Col. ELLSWORTH, as Military Storekeeper. There are, at present, vacancies for 4 Second Lieutenants and 2 Military Storekeepers.

The following are the field officers of the six Regiments of Cavalry:

First Cavalry—Colonel, Benjamin L. Beall; Lieutenant-Colonel, George A. H. Blake; Majors, Andrew J. Smith and Washington L. Elliott.

Second Cavalry—Colonel, Thomas J. Wood, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Enoch Steen; Majors, William N. Greer and John W. Davidson.

Third Cavalry—Colonel, Marshall S. Howe; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles P. Ruff; Majors, Benjamin L. Beall and Thomas Duncan.

Fourth Cavalry—Colonel, John Sedgwick, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, James Oakes; Majors, Semuel D. Sturgis and George Stonemann, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Fifth Cavalry—Colonel, George H. Thomas, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Lawrence P. Graham, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors, Junis N. Palmer, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Joseph H. Whittlesey.

Sixth Cavalry—Colonel, David Hunter, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Emory; Majors, Edward H. Wright, James H. Carleton and Lawrence A. Williams.

In this arm of the service there are vacancies for eleven Second Lieutenants.

The field officers of the five artillery regiments are:

First Artillery—Colonel, Justice Dimick; Lieutenant-Colonel, George Neuman; Majors, Israel Vodges and Lewis G. Arnold.

Second Artillery—Colonel, William W. Morris; Lieutenant-Colonel, Horace Brooks; Majors, Bennett H. Hill and William H. French, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Artillery—Colonel, William Gates; Lieutenant-Colonel, Martin Burke; Majors, Henry S. Burton and William Austine.

Fourth Artillery—Colonel, Charles S. Merchant; Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis O. Wyse; Majors, Jos. Roberts and Edward O. C. Ord, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Fifth Artillery—Colonel, Harvey Brown; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Sherman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors, Thomas Williams, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) William F. Barry, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Henry J. Hunt, (Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.)

In these regiments there are five vacancies for First Lieutenants, and fifteen for Second Lieutenants.

The field officers of the nineteen regiments of Infantry are:

First Infantry—Colonel, Carlos A. Waite; Lieutenant-Colonel, Seth Eastman; Majors, Isaac V. D. Reeve and John T. Sprague.

Second Infantry—Colonel, Dixon S. Miles; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hannibal Day; Majors, William Chapman and Arthur T. Lee.

Third Infantry—Colonel, Charles T. Smith, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Electus Backus; Majors, Nathan B. Rossell and William G. Prince.

Fourth Infantry—Colonel, Silas Casey, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert C. Buchanan; Majors, Seneca G. Simmons (Colonel of Volunteers,) and Delozier Davidson.

Fifth Infantry—Colonel, Gustavus Loomis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas B. Alexander; Majors, Daniel T. Chandler and Robert S. Granger.

Sixth Infantry—Colonel, Washington Seawall; Lieutenant-Colonel, George Andrews; Majors, James V. Bomford and Henry W. Wessells.

Seventh Infantry—Colonel, John J. Abercrombie, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Albemarle Cady; Majors, Granville O. Haller and Henry D. Wallen.

Eighth Infantry—Colonel, Pitcairn Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Hoffman; Majors, Gabriel R. Paul and William H. Gordon.

Ninth Infantry—Colonel, George Wright, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Caleb C. Sibley; Majors, George W. Patten and Henry W. Wharton, (Colonel Volunteers.)

Tenth Infantry—Colonel, Edmund B. Alexander; Lieutenant-Colonel, William S. Ketchum; Majors, Daniel P. Whiting and Charles S. Lovell.

Eleventh Infantry—Colonel, Erasmus D. Keyes, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Edmund Schriver; Majors, Delancy Floyd Jones, Frederick Steele and Jonathan W. Gordon.

Twelfth Infantry—Colonel, William B. Franklin, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel Butterfield; Majors, Henry B. Clitz, Edward S. Smith and Luther H. Bruen.

Thirteenth Infantry—Colonel, William T. Sherman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Sydney Burbank; Majors, Christopher C. Augur, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Samuel W. Crawford and Daniel Chase.

Fourteenth Infantry—Colonel, Charles P. Stone, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut-Colonel, John F. Reynolds, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors, George Sykes, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Grotius R. Giddings and William Williams.

Fifteenth Infantry—Colonel, Fitz-John Porter, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, John P. Sanderson; Majors, John H. King, William H. Sidell and John R. Edie.

Sixteenth Infantry—Colonel, Andrew Porter, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry H. Neglee; Majors, Franklin F. Flint, Adam J. Slemmer and Sidney Coolidge.

Seventeenth Infantry—Colonel, Samuel P. Heintzelman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieutenant-Colonel, James D. Green; Majors, Abner Doubleday, William H. Wood and George L. Andrews.

Eighteenth Infantry—Colonel, Henry B. Carrington; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oliver L. Shepherd; Majors, Frederick Townsend and Wm. A. Stokes.

Nineteenth Infantry—Colonel, Edward S. Canby; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward A. King; Majors, Stephen D. Carpenter and Samuel K. Dawson.

In the Infantry arm of the service there are vacancies for one Major, 12 Captains, 5 First Lieutenants, and 187 Second Lieutenants. A great proportion of the Second Lieutenants will be promoted from the ranks as soon as the new regiments are filled up.

In the Seventh Infantry the name of only one First Lieutenant is given. Most of the Companies of that regiment were taken prisoners in Texas, while under Major LYNDE, who has been dropped from the rolls of the army for surrendering to an inferior force of rebels without a blow.

The number of regular army officers who hold commissions in the volunteer force is 115, viz.:

Major-Generals	1	Lieutenant-Colonels	7
Brigadier-Generals	51	Majors	5
Colonels	51	Total	115

The officers on the Retired List number 30. One General Officer (Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT), 3 Colonels, and one Major, were retired on their own application, after 40 or more years' consecutive service. Five Colonels, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 10 Majors, 4 Captains, 2 First Lieutenants, and one Military Storekeeper, were retired for incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service—from wounds or injuries received—from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty.

The following table shows the casualties since the publication of the register for 1861:

	Resigned.	Died.	Killed in Action.	Dropped.	Dismissed.	Cashiered.	Transferred.
Brevet Major-Generals	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Brigadier-Generals	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brevet Brigadier-Generals	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Surgeon-Generals	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colonels	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lieutenant-Colonels	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Majors	15	2	1	—	—	—	—
Captains	72	4	1	5	6	1	—
First Lieutenants	76	5	2	3	8	1	—
Second Lieutenants	68	—	1	—	11	—	—
Surgeons	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Surgeons	20	2	—	1	2	—	—
Paymasters	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military storekeepers	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	277	19	5	10	30	2	—

Grand aggregate 343

There are now in the army 109 officers who have been promoted from the ranks. Of these, 78 have been promoted since May last—49 of them to the new regiments, and 29 to old regiments.

The following are the armories and arsenals now in the possession of the United States:

Armories and Arsenals.	State.	Commanding Officer.
Kennebeck Arsenal	Maine	—
Springfield Armory	Mass.	Major A. B. Dyer.
Watertown Arsenal	Mass.	Capt. T. J. Rodman.
Champlain Arsenal	Vermont	—
Watervliet Arsenal	New-York	Major W. A. Thornton.
New-York Arsenal	New-York	Maj. R. H. K. Whiteley.
Allegheny Arsenal	Penn	Col. J. Symington.
Frankford Arsenal	Penn	Lieut. T. J. Treadwell.
Pikesville Arsenal	Maryland	—
Washington Arsenal	D. C.	Lt.-Col. G. D. Ramsay.
Fort Monroe Arsenal	Virginia	Lieut. T. G. Baylor.
St. Louis Arsenal	Missouri	Capt. J. B. Callender.
Leavenworth Arsenal	Kansas	Capt. J. McNutt.
Detroit Arsenal	Michigan	—
Benicia Arsenal	California	Capt. J. McAllister.

The military Geographical Departments have been altered altogether. They are now as follows:

1. DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND.—The six New-England States. Headquarters at Boston.

2. DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK.—The State of New-York. Headquarters at Albany.

3. DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.—The States of Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, and that portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of James River, except Fort Monroe and 60 miles around the same. Headquarters at Washington, D. C.

4. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Fort Monroe and 60 miles around the same. Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va.

5. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—So much of Western Virginia as lies north of the Great Kanawha, north and west of the Greenbriar, and a line thence northward and to the southwest corner of Maryland. Headquarters at Wheeling.

6. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.—The States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee. Headquarters at Louisville.

7. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—The States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River. Headquarters at St. Louis.

8. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.—The State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and the Territories of Nebraske, Colorado and Dacoteh. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

9. DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.—The Territory of New-Mexico. Headquarters at Santa Fé.

10. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

11. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.—The State of Florida, including the Dry Tortugas. Headquarters at Fort Pickens, Florida.

THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS FROM TENNESSEE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Map Showing the Entire Line of Gen. Halleck's Action in Tennessee and the Gulf States, from Memphis to Knoxville, from Nashville to New-Orleans and Fort Pickens---Showing, also, all the Railroads Intersecting the Country, and the Entire Military Line of the Mississippi River.



OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Effect of the Rebellion on Our Relations with European Powers.

Chances of Difficulty with England--All Disputes Settled--England's Neutrality---The Trent Affair--Mr. Seward's Conduct of our Diplomacy--The Mexican Imbroglio.

Speech of Speaker H. J. Raymond in the State Assembly, March 5, on the Bill to Provide for the Public Defence.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The bill to Provide for the Public Defence coming up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. RAYMOND spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to make some remarks upon the bill before the Committee. I do not know whether I can promise that those remarks shall be brief or very rigidly confined to the specific provisions of the act under discussion: for the debate has taken a very wide range, though not wider, perhaps, than the suggestions if not the provisions, of the bill itself would warrant. The title of the bill, "An act to Provide for the Public Defence," is one which, of itself, commends the bill very strongly to the loyalty and patriotism of every member of this House; and if any member shall be led to oppose it, I am certain that the reason for such hostility will be fonnd in the general objects which that bill presents, but in some of the specific provisions by which those objects are to be attained. I am surely, Sir, I am one of the first and foremost, and trust I always shall be so, not only to concede, but to claim, that our country should at all times in a position for adequate defence against foes, foreign or domestic. There is no maxim that has been more honored, or is more worthy of honor than this, that "In time of peace we must prepare for war." We must have fortifications and troops, munitions of war, an organized army, and a sufficient navy; and if at any time we are deficient in these preparations for national defence, it becomes us at once, without hesitation, to remedy that deficiency. Whatever of this sort, however, is required, should not be done in so ostentatious a manner as to invite hostility or seem like menace; nor should it be burdens as to impose excessive burdens upon the people for whose protection it is designed. But we should have, in every case, and at all times, adequate and full preparation for every probable emergency of the future.

I concede that the remarks already made upon this subject, the facts brought to the knowledge of the House, especially in the able speech of the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. PIERCE,) as well as in the further remarks of the gentlemen from St. Lawrence and Clinton, do establish this point, that our country is *not* adequately provided for defence. I think no one can claim, in the light of the information submitted to this Committee, that we are fully prepared for the possible, or even for the probable, emergencies that the future has in store for us. I think, therefore, that this defect should be remedied, promptly and effectually. Our frontier should be put in a position of perfect and complete defence; and the General Government should do it. The duty is explicitly devolved upon the General Government by the Constitution to raise and support armies, to suppress insurrection, to maintain a navy, to repel invasion, and to make all preparations that may tend to make its action in war effective. It is, therefore, the duty of the General Government to put the northern frontier of the United States in a state of defence; not alone the frontier of New-York, but that of the entire Republic. The General Government should make these defences sufficient to meet all the probable emergencies of the immediate future; and I am happy to be able to say that the Government of the United States has taken the preliminary steps toward this end, and is engaged in preparing a bill embodying the necessary appropriations. In addition to what is known from other sources, accessible to the public at large, it may not be improper for me to state that I saw to-day an influential member of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, and he told me that a bill was nearly ready and would soon be presented for the consideration of Congress, and be pressed through with all possible dispetch, which provides for prompt and effective action on the part of the General Government in regard to frontier defences. If they seem to us, however, likely to be negligent or dilatory in making these provisions, then it is our privilege, and even our duty, to urge upon them the importance of speedy action, and to insist that they shall neglect it no longer. It is for us to address them, not only concerning the wants of our own State—though upon that point we may speak with authority—but we may call upon them to put the entire Republic in a position of defence and preparation against whatever contingencies may threaten us; and, furthermore, it is our duty to give them, in this undertaking, all the aid they may require, in money or in credit, to the extent of our ability. This we should do; and especially where the specific interests of our own State require it, should we do it promptly and without hesitation.

But this is not all which this bill proposes. If I understand its provisions, it goes much further than this. As originally reported by the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, it provides that the State of New-York shall proceed forthwith to *arm herself*—to put herself, as a State, in an attitude and position of defence against invasion—that she shall build forts upon her frontiers, and arm them—that she shall forthwith enroll and discipline an army of a hundred thousand men, and purchase a hundred thousand stand of arms, by way of preperation for the contingency of war. In a word, Sir, the bill provides that the State of New-York shall act in this matter substantially as if she were an independent, sovereign nation—clothed with power to declare and make war, and thrown upon her own resources for defence in the event of war. That is the spirit of the bill. That is the legitimate character and tendency of its provisions. True, it contains provisions looking toward cooperetion with the General Government; but the lead is still left with the States—the general drift of the bill is in the direction I have indicated. Indeed, the bill looks very much as if it had been framed with reference more or less direct to the possible contingency that the State of New-York might find herself under the necessity, or might be tempted into the policy, of proclaiming her independence of the Union, and of standing aloof from her sister States. I could not help, when I first read this bill, recalling some very ominous sentences which had fallen from the lips of gentlemen, not in this hall alone, but elsewhere, also, concerning what it might become the duty of this State to do in case we should fail to suppress the rebellion now raging against the General Government. I have never heard such remarks without the deepest regret—for I have never allowed myself to believe, or for an instant to concede, that it could, in any emergency, become necessary for the State of New-York to think of independence or of making, to use language held on this floor at the outset of the session,

From Kentucky.

RESOLUTIONS AND ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

The Auditor reports over $750,000 of outstanding revenue due the State on the 1st ult., and the falling off in the value of taxable property in 1861 as $52,291,131; the decrease in the value of real estate, 7 1-7 per cent.; of slaves, 18½ per cent.; of personal property, 9 4-5 per cent.

The House, on the 27th ult., unanimously passed the Militia bill mentioned in my letter of that date. The Senate, by 18 to 2, has passed a joint resolution favoring the contemplated railroad from Central Kentucky into Eastern Tennessee, and pledging to the National Government the right of way through this State. Another joint resolution, requesting the United States Senate to expel L. W. POWELL, is introduced in the House. Both branches, on the 27th, unanimously passed joint resolutions deploring and condemning all attempts to abolish or alter, in the least, the relative position of any of the States toward each other or the General Government, and especially any effort to rednce any of tha States to a colonial or territorial condition; and requesting the Congressmen from Kentucky to do all they can to thwart such efforts. The Senate, yesterday, by 21 to 2, passed the House bill requiring ministers and priests to take the oath of allegiance to the National and State Constitutions before solemnizing marriage.

PONTIAC.

such arrangements for herself alone as circumstances might require. I will not permit myself, under any emergency which can now be deemed probable, to contemplate such a contingency as that. I shall oppose everything that looks towards it, for I can conceive of nothing more hostile to the spirit which should animate [illegible] more hostile to the true welfare of the country, than the sentiment that underlies [illegible], however unconsciously to those who [illegible] them. I oppose everything that tends, [illegible] to weaken the spirit or the [illegible] of nationality in any State of this [illegible] least of all in our own State. I see more [illegible] every day that it is this sentiment alone,—the sentiment of a common Constitution, a common Union, one common bond of loyalty, and one common basis for National honor and renown,—that can carry us safely through [illegible] which now surround us. I cling to this sentiment, more and more, the more it is imperilled. [Applause.]—We have had some severe lessons upon this subject,—lessons which should teach us wisdom. It is no time unduly to exalt State rights and State sovereignty now; least of all in the section of the Union. The great trouble of our nation to-day comes from this very source, the attempt of individual States to assume for themselves the sovereign right to act independently of the General Government, which includes them all, and gives them all their real glory.

The doctrine of State Rights—distorted from its real meaning, and raised to a position of hostility to the Union, lies at the basis of the conspiracy which has plunged us into this disastrous war. It is, indeed, the very egg out of which this rebellion has been hatched. While, therefore, I desire as ardently as any man to see New-York put in a position of defence, I desire it for her as one of the United States. I do not desire it for her as having an interest in this particular separate from that of Vermont, or Maine, or Michigan, or any of the other States that are equally exposed. Whatever is done for the defence of one State, should be done for the defence of all. It is our interest as a Nation, and not as a State, that is here to be protected, and therefore I look to the General Government for that protection. I would call upon that Government to do whatever may be necessary under existing emergencies, and proffer to that Government whatever aid she may require.

This, I think it will be conceded by all who hear me, is the correct doctrine upon this subject. As a general rule, it is not for individual States to fortify their own frontiers against invasion. But it is said on the other side, that this rule, however proper it may and must be waived in the presence of great emergencies—that under such overruling circumstances, we may lose sight, for the time being, of these relations which ordinarily limit the action as a State—that when we are involved in special peril, we may decide for ourselves and act, independently of the General Government. The law of self-preservation, it is said, requires this, and the Constitution expressly permits it.

Now I am willing, at least for the sake of the argument, to concede this. Indeed, I believe it to be substantially true. But gentlemen who urge this as a reason for passing this bill, will perceive that it throws upon them the entire burden of proving the emergency. It must be no conjectural emergency—no peril based on general considerations of possible or even probable events in the indefinite future. It must be an impending peril —one which stares us fully and unmistakably in the face—one so palpable and so great as to admit of no delay. "In case of invasion," our State Constitution authorizes us to borrow money to meet the danger; but it must be an invasion—not actually upon our soil, I admit—but foreseen, well known; not merely conjectured as probable or feared as possible. And the burden of proving affirmatively the existence of such an impending peril as this, devolves upon those who base upon it their advocacy and support of this bill. Gentlemen have recognized this obligation by endeavoring to fulfill it. They have endeavored to prove that this peril is impending—that this emergency is really upon us—nor merely that there is reason to believe that we may be at war with some foreign Power, which would be all that is necessary to decide the action of the General Government, but that we are in such certain danger of immediate or very near invasion, as to require *the State* to expend five millions of dollars in fortifying her frontiers, and in putting her militia upon a war footing. The gentleman from Ulster, Chairman of the Committee on Public Defence, (Mr. PIERCE,) took this ground very distinctly, and pressed it with great force. The gentleman from St. Lawrence, (Mr. HULBURD,) took the same ground and pushed it still further. He read to the Committee elaborate statements in detail of the condition of the several forts which guard New-York herbor—dwelling upon the fact that many of them had not cartridges enough to fire a dozen rounds, and holding forth the idea, even if he did not express it in words, that war was so imminent, that invasion was so close at hand, that we should not have time even to replenish our magazines and cartridge-boxes before it would be upon us. The gentleman from Clinton, (Mr. STETSON,) took the same ground, and carried the idea that even before this bill could pass, there was danger of invasion from our Northern neighbors.

Mr. STETSON—I did not state any such thing, nor did I intend to convey any such idea.

Mr. RAYMOND—I spoke, I confess, rather of the general drift of the gentleman's remarks than of any specific language which he employed. If the intention is disclaimed, I certainly accept it, and owe the gentleman an apology.

Mr. STETSON—I simply drew a parallel between what might be the state of things, as I viewed it, in case of an invasion in the present condition, and the state of things supposed, in such an event, by the gentleman from Onondaga. I had no such thought or apprehension in my mind as the gentleman from New-York imputes to me. [Other gentlemen referred to, made similar disclaimers in their seats, saying that they had not intended to represent the danger of invasion as imminent.]

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, then, if gentlemen really believe that there is no such impending danger, that there is no such imminent emergency, they abandon the only ground on which this bill can possibly be defended. [Applause and laughter.] I cannot think that they intend thus at the very outset to throw it overboard, after all the arguments and rhetoric they have expended in its support. I certainly cannot be mistaken in saying that the leading object of every member who has spoken in defence of this bill, has been to show that we were in imminent danger of a war with England, and that this danger was so great as not only to justify, but require this State to arm herself instantly for defence, without awaiting the action of the Federal Government. That, I am sure will not be denied or disavowed, and I proceed, therefore, to inquire whether gentlemen have succeeded in establishing that point. Have they demonstrated the existence of such an emergency? Have they shown that war between the United States and Great Britain is so certain, so imminent, as to demand that the State of New-York should take the steps proposed in this bill?

If we are to have war with Great Britain, Sir, that war must arise from one of these three facts: (1.) Either there is some open, unsettled controversy between the two nations which diplomacy cannot adjust, and which can only be settled by an appeal to arms;—or, (2,) England must intend speedily to declare war against us;—or, (3,) we must intend speedily to declare war against her. Unless war arises from one of these causes,—unless there is reason to believe that it will arise speedily, immediately, instantly almost, from one of these three causes, the existence of the alleged emergency is not proved. The case is not made out. Now, how is it? Let me examine each point in its proper order.

I. *Is there any unsettled dispute pending between the two countries?* If so, will any gentleman be good enough to name it? Have not all our differences been so far adjusted as to remove them from the contending diplomacy of the two countries? Have they not been settled amicably, and more or less satisfactorily to both sides? Gentlemen say that in all of these settlements Great Britain has gained the advantage over us. I am not disposed to concede this, for I do not believe the American statesmen who have negotiated these treaties to be so far inferior to the English diplomatists engaged, in ability or in patriotism, as always to have been worsted in the encounter. I believe that in all our diplomacy we have fully held our own. And I am confirmed in this belief by the fact that precisely the same complaints are made on the other side. In Parliament, regularly every session, the charge is brought forward that England has been cheated of her rights by the American diplomatists, or that she has been forced to yield to the arrogance of American pretensions. You remember the famous fiction of the red-line map, by which, it is contended even to this day in England, the Americans deceived the English into the abandonment of a portion of their Maine frontier. Now these complaints on each side against the other carry with them a very strong presumption that both are without any just foundation, or else both have just enough of truth in them to nullify each other.

But whatever the facts may be in this regard, the treaties are signed and ratified, and they have removed wholly from the arena of national controversy the differences to which they relate. Whether the advantage be on one side or the other, there is in this fact not the slightest occasion or pretext for war. Even if the reciprocity treaty with Canada be so wholly one-sided, so exclusively for the benefit of Canada, as my friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. REDINGTON) describes it—which, however, I do not think to be really the case—he will not pretend for a moment that it affords the slightest ground for war, or that it justifies the least apprehension that it may give rise to war. There is no "emergency" in that treaty, whatever relative advantages it may confer upon us or our neighbors. The *Trent* affair—the latest and most formidable of the difficulties which have threatened to disturb our peace—is also settled, upon terms which I need not criticise now, though I shall have occasion to do so at a subsequent stage of these remarks, if the patience of the Committee holds out—but which have at least closed the controversy, and put an end to what was then truly an impending peril. I think, Sir, that no gentleman will question the truth of the remark when I say, that so far as controverted claims are concerned, our diplomatic record with Great Britain is clearer, more free from sources of immediate collision, than it has been for many years.

But it is said England may break our blockade. True; and when she does, *then* we shall be in danger of war. But she has not done it yet. She does not even threaten to do it; nor can I find in her official acts and declarations any evidence or indication of an intention to break it. Nay, Sir, all the evidence that is accessible to us (for the correspondence has not yet been published) points directly the other way. It shows that she has steadily resisted all attempts to induce her to break it, either by her own distressed people or by emissaries of the rebel States. She has refused to yield to any pressure, and has declared her purpose to respect the blockade so long as it is effectively maintained, and that is all we have any right to ask of her. You will remember that when at the close of last November, Mr. YANCEY and his colleagues represented to Earl RUSSELL that for strong reasons of justice and of interest England should not tolerate the blockade, he was met by the refusal to hold official intercourse with him on any subject whatever. You remember that when a deputation of the Liverpool shipowners waited upon Earl RUSSELL, urging the injury which the blockade was inflicting upon British commerce, as a reason why it should no longer be respected, they were met by the refusal to consider such a reason as entitled to a moment's weight against the requirements of justice and international law. You will remember, too, that when, within a very few weeks, Mr. MASON stated to Lord RUSSELL that more than six hundred vessels had run the blockade, and that this fact furnished conclusive evidence that it was not effectively maintained, and was not therefore entitled to be respected, he was asked to give the size and tonnage of the vessels, and, when he confessed his inability to do this, he was told that this was a most important circumstance, as the great majority of these vessels might have been mere shallops that could pass from one port to another through the creeke and small arms of the sea, and were not restricted by the blockade at all. And when, still more recently, a member called on the British Government to lay upon the table the names of all the British vessels that had broken the blockade, with a view to found upon this return a motion that the blockade be disregarded, he was met by the refusal of the Government to give the names of its own subjects who had violated the laws of a friendly Power, or to permit their misconduct to be made the basis of imperial action. I do not cite these instances to show that England has pursued a course intentionally friendly to us in this contest,—but to prove, as in my judgment they do prove, a disposition and a determination on her part not to break the blockade so long as it is maintained effectively, in conformity with the requirements of international law. We have no right to ask or expect England or any other nation to do more than this. We, of all nations in the world, cannot possibly assert the validity of a paper blockade. From the very beginning of our history to the present day we have held that a blockade must be effective,—must be maintained by an effective and adequate force, in order to be entitled to respect.

But it is said again, England threatens to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Well,—if she should *do* that, as well as threaten it, war would be imminent. It might be imminent enough to justify the passage of this bill. But it is only fair to remember that she has not done it,—that she has not even threatened to do it, but that on the contrary, she has refused, steadily and firmly, to make any such acknowledgment. She has thus far adhered to the settled rule of international law, that no nation is entitled to the recognition of her independence until it has been *de facto* established, and until she has proved, by actual success, her ability to maintain it. This is the rule for us and for all nations. England has declared her purpose in this instance to abide by it, and thus far she has done so. And furthermore, Sir, up to the present time, she has declared that the Southern Confederacy has not fulfilled this condition of her recognition. In his reply of Aug. 24, to the long and elaborate argument made by the rebel emissaries in favor of recognition, Lord RUSSELL met the whole question by the decisive declaration, that

"Her Majesty *will strictly perform the duties which belong to a neutral.* Her Majesty cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, *nor can she acknowledge the independence of the nine States which are now combined against the President of the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.*"

And this has been repeated by the Government even down to the present time, in the face of the disaster of Bull Run, and in spite of the protracted and wearisome inactivity of our own armies. And what is quite as much to the purpose and even more important, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY, who would naturally sympathize with those who suffer from and censure the action of the Government, has still more recently made a similar declaration. I see by the New-York TIMES of this morning that when he rose, only a fortnight since, to correct an erroneous report of remarks he had made on a previous occasion, he used this language:

"I am represented as having said nearly the opposite of what I stated in reference to the recognition of the Southern States. The report is that 'I think the time has nearly come when the Government may probably be called on to recognize the so far successful revolt of the seceded States.' *What I said was that the time has not come when it can properly be called on to recognize the Government representing the successful revolt of the Southern States.* I added that though it is the practice to recognize a *de facto* Government that has succeeded in establishing itself, *I did not think that the resistance of the Southern States had been so successful as to justify us in recognising them as a Power able to maintain its own independence.*"

And this was said, Sir, before news of the recent victories of the Union armies had reached England, and when there was much in the state of things here, as a distant observer might view it, to encourage the belief that the Southern rebellion could not be subdued. Neither the Earl RUSSELL nor Lord DERBY knew anything of the rout of the rebels at Roanoke Island, or of the fall of Fort Henry, the conquest of Fort Donelson by storm, and the capture of 15,000 rebel prisoners, the surrender of Nashville, the evacuation of Columbus, or any of the glorious incidents which have so electrified the heart of the nation, and left England and the world still less excuse for believing in the fact or the probability of Southern Independence. If they took this ground then, is it not much more certain that they will adhere to it now?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I have shown that there is no probability of war with Great Britain growing out of any dispute now pending between the two Powers—nor from any action which the British Government has taken or is likely to take in regard to breaking the blockade or recognizing the Southern Confederacy. I can find in none of these matters any proof, or indication even, of such an emergency as would justify the State of New-York in arming herself against impending peril. Is there any other question of a threatening character on which the two nations are at issue? If there is, I should feel obliged to any gentleman who will name it—here and now—for I desire to examine this whole case, and to do it fully and candidly as I go along.

Mr. OGDEN—I would like to ask the gentleman from New-York, if it will not be an interruption, whether a question may not arise out of the state of affairs in Mexico which may give rise to war?

Mr. RAYMOND—I beg to say to my friend from Yates, that this can scarcely be called a leading question, since, [illegible] to immediate and overwhelming peril of invasion, even if the differences to which he refers should hereafter arise. I had intended, therefore, to dismiss the Mexican question under another branch of my remarks, and trust the gentleman will allow me to defer my answer to his inquiry until then. I beg also to say that I do not regard questions or suggestions as to what I may say as interruptions, if they are pertinent and seem to be called for. I do not deprecate, I rather invite them.

II. I come now to the second alleged cause of an apprehended war: *Will England attack us?* Is there any prospect—any evidence—any reasonable probability that she intends to do so? It is said that she envies our prosperity—that she hates our institutions—that she fears our growing power and commercial rivalry—that she would gladly see us crippled, and that she will take advantage of our domestic dissensions to strike a blow which shall humble our pride and destroy our power. I am willing to concede the truth of very much of this. I believe the ruling classes of England at once dislike and dread the ideas which lie at the basis of our Government, and that her people envy our freedom from many of the evils under which they groan—the social equality of our citizens, the absence of privileged and ruling classes, an exemption from heavy and oppressive taxation, an exemption, however, which I fear may not long exist to excite their envy. Granting all this, however, to its fullest extent, it will scarcely be contended that it threatens us with danger of impending war. There are very many other considerations to be taken into the account before we can infer that her envy of us will lead her to make war upon us. She will scarcely lighten the burdens of her own people by plunging into a war which may increase ours. Nor is she likely to make war upon us for the purpose, or in the hope, of converting us to faith in her form of government, or of disgusting her own people with ours.

It seems to me that those who reason thus, mistake the character of the English people, and do not rightly appreciate the temper and spirit of the age. I do not suppose that the era of universal peace is at hand. Nations, evidently, are not ready to beat all their spears into pruning-hooks; but there has certainly been a great advance in regard to the causes and objects of great wars within the last fifty or sixty years. Wars for mere conquest,—for the mere lust of land, or the mere pleasure of extended rule, are much rarer than they used to be; and wars for the propagation of monarchical ideas seem to me to belong wholly to the past. No nation, in my judgment, is likely soon again to wage a great war for the extension of monarchy or for the extirpation of democratic sentiments and aspirations. England certainly will never be insane enough to plunge into war with the United States for such a purpose or with such a hope. She had a lesson on this subject in her great war with France, waged to crush out democracy in that country, which will prevent her from ever making the same attempt again. That great war, which deluged the whole of Europe in blood, and which sought to impose upon France a rule which her people hated, ended in planting the democratic idea so deeply in the French heart that under some form or other it has ever since ruled that country, and even now lies at the base of the democratic despotism which wields the power and represents the will of the forty millions of her people. War waged against a republic always propagates republican ideas. The very attempt of England to break down our republican institutions would revolutionize England herself. I do not say that *any* war between England and the United States would have this effect. But I do say, that any war waged against us for the avowed or evident purpose of overthrowing our form of government, and replacing it by monarchy or placing us at the mercy of monarchical Powers, would revolutionize England in sixty days. No ministry could stand such an issue for an hour; and if it should be made, the throne itself would not survive its trial. No English army, with such an object, could march a hundred miles into our country without losing half its numbers by desertion and the rest by surrender. When Mr. SEWARD proposed to permit British troops to cross the State of Maine on their way to Canada, what was the explanation of the English and Canadian Press? They charged him with seeking to bring British troops upon American soil, knowing that they would desert! They interpreted the motive by the result which they knew would follow the act.

My friend from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) insisted that the distress into which the laboring classes of England have been plunged by this war will compel the Government to break the blockade, or take some other step which will lead to war. He drew a very graphic, and, I fear, a very just picture of the suffering which this war has brought upon the classes who lived by their labor upon the raw material of which this war has deprived them. That suffering is intense, and is wide-spread. But it has not deprived either the Government or the people themselves of their judgment and common sense. Both know perfectly well that any such remedy as the one proposed would only aggravate infinitely the evils it is intended to cure. It would add the pressure of war, the burdens of war, the horrors, the griefs, the paralysis upon industry which war inflicts, to the loss of employment which the English people now sustain. It would increase the price of bread, while it diminished the ability to pay for it. There is not, therefore, in my judgment, the slightest reason to suppose that England will seek a war with us from any such motive as the one alleged. On the contrary, that motive makes peace her true policy, and we have every reason to believe that she will pursue it.

We must look elsewhere for a clue to the probable policy of the English Government. Colonies have ceased to be valuable to England as tributaries to her wealth, and are now little more than burdensome jewels in her imperial diadem. Canada, to which she has been forced to concede nearly all the privileges of self-government, involves her every year in actual expense, and the same thing is true of nearly all her colonies. The only advantage which she now derives from her colonial possessions is the privilege of trading with them on terms of advantage. Indeed, the great want of Great Britain at the present day is *markets*—customers. Her agriculture has become a secondary interest. Commerce and manufactures rule her policy and shape her laws. It was this rapid growth of her manufacturing system and the necessity of fortifying her commercial power, that led her to adopt free trade. She owes her prosperity now to the fact that she is at once the workshop and the carrier for the world. What she needs above all things, therefore, is easy access to the markets of the world. What she seeks from the United States is not their conquest, not the overthrow of their institutions, but the privilege of supplying their people with her manufactured goods. If she can fill our cities and villages, and supply the farm-houses and thriving towns of the mighty West with her wares, the products of the industry of her people, receiving in exchange the provisions which they need for their support, her own greatness and prosperity are secured. Whatever interferes with her plans for doing this, inflicts serious damage upon her interest, and serious suffering upon her people.

This fact explains to my mind her discontent—her indignant resentment—at our rebellion, and explains the course she has pursued in regard to it. With an Englishman, England's interest is the supreme law. He judges all the acts of all other nations, not in the least by their intrinsic equity, but by their bearing on the welfare of England. That shrewd observer and most accurate judge of the peculiarities of national character, M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, remarked, with perfect truth, in one of his charming letters to an English friend, that, "in the eye of an Englishman, a cause is just, if it be the interest of England that it should succeed. The criterion of what is honorable, great or just, is to be found in the degree of favor or of opposition to English interests." When this rebellion first broke out, England saw that it would interrupt her trade with this country, cut off her supplies of cotton, and plunge a large portion of her people into poverty and distress. She was indignant at the whole country for permitting a rebellion attended with such results to occur. It was for her interest that the war in America should cease, and she pursued that course which she thought most likely to bring about that result. Looking at the matter from a distance, and without the slightest regard to the justice of the case, she believed that we could not subdue the South, and that the only way by which peace could be restored and her trade resumed, was for the United States to let the revolted States alone. She, therefore, favored this policy—urging it through all her organs of opinion and of influence, and substantially espousing, actually, though unofficially, the cause of Southern independence, not from any special sympathy with the South, nor from any special hatred to the North, but from a profound regard to her own interest and a sincere desire for the suspension of the war and the resumption of her trade with both sections of the United States. What she sought from the outset, and what she seeks still, is the speediest possible termination of the war, for the sake of her own commerce and manufactures. She has favored the South hitherto because she believed that the war would be sooner ended in that way. When she sees that the South is losing ground, and that the North is gaining, she will see that the end of the war will be soonest reached by the triumph of the Government, and then, from precisely the same motives that influenced her before, her sympathies will be on the other side.

But nothing can be more preposterous than to imagine that she will ever seek to end the war by taking part in it herself. As my friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. REDINGTON) remarked, the English are not an ignorant people, nor is her Government in the hands of stolid men. They know that their active participation in the contest in any way, and especially as an enemy of the United States, would only prolong the war indefinitely. There is not the slightest reason, in my judgment, to anticipate such a proceeding on her part. We are a comparatively young nation—strong in material resources, stronger in self-confident reliance upon our strength; just fitting ourselves by the discipline of this war for such a struggle as England's active hostility would bring upon us. Does she not know that in such a contest all the advantage would be on our side—that whatever might be the damage she could inflict upon us at the beginning, every blow she might strike would only render impossible the termination of the war until it had been fully repaid? Is she mad enough to suppose that by attacking and seizing our ports, by destroying the City of New-York, by blockading our harbors, by making predatory and destructive incursions upon our frontiers, she would put an end to the war which interrupts her commerce and throws her laboring population out of employment? No, Sir. She knows very well that such a war thus begun would never end until one country or the other had exhausted its resources and received a deathblow to its prosperity. And she knows, moreover, which of the two would be the most likely to incur that fate—an old country, pressed already by an enormous debt, surrounded by watchful and jealous Powers upon her own continent, separated by three thousand miles from her enemy, and having in her bosom a large and powerful element of sympathy with our institutions—or a young people, rich, haughty tenacious and proud, fighting at their own threshold, and animated by ambitions and hopes that England has long survived. Such a contest would be one of madness, and there is no statesman, no leading man of any party in England that dare provoke it.

But my friend from Clinton (Mr. STETSON) made the inquiry of my colleague (Mr. PHELPS) the other day, "What means this sending of troops to Canada?" and the gentleman from St. Lawrence (Mr. HULBURD) referred, in proof of the warlike intentions of England, to the fact that military guards had been stationed at the locks of her Canadian canals, and that upon some of those locks these guards have been lately doubled. Well, Sir, that does not seem to me a very threatening incident. So far as it proves anything, it indicates to my mind that Canada fears invasion from us, rather than that she has any intention of invading us. I doubt, however, whether it has one whit more importance than the fact that military guards have been placed up and down in front of our arsenal at Troy for the last twenty years. It indicates an intention simply to protect by military vigilance the military property of the Province. And if the gentleman from Clinton will permit me to answer the question which he asked my colleague, in regard to the object of sending troops to Canada, I will say that I believe it to have been mainly, if not wholly, a defensive measure.

Mr. STETSON—Does my friend believe that it had any connection with the *Trent* affair?

Mr. RAYMOND—Unquestionably, it had a very direct connection.

Mr. STETSON—Then its meaning was *war*, unless we yielded to the demands of Great Britain in regard to the affair.

Mr. RAYMOND—Undoubtedly. That was precisely its meaning. So long as those demands were not responded to, there was danger of war. But they were yielded, and then the danger disappeared; as to the merits of that particular question I shall have more to say hereafter. But it will be remembered that troops had been sent to Canada long before the *Trent* affair—immediately, indeed, upon the outbreak of our rebellion. Our Minister in London, under instructions from the Government at Washington, asked explanations. Earl RUSSELL replied to Mr. ADAMS that it was intended not in the least as a menace, but as purely a precautionary measure. He represented that, in the midst of such a war as disturbed the United States, it was impossible to say how far British interests might be effected; that movements of sympathy with one party or the other might occur in Canada; that these might be rescued from the other side, and that it was deemed wise in this, as in all similar cases, to send a force sufficient to protect the interests and preserve the neutrality of the Canadian frontier.

Mr. STETSON—If that was a wise policy for them with regard to contiguous territory, I beg to ask why is it not a wise policy for us also?

Mr. RAYMOND—It is the best policy in the world. It is precisely the policy which I trust the General Government will adopt. It certainly belongs to that Government to adopt it; and the emergency which it supposes is not such as to demand or warrant the interposition of the State.

Mr. PIERCE—We have been waiting for the General Government to do that very thing now for years, but in vain. She seems now, as she always has seemed, utterly insensible to the momentous dangers to which we are exposed. Three years ago, when war seemed impending, we called on her for aid, but she refused it. Two years ago we renewed the call with the same result. One year ago it was again repeated, but nothing whatever was done. It is time now, Sir, that the State took the matter into her own hands.

Mr. RAYMOND—Three years, two years and one year ago, we thought we were on the brink of war, and called on the National Government for aid. That Government did *not* think we were on the verge of war. I ask my friend from Ulster which of the two proved to be right? [Applause and laughter.] May not the same thing be true in the present instance?

Mr. PIERCE—Congress has remained in session now four months without doing anything for us, and would never have thought of doing anything if the bottom of the Treasury had not been reached. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—My friend from Ulster is altogether too impetuous. The instant he foresees or suspects a danger, he would have Congress provide against it. For the past three or four years he has believed we were on the eve of war, and has been patriotically indignant that Congress could not see it. Congress thus far, however, has proved to be right. Now, he *knows* the danger is at hand, and is again indignant at the apparent insensibility of the General Government to a peril that seems to him so palpable. It is barely possible, he will concede, that he may be again mistaken. At all events, he is, to my mind, somewhat too impetient. Great nations, like all great bodies, move slowly. It does not become them to act rashly or under the influence of a panic. If the Government believed we were on the verge of war with England or any other Power, I believe they would make preparation for such an emergency with all due dispatch. The fact that they move deliberately in the matter proves to my mind that they do not believe the peril to be so imminent as my friend from Ulster supposes.

Mr. PIERCE—But they did not prepare for war while the *Trent* affair was pending; and then, the gentleman from New-York concedes, there was imminent danger of war.

Mr. RAYMOND—My friend must bear in mind that the Government at Washington knows a good deal more about the exact state of our foreign relations than we can know here. That Government knew from the beginning, what we did not, that all danger of war could and would be averted by yielding to the demand of Great Britain in regard to the *Trent* affair. Therefore it was that they did not deem preparation for war at all essential; they knew that the difference would be arranged without an appeal to arms, and on that account they did not deem it necessary to plunge into hasty and undignified preparations for hostilities. I think the event shows that, in this as in the other instances referred to, the Government was right.

Now a word more in regard to the point of which I was speaking when these interruptions occurred—the motives of England in sending troops to Canada. Her apprehension of possible disturbance along the frontier seem to me not to have been unreasonable. We were in the first flush of our first military demonstrations on a large scale. For the first time in our history we saw five or six hundred thousand men in arms upon our soil, and under our flag. We were naturally enough a little excited by the sight of so many bayonets. We were dazzled by our unaccustomed epaulettes. The military spirit of the country was beginning to be aroused, and, as will always happen in such cases, it led to some extravagancies of sentiment and of speech. We began to anticipate the hour when the rebellion should be crushed, and when we should sigh for new fields to conquer. The burly and tempting form of Canada still rose in our path, and we began to ponder and to speak of the old accounts we had to settle with him, and some of our loudest and least creditable braggarts of the Press dealt largely in ominous proclamations of the designs we cherished against Great Britain and of the certainty that they would be carried into effect the moment we should have conquered the Southern rebellion. Indeed, you will remember that it was announced in one of these journals, and pertinaciously repeated, day after day, as from official authority, that the Government intended to pick a quarrel with Great Britain, as the surest means of reuniting the North and South in the bonds of Union. It is impossible for any man, not thoroughly acquainted with the statistics of idiocy or the innate and reckless depravity of men who are willing thus to imperil the public peace, duly to appreciate the effect of such mischievous falsehoods. But they had a very marked effect in England. They created there the impression that we were determined upon war with Great Britain. When our great military chieftain, Gen. SCOTT, returned from Europe, while the *Trent* affair was pending, he stated expressly that he did so because he believed the two countries were on the brink of war, and that scarcely a man could be found in England who did not think so likewise. I asked him why they thought so; he replied because they believed, one and all, that we were determined upon war, and that we had committed what they styled the *Trent* outrage as the initial step of such a war. It seems incredible that such an apprehension should take possession of a great and intelligent community. But it will seem less so if we remember that there is nothing too absurd for nations, or armies, or legislatures, or individuals, to do when they act under the influence of a panic. Call to mind the panic that prevailed in England in 1859, during the Italian war, when the Emperor of the French went to the aid of the King of Sardinia in his contest with Austria. Although the Emperor had taken every possible precaution to reassure England and all Europe as to his designs, the whole Press, the Parliament and the great mass of the people of England were absolutely convulsed with the shuddering belief that everything he was doing was merely a preliminary step to his invasion of England. To a stranger on the spot, as I happened to be at the time, the spectacle would have been ludicrous if it had not been humiliating. Even the greatest and best men in England—even so great, so wise, so experienced a man as Lord LYNDHURST—yielded to the contagion, and could not hear with patience any person who doubted that LOUIS NAPOLEON would attempt to land on the shores of England within sixty days! When John Bull does get into a panic or a passion he is a sight worth seeing. His rage is quite as edifying, and is often excited with quite as little reason as that of any other animal of the same nature or name. [Laughter.]

Now, Sir, I find no difficulty in satisfying my own mind by such considerations as these, that the dispatch of troops to Canada was mainly a defensive and precautionary measure on the part of the English Government, and that it does not indicate any intention on the part of Great Britain of making war upon us; nor does it create any such emergency as would demand or warrant the passage of this bill. Yet I would treat with great respect the opinions of gentleman who differ from me on this point. I can make great allowance, certainly, for the somewhat excited sentiments of my friend from Clinton (Mr. STETSON.) He lives on the sacred soil of Plattsburgh, where the very air is redolent with memories of heroic exertion, and of glorious victories over the English flag. History tells us of an ancient statesman, whom the trophies of MILTIADES would not let sleep. I can well imagine that the memories of McCOMB and McDONOUGH disturb the waking visions of the gentleman from Clinton. Let me, then, fortify what I have said, by what ought to have weight with him and every other member of this House, the official declaration on this point of the recognized head of the British Government. On the 17th of last month, a debate occurred in the House of Commons on this subject. Mr. BRIGHT arraigned the Government for having incurred a needless expense of nearly a million pounds sterling, by sending troops to Canada, when there was no occasion for such a step. Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, rehearsed the history of the *Trent* affair, quoted the approbation expressed in the United States of the act of Capt. WILKES, and gave many and cogent reasons for the belief which prevailed in England that the United States Government would incur the hazard of a war, rather than surrender the prisoners who had been taken from the *Trent*. He then added:

"What was considered by the Americans to be our weak point, and what was the circumstance which made the United States always more difficult to deal with by England than by France? It was the thought that *Canada and the British North American Colonies were defenceless.* [Cheers.] What, then, was it our duty to do? It was to strengthen them, and make the Americans see that we were able to defend ourselves on that point which they thought to be the most vulnerable and most easily accessible to them. [Hear, hear.] That was not 'ferocious gentlemanly.' [Hear, hear, and laughter.] *It was simply a defensive measure*—[hear]—*it was simply strengthening that part which had been weak and might be attacked, and the knowledge of the weakness of which might induce the Americans to maintain that position which they had up to that moment occupied*—to retain those men in prison and refuse to comply with our demand for their restoration. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, so far from Her Majesty's Government being obnoxious to blame, I think that the Government are deserving of commendation for what they did; and, though they performed no more than their duty, they performed it promptly and efficiently, and have met with, I believe, the approbation of the country at large. [Cheers.] I think, then, that the censure of my honorable friend, the member for Birmingham, is not deserved, and that what we did *was not at all calculated to provoke the Government of the United States.* It was simply a measure which it was our bounden duty to take, seeing the uncertainty of the result of the communications carried out from this country. *So far from any feeling of ineradicable irritation between the two countries being engendered by the course pursued, I believe that a contrary course would have produced such a result.*"

I am aware that it is not always safe to rely implicitly upon official explanations of this kind. But this is so natural!—so thoroughly conformable to the common sense of the case—that I believe it to be sincere. It affords what I regard as a sufficient explanation of the whole case. It answers the question of my friend from Clinton, and satisfies me that these troops were not sent to Canada with any purpose or thought of invading the United States. Indeed, with all his pluck and recklessness, I do not think John Bull is in the least likely to invade this country with eighteen thousand men, when he could be met at any point of the frontier he might select, with a force four times as large.

Now, Sir, I think these reasons sufficient to show that England does not intend to attack us. At all events, they show that her purpose of invasion is not so clear and unmistakable as to create the emergency which alone can justify the passage of this bill.

III. I come now to the third branch of these remarks: *Do we intend to make war upon England?* For this is the only remaining contingency which can make war probable between the two countries. Is there any reason to believe that we have any such intention? Is there any good and solid ground for such a purpose?

Sentiments have been uttered on this floor, and are, perhaps, somewhat widely cherished elsewhere, which apparently indicate a willingness on our part to invite such an issue. My friend from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) said that we have old scores to settle with Great Britain—that nothing but our temporary weakness leads us to brook her insolence, and that as soon as we have done with this rebellion we shall punish England for her insults and for her misconduct generally. Now, I must say, Sir, that I do not like this style of treating grave questions, involving peace or war between two of the greatest Powers of the earth. I intend nothing personally offensive, certainly, but it does not seem to me either dignified or worthy of men holding responsible public positions. If we have scores to settle, let us settle them as we go along. If we have insults to resent, let us resent them on the spot, or else forget them. Let us lay up no grudges. If we are too weak to maintain our honor or protect our interest now, let us submit with the dignity of self-respect to our position. This feeling that when we are grown up we will chastise the school-master, used to be rather common, I remember, among school-boys; but as we grew older, we became ashamed of it, and discovered, gradually, that we had something else and something better to do. Let us not now, in the grave duties of public life, imitate the follies of our boyish days. Thus far, in our history, we have proved ourselves quite competent to defend our national honor. I have no fears that we shall fall short of it, either in purpose or ability, now.

But, Sir, even if this were not so—if there were old scores to be paid off at some future time—I can hardly suppose that the State of New-York is to take the lead in this work of *ex post facto* revenge. She need not arm herself in hot haste for such a purpose. That duty, if a duty it be, will devolve upon the General Government. I shall be content, and I think this State will be content, to follow the lead of that Government on such a subject. If our aid is required, it will be afforded. But, until it is called for, we depart widely from the sphere of our duty in taking action upon such a subject, for such a purpose.

And now I might very well leave this point, with this suggestion—it covers the whole ground, and offers, in my judgment, a sufficient reason why this bill should not become a law. But, if I do not trespass too much upon the patience of the Committee, I should be glad to examine some of the alleged complaints against Great Britain—some of the facts cited as laying the foundation for that hostility which can only be satisfied by war. What, then, are these complaints?

I hear a good deal said about England's want of sympathy with us in our attempts to put down the rebellion. She has given us the cold shoulder. In spite of her pretended dislike of Slavery, she has not shown the slightest sympathy with the effort of the Government to crush the rebellion which has grown out of the attempt of Slavery to maintain, perpetuate and increase its political power. As to the sincerity or hypocrisy of her professed sentiments concerning Slavery, England must be her own judge. We are not responsible for her consistency. We have never believed her very sincere, and have no right, therefore, to be disappointed when she proves the justice of our distrust. It would have been pleasanter, doubtless, to have had her sympathy, her encouragement, her good wishes, in this day of our calamity. But we can do without them. We are too strong to need them, and we ought to be too proud to complain if they are withheld. Nations, moreover, as such have no sympathies with other nations. Their relations are those of interest, of mutual respect, but rarely, if ever, of sentiment. What one nation can gain from another by befriending her usually measures the extent of her friendship. Besides, if this were not so, have we any special claim upon England for her sympathy in the present instance? How have we established such a claim? Was it by sympathizing with her when she was at war with Russia, or when she was seeking to put down rebellion in India. Did our sympathies gush forth toward the English Government when she sought, a few years since, to trample down a small rebellion in Ireland? Have we ever sympathized with any European Power in any such case of contest with rebellion against its authority? Did we sympathize with Austria when she contended against rebellion in Hungary and in Italy?

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—I would like to ask the gentleman whether the United States have not sympathized with Italy as against Austria,—with Ireland as against England—whether our sympathies were not with Hungary and with the South American Republics in their struggles for independence?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly they were. We have always sympathized with every rebellion against any established Government. We sympathized with Ireland and with Canada in their rebellion against Great Britain. And England is only paying us off with a little of our own coin, in sympathizing with those who are in rebellion against us. We are the children of rebellion. We won our own independence by it, and our sympathy goes naturally with every other community engaged in a similar effort.

Mr. REDINGTON—The gentleman does not mean to say that our sympathies go with the Southern rebels? [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—Oh No! Not at all. That is a "horse of another color." It is *our* ox that is gored in this case, and that fact changes essentially the complexion of the whole affair. [Loud laughter.]

We have not had the sympathies of England in this contest, nor can I say that I think we had any fair claim upon them, or any good ground for complaint that they were withheld. Certainly it affords no possible ground for war, or for cherishing such resentments as must of necessity lead to war. All we have a right to demand of any nation in such a case is, that she shall not aid our enemies—that she shall remain neutral. It is alleged, I admit, that England has not done this—that she has in various ways encouraged the rebels in the Southern States, and to a certain degree the charge is true. I think that her moral attitude, at all events, has been one of encouragement to the rebels, and of consequent unfriendliness to us. I have nothing to say—not the slightest disposition to say anything in exc

...refused our vessels ... except under great re... is a courtesy, never denied, I ... to vessels of a friendly Power.

Mr. RAYMOND—Nevertheless, it is a courtesy which we have right to withhold, and which we can ... her for withholding, if conceding ... seriously embarrassing, by making her ... her neutral waters the scene of possible ... between two belligerents.

Mr. PIERCE—What I intended to say, in my remarks upon this point the other day, was that the ... of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* has shown the unfriendly spirit of England toward us, ... should lead us as a nation, to look forward ... and prepare for emergencies that may be close upon us.

Mr. RAYMOND—I will admit that. I do think the spirit exhibited in that affair was not friendly, and that it should put us on our guard against future contingencies. But does it create such an emergency, is it such a reason, as imposes upon this State the necessity of taking such action as this bill proposes?

Mr. PIERCE—Let me ask the gentleman, if there was one chance in a hundred that before this Legislature should meet again, hostilities would break out between us and England, would that be a sufficient reason for our arming for defence, in his judgment?

Mr. RAYMOND—No, Sir, not for the State's arming.

Mr. PIERCE—If there was one chance in ten, how would it be?

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, Sir, I am not quite prepared to settle the matter on such an arithmetical basis. I should need to cipher a little, perhaps, to give an intelligent answer. But I do not think I should regard even that as a sufficient reason for passing this bill.

Mr. PIERCE—I certainly would, and the difference between the gentleman's patriotism and mine is, that while he hesitates about having the State arm against one chance in ten of an invasion, I would arm against one in a hundred.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, Sir, the gentleman will bear in mind that he has not shown even one chance in a hundred of an invasion from England within the time specified. And if there were one chance in ten, or one in a hundred of such an event, I am quite certain that there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred that the General Government would detect it sooner than either of us, and would be quite as well prepared to meet it. and I should, therefore, prefer leaving it entirely in their hands.

Mr. PIERCE—I think history is against you.

Mr. RAYMOND—I think not. But enough, Sir, upon this point. Suffice it to say that for the reasons given, I see nothing in any of these acts which creates such an emergency as this bill contemplates.

I come now to another reason which has been assigned for believing, that we shall ere long declare war against Great Britain. The gentleman from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE,) says that we have been humiliated and disgraced by the British Government, and that our people will not only never submit to such humiliation in the future, but will insist upon revenging and redressing those we have already sustained. The gentleman specifies three conspicuous instances of this humiliation at the hands of Great Britain. The first was the *Trent* affair, which he said "was settled to our humiliation as a people, and that the country would never again submit to such indignity." The gentleman subsequently repeated:

"That the humiliation submitted to in this case was not owing to any sense of inability to cope with our adversary under other circumstances, and at other times, but *we were forced to it by the defenceless condition of our harbors and frontiers, and from the fact that our land and naval forces were otherwise engaged.* But it would not always be so, and he warned the House and the country to be *ready for the charge and the onset when that day should arrive.*"

Now, Sir, I have the honor to say that I differ *toto cœlo* from the gentleman on this point. I do not concede the justice of his remarks in a single particular. I believe that, from the beginning to the present time, during this rebellion, the rights of this country have been maintained, and its honor preserved intact, against foreign Powers; and in no case more conspicuously than in this very affair of the *Trent*. I believe, Sir, that the action of our Government in this instance will form one of the brightest cheptera in our National history, and will win for us the admiration of posterity, as it now commends for us the respect and esteem of every nation, and of the world.

What now were the circumstances of that affair? A neutral vessel, bearing the flag of a neutral Power, going from one neutral port to another, was boarded by an American men-of war, and four persons taken by force from on board of her, brought into port and committed to prison. That was substantially the whole transaction. Let me say here, that I sympathized with the whole country in the gallantry and heroism of the act. I never doubted for a moment that Capt. WILKES acted from the most patriotic motives, and from a sincere belief, in the absence of instructions, that he was doing what he had a perfect right to do under the law of nations. I joined in praising him for it: as a personal and professional act I think he deserved all the praise he received. I rejoiced, moreover, in common with every loyal heart, that these four "infernal scoundrels," as my friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. REDINGTON) very justly, but perhaps somewhat strongly, styles them, had been interrupted on their voyage of treason, and had found their proper quarters in Fort Warren. It was comfortable to think that they had found at last their proper place, and the whole country gave itself up for the moment to the satisfaction which that fact inspired.

But we were soon called upon to face quite another aspect of this affair. We were compelled to ask how it stood in the eye of those principles we had always maintained in regard to the right and immunities of neutral Powers. From the beginning of our National career, our position had been almost without interruption that of a neutral. We were remote from the great theatre of wars, and our interest lay largely in liberating commerce from the perils with which war surrounds it. We had always sought, therefore, to enlarge the privilegee and exemptions of neutrals. We had always contended for the most liberal interpretation which could possibly be given to international law in this regard. We had insisted that neutral goods on an enemy's ship should be held harmless—that enemy's goods on a neutral ship should be untouched—that the neutral flag should cover and protect the cargo. And especially had we insisted, as against Great Britain, and had waged one war with her in support of the claim that no naval officer should take from on board a neutral ship any person under the protection of its flag, and assume to determine his character, or to dispose of him in any way without due process of law. Great Britain, being a naval power, and resting upon her navy as the great bulwark of her strength, resisted these claims, and had excluded the principles out of which they grew from the international code. Now, this act of Capt. WILKES was in direct and flagrant violation of the principles for which we had always contendad on this very subject. If our Government had sustained it, they would have stultified every act of our past history, and would have abandoned, utterly and hopelessly, the attempt to engraft our principles concerning neutral rights upon the code of maritime law,

My friend from St. Lawrence (Mr. REDINGTON) referred, in this connection, to some articles which appeared in the New-York TIMES upon this subject, in which he is pleased to say the action of Capt. WILKES was triumphantly vindicated against the British, and that he hopes I will adhere to the same position now. Now, Sir, I read those articles; and, "not to put too fine a point upon it," I may add that some of them I wrote. And, in the main, so far as I remember them, I still hold to the leading principles which they embraced. When we first heard of the capture of these men, our first sentiment was one of unbounded and unmixed satisfaction. The next was one of inquiry—can Great Britain complain of the act? That was the question which came up first, and the articles to which the gentleman from St. Lawrence refers, discussed that question and that alone. We found, or thought we found, abundant evidence that, tried by British law and British precedent, the act of Capt. WILKES was perfectly justifiable; and the very general verdict of the country was that England could not complain of the act without abandoning her traditionary position, and substantially conceding the claims of the United States on the subject of neutral rights. But she did complain. And then our Government was compelled to judge the act on American grounds, and to test it by our own principles and precedents. And that, as I have already stated, led to a very different conclusion.

Mr. PIERCE—Did not Congress indorse the act of Capt. WILKES?

Mr. PHELPS—Only the House of Representatives.

Mr. RAYMOND—Only one branch of Congress approved it, and that was done, for aught as a personal compliment to Capt. WILKES, and not as a declaration of the principles of international law.

Mr. STETSON—Does the gentleman from New-York believe that England acted in conformity with her own principles in the affair of the *Trent*?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly not. She came for the moment upon our ground,—she conceded *ad hoc* the position we had always held.

Mr. STETSON—Does he not see that this action on her part shows the depth of her hostility?

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not catch the point of my friend's argument. If he means to say that, because she conceded our ground on the subject of neutral rights, therefore she means to go to war with us, I can only say that he reminds me of the argument embodied in the English couplet:

"My wound is great because it is so small:—
Then it were greater were it none at all." [Laughter.]

Mr. STETSON—The hostile purpose of England was manifest in this, that she made concession of a doctrine she had maintained in order to accomplish her object and find a pretext for war.

Mr. RAYMOND—I must be somewhat muddled this evening, for I cannot see the conclusiveness of my friend's argument, even yet. If she abandoned her own principles in the hope and belief that we would also abandon ours, and go to war for the purpose of proving that we had always been wrong and that she had always been right, the result showed that she was greatly mistaken. But I do not believe that she acted under any such motive. I think she was stung, as we should have been under similar circumstances, by the disregard and desecration of her flag, and that she would have gone to war in vindication of it, had we refused the redress which she demanded, and which we could not refuse without abandoning our own principles and our own position; and in granting that redress, I think our Government did exactly right.

Mr. PIERCE—If the United States Government had at once made that concession it would have been all well. Then the United States would have carried ont our principles truly. It should have been done at her own instance, if she would claim consistency on the ground of former precedents. But she waited until the British lion showed his teeth, and then she yielded and stultified herself. Did not Mr. SEWARD maintain that Capt. WILKES was right in what he did, if he had only carried it out rightly? If he had brought the matter before the Courts it would have been right.

Mr. RAYMOND—That is substantially Mr. SEWARD'S position.

Mr. PIERCE—Then he was right in doing the act, but technically wrong in not complying with the law in regard to such transactions?

Mr. RAYMOND—Yes, if you choose so to state it. In other words, if Capt. WILKES had done something entirely different from what he actually did, his action would have been legal and right. [Laughter.]

Mr. PIERCE—His fault was merely technical.

Mr. RAYMOND—All violation of law is, in one sense, merely technical. It is the technicality that makes the law, and a violation of the technicality is a violation of the law. If Capt. WILKES had sunk the *Trent*, instead of bringing her into port, he would have technically violated the law. He would have done something which the law forbids, and would not have done something which the law enjoins. That was precisely what he did in this case, and, therefore, his act was in violation of law.

The gentleman from Ulster insists that if our Government had corrected the error of its own motion, upon first receiving intelligence of the act, it would have been all right; it could then have done so with honor; but that having failed to do so, its subsequent compliance with the demand of the British Government was humiliating and degrading. I apprehend the gentleman is not as familiar with the facts of this transaction as he should have been. I beg to remind him that our Government, did substantially, what he requires—did all that it could do with propriety at the very outset. In a dispatch, dated Nov. 30, written immediately after hearing of the affair of the *Trent*, Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. ADAMS as follows:

"Since that conversation (between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. ADAMS) was held, Capt. WILKES, in the steamer *San Jacinto*, has boarded a British colonial steamer and taken from her deck two insurgents who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord PALMERSTON. *It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit (of amity) to which I have adverted.* Lord LYONS has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, *because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here.* It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach much importance to it, namely, that, in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, Capt. WILKES *having acted without any instructions from the Government*, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us. *I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on the part of this Government.*"

I submit to the gentleman from Ulster that this was all which the principle he himself lays down required at the hands of the Government. It was all the Government could do with dignity and self-respect, before receiving notice of the ground taken by the Government of Great Britain. At the very ontset it disavowed the act, expressed the hope and belief that it need not interrupt the friendly relations of the two countries, and declared its readiness to receive the views of Great Britain, and to discuss them in a friendly spirit. What more would the gentlemen from Ulster have had it do? What more could it have done without being open to the auspicion of an undue eagerness to placate the British power, by branding as wrong an act which, as an act of personel gallantry, the whole country admired and applauded. The gentleman concedes that the act was wrong, and that we could properly have done, before the demand was made, precisely what we did afterwards. I put it to him whether we could we could properly or honorably have refused to do a just act, simply *because* it was demanded at our hands? Where is tha humiliation of acceding to a just demand? Nay, Sir, if we had refused to do what we recognize as just and right, merely because the British Government, in due form and without a word to which on grounds of courtesy just exception could he taken, had claimed it at our hands, would not the humiliation have been tenfold greater? Should we not have stood degraded and disgraced, at the bar of nations, by such a refusal?

Our Government pursued the only course open to it on grounds of justice and self-respect. We did what was right, because it was right; and we have received for so doing the applause of the world. We maintained our own cherished principles on the subject of neutrality. We secured the adhesion to them of every leading Power of Europe, England herself not excepted. We commanded the respect of the British Government itself, and proved to it that we were strong enough to conquer, not only our enemies, but our prejudices and our resentments. Our history contains no brighter page than that. No Government ever acted with a clearer devotion to the principles of justice and of right. No people on the face of the earth ever exhibited a nobler power of self-command. A more high-toned devotion to the permanent welfare of the country, or a calmer superiority to the excited passions of the hour, than did our own on that occesion. Posterity will honor them for it, even as the united voice of the leading nations of the world honors them for it to-day. Permit me, Sir, to read some of the declarations of foreign Powers upon this point.

First let me call tha attention of this Committee to the language hald by M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dispatch dated Dec. 3, written in advance of the action of our Government upon tha subject:

"The *Trent* was not destined to a point belonging to ons of the belligerents. Sha was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers; and, moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that, under such conditions, the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word; *at any moment the commerce and the navigation of third powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents.* These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility. They would impose, on his freedom of commerce and navigation, restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate; *and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no power has more earnestly protested than the United States.*

If the Cabinet of Washington would duly look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the *San Jacinto*. There would be, in such case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is extraordinary in regard to the United States that, under *every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum which is the consequence of it.*"

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet of Washington could not, *without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time*, give its approbation to the proceedings of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*. In this state of things it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord LYONS is already instructed to present tha demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of requiring to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the *Trent*, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character toward the British flag. *The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests.* One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hasard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain."

That, Sir, is the voice of France, now one of the leading naval, as she has always been one of the leading military, Powers of Europe; one, moreover, which has always seconded the efforts of the United States to enlarge the immunities of neutrals in time of war. The voice of Russia is equally explicit, and, having been uttered after our compliance with the just demand of Great Britain, is still more pertinent. Let me read a single paragraph from the dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated Jan. 9, and written immediately on receiving intelligence of the action of our Government:

"I need not add, Monsieur, that in remaining faithful to the political principles which she has always defended, even when these principles were turned against herself, and in abstaining from taking advantage, in her turn, of doctrines which she had always repudiated, *the American nation has given a proof of political honesty which will acquire for it an incontestible claim to the esteem and gratitude of all Governments interested in seeing the peace of the seas maintained, and the principles of right prevail over force, in international relations, in the repose of the world, the progress of civilization, and the well-being of humanity.*

His Majesty tha Emperor is pleased to hope that the same wisdom and moderation which dictated to the Federal Government its latest resolutions, will also direct its conduct during the continuance of those internal difficulties with which it finds itself engaged

The Emperor is persuaded that the statesmen who have show themselves able to take such an elevated view of the foreign interests of their country, will also know how to make their internal policy superior to popular passion."

The Government of the new Kingdom of Italy holds language equally decided upon the same subject. Baron RICASOLI, in a dispatch dated Jan. 24, after expressing tha interest with which the Government and people of Italy, although profoundly absorbed in their own affairs, have watched the progress of events in the United States, addressing the Chevalier BERTINATTI, the Italian Minister at Washington, proceeds to say:

"You are not ignorant, Mr. Minister, that ths Royal Government has always been attached to the principles of the freedom of the seas. At the Congress of Paris it united with eagerness in the declaration of the 30th of April, 1856, and hoped that that declaration, as soon as it could have the assent of the United States of America, would, in time, become the point of departure for fresh progress in the practical operation of international law. *Knowing the bold and persevering efforts which the Government at Washington has made for fifty years past, to defend the right of neutrals, we hesitated to believe that it desired to change its character all at once, and become the champion of theories which history has shown to be calamitous, and which public opinion has condemned forever.*

By continuing to remain attached to principles whose defence has constituted one of the censes of ths glory of North America, Mr. LINCOLN and his Ministry will have given an *example of wisdom and moderation which will have the best results for America, as well as for the European nations.*"

I might quote largely, Sir, from English authoritiee to prove how profoundly this act of justice has impressed even the English people with respect for the wisdom and moderetion which have marked the conduct of the President and Cabinet at Washington in this affair. Having some regard left, however, for the petience of the Committee, I shall content myself with this single peregraph from a recent number of *Frazer's Magazine*—a periodical of acknowledged position and influence:

"I contend thet all previous cause of offence should be considered as canceled by the reparation which the American Government has so amply made; not so much the reparation itself, which might have been so made as to leave still greater cause of permanent resentment behind tt, but the manner and spirit in which they have made it. Thess have been such as most of us, I venture to say, did not by any means expect. If reparation were made at all, of which few of us felt more than a hope, we thought that it would have been made obviously as a concession to prudence, not to principle. We expected that the stonement, if atonement there were, would have been made with reservations, perhaps under protest. We expected that the correspondence would have been spun out, and a triat made to induce England to be satisfied with less; or that there would have been a proposal of arbitration; or that England would have been asked to make concessions in return for justice; or that tf submission was made, it would have been made, ostensibly, to the opinions and wishes of Continental Europe. We expected anything, in short, which would have been weak, and timid and paltry. The only thing which no one seemed to expect is what has actually happened. Mr. LINCOLN'S Government has done none of these things. *Like honest men, they have said in direct terms that our demand is right; that they yielded to it because it was just; that if they themselves had received the same treatment, they would have demanded the same reparation: and that if what seemed to be the American side of a question was not the just side, they would be on the side of justice; happy as they were to find, after their resolution had been taken, that it was also the side which America had formerly defended.* Is there any one, capable of a moral judgment or feeling, who will say that *his opinion of America and American statesmen is not raised by such an act, done on such grounds?* The act itself may have been imposed by the necessity of the circumstances, but the reasons given, the principles of action professed, were their own choice."

Are not these tributes worth something to us? Have we not gained something of permanent and substantial value, when we have thus secured the respect and esteem of all the leading Powers of Christendom? Can there have been anything "humiliating" in an act which thus commands the unqualified and hearty applause of every great Christian nation? I ask my friend from Ulster whether our position to-day on this subject is not infinitely better in every respect—on the score of national dignity, of national honor and of national interest—than it would have been if we had yielded to its sentiment which he invokes, and refused, from a feeling of false pride, to make reperation for an acknowledged wrong, merely because it was demanded by a Government which had earned no claim to courtesies at our hands?

One word, now, in regard to another of the instances in which our Government is said to have been humiliated in its relations with Great Britain,—I speak of the permission given to merch British troops, on their way to Canade, across the State of Maine. "This," says the gentleman from Ulster, "is in a spirit of meekness and humility that seldom characterizes a people conscious of their abilities to maintain their rights and their dignity. Some gentlemen may characterize it as the law of kindness; *I choose to characterize it as emanating from a sense of weakness.*"

I cannot concur in this view of the matter. Instead of emanating from a sense of weakness, Sir, it seems to me to have indicated a consciousness of strength. We were strong enough to afford such an act of courtesy. If we had felt weak, distrustful, of the designs of England, or of our own ability to meet them, we might have shrunk from such an act. But we had no such feeling. We were on terms of amity with Great Britain. She had disavowed any thought or purpose of hostility in sending troops to Canada. It was a happy inspiration which led ths President or the Secretary of State to show England, by such a proffered courtesy, that we neither dreaded her power nor distrusted her friendship. It was a small favor: all it could possibly accomplish was to enable tha troops to reach Canade some five days sooner, and with some what less of exposure and hardship than they could otherwise have done. But it is with nations as in private life—small acts of kindness often go further than great acts to indicate a friendly temper—to disarm jealousies and conquer the prejudices and suspicions which implant needless distrust between neighbors and nations. "Magnanimity in politics," says BURKE, "is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great empire and little minds go hut ill together." I honor tha Government for its action in that affair. The State of Maine has expressed her hearty approval of it. The country and the world have seen in it an indication of conscious strength and of superiority to the petty jealousies and resentments of the hour.

Now, Sir, a word concerning the inquiries of England concerning the alone blockade. We have always insisted that a blockade, to be respected, must be effective. We protested against the course of England when, during the great war with France, she attempted to blockade the entire French coast by proclamations and by Orders in Council, as we also protested against the attempt of NAPOLEON to retaliate by forbidding all neutral trade with England in the Berlin and Milan Decrees. We have insisted that every blockade must be actual; and we have insisted upon the right of making our blockade of the Southern ports actual and effective, as the only condition on which we can demand that it shall be respected. In the prosecution of this purpose we have sunk stone boats at the mouth of Charleston harbor. Great Britain having, like every other commercial nation, an interest in every harbor of the world, asked the object of that transaction. I think she had a right to do so; for harbors, in a very important sense, belong to no one nation as a *peculium*—a private and exclusive possession. They are the gift of God to the commerce of the world. They are intended to promote that intercourse of nations by which the civilization of the world is carried forward; and I think it very doubtful whether any nation, judged by the highest standards of international morality, has a right to destroy a harbor except under pressure of the direst necessity. At all events, Sir, Great Britain had an undoubted right to inquire of our Government with what object that stone fleet had been sunk at the mouth of Charleston harbor. Nothing is more common or more proper than such requests for explanation. It does not appear that any complaint was made. Lord LYONS informs his Government that he had "spoken to Mr. SEWARD on the subject," and that Mr. SEWARD observed that "the plan had not been devised with a view to injure the harbor *permanently*; it was simply a temporary military measure to aid the blockade." That certainly was a very proper reply. I can see nothing in it of the "frittering admissions and humiliating concessions," which the gentleman from Ulster detects. Mr. SEWARD added that as had already been done at Port Royal, the United States would open better harbors than they had closed. And serious exception is taken by my friend from Clinton (Mr. STETSON,) to the remark of Lord LYONS, in reply, that "the opening of a new port thirty or forty miles off would hardly console the people of Charleston for the destruction of their own harbor." I do not see that the remark was either very pertinent or very important. Lord LYONS was probably aware that it was no part of the object of our Government just now to "console the people of Charleston" for any of the evils incident to the rebellion in which they are engeged.

Mr. STETSON—I only intended to say that this remark of Lord LYONS revealed the secret sympathy of the English with the rebels.

Mr. RAYMOND—Possibly it may have indicated the personal sympathy of Lord LYONS with the people of Charleston. I do not think it can fairly be held to warrant any broader or more important inference. Certainly it is not a matter to warrant hostile preparations or inspire thoughts of war.

Mr. PIERCE—Do you admit the right of Great Britain to catechise us as to our own proceedings in regard to our own ports?

Mr. RAYMOND—I admit her right to ask explanations in a friendly way of any act on our part, concerning which there is fair room for doubt, and which may affect her interests hereafter. I think she had precisely the same right to ask the intent and meaning of our sinking a stone fleet at the mouth of Charleston harbor, as we had to ask the object of her sending troops to Canada.

Mr. PIERCE—Does the gentleman mean to say that this is all that was intended by that letter of Lord LYONS?

Mr. RAYMOND—I detect nothing else in it. I can see nothing in it beyond a commonplace, friendly call for explanations of a point concerning which there was room for doubt, and in which Great Britain had an important and permanent interest.

Upon all these points, therefore, in the settlement of the *Trent* affair, in proffering permission for the passage of British troops across the State of Maine, and in the explanations asked and frankly given concerning the stone blockade, I see nothing whatever to warrant the statement of the gentleman from Ulster, that our Government had been humiliated and disgraced. On the contrary, Sir, I hold that its honor has been rigidly and scrupulously guarded and maintained, and that its highest and most enduring interests have been consulted in everything that has been done by our Government in these affairs.

Permit me here, Sir, to say, that in my humble judgment this State, this Nation, and the world at large, owe to the Secretary of State a debt of gratitude for his management of our foreign relations in this the most difficult crisis of our affairs. He has maintained our rights; he has protected our honor; he has secured our interests; he has preserved the peace of the world; he has brought to the discharge of the duties of his great office a degree of ability, a far-seeing statesmanship, a high-toned sense of what is just and right, and a paramount, exclusive devotion to tha good of the country, seldom if ever surpassed in the history of any nation. New-York has many names upon the records of the nation of which she may well be proud. From the earliest period of our history, to the present day, they illustrate that chapter which she contributes to our national history. Hamilton, Jay, Clinton, Tompkins, Marcy, Wright—these are all names which make the State renowned; and among the best and brightest of them all, *primus inter pares*, future time will enroll, for his guidance of our Ship of State under the tempests that now assail it, as well as for the general service he has rendered the country during a long public career, unstained by reproach and marked by the most brilliant deeds, the name of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Applause.] I say this, Sir, with the more freedom now, because, by his own act, his name is henceforth removed entirely from the field of political controversy.

I have finished what I had to say of the causes which are supposed to render doubtful, at least uncertain, the continuance of our peaceful relations with Great Britain. I have examined each count in the indictment with more of detail; perhaps, than was necessary,—certainly with a more serious draft then I could have wished upon the patience of the Committee. And what is there left? What remains of all the grounds alleged for apprehended war? Nothing, Sir,—nothing whatever, beyond the angry recriminations of the newspaper Press, and the general distrust and uneasy petulance of a large and noisy portion of the people of both countries. I would not underrate the importance and influence even of these indications. They charge the atmosphere with elements of danger. They lay the foundation for future trouble doubtless, by rendering more difficult the peaceful solution of controversies that may arise between the two nations. But they only thus make a little more difficult the task of statesmanship; they do not by any means render it impossible. It is for men in public place to allay these angry discontents that have no just foundation, not to increase them. It is the duty of men charged with the conduct of public affairs, or placed in positions of public influence, to smooth all these asperities, to calm these resentments, and to bring the public mind to consult only what is just and right and befitting the character and the welfare of a great nation.

I have left myself but little time to speak of the subject referred to by the gentleman from Yates (Mr. OGDEN,) the interference of Spain, France and England in the affairs of Mexico; and yet I cannot pass it wholly without notice. It is by no means free from difficulty or from danger to the public peace. I cannot help thinking that we have ourselves, in very great degree, to blame for having lost control of its management and direction. Mexico invited us some years ago to exercise a *quasi* protectorate over her; and in the treaty which she concluded with Mr. MCLANE tendered to us a degree of influence which would have saved her and us from the complications which threaten both. We rejected the offer. The Senate refused to ratify the treaty. Mexico was allowed to drift on into increasing anarchy, and to commit, for lack of steady control and timely aid to the Government which would have exercised it, those outrages and indiscretions which have brought upon her the intervention of foreign Powers. Those Powers, it is but just to remember, have been impelled by different motives in the action they have taken.

Spain's motive is, beyond all doubt, ambition—the ambition to figure again as a first rate Power, and possibly to regain some of her old possessions. But France and England had substantial wrongs to redress—outreges upon their subjects to punish, and security for their interests to gain hereafter. That they will ever agree in the policy of forcing MAXIMILIAN, or any other foreign Prince upon the throne of Mexico, I very greatly doubt. That project seems to have been concocted, not in either of the three countries concerned, nor even in Austria. So far as we can get any reliable evidence of its origin, it seems to have been one of the many intrigues by which the expelled agents and emissaries in Europe of the defeated Church and Monarchical party in Mexico, seek to regain power and drive the Liberals from office. This seems highly probable in the first place from the correspondence which has passed between the English and French Governments upon the subject. As soon as the scheme was broached in the European journals, Earl COWLEY, under date of [illegible] to the English Minister, as follows:

"PARIS, Jan. 24, 1862.

I have heard from so many quarters that the language of others going with the reinforcements to Mexico is, that it is for the purpose of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN upon the throne of that country, that I have thought it necessary to question M. THOUVENEL upon the subject.

I inquired of M. THOUVENEL whether any negotiations had been pending between the Government and that of Austria, with reference to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. His Excellency replied in the negative. *He said that the negotiations had been carried on by Mexicans only, who had come over for the purpose and gone to Vienna.*"

The English Government lost no time in warning the parties concerned against the prosecution of such a purpose. In a letter dated January 19, Earl RUSSELL directed the British Minister, at Madrid, to make suitable representations to the Spanish Government upon the subject. I quote a paragraph from that dispatch:

"I wish to read to Marshal O'DONNELL and M. CANDERON COLLANTES the preamble and the article of our Convention, which define what our intervention is intended to do, and what it is not intended to do.

You will point out that the allied forces are not to be used for the purpose of depriving the Mexicans of their undoubted right of choosing their own form of Government.

Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government, which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation of such a government. If, on the contrary, *the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment.* In such a case the allied Governments could only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope and intention of the triple convention."

And in a dispatch dated January 27, Earl RUSSELL thus writes to Sir C. WYKE, the British Minister in Mexico, on the same point:

"It is said that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN will be invited by a large body of Mexicans to place himself on the throne of Mexico, and that the Mexican people will gladly hail such a change.

I have little to add to my former instructions on this head. If the Mexican people, *by a spontaneous movement*, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne of Mexico, there is nothing in the convention to *prevent* it.

On the other hand, *we would be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose. The Mexicans must consult their own interests.*"

This language leaves little room to doubt that England does not intend to become a party to any scheme for forcing a monerchical form of government upon the people of Mexico, or for placing any European Prince at tha head of its Government. Most assuredly, in my judgment, she will not engage in any such intrigue if she thereby incure one chance in a hnndred, to use the language of my friend from Ulster, of war with the United States.

There are indications also that the Emperor of the French will take the same ground. A letter from the Paris correspondent of the New-York TIMES, whom I know personally, to be likely, from his position and character, to be well informed on such a subject, states that so far as the Emperor has lent his encouragement to the scheme at all, it has been in consequence of the misrepresentations of the Mexican emissaries already referred to. I read a single sentence from his letter, which I find in the TIMES of this morning.

"These misrepresentations of the Mexican monarchical agents have *led the French Government into an error, and there is reason to believe, have disgusted them with the whole enterprise.* When the first expedition started, it was believed that the Monarchical Party, headed by ALMONTE and MIRAMON, was so powerful that the combined forces had not to show themselves, and the thing would be decided without striking a blow. Subsequent intelligence, obtained principally from M. MERCIER, at Washington, *disabused the mind of the Emperor on this head*, but he was then so far engaged in the affair that he was obliged to carry it through, cost what it may. It was then that he ordered forward the late large reinforcements, and gave orders for a reserve force, which will follow, if required. The unanimity with which the Mexicans are uniting to defend their country from foreign invasion, did not create astonishment in England, *but it did in France. The Emperor is now reduced to his first programme, that of seeking the money that is due to France, leaving the monarchical programme to take care of itself.*

These blunders have naturally produced dissatisfaction in France, and make *the people and the Government wish they were well out of the enterprise. The occasion is a good one for the mediation of the Government of the United States.*"

This last paragraph hints at what may, after all, be the solution of the whole affair. At all events, the project does not seem to me to involve any special danger to the honor or interest of the United States. It seems altogether probable that if seriously pushed it will dissolve the coalition. Certainly it cannot, upon any ordinary estimate of chances, be regarded as likely to involve us in war.

One word more, Sir, and I will relieve the patience of the Committee. The gentleman from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) wished to know whether we had asked ourselves the question, What is to become of the six hundred thousand men now in arms in behalf of the Union, after the Union is established and the insurrection is ended? Are they, said he, to return to the plow and the anvil, to the workshop and the factory, and settle down there again quiet and contented? He feared they would not, and that we should have here the materiel which we should find it necessary to employ in redressing the wrongs we have sustained from foreign Powers. Even if this were all true, I do not see, Sir, that it afforde any reason why New-York should appropriate $5,000,000 to arm herself in instant preparation for a foreign war. But let me remind the gentleman of some considerations which it is desirable not to lose sight of in this connection. Our armies are not made up, like the standing armies of Europe, of mercenaries who make their living by war, and who need this employment to keep them from starvation. They are men who have left their ordinary avocations to deliver their country from a temporary peril. Two-thirds of them have homes and occupations, wives and children, or parents and friends. They have roof-trees and hearth-stones, to which their hearts turn with loving affection, even amid the exciting clamors of the camp. When they shall be released from the service of their country, the great mass of them will return to the pursuits of peace, and love them all the more for their brief absence from them. Not all our troops, I admit, are of this stamp. There will be scores and perhaps hundreds of thousands of them who are soldiers for the sake of adventure, and who will miss the excitement which makes the camp attractive. But are these men to control the policy and decide the fate of the nation? Are we to shape our public action to the supposed necessities of such men? Certainly not. They will find ample fields for their adventurous disposition without plunging the country into foreign wars for its gratification. Thousands of them will remain in the section they are now invading, and devote their energies to reclaiming its soil, to reinvigorating its industry, to modifying its institutions, and giving to it a new face and a nobler fate. Those for whom such pursuits shall be too tame, will drift off still further southward, into Mexico or South America, where the condition of society is better suited to their wants, and where they will find abundant means to gratify their love of adventure.

We may have disturbances and difficulties, more or less serious from this source. We shall need wisdom and calm sagacity on the part of our public rulers, to enable us to deal wisely with such tempers. We shall need in our public councils men who seek piece only that they may therein serve the country—not men who seek it for selfish ends, by flattery of public passions and by pandering to the base and ignoble aims of vulgar men. But with such men in power (and the temper of the times is favorable to their selection,) I apprehend no serious difficulty in dealing with the apprehended evil to which my friend alludes. Doubtless there is danger, more or less menacing, from the predominance of the military temper and spirit which war evokes—and one of my strongest objections to this bill is, that it encourages that spirit, and addresses itself to the popular feeling which it creates.

For these reasons, Sir, and I thank the Committee for the patience with which they have heard me state them, I oppose the passage of this bill providing for the public defence. I know of no emergency that calls tor its enactment. I know of no impending danger that calls upon this State to expend five millions of dollars in forts and guns and munitions of war, and in adding thus largely to the burdens which the war-tax will impose upon her people. I do not believe all taxation to be an evil. When properly distributed and wisely applied, like the moisture which ascends from the earth only to fall again with blessing upon its bosom, it improves and stimulates to still higher productiveness the very sources from which it is drawn. But taxation which dries up the very sources of revenue becomes, a heavy and a fatal curse. Let us not be impatient to outrun the course. Let us not be impatient to outrun the necessities of this time, nor eager to trespass, without some imperative necessity, upon the functions and prerogatives of the General Government.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Daily Mail—Efficient for the Conveyance —The Floods—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

The telegraph on Saturday informed us that the House had stricken out of the Appropriation bill the appropriation for the daily mail across this Continent, on the score of inefficiency and of economy. Of course the people of this secluded territory will all be in favor of the continuance of the mail, although but a "tri-weekly" as regards Utah, for the Salt Lake Legislative Assembly makes an annual thing of presenting to Congress a petition for the institution of such a daily mail to and from this City, east and west. Depend upon it, the daily mail is a popular institution here.

In regard to the performances of the mail at the California end of the route, the people there are the best judges. But never since we commenced to have mails from the east, has the performance been so faithful as during the past existence of the Central Overland daily mail. True, during the recent extraordinary and altogether unlooked-for floods in Green River and other streams east of this, and in Nevada Territory and the State of California, there was, for a time, a partial stoppage of the mails. But the contractors, surely, are not responsible for an almost diluvian series of rain and melting snow storms of such an unusual season of the year.

However, if "our country's good" demand a curtailment of mail privileges, we will be as economical as possible with a weekly dispatch and delivery, as we were wont to have, only requesting that "efficiency be secured as far as practicable.

Further, but not full or complete, accounts continue to arrive from the Rio Virgen country concerning the sudden floods in that section. It appears that the rain and sleet fell, with little cessation, for thirty days and nights. Old Noah reckoned forty days and nights to float his ark safely. But a month's rain is something of a circumstance, and pouring down the steep sides of the mountains which inclose the narrow, gorge-like valleys of the Santa Clara and Rio Virgen and their tributaries, so much water soon swelled out those streams to a most imposing width and depth.

The settlement of Fort Clara, on the Santa Clara, was the richest spot in that part of the Territory. But the stream took the fort completely away, with orchards, nurseries, vineyards and some of

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

REMONSTRANCE AND REMINISCENCE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

HOME A NEW-YORK ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS AND MESSAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 5th inst. you have a leading article, referring to the highly interesting speeches of Mr. Bright and Lord Palmerston on American affairs. But, as your remarks are not altogether supported by the speeches in question, that circumstance has determined me to endeavor to give effect to a desire I have for some time entertained of effecting, if possible, a better feeling between the British and American people—a feeling of reciprocal kindness and good-will, such as there is every reason to think would prevail, if the Press and the public will only consent to be guided by facts, and for the future cease to indulge in the wild productions which emanate from the ever fertile imaginations of a certain class of contentious writers and vessel mischief-makers. Perhaps the best accomplish this, the purpose before me, by going back to the period when the bells first [illegible] the unnatural and shameful insult to the Stars and Stripes, and which, although a British, I felt in keenly as any genuine Knickerbocker and fully participated in the burst of indignation which the circumstance occasioned. Indeed, but for the domestic ties which in my case could not be disregarded I would have shouldered arms and been "off to the ball with the brave." As it was, I denounced the crime thus inaugurated not only against the Government of the United States, but against the whole civilized world. In the general excitement which ensued, all loyal citizens were up and armed as very porcupines, and in their honest zeal, ready to hurl a shaft in any direction, even where only mere suspicion pointed.

The feeling was catching, and one partook thereof in spite of one's-self, even if one had been inclined to resist. I was not only "Union" to the backbone, but Union all over. I am Union still, although my enthusiasm has been slightly cooled by the events to which I will soon advert.

Before touching upon these, and in order to prevent misapprehension, I must observe that I am really heartily in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and consider most fully in the able and unanswerable arguments in support thereof, which the public have been favored with from Mr. Motley, President Lincoln, and some others.

Soon after the affair of Sumter, curiosity was on tiptoe to know what Great Britain and other Foreign Powers would say and do, and when, after the "most pain'staking cobsideration, England's decision was announced, we all know the storm of angry and passionate feeling which poured from the American Press. John Bull stood aghast, for, as in "firing" his decision, he was influenced by the most friendly feelings toward America, he could not understand the angry torrent of invective which gushed against him, and was, therefore, for a time, a mere mute observer—wondering what would happen next, when lo! and behold that good fellow, but somewhat young gentleman—Cassius M. Clay, to wit—rushed upon the stage, rather out of breath, and in the fervor of his loyalty, first shook his fist in John's face, then threatened him with horrid blisters—through a combination of stars, stripes and tricolor. This roused John's bit, for only then be, for the first time on this occasion, tossed his head—got his tail up, and su after that and, sundry other "*gesticulations*," asked his Thundering friend of Printing House-square to state his case.

In doing so, the Thunderer occasionally got warm as ream upon ream of foreign printed matter which, somehow, never *classed* to understand his client's case, came in upon him, and while ever and anon sympathising most truly with his transatlantic friend, in the trouble they had come to, and denouncing with a power almost unmatchable the causes which had led to it, would nevertheless occasionally "run e muck," and somewhat damage his client's case, through his excitement to fever heat, induced by the aforesaid reams of printed matter.

This somewhat unfoward state of things suddenly became otherwise agitated, and for a time boiled over furiously, all through a strange fancy on the part of Capt. Wilkes, of *San Jacinto* celebrity, to study abstruse International law mystifications instead of sticking to his ship as a true cobbler always does to *the last*, and which, as all the world now knows, not only culminated in certain costly sterling results, but upset the equilibrium of a staid mail agent who still laments, and probably will to his dying hour, that he instead of that other fortunate First Lieutenant *was not* the happy recipient of those charming indentations af dear Miss Slidell's beauteous knuckles.

Since the happy termination of the *Trent* difficulty, we are, through the medium of your own columns, in possession of your own selection from the blue-book, of all you yourself deemed to be most interesting therein in reference to American affairs since the rebellion took place; and further having the *per contra* before our eyes of what some of the Press and public men on this side have stated subsequent to the Trent affair, as may be gleaned from the brief *resumé* I will now give; and guided by those selections from the blue-book, I would ask whether there is not an entire absence of all good reason for the bitter and angry feeling which has existed and still lurks toward England, and which, as a natural consequence, has excited a somewhat similar feeling on the other side? In stating the *per contra*, I will confine myself to the following small selection from, as to the effusions of the Press, and afterward, as to the remarks of some of your public men, to show how easily without any good cause, ill feeling can be engendered and "in this connexion" as a fussy barrister would say, I will notice the followiog extract from an article on "France and the Blockade," which last month appeared in a leading New-York paper, viz.:

"The London *Times* and *Globe* both argue against the propriety of interference. They vaunt the ability of England to bear the pinch of the war as long as it can be borne by the United States—seeing that the cost of our tardiness exceeds $10,000,000 a week. True as this may be, it hardly accounts for the moderation of *a Government which only two months ago descended to falsehood in order to foment ill-feeling toward America and induce a war. There must be other and secret motives for the present action.*"

Now although such an allegation is so utterly absurd and glaringly untrue that it will probably meet with no response beyond a sneer of pity, it is nevertheless in itself worse than offensive, and well calculated to make mischief. Again, in a leader a few days back, calling attention to the letter of Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, of 22d November last, that letter is styled "a vigorous *protest* from Mr. Adams," and is otherwise so commented on, that in the absence of a perusal of the letter itself, the public mind would be considerably misled. Now, so far from being a vigorous "*protest*," there is no such word made use of; it is really a most temperate production, Mr. Adams stating that "the purpose of the undersigned, in presenting these papers to the consideration of Lord Russell, is to *request* that Her Majesty's Government will cause an inquiry to be made." Now, if Lord Russell's reply had been given,—which, in order to understand the subject matter of the letter, ought to have been done,—I make no doubt all reasonable and impartial men would have been satisfied. As it is, however, there is necessarily a feeling in many minds that John Bull was not treating Uncle Sam as he ought to.

Now, as to the sayings of some of your public men, there is such an abundance of these in my mind's eye, that it is rather difficult to select—I am, therefore, somewhat in the position of that donkey who had the bundles of hay alongside of him, without, however, possessing in this, *my hay*, the enjoyment of those happy feelings said donkey is alleged to have given expression to. I will nevertheless select as representative men two parsons and two politicians, viz., Dr. Cheever and Mr. Stockton—Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Seward—taking the politicians first, and the parsons last for the sake of a hearty amen.

I will merely refer to Mr. Lovejoy's honestly expressed "*hate*," in order to show how a sensitive man can be carried off *his head* by those sad sinners but sympathetic clairvoyant angels of the Press! And to Mr. Seward, to say that even if Earl Russell's allegations "that Mr. Seward never chooses to understand the position of her Majesty's Government," is not correct—he is, nevertheless supremely indifferent to do away with the idea, which certainly does prevail that to some extent he is suffering from anglophobia—else, why disinter, as he did, in his reply to invitations to attend the ceremony of reading the Farewell Address of Washington, a matter buried 80 years ago, by saying "tha hand that smote and bruke the foreign yoke," thus in reality insulting the land that gave birth to Washington.

I do not say that it is, but does such a reference not look like a "Keep the steam up—pitch into 'the Britishers.'" Now surely, this is not required, for truly, we have already had more than enough of it.

The remarks of Dr. Cheever, to which I am about to point, while tantamount to a positive ignoring of that part of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," are so extraordinary on the part of a teacher of Christianity, that while I will not be uncharitable as to conclude that Dr. Cheever actually meant this, yet, when, at the meeting of the New-England Society, I think it was, the Doctor, in reference to the *Trent* affair, recommended his hearers to let it fructify at interest until a more convenient time, it was in effect not only hushing the strongly humiliating confession that, in case of hard pressure, we were given up, it was distinctly upon account, and not from motives, "for which, as I have already said, an ignoring of the Lord's Prayer.

If the Doctor with those views was eight we have been retained, he, as an earnest defender of his country's honor, should have inculcated the sentiment of "Hold fast—stand to your guns," and then appealed to the spirit of that beautiful song which says, "Fear not, but trust in Providence, wherever thou mayst be." But how different to all this was the course of Mr. Stockton, who, in his prayer, upon the occasion of reading Washington's Address in Congress, while noticing the affliction with which the President had just been visited, in the loss of a darling child, took advantage of that occasion to notice, in the most feeling and beautiful manner, "Queen Victoria's grief in her island home." When I read this, a perfect gush of sympathy and gratitude filled my heart and eyes, and could such a thing have been possible, I would there and then have hugged the whole prodigious family of Uncle Sam, crying, yes, you are friends—you are brothers, after all. Let us hope that that feeling will be general, and so cry a hearty amen.

Now, having got through with my biggest bundle of hay, I am actually am enough to ask your patience until I consume the still remaining one, which, however, I will not be long in doing, as its quality is rather better than the first.

Locke says that "the world has people of all sorts." True it is and well that it is so, otherwise reason and common sense would at times have a poor chance.

It is pleasing to observe that in some quarters there is moral courage and good sense enough to grapple and arrest such popular delusions as have been elicited by the recent debate in the Legislature upon the Defence bill. The very able, patriotic and telling remarks of Mr. Phelps in reference thereto, as well as those of Mr. Speaker Raymond, are, properly considered, a better defence against invasion than even ten times the expenditure asked for by the trembling advocates of the bill. Those who have the courage to arrest such delusions are ever the best guardians of a nation's honor, for, while they will scrupulously refrain from offering insult, they will resolutely refuse to take it.

That a blatant class of patriots exist more or less everywhere, is unfortunately only too true, and those who have been unkenneled through the labors of a Van Wyck Committee, if analyzed, would be found to be the fellows who are always the most prone to deal with imaginary dangers with the deft intention of making them subservient to operations upon the pockets of Uncle Sam.

It is ever the trick of the greatest rogue to be loudest in the cry of "catch thief." But, let all such be closely watched.

Having now alluded to the grounds of misunderstanding which has prevailed, and shown cause why kindly feeling and good fellowship should reign instead, and seeing that the Press is so main an instrument in the whole affair, I will not only ask you, yourself, to join heartily in the purpose which has influenced me in thus addressing you; but will, in addition, and in the spirit of the remark which was made to the good Samaritan, go further, and ask that you, by your own example, will inculcate upon your cotemporaries to "go and do likewise."

I am, yours, sincerely, MERCATOR.

New-York, March 7, 1862.

THE BATTERIES AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

COMPLETION OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to commend the wisdom and patriotism that shows itself in your urging upon Congress the completion of the Stevens Battery—the most complete and powerful offensive and defensive implement of war that was ever attempted to be constructed in the history of the world.

As a citizen of this great metropolis, I beg you not to cease to urge upon Congress and the people the invalnable importance of completing this Battery.

It has been demonstrated by the recent naval engagement at Hampton Roads, that missiles of the heaviest calibre but harmlessly glide from such ironclad vessels as the *Merrimac*, and that nothing can harm them but the very closest firing from similar engines of war, at short range. This being the case how can we, with any show of reason, indulge ourselves in the belief that this City can be saved from destruction, if rebels or foreign Powers choose to send iron-clad men-of-war into our harbor? Our forts can be of little avail; chains strung across harbors also amount to very little—they frequently breaking with their own weight, and would surely be quickly cut in twain, if the *Merrimac*, with a full head of steam on, should drive her steel prow against them.

Present these facts to the people as clearly and strongly as you can. Let public meetings be called upon the subject, and let petitions be circulated, that thousands upon thousands may sign them, and thus show Congress that the unmistakable desire and will of the people is to have this Irresistible Stevens Battery completed, and that right speedily too. Nothing can be of more vital importance to the people of this City, and, as the country is bound up in the City, to the country at large, than the completion of this battery. The Ericsson Battery has demonstrated, by its timely saving of millions of property, and hundreds, aye, perhaps thousands of lives, the almost incomputable value and importance of these batteries, and the necessity of more being constructed.

The *Monitor* is our *one* iron battery, but it cannot be everywhere at all times—and let not Congress delude itself with the idea that there is but one *Merrimac* in the world, and that the existence of a British *Warrior* is a myth, or that the story of the existence of other English and French iron war-ships is a fairy tale.

Yours, in earnest, G. M. W.

P. S.—The feelings I have expressed are those of a host among whom I move, and their publication, by the mere keeping it before the people, may tend to produce in the public mind a more extended consideration of the subject.

New-York, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

BUILDING SOME STEAM RAMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much satisfaction your articles of to-day on the "Stevens Battery," in which good cause you have already done more than "yeoman's service." But it surprises me that there is not one word said, here or in Congress, about naval *steam rams*.

Had we needed an example of the power of this new offensive arm, we have had it in the *Cumberland*. Are we to let the whole of its destructive power be employed by the enemy? Cannot we give them like for like, and something more? It seems to me that a *ram* might be made to ninship at will. With the momentum of the Stevens' vessel, even if impeded by this projecting plow, fancy the crushing power of such a weapon! It must be irresistible, if made of steel, by even the heaviest-cased vessels. L. C.

Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

THE MONITOR NO MAN-TRAP—A NOTE FROM THE CONSTRUCTOR OF THE HULL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue of the *World*, I notice an article headed "The *Monitor* at Sea," wherein the editors say they "learn upon *undoubted authority*, that this vessel was sent to sea *wholly uncaulked*, not a particle of oakum being used upon her."

Being the engineer who contracted with Capt Ericsson to build the *Monitor's* hull, and having finished and launched her to his entire satisfaction, I beg the privilege to say, through the columns of your widely circulating journal, that the *World's* informant upon this subject is probably more of an expert in inventing *sensation stories* than a judge of mechanical workmanship. The fact is, no vessel ever yet went to sea whose deck was so thoroughly caulked, and made so perfectly water-tight—over two tons of oakum being driven in the seams, in addition to which the deck was *graved* and felted between the iron and wood. It is improbable that Capt. Ericsson, with his great knowledge of neutical affairs, would allow me to set such a trap to *drown people*, as the article in the *World* insinuates, even had I been depraved enough to do it.

THOMAS F. ROWLAND,

Continental Works, Greenpoint, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

WHY NOT HAVE FULTON FOR A TEACHER?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there any reason why torpedoes may not be made available to the extent of the complete protection of this port. According to Capt. Marshall, six stone-laden hulks, sunk in the channel, would completely protect us. Our port, however, is rather too important for that, and science has rendered such a measure quite unnecessary. Suppose now we borrow a little from Robert Fulton, and a little from modern chemistry, let us see what we could do. We would construct some twenty-five or fifty copper receptacles for powder precisely the shape of an egg, containing several hundred pounds each; four of these we would connect by means of a perfectly flexible copper wire strengthened by a chain or rope, at such distances that when drawn across the channel, which could be done in ten minutes, the prow of an approaching vessel would touch the submerged connecting [chain. The persons having charge of either end, could then by slacking the connection, lay the torpedoes alongside of the vessel, two on each side; they could then be instantly exploded by means of the electric spark. All this could be perfectly managed by observations and signals from the forts on the opposite sides of the Narrows. *Cachets* might be made in the banks for the reception of the torpedoes, one level with the water, and they be hitched on and drawn across by signal in ten minutes. Painted green and submerged they would be nearly invisible to the approaching vessel, [illegible] known to exist, no vessel would dare approach.

If any one will tell me why a dozen of these rams, thus managed and connected, should not prove more terribly effective than the forts, I would like to know it. Mem. Maffitt has proved the practicability of using the electric spark under the water, and the immortal Ericsson has used means equally simple to effect a result supposed to require all the power and expense of a dozen forts. Depend upon it, this suggestion is perfectly practicable, and will prove a complete defence. E. H. DIXON.

A BIT OF JUSTICE DEMANDED FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many papers are urging the promotion of Lieut. Worden. The Navy will be gratified to see this gallant sailor made an Admiral. But before promoting by merit, would it not be well to give him, as well as some forty other Lieutenants, their commissions as commanders, to which they they have been entitled some three months by law, according to the Retired bill, approved by the President Dec. 21, 1861, and only partially carried into effect.

Why, it is asked, are these promotions withheld from officers who have been a quarter of a century in the Navy, many of whom are now doing the duties of commanders, with only the rank and pay of Lieutenants? Hundreds of promotions are being made in the army, while the navy seems to be forgotten.

The gallant Magey, who recently lost his life in the Gulf, should have been a Commander by law of Congress. Will you, Mr. Editor, urge Senator Hale, the zealous and active Chairman of Naval Affairs, to inquire why the act of Congress in this respect has been ignored, to call for existing vacancies caused by the retirement of Captains, and accord tardy justice to many officers? JUSTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the letter of your special correspondent at Roanoke, published in this morning's edition, I find he has been misinformed as to the action of the agent of the North Carolina Committee of Relief at Hatteras Inlet.

As a great part of the distress among loyal people on the coast arose from their being shut out entirely from market, and from all means of purchasing supplies, we instructed our agent, Mr. E. K. Dow, to sell to those who were able to pay, while those who were poor and really destitute should be freely and liberally supplied. These instructions were carried out to our full satisfaction. While we were enabled to prevent those who had means to purchase from feeling they had lost their independence, or become pauperized through our charity, we at the same time felt we were properly economizing the funds so liberally subscribed by the citizens of New-York. More than one-half of the entire cargo was given away to parties who were not able to purchase.

No real case of need or suffering was left unsupplied, and from the best corroborating information we could obtain, the inhabitants of the Banks are now well supplied with food for some months.

On behalf of Committee,

W. E. DODGE, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.

CARD FROM COL. SMITH, OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

To the Editors of the York New-Times:

Fort Donelson, Tenn., Monday, March 3, 1862.

A paragraph has been shown me, which appears in a letter from your correspondent at this place, which reads as follows:

"The Forty-fifth Illinois is also accused of having made a rather precipitate and unwarranted retreat, but probably they have sufficient reasons to satisfy themselves, at least, and possibly the public."

This statement is false in every particular, and is a most improper and uncalled for aspersion upon a body of men who bore a prominent part in the siege of Fort Donelson, and whose bravery and coolness won the commendation, not only of the National commanders, but also of many of the rebel prisoners. It was this regiment that advanced in steady line of battle, in the face of a heavy fire of musketry and cannon, to within fifty yards of the enemy's breastworks, which position it held, without wavering, until ordered by the Brigade Commander to retire and take position in support of McAllister's Battery. The Forty-fifth Illinois never left a position unless in obedience to orders, neither did it fall into confusion in a single instance during the three days' contest. Col. Wallace our Brigade-Commander, and Major-Gen. Grant, will each bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

The brave men of this regiment should not suffer in reputation through the carelessness of a newspaper reporter. If you will refer to the official dispatches of Major-Gen. Grant and Col. W. H. L. Wallace, Brigade-Commander, you will perceive that your correspondent has furnished fur the readers of your paper a most unjust and ungenerous report of the conduct of the soldiers of the Forty-fifth Illinois in the late great battle. This regiment desires no newspaper "puffs," but demands justice. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. SMITH,

Col. Commanding Forty-fifth Regt. I. V.

DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your very timely remarks in a late paper respecting the manner of forwarding letters on which the postage stamp has been accidentally omitted. You note some objections to the present mode; let me give you my experience.

Some weeks since I was notified by a letter from the Postmaster in Brooklyn, costing two cents penny postage, that a letter was in his office directed to me, but unstamped, and that, if I desired it, I must send him a prepaid letter inclosing a stamp. This I did, and, with penny postage, it cost me seven cents. I waited for ten days or so, and at the end of that time, receiving no letter from Brooklyn of any sort, I wrote again, at a cost of four cents, inquiring what had become of it. An answer, costing me one cent, told me that the letter had been sent to New-York. I went to the New-York Post-office and inquired for it. Search for it was made, and it was not found, as a missive marked "Free, an Post-Office business," duly declared.

Grand summary: Five letters, a pecuniary expenditure of fourteen cents in postage, without counting two fares in railroad car up and down town. This would be something handsome had I got my letter finally, but, alas! I did not. To whom shall I apply for my "monish" out of which I have been swindled by the United States Post-Office Department? Do you suppose Mr. Morgan might be induced to let me have it out of his $70,000? EX-POST.

THE SICKELS BRIGADE.

A CARD FROM SILAS SEYMOUR, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my arrival in this City a day or two since, my attention was called to the following paragraph in the Times of Feb. 11:

"A flare-up has occurred among the Sutlers of Sickles' Brigade. Silas Seymour, Brigade Sutler, having got tired of the obstinate, farmed out his rights to the regimental Sutlers for a percentage on their profits. They are Tibbetts and Dekay, Devereux, French and McLean. After a while these Sutlers declined to pay the percentage to Seymour, when a general quarrel ensued. The result was that Gen. Sickles caused all the Sutlers to be dismissed, seized their stores and had them sold, and appointed military men to discharge Sutlers' duty in future."

This article contains so many errors, and there is such a manifest determination, on the part of the Press, to misrepresent everything connected with Gen. Sickles and his brigade, particularly my own connection with the Sutler Department, that I trust you will allow me the privilege of correcting such of the misstatements as appear in the Times. Some of the false statements and insinuations that have appeared in other New-York papers must be settled at the proper time in another way.

I will state, in the first place, for the benefit and relief of all Editors, reporters, members of Congress and the rest of mankind, who have taken so deep an interest in my affairs, that I have, some time since, resigned my appointment as Sutler of the regiments composing the "Excelsior Brigade."

I have never, while holding the appointment, "farmed out my rights," nor allowed other parties to participate or interfere in the business to such an extent as to relieve myself from its entire control and responsibility.

Gen. Sickles has never, to my knowledge, interfered with the business, except *in one instance and in one regiment*; and then it was to enforce the requirements of the Regimental Council of Administration, and commanding officer, respecting the removal of an objectionable man from the department. On the contrary, if the legitimate power, *inside the brigade*, had been used as effectively for the protection of my just rights, as the power *outside of the brigade* has been exercised to encourage the enemies and traducers of everything connected with the brigade, the result would have been much more in accordance with justice to all parties.

My position with the brigade, both during and since its organization, has been regarded by the officers and soldiers more as that of *volunteer Aid* than as *Sutler*, and the proceeds of the business have been voluntarily devoted to the interests of the brigade. Having for many years been a warm personal friend of Gen. Sickles, and having great confidence in his capacity and genius as a military leader, I have cheerfully rendered him all the aid and assistance in the discharge of his duties which any Sutler could render, and he, as well as many of the other officers of the brigade, have always spoken and expressed of my intention to resign the sutlership and join his staff as *volunteer Aid*, whenever the brigade should be assigned to active duty. I therefore regret exceedingly that my connection with his brigade, the sutlership of which was, without his knowledge or my own solicitation, kindly tendered to me by the late Secretary of War, should have been used, either by his enemies or mine, as a means of weakening or destroying his position with the Government in a cause to which he has shown so much self-sacrificing devotion, and which he is so faithfully trying to serve.

SILAS SEYMOUR.

New-York, March 6, 1862.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Act of 1857—State of the Commerce of the Country under its Operation—The Tariff Acts of 1861—The Events Subsequent to the Passage of the March Act—Effects of the Passage of the Acts of last Year—The Present State of Trade—Business of the New-York Custom-House for the Month of February.

It is now about one year since the first Tariff Act of 1861 was passed; it is almost one year since the Rebellion became a settled fact, and war was rendered inevitable by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The time is a fitting one for a review of the effects of the passage of the former and the influence of the latter on the commerce and foreign trade of our country.

Under the Tariff act of 1857, in the prosperous times that succeeded the crash of that year, the importations of foreign dry goods and of general merchandise were very heavy. The law required but a small duty, varying from 15 to 24 per cent., to be levied on the various kinds and qualities of dry goods imported here from foreign lands, and, in consequence, the great manufactories of Manchester and other cities of England were enabled to send the products of their looms to this country to be sold at a cheaper rate than they could be manufactured here. So, much of the cotton which we were then exporting found its way back in a manufactured state to this country, to clothe our own people. The country was well off, the cotton crops good, the grain and other products of our Northern soil plentiful, so that we were enabled to send millions of dollars worth of our own products to foreign countries, to be there manufactured, and to pay our debts to them. Trade was good, foreign articles found ready sale and returned ample profits. The tendency was, in consequence, naturally enough, to expand this trade and to buy goods of England and France in constantly increasing quantities. Commission houses were eager for consignments from abroad. Our people felt rich, and were wont to congratulate themselves on the state of the country, the great crops, and so forth, and to make wonderful predictions about our future; to prophesy how we should rule the world with our cotton and feed it with our corn. Men rubbed their hands, slapped their well-filled pocket-books, and bought handsome silks, expensive woolens and fine laces and embroideries for their wives and children. The whole tendency was to go on and on, increasing our purchases of foreign countries and despising the fabrics of our own factories, till our liabilities as a people should be far greater than our resources, and until the crash should come, as come it must, if this course of political economy should be pursued. But while this trade was large and increasing, our legislators made a new Tariff law, by which the duties on most articles of foreign growth and manufacture were largely increased. A sudden check was put to the importations. People soon saw that they must dispense with many of the luxuries they had enjoyed, or purchase them at a greatly advanced price; that silks were rather expensive presents to make their wives and little ones; that fine French cloth or heavy English beaver was costly material of which to order their clothing to be made; that Manchester cottons were too expensive, and that American ones were, after all, about as good and pretty. So, sensible people decided to wear their old clothes a little longer, and when they bought new ones, to purchase those made from American material. No wonder the old British Lion growled and snapped to see us assert our commercial independence of him, as some eighty or ninety years ago we asserted our national independence of him. Under the protection of this Tariff act it was supposed that our New-England factories would find constant employment; that new factories and factory villages would spring up all over the land, until a factory would be as indispensable to a flourishing village as is the church and school-house; that the factory bell would be heard in every village where church-bells called the people to worship, or the academy bell called the children to school. Indeed, some feared that the Tariff was so high on most articles that foreign goods would almost entirely cease to seek our markets, and that our own people would spend such vast sums of money, in erecting and providing factories here, that at some future day a crash would come when circumstances should have rendered it necessary to relax the prohibition, as they termed it, of the importation of foreign goods. That ruin would, at a future time, stare our great manufacturers in the face, and a crisis throw out of employment thousands and thousands of operatives at a time when other employment could not be found. Such was the picture some of the opponents of the Tariff act of last March painted for the contemplation of themselves and those that would listen to them.

But these predictions and forebodings had not the effect to prevent the passage of the act. But no sooner was it passed, and the rates it prescribed levied on the goods arriving here, than the war-cloud, which had been gradually growing larger and larger, and blacker and blacker, burst, with a tempest of iron rain, over the land. The bombardment of Fort Sumter roused the Northerners to a sense of their danger, and, as one man, they sprang to their feet, and vowed that such treatment should not pass unpunished. A new direction was given, not only to the thoughts of the people, but to the channels of trade. Those who had opposed the passage of a Tariff bill, which should raise the duties on imported merchandise, joined with those who had originated it and had urged its passage, and both parties soon concluded that the rates of duty, of which they had complained as too high and as prohibitory, should be still further increased, for, said they, we must keep our money in the country; we must now encourage our own people; we must not squander our substance in purchasing light wines, fine silks, and foreign fruits, when our Government is in danger; we must husband our resources and only seek abroad those articles of necessity for the war which we cannot procure or manufacture in our own land. And thus thinking our Congressmen framed a new bill in August last, by which the duties on liquors, silks, dried fruits, and other articles of luxury, and not of necessity, were raised. It is now just a year since the first of the bills, of which we have spoken, was passed, and we wish to note its effects. These have been as, during this crisis of our affairs, we most desired to have them, namely:

First—A reduction in the value of articles of luxury imported.

Second—The accumulation and retention of specie (the basis of all financial operations) in the country.

Third—An increase in the revenue arising from the levy of duty on those articles which would always be imported, in times of peace or war; and,

Fourth—A prospective increase in the manufacturing interests and capital of the country.

Among the articles of luxury may be classed such kinds of dry goods as silks, fine linens, embroideries, &c., &c. The falling off in the value of these articles imported during the month just ended, as compared with the value of those imported during the same month of 1860 and 1861, was as follows: During the month of February, 1860, the value of the silks imported at New-York reached the enormous sum of $5,157,457, and the value of those thrown on the market the sum of $5,223,730. The nation was rich then; it was proud; it had not been humiliated. A year later people felt uneasy; they saw trouble ahead; they did not buy so many luxuries, yet we find that we expended during the month of February, 1861, for this kind of goods, $2,635,080, and that the value of those thrown on the market amounted to $3,854,087.

A year more has passed, and the nation is being tried in the fiery furnace. We have conformed with the circumstances surrounding us, and have imported during February of this year silks to the value of but $670,163, and know that there is more than we should have expended for such an article.

In the importation of the other articles which we have classed as luxuries, a large falling off is manifest, but it does not equal that of silks. We still import too many of these articles, and, knowing it, we all desire still another Tariff act, which shall raise the duties on these articles.

The second effect of the passage of the acts of last year—namely, the accumulation and retention of specie in the country—follows, as a natural consequence of the diminished importations and the increased exports of grain, &c., for specie is the medium with which we pay the deficiency arising from an excess of imports over exports. When the deficiency is small, the amount of specie to be paid by us is small, and when the exports are in excess of the imports, as was the case last Fall, the specie flows toward us in payment of the debts of foreigners.

The third effect mentioned, was an increase in the revenue from duties on foreign articles imported into the country. This is most strikingly manifest in the case of sugars, teas and coffee, the last two of which, a year ago, were on the free list, and the remaining one of which only paid a small duty. These articles have now been made to yield millions of dollars to the Treasury.

The fourth effect, the increase of the number of factories and of the capital invested therein, is prospective. Had it not been for the war in which we are engaged, the factories would have increased largely in number in every part of the country. The blockade of the Southern seaports has interfered with this progress. When peace is restored, however, and the pent-up cotton finds its way northward; when people have the weight of anxiety which is attendant on this conflict lifted from their minds; when labor returns to its accustomed channels, and prosperity once more blesses the land, then will the factories spring up and the manufacturing power of the country exceed that of any former time.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

Lecture Delivered at Rochester.

From the Rochester Evening Express, Feb. 27.

An audience of about one thousand persons embracing many of the *élite* of the city and hundreds of our most intelligent and influential citizens, assembled, last night, to listen to the eloquent orator, Wendell Phillips, on the present times, as viewed from his stand point. Mr. Phillips announced the present lecture as one of a course of four, or possibly six, to be delivered by Dr. Cheever, Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, Frederick Douglas and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The announcement was received with loud applause. Dr. Cheever's lecture occurs one week from next Tuesday evening, the 18th inst.

The subject of all of these lectures was the present times, which Mr. Phillips thought should receive the earnest attention of all classes, as within the next 100 days, and possibly within 60 days, the policy of the Government would be determined, and the result would be most important in determining the fate of the nation for the next two generations.

There are two paths out of our present convulsions—a peace, real, solid and permanent; and the other a seeming peace, resulting in intestine strife, alienation of races, disasters and disgrace. Which of these paths should be taken, it will be for the next 60 or 90 days to determine.

The present war is the result of no accident, nor is it the result of the action of any particular person or party. In one sense, "*nobody* was to blame," for the war was the result of the national policy for the last sixty or seventy years. Slavery is the root cause. Some charge it to Abolitionists and to Republicans, and to Lincoln's election, but there are, after all, only different ways of saying the same thing, and whatever form men may choose to adopt, everybody knows that if there had been no slavery there would have been no war.

I am an Abolitionist, and all who know me, know me as such, but I do not speak now as such. My special interest in the war, as an Abolitionist, is hardly greater than yours in a novel after you have had the hero and heroine comfortably married and settled down in the last chapter. For, whatever else the war may do, it cannot fail to shake every negro out of his chains. Slavery, as an institution, cannot exist. It is possible that the war may be so conducted that it may last a few years longer, but its power as a governing institution is gone forever. There can be no compromise, though there may be a truce which will last for a year or two. In a war of ideas like this, there can be no compromise. If the North conquers, after the shame of Sumter and the sacrifice of Lyon and Ellsworth and Baker, in a war which Slavery has created, there can be no possibility that the country will consent to place Slavery where it was in 1860. If, on the contrary, the South conquers, it can only be because the Southern leaders in their despair inscribe on their banner "Emancipation," and calling the negroes to their aid and offering them their liberty in return. Then the rebel leaders could retreat to the Gulf States, make their last desperate stand there, and, with the aid of climate and yellow fever, defend themselves until foreign nations came to their aid. In either event the doom of Slavery is sealed. I have, therefore, as an Abolitionist, no interest in this war, for that result is certain, whichever path may be taken to reach it. But as a *citizen* I have much interest that the republic shall be made to mean justice, so that, as justice is sure, the Republic may be preserved. As a citizen of such a republic—the normal school of nations—I endeavor to create and intensify a public opinion which shall cause the President and Cabinet to take that course upon which the future salvation of the nation depends.

I do not believe the popular talk about Democracy being on its trial, and still less the opinions of English and American tory writers about the alleged "failure." Nineteen great States have proved that whatever be the true end of government, whether it be the security of life or liberty, advantages for the security of property, whether morals or money, life or liberty, be the true end of Governments, all can be better secured in a democracy than anywhere else. The experiment of Democracy has been successful and is no longer an experiment. What is now on trial is not Democracy, but the attempt to wield Democracy with the Slave aristocracy of the South. That experiment has been tried for sixty years, and to-day I thank God it is a failure.

Nor I am no Disunionist. I believe in Union. So far as man can presume to know the will of the Almighty, I believe it is the intention of God that this country should be one nation and one people, giving law to this continent, and being an example to the world. But whether we shall at once assume this, our true position, or whether we shall first wander forty years in the wilderness on account of our sins, with a long age of strife and civil war, and foreign intervention and national disgrace, these are questions which the American people are to decide within the next sixty or ninety days.

The South not only loved Slavery, but the people were imbued with it, and the poison has widely extended to the North, and among the poorer classes of the South. Indiana and Southern Illinois showed to-day the marks of the origin of their inhabitants. Here, then, are the two systems, Freedom and Slavery, both equally in earnest. The South believe Slavery right and profitable, both of which suppositions are mistakes; but the South is equally in earnest with ourselves in defending them. In this war of ideas there can be no cessation until one or the other goes to the wall. In a war of territories or of dynasties, the territories may be ceded, or the affair compromised, but here there must be no end except the triumph of liberal ideas. No nation's history has ever been written which did not record some such struggle. England began in 1640, and that first great contest occupied till 1760. France began in 1789, and the end there is not yet. We err if we regard this war as of to-day. It is a warfare that began with Slavery, and will last as long as the last slave obeys his master. It is a war between Slavery and the people, and as one of the people I do not intend to be abolished, and therefore I intend that Slavery shall.

I think the South understands the desperate nature of this conflict, and that it is more thoroughly in earnest than we. The South has fewer men and munitions, but it has a *purpose*, and is thoroughly in earnest in it; while the North, with more men, more money and more everything, but with no purpose, has thus far failed to crush the rebellion, and will fail until it gets something to fight for, and goes in earnest. The South is afraid of the steady, but gradual and inevitable progress of Democratic ideas in the North. Democracy being founded in nature, can afford to wait; but Slavery, inconsistent with nature, and with the ideas of the age, must govern or go to the wall. When the South saw the handwriting on the wall, in the election of Lincoln, that the slave aristocracy was no longer to be the governing class, they made a desperate effort to regain by the chances of battle what they had lost by the gradual progress of Democratic ideas in the North. The original plan was not to secede—not a plot to divide the Union, but a conspiracy to govern it. While the North and the South were one, and the South was *the* one, the South consented to the Union; but now that the South is no longer *the* one, the slave oligarchy attempts to secede.

Our fathers did not understand the irrepressible nature of this conflict between freedom and slavery. They put the fire and the gunpowder in the cannon, and then carefully sealed the muzzle to prevent an explosion. The result is, the cannon has broken, and all the pieces are lying about us. Some of the Cabinet, and some statesmen, advise in effect that we shall gather the pieces and put them carefully together, and again place some fire and gunpowder inside, and they pretend to think the result will not be the same, or that like causes will not produce like effects.

I do not denounce the President and his Cabinet; I believe he and they have good intentions, and I am glad to believe so. Abraham Lincoln means well; that will save his soul up there, but it will not save the Union down here. Good intentions are excellent for men, but something more is needed for statesmen.

What has the North done? It has done its whole duty in the way of furnishing men and money. No wonder England fears us and the London *Times* talks only vinegar. England was lately only able to call into the field an army of 37,000, and yet, on looking across the ocean, it sees the "broken bubble" of Democracy furnishing an army of 700,000 men. But the people have done more than this. They have not only furnished men and means, but they have allowed their rights of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury to be suspended. For the past ten months Abraham Lincoln has been clothed with almost despotic power, as though he were a dictator. This is a sacrifice the public make, for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. War is no trifle at any time, and the present expense of two millions per day is something that will lessen the cup and lighten the load of our children and our children's children. Moreover, the nation is losing the quiet and simple life which it formerly led, when schools and colleges were among the principal glories of the people. We are fast becoming a military nation. Some 700,000 men will return from the field, young, ardent, and impetuous, and thirsting for military glory. Add to this the large National debt

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the Steamer Delaware from Port Royal.

Interesting Details of the Expedition against Fernandina, Fla.

STRENGTH OF THE FORTIFICATIONS THERE

Slight Skirmishing Up the St. Mary's River.

Documentary Proof of the Treason of Ex-Senator Yulee.

Other Points on the Coast to be Seized.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE COTTON LANDS

The United States transport steamer *Delaware*, Capt. JAS. S. CARNOW, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C.

The *Delaware* left Port Royal on Monday afternoon, and encountered strong northeast winds the whole passage. This steamer has been four months in active service in Southern waters, and now returns to this port for repairs. She brought twenty-five passengers; also, the remains of Adjutant STARR, of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, who died at Tybee Island.

Nothing of importance has transpired at Port Royal since last advices.

OUR FERNANDINA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sailing of Capt. Dupont's Expedition from Port Royal—The Occupation of Fernandina—What was Found There—Interesting and Important Documents Brought to Light—Defences of the Place—Flight of the Inhabitants after the Fall of Roanoke.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

While the North has been rejoicing over our recent successes in Tennessee and at Roanoke Island, Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore DUPONT have not been idle at Port Royal, and we are called upon to record another brilliant success. An expedition has sailed to the coast of Florida, and both Fernandina and St. Marys, situated on the very northern boundary of Florida, are in our possession. Our flag is waving over Fort Clinch and Fernandina is occupied by the Federal forces. Notwithstanding the strong manner in which the place was fortified with earthworks and protected by a formidable Government fort, the rebels, dispirited by their recent reverses, relinquished it without striking a blow and fled before the approach of our forces.

The expedition consisted of 27 steam vessels, besides six schooners. Seven of these vessels were transports, carrying the troops under command of Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, which had been lying in Warsaw Sound for more than six weeks.

On the 28th of February, at noon, the naval fleet, Commodore DUPONT in command, hove in sight off Warsaw Sound, and at night were joined by the transports.

The following vessels composed the fleet:

Vessel.	Captain.	Vessel.	Captain.
Wabash (flag-ship)	Rodgers	Alabama	Lamer
Susquehannah	Lardner	Ottawa	Stevens
Mohican	Gourdin	Seneca	Ammen
Seminole	Gillis	Pembina	Bankhead
Pawnee	Drayton	Petumska	Watmough
Pocahontas	Bach	James Adger	Marchand
Flag	John Rodgers	Isaac Smith	Nicholson
Bienville	Stedman	Penguin	W. Budd
Keystone State	Leroy	Ellen	Budd
Florida	Goldsboro	Huron	Lieut. Downs
Transports.			
Empire City	Baxter	Belvidere	Sloan
Marion	Phillips	Georges Creek	——
Star of the South	Gurney	Boston	Johnston
McClellan	Grey		

The transports, each one towing a schooner carrying camp equipage and Quartermaster's stores, were piloted over the bar by Capt. PHILLIPS, of the *Marion*, and in one hour we were in the midst of a cluster of lights which indicated a large fleet.

It was a clear, starlight night when the fleet weighed anchor and proceeded southward, the navy first, led by the *Wabash* and *Susquehannah*, and followed by the transports. The next morning found the fleet anchored off St. Andrew's Sound, about twenty miles from Fernandina. Here the transports and the deep-draught naval vessels remained at anchor all day, while the smaller gunboats went forward to reconnoitre. The next morning the remainder of the fleet weighed anchor and entered St. Andrew's Sound—a deep, irregular inlet, which makes in to the north of Cumberland Island. The fleet glided majestically around the point of the island, while from the light-house, which stood near the point, floated the Stars and Stripes, placed there by some of the active little gunboats which had preceded us. It was now evident that the plan was to approach Fernandina by the channel which runs behind Cumberland Island, and thus avoid passing very near Fort Clinch; but the information brought by a negro, that the troops had relinquished their earthworks and evacuated the island, and that the inhabitants were at that time deserting their homes and flying to the mainland, induced a change of plan. By going through St. Andrew's Sound, we should have been able to have cut off all retreat to the mainland, and thus secured many prisoners. The fact that the island was at that time being deserted by its inhabitants frustrated this scheme, and the larger vessels of the fleet again put to sea, while the light-draft gunboats, together with transports *McClellan* and *Boston*, attempted the inner passage.

On the 3d inst. we were at anchor outside the bar, at the entrance of Cumberland Sound. Here we could see Amelia Island, and Fort Clinch just peeping out from behind the point. We remained here all night. Meanwhile the gunboat *Ottawa* succeeded in effecting a passage through the inside channel, and alone steamed past Fort Clinch and the strong batteries up to Fernandina. The remainder of the gunboats were prevented from following her by the *McClellan*, which had got aground and could not be moved. The *Ottawa* found the forts deserted, as it was reported to us, and arrived at Fernandina just as a train of cars was about leaving, loaded with inhabitants and their household goods. Upon the gunboat approaching the railroad bridge which connects the island with the mainland, several rifles were discharged from the windows of the cars, which were nearing the bridge at the time, while a small body of the Fourth Florida Regiment of Dragoons, who were mounted, discharged their revolvers, at the same time riding furiously through the bushes. Capt. STEVENS, of the *Ottawa*, thinking that the train was freighted with soldiers discharged a shell, which struck the rear car—a platform car, loaded with furniture—and burst, scattering the furniture on all sides, and instantly killed two young men named SAVAGE and THOMPSON, who were seated on it side. Another shell went over the locomotive very near the smoke-pipe. The rebels loosened the rear car, and the train immediately proceeded on its way and succeeded in getting over the bridge. Had the gunboats arrived a little earlier they would have succeeded in stopping the train and arresting both D. L. YULEE, who was formerly Senator from Florida, and Col. JOSEPH FINEGAN, commander of the forces on the island, who were on the train at the time. Capt. STEVENS, however, succeeded in overtaking and bringing back a little rebel steamboat called the *Darlington*, which was making all haste down the river to Jacksonville, loaded with families and their *lares* and *penates*. On board also was a DR. H. G. LUNGREN, a Brigade Surgeon in the rebel army, who is now a prisoner in our hands.

On the next morning, while the remainder of the fleet, which lay outside, were entering the Sound, the transport *Empire City*—which carried Gen. WRIGHT and his Staff, together with the Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. T. S. WHIPPLE, commanding—grounded, and all efforts to move her proving ineffectual, the General and his Staff left her and entered the harbor on the *Belvidere*.

Passing Fort Clinch, we approached the old town of Fernandina, an old Spanish settlement, consisting of a few ancient and picturesque houses, situated on a beautiful green slope; and about a mile further on is the new town of Fernandina. It is a town of about 2,500 inhabitants, prettily situated on the Amelia River, possessing a beautiful harbor, which is almost landlocked. The population is composed chiefly of foreigners—French, Spanish, German Jews and Irishmen.

Upon reaching the town we found it nearly deserted, not more than a hundred white people remaining in the place. A small portion of this number express themselves Union men, while others are either silent or openly avow themselves disloyal.

Upon repairing to the railroad depôt, I found the two brothers of the young man SAVAGE seeking some means of conveyance to bury the two bodies. They were both Irishmen, and of strong secession proclivities. One of them acknowledged the only reason why he remained on the island was because he could not effect his escape. Our excellent Brigade Surgeon, Dr. CRAVEN, took the matter in charge, and not only procured a conveyance, but also accompanied the bodies to the cemetery, going, on this errand of mercy, a distance of two miles, and armed only with the consciousness of his own good intentions.

The town presents a peculiarly desolate and deserted appearance as we land. The few white people who are left touch their hats or bow as they pass, but they all have a half-frightened, half hang-dog look, as if they feared some injury. The Jack-tars are overrunning the place, and indulging in the absurd antics characteristic of a Jack-tar on shore. A party of twenty have brought in a locomotive, pulling it all the way from the bridge with ropes. This, together with two locomotives found at the depôt, and two or three platform cars, compose all the rolling stock of the road which we have secured.

To-day, Gen. WRIGHT issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, E. C.,
FERNANDINA, Fla., March 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—1. All persons, whether white or colored, now on Amelia Island, and not connected with the army or navy, will immediately present themselves at the office of the Provost-Marshal, in order that their names and residences may be registered and their persons and property protected. Any person failing to comply with this order will be arrested and dealt with as an enemy of the Government of the United States.

2. No person will be allowed in the streets between the hour of tattoo and reveille, nor will any one be permitted to pass the pickets without written permission from these Headquarters. By command of

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT.

C. W. FOSTER, Ass. Adj.-Gen.

The gunboat *Seneca* is at the bridge which the rebels have attempted and partially succeeded in destroying by fire. Guns are heard at intervals in that direction, and it is supposed that there is still a small party of rebels near the bridge on the main land.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Saturday, March 8, 1862.

An examination of this place, well adapted as it was by nature for defence, and fortified with works and strong guns, induces the belief that the rebels thoroughly disheartened by their repeated defeats, despair of making a successful stand against our forces, and are pushed to the necessity of making ignominious retreats whenever we appear in force.

Fort Clinch, which is situated on the Northern point of the island, four miles from New-Fernandina, and commands Cumberland Sound, is a Government fort, strongly built of brick, with bastions and casemates. It is in an unfinished condition, but sufficiently advanced to render it a very formidable work to attack. Ten guns remain here. Five are barbette guns, in position. The remainder, with the exception of two casemates, are dismounted, and efforts were evidently made to move them. They are all of heavy calibre, and one is a 120-pounder. Besides this strong fort, there are several earthworks, one near the city mounting four heavy guns, a 64-pounder and three 32-pounders. These guns were found dismounted and spiked, and only recently left, as the carriages were still burning when we arrived. About twenty guns were found upon the island. In compliance with Gen. WRIGHT'S order, nearly 100 inhabitants have registered their names with the Provost-Marshal.

One of the inhabitants with whom I conversed—a Northern man by birth, who professed himself a Union man—told me that the force on the island at one time was between 4,000 and 5,000—of these there was one regiment from Mississippi and the rest were Florida troops—the greater part of this force had been withdrawn, and there was only about 1,500 troops on the island for several weeks before our coming. When the news of our victories in Tennessee and at Roanoke Island was received, the troops were ordered to leave the island, as they despaired of being able to defend it, and only a small body of dragoons were left to protect it. This man assured me that both he and his son had been imprisoned under the suspicion of being Union men, but they had been so guarded in their language that they were obliged to release them again. The following paper, which I picked up, would indicate that that arch traitor YULEE is the most active in these persecutions:

OCTOBER 4, 1861.

We recommend to Gen. JOSEPH FINEGAN, commanding the State troops, to hold under arrest the following persons, whose conduct has brought them under just suspicion of being alien enemies, dangerous to be at large, and subject to the charge of having designed an attempt to escape to the ranks of the enemy, namely: CHARLES ANGEL, P. I. COUSTER, and all others concerned in the purchase of the vessel called the *Star of the South*, either directly or indirectly.

D. L. YULEE, H. TIMANUS,
JAMES TUCKER, JAS. E. BROOME,
F. LIVINGSTON, J. H. McGINNIS.

Yesterday, the *Ottawa* returned—having navigated the St. Mary's River, thirty miles above St. Mary's. They report that the river in many places was so narrow that they could almost touch the trees which grew near the water. They met with no obstacle in going, but upon returning got aground, and the riflemen collected in the thick woods, through which the narrow channel ran, and harassed them with a continual and brisk fire. The gunboat replied with grape and canister, mowing through the trees and bushes with terrible effect. Four men were wounded on the gunboat, but none dangerously. The officers of the vessel went ashore at several points, and were always well received by the inhabitants. They all have the idea that we come to kill them. Their ignorance has been wonderfully worked upon, and they have a great fear of the Yankees—having a prevailing impression that our mission is to kill and destroy.

The vessels which went aground have all been got off. The steamer *Empire City* was in rather a perilous position, but the energetic and active Capt. BAXTER did not rest until he succeeded in procuring sufficient help to get her off the bar.

This large fleet does not remain here. One expedition has already left very quietly for some other point, and to-day another sails. Gen. WRIGHT remains at Fernandina, but has selected the Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. WHIPPLE, to accompany this last. It is an excellent regiment, commanded by a thorough military man, who has smelt powder, and likes it. You will no doubt soon receive the news of two more important points in our possession.

The P. S. in the following communication, which I found in one of the houses, is rather amusing, and alludes to a *ruse de guerre*, or, in other words, a "sell" which was perpetrated by one of our blockading vessels, which, perhaps, is not quite legitimate.

It seems that a United States bark, supposed to be the *Onward*, ran near in shore, almost under the guns of Fort Clinch, and hoisted the French flag. Col. HOLLAND, who was in command of the fort, saw the vessel, and taking her to be a French merchantman which had run the blockade, went out to her in a small boat to pilot her in. Unfortunately for the Colonel, he neglected to put a white flag in his boat, and he was taken prisoner. He discovered his mistake too late, and found himself dreadfully sold. This is the "d—n mean trick" which "chivalry" alludes to.

Yankees, please send my table over, as I have not time this morning to carry it. Very respectfully,

J. L. SUPERS.

P. S.—I think your boys done HOLLAND a d—n mean trick.

In Col. JOSEPH FINEGAN'S house I found several letters, which I inclose you. The one from Senator YULEE, dated Washington, Jan. 7, 1861, and written probably at his seat in the Senate, is teeming with rank treason, and speaks for itself.

From the manner in which the houses have been stripped of everything, I should not judge that the flight from here was very hasty. The only house wherein I found anything of value was Gov. BROOKS'S. Here was left not only a great deal of furniture, but also glassware and crockery. This house is occupied by Lieut. TAPPT as a signal-station, who plays the host in a liberal manner, exceeding even the boasted Southern hospitality. WOPSEY.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

COMMISSARIAT, FERNANDINA, Jan. 2, 1862.

Proposals are invited to furnish the Commissariat at Fernandina monthly with

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,

ground into meal and grits in equal proportions—say 125 bushels meal and 125 bushels grits weekly—to be delivered in sacks at such places as shall be designated by the subscriber. The sacks to be returned soon as empty. Also, a contract will be entered into to furnish

125 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES WEEKLY.

Apply for particulars to E. YULEE,
Acting Brigade Commissary for M. and E.
Fla., C. S. A.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of the Expedition against Fernandina—An Aid to the Efficiency of the Blockade—Order from Gen. Sherman Relative to the Cultivation of the Cotton Lands, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, March 10, 1862.

The expedition against Fernandina sailed from this place on Thursday, the 27th of February, that is to say, the naval portion of it. The troops had been placed more than five weeks earlier in transports, and sent as far as Wassaw Bay. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the military commanders, the navy was not ready to perform its share of the intended duty until the late date mentioned. The troops, meanwhile, which consisted of the Sixth Connecticut, Fourth New-Hampshire, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, and Ninth Maine Regiments, a detachment of Volunteer Engineers, and two sections of HAMILTON'S Battery, all under Gen. WRIGHT, had suffered greatly from their enforced residence on shipboard, cribbed and confined so closely in small steamers, where it was impossible properly to police either the men or the ships. As there was a constant expectation that the fleet would be able to cooperate in a day or two, the troops were on shore only ten days out of these five weeks. The cause of the naval delay was partly the lack of ammunition, and partly that dependence upon wind and weather which renders anything like certainty in naval operations almost impossible. However, the combined force at last got under way. The *Wabash*, *Susquehannah*, *Mohican*, *Flag*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Alabama*, *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *James Adger*, *Isaac Smith*, *Hale*, were all included. Commodore DUPONT, Capt. DAVIS, as well as the respective Commanders of the separate vessels, were in the fleet.

Gen. SHERMAN had at first intended to accompany the expedition, and with most of his staff had gone aboard the *McClellan*, but on arriving at Wassaw, we learned that Brunswick, Ga., had already been abandoned, and its armament transported to Savannah. In consequence of this news, he came to the conclusion that the whole coast south of Savannah would fall without a blow, and that his presence would become more important in other quarters. Consequently, he returned to Hilton Head; the *McClellan* however, carrying a battalion of marines, under Major REYNOLDS, joined the other transports, *Cosmopolitan*, *Star of the South*, *Empire City*, and *Boston*. The result proves that Gen. SHERMAN'S surmise was correct.

On the 2d of March the vessels came in sight of Fort Clinch, at the entrance to Cumberland Sound, on whose shores Fernandina is situated. There are two islands—Amelia and Cumberland—lying along the coast. Cumberland Sound is between them, and Fernandina is on the southern side, that is, Amelia Island, some six or eight miles inward. There is a back passage around Cumberland Island, through which it was determined to make the attempt to pass. It was known that the harbor itself could not be entered by vessels of large draught except by this passage, and several days were consumed in fruitless attempts to get the whole fleet in this Cumberland strait. Only the lightest class of gunboats, however, could get through. The *Ottawa* led the way, while those of greater draft returned outside. During these manœuvres and delays the rebels had time to become frightened at the formidable demonstration, and to remove a part of their armament, spiking what guns they could not carry off, and removing all their men, so that when our force really entered the waters of Fernandina the whole place was evacuated. The fortifications were very strong; Fort Clinch is casemated, and several other batteries had been established in the back channel. Only fourteen guns were left, but it is supposed that at least as many as forty or fifty have been removed. Had the enemy chosen to make any resistance we must have suffered severe loss in an attack.

The population fled, as well as the garrison; but before the railroad cars had got away, they were stopped by a shell or two from the *Ottawa*. The people got out of the train, and some hurried to the woods. YULEE is said to have been among those who escaped thus. Several hundred, however, mostly women, were brought back to their homes and assured of protection. From the men who returned it was ascertained that the flight of the population was forced by the rebel troops, and that it had been intended to burn the town on the following day. Many of the people seemed not at all unwilling to submit, and some announced themselves openly as Union in sentiment. It was declared that the attack had been anticipated since last December; and some asserted that the intention had been to defend the place up to the day before its evacuation. The abandonment is stated to have been made in consequence of orders from Richmond, as no attempt will be made to hold any seacoast place, except those of the largest size. Still, the retreat without the firing of a gun is a remarkable instance of Southern chivalry. If it were not ordered by the rebel Government it was a piece of cowardice, for there is no difference of opinion among either naval or military men about the strength of the defences, and the injury we should have received in an attack if it were ordered. The panic which has begun at the West must have spread with unexampled rapidity.

There were a few musket-shots aimed by the last party of fugitives at the *Ottawa*, which was furthest advanced up the St. Mary's River, but a shell or two scattered the party, killing two boys. These were the only lives lost in the occupation of Fernandina. The rebels set fire to the railroad bridge in their flight, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done. One or two of the abutments were injured, but the engineers will speedily remedy this.

The occupation—it can hardly be called the capture—of Fernandina is valuable principally because it makes the blockade still more effective. Vessels have now and then got in and out of the harbor; and the port will afford a protection to our gunships in stress of weather. As we have already driven the rebels out of Cedar Keys, with which the railroad is connected, no great advantage is gained by the possession of this terminus. Fernandina can form no base for military operations of importance; there is nothing in Eastern or Southern Florida to gain. The result is principally to be regarded in its moral aspect: it is an evidence of the utter prostration of the rebel force and rebel spirit in this quarter of the country. They must have regarded the place as of consequence, or they would not have so strengthened it; if without the shadow of an attempt at resistance they relinquish it, their apprehensions of National strength must be just and wholesome. It is evident that the extreme South shares the sentiment that pervades the western portion of rebeldom. The holding of another of their strongholds will also have a salutary effect; the flight will be likely to set an example to other rebel garrisons, and the whole affair will teach the European world, as well as the traitors at home, how rapidly the fabric that sprung up in a night is now crumbling to pieces, even without those blows we are ready to bestow.

Our troops have been landed; have occupied Fernandina, Old Fernandina and St. Mary's, including a country some ten miles square. The population of this entire area could not have exceeded ten or twelve hundred. About a third of them have remained or returned.

The rebel force is estimated at 5,000 men.

VAGABOND.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON LANDS.

HEADQUARTERS, E. C.,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—1. Mr. EDWARD L. PIERCE, having been appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury General Superintendent and Director of all persons engaged in the cultivation of the land and the employment of the blacks, he is hereby announced as such.

2. The following instructions to the General commanding are hereby published for the information of all concerned; and commanding officers of all posts and stations within the limits of this command, will be governed in strict conformity thereto.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1862.

GENERAL—You are hereby directed to afford protection, subsistence and facilities so far as may be consistent with the interests of the service and the duties and objects of your command, to all persons who may present to you written permits, issued to them under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that said persons have proceeded to Port Royal, under the sanction of the Government, for the collection, safe-keeping and disposition of cotton, rice and other property abandoned by the possessors within your Military Department, and for the regulation and employment of persons of color lately held to service or labor by enemies of the United States, and now within the occupying lines and under the military protection of the army.

Such permits, signed by the Collector of the Customs at New-York city, will be considered by you as emanating from the Treasury Department.

Under the head of subsistence will be included rations to such persons as may be employed under the direction of the Treasury Department, in the temporary charge of abandoned plantations; or, with its sanction, in labors for the instruction and improvement of the laboring population.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, Commanding at Port Royal, S. C.

3. No quarters, hospitals, store-houses or other public buildings, however temporary, will be erected within the limits of this command, without the previous sanction and order of the General commanding.

When any temporary building is proposed to be erected, a plan and specifications of the same will be sent to the Chief Quartermaster for the examination and consideration of the General commanding.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.

L. H. PALOCZE, Captain Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merriman Still Undergoing Repairs—Everything Quiet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 14—Noon.

All is quiet here.

The *Merrimac* is being repaired at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 14—P. M.

Everything is quiet here.

Two rebel tugs were seen off Sewell's Point this forenoon, making a reconnoissance. There are no signs of the *Merrimac*.

The wind is northeast, and the weather is foggy.

The gunboats *Uncas*, *Currituck* and *Sachem* are here. The name of Capt. DAVIS was erroneously telegraphed "SPRAGUE" in Wednesday's dispatch.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT.

The interest in the late naval engagement does not seem to abate in the slightest degree. It is the marvel and wonder of military and naval men. The extraordinary incidents connected with it, the coincidences, the surprises and the successes achieved by both sides, form the topic of conversation. New versions of the story are recited by prominent actors in the scene, and fresh interest is awakened each hour.

No such picture in naval warfare has ever been presented for the contemplation of the historian.

A grand fleet lies at anchor to protect a camp, to guard the highway to the sea, and under the guns of a Fortress. For months, the ships composing a powerful fleet rest upon the water, their iron mouths open, ready to belch fire and death to any opposing foe. The nation have confidence in their wooden walls, and their commanders and crews have equal faith in their power to combat an enemy. But a surprise is about to greet them. The revolutionizer of naval architecture and naval armaments is about to teach a practical lesson not to be forgotten. The doom of wooden walls is soon to be pronounced.

By the aid of the spy-glass, the signal-officer at Newport's News, at an early hour on Saturday morning, perceived first a puff of smoke coming round and from Craney Island; as it approached Sewell's Point the smoke appeared to issue from a dark object floating on the water. The unknown, enigmatical monster approached closer, when simultaneously a cry arose of "It is the *Merrimac*." The officers on the *Cumberland* and the *Congress* piped all hands on deck, and the guns were soon shotted. Straight as an arrow the *Merrimac* drove for the *Cumberland*; she passed the *Congress*, which she merely saluted with a broadside, but her officers, remembering the *Cumberland* had been saved from Norfolk, were determined upon her destruction. The *Merrimac*, therefore, under full head of steam, was directed to strike her iron prow amidships of the *Cumberland*; this was done. With a fearful shock and a terrible crash she hit the devoted vessel and careened her over until her yards almost touched the water. The iron prow had split her with as terrible a fatality as an iron hatchet enters the human brain. The brave commander, comprehending the misfortune, shouted to his men, "We are sinking; shall we give her one more broadside?" "Aye, aye, Sir," was the hearty reply. The *Cumberland* thundered forth her last iron salute, and then went down, her colors still flying. Brave men went down with her; sailor-like, they stuck to the planks they had so often tread.

The *Congress* was captured, and finally burned.

Disaster followed disaster, vessels were struck and disabled, and when darkness came, doubt and anxiety were pictured on every face. All the night through, speculations were indulged in as to what the morrow would bring forth, but the forebodings were numerous.

The morrow changed the aspect of affairs. The iron turtle *Ericsson*, or *Monitor*, arrived, and the progress of the *Merrimac* was to be stayed.

The *Merrimac's* power was well known, her terrible efficiency as an engine of war had been proved the day previous, while the *Monitor* was an experiment to be tested. Insignificant in appearance, and most unconth in form, she moved forward directly for the black monster that lay a few miles off. Every eye was eagerly strained to watch the naval duel about to decide the fate of our coasts. The iron prow of the *Merrimac* struck the *Monitor* in the bows; but she rebounded as if striking an iron mountain. Then they belched forth their fire with terrific power; both ships soon became enveloped in a cloud of smoke, while the Confederate steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, with several small gunboats, the batteries at Sewall's Point, Pig's Point, the Rip Raps, the batteries at Newport's News, the frigates *Minnesota*, *St. Lawrence*, and other vessels of our own, joined in the fearful battle ever to be remembered. For hours the strife went on; at last the *Merrimac*, or *Virginia*, steamed slowly away, and withdrew from the fight. The little *Monitor* had won the day, and Mr. HASKOSCOW immortal gratitude from his country.

I visited the *Monitor* yesterday. Standing on her decks it seemed as though you were treading an iron mountain, so massive and solid is the feeling. She is ready for action to-morrow, not a plate has been injured, not a bolt destroyed. All over her are slight indentations or depressions, where the Armstrong balls struck and fell harmless on the decks. To show how coolly the action was carried on, Lieut. WORDEN would say, "Now, boys, is your chance;" "Put the shots into her;" "That's a beauty, now then, again," and so for a half hour, when the officers would walk into the mess room and drink success to the *Monitor*. No amount of praise is too great for all connected with this vessel. For three days they had hardly slept, and yet, when they arrived at the Fortress, they were engaged all night in handing up shot and ammunition, and during the engagement, begrimed with smoke and powder, all worked as men alike seeming to feel the position which they occupied. The *Merrimac* fired Armstrong balls, conical, spherical, grape, and even chain shot. It was a waste of ammunition. To return the *Monitor* put in her 180-pound balls, with terrible effect; one shot raked the *Merrimac* through the port-hole forward to aft; another plunged through her iron roof, while the prow of the *Merrimac* was broken by concussion with the *Monitor*.

By the Southern papers, just received, we perceive that Capt. BUCHANAN, the officers and crew of the *Merrimac*, have received a vote of thanks in the Confederate Congress. Ought not those of the *Monitor* to receive a like acknowledgment? Lieut. WORDEN has received his commission as Commander—a worthy compliment to a heroic officer.

During the engagement, Capt. JAMES TAYLOE and Midshipman WM. E. FLUSTER, of the Confederate navy, were killed.

The *Monitor* is prepared for any emergency.

COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The *Spaulding*, which arrived from Hatteras this morning, brought up Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH. The Commodore was in excellent health. He visited the *Monitor* and warmly complimented the officers and men for their bravery. The Captain of the British steamer *Rinaldo*, R. N., also went on board and expressed astonishment, remarking, "There is nothing that floats like her."

THE FALL OF NEW-MADRID.

The President Officially Informed of its Capture.

The Place Evacuated by the Rebels Yesterday.

A Quantity of Guns and Stores Left Behind.

Island No. 10 Reported to be Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

President LINCOLN has just received a message from Brig-Gen. STRONG, saying:

"NEW-MADRID IS OURS!"

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION.

CAIRO, Friday, March 14.

The rebels evacuated New-Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our seige batteries, in which we lost 20 killed and wounded.

A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24-pounders, killing four or five.

Capt. CARR, of the Tenth Illinois, was killed Wednesday night, while placing pickets.

The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number 6,000 men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated.

THE CANNONADING HEARD AT CAIRO AND COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 14.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, 13th, says:

"Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of New-Madrid. The steamer *Lake Erie No. 2* says it was heard very distinctly at Columbus from 4 to 10 o'clock this morning."

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

A Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry—Several of Them Killed and Wounded.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, March 13.

This afternoon, while twenty-six of our cavalry were foraging on the Strasburgh Road, three miles distant, they came upon a large barn, bearing evidence of having recently been occupied by ASHBY'S men. While our teams were loading with hay, about two hundred of the latter came near, and threw out two companies as skirmishers. Our men covered the departure of their teams, and prepared to resist an attack, which was finally commenced. At length six Wisconsin pickets came up with rifles, and killed two of the enemy. One of our cavalry dashed upon the enemy amid a shower of bullets, and killed one of the rebels with his pistol. The enemy made no effort at a charge, but gradually advanced as our men fell back to the town, in good order and unharmed.

It is a noticeable fact that for several months the inhabitants of this section have been entirely without coal, and with limited means of transporting fuel into the towns.

The gas works at Martinsburgh, Charlestown and Winchester, are closed for want of stock.

The cars to-day only reached Halltown, four miles out of Harper's Ferry, owing to the previous destruction of the bridge.

No movements of importance have taken place to-day.

Gen. JACKSON was in person at Middletown this morning, five miles north of Strasburgh.

ASHBY'S Cavalry still hangs on the rear of JACKSON'S retreat.

FROM FORT DONELSON AND NASHVILLE.

CAIRO, Friday, March 14.

Col. JOHN A. FAGAN arrived here to-day from Fort Donelson.

The steamer G. W. *Graham* returned this afternoon from Nashville.

A large number of St. Louis merchants, who went up on her with goods for sale, have returned, some having sold their goods at a sacrifice.

Bank bills of loyal States and specie are scarce. Every shopkeeper is getting Treasury notes every day, which are eagerly sought for. Southern Bank bills, especially those of Tennessee, are abundant. The people of Nashville, however, are rapidly being convinced of their worthlessness. Anxious inquiries are made for cotton, turpentine and resin, and, although specie was offered, nothing of the kind could be had, except 200 bales of cotton, shipped by a resident of Nashville on his own account.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

FURTHER FROM THE SUMTER.

The Blockade in the English Parliament.

Progress of the New Atlantic Telegraph Project.

The Debate in the French Senate Continued.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Interesting from Germany and Poland.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 1st, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 2d instant, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Africa* takes the place of the new steamer, *China*—the departure of which has been postponed to an indefinite period.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 1st.

Advices from Gibraltar say it was the Lieutenant, not the Captain of the *Sumter*, who was arrested at Tangiers. Mr. GRIFFITHS was to call attention to the subject in the House of Commons on the 3d.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th, Earl RUSSELL announced that the recent objectionable Italian Proclamation was issued without authority by the officer commanding the district in question, and had been promptly suppressed by Government.

The London *Star* has an editorial on Mr. CYRUS FIELDS' fresh mission to England on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph, and strongly urges the endorsement of the enterprise by Government. The *Star* says that Mr. LINCOLN'S Government are prepared to ask Congress to guarantee two per cent. upon a capital of six or seven hundred thousand pounds for twenty or twenty-five years, if England will do the same.

On the 27th ult. there was somewhat of an alarming movement among the unemployed laborers at Liverpool. Some five or six hundred men formed in procession, and marched through the principal streets of the town, to the Exchange flags, followed by a howling mob. The crowd hung about the Exchange for an hour or so, without any apparent object in view; but a large body of police was on the spot, ready to act in case of emergency. Finally the men again formed into something like procession, and proceeded to the Workhouse, where, under the surveillance of the police, some relief was afforded to the needy, and the crowds quietly dispersed. There was nothing like menace in the proceedings, and no breach of the peace took place.

The *Opinione Nationale* had received a first warning on account of an article on the dissensions in the Senate, containing injurious expressions tending to insult the great body of the Senate.

A letter from Paris mentions the extraordinary fact, that legal proceedings had been commenced by the French Government against the well-known house of ADAM & Co., Bankers at Boulogne, in consequence of their having sent a circular to their clients pointing out the superior advantage to holders of French 4½ per cent. Stock, of selling that Stock and reinvesting their money in Northern of *France* and Lyons Railway Bonds, rather than that of accepting the Government proposals for a conversion into 3 per cents.

The discussion of the Address in the Senate had made further progress. On the 27th paragraphs three to nine were adopted.

M. DE BOISSY inquired whether France might reckon on the entire assistance of England in the Mexican expedition.

M. BILLAULT, in reply, said that the engagements of the three Allied Powers were entirely regulated by the Treaty of October, 1861.

In the debate on foreign affairs, M. DE BOURGOING spoke in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

Gen. GEMEAU objected to the words of the address relating to Rome, and demanded that the question should be left entirely to the wisdom of the Emperor.

M. BOURAN defended the expressions used in the address. He maintained that the exercise of temporal authority was injurious to the Papal Government.

In the Corps Legislatif, Baron DE JOUVENAL laid on the table the report of the Committee appointed to consider the bill awarding a pension to Gen. MONTAUBAN, for his services in China. The Committee were unanimous in their rejection of the bill. The report discusses the question, and terminates thus: "At the moment when it is about to propose to you a resolution inspired by motives of the most elevated character, the Committee experiences a deep and sorrowful impression. We know that the Corps Legislatif will partake of this sentiment while differing on one point from the intention of the Emperor, almost on the very moral of the day, when the over-generous confidence of the Sovereign has restored to it several of our essential privileges; but we have thought that upon a question touching fundamental principles, without involving any imputed political necessity, the independence of our language would be the best proof of the sincerity of our direction. The accomplishment of our duty has been still more facilitated by the result of the votes, being 220 to 31. The Committee has not for a moment apprehended failing to be the true interpreter of the sentiments of the Assembly. The Committee, therefore, unanimously proposes the rejection of the bill."

Three amendments were proposed on the subject of Gen. MONTAUBAN'S pension; the discussion of which was fixed for the 6th. These amendments were rejected by the Committee. The discussion of the report is also appointed to take place the same day. It is said the Emperor has replied to the letter addressed to him by M. DE MORNY. This letter will probably induce the *Corps Legislatif* to abandon their project. The Pope had sent 20,000 francs to be distributed among the suffering workmen at Lyons.

The discussion in the French Chambers excites the greatest interest. The speech of Prince NAPOLEON, asking the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, was at first considered the real policy of the Emperor. LA GUERONNIERE, a known confidant of the Emperor, then spoke in favor of the temporal power and the Ministry declared they will explain the policy of the Government on a future occasion.

The discussion of the Address in the Corps Legislatif will be very exciting.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by LIMAYRAC, alludes to the coolness—perhaps, even the sense of offence—felt by the Emperor toward the Chamber of Deputies. This bad feeling is not attributable to the rejection of the bill for MONTAUBAN'S pension, but to a misunderstanding, which the skillful and perfidious enemies of French institutions attempt to envenom by false news and baneful calumnies. The article concludes: "We are convinced that the Committee's report does not represent faithfully the true sentiments of the Chamber."

The *Moniteur* states that the Nantes journal *Espe-*

...ance du Peuple has received a first warning for cor... ...espondence received in an intimidating form and what is a manifest appeal to passions most hostile to the established order of affairs.

The Bourse on the 28th opened firm, but closed ... flat at a decline of more than ½ ₱ cent.; 3 ₱ ct. Rentes, 70.40.

A letter from Turin says: "The King is slightly ...mposed. He was bled on Sunday, the 23d, accord... to the medical custom in this country, but there is nothing serious in his illness."

Latest advices from Turin say the King had quite recovered from his slight indisposition.

On the 26th ult., an imposing demonstration oc... ...curred on the Carnival. The Corso was empty, but the Forum, Colosseum and Botanical Gardens were filled with people and carriages. The police were ordered to remain inactive.

The Dresden *Journal*, in an apparently semi-official correspondence from Vienna, asserts that Austria and Prussia have agreed upon a proposal, which they will make conjointly, for the settlement of the question of Electoral-Hesse, to which the consent of the other Federal Governments have already been secured by confidential negotiations.

A representative from the English Board of Trade had gone to Berlin, for the purpose of taking part in negotiating a commercial treaty, or an arrangement between England and the Zollverein.

The 5th, 6th, being the anniversary of the disturbances in which so many persons were killed, last year, large multitudes sought admission to the churches at Warsaw. Numerous patrols traversed the city, and public tranquillity was not disturbed.

At Vari, some Ottoman soldiers having insulted the Cross, a fight took place between them and the Armenian populace. The latter succeeded in taking possession of the citadel, which was defended to ...ss them, and the Christians are now masters of the place. The victory has, it is said, cost a thousand lives.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Effect of Northern Victories in England—The Battle in Parliament—A Skirmish, and Almost a Duel—The O'Donoghue Challenges the Irish Secretary—The Position of the Administration—The Real Motives of the Governing Parties—Candid Declarations—The Emperor—Americans at Work for the South—Another Battle-Field—Influence of the Clergy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The brilliant successes of the National forces in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina have, for the moment, paralyzed the sympathizers with secession. It is true that they say very little about Northern victories, or discredit, or underrate them; but it is very plain to see that the Pro-Southern, if not Pro-Slavery Press, in England, is not little satisfied with the present aspect of the war.

Factsbiting for the time against them, our writers go back to principles. At the breakfast, in celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday, by some one hundred and fifty loyal Americans, at the Freemason's Tavern, one of the foremost speakers said that if the people of the South would not consent to be our fellow-citizens they should be made our subjects. This sentiment, cheered at the meeting, gives great offence to the English Press. They consider it contrary to American principles, and presume that WASHINGTON, if he could rise from his honored grave, would not sympathise in the effort at subjugation. If it were England, for instance, reconquering India, or putting down a rebellion in Ireland, it would be all right and consistent, but Americans have no right to preserve the integrity of an empire. They only must be held to doctrines which the progress of events have rendered obsolete and impracticable.

The American battle in Parliament has not fairly commenced, but we have had a little skirmish. The O'Donoghue, the able and gallant leader of all that is patriotic and disloyal in Ireland, moved the other day for information respecting the number of British vessels that had run or attempted to run the blockade, with the intention of showing the extent to which the Government had winked at violations of neutrality. The Government declined to give the required information. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Secretary for Ireland, on Friday evening, referred in insulting terms to the great Anti-English and most disloyal meeting at the Rotunda in Dublin. The O'DONOGHUE left the House, placed the matter in the hands of a friend, an old army officer, who, failing to get an explanation, requested Sir ROBERT to name his friend, as a preliminary to a hostile meeting. Sir R. PEEL named Lord PALMERSTON.

But the noble Premier, instead of going to the field of honor, measuring off the ground, loading the pistols, and seeing that his friend had a fair chance in an honorable combat, brought the matter before the House as a breach of privilege, to the infinite disgust of all the Irish members, you may be sure, and to the satisfaction of very few English ones; for, though dueling is out of fashion, and though it is the rule of the House that words spoken in debate must be answered then and there, or never; and no where, there can be no doubt that human perversity and pluck are rather in favor of the man who sends, than of the one who refuses a challenge. Sir ROBERT was not too popular in Ireland before. This affair is not likely to increase his reputation in that quarter.

But the battle on American affairs is to come. It will be fought on two questions—the blockade and the recognition of the Confederacy. It will be an extraordinary contest. The Government will pretend that it does not wish to break the blockade, and is in no haste to recognize the Confederacy. Can you doubt that it is only waiting to be compelled to do both by the Whigs, it must be remembered, only hold power by sufferance. They are not strong enough for independent action. The Conservatives, under Lord DERBY and D'ISRAELI, hold them in perpetual check, which is entirely to their advantage. "Go ahead, my lively friend," says DERBY to PALMERSTON—"but if you break your neck we like, you go over." So the Administration is waiting for a pressure from both parties which will force them to do what they are quite ready to do from choice.

Anticipating, I suppose, that your recent victories and the prospect they give of your ability to overcome the rebellion, will be a check upon this action. Be not too sure of that. British governmental policy, in both the almost equally matched and balancing parties, is based now upon the theory of the failure and disruption of the American Union. On this ground reforms are kicked out of Parliament. While America was brilliant, prosperous and powerful, the people of England could not be heard in Parliament. The example of America was the stronghold of English reformers. But the secession of the South, in the civil war now raging, with all its calamities, the aristocracy of England finds a new lease of power. They always favored the rebellion from the beginning, because they hate Democracy, and dread its influence and example. Is it likely that they will see America again united, prosperous and happy, if they can help it?

No, Sir, the despots of Europe will plant themselves upon that declaration of Independence, and tell you that as you have once said that Government depends upon the consent of the governed, you must be held to your principles. And they will never permit the severed States to reunite, or to be reunited, if they can find the means to prevent it. Persons with whom I talk, have no hesitation in, declaring the animus of their Southern proclivities. "Of course," they say, "we are glad to have democracy a failure abroad because we fear it at home. We know it would never do in England, and we are glad to see it coming to nought in America. We are opposed to Slavery; but there is no reason why we should not recognize the South in its Slavery now, as well as these eighty years past. Why make any difficulty about the Southern Confederacy; any more than Spain, or Brazil, or Turkey? It is none of our business. But the success and prospering of Democracy is another affair; and if we can do any thing to help the South, it is our interest to do it."

And this is the real reason for the sympathy with the South which prevails in England, Canada and the colonies everywhere. There are individual exceptions; but it is best that the American people should know what is the actual feeling, and understand its ...

I infer, from a few days, upon very reliable authority, that the Emperor of the French has determined to intervene [illegible] the blockade, in the interest of the manufacturers. It is true, I believe, that he has had a private interview with Mr. SLIDELL. I am never troubled by reports of what the Emperor will do; because he has the virtue of keeping his own counsel, and I am very sure that he has not said any one his determination. When the financial question is settled—when the Roman question ceases to disturb the public mind—when some real emergency requires it, he will act. But he will not be made the cat's paw of England, be sure of that. And he is not troubled about democracy or extension of suffrage. He may have cotton growing in Algeria—who knows? No—the great interest opposed to the continuance of the war, commercial and political, is here in England, and I believe that nothing will be done until April, provided there be no very important movements in the conduct of the war. These might precipitate action. When the time comes, the fire will open on the blockade, the destruction of harbors, the imprisonment of British subjects, the recognition of a *de facto* Government, the principles of international law, and all the questions involved in the contest.

Now, the battle is fought in the newspapers, and in books and pamphlets. A Col. SCHAFFNER has just brought out an octavo in the Southern interest, following in the wake of Mr. SPENCE. A Pennsylvanian has just issued a pamphlet to show that it is for the interest of Pennsylvania to become one of the Confederate States, and a map is attached to the pamphlet to illustrate the extraordinary advantages she would have by such a connection. I judge that four-fifths of the work done here in favor of the South is done by Northern men. Some who narrowly escaped arrest in America are indefatigable here in furnishing information to the Press, and writing articles. It is to be presumed that the Pennsylvanian who wishes his State to join the Confederacy, has objections to returning home so long as she remains in the Union.

There is one other battle-field where the American question is fought over, more important, perhaps, in England than the Press—I mean the dinner-table. It is a great institution in England—one of the greatest. Every man who wishes to have influence here must give dinners. A man is respectable who keeps a gig, but to be highly respectable, he must give dinners. The Minister must give dinners to his adherents, the lawyer to his clients, the clergyman to his parishioners. There are clergymen in London who are obliged every year to give a succession of dinner-parties to five or six hundred guests, inviting forty or fifty a day until all have had their legs under his mahogany. You may reckon, if you will, the cost of these entertainments, with the richest viands and the choicest wines. But it is at those dinners that social and political questions are discussed and settled; and more votes in Parliament are influenced in this way than by leading articles or eloquent speeches. The influence of the clergy on politics is probably greater here than in any country in the world. Politics are not often discussed in the English pulpit at this day, but the Church is a part of the Government, and every clergyman is bound to sustain what he considers the British Constitution. Bishops sit and vote in the House of Lords, and the whole body of the clergy give their support to the Government. I mean, of course, the clergy of the Establishment, who look upon Dissenters and Democrats with about equal horror. Even moderately High Churchmen prefer Roman Catholics to Protestant Dissenters, and Puseyites see their friends go over to Rome with scarcely a sign of dissatisfaction.

I do not undervalue the moral and religious influence of the dissenting clergymen of this country, but its political influence must be very moderate. If it were not so, the neutrality of England in American contest would be a much more a reality ... at present, while the North would have a ... powerful, if not a larger sympathy.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE IMPERFECTIONS OF THE BLOCKADE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

A Blue-Book, containing papers relating to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States, was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 26th ult. On the 15th of May, Consul BUNCH, in a dispatch to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, announced the blockade of Charleston on the 11th of May. One British ship, however, had succeeded in effecting an entrance without being warned off, and, in consequence, procured an excellent freight. Even at this early season, however, Mr. BUNCH admits that the presence of the *Niagara* had greatly alarmed the city; and, although little practical inconvenience was experienced, the business of the city being entirely over for the season, yet it was apprehended that toward Automn its pressure would be felt, when the importations for the Winter are made, and the new crop of cotton is in the market. "The detriment," he adds, "to British trade, both import and export, will be very considerable should the blockade be prolonged." On the 25th May the Consul wrote that the port was still open, but that no British vessels were at Charleston. On the 7th of June he announced the arrival of the *Minnesota* off Charleston, and again on the 12th June stated that the blockade was inefficient. The inefficiency, according to Mr. BUNCH, continued up to the 25th of July, and on the 16th of August the inefficiency still existed. The master of the privateer *Dixie* entered Charleston on the 19th of July, and made affidavit that he could see no vessel of the United States. On the 20th of August Mr. BUNCH again reported that the ports of North and South Carolina were virtually open. On the 4th of September he reported a continued laxity of the blockade. Vessels continued to enter and leave Charleston. No blockade to the southward. Mr. BUNCH having by this time been superseded, there are no further reports from him. Consul MURE, on the 15th of June, reported that the blockade of the Mississippi was strictly enforced. On the 22d of July Commander HIGGINS, of the *Gladiator*, reported that the blockade of the southern coast of the United States was merely nominal. He made a similar report on the 19th of August. On the 30th of July Consul MURE again reported that the blockade of the Mississippi was strict. Capt. DUNTON, of Her Majesty's ship *Jason*, reported, July 23, that the American blockading squadron consisted of eleven vessels. At Savannah the blockading ships were too large to act against small vessels, but, in order to make assurance double sure, the Confederates filled up one or more of the channels with stone vessels. Commander LYONS, of the *Racer*, wrote from Nassau on the 11th July, as follows:

"We arrived off Savannah on the evening of the same day, 12th. Lying at anchor off the mouth of the river, blockading the port, were the United States sailing frigate *Jamestown*, of 22 guns, and the chartered screw-steamer *Flag*, carrying eight 8-inch guns. (The latter vessel, when we appeared in sight, weighed, closed, and communicated with us.) I hove to under the stern of the *Jamestown*, and went on board to pay my respects to the senior officer; Capt. GREEN informed me that he had been on his present station two months, during which time no vessel of any sort had attempted to break the blockade. Leaving the *Jamestown*, I proceeded at 10 P. M., for Charleston, arriving off that place at 8 o'clock the next morning, (22d.) We found blockading this port the United States frigate *Wabash*, of 44 guns, which vessel, on our approach, weighed and closed us. I went on board to call on Capt. MERCER. This officer told me that he had been stationed off Charleston forty-five days, during which time only two vessels (both American) had attempted to break the blockade, and were consequently made prizes of. On leaving the *Wabash*, I continued on our course along the coast. Off Bull's Island, twenty miles northeast of Charleston, we met cruizing under sail the United States sailing-corvette *Vandalia*, of 22 guns. I likewise communicated with this vessel, but did not gain any intelligence. Capt. LEE informed me that he was under the orders of Capt. MERCER, of the *Wabash*, and was cruizing within signal distance of that vessel. We passed Georgetown at 5 P. M., and then stood toward Cape Fear.

You will have observed, Sir, that the only ports on my cruising ground at present blockaded by the forces of the United States are Savannah and Charleston; *the blockades of both these places being, in my opinion, effective.* I am not aware what importance may be attached to the many other harbors and inlets along the coast from the south point of Florida to Cape Fear, such as St. Andrew, St. Mayo, St. Augustine, and Georgetown, off none of which places are there any United States ships of war stationed. Capt. MERCER, of the *Wabash*, informed me that it was the intention of his Government, as soon as they had sufficient vessels at their disposal, which would probably be in October next, to station them all along the coast, and more particularly off the places I have above named. This would scarcely appear to agree with the announcements made by Commodore PENDERGRAST, that he had at his disposal a force sufficient to maintain effectually the blockade of the ports of the States mentioned by the President of the United States in his proclamations of the 19th and 28th of May. I have met with the greatest possible courtesy from all the officers of the United States ships with whom I have come in contact."

On the 8th October, Mr. ARCHIBALD, Consul of New-York, furnished to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a list of the British vessels and cargoes being property of British subjects, the Prize Court of New-York. The list is much larger than could have been expected. On the 29th November, Captain MCKENZIE, at Savannah, gives an account of the Federal fleet, and concludes his report as follows:

"Several cotton planters in the neighborhood of Port Royal set fire to and destroyed their dwellings and cotton crops, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federalists. Should the latter obtain any further successes hereafter, I am convinced that nearly all those forced to abandon their houses will deal with their property in like manner. *This will give your lordship some idea of the bitter hostility to the United States Government entertained by the people of the Southern States, and of their determination to achieve their independence.*"

On the 19th December, Capt. LYONS wrote to Rear-Admiral Sir A. MILNE:

"With reference to the blockade by the forces of the United States of the several ports off which I have lately called in her Majesty's steam sloop under my command, I would observe, with regard to Charleston, that a squadron consisting of two powerful steamers, such as the *Susquehanah* and *Florida*, aided by the sailing vessel *Roebuck*, should be quite sufficient to maintain effectively the blockade of that port. Nevertheless, I have learned that on the 5th inst., the day previous to my arrival off the harbor, the American steamer ——, drawing ten feet and a half feet of water, and laden with cotton, had sailed from Charleston for Nassau and Havana. Again, three days prior to that (2d) the steamer —— left with a like cargo, and for the same destination.

As regards Wilmington, I had the honor of reporting to you in my letter of proceedings of the 21st ult. that the blockade of that port by the new inlet was open. Since then the United States steamer *Montecello* has been stationed off here; I learn, however, that on the 4th inst., the Eogtish brig —— and the schooner ——, both laden with naval stores, had left Wilmington, and also that one the same day the English schooner —— arrived at that place from Matanzas, with a cargo of wool, lead and tin.

It would thus appear that the blockade, either intentionally or through want of ordinary vigilance, is not effective."

On the 9th of January Consul ARCHIBALD, of New-York, wrote as follows:

"The British vessels brought into this port for alleged violation of blockade, and against which proceedings are still pending, are the following:

Schooner *Ezelda*, of Nassau, New-Providence, belonging to the same owner.

Schooner *Louisa Agnes*, of Halifax, N. S., belonging to H. STANDENWRIGHT, of Lunenburgh, N. S.

Ship *Cheshire*, of Liverpool.

Ship *Express*, of Hull.

Brig *Delta*, of Liverpool.

Schooner *Jane Campbell*, of Liverpool.

Schooner *Edward H. Bernard*, of Nassau, New-Providence.

Schooner *William H. Northrop*, brought into this port two days since, port of registry unknown."

On the 28th of December, Capt. ROSS, of the *Desperate*, reported:

1. On reaching Galveston on the night of Dec. 5, I anchored in nine fathoms, latitude 29° 12' north, longitude 94° 36' west, keeping a light up all night, and weighing on the morning of the 6th. Stood so close in as to see every object on shore distinctly, and anchored in latitude 29° 13' north, longitude 94° 47' west, in 5¼ fathoms, off the town; the beach being, in my opinion, only about two miles distant, and nearly the entire length of Galveston Island being visible. The weather was partially foggy, but not so much so as to prevent our obtaining sights and meridian altitude. We cruised for about six hours in the neighborhood without seeing any blockading ships, and I am of opinion that any vessel might easily escape from Galveston or St. Louis' Pass, and *that the blockade there was not effective.*

2. Touching at the remaining ports, the blockade appeared to be generally actively maintained, and the number of vessels by no means decreased from what it was when I last visited the blockaded ports in August. At Tampa the vessel seen was at anchor in ... Egmont Islands, and consequently could not be ... by us.

3. Standing close in shore off St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's Bay, (north of Port Bias,) I was surprised that an anchorage affordieg such facilities for throwing supplies into Florida should remain apparently unnoticed, as I saw no signs of any blockading vessels in the neighborhood.

The last dispatch in the Blue-Book is from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated "Foreign Office, Feb. 15, 1862," and is as follows:

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the state of the blockade of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington.

It appears from the reports received from Her Majesty's naval officers that although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off those ports, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; a question might therefore be raised as to whether such a blockade should be considered as effective.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, *the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instances here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law.*

The adequacy of the force to maintain a blockade being always, and necessarily, a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a *de facto* and notified blockade; and ought not to disregard it, except when it entertains a conviction, which is shared by neutrals generally having an interest in the matter, that the power of blockade is abused by a State either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling, from some motive or other, to do so."

The blue book contains long lists of vessels which evaded the blockade at various places, from Mr. YANCEY and Mr. MASON. The number is so great it is quite surprising, in the opinion of the English papers, that so much inconvenience as is alleged could be felt in the Confederate cities.

Among the papers we find the following letter addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL by Mr. MASON, the Confederate Commissioner:

No. 109 PICCADILLY, Monday, Feb. 17.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to your lordship herewith (by permission) returns of vessels entered and cleared at the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America at the respective dates to which they refer. Your lordship will observe that the returns from the ports of Charleston and Savannah are only up to the 31st of October last; from New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Lavaca, to the dates given, in August; and from Wilmington till 10th September. Your lordship will further observe, that in the list from New-Orleans a large number were inland by the river Mississippi, and therefore involved no question of a breach of blockade. Wishing to be perfectly frank, it may be proper to remark also, that others from some of the ports may have been coast inland; that is to say, through the estuaries and sounds along the coast. I state as an example, from New-Orleans to Mobile, where the route for small vessels may or may not have been through the inland sounds. But in regard to the latter, I do not see why the obligations of a blockade do not extend as fully to them as by access to the port from the open sea. These estuaries or sounds are accessible by inlets from the sea, and, if not guarded, the ports to which they lead may be reached as successfully by sea-going vessels of light draft through those channels as by a direct sea-route. That the Government of the United States so considered is proved by the fact that the inland sea communication between New-Orleans and Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and perhaps other places, is claimed to be blockaded by naval forces of that Government. The transcripts herewith were those furnished to me by my Government, to be communicated to your Lordship. Although purporting to be copies of the original returns, they were copies made at the proper department at Richmond, from those returns, and are, therefore, authentic. I ask permission also to include herewith a printed list of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Cuba from and to the blockaded ports of the Confederate States. These, for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the months of November and December are, of course, not included in the transcripts from my Government. This paper, sent to me from Havana, was taken from official documents there by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, well known to me, and worthy of entire reliance. The marginal notes are, of course, unofficial. The fact (assumed) of the arrival of the vessels cleared for their ports of destination) was matter of notoriety from the almost daily intercourse between Havana and those ports. I have no official returns from my Government for the months of November, December and January, to be accounted for in the fact that until very recently it could not be known when I might reach London. But, as your Lordship is doubtless aware, breaches of the blockade at most if not all of these ports, by vessels of large as well as of small tonnage, both inward and outward bound, have been during the last three months, and yet are, constantly reported.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. MASON.

The following dispatch from Lord LYONS, respecting the obstruction of the Southern harbors, has just been laid before Parliament. It was received on the 24th of February:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

MY LORD: Yesterday, in obedience to the instruction conveyed to me by your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th ult., I spoke to Mr. SEWARD respecting the obstruction of Southern harbors by vessels sunk at the entrance by order of the United States Government. I referred to the conversation which I had held with him on the same subject on the 11th of last month, and I observed to him in your Lordship's words, "that the object of war is peace, and the purposes of peace are mutual good-will and advantageous intercourse; but that this proceeding will deprive war of its legitimate object by stripping peace of its natural fruits."

After some further conversation, Mr. SEWARD told me that I might inform your Lordship *that all the vessels laden with stones, which had been prepared for obstructing the harbors, have been already sunk, and that it is not likely that any more will be used for that purpose.*

I have, &c., LYONS.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 28, the Earl of CARNARVON observed that, although the papers which had been presented on the American blockade contained a great deal of valuable information, it was to be regretted that they did not comprehend the communications which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and foreign Governments on the subject. He wished to ask the noble Earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether any such communications had taken place, and, if so, whether he would have any objection to produce extracts from them. He also observed that the papers would have been more convenient and useful if they had been presented in a comprehensive form and not in fragments.

Earl RUSSELL said that Her Majesty's Government had not had any formal communications with foreign Governments on the subject of the blockade. *From time to time the French Ambassador, and some other representatives of maritime States, had asked him whether the British Government was prepared to interfere in the matter.* His reply to those questions had been to the same effect as the dispatch which he had addressed to Lord LYONS. With regard to the mode in which the papers were presented, it seemed to him that they were much clearer and more intelligible when they were presented as separate subjects. He begged to lay on the table a dispatch which he had just received from Lord LYONS, with regard to the blocking up of Charleston Harbor, in which it was stated that 60 more stones would be sunk.

Earl STANHOPE wished to know whether the dispatch did not confirm the reports which he had alluded to on a former occasion as to the sinking of a second stone fleet.

Earl RUSSELL said that the second entrance to the harbor had been blocked up by vessels filled with stones, but an assurance had been received that no more stones would be sunk.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult.,

Mr. GREGORY gave notice that, on Friday, the 7th of March, on going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States of America, and move for papers on the subject.

THE ATTITUDE OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Times.

England is, at this moment, in the unpleasant position of a neutral, and as a neutral she is exposed to a very severe inconvenience. The blockade of the Southern by the Northern States of America, cuts her off from the raw material of her very best manufacture; it deprives her of an excellent customer; it drives her manufacturers to short time and her operatives to scanty meals and stinted clothing. "Inquire into the blockade," says Lord DERBY; "scan it by the strict rules of international law, and if you can find a flaw break through this cobweb which a selfish Power has spue between you and your prosperity," Happily, England has received from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs a sounder counsel. In a dispatch, dated the 15th of February, and which we published yesterday, Lord RUSSELL expounds the true policy of this country with regard to blockades. It is a policy which ought to be adopted for the sake of its magnanimity, if it were not for the sake of its wisdom. Although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; but Lord RUSSELL thinks that, the blockade having been duly notified, and a sufficient number of ships having been stationed near the ports to prevent access to them, or to create an evident danger in entering or leaving them, while these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have escaped will not of itself prevent the blockade from being recognized as effective by international law. A neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution in its treatment of a *de facto* and notified blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless a conviction is entertained, shared by neutrals generally, that the right of blockade is abused by a State either unable or unwilling to institute or maintain it.

These statements, which we have abridged from Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch, seem to us to embody the doctrines of truth and moderation, and though treating of war and repression, are evidently founded on the Christian maxim that we should do to others as we would have them do to us. Were we engaged in blockading an enemy's coast, we could desire no fairer or more equitable rule to be laid down for the guidance of neutrals than that which we are prescribing for ourselves. To look rather to the sincerity and good faith of the undertaking than to accidental faults in its performance, to forbear from specious excuses in order to justify us in doing that, under the pretence of a respect for public law, which we are urged to do by a short-sighted view of our own interest, is worthy of a great people powerful enough to disregard the arts of chicane, and rich enough to bear without flinching a severe check to its commercial and manufacturing industry. But such advice is not only just—it is also eminently wise. *We are the last people who should do anything to invalidate the right of blockade, for we know not when we may be compelled to resort to it, or how soon a hasty policy might recoil upon ourselves.* England is too great to be often neutral, and should not forget that the arguments she might now employ against her neighbor might, we know not how soon, be retorted against herself with all the force of admissions. If blockading a blockade could vitiate it, the greatest wrong would be in a fair way to create the greatest right. It is not well to encourage doctrines which lead people to acts of violence or fraud in order to build upon them a claim of right and of justice.

If we pass from these general considerations, no policy can be clearer than that of leaving North and South to settle their differences without our interference. Whatever interested writers or speakers may assert to the contrary, nothing can be more sure than that we have hitherto observed the most absolute neutrality between the North and South. *Let us persevere to the end, and not give either party the opportunity of saying that the struggle which tore the American Continent in two was produced or terminated by our selfish or interested intervention. There are symptoms that the Civil War cannot very long be protracted.* Let its last embers burn down to the last spark without being trodden out by our feet.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF AMERICA.

From the London Times.

It was worth a costly experiment to retain that rich Southern business, and New-York will be hard put to it either to win it back or to do without it. But the capitalists have now come to the conclusion that the game is up, and that the experiment is passing out of their hands. The suggestion to raise $150,000,000 yearly by direct taxation does not deceive them. They know very well that, even if the sovereign people would submit to endure a taxation as heavy as that of England, *America could not continuously raise more than £10,000,000 sterling annually.* The rough calculation has always been that the capacity of taxation the proportion between the two countries is, that American dollars are equal to English pounds sterling. If we raise £50,000,000, excessive of our customs, America probably could, if she pleased, raise $50,000,000, or £10,000,000 sterling. Such a possible revenue, even if it were not based upon the wild improbability that the Western States will consent to pay any such taxes, would be a very poor security for half the debt which has already accrued. In this state of things the commercial adage, that "the first loss is no loss," comes into play, and the capitalists of New-York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to say openly, "This war must be settled somehow."

This "first loan" is indeed bad enough. There are all the profits of the Southern agencies gone. The coffers are all drained by a disastrous loan of many millions. Having suspended specie payments, of course they cannot borrow any money from abroad, and they have a Government so recklessly manufacturing paper money that there is no hope of keeping up for any length of time the delusion that it is of value. Still, there would be some hope if they could step where they now are. Peace might restore to them some trade relations with the South, and while the more indolent Southerners have wealth, the sharp Northerner may always hope that he will get some of it. How the frightful current expenditure can be stopped, or how the war can be settled, it is, perhaps, premature to speculate. Nor do we venture to calculate that the power of capital is immediately felt as decisive on such a question. America has such imperishable advantages in her great unbroken wastes of fertile soil that no mere financial difficulties can strangle her. *She may borrow and repudiate over and over again, and ruin every capitalist she has, and yet rise again and thrive.* But at such a crisis as this the interests of moneyed men are likely to be of great influence upon events. We are much misinformed if the opinion of the commercial body in the great cities of Federal America has not recently veered round, and if there be not all up and down Wall-street a general disgust and antipathy to that ninety days' bill, and a unanimous resolution to protest it when it next comes to maturity.

WHY AMERICA IS NOT BANKRUPT.

From the London News.

The matter of war finance illustrates this special feature of the American character and Government. No doubt it would have been in all respects far better had a direct tax, sufficient at least to pay the interest of necessary loans, been imposed at the beginning of the war. But to assert that because a tax was not imposed then, the people will not bear it now, is the greatest fallacy in the world. It betrays a total misconception, not only of the American character in general, but of the position the people have assumed in the present conflict. Yet this is, in effect, the line of reasoning adopted by even the more temperate and thoughtful of those who write under the influence of conventional or anti-liberal prejudices and predilections. A weekly cotemporary, for example, whose commercial views are generally much sounder than its political speculations, after discussing the question at great length, comes to the conclusion that the war will be speedily stopped for want of supplies, because petty taxes will not meet the emergency, and the American people will not ... more heavy taxation. If the people will not ... a more onerous of direct taxation, says our ... ...ponary, the game is played out, and the people of the contest is played the loser. The writer goes on to say that there is little to the payment of the conflict to excite the enthusiasm of the people. Had the war been a crowded for Empire or Humanity, it would, he tells, have roused intense, passions, and have become really popular. But as it is, it does not touch the feelings of the people, and there has accordingly "been little heart in the financial schemes which have been proposed to Congress." This is a good illustration of the abstract and unreal method of reasoning in politics which determines *à priori* what a people must think and feel, and do, instead of taking the trouble to inquire what they are really thinking, and feeling, and doing. As a matter of fact, the Americans are excited and full of enthusiasm on the subject of the war. They are anxious to maintain the credit of the Government, and support a sufficient force in the field, and will welcome any well-considered scheme of finance likely to accomplish these objects. The anti-liberal politicians among ourselves cannot understand this. According to their narrow views, there is nothing in the war to rouse the enthusiasm of the people, or to stimulate them to severe personal sacrifices. But these shallow theories, contradicted at every turn by the facts, can explain nothing, and are convicted of hopeless failure. *The real fact is, the Americans are fighting the great battle of humanity and civilization.* They are in arms to secure and perpetuate all the blessings, personal, social, and political they enjoy. They know perfectly well—what many of the degenerate representatives of liberalism in this country appear to have forgotten—that the civilization of freedom, industry, and progress, and the civilization of Slavery, class-privilege, and malignant reaction, can never exist side by side on terms of equality. In a word, they are fighting the battle of human liberty in its largest sense. *And in the striking words of Mr. Mill, they would be justly exposed to the "pity and disdain of posterity" if they abandon the contest while any means of carrying it to a successful issue remain.* There are no symptoms of any such abandonment at present. The Federal forces are gaining advantages at every point, and the nation appears ready to make any sacrifice that may be necessary for success.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN TOPICS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Sir W. GALLWEY asked the President of the Board of Trade whether Her Majesty's Government, recognizing the importance of telegraphic communication with America, had entered into any negotiation with parties in this country, or considered offers of cooperation from foreign Governments, for the purpose of laying down such communication.

Mr. M. GIBSON—I am not aware that Her Majesty's Government have entered into any negotiations with any parties in this country relative to telegraphic communication between England and America. *The American Government have expressed, in general terms, a wish that, by some means or other, a telegraphic communication should be established between England and America*; but no distinct proposal had been made on the subject, and therefore no negotiations have been entered into with any foreign Governments with reference to such communication.

AMERICAN PRESENTATIONS AT THE FRENCH COURT.

The following is a copy of the dispatch addressed by the American Secretary of State to Mr. DAYTON, the United States Secretary in Paris, on this subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of Jan. 14, has been received. It is accompanied by a copy of a note, which you have addressed to M. THOUVENEL, on the subject of the introduction of American citizens at the Imperial Court. I very freely confess to the opinion—First, that an audience or presentation of any but diplomatic persons at Court is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as a courtesy extended to him. Secondly, that the Imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the qualifications, conditions, and terms on which strangers shall be admitted into its society. Thirdly, if American citizens request you to present their wishes for admission at Court, you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, referring to the questions which have actually arisen, I think that you can properly, in all cases, give the occupation or profession of any person whose wishes you present. You cannot, indeed, undertake to assign the social position of each person; for that would be to discriminate, or to seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in social position at home, and, therefore, equals in the consideration of this Government itself when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present, which may be properly stated, such as official position held by individuals at the time, or even at some previous time; distinctions arising from personal merit, such as scientific, military, or literary, or of a political character, and distinctions as founders of scientific, literary or humane institutions. But even when these suggestions are made in compliance with the rule of the Court, it is not to be claimed as a matter of right, or even as a matter of national comity, that the presentations of audiences shall therefore be granted. I have dwelt upon the subject longer than was due to any importance that it can claim. *It is peculiarly uncomfortable at the present moment to find American citizens leaving their country—a prey to faction and civil war—disturbing the Court of a friendly Power, and embarrassing our representative there with questions of personal interest and pretension.* Let the Emperor and Empress of France receive when they will, and as many or few as they will, and let all owners, as well as those who are admitted, turn their attention to the question how they can serve their country abroad; and, if they find no better way to do it than by making their attendance in the saloons of the Tuileries, let them return home to a country that now, for the first time, and not for a long time, needs the active efforts of every one of its loyal children to save itself from destruction. Finally, above all things, have no question with the Government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or ceremony appear in the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Mr. WYLD asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any communication had been made to the Government of the United States upon the withdrawal of the American squadron from the Coast of Africa; whether any attempt was made by the British Government to induce the President of the United States to prevent the use of the United States flag by foreign slavers on the West Coast of Africa; and whether any request had been made to the President of the United States to permit British ships-of-war, engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade, to assertain (during the absence of the United States squadron) the nationality of ships which might hoist the flag of the United States.

Lord PALMERSTON—A representation has been made to the United States Government that the number of guns stipulated by treaty to be employed by them on the coast of Africa for the suppression of Slavery are not now on that station. The answer given was that the necessities of war and of the blockade which they were establishing on the Southern Coast obliged them to withdraw from foreign stations part of their cruisers which had been there employed. Undoubtedly, this answer, though one cannot altogether contest, is not a very satisfactory one, because it only amounts to this—that the *United States feel in executing the engagement of a treaty relating to a subject in which Englishmen take great interest, because the cruisers which ought to be employed there were employed in establishing a blockade which in itself was very injurious to the interests and commerce of this country.* [Hear, hear.] But I believe I am warranted in saying that *the President of the United States is very anxious to cooperate with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade.* [Hear, hear.] In what particular way that may be done, it is not at present for me to say, but I am satisfied there is an earnest desire on the part of that people to employ all the means they have at their disposal to put down the Slave-trade; and in proof of that I may mention, what indeed I stated on a former evening, that an American citizen who was convicted of acts in furtherance of Slavery now lies under sentence of death in New-York.

Mr. WYLD reminded the noble Lord that he had not given any answer to the last branch of his question. At present the whole of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa was carried on under the United States flag.

Lord PALMERSTON—My honorable friend must be aware that no permission given merely by the President of the United States can be effectual. Such a right of search as he contemplates can only be exercised under a treaty sanctioned by the Senate.

ALGERIA AS A COTTON FIELD.

In the French Senate on the 27th ult., M. MICHEL CHEVALIER expressed the wish that the interests of colonization should be promoted as much as possible by the Government. There were very strong reasons for colonizing Algeria. That country now costs France about forty millions annually, and if that expense could be lessened by an improved system of colonization, the Minister of Finance would be thereby assisted in his task of presenting the Budget *in equilibria*. France was, moreover, bound in honor to follow up the work of colonization, or it would be said in Europe that she was powerless in that respect. The present moment was favorable for the att

...sels now forming the *Squadron*, which remains stationary at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, March 1.

The Prince of Wales has arrived and left for Cairo, The Prince of Wales and Upper Egypt. The Prince will remain in Egypt about a month.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

THE Funds continued quite steady, but business was dull.

Consols closed at 93¾@94.

Money very abundant.

The Bank Bullion had decreased £145,340 on the week.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. report American Securities firmer, with little offering.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 1—A. M.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a good market demand throughout the past week, which holders have freely met, and no quotable change can be made in the prices of American. Surats have been active, and prices are ¼d. higher. Other descriptions are unchanged. Sales of the week, 48,320 bales, including 14,040 to speculators and 5,000 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the business was about 10,000 bales—one-half for speculation and export; the market closing firm, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans.....14¼d. Middling Orleans...13d.
Fair Mobiles.....13¼d. Middling Mobiles...12¾d.
Fair Uplands.....13¼d. Middling Uplands...12¾d.

Stock on hand, 462,460, of which 170,680 bales are American. Indian Cotton at sea, 177,000 bales."

Trade at Manchester is quiet, but full prices are maintained.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., RICHARD, ARMA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour slow at former prices, 27s.@31s. Wheat steady on Tuesday's rates; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; Southern, 12s. 1d.@12s. 2d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@13s. 9d.; Southern, 12s. 8d.@13s. ℔ cental. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d.; White, 34s.@37s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet, but steady. Pork dull, and again rather lower. Bacon quieter; 35s.@36s. for L. M. and C. C. Lard in good demand. at 40s.@42s., and in retail at 43s. Tallow steady, but inactive; North American, 44s.@46s.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 33s. 6d.@34s.; Pearls, 33s. Sugars firm and fully ¼d. dearer. Coffee in better demand. Rice unaltered; sales of Carolina at 33s. 6d. Fish Oils dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil, fair demand. 34s. 9d.@35s. Petroleum Oil sells at 2s. 2d.@2s. 4d. ℔ gallon. Naval stores very dull; small sales of Resin at 13s. for Common, and Spirits Turpentine at 70s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS without improvement. Supplies of foreign have fallen off. IRON dull—quotations unchanged. COFFEE very firm. SUGAR steady and partially 6d. dearer. TEA unaltered; Common Congou, 1s. 2d. RICE very quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 65s.@66s. SPERM OIL, 294@295; Cod, 240@230 10s. LINSEED OIL scarce at 34s. 9d. TALLOW quiet, 45s. 9c. for Y. C.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 2.

The COTTON market yesterday closed quiet and unchanged. Sales 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady and unchanged, except that BACON and PORK are rather easier to purchase.

LONDON, Saturday, March 1.

Consols closed at 93¾@93¾.

American Securities firm.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,500 bales New-Orleans *ves ordinaire*, 166 francs; do. *bas*, 159 francs. Stock 86,000 bales. PARIS, Saturday, March 1.

The Bourse closed flat. Rentes 69f., 15c. in liquidation.

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

GEN. POPE'S POSITION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEW-MADRID, Mo., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Marching orders were issued on Thursday night, and on Friday morning, Feb. 28, the division was on its way for New-Madrid. The roads were in fine order for the infantry, and there was no great difficulty in moving the baggage train. We encamped the first night some twelve miles from Commerce. The second had the interesting feature of a skirmish of our cavalry and some rebel cavalry, near Sykeston, in which we took four prisoners and three small rifled cannon, one of our men being slightly wounded. We encamped at night at Sykeston, on the Bird's Point and Fulton (Ark.) Railroad. About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning we had a terrific storm of thunder, lightning and rain, and gained a rough experience of camp life. The camp was flooded, but the men continued in good spirits, especially as there was expectation of a fight before night. The roads were bad and the day cold, such weather as March usually brings to us in Ohio. At night we camped in order of battle not more than nine miles from New-Madrid. The night was cold, ice forming near an inch thick. We were moving early in the morning, the men eager to see the enemy, and growing more impatient at every step.

At 4 o'clock P. M. we had approached within about two and a half miles of the town, and the tops of the houses, and the smoke and steam from the steam and gunboats were plainly visible. At this point SANDS' Battery and the Twenty-seventh Ohio were sent forward, the infantry in and on either side of the road as skirmishers. Having advanced about one mile, the line of battle was formed, the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and some companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry, on the right and left flanks. The Forty-third Ohio was on the left, west of the road, the Thirty-ninth Ohio on the right of the road, across a lane cut by the enemy to defend themselves in case of an attack on their fort. Immediately in the rear of the Thirty-ninth were the Sixty-third Ohio on the extreme right; the Twenty-sixth Illinois and the Eleventh Missouri was on the left, in the rear of the Forty-third Ohio.

The report was thet there were five gunboats at the river wharf, and about five thousand troops in and about the fort, just beyond the southern part of the town. There had been some earthworks thrown up on the road by which we approached the town, but they were not defended. We learned also that Columbus was evacuated and that the force had moved to an island about ten miles above the town, which was strongly fortified, and accounted for the presence of the gunboats at New Madrid.

As the line of battle was being formed, a gunboat from the upper part of the town threw a shell, which burst at a short range in mid-air. They fired at intervals, but the range was short. Soon, however, they began to play more accurately on the right wing, and the cannonading was as brisk as we could desire. The shot and shell fell in and aroound the Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third in a style that few of us had ever seen before, and the courage of the men was fully tested. They stood firm, and gave indications of as much unconcern as if they were veterans.

We occupied our position near two hours, during which the infantry and cavalry did not fire a shot, and only a few guns of our artillery were heard. It was reported that one of our artillery shots smashed the wheel-house of a gunboat.

At about 4 o'clock, Gen. POPE gave orders for the force to fall back three-quarters of a mile and prepare for the night.

The order was obeyed without any confusion, and the men rested well in their tents, and talked over the wonders of the day.

The casualties of the day were as follows:

Killed—LEWIS NASH, Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio; a shell struck him in the lower part of the bowels, killing him instantly.

Wounded—WM. VAN HORN, Company G, Thirty-ninth Ohio; a piece of shell struck him on the shoulder, the wound is not serious.

One of the Michigan Cavalry, Company I, whose name I have not heard, is reported to have his arm torn off. I hear, also, that an artillerist was wounded in the leg slightly.

L. BISSE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company M, was shot in the foot by a comrade in dismounting.

To-day we remained in position of last night till 2 o'clock P. M., when the whole force fell back in line of battle, and are now encamped principally in cornfields north of the town.

THE CHASE AFTER PRICE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP HALLECK, CROSS HOLLOWS, Ark., Feb. 26, 1862.

THE REBEL CANTONMENT.

About two miles below the Cross Hollows, and just below a large and inexhaustible spring, are the ruins of an encampment or cantonment, built and recently occupied by three regiments of Confederate troops. The houses, 153 in number, were of uniform size, each being 20 by 40 feet. These buildings, I am informed, were erected by contract—one man, a Mr. VAN WINKLE, being the contractor for the whole number, for which he received or was to receive, $150 each for the delivery of the lumber and the brick for the chimneys. Besides these, which were built for the accommodation of the men, a large number of houses were erected for the storage of forage and provisions, and for stables, &c. These still remain. The buildings cost, I am told, $30,000. A large amount of provisions and forage were burned by the rebels, on leaving the place—the whole amount of property thus destroyed, and, therefore, lost to the Confederates, is estimated at $60,000. The barracks alluded to were arranged in the most systematic manner—one broad street running the entire length of the encampment, and the houses being built so as to front on this street. They are, furthermore, separated into three distinct sections or districts, each of which was occupied by one regiment—the first, as you pass down the creek, by Col. MCNAIR's regiment, the second by Col. MCRAE's, and the third by Col. LABAR's. The first two named are Arkansas regiments, the other from Louisiana. Col. LABAR was in command of the post at the time of the "stampede."

Two good grist mills are situated in close proximity to the barracks. These have been seized by the

...vessel of about 1,400 tons burden, was launched, and owing to the failure of the appliances for checking her way, she crossed to the other side of the channel. With only the speed she acquired from the launching ways, her stern penetrated into the wharf some eleven feet. This wharf had a front of one hundred feet—it was built of masonry on its face and side, and was backed up with rock ballast running off at an angle of 45 degrees, and with earth closely compacted by years of wear. The vessel was not perceptibly injured.

In the reconstruction of the Lighthouse on Minot's Ledge in Boston Bay, a *wrought-iron* scaffolding was put up, the vertical supports of which consisted of seven solid wrought-iron posts, thirty-five feet long, ten inches in diameter at the base, and eight inches at the top. They were set into the ledge a depth of five feet, and strongly connected together at the top by iron plates and radial tie rods. The ledge itself is eight feet below high water mark. Subtracting this distance and that to which the posts were sunk in the rock, (five feet,) the scaffolding stood 27 feet above water.

In the winter of 1857, during a snow-storm, a wooden vessel of about 700 tons burthen, loaded with cotton, ran into this iron work, breaking off entirely several of the posts, bending others, and completely carrying away the entire structure. She passed over the ledge, and went ashore on the south side of the Bay. On close examination *no injury was perceptible on any portion of her frame.* The red paint marks (from the iron posts) on her stem and bows, showed that she had struck them "head on," but no other evidence of the collision was visible.

In attempting to run down an armed ship, it is, of course, to be assumed that some of the vessels would be disabled before reaching her. This would be more likely to take place if the assaulting vessels were side-wheel steamers, than if propellers, and if the contest took place in smooth water, enabling the enemy to fire his guns with more precision. But even with these disadvantages he could not pay attention to a number threatening him from different points at the same time. We are not, however, compelled to wait for him to get into smooth water, nor to confine ourselves to side-wheel steamers. We have screw steamers to put to this service, which would present a smaller mark and comparatively run but little danger of being struck.

If these latter were used, and in addition, their bows were plated with iron, which could be done at little expense and loss of time, the chances are that not one out of five could be stopped before completing its work.

A. W. CRAVEN, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of Telegraph Companies for Delay in Transmitting Dispatches.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Jonathan C. Bryant et al vs. *The American Tel. egraph Company.*—This was an action to make the defendants liable for an alleged delay in transmitting a telegraphic dispatch, to the extent of an indebtedness claimed to have been lost in consequence.

The complaint alleged that in 1860 the plaintiffs were creditors of J. H. Sturdy & Co., of Providence, R. I., to the amount of $12,000, on certain promissory notes, and that through the negligence of the defendants they were prevented from collecting such indebtedness.

The plaintiffs claimed that one of that firm was the owner of a house and lot in Providence, which was of sufficient value to have paid this indebtedness, and which, by the laws of the State of Rhode Island, could not be attached while the owner was in the State. That the owner was in this City on the 24th of February, 1860, and that the fact coming to their knowledge, a dispatch was directed by them to parties in Rhode Island to proceed by attachment against the house and lot referred to, and deposited with defendants for transmission. The plaintiffs paid for sending the dispatch, as alleged, $3 10, and stated to the operators the necessity for its *immediate* transmission. The plaintiffs also claimed to have agreed to pay any additional sum required to secure the immediate dispatch of the message.

They alleged that the dispatch did not arrive for about three hours and a half after the deposit with the defendants, and that within that time the debtor returned to Rhode Island, thus defeating the proposed proceedings in attachment.

It appeared that a mortgage which was then unrecorded, was afterward recorded and the property sold under it.

The defendants claimed that the debtor did not arrive in his State until some time after the receipt of the dispatch by the plaintiffs' agent, and that the attachment could have been issued before his arrival, had due diligence been exercised. A nonsuit was asked on this ground, which the Court refused.

The questions of fact were then submitted to the jury, who found for the plaintiffs for $13,481 90, with interest.

B. & S. D. COZZENS for plaintiffs; Goodman & Jessup for defendants.

Counsel in Abbreviated Crinoline.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mason.

Miller vs. *Miller.*—In this case the plaintiff, Mary E. Millar, yesterday appeared in Court attired in the Bloomer costume, and obtained an order for the publication of service on her husband, from whom she desires a divorce. Her papers being regular, the order was granted and she departed, apparently satisfied with herself and enjoying the astonishment of counsel in pantaloons, created by her advent among them.

Forgery with Intent to Utter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

John Tomlinson and another vs. *The People.*—The prisoners were convicted of forgery in September last. The offence charged was the second degree—that of having a forged check in their possession with intent to utter. Appeal was taken and the matter was now before this Court on a writ of error. Decision reserved.

Wm. F. Howe for appellant; S. R. Garvin for the People.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Michael McEvoy was tried and convicted of an assault upon Samuel Page with a knife, on the 11th of July last. Remanded for sentence.

Patrick Shaughnessey was tried and convicted of an attempt at petty larceny, and remanded for sentence.

Eva Vandeverre (colored) pleaded guilty to robbing a soldier named Edward Sullivan of $48, at a house of prostitution. Sentenced to the City Prison thirty days.

Thomas Gray, a seaman, pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon Sarah Ann Cannon, at a dance house in Water-st. Sentenced to the City Prison five days.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Forrest et al. vs. *Fanshaw.*—Judgment construing will in accordance with views expressed in opinion.

New-York Life Insurance Company and Trust Company vs. *Ross and others.*—Judgment construing will in accordance with views expressed in opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *Lane, et als.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Justice Mason.

Corning et al. vs. *Glenville Woolen Company; Isham et al.* vs. *The same.*—Motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Coughlin vs. *Dinsmore.*—Allowence $50; granted.

Before Justice Barbour.

Weeks vs. *Camp.*—Case settled and left in the Clerk's office.

Moore vs. *Westervelt.*—Order of substitution granted.

Affairs in Kentucky.

DOINGS IN FRANKFORT—ANOTHER STAY-BILL PENDING—SENTIMENTS OF YEAMAN AND FISK, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 7, 1862.

The Senate has passed the Million Loan bill, allowing the banks to pay out the United States Treasury Notes in redemption of their circulation, and requiring the banks to receive these Treasury Notes "so long, and no longer, as said notes shall be and remain a legal tender, under the laws of the United States." The House Loan bill differs somewhat from the Senate. The House, 59 to 21, has passed a Senate bill declaring the fact of the defendant's being in the National army service to be sufficient cause, in all actions, to give further time to said defendant to file his answer, and no judgment shall be rendered by reason of his default, while he continues in the military service of the United States. This act remains in force one year. The House yesterday, by 41 to 31, passed a bill suspending courts, except in penal and criminal cases, until the 1st of November next. The Senate is understood to entertain grave doubts about its constitutionality, expediency and justice, and may reject it, notwithstanding Mr. WOLFE's amendment, adopted by the House, that "all contracts made after the passage of this act shall be enforced according to the laws now in force, and judgments shall be rendered in such cases, and executions issued and satisfied, as if this law had not passed." Stay laws, at the best, are considered dangerous precedents, *ex post facto*, impairing, weakening, violating the obligations of contracts, encouraging and tending to general demoralization and anarchy, and the forerunners of sweeping bankrupt laws. The question is asked, "What right has the State to collect taxes from citizens, whom, instead of protecting, it debars from collecting debts even to pay its taxes?"

All military restrictions on trade to Nashville were removed yesterday. Collector COTTON now grants permits for nearly all kinds of merchandise, except munitions and whisky, to merchants as well as sutlers.

Persons who left Murfreesboro, the 27th ult., say the rebel army was in full retreat, and may not make a stand short of Stevenson, Decatur, or Chattanooga.

The *Journal* remarks: "We have the highest authority for saying that, of the Mississippi troops sent into this State, not one in twenty of the common soldiers resided in the cotton-growing and slaveholding portion of their State. A very considerable number of them were poor Irish and German laborers, who went into the army to save their own lives."

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

The House, yesterday, 72 to 6, passed a bill directing the Governor and Council of the Provisional Government of Kentucky to refund all the public revenues seized upon, collected, or in any wise appropriated by them or by any one acting under them; declaring said Governor and Council bound to answer personally, out of their own estates, for said revenues; holding all of said Government's officers and agents and sureties liable for all the State revenue at any time in their hands or control, and respectively bound to answer, personally, out of their own estate, for such revenue; authorizing immediate proceedings against them, and a lien by the State upon the estate of each and all defendants, against whom judgments are recovered under this act, for the satisfaction of such judgment, interest and costs; and providing that nothing herein shall release any officer intrusted with the custody or collection of the revenue, or the taxpayer, from responsibility, in consequence of their having paid the revenue of the so-called Provisional Government. PONTIAC.

The Steam Battery Merrimac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since writing my first communication, my attention has been called to an article substantially to the same effect, by Mr. SCOVILLE, in the *Evening Post* of yesterday. He mentions one of the facts which I had intended in this communication to adduce in support of the suggestions I then made. The case of the *Empire*, mentioned by him, would seem of itself to be sufficient proof, but in the present excited state of some of our citizens, it may not be amiss to call attention to a few more out of the many instances which can be brought to bear on the subject.

The river steamer *Isaac Newton*, while under but little headway, was attempting to make her berth at the wharf in Albany. The engineer, mistaking a signal, ran her forward instead of backward. She struck the wharf with comparatively but slight velocity, but her bow cut through the timber bulkhead, and penetrated fully six feet into the rock and earth filling behind it.

When the *Adriatic* was launched, she crossed the East River, and struck the pier on the opposite side, cutting through the timber, and into the wharf, between six and seven feet.

In neither of these cases was there any material injury sustained by the vessels.

In East Boston, about two years since, a merchant

STOCKS TO-DAY.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '81	93¾	200 Harlem R.	13¾
10,000 do	93¾	100 do	b30 13¾
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	93¾	50 Harlem R. P.	b30 32
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	93¾	100 do	33¼
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Dec.	93	100 Mich. Cen. R.	82
2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	93½	do	b30 82¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '87	93¾	50 Panama R.	120
10,000 U. S. 6s '81	93¾	9 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	85¾
13,000 M. Sc. & P. Rd.	93	400 do	b10 86¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	47	100 do	86¾
25 Bank of Commerce	88	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	58¾
30,000 Am. Gold	101¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	89¾
40,000 do	b30 101¾	100 do	89¾
10,000 do	b30 101¾	100 do	b60 70
10,000 do	b30 101¾	600 Clev. & Toledo R.	47¾
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	8¼	100 do	47¾
25 Erie Railway	36¾	50 do	47¾
500 do	36¾	50 do	a10 47¾
300 Hudson R. Railroad	37		

FRIDAY, March 14—P. M.

An increased strength was manifested by the Stock Exchange to-day, partly from the English advices by the steamer of the 1st March, which are more cheerful in their temper toward American credit than for several months past. The London letters represent a much improved interest in our Government and Railway Securities, and some of them look forward to an active business in that market should the successes of the National arms, then known on the other side, be followed up by further victories. These letters were written before the capture of Fort Donelson. An intimation of what would probably take place at that point was received on the day the steamer sailed from Liverpool, but the day before she left Queenstown. The leading speculative Stocks today, were Erie, common and preferred, and Illinois Central, as affected by the English news, end Cleveland and Toledo, and Galena and Chicago among the Western shares. Toledo touched 48 ℔ cent., and Galena sold as high as 69¾ ℔ cent. The annuel report of the letter, showing a clean balance sheet and a cash surplus equal to 2 ℔ cent. toward the July dividend, has attracted a fresh interest in the stock. The prices paid for Erie and Erie Preferred are the best known during the present season—the highest previous advance on the former being to 36½, and on the latter to 61½ ℔ cent. They sold respectively this afternoon 36¾ and 62 ℔ cent., with signs of a more general and vigorous speculation than for several months past. The shares of the New-York Central were steady at 83¾@83¾, cash, and 84, short option to the buyer. Pacific Mail also holds steady at 95@95¼ ℔ cent., and for Panama 121 ℔ cent. was paid, seller's option. Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks were comparatively dull. Illinois State Stocks were higher and in demand.

For Government Securities of all kinds the demand was firm. The 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds touched par, and the Funded Stocks of 1881 sold at 93@93¼ ℔ cent. The 5 ℔ cents. of 1874 rose 1½ ℔ cent., selling as high as 87 ℔ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the General Market left off firm about as follows:

New-York Central	83¾	Mich. Guaranteed	48¾
Erie	36¾	Pacific	95
Erie Preferred	61¾	Illinois Central	66¼
Toledo	47¾	Missouris	53¾
Rock Island	57¼	United States 6s, '81	93
Galena	69¾	American Gold	101½
Mich. Southern	24¾		

The market is strong for the City Bank Shares. The bids, to-day, are advanced 2½ ℔ cent. on Merchants', 2 on Shoe and Leather, 1 on Ocean, 1 on Importers', New-York and Nassen, and 9 ℔ cent. on Seventh Ward:

New-York	91	Bank of the Republic	93
Manhatten	125	Bank of N. America	65
Merchants'	92½	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	98	Irving	65
Union	91	Metropolitan	95½
Phenix	91	People's	80
North River	65	East River	82
Fulton	115	Market	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	Nassau	88
Merchants' Ex.	78	Shoe and Leather	92
Seventh Ward	120	Corn Exchange	90
State of New-York	85	Continental	80
Commerce	87¾	St. Nicholas	80
Broadway	125	Marine	100
Ocean	71	Commonwealth	80
Mercantile	101	New-York County	85
American Exchange	88	Imp. & Traders'	94
Chetham	70	Park	100½

There is an improved demand for the Railway mortgages. Erie fifths 1½ ℔ cent. up, and Illinois Centrals 1 ℔ cent. up. The following are the bids on other descriptions:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. asst. bs.	72¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub	90	N. Indiana firsts	90½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	89
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102½	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ℔c.	91½
Erie firsts, '68	105½	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	50
Erie seconds, ext. '64	89	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	94
Erie seconds, '78	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℔ c.	94½
Erie thirds, '63	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	57
Erie fourths, '80	86	Chi. & N. W. 1st s. 2d series	48¾
Erie fifths, '68	77	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Hudson firsts, '69	105	N. J. Cen. firsts	101
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Hudson thirds, '78	82	Galena & Chic. firsts	100
Hudson conv. '67	76	Gal. & Chi. seconds	93
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	99¾	L. E. & Wab. firsts	74
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Del. Lac. & W. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	98½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	85¾
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c., '82	98¾	M. & F. DuC. firsts, pref.	79
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	93¾	M. & F. DuC. seconds	56
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	92		

The market for Money works with ease, though the ratee to Brokers are still quoted at 6 @7 ℔ cent., according to the class of collateral borrowed upon. Gold continues weak at 101¼@101¾ ℔ cent., and Exchenge, in consequence, is dull at 112@112½ ℔ cent. The course of the market on both Gold and Bills on London has put fault many of our shrewdest end oldest financial heads, as it will doubtless surprise some of our London cotemporeries, who have been most industriously croaking of depreciation and ruin to the peper currency of the United States.

We notice the formation of a new Banking-house at No. 38 Wall-street, under the name of FISK & HATCH. Mr. FISK has long been favorably known as paying teller of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and Mr. HATCH as the cashier of the Bank of Jersey City since its organization in 1856. Their card appears in our advertising columns.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning directed the Sub-Treasurer in this City to receive no further deposits of United States Notes, of the existing issue, returnable in kind, but to make his subsequent certificates of deposit payable in such United States Notes as may be made a legal tender. The reason for this change is, that the existing United States Notes are made receivable for Customs as the equivalent for Gold Coin, and as the interest on the Public Debt is payable exclusively in Coin, which should, in contemplation of the recent act, be derived from Customs, the policy of the Department will be to retire the existing issue as early as practicable. As, however, the new legal tender Notes are not yet ready, the Sub-Treasury will continue their payment out in satisfaction of all disbursement drafts and checks. The following is the order issued to-day:

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE U. S., NEW-YORK, March 14.

Under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that all certificates bearing five per cent. interest hereafter issued for deposits of United States Notes, will be payable in whatever notes may have been made a legal tender by act of Congress, and may be, at the time when repayment shall be called for, paid out in usually to public creditors.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

The accounts from London by the *Africa* this morning, are to Saturday afternoon, March 1. The American news at that time was to Saturday, Feb. 15, including an intimation of the probable capture of Fort Donelson. This news reached London the morning of March 1, and caused an improved demand for our Stocks. The circular of SATTERTHWAITE, of the day before, reports:

"There continues to be a firm market for American Securities, the only exception being in Illinois Central shares, which have declined $2 30 on the announcement of a call of $5, payable March 10. United States 5 ℔ cent. bonds, 1874, are in demand at 66¾; and Virginia 6 ℔ cent. at 48. Railroad bonds of all kinds are being steadily absorbed, and large amounts are difficult to meet with. Erie Third Mortgage Bonds are 78½, ex the 1st of March coupon, having advanced exactly the value of the coupon since the 14th inst.

Large considerable purchases of Atlantic and Great Western 7 ℔ cent. convertible bonds (New-York and ...

...Ohio) have been made at 91¾. Detroit and Milwaukee bondsare still wanted, but few, if any, come to market."

And a letter of the following day, from a correspondent of the Commercial, says:

"Our intelligence from New-York to-day reaches to the 15th of February, with further particulars of the occupation of Roanoke Island. On the whole there is an obvious growth of *the impression in England that the struggle will be terminated this Spring.* American Securities have been consequently buoyant, and the improvement has been greatly stimulated by the receipt of large orders from your side. United States 5 ℔ cents, which left off yesterday at 67, have been freely bought to-day at 68¼. Illinois Central also have had a recovery of 2 ℔ cent. Eries are firm, and the operations in these and most other descriptions have been very extensive.

Within the last few days also there has been a disposition to buy the shares of the lines connecting with the oil districts both in the United States and Canada, commercial people being disposed to anticipate that the predictions of extraordinary results from those sources will be rapidly fulfilled."

The following are the current quotations, to-day, for out-of-town Bank-Notes, of GWYNNE & DAY, who have removed to No. 21 Wall-street, corner of Broad:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	35@—
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La	35@—
New-Jersey	½@¾	Ill. Wis. and Ky	1½@2
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio and Indiana	¾@—
Interior Pennsylv'a	½@¾	Missouri	10@—
Baltimore	¾	Free Indiana	2@—
Maryland	1½@2	Tennessee	35@40
Virginia	5@35	Michigan Ins. Co	1@—
North Carolina	35@—	Canada	par.
S. Carolina and Ga.	35@—		

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Merch 13, and since Jen. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,284,984	$945,885	$1,920,936
Thrown on market	2,389,221	2,014,743	2,159,888
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$28,760,945	$19,795,706	$11,419,440
Thrown on market	29,695,161	18,639,450	12,704,776

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTIRE. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,235	$770,637	229	$69,893	452	$210,567
Mf. of Cot'n	1,812	304,986	588	94,425	294	88,054
Mf. of Silk	372	320,147	39	48,744	85	98,096
Mf. of Flax	834	218,456	37	5,068	358	48,799
Miscellan's	227	85,580	—	—	52	11,666
Total	5,200	$1,702,801	890	$218,130	1,241	$457,082
		218,130				1,702,806
Total entered		$1,920,936	Total marketed			$2,159,888

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $685,847, including $74,000 for Customs; payments, $1,564,483; balance, this afternoon, $6,196,727.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 12,000 bbls. Flour, 280 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 6,566 bushels Wheat, 5,288 bushels Corn, 5,255 bushels Rye, 1,560 bushels Barley, 1,303 bushels Oats, 3,023 bushels Malt, 5,476 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,460 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 150 mats Java, at 26½c., and 50 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Dull, lower and unsettled. Middlings, 26½c. @28c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour have been in fair request to-day, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. Trade brands have been in limited demand at former rates. Sales have been confined to 12,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 70—chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour is in inactive and depressed; sales 900 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand et aboot previous figures. Sales, 24,000 bush., including White Western at $1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 32 in store; red State, part at $1 37; red Jersey and Pennsylvenia, at $1 40@$1 41, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at essentially unchanged rates. Sales 46,500 bushels, at 58¾c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; and 58½c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, in shipping order, ℔ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 39½c.@40¾c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in more demend, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 9,400 bushels. Barley is in light supply and fair request. Sales 11,600 bushels, including Canada West, at $1, and State, at 85c.@90c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is pretty active and firm at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet to-day at previous retes, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales 200 tons No. 1 American Pig, at $21 ℔ ton.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 90 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 35c. @37c., and Cuba Muscovado, mainly at 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including No. 1, at $6 75@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly purchased at $1 07½@$1 10 ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other descriptions.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Fish and Linseed Oils, at full prices. Other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and has been quoted firmer; sales, to-day, 1,100 bbls., part at $13 62½@$13 75 for Mess, here; $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@5½c. ℔ lb. 541,316 Hogs were cut and packed in New-York and Brooklyn, from Nov. 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5¾c.@6¾c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP o' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CON. NUPP, THE $30,000 NUPP—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another victory, or what is the same thing, another evacuation by the rebels, is chronicled this morning. New-Madrid is now in our possession—the rebels having left it on Thursday night Some fighting took place on Thursday between the rebel gunboats and our siege batteries. They left behind them a quantity of guns and stores. There is a report that Island No. 10 is also evacuated.

It appears from our Washington dispatches that all the rebels have not yet left the vicinity of the Lower Potomac. One of our steamers, while passing the batteries at Aquia Creek on Thursday night, was fired at six times, though none of the shots took effect. Gen. HOOKER is understood to have expressed the opinion yesterday that the rebels had not abandoned Fredericksburgh, and this demonstration on the Potomac seems to warrant this belief.

In effecting their retreat from Manassas, the rebels are reported to have used five hundred cars and from thirty to forty locomotives. This amount of rolling stock, however, not being found sufficient, a large part of the army moved south by the Warrenton Turnpike, and thus exposed itself to pursuit. It is not yet known whether this division of the rebel forces was ascertained in time to be availed of.

There is nothing new from our Army at Manassas this morning.

Our latest dispatches from Fortress Monroe report everything quiet there. The rebel steamer *Merrimac* was still undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

By the arrival at this port of the United States steam-transport *Delaware*, we have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to Monday afternoon last. They are not of special importance. Gen. SHERMAN had issued a general order announcing the appointment of EDWARD L. PIERCE, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as General Superintendent and Director of all persons engaged in the cultivation of the land and the employment of the blacks. The order also contains a letter of instruction from Secretary STANTON to Gen. SHERMAN, directing him to afford protection, subsistence and facilities, so far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, and the duties and objects of his command, to all persons having the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to collect, keep and dispose of cotton, rice and other property abandoned by the original possessors. We have received by the *Delaware* letters from our special correspondents, giving full details of the late expedition to Fernandina, Fla., which will be found extremely interesting. The main facts have before been stated, but many particulars are now given which make our knowledge on the subject complete.

We learn from Winchester that a skirmish took place on the Strasburgh road on Thursday afternoon, between twenty-six of our cavalry engaged in foraging, and a party of about two hundred of ASHBY'S rebel cavalry. One men covered the departure of the teams, and retreated slowly to Winchester, skirmishing as they proceeded, and succeeded in reaching the town without the loss of a man, while the enemy lost several killed and wounded.

Reports have reached Washington that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It is further said that Gen. BEAUREGARD has left Tennessee and arrived at Richmond, though the truth of this latter report is regarded as doubtful.

A letter in the Boston *Journal*, dated Key West, March 1, partially confirms the reported evacuation of Pensacola by the rebels. Many of the guns, it was said, had been removed from the sand batteries and Fort McRae, and sent to Mobile. Probably the 10,000 troops whose arrival at Memphis with Gen. BRAGG is reported, formerly garrisoned the fortifications about Pensacola.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable arrangements with contractors of steam machinery who have failed to perform their contracts, was passed. A joint resolution was reported from the Military Committee, which authorizes the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer, if he shall see fit without a Court-martial. Objection was made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, and the resolution was laid over. A bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram, and steam gunboats, and to complete the Stevens Battery, was introduced by Mr. HALE, and referred. Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, introduced his bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and it was referred. The case of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. POWELL spoke at considerable length in self-vindication. Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. POWELL, and after some further debate, a vote was taken on the resolution to expel, and it was rejected, 28 to 11. The Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Flag-officer FOOTE, his officers and men of the Western Flotilla, was unanimously passed. The Senate resolution tendering thanks to Lieut. WORDEN, was referred to the Naval Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill was reported from the Special Committee, and made the special order one week from Tuesday next. The Tax-bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday several bills were reported favorably, among them the one to consolidate the several acts relative to the District Courts in this City. Notice was given of a bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General, and for the transfer to his hands of certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers. Among the bills passed was one relative to terms of imprisonment in the State Prisons, and allowing convicts to earn a commutation of their sentences, and one to prevent Supervisors from holding any other town or county office. The resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT, and providing for the presentation to him of an album, were referred to a Select Committee. The bill to repeal the Church Property act, passed in 1855, was debated in Committee of the Whole, but was not finally disposed of.

In the Assembly, the bill to prevent the traffic in swill milk was reported favorably; also the bill to confer the power to inspect steam boilers upon the Metropolitan Police; also the bill to amend the law for the collection of taxes; also the bill relating to taxes and assessments in this City; also the bill to prevent bribery and corruption; also the bill for the construction of a railroad in Tenth and other streets in this City; also the bill to regulate the business of pawnbroking. A general bill to provide for the payment of claims for organizing, equipping and subsisting troops was reported, and will be considered in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday. The bill to compel railroad and stage companies to furnish seats to all their customers was reported adversely, but was recommitted for further consideration. A substitute for all the Metropolitan Health bills, before the Special Committee, was reported. The bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the New-York Firemen was ordered to a third reading. The bill to organize the Militia, and to provide for the public defence, was referred to a Select Committee of Thirteen to report complete. A motion to consider the proposed prohibitory amendment of the Constitution was lost, 52 to 51.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at this port yesterday, we have advices from Europe two days later than were previously received. The papers relative to the Southern blockade had at length been presented to both Houses of Parliament. They are quite voluminous. The last dispatch is from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS—the one already noticed as expressing the belief of the Earl that the blockade is effective. The news from the Continent is interesting, but not specially important. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Provisions were steady; Breadstuffs dull. Consols were unchanged.

Gen. BENHAM has been ordered to Boston to look after the harbor fortifications.

A letter from Ship Island, dated Feb. 25, states that the ship *Undaunted*, from Boston, had landed all her horses (140 in number) in good order. The officers at the island had visited the ship, and were much pleased with the arrangements on board for the care of the animals.

Capt. BALDWIN, of the United States ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, narrowly escaped death by suffocation, from the fumes of charcoal, a day or two before the schooner *J. W. Chapman* left her. Chilled with cold, a charcoal fire was kindled in a brazier in his cabin. Afterwards a servant entered, replenished the fire, and retired. The next visitor found Capt. B. stretched upon the sofa in an insensible condition, and it was with great difficulty he was restored to consciousness. At last accounts he was recovering.

A statement made by Adjt.-Gen. HODSON, of Maine, shows that that State has furnished 21,829 men for the National service. Of this number, 1,086 have enlisted in other States; 325 are in the army and 2,865 in the navy.

At Trial Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, the verdict of a Jury now made the American Telegraph Company responsible for a debt claimed to have been lost by reason of delay on the part of the Company in forwarding a paid dispatch to Providence, Rhode Island. A female in Bloomer costume yesterday appeared before Justice MASON, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and obtained an order for publication of service in an action for divorce against her husband.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and prices advanced on Government Securities and the Erie and Western shares on the *Africa's* advices of renewed interest in London in American Stocks. Gold, 101¼; Exchange, 112@112¾.

The principal demand for Flour, yesterday, was for shipping brands, which were quoted somewhat firmer. Wheat was in very moderate request. White Corn, Rye and Barley were pretty actively sought after at essentially unchanged rates. Provisions were generally less active; Mess Pork was quoted rather dearer. The transactions in Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Hops, Hemp, Candles, Dyewoods, Fruit, Metals and Naval Stores were limited. Sugars were inquired for, as were, also, Chemicals, Fish, Hay, Hides, Leather, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The Tea sale was quite spiritless. Light freight engagements were reported.

THE MEXICAN MONARCHY—A HITCH IN THE BARGAINING.—The negotiations, intended to place the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of GUATEMOZIN, appear to hang fire. The exact nature of the difficulty is not stated; but the secret no doubt lies in what the lawyers might term a failure of consideration. France, who alone has been tricked into a support of the project, has discovered that Austria will give no territory in exchange for the appanage of her Archduke, and will lend no aid of ships or bayonets to maintain on his perilous seat the elect of a free people. All possibility of benefit to French interests, arising out of the present campaign in Mexico, is, therefore, terminated; and it only remains for the French Emperor to retire from the enterprise with the best grace attainable in the circumstances. The difficulties now referred to are doubtless raised for this object.

It is also highly probable that the Archduke himself dislikes the adventure. The experience of monarchs, thus imposed upon an indifferent or a reluctant people, is not calculated to hearten him; for, immediately beneath his eyes, is evidence of the sorrows that sometimes beset the paths of such princes, and plant thorns in the ermine-facing of their crowns. OTHO of Bavaria was placed on the throne of Greece by the voice of the people, prompted by the Great Powers. As the Greeks owed their independence to the latter, it may be supposed they accepted the nominee with grateful submission, and it might be supposed that unto him and his dynasty would they cling all the days of their national life. But OTHO, like MAXIMILIAN, is a German, not a Greek. He is not a part of the people; coheres in no way with their character and traditions. Hence the growth of a decided feeling of discontent throughout his little Kingdom, ripening into insurrection, and likely at this very moment to furnish him a reason for resuming a residence in Munich. Armed intervention of France, or Austria, or Russia, may enable him to hold his own; but the necessity of such assistance will prove how false is his claim to be the chosen monarch of a free people, and will show that to retain his crown, he must rule with autocratic [illegible] borrowed from the late dynasty of Naples. A liberal himself, MAXIMILIAN must revolt at the future this Grecian drama predicts for him. Nothing is more probable than that his objections form no unimportant part of the actual obstacles. And it is not, as matters now stand, the interest of any of the three intervening Powers that those obstacles should be removed.

Returning English Sentiment.

The tide of popular opinion in England in regard to our war upon rebellion has been turning in favor of the National cause for several weeks. The position of the Ministry has become more stable. The arts or intrigues of the Confederate emissaries in London to poison the British mind, and to misrepresent the effective nature of our blockade, are less damaging. Even the great cotton interest of Manchester has virtually taken sides with the North, as the surest means of reopening the cotton ports—insisting that the blockade should be scrupulously respected until time is afforded for removing with the strong arm of the National authority the cause which rendered it necessary. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is more and more of the same opinion, and the events arriving out from this side were, at the latest dates, daily vindicating the wisdom of his judgment. The Liberal Press throughout the Kingdom is also taking the part of the Government of the United States, as against the recognition of the rebellious conspiracy constituted at Richmond for its overthrow.

In addition to these signs of political and manufacturing reaction in our favor, we have now, by the *Africa*, the unmistakable signs of the turn of financial confidence in London. The great moneyed interests of the Stock Exchange, reawakened to the elasticity and power of our Government, at home, by the practical results of the Winter campaign against the rebellion, are gradually, but surely returning to a substantial confidence in its credit as well. They had only received one or two installments of our victories, and these not the most important, in the month of February. But their letters by the present mail afford the gratifying assurance that they were already willing to trust to the ultimate and complete, if not early, triumph of the National cause. They refer to a sensible revival in the inquiry for our Stocks and the probability that the attention and speculation of the English public would be greatly increased toward them should the succeeding mails from this side confirm the swelling tide of victory.

But with all this, the studied efforts of a portion of the London Press, including the *Times*, to misrepresent the state of affairs with our Government, were continued as if to break the force of events in our favor which were so nearly impending. Only the day before the first intimation reached England that Fort Donelson was invested and would probably fall, the leading journal contained an editorial article, founded upon the grossest misapprehension, or pretended ignorance, it may be, of the situation of the war, and filled with the most scandalous misrepresentation of the state of popular and commercial sentiment in regard to its continued and vigorous prosecution. Nothing like this article, for its reckless misstatement of facts, has yet appeared in any reputable London journal, and we may add that its mendacity finds no sign of plausibility, much less apology, in the nature of any of the advices which went out from New-York from the first to the middle of February, and from which the writer is or ought to be presumed to speak. There was not so much as a pretext before him to assert that Wall-street demanded the stoppage of the war, short of success, or that "the potent phrase is heard, and is growing into a more potent voice, that in some way or other this war must be settled." The steamer of the 12th February, from this side, whose letters and papers must have been before this writer on the 28th, carried out the most exultant and confident feeling from Wall-street in regard to the events and prospects of the war, and no single word from any loyal or respectable mercantile or banking source, of doubt or misgiving of the ultimate result, or of distrust in the ability, the resources and the credit of the Government, to make our triumph sure. We turn to the files of the New-York papers of that week, in vain, for any fact in the current political and financial events of the day, for any market report, for any report of the state of trade, at the time, upon which to assert that our "merchants and bankers and trading classes" were deploring the withering ruin from hour to hour of the Atlantic cities, "their warehouses empty, property valueless, *and trade dying!*" The reverse of this was perhaps more distinctly and unqualifiedly reported by the mail in question than on any previous occasion. The state of trade and the condition of financial confidence almost to buoyancy, have been improving, with each recurring success of the National arms, ever since.

So much for the misrepresentation of Wall-street. The capture of Roanoke and Fort Henry was known to this London journalist. The one is called an annoying descent upon the coast of the enemy; the other the capture of "an earthwork on the Tennessee, which, even if followed by the capture of the stronger neighboring fort on the *Constantine*, (the Cumberland seems never to have been heard of in the *Times* establishment,) is only one of the first of a long series of military preparations for the possession of two States which were never among the most zealous in the Southern cause!" A year of such successes, it is added, would only give the Government possession of Kentucky and Tennessee!! And in this vein of misrepresentation and style of argument, the leading English journal attempts to enlighten and prepare the English mind for the events which were then almost certain to succeed the achievements in North Carolina and Tennessee, which the writer is so hasty to depreciate.

"NEW-MADRID IS OURS!"—So the President was informed yesterday in these jubilant words; and though the dispatches concerning the victory are as yet very unsatisfactory, the information is at least positive of a very important success for our arms in the extreme southeastern corner of Missouri. We were prepared for the news. The position of affairs preceding the capture was briefly thus: The rebel forces, on evacuating Columbus, divided into three columns; one going down [illegible] (Tenn.,) where it is now [illegible]; and a third locating itself at Island No. 10 and New-Madrid. The column going to the latter points formed a junction with the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON, who for the last half year have been ravaging all this section of Missouri. They hoped here to make a stand to interrupt the transit of the National army down the river, while the rebels at Jackson would prevent our passage to Memphis by railroad. But, even before the evacuation of Columbus, a National column under Gen. POPE (the same General, it will be remembered, who bagged twenty-five hundred Missouri rebels about three months ago) had left the town of Commerce on the Missouri River, and marched southward by a somewhat circuitous route, with the intention of taking New-Madrid in the rear. We had news a few days ago that this force had reached the town, invested it, and was preparing to give the collective rebels battle. The details of the affair will doubtless reach us immediately. Not only has New-Madrid fallen but, by this success, Island No. 10, impregnable or to be impregnable, in the rebel style, has also virtually fallen into our hands. Indeed, it is reported to be already evacuated. That suddenly famous isle is located in the river some distance above New-Madrid, though owing to a bend in the river, it is really a short distance south of it, in point of latitude. This success clears the way to the rebel forts at Randolph, from whence it is but a step to Memphis!

Treason in Embryo—A Remarkable Document.

Our correspondent with the expedition which lately took possession of Fernandina, Fla., transmits us a number of letters, documents, memorands, etc., which he picked up in the town after the hasty hegira of the inhabitants on the approach of the Union force. Among these, curiously enough, turns up a letter dated Washington, Jan. 7, 1861, written by YULEE, then United States Senator, addressed to "JOSEPH FINEGAN, Esq., Tallahassee, Fla.," which gives us a most interesting glimpse of the secret doings of the chief secession conspirators at that period. The telegraphic columns of the TIMES of that same day (Jan. 7, 1861,) contained the following Washington dispatch: "The Southern Senators last night (Jan. 6) held a conference, and telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States to advise immediate secession." Now, the present letter is a report by YULEE, who was present at this "consultation," as he calls it, of the resolutions adopted on this occasion, transmitted to the said FINEGAN, who, by the way, was a member of the "Sovereignty Convention" of Florida, then sitting in the town of Tallahassee. The original of this remarkable historical document, which was probably written by YULEE in his seat in the United States Senate, is now before us. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of the Senators from the Seceding States—in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida were present.

The idea of the meeting was that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of a Confederate Government, not later than 15 February. This time is allowed to enable Louisiana and Texas to participate. It seemed to be opinion [sic] that if we left here force, loan and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. LINCOLN in immediate condition for hostilities—whereas if [sic] by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, *it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration.*

The resolutions will be sent by the delegation to the President of the Convention. I have not been able to find Mr. MALLORY this morning. HAWKINS [the member from Florida] is in Connecticut. I have therefore thought it best to send you this copy of the resolutions.

In haste

Yours truly D. L. YULEE.

JOSEPH FINEGAN Esq ("Sovereignty Conference") Tallahassee Fla.

The following were the resolutions referred to:

Resolved 1. That in our opinion each of the Southern States should as soon as may be, secede from the Union.

Resolved 2. That provision should be made for a Convention to organize a Confederacy of the Seceding States, the Convention to meet not later than the 15th of February, at the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That in view of the hostile legislation that is threatened against the Seceding States, and which may be consumated [sic in original, for it seems his secession mania extended even into orthography] before the 4th of March, we ask instructions whether the delegations are to remain in Congress until that date for the purpose of defeating such legislation.

Resolved, That a Committee be and are hereby appointed, consisting of Messrs. DAVIS, SLIDELL, and MALLORY, to carry out the objects of this meeting.

It will thus be seen that this remarkable letter, which breathes throughout the spirit of the conspirator, in reality lets us into one of the most important of the numerous secret conclaves which the plotters of treason then held in the Capital. It was then, as it appears, that they determined to strike the blow and precipitate their States into secession. But at the same time they resolved it would be imprudent for them then openly to withdraw, as in that case Congress might pass "force, loan, and volunteer bills, which would put Mr. LINCOLN in immediate condition for hostilities." No, No! that would not do. (So much patriotic virtue they half suspected, half feared was left in the country.) On the contrary, "*by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration.*" Ah! What a tragic back-ground, full of things unutterable, is there there! It appears, however, that events were faster than they, and instead of being able to retain their seats up to the 4th of March, they were able to remain but a very few weeks. JEFF. DAVIS withdrew on the 21st of January—just a fortnight after this "consultation." But for the rest, mark how faithfully the programme here drawn up by this knot of traitors in secret session, was realized. Each of the named States, represented by this cabal, did, "as soon as may be, secede from the Union"—the Mississippi Convention passing its ordinance on the heels of the receipt of these resolutions, on the 9th of January, Florida and Alabama on the 11th, Louisiana on the 26th, and Texas on the 1st of February; while the "organization of the Confederate Government" took place at the very time appointed, DAVIS being inaugurated on the 18th of February. And here is another plot of the traitors brought to light. Those very men, on withdrawing from the Senate, urged that they were doing so in obedience to the command of their respective States. As DAVIS put it, in his parting speech, "the ordinance of secession having passed the Convention of his State, he felt obliged to obey the summons, and retire from all official connection with the Federal Government." This letter of YULEE'S clearly reveals that they had themselves pushed their State Conventions to the adoption of the very measure which they had the hardihood to put forward as an imperious "summons" which they could not disobey! 'Tis thus that Treason did its work.

But how has Time brought round his revenges. A little more than a year after the date of this epistle, YULEE, the writer of the letter, and FINEGAN, the correspondent to whom it was addressed, were both at Fernandina, Fla. Suddenly before their affrighted gaze the fleet of the Union makes its appearance in the harbor. They and the rebel soldiery are fain to take to flight by the railroad, away from the wrath to come. And they were just in time, for one of DUPONT'S gunboats sent a shell into the rear car, and YULEE had but time to escape to the lagoons where he will have ample opportunity to meditate on the sacredness of that oath which he took to support the Constitution of the United States. Moreover—for this affair, like the rest of the rebellion, is full of its dramatic elements—this same Florida railroad also plays a not unimportant part in the farce-fiasco of YULEE, Florida and secession. He and FINEGAN—Jew and Irishman—were co-contractors on it, and the Senator was constantly chasing Government for fat mail contracts and subsidies. He succeeded better than he deserved; but it is well known that it was because his Jew heart did not get all it craved that he urged the secession of Florida—and, like the base Indean, threw away a pearl richer than all his tribe.

The Work of Gen. Halleck.

Now that the three Southwestern Military Departments lately under BUELL, HALLECK and HUNTER, are consolidated into one great Department under Major-Gen. HALLECK, operations in that section will be carried on with a unity of purpose and an energy of spirit, the lack of which heretofore has produced delay and confusion. The desultory movements undertaken, and, under the circumstances necessary, in Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, the Indian Territory and Arkansas, will now either entirely cease, or will be subordinated to the great purpose of expelling the armed rebels from the entire State of Tennessee, and from the States bordering on it southward to the Gulf of Mexico. Next to Eastern Virginia, this region is, both militarily and politically, the most important part of the rebel country. If the mountain lands of Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama are held by our troops, we will, with the foothold we already have in the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, virtually have military control of all the vast slave region sloping southward from the Alleghanies. If the line of the Mississippi be in our hands, we likewise control the States bordering that great river on both sides to its mouth. In a political view, this region is no less important. The original school of secession conspirators looked almost entirely to the establishment of a great Slave Empire in the semi-tropical regions bordering upon the *Gulf of Mexico*. The Border States, to which we have thus far confined our military operations, were not expected nor desired to join the black oligarchic military Empire. They were looked upon rather in the light of outworks, to belong to the South, or to remain neutral, as they pleased, but really to be used as a barrier against the Abolition encroachments of the Northern States. At first extending from South Carolina to Florida, and sweeping from thence in a semicircle to the Rio Grande, the new Empire would speedily subjugate the feeble States of Mexico. Cuba and other West India Islands would be annexed, and all the negroes and peoples of other inferior races reduced to their normal condition of Slavery. The Gulf of Mexico would then form a central lake, round which would circle the States of the grand Confederation, whose corner-stone should be Slavery, and its rulers the lords of the plantation. This was the dream, fevered but gorgeous, of the conspirators who imagined they had fallen heir to the visions of AARON BURR—such men as SLIDELL, JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, RHETT and WIGFALL. The military possession of the States immediately south of Tennessee by our troops will at once and forever destroy all such hopes. Further, in the five or six States contiguous to the line of operation of which we are writing, the slave system of the South, to sustain which this rebellion was really and ostensibly inaugurated, has its greatest development. In the States bordering on the Gulf, and for some distance up the Mississippi, the population is divided into about one-half slave and the other half nominally free; while the slave element is massed in various districts, so as to give it there a prodigious predominance. This element is at once strength and weakness to the rebellion; but it is at our option to dispose of it in such a way as that it shall at least not add to the rebel power. Of this whole section of country, from our present lines of operation on the north to our line of operation on the southern Gulf coast, we give this morning a compact map; and in the brief space which it occupies will be seen the whole surface over which Gen. HALLECK has now to extend the National authority. As soon as that able Commander can march from his present position at Nashville and take possession of Chattanooga in the east, and Memphis in the west, and when in addition our forces on the coast take possession of Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, the whole of the States of the Southwest and the Gulf will fall into our control. It would be utterly impossible to maintain a rebel army in the low, flat cotton-and-slave regions of central Alabama and Mississippi, while the National forces held possession of all the lines of communication, and stand invincible upon the front and rear. The rebels are now expelled from Missouri, the rebel army of Arkansas is routed, and, we believe that to-day there is not west of the Mississippi, five thousand effective rebels under arms. So that, to the work on the Gulf States and against the rebels there concentrated, Gen. HALLECK can bring the whole of the vast army lately in his own command, as well as the army lately in Kansas and Kentucky. It is probable that the National forces in Kentucky, added to that ready to begin operations on the Gulf, numbers not short of one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. The field for their conquest is a vast one; the work is difficult; but with such a force, united under and inspired by such a leader, we doubt not that the task will be done, and effectively done, sooner than most people anticipate. When done, it will end what at one time appeared the most difficult labor in putting down the great revolt. It will then remain only that the rebel army in Eastern Virginia be destroyed and South Carolina well chastised; after which the rebellion, as a military fact, will be essentially disposed of.

Marine Batteries—Thick Armor or Armor in Sheets.

We understand that the Navy Department expresses a decided preference for thick plates of iron armor for ships in preference to several strata of thin plates of the same aggregate thickness. The European practice would seem to confirm this view of the case. But the most obvious facts and principles are all to the contrary. The elaborate experiments of Mr. STEVENS show that while the pile of thin plates may be more *indented*, the solid plate of equal thickness is most shattered and weakened by a ball of given force. The thin plates bend individually, and the inner plates are hardly weakened at all; but the whole of the thick plate must either give way altogether or be weakened in every part. Its fracture is irregular, and generally greatest on the back side; and the effect, as a whole, is more destructive. The same facts were fully illustrated in the late engagement—the first engagement of two iron-clad vessels—at Fortress Monroe. While the turret of the *Monitor*, composed of 8 layers, each an inch thick, was only indented 2½ inches by a shot striking square and flat upon it, one of the solid bars or plates, 9 inches thick and 12 inches deep, forming a part of her pilot-house, was completely broken in two by a similar shot, and opened 6 inch on the back side. Thus 8 inches of thin plates stood better than 9 inches of solid iron. This was due, in some degree, to the connection of the thin plates with the surrounding mass, while the solid plate had only its individual strength. And this leads to another view of the subject.

When the armor of ships is composed merely of blocks, pinned to the frame, and having no lateral connection, it adds no strength to the structure, but, on the contrary, it adds its immense weight, which is constantly tending to strain and fracture the other parts of the vessel, especially at sea. The loosening of the solid plates of the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, and the straining and leaking of the vessels due to it, have already been sources of immense trouble and expense. But when the armor is composed of layers of thin plates, breaking joints, the whole structure is in effect one continuous plate, forming a girder of immense strength. The armor thus serves the double purpose of giving the vessel extraordinary strength, and of better resisting the enemy's projectiles.

But there is one more consideration in favor of thin plates. Their cost is very much less than that of thick plates. The former are turned out rapidly by our ordinary rolling machinery. The latter cannot be made of the dimensions desired by more than one or two mills, if at all, in this country.

Two-inch plates cost fifty per cent. more than boiler-iron, and the cost of four and five-inch plates increases in a much larger proportion. The 6½-inch armor of the Stevens Battery, composed of thin layers, would cost considerably less than the 4½-inch solid plates of the *Warrior*, beside being, according to the actual trials, a vastly better protection against shot, and the very backbone of the vessel, instead of mere dead weight. It is to be hoped that these facts will lead to the abandonment of the project of *sending to England* for thick plates.

Broadway Railroad—A Route for Processions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks on the Broadway Railroad, to which, in common with most taxpayers, I am opposed, omit to mention one great objection to it, which is, that, if it is ever laid down, *New-York will possess no avenue in which processions, or an army, can pass unobstructed.* Leave us one main street on our narrow island, in which our brave soldiers can show themselves on a Peace, and on anniversary occasions. If the bill is to become a law, honor your journal by the advocacy of a stringent clause, compelling the corporation of the road, when formally ordered by the Mayor, to withdraw their cars and mules, during such hours as the people require the street for such commemorative occasions as they have hitherto used it for. F.

The bill reported in the Assembly saves us the task set by this correspondent. The second section provides that a simple notice from the Superintendent of Police that the street is wanted on any day named for a public procession will oblige the Company to withdraw their cars in time for the display, and to run the lines of stages connecting with the up town division of the road through the side streets to the Battery, so long as the cars are absent. This provision effectually disposes of the objections founded on the need of a thoroughfare for popular pageants. So guarded, indeed, is the bill in reference to every point where the public interests require protection, that the only doubt about it is, whether any body of capitalists can be found willing to embark in an enterprise so saddled with expensive and rigorous conditions.

A HERO SLIGHTED.—While the House was, on Thursday, passing resolutions of thanks to Gen. CURTIS and his officers, among whom is Gen. ASBOTH, the Senate was declining to bestow upon the latter the rank which, if not previously due him, he so splendidly earned at Pea Ridge. The justice and patriotism of the two bodies need harmonizing.

FERNANDINA AND THE SOUTHERN SEABOARD.—The repossession—we can hardly call it capture—of Fernandina, is told in all its details in the interesting letters of our special correspondents, which we publish to-day. The remarkable feature in the affair is that the rebels should have abandoned it without an attempt to defend it. A formidable government fort and several powerful earthworks rendered the place much stronger than any of the others along the Southern coast, whose possession they have stoutly contested with us. There is no manner of doubt that the force of

five thousand men that had been stationed at his point, might have made a stout resistance, and done our great damage, to say the least. He did was, in fact, the logical consequence of our previous demonstrations on the coast, and there is not the smallest doubt that the whole seaboard south of Savannah is ours to-day, if we had but the force to occupy it.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.—The *Tribune* abates none of the fierceness of its attacks upon Gen. McCLELLAN. Considering the indignation it exhibited at the assaults upon Gen. FREMONT after that leader had taken the field in Missouri, it was expected to illustrate its sense of propriety in such matters by abstaining from its senseless philippics against McCLELLAN. But expectations of that sort the *Tribune* is quite apt to disappoint.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14.

The bills for the relief of Savings Banks, in respect to lands sold for taxes, to amend the New-York Loaners' Association charter, and to consolidate the several acts relative to the District Courts, New-York, were reported favorably.

Mr. WELLES gave notice of a bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General and for the transfer to his hands of certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to terms of imprisonment in the State's Prisons, and to enable convicts to earn a commutation of their sentence.

To prevent Supervisors from holding any other town or county office, or to be parties to any contract with a county.

On motion of Mr. WOODRUFF the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad was moved forward.

Mr. WOODRUFF called up his resolutions complimentary to Gen. SCOTT, and providing for the presentation to him of an album, similar to that presented to LAFAYETTE.

On motion of Mr. TERRY the matter was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY's bill to repeal the Church Property act of 1855 was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CRAIG said, the repeal of this law would put the Catholic Church on a different footing with other churches in the State. He could see no good reason for the repeal of the act.

Mr. CONNOLLY spoke in favor of the repeal and against the law of 1855.

Mr. WOODRUFF argued at length on the same side, urging the repeal of the law, declaring it had been passed under a state of excitement. The bill was unnecessary and harmful.

Mr. BRADLEY also argued against the law of 1855, and advocated the repeal of that act.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF, relating to the District Courts, New-York, was reported favorably. The bill remedies the evils arising out of the delays in prosecuting bastardy bonds, and gives the District Courts jurisdiction over such bonds.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14.

The special order, the bill for the reorganization of the militia, was postponed.

The following bills were reported favorably from the Standing Committees:

Concerning the Erie Railroad.

To prevent the traffic in swill milk, with an amendment. This bill is the same as was sent to the Associated Press last night, the clause inserted by the Senate requiring swill milk carts to have the name of the proprietor and the wards "swill milk" printed thereon, being stricken out by the Committee.

To confer the power to inspect steam-boilers on the Metropolitan Police.

To amend the laws for the collection of taxes.

Relating to taxes and assessments in New-York.

To prevent bribery and corruption at elections.

To amend the Equalization laws.

For the construction of a railroad in Tenth and other streets, New-York.

To regulate the business of pawnbroking.

To aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. BENTLEY moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. DARBY announced that there would be a minority report, and moved to lay the motion on the table until that was presented. Carried.

To incorporate the Firemen's Institute, New-York.

Mr. ARNOUX reported a bill for the adjustment and payment of the arrearages of the State Prison contracts, and moved to make the bill the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. ALVORD said the bill was for the profit of the contractors.

The motion was lost.

Mr. PRINCE reported a general bill to provide for the payment of the claims for organizing, subsisting and equipping the troops, and moved the bill forward to a second Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

Mr. PRINDLE reported adversely the bill to compel cars and stages to furnish a seat to every passenger.

On motion of Mr. LALOR the bill was recommitted for further consideration.

Mr. PRINDLE reported a Metropolitan Health bill, being a substitute for all the bills before the Committee.

Mr. LEARNY made a minority report against the bill to allow aliens to hold real estate.

Mr. GRAY reported a bill to provide reimbursement to persons for loss of equipments worn out in the service of the United States.

Mr. CALLAHAN reported complete the bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reorganize the militia and provide for the public defence was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. GRAY, ALLEN, PRINCE, ALVORD and SCHOLEFIELD.

After further debate, the bill was referred to a Select Committee of Thirteen, to report complete.

Mr. RENSSELAER moved to take up the report of the majority of the Select Committee, in favor of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the motion lost, by Yeas 51, Nays 52.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution for a Select Committe of nine, to select bills or general orders to be reported complete, with safeguards to prevent any objectionable bill, or to which opposition is made, being so reported. Laid over.

Several bills were then moved and introduced.

Adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the bill reported by the Committee as a substitute for the Metropolitan Health bills:

SECTION 1. Forms the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond into the Metropolitan Health District.

SEC. 2. Vests in the Metropolitan Board of Health the powers and duties connected with sanitary regulations, public health, street-cleaning, and Quarantine.

SEC. 3. Provides for the appointment by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, two physicians residing and practicing in New-York, one in Brooklyn, and one in Richmond, who, with the State Health Officer and two Metropolitan Police Commissioners, one of whom shall reside in Kings, and the other be the Commissioner having the shortest term to serve, shall constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health, a majority to be a quorum. The Governor to appoint during the recess of the Senate.

SEC. 4. The four physicians appointed shall draw lots for terms of office, of one, two, three and four years' duration, and thereafter the appointments to be made for four years.

SEC. 5. Vacates the office of any of the four Health Commissioners thus appointed, who shall accept any public office, or be publicly nominated for any elective office, and fail to decline the same for ten days.

SEC. 6. Provides for the taking of the oath of office.

SEC. 7. The Board to meet on or before the 1st of May, and choose a President from their own body, and a Secretary and Treasurer. The two latter to receive salaries not over $1,500 each. The Board to meet at least once in each week.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer to file a bond, approved by the Comptroller, in the sum of $20,000, with at least two sureties.

SEC. 9. Fixes the salary of President at $3,000. Police Commissioners, each $5 for each certified attendance at a meeting of the Board, but not to exceed $500 during the year. Remaining Health Commissioners, $1,000 per year each.

SEC. 10. Prohibits any Commissioner from being interested in any contract made by the Board, or from receiving any fee or reward, under penalty of being deemed guilty of felony, and punishable by imprisonment from three to five years.

SEC. 11. Abolishes all Boards and Commissioners of Health in the District, and offices of Resident Physician, Commissioners of Health, Health Wardens and Deputies, Street Inspectors and their Departments, and transfers their powers and duties to the new Board, who may discontinue any existing officer or bureau at their discretion.

SEC. 12. Requires the Metropolitan Police force to enforce all ordinances and rules of the Health Board, and to report daily to the Board all violations thereof. The Police Commissioners to detail such men for service as the Health Board may require.

SEC. 13. Allows the Board to enforce, alter and amend all laws of the State or cities relating to public health, burials and registration, and to impose fines and penalties, which, when recovered, are to be paid into the Treasurer's hands [illegible] except for actual collection, [illegible] to the several counties [illegible] to have power over the sale of unwholesome food, removal of garbage, &c., and appropriation of all nuisances, and over all the public hospitals, and to regulate and designate places of [illegible] for Quarantine; but only yellow fever, small-pox, ship fever and cholera, to be considered Quarantinable diseases.

SEC. 14. Defines the powers of the Board over tenements and buildings in the District.

SEC. 15. Authorizes the Board to make contracts for street cleaning; but no legal existing contract to be impaired, only the Board to have the duty of superintendence over the same.

SEC. 16. Gives the right of entry and examination of all houses, tenements and premises in the District.

SEC. 17. The Board to appoint twelve Health Inspectors, seven from physicians residing and practicing in New-York, four from Brooklyn, and one from Richmond; the Inspectors to make personal examination of the portion of the Health District allotted to them, and to report in writing to the Board at least once in each week; their salaries to be $750 per annum each.

SEC. 18. Requires delivery of all books and papers of existing departments to be transferred to the Board, and requires all public institutions receiving aid from the State, within their district, to make such returns as the Board may require.

SEC. 19. The moneys for expenses of the Board to be collected from the counties in such sums as may be estimated by the Board.

SEC. 20. The financial estimate to be made up by the Health Commissioners, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, on or before Sept. 1, each year, with an apportionment to each city, town or village in the district, in the ratio of number of inhabitants. These to be submitted to an Auditing Board composed of the Presidents of Supervisors' Boards of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and the President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. If before the second Monday of October the Auditing Board object to such estimate or apportionment, the Board of Estimates shall carefully revise the same, but if they adhere their decision shall be binding.

SECS. 21 and 22. Relate to collection and payment of the taxes.

SECS. 23. Authorizes the Board to appoint clerks, &c., at an annual expenditure of not over $48,000.

SEC. 24. The Board to make annual reports to the Legislature.

SECS. 25 and 26. Makes the Health Officer the head of the Quarantine Bureau, under control of the Commissioner, and to report quarterly to them, and to pay over all fees to the Treasurer after reserving $2,250.

The Death of Capt. Samuel Mercer—Resolutions of the Naval Retiring Board.

At a meeting of the Naval Retiring Board held on the 10th day of March, 1862, at the Pierrepont House, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That with deep regret we have heard of the death of Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, of Maryland, late a member of this Board.

Resolved, That in the demise of our esteemed colleague the nation has lost a distinguished officer, whose professional accomplishments were only equaled by the refined tastes, social qualities and sterling virtues, for which he pre-eminently enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Navy.

Resolved, That in promptly offering his services to his country, and his gallant participation in the capture of Hatteras, his memory will be honored by his native State, when the names of her loyal sons shall be recorded in the eventful history of the suppressed rebellion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President of this Board to the bereaved family of our deceased friend, and to the Navy Department, and that they be published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the NEW-YORK TIMES and the Baltimore *American*, and be engrossed in the general record of the proceedings of this Board.

And be it further resolved, That in respect for the memory of Capt. MERCER this Board doth now adjourn.

GEO. W. STORER,
President of the Naval Board.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof. Louis Aggasiz arrived from Cambridge yesterday morning, and in the evening lectured at Irving Hall. Prof. Agassiz leaves the Everett House this morning for home.

Judge D. A. Smalley, of Vermont; Dr. J. G. Holland, ("Timothy Titcomb,") from Springfield, Mass.; Chas. Ammidon and S. H. Whitwell, of Boston; Dr. C. S. Collins, of Great Barrington; Mr. and Mrs. Codmee, of Hyde Park; W. S. Appleton, of Boston; and C. M. Walcott and family, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Africa*; Mrs. and Miss Dana, of Boston; E. P. Ross and lady, of Auburn; C. H. Stott, of Hudson; Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. J. S. Cummiegs, of Portland, Me., and John Amot, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. John B. Kivee, Capt. H. M. Porter, and Capt. D. M. Peck, of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers; H. H. Horton, of Boston; Lieut. W. L. Washburn, of Virginia, are at the Astor House.

W. W. Nash, of Wisconsin; N. Hatch, of Wilmington, Del.; Samuel Norris, from Massachusetts; Mr. Norris, from London; W. H. Davis, of Jamaica, and F. M. Nicbols, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Frigate St. Lawrence.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 14.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* arrived from Fort Mifflin this morning.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—The sixth promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) Band will take place this (Saturday) evening at the armory.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 608 Broadway.
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

The Decision of the Ladies who Composed the Committee on Sewing-machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the first premium to Grover & Baker's, as the best sewing-machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture and Varicocele.—Dr. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases challenge the severest criticisms. If not satisfactory after sixty days' trial, they may be exchanged. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13.

DIED.

CARLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at his residence, WILLIAM CARLOCK, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Minnetta-lane, New-York.

VAN BAUNY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 13, WILLIAM J. VAN BAUNY, aged 19 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Thompson-st.

BROSH.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, CHARLES H. BROSH, aged 21 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner of Broome-st. His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

FISH.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, MARY SHEPARD, widow of Preserved Fish, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 403 4th-st., without further invitation.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 14, CHARLES, son of Charles and Mary Ann Wright, aged 13 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 217 6th-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Friday, March 14, WILLIAM T. KIRBY, aged 22 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Company I, Calcium Light, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCWELL.—In this City, on Friday, March 14, CHARLES B. HOWELL, aged 21 years and 12 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 101 West 13th-st.

BLISS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, CATHERINE S., wife of George Bliss, of this City, and daughter of Harvey Sanford, of New-Haven.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 357 6th-av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

EVERITT.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 14, suddenly, of convulsions, FRANK EUGENE, youngest child of George W. and Mary B. Everitt, aged 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 3d-st.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, March 13, JOHANNA M., widow of the late Sidney M. Livingston.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

ATWATER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 13, at the residence of her son, No. 4 Hamilton-place, Mrs. FANCY ATWATER, widow of the late Dr. John Atwater, in the 74th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Canajoharie, N. Y., for interment.

SHIVELL.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, March 14, ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Anna Maria Shiveille, aged 6 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CAREY.—At Richfield Springs, on Saturday, March 8, MRS. MARY A., wife of Edward Carey, aged 41 years.

CASEY.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 10, ABBY PERRY, daughter of the late Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and wife of Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., aged 28 years and 8 months.

LAWLOR.—le Soto la Marina, Mexico, on Friday, Jan. 17, ROBERT J. LAWLOR, merchant of Brownsville, Texas.

TARRATT.—In London, on Friday, Feb. 28, WILLIAM TARRATT, Esq., of Ford House, Wolverhampton, England.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 122.—March 14, 1862.
47, 15, 21, 34, 17, 39, 57, 7, 14, 22, 62, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—March 14, 1862.
20, 7, 1, 37, 69, 78, 33, 60, 40, 3, 28, 62, 50.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 71.—March 14, 1862.
7, 21, 11, 58, 27, 41, 48, 56, 23, 43, 67, 68.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 173.—March 14, 1862.
23, 39, 12, 10, 26, 63, 30, 9, 65, 43, 32, 78, 11.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
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Mr. W. C. FISHER, of Weston Spalding, Lincolnshire, writes:
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FREDERICKA BROOKFELL, No. 141 Fisher-st., below 7th, Philadelphia, writes:
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8. Vision of Sudden Death.
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10. Day Dreams.
IV. A WALK THROUGH SWITZERLAND.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION will meet THIS DAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at Masonic Temple, No. 24 4th-av. between 23th and 24st sts., Evangelical services, connected with this Church, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Professors of Religion and the public generally, without regard to sect, party, creed, or confession, are respectfully invited to attend. As it is written, "My House, saith the Lord, shall be a house of prayer for all people." Collection taken up to defray expenses.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD next SABBATH EVENING, March 16, in the Lee Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., in aid of the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Services at 7½ P. M. Addresses from the agent of the Board, two army officers of rank, an army Chaplain and Rev. Dr. Reiis, of Brooklyn Heights. A collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. Robert O. Dickson, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 29th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Ghosbeck will preach an Ordination Sermon, at the close of which two Deacons of this Church will be ordained. At 7½ o'clock, Rev. James L. Phillips will deliver a discourse on the subject of foreign missions, after which a collection will be taken for that object.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring-sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor. Subject—*The Power of Example*. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. Fivas, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ava. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matinee Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Mysteries of the Triangle—the Basis of Religion.*

SEVENTH-STREET.]—PREACHING IN THE MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. F. S. De Hass. Monthly meeting of Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Exercises to consist of addresses by Rev. H. K. Sanderson and others; singing by children of the Five Points Mission. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Dr. Thomson, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal.*

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Grace Court and Hicks-st., on which occasion a sermon will be delivered by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D. A collection will be made in behalf of the Charity Fund. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Great White Throne; or The Final Judgment.* Meeting for penitents after the sermon, and every evening next week, except Monday and Saturday. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-ST., Between 3d and 4th ave. Preaching on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Laning. Those who love the appearing of the Saviour, and all who desire a knowledge of the truth, are cordially invited to attend. House open for friends and strangers to remain all day. Seats are free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Edward Thompson, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal.* Preaching also at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—SUBJECT: THE *Coming of Christ About* 1864-69.—Rev. M. Baxter, Episcopal Minister, will preach outside the New-York City Hall, SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. and at corner of Flatbush and Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.; also in Clinton Hall, near Brooklyn Athenæum, Sunday evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Haanbenbush. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL be installed Pastor of the 21st-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, on SABBATH EVENING, March 16. Rev. Drs. Ferris, Hardenbergh, Van Nest and Quackenbush will take part in the exercises. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Preaching by John Quincy Adams, pastor, at 10½ o'clock, on *Christ's Power to Save*; at 3 P. M. on *The Bow in the Cloud.* He will also preach at 7½ P. M., and immerse a number of believers. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

ALLIANCE.—BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. C. Acc. Goss will show where the Bible came from at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Any one may hand in subjects or texts for the following Sunday evening. All are welcome—especially strangers and young men.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH AND baptize in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Relation which Baptism has with the Lord's Supper.* Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock, and preaching in the evening.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Wendy D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE FIFTH of the series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by Rev. Ensweb Nevills, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL be installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church 21st-st., between 6th and 6th ava., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. Ferris, Hardenbergh and Van Nest, are expected to take part in the exercises.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, March 16, the Rector, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, will preach in the morning, Rev. E. O. Flagg in the afternoon and Rev. Charles Jones in the evening. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

A SERMON ON THE REVELATION OF Christ, or the Man of Sin, and the great tribulation consequent thereon, will be preached on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Catholic Apostolic Church, West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ava. Persons interested are invited to attend.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. Mission Sabbath School, on SUNDAY, (16th) in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. corner of 22d-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Speakers: Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. H. J. Fox, Rev. Dr. Hagany and J. McCullagh, Esq., of Kentucky.

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD.—THE SEQUEL to this discourse of last Sunday afternoon on this subject will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th ave., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING—For the American Sunday School Union, SABBATH EVENING, the 16th inst., in the 8th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 19th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, of Brooklyn, and John McCullagh, Esq., of Kentucky, will make addresses.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE IN BLEECKER Hall, corner Morton-st., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Pastor. The pews in this Hall are free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH, March 16, by Rev. H. S. Platt, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. S. D. Brown, of Yorkville, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Church on 124th-st., West 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, ON SUNDAY EVENING gives the second of his discourses on the popular objections to Universalism. Subject—*Universalism, the Religion of the Indifferent and Irreligious.*

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of doctrinal discourses on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil.* The public are freely invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. Mahan will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. Miel, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of the All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

SERMONS TO THE YOUNG.—THE FIRST OF a Course will be delivered in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, (in State-st., near Bond,) on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., will preach in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 16, service commencing at 10½ o'clock. A. M.

"CHRIST'S UNION."—REV. WM. ALVIN Bartlett, pastor, will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FOR WHAT DID CHRIST SUFFER AND DIE?—This subject will be considered by Rev. Moses Ballou, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church. Services also at 10½ A. M.

THE PRAYING BAND—SAMUEL HALSTEAD, leader, will hold meetings SUNDAY, 16th instant, morning, afternoon and evening, in the 24th-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Peters, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR SOLDIERS.—THERE will be a public meeting in reference to furnishing religious reading to the soldiers, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, (Bastion;) in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. A. H. Burlingham's;) in 28th-st., between 7th and 8th ava., SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock. A statement of operations will be made by Rev. Chas. P. Bush, Dis. Secretary; and addresses may be expected by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Rev. Howard Osgood and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. All are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY Dr. Barber.—Subject—*Dawn-fall of Nations—Political, Moral and Social Causes—Effects on the Progressive Condition of Mankind.* The above lecture recently delivered to a large and select audience at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Institute Lecture Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the usual places, of the Janitor, and at the lecture-room door.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. Whitby. AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. Mr. Perine. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. J. Smith. The public invited. Seats free.

A SERMON UPON THE DEATH OF THE late Rev. E. B. Shuster, of the "Howard Mission," will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, March 16, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, in the South Baptist Church, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th ava.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING, services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Wm. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Special meetings every evening during the week.

THE LAFAYETTE-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Brooklyn, (Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Pastor, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, 16th inst. Service at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Prof. Hitchcock, Dr. A. D. Smith, and Rev. C. S. Robinson, will take part in the services.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th ava., on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Depôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. Wm. J. Lockwood, on the premises, or of J. W. Stanton, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. Harger, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER AND TRUCKraiser, to work a place containing seventeen acres on shares. There is a small house and barn, entirely new, with covered manure-pit upon the place, which is two hours by steamboat from the New-York markets, and within half a mile of a village where most of the truck could be sold. The ground, sandy and loam, was highly manured last year, and there is now upon it about sixty double-team loads ready for use. None but a responsible man, with good recommendations, need apply, by letter or in person, to F. S. Conover, South Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville depôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; good barn, 30x80 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance:—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston depôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

2,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND for sale in quantities to suit, including several farms in high state of cultivation; good buildings and fences; suitable for farming or trucking; conveniently and pleasantly situated on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to JAMES BUCKELEW, Jomesburgh, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES, 1½ MILES from Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings are in good order, and consist of cottage, with nine rooms; barn, 18x36; carriage-house, 18x24; granery, 12x13; poultry-house, 8x37; good well and cistern. Price, $3,000. Apply to the owner, J. MONTLOWS, Hotel at Oyster Bay.

FARM TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hour by rail: fare, 8 cents: one quarter of an hour from depôt: churches, schools and stores: suitable for a dairy of 50 cows; good buildings, fruit and land: 125 acres. Inquire of Dr. Derick, No. 407 4th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clinton Springs, Oneida County, N. Y. Address S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PAYING City property, a farm of 300 acres, 270 acres cleared; house, 3 barns, 2 sheds, and all other buildings necessary; on it are 500 acres wood to be rented with house, etc. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—220 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1½ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTed, in exchange for a tool-sized dwelling-house in 10th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMANN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything ready for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, near Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. depôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 44 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELLIOtly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut: house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depot. Apply to U. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 19th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) to a private family; rent low. Will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, and Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bathroom, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE doubts house, furnished, three minutes' walk from depot on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broadst., opposite depôt, Elizabeth.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th ays.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month: unfurnished, $650.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and Blank Books of every description.
EVANS, SWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses at reduced rents:
No. 239 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 142 East 12th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 144 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 281 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 306 Mulberry-st., front and rear house.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 190 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 144 East 13th-st., brown-stone, English base
No. 169 East 13th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
No. 210½ East 23d-st., English basement, 3-story.
No. 14 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, near Union-square.
No. 196 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
No. 198 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 9th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c., rent $350. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $150 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 4. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODious dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of Beriah Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 23th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bathroom on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $200. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDing, 20x50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 9th-av. Also, a large stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 219½ 9th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st: six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, Nos. 189 and 207 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 14th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 108 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, etc. Rent $630 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 710 BROADWAY—THE BASEMENT store, also the third, fourth and fifth stories, with tenrooms and kitchen; suitable to be let for furnished rooms, or would be rented separately, to artists, &c. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO HANDSOME cottages of 11 rooms, court-yards, grapery, &c.; ten minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, and close to Fulton-av. route. C. H. OLIVER, No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, or No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 56 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Sedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and Bethalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET—APPROPRIATE for all society meetings. Those about to rent will do well to call on the proprietor at the rooms, No. 147 Bowery. WM. HAINES, successor of Major Smith, deceased.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; ALso to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE in Brooklyn, near Fort Green. A desirable residence for a small family. Address JAMES HARRISON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, a four-story brown stone front house, No. 109 East 21st-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEDGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 194 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

$300—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 165 and 167 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., to let, at the above rent each. Apply to A. P. VOORHIS, No. 142 West 28th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND A BASEMENT room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near the 8th-av., suitable for a very small family; rent about $250. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERSst., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

FULTON-STREET—NO. 105—UPPER LOFT TO let; rent $200. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 77 Nassau-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR a small family, at a moderate rent, easy of access to the City; location healthy; or board at a reasonable rate for the Summer, in some private family, near the City. Address S. M. F., No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—NEAR ORange or West Bloomfield, with from three to five acres of land, about a mile from the depôt. Price not to be over $4,000. Address, with full description, R. S. CUSHMAN, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second floor and basement in a modern-built house, between 4th and 18th sts., and 2d and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D. B., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF five or six rooms, where there would be but one other family; location below 30th-st.; rent not to exceed $225. A good tenant will be found for such a place, by addressing H., Box 2,392 General Post-office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COUNTRY house for six months, from May 1, not less than 30 or more than 60 miles from the City, either in New-Jersey or on the Hudson River. Address, with lowest rent, A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, NOT higher than 24th-st., the lower part of an unfurnished house for a physician and small family; no children. Address, with terms, L. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STORE, WITH dwelling attached, on the north side of Canal-st., west of, and not far from Broadway. Address RICHARDSON, Philadelphia, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, with a large garden and stables, and within an hour's drive of New-York. Address T. L., Box No 1,394 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST elegant residences in Newark, N. J., situated at the head of the principal park, and within five minutes' walk of the depôts, whence trains run to New-York nearly every half hour in the day. The dwelling is of brick, three stories and basement, contains ten rooms, besides garret and an inclosed area. It stands back from the street fifty-seven feet, on a lot of about 80 feet front by 340 feet in depth, and has a stable, &c., in the rear. The premises offered and the whole vicinage are unusually attractive. Rent $700. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, No. 780 Broad-st., Newark, or to L. N. CONDIT, corner Grand and Green sts., Jersey City.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange for City or Harlem property, situated at West Morrisania, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Melrose Depot, ten miles from the City; double house, nearly new, filled in with brick; delightful situation; society select; with about ¾ acre of ground, about 70 fruit trees and 20 grape vines, just in bearing, of the choicest variety, with fine shade trees; vegetable and flower garden in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st.
Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad: rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Price, $17,000. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT Tarrytown.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MORRISTown, N. J., partly furnished, if desired, three miles from the village; house large and elegant, extensive outbuildings, ice-house filled: with 78 acres of land, situation high and very healthy, magnificent prospect, free from mosquitoes. Would sell, or exchange for good improved City property. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, ON Main-av., within three minutes' walk of depôt, nicely shaded and stocked with small fruits; a fine spring of water near the door, and for a moderate family is a very desirable residence. Rent low. Apply on the premises, or Wednesday mornings at Mr. Bondy's segar store, No. 77 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDEN

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 18th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 12 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the
MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Gear Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand Shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.
Castings for circular machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Fine Rollers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
Nassau-st.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st, between Ann and Beekmans-sts., and running through to Theatre alley, being the property (a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank; the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet, are 6 stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 79 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars see at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE THREE-STORIED BRICK HOUSE ON SECOND-AV.
At auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 108 2d-av.; lot 26x75, with court-yard in front; house 25x50, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stable, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.; the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 25 Wall-st.

DAVID A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, viz.: Elegant parlor suites in brocatel and French reps, centre-tables, bookcases, library tables, lounges, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, extension-tables, rosewood, enameled chamber suites, rockers, &c. Also, one six octave cabinet action piano, and one mahogany piano-forte.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the pier foot of Twenty-first-st., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.
CLINTON-PLACE (8TH-ST.) PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., by order of Paul N. Spofford and Francis R. Tillou, Esqs., Executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Okill, deceased, the very valuable property known as Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, (8th-st.) The buildings are of a superior character, and the ground is held under a favorable lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Particulars in a future advertisement.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Partridge & Garrison, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
STOCK SALE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern,) 114 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; 135 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable property Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 44 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, wardrobes, hat-racks, washstands, chairs, tables, curtains and cornices, feather beds, blankets, comforters, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery and kitchenware.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of GILBERT & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
New-York, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bullhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all such business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, FRED. GERKER and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE.
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DEEP RIVER, Conn., March 10, 1862.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of C. B. ROGERS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. CALVIN B. ROGERS,
WILLIAM C. ROGERS.
The business of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM C. ROGERS, who will continue the business at the old stand in the village of Deep River.
WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FREDRICKS & BOOLE, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. HALLETT will continue the business at No. 136 Bowery, and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all claims against it.
L. D. FREDRICKS,
S. J. HALLETT.
New-York, March 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN H. SCOTT.
New-York, March 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for building forty keel launches for disembarking troops from shipboard and landing them on the beach. They must be of three sizes, viz.: Thirty of 32 feet keel, 12, 10½ and 9 inches beam and 4 feet 9 inches depth of hold; ten of 30 feet keel, (one-third of each size,) and be built of good seasoned oak timber and one and a fourth inch pine plank, well fastened with iron, sharp sterns, to have double bank, with iron pin and bucket; the second sized boats to have iron thwarts, and the two smallest sizes each, with two oars to each thwart, and one oar to each boat; each boat to have a good strong mast, bow and stern, and to be subject to inspection. Persons making offers will please state the price of each size at which they will furnish these boats, and the time within which they will be completed, which must not exceed twenty-one days from acceptance of bid. Proposals will be received for a part or the whole. Please indorse, "Proposals for Boats."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Q. M. Gen.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.
WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., eight flat-bottomed steamers, suited for towing boats. Proposals stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the vessels offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 31st of March.
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Streets.
E. W. PATTON, Secretary.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE Red Ash (French Orchard) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain Coal, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coal, of the best qualities, all at lowest market prices. OFFICE, 69 Pine-st., corner Canal and Centre, and corner 132d-st. and 10th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CREMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 257 Pearl-st. to No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS P. GARSON, against ANNA HARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES B. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL, and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:
First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less: the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott-street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.
Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 324, 326, 328 and 330 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.
Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the nombers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and one half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.
Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixty-five feet and nine inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York: together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.
R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, am duly appointed to and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:
All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with said Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number fifty (50,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Lindlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a case."—Dated March 14, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. C. BRYSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-lawim3

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 413 Broadway.—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

THE TREASURER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department, by the hands of Zopher Mills, Esq., Chairman of Committee for collecting donations, viz.: From
Lorillard Ins. Co., per John C. Mills, Esq., Sec..... $100
City Ins. Co., per Sam'l Townsend, Esq., Sec..... 100
Metropolitan Ins. Co., per E. A. Stansbury, Esq., Sec. 100
Corn Exchange Ins. Co., per W. H. Windsor, Esq., Secretary..... 100
New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., per D. Underhill, Esq., Secretary..... 100
North River Ins. Co., per John Hegeman, Esq., Sec.. 100
Security Ins. Co., per Thomas W. Birdsall, President. 50
Greenwich Ins. Co., per Jas. Harrison, Esq., Sec..... 50
Knickerbocker Ins. Co., per Geo. Hodgedon, Esq., Secretary..... 50
Republic Ins. Co., per D. F. Curry, Esq., Sec..... 50
Broadway Ins. Co., per John Wray, Esq., Sec..... 50
Indemnity Ins. Co., per W. R. Sheldon, Esq., Sec.... 50
Commercial Ins. Co., per W. B. Fowler, Esq., Sec.. 50
Sun Mutual Ins. Co., per E. H. Anthony, Esq., Sec.. 50
Relief Ins. Co., per W. E. Wray, Esq., Sec..... 50
Humboldt Ins. Co., per A. Wiley, Jr., Esq., Sec..... 50
Excelsior Ins. Co., per Sam'l M. Craft, Esq., Sec..... 50
JOHN S. GILLIS, Treasurer.
New-York, March 14, 1862.

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED!—One bottle of ZARTALISMA OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE ANTIDOTE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative: poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisma is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for time unequaled. Nothing but the most truthful and honest work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. H. at his office, No. 36 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in its present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Hudson-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5769 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 25 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and the Specific Drops alone will do it. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
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Second Cabin Passage..... 75
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Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
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The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
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SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
ILARRASABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin..... $60
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REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, March 15,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22,
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $80, and $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Certificates can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & D. DENNISON & SON; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN B. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebels Supposed to Still Occupy Fredericksburgh.

Vessels Fired Upon by the Aquia Creek Batteries.

The Stevens Battery to be Completed.

Iron-Clad Gunboats Coming Into Favor With Congress.

Refusal of the Senate to Expel Senator Powell.

A Confiscation Bill Introduced by Senator Harris.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS AND THE PRESIDENT.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning at the Capitol. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to consider the resolution contained in the President's special message, which passed the House a day or two since. There is some opposition to this message among the radical wing of the party, who do not hesitate to avow their sentiments, and hold that Slavery ought to be abolished, without any compensation to the master.

REBELS STILL ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Achilles*, while passing the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek, last night, was fired at six times, indicating that there are some rebels yet lingering on the Potomac. None of the shots took effect.

Gen. HOOKER was of the opinion, at 9 o'clock to-day, that the rebels had not abandoned Fredericksburgh. The firing from Aquala Creek batteries, last night, seems to confirm the opinion. Information to-day from Union Mills is of similar import.

THE REBEL MOVEMENT FROM MANASSAS.

It is ascertained that the rebels employed five hundred cars and thirty to forty locomotives in effecting their retreat from Manassas, but this not being sufficient, a large part of the army moved south by the Warrenton Turnpike. This column is exposed to pursuit.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MONITOR.

Erroneous impressions as to the circumstances of the construction of the *Monitor*, extensively prevail. She is not the creation of "private enterprise," as is so generally stated. She was contracted for last Fall by the Navy Department, in pursuance of a recommendation of a Naval Board upon iron-clad steamers, consisting of Commodores JOE SMITH and HIRAM PAULDING, and Capt. C. H. DAVIS, which approved her model and those of two others, now being rapidly pushed to completion rejecting the models of the host of others offered. She has been paid for from time to time, as the work on her progressed, until there remains to be approved but the account for the 25 per cent. balance of her total cost of $275,000, reserved as per the contract, as a guarantee that she should perform as represented. That balance is now ready to be paid, we take it, on the application of those to whom it is due.

LIEUT. WORDEN'S INJURIES.

Lieut. WORDEN is at the house of Lieut. WISE, under the most skillful medical treatment and faithful nursing. It is not yet known whether the sight of one eye is entirely destroyed. When a gentleman told Secretary STANTON to-day that it was feared that the gallant sailor would lose the sight of one of his eyes, he exclaimed, "Then we will fill the other with diamonds!"

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Senator HALE introduced in the Senate to-day a bill appropriating $783,000 for the completion of the Stevens Battery. This was referred to the Naval Committee, of which Mr. HALE is Chairman. It is the freely-expressed opinion of members of Congress, many of whom have opposed the completion of this great naval structure, that the bill will pass without objection or alteration, unless some clause be introduced requiring it to be finished by a certain date. The new interest attached to iron-sheathed vessels has called an amount of attention to the Stevens Battery, likely to result in the conclusion by scientific men and experts that Mr. STEVENS' plan is not only the original of mail-clad vessels, but that his battery is superior to any application of the same principle in this or any other country.

THE STEVENS BATTERY EXAMINED BY THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The French Minister, Mr. MERCIER, made application, through Secretary SEWARD, for permission to examine the models and plans of the Stevens Battery, which resulted in a cordial invitation from Mr. STEVENS to a minute inspection of all the details of the marvelous invention. Accordingly, the distinguished representative of the most progressive nation of Europe spent nearly two hours in Mr. STEVENS' apartments this evening, and made a laborious and searching scrutiny of every part of the far-famed battery, expressing unqualified delight add satisfaction at every part. Mr. MERCIER is both practical and intelligent, and his questions showed great knowledge of the entire subject. Everything was explained, and he went away delighted.

THE BATTERY TO BE COMPLETED.

The Naval Committees of both Houses are ready to report in favor of the immediate completion of the battery. The Committee propose to visit Fortress Monroe, to-morrow to inspect the *Monitor*.

SENATOR HARRIS' CONFISCATION BILL.

Senator HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported this morning an important Confiscation bill, differing essentially from all of the various schemes which have yet been presented. It provides that the property, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person heretofore holding office, civil, military or naval, under the Government of the United States, and having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or to any person holding office under the Confederate Government now in rebellion, civil, military or naval, who may have taken the oath to support such Confederate Government, and who shall, after the passage of this act, be found holding such office, or may be found aiding the law-officers or forces of the Confederate States, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States, and the rights and privileges of such persons are hereby declared to be forfeited. It provides that the property shall be sold in the same manner as in prize cases, and the money deposited in the Treasury of the United States. It also empowers the President at any time to suspend this act.

THE TAX-BILL.

The friends of the Government expect to pass the Tax bill within a week. The interminable debate which such a bill is calculated to give rise to will not be tolerated. Special inequalities may occur, but they must be endured at present for the general good.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations between the United States and foreign nations are now entirely free from any apprehension whatever of disturbance. The tone of all correspondence is conciliatory and amicable. It is considered the British, as well as the French Ministry, is evidently gaining strength, owing to the discountenancing of sympathy with the Secessionists.

M'DOWELL A MAJOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Senate were in Executive session an hour and a half to-day, the result of which was the confirmation of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL as Major-General of Volunteers.

BRIG.-GEN. WADSWORTH.

Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, it is said, will to-morrow enter upon the discharge of the duties of Military Governor of this City, to which he has been assigned by the President.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President has sent to the Senate the following appointments of Brigadier-Generals: Leonard F. Ross, Abrahvm Piatt, James Craig, James Stedman H. C. De Ahna, James B. Ricketts. Inspector-General, ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.

THE FALL OF NEW-MADRID.

President LINCOLN received a dispatch to-night that the glorious banner of the Union waves over New-Madrid.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF PERTH AMBOY.

A delegation from New-Jersey, appointed by the Legislature of that State, composed of Gov. NEWELL, WALTER RUTHERFORD and JAMES BISHOP, appeared before the joint meeting of the Naval Committee of both Houses to-day, to present the advantages and urge the permanent establishment of the Naval School at Perth Amboy. Nothing definite has yet been done by the Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS EXTREMES.

Massachusetts extremes are represented in Washington to-day, by CALEB CUSHING and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured to a dense auditory to-night at Smithsonian Institute.

IRON-CLAD RAMS AND GUNBOATS.

The bill introduced by Senator HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day, provides for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of an iron-clad steam vessel, of not less than five or six thousand tons burden, and of great speed and strength, to be used only as a ram, for which purpose $1,000,000 be appropriated. Also $13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad gunboats, $783,000 for the completion of STEVENS' Battery, and $500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy-yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships.

RUM-SHOPS CLOSED IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Provost-Marshal of Alexandria to-day closed all the drinking houses and all the stores of Sutlers who had been selling liquor.

INTERLOPERS EJECTED.

A number of itinerant speculators went to Fairfax Court-house yesterday and took possession of the vacant stores to commence business. The Provost-Marshal, however, ejected them promptly.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Yesterday evening a number of dwellings in the neighborhood of Centreville were wantonly burned by some of our soldiers.

RETURNED FROM THE WEST.

Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT returned to-night from the West.

MONEY DUE TO MASSACHUSETTS.

The amount due the State of Massachusetts on account of expenditures for volunteers in obedience to requisitions of the War Department, is $3,500,000. Gov. ANDREW is now in Washington.

POST-OFFICE ORDER.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, March 14, 1862.

Postmasters who make up packages for members of Congress, direct, under the order of the 3d of December, 1861, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package "Congress," embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass to place them without delay in the Congress bag.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable arrangements with contractors for steam machinery, who have failed to perform their contracts, and to remit the penalties. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any officer from the service, if he sees fit, without a Court-martial.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the latter portion, as giving the President too much power.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Dom.,) also objected.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram and steam gunboats; also to complete Stevens' Battery.

The bill appropriates $1,000,000 for the ram, $13,000,000 for the gunboats, and $700,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery.

The bill was referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels. Referred.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the settlement of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill authorizing the President to transfer the moneys, appropriated in the Summer, for gunboats. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the organization of army corps, and to organize staffs for corps and divisions. Referred.

Several private bills were then passed.

The case of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, was taken up, and Mr. POWELL rose to speak in his own defence.

Mr. POWELL said that he hoped to treat the subject dispassionately and considerately. He thought his colleague (DAVIS) had been rather personal and ungracious. Courtesy might have led his colleague to notify him (POWELL) that he (DAVIS) was going to make a complaint. The resolutions for his (POWELL'S) expulsion, it appears, were drawn up in his colleague's handwriting, although they were presented by the Senator from Minnesota. He (POWELL) gave notice to his colleague that if duty ever called him to make any charges against him (DAVIS,) he (POWELL) would notify him of the fact, and do it in his own proper person. His colleague had said that he (POWELL) attended a treasonable meeting in the County of Owens, and that he (POWELL) knew that HUMPHREY MARSHALL was organizing troops to attack Frankfort. The fact was that he (POWELL) had not been in the County of Owens since 1856, and he had no knowledge that HUMPHREY MARSHALL was doing what his colleague had charged. Indeed he had a letter from MARSHALL, in which he denies any such thing. It he (POWELL) was popular in the State of Kentucky as his colleague had said, it was because he (POWELL) had always acted with strict integrity. He denied that he had advocated neutrality with any attention to deceive the people. He had acted honestly. He simply meant to keep Kentucky in the position of a peace-maker, for the sake of preserving the Union. Mr. POWELL then referred to the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Louisville, at which Mr. DAVIS was one of the committee on resolutions, and at which he advocated the Crittenden compromise and the amendment of the Constitution, or else that those States who did not adopt the compromise, should form a separate confederation, and yet his colleague says that he has always been an unconditional Union man. He (POWELL) was then in the Senate urging honorable compromise as a means of securing peace to the country, but never hinting even at a contingency which should separate the Union. Mr. POWELL then referred to several other meetings in Kentucky, where resolutions were passed, to show that the Union men of that State favored neutrality, and the Governor's refusal to raise troops for the war, and opposed coercion. Certainly there was nothing worse in this than anything his colleague had charged against him (POWELL.) Mr. POWELL then read several resolutions passed by the Kentucky Legislature in favor of neutrality, and opposing coercion. From all these facts he contended that he (POWELL) had faithfully followed the wishes of the people of Kentucky, and of the very Union Party which his colleague eulogizes, and yet now he is to be driven from the Senate by his colleague. Was there ever such injustice done to a public man? He (POWELL) stood with and represented his beloved State as long as it adhered to neutrality, and when it changed its policy, he acquiesced in it. There was a Provisional Government formed in Kentucky, but he (POWELL) remained here true to the old Government, and loyal to the Constitution, and he still intended to remain true. Notwithstanding this attack upon him by his colleague, he defied him (DAVIS) to find one sentence in any speech that he (POWELL) had ever made, breathing anything like disloyalty to the Union. He (POWELL) had ever desired to preserve the Union. He might have erred in the means which he thought best for the preservation of the Union, but if so, he had erred honestly. But he (DAVIS) says that my purposes, if not sets, were disloyal. He (POWELL) thought that nobody but Almighty God had the right to look into a man's heart and see his purposes, and man has not the power to search into the heart of a brother and condemn him for what he proposes to do. If the Great Jehovah should decide to appoint a Vicegerent on earth to look into the hearts and purposes of men, he (POWELL) thought he had the right to look into a man's heart and see his colleague, one who was not so hasty to judge, so quick to condemn, and naturally so cross. He (POWELL) thought it a strange doctrine that a man should be expelled from the Senate for mere abstract opinions. Mr. POWELL then referred to his votes in the war in 1812 with Great Britain, and in the war with Mexico. Where are the persons who voted against the war measures in our war with Mexico? His colleague (DAVIS) and Mr. FOOTE and Mr. KING were then in the House of Representatives, and they voted against the Loan bill, thus showing that honorable gentlemen could at times vote against "war measures" without incurring censure or the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) replied to Mr. POWELL, defending the Union men of Kentucky and his own course, and contending that the course of Mr. POWELL, especially since the battle of Bull Run, had been in a state of passive hostility to the Government.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said as he had presented the resolutions, he would say a few words. When the resolution was presented to him, he looked it over, and concluded that no loyal man could preside over a meeting that passed resolutions like those in the charge against Mr. POWELL. But the discussion had taken a curious turn, and he had listened with attention to the remarks of Senator POWELL, from which it appears that the whole people at one time advocated the doctrine of neutrality, and perhaps the Senator might have been actuated by the same feelings as those which actuated many who are now Union men, and he (WILKINSON) had now little feeling about it, one way or the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee had reported against his expulsion, not because they believed in the doctrine of neutrality, for they thought it mischievous and wholly without excuse; but the whole people of Kentucky seemed to take that position, and the United States Government paid at least some respect to it. But at last the time came when the people of Kentucky had to go on one side or the other, and the traitors went to the side of the Provisional Government, but the Senator came to the side of the Government of the United States, and has discharged his duties here; and although his opinions differ from the majority, yet that was not cause for his expulsion, and there was no evidence before the Committee to show, that since the people of Kentucky had taken position, the Senator had committed any overt act favoring the rebellion. These considerations governed the Committee in their report.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) could not see how a Senator of the United States, as late as the 10th of September, could counsel a State to resist the United States in the attempt to come into the State to crush out the rebellion.

A vote was then taken on the resolution to expel.

YEAS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Clark, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Lane of Kentucky, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Starke, Thompson, Trumbull, Weller, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—28.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House took up the Senate joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Capt. FOOTE and the officers and men of his flotilla, for the gallantry exhibited by them in the recent naval victories.

Mr. SEDGWICK briefly urged the passage of the resolution, saying that Capt FOOTE was employed in a dangerous service, and if he should fall his heirs could remember with grateful recollections the thanks voted him to-day.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Senate resolution, tendering thanks to Capt. WORDEN, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee, reported the Pacific Railroad bills, which was made the special order one week from Tuesday next.

The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the provision in the bill for the collection of the taxes by the National officers shall not apply to any State which shall through its Governor notify the President that such State will cause to be duly assessed and paid the duties and taxes prescribed by this act.

The House passed the bill authorizing an increase of the number of clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

Mr. ELIOT'S amendment to the Tax bill was discussed and rejected.

The general provisions of the bill were then considered, including the duties of the officers, &c.

Adjourned till Monday.

OUR CENTREVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Visit to Manassas—Curious Specimens of Rebel Letter-writing—Stampede of Contrabands for the North—The Rebels Collecting at Gordonsville—More Congressmen at Bull Run.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, March 12, 1862.

Manassas has remained a mystery so long that many people of well-balanced judgments, accustomed to pursue an analytical train of thought, rather came to doubt that there was any Manassas at all. Despite the ocular demonstration of yesterday, I was quite unable to bring myself to what clergymen call a "realizing sense" of the existence of such a place, until a second visit confirmed the decidedly vague impression of the first. It seemed impossible that such a bugaboo could have been visited and that life yet remained with the adventurer. No effort of faith could bring the mind to believe that men entertaining unmitigated Union sentiments, and boldly uttering them, could have entered behind the curtains of even the first fort without being subjected to a discharge, *à la Sepoy*, from the sacred soil and the mouth of a howitzer at one and the same time. But a second visit, today, in company with Mr. STODDARD, of the *World*, and ALFRED WAND, the well-known artist of *Harper's Weekly*, has dispelled all lingering doubts on the subject.

Riding into the dismantled camp to-day, we found a plated spoon marked with the initial "B." The popular theory is, that we now have in our possession the identical spoon wherewith great BEAUREGARD was accustomed to sip his tea—possibly to stir his soup. Think of it! In tender infancy, when he was satisfied with the usual substitute for mother's milk, and had not acquired an unnatural taste for Yankee blood, that spoon may have been serviceable to him. There were no patent contrivances in the days when BEAUREGARD was born. Rifled cannon, and bottles with pewter mouthpieces, are the invention of a later age. That spoon may have been presented to the embryo engineer by an illustrious ancestor. That ancestor may have stolen it. Who knows?

Not only have we been enabled to get within the inner circles of the rebel fortifications, but we have also enjoyed superior facilities for looking into the mysteries and Manassas of their hearts. Private letters are always very interesting to the public. With a full appreciation of this fact, and a laudable desire to afford peculiar enjoyment to an extended circle of enemies, our friends of the strongbold emptied their port-folios before leaving it, courteously unfolding many thousand pages of MS. to our perusal. A general idea of the vein in which rebel correspondence is carried on may not be uninteresting to the loyal reader.

Confederate chirography may be briefly characterized as bad. Orthography is as little cared for as grammar—grammar is held in as much contempt as the working classes. One ambitious aspirant for honors of the highest Haaman degree, prefers a request to Capt. WM. W. GOLDSBOROUGH to be transferred from his regiment to a "Virginia Calvery Company." The request is signed

his
JAS. W. X HICS.
mark.

Notwithstanding its phraseology, it is to be supposed that Mr. HICS desired to be mounted on a black horse, not to be given over to an encounter with the pale one. Though it is possible that the petitioner wished to ascend a Golgotha and there mingle his plebeian skull with the patrician pates of F. F. V's.

A son writes to his father that he is actually pining for an encounter with the Yankees, and has lost several pounds of flesh in consequence of not having that laudable desire gratified. He says he has "sharpened up the knife so kindly given him, and is anxious to tickle the ribs of a Northerner." Considering the space that the Confederates usually contrive to put between themselves and individuals they are always so anxious to reach, a long pole might better answer the young gentleman's purpose.

A mild rebel writes to a friend at Manassas foreshadowing the annihilation of Yankees that is to occur in some impending engagement, putting in a deprecating plea that some mercy may be shown "for," as he considerately adds, "they are our fellow-creatures." Quite an admission this, but a doubtful compliment to us.

In the foul copy of a letter, dated "Manassas, July, 1861," a son writes to a father some particulars relating to the battle of Bull Run. The writer did not participate in the fight, not having reached Manassas until after its occurrence, consequently, he says, he can only "speak from hearsay." "The Federal troops under old SCOTT," he writes, "variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, engaged our troops under BEAUREGARD, who only had some 15,000 or 20,000, and only 12,000 of these were actually engaged." From this it will be seen that the impression in camp as to the number of our forces was somewhat magnified by BEAUREGARD in his report of "from 55,000 to 75,000." In other points, however, our friend, over whose shoulder we are now peeping, does not guess so happily. He speaks of capturing SEABORN'S Battery, consisting of 62 pieces, and his lowest estimate of our loss is 15,000. The rebel one is stated at nearly 1,500.

The contents of the multitudinous love letters shall pass unrevealed. There are some pages of the heart that should ever be held sacred, and it is possible to observe honor even in peering into private letters, but it is hard to resist the temptation of transcribing the request of one mirthful maiden, who requests "Mr. FRED. JOHNSON" to bring her a "pet Yankee—one with epaulets, that she can pat him without hurting his shoulders."

Many of the letters are from mothers and sisters. It is wonderful the energy with which these dear little rebels enter into the cause of the Confederate States. Not one appeal is there to son or brother to return home. It is "Fight, John; let me hear from you in the front ranks." A friend at my elbow here suggests that there are wives at the North who are never disposed to hasten their husbands' return.

One thing is especially noticeable in the evacuated camps—the extreme filthiness in which the occupants evidently lived. The most villainous smells pervade the interiors of the huts, and piles of refuse are accumulated in the corners and around the doors that would drive a pig with well regulated habits of persistent nastiness to despair. If unmistakable indications may be believed, the rebels were really moving some months before they actually left. Hair oil abounds in the huts—the question naturally suggests itself, why was there no corrosive sublimate; Minié balls are scattered around in profusion—why were no "dead shot" provided? It is patent now how the rebels have become so well versed and patient in the art of fleeing. Swords, sabres, and all manner of trophies that have been purified by fire have been carried away from the field by the seekers of signs and relics, but no blankets, no clothing.

Speaking of relics, it would have amused and astonished the natives of New-York exceedingly to see the Bohemian Brigade riding from the fastnesses of Manassas. Scarcely one but had a musket or two slung over his shoulder. They bristled with bayonets and were terrible with banners. The mania even went so far as to induce the carrying away of round shot and unexploded shells. Yea, it is quite possible that a few carried bricks in their hats. I could not forbear the temptation of bearing away a round of canister, that the world might see that some lovely woman had stooped to the folly of cutting up a fine French merine dress to make cannon cartridges. But it is said that the ladies have gone even further and deeper in the iniquities of secession, cut up the flannel already fashioned for another use for similar purposes. What do you think of such flying artillery as this? What a shock the explosion of such projectiles would cause to our soldiers. Possibly, too, a blush might mantle their brave cheeks. Masked batteries vanish into insignificance after this. One would sooner expect a bullet from a rosebud. What business have ladies with any powder other than pearl?

While riding into town we passed some forty contrabands, all heading northward, and traveling with the proverbial celerity of post-chaises. They claimed to have come from some place in Fauquier County, some 25 miles beyond Manassas. They represent the rebels as preparing for a stand at Gordonsville. Inquired of them why they seceded from their owners. The reply was to avoid being taken further South. I then asked them how they managed to get away when it seemed natural that a most vigilant watch would be kept on them. "Oh, massa," they replied, "we talked sweet and pretty to 'em; told 'em we wasn't not such people—wouldn't do it for the world." So much for the professions of attachment between master and slave. Undoubtedly the former has some feeling in the matter, but it is scarcely reciprocated.

While the contrabands were going one way, we met Congressmen coming the other in carriages. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. ELY was not of the number; if represented, it was by a delegate. Beyond a doubt, Manassas will supersede Saratoga and Sharon during the coming Summer. A trip to Bull Run and beyond, will be considered *the* thing. Water does'nt abound, but if any rebels are in the vicinity there will be no lack of fire.

On our return we passed over the battlefield of July 21, visiting all points of interest. With a modest assertion of merit, we gentlemen of the Press would suggest that we were the first Northerners who revisited the field of that disastrous day. Few relics of the engagement remain save the splintered trunks and limbs of trees, which marked the course of shot and shell. The absence of all foliage now enables one to understand quite clearly the disposition of forces and the nature of the ground. Should the Black Horse Cavalry revisit the scene, some things would probably be made plain to them that they did'nt see on the former occasion. C. H. W.

THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE BY OUR TROOPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that a special dispatch to the New-York *Tribune*, of 11th instant, makes the statement that "Major HATFIELD, with two companies, was ordered, on Sunday morning, to go to Fairfax Court-house by the old Braddock road. They met the enemy a mile this side, but the rebels retreated, and our troops entered the Court-house at noon yesterday." This is a perversion of the facts, and does injustice to Gen. KEARNEY, and Col. SAMPSON and his regiment (the Fourth New-Jersey,) who, with two companies of the First Regiment New-Jersey, under Major HATFIELD, and a company of the Lincoln Cavalry, under Capt. STEARNS, occupied the town for the first time, at about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Gen. KEARNEY, immediately after the successful beating off the enemy at Sangster's Station by the Third New-Jersey, and the General's escort of eighteen Lincoln Cavalry, directed Col. SIMPSON, with his regiment, the Fourth New-Jersey, two companies of the First New-Jersey, under Maj. HATFIELD, which he would find at the "4 corners" on the Braddock Road, and Capt. STEARNS' company of Lincoln Cavalry, to take Fairfax Court-house. The Colonel immediately proceeded with his regiment to the "Corners," two miles from Fairfax Court-house; there took up Maj. HATFIELD, with his two companies, and Capt. STEARNS and his cavalry, and dividing his command, directed Lieut.-Col. HATCH, with two companies of the Fourth New-Jersey, and Capt. STEARNS' company of cavalry, to make a detour to the left to prevent the enemy from retreating toward Centreville; while he marched with the balance of the force directly toward the town. Just before reaching the town Gen. KEARNEY joined the command, and proceeded with it until it took possession, about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. The two movements were well combined, Col. HATCH reaching the Centreville road just as Gen. KEARNEY and Col. SIMPSON entered the town, but lo! the enemy had fled several hours before, and our troops, who were eager for the conflict, were greatly disappointed in not being able to show the prowess of the Jersey Blues. Immediately after taking possession, Gen. KEARNEY sent a dispatch to headquarters, informing the authorities of the facts. He then left the town, directing Col. SIMPSON to hold it, which he did, until Col. AVERILL and his command entered the next morning. It was quite amusing to see the Colonel's troops approach the town in battle array, skirmishers along the front, and evidently proceeding with all the caution incidental to an expected engagement with the enemy, which they supposed still held possession of the place. JUSTICE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN INQUEST ON A SAILOR KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at the foot of Cortlandt-street upon the body of EDWARD O. GARRITY, a marine, who died from injuries received at the time the *Merrimac* made the attack upon the frigate *Congress*, in Hampton Roads. Deceased was struck by a piece of shell in the right shoulder, during the action, and an hour and a half afterward he died. He was 19 years of age, and a native of Benson, Vermont. He had been connected with the frigate *Congress* since Sept. 12, 1861. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED ON THE CITY CARS.—A young man named JOHN MASON was arrested yesterday upon the charge of picking the pocket of WILLIAM NATHAN BROWN, who resides at No. 157 West Thirty-fourth-street, of a wallet containing $474. Mr BROWN was getting into a car at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when the accused took the money from BROWN'S pocket and passed it to an accomplice, who escaped. The theft was immediately discovered and the alarm given. Officer BARTON, of the Eighth Precinct, was at once notified, and succeeded in arresting MASON, who was committed by Justice KELLY, in default of $2,000 bail. The money was not recovered.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Officer KENNEDY yesterday arrested CHARLES MUNDAY and JAMES O'CONNELL at the instance of the Fire Marshal, who, upon investigating the causes which led to the fire in Mr. LIEBER'S cabinet shop in Nineteenth-street on Thursday morning, found strong evidences of incendiarism resting upon the prisoners. They were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and held for examination.

HOMICIDE IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.—FRANCIS DOYLE was arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of causing the death of THOMAS O'CONNER, a shipmate, by stabbing him in the abdomen, on the corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets. O'CONNER died at the New-York Hospital soon after the injuries were inflicted. The accused party was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ERICSSON NO. 2.—The work on the new iron-clad steamer at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, is rapidly progressing, and the boat will be ready for service in about three weeks. This craft was constructed at Mystic, Conn., and differs materially from the *Monitor*. Instead of being a floating battery it is simply a screw steamer covered with plates. It is 200 feet in length and about 36 feet deep and modeled with a view to speed. The engines are ERICSSON'S patent, and by means of a complicated system of levers work below the water line. In addition to the screw the vessel will be ship-rigged. The deck is covered with wrought-iron plates two inches thick. The sides are covered with iron plates 5 inches wide and 2½ inches thick, overlapping each other so as to cover the bolt heads, and extend to four feet below the water line.

Below the sills of the port-holes is a second iron casing an inch in thickness, including the first, making a total of 3½ inches. Above the sills the sides slope inwards, so that a shot striking at an angle will glance off. The bow and stern are to be cased in heavy iron. All of the bolts pass through the armour and are fastened by means of nuts inside. The boat will carry six guns of heavy calibre, and the port-holes will be covered by drops, except when the guns are run out for use. The powder magazine is sheated with lead, and furnished with light by means of a tantern let down on the outside, the light showing through a bull's eye. There is also a contrivance for flooding it, in case the vessel should take fire. The magazine, machinery, &c., are all below the water line. The Chief-Engineer of the vessel and the inventor is Mr. JULIUS PATTERSON, and the naval architect S. H. POOK. It will be commanded by Capt. TAYLOR, U. S. N. The iron work is from the foundry of Messrs. WINSLOW & GAISWOLD, of Troy—the same gentlemen who furnished Mr. ERICSSON the means to construct the *Monitor*.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119.

[Advertisement.]

The recent Union victories, as well as the approaching Spring, are having the effect of lightening the spirits and bracing the nerves of our business men. KNOX, the inimitable designer and introducer of fashions in Hats, is, as usual, among the first to bring out the Spring style. What kind of a looking Hat it is, we are not going to say; but let those who would know all about it go to No. 212 Broadway. To know that it is KNOX'S style ought to be sufficient. New Hats are now in order, and KNOX is ready to meet the demand.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS—PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.—No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best Soap in use is PYLE'S O. K. Soap. Every family should have it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactory corner Franklin and Washington streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Museum will be crowded again this afternoon and evening, when the Spectacular Drama, "Sadak and Kalasrade," will be performed. The $30,000 NUTT, &c., at all hours.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 14—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—G. McTaggart, J. Norris, S. Rond, J. Paterson, Mrs. Herasethy, Miss Harassthy, Miss Dickson, Gov. Dallas, lady and 2 servants, Mr. Berry, lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Wilson and lady, Miss M. Foulds, Mr. Blackleck, lady and child, Mrs. Day, Mr. Day, P. Sprieg, J. Ayres, W. Murray and brother, Mr. Boyce, H. Bucking, J. McClure, J. Gaff, E. F. Arglagules, W. Thomas, G. Hubler, W. Wardlow, Mr. Plamondon, T. Wilmerding, Mr. Foulds, D. McInnes, G. Castillon, J. Perry, D. Ripley, G. Hay, W. Norris, J. Hilton, D. Vail, H. Rhulman, Mr. Moss, J. Gordon, Mr. Schulton, W. Thomsen, J. Leishman, Mr. Forbell and son, J. Bates, G. Riggs, W. Sloane, Mr. Arcedeckne, F. Lejeune and lady, Mr. Quarantia, M. Jurado, J. Pearson, J. Brown, E. Blackburn, W. Stuart, Mr. Merjeirtheir, Mr. Thibaudeau, Mr. Millar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 12	Sun sets....	6 06
Moon rises...	6 40	High Water—This Day.	
Sandy Hook.	6 51	Gov. Island.	7 40
Hell Gate....	9 02		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool. John G. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen. Oelrichs & Co.

Ships B. D. Metcalf, Pearsons, Acapulco, Metcalf & Dunnan; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Golon.

Barks Evadne, Keer, Queenstown, Barclay & Livingston; Azelia, Davis, Philadelphia, Whitmore & Co.; M. J. Cotcord, Colcord, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Rosa Boschen, (Prus.,) Schultz, Queenstown, Fuoch, Meincke & Wendt; Australia, (Oldg.,) Ossenbruggen, Antwerp, Roger Bros.

Brigs Olive, (Br.,) Bennett, Port Spain, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Clara Pickens, Rich, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Samuel Adam, Carver, Philadelphia, Brett, Son Co.; Baltic, Maddocks, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Emma, (Br.,) McGiven, Portland, G. Broadman; Bella Peck, Gardner, Washington, D. C., L. Kenoy; R. D. Rhodes, Baker, Fishing Island, A. L. Stewart; Maine, Godfrey, Philadelphia, E. S. Powell.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, L. Kenoy.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Stone, Liverpool March 1, and Queenstown 2d, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 3, lat. 41 15, lon. 13 11, at 6 P. M., passed steamship America, bound E.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Port Royal, S. C., March 10, in ballast to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynoer.

Steamtug James F. Freeborn, Morrell, Hampton Roads 24 hours.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Spencer, Liverpool Jan. 16, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Came out the North Channel; had very heavy weather; lost head sails, &c.; have had the barometer as low as 29.30. Feb. 10, lat. 45, lon. 44, had a severe gale from N. W., which blew with great violence for 12 hours; lost 3 topsails.

Ship Sheridan, Russell, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Pohlmichem. Had heavy weather the entire passage; was 18 ds. between lon. 30 and 40; lost topgallantmast, &c. March 3, Jacob Grantille, seaman, of Norway, fell from the jib-boom overboard, and was lost.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Creevey, Antwerp and Flushing 21 ds., with mdse. to Coroelius Grinnell. Has had strong gales from the southward. March

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3269. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Stirring Address from Gen. McClellan to his Army.

THE TIME FOR INACTION PAST.

The Army to be Brought Face to Face with the Enemy.

Another Estimate of the Strength of the Rebel Army.

The New Article of War Approved by the President.

Army Officers Forbidden to Return Fugitive Slaves.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive; but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other troops were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back, that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us—victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gen. McCLELLAN to his army excites the enthusiasm of the army, and receives universal applause among the people for its hearty sympathy with the soldier, and its reliant spirit and patriotism.

VISIT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN TO THE CITY.

A tremendous rain-storm has been raging all the afternoon and evening. Gen. McCLELLAN took advantage of the weather to run into Washington for a few hours. He is in high health and spirits, and evidently happier than he has been at any time since the war began.

THE ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Very important and perfectly conclusive information was brought to Washington this evening in regard to the late rebel strength at Manassas and Centreville. I have been permitted to peruse it. It is the sworn statements of four men, who were actively employed by the Confederates, on the railroads, in the removal of their army. These men deserted from the enemy and joined us. They all assert that, up to last Friday week, the rebels had between ninety and one hundred thousand men at Manassas and near it, twenty-five thousand betwaen Manassas and Aquia Creek, and twelve thousand at Winchester, Leesburgh, &c., all of whom—nearly one hundred and forty thousand—could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They declare, moreover, being railroad men, that the rebels were able to concentrate, in brief notice, five hundred cars on the road leading to and from Manassas; that they never talked of evacuating Manassas until the fall of Donelson, when they freely said they would have to retreat whenever McCLELLAN advanced. They declared that for sixty days past the roads have been horrible—so much so that they had to convey provisions to Aquia Creek from Manassas on pack mules, and finally the men were moved up nearer to Manassas to be provisioned.

These witnesses are intelligent white men, one a Northern man of education and capacity, fitted for first-class railroad service, and they seem to settle finally the question, which has been so muddled by the recorded conversations between *Tribune* reporters and half-witted Virginia negroes.

THE COMMAND OF M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.

The recent change, dividing the army of the Potomac into five corps, brings Gen. RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, in charge of the division formerly commanded by Gen. McDOWELL. Gen. McDOWELL takes the first *corps d'armie*. Gen. KING was edneated at West Point, and has long been known as Editor of an influential Western journal. The nndonbted popularity that Gen. KING attained with his brigade will undoobtedly attend him with his extended command.

RAILROAD TO MANASSAS.

The railroad between Fairfax and Manassas is rapidly being repaired, and will be in running order in a few days.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.

President LINCOLN on Thursday approved of the additional Article of War, which goes into immediate operation, namely:

"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violating this article of war shall be dismissed from the service."

CORRESPONDENTS NOT WANTED.

Several correspondents of papers proceeded in all haste to Fortress Monroe, on Friday and Saturday, under the impression that Gen. WOOL desired their presence. When the boats tonehed the dock they were rather surprised to find it a mistake, and, not showing a military necessity for their landing, they were allowed to return on the same boats.

APPOINTED.

The President has appointed JOHN P. UPSHER, of Indiana, Assistant-Secretary of the Interior Department, the office having been created by a late act of Congress.

OUR MANASSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army—Its Strength Reduced to Thirty Thousand—What was Found in the Rebel Camps—Capabilities of Gordonsville for Defence—The Retreat Caused by the Demonstration Towards Winchester—A Secesh Ball, &c.

UNION MILLS, NEAR MANASSAS, THURSDAY, March 13, 1862—7 P. M.

Two deserters from the rebel army came in today and give interesting accounts of the stampede from Manassas.

They report that for the last ten days there has not been over 30,000 troops there. Previous to that time many had been withdrawn to be sent to Tennessee and North Carolina, and to oppose the advance of BURNSIDE. The last body of rebels left this place on Sunday night last. In their haste they left their tents standing, with large amounts of corn, rice, and other stores undestroyed. Two miles this side of Manassas was their largest encampment. Their huts are all left standing in good condition—built like Western log-cabins, and well arranged—presenting the appearance of numerous villages scattered around on every open space. The soldiers are busy collecting relics that are to be found in great abundance. As the provision train was delayed for many hours to-day, and the soldiers were half-famished after their tedious march, they were allowed to go foraging among the deserted camps, where they succeeded in finding a profusion of food. The railroad track from this place to the Junction is in good order, except the Bull Run bridge, which was burned last July by the rebels, and has not since been repaired. The deserters report that all bridges beyond the Junction were destroyed by the retreating army. All reports seem to agree that the main army has fallen back to Gordonsville, on the road toward Richmood, and distant from Manassas about 60 miles. It is represented as being well adapted by nature for a stronghold, and the enemy will doubtless, avail himself of it. Every prominent position for many miles around this place is strongly intrenched, and it would seem like an impossibility to take the place by an attack in front alone. The contrabands and deserters say that it was the movement toward Winchester that caused the retreat.

Gen. SUMNER has given instructions to his officers, that whenever private property is taken for the use of the army, a certificate of the same shall be given to the owner, to be paid for upon his taking the oath of allegiance. He has also informed the farmers who still remain here, that they can now go and come to and from Alexandria without passes. Some farmers in this locality have accumulated large amounts of Confederate money—in some instances amounting to thousands of dollars—which they still hold. They are loud in their lamentations at its very sudden depreciation, and begin to realize the weakness of their cause. The officers of this division strictly prohibit all molestation of private property, and in some instances, where protection was asked, have stationed a guard, while the column was passing, to prevent mischief. Several offenders have been punished to-day for violation of these orders. Notwithstanding all this, however, I notice that a great deal of poultry gets into camp, which the boys insist was "presented by friends and old acquaintances whom they met here last July." They have been very fortunate in finding *venison*, also, which possesses a strong resemblance in taste, &c., to *veal*.

A drummer boy named CHRIS. CAMPBELL, and a private named DANIEL KIRMAN, both of the Sixty-third New-York, were accidentally shot, to-day. The first-named was shot with a buckshot, in the abdomen, and it is feared fatally. The other received a flesh-wound in the thigh.

From papers found in the rebel camps it appears that the 22d ult. was celebrated with a grand ball in Camp Carondelet, near Manassas. Tickets were liaid at the moderate price of ten dollars. I inclose a card of invitation. Its tormidable array of managers would alone be sufficient to garrison a large-sized fort. They will give you, also, some information as to the troops stationed there at that time. It was observed that while nearly every hut was supplied with a Bible, yet the Book was in most instances not sufficiently appreciated to be taken along in their retreat. Camp-kettles, stools, cots, stoves, axes, and numerous articles of that nature, were left strewn over the encampment. Several effigies, bearing different inscriptions, such as "Waiting for orders," "Looking for signals," "Old Abe," "A damned Yankee," &c., were found suspended from poles in various parts of the field. Several letters, not of a very amiable tenor, were also left for the special perusal of "LINCOLN'S hirelings." One was written in a rather friendly mood, stating that they (the rebels) had had a good time in that camp, and hoped that our boys would enjoy it to the same extent.

The militia of this county was ordered to assemble at Brentsville, on Monday last, by Gov. LETCHER. Of course, the sudden advance of our troops rather broke in on that arrangement.

The variety and style of the currency in this section is a matter of curiosity to us all. Most of the bills and shinplasters are not equal to the worst counterfeits. They are mainly lithographed.

Salt has been held here at $27 50 per sack, of 2½ bushels. Coffee and sugar at the same high rates.

A council of war is being held at headquarters to-night. No one seems to know where we will move to-morrow. The roads are, in the main, good, but much cut up by deep gullies, so as to render the moving of artillery and provision trains very difficult.

We are now in advance, I believe, of all the rest except a part of Gen. KEARNEY'S Brigade, who were this morning at Manassas.

For my own part, I am much vexed that we cannot serve you in sending thrilling accounts of the "lofty deeds and daring high" of our army, but you must charge it to the Secesh. Yours, W. W. C.

A FIGHT DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Engagement between the Gunboats Yankee and Anacosta and the Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek.

VALUABLE ORDNANCE SECURED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived at the Navy-yard and took on board a quantity of shell yesterday. She then, with the *Anacosta*, proceeded to shell the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek. The enemy replied briskly with their guns, but failed to reach the *Yankee*, although they made several excellent line shots. One shell struck but a short distance from the *Yankee*, in direct range with her wheelhouse. Most of the shots were too high for the *Anacosta*, many of them passing over to a great distance. The heavy guns of the *Yankee* enabled her to lie off out of range, and drop her shells with precision into the batteries. After firing some time, the *Yankee* and *Anacosta* hauled off without being struck. It is believed, from the manner in which their shells exploded in and around the rebel batteries, that somebody was hurt. The ears can be seen running to and from the depôt at Aquia Creek, and it is thought that the rebels are removing their stores, ordnance, &c.

The battery at Potomac Creek is still occupied by the rebels.

The *Yankee* has secured a portion of the iron-works of the *George Page*, and is to-day having the whistle of the rebel frigate attached to her steam-pipe.

A large number of splendid guns have been secured, which were left by the rebels in their upper batteries. Yesterday the *Leslie* brought up from the Evansport Battery 7½-inch rifled gun, throwing a 128-pound shell. The breech of this gun is banded with steel, and when the spike in it is removed from the vent, the gun will prove a most valuable acquisition. There are now two shells and a large mass of mud in the gun, attempts having been made to burst it.

Cannon of the best description, are daily being found in the river at the various batteries, many of which, together with a large amount of loaded shell, are being brought up to the Navy-yard.

OUR LOWER POTOMAC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL POINT.

A TRIP DOWN TO SMITH'S POINT—THE REBEL BATTERIES AT AQUIA CREEK—PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING—GEN. HOOKER TO MOVE ACROSS, ETC.

LIVERPOOL POINT, LOWER POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

Sunday evening I embarked at Liverpool Point on board of the *Freeborn*, Lieut. SAMUEL MAYAN commanding, (to whose kind attentions I am much indebted,) and proceeded down the river to Smith's Point, just abreast of the Aquia Creek batteries, and cast anchor—Lieut. MAYAN intending to run into Aquia in the morning, and prevent, if possible, the destruction of the depôt, &c., at that place. Acting Master HARRIS, of the *Island Belle*, was sent over to watch the rebels. He lay with his vessel close in to Brent's Point, during the night. This morning, early, he reported to his commanding officer that the position of affairs was apparently unchanged, with the exception of their trains coming and going frequently, but whether bringing reinforcements or retreating, it was impossible to say. It was, however, thought the rebels were dismantling their fortifications on the hills, preparatory to the firing of the buildings. The water-battery still remains. Capt. MAYAN desired to make a thorough reconnoissance of Aquia Creek, to ascertain to a certainty the position of their defences, and intending starting over for that purpose, after breakfast this morning, a little before 6 o'clock, the water-battery opened fire on the *Freeborn*, as she lay to anchor within range, from their large pivat gun. The shell burst within a hundred feet midship of the vessel, in the water—the smoke coming on board. Not desiring to be made a target of, and as the range of the enemy's gun was certain to hit, at the next fire, Capt MAYAN slipped his anchor, sailed down past the batteries, out of range, and cast anchor. While proceeding down, the firing was kept up, the shell going over the vessel and striking the Maryland shore, a distance of four miles and a half.

Col. GRAHAM, with Capts. CHESTER and MOREY, paid the rebels a visit at Foulke's Landing on Sunday morning. They were accompanied by forty men who were conveyed from Liverpool Point in a launch, towed by the gunboat *Satellite*. Their landing was effected without difficulty, and after marching five miles in the interior without meeting any of the enemy, they returned, embarked, and arrived safely at their encampment at Liverpool Point.

Gen. HOOKER expected to move his division across last night. Lieut. ELLIS, of the signal corps, is on board the *Freeborn*, and remained up all Sunday night, expecting his services would be brought into requisition, but no signal was given from the shore.

The rear-guard and stragglers belonging to the evacuated batteries reached Aquia Creek this morning. A negro who escaped states the rebels are fortifying Fredericksburgh, and intend making a stand at that place after abandoning Aquia Creek.

The escape of the *Merrimac* created intense excitement among our troops and the flotilla. The *Resolute* was dispatched to watch the mouth of the river, and report in case she paid us a visit. M. D.

EVACUATION OF THE REBEL BATTERIES AT OCCOQUAN.

PIT POINT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

The work of destruction of the rebel blockade on the Potomac is complete!

This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, two contrabands came over into the New-Jersey Brigade camp and gave information that the rebels were evacuating their battery at Cockpit Point, which was confirmed this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the steamer *Anacosta*, of the upper flotilla, ran down opposite that point, and fired about thirty shots into their works. Not receiving any reply, a boat put off and effected a landing as quietly as though touching a friendly shore. The rugged bluff was quickly scaled, and a moment afterward the sabre of a Federal officer flashed in the sunlight which yesterday shone upon a breastwork bristling with rebel artillery.

Immediately succeeding this event, smoke was discovered issuing from the north battery of the rebel works at Ship Point. Then followed quickly a similar demonstration in the second, and then another in the third, below. Then, almost with the rapidity of thought, dense volumes of smoke arose from the places where, we knew, were located the camps of the rebellious foe. From the hill-tops, from the valleys, from the dense woods and the plains, ascended the majestic conflagration.

Immediately after firing the combustible portion of their batteries, a boat was seen crossing the creek, which separated them from the rebel steamer *Geo. Page*, and her prizes, the two schooners *Fairfax* and ——. Immediately thereafter smoke was seen issuing from all these vessels, and soon their destruction was complete. Frequent explosions characterized the burning of the *Page*, while, from the rear of the hills immediately behind, and where the smoke arose in heaviest column, came loud and fearful discharges of ammunition and shells, as if a terrible battle was in progress.

One by one the batteries, which had, doubtless been mined, blew up with terrific power, and scattered the stones and earth about in disfigured masses. The *Anacosta* now came steaming down the river, and threw shell after shell within the grounds so long under the dominion of rebeldom, but no reply was given save in one instance, where a single shot from a heated gun threw a solitary shot far down the river. Steadily the steamer approached the works, and came to a stand-still directly opposite and but a few rods from them. A boat was quickly launched, and the brave crew of Uncle Sam planted their feet upon the soil which had for months been the terror of the Potomac, and upon which the enemy had built up great expectations. They have all ended in smoke. You know better than we the cause of all this.

ARGUS.

POHICK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

VILLAGE OF ACCOTINK—MOUNT VERNON AND THE TOMB—AN AERIAL RECONNOISSANCE—STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE—RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM MANASSAS—THEIR WORK OF DESTRUCTION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE OCCOQUAN, Va., Thursday, March 13, 1862.

Passing through Alexandria in a drenching rain I took the "Telegraph Road" for Pohick. On the way I observed little else but horrid roads, camps of Union troops, and vast tracts of land utterly desolate with here and there a relief, in the shape of a small white frame house. A ride of fourteen miles brought me to Pohick, a district in the great old County of Fairfax. It was in this neighborhood that the Washington, Fairfax, Parke, Lewis and Blackburn families settled, and many years ago were wont to attend divine services in the Pohick Church. It was here that Gen. WASHINGTON, riding seven miles from Mount Vernon, "came to meeting." His pew was marked out by several of the oldest inhabitants, and it is scarcely necessary to say that there is no pew there now. The whole wooden enclosure and its contents are gone—the altar and its ornaments chipped up in pieces fine enough to mail. The pulpit has been so weakened by curiosity-hunters that but few clerical gentlemen would like to preach a sermon from it even to the soldiers beneath, who seem to be sadly in need of religious instruction.

Passing down the Mount Vernon road for three miles, we arrive at the village of Accotink, which takes its name from the Accotink Creek, upon which it is situated. The town contains about twenty frame houses and a grist mill, and must have been a very quiet little municipality, as upon inquiry I was informed that there was neither a grog-shop or a grocery store in the place.

I asked a citizen where Mount Vernon was, and he quickly replied, "I dunno, Sah; never was dar."

I arrived at Mount Vernon about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and, as the day was beautiful, I took a stroll around the ground, in company with two of Prof. Lowe's well-known balloon corps. We were really shocked with shame at the appearance of the grounds, which have been totally neglected for some time past, and the former residence and last resting-place of the "Father of his Country" has become very much like a howling wilderness. The house is clean, but is going to rack. It is occupied by several members of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association."

Instead of belonging to the American people and being open and free to every loyal and well-behaved American citizen, we were required to pay twenty-five cents each as an entrance fee to Mount Vernon. We paid this to a Southern gentleman, the only white male person that we met on the premises.

We were shown the "Key of the Bastile," Mrs. WASHINGTON'S harpsichord, a few pistol holsters, Geo. WASHINGTON'S reception room, and then—we were shown out again.

The sarcophagi and surrounding tombs and monuments are in as perfect a state as time and the elements will allow.

Upon one of the monuments I found the following inscription, which may not be devoid of interest to Philadelphians:

"Within this vault lie buried the mortal remains of BUSHROD WASHINGTON, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1829, aged 68. By his side is interred his devoted wife, ANNA BLACKBURN, who survived her beloved husband but two days. Judge WASHINGTON was the son of JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, and nephew of Geo. WASHINGTON, who appointed him one of his executors."

Covered with shame, heartsick and saddened, we rode away from the once beautiful Mount Vernon, and in less than an hour arrived back at Pohick Church.

From the balloon last night at an altitude of 700 feet, not a rebel could be seen for twenty miles around. Sergeant C. J. EATON, one of Prof. LOWE'S assistants, could see the smoke and flames arising from the vicinity of Manasses, proving clearly that the rebels have evacuated that place, and have destroyed everything there.

A young South Carolinian who came into our lines this morning states that the rebels left Manassas Junction, moving south, on the 10th inst., having spiked and buried their heavy guns, and destroyed their stores, camp equipage, ammunition, &c. Orders were given to the wagoners that should they get stuck in the mud the horses were to be loosed and saved, leaving the wagon and its contents on the road. The numerous bridges in the vicinity were all set fire to, so as to impede the advance of our troops.

This deserter belonged to the Hampton Legion of South Carolina. This body of rebels had fallen back to Fredericksburgh as a rear guard.

It was rumored in camp that the intention of the rebel Government in thus making a retrograde movement was to fall upon BURNSIDE, SHERMAN and BUTLER, and carry on the war in the Cotton States. Some officers maintained, however, that it was merely a feint to entrap the Union troops.

It is evident from all the intelligence received from various quarters, that the rebels are retreating to Gordonsville and Richmond.

It is also reported that the rebels on the line of the Rappahannock are also retreating. W.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Another Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry—The Road between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

WINCHESTER, Va., Saturday, March 15.

Gen. HAMILTON, yesterday afternoon, was waited upon by nearly all the officers of the Division to congratulate him on his advancement, and also to express profound regret at the necessity of his departure. A Pennsylvania regimental band gave him a serenade, and the Staff Officers accompanied him as far as Berryville.

This morning, ASHBY'S Cavalry, with two guns, were driven three miles beyond Newtown by a force of our artillery, infantry and cavalry. Many shells were thrown on both sides, but, as far as known, no one was killed.

Capt. E. T. PENDLETON, Quartermaster of ASHBY'S Cavalry, was captured yesterday morning.

The cars reached a point three miles this side of Harper's Ferry to-day. The road is in the worst possible condition, requiring extensive repairs to be available for heavy transportation. On several occasions obstructions have been placed on the track by Secessionists.

Col. GORDON, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the brigade, vacated by the transfer of Gen. HAMILTON.

All is quiet to-night.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 15.

Parson BROWNLOW and son arrived here to-day. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville on Dec. 6, in violation of an agreement with the rebel Government. He was confined in a small, damp room, but being attacked by typhoid fever, he was removed to his residence, where he was laid up for eight weeks, a strict guard being kept over him.

Having partly recovered, he obtained a pass from the rebel Government, and left Knoxville two weeks ago. He was detained by order of Gen. HARDEE at Shelbyville, ten days. He reached the National lines this morning.

Parson BROWNLOW declines starting a paper here on account of ill health. He proceeds to the North to publish the story of his martyrdom. He is not affected by consumption, as has been reported.

THE NEW-MADRID EVACUATION.

Immense Amount of War Material Left Behind by the Rebels.

Twenty-five Pieces of Heavy Artillery, Thirty-two Field Batteries, a Great Quantity of Fixed Ammunition, Several Thousand Small Arms, Hundreds of Boxes of Cartridges, Three Hundred Mules, Tents for Twelve Thousand Men, &c.

THE REBELS "NON-COMATIBUS IN SWAMPO."

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 14.

The following is a copy of an official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War:

"After several days of skirmishing and a number of attempts by the gunboats of the enemy to dislodge Gen. POPE'S batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and intrenchments at New-Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents' wagons, mules, etc., and an immense quantity of military stores, etc., etc. Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag is now flying in Missouri."

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 15.

Gen. POPE, in his dispatch to Gen. HALLECK, says:

"Our success at New-Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery—24-pounders and rifled—thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than a million of dollars, have fallen into our hands. The men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in a swamp on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men behind. Their dead were unburied. Their suppers were on their tables and their candles were burning in their tents. A furious thunder-storm which raged all night enabled them to get across the river without being discovered.

Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th instant, within 800 yards of the enemy's works. We opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst.' just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo. During the whole day yesterday our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty-pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas Regiments. Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. HOLLINS was in command of the rebel fleet, and Generals McCONN, STEWART and GWATT of the land forces. The gunboats went down the river.

Gen. POPE has twenty-five heavy guns, with two works of the enamy, which commsod every point of the river."

EXPEDITION AGAINST ISLAND No. 10.

Commodore Foote Gone Down with his Gun and Mortar Boats.

The Rebel Force There Estimated at Fifteen Thousand.

HICKMAN, Ky., Saturday, March 15.

A naval expedition, composed of the gunboats *Benton*, *Louisville*, *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and *Conestoga*, under Flag-Officer FOOTE, left Cairo at 7 o'clock this morning. At Columbus they were joined by the *Pittsburgh*, *St. Louis* and *Mound City*, and were overtaken by eight mortar boats in tow of four steamers, with transports and ordnance boats. They arrived here at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

The mounted pickets of the enemy were in sight on the bluff. On our arrival, two companies of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment were sent after them, but they escaped.

A strong Union feeling is manifested here.

The impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance.

There are said to be 2,000 troops at Union, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10. At the latter place there are also said to be twelve heavy guns in their batteries.

ORDER OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 10.

GEN. HALLECK commands that all jurors whether in civil or martial courts hereafter, be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Convention of the 16th of October, 1861. Those refusing to take such oath will be rejected as aliens.

Any neglect on the part of the army and volunteer surgeons of their duties to the sick or wounded will be reported to headquarters immediately.

It is stated that some of the medical officers, prisoners of war, have failed to give proper attention to their own sick and wounded. In cases of this kind the medical officers will be deprived of their parole, and placed in close confinement, upon the facts being reported to headquarters.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. CURTIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis, Commanding in Arkansas:

I congratulate you and your command on the glorious victory just gained.

You have proved yourselves as brave in battle, as enduring of fatigue and hardship. A grateful country will honor you for both.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

MONITORS FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 14.

An order was unanimously adopted in the House to-day, authorizing the construction of one or two iron-clad steamers on the plan of ERICSON'S *Monitor*, for the protection of the harbors of Massachusetts.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Congress Inquiring into the Disasters in Tennessee.

A Rebel Account of the Surrender of Nashville.

Signs of a Great Revulsion in Southern Feeling.

The Virginians Denounced as Faint Hearted.

Condition of Affairs at Savannah and Mobile.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONFEDERATE DISASTERS IN TENNESSEE.

In the rebel House of Representatives on March 10, Mr. CURRIN, of Tennessee, offered a resolution touching the management of the Quartermaster's department in the State of Tennessee, and especially with regard to the recent disaster to our arms at Fort Donelson and elsewhere; and more particularly with reference to the action of the Quartermaster, Major B. K. SEMS, of that service, before the surrender of the City of Nashville; and also with reference to the quantity of stores—provisions, munitions of war, and hospital stores—which were lost to the Government at that place.

A long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. ADKINS, of Tennessee, said that, while favorable remarks were being made, they should also be made upon the conduct of Gen. JOHNSTON. Gen. JOHNSTON had command of the entire army of the West until Gen. BEAUREGARD was sent to Columbus. He knew that the Cumberland River, when swollen, would afford entrance into every part of Tennessee. He knew that the Tennessee River, at high tide, would conduct the enemy's vessels into the very heart of the Southern Confederacy. He knew that it would let the enemy on his rear. But Gen. JOHNSTON had but one idea, a single idea—to make a stand at Bowling Green. It was his great idea. Now he would not impeach the patriotism and chivalry of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, but it would be well enough if we took pattern from LINCOLN'S Government, and whenever a General lost a battle remove him, unless there was some sufficiently strong reason and justifiable cause for the failure.

When Gen. JOHNSTON fell back from Bowling Green he had between ten and fifteen thousand troops. Before he had entered Nashville he had determined to surrender it. Before he reached the confines of that proud city of Tennessee, the capital of a State whose citizens never turned their back upon the foe. During the three days of the struggle at Fort Donelson, when men stood a foot deep in blood and snow, the citizens of Tennessee showed as much gallantry as any State in the Confederacy.

Gen. JOHNSTON had been desired to make a stand at Nashville, but he declined doing it. The speaker had heard that the President had a very high opinion of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. If such was the case he was very sorry to differ with him. The people, the army under Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, and the people of Tennessee, had lost confidence in the military capacity of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Mr. SWAN said that *the people of East Tennessee were obliged to contend with the worst of foes, hypocritical and domestic enemies*; but very many of the people in his region were true; and out of seven hundred to nine hundred votes given to him in the district there were from seven to nine hundred volunteers in the Confederate army.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, defended Gen. JOHNSTON. He wished to give a wide scope to investigation. It was only until of late that Gen. JOHNSTON had as many as 25,000 efficient men in the field. He was asked for no reinforcements during the battle at Fort Donelson. He could not reinforce that point, for on the instant that he moved his army from the point at which he was stationed the large force of the enemy, amounting to 100,000 men, would have marched on Nashville, and thus the whole army, instead of a portion of it, would have been captured and Gen. JOHNSTON would now have been where the gallant Gen. BUCKNER is, in exile. Gen. JOHNSTON had no power to prevent the passage of gunboats up the Tennessee River. Five steamers were lying off Nashville, and had been for six months past, and the most that he knew to work on them at one time was five men. He (the speaker) wanted the blame to fall where it properly belongs. What would have been the consequence of making a stand at Nashville? That beautiful city, instead of now standing, and in a condition still to be the pride of the South if she is retaken, would, in all probability, have been in ashes! Why did not the people of Nashville themselves fortify the city?

Mr. FOOTE said that Gen. JOHNSTON had called for 1,000 or 1,500 slaves to work on the fortifications, and that the call had been fully answered when Nashville was surrendered. Gen. JOHNSTON had been importuned time and again to fortify Nashville, but he had failed to do it. *The people of Nashville had surrendered every arm that they had—shot-guns and everything else of that sort; those that were there had nothing to fight with.* He understood that some vile slanderer had called them cowards, and had asked why did not the women and children go out and fight the foe? When the armed soldiery was flying fast, when Generals PILLOW and FLOYD would not remain in it, when armed forces considered it impolitic and unsafe, some one asks the question why did not the women and children fight? It was the most contemptible and foul slander that ever appeared in the columns of a newspaper, in the City of Richmond or elsewhere, and the man who perpetrated it was worthy of a place upon the scaffold.

Mr. MOORE said that the gentleman evidently had no reference to his speech.

Mr. FOOTE introduced a resolution making every minute inquiries than that introduced by Mr. SWAN, his colleague. He offered it as a substitute, and it was accepted.

Mr. GRAY, of Texas, thanked the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. MOORE,) for the defence he made of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. That officer was a native of Kentucky, but he had been an adopted citizen of Texas for some years. He did not oppose investigation in any form, but he thought that the public exposition was likely to produce a premature condemnation, which he did not intend to be considered as Indorsing, because he was a supporter of the resolution just offered. He pronounced this judgment passed upon Gen. JOHNSTON as ill-timed, unwise and unjust, and calculated to produce a premature verdict in investigation. He did not admit that the people had lost confidence in him. If the people of Tennessee based their bravery upon the popularity of their leader, they were not the gallant people whom he hoped gentlemen from that State represented upon this floor. He vindicated the patriotism of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Mr. ADKINS said he did not assail the patriotism of Gen. JOHNSTON. He distinctly said that no one doubted the patriotism of that officer. But as to his popularity and the want of confidence exhibited by the people and the army there was no doubt; and such was the impression made upon the delegation from that State in both branches of Congress, by letters and other information of undoubted reliability, that a petition had been sent to President DAVIS, signed by every member, both Senators and Members of the House from Tennessee, with the exception of the member from the Knoxville District, (Mr. SWAN,) importuning the President to remove A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON from the command of the Department of Tennessee. He regretted that he had been forced to speak as publicly, but he owed a duty to the people whom he represented, and he would discharge it in the face of all men.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, defended Gen. JOHNSTON as having used to the best advantage all the means in his power to bring about the most desirable results.

Mr. BOYKIN, of Arkansas, called the question.

Mr. FOOTE asked the yeas and nays.

The resolution was passed—yeas 52, nays 23.

THE SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

A gentleman who left Nashville shortly after the battle at Fort Donelson communicates to the Mobile *Tribune* an interesting account of the evacuation and surrender of the city, a portion of which we append:

"The fight at Fort Donelson, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, was of intesc concern to us, and

each day's work down there wound up with the statement that the fight would be renewed to-morrow. The fears that the fall of Fort Henry were calculated to inspire had been well-nigh dispelled by the way Fort Donelson was holding out. It was better to-crowd, and stronger in men and guns. PILLOW, FLOYD and BUCKNER were there. PILLOW had said, 'Let GRANT what might, he never would surrender the place,' and Nashville felt that we could not afford to lose that battle. Saturday's work was glorious. Our [illegible] shouted over it. Many were saying, 'I never liked PILLOW, but forgive him now—he is the man for the occasion.' A sober, modest citizen, an 'Old-Line Whig and Ex-Governor, was heard to say, [illegible] Saturday afternoon, on being asked how the fight went on: 'Fust-rate; PILLOW is giving them h—ll, and rubbing it in.'

The dispatches closed on Saturday as they had for three successive days before—"The enemy are expecting large reinforcements,' but we slept soundly and expected to have great news on the morrow. About o'clock Sunday morning I rode out into the [illegible] seven or eight miles, and leaving the turnpike, dined with a friend in one of the quiet and luxurious farmer-homes of Middle Tennessee. Returning leisurely, I struck the pike about 4 P. M., and as [illegible] everybody I had met in the morning had asked me the latest news from the city, I asked the first man I met, 'Any news?'—prepared to hear only of victory.

'News! What's the last you've heard?'

'Last night's dispatches.'

'None since? The latest out, and plenty of it. Fort Donelson has fallen, and Nashville is surrendered! They say the white flag is waving now on the Capitol, and the gunboats will be up before sundown.'

I thought he was boasting—but quickened my pace. The next morning confirmed it all and more. I saw there was literally a cloud of witnesses, pouring along the turnpike leading to Franklin. Convalescent soldiers, quitting the hospitals, were waddling along with their scanty baggage. Travelers, in groups and squads, had left the hotels, carrying carpet-bags and satchels, and saddle-bags in hand. The family of the [illegible] of the omnibus line were rolling out in those vehicles. Double and one-horse carriages were full of living freight. On reaching the toll-gate, on the top of the hill overlooking Nashville, I strained my eyes to see the white flag on the capitol. The tall flag-staff was naked. There was no flag of any sort on it.

Passing down Broad-street by the Nashville and Decatur road, the first man I saw was Gov. HARRIS, about to leave on a special train, with the Legislature and archives of the State. The town was in commotion. Over the wire bridge that spans the Cumberland, Gen. JOHNSTON's army were passing, taking the direction of the Murfreesboro' turnpike. The [illegible] of wagons and soldiers reached out of sight, and [illegible] retreat over that night. The sight of a withdrawing [illegible] army is very disheartening.

My residence is in Edgefield, a little village separated from Nashville by the Cumberland River. For several days, Gen. JOHNSTON's headquarters had been established on that side of the river, and near mine. The lady with whom he and his Staff took their meals is my neighbor and friend, and tells me that the General opened the news to her at table in these words:

'Madam, I take you to be a person of firmness, and trust your neighbors are. Don't be alarmed. Last night, my last dispatch, up to 12 o'clock, was favorable, and I lay down expecting a great victory today; but this morning, at 4 o'clock, I was waked by a courier, with the news that our forces at Fort Donelson were surrounded and must surrender. They are not made of steel. Our soldiers have fought bravely [illegible] soldiers did; but they cannot hold out day after day, against fresh forces and such odds. I can [illegible] men. *Stay at home. Tell all your friends* [illegible] *to stay at home. I cannot make a fight before* [illegible], *and, for the good of the city, shall retire. I* [illegible] *Buell well. He is a gentleman, and will not* [illegible] *violence to peaceable citizens, or disturb private property.*'

All might have been well if the General had issued a proclamation. He and staff crossed the bridge that night at 11 o'clock. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE followed, and the correspondent followed, soon after.

The question has often been asked, 'Why didn't the people of Nashville make a stand? What! give up their city without striking a blow?'

The people were astonished and indignant at the way they were handed over to the enemy's mercy and occupation. But what could they do? When Generals and armed and drilled soldiers give up and desert, what can unarmed and undisciplined citizens do to halt a foe advancing by land and water?

'Throw brickbats at them,' said one. Indeed! That would be well enough, if the enemy would deal in the same missiles.

The bones of Gen. JACKSON, the defender of New-Orleans, must have turned in his grave, at the Hermitage, a few miles away, at such a surrender.

A few months before, on urgent call, every man who had a rifle or double-barrel gun had brought it forward and given it up for army service. Not fifty serviceable guns could our citizens have mustered. No, not even pikes, though they had just enrolled themselves and resolved to have them made, and if Gen. JOHNSTON made a stand before the city they were resolved to stand with him. Such of them as were not willing to be surrendered to the uncovenanted mercies of Lincolndom, with the prospect of having the oath tendered them or the bastile, followed the retiring army.

After taking my family as far as Decatur, I returned to Nashville on Wednesday. The stores were closed and bolted; the streets deserted, save by n guard here and there, and a press-gang taking up every man they could find, and sending him to load Government pork into barges, upon which it was being taken up the river, and put out of the enemy's way. Had a stand been made before the city, or even a feint of a stand, no doubt all the Government stores could heve been removed safely. As it is, vast amounts have been thrown away, wasted, given out, both from the Quartermaster and Commissary's departments. At one time the doors were thrown open to whomsoever would, under the impression that they had better let the poor have these provisions than the enemy, who was expected instantly. A friend said he saw quantities of meet lying on the roadside, where persons, having overloaded their carts, had thrown it out. Barrels of flour, sacks of coffee, tierces of lard and meat, were rolled into private houses and back yards, with hundreds of boxes of candles, bolts of cloth, &c. Afterwards this order was countermanded, as the enemy was not *exactly* at the door, and a guard placed over the stores, and an effort made to get them off by railroad and boat. Private carriages, hacks nnd carts were stopped in the street and pressed into service, and some of my friends had to get their baggage to the station in wheel-barrows. Advantage was taken of the confusion and dismay of the hour for private injustice and irresponsible oppression. The selfishness developed in such a crisis is humiliating.

* * * * * * *

The opinion prevails there that Nashville will be burnt, first or last—if not when we leave it, then when we drive the enemy out of it. For Tennesseeans are resolved that the enemy shall not rest on their soil. Gen. FLOYD and Staff left Thursday morning, and it was understood that Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, with his company, would retire slowly, as the enemy in force entered. The Louisiana Cavalry, Col. SCOTT, were near Franklin, on their way to the vicinity of Nashville, where they will act as scouts and hold the enemy closely in hounds.

As far out as Brentwood, Franklin and Columbia, some people are leaving their homes and sending off their slaves. Others, deeply-committed Southerners, stand and risk the consequences. They look for inconveniences and heavy losses, staying or going.

In reply to the question often asked whether any Union element has been developed by these events: There was always some of this element in Nashville, but in very inconsiderable proportion to the population. Let Unionists show their hands and heads now; it is hoped they will. We have friends enough left to watch them; and when the tide of war rolls back, the country will finally be purged of them, for they will have to leave with the Lincoln army.

The great mass of Tennesseeans, especially Middle and West, are sound to the core, and thoroughly aroused for the first time. They chafe under the humiliation and disgrace of the surrender of their Capital. Those that can will move their families out of the reach of immediate harm, and return to face the foe on a hundred fields. The great battles of the war are to be fought in the West. This is but the beginning. The people realize now what is at stake, and they will measure out wealth and blood without stint."

THE BLESSINGS OF MARTIAL LAW.

SOCIETY IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 12.

Our own city, before the beginning of the war, was the most quiet and orderly city of its size in America, with the exception, perhaps, of Charleston. Its streets were as silent at night as any rural district in the country. Not a sound was to be heard, save the deep roar of the river as it rushed over the falls, and the deeper snoring of the night watch from porches and cellar doors. There was no occasion in these days for any watch at all, save now and then to participate in the arrest nt some predatory African, who would be escorted at sunrise to the Mayor by the whole body of the guardians of the night, each looking majestically indignant at the violator of the law, and the interruption of their accustomed slumbers. After introducing the offender to the whipping post, there was a general dispersion of the city functionaries of high and low degree till the next morning, the city governing itself in general without any difficulty, and keeping up the mayoralty at some expense, as an ornamental weathercock to the municipal spire, which should add variety to its proportions, and enable every one to discover which way the wind blew.

But since those calm and somewhat monotonous days, when we smoked our cigars and talked at street corners, as if smoking and spinning street yarns were the greatest business of life, a change has come over this once placid and domestic old city, so thorough and wonderful that we sometimes wonder whether it is not all a dream, and have to take several pinches of ourselves berore we can fully establish to our own satisfaction the fact of our identity. We scarcely meet a familiar face in the streets, or in any of the public places of amusement and resort. The old population has been completely submerged by the tide which has set in since a year ago. The vast influx has not been an unmingled blessing. The establishment of the Confederate Capital in Richmond, and the stirring times, have not only brought among us many persons eminent in talent, virtue and social position, but that multitude of birds of prey, from the eagle to the buzzard, which always follow the scent of spoils and battle. The consequence has been not only an amount of ruffianism, drunkenness and bloodshed unprecedented in our annals, but

emissaries of [illegible] have had full swing through a crowd where all were strangers to each other, and spies and traitors have held high holiday. The civil law, with its gracious courtesy, was unceremoniously kicked from the pavements, and its functionaries, including the most soporific of the watchmen, actually opened their eyes with amazement.

But behold the wonders that martial law has accomplished. Ever since civil law has been placed on the retired list, his martial brother has given us a taste of his quality which makes us almost wish that cities were always governed by martial law. The rascals, rowdies and rioters have disappeared as mysteriously as the sora; the dram-shops have come to an untimely end; elderly gentlemen can venture out at night with a reasonable expectation of not being brought home in a comatose condition from the effects of bludgeons and bottles; spies and traitors have felt that they can no longer carry on their underground rebellion with safety. The sober, honest and loyal portion of the community cheerfully submit to some temporary inconveniences for the sake of a great good, and only regret that martial law was not established a year ago in Richmond.

FEELING THROUGH THE SOUTH.

IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.

I begin to fear that the Virginians are degenerate sons of their illustrious sires. In spite of the martyrdom of JACKSON, in spite of the heroism of Bethel, while yet the devotion of DICK ASHBY, and the sunset gleam of his sabre ere it fell from his shattered arm, remain unsung by poet, before the daisies have sprung from the dust of Virginians who sleep at Manassas, the misgiving comes upon me that the living men of the old Commonwealth are not worthy of the ancient and the more recent memories of her renown. *The trepidations and murmurings, the croakings and prophesyings of doom that have possessed many of the citizens of Richmond during the past week, would be enough to make us despair of the Republic, if we could suppose that the mass of the people of the Confederate States were equally timorous and irresolute.* Because of a few reverses, which might be retrieved by stout hearts and strong arms, it is thought by these craven souls that the great cause of liberty is lost. From one end of the town to the other they run with false tidings of new disaster, or "whisper with white lips, the foe, they come, they come." *The Yankees will be in Richmond in ten days; the Government has determined to abandon the State as a line of defence and make a stand in North Carolina; the seat of Government is to be removed immediately; the French gunboats are coming up James River to take the Emperor's tobacco with arms—such are some of the alarms that have been sounded by men, who, if the Yankees should get here, would be the first to swear allegiance to Lincoln.* You recollect how the *Moniteur* spoke of the landing of NAPOLEON on his return from Elba, and how it greeted his arrival in the Capital: "The Corsican monster has escaped." "The usurper has landed in France." "Gen. BONAPARTE is at Grenoble." "NAPOLEON is at Lyons." "The Emperor is et Paris." "*Vive l'Empereur.*" Such would be the tone of, I fear, too many of the inhabitants toward McCLELLAN. Last night there were scribbled upon the walls nf buildings all over town, strange and portentous sentences of menace—such as "Netionals! gird on your strength; memento Tennessee"—"The scorpion secession will soon be deprived of his sting"—and other such cowardly and treacherous nonsense, and forthwith it is pretended that the city is filled with Union men, and that a secret society, embracing thousands, exists in the midst of us, and that we are about to be betrayed by emissaries of the Yankees, heretofore little suspected. Such puling and vaticination of ruin is almost as bad as treason itself, and those who indulge in it deserve well nigh the fate that should be awarded to the midnight scribbler, could we catch him. That the Yankees, emboldened by their recent successes, will make the strongest efforts to carry Richmond, there can be no reasonable doubt; but it becomes us all the more, from this very conviction, with heart of hope to put forth all our energies in its defence; and if we do this, let them come in clouds as dense as the Persians that marched into Greece, they will be driven back.

IN NEW-ORLEANS AND CHARLESTON.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

A merchant of Carondelet-street arrived in one of the trains on Friday, having left Columbus on Tuesday night, just previous to the declaration of martial law, and represents the people rising all through the country excepting at Memphis, where there was much lukewarmness evinced. There are too many traders and speculators in Memphis. The almighty dollar governs them, and their influence spreads largely—ramifies through most branches of society. True, there are many patriotic citizens, devoted body, sont, and their money to the glorious cause. But the cool, deliberate manner in which Nashville was surrendered to the invaders, before a demand was made, engenders distrust that in the locality of Memphis there are many citizens not so ardent in the cause as the crisis demands.

The same paper also gives the following hint:

"It will be well for the authorities, and it behooves all citizens, when they observe certain parties throwing corked bottles into the Mississippi River, to arrest them at once. Bottles containing newspapers and memorandums in writing, giving information to the blockaders off the Balize, have been picked up in the Mississippi, drifting toward the mouth of the river."

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"The unanimity of the South in the present crisis is beyond all precedent. We must not suppose, however, that every one within our borders is n faithful and devoted friend. *We know, on the contrary, that there are spies in all our cities, and lukewarm or indifferent friends in some portions of the country.*

Let them be looked after and arrested as soon as possible. We need the services of magistrates and good policemen in our cities, as well as of soldiers in the field."

FROM SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

The ehandonment of the posts on St. Simon's and Jekyl's Islnnds, which I announced two weeks ago, has led to their occupation by the Yankees n few onys back. It was a timely removnl, as it would have been idle to jeopsrdize the safety of a valuable command in defence of n totally indefensible and useless hettery. The order came some time before, leaving it oiscretionery with Gen. MERCER, commanding in that neighborhood, to carry it out whenever it seemed proper to his judgment. The Yankees gain little by their new acquisitions, since the batteries have been dismantled and the plantations on the islands had been for months deserted; it is not improbable, however, that our bragging foes will represent the capture as very important, and the colton secured as immense.

While occupying these posts, which are opposite to one another, and completely command the entrance, the worthy commandants *engaged in a dispute in regard to the relative strength of their batteries, and I am credibly informed an artillery duel ensued between them, one officer retiring from the dispute and opening fire upon his vis à vis. I learn that the battery commanded by a Colonel whose name is familiar throughout the Confederate States returned the fire, and soon compelled his antagonist to hoist the white flag.* Most fortunately no maa was injured, though the epeulment of one battery was considerably damege i.

Nothing new has transpired in our neighborhood. The Yankees are quiet, but not idle, I am assured, and on the other hand our works are being placed in good order and completed, as many of them are, with bomb-proof shelters for the men, leaving only a few gunners exposed at a time to the fire of the enemy. The guns now ready to bear upon any fleet that may come up against Fort Jackson are sufficient to cope with the force that the Yankees can command. *Towards the relief of Fort Pulaski nothing has been done.*

I learn by a letter, that in Richmond it is believed that Savannah will fall. You are aware of my opinion, such as it is worth. I do not think it can be taken et present by the Lincolnites, unless some very fortuitous chance should intervene. As long as we have an enemy intently watching our movements and ready to avail himself of any moment of weakness or relaxed vigilance, we are not altogether safe; but with our meane well disposed as they are, we have no great cause of alarm. Should the enemy meke the trial, be assured it will be a hard-fought fight and a desperate struggle.

Next month is a warm month in this latitude, and, if the Winter does not "linger too long in the lap of Spring," an exceedingly uncomfortable one for the occupants of our islands and marshes. The impression prevails that they will not be able to hold their present positions during our Summer; but I think it is an error. Had we a foe to deal with who regarded the life of his men as any consequence, it might be otherwise; but the reckless disregard which has characterized the Yankees, compels me to think they will permit the decimation of their force by all the diseases incident to our tow coest and warm climate before abandoning the islands. They have spent much money and incalculable labor in improving the herbor of Port Royal, and the port of Hilton Head; for it merits the name of a port, if we take into consideration the number of ships constantly under its protection, and the many improvements which energetic Yankees have improvised; such as railways, queys, and canseways, across the extensive marshes between the Island and the mainland, or, rather, other Islands, closer to the main. The railroad must have proved of great nse to them, as it enabled a rapid movement to be made from one end of the Island to the other, from which Pulaski ean plainly be discerned, and the embarkation for a very short voyage to the coast of Georgia below, at any point they might design to attack. It is not to be supposed that all this would have been projected for the purpose of being abandoned when the climate and position and other contingent disadvantages could have been most readily calculated before. No, they may suffer, they may die of disease, but new sacrifices will be kept constantly nn the altar of the fell destroyer which seeks its victims among the strangers who may come within his domain; it may cripple his resources so much as to prevent any active measure against us; it may allow us the coveted chance to strike a blow at them, but no more. I trust that much good may result from our approaching Summer to us.

On Saturday last twenty-one sail nf Yankee ships were laying off Warsaw. On Sonday morning only five were there when the sun rose and disclosed to view the expanse nf water in the Sound. During the night the remaining sixteen quietly slipped their cables, and were off to no one knows where, nor can conjecture be of any avail. It is not very probable that they have gone far, and they mey yet turn up in the neighborhood of Brunswick nnd the Islands of St. Simons and Jekyl, which were abandoned. The necessity of guarding their movements against rebel curiosity leads me, to think that it is some such expedition

against our coast, not very formidable, nor designed as any other than a force to harass us.

To-day the assembling of the militia of the City of Savannah and Chatham County took place, in accordance with the proclamation of *Gov. BROWN, and about two thousand men appeared on the parade ground, and were called upon to volunteer. The turn-out was very general—indeed, I saw among the number many Englishmen, who could not be subjected to the draft, and conspicuous among them the British Vice-Consul.* The trepidation which precedes a dreaded day probably never was more general than on this occasion, and all who were liable presented themselves, fearing the threat which the Governor held out of a draft of all absentees. On the parade ground, out of the large number, when those exempted were ordered to step in advance, I cannot exaggerate when I say *three-fourths came forward*; all had excuses to plead—some by reason of disease, others of physical inability, furloughs, commissions, and other causes, were exempted. From the remainder, when the volunteers were called for, one-half dozen stepped forward, and with a company already volunteered and received made sixty-six men out of the quota of two hundred and fifteen. The remainder will be drafted, if the number is not made up by volunteers in the meantime.

During the day all the employes of Government ceased their work, however necessary it might have been, and when all the resources of the mechanics are taxed to the utmost.

Gov. BROWN has issued his proclamation, (these are stirring times, when proclamations are the principal contents of the moving news,) closing up all distilleries, and imposing a penalty, or rather tax, upon all liquor distilled after the 15th of April. This is a good move, at a time when it is needed, and the Governor will not be quarreled with; but I fear 9,000 soldiers his up-country supporters, will fail to vote for him for a third term; it will kill his popularity. Salt is better, and the soldier felt comparatively little interest in it; but whisky—that is a different thing, and not easily got over. I think your correspondent will have to lay in his supplies, or be excluded forever from its use, as the order will be rigidly enforced, as it ought.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register, March 4.

It will, of course, be generally known to-day that Gen. BRAGG left this city this morning by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. At a time when every circumstance is rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongues of croakers and panic-makers, this departure will be sure to be magnified into undue proportions of significance, and some amiable people will be delighted at a fresh opportunity to terrify the women and children, and perhaps send a few more nt the sex that do wear unmentionables and ought to wear crinoline, flying into the country and creating a panic among the egg and poultry dealers, and thereby help to starve out the town they had not the courage to stay and help defend.

To stop the mouths of all mischief-makers, who ought to be too contemptible in the eyes of the women to be able to frighten them, we are authorized to say that Gen. BRAGG has gone on an important service to the cause of which he is one nf the most able and devoted defenders. *He has gone upon the invitation of Gen. Beauregard to consult upon the plan of campaign for the defence of the Mississippi Valley.* He will be within a few hours' reach of the city, and steam and electricity can bring him back before the enemy could make his first dispositions for a land or sea attack. Meantime he has left the city with a complete plan of defence matured, and the defences in the hands of accomplished officers. Gen. JONES, now chief of the army at Pensacola, will assume command here, and will be ably seconded by Col. VILLEPIGUE, the hero of Fort McRae. The skilled artillerists of this officer's regiment will be intrusted with the principal batteries. Fort Morgan is in the brave and energetic hands of Col. POWELL, and Fort Gaines is commanded by Major HALLONQUIST, a highly instructed artillery officer.

We assure the women and children that there is no cause of present alarm. We need not say to the men thet the times call for coolness and determination. Both belligerents are mustering their armies for n great conflict in Tennessee, the prize being the command nf the Mississippi Valley. Our Government and Generals are fully aroused to the importance of the issue, and an army of heroes will represent the South in the coming fight, with a determination and courage worthy of the cause. Be of good cheer! We feel that we shall win the battle, break the backbone of the Northern invader, drive him with our victorious troops out of Tennessee, follow him to Louisville, and, by God's help, "save the South."

Meantime, there is no present prospect of an attack here. The enemy is not in force at Ship Island to venture to assault Mobile. He is drawing upon his distant armies to mass his forces in Tennessee, and a battle will be fought there before he can spare troops for this point. Indeed, if he hopes to win that battle, he has no present temptation to attack Mobile. The duty of our men is plain. It is to arm, drill and prepare to hold their city to the last extremity; to keep cool themselves, frown down panic-makers, and assure the women that they are able and willing to defend their homes. We confidently feel that the present dark hour is but the precursor of the dawn of a bright dev. We shall hear good news soon, and rejoice in the brilliant victories of our brave and devoted soldiers.

AN APPEAL FROM LOUISIANA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, issued the following proclamation on the 25th ult.:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I address you today to a double capacity as Governor and as Commander-in-Chief. A call has been made upon me by Gen. BEAUREGARD for 5,000 men to defend the Mississippi Valley, and with it your loved State, this beautiful city, and, more than all, our homes and those dearer than all else save honor. The laggard and the dastard awaits the foe at the very shrine of the sanctuary. It is the part of the brave and noble-hearted to meet him at the threshold or beyond it; and, did we choose any other position, we would be false to our history and traditions, recreant to our brothers' blood which stains the hard-fought fields of Virginia and Missouri, and unworthy of the high gift of independence sanctified by the blood of patriot martyrs.

This is not the hour for vain regrets or despondency. No, not even for hesitation! An insolent and powerful foe is already at the castle-gate, the current of the mighty river speaks to us of his fleet advancing for our destruction, and the telegraphic wires tremble with the news of his advancing columns. In the name of all most dear to us, I entreat you go and meet him! A brave General, our fellow-citizen, calls for you, and his patriot heart feels you will come. Laurels have already clustered around his brow, and he calls on you to share with him new honors and new victories. Sacrifices must be made, but the recollection of them will nerve your arm in the day of battle, and make dearer your successes.

Fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers, your country calls you! Citizens, your property and your rights are in danger! Will you not go? The hour for glorious action is upon us; let it not pass unheeded by. Gen. BEAUREGARD does his fellow-citizens the honor to wish them at his side in the hour of trial. A special messenger, member of his staff, Dr. CHOPPIN, waits to return to him a glorious response. Upon volunteering, you will be ordered to Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Jackson, Tenn., and in a few weeks, when the necessity is past, you will return victorious, or leave your names as martyrs emblazed in our hearts.

THOMAS G. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

ALARM IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing from Jackson, Tenn., on the 29th February, says:

"The excitement here and at Columbus is almost beyond description. The rapid successes of the Federals at Roanoke, Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the alarming situation of Clarksville and Nashville, and the consequent menaced condition of Columbus, have been enough to alarm the whole country; while, to add to the general state of uneasiness, our Memphis cotemporaries have been unfortunately betrayed into the publication of the mischievous statements that Columbus was to be evacuated, that already the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was being destroyed, and that Gen. POLK contemplated falling back to make a stand at Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow.

The spirit of our army at Columbus, however, is not one of depression, but rather of depressed determination. Here the rumors prevalent became well defined. Gen. POLK happened, the day of the rumors, to come down to this place to consult with Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is here, still unwell with some affection of the throat, and because the latter happened to order back some favorite horse from Columbus, it was consequently considered a fixed fact that the evacuation of Columbus had been ordered, and was being accomplished. The country was so rapidly becoming panic-stricken that Gens. BEAUREGARD and POLK at once took steps to have the false impressions that had obtained almost lightning currency corrected.

It is now no time to cavil end doubt about the cause of our reverses. While it is possible that the proper combinations may not have been prearranged for such possible contingencies as the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the truth is too apparent that we have been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and that our strength at various points has been grossly exaggerated, to the great deception of the public. But for such deception, perhaps, the people might have relied less upon the strategy of Generals, and have flocked in greater numbers to their support. Dead pluck and the finest military combinations in the world may fall before superior numbers. But why is it, it may be asked, that we have been so grossly misled as to the number of JOHNSTON's forces at Bowling Green? How is it that we find him with but about ten thousand fleeing before BUELL, and leaving Clarksville and Nashville exposed, instead nf having the thirty or forty thousand it has been reported he had under his immediate command? How are the people to be aroused, except by disasters, unless informed and made alive to their sense of danger? And why refuse information to our own people, when the enemy succeed in obtaining all the information they desire?

Gen. BEAUREGARD is still here.

THE QUESTION OF BURNING MEMPHIS.

THE FOLLY OF THE PROPOSAL.

From the Memphis Avalanche, March 6.

The men who talk of burning this city can have neither sense nor affection. They have, surely, no wives or children, and Heaven forbid that they ever should. They have most effectually put an end, here in Memphis, to all confiding in the army. They have made every man fear to leave his wife or child or

home here. Thousands are here who have no homes elsewhere, and no means to obtain any elsewhere. No less than thirty thousand men, women and children are now in Memphis, most of whom have no other place where to find food or shelter.

Men whose properties are elsewhere, or who have homes elsewhere, or have the means to obtain homes elsewhere, or who have no stake or home anywhere, may talk dippantly of burning this city even to the earth. But in the poor men whose home is here, and can make it nowhere else, and whose wife and children are here, and without means to give them food and shelter anywhere else, such talk and threats are devilish and deathly. When he knows not what moment incendiaries may burn down his house and drive him to destitution, and leave his family to beggary, you need not expect him to go into the army.

Beside the real effect of those diabolical threats at home, they cannot fail to produce the most disastrous influence upon our soldiers already in the army, and whose families are remaining here in Memphis. These men can have little heart to remain and fight where they are, with the constant dread to hear at any moment of their homes being burned to the ground, and their families left without roof or bread.

This is what these stupid incendiaries have done.

But the folly is so intense and mischievous, the knavery of such as propose to burn down the city, for knavish purposes, is too diabolical for words to express. It is very well for this to be now understood. There are some persons who threaten to burn the city, actuated by overheated patriotism. But there are others, on whom the public eye begins to be fixed, who are not believed to be actuated by any such motives, who are suspected of fostering this scheme for evil purposes only. It may be their motive is plunder.

It may be, too, their motive is, just at this perilous time, to increase the confusion and panic, to arrest and hinder the enlisting of men into the war. Certainly they could not design a more sure plan than this to keep men at home, and prevent them from enlisting. Let such men beware. The thin disguise of simulated patriotism will be scarcely enough to hide them from detection and punishment.

We must set about to counteract this mischief, in order to start again the spirit of volunteering. We must make men feel that their homes and families will not be destroyed in their absence. To such pass have things come here, that we must now have a heed in the city government, invested with military power. The ordinary civil authorities are unequal to the madness and folly, and knavery of the time. Give us a military Governor, that we may have safety at home, and then men may be able and willing to join the army.

WHAT SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

"Justice" writes to the *Avalanche* in the following strain:

"I do not own land, houses or sleves, and heve no money at interest, but I have thousands nf good friends here, and about here, whom I would not see subjects of such vendalism. Adopt the plan of Senator PHELAN, of Mississippi. Destroy our cotton, sugar and tobecco, wnerever it is likely to fall into the enemy's hands. Let this be done, because the enemy *need* these articles, and he is damaged if he does not get them. It is said that many of our Yankees, and German and Italian Jews, are buying up sugar, and stowing it away. It cannot be to sell it to any but Lincolnites, and all such men should be made to feel that they cannot thus 'play traitor' in our midst. They are the very men who will hang out a Union flag over their sugar, whenever they hear the tramp of the advancing foe.

When the time comes, let cotton, sugar and tobacco be given to the flames, rather then strengthen an enemy, and it will be a double duty to punish traitors, as well as enemies, in this way and at the same time.

But burning our towns and turning our women and children shivering on the streets is not defending our liberties. We need men for this struggle; and those who advocate this dastardly warfare upon our helpless ones should be made to take position in the front ranks of our armies. Our soldiers might not be greatly benefitted by such associations, but the community would be by the absence of such corrupt material."

MAYOR PARK ON THE SUBJECT.

The following curious proclemetion appears in the *Appeal*:

To the People of Memphis:

Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as JOHN PARK, (not the Mayor,) to say this to our citizens: that I will, under any and all circumstences, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house—or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor—I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of the clergy, *hang* him to the first *lamp-post, tree or awning.* I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation. JOHN PARK.

MARCH 7, 1862.

FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Register, March 4.

Information has been received that the enemy has struck his tents on Santa Rosa Island. This is an indication that he is again on the move for some enterprise against the right and the liberties of the South. If Mobile be his destination, let him come. With men, women and children all united, he will meet with a Zaragossa defence.

The Navy-yard and approaches to Pensacola have been made impregnable by the activity and skill of Gen. BRAGG, and as the enemy has proved it by two unsuccessful bombardments, he is not likely to repeat the experiment. Time will not make these defences less impregnable. They guard the gateway to a harbor of priceless value to the foe, which can never cease to be watched with sleepless vigilance.

It is probably a conviction of this that induces him to move his troops to other points. Never by him to be more easy of attack. Whether he is coming here, or means to attempt New-Orleans, or to land on the coast and march through Mississippi to meet the advancing columns of Gen. BUELL, remains to be seen. If the latter, he had better first be sure that BUELL is coming that route. There are lions in his path to dispute that march.

On Saturday it is well ascertained that a party of Federals in boats, numbering about sixty, landed at Biloxi, and after remaining several hours, retired. They are said to have enjoyed themselves in good deal. Are there no Mississippi rifles in that neighborhood? A company of active men, well armed, might easily spoil the pleasure of these Federal picnic trips to the main land.

PLANS OF THE UNIONISTS.

From the Memphis Appeal.

The Federale expect to concentrate in overwhelming numbers, and overpower our scattered forces in detail. We are never, if the Federal leaders can avoid it, to be offered battle, where their triumph is not rendered "mathematically certain."

We dig trenches and ditches, as at Bowling Green and Columbus, fortify them, and patiently await the enemy's approach, only to witness "strategic movements" on either flank, for the purpose of forcing capitulation without the firing of a gun. We are to have no brilliant battles, where all is risked to gain a triumph—none of that "dash" which characterized the warfare of NAPOLEON, ALEXANDER the Great, or SCIPIO. But multitudinous hordes, like those of XERXES, are to move upon us, attempt the capture of our intrenched armies leisurely in detail, and thus crush us out "surely and slowly."

The Federal troops, indeed, are adapted to no other sort of warfare. The Lincoln Government, like the Persian Empire, derives from the force of a despot an involuntary and reluctant species of attraction, very different from a cohesion arising from a spirit of patriotism. The Lincoln army, like the armies of XERXES and DARIUS, immense in its numbers, is like the heavy and inanimate limbs of a vast and ill-organized body. Its parts yield a sluggish obedience to the will of the head, but the whole is incapable of any spirited and vigorous exertion. Hence the wisdom—we may say the absolute necessity—of this slow and tardy process of overrunning the South for the purpose of conquest and subjugation.

There is but one remedy for the dissolers entailed upon us by this Persian policy. It is for us to abandon all further efforts, as suggested by the President in his inaugural, to protect unimportant positions along our coast and frontier, and, going still further, even concentrate our forces in large columns, and give the enemy battle when and where we choose. We need offensive operations. We must leave ditches and earthworks, except where they are essential for the protection of water-courses and large cities, and attack, pursue and harass the invaders on every side, cut off their supplies, as Paics is now doing, and weary them down where we are too weak to whip them. Dashing and daring exploits, if history be taken as evidence, will frustrate and disorganize this "sure and slow" policy, where the stand-still system of defensive operations would fail.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

From the Newbern, N. C., Progress, March 9.

About 3 o'clock yesterdny morning a small boat was seen to pass up under the railroad bridge by the sentinels, but did not stop. At 4 o'clock a light blaze was discovered about midway of the bridge, and the alarm was instantly made, but the vile perpetrator of the deed was not discovered. The guard hurried to the fatal spot so promptly and timely that, with two buckets of water, which they succeeded in getting by tying a couple of their jackets together, and thus letting the bucket down into the river, they extinguished the flames and prevented a disastrous conflagration.

Capt. COX, commander of the railroad guard, called at our office yesterday morning with the machinery used by the scamp for the accomplishment of his devilish purpose, which consisted of a small wire net or basket filled with hemp, made by unraveling and tearing up an old hemp rope. This basket had been fastened to the bridge by a common drawing-chain wrapped with a rag from one end to the other, and the rag and hemp with which the basket was filled were both thoroughly saturated with camphene or spirits of turpentine, the bottle which had contained the spirits having been left in a hurry to get away. The fire was applied upon one of the pillars at the junction of two arches, where the communication of timbers made it favorable for a sure job; and to make the object doubly certain, the spirits had been strewn on the timbers clear across the bridge, so that when the match took effect the fire spread instantly across the entire width of the structure.

We have no doubt that this is the opening act of the great drama that is to be enacted here. No doubt the Federals intend an early attack on this place, and had made arrangements with some infamous, low-bred, contemptible scoundrel, hereabouts, to burn the bridge, so as to cut off the possibility of retreat, in case such a measure should become necessary. Let our authorities take warning, and let them fully realize that we are in the midst of a bloody and fiendish war—such a war as never before disgraced humanity

homes here. Thousands are here who have no homes elsewhere, and no means to obtain any elsewhere. No less than thirty thousand men, women and children are now in Memphis, most of whom have no other place where to find food or shelter.

Men whose properties are elsewhere, or who have homes elsewhere, or have the means to obtain homes elsewhere, or who have no stake or home anywhere, may talk dippantly of burning this city even to the earth. But in the poor men whose home is here, and can make it nowhere else, and whose wife and children are here, and without means to give them food and shelter anywhere else, such talk and threats are devilish and deathly. When he knows not what moment incendiaries may burn down his house and drive him to destitution, and leave his family to beggary, you need not expect him to go into the army.

Beside the real effect of those diabolical threats at home, they cannot fail to produce the most disastrous influence upon our soldiers already in the army, and whose families are remaining here in Memphis. These men can have little heart to remain and fight where they are, with the constant dread to hear at any moment of their homes being burned to the ground, and their families left without roof or bread.

This is what these stupid incendiaries have done.

But the folly is so intense and mischievous, the knavery of such as propose to burn down the city, for knavish purposes, is too diabolical for words to express. It is very well for this to be now understood. There are some persons who threaten to burn the city, actuated by overheated patriotism. But there are others, on whom the public eye begins to be fixed, who are not believed to be actuated by any such motives, who are suspected of fostering this scheme for evil purposes only. It may be their motive is plunder.

It may be, too, their motive is, just at this perilous time, to increase the confusion and panic, to arrest and hinder the enlisting of men into the war. Certainly they could not design a more sure plan than this to keep men at home, and prevent them from enlisting. Let such men beware. The thin disguise of simulated patriotism will be scarcely enough to hide them from detection and punishment.

We must set about to counteract this mischief, in order to start again the spirit of volunteering. We must make men feel that their homes and families will not be destroyed in their absence. To such pass have things come here, that we must now have a heed in the city government, invested with military power. The ordinary civil authorities are unequal to the madness and folly, and knavery of the time. Give us a military Governor, that we may have safety at home, and then men may be able and willing to join the army.

WHAT SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

"Justice" writes to the *Avalanche* in the following strain:

"I do not own land, houses or sleves, and heve no money at interest, but I have thousands nf good friends here, and about here, whom I would not see subjects of such vendalism. Adopt the plan of Senator PHELAN, of Mississippi. Destroy our cotton, sugar and tobecco, wnerever it is likely to fall into the enemy's hands. Let this be done, because the enemy *need* these articles, and he is damaged if he does not get them. It is said that many of our Yankees, and German and Italian Jews, are buying up sugar, and stowing it away. It cannot be to sell it to any but Lincolnites, and all such men should be made to feel that they cannot thus 'play traitor' in our midst. They are the very men who will hang out a Union flag over their sugar, whenever they hear the tramp of the advancing foe.

When the time comes, let cotton, sugar and

months the negro Government was subdued. Toussaint was sent a prisoner to Paris, and in three months there twenty-two thousand of the French soldiery, out of the thirty thousand which constituted the original army, were dead by the yellow fever.

Then arose the second series of massacres.

In the early, as in the later massacres, the cause was simply the attempt to reduce freemen to Slavery. In neither case was the negro made "an assassin by putting arms into his hands."

On the contrary, when the French agents did "place arms in his hands," the negro did not become an assassin, but he became an efficient policeman, restraining the ferocity of the master, and promoting order and industry among the negroes. It is a fact that during the whole period of eleven or twelve years, between the two massacres on the Island, *its productions, as proved by the exportations of sugar and coffee, were greater than ever before or since.*

I derive these facts from THIERS' *History of the Revolution, Consulate and Empire* and whoever will take the trouble to read that admirable history, will at once discover the want of foundation in fact for the vulgar and malignant lie against human nature which has disgraced the National halls, and the Senator who could lend himself to its propagation upon their floors. C.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

An Act to Authorize the Construction of a Railroad in certain streets or avenues in the City of New-York, and the running of vehicles connected therewith, and to regulate the same.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick Isaac Blood, Nicholas Brandt, Ossian D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Nest, Oliver Ladue, Willard H. Bennett, Charles. T. Baldwin, Milton W. Skiff, Jeremiah J. Austin, Christian B. Morrison, David Rumsey, W. S. Williams, and those who may, for the time being, be associated with them and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, with full power to sue and be sued, under the designation and name of the Broadway Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. The said Company shall have, and there is hereby granted to them, authority to lay tracks for and operate a Railroad in the City of New-York, over the following streets: Commencing at a convenient point at or near the South Ferry in Whitehall-street, and running thence by double track through and along Whitehall-street, around either side of Bowling Green, to Broadway; thence still by double track through and along Broadway, around either side of Union Park or Square to Fifty-ninth-street, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper accommodation of said Company on the said route, or on any other Railroad route or routes, upon which the said Association may by grant, purchase, or otherwise, lawfully acquire the right to run their cars, or any of them; authority being hereby granted to them to take up such pavements as may be necessary for the above purpose. So many of the cars of said Company as the public convenience shall not require to be run to and from the South Ferry may be stopped on their down trips at any convenient point in Park-row or in any street near the same. On such days as the entire use of Broadway or any part thereof shall be required for any civic or military procession it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, at or before 9 o'o'clock in the morning of such days to give notice in writing to said Company of the route which such procession will take and the particular time during which it will occupy Broadway or any part thereof, as near as may be. Upon receiving such notice the said Company shall, during the time in which Broadway or any part thereof shall be so occupied, withdraw their cars from the same; but they are hereby authorized in such case to accommodate the public travel by running their omnibuses on the streets parallel to Broadway, during such time as their cars shall be so withdrawn as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The above grant to said Company is upon the following conditions, to wit: The tracks shall be laid in or near the middle of the street, excepting that wherever the said route lies along any public grounds or park the rails may be laid near the side walk of such public ground or park. The width of the tracks shall not exceed the width of those now in use in said City. All the rails shall be of the most approved pattern, and shall be laid in the best manner, even with the surface of the streets as near as may be, and on such grades as are now, or may be hereafter, established by the Common Council of said City.

SEC. 4. Wherever, in pursuance of this act, the Company shall remove any existing pavement, the same may be replaced with what is known as the Belgian pavement, or in any equally approved manner, and the said Company shall forever keep the pavements between their rails, and for one foot on either side thereof, in a good state of repair. No steam-power shall be used for the propelling of cars on any part of said route.

SEC. 5. The said Company shall place first-class cars on said railroad, with all the modern improvements, for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon from 7 o'clock A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M. as often as once in 5 minutes, and as much oftener as the public convenience may require, and all night as often as every half hour; and said Company shall run cars on that part of said route which lies south of Fourteenth-street from 8 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock A. M. every 30 seconds, and from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M. as often as every 2 minutes, and from 3 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P.M. every 30 seconds, and from 7 o'clock P.M. until 11 P. M. once in 3 minutes, and from 11 o'clock P. M. until 1 o'clock A. M. once in 15 minutes.

SEC. 6. The said Company shall procure such passenger-rooms, ticket-offices, stables, and depôts in such parts of the City as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And they are hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depôts with the main tracks; but the said Company shall not transport any passenger or passengers on such transverse or other streets connecting the said stables or depôts with said main tracks. And the said Company are hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger-rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depôts above mentioned, and, in case of purchase, to execute and deliver to the owner or owners, respectively, of the property purchased, the bond and mortgage of the company for the whole or part of the considsration money, in case the said Company shall deem it best to do so; and also to execute and deliver their bonds and mortgages covering their real estate, road-bed, and franchise or franchises, but not their rolling stock or other personal property, and given to secure any other indebtedness or liabilities of said Company.

SEC. 7. The said cars shall not stop so as to obstruct a cross or transverse street, nor stop more frequently than once in a block, and then just beyond the second crossing of each street, except in rainy weather; and said cars shall run at a uniform rate of speed, and shall not approach within one hundred and fifty feet of each other on the same track.

SEC. 8. The said Company may keep, or cause to be kept, in readiness, a number of sleighs adequate to the public accommodation on the line of said railroad, or any part thereof, or on the omnibus routes hereinafter mentioned, and may run the same when the travel on said road or routes shall be obstructed by snow.

SEC. 9. No higher rate of fare shall be charged for the conveyance of passengers, exclusive of baggage, in any of the cars of said Company, from any one point to any other point along the line of said railroad than five cents for each passenger. Every third car of the said Company shall, between 6 A. M. and 12 P. M., convey passengers on any portion of said route, between Park-row and Fifty-ninth-street, at three cents fare for each passenger, and the rate of fare shall be distinctly indicated on the outside of all said cars. Whenever there shall be twenty-four passengers in any of the cars carrying passengers at five cents fare, a flag shall be hoisted on said car to indicate that it is full.

SEC. 10. All articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said Company shall be taken to their principal depôt and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

SEC. 11. In case the owners of any of the following named omnibus lines in said City shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, furnish to said Company an inventory, duly verified by the President and the Superintendent or Treasurer of each of the omnibus companies, or by two of the members of each of the stage firms, as the case may be respectively, which inventory shall contain a full statement of all and singular their respective grants, licenses and franchises, and of the value and amount of all their vehicles, horses, harness, feed, machinery, materials, tools, leases of real estate, buildings and all other property of what kind soever, excepting real estate, owned by them as such stage companies or firms, then and in such case the said Company shall, before they commence the running of their cars upon the said railroad, tender to such of the owners of said omnibus lines as shall so furnish said inventory, the following sums, respectively, as the consideration for the purchase of their respective grants, licenses, franchises and all other property, excepting real estate, aforesaid, viz.: To the New-York Consolidated Stage Company the sum of $705,000, the same being the par value of their capital stock; to the Knickerbocker Stage Company, the sum of $200,000, the same being the par value of their capital stock; to Messrs. McLelland and Pullis, owners of the line on Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, the sum of $120,000; to Messrs. Murphy & Smith, owners of the line on Broadway and Madison-avenue, the sum of $175,000; to Messrs. Mansbalis & Parry, owners of the two lines on Broadway, Eighth and Ninth streets, and Sixth avenue, the sum of $60,000; to Messrs. Andrews & McDonald, owners of the Fifth-avenue, Broadway, and Fulton Ferry line, the sum of $125,000; to Messrs. O'Kraus & Dunlea, owners of the line running from Houston-street Ferry, through Second and Bleecker streets to Broadway and Jersey City Ferry, the sum of $40,000.

And, at the time that such respective payments shall be made, the said owners of the above lines shall, respectively, convey and deliver to said Company, by good and sufficient bills of sale, conveyances and assignments, with full guarantee of title and free from incumbrance, all and singular, their respective grants, licenses and franchises for said lines, and all their vehicles, horses, harness, feed, machinery, materials, tools, and all leases of real estate, buildings, and all other property of what kind soever, excepting real estate, owned and held by them as such stage companies or firms, all of which said property, so delivered, shall not have been diminished or impaired in value or amount since the first day of February, 1862. And the said stage Companies and firms shall, at the same time, furnish to said Company hereby created, affidavits, verified in like manner as hereinbefore directed, showing that their title to the grants, licenses, franchises, and other property conveyed and assigned by them, respectively, is free from all incumbrance of what kind soever; and, also, showing that the same has not been diminished or impaired in value or amount since the first day of February, 1862.

SEC. 12. All omnibuses, when so purchased by said Company, shall be entirely withdrawn from the streets traversed by said cars, but may be run by said Company on the residue of the respective omnibus routes purchased by them so as to connect with said railroad, at no higher rate of fers for the entire line of omnibuses and cars than five cents for each passenger.

SEC. 13. The Mayor, Common Council and the several officers of the Corporation of the City of New-York are hereby prohibited from licensing or allowing any Company or individual to run upon any part of the route of the said railroad any omnibus or omnibuses in the place of such as may be withdrawn under the provisions of this act, and from licensing or permitting to run any omnibuses on the line of said railroad, or on any of the stage routes now occupied by the lines whose property may be transferred to said Company under the provisions of this act, except those which shall be owned by said Company, and excepting the other omnibus lines now licensed.

SEC. 14. The said Company, unless prevented by process of law, or by any delay to assess damages in the part of the Commissioners who may be appointed to assess damages, as hereinafter provided, shall commence the construction of said railroad within four months after the passage of this act, and shall perform the work in sections, in such manner as not to interrupt the travel for a greater distance than two hundred yards in any one part of the aforesaid streets at any time during the progress of the same, and the said railroad shall be finished and completed within twelve months from the time of commencing the work, unless delayed or retarded by process of law, or by the proceedings herein authorized being incomplete, and if so delayed the same shall be completed within twelve months after the termination of such process of law. The said railroad shall, however, not be constructed by said Company unless they shall have previously paid or tendered to the corporations or persons entitled thereto the amounts awarded them respectively by said Commissioners.

SEC. 15. In the construction, operation and use of such railroad, in case the said Company should deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect or use any portion of other railroad tracks which are now, or may at any time before the completion of said railroad, be laid upon or across any of the streets whereon said railroad may be laid, according to the provisions of this act, the said Company are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided for by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of this act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad companies and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. The provisions of the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities," passed April 4, 1854, shall not in any manner apply to this act, or the said railroad herein authorized to be constructed, or the Company hereby created.

SEC. 16. For the purpose of making just compensation to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as well in their own right as for their right as trustees for the streets of the said City, and for their beneficiaries, for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted for the construction and operation of said railroad, and for the occupation and use of the said streets and routes, the said Company shall, after their tracks shall have been fully laid on their route between South Ferry and Fifty-ninth-street, and before the said Company shall commence running cars upon said road, pay to the Commissioners of the sinking fund of said City, for the sole use and benefit of said fund, the sum of $75,000, and shall pay annually thereafter, so long as they shall continue to own or operate said road, to said Commissioners, the sum of $75,000, for the use and benefit of said fund as aforesaid, which shall be in lieu of all license fees or other compensation to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, provided always that said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall agree with said Company to accept such annual payment in full compensation for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted (which agreement the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are hereby empowered to enter into and execute.) And in case the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall not accept such payment of said sum of $75,000 per annum in full compensation as aforesaid, and shall not execute and deliver said agreement to said Company, then and in that case the said Company shall present a petition praying for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appraisal to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the said City of New-York. Such petition shall be signed and verified by the President of said Company, and shall contain a statement or description of the rights, privileges and franchises which the Company may require for the construction and operation of said railroad, and it must, in effect, state that the Company is duly incorporated, and that it is the intention of the Company in good faith to construct and finish the said railroad; that the said Company has been unable to agree with the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty as to the amount to be paid as such compensation, and the reason of such inability. The petition must also state the names and places of residence of all parties, if any, so far as the same can, by reasonable diligence, be ascertained, who own or have, or claim to own or have, any estate or interest in the said streets, or any part thereof, hereinbefore designated as the route of said railroad, or in the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, or any part thereof, which estate or interest is adverse to or conflicting, or concurrent with the ownership or claim of ownership thereof, by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or their trust estete, or use therein, and if any such parties are known to said Company to be infants, their ages, as near as may be, must be stated; and if any such parties are known to said Company to be idiots or persons of unsound mind, or are unknown to the petitioners, those facts must be stated, together with such other allegations and statements in the premises as the petitioners shall see fit to make.

SEC. 17. A copy of such petition, with a notice of the time and place the same will be presented to the Supreme Court, must be served on the Mayor of said City, or on such person as may, for the time being, be actiug as such Mayor, at least ten days prior to the presentation of the same to the said Court; a copy of such petition and a like notice must also be served at least ten days prior to the presentation of the same to the said Court, on all the adverse; conflicting or concurrent claimants aforesaid, (if any,) in the manner prescribed in section fourteen of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, excepting that wherever the word "land" shall occur in said section, the said word shall, for the purposes of this act, in addition to its usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read, "said streets, or any part thereof, hereinbefore designated as the route of said railroad, and the rights, privileges and franchises therein hereby granted," and further excepting, that whenever the words "the sale of the real estate described in the petition," shall occur in said section, the said words shall, for the purposes of this act, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean and shall read, "the conveyance, transfer and surrender of the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted to said streets, or any part thereof." Or such petition and notice may be served on all the adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants aforesaid, (if any,) by advertising and publishing the same at full length in three of the daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, and also in the State paper, for three alternate days in each of three weeks prior to the presentation of said petition to said Court.

SEC. 18. On presenting such petition to the Supreme Court, as aforesaid, with proof of due service of a copy thereof, and notice as aforesaid, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and all such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants, (if any,) may show cause against granting the prayer of said petition by disproving any of the facts alleged in it; the Court shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and if none of the meterial facts set forth in the petition shall be disproved, the said Court shall make an order for the appointment of five disinterested and competent persons who shall reside in said City, Commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, if there be no adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted. And if there be any such adverse, conflicting, or concurrent claimants, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in that part of said streets in relation to which there is no adverse, conflicting, or concurrent claim, and also to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to those parties whom the Court may determine to be entitled to the same as hereinafter provided for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in that part of said streets in relation to which there is such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claim. And the Court shall, by such order, fix the time and place for the first meeting of such Commissioners, which said time shall not be less than five days, nor more than twenty days, after the making of such order. When any proceedings of appraisal shall have been commenced, no change of ownership or of interest in the subject matter of appraisal by voluntary conveyance or transfer, shall in any manner affect such proceedings, but the same may be carried on and perfected as if no such conveyance or transfer had been made or attempted to be made.

SEC. 19. The Commissioners shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the twelfth article of the Constitution, and any one of them may issue subpœnas, administer oaths to witnesses, and any three of them may adjourn the proceedings hereunder from time to time. In their discretion. Except as may be except by appointment of the Court or otherwise, on adjournment, they shall cause reasonable notice of such meetings to be given to the parties who are to be affected by their proceedings, or their attorneys or their agents, or to any general or special guardian of an infant, or to the committee of any idiot or person of unsound mind, to be affected thereby. They shall view the route of said railroad, and hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and reduce the testimony, if any be taken by them, into writing. And after the testimony shall be closed, without any unnecessary delay, the majority of them being present and acting, they, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, appraise and determine the compensation which ought justly to be made by said Company to the parties entitled thereto, for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted. They, or a majority of them, shall also determine and certify what sum ought to be paid to a general or special guardian or committee of an infant, idiot, or person of unsound mind, or to an attorney appointed by the Court to attend to the interest of any unknown party in interest, not personally served with notice of the proceeding, and who has not appeared, for costs, expenses, and counsel fees. They shall make a report to the Supreme Court, signed by them, or a majority of them, of the proceedings before them, with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, if any. The said Commissioners shall each be entitled to three dollars for their expenses and services for each day that they are engaged in the performance of their duties, to be paid by the Company.

SEC. 20. On such report being made by said Commissioners, the Company shall give notice to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to all adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants, if any, or their attorneys, according to the rules and practice of said Court, at a General or Special Term thereof, for the confirmation of such report. And the Court shall thereupon confirm such report, and shall make an order containing a recital of the substance of the proceedings in the matter of the appraisal, and a description of the rights, privileges and franchises for which compensation is to be made, and shall also direct to whom the money is to be paid, or in what bank and in what manner it shall be deposited by the Company. A certified copy of the order shall be recorded at full length in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and thereupon, on the payment or deposit by the Company of the sum to be paid as compensation for the rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid, and for costs, expenses and counsel fees as aforesaid, as directed by said order, the Company shall be entitled to enter upon said streets, remove so much of the pavement thereof as may be necessary, and lay down their rails thereon; and also shall be entitled to all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been fully conveyed or released to the said Company by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and all such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants, if any, subject to the restrictions in this act.

SEC. 21. Within twenty days after the confirmation of said report as aforesaid, either party may appeal, by notice in writing to the other, to the Supreme Court from the appraisal and report of the Commissioners. Such appeal shall be heard by the Supreme Court at any general or special term thereof, on notice thereof being given according to the rules and practice of said Court. On the hearing of such appeal, the Court may direct a new appraisal before the same, or five new Commissioners, in its discretion. The second report shall be final and conclusive on all the parties interested. If the amount of this compensation to be made by the Company is increased by the second report, the difference shall be paid by the Company to the parties entitled to receive the same, or shall be deposited in the bank, as the Court shall direct; and if the said amount is diminished, the difference shall be refunded to the Company by the party to whom the same may have been paid, and judgment therefor may be rendered by the Court, on the filing of the second report, against the party liable to pay the same. Such appeal shall not affect the entry by said Company on said streets, their removal of the pavement thereof, and laying down their rails thereon; nor shall it affect any other of the rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid; and if such appeal be made by any parties other than the said Company, it shall not be heard, except on their stipulation not to disturb said Company in the use and occupation of said streets, and in their enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid. If there are any adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants to the money, or any part of it to be paid by the Company as such compensation, the Court may direct the same to be paid into the said Court by the Company, and may determine who is entitled to the same, and direct to whom the same shall be paid, and may, in its discretion, order a reference to ascertain the facts on which such determination and order are to be made. The Court shall appoint some competent attorney to appear for and protect the rights of any such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimant, who is unknown, or whose residence is unknown, and who has not appeared in the proceedings by an attorney or agent. The Company shall also have power at any time to amend any defect or informality in any of the special proceedings authorized by this act as may be necessary, or to cause new parties to be added, and to direct such further notices to be given to any such conflicting, adverse or concurrent claimant as it deems proper, and also to appoint other Commissioners in place of any who shall die, or refuse or neglect to serve, or be incapable of serving.

SEC. 22. If, at any time after such proceedings to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be paid by said Company as aforesaid, it shall be found that such proceedings are defective, and that said Company are not fully vested with the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, the Company may proceed anew to acquire or perfect their title to the same in the same manner as if no appraisal had been made; and at any stage of such new proceedings the Court may authorize the Company, if in occupation, to continue in occupation, and if not in occupation, to take occupation of and use said streets in conformity with the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted during the pendency, and until the final conclusion of such new proceedings, and may stay all actions or proceedings against the said Company on account thereof, on such Company paying into Court a sufficient sum, or giving security, as the Court may direct, to pay the compensation therefor when finally ascertained, and in every such case the party interested may conduct the proceedings to a conclusion if the Company delays or omits to prosecute the same.

SEC. 23. In case any real estate, or interest therein, or any right, privilege, or franchise, connected therewith, or belonging thereto, or resulting therefrom, whether in, upon, or adjoining to any of the streets upon which the said railroad is herein authorized to be constructed, or belonging to any adjoining or abutting proprietors as such, or otherwise, should be actually required for the purpose of constructing, operating or using the said railroad as above authorized, and for the full enjoyment by the said Company of the rights, privileges, and franchises aforesaid, in addition to such as may be acquired by said Company under the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sections of this act, the compensation for which the said Company shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners thereof, or the persons interested therein, or having any right, privilege, or franchise, as aforesaid, then the said Company may acquire the title to the said real estate, and the right to use and occupy the said street, and all such parts thereof, as may be necessary for the construction, operation and use of the said railroad, and also all the necessary rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid, in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act, passed April 2, 1850, and in the second, third, fifth and sixth sections of the act to amend the same, passed April 15, 1854, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegation of, or reference to, any capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location, and further, excepting that, for the purpose of this section, the following words which occur in said sections of said acts shall be construed to mean, and shall read as follows, viz.: 1. The words "real estate," "land," "lands," "premises," "the real estate described in the petition," "the land described in the petition," and all other words of similar import shall, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read "said streets or any part thereof upon which the said railroad is herein authorized to be constructed, and the rights, privileges and franchises therein hereby granted." 2. The words "the sale of the real estate described in the petition" shall, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read, "the conveyance, transfer and surrender of the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in said streets, or any part thereof:" and 3. The words "lien on the land appraised," in the eighteenth section of said act, passed April 2, 1850, shall, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read, "lien on the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in said streets or any part thereof." But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to allow the said Company to acquire the title in fee simple to any street or portion thereof upon which the said railroad is herein authorized to be constructed, or any other interest in such street or portion thereof, excepting such interest as shall be necessary for the construction and operation of said railroad according to the provisions of this act. But this section shall not apply to the acquiring of real estate for the purpose of passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables or depots for the use of said Company.

SEC. 24. At any time after the construction of said railroad the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall have the power to revoke and resume such of the rights, privileges and franchises hereinbefore mentioned as shall have been derived from them by said Company, upon the repayment by them to said Company of the amount paid them and all other corporations and persons, under the sixteenth to the twenty-third sections, inclusive, of this act, and also of the amounts expended by said Company in the construction of said railroad, and in the purchase of omnibus lines, to be verified under oath by the President and Superintendent of said railroad at the time of such construction and purchase, (the affidavits to be deposited with the Comptroller of said city,) and also of the amount of the value at that time of the other property of said Company, to be determined by three appraisers, who shall be appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York at any General Term thereof to be held in the City of New-York, together with ten per cent. interest on said several amounts. And on payment of the same to said Company, all said rights, privileges and franchises, and said railroad and other property of said Company shall become vested in the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Court, at every other Court or tribunal before which any motion proceeding, action or appeal, under or in pursuance of this act, or in regard to, or by, for or on account of anything done or omitted under the same, may come or be pending, to give a preference upon the calendar, and in the transaction of the business of the said Courts or tribunal, to such motion, proceeding, action or appeal, over all other business of the said Courts or tribunal.

SEC. 26. The Mayor, Common Council, and the several officers of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and the said corporation are hereby prohibited from giving any assent to, or allowing any company claiming to derive authority under the act aforesaid, passed April 2, 1850, or the acts or acts amendatory thereof or in addition thereto, to construct any railroad in, or upon either of the said streets or avenues, and from doing any other act or thing to hinder, delay or obstruct the construction or operation of said railroad, as herein authorized. And it is hereby made the duty of said Mayor, Common Council, and other officers, to do such acts and things within their respective departments as may be needful to promote the construction and protect the operation of the said railroad, and the stage routes to be connected therewith, as provided in this law. Any act or thing done in violation hereof, shall be inoperative and void, and the use of said streets by said Company, for the purposes of said railroad and omnibus lines, as herein authorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said streets, compensation having been made to them by said Company for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 27. The said Company, in operating said railroad, shall procure the right to and use such improved portable bridges as will best enable their cars to cross water hose, and shall keep several of the said bridges at convenient points on the line of said railroad, to be used as occasion may require.

SEC. 28. Before commencing the construction of said railroad, and one week after the passage of this act, the said Company hereby incorporated shall organize by the appointment, by the votes of a majority in interest of the persons forming said Company, or their proxies duly appointed, of a Board of Directors, thirteen in number, who shall hold their office for one year, and until others shall be elected in their stead. The election shall be held at the then principal office of the Company, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and CLINTON GILBERT, HENRY VAN SCHAICK and ISAIAH BLOOD, or any two of them, shall be inspectors thereof. Three inspectors to preside at the following election shall be elected at the same time and place. The said Directors shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations, and to form by-laws, providing for the construction and management of said railroad and omnibus lines connected therewith, to declare and issue the amount of the capital stock of said Company, and to prescribe the mode of issuing and transferring the same; to determine the manner of making contracts, amending or altering the by-laws, and calling in assessments from the subscribers for stock, and the penalties for non-payment; to do all things and establish all rules necessary for the management of the property and affairs of the said Company, and generally to have all the powers usually vested in similar Boards. The capital stock of said Company, once declared, shall not be increased.

SEC. 29. All acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 30. This act shall take effect immediately.

An Argument for Hansom Cabs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is now before our Legislature a local metter which has been of great importance for many years, and is now more important than ever, since the National crisis has made individual economy the order of the day. I refer to the cab bills.

With all the comforts and luxuries of our City, we lack one convenience *which every European town of 30,000 inhabitants possesses*, a supply of vehicles for hire at reasonable prices. The first thing a stranger does in a foreign city is to order a *cab, fiacre, droak*, or whatever it may be called in the language of the country. For this vehicle, holding at least two persons, he pays from 12 to 20 cents a mile, or from 40 to 50 cents an hour, with a small extra charge for large baggage. The driver, by his knowledge of localities, acts partly as a *valet de place*, and thus time and money are doubly saved.

It is the astonishment of every foreigner who knows this country that we have nothing of the kind. "How does it happen," I have been asked again and again, "that you Americans, who are a century ahead of Europe in so many things, are a century behind it in the matter of city transport?" It is the wonder of every American who has enjoyed such conveniences abroad that no serious attempt is made to realize them at home.

True, we have an innumerable quantity of omnibuses and a great many horse railroads; but these do not supply the purposes for which cabs are wanted. A man who wishes to keep his clothes clean in muddy weather, or who has parcels to carry, must be set down at the exact point of his destination; two blocks out of his way are as bad as a mile. The omnibus is of no use to the stranger who does not know his way, to the native who returns from a journey with baggage, to the man who has several successive stoppages to make, to the cripple (temporary or permanent) and the invalid, and, without particularizing all the cases which might be enumerated, it is of no use when you are in a hurry—for the omnibus, under the most favorable circumstances, does not beat a good pedestrian much, and on some routes the pedestrian generally beats the omnibus. Most of these observations are equally applicable to the railways; and, moreover, the manner in which passengers are crowded into the cars is utterly disgusting, and a disgrace to civilization.

The consequence is that couples, or even individuals, in want of speedy and comfortable conveyance, are obliged to have recourse to the vehicles called "hacks," that is, to pay for two horses and four seats when half that number would have answered their purpose better. How absurd is it, for instance, that a traveler arriving from a distance of above a hundred miles, should have to pay nearly or quite as much for the mile or two between the dock and his hotel or dwelling-house, as the whole previous journey cost him! Yet such is often the case.

Why should we not have cabs? The cause is certainly not want of demand. In no city but London would there be more call for them than here, were they once established. I do not except Paris, for walking is easier and pleasanter in Paris than in New-York, and there are fewer people in proportion there who can pay cab hire. The patrons of cabs here would be everybody between the two extreme classes of millionaire and *prolétaire*. Any company establishing them on the European plan would make its fortune, and when our New-Yorkers had enjoyed the blessing for three months, they only wonder would be how they had contrived so long to do without it.

It must be the opposition of other interests which has prevented their establishment. What are these interests? Three have been mentioned; the omnibuses, the railroads and the livery-stable or "hack" owners. It is doubtful, however, whether the first two would be seriously affected by the proposed novelty. The persons who would be the best customers of cabs are those who have very little to do with omnibuses or rail-cars, because neither the one or the other are of any use to them. And to this, that the cars are manifestly inadequate to supply such accommodation as they pretend to give.

The "hack" interest would doubtless suffer. Whether it is of such importance that the comfort of a whole public should be made tributary to it, is a question which every one can readily answer for himself.

But whether these anti-cab interests be one or three in number, it is said that they have thus far been able to delude the public by getting up sham cab bills on purpose to be killed in the Legislature, and that something of the kind is going on now. If so, the Press ought to speak up, and at least not suffer us to be humbugged without knowing it.

Philanthropic enterprises are fashionable now-a-days. Here is a great opening for any one ambitious in that line. The man who first establishes cabs in New-York will leave a reputation only second to that which ROWLAND HILL has so worthily gained in England.

Even should the establishment of cabs tend to diminish the number of omnibuses, and prevent the increase of the number of city railways, this would be an additional reason for desiring them. Omnibuses ruin the pavements of the streets which they frequent, and render it impossible for other vehicles to drive over them. See what a few of them have made of Fifth-avenue, our show street, the carriage-way of which is in a worse condition than any *road* in the neighborhood of a European town. Even supposing (bewildering flight of the imagination!) our streets properly or half properly cleaned, it would still be impossible to keep them in decent order while there are so many omnibuses about. Railcars do not destroy the pavement like omnibuses, but they are a serious obstacle to other vehicles, and at their present rate of multiplication they bid fair to monopolize every street and avenue of importance. What will be the use of the Central Park if carriages cannot get to it in comfort and safety? We have, then, every reason to wish and pray for cabs, and no reason worth mentioning against having them.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 6. C. A. BRISTED.

The Seven-Thirty Per Cent. Bonds Liable to State Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many others, I was under the impression that United States Treasury Notes, 7.30, were exempt from State taxation. Upon going before one of the Commissioners, he instructed me that they should be included as personal estate liable to taxation. By giving this publicity you will doubtless obtain a great many who are unaware of it, and perhaps, if the tax is an incorrect one, cause the matter to be tested and finally settled.

Of course, if these securities are liable to a State tax of 2 per cent., a bank stock paying 6 per cent. per annum is a better investment, as that is not taxable.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14.

AN EXPLORATION OF THE TOMBS.

Its Historical Cells—Present Noncelebrities &c.

This mansion of sepulchral desolation, as is generally known, is but a temporary abode for convicts, unless by especial order of the Court, which may designate this as their permanent quarters until their fate be consummated. This was the case of the wretched slave-dealer, whose career, so recently cut short in vindication of outraged law, is fresh in the memory of all. Three other men, under sentence of death, are permanently incarcerated within its walls. One of these has spent nearly five years amid his gloomy surroundings, in consequence of a stay of proceedings being instituted upon a writ of error. Within the last year, since the Commissioners of Charity and Correction have taken charge of the City Prison, persons committed for intoxication have been transferred almost immediately to Blackwell's Island, which thins the population of this prison upon an average of forty a day. The number of "boarders" at present is three hundred, which is far below the figures of previous years. That the majority of all crimes have male representatives need hardly be recorded, and this explains why New-York State, having already three State Prisons, and is contemplating the establishment of a fourth, provides *but one for females*, which one is attached to Sing Sing.

If those who have so often hearkened to a "voice from the tombs" do not hesitate to accept ocular demonstration of its mysterious appointments, they may enter the dim shadows of the multicolumned portico upon Centre-street, and a direct course will lead them into the Court of Special Sessions, now undergoing repairs, that will make it, when completed, one of the most elegant and commodious Court-rooms in the United States. Again, upon the portico, a door to the right leads into another Court-room, where the unfortunate are gathered "from near and from far," by those watchful gentlemen of the blue and brass uniforms; and it is perceived that their cases are speedily disposed of, being mainly for the pettier grades of crime, which doom them, as a general thing, to no heavier penalty than a limited residence within one of our well-ordered correctional institutions upon the Island. It would appear that this representative body had not elaborated their toilets, and were the general appearance of having been woke up in the night, and started from home in a hurry. All the sadder seemed the sentiment expressed in flowing flounce of *cambric*, tastefully put on, (but slightly out of season;) the velvet hat with blossoms crushed and faded as the wearer, and plumes that once waved proudly now bent and broken. The men, some dogged and sullen, sat close beside the fresh-faced youth, who, half-bewildered and anxious, wonders what will be his first experience in penance for crime.

Through this room the visitor hastens, and threads his way by a short passage into the hall leading from the Franklin-street entrance. Here is a vista of pleasant offices, comfortably arranged and genially warmed with glowing grates, looking like anything but prison-house appertainings. This is the domain of the kind-hearted Warden and his assistants, ready to second the demands of iron-handed law or to extend the gentler awards of civility. As we linger cases calling for the exercise of each of these capacities occur within the confines of the lightiron railings. First is that of

A SISTER OF MERCY,

not hooded and cloaked, but nevertheless a true type of her class, who enters to hold communion with some of the officials in reference to a benevolent object. All regard her with respect and interest, for she it was who, incited by a sense of duty, devoted herself to this aid of three fellow-creatures whom she found pining in a dungeon under sentence of death. She spared neither time nor effort, and at length prevailed with "the powers that be" to commute their sentence to that of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for fifteen years. They are comparatively young men, and may, in memory of her quiet and Christian perseverance in their behalf, yet live to become useful citizens; while she has added a jewel to the lustrous crown of the self-forgetting which pales with its pure light the sheen of earthly value.

Passing across the iron hall and through the latticed passage leading into the yard, the visitor is shown the spot where the condemned meet their fate upon the scaffold. A small space it is, too, unenlivened by growth save of a dwarfish tree here and there; however, it may look different in Summer. Along the stone path we go, and into the lower corridor of the main prison. Here are what in darker ages would have been the dungeons, but now-a-days a long line of cells, narrow and hoyleiding masonry, one tiny slip near the ceiling admitting the light of heaven, and a partition three layers deep guarding the opening to the outer world. These three layers are—first, a heavy wooden door, which of itself would seem security enough, and a little beyond an iron door composed of perpendicular bars, over which is closely latticed fine, strong iron wire. This latter precaution was suggested by the attempt of STEPHENS, the wife-poisoner, to shoot the keeper, by piercing the muzzle of a pistol between the bars; but now it is impossible for any one outside to pass a dangerous weapon through to the prisoner. The inner door is left open during the day, but the iron one is closely secured—and both are locked by six

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park—on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a stirring address to the Army of the Potomac, which will be found in the TIMES this morning. It is dated at Fairfax Court-house, March 14. No one can read it without concluding that Gen. MCCLELLAN means now to redeem his promise that the war shall be a short war, though it may be a desperate one. He says the moment for action has arrived, and the whole tenor of his address proves that he means what he says.

The rain-storm of yesterday interfered with military operations across the Potomac, and gave Gen. MCCLELLAN an opportunity to visit Washington for a few hours. He is represented to be in high health and spirts.

The rebels still hold some of their batteries on the Lower Potomac—probably to cover the retreat of their forces. The gunboats *Yankee* and *Dawdee* went down from the Navy-yard yesterday and shelled the battery at Aquia Creek, their fire being replied to, but without damage to our vessels. The battery at Potomac Creek is also still occupied. A large number of splendid guns have been secured by our gunboats from the upper batteries, deserted by the rebels, and several from the river, where they had been thrown.

Reliable information of the strength of the rebel army at Manassas and in that neighborhood has at last reached Washington, and is telegraphed by our correspondent. It is furnished by four railroad men lately actively employed in transporting the rebel army, but who have since deserted, and who have made sworn statements. Up to last Friday week, according to the representations of these men, the rebels had between ninety and one hundred thousand men at Manassas and near it; twenty-five thousand between Manassas and Aquia Creek, and twelve thousand at Winchester, Leesburgh and other points on the Upper Potomac—nearly one hundred and fifty thousand in all—which could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They state, moreover, that there was no talk of evacuating Manassas until after the fall of Fort Donelson, when it was conceded that the rebel army would have to retreat whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN advanced.

From Winchester we learn that another skirmish took place yesterday, with a body of ASHBY'S Cavalry, but without any results of moment. Everything was quiet last evening.

An official dispatch to Secretary STANTON gives some further particulars of the evacuation of New-Madrid by the rebels. After several days' skirmishing, and a number of attempts by their gunboats to dislodge Gen. POPE'S batteries on Point Pleasant, they thought best to leave, and they did so on Thursday night, leaving behind them all their artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, works, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores. The place is now occupied by the troops under Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, and the rebel flag now waves no more in Missouri.

A dispatch from Hickmen, Ky., announces that Commodore FOOTE has passed down the Mississippi with several gunboats and a portion of the mortar fleet. He left Cairo at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and was undoubtedly bound to Island No. 10, at which point we shall soon hear from him. Not much resistance is expected there, though the rebel force there is estimated at 15,000 men, with twelve heavy guns in battery.

The President has approved the new Article of War lately provided by Congress, forbidding all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their respective commands to return fugitive slaves, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Brig.-Gen. CULLOM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department of Missouri, has been so overworked that his health has given way, and he has been compelled to resign. Brig.-Gen. W. K. STRONG succeeds him.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session until evening. In the Assembly, numerous remonstrances were presented against the passage of the Concert Saloon bill; also against the Broadway Railroad. A bill was reported to prevent attempts to commit burglary and other crimes, by giving authority to arrest and punish for misdemeanor all persons holding burglar's tools in their possession, or known to be traveling in the cars, or elsewhere, with the intention of picking pockets. Among the bills reported favorably was one to facilitate the completion of the Adirondack Railroad; one to appropriate $10,000 to the People's College; one to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association; one for the preservation of game and fish, and one to regulate advertising in this City. The Annual Supply bill and the Annual Tax bill for general purposes were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The latter imposes a tax of 2½ mills. The matter of the Prohibitory amendment of the Constitution and the Excise law was made the special order for Friday next. A bill for the relief of volunteers was reported from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the State Military Board. It provides that every volunteer furnished with a uniform under the contract between PHILIP DORSHEIMER and BROOKS BROTHERS shall be reimbursed at the rate of $5 for an overcoat, $2 50 for a pair of pantaloons and $2 50 for a jacket, and appropriates $55,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The down train on the Hudson River Railroad, last night, met with a serious accident. A broken rail threw five cars in the water, near Tivola, and six men belonging to the Ninety-fourth Regiment, which was aboard the train, were killed and ten others wounded. The train was detained two hours.

We publish on our third page, this morning, a full copy of the Broadway Railroad bill now before the Legislature, a synopsis of which has already been given in our editorial columns.

The funeral of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEUIL, who was killed in the brilliant charge of our Zouaves at Roanoke Island, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. The remains will be temporarily placed in the receiving vault of Greenwood Cemetery.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. The Flour market was very quiet, though the changes in prices were not important. Wheat was sparingly purchased at drooping rates. Corn was heavy and a shade cheaper. Rye and Barley were in fair demand, as were also Pork, Bacon and Lard, Coal, Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. Whisky was depressed and a trifle lower. Metals, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Rice, Cotton and Naval Stores were inactive. Sugars were in moderate request. The freight engagements were limited. There were 503 vessels of all classes in port.

Freedom of Speech in Parliament and in Congress.

Certain proceedings have recently taken place in the British Parliament, which possess great interest for our own Congress, and which, in the present crisis, touch us in a very sensitive point. A member from Ireland, the O'DONOGHUE, for whom Americans are bound to cherish very kind feelings, for having manfully espoused their cause when the *Trent* imbroglio threatened serious consequences, took offence at words spoken in debate by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Secretary for Ireland, and failing to obtain retraction, sent a "friend" to arrange the terms for a hostile meeting. The Honorable Secretary, in the emergency, laid the matter before the head of the Government, Lord PALMERSTON, who forbade Sir ROBERT to accept the "invitation," informing him that he would lay the matter before the House as a breach of privilege for taking exception out of it for words spoken in debate. His Lordship, accordingly, made a detailed statement of the case; whereupon the Speaker pronounced the invitation to a hostile meeting to be a breach of privilege, and demanded an apology from the offender, which was made. Anything like a show of recusancy, would have been followed, no doubt, with instant expulsion.

We take these proceedings to be the highest expression that British civilization has yet reached. That plucky nation, the most courageous, and at the same time the most humane in Europe, and with whom a fair stand-up fight has traditionally been an honorable mode of settling personal disputes, has the highest courage to say that a man who refuses to fight a duel is no coward, and that a person who takes this mode of resenting fancied or real insult in debate in Parliament, shall not sit as a member of that body, all whose transactions are to be characterized by the most perfect freedom, for which, outside the House, the most perfect immunity is to be enjoyed. That sacred Temple of Liberty is more inviolate than the sanctuaries of antiquity, that shielded all who fled to them for protection. Its quiet decorum is not to be disturbed by the clash of swords, or the crack of pistols; nor, theoretically, by those base ebullitions of passions which naturally seek their satisfaction by the use of these weapons.

A person, not a coward, but gentle and peace-loving, may be a member of the English Parliament without the slightest fear that for incautious words, spoken in the heat of debate, he may be called upon to imperil his own life, or take that of another. What would not an American Representative have given a few years ago for a similar privilege? and how infinite must be the sense of relief that recent events have even extended it to our own Capital! The change in a short six months is most striking. Members that one meets in the streets of Washington, to-day, have no more idea of offending, or being offended, than the habitués of our own Broadway. In turning a corner they do not, instinctively almost, throw hasty glances on either side, to see that no fellow-member has put himself in ambush, to get with impunity, a chance for a fatal shot; or place his hand securely on his dirk or revolver in order not to be caught unprepared. A short time since it was a constant practice to carry concealed weapons—or rather to carry them in a most ostentatious manner. Only a few years ago Mr. FOOT, a Senator from Mississippi, drew, in debate, a pistol upon Mr. BENTON, another Senator. It is fresh in the minds of all that Gen. SICKLES, when in the House, came very near inciting a general fight by carelessly dropping his pistol, which was discharged in the fall. Brutal outrages upon members both of House and Senate, were of the most frequent occurrence. Not long ago, Mr. HICKMAN, member from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of feeble health, was outrageously assaulted by Southern Congressional bullies. Mr. VAN WYCK, member from New-York, came very near losing his life in the same way. The attack on Mr. SUMNER, the baseness of which no language can fitly describe, was a crowning example of the same barbarism. An almost equally notable example was the attack of Gen. HOUSTON upon Mr. STANSBURY, of Ohio, in which the latter nearly lost his life. But the records of Congressional proceedings are full of them. No punishment was ever inflicted by Congress that did not encourage such brutalities. There was no remedy whatever. The North could not stand up against the sneers and slurs of Southern blackguards, and too often purchased immunity by excusing or glossing over the outrages they committed. Matters were not helped by the occasional resolute and plucky bearing of such men as POTTER and BURLINGAME, but went on from worse to worse, till the great rebellion suddenly freed Washington from barbarians, who knowing no law but their own base natures, nurtured in Slavery, and no rule for settling differences of opinion, but by a personal rencontre, disgraced our character in the eyes of the world, and would have capped and destroyed it altogether, if they had not placed themselves in a category in which their barbarism must be made to submit, by main force, to the civilization of the North, which, with all its imperfections, is the highest the world has yet reached. Henceforth the Houses of Congress at Washington are to be as sacred to free speech as the Houses of Parliament. The deportment of the members is to be as gentlemanly. There is to be equal immunity from personal violence, and society at the Capital is to become, as it should, the type and index of a national character, which is born of Freedom, not of Slavery. The example, consequently, to which we refer, comes most opportune to our case, and is a precedent that will, for the future, be implicitly followed. No man, hereafter, that persists in fighting a duel, can do so without expulsion from Congress—a disgrace which will blast his name and influence wherever he goes.

Here is a priceless boon, which the rebellion has already secured. How inexpressible the sense of relief when the yoke of an intolerable bondage is thrown off. It is like the escape into green fields from a murky and loathsome dungeon. We should be thankful to the British Parliament for such a timely declaration of the rights and privileges to which we have now succeeded. Mr. LINCOLN has just given us another, an authoritative declaration, that Freedom is better than Slavery, and that the power and patronage of the Government should be exerted to elevate the one and depress the other. Surely, the world moves!

The German Loyalists.

The arrest of the German Unionists in Richmond recalls, what the country can never forget, the loyal and patriotic stand taken throughout the country during this revolution by our German fellow-citizens. Some of the first militia regiments that marched from this City to save the Capital were largely composed of Germans. In the West, it is not too much to say that the German regiments, organized with such patriotic ardor in St. Louis and the vine districts of the southwestern counties, saved the State. Without the least hesitation or wavering they offered up themselves and their means in the cause of Freedom and the Republic. Many of their members were living in remote rural situations, surrounded by Secessionists; but regardless of all danger they pressed forward to fight for the good cause. Their houses were sacked and their pretty farms wasted, sometimes their families were murdered, but this did not deter these patriotic men. It must be remembered, also that these German regiments with which LYON, and SIGEL, and FREMONT made such rapid marches and dashing attacks, were by no means raw militia. Many of them had served in European wars; all had been thoroughly drilled in the National service at home. The well-known German regiment in Ohio—the Ninth—which decided, by a brilliant bayonet-charge, the battle of Mill Springs, and distinguished itself in so many skirmishes, was composed in part of old, experienced soldiers, who had seen service, and for the rest, of well-drilled Prussians.

What the fighting qualities of the Prussians are need hardly be told. Who that remembers the narrative of their heroic campaign in 1812, against NAPOLEON, or such battles as that of Lützen, where young volunteers fought against the veterans of France, can doubt their value to any cause, where their feelings are engaged as well as their arms.

The German element of our population, both in the North and South, must and always will be loyal. It is so in Western Texas, even if for the time crushed down by a despotic power. It is equally so in New-Orleans and in Richmond. There is an evident reason for this. More than any American can possibly appreciate, the subjects of the different States of the Fatherland know the value of national unity. They have suffered too many evils from the numerous subdivisions and separate Governments of Germany, to desire, for any cause, the breaking up of the American Union. Then the Germans of America have abandoned home and friends for the sake of a principle, even liberty. Seeking a refuge and a free country here, they find themselves again in the old contest which has so long been waging in Europe—the struggle between a privileged aristocracy and those who defend the rights of man. For a German exile, a soldier of freedom, a democrat, fired by the wrongs done in all ages by the powerful on the weak—for such a one to be the friend of the slave-master or the supporter of this disgusting aristocracy of the South, is simply impossible. No; the German is, by necessity, a loyal upholder of the Union, and an eternal enemy of Slavery and a Slave Confederacy. The battle-fields of Missouri, stained with German blood; the blackened homesteads and vineyards; the loyalty amid treason and oppression at the South, witness to this. Wherever the Germans are settled in the slave-districts, there we may be sure that under whatever present appearances and disguises, we shall find when the Union armies come, staunch and faithful friends of the Republic.

These experiences of the noble patriotism of our foreign-born citizens, during this revolution, have scattered many presumptuous theories, and have strengthed immensely the popular confidence in our Democratic principles. All "nativism"—all proscription of foreigners is forever broken up. When we forget the dead at Springfield and Somerset; when we cease to remember the weary months of imprisonment of our Irish soldiers in Southern jails; when names like SIGEL and CORCORAN are dropped from the American memory, then we can begin to speak of restricting the rights of our foreign-born citizens. Universal suffrage has justified herself. We have proved that the giving rights fits men to enjoy and to defend them. Henceforth, philosophic historians must agree that the most powerful Government in the world is that which rests on the freest consent, and that no despotism could ever produce such sacrifices or concentrate such power as has a republican democracy. Every man, the poorest and wherever born, has felt that this Republic was his, and that this Government rested in part on his own shoulders. All classes and nationalities have offered life and property without stint to the public welfare. Such, we may justly claim, are the fruits of Democracy.

We trust that while enjoying the results of the loyalty of our Western Germans, those may not be neglected who, in Texas, have been found faithful among the faithless. The Republic has a solemn obligation toward the Texan Germans. May she soon be able to discharge it.

THE NOTE OF BATTLE.—Gen. MCCLELLAN'S address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac rings of action and of victory. He explains briefly the causes of the long delay in entering the field, but announces that at last the moment has arrived, and the Grand Army will now be brought face to face with the rebels. "I shall demand of you," says he, "*great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps.*" But "God smiles upon us, victory attends us." The address is a masterpiece, clear, comprehensive and inspiriting. The General has faith in his army, and the army confides in the General, and both are alike inspired with a common heroism. This authoritative declaration of immediate and decisive action disposes at once of all public impatience and criticism. The Commander will now show that while heretofore he has dared to wait, he has also courage and purpose, since the hour has come, to carry on the war with desperate and victorious energy. The week which opens to-day promises to be a stirring one. The hopes expressed by Gen. MCCLELLAN are participated in by all the people; and the prayers he offers to Heaven for success will to-day be seconded in all the churches.

Commercial Economy of the South.

Of all schemers and planners, commend us to the Southern people. They were always so. They always were putting forth some marvelous idea, which was to bring about the most immense results, without trouble or expense. Speculators truly, who seemed always intent upon seizing those advantages at once which of right only follow long and earnest toil, the very thing they most despised. But it always happened, by some strange fatality or perversity, that the results which they promised themselves did not come. There were always some things which they had not taken into account, or which they had considered too insignificant to have any influence, but which refused to yield when they had expected. And so, though they were always planning ways by which they might arrive at once at the prosperity of the North, yet the ocean lines of steamers persistently refused to visit Southern ports, manufactures refused to thrive upon their soil, and even a Southern literature failed to come forward at their call.

The progress of the rebellion has given us repeated instances of this same characteristic. The rebels made sure of the assistance of Europe, because of the irresistible power of King Cotton; they argued that England and France must have cotton, and they had only to refuse to send their cotton to market, and they would quickly have those countries as submissive to them as one of their own slaves, ready at their command to recognize their Confederacy, break the blockade, and join with them in scourging the rebellious North, which had dared to refuse obedience to the behests of her natural masters—the slave aristocracy. It was a very pretty scheme, a most excellent plot, but it would not work. England and France refused to quarrel with the North even for the sake of cotton, and the exorbitant claims of His Majesty have only resulted in making it manifest that his was but a Barataria kingdom. The hope of interference from Europe to break up the blockade is rapidly dying out from the hearts of even the most sanguine rebels.

But their speculative tendencies do not desert them; and, says JEFF. DAVIS, though we can't expect help from England, yet we are sure to conquer, because the North will be overthrown by the debt it is contracting. It is true that debt weighs more heavily upon us than it does upon the South, because we have been brought up with that very inconvenient notion that a debt ought to be paid, and that idea still remains fixed in our minds, notwithstanding the shining example of JEFF. DAVIS himself, and its influence, to lead us to abandon our old fogy notions of honesty. This new reliance of his will fail him, as England and France have done. He did not think, or at least did not state, that debt is bearing heavily on rebeldom also, and, moreover, that it will be cheaper for us to fight this rebellion down now, than to leave it, for long years to come, to be a watchful enemy by our side, who must be guarded and armed against in every emergency.

Another and most astonishing instance of this visionary character of the Southerners appeared in the recent meeting held in the African Church in Richmond, to consider the propriety of burning the whole tobacco and cotton crops, for fear they would fall into our hands. A Mr. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, appears to have been the chief speaker at the meeting in favor of this benevolent undertaking, which, he said, might ameliorate the condition of mankind at large. The idea seems, however, to have crawled into his head that the destruction of the cotton crop for a year or two would have a tendency to send England elsewhere for her cotton, so that the South might not find her so good a customer as heretofore, even if the Southern Confederacy should be triumphantly established. And so he proceeded to suggest to the meeting "one of the largest, wealthiest and most intellectual ones ever assembled in Richmond," says the *Examiner*, that if England should find other cotton fields, they "could find other spinners for their crop, and be forever independent of her"—the other spinners being, Heaven save the mark! China and Japan. For, says this sapient Marshall, "In China they desire to put all their lands in tea, but they fear to discontinue the raising of cotton. If they could get cotton elsewhere, they would put all the land in tea. Well, then, the best spinners and weavers in China can be hired for nine cents a day, and we can get them to spin and weave our cotton long before England can find other cotton-fields." Well, when Slavery is proved to be the only safe corner-stone of Liberty, and rebellion and treason are by all mankind admitted to be public virtues, then we shall not be surprised to see the "best spinners and weavers in China" running a successful opposition against the looms and spindles of Lowell and Lancaster, but hardly till then. We are afraid that Mr. MARSHALL had not fully calculated his problem, and that he will discover, should England find other cotton-fields, that even the aid of the civilization of China, and the enlightened foreign policy of Japan, will not save the South from the ruin which she will have brought upon herself.

VERY CHRISTIAN-LIKE RESIGNATION.—A frame of mind which resigns itself to whatever may befall, and finds "good in everything," is certainly one of the most desirable of blessings, especially when Providence puts one on the losing side of life. But the heroic lengths to which some of the rebel journalists carry this disposition are really sublime. It seems that whatever successes we achieve are quite as satisfactory to them as to us, and the greater their loss, according to their own profession, the more their gain. We make a certain move; that proves invariably to be the very move they wanted us to make. We gain a position; they ask nothing better. But the ultimate sublimation of this Christian resignation is presented in the speculations of a Richmond journal, *apropos* of the capture of Nashville. Not only is it resigned that Nashville should slip from the grasp of the Confederacy; but it is not so sure but it would be the very best thing in the world for the "cause" should every city of the South fall into the possession of the Union forces. Hear him:

"We again reiterate what we have a hundred times said, that the subjugation of the South is impossible, *and we would hold the same conviction if every Southern city in the Mississippi Valley, and on the Atlantic seaboard, were in Yankee hands.* The South is an agricultural people, not dependant upon its cities, and its vitality and strength would be untouched, if each of them should fall at once into Yankee hands, or be swallowed up by an earthquake. We are not quite sure but that if the Government should take the proper precautions to remove the munitions of war from its cities, and to keep the public stores from falling into the enemy's hands, it would even so much as weaken, in any considerable degree, its military operations, if the enemy should be permitted to seize and occupy a dozen of these imaginary centres of trade and power, the cities of the South, *not one of which happily, has any more influence on the power, prosperity, and the morals of the country, than a wart on the face of a giant.*"

After this, the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers will be an easy task for the Richmond journalist, and he could not do better than set up business instanter. Pity, only, the sham is so transparent; and that behind the smooth smile of satisfaction one plainly sees the writhings of terror and despair!

The Romance of War.

There are battles in history which are not merely the deadly struggle of two hostile forces, but which, from their dramatic character, or from their results, become events or eras in human affairs. Romance and philosophy both cluster around them, and however unimportant in themselves, they become turning points in history. Such we conceive was the naval battle of Saturday and Sunday in Hampton Roads. No military scene on the stage, no combination of all elements of exciting interest in romance, ever equaled, for a moment, the intense excitement and fluctuating suspense of that remarkable conflict. It will be one of those events that our children and our children's children will read of over and over again, with undying interest.

The telegraph, it must be remembered, put New-York almost in the position of a spectator. The scene is historic—the beautiful outlet of the Potomac, where the earliest English colonists sailed to discover new treasures in the Western wilds, and close to the river by which the foundation of Virginia was laid. Fortress Monroe, with its flock of shipping on one side, just beyond the ruins of the once beautiful Hampton; still further on, the white tents of Newport's News, and the hulls and spars of the ill-fated frigates at anchor. Suddenly, on "a mild, hazy morning," a mysterious, monstrous object, a dark, floating house, terrible and impregnable, makes her appearance as strange and formidable to the wooden ships as were the artillery of the Jamestown settlers to the bows and arrows of the Indians. With closed ports, without warning or threat, she moves steadily on to her terrible work. Nothing withholds her; the iron rain of batteries and broadsides falls harmless from her mailed sides. She attacks the great ships which the day before were the pride of our navy, and in a short time one of them goes down, unconquered, with the old flag flying, though her decks are covered with dead and the water is surging into the broken sides. The other surrenders. Still more damage is done, and night closes in with the prospect of a more terrible morrow. Our finest ships are aground or disabled, and it seems as if the monster had only to take them one by one, and utterly demolish them. She can then proceed to shell the fort and the camps, and then quietly sailing out from the Capes, she may go forth on her mission of destruction. Imagination can hardly picture the disasters which were possible:—the dispersal of our blockading fleet—the opening of the Southern blockade—the shutting of our smaller seaports—the wide-spread destruction of our commerce, and even the blockading, if not the attack, of our own great City. All these are the pictures before the imaginations of the immense audience through the country, as the curtain on this remarkable scene is dropped the first night.

With the early morning a new figure appears on the stage. The iron mailed knight, whom romancers so delight to summon, comes forth from the darkness to do battle with this mailed dragon. He seems but a dwarf beside his mighty antagonist, yet he bears on his slender lance the honor if not the destiny of his country. Perhaps there never was a single encounter where such mighty results hung on the success of one combatant. If we might follow our figure, we should say our valiant little knight was wearied with travel, but half prepared for the deadly struggle, and now for the first time testing his maiden sword.

The whole nation sit as spectators around the vast arena. The monster at first scarcely notices his adversary, but is soon warned that he has a new antagonist.

This battle begins between the giant and the dwarf. They fight at a distance; they fight hand to hand; they charge and meet; they parry and strike; each seeks a place in which to pierce his opponent's armor. At one time, the diminutive knight, who bears on his shield the Stars and Stripes, and the honor and welfare of a nation, seems utterly overborne by his gigantic adversary, but in a moment he is up again, to direct a more dangerous thrust at the vital part of the monster enemy. Nothing can injure or prostrate the valiant little warrior, and at last his mighty opponent withdraws wounded and helpless, and the whole people breathe freer again.

Such to our children and to posterity will be the romance of this most dramatic battle at the mouth of the Potomac. But to the world at large it possesses vastly greater interests. On that eventful Sunday, the whole naval architecture and harbor defences of the world were summarily changed. Henceforth the mighty frigates and gigantic steamers, the "wooden walls," which have formed the marine defence of nations, are nothing. They have passed away, as the cross-bow did before the musket, or the *balista* when the cannon appeared. They are already things of the past. No wooden-sided war-vessel will henceforth be built. All the fleets of the world—thousands and thousands of ships—must be laid up, or rebuilt, or plated, as the result of that scenic struggle in the Hampton Roads. Stone-batteries, harbor-forts, all post-defences, too, must be changed; for it is evident that the *Monitor*, if not the *Merrimac*, could have entered unharmed any harbor in this world. It is but too sadly apparent that half a dozen *Monitors*, three months earlier, would have cleared the Potomac, the James and the York; captured Norfolk and her monster, and shelled or taken Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans. Henceforth, either artillery more tremendous than any known to war, must be used in the defence of harbors, or iron floating batteries and iron-cased frigates. Even the enormous and expensive plated ships, like the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, must be replaced. They would neither of them be a match for the *Merrimac*, with her railroad-iron plating; and as for the *Monitor*, our engineers believe she would shoot them through and through with her wrought-iron eleven-inch balls, fired near the water-line.

Such are a few of the aspects of the battle of the iron-clad ships on Sunday. We trust that we may record no more results.

The Question of Hesse Cassel.

The reader of our foreign news, received by the *Africa*, published yesterday morning, may have noticed the paragraph relating to German affairs, in which, under a double qualification and in a very misty way, allusion is made to the "question of Electoral Hesse," or Hesse Cassel, as the principality is generally called.

The paragraph contains much that concerns a Christian population of thrice the number assigned by the latest census to the people of the United States. Kurhessen, as the surrounding States denominate this restless neighbor, is small and weak standing alone, but royal and political alliances give to the questions that affect her paramount importance, and in the one now convulsing her all Germany is interested.

Hesse Cassel numbers less than 900,000 inhabitants, and can claim but about 4,400 square miles of territory; yet she possesses some wealth, some trade, much taste and refinement in her towns and cities, and a rural population in religion chiefly Protestant, and in habits energetic, frugal and industrious. The skill and valor of her people in war are proverbial, but their very name has become almost a reproach, owing to the shameless traffic in their blood, carried on by former rulers. To this the Revolutionary battle-field of our own country bear sad evidence, and to-day rebellion stigmatizes the soldiers of the Union as Hessians when it would most keenly insult them.

The Imperial principality of Hessia, established by the great German monarch ADOLPH of Nassau, in 1292, was divided by the will of PHILIP in 1562 among his four sons, and one of these was the founder of the present Hesse Cassel, which now ranks as the eighth State of the Germanic Confederation, and controls three votes in the Federal Diet. The reputation of its Government has been worse than that of Naples, and all the vilest features of despotism have characterized it from the time of the Elector FREDERIC II., who, as authentic documents declare, literally bartered 22,000 of his subjects as soldiers for so much per head, to serve in the British and other armies, down to the present royal oppressor, who after making Cassel, his capital, the very seat of unblushing debauchery, surrenders the management of his miserable wages to the mercy of a Court mistress, and without a regret, beholds them degraded by severities which only the worst period of the feudal system could tolerate. From the hour when NAPOLEON, in contempt, brushed away the so-called Electorate, created as such in 1802, and still known by the title, although the old electoral element in the German association of States departed with the downfall of the German Empire, to the present moment, the Hessian rulers have been among reactionists the most reactionary. In flight they were uncompromising, and restored by the Germanic Confederation to their throne, one after the other, they have exhibited a spirit of oppression absolutely atrocious. Any one who is curious enough to read the proceedings of WILLIAM II., after his return in 1813, in spite of the remonstrances of such stern Powers as Austria and Prussia, and the chidings of the whole Germanic Diet, will peruse some of the most surprising passages of modern history. The use of the *stick* as an instrument of correction was restored in the army, the Residenz or Capital city was made a brothel, and the poor people of the rural districts were treated almost literally like cattle.

The revolutionary thunders of 1830 shook down this monstrous tyranny, as it shattered others of larger, but not ranker growth, and on the 5th of January, 1831, the Elector solemnly, and with apparent readiness, swore to support a Constitution modeled, to some extent, after that of England, and establishing a popular representation in a Diet or Congress of the provinces, and extended liberty of speech and of the Press. This continued for a while constantly trammeled and disavowed whenever the occasion favored the attempt. With the death of WILLIAM II., in 1847, and the accession of the present Elector FREDERIC WILLIAM I., all pretences were thrown aside. The former alliance with Prussia, which had been some restraint upon the despotic proclivities of the tyrant, was abandoned; Austria was, by a shameful intrigue, declared the protector of Hesse, and the Constitution of 1831 abolished, in apparent compliance with a decree of the Germanic Diet, declaring it inadmissible under the Federal pact, but really by pre-concert with Austria, who reigned supreme at Frankfort. In 1849, this misrule, of which a Court female favorite was again the soul, was once more menaced; and in 1850, the Prussian and Austrian armies had well nigh made the soil of Hesse their Golgotha, when diplomacy patched up the quarrel with lying pledges, which have been since betrayed. The ancient family heritage, or *erbverbruederung*, that gave the Prussian royal House of the Hohenzollern a partial title to Hesse in 1457, and was renewed in 1614, gives that progressive Power a claim and interest independent of the sympathies for rational liberty which bind her people to the people of Hesse. Austria as accepted, nay, *invoked* protector of the Electoral Crown, has religious and political sympathies in another direction. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—hence these frantic jealousies, and hence, too, this pretended "apperent semi-official" understanding on the "Hessian Question."

But meanwhile, the people of Germany have taken up this "question."

The same files that bring us the rumor of a diplomatic settlement, likewise bring the details of the outrageous means resorted to by the Elector to force his subjects, who, made frantic by oppression, have refused, as one man, to pay the taxes levied to support a system that debauches and crushes nearly a million of souls. Troops—picked corps of engineers, too, as the best fitted for the work—have been selected and sent forth to break open the doors of private dwellings, the locks of drawers and desks, the lids of safes and boxes, and seize wherever found, not the goods, but the *money*, coined or uncoined, of the people. Hanau, the richest province, is especially marked for these depredations, which have already begun under circumstances that are revolting to the tamest reader. All Prussia and all Germany hears the cry of distress with indignation, and from the operations of the *National Verein*, or National League, throughout every district of the

Confederation, the entire Continental Press, where it dare speak, exhort the two mere diplomatic policy, that instead, prompt and complete, can only arrest a catastrophe which will divert the attention of Christendom to the American Rebellion as the sole solution of that mighty problem which is rising from out the "question of Electoral Votes."

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Bill to Divide Madison County Rejected—Thanks to Ericsson—Legislating for the State Prison Convicts—Claims for Expenses in Organizing the Volunteers—Rights of Passengers in Cars and Omnibuses—The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill—Grinding Committee—The State Militia, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1862.

The House went immediately into Committee of the Whole last evening upon the Madison County bill, and Mr. BRAND resumed his remarks, contending that the proposed division was unnecessary, and in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people. Mr. PURDY, from the Northern portion of the County, then took the floor, spoke of the interesting and interested character of those who led the opposition, and, *O tempora! O mores!* revealed the awful fact that some of the signatures to the remonstrances, like FRANKLIN PIERCE'S popularity, had been purchased of small boys at the price of a stick of molasses candy. He also showed the abundant generosity of the Oneida people in proposing to build here a dwelling, if Justice could only be fed, in her blindness, to reside among them, and refuted the charge of increased taxation in consequence. When he had concluded, one or two lesser lights, like Messrs. PETER and SCHOLEFIELD, illumined the House for awhile, and then the vote was taken, and justice in Madison County was condemned to remain in "*statu quo.*" Major SCHOLEFIELD changed his vote and voted with the majority, apparently for the purpose of reconsidering; but as the vote stood 61 to 48, in a pretty full House, I do not think any effort at resuscitation will succeed. The scheme is dead for the session.

Mr. LOVEJOY offered resolutions of thanks to Mr. ERICSSON for his invention and construction of the *Monitor*, and to Lieut. WORDEN and Engineer STIMERS for their gallant and skillful management of her in the late naval fight. The resolutions passed with a hearty "Aye." The result of that fight has drawn attention here, as well as elsewhere, to the whole subject of iron-plated war ships, and among others to the Stevens Battery. What the *Merrimac might* have done in New-York Harbor if she had succeeded in getting out to sea, makes every one feel ticklish about the state of the harbor defences, and the project of the battery is looked upon with more favor than at any previous time.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole on Tuesday, the bill empowering attorneys of the Supreme Court, who reside in neighboring States, to practice in the State Courts. This bill is of interest to many lawyers, whose practice is in your City, while they have built their residences out of the City, in New-Jersey or Connecticut. The motion prevailed, and I have no doubt that the bill will also be carried. It has already passed in the Senate.

In the Senate, they resumed the consideration of the bill in regard to sending criminals to the Penitentiary or State Prison, and finally, after the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. CARSON, providing that the Judge, in sentencing a criminal, inquire into his previous character and condition, and state, upon the record, the facts upon which the choice of the place of his imprisonment is made, the bill was passed to a third reading.

The same Committee also reported favorably upon the bill allowing State Prison convicts an opportunity to gain a commutation of their sentence by good behavior. They also took up and reported progress upon the bill dividing the crime of murder into two degrees—one punishable by hanging, and the other by imprisonment for life—and prescribing, also, the punishment for arson. This bill is important, as it is designed to obviate that ambiguity in the recent statute, by virtue of which, or, rather, by the vice of which, criminals have in some cases, within the past year, escaped the just penalty of their crimes.

They also took up the bill to reimburse certain expenses in equipping the Twentieth (Ulster County) Regiment of Volunteers. The objection was made that to pass this bill would open the door to numerous similar claims, equally meritorious, but utterly exhaustive of the State Treasury. On the other hand, it was claimed that the case was one *sui generis*, and could not be made a precedent, while it was unjust that the Kingston Banks, which made the advances, should suffer for their patriotism. It will be remembered that this was one of the first regiments in the State to respond to the first call for volunteers. After considerable debate, progress was reported. The bill extending aid to the Adirondack Railroad was passed on its third reading. Nothing else of any importance was done.

In the House, this morning, Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill for the adjustment of certain claims arising from the organization of the State Volunteers, and it was referred to the second Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities reported a number of bills of interest to your City. Two were in relation to the assessment of taxes in your City. They reported against the bill for the protection of passengers in City cars and omnibuses in New-York and Brooklyn, but upon motion of Mr. LALOR, of Brooklyn, it was recommitted. This bill forbids any driver or conductor to receive any more persons than he can conveniently seat, upon pain of a fine not less than $5 nor more than $50, and by imprisonment not less than one day nor more than ten, and compels omnibus owners and railroad companies to keep a copy of this ordinance in their offices, depôts, and vehicles, under fines also. The complainant in the first case is entitled to half of the fines collected. While no objection can exist to the first part of the bill, I must confess I cannot conceive the necessity of this last provision, inviting complaints, as it were. Anyone who is inconvenienced by a crowded car or omnibus sufficiently to make a complaint, will not need the additional spur of the paltry half of the fine imposed. The same Committee also reported a bill as a substitute for the three Health bills before them. This bill provides for a Commission of seven citizens to be a Health Commission. Of this Commission two Police Commissioners and one Health Officer are members, "*ex-officio*," and four are to be chosen. Of the four three must be physicians in regular practice. Two of the four must reside in New-York, one in Brooklyn and one on Staten Island. Twelve physicians are to be appointed to attend to the details of business, seven from New-York, four from Brooklyn and one from Staten Island. The Health Officers are to be subject to this Commission, and are to have a salary of $9,000 each per year. The fees are to go to the State. The same Committee reported favorably upon the bill incorporating the Harlem Stage Company.

The bills to equalize the State taxes among the various counties, to incorporate the Tenth-street railroad, and to prevent bribery and corruption, were reported favorably by the various Committees to which they were referred, but with decided amendments.

The Senate bill to extend State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was also reported favorably by a majority of the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. BARKLEY, of Broome, moved to make it a special order for next Wednesday evening, and had quite a strong vote in his favor, but in order to give an opportunity for the presentation of the minority report, his motion was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a resolution to facilitate the dispatch of business, raising a Committee of Nine, to whom should be referred the general orders, to examine and report complete certain bills of a local character, but throwing around their action such safeguards as shall prevent the manifold abuses which have too often clustered around such action. Some of these safeguards are as follows: No bill shall be acted upon unless a majority of the Committee are present and acting, and it is a regular meeting of the Committee, at which a majority alone shall constitute a quorum. No bill shall be acted upon by this Committee at all, that provides to meet any claim upon the State Treasury, or to grant any money or any franchise to any individual or company. No bill shall be reported by this Committee, except by a unanimous vote of all the members, when two members have formally protested against their acting upon it. Any bill reported by them shall be liable to be referred to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of thirty members. Votes in the Committee must be taken by "Ayes and Noes," and a journal kept of every vote on each bill, which must be submitted at the same time with the report in each case. Under such restrictions it is quite possible that a Grinding Committee can be transformed from a nuisance into a help to legislation. Nearly five hundred bills have been introduced and placed upon the calendar this session. Of these, only some ninety-five or ninety-eight have been disposed of, and of these, ninety were of a purely local character. Of the full four hundred remaining, over two hundred and sixty are mere local bills. As Mr. RAYMOND said, therefore, in view of that tendency to push forward local bills, which I deprecated in my letter of yesterday, it becomes evident that the great bills of a public character, which ought to be acted upon this session, must be considered hastily and imperfectly, or they must be kept waiting until this mass of local legislation is gone through with, and then perhaps thrown overboard entirely. Some addition to the legislative force of the body is, therefore, needed if it can be obtained without a liability to any of those excesses which have heretofore characterized such efforts.

At 11 the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill organizing and enrolling the State Militia. Mr. PIERCE, of the Militia Committee, suggested that as, owing to the length of the bill, its discussion in Committee of the Whole would be everlasting, it be referred to a Committee of thirteen to examine and report complete, and said that he would make such a motion, after one or two members of the Committee, who were prepared, had explained the general principles of the bill. He also said, in this connection, that a large part of the bill consisted of details, which were in conformity with the existing militia law. The Speaker decided that the bill must go through the Committee of the Whole under the rules, but suggested that progress could be reported at any time. The House, therefore, went into the Committee of the Whole, and Messrs. GRAY and ACKLEY, of the Militia Committee, made brief explanations of the underlying principles of the bill. Progress was then reported. Mr. PIERCE moved to refer to a Select Committee of Thirteen, and supported his motion at length. Mr. ALVORD opposed this motion, claiming that the bill embodied radical changes in principles which ought to be considered in Committee of of the Whole. The debate continued at length, until finally the vote was taken and the motion to commit to a Select Committe prevailed. The main features of the bill may be briefly stated as follows: The appointment of officers in each district, by the Governor, as the nucleus of an organization; the division of the militia into two classes, one between eighteen and thirty years of age, to be called the National Guard, and the other between the ages of thirty and forty-five, to constitute a reserve corps. The filling no of the first class by draft, if volunteers do not fill the muster rolls; the empowering the officers appointed by the Governor to enroll all those liable to military duty in their respective districts; a return to the elective system of choosing officers as soon as the perfection of the organization will warrant (it; a general muster once each year; the imposition of fines for non-compliance with the provisions of the bill in regard to enrollment. Any complete synopsis of the bill would extend my letter beyond all reasonable limits. I have therefore attempted only to outline its principal points, without enlargement of any kind.

Mr. REDDINGTON moved to take the resolution embodied in the partial report of the Select Committee on Excise Laws and Constitutional Prohibition, and make them the special order for Friday next at noon. The vote was taken by "Yeas and Nays," and lost, after calling the absentees, routing out and compelling the votes of dodgers and the changing of votes *pro* and *con.*, by a count of 52 to 51. So they still lie upon the table. In the Senate, the resolutions are the special order for Wednesday, I believe.

In the Senate this morning, the bill to repeal an act in relation to conveyances and devisee of property for religious purposes, introduced by Senator CONNOLLY, was debated at length in Committee of the Whole. Senators CONNOLLY, WOODRUFF and BRADLEY made speeches in its favor, and Senator COOK opposed it. Progress was reported. This is a bill to repeal the act of 1855, passed in the full tight of the discussion between Mr. BROOKS and Archbishop HUGHES, by which church property is placed in the hands of the congregations instead of in the hands of the bishops. To pass this repeal would simply be to go back to the very order of things existing previously to 1853, which, in my humble opinion, ought never to be done. The bill, of course, affects the interests and the tenure of a large amount of property in your City.

The Senate also had under consideration the bill giving jurisdiction in the case of bastardy bonds to the District Courts in your City. The *claim* is that the Courts now having jurisdiction are so pressed with business that they cannot give these cases proper attention, and that the State is a loser in its incomes thereby.

To-morrow is the last day for the introduction of bills by the rules, and after that the Legislature can and will undoubtedly turn its attentions to the mass of bills already awaiting its action. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15.

Reports for altering the map of the City of New-York, made the special order for Tuesday next.

For setting apart a portion of the Literature Fund for the purchase of books and apparatus for academies.

Against the Mutual Insurance Company's premium note bill.

Mr. LITTLE moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-fifth and other streets, New-York.

Adjourned till Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15.

Mr. MCMULLEN presented twenty-five remonstrances against the "Concert Saloon" bill.

Mr. PHELPS and others presented numerous remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad bill.

Mr. STETSON reported a bill to prevent attempts to commit burglary and other crimes. The bill gives authority to arrest and punish for a misdemeanor all persons holding burglars' tools in their possession, or known to be traveling in the cars or elsewhere with the intention of picking pockets.

The bill was moved forward to a first Committee of the Whole.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad.

To exempt St. John's College from taxation.

To appropriate $10,000 to the People's College.

To incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

For the preservation of game and fish.

To regulate advertising in the City of New-York.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Supply bill, which was recommitted for completion.

Mr. HULBURD also reported the Annual Tax bill for general purposes. It imposes a tax of 2¾ mills.

Mr. REDDINGTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, making the report of the Select Committee on the Prohibitory amendment, and the report of the Committee of Towns and Counties on the Excise law the special order for Friday.

Mr. MCLEOD reported the Congressional Apportionment bill, which was referred back for completion.

Mr. MCMULLEN, from the Special Committee to investigate the transactions of the Military State Board, reported a bill for the relief of volunteers. It provides that every volunteer, furnished with a uniform under the contract between PHILIP DORSHEIMER and BROOKS BROTHERS, shall be reimbursed at the rate of $5 for an overcoat, $2 50 for a pair of pants, and $2 50 for a jacket; appropriates $55,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill, and appoints the State Quartermaster, Maj. PATRICK, and Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Commissioners to carry out the law.

Mr. HALL reported a bill to regulate the planting of oysters in Queens County.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a bill to provide for the payment of the bonds issued for the defence of the City of New-York by the National Union.

Bills in the Assembly.

Mr. O'BRIEN'S bill provides that the Justices of the District Courts of New-York shall have power to open defaults to be made in any action commenced in said Courts on such terms as they shall deem just, and may allow such costs upon motion to open default in favor of the party obtaining judgment by default, and against the party in default, not to exceed $10.

The District Courts are to have jurisdiction of actions specified in section —— of the Code of Procedure, where the value of the property claimed shall not exceed $250.

Mr. WARD'S bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Security Company provides that James Harper, Josiah Oakes, George J. Forrest, N. W. Burtis, D. B. Britton, Henry S. Wilson, James M. Post, John Butler, Jr., and Benjamin P. Fairchild shall be a body corporate under the above title, to be located in the City of New-York.

The capital stock of the Company is not to exceed $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. When $100,000 shall have been subscribed, and $50,000 paid in, the Company may organize and proceed to business.

The Company is to possess the power to guarantee the payment, punctual performance, and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, rents, mortgages, choses in action, evidences of debt of every description, and certificates of property or value, at such rates of interest, and upon such terms as may be established by the Directors; to receive upon storage, deposit, or otherwise, merchandise, bullion, specie, plate, stocks, bonds, or any other property, and to take the management, custody and charge of real and personal estate, and to advance moneys, securities and credits upon any property, real or personal, at such rate of interest as may be established by the Board of Directors.

The business of the Corporation to be managed by a Board of seven Directors, five of whom are to constitute a quorum.

JAMES HARPER, GEORGE J. FORREST, D. B. BRITTON and HENRY S. WILSON are authorized to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and are constituted members of the Board of Directors, the remainder of the Directors to be elected by a majority in interest of the stockholders.

It allows the corporation to sell property remaining on their hands two months from the time of the maturity of any obligation under said contract, or immediately upon the discovery of any fraud or misrepresentation in regard to ownership or otherwise.

They are not to be responsible for any loss or injury to property not specified in the contract.

If goods upon which any advance is made shall, before the maturity of the contract, from any cause, decrease in value from the price originally fixed, said Company may give notice to the owner of such depreciation, and ask him to perform the conditions of the contract, or make good the deficiency caused by such decrease, within ten days.

MR. RAYMOND'S GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The following are the resolutions for a Sub-committee of nine, offered by Speaker RAYMOND, and laid over under the rules:

Resolved, 1. That a Select Committee of nine be appointed, to which shall be referred the General Orders, with power to select therefrom such bills as they may deem proper, and to report the same complete.

2. That the Committe shall take no action upon any bill except at a regular meeting of said Committee, a majority of the members thereof being present and necessary to constitute a quorum.

3. That the Yeas and Nays shall be taken in said Committee upon every proposition to report any bill complete.

4. That a journal shall be kept of the proceedings of the Committee, including a record of the vote upon every proposition to report any bill complete, and that the same shall be submitted to the House with every report that may be made.

5. That no bill, against which any two members of the Assembly shall make formal objection, to be entered upon the journal of the Committee, shall be reported complete, except by a unanimous vote of the Committee.

6. That no bill making any appropriation of money, involving any claim upon the Government, or conveying any grant or franchise to individuals or to companies, shall be reported complete.

7. That whenever the Committee shall make a report of bills complete, said report shall lie on the table one day and be printed; and that the question of agreeing with the report shall not be taken until the printed copy of the report shall have been placed upon the files of the House.

8. That any bill reported complete may, when the question of agreeing with the report of the Committee shall come up, be referred to the Committee of the Whole, upon the demand of 30 members.

9. That the Committee be authorized to employ a clerk at a salary of $3 for each day he is actually employed.

THE SWILL MILK BILL.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of milk, and prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or until said fine and cost of suit shall be paid.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall adulterate milk with the view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall keep cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale or exchange, in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces impure, diseased or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or until said fine and cost of suit shall be paid.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall engage in or carry on the sale, exchange or any traffic in milk, shall have the cans in which the milk is exposed for sale or exchange, and the carriage or vehicle from which the same is vended, conspicuously marked with his, her or their names; also indicating by said mark the locality from whence said milk is obtained or produced, and for every neglect of such marking, the person or persons so neglecting shall be subject to the penalties expressed in the foregoing section of this act. But for every violation of this act, by so marking said cans, carriage or vehicle as to convey the idea that said milk is procured from a different locality than it really is, the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or both in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

This is the bill before the Assembly, the Committee having stricken out the Senate amendment.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.

The Epochs of Animal Creation—Evidence of the Upheaving of Mountains.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, the Fourth Lecture in his course, before the Athenæum Association. Irving Hall was crowded on the occasion with the wealth, fashion and intelligence of the Metropolis.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced by saying that, as he advanced with his course, he felt a want of properly illustrating his subject. If he could point them to shelves, where they could see the objects about which he was discussing, it would greatly simplify his task. He deeply regretted that it had not occurred in the citizens of New-York, how important, and desirable, and accessary it is in our days that the works of nature should be brought fully to the comprehension of the rising generation. There are questions now discussing—and discussing very seriously—which affect the creeds, the civilization and the material welfare of the people, which questions are based upon a thorough acquaintance with nature. He hoped he would live to see the time when the initiatory steps would be taken to found, in the City of New-York, a Museum of Natural History, of Geology, and a Zoological and Botanical Garden, with such appliances as are developed, and which, while they are among the most important educational institutions, are at the same time the ornaments of cities. [Applause.]

It might be said that a great city like New-York needs these things less than the seat of a university, but if we take examples such as Hamburg, or Frankfort-on-the-Main—the former has a museum, and scientific society publishing a scientific paper of great value, and the latter has one of the largest and best appointed museums in the world, exclusively founded by the liberality of the citizens of that place, which is a small town in comparison with the City of New-York. When we can point out what has been already done—the founding of the largest library in this country by the liberality of a single citizen, it appeared to him that it required only the suggestion to see such a great, noble and good work accomplished. [Applause.] They would perceive how differently they would be pinced with reference to this course, could he allude to the arrangement of specimens on the shelves of a museum, as exemplifying facts to which he alluded. He felt it more this evening, when he had to illustrate the evidence relating to the means by which the information has been obtained upon which is founded the order of succession of animals and plants which have inhabited the globe.

It seems almost incredible that it should be possible to ascertain with regard to the animals which once existed upon the surface of the globe before the existence of man. Yet there has never lived an animal of which we cannot have some information, owing to the manner in which the solid crust of our globe has been formed. That crust is made up of rocks many miles in thickness, of successive deposits of sand, clay, mud and limestone, built one above the other, in which are buried the remains of all the animals and plants that ever lived, which have parts that could not be destroyed immediately upon dying. We need only watch what is going on at the present day, to see how readily animals are buried in sand, mud and clay, and how, when once covered, they are preserved. The rapid decomposition of animals is owing to exposure to frequent alterations of temperature and moisture. But if they be covered with a layer of sand; or dust, or mud, we are almost sure to see such remains remarkably well preserved. It does not require an extensive acquaintance with animals to recognize a bone, as a bone of a quadruped, an insect or a bird; or to distinguish reptiles from toads and fishes. A little further study in that direction will enable one to ascertain to what *genus*, or family, or species such hard remains of animals have belonged. It is by that kind of study that the information has been obtained upon which the order of creation of animals is established.

Beginning with the lowest order—the corals. Their species is found in limestone. particles of limestone as indistructible as the rocks in which they may be imbedded. It is from the study of fossil coral reefs that naturalists have learned how coral reefs grow. It was easier to study the growth of coral reefs in the mountainous rocks than below the level of the sea. Buried in these rocks the whole arrangement of the interior of the reef may be studied more effectually than by the examination of living corals, because the latter would require the use of a diving-bell and dredging apparatus. Next, the jelly-fishes—we should hardly expect to see them among the rocks. When they are stranded upon the beach they can be preserved to such an extent as to determine that they were such animals. If thrown upon the beach they would make their mark in the mud and sand; then, if the wind was blowing, the dust would cover them. If the day is hot enough they will be covered with a layer so hardened as not to be disturbed by the returning tide. So far as star-fishes and sea-urchins are concerned they have all hard parts, easily preserved. Among molluscs we have a number of animals which are partly soft, but, like the jelly-fishes, they may leave an impression. Such impressions have been preserved. The shells of the molluscs are so hard that they can be preserved under all circumstances which will preserve limestone. Among articulates worms will rarely be preserved, but circumstances may combine to preserve them or their impressions. Crustacea, with their solid envelope, are easily preserved. Insects have been found among the old rocks of the carboniferous age, and numerous insects have been found from that time forward. Next we come to vertebrates, or those animals having a back-bone, having teeth, and some of them a covering which is indestructible; others, such as fishes, have scales which are easily preserved and distinguished.

Thus, many circumstances combine to secure the possibility of identification. It is only by the most minute and careful investigation that sound conclusions can be found. If we would ascertain that during different periods there have been different kinds of animals living, we must compare these remains with such precision as precludes the possibility of mistake. This involves such a knowledge of the parts of animals considered separately as can hardly be obtained otherwise than by protracted professional study. Frequently a fish is to be identified by a single scale. Those familiar with the laws which govern the structure of birds will understand how from such slight materials it will be possible to reconstruct a general outline of the whole animal. An instance of how marvelously successful this science has become is shown in the fact that CUVIER, having received some of the bones found while excavating the earth, ventured to sketch the whole skeleton, and even to restore the outline of the animal. Afterwards the identical skeleton was found, and corresponded with his delineations. [Applause.]

The number of these remains which have been collected, is great enough to warrant the division of the animal world into successive periods. There are now more than 4,000 species of animal remains well identified in that way. When a great geologist published his celebrated system of nature, in which he enumerated all the inhabitants of the earth then known, the numbers were stated at 8,000, and then naturalists thought they had become pretty well acquainted with all the varieties of the animal kingdom. Now we know over 40,000 different kinds of animals different from those existing at present on our globe, belonging to this past history of the earth. The history of this animal creation is now divided into chapters, each of which represents an epoch during which the animals and plants have been different from the animals and plants of any preceding or following age. The first step in our inquiry is to give an idea of the manner in which the limits of these epochs are determined. In different zones we find different animals and plants. There is also a difference according to longitudes. The animals of the old world differ from those of the new. We have therefore divided the world into a number of zoological provinces. If we would determine the limits of a certain class of animals, we have only to scrutinize and mark where we cease to find the same species. One of the ways of determining this data is through the science of paleontology. There is another way, chiefly pursued by geologists, which has yielded quite as satisfactory results—tracing and locating the changes in the deposits themselves, and by the breaks which exist in the order of these deposits. We premise only that the materials forming the crust of our globe have been accumulating gradually in beds resting one upon the other in horizontal layers. Wherever there are steep slopes, the natural movement of the water prevents the accumulation of these materials. They are, therefore, carried off until they find a horizontal resting place. The slopes are generally at an inclination of seven at eight degrees, but one must take these deposits as generally horizontal. Nowhere have we extensive deposits without the presence of steep slopes, except at the mouths of rivers. We find that the layers composing the crust of our globe extend often a thousand miles. The same beds have been traced through the whole length of the State of New-York westward to nearly the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in an unbroken continuity, and yet these deposits must have been originally made in horizontal layers. The sum total of the thickness of this crust of the globe amounts to a thickness of several miles—probably five or six miles, and, through this thickness we find the remnants of the solid parts of the animals which inhabited the waters in which these deposits have been formed. We find also in these deposits remains of land animals and land plants. Hardly an animal on the earth could escape this process of burial in the strata of the globe. Since man and his fellow-creatures have been upon the globe, no very great changes have taken place—except, perhaps, the result of the interference of man with the domesticated animals and cultivated plants, and geologists class all deposits of such animals and plants as belonging to the present period. All of a certain kind of animals and plants that existed immediately before this period are divided into another period, and all immediately before that, into another period, and so on as far as we can discover breaks in the order of deposits. These remarkable breaks have been discovered. The disturbance of the configuration of the earth have to be accounted for. The formation of mountains is explained by LEOPOLD VON BUCH, upon the theory of upheaval—something of the nature of a volcanic eruption—a force from below displacing the crust of the earth, and forming great inequalities which traverse the surface of the earth. Then other deposits are formed by the side of these slanting beds, and other slanting beds by them again, and so on, accounting for the various directions assumed by the strata of the earth. The rocks which form the crust of the globe are of two kinds—stratified rocks, formed through the agency of fire, and non-stratified—or those which have been formed to a state of igneous fusion. They have become solid by cooling.

Prof. AGASSIZ here illustrated by diagrams the process of upheaval, and the character of the inequalities of the earth likely to be thus occasioned. Astronomers have no doubt that our globe as it traverses space is alternately expanded and contracted by changes of temperature, causing a displacement of the material below the crust. This displacement causes a breaking through of the crust, so that the deposits, instead of remaining horizontal, would be curved upward. Thus mountains exhibit the granite nucleus and strata, sloping in opposite directions, as we find in all great mountain chains. If we have limestone so raised it becomes something like quicksilver; sandstone so raised is changed into something like coarse glass; very large cavities are created, into which materials flow, and we find that these materials do flow into and fill these cavities so totally that they could not have penetrated them except in a liquid state. All these facts go to show that all mountain chains have been formed by the process of upheaval, disturbing their form of horizontal layers. Then we find the ocean bathing the mountain slopes, forming deposits abutting upon this strata. These new strata form an angle with the former deposits—non-conformable with one another. These non-conformable deposits mark the great disturbances which indicate the successive limits or epochs upon the surface of the earth.

One kind of evidence that these beds were deposited horizontally, and that they were solidified before they were raised in mountain chains, is found in the arrangement of the relicts and fossils. Let us take an oyster-shell; when it falls in the water, it will naturally sink and rest on its broad surface. Now all shells are found parallel with the slanting of the strata. ELLIE BEAUMONT, the great French geologist, has pointed out how to determine the age of great mountain chains. To him we are also indebted for maps representing the surface of the globe and the boundaries between the continent and the ocean, as they have probably prevailed during each of these periods. They did not include the whole globe. Prof. AGASSIZ here illustrated the extent of the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Jurassic systems, explaining the origin of the terms, and marking the great divisions of animal existence. It would, he said, be the object of his next two lectures to trace the growth of the animals which have lived in each period, and to trace the order of their succession. In conclusion he gave a beautiful illustration of the manner in which the age of mountains is determined, taking as an exemplification the Jura and the Alps—the former the smaller, and yet the older of the two. He noticed the peculiar fact that the highest mountains, represented as the back-bone of the earth, as the central mass around which the deposits of the globe are formed, are absolutely younger than the lower and humbler mountains. The reason of this apparent fact—when the crust was young and thin the resistance was slight, when it became old and hard the resistance was great, and required a more tremendous force to overcome it. The Pyrenees are younger than the Jura. One of the most beautiful results of the survey of the Lake Superior region, is that giving us the data from which it is ascertained that the part of our continent which lies along the track of the St. Lawrence and the great Lakes is the oldest part of the American Continent. The Alleghanies, which are so much lower than the Rocky Mountains, and so much higher than these, are younger than the latter, but older than the former. There is indubitable evidence of the relation between the heights of mountain chains and their age.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-COL. DE MONTEIL.

HIS MEMORY HONORED BY GEN. BURNSIDE AND COL. HAWKINS.

The funeral services of Lieut.-Col. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL, late of the New-York Fifty-third Regiment, who was killed in the famous charge of the New-York Ninth Regiment (HAWKINS' Zouaves) at Roanoke Island, took place yesterday, and in spite of the storm, was well attended by both citizens and soldiers. The preliminary services were held at the house of his widow, No. 166 East Thirty-third-street. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS officiated. The remains were encased in a closely sealed leaden coffin, bearing the following inscription:

A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-third New-York Vol.
Died Feb. 8, 1862.
Aged 43 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The well-known capacity and bravery of the deceased, together with the heroic circumstances attending his death, attracted a host of friends and admirers, and the military, the representatives of the City Government, and citizens, vied with each other in doing appropriate honor to the remains.

The body will be placed temporarily in the receiving tomb of Greenwood Cemetery, a movement being in contemplation to have an appropriate monument, erected in honor of the noble victim, who fell in this war in defence of the Government.

The widow has received the following among many other letters of a similar description:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROANOKE ISLAND, February, 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In giving the name DE MONTEIL to one of the batteries captured in the action of the 8th, the Commanding General desired to express his deep respect for the memory of a gallant soldier.

Among the bravest of the band who fought the battle of Roanoke Island was Lieut.-Col. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL, Fifty-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers. Finding his regiment absent, he proffered his services as a volunteer, and fought bravely in the van until struck dead in the very moment of victory. He fell leaving the memory of his heroism as a legacy to his family, and as an example to his fellow-soldiers.

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't-Adj.-General.

STEAMER VIRGINIA, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 12, 1862.

DEAR MADAME: It is with feelings of the greatest sadness that I am compelled to inform you of the death of your much beloved husband. He had volunteered to go ont with me to take part in the battle of the 8th inst. We were together when we entered the field, and we were near each other until he fell.

The last I saw of him alive, he was standing on a fallen tree urging my men on to the charge. The last words I heard him utter were: "Charge, *mon enfans*—charge, Zouaves!" No soldier ever more gallantly acted or more nobly fell. He was the bravest of the brave and truly patriotic, and died in one of the best causes for which man has ever fought.

Your husband had been on board of this ship with us since the expedition left Hatteras, and had won all our hearts. His character was known and esteemed by all, and he died deeply lamented by all the officers and men who came in contact with him. If you wish me to do anything for you, I am yours to command. I shall do my utmost to have the remains sent to you for burial.

I am, dear madam, with great sympathy, most faithfully your friend, RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Colonel Hawkins Zouaves.

To Madem V. DE MONTEIL, No. 166 East Thirty-third street, New-York City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. HARRY B. HIDDON.—The funeral of this gallant young officer will take place at 1 o'clock, to-day, from the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue. The services will be performed by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, assisted by Rev. Dr. POTTS. A battalion composed of Companies A, D, C and G of the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Lieut.-Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL, will act as general escort to the remains, and Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, with a corps of cavalry, will serve as a guard of honor. The battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment are requested by General Order No. 3, to form at 12 o'clock, M., on the north side of Union-square.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*Appointments.*—EDWIN A. SIMMONS, to the Third Precinct; CHRISTIAN F. GLYNN, to the Sixth; WM. B SWINCK, to the Eighth; BARTON H. WHITE, to the Fifteenth; WM. KIERNON, to the Nineteenth; JOHN MCCARTY, to the Twenty-ninth; and DAVID MCFARLAND, to the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn. *Resignations.*—WM. BINGHAM, of the Third Precinct; JACOB WILENY, of the Sixth; WM. P. THORNE, of the Thirteenth; CHAS. LOHMEYER, of the Fourteenth; and PHILIP LOEWENTHAL, of the Twentieth.

A THEFT OF SILVER WARE.—The house of Mr. JAMES B. MURRAY, at No. 110 West Fifteenth-street, was entered by means of false keys, on the night of the 14th inst., and silver ware, consisting of spoons, forks, one sugar-bowl, and other articles, in all valued at $120, were stolen from the front basement. No trace has yet been obtained of the guilty parties. The sugar-bowl is of solid silver, and valued at $60.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. GORDON.—Marshal MURRAY, who has opened a subscription in behalf of the widow and orphan child of NATHANIEL GORDON, acknowledges the receipt of the sum of $72 50 from various persons. From a very reliable source, we learn that Mrs. GORDON has been left entirely destitute—all her husband's means having been absorbed in the effort to avert the sentence which was passed upon him.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to March 14, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 7	149	196	345
Admitted to March 14	28	37	65
Discharged, cured or relieved	34	54	88
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	142	178	320

Males, 284; females, 36.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. V. PROMOTIONS.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. BELKNAP was, yesterday, promoted Colonel, *vice* U. L. DAVIS, resigned; Major A. J. WALLMAN was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. R. V. KING was promoted Major.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Park-street Congregational Church.

To-day the new and beautiful church edifice, erected on Lafayette-avenue, corner of Oxford-street, for the Park-avenue Congregational Society, will be dedicated to the worship of God in an appropriate manner. This society, over which Rev. T. L. CUYLER is pastor, has for several years past been worshipping in a small building on Park-avenue; but so rapidly has the congregation increased in numbers during the last two years, that the erection of a more commodious structure became a matter of necessity, and the trustees had no alternative left them but to build a new church. A site was procured on Lafayette-avenue, corner of Oxford-street, and one year ago a sufficient amount had been subscribed to warrant the trustees in proceeding with the work. The location is one of the most pleasant in the city; high ground, and in a portion of the city rapidly being built up with first-class houses. The building is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and the best material used in its construction is the Belleville freestone; it has in front of 86 feet on Lafayette-avenue, extending back along Oxford-street 144 feet. When finished, there will be two turrets on the front, but at the present time only one has been constructed; this is about 200 feet high. The interior is an improved copy of Plymouth Church. The galleries are not quite so wide as in that church, and there are a few seats less also at the right and left of the pulpit. As it is, however, there are 300 pews, capable of accommodating 1,700 persons; and in case there should be any necessity for, it a thousand persons more perhaps can be seated in the passageways. The prevailing color in the house is peach bloom, which, with the deep red carpet lag upon the floors, gives a light, cheerful and very pleasing effect to the church. The building is thoroughly ventilated, and warmed according to the most approved plans. At the rear of the church proper is a building three stories high, 34 by 95 feet, the first floor of which is to be used as a chapel, and the pastor also has a library on the same floor. The second and third floors are fitted up for uses pertaining to the Sabbath School. The contract price for the building alone was $40,000, but with ground and other appurtenances, the whole cost will not fall much short of $65,000, all but $20,000 of which has been paid. The average attendance at the meetings of this Society has been, during the last year, 1,000 persons, the full extent of the accommodations, and it is fair to presume that in the new edifice the congregation will rapidly increase in number. The Sabbath School, of which WM. GEORGHILL is Superintendent, has an average attendance of 300 persons, and is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. The Society also

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 24,311 bbls. Flour, 101 bbls. and 1,000 bags Corn Meal, 17,321 bushels Wheat, 8,079 bushels Corn, 2,295 bushels Rye, 1,050 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Oats, 7,035 bushels Malt, 4,322 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,553 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 56 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 641 bbls., including 250 bbls. Pots and 389 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in fair demand, partly for future delivery, at uniform prices. Anthracite has been in moderate request at previous rates.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 50 mats Stained Java at 24c., and 42 bags Rio at 23c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has declined to 23½c.@ 24c. ₱ lb., under the influence of the eagerness of holders to sell, and a limited inquiry.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, chiefly at 26½@27c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, and prices have been somewhat unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@ $5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45 @$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop inferior extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 6 85

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed; sales 900 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 830 bbls., Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 95@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at somewhat irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise only 18,700 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Northwestern Club, in store, at $1 38; Red State at $1 38; Amber Jersey at $1 41; Red Pennsylvania, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, but at drooping prices. Sales 67,000 bushels, at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@59c. for New-Yellow Jersey and Southern, in shipping order, and 59c. for poor White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37c @39c.; State at 39c.@40c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 16,500 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 5,100 bushels, including State, at 85c.@88c., and California at 75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is less active to-day, but is quite firm at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at previous prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in good demand at firmer prices. Week receipts only 4,676 hides; sales 45,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. Wheeler & Wildemeyer, 1,800 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 24½c., net cash, in bond; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, kips, part to arrive, 6@13 lbs., 23c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,400 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,600 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 21½c. @22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Lagnayra, 23 lbs., on private terms; 500 Maracaibo, dry salted, 23 lbs., on private terms; 600 Savanilla, 26 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 West Indies, 24 lbs., on private terms; 2,900 Chile, dry salted, 30 lbs., 26c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Tobasco, 20 lbs., on private terms; 200 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 Western, 23 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,900 Soothern, dry salted, 21 lbs., 14c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 6,000 Gambia and Bissau, 19 lbs., 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,600 Penang Cow, 11 lbs., 13½c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,200 Wet Salted California, 35 lbs., on private terms; 2,900 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs.@90 lbs., 6c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Country Slaughter, 60lbs.@ 75lbs., 7½c.@7½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,600 City Slaughter, 60 lbs.@80 lbs., 7½c.@8c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 158,400 dry Hides, 11,200 wet salted do., 1,500 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

HEMP—Has been very quiet here. In Boston, 500 bales Manilla have been sold at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at rising prices. Week's receipts, 54,000 sides. The following are the closing quotations: 20c.@21c. for Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Light weights; 23½c.@24c. for Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle weights; 22c.@23½c. for Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy weights; 16½c. @20c. for Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light weights; 21c. @22c.; for Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle weights; 21c.@22c. for Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy weights; 16½c.@19c. for Hemlock, Good damaged, all weights; 11½c.@13c. for Hemlock, Poor damaged, all weights; 23c.@25c. for Hemlock, Upper in rough, all weights; 26c.@28c. for Oak, Salted and Slaughter, Light weights; 29c.@30c. for Oak, Salted and Slaughter, Middle weights; 26c.@28c. for Oak Salted and Slaughter, Heavy weights; 25c.@28c. for Oak Salted, Spanish, all weights; 30c.@34c. for Oak, Salted Crop, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common and 82½c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 265 hhds. Cuba at 20c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive, to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, at $13 62½@$13 87½ for Mess here; $14 for Mess deliverable in June; $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime. ₱ bbl. Sales, 2,650 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are salable at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at buoyant rates; sales 1,400 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $14 @$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 30 tcs. Carolina, at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quiet at 12½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are in moderate demand at full prices. Stocks, generally, light.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 620 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,275 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@26c., chiefly at 25½c.@25c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand in this market has been moderate during the past week, and chiefly for Domestic Pulled, the sales of which add up 340 bales superfine and extra, on terms not disclosed. Fleece has been very quiet. A limited business was transacted in Foreign, the reported sales of which comprised 25,000 lbs. washed Turkey, at 31c.@32c.; 86 bales washed Danskoi, and 20 bales Mexican, on private terms; also, (by auction,) 47 bales unwashed Magadore, at 14½c. @15½c. ₱ lb. The trade in Boston has been likewise restricted, the week's sales having been 125,000 lbs., at from 45c.@52½c. for Fleece, and as high as 55c. for choice lots of extra Pulled; also, 478 bales Foreign, mostly Sooth American and Mediterranean, at prices in the range of quoted rates. The auction sale of 400,000 lbs. in Providence on 12th inst., was well attended, but the prices realized were hardly up to expectation, although, when it is considered that we have had a dull market for some weeks, they are perhaps quite as high as could be expected. Wool held at 55c. brought 51¾c., and such Wool as has been selling here lately from 47c.@50c. brought 45c. The decline was from 2c.@5c. on all grades. The following are the particulars: 1,000 lbs. No. 4 Ohio fleece, 44½c.; 4,000 lbs. Unwashed fleece, 30½c.; 5,000 lbs. Unwashed fleece, 46c.; 2 bags tub washed, 46c.; 3,500 lbs. No. 2 Ohio fleece, very light, 48c.; 5,000 lbs. No. 2 Ohio fleece, very light, 49½c.; 7,500 lbs. No. 2 Ohio fleece, very light, 49¾c.; 30,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, very light, 49¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 50c.; 20,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 49½c.; 20,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 49c.; 15,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 48¾c.; 15,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 48¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, 50¾c.; 5,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, 51c.; 30,000 lbs. extra Ohio fleece, very light, 49¾c.; 5,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, 51¾c.; 600 lbs. New-York fleece, coarse, 46c.; 1,000 lbs. New-York fleece, coarse unwashed, 28c.; 7,500 lbs. New-York fleece, No. 2, clip 1860, 43c.; 15,000 lbs. New-York fleece, No. 1, clip 1860, 44c.; 10,000 lbs. New-York fleece, No. 1, 44¾c.; 5,000 lbs. New-York fleece, extra, 45¾c.; 30,000 lbs. New-York fleece, extra, 45c.; 7,000 lbs. New-York fleece, extra, clip 1861, 45½c.; 6,300 lbs. Ohio fine clip, very light, 51¾c.; 4,900 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, very light, 51¾c.; 1,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, unwashed, 27½c.; 600 lbs. Ohio fleece, No. 3, very light, 45c.; 2,500 lbs. Ohio fleece, No. 2, very light, 48¾c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Floor, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6½d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, 3½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Oil Cake at 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: For Hamburg—A foreign bark, with Rye, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel. The new propeller *Blackstone*, to go in search of the U. S. ship *Vermont*, on private terms; a British bark, (new,) 373 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at $9 ₱ ton; a ship, 821 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, $14,000; a ship, 666 tons, to Shanghai, $10 50; a bark, 508 tons, from Philadelphia to Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry or Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 11d., in ship's bags; a bark, 444 tons, from Philadelphia to Cork for orders to a port in the U. K., 20,000 Grain, 12¾d. ₱ 60 lbs.; a Prussian bark to Lisbon, 14,500 wheat, 21c. in shipper's bags; a brig, 250 tons, to Arroyo, P. R. and back, sugar, 38c. and molasses $3; a schooner, 125 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,140; two British brigs, 120 and 135 tons, from Zaza to New-York, sugar, 38c.; a brig, 286 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 38c.; one, 250 tons, from Havana to a port north of Hatteras, $4 75; a British brig, 230 tons, to south side of Cuba and back, 38c. and $3 50; a schooner, 181 tons, to Bermuda, $800.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 5

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9

PERSONAL.

F. W. A. WILL SEE "PROVIDENCE," or R. I., and exchange addresses at the same place where we first met, on Monday or Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A NOTE ADDRESSED to my last "nom de plume," at Station C, instead of last station, will be gratefully received. 8——Y.

193, 173, 203, 183, 193–123, 43–113, 203–33, 143, 123, 133—223, 173, 83, 193, 43—33, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 193—133, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION will meet on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M., at Ritzeliberger's Hall, No. 206 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Protracted services, connected with this Church, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Professors of Religion and the public generally, without regard to sect, party, creed, or confession, are respectfully invited to attend. As it is written, "My House, saith the Lord, shall be a house of prayer for all people." Collection taken up to defray expenses.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD next SABBATH EVENING, March 16, in the Lee Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, D. D. In behalf of the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to our army and navy. Services at 7½ P. M. Addresses from the agent of the Board, two army officers of rank, an army Chaplain and Rev. Dr. Eells, of Brooklyn Heights. A collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., by Rev. Edward Thompson, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. Preaching also at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—SUBJECT: THE *Coming of Christ about 1864-69.*—Rev. M. Baxter, Episcopal Minister, will preach outside the New-York City Hall, SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. and at corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.; also in Clinton Hall, near Brooklyn Atheneum, Sunday evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under cars of Rev. Dr. Hasbrouck. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL be installed Pastor of the 21st-st. Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, on SABBATH EVENING, March 16. Rev. Drs. Ferris, Hardenbergh, Van Nest and Quackenbush will take part in the exercises. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Preaching by John Quincy Adams, pastor, at 10½ o'clock, on *Christ's Power to Save*; at 3 P. M. on *The Bow in the Cloud*. He will also preach at 7½ P. M., and immerse a number of believers. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

ALLIANCE.—BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. C. A. Goss will show where the Bible came from at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Any one may hand in subjects or texts for the following Sunday evening. All are welcome—especially strangers and young men.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH AND baptise in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Relation which Baptism has with the Lord's Supper*. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock, and preaching in the evening.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE FIFTH of the series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by Rev. Edmund Neville, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL be installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. Ferris, Hardenbergh and Van Nest, are expected to take part in the exercises.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, March 16, the Rector, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, will preach in the morning, Rev. E. O. Flagg in the afternoon and Rev. Charles Jones in the evening. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M.

A SERMON ON THE REVELATION OF Antichrist, or the Man of Sin, and the great tribulation consequent thereon, will be preached on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Catholic Apostolic Church, West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Persons interested are invited to attend.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. Mission Sabbath School, on SUNDAY, (16th) in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Speakers: Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. H. J. Fox, Rev. Dr. Hagany and J. McCullagh, Esq., of Kentucky.

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD.—THE SEQUEL to this discourse of last Sunday afternoon on this subject will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING.—For the American Sunday School Union, SABBATH EVENING, the 16th inst., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 19th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Ruhs Smith Carpenter, of Brooklyn, and John McCullagh, Esq., of Kentucky, will make addresses.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE IN BLEECKER Hall, corner Morton-st., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Pastor. The pews in this Hall are free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH, March 16, by Rev. H. S. Platt, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. S. D. Brown, of Yorkville, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Church on 125th-st., West 5th-av. Seats free.

REV. E. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, ON SUNDAY EVENING gives the second of his discourses on the popular objections to Universalism. Subject—*Universalism, the Religion of the Indifferent and Irreligious.*

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of doctrinal discourses on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*. The public are freely invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. Mahan will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY REV. C. Miel, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of the All Souls Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

SERMONS TO THE YOUNG.—THE FIRST OF a Course will be delivered in St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, (in State-st., near Bond,) on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., will preach in this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, March 16, service commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

"CHRIST'S UNION."—REV. WM. ALVIN Bartlett, pastor, will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FOR WHAT DID CHRIST SUFFER AND Die?—This subject will be considered by Rev. Moses Ballou, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church. Services also at 10½ A. M.

THE PRAYING BAND—SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Leader, will hold meetings SUNDAY, 16th Inst., at morning, afternoon and evening, in the 24th-st. M. E. Church, near 9th-av.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH (Fifth-st., near 6th-av.).—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. Ferris, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR SOLDIERS.—There will be a public meeting in reference to furnishing religious reading to the soldiers, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, (Boston;) in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. A. H. Burlingham's,) in 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock. A statement of operations will be made by Rev. Chas. P. Bush, Dis. Secretary; and addresses may be expected by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Rev. Howard Osgood and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. All are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY DR. BARBER.—Subject—*Downfall of Nations—Political, Moral and Social Causes—Effects on the Progressive Condition of Mankind*. The above lecture recently delivered to a large and select audience at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Institute Lecture Room on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the usual places, of the Janitor, and at the lecture-room door.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. Robert Dickson, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Gadesden will preach an Ordination Sermon, at the close of which two Deacons of this Church will be ordained. At 7½ o'clock, Rev. James L. Phillips will deliver a discourse on the subject of foreign missions, after which a collection will be taken for that object.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor. Subject—*The Power of Example*. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matinée Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 16, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Mysteries of the Triangle—the Basis of Religion*.

SEVENTH-STREET.—PREACHING IN THE Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. F. S. De Hass. Monthly meeting of Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Exercises to consist of addresses by Rev. H. K. Sandford and others; singing by children of the Five Points Mission. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Dr. Thomson, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Grace Court and Hicks-st., on which occasion a sermon will be delivered by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D. A collection will be made in behalf of the Charity Fund. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Great White Throne; or The Final Judgment*. Morning pertains after the sermon, and every evening next week, except Monday and Saturday. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Hinton. Theme: The love of the Spearing of the Saviour, and all who desire a knowledge of the truth, are cordially invited to attend. House open for friends and strangers to remain all day. Seats are free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. Whitby. AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. Mr. Perine. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. J. Smith. The public invited. Seats free.

A SERMON UPON THE DEATH OF THE late Rev. E. B. Shuster, of the "Howard Mission," will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, March 16, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Wm. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Special meetings every evening during the week.

THE LAFAYETTE-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Brooklyn, (Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Pastor, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, 16th inst. Service at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Prof. Hitchcock, Dr. A. D. Smith, and Rev. C. S. Robinson, will take part in the services.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 6th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c., rent $350. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $150 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to Joseph Corbit, No. 231 9th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waitor from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 10 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 83 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. Gustave Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. Albert Smith, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bath-room on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,331 Post-office, New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $200. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 63 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (6th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, Nos. 189 and 207 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 14th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 109 St. Mark's-place. Apply to O. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 65 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 53 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; also to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE in Brooklyn, near Fort Green. A desirable residence for a small family. Address JAMES HARRISON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 852½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 6th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, a four-story brown stone front house, No. 100 East 21st-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

$300—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 165 and 167 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., to let at the above rent each. Apply to A. P. VOORHIS, No. 142 West 28th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND A BASEMENT room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near the 8th-av., suitable for a very small family only; rent about $250. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 535 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,900 per

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of

PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.

Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March, A. M., at the premises formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of MILL GEARING,

Cast Iron, DOUBLE AND FOLLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,

Gang Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Gauge Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of Lathes, Iron Planers, Drills, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.

Castings for several machines.

A small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.

A small lot of Tools for Lathes, Mules and other Machinery.

Crystal Cranes for hoisting.

Locomotive and Fire Boilers—second-hand.

Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.

Terms made known at the day of sale.

T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—ESTATE OF ROBERT FERGUSON—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ROBERT EMMET, ESQ., REFEREE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Bayard.—The 2-story and attic house and lot, Nos. 140 and 140½ Bowery—lot 25.10 by about 97 feet—near Broome-st.

Elizabeth-st.—The 3-story brick shop and lot of ground, No. 114 Elizabeth-st., in rear of the above lot on the Bowery, 25.10 in front, by about 104 feet in depth.

Grand-st.—The 2-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 203 Grand-st., corner of Mott—lot 24x80 on the rear. Fronting on Mott-st. are 2-story frame houses, Nos. 140 and 142 Mott-st.

West 49th-st.—4 lots on S. S. 48th-st., 300 feet W. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, New-York, March 15, 1862.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be cut in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Pell & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron safe, desks, wagon, &c. PELL & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Partridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

STOCK SALE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern,) 114 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; 135 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (corner New Bowery,)
OPEN DAILY.

Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000.

Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under.

Money deposited before April 1 will receive interest as from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Election by the Stockholders of this Company for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-laws:

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

Grocers' Fire Insurance Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

J. W. BAKER,
New-York, March 4, 1862. Treasurer pro tem.

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 257 Pearl-st. to No. 54 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$5,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.

STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.

New-York, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.

S. R. HALSEY.

Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, resident partner in the United States, has transferred the place of business from Boston to No. 50 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.

HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.

WILLIAM BARTON,
New-York, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

PROPOSALS.

Assistant Quartermasters-General's Office, New-York, March 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for building forty keel launches suitable for disembarking troops from shipboard and landing them on a beach. They must be of three sizes, viz.: 12 of 36 feet long, 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam, and 4 6-12, 4 and 3 10-12 feet deep, (one-third of each size,) and be built of good seasoned oak timber and one and a fourth inch pine plank, well fastened with iron, sharp sterns, and to have double bank, with iron pin and becket; the largest sized boats to have ten thwarts, and the two smaller sizes nine each, with two oars to each thwart, and one steering-oar to each boat; each boat to have a good strong ring bolt at bow and stern, and to be subject to inspection. Persons making offers will please state the price of each size at which they will furnish these boats, and the time within which they will be completed, which must not exceed twenty-one days from acceptance of bid. Proposals will be received for a part or the whole. Please indorse, "Proposals for Boats."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Q. M. Gen.

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington City, March 11, 1862.

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.

Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with description of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.

Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Greenwich-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHAS. J. CURTIS,
E. J. A. BODLE,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Streets.

E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GOING from corner of 34th-st., in a 2-kl-st. stage, to Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the Times Office, 41 Park-row.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

313 MORISON & LODER. 315

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

NOS. 313 AND 315 BROADWAY,

Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to our stock, which is replete with GOODS suitable to the season.

Among them are

SILKS—BLACK and COLORED, PLAIN and FANCY

French, Swiss and China.

MARCELINES, SATINS, &c.

DRESS GOODS—Delaines, Barèges, Poplins, Ginghams,

Poils d'chevres, Mozambiques, Valencias, &c.

SHAWLS—CRAPE, SILK, MERINO and STELLA,

in great variety.

Also,

BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, VEILS, &c.,

All of which we will offer at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES, FOR CASH

MORISON & LODER.

A NOVELTY.

FLOUNCED ROBES WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH THE DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.

Foulard Silk.....50 cents per yard.
Grisailles, one yard wide.....60 cents per yard.

Will be opened on MONDAY, 10th inst.,

At LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

ALSO,

RICH EMBROIDERED PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, the balance of an Importer's stock, 50 per cent. under regular prices.

BLACK THREAD VEILS, FROM $2 50, and a fine choice of French Linen Cambric Sets.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WET BLACK SILKS,
WET LACE CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY.

We have just received the above goods. Sold on account of the Insurance Companies yesterday at auction.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.

N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, enrtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 68c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 19 1-2 CENTS a Stockin' Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India) will exhibit Black and Red Square Shawls with open centres, suitable for Spring wear; the Reds are of very rich and beautiful shades; also a few long Black, on Monday, March 17, at No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS up town—all bought before the advance in prices—sheetings, shirtings, prints, ginghams, dress goods, carpets, oil-cloths, etc., at low prices.

GEO. KEYES, No. 343 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY AT No. 699 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 23. Mrs. A. H. MARCY takes this opportunity to thank her former patrons for their past favors, and most respectfully invites them and others to call and examine her unusually large and rich assortment of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., on and after Thursday, March 20, at No. 699 Broadway, west side, between Amity and 4th sts.

Mrs. A. H. MARCY.

A CARD.—MRS. SIMMONS INFORMS HER CUSTomers and the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she will open her SHOW-ROOMS, with the first importation of Paris Spring Millinery, on THURSDAY, March 20.

No. 637 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS S. CLARK, against ANN VARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street forty feet; thence eastwardly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott-street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.

R. EMMET, Referee.

Albert Cardozo, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

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LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.—NEW, OF SUPerior make and about finished; cylinder 15x22, 4½ feet drivers; calculated for freight or passenger. Apply to CULDEN, HAWLEY & CO., No. 15 Chatham-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PORTABLE the best in use. Let the Monitor guide you.

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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

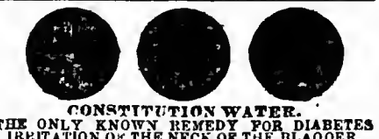
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B., OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

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"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by S. Wagner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 821 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case he undertakes. No charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long-standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. RICE, U. Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIable medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, &c. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and the Specific Drops alone will do it. Depôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. In value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 23 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after curing under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
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The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Mnlr.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Mnlr, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,

LARRAZABAL, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30

For freight or passage apply to

SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80 | Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$86 | Steerage to Hamburg...35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DESCOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 22d March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP KOANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—1035 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 5:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SEA GIRT, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown into the Water.

THE NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT ON BOARD.

Five Soldiers Killed and Ten Wounded

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 15.

The down train, with the Ninety-fourth Regiment on board, met with an accident. Five cars were thrown into the water near Tivoli, by a broken rail.

Five men, belonging to Company G, from Cape Vincent, were killed, and ten injured. The names of all the killed are not obtained. Two were named GLAZIER—father and son. The down train will be detained two hours.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The names of the killed are:

SAMUEL GLAZIER and BARTON GLAZIER, (father and son,) belonging to Adams Village, Jefferson County.

NELSON FORTON, Cape Vincent.

JOHN SHARMAN, no relatives in this country.

Master DRISCOL, belonging to Greenbush.

NAMES OF INJURED.

Quartermaster D. WOLF.

Private BUCKNELL.

Col. GATES.

HOWARD.

PHILLIPS CLARK.

ALEXANDER McNEIL and ALLEN McNEIL, (2 brothers.)

LOURELAN and BURKE, belonging to the band.

B. BRAINERD.

LITCHFIELD.

The above have no bones broken, but are bruised.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

THE MONITOR AS SHE LIES PREPARED FOR ACTION—EFFECT OF THE MERRIMAC'S SHOTS UPON HER—THE READINESS TO PROCEED TO NORFOLK OR RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13, 1862.

I had the pleasure to-day of accompanying Lieut. W. M. JEFFERS when he proceeded, under orders from Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, to take command of the *Monitor*, and relieve Lieut. SELFRIDGE, of the *Cumberland*, who had been appointed temporarily in the absence of Lieut. WORDEN. As we approached this novel naval wonder, I *was* struck with the pertness of the Norfolk description of her as "*a Yankee cheese-box on a raft.*" It gives a better idea of her appearance than any of the engravings or descriptions in the New-York papers.

They all fail to afford a correct idea of the general appearance of the vessel, and especially when she is in action. She is oval-shaped, 172 feet long and 41 feet in width at the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on top as a table, without any rail or guards around her. She has two square smoke stacks, about seven feet in height, but in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam comes through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on her deck but the pilot-house, which is a square iron station, about three feet high, about the shape of an ordinary dry goods box. When walking her deck, although anchored at the end of Hampton Bar, where the sea is quite rough, not the slightest motion of the waves could be felt. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock. This position, half-way between Newport's News and Soiler's Point, has been chosen in order to keep watch and ward over the *Merrimac*, should she attempt to make another visit to the Roads. Steam is all the time kept up, and a man on the look-out with a glass keeps a constant watch from the top of the tower.

The tower rises about nine feet high from the deck, and looks, when close to it, like a large iron gasometer or gas holder. On closely examining it, however, you find that its sides and top are about one foot thick, whilst the whole tower is 22 feet in diameter, and that it has two oval shaped portholes, close together on one side, not more than two feet apart, and not more than three feet above the deck. The interior of the tower exhibits still stronger the superior strength of the vessel. There is a solidity about it that makes the thought of any earthly power disturbing its movements or penetrating its interior seem simply ridiculous. An examination of this part of the vessel explains the confidence which her officers and men have in her entire and complete invulnerability. They say, "we fear nothing on land or water, and are ready, whenever the order is given, to proceed direct to Norfolk or Richmond."

The guns set side and side in the centre of the tower, and are intended to be fired simultaneously, the close proximity of the muzzles of the two guns enabling the two balls to strike the sides of the enemy in similar proximity to each other. The moment the guns are fired, two immense pillars of steel, on the inside, about six feet long, two feet in width, and one foot in thickness, slide before the portholes, completely closing them, and protecting the gunners from the balls of the enemy.

There are marks on the tower and hull of about twenty balls, and some of them seem to have struck the tower fair and square, with no more apparent effect than could be produced by the blow of a sledge-hammer. The paint is rubbed off, and, if repainted, it would be difficult to discover where most of the shots struck. The gunners of the enemy seem, however, to have early abandoned the attempt to damage the tower, though most of their balls, even there, were aimed at the port-holes, three striking in close proximity. Two of the six or seven marks on the tower are said to have been accidental shots from the guns of the *Minnesota*.

The greater part of the shot marks are on the edge of the hull, which, it should be remembered, does not rise more than twelve inches out of the water. They seem to have been under the impression that there must be a weak spot underneath the water line, and they hammered away all round, but here too the invulnerability of the *Monitor* was equally great, and the indentations are only to the extent of the fraction of an inch. There is a small fracture of the edge of the iron at one point, which only seems to show its great strength at a point which might be supposed to be weakest.

The shot that struck the square pilot-house did little more than knock the cement out. Had the pilot-house been round instead of square, as it is now proposed to make it, the ball would have glanced and lost half of its force, and failed to injure the eyes of the gallant commander. He is, however, I am pleased to learn, rapidly recovering. The retiring of the *Merrimac* from the contest with her insignificant antagonist is not to be wondered at when the exercise of all the power she possessed, for five hours, had done little more than deface her paint. The attempt of the *Merrimac* to run her down left no mark on the iron except some splinters from her timbers, which are sticking to a nut and screw on her hull. She struck her precisely amidships, directly opposite the centre of the tower, and this experiment having so entirely failed, it was evident that no hopes could be entertained from its repetition.

I had a conversation with the gunners, and they are thoroughly satisfied that at least three of their balls passed through the iron roof of the monster, and they think that if they had used the wrought iron balls, they could have sunk the monster rebel. They had positive orders from Capt. DAHLGREN not to use them until they were first experimented with, and none were used, the impression being that they would be liable to burst the guns.

Lieut. JEFFERS took command shortly after coming on board, when the whole crew were called upon deck, numbering about fifty, all told, and the order of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH relieving Lieut. SELFRIDGE, and highly complimenting him, was read to them. They gave three hearty cheers for their new commander, and three for the retiring commander, which must have been heard away over in Dixie, at Sewell's Point camp.

Lieut. JEFFERS has been for a long time a resident of Annapolis, and considers himself half a Marylander, whilst two of the Third Assistant Engineers, Messrs. HOOKS and SUMERON, are Baltimoreans. There are also two other Baltimoreans among her crew. Lieut. JEFFERS had command of the gunboat *Underwriter* at the taking of Roanoke Island, and the taking of Elizabeth City, evincing great gallantry and seamanship, and has returned yesterday from the Burnside Expedition, along with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, on board the steamer *Spaulding*, when he was immediately appointed to the *Monitor*, and has the utmost confidence in the entire invulnerability of his noble craft. If the *Merrimac* again comes out, he will work hard for the honor of sinking or capturing her. She will have a clear field, all the wooden vessels being out of the way, and her commander will not be hampered by the duty of protecting the *Minnesota*, as was Commander WORDEN, his manœuvring being mainly directed to that object by keeping the *Merrimac* from running into her as she lay helpless on the bar.

Beneath the deck the *Monitor* is as neat and compact as above deck, and has been fitted up with a great deal of taste for the comfort and convenience of her officers and crew. The ward-room is very pleasant, and the staterooms quite comfortable. The engine-rooms are large and well ventilated. As to her propeller and rudder, it is difficult to find them when inside of the vessel or outside of it, and I should judge, from the general silence on the subject, that the peculiar character and locality of these important adjuncts of locomotion are not to be made public at present. Suffice it to say that they are not visible outside of the vessel, nor is it discernable which is her stern or which is her stern, as she moves with equal facility both ways, and I was assured that she can move at better speed than her monster antagonist.

She has an immense flag flying from her stern, and with steam always puffing away, stands prepared for another encounter at any moment.

The information has gained ground that the *Merrimac* is superior in speed to the *Monitor*, and that if the former chose she could run past her and go out to sea. This, I was assured, is an entire mistake. The speed of the *Merrimac* is not over five knots an hour, whilst that of the *Monitor* is about seven. On putting the question to one of her gunners as to their relative speed, and the ability of the *Merrimac* to run away from the *Monitor*, he replied, "We would like to see her attempt it. She would then be at our mercy, and by following close in her wake, we could soon cripple, if not destroy her rudder and propeller." A more enthusiastic and confident set of men never manned a ship, and they all express an anxiety that they will soon have another opportunity to meet her.

WILL THE MERRIMAC COME OUT AGAIN?—This is the question propounded by every one you meet at Old Point. As to her coming out again, I think there is no doubt. Her injuries, as I learn from a gentleman from Norfolk, consist in the dismounting of one of her guns, the breaking off of her iron snout, and the weakening of her forward shield or covering. The iron in front was splintered and broken, and two of the *Monitor's* balls entered through the under timbers. Her hull was not injured to any serious extent, and she is being rapidly repaired and strengthened without going into dock. She was lying in her old position on Wednesday, and a large force of workmen were engaged on her.

Some fear was entertained at Norfolk that the "Yankee cheese box" would pay them a visit, and the rejoicing over the success of the *Merrimac* on Sunday was mingled with fear as to the superior power of the *Monitor* as exhibited in the contest on Suoday. Should the *Monitor* prove victorious in the approaching fight, what would prevent her from shelling Norfolk, in return for the destruction of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, were the questions asked on the start.

In the meantime the movement of BURNSIDE caused great trouble and excitement, and large forces from Manassas were said to be concentrating at Suffolk to check his progress.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE CHASE AFTER PRICE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Cassville, Mo., under date of March 2, gives the following incidents of the chase after PRICE, which terminated in such a glorious victory:

"To-day the Benton Hussars went out on a scout in the neighborhood of Bentonville. One of their number strayed from this company, and was afterward found in a privy, his head mashed with stones and his body disfigured. Some whisky was found in the place, and the boys proceeded to imbibe. Before morning, one Captain and several privates died of poisoning, while one Major, two Captains, and about forty men, narrowly escaped the same fate, and have been rendered unfit for service, for how long no one can tell. These are our enemies—cut-throats, assassins, spies, robbers and poisoners—and how many commissioned officers, think ye, good people of the United States, are being Court-Martialed, because they permitted fire to cleanse the sins of these cowardly brutes in twenty-five dwellings in Bentonville? Is there a man who reads this dare say he would not have had revenge under like cause of provocation?

Saturday evening a part of the army moved three miles further on, and encamped near the CROSS Hollow, while on Sunday morning three thousand cavalry took possession of Fayetteville, which PRICE had left the day before, burning all the stores which he could not transport, and all buildings which could be available to our army. Report says he has retired to Boston Mountain, an inaccessible position a few miles to the southward. Up to Snoday morning, no very serious disasters had occurred in our rear, though one messenger and several straggling soldiers, on their way to join the army, were reported missing, and there was a general feeling of insecurity in regard to our position, it being well known that Gen. MCBRIDE, with large numbers of Missouri rebels, had left PRICE at the Arkansas line, refusing to follow him in his Dixie hegira. How well founded were these misgivings, remains to be seen.

On Sundny, the 25th, I came as far as Keatsville, on the route toward Springfield, in company with Capt. SHEADAN, U. S. A., and Capt. SWITZLER. Capt. MONTGOMERAY, of Wright's Battalion, of whom you have all heard, escorted Capt. SHEADAN'S commissary train (returning empty from the army) as far as Keatsville, where he encamped near us, and had orders to remain in command of the town for the purpose of keeping marauders in subjection and affording protection to subsistence trains. That night three of his best horses and two belonging to citizens were stolen. On Monday I stopped at Cassville, eight miles further on, to remain a few days. During the day, Tuesday, Capt. LAMBIER, of the Thirteenth Illinois, passed through with a subsistence train of sixty-two heavily loaded wagons and an escort of seventy men, and encamped about three miles east of Keatsville. Another train of twenty-four empty wagons coming East, encamped about the same time just on the west side of Keatsville. Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND informed me that four some guards had been fired upon from the bushes on Sunday; that one was killed, two mortally and the other slightly wounded; that he believed the woods were full of straggling rebels who had refused to follow the main army into Dixie, but that he attached no great importance to them, and believed they were too cowardly to fire upon even a small body of well-armed men. He had been informed that PRICE had stored at the Newtonia Mill, twenty-five miles north of this place, 500 sacks of flour which he had caused to be manufactured expressly for his army, but in his headlong retreat had been unable to take them along. On Tuesday morning Col. HOLLAND sent Lieut. MOORE with two wagons, all he could raise, and an escort of about fifty men, with orders to seize on the flour, and wagons and teams enough to transport it to Cassville. At the Gadfly Mill, ten miles out, which the Government is running for the army at present—one of the teams was loaded with 3,000 pounds of flour and returned.

On Tuesday evening we were aroused by Col. HOLLAND about midnight, with the intelligence that a messenger had just come in stating that MONTGOMERAY had been surprised and completely routed by 850 Texan Rangers, at Keatsville; that probably both trains were in the hands of the enemy, who would no doubt attack Cassville before morning. Dressing hastily, we mustered together about 25 soldiers and 23 Home Guards, and placed them behind a hastily-constructed barricade, so as to obtain a cross fire at an angle in the road west of town, where we awaited them till morning. At about 1 o'clock A. M., we heard the rumbling of wagons, and soon Capt. LAMBIER'S teams, one by one, came rushing by our little band with their heavy loads, until before daylight all but three had passed our lines. Soon MONTGOMERAY'S men began to drop in on foot and finally the Captain himself came up. His statement is, that he had not been able to obtain the slightest intimation that there was any rebel force in the neighborhood, until the attack was made; that his position, numerical strength and condition must have been accurately pointed out to the enemy by the inhabitants; that about 10 P. M., on Tuesday, several men were ordered to halt by his pickets, who, in reply to the usual challenge, said "Friends," but did not stop advancing; whereupon, after the fourth challenge, they were fired upon by the pickets. This was the signal for the onslaught, and the wretches came pouring out by hundreds from the brush, killing two men, wounding another and capturing a fourth; then rushing immediately to the house where MONTGOMERAY'S men were quartered, they fired upon the house volley after volley in quick succession. In the darkness and confusion, our men could not rally, and dared not reply to this destructive fire; not being able to distinguish friend from foe. Names of men and company were several times called by the rebels, which lured some of our boys into an attempt to rally that had well nigh proved their destruction. This fact alone shows how completely must have been the information conveyed against us. About 10 A. M., on Wednesday, Surgeon DUNHAM, of WRIGHT'S Battalion, came in from Keatsville, where he had stayed, in hope of saving the wounded men. He stated that the enemy were about 850 strong, were armed with carbines and sabres, and were a portion of Col. YOUNG'S Texan Rangers sent back to harrass the Union inhabitants, and cut off our trains. They boasted to our citizens that they had burned one already, and should serve Capt. LAMBIER'S in the same manner next morning. Capt. MONTGOMERAY lost seventy horses in this affray, which were cut loose and sent adrift. During the forenoon of Wednesday the remainder of Capt. LAMBIER'S train came up, also sixteen of the empty wagons from beyond Keatsville, and MONTGOMERY'S dismounted cavalry returned to the town and found most of their blankets and stores, which seem to have been singularly overlooked by the rebels. The result is, eight empty Government wagons burned, about fifty mules and seventy horses missing, two men killed, one wounded and one missing; two sutler's wagons with their loads burned, and one sutler of the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment a prisoner.

Expecting an attack on Cassville Wednesday night, Col. HOLLAND sent messengers both east and west for assistance. The provision trains were put in corral about the Court-house square; barricades were built of rails across all avenues of approach south and west of the town, and instructions given to our little band of 130 men, that in case they could not hold the barricades, they should burn the buildings, and retire to the brick Court-house, where they must conquer or die. In the afternoon a messenger from Springfield brought information that Lieut. SEAY, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, would be in Cassville in the morning with 56 men. Two teams were immediately dispatched to assist them, and at 8 P. M. our hearts were cheered with the sight of the first reinforcements. While we were shaking hands and congratulating each other on our good luck, the sound of cavalry rushing up at full gallop from the south caused the street to be cleared in an instant, and every man was in protected position, with musket and rifle ready to receive the supposed enemy; but what a shout went up towards the stars when the intelligence burst upon the watch-worn soldiers that Col. ELLIS had come with a reinforcement of 600 cavalry,—and how securely did we lie down to rest that night, after strong mounted pickets and double guards had been placed around us, none but a soldier who has seen and heard and felt can know.

Thursday morning, Col. WRIGHT came up to reinforce us, and Col. ELLIS returned to the army, escorting the train of Government stores.

In the evening Lieut. MOCAN and command came in from Newtonia with 40,000 pounds of PRICE'S flour and 2,000 pounds of his salt, leaving nearly as much more in a place where we shall be sure to get it in a day or two.

Great credit is due to Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND, commanding this post, for the promptness and good judgment which he has displayed, and which has resulted in the success of this expedition, surrounded, as I know it to have been, by immense dangers and difficulties. I close by the assertion that our Government will have to station strong cavalry forces at all important points, (if they intend to hold Southwest Missouri,) to keep in subjection jayhawking rebels, who are as thick here as mosquitoes in July on the Mississippi; and who, during the day, are "good Union men, and in favor of the old Constitution, and have never done nuthin agin neither side," and all such hypocritical gab, but in the night are ready to burn your dwellings, shoot you in your sleep, and plunder your corn cribs, barns and fields.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7.

The route to Louisville was yesterday thrown open to the public, and all are now free to come and go as they choose, without the restriction and hindrance of passports. The railroad is in running operation, with but one obstruction, the bridge at Bowling Green, which was too large a structure to be immediately rebuilt. All the other bridges have been rebuilt, and the obstructions have been removed. The efforts of the retreating army to disable the road amounted to little or nothing, although many boasts were made in regard to the completeness of the job. In a week afterward the Federal army passed over it and entered Nashville, much to their surprise and chagrin. They have pursued the same course in their retreat south of here, and doubtless with about the same results. When our army gets ready to advance, it will go forward as fast as though the road was straight and clear.

While communication is thus freely established with the North, the means of going South are not less readily obtained. All that is required is that the persons who propose to travel should take the oath of allegiance, when they are furnished with a pass to go anywhere they choose. This implies that Gen. BUELL is not much afraid of spies. In fact the most effectual method of confounding the rebels is by giving them correct information of the number of our army, its arms, resources, and discipline. With such information in their possession they will not presume to oppose their meagre forces to it.

Gen. GRANT has made the preliminary steps toward another movement, and we anticipate a combined action on the part of Gen. BUELL. The vast army now collecting here will require some days, and perhaps weeks, to prepare for a merch. Provisions are to be provided, routes are to be assorted, and bridges are to be rebuilt. From all that can be gathered, the rebels are making a stand in the north of Alabama, which is accessible both by railroad from this point, and by river from Gen. GRANT'S position. Their numbers are not above 20,000, except as they are reinforced by volunteers, who will at best constitute a mob, against whom our trained forces will contend with manifest advantage. They have spread ruin in their pathway wherever they have gone. Bridges, boats, railroad stock, and whatever else can subserve the use of our army, have been destroyed without mercy, and the country is almost a desert. In their flight they seized the farmers' wagons and teams for miles around. They had not a wagon train in their army, and were forced to this course by their necessities. The natural result of it was that they made many enemies, and their enemies became Union men. Hundreds of their men who belong in Kentucky and Tennessee deserted and returned home. Many of them have passed through here, and been provided with passes.

Money matters are not a stand-point here. Confederate notes sell for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and gold cannot be bought with Tennessee money at less than forty per cent. discount. A dollar of Confederate money will buy about ten cents in specie. The people take the United States Treasury Notes without hesitation, and are glad to get them in exchange for Tennessee money. The very appearance of the money, in contrast to the Confederate scrip, is so much in its favor that people imbibe a liking for it at first sight. The fine paper and beautiful engraving have gone far toward displacing the botchwork of the Richmond machines. There are persons here who will lose large sums by the sudden decline. One wealthy citizen had $17,000 of it on hand. Others had smaller sums, on which they lose invariably seventy-five per cent. The Banks are accountable for it all, having paid it out over their counters, using no other currency, even where depositors had given them good money. The result is a general prostration of business facilities. The three banks here partook of the panic, and sent their specie, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, into the far South. As soon as they ascertained that they were to be unmolested here, they opened again for business, and found that they had put their willing fingers into a trap from which there was no extrication. FLOYD never let such a chance escape him, and he bagged the specie on the spot. This leaves the banks with nothing to rely upon as a foundation The Bank of Tennessee is considered solvent, but its bills will not buy specie except at an immense discount. The issue of shinplasters has had the effect to relieve in some measure the want of specie and change, and five-cent notes on the Bank of Tennessee are common, and from that up to fifty cents. Our soldiers gaze with wonder on this currency, but it is the best that is to be had, and they take it in change for United States Treasury notes, getting a half-full in return for a five-dollar note. With money at this low rate of value, goods have been three times as high as in old times, and quite scarce at that. There are scarcely enough goods in all the city to make up a good stock.

A number of deserters from two companies of Nashville Home Guards (Captains CATEL and HAWKINS) came in yesterday and to-day, and report that while they were in the neighborhood of Shelbyville, Bedford County, proceeding toward Decatur and the Tennessee River, the desertions were so numerous that the organization of the companies would doubtless be broken up. Some of the deserters arriving here state that they had supposed Nasbville would be destroyed by our army as soon as it could be got into our possession; that they had been made to believe that such was the published and well understood design of Gen. BUELL; and that as soon as they heard the city was not burned they began to suspect that they had been deceived in all other particulars, and left the rebel army the first opportunity.

I am exceedingly glad to say that Col. W. SMITH, of the Thirteenth Ohio, has been detailed by Gen. BUELL, to act as Superintendent of the railroads leading into Nashville.

SKIRMISHES NEAR NASHVILLE.

From the Louisville Journal, of March 12.

On Saturday, March 8, an attack was made on a foraging party of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, MITCHELL'S Division, five miles south of Nashville, Tennessee, about one o'clock, P. M., by MORGAN'S rebel cavalry, which resulted in their taking eighteen of our wagons, teamsters and mules, and burning one wagon. The rebels took Capt. BRADON, of Gen. DUMONT'S staff, prisoner. MORGAN escaped with two men. A Sergeant of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment, of Col. TUCHIN'S brigade was shot in the arm.

On Sunday morning, Gen. MCCOOK'S camp on the Franklin Pike, three miles south of Nashville, was attacked at dayhreak and a corporal of the First Wisconsin Regiment killed. It was supposed that this was attacked also by MORGAN'S band. The Fourth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and Twenty-fourth Illinois, are in hot pursuit. A rebel force is supposed to be at Murfreesborough, 85,000 strong. Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Jackson, Tennessee, with a large force.

A RATHER PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A few days ago, as Gen. BUELL was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy!" The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and, surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hospital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.

CONDITION OF NASHVILLE.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Washington, from an influential citizen of Tennessee residing in Nashville:

"It is now some ten or twelve days since the arrival of the army of Gen. BUELL, and I am most happy to state that a more quiet and orderly set of troops I never saw; and as to officers in command, they are truly gentlemen—gentlemen of a high order in all their bearing. I called on Gen. BUELL and others, and am much pleased with them and their manner of proceeding, which has a most happy influence in restoring peace and quiet. The retreating army did much damage on leaving, burnt our bridges, some steamboats, &c. We citizens did all in our power to prevent this destruction. Everything is now quiet and peaceable; no bustle, except in the passing of troops, camp stores, &c. As to safety, I never felt more secure in my life, both in property and person. A good many citizens left on the approach of Gen. BUELL. Some are now returning."

THE DEFENCES OF COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 11, 1862.

The defences at Belmont, immediately opposite here, are very slim, nothing additional having been done since the battle last November. They consist of an embankment a few hundred yards from the river, and a heavy abatis extending some distance from the river. What has been done amounts to nothing, as most of the land is covered with water for some distance back, and up and down the river. Two of our mortar-boats are tied to the bank in front of the battle-ground.

The defences on the Columbus side of the river are more extensive than at first supposed, on our occupation. There were ten 32-pounders two miles below the town on the Chalk Bluffs, which were either carried away or thrown into the river, as they cannot be found.

Fortifications on the railroad extend out some four miles, not continuous, but on all prominent bluffs. There were twelve guns of small calibre one mile and a half from town, on the railroad track, at a deep cut, both ends of which were defended by two 64-pounders.

The Assistant-Secretary of War, Col. SCOTT, has been here making observations, and has visited, with Col. BUFORD, all portions of the ruins. Cannonading and steam from boats were distinctly heard and seen, which has satisfied the Secretary that an enemy is not far distant. The cannonading and steam may be at Island No. 10, or New-Madrid, as on a straight line either place is not more than twenty-five or twenty-eight miles from Columbus. The rebels may be mounting guns at Hickman, Ky., fifteen miles from here, and were firing to get a range. A reconnoissence in force, or an actual attack by the gunboats, may be made in the next two days.

The rebels should have been pursued by a proper gunboat force immediately after their evacuation, and probably would if the boats had been in condition, which would have prevented their mounting them. With their guns in no position on their transports, a small force with four gunboats could have forced them to abandon some of their steamers, and some valuable ordnance would undoubtedly have been captured. As it was, our gunboats, which had not been repaired since their rough handling at Henry and Donelson, were thought not in proper trim to hazard a trip too far away from any large body of infantry.

A gentleman reached here to-night from New-Madrid, who reports that four regiments of Gen. POPE'S command had approached the Mississippi River ten miles below New-Madrid, at a town called Point Pleasant, took possession of the place, seized a quantity of provisions from a rebel boat, and scuttled her. The news reaching New-Madrid, two gunboats were sent down, who shelled them out of the town. The boats returning to New-Madrid, our troops returned and reoccupied the place.

The gunboats *St. Louis* and *Pittsburgh* are lying here, and it is expected the three gunboats which went up to Cairo a day or two ago, for repairs, will be ready and return to-morrow, or at least the day after, and that a movement down the river will immediately follow. All delay now is dangerous, as it gives the rebels more time to mount the guns carried from here.

Col. N. B. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, commander of the post, is doing what he can to reassure what few citizens who remained, and within a week many of those who ran away will return. The silly people were made to believe almost any extravagant story in regard to what would be their fate if they remained, and they left their property without the least protection.

The manner of doing things is assuming shape, and provisions, forage, &c., are issued regularly, as at an old-established post.

TORPEDOES AT COLUMBUS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following description of some of the varieties of torpedoes found at Columbus:

"No. 1 is a machine intended for submersion in water, of a cylindrical form, and built of No. 16 sheet iron. It is about five feet in length, and fifteen inches in diameter, ending conically. In the interior is a bag, presumed to be impervious to water, and containing the explosive materials. One end of the bag contains a month-piece, in which is inserted a tube perhaps an inch in diameter. There is a nipple on the end of this tube, arranged for the reception of a percussion cap, on which a hammer is made to act by means of a simple lever arrangement. Attached to this lever is a long rod, which, passing through a stuffing-box, connects with the cylinder. There are several prongs on the end of the rod, projecting in such a manner as to be depressed by a heavy mass passing over them, and exploding the caps.

No. 2 is intended for land uses, and is made of cast iron. It is shaped not unlike an old-fashioned tea-kettle in some respects, and has a sort of cap on the top, similar to the lid of an iron tea-kettle, which is fastened to it by iron set screws. About two inches from the bottom are two orifices, through which run copper wires, insulated with gutta-percha and tarred cord, which are laid in trenches, and communicate with a galvanic battery inside of the fortification on the bluff. This infernal machine is a specimen of many that lie buried in and about Columbus, several of which have been discovered.

No. 3 is intended for the water, and is a cast-iron cylinder twenty inches in diameter and twenty-four inches long, the ends being cast solid. Attached to one end are four clevices for the purpose of fastening it to supporters.

It is evident that they were to have been suspended from these clevices. In the head, at the opposite end, is a two-inch hole with a screw similar to the thread on a gas-pipe, in which a plug is fitted, no doubt for the purpose of charging the machine with its combustibles. Its capacity is equal to one bushel of powder and destructive missiles. On the side, about the centre of the cylinder, is a similar hole with a thread cut in the same, to receive, it is to be presumed, a pipe, through which the explosive appurtenances are to be conducted.

No. 4 is another water-machine, being a plain cylinder, 26 inches long and 12 inches in diameter, made of heavy boiler-iron, and riveted in the style of a steamboat boiler. This, like wise, has two flat ends, one containing some brass arrangements which it is difficult to designate the use of. The affair looks as if it might be a very destructive missile if properly managed.

Among the numerous quantities of chains and anchors found was an anchor from the Norfolk Navy-yard, weighing 8,000 pounds, and fourteen feet long in the shank. It measures one foot and two inches through the thickest part. The clevice is made of 4½ inches round iron, while the flukes are 3½ feet long by 2½ feet wide, and 2 inches thick.

An intelligent man, who escaped from the rebel ranks and reached Columbus yesterday, says that PILLOW, POLK, BRAGG, CHEATHAM and BEAUREGARD, and other lesser lights, were in Jackson, Tenn., last Sunday week. He also assures me that BEAUREGARD has never yet visited Columbus, and also that the Mississippi is full of torpedoes from here to New-Orleans. The poor man is apparently greatly frightened at what he has witnessed within the last few months, and has been prepared to believe the "Confederates" were able to burn, sink and destroy at pleasure. A good meal of victuals seemed to revive the animal spirits of the haggard and famished man, when he was taken to Commodore FOOTE, and gave such valuable information that he is to accompany the next expedition on board the flagship.

Mr. CHAS. ROGERS, of Casco, Maine, and formerly an *attaché* of SPAULDING & ROGERS' Circus, also came in town since our arrival here. He has been in the rebel service for about six months past, most of the time at Columbus. He belonged to Col. KNOX WALKER'S Second Tennessee Regiment. Another rebel soldier, who came in with seven or eight others, mostly Germans, and who has been at Forts Pillow and Randolph, says that Randolph is stronger than Columbus. Four thousand negroes labored there for several months. Both Forts Randolph and Pillow are on very high bluffs, and command the river for a considerable distance.

FROM FORT RANDOLPH AND COLUMBUS.

MICHAEL RENZ, a loyal German, who was pressed into the rebel ranks and escaped after ten months' service, has arrived in Cincinnati. The *Commercial* says: "Mr. RENZ was at Randolph long enough to form some idea of the strength of the position, and having seen military service in Germany, his opinion is the more valuable. He says it is a much stronger position than Columbus ever was. The fortifications were constructed under the best military guidance. They command all the bluffs, which are very high, and so arranged that each fortification would have to be reduced by siege or storming, and all would have to be taken before the position could be successfully held. The country in the rear, we should judge from his description, to be similar to that in the rear of Fort Donelson, broken and precipitate, with narrow ravines leading toward the main works. All these are guarded by the best possible defences.

The fort is 65 miles above Memphis. Fort Pillow, another very strong hold, is 40 miles above Fort Randolph, and is extensively, and almost impregnably, fortified. The cannon which were mounted in these fortifications were removed to Columbus, and now that the rebels have evacuated there, he thinks they have been restored to their original position. Mines, similar to those constructed at Columbus, have been laid on the land side, and every infernal contrivance possible made to destroy attacking columns. Doubtless these works have been very much strengthened since Mr. RENZ saw them. He is of opinion that they cannot be taken by either the gunboats or mortar flotilla.

Speaking of the battle of Belmont, in which he was necessarily a participant, he confirms the opinion that Columbus might readily have been taken from the rear by an attacking division from Paducah, while the entire rebel force was on the other side of the river repulsing our troops, who had in the early part of the engagement whipped the rebels. He says there was hardly a squad left to protect Columbus at the time, and had it been opportunely seized, the rebels would have been compelled to surrender or retreat. He thinks there was bad Generalship displayed at Belmont, though his admiration for the way our troops fought, particularly the Seventh Iowa, is unbounded. After the battle he counted 80 Union and 200 rebel troops left dead on the field. The gunboats did little execution, their shots either going over the troops or plunging into the river bank. They, however, scared the rebels effectually, and kept them from following the National troops too closely as they retired.

At one time there were 37,000 rebels at Columbus. At the time of the evacuation there were but 16,000. Detachments had been sent to Jackson, Miss., Fort Randolph, New Madrid, and Island No. 10. The Louisiana and the Tennessee troops were the best drilled and equipped, some regiments from the former State being as fine men, physically and as admirably disciplined as any soldiers he ever saw. They were, too, generally healthy. Those from Arkansas died off rapidly. A short time ago, large invoices of Enfield rifles and improved firearms, of the best quality, were received from New-Orleans, having been imported from England. The flower of the Confederate army in the Southwest, was at Columbus, not Fort Donelson, and the best artillerists in the service, mostly Frenchmen, were there also.

The rebels evacuated because they were apprehensive of having their communication cut off, and did not seem in the least discouraged, declaring their intention of fighting till driven into the Gulf. They had abundance of supplies, and only suffered for rations through the rascality of the commissaries. They destroyed enough, in leaving, to have subsisted their whole force for some weeks.

They did contemplate an attack on Peducah, and had once gone so far as to pack up, preparatory to starting, and nothing but the impassability of the roads prevented the catastrophe, which was to have been consumated at a time when the Federal force at Paducah and Cairo was not over 2,000.

He did not hear of their obtaining information by means of bottles filled with newspapers and letters. They had no need of it. They received regular information of what was going on above almost every day, and generally from officers in the Federal army—Secessionists, who had enlisted for that purpose, and who supplied them with all the military news they required. In this, he says, he cannot be mistaken. Once, while on picket duty, he arrested a woman who said she was from Paducah. She had in her possession statements of all the forces there and at Cairo, plans of all the fortifications, and accurate information of all intended movements. She told him she had no difficulty in passing our lines at Paducah.

Mr. RENZ is delighted at his release from a service which he hated with a bitterness exceeded by no man that we have ever met. He says if he returns to Dixie it will be to take ample revenge on those who impressed him into the army, and of whom he shall ask no quarter, and give none.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 15, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	93⅝	
81,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coo.	93⅝	
1,500	T. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	100	
3,000	do...ie dorsed	99⅛	
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	97⅜	
3,500	Ill. Canal R. Bs..	88	
1,000	Ill. Coupon B. '62	89	
8,000	Ill. Coupon B. '70	90¼	
4,000	Ill. Coupon B. '69	90	
1,000	Ill. Coupon B. '79	91	
2,000	Ill. War Loan...	89½	
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	60½	
10,000	do.....	60½	
10,000	do.....s60	60¾	
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	53⅜	
5,000	do.....	53¾	
25,000	do.....s60	53½	
20,000	do.....b10	53½	
1,000	Mo. 6s 1s. to H. & St. Jos. R. R..	62½	
45,000	California 7s.....	87¾	
1,000	do.....	87½	
5,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bs.	86½	
1,000	R. Riv. S. F. Bs.	99½	
4,000	do.....	99½	
12,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c.	99	
4,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	73	
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 1st M.	94½	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	47	
25	Bank of Commerce.	89	
10	Metropolitan Bank..	95¾	
20	East River Bank....	85	
10	Hanover Bank.....	72½	
20,000	American Gold..	101½	
5,000	do.....	101⅜	
40,000	do.....b60.	101⅜	
45,000	do.....b30.	101⅜	
20,000	do.....s30.	101⅜	
5,000	do.....ie dorsed	99½	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	47	
25	Bank of Commerce.	89	
10	Metropolitan Bank..	95¾	
20	East River Bank....	85

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3270. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

Property Destroyed by the Rebels in their Retreat.

Valuable Documents Found in Beauregard's Headquarters.

Effect of Opening the Potomac Blockade.

Great Increase of Shipping at Washington.

Protests Against the Provisions of the Tax Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S proclamation to his army is the theme of universal conversation and enthusiastic praise. His popularity with the army is unbounded, and his friends increase by thousands among the people, who admire his patience under persecution and his single-hearted devotion to the Union.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

A remarkable reaction in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN is observable in every quarter, growing partly out of public disgust for the ribald abuse of the *Tribune's* correspondence, and partly out of the fact that President LINCOLN has "put his foot down" on the intrigues to deprive the army of its chosen chieftain.

NO CANARDS.

This is the first Sunday in three months in which Washington has not been the victim of some stunning canard of military disaster. Everything to-day has been quiet and encouraging.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON.

The docks at Washington begin to be thickly studded with masts of vessels that have reached here with supplies since the blockade was raised—a vast relief to all who have to buy in Washington.

THE REBEL FLIGHT FROM NEW-MADRID.

The rebel flight from New-Madrid gives Gen. POPE complete command of the Mississippi River below Island No. 10, and compels its abandonment. The next rebel defensive position is Randolph, Fort Pillow, sixty miles above Memphis, which cannot resist long. Memphis is expected to capitulate this week, and New-Orleans as soon as the news of the fall of Memphis is received.

INCENDIARISM AT CENTREVILLE.

Instead of a number of dwellings being burned by some of our soldiers on Thursday evening, in the neighborhood of Centreville, as reported, it now appears that the destruction by them was confined to a portion of rebel barracks. Not one dwelling, it is ascertained, was injured by our troops.

REBEL DESTRUCTION.

Bristow's Station, five miles from Manassas, on the road to Richmond, was burnt, together with the store-house containing a large amount of flour, by the retreating rebels from Manassas.

At Thoroughfare Station, twelve miles from Manassas, on the road to Winchester, were found fifty-two freight-cars loaded with commissary stores, valued at $20,000. The fire the enemy kindled failed to consume them.

The Warrenton Station, fourteen miles from Manassas, on the Richmond road, was burnt, together with the hotel, and the five or six dwellings.

Cedar Run bridge, two miles this side of Warrenton station, was also burnt by the rebels.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS FOUND.

At Manassas, the secret agents of this Government succeeded in securing at the late headquarters of Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, a large number of documents in reference to the numerical force and condition of the rebel army.

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

Col. CAMERON's body left on this afternoon's cars for Harrisburgh. The bodies of one rebel Captain, and also six privates, which the enemy in their flight from Manassas neglected to bury, were interred on Friday by a detachment of our troops.

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Gen. WADSWORTH to-day entered upon his duties as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, occupying the Provost-Marshal's late office.

THE CASES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Commission of Major-Gen. DIX and Judge PIERREPONT, appointed by the Government to examine into the cases of political prisoners still held in custody, will meet in Washington to-morrow at 12 o'clock. There are about sixty such prisoners in Fort Warren, twenty-five at Fort Lafayette, as many in Fort McHenry, and perhaps eighty in Washington. Besides, there are a number at Harper's Ferry, Wheeling, Camp Chase in Ohio, and at St. Louis—nearly three hundred altogether. It is understood that the Government will deal magnanimously with these captives. Their friends should get up such evidences of their good character as will help them in the examination about to be held.

THE ARMY COMMISSION.

The Committee appointed by the Secretary of War, composed of Messrs. HOLT and OWEN, to adjust all the contracts for ordnance, arms and ammunition made by the War Department, will convene at once.

THE CASE OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Messrs. ODELL and BAKER, members from New-York, yesterday called upon Secretary WELLES, and urged that Commodore STRINGHAM, who is now in this city, be assigned to active duty. It is understood that the Secretary gave them assurance that this gallant and meritorious officer would soon be assigned to duty.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Washington is overrun with committees from every class of manufactures, merchants, and traders, seeking relief from the rates of taxation fixed in the bill before Congress. The Manhattan Gas Company of New-York protest against the tax on gas, saying it will mulct them for $200,000 a year. The confusion arising from universal complaint of inequality will satisfy Congress they can please no interest by a TAX bill, and consequently few changes will be made.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

A notice to Postmasters has just been issued by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, as follows:

"The Postmaster-General has ordered the blank agency at Cincinnati, Ohio, to be transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., on the 1st of April next. All postmasters now supplied with blanks from Cincinnati will, after that day, send their orders to the Blank Agent, at Buffalo, N. Y., where the printing is executed under contract, and whence they will be supplied.

THE NEW-GRANADA CLAIMS.

The negotiations respecting an extension of the time for an adjustment of the unsettled claims against New-Granada are still going on, notwithstanding the commission has terminated. Judge DEAN, the counsel for the Government, and Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the Commissioner of the United States, have prepared their reports, and submitted them to the Secretary of State. It appears that the whole number of claims presented are 218, one-half of which are undecided in the correspondence which has passed between our Government and the New-Granadian Minister. The former assumes the ground that our Commissioner having been prepared to decide all the cases, while the Commissioner from that country was not, therefore, under the terms of the treaty, New-Granada is bound to extend the time and allow the Commission to pass on all the claims. Our Government does not intend to permit that Government to defeat these just and equitable claims by procrastination.

THE NEWS MARKET.

The following laconic correspondence between two high dignitaries of the Government, fell under my observation last night. It explains the dearth of news here:

"Any news, good or bad, to-day? W. H. S."

On the reverse side of the sheet was the answer:

"None at all. A. L."

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—*First.* The eastern limits of the Department of Western Virginia are extended so as to embrace the valleys of the South Branch of the Potomac and of the Cow Pasture Branch of James River, the valley of the James River to the Balcony Falls, the valley of the Roanoke west of the Blue Ridge, and the New River Valley. The eastern boundary of the said Department will be, then, as follows: Commencing at the north, the Flintstone Creek, in Maryland; the south, Branch Mountain, Town Hill Mountain, Branch Mountain or Big Ridge; the north, or Shenandoah Mountain, Purgatory Mountain, Blue Ridge, Alleghany Mountains, to the borders of North Carolina.

Second—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following addition is made to paragraph nine, page ten, Revised Regulations for the Army:

"Except commissions issued by the President to officers of volunteer regiments, which will be considered the same as if issued by the Governors of States."

Third—In order to guard against the loss of valuable letters mailed by soldiers in the various camps, the following order is given, on the recommendation of the Post-Office Department:

"The Commander of each regiment or brigade will appoint a trustworthy agent to receive all letters from soldiers containing valuable inclosures. Each letter must be prepaid by postage stamps, together with the registering fee of five cents. A failure to register valuable letters increases the danger of their loss. It will be the duty of the agent to deliver the letters intrusted to him at a convenient Post-office, daily, or as often as mails are forwarded therefrom. He will, with the letters, deliver duplicate lists of the same, giving the names of the writers, and the address upon the letters, one of which lists, with the registering fee, will be retained by the Postmaster. The other copy, signed by the Postmaster or Registering-Clerk, will be returned to the agent, as his voucher for the faithful execution of his office.

By command of Major-General McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Occupation of Dumfries by Our Troops.

A Rebel Force Concentrating at Fredericksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

Yesterday a reconnoitering party started from the north side of Quantico Creek, and occupied Dumfries. From the river to the village the road was strewn with dead horses. Some were in harness and attached to wagons. The rebel force in and around Dumfries was composed of Texans, Alabamians, and South Carolinians, under the command of WIGFALL of Texas. The farmers state that there is still a body of about 700 cavalry some four miles from Dumfries, on the Aquia Creek road. About thirty cartridge end cap-boxes, some blankets, flour, &c., were found in the house used as WIGFALL's headquarters. A large quantity of shells and cartridges were also stowed away in a barn, and 75 boxes of ammunition were found near the Creek.

From contrabands, who have acted as teamsters for the rebels, it was ascertained that the main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are making a stand at Fredericksburgh, in conjunction with the army at Gordonsville.

MANASSAS AND ITS VICINITY.

Interesting Description of this Famous Locality.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNION MILLS, Va., Friday, March 14, 1862.

You will have had by telegraph, long before this reaches you, all the details of the evacuation of Manassas; but it is probable that they will leave your readers still curious for further particulars in regard to the exact appearance of that rebel stronghold and its surroundings, upon which the attention of the nation has so long been concentrated. Manassas Junction is simply the meeting place of two railroads, with nothing more of a village in ordinary times than a depot and a few straggling houses keeping it company. During its occupation by the rebels, however, it grew into the magnitude of a city "as big as New-York," as an imaginary Irishman near by explained to me. All about its vicinity clustered the encampments of the Confederate soldiers and the hurrying to and fro of trains laden with supplies, the gangs of negroes busy with the labor of unloading and carting, and the various forms of activity incident to so large a gathering of men, giving an appearance of life and business to the place such as it is not likely soon to see again, unless Government should make it the base of future operations in Virginia.

Close along the railroad, near the Junction, were the Government store-houses of the Confederates, and at various points near by, large quantities of flour and other supplies were stacked in the fields and rudely sheltered from the weather. During the fortnight occupied in the evacuation, half a hundred locomotives were kept constantly running with long trains of cars bearing away these stores, with the cannon and ordnance accumulated for the defence of the place.

Near the railroad are several substantial farm-houses, the former residences of wealthy planters, now deserted and desolate, their empty rooms covered with the *debris* of broken bottles, medicinal and stimulating—chiefly the latter—with stray packs of cards, odd bits of furniture, pieces of crockery, and similar tokens of recent occupation. Most of these buildings appear to have been used for officers' headquarters, and were destitute of furniture, excepting here and there a piece, generally of too little value to pay for transporting, though a piano was in one case discovered by an enterprising Major, who placed a guard over it preparatory to appropriating it to his own use.

In the angle where the two railroad tracks come together is an earthwork with embrasures lined with logs, and on the hills overlooking the Junction are fortifications commanding the plain, which here stretches away for some distance on either side. In the direction of Richmond these hills rise toward Bull Run Mountain and its companion peaks, whose crests can be seen overlooking them. On the other side, in the direction of our advance, are a succession of high hills, rounding away for half a dozen miles toward Washington, and forming, with the similar hills nearly surrounding "Manassas Junction," a series of natural fortifications, making that beautiful valley almost impregnable from a direct assault. True, the earthworks defending these heights were rude and simple, but they were scientifically placed, and where nature had done so much, less was needed of art. Had the possession of those hills been stubbornly contested, our men would have found their road to the valley beyond one through blood, and the little streamlet of Bloody Run which tracks its way among these hills, would have had a new baptism of death. An examination of this vicinity, by even the unskilled eyes of a civilian, furnishes, it seems to me, a full explanation of the policy which has forced the rebels from their stronghold by threatening their communication, rather than by a direct assault upon this fortification of hills.

But patient waiting has not failed of its reward. Manassas is now ours, and these rounding hillsides for miles away are dotted with the encampments of our soldiers, from which they look with eager eyes toward the promised land beyond. At night the scene is most striking one here, with the extended view to be had from some points of the ten thousand campfires, bringing out the dusky outlines of the mountains, and lighting up the horizon in every direction.

The rebels have made things as comfortable as possible for us, with their villages of comfortable huts, seemingly inviting us to stay and occupy where they have all the Winter been lying at their ease. But the invitation has not thus far been accepted, even to the occupation of a single hut, suspicions of inhabitants of an uncomfortable order of the insectoria appearing to disturb the minds of our officers. Apart from this, they have work ahead, and can only pitch their temporary tabernacles in this wilderness desolated by war.

The rebels must have been sufficiently comfortable in their Winter quarters to wait without impatience for our advance. The imaginative pictures Northern papers have given of the sufferings they were enduring, bivouacking on the "cold, cold ground," sufficiently amused them, without doubt, as they snuggled about the fires, in their substantial-built log-houses. All of these are thoroughly constructed—probably by the negroes—and are roomy and inhabitable. The crevices between the logs are plastered with clay, and the roofs in some cases shingled, while here and there is one with a pane of glass, or a window-sash, set into the side to admit the light. All have solidly-built fireplaces of large stones, let into one of the ends, for which the adjacent woods furnished an abundance of the best of fuel. They are arranged with mathematical precision, in rows or streets of ten or a dozen houses.

GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE.

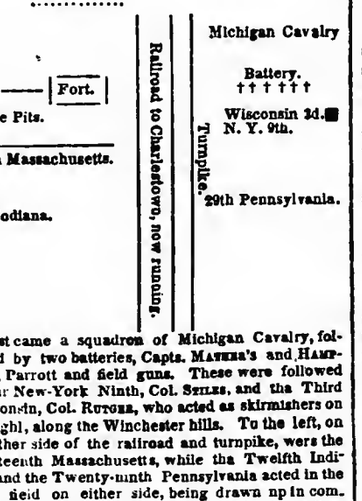
Interesting Incidents of the March to and the Occupation of Winchester.

From Our Special Correspondent.

THE ARMY OF THE ADVANCE—GEN. BANKS' DIVISION, FRIDAY, March 14, 1862.

En avant. With plans fully matured, the vast army of the Union, numbering over 595,000 men, equipped in every respect, and each man filled with the enthusiasm that belongs to a just and holy cause—that of a good Government—advance now from every point, not like the "anaconda," as some are fond of comparing the force to, but rather like the lordly eagle, at one swoop, falling on every point, and triumphing everywhere. Here at Winchester, we *conquer to restore*, and most joyously have we been received by the people. On our entrance, the old flag, which in many a house had been hidden for many a weary month of delay, waved from balcony and housetop; ladies applauded, too, and under a perfect canopy of white banners, we enter the old town. Our joy was saddened with the thought that the night before over *two hundred Union Virginians* had been carried off by JACKSON's troops, and as many homes were left sad and desolate in consequence. Winchester cast a strong vote against secession last Spring and many of the people, at any and every hazard, have remained true to the flag.

I inclose a rough diagram, showing the order of the advance:



First came a squadron of Michigan Cavalry, followed by two batteries, Capts. MANNER's and HAMPTON's, Parrott and field guns. These were followed by our New-York Ninth, Col. STILES, and the Third Wisconsin, Col. RUTGER, who acted as skirmishers on the right, along the Winchester hills. To the left, on the other side of the railroad and turnpike, were the Thirteenth Massachusetts, while the Twelfth Indiana and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania acted in the open field on either side, being drawn up in companies. This was the regular order of the immediate advance, and after them followed the rest of the vast army, who now throng the Winchester streets almost as thick as ants.

We found that the most infamous stories had been circulated here, as elsewhere all along the route, of the "Lincoln horde;" of their intention "to ravish women, murder children, and arm the slaves against their masters," etc. Gen. BANKS will not stop here. Strasburgh is only eighteen miles off, and that place will succumb ere many days. At Charlestown the women still remain bitter and intense foes of the Union, while nearly all the men are off, enrolled in the Confederate States army. To show the enmity of the fair there, I will mention that one of the Press Brigade craved a room at the house of a lady on Main-street. She met him at the door with flashing eyes said that if he was hungry she would give him something to eat, but that she would sooner die than allow one of the vile mercenaries of the North to pollute her hearth-stone for the night. She pointed to her boy of fourteen: "This is the last that is left at home; six of his brothers are with our army, and every one of my male relatives, who is capable, and I live in the hope that when this last one is old enough, he too will go forth, and I hope that he will plunge his sword deep into your hearts." With a grand air this tragedy queen slammed the door. Such is the madness of our Southern brethren, fearfully deluded by their infamous leaders. A strong instance of this occurred just before Gen. BANKS entered Charlestown. Several members of his staff rode up to R. M. T. HUNTER's house, and stated that the General had requested them to state that he wished to make the mansion his headquarters. The ladies, refined and intelligent, burst into tears, and sobbed forth that they hoped "they would not be injured, that their sex would be respected," &c., yet all along the route the most rigid care has been taken of property, and examples of all kinds severely punished.

The table before which JOHN BROWN's Judges sat is now used by the Army Telegraph Corps, while the famous jail is occupied by Col. MALLORY, the Provost-Marshal. Here I saw a most touching picture. A female contraband had just been brought in; she was almost white. With her were two little children, both under three years. She stood awaiting her fate in an attitude of exquisite grace, her heart wildly throbbing, yet with an air of deep dejection, filled with sorrow and the memories perchance of repeated degradation. One could see by her unstudied grace of attitude and statuesque air that in her blood coursed some of the best white blood in the State, yet she was only a slave, a mere "chattel." At Harper's Ferry, the once-famous engine-house in which the old man defied all Virginia, there are now some thirty Secession prisoners, a curious change to those who once howled at the Union, because one old man made a mad stroke for the freedom of the slaves. There are now only thirty families left, where there were, a year ago, 5,000 people. The day before our troops crossed the Potomac, a messenger came to town in hot haste, demanding that all the citizens should shoulder a musket, and join the militia, for active service against the "Yankees." The next day, in six hours the pontoon bridge of forty strong boats was built, and ere the sun set, 8,000 men—horse, foot, and artillery—had passed over in perfect safety. The old bridge will be finished next week, and by the first of April the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be running again.

The numerous graves on the crest of the hill at Harper's Ferry show how busy death has been in the Confederate ranks during the winter. Around are seen the lofty ridges of the Blue Mountains, pierced at one bold point by the Potomac and Shenandoah; nature has lavished a wild beauty over the whole scene, and man has degraded it by the basest treason. As our thick ranks passed the lonely cemetery a meadow-lark, perched on an oak, sent forth her lute-like notes, which whispered to many a one of the homes they had left behind. It was a trifling incident, but it was noticed that many were affected by the melody.

When our troops passed through Berryville, they found one side of the Berryville *Conservator* all ready for the forms, stuffed, of course, with secession. Some types of the First Minnesota immediately went to work and printed the other side strong Union, of course. I enclose a copy.

A very funny incident happened near Martinsburg. As a general rule, the army has found that many Virginians have deserted, or voluntarily thrown down their arms, alleging that they had no heart in the fight, but were forced to enlist. This is not the case with many of the Gulf troops, however; they are dogged and obstinate, and very bitter. A son of Erin captured one of the "Mississippi Tigers," and while bringing him to camp, the "Tiger," an immense fellow, managed to free himself and run. The Hibernian disdained to use his musket, but chased him. At last seizing him, as it they went, rough-and-tumble. The "Tiger," maddened by the heavy blows, basely hit him, nearly severing his thumb. The Celt dropped the soldier then, and retaliated in the same style; finally he conquered him after a tremendous punishment, which dislocated his shoulder. The next day he visited the son of the "Repudiation State" in the hospital, went up to him, and shaking his well arm with a hearty grip, observed, "I havn't a bit of a grudge against ye; be jabers, ye are almost as good as meself." Such is some of the side-play of war.

JASPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 16.

The members of an Indiana regiment publish a daily sheet here, called the *Army Bulletin*. I have a large, well-edited paper published by a regiment at Leesburgh, called the *Advance Guard*.

The churches opened here to-day, well attended by citizens, officers, and soldiers. It is worthy of remark that I have not seen or heard of a single invasion of private rights or intrusion since our arrival in town. This course is highly appreciated by the Secessionists, and tends greatly to disabuse the Southern mind of the impression that we are all barbarians.

JOSEPH SEATON's Theatrical Corps, which has for weeks followed the division, opens here to-morrow night.

Sutlers freely dispense the necessary groceries to citizens, taking, in some instances, corporation shinplasters in payment.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

GEN. SMITH'S FORCES AT SAVANNAH.

An Expedition Penetrating the Gulf States.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 16.

A Savannah, Tenn., dispatch to the *Democrat* says the expedition up the Tennessee River has nearly all arrived, and the fleet is now on the point of proceeding further up.

The expedition is commanded by Gen. C. F. SMITH, with Gens. SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, HURLBUT and WALLACE as division commanders.

The force is large, and fully able to conquer any army the rebels can bring against it.

Gen. GRANT is in command at Fort Henry.

The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE's Division went to Purdy, McNairy County, yesterday, and burned the bridge, and took up the track on the railroad leading from Humboldt to Corinth, Miss., cutting off a train heavily laden with troops, which arrived while the bridge was burning.

IMPORTANT ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 16.

A special to the *Democrat*, dated on board the transport *Alps*, Hickman, KY., 14th, contains the following from Southern papers:

The Memphis *Appeal* says two rebel transports ran Gen. POPE's battery at Point Pleasant on Wednesday last.

A letter from New-Madrid, of the 11th, pronounces the fort at that point impregnable; that it would be made the American Thermopylæ. This, however, did not prevent the rebels' evacuation of the place as soon as Gen. POPE contracted his lines around it.

The Florence *Gazette* says the Nationals landed a large force at Savannah, on the Tennessee River.

The *Appeal* also contains a dispatch dated Clarksville, Ark., 12th, which says that VAN DORN and PRICE's armies, with their baggage trains, are safe in the Boston Mountains.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Preparations of the Gunboat Fleet to Attack Island No. 10.

Important Alterations Made in Them.

Gen. Pope's Operations Against New-Madrid.

His Unparalleled March from Commerce.

Gen. Orders Issued by Flag-Officer Foote.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

I have delayed writing for several days, with the expectation that each hour a force would leave down the Mississippi, and soon thereafter there would be something beyond mere commonplace events to write about. Yesterday we had nearly started—were all aboard the gunboats, and were momentarily expecting the Commodore to raise the signal of departure, when word came that the whole affair was indefinitely postponed.

A thousand rumors instantly sprung into active life, relative to the reason of this. It was said that a dispatch from the Secretary of War had ordered the suspension of all movements for the present, which rumor was instantly made the base for a belief that Jeff. DAVIS had come to terms, that the war was ended, and that frightened Peace was on the eve of once more hovering in white-winged beauty over our shattered Union.

The true reason of the delay, in my opinion, is that it has been deemed best not to make a demonstration on the rebels until Gen. POPE has so fortified on the river below them as to be able to cut off their retreat. Probably word was yesterday received that his preparations were incomplete; and hence it was determined not to advance on Island No. 10 till every effort had been made to render their final capture certain. The latest advices from Gen. POPE represent that he is rapidly making his position efficient, both for offensive and defensive purposes. For a fortnight past heavy siege-guns have been shipped from Mound City by boat to Commerce, which have been dragged overland from that point to Gen. POPE's position in the rear of and near New-Madrid.

This operation is one scarcely less than gigantic in its character. The roads are, just now, as all roads are in Spring, deep and heavy in this part of the country beyond conception. From six to twelve horses have been required for each piece, and with even this force the progress has been slow, the stickings in mud-holes and sloughs innumerable. Added to these difficulties, was the hostility of the half-barbarous butternut natives, indigenous to the swamps of Southeastern Missouri. These, ignorant to an extent that would disgrace the average intelligence of the natives of Dahomey, relentless and cowardly beyond example, have never failed to throw all the discouragements they could in the way of our forces. Blocking up the road by felling trees across it, stealing horses, and, when it could be done with entire safety to themselves, pouring a charge of buckshot into the breast of some lagging, wearied soldier, are among a few of the plans adopted by the chivalrous Missourians to delay the progress of our troops.

The entire march of Gen. POPE from Commerce to his present position, is one unparalleled for its difficulties and hardships. Many days, when marching from daylight until late at night, the column would not advance more than five miles, and even then the wagons, unable to keep up, would be scattered over the entire distance, stuck—singly or by dozens—in the depths of Missouri mud. Never did a route present obstacles seemingly so insurmountable, and never were obstacles more determinedly met and more persistently overcome. An ocean of mud lay every where, which, without reference to gravity, had flowed into valleys, up the hill-sides, over their summits—in fathomless and unyielding. The men waded through it, ate in it, slept in it, were surrounded by it, as St. Helena is by the ocean.

Probably by the time this letter reaches you the expedition by land and water against New-Madrid and vicinity, will be *un fait accompli*—the rebels instead of "dying in the last ditch," at their fortifications, will have gracefully surrendered and be on their way to fall in line with their brethren who are now being clothed, fed and civilized at the expense of the Government. A few school-teachers to learn the heroes of Dueldom the first principles of orthography, and a few earnest theologians to convince them that Deity is something else besides the mere prefix to d—n's in cursing Yankees and Lincolnites, would not materially increase their stock of information, and have much bearing upon their future well-being.

For several days—in fact ever since the fight at Donelson—the gunboats have been busy repairing damages and strengthening themselves, with a view to future operations. In the cases of several of the boats, the armor on the pilot houses has been taken off, and heavy oak timber spiked on over the old frame so as to materially increase the power of resistance. It is somewhat strange that it never occurred to those who planned the gunboats that the pilot-houses would afford excellent marks for rebel guns, and consequently would, proportionally to their prominence be liable to suffer. To have met this it would only have been necessary to have made these portions of the boats as strong as the balance. The timber, however, was thinner, and the armor were plates that would scarcely turn a Minié ball.

The ball at Fort Donelson which went through a pilot-house, killing one man, wounding another, and at the same time nearly depriving the country of the invaluable services and experience of Commodore FOOTE, was a stunning rebuke of the plan, which covered one of the most important parts of the boats with a miserably inefficient protection. In order to provide against future casualties of the same sort, the alterations above spoken of were made, before the Commodore would again allow the boats to go into action. The unsightly caverns rent through the smoke-stacks by rebel missiles at Donelson, were patched up; other rebel holes were stopped; caulking irons and paint brushes were brought into requisition—until, in fine, the whole fleet became as good as new, both in respect to looks and efficiency.

The *Benton*, too, has apparently been preparing for something, for one day last week, greatly to the surprise of everybody, who had for a long time supposed her a fixture of the mud-banks of Cairo, in which she was moored, steam was observed issuing from her pipes, and soon after she moved out in the stream and headed up the Ohio. All that afternoon she stemmed the fierce currents of that river, and at dark she had gained some dozen feet. In order that justice may be done all parties, I will add that even this remarkable progress was only gained by the assistance of a couple of small but willing tugs.

The *Benton* will probably be very effective when once in action; but if the point of operations is very distant from Cairo, she could possibly succeed in getting there in time for the next war—never in time for this. Down stream, however, aided by a seven-mile current, her progress looks considerably like motion—in fact does partake of the nature of something like it.

The importance of the proposed movement down the river is fully appreciated by Flag-officer FOOTE; and hence every step will be made with deliberation, and will not be taken until it can be done with entire safety. The following General Orders, which govern the fleet, and which have never been published through the Press, will give a fair idea of the organization and government of this important arm of the service:

CAIRO, Sept. 12, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The officers commanding the gunboats will not leave their anchorages, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance up and down the rivers, without orders from me, provided I am within signal distance. And in no case in my absence, will the officer commanding a gunboat, go up and down the rivers without the knowledge and concurrence of the General commanding the post where the vessels are lying.

Cruising up and down the rivers will be directed at the proper time, by proper authority. Should the officer in command of a gunboat have reason to suppose that he may render important service, he will confer with me, if present, or, in my absence, with the commanding officer of the army, in case there is no navy officer, his senior, present to direct his movements.

Prudence, combined with bravery, constitute the efficient officer. And, until we have more gunboats, the exposure is to be commensurate with the object to be attained. Great care must be observed, lest the enemy decoy the boats not properly supported, within range of overwhelming masked batteries.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Commanding Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—The officers of the flotilla will constantly exercise vigilance in the execution of their duties, remembering that upon their zeal and efficiency depend the success of our arms.

The First Masters will be regarded, where there is no Lieutenant as executive officer, as the executive officers, and will be obeyed as such by all officers and men under them.

The orders given by the executive officers are to be considered as emanating directly from the commanders of the gunboats, and not from the executive officers themselves. ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—The officers and men connected with the Naval Flotilla will consider themselves amenable to the police regulations of the army while on shore, as well as on board, so far as conducting themselves with perfect propriety of conduct, of crossing the lines, abstaining from all approaches to intemperance, a vice which is so destructive to good morals, discipline and efficiency; that the Commander-in-Chief will visit, with the utmost rigor of the law, all who may be guilty of the slightest degree of intoxication, or of any violation of laws, rules, regulations and general orders, which are or may be promulgated, either by the military or naval authorities, for the promotion of the highest state of discipline and efficiency in time of war.

General Order No. 20, of the Commanding General, will be strictly observed by all persons in the Naval Flotilla. ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding U. S. Naval forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—The Commanders of the gunboats respectively, will see that their vessels are kept constantly ready for action at a moment's warning.

Men must be exercised frequently at the great guns and small arms, magazines frequently examined, gun gear often inspected, steam machinery kept in order. One-half of the officers at least, unless by special permission, to be kept on board at all times; in fact, every precaution taken against a surprise by the enemy, and a readiness for immediate service, which will enable the Commander-in-chief to operate against an enemy afloat, or on shore, within five minutes after the flotilla is under way.

The Commanders of the flotilla will, in their internal rules and regulations, give such instructions in detail as will secure the highest degree of efficiency; and the Commander-in-Chief has the highest confidence, from the zeal and intelligence with which the officers generally have labored in the premises to assist him in maneuvering a squadron with such limited means by attending readily to duties of all grades, that they will soon have their respective vessels in a high state of naval discipline. ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—The men composing the crews of the different vessels in the flotilla are required to obey strictly all laws, orders, rules, and regulations promulgated, or suffer the penalty of the law.

Zealous and capable men, combining good morals, with a desire to serve their country, and vindicate its ability, to sustain unsullied its flag against enemies at home as well as abroad, will be favorably noticed in the monthly reports by their commanders, to the Commander-in-Chief.

All real or supposed grievances, which the men may have, or fancy they have, will receive a considerate hearing, through the proper channel, by their Commanders; and let it be borne in mind that the primary object of the flotilla is efficiency; a power and readiness to do its duty to the Government by punishing the enemy; this great object being secured, the comfort of the officers and men will, so far as may be consistent with efficiency, be faithfully observed. ANDREW H. FOOTE.
Flag-Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—*A strict observance of Sunday*, so far as abstaining from all unnecessary work, and giving officers and men the opportunity of attending public worship on board, will be observed by all persons connected with the flotilla.

It is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that on Sunday the public worship of Almighty God may be observed on board of all the vessels composing the flotilla; and that the respective Commanders will, either themselves, or cause other persons, to pronounce prayers publicly on Sunday, when as many of the officers and men as can be spared from duty may attend the public worship of Almighty God.

Profane swearing being forbidden by the laws for the better government of the navy, all officers and men will strictly observe this law; and every officer who uses profane language towards the men in carrying on duty, will be held amenable for such gross violation of law and order.

Discipline to be permanent must be based on moral grounds, and officers must in themselves show a good example in morals, order and patriotism to secure these qualities in the men. ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding United States Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

There is nothing of great importance here. Gen. CULLUM, from ill-health, has left Cairo, and has been succeeded by Gen. STRONG. So far as I am capable of judging, Gen. CULLUM has proved himself an efficient, obliging officer, and has always discharged his difficult and frequently embarrassing duties with promptitude and impartiality.

A rumor that Gen. FREMONT is about to assume command in this department has given rise to any quantity of discussion, the *pros* and *cons* being about equal. So far as I am capable of judging, the forces, almost without exception, are perfectly content to remain under the leadership and guidance of those who conceived and executed the late brilliant operations in Kentucky and Tennessee.

There have been one or two changes in the officers of the fleet within a short time. The gallant Capt. PHELPS, of the *Conestoga*, has been assigned to the command of the flag-ship *Benton*, and is succeeded in the *Conestoga* by Lieut. BRODHEAD. Mr. CUTLER, of the same boat, has been promoted to Second Master on the *Carondelet*.

Among the features added to this Department is an aeronautic corps, under Professor LOWE, of aerial celebrity. Professor STEINER is here with a portion of the necessary apparatus, including a generator and some other mysterious looking traps, all supposed to have some connection with future operations against the rebels. If the balloon reconnoissances prove as valuable here as they did East, there is no telling what results may be achieved.

Just now there seems to be nothing arriving here except sheds for the mortars. They lie in heaps everywhere, and are sufficient in number, if evenly hurled, to pave the whole South with iron. It is probable that in less than forty-eight hours Island No. 10 will be in receipt of a portion, or all of its share, of this iron pavement.

Correspondents here are not merely driven nearly distracted to get matter for letters, but are subject to innumerable difficulties after they are written. At first one could send a letter by express in any kind of an envelope, next it must be prepaid with a stamp, then it could not go unless in a Government envelope, latterly it cannot go unless the envelope is stamped with a value equal to the full weight of the letter. One could not complain if advised of these changes in time to meet them. The plan has been to institute a new order of things, say nothing about it, and throw out all letters which are

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS; OR, THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ART OF WAR. By Marshal MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa. Translated from the Latest Edition. Revised and Corrected by the Author; with Illustrative Notes, by HENRY COPPEE, Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, late an Officer of Artillery in the Service of the United States. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1862.

We welcome this summary of the great practical principles of the art of war, not merely for the sake of an authority that received its stamp of eminence upon the illustrious fields of Marengo, Luetzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, and in that sublime but unavailing defence of the 13,000 under the walls of Paris, but because it offers to the American military student a work which will enliven his enthusiasm while it informs his mind. The Marshal Duke of Ragusa, one of the most brilliant and successful of those modern Paladins, whose career illuminated the days of the First Napoleonic Empire, had but to cite innumerable passages in his own adventurous history in order to furnish us with some of the most striking and useful precedents that can occur on any modern battle-field. In dedicating his work to the French army, Marshal MARMONT conferred on the latter a benefit only second to his military example, and, in translating and presenting the work as well as he has done, Professor COPPEE has entitled himself to the thanks of the American soldier.

In general theory, in the principles of strategy, tactics, campaign manœuvres, the organization and subsistence of armies, in every branch, and all the operations of warfare, from simple reconnoitering to actual battle, this book is complete—nor are the least peculiar and valuable portions of it devoted to military jurisprudence and the characteristics of commanders, with such other subdivisions of the "philosophy of war" as have seldom, if ever, been so succinctly, yet exhaustively, set forth. The Marshal is at times as thoroughly intent upon detail as the drill-master of a squad, and at others, when he gives us glimpses of the great Captains of modern days, and the battles they fought, including the splendid military epoch of NAPOLEON, his treatise reads like a romance.

Of the commanding tone with which he addresses portions of his theme, the reader may judge in a glance at the criticism on battles: "Defensive battles," he says, "belong more to war as a profession; *offensive battles, well planned, and well conducted, are the appanage of genius.*"

Of "Generals," he remarks, "A skillful General must, then, on entering upon a campaign, possess himself thoroughly with the conditions in which he is placed, by the nature of his troops, their number, the object assigned to him, and the means at his control; and he must provide, *even though contrary to his own taste*, the best modes of employment which it is proper to give them."

Will not the American reader who has denounced the state of some of our Generals be a little surprised at the following decision of the once Sub-Lieutenant MARMONT? "*A General should be as magnificent as his fortune will allow.* His greatest luxury should consist in a large number of horses; he must have enough not to be hindered in any plans he may deem useful. He should have, as the next object of his magnificence, a mansion in which he can constantly dispense hospitality. Never should an officer come to his headquarters, on service, without receiving testimonials of it. It is, in the first place, a praiseworthy act in itself: for the Staff officers, or officers separated from their corps, are in such unfortunate conditions as to living, that they would be reduced, if the General did not have a care of them, to a state of real want. To this humane consideration is joined another interest which regards the good of the service itself. An officer charged with dispatches hastens his arrival when he knows beforehand the reception which awaits him. He quickens his march from affection for his commander and for himself. Time, always elsewhere useful, plays so important a part in war, that it must by every means be economized."

We will conclude our notice with another quotation, the application of which no intelligent reader can fail to see:

"In fine, the General who values his own glory should free himself in his operations from absolute dependence; it is always fatal. An enlightened Government has not the desire to direct everything; it limits its part to an indication of the aim, after having determined the nature of the means and their quota. It is for the General alone, placed in the presence and in the midst of difficulties, to decide upon the system to be followed, and the combinations to be executed. Rather than submit to too direct an action on the part of the Government, the General should abandon a command which he cannot exercise in its fullness. Either it should cease to oppose him, if he preserve its confidence, or it should retire him from the command if it think he is proceeding in an improper manner. Government should only act upon the General who has its confidence, through the influence of counsels which do not bear the character of imperative orders; it should especially avoid placing near him an office-counselor—for nothing is more absurd than such a system, and, as I have already said, its results have always been fatal. A General may indeed excite discussions, consult men of experience, even receive advice when he thinks it useful to him; but he must never be required to ask it, and to defer to it. In general, in an army there are only two parts to play—to obey and to command. Let the Government give the command of its armies to those whom it thinks the worthiest, and at the same time let it concede to them an unrestricted confidence; otherwise it should replace them."

MAXIMS, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR: Or, A Practical Military Guide for the Use of Soldiers of all Arms and of all Countries; Translated from the French. By Capt. LENDY, Director of the Practical Military College, late of the French Staff, etc. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862. Price 75 cents.

At a time when everything relating to the Art of War is eagerly sought for, some confusion of labor is almost unavoidable, and too many works on that subject have been placed in the hands of our young soldiers of which it might have been justly said to the author, "Please explain your explanation." Some of the so-called guides, monitors, manuals, etc., devised to open a royal road to military accomplishment have proven to be a delusion and a snare to our embryo NAPOLEONS, and hundreds of fine fellows have had to commence in the field by unlearning what they had conned over in the guard-room.

Capt. LENDY's book is not liable to this objection. There is no difficulty in reading, comprehending and practising, "in any country," what he teaches. A simple perusal of the little work affords an excellent rudimentary basis for an understanding of the whole military science, from the principles of marching and scouting to the application of the laws of nations in reference to war. Capt. LENDY does not go into minute detail, but gives the whole general outline of a soldier's duty in a form at once pleasing, comprehensive, compact and complete. A valuable companion for officer or private.

ON BANDAGING AND OTHER OPERATIONS OF MINOR SURGERY. By F. W. SARGENT, M. D., Member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; one of the Surgeons to Will's Hospital, etc., etc. New edition, with an additional Chapter on Military Surgery, by W. F. ATLEE, M. D., and one hundred and eighty-seven illustrations. Philadelphia: BLANCHARD & LEA. 1862.

The reputation this excellent work has already acquired among practical surgeons throughout the Union, will undoubtedly insure for the second and enlarged edition, of which a sample is now before us, a cordial reception. SARGENT'S *Minor Surgery* has become a text-book in the greater number of our schools and classes devoted to that branch of science, while it holds a standard rank in every practical surgeon's library. The minute research, the clear, thorough and adroit rules of practice it sets forth, and the copious and satisfactory illustrations with which it abounds, were the theme of our commendation some time ago, and, we may add, elicited the praise of the entire surgical profession. The present edition, including its valuable treatise on military surgery, forms a handsome royal duodecimo, printed and bound in LEA & BLANCHARD'S best text-book style for everyday use, and offered to the public at a price to suit the times.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Vol. IV., No. VIII., March, 1862. EDWARD I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor. New-York.

The *National Quarterly* comes in for March with a Spring-like freshness and hopefulness about it, which augurs well for its management and its support in an hour so trying to the periodical literature of the Union. Its leading article, "Vindication of the Celts," is a tribute to an ancient, manly race, which is not only appropriate, at a moment when Celtic descendants are deserving well of the Republic, but valuable at any time, as a piece of scholarly historical research. The articles on "Female Education," "Our National Defences," and "The Union not a League but a Permanent Government," are worthy of close perusal. In the one last cited we think we discover traces of an eminent and statesmanlike pen. The Notes and Criticisms, especially in the Belles Lettres department, are discriminating and able—less so, however, than they might evidently be written by the same hand, but guided by a broader and more general sympathy with the outside world at large. The present number contains the Index to volume IV. of the *Review*.

RHYMED TACTICS. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862. Price 25 cents.

A neat little pocket-volume, which accomplishes in a creditable manner the very difficult attempt to put the dry, unpoetical phraseology of military drill into the outer garb, at least, of poetry—that rhyme which, we say it *en passant*, so many are continually mistaking for the divine spirit of which it is but the least adornment. This modest friend goes into every detail of individual and company drill with great minuteness and precision, and really gives the purchaser many times the worth of his money. If the evolutions are occasionally a little mystified by rhyme, that is not the fault of "Gov.," the author, but of the very venturesome task he has so courageously undertaken. But the book is useful, as well as cheap and curious. VAN NOSTRAND has given it the benefit of good paper, type and illustration, and made it well worth buying and trying.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, &c., &c., &c., collected and Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH, Barrister-at-law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston. 1862. Volume III.

In a previous number we have referred, at some length, to this new and excellent edition of the great Verulam. The third volume, comprising the seventh, eighth and ninth chapters of *De Augmentis Scientiarium*, the *Historia Ventorum*, and the *Historia Vitæ et Mortis*, with elaborate prefaces by ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, who superintends the "Philosophical Works" of the renowned author, is now presented to the readers whose taste demands the best works of the masters of the pen in the most acceptable form.

METHOD OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND THE THEORY OF EDUCATION. By SAMUEL P. BATES, A. M., Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, and author of "Institute Lectures." New-York: A. S. BARNES & BURR, Nos. 51 and 53 John-street. 1862.

A handsome 12mo. of 75 pages, bound in cloth, uniform with BARNES & CURR'S *Teachers' Library*, embracing a valuable and desirable treatise on the topics set forth in its title, by a teacher of acknowledged capacity and experience. It is imbued, we are happy to say, with the new and enlightened spirit of educational improvement which demands *thought* as well as *routine* on the part of teachers and pupils alike. Every instructor should have the book and keep it before him.

THE EARL'S HEIRS. A Tale of Domestic Life, by the Author of "East Lynne; or, the Earl's Daughter," "The Mystery," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut-street.

The title above given is too quiet and modest to afford the reader any just idea of the scope or merit of the fiction it prefaces. At least, in this epoch of "sensation," literary, as well as political, when terrific comedies or outrageous crimes alone "sell" the productions of the closet, very few novel readers will be prepared to find in the *Earl's Heirs* anything to fire the imagination or stir the blood. The genuine ability of Mrs. ELLEN WOOD and her success as an authoress first made manifest in her "East Lynne," which was recently received so well, both in England and America, render a noisy and glaring announcement unnecessary for her present work. True merit, once made known and recognized, requires no clap-trap and fanfaronade to help its progress.

Mrs. WOOD has won her way by dint of the pleasure she imparts to her readers, and the encomium of the London Press, seconded, after the appearance of her first book here, by the cordial indorsement of American critics, is fully justified by her latest effort.

The *Earl's Heirs* abounds in thrilling incident, produced upon the stage of a well-woven plot with great dramatic force, and clothed in language as natural and simple as it is, throughout, life-like and expressive. The fiction is nowhere deterred peeping through its drapery, but the reader is borne onward through scenes of English life, in hall and cottage, as gradually and easily as though the narration were but the reflex of actual incidents occurring on the self-same day. Occasionally, the dialogue is diffuse and the side narrative a little desultory, but the dramatic unity of the work is thoroughly well maintained to the last. Sketches of home-life in the heart of England, at the beginning, deepen into dark, domestic intrigue and crime, as the story proceeds to expand again pleasantly in reconciliation, reunion and happiness, at the close.

The Messrs. PETERSON, having obtained the copyright sheets of this new production in advance of the English publishers, are enabled to offer it, in good, clear paper, and excellent print, for 50 cents, as it is in one volume, uniform with their well-known series of popular novels.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Very few men were recruited for the regular army last week, but twelve boys were sworn in and sent to Governor's Island on Saturday evening. They had been on trial learning music, and being found competent, were sent to the recruiting offices to be enlisted.

The marine corps enlisted several men, both in the City and at the Flushing-avenue Barracks, but recruiting is not quite so brisk as could be desired.

Naval recruiting has fallen off, suddenly and very considerably, whatever may be the cause of it. Only seventy men were shipped last week at the two offices in this City, against two hundred the week previous. There are now about five hundred disposable blue jackets on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Philadelphia by Lieut. PERRY, arrived here on Saturday, and were transferred to Fort Columbus, to be drilled for general service. The recruits on this island are now quartered in the garrison, which is a much more comfortable and convenient place than Castle William.

The school of gunnery on the *North Carolina*, under the superintendence of Lieut. EDWARD BARRETT, is in full operation. The Acting-Masters and Masters' Mates hereafter to be appointed, have, as previously reported, to pass an examination in gunnery, and are therefore sent on board the *North Carolina* for instruction. They are drilled, &c., two hours per diem.

Vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Names.	Guns.	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Savannah	22	In ordinary, waiting repairs.
John Adams	22	Dismantled.
Massachusetts	5	Waiting for repairs.
Hetzerias (new)	6	Ready for sea (probably old.)
Victoria	3	In com'n, nearly ready for sea.
Wyandotte	3	In com'n, nearly ready for sea.
Pachoco	3	Ready to be commissioned.
Galatea	3	Waiting repairs.
Burning Light	8	Taking in provisions.
Adirondack (new)	—	Fitting out.
Lackawanna (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Ticonderoga (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Ericsson (transport)	—	In the dry-dock.
Dawn	4	Fitting out.

Forces to the harbor, including Fifth New-York Artillery:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	350	North Carolina	500
Bedloe's Island	200	Marine Barracks	160
Fort Hamilton	150	Vessels in harbor	250
Fort Lafayette	180	Fort Schuyler	160
Fort Richmond	100		
Lilly Island	80	Total	2,250

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Origin of the System in England—Statistics of its Progress—Regulations, &c., &c.

Among the various bills at present before Congress, there is one for the introduction of the money-order system into the postal regulations of the United States. In view of the passage of this measure, it is instructive to review the history and progress of the money-order branch of the postal system of Great Britain, as by this means we are enabled to arrive at some estimate of the benefits which we may expect to derive from the introduction of a like means of money transmission into our own country, and at the same time to form some idea of the additional revenue which the Post-office is likely to obtain from this source.

ORIGIN OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

This branch of the business of the British Post-office was, for more than forty years, the private enterprise of three Post-office clerks, who were known as "STOW & Co." It was commenced in 1792—when the British sailor was preparing to defy the French in various parts of the world, and when the British soldier was fighting TIPPOO SAHIB in India—as a means for the safe and speedy transmission of money between the "blue jackets" and "red-coats" and their wives, and sweethearts, and other relatives, from one part of the United Kingdom to another. The system was then nothing more nor less than a "job," which received the sanction of the Postmaster-General, without, however, his interference in the management. The advantages of the scheme were, however, before long, extended to all classes of small remitters. Each of the three partners advanced $5,000 to carry on the business, and they appear, during the greater portion of the period named, to have gained therefrom an annual profit of about $1,000 each. The per centage charged was 8d. in the £1 sterling, (or 3½ per cent.) out of which had to be defrayed the salaries of clerks, the commission to country Postmasters, and the profits of the partners. If the sum to be forwarded exceeded $10, a stamp duty of 25 cents was levied by Government, which had to be added to the Commission. Five guineas (about $26) was the highest amount which could be thus remitted, and the charge of commission, stamp and postage of the letter which contained the advice of the money order would raise the cost of this mode of remittance to over 5 per cent. Sir ROWLAND HILL now performs the same service for one-tenth the former cost, and this, too, at a profit to the British Government of over $140,000 per annum.

On Dec. 6, 1838, this money-order business became an official department of the Post-office, the three partners receiving due compensation. The Commission was then reduced to a fixed charge of 12 cents for sums of $10 and under, and of 36 cents for sums of over $10 and not exceeding $25; beyond which sum no order was issued. Though a chief clerk and two assistants were appointed to do all the business the public brought to them, it could only be done at a loss to the department, as people could not afford to increase even the reduced charges for commission, by the then heavy rates of postage for their letters of advice. When money-orders were in the first instance issued, they were on separate slips of paper, thus, according to the Postal regulations of that period, necessitating a double rate of postage; this was, however, afterwards obviated by the order being given at the head of a sheet of letter-paper.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM.

There can be no doubt that to penny-postage must be attributed the gigantic money-order system, which now flourishes in full activity, and which has advanced with more rapid strides than any other department of the British Post-office. During the first year of the penny-postage, 1840, the commission on Post-office orders was reduced to six and twelve cents respectively, for the transmissions of the two grades of sums already named. The double reduction—of postage and of commission—had a most prodigious effect upon the transactions of the money-order department. In the three months ending Feb. 5, 1841, the amount paid on these orders was $237,160, against $40,705 in the corresponding months of the previous year.

The progress of the money-order system, since it was reorganized and became a department of the Post-office, is exhibited in the following table, in which is stated the number of orders issued and the aggregate amount thereof in each year:

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDERS.

	No. of Orders issued.	Aggregate amount of Orders issued.
1839	188,921	1,565,620
1840	887,797	4,804,875
1841	1,552,945	15,037,533
1842	2,111,980	21,695,885
1843	2,561,523	25,564,200
1844	2,896,803	28,476 975
1845	3,176,128	32,066,895
1846	3,515,979	35,535,280
1847	4,031,186	39,515,885
1848	4,203,651	40,756,470
1849	4,248,891	40,765,215
1850	4,439,713	42,472,490
1851	4,661,025	44,402,100
1852	4,947,525	47,191,385
1853	5,215,290	49,580,975
1854	5,466,244	52,312,025
1855	5,897,412	55,046,395
1856	6,178,982	59,027,810
1857	6,399,103	60,901,365
1858	6,660,396	63,310,595
1859	6,968,108	66,554,050
1860		69,000,000

The average annual increase of money orders for the five years ending 1859 was 5 per cent., the greatest increase during that period being in 1856, when it was 7½ per cent. over the preceding year. We find the number of orders issued at the present time to be thirty-eight times the number they were in 1839, and it has more than quadrupled since 1841, which may be considered the first complete year under the present system. In other words, more orders are now issued in a single week than were issued in nine months of the former year, or in one month of the latter. The comparative increase in the value of the orders issued is still greater, the amount being at the present time forty-five times what it was in 1838; but the increase in value over 1841 is about on a par with the increase in the number. In glancing down the above table, it is curious to note how closely the number and value of the orders have kept pace, the average value of each order being in every year about $10.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

For the first ten years after the government of the Post-office usurped the privilege of issuing money orders, the business thereof was carried on at a loss, and the expenses of the Department, for which a distinct staff had to be organized, exceeded the profits. At the end of the tenth year the turning-point was reached, and during the second decade of existence the money-order office has annually increased its profits, and is now the source of a large revenue. In Ireland, however, there has been a loss throughout the entire period, but this loss has been annually decreasing in amount, and has now all but dwindled away. The year 1848 was the last in which the money-order system of the United Kingdom was a charge upon the resources of the Post-office. In that year the loss was $528,725; in the previous year, 1847, it was $53,000. The progress from that period will be found in the following table of

PROFITS OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Year.		Year.	
1849	$1,610	1855	101,260
1850	16,180	1856	113,370
1851	37,165	1857	120,875
1852	55,445	1858	129,080
1853	70,745	1859	145,575
1854	80,855		

To give a comparative view of the number and value of the money orders issued in each of the three kingdoms, we quote the figures of the year 1859. In that year 5,983,133 orders, to the amount of $56,790,285, were issued in England; 498,828, to the amount of $4,458,375, in Ireland; and 528,147, to the amount of $5,005,990, in Scotland. The commission gave a profit, after deducting expenses, in England, of $138,900, and in Scotland of $10,095; in Ireland there was a loss of $3,420. The number of orders gives an average of one for every three persons in England, for every six in Scotland, and for every thirteen in Ireland.

More than 38,000 post-office orders have been known to be paid in one day in England and Wales; but this has been at Christmas time, and evidently is a proof that the system is made available as a medium for forwarding money presents at that period.

On Jan. 1, 1860, there were 2,481 money-order offices in the United Kingdom; the number of post-offices at that period being 11,412, of which 825 were head-offices, and 10,587 sub-offices. In addition to these there were 1,905 rural letter-boxes, making the whole number of public receptacles for letters, 13,370. It will thus appear that one office in every four or five is authorized to issue and pay money-orders.

In London double the number of orders are paid than are issued; in the large, and especially manufacturing towns, there is a great excess of payments, whilst in the fashionable cities and in the country towns, the excess is the other way. This proves that the post-office and its money-order department are brought very considerably into requisition in the purchase, and oftimes in the transmission of goods from the tradesmen of the larger cities. A vast number of money-orders are called into use in answer to advertisements, and many tradesmen have considerably widened the circles to their connection in this way.

HEAD MONEY-ORDER OFFICE IN LONDON.

The business of this department is carried on in a separate building, situate in the same street as, and not far distant from, the General Post-office. It is in itself a large establishment—large enough to be a very considerable Post-office—with extensive cellarage branching off into interminable groves of letters of advice and receipts, all methodically arranged for reference. The room in which the orders are issued, and paid, has a flavor of banking and money. It has a long bankers' counter, where clerks sit behind iron gratings, with their wooden bowls of cash, and their little scales for weighing gold; and vistas of pigeon-holes stretch out behind them. Here from 10 till 4 o'clock, keeping the swing-doors on the swing all day, all sorts and conditions of people come and go. The number of pigeon-holes in use corresponds with the number of money-order offices in the United Kingdom. When an order is presented for payment, the clerk goes straight to the hole marked with the name of the town it has been issued from. If the orders correspond in every respect with the advice, the cash is instantly paid. If a money order is required, a printed form is filled up by the applicant, (who has to observe certain regulations, which we shall hereafter mention,) the amount for which the order is required, with the commission, is paid, and the blanks in the printed order are speedily filled up by the clerk, and the order delivered to the applicant.

Many curious scenes take place with the uneducated visitors to the office, who appear at times to be much mystified as to the nature and properties of money orders. The belief has more than once been manifested at a money-order office window, that the mere payment of the commission would be sufficient to procure an order for £5. An Irish gentleman, who had been told that a money-order for £5 only cost sixpence, one fine day, (leaving his head at the door,) entered the central office and demanded an order for the amount named, on a Tipperary Post-office, for which he tendered (probably congratulating himself upon having hit upon so good an investment) sixpence!

It required a lengthened argument to prove to him that he would have to pay the £5 as well as the sixpence, into the office before his friend could receive the amount required in Tipperary. And he went away, after all, evidently convinced that his not having this order was one of the personal wrongs of Ireland, and one of the particular injustices done to hereditary bondsmen only.

The accounts of the twenty-five hundred money-order offices in the United Kingdom are all dealt with in this head office, by about two hundred clerks. So promptly and accurately are these accounts posted up, that a balance of the whole Kingdom as to money orders is struck daily; and by 2 o'clock the state of each Deputy's (or Postmaster's) account can be accurately ascertained—what he owes or what is due him—up to the latest postal communication.

The result of a change in this department, from a loss to a profit, was principally brought about by a more systematic organization of and a reduction of expenditure in the head office; for, despite the prodigious increase in the business of the department, its efficiency had, in 1852, been doubled, whilst its cost had been almost halved. Seventy-eight superfluous ledgers had been superseded, and the labor of sixty clerks thereby saved: the size of the money orders and advices had been reduced, and the expense of paper and print alone thus diminished by $5,400 per annum; whilst the abolition of separate advices of each transaction had economized the number of letters by forty-six thousand weekly. These economical reforms had, in 1852, effected a saving in the money-order office, alone, equal to $85,000 per annum. As compared with the greatly-increased business of the office at the present day the saving must now be considerably greater.

There are more than one hundred branch money-order offices in the London District, about half of which are situated within three miles from the General Post-office.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING MONEY-ORDERS.

The money-order is a printed document, with blanks, about the size of one of our bank bills. It authorizes the Postmasters to whom it is addressed to pay the person mentioned in the letter of advice of the Postmaster issuing the order the sum named thereon. The letter of advice is sent direct, through the mails, from Post-office to Post-office; and the order is delivered to the person paying the money, who is recommended to forward it in a separate envelope to that which contains the information which the receiver is required to possess before he can get the order cashed.

Requisition forms are supplied by Postmasters at the rate of five for a cent, but it is not compulsory that they should be used. The applicant for a money order, which must not contain any fractional part of a penny, must furnish the full surname and at least one Christian name of both the remitter and payee, and give the address of the former. The latter, on application for payment, must be enabled to sign the order in the exact name in behalf of which it has been obtained, and to give the remitter's name and address. However, if the remitter or payee be a peer, firm, &c., the usual title or designation is sufficient, and if payment is made through a bank, the remitter's name and address is not required on payment, it being sufficient that the order is duly receipted. The holder of the money order is always at liberty to direct that the same shall be paid through a bank, by crossing the order in the form in which checks so required to be paid are crossed in England.

There are certain regulations in reference to the issuing of duplicates in the case of lost or miscarried orders, the transfer of payment from one office to another, the stoppage of payment, &c., in which cases a second commission is required.

The Post-office is no longer liable on account of an order, when it is once paid, by whomsoever it may have been presented. Presentation of an order must be made before the end of the second calendar month after that upon which it has been issued. If made later, a new order and a new commission are required, and if not made before the end of the twelfth month after issue, all claim to the same is lost. The proceeds of these lapsed orders, as well as all money found in "dead letters," the writers of which cannot be found, is paid over to a fund for the purpose of assisting the officers of the Post-office to insure their lives. These amount of the unclaimed orders was, in 1858, $9,510, and in 1859, $10,965.

The Postmaster-General, in a recent report, stated that it was proposed to extend the scale to orders of $50; this, however, seems scarcely necessary, as when a larger sum than $25 is required to be remitted, it is easy to obtain two or more orders. He also stated that it was proposed to place it in the power of any person, by using, as the case may be, a two or a four cent stamp, besides paying the commission, to direct that his money-order shall not be payable till ten days after date, so as to give time to obtain an acknowledgment before the order is cashed.

COLONIAL MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

In June, 1859, the money-order system was extended to Canada, between which time and the end of the year nearly 4,000 orders were issued in Canada, on the United Kingdom, and about 1,150 in the United Kingdom on Canada; the average amount of each order being rather more than $15. It was thought prudent, in the first instance, to make the commission rather high—viz., fourfold that for an inland money-order, which the Postmaster-General afterward suggested should be lessened. Money-order offices had been previously (in May, 1856,) established in Malta and Gibraltar, the rate being treble that for an inland order.

This enlargement of the money-order system has worked so satisfactorily, that it is leading to the extension of the system to other colonies. The Postmaster-General stated that he was convinced that such an extension would be productive of much good; would save much money that now probably runs to waste; would afford great relief to many weak and aged persons separated by the broad ocean from the younger and more vigorous members of their family, and would materially promote self-supporting emigration.

The seamen in the Royal navy, when on foreign service, are now enabled to send money home to their families, by means of money-orders, obtainable through the Paymaster of the ship in which each man may be serving. It is also worthy of remark that, during the war in the Crimea, the money-order system was extended to Constantinople, Scutari, and Balaklava, at the beginning of 1856; and at the close of that year the sum which had been thus transmitted to their families at home by the soldiers, sailors, and army-works corps was not less than $350,000.

MONEY ORDERS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

We have already pointed out some objectionable features in the bill, now before Congress, for the introduction of the money-order system into the United States. The English system has been brought to that state of perfection that we feel satisfied that we had far better copy it in all its entirety and with all its simplicity, than attempt any mere adaptation thereof. The stamp of great success which is so indelibly impressed upon that system is its best recommendation, and should be its passport for our acceptation thereof. But we must not look for the same success for the system in the United States that it has met in the United Kingdom. It must be remembered that there is no paper money in England of less value than twenty-five dollars, and in Scotland and Ireland, of five dollars: consequently money-orders are the only medium for the transmission of smaller sums per post, with the exception of coin and postage-stamps, to the use of both of which there are naturally great objections. However, there can be no doubt but that such orders will soon become a favorite medium for remittances, from the fact that the amount remitted is almost positive to reach the person for whom it is intended, from the avoidance of the heavy discount upon bank bills passing to a distance, and from the convenience of being enabled to forward the fractional part of a dollar, so that the exact sum required can be represented.

DR. LIEBER ON THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Martial Law in the United States—Who Shall Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus?—Consideration of the Two Views—The Question Not so Important as Many Think—Legislatures Can be Tyrannical—No Analogy Between the Writ of Habeas Corpus in England and the United States—Consideration of the "War Power" Spoken of by John Quincy Adams.

The following is the closing lecture of Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER'S interesting course:

In relation to the *habeas corpus* in the United States, I may say it is different from what it is in England. Here, this whole subject is connected with points of law peculiarly our own.

I have shown you that Martial law, especially within a country, relates to the police in a great measure. Now, the *habeas corpus* is established for the very reason of protecting a man against the police power of the Executive.

In England, it is an act; it is not an act in the United States; it is settled by the Constitution. That is a law that is beyond the power of the law makers of Congress. It secures the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to every citizen forever. It uses the word "privilege" for the first time with reference to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The English act does not use the word. It says: "The *privilege* of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except in cases of rebellion and invasion. This is settled forever. It is not as the English act, for the Parliament can suspend or abolish it entirely there, as it is the highest power by the English Constitution; yet here the Constitution is the highest power, and that Constitution secures the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* forever. The Constitution was obliged to say, and not Congress, in order that it might be suspended in cases of rebellion and invasion, because the framers of our Constitution were not such errant fools as to think that, in the midst of war, as if the English army were occupying New-York, and the American army around them, that the General could wait to go through with the forms of law. He must act; they knew this very well; they were mostly military men, or at least practical men. They knew very well that when there is rebellion, it must be put down. You cannot trifle about the writ of *habeas corpus*: you must act, and every one in the country must acknowledge that the Executive must have power to arrest and imprison for the time. The Constitution allows martial law in the cases of rebellion and invasion only. It could not help allowing this, for absolute necessity demands it.

But the question, who has the right to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Constitution does not answer. There are two opinions about this question; some say that the right of *suspending* it belongs clearly to the Legislature, by analogy from the English writ of *habeas corpus*, from which we have the whole idea; others say the President may suspend it in cases of sudden rebellion, and give the power to military men. They say the Constitution gives the power to the President to repress rebellion, and therefore, naturally, he must have the right to suspend the writ for the time of the rebellion; moreover, they say, what if the rebellion breaks out when Congress was not assembled, shall the safety of the country be jeopardized because Congress is not in session; shall the whole Government be broken up and society be lost, the country be given up, merely to follow the principles of constitutional liberty, however precious they may be? Even this would be beaten down and the whole Government upset.

Important and interesting as this topic may be, it is not as important as it appears to many at first sight, whether the Legislature has, or the President, the right to suspend it. It is not to be suspended when there is *danger*, but it is only to be suspended in cases of *invasion* and actual rebellion. There is nothing vague about this; it is not when the President thinks it should be suspended, and when we think it should not be: rebellion and invasion are pretty plain, palpable things; there is no discussion about them.

Those are mistaken who think that personal liberty is secured by giving the suspension of the privilege to the Legislature. Legislatures become as arbitrary as single men often. I wish to allude here to a principle which I have treated more at large in my political ethics—that is, those young men who prepare themselves to understand citizenship fully, and the laws of freedom perfectly, ought to remember that although all ethics teach that there is no division of responsibility, although it is a well settled fact that five men cannot commit murder together, and each one only commit one-fifth part of the murder; for there are, in such a case, five murderers, which was been adopted by lawyers, and is now a well established fact in science and morals, and must be acknowledged as true,—yet men will always act as though there was a divisibility of the responsibility of men, and you will find as you read history, and by observing closely your own times, that bodies of men are willing to commit crimes, or do that which is wrong, which not a single one composing this body would have had the immoral courage to do alone. Many instances might be cited to illustrate this. You must know very well that students will get together at a meeting and pass resolutions and stick to things which not one of them would have the courage to do for himself. Our members of Congress have withheld their votes to pay a debt which each single man would have felt himself bound to pay—the debt of a Frenchman who sent over arms, 500 francs worth, which was not paid at the time because they had not the money—and afterwards they voted to pay $500,000, and they wanted the whole or none. I have known men who were members, when it came up, and they said it was due in them, but still they did not vote for it; they thought they did not incur any responsibility, yet, morally speaking, each one who voted for not paying it is just as guilty as each of the five men who committed the murder together. You must not think that Parliaments and Congresses are always in favor of liberty; they have become as tyrannical as any other branch of the Government, and sometimes more so, because of this feeling, that there is a divisibility of moral responsibility. Madison used a most striking expression, which made a deep impression, in the debates upon the Constitution—"Let us not draw all things into the legislative vortex." It shows, by his using this term, that he knew very well that Congresses or Parliaments were by no means like a council of archangels, and that the danger should be avoided.

If, however, you were to ask, is there no danger if the Executive has the limited right to suspend the *habeas corpus*? I answer, certainly there is. You have only to imagine a very brilliant genius at the head of our army—a military genius—so he could, like WASHINGTON, command an army himself, and give him this power in addition, and the danger is very great. But I do not believe it would be any less dangerous if, in such a case, the power was vested in Congress, because such men command Parliaments also with their genius. Place such a man as NAPOLEON on a throne anywhere and you will see danger.

I would say, first of all, I would not give much for the argumentum proclaimed on the ground of danger alone; essentially important things are always dangerous; if they cannot be avoided, we must guard against them; mere danger alone does not show that the thing is wrongness.

Second—Real danger does not seem to me to be very great in the United States, because the power is only given to suspend the privilege in two palpable, plain cases. The President must have the power, whether the power is given first by the Legislature, or whether he derives it from the Constitution, and it seems to me as if it could make no essential difference.

Third—What shall the President do if the danger arrives, if the fact is patent that rebellion is at hand, and Congress is not in session? It is just as if you allow him to shoot the enemy down and yet not to use any gunpowder;—the necessity of action in such a case is very decided. However necessary it is in common life that the offence, or crime, should be distinctly proved, there is no one who has any experience but knows that a man may do an immense amount of mischief and keep perfectly clear of the law. Many men live a life of successive rascality and yet keep without the reach of the law. Law is not made to prevent all rascality, for there are so many ways that crimes may be committed; bad persons may commit wrongs with regard to the education and examples given to their children, yet they cannot be punished, because it would be a fearful law that tried to prevent this—it would be dangerous. I do not wish to say that we should not pay attention to danger. I only say there is nothing essentially important that is not dangerous. Fire, air, light, love, religious knowledge are dangerous, and the argument of danger would not be good against them; these all lead to great evils.

There are equally honest men on both sides of this question. Congress has so far sanctioned the assumption of the power to suspend the privilege by the President and held him free from all responsibility; they saw the necessity of it. Of course the matter is not legally settled thereby.

See, for the argument on the side of the power of the President to suspend the privilege, Hon. HORACE BINNEY'S classical pamphlet, and also a pamphlet by Prof. JOEL PARKER, Cambridge, 1862. See, also, the opinion of Attorney-General of the United States, which he gave when Congress met last time but one, July 12, 1861. See for the other side the opinion of Chief-Justice TANEY, in the case of JOHN MERRIMAN, as well as certain articles in the Boston *Courier*, signed G. T. C.—GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. (Some are not signed at all.) The argument of analogy is raised in these articles, which leads me to make a few remarks on this subject.

Those persons that are entirely for the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, use the argument of analogy. They say we have the writ of *habeas corpus* from England, and as the mother is the source, we ought to adopt likewise the view they have, that Parliament alone can suspend it; therefore Congress here only can suspend it. This is feeble, because the analogy does not hold. It is not true that they are the same. Parliament is something entirely different from Congress. It is a legislative assembly, yet it is called omnipotent—there is nothing above it. Who in England could have the right to suspend the act of Parliament—to abolish it? Of course the one that enacts it.

Second—The analogy does not hold, because in England it is a mere act. The act of the *habeas corpus* does not, and is not a constitutional provision. It is not *law*, in the common sense of the word,—a fundamental principle, that stands above all other law.

Third—In great or sudden danger some one may assume the power in England. The Prime Minister may break through the law which surrounds him, and afterward he may go to Parliament, and say he has done this, and ask an act of indemnity, for he did it for the public welfare. No man can do this here. A man must have the law on his side here, or he must be impeached, or else they pass it over in silence. Congress cannot pass a law that shall make what was fundamentally and constitutionally bad, right,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 15, 1862.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....	93⅛	1270 Erie Railway.....	36¼
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¼	100 do.....	s30 36⅜
1,500 T. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.....	100	200 do.....	b30 36⅝
3,000 do...indorsed	99⅜	200 do.....	b15 37
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '68.	97⅛	300 do.....	b30 37
3,500 Ill. Canal R. Bs..	98	100 do.....	b20 37
1,000 Ill. Coupon 8. '62	99	150 do.....	38⅞
8,000 Ill. Coupon 8. '70	90¾	50 do.....	s30 36¾
4,000 Ill. Coupon 8. '66	98	200 Erie R. Pref.....	62⅜
1,000 Ills Coupon B. '79	91	250 do.....	62¾
2,000 Ill. War Loan....	89⅜	50 do.....	b30 62⅝
2,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	60½	100 do.....	62⅝
10,000 do.....	60⅝	200 do.....	b30 62⅝
10,000 do.....	s60 60½	100 do.....	62¾
1,000 Missouri 6s.....	53⅜	50 do.....	s30 62⅝
5,000 do.....	53⅜	50 do.....	62⅝
25,000 do.....s60	53⅜	500 Erie R. Ass. Scrip..	60
20,000 do.....b10	53⅜	25 Bar. Railroad Pref.	32
1,000 Md. 6s in 5s H. & St. Jos. R. R..	62½	100 do.....	b30 32⅜
45,000 Caliborn 7s.....	87½	250 do.....	b30 32⅜
1,000 do.....	87⅜	100 Mich. Central R....	57⅝
5,000 Erie 4th Mor. Bs.	86⅜	8 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	24⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs.	99¾	7 M. So. & N. I. R. bt	49
4,000 do.....	99⅜	100 do.....	48¾
12,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p.c.	99	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	66¾
4,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	73	50 do.....s30	66
5,000 T. H. & A. R. 1st M.	94⅛	1000 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S	95
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	87	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	18¾
10,500 Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	47	100 do.....	19⅜
25 Bank of Commerce..	89	2 do.....	s10 18
10 Metropolitan Bank..	96⅞	170 do.....	18
27 East River Bank....	85	50 Ga. & Chic. R.....	69⅝
10 Hanover Bank.....	73½	50 do.....	69⅝
20,000 American Gold..	101⅞	50 do.....b30	70
5,000 do.....	101⅞	50 do.....b10	70
40,000 do.....b60	101⅞	50 do.....	70
45,000 do.....b30	101⅞	100 do.....b30	70¾
20,000 do.....s30	101⅞	1200 Cle. & To. R...s30	47⅜
5,000 do.....s10	101⅝	200 do.....s30	47⅜
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co..	88¾	200 do.....b30	47⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co..s30	96	100 do.....	47⅜
50 do.....	95½	100 do.....b5	47⅜
80 Brun. C. L. Co.....	6	50 Chic. & R. I. R....	81⅞
3 N. Y. Central R.....	84	50 do.....	57⅜
100 do.....s60	83⅞	250 do.....b60	57⅜
50 do.....	83⅞	50 do.....b30	57⅜
100 Hudson River R....	37	900 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	21
30 Del., L. & West. R.	84	50 do.....b10	24
100 Harlem R.....s30	13⅜	10 M. & P. Du C. 1st pf.	79¼
400 do.....	13¾	50 M. & P. Du C. 2d pf.	56

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	93¾	200 Erie Railway.....	36⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg	93¾	100 do.....s60	36⅝
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	87	100 do.....b30	36⅝
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes.....small.	100	200 do.....b15	36⅝
2,000 Mo. State 6's.....	53⅜	50 Erie R. Pref.....s30	62⅜
5,000 Ten. State 6's, '90.	60¼	100 do.....s60	62⅜
2,000 Ill. War Loan....	89	150 do.....b30	62⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7's.....	96⅜	240 do.....	62⅜
3,000 E. R. 1st M. B....	106	200 do.....b10	62⅜
5,000 E. R. 4th M. B....	87	100 Harlem R. Pref.....	32¾
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B. '83	93¾	150 Mich. Cen. R.....	57⅜
1,000 Il. Riv. R. 2d M. B	82	100 M. S. & N. I. R. s30	49
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.....	94	250 Panama Railroad..	121½
5,000 Cley. & Tol. S. F. B	56	100 Ill. Cn. R. Scp....	66⅛
5 Bank of Commerce.	89	100 do.....	s30 66
10 Bank of N. America	89	125 Gal. & Chicago R..	70
20 Broadway Bank....	125½	100 do.....b60	70½
50 do.....	125	260 Clsvs. & Tol. R....	47¾
40 Continental Bank..	82	250 do.....	47
5,000 Am. Gold.....	101¾	100 do.....s15	47¾
75 Pacific Mail S. Co..	96⅜	100 dn.....b5	47¾
30 N. Y. Cen. R.....	83⅛	350 do.....	47⅜
13 do.....	83⅜	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	57½
150 M. S. & N. Ind. R...	24	30 do.....	b30 57½
100 do.....	24⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C. R..	24

MONDAY, March 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was active in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, while there was a falling off, as compared with the same week last season, in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The deficiency is mainly from the absence of cotton, considerable parcels of which were going to Europe from New-York this time last year. The movement of Flour and Provisions both by rail from the interior and by export to Europe, continues large. The Winter traffic over the great New-York lines, for February, was by far the heaviest ever reported for that month. There is some improvement in the Jobbing trade to the Southwest, including the region usually supplied before the war with goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railrosd and up the Cumberland. Both these channels have been reopened to business as far as Nashville, but the depreciation and ruin brought upon the paper currency of Tennessee by the rebel conspiracy are such as to render the operations of trade exceedingly difficult and uncertain. The case, however, will be altered after the restoration of quiet is so far trusted by the surrounding country as to indnce the sale and shipment of produce. The Currency, also, will soon receive an infnsion of United States Notes through the army expenditures on the Cumberland. The Tobacco and iron trade from the lower part of the River has been restored by the removal of all restrictions upon the outward shipment of these staples. The prospect is fair that Capt. FOOTE, with his fleet of gun and mortar boats will be at Memphis before the close of the present week, and the evidences of a returning sense of reason and prudence among the substantial citizens of that place are now such as to make it almost certain that the National occupation will be as easy, and the restoration of quiet as prompt as at Nashville. If so, the restoration of trade and free navigation will soon be made general to the State of Tennessee.

The course of Money and Exchange affairs for the week was to increased ease in both departments. The rapid distribution of United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds to the public rates at or above the terms upon which the Banks received them from the Government, has induced the Banks to extend their ordinary line of Loans and Discounts, while diminishing through the process referred to, their Loans to Government. The former now stands about $83,250,000, as against $80,100,000 at the close of the previous week. At the same time their depositore have made further considerable transfers into United States Securities or to the Sub-Treasury on temporary deposit. The terms for Money both at Bank and on the Street are 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks hold $30,890,000 in Specie, being a moderate increase on the previous week, after the export of about $800,000. Exchange, from the continued decline in Gold, down to 101⅛@101¼ ₱ cent., cannot be quoted on actual sales, at the close of the week, over 111¼@112 ₱ cent.

The feeling in financial circles has been further improved by the tenor of the private advices from England on American affairs and credit by the last steamer. The reaction was already quite marked, and the prediction was ventured by some of our friends in London that a few more successes of the National arms would inspire a renewed interest in the recently much abused Public Stocks of the United States. As these hold out an inducement for gradual moderate purchases on this side, while Exchange is in favor of London, it is not unlikely that they will be resorted to, particularly as no effort has been made nor will be made to push their negotiation abroad in round sums. The demand will be the more gratifying from its voluntary nature, and the compliment the higher to our public credit.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,335,601, against $2,561,175 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,957,208 against $2,350,697 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $788,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few weeks since, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Jan. 31, amounted to.....$60,196,000

Add six weeks since Feb. 1.....	22,324,283
Total entries since July 1.....	$82,520,283
To same date last year.....	151,162,965
Decrease since July 1.....	$68,642,682

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31.....$84,223,000
Add six weeks since Feb. 1.....14,682,075

Total clearances since July 1.....$98,905,075
Against same date last year.....87,249,926

Increased Export this season.....$11,655,149

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to Jan. 31.....$3,634,000
Add six weeks since Feb. 1.....4,899,000

Total since July 1.....$8,533,000
Against same time, 1861.....21,772,600

Decreased Specie Export.....$13,239,100

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New ₱ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861.....	92⅝@93⅛		
New-York Central.....	84@83⅝@84⅛@83⅝		
New-York and Erie.....	36⅜@36¾@36½@36⅝		
Erie Preferred Shares.....	59⅝@58⅞@62⅜@62¾		
Rock Island.....	57⅝@57⅝		
Michigan Guaranteed.....	48¾@47⅞@49@49⅜		
Michigan Southern.....	24⅜@23⅞@25@25		
Michigan Central.....	56⅜@56@56⅝		
Toledo.....	46¼@45⅞@46⅛@47		
Galena.....	68⅜@67⅞@70@69⅜		
Illinois Central.....	65⅜@61⅜@66⅜@66		
Panama.....	119@121⅜		
Pacific Mail.....	94½@95⅜		
Missouris.....	53⅛@51¾@53⅜		
Tennessee.....	61⅜@61½@61		
Hudson River.....	37⅜@36¾		
Harlem Preferred.....	30¾@32¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	18¾@17⅜@19		

The Stock dealings of the past week were very large, and at times much excited. On Monday morning an adverse turn was attempted to be given to the market before the formal meeting of the Board, by large sales of New-York Central on the Street, at 83¼ ₱ cent., on the news from Hampton Roads. Some of the speculative Shares were offered down in the same proportion. This feeling, however, was soon dissipated by the steady opening of the early Board in United States Stocks and most of the State Securities, and when the Share list was reached the demand showed more strength than was anticipated. By Tuesday afternoon the market was altogether stronger than the week before, a decided support being given by the increasing demand for United States Stocks, and the more general interest taken in their advance and distribution by the public. The Banks continued the main sellers, until a number of them were relieved before the close of the week of all the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds and Funded 6 ₱ cents. they desired to part with. The former touched par. The transactions of the week, including private sales, in the Bonds and Stocks of the United States, were not short of three millions, possibly nearer five millions, as a good many contracts were made at Bank on strictly private terms. The stocks of the Northern States have improved in demand with United States, and to the extent they are offered at the Board, the rise is even greater. Among the Railway Shares the speculation is more decidedly marked in Erie's than any other, though all have participated in the demand, and several of the Westerns, like Galena, Michigan Central and Toledo, took a fresh upward turn. New-York Central from 83¼@¾ on Monday morning, went to 84½, and gradually fell back to 83⅞@¾ ₱ cent., no strong speculative support being given to the Stock, while the sellers of Monday continued to resist its recovery and appeared disposed to increase their *short* contracts. Michigan Southerns of both classes, ruled comparatively steady, and Illinois Central advanced on low quotations from England, up to the arrival of the *Africa* on Friday. The letters by that steamer quote 46½ discount, or 53½ ₱ cent. sterling against 65@66 ₱ cent. here. The shares of the Pacific Mail and Panama both improved; the latter being but sparingly offered at the advance of 2½ ₱ cent. The general market, late on Saturday, closed steady, though at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on Erie and the Western Shares from the Second Board sales.

There was a large and buoyant rise in Bank Shares through the week. The following were the bids on Saturday:

New-York.....	91	Ocean.....	74
Manhattan.....	125	Mercantile.....	101
Merchants'.....	92	American Exchange.	88¾
Mechanics'.....	97	Pacific.....	110
Union.....	93	Chatham.....	72
America.....	100	Bank of the Republic	92
City.....	110	Bank of N. America.	90
Phenix.....	91½	Hanover.....	72
North River.....	65	Metropolitan.....	95½
Chemical.....	400	Shoe and Leather....	90
Butchers' & Drovers'.	108	Corn Exchange.....	90
Merchants' Ex.....	78	Continental.....	80
Seventh Ward.....	115	St. Nicholas.....	82
State of New-York..	85	Marine.....	100
Commerce.....	89	Commonwealth.....	80
Mech. B'k'g Ass.....	80½	Imp. & Traders'....	95
Broadway.....	125	Park.....	100

The Railway mortgages have ruled generally firm, and some of them are 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. The following were the bids on Saturday:

N. Y. Ceo. sixes.....	95	N. Ind. Gosb. Line....	99½
N. Y. Cen. sixes, r'les.	90	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₱c.	91
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo..	50
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.....	84
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '66.	102	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 ₱ c.	94½
N. Y. Cen. coup., '76.	102½	L. C. & Ill. L. G. Bds..	16
Erie first, '68.....	106	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	87
Erie seconds, '84.....	99	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	46
Erie seconds, '79.....	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	16
Erie thirds, '83.....	93	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	65
Erie fourths, '80.....	86	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	77
Erie fifths, '85.....	77	Tol. & Wab. seconds...	46
Hudson, 1st, '69.....	103½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds...	45
Hudson seconds, a. f. '85	95¾	M. & P. Du C. firsts....	88½
Hudson thirds.....	81	Galena & Chic. firsts..	100
Hudson conv. '67.....	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Harlem firsts, '69-'73....	99½	N. J. Cen. secoods.....	102⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '69-'72	94⅝	Rome and Wat.....	45
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱c.....	99	Clev. and Palns. thirds	70
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts.	92⅞	E. Penn. firsts (Mcl.)..	67
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	75¾	Warren Railroad.....	80
N. Indiana firsts.....	90		

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of February, 1862, were.....$603,029 67
Earnings February, 1861.....391,932 27

Increase.....$211,097 40

Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, March 15, 1862. Total receipts, $279,857; for Customs, $135,000; total payments, $1,012,647; total balance, $5,462,937.

A sale of 250 shares of the New-York and New-Haven Stock, what is called "genuine," is to be made by auction to-morrow by Mr. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

Continued Activity—Large Receipts for Duty—Receipts of the Present Year—Probable Amount of Revenue for the First Quarter of the Year—How it will Compare with that of Other Years—Busy Times in the Warehouse Department—Receipts from Bonded Goods—Probable Revenue of the United States for 1862—Decisions Under the Tariff—Appraisement of Damaged Goods.

The business of the Custom-house at this port continues to be very heavy, being still on the increase, exceeding that transacted at this season of the year 1861 by nearly one-half, and nearly equalling that transacted at this period of the year 1860. The high rates of duty now levied on most articles which we are compelled to import from foreign countries has had the effect to greatly increase the revenues from duties thus levied. The Supplemental Tariff act of last December, imposing a higher rate of duty than that previously levied on tea, coffee and sugar, went into effect at a most opportune moment. By the prompt passage of this act the Government has been enabled to receive large amounts of duties on these articles. Indeed, the heavy receipts of the past two months were due to the high rates of duty imposed on these articles, rather than to an increased importation of general merchandise. The importation of sugar and coffee, in particular, was very heavy during those months. One of the principal features of the business of the last week or two has been the increase in the quantity of tea imported. Of this, several large cargoes have recently arrived in vessels direct from China, and still more is on the way hither. One firm of this City engaged in the China trade, it is said, has, on its way to this country, tea on which duties to the amount of $200,000 will be required.

The business of the warehouse department has been quite active since the passage of the act of August, by which the time allowed importers to leave their goods in bond was limited to three months, The effect of the passage of this measure has been to largely increase the receipts of the Department. Many large invoices of coffee, tea and sugar, as well as many of other articles of merchandise, have been placed in bond since last Summer, the importers receiving a temporary advantage from the warhousing privilege of which they have been glad to avail. The receipts of duty for the first two months of the present year were as follows:

January.....	$3,351,657 22
February.....	3,565,063 83
Total.....	$6,916,721 05

The following statement will show how they compare with those of the last two years:

Receipts of January and February:

1860.....	$7,277,209 45	1862.....	$6,916,721 05
1861.....	4,567,939 16		

The receipts of the Warehouse Department during these months of the past two years and of the present one, were as follows:

1860.....	$1,156,178 95	1862.....	$2,536,943 82
1861.....	1,750,605 25		

From the above it appears that the receipts of the Department this year have been more than double those of 1860, notwithstanding the decreased importations as compared with those of that year, and that they have also largely exceeded those of last year. The decrease in importations has been more than compensated for by the increased rates of duty. At the beginning of the year 1860, the importation of dry goods and general merchandise was very great, the demand for foreign goods being sufficient to warrant it; the Tariff act of 1857, which was not a revenue tariff, not imposing any rate of duty above 30 per cent ad valorem, was then in operation. In 1861, at the same season, the bonded warehouses were filled with foreign merchandise, the stock of dry goods of foreign manufacture, especially, being large. Indeed, the quantity of goods placed in store during the months of December, 1860, and January and February, 1861, has, perhaps, never been equaled, and was only approached in 1857 when the financial panic suddenly caused foreign goods to be difficult of sale.

The business transacted and the amount of money received for duties during the present month, have been in excess of that transacted and received during either of the two preceding months. The receipts for the first ten business days of March were $1,966,600, a sum which is greater than that received during the whole of either of seven months of 1861. If the receipts continue in this proportion, they will be over $5,000,000 for the month, an amount twice as large as that received during any month of 1861, and exceeding that received in any month of 1860 by $500,000. Should the receipts for March reach these figures, those of the first quarter of the year will be over $12,000,000. By a reference to the tables of receipts for duty in 1860, we find that those of the first quarter of the year were about one-third of the total receipts for the year; a similar proportion is manifested by the tables for 1861. It is fair, then, to suppose that the receipts for January, February and March, 1862, will, under the most unfavorable circumstances, be equal to one-third of the receipts of the year; if this be true, the revenue at this port for the year will reach the sum of $36,000,000. But, we think the state of affairs in this country will be so changed long before the year shall have ended, that the receipts for duty will largely exceed this amount. It must be borne in mind that the estimate made above is, from the figures, indicative of the business of the port during three months of great uncertainty and doubt when the market has been exposed to influences which would cause the prices of merchandise to fluctuate and perhaps to depreciate. With the advance of our armies, with the victory of our arms, with the flight and defeat of the rebels, with the restoration of State after State to the Union, with the crushing of the rebellion, the markets will be buoyant, the encouragement to importers be increased, and the revenue, in consequence, augmented. It must be remembered, also, that the stock of foreign goods in this country has been gradually diminishing, the consumption exceeding the new importations. The result of this must, plainly, be to cause renewed importations when the peace of the land shall have been restored. The demand, too, which we have already said has even now been greater than the supply, by new importations, will be still greater. Again, the whole Southern portion of our Union has been for many months cut off from foreign nations and from its usual supply of foreign merchandise. As each of the States situated in that region is brought back and tranquilized, a demand for the goods of which the inhabitants have so long been destitute, will, in all probability, spring up, and in this way increase the importations and the revenue. We think, then, from these considerations, that the estimate which has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury and by Members of Congress, that the revenue of the whole country for the year will be but $50,000,000, will prove to be an underestimate.

The Treasury Note bill lately passed by Congress contained a provision requiring all duties to be paid either in coin or in the demand notes already issued. Before the passage of this bill, it was lawful and customary to receive certain Treasury notes bearing interest in payment of duties. The notes thus received were the 6 per cent. notes, and those bearing an interest of 10 per cent. and upward. The 7.30 notes were not made receivable for duties. The passage of the act of February, containing the provision above referred to, was construed literally, and orders were issued at the Custom-house not to receive the interest-bearing notes for duties. This order was subsequently revoked, however, and the notes are now accepted. It is well that this decision has been rendered, for the Government should be just in all matters, howsoever insignificant they may be. Each of the notes referred to was issued under a law which made it receivable for *all* public dues, and a statement to the effect that it is thus receivable is printed on its face. To refuse to accept such notes for duties, which are of course "public dues," would be to violate the agreement entered into with the holder of each note bearing the promise on its face.

The following order in reference to the appraisement of damaged merchandise has been issued by Collector BARNEY:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 13, 1862.

On and after this date, no order for appraisement of merchandise damaged on voyage of importation will be issued from this office, unless a certificate from the Wardens of the Port be first presented.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

The following decisions under the Tariff have been lately made by Secretary CHASE:

Extract of Safflower.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1862.

SIR: I have carefully considered the case presented in your report of the 11th ult., of the appeal of J. WUNDERLICH, Esq., from your decision levying a duty of 20 per cent., under the provisions of the 24th section of the Tariff act of the 2d of March, 1861, on the "extract of safflower," as an unenumerated article, manufactured in whole or in part.

"Safflower" is in terms exempted from duty by the Tariff act of 2d of March, 1861, and the importer claims, on that ground, a like exemption for the "extract of safflower." The provisions of the tariff laws make a distinction, in many cases, in regard to the rate of duty between the crude and the *prepared* or manufactured article; and in reference to "safflower," while it makes a specific provision for the flower in its crude state, it makes none for any extract or preparation of "safflower," but leaves it to fall under the general classification of "all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated or provided for," upon which is imposed a duty of 20 per cent.

Your decision in this case is approved.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, &c., New-York.

The Secretary has also made the following decisions, viz.: That "old yellow metal" shall pay 20 per cent.; "wool, worsted and silk shawls, embroidered, shall pay 12 cents per pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. "Buffalo robes" shall pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Farce of Resumption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in this evening's *Commercial* a letter written by JAMES GALLATIN, Esq., President of one of the medium size banks of New-York, recommending the resumption of specie payments. Not being a financier I am unable to decide whether such a step would be wise or not, but having had my temper ruffled by the following action of the Paying Teller of the above bank, I am inclined to think the community will argue with me in judging him not to be the fittest person to recommend it. On the 4th of March inst., I entered the bank with a three-dollar bill of the *National* Bank of New-York, which I had been *hoarding* for the purpose for some weeks, and politely requested the Teller to give me silver for it. Imagine my surprise at being *shortly* refused. "What," I said, "a Bullionist Bank refuse specie for so small an amount?" and repeated my request, and received a rather more positive refusal, which convinced me I had better leave, and did so, inwardly resolving what I would have done had the amount justified the expense of a protest. As gold was about 2¼ per cent. premium that day, I swallowed my indignation, reflecting upon the amount the bank had saved by refusing to redeem their promises. Yours, very respectfully,

LEGAL TENDER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated.—Nos. 245, 246, 247, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 368, 425, 426, 434, 436, 437, 441, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 690, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1160, 1168, 1322, 1345, 1363, 128, 24, 1783, 1356, 1399, 1432, 1868, 1464, 1466, 1595, 1289, 3179, 1432.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 2957, 1065, 1247½, 1319, 1431, 3005, 60½, 1731, 2163, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1502, 1505. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1350, 1276, 1210, 506, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1524. *Part III.*—No. 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1507, 1509, 1513, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1522, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 439, 949, 951, 952, 497, 953, 954, 608, 736, 879, 896, 957, 912, 962, 122. *Part II.*—Nos. 581¾, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 391, 723, 405, 568, 495, 822, 611, 641¾, 629.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Justice Shipman.

Daniel Dorné was put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit money. The evidence tended to show that he attempted to pass a counterfeit quarter of a dollar, and was arrested; and on being searched, there was found upon him a quantity of small coin and of small articles, as if he had been buying them of various small dealers. It was also shown that he had previously passed a counterfeit quarter on two different occasions.

The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for a year and six months, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Phillips, counsel for Crawford, Captain of the slaver *City of Norfolk*, applied to the Court to have him admitted to bail. Judge SHIPMAN said, on the whole, he would not admit him to bail now, as it appeared that the delay was in consequence of his own request: but if he was not tried at the ensuing term, the application might be renewed.

The Coal Trade—All About Certain San Francisco Steamers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Wm. Tyson, et al. vs. *Charles Morgan, et al.*—This was an action to recover freight on a charter party of the ship *Orphan*, chartered in 1850, by J. Howard & Son, of New-York, to carry coal from England to San Francisco, for steamers running on the Pacific Ocean. The claim and interest was for about $43,000.

The steamers *Empire City* and *Crescent City* ran on the Atlantic side, from New-York to Chagres, and the *Sarah Sands*, *New-Orleans* and *Northerner* on the Pacific side, from Panama to San Francisco.

J Howard & Son were interested in all the steamers as owners and charterers, and the other defendants were part owners of some of the ships. Howard & Son were the agents of the ships in New-York, and made large contracts for coal and other supplies, which, as claimed by defendants, were speculations on their own account. Defendants also claimed that the contract was, that the coal and other supplies should be furnished to the ships on the Pacific side, at the market prices at the places of delivery.

The accounts of the ships were kept separately, no accounts being kept of them as a line of steamers, as claimed by defendants.

After the execution of the charter party, and, as alleged, shortly before the arrival of the *Orphan* in San Francisco, J. Howard & Son failed. The Master of the ship refused to deliver the coal to the agent of the ships in San Francisco, without payment of all the money due, and to become due, under the charter party. The plaintiffs libeled the coal in the United States District for California, where it was decided that they had a lien upon the coal. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, which reversed the judgment of lien of the Court below, and ordered that the coal, or the proceeds thereof, be delivered to the agent of the steamers in California. In the meantime, the coal had been sold by the United States Marshal, and the proceeds paid into Court pending the appeal; but by some unexplained process, as alleged, nothing was ever realized from the proceeds, no part thereof ever coming into the hands of the agent.

The plaintiffs claiming that the steamers constituted a line, brought this action against the other owners, some of whom were interested only in a portion of the ships for the money due under the charter party in suit, or joint owners in the alleged line of steamers.

The defendants denied that there was a line of steamers, or that there was any arrangement to form a continuous line. They averred that the steamers were not connected in interest, receipts or liabilities, but ran each on its own account, and that each was charged with its own expenses, and credited with its own earnings. They also set up as a defense that Howard & Son were entirely unauthorized to incur liabilities on the part of the other defendants; that they were merchants doing business on their own account in the supply of Pacific steamers, as a speculation, and that the credit resulting in the present claim, was given wholly to them, and not to the other owners, now made defendants.

The defendants also claimed a set-off for the loss of the coal by the plaintiffs' proceedings in the United States Courts.

When the plaintiffs rested their case, the complaint was dismissed, and judgment given for defendants.

E. H. Owen, B. Cutting and Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiffs.

Daniel Lord and John Sherwood for defendants.

A Transaction in Real Estate—How a Mortgage was Made and Annulled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Sarah Stothard vs. *Alfred Waller, John Sykes, Jr., et al.*—This was an action to set aside a certain mortgage given by the plaintiff on her separate estate, dated June 1, 1854, purporting to secure the sum of $1,000 and interest to the defendant Waller. The premises are in Hunter-street, Brooklyn. The action was based upon allegations of deception and fraud in obtaining it, and also of no consideration.

The defendants denied the charges made in the complaint, the defendant Sykes causing himself to be made a party defendant, after the suit was commenced, claiming that he was interested in the mortgage to the extent of $500.

Upon the trial, evidence was taken to show that the mortgage was not recorded until the 30th of November, 1857, (being executed in 1854,) and that no interest was ever paid or demanded thereon until about that date, when the principal was requested. The evidence, however, was quite conflicting and contradictory, in respect to the allegations of the plaintiff.

The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff, declaring that the mortgage was null and void, and that all subsequent assignments were also void transactions. This decision was based solely upon the nature of the transaction, irrespective of the issue concerning the plaintiff's claim to a separate estate.

John Cook & Son, for plaintiff; D. T. Walden, for defendants.

Damurrer for Want of Parties—When It May be Taken.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Newbould vs. *Lord, Impleaded, &c., and Same* vs. *Lewis, Impleaded, &c.*—This was a demurrer to the complaint for want of parties, the defendants themselves having no interest in making other parties defendant. The Court held as follows:

MASON, J.—This case comes before the Court on separate demurrers taken to the complaint by Samuel Lord and Wm. J. Lewis. Neither of these defendants, Lord or Lewis, can raise the question by demurrer that the legal representatives of Charles W. Dayton should have been made defendants in this action, as neither of them has any interest in that branch of the case. It is only when the defendant has an interest himself in another's being made defendant, that he can demur for want of parties. It must appear that his interest requires that such other party should be made defendant before he can demur. (14 How. Pr. R. 546, 460.) There is in my judgment a good cause of action stated in the complaint both against Lord and Lewis. If the allegations of the complaint are true, the plaintiff is entitled to have the chattel mortgage given to Lord declared fraudulent and set aside, and as to Lewis the allegation substantially is that Lewis has a property in his possession, and which he fraudulently covers up and claims to be owner of, but which, in fact, belongs to the said Thomas Warrin, and should be devoted to the payment of the plaintiff's judgments.

There is no misjoinder of causes of action, as I understand the rule to be settled by the Court of Appeals. (Reed vs. Striker, 12 Abbott R., 247; Emery vs. Pease, 20 N. Y. Reports, 62; see also 20 Barb. R., 397; 11 Abbott's R., 427; 11 How. Pr. R., 201.) There must be judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer, on the payment of the costs of the demurrer.

Samuel Owen for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCONN passed the following sentences upon parties previously convicted:

Daniel Cunningham, for keeping a gambling-house, fined $50, and put under $1,000 bonds, with two sureties to keep the peace for one year.

Caroline Minor, *alias* Smith, for grand larceny, State prison four years.

Cornelius Mulligan, for assault and battery, City prison ten days, and fined $10.

Geo. Flannagan, for larceny from the person, City prison one day.

Mary Thompson, for pocket-picking, penitentiary one year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Morrell.

Farrell vs. Hurlbert.—Undertaking.

Cotten vs. Snit.—Undertaking approved.

Bacon et al. vs. Gardner.—The issues in this case must be settled by Justice White.

Hendrickson vs. Miller et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Wright vs. Weeks et al.—The Court cannot make any order. The relief, if any is desired, must be asked for in the Court of Appeals after the remittitur is canceled.

Kuttur vs. Fatten.—Motion to correct the calendars granted without costs.

Items from Key West.

Under date of March 5, a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Key West:

"The steamer *Santiago de Cuba* arrived here on the 28th ult. from Ship Island, and brings news of a recent date from that point. Two men who left the Island in an open surf-boat to go on board the *Constitution* had not returned when the *Santiago de Cuba* sailed, and fears were entertained that they had been lost in a norther which occurred soon after their departure. The men belonged to the Rifle Rangers, and one of them claimed to be a nephew of JEFF DAVIS. They were probably blown off and driven upon the shoals near the Chandeleur Islands. There is a lighthouse-keeper at that point, and it is barely possible they may be safe. The newly-arrived regi

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

MARY PREVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN—THE MAGIC SHIRT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The following stirring address from Gen. McCLELLAN to his soldiers, which we reproduce from our Sunday edition, will indicate better than any thing else what is to be expected of the Army of the Potomac, now that it has left its entrenchments and advanced into the territory lately occupied by the enemy. The address was dated at Fairfax Court-house, and was issued on Friday last:

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: For a long time I have kept you inactive; but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. *Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back, that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country.* The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories?

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. *The Army of the Potomac is now a real army*, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—*on the decisive battle-field*, It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to your graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us—victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. *I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats—privations, perhaps.* We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The rain-storm of Saturday interfered with military operations across the Potomac, and gave Gen. MCCLELLAN an opportunity to visit Washington for a few hours. He is represented to be in high health and spirts.

According to the official report of Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, the success of the National arms at New-Madrid is even greater than at first reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery—24-pounders and rifled—thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket-cartridges, three hundred mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than a million of dollars, have fallen into our hands, only the men themselves escaping, which they were aided in doing undiscovered by a heavy thunder-storm which raged all Thursday night. They were completely demoralized, however, and dispersed in a swamp on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men behind. Their dead were unburied. Their suppers were on their tables, and their candles were burning in their tents. The operations of Gen. POPE'S army, which led to this precipitate evacuation, may be thus briefly summed up: A heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th inst., within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst. During the whole day our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery, and the fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee during the night. Many prisoners were taken, and the colors of several Arkansas Regiments. Our loss during the siege was about fifty killed and wounded. HOLLINS was in command of the rebel fleet, and his gun boats went down the river. The place is now occupied by the troops under Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, and the rebel flag waves no more in Missouri.

A dispatch from Hickman, Ky., announces that Commodore FOOTE has passed down the Mississippi with several gunboats and a portion of the mortar fleet. He left Cairo at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and was undoubtedly bound to Island No. 10, at which point we shall soon hear from him. Not much resistance is expected here, though the rebel force there is estimated at 15,000 men, with twelve heavy guns in battery.

From the Lower Potomac, we learn that a party of National troops occupied Dumfries on Saturday. The rebel force lately there was composed of Texans, Alabamians and South Carolinans, and were commanded by the notorious WIGFALL. It was understood that there were still about seven hundred rebel cavalry four miles distant, while the main body of the rebels had crossed the Rappahannock, to make a stand at Fredericksburgh in cooperation with the army at Gordonsville. A considerable quantity of ammunition was found by our men at Dumfries.

The rebels still hold some of their batteries on the Lower Potomac—probably to cover the retreat of their forces. The gunboats *Yankee* and *Anacosta* went down from the Navy-yard on Saturday and shelled the battery at Aquia Creek, their fire being replied to, but without damage to our vessels. The battery at Potomac Creek is also still occupied. A large number of splendid guns have been secured by our gunboats from the upper batteries, deserted by the rebels, and several from the river, where they had been thrown.

According to the statements of four railroad men lately actively employed in transporting the rebel army, but who have since deserted, and who have made sworn statements up to last Friday week, the rebels had between ninety and one hundred thousand men at Manassas and near it; twenty-five thousand between Manassas and Aquia Creek, and twelve thousand at Winchester, Leesburgh and other points on the Upper Potomac—nearly one hundred and fifty thousand in all—which could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They state moreover, that there was no talk of evacuating Manassas until after the fall of Fort Donelson—when it was conceded that the rebel army would have to retreat whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN advanced.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe, in consequence of the temporary disarrangement of the telegraph cable, are to Saturday afternoon only, *viâ* Baltimore. At that time everything was quiet there. The rebels at Sewell's Point were active, but whether they were receiving reinforcements or preparing to evacuate their works was uncertain. A general order had been issued by Gen. WOOL, in accordence with instructions from the War Department, placing the care of the contrabands in the hands of Mr. CHARLES B. WILDER.

The President has approved the new Article of War lately provided by Congress, forbidding all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their respective commands to return fugitive slaves, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Brig.-Gen. CULLOM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department of Missouri, has been so overworked that his health has given way, and he has been compelled to resign. Brig.-Gen. W. K. STRONG succeeds him.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a report on the bill to alter the map of this City was made the special order for Tuesday. A bill was introduced authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-fifth and other streets of this City. Very little other business was done, and the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, numerous remonstrances were presented against the passage of the Concert Saloon bill; also against the Broadway Railroad. A bill was reported to prevent attempts to commit burglary and other crimes, by giving authority to arrest and punish for misdemeanor all persons holding burglar's tools in their possession, or known to be traveling in the cars, or elsewhere, with the intention of picking pockets. Among the bills reported favorably was one to facilitate the completion of the Adirondack Railroad; one to appropriate $10,000 to the People's College; one to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association; one for the preservation of game and fish, and one to regulate advertising in this City. The Annual Supply bill and the Annual Tax bill for general purposes were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The latter imposes a tax of 2½ mills. The matter of the Prohibitory amendment of the Constitution and the Excise law was made the special order for Friday next. A bill for the relief of volunteers was reported from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the State Military Board. It provides that every volunteer furnished with a uniform under the contract between PHILIP DORSHEIMER and BROOKS BROTHERS shall be reimbursed at the rate of $5 for an overcoat, $2 50 for a pair of pantaloons and $2 50 for a jacket, and appropriates $55,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $677,058 in specie, and the mails and passengers from California. The advices from California and Central America are of no particular interest.

From the United States of Colombia the news is important. Dates from Carthagena are to the 4th inst., and from Bogota to the 16th ult. It was mentioned in our previous advices that a band of guerillas was hovering about Bogota, committing depredations. Taking advantage of the absence of MOSQUERA, they made a raid on the city, and plundered the houses of the prominent citizens, as well as some of the public buildings, including the Palace, from which, among other valuable booty, they took the crown of BOLIVAR, presented by the Peruvian Congress. They were finally frightened away by the approach of a body of cavalry, and were pursued, but succeeded in escaping with the loss of a few killed and wounded. MOSQUERA had succeeded in clearing the State of Santender of the Reactionists under CANAL and PAITA, by the defeat of their army on the 16th of January. He had met with serious reverses in Antioquia, however, where twelve hundred of his men had been completely defeated by the Reactionists. MOSQUERA was preparing to enter the State at the head of a large force, to retrieve this disaster. The war in Cauca was considered to be near its close, as ARBOLEDA, the chief of the Reactionists there, had only 800 men, and could make no stand of consequence.

Late news from Venezuela represents that country to be in a wretched condition, under the Dictatorship of PAEZ.

Messages for Nashville, Clarksville and Gallatin, Tenn., can now be forwarded from the American Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway.

The Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House has proposed that the active list of line officers of the navy shall hereafter consist of the following grades, viz.: Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Passed-Midshipmen, Midshipmen, and Cadets; that the vessels of the navy shall be divided into four classes, to be commanded, as near as may be, as follows: First-rates by Commodores, second-rates by Captains, third-rates by Commanders, and fourth-rates by Lieutenant-Commanders; and that the relative rank between officers of the navy and army shall be as follows: Admirals to rank with Major-Generals, Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, Captains with Colonels, Commanders with Lieutenant-Colonels, Lieutenant-Commanders with Majors, Lieutenants with Captains, Masters with First Lieutenants, and Passed Midshipmen with Second Lieutenants.

A special train on the Hudson River Railroad met with a serious accident on Saturday night. A broken rail threw five cars in the water, near Tivoli, and five men belonging to the Ninety-fourth Regiment, which was aboard the train, were killed, and ten others wounded. The regular down train was detained two hours.

The funeral of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEUIL, who was killed in the brilliant charge of our Zouaves at Roanoke Island, took place Saturday, and was largely attended. The remains will be temporarily placed in the receiving vault of Greenwood Cemetery.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, and active for Government Stocks and some of the Railways. Gold, 101⅛@101¼; and Exchange fell to 111½@112 ₱ cent.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. The Flour market was very quiet, though the changes in prices were not important. Wheat was sparingly purchased at drooping rates. Corn was heavy and a shade cheaper. Rye and Barley were in fair demand, as were also Pork, Bacon and Lard, Coal, Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. Whisky was depressed and a trifle lower. Metals, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Rice, Cotton and Naval Stores were inactive. Sugars were in moderate request. The freight engagements were limited. There were 503 vessels of all classes in port.

The Order Onward!

There is no mistaking the purport of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S stirring appeal to the powerful and well-trained army under his command. It means "On to Richmond!" The hour has come for carrying to consummation the grand campaign which has thus far been marked by such splendid successes, and such substantial triumphs. The final blow may now be struck which shall annihilate the rebel army as an organized force, and crush the Government of the rebel Confederacy at its Capital.

There has been a great deal of lamentation over the "escape" of the rebel army from Manasses. It was natural to those who looked merely on the surface of events, and judged of great results by the feelings and disappointments of the moment. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the country will, ere long, see reason for a very different judgment. It is not at all unlikely that Gen. MCCLELLAN has never desired or intended to fight the rebel army at Manassas, upon ground of his own selection, and where a victory would have no decisive result upon the fortunes of the rebellion itself. Such a victory would have given us intrenchments we do not need, and a section of country of no further strategic value,—while it would have enabled the rebel army to fall back to better ground, and the rebel Government to withdraw to a safer capital. We have all the valuable results of such a victory, without having fought a battle; and the battle that remains will give us something infinitely more important toward the attainment of the grand results of the whole war.

Gen. MCCLELLAN enters upon the work at hand with energy, confidence, and entire reliance upon the splendid army which has been formed under his eye and by his personal directions. His order is a thrilling appeal to their patriotism, their military spirit, and their pride of character and of country. It will fill the troops with enthusiasm and with confidence in their leader. We predict that within twenty days Richmond will be in the hands of MCCLELLAN, Norfolk in possession of BURNSIDE, and JEFF. DAVIS either a prisoner in our hands, or a fugitive among the people whom he has deluded and ruined.

Gen. McClellan's Plan of the War.

There was published in the TIMES, a few days since, a letter from a foreign officer of distinguished skill, on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan of the campaign. The leading element of this analysis was the fact that the positions of the enemy are all central, while the Union army occupies the circumference of the circle. The cordon being practically complete, it only remained for the commander of the National forces to set in motion a living radius of armed men, on foot and transport and gunboat, which, turning upon Washington as a pivot, should sweep everything before it, until the outer extremity should rest somewhere in Arkansas or Louisiana. This partial revolution effected, the retirement of the enemy from Manassas would be inevitable. It would become feasible for the head of the army to select a new centre of revolution, and by a fresh movement of his irresistible forces from a new base, complete the extermination of armed rebellion.

The first act of this admirably contrived drama has been substantially performed. From Western Virginia, from Eastern and Western Kentucky, from Missouri, the enemy has been successfully driven. While we write, there is reason to believe the only foothold left them north of Memphis, namely Island Ten, in the Mississippi, has been attacked and no doubt captured by our gunboat flotilla and the troops of Gen. POPE. The line of the National advance, which only the other day was drawn directly westward from Washington, is now deflected so far to the southwest, as to pass through Jackson, Tenn., and to place in the possession of the National authority a vast territory even below that line. The effect anticipated by Gen. MCCLELLAN from this result has duly happened. The enemy has found it necessary to abandon Manassas and fall back to other defensive positions. It has not entered into the scheme of the General to fight the enemy in front of Washington. The salutary error of Bull Run taught how disproportionate is the stake we should venture by such hardihood, and how a momentary reverse there might easily lose everything for the National cause. To dislodge them by a series of successful movements on their flank and rear, and then to follow them vigorously and fight them wherever they could be found, this was the masterly policy of our military leaders, the fruits of which we shall harvest before many days.

Those accomplished strategists, who, inspired by marshal ardor and indifferent whisky, fight skillfully and daringly the battles of their country in den editorial and attic, are of course not suited with the method of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The results, they confess, are all that could be desired; but why were they not obtained earlier, say six months ago? Every day of delay has cost the nation millions; might not these millions have been saved? The answer is palpable. Gen. MCCLELLAN had before him the choice of a rash and impetuous policy, the products of which, as the disasters of Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, had proved, were exceedingly doubtful; or of a cautious and mature policy, which, when the thoroughly prepared machinery of destruction should be put in motion, would at once end the war. The first policy would in all likelihood have protracted the contest for years, with various fortunes, alternately encouraging, disappointing and agonizing the popular heart, costing an incalculable waste of life, and ten millions of money where we now spend one. There was no squadron of gunboats ready; armies were not organized; the several leaders whose skill and energy have entirely vindicated the judgment which selected them, were fresh in their places, still unfamiliar with their new positions, their resources, and the deficiencies it was necessary to supply. Not a brigade in the army had its proper complement of artillery, cavalry, or adequate transportation. Down to the era of disaster in July, the Government had made its preparations on the supposition that the rebellion might be easily and early crushed. After that period, the work of preparation had to be done afresh, on the wiser theory that for it to be crushed at all the utmost energy of the Republic would have to be exerted. Looking back, it is impossible for anyone not absolutely blinded by prejudice not to see that the movement in the West, which has garnered victory after victory, commenced the moment the heroes who won the battles announced their readiness to begin. We can see that these successes compelled the abandonment of Manassas without the hazard of a conflict in front of Washington, for it became too formidable that to carry them our troops would have suffered decimation. And we shall see very shortly that while we have escaped the necessity of a battle where we did not want it, the enemy has by no means escaped the defeat and capture Gen. MCCLELLAN has always designed for them. We have chosen a sharp and short campaign to end the war, rather than an ill-prepared and desultory fight extending through weary years. The delay of Gen. MCCLELLAN will realize this popular choice.

The Public Debt and National Credit.

The first year of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration is assuredly entitled to a favorable as well as honest verdict on its financial success. It has gone through a year of continued peril, not only to the National credit but to the Nation's existence, under trials upon the Treasury which might have staggered, if not overwhelmed more experienced statesmen. The ordeal to the Minister of Finance has no parallel in our Constitutional history; not even in the war of 1812-15. The burthen of public debt which that contest of three years with a foreign Power left upon the country, was only as three months' expenditure in the present struggle against domestic rebellion. From a total of $45,209,000, the public debt then went up to $127,334,000 on final settlement of the war expenditure in 1816. We have now gone through only a single year of the existing war, and such are the huge proportions of the army, and the varied and costly nature of the naval and transport service engaged in it, that $300,000,000, or an average of nearly *a million per day* will barely suffice to foot the expenditure from the 6th of April, 1861, when the first order to reprovision Fort Sumter and reinforce Fort Pickens reached New-York, to the 4th of March, 1862. The prevailing impression, but certainly an erroneous one, tested by the actual figures, is, that for some months past, the average daily accumulation of debt is nearly or quite *two millions per day*. And whether this belief be erroneous or not, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to encounter it, in full force, in his periodical negotiations, and without disguising the real magnitude of his wants, to subject the National credit to a severity of trial accordingly.

It is due to the Administration to recognize the fact, that this great difficulty has been overcome without detriment to the National credit, and at a moderate average rate of interest on the new public loans. On the 4th March, 1861, when Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, the Public Stock of the United States rated at 92½ ₱ cent. in the New-York market, the Public Debt at that time was $76,455,000. The same Stock—6 ₱ cent. of 1881—now rates at 93 ₱ cent. The present Public Debt is 300,000,000, including about $10,000,000 overdue Treasury Notes, of the old issues, notified to be paid off on the 7th April proximo. The average rate of interest ₱ annum, at which the increased Public Loans have been raised by Mr. CHASE, is but a small fraction over 6 ₱ cent., the extra charge upon the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds being more than compensated by the circulation of United States Notes, interest free. The crucible to which the National credit was subjected by the events and trials of the past year, and especially by the popular belief as to the vastness (not to say the extravagance) of the expense of the war, might have compelled any Minister of Finance, however experienced, to pay a much higher rate for his money, without disgrace to his portfolio. On the outbreak of the rebellion, Secretary DIX paid temporarily from 10 to 12 per cent. on Treasury Bills, and sold his 6 per cents. of 1881 at 90, and was commended for his good judgment in getting the means then wanted (only $18,000,000,) on any living terms, so completely demoralized had the public credit become under the bad conduct of his predecessor, and the imbecility, or something worse, of the Chief of the Administration.

It is also due no less to the National credit than to the Administration, that the public mind, and especially the financial mind of the country, should be disabused of the extravagant estimates and grossly erroneous impressions of the condition of the floating or unsettled, as well as the funded, debt of the Government. The wild and rough calculation no doubt indulged by some good people is, that as we are spending nearly two millions a day, and have been a whole year at war, our debt in one way or another must be over seven hundred millions, including the seventy or eighty millions left by the old Administration. How far this opinion is out of the way may be seen by the following brief unofficial synopsis of the present public debt, as funded at the Treasury:

Five and Six per cents., old debt	$51,700,000
Six per cents. of 1861, due 1881	68,300,000
Total Funded Stock	$120,000,000
Add:	
Treasury Bonds, 7.30 per cent	$110,000,000
United States Notes of Circulation	60,000,000
Overdue Treasury Notes	10,000,000
Total debt March 4, 1862	$300,000,000
Total debt March 4, 1861	76,455,000
Increase under Mr. LINCOLN	$223,545,000

This sum would leave about $27,000,000 unexhausted of the first Loan bill voted by Congress in July last, and there is now actually available to the Secretary, under that act, the authority to dispose of something like thirty millions in 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds, which he will probably hereafter do either in exchange for gold at par, to pay the public interest, or by way of retiring the issue of United States notes, made receivable for customs under the same act.

We are aware that to all this it may be replied that the Government has not settled up its war expenses as they accrue, and that a vast floating debt remains to be added, when proper shape shall be given to it, to the above total. That large unsettled balances are due to the public contractors there is no question; but here, as in the prevailing estimate of the funded debt, there is a gross error, which a recent letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, asking authority to issue certificates of indebtedness against these claims, ought to have dissipated. The figures in that letter fell short of fifty millions, whereas two or three-fold the amount had been currently talked of through January and February. Granting a hundred millions outstanding on the 4th of March, 1862, and we should have a total debt of only four, in place of seven hundred millions, and an average daily expenditure since the 4th of March, 1861, of less than one, in place of two millions of dollars. We repeat that it is due both to the public credit, and the present administration of the Government, that these corrections should be made, and the real condition and progress of the public debt understood.

The last steamer advises that our National credit is regarded with more favor in London, and the intimation comes to us that our Public Stocks may soon be in request again for English account. While such a change would of course be exceedingly gratifying to the people on this side, it would be hailed rather as the harbinger of the better feeling between the two countries, than as the means of negotiating or placing any considerable sums of our Public Stocks in Europe. The absorption at home is now sufficiently well assured, and it will prove ample for the wants of the Treasury, as our successes in the field are multiplied. It is not desirable that this course of self-reliance should be hastily abandoned. Whatever demand may hereafter come from Europe, will be the more acceptable from its voluntary nature, and the more profitable to this side, from the earlier appreciation of the solidity and true value of the National credit at home.

The Future of Slavery.

What is to be the effect of the war upon Slavery? is a question more easily asked than answered, but one which presents itself continually before the mind of almost every one. And naturally enough. The Slavery question has been so much before the people of late years that not only those who have made a specialty of it, but every one at the North has had something to say upon it, and has come to recognize it as the greatest question of all which were devolved upon the American people to settle. And now when from the same quarter of the land whence in past years have arisen political controversies based upon this question, there has come up this tempest of rebellion, having the same source, it would be most extraordinary if we did not ask ourselves what was to be the effect of the war upon its cause. No one can tell this as yet, because it is not yet settled what steps are to be taken against Slavery in the prosecution of the war. If it is long enough and embittered enough by defeats on both sides, to lead our generals to declare the slaves free as a military measure, then, of course, the war will be the utter destruction of the system, bringing it to a sudden and violent end. And there are those who are impatient to have that course pursued, because they earnestly desire the overthrow of the system, and believe that such a sudden and violent destruction is the only way to reach the evil. And there are those, too, who argue that we shall never establish a firmly cemented Union again, unless Slavery is first utterly overthrown.

But let us suppose that no such measure is adopted; that the rebellion is subdued, before it has developed enough latent heat to bring out the force necessary for its adoption, and that without the passage of any act of Congress declaring all slaves of rebels free, without the issuing of any proclamation by any one of our Generals giving freedom to all within his Department, the armed traitors are quelled, and their leaders scattered in flight or in prison, and the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States again recognized as before throughout rebeldom. Is it not perfectly clear that even in that case, the ruin of Slavery, though not so speedy, is no less certain? What would be the condition of the system if the rebellion were to be overthrown to-day? Over wide tracts of country, which but a few months ago were tilled by slaves alone, now no master's authority is recognized, no overseer's lash is authorized by the law. The South has lost more slaves in this one year of rebellion than in any ten years that preceded it. But the loss in those that have run away is as nothing in its effects upon the system compared with the effects of the recognition by the Government as free men of those who remain behind in the Port Royal District and around Fortress Monroe when their rebel masters fled, of the schools set up for these freedmen by Government authority, and the teachers and missionaries provided for them at Government expense. These things cannot be limited in their effect to the districts immediately around them. They will be felt throughout the utmost bounds of Slavery. They will lessen the value, as a slave, of everyone upon whom the yoke of servitude rests. They will lessen the gulf which now for each one of them yawns between a chattel and a man.

But, besides the effects of the rebellion upon the slaves, its effects upon the slaveholders will be also marked. The mere effect of their pecuniary state can hardly be appreciated. A year of such poverty, followed by the inevitable prostration of all business, which must follow with a people who have lived upon credit which is suddenly and utterly destroyed, while there is an entire lack of money throughout their land, will test the strength of this boasted system of society most severely. And with all the tendencies of the system to encourage ignorance, there cannot fail to be an opening of the eyes of the Southern people upon several points. They will see that they are not "the people," and that knowledge and all the other excellencies will not "die with them." Their relative position in the country will be a great deal better understood by them. Their arrogance will have received a most damaging blow; their theories about the comparative strength of free and slave society will have shown themselves fallacious, and information upon many such points cannot fail to have been driven into their minds—driven in by hard knocks, no doubt, but all the more sure to remain on that account.

And yet further, the influence of Slavery in the North has been destroyed by the rebellion—and it is in the North, with its corrupt political leaders and implicitly-following masses, that Slavery has found its strongest bulwarks. All that has passed away. The prestige of Slavery—its political power, with which "bare wand" it, like the foul enchanter, Comus could "unthread our joints and crumble all our sinews,"—is snatched from its hand, while its magic cup, from which it poured the draught of preformost to bewilder the senses of even some of the greatest among us, is shattered forever. The object for which the Republican Party was formed has been attained. The Slave Power is driven forever from the administration of the Government of these United States. Who can doubt it, when he sees an incumbent of the Presidential chair who dares to speak of Slavery otherwise than "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," and who boldly declares that it is the duty of the Government to "initiate emancipation!" Who can doubt it, when he sees such a declaration accepted universally at the North, as the work of a patriotic and sensible man—the few who take the contrary ground being hardly enough to make a discord in the general burst of approbation?

Slavery, in fact, is doomed, in whatever way the war is carried on. We owe it no good-will. Its life has been odious, and its death will be as grateful to the Nation as was that of the Old man of the Sea to Sinbad. We have an idea that the war will be carried on so as to please everyone, but we have no doubt that in the end everyone will see and be glad to see that, however carried on, it is, to use the words of a clear-headed thinker, "though not an anti-Slavery war, yet a war *anti*-Slavery."

THE ERICSSON NAVY.—We are glad to see that the Naval Committee, in the Senate, has promptly responded to the voice of the country, and has recommended an appropriation of $15,000,000 to the construction of iron-clad vessels of war, and $750,000 to the completion of STEVENS' Battery. The fight in Hampton Roads has demonstrated, more effectually than months or years of argument, the absolute necessity of iron-clad vessels to naval warfare. It proved incontestibly that half a dozen such vessels of the smallest size might defy and exterminate the most formidable wooden navy in the world. We cannot be too prompt in preparing to meet this new necessity.

The splendid performance of the *Monitor* proves that she may safely be taken as a model for the construction of such vessels as are needed for immediate necessities. We take it for granted that the Department will give the supervision of their construction to ERICSSON himself, and that he will not be hampered *again* by restrictions and obstructions which rendered the completion of the *Monitor*, and her presence at Hampton Roads in time for the fight, the most strikingly providential incident of this rebellion. We do not care to enter into the details of this matter now. The splendid success which crowned the personal efforts of Capt. ERICSSON may well, for a time at least, divert public attention from the serious and culpable embarrassments thrown in his way by the authorities at Washington. But we may be allowed to hope that he will not be subjected to them again. He has proved his title to the confidence of the Department, and we trust he will have it.

The completion of the Stevens Battery is due to the country, as well as to the inventor, and to the good faith of the Government itself. It need not interfere in any way with ERICSSON'S vessels, which are adapted to a very different service, and constructed on a very different scale. We have repeatedly given the reasons which satisfy us that the Battery will be of infinite value in the defence of our harbor, even if it should not be employed on more distant expeditions; and this service alone would imperatively demand its immediate completion.

Capt. ERICSSON has established, by the most decisive of all tests, actual experience, his title to the gratitude of the country, and to the respect of the world. He has practically introduced a weapon which will revolutionize the whole system of naval warfare. Whatever may be the value of competing claims to absolute priority of invention, his boat is the first with which actual trial has been made, and his name will be forever connected, therefore, with this most important revolution in the naval contests of the world.

THE GREAT POPULAR OBJECTION TO THE STEVENS BATTERY.—After fighting every inch of ground, and at last yielding the merit claimed to the plans of Mr. STEVENS, the critics make a vigorous stand at a last objection—the guns on the top of the armor, rather than within it. They admit, indeed, that the loading and training apparatus and the carriages are protected, but they do not see why the guns, although covered with armor, will not be broken or shot away. Now, what are the facts? The shot-proof side of the *Monitor's* turret, several feet distant from the guns within it, protects those guns. Now suppose we place that shot-proof side six inches nearer the guns, does it not still protect them? Move the armor a foot nearer the guns, is the protection vitiated? Now suppose the armor *touches* the guns, is it not still as thick and efficient? Certainly it is, with the very great addition, however, of the strength of the guns themselves. The guns of the battery are four feet in diameter at the breech, upon which self-protected mass, there is to be, not only armor, but inclined armor, adding its resistance also, to the enemy's shot. Again, the hooping of guns is one of the latest and best methods of increasing their resistance to the bursting effect *of their own* fire, and this armor, therefore, serves a double purpose.

But the grand feature of Mr. STEVENS' plan, are these: Placing the armor upon the guns instead of around them, saves *nine-tenths of the weight and cost of the armor*, since the

space occupied by it is in that proportion reduced.

Again, placing the guns outside the armor, prevents the use of port-holes, into which the enemy would throw shells and grape, and solid shot, as they did through the port *and boiler* of the *Essex*, and it gives the guns the range of the whole horizon, rendering one gun as efficient as a small broadside that can only point through small holes.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Gen. WADSWORTH appointment as Military Governor of the District of Columbia is an eminently judicious and wise selection. No man has entered into this war from nobler or more patriotic motives, or has brought to its duties greater energy, devotion and self-denial than he. We can readily understand that he would have greatly preferred a more active participation in the stirring incidents of the coming engagement than this post will permit him to take. He accompanied his Brigade as far as Manassas, and would gladly have remained with it, if the alternative had been allowed him. But obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier. He will discharge the duties of his new position with vigor and practical wisdom.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Assembly has adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Whole, which, if properly constituted, will greatly expedite the public business. We hope now to see some of the many bills affecting our city interests brought before the Legislature for discussion and speedy action. The Health bill, the amended Charter; the bills reducing the fees of the Sheriff, Chamberlain, County Clerk and Register; the Broadway Railroad bill, and many others, are too important to be longer postponed, unless the action upon them is to be crude, hasty and unsatisfactory.

New Aspirants for the Mexican Throne

The Spanish Press has again taken up the cry in opposition to the candidature of the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN for the throne of Mexico. *El Siglo* puts forward in his place the Infante Don SEBASTIAN, who, besides being a Spanish Prince, was born on the soil of America, in Brazil. Some of the Madrid journals are discussing this new suggestion with a good deal of vehemence, none of them, however, expressing any doubt as to the alacrity with which the Mexicans will accept the prince selected for them. It is now proposed by the friends of the European Coalition in America, that England, Austria, France, Prussia, Spain, and even Russia, should each have a candidate, and that a Congress be held in reference to Central and South America, at which princes shall be selected for each subdivision of that portion of the New World which may be agreed upon.

The French and German papers, including the *Pays* and Augsburg *Gazette*, hint that the Archduke, and all the other Tentonic princes, may have enough to occupy them nearer home. The Greek insurrection, which, if successful, drives a Bavarian branch of royalty from a throne, is by those papers declared to be but portion of a grand plot to completely overthrow the reigning dynasty at Athens, and establish *a great Greek Empire with the ancient Byzantium for its capital.* This is said to be the real design of the National Party, so-called, of Greece, who have long preached the expulsion and extermination of the Turks from Europe. This movement is to be simultaneous with a Garibaldian landing on the Turco-Grecian coasts of the Adriatic. It is well known that, of late, the Austrian and Turkish Governments have come to an understanding relative to the possible enterprises of GARIBALDI during the approaching Spring, and a double diversion like this might work very effectively to the advantage of both the Italian and Greek conspirators. Some correspondents insinuate that a great Greek Empire—Russia calls her own by that name—would be but the establishment of the Czar where he aimed to be when checked at Sebastopol, and that, too, without his appearance as an active belligerent. In such case, the revolution, by occupying the attention of Austria and Turkey, would be *not only fighting his battles*, but doing for the American Union what his friendship more actively at work would do, to wit, producing a sudden return of European attention to its own Continent, *thereby giving the Union time to reconstruct itself, and assume an attitude likely to deter future intervention.*

This brings us back to the Mexican question.

A Peruvian journal, entitled *El Sol*, gives the following paragraphs, which mingle that portion of the comic element with the graver topic which is sure to be found in every human discussion:

"There is a rumor that the Peruvian Government has appointed a Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Cabinet. Dr. MANUEL NICOLAS CARPANCHO, the person invested with these functions, is authorized to offer the Mexicans aid in money, arms and troops to assist in repelling the attempt at reconquest, which Spain, backed by France and England, is making. Everybody must applaud the *American spirit* which dictates this measure of the Peruvian Government. But, it appears that Dr. CARPANCHO is not unanimously approved, by any means. Some would have preferred a selection made among men of riper age, the Carpios, the Arenas, the Vizcurris, or among the young men, such as the Tejadas, the Pardos, the Rivaqueros. It is thought that the Doctor is not fitted to represent the country that sends him, in Mexico. It is even feared that he will expose Peru to ridicule—a thing quite possible, nay, even probable."

From this it would appear that Dr. CARPANCHO is neither young nor old enough, neither lively nor calm enough to fill the mission confided to him. Gen. CASTILLA is really at a loss, President though he be. But the General, it is hinted, has his motives, and these are simply to skillfully get rid of generals and officers that stand in his way, and, also, of soldiers selected from among his least disciplined militia.

Should CASTILLA adopt this plan, which, by the way, is not a bad one, the Peruvians, says a correspondent, may exclaim as the Romans once did, under the Republic: *Habemus facetum Consulem*—"We have a wag for Consul."

Work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 16.

The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing rapidly. The whole road will be in complete working order in ten days. Seven trains from the Ohio reached Martinsburgh to-day with provisions. Harper's Ferry bridge is nearly completed. When it is entirely so, trains will be run from Winchester to Baltimore. Gen. SHIELDS telegraphs to-day that the energy of the Company in pushing forward the repairs has more than met his sanguine expectations. A large force of men is employed on the whole line, and the broken machinery at Martinsburgh is being removed to the repair shops.

The Government has engaged a Company to run military trains also on the Winchester road.

Storm in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 16.

There was a storm of snow and sleet last evening, with an indication of continuing to-night.

At Portland there is a severe snow-storm. The *Norwegian* is still detained, and probably will not leave till to-morrow.

Later from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 13.

Arrived—Ships *Brandana*, Boston; *Orpheus*, New-York; barks *Catherine*, Australia; *Pride of the Sea*, 36 days from Foo-Chow, China—brought no papers or letters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 14.

Arrived—Ship *Gov. Morton*, New-York. Sailed—Ships *Sword-Fish*, for Foo-Chow; *B. F. Hoxie*, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

We are not likely to fall short of a liberal allowance of music this week, for Mr. GRAU's announcements alone are enough to keep the critic in a state of wild activity. Not only does he play opera or concert, or both, on every evening, but in some instances he gives concerts in other cities simultaneously with those given here. Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S provincial tour has been eminently successful, and sufficient to induce Mr. GRAU to send the pianist on a still longer trip. The concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night, and the Matinée to-morrow at Irving Hall, are the last entertainments at which Mr. GOTTSCHALK will appear previous to his departure for the West. The programmes are unusually interesting, almost every *morceau* this evening being fresh. On Wednesday the Academy of Music will once more open its portals Verdi's opera, "Un Ballo en Maschera," will be played; in the last act the Masquerade scene is to be interpreted by professional terpsichoreans instead of muffs, and necessarily in a way quite new to the work. The beautiful CUBAS has been engaged by Mr. GRAU, and will appear in this opera, and as *Fenella*, the dumb girl, in "Masaniello," which will be produced on Thursday evening. Mme. DE LUSSAN'S *début* will not take place until next week. We hear that Mr. GRAU has concluded not to give opera in Brooklyn. The pretensions and exactions of the Academy people render success there impossible. It is a melancholy fact, that only one or two performances have paid expenses since the theatre was erected. Mr. GRAU, who does all that he can for the public, consistently with something for himself, and who is amazingly fond of paying his artists and lessors in advance—being in this respect quite phenomenal—does not see the joke of paying a heavy rent for the privilege of losing money. So Montague-street is left out in the cold.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S (first time) the "Love Chase;" at the Winter Garden tha "Belle of the Season;" at Niblo's Garden the "Colleen Bawn," and previous to the drama the comic piece called the "Magic Shirt;" at LAURA KEENE'S the "Macarthy, or Peep o' Day;" at MARY PREVOST'S theatre "Richard III;" at BARNUM'S Museum the spectacle of "Sadak and Kalasrade;" and at Hope Chapel, tha always amusing Whaling Voyage. It will be seen by these bills that it is rather difficult to avoid passing a pleasant evening at any of our City theatres, a fact which explains the nightly crowds that throng them.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening, and was well attended, albeit the heavens were telling in an extremely severe manner. The instrumental features of the programme were extremely good; the vocal very commonplace. A society so prosperous as the Philharmonic Society, should display some liberality in procuring good singers. Every item on the programme should be supreme in its excellence. The following orchestral *morceaux* were played: "Sinfonia Eroica," by BEETHOVEN; "Deux Morceaux Symphoniques," for piano and orchestra, by Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK; solo for Bassoon, by Mr. ELTZ; and the overture to the Vampire, by MARSCHNER. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD conducted. The symphony is one of the grandest of tha imperishable nine written by the master, and is so vast in its proportions that it supplies almost an evening's entertainment in itself. More than an hour was consumed in its performance; but so admirable was the effect that one or two of the movements narrowly escaped *encores*. Mr. GOLDBECK'S charming work was discussed in these columns on the occasion of its first performance by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. It indicates a fresh and graceful mind, and is thoroughly creditable to the scholarship of the composer. Can it be doubted that other and better works would follow if encouragement were given to this young and rising composer? It is known very well in musical circles that he has recently completed a grand symphony called "Struggle and Triumph Héroïde." Why may not this work—suggested by the times—have a hearing? Mr. ELTZ'S solo on the Bassoon was an agreeable innovation. There are few better players even in Europe. MARSCHNER'S overture to the "Vampire" was played very finely, and brought the evening to a successful close. The next concert will be under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, who will at once commence rehersals of SCHUBERT'S Symphony in C; LISZT'S Poeme Symphonique Orphée, and BEETHOVEN'S overture to "Fidelio."

Among the passengers by the *City of New-York* on Saturday, were Mme. GAZZANIGA JOHNSON, the well-known pianiste, who is about to give a series of concerts in Paris, and Mr. HENRY STEINWAY, of the firm of STEINWAY & SONS, who goes to London to represent the house at the Great Exhibition, where the Messrs. STEINWAYS have entered several remarkably fine pianos for competition with European makers.

Mr. HARRISON'S grand musical festival at Irving Hall is beginning to assume large proportions. It will take place on Thursday, (morning and evening,) the 27th inst., and nearly all the leading artists, vocal and instrumental, of the City assist on the occasion.

Miss NINA FOSTER gave the first of a series of morning recitations at Dodworth's Saloon, on Saturday. The day was very unpropitious, but the lady will, we trust, be encouraged to carry out to the fullest extent her first idea.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY will give an Irish concert, at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening. All the pieces are by Irish composers.

Mr. BERGMANN'S grand concert was given last evening, at Irving Hall. The programme was one of the best we have ever seen in this City.

Rumors are once more afloat that a new theatre and opera-house, capable of accommodating 1,500 spectators, is about to be erected in the vicinity of Madison-square. There is decided novelty in the plan, for we hear that the auditorium, with the exception of a small parquette, will be composed entirely of private boxes. Another circumstance, which will bring comfort to the bruised managerial spirit, is that there will be no stockholders.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave one of their classical *soirées* at Orange on Tuesday last, and a *matinée* and *soirée* at Farmington, Conn., on Thursday and Friday. Nothing can illustrate the growing taste for good music heller than the movements of this admirable quartette party. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS now give their *soirées* in four or five cities, and in every case with the same success that attends them here.

Mme. ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS announces a concert, at Irving Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK sailed for Havana last week, where he has gone for the purpose of making arrangements for the next operatic season. Mr. GRAU, it is understood, will be associated with Mr. MARETZEK in the management of the New-York and American opera business.

A *soirée musicale* will be given to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon, by Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer, assisted by Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Mr. S. B. Mills, Herr Brannes, Herr Matzka and Mr. H. Gebhaar.

Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER gave their third Classical Soirée, at DONWORTH'S Saloon, on Friday evening; the programme was as follows: 1. Quariette in B flat, by WEBER, (for piano, violin, viola and violoncello;) 2. Chaconne, by Baca, performed by Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER; 3. Trio in G, by BEETHOVEN; 4. Duet for Violoncello and piano, by SCHUMANN, played by the Messrs. MOLLENHAUER; 5. Fantasia in themes from "Lucretia Borgia," for piano, played by Mr. S. B. MILLS. No. 1 was the novelty of the programme, but we did not regard it as a valuable addition to our better-known *répertoire* of chamber music; it is patchy in character, and has but little in common with a quartette, except tha form. WEBER could not, of course, be dull; but in this case, he is very far from being brilliant and suggestive. The two quick movements are the best. In the Chaconne Mr. MOLLENHAUER distinguished himself by great firmness of execution. The piece is very difficult, and entirely out of the run of modern technicalities, but it possesses, nevertheless, a quaint air of originality which can never fail to be interesting to a refined audience. BEETHOVEN'S trio was played superbly—so well, indeed, that we have nothing but unqualified praise to bestow on it. SCHUMANN'S duet was also well played, but its flabby proportions were not benefited by this circumstance. The concert was brought to a pleasant termination by Mr. MILLS' solo. It was, of course, executed with superb precision.

A grand concert in aid of the "Graham Old Ladies' Home" will take place at the Academy of Music (Brooklyn) on Tuesday evening, March 18. Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, Mme. SCHRODER DONNILER, Miss SCHIFLAER, Mr. QUINT, Mr. WM. STEINWAY, Mr. STEINS, Mr. LEWIS SCHLESINGER, and other well known artists will assist on the occasion. The full band of the Philharmonic Society has also been engaged, and the German Liederkranz of New-York, consisting of 150 singers, have volunteered their services.

Mr. WALLACK'S down-town theatre has passed into the hands of MARY PREVOST, an actress of provincial and European reputation. It has undergone several essential improvements, and will be opened to-night with a good company and the tragedy of "Richard III." Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH and Mrs. FARREN sustain the principal parts. The gentleman has been quite successful in the country, but it is fair to state that he is not the BOOTH (Mr. EDWIN BOOTH) so favorably known to our community. It is understood that Miss PREVOST will make her first public appearance in the second week of her season.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown into the Water.

THE NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT ON BOARD.

Four Soldiers and One Civilian Killed.

TEN SOLDIERS INJURED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 15.

The down train, with the Ninety-fourth Regiment on board, met with an accident. Five cars were thrown into the water near Tivoli, by a broken rail. Four men, belonging to Company G, from Cape Vincent, were killed, and ten injured. A civilian was also killed. The names of the killed are:

SAMUEL GLASIER and BARTON GLASIER, (father and son,) belonging to Adams Village, Jefferson County.

NELSON FOATON, Capa Vincent.

JOHN SHARMAN, no relatives in this country.

Master DAISCOL, civilian, belonging to Greenbush.

NAMES OF INJURED.

Quartermaster D. WOLF.

Private BUSHNELL.

Lieut. GATES.

HOWARD.

FREEMAN PHILLIPS.

ALEXANDER McNEIL and ALLEN McNEIL, (2 brothers.)

LOUGHLAN and BURKE, belonging to the band.

B. BRAINERD.

LITCHFIELD.

The above have no bones broken, but are bruised.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Shortly after leaving Tivoli, and before the train had obtained full headway—owing to which circumstance a greater sacrifice of life, it is supposed, did not occur—six cars were thrown from the track, caused by the breaking of a rail. Five were precipitated into the water, and one was overturned upon the track. Among these were two baggage cars, in which were the Quartermaster and his sergeant. They owe their lives, no doubt, to the baggage floating and not bouncing about, otherwise they must have been smashed to pieces. The car in which the band were also went over, turning bottom upward, and was literally broke into atoms; another car fell on top of it. To escape, the men had to get out of the bottom of the car and crawl into the one that was covering it, and by that means reached *terra firma*. Only last week the bandmaster was sent to this City with the money raised by subscription among the officers to purchase instruments. By this accident the whole of them are rendered useless; the officers are not in a position to purchase others, consequently the regiment will have to leave without a band.

The civilian that was killed was put off the cars two or three times by the Quartermaster, but insisted upon riding, and promised, if allowed to do so, to enlist on arriving in New-York. Great credit is due to Mr. SHOEMAKER, the hotel-keeper at Tivoli, for his kindness and energy in attending to the injured soldiers. The regiment is now in this City. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, HENRY K. VIELE; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. Littlefield; Major, W. R. Hanford; Adjutant, J. Fred. Ernse, Jr., Quartermaster, D. O. De Wolf; Surgeon, Charles Goodale; Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Seymour; Chaplain, W. A. Nichols; Sergeant-Major, J. H. Simmons; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Gates; Commissary-Sergeant, F. Smith. Company A—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, J. M. Beebe; Second Lieutenant, S. A. Moffit. Company B—Captain, L. Snell; First Lieutenant, Jacob S. Gates; Second Lieutenant, Charles Rundell. Co. C—Captain, Jas. Emerson; First Lieutenant, B. B. Searles; Second Lieutenant, B. Parsons. Co. D—Captain, D. Tomlinson; First Lieutenant, J. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Charles Scovill. Co. E—Captain, S. Place, Jr.; First Lieutenant, C. Timmerman; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. F—Captain, H. Bittens; First Lieutenant, D. M. Nichols; Second Lieutenant, H. G. While. Co. G—Captain, A. How; First Lieutenant, John Lacy; Second Lieutenant, E. Mayhew. Co. H—Captain, J. E. Briggs; First Lieutenant, L. Carpenter; Second Lieutenant, G. McComber. Co. I—Captain, A. M. Nutting; First Lieutenant, I. M. Mansfield; Second Lieutenant, —— Merrill. Co. K—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, A. E. Cooley; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. M. Woodward.

St. Patrick's Day.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION—THE PROCESSION AND DINNER.

Although the sons of Erin, resident in New-York, are well represented in the armies of the Union, there are still quite enough remaining with us to celebrate St. Patrick's Day with becoming spirit, to-morrow. The following programme of the procession has been issued:

The line will form on East Broadway, right resting on Grand-street, at 9 o'clock precisely, and will fall in in the following order:

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Maj. James Bagley, Acting Brigadier-General for the day.

Phœnix Brigade and other military companies and organizations, not acting as escorts to societies.

Hon. Michael Connolly, in an open barouche, with Mr. John Wyane and friends.

E. L. CAREY, Grand Marshal.

Aids—Messrs. James White, Daniel Grinnon, P. Halpin, Thos. Monahan and J. McClusky.

Special Aids—Michael Gillen, Hugh Maroney.

1. Thomas Francis Meagher Club—Marshal, Edward Duffy. Right resting on Grand-street.

2. Ancient Order of Hibernians, New-York—Marshals, James Sandford and John Tucker. Right resting on Scammel-street. Aids—John McGuire, Francis Kielt, Peter McGinniss, John Corcoran, Dominick Lynch, Hugh Brady.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Long Island—Marshal, Peter Ledwith. Aids—John Gubbins, Hugh Monaghan, James Rodden.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Westchester County, New-Jersey, &c.

3. Longshoreman's Union Benevolent Society—Marshal, Denis Sullivan. Aid—Edward Bucklay. Right resting on Jefferson-street.

4. Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, escorted by the Emerald Guard, under command of Capt. Francis Degan—Marshal, John Duffy. Aids—John Moora and John Nugent. Right resting on Rutgers-street.

5. St. James' Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Society—Marshal, Patrick Dwyer. Aids—John Gilligan and Michael Foley. Right resting on Market-street.

6. Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society—Marshal, James Grean. Aids—Patrick Colligan, Michael Mulvihill, James Morony, John Mahony, John Cumminga, James Kirby, Edward McGowan, John Holloway, Peter Murpay, Thomas Cummings, John McDermott. Right resting on Market-street.

Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, of South Brooklyn—Marshal, Hugh McCabe. Aid—Matthew Bond, Patrick Cummings, Thos. Lawler, Jas. Lane, Patrick Horna, Patrick Kilby.

7. Hibernian Benevolent Society—Marshal, Thos. Connor. Aid—James Smith. Right resting on Catharina-street.

The line of march will be taken up at 10 o'clock precisely, when the divisions will countermarch down East Broadway to Chatham-street, entering the Park by the east gate, when they will pass in review before his Honor the Mayor and Common Council, and then proceed up Broadway to Union-square, and around the Washington Monument, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, thence through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, and up Eighth-street to Fourth-avenue, when they will be dismissed.

Marshals and their Aids are requested to report to the Grand Marshal, No. 87 Pike-street, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

E. L. CAREY, Marshal.

James White, Daniel Grinnon, P. Halpin, Thomas Monahan, J. McClusky, Michael Gillen, Hugh Murrey, Special Aids.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will partake of their customary dinner in the evening.

Fire in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 16.

Union Church, at the head of High-street, was burned last night. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, Shoulder Braces and the Wadsworth Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 608 Broadway.
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

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MARRIED.

ARAGO—MONTHOLON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, ROUSS ARAGO, Lieutenant of the French Navy, to ALBINE ANN YOLANDE, eldest daughter of Charles de Montholon, Consul General of France for the United States.

☞ St. Louis and Washington papers please copy.

MYERS—BANCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., MATTHEW C. MYERS to HARRIET L., daughter of Capt. A. Bancker.

MARVIN—BRITTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. N. F. Smith, D. D., CHARLES H. MARVIN to LAVINIA, daughter of H. M. Brittin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MILLS—SMITH.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, DAVID MILLS and HARRIET E. SMITH.

PETERSON—SMITH.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 12, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, ANDREW PETERSON, of California, and ANNA SMITH.

SANDERS—RUSH.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 12, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, IRA AUSTIN SANDERS and ELIZABETH RUSH.

BARBIT—SMITH.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday evening, March 12, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, STEPHEN C. BARBIT, of Mendham, N. J., and MARGARET SMITH.

DIED.

BLISS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, CHARAINE S., wife of George Bliss, of this City, and daughter of Hervey Sanford, of New-Haven.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 357 5th-av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, WINIFRED STRIKER, widow of the late Jordan Mott, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 54th-st., Hudson River. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Bloomingdale. Carriages at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, until 2½ o'clock.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, HORATIO N. FERRIS, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Monday) evening, the 17th, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. H. Sea, No. 16 Commerce-st. His remains will be taken to Newcastle for interment, on Tuesday, the 18th.

BOWASS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, EDWARD LESTER, only child of George W. Bowers, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Gilbert E. Underhill, No. 126 6th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

CANTRELL.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 15, JOHN H., son of Samuel and Mary A. Cantrell, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East 12th-st.

WELCHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, SAMUEL COLEMAN, son of Frederick W. and Abby A. Welchman, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 255 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEWLETT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, EDWARD HENRY, only child of John and Lizzie B. Hewlett, aged 1 year, 8 months and 17 days.

"A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven."

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandparents, Isaac D. Hewlett and Edward H. Barnard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 763 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, KATE A., wife of George W. Clark, and daughter of Edwin L. and Alida R. Crowbridge.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at No. 39 West 25th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

WHITEHEAD.—On Sunday, March 16, THOMAS GRANT WHITEHEAD, of congestive fever, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of his father, at Washington Heights, at 1½ o'clock.

HIBBEN.—Killed in an engagement with the rebels at Sangster's Station, Alexandria Railroad, Va., on Sunday, March 9, HENRY B. HIBBEN, First Lieutenant in the First New-York Lincoln Cavalry.

STARR.—At Fort Royal, in the 20 year of his age, GRENVILLE SCARR, Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, son of the late H. B. Starr, of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, without further invitation.

RUMSEY.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her parents, EMMA, eldest daughter of Robert and Eliza Rumsey, aged 4 years and 2 months.

CAIRNS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 15, after a protracted illness, JOHN CAIRNS, aged 39 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 249 South 2d-st., Jersey City.

CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 14, after a short illness, GEORGIANA, wife of Nicholas Cornell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 West Warren-st., to-day, (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ELLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 14, at his residence, No. 326 Hicks-st., DAVID ELLIS, aged 52 years, 6 months and 25 days.

His remains will be taken to Lowell, Mass., for interment.

SCOTT.—In Astoria, L. I., on Saturday morning, March 15, JANE HEYER, wife of John W. Scott, M. D., of Astoria, and eldest daughter of the late Cornelius R. Suydam, Esq., of New-York, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. Steamer *Morris* leaves Hunter's Point slip at 1 o'clock.

JORDAN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, March 15, JULIA A., wife of the late Thomas D. Jordan, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Grand and Barrow sts., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 126.—March 15, 1862.
54, 72, 14, 22, 24, 40, 50, 52, 56, 41, 69, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 126.—March 15, 1862.
17, 12, 48, 44, 8, 27, 1, 10, 24, 16, 51, 38, 28, 53.
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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 73.—March 15, 1862.
46, 53, 63, 35, 9, 25, 50, 55, 66, 21, 70, 73.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 174.—March 15, 1862.
46, 60, 26, 63, 38, 62, 65, 6, 12, 28, 23, 22, 44, 71
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All of which are offered at moderate prices.
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Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c.
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Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Worked Bands, 8c., 11c., 15c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
Opening, Ladies' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Splendid Regular Make Hose, 25c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
Opening, Lisle Gauntlets, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Opening, Lisle Gloves, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Best Quality Kids, slightly spotted, 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
OPENING, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, BONNET FRAMES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TARLETONS.
SMALL WARES.
Best 200-yard Spoof Cottons, 4c.
Good Spool Cotton, 1c.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. per paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. per paper.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
Fine Linen Tapes, 1c.
Skirt Braids, 3c., 4c., 5c.; English Hair Pins, 6c., 2c.
Set Bracelets, 25c.; Twilled Tapes, 2c.; Sewing Silks, 9c. per dozen.
Opening, Lot of Lohin's Extracts, 25c. per bottle.
PORT-MONNAIES, BAGS, BUTTONS, and
FANCY ARTICLES.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CASH BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE
will find the largest and most attractive stock in the City of "Merrimacks," "Spragues," "Pacific," and other Prints.
"Amoskeag," "Lawrence," "C," "Pacific," "J. X. L.," and other heavy and fine Brown Sheetings, Ticks, Denims, Jeans, Cottonades, Canton Flannels, &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Jaconets, Cambries, Organdies, Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins and Towelings, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Length Cloths, &c.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Grenadines, Barèges, Paris Printed Jaconets, Cambrics and Organdies, Real Laces, Embroideries, Shawls, Mantillas, Sacks, Cloaks, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Undergarments, Hosiery, Kid and Silk Gloves, Gauntlets, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c., at and under the lowest market prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
By every steamer we are receiving
all the new materials
IN SILK, WOOL AND COTTON,
For PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER
COVERINGS AND CURTAINS.
Brocatel, Delaine,
Satin Damask, Printed Worsted,
Tapestry, Chintzes,
Plush, Reps.

SHADES AND HOLLANDS.
LACE CURTAINS, Spring Importation.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
200 FOULARD ROBES, IN NEW DESIGNS AND CHOICE COLORS,
At about half the cost price.
PLAID SILKS, FIGURED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
And very superior makes of
BLACK SILK, BOTH PLAIN AND FIGURED.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
Between Grand and Howard sts.,
DURING THE REBUILDING OF THEIR OWN STORE.

WILL OPEN,
MONDAY, MARCH 17,
ENTIRE NEW STOCK FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
VERY CHEAP.
FULL STOCK LADIES' AND MISSES' STRAW HATS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
FULL STOCK FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
FROM AUCTION.
FULL LINE DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS,
VERY MUCH UNDER PRICE.
FULL STOCK EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
BEST STYLES ENGLISH GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
On MONDAY, March 10,
Will be opened a choice assortment of
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new shapes.)
Real Point Lace Sets, from $6 50 and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, (Job,) $2, worth $3 50.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upward.
Black Pusher and Grenadine Veils, new style.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes Laces—a full assortment.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Infant's Waists, Robes and Caps.
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING
EMBROIDERY AND LACES,
Received per steamers *Arabia* and *City of Washington*.
Fine French Needlework Sets, Collars and Cuffs, trimmed with real Lace; fine French Needlework Narrow Collars, new shapes; White and Colored Cambric Breakfast Sets, in great variety; Handsomely Wrought Handkerchiefs, Paris trimmed; Handsomely Embroidered Skirts; do. Yokes, &c., &c.
Also, Rich Valenciennes Collars, Point Gaze Collars, and Sleeves; Barbes, Coiffures, Black Thread Vollettes, Laces and Edgings, Real Lama Lace Points, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS,
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 17,
250 pieces BROCHE STRIPED SILKS,
At 50 cents per yard, (cheap at 75 cents.)
100 pieces RICH BROCADE SILKS,
At $1 per yard, (equal value.)

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE,
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. CRAPO,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MADDER PRINTS
AT RETAIL,
FAST COLORS AND FINE CLOTHS,
Only Peabody's per yard, recently 12½ cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MYERS' NEW 5th AVE. MOURNING STORE,
REMOVED TO NO. 421 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
MYERS & CO.

A. T. H. MAY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below Grand, will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, linen goods, hosiery, gloves, curtain laces and muslins, hoop skirts, ladies' under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dress skirts at 62½c., 75c., 87½c., 90c., 95c., and always a full assortment of sizes and makes.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ TO 25c. a Skein; Yarn, 75 cents; nice Embroidery Skirts, 50 cents, best steel, ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. Mrs. Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hose. Mrs. Wiley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at EUGENE'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India) will exhibit Black and Red Square Shawls with open centres, suitable for Spring wear; the Reds are of very rich and beautiful shades; also a few long Black, on Monday, March 17, at No. 292 Wooster-st., second door below Amity.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILK.
ALSO,
GRAY CHINA SILKS, AT 50c. PER YARD.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET LACE CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY.
We have just received the above goods. Sold on account of the Insurance Companies yesterday at auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.
New Spring patterns,
By the package or piece, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY AT No. 668 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 23. Mrs. A. H. MARCY takes this opportunity to thank her former patrons for their past favors, and most respectfully invites them and others to call and examine her unusually large and rich assortment of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., on and after Thursday, March 20, at No. 689 Broadway, west side, between Amity and 4th sts.
Mrs. A. H. MARCY.

A CARD.—MRS. SIMMONS INFORMS HER CUSTOMERS and the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she will open her SHOW-ROOMS, with the first importation of Paris Spring Millinery, on THURSDAY, March 20.
No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and nurse, by an English young woman, highly recommended, and can speak French as well as English; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 Fifth-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; is fully competent; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., been 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; can give three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse; or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; best of City reference given. Call at No. 264 West 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands soups, game, fish, poultry, and all kinds of deserts. Call, for two or three days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; also, understands the care of milk and butter; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, with the best of city references; no objection to the country. Also, by a nice colored girl of 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart industrious girl to do plain cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, economizing, and obliging servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended. Wages moderate, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as country servant; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; milk cows; make butter, &c.; is willing to make herself generally useful; good reference. Apply at AUKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 373 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has been employed the last seven years in waiting on the sick. Call at, or address No. 218 Water-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has had charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a good experienced woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; has no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress wishes to engage with a private family, by the month or permanently, cuts and fits children's dresses, lady's clothing, cuts and bastes for a sewing-machine; has City and country reference; wages moderate. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 21th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also hair dressing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady or family. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BURT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for one week.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for a good servant, a young girl, capable of doing chamberwork, waiting, &c. Call at No. 252 West 29th-st., opposite the Park.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

SALES.

A BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation in any respectable commercial house, who thoroughly understands single and double entry bookkeeping; satisfactory references given and required. Address A. F. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; has good judgment in the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all stable appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., No. 13 West 22d-st., or to Messrs. Baldwin, Brewster & Baldwin, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; would like to drive for a store, or take charge of a stable; is willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has lived with the most respectable families in this city. Can produce the best of reference from all with whom he lived. Address L. Y., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtion together, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants. The man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden. The woman as cook; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen at the dwelling-store, No. 8 Johnst., or a letter addressed Mr. F., will be attended to for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require a man, call or address, for two days, M. H., No. 165 Hester-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wishes a place; is willing to drive and take care of horses; is not afraid of anything about farming. The best of reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 500 Astor, Odessa.

FARM LABORER.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a Protestant man acquainted with general farming and wood reference. Apply to JAMES Mc-CLENDON, Jefferson Point, No. 113 Washington-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of steady habits, having been out of the job business about four years, wishes to qualify himself for some permanent employ, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to any office; a man who can appreciate industry, economy, &c. Address E. A. B., Box 112 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LAD, aged 19, accustomed to gardening in all its branches, would like to find early employment; has two years' reference from his late employer; feels competent to take charge of a small place or as assistant on a large one. Address MARCH, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands taking charge of horses, if required. Address P. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from England a situation as gardener; understands flowers and grapes, likewise kitchen gardening; the best of City reference given. Address M. G. E., No. 2 Front-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN TWENty-two years of age wishes a situation as salesman and general clerk in a wholesale grocery store, for which he is qualified, or assistant book-keeper in any wholesale department; has had three years' experience as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house; has a good knowledge of accounts and business generally, and is desirous of devoting his time and qualifications to the interests of his employer in whatever department he may be placed; the reference of former employers, together with first-class City reference, given. Address PRACTICAL, at store No. 276 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a gardener and farmer who understands vegetable gardening, farming and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm a short distance from the City. Such a person can hear of a good situation by sending letter directed to Box No. 238 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; she must have had some advantages of education and understand her needle. Such a person, having City reference, can apply between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND COOK TO WASH and iron, chambermaid and laundress; Protestants, who are thoroughly competent and can bring good written recommendations; must go to the country. Apply on Monday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 168 5th-av. Also, a first-class waitress.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A YANKEE Notion house; a young man of some experience. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 2,634 Post-office, with references.

SOME FIRST-RATE MILLINERS WANTED.—None others need apply to Madame SALOMON, No. 9½ Division-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 12½ miles from railroad depot; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 3 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville depot, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance:—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston depot, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different kinds; two buildings. Apply to BUCKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TWO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale, a valuable estate of 1,000 acres—2/3 under cultivation—principally fine land; 34 miles from New-York, 5 miles from Deer Park, Long Island; ½ mile from freight station; excellent soil, numerous buildings, good fences, abundance of wood, water and fruit, and much for manure; near churches, schools and stores. Price $30 per acre; terms easy. Apply to H. M. RUGGLES, No. 10 Wall-st., or FREDK. A. HARTLETT, No. 24 Astor-st., office of "42 Nobleson," from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 60 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

$16,000 FARM NEAR NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—150 acres high land, 75 acres white oak. Commodious dwelling. Extensive outbuildings. Ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. One hour and three-quarters from New-York City. Eminently healthy locality. Excellent society, stores, churches and schools. Address A. C., Box No. 136 *Times* office.

FARM WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED American farmer, to lease a good farm to work on shares; can give good reference as to capacity, honesty, good habits, &c. Address FARMER, care of S. S. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good city property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 354 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 PAYING City property, a farm of 300 acres, 200 acres cleared; house, 3 barns, 3 sheds, and all other buildings necessary, or a few acres would be rented with house, etc. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 12 to 1 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three minutes' walk from 3d or 4th avenues. Apply to Mrs. SIFTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 37th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, as two other rooms can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 138 21st-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL GIVE a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A family or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board, in a private family, by applying at No. 370 Henry-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.—A GENTLEMAN and wife wish (in a first-class house, with a few boarders, private house preferred) a suite of rooms or parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with board. The table must be fine, and bath-room and water-closet with room. Location between 5th and 7th avs. and 19th and 40th sts. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,026 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with daughter, in a first-class house; a parlor and two bedrooms will be required, furnished or unfurnished. Location between 5th and 7th avs. and west of 4th-av. Address, with particulars, W. D., Box No. 631 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A widow lady, child and nurse, in a private family, or where there are not few boarders, unfurnished room will answer. Address H. F. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

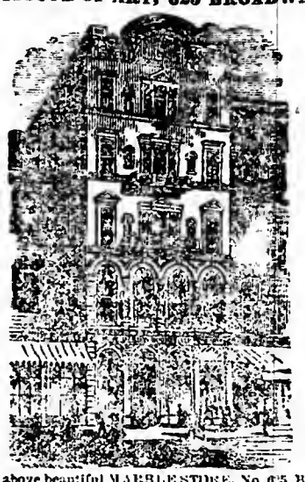
LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, A GOLD Locket, on the corner of 29th-st. and 3d-av., or in the Theatre, a GOLD BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the *Times* Office.

PEELED PEACHES.—5,000 LBS., VERY GOOD quality, in quantities to suit purchasers; also, unpeeled peaches, cherries, plums, and other kinds of domestic dried fruit, for sale by MILLER & CARR, Commission Merchants, No. 17 Pearl-st. and No. 31 Bridge-st.

TO LET.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.



The above beautiful MARBLE ENTIRE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., size 3x200 feet, running through to Mercer-st., lofty ceilings, fine high basement and sub-basement, heated by Gold's patent steam heater, gas fixtures, shelving, counters, &c., &c., is now to lease for a term of three, five, ten or twenty years, at a low rent.
The above building, from its elegant architecture and sculptured façade, forms one of the leading attractions in Broadway, commanding the notice of all strangers, and thereby advertising any business conducted therein.
Upper stories also to let. Apply in the galleries, same No., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—
3-story house No. 67 West 21st-st., in fine order.
Small house No. 27 West 21st-st.
Store and basement No. 1,270 Broadway.
Store No. 777 6th-av.
Store in 2d-av., one door above 36th-st.
Hall No. 1,270 Broadway, 70 feet deep, suitable for lecture-room or church.
Stable in 31st-st., lot 147 feet deep, a few doors below 6th-av. Apply to WALDEN PELL,
No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses, Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water in 4th stories; bathing rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 28th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 9th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c., rent $350. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $150 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 116th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 Fulton-st., near Greenwich. Also, the country-seat belonging to the late J. P. Brown, at Port Richmond, S. I.; good house, large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres of land, opposite a park, within five minutes' walk of two ferries to New-York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, No. 44 Old-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COAL-YARD corner of Stone and West sts., 68x225, long-established property. Has been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 Fulton-st., near Greenwich. Also, the country-seat belonging to the late J. P. Brown, at Port Richmond, S. I.; good house, large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres of land, opposite a park, within five minutes' walk of two ferries to New-York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, No. 44 Old-st., New-York.

TO LET.—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bath-room on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $200. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, TO suit the times, from 9th-st. to Harlem. Any one can save their time, and get a good house cheaper, by calling at our office, than how-e-unting a week. All free of charge. S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st., now newly-done will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROvements, Nos. 150 and 152 East 19th-st., No. 152 East 13th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 108 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 118 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
B. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

RENT ONLY $400.—TO LET, THE HOUSE NO. 228 West 33d-st., containing all the modern improvements, from 1st May next; will be let for $400 to a good tenant, if applied for immediately. Apply to F. S. EDWARDS, No. 93 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 102 East 46th-st., has bath, laundry, &c.; hot and cold water in the third floor; gas fixtures in the house; contains ten rooms; rent, $450, will sell terms easy. Apply to ALVIN GRAFF, No. 1338 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR COAL YARD OR other business, the four lots of ground, with office, scales, &c., No. 38, &c., Wooster-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 9 East 27th-st., of PETER S. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BAILEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high stoop brown-stone house of full width, 45 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON BEADE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesman's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—FIVE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BAILEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; also to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.,

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (corner New Bowery.)
OPEN DAILY.
Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000.
Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under.
Money deposited before April 1 will receive interest as from that date. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH F. COOPER, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore done so of their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 25 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 51 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862 J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 235 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer pro tem.

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 207 Pearl-st. to No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Classes of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 4 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF W. M. BARKER & CO., (composed of the undersigned,) is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the firm will be settled by him.—Dated March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
B. H. WOODWORTH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., (composed of the undersigned,) is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER and G. H. FREEMAN are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due in and from the late firm will be settled by them.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
B. H. WOODWORTH.
G. H. FREEMAN.
The business will be conducted hereafter by WM. BARKER and G. H. FREEMAN.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin P. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE.
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

March 12, 1862.
DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SHERWOOD & WESSELLS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. WESSELLS will continue the business at No. 84 West 24th-st., and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all claims against it.
THOS. M. SHERWOOD,
J. C. WESSELLS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE,
On the line of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of New-York City; a well-established business; central location; low rent, and well-selected stock of about $7,000 to $8,000. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address with name and reference Box No. 251 Post-office.

$25,000 TO $30,000.—A PARTNER wanted, with the above amount of cash capital, to purchase the interest of a retiring partner in a first-class manufactory, doing an extensive business. Address, for two days CAPITAL, Box No. 146 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

GOOD WILL, FIXTURES AND FURNITURE of a restaurant and hotel, kept on the English plan, in a fine location and doing a good business, for sale cheap, as the proprietor is about retiring. The whole will be sold cheap to a cash customer; none other need apply.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

$8,000.—ANY RESPECTABLE ASPIRing man with the above amount, and will-ing to use it in a legitimate business, at will pay 100 per cent.; no bonus asked for making the business. Apply to SIMON BOLIVAR, No. 357 Broadway.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $50 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pallasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE, —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $25 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRaries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:
First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.
Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.
Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.
Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Borland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

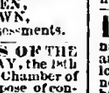
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such exemption on or before, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. FILLIP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. B. HALL, } Streets.
S. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for building forty keel launches suitable for disembarking troops from shipboard and landing them on a beach. They must be of three sizes, viz.: 35, 37 and 40 feet long, 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam, and 4 6-12, 4 2-12 and 3 10-12 feet deep, (one-third of each size,) and be built of good seasoned oak timber and one and a fourth inch pine plank, well fastened with iron, sharp sterns, and to row double bank, with iron pin and becket; the largest sized boats to have ten thwarts, and the two smaller sizes nine each, with two oars to each thwart, and one steering-oar to each boat; each boat to have a good strong ring bolt at bow and stern, and to be subject to inspection. Persons making offers will please state the price of each size at which they will furnish the boats, and the time within which they will be completed, which must not exceed twenty-one days from acceptance of bid. Proposals will be received for a part or the whole. Please indorse, "Proposals for Boats," D. D. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Q. M. Gen.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.
WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.
Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.



CURL
YOUR
HAIR!
BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,
BY USING
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

By using Chappell's Hyperion, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold.
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
Is the only article in the world that will Curl straight Hair!
The only article that will Curl the Hair
In Glossy Curls,
In Sunny Curls,
In Silken Curls,
In Auburn Curls,
In Flaxen Curls,
In Flowing Curls,
In Waving Curls,
In Beautiful Curls,
In Luxuriant Curls,
In Raven Curls!
It makes the Hair SOFT and GLOSSY; it IN VIGORATES the Hair; it BEAUTIFIES the Hair; it CLEANSES the Hair; it is most DELIGHTFUL and EXQUISITELY
PERFUMED.
The Hyperion does not in any manner interfere with the NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.
It neither scorches nor dries it; it gives the Hair a soft, thrifty appearance; it PREVENTS the Hair from FALLING OFF!
It is the only article ever yet discovered that will CURL STRAIGHT HAIR
in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp. The Hyperion has been before the public but about six months, and in that short period of time it has been tested by more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!
And they all universally testify that the HYPERION IS THE GREATEST BEAUTIFIER EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McKinney, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship has been passed (for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
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The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams Ship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
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RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $4 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

found contrary in weight or character to the new regulation. Thus, when it was determined not to take any letters not fully prepaid by a single Government envelope, the Agent went through the Express matter, and took ont all letters which were found to be over-weight. What was done with them I do not know. I only know that a letter from your correspondent to the TIMES was in the office about that time, and has not since been heard of. Other correspondents complain of the same thing. I will say in this connection that Adams' Express Company has proved itself accommodating to the last degree possible, and is entitled to warm aed many thanks.

Fort Donelson, it is said, will be evacuated. Only two regiments are there at present, and they, it is said, will be withdrawn. The entire army is concentrating on the Tennessee, and is being hourly added to by troops from St. Louis. Among others that have passed thitherwards within a few days, are the Third, Sixth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Iowa Ragiments. An arrival from Fort Henry, this evening, states that there are in that vicinity some seventy transports, leaded with troops. Events of magnitude may be expected rom that quarter within a very short time.

GALWAY.

COMPLETION OF THE MORTAR FLEET.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Monday Night, March 10, 1862.

I am enabled to announce to you that the mortar fleet of twenty boats is now in complete readiness to eboperate with the gunboats, and only awaits the commands of Commodore FOOTE to follow in his weke down the river to Island No. 10, where the rebels ere to make, as it seems, a formidable stand. The mortar-boats themselves are moored above here, at the point where the Illinois Central Railroad curves away from the Ohio River.

The mortars are all on the boats; platforms have been built outside of the hulwarks, on which the man may place themselves to avoid the concussion; canvas is prepared to stretch across from side to side, to shield the crews from the night air and cold, and everything that may in any way conduee to the comfort, convenience or efficiency of the fleet, has been done.

About half-way down, between the mortar boats and the Caire landing, lie the two ordnance boats, the *Judge Torrence* and the *Great Western*, which are to accompany the fleet. These boats are well known to river men. They are of the largest class of steamers, and have been fitted up for the espacial purpose they are now to serve, at Cincinnati. I visited the *Judge Torrence* to-day, and found much on board to interest me. She is heavily laden with powder, shell and round shot, and hnt for the precautioes which have been taken to make her safe against accidcet by fire and shot, might be considered a very dangerous vessel in which to proceed through an enemy's country or to take any part in an engagement. Her business, however, will be to lie off at a safe distance from the scene of battle, and by means of sleam-tugs to supply the mortar-boats with ammunition as they need it. In case of fire or danger of cepture by the enemy, she oen be scuttled and sunk in five minutes time. The *Great Western* is provided in the same way.

Both steamers and mortar-boats, with a total compiement of 349 men, are nnder command of Capt. J. P. SANFORD.

Capt. HENRY E. MAYNADIER, of the Tenth Infantry, an experienced ordnance officer, is in immediate command and superintendency of the mortar-boats.

Capt. E. B. PIKE, of the Engineer Corps, is Assistant Superintendent of the mortar-boats.

Under the general command of Capt. MAYNADIER are four masters, to each of whom the control of four mortar-boats is given. These masters are H. A. GLASSFORD, G. F. JOHNSON, C. B. SIMON and F. B. GREGORY.

Each mortar-boat is manned with a crew of fifteen men, three of whom are flatboatmen who manœuvre the boat. These crews are being drilled every day, and are now ready for service.

The First Master in command of the *Judge Torrence* is Capt. J. F. RICHARDSON, well known among river men. The Second Master is W. C. Newton. The Pilots are W. S. Shuly and Geo. Malone. The First Engineer is Samuel Pickerstaff, second do. George W. Smith, third do. W. H. Manning, and fourth do. James Culer. The surgeon of the *Torrence* is Dr. Amasa Blake.

The Psymaster on board is Henry A. Mitchell, of Philadelphia. His clerk is Samuel S. Watson.

The First Master of the *Great Western* is Capt. Wm. F. HAMILTON. The Pilots are John Mauldridge and William Kantz. The Chief Engineer is Chas. Christopher, and his First Assistant Joseph Goodwin.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE REBELS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

THE PENDING OPERATION OF THE GUNBOATS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, CAIRO, Wednesday, March 12.

The future of the Western navy is now bright with promise, and it seems almost an impossibility that any reverse should occur to dim ever so slightly its yet honorable record. There may be batteries on the Mississippi banks far below, where the iron missiles will be hurled more fiercely and numerously than at Donelson, and fortune for a moment might favor the rebels, but of the final success that will attend Flag-Officer FOOTE's splendid fleet, there is but one opinion, and that is, when starting, the obstructions between here and Memphis will prove unavailing, and the great *Benton* be in a month at their levee. Although Forts Pillow and Randolph are stronger than those of the Cumberland, or Tennessee, the force against them will be three times as formidable as any yet used. Nine gunboats and thirty mortar-floats will make each attack, and any action heretofore will be insignificant when compared to those now approaching. The floats have never yet been used. The *Benton*, equal to three other boats, has been in no action, and if Fort Henry fell in an hour, ten times the number of guns should be able to reduce much stronger places. It is the opinion of cautious military men, that with the mortars once in position, throwing their immense shell from a safe distance, and the gunboats engaging at short range, no fort, open as those of the Confederates' all are, can be held half a day without the slaughter of almost its whole garrison. While the Union gunners work behind iron shields, their foe will be exposed to a terrible storm of shell showered npon them, and which can be continued, if necessary, for days. Fort Royal and Roanoke will be tame compared to scenes on the Mississippi now near. But es the enemy are driven closer home, their resistance will become more desperate, and each victory he gained at a larger sacrifice of life. Parade and preparation have passed, and war, every desperate struggle of which will make the Old World wonder, is npon the land. It is useless to say the rebellion is crushed, and the DAVIS dynasty two-thirds buried. In the Southern States, where the Secession hosts are gathering, battles bloody, probably, as the modern times have seen, are approaching.

As the rebel line of defence narrows, their forces can act more in unison, and formidable bodies he gathered instantly at threatened points. Although large armies are sometimes gathered together, it is seldom mor e than a few thonsand can engage in action at a time, and even though able to bring superior numbers at each point to bear npon the foe, Government will find it some time yet before the rebels are conquered. Last year many of onr officers were going to eat Fourth of July dinners in Memphis, and since then every success has set a certain class mad with prophecy. The military men, who, by caution and perseverance have assisted in winning the victories, do not consider the rebellion crushed by any means, but increase their vigilance and preparation. So, although the fleet will pass down the Mississippi, and in a few weeks be at Memphis and New-Orleans, it is not a triumphal entry into a subdued country, but a route whose passage will be stubbornly disputed, and where one defence taken will lead to others equally as strong. Flag-officer FOOTE saw this, and although pressed to do so, refused to move until entirely ready, which he now is. The mortar-floats are all manned, the men drilled, and every gunboat strengthened in those places where late actions have showed it necessary.

On Island No. 10, they have formidable defences, and the great floating battery mounting twelve guns, is there. This battery is so made that it can be sunk at pleasure, leaving only a foot or less above the surface. Three or four steamers carrying light guns, are also at that place.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT FORT DONELSON.

REPORT OF GOV. YATES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, March 7, 1862.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

During my recent visit to our brave army in Tennessee, with a view of procuring a definite and accurate list of the dead and wounded Illinotsane who were engaged in the late great battle of the Cumberland at Fort Doeelson for the information of friends and relatives, and also to be filed and preserved among the archives of the State, and also for the purpose of furnishing aid to the wounded, I, upon consultation with the Secretary of State and Auditor of Public Accounts, on the 24th of February, ultimo, instituted a commission, having first procured the consent of Generels CULLOM and PAINE, military commandere at Cairo.

The above-named Commission consisted of Dr. J. B. CURTIS, who was sent to Cairo, Dr. H. C. JOHNS, to Mound City, and Maj. FRED. A. STARRING and Dr. HENRY WILLIAMS, to Paducah—to each of whom I gave tatters of authority, copies of which are hereto appended.

The report of two members of the Commission, together with the report of Ex-Gov. JOHN WOOD, who was sent to Nashville for the same purpose, is herewith submitted.

A competent agent was also dispatched to Fort Donelson to ascertain the names and burial places of the killed, and to designate by proper marks the grave of each soldier so far as practicable, with his name and the nember of his company or regiment. He will also furnish the names and residences of such officers and soldiere as could not be removed on account of the severity of their wounds, and who have been and still are receiving hospital treatment at Fort Donelson. The report of this agent, as also that of the other members of the commission, will be published as soon as they can be perfected.

It is believed that when these reports are received, and have been examined by the soldiers and their friends, with such additional facts as they can furnish, the Adjutant-General of the State will be shle to have in the files of his office a full and complete record of those who have suffered or died on that bloody field.

It is sincerely to be hoped that not a single name of those gallant men whose prowess has reflected such imperishable lustre npon the State and country, shall remain unrecorded. No battle has been or can be fought which shall more signally tell upon the rebellion than this; and no historic page can record, or will ever record, more patriotic daring, or brighter achievements.

Wherever it is possible, the remains of every Illinoisan who fell in that terrible conflict should be brought home to the State, and ever-enduring monuments erected to their memory. Every one of them was a true hero. By their dauntless valor the State of Illinois occupies the proud eminence of having done more to suppress the rebellion and to preserve the Union than any other State; and by every consideretion of gratitnde and patriotism, the State should neglect no means of testifying its gratoful remembrance.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

THE BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.

Desperate Nature of the Engagement.

The Rebel Force Estimated at 35,000.

Their Loss Over a Thousand Killed, and Between Two and Three Thousand Wounded.

ROLLA, Mo., Sundey, March 16.

The remains of Col. HENDRICKS, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen. They left the battle-ground on the morning following the fight. They represeet the contest as terrible. The rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians, under ALBERT PIKE.

As near as could be ascertained, our loss was 600 killed and 800 to 1,000 wonnded. The rebel surgeons who came to dress the wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of 1,100 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded.

We took 1,600 prisoners and 13 pieces of cannon, 10 of which were captured by Gen. SIGEL's command, and three by Col. PATERSON's Brigade.

Two of our cannon belonging to DAVIDSON's Battery were taken by the rebels, but were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely defeated, one division under Gen. PRICE flying in one direction, and the other, under VAN DORN, taking another. Major HERBERT, of one of the Louisiana regiments, who was taken prisonsr, says that Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS TOMAHAWKED, MANGLED AND SCALPED AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

The following is a copy of the correspondence betwsen Gen. CURTIS and the rebel Gen. VAN DORN, subsequent to tha battle of Pea Ridge:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, March 9, 1862.

To the Commending Officer of the United States Forces, Sugar Creek, Arkansas:

SIR: In accordance with the usages of war, I have the honor to request that you will permit the burial party, whom I send from this army with a flag of truce, to attend to the duty of collecting and interring the bodies of the officers and men who fell during the engagement of the 7th and 8th inst.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-Cencral Commanding Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, PEA RIDGE, March 9, 1862.

Earl Van Dorn, Commanding Confederate Forces:

SIR: The General Commanding is in receipt of yours of the 9th, saying, that in accordance with the usages of war you send a party to collect and hury the dead. I am directed to say, all possible facilties will be given for burying the dead, meny of which have already been interred. Quite a number of your surgeons have fallen into our hands, and are permitted to act under parole, and under a General Order from Major-Gen. HALLECK, further liberty will be allowed them, if such accommodations he reciprocated by you.

The General regrets that *we find on the battle-field, contrary to civilized warfare, many of the Federal dead, who were tomahawked, scalped, and their bodies shemefully mangled*, and expresses a hope thet this important struggle may not degenerate to a savage warfare.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CURTIS.

T. J. MCKINSAY, Acting Ass't. Adjt. Gen.

CAPTURED REBEL DISPATCHES.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CROSS HOLLOWS, March 3.

I am enabled to send you another interesting installment of ths captured dispatches, relating to the contemplated reinforcement of Sprtngfield, previous to its evecuation by PRICE.

FROM GEN. M'INTOSH TO COL. HEBBERT, FAYETTEVILLE.

It will be necessary for you to take the field very shortly with your whole available force, and probably march with it to Springfield: therefore get everything in readiness as soon as possible. The batteries will all go with you, with the exception of Goont's, which I will bring up with me. All of our cavalry must be with you. You will at once have all the flour prepared that you can, and send an agent up to Cassville to have a supply on hand here. I will send a telegraphic dispatch in a few minutes to Gen. PRICE, which I wish you would send to him by a rapid express, saying that if he hears of a movement from Rolla, to let you know at once, and if such should happen, go promptly to his assistance. I will be with you in time. You can march to Springfield as soon as the troops from Rolla can. Have you any suggestions?

JAMES MCINTOSH.

M'INTOSH TO PRICE.

FEBRUARY 16.

Have ordered Col. HEBBERT to put his brigade in immediate preparation to move forward on your call. If the troops now at Rolla intended to advance at once, I suppose you will be able to ascertain the fact, and you can at once call on Col. HEBBERT, who will move to your assistance.

The troops now at Fayetteville, under Col. HEBBERT, nearly 4,000, can reach you as soon as those in Rolla can do so. You de not inform me of the strength or condition of your command. I should know both, in order to justify me in the responsibility of taking this step. I will at once order some of the regiments from Texas to the point in anticipation of active operations in Missouri. I am now engaged in carrying into effect important orders received from the beedquarters of the army, but if you are in danger, I will be with you with the advanee of our troops. I hope you will use your utmost endeavors to have all the flour prepared that you can. The weather may prevent either of these mevements. If a severe snow-storm should take place, I do not think the Federals could advance. I am expecting, in a short time, the arrival of other officers here, superior in rank to myself, and they will expect an active force here to operate with. Whenever I think it necessary for this division to act, I will assume the responsibility. JAMES MCINTOSH, Colonel Commanding.

Gen. PRICE.

FROM MCINTOSH TO COL. HERBERT.

You are authorized to use the train you spoke of.

JAS. MCINTOSH.

THE CAPTURE OF FERNANDINA.

The following private letter hae been received by a Senetor from Flag-officer DUPONT:

WABASH, OFF FERNANDINA, March 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The victory here was bloodless, but most complete in results. The Georgians were first to run, and ehendon a formidable battery on Cumberland Island.

The defences have astounded us by their capabilities, formidable character, and scientific location, with wonderful immunity from danger. Their cannon are heavy and fiee. One 130-pound rifle gun, which they had slung in the track to get away, but dropped on the beach, we have nothing to compare with.

Gen. LEE pronounced the place entirely tenebie two weeks since, and Col. M. BLAIR, of Ordnance, late Commander in the Navy, declared he would keep me off "until hell had frozen over." But their valor gave out when they received the telegraph from Brunswick, that I had gone into St. Andrew's Sound with all the light vessels; but even by this route we had to encounter Fort Clinch and the Georgia Battery on Cnoberland Island.

But as I have requesled Capt. DAVIS to call and see you, he will tell you I have swept nearly the whole coast, and am holding it by inside and outside blockade.

The younger officers, of conrse, regret there was no fight, but I console them by saying that they fonght too well and too successfully at Port Royal, ever to get much of a chance at the rebels on this coast.

The most curious feature in the operations was the chase of a train of cars by a gunboat for one mile and a half; twe soldiers being killed, the passengers rushed out into the woods; one of your late members among them, Mr. YULEE. He passed the night under a bush, and I hope had a blanket, as it was the coolest of the season.

S. F. DUPONT.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Provision for the Contrabands—The Rebels Active at Sewell's Point—The Telegraph Cable Broken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Merch 15, *via* BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 16.

In pursuance of orders from the War Depart' ment, for the separation of the administration of the affairs of contrabands from military authority, a general order was issued to-day by Gen. WOOL, appointing CHARLES B. WILDER to the office of Superintendent of Vagrants or Contrabands in this Department. Food, clothing and shelter will be furnished as heretofore, until further orders.

Gov. PIERPONT, having issued a writ for an election in the First Congressional District, a poll was opened in this precinct to-day. About two hundred votes were thrown, all of which were for JOSEPH SEGAR.

Active operations of some sort have been going on at Sewell's Point, whether for reinforcement or evacnation is uncertain.

A gun was fired from the Rip Raps last night at a suspicious looking craft in that vicinity, and a number of vessels have recently been seen off that Point.

The *San Jacinto* arrived to-day.

A break has occurred in the telegraph cable. It will be repaired the first fair day.

Wind S. S. E. and stormy.

Affairs in Kentucky.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE—THE LADIES' CONTINUED CHARITIES—PROPERTY RISING—LOUISVILLE'S TRADE WITH THE NORTHWEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The House has peesed a bill redncing the Military Board to twe members—JOHN B. TEMPLE and GEORGE T. WOOD—and deeming it the Board's duty to provide for the sick and disabled Kentucky volunteers not fully provided for by the United States, and to make settlements with the General Government for sums expended by the State for her volunteers; a hill making all executions issued on judgments and re. plevin honds, dnring 1862, returnable the first Monday in March, 1863, the act not to apply to contracts made after tis passege; and, by 64 to 14, another legalizing all marriages under licenses issued by persons acting as Clerks of County Courts under the late "Provisional Government of Kentucky."

The ladias of onr Sixth Werd report that they have, in two weeks, sent to sick soldiers, here and elsewhere, 561 articles of clothing and hedding, 1,500 tracts, and divers delicacies; that Miss MAGGIE THOMASSON, of Bedford, Ind., has sent 4 boxes clothing and hospital stores, and the Frankfort and Shelbyville ladies 7 boxes. Several thousand sick soldiers are in Lehanon, Muntordsville and Bowliug Green. One hundred and sixty-five died in the Lebanon hospitals from Dec. 25 to March 5. Mrs. and Mr. WARNER UNDERWOOD, and Miss JOSE UNDERWOOD, and numerous other Union ladies and gentlemen of Bowling Green, are laboring day and night for the sick soldiers there. The ladies of Cynthiana report 494 articles of clothing, bedding, &c.

The Unionists of Bedford County, Tenn., hurnt a large quantity of Confedsrate stores last Sunday night. Letters from Fort Donelson of the 6th, state that Gens. GRANT and SMITH had taken the field again, and will quickly report further progress.

The evacuation of Manassas is received as another matter-of-course, and is already called old news. In the rapid snccessioe of foregone conclusions. We regard the surrender of all Virginia to the armies of the Nation as a question of very short time.

Horses and hogs, in Henry, are selling higher now than ever before within two years.

The *Journal* remarks that, as one of the results of the unholy rebellion, Louisville will be forced to some extent, to seek new customers, and it will be her policy to trade more than heretofore with the Northwest.

I rejolce to bear that the New-Orleans *True Delta* is favoring a restoration of the Union.

ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY—LEGISLATIVE AND POPULAR FEELING ABOUT EMANCIPATION—OPINION OF REFUGEES FROM ALABAMA—THE NATIONAL TAX—THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

The Senate has passed the House Bill about the Military Board; the House Bill legalizing merriages licensed under the *pseudo* Provisional Government; a House Bill for inclosing the graves of DANIEL BOONE and wife with an iron fence; a hill adopting rules, similar to those in force in the United States Army, for the Kentucky forces; and another barring willful absentees from mileage and per diem. A Member of the House, yesterday moved to suspend the rules to permit him to offer a hill disfranchising for life all who have or may advocate the doctrine of abolition or emancipation of Slavery in Kentucky either directly or indirectly, or who sympathize with the seme, and requesting all so offending, to leave the State within ten days! The motion was rightly defeated—yeas 48, nays, 29—it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules. Forty-four Kentucky prisoners of war in Columbus, Ohio, in a petition to our Legisleture, declare they desire to return to their homes and allagiance to the Constitutione of the Federal Government and Kentucky, and pray that all Constitutional measures be resorted to, for their restoration to their firesides and their loyalty. The Legislature adjours from the 17th to the 24th Nov. next. Seven hundred and eighty rebel prisoners from Kentucky are confined near Indianapolis.

Prominent Unionists of Harrison, Todd and other counties oppose the return amongst them of those who took up arms against the country and the State. They ask, "Shall we permit outlaws against God and their country to come back with hollow professions of loyalty, and go up to the polls, claiming an equality of political power with our sons, who have risked their lives in defeece of the country which those men tried to destroy? Shall we take such Judases by the hend? If we do, it will be to hold on to it while with the other we cut their throats from ear to ear! We can forgive much, but our forgiveness must stand still till we see some evidence of fruits meet for repentance."

Exiles from Alhahama tell me all the secession leaders, political and military, merit hanging; that there are many Unionists hiding their time, in Northern and Central Alabama; and that numerous soldiers in the rebel ranks everywhere will surrender or run, at the first chance, so disgusted are they with the lies, tricks and tyrannies of their officers, and so impressed with the superior justice, might and grandeur of the Union army and the Union cause.

While not a few Kentuckians do not object, but rather approve, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING's resolution, pledging the United Stales, without infringement of State rights, to coöperate and compensate any State which may choose to adopl a system of gradual emancipation, our people, generally disapprove Mr. ASHLEY's resolutions and hill providing Territorial, Provincial Govarnments over the Southern States of the Union; and they thank the National House for laying them on the table, in accordance with the motion of Mr. PENDLETON, and with the minority report and resolutions of Messrs. CRAVEN and HARDING. They approve Senator DAVIS' amendment for the colonization of all persons of color liberated in the District of Columbia.

The *Democrat* says the people of the United States and Kentucky are ready and willing to pay the National tax. "They are wealthy, prosperous, and wish to sweep off the National debt as rapidly as possible. Let them know at once how it is to be done. They wish to see the estimates—how they are to be taxed."

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are reported to have bought 300 freight cars and 50 locomotives, running up their rolling stock to about 1,000 freight cars and 100 locomotives, besides passenger cars and their locomotives; and they are building here an immense grain depôt. Coupons of the City's Bonds to the Company, due 1st prox., are being paid here now.

One thousand and eight hoxes and one hundred and one caddies of manufactured tobacco were sold here yesterday, at satisfactory prices.

PONTIAC.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel with $677,058 in Treasure.

Important from the United States of Colombia.

Renewal of Hostilities at Various Points.

RAID OF GUERRILLAS ON BOGOTA.

The Crown of Bolivar Carried Off.

Reverses and Victories of Mosquera.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, Capt, TERRY' from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the passengers, mails and specie which left San Francisco on the 1st. The specie is consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.		J.G. Parker & Son.7,	$500 00
Nath'l Braedon....	$1,050 00	Jas. Patrick & Co.	30,000 00
Ribon & Munos....	1,088 00	H. Cohn & Co.....	21,000 00
Hergnes & Masaras	312 69	Frank Baker.....	10,185 60
Wells, Fargo & Co..	2,842 41	Jennings & Brewster.....	19,000 00
James Hall.....	425 69	Janson, Bond & Co.	1,000 00
Cartwright & Harrison.....	1,500 00	Am. Ex. Bank....	12,000 00
Total.....	$7,218 79	J. T. Hayward & Treas.....	3,000 00
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		P. Naylor.....	10,000 00
Order.....	$23,938 50	Deecan, Shermen & Co.....	31,961 92
Seth Adams.....	5,000 00	Schelle Bros.....	21,900 00
Carey & Co.....	5,000 00	Neustadter Bro....	17,400 00
Frombly & Lambson.....	6,500 00	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.....	27,760 00
Wm. Meyer & Co..	5,000 00	J. A. McGaw.....	5,500 00
W. Seligman & Co.	27,000 00	W. Heller & Co....	9,200 00
R. Patrick.....	10,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	246,000 00
J. Heller & Bro...	11,900 00	Eng. Kelly & Co...	34,000 00
W. T. Coleman & Co.....	25,000 00	From San Francisco.....	$689,839 38
E. R. Mudge & Co.	5,500 00	From Aspinwall...	7,218 79
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.....	37,203 96	Total.....	$677,058 17
Z. Elnstein & Bro..	5,500 00		

There ie nothing new from California or from Central America. From South America, however, the news is interesting. There is renewed trouble in the United States of Colombia, and considerable fighting has taken place, in which MOSQUERA has met with both reverses and successes. Details will be found in our correspondent's letter.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Sack of Bogota by Guerrillas—Bolivar's Crown Stolen—Mosquera Returned to Bogota—The Guerrillas Driven Out—Defeat of Mosquera's Troops in Antioquia—Defeat of Canal by Mosquera in Santander—Occupation and Robbery of Nare by the Reactionists.

PANAMA, Friday, March 7, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Avon*, at Aspinwall, brings dates from Carthagena to the 4th inst., and from Bogota, the Capital, to the 16th February. The news is interssting. I wrote you in my last that a powerful party of Guerrillas was hovering about Bogota, doing a good deal of damage to property, and keeping the Capital in a constant state of agitation. It appears now, that taking edvantage of the absence of MOSQUERA, who was busy in Facetativa organizing his forces for the subjngation of the State of Antioqula, and of the fact that there were only 400 men left by him to guard the city, 700 of these Guerrillas from the Province of Guasca, under the command of J. DE OBANDO, took possession of a hill in the neighborhood of Bogota on the night of the 3d of February, and on the following morning, at 8 o'clock, entered the grand pleza and commenced plundering the houses of prominent citizens, as well as some of the public buildings. The robbers sacked the houses of Señores ROJAS GARSIDO, Dr. MANUEL F. SAAVEDA, JOSE M. VERGARA Y VERGARA, Commnnay, Señora INES VERGARA, the hotel Tequendama, and others. They also attacked and sacked the old Palece, destroying the furniture, the mint, robbing it of some metals and $60,000 in Treasury notes, and also the crown presented by the Peruvian Congress to SIMON BOLIVAR. While a portion of the guerrillas were sacking these houses, the lerger portion were attacking the cuartels of the Municipal Guards of Santo Domingo, San Bartolomé, the Cessa de Corrors and Casas Municipales. The skirmishing and robbing lasted five hours, when, at 1 P. M., learning that a troop of cavalry was approaching the city, the guerrillas fled, but were pursued, losing their head, OBANDO, but getting away with their booty. The robbers lost several killed in the streets, many wounded and 56 were taken prisoners. The Municipal Guard lost one man killed and four wounded. In the afternoon order was completely restored. MOSQUERA, on learning of these events, returned to the city and sent a large force in pursuit of the robbers.

In the new State of Tolima a guerrilla party had been captured or destroyed at the Chapparal by a force sent against them from Purificacion. Their leaders, A. TOARES and L. BARRON, and several other officers, as well as all their horses and munitions were secured. Señors Dr. NICOLAS ROCHA, SILVERIO and PACIFICO BORJA, and E. HERNANDEZ, whom they had captured, were rescued.

In the State of Santender, the war appears to be at an end. On the 16th of January, MOSQUERA's forces again met the Reactionists, under CANAL, at Palla, near the Plain of Carrilio, where they fought from early in the morning till night, when GUTIERREZ was victorious, and CANAL fled to the Venezuelan frontier, on foot. The bulletin of the battle seys: "Sixty-five of CANAL's men, who were lucky enough to escape, fled to Chita, where they placed themselves under BALTASAR JIL, and the rest halted at Boavita and Wan, where they received reinforcements from Malaga, and numbered 400 men only. On the 20th of January, the inhabitants of Chita rose in a body, killed 42 of JIL's men, and took 20 of them prisoners, JIL and two of his officers only escaping to the mountains. On the same day, the division Columbia attacked the other party, at Boavita, driving them out, and taking 11 prisoners." Up to the 23d of January, the forces of GORTAREZZ were following up the refugees, taking at different points those who could not travel fast enough. A private letter, from a respectable person at Carthagens, says that anthentic news had been received that CANAL himself had fallen into the hands of GUTIERREZ.

In Antioquie, it appears, from the most reliable accounts we can get, that the forces of MOSQUERA had suffered important reverses. At the battle of Santo Domingo, MOSQUERA's forces of 1,200 men, under CARABO, were completely defeated, and dispersed or made prisoners by the reactionists. The latter followed up their advantage as far as Zeragosse, on the river, hoping to capture four hundred muskets which they knew to be there, but these had been taken away to Maupas. They, however, seized $10,000 in money. Flushed with success, the Reactionists sent an expedition to the port of Nare, the point of debarkation for goods for the land trip to Antioquia, in the hope to seize a large amount of valuable goods generally stored there. But the goods, as well as the steamers and boats, had all been removed to the opposite side; so, after occupying the mouth of the Nare for a few days, they returned to Antioquia. Had they been able to hold the place, they would have prevented the free navigation of the Magdalena, thus cutting Bogota off from the coast. MOSQUERA is fitting up the steamers *Vencedor*, *Antioquia* and *Ogden*, to defend the river from future expeditions. It was reported that the Reactionists had seized the *Vencedor*, but this is an error, as she was at Honda when the last Bogota mail passed there. Now that CANAL has been driven out of Santander, Gen. MOSQUERA will undoubtedly enter Antioquia at the head of a large force, and endeavor to quiet that State. Gen. NIETO, of the State of Bolivar, had been ordered to march with a force to Monpos, preparatory to entering Antioquia, and had got as far as Calamar.

From the State of Cauca we have late news by the British steamer *Anne*, which arrived at Penama on the 5th inst. Gen. ARBOLEDA, chief of the Reactionists there, was still at large with his force reduced to only 600 men. He would try to make his escape into Antioquia, to join Gen. ELIAS's force; but it was confidently expected he would be intercepted by Gen. LOPEZ. Gen. PATAN, who occupies, in the name of MOSQUERA, all the Pacific ports of Colombia, had sent a force to Call to take possession of that city. The war in Canca is undoubtedly near its close.

If it be true, and there can be scarcely any doubt of it, that CANAL is completely beaten out of the State of Santander, and that ARBOLEDA is at the end of his tether in Cauca, Antioquia falls, as a matter of course, and the country is quieted. It is high time that this miserable and senseless squebble was at an end.

Gen. MOSQUERA, since his occupation of the Presidential chair, has sent remittances two or three times to Europe to pay the interest on the foreign debt which is more than has been done before for several years.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, under date of Jan. 22, has issued an official order that all foreign property that has suffered during the revolution, or thet may suffer, shall be paid for in full; and that those foreigners whose countries are not represented by a diplomatic agent at Bogota shall be specially protected.

Judge BUARON, the United States Minister, had not yet presented his credentials.

News from Veeezuela, by the St. Thomas steamer at Aspinwall, represents that Republic, under the dictatorship of Gen. PAEZ, to be in a most wretched condition. The other provieces, besida Maracaibo, had pronounced in favor of joining the Colombian Confederacy. The people of Maracaibo were fearful of trouble from Spain, as several Spaniards had been outraged, and the general impression being that the old country wished to get excuscs for repossessing herself of all her former provinces.

Commissioners have commenced surveying Government lands which were ceded to the Panama Railroad Company by their charter.

On the reception of the news of the great victories of the Government in the United States, the United States ships-of-war at Panama and Aspinwall fired salutes, and the Americans at Aspinwall let off rockets and Roman candles.

The French steam-frigate *Gelathée*, 28 guns, arrived at Panama on the 2d, and goes to day to Guayaquil. The French war-steamer *Corsini* and the British 21 gun steamer *Clio* sail in a day or two, the first for the Coast of Mexico, and the latter for Peru. The British frigate *Termagant* and the United States steam-frigate *Sarsnac* will remain for the present in the hay.

Private letters from Washington, representing the the Commissioners to settle the amounts due to persons who suffered in the Panama riots of 1856 have decided that Americans domiciliated at Panama are excluded from the benefits of the treaty, have caused great excitement. It is difficult to perceive the justice of such a decision, as, aside from the deaths that occurred, American residents of Panama were the greatest sufferers.

Señor DON JUAN ROMERO DE TERREROS, Duke de Regla, died at the Aspinwall House, Panama, on the 28th ultimo. He was on his way from Lima to Spain, and died of an attack of dyssntery, contracted in Peru. He is said to have been one of the most wealthy of the Spanish nobles, was apparently over 40 years of age, and was born in Mexico.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATALLY INJURED BY A CAR.—About 5 o'clock' yesterday morning, a laborer, named JOHN WOOD, was knocked down and run over by a car on the Hudson River Railroad, at the depôt foot of West Twelfth-street. One of Wood's legs was entirely severed from his body, and the other mangled in a shocking manner. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the attending surgeon pronounced his case to be hopeless. No blame is attached to the driver of the car. Woon has a family residing in Twenty-sixth-street.

A CAPTAIN ARRESTED FOR IMPROPERLY USING FIREARMS.—FRANCIS KERRIGAN, recently a Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, (Col. KERRIGAN'S,) was arrested yesterday morning, upon the charge of firing off a pistol at the head of DANIEL QUINN. These parties, with several of their friends, were regaling themselves at a public house in Jacob-street, when the Captain, becoming exasperated at something said by QUINN, drew his pistol and fired. Fortunately, no person was injured. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday held KERRIGAN to bail in the sum of $300.

BURGLARS IN A BROADWAY SILK STORE.—The store No. 474 Broadway was entered by burglers at an early hour yesterday morning, and a large amount of goods, consisting of silks, velvets, laces, &c., was carried away. The thieves first gained an entrance to an adjoining unoccupied building. They then proceeded to the roof, and then by way of the scuttle to the store where the robbery was effected. The Police are endeavoring to find the goods and the guilty parties.

A SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAYMAN.—WARLO PEMBERTON, residing at No. 255 Greenwich-street, was attacked, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, by a man whom he noticed lurking in the vicinity. PEMBERTON was knocked down, and while lying upon the walk almost insensible, his pockets were rifled of the sum of $52, by the highwayman, who has not been arrested.

Funeral of Lieut. Harry B. Hidden.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the funeral services were performed over the remains of Lieut. HARRY B. HIDDEN, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue. An exhortation was delivered by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, and prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. POTTS. The ceremonies were of a most impressive character, and were listened to by a large number of people.

It will be remembered that Lieut. HIDDEN, late of the Lincoln Cavalry, met his death while out scouting near Sangster's Station, Va.

At the conclusion of the fueeral ceremonies, the body was conveyed to Greenwood for interment. A detachment of the Seventy-first, Twenty-second, and a body of cavalry, acted as escort. Following the hearse, and led, was the horse of the deceased. Lieut. HIDDEN was a brave and meritorious gentleman, dearly beloved by his fellow officers, and his loss is deeply mourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Fremont and family are expected in this City this evening, from Washington, their apertments at the Astor House heving been retained for them since their departure on Friday last.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX breakfasted at the Astor House on Saturday morning, and proceeded from thence to West Point, on business connected with the Government.

J. Wilkes Booth, of Baltimore, soon to commence an engagement at Mary Prevost's Theatre, (late Wallack's,) is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Attorney-General of this State; Major Chas. L. Rogers, of Boston; H. B. Fowler, of St. Albans, Vermont; O. P. Chandler, of Vermont, and E. Haight, of the U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New-York; Col. W. A. Ward, from Washington; C. C. Alger, of Hudson; Col. Mizrur, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and J. W. Stitt, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. W. Pratt, from Nashville, Tenn.; Col. S. H. Allen and staff, of the First Maine Cevalry; Capt. Schenck, from California; A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Dr. Jas. Lains, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Cept. Young, of the U. S. Army; Capt. C. N. Goulding, of Wheeling,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3271. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Development of Frauds in the Clothing Contracts.

Government Cheated out of About Two Millions.

Gen. Hunter to Command a New Military Department, Including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Gen. Burnside Gone to Newbern, North Carolina.

MORE BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED.

Gen. Fremont Preparing to Assume his New Command.

Newspaper Establishment Seized and the Editor Arrested.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A new Military Department has been created, composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and Major-Gen. HUNTER has been assigned to its command. The headquarters are at Beaufort. Gen. HUNTER will rank Gen. SHERMAN, but this is not considered in a military sense as a supersedure of Gen. SHERMAN.

GEN. FREMONT IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. FREMONT has had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War. He will press his affairs for promptly starting to his Department. His staff will therefore be determined on at an early day. His headquarters will be in the field. Col. SHANKS, of the House of Representptives, will accompany him as soon as his duties will permit.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate was four hours in Executive session to-day, and confirmed the following nominations for Brigadier-Generals of volunteers:

Major Wm. P. Barry, Chief of Artillery, attached to Gen. McClellan's Staff.
Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota.
Col. Schuyler Hamilton.
Thomas L. Price, Member of Congress, from Missouri.
Major James N. Palmer, Fifth Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Emory, Sixth Cavalry.
Major Andrew J. Smith, Fifth Cavalry.
Marcena L. Patrick, of New-York.
Isaac F. Quimby, of New-York.
Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut.
Hiram G. Berry, of Maine.

Gen. SICKLES and PAUL R. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, were rejected.

The following Brigade Surgeons, all of Pennsylvania, were confirmed:

James D. Shawbridge, R. B. McKay, Geo. S. Kemble, J. H. Taylor, Geo. L. Pancoast, C. F. H. Campfield, F. H. Gross, Washington J. Duffee.

FRAUDS IN THE CLOTHING CONTRACTS.

The Clothing Inspection Board concluded its labors to-day, and submitted its report to the Quartermaster-General. Over $2,000,000 worth of clothing was condemned. The testimony taken revealed gross frauds perpetrated against the Government. These frauds are consequent upon collusion between contractors and Inspectors.

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Several members of the Naval Committee, who left on Saturday for Fortress Monroe, arrived this morning. They represent affairs at that place in a favorable condition, and the *Monitor* lying in wait for the *Merrimac*. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH had received intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. It was still pursuing its plans, having accomplished everything which it set out to do. It was just on the eve of making an attack on Newbern, and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has no doubt that ere this it has successfully taken possession of that town.

SENATOR WILSON'S NEW ARMY BILL.

Senator WILSON, from the Military Committee, to-day introduced a bill regulating and reorganizing the army corps, and staffs attached to corps and divisions of the United States. It provides that each corps shall be constituted as follows: One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster-General, one Commissary of Subsistence, and one Assistant Inspector-General, who shall bear respectively the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. These shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President of the United States. Three Aides-de-Camp, one to have the rank of Major, and two of Captain, to be appointed by the President and Senate. By this bill there will be a large reduction of the expense to the Government.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

Mr. JOSEPH F. HODGSON, of this city, had his safe opened and robbed of eight thousand dollars in gold and Treasury notes last Saturday night. Detective ALLEN was put on the track, and traced the robbery to WM. HENDLEY and GEO. LAONARD. HANDLEY being a brother-in-law of HODGSON, they had gone to Baltimore, and were seized by Detective CHAPMAN, of that City, for picking a pocket at the railroad depot. CHAPMAN found ont their large booty, and released them on receiving about three thousand dollars of the gold. Detective ALLEN bagged all three culprits, and they are now in confinement.

AN ARREST UNDER THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

An order was issued this morning for the seizure of the printing office, and the arrest of the editor of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, and their trial by a Court-martial—that paper having yesterday published news of military operations and movements, thereby disregarding the order of the Secretary of War, and making itself liable to be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article. The order of arrest was placed in the hands of the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and the editor of the paper brought before him. The editor stated that the news was handed in at a very late hour, and the paper went to press without his personal supervision. He expressed his regret at the violation of the order, and promised to guard carefully against a recurrence of similar publications, whereupon, at the request of the Military Governor, he being satisfied that the offence would not be repeated, the execution of the order was suspended.

Attention is called to the order issued last August, which still continues in full force:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 67.—By the fifty-seventh article of the Act of Congress, entitled an "Act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial. The public safety requires a strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore orderhd that all correspondence and communications, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs, within the severst military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited; and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war. By order.

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It is presumed that the action taken with the *Sunday Chronicle* will stop the publication of improper news in this Capital, the headquarters of the enemy's spies.

It has been hard to convince the correspondents of Philadelphia and New-York papers that it was of real service to the Government to prohibit the transmission of intelligence in a direction opposite from the enemy, while the newspapers here, almost under the eyes of the rebels, filled their columns with matter which would be declared contraband at the telegraph office. The Government appears to have been of the same opinion, and only waiting for a clear case to make an example.

THE PRISONERS OF STATE.

The Commission to inquire into the case of political prisoners met at 12 to-day, and the following facts were settled as to its course of action: The examinations will be secret, and *ex parte* statements will be devoted exclusively to the prisoners held here. The Commission will adjourn from place to place, examining the prisoners at the locality of their confinement.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

The war politicians of the *Tribune* school made a reconnoissance in force to-day upon the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the view to displace the latter. It was a regular Bull Run affair, rivaling in disaster the "onward to Richmond" movement of the same parties last July.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

FRANK MOORE has arrived here with a heavy protest against the removal of JAS. B. TAYLOR as Postmaster of New-York. It is not understood that any objection is made to the integrity or capacity of Mr. WAKEMAN, his successor.

COL. CAMERON'S REMAINS.

The remains of Col. CAMERON having been recovered from their place of burial on the Bull Run battlefield, were borne through Washington this morning, under a large military escort, and taken to a special train to be conveyed northward.

THE SECRETARY OF NEW-MEXICO.

J. H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, leaves Washington to-day on his return to that Territory. He expects to reach there in about three weeks.

THE CASE OF THE CHINAMAN JACKALOW.

The case of JACKALOW, the Chinaman, convicted of piracy, was called by the United States Supreme Court to-day. JACKALOW was indicted for robbery and the murder of the Captain and mate of the sloop *Spray*, in March, 1860, on Long Island Sound off Norwalk, Conn. He was first arrested in New-Jersey, and was tried in January, 1861, in the United States Circuit Court for that District, before Judge DICKERSON. His counsel urged his acquittal on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Judge expressed the opinion that Long Island Sound was within the jurisdiction of New-York, and not a part of the high seas, and that Congress had no constitutional power to provide that a crime committed within one State should be tried in another, where he might be first arrested. The question was reserved and the trial proceeded, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. The case was *certiorared* to the United States Supreme Court on this question of jurisdiction. It was contended in behalf of the Government that Long Island Sound is not within the limits of jurisdiction of New-York, but a part of the high seas, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Courts. This morning the Attorney-General stated to the Court that he had intrusted the argument of the case to the United States District-Attorney for New-Jersey, A. C. KEASBY. The Court announced that a letter had been received from the Attorney of JACKALOW, requesting a postponement until the next term, on account of the absence of counsel. Mr. KEASBY made a statement to the Court of the situation of the case, and it was determined that the argument should proceed—the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON having volunteered to argue the case on behalf of the defendant. The argument will begin to-morrow.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGULAR ARMY.

A large number of applications have been made by volunteer officers to be appointed in the regular army, but these have been unsuccessful; among other reasons, the difficulty of discriminating as to the relative merits of the applicants.

[*See Eighth Page for Congressional Proceedings.*]

WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Adventures of Our Correspondent in the Advance to Manassas—Incidents by the Way—Immense Strength of the Manassas Fortifications—The Rebel Camps, and what was Found in them, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

MONDAY MORNING.—A bustle and a stir around the principal bureaus of the War Department; a cleaning-out of the hospitals; a removal from camp to this city of trunks, wives and such "portable property;" the portentous looks and ominous headnoddings of military civilians, and the sudden congregating and mustering of the widely-scattered Bohemian brigade, had for many days betokened the advent of the second attempt toward carrying out the command peremptorily given last July by newspapers and Congressmen—"Forward to Richmond!"

We enlisted for the nonce in the aforementioned Press-gang—arrayed ourselves in the regulation uniform, to wit: our worst, and at the same time our best, suite of wearing apparel, and provided a rubber blanket and haversack, which, with paper and pencil, placed us on a complete war footing.

Two shillings, lawful coin of the realm, and a pass from proper authority, took us safely over what is called, in very wide poetic license, "the *blue* Potomac," and landed us in the city whose name is now made famous in both ancient and modern history.

We had been detailed to commend Gen. SUMNER'S division. Not that we were exactly to supersede the veteran, but were to command it in the sense of sponging our rations therefrom, watching its movements and prying into all matters of interest pertaining to the same. SUMNER'S division had taken an early start so we placed ourselves in the obliging care of the polite Quartermaster, and went forward by rail as supplies for the army. Unloaded at Burke's Station—dark as Egypt—in the woods, and no horse. We began to regret that we had "gone for a soldier," but, forward again! Through mud, among thickets, over brambles, we plod our weary way for many miles, until the glare of their campfires breaks in through the sable gloom of the night. The skirts of our coat bore a close resemblance to a map of a Carolina coast, and as to the sacred soil, we had not only been on it, but through it. Brimstone Hill is the ominous name given to the place of our first bivouac—so called, it is supposed, by the inhabitants who once luxuriated around the delectable spot, in view of that "sweet foretaste of eternal bliss" which their late acts justly entitle them to expect. The wind is blowing big guns, and there are no tents. Through the politeness of Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, (a splendid regiment, by the way,) we were inducted into an ambulance, (may we never have other need of one,) and stretching our limbs to their fullest extent, we were soon lulled to sleep, despite the rough weather, by the cheery hum of the large army of light-hearted soldiery.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Stentorian commands from officers, each with a moustache resembling a miniature abattis, the dull beating of dampened drums, and the brazen call of the "trumpet that speaks of fame," aroused us from a doubtful sleep, the quiet of which had been throughout the night somewhat disturbed by two uneasy steeds, picketed to the wheels of the ambulance, and who at regular intervals had kept pulling first on one side and then on the other, after the manner that two men would work a x-cut saw. Fires are rekindled, horses are fed, rations are cooked and eaten, (we acquitted ourself well in performing the latter duty,) rolls are called, and preparations made for resuming the march.

The worthy Chaplain of the Eighth Illinois was taken ill, and kindly tendered your correspondent the use of his horse. We had some misgivings as to our equestrian attainments. We doubted whether our form would preserve a perpendiculer position if the charger should throw himself into the unreasonable attitude of the bronze Bucephalus that at once perpetuates the fame of CLARK MILLS and Gen. JACKSON. But we mounted, praying in our heart that no artist of illustrated newspapers was around taking sketches.

The line of march this day was through a section already made desolate by the ravages of war. Farms were deserted, fences destroyed, houses vacated, and in many instances stripped of the siding to furnish floors for rebel tents. In some places blackened ashes and solitary chimneys alone marked where had once stood the home of the farmer. Alas! for the Ancient Dominion. Of a truth she is reaping the whirlwind. Poor Mother of Presidents, that commenced by giving us the Father of his Country and ended with furnishing its assassin, now may you write "Ichabod" over your gateways, and pine in sackcloth and literally in ashes over the departure of your ancient greatness!

The column is headed for Sangster's Station. The day is beautiful, and that sometime stranger, the sun comes out in all his genial splendor. Here now is the majestic beauty of war. Slowly and steadily the "long line comes gleaming on"—now passing through defiles, now winding around hill paths, now skirting the green cedar thickets—infantry, cavalry, artillery, with well burnished arms and accoutrements glistening in the sunlight:

"'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life
One glance at their array."

At Sangster's Station we learned that the enemy had left there but two days before, and the troops congratulated themselves on soon being able to pay their respects to them within their stronghold. The long monotony of camp life had sharpened their eagerness for the fray, and the bitter remembrance of July 21 had imbued them with a deep determination to retrieve the tarnished fame of our arms. But they were doomed to disappointment. The word came that Manassas was evacuated. The news was passed along the line like firing by file. A feeling of regret was plainly visible on each countenance, relieved only by occasional gleams of hope that we might yet be able to catch them.

We halted for the night at Sangster's. The supply train was far in the rear, and the soldiers were tired and hungry. As a consequence, the lines had not been broken twenty minutes before the mysterious squealing of a pig was heard. Some mess had fresh pork for supper that night. The orders relating to foraging are strict, but hunger breaks through orders as well as stone walls. It is amusing to listen to the excuses given for having in possession certain articles of food not furnished by the Commissary. One had found a *cousin* living there who had made him a present of a porker. Another had killed some venison in the woods, said venison on being tested tasting very like veal. One jovial son of Erin even went so far as to asseverate that a chicken was only a rabbit. Spring calves and poultry will be scarce in this section for a time. To-day came in our first installment of contrabands. Gen. SUMNER wisely concluded that he was on to fight armies, and not to take part in the inevitable nigger question. He therefore "let them alone severely," merely telling them that if any of the officers needed servants they could stay in camp, otherwise they could go to the rear. He also gave permission to the few remaining inhabitants here to go and come to and from Alexandria without passes. To all whose property is taken for the use of the army he gives certificates, to be paid upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

Deserters also came in to-day. Two of them were Irishmen who had been impressed into the rebel service at Charleston, and who had long waited for an opportunity to escape. On learning that the brigade of Gen. MEAGHER was in our division, they readily offered to enlist in our ranks, and are now faithful soldiers of Uncle Sam. One of them went to Cherleston with JACKSON, who about a year since was publicly whipped and sent off for expressing a sentiment loyal to his adopted country. He states that there is not a German or Irishman in the rebel ranks but would change sides if he had the opportunity.

WEDNESDAY.—More beating of drums, more clangor of trumpets, more hoarse-voiced commands, and we again fall in for another day's march. The cavalry, artillery, one regiment of infantry, and the supply train, are left in command of Col. FARNSWORTH, to take a circuitous route, while the three brigades of infantry follow the track of the railroad. Falling in with the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER, we rode at the head of that excellent corps, the Irish Brigade, until we reached the banks of that suddenly famous creek known as Bull Run. We were now fairly in the rebel stronghold. Every hill—and it is all hills—was surmounted with fortifications of some description. The approaches were through narrow defiles, that could be easily swept by the enemy's artillery, and, in fact, it seems as though there was not one inch of ground but what was covered by reach of guns, if not by continuous intrenchments. We began to appreciate the value of our bloodless victory when we saw the formidable works that would have stood in our way had the enemy remained to contest the passage. The guns were all removed or buried, and in one or two places logs were mounted in place. To those who are disposed to contemn the rebel strength here and assert that an advance at any time would have met with like results, we can only give the answer that is provided in an important item of this war's history.

An advance was made last July under a good General. We know the result; the enemy, without one-tenth part of the fortifications now to be found there, drove us back in a disgraceful panic. If, as some seem disposed to assert, they have had only wooden guns there, then wooden guns are very effective weapons. Deserters, contrabands and citizens, all agree that it was the movements of BANKS and HARTZELMAN on their right and left flanks that caused the stampede, but they had no fears for their front.

The rebels have evidently had comfortable quarters here, their collection of cabins resembling primitive Western villages. They are to be seen for miles in every direction, and seem to be of sufficient capacity to accommodate 100,000 men. The confusion of their departure was everywhere apparent. Only at Manassas proper was there any destruction by fire, and even there a profuse amount of tents, clothing, provisions, &c., was left behind. Army wagons, caissons, camp-chests and trunks were scattered over the ground; and the road, for miles along the line of their retreat, was strewn with valuable articles that were thrown away to lighten their loads. To the citizens in this vicinity the arrival of our army is a release from imprisonment. Many from beyond Manassas came fleeing into our lines to avoid conscription in raising the new levy of Virginia militia. Contrabands also, like the magnetic needle, "incline to the pole," and make fast time toward the regions explored by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. We accosted one whose very intense blackness commended him as a genuine, unadulterated scion of Africa: "Where do you hail from?" "Culpepper Court-house, Sah." "What news do you bring?" "Nothing, massa, 'cept dars a man tost a mighty good nigger dar this mornin', and I guess he dun lose some more 'fore night."

We ransacked the rebel quarters for hours, picking up trophies, and reading the interesting correspondence of the fair daughters of secessia. JOHNNY PARKER, of Orion, Ala., seemed to be a particularly highly-favored youth, and we fear was playing double with the maids of Orion. Many were the claims to his affections, as attested by divers epistolary documents. Urgent requests for "one of old Aaa's ears," or for a "Yankee scalp," were among the most common of the demands from the tender-hearted damsels of Dixy. One amiable Miss acknowledged the receipt of a letter which her valiant correspondent had asserted was written with "Yankee blood," and regretted much that it had not been LINCOLN'S. Many documents were left for the special perusal of our boys. One of them read:

"If any damned Yankee should occupy this hut, I would inform him that it has cost me much labor, and some money. I have had a good time in it, and in order that you may have the same, I leave you fur your amusement two ribs of a New-York Fire Zouave, for castinets. Yours,
JIM. FERGUSON."

At the entrance of a circular fort was placed a common board coffin, with the rather unpleasing invitation to "Walk in!"

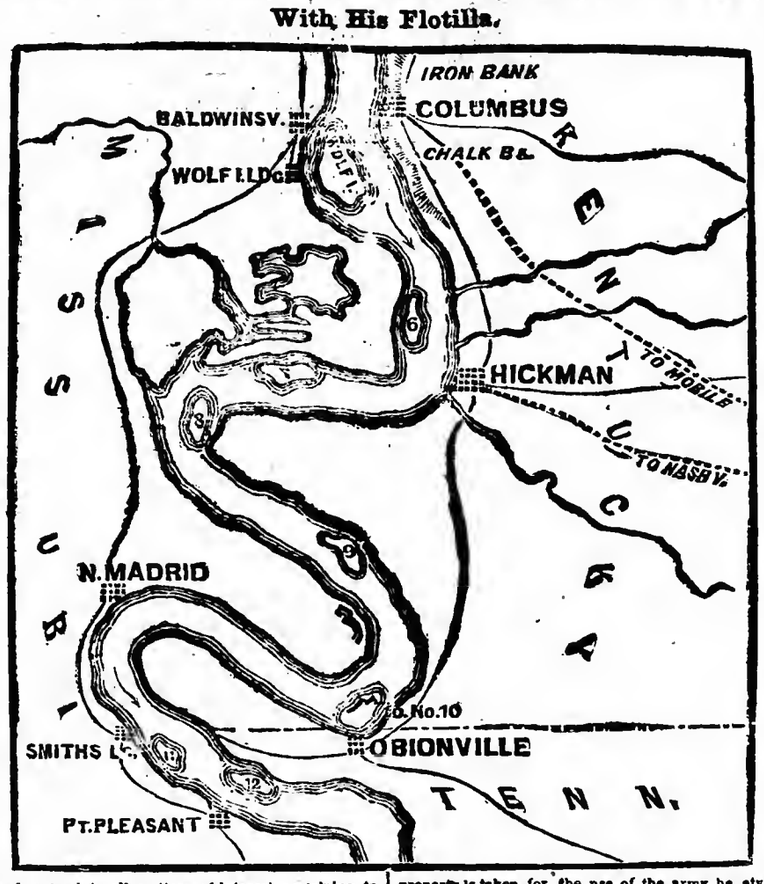
We returned to our camp to find the troops rejoicing in the news that Gen. SUMNER—who is beloved by every man in his command—had been invested with the command of one of the lately-created *corps d'armée*. The corps will consist of KEARNEY'S, (late SUMNER'S,) BLENKER'S and SEDGWICK'S Divisions, and, in efficiency, will be second to none in the army. The General has established his headquarters for the present at Union Mills.

To Gen. SUMNER and his gentlemanly Staff, as well as to several other officers of his Division, your correspondent is placed under lasting obligations for many favors received in the interesting, though bloodless, march to Manassas.

W. W. C.

POSITION OF THE REBELS AT ISLAND No. 10.

Scene of the Victory Just Gained by Flag-officer Foote, With His Flotilla.



THE ADVANCE BEYOND MANASSAS.

Important Reconnoissance on the Warrenton Turnpike, under Command of Gen. Stoneman.

A PARTY OF REBEL CAVALRY DISCOVERED.

A FRUITLESS CHASE AFTER THEM.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

The reconnoissance made last Friday and Saturday, under command of Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, is equally important for the purposes for which it was projected, and which it subserved, and interesting for the display of military skill and talent employed; the numbers of the reconnoitering force, the distinction of some of the personages among the officers, and the incidents of the expedition. This object was not merely to ascertain the whereabouts and strength of the rebels, but also the feelings of the population, to be found at their homes, on the rebellion, the state of the country, topography, &c.

The General's Staff for the occasion consisted of Comte DE PARIS, Duc DE CHARTRES, grandsons of Louis PHILLIPPE, last King of the French, Volunteer Aids; Comte VILLARCIAN, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. EWEN V. SUMNER, Jr., Gen. SUMNER'S son, Aid-de-Camp. Major WHIPPLE, with Lieut. BROWN, took command of the Topographical Department of the expedition.

The expedition started on Friday morning from Gen. FRENCH'S Camp, and proceeded toward Warrenton Station, keeping the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as the centre of the beat pretty nearly. At Bristoe's Station, some four miles from the Manassas Station, rebels were heard of, and I think just heard of. At a humble cabin there were several laboring men congregated, either boarding there or frequenting the house in the absence of employment. About twenty rebel cavalry had presented themselves but an hour before—about 11—in charge of eight men to press into the rebel service, or to remove them from the possibility of giving information to our troops. The men escaped from the house into the brush in time to hide, but the man and woman of the house were afraid that five of them had been discovered, as the remainder of the party has seen nothing of them since. Of this coercion, Mr. THOMAS K. DAVIS, of Bristol, formerly sheriff of that—Prince William—county, told your correspondent; that he had been despoiled of his fences and store and contents, and that he had bullets shot all about his head to drive him into their ranks or to punish his obstinacy.

About 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the body of the expedition first came in sight of rebels, from a point on the railroad a mile and a half this side of Cattell's Station. They comprised two scouting parties, one of considerable numbers on the crown of an undulation on the line of the railroad, about a mile from the Federals' halt, and the other on a higher elevation to the right, a quarter of a mile further off. Gen. STONEMAN accompanied the left column. Cattell's Station is four miles and a half from Warrenton Station.

After some deliberation it was resolved that the rebels should be driven in from their posts of observation. Capt. WHITING, commanding the cavalry of the right column, ordered Lieut. CARTER, of Company A, and Lieut. L. D. WATKINS, of Company E, Fifth United States Cavalry, against the rebels on the line of the railroad. The rebels proved to be about two hundred cavalry. Our detachment charged upon them, or after them, in the most dashing style. The chivalric gentlemen had already fled before our cavalry could get near them, and, having crossed a ravine in good time, over which the bridge had been destroyed, they dismounted, and running into the woods, where cavalry are ineffectual, opened a fire with their carbines upon their pursuers from behind trees. One of the shots took effect on a private. The ball struck the front side of the head and passed to the back, slightly wounding the skin—that was all. The Fifth having nothing but pistols besides their swords, were obliged to retire; but they had the satisfaction of seeing their enemy flying for near two miles from not more than half their number. Lieut. CARTER sent to Capt. WHITING for reinforcements, but Capt. WHITING sent orders to fall back to the main body, it not being any part of the programme of the expedition to engage the rebels, except as it might become a necessary incident to the prosecution of the reconnoissance.

Lieuts. LEIB and MACKINTOSH, of Company F, same regiment, were sent out with their company to the other point of observation, on Cattell's Hill. We could see, however, the gentlemen playing knights of the whip and spur on the instant that our cavalry took the road in their direction. A fruitless chase was all of that.

Meantime Capt. WHITING sent a messenger across to Gen. STONEMAN, advising him of what had happened. Before nightfall the two columns were concentrated, and the whole body, cavalry and infantry, bivouacked on and about the elevation near Catielle's Station, from which the rebel scouts had been driven two or three hours before. A Scotch mist came on in the night. Still our men had nothing "under heaven," literally, to shelter them. They built up lively fires, and sat down in the rain with their feet to them. The most of them slept even in that way till 1 o'clock, when orders came for the whole force to put themselves in readiness to receive a night attack, as our scouts reported the enemy advancing in superior numbers, and already within a short distance of our advance. No attack was ventured, however. A party of our scouts, under the command of Major PARISEN, of the Eighty-seventh New-York, drove in a largely superior force of about 400 rebel pickets as far as Cedar Creek, in which an exchange of perhaps twenty shots a side was made, to no effect upon us, and to none positively known on the other side, but as our men believed to the emptying of a few saddles.

In the morning it was discovered, through Gen. STONEMAN'S scouts, that the rebels had been rallying forces during the night with such industry that at last, by the middle of the forenoon, their number was estimated at two thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry, perhaps four field pieces, certainly two, and their position evinced an intention to surround us, while Gen. STONEMAN was deliberating what was best to be done, another skirmish took place between the opposing scouts, but with no effect, as far as known.

At last, hard upon noon on Saturday, Gen. STONEMAN retired a little from the buildings about the station, and put his forces in battle order upon the adjoining fields. A detachment of the Fifty-seventh New-York Infantry were assigned to the very front, on the railroad near the station. An eighth of a mile behind, the cavalry were drawn out into lines across the fields on both sides of the railroad, at right angles to each other, to anticipate an attack on the right flank simultaneously with one on the right. No enemy coming, he withdrew the whole force to similar ground, and put them in similar form,—but still no enemy. Finally, he put the main body about in marching order for return to camp, and entered the cross-road about one and a half miles this side of Cattell's Station, by which he crossed his left column over to the right on the previous afternoon, leaving a small detachment to hold the enemy in check there till the detachment should be relieved.

Meantime nearly half of the force were kept well constantly scouting the country in perhaps forty different detachments, in order to secure a safe retreat, and the successive forming into battle array was, to be sure, for the purpose of being prepared for an attack, but it had still more purpose in presenting an appearance of strength and defiance to intimidate the skulking enemy, which it undoubtedly did;—and thus the reconnoissance and return were effected without the loss of a single man, in the presence of a martialled enemy nearly three to one.

Camp was reached before dark on Saturday. Gen. STONEMAN expressed himself well pleased with the conduct of the Fifty-seventh New-York on the expedition. The manner of the rebels from Saturday afternoon up to this morning has been continually threatening an attack. They have been advancing and increasing in numbers, but as often as the Union forces get ready to welcome them, they get disappointment for their pains, and it is becoming pretty evident that secesh will never get heart enough to attack any force half as big as its own on equal ground. Last night the rebels approached very nearly to Manassas, and as our troops have not occupied that position in force they may have encamped near their old haunts.

On Sunday, Bull Run was so swollen by rains as to be impassible, except by dangerous swimming. Our troops are now bridging it. The railroad is now open to Manassas, and crowds will soon be visiting the Bull Run battle field.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Capture of Island No. 10, With All the Ammunition and Transports of the Rebels.

How Commodore Foote's Fleet was Marshaled Against the Island.

FIRE OPENED WITH THE MORTARS.

The Rebels Shelled Out of Their Upper Battery.

The Retreat of the Enemy Down the River Cut off by Gen. Pope.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 17.

In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. HALLECK announced from the balcony of the Planter's House that *Island Number Ten is ours, with all the ammunition and transports the enemy had there.*

He said also that another victory had been gained in Arkansas, in which three rebel Colonels were captured.

The particulars have not transpired.

THE PRELIMINARIES TO THE CAPTURE.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, March 16.

The reporter for the Associated Press, now on board the flag-ship, two miles above Island No. 10, sends the following:

The flotilla got under way at 5½ o'clock this morning, and dropped down slowly until about 7 o'clock, when the flag-ship, being about twenty miles ahead and six miles above the Island, discovered a stern-wheel steamer run out from the shelter of a point on the Kentucky shore, and steam down the river. Four shells were thrown after her, but the distance was too great for the shots to take affect.

At 9 o'clock the fleet rounded to about three miles above the Island. The Commodore then ordered three of the mortar-boats into position.

At this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we are within range, but as yet have heard nothing from the enemy.

There appears to be a large rebel force on the Kentucky shore, and we have counted thirteen guns in position on the bluffs.

A large number of rebel transports can also be seen across the low point near the Missouri shore, busily engaged around the island, but what they are doing cannot be determined.

The mortar-boats are momentarily expected to open fire.

We discern the much-talked of floating rebel battery at the island.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, March 16—4 P. M.

The rebels at Island No. 10 have a very strong position. Forty-six guns have been counted.

Eight mortars shelled the battery above the island to-day. The enemy left it several times, but returned. They only fired with two guns.

Our shells reached the island easily.

Gen. POPE has sent dispatches to Commodore Foote, saying that his heavy guns command the river so that neither steamboat nor gunboat of the enemy can pass.

Firing has been heard in the direction of New-Madrid all day. It is supposed that the rebel gunboats are trying to force a passage.

Seven rebel transports near Island No. 10 are hemmed in.

The encampment of the enemy is visible, and is supposed to be large enough for 15,000 to 20,000 men.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISLAND.

CAIRO, Monday, March 17.

There is nothing later from Island No. 10 than a dispatch, to-day, which says that the accuracy of the firing by the mortars, yesterday, was fully equal to previous expectations. The mortar fleet threw 200 shells, and the *Benton* 41. It is expected that one or more of the enemy's works will be reduced to-day, and the place closely invested. It is thought by some that the rebels are marching across the neck of land from the Island to Morriweather's Landing, on the Mississippi, only five miles over a practicable road, and below Point Pleasant, the place where Gen. POPE has batteries, and that when they are embarked on the boats, (the smoke of which was plainly seen yesterday, at or near Merriweather's Landing, from the gunboat *Benton*,) we shall find the rebel nest empty, and the river clear of rebels to Randolph or Fort Pillow.

FROM MEXICO.

The Convention of La Soledad Ratified by Juarez's Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

Part of the Expeditionary Corps to Re-embark.

The following important news has been received at Havana, by Her Catholic Majesty's steamers, the *Alava* and *Lealtad*, which arrived on the 5th inst., with a portion of the expeditionary troops belonging to the Spanish quota.

The Government of JUAREZ had ratified the convention agreed upon by the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS (Gen. PRIM) and Señor DOBLADO. The troops had set out for Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan. Everything, it is said, indicates that the disputes in question will be settled peaceably, and that guarantees will be established for the future.

We extract the following from the bulletin or extra of the *Eco de Europa* of the 27th ult., which gives an interesting *résumé* of the most important news:

Yesterday morning a courier arrived from Mexico, with the reply of the Government which the Allies were expecting. It consisted only of an announcement that the Presidente of the Republic had ratified the Convention of La Soledad.

Our readers are already aware that the substance of that convention is that the expeditionary forces of Spain, France and England may proceed to occupy the towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, with their surroundings, while negotiations proceed for a definite treaty, which are to commence immediately at Orizaba.

The Government has expressed in its communication that the Custom-house of Vera Cruz should be returned to it. This is likely to be a subject of friendly discussion, but, to judge from the harmony that exists between the representatives of the Allied Powers and the Government, it appears probable that the wishes of the latter will be complied with, and that the Custom-house will be given up to its employees.

The Convention of La Soledad having been ratified, and the order given by the Government to the garrison of that place, Chiquihuite and other points, to withdraw, in order to give a free passage to the troops of the expedition, a part of them have already moved, and the rest are getting ready to do so.

The corps of French troops set out yesterday, as soon as the news was received, and probably will rest to-night at La Soledad.

To-day a large convoy of wagons and ammunition, belonging to the Spanish division, leaves here. This convoy will be divided into two bodies, for the greater convenience of traveling. The second brigade will set out on the 1st of March, commanded temporarily by Brig.-Gen. MILANS DEL BOSCH, and the first on the following day, under the orders of Brigadier VARGAS.

His Excellency the Conde DE REUS, Commander-in-Chief, will probably leave here on Saturday afternoon or Saturday night, with his Staff. So as not to put the inhabitants along the line of march to any inconvenience, the division will take all the provisions necessary for their march. There will be an immense train of wagons and mules to carry the provisions and ammunition. The troops will arrive at their destination in seven or eight days, short marches having been determined upon, on account of the weight of the trains, and because the nature of the climate renders it expedient. Each of the two brigades will concentrate at Santa Fé, with its artillery and respective train, to set out on the march thence.

Since yesterday the Mexican flag has been displayed in this city, according to the agreement in the preliminaries at La Soledad. With the exception of this circumstance, the City of Vera Cruz remains in the same state as before. Col. Don RAMON MENDOZA continues to perform the duties of Governor, and gives every day fresh proofs of his rare capacity for the fulfillment of this duty.

A force of marines will garrison the town, and they have, beginning with to-day, furnished the guard for the Government house.

Everything shows that Western Europe will obtain the objects of its expedition to Mexico peaceably, seeing that the first difficulties are already overcome, and we may even add the greatest ones. This fortunate result will be due to the skill and prudence of the representatives of the Allied Powers, and principally to one of them, the Conde DE REUS, who, from his personal circumstances, his antecedents, his well-known sympethies with Mexico, and for many other reasons has gained the confidence of the Government of the Republic, and has become the soul of this undertaking.

The following are the preliminaries signed at La Soledad between Gens. PRIM and DOBLADO, and approved of by President JUAREZ, as given by the *Progreso*, of Jalapa, of the 25th ult.:

1. Seeing that the Constitutional Government which rules at present in the Mexican Republic, has declared to the Commissioners of the Allied Powers that it does not read the assistance which they have so kindly offered to the Mexican people, as they have in themselves the elements of force and opinion to preserve themselves against any intestine rebellion, the Allies enter immediately upon the task of putting in due form all the demands which they have to make in the name of their respective nations.

2. For that purpose, and declaring as the representatives of the Allied nations, declare that they have no designs against the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican Republic, the negotiations will be opened at Orizaba, at which city the Commissioners and two of the Ministers of the Republic will meet, except in case that, by common agreement, it is agreed to name delegates as representatives on both sides.

3. During the negotiations, the forces of the Allied Powers shall occupy the three towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, with their natural approaches.

4. In order that it may not be even remotely believed that the allies have signed these preliminaries to obtain a passage by the fortified positions which the Mexican army garrisons, it is stipulated that in the unfortunate event of negotiations being broken off, the forces of the allies will abandon the towns before named, and place themselves again in the lines that are in advance of said fortifications, in the direction of Vera Cruz, Paso Ancho on the Cordova road, and Paso de Ovejas on the Jalapa road, being mentioned as the principal extreme points.

5. If the unfortunate circumstance should happen of breaking off the negotiations, and of the allied troops withdrawing to the lines pointed out in the preceding article, the hospitals that the allies may have shall remain under the safeguard of the Mexican nation.

6. On the day that the allied troops begin their march to occupy the places mentioned in the third article, the Mexican flag shall be raised on the City of Vera Cruz, and on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

LA SOLEDAD, Feb. 19, 1862. (Signed,)
The Conde de RENS, Manuel Doblado, Charles Lennox Wyke, Hugh Dunlop, A. De Saligny, E. Jurien.

I approve of these preliminaries in accordance with the ample powers with which I am invested.

MEXICO, Feb. 23, 1862.
BENITO JUAREZ, President of the Republic.
As in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Government. JESUS TERAN.
A True Copy.1
JUAN DE DIOS ARIAS, Jalapa, Feb. 25, 1862.

The Plenipotentiaries will fix their residence, it is said, at Orizaba, where it appears the Conference will begin on the 1st of April next.

The *Eco de Europa*, in its last number, dated Feb. 26, states that since it is obliged to go with the troops of the expedition, its publication will be continued in the capital, or wherever the Spanish forces may be stationed.

As a continuation of the above news we give the following particulars of the march of the French and Spanish troops, as published by the *Prensa*, in a letter from its correspondent at Vera Cruz:

"Letters received by us from Vera Cruz, dated the 26th ult., confirm the news already given. The French troops were the first that made the movement into the interior. It is known that they were on the 27th ult., 18 leagues distant from Vera Cruz in spite of the heat, the dust and the want of water, which is very great on the road that they took.

On the 1st inst., the brigade forming the vanguard of the Spanish troops was to leave, the command having been intrusted to Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH, in consequence of the illness of the officer commanding of like rank, Señor PASARON. Señor OZRIS has been named to command the staff of the above brigade. The Government of Mexico has ratified the Convention entered into between Gen. PRIM and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOBLADO. The news will be found more at length in the following letter:

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 20, 1862.

To-morrow, the Second Brigade, forming the vanguard, sets out under the command of Brigadier MILANS DEL BOSCH, who takes with him Señor OZRIS as Chief of Staff. Señor PASARON, who was commander of this force, is sick. The day after to-morrow, Gen. PRIM will leave with the rest of the army. His worthy lady and family accompany him.

There only remain here three hundred marines of the allies to garrison the forts. The Mexican flag floats again over the city. More French troops are expected, but, from what is said, it is safe to infer that they will return whence they came, unless they bring new instructions, in which case they would cause embarrassment, in view of the course that things are taking. A proof that no more troops are wanted here is that the Fourth Battalion of Marines and the Chasseurs de Ballen leave in Her Catholic Majesty's war steamers *Lealtad* and *Alava* to return to Havana. They are to form a part of the permanent army of Santo Domingo. I have heard that Gen. PRIM wishes, if the requirements of the service in the above named island allow of it, that another battalion of chasseurs should be sent to him, to replace the one that is about to leave. The general appearance of the corps of marine infantry has been highly gratifying. The Third Battalion remains here. The return of the other battalion to Havana has been very much regretted by its members, since the officers and soldiers have the mortification of being obliged to return by the same route by which they came.

On the 25th a commissariat and hospital train left. The heavy artillery and mountain artillery have also left.

When the Allies have occupied the places which I mentioned to you in my former letter, the Mexican Generals ZARAGOZA and LAILLAVE, with their Divisions, will continue at Cerro Gordo and the National Bridge.

As hay and forage are scarce, the cattle will be fed with rice, biscuit, hard beans and oats. A very large train of wagons and mules will take all the cartridges and supplies that the Allies may want on their march. Two head physicians will remain in the hospital for the assistance of those sick.

The preliminaries agreed upon by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Republic and the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish troops, representing the Allies, have been ratified by the Mexican Government.

During the negotiations, the forces will be stationed at the same places which I mentioned in my former letter, namely: Tehuacan, Cordova and Orizaba. Our troops will remain in this place during the conferences. The commissariat train that left Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., was detained at Tejeria to serve out rations for five days to the two brigades of Spanish troops, which left for Orizaba on the 1st and 2d inst.

Brigadier PASARON is already recovering from his attacks of intermittent fever. If the departure of the troops had been delayed a few days more, he would have been able to march at the head of his Brigade.

The rumors which are circulated about occurrences in the interior of the Republic are extremely contradictory. It is said that MARQUEZ has obtained several triumphs, and that JUAREZ is daily losing his popularity among his own party. The hostility is greater in the States away from Mexico than in those nearer; the former urge him on to war and blame him for the policy he has adopted, while the latter allege the force of circumstances in his justification, and say that he acts in the most prudent manner, avoiding a fruitless struggle.

In spite of the many treaties that may be made, and however many may be the couriers coming and going, the foreign powers will only be obeyed in the places that they really occupy. A proof of this is, that notwithstanding the preliminaries agreed upon in La Soledad, provisions are scarcer than ever, and bad maize sells for $16 the fanega.

The correspondent at Vera Cruz of the *Diario de la Marina* repeats the same complaint. He writes:

"Fresh provisions in the town have again become scarce, for guerrillas are taking care not to allow anything to enter from the country, and fresh meat has risen from day to day to $2 the arroba.

That the expedition is to set out is resolved upon. When you receive this we shall be some leagues from this inhospitable shore. At present, whether the march is to be peaceable or hostile, is a problem that is not decided, and the solution depends upon the Mexicans.

The army is impatient to be put in motion; this camp monotony disgusts it.

If the Mexicans should try to defend themselves in Chiquihuite, the worse for them, for they would be defeated, and the demands of the Allies would change their aspect. I believe that there will not be a single shot fired as far as Orizaba, where headquarters will be situated, for the Government of the Republic does not allow the troops to go to Jalepa since it is the actual residence of the Government and offices of the State of Vera Cruz.

It is said that the Reactionists, at the head of whom are MARQUEZ and COBOS, have defeated the troops of JUAREZ, and that the latter has abandoned the Presidency, his party having been defeated. The news has a foundation in truth, but does not deserve entire faith, as it may be merely a party stratagem.

The Conde DE REUS (Gen. PRIM) will shortly move to Orizaba with the army, thus sharing in the fatigues that are incident to a prolonged march over solitary roads, without resources of any kind.

A courier arrived last night from the capital, bringing the Governmental approbation of the preliminaries of peace signed at La Soledad on the 19th ult., by the Conde DE REUS and Señor DOBLADO. On this account the Mexican flag has been raised on the Castle of SAN JUAN DE ULLOA and on the Government House in the Plaza de Armas. It is thought that the old municipality will again exercise its functions, and that the lower Law Courts and Law Offices will be reopened, as before the occupation, except the Custom-house and the government of the City and its Castle. The French forces which are to occupy Tehuacan, have already set out, and although on their departure they were warned of the enemy's pickets, which, if they proceeded, would not allow them to pass, without doubt because they had not received the order, they continued on their journey without anybody opposing them.

Brig. MILANS DEL BOSCH, before setting out, gave a breakfast to the two French and English officers of the navy who accompanied him as Commissioners to the Capital of Mexico, to carry to the Government the first communications of the Allies. Several chief officers of the Spanish army, and others, friends of the Brigadier, were likewise present. The utmost cordiality prevailed."

The *Prensa* gives the following *resumé* of the state of affairs in the capital, and in the different States, during the past month:

"The military command of the States of New-Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas has been accepted by Señor VIDAURRI, who has taken the necessary precautions to reëstablish order, which was deranged by a local question in the last-named of these States. The command of the forces of the above has been intrusted to Gen. Don IGNACIO COMONFORT, whose services have been accepted by the supreme Government, in view of the manifestation of adhesion he has made, and the offer of his services for the foreign war.

Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA proceeded to San Luis. On his arrival he immediately commenced to give the orders suitable for the State, the military command of which has been intrusted to him by the supreme Government, so that it may contribute to the defence of the threatened territory. The State of Zacatecas was preparing a still greater number of forces than it had been asked for, for the same purpose as that of San Luis—a noble and worthy purpose, for which all Mexicans are prepared.

By a decree of the Supreme Government, the States of Jallaco and Colima were declared under martial law, the military command of the above-named States being conferred on Don PEDRO AGAION, Governor of the former. This well-deserving citizen, after having tranquilized the Sierra de Alica, by means of an arrangement which he made with the chiefs of the partidas who were the cause of much harm in that quarter, set out for the capital at the head of the force with which Jalisco contributes to the defence of the national territory.

The Supreme Government abolished, by a decree of the 29th of last month, the law which fixed a tax upon landed property, carts, carriages and cattle. The road tax, which the above-named law abolished, remains in force. At the beginning of the month the newspapers published the law, omitted on the 25th of the previous month, to punish offences against the public order, tranquility and giving bail.

The inspection of the National Guard has been suppressed, the Government of the District reassuming the power of inspection which it had over the Department of the National Guard before the publication of the decree which created the above-named office.

By a decree of the 1st of last month, the Supreme Government reformed the decree which imposed a contribution of two per cent. upon capital in the following terms:

1. Capital to which the law of the 26th of last December has reference, if it exceeds $50,000, will pay, as is ordered, tha two per cent.; the half within eight days, and the other half within thirty; both dates to count from the publication of the new law.

2. Capital that does not reach the sum of $50,000, and is not less than $20,000, will pay one per cent. et three different times.

3. Capital that does not amount to $20,000, will pay only one-half per cent. in four times.

On the departure of Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA for San Luis, Don SEVERO COSIO was appointed by the Legislature of Zacatecas Governor *ad interim* of the State.

On the 5th ult., Gen. Don JOSE MARIA ARTEAGA marched to unite with the army of the East, at the head of a division, composed of 1,600 men of the three branches of the service, which he brought from the State of Queretaro.

The Standing Committee of the Legislature of Guanajuato appointed Governor *ad interim* of that State Don FRANCISCO DE P. RODRIGUEZ, while the actual Governor, Don MANUEL DOBLADO, performs the duties of Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The General in command of the State of Vera Cruz, Señor LLAVA, has ordered that to pass through the above State, a passport is necessary, which will be granted by the military officers in command, and where there are none, by the civil officers, (*gefes politicos.*)

By a resolution communicated to the heads of the Custom-houses on the seaboard, the Supreme Government gives notice that the general Custom-house regulations with respect to prohibitions continue in all their force until change, according to the spirit of the Constitution, is ordered.

The middle of last month there arrived at Acapulco the French corvette *Galathée*, of 28 guns, with a crew of 250 men. The Captain, not finding there the instructions which he expected, left on the 27th. On the 31st of January there were anchored in the above-named port the American steamer *Lancaster*, of 50 guns, the American steam sloop-of-war *Suwanee*, the American sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, the steamer *Republic*, belonging to the firm of HOLLIDAY & FLIN, the American ship *Howland*, and the Peruvian ship *Dolores Ugarte*. The two latter were about to sail for Callao.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East ordered, on the 4th of February, that all foreigners or strangers traveling without a passport from headquarters should be detained and sent to the nearest military authority, so that, after a verbal examination with respect to themselves and the object of their journey, they might be furnished with a suitable pass, or be sent to prison, according to the result of the examination.

By a decree of Señor VIDAURRI, published in Monterey, it is commanded that the maritime custom houses of Tamaulipas suspend, until a new order, all payments that they may be making, and that the duties which are levied, be paid in specie.

The foreign Consuls resident in Tampico protested, in the name of their Governments, against the decree which imposed a tax of two per cent., regarding it as a war subsidy. This particular has been settled by the supreme Government, through the remonstrance made by the Prussian Minister.

On the 9th of February different bodies of troops, belonging to the contingent of that State, left Puebla to unite with the army of the east.

The approaching arrival at the Capital of Gen. URAGA, in command of the army of the East, and sent for by the Supreme Government to confer with it, had already been announced. In effect, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. he arrived, and was received with unfeigned satisfaction by his numerous friends. The intrepid General was accompanied by the Commissary-General, Don MANUEL GUTIERREZ, the editor of the *Boletin*, which was published at Orizaba; Deputy Don JOSE RIVERA, and Knes and his staff. By order of the Government, Señor ULAGA, before setting out, gave up the command to Gen. Don IGNACIO ZARAGOZA, who holds it at present.

The Commissioners of the Allied Powers have resolved that, from the 2d, there shall be required in cash the payment of 20 per cent. of the duties that have to be received for merchandise delivered directly to merchants at the Custom-house of Vera Cruz.

On the 14th ult., the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don MANUEL DOBLADO, left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz. It was said that he was to hold a conference with the Commissioners of the three Allied Powers at a place called La Purga, between Soledad and Tejeria. Señor DOBLADO was received *en route* with proofs of enthusiasm, a banquet being given to him by the chiefs and officers of the army of the East. The State of Queretaro has been likewise declared under martial law, the military command being intrusted to the General who exercised it during the absence of tha Governor, Gen. ARTEAGA.

The Vice-Consul of her Catholic Majesty in Tampico, having refused to correct judicially the balance-sheets of the interests which the expelled Spaniards left at that port, the military commander, Gen. TAPIA, addressed to that functionary a note in which he protests in the name of the Government of the Republic, so as in case of necessity to make good the rights of the Government.

Don SABAS IZUIRIEDA has obtained a majority of votes, as Constitutional Governor of Mexico.

In virtue of the powers which the Supreme Government exercises, it decreed on the 19th ult. that the District of Campeche, in the peninsula of Yucatan, should be erected into a State, with the extent of territory and limits which it at present possesses.

The merchants of Vera Cruz taking into account the situation in which that place finds itself, have adopted and published certain rules for the security of sales, which are to be obligatory on purchasers doing business in that port, and on those living in the other towns of the Republic.

On the 23d, a courier dispatched on the 20th from Soledad, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don MANUEL DOBLADO, arrived at the Capital. He brought the preliminaries agreed upon with the Conde DE REUS, as well as the famous circular published by Don JESUS TERAN, in charge *ad interim* of the above Ministry, and which we give as follows:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of the articles signed by citizen MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the Commissioners of the Allied Powers, which have been approved of with the accompanying date by the citizen President of the Republic.

The Commissioners of the above Powers, in view of the circumstances of the country and the explanations given by the Government with respect to its elements, its force and the stability which is assured to it by the consummation of the reform made in all nations, at a cost of sacrifices more sanguinary and permanent than those which it has cost the Republic, and which is firmly based on those of stability, peace and prosperity, have understood that the subjects of their Governments do not need the support of force to enjoy the guarantees which are assured to them by treaties, and keeping themselves apart from the domestic politics of the nation, will limit themselves to treat upon the remonstrances in question and the differences that exist between those Powers and the Republic.

As the Constitutional Government is disposed to satisfy those remonstrances as far as is consonant with justice, and flatters itself that the above Powers will put the same limit to their pretensions, it hopes that all foreign questions of the Republic will be promptly and satisfactorily arranged. It will then be able to devote itself exclusively to extinguish the few elements of discord and disorder that the recent glorious war of reform has left behind it, and binding firmer and firmer the guarantees and welfare of natives and foreigners, it expects that there will begin for the Republic the era of prosperity which has everywhere followed reform.

The citizen President, whose faith in the future of the country has never faltered, trusts that you, and all the inhabitants of your State, will second him, taking care that foreigners enjoy complete safety in their persons and interests, and that the public spirit maintain itself, as it has hitherto, firm and resolved, in case, which he does not expect, that a peaceful settlement of the questions under discussion should be impossible.

GOD AND LIBERTY! MEXICO, Feb. 23, 1862.
TERAN.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of ——.

The preliminaries agreed upon have been very well received by the Liberal party, all the Press of the capital has praised them, and hopes that they are the precursors of peace, under the shade of which all nations prosper.

The American ship-of-war *Potomac* has anchored at Vera Cruz, and it was stated that five other ships would very soon arrive, from which it is apparent that our neighbors are not neglectful and wish to observe what is going on here.

It has been ordered that Don JOSE MARIE ARTEAGO shall be recognized as General-in-Chief of the Second Division of the army of the East. The division is composed of four brigades, the first commanded by Gen. LAMADUD, the second by Col. CANCHO, the third by Gen. GALLOTT, and the fourth by Gen. NEGRETO, Don PEDRO EMILIO GECCIONX, Colonel of cavalry, being Major-General of the above division.

It is known officially that OSBONAS, a chief of guerrillas, who, like COBOS and others, committed every kind of villainy, has been murdered by his own companions, who were tired of his bad actions.

The middle of February there left San Luis for the capital a brigade of a thousand men, commanded by Gen. ORTEGA, of the above-named State, so that, in case of hostilities, he may take a part in the foreign war, with which the country sees itself menaced. The valiant General is occupied in carrying forward public affairs, and in raising and organizing new forces, to which the prestige which he possesses there, as well as his popularity, contributes much.

Gen. Don FELIPE BERIOZABAL, Governor of the State of Mexico, is to leave immediately at the head of two thousand men, to unite with the army of the East. He will guard the treasure that is sent for the payment of the army.

Unfortunately, the gangs of banditti—the remains of the reaction, who, under that name, attack travelers, take possession of their persons to impose a ransom, murder and rob estates—have not yet disappeared; but this bad state of things will be remedied as soon as the Government, free from the cares that at present surround it, can employ a few troops in pursuit of those fellows who have no other political principle but pillage, no other religion but evil doing.

The conferences, as agreed upon in one of the preliminary articles, are about to be begun. I hope I may be able to announce that an honorable treaty for Mexico has been made with the allied nations.

The English mail steamer *Thames*, which arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., having left the above-named port on the 4th, brings the following news:

The troops of the Spanish expeditionary division set ont on the 1st inst. for Cordova and Orizaba. The French forces were *en route* to Tehuacan.

The Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS was to have set out for Orizaba on the 4th, accompanied by his lady and son.

The *Diario* says, private accounts received by us from trustworthy sources, give it as certain that two companies of English troops will remain as a garrison in the Fort of San Juan de Ulloa, whilst the remainder of the division will be recmbarked for England, stopping, in their way, at Bermuda.

The reinforcements which sailed from France had not arrived at Vera Cruz when the steamer left, but were momentarily expected, together with Brigadier-General, the Count DE LORENCEZ.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

The Carnival—Shocking Double Assassination in the Interior of the Island—A Slave Hunt—Addresses from Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The noisy carnival is over, with its masquerades, turbulence, licentiousness and tomfoolery—that annual scene of dissipation when, as BYRON observes—

"——Gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,
Giggling with all the gallants who beset her;
And there are songs and quavers, roaring, humming,
Guitars, and every other sort of strumming."

And as it was in Venice in the year Anno Domini ——, so it was in Havana, Anno Domini 1862. If the diversion were confined to the limits of propriety, the carnival would not, perhaps, be such a scandal as it is unfortunately here. I will not speak of women promenading the streets, dressed up in male attire unblushingly, without even the disguise of a mask, for this outrage on public decency, although prohibited even at carnival times in the principal cities of Europe, is allowed by the police in Havana, and took place here. I speak of the many stabbing cases, called in Spanish *puñaladas*, which were committed, and some without even the shadow of offence, almost upon children. A lad of about sixteen, while walking along the Calle de la Reina, (Queen-street,) in advance of a party of masqueraders, was stabbed in the back by one of them, the knife passing through his body and protruding in front; the boy fell down dead, and the murderer, thanks to his mask, escaped. A negro child, sitting at the window of a house in Merced-street, was stabbed without any provocation by ona of a party of masqueraders passing by, and at the last accounts it was expected would not survive. Other cases might be mentioned. The police statistics prove that after all its fun and revelry the Carnival is "more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof." I noticed, however, one improvement that must have tended to lessen somewhat the scenes of debauchery common on the Carnival nights among the more degraded classes of our colored population. The rows of miserable tents which the negroes were accustomed to raise on the open ground of the *Alameda* or *Prado*, in front of the city walls, near the *Monserrate* gate, were this year prohibited, I suppose on account of the improvements which are there in progress. For this reason, the colored gentry were obliged to content themselves with tables and benches arranged in rows along the Prado, in the open air, by which public decency and good morals were great gainers. However, the Carnival is over, and we are now in the more sober days of Lent, and it seems that the governing powers themselves are not altogether admirers of the abuses of the Carnival.

A circular has been issued from the palace, and directed to all the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the island, ordering that during Lent no public balls, whether masked or otherwise, are to be allowed in any place, and likewise that on the Fridays of Lent, as well as during the whole of Easter week, commencing from Good Friday, no public spectacles of any kind are to be permitted for the five days consecrated by the Catholic Church to the observance of religious ceremonies. The *finale*—or, rather, an extra night—of the Carnival, called here the *Piñata*, which took place on Sunday last, was less obstreperous than the three real days of that festivity, owing to the precautions taken by the Government. An order was previously published by the Governor of the city, stating that on the Sunday of the *Piñata* no masks would be allowed in the streets, and in the night-time only those that went to the public balls in carriages were permitted to wear them. This had the effect of making the city safer for those who happened to be out late.

The whole island has been thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by an extraordinary murder. The parties assassinated were named LINARES and PERAZA. The former was a Cuban by birth and a hatter by trade. The other was a Spaniard, and owned a sugar estate in the neighborhood of the place where this double murder was committed. The unfortunate deceased left our city last month for Villaclara, where they passed the night, having in their possession, it is said, a large sum of money to be used for business purposes. The next morning they continued their journey, and were not again heard of until the bodies were discovered at the spot where the murder must have been perpetrated. This discovery was due to the vigilance of the authorities, who upon the first rumor, set out in search of the unfortunate victims. The bodies of LINARES and PERAZA were found in a hole in a thick forest, on a hill-side called Loma Mola, in the jurisdiction of Remedios. They were transferred to Villaclara, and having been placed in coffins hermetically sealed, were temporarily deposited in a vault.

It is reported that over thirty persons have been arrested as accomplices in this sanguinary assassination, some of them residents of Havana, wealthy, and occupying a respectable position in society. Some ascribe the murder to cupidity, and others to revenge, but revenge for what, is not stated. A veil of mystery envelops the whole affair, and this is not the country to get it quickly torn aside. Public officials, police authorities, and even the newspapers preserve an almost total silence, so that the result of the judicial investigation will probably never be known to the public at large. There is, however, one very singular circumstance, which shows that the perpetrators of the murder were not ignorant rustics. On the day of the murder a check for $5,000, signed by one of the deceased, was presented for payment in Havana, but the brother of the signer, to whom it was payable, refused to honor it, on account of a discrepancy in the signature. Shortly after a telegraphic message was received, apparently from the deceased, saying that "It was all right."

Two individuals, brothers, who resided in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed, have been arrested on suspicion. It appears that they intended to take passage in the *Columbia*, on her last trip to New-York, and for that purpose came to Havana. A friend of one of the deceased, LINARES, recognized them, and mentioned the circumstance to his brother, who gave information to the police.

Her Catholic Majesty's steamers-of-war *Alava* and *Lealtad* arrived at this port on the 5th inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing back a part of the Spanish expeditionary forces stationed in Mexico, the *Alava* having on board the battalion of Chasseurs of Bailen, and the *Lealtad* the Fourth Battalion of Merine Infantry. The soldiers seem glad to return to Havana, and give very disparaging accounts of the unhealthiness of Vera Cruz. Intermittent fevers prevail to an alarming extent among the European allied forces, but singular to say, the English troops, although natives of a more northerly region, suffered less than the French or Spaniards.

As a specimen of the state of things in slaveholding Cuba, I send you an account of a slave-hunt which took place a few weeks ago near Trinidad. Don IGNACIO PUIO having received information that some runaway negroes had been seen in the woods bordering on the coffee estate of his father, called Emulecion Itabo, determined to make a search for them; some of the neighbors having first obtained permission of the authorities to do so. Not very far from the estate, a ranchería, and a cleared piece of land of about ten acres, which had been planted with sweet potatoes, tobacco, yams, rice, Indian corn, &c., was discovered. On approaching it the party found a band of negroes, armed with spears and cane-knives, who, instead of separating, showed fight. They were immediately ordered to surrender, and a promise was made to intercede with their owners for their pardon; but this command only emboldened them, and the party which was in pursuit was obliged to make use of its firearms. A mulatto, the property of a planter residing in Trinidad, was captured; one negro was killed, and the remainder were put to flight—some of them wounded. But one of the pursuers was hurt, and he but slightly.

The reported departure of Gen. SERRANO was, according to official accounts, regarded with much sorrow in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo. Don PEDRO RICAST was sent from there to express to our Captain-General the regret experienced by the present Governor and Captain-General of the Spanish part of the Island, Gen. SANTANA, as well as by the corporation of the capital, Santo Domingo. Señor RICAST arrived in the steamer *Cuba*. At the interview which he had with the Captain-General, he presented the two addresses, which were received with evident marks of cordiality. The address of the corporation includes the following not very laudatory account of their own population, but very flattering encomium upon our chief:

"Dragged in the dirt only by the corruption of its eternally noble sentiments, society in Santo Domingo would have been annihilated and destroyed, but your Excellency saved it from the shipwreck that threatened it, and it pays to-day such disinterestedness by a remembrance of its very great gratitude, if the noble conduct of your Excellency could be paid in this manner."

Notwithstanding all this, I have heard it said that the Dominicans are not by any means content with their new masters, and that there are parties in Santo Domingo who look to an alliance with the Haytians to recover their independence, which has been bartered away to Spain.

It is said that Gen. GASSATT, the second in command of the army in Cuba, and who was in command of the expeditionary Spanish army at Vera Cruz, until the arrival there of Gen. PRIM, will not return to that place.

Ex-Commissioner YANCAY, whose arrival here I mentioned in a former letter, left his hotel a few weeks ago very abruptly, and has not since been heard from. I strongly suspect that by this time he has either run the blockade and is safe in Dixie's land, or that he has been caught by some of the blockading squadron, and is, perhaps, snug on board one of Uncle Sam's cruisers. *Quien sabe?*

The *Diario de la Habana* still grumbles about the conduct of the National ships of war towards vessels entering into and going ont of Matamoras. They claim that the above-named Mexican port is blockaded by the United States ship *Portsmouth*, and that the Captain pays no attention to remonstrances. The editor adds: "we are ignorant whether he is obeying his own caprice or the orders of the Government." Several vessels, some under the English flag, a few under that of the Confederates, and others under the Spanish flag have cleared for Matamoras, where a trade has suddenly sprung up, more than commensurate with the paucity of its population. The real object of this scarcely legitimate commerce every body can easily guess at, and it would have been as well if the United States Government, for its own security, had seized upon Matamoras when the European Allied Powers seized upon Vera Cruz.

Private letters received here from Mexico City, dated the 27th of February, state that it was expected the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOBLADO, would return to the capital on the following day, the 28th ult. He would be present at the conference with the Commissioners of the Allies in connection with the Secretary of the Treasury, who is uncle to the Condesa de Reus, Gen. PRIM's wife, she being of Mexican origin. The same letters add that the family of the above-named lady were anxiously expecting her early arrival in Mexico City.

The steamer *Ciudad Condal* brings us information that the Privy Council of Madrid were in favor of suppressing the tax called *diezmo*, which is now levied in the Island of Cuba, and it was expected that this opinion would be approved of by her Majesty's Government.

In the neighboring island of Santo Domingo the Government are erecting buildings for their troops at Samana, where a new town is springing up. The buildings for the military, already erected there, are a hospital at Samane, wooden barracks in the fort of Cacao for the accommodation of the troops, and a public oven at the same place. At *Boneme*, or *Flechas de Colon*, the timber has been prepared for a vast hospital and buildings intended as dwellings for all the employes. Much praise is given to Brigadier BUCETA, who superintends the works, for his indefatigable zeal in getting the buildings ready.

During the last week we had some snaps of cold weather, which were very acceptable, as they were the first we have had during the Winter. The northers have also helped to bring into port many ships that had been kept off the coast. It is to be hoped that they will get a quick freight, for up to the present time there has not been much animation in the sugar market, and the large warehouses are fast filling with the staple of the Island. LARA.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A NOMINATION BY THE MAYOR—THE TAX LEVY—PASSAGE OF THE COMPTROLLER'S ORIGINAL BUDGET—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the chair, and all the members present.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to report by what authority the Independent Telegraph Company are putting up wires through the City, and also by what right they use the poles of the Police Telegraph for that purpose.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating William Boles inspector of vessels, in place of Andrew Sheehan, the present incumbent. A motion to refer the communication was lost, as was also a motion to lay it on the table. After some discussion, the nomination was laid over for future action.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a list of contracts of the Corporation filed and registered in his Department during the year 1861. The whole number of contracts for the year was 160.

Alderman GENET arose and stated that, inasmuch as the Aldermen and Councilmen had been unable to agree upon the Annual Appropriation bill, he moved that the Board of Aldermen adhere to the bill as amended by them, and let each Board defend its own action before the Legislature.

Alderman DAYTON moved, as an amendment, that the Board of Aldermen recede from the action taken on the bill at their last meeting. The amendment was carried by a vote of 9 to 8.

Alderman BRADY then moved that the Board concur in the bill as passed by the Councilmen.

Alderman GENET opposed the motion at length—ridiculing particularly the Councilmen appropriation of $25,000 for Belgian pavement, which was increased by the Aldermen to $450,000. He charged that the action of the Councilmen had been instigated by personal motives and private animosities, without regard to the interests of the public. He would much rather take the original estimates of the Comptroller than the bill as passed by the Councilmen, and he would close by moving that the original budget of the Comptroller be passed by this Board without alteration, as a substitute for the bill agreed upon at the last meeting.

Mr. DAYTON defended the Board of Councilmen from the charge of being actuated by personal animosities, and said the amendments made by the Aldermen were so extravagant that the Councilmen were left no alternative but to adhere to their action. He moved that the Board concur in the resolution of the Councilmen authorizing the Comptroller to make up a proper estimate for the ensuing year, and apply to the Legislature for an appropriation in accordance therewith.

The motion was opposed by Aldermen GENET, SMITH, FROMENT and BOOLE, and lost.

The motion of Alderman GENET to adopt the budget of the Comptroller, with such amendments as he had subsequently suggested, was then passed, by a vote of 14 to 3.

The Comptroller's weekly statement was received, and is as follows: Balance in treasury March 8, $2,446,350 42; receipts since, $91,679 39; payments, $170,666 86—leaving a balance on hand, March 15, of $2,367,942 95.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the resolution accompanying a communication from the Comptroller relative to the application of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the interest on the State debt; also authorizing him to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law to provide means for the payment of the Defence bonds.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The City Inspector reports 435 deaths for the past week—of whom 104 were men, 92 women, 129 boys, and 110 girls. Of these 196 were adults, 239 children—showing an increase of 21 on the previous report.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE NEW GLASS STREET SIGNS—RENUMBERING STREETS.

Every citizen, and certainly every stranger, has had abundant and frequent cause for thanks to McEWEN, the Deputy Street Commissioner, who was the originator of the ground glass street sign placed in the gas lamps on the corner of every street and avenue in the City. Their great convenience has been abundantly tested and approved, but that there are some, who, from mischief or malice, seek to obliterate these useful sign-boards, is evident from the records of the office. During the past six months no less than 870 have been wantonly destroyed, of which only 100 were located below First-street. In Fifth-avenue, where no graceless scamps are expected or supposed to reside, no less than 100 have been broken or carried away; and this locality is only exceeded by the denizens of the Third, Fourth and Ninth avenues, the largest being the latter avenue, where 124 were demolished. In the lower portion of the City, and especially in those portions were rowdyism is assumed to be rampant, such as Mercer, Green, Grand, Broome and kindred streets, not a dozen signs have been destroyed or removed.

The same officer, about eighteen months since, devised a new system of numbering all the streets north of Fourth-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue and running east and west, and which, if carried into general operation, would obviate much, if not all, of the difficulty now occasioned by the renumbering of streets, and of which the TIMES gave a full description when it was first mooted. The plan was sanctioned by the Common Council, but notwithstanding

was an action to recover certain securities deposited with the defendant on an alleged usurious loan of money. The defence set up is that the loan was not made to the plaintiff, but to the Mineral Point Railroad Company, of Wisconsin, whose agent it is alleged the plaintiff was. The amount claimed is $32,000. Case still on.

J. J. Celnter and G. S. Webb for plaintiff; Opdyke & Ackerman and D. D. Field for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Mary Dunn was placed on trial for receiving stolen goods. From the testimony, it appeared that the accused was in the habit of sending her daughter, a child 8 years of age, to the public schools about the time they were being dismissed, to steal clothing belonging to the pupils. She had continued the practice for some time, when a detective was put on the track of the girl, and caught her in the act of committing a theft. On being arrested the girl made the above statement with regard to her mother's agency in the matter. The trial was adjourned before being finished, on account of the absence of a witness, and will be resumed this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Russell et al. vs *James.*—Motion denied on "conditions," otherwise granted.

Tabell et al. vs *Wells et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Coffey vs. *McBride.*—Motion granted on payment of $20, trial fee, and $10 costs of motion, within 10 days. Judgment to stand security.

Curtis et al vs. *Peet.*—Motion denied.

Gilkepil vs. *Small and others.*—Motion denied.

Bullock et al. vs. *Tomlinson et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Bodine et al. vs. *Gibbs et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event of action.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *Bowen and others.*—Order granted.

Hines vs. Hines.—An affidavit or other proof must be furnished that the adultery was not committed by the "privity or consent" of the plaintiff; in other respects the case is made out.

In the Matter of Ann M. Moore.—Order granted.

Kellogg vs. *Greene.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Throckmorton vs. *Evans et al.*—Reference ordered to take proof of the demand, &c.

Betterlein et al. vs. *Rodewald, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Davison vs. *Boune et al.*—Motion granted. Plaintiff within five days to file security for costs. $10 costs of motion.

Martin vs. *Berrian.*—Motion granted.

Menck vs. *Greussman.*—Commission granted with stay of proceedings on giving the security mentioned in the affidavit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before a Full Bench.

Clerk, Receiver, &c., vs. *Acorta et al., Executors; Burnett et al.* vs. *Phalon; Fox* vs. *Schiel.*—Judgments affirmed in these cases.

Scott vs. *Lilienthal.*—Judgment reversed on terms.

Kane vs. *Johnson.*—Verdict set aside and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Chamberlain vs. *Dempsey; Poultney, General Guardian, &c.*—Judgment affirmed in these cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Schloss vs. *Weihtman.*—Ordered that a writ of Inquiry issue.

Forge vs. *Grap.*—Undertaking on injunction approved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 17, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s 1867 ... 93¼
10,700 U. S. 6s '81. Reg 93¾
6,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou 93¾
10,000 do 94
40,000 do b30 94⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s 81. Oreg. Warl'n. ⅛ pay 93½
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes ..... smal 100
8,000 Ill. Canal B. '60 83½
1,000 Ill. Int'mp B. '47 83½
1,000 Ill. Coupon B., '62 90
1,000 Ill. C'pon Bs. '69 90
10,000 Ill. War Loan.... 90
5,000 Tenn. S.'s '90 10 51
21,000 do 61
25,000 Mo. State 6's..... 64
5,000 do b30 63½
600 B. & N.Y.E.R. 'm. 8⅞
1,000 Hud. R.R. 1st m. 103¾
10,000 Hud. R. 3d m bs. 81½
5,000 C.,S.&Q.R.sp.c.b. 99½
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m ... 73
48 Bank of Commerce 90
17 E. Commerce Scrip 92
13 Merchants Bank.... 92
85 Amer. Ex. Bank..... 89½
20 Irving Bank..... 65
5 Continental Bank.. 83
43,000 Am. Gold..... b3 101½
10,000 do..... b10 101⅝
25,000 do..... 101½
50,000 do..... 101⅝
70,000 do b60 101⅝
62,000 do..... 101⅝
25 Cum. Coal Pref..... 35
145 Pacific Mail S. S.... 96½
50 do..... s10 96⅝
100 N. Y. Central R.... 83⅝
150 do..... 83¾
150 Harlem Railroad... 13¼
100 do..... 13
300 Harlem R. Pref.... 32
300 do..... b30 32¼

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg 93½
10,000 do 93⅞
20,000 do b3 93⅞
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. Cou 93⅞
65,000 ds 93¾
10,000 do..... b30. 94
3,000 do..... 93½
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct. Notes ..... smal 100
15,000 Mo. State 6s.. b30 63¾
2,000 do 63¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mg. 46¾
4,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M. 103¾
75 Pacific M. S. Co 96¾
10 do..... 96¾
11,000 American Gold.. 101¾
2,000 do..... b3 101⅝
20,000 do..... b60 101⅝
30,000 do..... 101⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.... alo 83⅝
500 do..... 83⅝
150 Hud Riv. R.. b30 28
25 do..... 36

500 Erie Railway b4 36⅛
100 do b30 36⅜
100 do 36⅝
100 Erie R. Pref..... 62½
200 do..... 62⅝
48 do..... 62⅝
100 M. S & N.I.G.S..b60 48
100 Mich. Cen. R..... 57
200 do..... b60 57⅛
100 M. So & N. I. R. b10 24
11 do..... 24⅛
500 do..... 24½
100 Clev. & Tol. R..b30 46¾
200 do..... 46⅞
35 Mil. & P. du C. R. 24⅛
100 do..... 24⅜
200 do..... 24⅜
100 do..... 25

MONDAY, March 17—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of February, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing eight months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of February, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$7,058,174
Dutiable Goods warehoused.....	3,370,486
Free Goods.....	3,381,473
Total entries February, 1862.....	$13,810,133
Against February, 1861.....	14,067,640
Decrease this season.....	$257,507

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $62,007, against $2,274,067 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was $3,466,641, or $86,155 more than went into Bond.

The exports for the month of February, 1862, were:

In Domestic Prodnce.....	$10,678,101
Foreign Goods re-exported.....	257,823
Specie.....	3,776,919
Total clearances, February, 1862.....	$14,112,843
Against January, 1861:	
In Produce..... $10,236,820	
Foreign re-exported..... 567,467	
Specie..... 1,102,926	$11,907,233
Increase this season.....	$2,205,610

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past eight months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1. 61.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1. 60.
July	7,942,000		24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
November	8,740,000		14,974,000
December	9,263,000		15,079,000
January	12,457,000		19,565,000
February	13,810,000		14,068,000
Total eight months.	$74,006,000		$146,009,000
Foreign Specie.....	11,401,000		17,701,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000		$7,526,000
August	9,552,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,233,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,262,000
December	13,660,000		10,611,000
January	12,053,000		10,278,000
February	10,078,000		10,237,000
Total 8 months.....	$91,888,000		$77,227,000
Foreign re-exported....	2,671,000		4,645,000
Total 8 months....	$94,559,000		$81,872,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62 From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	11,000		6,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		2,758,000
October	15,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		535,000
December	893,000		52,000
January	2,658,000		59,000
February	3,777,000		1,103,000
Total 8 months....	$7,411,000		$21,772,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1861-'62 From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic Prodnce.....	$91,888,000		$77,227,000
Foreign Goods re-exported.	2,671,000		4,645,000
Specie.....	7,411,000		21,772,000
Total.....	$101,970,000		$103,644,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,658,824		4,498,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
November	1,851,384		1,794,748
December	2,334,847		1,171,862
January	3,351,657		2,059,202
February	3,666,064		2,528,736
Total 8 months.....	$17,846,364		$22,226,338

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.	
July 4.....	$811,368	July 12.....	1,514,684
July 15.....	1,244,000	July 23.....	673,290
Aug. 2.....	2,128,242	Aug. 2.....	988,678
Aug. 13.....	944,568	Aug. 13.....	1,003,381
Aug. 23.....	1,176,434	Sept. 2.....	934,553
Aug. 23.....	798,833	Sept. 12.....	791,661
Sept. 3.....	757,629	Sept. 23.....	1,202,657
Sept. 13.....	1,100,693	Oct. 14.....	870,157
Sept. 23.....	953,340	Oct. 20.....	992,484
Oct. 4.....	932,776	Oct. 23.....	816,225
Oct. 13.....	1,011,707	Nov. 2.....	1,241,930
Oct. 23.....	1,026 332	Nov. 14.....	911,620
Nov. 3.....	887,805	Nov. 23.....	1,087,071
Nov. 15.....	875,730	Dec. 3.....	822,419
Nov. 25.....	829,807	Dec. 14.....	1,083,213
Dec. 4.....	870,246	Dec. 25.....	1,225,219
Dec. 16.....	979,005	Jan. 3.....	1,455,385
Dec. 23.....	822,058	Jan. 13.....	1,446,219
Jan. 4.....	710,842	Jan. 25.....	1,246,029
Jan. 14.....	885,923	Feb. 3.....	1,514,154
Jan. 25.....	602,767	Feb. 12.....	1,052,313
Feb. 3.....	850,000	Feb. 25.....	1,056,426
Feb. 14.....	614,146	Total 8 ms...	$24,723,091
Feb. 25.....	759,246		
Total 8 ms..	$20,773,497		

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 15, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 8:

Decrease in Loans.....	$2,432,732
Increase in Specie.....	336,406
Increase in Circulation.....	35,660
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....	3,419,024

including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 15, 1862.	March 8, 1862.	March 8, 1862.
Capital.....	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans.....	122,609,925	130,622,776	133,055,148
Specie.....	30,219,676	30,773,050	30,436,644
Circulation.....	8,392,317	5,904,866	5,869,206
Gross Deposits..	110,446,541	120,123,033	122,734,490
Exchanged.....	19,916,762	19,826,329	18,918,762
Undrawn.....	90,529,779	100,296,704	103,715,728
In Sub-Treasury	6,720,805	5,462,937	6,155,486

The Bank return this afternoon reflects the large reduction of Loans to the Government. The ordinary line of Loans and discounts is understood to be nearly three millions higher than last week, while the aggregate line (including Loans to Government) is over two millions lower. The deposit line is drawn down in part for the purchase of Government Stocks and in part to deposit with the Sub-Treasury at 5 ₩ cent. interest. The Specie average continues to show a moderate increase.

The Supplemental Treasury Bill finally passed both Houses of Congress to-day, and will no doubt be signed by the President to-morrow. It authorizes the payment of the twelve months Treasury certificates of Government in debtedness directly through the disbursing officers to the acknowledged creditors of the Government. These certificates are understood to be already prepared in even thousands. The bill also makes the existing issue of United States Notes a legal tender. It also authorizes the Secretary to purchase Gold for the payment of the public interest with any of the Bonds or Notes of the Government now authorized by law to be issued including, of course, United States Notes of Circulation. It also enlarges the line of deposits with the Treasury to $50,000,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The provisions of this measure will greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury, besides relieving the pressure of audited claims by the issue of twelve-months 6 ₩ cent. Scrip. The existing issue of United States Notes is made lawful money with the legal tender United States Notes soon to be issued under the act of Feb. 25. They are left with the additional advantage of being receivable for Customs until finally withdrawn from circulation.

The market for Money opens this week very quietly. The supply is easy to the Stock Brokers and also on prime Merchant paper, at 6@7 ₩ cent., and the demand is only moderate. The principal transactions with the Stock firms is on Government security at 6 ₩ cent. Gold shows a fraction higher in the market rate, 101⅞@101⅞ ₩ cent. Exchange is steady 111⅛@112 ₩ cent., bnainess done at 111⅛ ₩ cent. with first-class Bankers. The Continental rates are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar	5f. 7½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₩ dollar	5f. 3¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder	42¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₩ mark banco	37½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ rix dollar	81½c.

There was an additional rise of ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. in Government Stocks of 1881 to-day, under a strong demand for cash and buyer 30 days. The highest price paid was 94¾, buyer 30 days, and 94, cash. This at the early Board. The advance brought forward sellers in the afternoon, and the quotation closed 93⅞ ₩ cent. cash, and 94, buyer 30 days. The 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, firm at 99¾@100. The State 6 ₩ cents. of Illinois also rose ⅛ ₩ cent., selling at 90. For Missouris the demand improved ⅛ ₩ cent. Tennessees were steady, at 61@61½ ₩ cent. There was some inquiry for Gold at 101½ on buyer's option, and 101⅝ ₩ cent. cash. The Railway Share list was animated on Erles, but dull, in the forenoon, on New-York Central and the Westerns. At and after the Second Board there was more done in Central at 83½@83⅝, closing 83⅝, buyer 3 days, and for Galena 70 ₩ cent. was paid and bid for more. The common shares of Michigan Southern were wanted at 24½@24¾ ₩ cent., and Toledo closed steady at 46⅛ ₩ cent. Both classes of Erie continued firm to the close, 36⅜ and 62½ respectively. There was a renewed demand for the common shares of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. The general market left off firm, about as follows:

N. Y. Central.....	83⅝	Mich. Central	57
Erie.....	36⅜	Rock Island	57
Erie Preferred.....	62⅛	Pacific.....	95¼
Toledo.....	46½	Panama.....	121½
Mich. Southern.....	24⅛	Missouris.....	53½
Mich. Guaranteed...	47⅜	United States 6s.	92⅛

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares. The demand continues firm, without calling out much stock:

Manhattan.....	125	Chatham	75
Mechanics'.....	92	Bank of the Republic	92
Union.....	91	Bank of N. America.	90
America.....	100	Hanover.....	72
North River.....	65	Irving	65
Fulton.....	115	Metropolitan	95
Butchers' & Drovers'.	107	East River.....	82½
Mech. & Traders'...	110	Shoe and Leather .	92
Commerce.....	89	Corn Exchange.	90
Commerce, scrip sk	91	St. Nicholas.....	82
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n..	81	Marine.....	100
Broadway	105	Commonwealth	80
Ocean.....	125	Atlantic.....	90
Mercantile.....	72	New-York County.	85
American Exchange.	89½	Lark	100
Pacific.....	112		

The Railway Mortgages are steady. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	98	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7's.	99½
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub..	89	Pac. R. 7's, gu'd, by Me..	89
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75.....	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	102	T. H. & A. first 7 ₩ c.	94
N. Y. Cen., 7's, c., '76..	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	86½
Erie first's, '58.....	105½	Chi. & N. W. 1st & 2d series	46½
Erie seconds, ext'd. '64..	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	16½
Erie seconds, '79.....	101	Hap. & St. Jo. first's...	40
Erie thirds, '63.....	92	Galena & Chi. first's...	99
Erie fourths, '80.....	86¼	Galena & Chi. seconds.	97
Erie fifths, '88.....	77	L. E. & Wab. first's.....	77
Hudson first's, '80.....	103	L. E. & Wab. seconds..	46½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	81¼	Mil. & Miss. first's.....	88½
Harlem first's, '69-'73....	99½	Del., Lack. & West. 2ds.	93
Harlem seconds, '64....	81	Clev. & Tol. first's, s. f..	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	98¾	M. & P. Du C. first pref.	79
Chi., Bur. & Q. first's..	99	M. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	56
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. first's..	94	Warren Railroad.....	80
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	72½	Det., M. & T. Bonds ..	78
N. Indiana first's.....	91	Bell. & Ill. Town seconds	48
N. Ind. Gosh. Line.....	89½	C., P. & Ash. div. bds.	100

The February earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road are unofficially reported at $90,000, being an increase of $30,000 on the same month last year. Since the beginning of the new fiscal year of the Company, Dec. 1, the following are the earnings:

December.....	$113,174
January.....	90,674
February.....	90,000
Total three months.....	$293,848
Against same time 1861.....	185,788
Increase.....	$108,060

The annual business of the line went up from $797,000 to $1,112,000 in 1861. It promises this year to reach over $1,300,000.

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts.....	$1,394,905 72
Total Payments.....	1,103,707 38
Total Balance	5,754,136 31

The receipts for Customs were $159,000, and $400,000 from depositors.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. March 15.	Loans. March 8.	Specie. March 15.	Specie. March 8.
Bk of New-York.	5,339,122	5,302,032	1,067,623	1,067,772
Manhattan Co....	4,962,458	4,906,911	1,880,955	1,888,294
Merchants' Bank.	5,318,731	5,556,132	1,419,238	1,407,559
Mechanics' Bank.	3,705,322	3,862,142	551,701	557,457
Union Bank	2,873,700	2,884,443	1,411,227	1,391,079
Bank of America.	6,401,683	6,786,229	795,799	734,758
Phenix Bank	3,320,100	3,527,033	534,192	542,589
City Bank	2,617,399	2,691,316	1,833,787	1,541,631
Tradesmen's Bank	1,513,983	1,601,102	207,902	195,106
Fulton Bank.....	1,541,541	1,395,281	419,259	407,371
Chemical Bank...	1,899,423	1,958,472	2,459,948	2,462,501
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,944,054	1,816,554	196,572	197,154
National Bank...	2,092,212	2,144,646	413,776	415,398
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,765,307	1,854,717	222,510	223,339
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	998,989	1,043,162	209,801	193,394
Greenwich Bank.	371,893	398,843	418,183	417,949
Leather Man. Bk.	1,424,025	1,444,988	882,890	882,248
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,208,491	1,228,790	241,088	282,426
Bk. St. New-York.	4,300,146	4,263,714	885,456	914,434
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,581,635	6,608,974	2,296,748	2,301,414
Bk. of Commerce.	13,786,925	14,656,432	1,645,510	1,430,996
Broadway Bank..	3,565,184	3,746,087	1,558,780	1,576,348
Ocean Bank.....	1,662,264	1,740,498	220,106	220,106
Mercantile Bank.	3,035,682	2,976,636	847,880	840,356
Pacific Bank	1,115,552	1,139,320	213,648	206,298
Bank of Republic.	3,668,871	3,892,019	995,558	1,102,720
Chatham Bank....	870,014	701,766	101,391	100,660
People's Bank	892,425	851,562	93,238	92,617
Bank of N. Am...	2,234,224	2,248,894	233,356	225,916
Hanover Bank....	1,825,774	1,740,498	153,261	153,261
Irving Bank.....	729,982	743,344	86,212	88,488
Metropolitan Bk..	7,517,606	7,623,086	1,484,822	1,486,222
Citizen's Bank...	757,559	779,803	142,698	143,272
Nassau Bank.....	1,810,629	1,864,866	286,702	286,043
Market Bank.....	1,470,337	1,542,008	243,620	232,727
St. Nicholas Bank	1,242,122	1,245,247	147,065	181,095
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,939,868	3,009,899	260,555	261,787
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,622,662	1,941,164	366,040	353,531
Continental Bank	3,143,736	3,171,114	355,018	352,26
Bk. of Commerce	1,578,606	1,592,346	243,794	257,618
Oriental Bank...	555,705	558,787	100,270	100,831
Marine Bank	1,154,899	1,143,114	163,396	163,154
Atlantic Bank....	743,453	788,817	101,203	100,300
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,682,760	2,537,955	283,937	306,160
Park Bank	5,869,314	6,670,973	1,868,221	1,743,573
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	789,674	862,127	151,683	161,385
Grocers' Bank....	499,582	512,494	69,155	70,191
North River Bank	615,336	650,702	90,693	90,842
East River Bank	310,351	336,744	38,156	41,693
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	865,190	882,717	229,777	223,248
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	338,480	338,072	93,260	95,374
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	317,870	326,615	65,862	68,754
Bull's Head Bank	408,457	406,352	45,620	46,159
N. Y. County Bank	305,139	292,320	58,173	55,480
Total.....	130,629,778	135,065,145	38,773,350	38,956,644
Decrease....	$2,432,372	Increase....	$ 66,406	

Banks.	Circulation. March 15.	Circulation. March 8.	Deposits—Net. March 15.	Deposits—Net. March 8.
Bk. of New-York.	356,483	338,550	3,912,986	4,075,703
Manhattan Co....	129,284	134,399	4,783,626	5,031,817
Merchants' Bank.	83,751	82,862	3,732,712	3,892,541
Mechanics' Bank.	154,328	167,516	2,740,344	3,012,722
Union Bank.....	93,349	96,427	2,673,330	1,967,245
Bank of America.	59,176	63,540	5,455,010	5,431,654
Phenix Bank. ...	62,450	64,764	2,373,576	2,475,028
City Bank.....			3,215,812	3,296,597
Tradesmen's Bank	114,258	110,352	958,854	1,000,151
Fulton Bank	99,357	106,181	1,447,123	1,501,956
Chemical Bank...	164,658	169,788	4,563,530	4,541,716
Merch. Exch. Bk..	79,750	89,657	1,041,672	1,021,023
National Bank ...	77,786	80,779	1,140,412	1,200,819
Butch. & Drov. Bk	171,334	164,941	1,096,112	1,108,427
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	148,722	152,068	909,111	930,015
Greenwich Bank	49,179	52,850	540,799	540,073
Leather Man. Bk.	72,941	74,010	1,146,142	1,144,473
Seventh Ward Bk.	84,770	82,847	856,139	851,473
Bk. St. New-York	87,769	91,960	3,391,748	3,358,125
Am. Exchange Bk.	149,613	121,861	4,853,045	5,272,405
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,628,531	5,629,67-
Broadway Bank..	279,253	254,275	4,352,375	4,526,20
Ocean Bank	48,436	48,419	1,075,522	1,12-,-0
Mercantile Bank.	7,176	7,851	2,525,935	2,518,55
Pacific Bank.....	126,265	131,991	914,250	92-,6-3
Bank of Republic.	149,955	147,235	3,211,-05	3,2-1,-4-
Chatham Bank....	43,918	45,431	431,642	4-5,-3-
People's Bank....	46,290	54,478	542,115	5-2,-00
Bank of N. Am...	97,310	91,457	1,933,561	1,-11,-55
Hanover Bank....	42,064	44,491	858,518	86-,-00
Irving Bank.....	92,641	47,243	462,519	45-,-2-
Metropolitan Bk.	141,828	151,773	5,324,513	5,-56,-19
Citizen's Bank...	127,368	126,338	638,307	6-5,-48
Nassau Bank.....	59,007	62,825	1,234,109	1,220,-5-
Market Bank.....	134,212	135,547	970,457	1,-2-,-2-
St. Nicholas Bank	67,818	66,921	915,121	785,-88
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	278,769	298,094	1,771,511	1,818,406
Corn Exch. Bank.	190,919	191,308	1,228,946	1,250,241
Continental Bank	196,358	188,862	1,165,638	2,214,427
Bk. of Commerce	274,115	272,196	1,027,482	1,065,-0-
Oriental Bank ...	67,746	61,869	452,616	42-,02-
Marine Bank	141,011	129,747	890,388	8-5,-91
Atlantic Bank....	96,799	92,558	328,818	324,-55
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	108,836	94,546	2,152,936	2,216,502
Park Bank	129,606	119,282	6,615,367	6,5-5,212
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	63,060	54,418	560,799	6-7,551
Grocers' Bank....	29,777	31,562	354,-40	362,190
North River Bank	51,502	51,449	450,656	4-5,-98
East River Bank	102,476	103,146	200,107	2-6,677
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	86,679	87,112	674,205	672,-15
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	100,051	98,252	208,786	2-5,5-6
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	95,350	95,901	330,487	327,296
Bull's Head Bank	126,923	128,457	374,401	3-5,-92
N. Y. County Bank	68,909	67,963	249,820	2-1,-14
Total.....	6,903,866	$3,969,206	100,296,704	(103. 1-,-2-
Increase.....	$35,660	Decrease...	$3,126,324	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 84½; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 11,588 bbls. Flour, 326 bbls. and 32 bags Corn Meal, 6,298 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Corn, 333 bushels Rye, 2,825 bushels Oats, 3,437 bushels Malt, 3,961 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,738 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 150 bbls., at $6 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, to-day, at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is inactive and prices are irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour, at unchanged prices. Holders are generally eager to sell, but reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; Inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 25@$5 75
Extra State.....	5 45@ 5 -0
Superfine Western.....	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio.....	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shiping brands.	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 90@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee.....	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 25

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales 670 bbls., at $5 70@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 05@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 95@$2 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise only 25,600 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western at $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 38; Canada and Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 30; Red State at $1 30 (or White), and $1 24½ for Spring; and Red Pennsylvania and Jersey at $1 35@$1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at former prices; sales 42,500 bushels, at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58½c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, for shipping order. ₩ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 12,300 bushels. Barley continues unaltered. Sales 4,700 bushels, including State, at 95c.@99c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand and is steady, at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at unchanged prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Trade has been quite spiritless to-day, though no important changes have occurred in prices.

MOLASSES—Sales were made of 370 hhds., including old

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. ANY person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS.—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.

MARY PREVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN—TOM MAGIC SHIRT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, or PRIP'S DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, attacked the rebel position at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, between Hickman and New Madrid, on Sunday, and at the date of the last dispatches, received from Cairo, previous to going to press, 4 P. M., on Sunday, the fight was still progressing. The flotilla left Cairo at 5½ o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock rounded to about three miles above the island, and prepared for action. The rebel position was found to be a very strong one, with a large number of guns mounted, and in addition a floating battery, and several gunboats. A battery above the island was first shelled by the mortar-boats, and the enemy were compelled to leave it several times, but returned to it again. Shells could be thrown into the fortifications on the island easily, and the place would doubtless soon be rendered untenable. The rebels, however, would most likely make a desperate fight, from the fact that Gen. POPE was below them at New-Madrid, in full command of the river, with heavy artillery and the fortificatione deserted by them on Thursday night. The rebel force was estimeted at from 15,000 to 20,000. P. S.—Just as we ere going to press a dispatch from St. Louis announces that "*Island No. 10 is ours!*"

The late successes of our forces on the Southern coast has rendered necessary the creation of a new Military Department, including South Carolina, Georgia and Floride. Major-Gen. HUNTER has been assigned to its command, with his headquerters at Beaufort.

Under the recent order prohibiting the publication of wer news calculated to give information to the enemy, issued by Secretary STANTON, the printing office of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle* was yesterday seized, and its editor placed under arrest, by order of the Military Governor of the District. On being brought before the authorities, however, the editor explained that the prohibited news, for the publication of which he was arrested, crept into the paper without his knowledge, and he was allowed to go, on giving assurance that no such circumstance should again occur.

The Senate yesterday took final action on the Supplemental Treasury bill, by concurring in the amendments as agreed to in Committee of Conference on Friday. The House had previously concurred, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval. It authorizes the Secretary to pay out his twelve months 6 per cent. certificates to the public creditors; to purchase coin to pay the public interest, when required, with any of the bonds of the Government now authorized by law to be issued, or with United States Notes, and to receive on deposit at not over 5 per cent. interest, any part of $50,000,000, in place of $25,000,000, as in the Act of Feb. 25.

Our advices from Winchester render it probable that the rebel army under JACKSON has not stopped at Strasburgh, as at first supposed, but has continued its retreat up the Valley of the Shenandoah, in the direction of Harrisonburgh and Staunton, from which latter point JACKSON doubtless intends to make his way by railroad to Gordonsville, less than thirty miles distent.

Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Washington has not yet been restored, and our latest advices from the former point are consequently only to Sunday afternoon. At that time everything was quiet. The steamer *Suwanee* had arrived from Roanoke Island and Hatteras Inlet with mails and passengers, but brought no intelligence of importance—at least, none which is divulged.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches, on the authority of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, that Gen. BURNSIDE has probably ere this made an attack upon Newbern, N. C.

Gen. FREMONT yesterday had an interview with the President, to settle the preliminaries to taking command of the Mountain Department, for which he will start as soon as possible. His Staff will be determined upon at an early day.

Letters from Cumberland Ford, as late as March 6, make it certain that the rebels were in possession of the gap at that date. They had been reinforced by seven regiments. Col. CARTER, in command of the National forces, writes under date of March 6: "The proclamation of I. G. HARRIS, rebel Governor of Tennessee, drafting everybody, has caused a tremendous influx of East Tennessee Union men, anxious to enlist. Over 800 men arrived in camp yesterday, and large numbers are arriving every day."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to stop the agitation of the Slavery question and attend to the restoretion of the Union. A bill providing for the organization of the Army Corps, Staffs, &c., was reported from the Military Committee. The Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the bonndaries of Kansas as to include the Indian Territory. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for the purchase of coin was agreed to. A resolution was adopted instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for testing mail for war vessels. The joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the field without regard to seniority, was called up, but was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Post-office Appropriation bill was debated, and an amendment was made, providing that all American vessels shall, when required, transport the United States mails for the usual compensation. The bill was then passed. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was postponed until to-day. The Senate then went into Executive session, and confirmed the appointments of several Brigadier-Generals, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution relative to the disbursement of State moneys to volunteers, was passed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Sutler bill was agreed to. It provides that sutlers shall have a lien upon a soldier's pay to the extent of only one-sixth the amount due him. The Secretary of War was called upon to inform the House by whose authority certain vessels were recently chartered, and the amount of compensation to be paid for them, etc. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce a resolution asking by what authority Mrs. BRISTOW, of Georgetown, seized two men and had them imprisoned in Baltimore, and whether the proceeding was not in violation of the Constitution. Objection was made, and the resolution could not then be received, but subsequently Mr. LOVEJOY introduced it, and it was passed, after an ineffectual effort to table it. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the matter of securing better medical treatment for sick and wounded soldiers. The House then considered the Tax bill in Committee of the Whole, until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana on the 12th inst., we receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th. The Government of JUAREZ had ratified the Convention agreed upon by Gen. PRIM and Señor DOBLADO, the details of which have already been published in the TIMES. The troops of the Allies had set out for Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, as arranged, and everything seemed to indicate that the disputes in question would be settled amicably, and that guarantees would be obtained for the future. It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between Generals PRIM and DOBLADO was that no more troops should be landed. Under this, some Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French reinforcements under Gen. LORENCEZ were to return without landing. The English forces will return *viâ* Bermuda to England. Their mules, harness, &c., were sold to the French, who started for Tuhuacan on the 27th. Negotiations were to commence at Orizaba on the 1st of April. Meantime MARQUEZ, with five thousand Mexican troops, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. An American citizen, belonging to Lowell, Mass., bearer of dispatches from the Washington Government to Minister CORWIN, was murdered on the 24th ult., while going from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. His name is ADDISON T. ARLEN.

From Havana the news is interesting. It is stated that the capture of the Spanish bark *Teresa*, mentioned in our former advices, had been declared illegal. A number of rebel schooners, with small quantities of cotton on board, had reached Havana. Several rebel schooners had also been captured, and taken into Key West, including the *William Mallory*. Great excitement had been created throughout the whole island of Cuba, by the mysterious murder of two prominent citizens of Havana in a forest in the centre of the island. Over thirty persons are said to have been arrested on auspicion of being concerned in the crime. Two clevedealers had also been murdered at Havana. The assassins were four in number, including a mulatto, who confessed the crime, and is under trial.

Honduras dates are to the 27th of February. A favorable reaction had occurred, and orders were being restored. MEDINA had been chosen President *pro tem.*

Yesterday, being St. Patrick's Day, the anniversary was duly celebrated by our Irish citizens in this City and Brooklyn. The morning was fine and for years so magnificent a parade has not taken place. In the procession was the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, on the line of march received a complete ovation. The streets were crowded, and the Park, where this pageant passed in review before Mayor OPDYKE, was literally packed with human beings. In the evening, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was very largely attended. Speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off most pleasantly.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, voted to recede from their action of the previous meeting upon the tax levy, but refused to concur in the bill as passed by the Board of Councilmen. After some discussion, the original budget of the Comptroller, with such alterations as he had himself subsequently suggested, was adopted by the Board by a vote of 14 to 3. The Mayor sent in the nomination of WILLIAM BOISE for Inspector of Vessels, in place of ANDREW SHERAN, the present incumbent. It was laid over. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows the receipts into the City Treasury for the week ending March 13, to be $91,679 39; payments, $170,000 86; leaving a balance on hand, including the balence of the previous week, of $2,367,942 95.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* states, that Government has decided to make Cairo a permanent naval dépôt, and has purchased the large wharf-boat at that place, which belonged to GRAHAM, HALIDAY & Co., for $17,000. It is the largest wharf-boat in the country, being 320 feet long and 70 feet wide. It is new, only finished one week before the troops occupied Cairo last Spring. It is well fitted up in the second story for offices, &c., and is in charge of Capt. ROBERT GETTY.

The steamer *Oriental* leaves to-day for Port Royal, S. C. The mails for the naval forces and SHERMAN'S Division, at and near that place, will close at 7 A. M.

In the case of JONES *vs.* The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, to recover on a policy of insurance, to which the defence was a reon to secure the insurance, on the part of the plaintiff's assignor, the jury now found for the plaintiff for his claim, $3,200. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 13th inst. A case is now pending before Justice JAMES, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, wherein a "junr. tailor" seeks to recover of a "merchant tailor" $15,000 for slanders upon his character, by reason of which he claims to have lost a lucrative situation.

The Stock Market rose ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Government Stocks yesterday. In other descriptions the dealings were steady; prices finally closing firm. Gold, 101¼@101½; Exchange, 111½@112.

Limited transactions were reported in Flour yesterday at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was rather more freely purchased, but at drooping rates. A fair business was transacted in Corn and Rye at uniform quotations. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Rice, Sugars and Whisky were more active. Hay, Molasses, Tallow and the principal kinds of Oils were in pretty good demand. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Fruit, Hops, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Hemp and Candles were quiet. The freight engagements were light.

BLOCKADE OF THE RIO BRAVO.—Through Havana comes the news that the mouth of the Rio Grande is vigilantly blockaded by the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*. The right to close a river dividing our own from the Mexican Republic, may not be literally sustainable; but there is every reason to believe the exercise of a reasonable surveillance will not be objectionable to the Government of Mexico, or to that of any State preserving friendly relations with the United States. What is accomplished by a coast-guard at that particular point is not only a check upon intercourse between Texas and Cuba by way of Matamoras and Brownsville, but a demonstration that neither France or England is covertly nullifying the blockade by encouraging the shipment of Southern produce to Europe through Mexico. Thus justice is done to all parties, including the rebels, who alone suffer. Their afflictions are, however, only for a season. A few weeks and the blockade will be raised.

A Peace Message from Mexico

The news received from Mexico to the 4th inst. does not encourage the idea of a protracted stay of the European troops in the country. The preliminaries of LA SOLEDAD have not only been signed by the Allied Plenipotentiaries, but approved by JUAREZ. These inaugurate negotiations on the basis that the coming of the ships and soldiery was uncalled for by anything in the internal condition of the Republic; and so far as the reorganization of the Government is concerned, and the substitution of a monarchical or any other form for the present, the mission of the three Powers is ended. The only business left them is that which they have an unquestionable right to execute, namely, the collection of certain arrears of interest on the National debt, amounting, perhaps, to a hundredth part of the cost of the expedition Guarantees for the future will also be obtained, amounting to the current value of such very common commodities in the Spanish-American market.

In the early arrival at this pacific solution of what threatened to be a Continental imbroglio, there are various topics of congratulation. One of these is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the councils of the Allies, a step she felt called upon to take in order to discountenance the impression that her people are willing to abandon their antecedents, by imposing upon an unwilling people an absolute sovereign. The reëmbarkation of the British marines, confirms this wise revision of the policy which brought about the triple treaty, and removes the last ground of complaint against that supposed unfairness and duplicity which prompted intervention in cis-Atlantic questions, at a moment when the Government of the United States was unable to exert its due share of influence in their settlement. No exception can be taken to any measures which the British Government may take for the protection of the property and persons of its subjects in Mexico or elsewhere, so long as the independence of no people is sacrificed in the vindication.

Another occasion of the profoundest satisfaction is that the doctrine of Mr. MONROE remains unviolated. There is now no necessity for disguising the existence of a strong sentiment among our people in favor of overturning any throne the Allies might set up in Mexico. It had come to be discussed as a thing in itself eminently proper, and quite, as a matter of course, that upon the conclusion of our own struggle, now not distant, the vast armies we should have at liberty must be instantly utilized in a Mexican campaign, which should replace a neighboring and friendly people in the possession of its sovereign rights, and assert the justice of the New World conducting its own affairs without the disturbing interference of European Powers. Happily this task, which in the generous counsels of the people had perhaps been underrated, is avoided. No future rupture of negotiations and resumption of hostilities can recall and annul the formal declaration made by the full-powered envoys of the Allied cabinets, that the existing Government of Mexico has all the strength and hold upon popular opinion necessary to justify its perpetuity; and that the actual Administration is both by law and right the constitutional agent of that Government. They have admitted the absence of any occasion for disturbing the actual order. It might have been more to the purpose if there had been some confession of the impropriety of interference in the internal machinery of an independent Government; but the envoys were not in confessional, and there was no call to repudiate a principle which rumor only had ascribed to the European Governments. We may accept the single fact as it stands, that the future course of Mexican affairs will be free from all elements involving the dignity or security of the American Government, and that no fresh raid into the land of the Aztecs will form an appendix to the volume of national history we are now penning with so much cost and pains and popular sacrifice.

GEN. TYLER AND THE BATTLE OF BLACKBURN'S FORD.—The *Tribune* has made another discovery. On the strength of a remark made by one of its correspondents to the effect that "the most vulnerable approach to Manassas is that by way of Blackburn's Ford, it says:

"Gen. TYLER was then of opinion that *if he could have had the whole artillery under Gen.* McDOWELL'S *command*, some sixty pieces in all, instead of the six or eight pieces which were under his command, he might at that time have routed the enemy from Manassas, by an artillery attack alone. This view we believe Gen. TYLER *still firmly holds*, and others who have now surveyed the ground for the first time, seem inclined to adopt it also."

There is very little doubt in the mind of any subordinate officer, probably, that if *he* had supreme command things would be much better managed. Possibly it was a mistake on the part of Gen. SCOTT, that Gen. TYLER did not command the army at Bull Run instead of Gen. McDOWELL;—according to the *Tribune* Gen. TYLER "firmly holds" that opinion. Whether many others will concur in it or not, remains to be seen.

Gen. McDOWELL believed that it would be a very rash undertaking to throw his untried army upon a superior force, strongly intrenched, by an attack directly *in front*. He made his plans accordingly for a flank movement,—and went in person to superintend it, or to examine the ground to determine its feasibility. He ordered Gen. TYLER to advance beyond Centreville with a sufficient force and "*observe the road*" to Blackburn's Ford, so as to prevent any attempt of the enemy from that direction to gain our rear. This was all Gen. TYLER was directed or expected to do. Gen. McDOWELL knew the strength of the enemy, and the position of his batteries at that point, and had no thought either of making an attack there, or even of making a *reconnoissance* in force. Gen. TYLER'S movement was to be purely one of precaution—the attack being to be made on the enemy's right flank. Gen. TYLER acted upon a different theory. He advanced with four regiments to the crest of a hill one mile this side of Blackburn's Ford, and commenced an attack upon the rebel batteries, without the slightest knowledge of their position or of the force supporting them. He sent a Massachusetts and a New-York regiment into the woods to feel for and fight an unseen enemy, and placed two others on the flank to see what would happen. At that very moment, as was shown by the subsequent report of the rebel General, the enemy had 17,000 men well intrenched, at that point, with the whole body of the army within easy reach. The very natural result was that our troops were repulsed, and Gen. TYLER, instead of being tried for disobedience of orders, was permitted to explain his movement by styling it a *reconnoissance en force*.

The *Tribune* now thinks if he had only been allowed all the artillery of the army, he might have won the day. Of course, this assumes that he would have had all the army also. Why Gen. McDOWELL was not placed under Gen. TYLER'S command, instead of over him, possibly Gen. SCOTT may explain, though it is scarcely reasonable to expect that either Gen. TYLER or the *Tribune* would understand it.

Political Generalship.

The *Tribune* has the following special dispatch from Washington:

"The resolution offered in the Senate Executive Session on Friday, requesting the President to remove Gen. MCCLELLAN from his command, and withdrawn by the mover after a debate *which showed a unanimous purpose to pass it*, will probably be renewed on Monday or Tuesday."

We have no thought of denying that there is "a unanimous purpose" to pass such a resolution as this. In these days almost anything seems possible in the way of folly and fanaticism. There are doubtless a score of Senators each of whom considers himself competent to take instant command of the Army of the Potomac, or of any other army in the world, and who would vote for anything which might increase his chance of making the experiment. The *Tribune's* impeachment of the Senate's sanity may be just, therefore, but we do not believe it.

It would certainly be an incident almost without parallel in history,—certainly without precedent in ours, (except possibly in the case of FREMONT)—if a Commanding General were deposed from command in the very midst of an active campaign, every engagement of which had been successful, and just after he had issued the order for the movement which was to crown the whole with triumph. Such an act could be attributed to nothing but political malevolence, and would reflect infinite discredit upon all concerned.

We have not the slightest apprehension of such a result. We do not believe, in the first place, that the Senate will so far depart from its proper sphere of action as to "advise" the President, without excuse or necessity, in a matter which belongs exclusively to himself; and if they should be guilty of such an act, we do not believe President LINCOLN would pay the slightest attention to their request. The President is fully competent to judge for himself as to the propriety of retaining or dismissing any officer under his command. He is unquestionably much better informed as to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plans and purposes than the Senate can be, and is not likely to yield in the least degree to the clamorous howl which has been raised against him.

It is greatly to be regretted that at this critical moment the *Tribune* cannot forget or lay aside its schemes of political intrigue long enough to enable our armies to crush the rebellion. No man, with the least discernment, can fail to see that the *Tribune's* crusade against MCCLELLAN is prompted mainly by an apprehension that he may become a formidable candidate for the Presidency, to the exclusion of some favorite of its own, and possibly in opposition to its own political party. It is certainly singular that a journal of so much political perspicacity as the *Tribune* has credit for in some quarters, cannot perceive that it is *forcing* the very result which it deprecates. Its course towards MCCLELLAN is certain to create for him a party—to rally in his defence and support thousands and tens of thousands whose political sympathies would lead them in quite another direction, but who will not consent to see personal character and the public welfare thus sacrificed to partisan ambition. We submit to the *Tribune* that it will be quite time enough to open the Presidential canvass after the military power of the rebellion shall have been effectually broken. Every man who may contribute to that result will deserve and receive the grateful recognition of the country. But unless we are greatly mistaken, the next Presidential canvass will turn upon other issues than the military exploits of any commander. The *real* task of quelling the rebellion and restoring the Union will begin after the war is over; and service will be required and laurels won in that department quite as worthy and as brilliant as any born in the tented field. If the *Tribune* must open the Presidential campaign of 1864 now, let it turn its attention in that direction. But it is very bad patriotism, as well as very bad policy, to sacrifice the success of our armies and the honor of our flag to political schemes and party apprehensions.

The Traitor Yulee, Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You have not overrated the letter of Senator YULEE, which you publish in this morning's paper. We knew all this before, but here we have the proof positive and direct. I beg to suggest now that you spare no pains to authenticate that letter. It will be denied as being Senator YULEE'S. The public are so often duped by newspaper *canards*, (pardon me for saying so,) that you cannot be too careful.

THE LAST DITCH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15.

Our correspondent may rest assured that we should not have published the evidence of the Florida Senator's treachery as from under his own hand, without believing it to be genuine, from the postmark and frank upon the envelope, and the circumstances under which it came into our possession from Fernandina. We may now add that the frank and signature have been verified in this City, and we therefore know the letter to be genuine.

Whatever may be the indignation of our correspondent at the discovery, we confess that the letter did not strike us with amazement, knowing something of the antecedents of the man, and the circumstances under which he became soured with the North, not from political causes, but from the refusal of New-York to lend further moneys to his Florida railroad scheme.

Something of the same feeling, if we mistake not, possessed the once conservative, old-line, straight-laced Whig and Union-loving JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, now in the War Office of the Richmond conspiracy, after he became thoroughly satisfied, on repeated unsuccessful efforts, that Northern capital could not be had to build his Tehuantepec Road through Mexico. He did succeed, we believe, in breaking down one of our old and respectable Spanish-American firms, by *kiting* his drafts upon them from New-Orleans, in his desperate efforts to carry through this scheme; but, beyond the loss entailed upon the house in question, he made nothing out of New-York, and less out of the Government of the United States—which, in consequence of his failure, he attempted to betray—leaving it the legacy of his hate. And as MACAULAY said of one of the French terrorists, the worst that we can wish all who hate our Government, is that they "may like *him*, be."

Operations in Tennessee.

When Nashville had fallen, and thereby the rebel centre in Tennessee was pierced, there were but two or three other points of strategic value in that State for the rebels to defend. Of the first importance were Knoxville, in the eastern part of the State, and Memphis, in the extreme southwestern. The more immediately menaced of these points was Memphis, and to the defence of that place every rebel energy was turned, and every rebel soldier who could be spared was sent. There were but three approaches to Memphis immediately available for our advancing forces. One of these was by the Mississippi River from Cairo; another *viâ* the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, from the vicinity of Fort Henry; and the third, by our forces ascending the Tennessee River to the northern line of the State, from thence marching to Corinth, Miss., and there taking the railroad and approaching Memphis in the rear. The first of these routes, that by the Mississippi, the rebels, after being driven from Columbus, proceeded to defend by erecting earthworks at New Madrid, which they mounted with a very large number of guns, and manned by a force eight thousand strong; they also fortified Island No. Ten, a short distance above the former point, stationed a strong body of troops there, and moreover, brought to its defence all the available rebel gunboats on the river, and an iron-clad floating battery; beside these, fortifications were erected at Randolph and other defensible points. To prevent our approach to Memphis from Fort Henry by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, the rebels held possession of Humboldt on the line of that road, and of the town of Jackson, Madison County, twenty miles north of Humboldt, but on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The latter position is naturally a good one, and, if properly strengthened, would prevent all approaches to Memphis from the Northeast. BEAUREGARD himself assumed the task of fortifying Jackson, and, to make the work still more perfect, he took counsel of BRAGG, who came up from Pensacola to give it, and for other purposes. The other line of approach to Memphis, that by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, running into the city from the southeast, the rebels guarded by fortifying Corinth, (Miss.,) and by stationing, Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S force at Decatur, (Ala.)—the latter body to menace the rear of any National force which might ascend the Tennessee River, and from thence attempt to march upon Memphis. These various positions—New-Madrid, Number Ten, Humboldt, Jackson and Corinth—formed a grand defensive semi-circle guarding Memphis, and, according to the rebels, blocked our approach in every direction, except by a long march through Arkansas. After having thus fortified every route to the menaced town, the rebel newspapers announced its impregnability, and the citizens of Memphis proceeded to work themselves up to a frenzy of terror and apprehension.

The first route to the city we have begun to open is that by the Mississippi. New-Madrid, which was the most formidably strengthened position on the river, was assailed in the rear by Gen. POPE last Thursday, and after a day's fighting the rebels fled from it late in the night of that day, leaving an immense amount of ordnance and war material behind them. On Sunday morning last the other of their strongholds in that vicinity, Island No. 10, was opened upon by the gunboats of Com. FOOTE, and though, at the hour of our present writing, we have not yet received news of its fall, it looks as though it could not hold out against the force operating against it. If it should fall, (and the announcement of that event may be telegraphed before we go to press,) the Mississippi route will be opened as far down as Randolph, about forty miles above Memphis. That again is a strong position, but from there to that city the defensive works are few and feeble, and we believe that every one of them is at the mercy of our mortar fleet. It is unlikely, however, that we will advance for a few days, any further than No. 10, until forces in another direction are all ready to cooperate.

In regard to the rebel positions on the railroads to the northeast of the city, at Humboldt and Jackson, it looks at present as if BEAUREGARD, BRAGG & Co., were not to be directly assailed, but are to be outflanked, as they have lately been at so many other strongholds.

The other route to the city, that by the Tennessee River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is the one, apparently, over which our operations are to be conducted. The telegraph yesterday informed us that a formidable expedition had ascended the Tennessee River as far as Savanna, Hardin County, and had already commenced work in the direction of Memphis. The land forces were commanded by Gen. C. F. SMITH, who played such a distinguished part in the siege of Donelson, while under him were such Generals as MCCLERNAND, WALLACE, SHERMAN and HURLBUT, who lead to action the veterans of the brief but glorious campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. On arriving at Savanna, a detachment was at once dispatched to destroy the railroad bridge at Purdy, and to tear up the track of the road which connects Humboldt with Corinth. The gunboats, it was said, then proceeded up the river, probably to clear the way for the advence of our troops to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. When there, by destroying the railroad behind them, they can prevent pursuit by SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S demoralized mob, while by destroying the railroad which connects Jackson with the Grand Junction, they will isolate BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, and leave their forces in a position where they can be captured at our leisure. Memphis itself is probably as well defended as the position of the city will allow; and the railroads converging at it from the Gulf States have undoubtedly brought up every rebel soldier who could possibly be coerced into service. What their force may amount to, it is impossible to say; but taking all things into consideration, we judge that it cannot be over twenty-five or thirty thousand men. If, before we advance, SIDNEY JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD should effect a junction of their commands with the rebels at Memphis, there would undoubtedly be a formidable army to defend the city. And it is very likely that, now, seeing our line of approach, they will so concentrate their troops, and at Memphis make a grand final battle for the control of the Mississippi River and the southwest. When we meet this force, if at this point meet it we do, it will doubtless be in conjunction with the mortar-floats operating upon the city from the river; and, if these floats now achieve a victory at No. 10, the day of decisive action in the Mississippi Valley cannot be for many days delayed.

A Neglected Duty of Our Neighbors over the Way.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has appointed a Commission to set before the Naval Committee of Congress the great advantage and powerful claims of Perth Amboy as a permanent location for the Naval School, it having been determined to remove it from Newport. With all due reverence for the majestic sovereignty of New-Jersey, we shall set our face like flint against the proposal until the Legislature shall appoint a Commission for another, though cognate purpose. We mean a Commission that shall lay down an exterior line for the Jersey side of the river, and prevent those obstructions that are threatening serious and lasting injury to the harbor of New-York. In 1857, the New-York Commission, of which Mr. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, was Superintendent, laid down an exterior line for both sides of the harbor. It has ever since been carefully observed on our part, and the late prompt decision of Judge ALLEN, of the Supreme Court, restraining COMMODORE VANDERBILT from erecting a pier at the north end of the Battery, is an encouraging proof of a determination that large public interests shall not be permitted to be encroached upon by unscrupulous private speculators.

But New-Jersey has not done *her* duty, and the result of the neglect is, that encroachments have been made that cannot fail to cause permanent damage to the harbor in which both States have an equal and living interest. Every diminution of the volume of water by obstructions, diminishes the scouring process, and, by consequence, tends to fill up and alter the channels; while the complications as to the riparian rights which must arise from these encroachments can be fruitful of nothing but perpetual litigations. These evils have long been seen by intelligent citizens of New-Jersey, who have repeatedly petitioned the Legislature on the matter, and two years ago Gov. OLDEN strongly urged that a communication addressed to him by one of the Pilot Commissioners of New-York, suggesting the propriety of establishing an exterior bulkhead line, beyond which nothing could be built, should be acted upon. But strangely enough, the shad-pole men, who think they see their scaly occupation gone should the line be drawn, have been able to prevent all legislation on this important matter. Armed with the long implements of their craft, they have, figuratively speaking, taken their stand on the steps of the State House and staved off all attempts to reform this crying abuse. We submit that the farce is becoming inconveniently broad. If the line fixed by the New-York Commissioners is unsatisfactory, let another be provided for by an act of the New-Jersey Legislature. The measure is not more necessary for us than for our Jersey *rivals*, (in this literal sense of the word,) and is equally fair for both. Certainly, if action is not speedily taken to reform this abuse, it will be necessary to invoke the protection of the Supreme Court in aid of general interests that cannot longer be suffered to be put in jeopardy.

MR. YULEE'S LETTER.—In copying the remarkable letter which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday last, the *National Intelligencer* remarks:

"It may not be inopportune to state that the publication will convey no new intelligence to our regular readers, though it may serve to corroborate certain statements made in our columns a few days after the occurrence of the events described. In the *National Intelligencer* of Jan. 11, 1861, we published the result of the deliberations of a secession caucus held in this city by Senators from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida, on the 5th day of that month. In giving a place to this exposure at that time, we stated that it was made on the authority of a distinguished gentleman of the South, formerly a member of Congress, who held himself answerable to any of the Senators inculpated for the truth of his indictment. He announced all the particulars of this caucus, and characterized its proceedings with unsparing, though not undeserved severity."

POSTING OUR NEIGHBOR.—Our neighbor of the *Evening Post* must revise his Southwestern geography. Island No. 10 is not within two hundred miles of the *Mississippi* State line. The line between Kentucky and Tennessee strikes the river immediately opposite this island, rather above than below it, leaving the island in the State of Tennessee. All the islands of the river, from Cairo to New-Orleans, belong to the States on the East bank of the river. The village of Obionville, which the *Post* locates in Mississippi, is in Obion County, Tenn.

Again, the *Post* suggests the possibility of the defeat of BUELL by BEAUREGARD on the Tennessee River; while BUELL'S command is on the Cumberland River. The news of yesterday morning placed Gens. C. F. SMITH, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, HURLBUT and WALLACE, of Gen. GRANT'S command, on the Tennessee River, at Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee, not far from the intersection of Alabama and Mississippi. BEAUREGARD is, or was reported at Jackson, Madison County, Tenn., and JOHNSTON on his way from Decatur, Ala., to Memphis, in peril of being intercepted by GRANT'S command. Should BEAUREGARD rank him in West Tennessee, the fight would be between him and GRANT, not BUELL. As to the possibility of defeat by BEAUREGARD, or "any other man" it is not in the book of either commender, but it is well to know where the honor of battle is to belong, when it comes off.

RESIGNATION.—We are informed that the gentlemen who were selected as the Advisory Committee of "The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers," have recommended the discontinuance of the operations of the Association as at present organized, and have ceased to act as such Committee. They express the hope that an Association for the same purpose may be formed and duly incorporated by the Legislature. For the above reason, and in consequence of her delicate health, Mrs. Gen. ANDERSON has resigned the office of President of the "Union Home and School," which she has nominally held.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

DINNER OF THE FRIENDLY SONS.

Yesterday being St. Prtrick's Day, it was celebrated by our Irish citizens in the most magnificent manner. For years past there has not been so grand a parade. All the Irish Societies in this City and Brooklyn were represented. But the crowning feature of the day was the appearance of the gallant Sixty-ninth, the same that fought so nobly at the battle of Bull Run.

At an early hour the various Societies and the military began to assemble on East Broadway, that being the starting point agreed upon. After almost herculean efforts on the part of the Marshal, Mr. C. C. Carey, and his assistants, Messrs. James White, Daniel Cranmer, P. Halpin, Thomas Monohan and J. Mo. Cluskey, line was formed, and the procession moved at 11½ o'clock in the following order:

Brigade Lancers, thirty men, under command of Lieut. Dalton.
Engineer Corps Sixty-ninth Regiment, 30 men—Sergeant Moore.
Dodworth's Band and Drum Corps.
The Sixty-ninth Regiment, ten companies, 700 men, under command of Major Bagley.
Les Enfants Perdus, forty men, and Drum Corps.
Phœnix Zouaves, 400 men, preceded by the Jamaica Band, Commanded by Col. M. Murphy.
Dungaree Guards, 130 men, Capt. McGowan, with Drum Corps.
Wallace's Band.
Dunigan Volunteers of 1762, 90 men, Col. Kelly.
Grand Marshal Carey, mounted, with other officers on Horseback.
Hon. Michael Connolly, Orator of the Day, and John Wynne, in an open barouche.
Truck drawn by four horses, ornamented by Irish and American flags, sustaining the banner of the Thomas F. Meagher Club.
The T. F. Meagher Club, 100 men, in regalia, preceded by a band.
Truck of Ancient Order of Herberniana, of New-York, beautifully decorated, and drawn by four horses.
Lodge No. 1, preceded by Monahan's Band, 183 men. Mr. Kerrigan, President.
Lodge No. 5, A. O. H., 200 men. President, Michael Dohnrty. Aid, Dominick Lynch.
Lodge No. 6, A. O. H., 80 mnn. President, Patrick Clancy. Preceded by the Williamsburgh Band.
Lodge No. 7, A. O. H., 300 men. President, Bernard K. Murphy.
Lodge No. 8, A. O. H., 200 men. Pater Hanly, President.
Lodge No. 9, A. O. H., 80 men, preceded by a band.
Lodge No. 10, A. O. H. J. Ryan, President.
Lodge No. 11, A. O. H., 50 men.
Lodge No. 12—65 men. P. McElroy, President.
Lodge No. 13—110 men. Hugh Reilly, President.
Lodges Nos. 14, 15 and 16, represented by several members.
Lodge No. 17, A. O. H.—25 men. Patrick Kennins, President.
Truck drawn by eight horses, caparisoned with plumes, and containing band of Irish pipers.
Lodge No. 18, A. O. H.—180 men. John Reilly, President.
Lodge No. 20, A. O. H.—75 men. Patick McGowan, President.
Lodge No. 22, A. O. H.—40 men. Patrick McFarland, President.
Lodge No. 23, A. O. H.—50 men. —— McManus, President.
Lodge No. 24, A. O. H.—150 men. Danial Mortha, President.
Ancient Order of Hibernians of the City of Brooklyn, Preceded by a splendid banner and a band, nine lodges—400 men.
Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society, in regalia and preceded by a band.
Emerald Guard—40 men.
United Sons of Erin—250 men.
St. James Total Abstinence Society, preceded by a band; the President, James McGrath, in a carriage.
Truck containing the banner of the order, followad by the members, 300 men.
Nngent's Band.
Father Matthew's T. A. Association, 700 men in regalia, followed hy a triumphal car drawn hy 8 horses, embowered with shamrocks, and ornamsnted with thn banner of the order and Irish and American flngs.
Siewart's Brooklyn Band.
Father Matthew's Temperance Society, of Brooklyn. President Chas. Mnrphy—214 men.
Hibernian Benevolent Society—J. McLoughton, President—40 men.
Citizens on foot and in carriages.

Tha morning was bright and sunshiny, causing thousands to come nut of doors to witness the procession. So great a number of spectators were there, that it was almost impossible to compnte how many. Flags were streaming from hnildings along the route, and on many, side by side with our National standard floated the flag of Erin's green isle. As the procession moved along it was frequnntly cheered, and the Sixty-ninth received a complete ovation along the whole route.

Arriving at the Park, the pageant passnd in review before His Honor the Mayor. The soldiers presented arms as they passed. Thence it marched up Broadway to Union-square, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, then to Twenty-third-street, after which to Eighth-street, Fourth-avenne, where it was dismissed.

During the morning, solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was attended by a large congregation. The very Rev. Father Starrs officiated, assisted by Rev. Eugene McGuire, and Rev. John Arrenigo. Present were Archdeacon McCarron, Rev. Father Quinn, Rev. Father Farrell, and Rev. Dr. McGlinn.

Haydn's Imperial Mass in D No. 3 was sung, for the first time in this cathedral, hy a quartette choi consisting of Mme. Swenny, soprano; Mons. Gonsales, basso; Mmn. Paulits, alto, and Mons. Durant, tenor. Rev. Dr. McGlin delivered a discourse on the birth and life of St. Patrick.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

Annual Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel!—Speeches by Judge Daly, Judge Brady, Richard O'Gorman, Mayor Opdyke and A. Oakey Hall.

Vocal and Instrumental Music and a Good Time Generally.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint by their customary dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, the seventy-eighth meeting of the Society. Thn large dining-hall was set apart for the guests, tastefully ornamented with the interwined flags of Erin and America. The tables filled the room, and seated about three hundred guests. At the head sat Judge Daly, President of the Society, and on either side were Mayor Opdyke, Col. Nichols, of the regular army, James W. Gerard, Esq., Richard O'Gorman, Esq., A. Oakey Hall, Esq., Hiram Barney, Commissioner Nicholson, Henry R. Remsen, Elliot C. Cowdin, Francis Byrne, Edward Jenkins, Esq., Thaddeus Lane, Senator Bradley, James B. Kirker, Judge O'Conor, Jndge Bonney, Jndge Alker, Judge Hnarna, Smith Clift, H. V. Vultse, John Savage, J. R. Briggs, Eugene Kelly, Isaac Dayton, James Lynch, Alfred Roe, Robert Remsen, F. H. Churchill, Adam Ball, Joseph Stuart, Chas. R. Wyman, Thos. B. Aitken, Jndge Hilton, John Kelly, N. Jarvis, Jr., and others of eqnal note. Among those present, the Bench, the Bar, and all hranches of commerce, were fully represented. The repast was served with the well-known completeness that characterizes such occasions at the Metropolitan. The ornaments were particularly uniqnn, consisting of a statuette of St. Patrick, illuminated cathedral, the Harp of Ireland, towers and pyramids, and, best of all, a hird at the head of the table which Oakey Hall said was emblematical of the pheasantry of Ireland. An excellent band of music held forth Irish and American National airs throughout the evening. The repast having received full justice, the President, at exactly 10 P. M., commenced the literary portion of the exercises by the following address;

REMARKS OF JUDGE DALY.

The President said:

Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon having reached the seventy-eighth anniversary of your Society. The friendly Sons of St. Patrick came into existence in the very year that witnessed the recognitiou of the United States as a separate and independent power. The Society first assembled to commemorate the birth-day of St. Patrick on the 17th of March, 1784, and in the January of that year the several States of the Confederacy by the necessary majority ratified the treaty of peace by which their separation from Great Britain was made definite and perpetual. We were then a Confederation, the several States forming in the language of the instrument adopted in 1777, a league of friendship with each other for their common defence and the preservation of their liberties. Elated by the independence they had achieved, the people had not yet learned the deep political truth that the preservation of their liberties required the cohesive unity and consolidated strength of a nation. In the very year in which this Society originated, the wildest of political theories were promulgated. States, with nothing to distinguish them but political boundaries, began to arrogate to themselves peculiar local importance, and to talk of interests wholly distinct from the rest, and as they sunk deeper into these local prejudices and selfish views, the doctrines of secession and nullification were unfolded and advocated. The State of New-York, by an act of the Legislature, nullified one of the most important provisions of the treaty of peace, and politicians of that day insisted that its commercial interests would be advanced hy separating from the rest of the Confederacy. At last the Legislature absolutely refused to pay its qnota for the support of the Confederate Governmeat. Tha Confederate Congress was so weak and powerless, and so little respected, that though composed of over ninety members, it was but rarely attended by over fifteen. What was the resnlt of this State of things? That in the four years that followed there was scarcely any evil, social or political, to which a State can be subjected, that we did not undergo. At last, when our commerce was about to be annihilated by the restrictive measures of other nations, and when Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, the people awoke, and ont of this scene of wild and discordant chaos the majestic edifice of the Constitution arose. Then, and not until then, did we acquire the proportions, or continne to advance with the majesty and power of a nation.

During the three-quarters of e century that succeeded, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have assembled at their annual festival, contemplating with proud satisfaction the increasing greatness of the land they had adopted, and cherishing with the tenderness and warmth of an Irish nature the undying memory of the land they left. As the smallest fragment of a mirror sends back a complete although diminished image, so has our Society reflected, during that long period, the harmonious unity that prevailed throughout the nation. And assembling now to celebrate the seventy-eighth year of its existence, the spectacle is presented of two parts of the nation in arms against each other—the one for the overthrow, the other for the preservation of that National Government which has been the source of all our greatness and prosperity.

Joint possessors of a common heritage, eight millions demand of twenty millions that they shall give up three-quarters of their seacoast, the mouths of their principal rivers, the geographical edvantages pertaining to their common position, together with the largest, although least inhabited, part of the joint territory; and a response to that demand is now being made by half a million of bayonets. The motive which stirs the great heart of the North, and nerves its stalwart arm, is the instinct of nationality; while on the other hand, as indicative of the ruin and discord they would inaugurate, the rebellious sovereignties now in arms have gone back to the title of Confederate States, which prevailed before the Constitution, oblivious of its deep significance. The Irish race, with the physical courage that belongs to them, and with the deep devotion inspired by their love for the Government under which they have increased and prospered, are everywhere in arms for the National cause. They have staked npon that issue—the greatest thing that man can offar—their lives, and how they will respond when

Speaks the trumpet's signal tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,

may be answered in the language of Gen. Scott. I asked him the other day if he would not be present on this occasion. He declined on accouni of his present infirmities, but authorized me to say in his name, that he had seen a great many Irishmen in battle, bnt had never yet seen an Irishman turn his back upon a foe. "Sir," said he, "as they face their friends, so do they face their foes."

As yet the contingencies of this war have not afforded an opportunity for illustrating anothar characteristic of the capacity of the Irish race for high military command, but in European countries where the trained soldier is a military necessity, it is otherwise. Thus in the very last war in Europe—the campaign of Louis Napoleon, in Italy, the military celebrity of the first great battle was Maurice Patrice McMahon, Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, and the next great contest—the battle of Solferino—was won hy Marshal Nail, the lineal descendant of thn O'Neil who followed James the Second to France, and equally significant is it that the Austrian forces were led hy Marshal Nugent, at the age of 80, a native Irishman, born in the County of Westmeath.

It is now nearly fifteen centuries since the birthday of thal beneficent apostle to whom Ireland is indebted for the introduction of Christianity end whose memory is consecrated in thn affections of her people hy selecting the day of his birth for their National festival. We assemble to do honor to that day, and I proffer for your response the National toast:

St. Patrick's Day, and all who honor it.

Music—"St. Patrick's Day." [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The Chair then gave the next reguler toast:

The United States—Whom God hath joined together let no man pnt asunder.

Music—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

SPEECH OF JUDGE BRADY.

Mr. President and Gentleman: This is firsl time I have essayed to address my fellow-citizens on any festive occasion, and however I may acquit myself, it is to me highly gratifying to know that the subject which calls me to my fest is that darling of our hearts—the Union. *Esto perpetua!* It has been said that man is a creature of large discourse, and some crusty old bachelor, who never appreciated the melody of her voice, has said that woman is a creature of larger discourse. I am confident that that bachelor has not had his deserts; hut if he have, the chroniclers have felled to do their duty. His fate was plain. He should have been tried hy a jury of amazons, and condemned to marry a dumb belle! A great American poet—and deservedly so, John Greenleaf Whittier—one who has forged lhoughts of lightning and, rohed them in all lhe beauties of Spring, Summer and Autumn—a man who, by the music of his numbers has elevated and dignified labor in all its forms, hss said in one of his beautiful productions: "Weary lawyers with endless tongues!" No man in the wide, wide world, can more thoronghly understand the injustice of that remark than my joyous brother in the law, seated there at the head of the table in all his saint-like glory. I recall these sayings, however, only to assure you that I am not a creature of large discourse, and that I have a strong, and I hope a laudeble, desire to be considered neither weary, nor the possessor of an endless tongue. But if I should tire your patience in the few observations I may make, I am confident that yon will deal gently with me. I am thus confident, because he who advocates the Union has a cause at once just and ennobling, and one which not only deserves success, but one in which he should have a verdict rendered in his favor, in words of imperishable fire. When we reflect upon thal word Union, what a picture it presents to the mind—how grand—how impressive! A combination of nationalities allied to native vigor, creeting a power irresistible. Indeed, the world may be regarded as having aided in its construction. The rich gifts of genius—intellect; the noble attributes of strength—worth, truth and justice, and devotion, self-sacrificing for the triumph of freedom, civit and religious, have been contributed from foreign clines to huild up this, our republic. The footprint of the lonely exile has made its soil sacred to Americans, to liberty, to humanity; and its power has become the hope, the shield and the panoply of the oppressed of all nations. What that Union can do—what American citizens can do for it, both nativn and adopted—has been illustrated on many a bloody field in earlier times—in Mexico, and lately on our own soil. In the hour of danger, with what rapidity have they swarmed to fight for it, rushing from hill and valley, mountain, city, plain and village, swelling the tide of patriots until the earth has shaken with thn tread of armed men.

"From the vine land, from the Rhine land,
From the Shannon, from the Scheldt,
From the ancient homes of genius,
From the saluted home of Celt;
From Italy, from Hungary,
All, as brothers, join to come,
To the sinew-bracing hugle
And the foot-propelling drum;
Too prond heneath the starry flag to die, and keep secure
The liberty they dreamed of, hy the Dannbe, Elbe and Suir.

And they who, guided by its stars,
Sought here the hopes they gave,
Are all aglow with pilgrim fire,
Their happy shrines to save.
Here Scots and Poles, Italians, Gauls,
With native emblems trichr:
Here Tenton corps, who fought before
Fur Freiheit und fur Leicht;
While round the flag the trish, like a human rampart go,
They found cead mille failthe here—they'll give it to the foe!

Who of this noble band should we honor? Better the qnestion, Whom should we nol honorf These no hireling soldiers, no yelling savages, hut full-grown, conscious men! There are nemes, however, which may be mentioned without Injustice to others equally good and brave; and of those names these come to us glittering like diamonds: Ellsworth, Winthrop, Ward, Lyon, Baker, McCrea, Lander—each one of whom died like a hero.

"With his back to the field and his feet to the foe,
And leaving in battle no stain on his name,
Looks proudly to Hesven from his death-bed of fame."

And among the living warriors of the day, of whom the fortunes of war have not deprived us, how gladly we name Dupont, Bornside, Meagher, Curtis, Lieut. Gerble, Siegel, Assotu, Foote, Salfridge, the hero of the *Cumberland*, ever honored, never to be forgotten, Goldsborough, Col. Nichols, Wilcox, of Michigan; Cogswell, and though last, not least, that gallant patriot and patient sufferer, Col. Coacoran. All this glowing array for that Union, and under the soul-swelling flag which first hurst upon the view,

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air."

Ah!

"Many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky."

With elements like these the Union may well rely opon its own resources, and look with disdain upon the selfish and narrow policy of temporizing Powers. Whatever may he the stand of England in the future, and we have little to expect from the past, however sorded, miserable or contemptible, it is my belief, and I donbl not it is yours, that France will never enroll herself against the Stars and Stripes. The sentiment which will animate her children will be kindred to that which inspired the heroic Frenchman, Dr Montzil, who, burning for the fight, could not tarry with his regiment which accidant had detained, and who, having joined the Hawkins Zonaves, died at the head of charge with words of encouragement and valor npon his lips. Noble spirit!

"Green be the grass above thy grave!"

What is that Union which thus marshals men with lightning speed, and nerves them to deeds of dauntless conrage? A cluster of great States under one Constitution, tramping through the nations of the earth a compact, solid body politic, with its millions of men and a territory more extensive than that of any realm—in which no immntable prerogative gives priority to birth or heritage; where equality, civil and religious liberty, fraternity, are the dominant and hallowed principles, and where talent, industry and integrity, standing on the same platform, vie with each other in friendly struggle for the first place in the nation. To preserve that Union, rally the countrymen of my ancestors and their descendants generally. For it they march shoulder to shoulder with the native-born of other lineage, to battle and to die. The Union, without reference to sect or geographical lines, is their war cry. The Union stringing the North, the South, the East, the West, "like pearls at random ronnd its head." They have not joined the ranks to subjngate or to destroy, hnt to restore to the Union the rebelling States. To bring back the wandering pielads to their constellation, and to reunite them under the Constitution with territory undiminished and with rights unimpaired. To preserve the Union by teaching the lesson that the first and last dnty of an American citizen is unwavering allegiance to the Union, and that no State, hy physical rssistance, or hy general or special legislation, will he permitted to dismember it. The Union must and shall be preserved. For it, everything—life, millions of lives; but for politicians, fanatics, demagogues and schismatics, nothing. One hour of its existence is worth whole hecatombs of such things. Mr. President, I must cease. The subject oppresses me. I have felt since I commenced and I feel now as if standing in the temple of the Union, beneath the vaulted roof of which, in sacred sepulchres, were preserved the relics of departed patriots, while within its walls, gathered and gathering, were myriads of men uttering their fervent prayers to the great God of the universe for the preservation of the Union one and indivisible. There I leave you, more than overjoyed that thine has been the blessed privilege, under your auspices, of entering its holy precincts, and with the cherished hope that ere we shall meet again to steep the shamrock, the prodigal sons will havn returned, repentant, wiser, and determined forever more, through weal and woe, to stand fast hy our great and glorious country.

Judge Brady's humorous and patriotic address was acelved with roars of laughter and shouts of applause.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. Simpson sang "The Minatrel Boy."

The cheers whiah greeted Mr. Simpson on rising, wnre redoubled as he closed his most tasteful singing. An encore was loudly demanded and gracefully accorded.

The next tost was:

Ireland—Forsaken, not forgotten. Her children scattered through many lands, in loving memory revisit her to-night.

In connection with the toast, the Chair announced that a near relative of the First Vice-President, had, in honor of tha day, senl them about as much of lhe soil of Ireland as could be conveniently carried in a box, (laughter,) and during the passage the National Shamrock had burst its way thrnugh the soil, and was now here, green, before them. He called upon John Savage to receive the shamrock.

Mr. Savage, in compliance, sang: "Through Erin's Isle"—a song specially dedicated to the shamrock.

In announcing the toast, the Chair suggested that Mr. Geary should tune the toast to some of the national music.

Mr. Geary sang: "The Harp that once through Tera's Halls," and, being encored, sang a humorous song, by Samuel Lover, amid roars of laughter.

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., on rising to respond to the toast, received a most flattering welcome. After the tumultuous cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Gorman said he would be a poor lover of music if the songs had not somewhat withdrawn his mind from the toast. Before addressing himself to the toast, he congratulated the party upon the good use which it had made of its funds—the relief of the families of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He held receipts for sums contributed for that purpose, and for equipping the Irish Brigade. [Applause.] The Society had a heart, and hand, and puase for every honest Irishman. [Applause.] What better response could be made to the toast, than the responsive cheer that had already hurst from every heart. [Applause.] There was magic in the word Ireland, recalling all memories, mellowed and beautified by the sunset of the past. Enough for him to say that he was an Irishman, [applause,] with the struggles, traditions, memories, and unconquered hopes his fortune would be intertwined. As Spaniard loves Spain, or as Englishman loves England, so would his heart bow in love to thal deer Ireland. [Applause.] He knew well there was a time when the avowal that he was a mere Irishman would disentitle a man to fashionable consideration. [Laughter.] But he believed that time had passed here at all events. [Applause.] Here the sweat that lies upon the brow of honest labor must be honored. [Applause.] Thn prejudice against Ireland wes mainly due to the inherent disability of Englishmen to understand any race than their own, or, from other causes. The literature of England had belied Irish history, Irish people, Irish manners and Irish hopes. [Applause.] When Prince John of Englenq—a great snob—[applause]—visited Ireland, he was attended hy a man to take notes—a sort of cross between the Duke of Newcastle and the *London Times* Commissioner. [Great Laughter.] This man, of course, wrote a book, and stated this remarable zoological fact, that the birth of Ireland was inhahlted by half men and half goats, skipping from rock to rock, and affording good shots for English sportsmen, [great laughter,] but seriously, every English writer had done all that he could to degrade and belle Ireland. At lasl they arose the *London Times*, and it took up the business of telling nothing hut lies about Ireland, never telling a truth, hy the merest accident. [Laughter and applause.] And so it went on until it found tha United States to treduce. [Applause.] Bul Donelson and Fort Henry, and every step toward the Sonth, would more and more draw back our cousins across the water. [Applause.] The London *Times* was a braggart and coward. It never fought an np-hill fight. Il never befriended a man. [Applause.] As soon as the United States was successful, the London *Times* would fall hack npon their old friendship for America, and hatred of Ireland.

At a late dinner, in his nallve town, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had congratulated the Lord Mayor thet the prospects of Ireland were improved. [Laughter.] There never was a Lord Lieutenant who did not sey the same thing. [Leughter.] One of the Improvements was the clean streets, a particular in which the streets of New-York could not hoast superiority. [Leugbter, and cries of "Where's Hackley.] He quoted the language of the Recorder of Dublin, contrasting the henign Government of England with that of America, and saying that it was Impossihln for Irishmen to exchange the one for the other. [Groans.] No, no groans. Bul he would state that during the last twenty years there hed been 2,589,000 emigranls of the United Kingdom had come to thase shores and sent home to their friends. Dnring ten years there were 335,596 houses vacant in Ireland, and 21,770 humen belngs dled of starvation. [Oh! oh!] Good God! was this prosperity? Between 1857 and 1861 the tilleble lend had been reduced 147,400 acres, and the value of the products of the soil had decreased in valun £2,989,000; and the revenue from taxes in Ireland during this ten years had increased £2,000,000. That was the kind of prosperity of Ireland. [Applause and cries of "Shame!" And what had America been doing all this time? Increasing in wealth and material prosperity. [Applause.] The ties between Ireland and Americe were inseperable. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Gorman quoted Humboldt's story of the ancient mariner of 962, who saw a crowd of Irishmnn anjoying themselves. He had no donbt they were celebrating St. Patrick's Day. [Laughter.] In eloquent terms Mr. O'Gorman referred to the terrible campaign of 1780, in the American Revolution, and the thrill of joy that was creeted at the new flag, with the inscription, "Independsnce for Ireland." That was Washinoton's compliment, and, in the general order giving the Irish soldiers a holiday on St. Patrick's Day, they were told to enjoy themselves with the least discord possible. [Laughter.] At that time thern were Conway and Barav and Burke defending American liberty even in England. To-night he missed familiar faces. Where was Thos. Francis Meagher? [Cheers.] At the head of his brigade. Where was Shields? At the head of his one thousand men, adding wreaths to his Mexican laureis. [Cheers.] Where was Mulligan? [Chsers.] Where was Michael Coacoran? [Deafening cheers.] Irishmen had been accused of being fond of looking after places. Thn places they sought were in tbe front ranks of the Union army. [Applause.] They fought for no section or party, only for the Constitution and the laws. [Applause.] It was not for him to praise Irishmen, hut when the timn comes when our hair is growing gray, and we look back upon this hour of gloom through which this nation has passed, let me hope that it will never be forgotten. That while Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, and all foreign nationalities sprang to the help of this nation, in the hour of its need, and this let me say, lhat I hope histoy will prove it to be true, thel we Irish, in our defence of our land, in fighting for the flag that protects our homes, did at least our duty. [Tremendous cheering.]

Thn next toast was:

Thn President.

Music—"Hail to the Chief." [Cheers.]

The next toast was:

The Army and Navy of the United States.

Music—"The Red, While and Blue." [Calls for Burstead.]

The Cnair stated that after hearing from the military rspresentative, they would have a civil speech from a civil man in these times of civil war. [Laughter.]

SPEECH OF COL. NICHOLS.

Col. Nichols, being called upon, responded. He said that there were 600,000 man, native and foreign, now in arms lo defend our liberties, and they would speak for themselves. He said that the surgeons of the army saldom rejected Irishmen for physical disability. [Laughter.] Ha complimented the Irishmen of thn rank and file, and hoped due reward. [Cheers.]

Thn Chair called for cheers for the Irish privates, who have no biographers. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF RICHARD BUSTEED.

Mr. Busteed said that the gallant and brave deeds of the Irish privates are their best biographers. [Applause.] It was well on this occasion to remember those to whom was delegated thn duty of defending our country. [Applause.] Our soldiers and sailors were maintaining the national honor upon an imperishable basis. Never before were such exploits performed. There had been wars and bravery before, bnt never patriotism and daring so distinguished.

Mr. Busteen delivered a glowing panegyric on the army and navy. The hour of 12 had passed before he concluded. Snbsequently, Mr. A. Oakey Hall responded for "The City of New-York," Mr. E. C. Cowdin for "Our Sister Societies," and Mr. J. W. Gerard for the "Bench and Bar."

Volunteer toasts, and speeches, and songs, prolonged the festivities until the "wee sma' hours."

During the evening the Chairman read a number of dispatches that had been received from sister Societies in various parts of the country, as follows:

From Philadelphia—"We challenge you to a generous rivalry in good offices to the stranger and the destitute."

From Brooklyn—"May the time be near at hand when Irishmen shall be united and determined to establish the nationality of their native land."

From Boston—"The unity of Irishmen in America—powerful in its nature to crush rebellion in any form, especially in the 'Bull' form. May their action in the cause of the Union be such that St. Patrick's Day in 1863 will find no divisions between the North and the South, the East and the West, but one common adopted country."

From St. Louis—"May St. Patrick's next anniversary see the States of the great Lakes and the Gulf united in patriotic brotherhood."

Mr. O'Donnell's song of "The O's" was the gem of the many fine comic songs of the evening.

The following are the officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Chas. P. Daly, President; William Watson, First Vice-President; Richard Bell, Second Vice-President; H. L. Hocuet, Third Vice-President; Daniel Devlin, Fourth Vice-President; Chas. H. Barney, Treasurer; Thomas Barbour, Secretary,

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Gottschalk's return was welcomed last evening by one of the most fashionable audiences we have yet seen at his very popular entertainments. Niblo's Saloon was crowded to its greatest capacity, and many who were unable to obtain seats were content to put up with the meagre accommodations of the lobbies and passages. The concert, for some reason which was nnexplained, did not commence al the hour announced, but considerably later, and even then the order of the programme was nol followed. Little irregularities of this kind ought not to exist in first-class enlertainments, and we would suggest to Mr. Grao the propriely of always explaining the cause thereof to tha public. The programme was extremely interesting, and received the best of interpretation. Mr. Gottschalk played superbly; his elasticity of touch, his power, his chaste use of the pedals, sympathetic delivery of melody, and brilliant execution of arabesques, were never more charmingly illustraled. Only a great and original artist like Mr. Gottschalk could give thirteen successive concerts in New-York without wearying the public with his peculiarities. Mr. Gottschalk was assisted in the vocal department by Miss Carlotta Patti, Signor Brignoli, Signor Mancusi, and Mr. Sanderson (pianO.) Mr. Carl Bergmann was the conductor.

To-day, at 1 o'clock, Mr. Gottschalk will give a *Matinée d'Instruction* at Irving Hall. The plan of the entertainment is excellent, and to the lady admirers of the great pianist will be peculiarly attractive, for Mr Gottschalk not only supplies the entire musical entertainment, but mingles with his audience, and takes their suggestions as to additional pieces that may be required at his hands. We shall be greatly mistaken if the Matinée is not a great success.

Mary Provost's Theatre.—This establishment was opened last evening, under auspices so favorable to its prosperity, that long before the time of commencing the auditorium was crowded, and the penitent critic, who arrived a few minutes before the curtain should have ascended, found himself out in the cold. Shakespeare's "Richard III." was played with a cast which entitles the performance to special consideration, but for the reasons already stated we can do no morn to-day than record thn extremely overcrowded appearance of the house.

Old Bowery.—This evening a complimentary benefit will hn given to Mr. John L. Dreyer, who has just recovered from a severe indisposition. A tremendous bill is offered: "Bold riding," "agile acrobeting," "lofty leaping," and many other things, among which three clowns are promised; the whole to form one of the best entertainments ever offered by Slickney's National Circus.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Revival of Trotting.—A large number of staunch supporters of the turf held a meeting at the Hone House the other evening, for the purpose of reorganizing the Fashion Association Club. New rules and by-laws were made and adopted. Mr. Caccharon, the enterprising and liberal proprietor of the Course, will give $3,750 this Spring to be trotted for in purses, among which will he the great handicap purse of $500. A new grand stand has been built, and thn stables and track have been put in excellent order. Many gentlemen of well-known position are members of the Association, so its success is almost assured.

A Hall Thief Caught in the Act.—John Johnson was arrested by Officer Walsh, yesterdey morning, while in the act of taking from the house of Thomas Kane, No. 107 Fifth-avenue, a quantity of clothing which he had stolen from the hall of the above-named residence. The booly consisted of one new overcoat, worth $16; one dress coal, $16; two pair of pants, $10; one vest, one pair of gaiters, $8; total, $50. Justice Quackenbush yesterday committed Johnson for examination. The accused states that he is 20 years old, and was born in Providence, R. I.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in the Sixth Ward.—At 6 o'clock last evening, a man named Mathew Joyce, residing at No. 22 Centre-street, became involved in a quarrel with Leonard Fleiger, at No. 76 Baxter-street, when the latter drew a shoe-knife and plunged it into the side of Joyce, inflicting a fatal wound. The injured man was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his case was pronounced hopeless. Officer Porchea, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Fleiger, and he was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A Woman Dangerously Injured.—While the procession was passing through Chatham-street yesterday, en unknown woman was knocked down and run over hy a Second-avenue car, at the corner of Oliver and Chatham streets, and very dangerously injured. The police conveyed her to the New-York Hospital. The driver of the car, James Colton, was arrested upon the charge of reckless driving, and committed to prison to await the result of the woman's injuries.

A Dishonest Servant.—A servant girl, named Margaret Smith, was arrested yesterday, and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the cherge of robbing her employer, Joseph R. Lucas, of No. 619 Hudson-street, of lhe sum of $47 in money. The accused has been in the employ of Mr. Lucas for the last two years, and was supposed to hs entirely honest. Justice Quackenbush committed her for trial.

Suicide in Church-street.—An Englismen, named Rost. Pooley, aged 50 years, residing al No. 190 Church-street, was found dead in his hed yestnrday morning, under circumstences which induce the belief that his death was produced by taking an ounce of mineral poison. The Coroner will investigate the cese at an early hour this morning.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.—At 1 o'clock to-day the Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting in order to receive a report from the Special Committen on Harbor Defences.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Thn NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 783, is pnhlished THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moments of going to press. In addition, will be fonnd, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Captnre of New-Madrid and of Fernandina in Florida, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—Gen. McClellan's Grand Order of the Day. Army Orders. The Advance into Virginia and Tennessee. More of the Sea Fight in Hampton Roads.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspoodents. American Affairs in England. Earl Russell end the Blockeds. Agitation throughout Europe.

DEBATE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS IN THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

LEADING ARTICLES on the curreot topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of tha Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, have been proved by long experience to be equally efficacious in those severer forms of Pulmonic Affections. Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough; as in the milder, but often not less tronhiesome disorders of the Throat and Chest; Winter Congh, Hoarseness, Difficnlty of Breathing, Irritation of the Throat, etc,

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.
Inexplosive; economical; use no water; reqnire no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.
ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hndson.

MARRIED.

Lewis—Johnson.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, Mr. Wm. H. Lewis to Miss Phebe M. Johnson, all of this City.

DIED.

Cantrell.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 15, John H., son of Samuel and Mary A. Cantrell, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East 12th-st.

Welchman.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, Samuel Caldwell, son of Frederick W. and Abby A. Welchman, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 265 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hewlett.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, Edward Henry, only child of John and Lizzie B. Hewlett, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.

"A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven."

The relatives and friends of this family, also those of his grandparents, Isaac D. Hewlett and Edward H. Barnard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 763 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 1 P. M.

Clark.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, Kate A., wife of Jerome B. Clark, and daughter of Edwin L. and Alida B. Trowbridge.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at No. 39 West 26th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

Townsend.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 16, Henry S. Townsend, only child of Henry P. and Ada S. Townsend, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 104 West 44th-st.

Brooks.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, of apoplexy, David Brooks, Jr., aged 65.

His remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, (Tuesday.)

Roe.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, at 3 A. M., of scarlet fever, Rosalie Roe, aged 2 years and 10 months, only child of Catherine and Catherine Roe.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 120 West 31st-st.

Van Vliet.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, Carolina, wife of Wm. Van Vliet, and daughter of the late David Mnlford, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 10th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

Proudfoot.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Macfarlane.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, Samuel Enoas, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 27 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Hawley.—In this City,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 826 6th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 27th-st., near the 7th-avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references; would not object going a short distance in the country with a private family. Apply for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and nurse, by an English young woman, highly recommended, and can an English young woman, highly recommended, and can speak French as well as English; no objection to the speak French as well as English; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 218 West 37th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, by a competent young woman, with the best of City references. Call at or address No. 363 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; can give three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and and assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 169 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 148 3d-av., in the dry goods store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or as nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good City references from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 66 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front. JULIA.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse; or would do chamber-work and fine sewing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 360 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; has City reference. Call at No. 465 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference can be given; can be seen at her present situation, No. 190 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl, with three years' City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew. Is both willing and obliging, and very kind to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 38th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived for six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding house. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference can be seen for three days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 191 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN obliging and willing young woman, as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would take a place as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country; has the best of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and cake baker and meat cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 6th-st., near Bowery and 2d-av. No objection to a first-class boarding-house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing in a small family; no objection to go in the country; three years' references from her last place. Call, for two days, at 154 East 11th-st., between 2d avs. A and B, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, bread and biscuits; best references given from highly respectable families now in the city. Call for two days at No. 79 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands soups, game, fish, poultry, and all kinds of deserts. Call, for two or three days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as cook, or washer or ironer, in a small private family. Call or two dayant No. 182 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 224 8th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion either in the City or country, for the Summer. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No 616 8th av., near 39th-st. Can be seen for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart industrious girl to do plain cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, economizing, and obliging servant; has excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended. Wages moderate, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing. She has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A German girl wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she understands cooking, washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 218 West 37th-st., rear house.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as country servant; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can milk cows, make butter, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 87 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would take a chambermaid's place; would do washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 124 Clinton-st., in the basement, through the week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress or to do general housework in a small family; can give good reference. Apply for two days at No 271 West 18th-st., two doors west of 8th-av.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary, or in a private family, by a lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is strictly conscientious, and would study the interest of her employer; she has no objection to travel with a family, or on a commission to a lady; would like a person of practical experience; she can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address M. E., at No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, second house from Clark-st., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL ENGlish Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country; is fully competent; wages $7 a month. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 6th-st. City reference.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE who has a situation to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has been employed the last seven years in waiting on the sick. Call at or address No. 239 Water-st., Brooklyn.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable woman, aged 24 years, as child's nurse; is experienced in case of sickness; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; can give first-class City reference. Call for a week at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the front door bell.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as first-class children's nurse, or would assist in chamberwork; thoroughly competent in her business; very best City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall and Astor-place, five doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 111 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Is a competent person, and has good reference. Has no objection to the country, if desired. Call at No. 359 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the private door-bell next to the jeweler's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has no objection to assist with chamberwork. Is willing to make herself useful; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; or can take care of children, and do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 26 East-25th-st. None but good families need apply.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her employers. Call at, or address, No. 24 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a good experienced woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; has no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl wants a situation in an American family; is capable of making all kinds of children's garments; also willing to attend to children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a suitable place. Call at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress wishes to engage with a private family, by the month or permanently; cuts and fits children's dresses, ladies' under-clothing, cuts and bastes for a sewing-machine; has City and country reference; wages moderate. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a Protestant young woman; is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would work by the day, week or month, or would travel with a lady to Europe or California. Has satisfactory reference. Call for two days or address a note to No. 195 West 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman as seamstress, and to assist with, or take entire charge of growing children; she understands dress-making, and all kinds of plain sewing, and has satisfactory reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 East 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children; has lived for some years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address C. B., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 300 24-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 330 West 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable Scotchwoman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth. City reference given. Call at A. REID'S No. 807, Broadway, for two days.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AN American desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress, no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BUFF, Box No. 144 Times Office, for one week.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for a good servant, a young girl, capable of doing chamberwork, waiting, &c. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., opposite the Park.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S NEW OFFIces, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., experienced cooks, laundresses and a large assortment of other domestic servants are now in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation in any respectable commercial house, who thoroughly understands single and double entry bookkeeping; satisfactory references given and required. Address A. F. W., Box No. 162 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; has good judgment in the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all stable appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., No. 18 West 32d-st., or to Messrs. Baldwin, Brewster & Baldwin, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, reliable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City and country reference from the last two places; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. T., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; would like to drive for a store, or take charge of a stable; is willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has lived with the most respectable families in this City. Can produce the best of reference from all with whom he lived. Address L. Y., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—A Protestant young man, with the very best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, as coachman and vegetable gardener; will be found a man fully competent for his duties in every respect, and perfect y willing to make himself generally useful. Any gentleman requiring such a party will not be disappointed by applying at No. 378 6th-av., or address W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER &c.—Wanted, by a married man without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver and groom, and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing to work hard; no objection to the country. Best of reference. Address T. M., Box No. 192 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services; is a good farmer; can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 John-st., in the seed store, or a note addressed to J. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or plain gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Call or address, for four days, J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt-st

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom. Understands his business in every respect. Is a first-rate driver and groom, and understands farriery. Is sober and honest, and willing to work hard. Best of reference; wages moderate. Address T. O. S., Box No. 192 Times Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable man as farmer, who thoroughly understands farming and all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Address for 2 days M. D., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation to drive and take care of horses; understands everything about farming; the best of reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS FARMER OR PLOWMAN.—SITUATION wanted on a large farm; not afraid to work; is married; has three children; his wife would take charge of the dairy or poultry; can give first-class reference; Protestant. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for J. R.

FARM LABORER.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a Protestant man acquainted with general farm-work; good references. Apply to JAMES McCLERN, at Terrence Dunn's, No. 113 Washington-st.

AS GARDENER.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS AT liberty to engage with any gentleman wanting his services from now till April; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; would have no objection to attend to the farm; is married, without children; his wife would attend to milk and poultry; best City reference from his present employer. Address I. K. C., at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., or at T. H. Meyers', No. 27 William st., Room No. 9.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Protestant young man of long practical experience in every department of the business. The most satisfactory recommendations given as to ability, intelligence and trustworthiness, and has also a great knowledge of the care and management of horses; a situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address M. N., Gardener, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; is a good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of greenhouses and graperies, and the laying out of reproaches and serpentine paths, and flower growing; compensation moderate; City reference for the last six years. Any parties in want of such a man may address, by note, C. D., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables and out-door flowers, laying out new grounds, planting and pruning trees; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man may address F. K., Box No. 199 Times Office for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 Times Office

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, and who is not afraid of any kind of work. Satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability. Is married, and without family. Address A. M., at A. Reid's Store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with five years of extensive experience, who has filled situations of responsibility and trust, from which the best recommendations are given, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming. Address LUCK, Box No. 214, Providence, R. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands taking charge of horses, if required. Address P. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 94 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a young Scotchman, who understands gardening in all its branches, and can show satisfactory references. Address, for two days, A. F., Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and cold grapery; also a good coachman and careful driver is competent to fill either situation; has good City references as to capability and honesty. Address C. Q., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN TWENty-two years of age wishes a situation as salesman and general clerk in a wholesale grocery store, to which he is qualified, or assistant book-keeper in any wholesale department; has had three years experience as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house; has a good knowledge of accounts and business generally, and is desirous of devoting his time and qualifications to the interests of his employer in whatever department he may be placed; has reference of former employers, together with first-class City reference, given. Address PRACTICAL, at store No. 358 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young man as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF COUNtry seats.—A young man, of New-England birth and habits, of experience in mixed husbandry and market gardening, well acquainted with glass culture, desires a situation as working foreman in either branch; is a good accountant; can conduct general business and correspondence. Address GEORGE HENRY, Hallowell, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, also understands vegetable gardening in all its branches; the woman as first-class seamstress; both will be found honest, capable and trustworthy, as their recommendations will testify. Wages moderate. Address JAMES, Box No. 218 Times Office, for two days.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE DESIRE trouver une famille pour voyager en Europe; soit comme bonne d'enfant ou femme de chambre; sachant parfaitement couper et faire les habits d'enfant, sachant parler Englais et Italiens. S'addresser ou écrire do n'importe do quelle part chez ses maitres, pendant une semains, No. 139 2d-av., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE: must reside with his parents. Address B. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

A BOY—WANTED, A LAD IN A STORE, GOOD AT figures. Apply, after 5 o'clock, P. M., at 13 Gold-st.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, English or Scotch, as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; none but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employer as to character, ability, &c., need make application. Call from 12 to 1 P. M. at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK—WAITER.—AN ENGLISH COOK and an English waiter are required immediately, in a private family. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT THE incumbrance of children, also a farm-laborer, (single man,) are wanted for a stock and fruit farm in the vicinity of this City; must be American and Protestant; good recommendations required. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a gardener and farmer who understands vegetable gardening, farming and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm a short distance from the City. Such a person can hear of a good situation by sending letter directed to Box No. 314 Post-office.

A PLAIN GARDENER.—WANTED, AT BLOOMfield, a man who understands plain gardening and taking care of horses; he must be a single man, of middle age, and of sober and steady habits. Apply at No. 161 Orchard-st., on Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, in an established business in Broadway, below Canal-st. Must reside with his parents, and have good references. Address A. B., in own handwriting, Box No. 172 Times Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS a nurse; she must have had some advantages of education and understand her needle. Such a person, having City reference, can apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO TAKE THE charge of three children; must be a Protestant and have good City references. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 48 West 25th-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a girl as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITER.—A SUPERIOR WAITER MAN IS required immediately in a private family in this City; he must produce the best testimonials. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND COOK TO WASH and iron, chambermaid and laundress; Protestants, who are thoroughly competent and can bring good written recommendations; must go to the country. Apply on Monday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 168 5th-av. Also, a first-class waitress.

FOR THE NAVY.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, seamen, ordinary seamen, and carpenters. Also, for the merchant service, a good cook, steward, seamen and ordinary seaman, and a boy that has been to sea. Apply on the North River Rendevous and Shipping Office, No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A YANKEE notion house; a young man of some experience. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 2,634 Post-office, with references.

SOME FIRST-RATE MILLINERS WANTED.—None others need apply to Madame SALOMON, No. 9½ Division-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$135
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red an port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.

THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
ILARRAZA, Commander,

will leave her No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30

For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$115	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$90	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$95	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85 and $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DEFOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LIBLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway. P. B. SEWARD, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

PEELED PEACHES.—5,000 LBS., VERY GOOD quality, in quantities to suit purchasers; also, unpeeled peaches, cherries, plums, and other kinds of domestic dried fruit, for sale by MILLER & CARR, Commission Merchants, No. 47 Pearl-st and No. 34 Bridge-st.

FINANCIAL.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD... -st., suitable for lawyers' off... Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE ... reduced rents:
... 4-story, English basement.
... 18th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
... 18th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
... 4-story, English basement.
... 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
... 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
... 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
... -st., front and rear houses.
... -st., 2-story and attic.
... 18th-st., 2-story, high stoop.
... East 13th-st., brown-stone, English basement.
... East 13th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
... East 20th-st., English basement, 3-story.
... Irving-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
... Clinton-place, near University-place.
... East 20th-st., brown-stone.
... East 20th-st., brown-stone.
Apply to CHAS. MACFARLAN No. 180 East 19th-st.

TO LET—ALL THE SECOND STORY, NO. 13 ... -st.; four rooms; together or separately; ... law offices.
... fourth and fifth stories, No. 13 Chambers-st.
... business.
... part of No. 11 Chambers-st., suitable for a ... business.
... suites of offices in the vicinity.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER ... the two iron-front building Nos. 254 and 256 ... being the corner of Elm-st. and adjoining ... perfectly lighted and lighted throughout, and ... by archways as to make in reality but one ... 50 feet on Canal-st., the base... and third floors, together or separ... Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL ... English basement houses, Nos. 291½ and 293 West ... -st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern ... ments; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing ... -closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear ... , mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at ... fices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES ... AR, No. 283 West 19th-st.

TO LET—ON 114TH-ST., HARLEM, NEAR AVE... A, a two-story cottage house and basement, with ... containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on ... River; gas, croton water, bath-room, marble ... range, hot and cold water, with every conve... for a small family. Rent low to a good tenant. ... on the premises, or to JOSEPH LOADER, 113th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO ... FOR $650—No 62 East 27th-st., near Lexing... ; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water ... , wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter ... to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four ... basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all ... order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FO... 383 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

FOR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, ... of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 ... -st.), containing an iron vault and three forges; ... been used for several years as a jewelry manufacto... Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome ... -st., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance ..., No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY ... -basement dwelling houses, with all the modern ... conveniences and in good order, No. 78 West 12th-st., ... and 6th avs.; and No. 14 Bank-st., between ... and 4th-st. Inquire of L. LEVY, No. ... 13th-st., near 7th-av., before 10 a'clock A. M., or ... P. M.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 ..., near Greenwich. Also, the country-seat ... the late J. F. Brown, at Port Richmond, S.I.: ... large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres ... a park, within five minutes' walk of two ... York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, ... New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 ... -st., together with engine, boiler and machine... complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other ... purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of ... TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or ... No. 228 West 37th-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, ... a three-story and basement brick house; has range, ... and other improvements; will be let low to a ... tenant. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, No. 222 ... -st.; near 9th-av., New-York, or of JOHN ..., No. 29 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. ... Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 ...; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; ... eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. ... John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and ... third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET ... in the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine ... 26x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good ... light front and rear; location good and premises suitable ... for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. ... South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE ... four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, ... (8th-st.), near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at ... reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park ... Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT ... children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., con... sisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on ... third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible ... House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 ... Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 5 THIRD-... -st., near the Bowery. Size of house, 25x45. Gas, wa... &c., with a deep yard. Will be leased for one or more ... years at a moderate rent. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, ... 25½ Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, ... second and third stories of the modern-built ... No. 63 3d-st., near 2d-av. The apartments are con... venient, and have all the modern improvements. Can be ... seen after 10 A. M.

RENT ONLY $460.—TO LET, THE HOUSE NO. ... 356 West 33d-st., containing all the modern improve... ments, from 1st May next; will be let for $400 to a good ... tenant if applied for immediately. Apply to F. S. ED... WARDS, No. 33 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 102 ... East 15th-st., has bath, laundry, &c.; hot and cold wa... ter to the third floor; gas fixtures in the house; contains ... every convenience; will rent low; terms easy. Apply to ... ALEX. GRAFF, No. 178½ Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR COAL YARD OR ... other business, the four lots of ground, with office, ... fences, &c., No. 48, &c., Wooster-st. Apply at No. 192 ... Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of ... PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWEL... ling house, No. 95 East-29th-st.; has all the modern ... improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WORK, No. 29 ... Frost-street.

TO LET.—HOUSE TO LET; FURNITURE, PIANO, ... gas-fixtures, &c., to sell cheap; the owner is going to ... leave. For particulars and price, apply to D. GARRISON, ... No. 193 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE ... building No. 164 Broadway, suitable for offices or some ... light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance ... Company, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ... No. 8 Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., ... Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., ... No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ... and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brook... lyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 ... Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN STONE ... house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply ... at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 ... East 20th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; AL... so to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-... av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. ... Apply to F. C. CORTELYOU, No. 28 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE ... in Brooklyn, near Fort Green. A desirable residence ... for a small family. Address JAMES HARRISON, No. ... 68 Jackson-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-... HOUSE TO LET—No. 832½ Broadway, between 18th ... and 19th-sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-... av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ... rooms, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three... doors from basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from ... 2 to 3 P. M.

$300—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 165 ... and 167 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., to let, at ... the above rent each. Apply to A. P. VOORHIS, No. 142 ... West 26th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELL... ing-house No. 13 Abingdon-square, (8th-av.,) at a low ... rent. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway, ... New-York.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT ... room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near ... 7th-av., suitable for a very small family. Rent about ... $200. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, ... with basement, No. 386 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low ... rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-... st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. ... Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT ... brick shop, 25x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a ... steam power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE ... Astor House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. ... Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 140 ... East 27th-st. Rent $700. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, ... No. 146, opposite.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, ... New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of ... D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ... TO LET, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and ... will not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the ... Stationers generally. ESSE G. KEYS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN ... -st., between Madison and 5th avs.; a ... house, with all the modern conveniences; ... table garden, and stable in rear; the house ... is in perfect order, and has been occupied ... by a gentleman of taste and means; the ... furniture is of unusually rich and elegant ... quality, and will be sold with the house, if ... desired. Apply at the office of the Fifth Avenue Land Company, No. 194 Broadway, New-York, or at the house.

A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY ... AND BASEMENT HOUSE, high stoop, to let or for sale, with ... or without furniture, as may be desired. The house is elegantly ... painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold ... or rented for a short term at reasonable terms; may be ... seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 36 ... Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI... dence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and ... well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of ... fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if ... required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, ... about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. ... BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY ... residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten ... Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bath... room, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, ... carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ... ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUD... SON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. ... depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short ... term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., ... Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE ... double house, furnished, three minutes' walk from dé... pôt on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to ... G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad ... st., opposite depôt, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAY... ette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two ... children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, ... with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—EIGHTEEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ... on Long Island Sound, a furnished house, with car... riage-house, stable, &c.; 8 acres of land, with fruit. Ap... ply to F. W. BURKE, Esq., No. 50 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 ... East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, ... high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $650.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ... ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufac... turing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which ... it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, ... with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most de... sirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beauti... ful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, ap... ply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE ... very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame ... houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes ... of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, ... $6,000, $1,000 and $400 to loan on bond and mortgage in ... New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCK... CROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 79 South ... 7th-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVER... looking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-... class house, 30 by 66 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit ... the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the pre... mises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 ... Montague-place.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.— ... Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most ele... gantly-finished houses in this City; good location, No. ... 128 East 45th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each ... sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West ... 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY ... house, high basement and under-cellar, with all mod... ern improvements; first house east of 2d-av., in a pleas... ant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, ... No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. ... PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-... story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trim... mings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and ... 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of ... the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCK, 2d-av., be... tween 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., ... No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, ... with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms ... to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the ... premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, GEN... teel, three-story and basement house, north side of ... 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all the modern ... improvements. Terms easy. Apply to the lumber-yard ... foot of 53d-st., East River. BROWN & STONE.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVER... al first-class three-story, brown-stone houses, high ... stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each ... 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. ... Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ... brown-stone front and basement house No. 111 East ... 21st-st., south side. Apply at No. 96 Wall-st., third floor, ... between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY ... 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. ... Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CON... taining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are ... two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine ... orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwell... ing above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, ... and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools ... near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near ... Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-... York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Depôt, form... erly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for loca... tion and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman ... who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from ... New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire ... of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. ... STANTON, 166 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR ... would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in ... cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hart... ford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of ... Hartford, and 1¾ miles from railroad depôt; the farm ... contains 80 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; ... there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, ... cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the ... house, and the other close to the barn. For further par... ticulars, call on or address D. N. HAROER, Avon Post-... office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. ... 1,573 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUN... ty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable ex... cept 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville depôt, ... two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-... York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and ... convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, ... &c.; fruit in abundance:—one of 91 acres, half a mile ... from Kingston depôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well ... fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of ... different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY ... & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ... American farmer, to lease a good farm to work on ... shares; can give good reference as to capacity, integrity, ... good habits, &c. Address FARMER, care of F. C. ... Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PAYING ... City property, a farm of 300 acres, 270 acres cleared; ... house, 3 barns, 3 sheds, and all other buildings necessary; ... or a few acres would be rented with house, etc. Apply to ... E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE DAIRY FARM, ONE ... hundred and sixty acres, in Trumbull County, Ohio; ... keeps thirty cows. Would trade in part payment for a ... first class house in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to J. ... M. NEUTZ, No. 126 Duane-street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF FIFTY ... acres, with a small house on it, situate on Staten Isl... and, about two miles from Fort Richmond. Inquire of ... MYER MASTEN, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE— ... 20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, car... riage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, ... and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH OR PARTLY IN EX... change, a medium size modern dwelling, between ... Lexington and 6th avs., and 18th and 30th sts.; price from ... $10,000 to $13,000. Address J. P. D., Box No. 114 *Times* ... Office, with real name, and location, description and price ... of property.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DENTIST, A ... well lighted rear parlor, extension-room, or front ... parlor. Location, central—between 13th and 26th sts., ... Broadway and 6th-av. Would board in the house if ... agreeable. Unexceptionable references given and re... quired. Address Dr. de MARINI, No. 28 East 14th-st.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED.—THE SECOND ... floor of a plain house, having water and gas, by a fam... ily of 3, gentleman, wife and daughter, (Americans); 4 to 5 ... rooms needed. Rent $250 to $275; location near 4th-av., ... 14th to 30th sts. Address, with full particulars, S. C., ... Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY FUR... nished house, with all the modern improvements, be... tween 4th and 6th avs., and 6th and 26th sts. Would buy ... the furniture if of satisfactory quality. Possession re... quired by the 1st or middle of April. Address, with par... ticulars, S. M. F., Station D.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, BY THE ... 1st of April, four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, ... where plain sewing could be taken as an equivalent for ... rent or part of rent, or will take charge of a house. Ad... dress E. P., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE ... vicinity of 8th-av., for a family of four adults. Ad... dress, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour ... the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. — Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., ... two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.

Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be ... delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats ... offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-... General until the 21st of March.

Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Propo... sals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the ... Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES ... of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and ... 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., up ... stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... water and city comforts, being only one hour from the city, ... double houses, gravity now, fine shade trees, &c., &c., ... situation; garden, grass, and fruit for family use; ... about 70 fruit trees and 50 of grape vines, just in bearing; ... the choicest variety, with fine green house, vegetables and ... flower garden in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to ... JOHN KEYS, No. 161 and 163 Suffolk-st.
Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

SEA SHORE SUMMER RESIDENCE TO ... RENT.—Healthy location, between Coney Island and ... Bath Hotel. Gothic house, well shaded, plainly fur... nished. First floor, seven rooms, kitchen and laundry; ... second floor, seven bedrooms. Large garden, grove, ... stables, excellent water, bathing and fishing. Stages pass ... the door four times daily for Greenwood cars. Apply at ... No. 123 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A VERY GOOD ... two story house, with attic, and wing attached, with ... furniture if desired, containing eleven rooms. The lot is ... 50 by 120 feet, on which there is considerable choice fruit, ... shrubbery and flowers. It is convenient to all the ... churches, schools, railroad depôt, &c. For a genteel and ... pleasant residence. For further particulars inquire at ... A. STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., or E. GOODE... NOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.— ... The large and commodious cottage dwelling-house, ... with the usual modern improvements, gas, hot and cold ... water, furnace, &c., situated from 12 to 15 rods from The ... lot is 77x200 feet, with a great variety of shrubbery, flow... ers and fruits; situate No. 221 High-st., in Newark, N. J. ... For particulars, inquire of KING & BOND, No. 206 ... Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH 10 ROOMS, ... in Elizabeth, 1¼ miles above Harlem, with stable, both ... furnished; horse, sleigh and carriages in stable; plenty ... of shade, plenty of fruit, with one acre of ground; only 20 ... minutes from New-York by railroad; fare 6 cents; pos... session now or May 1. Address by letter, or call on F. H. ... NASH, at F. H. Chamber's, No. 5 Bible House.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT ... TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the ... south half of his river land, (about 26 acres,) with the ... house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, ... and the building architectural in design, and complete in ... workmanship. Price, $25,000. Inquire of E. A. DOO... LITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULD... ING, Tarrytown village.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—SITUATED AT ... Rye Neck, at the entrance to the harbor of Mam... aroneck, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the ... Sound, consisting of dwelling house, barns, stables, &c., ... 14 acres of land, good kitchen, garden, fruit, &c. Access ... by steamboat and by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to ... GEO. E. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY ... residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated ... about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-... road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's ... lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is ... large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-... house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI... dence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of New-... burgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land ... in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and ... vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 ... feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-build... ings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 162 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... TO LET—In the village of Astoria, within five min... utes' walk of steamboat landing, containing eleven fin... ished rooms, with a large garden attached, abounding ... with grapes and fruits of every variety. For particulars ... apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on premises, near junc... tion of Newtown and Flushing avs.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE— ... near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, ... barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, ... shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Com... munication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at ... some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, ... No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESI... DENCE TO LET—In Flushing, Long Island, located ... on one of the most delightful streets, commanding a fine ... view of the bay and river; good garden; place well stock... ed with fruit trees. Terms moderate to a good tenant. ... Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR... nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from ... New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country ... seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by ... HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-... York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The ... house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all ... conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages ... at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL ... LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FUR... nished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, ... and 1¼ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River ... Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the ... Depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 Wil... liam-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE ... with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of ... fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of ... the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Har... lem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, ... second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COT... tage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plain... field, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; ... the garden contains a great variety of fruits; the situa... tion is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Ap... ply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A ... country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the riv... er, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within ... five minutes of the depôt. Inquire of EDMUND COF... FIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Mur... ray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—FURNISHED AND ... unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer months or ... for a year, situated at New-Brighton, Clifton and Factory... ville, Staten Island. For particulars apply to W. M. ... WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE ... in New-Jersey, with about six acres of land in a good ... state of cultivation, 1½ miles from the Elizabeth depôt, ... on the Newark Road. Apply on the premises or address ... E. A. BALDWIN, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE ... Hudson, a fine property, with 3½ acres of land. Also, ... for sale or to let, a stone house and stable, with eight acres ... of land. Possession given immediately. Apply to ED... MUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHAT... HAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex ... Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the ... City. For particulars, apply to C. W. CAMPBELL, No. ... 153 Maiden-lane.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ... Mamaroneck, convenient to boat and cars; $3,000, ... terms to suit. If not sold by Wednesday, March 19, it ... will be sold on that or the first fair day, at auction. Ap... ply to E. RANDALL, No. 148 Clinton-st.

TO LET—IN MADISON, N. J., NEAR THE DE... pôt, a convenient house, nearly new, with twelve ... rooms, barn, garden, &c., admirably situated for a person ... doing business in New-York. Inquire of D. N. HICKS, ... at depôt, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.— ... Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, ... and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situa... tion every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. ... MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE ... acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all ... near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of ... A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LARGE AND ... small houses in the village of Astoria. Apply to J. ... M. WHITNEY, office near steamboat landing, Asto... ria, L. I.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ... acres, suitable for a small family, within a few min... utes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., ... house, barn and four acres of land, including garden ... of one acre, well stocked with a variety of fruits, &c. In... quire of JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, ... &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, ... one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAU... RAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS ... from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, ... Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON ... the subscriber, where they can be supplied with ... EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from ... UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most ... accurate manner, with Presses and every article they re... quire, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved pa... per. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Sec... ond-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type ... copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type ... taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS ... AND PRINTERS.—For sale, cheap, two ruling ma... chines, two cutting-machines, two paging-machines and ... two standing presses in good order; also, an assortment ... of first-class blank books, leather, binding tools, mate... rials, &c.; also, one font of small pica type, in good order. ... ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE ... Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th ... day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of ... the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of con... sidering the subject of the extension of Church-street to ... the Battery. All parties interested will please attend with... out notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ... City Library Association, at its rooms, No. 6 Abing... don-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 7½ o'clock P. ... M. All members of the Association, and those interested ... in its welfare, are invited to attend. Business of great in... terest will be brought before the meeting.
C. H. DAY, Secretary. M. KANE, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

... ONLY ... EXHIBITION, ...
... THIS DAY, ... at 2 o'clock.
Tickets will be ... and after this date, at
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
each visitor being guaranteed a place within easy eye-... range of the piano.
THE SEATS WILL SURROUND MR. GOTTSCHALK, ... so he will select those five pieces from his repertoire ... the audience chooses to select from his repertoire.
STUDENTS OF MR. GOTTSCHALK'S COMPOSITIONS ... may thus obtain
A LESSON FROM THE MASTER
in the best possible way, by hearing and seeing him play ... their favorite morceaux.
NO OTHER ARTIST
will assist on these occasions, and the greatest care will ... be taken to make them a source of real
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION,
as well as social and communicative intercourse.
Mr. Gottschalk will perform—TUESDAY MATINEE.
1. F. Polacca di Bravoura.
2. God Save the Queen.
3. Polonia. Caprice de Covert.
4. March Funebre, by Chopin.
5. Polonaise, by Fredia.
The Piano used by Mr. Gottschalk is from the cele... brated manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. ... Ticket offices open TO-DAY, at Academy, Sibell's, and ... Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, when seats ... can be secured for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday's Opera ... Night, and Saturday's Matinée.
Mr. ORAU begs to announce that he will give a short ... season of Italian Opera, commencing on
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 19, ... on which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated ... work,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with novel and brilliant effects never before attempted in ... this country.
IN THE LAST ACT,
which always insures the success of the opera in Europe, ... and which affords the manager an opportunity for
A SPIRITED TERPSICHOREAN DIVERTISSEMENT,
The renowned and fascinating dancer,
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS
will make her début before an Academy audience, and on ... a stage of sufficient magnitude to enable her to display her ... wonderful accomplishments, assisted by Señor XIMENES ... and a powerful corps de ballet, she will give to
THE MASQUERADE BALL SCENE IN THE LAST ACT
a degree of brilliancy and importance which it has never ... yet received in America, and which will be further car... ried out by new and appropriate costumes prepared ex... pressly for the occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI'S NEW WALTZ
will be played for the first time, and danced by all the ... danseuses and corps de ballet.
THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS will be sustained by
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ISABELLA

The New-York Times, Tuesday, March 18, 1862

The New-York Times.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, asking Congress to dispense with the agitation of the Slavery question, and attend to the restoration of the Union.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. WADE also reported, from the Military Committee, a bill providing for the organization of the army corps, staff, etc.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of so altering the boundaries of Kansas as to include the Indian Territory. Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Conference, on the bill providing for the purchase of boats, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating money to make experiments, and testing and proving iron armor for vessels-of-war. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of the troops in the field to officers without regard to seniority, was taken up.

After discussion, on the motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) the resolution was recommitted to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) offered an amendment that the Postmaster-General be authorized to establish a mail, less than semi-monthly, between San Francisco and Crescent City, including the intermediate ports. Agreed to.

Mr. LATHAM also offered and amendment that American steamers and sailing vessels bound to any foreign port shall receive such mails as the Post-office Department may cause to be placed on board, and promptly deliver the same, and that vessels coming from foreign ports shall receive any mail matter from Consuls, etc., the compensation being the usual postage.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to add "Provided the Government shall not pay more than it receives."

Motion agreed to.

The amendment was then adopted and the bill passed.

The bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill to facilitate judicial proceedings for captured property, and for the better administration of law prizes.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, that if any State, during the present rebellion, shall make any appropriation to pay the volunteers of that State, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept the same; and cause it to be applied by the Paymaster-General to the payments designated by the Legislature act making the appropriation, in the same manner as if appropriated by the act of Congress, and also to make any regulations that may be necessary for the disbursement and proper application of such funds to the specific purpose for which they may be appropriated by the several States.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating Sutlers, who are authorized to have a lien on a soldier's pay to only one-sixth of the amount paid him. Penalties are annexed for violating this provision.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House by whose authority certain vessels were recently chartered, and the amount of compensation to be paid for the same, &c., &c.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report by what authority Mrs. BARROW, of Georgetown, seized, or caused to be seized, two men, and had them sent to Baltimore, and imprisoned in jail, and whether such arrest and imprisonment was not in violation of the following provision in the Constitution, which says:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

The resolution, therefore, could not be received.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking immediate measures to secure the sick and wounded soldiers better medical treatment.

Mr. LOVEJOY now succeeded in introducing his resolution as given above.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost by yeas, 43; nays, 68.

The resolution was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the TAX bill, Mr. COLFAX of Indiana, in the Chair.

A debate ensued on the amendments, and the general provisions of the bill, regarding the duties of Assessors, Collectors, etc. Adjourned.

The Territory of Arizona.

A BILL REPORTED BY MR. ASHLEY, FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES, MARCH 12, 1862, TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Territory of New-Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New-Mexico, to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New-Mexico, be and the same is hereby erected into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Arizona: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory, or changing its boundaries, in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: *Provided, further*, That said Government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State Government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a Council of nine members and a House of Representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, to consist of three Judges, and such inferior Courts as the Legislative Council may by law prescribe. There shall also be a Secretary, a Marshal, a District-Attorney and a Surveyor-General for said Territory, who, together with the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties and the compensation of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, District-Attorney and Surveyor-General aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsman, deputies and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the Territorial Government of Washington, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act, and which, where it is not inapplicable, is hereby extended to the Territory of Arizona.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall neither be Slavery or involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and that, from and after the passage of this act, Slavery or involuntary servitude is hereby forever prohibited in all Territories now organized; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of any organized Territory, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in any of said Territories, are hereby repealed.

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of his father, at Geneva, March 13, 1862, JOHN FOOT, Esq., of this City, counselor at law, son of Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, aged 26.

The deceased raised a company in Minnesota, which he led in the gallant and memorable charge of the Second Minnesota Regiment, at the battle of Mill Spring. Capt. FOOT, broken in constitution by the privations and hardships of the Winter campaign, reached home in time to breathe his last. Distinguished and successful beyond his years in his profession, brave and beloved as a soldier, he turned from the fleeting pleasures and honors of this world, giving his life to his country, and his example to his countrymen.

☞ Our English cousins must suppose the Union troops are in possession of New-Orleans, Messrs. JOHN HOOPER & Co., Advertising Agents, have received an order from an eminent English solicitor to advertise in the New-Orleans (La.) *Picayune* for information relative to Jones and Simeon Rimpo. If the "Pic" should be closed and the Yankees in possession, the Agents will communicate in writing their information, but they are heirs to a large estate, which will be forfeited if not claimed on or before 1st January, 1863.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Roanoke Island and Hatteras Inlet—Distinguished Visitors at Old Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 16, via BALTIMORE, March 17.

The *Suwanee* arrived to-day from Roanoke Island on Friday and Hatteras on Saturday, with mails and passengers.

The steamer *Hugh Jenkins* arrived to-day from Washington with one of Prof. LOWE's balloons.

Rough weather delays the repairs on the telegraph cable.

There is no boat from the Eastern shore to-day, and consequently no news from the election.

The Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, and the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, came down from Washington this morning and returned to-night, after inspecting the *Monitor* and other objects of interest here.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

A COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON—INSPECTION OF THE MONITOR—NEWS FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITON, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, March, 16, 1862—6 P. M.

A Committee arrived from Washington, this morning, consisting of:

GEORGE HARRINGTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

S. A. HASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General.

C. A. SEDWICK, Chairman Naval Committee.

F. A. CONCKLING, of the Naval Committee.

F. C. PIKE, of the Naval Committee.

WM. M. DAVIS, member of Congress.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, member of Congress

Col. MIDDLETON, member of Congress.

Mr. ELLET, Civil Engineer.

E. JORDAN, Solicitor of Treasury.

G. A. HENDERSON, Navy Department.

W. B. KING, Postmaster House Representatives.

These gentlemen arrived at an early hour this morning, and at once proceeded to inspect the vessels in the harbor, and report upon their condition, as also to examine the *Monitor* and to make a full report to Congress.

They first took a steamer and proceeded to Newport's News, but nothing was to be seen of the noble *Cumberland* but her upper yards, which were above the water. The *Congress* had disappeared. The *Whitehall* lay a charred mass.

The *Minnesota* was next visited and inspected; she is not injured in any material way.

The little *Monitor* was next the subject of inspection. The Committee were shown over every part—the various pieces where shot had struck, the blow which she received from the prow of the *Merrimac*, then the deck, the interior arrangements, the tower—every part was carefully and critically examined. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. STIMERS, explained everything to the Committee.

The Committee leave to-night, delighted with the *Monitor*, and unanimously believing she will whip the *Merrimac* next time she ventures out. The *Merrimac* is looked for daily.

The Committee will recommend permanent batteries for harbors, and vessels for sea-coast defence, on the same plan of construction.

FROM BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The *Suwanee* arrived this morning from Roanoke Island, and brings news that the Burnside Expedition is all well. Important movements were being made, and the steamship *Spaulding* was detained in order to bring the result of the operations. The *Spaulding* is expected here to-morrow. H. R.

ALL QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17.

By telegraph from Cape Charles this afternoon, we learn all was quiet at Fortress Monroe at noon to-day.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Monitor at the Navy-yard—The Delays—Voyage to Fort Monroe—Particulars of the Engagement—The Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE MONITOR, Friday, March 14, 1862.

The *Monitor* left the Navy-yard, New-York, Thursday, March 6. The vessel had been for several days previous with fires banked ready for a start, but delay after delay occurred, much to the disappointment of all on board. When on Thursday the order was given to start, both officers and men were very much delighted.

The only friend the *Monitor* had at the Navy-yard was the glorious and patriotic Commodore PAULDING; all others looked upon her as an intruder. Not the slightest assistance, except such as was given under imperative orders, was rendered the "silly experiment." At last, however, the *Monitor* started; she steamed slowly down the Bay, and when nearly abreast of Fort Hamilton, the tug-boat *Seth Low* which had been detailed for the purpose, made fast to us by a long and strong hawser. It was not necessary under ordinary circumstances, that the iron-clad *Monitor* should be assisted by a tow-boat, but under the circumstances it was eminently judicious, and as it turned out afterwards, it was very fortunate for both the vessel and the country that one accompanied her. All those who have observed the *Monitor* will have noticed that she is but eighteen inches from the level of the water when ready for sea, and that her smoke and blower pipes are not very high.

The vessel proceeded safely and comfortably until the afternoon of Friday, March 11, when the weather, which had been for some hours threatening, broke into a severe gale; this the vessel itself did not mind at all, but unfortunately the pipes which lead to the blowers were not quite high enough, and the water came down in torrents, entirely destroying the draft, and driving the gas in large quantities into the fire and engine rooms. This proved nearly fatal to Assistant Engineer CAMPBELL, and the Chief Engineer, ISAAC NEWTON; both these gentlemen were taken from the fire-room insensible. The Chief Engineer, ISAAC NEWTON, appreciating the urgency of the case, after being restored by a draught of fresh air, very injudiciously returned, to endeavor to do what was possible to remedy matters. He fell, overcome by the noxious gases, and was removed by a fireman. Chief Engineer STIMERS now took charge, and after some hard work, the sea in the meantime subsiding, succeeded in righting matters.

At about 9 o'clock on Saturday night the iron *Monitor* stopped abreast of the flag-ship *Roanoke*, Capt. JOHN MARSTON commanding. Capt. WORDEN immediately boarded her for instructions. On his return the officers of the *Monitor* learned the meaning of the heavy and frequent firing they had heard when nearly opposite Cape Henry, on their way up.

The news staggered all hands; it was truly horrible; the flames of the burning *Congress* lit the sky for miles around. The orders were to act entirely as the defensive, and *defend the Minnesota*.

The vessel then steamed up to the noble but helpless frigate, hard aground two or three miles from Newport's News. Her condition, until the arrival of the little *Monitor*, was, indeed, deplorable—a helpless prey for the *Merrimac* the next day.

No one on board the *Monitor* can ever forget that memorable Saturday night—everything was prepared for action—shot got in readiness, smoke pipes and railings taken down; hammocks were not piped down, and every one was waiting for the ball to open. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the magazine of the burning *Congress* blew up with a terrible explosion. It must have been visible for many miles around; burning fragments were thrown nearly a thousand feet high; the concussion shook the ground for miles. Sunday morning dawned rather hazy, but in the gloom, at a distance of about three or four miles, was the Gorgon *Merrimac*, accompanied by the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*. The officers and men watched her approach until it was deemed prudent to retreat below.

The *Merrimac* evidently did not know what to make of the *Monitor;* she did not seem to pay much attention to her, but was bent upon destroying the *Minnesota* by repeating the same process she had so successfully carried out upon the ill-fated frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* the day before; but the iron monitor stopped her. It was a moment of the greatest suspense on board the *Minnesota*, the *Roanoke*, and in fact most ships. Well did the *Minnesota* know that certain destruction or surrender awaited them should the little *Monitor* be defeated. If ever man was mad it was the Rebel iron-clad goaded to brave the enormous *Merrimac*, armed with such tremendous artillery; but, as the sequel showed, she was equal to the task. Of course there were but one or two on board the *Monitor* who had a fair look near by at the rebel monster. Capt. WORDEN, Master STODDER, and Quartermaster WILLIAMS, were the only ones who had a good view when she was close alongside.

Capt. WORDEN was in the pilot-house during the action to direct the movements of the vessel, and the direction in which the guns were pointed. WILLIAMS was with him. Acting Master STODDER was at the sights which go through the turret. During the engagement the Captain called out the effect of each shot—"That went over her." "That went right through." "Reserve your fire, and depress your guns," &c., &c.

The noise on board the *Monitor* was terrific, the striking of shot against her sides and the turret; the awful noise of her own guns, the whizzing of shot over the decks, and the explosion of those enormous rifle-shells when they struck, made a terrible din.

When the guns recoiled, the noise of the massive pendulums swinging by and closing the ports, reverberated throughout the vessel. The men on board worked like heroes, covered with perspiration and begrimed with powder. Once or twice during the action all hands "spliced the main brace."

During the action, the officers were disposed as follows: Capt. WORDEN was in the pilot-house, Lieut. GREEN and Chief Engineer STIMERS, who was ordered by the Department to report as to her efficiency, and Acting Master STODDER were in the turret. The Chief Engineer, ISAAC NEWTON, anxiously looked out for the turret machinery upon which everything depended, and the steam machinery, and at the same time assisted Paymaster KEELER to keep the powder division in order, and the turret well supplied with shot. Lieut. GREEN and Engineer STIMERS handled the turret beautifully.

Capt. WORDEN has immortalized himself. He is an old naval officer. The manner in which he manoeuvred the ship during the action is one of the most beautiful exploits in naval warfare. His naval life has already been published several times.

Lieut. GREEN is celebrated for his thorough knowledge of naval gunnery, and the manner in which he handled the guns during the action proves that this reputation he fully deserved. He never wasted a shot, but coolly watched his chance, and blazed away. He is but twenty-three years of age, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. Surely his skill speaks volumes for this branch of our naval service.

Chief-Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, who was ordered by the Government to accompany the *Monitor*, and make a full report as to her success, is already well known in the scientific world as a writer of great ability. His writings have been extensively copied in English scientific journals. No doubt, in the forthcoming report, he will sustain his reputation. The scientific world look for it with great interest.

The Chief Engineer of the vessel, ISAAC NEWTON, son of the late ISAAC NEWTON, of your City, the great steamboat man, entered the navy about one year since, under special orders from the Department admitting engineers who should pass the examination prescribed by law, to all grades below that of Chief. Five passed; young NEWTON having passed the best examination, ranks them all. He was detached from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the assistant superintendence of the *Monitor* in November last. An article written by him and published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* on the *Monitor* and iron-clad vessels, has attracted great attention in the scientific world. Probably no engineer in the country of his years enjoys the same reputation as NEWTON.

The *Monitor* solves the problem of the day. The battle of Sunday revolutionized naval warfare.

Stevens' Battery is the thing now wanted to render New-York perfectly safe from any foreign foe.

R. P. RAPS.

GEN. BANKS' ARMY CORPS.

The Rebel Army under Jackson Still Retreating.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, March 17.

Contrebands confirm the report of the destruction of the bridge over Cedar Creek, and that Gen. JACKSON has retreated up the valley towards Harrisonburgh. All was quiet at the outposts.

RISE IN THE WESTERN RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, March 17.

The rains of Friday night caused Barren River to swell over its banks, and a portion of the bridge over the river at Bowling Green was carried away. Railroad connection with Nashville is consequently suspended for the present.

The Ohio River is also rapidly rising.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Buffalo, arrived here yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They belong to the general service.

A garrison Court-martial convened on Governor's Island last week, and tried several prisoners. The sentences were read out on Sunday evening. The delinquents were doomed to various terms of incarceration in the guard-house, and to forfeit a few dollars of their pay.

The purchased ferry-boats *Somerset* and *Fort Henry* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, to be armed and put into commission.

The propellers *Victoria* and *Wamsutta*, previously reported in commission, hauled out into the stream yesterday to receive their powder, after which they will sail for their destination.

The *Patroon* will be put into commission to-day. A corrected list of her officers will be published to-morrow. All lists of officers published in advance are not reliable.

The steam transport *Ericsson* having received all necessary repairs in the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to Pier No. 3 North River on Sunday.

The ship *Morning Light* bent sails yesterday, and is now quite ready for sea.

The sloop-of-war *Octorara* sailed yesterday. She has been ready for sea some days, and would have left on Saturday had the weather been favorable. The *Octorara* is the flagship of Commodore PORTER's Mortar Flotilla, but as she could not be ready in time, the gunboat *Harriet Lane*, formerly a revenue cutter, was made temporary flagship, and conveyed Commodore PORTER to the rendezvous of his flotilla.

Private letters from the Porter Guard, (cavalry,) New-York Volunteers, stationed at Camp Stone, Perryville, Md., state that a supply of muskets has been received for that regiment, and for the 1st Harris Cavalry, and that they will soon have to face the enemy *as infantry soldiers;* which they are unwilling to do, as they enlisted for the mounted service, and are under the impression that they cannot be made to serve as infantry.

The New Custom-house.

By the 1st of May, the New-York Exchange building, which is about to be converted into a new Custom-house, will be ready for occupancy by the Collector and his assistants. The proposed alterations have been planned by Mr. S. M. CLARK. The edifice will be surrounded by an iron railing, five feet high, and the exterior fronting on Wall-street will be so altered as to have only one entrance, according to the original plan of the building.

The principal business of the Custom-house will be carried on in the rotunda. To furnish light to the basement, an iron and glass sixteen-sided dome, eight feet high, will be erected, around which will be a circular counter, with desks for eleven entry and permit clerks. The location of other desks in the rotunda will be as follows, all of which will have semi-circular counters before them: Those of the Clearance Department will be on the right, and the Invoice Department on the left, entering from Wall-street. A passage-way will lead to the William-street entrance, with a Deputy's desk on either side. Beyond these will be the desks of the Amendment Clerks. Entering from Exchange-place, and going round the rotunda, the desks of the Order Clerks will be found; and, on the Hanover-street side, a deputy's desk on either hand will be found on entering.

The Collector will occupy the rooms now occupied by the American Bank Note Company. Not that that Company are going to leave the building, but will remove their offices to the second, third, and fourth rooms in the sub-basement, on the Exchange-place side of the building. On the same floor, corner of William-street and Exchange-place, four rooms will be occupied by the Cashier and his clerks, and the warehouse department will occupy the four corresponding rooms, above and below.

The Surveyor of the Port will occupy rooms on the basement and ground floor, on Hanover-street. The Auditor, Liquidating Department, Appointment and Seizure Bureau will be found on the second story. The first on William-street side, extending through to Exchange-place and Hanover-street; the third on the corner of Hanover and Wall streets.

On the third story in the principal rooms, will be placed iron cases for the preservation of records of the Custom House. The cases will be of the pattern now used in the Treasury Department.

From Exchange-place two cartways will be made to the sub-basement, so as to allow carts to enter and unload without interfering with the traffic through the street. The sub-basement will also be used for inspection purposes.

It is supposed that when completed the new building will greatly facilitate the dispatch of business. The work to be done is to be of the best and most substantial description.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 17.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of two hundred additional Notaries Public.

By unanimous consent, the bill was read through the third time and passed.

The bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to create a County Court-house fund was ordered to a third reading; also the bill amending the general insurance law providing, among other matters, that foreign insurance companies, doing business in the State, shall deposit security.

Progress was reported on the bills for altering the map of the City of New-York, and organizing a State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 17.

Several petitions were presented against the bill relating to the dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

On motion of Mr. MCMULLEN, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Insurance.

Messrs. SMITH and LEARY presented petitions against the Broadway Railroad.

Mr. DUTCHER made a minority report from the Railroad Committee against State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, taking ground that the bill was unconstitutional. The report was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. SCHOLFIELD, the majority report was taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BENEDICT reported favorably on the bill to amend the Charter of the city of Brooklyn.

On the motion of Mr. BENEDICT, which was advocated by Mr. DARCY, the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent use of butts, barrels and hogsheads, was reported adversely. The report was agreed to, and the bill rejected.

The bill to tax dogs was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—To amend the charter of the Long Island College Hospital.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To amend the act in relation to the rights and liabilities of owners and occupants of buildings.

By Mr. GEER—To amend the Excise law.

Mr. OGDEN called up the resolutions in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and made an extended speech against Slavery, in support of the resolutions.

Mr. MURPHY denounced agitation of the subject when the business of the State was neglected, and there was not time to pass necessary measures demanded by the interests of the State.

Mr. PRYNE moved to amend, to extend the same principle to the abolition of all Territories under the control of the Government of the United States. He made an extended speech in favor of total abolition, holding that no men could hold property in man, unless he could show a title deed from God Almighty.

Mr. LEWIS declared, as a democrat, he had always been opposed to human servitude. He deprecated the agitation of questions here belonging only to Congress, at a time when the Speaker has been compelled to urge through the House a Grinding Committee, in order to forward the necessary business of legislation. In order to give the gentlemen from Yates and Wayne an opportunity to do more than talk on the subject, he offered an amendment in favor of the abolition, by Congress, of Slavery in all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. ALLEY moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, 41 to 45.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved the previous question. Lost, 31 to 45.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, the subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Several bills were moved forward, mainly of a local character.

Mr. O'BRIEN made a humorous motion to adjourn in honor of St. Patrick's day. Adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

THE INCREASED EXPENSE OF GAS—THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD—GAS-LAMP CONTRACT—GOWANUS BRIDGE—A RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO HON. MOSES F. ODELL.

The Board met at the usual hour last evening, President WOOD in the Chair. The first business in order was receiving communications from the Mayor, of which there were several. The first read referred to several matters: first, thet the lighting of the streets, should the present system (keeping the lights burning all night) be continued, will require an extra outlay of not less than $40,000 more than the amount raised for that purpose the current fiscal year. The estimate of this item of expenditure, the Mayor says, was based upon the amounts expended in former years. The increase in the number of lamps, but more especially in the number of hours they are allowed to burn, has already made a difference in cost for the first two months of this year, as compared with the same period of last year, of over $13,000—the amount expended for January and February, 1861, being $18,013 55, and for the corresponding months of this year, $31,474 16. The lamp and gas account has always had a surplus until the change in the hours of lighting was made last year, when not only did the whole amount to the credit of the account become exhausted, but transfers had to be resorted to to balance the same. The Mayor makes no recommendation, but concludes by saying, that "the further delaying of this matter will, in my opinion, cause great embarrassment before the expiration of the year." This subject was referred to the Lamp and Gas Committee. The next topic to which the attention of the members of the Board is called is, the fixing of the amount to be paid for car licenses on the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad—urging speedy action, as the time for which licenses are granted (for the present year) expires on the last of the present month, and unless this subject is disposed of prior to that date, the Company will escape payment for the past year. The Mayor can see no reason why the Company can, with propriety, ask to be permitted to pay a less license than other Railroad Companies pay, because their cars do not at present go beyond the city limits. This matter was referred to the Railroad Committee. The third topic treated of in this communication was the dilapidated condition of the fence about the City Park, and asking that some action be taken to repair and preserve the same. Referred to the Committee on Supplies and Expenses. Another communication from the Mayor was his defence against some strictures upon his course in regard to the purchase of 10,000 feet of hose for the Fire Department, made in a report upon that subject by the joint Fire Department Committee at the last meeting of the Board. The document was ordered printed. There was still another communication from the Mayor, nominating ISAAC BAINBRIDGE as a member of the Board of Education, in place of Mr. DUNHAM, resigned. As the Aldermen were not fully posted as to the new law in regard to the Board of Education, the communication was laid upon the table for one week. The Assessment Committee reported against a petition of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, asking for a reduction in the valuation of their taxable property, which was adopted. In connection with this subject Alderman O'KEEFE said that the Railroad Company had applied to the State Legislature for relief, and he moved that the Corporation Counselor be instructed to proceed to Albany and look after the interests of the city in regard to this matter. The motion was adopted. The Lamp and Gas Committee reported in favor of entering into contract with MOSES KESSELL for 500 gas lamps, at $2 96 each. Adopted.

Alderman FISSER presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Water Board to present some plan to prevent the waste of Ridgewood water, and also to recommend any change in the system of water rates having a tendency to make the department self-sustaining. The Special Committee appointed to examine the bridge over Gowanus Creek, at Ninth-street, reported that it would be necessary to construct a new bridge, and presented a plan for such a structure; and an advertisement for proposals was ordered published. The Committee was directed to report whether the assessment for this work must be a local or a general tax, and to furnish a written opinion from the Corporation Counselor. Alderman STRONG presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due and are hereby cordially tendered to Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, for his long continued and arduous efforts in behalf of Brooklyn citizens in their endeavors, and especially for the valuable service he has rendered in securing, for the volunteer troops from this vicinity now stationed at Fortress Monroe, Col. A. M. WOOD, during his unjust captivity. We beg to assure our honorable representative in Congress that his manly and persistent efforts to relieve the wounded on the field of battle, and the sick in our hospitals, as well as to furnish information to bereaved ones at home, are appreciated and valued; and we mingle our thanks with the thanks of the many who have experienced kindness at his hands.

The hour of 7 o'clock having arrived, when all true Sons of St. Patrick expect to prepare for their annual festival, an motion of Alderman GREEN the Board adjourned.

BODY OF CAPT. LEFEVER RECOVERED.—The body of Capt. LEFEVER, who was accidentally drowned on the night of Dec. 20 last, while going ashore from a vessel at Jersey City, was found yesterday near the foot of Van Brunt-street. The papers, money, watch, &c., upon his person when drowned, were all recovered. The finder, a fisherman, receives a reward of $200.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The Ancient Order of Hiberanians, Hibernian Society, Cadets of Temperance, Longshoremen, and other civic societies, composed of our Irish fellow-citizens, turned out yesterday, and after marching through some of the principal thoroughfares, proceeded to join in the demonstration in New-York. Last evening the St. Patrick's Society gave their annual festival at Montague Hall.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown women was found on Sunday morning in the woods, near Peer's Coney Island Hotel. An empty gin bottle was found near the body, which probably explains the cause of death. Coroner HEDEMAN will hold an inquest to-day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calender for this day, Nos. 107, 116, 117, 126, 127, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150.

Important Decision in Regard to Taxes in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, March 17.

A decision of the Supreme Court, of this State, in relation to the assessment of taxes, declares that all the State taxes levied since 1855 are unconstitutional by reason of the inequality of taxation. The Legislature will take immediate action on the matter.

The act for the relief of farm mortgages is also decided to be unconstitutional.

Fire.

BURNING OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, March 17.

The new and splendid Presbyterian Church, an edifice just completed and unoccupied, together with the old Church, was burned to the ground at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $26,000; insurance, $18,000.

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 17.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed from this port at 10 o'clock this morning, for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 17.

FLOUR active and unchanged. WHEAT 1c. lower. CORN dull. MESS PORK rather firmer, $10 50. Hogs, dressed, quiet, at $3 10@$3 50; live, firm, at $3 20@$3 30. BEEF CATTLE—limited supply, and firm, at $2 50@$3. *Receipts*, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 8,900 bushels Corn, 7,300 Live Hogs. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; red, $1 32@$1 35. CORN dull; Yellow, 52½c.@54c. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK—Mess, $13 50@$14. WHISKY steady, at 26c.

Arrivals in the City.

Commander Smith, of the late frigate *Congress*, sunk in Hampton Roads, is stopping at the Astor House.

Charles Mackay, the poet, is still at the New-York Hotel.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; E. P. Tileston, of Boston; N. Peck, of New-Haven; G. S. Morris, of Baltimore; J. H. Towne, of Baltimore; W. H. Harrison, of Philadelphia, and Dr. E. L. Beadle, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Merlin, of the British gunboat *Landrail*, which anchored in this port, from Bermuda, last night, is now stopping at the Clarenden Hotel.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York; Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit; W. and Dr. Cummings, of Portland, Me. Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Africa*, and G. B. Phillips of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. M. Rotch, of Morris, N. Y.; Dr. Gilchrist, of the United States Navy; Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, and Dr. J. Edward Turner, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. H. Russell, of New-Haven, and H. F. North, of Connecticut, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major S. Chalfin, and W. C. McCall, of the United States Army, and Dr. Jas. Laws, Dr. J. C. Bertolette, Dr. F. W. Leach and Cranmer Burt, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Recovery of the Remains of Col. Cameron.

From the Washington Chronicle, March 16.

An expedition for the recovery of the body of Col. CAMERON, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment at Bull Run, returned yesterday afternoon, having completely succeeded in the accomplishment of its purpose.

The party was composed of Major A. V. ELLIOTT, son of Col. ELLIOTT, Seventy-eighth New-York Regiment, and Mr. JOHN KANE, of the War Department, formerly Private Secretary to Col. CAMERON. Major ELLIOTT had just returned from a preliminary journey, in which he gathered some facts which rendered practicable a fortunate result of his search.

The explorers on this occasion were led to the spot by a negro of the neighborhood, who gave particulars of the burial; and when the party set about exhuming the body, they found abundant evidence that they were not deceived. The clothing was, to a great extent, entire, and the articles were easily recognized as those of the deceased. The body had been buried with five others, without a coffin, but was easily distinguished by circumstances known only to the party in search. It was much decomposed, but the skeleton was recovered entire, and the corpse placed in a boa and brought to this city, with the aid of some soldiers—Mr. KANE having an order from Secretary STANTON, enjoining all persons in the United States service to aid him by all the means in their power. The body remains in the hands of an undertaker until orders for its disposition shall be received from Hon. SIMON CAMERON, brother of the deceased.

SMUGGLING POWDER—AN EXCITING SCENE.—Capt. KENNARY MCCAW, the boarding officer of the port, in the revenue service, received information, late on Friday afternoon, that a schooner which was lying at anchor in the Delaware, near Christian-street, was delivering a quantity of gunpowder to a skiff which was lying alongside of her. Capt. MCCAW suspected that the powder was intended to go in some illegal direction, and he immediately ordered out the Custom-house barge and pulled out to the schooner. On arriving at the vessel, he found that a number of kegs had been put in the skiff, and that the loading was still in progress. He ordered the men to stop operations, and he went into the cabin of the schooner to demand an explanation. While he was in the cabin the skiff cut loose, and she was soon fairly flying down the river before a fresh northerly wind. The alarm was given, and, with the skiff nearly a mile ahead, the barge started in pursuit. It was an exciting chase, sails against oars, the skiff skimming along like a bird, and the four bargemen bending their oars and straining every nerve to overtake the smugglers. Finally the mouth of the Schuylkill was reached, and the skiff, doubling the cape, turned up that stream. Here the wind was not so favorable to fast sailing, and the crew of the skiff took to their oars to help along their craft. As the fugitive approached Point Breeze, the revenue boat gained upon her, and just opposite LAFFERTY's tha barge grappled with her prize. The persons in charge at first attempted resistance, but Capt. MCCAW soon overpowered them.

The skiff had forty-four kegs of powder, each weighing twenty-five pounds, on board, and it was afterwards ascertained that eight additional kegs remained upon the schooner. The latter, it seems, was from Boston; and the powder, it is alleged, was intended for a manufacturing firm in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Government had no claim upon it, and on Saturday the powder upon both the schooner and the skiff was formally taken possession of by High Constable CLARK, who placed it in the magazine until the question of its forfeiture is decided. According to what is known as the "Powder law," the powder is forfeited, and a penalty of $500 is imposed—one-half of which goes to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, and the remainder to the informer.

Philadelphia Press, March 17.

CALICO DRESS BALL.—A calico dress ball, for the benefit of families of Volunteers from Hudson County, is to take place at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, on the 9th of April.

[Advertisement.]

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.—We are in possession of information of an important forward movement, which we would not dare to publish, but for the fact that all who wish to pass the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway can witness the immense army of citizens moving towards KNOX's store, and charging for his Spring Hats. At last accounts KNOX's army of clerks had succeeded in repelling a few of the invaders by charging them with a bill of $4 each. In the *mêlée* several hats were exchanged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3272. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Newbern, N. C., Captured by Gen. Burnside.

Combined Attack by the Land and Naval Forces.

FOUR HOURS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Union Forces Opposed by Eight Thousand Rebels Protected by Five Miles of Batteries.

DESPERATE VALOR OF OUR TROOPS.

The Enemy Driven Out of Their Works by the Bayonet.

PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBEL ARMY

Ten Formidable Batteries, Sixty-five Cannon, Tons of Ammunition, Thousands of Small Arms, and Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Our Loss Over Five Hundred Killed and Wounded.

OCCUPATION OF NEWBERN BY OUR FORCES

The country, no doubt, awaits impatiently for the details of the great battle which took place near Newbern, N. C., on the 14th instant, and which have, probably before this, been reported through the rebel telegraph—though, it is hoped, with more correctness than their former account of the capture of Roanoke.

North Carolina is lost to the rebel cause. The City of Newbern, with its approaches by railroad and rivers—with all its defences, consisting of miles of well-constructed batteries along the Neuse River, and powerful earthworks back of it, extending five miles below the town—were captured by the Burnside army on the 14th instant, with the combined aid of the navy under Commodore ROWAN. The contest was a fierce one, and lasted for about four hours, but the defeat of the rebels was complete and overwhelming, and must go far to decide the question of Disunionism in the Old North State.

The victory, however, was dearly purchased—the loss to our side being about one hundred killed, and some four hundred wounded. Lieut.-Col. HENRY MERRITT, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts; Capt. LAWLER, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Lieut. F. A. STEARNS, Adjutant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Lieut. WM. G. WALKER, of the Ninth New-Jersey; Lieut. ALLEN and Rev. O. N. BENTON, of the Fifty-first New-York; Capt. CHAS. TILLINGHAST of the Fourth Rhode Island; Lieut. H. R. PIERCE, of the Fifth Rhode Island, and Capt. EDWARD B. LEE, of the Eleventh Connecticut, are among the officers killed, and some others are mortally wounded. Among the latter are supposed to be Major CHARLES LE GENDRE, of the Fifty-first New-York, and Capt. JOHNSON, of the same regiment.

APPROACH OF THE COMBINED FORCES ON NEWBERN.

My last letter closed with the departure of the expedition from Hatteras Inlet toward Pamlico Sound on Wednesday morning. The distance from the anchorage, near the Swash, to the entrance of Pamlico Sound is twenty-three miles, in a W. S. W. direction, and thence to Newbern about fifty miles, by course nearly west. The fleet carried, nearly the whole distance up, about three and a-half fathoms of water, which shoalened to two fathoms within six miles of Newbern.

The day was very calm, so that the sailing vessels were not able to avail themselves of canvas. After passing into Pamlico Sound the *Picket* captured two boats loaded with grain. They were chased ashore and taken by Mr. GILVILLEN, the first mate, who carried the crews—a planter and his sons—before Gen. BURNSIDE. The General, on ascertaining the nature of their cargo, purchased some meal of the owner, presented him with a supply of coffee—a great luxury in North Carolina—and dismissed them with kind words to their homes.

The steamer *Tempest* discovered a boat at a long distance, pulling away from the land, and the Captain turned aside and picked it up. There was on board a party of eight young colored people, four males and four females, who appeared to be out on an excursion of pleasure. A white under-garment of one of the women was flying on a short pole as a flag of truce. Your correspondent took an inventory of the cargo, with the names of the passengers. They were from South Creek, and had taken advantage of the panic among the slave-masters to "look after their friends," as they said. Their masters ran one way, and they ran the other. They stated that the planters had concealed large quantities of cotton and corn in the woods and swamps, to prevent it from falling into our hands. The slaves had generally been carried to the interior, and all the vessels had been dismantled, and the boats hauled up to the houses, to prevent the escape of the slaves. Washington had been nearly deserted, some of the men going to Newbern to assist in defending that place.

The fleet moved forward without detention, led by the naval squadron of Commodore ROWAN, and followed by the steamers *Patuxent*, the flag-ship of Gen. RENO; the *Pilot Boy*, Gen. FOSTER's steamer; the *New-Brunswick*, occupied by Gen. PARK, and the steamer *Alice Price*, with Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff. The army gunboats, six in number, with the armed and unarmed transports, followed their respective brigade commanders. The bay was perfectly calm and smooth, reflecting the long procession of vessels from its surface as from a mirror. The bands discoursed inspiring music as they passed along, whose echoes came back from the woody banks of the river. There were few or no dwellings to be seen, and only an occasional boat pulling near the shore. The fleet kept the middle of the river, which narrows to less than two miles. The change from the stormy weather of the preceding days to one so summer-like, rendered the whole passage a pleasure trip, to which the sombre hues of war lent no coloring. The men thronged the decks, and hung pensive in the rigging, or sang and cheered as the humor seized them. Our progress was about five miles an hour. As we approached the upper part of the Neuse frequent soundings were made, and much circumspection was observed to avoid getting aground.

THE FLEET COME TO ANCHOR.

The fleet approached to within 10 miles of Newbern by the river, where the south bank turns toward the northwest, forming a bight into which empties a small stream, called on the map Slocum's Creek. At 7½ P. M., (Wednesday,) the transports and army gunboats came to anchor, the naval vessels proceeding further up the river to be in a position to resist any possible night attack, and so as to be ready to examine the enemy's position in the morning. The location of the rebel batteries had been pretty accurately ascertained previously. The recent order requiring the guard on board each vessel to be doubled was carried into effect with more than the usual care, and the troops retired to their quarters to spend the last night on board previous to surveying their new and, to many, uncertain field.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

Thursday morning the note of preparation was heard through the fleet, and all was astir at an early hour. The weather had been thick during the night, and the day was lowering, threatening rain. Many were the hopes expressed that we were not to have a repetition of our battle experience at Roanoke.

By 9 o'clock A. M., the *Patuxent* put off from the *Northerner* with a load of troops, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and were shortly afterwards followed by the *Pilot Boy*, *Cadet*, *Alice Price*, and others, with long strings of barges in tow, filled with armed men. The Fifty-first New-York having the *Cadet*, the lightest draft steamer in the fleet, were the first to reach the shore, and landed in the mouth of Slocum's Creek, under cover of the naval gunboats, which shelled the woods. The debarkation of the various regiments was continued until about 1 o'clock, P. M. As soon as they could form on the shore, each regiment took up the line of march along the county road. The rain now began to fall, rendering the roads very bad, the thick clay sticking to their feet, and considerably impeding their progress. Each man was provided with sixty rounds of ammunition.

By an arrangement with Commodore ROWAN, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which was in advance, kept sending up rockets, by which he might determine the position of the column, and thus direct his shells without endangering our own men. The night was so foggy, however, that only one rocket of the whole number thrown up was seen by the naval commander on board his vessel, and he wisely stopped firing. They had the effect, however, to notify the enemy of our approach, and the negroes along the road, who were questioned, stated that the secession pickets were all running up the road. The shells from the *Delaware* and *Valley City* fell thick and fast in the woods, causing them to scamper away as fast as their horses would carry them.

A COMFORTLESS NIGHT.

The Second Brigade marched ahead, the Fifty-first New-York and Twenty-first Massachusetts being in advance. After proceeding some five miles and passing several places where the enemy's pickets had been stationed, they came suddenly upon a long line of earthworks, directly across and curving at each extreme toward the road. A kind of redoubt was constructed in front. The work had been deserted. Proceeding forward they approached the railroad, by an oblique path which crossed the track. The First Brigade, under Gen. FOSTER, kept this road, followed by Gen. PARKE's Third Brigade, while the Second Brigade, under Gen. RENO, marched along the track westward. At a distance of about two miles Gen. FOSTER's troops recrossed the track to the right, Gen. RENO filing to the left again.

The Third Brigade kept such a position as to be able to support either of the other Generals, as circumstances might arise.

The General being determined to ascertain the position of the enemy, pushed on in the dark one or the other commander keeping ahead, until they suddenly came upon three mounted pickets, who put spurs to their horses and made off. Gen. BURNSIDE then ordered a halt, and the morning revealed the fact that we had bivouacked within less than a mile of the enemy's intrenchments. The troops lay upon their arms, with such temporary shelter as each could improvise, to protect themselves from a pouring rain.

Lieut.-Col. OSBORN, of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, received orders to throw out a strong guard, with a picket in front, and, in case of an attack, the pickets were to fall back upon the guard, which would maintain its position until the regiment could form, after which to take position in the rear and support their regiment. This order being executed, fires were lighted, and the men gathered around them in groups, lighted their pipes and calmly discussed the probable strength of the enemy and, the prospects of the coming day, or slept upon the wet ground apparently as unconcerned as if they had been around their own New-England firesides.

THE ADVANCE.

The troops were early roused from their uneasy slumber, and after a hasty lunch from their haversacks, discharged their pieces and reloaded. In five minutes after they were awake, many were in their places in the ranks. Those not cognizant of the near presence of an enemy, would have detected nothing in the manner of the troops to suggest the idea. The line of battle was formed as quietly as if they were going to a morning parade. "Forward" was passed along the lines, and by 6 o'clock the column was in motion.

The different Brigades kept substantially their chosen positions, Gen. FOSTER occupying the right, Gen. PARKE the centre, and Gen. RENO the extreme left. Our troops advanced under cover of the woods until they came to an open space, when the rebel works were revealed stretching right and left for over a mile, and flanked at the right by a battery, the guns from which commanded at once the channel, the cleared space in front, and also the rear of the work.

The enemy opened upon our advancing troops with two shots from their 6-pound batteries, and followed it up by a discharge of musketry.

Capt. DAYTON got his gun in position, and replied effectively to their fire, supported by a sharp discharge of musketry from the Massachusetts troops. Nothing but the heads of men behind the batteries could be seen, and only a portion of that, but they sent a perfect shower of balls to their front, and the shot and shell from their cannon came down the road, plowing up the earth, or cutting off the trunks of trees. In the early part of the engagement Lieut.-Col. MERRITT, who had advanced to lead forward the left wing of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, was struck by a cannon ball, and instantly killed. Simultaneously with this heavy discharges were heard at the left, where Gen. RENO was engaged, with the design, as was understood, of turning the enemy's right. The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts emerged from the woods at our right, but as soon as they were seen, rapid discharges from two shell guns in the water battery admonished them to seek shelter behind the fallen trees which covered the ground. They paid them back, however, with a deadly volley from their Minié rifles. At 8 o'clock the action became general along the whole line. Shot from our batteries killed their horses, which were stationed in the rear, and in less than one hour few of them were left standing, and many a rebel's head discappeared suddenly under the deadly aim of our troops. Meantime our men were hotly engaged with the rebels near the brickkiln, or railroad dépôt, at our left, being obliged to sustain a sharp cross fire from the rifle pits on the left of the railroad, where the enemy was also protected by rows of felled trees and the natural formation of the ground. While the centre was perfectly level, the land to the left of the track was broken into ridges, one back of the other, in regular succession. On the crests of each of these natural knolls rifle-pits were constructed, which, with their redoubts, extended a mile beyond the railroad into the swamp. Approaching along the railroad, our men were partially protected by a high embankment on each side, until they came out near the brick-yard, but were cut down as soon as they approached this part of the road. Many of our wounded were carried to the rear, and our dead were scattered along the track, or fell fighting in front of the rifle-pits. Thus the battle raged, along the right, centre and left. Hearing heavy firing across the road, where Gen. RENO was posted, Lieut. PELL, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, rode rapidly across and called upon them to cease firing, under the impression that two portions of our troops were shooting each other. He was soon made aware of his mistake, however, for he found himself surrounded by rebel troops. He jumped his horse over the very rifle-pits from which the enemy were firing, and escaped back unharmed.

Col. CLARK, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was now steadily pushing his way up the railroad, and in the face of a deadly discharge of musketry, with three companies, rushed inside the battery from their right, the rebels retiring before their fire from the flank. Just as they had got fairly into the works, a large force sprang up in their rear, and for a moment drove them back. Seeing this movement, Gen. PARKE sent the Fourth Rhode Island to their support, who charged and drove back the rebels who had temporarily repulsed the Twenty-first, and took possession of that portion of the works.

In front, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts followed closely the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and when the order came to form line of battle, the Twenty-fourth formed to the right of the road, and the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts on the right of the Twenty-fourth. The Twenty-fifth advanced in the wood and thicket in line of battle toward the enemy's breastwork. The Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ advanced into the open space directly under the hotest fire and maintained their position until the charge. While in the wood the enemy opened fire in front, and shot and shell came down from beyond their right flank. Shells came over from behind and struck just in front of their line. Thinking the enemy might be outflanking their right, four right companies were thrown round to the right to resist any such attempt. A messenger was sent to the rear to cause the firing to cease. They were then ordered to pass to the left and support the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts. While crossing the road, to seek them, they came to their artillery, stationed on the road, and were ordered to remain there and support it. Afterward, at the order, they charged, and say their State color was the first State color inside, a United States color just preceding. They followed the retreating enemy down the railroad, skirmishing along the road. They took several prisoners in the wood with *Enfield* rifles in their hands.

A flank fire from the Rhode Island Fourth soon cleared the battery, some of the rebels crossing over and taking shelter behind the rifle-pits, while others escaped down the railroad. The troops of the First and a portion of the Third Brigade now poured into the captured battery, followed by Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff. As the General entered through the wide embrasure in the centre of the work, a shout of victory went up from the assembled troops, which made the welkin ring. The stronghold of the rebels had been taken, but they were still contesting every inch of ground behind their redoubts to the left of the railroad, under Col. AVERY.

Gen. RENO sent the Ninth New-Jersey round upon the enemy's right, who, with the Fifty-first Pennsylvanie, charged and took possession of the works, driving them out by the bayonet.

Observing that the rebels were faltering, Gen. PARKE sent the Fourth Rhode Island to attack them to their last stronghold—the rifle-pits nearest to the railroad. The contest was sharp but brief. Capt. TILLINGHAST was here shot at the head of his command, and fell cheering forward the men. The rebels finally gave way, the main body having already taken to the cars, which were standing ready on the track to receive them. The line of their retreat, and the railroad track over which they passed, was stained with the blood of their wounded, whom they conveyed from the field. Some 200 prisoners remained in our hands.

Thus ended one of the severest fought battles since the beginning of the war. Gen. BURNSIDE declares it was the hardest battle he had ever been in.

In the foregoing imperfect account of this contest, which covered ground several miles in extent, the reporter does not pretend to give the position of every regiment, or to describe all that they performed, but has aimed to give only a general description of the fight. In the brief space allowed for the purpose it would have been impossible to do more.

Several secession flags were captured by the troops. One of these, a very handsome one, was taken by WILLIAM DANBURY, of Company B, Ninth New-Jersey. It contained the motto:

"Our cause is just, our duty we know;
In God we trust, to battle we'll go."

Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, also captured a rebel flag, which he sent home to Gov. ANDREW.

THE REBELS DESTROY THE BRIDGE OVER THE TRENT, AND FIRE THE CITY.

As soon as the Union army could be formed in line, they marched toward Newbern with drums beating and colors flying. The rebels, however, had obtained too good a start to be overtaken, and to make sure a safe retreat, they set fire to the bridge as soon as they had passed over it. The bridge was soon destroyed, nothing but the stone abutments remaining to mark its former location. They also set fire to the city in various places, and when we came in sight of it, immense volumes of pitchy smoke were ascending upward, which hung as a black pall over the town. The principal part of the inhabitants took to flight with the troops, leaving only the poor, who could not leave, and the slaves who would not, in possession. Many of the poor people, panic-stricken in the presence of so much apparent danger, removed their household goods out of the town, which they seemed to consider as doomed. Others placed their effects on board of vessels, and sought protection from the flames and plunderers near the naval vessels, which had now steamed up to and lay anchored near the town. A good Providence, which made the day perfectly calm, saved the city from total destruction, thus thwarting the purposes of the vandals who had decreed that it should be consumed, under the silly pretext of thus depriving the Yankees of shelter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY CONSUMED.

The bridge over the Trent was a handsome covered structure, about 1,600 feet long, and resting on 14 brick and stone abutments. It was built in 1858 by a company—MURDOCK & GREEN being its architects. It cost about $100,000. The first train from Goldsborough passed over the bridge on the 19th of June, 1858.

A still-yard at the southeast part of the town, on *Union* Point was set on fire and consumed, together with 500 barrels of resin. Also WM. F. MOORE's still-yard and turpentine sheds, with a large stock, which were consumed. They were worth $10,000.

The Washington Hotel, the oldest house of the kind in the place, was fired and consumed. It was valued at $10,000. In Front-street a large number of dwellings, principally occupied by poor families, were also destroyed by fire, the flames sweeping both sides of the street. The naval vessels came to the docks and landed men to assist in extinguishing the flames.

SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

There were in all three light batteries, chiefly of brass 6 and 12-pounders, found within the main breastwork, with ammunition wagons well stocked. Their horses being all shot down early in the fight, it was impossible for them to have removed them from the field. A large quantity of small arms, many of them new Enfield rifles, were thrown away in their flight. These, with boxes of English caps found upon the ground, were, no doubt, late importations by the *Nashville*, which recently ran the blockade at Beaufort. Scattered over the ground were cartloads of every description of bedding and wearing apparel, picks, shovels, axes, and other utensils, used in completing the works. Over thirty dead horses lay behind the breastworks, and here and there the bodies of the rebel dead in the ditches and on the field. The appearance of so many dead and mangled human beings in every stage of mutilation, was a sickening sight, and one which few would wish to behold a second time. In the rifle-pits, where the Rhode Island Fourth made their last charge, heaps of rebel dead lay scattered among the fallen trees. The dead were hurried on Saturday.

ATTENTIONS TO THE WOUNDED.

The principal places selected for the care and treatment of the wounded were a farm-house, a quarter of a mile in rear and to the right of the advance, and nearly midway between the railroad and the river. The other was a dépôt, established in tents, pitched for the purpose, to the left and rear of the first-named position; and a third in a house near the dépôt. At the farm-house the wounded began to come in on stretches and otherwise, late in the afternoon. Many of the more important operations were performed upon the field by the surgeons of the various regiments. There were four rooms in this farm-house, every available inch of which was covered by the wounded and dying. The Surgeons in this house were Drs. DARBY and STONE, the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the Massachusetts Twenty-third; RICE, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, but recently recovered from a severe wound received at Roanoke; Dr. BRIAN, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and Dr. UPHAM, one of the four Surgeons detailed by Gov. ANDREW to take the place of those disabled in the previous battle. At the tents were Drs. THOMPSON, GREEN, CURTIS, Drs. CUTLER, BUCK, WATSON and RIVERS attended to the large number of wounded who were carried, mostly, from the field near by to the house in the brick-yard or railroad dépôt. In the latter place I counted over thirty persons lying upon the floor in every stage of mutilation and suffering, and the same was the case in the other two chief hospitals. To give an idea of the amount of labor performed by these gentlemen during the day, it may be stated that Dr. DARBY alone performed eleven capital operations, many of which were in the midst of the flying shot and shell. After attending to the wounded all through Friday night at the farm-house, Dr. UPHAM passed in the grey of the morning over to the tents in the forest, stumbling in the way over the dead who still lay upon the field among the fallen timber and open field. Some of the wounded were necessarily overlooked in the hurry of battle, and had been left exposed to the elements through the night. As a general thing the wounded exhibited great patience under their terrible sufferings and made but little outcries of pain. The rebel wounded found on the field were attended to with the same alacrity and care as those of our own troops. The contribution of the ladies of Greenwhich, Conn., for the comfort of the wounded, arrived most opportunely, and were judiciously and promptly applied to the objects intended by Mr. COLTER, the agent of the Christian Association. The surgeons, as well as the patients, expressed great gratitude for these timely donations.

On the day after the victory, Gen. BURNSIDE issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—The General Commanding congratulates his troops on their gallant and hard-won victory of the 14th. Their courage, their patience, their endurance of fatigue, exposure and toil, cannot be too highly praised. After a tedious march, dragging their howitzers by hand through swamps and thickets; after a sleepless night passed in a drenching rain, they met the enemy in his chosen position, found him protected by strong earthworks, mounting many and heavy guns, and although in an open field themselves, they conquered.

With such soldiers advance is victory.

The General Commanding directs, with peculiar pride, that as a well-deserved tribute to valor in this second victory of the expedition, each regiment engaged shall inscribe on its banner the memorable name, "NEWBERN."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 15, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 51.—"

4. Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is hereby appointed Military Governor of Newbern and its suburbs, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

5. Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Military Governor of Newbern, will direct that the churches be opened at a suitable hour to-morrow, in order that the chaplains of the different regiments may hold Divine services in them. The bells will be rung as usual.

* * * * * * *

By command of (Signed,) Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CITY OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

All of the First Brigade were transferred across the river on Friday afternoon, by the steamer *Delaware*, and took up their quarters in the town, and encamped in the outskirts.

The following is the position of each regiment:

FIRST BRIGADE—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts and Tenth Connecticut Volunteers are occupying Newbern, patrolling the city and picketing the railroad leading to Goldsborough, distance 7 miles.

SECOND BRIGADE—Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New-York and Ninth New-Jersey are over the Trent River south of Newbern. The Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first New-York are guarding Forts Lane, Dixie and Ellis; the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Ninth New-Jersey are encamped on Sloan's Point.

THIRD BRIGADE—Eighth Connecticut, Eleventh Connecticut, Fourth and Fifth Rhode Island are southeast of Newbern, guarding the railroad leading to Beaufort, and the main road to Goldsborough.

THE ATTACK BY THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

Commodore ROWAN reconnoitered on Wednesday evening, and opened fire in the direction of the forts to draw their fire, and continued on the lower (four gun fort) until dark. At daylight Thursday the *Perry*, *Southfield* and the flagship were moved up to the point from which the firing had come the night before. The *Lockwood* was dispatched to bring up the force, it being too foggy to make signals. About 7 A. M. opened fire, throwing shell inland in the direction of the fire of the troops. This was continued until the rest of the force came up, and when the fog rose, so as to see the land, formed in column abreast, and moved up slowly toward the batteries. The firing as shown, having ceased, they opened with long range, as they gradually closed in upon them. The first battery was found to be dismantled, and a boat was sent ashore, and a flag hoisted on it. As they approached within three-quarters of a mile of the other, found that also deserted. The third battery was blown up by the rebels. The fourth battery shared the same fate with the rest. The [illegible] battery on the dock at the town was not [illegible] shot.

The fleet passed safely through the obstructions, barricades of iron-pointed spiles and sunken vessels; the *Delaware* leading the way. Steamers were observed towing schooners away, and were fired into, and both captured. One steamer was run ashore and destroyed. The *Albemarle*, a fine river steamer. Paymaster PAGE, of the *Delaware*, also captured a valuable three-masted schooner, called the *Napoleon*, in the Trent.

THE FORTS TAKEN.

Fort Dixie, four guns; one 100-pound rifle and three 32-pounders.

Fort Thompson, twelve guns; two 100-pound rifles and ten 32-pounders.

Fort Ellis, eight guns; one 8-inch Columbiad; one 100-pounder, under casemate, and six 32-pounders.

Fort Lane, four guns; two 100-pounders and two 32-pounders.

Two forts, at the foot of the city, mounting two guns each.

Three guns on a car and two lying on wharf.

PRIZES.

Two steamers, eight schooners, and any quantity of cotton.

VALUNTEER BATTERIES.

Besides Lieut. R. S. MCCOOK's Light Battery of six boat howitzers, with a working party of marines and sailors from the United States gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, there were a 12-pounder Wiard gun upon the field, in command of Capt. E. G. DAYTON, of the transport schooner *Highlander*, which was manned by a crew picked from his own men, and Company I, A. EMERSON and several privates of the Twenty-third Massachusetts; also a 12-pounder Wiard rifle gun, in charge of Capt. J. W. BENNETT, of the steamer *Cossack*. In the absence of Capt. BENNETT's Flying Artillery, which did not arrive in season, these field guns proved of great service. Capt. DAYTON, by almost superhuman exertions, succeeded in placing his piece in position first, and sturdily maintained his ground. Gen. FOSTER ordered him up to dismount a gun, and he found six guns, all pouring a raking fire upon him. Lieut. CARRINGTON RAYMOND, bearer of dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and a member of Gen. CURTIS' Staff, came up with Capt. DAYTON, as he was struggling forward through the miry road, and after putting his shoulder to the wheel and aiding him out of difficulty, remained by the gun through the action. His presence and coolness inspired the men with new energy. Capt. DAYTON was knocked down by a grape shot early in the action; which tore two buttons from his coat and bruised his breast, but fortunately left him otherwise unharmed. His practice from first to last elicited much commendation.

Lieut. MCCOOK's Battery was commanded by the following officers: First section by Acting-Master C. A. DANIELS, of the *Hetzel*; second gun by E. P. MERRIS, of Flag-Officer ROWAN's Staff; second section by J. B. HAMMOND, Acting-Master of the *Hetzel*; second gun by E. C. GOSBRDON; third section by Lieut. C. G. TILLOTSON, of the *Southfield*; second gun by T. W. E. HUGGS, of the *Hunchback*. Lieut. MCCOOK occupied a position in the road directly in the line of fire of the enemy's 6-pounders, and worked his pieces with great rapidity, doing much execution. Lieuts. HAMMOND and MERRER, as well as all the other officers, won much praise from the commanders for their gallantry. Several were killed at their guns. Capt. BENNETT brought up his piece, and worked away like a true sailor, aided by his own crew from the *Cossack*. In a fight so closely contested, the value of these auxiliary batteries could hardly be overestimated.

THE RIVER DEFENCES.

The system of defences adopted at Roanoke Island and elsewhere in all the Southern rivers was brought to perfection at Newbern. Besides the usual fleet of sunken vessels lying across the stream, three miles below the town, there were the heavy wooden piles driven very thickly in shore of the wrecks, and a large number of *iron pointed spiles* moored between them and the south shore, directly in channel way. These timbers were first pointed with iron and then three of them secured together with planks across the bottom ends, fixed to hold a sufficient weight of stones to sink that end to the bottom, leaving the iron points just below the surface at an angle of forty-five degrees, so as to stick in any vessel's bottom which might strike them. Our naval vessels approached these formidable obstructions with great caution, but they soon found a way to strike them with glancing blows, which turned them harmlessly aside. The channel once open the gunboats made a kind of naval charge, running rapidly up to the town. The *Stars and Stripes* and the *Pioneer* only were damaged so as to cause leaks.

There were about twenty vessels, large and small, sunk at this place, and many of them were valuable crafts.

THE NEWBERN PROGRESS.

The editor of this violent secession sheet attempted to remove his press and types, but the fleet and army marched so rapidly upon the town he was compelled to fly, leaving everything standing. His "latest news" announced in a brief paragraph "the enemy in sight." A Yankee printer ran into his office almost as soon as the panic-stricken editor ran out, and added a postscript to it, announcing the capture of the place by the Yankees.

The business of the paper will go on, not exactly as usual, but under the new auspices, and with a slight change in the name. Instead of the "Newbern *Progress*," it will be changed to "*Progress South*."

THE TROOPS IN THE TOWN.

Gen. FOSTER has made his head-quarters at the chief hotel, while the officers of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts occupy the fine old mansion of Dr. TAYLOE, whose furniture, left in the hurry of escape, is made good and careful use of. The line officers of the same regiment occupy the North Carolina Bank building. Other officers are most comfortably quartered in this most comfortable old North Carolina city.

THE GUNBOAT PICKET.

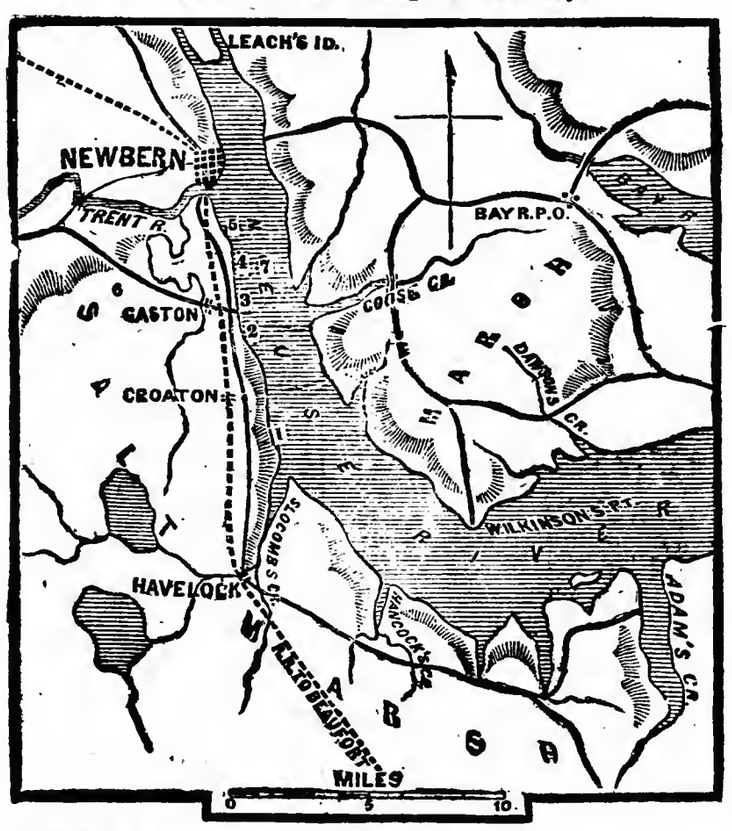
The following is a list of the officers of the gunboat *Picket*, which was sent from Newbern with dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, Commander HAZARD being bearer of dispatches:

Captain, J. POWHON IVES; Acting Master, James H. Weeks; Chief Executive Officer, George Gilfillan; Second do., Charles H. Strong; Chief Engineer, John Holman; Assistants, Thomas Miller and Chas. E. McDonald.

The *Picket* has had steam on, and has been constantly employed ever since the 16th of December, 1861. During this time, only fifteen hours to clean boilers. The *Picket* has been one of the most serviceable in the squadron, and to-day she appears in better condition, if possible, than she was on the day Capt. IVES took command. E. S.

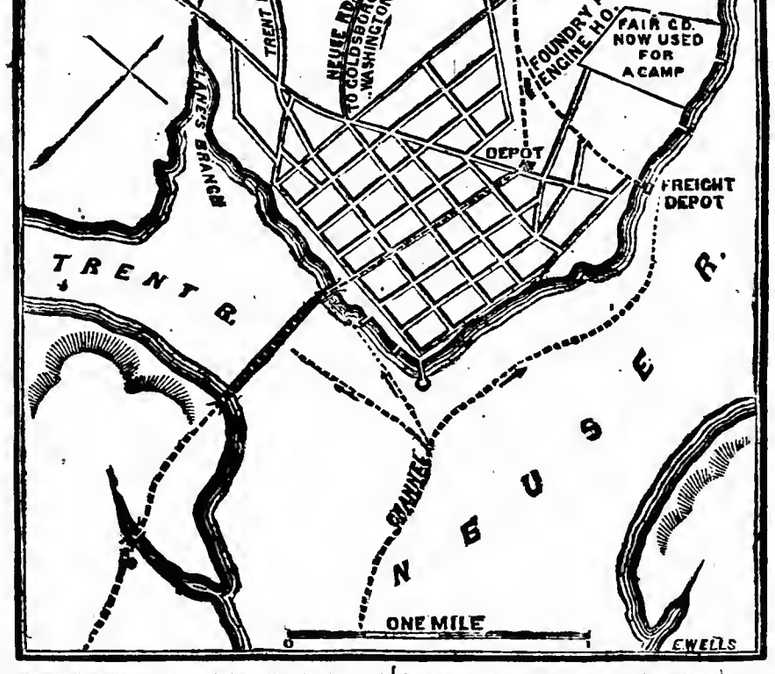
BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Map Showing Newbern and its Land and River Approaches; Indicating the Point of Debarkation of Our Troops, the Line of the Rebel Batteries, and the Line of Advance of Our Troops to the City.



1. Deserted Battery.
2. Fort Dixie, (deserted.)
3. Principal Battery—18 guns.
4. Casemated Battery.
5. Old Fort.
6. Rifle Pits, upon undulating ground.
7. Chevaux-de-Frise.

Map of the Town of Newbern, Giving an Outline of the Place, and Showing its Location at the Junction of the Trent and Neuse Rivers.



LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

First Brigade—General J. G. Foster, Commanding.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Lieut. J. W. Lawler.
Co. A—Saml. J. Dunning.
Co. B—Joseph Drake.
Co. E—Edward A. Jackson.
Co. F—Lyman Marshell, Leander Woodruff.

WOUNDED.

Officers.

Co. D—Lieut. J. S. Aichison, head, slightly.
Co. E—Lieut. John W. Trafton, not dangerous.
Co. G—Capt. R. R. Swift, flesh wound in leg.
Co. K—Lieut. George Warner, foot shot off.

Enlisted Men.

Co. A—Charles C. Seisd, face, not dangerous; Fred. K. Swissener, slightly; Thomas Bolton, slightly.
Co. B—George Williams, Otis Oliver, Frank Oliver.

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Interesting Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Government Advises the Seaboard Cities to Provide Themselves by Building Iron-Clad Vessels.

Resolutions to Construct Harbor Defences—Interesting Statements of Capt. Ericsson, Mr. A. A. Low, Mayor Opdyke, Capt. Nye, Capt. E. K. Morgan, Peter Cooper and Others.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with the War Department. Mr. A. A. Low occupied the chair, and after sanctioning the evening papers against publishing their usual incorrect reports of the proceedings, made the following statement, Mayor Opdyke taking the chair temporarily:

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to visit Washington upon the invitation of the head of the War Department, left this City on Thursday, and had, agreeably to appointment, an interview on Friday evening.

Delegations from the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia were also present. The recent appearance in Hampton Roads of the iron-clad steamer Merrimac, on her destructive mission, her probable reappearance, on her destructive mission, and her probable reappearance, on her destructive mission, her probable reappearance, on her destructive mission, her probable reappearance, on her destructive mission,

regulations of the Receiver. In this city the road has suffered none of the evils which often follow changes of administration.

In closing the fourth quarter of his trust, the Receiver takes the liberty of congratulating the stockholders that their property has been returned to them in as good condition as when it came into his hands; that the interest on the whole debt has been provided for, and the current interest punctually paid; and that the Directors have assumed the management of the road under circumstances more favorable than have ever existed in its history. The Receiver had money on hand to pay all the expenses of operating the road, including rents and taxes, to the 1st of January, besides a considerable surplus to be applied, under the direction of the Court, to the payment of the interest on the mortgage bonds as it becomes due. With the ability to earn more income than ever before, it is hoped the early return of peace and prosperity to the country will so increase the traffic that the road will hereafter earn full interest on the entire capital and debt of the Company.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March, 1862.

The National Credit.

From Messrs. S. Hallet & Co.'s Circular, March 18.

The ease with which the country has borne the vast load placed upon it has agreeably disappointed the most sanguine believers in its financial strength. It has shown where this lay, and that seessmn carried off no considerable portion of it—but enough to weaken perceptibly the Government, or the people. As an almost universal rule, war contracts to a ruinous extent the industries and commerce of the people, and in an equal degree, weakening its means. But the one in which the Government is engaged left the foreign commerce of the country entirely free, which from a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, has proved since the rebellion broke out, highly prosperous. There has been a steady and active demand for our crops that have been most bountiful, the exportation of which has kept foreigners constantly in our debt. The internal trade of the country has been equally active and prosperous. The movement of produce and merchandise upon 30,000 miles of railway and canal in the North has not been interrupted for a single moment by a hostile force, or by the fear of such. The avocations of 20,000,000 of the people were never more uninterruptedly pursued. War, consequently, brought none of the ordinary consequences of war. Those wages so long between France and England had a direct effect to impair, to a very great extent, the resources of each, so that the indirect losses were far greater than any that met the eye, or would be accurately computed. But almost any burden may be borne by a people who are free in all their industries, and in all the articulations of their commerce and trade.

The strength displayed by the United States is chiefly to be attributed to its unrivaled system of public works. The commerce of these is almost the only thing that can give us anything like an adequate idea of the extent of the wealth of the country. Take, for example, the commerce of the railroads of New-York. The total tonnage, with value of the same, transported over these works the past year was as follows:

Articles.	Tons carried.	Value of same.
Products of the Forest	540,079	$10,801,580
Products of Animals	1,667,070	213,414,000
Vegetable Food	1,220,332	61,016,600
Other Agricultural Products	221,201	3,318,150
Manufactures	568,691	142,175,251
Merchandise	719,017	359,508,508
Other articles	1,124,111	11,741,110
Totals	5,460,409	$801,475,141

The tonnage of the canals of the State is fully as great as that of the railroads. The aggregate for both will equal 11,000,000 tons, having a value of $1,000,000,000. The tonnage of vegetable food for both railways and canals will equal very nearly if not quite three millions of tons, or 150,000,000 bushels.

The total mileage of the railways in New-York engaged in the transportation of freight is 2,645 miles; in the Northern States 22,500 miles. At one-half the fonnage of toe New-York roads, the total of the roads of these States will exceed 22,500,000 tons, excluding such articles as coal. Estimating the value of such freight to be only $100 per ton, the total would be $2,250,000,000. In other words, the value of the freight transported over the railroads of the Northern States exceeds 100 to each inhabitant. The value of such as go over their navigable water courses are nearly as great, making the aggregate value of the internal commerce of the Northern States exceed $4,000,000,000; a sum six times greater than the entire foreign trade of the country.

These facts are given to show that the apparent only represents the real financial strength of the country. Capital is abundant because it is created as fast as it is spent, even in a period of war. With this brought to a close, the public securities of the country should have a value never before possessed. The strength and power of the Government has been subject to a test to which no weak one can be put and survive. We are no longer an aggregation of States, but a nation. The war has shown that the wealth of the country is in the loyal States, and that all the taxes necessary in the support of Government can be borne by loyal subjects. The debt will be an institution—a tie, binding all parts of the country together. The amount likely to be issued is not so great as ultimately to affect the market value of the securities, and it will not be long before this will, like all securities of solvent Governments, sell at rates that will yield the purchaser the lowest rate of interest ruling. For some sixteen years the United States 6 per cents. sold on an average of 11s, at which price they produced an interest of only 4¾ per cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 10,718 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 1,431 bags Corn Meal, 31,621 bushels Wheat, 1,055 bushels Corn, 1,692 bushels Rye, 1,450 bushels Barley, 7,410 bushels Oats, 3,225 bushels Malt, 5,042 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,623 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at previous prices.

COPPER—American ingot has been depressed and has declined to 23c.@25c. ₱ lb., closing irregularly.

COFFEE—The demand has been generally limited at our quotations; Java, 26c.@26¾c.; Rio, 19¾c. @22¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 22c.@24c., and St. Domingo, at 19c.@19½c. ₱ lb., usual terms; sales 100 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. ₱ lb. Stock on hand this morning—117,287 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 72,204 bags Rio and Santos, 14,825 mats and 566 bags Java, 13,100 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 4,580 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 1,350 bags Laguayra and 3,052 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.	Bags.
March 15, Baltimore	25,000
March 15, Philadelphia	2,500
March 18, New-York	72,204
Grand Total	99,704

COTTON—Is in limited demand at irregular prices. The principal holders are not disposed to sell, unless at full rates.

FRUIT—The market has been generally inactive; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour, to-day, has been moderate, and, as holders have offered their supplies freely, the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 35; interior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 65—chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@ $5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40 @$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 35
Extra State	5 40@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85@ 6 65
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 85

Southern Flour is heavy and declining; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 65@$6 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and drooping, including superfine at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $15 50 each. Buckwheat Flour, $1 90@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and purchased to-day. Prices have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise only 11,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 42½@$1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 38; Northwestern Club at $1 30; Red State (Winter) at $1 33, and Red Jersey at $1 36. Rye, nothing doing. Corn exhibits no remarkable changes to-day; sales 35,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 54c. for unsound do.; and 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, in shipping order, and 56c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canadian, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@38c.; State at 38c.@39c., and Jersey at 37c.@38½c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 5,300 bushels. Barley is in demand at full rates. Sales 3,900 bushels, including State, at 88c.@91c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand and is steady, at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, chiefly for local use, at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@ 20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied remarkably.

LEAD—Pig has attracted more attention, including foreign, at $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.; 350 tons were sold at these figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 310 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 35c.@36c.; Neuvitas, at 30c., and Cuba clayed and Muscovado, at 20c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, including Common, at $5 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Nothing new in other kinds.

OILS—Transactions, to-day, have been limited at our quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 42; Crude Whale at 48c.@52c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 37½; Linseed, 57c.@58c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 67½c.@70c.; City Red at 52c.@53c.; Crude Petroleum, at 14c. @16c., Refined Petroleum at 28c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, at $13 50 @$13 75 for Mess; $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 590 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 560 boxes, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand, and is steady; sales since our last, 685 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 6c. @8c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Clover, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; and Linseed, at $2 35 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 120 boxes Castile, in lots, at 14½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales 150 bags Pepper, on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—Have been rather less active, the day's sales having been 645 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and Melado, on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, since our last; prices, however, have been well supported.

TIN—Block has been more freely offered, and purchased at, however, reduced prices, including Banca, at 28½c.@30c., and Straits, at 28c.@29c., cash, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Straits.

TOBACCO—A limited business has been transacted since our last, the uncertainty about the Tax bill checking operations. Sales, 122 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@14c.; 72 bbls. Havana, at 48c.; and 54 cases Seed Leaf, at 13¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "Since our last a brisk inquiry has prevailed for shipment, and the orders, though confined to a limited number of shippers, have been heavy, and rather in excess of the arrivals, present and prospective, so that strictly prime lots have advanced in price, selling readily at 9¼c., at which rate the market to-day closes firmly. The demand for home consumption continues light, and is supplied mainly by small parcels from the interior. Small sales have also been made for shipment to the West Indies. Price this date, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¾c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 000 bbls., in lots, part at 25c.@25½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was inactive, today. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; and Cheese, $25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bascel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Newry, Ireland—A British ship, with Grain, (20,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 10d. ₱ 60 lbs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 9
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

193, 173, 203, 183, 193—123, 43—113, 203—33, 143, 133, 193—223, 173, 183, 193, 43—3, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 193—133, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH OR PARTLY IN EXchange, a medium size modern dwelling, between Lexington and 6th ave., and 16th and 30th sts.; price from $10,000 to $13,000. Address J. P. D. Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with real name, and location, description and price of property.

PART OF HOUSE WANTED.—THE SECOND floor of a plain house, having water and gas, by a family of a gentleman, wife and daughter. (Americans.) 4 to 5 rooms needed. Rent $250 to $275. Location near 4th-av., 14th to 30th sts. Address, with full particulars, S. C., Union-square Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED BY A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A good four-story, 25 feet front, high-stoop house, with the modern improvements, between 3d and 8th avs. and 14th and 34th sts., in good order. Rent $350 to $1,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 191 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, BY THE 1st of April, four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, where plain sewing could be taken as an equivalent for rent or part of rent, or will take charge of a house. Address E. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, OR IN SOME CONvenient and healthy locality in New-Jersey, a furnished house for the Summer, with privilege for the year. Address, with full particulars, LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 5th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$800 OR A FAIR CASH OFFER LESS.—To business men or capitalists desirous to invest, the best chance ever offered in this market for a light manufacturing business suitable for private houses, hotels, &c., and in complete working order; profits very heavy and realised without delay; monopoly of the State secured. Apply at the factory, No. 163 Canal-st., fourth floor, for two days, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

$10,000—LEATHER AND SHOE FINDings.—A partner wanted, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join the subscriber, who has a small capital, and has had twenty years' experience in the above business. Address WHITMORE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 OR $2,000.—ANY ONE WANTING A partner in a good located grocery business, or will sell out on reasonable terms, will hear of a cash customer. Address S. J., Box 171 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

CURL
YOUR
HAIR!
BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,
BY USING
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

By using Chappell's Hyperion, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves in thousand fold.
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
Is the only article in the world that will Curl straight Hair!
The only article that will Curl the Hair
In Glossy Curls,
In Sunny Curls,
In Silken Curls,
In Auburn Curls,
In Flaxen Curls,
In Flowing Curls,
In Waving Curls,
In Beautiful Curls,
In Luxuriant Curls,
In Raven Curls!
It makes the Hair SOFT and GLOSSY; it INVIGORATES the Hair; it BEAUTIFIES the Hair; it CLEANSES the Hair; it is most DELIGHTFUL and EXQUISITELY
PERFUMED.
The Hyperion does not in any manner interfere with the NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.
It neither scorches nor dries it; it gives the Hair a soft, thrifty appearance; it PREVENTS the Hair from
FALLING OF!
It is the only article ever yet discovered that will
CURL STRAIGHT HAIR
in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp. The Hyperion has been before the public but about
six months, and in that short period of time
it has been tested by more than
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!
And they all universally testify that the HYPERION IS THE GREATEST BEAUTIFIER EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The Hyperion can be so applied as to cause the Hair to *Curl* for one *Day*, or for one *Week*, or for one *Month*, or for any longer period desired.
The Hyperion is the only article in the world but what can be counterfeited or imitated by unprincipled persons. To prevent this, we do not offer it for sale at any Druggists in the United States. Therefore, any lady or gentleman who desires the soft luxuriant Curls, and who desires to beautify themselves by using the Hyperion, must inclose the
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR,
in a letter, and address
W. CHAPPELL & CO.,
Box No. 51 Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio,
and it will be carefully sent by return mail.

4 CARTES DE VISITES, ONLY 50 CENTS in Photographs; only $1.
2, 8x10, in Photographs, only $1.
At M. B. LOCKWOOD'S Gallery, No. 207 6th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—ALL THE SECOND STORY, NO. 13 Chambers-st.; four rooms; together or separately; always used for law offices.

Also, the fourth and fifth stories, No. 13 Chambers-st. for any light business.

Also, basement of No. 11 Chambers-st., suitable for a tailor, shoemaker, &c.

Also, some suites of offices in the vicinity.

Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ON WASHINGTON-av., near Gates-av., three-story English basement house, 16½x40, lot 118 feet deep. One on Clermont-av., near Lafayette-av., three-story English basement, 16½x44, lot 100 feet deep. Both desirable locations, neat and convenient; rent low. Apply at Brooklyn Glass Works, No. 44 State-st., to Mr. John Gould, or to A. M. Tredwell, No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN VERY DESIRABLE LOCATIONS, one three-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 2 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.; rent $700. One brown-stone house, rent $550, No. 180 West 43d-st. One three-story high-stoop house, rent $500, No. 164 West 43d-st. Also, a two-story house; rent $400. All have the improvements, gas fixtures included. Inquire of JOSEPH POTTER, No. 164 West 43d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—VERY LOW, A NEW brick building, 20x40. Also a brick building adjoining, 22x50, for many years occupied as a livery stable; the whole suitable for manufacturing or stabling purposes. Location in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 8th-av. Inquire in fancy store, No. 227 8th-av., or to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front building Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st. and adjoining building; a perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make in reality but one building, with a front of 50 feet on Canal-st.; or, the basements, stores, second and third floors, together or separately. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE to let, from May 1, in West 84th-st., one block from Central Park, in full view; comprising a three-story gothic cottage, carriage-house, stable and greenhouse, and eight lots in garden, filled with rare exotics and choice fruits; neighborhood unexceptionable, and rent very low to a careful and responsible family. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 130 Broadway, rear office.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to top, room to hang wash; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FRONT BASEment and second floor, to a gentleman, wife and servant only. Other part similarly occupied. Positively no children. Location Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Modern conveniences. Rent low; possession any time. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address W. T. L., Box No. 723 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 Fulton-st., near Greenwich. Also, the country-seat belonging to the late J. P. Brown, at Port Richmond, S. I.; good house, large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres of land, opposite a park, within five minutes' walk of two ferries to New-York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house to let in Brooklyn, and rent taken in board by owner. A party only who can give undoubted references as to character will be treated with. Good plain living all that will be required. House near the cars, and in a fine location. Address, for one week, A. S. T., Box No. 28, Brooklyn Post-office. See New-York *Herald*.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 32 South 9th-st., and lot in rear immediately in front, with stable, now thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET.—NOS. 268 AND 270 4TH-AV., NEAR 21st-st., rent, $400; No. 66 West 42d-st., $350; No. 215 6th-av., $350. These houses have all the modern improvements. Drug store, No. 717 6th-av., rent $350. Apply to J. ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st., or E. H. LELOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 47 6th-st.; also, the whole or part of the three-story and basement brick house No. 108 8th-st.; also, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 8, opposite Stuyvesant-park. For particulars, inquire at No. 43 2d-av.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, a three-story and basement brick house; has range, bath, gas and other improvements; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOHN REYNOLDS, No. 222 West 43d-st., near 8th-av., New-York, or of JOHN CREECH, No. 22 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. OILHOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET in the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light front and rear; location good and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 65 Beaver-st., near the new Custom-house, 22x50, or the first floor and basement, separately, if desired. Possession 1st April. Apply on the premises, to M. McCOUNIN, second floor, or G. T. ADEE, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 137 West 37th-st., in complete order. Also, the houses No. 35 West 41st-st. and No. 70 West 27th-st., in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. ROGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 102 East 40th-st.; has bath, laundry, &c.; hot and cold water to the third floor; gas fixtures in the house; contains ten rooms; rent, $430; will sell; terms easy. Apply to ALVIN GRAFF, No. 1735 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR COAL YARD OR other business, the four lots of ground, with office, scales, &c., No. 66, &c., Wooster-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 21th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE 3-STORY MODERN built store No. 113 Liberty-st., fitted with shelves, and a suite of offices and counter in the first loft. Rent low to an approved tenant. Apply on the premises to R. H. MANNING, first floor, or to T. ADEE, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. P. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOELKE, No. 56 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 236 Spring-st., near Clark-st., 14 rooms, modern improvements, good yard. Can be seen from 2 to 3 P. M. To a good tenant low. Apply to S. C. CLARK, No. 625½ Broadway, or No. 91 Varick-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling house, No. 95 East-29th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE H. WORK, No. 29 Front-street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house of full width, 45 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN STONE house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; Also to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 28 Spruce-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 892½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 63 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LIGHT ROOMS, STEADY STEAM POWER to let, on Fulton and Cold sts.; also, large basement, suitable for a restaurant. Inquire of J. R. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No. 13 Abingdon-square, (8th-av.,) at a low rent. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a six-horse power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—POSsession immediately, the elegantly furnished residence, house at Westport, Connecticut, opposite the residence of the late Hon. R. H. Winlow. This is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York, the Village of Westport being proverbially healthy and free from mosquitoes. The house contains, on the first floor, a large parlor, library and dining-room. On the second floor there are five rooms, with bath-room, water-closets, &c., and large, airy bed-rooms, with nursery on the third floor. There are about 3½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fine shade and fruit trees, and a good garden; carriage-house, stables, henery and vegetable-cellar; the whole replete with every convenience for a genteel family. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE double house, furnished, three minutes' walk from depôt on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to G. R. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broadst., opposite depôt, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. Have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortune of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, 40x40, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closet, water, &c.; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit—peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clifton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 30 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with all the modern improvements, in 27th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs. N. S.—Will exchange for a small house, ruin numbered, $5,000 to $6,000. For sale, two first-class tenant houses in 28th-st., near 3d-av.; will exchange for small house or good lots between 8th st. J. M. DENNIS, No. 5 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

MARY PREVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—The Robbers.

NIBLO'S—The Colleen Bawn—The Magic Shaft.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Pere o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—The Love Chase.

WALLACK'S—The Belle's Stratagem.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The announcement made in the Times yesterday, based on statements made by Commodore Goldsborough, that the Burnside Expedition had gone to Newbern, N. C., prepared our readers in a measure for the glorious news which we publish this morning. The fleet left Roanoke Island on the 12th inst., and entering the mouth of the Neuse River on the following night, landed the troops under cover of the gunboats, on the morning of the 13th, at Slocum's Creek. The men then marched some twelve miles up the river, and bivouacked for the night on the railroad, while the gunboats proceeded further up, and shelled a rebel battery. On the morning of the 14th the march was again resumed, and our men had proceeded but a short distance when the rebels were discovered. Their works consisted of a series of strong batteries, extending over a distance of two miles, and defended by about ten thousand men, with twenty-one guns in position, besides a formidable array of field artillery. The batteries of the enemy were taken one after the other—the last and most formidable one, where the rebels had concentrated their whole strength, by a gallant bayonet charge, in which the Massachusetts Twenty-first and the New-York Fifty-first again figured conspicuously. The enemy then fled pell-mell across the Trent River, destroying the bridges behind them, and having a sufficiency of cars at hand made their escape in the direction of Goldsborough, leaving everything behind them, and about three hundred of their number as prisoners. They attempted to burn the town of Newbern before leaving it, but succeeded in doing very little damage, the citizens extinguishing the fires as fast as kindled. The Neuse River was obstructed by sunken vessels and *chevaux-de-frise*, which interfered with the operations of our gunboats, consequently the credit of the victory belongs in a great measure to the land forces. The rebels also had scows filled with tar and turpentine, at Newbern, to send down the river to burn our fleet, but the tide did not serve them as they desired, and the project failed. The battle was undoubtedly one of the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and only won their victory after nearly four hours of close fighting. We captured three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, and three thousand stand of small arms, and among the prisoners are one Colonel, three Captains and four Lieutenants. They left a number of dead on the field, but as they carried off a large part of their dead and wounded, their loss cannot be known. Our loss is from ninety to one hundred killed, and some four hundred wounded. The rebel force was commanded by Gen. Lawrence O'B. Branch, formerly member of Congress from North Carolina.

According to our dispatches from the West, Gen. Halleck was somewhat premature in his announcement on Monday night that Island No. 10 had fallen into our possession. The bombardment from the gunboats and the mortar-floats continued all day of Monday, the fire from the *Benton* being directed, principally, to the upper battery, which is spoken of as very strong. The rebel works here were battered all to pieces, and one gun was dismounted, but night came on and the *Benton* ceased firing. The mortars meantime were dropping shells into the intrenchments on the Island with excellent effect. The only casualties of consequence in the fleet were caused by the bursting of a rifled cannon on board the *St. Louis*, which killed and wounded several men.

An arrival from Key West informs us that Commodore Porter's mortar fleet left that point on the 7th inst. Its destination will doubtless soon be announced.

The new victory in Arkansas, announced by Gen. Halleck, in St. Louis, on Monday night, was, it appears, gained at Salem, Fulton County, in that State. Anticipating a rebel movement in that vicinity, Gen. Halleck, a short time ago, ordered five companies of troops and two pieces of cannon there, under Col. Wood. They encountered a largely superior force of the rebels, whom they succeeded in routing, killing about a hundred and taking a large number prisoners—among them three Colonels. The National loss was about fifty.

By an arrival from Nassau, N. P., we learn that the Confederate steamers *Ella Warley*, *Sweezy*, and *Kate Lockwood*, run the blockade at Charleston on the night of the 27th ult., and arrived at Nassau in safety, loaded with cotton. A British schooner had also arrived from Charleston, and the steamer *Cecilia* had arrived from Dungen Creek, Ga. Two of the crew of the *Ella Warley* deserted at Nassau, and have come to this port. They say that other vessels are loading at Charleston with the intention of running out.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported back from the Finance Committee without amendment. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for all the information in his possession relative to the Stevens Battery, the contracts made, &c. The joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command in the field to any officer, without regard to seniority, was reported again from the Military Committee, without an amendment, striking out the clause giving him power to dismiss from service. The resolution was then passed. The bill to provide for judicial proceedings in the case of captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prizes, was passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Starke, of Oregon, that the papers in his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, was taken up. It was amended so as to refer the matter to a Select Committee, and passed. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire made a speech in favor of its passage, at the conclusion of which the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was taken up, and debated at considerable length. The subject was finally postponed to make way for the Tax bill, which was considered until the adjournment—the proceedings being confined to discussing and amending the general provisions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills authorizing the formation of Railroad Corporations, and reducing the tolls on canals. The amendments of the Assembly to the bill relative to the Board of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department, were concurred in. The bill, previously noticed, appointing a Receiver-General of the State, and transferring to his custody the funds in the hands of the County Treasurers, was introduced. The bill to authorize the New-York Supervisors to raise money, and the bill to create a Court-house stock, were passed.

In the Assembly, among the bills ordered to a third reading, were the one authorizing Supreme Court Attorneys, residing in adjoining States, to practice in the State Courts, and the one to punish attempts to commit crime. The adverse report of the Judiciary Committee, on the bill relative to premium notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies, was laid on the table. The bill altering the map of the City of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of acting upon the report of the Special Committee, appointed to proceed to Washington, and confer with the War Department relative to our harbor defences. The Committee reported that the plan recommended by the Government was that the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, should at once enter upon the construction of iron-clad vessels for the purpose of defending their ports against such attacks as might be made with vessels like the *Merrimac*. After a prolonged discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Low, Opdyke, Capt. Ericsson, Capt. Nye, C. H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, Capt. Morgan and others, a Committee was appointed to carry the recommendation into effect, for the better protection of the port of New-York.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but held a brief and unimportant session. The Comptroller was directed to procure the printing of County Bonds, to be issued as those of the City, in anticipation of the collection of taxes. The sum of $38,000 (all remaining of the appropriation unexpended) was voted to the Commissioners for the erection of the new Court-house.

The schooner *S. J. Waring*, which was captured by the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis*, last Summer, and afterwards retaken by Tilden, the cook, came into port yesterday morning from Buenos Ayres.

Brig.-Gen. Kearney has been offered a Major-Generalship in Sumner's *corps d'armée*. He declined to accept it unless his present brigade could be transferred to his proposed command, but as this was impossible, Gen. Kearney remains in his present position.

The tobacco trade between Louisville and the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is reviving. Forty-four hogsheads of the staple were received at Louisville from Cumberland, on Friday last.

General Order No. 2, issued by Gen. Bragg, declaring Martial-law in Memphis, embraces a section to the effect that the prisoners of war at Memphis will be transferred to Mobile, under a guard of fifty men, to be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Ruggles, from his command at Corinth. The commanding officer at Mobile will forward them, under a proper guard, to Tuscaloosa, Ala., for confinement.

The recent storms have caused a great flood in Western New-York. Near Syracuse and Rochester bridges were carried away, and the track of the Central Railroad was somewhat damaged.

Mr. O. F. Almy, a well-known scenic artist, and Mr. William Wright, both citizens of Detroit, were killed on Saturday last, by the fall of a scaffolding which had been erected in Dr. Duffield's Church, to facilitate repairs which were in progress.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice James, the jury in the journeyman tailor's libel suit, (reported in the Times of Tuesday,) gave the plaintiff $450. A case is now pending before Mr. Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, at Trial Term, in the course of the trial of which, yesterday, Mr. Edwin James expressed the opinion that the way is about to be opened to Richmond.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was firm on Government Stocks, and active in the shares of the Erie Company. In other descriptions the dealings were barely steady. Gold was firmer and in request at 101¼@101⅜ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London advanced to 112@112½ ₱ cent.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were moderate, at slightly reduced prices. Wheat was heavy and drooping; Corn plenty and somewhat depressed. Rye and Barley were less active. Pork and Lard attracted less attention, while Beef was more sought after. Oils and Naval Stores were generally quiet, as were also Teas, Coffee, Fruit, Candles, Cotton, Dyewoods, Hemp, Iron, Rice, Spices, Tobacco, Wool and Whalebone. A moderate demand prevailed for Sugars, Molasses, Seeds, Tallow and Pig Lead. Block Tin was sold freely at lower rates. Whisky declined a shade. The freight market was inactive.

The Cattle market is supplied with 3,200 beeves this week, and trade was quite animated yesterday. Prices rule ½c.@¾c. higher than one week ago. Some extra 1st cattle were sold at 9½c. Most of the stock was poor, selling at 8c. and under ₱ lb. The greater part of the cattle were sold on Tuesday.

An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your well-merited rebuke of the traitor Yulee, which appeared in your edition of the 15th inst., you were led into an error which I am sure you will correct, as it reflects unjustly upon the loyalty of a large religious body of the community.

You speak of Yulee, (the Ex-Senator) and Finnegan (the ex-contractor) as "Jew and Irishman," thus placing the supposed religious belief of Yulee in juxtaposition with the nationality of his co-traitor. The facts are, Levy is an American, and forswore the religion of his fathers many years ago, married a Christian lady of wealth, was baptised a Christian and had his name changed by the Legislature of his State to "Yulee," thus adding to the many proofs, that a bad Jew will never make a good Christian.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

Washington, March 16, 1862.

This correspondent is just in supposing us reluctant to associate the slightest disrespect with the names thus accidentally coupled. No portion of the community has been more generous and self-sacrificing in their patriotism throughout this war that those of the Jewish faith; and to doubt the zeal and gallantry of our Irish population would be to deny that the National cause has gained victories, and illustrated the highest qualities of soldiership in the Northern army.

How to Have Clean Streets.—The distinguished pluralist, Alderman Genet, is of opinion that Hackley should not be compelled to clean the streets or forfeit his contract, but that a suit should be instituted against him to recover damages. What the public wants, however, is clean streets, and not a pecuniary equivalent for the work. The latter would simply swell the torrent of corruption already sweeping through the City Hall. The former we have paid for atrociously, and will never get, so long as contractors can earn their money by a law suit, possibly of ten years' duration. And what damages can be recovered of Hackley, irresponsible and worthless as he is, Alderman Genet would be at a loss to estimate.

The truth is, the contract itself specifies the remedy. If the City Inspector, and such other officials as are authorized to apply it, decline to do so, they only offer another argument why the new Charter and the new Health bill displacing them should at once be passed. The whole matter, in fact, lies with the Legislature. Give us a Government which shall furnish rulers and officers zealous to serve the public, and free from all suspicion of corrupt collusion with cheating contractors, and we shall have not only clean streets, but a variety of other purer and better things.

The Battle of Newbern.

Gen. Burnside has chosen this time to take the country by surprise; for while all eyes were strained to follow the North Carolina Expedition, as it feels its way along the amphibious region lying between Roanoke and Norfolk, not without some fear lest a powerful force from Manassas should precipitate itself upon and annihilate the unconscious army, he suddenly turns up at the other end of Pamlico Sound, with a bulletin announcing the capture of Newbern, after a contest far more desperate and bloody than has yet been fought anywhere along the seaboard. Our detailed correspondence of the battle of Newbern, by the same graphic and faithful hand that has illustrated the whole progress of the Burnside Expedition, will be found in other columns of this morning's Times—as also a full list of killed and wounded in the engagement. The narrative bears eloquent testimony to the skill and conduct of the officers, and to the daring gallantry of the brave fellows, who stormed battery after battery, and drove the latent enemy from the security of their rifle pits.

Our recent experiences along the coast leave no doubt that the rebel leaders have become thoroughly convinced of the hopelessness of withstanding our resistless flank attacks, and have been forced into the general policy of abandoning the seaboard wherever assailed by our expeditions. But the great strategic importance of Newbern, and its railroad connections, made the possession worth a stout contest; and the Richmond usurpers seem to have been forced to do their best to keep this important position in their own hands. Accordingly, the approach to the town, on the west shore of the Neuse River, was for several miles flanked and fenced with powerful fortifications, manned by ten thousand of their best troops. In a military point of view, these works appear to have been not badly planned; and their stronghold, a couple of miles below the city, consisting of a line of batteries and abattis extending two miles from the river to the swamps thus blocking the whole line of approach, must have been a formidable position to occupy or to assail. In what manner it was taken, after a prodigal display of valor on the part of our troops, and at a cost of close on a hundred lives, dear to their country, will be read in our correspondent's narrative. It is probable that, had the gunboats been able to coöperate with the land forces and shell out these works, the sacrifice might have been much less; but a fog completely enveloped the fleet, hiding from our impatient tars the scene of operations. The land force, therefore, has, this time, all the glory of a victory won at the point of the bayonet.

The most cursory examination of the map will reveal the high value of the position which Gen. Burnside has thus won. Directly south some thirty miles, the railroad runs to Beaufort, which falls, as a necessary logical consequence of our possession of Newbern. This will reinstate us in possession of another seacoast stronghold, Fort Macon; while, if our blockaders (we understand new and vigilant ones have been placed there,) take care to prevent the escape of the *Nashville*, we shall seize that notorious craft, as it will be remembered she managed to run the blockade of Beaufort two or three weeks ago, and has not since got out. Again, fifty miles inland by rail from Newbern we strike Goldsboro', on the railroad line between Richmond and the South. From Goldsboro' it is but 48 miles, by the North Carolina Railroad, to Raleigh, the capital of the State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern seaboard States with Eastern Virginia is kept up. This is effected by the connection by railroad of Charlotte, the western terminus of the North Carolina Road, with the Columbia branch of the South Carolina line, and the connection of Raleigh with Petersburgh, Va., by the Raleigh, Weldon and Gaston Railroad. The seizure of Goldsboro' and Raleigh would effectually close every available avenue of communication between the rebels in Virginia and the South. Whether this project can *now* be carried out remains to be seen.

Island Ten—A Premature Victory.—The fighting at Island No. 10 had not on Monday evening ended in that victory which Gen. Halleck is reported as announcing to a St. Louis audience. The contest had lasted all day—gunboat, mortarboat and battery firing away continuously, until night dropped its curtain on the pyrotechnic display. The slight casualties experienced by our squadron do little credit to rebel gunnery. On the other hand, the shells from the mortar-floats are said to have dropped with an accuracy that must have been fatal within the enemy's intrenchments. With the reinforcements sent down from Cairo to strengthen the flotilla, there is little doubt that this nut of the rebels will be cracked in a day or two, howbeit, it is far more difficult and puzzling than those upon which the teeth of our brave fellows have heretofore been tried. Gen. Halleck simply ante-dated the victory. It is noteworthy that, confiding implicitly in his resources and men, he did the same with regard to the defeat of Price and the capture of Fort Donelson, and in both cases his announcements were prophetic, if not at the moment literally correct.

Church-street and the Belief of Broadway.—The Common Council Committee on the improvement and extension of Church-street, after listening patiently to the popular discussion, has closed the hearing. Its report will probably be forthcoming next week. We are not advised of the arguments advanced in favor of the measure. The relief of Broadway can hardly be one of them. No measure to diminish the tendency of traffic to that thoroughfare—no railroad, or broad collateral street, or the eminently sensible plan of clearing the sidewalks flush to the house-walls, will afford any appreciable relief, so long as those pestilent nuisances, the Washington and Fulton Markets, remain where they are. It is the cross-tide through Fulton and Vesey streets which causes the obstruction. Were the recommendation of Mayor Opdyke acted upon, and the markets sold, there would be little complaint of detention or delay in Broadway travel. The traffic which now clogs the lower and narrower angle of the City would be transferred where it belongs, namely, to the wider spaces of up-town, where all the consumers of marketing reside. Every consideration of public convenience demands the sale. Why is it not ordered?

The Iron-Clad Assault on Old-Fogyism.

A more formidable barrier than the wooden wall of the *Cumberland* went crashing down on the memorable 9th of March before the iron beak of the *Merrimac*. The frowning ramparts of prejudice and old-fogyism, that have so long resisted the artillery of scientific progress, tumbled into ruin before the columbiads of official fear and popular clamor for improvement and protection. This is, perhaps, more strikingly evidenced in the total revolution of feeling with regard to the Stevens Battery than in any other fact of our history. As long ago as the War of 1812 the Messrs. Stevens experimented on inclined armor for harbor defence, and consummated that grandest feature of cannon practice, the firing of shells horizontally. In 1841 they urged the Government, by documents which have ever since lain in the mouldy archives of the Department, to construct steam rams, iron plated vessels, driven by the submerged propeller, (invented by their father during the last century,) heavy guns, rifled cannon, elongated shot and shells covered with soft metal to prevent windage, and most of the other improvements which have begun to characterize and define the new era of naval warfare. For the last twenty-five years they have spent many thousands of dollars in experimenting upon the best means of carrying out these improvements, and in developing the great practical facts which the Government has adopted and will have to adopt, almost in detail, under the new *régime*. They have advanced a quarter of a million toward the completion of the splendid vessel embodying these great features, a detailed and illustrated description of which will be found in other columns of this paper; they have actually built and worked many of the novel improvements—such for instance as loading heavy guns by steam—which men in authority laughed at until they were silenced by the results of actual trial; they have, until recently, concealed from the public the important results they have developed, at the sacrifice of all personal considerations, to oblige the Government; and they have not even demanded their due, when other men have reinvented and enjoyed the fruits of these very improvements. And what has been their reward? Opposition—nothing but opposition—public and private—uncompromising and remorseless—without precedent in the history of modern engineering progress. Their plans and memorials have been soffered to rot in the Government's vaults, while the information they have contained has been appropriated by other men, or kept from the light under bolts and bars. They have been encouraged to commence a ship of defence, of the most remarkable character and value, and to embark an immense fortune in it, merely to be abandoned and abused.

Objections of the most absurd and groundless character have been gravely urged against this vessel, but not a single objection that could be maintained, has been made in any quarter. One day a member of Congress ridicules it as an antiquated tub; the next, a naval officer condemns it as too long and slender. Here, some spread-eagle delegation insists that it is a decade behind the age; there, some conservative department recoils from it as an utter novelty. One official opposes it as a castle afloat; another, as a castle in the air. Were the Messrs. Stevens known as castle-builders in the air? Do their antecedents—the practical success which placed and maintained them at the very head of the profession for a quarter of a century—entitle the plans of their mature years to ridicule and doubt? No matter for that. The Messrs. Stevens should have no chance to earn either disgrace or fame in naval affairs, if talking or voting down the appropriations they asked could prevent it—appropriations to defend our coasts and barbors against unexpected and formidable vessels like the *Merrimac*.

Perhaps this opposition to improvement may be partly excused or qualified, as far as Congress is concerned, because Congress does not pretend to be expert in engineering affairs, and was unwilling to trust its own unprofessional judgment, in opposition to the dictates of its constituted adviser, the Navy Department. But for its advisers, there is no excuse. Indeed, the history of the present war is not without examples of this very spirit. As early as April last, we urged the Department in these columns to build, not only iron ships which would be proof against fire and ordinary shells, but iron ships clad with iron armor to resist solid shot. Two months before the plans of the new gunboats were given out, we besought the Department to avail themselves of the idle men and tools of our great machine shops to build gunboats; and we took pains to ascertain that a small, and then most available, fleet of better and cheaper boats than the Department finally ordered, could be put afloat at a date prior to the appearance of even the Department's specifications; and we strongly advocated light draft and hollers below water, both of which vital features were wholly ignored in the plans adopted. Eight months ago we stated the principles of the Stevens Battery, and urged its immediate completion, as a defence against the menace, even of European iron-clad fleets. And in December, we insisted upon the completion of this vessel, for the reason that the rebels had several powerful iron-clad steamers nearly ready to destroy our wooden walls. As a reply to our advice we were publicly and privately informed by official persons, that the Department understood its own business better than any newspaper editor; that the idea of iron ships-of-war was ridiculous, and that the Stevens Battery was a humbug. It is no wonder that Congress did not do its duty.

But the tide has turned. Cannon balls indeed glanced from the scales of the *Merrimac*, but they tore away the scales of ages that had grown over the eyes of the Government. The *people*, too, can see an actual demonstration, without looking through the spectacles of any Department. Congress not only understands the direction in which real defence may be expected, but it willingly investigates, and, as far as we can learn, appreciates the plans and means of defence which it has heretofore ridiculed and distrusted. It is not possible that the various means of modern warfare, especially the great engine of protection, so long neglected, will be abandoned again, and that the half million of the people's money now in it, and well spent, will be finally sunk. Any representative of the people, who opposes the march of improvement from this date, had better be well grounded in his objections.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gallant Burnside Confirmed as Major-General.

A Portion of Banks' Command Gone to Manassas.

A Stream of Travel to Centreville and Bull Run.

Iron-Clad Vessels Coming in Favor with Congress.

The Proposed General Bankrupt Law.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, March 18.

GEN. BURNSIDE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. Burnside was, this afternoon, confirmed by the Senate as Major-General of Volunteers.

TRAVEL TO CENTREVILLE AND MANASSAS.

The roads from here to Centreville and Manassas are lined with the carriages and horses of civilians visiting the Bull Run battle-field and the deserted rebel fortifications. Taverns and houses of entertainment are fast making their appearance along the way.

REBEL CAVALRY NEAR MANASSAS.

A party of ten contrabands who came in to-day, report that two thousand rebel cavalry are within ten or twelve miles of Manassas. Some skirmishing has been had between rebel scouting parties and our pickets.

NO REBELS IN THE WAY.

A part of Gen. Banks' command has found no rebels in the way, in their march, by way of Strasburg and Manassas Gap Railroad, to Manassas.

A PROMPT MOVEMENT.

When the late advance of the army of the Potomac was made, Gen. E. D. Keyes, then commanding a division, but now a *corps d'armée*, received his orders at 12 o'clock at night. In less than ten hours thereafter his entire division had been marched twenty miles in perfect order, over bad roads, and was comfortably encamped, ready in arms, spirit and discipline, to meet in battle any equal number of men in the world. Such a march is pronounced by good military men almost without a parallel in the history of war.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

While Gen. McClellan was passing over Long Bridge to-day, his horse's foot went through the flooring and fell, throwing the General heavily. He leaped up, rescued his horse, and sprang into the saddle, only receiving, a slight contusion on the forehead in his fall.

REVIEW OF BLENKER'S DIVISION.

The German Division of Gen. Blenker was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Sumner, in whose *corps d'armée* they have been placed. The Division was much complimented for its fine appearance.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The special Committee of the House have authorized Roscoe Conkling to report the bill introduced by him some days ago, for a General Bankrupt Law. The bill will be reported to-morrow, and is regarded as a judicious measure. The friends of this bill in New-York, New-England and elsewhere ought to be moving, if they expect to accomplish anything. It will be strenuously opposed, and must be sustained strongly here, to pass.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS IN FAVOR.

The Senate Military Committee at their meeting to-day took up the proposition introduced by Senator Hale yesterday, asking the Committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the appropriation made at the present session for fortifications, to building iron-clad steamships. It was referred to a Sub-Committee, who are ordered to make the necessary inquiries and report to the Committee at their next meeting. Gen. Totten, who is at the head of the Engineer Corps, is understood to favor this change in the appropriation.

The Senate Naval Committee, this morning, had a protracted session for the consideration of Senator Hale's bill for the construction of iron-clad steamers. They instructed him to report the appropriation of fifteen million dollars for the building of iron-clad war-steamers, instead of gunboats, and also to report the necessary sum to complete the Stevens Battery. The model of this great war vessel was before them, and the Committee were fully impressed with the importance of the existence of so great a war vessel, so near completion.

ILLNESS OF MR. ELY.

Hon. Alfred Ely is quite ill at Willard's Hotel, with a disease something like diphtheria.

THE FORCE IN SOUTHEAST KENTUCKY.

Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, a United States Paymaster, just returned from an official visit to Gen. Carter's Brigade in Southeast Kentucky, reports it in good condition, in full force, and commanding the only military position in that section of country. On leaving camp, Mr. Speed met 700 Tennesseans of all ages, from youth to gray-haired age, with all sorts of guns, going to join Gen. Carter. They were escaping from Tennessee by hundreds, and rushing to the Union standards.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The cable will be relaid to Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

THE CASE OF JACKALOW.

The case of Jackalow, the pirate, was argued in the Supreme Court this morning, by A. Q. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney for New-Jersey, for the prosecution, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the prisoner. Mr. Keasbey made an able and exhaustive argument. The opinion will be delivered next Monday. The venerable Judge Taney was on the Bench in good health, 86 years old yesterday. The Court will adjourn for the term next Tuesday.

YEARLY CERTIFICATES.

The Government at present is paying only yearly certificates to claimants, whose accounts have been adjusted and requisitions issued therefor by the different Departments. As soon as requisitions issue in favor of the different disbursing officers, yearly certificates will be placed to their credit with the Treasury here, and directions given them to draw against it in favor of those of whom purchases have been or may be made, in compliance with the law which passed Congress yesterday.

CADETS APPOINTED.

The President has made the following appointments of Cadets at West Point, viz.:

Ed. W. Baker, Illinois.
Albert S. Baylies, Kentucky.
William H. Upham, Wisconsin.
Frederick A. Mahew, New-York.
Henry D. Wallee, Jr., Georgia.
Arthur Tracy Lee, Massachusetts.
Edward Everett Sharp, Missouri.
Erastus D. Gaines, Illinois.
Travers Jones, Pennsylvania.
Charles Woodson Bates, Missouri.
Also, Richard Taylor Churchill, from the District of Columbia.

The last mentioned is a son of the late Capt. Churchill, U. S. A., who died in the service in Mexico.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Sixteen prisoners, principally from Maryland and Virginia, were released from the old Capitol Prison to-day by order of the War Department, they having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM THE OLD CENTRAL MILITARY PRISON.

Brunson B. Peel,	G. W. Gouaby,
James H. Peel,	John W. Crawford,
Thomas E. Peel,	R. W. Baylin,
William Estes,	G. D. McGimsey,
Hesse H. Williams,	Jesse A. Whorton,
J. W. McCreedy,	John A. Hapshall,
A. J. Michael,	Thomas Hapshall,
W. J. Fleece,	William Ogden,
R. D. Sheppard,	Charles F. Rigis,
A. Shepherd,	Chris. Rotenford,
Geo. H. Johnson,	H. P. Lanham,
W. F. More,	Andrew Low,
Lewis Johnson,	Mrs. Mary Norris,
John McDaniel,	W. H. Marbury.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Diplomatic circles are sensibly disturbed by authentic news received here from Cuba, indicating a serious misunderstanding between the Allied Powers in in Mexico; the probable departure of the British forces from that country; the return of several Spanish regiments from Vera Cruz to Havana, and the augmentation of the French force in Mexico. A rupture between the Spanish and French legations in Mexico is supposed to have occurred.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE MUNITIONS CONTRACTS.

Messrs. Holt and Owens, the Commissioners to adjust and settle claims under arms and munition contracts, have commenced their labors. The high reputation of these gentlemen for business capacity and integrity affords a guaranty to both claimants and the public that justice and speedy settlements will be obtained. The Commission was appointed not as some interested parties pretend, to delay the settlement of claims, but to bring it about at the earliest possible moment. The Commissioners are located in the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Stanton for a law office. They give their entire attention to claimants, and will be able to expedite work, which, if it had to come under the examination of the Secretary of War, could not be reached before the rebellion is suppressed, and the war closed.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE CASES OF PRISONERS.

The Commission composed of Gen. Dix and Judge Pierrepont, have changed their place of meeting from the State to the War Department. Among the prisoners ordered to be released to-day, is Mrs. Nevais, of Baltimore, whose crime was corresponding in cipher with Zavois, a prisoner in Fort Warren, known as personating a French lady, and superintending the seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, on the Potomac River. She, like others, was set at liberty, on taking the oath of allegiance. W. H. Marbury, of Alexandria, was also released. No personal interviews can be had with the Commission. All statements with regard to prisoners must be reduced to writing, and addressed either to the Commissioners or to their Secretary, E. D. Webster, Esq.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

Edward Hartz recently died in Washington, aged 45. A native of New-York, he was educated to the Bar, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and was for twenty years prominent as a journalist. He resided for the last two years in California.

THE ARMY CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Army Corps Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Fairfax Court-house, Va., March 13, 1862.

General Orders No. 101.—In compliance with the President's War Orders No. 2, of March 8, 1862, the active portion of the Army of the Potomac is formed into army corps, as follows:

First Corps—Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, to consist at present of the divisions of Gens. Franklin, McCall and King.

Second Corps—Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, the Divisions of Gens. Richardson, Blenker and Sedgwick.

Third Corps—Brig.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Divisions of Gens. F. J. Porter, Hooker and Hamilton.

Fourth Corps—Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, Divisions of Gens. Couch, Smith and Casey.

Fifth Corps—Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Divisions of Gens. Williams and Shields.

The cavalry regiments attached to divisions, will for the present remain so. Subsequent orders will provide for these regiments, as well as for the reserve artillery, regular infantry and regular cavalry.

Arrangements will be made to unite the divisions of each army corps as promptly as possible. The commanders of divisions will at once report in person, or where that is impossible, by letter to the commander of their army corps.

By command of Gen. McClellan.

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[*See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Rebel Batteries, Shipping Point, Tuesday, March 18.

We have made a tour around the whole country, from Manassas down. It presents the same picture of desolation as near Washington. From the few inhabitants who have been here all Summer and Winter we learn definitely what forces the rebels had. During the bad weather of the past two months, when Gen. McClellan was urged to advance, it was not possible to draw wagons through the deep mud, and the rebels received their provisions from Manassas on pack mules.

All their good cannon at the abandoned batteries have been spiked but one, which has been removed by Gen. Hooker.

The retreat was quietly conducted, nothing of any value being left. The troops marched down to Fredericksburgh.

A deserter from the Texas Rangers, James Crowell, says that they have but two regiments at Aquia Creek. They are moving all their stores, &c., to Fredericksburgh, where they have five brigades, under Gens. Wigfall, French, Walker, Whiting and Holmes. There are not over ten thousand effective men in the whole, and all are thoroughly demoralized and panic stricken. A committee of citizens had called a meeting to secure common consent to burn the town on the approach of our forces, but it only created great indignation on the part of property owners, and was promptly put down.

At Aquia Creek all the railroad buildings, bridges, warehouses and a number of public buildings have been mined, ready to blow up on the appearance of our forces. They have two large guns, from which they occasionally fire at our vessels.

A farmer living several miles west of here says that large numbers of troops are marching from Warrenton Junction to Fredericksburgh, among whom were several Georgia and Mississippi regiments and one Virginia Cavalry regiment.

THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

A. Porter, W. H. Pierce, George Britton, slight, hip; V. S. French, slight, arm; Isaac Powers, slight, breast.

Co. C—Sergeant R. W. De Wolf, arm, serious; P. Sweeney, slightly; J. C. Deboy, slightly; Martin Jones, slightly.

Co. D—J. A. Preston, side, slightly; Henry Dunskin, side, slightly; John E. Cushman, left arm amputated; Chas. K. Baker, temple, badly; Sol. H. Williams, hand; Chas. Barton, both hands; Otis Griffin, left knee, slightly; George Griffin, contusion shoulder; James Bawman, contusion, leg.

Co. E—Albert B. Champlin, Boswell D. Cobb, foot; S. D. Washburn, shoulder; Chas. H. Blight, arm; L. T. Hall, hand; M. Bassett, arm; R. J. Bush, leg, slightly; J. McCavanagh, hip, slightly; Martin C. Parrish, leg, slightly.

Co. F—Wm. E. Clark, severe; Wm. C. Soule, throat and shoulder; D. Austin, arm and side; A. Noble, face; Edwd. Burns, temple; John Mudison, slightly.

Co. F—Calvin Trent, slightly; Edward H. Coll, slightly; John Dorphits, slightly; Levi Bosworth, slightly; Amos Pomeroy, slightly; Daniel Bates, slightly; Charles H. Searle, slightly; Alfred Woodruff, slightly; A. P. Merritt, slightly.

Co. G—Thomas Taylor, arm; E. E. Hendricks, slight; Wm. D. Steele, head; Patrick Coffin; Corporal M. M. Adams, leg broken; James Sullivan, mortally; Thomas Molan, face; John Manix, side; Calvin Blackman, head.

Co. H—Sergeant Wm. Campbell, ankle; Corporal Royal H. Plumb, leg, by splinter; Corporal John O'Brien, slight; P. N. V. Buwen, shoulder; Jared Mason, head; Charles A. Fowler, head; James H. Perkins, knee—ball not extracted; James L. White, head; Joel Wing.

Co. I—Addison P. Wada, knee; Thomas P. Pepper, jaw; Jacob P. Barnum, head, slight.

Co. K—Sergeant F. A. Ingersoll, ball through calf of leg; Corporal R. K. McGregor, flesh wound; Patrick Hayes, flesh wound; Michael McGrath, leg shattered below knee; Anthony Wakie, reported dead.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Line officers	1
Enlisted men	5
Total	6

Wounded.

Line officers	4
Enlisted men	74
Total	78
Aggregate killed and wounded	84

TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Merritt.
Corporal Chas. W. Gray, Co. A.
Walter A. Porter, Co. D; Joseph A. Churchill, Co. E; William Morey, Co. C. Total, 5.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Wesley C. Sawyer, Co. H; laft leg amputated.
Capt. Wm. B. Alexander, hand, slight.
Co. A—Corporal Wm. Andrews, J. A. Paine, slight; J. Kelley.
Co. B—Patrick Fenton, thigh; A. Cuthbertson, head, mortally; T. J. Chamlel, H. C. Meers.
Co. C—Sergt. A. C. Willett, right arm amputated; Corporal Frank Butler, head, mortally; J. R. Vascovells, right arm amputated; Chas. Day, H. S. Buffington, in foot; O. Chapdellax, T. W. Atwood.
Co. D—Corporal J. B. Bowman, flesh wound, left arm; Chas. Cavanagh, mortally in breast; A. Morse, slight; N. J. Date, flesh wound, right arm; E. T. Jennings, slight, in shoulder; A. H. Hillman, right arm broken; Samuel Johnson.
Co. E—Sergeant J. D. Torrey, in ankle; B. T. Thayer.
Co. F—Corporal L. L. Robbins, in hand; F. H. Brooks, in arm; W. A. Pinkham, E. L. Brown.
Co. G—Wm. Wallace, head and abdomen, mortally; J. E. Williams, knee, seriously; John Gladden, calf of leg; James Dodge, Patrick Berry, Jr.
Co. H—Wilson M. Pillsbury, lungs, mortality; Walter Thayer, J. M. Willard, Chas. Curtis.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Field officers, 1; enlisted men, 4. Killed..... 5
Line officers, 2; enlisted men, 37. Wounded..... 39

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. A—Cornelius Hendricks, William Beus.
Co. B—One killed.
Co. F—William C. Brown, Samuel Lines.
Co. I—A. J. Merritt, Charles Riley.
Co. K—James Moreland.

WOUNDED.

Major Robert H. Stevenson, leg.
Adjutant William L. Horton, chest.
Lieut. Daniel Sargeant, Co. E.
Lieut. James B. Nichols, Co. H.
Co. A—Corporal Chas. Baker, James Patterson, S. R. Tuttle, F. H. Reeves, drummer.
Co. C—Sergeant Charles F. Perkins, John Thomas, John W. Bartlett, John Carver, Robert Risk, Peter Powers, L. A. De Ribas, Cyrus Gitchell, Robert T. Lucas, Charles B. Saunders, Geo. B. Watrous, Charles Walker—slightly.
Co. E—Sergeant Wm. Arnedson, leg: Corporal W. Hammond, hand.
Co. F—E. A. Billings, badly; John Glasselt, badly; [illegible] Marshall, slightly, foot; C. Killelher, H. Newell, Robert Clark, hand, slightly; William Jones, [illegible] William Lyons.
Co. H—H. S. Gilmore, slightly, arm; —— Leigham, [illegible] arm; A. O. Cobb, slightly.
Co. I—Corporal Beattie, John Shine, supposed serious, [illegible] Merritt, slightly, hand; Dennis Fitzgerald, [illegible] N. Tucker, slightly, in hand.
Co. K—John Hope, badly.

MISSING.

Private Patrick Rocbe, Co. A; private Asheet J. Randall, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Enlisted men	8

Wounded.

Field-officers and Staff	2
Line officers	2
Enlisted men	37—41
Enlisted men missing	2
Aggregate killed, wounded and missing	51

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. A—Eli Pike, Charles A. Rodgers, J. Orsen Fiske.
Co. C—Corporal A. A. Marshall.

WOUNDED.

Co. B—L. D. Hadley, arm amputated; D. D. Davenport, arm broken; Wm. A. Felton.
Co. C—Sergt. John Howe, flesh wound, leg; Sergt. A. A. Messer, neck, slight; Corporal Marshall leg, badly; James Haverstock, hand.
Co. D—W. A. Andrews, head, severe.
Co. K—John Masterson, lost three fingers of right hand; James Gunnigill, lost forefinger; Morris Dowan, thumb and forefinger of left hand; Michael McMahon, left leg; Patrick Lehoy, slight; Capt. V. V. Parkhurst, fractured left leg; Charles W. Blanchard, finger cut off; John S. Mayo, left elbow.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Enlisted men	4

Wounded.

Line officers	1
Enlisted men	15—16
Aggregate	20

TENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Sergeant Joseph A. Lambard, James McDonald.
Co. B—James C. Smith.
Co. F—Patrick Marvin.
Co. H—John Gannon.

WOUNDED.

Co. A—Leveritt Kirkham.
Co. B—Frank Lyman, Michael Hern, Deming Sherman, John Packer, Edward Risley.
Co. D—George Daniels.
Co. E—William Davis, Conrad Griggs, John Ward.
Co. F—H. W. Garland.
Co. G—Sergeant Henry M. Copper, Raymond Bixby.
Co. H—Corporal Edwin Perkins, William Evans.
Co. G—B. Murphy.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Enlisted men	5

Wounded.

Enlisted men	16
Aggregate Killed and Wounded	21
Aggregate of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. Foster's Brigade:	

	Killed.	Wou'd	Mis.
27th Reg't Mass. Vol.	6	78	—
23d Reg't Mass. Vol.	5	39	—
24th Reg't Mass. Vol.	8	41	2
25th Reg't Mass. Vol.	4	16	—
10th Conn. Vol.	5	16	—
	28	190	2

Total killed, wounded and missing, 222.

The Second Brigade—Gen. J. L. Reno, Commanding.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

KILLED.

Commissioned officers	2
Enlisted men	12
Total	14

WOUNDED.

Commissioned officers	6
Enlisted men	72
Total	78
Aggregate killed and wounded	92

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	2
Enlisted men killed	8
Enlisted men wounded	54
Aggregate killed and wounded	63

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	2
Enlisted men killed	16
Enlisted men wounded (8 mortally)	38
Aggregate killed and wounded	57

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Enlisted men wounded	10
Aggregate killed and wounded in the Second Brigade:	
Grand total killed	35
Grand total wounded	186
Total	221
Aggregate loss of Second Brigade:	
Fifty-first New-York, killed	14
Fifty-first New-York, wounded	78
Ninth New-Jersey, killed	4
Ninth New-Jersey, wounded	58
Twenty-first Massachusetts, killed	17
Twenty-first Massachusetts, wounded	40
Fifty-first Pennsylvania, killed	—
Fifty-first Pennsylvania, wounded	—

(Signed,) EDWARD M. NEILL,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSCHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A—Killed—William Flint. Wounded—Sergeant William B. Hill, abdomen, flesh-wound; Corporal E. W. Stone, ancle; Corporal George Carter, thigh, badly; W. H. Johnson, mortally; James E. Parker, mortally; Erastus Weeks, temple, slight; S. S. Heywood, arm, slight; Charles S. Wilder, head, slight; Jonathan B. Cummings, shoulder, severe: Adsell Orcutt, nose, slight.

Co. B—Killed—Patrick Cushing. Color Corporal William H. Brackett; James McGiven, breast, mortally; Corporal Charles Miller, abdomen, mortally; Bernard Conly, arm; J. Dixon, face; Semuel E. Goodman, leg; James Ward, hand; John N. Smith, arm.

Co. C—Killed—Privates Thomas Hurst, Lewis Dana, Wm. H. Willistun. Wounded—Corporal Albert Patterson, arm; Jeffrey Vail, both legs; Robert Claffey, shoulder, severe; A. H. Smith, thigh, severe; F. S. Rogers, cheek.

Co. D—Private P. E. Osborn, neck, slightly.

Co. E—Killed—Charles E. Sinclair. Wounded—Justin Brown, hips, badly.

Co. F—Killed—Corporal Mitchell W. Pane. Wounded—Privates Richard Barry, head, badly; Benj. Fairbanks, slightly.

Co. H.—Private J. D. Fraser, right elbow. Killed—Prtvate Timothy Collins.

Co. H.—Wounded—Austin Barton, mortally; Lucius C. Hale, mortally; Samuel G. Frist, slightly; Frederic S. Fairbanks, slightly; Augustus M. Jones, leg; John P. Jones; Henry Shepherd, mortally; Marcus Watkins, shoulder, slight; John Goodhere.

Co. I.—Killed—Lieut. F. A. Stearns, Acting-Adjutant, body sent home; Corporal Charles L. Woodworth; Corporal George P. Sayles; Edward Lackore. Wounded—Capt. Phineas Knight, arm; Sergeant R. B. Chamberlain, right ear shot off; George Wheelock, in hand.

Co. K.—Killed—Patrick Marlin, Jonas Sullivan, James O. Fessenden, Joseph E. Stone. Wounded—Lieut. Harrison Aldrich, in shoulder.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned officers killed	1
Commissioned officers wounded	2
Enlisted men killed	16
Enlisted men wounded	38
Total	57

Killed, 17; wounded, 40.

NINTH REGIMENT N. J. VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Lieut. Wm. G. Walker, —— Welksell, Henry Socher, Michael Dolan.

WOUNDED.

Co. M.—Capt. J. M. McChesney, William Webb, scalp.

Co. D.—Capt. Thomas Middleton, slightly; John B. Steelman, leg; Caleb R. Mount, back; John A. Errickson, wrist; Wm. H. Hurley, shoulder; Jacob Vanccy, hand.

Co. I.—Lieut. Hadley, neck; Corporal Charles Goodwin, hand; Corporal Jas. B. Matson, foot; Wm. B. Enrch, shoutder; Charles Taylor, hand; Benj. Till, neck; Edward H. Davis, leg; Joshua Anderson, thigh; William Sparks, leg; Jacob Ross, wrist.

Co. K—Lieut. Townly, breast; J. S. Parkhurst, head; F. D. Freeman, leg; Lake Davidson, foot; Thos. Delaney, thigh; Ansalom Howe, hand; A. B. Harraley, leg; Levi Depau, thigh; Geo. Hawkins, shoulder; Thomas McQuade, arm; Sergeant Joseph Wright, arm.

Co. G—Sergeant Joseph Sweetzar, thigh; Stephen Beatty, head; Timothy Meloy, breast; Thos. Crowly, shoulder.

Co. H—Sergeant C. P. Little, leg; Jacob Aumick, breast.

Co. A—Chas. Miller, arm and breast; Chas. Truphman, arm; John Trautwine, (Frautwine?) back.

Co. B—Martin Monre, arm amputated; H. M. Dansbury, leg: Thomas Burney, knee; Philip Acker, side and shoulder; James Reynolds, wrist; Jonathan Butterworth, head, slightly.

Co. C—Wm. W. Hooper, leg.

Co. E—Hampton Witchlad, side; R. R. Burris, foot; Lucas Furse, slightly.

Co. F—P. H. Hendershot, leg; James Maloff, leg; Edward Chance, arm amputated; Michael Boyle, leg amputated; John D. Nymaster, slightly; John V. Snikter, breast; John N. Smith, foot; Charles M. Preston, arm; H. D. Vaulst, hand.

Co. L—Henry Insley, foot.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 4; wounded, 58. Total, 62.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Lieut. —— Allen.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. B. B. Potter, slightly.
Major Charles Le Gendre, mortally.
Chaplain O. N. Benton, (since dead.)
Capt. Johnson, severely.
Second Lieut. —— Tryon, (Co. B.)
Second Lieut. —— McKee, (Co. C.)
Acting Second Lieut. —— Carrington, (Co. E.)
Co. A—1 killed, 3 wounded—(names not reported.)
Co. B—2 killed, 9 wounded.
Co. C—1 killed, 9 wounded.
Co. D—1 killed, 3 wounded.
Co. E—1 killed, 6 wounded.
Co. F—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Co. G—7 wounded.
Co. I—1 killed, 8 wounded.
Co. H—2 killed, 10 wounded.
Co. K—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Total, 11 killed, 69 wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.

Commissioned officers	2
Wounded	6
Enlisted men	12
Enlisted men wounded	72
Total	92

Third Brigade, Gen. J. G. Parke, Commanding.

FOURTH RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Capt. Charles Tillinghast, Co. H.
Co. H—Second Sergeant George H. Church, Jr.
Co. A—David Johnston.
Co. B—Samuel Myrick.
Co. C—Patrick Sheridan.
Co. D—David Crandale, John T. Clark.
Co. E—Edwin Street.
Co. H—Charles C. Baker.
Co. I—Asaa B. Hopkins.
Total killed, 10.

WOUNDED.

Co. E—Capt. Wm. S. Chase, left cheek and neck severely.
Co. F—Lieut. George E. Curtis, left shoulder.
Co. C—Corporal Geo. P. Lawrence, right shoulder.
Co. E—Corporal Henry C. Miller, in wrist.
Co. C—Corporal Tillinghast, flesh wound below knee.
Co. A—Thomas Caine, foot.
Co. B—Reuben A. Sloaly, ancle, severe; Robert Kinworthy, through right lung, severe.
Co. C—Geo. W. Crandall, in knee; David H. Cameron, leg amputated.
Co. E—Henry Wordell, cheek.
Co. D—James Paine, right arm, badly; Thos. H. Lockwood, face and head, slight.
Co. B—Rhodes E. Madison, neck, left side.
Co. D—Edward C. Gavitt, left leg amputated.
Co. F—John B. Kelly, left arm amputated.
Co. H—George Holden, head, slightly.
Co. I—James Wilson, throat, severely.
Co. F—Sergeant M. Weeden, slightly; Thomas Mun, slightly; John Goodwin, slightly.
Co. C—Corporal Thomas L. Greene, slightly.
Total Wounded, 22.

FIFTH BATTALION RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. D—First Lieut. Henry R. Pierce.
Co. A—Patrick O'Leary, died 15th.
Co. D—Cornelius Magher *alias* Thomas Ryan.
Co. B—George W. Hopkins, died 15th.
Total killed, 4.

WOUNDED.

Co. A—Sergeant Robert S. Brownell, thigh; Sergeant Charles Perrigo, leg; James McLaughlin, mortally; James T. Mann, leg; Edwin F. Boss, mortally.
Co. B—George W. Hopkins, mortally.
Co. E—Benjamin Glasby, scalp-wound.
Total wounded, 7; killed, 4; loss, 11.

ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. D—Capt. Edwin B. Lee, George Bills.
Co. H—Peter Penner.
Co. I—Clark Decker.
Co. B—Charles Mitchell.
Co. C—Henry Smith—Total killed 6.

WOUNDED.

Co. D—Sergt. Watson C. Sauffir, lost left leg.
Co. G—Sergt. Alfred West, in eye.
Co. D—Capt. James B. Styles, hand.
Co. I—Capt. Alfred White, arm; Henry Brayger, shoulder.
Co. A—Orlando Morgan, hand; John Thompson, hand; Edward Confrey, slightly.
Co. B—Wm. W. Schofield, finger.
Co. D—John C. Aldrick, hand; George Brown, lost right arm; Joh Beeman, lost left arm; Edward Gorman, inside; John Schurgra, arm.
Co. F—Eugene Bourdor, wrist; Justice G. Ringe, hand; Peter Germars, head.
Co, I—Albert Todd, abdomen.
Co. H—Hubilab Robbins, head.
Co. K—Eugene Davoll, lost foot.

RECAPITULATION.

Totall killed, 6; total wounded, 21. Loss, 27.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

KILLED.

Co. I—Charles Pattison.
Co. B—H. F. D. Phelps, Owen Downs.

WOUNDED.

Co. K—Capt. Capt. Chas. L. Upham, shoulder.
Co. A—Corporal C. Ellwood, wrist; Philo A. Mattson, head; Henry G. Parker, shoulder.
Total killed, 3; wounded, 4. Loss, 7.

(Signed) H. W. RIVERS,
Acting Brigade Surgeon, Third Brigade.

RECAPITULATION.

Fourth Rhode Island, killed	10
Fourth Rhode Island, wounded	22
Fifth Battalion, Rhode Island, killed	4
Fifth Battalion, Rhode Island, wounded	11
Eleventh Connecticut, killed	6
Eleventh Connecticut, wounded	21
Eighth Connecticut, killed	3
Eighth Connecticut, wounded	4
Aggregate loss of Third Brigade in killed and wounded	81
Grand total is killed, wounded and missing at the battle of the 14th of March:	
First Brigade, Gen. Foster	222
Second Brigade, Gen. Reno	221
Third Brigade, Gen. Parke	81
Aggregate loss	524

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 16.

Probably no event of the war was such a surprise to the public here, or has worked so great a revolution, as the news of BURNSIDE'S presence and victory at Newbern. During the past week, and ever since the evacuation of Manassas, much anxiety has been felt for BURNSIDE. The Anti-McClellan crowd have predicted that the rebels had fled from Manassas to annihilate the gallant Rhode Island chief. Curses loud and deep were heaped on McCLELLAN. BURNSIDE—so the shriekers said—was marching on Norfolk. The enemy were marching down to get in his rear, and capture or cut to pieces his army. Why does not McCLELLAN reinforce him? Was the question. All sorts of rumors started. They did not know that over a week ago a fast steamer sailed from Fortress Monroe, nor what her mission was. But today we hear, officially, BURNSIDE has taken Newbern, N. C., sixty or seventy miles further south than where the *Tribune* folks were going to have him massacred. Why didn't Gen. McCLELLAN tell them all about it, so they would let him alone? Simply because he is his own master, and not the slave of fools.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The unofficial intelligence received here of the capture of Newbern, N. C., after a hard-fought battle, has added to the general joy, especially as it is considered we have thereby secured great military advantages, and the safety of Gen. BURNSIDE is placed beyond question.

The Locality of Gen. Burnside's Victory in North Carolina.

Newbern is, according to the last census, a town of 5,434 inhabitants, and is the second largest town in North Carolina, being excelled in population only by Wilmington. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, and was formerly, and for a long period, its capital. It has been, until the rebellion, a point of considerable trade, exporting grain, lumber, turpentine, tar and naval stores. Besides the county buildings, it contains several churches, two banks, a small theatre, and three newspaper offices, and is a pleasantly-situated, handsomely-built and old-fashioned place. It is located near the inland water-way of the State, at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse rivers, on the western bank of the latter stream, some furty miles from the southern extremity of Pamlico Sound. Our maps will show the topography of the place, the point of landing of our troops, their line of march along the river, between the river and railroad, and other important points mentioned in this morning's telegrams. The Neuse is here about a mile and a half, and the Trent about half a mile wide. The former stream is navigable by steamboats for about eight months in the year. The entrance from the sea is through Ocracoke Inlet. Steamboats used to ply from Newbern, along the inland waters as far as Elizabeth City, (also recently captured by Gen. BURNSIDE,) and other points north of Roanoke Island. From Elizabeth City again there was canal communication with Norfolk, and until BURNSIDE took Roanoke, this long line of navigation was in possession of the enemy. The rebels have been engaged in strengthening the defences of Newbern ever since it was bruited in the early part of the Winter that BURNSIDE'S expedition was to operate upon the coast of North Carolina. A recent number of the Richmond *Examiner* ominously remarked: "Newbern is not without protection, but it is unnecessary to say what." Probably the editor referred to the line of shore batteries (mentioned in the dispatches) to prevent a land attack, and the fire-ships to destroy an assailing fleet; but the event has proved that even these did not avail to keep back our brave legions. There is but one railroad running through Newbern—that from Beaufort, (N. C.,) on the northeastern shore, to Goldsborough, in Wayne County, where it connects with the Weldon and Wilmington Road, and the whole system of shore railroads running South.

The next thing is to determine what the advantages of the position are. In the direction of the sea, south, eastward, Fort Macon and Beaufort are about thirty miles distant, with a railroad joining to those points but no direct water communication. It is clear that a force so strong as that of Gen. BURNSIDE, can, if such be the work first appointed him, soon reduce both town and fort, now that Newbern and the railroad are secured. No army can come from the South overland to the relief of this northern Beaufort, and the rebels have no navy. At Goldsborough, in the interior, a distance of 50 miles toward Raleigh, the great Southern railroad line is cut, there being no other railroad running southward through North Carolina, except a very crooked one running west from Raleigh, and used very little, as far as can be ascertained. The Wilmington and Weldon is well known as the great Southern road, and this passes through Goldsborough. Whether it be the purpose of General BURNSIDE to push forward to Goldsborough, and seize this line, and thereby prevent the retreat of the Manassas rebels in this direction, we shall, doubtless, now soon know. It would certainly be a daring thing to do at the present moment. As we do not foreshadow coming events, but chronicle past facts, the public will have to wait some time for information on this head. Sufficient to say, at present, that by the capture of Newbern, we have obtained possession of a point from which operations can be conducted upon the main rebel rear, or from which we can go down to the coast at Beaufort and Fort Macon, and restore the flag to its old position over that fortification.

THE REBEL COMMANDER.

Gen. LAWRENCE O'B. BRANCH, who commanded the rebels at the battle of Newbern, is a native of North Carolina, and 42 years of age. He graduated at Princeton College, New-Jersey, in 1838, and afterward entered on the practice of law. He was elected a Democratic Representative from North Carolina to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and reëlected to the Thirty-fifth, in which he was a member of the Committee on Territories. He was in the House when the secession movement began, and vacated his seat just about a year ago. He went back to North Carolina and raised men for the rebel service. In November last the rebel Congress confirmed him a Brigadier-General, and he was appointed to command the troops on the southern coast of North Carolina. This is his first engagement, and for him it has proved a failure.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet in a Storm—Narrow Escape of One of the Vessels.

The schooner *Emeline*, Capt. DENNISON, from Key West on March 10, with turpentine to TZAAR & DALLA TOZER, has just arrived at this port.

Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet sailed from Key West on March 7. That night a norther came on, and the vessels were forced to anchor on the edge of the reef. Bomb schooner No. 5 parted her best chain and dragged off into the Gulf Stream, and drifted up as far as Sombrero Key. She came into Key West again on the 9th, and went out of the Northwest passage the same day.

The steamship *Niagara* was going into Key West on the 10th inst. The *South Carolina*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Magnolia* (prize) and *Santiago de Cuba* were in port.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company.

Authorizing the formation of railroad corporations.

Reducing the tolls on canals.

The Assembly amendments to the bill relative to the Board of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department, on motion of Mr. WOODRUFF, were concurred in.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill for appointing a Receiver-General of the State, and transferring to his custody the funds in the hands of the County Treasurers.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money.

To create court-house stock.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire session was consumed in the discussion of the bill in relation to the withdrawal of circulating notes from Safety Fund Banks whose charters have expired. The enacting clause was stricken out.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18.

The Speaker presented a report from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, replying to the resolutions of inquiry offered by Mr. LOUTREL. The report was ordered to be printed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing Attorneys of the Supreme Court residing in adjoining States to practice in the Courts of this State.

Punishing attempts to commit crime.

The adverse report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill relative to premium notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies.

A motion was made to disagree with the report.

After debate the report was laid on the table.

The bill altering the plan of the map of the City of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the bill providing for legalizing the proceedings of the New-York Common Council.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire session was consumed in the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU'S opera season will commence to-night, with a performance of VASRI'S favorite opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera,"—the distribution being the same as last season. In the last act Señorita CUBAS and a powerful *corps de ballet* will assist.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH, who is the tragic star at this establishment, appeared last evening for the second time in SHAKSPEARE'S play of "Richard III.," impersonating the hump-backed hero. He has many admirable qualities as an actor, and, thanks perhaps to youth, few conventional vices of the stage. His presence is intellectually impressive, his delivery natural and unstrained, his perception of character clear and vigorous. So many excellencies in an artist new to the critical exactions of a metropolitan audience augur well for his æsthetic perceptions, and promise unquestionably a career of honor to himself and pleasure to the public. In the earlier acts of the play Mr. BOOTH displayed a few mannerisms of attitude and gesticulation which were not in keeping with the general independence of his conception of the part, and was noticeable, we regret to add, for untidyness of attire, a cardenal sin, inasmuch as it is not only a slight on the author but on the presumable preferances of the audience. But these blemishes, although vexatious in themselves did not obscure the sustained excellence of the performance, or prevent the critic from recognizing in Mr. J. W. BOOTH a very valuable addition to the limited list of tragedians now on the stage. We cannot name a better *Richard*.

Mrs. FARREN, who plays with Mr. J. W. BOOTH, is a fine artist of the old elocutionary school, and was frequently applauded. Mrs. CHANFRAU was a charming *Lady Anne*, but tragedy, we need scarcely add, is hardly in the line of this versatile artist.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY will give his last entertainment in Brooklyn, this evening, assisted by his excellent troupe of artists.

The Body of Col. Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 18.

The remains of JAMES CAMERON arrived here from Washington, *en route* for Sunbury. The escort from here consisted of Hon. ELI SLIFER, Adjutant-Gen. A. L. RUSSELL and Gen. R. G. HALL; also, a Committee of both branches of the Legislature.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY.
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

The Decision of the Ladies who composed the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Ohio Fair, awarding the First Premium to GROVER & BAKER'S, as the best sewing machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

HAES—PITT.—On Monday, March 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour, WALTER PECK HESS to CHARLOTTA R., eldest daughter of John B. Pitt, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

PROUDFOOT.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 17, Dr. LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

LAVY.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, ALEXANDER, third son of Henry and Jane Levy, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 18, LOUISA, youngest daughter of Cornelius F. and Anna L. Thompson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Geo. C. Hathorn, Jr., No. 57 West 28th-st., on Thursday, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

STARR.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, after a short but severe illness, JAMES J. STARR, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 102 East 45th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, SAMUEL EDGAR, son of John and Margaret Macfarlane.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 27 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 16, HENRY S. TOWNSEND, only child of Henry S. and Ada D. Townsend, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 West 44th-st.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 16, HARRY, wife of John C. Brown.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 Smith-st., on Thursday, the 20th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WARDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, ANN S., wife of Charles Wardell, in the 63th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, F. M. Babcock and Cornelius Oakley, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

BOGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, LIZZY REGENT BOGGS, daughter of Wm. and Sophia S. Boggs, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 19th, at No. 102 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, BENJAMIN PATRICK VAN BRUNT, youngest son of the late Nicholas Van Brunt.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 27 Smith-st., corner of Livingston, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

FULLER.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, March 17, BENJAMIN FULLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 South 2d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SEWARD.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, March 16, FRANCES HARAIST, daughter of Rev. D. H. Seward, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

AINSWORTH.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Monday, March 17, Capt. ALLEN C. AINSWORTH, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn Heights.

☞ New-Bedford and Barnstable, Mass., papers please copy.

GIRAUD.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., March 15, FREDERIC GIRAUD, Esq., aged 77 years.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral service at Christ Church, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CATHELL.—In Syracuse, on Sunday, March 16, ELIZA, wife of the late Henry L. Cathell, and daughter of P. D. Mickles, of the former place.

PLIMPTON.—In Boston, on Sunday, March 16, CHARLES LEWIS PLIMPTON, of New-York, aged 42 years.

MANCHESTER.—At North San Juan, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. RACHAL G., wife of Thomas W. Manchester, and daughter of Elijah and Sarah Maria Flandran, of this City, aged 31 years, 9 months and 26 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 129.—March 18, 1862.
34, 38, 36, 22, 26, 52, 64, 53, 14, 48, 68, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 130.—March 18, 1862.
3, 78, 58, 47, 40, 16, 12, 15, 52, 59, 67, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 77.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, not long from the old country, in a kind family, as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 114 Varick-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West-20th-st., near the 7th-avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is quick and neat with her work; can refer to the lady she has just left. City reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., corner 28th-st., second story, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references; would not object going a short distance in the country with a private family. Apply for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, by a competent young woman, with the best of City references. Call at or address A. B., No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, FOR a young American girl from the country, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to mind children, &c., that would prefer a good home in preference to high wages. Address a note to Mrs. PATERSON, No. 122 West 19th-st., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 489 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given by her last employer. Apply at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and nad assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 59 West 32d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 148 3d-av., in the dry good store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 398 7th-av., the second door below 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or as nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good City references from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 37th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front.

JULIA.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Scottish girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; would assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 50 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as above; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Jane-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a beautiful sewer, and understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and washing; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 490 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the fancy-store, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 82 West 30th-st. near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; has City reference. Call at No. 485 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl, with three years' City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew. Is both willing and obliging, and very kind to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 38th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 106 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or 2d chambermaid and fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., corner 28th-st., second story, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or as nurse, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good City references from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 37th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front.

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AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as above; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Jane-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a beautiful sewer, and understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and washing; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 490 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the fancy-store, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 82 West 30th-st. near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 123 West 29th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, also in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 151 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN obliging and willing young woman, as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would take a place as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 320 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and cake baker and pastry cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 61 East Houston-st., near Bowery and 2d-av. No objection to a boarding-house or hotel.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is a first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 211 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook in a private family; a good baker of bread and biscuit. Call for two days at No. 15 Jane-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and understands her business, and will assist in washing and ironing, if wanted; the best reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. She can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as professed cook, in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at Mrs. Whyte's, No. 87 W a 11th st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly competent of her business in all its branches; first-class reference from first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 Waverley-place, between Christopher and 10th-sts., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing in a small family; no objection to go in the country; three years' references from her last place. Call, for two days, at 151 East 11th-st., between Avs. A and B, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, meats, poultry and pastry. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, bread and biscuits; best references given from highly respectable families now in the city. Call for two days at No. 79 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family. Best of City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 16th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, or washer or ironer, in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 24 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at 385 7th-av., front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion either in the City or country, for the Summer. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook, washer and ironer, and as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by two sisters, in one family; they both understand their business perfectly, and can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference of three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation to cook and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 271 Mulberry-st., between Houston and Prince.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR two excellent girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 160 West 23d-st.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress and to do chamberwork; the other is a good shirt-maker and cutter of children's clothes; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; would go as seamstress and do chamberwork; would make herself useful in any way; not having any relatives in the City, a permanent situation is desirable. Call at No. 222 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, with a smart, intelligent girl of 15 years of age, capable of waiting on a lady or taking care of children, or any light work; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 122 West 33d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 21 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; or would do the housework of a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., only between 7th and 8th avs. in front door.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and pastry; can do up good, neat shirts and ladies' fine clothes in style; has no objection to the country; can well recommend it. Call at the institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook, and is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 20th-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 East 31st-st., basement.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A German girl wishes a situation in a respectable American family; she understands cooking, washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 218 West 37th-st., rear house.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 116 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would take a chambermaid's place and do washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 124 Clinton-st., in the basement, front. In the morning.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress, to a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 165 West 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL wants a situation to do general housework or as laundress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 34 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French shirtings; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A good plain laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; gentlemen's washing carefully done; no objection to go out; would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the very best of reference; would have no objections to the country; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 111½ West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 61 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress or to do general housework in a small family; can give good reference. Apply for two days at No 271 West-18th-st., two doors west of 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESSES, COOKS, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITER GIRLS, &c.—Several competent and very respectable women are now disengaged, at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new offices, 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as lady's maid; no objections to travel, or to do the up-stairs work; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary, or in a private family, by a lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping; she is strictly conscientious, and would study the interest of her employer; she has no objection to travel with a family, or as companion to a lady; advertiser is a person of practical experience; she can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address M. E., at No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, second house from Clark-st., for one week.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 117 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL ENGlish Protestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country; is fully competent; wages $7 a month. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse wants a situation to take charge of an infant or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call on, or address, M. P., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 5th-st. City reference.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable woman, aged 24 years, as child's nurse; is experienced in cases of sickness; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; can give first-class City reference. Call for a week at No. 259 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the front door bell.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as first-class children's nurse, or would assist in chamberwork; thoroughly competent in her business; very best City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall and Astor-place, five doors east of Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do sewing and mind children; has some knowledge of dressmaking; or would do light chamberwork and sewing, and would instruct young children in the first branches of education; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 382 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Is a competent person, and has good reference. Has no objection to the country, if desired. Call at No. 358 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Ring the private door-bell next to the jeweler's.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful, best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 232 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A situation, by a middle-aged woman of experience, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and family seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and cutting out; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen at, or a note sent to No. 696 3d-av., between 49th and 41st sts., 1st floor, up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 127 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 36th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; or can take care of children, and do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 96 East 25th-st. None but good families need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her employers. Call at, or address, No. 24 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl wants a situation in an American family; is capable of making all kinds of children's garments; also willing to attend to children and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a suitable place. Call at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a Protestant young woman; is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would work by the day, week or month, or would travel with a lady to Europe or California. Has satisfactory reference. Call for two days or address a note to No. 195 West 21st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant woman as seamstress, and to assist with, or take entire charge of, growing children; she is a fair ladies' cutter, making, and all kinds of plain sewing, and has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 East 29th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address C. D., Madison-square Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; can do all kinds of sewing; is accustomed to wait on a lady, or would wait on children, or do chamberwork; good references. Apply at No. 87 19th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., second floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman wants a situation as seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; can take care of grown children. Apply at No. 62 West Washington-place.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or three families; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 260 2d-av., near 22d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; would wait on grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st., and ring the middle bell.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a person who is capable of cutting and fitting dresses. Call for two days at 26 West 8th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A most respectable German woman desires a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; has the best City references; can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new office, No. 307 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. City reference given. Call at A. REID'S No. 807, Broadway, for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, competent girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress; has lived over seven years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as waitress, and do fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days at No. 98 West 19th-st., top floor.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BURT, Cox No. 144 *Times* Office, for one week.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always on hand.

A USUAL, AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 119 Grand-st., employers can find a choice selection of servants of all branches, and servants can obtain desirable situations in all the different branches, by calling early.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—16 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation for a good servant, a young girl, capable of doing chamberwork, waiting, &c. Call at No. 252 West 29th-st., opposite the Park.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S NEW OFFIces, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., experienced cooks, tantresses and a large assortment of other domestics are now in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BUTLER—HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGlishman and wife, without incumbrance, wish situations as butler and housekeeper, or as waiter and lady's maid; have the most satisfactory reference; thoroughly understand their duties. Address T. P., care of Clarke's, butcher-store, No. 24 Amity, corner of Greene-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, reliable Protestant man; a good and careful driver; has excellent City and country reference from the last two places; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references. Call or address W. J., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery store, No. 328 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a colored man, who thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference from last place. Call on or address COLORED COACHMAN for three days, at R. Campbell, Saddler, No. 50 4th av.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions together, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as experienced cook; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the feed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F., will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—A Protestant young man, with the very best of references, desires situation. In City or country, as coachman and vegetable gardener; will be found a man fully competent for his duties in every respect, and perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Any gentleman requiring such a party will not be disappointed by applying at No. 378 6th-av., or address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a married man, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver and groom, and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing to work hard; no objection to the country. Best of reference. Address T. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services; is a good farmer; can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 John-st., in the seed store, or a note addressed to J. F., will be attended to.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman, or plain gardener; understands the looking after all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Call or address, for four days, J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom. Understands his business in every respect; is a first-rate driver and groom, and understands farriery. Is sober and honest, and willing to work hard. Best of reference; wages moderate. Address T. D. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; would have no objection to do plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable man as farmer, who thoroughly understands farming and all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity. Address for 2 days M. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. H., No. 106 Hudson-st.

A FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation to work a farm. Understands vegetable gardening, the care of horses, or any other kind of stock, and will make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; also, the care and management of stock; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at, or address T. T., No. 97 4th-av.

A FARMER OR PLOWMAN.—SITUATION wanted on a large farm; not afraid to work; is married; has three children; his wife would take charge of the dairy or poultry; can give first-class reference; Protestant. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for J. R.

A GARDENER.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS AT liberty to engage with any gentleman wanting his services from now till April; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; would have no objection to attend to the farm; is married, without children; wife would attend to milk and poultry; best City reference from his present employer. Address I. K. C., at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., or at T. H. Meyers', No. 27 William-st., Room No. 9.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with no family, a native of Scotland; was six years in his last situation; has had long practice in forcing grapes, the care of green and hot-house plants, raising of vegetables, and laying out of new grounds, &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having six years' practice in her last situation; the best of reference given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class country seat, including under glass and general out-door gardening; understands the care of horses and stock; is sober and perfectly willing, and can produce the best recommendations from present and previous employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office. Call for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flower and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Protestant young man of long practical experience in every department of the business. The most satisfactory recommendations given as to ability, honesty, and trustworthiness. Has a great knowledge of the care and management of horses; a situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address M. N., Gardener, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; is a good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of greenhouses and graperies, and the laying out of reproaches and serpentine paths, and flower growing; compensation moderate; City reference for the last six years. Any parties in want of such a man may address, by note, C. D., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables and out-door flowers, laying out new grounds, planting, and pruning trees; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man may address F. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for this week.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener's or farmer's situation, by a Scotchman, a married man; has had charge of one of the largest establishments in the State of New-York for the past ten years; unexceptionable reference given. Address J. W. D., Box No. 206 *Times* office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches, and who is not afraid of any kind of work. Satisfactory reference can be given as to character and ability. Is married, and without family. Address A. M., at A. Bell's store, No. 301 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with family, of excellent experience, who has filled situations of responsibility and trust, from which the best recommendations can be given, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming. Address LOCK, Box No. 282, Providence, R. I.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhousing and planting; is sober in his habits; best of City reference. Address W. H., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young Scotchman, who understands gardening in all its branches, and can show satisfactory references. Address, for two days, A. P., Smith's feed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an German married man, who understands his business thoroughly; he can give the best of references from his last employer. Call or address H. H., No

AUCTION SALES.

PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the
MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
PLANING AND MATCHING,
MILLING AND PULLEY BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Rock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of Lathes, Iron Planers, Drills, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Trains made known at the day of sale.
T. J. E. SCHENCK, Administrator.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Being the entire contents of a five-story house, elegantly furnished throughout.
To be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 18th-st., between 6th and 8th-avs. Title sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 60 yards of superb cut Brussels carpets, 100 yards of elegant ingrain and tapestry and ingrain carpets, 100 yards of rosewood and mirror mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood and mirror suites in brocatel, made by hand; two extension-tables, centre and pier tables, turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, bedding, French china and silverware, cut-glass cutlery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS AND GOLD JEWELRY,
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF
JACQUES SCHEIT,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 158 and 157 Broadway. It consists, in part, of superb diamond sets of pins and earrings, sets of carbuncles and pearls, emerald and diamond cluster and single stone diamond rings and pins, diamond crosses, bracelets, pearl necklaces, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of coral sets.
The above goods were all given as collateral security, and will be positively sold without reserve. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from all purchasers. The goods will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on Monday and Tuesday.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 14 Broadway.
SUPERB HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
Being the entire stock of one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in the City, who is about changing his business. GEO. COOK will sell as above, at the store of S. Lowry, No. 982 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., on MONDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of fine custom-made harness, both double and single, covered and silver-mounted; ladies and gentlemen's saddles and bridles; bits, whips, and some extra fine carriage blankets; also, sole-leather trunks, traveling bags, &c. The whole of the very finest quality, and to be positively sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE,
EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th, THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcotte & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hastings, J. Herter, Pottier & Stymus, A. Vrede, H. Stoney, Launt & Kimbell, J. Meeks & Son, J. Dessoir, J. R. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses, rosewood oiled, black walnut rich parlor suites, covered and uncovered, in various styles: walnut, inlaid with marble bookcases, do. etageres elaborately carved, dressing bureaus in every style, dining room in oak and walnut, library do. and clock, walnut fancy chairs, secretaries and bookcases, centre tables in every style, all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, china and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be examined until the day of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—ESTATE OF ROBERT TYLER—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ROBERT EMMET, ESQ., REFEREE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BOWARY.—The 2-story and attic house and lot, Nos. 140 and 140½ Bowery—lot 26.10 by about 97 feet—near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH-ST.—The 3-story brick shop and lot of ground, No. 114 Elizabeth-st., in rear of the above lot on the Bowery, 25.10 in front, by about 104 feet in depth.
GRAND-ST.—The 2-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 203 Grand-st., corner of Mott—lot 24x80 on the rear. Fronting on Mott-st. are 2-story frame houses, Nos. 140 and 142 Mott-st.
WEST 46TH-ST.—4 lots on S. S. 46th-st., 300 feet W. of 10th-av., each 25x100.8.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE ON SECOND-AV.
At auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 106 2d-av.; lot 26x125, with court-yard in front; house 25x53, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.; the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms or sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN TUG-BOAT EMILY will be sold at public auction, on her own deck, at Barge Office Dock, foot of Whitehall-st., East River, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. She is now regularly towing in this harbor, and can be examined by application to Capt. TITUS, on board. For description, as to size, age, power, &c., apply to A. FINLEY, Esq., No. 45 William-st., up stairs. Terms on the day of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, carpets, &c., also cooking stoves, dining and bedrooms. Also, one oak secretary bedstead, Plimpton's patent. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.
TO BE SOLD, UNDER A FORECLOSURE of mortgage, by MILLER & KENNELLY, auctioneers, on the 21st of March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a first-class brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements, on the south side of 55th-st., 150 feet east of Lexington-av. N.B.—This is the next house to Lexington-av.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. We call special attention, both of City and country dealers, to this sale, as it will comprise a full assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. E. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to purchase household furniture at auction. THIS DAY (Wednesday), at the private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, piano-forte, suites of bronzes, paintings, &c.; also basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 19, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated Taxidermist, C. S. Galbraith.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.—PARTIES breaking up housekeeping can have their furniture, mirrors, paintings, pianos, trunks, &c., stored in the elegant lofts in the freestone building, No. 593 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply in the piano-store, to T. S. BERRY, No. 448 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail: the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pallasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 860 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture, also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 Fonth-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Agents wanted in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada, for the International Registration Agency, established for supplying residences and suitable accommodation for exhibitors and visitors. Apply, prepaid, stating references, to S. ROTHENHEIM, Esq., London, England.

FINANCIAL.

BEING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
STEVENS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. LUTTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 2 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 32 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 34 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the last day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Funds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application in the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock, P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARYS CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Marys Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.
E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings), on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. IDY, Secretary.

STATE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

$5,000 TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts—at once; advances made on merchandise; sales of real estate negotiated; patents and patented articles sold on commission. A nice country place wanted at a low price. W. A. CURE, No. 325 Broadway, Room No. 1.

$9,000. MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—A 50 per cent. mortgage on City lots, drawing interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, one year and four months to run; $150 of the face of the mortgage. Address W. H. B., Box No. 174 Times Office.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 47 and 48 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPON BONDS OF THE CITY of Covington, issued to Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America.

ILLINOIS STATE AUDITOR'S WARRANTS purchased by A. W. GREELEAF & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 174 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. D. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Augustus Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, is in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.
AUGUSTUS A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.
Dated March 1, 1862. [now W

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of SOLOMON & BROTHER, at No. 161 Chatham-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC SOLOMON will attend to all business relating to the late firm.
ISAAC SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ABRAHAM SOLOMON and ISAAC SOLOMON have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of A. SOLOMON & CO., and will continue the boot and shoe business at the old stand, No. 161 Chatham-square.
ABRAHAM SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ISAAC WIDER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER and GEO. H. FREEMAN are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the late firm will be settled by them.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
E. H. WOODWORTH,
G. H. FREEMAN.
The business will be conducted hereafter by WM. BARKER and G. H. FREEMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the firm will be settled by him.—Dated March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
E. H. WOODWORTH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
New-York, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HERMAN SCHELLING.
JOHN H. WARLERS.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL.

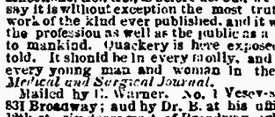
[illegible] HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, No. 22 Bible-house, [illegible] ...ENS, No. 5 Beekman-st., this day commenced to be [illegible] ...ntment of the most celebrated [illegible] ...sses, are cured. Discharges [illegible] ...ation etc. 5½.

PEACHES, PEARS, VERY GOOD [illegible] ...; also, superior peaches, cherries, [illegible] ...kinds of domestic dried fruits for sale by [illegible] ...ARR, Commission Merchants, No. 21 [illegible] ...ed No. 21 Bridge-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 300th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen in nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We pronounce with others, pagans in recommending Dr. LARONDE and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat &c., Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being disclosed with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $3. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA R. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delicate cordial of Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima R is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—A SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
NERVOUS DEBILITY, TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION, LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY, LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS, HEADACHE.
And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 50 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BURGIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway, over Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bonne-st. to his present very convenient suites of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. B. has a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 400 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. His practice of 30 years, devoted to the secret and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing a $1 bill and dressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years: an infallible cure for the croup: also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SURE CURE.—YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONtracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. KOHMAN'S Specific Drops cures in a few hours the very worst case. You can rely on this. It contains no poisonous drugs to sicken you, and is a sure cure: never fails. Can be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or exonerates by obtaining such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Sirenian Restorative. The great periodical remedy, invaluable for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, with the most unbounded success and the great remedy, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of purifying the entire blood poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to pronounce it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by clergymen, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patent, or has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are too easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three cent stamps, 200 pages, 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, China.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Macauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths are secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GARDNER, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
(LAGARALDAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30
For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as hereinbefore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intending dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London....$80	Steerage to London....$33

OUR COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCES

Illustrations of the Stevens Battery.

PLANS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WORK.

ITS THOROUGH IMPREGNABILITY.

THE EFFICIENCY OF ITS ARMAMENT.

SEAGOING QUALITIES.

It Renders Our Harbor Impenetrable to an Enemy.

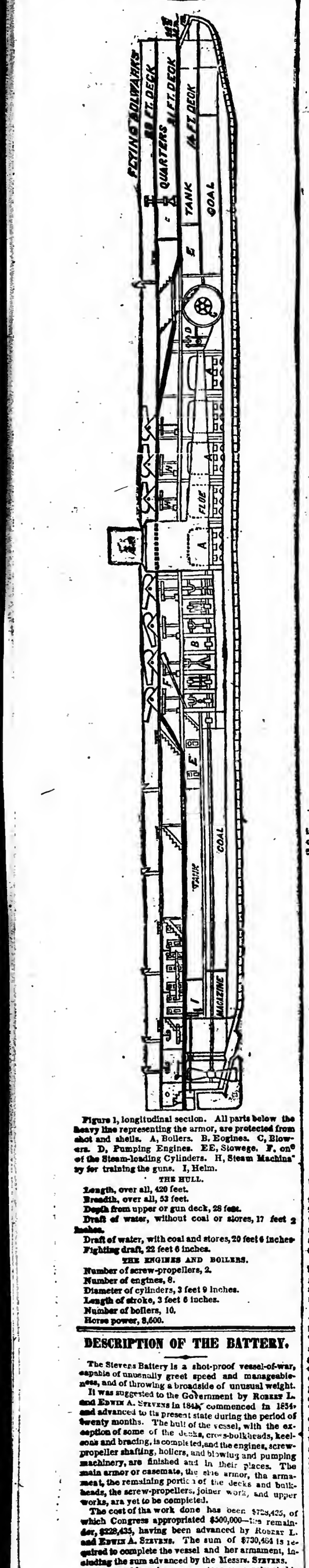


Figure 1, longitudinal section. All parts below the heavy line representing the armor, are protected from shot and shells. A, Boilers. B, Engines. C, Blowers. D, Pumping Engines. EE, Stowage. F, one of the Steam-loading Cylinders. H, Steam Machinary for training the guns. I, Helm.

THE HULL.

Length, over all, 420 feet.
Breadth, over all, 53 feet.
Depth from upper or gun deck, 28 feet.
Draft of water, without coal or stores, 17 feet 2 inches.
Draft of water, with coal and stores, 20 feet 6 inches.
Fighting draft, 22 feet 6 inches.

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Number of screw-propellers, 2.
Number of engines, 8.
Diameter of cylinders, 3 feet 9 inches.
Length of stroke, 3 feet 6 inches.
Number of boilers, 10.
Horse power, 8,600.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERY.

The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof vessel-of-war, capable of unusually great speed and manageableness, and of throwing a broadside of unusual weight.

It was suggested to the Government by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS in 1841, commenced in 1854, and advanced to its present state during the period of twenty months. The hull of the vessel, with the exception of some of the decks, cross-bulkheads, keelsons and bracing, is completed, and the engines, screw-propeller shafting, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery, are finished and in their places. The main armor or casemate, the side armor, the armament, the remaining portion of the decks and bulkheads, the screw-propellers, joiner work, and upper works, are yet to be completed.

The cost of the work done has been $728,435, of which Congress appropriated $500,000—the remainder, $228,435, having been advanced by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS. The sum of $730,464 is required to complete the vessel and her armament, including the sum advanced by the Messrs. STEVENS.

The vessel is an iron screw-steamer, constructed in the usual way, of the best selected plates, beams, and angle-bars. The lines of the hull are unusually sharp, resembling those of the fastest North River and modern Ocean steamers.

Unusual strength of hull is secured by longitudinal bulkheads, by fore-and-aft and athwart-ship iron girder frames, by a heavy box-keelson running from stem to stern, and by the shot-proof decks, the casemate, and the continuous side-armor.

The screws are under the quarters of the vessel, and work independently, each being driven by four compact beam engines, situated entirely below the water line. The valve-gear is the link-motion, adjusted by separate engines, as in modern screw-steamers. The engine-frames, eight in number, are, in effect, cross arches, connecting the bottom, the sides, the main deck and the casemate of the vessel. They are composed of wrought-iron plates, formed into box-girders, on the principle of the Britannia tubular bridge. The strength, proportions, and workmanship of the engines are not excelled, it is believed, by those of any war or commercial steamer. The boilers are of the flue-tubular variety, as used in modern Ocean steamers and in the best river steamers, and are proved to carry fifty pounds pressure by the Government test.

THE ARMOR.

The two leading principles of the protection of the vessel from shot and shell are as follows:

First—The settling of the vessel two feet lower into the water, upon going into action, by letting water into compartments, arranged to be rapidly emptied by powerful steam pumps. This is done for the purpose of saving the weight and cost of two feet of the depth of the armor, which would otherwise be necessary; of allowing a better slope, and hence a greater resistance of the armor; of employing to the greatest practicable extent the best known armor, water; of giving the vessel greater speed while cruising, chasing or retreating, by throwing overboard the weight of water in the tanks, or, in other words, by dispensing with this two feet of water protection; and of enabling her, for the same reason, to pass over bars and into harbors which she could not otherwise reach.

Second—The use of inclined instead of vertical armor, for the purpose of changing the direction instead of stopping the whole force of the enemies' projectiles.

The side armor consists of a triangular structure of solid timber, extending outside the shell of the vessel, from stem to stern. Its lower slope is plated with iron, three and a half inches thick, to a depth of four feet below the fighting line.

From the outer corner of this side protection, the shot-proof casemate or main armor proceeds upward and inward, at an angle of one vertical to two horizontal, to a height of twenty-eight feet from the bottom of the ship, and five and a half feet from the fighting water-line, where it is covered by a flat shot-proof deck. This main armor extends only over the engines, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery—that is, one hundred and seven feet forward and seventy-four feet aft the centre. Its ends slope upward and inward at a similar angle, from the twenty-one feet deck, which is shot-proof, and which extends forward and aft the armor to the extreme bow and stern.

The inclined armor, or casemate, is composed of 6¾ inches of iron plates, backed by 14 inches of locust timber, in which are embedded six-inch wrought-iron girders, two feet apart. The whole is lined with half-inch plate iron. It is supported by the engine frame, by the girders between the boilers, by the frame and sides of the ship, and by special bracing. The horizontal shot-proof decks are composed of 1½ inches of iron plates, resting on six-inch wrought-iron girders, filled in with locust timber, and backed with half-inch iron plate.

THE ARMAMENT.

This consists of five fifteen-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing round shot of 425 pounds weight, and two ten-inch rifled guns.

The guns rest on wrought-iron, shot-proof carriages, of which the recoil is taken up by India-rubber springs. The carriages are situated on top of the casemate, and are trained by steam-power, by means of a shaft passing through the gun-deck to within the casemate. Each gun is loaded with celerity by being pointed to a hole in the deck, protected by a shot-proof hood, below which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston-rod is the ramrod of the gun; and will be cooled so as to allow rapid firing without injury to the gun, by water automatically injected after each discharge. All the machinary and men for working the guns are thus within the shot-proof armor.

The guns are protected by a covering of wrought-iron armor, in addition to their immense thickness—sixteen and a half inches, maximum, outside the bore.

THE UPPER WORKS, ETC.

The twenty-one feet shot-proof deck, fore and aft the central armor or casemate, affords ample accommodation for men and officers. Above this deck and flush with the shot-proof twenty-eight feet gun-deck, which forms the top of the casemate, is a light deck, extending at the sides of the casemate, and forward and aft, from stem to stern. The entire twenty-eight feet or upper deck is thus level (excepting the usual chamber,) and unincumbered, over the vessel. Only the part of it that forms the casemate, is shot-proof. Above the twenty-eight feet deck are flying bulwarks, to be turned down in action. The height of the bulwarks from the water, at the load line, will be thirteen and a half feet.

The fourteen feet deck affords ample space for stores, &c., and for the salt water tanks for settling the vessel to the fighting line. Below the fourteen feet deck, forward of the boilers, are the blowers and pumping engines, and coal-bunkers. Abaft the engines are coal-bunkers. The total coal capacity is one thousand tons. The fresh water, for consumption on board, will be condensed from the exhaust steam, besides which there will be ample fresh-water tanks. The vessel will be lighted with gas, made on board. The ventilation of the officers' and men's quarters will be superior to that of ordinary vessels, as they are situated entirely above water. In cruising, and in action, the entire vessel will be ventilated by the blowers.

As the guns are in the open air, and the ship's company separated from them, during action, by a casemate, the deleterious effect of smoke and sound will be avoided.

The ventilation by blowers, the freeing of the vessel from water in the manner proposed, and other operations new to the naval practice of the Government, have been successfully employed by Mr. STEVENS for many years.

The vessel will have two light masts for emergencies, but will not ordinarily carry sail.

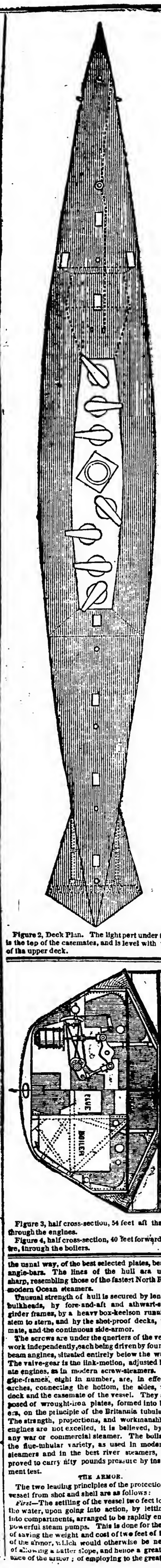


Figure 2, Deck Plan. The light part under the guns is the top of the casemates, and is level with the rest of the upper deck.

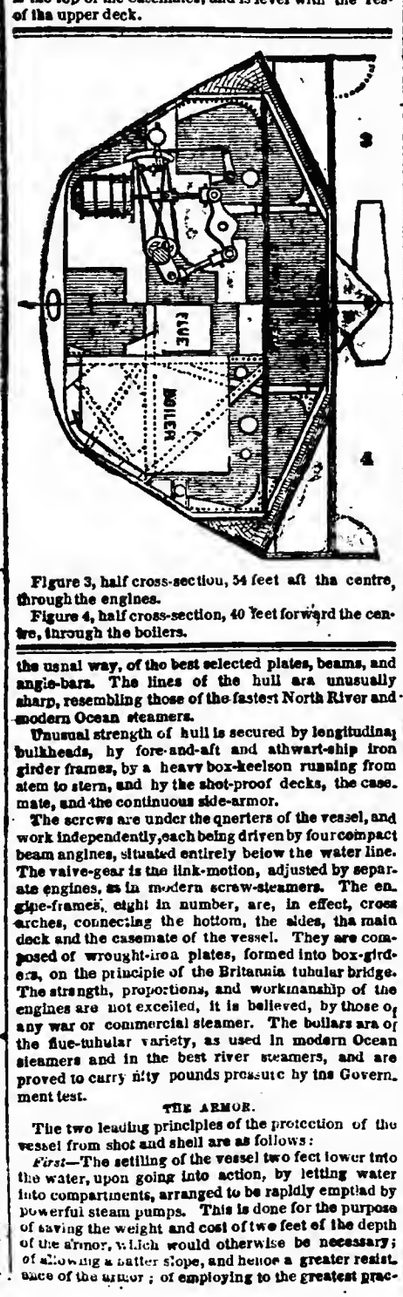


Figure 3, half cross-section, 54 feet aft the centre, through the engines.

Figure 4, half cross-section, 40 feet forward the centre, through the boilers.

FIGHTING QUALITIES.

First—Iron armor, 6¾ inches thick, backed with 14 inches of the most impenetrable wood, and standing at the acute angle of one in two to the line of fire, is a vastly stronger protection than has ever been applied or found vulnerable by any experimenters at home or abroad. At the same time, it is comparatively light, as its extent is reduced by confining it to the central part of the vessel—by placing the guns (which are their own protection) outside of it, rather than within it, and by immersing the vessel to a deeper fighting draft. The parts of the vessel fore and aft the central casemate are also thoroughly protected by a horizontal deck, which is not only shot-proof, but a foot below the fighting water line. The water protection, as far as it can be judiciously employed, is at once the most perfect and the cheapest armor.

Second—The side-protection, extending from stem to stern, is intended to answer these four important purposes:

1. Protection from projectiles:
2. Protection from disaster by collision;
3. Increasing the immersed beam, and the stability of the vessel when fighting;
4. Adding, in a very great degree, to the horizontal and vertical strength and stiffness of the vessel.

Third—The immense power of the engines and the fineness of the lines guarantee a much higher speed than has been attained by any sea-going war steamer—in other words, *choice of position*. This vessel will have the entire horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, with about one-third the *Great Eastern's* resistance, or, twice the horse-power of any war vessel. The sharpness of her lines is unprecedented in any government practice, and in any, except the latest and most successful commercial practice.

Fourth—The ability of the vessel to turn round rapidly on her own centre without making headway, by means of two screws, instead of occupying the time and making the circuit required by all other war vessels, will give her remarkable and important facilities for manœuvering in action. In connection with her great speed, it will enable her to overhaul one after another of an enemy's fleet, within a very short time; to run close along side of an enemy; to present herself for action in her most affective position; to bring her broadsides to bear in any direction; to turn round in narrow channels, and, when necessary, to retreat in any direction, with facility.

Fifth—The employment of two entirely distinct means of propulsion—the two screws and their respective sets of engines—and the subdivision of the power applied to each screw will enable her to be steered in case of accident to the rudder, and will afford double the ordinary security against disability from breakage of machinery, in fighting or cruising.

Sixth—The steam-loading, by means of stopping the recoil by springs, and the cooling of the bore of the gun at each discharge, allows such rapid firing that one of these guns, considering also the weight of projectile, is as efficient as a small broadside worked in the usual way.

Seventh—The situation of the guns *en barbette*, or on the top of the casemate, or armor, instead of within it, affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. It gives all the guns the entire range of the horizon. Three guns at a time can be fired in a line with the keel, forward or aft.

2. The seven guns, since each gun is available on both port and the starboard side, will do not only the duty of fourteen guns arranged in the ordinary way, but of a still greater number, because, while guns as ordinarily placed have only the few degrees of range permitted by the size of port-holes, all the guns of this vessel can sweep the horizon.

3. By setting the guns, by a graduated index-plate, within the casemate, so that they shall point at the proper relative angles, and then placing the vessel, either by turning her on her centre, or by going ahead or astern, so that one gun bears upon the object to be hit, the fire of all the guns would be concentrated upon that object, without losing time in training each gun.

4. As there is no casemate over the guns, there will be *no port-holes* into which an enemy might pour shells and grape-shot, or, according to recent experience, solid shot, with terrible effect, at close quarters.

5. The immense weight and cost of casemates over the guns are dispensed with.

Eighth—The use of the heaviest successful ordnance known not only makes the gun its own armor, but affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. The smashing effect of a single heavy projectile upon a single point on an enemy's sides is vastly greater than that of an equal weight of lighter projectiles. In close quarters—a position the vessel is, by her speed and manegeableness, able to assume at her option—the velocity of projectile may be so much reduced that its weight may be, in like proportion, increased, without bringing a greater strain upon the gun. It is believed that the fifteen-inch gun can carry an elongated projectile of half a ton weight. The smashing effect of such a missile would not only be greater than that of a lighter missile, but even more destructive at a low than at a high velocity, according to the representations of military engineers.

2. Besides all the advantages of position and rapid loading described, these seven heavy guns throw a far greater weight of metal at a broadside than any other war vessel in the world, as will be observed from the following table:

WARRIOR.

Length 360 feet between perpendiculars; over all, 420 feet; beam, 58 feet; draft, when displacing 6,000 tons, 26 feet.
Weight of broadside, protected guns..... 834 lbs.
Weight of broadside, total guns (48).....1,564 lbs.

LA GLOIRE

Weight of broadside, protected guns.....1,130 lbs.

MINNESOTA.

Weight of broadside (without armor).....1,122 lbs.

STEVENS BATTERY.

Weight of broadside.....2,200 lbs.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, without amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy furnish the Senate with copies of all contracts with R. L. STEVENS for a floating battery; also a statement of all payments and advances on said contracts, and the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine said battery.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field without regard to seniority, with an amendment striking out the portion giving the President power to dismiss from the service.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for judicial proceedings on captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prize, was taken up and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. STARKE, of Oregon (Opp.,) that the papers, &c., in reference to the loyalty of Mr. STARKE, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that the question was already settled, and hoped the Senate would spend no more time upon it.

Mr. HOWARD wanted to know if the Senator from Oregon (STARKE) intended to go into an investigation of the question?

Mr. STARKE said he had offered the resolution in order to show that he had no indisposition to meet the charge of disloyalty anywhere, but he (STARKE) had no intention of being his own prosecuter.

After further discussion by Messrs. Hale, Browning, Howard, Trumbull and Howe,

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution of Mr. STARKE on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 3, Nays 35. Yeas—Messrs. Hale, Saulsbury and Wilkinson.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the resolution so as to make it referable to a Select Committee of Five.

Motion carried.

The resolution was then adopted by Yees 37, Nays 3. Nays—Messrs Bayard, Hale and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to furnish clothing and supplies to the sailors and men on board of the sloop-of-war *Cumberland*.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. HALE said he merely wished to reply to the statement of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to the effects of this bill, if passed. The most dangerous and fatal form of skepticism is when it suggests that it is unsafe to perform a plain and simple duty for fear of disastrous consequences; and this question of emancipation had rarely been argued in this country on the great fundamental principle of right and wrong. The question was never asked in political circles, what is due to the individual, but what are to be the consequences. Men forget to look at objects to be effected in view of inherent right of manhood, and of the great question of humanity, christianity, and duty; but they ask what will be the consequences in the price of sugar, tobacco and cotton. The Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) looks upon it in that view entirely. He says the negroes to be liberated by this bill become a burden and a charge on the white population; become criminals, paupers and a pest to society, and the power which undertakes to liberate them should relieve the white population of such burden; but there are other predictions and other facts which show different consequences of emancipation. He then referred to emancipation in the British West Indies. The Island of Jamaica was the only one that deteriorated in exports since the emancipation, and that began long before the emancipation. In Barbados the exports have increased more than double since emancipation, and in what are called the Leeward Islands, the exports have increased since emancipation some three million pounds, and the imports still more favorable, the result being an increase of £215,635. The opportunity is now presented to the nation to try the experiment in this District of ten miles square, which other nations try on a great scale. He did not ask that any provision of the Constitution be trampled under foot, for he believed it was conceded that Congress had a right to legislate for the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court, he believed, had not decided against that. The inauguration of emancipation in the West Indies did not lead to any such results as the Senator from Kentucky feared, but the result of that emancipation fully proved the justice and wisdom, and also the expediency of the measure. He said nothing was more unkind and unjust than to enslave and keep in degradation and ignorance the black race, and then abuse and deride them because they were not able at once to rise to equality with their masters. There were other prophecies besides that of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to emancipation, which foretold a different result. He read from the 58th chapter of Isaiah, and said the country had an opportunity to test whether that prophet or the Senator from Kentucky, is a true foreteller of the consequences of this bill.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive session.

After which, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 18.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

During the discussion Mr. BLAKE said he had no doubt that the army of the Potomac had been well and medically provided for, but it was not so as to the Western boys, who had been murdered by neglect. He had received letters from fathers and mothers beseeching him to have something done so as to save the lives of their children.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) replying, said that with a view to efficiency, the first steps to be taken were to place at the head of the Medical Department a Director-General, who, combining experience with great surgical skill, would be able to give efficiency and vigor to all business pertaining to the bureau, which was for the benefit of volunteers as well as regulars.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) caused to be read an article in the Cincinnati *Times*, showing gross inefficiency in the Medical Department of the West.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) pronounced the article a scurrilous and vile slander, and this was appareni, he said, upon its face. It was bad taste to have the article read here.

Mr. BLAKE regretted extremely that the gentleman (KELLOGG) thought it necessary to administer him such a rebuke. His (BLAKE'S) want of good taste might be owing to his early training. The article contained facts which came under the editor's own observation, and was not at all scurrilous.

The subject was then passed over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The proceedings were confined to discussing and amending the general provisions. Adjourned.

THE ISLAND NO. 10 FIGHT.

The Announcement of the Capture of the Island Premature.

Heavy Bombardment All Day Monday.

The Rebel Works Being Knocked to Pieces.

More Mortarboats Sent Down from Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Thesday, March 18.

The Navy Department received the following this afternoon:

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 18.

News received this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the flag-ship *Benton*, dated near Island No. 10, March 17, says:

We had hard work this afternoon with the upper battery of all, at this point. Four shots struck us only out of the fire of five forts. One shot, after striking the upper deck twice and the lower deck once, and breaking some half-dozen beams, finally lodged in the Flag-Officer's desk, depositing itself as quietly as possible.

We have battered the forts all to pieces, dismounting one gun; but night came upon us, and we had to leave without finishing the work, but will to-morrow go at him again.

A rifled gun burst on board the *St. Louis* and killed two men outright, wounding mortally two more, and wounding ten others. These are the only casualties. The mortars are doing well. (Signed)

A. M. PENNOCK, Senior Officer.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 18.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 18th, says that a messenger has just arrived from Island No. 10. He says that our boats kept up an incessant fire all day yesterday. The rebels have six distinct batteries on the Tennessee shore. One shot struck the *Benton*, killing one man and wounding seven.

One rifled gun on the *St. Louis* burst, wounding several men. The *St. Louis* was struck several times. The enemy are very strongly fortified, and have a large number of troops on the mainland. Shells from the mortars fall in the enemy's intrenchments every time. All the mortarboats are to leave here immediately for the scene of action.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 18.

The *Times* special, from Cairo to-day, says:

In the engagement yesterday, the gunboat *Cincinnati* received a shot which is said to have damaged her machinery.

The bursting of a gun on the *St. Louis* killed two, mortally wounding two, and severely wounding ten. Nobody was hurt on the flagship. No damage was done to any other of the fleet.

Nothing has been heard from the land forces at New-Madrid.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Defeat of the Rebels in Salem, Fulton County.

The Prisoners Taken at Pea Ridge En Route for St. Louis.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, March 18.

A short time since, anticipating rebel movements in Texas County, Mo., Gen. HALLECK ordered five companies of troops and two light steel six-pounders, mounted on two wheels, and drawn by two horses, under Col. WOOD, to repair to that vicinity. Finding no enemy there, Col. WOOD pushed on to Salem, Fulton County, Ark., where he encountered a largely superior force of rebels, and after a sharp fight, routed them, killing about 100, and taking many prisoners—among them three Colonels. Our loss was about fifty.

The prisoners taken by Gen. CURTIS at Pea Ridge, are *en route* for St. Louis, under a proper guard.

The reports that Gen. CURTIS is in a dangerous position are false. Forage for his cavalry is scarce, but in other respects the situation of our troops is cheering.

The demoralized and crippled forces of Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN are moving South.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.

To Secretary Stanton:

A scouting party under Lieut.-Col. WOOD and Major DRAKE, consisting of about 250 man of the Sixth Missouri and Third Iowa Cavalry, encountered near Salem, Ark., about 1,000 of the enemy, under Cols. COLEMAN, WOODSIDES and MCFARLAND. After a severe fight, the enemy was defeated, with the loss of Col. WOODSIDES, and about 100 killed and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. (Signed,)

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

[Salem is the capital of Fulton County, Ark., and is situated on the South Fork of the Spring River, about ten miles from the Missouri line. It is much further east in Arkansas than any point, which, previous to this time, has been penetrated by our troops.]

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Arrival There of a Number of Vessels from Charleston, Having Run the Blockade.

By the arrival at this port of the British schooner *Levi Rowe*, Capt. KELLEY, from NASSAU, N. P., 16th inst., we learn that the Confederate steamers *Ella Warley*, *Sweezy* and *Kate Lockwood* had succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston on the night of Feb. 27.

The British schooner *Sir Robert Peel*, had also arrived from Dungeon Creek, Georgia. The *Ella Warley* had on board 1,100 bales of cotton. She arrived at Nassau on the 2d inst., and while lying there, four of her crew deserted her and came on as passengers in the *Levi Rowe* to this port. Their names are STEPHEN MCGRATH, JOHN MCGRATH, THOMAS DEMPSEY and HUGH MCCARROW.

They state that the *Ella Warley* left Charlestoo on the night of Friday, 27th, run across Rattlesneke Shoal, where there was but 2½ fathoms of water, and the ship was drawing 13 feet of water; saw some lights at a distance off, supposed to belong to one of the blockading fleet. There were lying at Charleston when they left, the bark *Ettiwan*, for Liverpool, with 1,600 bales of cotton; brig *Mary Wright*, (formerly the *Betsey Ames*,) SIBLEY, (formerly Captain of the privateer *Sally*,) and brig *John Welsh*, laden with cotton, and all waiting an opportunity to get out. The *Mary Wright* has on board 1,500 balas of cotton. Provisions at Charleston were very high. Butter and Coffee were selling at $1 per pound.

The *Ella Warley*, after discharging her cargo at Nassau, would be taken to Havana to be sold, and the owners were going to purchase the Spanish steamer *Ocean Bird*, which vessel is said to be much faster than the *Ella Warley*.

The British steamer *Gladiator* was at Nassau, supposed waiting for a cargo.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 18.

Yesterday morning, the train from Nashville to Bowling Green was intercepted at Gallatin by a party of rebel cavalry, under Capt. JOHN MORGAN, who ran the car off the track, and took prisoners about thirty bridge-builders, *en route* to Nashville, to rebuild the bridge over the Cumberland.

The only remaining locomotive on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Louisville, exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, conductor, porter, and a brakeman. This suspends rail communication on the branch for the present.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 17, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 18. }

The water is not yet smooth enough for repairing the telegraph cable.

All is quiet here.

The *State of Georgia* arrived from New-York this forenoon.

Nothing has been heard from Norfolk.

No flags of truce have been received, and much anxiety is felt for Col. CORCORAN and the Union prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Capt. MARSTON, Hampton Roads five days, has just arrived. She has had a very rough passage, and came to this port for repairs. She has on board 149 men of the frigate *Congress*, and 139 of the *Cumberland*. She united the forts as she came up the harbor.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 107, 116, 117, 126, 127, 128, 129, 136, 137, 138, 142, 145, 150, 152, 154, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167.

Arrival of the Caledonian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 18.

The steamship *Caledonian*, Capt. CLARK, from Glasgow on the 26th ultimo, arrived here at noon today. She has 42 passengers.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 18.

Capital Stock	$36,231,700
Loans and Discounts	41,747,000
Specie	8,472,000
Due from other Banks	7,961,000
Due to other Banks	9,790,000
Deposits	20,554,000
Circulation	6,364,000

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AHEAD.—KNOX has issued his new Spring styles of gentlemen's hats, and they are fresh as a May morning, attractive as roses in early June. Seen in contrast with the rusty, worn-out Winter specimens, they look Hyperion to a Satyr, and surmounting a neat suit of clothes and a clean shirt, take away at least ten years from a man's looks. His "McClellan" cap is all the rage for young men. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and see it.

[Advertisement.]

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS at Barnum's Museum soon leaves for other parts. He is the greatest curiosity ever exhibited here, and everybody should see him. With Commodore NUTT, Whale, Sea Lion, &c., he is visible at all hours. Dramatic performances afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

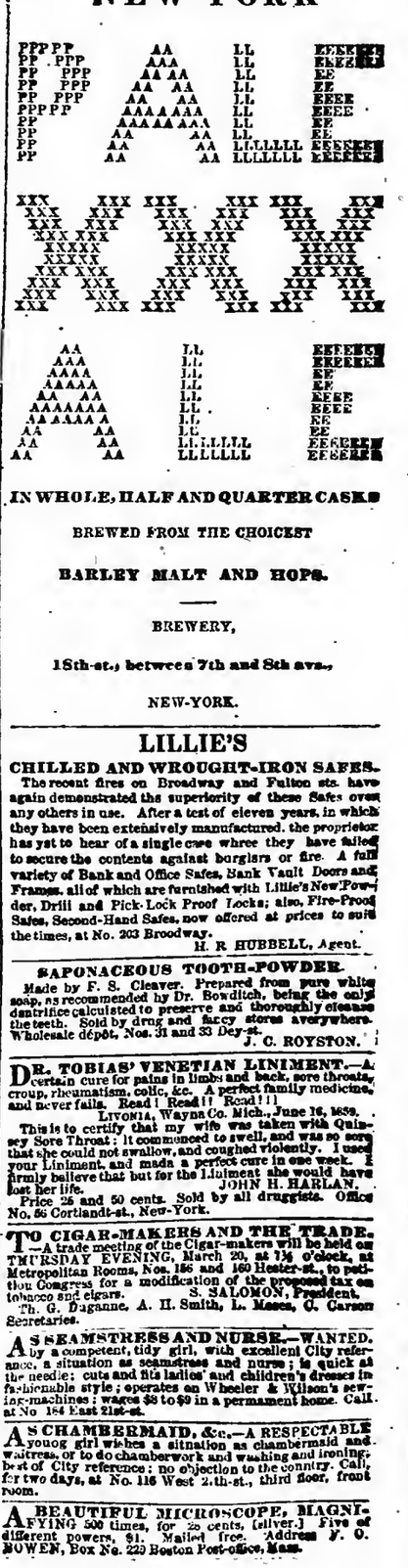
ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health! No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25c. per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for pains in limbs and back, sore throats, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read! Read!! Read!!!

LIVONIA, Wayne Co. Mich., June 16, 1859.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat: It commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life.

JOHN H. HARLAN.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 86 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO CIGAR-MAKERS AND THE TRADE.—A trade meeting of the Cigar-makers will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock, at Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 156 and 160 Hester-st., to petition Congress for a modification of the proposed tax on tobacco and cigars.

S. SALOMON, President.

Th. G. Daganne, A. H. Smith, L. Moses, C. Carson Secretaries.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; is quick at the needle: cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; wages $8 to $9 in a permanent home. Call at No 184 East 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing. best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 116 West 24th-st., third floor, front room.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 25 cents, [silver.] Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 229 Boston Post-office, Mass.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3273. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the Atlantic from Port Royal, and the Marion from Fernandina.

More Important Captures in Florida.

Surrender of Fort Marion, St. Augustine and Jacksonville.

Flight of the Rebel Troops Without Firing a Gun.

The Old Flag Run Up in St. Augustine by the Town Authorities.

Affairs at Port Royal and Below Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

Dispatchae received at the Navy Department from Flag-officer DUPONT announce that *the flag of the United States floats over Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla.* Tha town was surrendered without fighting.

The town authorities received Commander ROGERS in the Town Hall, and after being assured that he would protect the loyal citizens, *they raised the flag with their own hands.*

The rebel troops evacuated the place tha night before the appearance of the gunboats. This is the second of the old forts taken.

Jacksonville, Fla., was also surrendered in like manner.

The Governor of Florida has recommended the entire evacuation of East Florida.

THE REPORT OF COMMODORE DUPONT.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

SIR: Having on the 7th dispatched a Division of my force to hold Brunswick, consisting of the *Mohican*, *Pocahontas* and *Potomska*, under Commander GORDON, I shifted my flag from the first-named vessel to the *Pawnee*, and organized another squadron of light vessels, embracing the four regular gunboats, *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Pembina* and *Huron*, with the *Isaac Smith* and *Ellen*, under Lieutenant-Commanding STEVENS, to proceed without delay to the mouth of the St. John's River; oross, if possible, its difficult and shallow bar, feel the forts if still held, and push on to Jacksonvilla; indeed to go as far as Pilatki, eighty miles beyond, to reconnoitre and capture river steamers. This expedition was to be accompanied by the armed launches and cutters of the *Wabash*, nnder Lieuts. IRWIN and BARNES, and by a light draft transport with the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment. After arranging with Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT our joint occupation of tha Florida and Georgia coasts, including protection from injury the mansion and grounds of Dungenas, on Cumberland Island, originally the property of the Revolutionary hero and patriot, Gen. GREENE, and still owned by his descendants, and leaving Commander PERCIVAL DRAYTON in charge of the naval force, I rejoined this ship waiting for me off Fernandina, and proceeded with her off St. Johns, arriving there on the 9th. The gunboats had not yet been able to cross the bar, but expected to do so the next day, the *Ellen* only getting in that evening. As at Nassau, which was visited by Lieutenant Commanding STEVENS on his way down, the forts seemed abandoned. There being no probability that the *Huron* could enter, I dispatched her off St. Augustine, where I followed her, arriving on the 11th. I immediately sent on shore Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, with a flag of truce, having reason to believe that, if there were any people on this coast likely to remain in their houses, it would be at St. Augustine. I inclose Commander RODGERS' most interesting report, which I am sure the Department will read with satisfaction. The American flag is flying once more over that old city, raised by the hands of *its own people*, who resisted the appeals, threats and falsehoods of their leaders, though compelled to witness the carrying off of their sons in the ranks of the flying enemy. This gives us possession of a second National fort of strength and importance.

Since writing the above, I have received by tha *Isaac Smith* a report from Lieut.-Commanding STEVENS of his operations in the St. John's River, giving details of great interest.

From Lieut.-Commanding NICHOLSON, I learn with regret of acts of vandalism on the part of the rebel commanders, (not the people,) in setting fire to vast quantities of lumber, and the saw mills in that region, owned by Northern men, supposed to have Union sympathies.

In all this varied and difficult service, having to contend with surf shores, dangerous bars, and inland navigation in an enemy's country, I think it due to the officers and men under my command to say that they have on all occasions displayed great spirit and ability, fully coming up to my requirements and expectations. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, AND FORT MARION.

The Town of St. Augustine, of which our troops have just taken peaceful possession, is the most ancient settlement in the United States, and has a history of romance and wonder unequaled by any place on the continent. It is a place of 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the northeastern coast of Florida, two miles back from the Atlantic shore, on the south point of a peninsular, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, protected from the swell of the ocean by Anastasia Island, not sufficiently high to obstruct the sea breezes and a view of the ocean. It is in the form of a parallelogram, fronting east on Matanzas Sound, forming a harbor sufficient to contain a large fleet in safety. The city is one mile long, and three-fourths of a mile wide. The streets are narrow, and some of them very crooked, and the houses are generally built of stone, two stories high. It contains a splendid Roman Catholic Church and other houses of worship, and on the east is a fine large square, which forms a charming orange grove. The place is extremely salubrious, and has always been a favorite resort for consumptive and other invalids from the North. Fort Merlon stands at the north end of the town, and completely commands the harbor Regular steam-packets have always ran between St. Augustine and Charleston.

It was at this place that PONCE DE LEON landed when in search of the fountain of youth, three hundred and fifty years ago, and here that he took possesion of the whole country for the Spanish crown. Some time afterward it was settled by a colony of French Protestants, but they were all subsequently massacred by a body of Spaniards, dispatched from Spain for that purpose. The latter gave the place the name of San Augustine, in the usual manner of the early voyagers, because they had arrived on the coast on the day dedicated in the calendar to that great Saint. They established a fort at the town, which they held until 1586, when it was captured by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE. This is not, of course, the place to relate the subsequent wars which raged at St. Augustine, between Spaniards, Frenchmen, Indians and Englishmen, nor to recount the different kingdoms and governments to which it belonged, until, finally, in the early part of the present century, Florida was acquired by the United States. Those who are curious upon the subject will find an extremely interesting historical sketch of the place in a volume published in this City by GEORGE R. FAIRBANKS; from which, to give an idea of the town, now that it has assumed a new interest, we will quote a few sentences:

"St. Augustine was the first permanent settlement of the white men, by more than forty years, in this Confederacy; here, for the first time, the civilization of the Old World made its abiding-place, where all was new and wild and strange. This now so insignificant place was the key of an empire; upon its forts rested the destiny of a nation; its retention decided the fate of a people; it was a vice provincial court, boasted of its adelantadas, men of the first rank and note of its royal exchequer, its public functionaries, its brave men at arms; that its name conferred by its proud monarch, "*La siempre fiel Ciudad* de San Augustin,"—stood out upon the face of history; here the cross was first planted; from the Papal throna itself scripts were addressed to its Governors; the first great effort at Christianizing the fierce tribes of America proceeded from this spot; tha martyr's blood was first here shed; within these quiet walls the din of arms, the noise of battle, and the fierce cry of assaulting columns were heard for centuries. Who will not feel that we stand on historic ground, and that an interest attaches to the annals of this ancient city?"

Mr. BRYANT, who visited the city some years ago, described it in a few words:

"The old houses, built of a kind of stone which is seemingly a pore concretion of small shells, overhang the streets with their wooden balconies, and the gardens between the houses are fenced on the side of the street with high walls of stone. Peeping over these walls you see branches of the pomegranate and of the oranga tree, now fragrant with flowers, and rising yet higher the leaning boughs of the fig, with its luxuriant leaves. Occasionally you pass ruins of houses. You meet in streets with men of swarthy complexion and foreign physiognomy," &c.

Such is the pleasant new quarters for our troops at St. Augustine.

FORT MARION.

This fort, over which now waves the Stars and Stripes, is, as already mentioned, at tha north end of St. Augustine, commanding the harbor. It is a very ancient work, having been built by the Spaniards over two hundred years ago, and was completed in 1756, under Governor and Captain-General Don ALONZO FERNANDO HERRERA, in the reign of Don FERDINAND VI. An old writer describes it as a casemated fort, with four bastions, a ravelin, counterscarp, and a glacis built with quarried shell stones, and constructed according to the rudiments of Marechal DE VAUBAN. Another describes it as above half a mile in length, regularly fortified with bastions, half bastions and a ditch. It had also several rows of the Spanish bayonet along the ditch, which formed so close a *chevaux de frize*, with their pointed leaves, as to be impenetrable—the northern bastions built of stone.

The whole work remains now as it was in 1756, with the exception of the water battery, which was reconstructed by the Government of the United States in 1842-43. The complement of its guns is one hundred, and its full garrison establishment requires one thousand men. "It is considered by military men as a very creditable work; its strength and efficiency have been well tested in the old times, for it has never been taken, although twice besieged and several times attacked. Its frowning battlements and sepulchral vaults will long stand after we and those of our day shall be numbered with that long past, of which it is itself a memorial; of its legends connected with the dark chambers and prison vaults, the chains, the instruments of torture, the skeletons walled in, its closed and hidden recesses—of COACOOCHEE'S escape, and many another tale, there is much to say; but it is better said within its grim walls, where the eye and the imagination can go together in weaving a web of mystery and awe over its sad associations to the music of the grating bolt, tha echoing tread and the clanking chain."

It was formerly called San Juan de Pinos—then St. Mark's—and when taken possession of by tha United States, Fort Marion.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, also possessed by our troops, is a town of 2,100 inhabitants, situated on the northwest side of St. John's River, (Fla.) It is the terminus of a railroad which runs about half way across the State to Alligator, and is a good point from which to conduct certain operations into the interior.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

The steamship *Atlantic*, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., Sunday, March 16, at 5 P. M., with mails and passengers to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster at New-York, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings as freight 95 bales ginned Sea Island cotton, 805 bags unginned Sea Island cotton, 28 bales Florida Upland cotton, 1 mirror, 1 pianoforte, 21 hides, 30 cases of books, to HIRAM BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York.

On March 18, at 8 A. M., saw steamer *Illinois*, bound South.

The following passengers came by the *Atlantic*: Mrs. Senator Harland, Wisconsin; J. M. Forbes, Esq., Augustin Hurd, Esq., W. B. Bacon, P. C. Brooks, Boston, Mass; Capt. James M. Warren, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment; Capt. Carleton, Third New-Hampshire Regiment; L. J. Howe, Boston, Mass.; R. McClellan, Esq., New-York; Louis Berney, New-York; Capt. L. M. Sargent, Lieut. W. Miles, Massachusetts Cavalry; Capt. Cogswell, Fifth Connecticut Regiment; Lieut. L. F. Bingham, Volunteer Engineers; J. H. Wright, Massachusetts; D. G. Cole, Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment; L. Castner, Brooklyn; L. B. Wing, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; D. R. Goodrich, Volunteer Engineers; Theodora R. Davis, artist-correspondent *Harpers' Weekly*; M. Eldridge, F. A. Reed, D. S. Riddle, J. W. H. Purdy, Capt. Bergoot, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment; Lieut. C. Loring, U. S. N.; T. M. Budd, U. S. N.; Peter McNamor, Master *Mayflower*; J. Nichols, Purser do.; John F. Patterson, Purser U. S. steamer *Winfield Scott*; R. C. Hews, Purser steamer *Star of the South*; Capt. H. Star, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment; Lieut. A. J. Leslie, do.; Lieut. E. F. Martin, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment; F. McKeachie, Brooklyn; J. H. Moore, A. H. Adams, Baltimore; Capt. Brown, John Evans, Fernandina; Fla.; W. R. Clarke, U. S. N.; C. Bleuwelt, Lieut. J. H. Behling, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment; Lieut. Schroeder, do.; Lieut. Heilder, do.; A. W. Holmes, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment; Capt. Laing, Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment; S. A. Darrow, J. W. Sherman and Capt. Lodge, of bark *Fanny Essler*, prisoners to U. S. Marshal, and 60 in steerage.

The U. S. steamer *McClellan*, Capt. A. G. Gray, accompanied the *Atlantic* to Port Royal Bar, to take off a number of invited guests. Signals were exchenged and salutes fired as the ships parted.

NEWS FROM FERNANDINA.

The United States transport steamship *Marion*, Capt. JAMES D. PHILLIPS, from Fernandina, March 9, and Port Royal March 16, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster, United States Army, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

No important event had occurred since tha recent capture and occupation of Fernandina, St. Mary's and Jacksonville, Fla., by the navy, under Flag-Officer DUPONT, and the troops commanded by Gen. WRIGHT.

The health of the troops is generally very good.

On the 18th inst., at 5 A. M., passed steamship *Illinois*, bound South.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PROBABLE EARLY CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH—A SAD AFFAIR ON OTTER ISLAND—THE COTTON AND CONTRABAND QUESTION—MISTAKEN PHILANTHROPY.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, March 16, 1862.

Events are transpiring which would indicate that we will soon have to record the taking of Savannah. Fort Pulaski is effectually shut off from all communication, and is almost at our mercy. Two batteries have been erected on Jones and Bird Islands, within eight miles of Savannah. They are strong works, mounting heavy guns, and command the Savannah River. They were erected with great labor and under infinite difficulties, by the Forty-eighth Regiment of New-York, Col. PERRY, part of Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, which is stationed on Dawfurskie Island, under command of Gen. VIELE himself. Twice TATNALL, with his Mosquito fleet, has endeavored to pass them, but was driven back, and the confession that "he could not have remained ten minutes longer within their range without being smashed to pieces," has acknowledged their efficiency.

From Otter Island we receive the news of a sad affair, which occurred on the morning of the 14th inst. Information was brought by some negroes that a small party of Secessionists were lurking in the neighborhood of the island, and two companies of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, which regiment occupies the island, were sent out to capture them, taking the negroes as guides. In order to surround them they took different roads, and through some blunder of the negroes, were brought face to face in the woods and without stopping to consider, the two parties fired at each other, each taking the other to be foes. Two were killed instantly—Capt. E. T. ROWE and a corporal—two were dangerously wounded and eleven slightly wounded. It is a melancholy incident, and unhappily not the first time the same thing has occurred.

A grand review of the troops was held here on the 3d inst., and at Beaufort on the 6th, by Gen. SHERMAN. They looked remarkably well, and went through the various evolutions in a manner reflecting credit upon the command.

I send you by this mail a copy of the first number of the *New South*, a newspaper just started here by our worthy and energetic Postmaster, Mr. Jos. H. SEARS, and edited by Mr. ADAM BADEAU. It is a very creditable sheet, both typographically and editorially.

Considering the short time we have been here, that two newspapers are issued, I look upon as a good instance of the go-ahead tendency of the Yankee "mudsills."

Mr. PIERCE and Rev. Mr. FRENCH have arrived here in the *Atlantic*, armed with the full authority from Government to take complete control of all the plantations and negroes here. He brings with him hoes, rakes, wagons, plows and other farming implements, for the cultivation of the soil, and is accompanied by a bevy of Abolition element, both male and female, to cultivate the negro. I understand that he comes here under the auspices of some benevolent association of Massachusetts, and the labors of his many benevolent friends, who are to oversee the plantations and teach the negroes, are to be remunerated from the profits of the cotton crop, the surplus of which is to go to the Government.

Mr. PIERCE was sent here a short time ago by Mr. Secretary CHASE, to look into the condition of the negroes. He came, and after looking around and asking a few questions, returned and made a report. That the report was able is undeniable, and that it created a stir and excitement in the North, especially with a certain class of philanthropists, is perhaps equally so; but whether the Government has taken the right course in investing this gentleman with full power to do as he pleases with both negroes and plantations—a power which it is very uncertain whether he will know what to do with, and may so burden him as to result in the accomplishment of nothing, beyond loading the Government with the expense of feeding and clothing 10,000 negroes,—has yet to be proved.

It certainly now has the appearance of a very mad scheme, and but little doubt is entertained here but that the whole affair will prove a grand failure. That little or no cotton will be raised is apparent, almost from the beginning. The planting season is now upon us, and these gentlemen, as new-comers, far more ignorant of all the methods of cotton planting than any whom they find here, have not yet listed or tilled an acre of ground—what little has been accomplished in that way has been done by Col. REYNOLDS. Had the Government acted upon the suggestions of Col. REYNOLDS, and allowed private individuals to work the plantations at their own risk, feeding and clothing the negroes at their own expense, the moral welfare of the negroes might still have been looked after by these philanthropic men—a crop of cotton could have been raised which would have benefitted humanity elsewhere, by keeping mills in operation which feed hundreds of mouths—the heavy expense of feeding and clothing 10,000 negroes would have been lifted from the Government, and the money drained from our taxpayers might have gone to feed and clothe the starving families of some of our brave volunteers, instead of fattening negroes for Southern rebels.

The first actions of these good men are strong evidence of their utter ignorance of the negro character and inability to manage them. The first question which they put to the negro, upon entering a plantation is, "Do you want anything?" Of course, a thousand wants are manifested at once, notwithstanding that they have corn and meat in plenty on the plantation, and are receiving more food than they ever received in their life before, under Southern masters. Immediately a wagon load of grits, molasses, bacon, &c., comes to the negroes, to be distributed among them without stint or even system, and for no work done. This is an expensive liberality, and is no real kindness to the negro. The first step toward raising the negro from his depth of degradation is to teach him habits of industry—to work, not because he is forced and driven to it, but because he is working for himself and family, and he must work to live. The surest method to teach him this is to let him known that food and clothes are but the result of work, and unless he labors he can obtain neither. When the negroes see that food comes to them from somewhere—they don't exactly know where—work or no work, their natural instinct impels them to be idle and do nothing, for laziness constitutes their only idea of freedom, as opposed to Slavery, which, with them, means work.

I would not for a moment attempt to question the motives of these kind-hearted men, who have no doubt come here with the disinterested and humane intentions of remedying the glaring evils of Southern Slavery—evils which certainly exist—but experience will teach them that they have taken too much upon their shoulders. They should have interested themselves in the negro alone, and not meddled with the plantations. The Government also has made a mistake in attempting to work plantations which have never been confiscated, and therefore do not belong to the Government. Altogether, there is every indication that time will prove this to be a dear and useless experiment, for which the Northern tax-payers will have to suffer. WOPSEY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

EXPEDITION TO JACKSONVILLE—DESERTERS FROM SAVANNAH—THE CONDITION OF THE CITY AND ITS DEFENCES—SMALL-POX AMONG THE NEGROES.

PORT ROYAL, Friday, March 14, 1862.

Immediately after the occupation of Fernandina, an expedition started for the St. John's River, to visit Jacksonville and other towns. It comprised the *Ottawa*, *Potomska*, *Susan Smith*, *Ellen*, *Pembina*, *Seneca* and *Huron*, and I understand that it was quite successful, meeting little or no resistance as far as Jacksonville. Some of the vessels left for Pelaika, some 50 miles up from there, but when the *Atlantic* sailed, nothing had been heard from them.

Brunswick has been abandoned, as well as other places, the rebels leaving at Brunswick a railroad iron casemate fort, removing the armament to Savannah—which place they are fortifying in every possible manner. Two young men, who had been drafted into the rebel service, recently deserted and came down to Fort Vulcan. They say that "the English steamer *Fingal* is being iron-plated," and that "much alarm is felt in the city for the safety of Pulaski," which fort they acknowledge is entirely cut off from all communication with the city, which would seem to be the truth, as we have captured all the boats that have thus far made the attempt to run down.

The young men asked how many were killed on our side, in the fight which the steamer had on the St. Mary's River, and were much astonished when told that none were. They said that a number were killed among the rebels, and that they said several of our men were seen to fall; but that they were not going to attack any more of our gunboats with infantry, if they knew it.

The news of the exploits of the *Merrimac*, or *Virginia*, as the rebels call her, caused great rejoicing in Savannah, but the surrender of Forts Henry and Donelson made the people rather down-hearted. Upon being asked how many troops they had in and about the city, they said that some said fifty or sixty thousand, but they thought there were only about thirty thousand there, and these were armed in all sorts of ways, some with pikes, and that the Tennesseeans were so much dissatisfied that they were about to go home. Our men about the Savannah River are in excellent health, but, if I mistake not, they will soon have worse enemies then the rebels in the numberless swarms of mosquitoes and sand-flies.

Two of the Forty-eighth New-York were drowned a day or two since in attempting to cross a small bayou upon a raft, to go to a picket post; a third was rescued by Capt. GRAY, of the steamer *McClellan*. The Captain was, at the time, near in one of his boats, the crew of which pulled with the whole strength of determined men, and only came in time to save the last man as he was sinking.

The rebels have a nice little dodge to catch our men. They come out with quite a party, and a few cattle, which they drive up and down to entice some unwary lover of fresh beef off into their clutches. The plan has not worked as yet, however; but may soon, in a way which they don't anticipate.

The small pox is raging among the negroes. Dr. KIMBLE, the brigade surgeon, tells me that as many as two hundred and fifty or three hundred contrabands have been taken down. As yet, however, the disease has not shown itself among the whites, and as guards are kept constantly about the negro portion of the town, the soldiers may escape the contagion. At Hilton Head, too, the pest has broken out, but only among the negroes. In Beaufort the weather has been splendid. The whole place is fragrant with the blossoming orange trees. The roses withered by the late chilly spell are replaced by numbers of bursting buds, and the little birds as they flit this way and that pipe their melodies with a freedom which is charming.

The *Atlantic* unloaded her cargo at tha newly constructed wharf, at which she floats at low water.

The new and large hospital was handed over to Quartermaster SAXTON by Mr. MCCLELLAN, the builder, a few days since. It will be a capital place for our sick soldiers to get well in, and is a much-needed building.

LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 19.

Telegrams from Gen. CURTIS state his loss in killed and wounded in the battle at Pea Ridge was about 1,400. The enemy retreated to the south of the Boston Mountains. There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas, except marauders and PIKE'S Indians, who kill and plunder friends and foes indiscriminately.

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 19.

The bridge-builders captured by MORGAN'S party, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, have been released and they returned this evening.

THE FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 19.

Sergeant-Major IKEDELL, of the Pennsylvania Fifty-first, writes that after taking the enemy's batteries on the left of the defences of Newbern with the bayonet, the Fifty-first was the first regiment to plant its colors in the enemy's intrenchments.

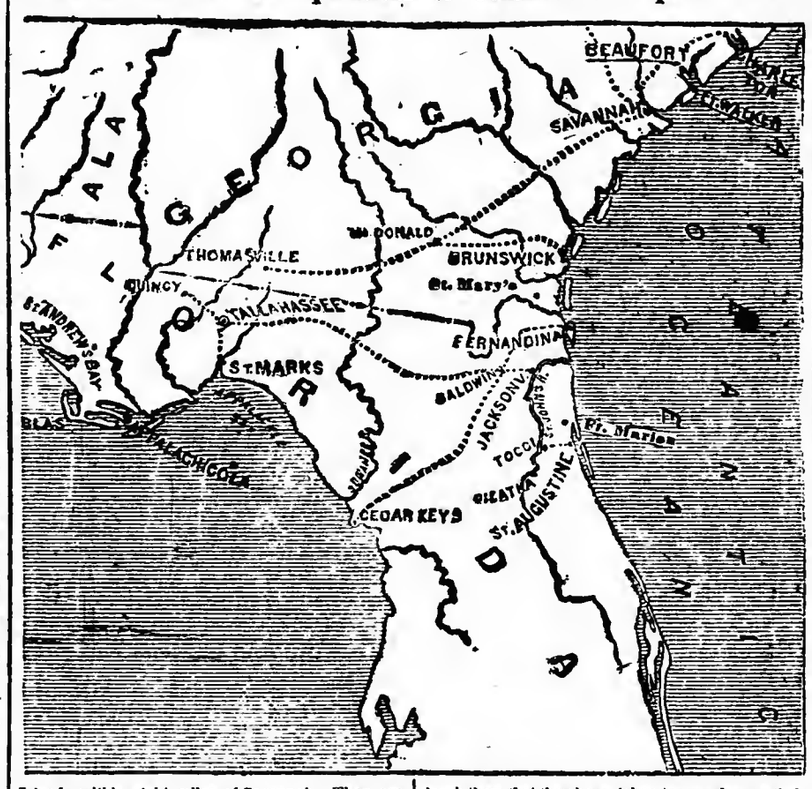
REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 19.

It is reported here that the rebel Commissioner YANCEY, has been captured while attempting to run the blockade.

NEW POINTS OCCUPIED IN FLORIDA.

Scene of the Recent Operations of Commodore Dupont's Fleet.



OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

LATEST FROM ISLAND No. 10

The Bombardment Still in Progress.

Repulse of the Rebel Gunboats by Gen. Pope.

Important Movements in Southern Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

A dispatch received from Cairo, dated 9 o'clock to-night, says nothing has been heard from Island No. 10 to-day. Gen. POPE repulsed the rebel gunboat fleet at New-Madrid, sinking one, and damaging others more or less. Not a man was lost on our side.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 18.

The latest intelligence from below is contained in a dispatch from Gen. POPE, dated at 7 A. M., stating that up to a little before that time the firing had been very continuous, but at 7 o'clock it had materially slackened.

Information from Columbus received last evening, states that the rebels have reappeared on the banks of the river six miles below Columbus. No trouble is anticipated from them.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, 19th, says:

"The published reports of the capture of Island No. 10 are, undoubtedly, premature.

The latest accounts from Columbus are to 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at which time heavy cannonading was distinctly heerd in the direction of the island.

There have been no arrivals from the Tennessee or the Cumberland during the last twenty-four hours.

None of the gunboats ascended higher than Savannah since the engagement of the *Lexington* with the battery at Pittsburgh.

The collection of eighty transports at Savannah, in connection with circumstances known here, but not considered proper for publication, indicate that the country about the Tennessee River, near Alabama, will be the theatre of extensive military operations.

The rebels avoid the river, keeping out of range of the gunboats. The rebel force at Corinth and Decatur is estimated to number 40,000."

VERY LATE FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 19.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo, 19th, 11 P. M., says:

"A gentleman just arrived from New-Madrid, via Sykestown, reports the sinking of a rebel transport, armed with heavy cannon, by the gunboat fleet at Island No. 10."

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek Abandoned.

Important Reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh—News from the Rebel Lines.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

The Rebel Batteries at Aquie Creek were evacuated last night, and all the stores and other properly there burnt.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

The steamtug *Lentie*, which arrived here late last night, reports that when she passed Aquia Creek, the buildings and wharf there were on fire, the supposition being that the rebels have evacuated the place and burned them.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

Yesterday, Gen. SICKLES ordered a portion of the First Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, under the command of Col. DWIGHT, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy's forces between Dumfries and Fredericksburgh. His skirmishers, after marching to a place four miles in the interior, suddenly came upon a force of rebel cavalry, who were put to flight.

When within a short distance of Fredericksburgh, a camp of the enemy was discovered, said to number 1,300 infantry and artillery. The force of Col. DWIGHT being inadequate to make an assault upon them, fearing he might be cut off, he marched toward Dumfries.

On the way the force examined a barn where some rebel cavalry were seen to emerge, and found it filled with choice commissary stores, to which the soldiers helped themselves in the most liberal manner.

On the march from Dumfries to Shipping Point, within five miles of the latter place, a large camp was discovered, containing many good log houses and tents. Articles of furniture were also found, such as sofas, bedsteads, mirrors, cushioned arm chairs, officers' trunks, mess-chests, and a variety of articles for camp use, which lay scattered in every direction.

The soldiers of Col. DAIGHT'S force came in at Shipping Point loaded down with commissary stores or articles in the shape of trinkets, intending to send them to their friends. The reconnottering party were absent from their camp twenty-four hours, during which time they subsisted entirely upon the enemy's stores. One prisoner was captured, who said he belonged to a North Carolina regiment stationed at Aquia Creek.

A portion of the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers attempted to make a reconnoissance to Dumfries, but were compelled to retreat before an inferior body of cavalry. Censure is given to their commanding officer.

Fifty-eight contrabands have arrived at Liverpool Point within the last three days. Some of them built boats in the woods to cross with. They report all the whites to have fled to Fredericksburgh.

REBEL BATTERIES, SHIPPING POINT, WEDNESDAY, March 19.

A contraband who has just arrived, reports that JEFF. DAVIS issued a proclamation on the 16th, calling upon all male inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 60, to form themselves into companies and report immediately to headquarters. Virginia, he says, demands every sacrifice to maintain the integrity of the soil. Many are fleeing from their homes, anxious to reach our side.

Everything now is at a stand-still from the Potomac to Richmond. Trade is totally suspended at Fredericksburgh and the interior towns.

A deserter, Jos. HALSTEAD, was brought in yesterday to Liverpool Point. He was born at Goshen, N. Y. is 23 years old, and owns a farm on the Rappahannock. He left home because the proclamation was issued on the 16th for all the militia to turn out, and was unwilling to serve. He was in Fredericksburgh day before yesterday.

Troops were arriving in Fredericksburgh from the banks of the Potomac. Twenty to thirty thousand have passed through. We heard that they were defending a line formed by Aquia Creek, Beaver Dam tha Rappahannock, and a gap in the mountains.

OCCUPATION OF STRASBURGH.

The Column of Gen. Shield's in the Advance.

Our Troops Unsuccessfully Opposed by Jackson's Rear Guard.

Our Pickets Two Miles Beyond the Town.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, March 19.

The railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry was completed last night.

The railroad is also completed from Cumberland to Martinsburgh, but it will take several days to finish the road from Martinsburgh to the Ferry, in consequence of the want of the rails taken up by the enemy.

Two trains start from here for Harper's Ferry to-day.

Messengers from Strasburgh report that the rear-guard of JACKSON disputed Gen. SHIELDS' approach foot by foot, with infantry and artillery.

It is reported that our cavalry occupied the town after the moon rose.

One of our soldiers was severely wounded.

The agent of Adams' Express is now here to re-establish an office.

The official report says that Gen. SHIELDS encountered the rear guard of JACKSON'S forces just beyond Middletown. With four field-pieces and small bodies of infantry and cavalry, they disputed Gen. SHIELDS' progress, stopping at all the strongest points, and then retiring. They crossed Cedar Creek, and destroyed the bridge.

Gen. SHIELDS, this morning, built a temporary bridge, and, after a skirmish, entered the town, and threw out his pickets two miles beyond.

The loss of the enemy is not stated.

The cavalry-man wounded yesterday in a skirmish suffered amputation of a leg to-day.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Strasburgh since our information was prepared.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Statement of Two of the Crew of the Rebel Steamer Ella Warley.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, it was stated that the schooner *Levi Rowe*, from Nassau, N. P., had brought four deserters from the rebel steamer *Ella Warley*, which had run the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Nassau with a load of cotton. Two of the deserters, named STEPHEN MCGRATH and MCCARRON, tell the following story:

Two years ago MCCARRON went to Charleston, and has been employed part of the time on the Coast Survey boat *Firefly*, and since the rebellion, as a coast policeman, except for a short period as one of the city policemen. MCGRATH arrived in Charleston a year ago. They both shipped on board the *Ella Warley* (which was the old *Isabel*, running between Charleston and Havana,) one as a fireman and the other as a coal-passer. The *Ella Warley* left Charleston on the night of Feb. 27. It was a dark night, and the *Warley*, covering her lights with canvas, sailed quietly by the blockading vessels at 8 o'clock, and went out to sea.

On March 2 she arrived at Nassau, and grounded on the bar. While aground, a rebel schooner passed her, inward bound, with the "stars and bars" flying. The sailors on board the *Ella Warley*, with the exception of MCGRATH, MCCARRON and some others, gave the rebel flag three cheers. These men proposed three cheers for the American Consul's flag, and a fight than ensued, during which MCCARRON was badly wounded. The officer on deck signaled to the British ship *Bull Dog* to send assistance. She did so, and MCCARRON and three of the ringleaders in the riot were sent on board the *Bull Dog*. An investigation was made, and the men were sent on shore—MCCARRON to the American Consul, and the rest to the calaboose.

The following morning the captain of the *Ella Warley* asked MCGRATH if he was "a Stars and Stripes man." He replied in the affirmative. The captain told him he didn't want such men on his ship, and paid him a half sovereign and some English shillings (about four dollars in all,) for three days' wages, and told him to go ashore. The three other men deserted the same day, and Capt. WHITING, the American Consul, provided them with transportation by the *Levi Rowe*, to this port.

In Charleston, the men state things, are in anything but a pleasing condition. Clothing and many other necessary articles are scarce and dear. Coffee sells at $1 per pound, but supplies are received now and then from Nassau. Tea is sold at $2 50 per pound, salt at 25 cents per quart, and whisky is very high, as stringent measures are now taken to prevent distillation, so that the rebel army horses can be supplied with corn. Fresh beef and pork are comparatively cheap and plenty.

The vessels that have been sunk in the harbor are ineffectual as a blockade. The bottom is so light and constantly shifting that a new channel has formed, which is no doubt increased by the sunken hulks, which turn the waters in that direction. Almost daily a rebel steamer runs out, notes the position of the National gunboats, returns and reports. Consequently, on a dark night, a rebel vessel can run the blockade without much difficulty. From Sullivan's Island a raft is being stretched, leaving only a single entrance, which will be commanded by a heavily armed floating battery.

Men were being sent daily to join the rebel army, and drafting was going on vigorously.

An Arrest in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 19.

Two young Spaniards named ANTONIO BERMUDEZ and MIGUEL REYES TERRAS were arrested, on board the steamer *Canada*, to-day, as she was leaving the wharf, charged with robbing the Credit Industriel Bank, of Havana, of $10,000. Considerable money was found on their persons. The arrest was made at the request of P. C. CAUSSOVAU, of New-York, and the accused, under an escort of an officer, left for New-York, this evening.

The remains of Lieut.-Col. MARRITT, of the Massachusetts Twenty-third, reached here to-night, and were forwarded to his late home in Salem.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

Reception of the News of the Fall of Fort Donelson in England.

It is Regarded as an Important Victory.

Decided Advance of American Securities.

Anxiety About the Steamship City of Baltimore.

Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Easier—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 1-4 FOR MONEY.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 19.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, from Liverpool on the 6th, *via* Londonderry on the 7th inst., arrived here at 3½ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Anglo-Saxon* are five days later than those already to hand.

Purser BROWN reports: Spoke, on the 9th inst., the British schooner *James McNob*, from Halifax for Belfast, in distress; supplied her with provisions. On the 16th inst., in lat. 42° 53', lon. 52° 23', passed numerous icebergs.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 4th instant.

The steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 6th instant.

The steamship *Hansa* had damaged her machinery, which she would repair at Southampton, and leave on the 11th inst. for New-York. The goods in her for Bremen had been transhipped for that city.

The mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were dispatched south by the early morning train, and will arrive in New-York about 12 o'clock to-night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The importance of the National victory at Fort Donelson was generally recognized in England, causing an advance in American securities and depression in cotton.

The London *Times* admits the recent successes of the Nationals, and their importance, but says they have been gained in countries where the allegiance of the population was divided, and that they have scarcely brought the National Government any nearer than before to a reconstruction of the Union.

The London *Morning Post* hopes that both the Unionists and Secessionists will look upon the present state of affairs as affording grounds for a compromise of their difficulties, as the conquest of the South is beyond the attainment of the North on the one hand, and the complete establishment of their independence, on the other, may be beyond the power of the South.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD had an interview with Earl RUSSELL recently at the Foreign Office, in regard to connecting Europe and America by a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland.

The interview is understood to have been satisfactory and encouraging.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to be held at London on the 19th of March, to receive the report of the Board of Directors.

Parliament was not in session on the 5th inst., it being Ash Wednesday.

An influential deputation had waited on Mr. GLADSTONE, to urge a repeal of the hop duty.

Mr. GLADSTONE argued, that under present circumstances the Government was not justified in abolishing any great tax, but that they would carefully consider the subject.

Great excitement and violence had attended the election of the member to Parliament from Longford, Ireland. The military were called ont, and charged upon the voters several times. No lives were lost, but many persons were injured. Maj. O'RIELLY, who headed the Irish Brigade in Italy, was elected, but the supporters of his opponent were so intimidated, and prevented from voting, that it was believed the election would be declared void.

Sir HENRY and EDWARD MUGGERIDGE, extensive corn factors in London, had failed. Their liabilities amounted to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand pounds sterling, and it was feared that their assets would turn out unsatisfactory. The continuous fall in breadstuffs is alleged to have been the cause of their failure.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 5th instant, a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON was read, sincerely deploring the misunderstanding upon the question of the bill for Gen. MONTAUBAN'S pension. The Emperor adds:

"The rejection of the bill could involve no difficulty, as the laws are now discussed with regard to their intrinsic objects, and not with a view to overturn the Ministers. But in order to establish mutual confidence, which ought never to have ceased between the Legislative and Executive bodies, Government will withdraw for the present the bill, and introduce another destined to reward exceptional military services in China."

The reading of the letter was followed by shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur.*"

The Paris correspondents of the London newspapers give reports that many hundreds of arrests have taken place there. All men suspected of having been chiefs of barricades in former insurrections have been imprisoned. These measures had increased the uneasy feelings prevailing.

The Bourse on the 5th inst. was flat and lower, the rentes being quoted at 69f. 70c.

The Emperor had sent a quarter of million francs out of his private purse to be distributed among the suffering workmen at the great industrial centres.

PORTUGAL.

The Minister for Public Works, M. HERTIA, has resigned. The new Cabinet commands a small majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but can scarcely count as much on the Peers.

ITALY.

RATAZZI, in addition to taking the folio for Foreign Affairs, takes that also of the Interior, *ad interim*. M. DE CORDOVA is Minister of Justice, and M. PELETTI Minister of War.

VICTOR EMANUEL was received at Milan on the 5th inst. very enthusiastically.

RUSSIA.

Gen. PHILIPSON, Curator of the University of the District of St. Petersburg, who played a prominent part during the recent student disturbances, has been removed.

GREECE.

Late advices say that the insurrection at Nanphs was limited to a small area.

A serious engagement took place there between the rebels and royal troops. Contributions had been imposed on the inhabitants of the town.

The King had demanded the institution of a Council of War to judge the rebel soldiers.

Court festivities have been suspended.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached England, but their news has already been partially telegraphed.

Buenos Ayres was quiet, and peace, it was expected, would be fully restored by the end of February.

The probability of war between England and America had restricted operations in produce.

Operations in coffee were limited, owing to extreme prices, which had advanced from 69½@71.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BERLIN, Friday, March 7.

Yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, on a motion made for a minute specification of the Budget by a specific statement of the principal items of income and expenditure, based upon the details of the Administration, the Minister of Finance declared it questionable whether the Government was still possible after the acceptance of such a motion; whether the responsibility of conducting affairs could be undertaken, and whether the proposition was not an encroachment upon the Executive. The motion was adopted by 171 to 142.

CASSEL, Friday, March 7.

The Electors have intrusted the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. GONDARS, with the formation of a new Ministry.

HAMBURG, Thursday, March 6.

The report is confirmed that France, England and Sweden have insisted upon Denmark observing the treaties of 1851-52. These Powers consider the German and Danish dispute as an internal matter between Germany and Denmark.

TURIN, Thursday, March 6.

At a recent interview between GARIBALDI and RATAZZI, a long conversation took place respecting the army. RATAZZI admitted the necessity of a complete reorganization, and GARIBALDI promised his assistance.

The danger of an expedition of volunteers has disappeared.

RATAZZI has expressed his determination of energetically opposing hostile demonstrations.

The Pope is in the Italian provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, March 6.

The Commercial treaty with the United States has been signed.

A treaty between the Porte and Belgium has been agreed upon.

There is considerable agitation in Bulgaria amongst the Greeks and Bulgarians. Two thousand and two hundred Bulgarians had given in their adhesion to the Greek Archbishop, who has seceded to the Roman Church, owing to the intolerance of the Greek Patriarch.

The Etat Major of the army had diminished without prejudice to active service.

FUAD PACHA had decided to restore to foreign officers their suppressed pensions.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Shanghai has been invested by the rebels.

The Consuls of the Allied Powers have issued a proclamation declaring Shanghai under their protection.

Reinforcements have been sent to Shanghai.

SAIGON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Gunbodia. The Siamese Government have sent a large naval and military force against the insurgents.

CANTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Tea active and unchanged. The total exports are sixty-nine millions two thousand pounds. Exchange 4s. 5¾d.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Tea active and advancing. Silk, No. 3 Tsatlees, 370 to 390. Settlements for the fortnight, 4,000. Exports, 45,000. Exchange, 6s. ¾d.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Indigo active and unchanged. Copper, nothing doing. Saltpetre active and advancing. Linseed quiet. Exchange 2s. ¾d. Freights improving.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Jan. 25. SYDNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Trade quiet.

Markets firm, but little doing.

THE NEWS BY THE GLASGOW.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the steamship *Glasgow*:

The steamship *Hansa* broke down on the 25th of March, but reached Southampton safely.

There was no news of the steamship *City of Baltimore* when the *Glasgow* left Liverpool, and she was a week overdue.

Mr. LAYARD stated in the House of Commons, in reply to inquiries, that an officer of the *Sumter*, named MYERS, accompanied by a Mr. THOMPSON, of Cadiz, had landed at Tangiers, from a French merchant vessel, and were arrested by the United States Consul, who requested the assistance of the Moorish troops for the purpose; but he (LAYARD) was not aware that any pressure had been put on the Moorish Government. MYERS and THOMPSON have since been released.

Lord PALMERSTON, in response to inquiries, said:

"The Government originally intended sending a much larger force to Canada than that dispatched, and it was only in consequence of the representations from the Colonial authorities that the number was reduced. He believed the promptitude, vigor and power displayed by the Government had tended greatly to a peaceful solution of the difficulty with America."

The army estimates were reduced and the principal parts of the same agreed to. The total asked is sixteen and a quarter millions sterling. The total number of men is 227,000, and of these over 24,000 are in the American possessions.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution declaring that the colonies exercising the right of self-government ought to undertake the responsibility of providing for their own internal security.

Mr. HALIBURTON protested against the resolution as ill-timed.

The steamer *Bermuda* left Liverpool on the 1st inst. for Bermuda. She had a large general cargo, including a considerable quantity of merchandise under the designation of hardware. It was believed that her cargo was destined for the Southern ports.

It was stated that Mr. PEABODY had offered, if the funds collected for the "Albert Memorial" should be devoted to the erection of a charitable institution, that he would give £100,000 toward it, or, failing in this, that he had determined to expend the sum in building houses for the working classes of London.

Mr. PEABODY quits England for a time with a fortune of £70,000 per annum.

It is reported that SMITH O'BRIEN has challenged Sir ROBERT PEEL, offering to meet him in France or Belgium.

The French Senate has finally adopted a paragraph in relation to the Roman question, by a vote of 126 to 6, amidst much applause.

M. BILLAULT previously explained the Government policy, which still desires the independence both of Italy and the Pope. He pointed out the difficulties and dangers that would attend the evacuation of Rome, and said that the Government did not yet despair of overcoming the opposition of the Papal Government to an arrangement with Italy.

Prince NAPOLEON'S attacks on Austria during the debate led to a demand for explanations, which proved satisfactory.

The affair of the students and M. RENAU had become rather serious. Numerous arrests had been made, and precautionary measures adopted.

The Paris Bourse had partially recovered from its depression, and closed at 70f.

The resignation of the Italian Ministry has been confirmed.

M. RATAZZI has organized a new Cabinet, including Cordova, Setla, Mancini, Cialdini, Persano, and Marquis Pepoli.

Gen. GUYON was taking strong military measures at Rome to ston the popular manifestations.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Turin and had a conference with M. RATAZZI.

Commercial per Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THURSDAY.

The sales of Cotton for three days have been 14,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and downward, with a decline of ⅛d.@⅜d.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being more firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally firmer, with a slight advance. Various Circulars report: Flour upward with an advance of 3d.@6d. ₱ bbl.; quotations are 27s. 6d.@28s. Wheat firmer and partially advanced 1d.@2d. ₱ cental.; Red Western, 10s. 8d.@11s. 8d.; Red Southern, 12s.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@12s. 10d. Corn firm and holders demand an advance; mixed, 29s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet and steady. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon active but downward. Lard quiet; not steady. Tallow steady at 45s.@45s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar firm. Rice quiet. Coffee inactive. Linseed Oil firm at 35s. 6d. Resin inactive at 12s. 9d. for common. Spirits Turpentine, nominal at 38s.

LONDON, 5th.—Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Spelter quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice downward. Tallow firm at 45s. 9d. Linseed Oil firmer, 35s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—THURSDAY.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is upward, and quotations have advanced. Illinois Central shares, 45@44½ discount; Erie, 30½@31¼.

LATEST COMMERCIAL, VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 7.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 31,500 bales, including 6,000 to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters. The market is irregular and dull, the advices from America causing a decline of ⅛d. The sales to-day (Friday) were only 3,000 bales, the market closing dull and downward, at the following quotations: Orleans Fair, 14d.; do. Middling, 12⅝d.; Mobiles Fair, 12¾d.; do. Middling, 12⅜d.; Uplands Fair, 13d.; do. Middling, 12⅛d. The total stock in port is 440,000 bales, inclusive of 166,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs are easier. Wheat quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is dull. Bacon is a little firmer.

LONDON, Friday, March 7.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money.

American Stocks buoyant. Illinois Central, 42¾ discount; Erie, 32⅛@32¾; New-York Central, 71@73, ex div.; United States Fives, 72¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £75,000.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Railroad Matters—Connection of the Telegraph—Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—Notaries Public.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

The first item of interest last evening in the House was the minority report of the Railroad Committee, presented and signed by Mr. DUTCHER, against the bill extending State aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The report objects to the bill because it considers it an attempt to compel the State to construct a road for the peculiar benefit of one section by a tax on all the people of the State—because it is contrary to the Constitution of 1846, in spirit if not in letter, by making the State a partner in a private corporation, and because it will increase the burdens of taxation when every burden not absolutely necessary should be laid aside.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and this report will of course be printed and placed upon the files of the members. The dispatches of the Associated Press last evening give a different and a wrong impression.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the rights and liabilities of owners, lessors, lessees and occupants of buildings.

Mr. ODELL called up his resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of New-York to cast their influence and votes in favor of the measure now before Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and spoke at length in favor of it. He said it could not now be considered a partisan question—that the time had come to cut off all connection between the Government and Slavery, wherever it could be constitutionally reached; that Congress had the right to do it there, as Slavery was the creature of local and not common law, and that now is a favorable time to strike without causing additional excitement, without disturbing the property relations of master and slave, either in the States or there, and without leaving the question to harass the rulers or complicate the discussions when the time for the settlement of the present difficulties shall come. The nation, he thinks, is to come out of these difficulties purified and elevated, and he wishes to have the state of affairs in the District of Columbia harmonize with the new order of things. In the course of his remarks he said that if he understood the President's message, he indorsed it as embodying a sound and conservative policy. Mr. ODELL was elected as a Union Democrat.

Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, one of the unterrified sort, next took the floor, and appeared considerably disgusted at the mention of such a subject on the floor of the House. He thought members had no business to touch it, and devoted some time to demonstrating that it was the duty of the House to go on with its State business, and let this subject rest. In conclusion, he avowed his intention of voting against the resolution, whether because he did not like the thing itself, or because he did not want to see any action taken in the Assembly upon it, was not clear.

Had the vote been taken at this time, the resolution would doubtless have prevailed by a handsome majority, but Mr. PAYNE, of Wayne, not content to let well enough alone, proposed an amendment, to extend the scope of the resolution to all the Territories. This, of course, opened the door for a wide difference of opinion, and for the waste of any quantity of time in discussing the great questions which distinguished political parties in the last Presidential campaign, while it utterly destroyed the unity of design in the resolution. Mr. PAYNE will have the satisfaction of knowing, when the session is done, that he has done more than almost any man on the floor to prevent a fair expression of opinion upon Slavery and Intemperance, by attempting too much, and entirely overdoing things. It is not necessary to crowd the whole gist of the Anti-Slavery controversy into each and every single resolution that touches the subject, and the attempt to do it does not help forward the righteous crusade which is now being carried on against it, wherever, by common consent, it can be reached. Mr. PAYNE seconded his amendment with his usual declamatory style of remark.

Mr. SNYDER, of Lewis, then deprecated the introduction of such exciting topics on the floor of the House at this late hour of the session, and, in view of Mr. PAYNE'S amendment, moved to extend the resolution, so as to request the Senators and Representatives to vote for the abolition of Slavery everywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line. The resolution and proposed amendments were then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered resolutions that in view of the fact that it was St. Patrick's Day, the anniversary of the patron saint, of CORCORAN and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and of MCILHON and the other heroes of Lexington, and as the members of the same nationality were invited to a dinner in honor of the day, therefore, out of honor to those gallant men, the House adjourn, and let the members afresaid go to their dinner.

Maj. SCHOLEFIELD moved to lay the dinner upon the table, but his motion only served to lay the resolution there.

Mr. LEARY called up his resolution to inquire into the alleged mismanagement of the Children's Aid Society, but before taking any vote upon it the House adjourned.

In the Senate a bill was passed increasing the number of Notaries Public in New-York from 300 to 500. The bill to raise the New-York County Court-house Fund was considered, and ordered to a third reading; also the bill to amend the General Insurance law, with reference to Fire Insurance Companies. In the bill to organize the Asylum for Insane Convicts, the provision granting the Superintendent and his family board at the expense of the State was stricken out, and then progress was simply reported.

The bill to amend the City Charter will not probably be reported before next week by the Committee. An effort is being made outside of the Legislature to unite all parties upon some amendments—those which are deemed the most important.

The bill to permit attorneys of the Supreme Court residing in neighboring States to practice in the courts of the State, was this morning considered in the House Committee of the Whole, and passed to a third reading without any opposition. Having already passed the Senate, it will doubtless soon become a law, much to the relief of sundry legal gentlemen, whose country seats just out of the State, have been anxious seats since the recent decision in one of the courts, ruling them out of practice in the State.

The Committee likewise have under discussion the bill authorizing the American Guano Company to issue bonds based upon mortgages upon their property in the Pacific Ocean. Considerable debate was elicited, and various objections were urged against the bill. In deference to these, the friends consented to report progress, for the sake of producing testimony as to the honest intentions of the bill.

The Committee also considered and reported progress upon the bill authorizing the settlement of certain outstanding claims arising from the equipment of State volunteers for the United States service. The debate which led to this report arose upon a motion to strike out the section authorizing the State Military Board to provide for the payment of certain officers and clerks whose duties have been increased or created by the exigencies of the times. Mr. ALVORD objected to having any provision for the pay of the servants of the State provided for outside of the Legislature, and suggested that this thing here proposed might be accomplished by provisions in the Supply bill. Progress was reported, to allow the friends of the bill to consult with the Committee of Ways and Means on this point.

The annual appropriation bill was made the special order for this evening. One or two amendments have been made to the printed bill, whose character and propriety can be easily ascertained by reference to the journals of preceding Legislatures. An obstinate member, however, wanted them printed, and determined to have it done, if possible, although their character has been frequently explained to him. He has succeeded in staving off action up to this time, but despite his efforts this morning, the House determined to consider it this evening.

Various local bills were considered and passed in Committee of the Whole, but nothing of special importance.

The Speaker appointed as members of the Committee of Nine to have charge of the general "orders," Mr. TRACEY of Tioga, Mr. MASON of Ontario, Mr. GRAY of Warren, Mr. GOSLINE of Erie, Benedict of Kings, Porter of Niagara, Andrus of Franklin, Church of Otsego, and Phelps of New-York. It will be seen at a glance that this Committee is selected with great care from among the most reliable, intelligent and honest members of the House. I do not think any one will charge that any corrupt bill can be got through the Committee, if they can discover any odor of corruption about it. The Speaker deserves thanks for the rebuked manner in which he has taken the bull—viz., a Grinding Committee—by the horns, and endeavored to get the advantage of its good qualities and do away with all its objectionable ones. Every one of the gentlemen named has held a responsible situation thus far in the session, and has gained an enviable reputation for sagacity and honesty. Mr. TRACEY, as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads; Mr. MASON, as Acting Chairman, most of the time, of the Claim Committee; Mr. PORTER, as Chairman of the College and Common School Committee, and an active member of the Committee on City Affairs, and Mr. PHELPS, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, have all proved themselves very capable and upright. The other members of the Committee have likewise won golden *opinions*, instead of golden *considerations*, from every one who has watched their course, and I think that the State may congratulate itself upon having such men placed in this responsible position.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill to correct the alleged error of five feet in the laying out of Madison-avenue, and making the width eighty instead of seventy-five feet, was ordered to a third reading. The bill authorizing the erection of a fund for the erection of a Court-house, to be under the direction of the Supervisors in your county, was passed upon its third reading. Progress, also, was reported upon the bill to legalize certain ordinances of the Common Council passed in 1858. They relate, I believe, to the regulation of certain matters connected with the Third-avenue. A proposition for a Grinding Committee was also introduced, and lies over under the rules until to-morrow to be discussed. H.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Interesting Particulars of the Great Victory Over the Combined Rebel Forces.

A correspondent of the *World* gives a graphic account of the battle at Pea Ridge, Ark., from which we copy the following passages:

THE REBELS BEGIN THE ATTACK.

The enemy made his appearance with about five thousand cavalry, at about ten in the morning, a few miles out of Bentonville, and immediately commenced the attack by a desperate charge. SIGEL had with him near a thousand men. Two hundred infantry he sent forward to prevent being cut off, and with the remainder he received the whole of the vast army. SIGEL'S example at Carthage had taught him how to bear himself under such desperate circumstances, and he ordered his men to stand firm and take good aim. The teams were put upon good pace, and the enemy came bounding along in several lines. The horsemen on the flanks, and infantry in the rear, awaited their approach until within about two hundred yards, when they delivered a terrible volley of Minie balls into their ranks, which had the effect of throwing them into temporary confusion. In a few minutes the leaders, by dint of much shouting and gesticulation, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to close quarters. The same volley, succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in crowds, hooting and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy capture. The enemy's cavalry closed all around the little band, notwithstanding horses and riders were falling thick and fast before our steady fire. Gen. SIGEL rode undismayed along the whole line, inspiriting his men. Some of the cavalry on the flank had succeeded in getting across the road so as to cut the train in two, and it was here that the enemy set up a shout of triumph.

THE REPULSE.

It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was was driven off, broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that at this point one of our teams, containing three of the wounded men who had been placed in it was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen reforming to renew the attack. The column was yet seven miles from the encampment. A dispatch had been sent forward to Gen. CURTIS, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges inclosing the stream. At about 2 o'clock the second attack was made and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on to the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their miscellaneous guns, and then brandishing their huge knives, which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friends could hardly be distinguished from foe. The dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and oaths. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a dozen of the savages who clamored for his life, and hewed his way through a line of them to rejoin his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time, and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the most frantic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance, which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, and the little cheer went up, which was re-echoed by the troops from the camp. A third and last attempt was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew about 3½ o'clock.

PEA RIDGE.

Thursday night passed in a state of suspense. The nurses in the valley had been appropriated as hospitals, and a strong force posted on the hill on the south bank of the creek under Col. CARR, with Gen. SIGEL occupying the ridge on the north side, while Col. DAVIS occupied the centre, near the crossing. The enemy, it was supposed, would naturally make the attack from the Fayetteville road, and the baggage trains and hospitals had been placed to the rear of the lines. During the night the manifestations showed conclusively that he was approaching in great strength by the road leading from Bentonville to Keetsville, thus getting to our flank and rear. This road lies, after crossing Sugar Creek, over a high table land, called Pea Ridge by the inhabitants from an early tradition, now exploded, that nothing but peas could be grown on it. It extends from the stage road westwardly some eight miles along the right bank of Sugar Creek.

The right is covered with a growth of stunted oaks, with a sprinkling of larger growth, called here post-oaks. Three or four farms are located upon the ridge, two miles west of the road, to which the name of Leetown has been given. It was near these farms that the principal part of the fighting took place.

CHANGE OF POSITION—THE FIGHT RESUMED.

The evidences were very clear in the morning that a strong force had been posted on the Fayetteville road, thus standing directly between us and our next line at Cassville, completely cutting off our communication with the outer world. The line of battle was changed. Col. CARR was sent back along the Fayetteville road two miles, with his right resting on Cross Timber Hollows, at the head of Beaver Creek, a tributary of Big Sugar Creek, immediately facing the rebel batteries situated on this side of Elkhorn tavern. Gen. DAVIS, with the Central Division, was posted on the top of Pea Ridge, leaving SIGEL to cover the camp with his left wing resting on Sugar Creek. In this position things stood when the rebels opened the fight with artillery on the extreme right from a very advantageous position at the distance of a mile.

Our batteries soon replied: the rebels fired a few solid shot, then a shell, and then a solid shot again. The fight raged quite lively in front of Col. CARR'S position from 10 until 11 o'clock, when another battery was ordered up to the support of Col. CARR, who seemed to be hotly pressed, from the amount of firing which took place in his direction. The left, as yet, had not been menaced.

Our cavalry penetrated along the main ridge beyond the road by which the enemy had come, and were on the point of seizing some of the enemy's wagons, when a brigade of rebel cavalry and infantry attacked them. Then followed one of the most sanguinary contests that has ever been seen between cavalry. Most of the fighting was done at close quarters. Pistols and carbines having been exhausted, our sabres were brought into requisition. The rattle of steel against steel, our sabres against their muskets and cutlasses, was terrific. Nothing like it has been heard before. The rebels were TEXAN Rangers, and fought like demons. *The slaughter was awful, our Missouri cavalry cleaving right and left, leaving in front of their horses wiurows of dead and wounded.* The enemy fell back in dismay, and our forces pursued them along the road for about a mile, when they opened a battery upon the mass of friend and foe, plowing through them with solid shot and shell. Col. OSTERHAUS had succeeded in his attempt, and retired, bringing off his dead and wounded in safety.

DEATH OF M'CULLOCH.

Meantime the fight was raging furiously in the extreme right on both sides of the Fayetteville road. The First and Second Iowa Batteries, planted on an eminence overlooking the declivity in the road, were kept busy plying shrapnel and canister into the ranks of the enemy, who appeared in immense numbers on all sides, as if to surround the right of our line, and thus completely environ us. In order to defeat this object, a severe struggle took place for the occupancy of a rising knoll on the east side of the road. The enemy gained upon us, and it was not until our men were half stricken down that they yielded the point. Word had been passed back to Gen. CURTIS that the enemy was pressing hardly on the right flank, and that our forces were sent back. A section of one of our batteries had been left on the hill, and the enemy were now turning it upon us. Col. CARR, fearing that no reinforcements would arrive, collected his strength and mustered his entire force for a last desperate charge, resolved to retake the position or perish in the attempt. A heavy firing on our centre and a cheer from the advancing Division of Gen. DAVIS favored the effort, and our troops marched up to the battery amid a storm of shot from their own guns, and, after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, finally drove the enemy down the ravine. In hopeless confusion. Col. CARR received a wound in the arm, but remained on the field.

The great leader of the rebels—the nbiquitous BEN MCCULLOCH—was among the slain. He who had contemptuously spoken of the Southerners as the "natural masters" of Northern men, lay a victim to his presumption, his life fast ebbing by the hands of those whom he styled a nation of "craven-hearted cowards." The loss on both sides in this conflict was severe. Our loss in killed and wounded could not have been less than three hundred; that of the enemy must have been double.

DEVOTION OF AN ARTILLERYMAN.

One of the most signal instances of superhuman bravery is connected with the loss of these guns. One of the cannoneers, who has long been noted for his wonderful pluck, remained at his post to the last. Placing himself in front of the piece, he disdained to save himself, but, with navy revolver, stood calmly awaiting the hooting crowd of rebels. He emptied every barrel of his pistol, and then, with his shirt sword, defended his piece until he was struck down by the blows of the rebels. His body was afterward found near the piece, pierced with seventeen balls, and his head cloven open with a tomahawk.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

Before 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the fight commenced by a salute from our batteries on the extreme right. Gen. ASBOTH, with a regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, had been sent to the support of Col. CARR, while Gen. SIGEL was moving up to a fresh position on the ridge near Leetown. The enemy was unprepared for so sudden and vigorous an assault, and fled after a short and spiritless resistance. Gen. PRICE, it appears, commanded, and was unable to make his troops stand the fire of the valorous SIGEL. They ran, leaving four pieces of artillery behind them, and a fifth was afterward taken in the pursuit. The enemy was therefore being turned by the left flank. Gen. SIGEL pushing boldly after him. An hour or more was spent in contesting the possession of a point on Mr. Cox's farm, when the enemy fell back to the hollow. A pause ensued, when the right, under Gen. DAVIS, moved along, and after a sharp fight of half an hour, in which the rebel Gen. MCINTOSH was killed, the enemy beat a retreat to Cross Timber Hollow. The whole line then was ordered forward. The rebels attempted to make a stand on the next hill, but our artillery played upon them with disastrous effect.

The enemy on the road near the tavern refused to be moved. Gen. ASBOTH, with a large column of cavalry, was sent round to outflank them, when another desperate conflict ensued between our cavalry and the Texas and Louisiana troops. The Indians also took part in it, but beyond their shrieks and yells their influence was not felt. Gen. ASBOTH received a wound in the arm while at the head of his men. The batteries of the enemy fired chains, spikes, pieces of bar iron and solid shot. It was evident that his canister and shells were exhausted. And now our batteries on the right were ordered to the front. Taking a position within five hundred yards, they poured in an incessant shower of grape, canister and shell, for twenty minutes. A general bayonet-charge was then ordered, and our whole line rushed down the valley and ascended the opposite hill. A cheer went up from our men as they delivered volley after volley into the enemy's ranks. The rebels cheered also, and it was evident that they were twice our number, from the noise they made.

THE ENEMY'S RIGHT CENTRE BROKEN—THE PANIC.

Gen. SIEGEL was carrying everything before him on the extreme left. It was clear that the foe was running, and our men catching the aspiration of the moment rushed on in pursuit, and before 1 o'clock the rout was complete. To the Westward of Pea Ridge there was a wide strip of timber which had been blown down by a tremendous hurricane the previous Summer. Across this swarth of uprooted trees, which were larger and denser in the low lands, the enemy's cavalry and artillery attempted to retreat, and were mercilessly pelted with shell. Their panic was overwhelming and their defeat decided. They had risked everything in the attempt to destroy us, and lost everything in the failure. Muskets, clothing and shot guns were strewn along the woods. Horses roamed about in droves. The cries of the cavalry men and the yells of the Indians, with horses dying and dead, strawed the whole road. Thirteen cannon, 6 and 12-pounders, were taken in all, besides thousands of shot-guns and loads of provisions.

THE DEFEAT TOTAL—CAPTURES.

Gen. PRICE, with a detachment of his army, had, in his attempt to make a stand on the Keetsville road, caught the contagion of his fleeing comrades, and betook himself to the northward, Col. CARR and Gen. ASBOTH keeping closely after him. Gen. PRICE was wounded in the hand, but escaped, and when last heard from had taken an easterly direction from Keetsville. This will lead him to White River, and it is expected he will make for the wild country intervening between that stream and Clarksville.

Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN, with a large portion of PRICE'S army, and the Louisiana troops, succeeded in gaining the Pineville road, and are understood to be making their way to the mountains, south of here. A large force of cavalry has been sent after him.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Orders have been received to transfer the political prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette to Governor's Island, and preparations have accordingly been made in Castle William for their reception. They were expected yesterday, but had not arrived up to a late hour in the afternoon. Company C of the general service, commanded by Lieut. WEEDS, which has been doing duty at Fort Lafayette since that place was converted into a political prison, are expected to accompany the prisoners, and remain on Governor's Island to guard them, the garrison there being scarcely strong enough to provide a cordon of sentinels round the island. Fort Lafayette will be left in charge of the Fifth New-York Artillery.

The purchased steamer *Hodgie*, formerly a freight steamer plying between this City and Philadelphia, was put into commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the following list of officers:

Acting-Master in command, FRANK B. MESIAM; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles A. Downes; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Louis Michel; Second Assistant Engineer, Henry C. Boyd; Third Assistants, A. Rockfeller and George L. Palmer; Acting-Master's Mate and Executive Officer, Wm. C. Underhill; Acting-Master's Mates, Edward P. Blague, Jason Ryan and Edward H. Vail.

The *Hodgie* carries one 50-pounder and one 30-pounder Parrott gun.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, (22,) which has been lying in ordinary for several weeks past, hauled alongside the wharf yesterday, and a gang of men was immediately set to work dismantling her similarly to the *John Adams*.

The ship *Morning Light* left the yard, yesterday, for the blockading fleet. She carries an armament of eight 32-pounders broadside. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, H. F. MOORE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Pierre Gerard; Acting Master, Luke E. Chase; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Emery G. Judkins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William S. Blunt; Master's Mates, W. H. McKaye, Henry S. Hayes and G. Brown.

The purchased steamer *Wamsutta* had steam up yesterday, and was expected to sail in the course of the evening.

The frigate *Roanoke* remains at anchor in the stream off Bedloe's Island.

Two hundred and fifty men, brought home by the frigate *Roanoke*, were sent on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, yesterday. A great portion of them appeared to have lost nearly all their kit, and they were, in consequence, clothed anything but uniformly.

The troops on Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island and at Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, have not yet been paid for the two months ending Feb. 28. The men are anxiously expecting the Paymaster.

A few recruits have arrived from Rochester, and have been transferred to Governor's Island, to be drilled for general service.

The United States steamer *Potroon* was formally put into commission on Tuesday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Acting Master in command, R. G. LELEE; Acting Master and executive officer, J. M. MERRILL; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. NICKERSON; Actiug Assistant Paymaster, E. N. PERRY; Acting Assistant Second Engineer, S. SWARTWOUT; Third Assistants, C. BENNET and B. P. GREEN; Acting Master's Mates, A. BERGER, J. H. HOPKINS, and J. NEWLIN.

The U. S. steamer *Victoria* has taken her departure from the yard, for the Blockading fleet.

The U. S. steamer *Massachusetts* was floated into the dry dock on Tuesday, to be repaired.

THE QUAKER CITY.

The United States war steamer *Quaker City*, nine guns, Commander FRAILEY, was at St. Thomas on the 24th of February, having returned from a long cruise among the Islands of the West Indies and Carribbean Sea. All were well on board. On the 22d February, WASHINGTON'S birthday, the *Quaker City* fired a salute of 17 guns in the harbor.

The United States steamer *Iroquois*, Commander J. DE CAMP, sailed from St. Thomas on the 20th February on a cruise. All well.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Quaker City*:

Commander, JAMES MADISON FRAILEY.

Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Samuel Livingstone Breese.

Acting Masters, Tolford Durham, H. S. Blanchard, O. S. Brock.

Midshipman and Acting Master, B. J. Cromwell.

Acting Surgeon, J. J. Brownlee, M. D.

Acting Paymaster, Henry I. Bullay.

Actiug Assistant Engineers, Geo. W. Farrer, John S. Peake, Peter B. Robinson, Thomas Slater, John Tennant.

Acting Master's Mates, Lindley H. Livingston, D. H. Daniels, C. A. Cr

least overvaluation of the goods claimed to have been injured or destroyed.

Case still on.

F. S. Stallknecht and T. C. T. Beasley for plaintiff. Jeauess and Nevins for defendant.

County of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Henry Wiggins and James Elliott, indicted for leaving the State for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight, were arraigned for trial at the opening of the Court when their counsel, Ex-Recorder Smith, entered a plea of guilty, and asked for time to prepare affidavits in mitigation of the sentence. The Court granted until Saturday week for that purpose. The fight in which the accused were engaged, it will be recollected, took place at Weehawken, N. J., on the 3d January. Several other members of the sporting fraternity were also indicted as accessories, bottle-holders, &c., but on the principals entering a plea of guilty, the District-Attorney filed a *nolle prosequi* as to the others, and they were discharged. Members of the prize ring were well represented in Court as spectators, and seemed greatly dissatisfied at the inglorious termination of the trial by a plea of guilty.

Appointment of Clerks.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. A. Herrick has been appointed Clerk to the Special Term of this Court, in place of Wesley Sterling Yard, who is appointed Clerk to the General Term, *vice* H. P. Randolph.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hinds vs. *Woodbury and others.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

In matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to opening Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.—Reference ordered.

Brainard, Jr. vs. *Mowbray and others.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. *Auld et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Hines vs. *Hines.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Esnal vs. *Kingon et al.*—Attachment ordered. Defendant to be held to bail in the sum of $500.

Bidwell et al. vs. *Tomlinson et al.*—Judgment ordered.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *Bulkley et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bailey et al. vs. *Sane et al.*—Case settled.

State of Indiana vs. *Woran et al.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Goodrick vs. *Thompson.*—Consent and order of substitution granted.

Burrill vs. *Jewett.*—Referred to Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff to hear and determine the same.

Hauser vs. *Cordir.*—Motion granted on conditions, &c.

Weber vs. *Kingsland.*—Consent and order of substitution granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Mason 19,1862.

$38,000 U. S. 6s '81. Con	93½	218 Pacific Mail S. Com.	96
15,000 U. S. 7s '74...Con	88	50 do	96⅛
1,000 Kentucky States	89	125 do	s30 95⅞
2,000 Ill. Coupon 6s	90	100 do	s10 96⅞
1,000 Ill. Coupon B., '77	90½	36 Erie Railway Pref.	62⅝
$8,500 Ill. War Loan	90	50 do	62⅝
6,000 Tenn. S. 6's '90	60½	400 do	62⅝
5,000 do	s30 60⅜	350 do	b30 62⅞
5,000 do	s30 60⅜	1250 Hudson River R.	36⅜
4,000 do	s20 60⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 83½
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 53⅜	10 do	83¾
33,000 do	53⅜	50 do	83⅝
5,000 do	s30 53⅜	500 do	s30 83½
1,500 Cal. State 7's	86⅛	277 do	83⅞
1,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	87⅜	250 Erie Railway	37⅛
7,000 do	87⅜	875 do	37⅛
19,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	103	200 do	b30 37⅜
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bds	81¾	300 do	b30 37⅜
12,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	77⅞	100 do	b10 37⅝
5,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	91¼	375 Mich. Cen. R.	57
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	94⅛	50 do	s10 57
3,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	80	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	77⅜	100 do	b30 66
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	47	150 do	66⅝
5,000 do	s30 47	200 do	s60 66⅜
2,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M	89¾	470 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	78
20,000 Am. Gold	b60.101	200 do	s60 78
7,000 do	101⅜	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	112
10,000 do	s60.101⅜	200 Galena & Chic. R.	68¾
40,000 do	s30.101⅜	700 Cleve. & Tol. R.	46⅛
10,000 do	b30.101⅜	100 do	s60 46
20,000 do	b60.101⅜	350 do	b30 46⅛
28,000 do	101⅜	200 do	s30 46
30 Ocean Bank	75	100 do	s10 46
36 Am. Ex. Bank	88¾	1900 do	46
10 Park Bank	101	700 do	s60 45⅞
150 Cumberland C. Pref	8½	15 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63½

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Con.	94	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	83½
15,000 U. S. 6s, '67	94½	50 Erie R. Pref.	b60 63
1,000 Tres. 7 3-10 p. o. Notes	small.100	450 do	62¾
5,000 Ten. State 6's, '90	60	50 do	b30 63
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	60	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¼
8,000 Mo. State 6s	53¾	50 do	b30 66⅝
10,000 Ill. War Loan	90	200 Mich. Central R.	57
5,000 Erie 5th M. B.	79⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	78½
4,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	82	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 69⅜
20,000 Han. & St. Jo. R.	44⅜	50 do	b60 69⅜
15 Irving Bank	65	750 Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅜
5,000 Am. Gold	at 60.101⅜	100 do	s60 45⅝
90 Cum. Coal Pref.	8¾	100 do	s60 45⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	96	150 do	b30 46
5 do	96⅛	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	56¼
450 Erie Railway	37⅜	150 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	26
500 do	38⅜	100 do	s60 26
300 do	b30 37⅝	10 do	26⅜
100 do	b30 38	50 M. & Pr. Du C. 2d. Pr.	58
300 do	b15 37⅝	50 do	58⅜
		50 do	b30 58¾

WEDNESDAY, March 19—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was below the usual average amount of daily sales. The National Stocks were firm, and both classes of 1881 6 ₱ cents closed at 94 ₱ cent. There was a large demand for the Illinois State 6 ₱ cents at 90 ₱ cent. On the Railway list the chief interest was centered in Erie Common shares, which advanced to 37⅞@38 ₱ cent., and in Erie Preferred, which sold at 62½@⅝ ₱ cent. The English advices by the Portland steamer this morning are to the effect that American Stocks were in better demand. The rise since the previous steamer was 3¼ ₱ cent. on United States Stock; 2½@3 ₱ cent. on Erie; 4@6 ₱ cent. on Erie Preferred, and 4 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central. In the Western Road shares there was a considerable business in Cleveland and Toledo, the opening sales being at 46½, and the closing 45⅝ ₱ cent. There was a further rise of ½ ₱ cent. in Prairie Du Chien shares; sales this afternoon at 26 ₱ cent. The demand for United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881 was at 93⅞@94 ₱ cent., while Missouri State 6 ₱ cents. were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier than yesterday, closing 53½@53⅝ ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon the General Market was steady, and the closing prices about as follows:

New-York Central	83⅜	Michigan Central	57
Erie	37⅞	Pacific	96
Erie Preferred	62⅜	Missouris	53⅜
Rock Island	56⅜	Harlem Preferred	32⅝
Toledo	45⅝	Galena	69⅝
Mich. Southern	24⅛	United States 6s, '81	93⅞
Mich. Guaranteed	47¾	American Gold	101⅜

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	92¾	Ocean	75
Merchants'	92	Mercantile	101
Merchants', scrip st'k	92	American Exchange	66⅜
Mechanics'	99⅜	Pacific	110
Union	92	Chatham	76
America	100	Bank of the Republic	92
City	110	Bank of N. America	90
Phœnix	91⅜	Hanover	75
North River	65	Irving	65
Chemical	400	Metropolitan	95
Fulton	115	East River	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	108	Market	85
National	90	Nassau	87⅜
Merchants' Exchange	78	Shoe and Leather	93
Seventh Ward	112	Corn Exchange	91⅜
State of New-York	85	Continental	86
Commerce	99⅞	St. Nicholas	83⅜
Commerce, scrip st'k	93⅜	Martine	100
Mech. Bank. Assoc'n	84	Commonwealth	90
Broadway	125	Atlantic	39

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady to-day. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7's	91¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	45
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c., '76	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	94⅜
Erie first	103½	T. H. & A. first 7 ₱ s.	94
Erie seconds	99	T. H. & A. sec'ds, ₱ c. '70	60
Erie seconds ext., '64	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie thirds, '63	93	Chi. & N. W. first, 2-1 s.	46⅝
Erie fourths, '80	87¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fifths, '85	77	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	91	Galena & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson firsts	102	Galena & Chi. seconds	93¾
Hudson thirds	81½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	47⅞
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Mil. & Miss. firsts	89
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Bel., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. s ₱ c. '69-'72	88⅜	Bel., Lack. & West. 2-1s	93
Chi., Bur. & Q. s ₱ c.	99⅛	Lac. & West. Bonds	94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	94	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	96⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	73¾	M. & P. Du C. firsts, pref.	58⅜
N. Indiana firsts	91⅛	M. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	57⅜

There is a fair demand for Money at 6@7 ₱ cent. from the Stock Brokers, and a moderate business on first-class Merchant paper at the same rates. In Exchange there was nothing done after the closing of the Boston steamer mail. The rates on London are firm at 112@112¼ ₱ cent.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $714,498, including $155,060 for Customs, and $300,000 from Depositors; payments, $668,190; balance, $4,606,158.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the second week in March:

1861	$16,909	1862	$18,106
Increase			$1,197

The Michigan Central earned the same week:

1861	$32,707 60	1862	$33,513 33
Increase			$805 73

At the special request of the Directors of the New-York Central Company, Mr. Pruyn, who has been temporarily in charge of the Treasurer's office since June last, remains at its head; the detail duties being devolved upon the Assistant-Treasurer, Mr. E. D. Worcester.

The bill authorizing an exchange of new Ohio State Stock for the old of 1860, bearing the same rate of interest and payable in New-York, has passed the Legislature of Ohio, and only wants the signature of the presiding officers to be in force. Holders have the option to make the exchange by surrendering the old certificates within sixty days. Foreign holders desiring to make the exchange should act promptly. The law requires the stock to be made redeemable not later than Jan. 1, 1882. It will probably be made to run from 18 to 20 years, from Jan. 1, 1862.

The earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for fourteen days of March are.....$33,240 76
Same two weeks, 1861.....21,681 24
Increase.....$11,559 52

The following is an official copy of the Supplemental Treasury Act prepared by Congress on Monday last, and approved by the President:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States, authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest; and may issue, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, certificates of indebtedness, such as are authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors," approved March 1, 1862, to *such creditors as may desire to receive the same, in discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers upon sums placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer*, upon requisitions of the proper departments, as well as in discharge of audited and settled accounts, as provided by said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, and by the act of Feb. 12, 1862, shall, in addition to being receivable in payment of duties on imports, be receivable, and *shall be lawful money and a legal tender*, in like manner, and for the same purposes, and to the same extent, as the notes authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the limitation upon temporary deposits of United States notes with any assistant treasurers or designated depositaries, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits, at five per cent. interest, to twenty-five millions of dollars, shall be so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits *to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars*, and that the rates of interest shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding the annual rate of five per centum.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by law to reissue notes, he may replace such as are so mutilated or otherwise injured as to be unfit for use, with others of the same character and amount; and such mutilated notes, and all others which by law are required to be taken up and not reissued, shall, when so replaced or taken up, be destroyed in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Approved, March 17, 1862,

The following are Messrs. Thompson Bros. quotations for currency and specie to-day:

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-8 @ —	Virginia, Wheeling	5@26
New-York State	⅜ @ —	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	⅜ @ —
East New-Jersey	⅜ @ —	Kentucky	1 @ —
West New-Jersey	⅜ @ —	Illinois and Wisconsin	2@60
Pennsylvania	⅜ @ —	Missouri	3@40
Philadelphia	⅜ @ —	Michigan	1@—
Baltimore	⅜ @ —	Canada	Par.

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Currency the Standard.]

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 05	Specie	—
Spanish Dollars	1 00	Old Am. Half Dols.	$1 03
Five-franc Pieces	98	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ₱ os.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New. Am. Silver.	⅜@1¼ prem
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 90	Spanish Doubloons	$16 75
Old Sovereigns	4 85	Patriot Doubloons	15 75
Twenty Francs	3 8	Gold. Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 25	Gold. Am. New	1 01¾@1 01¾
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04		

The English Wool Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 1.

We have to report considerable dullness among English and Continental manufacturers, and during the past month Wool has been quiet, but stocks being light, prices have not materially changed

The London auction sales of Australian and Cape Wool, which began two days ago, have met with fair competition, and prices show no change from the November or December series. "Good" parcels are realizing the following prices, viz.: Australian, washed fleece, 23d.@24d., ₱ ℔.; scoured, 25d.@27d.; greasy, 11d.@12d.; Cape, fleece, 16d.; scoured, 15d.; greasy, 9¾d.; a few lots of inferior greasy have sold at 8¾d. The purchases for the United States account at this series have, up to the present time, been insignificant. These sales will consist of 45,000 bales, which is less than what was exported, contrary winds having kept out 15,000 bales. The sales that will commence 1st or 8th of May will consist of 80,000 bales, including a considerable proportion of Washed and Scoured Australian and Adelaide, but only a moderate supply of Cape.

By private contract there is but little business.

The American demand for coarse wools has entirely subsided, but 1,000 bales Cape were sold last month for that market at 8¾d.@8¾d.; the demand, however, for even fine wools is limited. For home consumption, South Down fleeces of good character are worth 18d. White Donskoi worsted fleece, 9¼d. Average Cordova, 10¾d.; washed Peru, 12½d.@13d.; unwashed Lima, 10¾d.@11¾d.; laid Highland, 7d.; unwashed white Oporto, 6d.@6¾d.; unwashed white Lisbon is on sale at 5¾@6d. A cargo of 250 bags good class unwashed California has been bought here recently for the United States at an average of 13d.

The auction sales of Buenos Ayres wool lately held at Havre Antwerp and Rotterdam show that medium and coarse qualities are in demand at full prices for domestic consumption, and that the finer kinds are less wanted. Good Merino is worth 9¾d.; average No. 1 Mestizo, 8¾d.; No. 2 7¾d.@8d.; Large arrivals of the new clip are expected next month.

The way in which our new trade with France has opened is shown by the following comparison of exports to that country of "mixed stuffs," carpets, blankets, &c.—£654,206 value in 1861, against £188,149 in 1860, £173,655 in 1859.

The next auction sales in Liverpool will be held the latter part of April, and will comprise 7,000 bales East India, and the same quantity of River Plate, Portuguese, English, &c.

Export of Woolen Goods from this country to the United States during the last three years:

Description.	Quantities. 1859.	1860.	1861.
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, duffels and kerseymeres	pcs. 143,089	127,534	74,727
Mixed stuffs, flannels, blankets and carpets	yds. 55,607,009	52,537,607	27,294,063
Worsted stuffs	pcs. 813,160	785,268	366,083
	Value. 1859.	1860.	1861.
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, duffels and kerseymeres	£709,076	£638,017	£383,423
Mixed stuffs, flannels, blankets and carpets	2,115,179	2,046,415	1,109,176
Worsted stuffs	1,373,562	1,091,721	469,813
Total value of Woolens, &c., exported to U. States	£4,097,817	3,767,153	1,972,412
Ditto, to other countries	11,039,963	12,233,295	12,714,904
Total value of Woolens, &c., exported from the United Kingdom	£13,137,780	16,000,448	14,687,316

Export of Wool from this country to the United States during the last three years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
British Colonial	lbs. 1,492,619	1,205,307	3,977,097
Foreign	4,474,058	1,635,993	6,005,658
Total	5,966,677	2,841,300	9,982,755

This statement only gives the quantity of Foreign and Colonial Wool exported; the official returns do not give the export to the United States of Wool of English growth.

JOHN L. BOWES & BRO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 5,329 bbls. Flour, 103 bbls. and 1,240 bags Corn Meal, 10,417 bushels Wheat, 701 bushels Corn, 112 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 1,197 bushels Oats, 2,230 bushels Malt, 4,216 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,681 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $4 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 608 bbls., including 315 bbls. Pots and 293 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is scarce and quiet, at 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The public sale, to-day, though well attended, did not result very satisfactorily,—as the goods were generally sold at low prices, the competion on the part of buyers having been devoid of spirit.

COAL—Has been quite dull since our last; prices have not varied remarkably.

COTTON—Middlings are quoted at 27c.@28c. ₱ lb., with a limited inquiry. Sales of 500 bales were reported, at prices within the range.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 30 mats Java, at 26c.; 200 mats Ceylon, at 24c.; and 100 bags Santos, at 22¼c. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—Several public sales occurred today. The catalogues consisted of dress goods, shawls, hosiery, ribbons, tailoring and fancy goods. All really desirable articles were disposed of at comparatively fair prices, though the bidding was not very brisk. Old and inferior goods were not much noticed, and were sold at low and irregular figures. The private trade is only moderately active.

FISH—Trade has been inactive, though prices of the principal kinds of Fish have not varied. Dry Cod, (which are scarce,) $3 37½@$4 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $9 75, and No. 2, $7 75 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 23c.@25c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues depressed, and prices are tending downward. The unfavorable news by the *Anglo-Saxon* is discouraging to export buyers. The demand from the trade is very moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,900 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$6 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 35@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 65@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80
Southern Flour continues heavy and declining; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 35@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 90@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.	

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and drooping, the export demand being limited in view of the unfavorable accounts from English markets. The reported sales since our last comprise 33,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 41; Red Western (Winter) at $1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 33, in store and delivered; Red State (Winter) at $1 32@$1 35, and Red Jersey at $1 36, ₱ bush. Corn favors buyers to-day; sales 41,000 bush. at 58c.@59½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@61c. for common to very choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canadian, at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37½c.; State at 38c.@39c., and Jersey at 37c.@38½c., ₱ bush. Rye is heavy at 86c.@62c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley continues in demand at full rates. Sales 7,000 bushels, including State, at 90c.@92c., and California at 80c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair request, and are advancing gradually. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26½c.; Orinoco, 22½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, 120,000, against 320,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole, especially Oak-tanned, has been in good request, at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and 82½c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 300 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c., and Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@25c., chiefly at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions have been quiet to-day. Common Resin is quoted at $5 62½ ₱ 310 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 ₱ gallon, though holders of the latter generally claim higher rates.

OILS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1862.—*Sperm Oil*—Remains quiet, with no transactions in this market since our last. In New-London 200 bbls. sold to parties in this city at $1 40 and 50 do. on New-York account, on private terms. *Whale Oil*—Is in more request. The sales for the week include 275 bbls. at 50c.; 600 do. at a price not transpired; 25 do. dark, at 48c. In Fairhaven 100 bbls. at 50c., and in Mattapoisett about 100 bbls. brown at 46c. Whalebone dull and without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Mch. 17, 1862	1,223	1,775	29,300
Same time last year	6,337	11,286	$38,850

[N. B. Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at $13 50@$13 62½ for Mess; $10 50@$11 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,200 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in request at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4½c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 450 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 900 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is less active yet steady; sales since our last 250 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Liverpool has been freely offered and purchased, including Fine at $1 65@$1 80, and Ground at 92½c.@95c. ₱ sack.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand to-day, and sales have been made of 400 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 42 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 24½c.@25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was very quiet, today, though shippers had any existing advantage. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6¾d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 46s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¼d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Steamship *Arogo*, 2,210 tons, to the United States Government; clipper ship *Swallow*, 1,432 tons, to San Francisco; a ship, 996 tons, to same port with 1,500 tons coal; a bark, 367 tons, to Aspinwall; a British brig, 125 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta; a British schooner, 200 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a brig, 249 tons, to south side Cuba and back, on private terms; a ship, 780 tons, to Melbourne, about $11,000; an Olden brig, 306 tons, to Havana, $775, thence from Havana or Matanzas to Falmouth for orders, sugar, £3 5s.; a British bark, 387 tons, to Llewellyn, Wales, (Bristol Channel,) 19,000 bush. Wheat, 9d. in bulk; a bark 250 tons, to Canary Islands, Coal, $7; a British brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,300; a British brig, 208 tons, to Jamaica, 60c. ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 110 tons, to Martinique, 75c.; a British brig, 230 tons, to Sagua and back, Sugar 38s. and Molasses $2 50; a British brig, 206 tons, to north side of Cuba and back, $1,400; a schooner, 250 tons, same voyage, 30c., and $2 75.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 15
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 5

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (ex'd Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HOPPEL.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM ILETT WAS THE ELDEST SON of William Ilett, of West Meon, in the County of Southampton—an excise officer. He was born in the year 1765, in the parish of Taunton Dean, Somerset, and afterward lived with his father at West Meon aforesaid. When a lad he left home and went to sea and rose to be a captain in the United States merchant service. He was last heard of by his relatives in the year 1802 or 1803, when he wrote to them. Any person who can give information as to the death or burial of the said deceased to ARCHIBALD MURRAY, of No. 59 Cursitory-lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, shall be rewarded.

233, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43—243, 143, 203—3, 153, 43—43, 143, 143, 153, 43—83—33, 43, 153, 193—193, 173, 203, 183, 173—123, 43, 43, 193—123, 43—83—163, 123, 53, 3, 213—203—233—183, 193—113, 203.

103, 173, 203, 183, 193—123, 43—113, 203—33, 143, 153, 153—223, 173, 83, 153, 43—3, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 193—123, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

MOLLIE—COME AND DINE WITH ME THURSday or Friday. I will be at the Saloon at 2 o'clock each day. ED.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses at reduced rents:
No. 239 24-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 291 26-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 170 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 102 East 12th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 306 Mulberry-st., front and rear house.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 190 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 144 East 13th-st., brown-stone, English basement.
No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimens numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—NEW COMERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN—TEDDY THE TYLER.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PROF. ADGIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR FERR O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLS OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LEAPING HIPPOGRAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 363 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from Island No. 10 leave the bombardment still in progress.

More good news reaches us from the Southern Coast. It will be recollected that when the announcement of the capture of Fernandina was made, it was intimated that we should soon again hear from Commodore DUPONT and his gallant fleet. Dispatches have now been received at the Navy Department from the Commodore, announcing that the "old flag" floats over Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla., and that the town of St. Augustine, and Jacksonville as well, had surrendered without firing a gun. The rebel troops, it appears, evacuated Fort Marion the night before our gunboats appeared. The town authorities of St. Augustine received Commander ROGERS, who first landed, in the town hall, and on receiving assurances of protection for loyal citizens, they raised the Stars and Stripes with their own hands. Fort Marion is the second of the old forts recaptured. It is understood that the Governor of Florida has recommended the entire evacuation of the eastern part of the State by the rebel forces.

By the steamship *Atlantic*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices from Port Royal to the evening of the 16th inst. Nothing of importance had transpired there since the date of our last previous advices. The progress of operations below Savannah, however, leads to the inference that that city will soon be in our possession. Fort Pulaski is entirely isolated, and almost at the mercy of our forces. The *Atlantic* brought to this port another installment of Sea Island cotton, ginned and unginned, and also a quantity of Florida Uplands.

We publish this morning Gen. BURNSIDE'S official report of the capture of Newbern, N. C., which agrees in all points with the account published in the TIMES, yesterday, as given by our special correspondent.

The rebels are reported to have now evacuated the last of the batteries recently held by them on the Lower Potomac—those at Aquia Creek. A steamer, which passed up on Tuesday evening, reports that the buildings and wharf there were on fire.

A reconnoissance has been made to Fredericksburgh, by a portion of the force under Gen. SICKLES, and the rebels were discovered in that vicinity in considerable numbers. No casualties occurred.

Strasburgh, lately occupied by the rebels under JACKSON, has been occupied by the advance of Gen. BANKS' *Corps d'Armée*, under Gen. SHIELDS. JACKSON'S rear guard dispute the progress of our troops inch by inch, taking positions at all strong points, but, nevertheless, gradually retiring. The entry into the town was delayed by the destruction of the bridge over Cedar Creek, but it was speedily rebuilt, and no further opposition was encountered. Only one of our men was wounded in the advance.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters, our Washington correspondent announces, have been removed from Winchester to Fairfax Court-house.

In his official dispatch to Gen. HALLECK, announcing the capture of New-Madrid, Gen. POPE stated that he had taken "twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, consisting of 24 and rifled 32-pounders, and two batteries of field artillery." Not "thirty-two batteries of field artillery," as the telegraph generously stated it.

A report has reached us from Philadelphia that the rebel Commissioner YANCEY has been captured while attempting to run the blockade; but the news is probably too good to be true.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Londonderry on the 7th inst. The news is in some respects important. The news of the Fort Donelson victory had been received in England, and its importance was generally conceded. It caused an immediate advance in American securities, and a depression in cotton. The London *Times*, however, while admitting the recent successes of the National arms, says they have been gained in a region of country where the allegiance of the population was divided, and professes to believe they have brought us no nearer to a reconstruction of the Union; and the London *Post* hopes that the present state of affairs will be looked upon as affording grounds for a compromise of difficulties. The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton market footed up 31,500 bales, and the news from America had caused a decline of ⅛d. The stock on hand was 440,000 bales, of which 166,000 were American. Breadstuffs were easier, and Provisions dull.

There is no news of special importance from the Continent.

Advices from China are to Feb. 1. The rebels had invested Shanghai, but the Consuls of the Allied Powers had issued a proclamation declaring the city under their protection, and reinforcements had been sent there.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was offered by Mr. KING, of New-York, authorizing the importation of arms, ordered by a State, free of duty, but it being announced that a bill on the same subject was in course of preparation, the resolution was laid over. The bill to secure pay, bounty and pensions to men in service in the Department of the West was passed. A bill to provide for the public defence, and to accept loans from the several States for that purpose, was introduced and referred. A resolution was reported from the Naval Committee, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place officers now on the retired list, on active service. The bill for the organization of army corps, etc., was passed after some debate, 29 to 9. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made a speech in favor of its passage. He was followed by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, on the same side, at the conclusion of whose speech the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, consideration of the Tax bill was resumed, and occupied the entire session. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, to exempt slaves from direct taxation when lands are taxed, but it failed to pass.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, majority and minority reports on the apportionment of the Congressional Districts of the State were presented. The bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands in Buffalo for the erection of fortifications was passed under a suspension of the rules. The bills relative to the Kings County Penitentiary, and to alter the map of this City, were passed; also the bill to amend the Fire Insurance law. The bill to repeal the Church Property act was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole. The resolution to appoint a Grinding Committee was passed. A resolution approving the policy suggested by the President, regarding gradual emancipation, was presented, but laid over under the rule. A bill for raising money by tax, to defray the expenses of the New-York City Government, was referred to the New-York delegation. A Special Committee was appointed to present the proposed testimonial to Gen. SCOTT. The bill to repeal the Church Property act was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

In the Assembly, several petitions from Germans against the Concert Saloon bill, were presented. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter was referred to be reported complete. Bills were reported favorably—to regulate Primary elections, to amend the law regulating the rates of wharfage, to amend the Insolvent law, and to incorporate the Canal-street and East Broadway Railroad. The bill to provide for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal was passed; also the bill to provide for the closing up the Canal enlargement, and to reduce the number of Engineers. The New-York Tax levies were presented, and referred to the Committee on Cities.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Education, last evening, authorized the purchase of four lots of ground in Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, at a cost of $10,000, for the purpose of erecting a new Primary School; also the lot No. 293 Pearl-street, for $15,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school-house for the Second Ward.

It is stated that the residents of Bowling Green, Ky., are in great fear lest a pestilence may break out there during the coming Summer months, in such a filthy state did the rebels leave the place.

The Lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at the battle at Newbern, was JOS. W. LAWTON, of Ware, not LAWLER, as printed in our list. He was a brave soldier, having been promoted from the ranks to be Orderly Sergeant, and after the battle at Roanoke, on the recommendation of his Colonel, commissioned by Gov. ANDREWS as Lieutenant of Company I. He was the only line officer of his regiment killed.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, left Providence on Monday evening for Washington, to go to Manassas for the purpose of recovering the remains of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, Capt. TOWER and Lieut. PRESCOTT, all of Rhode Island, who fell at Bull Run.

The Louisville *Journal* states that three paroled prisoners are boarding at a first-class hotel in that city, at an expense to the Government of $2 per day.

Mr. CHARLES MACKAY, the English poet, publishes a card in the Providence *Journal*, denying that he has anything to do with the *Illustrated London News*, or with the cause of secession, in any shape, way or degree whatsoever.

FRANK B. KNOWLTON, a boy 14 years of age, has been arrested in Manchester, N. H., charged with robbing letters. He plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to the State Reform School, for seven years.

In the action touching certain Virginia Stocks, stated in the TIMES yesterday, and the one in which counsel alluded to the "advance to Richmond," a verdict was yesterday found for the plaintiffs for $3,900, as the value of the stocks, and $50 for the detention of them, and for $2,245, the amount of the promissory note involved. The cause was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, at trial term of the Superior Court.

The Stock market was moderately active yesterday, at steady prices. Exchange firm, 112@112¼. Gold a fraction less firm than on Tuesday, closing 101⅜@101½.

Moderate transactions were reported, yesterday, in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions, though Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Pork and Lard were a trifle cheaper. Cotton was in limited request at irregular prices. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Candles, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco and Naval Stores. Whisky was depressed and closed a shade lower. Tallow, Hay, Hides and Leather were in fair demand. The freight engagements were restricted, with 501 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market the supply of beef cattle for the week has been 600 head less than for the previous week, though just about equal to the demand for the Lenten season. Prices recovered ½c. from the depression of the previous market. The yards were cleared up last evening. Some 300 head were taken by Government agents to send down along the coast for the naval expedition. One of the finest lots of 20 ever brought here were sent in yesterday from Missouri; they were estimated to dress 1,600 to 1,700 pounds each, and were too good or too large for butchers at this season. They were taken to the country to feed still further. Sheep are scarce and ½c. ₰ lb. higher. Some lots of fat sheep were sold at 5½c. ₰ lb., live weight, and a few at 6c. Live hogs are not selling as fast as they come in. Many of them are light and poor, and it is very difficult to dispose of this kind at any price. There is a decline on all grades.

YANCEY A PRISONER.—It would be an eminently cheerful and soul-strengthening thing to catch a rebel envoy, without the ensuing necessity of letting him go. If, therefore, YANCEY has been captured in his attempt to run the blockade, as a Philadelphia cotemporary would have us believe, let us be exultant thereupon, and let us make ready for him, in Fort Lafayette, Col. BURKE, or in Fort Warren, Col. DIMMOCK, a convenient chamber, devoid of an outlet on the British side. There let the arch-precipitator live and repair those fine diplomatic webs with which he falled to ensnare European crowns; for there is no foreteiling the shifts to which he may presently be driven to save his neck from the halter he singularly merits. No one of the Southern leaders was so active and efficient in promoting insurrection. While the rest conspired to carry out a programme prescribed by him, he was the apostle of revolt, the demagogue and whipper-in, who brought the masses of the misguided people to the point where they could be made available for the purposes of rebellion. Whoever appreciates the peculiar excellence and profitableness of his labors, will not dispute his title to an exceeding great reward. Room, therefore, for the precipitator in Fort Warren, not too far from Boxonia, and, if possible, in the very apartment flavored by the recent occupancy of MASON and SLIDELL.

Burnside and McClellan.

If anything were wanting to perfect the claims of Gen. BURNSIDE to public respect and admiration, it would be supplied by his official narrative of the victory at Newbern. To proofs of well-contrived strategy, cautious and successful leadership, and consummate gallantry under fire, Gen. BURNSIDE adds evidence of that rare modesty which not only arrogates no merit belonging to others, but is even anxious to place the fortunate result to the credit of those who originally planned the enterprise.

It is to Gen. McCLELLAN he distinctly ascribes the conception and preparation of the expedition to North Carolina. The task Gen. BURNSIDE is well known to have set for himself, and which he sought earnestly to have assigned him, was the termination of the Potomac blockade. He was desirous to shell out or storm one battery after another, until every rebel should have been driven from the river bank, and the nation relieved from the shame of seeing its Capital beleaguered by a foe so inferior in numbers. No more chivalrous undertaking could he have proposed to himself. But the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN contemplated the termination of the blockade without the frightful cost of life involved in Gen. BURNSIDE'S project, while the credit of the work was still to be left with that officer. An attack upon the coast of North Carolina, threatening, in turn, the various seaports impending over all the indispensable railroad connections which traverse that State, and hanging upon the rear of Norfolk, would as effectually insure the evacuation of the rebel positions on the Potomac as if each battery and earthwork and camp were carried by assault. How promptly Gen. BURNSIDE became a convert to the humaner plan of his Chief his dispatch informs us. He entered upon the North Carolina campaign with characteristic energy, and one ringing blow succeeding another, has shown how ably he has fulfilled the mission assigned him. And the event has fully justified the wisdom of the General-in-Chief. Both shores of the Potomac are already decorated with the National flag; the impregnable lines of Manassas are manned by Union soldiers; the war has rolled away from the Valley of the Shenandoah; Washington is no longer besieged; its river is no longer blockaded. And the senseless clamor of those who censured Gen. McCLELLAN for exposing BURNSIDE to certain destruction, in permitting the rebels to retreat southward unmolested, is now silenced by the knowledge that at no moment has the hero of Roanoke been in the slightest danger. He is heard from as a victor, not as a victim.

It would be obviously absurd to invite any of the noisy pack who howl at the heels of McCLELLAN to imitate BURNSIDE'S courage, skill, patriotic self-devotion and energy. With such soldierly virtues they have, we fear, little in common. But it might not be altogether foolish to point out justice and modesty as qualities quite within the reach of civic emulation—and of these qualities BURNSIDE is a noble exemplar. If the commander of the army of the Potomac suffer from the stupid calumnies of the *Tribune*, he has only to turn to Gen. BURNSIDE'S report, and, in the just appreciation of a gallant, skillful and successful soldier, be consoled.

The Conquest of Florida.

Commodore DUPONT is rapidly doing up what little work needs to be done for the complete repossession of Florida. We have news this morning that St. Augustine and Jacksonville, two of the largest towns in a State which has none but small towns, had surrendered without a struggle, and that the flag of the Republic has again been raised over the venerable walls of San Juan de Pinos, or, as it is now designated, Fort Marion. This finishes naval operations in Eastern Florida. North of St. Augustine we now hold the line of the St. John's River, Fernandina, and Cumberland Sound; and south of it there is not a harbor until the Florida Keys are reached—which again are in our hands. It was hardly worth while for the rebel Governor to recommend the entire evacuation of East Florida, for already we control it all—and virtually, indeed, the whole State—its coast, rivers, and railroads. Fernandina and Cedar Keys give us the termini of the railroad across the peninsula: Jacksonville gives us the eastern terminus of the road to Alligator; and there remains only two short lines in the western part of the State—the most important one of which is probably also by this time in our possession. It would almost be worth while now for Commodore DUPONT to pass around into the Gulf of Mexico—take possession of St. Marks and Tallahassee, and establish the authority of the United States in the Capital. It is quite time that the contemptible usurpers, who have pretended to rule Florida for the past year, were driven into the swamps lately evacuated by BILLY BOWLEGS.

It seems that the authorities of the quaint old town of St. Augustine received our commander with civic ceremonies, and themselves raised the flag on the cupola of the Town hall. Probably they not only saw that resistance would be vain, but were really rejoiced at the prospect of their town and State being brought again under the protection of the only one of the Governments they ever had which has secured them at once peace and freedom. The people of St. Augustine are anything but warlike. They are mostly of the old Spanish stock; but the quiet, indolent life which they lead, and the little interest which they have in negroes and negro slavery, make them sufficiently averse from anything like mock heroics for the benefit of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS' rebellion. Their conduct on the present occasion certainly distinguishes them widely from those ferocious rebels and bumbugs who met in Tallahassee fifteen months ago, and swore that they would all die in the last ditch rather than recognize the National authority.

The occasion of our taking possession of Jacksonville, was equally gratifying. There was no show of resistance whatever. All that needed to be done was for our military magistrates to enter the town, raise the symbol of National authority, and everything became again as it was before the rebellion. So it has been wherever we have gone in Florida. At Fernandina, Fort Clinch, and on St. Mary's, the rebels-in-uniform all ran away; and at all the other places we have entered our possession has been peaceful. The only part of the State at which there has been organized resistance is at Pensacola, in the extreme west; and the rebels there are mostly such as have come from Alabama and Louisiana.

The whole rebellion in Florida was organized and executed by a score or two of ambitious rebels, at the head of whom, as has been recently demonstrated, was that unhung knave, YULEE. It was in the National Capitol that the conspiracy to take Florida out of the Union was hatched, and the Sovereignty Convention at Tallahassee but followed the promptings of these conspirators. Their bad work is now again nearly undone, and it is to be hoped that much time will not be allowed to pass before it is entirely completed, and a loyal and legitimate Government shall be given to the deluded people of the peninsula.

English Views of Our Finances.

The London *Times*, whose influence over public opinion in England is evidently not what it once was, has recently been indulging its well-known admiration for our National cause, and has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that its opinions as to the probable success of our present struggle are supported by the history of modern England and of ancient Greece. The chief difficulty our too ingenuous cotemporary has met with in these unappreciated labors has been the obstinate incompatibility between its facts and its deductions. Hence, its achievements have had the effect of raising considerable mirth at its own expense. Being thus derided at home and abroad for its historical parallels, the *Times* has sought a refuge in the less explored regions of political science. Our finances, it thinks, are our most vulnerable point. In that direction, therefore, it places its heaviest artillery. And such of the British capitalists as allow themselves to be influenced by its representations will certainly prefer 2½ per cent. on investments in England to the tempting offer of thrice as much in the United States, with equal security.

But is the security equal? This is the question which the *Times* raises, and, we must say, it disposes of it with characteristic knowledge, and ability, and frankness. First, it suggests that this country will repudiate its debts. But finding this reckless statement unsupported by evidence and contradicted by the unanimous voice of our whole people, it next declares that we cannot raise by taxation enough to pay our yearly interest and keep up the credit of our Government. "If the sovereign people," it says, "would submit to endure a taxation as heavy as that of England, America could not continuously raise more than £10,000,000 annually. The rough calculation has always been, that in capacity of taxation, the proportion between the two countries is, that American dollars are equal to English pounds sterling. If we raise 50,000,000 pounds exclusive of our customs, America probably could, if she pleased, raise 50,000,000 dollars."

Had this writer been so fortunate as to be endowed with a modicum of common sense, he might have spared himself the humiliation of making so egregious a blunder, and of exhibiting his ignorance of the simplest rudiments of fiscal science. Every one knows that taxes are nothing more than a portion of the incomes of individuals transferred from them to the Government. Hence, says McCULLOCH, if we would compare the relative taxable power of one country with that of another, we have simply to find the number and the aggregate incomes of the citizens of those countries. The "rough calculation" of the *Times*, therefore, is based on the singular assumption, that in the United States our citizens earn only as many dollars as Englishmen earn pounds sterling.

Now, it is well known that the earnings of the masses of the people in this country are at least 50 per cent. higher than those of the corresponding classes in England. Consequently, according to McCULLOCH'S principle, our tax-paying power being proportionate to our aggregate income, if the British people raise without being impoverished 250 millions of dollars by internal taxes, we could, if so disposed, raise over 350 millions over our system of taxation, adjusted with equal skill and our necessities equally great and imperious.

Moreover, as taxes can be safely laid on luxuries alone, that country whose citizens spend the largest sums in luxuries can best afford to bear taxation. Here, again, the people of this country will compare favorably with any nation in the world. For nowhere else are the people in the daily enjoyment of a more lavish proportion of the material comforts of life. The amount we propose to raise from internal taxes this year, therefore, is very far below what we could pay were we to put forth our utmost efforts, as did England in her struggle against NAPOLEON; and the impulse to frugality, inventive genius and increased industry, which the unwonted payment of taxes must impart, will not only tend to enrich the country and to augment its industrial resources, but to sustain its credit and to enable it to meet honorably every expense which the vigorous prosecution of the war may require.

A GOVERNMENT BOUNTY FOR DISLOYALTY.—The editor of an incongruous weekly print was the other day arrested in Washington, for publishing news contraband of war, and, after a salutary fright, was discharged. Another Washington journal, of small circulation, on Monday issued intelligence, the publication of which in the New-York papers was peremptorily forbidden. We refer to the appointment of Gen. HUNTER to the command in South Carolina, which was communicated to this paper on Saturday, but countermanded by the censorship at Washington. Nor is this charity, so indulgent at home, kept there. Not a journal in the Western States has paid the least attention to the rule. The movements of troops, the positions of the various forces, the designs, as far as they can be ascertained, of their several commanders, are as freely given as if no order of Secretary STANTON, and no fear of MARTIN BURKE, filled their editorial souls. It is mainly, if not solely, to the New-York Press that the injunction applies; and, of course, while it utterly fails to wrap military movements in secrecy, it operates as a bounty and encouragement to journals less enterprising and less observant of authority than those of this City. The intelligence which cannot be published in a New-York daily may be mailed to a Cincinnati paper, and printed there with impunity. If copied here again, the daring publisher would incur and no doubt receive, the penalty of the rule.

It is high time this inequitable, expensive, and wholly useless restriction should be abolished. Unless the War Department is ready to avow its object to be the oppression of the law-abiding journals, and the encouragement of those of known disloyalty, the order of revocation will be made at once.

TAXATION—A PROBLEM.—We are in daily receipt of a circular inquiring why the Tax bill makes no mention of Pennsylvania coal. The question appears, from the frequency of its repetition, to be an easy one to ask; but it is not so to answer. Perhaps the Committee judged that as Pennsylvania had enjoyed very nearly a monopoly of contracts, and other means of enriching itself at the expense of Government, during last year, it would be just to relieve it from the mortification of seeing its recently acquired opulence so soon reduced by the necessity of lending proportionate support to the Government. We are, at least, very sure that the fact of Mr. STEVENS' of Pennsylvania, being Chairman of the Committee, has nothing to do with the exemption.

THE DONELSON FIGHT ESTIMATED ABROAD.—The process of educating the British Press into some trifling acquaintance with the American people, their struggle, and patience, and effectual resolve and energy, is slow, but, there is reason to think, not without a fair prospect of success. The London *Times* admits the conflict at Donelson to be a great and important battle. A concession of this sort is so marked an advance upon any previous judgment in our affairs, as to justify the most sanguine expectations. We may even hope that when every rebel capital and seaport is in our hands, and every rebel shall have laid down his arms, to bring the London Press to the point of admitting the suppression of the rebellion to be within the bounds of possibility. But here, perhaps, we yield wildly to the present momentary gleam of encouragement. It may be deceptive.

THE "CONCERT HALL" BILL.—We would remind our Legislators that the most shameless system of iniquity that ever existed in a civilized community disgraces our principal thoroughfares, while the law asked for by the Grand Jury, the Press and the public, for its suppression, two months ago, hangs fire in the Assembly. The cunning amendment of Mr. McMULLEN, which would have the effect to increase the evil indefinitely, should be voted down, and the bill, as reported from the excellent Committee on Cities, passed into a law without delay. There will be enough of profligacy and vice left when the abominations of the "Gaities" and a score of Broadway brothels are squelched; it is due to decency and morality that these should secede—or see "Stars."

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

Interesting Reports to the Navy Department—Great Number of Prizes Captured.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

The United States supply steamer *Rhode-Island*, with mails and dispatches from the Gulf, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 18th inst. During her trip she supplied ninety-eight vessels with fresh provisions. The following items are taken from dispatches brought by her, which were received at the Navy Department:

CHARLES B. HAMAN, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Paymaster on the United States ship *Scioto*, accidentally shot himself Feb. 27. Wishing to look at the condition of his revolver, which was placed under his berth, he leaned over and was in the act of drawing it out by the muzzle, when the hammer struck something and the pistol went off, the ball striking him just below the heart, passing down and coming out of his back, a little above his hip. He lived about 48 hours after the accident. His remains were brought home in the *Rhode Island*.

February 19, the United States steamer *New-London* captured twelve small schooners and sloops, with their crews of about thirty fishermen and oystermen, who had been engaged in piloting small vessels, attempting to run the blockade, and in reporting to the rebels the movements of our squadron. The majority of the prisoners were released on signing a parole but seven of them, though expressing no objection to take the oath, refused to return to New-Orleans, and remained on board the *Niagara*.

March 5, the United States steamer *Water Witch* captured off St. Andrew's Bay, west coast of Florida, the rebel schooner *William Mallory*, of Mobile, from Havana Feb. 26, and bound wherever she could make a port. She is a schooner of 108 tons burden, and is a remarkably fast sailer, having been chased five hours and fired at several times before she would heave to. Her cargo is an assorted one, and she has been sent to Key West for adjudication.

February 25, the United States bark *Kingfisher*, boarded in the Gulf, about 200 miles south of the coast of Louisiana, a schooner under British colors. After chasing her 420 miles, during three days and nights, and thrice losing sight of her, she had refused to heave to or show any flag, after having four shots fired at her the afternoon previous, and only did so at last on a shell being sent so close to her as to show that escape was no longer possible. She proved to be the *Lion*, formerly the *Alexander*, of Parkersville, of Texas, and sailed from Havana Feb. 21, for Matamoras, with a cargo consisting of 250 bags of coffee, 30 boxes of soap, 50 boxes of sheet tin, 1 barrel nitre, 100 boxes and one quintal of gunpowder, and a variety of other articles. A confederate flag was found in her cabin.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Ship Island—Movements of War Vessels in the Gulf.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 18, } *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 19. }

The steamer from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

By the gunboat *Scioto*, at Fortress Monroe, we have dates from Ship Island to March 3. The *Pensacola* arrived there on the 28th ult.; also, the storeship *National Guard*.

The *Niagara* left for parts unknown on the 3d inst., and the *Hartford* was getting up steam to follow.

Purser J. C. HAMMOND, of the *Scioto*, belonging to Harrisburgh, Penn., accidentally shot himself dead.

Amusements.

The Opera season was resumed at the Academy last night, under the greatest encouragement for the management, and to the delight of an unusually large audience. The addition of the Ballet, with Señorita CUBAS, was heartily welcomed in the masquerade scene of "Un Ballo," and the performance warmly applauded. The new waltz of Signor BRIGNOLI was also a pleasant feature in this scene.

This evening an old favorite of the public, "Massaniello," is to be brought forward, with a grand distribution, including Signorita CUBAS as *Fenella*, Miss HICKLEY as *Elvira*, and Signor BRIGNOLI as *Massaniello*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

General Banks' Headquarters Removed to Fairfax Court-House.

Devastation by the Rebels Around Leesburgh.

Gen. Burnside's Tribute to Gen. McClellan.

STATE MONEY FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Wakeman Confirmed as Postmaster of New-York.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

ABRAM WAKEMAN was to-day confirmed as Postmaster of New-York.

BURNSIDE'S TRIBUTE TO M'CLELLAN.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S generous tribute to Gen. McCLELLAN, in his official report of the capture of Newbern, is universally noted and commented upon. It gives great satisfaction to Gen. McCLELLAN'S friends, coming at this time from one so able and popular as Gen. BURNSIDE.

GEN. HUNTER'S NEW COMMAND.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER will start to-morrow to his new Department.

GEN. BANKS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters are removed from Winchester to Fairfax Court-house.

REBEL DEVASTATIONS AROUND LEESBURGH.

Morvine, one and a half miles from Leesburgh, at the foot of the Catoctin Mountains, a fine house, the property of Thos. SWANN, Esq., of Baltimore, was burned by the Confederates before they evacuated Leesburgh. They also burned the Railroad depot at Leesburgh, the tank-house, and turntables of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad Company. They burned J. M. SHARP & CO.'S—SHARP BENTLEY & CLAGETT, proprietors—mill, containing 13,000 bushels of wheat. They also burned RHODES', TRUNDLE'S, HARRISON'S, Mrs. CARTER'S and HEMPERTON'S stack-yards, and also EDWARD BROWN'S barn and haystacks. ISAAC H. ROBBINS, of Guilford Station, formerly of Leesburgh, died about six weeks since. FRANCIS E. JOHNSTON, of West Grove, Fairfax County, died of typhoid fever on the 17th inst. He was a valuable citizen and much respected.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT PEA RIDGE.

A letter received in Washington to-day, states that at the battle of Pea Ridge, Col. DODGE, of the Fourth Iowa Regiment, went into the fight with five hundred men, and out of that number one hundred and eighty were killed or wounded, while the gallant Colonel had three horses shot under him, and was himself slightly wounded. The following clerical promotions have this day been made in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department: F. L. SEIBOLT, of New-York, to a fourth class clerkship, salary $1,600 per annum; Jos. B. WILL, of Ohio, third-class, $1,600; and M. C. MERSON, of Virginia, and Z. P. GARLAND, of Indiana, each second-class, $1,400.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Senator DOOLITTLE declared in debate, to-day, that he would never, under any circumstances, favor any scheme of emancipation which did not embrace colonization of the blacks. This is an important announcement from one of the ablest Republican Senators.

MONEY FROM THE STATES FOR PURPOSES OF DEFENCE.

Senator MORRILL introduced this morning an important bill, providing for the public defence, and to accept the loan of money therefor from the several States. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the States money lawfully appropriated for the public defence, to be expended by the National Government upon such works of defence as have been or may be authorized by Congress, and issuing in return for such moneys United States six per cent. twenty-year bonds, payable semi-annually, for which the faith and credit of the Government is pledged. In case the President shall deem it advisable to accept the loan from the State of Maine, it provides that the Secretary of War shall take immediate measures to fortify the harbor and City of Portland, and some point in the northeast section of the State, and such other places on the coast and frontier of Maine as may be necessary to provide for military connection between said points, and also for floating defences.

THE CASE OF THE SPANISH BARK PROVIDENCIA.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported in favor of appropriating the amount awarded by the Referee, MOSES TAYLOR, of New-York, in the case of the Spanish bark *Providencia*, seized by the blockading steamer *Alabama*, on her voyage from Havana to New-York. The amount of damage claimed by the Captain of the *Providencia* was $8,185; the amount awarded was $2,501 91. A similar case is now before the same Committee, of a Danish vessel seized on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to Havana, by the United States ship *Morning Light*. The Referee, MOSES TAYLOR, recommends an award of $1,800. The Committee will report in favor of this case at their next meeting.

GOV. MORREHEAD RELEASED UPON HIS PAROLE.

Gov. MORREHEAD, of Kentucky, was released by the Government from his parole to-day. He had previously been released from prison.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP SAGINAW.

Capt. SCHENCK, of the United States ship *Saginaw*, arrived here this morning from China. He has been absent three years; his vessel was the last navy-ship belonging to the United States in the China seas. The *Saginaw* was condemned. Capt. SCHENCK states she was falling to pieces. She was a new steamer built in Cuba, and cost the Government three times as much as any other steamer of her class. She was built of laurelwood, which, for ship-building, has been proved to be utterly useless.

ARREST OF NEW-YORKERS.

FRANK MOORE, J. A. C. GRAY, and another New-Yorker, were arrested and sent to the guard-house, yesterday, at Fort Albany. They were found upon the ramparts of the fort, looking about rather curiously, and were taken for spies. It cost them a little trouble to get themselves identified, when they were released without taking the oath of allegiance.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTS.

The American Tract Society has agents here organizing for the gratuitous distribution of tracts in our armies.

SPECIMENS OF REBEL CHIVALRY.

Since the occupation of Manassas by National troops, many things have been brought to light revealing more inhuman atrocity on the part of the rebels, as shown in their treatment of the dead bodies of our soldiers, than would have been expected from savages. The bones and skulls of the National soldiers who fell in the battle of July 21, have in many

instances been made into pins, finger-rings, &c. Col. SCHAFFER, of New-Jersey, has in his possession a small skull found by a soldier in Col. TAYLOR'S Third New-Jersey Regiment, with this inscription:

"The skull of a NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVE—killed July 21, 1861, at the battle of Manassas Plains.
His except ripresince.?

Contrabands all relate the same story as to the treatment of our fallen braves. They say that many skulls were sent South as trophies by the high-minded chivalry after the unfortunate battle of Bnll Rnn. May our brave boys think of this when next they meet them.

THE STATE PRISONER COMMISSION.

The Commission relative to prisoners of State, composed of Gen. JOHN A. DIX and Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, have ordered that doring the hours when the Commission is in session no personal interview can be had with the Commissioners relating to any other case than the one on trial at the time, but any communication in writing address to the Commission or to the Secretary, E. D. WEBSTER, Esq., will be received at any time.

The Commission in relation to political prisoners continued its session at Gen. WADSWORTH'S headquarters to-day. A number of cases were considered, and the following prisoners discharged, upon taking a parole to render no aid or comfort to the insurgents: John A. Field, W. W. Harper, Wesley Avery, Stephen A. Green and James Green, all of Alexandria. Summerfield Ball, J. J. Jarboe and John D. Dreger field were sent back to prison for forther considaration.

QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A dispatch received here states that the steamer reached Cherrystone, Northampton County, Va., at 8½ o'clock to-night, from Fortress Monroe. At 3 o'clock this afternoon all was quiet there.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT to be a Flag-officer in command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron; also the following Assistant-Paymasters in the Navy, to fill vacancies occasioned by the promotion of Messrs. Eldridge, Thornton, Plunket, Foster and Lawrence, viz.: Albert S. Kenny, John A. Bates, Forbes Acker, John S. Woolson, Alexander McC. Bishop, Lieut.-Col. Daniel P. Woodbury of the Corps of Engineers, was confirmed as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The following nominations were also made: Flori Van Reuth, of Maryland, Register of the Land Office in Dacotah; James M. Miller, of Baltimore, Inspector of Steamboats; Caroline C. Behighaus, Postmistress at Lebanon, Penn.; George Gerard, of Pennsylvania, Consul at St. Helena; Coaverse O. Lerch, Consul to St. Johns, N. F.

It is understood that JAMES LESLIE, Jr., of Philadelphia, was rejected as Consul to Nice.

CASES DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has decided, after an elaborate argument, two cases, namely, the United States against LYTLENDER BARRETT, and the United States against ROBERT COLES, in favor of the United States, holding therein that Registers and Receivers of public lands cannot retain the fees on military bounty land warrants beyond the compensation of $3,006 per annum, to which they were limited by the Act of 1818. This decision of a long-contested question saves to the Government nearly a million of dollars. The argument on behalf of the Government was prepared and conducted by Assistant Attorney-General COFFEY.

PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

It is reported that there are various railroad representatives here, preparing applications to Congress for pecuniary assistance to complete the present lines and open new routes, to an amount exceeding in the aggregate fifteen millions of dollars. A strenuous effort will be made to induce Congress to aid their plans, either by the Government indorsing the bond, or in the shape of a donation, upon the ground of national necessity.

ILLness OF MR. CONWAY, OF KANSAS.

Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, of Kansas, has been absent for a week past from the House, in consequence of a severe attack of gastric fever.

THE MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.

Many exaggerated statements having been made as to the mortality in the army, it is ascertained from official sources that the number of deaths among the regulars stationed here for the quarter ending with March, 1861, was 28; for the quarter ending with June, 33 regulars and 46 volunteers; for the quarter ending with September, 56 regulars and 749 volunteers; and for the quarter ending with December 108 regulars and 2,970 volunteers. Total deaths, 3,990, of which 108 were from wounds. The above deaths were in 267 regiments, including those of the Army of the Potomac.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the importation of arms, ordered by a State, free of duty.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said there was a bill on the same subject in the course of preparation.

The bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union.) the bill to secure pay, bounty and pensions to men actually in service in the Department of the West was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the public defence, and to accept loans from the several States for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Iowa Legislature relating to the sickness among the Iowa troops.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place officers now on the retired list in active service.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for organization of Army Corps, &c., was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he was tired of opposing these bills for aggrandizement. This thing of army corps was not a new thing. A citizen of his State was now at the head of an army corps in the West, but no request for a splendid staff came from him. He was winning victories, and will win more. These requests come from the aristocratic portion of the army, who conquer the enemy by out-camping them. He hoped to God the day would come when the army would move away from the Capital, so its influence would not be felt here on all legislation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said we had organized an army corps, but the Commander had no staff, and the bill proposed to give him eight men. It was necessary that we have an Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Chief of Artillery, &c. He thought opposition to this bill was entirely without foundation.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said there was no doubt the army ought to be officered, but the thing never seemed to be done, but every morning we were treated to a new dish. He wanted to know, if we passed this bill, whether the army would then be organized.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the bill for a staff had been hanging along between the two Houses some time, and this bill was up for the first time.

Mr. COWAN said he was perfectly willing to vote for the bill if it was to be a finality; but he wanted to know where the end was.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said we had been obliged to create an army, which was a new thing, and it was necessary to bring in many bills, and he thought it best to keep the different departments of the army separate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) contended that the effect of the bill was simply to increase the pay of staff officers, and he thought there was no necessity for its passage.

The bill passed. Yeas, 29; Nays, 9.

The following are the Nays: Messrs. Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Lane, (Kansas,) Powell. Sherman, Trumbull, Wright.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from the Select Committee on the Starke case. His was excused.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in favor of the bill. He believed every man had a right to liberty. He believed all the races of mankind were capable of enjoying civil and religious freedom, and social and political equality, under proper circumstances. He contended that the real question in this country was the negro question, and not the question of Slavery. It was a question of race. He quoted from JEFFERSON, in favor of emancipation, and also saying that the two races could not live together. In the temperate zone, the Caucasian race will always dominate, and in the tropics the colored race was dominant. Nature made law stronger than any law of man, and it must be obeyed. He claimed that in the tropics the black race were entirely capable of taking care of themselves, while the white race growe effete and degenerates. He quoted statistics in regard to the French West India colonies, showing that since emancipation the colonies had improved in commercial, civil and religious life. He also referred to the exodition of the black race in Hayti, as conclusive proof that the colored race was capable of maintaining civilization and free Government. Of the seventy-five foreign consuls with which we have commercial intercourse, Hayti stands twenty-first in exports, and twenty-fourth in imports. Our trade with Hayti was more than with Russia or Mexico. He commented further that the repugnance in this country to living side by side with the black race was not, as claimed by some, mere prejudice, but a true instinct of nature. He quoted from various laws of the different States as showing this feeling. He said there were three solutions to the negro question: One that of Messrs. TOOMBS and DAVIS, that Slavery was a great blessing, and ought to be extended everywhere, and Africa reopened to the Slave-trade, and possession taken of all tropical America. This was the gigantic dream of Southern ambition. Another solution is that the whole negro population be set free, where they are side by side by their masters, and entitled to all the privileges and rights which lead to commingling races. This was the solution of old JOHN BROWN. The third solution was that of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which gives universal liberty to man universally, but keeps the two races separate. This solution was in accordance with the law which the Almighty stamped on the universe. He contended that every pledge of the Republican Party in 1860 was against interfering with Slavery in the States, and there we could not emancipate slaves. But they thought it their duty to encourage emigration to Hayti and Liberia, and other places, and that they should look at the map of the whole American continent, and direct legislation for the good of all races and all mankind.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said as a general thing persons had a constitutional objection to negroes. These objections vanish when they are slaves. When slaves they smell as sweet as the balm of a thousand flowers, but when free they have a bad odor. He was in favor of this bill, but he saw no necessity for payment for slaves, for he thought that Slavery did not exist in the District by any law. Maryland laws have been established here, but at that time there was no law in Maryland making Slavery perpetual, and certainly Congress did not make a law establishing Slavery. The condition of the Treasury would not admit of the paymoet of $1,000,000 to buy slaves to which the master had no claim. But if the Senate insisted on the payment he thought the money would not go to the men who had this amount of unpaid labor. There were some slaves here who labored for their masters forty years. Would the Senate turn them out to die and then pay the master?

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19.

The House resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, and acted on all the general provisions, forty in number, making no important amendments.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to exempt slaves from direct taxation when lands were taxed, and advocated it by a speech.

A brief debate followed, during which Mr. LOVEJOY of Illinois, (Rep.,) denied that the Constitution of our fathers ever recognized property in man, and it never would. Slavery has no guarantee in the Constitution, which, if it had been honestly administered, would have destroyed Slavery long ago.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he had been informed that Mr. LOVEJOY had recently made a similar speeech before a black Association.

Mr. LOVEJOY said it was likely. He had attended two meetings, and he believed the slave had as much right to own a master as the master to own him—as much right to whip and sell the master, as the master to whip and sell him.

Mr. WICKLIFFE argued to show that our Government, in numerous instances, has recognized slaves as property.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S amendment was rejected.

The House next proceeded to the consideration of the sections relating to licensee and taxes on spirits, ale, beer and porter, but made but little progress therein.

During the proceedings Mr. FRANK, of New-York, proposed the discount of five per cent. allowed on Railroad Carporations, Banks, Saving Institutions and Insurance Companies, making their returns direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, should be applied to all incorporated companies and also to individuals.

The amendment prevailed, but afterward the whole section was stricken out.

Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a home for out-cast females.

For prohibitory amandments to the Constitution.

REPORTS.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—A report from the majority of the Committee to Apportion the Congressional Districts.

By Mr. BELL—A minority report on the same subject.

Mr. GANSON introduced a bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands in Buffalo for the ereection of fortifications.

On motion of Mr. GANSON, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. FREER introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to furnish the libraries of the State.

The bills relative to the Kings County Penitentiary and to alter the map of the City of New-York, were passed.

The bill to amend the Fire Insurance law being up for a third reading, on motion of Mr. GANSON, a second section was added authorizing companies to have a lien, by passing a law to that effect, upon the stock or certificates of profit owned by any member, for debt that hereafter may become due for premiums.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered a resolution, which was adopted, for moving forward to a first Committee of the Whole the bill to repeal the Church Property act.

Mr. HARDIN'S resolution, appointing a Grinding Committee, was adopted.

Mr. TRUMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New-York approve of the message of President LINCOLN offering the cooperation of the Government in any movement initiated in the Slaveholding States for the abolition of Slavery, and that we instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence and votes in securing such abolishment.

The resolution was laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. CORNELL introduced a bill for raising money by tax for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the New-York City Government.

The bill was referred to the New-York Delegation.

The President appointed a Special Committee to present the testimonial to Gen. SCOTT, as follows: Messrs. WOODRUFF, TOREY and COOK.

The following Grindleg Committee was appointed: Messrs. Harding, Fulger, Murphy, Roberston, Richards, Angel, Truman, Conoolly and Abbott.

The bill to repeal the Church Property act was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. EZRA CORNELL presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery, under the war power.

Mr. MCMULLEN presented several petitions from Germans, against the concert-saloon bill.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter was referred, on motion of Mr. MCMULLEN, to be reported complete.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To regulate primary elections—aneeded by striking oet the penalties.

To amend the law to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend the insolvent law.

To incorporate the Canal-street and East Broadway railroads. Mr. BANKS dissented from the report.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal.

To provide for closing up the canal enlargement, and to reduce the number of engineers.

The New-York Tax Levies were presented. Two bills came up—one from the New-York Board of Aldermen, and the other from the Comptroller. Both were referred to the Committee on Cities.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

A bill was reported providing for a horse railroad from Brooklyn to Jamaica. Mr. DARCY spoke at length in opposition to the bill, when progress was reported.

The bill providing for the payment of certain expenses in organizing and supporting troops in the service of the United States, had progress reported in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up.

Mr. STETSON made an elaborate speech in review of the remarks of Speaker RAYMOND, made two weeks ago, assailing his positions, and arguing warmly in favor of the bill.

Mr. RAYMOND replied, fortifying his former argument, replying to Mr. STETSON in a spirited speech. He took the position there was no danger of war with foreign countries through the present rebellion; but since the last discussion the appearance of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, and the destruction of two of our frigates, evidenced that there was real danger threatening,—possibly invasion to our ports and destruction to our shipping. He was, therefore, prepared to provide against that, and would, at the proper time, offer a substitute for the bill, naming the Governor of the State, Col. RICHARD DELAFIELD, of the United States Corps of Engineers now in charge of the fortifications in New-York herbor, and ALFRED CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, as Commissioners to be authorized to purchase cannon, provide submarine batteries, and take such other measures as they may deem necessary to aid the General Government in protecting the shipping of the City of New-York against any immediate attack of any true-clad or other vessels in the service of persons or States in rebellion against the Government of the United States. It appropriates $1,000,000 to defray the expense of preparations made in pursuance of the act, to be paid by the Comptroller on vouchers of the Board; requesting the Governor to communicate with the Government of the United States, and take such steps as are necessary to secure the reimbursement to the State, by the General Government, of the expense incurred under the provisions of the act.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke of the suggestions made by Col. DELAFIELD for the defence of the harbor, consisting of heavy rifled cannon and submarine batteries.

E. CORNELL spoke in favor of enlarging the locks of the canals for war purposes, as the best mode for the defence of the State.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD hoped the substitute read would be offered at once, so that it could be printed and the House come to a vote.

Mr. OGDEN spoke in favor of the substitute offered previously by Mr. ALVORD for the original bill.

Mr. ALVORD replied to the remarks of Mr. STETSON, maintaining the position that the original bill was drawn in view of the possible necessity of the State of New-York standing alone under her own flag, distinct from the crumbling ruins of the Confederacy, and on that ground, as well as in the belief that the bill will conflict with the Constitution, he had opposed it, and offered a substitute. He argued at length in favor of his substitute.

After a spirited advocacy of immediate and broad action on State defence by Mr. PIERCE, progress was reported.

On motion of Mr. PERZER, the Niagara bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 M.

Adjourned.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE UPON DIVIDING THE STATE INTO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, UNDER THE LAST CENSUS:

Made by Hon. Richard B. Connolly.

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Second District—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th 10th and 12th Wards of the City of Brooklyn and the country towns of Kings County.

Third District—The 7th, 11th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th and 9th Wards of New-York City and County and Governor's Island.

Fifth District—The 4th, 6th, 7th and 13th Wards of New-York City and County.

Sixth District—The 11th and 17th Wards New-York City and County.

Seventh District—The 10th, 14th, 15th and 16th Wards of New-York City and County.

Eighth District—The 18th, 20th and 21st Wards of New-York City and County.

Ninth District—The 12th, 19th and 22d Wards of New-York City and County, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

Tenth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties.

Eleventh District—Orange and Dutchess Counties.

Twelfth District—Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

Thirteenth District—Columbia and Rensselaer Counties.

Fourteenth District—Greene and Albany Counties.

Fifteenth District—Delaware, Otsego and Scoharie Counties.

Sixteenth District—Warren, Washington and Saratoga Counties.

Seventeenth District—Essex, Clinton and Franklin Counties.

Eighteenth District—Polton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Herkimer and Schenectady Counties.

Nineteenth District—St. Lawrence and Lewis Counties.

Twentieth District—Oneida County.

Twenty-first District—Jefferson and Oswego Counties.

Twenty-second District—Onondaga and Cortland Counties.

Twenty-third District—Madison, Chenango and Broome Counties.

Twenty-fourth District—Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca Counties.

Twenty-fifth District—Ontario, Livingston and Yates Counties.

Twenty-sixth District—Tioga, Tompkins and Chamung Counties.

Twenty-seventh District—Steuben and Allegheny Counties.

Twenty-eighth District—Moaroe and Orleans Counties.

Twenty-ninth District—Niagara and Wyoming Counties.

Thirtieth District—Erie County.

Thirty-first District—Chataugue and Cattaraugus Counties.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Submitted by Hon. James A. Bell.

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Second District—The 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the country towns of Kings County.

Third District—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 19th Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 14th and 15th Wards of New-York City and County, and Governor's Island.

Fifth District—The 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards of New-York City and County.

Sixth District—The 11th and 17th Wards of New-York City and County.

Seventh District—The 9th, 16th, and 18th Wards of New-York City and County.

Eighth District—The 20th and 21st Wards of New-York City and County, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Island.

Ninth District—The 12th, 19th and 22d Wards of New-York City and County, and First Assembly District of Westchester County.

Tenth District—The Second and Third Assembly Districts of Westchester, with Rockland and Putnem Counties.

Eleventh District—Sullivan and Delaware Counties.

Twelfth District—Dutchess and Columbie Counties.

Thirteenth District—Ulster and Green Counties.

Fourteenth District—Rensselaer and Washington Counties.

Fifteenth District—Albany and Schenectady Counties.

Sixteenth District—Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin Counties.

Seventeenth District—Saratoge, Fulton, Montgomery and Hamilton Counties.

Eighteenth District—Schoharie, Otsego and Chenango Counties.

Nineteenth District—Herkimer and St. Lawrence Counties.

Twentieth District—Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

Twenty-first District—Oneida.

Twenty-second District—Oswego and Madison Counties.

Twenty-third District—Onondaga and Cortland Counties.

Twenty-fourth District—Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne Counties.

Twenty-fifth District—Broome, Tioga, Chemung and Tompkins Counties.

Twenty-sixth District—Ontario, Yeles and Livingston Counties.

Twenty-seventh District—Steuben, Allegheny and Schuyler Counties.

Twenty-eighth District—Monroe and Orleans Counties.

Twenty-ninth District—Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming Counties.

Thirtieth District—Erie County.

Thirty-first District—Cattaraugus and Chatauque Counties.

The Fall of Fort Donelson in England.

From the London Times, March 6.

After nine months of helpless inaction or inglorious campaigning, *the Federal armies have at length achieved a genuine victory.* The success of Gen. GRANT and his colleagues at Fort Donelson appears, in a military point of view, to have been decisive, and it will probably be attended by political consequences of meterial importance. It is but the capture of a fort, no doubt, but that fort contained an army, it was the key of a position; it opens the road to further advances, and the obstinacy of the contest shows the value which both parties had set upon the possession of the place. The Federals can now advance from the West toward the East, and establish themselves in the rear of the force by which Gen. MCCLELLAN, with the main army of the Unionists, has so long been kept at bey. There is much, indeed, to be done before the Northern Generals coming from Kentucky and Tennessee can unite their troops with those of BURNSIDE advancing from the coast of Carolina; nor is it very probable that combinations so extensive will ever be successfully accomplished. But there is no doubt that the victory at Fort Donelson opens up to the Federal arms a most important territory, and it may prove impossible under such circumstances for the Confederate Government to maintain so large a force on the borders of Virginia. If this force, however, is materially weakened, Gen. MCCLELLAN can at length advance, and thee all the armies of the North will be poured at once into the States of the South.

It cannot be denied that the Northerners have shown great tenacity of purpose in continuing their preparations and rencuing their efforts in the face of discouraging failures. We attach little weight to their maritime expeditions. Except for the mere diversion or distraction which they may create, the operations on the coast of North Carolina will probably be of no avail. It is in Kentucky and Tceeessee that the important blows have been dealt, and a new direction given to the campaign, and here the Federal forces are taking the field on a gigantic scale. Besides the 40,000 under Gen. GRANT, 80,000 are said to be in arms under Gen. BUELL, and a third army is spoken of besides. The operations, too, of these commanders appear to have been well conceived and skillfully combined, and if they should succeed in their advances it is clear that a new aspect will be given to the war. *We do not suppose that the Confederates consider the day lost as yet, even in those parts which are now the scene of action.* They fought desperately at Fort Donelson and exected conditions before they surrendered. They are preparing, we are told, for fresh resistance in a new position, and if they have evacuated one district after another, they may well find their account in so doing. A defeat would tell more severely against their enemies than against them. *The Southern Generals are falling back upon a country more entirely their own, whereas the Federals at any present will be leaving their supports behind.* What the strength of the Confederates may be we cannot say. Perhaps they may be powerful enough to make, somewhere or other, a more successful stand than they made at Fort Donelson; but the Northerners will be now elated with victory; they will believe themselves on the high road to success, and the Seceders will be naturally depressed by reverses which have followed each other so rapidly. It is but reasonable to presume that under such conditions the successes of the North are likely to be continued, and yet a minute's reflection will show that the position of the Southerners and their cause, even at the present time, is far more favorable than could have been expected when the struggle first commenced. The true strength of the South is the way of resistance has yet to be felt. Up to this time the Confederates have been playing a part for which European observers were perfectly unprepared. Instead of intrenching themselves in the recesses of their territory, and relying upon the difficulties of a protracted war in so immense a country, they boldly met their enemy at his own gates, confronted the great Northern army with an army of their own, and threatened the safety of the Federal capital itself. All the losses they have yet experienced do not suffice to bring them to that position which everybody imagined they must occupy when they began the struggle. *They are still a match for their antagonist on the Potomac, and if they have suffered two great defeats in the West they have won two battles in Virginia. Fight for fight, they have had their fair share of victory, and the effect now produced by the success of the North is due in some degree to the surprise which such a novelty occasions.* These recent triumphs, in short, though they have undoubtedly improved the position of the North as regards any possible negotiation for a division of territory, *have scarcely brought the Federal Government any nearer than before to a reconstruction of the Union.*

Loss of the Bark Hyperion.

The reported loss of the British ship *Mohawk* by Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Landrail*, and the crew being taken off by bark *Hyperion*, was an error. It should have been reversed, as the *Mohawk* arrived at this port yesterday, having on board the crew of the *Hyperion*.

The *Hyperion* was 219 tons; raied A 2; built at Fairhaven in 1848, and rebuilt about two years ago. Owned by T. T. DWIGHT, of this City, and is partly insured.

When Capt. GIBSON and crew left the *Hyperion*, Capt. FULLAR, of the ship *Mohawk*, rigged n jury-mast and steering apparatus, put on board his first officer and five men, with instructions to take her to the nearest port he could make, which, in all probability, would be Bermuda.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wedeesday, March 19.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at noon, taking 13 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. She takes no specie.

Fire in Marengo, Ill.

MARENGO, Wednesday, March 19.

Euphemia Hell was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $25,000.

THE STEAMER COMMODORE.—The steamer *Commodore*, Capt. STONE, so long and favorably known upon the Sound, has been chartered to the United States Government, and has jest returned from Hatteras with important dispatches to the War and Navy Departments concerning the capture of Newbern. She was dispatched by the Secretary of War a week ago with dispatches to Gen. BURNSIDE, Lieut. CARRINGTON RAYMOND being bearer of dispatches. She made the run from Baltimore in the unprecedented short time of fifteen hours. She remained at Hatteras by direction of Gen. BURNSIDE, who, on the day she arrived, was moving toward Newbern. On Monday morning the *Picket* came down to Hatteras, bringing news of the capture of that place, and a bearer of dispatches to the Government. She left the Inlet at 8 o'clock, with a strong northwest breeze, and came safely out through that intricate and dangerous place. After passing Hatteras the wind hauled to the northeast, and blew quite fresh all day, causing a head sea. This staunch steamer, however, made excellent headway, and fully sustained her reputation as one of the best seaboats of her class. She arrived at Fortress Monroe early in the evening, and after delivering dispatches to Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, on board the *Minnesota*, proceeded up to Baltimore, where she arrived in just twenty-four hours from the Inlet. She had on board Lieutenant C. RAYMOND and Captain HAZZARD, bearer of dispatches, with several officers and a detail of men from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Massachusetts, having in charge the remains of Lieut.-Col. MESERVE and Adjutant F. A. STEARNS. The reporters of the Press were also indebted to Capt. STONE, and to Mr. STONE, the obliging Purser, for a passage from Hatteras, and the many civilities extended them on board. The Commodore is at Baltimore, waiting orders.

LECTURE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will lecture this evening at the Baptist Church, Hoboken. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 548, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE GRAND ADVANCE UPON MANASSAS.

EUROPEAN NEWS by the *Anglo-Saxon*. Favorable view of the Capture of Fort Donelson, and the Prospects of the Union Cause. Agitation in France and Southern Europe.

LETTERS FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC, and from the South and West. The Capture of Fernandina and Newbern. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Order of Advance. Affairs at Hampton Roads, and more particulars of the late great Sea Fight.

THE MONITOR described by her Commander, Lieut. WORDEN.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN, by an Officer of Distinction.

THE ARMY OF THE UNION—An able Statistical Paper.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Indicating the tone of sentiment there, and the effect of the late Union victories.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. In such cases, the value of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, is most apparent.

Sewing-Machine Patents.—ALBERT ARNOLD has been arrested and imprisoned for violating an injunction against him by making Sewing-Machines, which infringe patents belonging to The Grover & Baker Company, The Wheeler & Wilson Company, and I. M. Singer & Co. The irresponsibility of makers and sellers of infringing Sewing-Machines has compelled the proprietors of the patents to protect their rights by compelling payment by those who purchase and use such machines.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.
Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance: reliable for all light work.
ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

MARRIED.

BARNES—HODGMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, by Rev. W. H. Evans, ISAAC BARNES, of Yonkers, to JOSIE, eldest daughter of Daniel Hodgman, of this City.

FAULKNER—HARMON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOSEPH FAULKNER, Jr., of Wappinger's Falls, to PERSIS A., youngest daughter of the late Philip Harmon, Esq., of this City.

STIGERT—MICHAELS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, by Rev. Jonathan F. Hoffey, D. D., JOHN SIEGRAL to SARAH E. MICHAELS, daughter of the late John Michaels, both of this City.

HAMILTON—PIERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, WILLIAM G. HAMILTON to HELEN MARIA, daughter of Henry L. Pierson, Esq., all of this City.

HALL—LANE.—On Wednesday, March 19, by Rev. S. H. Platt, GEORGE W. HALL, M. D., to Miss EMMA M. LANE, eldest daughter of James Lane, Esq.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DURKEE—CADY.—In New-London, on Saturday, March 15, by Rev. Dr. Hallaio, Capt. E. P. H. DURKEE, U. S. A., to HARRIET A., daughter of M. K. Cady, Esq.

DIED.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 19, J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, near 34th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, New-York Grand Lodge of Perfection No. 1, and Zeal and Constancy Chapter of R. C., are requested to attend.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 17, CORNELIUS L. ROBINSON, late member of the Lincoln Cavalry, aged 34 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the Church, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av., (Rev. Dr. Smith's,) this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

STARR.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, after a short but severe illness, JAMES T. STARR, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 161 East 48th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 18, LOUISE, youngest daughter of Cornelius F. and Anna E. Timpson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Geo. C. Baldwin, Jr., No. 57 West 29th-st., on Thursday, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

FRAKS.—On Monday, March 18, ELISA R. FRAKS, the daughter of Jeremiah B. and Elizabeth, aged 6 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of her father, corner of Colyer and 1st sts., Greenpoint, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, this day, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, BENJAMIN PRINCE VAN BRUNT, youngest son of the late Nicholas Van Brunt.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 27 Smith-st., corner of Livingston, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

NUTT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 19, RUTH ANNOT, wife of Albert Nutt, and daughter of Abiel and Ruth M. Abbot, aged 29 years and 8 months.

Funeral from Grace Church, corner of South 7th and Erie sts., on Friday, at 12 M. Her remains will be taken to Vermont for interment.

PRICE.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, at 12½ o'clock, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH AURORA, wife of George W. Bampton, and daughter of Leonard Appleby.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. The steamboat *I. Belknap* leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AINSWORTH.—In New-Utrecht, L. I., on Monday, March 17, Capt. ALLEN C. AINSWORTH, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn Heights.

☞ New-Bedford and Barnstable, Mass., papers please copy.

GIRAUD.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., March 15, FARDAIC GIRAUD, Esq., aged 77 years.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment. Funeral service at Christ Church, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SHAFFLEY.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 12, ROBERT T. SHAFFLEY, in the 26th year of his age.

FOWLER.—In Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday evening, March 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH FOWLER, wife of Albert G. Fowler, in the 50th year of her age.

☞ Ohio and California papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—March 19, 1862.
6, 70, 32, 14, 13, 71, 10, 55, 62, 18, 33, 16, 77, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 132.—March 19, 1862.
33, 43, 68, 29, 7, 46, 27, 10, 16, 47, 21, 77, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 79.—March 19, 1862.
44, 23, 34, 17, 73, 3, 69, 5, 12, 13, 4, 28, 76, 63.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 177.—March 19, 1862.
42, 62, 3, 53, 51, 45, 38, 29, 78, 57, 49, 21, 69.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

POLICY BACKERS OF NEW-YORK—DO not submit to the propositions of Wood

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, not long from the country, in a small family, as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 786 Vestry-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 123 [illegible]th-st., near the 7th-avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is quick and neat with her work; can refer to the lady she has just left. City reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., corner 31st-st., second story, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for three days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 116 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, FOR a young American girl from the country, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to mind children. &c.; would prefer a good home in preference to high wages. Address a note to Mrs. PATERSON, No. 122 West 19th-st., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 211 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Call at No. 439 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given by her last employer. Apply at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in washing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid, and will assist with washing and ironing; will also do the mending; has the best references. Call at No. 40 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a young woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., the second door below 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person, and thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will be found a first-class chambermaid; can wash and iron in the best manner; can produce satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 230 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Scottish girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; would assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 50 West 3d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation as above; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for five days at No. 15 James-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a beautiful sewer, and understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with washing, in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived for six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 82 West 20th-st. near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist in the care of children; she thoroughly understands her business, has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family, or would assist in the washing, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs., top floor, back room; for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is perfectly willing to take care of children; has lived ten years in her last place; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above, or as chambermaid and laundress; very best of reference from her present employers, of 3 years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she is both capable and willing. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to go in the country; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 262 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; only one week out of her last place; the best of City references given if required. Call for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store, N. Y.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 123 West 24th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, in a private family, by a trustworthy, quiet, and respectable woman; understands her business well; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; satisfactory testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 23d-st.; ring the private door-bell, next the grocer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 116 Clinton-place, 8th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all of her business, in all its branches; first-class references from first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 Waverley-place, between Christopher and 10th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from her last place; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as above; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, fish and gravies; wishes to go to the country; has excellent reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman a situation to cook, and understands her business, and will assist in washing and ironing, if wanted; the best reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. She can be seen for two days at No. 149 Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as private cook, to a private family or a respectable boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at Mrs. White's, No. 87 W. 15th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE[illegible] no objection to assist [illegible] the best of City reference. Call [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as first-class cook in a private family, where the services of a thorough cook are required; City or country; no washing, but all kinds of good American, French and English cooking and baking; first-class City references for character and ability. Call or send to No. 209 East 2d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, meats, pastry and pastry. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a very respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; first-class references given. Can be seen at No. 26 East 15th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands cooking in all its branches; or would travel with a lady and child; do sewing and make herself useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 135 5th-av., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 West 16th-st., corner of 9th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at 383 7th-av., front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, a situation wanted by a good colored cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook, washer and ironer, and as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by two sisters, in one family; they both understand their business perfectly, and can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 2 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework, in City or country, by a well-recommended and respectable girl; understands her business in all its branches; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 271 Mulberry-st., between Houston and Prince.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR two excellent girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 160 West 22d-st.

A COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable woman a situation as cook or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist as first-class laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 243 Bleecker-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and game. Wages $8. The other as waitress and parlor-maid; will assist with the washing. Wages $7. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

A COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable young women; one as cook, the other as seamstress; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513½ 9th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, with a smart, intelligent girl of 15 years of age, capable of waiting on a table or taking care of children, or any light work; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 123 West 22d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; or would do the housework of a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs, second floor.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and pastry; can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine clothes in style; has no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman with the best of reference, desires a situation, city or country, in which she is capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 24th-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East Warren-st., between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn. Best of City reference from her last place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a family, either in the City or country; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avennes A and B, top floor.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 6th-av., third floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 185 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 145 East 31st-st., basement.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, with a respectable family in the City. Call, for one day, at No. 4 East 32d-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 116 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is fully competent. Can be seen at any time required, at No. 74 West 24th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 165 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a young woman with good references from her last place. Apply at No. 36 2d-av., second floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housemaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 16th-st.-place.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; good City references; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 486 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable English woman of middle age, and no incumbrance. Is a person of very neat and respectable appearance, well informed, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper. Would not feel above doing the work of a small family, where she would have entire control. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French finting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French finting; has lived in the first families, and has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the very best of reference; would have no objections to the country; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 111½ West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as lady's maid; no objections to travel, or to do the up-stairs work; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat plain sewer; has City reference, if required. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 24th-st.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse wants a situation to take charge of an infant or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call on, or address, M. P., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

A NURSE, &c.—AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT woman is desirous to go to California with a family, in the capacity of nurse; is fully capable of discharging any household duties; Will be willing to defray part of the expenses, if necessary. Any family going would do well by giving the applicant a call. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for this week, CALIFORNIA, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse or to assist in the chamberwork or washing; is a good plain sewer and very affectionate and kind to children; can make herself useful and obliging; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; is fond of children. Call for two days at No. 6 21st., near 5th-av.; good City reference from her last place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do sewing and mind children; has some knowledge of dressmaking; or would do light chamberwork and sewing, and would instruct young children in the first branches of education; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a middle-aged woman of experience, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and family seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and cutting out; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen at, or a note sent to, No. 503 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., 1st floor, up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby from birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 36th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, but has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country. Best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; can do all kinds of sewing; is accustomed to wait on a lady, or would wait on children, or do chamberwork; good references. Apply at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman wants a situation as seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference; can take care of grown children. Apply at No. 82 West Washington-place.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call at No. 180 7th-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; would wait on grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., and ring the middle bell.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a person who is capable of cutting and fitting dresses. Call for two days at 26 West 44th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; is quick at the needle; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; wages $8 to $9 in a permanent home. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of dining-room; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 374 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 165 5th-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, competent girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress; has lived over seven years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as waitress, and do fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days at No. 36 West 19th-st., top floor.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid. The best of references can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, R. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (an American) desires a situation, in private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; manufactures fine gents' linen; no objection to the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M, 3131, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for one week.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old-established Institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always on hand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX GERMAN girls, for cooking, washing and ironing, housework and chamberwork; two colored girls, for chamberwork and washing and ironing; also a coachman and gardener, with good City references, at the Manhattan Employment Agency, No. 2 East 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS USUAL, AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st., employers can find a choice selection of servants of all branches, and servants can obtain desirable situations in all the different branches, by calling early.

COLORED HELP.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a colored woman, with best of City references, as cook, washer and ironer, either in City or country. Inquire at the new depôt No. 217 Thompson-st., one door from the corner of 4th-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A BUTLER—HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGlishman and wife, without incumbrance, wish situations as butler and housekeeper, or as waiter and lady's maid; have the most satisfactory reference; thoroughly understand their duties. Address T. P., care of Clarke's, butcher-store, No. 24 Amity, corner of Greene-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant married man, with a small family, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; his wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single young man, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good groom and steady driver; would also be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required. Best City reference given. Address P. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 59 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has had good experience in Europe and in this country, in the care and treatment of valuable horses; aged 25 years, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a man who has had considerable experience as such; best of reference given from his last employer. A note addressed to C. M., at Mr. Graham's harness store, No. 665 University-place, will receive immediate attention.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references. Call or address W. J., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery store, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a colored man, who thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference from last place. Call on or address COLORED COACHMAN for three days, at E. Campbell, Saddler, No. 59 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has good City reference. Call at, or address, No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman; best City references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions together, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as experienced cook; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F., will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by a man who is a good farmer. Is competent to take charge of a gentleman's site. Is a good groom and careful driver. Understands greenhouse plants. Can be well recommended from gentlemen in this City. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address M. V., for two days, Box No. 192 *Times* Office; or at the Saddlery Store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady, tee-total Protestant man, of middle age as above; is perfectly experienced in the care of horses, driving, &c.; understands kitchen gardening, or can take the entire management of a farm; would like a small house; is well recommended. Any gentleman wanting a genuinely useful and trustworthy man, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; would have no objection to do plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objections to either City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 71 West 41st-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotchman, a married man, to work on a farm. Call for 1. L., for two days, at Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

A FARMER, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation to work a farm. Understands vegetable gardening, the care of horses, or any other kind of stock, and will make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; also, the care and management of stock; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at, or address T. T., No. 97 4th-av.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with no family, a native of Scotland; was six years in his last situation; has had long practice in forcing grapes, the care of green and hot-house plants, raising of vegetables, and laying out of new grounds, &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having six years' practice in her last situation; the best of reference given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, sober, industrious, single Protestant Scotchman, who is a first-class gardener, having more than 12 years' experience in every department of the trade; is, therefore, competent to give entire satisfaction to his employer, and has also great experience in the care and management of horses; the most satisfactory recommendations given. Address W., Gardener, Box 211 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, family small; is a thorough, practical man in all the branches of his profession; no objection to take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; can produce unquestionable testimonials as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address A. J., for 3 days, at Mr Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 16th-st. and Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, who comes well recommended for capability, sobriety, honesty, and diligence in the discharge of his duty, a situation as gardener has a general knowledge of farming, and is willing to take an interest in his employer. Address S. W. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, or No. 15 John-st., care of James M. Thorburn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class country seat, including under glass and general out-door gardening; understands the care of horses and stock; is sober and perfectly willing, and can produce the best recommendations from present and previous employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office. Call for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, and the raising of all kinds of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thoroughly practical man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; has had long and successful practice in the growth of stove green-house plants, vines under glass and out doors, raising of vegetables, laying out of grounds, management of flower gardens, &c. City and other references given, if necessary. Address P. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, laying out walks and new grounds, planting trees, is a good grape grower, can make good hot-beds, understands all out-door flowers; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man, may address N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener's or farmer's situation, by a Scotchman, a married man, has had charge of one of the largest establishments in the State of New-York for the past ten years, unquestionable reference given. Address J. W. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with family, of extensive experience, who has filled situations of responsibility and trust, from which the best recommendations are given, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming. Address LOCK, Box No. 122, Providence, R. I.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, who is willing to devote his whole time to the interests of his employer; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long practical experience in every department of the business; is a first-class grape grower; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last employer, where he has lived several years. Address I. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, landscaping and planting trees of all kinds and care of horses; best of City reference. Address W. H., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German married man, who understands his business thoroughly; he can give the best of references from his last employer. Call or address H. H., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a married man, Scotchman, without family; can give the best of references. Address D. C., No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as gardener; best of recommendations given; speaks German. Apply at No. 534 Pearl-st., between Elm and Centre sts., to Mr. FRED'K ALBERTS.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as gardener and farmer, and take care of horses—the woman as cook, and assist with washing; can be well recommended. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a German man and wife; he understands gardening and the care of horses, also farming; she is a good cook; they will both live in the family or by themselves; both willing to make themselves useful, and have good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of

PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.

Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,

AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the Matteawan Machine and Manufacturing Company, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of

MILL GEARING,

PULLEYS AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,

Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of Lathes, Lens Planers, Drills, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.

Castings for several machines.

Small lot of new and second hand Cotton Machinery.

Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.

Several Cranes for hoisting

Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.

Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 26th inst.

Terms made known at the day of sale.

T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

JESSE HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

FRIDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st. corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large mahogany billiard table, pier glass, chandalier, sterling silver spoons, forks, ladles, &c., mahogany and walnut sofas, arm and parlor chairs, two mahogany extension tables, centre table, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany piano, carpets, oil-cloths, fancy goods, &c., &c.

EDWARD SOUBNOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY gives his personal attention (as he has done for many years) to auction-sales of first-class furniture, at the residence of owners, or, if desired, at his spacious salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.

EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th, THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcotte & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, J. Herter, & Sly, Allen & Vrede, H. Stoney, Launt & Kimbell, J. Meeks & Son, J. Dessoir, J. H. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses, rosewood oiled, black walnut rich parlor suites, covered and uncovered, in various styles; walnut, inlaid with marble bookcases, do. etageres elaborately carved, dressing bureaus in every style, dining room in oak and walnut, library do. and black walnut fancy chairs, secretaries and bookcases, centre tables in every style, all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, china and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be examined until the day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house (consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top; ebony and gilt cabinet; rosewood settee table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-à-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobe; couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on FRIDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Gallery over the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil-paintings and engravings, embracing Madonna by Alonzo Cane Carlo Maratti, school of Guido; 3 very antique and curious pictures, supposed to be by Albert Durer; painting of War, by Luca Giordano; Velasquez, Lanfranco Andrea del Sarto—(commentators on the Old and New Testaments, by Sanrin, in 5 vols.); together with the works of W. M. Brown, Fielding, Ruggles, Page, Beaulieu, Talbot, Le Moine, Hale, and Otter Butterworth. Also, very fine engravings and lithographs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE ON SECOND-AV.

Last auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 108 2d-av.; lot 20x 128, with court-yard in front; house 25x63, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with Independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.; the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT

auction, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, one case containing about 5,000 articles gilders' and grainers' brushes, being balance of stock of one of the largest City importers. It embraces brushes of the most desirable descriptions, in great variety, all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, } NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN TUG-BOAT

EMILY will be sold at public auction, on her own deck, at Barge Office Dock, foot of Whitehall-st., East River, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. She is now regularly towing in this harbor, and can be examined by application to Capt. TITUS, on board. For description, as to size, age, power, &c., apply to A. FINLEY, Esq., No. 45 William-st., up stairs.—Terms on the day of sale.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD, UNDER A FORECLOSURE

of mortgage, by MILLER & KENNELLY, auctioneers, on the 21st of March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a first-class brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements, on the south side of 55th-st., 150 feet east of Lexington-av. N. B.—This is the next house to Lexington-av.

JOHN H. BNALEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO

o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, wardrobes, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, feather-beds, mattresses, blankets, comforters, crockery and kitchen ware.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC T. FINCHLEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862.

J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1862.

J. D. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, Now-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 138 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

28f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix,
S. E. PARSONS, Administrator.

a7-law6mTh*

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

SHARES.		SHARES.	
20 Commonwealth Ins..	$100	50 Northwestern Ins ..	$50
20 Merchants' Ins	50	20 Washington Ins	50
50 Lorillard Ins.....	25	10 Imp. & Traders' Bank	100
100 Citizens' Bank.....	25	100 But. & Drovers' Bk	25
20 Germania Life Ins....	50		

$1,300 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 North Carolina State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Logan Co. Mining and Manufacturing Co. Bonds.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale MONDAY, March 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

RISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WANTED,

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK,

BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

J. F. JAMIESON,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A SPECIAL election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF CITY OF Covington, issued to Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America.

UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES WANTED at par by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

ILLINOIS STATE AUDITOR'S WARRANTS purchased by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of I. SOLOMON & BRO., at No. 164 Chatham-st., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. ISAAC SOLOMON will attend to all business relating to the late firm.

ISAAC SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ABRAHAM SOLOMON and ISAAC WIDER have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of A. SOLOMON & CO., and will continue the boot and shoe business at the old stand, No. 164 Chatham-square. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ISAAC WIDER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.

WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN SCHILLING.

JOHN H. WAHLERS.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE—NEW, OF SUPERior make and about finished; cylinder 15x22, 4½ feet drivers; calculated for freight or passenger. Apply to HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO., No. 13 Cliff-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* settle. J. B. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 7 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 18 WALL-STREET,

NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.

NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL.....
CALEB BARSTOW.....Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD.....Firm of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
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OGDEN HAGGERTY.....Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN.....President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD.....
CHARLES EASTON.....Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES....Firm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK....Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ.....Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
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BENJ. F. WARDWELL.....
LOUIS LORUT.....Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM.....
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SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN.....Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMDRELENG.Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT.....Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH.....
WM. A. SALE.....Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE....Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON.....Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon.
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr....Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
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HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD...

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE U. S. BRANCH OF THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY At New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. Stock.....	$10,250 00	
N. Y. S 5 and 6 per cent. Stock....	115,500 00	
N. Y. City 6 per cent. Stock.....	25,000 00	
Cash loaned on collateral	500 00	
Cash in hand and in Bank.....	10,846 76	
Cash in hands of Agents.....	8,023 83	
All other investments.....	54,401 26	
Office Furniture.....	494 17	
Interest Accrued.....	315 00	$231,543 22

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	$2,054 20	
All other claims.....	1,406 94	3,461 14
Net Assets.....		$228,082 08

*** NOTE.—The above statement shows the condition of the United States Branch alone. The total available Assets of the Company, including its English Securities, amount to

$4,793,822;

and this is entirely independent of the Life Business which is a totally distinct Company.

GEO. ABLARD, Manager,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.

ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London...	$80	Steerage to London....	$33
First cabin to Paris.....	$85	Steerage to Paris.....	$38
First cabin to Hamburg.	$85	Steerage to Hamburg.	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. BARCLAY JAMES, No. 8 Exchequer-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60: steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Huvana direct.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated, Feb. 20, 1862.

THOS. H. MCCANN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
MICHAEL FALLON,
Building Committee.

MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, sailed for towing boats.

Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received in the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.

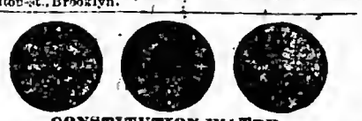
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 93 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

NO SMOKING IN THE DARK.—Hint everything as pleasant as the sun although rather reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $5, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREEN & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant in the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARN, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' surprising remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This nervous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Sexual Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

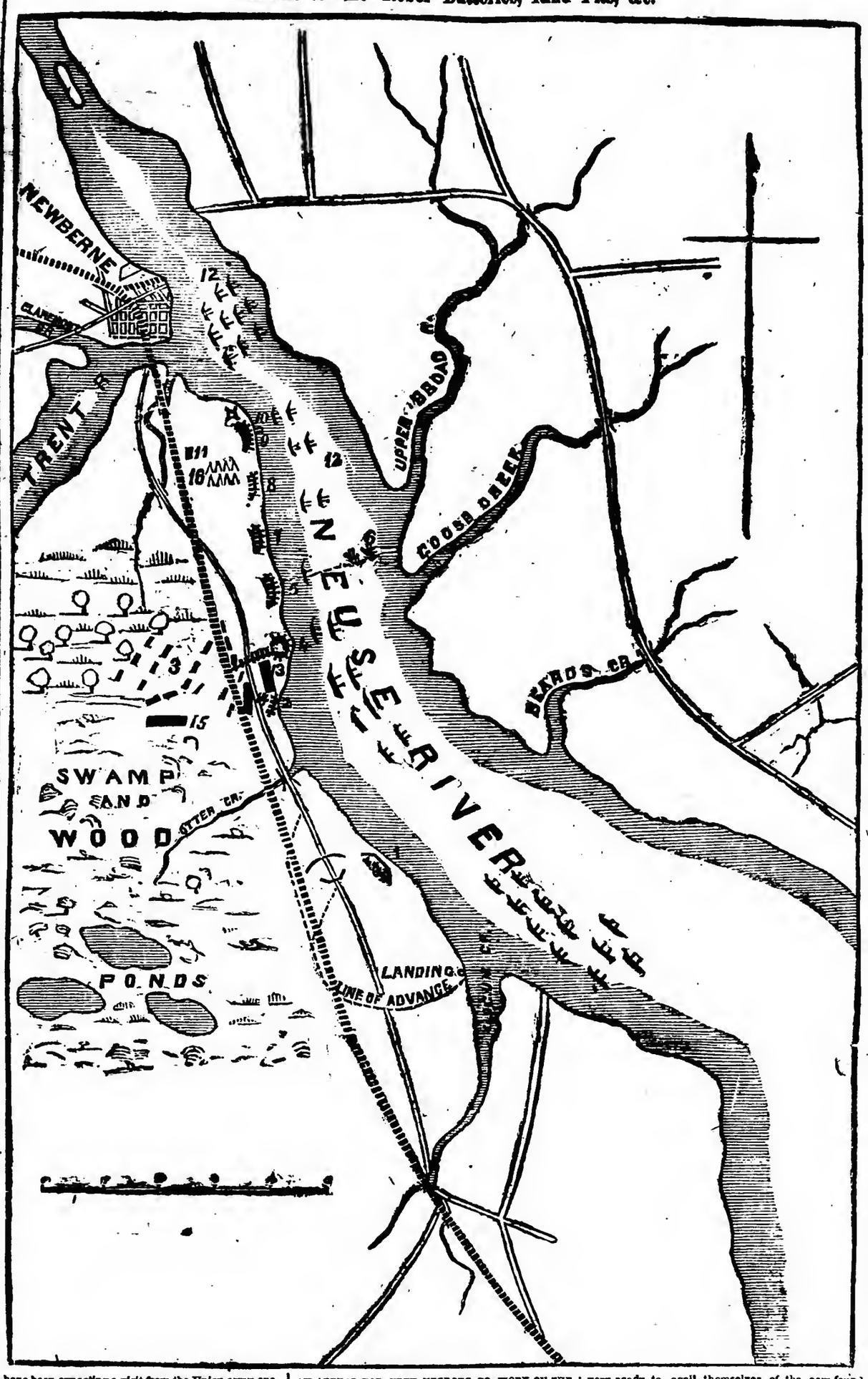
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; or by Dr. BOSTWICK at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the an

THE GREAT VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Map Showing Newberne and its Approaches; the Route Passed Over by Our Forces, and the Positions of the Rebel Batteries, Rifle Pits, &c.



THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

Gen. Burnside's Official Report to the War Department.

Additional Particulars from our Special Correspondent.

Great Strength of the Rebel Fortifications.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEWBERN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 14, 1862.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern, in conjunction with the naval force, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet.

The light-draft steamers having been ordered to Roanoke Island, the naval fleet was left in command of Commodore Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th the entire force destined for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some eighteen miles from Newbern, where I had decided to make a landing.

This landing commenced by 7 o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many ran impatient for the boats, leaped into the water, and waded quite deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column encamped within a mile and a half of the enemy's strongest point at 2 P. M., a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouacked for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the head-quarters about 2 o'clock next morning, the delay occasioned by the shocking condition of the roads, consequent upon the heavy rain that had fallen during that day and whole of the night—the men often wading knee deep in mud, and requiring a whole regiment to drag eight pieces which had been landed from the navy and our own vessels.

By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the exception of one of my force, were informed of our progress, and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in advance.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th I ordered an advance of the entire division, which will be understood by the inclosed pencil sketch. Gen. Foster's brigade was ordered up the main county road to attack the enemy's left, Gen. Reno up the railroad to attack their right, and Gen. Parke to follow Gen. Foster, and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

I shall defer, for want of time, a detailed account of this action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field-works of over a mile in length—resting on the river bank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the opposite bank by a line of redoubts and rifle-pits, over half a mile in length for infantry and field-pieces, in the midst of extensive and dense forests, which line of works was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery, of six guns each.

The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to get in rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by a rapid advance of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing their shots into the forts and in front of us.

The enemy, after retreating in great confusion, dropping away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c., across the railroad bridge and country road, burned the former and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further pursuit, and causing detention in occupying the town by our military force; but the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded it with their guns.

Parke was advanced on the road to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels, which Commodore Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose.

The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels in many places, but owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm has been done.

Many of the citizens are now returning, and we are now in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet.

By this victory our combined forces have captured eight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns, and three batteries of light artillery of six guns each, making in all sixty-four guns, two steamboats, a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, forage, the entire camp-equipage of the rebel troops, a large quantity of resin, turpentine, cotton, etc., and over two hundred prisoners.

Our loss, thus far ascertained, will amount to 91 killed and 466 wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The rebel loss is severe, but not so great as was such, they being effectually covered by their works.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and unceasing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the 13th, I consider, of itself a victory as the engagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing, our men were forced to wade ashore waist-deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouac in a very marshy ground, in a rain-storm, for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can almost say every officer and man of the forces landed, was in the engagement.

The men are all in good spirits, and, under the circumstances, are in good health. I beg to say to the General Commanding that I have under my command a division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

A more detailed report will be forwarded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The Brigadier-Generals, having been in the midst of their regiments while under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts of their conduct.

I beg to say to the General Commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and those for events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our naval fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers under him for their hearty and cheerful cooperation in this movement. Their assistance was timely, and of great service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival of reinforcement of the enemy in Newbern during the engagement, which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the country roads.

I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Department N. C.

P. S.—I inclose the names of killed and wounded as far as received. The Third Brigade, being so far distant, it is impossible to communicate with it in time for this mail.

Additional Details from Our Special Correspondent.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

According to information obtained from the residents of North Carolina, the people about Newbern have been expecting a visit from the Union army ever since last Christmas. They evidently considered their position and its railroad connections as of great importance, and they began early to strengthen its approaches by extensive field and water-batteries. Documents, in Gen. Branch's hand-writing, which were found in the *Progress* printing-office, show that the work of constructing these batteries was begun early in the Winter of 1862.

The formation of the land below Newbern and along the course traversed by the main channel was very favorable for the construction of works of defence. From Slocum's Creek westward, the banks rise to an average height of fifteen feet, with a level country back which is partly covered with pine forest. Along the shore line are occasional projections, or knobs, furnishing natural positions for batteries. The earth was excavated in the rear to form the landward curtains, while the bank fronting the river was left standing, giving to that part of the work greater solidity than could be imparted to any newly formed earthwork. With the exception of one or two batteries, they were constructed with only three faces looking to the right front and left. The natural gulches in the sides were converted into deep ditches by little labor, and the fort after the erection of the magazines, was ready for use.

They mounted four, six, nine and twelve guns, according to the importance of their positions or their extent.

Their location and plans of construction exhibited engineering skill of the first order. Gen. Foster, who is regarded as authority in the department of engineering, pronounced them the strongest and best constructed works in the South.

The Croatan battery, which takes its name from the railroad station, was evidently their chief reliance. The fort, which was constructed to command the channel, also possessed two landward faces from which both the front and rear of the long breastwork could be easily swept in case of necessity, as far as the railroad. There were two whole circular traverses, on which the guns could be turned in any desired direction.

The breastworks were compressed bags, laid lengthwise upon each other, and held firmly in position by transverse timbers or logs notched upon those in front, and the whole filled in with earth to the height of five feet. On the side occupied by the troops, a ditch, eighteen inches in depth, ran along its whole length, with a shelf of earth in front, on which to step up and deliver fire, thus enabling them to step back and load without showing any portion of their body. On the side of approach a deep and broad ditch made the work proof against any except the most agile troops. The whole front of the long breastwork was level, while the land to the South of the railroad was undulating, and even hilly. On each of these crests was constructed rifle pits, lying obliquely to the railroad, while the fallen trees furnished excellent protection to move about in all directions. Gen. Burnside remarked that together they ought to have been held against forty thousand troops.

The *chevaux de frize* for the protection of the river has already been described.

AN APPEAL FOR FREE NEGROES TO WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The following document was found, among other papers, in the *Progress* Office. Its signature answers an important question, which has often been asked, as to who engineered the works at Newbern, and throws light on other incidental points:

WANTED—500 free negroes to work on fortifications.

I want 500 free negroes to work on the fortifications on Neuse and Pamlico Rivers.

They will be furnished transportation, quarters, subsistence, and will be paid $10 per month.

They are absolutely necessary to the public defence, and I appeal to county and city authorities and to patriotic private citizens to aid me in procuring them. If you intend to aid in the defence of the State, now is the time!

The soldiers are now at work and have been for weeks. I wish to take the spade from them and give them their muskets. Citizens now at home must furnish laborers to take the spade.

The Government will pay for labor—but laborers we must have.

They should report without an hour's delay to Maj. W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer, Newbern, or to Capt. W. S. G. Andrews, Tenth North Carolina troops, at Washington.

Each party of twenty should, if possible, be accompanied by an energetic white man, to attend to the supply of their wants, and to oversee them at work.

Axes, spades and picks, or grubbing hoes, cannot be bought, and should be brought. They will be paid for.

Letters on this subject must be addressed as above.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PAMLICO, NEWBERN, Feb. 12, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN NEWBERN.

The principal churches in Newbern are the Missionary Baptist, the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Christian Baptist, some of which were at times surrounded by the flames, and in imminent danger of destruction. Fortunately, it was very calm, and the flames and smoke ascended in upward columns, until the combustible materials immediately around the scene of conflagration were all consumed. The pastors mostly fled with their flocks, the Episcopal clergyman only remaining, and he refused to officiate on the Sabbath, under the order of Gen. Burnside opening the churches for divine worship. It is said he could not use his form of prayer for the "President of the Confederate States and all who are in authority," under the changed order of affairs, and so refused to pray at all. The Chaplains of the various regiments occupied the pulpits, and the soldiers, with only a small sprinkling of the regular worshippers, forming the congregations. There will be "stated preaching" in Newbern until further notice. It is devoutly to be hoped that the ministers, as well as their repentent flocks, will return to their ancient walks. They will receive full protection and every encouragement to do so by Gen. Burnside.

There was some ransacking of houses in the town for a few hours, before the troops could be moved across the river and proper guards stationed. The better class of houses, however, were soon occupied by our officers, who sacredly respected the property found therein. In some cases the more trestworthy servants of the wealthier people remained to take care of the premises, and found ready employment in their old homes with new masters, at wages. Chickens, eggs, turkeys, and other delicacies were in request, and brought good prices. The colored people seemed very ready to avail themselves of the new-found market for their (?) produce. As a general rule, no particular inquiry was made as to the ownership of such edibles as were offered for sale. The slaves in many cases refused to follow their masters, strangely preferring the terrible death and mutilations which their masters said awaited them in the event of the Yankees going into the interior. The female servants found ready employment as domestics, and if they happened to be a little comely, commanded good wages from "many bidders." Washerwomen were in great request.

There has been a great scarcity of provisions in Newbern for several weeks, the increasing number of troops consuming everything there was to eat, and when they ran away, they carried full supplies of rations along with them. Articles of prime necessity for family use were at fabulous prices, and some of the people stated that they had subsisted on nothing but hard bread and tea ("Yau-pong") for over a month past.

Gen. Foster, who has been appointed military commander of the city and its suburbs, will see that there is no unnecessary suffering among the poor people under the extraordinary circumstances which surround them. It would not be strange if the extra demand for food thus occasioned may require that increased supplies be sent down to him. The General, during his brief administration of the Mayoralty, has pleased the people much. Many families who had concealed themselves and their effects outside of the town were beginning to come in and ask protection, which the General promptly affords to all residents who manifest peaceable and loyal sentiments.

There is an academy for young ladies in the town, the matron of which was very much alarmed when our troops entered the place. Gen. Foster immediately quieted her fears, and sent a proper guard for her premises and its occupants.

THE LOCALITIES ON THE MAP.

1. The first (four-gun) battery.
2. A large deserted battery.
3. Rifle pits, extending into the swamp south of the railroad.
4. The principal battery.
5. A small casemate fort of two guns.
6. Chevaux-de-frise across the river, consisting of sunken vessels, piles, and iron shot piles, pointed sharp, to pierce the bottom of vessels.
7. Six-gun battery.
8. Four-gun battery, deserted.
9. Nine-gun battery.
10. Old fort of 1812.
11. Col. Salonge's house.
12. The National gunboats.
13. Position of Brig.-Gen. Foster's forces during the battle.
14. Gen. Parke's position. (His regiments also charged the rifle pits across the railroad.)
15. Gen. Reno on the extreme left, &c.
16. The camp of the Georgia Twenty-seventh and Thirty-seventh Regiments.

Boarding of the Bark Evening Star.

GREENPORT, L. I., Wednesday, March 19.

The bark *Evening Star*, Mansfield, of and for New-Haven, 20 days from Porto Rico, with sugar and molasses, was boarded on the 16th inst., while at anchor in Gardiner's Bay, by the revenue cutter *Agassiz*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Police Homicide Case.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER HERMAN AND A JURY.

At about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, Officer Conrady, of the Ninth Precinct Police, while patroling his beat, heard the cries of a woman for assistance coming from the house of Paul O'Neil, on Bedford-avenue. He entered the house, when a woman crawled from under a bed, to which place she had escaped to avoid O'Neil's blows, and demanded the protection of the officer. O'Neil thereupon ordered the officer to leave his premises, and seized upon him with a view of enforcing his command. Conrady then arrested O'Neil, and started with him towards the Station-house, but on the way there he made an attack upon the officer, and after a severe tussle, in which the officer had his clothes torn and was considerably bruised about the face, assistance was received from other officers, and the prisoner was, for a time secured. After a little talk, O'Neil promised to go with Conrady to the station without further difficulty, and they started together, leaving the other officers to attend to their respective duties. O'Neil had proceeded only a short distance when he set upon the officer again, and another struggle took place, which ended in O'Neil's freeing himself and starting off at a rapid pace to make his escape. The officer followed in hot pursuit until he found his prisoner was likely to escape, when he fired a random shot and the ball entered the back of O'Neil's head, killing him almost instantly.

Coroner Herman took charge of the case and yesterday impanneled the following named persons as a Jury to investigate the affair: Nathaniel Mills, Jr., Moses Genan, August Wolf, N. Hoffman, W. H. D. Bronson, John Christman.

The Jury assembled in the Coroner's Chambers, City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the following testimony was taken:

Charles O'Neil, a brother of the deceased, was the first witness called to the stand, but he knew nothing whatever of the transaction.

John McDonald, sworn—Resides on Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue; was in O'Neil's house when Conrady came in; he (O'Neil) had had a kind of muss with his wife, and she halloed for help; did not see what the policeman did, as it was dark in the house; next saw the policeman have hold of deceased in the street, and he was clubbing him; I took hold of O'Neil, and told the policeman that he must not club him—that if he wanted help I would assist him; a man named Downey brought O'Neil a cap and coat, and O'Neil said he would go quietly with the officer; saw O'Neil in his store (a groggery) between 8 and 9 o'clock that night, but did not see that he was under the influence of liquor; saw him drink brandy four or five times; he was not noisy; did not see him make any resistance when arrested.

To Juror—The officer went into O'Neil's house because his wife screamed for help; I went after a match to strike a light because I thought there would be a muss; deceased had had a few words with his wife previously during the evening; the difficulty was about a man who was in the place drinking; O'Neil was not in the habit of drinking; after the first difficulty his wife went away, and he thought she had gone to her father's house, and he went to fetch her home; Mrs. O'Neil, however, had remained in the house all the time.

William McLaughlin, a policeman of the Ninth Ward, was called, and testified that he knew the deceased; saw him alive eight minutes before 3 o'clock, on the corner of Spencer-street and Myrtle-avenue; Officers Conrady, Donelly and others were talking on the corner; afterward heard the alarm rap and came up; saw the deceased in the custody of Officer Conrady; I advised deceased to go quietly with the officer; Conrady said "You must come along." O'Neil seemed to walk along quietly with the officer; they had previously had a scuffle, and Conrady asked me to look for the chain of his shield, which had been torn off and lost in the struggle; the next I saw of deceased he was dead.

Peter Devlin, residing in Walworth-street, testified that deceased came to his house at two o'clock on Tuesday morning; I am a brother-in-law of deceased; deceased wanted me to get up and take a drink with him; I declined; he said nothing more; he was in the house about ten or fifteen minutes; he then went home and my wife went with him; he was not excited; my wife went to see him home; deceased was not in liquor; he might have been drinking some but he was quite steady; my wife came back and said the M. P. had him, and wanted me to get up and go and see about it; I refused to do so.

To the Jury—O'Neil frequently called at my house, but not at that hour; we had some talk together; never had any difference with deceased; Johnny McDonald was with deceased when he came to my house; I don't know what occurred after that; I heard Policeman Conrady say about a fortnight ago he would have revenge on Paul; I asked what for? he said "Go about your business."

To Coroner—He (Conrady) said he would arrest me if I did not go home; we were then on the corner of Walworth-street and Myrtle-avenue; I had heard that Conrady had previously arrested deceased for selling liquor without license; I went bail for O'Neil at that time; that was the reason I asked Conrady why he picked against O'Neil; I do not think he knew I was O'Neil's brother-in-law.

Dr. Louis Bauer was called, and testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Paul O'Neil, conjointly with Drs. Spier, Bernet, Jr., and Bates; he found the head of the deceased very much bruised and lacerated; among other wounds about the head, there was one located at the back, of small size, indentated, and leading into the cavity of the skull; on opening the head, a large quantity of blood escaped; a bullet was discovered below the commissure of the small brain and upon the continuation of the spinal chord, having perforated the base of the skull, and on its way lacerated important blood vessels; his conclusions were, therefore, that the deceased came to his death from hemorrhage compressing the brain, induced by a gun-shot wound.

Wm. A. Nash, residing at No. 28 Stanton-street, testified that he saw deceased on Tuesday morning; heard a disturbance; it was about half past two o'clock; went up and found that it was Paul O'Neil in custody of an officer; would know the officer again if I saw him in uniform; O'Neil's face was partly covered with blood; could not swear positively to either O'Neil or the officer; I heard since that it was Paul O'Neil.

To the Jury—I heard a noise as of blows struck with a club, and saw O'Neil running; the policeman gave a signal for another officer; deceased offered to go quietly to the Station-house; did not see the policeman club him, but heard the sound of blows; they went away before I left the place; neither the policeman nor O'Neil appeared to be excited; they clutched, and O'Neil fell on the ground, and had hold of the officer by the leg.

The witness Devlin was recalled, and asked if he knew Conrady. He said he did not know him by name, but did by sight; when he made the threat against deceased it was in the afternoon; never had talked with him before or since.

At this stage of the proceedings the Inquest was adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE LATE EXPLOSION IN THE ALMSHOUSE

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held, last evening, in the County Jail, President Crooke in the chair. A communication was received from a Coroner's Jury, calling attention to the disgraceful condition of the Dead-house on Canton-street. The matter was referred to a Committee for examination and report. Alexander Underhill petitioned to have money refunded to him, amounting to $48 50, paid to soldiers' families unable to draw the amount they were entitled to on the day in which the payments were made, on account of sickness. Referred to the old War Commission for payment. The Committee on Courts reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Clerk of the City Court from $1,600 to $2,500. A majority of the Supervisors did not think that in these times of high taxes it was proper to increase salaries, and therefore refused to adopt the report, and it was laid on the table. The Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the recent explosion in the Almshouse, by which two men lost their lives, reported that the accident was caused by the impurities contained in the boiler, it being impregnated with lime and other deleterious substances, causing a hard and firm crust to form on the flues, which, being a slow conductor of heat, caused the flues to become overheated and waste away on the interior surface where the fire acts, until they became too weak to bear the pressure of steam required. The Committee also think the boilers imperfect in construction, there being no way to clean them except by blowing off, and that the boilers are unsafe. They therefore recommend that the Superintendents of the Poor be requested to remove these boilers at their earliest opportunity, and procure boilers properly constructed, and also that they erect tanks so as to obtain a supply of rain-water for the boilers. This report was adopted. The Committee on Accounts reported a number of bills for payment, and the report was adopted. The Law Committee, to whom was referred the papers served on the President of the Board, in behalf of J. R. Del Vecchio, for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Board to audit and pay his bill for publishing the tax sales of lands sold for unpaid taxes, amounting to $139 50, reported that the matter was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District, when judgment thereon was rendered for the defendants—the Board of Supervisors. With the report was appended the written opinion of the Court. This decision, in effect, overrules an act of the Legislature, which says the Board of Supervisors must each year designate, by ballot, two papers in which these land sales shall be published, and that only one paper shall be voted for on one ballot. The Board, on the contrary, voted ballots with several names upon them. The paper owned by Mr. Del Vecchio was voted for alone, but did not receive the highest number of votes—yet, as his votes were cast according to the requirements of the act, and the others were not, he claimed to have been appointed printer, and published the order of sale. The decision of the Court is that the act, as to the mode of balloting, is simply directory, and therefore the Supervisors had the power to do just as they did—vote as they please. The report, with opinions, were ordered to be spread at large upon the minutes.

The Committee on Court-house [illegible] offered a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to raise money on bonds of the county, under the Court-house act, at 7 per cent., which was adopted. Whereupon the Board adjourned until Thursday, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE ATLANTIC DOCK.—A man named Phillips was arrested a few days ago on a charge of having set fire to Gouverr & Co.'s refinery on the Atlantic Dock, on the 26th of January last. The case was brought before Justice [illegible] yesterday for investigation. The complainant in the case, Daniel Cheek, was examined. His statement is that Phillips was hired to set the place on fire, and was to receive $1,000 as a reward. Upon the conclusion of this witness' testimony the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 126, 133, 136, 137, 138, 142, 145, 148, 148, 155, 158, 159, 163, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S great success demonstrates one fact, viz: that the public appreciates big attractions at a small price. It is almost worth the price of admission to his Museum to read over the list of his attractions. Try it in to-day's TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 03 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon rises....M
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 44 | Gov. Island.11 26 | Hell Gate....12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Cleared.

Steamship La Cubana, Lecaubiel, Havana, Simon & Co.
Visser.

Ships Escort, Whitman, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Mary Rose, (Hamb.) Schesck Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Wendt; Narragansett, Brandt, Gibraltar, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Oscar (Swed.) Jaburg, Hamburg, Roger Brothers; Alexander, Baxter, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Thos. H. Perkins, Stevens, Melbourne, Fisher & Co.

Barks E. Churchill, Gray, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Heroine, Nickerson, Cape Town, L. Nickerson; Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Chas. Keene, Swan, Philadelphia, John H. Martin; Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos, Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.; John Wesley, Gilkey, Beaufort, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mollingale, Edwards, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Boston Lady, (Br.,) St. Kitts, Smith, Peters & Co.; Fannie Lincoln, Rivers, Philadelphia, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Samuel Churchman, Gowdy, Sierra Leone, R. L. Ware & Co; Jacob Deck, Morrison, Philadelphia, C. G. Duncan & Co.

Schooners Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, Mass., master; Whistler, Presbery, Taunton, master; Eldorado, Cole, Elizabethport; Alba, Stacy, Buenos Ayres, E. S. Powell; Susan, Pearce, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Yorktown, Woglan, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Prince Albert, Wells, Nassau, N. P., Montell & Bartow.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, W. Bourdman.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Marion, Phillips, Port Royal, S. C., March 15, 6 A. M., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldredge, Port Royal, S. C., March 16, 5 P. M., with cotton and passengers to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Leishbrook, Kingston, Jam., March 5, with rodee, and passengers to Waldron & Bonsal. Has had strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sanner.

Ship Cincinnatus, (of Boston,) Deane, Havre Jan. 18, in ballast to master. Has had heavy westerly gales since leaving Havre. Jan. 23, lat. 46 30, lon. 16 37, in a violent gale, which shifted suddenly from S. E. to N. W., blew away close-reefed fore and mainstaysails and foretopsail, breaking foregaff in three places and the mainyard in one place; blew away foretopmast-staysail, main-topsail and maintopgallantsail out of the gaskets; broke the weather reels to fore and maintopsail-yards, leaving a portion of the iron work attached, which injured the topmast blocks and rigging badly; next morning saw a vessel to leeward, with loss of topmasts. Feb. 11, lat. 48, lon. 37 30, encountered a cyclone, which lasted 28 hours; blew away main-spencer and spanker-peak from the gaff; broke jack-stays; laid six hours with a starpoint in the main rigging; during this gale a tremendous sea was running, causing the ship to labor heavily; during the whole time the gale lasted the ship was covered with a thick white mist. Feb. 14, in lat. 48, broke mainyard and stove water-casks.

Ship Ceres, (of Bath,) Jones, Havre 23 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has had westerly gales nearly all the passage. March 1, lat. 35 20, lon. 68, fell in with the wreck of the schr. Robert S. Bell, Mills, of Belfast, Me., from Boston for Baltimore, totally dismasted, with decks swept and boat and bulwarks gone, and rudder disabled; took off the captain and crew, five in number, and brought them to this port. March 15, lat. 39 30, lon. 69 30, spoke steamer Underwriter, stmr. eastward, in search of the U. S. ship Vermont.

Ship Olamon, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stewart, London 35 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons. March 14, lat. 41 40, lon. 66 40, passed the wreck of a schr., of about 100 tons, with mainmast gone, foremast standing; house on deck aft was painted green; the boats were gone; hull painted black, and apparently of Am. build; had been but a short time in that condition.

Ship Rufus Choate, (of Boston,) Rich, Havre 26 ds., with mdse. to master. From lon. 20 to 35, had a continual succession of heavy gales and terrific hurricanes from W. and S. W., during which carried away crossjack-yard, split sails, shifted ballast, &c.

Ship Highlander, (of Boston,) Sherman, London Feb. 12, with saltpetre and linseed to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced severe weather on the passage.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool Feb. 4, with mdse. to Jno. A. McGaw. Has had very heavy weather on the passage.

Ship Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Bremen Feb. 7, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Chas. Luling. Has had very heavy weather.

Ship Lizzie Homan, (of Liverpool,) Jan. 18, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Mohawk, (Br., of Glasgow,) Fuller, Cardiff, via Bermuda March 6, with coal to H. L. Routh & Sons.

Ship Young Eagle, (of Kennebunk,) Walker, Havre Jan. 2, in ballast to W. Riversmith. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilltoe, Dork Feb. 10, in ballast to Edmiston & Bros. Feb. 21, lat. 41 33, lon. 39 4, spoke Br. ship Robert Treat, from Newry for New-York: took from her two mates and five men of the Br. bark Wolf, of Picton, N. S., Capt. Munro, from Cardiff for Halifax, with a cargo of coal; she had sprung a leak during the gales of the 18th and 21st of February, and when she was abandoned she had 7 feet of water in her hold: had lost her rudder, and had masts sprung. Capt. Munro and the remainder of the crew were on board the Robert Treat.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Dunton, Grenada Feb. 21, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Denels Hill, (Br., of Shields,) Atkins, Foo Chow Nov. 18, Hong Kong 23d, St. Helena Jan. 30, and St. Thomas Feb. 26, with teas to Goodhue & Co.

Bark Ymnerl, Anderson, Matanzas March 7, with sugar, &c., to Stevens Bros.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W.

Below.

Bark George Carrell.
Brig St. Peter.
Brig Sulla.
Schr. Zouave.—All by pilot boat Mary Catherine.
Bark E. A. Chase, Milliken, from Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 19—Arr. ships John Tucker, London; Star of the South, New-York; Rising Sun, London; Amelia, Glasgow; schr. Thomas Woodward, Genoa.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 26, brig Red Wing, for New-York, ldg.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—March 1, Ayuna, at Rochelle; 3d, Bergmann, at Waterford; Trumbull, at Havre; Minerva and E. F. Mix, at Kingstown; Adams, Leontine, Shakespeare, Cultivator, Ocean Bird and Magnolia, at Liverpool, (the latter with a part of her cargo overboard); 6th, Margaret, Scandanavia and Ocean Pearl, at Queenstown; Nord Cap and Nereiden, at Kingroad; S. L. Bryant, at Bristol; Cactus, at Plymouth; Plymouth Rock, at Deal; Ontario, at Liverpool.

Arrived from —— March 5, Addison, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—March 8, Uclen, at Belfast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CLEAN and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

MILLINERY OPENING.

BINN'S Millinery Opening, THIS DAY. Spring Bonnets. Pattern Bonnets and Millinery Goods. Trade supplied. Ribbons and Silks, Straw Goods, Mourning Bonnets.

L. BINN'S Millinery, largest in the world, No. 681 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL HOUSE AND LOT, No. 166 West 33d-st.; house is three-story and high basement, and marble mantels and wash-basins, water-closets, bath, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, gas, under-cellar; house 20x53, newly painted, all in complete order. Price $5,100; $4,000 can remain permanently on mortgage. Inquire of J. G. HANSON, No. 238 Bleecker-st.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 25 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN AS CUTTER AND SALESman in a shoe store; unexceptionable references as to capability will be required. Inquire at No. 629 Broadway.

E. CARTRIGHT.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3274. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Inquiry into the Censorship of the Press.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee.

The People of Tennessee Petitioning for Postal Facilities.

The Bridges Destroyed by the Rebels in their Retreat from Manassas.

Increased Railroad Facilities Between New-York and Washington.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE TAX BILL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH—REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Judiciary, in their report made to-day, examine at large into the censorship of the Press. While they say that from want of qualification or proper discrimination on the part of the Censor has sprung much of the complaint made by the Press, they remark that the censorship seems to have been without any clearly-defined limits, after the departure from the general agreement between Gen. McCLELLAN and the representatives of the Press. The Committee give numerous examples to show that dispatches of a harmless nature have been excluded from transmission. No adequate measure seems to have been adopted to prevent the transmission of what the Censor denominated "contraband" intelligence through the telegraph offices at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and other important points, while information on almost every subject was excluded from the wires in this city. The representatives of the Press who have testified before the Committee have manifested no disposition to complain of the suppression of dispatches of a military character which could in any manner be tortured into disclosures of information to the enemy, and might in the slightest degree embarrass the Government. They have uniformly expressed themselves as willing to submit to the rules established by the Government between them and Gen. McCLELLAN. The correspondents generally seem to have the same understanding of the rule by which the Censor determined what may and what may not be sent over the wires to their respective papers. Very few dispatches reflecting on members of the Cabinet or other civil officers, were found among those suppressed by the Censor.

The witnesses examined by the Committee explain this by stating that they seldom prepared such dispatches, as they understood they would not be permitted to send them over the wires. The Committee answer the points of inquiry directed by the resolution of the House as follows:

1. A telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in this city.

2. The censorship existing at the time the investigation was directed by the House, was originally established upon the basis of the agreement between the representatives of the Press and Gen. McCLELLAN, but was enlarged in its scope by the Secretary of State.

3. At the time the inquiry was directed by the House, and for some months prior to that time, and until the 25th of February last, the censorship was controlled by the Secretary of State.

4. The original design was to prevent the publication of military information which might be of advantage to the rebel authorities.

5. Dispatches almost numberless, of a political, personal and general character, have been suppressed by the Censor, and correspondents have been deterred from preparing others, because they knew they could not send them to their papers by telegraph.

The Telegraph has become a most important auxiliary to the Press of the country, and should be left as free from Government interference as may be consistent with the necessities of the Government in time of war. These necessities cannot extend beyond what may be legitimately connected with the military or naval affairs of the nation, and to these should the Government interference with the transmission of intelligence be confined—for it is this character of information alone which can be of importance to the enemy, and which may be properly withheld from the Press and public, in order that it may not reach the enemy. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution by the House:

Resolved, That the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph, when the same will not aid the enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information concerning such operations on the part of the Government, except when it may become necessary for the Government, under the authority of Congress, to assume exclusive control of the telegraph for its own legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own dispatches.

THE REPORT AGAINST THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The bills and resolutions against which the House Committee on Judiciary reported to-day, are fifteen in number, providing for the confiscation, &c., of rebel property, and had been referred to them from time to time.

Mr. HICKMAN made a report proposing to substitute for the bills and resolutions the following:

Whereas, The power of Congress, under the Constitution, to authorize the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, or aiding in said rebellion, is doubtful, and the powers of the Executive to act in the premises is ample:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President should use all means not inconsistent with the laws of war, which in his judgment may be deemed necessary to crush rebellion, including the secure and final disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, or aiding in such rebellion, including slaves, and that, in the opinion of Congress, decided measures on the part of the Executive have already become necessary.

INTEREST TO BE PAID IN COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the semi-annual coupons for interest upon the Oct., three years' bonds, due April 1, shall be paid in coin at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at Treasury at Washington, and the designated Depository at Cincinnati.

BONDS OF THE PRISONER COMMISSION.

The following prisoners were released by the Commission to-day, on giving their written parole to render no aid or comfort to the enemy in hostility to the Government of the United States:

A. J. Fleming,	W. N. Brown,
J. A. English,	S. S. Hough,
W. A. Taylor,	H. C. Field,
Sommerfield Ball.	E. J. Snowdar,
W. B. Price,	W. Cogan,
J. W. Burke,	John Welch.

The following were recommitted for further consideration:

H. O. CLAUGHTON, HENRY PEEL, and E. H. MCKNIGHT, all of Alexandria.

The Commission—DIX and PIERREPONT—are very industrious in examining into the cases of political prisoners. They dispose of about twenty per day, and will close in Washington this week, and proceed North. It is said that MALCOM IVES' case will prove a harder one than was at first supposed. To-morrow the Commission will take up the case of five men charged with shooting Union pickets near Drainesville.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The citizens of Gallatin, Tenn.—a town which had been decidedly disloyal—met in town meeting recently, and were addressed by BAILIE PEYTON, Esq., a Union man, and voted to petition for a Post-office there, and expressed a willingness to return to their allegiance. A Post-office will be established there in a few days, according to their petition.

JOHN LELLYETT has been appointed Postmaster at Nashville. He wrote some of the best articles against secession during the agitation of that subject in Tennessee. He was one of the refugees from that State, but now returns in that official capacity.

A special agent of the Post-office Department, acting on the Tennessee and Kentucky borders, reports as follows:

"It is gratifying, wherever I have been, to find there is a strong desire for the re-establishment of the mails, and a willingness among the people to return to their allegiance."

The United States Mail Agent on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, states that various communities in that quarter who have received no United States mails for months past, are petitioning for their restoration, after having with great unanimity taken the oath of allegiance, and expressed in public meetings their determination to adhere to its obligations in spirit as well as in form.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Alfred Guthrie, of Chicago, Ill., Superintending Steamboat Inspector, in place of Isaac Lewis, removed.

John Lellyett, Postmaster of Nashville, Tenn., in place of McMish, removed.

John P. Upshur, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Charles Eaton, Marshal for Minnesota.

Caleb B. H. Blood, of Florida, Consul at Monterey.

Thomas Clowes, Postmaster of Troy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

The following official orders have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General:

Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the operations of the instructions of March 17th, 1862, to report to the chief of the Engineer Corps, and will report without delay to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, United States Volunteers.

Surgeon J. F. HAMMOND, United States Infantry, will relieve Surgeon C. C. KEENEY from duty in the army of the Potomac. Surgeon KEENEY will report to the Surgeon-General for orders.

Capt. JOHN C. SHEARBURNE, First United States Infantry, will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

BRIDGES DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

The following bridges of the Manassas Gap Railroad have been burnt by the Confederate troops, viz.: North branch of the Shenandoah, one mile this side of Strasburgh, ninety miles from Alexandria, three spans, of 125 feet each; South branch of the Shenandoah, near River Station, eighty miles from Alexandria, three spans of 150 feet long; the bridges from Markham to Reclortown, one of which is 100 feet long.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Commerce, at their meeting to-day, authorized Gen. WARD to report his bill to establish a Coinage Department in the Assay Office in New-York. The bill will be accompanied by a report setting forth the necessity and importance of this measure. It will be urgently pressed by the City delegation.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS FREE OF DUTY.

The Senate Finance Committee are preparing a general bill providing that arms ordered by any State which has furnished militia or volunteers for the suppression of the present rebellion, for arming the militia or volunteers of such State, may be imported free of duty. Nearly all the States have petitioned for the passage of such a bill. The States, it appears, have paid the duties on all the arms which they have purchased abroad, and they now ask to have the duties refunded. The bill in preparation before the Finance Committee meets the cases.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of an Agricultural Department is a fixed fact. The House bill for that purpose, which passed some days ago, has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Patents, and will be passed at an early day.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals have reported back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass, a very important bill to open a new railroad communication between Washington and New-York City. The report accompanying the bill is conclusive as to the absolute necessity, as a military measure, of opening a more direct inland route than any now existing. The Committee have examined the whole railroad system connecting the two cities, and have concluded that the Reading and Columbia will furnish the only link lacking in a very direct and very safe through line; and they advise that the Government aid in its immediate completion, by lending credit to the road for a limited amount. With this link completed, the trip from Washington to New-York can be made in eight hours, without detention in Philadelphia or at Havre de Grace, and no invading foe can harm the line.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Stevens Battery grows in public favor. But it is said the Navy Department oppose it. A member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce also opposes it, on the ground that an iron vessel will not swim. The battery could sink the *Merrimac*, but it will find the work harder to sink all the fools. New-York City should move in the support of this great engine of harbor defence.

EVACUATION OF AQUIA CREEK.

Three deserters, brought up by the steamer *Leslie*, this morning, confirm the evacuation of Aquia Creek. They say the rebel forces there had been two thousand. Before the rebels left, they tore up a large part of the railroad, set fire to the station, wharves, &c., and burnt a large schooner.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary C. B. SMITH, who has been absent in Philadelphia for some days past, returned here last evening, and is again to-day at his post in the Interior Department.

THE TROY POSTMASTERSHIP.

The controversy over the Postmaster at Troy, which promised at one time to last as long as the siege of the famous city of that name, was ended to-day, by the confirmation of the incumbent.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. BURNSIDE continues to be the burden of conversation. It has utterly annihilated the assailants of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

The Government put out a very close watch for YANCEY, and they entertain no doubt at all that he is really captured.

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There are twelve general Army Hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, three in Baltimore, four in Annapolis, two in Philadelphia. Those at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Annapolis are for convalescents, until they sufficiently recover to join their respective regiments. The capacity of the smaller Hospitals is for 225 patients, and of the larger 800. The Hospitals in this vicinity are tolerably full in consequence of the recent military changes of position. Not more than one in ten is confined to his bed. All receive the best possible attention from the Military Department of the army. One female nurse and two male attendants are allowed to each twenty patients. The total number of deaths for the past year, 3,990, include the reports in these twenty-one hospitals, as well as in two hundred and fifty-seven regiments, including those of the army of the Potomac.

DEATH OF THE ARTIST, KING.

The veteran artist, CHARLES B. KING, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday last, of heart disease. He was born in Newport, R. I., and was about 76 years old at the time of his death. He has been a resident of this city more than forty years, and was much esteemed for his sociable and kindly disposition. As a painter of the human face and figure, he ranked very high. He has left a will, giving a large part of his estate to public and charitable institutions. Many of his finest paintings, original and collected, he has bestowed on the Redwood Library and Athenæum at Newport. His remains were yesterday placed in the cars to be taken to his former home.

PRICES IN VIRGINIA.

The general prices for goods in the Valley of Virginia and Fauquier are as follows, viz.: Liverpool ground alum salt per sack, three and half bbls., $25@$40; per hhd., $12 50; coffee, $1 per pound; tea, $4; coltons and calico, 40c. per yard; sugar 35c.@40c.; bacon, all kinds, 25c.; boots, $12 50@$15 per pair; shoes, $6@$7; molasses, $1 50 per gallon. No needles or pins.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Evacuation of the Aquia Creek Batteries.

The Rebels Preparing to Leave Fredericksburgh.

Rebel Troops being Sent Down the York and James Rivers.

LIVERPOOL POINT, Thursday, March 20.

The evacuation of the Aquia and Potomac Creek batteries took place on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. Commodore MAGRAW, of the Lower Flotilla, on seeing the rebels burning the buildings at Aquia, sent two of his gunboats to prevent, if possible, the destruction of the dock. They fired shell into the dépôt and buildings, but the dock fell a prey to the conflagration. Several houses belonging to parties known as neutrals were destroyed.

Five white men and twenty-one negroes came over last night—the white men belonging to Fredericksburgh. They report the troops at Fredericksburgh leaving very fast. The foundations, or piers, at each end of the railroad bridge, over the Rappahannock, have been removed, preparatory to its destruction.

A mutiny occurred in the North Carolina regiment stationed at Potomac Creek. One of the whites who came over, DAVID NOLAN, says he saw over fifty tied with cords, marching with their regiments on the road to Fredericksburgh. He says the disaffection was caused by their term of enlistment expiring a month ago.

There are no cars on the railroad between Aquia and Fredericksburgh. They have all been transported across the Rappahannock River.

Gen. WALKER, the commander at Fredericksburgh, stated to the citizens of that place that the movement of troops from there was to spare the inhabitants in case of attack. The impression prevailed at Fredericksburgh that the troops were falling back to Richmond.

Capt. ANDERSON, who is a resident of Fredericksburgh, arrived at that place from Richmond, two hours before NOLAN started to come over. ANDERSON stated that large bodies of troops were going down the James and York Rivers, to Norfolk and Yorktown; also, by the railroad through Petersburgh to Norfolk.

Confederate money was offered in Fredericksburgh for twenty-five cents on a dollar for gold, without finding a buyer.

The building of gunboats on the Rappahannock, under the supervision of Lieut. A. W. MAURY, late U. S. N., has been entirely suspended. A few of their keels had been laid, but that was all that had been done.

Seven deserters from the rebel army at Fredericksburgh crossed over last night. They agree in their statements concerning the rebel army. They described the condition of the troops as in the worst state of demoralization. They say JEFF. DAVIS may issue as many proclamations as he likes, but that it is impossible to obtain any more men from Virginia.

The contrabands who came over to the Indiana Cavalry and the outposts of HOOKER'S Division, were clad in canvas clothes, made from old tents. Some of them came with the consent of their masters, who, they say, "are for the Union."

Thirteen citizens of Fredericksburgh were arrested and sent to Richmond, by order of Maj.-Gen. HOLMES, the charge against them being their refusal to take Confederate notes. They are also charged with belonging to a club of Unionists, said to exist at Fredericksburgh. There are no fortifications at Fredericksburgh; nor are there any between that place and the outskirts of Richmond.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

Gen. HALLECK has issued the following orders:

So much of the recent Department of the Ohio as is included in the present Department of Missouri, will be designated the District of Ohio, and will continue to be commanded by Major-Gen. BUELL.

The depôts of prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, and such others as may be established, will be excepted from this arrangement, and commanding officers of these depôts will report directly to these headquarters.

All other officers, of whatever rank or corps, will report to Gen. BUELL as heretofore.

Brig.-Gen. DENVER will be assigned to the command of the District of KANSAS—to include what was heretofore known as the Department of Kansas, except the Kansas troops now in the field under Col. DIETZLER, near the Southwestern frontier of Missouri. These troops will report for duty to Major-Gen. CURTIS, in Arkansas.

All officers of the District of Kansas will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. DENVER, at Fort Leavenworth.

VICTORY IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Driven from Pound Gap by Gen. Garfield.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 20.

The Cettletsburgh correspondent of the *Commercial* says a boat has just arrived from Piketon, bringing the particulars of Gen. GARFIELD'S expedition to Pound Gap, forty miles beyond Piketon. There were 5,000 rebels intrenched on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains, at Pound Gap. GARFIELD ascended the mountain with his infantry by unfrequented paths, and while his cavalry, advancing along the main road and making a vigorous attack in front drew the rebels a short distance down the summit, the infantry advanced along the ridge, and completely routed them after a fight of less than twenty minutes. The rebels abandoned everything. Gen. GARFIELD pursued the rebels six miles into Virginia, and after quartering his men over night in the captured camp, burnt their barracks, consisting of sixty log tents with a large quantity of stores. The rebels lost seven killed and wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of W. L. Yancey, Disguised as a Sailor.

Election of Mr. Segar to Congress—The Telegraph Cable Cut, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 19, } *via* BALTIMORE, March 20. }

Returns from nearly all the precincts of Accomac and Northampton Counties show that WATSON is ahead of SEGAR, for Congress, by nearly 100 votes. The result in Hampton Precinct, however, changes the result, and JOSEPH SEGAR is elected by 130 to 140 majority.

YANCEY was captured a few days since on board a schooner which was trying to run the blockade. He was dressed in sailor's clothes, and was recognized by one of the newspaper correspondents.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was received from the South.

By order of Gen. WOOL the boat's crew were not permitted to receive Southern newspapers, and, consequently, the Press is cut off from the supply heretofore given.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived from Key West with the mails yesterday evening, and sailed immediately for New-York.

The United States bark *Young Rover*, from the mouth of the Rappahannock River, arrived last evening. She brought no news from that vicinity.

It has been discovered that the telegraph cable was cut about ten miles from the eastern shore. A man has been arrested who is supposed to have been the culprit. He has been sent to Gen. LOCKWOOD. An example will be made of him.

The wind is East, and the weather unpleasant.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 20.

Diligent inquiries fail to elicit anything confirming the reported capture of YANCEY. His vaguely stated that he passed through here yesterday, in custody, for Fort Warren. If this is so, it was not with the knowledge of the United States Marshal.

THE RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DESIRE FOR BLOODLESS VICTORIES—HIS MASTERLY STRATEGY.

The following letter, addressed to a friend in this City by an officer of the regular army, holding an important position in its administration, has been handed to us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, March 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: A brief parenthesis in the midst of pressing duties enables me to send you a line of acknowledgment for yours, which I received yesterday at Fairfax Court-house. We arrived there on Monday, and the next day went on to Manassas Junction. The whole country is deserted by white and black. The Junction was still smoking with the parting conflagration of the rebels, their last division having left the day before our arrival. We found the usual monuments of rebel civilization and presence—houseless chimneys, rising from smouldering ruins. Provisions and forage, clothing and camp equipage, were recklessly scattered round in burning heaps, showing the hot haste and terrible panic in which the traitors had departed.

The entire state of Virginia is surrendered to the Rappahannock, and we have thus obtained all the fruits of a great victory, without the loss of a single life. Those who think that war consists only in fighting, and producing individual suffering and misery in stead of military results, will of course rave and denounce as usual. Those who have read history not understand it will think otherwise. MARLBOROUGH had ten campaigns and fought but five pitched battles, and with comparatively limited results; while MCCLELLAN'S Winter campaign has extended the flag of the United States over 150,000 miles of territory lately held by the traitors. The wise, intelligent and humane, who know that the Union can be restored only by the least exasperation and alienation, will applaud the commander who achieves for his country great ends by peaceful means. We might, it is true, have fought a great battle at Centreville, and possibly have won it. But the place is very strongly fortified, and the quarters, which extend for miles around it, can accommodate 100,000 men. We might thus have manufactured thousands of widows and orphans in defeating the enemy, with scarcely a possibility of capturing any considerable portion of them, they having two railroads in rear by which to retreat, while the effect upon the termination of the war would have been no more decisive than that now achieved by strategy. The rebels have lost all the resources of one-third of Eastern Virginia by our bloodless victory, and failed to gain anything by their sanguinary success at Bull Run. The malignant blockheads who pour their mendacious slanders upon MCCLELLAN through the appropriate funnel of the *Tribune*, cannot comprehend the conduct of a war except through channels of blood, nor judge of its effects except as seen and heard in the cries and lamentations of broken-hearted women and children. Let them rail on. Thus far MCCLELLAN'S strategy has been eminently successful, and has exemplified and illustrated the highest qualities of a commander.

I am writing almost on an electric wire, but hope you may be able to read the scrawl. Perhaps you will soon hear from us, and by the blessing of God, not unfavorably.

Yours truly, &c.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND TEN.

The Rebel Batteries Not Yet Reduced.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM COM. FOOTE.

He Considers the Island Harder to Take than Columbus.

ITS REDUCTION STEADILY PROGRESSING.

A Shell Landed on the Floating Battery.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Rebel Flotilla to Escape.

A DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

An official dispatch from Commodore FOOTE received at 12 o'clock last night at Cairo, and telegraphed hither to-day, says:

"Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus as the island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. I am gradually approaching the island, but still do not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events, which promise success."

Commodore FOOTE adds:

"We are firing day and night on the rebels, and we gain on them. We are having some of the most beautiful rifle practice ever witnessed. The mortar shells have done fine execution. One shell was landed on their floating battery, and cleared the concern in short metre."

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

The following dispatch has been received here, dated St. Louis, March 20:

"The enemy's flotilla, which is hemmed in between Commodore FOOTE and Gen. POPE, has made another attempt to escape down the river. Their gunboats engaged Gen. POPE'S batteries on the 18th for an hour and a half, but were driven back, with a severe loss. One gunboat was sunk, and several badly damaged. They are completely hemmed in, and can escape only by fighting their way out."

THE EXPEDITION TO ISLAND NO. 10.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

U. S. GUNBOAT CINCINNATI, FIVE MILES ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

Friday, 14th inst., at 4 A. M., we left the Naval Headquarters, at Cairo, on the lively little propeller-tug *Intrepid*, in company with a large delegation, representing the Press of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. After steaming about to the various gunboats, transports and tow steamers, delivering the "Press gang," we arrived on board of the *Ike Hammitt*, Capt. BOYD, where we were provided with the most comfortable quarters.

The weather was rainy and stormy. The following vessels comprise the fleet:

UNITED STATES GUNBOATS.

Flag-ship *Benton*, Lieut. Phelps, acting Flag-Captain.
Cincinnati, Commander R. N. Stembel.
Carondolet, Commander Walk.
Alound City, Commander Kelty.
Louisville, Commander Dove.
Pittsburgh, Lieut. Thompson, commanding.
St. Louis, Lieut. Paulding, commanding.
Conestoga, Lieut. Bridget, commanding—the only boat in the fleet not iron-clad.

The mortars and mortar boats having been heretofore described, it is unnecessary to again go into detail. Each boat (designated numerically) bears a mortar weighing 17,164 pounds, discharging a round shell, weighing 215 pounds without its contents,—the mortar being charged with 23 pounds of powder. They will carry from two to three miles. The mortar boats were in tow of steamers. The "running crew" of the mortar boats consist of one captain and two oarsmen—flatboat men. The mortars proper are worked in action, as follows: One captain to each brace of mortars, and one lieutenant, or second masters, and twelve men to each boat. The following are the names of officers of the mortar fleet:

Capt. H. B. Maynadier, commanding fleet.
Capt. E. B. Pike, Assistant, commanding fleet.
Second Masters—Messrs. Glasford, Gregory, Simonds and Johnson.

The crew propelling, running, or whose duty it is to pince the boats in position for action, as ordered by Capt. Maynadier, are:

No. 5—Capt. Taxwell Hoffman, of Aurora, Ind.
No. 7—Capt. Charles M. Jackson, of Rising Sun, Ind.
No. 11—Capt. Austin R. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 19—Capt. Jno. Sparr, Vevay, Ind.
No. 22—Capt. E. Bolander, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
No. 25—Capt. Ambrose Facemeir, Rising Sun, Ind.
No. 27—Capt. James Dougherty, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
No. 29—Capt. James McCleisier, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
No. 30—Capt. Bolton Weaver, Cincinnati.
No. 38—Capt. Wm. Huff, Lawrenceburgh.

The *Hammitt* and *Wilson*, lashed together, towed four mortar boats; *Pike* and *Wisconsin No. 2*, four more. Two additional having been left at Columbus, Ky., a few days since, were taken in tow from that point by the *Lake Erie No. 2*. The *Alps* followed with a fuel tow—a barge laden with coal.

Then followed the ordnance steamers *Great Western*, Capt. W. F. HAMILTON, and *Judge Torrence*, Capt. FRANK RICHARDSON—this department being in charge of Capt. SANFORD, U. S. N. The transports *Rob Roy* and *Silver Wave* then came along with the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Col. BURGAR, and Fifteenth Wisconson Infantry, Col. H. C. HOE—the latter regiment being composed exclusively of Norwegians; and we may add, that we have never met a more efficient and stalwart body of men in the camp or field. A battery of the Second Illinois Artillery likewise accompanied the expedition.

With the gunboats on the right, followed by the mortar fleet, ordnance boats, and transports with troops, the gay and gallant United States gunboat *Conestoga* brought up the rear, protecting the transports, while eight or ten little screw propellers, used for conveying orders and dispatches from the flag-ship to the fleet, were as busy, darting about in all directions, as bees in a tar barrel.

Our fleet arrived at Columbus, Ky., at 1 P. M., where we remained until 3 P. M. As low down as Columbus, Jones' Landing and Hickman, we noticed "pontoon barges," which had been permitted to drift down from Paducah, past Cairo. In fact, we have it from reliable authority that a number of these barges, purchased by Uncle Sam for $500 each, caught drifting, had proved very serviceable to the rebels during their evacuation of Columbus.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., the fleet appeared in sight, and rounding to, landed at Hickman, Ky. The reception was not very cordial, however, although a number of Union ladies appeared at the doors and windows of their dwellings and waved their handkerchiefs, while the men cheered the old flag. The town had been partially deserted. A detachment of rebel cavalry were seen leaving the place as we approached—a portion being visible from the tops of the bluffs. The telegraphic operator "deserted" for Union City, on a fiery charger, (taking along his instrument,) but before leaving, took the precaution to notify all Secessia that our fleet had arrived. A portion of his instrument, and a number of dispatches and other papers, left in his office, were appropriated by the soldiers as trophies. It was a grand and thrilling spectacle to see our infantry land and quietly march through Hickman, with the old banner floating proudly to the breeze, the field band playing "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other patriotic airs.

Just as the infantry were marching up the bluff, at the upper end of the town, we heard a shrill whistle, which proved to be the locomotive just in from Union City, used exclusively for rebel military purposes. As soon as the engineer discovered his mistake—that Hickman was occupied by Federals—he reversed his engine, and with the fair "wood," darted back the way he came, with lightning speed. A few musket-shots were fired after him, but he was soon out of range. We conversed with a number of citizens, both loyal and rebel. One old gentleman, Mr. FARELEY, introduced to us by Capt. MCMILLAN, of the *Silver Wave*, was almost overcome with joy. He hailed the old flag with tremulous and tearful emotion. "Ah! you don't know—can't imagine—how much we have suffered. But, thank God, there's the old flag—knew it would come; yes, I knew it would come." The Secessionists were bitter and outspoken in their denunciation of Lincolnism, but were quiet to a point mildly. One portly, red-faced, [illegible] log institution, asked us, "Which way is your boats bound?" "For Memphis and New-Orleans," was the reply. "When do you expect to get to Memphis?" "Well, I don't exactly know; some time next week, I suppose." He replied, "Mister, I'll just bet you ten dollars (putting his hand to his pocket and hauling out a Confederate shinplaster) you don't get to Memphis for six months! Island 10's fortified?" "No," we replied, "but we think you'll find out soon enough." The majority of the Union people appear to be hardly used, but are in high glee now, and [illegible] to post Flag-Officer FOOTE relative to the [illegible] the enemy, and location of rebel batteries. At Columbus and Hickman many of the people were at the doors of their farm-houses, and out on the bank, and waved their hats, kerchiefs and [illegible] chiefs, as the fleet passed down. While at [illegible] the transport *Dan Pollard*, from Cairo, [illegible] laden with stores for the army and gunboats.

Before leaving Hickman, a bearer of dispatches from Cairo brought the intelligence that the rebels had evacuated New-Madrid. Gen. POPE's forces had erected a battery of twenty-three 24-pounders at a formidable point below New-Madrid, for the purpose, we suppose, of cutting off the rebels in their retreat by boats, down the Mississippi.

ISLAND NO. 10.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at 6 A. M., the expedition left Hickman for Island No. 10—the morning being cold, and raining, with high wind. Arriving at the foot of Island No. 8, (twelve miles below Hickman,) the rebel gunboat *Grampus*, one of the fleet approaching, rounded down from the Kentucky shore in a hurry, being some two miles ahead of the flag-ship *Benton*—the latter opening a couple of rifle 42-pounders after her, both shots falling short. In the meantime the *Grampus* scudded off down the river at her best speed, her steam whistle shrieking and screaming incessantly, in order to warn the rebel batteries below of our approach. At 8 A. M. we were signaled to follow the movements of the flag-ship, when all the gunboats dropped down stern foremost, to a point within a mile of the head of No. 10. Being formed in line across the river, all headed up stream—the [illegible] several hundred yards in advance, and then dropped down. The fleet dropped down slowly to within a mile of the Missouri Point above the Island, which by an air line, is 2½ miles distant, while by the [illegible] owing to the head, it is four miles from the head of the Island.

While in this position the flag-ship opened fire on the Kentucky shore, two and a half miles above No. 10, discovering an unknown rebel battery—some [illegible] three 70-pound rifled shells, which fell short of the battery half a mile. They responded promptly, their shots not touching to within one mile of us. At 2 P. M., weather raw and chilly, still floating [illegible] the stream, the flag-ship again tried her guns, but at too great a distance to reach the enemy. Our men were all cleared for action. At 2.40 P. M. a [illegible] of mortar-boats were got into position on the Kentucky shore, half a mile above the Point, when they commenced throwing across or over the point on [illegible] No. 10. Owing to the intervening woods the result produced was not learned. After throwing [illegible] four shells in that direction, they turned their attention to the rebel battery previously shelled, the *Benton*. The first two shells falling short, [illegible] immediately replied to from the batteries, which the next shot—having got the proper elevation—eight or nine of our shells appeared to [illegible] the [illegible] riodes directly amidst and over the enemy's [illegible] There was not a single gun afterward fired, showing that their battery was effectually silenced. The distance was fully two miles. With the aid of the glass, several of the mortar shells were seen to explode in one, in particular, striking their earthwork, sending up a column of dirt as high as the tall cottonwood trees-tops.

This battery being silenced, the mortars again turned their attention to Island No. 10, which they continued to shell until dark, but with what success we could not learn.

The Kentucky shore is lined with trees for two miles at the head of Island No. 10, which may

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAPTURE OF FERNANDINA—TRIP OF THE OTTAWA UP THE ST. MARY'S RIVER—SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN—REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS—GEN. BUTLER'S ARRIVAL.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, March 16, 1862.

I have already written you some account of the fall of Fernandina. Communication between this place and that town has not been frequent since, so that there are very few more details to communicate, while the restrictions upon publicity which are applied to the Press, may render what matter I shall write, of little interest. The occupation of the place, of course, [illegible] but few other incidents relative to its capture have developed. One, perhaps, may prove [illegible] The Ottawa penetrated some 20 miles [illegible] St. Mary's River, and effected the [illegible] railroad train which was carrying off [illegible] of the population. This was a day or [illegible] first landing. On her return she was [illegible] by a party of rebels on one of the bluffs [illegible] river's side. There seemed to be a large [illegible] the enemy, but their firing was confined to [illegible] volleys of musketry. Several sailors on board were wounded; the *Ottawa* immediately [illegible] with a few broadsides of shell and canister, which swept the [illegible] effectually. Nothing more was seen of [illegible] and it appeared impossible to those who witnessed [illegible] that serious damage should not have [illegible]

[illegible] had very nearly deserted Fernandina. [illegible] troops landed; those who were [illegible] were mostly women and children. [illegible] were unwilling to return, and addressed [illegible] with that impertinence which is so cowardly in women, who rely upon their sex for a protection; but of which the female Secessionists [illegible] have been so lavish during this rebellion. Others [illegible] were willing to be restored to their homes and [illegible] Many, indeed, expressed their satisfaction, and [illegible] gave important information. Only fourteen [illegible] have been secured, and these spiked. The [illegible] *Republican* gives the following version of [illegible] It is probably correct in its account of [illegible] though the concluding remark may be received [illegible] grains of allowance:

[illegible] received here, yesterday, states that [illegible] had landed on Cumberland Island, and [illegible] detachment to occupy the town of Fernandina. [illegible] of the citizens abandoned the place some weeks [illegible] and the military was withdrawn from Amelia [illegible] on which Fernandina is situated, some days [illegible] consequently no resistance was offered. If [illegible] should not burn the place, they are well [illegible] it, as they will get but little benefit from its [illegible]."

The people who remained declared that the rebels intended to burn the town the next day, and, as is evident from the above extract, the "Yankee Vandals" [illegible] to be charged with the act, just as they were accused of the burning of Hampton.

[illegible] paper of the 10th inst. has been seen [illegible] contained blustering accounts of the [illegible] between the *Merrimac* and the *Minnesota*. We [illegible] had no Northern statements relative to the [illegible] The rebels claim that the *Merrimac* got out [illegible] Roads, followed by several gunboats; [illegible] attacked by the *Minnesota* and other vessels [illegible] as by the Ericsson battery; that the batteries [illegible] Newport's News and Sewall's Point were [illegible] damaged; that the *Minnesota* was set fire to, and, although the flames were extinguished, she was ridden [illegible] that the *Ericsson* was run into and damaged; and that the rebels took twenty-five prisoners, but they returned to Norfolk.

[illegible] paper contains JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation calling for 30,000 more troops from Virginia, and Governor LETCHER'S appeal to all able-bodied men in the State to rally to the standard. He suggests, *with marked* [illegible] that Manassas, Norfolk, Petersburgh and Fredericksburgh should be the points where their forces should concentrate.

The rebel Congress had passed a law providing for the appointment of a Commanding General of all their forces, and it was supposed that LEE would be the [illegible]

Accounts of a fight in Arkansas had been received, in which [illegible] Nationals were said to be killed. The *Charleston Courier* adds: "In some quarters this report is believed."

A rebel schooner was recently captured in the Santee River, near Edisto. A Charleston *Courier*, of the 5th inst., and some letters of interest were seized. I send you copies of the latter. The uneasiness exhibited about the negroes is significant, and the prices [illegible] saving cotton indicate the extremity to which the rebels are reduced. From the newspapers I gather the following bits of information:

The British national ship *Rinaldo* communicated with Fort Sumter on the 4th inst., sending dispatches to [illegible], the Consul. The Mayor of Charleston proclaims that no person is allowed to leave the city without a pass. An advertisement announces that no freight can be received for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The arrest of JOHN M. BOTTS is confirmed. The Journals say it is high time he should go either *North* [illegible] or *upward*.

The *Nashville* brought no arms, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the rebels.

The unexpected arrival at this place of Gen. BURNS with the troops that left Fortress Monroe on the *Mississippi*, of course created a sensation. The circumstances attending Gen. BUTLER'S disaster, were peculiar. His vessel ran aground in broad daylight, off Frying Pan Shoals, off North Carolina, in sight of [illegible] Fear, and at a place twenty miles nearer land [illegible] where a ship of the size of the *Mississippi* had [illegible] right to be. So experienced seamen assure me. [illegible] certainly after touching bottom her anchor was [illegible] which is also considered an unaccountable proceeding; very naturally she struck on the anchor and [illegible] a large hole in her bottom. The troops were obliged to go to the pumps, and after getting the [illegible] off it was with difficulty that she could be brought [illegible] as far as Port Royal. She was taken to Seabrook, a place on Hilton Head Island, about six miles up the Broad River. The troops were encamped on the [illegible], and every effort made to render the vessel seaworthy. After nine days, she started again [illegible] steamer, but had not got more than two or three [illegible] yards before she was run ashore, in a spot [illegible] the accident could not have occurred without [illegible] connivance. The Captain in this emergency [illegible] to culpableness. He has been placed under [illegible] and the command of the *Mississippi* given to a [illegible] belonging to the navy. On the 14th the *Mississippi* at last sailed out of the harbor; Gen. BURNS [illegible] and a portion of the troops went on the [illegible], which was loaned by Gen. SHERMAN. The [illegible] of this portion of BURNS'S command is excellent. The fact that a great ship like the *Mississippi* could be repaired after so serious an injury, and completely fitted again for sea, at this place, proves of [illegible] consequence its possession is to us, and [illegible] demonstrates the correctness of the choice that fell [illegible] Port Royal; it also exhibits the extent of the [illegible] which have been accumulated here, and the [illegible] establishment of the National power.

It is hard, however, that more purely military resources are not added; that means commensurate [illegible] with the task set before military commanders here [illegible] not more rapidly afforded. Horses and men are [illegible] of the most pressing nature; doubtless they will be supplied in time, but, meanwhile, we hear from every source that the enemy is accumulating his forces in great numbers in our vicinity. Doubtless a [illegible] effort will be made just here to withstand the National armies; doubtless in South Carolina and Georgia, if anywhere, a "last stronghold" will be found. Why not afford us the opportunity to seize that stronghold, before the task can be rendered so much more difficult. The delay occurring here is unavoidable with the means which Government is so slow in supplying; but that delay will cost hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives, and millions of money, besides mountains of endurance and months of protracted suspense to the country. Now is the time to strike in this quarter. Soon will come the malarious summer and the furious heats of this oppressive climate, upon which our enemies rely, and it may be a year, before that is accomplished which, had troops and transportation been afforded, might have now been completed, and that is even yet possible if proper steps be taken before the sickly season sets in.

Of course there is urgent, immediate necessity for advances and for expeditions elsewhere; but *this is not a side issue*; a strangling grasp around the very heart of rebellion, a foot-hold in its cradle, would stifle [illegible] emanations, and strike wholesome terror [illegible] its children. Even now it is worth while to [illegible] simple means for the more extended and complete possession of South Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. E. L. PIERCE, the Agent appointed by the Government to supervise the negroes here, has arrived, and brought with him a party of forty subordinates, some of them intended solely to act as instructors, and others in the capacity of overseers. Twelve are of the feminine sort, and their appearance here, where there is a dearth of that article, has created no little sensation. Among them is Mrs. SENATOR WILSON. The whole party proceeded at once to Beaufort, wherein Mr. PIERCE will make his headquarters. They are [illegible] mostly Abolitionists, of the most violent kind; [illegible] that they consider the negroes emancipated, [illegible] tell them so; that they believe the blacks would be justifiable in arming themselves against their masters; wish to call the former slaves "brethren and sisters," when they address them, &c., &c.

The following are copies of some of the letters referred to by our correspondent:

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Captains David and John McMillan, Jacksonboro:

DEAR BROTHERS: Your letter has just been handed me by Mr. MCMILLAN, who is at my house. I would certainly like very much to have my cotton, &c., saved, but I cannot risk my negroes for it. If the Captain will bring the cotton and corn, and secure whatever he can find there, for half, he can do so, some being in the dwelling-house.

I am your affectionate brother,

EPHRAIM C. BAILEY.

DEAR SIR: I have just seen your letter to Mr. VEN; I do not wish to move my cotton from B. Island unless I can convey it to Mr. Jenkins and put it with my other cotton. If I have to give you one-half and give 10 per cent. and be taxed far ginning it, I will not get any, or very little, for myself, and as soon as you move a part *the negroes will burn my houses, as they did EPHRAIM'S, and my old Dominican houses.* No one knows that I have any cotton on B. Island but yourself and your brother. Say nothing about it and no one will disturb it. You advised me when I saw you last to let it remain. I think it the best I can now do; also the cotton; you had better see Mr. BELL before doing anything. I know you will do anything for me. I would prefer keeping the cotton in this place.

Yours, respectfully, W. M. BAILEY.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Dear brother: I let you now we are all well at present you told me to tell you what is doing there are still Drafting and i hear that yoo sre both Drafted but i dont bleive its so. They are making a batry of bogs to sink between the two forts and is going to mount seventeen guns on it itis 100 feet squra we are all well hear at present butt Mika cefe got his liege nroak on Thursday and he dide and bearide to-Day,

that is all that hapened about bear

thay sey you are Drafted but your names are not in the paper with the rest tnare is a JOHN MCGRATH there and i dont now whether it is my unkle or no thare was rumour brought haar about five minits after you left the house the snons says appear on the citadel Green on wednes tha 19th and that is all i have to say ansar soon Still remain your affection son

JAMES MCGRATH.

The address is Jacksonboro, S. C., for Capt. D. MCGRATH.

OPERATIONS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

REPORT OF COMMANDER ROGERS.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH, Off St. Augustine, Fla., March 12, 1862.

SIR: Having crossad the bar with soma difficulty, in obedience to your orders, I approached St. Augustine under a flag of truce; and as I drow near the city, a white flag was hoisted upon one of the bastions of Fort Macon. Landing at the wharf and inquiring for the chief authority, I was soon joined by the Mayor and conducted to the City Hall, where the municipal authorities were assembled. I informed them that, having coma to restore the authority of the United States, you had deemed it mora kind to send an unarmed boat to inform the citizens of your determination, than to occupy the town at once by force of arms; that you was desirous to calm all apprehensions of harsh treatment that might exist in their midst, and that you should carefully respect the persons and property of all citizens who submitted to the authority of the United States; that you had a single purpose to restore the state of affairs which existed before the rebellion. I informed the municipal authorities, that so long as they respected the authority of the Government we serve, and acted in good faith, municipal affairs would be left in their own hands so far as might be consistent with the exigencies of the times. The Meyor and Council then informed me that the place had been evecuated the preceding night by two companies of Florida troops, and that they gladly received the assurances I gave them, and placed the city in my hands. I recommended them to hoist the Flag of the Union a once, and in prompt accordance with the advice, by order of the Mayor, the National ensign was displayed from the flag-staff of the fort. The Mayor proposed to turn over to me the five cannon mounted at the fort, which are in good condition and not spiked, and also the few munitions of war left by the retreating enemy. I desired to take charge of them for the present, to make careful inventories and establish a patrol and guard, informing him that he would be held responsible for the place until our force should enter the harbor. I called upon the clergymen of the city, requesting them to reassure their people and to confide in our kind intentions toward them.

About 1,500 persons remain in St. Augustine, about one-fifth of the inhabitants having fled. I believe that there are many citizens who are earnestly attached to the Union, a large number who are silently opposed to it, and a still larger number who care very little about the matter. I think that nearly all the men acquiesce in the condition of affairs we are now establishing. There is much violent and pestilent feeling among the women. They seem to mistake treason for courage, and have a theatrical desire to figure as heroines. Their minds have doubtless been filled with the falsehoods so industriously circulated in regard to the lust and hatred of our troops. On the night before our arrival, a party of women assembled in front of the barracks and cut down the flagstaff, in order that it might not be used to support the old flag. The men seemed anxious to conciliate in every way.

There is a great scarcity of provisions in the place. There seems to be no money, except the wretched paper currency of the rebellion, and much poverty exists.

In the water battery at the fort are three fine army 32-pounders of 7,000 pounds, and two eight inch seacoast howitzers of 5,600 pounds, with shot and some powder. There are a number of very old guns in the fort useless and not mounted. Several good guns were taken away some months ago to arm batteries at other harbors. The garrison of the place went from St. Augustine at midnight on the 10th for Smyrna where are said to be about 500 troops, a battery, the steamer *Carolina* and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

It is very positively stated that the Governor has ordered the abandonment of East Florida, and proposed to make a stand near Apalachicola.

Mr. DENNIS, of the Coast Survey, who accompanied me, rendered me much valuable aid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. R. P. RODGERS, Commander.

To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

COMMANDER STEVENS' REPORT.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT OTTAWA, Off JACKSONVILLE, March 13, 1862.

To Flag Officer S. F. Dupont, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I succeeded in crossing the bar with this vessel, the *Seneca* and *Pembina*, the day before yesterday, about 4 o'clock, having no water to spare under our keels. The *Smith* arrived half an hour afterward, and crossed without a pilot. As it was necessary to make arrangements to land a company of soldiers for the protection of the guns before leaving the entrance of the river, I found it too late to move up to this place. That evening, near 10 o'clock, I discovered large fires, bearing W. N. W. from the anchorage, which proved to be, on my arrival here, the burning of mills, houses and property belonging to Northern men with suspected Union proclivities, burnt by order of the rebel commander. I left Meyport, yesterday, with the vessels named, for this point, ordering the *Ellen* to stop at John's Bluff and take on board the guns and munitions of war at that point, and afterward to rejoin me here, which mission was successfully accomplished. We succeeded in reaching Jacksonville without difficulty, and at every house saw one, found evidences of peaceful demonstrations and returning reason. On our arrival at this place, the corporate authorities, through S. L. BURRITT, Esq., came off with a flag of truce, and gave up the town. From conversation with intelligent citizens, I find that the inhabitants are seeking and waiting for the protection of our flag; that they do not fear us, but their own people, and from the occupation of this important point I am satisfied, if our opportunities are improved, great results will follow. Many of the citizens have fled, many remain, and there is reason to believe most of them will return. I have just heard the Municipal Government has been restored. Very respectfully, &c.,

T. H. STEVENS,

Lieutenant Commanding, senior officer present.

A dispatch from Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, dated March 15, off St. Augustine, contains the following:

"Further information from the St. Johns River is satisfactory. The burning of the valuable mills and lumber, with the fine hotel, at Jacksonville, and the house of Mr. ROBINSON, a Union man, was by order of the rebel General TRAPIER, who, after ingloriously fiving with his forces from the town with very considerable means of defence at hand, sent a large detachment back for this incendiary purpose, on discovering that our gunboats had not been able on their first arrival to cross the bar."

REPORT OF LIEUT. RHIND.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, North Edisto, March 3, 1862.

SIR: On the 23d inst. I received information that the enemy were building a battery at Bear Bluff, opposite White Point. On the night of the 24th, accompanied by Lieut. PRENTISS, I went up in our dingay with three men and landed without being discovered by the guard. Lieut. PRENTISS and I went up and [illegible] battery in an unfinished state and, looking about us, discovered the magazine; found two of the picket guard asleep in the [illegible] the musket set from [illegible] without awaking them. I returned to the boat and brought up two of the men to secure them; in doing so, I regret to say one of them was shot through the head and instantly killed, the pistol in my hand going off accidentally in the struggle. We carried both to the boat and escaped without discovery. The picket guard that night consisted of 15 infantry, and two mounted men, in command of a Lieutenant—so the surviving prisoner states. We buried the other properly the next day near the camp of the Forty-seventh Regiment. His name was Jos. A. WILSON, Company C, Mooar's Battalion, stationed at Church Flats. The other, now on board this vessel, is WM. M. EVINS, from Raburn County, Ga., of the same company. According to his account, there are two regiments at Church Flats, sending pickets out regularly to Rockville, Bear Bluff, and other points on the east side of the river. Their men are ill-fed, not paid or clothed, and badly treated. WILSON was from Pickens' District, S. C. The muskets we have taken from them are of the Enfield pattern, have the Tower mark, date 1861. Both cartridge boxes contained ELY'S London stamped cartridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN, N. C.

COMMODORE ROWAN'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, Off NEWBERN, N. C., March 15, 1862.

To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Hampton Roads, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture of all the rebel batteries upon the Neuse River, the complete defeat and route or the enemy's forces in this vicinity, and the occupation of the City of Newbern by the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States on yesterday, (Friday,) at noon. The incidents of the expedition, briefly stated, are these:

The fleet under my command, and that of the army, left Hatteras Inlet at 7.30 on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., and arrived without accident or delay at the point which had been selected for disembarking the troops, and within sight of the City of Newbern, at sunset on the evening of the same day, where we anchored for the night.

On Thursday morning I hoisted my pennant on board of the steamer *Delaware*. At 8.30 A. M., our gunboats commenced shelling the woods in the vicinity of the proposed place of landing, taking stations at intervals along the shore to protect the advance of the troops. At 9.30 A. M. the troops commenced landing, and at the same time six naval boat-howitzers, with their crews, under the command of Lieut. R. S. McCOOK, of the *Stars and Stripes*, were put on shore to assist the attack.

The army commenced to move up the beach at about 11:30 A. M.; the debarkation of troops still continuing. In the meantime our vessels were slowly moving up, throwing shell in the woods beyond. At 4:15 P. M., the first of the enemy's batteries opened fire on the foremost of our gunboats, which was returned by them at long range. The troops were now all disembarked, and steadily advancing without resistance. At sundown the firing was discontinued, and the fleet came to anchor in position to cover the troops on shore. At 6:30 A. M., Friday, 14th instant, we heard a continuous firing of heavy guns and musketry inland, and immediately commenced throwing our shells in advance of the position supposed to be held by our troops. The fleet steadily moved up, and gradually closed in toward the batteries. The lower fortifications were discovered to have been abandoned by the enemy. A boat was dispatched to it, and the Stars and Stripes planted on the ramparts. As we advanced, the upper batteries opened fire upon us. The fire was returned with effect, tha magazine of one exploding. Having proceeded in an extended line as far as the obstructions in the river would permit, the signal was made to follow the movements of the flagship, and the whole fleet advanced in order, concentrating our fire on Fort Thompson, mounting thirteen guns, on which rested the enemy's land defences. The army having, with great gallantry, driven them out of these defences, the forts were abandoned. Several of our vessels were slightly injured in passing the barricades of piles and torpedoes which had been placed in the river. The upper battery having been evacuated on the appearance of the combined forces, it was abandoned, and subsequently blew up. We now steamed rapidly up to the city. The enemy had fled, and the place remained in our possession. Upon our approach several points of the city were fired by the enemy, where stores had been accumuleted. Two small batteries, constructed of cotton bales, and mounting two guns each, were also fired by them. Two small steamers were captured, another having been burned. A large raft, composed of barrels of pitch and bales of cotton, which had been prepared to send down upon the fleet, was fired, and, floating against the railroad bridge, set it on fire and destroyed it. In addition to the prizes, a quantity of pitch, tar and a gunboat, and another vessel on the stocks, several schooners afloat and an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war, fell into our hands. At about 4 P. M. I sent several of our vessels to the right bank of the Trent River, to carry Gen. FOSTER'S brigade to occupy the City of Newbern.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

S. C. ROWAN,

Com'd'g U. S. Naval Forces in Pamlico Sound.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

OUR LOWER POTOMAC CORRESPONDENCE.

ABANDONMENT OF THE REBEL BATTERIES—AQUIA CREEK STILL RETAINED—PROBABILITY OF THE SPEEDY ABANDONMENT OF IT—DEATH OF A CONTRABAND SPY—STIRRING UP THE REBEL CAVALRY, ETC.

CHARLES Co., Md., Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Probably long ere this reaches you, your readers will have been apprised by telegraph of the opening of the Potomac to the commerce of all nations. Our "Blockade of the Potomac" is no longer a living reality, but has become an historical fact—a thing only of the past.

On Sunday last, the rebels hastily abandoned their upper batteries, spiking their guns and destroying and burning all the little property they had that was not removable. Our troops gathered in groups along the Maryland shore, and gazing wistfully across, expressed the hope that now, as the rebels had run away they would at last be allowed to cross.

The *Anacosta*, one of the gunboats attached to the upper flotilla, ran in close to the Cock Pit Point battery, and shelled them for an hour or so, when finding that no response was made, and that they were to all appearances deserted, she sent a boat's crew ashore, who landed and raised the Stars and Stripes over the deserted battery. The Evansport batteries were subsequently occupied by troops from HOOKER'S Division.

The Cock Pit Point battery gave evidence of having been abandoned with the greatest haste, officers' private letters and baggage were found, and the guns were all in good condition. At the Evansport batteries such haste had not been observed. The 128-pound rifle gun, which once or twice threw shell far on the Maryland shore, was found burst. From all appearances it had been in that condition for some time past.

At this battery an evidence of the efficiency of the Whitworth gun, for long range firing, was found. A small house, about a mile from the battery, which had been used as a surgeon's quarters, was found with two shot holes through it, produced by the Whitworth guns, and these holes were but two feet and a half from each other, demonstrating most forcibly the great accuracy of these guns at the longest ranges.

The shot above referred to were fired from two Whitworth guns, which were part of a battery presented by the loyal Americans in Europe. They are manned, when fired, by a detachment from BEAMHALL'S Light Artillery.

The Aquia Creek battery still exists, and one gun at least still remains in position. The river at that point is nearly six miles wide, and the commerce of the river cannot be affected by it. Indeed, the rebels never relied on that as a blockading battery. It was intended simply to defend the terminus of the railroad and the approaches to Fredericksburgh. The rebels have, for the past week, been burning and destroying their property at that point, and no doubt it will soon, with the other fortifications along the Potomac, be but a relic of the past.

One of the most intelligent of the contrabands brought over from Mathias Point by the Fifth Excelsior, in their daring reconnoissance, was one CORNELIUS, a servant of a rebel officer. He gave a most interesting account of affairs in the land of secessia, and his story was published in the TIMES and other papers. A couple of nights since CORNELIUS went over to Virginia on a reconnoissance, in company with several other contrabands, in their efforts to learn the true state of affairs they were surprised by the rebel pickets, and CORNELIUS was shot. The others made their way back in safety.

This same morning Acting Master FORBES, of the *Satellite*, discovered some rebel cavalry in a barnyard near the shore, and he sent them his compliments, in the shape of a 30-pound Parrott shell, which whistled through the barn. They scampered off to a more distant hill, where they showed themselves, as by way of bravado. A shell from the *Satellite* fell directly in their midst, where it exploded, unhorsing four of the daring cavaliers. They suddenly discovered that they were wanted elsewhere.

Commerce along the Potomac is now unobstructed, and the surface of the river is dotted with many a sail. Affairs on shore are but little varied. With the advent of fair weather Gen. SICKLES has commenced drilling his men again in brigade movements, and a brigade drill is now of almost daily occurrence, and attracts many spectators. CEDMA.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR BUNN'S FERRY, Md., Monday, March 17, 1862.

This division still remains inactive at its Winter quarters on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, and save a vigorous system of military drilling, nothing occurs to claim attention. The enemy's works upon the opposite side of the river are still guarded by detachments of our troops. They report frequent visits of rebel cavalry, who do not, however, feel disposed to venture within gunshot range of our sentinels.

Last week Lieut. BAUM, of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Ordnance Officer of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, and ——— ———, Signal Officer, under the protection of a guard, crossed over the river, and, owing to their indiscretion, were made prisoners by the rebels. They were especially instructed, upon no event, to pass beyond our line of sentinels, but seeing no indications of danger, they deserted their guard and entered a house near Dumfries. No sooner had they disappeared within doors than a detachment of rebel cavalry galloped from the woods, and, surrounding the house, took them both prisoners, and carried them hurriedly away, since which event they have not been heard from.

Among the trophies brought over from the rebel ruins is an official report of the proceedings of a Court-martial of a soldier found sleeping at his sentry post, and from whose neglect, it appears, the *Pensacola* escaped the peril which had been prepared for her. It is found that a new battery had been built and armed with the most approved and heavy guns, at Evansport, especially to be used upon that event. It had been built with great care and skill, and was intended to present the most formidable barrier to her escape: but the [sentinel, who was found asleep at his post, frustrated all their precious plans, and, in consequence, not a gun was fired upon the steamer from the newly-prepared battery. Some of the guns at Shipping Point were found to be composed of painted wood, and were of large dimensions, and placed in conspicuous positions. Our boys laughed outright when they discovered the cheat, but declared "All their armament might as well have been composed of the same meterial, so far as effectiveness was concerned."

This morning, Gen. SICKLES, with the First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, crossed over the river opposite or near Liverpool Point, but found no indications of the enemy in that vicinity. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Withdrawal of the Circulation of Safety Fund Banks—Debate on the Annual Appropriation Bill—Appropriation for State Printing Cut Down—The Finances of New-York City—The Brooklyn Charter—The Proposed Apportionment of Congressional Districts, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Almost the whole Session of the Senate was occupied, last evening, in the discussion of the bill relating to the withdrawal of the circulation of Safety Fund Banks. The bill allows these banks but one year after tha expiration of their charter in which to withdraw their circulation. After a long discussion by Messrs. TOBEY, HARDIN, GANSON, COOK, LOW, TRUMAN and MURPHY, the enacting clause was stricken out. The objections against the bill were, that the law under which these banks are winding up their affairs having worked well for eighteen years, it is not now worth while, when only a few of them are still in existence, to change it. It was contended also that the bill-holders were amply secured against loss, the capital being nearly double their circulation, and that the three years allowed by the law of 1854 were needed to withdraw their circulation. By the advocates of the bill it was contended that it was simply intended to guarantee the security of their bills, which they did not now consider sufficient, and to secure the final settlement of their affairs as speedily as possible. The proposition to strike out the enacting clause prevailed in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of four teen to five, and the Senate refused to amend the report of the Committee by a vote of fifteen to eight, so that the bill was rejected.

In the House a long session was held, only ending about 11 o'clock, owing to the want of a quorum. The topic of discussion was the annual Appropriation bill. The amendment pending when progress was last reported, by which the appropriation to Orphan Asylums was confined to *incorporated* institutions, was discussed and passed. Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, supposing that by the provisions of the bill, as in last year's bill, no county could draw more than its own quota proposed that in those counties, where there are no asylums, the quota which they pay for tha purpose be devoted to the poor fund, but after discussion, and upon learning that the whole $40,000 was to be appropriated directly to the Orphan Asylums, withdrew his proposition.

Mr. FISHER, of Otsenango, the editor of a paper in that county, moved to strike out the clause limiting the publication of the official canvass to the State paper only, and claimed that the Committee of Ways and Means had no right to make any such limitation, as there was statutory provision for its publication in one or more papers in each Senatorial District.

Mr. ALVORD gave notice, in the course of his remarks in reply, of an amendment repealing any act or part of an act inconsistent with the provisions of this section, and claimed that the publication of this canvass a month or more after avery one knew the result, at an expense, for a year or two back, of something like $20,000 per year, was an entirely useless bill of expense to the State. This roused up the champion of the country Press, who again repeated, for the edification of the House, a large portion of a speech made some time early in the session, upon a bill to diminish the expense of official advertising. He claimed that this publication was useful, as many in the interior had no other means of knowing the official result, except through the county paper. Query: What is the use of seeing in the county paper the result with the affidavit of the proper officer attached merely, when for a month you have known accurately the actual result from the same source? He extolled, also, the country Press as the great enlightener of public opinion, and the source of the influence of the members themselves, and claimed that, if viewed in the light of a gift even, this appropriation could not be better employed. He doubted very much whether members, in view of its great energy as an engine for manufacturing public opinion, would dare to rob it of its delicate little morsel from the State Treasury. The ball was now fairly opened, and the battle raged furiously for nearly two hours. One, in going over the field in search of trophies, would find scattered about such facts as this: This canvass is actually published in this city, and sold to the country Press, in sheets, at the rate of $10 the thousand; they fold it into their issue, and thus distribute it, and for a year or two past have each, as a general rule, received about $160 for the job. Considering that the circulation of country newspapers does not generally average over 1,500 or 2,000 copies, this is pretty good pay, and nothing but a *manufactured* public opinion would sustain it. Then, too, this advertising is usually given to merely partisan sheets, and much more in view of *their* needs pecuniarily than of tha *public* need for information.

The debate on this matter was marked by a disgraceful passage of personalities between Messrs. MURPHY and PAYNE, of Erie and Wayne respectively. Mr. PAYNE was once a minister, and has also been connected with FRED. DOUGLASS in the publication of a newspaper. He is very radical in his views, rather too fond of putting in his oar in debate, and oftentimes lays himself open to severe censure for the unsoundness of his positions, but, on the other hand, he has frequently been assailed by various members throughout the session with undignified, unnecessary and unparliamentary personalities, much more damaging to those who uttered them than to him. Questions in legislative bodies ought to be discussed upon their merits, and the personal antecedents of those discussing them have nothing to do with their decision. Their introduction, therefore, into debate is always undignified and vulgar. Mr. PAYNE last evening spoke strongly for the dignity of the country Press, and said that he should be [illegible] it taking the position of a beggar [illegible] the State Treasury for a miserable pittance to support it. He thought the people would sustain a good paper, and that a poor one might well be content to receive little support. To give force to his position, he said he had had the misfortune to be connected with a paper for a while, and could therefore speak experimentally. Mr. MURPHY, in replying, took occasion to make allusion to his (PAYNE'S) associations in the editorial line, utterly uncalled for and shameful. He ought to have been immediately called to order, but the member presiding in the Committee, being a novice at the business, failed to do so, and no one on the floor of the House had the nerve to do it. Mr. PAYNE replied, expressing his desire for no association with the gentleman from Erie, defending his connection with DOUGLASS as decidedly more desirable than any connection with the gentleman himself, and then read from a letter in which Mr. MURPHY'S character was handled without gloves. The House permitted him to finish, thinking, I suppose, to give both sides fair play, but the whole thing was entirely unworthy of any deliberative body and ought to have been stopped at once. Mr. MURPHY again renewed the attack, later in the evening, charging Mr. PAYNE with having read a false letter, and was promptly called to order and compelled to cease personalities. It is to be sincerely hoped that the self-respect of tha whole body will not suffer itself to be so outraged again during the session. The upshot of the whole debate was, that Mr. ALVORD'S amendment to repeal was adopted, and various motions to insert two papers in each county in addition to the State paper, to insert one paper in each county and pay each only fifty dollars, and to strike out the State paper likewise, were all voted down. The canvass is now to be published in the State paper only. This year it is the Albany *Argus*. The appropriation for State printing was then cut down from $120,000 to $100,000. After various motions to rise and report progress, to make amendments, and to do pretty much everything else, as no quorum voted, and, upon a count by the Clark, none was found to be present, Mr. ALVORD resumed the Chair, and declared the House adjourned until this morning.

The Select Committee appointed yesterday afternoon organized immediately after the close of the session, and proceeded with their business. They have adopted as their rule of action to take up the general orders in their regular succession, unless special and urgent reasons can be shown for moving forward any given bill. Mr. TRACEY, the Chairman, in making his first report this morning, said that the Committee, from the knowledge of the general orders, hoped to be able to go through with every bill upon the calendar. He reported some dozen local bills as the result of their first sitting. The reports of this Committee are to be printed.

The Speaker presented several memorials from the Comptroller of your City, in compliance with ordinances of the Common Council, and bearing upon the financial affairs of the City. They, with the drafts of the proposed bills accompanying them, were referred to the Committee on Cities.

Progress was reported upon the bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn, it being the special order for the morning, and the bill was referred to the Kings County delegation.

Mr. WATERBURY reported, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill to provide for the punishment of criminals, and fixing the penalty for murder. This bill is the same one passed in the House last year, but sent to the Senate too late for action. A bill relating to the same subject is now before the Senate, and has been referred to in this correspondence. I think it has been passed to its third reading.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably, having made amendments, upon Mr. CODDINGTON'S bill to regulate nominating Conventions and primary elections in the City of New-York. The provision for refusing the vote of any voter not present at the nominating Conventions, being unconstitutional, has been struck out. The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably upon the bill regulating wharfage, and the use of piers and bulkheads in New-York City, without emendement.

Mr. PIERCE opened up the Oneida Lake Canal question once more, by moving when the bill came up for its third reading, its recommittal to the Committee with instruction to strike out the enacting clause, and his read in support of his position an article from the *Evening Journal*, containing sundry statistics upon the tonnage upon, and the cost of rebuilding the locks upon this canal. Mr. ALVORD replied, but as I gave some description of this case some days since, I will not follow his remarks. Mr. PIERCE withdrew his motion, and the bill passed. The third reading of bills consumed most of the remainder of the session.

In the Senate, the resolution appointing a Grinding Committee of eight was passed, and the Lieut.-Governor appointed Messrs. Harden, Folger, Murphy, Ramsey, Richards, Angel, Truman, Connolly and Abbott as such committee. The selection is a good one, and the committee of the Senate, like that of the House, of which I spoke yesterday, is composed of perfectly reliable men. The bill to alter the map of New-York in the matter of Madison-avenue, was passed. The committee for dividing the State into new Congressional Districts presented both a majority and minority report. I send herewith a full synopsis of each.

I may add here that, in the House, the bill authorizing attorneys of the Supreme Court, having their offices in New-York, but living in the country in neighboring States, to practice in the State Courts, was passed this morning. It has already passed the Senate, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. H.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Ravages of the Rebels—The New City of Fugiao Burnt—Tsz-ki Destroyed, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NINGPO, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

The mail is just about closing, and I can only add a few items beyond what was communicated a fortnight ago. Since then, a party of us made a trip into the country, and were distressed, but not surprised, to find the same ravages from the rebels which we have witnessed here. Indeed, Ningpo has suffered much less than any of the interior walled cities that we went to. The new city of Yugiao was almost entirely burned to the ground. The old city has been thoroughly pillaged, and scores of houses pulled down, while the suburbs have been burnt. Our mission-house and chapel there were destroyed, and the house of tha Christian Missionary Society was made a den of these thieves, and was filthy beyond expression. In one court we saw six dead bodies, and several others to different places. Outside the walls a few hucksters were selling vegetables, and other such articles to the rebels; but, as at Ningpo, none of the people are allowed within the gates without a pass. We called on the general in command, who seemed to be a jolly fellow, but very ignorant, as many of their leaders and most of their army are. He told us that this exclusive system respecting the walled cities would continue until the Tartar dynasty was driven out of the Empire. But whether this will be allowed by foreign Powers is a question. Admiral HOPE is now at Nankin, and Mr. HARRY PARKES, who is with him as interpreter, will talk some pretty hard things to the "Coolie Kings" (as many are pleased to call the rebel authorities there) respecting these matters. Foreigners insist upon trade—most of them have come to China for it. The control of the rivers is wholly in their hands, and there must be facilities for trade with the tea and silk districts. As it is now everything is shut up. Indeed, we are cut off from many of the most common supplies by the present state of things, and the people have no security for life or property. It was a sad Christmas that we passed among the desolate streets of Yugiao. We had all been familiar with it, and it had been my privilage, on several occasions during the past year, to administer the ordinances of the Church in the presence of most interesting audiences. Even in the prison the gospel had found its way, by the blessing of God, and one individual then had been baptized. But now all is desolation. And thus it is wherever the rebels go. The rich city of Tsz-ki is also in a somewhat similar state with Yngiao, and my two associates, who proceeded to Shanking, a city larger even than Ningpo, and of tha highest literary character, found that the flames had consumed the finest part within the walls, and learned that three thousand persons were put to the sword, even though there was no resistance. Many of them were aged persons. If Hangchau has fallen, as is reported, the destruction of life will be increased tenfold, for the Tartar garrison has been holding out a long while, and there is no quarter for the "Imps." I returned by way of the Sanpoh, a large extent of country to tha north and east of Yngiao and Tsz-ki, where we have several mission stations. Many of the Saupoh men have become rebels themselves, and have received tribute

AFFAIRS IN DIXIE.

News of the Victory at Fort Donelson—The Overland Mail—Prices of Merchandise—Introduction of Manufactures, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Steadfast Union men here are rejoicing heartily at the big haul of "Secesh" recently made by the National army at Fort Donelson, and are anticipating that a similar haul will very soon be made at or near Bowling Green, and again on the already blood-stained field of Manassas. Some who had been wondering why "Little Mac" had not done anything with his 500,000 troops, now think that perhaps, after all, it was good generalship to spend a few months transforming raw militia into decent soldiers, and equipping them as such, and then giving JEFF's adherents a swift series of heavy "licks," to that gentleman's no small dismay. This, with other recent successes of the Union armies, must be rather consoling to the Southern mind of the desperate nature of the Confederate cause, and will, doubtless, either stimulate the population of the rebellious States to extreme exertion and sacrifice to sustain their apparently sinking cause, or rapidly pave the way to still further and greater triumphs for the friends and supporters of the Union.

The cable lightning also informs us that the California Congressmen in Washington have labored with success in favor of the continuance of the Over-land Daily Mail. This is right, for the abolishment of such a mail, except by an improvement thereon, is too great a step backward for this day of progress, even on the stringent pleas of economy. Rather let the day be hastened when the tireless fire-horse shall startle the mountain sheep in their inaccessible retreats, and chase the shaggy buffalo across the continent.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. announce the dissolution of copartnership of the firm, under that name and style, some time since by limitation, and now by sale of stock of merchandise," and request an early settlement of accounts.

Merchandise "imported" from the States is generally quadrupled in price when retailed here. This has led to the practice, which is yearly increasing, of persons clubbing together in the Spring, and sending the cash eastward by reliable men, who buy at wholesale prices, and charge on the purchases so much per pound freight, generally from 15 to 20 cents. This system brings the goods here at prices considerably lower than the merchants can live at; for the club-hers have several advantages. There is no clerks' wages, or store-rent, and little taxes to be squeezed out of the goods; there is no mercantile fortune to be made out of them; there is nothing but "cost and freight," and the cash is always sent, so there is a good chance for the lowest "cost;" and further, each man sends for just the things he wants, so that there is no dead, unsalable stock lying on the shelves, and which must be paid for by the profits realized on more salable articles. BRIGHAM, when he buys wholesale here, says he offers 12½ cents per pound and "cost," and when he can't buy at that figure, he holds on to his money, though he and the other Mormon chiefs freight through on their own "hook" considerable every year.

This year the indications are that machinery, rather than "dry goods and groceries," will be sent for, particularly machines for cardiag, spinning and weaving cotton and wool, for it is anticipated that in a year or two sufficient cotton will be raised in Southern Utah to supply the whole Territory. Nail-making machines, and some of Cook's Evaporator, will also probably be sent for, the last article having been tested the past summer, and found to make very superior molasses from the Sorghum plant. Mills for crushing the cane and threshing-machines can be made here, not in the best manner, but certainly so as to operate very well.

The expected high price of cotton and cotton fabrics, the diminishing amount of money in the Territory, and the anticipated disturbances of peaceful trade, as well as the derangement of commercial affairs generally, consequent on the present rebellion in the South, seemed to have forcibly impressed the people here with the expediency of establishing and encouraging the home manufacture of every requisite article of ordinary use, as far as practicable, so that if said rebellion take the worst turn possible, Utah folks mean to exhibit the spectacle and reap the advantages of a self-sustaining community, independent, so far as commercial intercourse is concerned, of any other people. This, according to my view, appears to be the color of the times in this isolated section of the Union.

Politically, there is considerable interest exhibited in the various parts of the Territory in regard to the current moves towards a State organization. Every one-horse settlement is having its little cancus or mass meeting for the nomination of members for the Legislature, while, as may be expected, the more pretentious "cities" are not to be left behind, "no, Sir-ee, by no manner of means." The nominations for Salt Lake County and District are as follows: For Senators—Albert Carrington, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Elijah F. Sheets; for Representatives—Albert P. Rockwood, Franklin D. Richards, Reuben Miller, Hiram B. Clawson, Joseph A. Young, Edwin D. Woolley.

There is much talk of sending back to the Missouri River ox-teams for the conveyance hither of the poor Mormons who are "fleeing from the wrath to come" in the wicked world. About 200 three or four-yoke teams went and returned last Summer, and a larger number is currently reported as preparing to perform that journey the ensuing Summer, the practicability and economy of the plan having been considered fully demonstrated by the results of the enterprise last year.

America and England.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 15th inst. you have a letter under the above caption, signed by "Mercator," in which the following criticism is made upon Dr. CHEEVER:

"The remarks of Dr. CHEEVER, to which I am about to point, while tantamount to a positive ignoring of that part of the Lord's Prayer which says 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us,' are so extraordinary on the part of a teacher of Christianity, that while I will not be so uncharitable as to conclude that Dr. CHEEVER actually meant this, yet, when, at the meeting of the New-England Society, I think it was, the Doctor, in reference to the *Trent* affair, recommended his hearers to let it fructify at interest until a more convenient time, it was la effect not only making the strangely humiliating confession that, while MASON and SLIDELL were given up, it was solely from necessity, and not from inclination, but also, as I have already said, an ignoring of the Lord's Prayer.

If the Doctor was clear that those men ought to have been retained, he, as an earnest defender of his country's honor, should have inculcated the sentiment 'Hold fast—stand to your guns,' and then appealed to the spirit of that beautiful song which says, 'Fear not, but trust in Providence, wherever thou mayst be.'"

"Mercator" is mistaken. Dr. CHEEVER was not present at the New-England dinner. Nor, indeed, was he in the City at tha time of that celebration. It may be gratifying to "Mercator" to know that Dr. CHEEVER was in favor of hanging Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and certainly did not believe or admit of any "necessity" of giving them up in lieu of any policy. He did say, but not at the New-England dinner: "Never give them up—keep them, and accept the consequences; and with right on our side, trusting implicitly in God, ruin in the defence of tha right would be infinitely more preferable to victory with humiliation." "Mercator" has reference to some other gentleman.

I ask this correction as a matter of justice, which I am sura you will grant. ROTACREM.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

The Removal of the Markets—A Voice from the Suburbs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Tha traffic, which now clogs the lower and narrower angle of the City, would be transferred where it belongs, namely, to the wider spaces up town, where *'all the consumers of marketing reside.'* Do they?

What, then, is to become of the inhabitants of the City of Finishing? We du our marketing at Fulton Market; and have yon any right under the Constitution to cut us off from our mutton in this imperial manner? It would ba a pleasant thing to see a long caravan of our Flushing nabobs stringing along up Beekman-street with their huge baskets, and reaching far up Broadway, bound to—what you call—"the wider spaces up town," to do their marketing. These baskets wa carry are like unto that famous "buck-basket" that bore the hoga *Sir Jack* unto Datchet Posse upon the order of *Mistress Ford.* They are enormous, and are not to be carried with willing heart and merry jest to those "wider spaces" you speak of so flippantly.

If these mysterious "widar spaces" are located in the interior of yonr Central Park, we can't go there, and we would be separated forever from the genial voice and pleasant wit of worthy old MIDDLETON, the fisherman. His "trout," as he calls them, caught in the cheerless depths off Cape Cod, would no longer lie in parsely on our tables, and sorrowful would be our hearts over this calamity. Morning after morning men would be seen standing in the midst of the ruins of the old market-place, or dining on their basket there, contemplating, with unbounded hate, the solitude.

But I turn from the contemplation of the subject to its more practical and serious aspect. Whence are we to get those succulent steaks that we have been wont to revel over, that our cooks have practiced their highest art on, and our friends have delighted in? I had one yesterday served on a dish as hot as the precious viand itself—the meat done to a beautiful brown on the surface, which, cut by the keen knife, revealed the rare wealth beneath a steak that in an instant almost swam in its own glorious juices. Your ruthless fiat would turn us over to the lean kine of Hempstead Plains, which we would tear at like wolves in the eager endeavor to separate its fibres. It may be you have never dined on a Hempstead bull or cow of ancient birth. Notwithstanding your harsh offence, I hope you never may.

We draw our supplies from Fulton Market—wa depend and dote upon it. We push off from the Island in our canoes at 8 o'clock in the morning, and paddling over to the main land make for Fulton Market Slip—there we lay in our stores of various kinds, paying our debts in eggs and chickens, after the approved manner of islanders in general. Thence we go to STEWART'S, and coasting up Broadway, lay in our dry goods, drinks and groceries, leaving coin or bills in some places and convenient debts in others. All this redounds to the welfare and wealth of New-York; but move Fulton Market to those Mediterranean "wider spaces," no one knows whither, and I tell you solemnly, that you alienate the affections and the trade of the citizens of Flushing. A NATIVE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19. 1862.

Inland Railroad for the Defence of the Capital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, in Congress, shows that the nation is at last waking up to the importance of this arm of defence, for the capital of the nation. The history of the last war with England, the events of the present unholy rebellion, and the startling danger to which the whole country has been aroused, by the advent of iron-clad armor in naval warfare, conclusively prove that no country can be safe from assault and serious damages, which depends alone upon shore-line of intercommunication. The report of the Committee, so far as made public, states that this danger can be obviated by the connection of the Reading and Columbia Railroads, seemingly forgetting that the lines of railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimora, and Baltimore and Washington, are just as much exposed to assault and interruption, as the railroads between Philadelphia and New-York, and New-York and Boston. The importance of inland intercommunication for the protection of the capital, is not a new suggestion. During the wise, beneficent, and far-seeing administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, this subject engaged the attention of the illustrious statesmen, CLAY, BARBER, McLANE, (late Judge,) and RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, then composing his Cabinet; and Major S. H. LONG, Topographical Engineer, was detailed to make a reconnoissance for a military road, of the country lying between Washington and Buffalo, N. Y. This was before the advent of railroads, hot his map and report now before me, demonstrate the easy practicability of connecting Harrisburgh, Inland and far-removed from all danger of foreign assault, with Washington, and thus supplying at a moment's warning, the best defence for the safety of the capital of the Nation, namely, the strong arms and willing hearts of its loyal people. This map illustrates the following remarkable advantages of this route: the true meridian line north from the President's house, cuts Sandy Spring, Md., Hood's Mill on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Westminster, Carroll County, Md., Hanover and Harrisburgh, Penn., from whence radiate rapid railroad connections north, east and west, throughout the whole country. There is at present railroad connection between Harrisburgh and Hanover, from whence to Washington this beautiful air-line of only sixty-three and a-half miles in length, (63½ miles,) traverses a country without a mountain, or a stream of over fifty feet span. The filling up of this important gap for an inland defence of the capital, could be speedily accomplished for a less sum than two days' cost of the war. The subject is commended to your readers, the Government and the Representatives of the people in Congress. INLAND DEFENCE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Obituary.

MICAJAH PHILLIPS, a colored man, died recently near Marietta, Ohio, at the great age of 125 years. He went to the West in 1796 with HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, as his slave, and continued with him till he died. He went to Ohio soon after, and resided in Harmar, opposite Marietta, for some years. He afterwards went to Watertown, where he resided for over fifty years. MICAJAH (CAJOE) was the slave of Col. BOREEL, of York, Gloucester County, Va. At the death of Col. BOREEL he went to his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. FOONTAIN, with whom he lived at the time of the battle at Yorktown, and was then a waiter in the army. His descriptions of the battle were vivid, and are presumed to be true. There are persons living who have known him for sixty years, who place his age at fully the above. His exact age is not recorded. MICAJAH could read and write, having been taught by Mrs. BLENNERHASSETT, of whom he always spoke in high terms of respect. He belonged to the Baptist Church, and preached to the colored population of Parkersburgh, Va., in early times.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 350, 351, 352, 353, 353½, 354, 357, 358, 359, 360, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 174.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 300, 70, 71, 474, 3, 479, 481, 484, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 298, 261, 372, 40, 436, 448, 456.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 6871, 6840, 7144, 7145, 7213, 7246, 7268, 2150, 2310, 4056, 4535, 4805, 5217, 5440, 5463, 5581, 513, 5637, 5863, 5843, 5891, 6512, 6642, 6679, 6685, 6757, 6798, 6878, 6904, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7095, 7096, 7113, 7118, 7130, 7177, 7204, 5033.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1627, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673. *Part II.*—Nos. 1690, 1692, 1691, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1710, 1718, 1720. *Part III.*—Nos. 2863, 1391, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1011, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3498, 1416, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—(One hour causes)—Nos. 1494, 1568, 1893, 1901, 1916, 1962. *Part II.*—(One hour causes)—Nos. 1508, 1915, 1972, 1905, 1738, 1103, 1992.

The Cheever Church War—The Case Ended.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

The People ex rel. Harvey et al. vs. *Hartt et al.*—This case has been almost constantly before the public, in one shape and another, for the past two years, and was last stated in the TIMES in the issue of March 7, when some discussion was had in respect to the propriety of trying the dead issues involved in it.

The Attorney-General informed the Court that he considered it important that the case should be tried, upon general grounds of public policy, and it was accordingly now called for hearing.

It will be remembered that the question to be tried was one of title to the office of Trustee of the Church of the Puritans.

When the case was called the defendant's counsel stated to the Court that his clients had resigned their positions as Trustees of the church, and having thus abandoned the office, they consented that judgment of ouster should be taken against them, with costs. Thus the case ended.

Ellal F. Hall, B. R. Phelps and Lewis B. Woodruff, for plaintiffs. Edward Gilbert and Wm. Curtis Noyes for defendants.

The Car Licenses—Right of the Corporation to Impose them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—This is one of those cases in which the City sued to recover the penalty for not taking out a license. The penalty is $50 for a two-horse car and $25 for a single one—the same as the license fee.

Demurrer was interposed to the complaint, as in other cases of the kind, on the ground that the penalty was not authorized by the Legislature. The complaint was sustained at Special Term, and this was the argument of an appeal. The questions of law involved have been frequently stated in the TIMES.

Decision reserved.

Geo. C. Ganet, for plaintiffs; Waters & Cushman for defendants.

Action to Set Aside an Assignment—Creditors in Pursuit of Cash.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Pierre F. Renard et als. vs. *Wm. Graydon et al's.*—This was an action to set aside an assignment alleged to have been made by Graydon, McCreery & Company, in violation of the rights of their creditors.

The plaintiffs were judgment creditors representing about $25,000 of debts, and they based their action upon the allegations, first, that one Samuel Graydon had purchased the notes of Graydon, McCreery & Co., amounting to $50,000, at less than their face, and that they were pursuant to an arrangement to the effect that the notes should be preferred in the assignment at their full amount; secondly, that the assignment preferred creditors who had signed a composition at 50 per cent.

In respect to the first charge, the Court held that the evidence did not sustain it. On a motion for nonsuit, the other charge was held under advisement for decision this morning.

C. B. & C. H. Smith, for plaintiff; A. P. Man & J. E. Parsons, for defendants.

A Real Estate Transaction—Commissions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Jones.

George W. Kittle vs. *Joseph H. McChesney.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as a real estate broker, to recover commissions on a sale claimed to be in the interest of the defendant.

The complaint alleged that in 1859 the plaintiff was employed by the defendant as broker in the sale of certain real estate, situated in Illinois and in the Counties of Kings and Montgomery in this State. The plaintiff also claimed, that in pursuance of this agreement, he negotiated the sale of 1,500 acres of the Illinois land to one Edward R. Kellogg, axecntor of Edward Kellogg, deceased. The sale was based upon an agreement of the defendant, as alleged, to take seventeen horses and lots in the City of Brooklyn in exchange, together with other real estate in New-York. The plaintiff alleged that an agreement in writing was subsequently made between the defendant and Edward R. Kellogg, by which the terms and conditions of the sale or exchange were stipulated and fixed, and that Kellogg afterward tendered deeds of the property in accordance with his stipulations in the contract. The defendant denied, generally and particularly, that deeds were tendered, as alleged. He set up that the plaintiff was the broker of Kellogg, and that he, defendant, was always ready to perform the contract entire, but Kellogg would never consent to proceed further.

Case tried and sealed verdict ordered.

Britton & Ely for plaintiff; Niles & Bagley for defendant.

How Mrs. Bagiola Purchased Goods and her Husband had to Pay for Them.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Theriott, et al. vs. *Bagiola.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The action was to recover of the defendant for purchases of goods made by his wife.

The defence was that the defendant had notified the plaintiff's assignors, who sold the goods to the wife, not to trust her.

The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for amount claimed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, James O'Neil was tried for passing counterfeit money, and was acquitted.

Helena Hart pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

United States Circuit Court.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge NELSON has ordered an Appeal Calendar to be made up in the ensuing April Term of this Court, when all the appeal cases will be heard or otherwise disposed of.

The term will commence on the first Monday of April, and notes of issue for the Jury, Equity, Appeal and Law Calendars, must be filed with the Clerk of the Court on or before the Thursday immediately preceding.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Norris vs. *Clark.*—Judgment ordered.

Reed vs. *Grant et al.*—Order granted.

Charlotte E. Carshaw vs. *Nathaniel C. Carshaw.*—Divorce granted.

Hearson vs. *Kamens et al.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

H. C. Foster vs. *Malinda B. Foster.*—Judgment of divorce granted from bed and board, and custody of children given to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Kieys vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Case settled.

Jones vs. *Hausman.*—Case settled.

Elsle vs. *James et al.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs, to each defendant, without prejudice, &c.

The Same vs. *McCarty.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs, without prejudice, &c.

The Same vs. *McCarty.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs, without prejudice, &c.

Cockroft vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.*—Motion granted partially, costs $7, to abide event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Briggs vs. *Corbitt.*—Order granted.

Palmer, President, &c., vs. *Irving.*—Motion of adournment granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Gardiner vs. *Pollard et als.*—Motion granted, with costs to abide event. See opinion, with the Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 20, 1862.

$64,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94	150 Erie Railway	37⅜
95,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	94½	100 do	b60 38
50,000 do	b30 94¼	300 do	s60 37⅜
500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	90	300 do	b30 38
W. Loan ⅜yearly	93¾	150 do	b30 37⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s '71...Reg	88	150 do	b10 37½
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Con	87½	100 do	s10 37½
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	small 100	650 do	37½
5,000 Ill. Canal Bs. '60.	89	50 do	b30 37½
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '77.	90¾	75 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 Ill. War Loan	90	100 Har. R. pref	b30 32½
7,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90	60	50 Reading R.	42⅛
5,000 do	59¾	150 Mich. Cen. R.R.	56⅜
8,000 North Car. S. 6s.	70	50 do	56⅝
10,000 Missouri S. 6s b30	53	250 do	56⅜
5,000 do	s30 52¾	100 do	b30 56⅜
30,000 do	52¾	50 do	b60 24½
7,000 do	52¾	500 M. S. & N. I. 'Gd S.	47⅛
5,000 Cal. State 7s	86½	300 Ill. Cen. R.R. Sc.	65¾
1,000 do	86¼	200 do	b30 65¾
1,000 towo State 7s	91	400 do	b30 65¾
3,000 E. 2d M. Ex. '79.	102	100 do	65¾
2,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	88	250 do	65¾
1,000 H. Riv. 3d M. B.	83	50 do	s30 65¾
2,000 M. So. 2d M.	73	500 Ill. Cen. can. h. scrip	35¾
50,000 American Gold	101	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	79½
30,000 do	b30 101⅜	200 do	b60 17⅝
40,000 do	b60 101⅜	400 do	17⅜
3,000 do	101⅜	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	69¼
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	90½	50 do	69¼
2,000 Ill. Central R. B.	94	50 do	s30 69¾
500 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	68	100 do	b30 69¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	17¼	20 do	69¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	77¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	44¾
10 Ocean Bank	74	300 do	44¾
200 Cnm. Coal Pref	8¼	1,600 do	45
12 Penn. Coal Co	82	200 do	b30 45¼
50 Pac. M. S. Co	s10 96¾	100 do	b30 45
55 do	96½	100 do	b10 45
30 do	96	350 Chi. & Rock I. R.	56
50 do	s30 95¾	150 do	b30 56¼
350 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 83¼	10 do	56¼
150 do	s10 83¼	100 do	s60 56
350 do	83¼	50 do	b10 56¼
50 do	b30 83¾	200 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	63½
100 Erie R. pref	b30 62¾	10 Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	26
50 Hnd. R. R.	b30 36	68 do	26¼
100 do	36	100 do	26½
150 do	b7 36		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	94	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	83¼
12,000 do	94	200 Reading Railroad	42
11,000 U. S. 6s '81...Cou	94	50 Mi. S. & N. Ind. E.	b30 24½
10,000 Tenn. S. 6's '90.	59	100 do	b60 21½
5,000 do	b30 58¾	50 Mh. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 47¾
5,000 do	58½	50 do	47¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 62¼	50 do	b30 47¾
14,000 do	62	200 do	47¾
10,000 do	s30 62	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	44¾
5,000 do	b7 62	200 do	44¾
15,000 American Gold	101¾	200 do	h10 44¾
50 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	87½	200 do	h10 44¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 96	100 do	s30 44¾
100 Erie Railway	s30 37¼	100 do	s10 44¾
650 do	37¼	100 do	s30 44¾
200 do	b30 37½	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	26¾
150 do	37¾		

THURSDAY, March 20—P. M.

There was an increased demand for Government Securities to-day, particularly for the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bunds, for which par was bid for large sums at the close of the day. The 6 ₩ cent. 20-year Stock was also in request at 94@94½ ₩ cent. at the early Board, but closed at 94 ₩ cent. in the afternoon. The disposition to buy the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds is quite general, and the amount daily retailed at their counters by the Money Brokers is larger than at any time since the first issue of these Bonds last Summer. A number of the Banks combine to sell at par, but, as a rule, refuse to concede even the smallest commission to the Brokers. The 12-months' scrip, or certificates of the Treasury Department have not yet appeared in sufficient amounts on the Street to establish a quotation.

With the exception of the Government securities, the Stock Market was heavy to-day, and prices generally ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower on the Share list. No particular cause was assigned for the decline, if we except the fact of the large considerable advance previously had on Cleveland and Toledo and Erie Railway, which induced sellers to concede ¼ ₩ cent. on the prices of yesterday, though most of the business done on both stocks is believed to be on *short* account. Erie finally closed at 37⅛ ₩ cent., against 37¾ yesterday, and Toledo 45@45⅛, as against 45½@45⅝ ₩ cent. on Wednesday. The Western shares, other than Toledo, were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than yesterday, without much actual business. Michigan Southern left off 23⅞@24⅛ ₩ cent. The Guaranteed shares sold at 47⅛@47½ ₩ cent. The dealings in New-York Central were not extensive, but sellers on *short* account were rather disposed early in the day to press their contracts at 83⅛@83½ ₩ cent. The final price in the afternoon was 83½ ₩ cent., against 83½@83⅝ yesterday afternoon.

The Border State Stocks were especially weak. Tennessees were offered a fraction under 69 ₩ cent., and Missouris were done as low as 51½ ₩ cent. The shares of the Pacific mail and Panama Companies continue to rule strong, and but few parcels are offered at the current quotations. For Pacific 95½ ₩ cent., cash, was bid, and for Panama 121½ ₩ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the following quotations were current, the general market leeving off steady:

New-York Central	83¼	Mich. Guaranteed	47⅛
Erie	37⅛	Michigan Central	56¼
Erie Preferred	62¾	Pacific	95¾
Toledo	45¼	Panama	121½
Rock Island	56¼	Galena	69½
Mich. Southern	24	Missouris	51¾
Illinois Central	65¾	United States 6s,	93⅞

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	125	Broadway	128
Merchants'	92	Ocean	75
Mechanics'	100	American Exchange	88½
Union	92	Chatham	78
America	100½	Hanover	76
North River	70	Metropolitan	95½
Fulton	115	People's	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	106½	Seventh Ward	85
National	87½	Nassau	88½
Merchants' Exchange	79½	Shoe and Leather	93
Leather Manufs'	125	Central Exchange	90
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	85
State of New-York	84	St. Nicholas	94
Commerce	88	Commonwealth	80
Commerce, scrip stk.	93	Imp. & Traders'	90
Mech. Bank. Assoc'n	81	Park	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95⅜	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7's	90½
Erie first, '68	103¼	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	48
Erie seconds, '64	99	Ill. Cen. 7's	94
Erie seconds, '79	102	L. C. & Mi. L. G. Bds.	13
Erie thirds, '83	93	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie fourths, '80	87⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts	46⅜
Erie fifths	79⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd.	66
Hudson firsts, '60	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17¼
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Del., Lack. & W. Bds.	101
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100¼	Tol. & Wash firsts	77¾
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Tol. & Wabash seconds	46¾
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	89⅜
Mich. Cen. 8's, '69-'72	98	Galena & Chi. seconds	98
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts	98	Chi. & R. Island firsts	94
Mich. So. 7's c. firsts	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts	86
Mich. So. 7's c. seconds	73¾	Mil. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	87⅛
N. Indiana firsts	91	Mil. & P. Du C. first, pref.	78
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	90		

The Stock Brokers, generally, report an easy market for Money, to-day, at 6@7 ₩ cent. The rule on Government Security is 6 ₩ cent. The amount of choice Merchant paper, offering out side of Bank, continues moderate, and lists of short date bills are taken at 6 ₩ cent. and 4@6 months bills at 6@7 ₩ cent. The price of Gold is steady at 101⅜@101½ ₩ cent., ready money, and 101½@101⅝ on buyer's option. Exchange for Saturday's mail is 112½@112½ ₩ cent. on London, and on the Continent, (as quoted by Mr. N. BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place,) as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 7½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 2½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder	42½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ marc banco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days sight ₩ rix dollar	81½c.

In reference to the commercial or trade intercourse which has been resumed with Tennessee, the Louisville *Courier* has the following article:

"The law of commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States does not appear to be properly understood. The act of Congress of July 13, 1861, makes *all* intercourse between loyal States and States declared by the President to be in insurrection *unlawful*, and declares all merchandise, together with the vessel carrying it, going *to* or coming *from* those States, forfeited to tha United States. It was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce observance of this law, and, in doing so, he required the Customs officers to prevent, as far as possible, all violation of its provisions. The great profit of trade, in contravention of this law, induced bad men to attempt its evasion under every conceivable trick and pretence. Hence the necessity of supervising *all* shipments, no matter where nominally destined. The law provided that the President might *license trade* with those States, to be conducted only under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WM. P. MELLEN, one of the special agents of the Treasury Department, informed the Cincinnati *Commercial*, last week, that our recent successes in Tennessee have created such a condition of things thera that the President regards it his duty to exercise the discretion confided to him by the law, by authorizing trade between certain parts of that State and other parts of the United States, under careful restrictions, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the law, has prescribed the rules and regulations under which this trade may be conducted. He intends having them so generally advertised that all may see and understand them, and be prepared to make their applications for license to trade in proper form under those rules and regulations. Mr. MELLEN feels authorized to say that the President and Secretary of the Treasury are determined so to conduct the granting of these licenses that as little precedence or monopoly of privilege shall occur as possible, but that all who desire to avail themselves of licenses can do so upon equal terms.

It may be proper, for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression in the minds of many, to state that all past and present restrictions upon commercial intercourse were created by the *law of Congress* above named, and not by any voluntary action of the Secretary of the Treasury; and, so long as the law stands, all must be governed by it; and the measures now being adopted contemplate the opening of trade, so for as it can be done consistently with the provisions and policy of this law."

We see that W. D. GALLAGHER, now at St. Louis, also calls attention to this subject, and says no permits for the transportation of merchandise will be issued hereafter under Gen. HALLECK'S General Orders, or by any officer of Customs on the Mississippi, except such as are provided for in the Treasury Circular of March 4, while the circular continues in force, but all licenses must be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom applications must be made in writing, stating specifically the purpose for which the license is desired. This will virtually open business to all loyal citizens, and the action is eminently proper, but uniformity of action is required.

The business men of Louisville, therefore, will understand that Collector COTTON is still required to issue permits as usual for all goods in Kentucky, and that no permits for merchandise to Tennessee are allowed. These rules must be adhered to until modified by further instructions. The Collector has no discretion, and persons who ship without permits may have their goods delayed at depots. Wherever license for trade to Tennessee has been granted, it was not of the brains and will of the President or Secretary CHASE, but in strict accordance with the act of Congress. We are in hopes that a very few days or weeks will bring about a complete restoration of trade between Kentucky and Tennessee."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The raported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 116 bbls. Ashes, 10,510 bbls. Flour, 620 bbls. and 1,882 nags Corn Meal, 1,712 bushels Wheat, 1,228 bushels Corn, 1,221 bushels Rye, 350 bushels Barley, 5,898 bushels Oats, 5,040 bushels Malt, 4,512 pkgs. Provisions, and 160 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, at 26¾c.@27¾c., for Middling, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, to-day, and prices of desirable lots, especially of shipping brands, have exhibited rather more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 40@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 0 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 65@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 0 70
Fancy Geneseo	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 5 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 5 80

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous rates; sales 900 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 35@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive to-day, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine,

...AY, MARCH 21, 1862.

...NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

...OF MUSIC—Martha.

...TON'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—

...GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn—Teddy the ...

...NIBLO'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or ...

...GARDEN—The Bells of the Season—Pa... and Guardians.

...ALL—Rob ...—The Love Chase.

...MUSEUM—Cor. Nos. and 536 Nutt—... Representations, Living Whales, &c., at all ... Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

...CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, ...Whalers Voyage.

...WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

...Dispatches still fail to bring us the informe... No. 10 has fallen into our hands, ... of the contsst there can hardly ... A dispatch from Commodore Foote ... Department, dated Wednesday, states ... is harder to conquer than Colum... have been, as the shores are lined ... each one commanding the one ... He was gradually approaching, ... day and night, the mortar-shells ... execution. One of them landed on ... floating battery, and "cleared the con... quarter." The enemy's flotilla, ... in between the inland and New-Madrid, ... position of Gen. Pope, had made another at... to escape down the river, but was met with ... storm from Gen. Pope's batteries that it ... forced to retreat again with severe loss—one ... being sunk and several others badly ...

The news from Fredericksburgh is important, ... seems to indicate the entire evacuation of ... place by the rebels. The rebel troops were ... on Tuesday, and the piers at each end of ... railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, had ... been removed preparatory to its destruction. The ... troops were utterly demoralized, and serious mu... are reported. They say that Jeff. Davis ... issue so many proclamations as he likes, but ... cannot get any men from Virginia. A resi... of Fredericksburgh, who has arrived from ..., reports that large numbers of rebel ... are being sent down the York and James ... to Norfolk. This looks as though an as... was expected in that direction.

We receive from Fortress Monroe a verification ... the report that W. L. Yancey, the rebel Com... sioner, has been captured while attempting to ... the blockade. He was dressed in sailor cos... but his disguise was penetrated by the ... eyes of a newspaper correspondent.

...additional particulars of the battle of ... Valverde, New-Mexico, have reached us, which ... not alter the character of the first reports ... Our loss was 62 killed and 140 wounded. ... Texans captured six of our field pieces—... commanded by the gallant McCrea. The ... are said to have advanced thirty-eight ... miles above Fort Craig, and communication with ... post was consequently cut off. Reinforce... for our troops were entering New-Mexico ... Colorado.

The Southern news we give this morning is in... interesting. The rebels are evidently in a peculiar ... mood of mind. They are dissatisfied with every... thing. They abuse Jeff. Davis, abuse the style ... shape of their own flag, complain that the ... Tennesseeans are deserting and turning Unionists, ... so on. South Carolina has been called on ... five thousand more troops, and if not furnished ... the beginning of this week, the Governor was ... to enter upon a conscription. The rebels ... appear sufficiently desperate, but in all ... outpourings, appear the symptoms of their ... waning fortunes.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday made a report on the Government Censorship of the tel... graph and the Press. They say that much of the ... complaints justly made by the Press, proceeds from ... want of proper qualification, e proper discrimin... on the part of the Censor; that a great deal ... has been suppressed unnecessarily, and ... the affairs of the Censorship have been gen... conducted in a loose and unsatisfactory man... The report closes with a resolution which ... Committee recommend for adoption, declar... that the Government should not interfere with ... transmission of intelligence by telegraph, ... the same will not aid the enemy, except ... it may become necessary to assume exclus... control of the telegraph for legitimate purposes, ... protect the right of priority in the transmis... of its own dispatches.

We have advices from Ship Island to the 13th ... by the arrival of the steam transport *Fulton* ... this port. Nothing of importance had trans... since the date of last previous advices. A ... reconnoissance to Mississippi City, on the main ... coast, had revealed the fact that a considerable ... body of rebel soldiers was collected there.

The Detroit *Tribune* reiterates a statement ... it made some months ago, that a treasona... organization exists in that State, having ... branches in all the principal towns, the object of ... which it was first of all to prevent enlistments, ... and to make forcible resistance to any attempt to ... draft. It asserts that it is still watching an op... portunity to do mischief.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was pre... sented from the citizens of New-York, asking for ... the passage of a law for the protection and im... provement of the Indians. The joint resolution ... allowing the claim of Mr. O. Roberts, for the ... loss of the steamer *Star of the West*, was passed. ... The joint resolution for cooperation with States ... desiring to abolish Slavery, was reported from the ... Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation ... that it do pass. The bill for the reorganization of ... the Navy Department was passed, after the adop... tion of some unimportant amendments. The bill ... for the abolition of Slavery in the District of ... Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Willey, of ... [illegible] spoke in opposition to the pas... sage. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Clarke, of New-Hampshire, when, on Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a report was made in relation to the Censorship of the Press, consideration of which was postponed until the first Monday in April. The several bills and resolutions on the subject of confiscation of rebel property, referred to the Judiciary Committee, were reported back, with a recommendation adverse to their passage. The reports were received, but not acted upon, and the matter was postponed. The Tax bill was then again taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to amend the law relative to the fees of Clerks in the District Courts of this City, was introduced. Among the bills passed was one to provide for the payment of the expense of equipping the Twentieth Regiment, from Ulster County. Mr. Connolly's bill to repeal the Church Property act was debated until the recess, and the debate was further continued in the evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to correct the assessment of Brooklyn, was reported complete by the Grinding Committee, but was subsequently recommitted. The Supply bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The Public Defence bill was then taken up, and debate upon it was continued until the recess. The question pending was a motion made by Speaker Raymond, to substitute his bill in part for the bill reported by the Committee, and that immediate action be taken thereon. During the evening session this motion prevailed, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Marion* leaves this port this afternoon with a mail for the Burnside Expedition. The mail closes at 3 P. M.

The friends of Capt. Palmer will be glad to learn that, after a thorough investigation before a Court of Inquiry of the circumstances attending the escape of the *Sumter* at Martinique, he has been acquitted of all blame, and that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered his immediate restoration to the command of the *Iroquois*.

Fifty-eight of the horses and mules captured at Fort Henry have reached Cincinnati, where they will be sold for the benefit of Government.

The noted Cheever Church controversy, in respect to title to the office of trustee, which has been long pending and many times reported, was yesterday brought to a close, the defendants consenting that the plaintiffs take judgement of *ouster* against them. The matter was disposed of at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice James. At the General Term of the same court one of the cer license cases was argued and opposed from a judgment at Special Term, overruling the demurrer interposed to the complaint. Decision was reserved.

The Stock market was dull yesterday, except for Government securities. Prices for the Railways were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than on Wednesday. Gold 101⅛@101½; Exchange 112¼@112½ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were more sought after, yesterday, and prices were generally somewhat firmer. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Coffee, Metals, Hops, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Fruit and Whalebone. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand. Tallow was salable and buoyant. Whisky declined a shade. The principal freight engagements were Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool and Glasgow, and Grain for Antwerp.

Senator Johnson's Mission to Tennessee—Treatment of Subdued States.

The action of the Government at Washington, in placing in the hands of Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from Tennessee, the temporary Government of that State, is one of the most important steps yet taken in the rebellion. It is really the first essay that has yet been made toward *reconstruction*. Virginia, in theory, never left the Union, Gov. Pierpont, with his Legislature chosen from the western counties, being recognized as the legitimate continuation of the Government which Gov. Letcher and the previous legislature abdicated at Richmond. This State has not ceased to be represented in either House of Congress. In Maryland, the Executive remained loyal, while the disloyal Legislature was suppressed by a rescript from Washington, and has been succeeded by another, elected in pursuance of established law and usage. In Missouri, a loyal Convention deposed a disloyal Governor and installed another in his place. In Kentucky, both Governor (nominally) and Legislature remained loyal. In all the cases cited the States retained an independent position and maintained their previous relations to the Central Government.

In the instance of Tennessee, all the coordinate branches of the State were arrayed against the National Government, not only denying its authority, but waging war against it. Such an attitude necessarily compelled the latter to reject the official character of all the State officers—in other words, to reduce the State to military subjection—to deny altogether the authority of Gov. Harris, or that of the fugitive Legislature last reported at Memphis. The State, consequently, so far as its internal affairs are concerned, as well as in its relations to the National Government, is reduced to an elemental condition, from which domestic government, as well as membership in the Union, must spring anew from the people. The right of these to assemble, and in accordance with well known precedents, to construct a Government and install it in the place of the abdicated one, is thoroughly recognized. In the meantime order must be maintained by the military arm. Mr. Johnson consequently acts in a military capacity, which is undoubtedly designed to give way to the civil law, so soon as Government is reorganized and set in motion, and is in a position to sustain itself and enforce the observance of its own decrees and the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Johnson's mission is a most interesting one, not only in itself, but as a precedent that may have to be copied in every rebellious State. All may be subdued, as has been Tennessee. In all, the local Governments may have to be suppressed, and new ones spring from the action of the people in their original, or sovereign capacity. Whatever may be the category in which the rebellion may have placed the rebels, in reference to the infliction of penalties or disabilities as punishment for their crimes, their relation to the Constitution, as far as the Executive is concerned, remains unchanged. The President has but one duty—as he has but one aim—the restoration of our political and territorial integrity. He can go no further, within or without the Constitution. What powers Congress may have in the premises, it is not now pertinent to discuss. But the President has ministerial functions only—not legislative or judicial. He is bound, as he is now doing, to enforce the laws. When Tennessee appears with her Representatives and Senators at the Capitol, the question of their competency, or of the [illegible] and settled, in accordance with the Constitution, by the bodies to which they seek admission.

We assume that the rebellion of the State will not be regarded as in any manner subverting its own Constitution. In fact, the integrity of this is fully recognized by the admission of Mr. Maynard, as member of the House from one of the Eastern Districts of the State. The only step, therefore, necessary to restore Tennessee to its place in the Union, will be the election and appointment of officers contemplated by its Constitution, and for the execution of the laws provided by that instrument. The position taken by the National Government will greatly aid it in carrying out its plans for restoration. If ten loyal men are found in the State, these may constitute *de facto* the Government. Such Government may for some time to come have to be sustained by the National authority. It will rest with the people to say whether they will return to their place as loyal citizens of the Union, or whether they will remain under the surveillance of the military power. We have no doubt of the ultimate result. The action of the Federal Government, so far as this can be maintained, will lose none of its paternal character. It knows no guide but the Constitution. The great mass of the people must soon call for its restoration. There will, to be sure, be an abundance of mortified pride under the sense of galling and humiliating defeat; but all this must be pocketed or smothered as best it can be. Time will bring its alleviations, but time should never efface the recollection of the fate of pride that scorned all subordination; of insatiable ambition and lust of power that trampled under foot the most solemn obligations, and sought to destroy the best Government ever framed, and blot out of existence a nation which is, and has been, the hope of mankind. Such a recollection should be ever fresh in the mind, both as punishment for the present, and warning for the future.

The Fight on the Mississippi.

The failure of our forces, land and naval, to capture Island Ten off-hand, has occasioned an almost ludicrous ebullition of popular petulance. The delay seems to be generally accepted as a defeat. Men of average courage rush madly into Wall-street and sell their Stocks, as if the crisis of the National destiny were upon them. Less than a battle and victory a day will no longer satisfy the public appetite. A day without them is lost, and is marked in the calendar with a black stone. An absence of good news is accepted as a reverse.

A temper so unreasonable it is almost useless to ply with arguments. But there are multifarious reasons for banishing all despondency so far as Island Ten is concerned. There is no trace of evidence that the plans of the assailants have miscarried, or that their force is inadequate to the reduction of the place. We were forewarned that upon this post the enemy was preparing to risk his heaviest stake. Its fortifications, elaborate and designed to be impregnable, had been erected under the eye of their ablest engineer. Its armament was far more formidable than that of Donelson or Columbus; its garrison was reported as 15,000 in numbers—men fretful under repeated defeat and retreat, and eager to vindicate the vanishing prestige of Southern arms. The insular location relieved them of that particular form of annoyance, the National bayonet. They had gunboats with which to meet our gunboats. The whole contest promised to be at long range, and dependent upon the ability of one party to dislodge the other, or to exhibit the larger wealth of ammunition. Such conditions naturally presupposed a protracted fight. Three days were required to bring Fort Donelson to terms, and three to achieve the great victory at Pea Ridge. The coming victory in the Mississippi will be cheaply and handsomely earned if it be bought by twice the expenditure of time.

And it may also be observed that the Mississippi island is not one of those capital strategical positions which must be stormed, and may not be as readily acquired by a flank movement. Were Gen. Pope to withhold his fire, and Commodore Foote to withdraw his gunboats, the continued occupancy of the place would be simply a question of days. The same reasons which compelled the evacuation of Columbus, must, before the close of another week render Number Ten untenable. The movements of Gen. Buell's and Gen. Smith's commands already threaten the rear of Memphis. Memphis threatened in the rear by a force such as that which Gen. Buell is leading against it, can no longer be served or saved by the occupation of an island some distance up the river; and the army occupying the island will assuredly be cut off if the city pass into the hands of the Unionists. We may be checked at Island Ten, but not less surely will the enemy be checkmated.

It is well to give such considerations as these full value. The rebels can do no more than hold their position, so far as their present assailants are concerned. But in view of the danger pressing upon their rear, they will find the foothold they will purchase dearly, of small account, and necessarily to be abandoned before many days. We may, therefore, await the result of the pending conflict with entire equanimity.

The New Southern Department—Work for Generals Hunter and Benham.—The good judgment of President Lincoln has been in nothing more conspicuously displayed than in the creation of a new Southern Department, comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to be under the command of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter. By reuniting the Western Department with that of Missouri he adroitly cut the knot of the Lane and Hunter imbroglio, which had become confused beyond any power to ravel, and at the same time relieved from comparatively unimportant duties an officer whose experience and skill are needed in the active operations of the Spring campaign.

Gen. Hunter is not an untried man. With a thorough military education, he unites the practical experience of a life of service. His coolness, skill and courage, displayed at the battle of Bull Run, are fresh in the memories of all, and were the immediate cause of his promotion to the high rank he now holds.

His appointment to the command of the Southern Department is eminently fit, for another reason besides military capacity. Gen. Hunter is not only a soldier; but in the discharge of his duties, is a soldier *only*—that is, he acts entirely without reference to political partisanship. As pure in his patriotism as he is rigid in his military ideas, he is not in the least tainted with the vice of demagogueism which infects some of our ablest leaders; and faction will be utterly unable to appropriate his prestige, as it has done that of some of his compeers. Particularly is this important in the South, where it is urged against some of the Commanders—particularly Phelps and Sherman—that they have, by proclamation and otherwise, identified their respective commands with Slavery or abolition. Gen. Hunter, on the contrary, is fighting without reference to any local institution or interest, but with the sole purpose of re-establishing the authority of his Government and crushing out the rebellion that seeks to subvert it. He will deal strong blows against treason in whatever direction he can make them effective, without reference to theories or abstractions.

We are also gratified to see that Gen. Benham, exonerated from the foolish charges brought against him by his superior in Western Virginia, will accompany Gen. Hunter. His remarkable energy and acknowledged courage and skill will powerfully reinforce that commander, who will also have the invaluable aid of Gen. Stevens, who at Beaufort awaits them, chafing under the inaction imposed upon him by the incompetency of Gen. Sherman. The war on the South Atlantic coast will now begin in earnest.

Our New Iron-clad Navy—Suggestions and Cautions.

Sidney Smith used to say that it needed a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's skull; and, in like wise, it required the terrible surgery of Hampton Roads to arouse the Naval Committee of Congress to the importance of armored ships of war. If, however, our legislators were, previous to the combat between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, chargeable with remissness in this respect, we are bound to give them credit for promptly acting on the light which that wonderful and epoch-making event has let into their minds. Senator Hale, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has reported a bill appropriating fifteen million dollars for the commencement of an iron-clad navy. The terms of the bill are comprehensive and judicious, and provide for the construction of a steam-ram of five or six thousand tons burden, at a cost of a million of dollars or under, and appropriate $13,000,000 for the building of iron-clad gunboats, $783,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery, and $500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy-yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships. We trust the bill may pass without any further delay than is necessary to secure the most judicious investment of the money appropriated.

There is no provision of the bill more important than that contemplating the construction of a mail-clad steam battering-ram, and this arm of our new navy should receive the very first attention of the Department. The country will never feel secure while the *Merrimac* and the four other shot-proof batteries which the rebels have nearly ready, (two on the Lower Mississippi and two at Mobile) menace our navy and our seaboard cities with destruction. Now the Steam-Ram is the only engine of naval warfare capable of sinking these vessels with absolute certainty. Admirably as the *Monitor* behaved, and perfectly as it realized all the ends of its design, its slowness forbids its utilizing the tremendous force of momentum by hurling its weight against the enemy; and if it succeeds in sinking the *Merrimac* and her mates, it will be by picking out the weak places in the hull below the armor, or by the impact of the still untried wrought-iron shot. Not a moment, therefore, should be lost in providing the country with at least one of these tremendous engines, the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can resist.

We are glad to see that the Senate, in proposing for the construction of a ram, has borne in mind the two great elements of *weight* and *speed*. It is to be "of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 tons burden, and of great swiftness and strength," and if constructed in accordance with these conditions, it will undoubtedly be an engine of warfare against which no iron-plated vessel, battery, or ram in the world, either built or being built, can cope. The British steam-ram, the *Defence*, which, like the *Warrior*, may be considered the pioneer of her class, and which has just made her official trial of speed at Portsmouth, England, is only of 3,668 tons, which is not much over half the burden of our proposed ram. Moreover, her mean speed was but a fraction over *eleven* knots per hour; whereas the Stevens Battery will make more than *nineteen* knots per hour: so that either the ram or the battery would be able to sink the *Defence* itself, if Iron should meet Iron in the shock of war.

If we once had provision made for our present safety and for the destruction of the rebel iron-plated floating batteries—which we should consider done were the Ram, a brace of *Monitors*, and the three iron-clad gunboats now in process of construction, completed—we could almost wish that we should pause awhile before going any further—at least that we should await the results of the experiments that will be made with these, before spending many more millions. It is our National temperament to "put things through," and rush to an extreme, and there is just a danger that the mania for iron-clad vessels may cost us dearly. We shall consider, for example, that every dollar expended in the construction of such plated eggshells as the *Galena* (built at Mystic, Conn., and now being completed at Greenpoint,) is so much money thrown away. The action of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* has already taught us a great deal, of which we shall avail ourselves, and impending naval developments will no doubt teach us a great deal more. It may, further, be mentioned that a series of experiments with regard to the backing and joining of the plates has just been initiated at Shoeburyness, England, which will, in a large measure, determine the future of iron-plated vessels.

Of course the first thing is to provide for our immediate needs; and all questions of form, material or structure, however important in themselves, are, and should be, subordinate to the supreme question of putting afloat, at the earliest moment, armed engines of naval warfare enough to send to the bottom all the devices of the enemy. But that done, let us bear in mind that we have large and prospective needs as well as present demands; and that it is the plain dictate of prudence to avail ourselves of all the experiments, on both sides of the Atlantic, that tend to throw light on these novel and still obscure, though overwhelmingly important questions. One thing is certain, we are bound to have an iron-clad navy that will defy those of the most powerful European nations. Already, at one leap, we have taught the world more than all it before knew respecting this new warlike enginery. The country is opulent with creative genius and engineering skill. This genius and skill will now largely take the direction of iron-clad vessels. Let us, therefore, not sink money in building structures which the rapid strides in the science may soon render obsolete.

Yancey as the Ancient Mariner.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe reiterates the announcement of the capture of Yancey, though it still brings no tidings of where, when or by whom the distinguished captive was made. Bald as the statement thus is, there is, nevertheless, great likelihood of its truth; and, indeed, it may be remembered that we announced Yancey's departure from Havana, in a rebel schooner, two or three weeks ago, and told our blockaders at the time that they would nab him if they kept a bright look-out. It is not one of the least pleasant turns of the wheel of fortune that Yancey should be caught trying to run a blockade which he has *proved* over and over again to be of no account whatever. If he was only back again in Half-Moon-street, London, (don't he wish he was!) he would probably see fit to make some slight revision in his little missives to Lord John, ancnt our "most inefficient" blockade. It appears, though, that he had himself misgivings as to his ability to make the "run" safely; for he not only gave hostages to fortune previous to starting, having cut off his long white locks at Havana, but he is furthermore stated to have been disguised as a sailor when taken. He did not succeed, however, in the *rôle* of the Ancient Mariner; for, while it is related of the great original that—

> "He held him with his glittering eye—
> The wedding guest stood still,
> And listened like a three years' child—
> The mariner had his will,"

Yancey's spell was powerless over our blockaders, albeit he had over and over again averred they were no better than

> —"Painted ships
> Upon a painted ocean."

In alluding thus irreverently to the pleasant marine masquerade of the late Ambassador of Half-Moon-street, we would not be understood as throwing any slur on disguises in general, which the greatest, wisest, best and worst of men have had to adopt on occasion. Kings, philosophers and footpads have all been fain to veil their identity under an assumed costume. Nero escaped as a slave; Alfred the Great, as a shepherd; Louis XVI., as a peasant; Charles II., as a boatman; Maria di Medicis, as a man, and Cardinal de Retz, as a woman. Then, there was Grotius, who had been confined in prison on one occasion, and managed to make his escape from Germany in the guise of a mason, with a rule and trowel—an adventure which exercised the pens of the most famous poets of the period: Secundus Curio, the prince of maskers, who gave the Inquisition the slip in such wonderful disguise that he was accused of magic, and had to write his famous dialogue of *Probus* to prove that it was honestly done; not to mention Falstaff, who hid himself in a basket of dirty linen; or Honest Old Abe, who will go down to history in the traditional costume of a "long military cloak and Scotch cap." These and other precedents from the obscurer nooks and crannies of history, will form suitable subjects of investigation for Yancey, in the retirecy of Fort Warren, and a new chapter of Salmasius "On Masks," or some choice notes to Pietro Nelli, of Sienna's "Tractate in Praise of the Noble Art of Thieving," would be a not inappropriate ending for a life not as innocently spent. But, we dare say, the unhappy old man has at present enough to do cursing the fate that tempted him to return to a sinking ship at the very time the rats are beginning to leave it.

The Counter Revolution in Tennessee.

The latest advices from Nashville are more favorable to the gradually returning sense of loyalty to the Old Flag. Gov. Andrew Johnson had arrived at the seat of the Tennessee Government, and after addressing the people of Nashville from the steps of his hotel, in a most feeling and effective style, was conducted to the Capitol, where he took formal possession of the Government. The scene of the address to the people is represented as one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in the State. We can readily believe that it was so. The temporary separation of Tennessee from the Union was altogether a forced movement. There was no real heart in it, so far as the masses were consulted, if consulted at all. The political leaders, among the most desperate and unprincipled of whom was the Governor, Isham G. Harris, "did up" the whole business. They committed the people by a species of legislation before unknown to the Constitution of the State, and in direct contempt of the Constitution of the United States, and once committed to what is called the Confederate cause, they were soon precipitated into armed rebellion against the Government. The consequence was that a large army was raised within the Middle and Western Districts of the State, to fight against the National flag. Even the sons of old Union men were impressed to fight for what was termed State sovereignty. Under such circumstances no great surprise ought to be felt that the return of popular sentiment in favor of the Government was slow. For the first week or two after Gen. Buell entered Nashville, the signs of reaction were rather disheartening than otherwise. The people who had fled the City after the fall of Fort Donelson were slow in returning. One-half the merchant stores and shops of the city remained closed. The General Commanding, his Aids, and his army, were treated, for the most part, with sullen silence. They had to win their way to popular confidence, by slow degrees, and by the most scrupulous regard for the [illegible] immunities of private property, and the strictest deference to private prejudices.

Such was the history of the first fortnight or three weeks of the National army at the capital of Tennessee. The change took place only with the arrival of the Provisional Governor, a citizen and Senator of the State, who had never faltered in his devotion to the Government, and whose personal and family sacrifices for the Union were at once recognized as giving him a claim to appeal, with all the moral force of a just and honorable cause, to this deluded people to return to their loyalty and allegiance. He was accompanied to Nashville by Hon. Mr. Etheridge and Hon. Mr. Maynard, late and present members of Congress, who seconded his appeal, and duly exposed the wicked acts and unprincipled means by which the Richmond conspirators had carried their good old State, for a season, out of its traditional association, and dishonored its once proud escutcheon with the loyalty and insurrection. They were then listened to with profound attention, and the eloquent appeal of Gov. Johnson is said to have moved many of the old citizens of the capital to tears. The tide was fairly turned, and we now look with confidence to the returning sense of duty, and to further evidences of a just appreciation of the beneficent rule of the constituted Government of the United States.

Our New Postmaster.—The confirmation of Mr. Wakeman as Postmaster for this City will be entirely satisfactory to the public. Since it was understood that a change was to be made, and Mr. Taylor, whose appointment was merely temporary and provisional, was to give place to a permanent successor, the propriety of bestowing the office upon the gentleman selected by the President, has been generally conceded. Mr. Wakeman is in all respects admirably qualified for the post. Popular in address, rapid and practical in his business habits, allve to the interests of the City and its people, fully abreast of the progressive and reformatory temper of the times, he will be sure to make the administration of the Post-office respond to the needs and convenience of the public.

A Characteristic Incoherency.—"For our part, we do not complain either of waste or extravagance, but only of imbecility."—*Tribune.*

Why, then, your constant attacks upon Secretary Welles and his brother-in-law?

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Sailing of the Mortar Fleet from Key West to Ship Island.

GEN. PHELPS AND HIS COMMAND.

The Health of the Troops Extremely Good.

REBEL TROOPS AT MISSISSIPPI CITY.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Commander Worden, arrived yesterday from Ship Island, (Miss.,) which port she left on the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

She brings no important intelligence. The health of the troops was excellent and they were in fine spirits.

The transport steamer *Constitution* arrived there March 12.

The ship *Ida Howe* went ashore off Cat Island on the 9th inst., but was lightened and got off same day.

The *Fulton* brings five steerage passengers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Ship Island, Miss., Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

Commodore Porter's mortar flotilla, which had made Key West its rendezvous, received sailing orders on Tuesday, the 4th of March, and I was offered an opportunity of going with the fleet, by Capt. Hood, of the schooner *Para*. Of course, I accepted the invitation, and, on Wednesday morning, myself and baggage were on board, ready for a trip to Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, or any other place where the Commodore should bid us follow him. For, let me inform you, the Commodore keeps his own counsel. No one can positively say where he intends to strike his heavy blows. He is too old in experience to run the risk of rendering a plan of proceeding useless by giving it premature publicity. But our fleet, as is generally the case where large numbers are to be moved in concert, was delayed, and it was not until Thursday afternoon that we weighed anchor.

A fair wind sped us swiftly out of Key West harbor, and the trim, neat schooners, under full sail, in three columns, equidistant, with flags and streamers flying, must have afforded a pleasant sight to the people of the island. I know that it gratified me, accustomed as I have been of late to naval spectacles, for it was my fortune to witness the departure of the expedition to Port Royal, and the sailing of the stone fleet for Charleston harbor. Neither of these views, in my opinion, surpassed that presented by the mortar fleet in picturesqueness.

We did not make a run of more than thirty miles ere the wind died away, and a signal was made by the Commodore to come to. This was obeyed, and we remained that night at anchor in eleven fathoms of water, under the lee of one of the coral keys which skirt the Florida coast.

I was awakened next morning by a violent jerking of the little schooner, which I found was occasioned by a heavy sea. It was blowing quite strong, and some of the vessels, not near as staunch as ours, were rolling greatly, and burying their bows beneath the waves in a manner suggestive of anything but comfort to those on board.

Soon afterward a signal was made from the *Harriet Lane* to repair to Ship Island, and away she steamed, leaving the schooners to follow as best they might. Naturally, there was some emulation to test the speed of the vessels, and "quick was the word and slow the motion," in heaving up the anchors. But the sea was so high that four or five chains parted, and as many anchors were lost to Uncle Sam. He is a liberal old gentleman, however, always fitting out his ships with spare articles, and the loss will not be felt.

The passage up the Gulf was made by most of the fleet in four days and a half. On our way up in the *Para* we saw but three of the flotilla, but seventeen of the vessels dropped anchor at Ship Island within two hours from the time the first arrived. Pretty close sailing that! The laggards, four in number, would probably have been here now but the weather has been thick and it has been raining furiously.

I paid my respects to Gen. Phelps soon after my arrival. I found him affable and inclined to assist me. He courteously offered to provide me with quarters so long as I should sojourn upon this Sahara of Rebeldom over which he holds away.

A rather amusing incident occurred while I sat in the General's office. It exemplified his certain method of suppressing intoxication among his men. It seemed that during the past week, since the advent of the

Paymaster among the troops, several cases of drunkenness had occurred. That morning the Officer of the Guard had found two soldiers somewhat shaky, and, each with a quart bottle of whiskey slung to his side. He questioned the men, and sent them to Gen. Parker's headquarters, to learn what should be done with it. The General was not there, and the officer called himself in the enquiry with reference to the matter. He told the General the circumstances, stating that the soldiers had paid $3 per bottle for the liquor. "Well," said the General in his easy, slow manner, "you must just tell me what to do with it. There, Orderly," said he, "take those bottles and strike them together, and use which is the harder." The Orderly obeyed, and the result was delayed with an effervescing shower. "That's the way to dispose of liquor taken from drunken soldiers," said the General, and the Officer of the Guard laughingly departed.

I had supposed that in coming to Ship Island I should come to a land of strangers; but I have been agreeably disappointed. I have found here an old friend in the person of Dr. Charles A. Gallagher, formerly of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of New-York City. He is the first Surgeon of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, and is now filling the position of Post-Surgeon. He has devoted his time for the hastily-gathered items of news interesting matters here, which I herewith send. The Steamer will leave in a very little while, and I have no time to write at length.

The health of the troops is extremely good, and the men are in good spirits, but actions for any move which shall relieve the monotony of every-day life. The arrival of the mortar fleet is hailed as a great event, for they hope to act in conjunction with it.

The steamer *Calhoun*, captured, last week, by one of our gunboats, from the rebels, in Mississippi Sound, left here a few days since on a reconnoissance to Mississippi City, a point on the mainland about eight miles distant. There were on board 100 men of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts. On attempting to land this force at Harrison's Wharf, a volley of grape was discharged at them by the rebels, and they retired, without suffering any loss. This reception of the reconnoitering party was unexpected, as a few days before another party had landed, visited the Post-office, and obtained late Southern papers.

The ship *Ida Hoxie*, Capt. Howe, from Boston, arrived on the 9th inst., and attempted to come up to the anchorage at 11 o'clock at night. This temerity of the Captain resulted in pitting the ship ashore upon a sandspit, about three miles from the land. Even after the disaster the Captain is said to have made the matter worse by crowding on sail in the expectation of drawing the vessel over the bar. His crew is composed of negroes, and the accident was occasioned by one of them calling out the wrong soundings. Several of the gunboats went to the assistance of the vessel, but three of them slightly damaged their machinery in the attempt, and were obliged to abandon it. The vessel is still aground, but the probability is that she will be got off this afternoon. Her cargo consisted of commissary and quartermaster stores. She also brought here the First Maine, Third Vermont and Sixth Massachusetts Batteries, numbering in the aggregate 500 men. The latter have been safely landed, and the cargo is now heading in lighters. The Captain, in spite of the protest of Capt. Palmer, Quartermaster of the post, threw overboard 700 bbls. of beef and bread.

The ship *Ocean Pearl* arrived on the 9th, and the ship *North America* on the 8th. The *Ocean Pearl* brought 101 horses, having lost 11 on the voyage.

The schooner *Glover*, with the materials for a Government machine-shop, arrived on the 11th. The schooner *Patten*, with four mules and engineers' materials, arrived on the 7th.

Two Paymasters have been busy for a week past in paying the troops. Adams' Express Company will carry North by the *Fulton* a heavy money freight—the Ninth Connecticut alone sending between $25,000 and $30,000.

The navy is well represented here by the frigates *Mississippi*, *Richmond*, *Pensacola* and four gunboats.

The ship *Undaunted* arrived here on the 25th of February with 128 horses, having lost four on the passage.

H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAGNOLIA—PARTICULARS OF HER CAPTURE—IMPROVEMENTS UPON THE ISLAND—CAPTURE OF THE WILLIAM MALLORY—W. L. YANCEY.

Key West, Fla., Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

There has arrived in this harbor to-day the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Captain Herman, from her station in the Gulf, having in tow the prize steamer *Magnolia*, of New-Orleans, with 1,100 bales cotton, in charge of Prize Master Dewhurst, an officer of the ship *Brooklyn*, who reports that the *Magnolia* came out of the Mississippi in a dense fog, and that her topmasts only were seen from the mast-head of the *Brooklyn*, by the lookout, early in the morning, when they made chase: that the *Magnolia* being under full head way, was two miles away from the *Brooklyn* before they could raise steam, but the fugitive vessel was put upon such a course toward Mobile as enabled the *Brooklyn* to use all her canvass, thus keeping within range of her, and making frequent discharges at her, which were heard on board the *South Carolina*, attracting them to the chase, when they overtook her at 11 A. M., near Mobile. When the officers of the *Magnolia* found that they could not escape, they piled weights on the safety-valve, and set fire to the ship, the crew and passengers escaping in the boats. The explosion was too soon for them, and killed the Second Mate, doing damage to the steamer. The boats were soon overtaken by the *South Carolina* and all secured. The fire was extinguished and the steamer taken to Ship Island, where repairs were made to the machinery, and then she was dispatched here, using one of her boilers, and arriving here in good order. 300 bales of cotton were thrown overboard during the chase to lighten the ship. The prize is consigned to Judge Marvin's Prize Court for adjudication, and is worth $120,000. Crew and passengers are prisoners on the *South Carolina*, and report that two other steamers came down from New-Orleans in company with the *Magnolia*, intending to make their way out after the *Magnolia* should have drawn off the attention of the blockading vessel, and being a fast boat, they expected her to escape from the chase. One of these steamers was the *Tennessee*, with 1,800 bales cotton, the other the *Florida*, with 600 bales. The latter has arrived at Nassau.

The steamer *Philadelphia* has also arrived, this day, from Tortugas and Fort Pickens, having, as passenger from the latter place, Lieut. McFarlan, who will succeed Capt. E. B. Hunt, in charge of the Government fortification works on this Island.

Capt. Hunt will go North immediately, and I trust meet that promotion he so well deserves as an able, faithful and indefatigable officer, whose active, zealous and timely efforts have been very important in strengthening and securing our possession of Fort Taylor and of the Island. Capt. Hunt will be held in grateful remembrance by all the Unionists resident of Key West, whilst the Secessionists will long remember him as the man who knocked away the wharf and closed up the outward entrance to Fort Taylor, just as they hoped to take possession.

The new Commander of this Department of Florida, Gen. J. M. Brannan, is affording much satisfaction to the loyal inhabitants by the evidences already afforded that among his numerous duties he does not consider it one of the highest and first importance to shield and protect with studied care those unfortunate persons who have made an unsuccessful opposition to the Government. These men have made a failure, but they are as ready as ever to drive a good bargain. Some of them have long possessed an unholy monopoly of the wharves at this place, preventing by wrong and oppression any other person from constructing one, and they are now demanding and have formerly obtained from the Government very large sums for the use of such wharves and warehouses.

Major Hill, formerly in command here, took possession of some of this property for Quartermaster's stores, because he was unable to rent them at reasonable rates, and yet was afterwards induced to sign a contract for this same property which belongs, or did belong three months since, to a man who is now and has been for some time superintending the building of gunboats on the Mississippi at New-Orleans, with which to sink our ships, proposing to pay for the use of it six thousand dollars per annum. The property is about 150 feet front on the harbor and 200 feet deep, with two wharves, three warehouses, an ice-house, two large cisterns, and tower or lookout, with offices below. The wharves and two of the buildings are very old, and the whole property would not sell for over $20,000. The parties interested have, of course, been somewhat anxious to obtain the sanction and assent of Gen. Brannan to this contract, but, it is understood, that he declines to give it, thus leaving the consideration of pay an open question, at least for the present, which will leave the persons claiming the owners upon their great forbearance and hope, and them in abandoning their sympathy with the secession movement. This course is heartily approved by all sound, loyal citizens here.

Extensive improvements are going on upon the island in opening military roads in different directions throughout, and in clearing away the original growth of bushes, preparatory to the erection of extensive barracks for three regiments. The whole island will soon be cleared off. It presents already a changed appearance.

The Quartermaster's operations are already very extensive, and he is storing supplies for 3,000 men for one year, which will, of course, require a large amount of warehouse room, besides occupying all suitable places for storage in the fort. To provide for this, and, perhaps for some future and more permanent want, a Commission has been appointed by Gen. Brannan, consisting of Judge Marvin, Mr. Charles Howe, Sen., and Capt. Conrad, to appraise all the wharf and warehouse property of the island at its market value, and also the value per month as rent.

On Thursday, the 6th, the mortar fleet, under Commodore Porter, sailed out of the harbor at 1 o'clock P. M., consisting of twenty-one sailing vessels and two steamers—the *Harriet Lane* and *Kenwaha*. The day and the wind were fair at starting, and the scene was pleasant and imposing.

After the fleet had left the land the weather was calm until dark, when the wind blew seriously for a part of the night, causing some anxiety for the safety of the vessels. On Sunday morning, the 9th, the schooner *C. P. Williams*, Capt. Langthorne, returned, having parted her cable during the blow in twenty fathoms water, losing his anchor and forty fathoms of chain. The vessel was carried to the eastward by the strong current of the Gulf until Sombrero Light came in sight. Running down from there inside the reef, and not having seen anything of the squadron since the evening of the first day out, Capt. L. immediately passed out through the Northwest Channel in pursuit of the flotilla.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* arrived on the 9th from Ship Island, having captured the schooner *William Mallory* off St. Andrews Bay, Fla., from Havana, with a full cargo of Cuba products. The *Water Witch* chased the prize for seven hours, firing 20 shots at her; even then she would have escaped but for the bad condition of her foresail, which had been carried away in the chase. Owing to very heavy weather the steamer was compelled to cast the prize adrift on Friday, two days since, with a prize crew on board, and they have not yet arrived. The crew of the schooner were all brought in on the *Water Witch*. The papers of the schooner were all thrown overboard during the chase, but the cargo is supposed to have cost $15,000, and will sell well here. Letters received here from Havana state that W. L. Yancey was there seeking an opportunity for passage to rebeldom, and that he would probably leave in the *Mallory*, but he does not prove to be among those found on board, unless he has been very successful in preserving his incog.

Monday, March 10.

Some refugees from Clear Water harbor, on the mainland, arrived here this morning. They escaped in a small boat, which was captured by the blockading ship *Ethan Allen*. These men, whose names are Frank Gerard, David Grinea, and a Spaniard, Patricia, state that they have left their families from apprehension of personal violence, as the rebels were hunting out every man who was suspected of Union sympathies, or who tried to communicate with any of the blockading squadron, and were administering such punishment as the captors considered suitable to the case. Some men they had seen tied and carried off to join the army; others were thrown in prison and their property destroyed, whilst many were escaping to the blockading vessel off Tampee, and were living on an island under the protection of the guns of the ship, and under circumstances of much destitution, appealing to the liberality of our citizens for relief, which will be sent them. Mr. Gerard and Mr. Grinea are very anxious to have their families protected in their homes by the presence of our flag, as they say are many other families in that neighborhood.

The frigate *Niagara* arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, having on board Commodore McKean, who expects soon to be relieved, and will here await the arrival of his successor. This noble frigate steams into our harbor and approaches the naval wharf as confidently as some small coaster with a cargo of coals, and finds ample depth and room.

The gunboat *Westfield*, Lieut. Renshaw, of the mortar fleet, arrived at 3 o'clock *via* Port Royal, where she stopped to make some repairs of damage sustained on the way out. From the roughness of the sea some part of her forward guard was stove in, when they put her about and came on the other end foremost, a very convenient arrangement, but the officers say that New-York ferry-boats are not the best of sea-boats. Judging from her rifled 100-pounder and numerous 68s, we shall probably hear a good report from her when the ship shall find her proper position. By the *Westfield*, we learn of the surrender of Fernandina, Fla., without a gun being fired.

The steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. Price, came into the harbor at 4 o'clock, from her station off Mobile, where she has been for almost a year, making but one trip to the port before during that time. The *Huntsville* has been engaged in some exciting scenes, not the least of which was an engagement with the rebel steamer *Florida*, which she could not follow into shallow water. The officers, who are known as energetic and vigilant, have fully earned their claim to the short respite they will obtain during the repairs to the ship, for which they will take her to the North, where I trust they will all enjoy a happy reunion with their families and friends.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. Trenchard, arrived at 6 o'clock, from her usual trip in the Gulf, and will proceed at once, after coaling, on her Northern route, and by her I hope to send this correspondence. She has on board fifty prisoners captured in the Gulf, on various vessels running the blockade.

Much anxiety has been felt for the safety of the United States mail-boat *Nonpariel*, which was dispatched to Havana on Tuesday, the 4th, since which we have had a succession of calms and gales, during which she was driven to the northward, and, finally, made the port of Matanzas on Tuesday, the 7th. Capt. Wilson from there proceeded to Havana by the railroad and obtained his mail, returned, and arrived here this evening at 6 o'clock, much to the relief of everyone, and bringing dates to the 1st March; she not, however, until after we had received the same by a fishing smack from Havana. We have expected that our mail would be left here once a week by the Havana steamers, an arrangement that would be of very material advantage to the business interests of Key West, and, doubtless, add very much to the relief of the thousands in the army and navy who now receive most of their letters by this route. Cannot some terms be made to induce these steamers to stop here on each trip to and from Havana?

Tuesday, March 11.

A schooner arrived this morning with a full cargo of lumber, being the first load designed for the new barracks to be constructed here.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers on the Island who are detailed to do the labor incident to landing, storing and careing for cargoes of stores and lumber, opening roads, &c., preparatory to putting up the new barracks. I believe that the buildings themselves are to be built by the labor of soldiers for the most part. They say that they were not enlisted to do labor, but to fight. This is all very true; yet the very ones who complain would probably wish themselves stationed at Key West, if they had been ordered to some colder latitude.

A Tribute to Capt. E. B. Hunt.

At a meeting of the enrolled men of Fort Taylor, C. H. Gallagher was called to the chair, and H. S. Parker was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President to be for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of our high regard for, and our regret at parting with our late officer, Capt. E. B. Hunt.

Messrs. John Cottrell, M. McEvoy, J. T. Herman, Alex. Hancock, Claude Babcock, H. Thickson, J. D. Lord, and Pat. Murphy, were appointed a Committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which, on motion, were adopted, and ordered to be handed to him.

Whereas, Our late officer by whom we have been employed on the works at Fort Taylor, has by order been transferred from this post, thus terminating our connection. And,

Whereas, It is but right, and our duty thus to convey to him the high regard we have for him as an officer and a gentleman; therefore,

Resolved, By the enrolled men at Fort Taylor, that the Secretary be ordered to transmit to Capt. E. B. Hunt the preamble and resolutions herein contained, assuring him that the good wishes of every man will ever attend him, and with the further assurance that if he needs our services at any time, in any capacity, we will hold ourselves ready to answer the call, be it in the paths of civil life or "on to the field of glory."

Resolved, That in remembering to take leave of us by letter, he has only shown that kindness and consideration which is characteristic of the man.

Resolved, That the above be published in the New-York Times and New-York *Herald*.

C. H. GALLAGHER, President.

H. S. Parker, Secretary.

Fort Taylor, Key West, March 10, 1862.

For the Burnside Expedition.—The steamer *Ilex* will leave this port, this afternoon, with mails for Gen. Burnside's expedition. All letters and papers, small packages, &c., &c., left at the office of C. H. Haswell, No. 6 Bowling-green, before 3 o'clock P. M., will be duly forwarded.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 20.

Mr. Woodruff introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the fees of the clerks of the District Courts, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the charter of the Baptist Missionary Convention.

To provide for the payment of the expenses of equipping the Twentieth Regiment of Militia.

To amend the Sing Sing Prison Croton Water act.

The Senate took up Mr. Connolly's bill to repeal the Church Property act.

The question pending was on the motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Willard opposed the bill, holding that the repeal of the act would allow the Catholic Bishops to hold an unlimited amount of property, and that the Catholic Church would be under a different system than the other Churches of the State.

Mr. Connolly spoke in favor of the repeal, as an act of justice to an important class of citizens who had been deeply wronged by the act of 1855. Ohio and Connecticut had passed similar laws, but, to their credit be it said, they have since obliterated them from their statute-books. The Empire State should not be behindhand in doing justice to a class of citizens who were among the most loyal and devoted of her sons. The Legislature has no right to interfere in the internal management of a church, or insist upon the principle that the people of the State, as a whole, should be the trustees of a church congregation. The people do not want to hold any such trust.

Mr. Murphy spoke forcibly in favor of the repeal, arguing that the act of 1855 was in conflict with the constitution, and utterly in contravention of the policy of the State for the last sixty years. The law had for its object the stabbing of the Roman Catholic body. It originated in political frenzy and was directed at a religious class. That class have vindicated their love for the Union, and their character as patriots, and should have justice done them. Mr. Murphy then elaborately reviewed the history of the Catholic Church, vindicating its character and highly complimenting the character of its clergy.

After remarks by Mr. Low, in opposition to the repeal of the bill, but in favor of the law proposed by the Catholics in 1853,

Mr. Bell moved to report progress.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Bell moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Motion lost by Yeas, 9; Nays, 16.

The bill was then made the special order for this evening.

Recess.

Mr. Bell, by unanimous consent, submitted to the consideration of the Senate the majority report, favoring the imposition of tolls on freight passing over the Central, Erie, and Oswego and Syracuse Railroads.

Mr. Connolly gave notice of his intention to introduce a minority report.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For dividing the crime of murder into two degrees, and to provide for the punishment of arson; exempting the Vassar Female College from taxation; regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn; improving the New-York Central Park, repealing the Church Property law.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 20.

On motion of Mr. Lalor, the bill to correct the assessment of Brooklyn was reported complete by the Grinding Committee. It was subsequently recommitted.

Mr. Hulburd, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Supply bill.

The Public Defence bill was taken up and debate upon it resumed.

Messrs. Beadle and Payne spoke in favor of Mr. Raymond's substitute.

Mr. Raymond resumed his remarks in favor of immediate action for the defence of the harbor of New-York, reading a forcible letter from Col. Delafield to Gov. Morgan, setting forth a plan for immediate active defence. He (Raymond) argued that his measure being one of immediate necessity should not be incumbered with general provisions for the defence of the frontiers, which excite opposition and which will consume time in perfecting. He modified his substitute by appropriating three hundred thousand instead of a million of dollars, to be borrowed at six per cent., redeemable in three years.

Mr. Raymond moved to substitute his bill in part for the public defence bill, and that immediate action be taken thereon.

Pending the question the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Public Defence bill was resumed. The debate was continued by Messrs. Stetson, Alvord, Lyman, Ludington, Pierce, Raymond. Mr. Snyder proposed at the proper time to offer a substitute for all the propositions before the House, providing for raising the sum of three millions, twenty years' loan, at six per cent., to be reimbursed by the United States with such rate as they may deem proper; to be expended under the direction of the proper authorities of the United States, for the harbor and frontier defences of the State, in such manner as the proper authorities of the United States may deem necessary for the defence and protection thereof. The Governor is requested to open communication with the United States to secure reimbursement, and to carry out the objects of the act.

Mr. McLeod offered an amendment, to join Palatian Parit and Mayor Opdyke with a commission to authorize the City of New-York to raise money. Lost.

After a warm debate, Mr. Raymond's substitute was adopted by the Committee and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, as a report, in part, of the whole subject—the Committee of the Whole having leave to sit again on the balance of the propositions for the public defence.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Auber's celebrated opera of "Masaniello" was played here last evening to an extremely good and fashionable audience. The work, for some reason, has never been sufficiently appreciated by our public, although the music is abundantly melodious and filled with patriotic points that are always taking with a mixed audience. The best portions were warmly applauded last evening, notwithstanding the inability of some of the artists to do justice either to themselves or the music. To Señorina Cubas belongs the success of the evening; her *Fenella* being characterized by grace, force and intelligence—qualities not often found united in the representatives of that part. The incidental dances were, of course, remarkable displays of ability, and were rewarded as such by the plaudits of the audience. Signor Brignoli labored under an oppression of the chest, which rendered his efforts to sing very laborious, but in the duet with Susini he obtained an *encore*—the thing, perhaps, for which he was least anxious. Signor Susini looked like a magnificent fisherman, and sang with spirit. Miss Hinkley did not seem to be in good voice.

The best of companies is apt to be overtaxed in the production of this famous French opera, and it is hardly remarkable, therefore, that in a season so short as Mr. Grau's, and with much to contend against in the way of indisposition among the artists, there should be some noticeable differences in the first representation. They were of a character, however, that can easily be remedied by increased familiarity with the music. The next repetition will, we are sure, leave but little to be desired, for the spectacle and all the details of the *mise en scene* are unusually perfect, and reflect much credit on Mr. Grau's liberality.

To-night Flotow's opera of "Martha," and on Saturday a grand matinée, at which "Masaniello" will be repeated.

Winter Garden.—This evening, Miss Fanny Brown, so popular at this theatre, takes her first benefit in New-York. She offers the new and popular play of "The Belle of the Season," which will be presented the last time but one, and in which Miss Heron will sustain her great character of *Florence Upperton*, and also "Parents and Guardians," in which she will play *Bob Nettles*.

Our Harbor Defences.

The Presidents of the different Marine Insurance Companies, held a consultation yesterday afternoon with the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce with respect to our harbor defences. No definite action was taken, and the Committee adjourned to meet again on Saturday. It is understood that each Company would subscribe a sum equal to about one-half per cent. on the amount of their capital, which, it is thought, would give the amount required, $500,000.

For the Soldiers.—A meeting is called for tomorrow evening, at the University Medical College, to discuss the project of an institution for the relief of orphans left by soldiers in the service of the country. The object is obviously a worthy one, and many of our leading citizens have given it the sanction of their names.

Prof. Agassiz's Lectures.—To-night is to be delivered the last but one of the course of lectures at Irving Hall which have delighted so many of our citizens. The Professor having treated of the earlier stages of animal life, now approaches our own period. These lectures are more intensely interesting as they proceed. The Professor will develop his theories fully in a general publishing of it, the [illegible] It is unfortunate that they should be repeated in this City.

The Canadian Parliament.

Quebec, Thursday, March 20.

Parliament opened at 3 P. M. Sir Allen McNab was elected Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Turcotte, Ministerialist, Speaker of the Assembly.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, March 20.

The Republican State Convention voted to-day that it was inexpedient to make any nomination for Governor or other State officers.

Fire in LaCrosse, Wis.

Milwaukee, Thursday, March 20.

A destructive fire at LaCrosse last night, burned the Augusta House and thirty other buildings on Front and Pearl streets. Total loss $125,000. Very little insured.

Launch of the Gunboat Juniata.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 20.

The gunboat *Juniata* was launched this afternoon at the Navy-yard.

Reported Illness of Bishop Potter.—As an article in an evening contemporary, respecting a temporary indisposition of Bishop Potter of New-York, may be the cause of some anxiety to his friends and to members of the church at a distance, we are glad to be able to state that there is no occasion for any uneasiness, the illness having been a mere passing turn of faintness, owing to a slight disturbance of the system and the omission of the usual morning's meal. It occurred after a period of comparative leisure in the Diocese, and of uninterrupted health.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 784 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The General Advance of the Grand Army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Surrender of Fort Marion, St. Augustine and Jacksonville in Florida—A Full, Detailed and Graphic Account of the Great Victory in North Carolina, and the Capture of Newbern, with Gen. Burnside's Official Report, and a Complete List of the Killed and Wounded—Extracts from the Southern Press.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.—Five Days Later—American Affairs in England—The Impression Produced by our Recent Successes—American Securities Rising.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—An Able Statistical Article on the Military Condition of the Union.

THE RECENT GREAT LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., ON THE WAR.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

Altogether, the above, either for home perusal or as a welcome inclosure to friends at a distance, forms one of the most interesting and valuable numbers ever issued.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts,	Stocks,
Suspenders,	Socks,
Undershirts,	Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentlemen's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Sewing-Machine Patents.

Valentine Mazzini having been arrested for violating an injunction, by making and selling sewing-machines, and held to bail, with security for his appearance in Court, and having failed to appear at the adjourned day, he was yesterday afternoon rearrested by the Marshal and lodged in jail.

If persons using machines purchased of Mazzini wish to protect themselves from prosecution, they must voluntarily come forward and have their machines properly stamped, and pay for the right to use them.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

The People Patronize Espenscheid because his hats are of the highest type of beauty and excellence, while his retail prices are those of the wholesale manufacturer. His Dress Spring Hat, just issued, has never been surpassed in any of the attributes which should belong to the hat of a gentleman. A. Espenscheid, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical: use no water: require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Doane-st., corner of Hudson.

No. 513 Broadway.

Dear Sir: Permit me to invite you to visit my store, to see all that modern Hattiqe has devised for the heads of the People. Yours respectfully,

JOHN N. GENIN.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All Kinds of Trusses Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

At Miller & Co.'s No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters at 12½; Slippers, Ties and Buskins at 75, and 88, per pair, with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Anklets, &c., of all styles and prices.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Faulkner—Harmon.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Joseph Faulkner, Jr., of Wappinger's Falls, to Phebe A., youngest daughter of the late Philip Harmon, Esq., of this City.

Tickford—Donaldson.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. William Pickford to Miss Martha Donaldson, all of New-York City.

Cohen—Henry.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, at the Synagogue, West 19th-st., by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Frederick S. Cohen, Esq., of this City, to Miss Flora A. Henry.

Fish—Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, Melancthon W. Fish, M. D., of Shanghai, China, to Emily A., adopted daughter of Charles J. Taylor, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Mathews.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 19, J. Seymour Mathews, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, New-York Grand Lodge of Perfection No. 1, and Zeal and Constancy Chapter of R. C., are requested to attend.

Jennings.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, at her late residence, No. 259 West 43d-st., Cornelia C., wife of Aaron Jennings, and daughter of the late Lemuel Richardson, of Williamsburgh, aged 31 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

Duncan.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, after a severe illness, Michael Duncan, a native of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 West 39th-st., without further invitation.

Thompson.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, suddenly, Henry Thompson, at the residence of his uncle, John Thompson, No. 193 East 18th-st.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Schaghticoke Point, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Clark.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, at the 5th-av. Hotel, after a long and painful illness, Charles Henry Clark, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) at 10 A. M. Saturday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

Foster.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, Jane Amelia, daughter of William and Jane Foster, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 214 3d-av.

Kennish.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, William Kennish, C. E., late of the English Navy, a native of the Isle of Man, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on this corner of 42d-st. and 9th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

Brown.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, after a short and severe illness, of diphtheria, Rosemarie Conchlin, only son of Charles and Susan Brown, aged 7 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 Attorney-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Townsend.—On Thursday morning, March 20, Rosetta Townsend, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral is to-morrow (Saturday).

Van Nostrand.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, after a short illness, Noman, only son of Abraham and Amelia C. Van Nostrand, aged 1 year, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Cornwell.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, William Judson, son of Samuel H. and Eliza J. Cornwell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., from No. 63 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Rockville Centre, L. I.

Hampton.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, at 12½ o'clock, of congestion of the lungs, Sarah Aurora, wife of George W. Hampton, and daughter of Leonard Appleby.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. The steamboat *L. Bellows* leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 132.—March 20, 1862.
18, 50, 66, 38, 14, 8, 52, 32, 1, 67, 5, 57.
Kentucky, Class 134.—March 20, 1862.
11, 65, 23, 27, 13, 18, 29, 67, 1, 33, 64, 24, 56.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 81.—March 20, 1862.
64, 31, 33, 34, 12, 67, 68, 46, 60, 16, 32, 35.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 178.—March 20, 1862.
41, 59, 20, 12, 62, 46, 43, 73, 22, 9, 68, 31, 42.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

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BRISTOL'S
SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
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THE OLDEST—THE BEST
BRISTOL'S
SARSAPARILLA
THE GREAT PURIFIER
OF THE BLOOD.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted a any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

For Sale, complete, the first four years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

For Sale—Unbound, a complete file of the New-York Times, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS.
PUBLIC, PRIVATE, FOR AND THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
Manufactured, and always on hand.
AT VERY SHORT NOTICE,
HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
GEORGE PARSONS, Agent.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP."

There's a slip of the pen, a slip of the tongue, a slip on Central Park, when the ball is up and the skaters down, and among various other slips in this City, there's a slip at the foot of John-st., called

BURLING-SLIP,

where "the undersigned," at the store Nos. 4 and 6, has been located thirty years, dealing in METALS (except brass) at wholesale; also, PLATED and in BRITANNIA GOODS at retail.

The numerous patrons of this well-known establishment can obtain

TEA SETS, CASTERS, COFFEE URNS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,

at such prices as will convince them that "It pays," "It pays" to trade with

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS

Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Depot, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A WORD TO HORSE OWNERS.

If you want a fine, glossy coat, and your horses in condition, use TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS; cures Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Hide Bound, Worms, Loss of Appetite, &c. Perfectly harmless. Price 25c. a box. Office, No.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable girl, who has lived in the neatest manner in her last place. City reference. Can be seen at No.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT as chambermaid, and to assist in a private family; no objection to go to the City. City references. Call, for two days, front room.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a small family; is willing to assist in the washing. City reference. Call at No.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; will also do the plain sewing. Can give the best references. Call at No. 40 State-st.,

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person, and thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will go a short distance; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply for one week at No. 1 Jones-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person, and thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will go a short distance; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply for one week at No. 1 Jones-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; is a Protestant; good reference can be given. Call at No. 108 East 30d-st., second floor, front

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation, by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with washing, in a private family. Can refer to her last employer, with whom she lived for all years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress, and willing to assist in the washing; is a quiet, honest girl, thoroughly understands her business, and has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Call to be seen, for two days, at No. 39 West 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family, or would assist in the washing, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th aves., first floor, back room, for

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is perfectly willing to take care of children; has lived ten years in her last place; has the best of City references given if required. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 1st floor, for two days.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chamberwaitress; good seamstress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. City references given at No. 128 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., 1st floor, back room.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; only one week out of her last place. Good City references given if required. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City references. Call at 198 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a private family, by a trustworthy respectable woman; understands her business in the excellent bread and biscuit maker; satisfactory testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 359 6th ave., ring the private door-bell, next the

COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials as to character, and can be seen for 2 days at No. 116 Clinton-st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references from her last place; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 85 5th-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a first-rate Scotch Protestant cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can be found at the Employments Society's Room, Irving Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, poultry and pastry, and bread; has no objections to the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days. Call at 37 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as first-class cook in a private family, where the services of a thorough cook are required; City or country; no washing, but all kinds of good American, French and English cooking and baking; first-class City references for character and ability. Call or send to No. 20 East 21st-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a very respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; first-class references given. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. By a respectable Scotch woman; understands cooking in all its branches; or would travel with a lady and child; do sewing and make herself useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 138 7th-av., top floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who is a superior cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, a situation wanted by a good colored cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework, in City or country, by a well-recommended and respectable girl; understands her business in all its branches; will assist herself generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, as good cook; can wash and iron, and do the work of a house; can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman a situation as cook or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist as first-class cook; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 263 Bleecker-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in first-rate style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and vegetables. Wages $8. The other as waitress and parlor-maid; is well versed with the washing. Wages $7. City or country. Call at No. 104 East 21st-st., or send a note, for

COOK.—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable young women; one as cook, the other as seamstress; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513½ 9th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 East Warren-st., between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn. Best of City reference from her last place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above: is a good cook, baker, and an excellent laundress; prefers the country, any distance; can highly make babies; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as above; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., third floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 264 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant middle-aged woman, as cook, wash and iron. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, with a respectable family in the City. Call, for one day, at No. 6 East 33d-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; would take a place as laundress. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is fully competent. Can come at any time required, at No. 74 West 24th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, after dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted, by a young woman with good references from her last place. Apply at No. 26 2d-av., second floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housemaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., place.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; good City references; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 496 6th-av., between 30th and 30th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable English woman of middle age, and no incumbrance, in a person of very neat and respectable appearance, well informed, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper. Would not feel above doing the work of a small family, where she would have entire control. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French finting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French finting; has lived in the first families, and has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a respectable woman as laundress, and will also assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 130 East 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, and French finting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 131½ 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat plain sewer; has City reference, if required. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT woman is desirous to go to California with a family, in the capacity of nurse; is fully capable of discharging any household duties. Will be willing to defray part of the expenses, if necessary. Any family going would do well by giving the applicant a call. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for this week, CALIFORNIA, Box No. 140 Times Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse or to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; is a good plain sewer and very affectionate and kind to children; can make herself useful and obliging; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; is fond of children. Call for two days at No. 6 31st., near 5th-av.; good City reference from her last place.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent tidy woman with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress for a lady and child; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable elderly Protestant woman now disengaged, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 206 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, but has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, By a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country. Best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS WISHful to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week; wages $2 50 per week; makes infant clothing, ladies' underclothes, children's dresses, and cuts and fits; has City reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of dining-room; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 374 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor, front room.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid. The best of references can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BURT, Box No. 144 Times Office, for one week.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 15th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always on hand.

AT THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF MR. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av., employers can obtain the most efficient French, English, German and American servants, males and females, of all capacities, and first-class servants; the most desirable situations of the City and country. No. 51 6th-av., near Washington-place.

COLORED HELP.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a colored woman, with best of City references, as cook, washer and ironer, either in City or country. Inquire at the news depot No. 247 Thompson-st., one door from the corner of 4th-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 156 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses, is intimately acquainted with the City, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty from his last employer, with whom he has lived one year, also from his previous employers. Address H. A., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address Mr. C., Box No. 192 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single young man, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good groom and steady driver; would also be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required. Best City reference given. Address P. R., Box No. 212 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has had good experience in Europe and in this country, in the care and treatment of valuable horses; aged 25 years, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a man who has had considerable experience as such; best of reference given from his last employer. A note addressed to C. M., at Mr. Graham's harness store, No. 863½ University-place, will receive immediate attention.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Call or address J. H., for two days, at private stable No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman; best City references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 202 Times Office.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by a man who is a good farmer. Is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Is a good groom and careful driver. Understands greenhouse plants. Can be well recommended from gentlemen in this City. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address M. V., for two days. Box No. 192 Times Office; or at the Saddlery Store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady, German Protestant man, of middle age, as above; is perfectly experienced in the care of horses, driving, &c.; understands kitchen gardening, or can take the entire management of a farm; would like a small house; is well recommended. Any gentleman wanting a generally useful and trustworthy man, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener, who understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver, and a good groom and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing and obliging; has no objections to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. O. G., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober man of steady habits; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well and is a good groom; can be well recommended from his last two places. Call or address J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt-st., between Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, By a young man, a situation as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objections to either City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 71 West 41st-st.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a thorough experienced single Englishman, as above. In town or country. Address T. T., Box No. 193 Times Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man that knows his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Would have no objection to assist in gardening. Can produce the best City references. Address W. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 208 Times Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, JAMES McCLEAN, a situation to work on a farm; he understands the management of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotchman, a married man, to work on a farm. Call for I. L., for two days, at Reid's seed store, No. 307 Broadway, near 11th-st.

A FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener. Is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married, only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, By a Protestant man, a situation as farmer and gardener in the country, and a house for his family; understands farming thoroughly; also the care of horses, cows, carriage driving, and kitchen garden. Can be seen for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 15 Monroe-st. Has four years' reference.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, sober, industrious, single Protestant Scotchman, who is a first-class gardener, having more than 12 years' experience in every department of the trade; is, therefore, competent to give entire satisfaction to his employer, and has also great experience in the care and management of horses; the most satisfactory recommendations given. Address W., Gardener, Box 211 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, family small; is a thorough, practical man in all the branches of his profession; no objection to take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; can produce unquestionable testimonials as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address A. J., for 3 days, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 16th-st. and Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, who comes well recommended for capability, sobriety, honesty, and diligence in the discharge of his duty, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming, and is willing to take an interest in his employer. Address S. W. D., Box No. 213 Times Office, or No. 15 John-st., care of James M. Thorburn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thorough practical man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; has had long and successful practice in the growth of stove green-house plants, vines under glass and out doors, raising of vegetables, laying out of grounds, management of flower gardens, &c. Tidy and other references given, if necessary. Address P. G., Box No. 213 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class country seat, including under glass and general out-door gardening; understands the care of horses and stock; is sober and perfectly willing, and can produce the best recommendations from present and previous employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 Times Office. Call for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a married man, of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, laying out walks and new grounds, planting trees, is a good grape grower, can make good hot-beds, understands all out-door flowers; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man, may address N., Box No. 216 Times Office, New-York.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, who is willing to devote his whole time to the interests of his employer; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long practical experience in every department of the business; is a first-class grape grower; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last employer, where he has lived several years. Address T. M., Box No. 219 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single Englishman; is competent of his business in all its branches; has no objection to taking care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. D. W., Box No. 208 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business—green-houses, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as gardener; best of recommendations given; speaks German. Apply at No. 534 Pearl-st., between Elm and Centre-sts., to Mr. FRED'K ALBERTS.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a German man and wife; he understands gardening and the care of horses, also farming; she is a good cook; they will both live in the family or by themselves; both willing to make themselves useful, and have good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A married man, without incumbrance, wants a situation as first-class vegetable gardener, or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address W. C., for two days. Box No. 112 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANted, a situation by a respectable married man, as gardener or coachman; has no family; understands the management of fruits, flower and vegetable gardens; also green-house plants and cold graperies; is a good coachman, and careful driver; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; has the best of City references as to capability. Address F. Q., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, steady man who perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place. Address, this week, to J. R., Box No. 203 Times office.

A GARDENER AND FOREMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man as gardener and foreman; he thoroughly understands his business, green-house, graperies, vegetables, and forming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference; Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A PROTestant man wants a situation as good vegetable gardener, and also understands the growing of grapes. Has been nine years with his former employer. Has a wife and one child. Address, S. T. GARDENER, care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young man having over six years' experience in the trade, as hardware clerk; has got good references. Address B. J., Station E, New-York Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in the City or country, by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for E. G., will be punctually attended to for two days, at the apothecary's, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a hotel; would prefer the country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce the best references. Address J. O. B., Box No. 216 Times Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman, as first-class waiter in a private family. Has the best of testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No 307 4th-av.

A GERMAN MAN AND HIS WIFE.—A Protestant German man and his wife desire situations; he is a first-rate plain gardener and farmer, also an excellent hand over horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; she is a very good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate laundress; both have the best of references. Call or address GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the Commercial College, as assistant book-keeper, clerk or paymaster's clerk, or clerk on an ocean steamer, or in any business where he can make himself useful; wages no object. Address T. T. G., Box No. 204 Times Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depot; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed; two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,973 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN—Containing 85 acres of good land, dwelling and out-buildings, all in good order, within 2½ miles of the depot. Price $5,000. Also, a farm with 51 acres. Price $5,500; and one with 64 acres, good buildings, fine orchard. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

FARM WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED American farmer, to lease a good, farm to work on shares; can give good reference as to capacity, integrity, good habits, &c. Address FARMER, care of F. C. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, ABOUT 18 years of age, who understands plowing, to work on a small place near the City, and to drive and take care of horses; one used to such work may find a good place. Address FARMER, Box No. 157 Times Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 12 TO 18 years old, healthy, strong, honest, residing with his parents, and near place of business. None other need apply. CASWELL, MACK & CO., 5th-av. Hotel.

A CLERK.—STATIONER'S CLERK WANTED.—Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,163 New York Post-office, stating experience and salary required.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Entry Clerk in a silk jobbing house. Address Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a coachman and groom to go a few miles from New-York. None but a first-rate groom will answer. Call at No. 405 Broadway, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

A FARMER AND WIFE.—WANTED, A farmer and wife, without children, upon a farm three miles from Washington City, D. C. The man to be acquainted with all farm work, sober and industrious. The woman to cook, wash and housework for a family of two. Scotch preferred. Address A. D., Post-office, Bladensburgh, Md.

A FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a single man of steady and industrious habits, and one who understands his business and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 275 Spring-st

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTant man, competent to take charge of a garden, horse, cow, &c., and make himself useful on a place near the City. A good, steady home for a steady, industrious, reliable man; wages $12. Call at 121 West 22d-st. (basement) between 10 and 2 o'clock, next Saturday. No one who uses liquor or profane language need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A competent nurse and seamstress; one accustomed to the care of children. Must be a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference required. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO WORK ON A machine. She must have her own machine. The lady is wanted for a private party, and she must be a good operater and know how to handle the machine readily. Address, stating terms, UNIONIST, Box No. 147 Times Office.

YOUTH WANTED.—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest; accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST—NONE BUT A good writer, of strictly temperate habits and good references, need apply. Address CONVEYANCER, Wall-st., Box No. 147 Times Office, with specimen of writing, reference and address.

WANTED—A MAN AS CUTTER AND SALESman in a shoe store; unexceptionable reference as to capability will be required. Inquire at No. 813 Broadway. S. CANTRELL.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHly acquainted with the business, and possessed of the most satisfactory reference. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 291 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in the order. Lot 19½ feet. Price $5,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,500 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL HOUSE AND LOT, No. 105 West 33d-st.; house is three-story and high basement, and marble mantels and wash-basins, water-closets, bath, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, gas, under-cellar; house 20x52, newly painted, all in complete order. Price $5,500; $3,000 can remain permanently on mortgage. Inquire of J. G. HANSON, No. 236½ Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, 40x46, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closet, water, &c.; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit, grapes, peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clinton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 31 Spence-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; first house in 65th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, near the cars. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 723 3d-av., between 45th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of those new two-story high basement brick houses on Rodney-st., near Lee-av.; heavy brown-stone stoop and window-trimmings; fitted up with range, water and gas. Will be sold low to a cash customer. Apply to WM. LAMB, No. 39 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings, 20 by 42 feet, No. 222 West 22d-st.; finished in the best manner throughout, with all modern improvements. Price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width and 65 feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 39th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and basement house No. 111 East 21st-st., south side. Apply at No. 25 Wall-st., third floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—POSsession immediately, the elegantly furnished cottage-house at Westport, Connecticut, opposite the residence of the late Hon. R. H. Winslow. This is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York, the Village of Westport being proverbially healthy and free from mosquitoes. The house contains, on the first floor, a large parlor, library and sitting room. On the second floor there are five bedrooms, with bath-room, water-closets, &c., and large, airy bed-rooms, with nursery on the third floor. There are about 3½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fine shade and fruit trees, and a good garden; carriage-house, stables, henery and vegetable-cellar; the whole replete with every convenience for a genteel family. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. depôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 101 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTR

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.

Will be sold at auction, on the 26th day of March,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., till the patterns formerly belonging to the Manufacturing Company, and the
NATIONAL MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
consisting of very large and valuable lot of
MILL, GEARING,
PULLEYS AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of va-
rious sizes and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, vari-
ous sizes, Lathes, Iron Planers, Drills, and all
kinds of Machinery Patterns—including the cele-
brated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns,
too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pul-
leys.
Castings for several machines.
A small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Ma-
chinery.
A small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other
work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Fine Boilers—second-hand.
Patterns can be had at No. 20 Maiden-lane, New-
York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Terms made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Kouk & Meeks,
BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WED-
NESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West
22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture con-
tained in said house, consisting in part of bandsome carved
rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel;
rosewood and satin window curtains, brocatel do.;
rosewood pier and mantel mirrors, lace window curtains, brocatel do.;
fine carpets, rosewood, marble-top centre and side
tables, mahogany clock, carved rosewood sewing chairs,
parlor do., rosewood, marble-top etagere; mahogany
sofas, chairs and arm chairs in hair cloth, mahogany re-
volving chairs, rosewood pier tables. Also, a large assort-
ment of crockery ware, toilet sets, dining-room furniture,
&c. Also, 17 kegs of emery, barrel of paint, with other
articles, to be sold without reserve, which will be enume-
rated in the catalogue.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on FRIDAY, March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
in the Gallery over the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a
beautiful collection of oil paintings and engravings, em-
bracing Madonna by Alonzo Cano Carlo Maratti, school
of Guido; 2 very antique and curious pictures, supposed
to be by Albert Durer; painting of War, by Luca Giorda-
no; Vilnequez, Lauranco Andrea del Sarto—(commenta-
ries on the Old and New Testaments, by Sanrin, in 5 vols.;)
together with the works of W. M. Brown, Fielding, Rug-
gles, Page, Beaulieu, Talbot, Le Moine, Hale, and Otter
Butterworth. Also, very fine engravings and litho-
graphs.
GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

A SSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock,
at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest stocks
of first-class furniture ever offered at auction in this
City, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining
room furniture, en suite; also, bookcases, buffets, exten-
sion dining tables, secretaries, centre and fancy tables, and
most articles required to furnish a first-class house. Sale
positive.
HENRY D. MINAS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-
st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT
auction, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their
salesroom No. 37 Nassau-s., for account of whom it may con-
cern, one case containing about 5,000 articles gilders and
graniers' brushes, being balance of stock of one of the
largest City importers. It embraces brushes of the most
desirable descriptions, in great variety, all imperfect or-
der, and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit pur-
chasers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. }
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the
22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hun-
dred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying
near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be
sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale
will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior
to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN TUG-BOAT
EMILY will be sold at public auction, on her own
dock, at Barge Office Dock, foot of Whitehall-st., East
River, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. She
is now regularly towing in this harbor, and can be exam-
ined by applications to Capt. TITUS, on board, or
New-Jersey, as to size, age, power, &c., apply to A.
FINLEY, Esq., No. 45 William-st., up stairs. Terms on
the day of sale.
JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY
and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock
A. M. each day, at No. 19 Maiden-lane, the large and val-
uable stock of watches, jewlery, precious stones, jewelers'
tools, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging
to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at
the sale.
A. M. MAAWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING
Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, FRIDAY
EVENING, March 21, at 7 o'clock, private library of val-
uable standard works, including many choice and scarce
books, and a large variety of miscellaneous literature, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP
heretofore existing under the name of I. SOLOMON
& BRO., at No. 164 Chatham-st., is this day dissolved, by
mutual consent. ISAAC SOLOMON will attend to all
business relating to the late firm.
ISAAC SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ABRAHAM SOLOMON and
ISAAC KIRBY have this day formed a copartnership,
under the name and style of A. SOLOMON & CO., and
will continue the boot and shoe business at the old stand,
No. 164 Chatham-square.
ABRAHAM SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ISAAC KIRBY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—
The copartnership heretofore existing between the
subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKIRMER &
CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The busi-
ness will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-
st., who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that
purpose.
JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKIRMER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—
The copartnership heretofore existing between HEN-
RY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and
HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of
the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is
alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia,
March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP
heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON
& SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The
business will be settled by either party, and the name of
the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP
heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDMUND B. BAILEY,
MARCH 20, 1862. JAMES H. HUNTING.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE—
The best for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to
F. M. DIMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI
and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for plant-
ing, for sale by WM. J. DAWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES
RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS OF THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING
DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
DISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from
$1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST
DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Mon-
day, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96
WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from
$1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open
daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thurs-
day and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 30 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Govern-
ment Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash
or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive
prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular fur-
nished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTS-
BURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE
OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND IN-
DIANA AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage
Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort
Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not
heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No.
35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again
notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or
they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Com-
panies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort
Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not
already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to
make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my
office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said
reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded
therefrom.—March 7, 1862.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—
An election for thirteen Directors of this Company
will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY,
the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the an-
nexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of
this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall
be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at
the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the
direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be
kept open notil 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March,
and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL
LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St.
Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of
officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of
any other business that may legally come before the meet-
ing will be held at the office of the New-York Central
Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on
THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of
the Directors.
E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

GEORGE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD
of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual
Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the
Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD
av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock
daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday even-
ings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of
April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL
Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in
Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY
Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF CITY OF
Covington, issued to Covington and Lexington Rail-
road Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presenta-
tion at the Bank of America.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-
class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box
No. 173 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $843,173.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO TAKE RISKS AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are
taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been re-deemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Lecouey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	R. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hallden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespio,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wolmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-
st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M.,
Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk,
daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way,
for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5
P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canan-
daigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday
runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-
ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY,
SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March
1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., con-
necting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A.
M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves
Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF
TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries,
New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and
3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank;
9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30
and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 8 P.
M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival
of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-
BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays in-cluded.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M.
and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 P. M.,
and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE
steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R.,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at
12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the
express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS,
at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars.
Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P
M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers
can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLICITY WITHOUT COST.—PHOTO-
graphers and manufacturers who desire to be enrolled
in the Universal Catalogue of the International Photo-
graph Office, (*Comptoir International des Photographes,*)
are requested to send their name and address, prepaid, to
our agent, MR. EDMOND POTONIE, New-York, No. 556
Broadway; London, No. 20 Red Lion-square; Paris,
Vincennes 25 Rue des Carrieres; Berlin, 33 Frantzoische-
str.; Lisbon, 18 Rua Augusta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead;
green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or pas-sage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.
—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship
Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-
built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No.
44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$31
Steerage to Paris	$33
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotter-
dam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75,
$85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From
Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these
rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for pas-
sengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections,
and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced sur-
geons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WIL-
LIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to
ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queens-
town, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to
ELVIDGE AND HORT, 21 King William-st.; in Paris, to
JULES DECOUE, No. 15 Place de la Bourse; in Phila-
delphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at
the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM-
ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying
the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North
River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage,
$35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE
British and North American Royal Mail Steamship
KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above
ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL
leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY,
March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at
the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of
Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of
April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion
of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-
heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground
situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-
av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said
School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can
be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Build-
ings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the
estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be in-
dorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Car-
penter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals
for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties
will be required from each successful bidder, and no pro-
posal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to re-
ject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the
public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. MANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of
the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and
Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12
o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of
Ward School-house No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 95 and 99
Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications
for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse,
including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the
office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94
Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each
branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed "Pro-
posals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work,"
"Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required
from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be con-
sidered in which no sureties are named. The School
officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all
of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests
to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk. } Building Committee.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.
WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS.,
two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.
Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be
delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats
offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-
General until the 21st of March.
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Propo-
sals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are ruing it upon all their car-
riages. It lubricates most perfectly and rednces friction,
causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons
or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons,
of the latest fashionable styles and improvements: and
for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any
in this market; to which we invite the inspection of pur-
chasers.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE, ABOUT 15¾
hands high, perfectly sound and in good condition;
also a close carriage, built for an elderly person, and late-
ly put in complete repair; also a light open carriage.
The above, together with the harness, will be sold low, to
close an estate. Apply at No. 27 Sands-st., Brooklyn,
where they can be seen, or to H. G. NICHOLS, No. 24
Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, (TO SELL
again,) a splendid pair of coach horses, for a gentle-
man's family; they must be very stylish, sound, without
fault, and not over six or seven years old. Address LIV-
ERY STABLE, Box No. 896 New-York Post-office, with
full particulars.

SADDLE HORSE—WANTED, A GOOD HORSE,
broken to both saddle and harness, kind, afraid of
nothing, and a free traveler. Address Box No. 4707,
New-York Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 20 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON
the subscriber, where they can be supplied with
EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from
UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most
accurate manner, with Presses and every article they re-
quire, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved pa-
per. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Sec-
ond-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type
copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type
taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS
AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL
packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 139 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDI-
CAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house,
will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad,
or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill,
and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be am-
putated, after being under the treatment of the most cele-
brated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Dis-
eased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORATIVE! IGNORANCE
EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES! married
or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris,
London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage
Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illus-
trations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of
Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary
Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impo-
tency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-
Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of
the sexual organs of the male and female—all their dis-
eases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology;
European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and
specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London
treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treat-
ment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations,
Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should pur-
chase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No.
1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEX-
TER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647
Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr.
LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Ger-
man Die Reform, Despotch, Staats Zeitung, National
Democrat, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But every thing as clear as the sun at noonday, after read-
ing that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HU-
MAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No.
194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-
York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary
of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar
No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to
marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triese-
mar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating
the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines.
Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for con-
firmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire
removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one
for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets
packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of
the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily,
from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A.
BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Mac-
dougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 116
Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 306
Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Blad-
der, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone
in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and
Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by
all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Pro-
prietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-
st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESS-
ING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTAL-
ISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORA-
TIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonder-
ful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or
woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restor-
ative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere
long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid
will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with
flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the
palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a
neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those
desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and
sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BAR-
ROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-
st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDI-
CINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of
China—A SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE
REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derange-
ment. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2.
Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt
of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY
consulte with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives
advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay.
Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure spe-
cific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli-
cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the en-
tire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively
be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POW-
ERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four
weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the
most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st.
Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention
of the age. Those who have used them are never without
them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the
price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S
Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After
Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impudency and Kindred
Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to
say it is without exception the most truthful and useful
work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by
the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor
to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth
told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of
every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston
Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No.
821 Broadway; and by Dr. S. at his office, No. 25 East
12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will
continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1.
All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.
University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of
Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dunne-st.,
to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20
Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts.,

The New-York Times, Friday, March 21, 1862.

FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Troops Called for in South Carolina.

Rain and Freshet Threatened by Gov. Pickens.

RAVINGS ABOUT THE REBEL RAG.

Opinions of the Charleston Press on Jeff. Davis.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. PICKENS, CALLING FOR TROOPS, AND THREATENING CONSCRIPTION.

By the Governor of the Confederate States,
March 5, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War, has called on me, as Governor of South Carolina, to furnish five more regiments during the war.

I do hereby call upon the militia, individually and by companies, now formed, or not formed, to assemble in such company, and to such place, and under the principles laid down by the Council, hereunto attached.

Application to be made in writing to the Adjutant-General's office, in Columbia. These volunteers will be formed into companies, battalions and regiments, the officers to be appointed by the Governor and Council.

The Secretary of War, in his requisition, says that the men will receive a bounty of $50 when the company is mustered into service, and a furlough for thirty days from his home to the place of rendezvous, and will also be clothed, supported and transported at the expense of the Confederate States. No furlough will be allowed to enure to any will be allowed to enure to any one in service for any term of time, until the requisition for five regiments is complied with. *If these regiments should not be raised before the 20th of March inst.*, by the 25th instant, then a draft will be made to cover the *balance of the requisition*, which will be announced in orders of detail, issued by the Chief of the Conscription Department, in conjunction with the Adjutant-General.

I now make an appeal to the people to meet this requisition promptly. The country is in danger. We have no time to lose. There is no alternative. We must defend our homes and our altars. No people can be free unless they are willing to march into the perils of severe conflict and battle. This is the cradle of the revolution. Let her sons not cast their battle flags from every home. Let the State be one intrenched camp, and if we must, let every freeman find, at least, a soldier's grave rather than come to their country's call. If we are not true there is no permanent danger. Difficulty and peril, independence itself may be raised. No people were ever free without dangers and struggles. Our true safety is to meet danger with more indomitable courage, and to conquer with any and every disaster. In our first Revolution South Carolina passed through more desperate trials. Under the guide of Marion, we must rise to our destiny, and every defeat gather renewed strength in the hearts of our freedmen and of our homes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this, the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the State of South Carolina the eighty-sixth.

F. W. PICKENS.

By the Governor and Council, That, in view of the requisition for troops for the war by the Confederate Government, no person not now under obligation to military duty in South Carolina, shall be permitted to enter Confederate service for a less period than for the war.

That the Chief of the Military Department confer with the Adjutant-General, *proceed at once to devise a scheme by which all the arms-bearing male inhabitants of South Carolina*, between the ages of 18 and 45, *shall be enrolled*, as well those now in service for a less period than the war, as those not in service, from which roll the troops raised shall be called by lot, *except such volunteers as shall come in before such draft is made*.

That individual volunteers, for infantry only, will be received until the 20th of March inst., to be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, all officers to be appointed and assigned by the Governor and Council, and the troops so organized shall be mustered immediately into Confederate service.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Secretary.

THE REBELS WITHOUT A FLAG.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 6.

There is no mistaking the very general dissatisfaction existing with the "Stars and Bars," adopted at the early stage of this revolution by the Provisional Congress as the Confederate ensign. A cognate variation of the United States flag, similar in ideas, form and color, squinting strongly at "reorganization," and undistinguishable at a distance by sea or land, it is united neither to the taste for national independence, the sectional feelings, nor the practical sense of the Southern standard. Congress itself, we presume, by the action of the army of the Potomac, at its last session took the matter again in hand. The Committee sat and reported a flag, which has been erroneously published as *adopted* by Congress—red field and blue union, decked with four white stars, intended to imitate the four corners of a St. Andrew's Cross. We are informed that this flag was not adopted, or any other; but that the body have withdrawn a preference for another ensign, transferring the whole subject over to the new Congress, now in session. Our readers may have noticed among the Committees of the new House of Representatives, one "on the Flag and Seal." The matter is, therefore, open for determination.

Four different flags have been proposed.

The first is that for which the Provisional Congress manifested a preference, without adopting it. Although handsomer than the "Stars and Bars," and unlike any other standard, it has a look of singularity of design which we do not fancy.

The second is the Battle Flag of the Army of the Potomac, adopted by Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, to avoid mistakes of troops in future. Though neat and handsome, it is objectionable to some religious denominations—the Israelites, if not the Roman Catholics—in a country in which Church and State are separated. It, therefore, is not likely to be chosen. The third is unique and handsome. The division is similar to that of the old Knight Templars flag, but the colors and centre are different.

The sun, with a ray, for each State, dispenses with the borrowed stars, while emblematic of latitude of the country, source of our agricultural wealth, and of the warmth and geniality of Southern character.

The fourth and last is a flag of peculiar dignity and simplicity.

The *Mercury* here gives a fearful and wonderful picture of a flag, consisting of two right-angled triangles [illegible] an immense *black bar sinister*, and thus constituting [illegible]

It is altogether unlike the ensign of any other nation, and especially *unlike that of the Yankee nation*. Could that imagine that a flag should be symbolical, we find in the colors of this one—white and black—any [illegible] significance. *Such a standard would typify very fairly* in the "*peculiar institution*," *and be an enduring mark of our resolve to retain that institution while we maintain an independent people.* For maritime uses the proposed flag, although it discards the everlasting Yankee stars and the worn-out combinations of "red, white and blue," would be distinguishable at as great a distance as any other that can be devised.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION WITH JEFF. DAVIS—THE CARGO OF THE NASHVILLE, &c.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, March 3.

Shall the cause fall because MR. DAVIS is incompetent? The people of the Confederacy must answer this plain question at once, or they are lost. Tennessee, under ANDREW JOHNSON, is likely to be lost. Mr. DAVIS retains him. VAN DORN writes that Missouri must be abandoned unless the claims of PRICE are recognized. Mr. DAVIS will not send in his nomination. A change in the Cabinet is demanded instantly to restore public confidence. Mr. DAVIS is motionless as a clod. *Buell's proclamation to the people of Nashville has disposed the young men, already dissatisfied with Johnson, to lay down their arms*, and paved the way to the campaign of invasion in the Mississippi Valley. *Mr. Davis remains as cold as ice.* The people must know, and feel and be felt. The Government must be made to move.

The arrest of BOYCE & Co. and the proclamation of martial law, has stirred up the city in a measure. Gossip has kept its house ever since the State seceded, except there openly and violently sustained LINCOLN in each of his usurpations. STEARNS, the distiller, and HOUSTON, the butcher, are said to have plotted.

The whisky sellers are much disgruntled. The closure of their shops puts not less than 500 able men upon the parish—excellent stuff "to fill up" the army. If we include all the barkeepers and attaches, the list will be swollen to 1,500.

PEGRAM, the bold commander of the *Nashville*, is a nephew of Col. PEGRAM, who was captured at Rich Mountain. He is a fine-looking man of 45 or 50, a sincere Christian, gentle as a woman, cool and intrepid as it is possible for a man to be. His daring attack upon the piratical junks, during the British war with China, procured for him a gold medal from the Queen, and other high testimonials, and accounts, in great part, for the cordial attentions he received lately in England. He brings postage stamps, treasury notes, and a very full supply of powder for the two 8-pounder guns which the *Nashville* mounts.

The *Harriet Lane*, when last heard from, was taking in her powder and provisions for six months. It is pretty well settled that the army of MANASSAS is to fall back. A portion of HOLMES' Brigade will be sent to Tennessee.

DAVIS' MESSAGE CRITICISED.

From the Mercury, March 6.

Our readers have already noticed the imputations cast by President DAVIS, in his Message, upon the Provisional Congress, by the plain insinuation that the required appropriations had not been made for the creation of a navy, and that the present deficiency of troops was caused by the early legislation of Congress. The corrections of these charges and the vindication of the Provisional Congress from all blame, by Messrs. CONRAD and MIMS, the Chairman of the Naval and Military Committees, have been briefly published in the abstracts of Congressional proceedings. These incidents, and the necessity of such explanations, form a fitting commentary upon the secret sessions. They constitute an agreeable episode to the earnest and successful efforts of the President's friends to prevent the publication of the records.

The President also seems to speak with gratification of the efforts he has made to build up our navy.

Being ourselves totally unable to see any cause of gratulation in the condition of our navy or river defences, we beg leave to submit a few facts and observations upon them.

During the last days of the first Congress, at Richmond, which was in September, the Government sent in its proposed appropriations for naval, coast and river defences. Our readers will remember that Congress cannot, by the Constitution, either originate or increase any appropriations. They must be called for by the Government. The object of this provision of the Constitution is to make the Government responsible for all expenditures. Now, how much money do our readers suppose the Government required for our naval, coast and river defences? Why, the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars! Great indignation, we are informed, existed in Congress at the insignificant amount called for. It was equivalent to saying that no money was required. This pitiful sum would hardly put afloat one first-class iron-clad gunboat. Under the pressure of members of Congress, the Government was induced, at length, to ask for two millions of dollars. The amount called for ought to have been ten millions. *If we could not build specially a navy, we could have bought one already built.* We might have had, by this time, ten or twenty *Sumters* scouring the ocean of our Yankee foes, and sending our name to the four quarters of the world. As it is, can any one tell what has been done with even the two millions of dollars the Government called for and appropriated in September, *and when it will be available?*

In regard to the "efforts" which have not been "spared" to employ the ship-yards and skilled mechanics of the South for the prompt creation of a navy, and to show how the Executive Departments "have done all which human power and foresight could enable them to accomplish" at home, we would simply state that there are some half-dozen ship-yards in Charleston, under the superintendence of educated shipwrights, and capable of employing ship-carpenters, who could be procured here, and might have been engaged for the last year in making gunboats. There are the Messrs. MARSH & SON, KIRKWOOD & KNOX, the JONES BROTHERS, JAMES ADGISON, C. & F. DEGNAN, C. BRANDT. These are shipwrights and boat-builders. There are riggers and joiners and carpenters in numbers, who might have been at work. The foundries and workshops of Messrs. CAMERON & Co., J. M. EASON & BROTHER, W. S. HANCKEY & Co., SMITH & PORTER, LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON, and South Carolina Railroad workshops, could have turned out largely of engines, machinery and plating. But all efforts on the part of these skilled mechanics to get contracts, and supply the military necessities of the country, were long unavailing. Their proffers were steadily declined. The following is a specimen of the unsparing efforts of the Naval Department, acting in subserviency to the views of the President. The country will appreciate the fatigue consequent upon such exertion:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jan. 2, 1862.

Mr. James C. Marsh, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: This Department cannot at this time engage to the construction of a war vessel upon the plan presented by you. The plan embraces features which are regarded as new and eminently useful, and which the Department may hereafter, when less taxed than at present, adopt.

The model is returned, in accordance with your request, by express. I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Within only the last six weeks has it been attempted to employ the shipwrights and boat-builders of Charleston. Many boats might have been constructed and are not. Recently we learn that some few contracts have been given out; but they are not all employed now. Let our readers, from these facts, judge of the extraordinary foresight and unsparing efforts of the Executive concerning the Confederate Navy.

REBEL DESERTERS AND SUBMISSIONISTS IN TENNESSEE.

A letter is published in the *Mercury*, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 28, giving some details of the capture of Nashville, and of the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, from which we give the following highly interesting statements:

"Thus fell the city—the great Western mart of the Confederacy—the depot of its stores—the seat of its manufactures—without a blow struck directly in its defence. The event, and the manner of it, has filled all ranks with surprise, indignation and despondency. Such is the result of the defensive policy of the Kentucky campaign. It has tarnished the glory of our arms, and sacrificed a vast amount of our resources.

It is estimated that about five thousand left the city, but *I am sorry to say that a large submission sentiment was developed.*

The defence of the fort has taught us one lesson, and that is, that gunboats can be resisted with less force than we expected. We had only thirteen guns, all common thirty-two's, except one which was rifled, and one eight-inch colombiad. And these two were almost the only guns that were effective. Why did we not have forty sixty-eights? Was Nashville lost for the want of forty guns?

The army, on arriving at Murfreesboro, was joined by CAITHENDAN's command, of some three or four thousand, and several other regiments. It has moved, I learn, from there, but its destination is not known—perhaps Atlanta or Decatur.

It is reported that there is a considerable force at Knoxville. But we want now, first, enough reinforcements to make up the number to fifty thousand, to make a stand; and then, twenty thousand more to commence active hostilities, to adopt the offensive and aggressive, never to cease until the invader is driven across the Ohio River—and perhaps not then.

As JOHNSTON's army passed through Nashville, the men were indignant at leaving without a fight, and *there must have been at least three thousand of them that turned off on other roads homeward*, many declaring that they would rejoin the army whenever there was a prospect of battle. I met and conversed with many of the officers and soldiers who had escaped from Fort Donelson. They also said the army there was surprised at being surrendered; for, although much fatigued with three days' fighting, they had been victorious, and were still confident of defeating the enemy. All said that a reinforcement of ten thousand men would have made victory certain. Our force engaged is estimated at twelve thousand; that of the enemy, when finally reinforced, was from fifty to sixty thousand. The estimates of the losses on both sides vary largely, but all concur in making those of the enemy enormous—from five to ten thousand killed and wounded. Ours was comparatively small, except those surrendered, than whom the Confederacy had no better troops. There is hardly an instance in history where men fought better.

It was both melancholy and vexatious to see the two Confederate gunboats burnt at Nashville, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. They had been recently commenced, and lacked a month or two of being done."

WHAT ARE THEY WANTED FOR?

The following advertisement from the *Mercury* probably indicates that the work of manufacturing ordnance and fire-arms is being pushed on at Columbia:

"TO OWNERS OF NEGRO MECHANICS.—Wanted, at the State work in the interior of the State, in a healthy and safe location, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and wheelwrights. They will be well taken care of and good wages paid. Apply to DAVID LOWRY, Superintendent, or M. H. NATHAN, corner Wentworth and Meeting streets. March 6."

FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON.

An adjourned meeting of citizens will be held at the City Hall this day, at 7 o'clock P. M., to organize the Free Market of Charleston, in order to supply the families of soldiers and sailors with provisions and necessaries, free of charge, during the existing war. A numerous attendance is earnestly solicited. March 6.

RIGID POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Government of North Carolina has published under date of 4th March, "An Act to provide more efficient police regulations for the districts on the seaboard, as amended by the Governor and Council." It provides for the establishment of police courts, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all matters of criminal and police regulation over the slaves and free persons of color in the seaboard districts. Said courts shall have full power to establish such regulations and inflict such punishments as they in their discretion may deem that the exigencies of the time may require. It further provides that said court may arrest such white persons as may be considered dangerous to the community.

"CONSULTATION AND ACTION OUR ONLY SAFETY."

Under this head the army correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes:

"The death-like torpor which hangs like a spell over our beleagured country will speedily accomplish our ruin, unless dispelled at once and forever. The authorities seem actually paralyzed—*benumbed*—in the presence of the great danger before them. The President's speech emits not a beam of hope, and it is no wonder that his Cabinet and friends are dumb as oysters. Will no one speak, and break the spell ere we drift to destruction? There are brave men, clear heads, and bold hearts ready to propose as well as to act. Will the President give them a chance to be heard? If so, let him convene at Richmond a council of our best Generals—men who have been accustomed to confront danger—men of resources, of tried experience, of known valor, energy, intrepidity. Let him summon to his aid and for counsel in this crisis, MAGRUDER, HUGER, JOHNSTON, SMITH and LONGSTREET. They are accessible, and their united advice will point the way to safety, and enable the President to decide what is best to be done. Then let them, in such positions as he and Congress may assign them, execute his plans."

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON AND MONEY MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 1.

COTTON—We notice further sales on plantation, *or for future delivery*, since our last report, of 150 bales on Monday, 600 on Tuesday, and 550 on Thursday, all at about previous rates. The only sale reported from the limited supply on the spot, is 30 bales on Tuesday. With regard to prices, we have noticed no transactions at the outside figure of last week, when sales were made as high as 8c. for Middling, for future delivery. The ruling rate has been 8¼d., but prices have ranged from 8c. @8¼c. We continue to quote Middling on the spot at 11c., but it has been sold as high as 11¼c. for good staple.

STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1861	10,118
Arrived past week	2,380
Arrived previously	20,341
Total	32,539
Exported previously	11,102
Stock on hand and on shipboard	22,737

EXCHANGE—The market is in such a peculiar position that it is difficult to report it correctly. The rates for Foreign Bills have continued to advance throughout the week, and sales are reported at unprecedented prices. Sterling has sold at 155@160, and considerably above for good private bills, and Francs at 3f. The Banks of the city are not offering their Exchange for sale, and the amount on sale out-doors is quite limited. Dealers are buying Domestic Exchange at 1¼@2 ₱ cent. discount, and are checking for small amounts at par.

GENERAL SOUTHERN NEWS.

From the Charleston Mercury, 6th.

A draft took place at Savannah on Tuesday. The *Republican*, in alluding to it, says that the Mitchel Guards promptly volunteered, and adds: "The crowd was very large on the ground, but few others were added to the voluntary list. There were many aliens, not subject, and a regiment or so of invalids, who double-quicked manfully to the officers' stand when excuses were called for. We had no idea of the sanitary condition of our population before."

GEN. TOOMBS DECLINES THE SENATORSHIP.—A correspondence between Gov. BROWN and Gen. TOOMBS, with reference to the election of the latter to the Senate, is published in the Georgia papers. Gen. TOOMBS positively declines the position, and adds: "I deem it not appropriate on this occasion to say that the manner in which the Legislature thought proper to confer this trust upon me, relieves me from any obligation to sacrifice either my personal wishes or my convictions of public duty in order to accept it. I shall, therefore, as soon as my duties in the Provisional Congress terminate, return to the army."

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This body was to have met in New-Orleans on the 1st of April, but the *Southern Christian Advocate* has received a letter from Bishop ANDREWS, postponing the meeting to some time and place to be decided upon by the Bishops of the Church at a future meeting.

The Grand Jury of Richland District, S. C., have presented the grog-shops in the City of Columbia and District of Richland as a nuisance, and recommend to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city to have the nuisance abated.

The closing of the bar-rooms in Charleston seems to work admirably. It certainly has suddenly and wonderfully diminished the number of drunken men.

The hearing of cases on the Sequestration Docket was yesterday resumed in the Confederate Court, Charleston, and about twenty verdicts were rendered.

MR. BRIGGS, a telegraph operator, whose arrest in Charleston on suspicion of being a spy we noticed about two weeks since, was yesterday honorably discharged, by order of Gen. RIPLEY.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Holders of coupons on the Fifteen Millions Loan, due March 1, proximo, are hereby informed that they will be paid in coin, on presentation of their coupons at this office, on and after that date.

B. C. PRESSLEY, Assistant Treasurer.

The Common Council of Charleston proposes to establish a public park on the burnt district of that city.

The Confederate States Assay Office is now in operation at the Mint in Dahlonegn, Ga.

Upon the fact becoming known in New-Orleans that BEAUREGARD wanted reinforcements at Columbus, one of the Crescent City Brigades promptly volunteered for ninety days' service. The offer, sent by telegraph, was immediately answered as follows:

JACKSON, Feb. 28.

To Gen. Thomas O. Moore:

I will accept all good equipped troops, under act of 21st August, that will offer, and for ninety days.

Let the people of Louisiana understand that here is the proper place to defend Louisiana.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The brigade, accordingly, immediately started, and is doubtless before this at the post of danger.

All the recent movements, about which there have been so many reports, are designed to strengthen our hold on the Mississippi Valley, and thus they will have that effect we have no room to doubt.

Our latest accounts from Nashville are to the effect, that the Federals have arrested about fifty prominent Southern men as prisoners, the object being to intimidate and strike terror among Southern sympathizers. BUELL and FOOTE had formed a junction, having nineteen gunboats and some fifty thousand men.

We learn by way of Florence that the Federal gunboats are making frequent visits up the Tennessee River. They frequently accompany transports and trading boats, with signs out, in glaring letters, "*For Peace!*" The Federals profess much friendship, and afford the people the opportunity to buy good coffee at ten cents a pound, bacon at six cents a pound, and other articles in proportion.

A gentleman just from Paducah reports that the Federals have upward of one hundred thousand troops between Cairo and that place. He says that last Wednesday, while at Paducah, he saw forty steamboats loaded with troops leave there. They went up Tennessee River a short distance, and then returned and started down the Mississippi. All the gunboats, except two, were disabled in the fight at Fort Donelson. They admit their loss was twelve thousand, while others estimate it as high as twenty thousand.

Through the Texas papers we hear that the enemy are committing a series of petty depredations upon the exposed parts of the coast of that State.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received in answer to the resolution asking why the Naval Academy had been removed from Annapolis.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the Indians.

The joint resolution in relation to the claim of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, for the loss of the steamer *Star of the West*, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAOMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill for the Relief of District Attorneys was taken up. The bill authorizes the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Interior to fix the salaries of District Attorneys, but in no case to exceed $6,000.

After some discussion the bill was laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution for cooperation with States, in accordance with the President's message, with recommendation that it do pass.

On the motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was taken up.

After the adoption of some amendments the bill was passed.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) made a speech in opposition to its passage.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the bill. Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made a report in relation to the censorship of the Press.

The consideration of this was postponed until the first Monday in April.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the several bills and resolutions referred to them, on the subject of confiscation of rebel property, including slaves, with a recommendation adverse to either their passage or adoption.

Mr. HICKMAN desired to submit a minority report on the same subject.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to submit a substitute for one of the bills, against which an adverse report has been made.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) wished to have the bill and resolutions laid on the table.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired a vote on this motion.

Mr. BINGHAM was disposed to demand the previous question on the immediate acceptance of his proposed substitute. He also had a substitute for another of the bills reported against.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) denied that Mr. BINGHAM had a right at this time to offer a substitute, inasmuch as the bill has not been taken up for consideration.

The reports made by Mr. HICKMAN were received but not acted upon. The consideration of the subject was then postponed.

The House then took up the Tax bill.

During a debate on the section regarding distillery licenses, Mr. HOUSTON said the house here was so great that it appeared the contents of the distilleries were let out upon the House, and Mr. WICKLIFFE in his remarks expressed the opinion that some men were better judges of how liquor should be drunk than how it was made.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) ineffectually moved an amendment to exempt spirits from tax when their capacity was less than forty dollars a day. He mentioned gentlemen who distilled for their own use and not for profit.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected, saying a pure and etherial article, in small quantities, was manufactured in Lancaster County, called "J. B." [Laughter.] It was not for the neighborhood. He did not see why it should be exempted from tax.

Mr. MALLORY said the Mgnor they make in Kentucky is of fine quality, and they are more liberal in its disposition than the gentleman's friend "J. B." [Laughter.] He knew of a gentleman who followed J. B.'s track all day, who at last succeeded in getting a drink, thinking it was the best he ever had, but the hardest to get at. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS replied, the most valuable things were the hardest to obtain. It would not be hard, however, to put on the small tax proposed. Men who indulge should not object to a few cents on their drinks.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) referring to the general names by which liquor had been called, said it was known in his country, not as apple brandy, but whisky, which was the only article fit to be drank.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) said it was called peach and apple brandy in his country, (Maryland.) Any man calling such brandy whisky would be called an outsider and a barbarian.

Various remarks were made by other gentlemen on the whisky question. The most important amendment made was, that all distilled spirits now manufactured, or which may be manufactured from this date, in the United States, shall pay the same amount per gallon when sold as provided by this act as upon those manufactured from and after May, 1862.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Opp.,) wanted to reduce the proposed tax on lager-bier to twenty-five cents per barrel. It was the weakest of all fermented liquors. One of the largest manufacturers had informed him that the tax of one dollar on a barrel would amount to a prohibition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in support of the amendment, quoted from the report of the Sanitary Commission. Lager is beneficial to the health of the soldiers, and is prescribed by the physicians as a fine tonic. Lager has taken the place of the old strong beer, which is equally exhilarating, and not so expensive.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was in favor of a dollar on a barrel, because it would amount to prohibition. Our young men take their first lessons in lager and porter, then progress to whisky, and gradually to brandy.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, saying that while lager-bier is manufactured very much cheaper than porter, it sells for the same price; hence it should not be exempt from taxation.

Mr. MIDDLETON pronounced lager good and influential in bringing out a man's humanitarian feeling.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said lager elected Mr. LINCOLN more than anything else. (Laughter.)

Mr. PENDLETON rejoiced that the article had thus been perverted from its original application. It had been stolen from the Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS made a humorous speech on lager. He himself once drank two glasses and he felt a little better and higher.

Mr. STELLE's amendment was rejected—Ayes 24, Noes not counted.

After further proceedings the House adjourned.

THE NAVY IN FLORIDA WATERS.

Official Reports Received at the Navy Department.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following official dispatch, dated

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
FERNANDINA, March 4, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 2d of March, I left at daylight on the next morning, accompanied by the following gunboats and other light draft vessels, viz.: The *Ottawa*, Lieutenant Commanding T. H. STEVENS; *Seneca*, Lieutenant Commanding D. AMMEN; *Huron*, Lieutenant Commanding G. DOWNES; *Pembina*, Lieutenent Commanding J. P. BANKHEAD; *Isaac Smith*, Lieutenant Coommanding J. W. A. NICHOLSON; *Penguin*, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. BUDD.

There were also with us three armed launches of the *Wabash*, and a company of sailors, all under the command of Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, of that vessel, as well as the transports *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, on board of which was the battalion of marines of Maj. J. G. REYNOLDS; the *Boston*, with the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. GOSS, and the armed cutter *Henrietta*, Capt. BENNETT.

We proceeded at once down the Cumberland Sound. The navigation, however, proved to be quite intricate; and, besides the *Pawnee*, the *Ottawa* and *Huron* (the latter the only one with a pilot except myself) were alone able to cross the flats at the dividing line between the tides that meet in the Sound, from the north and south.

With these I continued on, until at 3 o'clock, and when only three miles distant from Fort Clinch, all except the *Ottawa* grounded, and as the tide was falling there was little hope of getting them off until its change. I determined, therefore, to push on in the vessel, with the three armed launches of the *Wabash*. On approaching Fort Clinch it was so evidently deserted that I would not stop, but merely sent Lieut. G. M. WHITE, of the *Ottawa*, on shore, with an armed boat, to hoist the American flag there, as a signal to yourself at anchor outside in the *Mohican*. This he did, and returned to the vessel later.

On coming in sight of Old Fernandina, a white flag was displayed by some persons on shore. Shortly after, and when passing New-Fernandina, a few rifle shots were fired from some bushes, and a railroad train was perceived just starting. As it was naturally supposed to contain soldiers escaping, I directed Lieutenant Comanding STEVENS to try and stop it; and the road, passing for some distance near the river, and we were going at full speed, there was an opportunity of firing several shots at the two locomotives, attached to the train, which, however, did not prevent its escape across the railroad bridge, which is four miles from the town, and it was soon lost in the woods on the other side. We afterwards found on the track the bodies of two men, who had been killed by our shots—one of whom was a soldier; and the report was that Ex-Senator YULEE was on board one of the cars, and had also been struck; but this, I think, was a mistake.

In the meantime, a small steamer was discovered attempting to escape up the narrow creek over which the railroad bridge passes, the draw of which she went through very soon after the train had crossed. Several shots were fired at her without effect; and as the *Ottawa* could not go up the creek Commander RODGERS followed her with two of his armed boats, captured and brought her alongside. She was found to be filled principally with women and children, but also had on board a Surgeon in the Confederate Army, and a number of mules and wagons belonging to the Quartermaster's Department.

As everything had been done now that could be in this direction, and as it was quite dark, being near 8 o'clock, we returned off the town of Fernandina, where I left the *Ottawa*, and went on board of the steamer that we had captured, for the purpose of returning with a pilot, to bring up the *Pawnee* and *Huron*.

Soon after Commander RODGERS, with the *Ottawa*, proceeded to occupy the town of St. Mary's, Ga., a small place on the St. Mary's River, distant ten miles from here, and where we supposed some of the guns removed from Fort Clinch had been taken.

Owing to various detentions, I was not able to reach the *Pawnee* until midnight, or to bring her up till daylight, when, with the *Huron*, I anchored off this town.

During the night an armed launch of the *Wabash*, under charge of Acting Master R. H. LAMSON, had been left for the protection of the railroad bridge, the draw of which had been opened. Toward morning, however, a number of soldiers came down, and under cover of the bushes, set the further end on fire. They were repeatedly fired on and driven off, but succeeded in very much injuring its western portion. On seeing the smoke, I sent the *Huron* up to prevent the remaining part from being injured, in which Lieut.-Commanding DOWNES was successful.

The batteries on and near Fort Church, on the southern part of Cumberland Island, and at New Fernandina, although many guns had been removed, might have offered most serious obstacles to our approach, as will be seen by my detailed report of them. They were, however, being rapidly disarmed, in obedience to orders from the War Department; but it was determined to defend them from any attack by sea until the place could be regularly evacuated, and the bar being a very indirect one, and well under fire, they might have given us a great deal of trouble, had our advance been made from that side.

At eight o'clock of the night previous to my arrival, (the second) a telegram came from Brunswick, mentioning that twenty-four of our armed vessels were in Cumberland Sound. This news seems to have produced a perfect panic, as by twelve o'clock, the next day, the garrison, which consisted of fifteen hundred men, as well as almost all the inhabitants, had gone off.

Shortly after bringing up the *Pawnee*, and at about 7 o'clock this morning I assembled the boats with our marines and the *Wabash's* company of sailors, and we deavored as much as possible to guard the few people left and to prevent any injury to public or private property. Midshipman M. L. JOHNSON pushed along the railroad with some of his men, and in the course of the day brought in two locomotives and three railroad cars. He also collected and put a guard over a quantity of resin, turpentine and cotton, to prevent it from being carried off or injured. At 9 o'clock the *Isaac Smith* arrived, when I immediately sent her out to communicate with your vessel, which she met, however, on the way in. The report of Commander RODGERS accompanies this as well as a description of the defences of the harbor and their armament.

In conclusion, I have only to express the great obligations I am under to Commander RODGERS and Lieutenant Commanding STEVENS. Except for the former and his boats we should have scarcely been able to capture the steamer; and had it not been for the constant watchfulness and good management of the latter, his vessel would not have been able to follow the *Pawnee* so far as she did, without a pilot, and thus at last enable us to act on the afternoon of the 3d, instead of waiting for the next morning, which would otherwise have been necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DRAYTON, Commander,
Commanding the *Pawnee*.

To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, commanding South Atlantic Squadron, United States steamer *Mohican*, Fernandina Harbor.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
FERNANDINA, March 4, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to report that after leaving the *Ottawa*, I entered Kingsley's Cut, and proceeding rapidly to the Railroad bridge with the second launch of the *Wabash*, passed through the draw, and just after dark captured the steamer *Darlington*, which was endeavoring to escape from Fernandina with military wagons, mules, forage, &c.

On board were several passengers, among them Assistant-Surgeon H. G. LUNGREN, of the Confederate forces. We also captured a small schooner.

I left the second launch of the *Wabash* to secure the drawbridge and hold the passage during the night.

As soon as the prize could be taken to Fernandina, I left that place in the *Ottawa*, with the armed cutter of the *Wabash*, and reached the town of St. Mary's soon after midnight, which I at once proceeded to occupy.

At the time of our arrival, the place was held by a picket of cavalry, which made its escape, but we seized their horses and equipments.

The greater part of the inhabitants had left the town. Some, however, remain.

Leaving the *Ottawa* and one of the cutters of the *Wabash* in possession of St. Mary's, I have returned to Fernandina.

I have to thank Lieut. Commanding STEVENS for very cordial and efficient cooperation. Assistant W. H. DENNIS, of the Coast Survey, accompanied me to St. Mary's, and rendered me much valuable aid. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Commander.

Com. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, United States Navy.

RECONNOISSANCE UP ST. MARY'S RIVER.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUT.-COMMANDING STEVENS, OF THE OTTAWA.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT OTTAWA, March 7, 1862.

SIR: Upon the arrival of the *Isaac Smith*, at St. Mary's, I proceeded in this vessel, under your instructions, on a reconnoissance up the St. Mary's River, and reached a point called Woodstock Mills, about fifty miles from this place, landing at the plantation of a Mrs. CAMPBELL, and that of a Mrs. DOWNES, called the Brick-yard, and at Woodstock, owned and occupied by a Mr. ALBURTI, notifying those whom I met (which seemed to reassure them) of your intention to protect all peaceable citizens in their persons and property, and inviting those who had fled to return to their homes. I inclose herewith a copy of the communication. I left with Mrs. CAMPBELL and Judge ALBURTI, to signify the same to the people generally. Before leaving Woodstock Mills, I learned through a negro that it was the intention of the rebels to cut us off with their light batteries and infantry of the Mississippi regiment which had been stationed there.

When near the brick-yard the enemy's riflemen attacked us in force from both sides of the river. I opened upon them with our battery, using grape and canister and small arms, killing and wounding a large number. The fire was kept up from both sides of the river, (here about 100 yards wide,) for about a mile, after which we saw nor heard anything more of them until just above the plantation of Mrs. CAMPBELL, when, discovering a large body of cavalry about 1,200 yards ahead of us, I threw a few second 11-inch shell among them, when they fled in great haste and confusion, passing down when about three miles further just where it debouches into the marshes, we discovered in the ambush a body of the enemy, and before they had time to fire, gave them a round from the 11-inch, loaded with canister, the two 24-pound howitzers and the 12-pound howitzer of the *Wabash*, (which I had taken on board before leaving,) which was worked admirably, as indeed all the other guns were. Very few of the enemy escaped their destructive fire.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualities which occurred on board, from the fire of the enemy, which was very accurate, as the various narrow escapes of both officers and men, and the numerous bullet-holes in the sides of the vessel will testify. I am informed that some distance beyond the point I reached, there are large quantities of turpentine on board of two steamers—the steamers cannot escape. I saw, also, on the bank of the river the live oak frame complete for a ship of 1,800 tons, ready for shipment, and a schooner in very good order of about 100 tons, but as the river is very narrow and the turns following each other in quick succession, sharp and abrupt, I did not think it advisable to attempt to tow down with so long a vessel.

The live oak abounds for many miles along the river. I am quite confident that our visit will be productive of good, both to those well disposed and to our enemies, who have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget. From my observation, such a thing as free speech among them is a tradition, and the reign of terror rules every where; still, those I saw were very grateful for the assurances given, and I doubt not many of them will avail themselves of our protection.

Finally, permit me to commend to you the good conduct uniform throughout of both officers and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3275. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LATE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A Visit to the Potomac Batteries.

RELICS OF THE REBELS.

THE LINES AT MANASSAS.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE IN UNION HANDS.

Why Did Not McClellan Harass the Rebels.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL DEFENCES

FROM WASHINGTON TO FORT MONROE.

THE REBEL BATTERIES AT OCCOQUAN BAY—STONY POINT, COCKPIT POINT, MORGAN POINT, EVANSPORT AND SHIPPING POINT—DESERTION AND DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERIES, GUNS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT HUGH HASTINGS, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

An opportunity offering itself to reach Fortress Monroe by the way of the Potomac River, we gladly availed ourselves of the privilege. On board the boat we found that a fellow-correspondent and Professor Lowe, the celebrated aeronaut, were to be our traveling companions; we also learned from the Captain that the boat would stop at various landings on the Virginia and Maryland side. Thus a desire which we had long entertained was about to be gratified—viz.: an opportunity to thoroughly inspect those batteries which had blockaded the Potomac, and whose terrible power and enormous range had astonished our troops.

Passing the various encampments and fortifications which surround Washington and crown the prominences on the hills, we were soon opposite the city of Alexandria, the first landing-place of our troops on the soil of Virginia. The streets looked deserted, many of the stores, warehouses and private residences, by their closed shutters and padlocked doors, gave silent evidence of the proclivities of their owners. The Stars and Stripes waved above the public buildings, over our loyal soldiers and over as rank traitors as the South produces, and yet who under its glorious folds are permitted to carry on their business in peace. Steaming away and down the river, just fifteen miles from Washington, we were abreast of Mount Vernon, where the Captain kindly landed us.

We ascended the narrow path that led to the tomb. No vandal had disturbed the sacred repose of the remains. The cold marble sarcophagus of WASHINGTON and his partner were untouched and unprofaned by either rebel or Union picket. The burning hatred, the active animosity, and the terrible war thundering over the soil of Virginia had not disturbed the solitude reigning here. A few pickets were strolling around or pacing on the lawn in front of the mansion, while two or three aged darkies were lazily lounging against the wall of one of the negro quarters.

A fine avenue from the rear of the house has been opened since it passed into possession of the ladies. Buildings have been remodeled and restored to their original architectural beauty, while the mansion itself has received a great deal of redecorating. The fine old trees, such as the prickly holly, the magnolia and the hawthorne, which WASHINGTON planted, are green and flourishing. But I will not enter into too many details regarding a spot so familiar to us all. The bell of the steamboat warned us to be on board, and we therefore took a hurried leave of a spot where we could have lingered for hours.

Proceeding down the river we soon passed Pohick Bay, which divides into Accontick Creek, which runs interiorly between Fairfax Court-house and Mason's Hill and Pohick Creek, a small creek named after a village of that name.

A few miles further down we reached Occoquan River. The entrance to this river is Belmont Bay. Landing at the entrance of Belmont Bay we ascended a slight bluff, situated at the bend of the river, and here found the Occoquan Battery and the Battery of Stony Point. These fortifications were long since dismantled, and the guns carried away. As a means of offence or defence it was evidently not of any strategic importance, and the position of the batteries rendered them untenable. There were embrasures for four cannon at the Occoquan Battery, and for six at Stony Point. The batteries were simple earthworks, with trenches reaching from one to the other, and a few rifle pits.

The Occoquan River is navigable for a distance of nine miles, at high tide, for boats drawing 4½ feet of water. It passes by Occoquan and Colchester, two small assemblages of stores and dwellings. One of its branches is the celebrated Bull Run.

Cockpit Point and Freestone Point are bluffs, at the base of which is a sandy beach, which is washed by the waters of the Potomac. Along the ridge of the bluffs which are twenty feet in height, there is a growth of fir trees. By the addition of other trees which have been hewn down, they make an *abattis* of a rather formidable nature. In front of these points the Potomac sweeps in its course to the sea, while its lateral sides are protected by the Powell River and Neabsco Creek. It was here the troops under Gen. HOOKER made the attack, only to learn, however, that the few artillerists who remained, were left to fire their last charge in case of our advance, and then blow up the guns, while the troops had long since retreated.

The fortifications here consisted of an extended series of earthworks, built of sandbags, with wicker-work supports, and protecting mounds for the gunners. The magazines were strongly protected by means of stone arched-roofs, covered with earth, the guns which had been used were mostly rifled, and of a calibre ranging from 32-ponnders to 64-pounders. The carriages were broken, burned and thrown from their position; ammunition was left scattered in every direction, while broken tables, chairs, overcoats and caps were to be found in abundance. There were no Armstrong or Whitworth guns found here.

Our next stopping-place was Shipping Point. Capt. PHILLIPS kindly lowered a boat and rowed us on shore. Landing on a pleasant pebbly beach, we were stopped by a sentinel, who asked for the countersign. Not being in possession of that magic word, we were compelled to remain stationary until the sergeant of the guard made his appearance. Our orders were examined, and a Pennsylvania sergeant volunteered to point out every object of interest. We found a company of our soldiers most comfortably ensconced beneath the bluff, and defended from the winds by the pine trees which are of natural growth and the dense mass of trees, limbs and branches with which the enemy had covered the bank, to prevent our soldiers, in case of landing, charging up their parapets. A long row of good, clean tents were used as their quarters. The sergeant gave us the story of these tents. It appears they were rebel tents, but in the hurry of evacuation, or else not willing to be cumbered by them in their march, they had buried them in the ground, over the different places they had piled sand like a grave-mound and placed a board slab at the foot and at the head. Our soldiers being possessed of an inquisitive turn of mind, thought they would pry into the sand, perhaps valuables might be buried there. In their school-boy days they had read the *Arabian Nights*, they had dim ideas of the South, visions of its wealth and magnificence. The explorers soon made discoveries. Behold! instead of the loathsome corps greeting their vision, there were most excellent tents, overcoats, boxes of candles, decanters, canteens, &c. These Pennsylvania resurrectionists were delighted. They were overburdened with spoils. Tentless they had been for two nights, but now like beavers they set to work, erected the tents in a long row, took boards which they found scattered along the beach and made floors for the tents, collected chairs, tables, two or three looking-glasses, and even a Yankee clock, manufactured at Bridgeport, Conn. The mechanics of the North were utilitarians. When we entered their tents, we found one of the fine decanters made a most excellent candelabra, for from its mouth protruded the Grecian form of a candle.

We left the tents and then climbed through the tangled branches of trees up the bank and again squeezed through an opening in the palisades which lined the top of the bank. These palisades were composed of pine trees trimmed to the trunk and driven into the ground at least ten feet, and allowing about twelve feet to protrude. These tree-trunks were close together and extended for nearly a quarter of a mile around the batteries and completely defended the besieged from infantry charges. The first battery was erected for a single gun. It was an earthwork of great height, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, while in the rear was a zig-zag trench six feet deep that led to the main fortification. The gun had been burst by filling it with powder, sand and two balls, and then setting fire to the gun carriage. The gun lay in the sand deeply imbedded. In the explosion it had been obliquely fractured from the breach. It lay in three pieces; the vent was blown open and enlarged to the diameter of half an inch. The bore was rifled and large enough for an 84-pound shell. The material of the gun was fine-grained. The cylindro-conical balls had a leaden band around the base. They were nicely and cleanly made, and I should judge of English manufacture.

This gun was placed so that it was capable of but slight depression, the platform of the carriage being low in the embanked trench; and this fact accounts for the inaccuracy of their range when firing at passing vessels. At an elevation of twenty degrees, a Colonel informed me, the ball went over the river and exploded in Gen. HOOKER's encampment. At one time a shell passed within twenty feet of Prof. LOWE's balloon. It will thus be perceived that this gun could carry a ball nearly four miles, surpassing the Parrott 100-pound rifled gun, which, at an elevation of twenty degrees never reached over 6,420 yards.

Crossing a temporary bridge over the ditch surrounding the fortification, we passed into the fort, now dismantled and deserted. This fort was the finest defence which the enemy had on the Potomac River. It was an admirably fortified spot, difficult of approach by nature, and materially strengthened by engineering science; it commanded the Potomac River up and down, as well as the opposite shore. It could pour a terrible fire upon a flotilla which attempted to cross, while the palisades enabled the riflemen to pour broadsides into a landing party. Looking around, we saw sufficient evidence of the prodigal supply of ammunition which the enemy possessed, every weapon, every ball, every cartridge was of the most approved pattern known to modern warfare. The guns, though exploded and fractured, or else spiked, were of the finest kind. One was a Blakely, carrying a 140-pound shot. This one had the carriage burst, but failed to explode; the balls lie in profusion around, ready to be used. Another gun was a 32-ponnd Parrott, which was burnt, but not at the breech; the cast-iron barrel had a longitudinal fracture, but the wrought-iron breech was uninjured. One gun was an 80-pounder, rifled at the Richmond Tredagar works. This had split in a dozen pieces. Other guns had been thrown down the bank by our own soldiers. They were merely spiked, and would be taken to the Navy-yard. The supply of ammunition was most bountiful. The attempts to destroy everything had failed. In the hurry of departure they left behind ammunition and projectiles of every description. Immense loaded and unloaded conical shells, spherical shot, canister, grape and shrapnel were in abundance. The rebels attempted to destroy the gun-platforms by blowing them up, and the defences by splitting open the sandbags, but a very little labor would place them in proper condition.

There can be no doubt that the best cannon and projectiles imported from England were divided between Craney Island and Pig's Point, opposite Newport's News and the batteries on the Potomac. No such cannon can be found in any of the other rebel fortifications. The loss must be irreparable.

Passing from the batteries on the Point, we went through the late encampments which the enemy occupied. Everything had been burned, and several of the wooden sheds were still smoking. I picked up a couple of coats belonging to the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment. Most certainly we need never talk of shoddy clothes after an examination of these specimens. I send you one as a pattern. A curious circumstance connected with nearly all the clothes we find is that they have the United States button on, or else no military button at all. Following the footsteps of our guide over intrenched works, rifle-pits, ditches, hanks and mounds of earth, we arrived at a small, shabby-looking dwelling, where we found a woman who had departed with the retreating army, but had come back. From her we gathered many interesting facts. She, of conrse, announced herself as a Union woman, and her statement was that after Gov. LETCHER's proclamation, every man capable of bearing arms was forced into the ranks; that the troops grumbled terribly when they were ordered to retreat and leave their batteries; but they were appeased by being told it was a defeat to the enemy, because it would take them further from home, while they would fall behind the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, and be nearer to supplies. This woman also stated that the whole country was desolated for miles back. This part of her information we did not doubt, for on every side the vandals had left their imprint. Leaving this old woman, we visited the Sutler's store, which had been vacated. The poor fellow in his hurry had left everything except his cash-box. On a table in the back room, which had evidently been used for dining, some whisky was still in the bottle, while some cooked liver was on the dish. Mr. Sutler had evidently "vamosed the ranche." Our soldiers found an excellent supply of peanuts, or ground-nnts, which they devoured with a zest, besides gingerbread and a world of knick-nacks.

During all our explorations on shore it was moonlight, and, as it was getting late, Prof. LOWE set his men at work to get his balloon, which had been landed, on board our boat. By the aid of a couple of privates, we succeeded in getting our trophies on board the boat, one of which was a 125-pound shell.

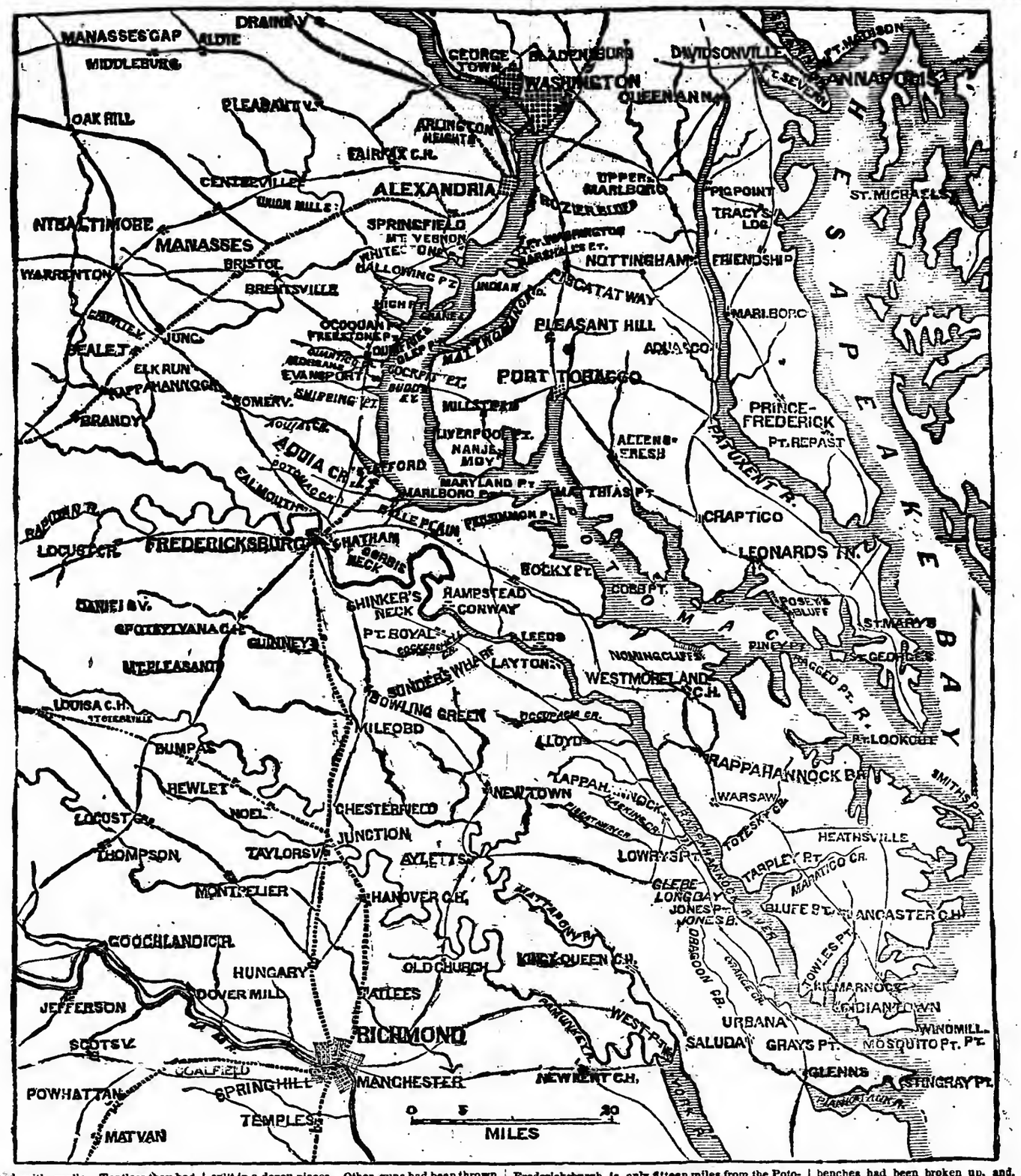
As we pulled off from shore, we received the pleasant intelligence from one of the soldiers that we might get a pop from one of the Aquia Creek batteries, which had not been evacuated. Our suggestive informant was mistaken, as subsequent events proved. Although we knew the guns were of the largest calibre, yet our Captain kept the channel, and passed the batteries without a shot being fired. It was an unanimous opinion they had been evacuated, although the steamboat landing is of importance as the terminus of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad. Fredericksburgh is only fifteen miles from the Potomac River, and on the line of the railroad.

A thick fog now enveloped us, and the Captain determined to anchor for the night up the St. Mary's River. Here we lay safely till morning, when at early dawn we proceeded down the river, which widened rapidly as we progressed. At last we entered the Bay, and in a few hours reached Fortress Monroe.

A. R.

THE BATTLE GROUND IN VIRGINIA, WITH THE LINE OF THE POTOMAC.

Designed Especially to Indicate the Positions Recently Held by the Rebels in Front, and upon the River Bank below, Washington.



OUR FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

SKETCH OF THE SCENE—GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN—VIEWS OF THE INHABITANTS—THE CONTRABANDS.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, March 17, 1862.

During the past week the slopes and hills in the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, thickly dotted with Union soldiers' tents, and exhibiting groups of baggage-wagons, lines of ordnance, masses of artillery and cavalry horses, and the outfittings and trappings of a large army, the soldiers themselves lounging carelessly upon the turf, or engaged in various pursuits, presented an attractive and interesting spectacle. At the headquarters of the Commanding-Generals, couriers and orderlies were continually passing in and out, while within, the activity of the aids and their subordinates betokened the approach of important events. The rank and file were hourly expecting to hear the signal to "fall in," and none of them suspected that their sojourn in this place would be continued over three days. Leaving the soldiers in a state of speculation as to their probable future movements, your correspondent took a stroll about town for the purpose of gleaning some information in reference to the past and present views now entertained by the remaining inhabitants, and also to investigate the actual condition of the public and private buildings and personal property, and to take note of anything which might be of sufficient interest to communicate.

Passing up the main street, I was greatly impressed with the old, neglected appearance of the stores and dwellings on each side. They had evidently not received a coat of paint for half a century, and some portions of the wood-work were in the last stages of decay. Approaching a group of three men, decently dressed in citizen's clothes, whom I rightly conjectured to be original inhabitants of the place, I engaged them in conversation, and learned from one that he was the proprietor of a small, dingy-looking building on the opposite side of the way, which he occupied as a kind of grocery store. The doors and windows were securely fastened, and, as an additional precaution against any attempt of intruders to force an entrance, he took his present position that he might watch the premises, and, in case of necessity, appeal to the Provost Marshal for protection. He stated that he had sustained much loss by the entrance of the rebels into the town, and his farm, which was situated about a mile distant, was completely ruined by them. The Union army, he said, gave him little cause for complaint, but, notwithstanding this, he did not exhibit a very strong sympathy for the Union cause. The other two persons were rather uncommunicative, and leaving them, I entered the old Court-house. This, as well as most of the other buildings, was guarded by our troops, an order to that effect having been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the arrival of the army. The exterior appearance of the Court-house was far from inviting, and the interior would almost shock a person of gentle sentiment. The benches had been broken up, and, doubtless, consumed for fuel. The Judge's desk, surrounded with railing, also the railing round the witness stand, by some chance had not been removed, but the repulsive feature of the scene was the indecorous caricatures and scribblings in charcoal with which the walls and ceiling were literally covered, and which plainly indicated the tastes and sensibilities of the rebels. It was amusing to notice with what vigor the bell was rung, by way of compliment, by some Massachusetts boys, whenever a coming regiment appeared in sight. Directly opposite the Court-house is a large brick building, formerly used as a hotel. Our troops had taken possession of the lower floor, and were seated round a brisk fire, telling stories, smoking pipes, and otherwise enjoying themselves. When my presence was made known, I was asked if I had come to see the old woman. This inquiry was followed by an explanation, by which I was informed that an elderly lady—the owner of the property—occupied a single room above stairs, and upon being pressed into conversation, would unhesitatingly assert her belief in secession doctrine. She had, concealed in her apartment, Confederate bills, amounting in fictitious value to over $600. This was the only obstinate case of a secession adherent that came within my notice. Generally, the people were either lukewarm or strong for the Union. Surgeons CLARK and CHAMBERLAIN, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, for whose hospitality I am indebted, can testify to the kindness of one Union family, who supplied them daily with hot biscuits, fresh milk, preserves and other palatable viands.

The houses in the immediate vicinity of the Court-house appeared to be deserted. They bore marks of having passed through a rough siege, and in many instances the windows were shattered and the doors broken in. Scarcely any furniture remained, although occasionally isolated articles would be discovered in some secluded corner, and on one occasion, a magnificent piano was revealed. Before reaching the centre of the town this complete desolation and desertion is even more apparent. Farms and orchards have been made into common roads, fruit trees are uprooted, forests burned, fences destroyed, and the whole country presents a melancholy air.

The high price of certain articles of food must have sorely afflicted the people. On the day preceding the arrival of our forces, tea sold for $1 50 per pound, common brown sugar for 75c., and coffee could not be obtained at any price. These articles, together with numerous others, have recently been exposed for sale by enterprising parties who followed the army and received permission to occupy the vacant stores.

Contrabands arrived daily, many of them coming from long distances. Those who passed through Manassas were well supplied with articles of apparel left by the fleeing rebels. They all manifested considerable anxiety in reference to their future disposition, and were not unwilling to be sent to Washington.

WHIT.

OUR CORRESPONDENT AT MANASSAS.

FORMIDABLE NATURE OF THE REBEL DEFENCES AT MANASSAS AND CENTREVILLE—WHAT IT WOULD HAVE COST THE UNION ARMY TO HAVE ATTACKED THEM—THE SENSELESSNESS OF FAULT-FINDING, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1862.

With my views regarding the nature and extent of the rebel defences at Manassas and Centreville you are already familiar. To my unmilitary mind they seemed sufficiently formidable. The position occupied by them is naturally a strong one, and the

[illegible] themselves already are, or being well-disposed and of excellent construction for all practical purposes. But I find from the special correspondents of one of your City contemporaries that we have all been frightened by shadows; that the army of the Potomac has been held at bay by painted devils and [illegible] mustaches. Will you pardon the M. I trouble you to make another few further speculations on an already outlined [illegible] subject?

It is very easy indeed to enter a fort after its abandonment. In company with a squad of some corps of correspondents I galloped into Centreville one of the other morning. Truth compels the admission that we was first assured ourselves by careful [illegible] field-glasses and cautious scrutiny that no [illegible] was behind the forts, and that the [illegible] innocent of guns. There was nothing [illegible] performance—the approach was easy, the ascent of the hill by no means difficult. But from all this I will not conclude that McCLELLAN, with a few [illegible] men, could have entered with equal ease some [illegible] ago. It occurred to me that, with desperate men behind those intrenchments, the forts well supplied with guns, and the muzzles of some 75,000 rifles looking over from the rifle-pits, the faces of the case would undergo to go a material modification. I do not say that the place could not have been taken. No position is impregnable if a sufficient force and adequate artillery are brought against it. Sebastopol fell, and so would Gibraltar, before the combined pressure of [illegible] and siege; but it would be worse than madness to [illegible] march upon an enemy in intrenchments with only an equal number of men and fewer guns. It is true that, if could under disadvantages as to numbers and artillery, our troops took Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. [illegible] the special correspondents who blame McClellan for making too cautious an advance has seen those [illegible] sitions, and says they are formidable to the last degree. I am willing to believe it. It is true that [illegible] fell before the desperate assault of our brave soldiers, but it would not at all add to the comfort of the [illegible] that prepared to storm Centreville, to know that [illegible] was defended by no small proportion of the very men that carried Chapultepec and swept over the heights of Cerro Gordo!

But we are told that children can play [illegible] over the rebel defences, and that the armament of [illegible] forts only consisted of painted logs. It seems somewhat what singular that skilful engineers and [illegible] Generals like BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and [illegible] an army of 75,000 men at their command, should [illegible] spent months in throwing up earthworks in comparison with which the snow-forts built by boys [illegible] are invulnerable. It is more singular that [illegible] completed these earthworks, they should go to a [illegible] tant forest for logs to mount them with, when the [illegible] rified guns left behind by our forces in the disastrous retreat from Bull Run, lay ready upon the very [illegible] only requiring to have their muzzles pointed [illegible] the embrasures. This, too, while the cannon [illegible] from the Norfolk Navy-yard lay within easy transportation by railroad. One can scarcely believe that [illegible] who have given so many evidences of earnestness [illegible] the work of war, gave themselves up to such [illegible] loolery, while a large hostile force lay encamped within a day's march of them.

Some months since one of your City papers [illegible] ored for an advance of the army. It had one. The result proved unsatisfactory, and the editorial [illegible] ground itself deep down in the dust of humiliation, promising to be patient, and sensible, and [illegible] other impossible things, for the future. Settling [illegible] suddenly and violently down on its marrow-bones, seems to have produced a permanent compression of its brain. Again it clamored for a "forward movement;" again the desire has been gratified. In the former instance we advanced with an undisciplined mob, insufficiently armed, terrible with banners, but with very few cannon; in this we marched a well-organized army, complete in its appointments, and nearly perfect in every department. Then we [illegible] before the enemy; now the enemy has fairly [illegible] died before us, without daring to risk an engagement. And still the singular thing is not satisfied, blames McCLELLAN for having "forborne to make a single step forward until perfectly sure that he would not have to step back again."

The science of war does not consist in stepping backward. We have now an army that can [illegible] across the continent, and neither rivers, rebels, [illegible] nor mountains can stay its progress. It seems to be the popular idea that the possession of Manassas was the express object for which this army was organized. Nothing can be more erroneous. Its occupation amounts to a cipher in the programme of the war. Our men had to be disciplined to be made [illegible] with camp life and the ardnous duties of the soldier. This object could be attained better near Washington than in the heart of a hostile country, where supplies would have to be brought from a distance. How well our soldiers have learned the lesson of [illegible] pline, and how competent they are to perform [illegible] great work before them, is shown by the fact that on Sunday afternoon not even the Generals of brigades knew that an advance was imminent. On Monday evening the main division of the army law encamped within a few miles of Centreville, not a straggler left in the road. The trumpet has now sounded forth that it is not destined to soon call retreat. While our army has strengthened by waiting, the rebel one has become demoralized and incapable of offering [illegible] effectual resistance. Victory with us is no longer a chance, but a certainty.

For making it a certainty, Gen. McCLELLAN is blamed by that rest of radical pests who would [illegible] for a bloody defeat to a bloodless victory. He is accused of having, "at great expense, erected a stone-crushing engine to extract the fangs from a flea." A certain flea made its appearance in Hampton Roads lately. Two of our best frigates lie at the bottom of the ocean, and loyal souls on earth are less to the number of some 400. Had we blockaded Norfolk [illegible] with two or three *Monitors*, that should have cost the country some millions of dollars, to some day find the *Merrimac* drifting idly about, stripped of guns, and absolutely [illegible] to our possession, what a howl would have gone [illegible] against our naval authorities, what tirades of abuse would have been lavished because of the expense involved by our iron fleet, how the efficiency of the *Cumberland*, the *Congress*, and the *Minnesota* [illegible] have been extolled, and the folly of blockading costly impregnable ships deprecated. And now [illegible] a storm of indignation burst upon the [illegible] naval authorities, because no such steps of [illegible] were taken. Verily, when the fool-killer goes his rounds, will he not have a plenitude of [illegible] his hands.

The fact is, that we undervalued the strength of our opponents too much and too long. Now that we appreciate it, and march armies instead of squads, victory follows victory. No harm can result from an over-estimate of an enemy's strength, but much disaster may result from being betrayed into the opposite error.

The romance has all faded from the brow of war. Knights no longer go prancing over the field [illegible] glistening helmets and burnished shields, [illegible] fallen foes to rise and renew the encounter. It is now a bitter, stern reality. Grim guns are wheeled [illegible] ward, and served by soldiers with smoke-[illegible] faces, oblivious to the traditions of chivalry. [illegible] ual prowess avails but little in the present battle-[illegible] The prowest knight that sat around Arthur's [illegible] could not run a tilt with a cannon-ball. [illegible] and lance would avail him naught against the [illegible] ling of a shell. And so in naval warfare. The [illegible] ships, with tapering spars and white bellying [illegible] past. Battles on the sea will henceforth be [illegible] shapeless monsters, iron-mailed, and only [illegible] port to vomit flame. The naval officer, [illegible] ventures to oppose wooden walls to iron [illegible] win no applause for the achievement. The [illegible] who rashly rushes into a duel with [illegible] will be broken of his command.

If the rebels retreat naturally before the footfall of our advancing army, what more is wanted? We can pursue them to the Gulf and there they must either jump in or surrender. But it is probable that long before they get to the water's edge they will [illegible] the

[illegible] of their cause. The victory which freedom on our marching columns is not to be [illegible] a material one, and above all we must [illegible] When [illegible] will again regard us with feelings [illegible] and again ready to again rebel [illegible] in Virginia we have already [illegible] though we had won a battle, the land is depleted of everything by rebel rule, the railroads are destroyed and the bridges on the highways gone. Not a fence is to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the rebel camps. As far as our army has advanced its lines the peaceful occupations of agriculture will again be resumed. The farmer will sit and sow his land safe in the assurance that he will be protected in the enjoyment of the harvest. Commerce and travel will once more be established. The people will learn that the Unionists come to 'subdue and not to destroy, to bulldoze and not to butcher.' Behind our lines the work of devastation and outrage will go on. Farmers will behold their [illegible] melting away like frost before the morning sun; their riches will take to themselves wings, and their field-hands will take to themselves legs. Ultimately they will cast up the balance between what they have gained and what they have lost by secession, and the result can but be in favor of a return to the Union.

Can we not be satisfied with a moral triumph like this, or is it indeed true that

"From the Grande to Penobscot's flood,
The whole vast nation loves the smell of blood!"

I must confess that at times I have desired a battle; I have felt that we have suffered wrongs at the hands of the insurgents that merited a dire retribution. But this feeling has melted away before the reflection that our forefathers fought together for liberty, and that no hand can distinguish between the graves on many well-trodden fields, where side by side sleep the Southern and the Northern soldier. I know that war must be waged vigorously and unrelentingly. I am no advocate for weak sentimentality as to the shedding of blood, but why should we shed one drop more than is necessary? Why should any regret that a result has not been attained by a battle, when it has been reached without. The main body of the rebels have been led astray by reckless, wicked men; if we can reduce them to submission, and bring them back to allegiance, without causing the valleys to run crimson with blood, for the sake of God and humanity, let us do it, fighting no more battles than must be. We are gradually coming to regard the Southerners as hereditary enemies, and to clamor for their blood as though we were sleuth-hounds. Let us not forget that they are bound to life by the same ties that link us, and that every death on either side sends mourning into some household, brings desolation to some woman's heart. I must confess that some of the latters left behind by the rebels at Manassas, go far to disarm one of vengeful feelings. I transcribe one found in camp:

NEW ORLEANS Jan 25th 1862

MY DEAR SON We are getting very anxious about you the last letter we received from you was to Susan and dated 6th. O you know we must be very anxious about you when we are deprived of the pleasure of your letters and your angry with me for my last letter, for giving you such a lecture but my precious child you do not know a mothers anxieties about her sons. You know what a dreadful horror I have at the idea of young men drinking, it is my greatest trouble. I fear for my dear sons. My first thought at waking and my last thought at night is that my boys may be preserved from evil habits. do write often Darling and [illegible] your poor old mother if she is prosy she loves her children & is perhaps too anxious about them. Your father has not come home yet. We have been expecting him for avery day for a month—have not had a letter from him for three weeks. My patience has nearly worn out. I wish this dreadful war would stop but it appears to me times look darker than ever. I feel desperate to-day. I want to see you very much. I heard MRS. GARDNER say Col. WHEAT expected to come home for a short time. I wisb he w'd bring you with him. We are very dull just us women in this large house. I shut your rooms up sometimes, but it looks so desolate, I open them again and take a peep in to see if any of you are there; but they are still empty. I have not seen MINNIE for 2 weeks; he looks badly, and has suffered a great deal this Winter. ADDIE and ELLA are well, hnt grumble at you for not writing. They feel anxious when we pass two or three days without hearing from yon. SOLLIE and KATE are at school. * * * * * There is no news hnt war, blockade and drill; nothing else is thought of or talked of by any one that we see. Do write soou, my dear AUSTIN,

God bless and guide you, my darling son, is the constant prayer of your affectionate

MOTHER.

I have transcribed the abova letter, word for word, with all its lack of punctnation and capitals. It may be "illiterate lova," but it is none the less holy, speaking as it does the most sacred affections of the human heart. I had rather see the rebels escape from Georgia to the Gulf, and forbear to witness the grand spectacle of a great battle, than to bring desolation to that mother's hearth, all the howling dervishes of the fanatic faction to the contrary, notwithstanding.

These bigotty fools and clamorous political cannibals, whose mouths are agape for blood, have generally either sons or brothers in the Union army, and yet they bay at McCLELLAN'a heels, to drive him to the field. A great sacrifice must be offered up to the Moloch of Abolition. If McCLELLAN is ever urged into a battle, against the dictates of his jndgment, I fervently hope that these relatives may be pnt in the front ranks, that mourning may be brought to the right wigwams. It would, at all events, shorten the race of Congressmen. Bnt Gen. McCLELLAN is not to be either goaxed or driven. In withstanding the popular clamor, he has shown more courage than evan his most enthusiastic admirers have ever deemed he possessed. The waves, agitated hy the shameful efforts of the fanatic Press, ripple at his feet, hut they do not stir him to either an advance or a retreat. Confident in his own resources, in the purity of his intentions, and the consciousness that posterity will set its verdict of approval npon his strategy, even if tha present age refuses to indorse it, he stands erect and firm, fearlessly facing his maligners, and not even nottcing them sufficiently to reply. It is, perhaps, this cool contempt with which they are regarded that spurs them on to desperation in their attacks.

I lately returned from a ride in the vicinity of Centreville, hut gathered no news of interest, at least any that the authorities will allow to be made public.

Poor Virginia. But a little mora than a year since I traveled over the same section of the country where I have of late been sojourning. It was then fair in field, in fruit, and in flower, and now the trail of the serpent of secession is over it all. Poor Virginia. She is bitterly expiating the crimes of her legislators. Yesterday she stood one of the fairest, proudest of States; to-day behold her, a broken column, a sceptreless Queen, her dominion gone, and her dwellings made the habitations of bats and ravens. The glory has gone from her tiara, the beanty from her brow. Across her bosom march contending armies, and its fair lilies are crimson with the blood of her own children. I feel as though bending above the tomb of a dishonored Queen, hut I joy to think that on that tomb *Resurgam* is written. C. H. W.

McCLELLAN'S MASTERLY STRATEGY.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY—TRACKS OF THE ENEMY—BEAUREGARD AND GUSTAVUS SMITH—ONWARD TO RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANASSAS, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.
BEAUREGARD'S HEADQUARTERS,

"WHY DID NOT McCLELLAN HARASS THE REAR OF THE RETREATING REBELS? ? ?" This is the last complaining cry of our goose-quill Generals. An easy answer may be found in the fact that the rebels traveled into the interior by railroad, and we had only horse-power. Were I an artist, I should desire no better subject for my pencil than the Commander-in-Chief of the *Tribune*, attended by his staff, all attired in full *Tribune* uniforms of wide shirt collar and streaming beard, and mounted on lean chargers, in full pursuit of a flying locomotive. A picture of the sudden halt they would make when a burning bridge interrupted the race, would be very effective indeed.

The possession of Manassas has never been the chief object of the campaign, though many lately-developed strategists seem to think so. It is now ours. Had we taken it by a week's siege and the expenditure of several thousand lives, these gentlemen would have been satisfied. But under the present comfortable circumstances they are not. When it would have been so possible to have provided a Big Bethel or a Ball's Bluff affair for the private entertainment of such enthusiasts, it does seem a pity that the General in command of the army hesitated or neglected to improvise one.

Without entertaining any weak horror against the shedding of blood, it seems to me that one may strenuously object to the shedding of one drop unnecessarily. It was a great mistake to suppose that slaughter means subjugation. The annihilation of the rebel army is a laudable object, but it may be accomplished without slaying every soldier that composes it. Convinced of the worthlessness and hopelessness of their cause, these men will yield to that conviction when they would refuse to ha conqnared by cannon. With peace a settling day must come, and it is impolitic to engender feelings of mutual hate which even centuries may be powerless to allay.

As it is, Manassas is ours, and without firing a gun. The rebels have "skedaddled" like rats, leaving nothing behind them but their holes. The Pelicans have packed their pouches and taken wing, oblivious of their unprovided-for bills. The Palmettos, not liking to have the branches of the pine sweep against them, took leaves with the early Spring. The Virginians got sick of their *semper*, or translated the motto of their State: "Shan't we scamper?" and took the affirmative and safe side of the question. Is not this enough? Here is your correspondent writing in a house from which GEN. BEAUREGARD but a short time since issued his general orders. In its day it has been a fine, aristocratic old mansion, but a sad seachange has come over it. The loose casements rattle in the wind, looking vainly for the approach and aid of a glazier; the doors swing upon broken hinges, and the toad and lizard find comfortable quarters in the vicinity of the porch. The name of the family who occnpied the house and with whom BEAUREGARD quartered, was ELY—no connection, however, of the Congressman. Sometima since they vacated the premises and removed to Culpepper. Tha sad fate of their possessions here must bring forcibly to tha rebellious mind the oft-qnoted, Bible-based injnnction, "Beware of the fate of Eli and his sons."

BEAUREGARD seems to have been a great favorite with tha rebel soldiery. Thare are certain meu around whom romauce dalights to wreathe itself, and of these is BEAUREGARD. There is a music in his name. It is ona upon which the lips of Southern maidens dalight to mellifinoualy linger. His yonth and his undoubted bravery bring the prestige of the hero around him. I am told, too, that he has that dash in his demeanor which people regard as stamping the soldier, while he also has the gentleness and unassuming modesty of address characteristic of the gentleman. Many anecdotes are told of his kindness to the men undar his command, distributing comforts among them from his own private stores, and caring for the sick as though they were his brothers. "Joe JOHNSTON," on tha contrary, succeedad eminsntly in acquiring the hearty hatred and detestation of the whola army. Caricatures of him abound in the fly-leaves of books found by us in camp; his name, coupled with opprobrious apithets, is writlen over tha walls of the hnts. This sentence, "Gen. Joe JOHNSTON is no gentleman, and incapable of appreciating the feelings of one," is written on the blank side of an army order, and signed by several members of an Alabama regiment. As to the feeling with which Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH was ragarded I can find no traces. Bnt it is evident that he kept the huts and streets of Manassas in quite as disreputable a condition as he did the streets of New-York.

Judging from the few stores the rebels left behind them their Commissariat Department mnst have been in a wretched condition. The meat is of such quality that a respectable dog, accustomed to pick up an honest livelihood by scorning in tha vicinity of farmers' back yards, would turn up his nose at in disgust. And the biscuit are of a semi-spherial form, leaving no small resemblance in both shape and weight to tha half of a cannon ball. Regrets that wa did not capture quantities of such stores are utterly uncalled for. It was better to allow the rebels to escape with them, as the majority who eat thereof will be certain to die of dyspepsia.

The railroad is now running from Alexandria to Manassas regularly. Excursionists are going out in great numbers, returning laden with fragments of iron, brooken spoons, and other trophies of secession soil. I predict that befora the middle of May we will hava communication open with Richmond, and that tickets will he sold to that place, permitting the traveler to stop at the Bull Run battle-field and lounge away a few leisure hours at Goroonsville. Depend npon it that within a very few days our brave boys will visit Richmond, and not with "gyves upon their wrists," as they went last Summer. They will both enter and leave it at their own pleasure.

As we rode over the plains just this side of Manassas, the other day, a volunteer Captain, who was of the company, remarked: "What a splendid field for a battle!" This is the error into which even the accomplished and ardent goose-quill Generals have fallen. Tha popular idea of a hattle is that the armies are deployed upon an open plain, drawn up in line and regularly fronting each other; that artillery is planted, and at an agreed-upon signal, the fire commences, continning until the only combatants left are the cannon. Nothing can be more erroneous. The game of war is now played like chess: not a move is made nor a man sacrificed unless some good is to be gained; and it is the great triumph of skill to win the game and checkmate one's adversary with all the pieces on the board. The good General, in both cases, cares for the humble pawns as well as for the knights, and never exposes a piece or a position simply to win from bystanders tha acomplitment of being a bold player.

If Gen. McCLELLAN checkmates DAVIS without sweeping the board of its men, should it not satisfy the conscience of the most fastidious fanatic?

The idea that people generally hava of a hettle is amply and ludicrously illustrated in some of the preparations of the Confederate troops. They cama to the field armed with immense knives, very similar to the instruments that in ruder times were meant to dense whales with, constructed from huge files and fragments of scythes. It was evidently the idea of these men that they were going into a general *melée*, where it was each man for himself and Motoch for all. Without doubt they have been eminently disgusted with the long range rifled cannon and muskets that decide tha day, without permitting the combatants to come within convenient carving distance of each other.

Tha science of war, too, is becoming sensibte tn tts minor details. "The Guard dias, but never surrenders," was the answer NAPOLEON'S grim General sent back to BLUCHER'S summons at Waterloo. The answer was a chivalrous one, but the sentiment involved scarcely suits the spirit of the age, and in any event is more consonant with the French than with the practical Yankee character. One of our soldiers would prefer to do neither, entertaining an equal abhorrence of both alternatives. In fact, there is a popular prejudice against being made a ghost of. It is very easy for a man safe in his editorial chair to talk of the willingness of every patriot to die for his country: hut I apprehend, that of all those ardent petriots who clamored for a fight within a short distance of Washington, that they might safely witness it, there are very few indeed that would deliberately proceed to pack their coffins for their country's sake. And of those who have pronounced the earthworks at Centreville unworthy of serious notice, I venture to assert that not fifteen would dare to attempt to storm them in the teeth of one stont man, armed with only an old-fashioned musket. When it comes to actually giving up the ghost, most men had rather not, whatever they may profess in theory. Let us suppose that Manassas might have been taken six months ago with a loss of only five hnndred lives. Suppose that the deaths could hava been portioned out to individnals according to reqnest; does any one suppose that a single soul of the "On to Richmond" factiou would hava applied for one? Could one mother be found in the land that would have consented to have a death enter her family—to hava offered up ona of her loved ones that our soldiers might winter in Manassas instead of at Washington?

When a plea is put in for an amelioration of the horrors of war, and that mercy may temper it, the cry of the multitude is: "What mercy do the rebels show us?" This argument for ferocity and mercilessness is disgraceful. Warring with savages that scalped our dead, would we go to scalping in return? Contending with cannibals that eat us, should we retaliate hy eating them? And of the horrors and atrocities that are related as having been practiced by the Confederate troops, I mnst confess that I do not believe one. These men are our countrymen—they have fought by our side on well-contested fields—we have been proud within a brief year to call them brothers. Are we to believa that the lapse of a year has transformed them to fiends? The stories that are told carry their own falsehood npon their faces. Their atrocity is lost sight of in their absurdity.

I have jnst learned that my first letter, containing an account of the advance of the army and the incidents accompanying it, never reached the hands at Washington to which it was sent. At this your readers will undoubtedly rejoice, though it might heve amused them to know the way in which a column advances, with its wagon and artillery trains toiling up steep hills, the wheels creaking, mules groaning, and drivers swearing, by way of alleviating the general friction.

It is an unfortunate fact that a correspondent cannot write very interesting letters unless he has something to write about. When one starts off with his nerves and pen braced up to battle tension, it is very difficult indeed to descend to the chronicling of minor matters. If any one has reason to complain with Gen. McCLELLAN for being cheated of a brilliant battle, it is certainly the corps of army correspondents. The Christian resignation that was manifest under the cruel disappointment should surely be emulated by the goose-quill Generals

C. H. W.

COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

DEFENCES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

From an Occasional Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S official report, ascribing to Gen. McCLELLAN the credit of having directed the expedition to Newbern, is a severe blow to the wretched cabal who, in the *Tribune* and in Congress, have been striking at the President over the shoulders of McCLELLAN. If Gen. McCLELLAN, as Commanding General, projected the expedition to North Carolina, hen, also, all the other successful expeditions which, one after the other, have vanquished the rebels in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, and have smitten with despair, everywhere, tha rebel conspirators, were undonhtedly the result of his dictation, under the approval of the President. Now, it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, not governed by sinister designs, thet it was infinitely preferable, that tha rebels should retire ignominiously and disgracefnlly from their chosen and so long boasted impregnable lines, without a blow, rather than to have been compelled to retire after a hard fonght battle and a heroic defence, by the superior numbers of a better equipped army. In the former case, the moral effect wonld be fatal and humiliating. It mnst immediately become apparent to the whole South, thet if their army conld not maintain itself at Manasses, it could do so nowhere else as well. Confidence in their Generals, in their soldiers, in their Confederate councils, would be shaken irretrievably. Equelly obvious was it that the plans of the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina if successful, would compel the rebels to advance and fight in front of Manassas, or retreat ignominiously. Tha pressure of the Abolition wing of ths Repnblican Party, to compel a premature advance of Gen. McCLELLAN, could be made, therefore, with no honest purpose. What that purpose was, I shall not attempt to penetrate. Tbst it was malevolent or shallow, or both, it requires no great powers of discernment to ascertain.

I really believe that the attacks of the *Tribune* npon the Secretary of the Navy have done more to keep that unfortunate specimen of Cabinet incompetency in his position than his own merits. Certainly the mistakes or blunders of this officer far exceed those of CAMERON, while his personal political importance cannot be compared to that of tha late Secretary of War, Mr. WELLES is a gentleman, I donht not, of probity, political virtue and respectable talents. I would net detract a feather's weight from his jnst reputation. In ordinary times he would make a respectable Cabinet officer, though, from his former pursuits, the Post-Office or the Interinr Department, one would suppose, would he better adapted for the display of such administrative faculties as he may possess. He was not selected hy the President for the Navy Department, in anticipation of any such state of pnblic affairs as we hava witnessed during the past year. Had Mr. LINCOLN foreseen that England and Frence would heve vacillated for six months between a disposition to help on the dismemberment of this Republic and a reluctant neutrality; had he foreseen the insolent and malignant outbreak of British hetred, under the pretence afforded by the *Trent* affair; or had he, for an instant, anticipated the gigantic naval efforts which the rebellion bas made necessery, would he not heve called to the Naval Department a statesman of very diffsrent characteristics and qualifications than thosa of Hon. GIDEON WELLES? In the British naval service, (and our own likewise, I believe,) when an officer loses his ship, a Court of Inquiry and a Court-martial investigate his conduct, and if the loss can be shown to have happened from his negligence or fault, ha is sure to be suspended, if not cashiered. Tha toss of the *Cumberland* or *Congress* frigates cannet he attributed to the misconduct of the officers commanding them. Bnt it is justly attributebla to the negligence or incompetence of the Secretery of the Navy. He knew that the *Merrimac* was being prepared for service. He knew thet all the skill and all the ingenuity of the artisans of the Portsmonth Navy yard, for a whole year had been employed on the *Merrimac*. But he was saturated with the persuasion that iron-clad vessels were humbugs. Tha sublime stupidity which distinguishes the scientific luminaries who lord it over the Naval Bureaus at Washington, had indoctrinated him with implicit confidence in their wisdom. The impregnability of iron armor—thus instructed—he was satisfied was an absurdity. He had no apprehensions thet the rebels could fabricate any iron-clad ship which dare encounter the broadside of an old-fashioned man-of-war. Mr. ELLET and others told him that the rebels were building several formidable iron vessels. He saw England and France expending millions on the construction of such vessels, bnt he had no confidence in them. It is said tha plans for the construction of the *Monitor* would have been rejected by him but for the interposition of tha President, and it is well understood that he has given the cold shoulder to the Stevens Battery. It is not surprising, under such a state of facts that the Chnmber of Commerce of New-York, representing commercial interests of such gigantic magnitude, should denounce nt such a time of portentous danger as the present, such a Secretery of the Navy.

Should any of the iron-etad ships preparing hy the rebels sally forth with capacity to keep the sea, what means of defence has be provided against them? It is melancholy to reflect how defenceless we are against such a danger, after the immense expenditure of the last year for naval purposes. There is no excuse for the negligence of the Navy Department. The legislation of Congress at the July session of 1861 was sufficient to enable Mr. WELLES to have provided against the present emergency. That legislation would heve justified his completion of the Stevens Battery. But he set his face as steel against any such provident measure. He persisted in listening to the fogies who pronounced it a humbug. But a new era bas dawned in the naval history of the country. Hereafter science and progress will be recognized. The *Monitor*, though often stigmatized as a "silly experiment," has saved the country incalculable injury and ineffable disgrace. It is evident from Mr. FAXON'S letter that the Department hed no confidence in tbe *Monitor*, and that no other provision was made to resist the expected *Merrimac*.

A, B.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTANT ACTION

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest we take in the advence of the grand army, and the excitement attendant on a series of bloodless victories, are drawing our attention from our relations with Europe, and the importance of watching the movements of Powers that would be most happy to sba this country dismembered, and a monarchy established where republican institutions are alone fitted to exist. To the eatent of the sympathy in Europe to all that is democratic we have never been fully aroused. We know that the aristocracy of England would show us no mercy, could they have us in their power, and we have assurances enough that Franca likes not the examnle set by a liberal Government; hut heretofore wa have placed so much reliance in our ability to take care of ourselves, that we cannot be made to believe we are no longer able to cope with either of those Powers, with our present resonrces and very limited navy. Yet wa do nothing to counteract this, though we hava had warning enough in the hostile tone of the European Press. One source of complaint has been removed, only to see another spring up, till we may well believe that they are hydra-headed. Nothing that the North has done, and nothing that it can do, has met or will meet with approval from abroad during our present troubles. Our ability to crush ont the rebellion is underrated or wholly denied, and sympathy is everywhere expressed for the South. The efforts of the South, its hieving end its violation of all laws are dictated hy a love ot country, and are sustained by the nobleat devotion to the rights of the people; those of the North, on the other hand, are coercive, and calculated to humiliate the gallaet and high-spirited sons of nature's noblemen. Tbe wholesale crimes of the South are ignored, and the North is accused of unheard of barbarities. We bear no comment from across the water on the crime of bridge-burning, and poisoning wells and provisions hy Southern Thugs; nothing of the vandal destruction of everything that can be reeched by the torch ul the F. F. V.'s; no complaint of the barbarous privilege of burning [illegible] for wanl of a port of entry for pirate prizes; no voice raised in defence of downtrodden humanity, now that the slave pants with hops for a day of freedom—a feeling both new and strange to his crushed heart, and one that would know no reality could Manchester control his dusky limbs.

Whatever we do is the subject of censure. Whatever we leave undone is the cause of complaint. Our words are misconstrued, and our most brilliant expletits, like that of Fort Royal, are ridiculed by the Thunderer and his jackals. A call for means to carry on the war is the subject of satire. A liberal response from the people is the precursor of universal bankruptcy. An onward movement of our forces has been styled the height of madness. Delays have bean attributed to a want of confidence in the army. We are not only not loved, but, by the higher classes, we are abused for our very success in building up a republic that promised soon to be more than a match for the ruling Powers of Europe. To dismember tha country has been their desire for years. To lose an opportunity like the present to bring this about is not in accordance with John Bull's antecedents, and hence the effort to widen, rather than to heal, tha breach between the two sections of the country. To weaken us permanently they are willing to submit to a temporary inconvenience, and not knowing to what extent they might openly take ground against the North, they have assumed a neutrality in form, but which is the baldest piece of hypocrisy tha world ever saw.

What, then, are wa to do—sit still and wait till England either finds some excuse to break with us altogether, or can make use of France, or Spain, or even Sweden, to pull from the fire the chestnuts sha covets, and then be, as we are to-day, in want of Iron-clad gunboats, and hardly ona at hand to cope with the enemy at our door? This, strange as it may seem, appears to be our policy. This course pursued in the one instance, it may be fairly presumed, will be the conrse in the other. For months tha Secretary of the Navy urged the necessity of constructing vessels of a certain class, and the Senate Naval Committee as persistently refused to grant the request, till the guns of the *Merrimac* nearly drove out their wits, and then the bill was not only hastily passed, but they had aven the assurance to ask why proper measures had not heen taken to prevent her leaving Norfolk at all. And so it will be when the time comes (as assuredly it will come in a few years, perhaps sooner, if we are not extremely prudent,) to meet a foreign foe on the high seas.

England has not heen shie to cloak the satisfaction it has afforded her to see us crippled. Frnnce has heen more guarded; but were it known how little she has the cause of the Union at heart, and how impatient she is to get possession of her tobacco stored at Richmond, we would be still more alive to ths importance of looking to onr coast defence. Spain is playing a deep game. She is making eatspews of her allies, and is using them to enable her to get a firm foothold on this continent—to which skillful piece of diplomacy England is slowly but surely awakening.

But, whatever may be the game in regard to Mexico, or the ultimate object of the Powers that, while assuming to be neutral, are scenting with the keenest relish the struggle of tha South for a separate existence, we shall be wanting in prudencs if ws do not take some activa measures to prevent any sudden and unexpected descent an onr coast. Were such a descent meditated, wa would be allowed the least possible warning, and the only way to escape it is to be armed at all points. Wa may have assurances of the highest respect, and congratulations that "our cordial relations" are uninterrupted, but, depend upon it, there is nothing so likely to insure respect as well-appointed Iron-clad ships, and a line of harbor defences in the shepe of *Monitors*. Thesa are arguments that appeal directly to the understanding. Their weight with the rulers of Europe will be precisely in proportion to their weight of metal, and the most warlika demonstrations on our part will be the surest means of securing for ns the blessings of peace.

To our own resources we must look hereafter, not only in matters of war, bnt in all that relates to the growth and prosperity of the country, thet we may be wholly independent nf Europe. Our wants mnst be supplied at home and not from abroad. We mnst keep these lines drawn more rigidly than ever before, and we must see thet our outer lines are so strengthened that no Power would care to make an attack where there was so little promise of success. But at present, unfortunately, we have but little to offer in the way of resistance. Take, for example, this herbor, tha only one on the coast with the exception of Portland, that the *Warrior* can enter. Its velue was understood and appreciated by the British in the old war, and it would be one of the first points of attack in any futura struggle with thet Power or with France. It is easy of access without the aid of pilots, and has ample anchorage for the combined fleets of the world. Its means of defence are, a targe work, Fort Adams, at the mouth of the harbor; an old redonbt, built in '98, on the oppnsite side of tha channel, now useless, but on a fine site: a low earthwork on en island in mid-channel, (at present used as a quarantine bospitel when infected vessels enter the harbor,) and a small earthwork, Fort Walcott, on Goat Island, directly in front of this place. Fort Adems wes commenced in 1814, and has cost upwards of a million and a half of dotlars. In rank it is second only to Fortress Monroe; it is calculated to mount 468 guns and to be garrisoned by 3,000 men. The heaviest ordnance now in the work are 32-pounders; but what are these to resist the attack of an iron-clad ship. From such guns you might rain down a perfect storm of shot end shell without checking her progress or turning her from her purpose. And it is precisely the seme with the mejority of our most important works—works that require only to be strengthened by the introduction of guns of the heaviest calibre and of the most approved make, to render them reliable in the event of an attack. Tbese, with mortars to throw bombs of tha largest size, and powerful aids in tha form of *Monitors* and iron-cled gnnboats, will make us respected abroad, for they will teach those who cavil at everything "Yankee," that we are not to be trifled with, and that we heve not only the ability to meet and put down all inrernal commotions, but have also the strength and the will to resist the approach of a foreign foe.

AQUIDNECK.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 15, 1862.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

ITS MISNOMER—ITS TRUE QUALITIES AND ITS GREAT MERIT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1862.

No subject is attracting more attention and interest in Washington, just now, than tbe construction of iron-clad ships-of-war by our Government. The argument as to their utility and necessity is past. The *Merrimac* taught in twenty-four bours what the patience, ganius and skill of the STEVENS brothers were twenty-four years striving in vain to establish. But one of the great consolations of the crisis is, that it is not too late for those who gave to tha world the great Idea to enjoy tha admiration and honor of a grateful country. By rnre good fortune, Mr. E. A. STEVENS was found in Washington, with a beautiful model of tha Stevens battery, when the great sea-fight occurred in Hampton Roads. The fact soon became generally known; and since then his rooms have been crowded, day and night, hy deeply-interested citizens, of private and public life, learning the *novelties* of twenty-four years' existence!

You will have seen how quickly and cordially the Naval Committees of Congress heva accepted the new facts of naval warfare. They have resolved to give the nation an Iron-pleted navy. The completion of the Stevens battery is the necessary and preliminary step. She can he finished in sixty days, and when completed will be the monarch of tbe ocean. Sha will excel in strength, effectiveness and speed the *Warrior* or *La Gloire*, the hitherto unrivalled ships of Europe; and having jumped into tha mastery of the navies of England and France, why should we ever allow them to recover the lost position?

It has been a mistake to call the iron-clad ship of the Messrs. STEVENS a "battery." The name implies to the populer mind something huge and unwieldly—a sort of floating fort, which is helpless of itself, and inoffensive to others, unless it shall be towed from place to place and moored in range of the enemy. It is doubtful whether one in ten of even New-York readers, living in sight of the dock where tha keet of the Stevens battery was laid, nineteen years ago, and where the hull still lies, are aware thet the "battery" is a *ship*, of long, sharp, faultless lines, hearing in her invulnerable hull eight engines of 1,075 horse-power each, making, when all are at work, a force of 8,600 horse-power. When wa think af that tremendous agancy exerted to its utmost to impel a perfect model of a clipper-built ship through the waters, that ship being an iron bolt of inconcaivable weight and strength, we can form some idea of the mobility and terribla destructiveness of the so-called battery. It is calculated that tha Stevens iron-clad ship will attain a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. One who looks at her sharp keel end graceful form, and thinks of tha giant power asleep in her interior, can easily believa it. But in addition to the qualities of speed and invulnerability, the Stevens battery will carry guns of enormous weight to deal blowe to her enemies as well as to bear them down by speed and momentum.

Tests have proved tha absolute invulnerability of the Stevens Battery. A ball of 124 pounds, fired hy a charge of 18¾ pounds of powder, at a distance of 26 feet, against a section of her side, fails to penetrate or destroy her casing. What more can we desire than such a ship afloat to defend the harbor of tha great City of tha Union?

Mr. STEVENS was asked bow soon his Battery could be completed. He enswered, "In four months, if we count ten hours to the dey; but if we have twenty-four hours in a dey, then in so much less time." Being asked how he could work twenty-fours a day, he will he would at once make a contract with the Gas Company for burners enough to make his ship, inside and out, as light as day. Such is the fertility and energy of the man who holds the nation's defence so much in his hands. If it cost twice her estimated value to finish her, the ship should be finished at once. We cannot afford to wait. She can be completed in sixty days. And when the work is done, and the idea of a life is embodied, the patience of neglected genius should be honored and rewarded by an order to build another of like model and power to memorialize the triumph of American patriotism and skill; I hope soon to be ahla to advise you that the Stevens Battery is ordered to be finished hy a unanimous vote in Congress.

YORK.

STEVENS' GUNBOAT NAUGATUCK.

Tha departure of Mr. STEVENS' gunboat, the *Naugatuck*, has been delayed several days in consequence of Government having directed that the monster Union gun now at the Rip Raps should be substituted in place of the 100-pound rifled gun. This order has been countermanded, and the rifled gun has again been remounted.

The *Naugatuck* is not intended to be a model of Mr. STEVENS' iron-clad battery, but is designed to illustrate one or two novel ideas connected with that monstrous engine of war, viz: The ability to sink and raise a vessel with great rapidity; to turn and manage her hy means of two propellers located nne on each side of the stern; also, taking up the recoil of ths gun hy means of India-rubber.

The gun is mounted midship, pointed towsrd the bow, and is loaded from below by depressing the muzzle.

The hull of the boat is constructed of iron, 101 feet in length, 20 feet beem, and abont 7 feet deep. She draws about 5½ feet light, and 9 feet when submerged. Her speed is 11 miles an hour light, and 5½ miles when submerged. She is not iron-clad, with the exception of the bow; but in action, when submerged, has two feet of water between ths two decks, and presents but a small surface upon which the enemy can brlog their cannon to hear. Tha *Naugatuck* will be supplied with two of JAMES' 12-pound howitzers, and will have a crew of about 24 men, viz.: a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, two quartermasters fourteen seamen, steward, conk, and servant.

Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN, agent for tha Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, will go out in temporary command. The officers are as follows: Lieut. J. WALL WILSON, of the United States revanna service, First Officer; E. L. Morton, Second Officer; Thomes Lingle, Engineer. The officers' quarters are on deck. When in action but one person is necessarily exposed on deck.

THE RAM AND HOW TO CONSTRUCT IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent contest between the boats that carry the Iron mail directs attention to several points:

1. That a fortress, practically invulnerable to nine-tenths of the guns now in use, can move from port to port, carrying in its track certain and swift destruction.

2. That two such batteries of eqnal power, offensive and defensive, may engage each other and exhaust their ammunition without damage to either.

3. As an Iron-mailed boat need fear little, except from a stronger vessel of the same class, *speed* to escape in such contingency becomes of paramount importance, inasmuch as it can be supplied hy steam, indefinitely. Hence the smaller the boat the swifter shonld she be, in proportion to her size. Especially as,

4. If two boats nf nearly equel force lie side hy side, and grapple, that which bas the strongest engine will tow the other where she pleases.

5. Grappling, therefore, with this object must become one of the prominent offensive demonstrations of this means of warfare. And the projection of heavy shot, anchors or other grappling-irons attached to chain cables, across the enemy's roof, will engage the attention of engineers.

6. The vulnerable part of an iron-clad boat is below the water-line. Hence a long *rostrum* or prow, under water, is capable of doing great damage. And here we see the value to the enemy of the information printed by Mr. ERICSSON and one of the officers attached to his vessel, which, if correct, shows that tha *Monitor* is vulnerable to a prow six feet long and six feet or less below the water; a fact, if it be one, too obvious to do herm by its publication now.

7. A projection of this sort, whether movable so as to be raised upon a hinge out of the water, or accessible through a well from the interior of the vessal, can be easily made to carry a shell or torpedo to be affixed to the unsheathed part of the enemy's hulk, below the water, and there exploded by a time-fuse or an Insulated wire.

8. The ram principle. It is assumed that the momentum of a body in motion gives it a great advantage over a body of greater dansity at rest, in support of which it is said that a candle may be shot through a board; and we have no doubt this may be done, just as sheet iron may be riddled by leaden shot of moderate size. But if on the other hand, you thicken the sheet iron at the point of contact, the shot will fail to penetrate it and will be itself flattened—an experiment which proves that there is a very obvious limit to the penetrating force of momentum. Let a stick be floated in the water, and another precisely similar floating-stick be made to strike it in the centre, approaching it head on and at right angles, just as the *Merrimac* struck the *Cumberland*, it is plain that the stationary stick will be either, first, *submerged*; second, *indented*; or, third, if elastic, *bent*, and with sufficient force broken, especially if also indented. Now, if a vessel is *submerged*, or run down by another, great advantage is given to the impinging vessel by its superior size and weight, its speed, and by tha slant of tha bows, which enables her to ride up upon her antagonist and hold her under water during the short interval necessary for her to fill, which also leeds to the suggestion that air-tight compartments would bring the latter up again like a life-boat. But if it is a question of *indentation*, as is much more probable in the case of large and equally matched vessels; if a ram is built to indent a vessel like the *Warrior*, then we submit that she has a much more difficult task than that of the *Merrimac* in attacking the *Cumberland*, as was fully shown when that same vessel attempted to *ram* the *Monitor*. The blow is distributed over so many feet by the iron plates, which so successfully resist the first encroachment that it is afterwards comparatively easy to sustain tha planking beneath hy braces and transverse timbers so as to distribute the force through the entire hull. If an Iron cannon ball hardly indents an iron plate, it will be surely difficult for an Iron prow to bend or break it with a velocity of only fifteen miles an hour, though with tha momentum of an immense mass behind it.

These remarks upon the "ram" are intended to suggest that the principle of "running down" a vessel is different from that of opening her side; that while it may be easy to accomplish either in the case of an unprotected hull, that of indentation may be rendered impracticable to a ram moving at 15 miles an hour, unless it possesses a vastly superior mass, by iron plates on a hull properly timbered; and lestly, that there are no recorded experiments to show the contrary.

We hold that a "ram," to act against iron-clad vessels of the first-class, should have an adjustable prow, available beoeath tha water-line or above it; that she should possess immense weight and as much speed as practicable: and that she should be of light draft and compensating beam, in order to turn an hat centre quickly and easily.

B.

A RAM TO STRIKE THE ENEMY BELOW HIS WATER LINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Merrimac* was just as vulnerable below the plating on her sides as tha *Cumberland*, which she sunk in fifteen minutes, and so must all ships of war be. Now, if, instead af lying by the side of the *Merrimac* for near four hours, and throwing shot like peas against her iron sides, the engines of the *Monitor* were sufficiently powerful, and she had carried a steel-pointed beak, four feet or more beneath the water line, how long, I ask, would it have taken her to have served the *Merrimac* as that vessel did the *Cumberland*? The difficulty with the *Merrimac* against the *Monitor* was, that her prow, or ram, if she had any, was too high, so as to run over her low antagonist, instead of piercing its sides, as she did the *Cumberland*, at the water line. I am confident that a ram, properly constructed, would have sunk the *Merrimac* at once, and thus prevented, as now, that terror to wooden ships from sneaking back again to Norfolk. I am entirely satisfied that in six days, at an expense of only $8,000, the harbor of New-York can be securely defended against all the *Merrimacs* the South or any other parties can float against us in the next six months—and that, too, without any obstruction or possible damage to the harbor, and without transforming our tugs into rams.

Respectfully yours, S. F. S.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

STEEL-POINTED SHOT VERSUS IRON SHOT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is much said just at this time about Iron-clad vessels and iron batteries, the success of which has been entirely demonstrated by the late naval engagement in the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay. There is no doubt or question but that iron-clad vessels-of-war are more than a match for w

War in the West and Southwest.

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Indications from Rebel Papers.

Miscellaneous Incidents of the Contest.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. W. H. L. WALLACE.

HEADQUARTERS, Second Brigade, First Division, }
United States Advance Forces, }
Camp Donelson, Tennessee, Feb. 17, 1862.

[illegible], *Assistant Adjutant-General First [illegible]*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade, from the time of leaving Fort Henry, on the 11th inst., up to the 16th inst., when the Federal forces entered this fortification.

My brigade, as formed by order of Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding the District of Cairo, consisted of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Lieut.-Col. T. E. G. RANSOM commanding; the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, Col. C. C. MARSH commanding; the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Col. JOHN E. SMITH commanding; the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. I. N. HAYNIE commanding; the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. T. JOHN DICKEY commanding; Capt. EZRA TAYLOR'S Chicago Light Battery "B," (First Illinois Artillery,) four 6-pounder field-guns and two 12-pounder howitzers; and Capt. E. MCALLISTER'S Battery of three 24-pounder howitzers, (First Illinois Artillery;) the whole constituting the Second Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, and containing about 3,400 effective men for duty.

About noon of the 11th inst., while in camp at Fort Henry, I received orders from Gen. MCCLERNAND to [illegible] and move out three or four miles on the telegraph road toward this place. At 4 o'clock P. M. the brigade marched out, and encamped on the [illegible] four miles from Fort Henry. At sunrise on the morning of the 12th inst.) I was joined by Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry, and marched with my whole command by the telegraph road toward Fort Donelson, keeping up constant communication with Col. OGLESBY'S First Brigade, which was moving at the same time by the [illegible] road, Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry reconnoitering the country to the column marched. Soon after noon I came within sight of the enemy's encampments on the opposite side of the creek, about a mile in advance. Having caused the road to be reconnoitered, and finding the creek impassable on account of back water from the Cumberland, I moved to the right up the creek, and effected a junction with Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade in the low grounds west of Fort Donelson, when heavy wooded hills intervened between us and the enemy's position. Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry was again thrown forward, and occupied the heights, and thoroughly scouted and reconnoitered the grounds in front. Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade moved up the railroad to the south of Fort Donelson, while I threw my brigade by its front into the heights, bringing the artillery up the steep wooded hills. After further reconnoitering, the brigade advanced and occupied a ridge south of the centre of the enemy's fortifications, with its right resting on the left of Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade. Some slight skirmishing occurred there, and after resting in this position for an hour or more, and further reconnoitering, in accordance with the orders of Gen. MCCLERNAND I moved the brigade by the right flank, following Col. OGLESBY'S brigade across the valley towards the left of the enemy's position. By this time it was dark, and Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade being involved in ground which had not been reconnoitered, and which was very hilly, and covered with a dense growth of underbrush, I was ordered by the General commanding the division to return to the position on the west of the valley, which I did, moving by the left flank, when my brigade rested for the night. At daylight on the morning of the 13th, the enemy opened fire with his artillery from the inside redoubt. Soon afterwards, by order of Gen. MCCLERNAND, I marched the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-fifth regiments, and TAYLOR'S Battery, to the right across the valley, leaving MCALLISTER'S Battery, supported by the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, on the ridge west of the valley, and ordered Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry to move in rear, with detachments thrown toward the right, to reconnoitre the Cumberland and Dover. Reaching the high grounds east of the valley, TAYLOR'S Battery was put in position on the road leading up to Dover, where the left of the enemy's lines rested behind—earthworks intrenchments strengthened by strong abattie in front. The whole force continued to move steadily to the right, Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade heading, the artillery of his brigade and TAYLOR'S Battery on the road, while the infantry was in rear of and near to the road. Along this road the artillery advanced, taking successive positions to the right, and keeping up a constant cannonade on the enemy's works on the right and in the middle redoubt across the valley. The open space afforded a fine opportunity for artillery practice at a long range, and the fire of TAYLOR'S, SCHWARTZ'S, and DRESSER'S guns, promptly returned by those of the enemy in the middle redoubt and the works on the left, presented a rare example of the use of that arm of the service.

About noon I was ordered by Gen. MCCLERNAND to detatch the Forty-eighth Regiment (Col. HAYNIE,) to operate with the Seventeenth Illinois, (Maj. SMITH commanding,) and the Forty-ninth Illinois, (Col. MORRISON,) of the Third Brigade, in making an assault on the enemy's middle redoubt, on the hill west of the valley, supported by the fire of MCALLISTER'S guns.

This force was under the command of Col. HAYNIE, as senior Colonel. They formed in line and advanced in fine order across the intervening ravines, and mounted the steep heights upon which these works are situated, in the most gallant manner, and under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, posted in the lines of earthwork. They advanced up the hill, delivering their fire with coolness and precision. The line not being long enough to envelop the works, by order of Gen. MCCLERNAND, I detached the Forty-fifth Illinois (Col. SMITH) to their support on the right. This regiment advanced in beautiful order down the slope, across the valley, and up the opposite steep, with skirmishers deployed in front, and were soon warmly engaged. These operations had given the enemy time to reinforce their position with strong bodies of infantry from his reserves in the rear, and field artillery, which opened a destructive fire on the advancing line. The roll of musketry showed the enemy in powerful force behind his earthwork; notwithstanding, our forces charged gallantly up the heights to the very foot of the works, which were rendered impassable by the sharp, strong points of brushwood in which it was built. All the regiments engaged in this daring attempt suffered more or less from the enemy's fire. In the meantime the enemy began to show in strength in his entrenchments in front of Col. OGLESBY'S brigade. SCHWARTZ'S battery was advanced along tha road to within 300 yards of the works, hnt being without canister range, they were withdrawn by Gen. MCCLERNAND'S order and directed Capt. TAYLOR to throw forward two sections of his battery to that position. The position being beyond the reach of my lines, the infantry support was to be furnished from Col. OGLESBY'S brigade, which was immediately in the rear. These sections took their positions under most galling fire of rifles and musketry from the enemy's lincs. The ground was covered with brush, and some tima was reqnired to put the army in position, and during this time the enemy's fire was very galling, and TAYLOR'S men suffered somewhat from its effects. As soon as his position was gained, however, the rapid and well-directed fire of the sections soon silenced the enemy. The coolness and daring of the officers and men of these sections, directed by Capt. TAYLOR in person, are worthy of high praise.

The Forty-eighth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Seventeenth Regiments having been ordered to retire from the hill where they had so gallantly assaulted the enemy's works, the Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth resumed their position in my line, and Col. MORRISON, being wounded in this assault, these regiments were temporarily attached to my brigade, and acted under my orders during the subsequent operations, until noon of the 15th.

The night of the 12th was one of great suffering and hardships to the whole command. We lay within point blank musket and rifle range of the enemy's breastworks; and at dark a storm of rain, soon turning to snow and accompanied by severe blasts, beat upon the unprotected ranks. The pickets of the enemy were out in strong force, and a constant firing between his pickets and our own was kept up during the night. The spirits of the men, animated and encouraged by tha condnct of their officers, never flagged, notwithstanding they were without tents or fire, and were exposed to the storm and assailed by the enemy's shot.

During the night it was evident that the enemy were receiving large reinforcements, and when morning broke on the 14th, it showed that they had been busy during the night in erecting new works in commanding positions, and mounting them with guns. MCALLISTER'S Battery was ordered from the other side of the valley, and put into position on the road. During this day my brigade occupied a position a little in the rear of the road, and under cover of the hill; the right resting on the left of Col. OGLESBY'S line, and being within three or four hundred yards of the salient angle of the enemy's works on his left. We lay in this position most of the day, the order of the regiments from right to left being as follows: Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-eighth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Seventeenth. TAYLOR'S Battery was posted at the intervals between the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth. MCALLISTER'S guns were distributed along the point; DICKEY'S Cavalry were in the rear and on tha right, to observe the enemy and guard tha flank. Under instructions from Gen. MCCLERNAND, to commence the construction of a small earthwork on the road to cover three or four guns. Mr. FASCELLION, of the Forty-ninth, had charge of the work, which was completed during the night, and two of MCALLISTER'S guns

At daylight on the morning of the 15th, the enemy [illegible] heavy force of infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, and his fire opened within the work, and the battle was commenced a vigorous [illegible] upon the right of the whole line.

The attack was commenced and continued with great spirit, and gradnally drove back our extreme right. About seven o'clock A. M. the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois, on my right, became engaged with alheavy force of the enemy's infantry. They charged up the hill and gained the road in front of my position, bnt the moment the rebel flag appeared above the hill, a storm of shot from the Eleventh and Twentieth drove them back in confusion. Again a new and fresh line of infantry appeared, and I ordered the whole line, except the Seventeenth and the left wing of the Forty-ninth, to advance and occupy the hill. The Forty-ninth advanced boldly and in order to the brow of the hill, where they were exposed, uncovered, not only to the fire of the enemy's infantry, but to a raking of the enemy's batteries of artillery across the valley. They opened their fire, supported by TAYLOR'S Bettery and two of MCALLISTER'S guns, (one having been disabled by a shot from the anemy's cannon,) and for some time the conflict was strong and fierce. But at length the strong masses of the enemy's infantry gave way before the steady, well-directed, and continued fire of the right of my line. They fell back, however, only to give place to another line of fresh troops, who advanced to the support, and who were also compelled by the steady, unflinching valor of our men, to give way.

In the meantime there were indications that the enemy were gaining some advantage on the right of the whole line. Reinforcements, consisting of Kentucky and Indiana troops, had been sent forward past my position to support the right, bnt notwithstanding this, it became evident to me from the sounds coming from tha direction of the enemy's shot, which began to rake my line from the rear of my right, that the right of the line was giving way. My orders being peremptory to hold that position of the line occnpied by my brigade to the last extremity, I sent one of my Aids to Gen. MCCLERNAND with information of the state of affairs, and to express my fears that my right flank would be completely turned, unless reinforcements should be speedily sent to that quarter. Finding that no reinforcements were within reach, and Gen. MCCLERNAND having left me to my discretion if I found my position untenable, and seeing that the enemy steadily advanced on my right flank and was speedily gaining my rear, many of the corps having exhausted their emmunition, I gave orders to move the whole brigade to the rear np the road, with a view of forming a new line of hettle. Before this order was given all our troops on the right of my brigade had fallen back, except the Thirty-first Illinois, Col. JOHN A. LOGAN, who occupied the left of Col. OGLESBY'S Brigade. Immediately adjoining the Thirty-first, and on tha right of my line, was the Eleventh Illinois, Lient.-Col. T. E. G. RANSOM commanding. When tha order to retire was given it failed to reach Lient.-Col. RANSOM, who, with the Eleventh Regiment, was gallantly supporting the Thirty-first against a fierce onslanght on their right. Rapidly as the gaps were opened in the ranks of the enemy, they were as promptly closed to the right, and the shortway point alone showed the destructiveness of that fire. Soon the Thirty-first, their ammunition having failed, retired, and the Eleventh took their place, changing front to the rear undar a most galling fire with-all the coolness and precision of veterans.

In the meantime the order to retire was being executed in good order by the other regiments of the brigade. The character of the ground rendered it impossible for me to see the whole line at once. When the Eleventh changed their front they were exposed to a fire in front and on both flanks, and the enemy's cavalry charging upon their flank, they were thrown into some confusion and retired, but steadily and in comparatively good order. After falling back some half a mile, I halted the brigade, and as rapidly as possible procured a supply of ammunition and formed a second line of battle. At this point Col. ROSS, of the Nineteenth Illinois, arrived on the field and took command of the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Regiments, and we were reinforced hy some troops of Gen. LEW. WALLACE'S Division, and with their aid, and with the assistance of. TAYLOR'S Betiery and some pieces of DRESSER'S and WILLARD'S Batteries, the advance of the enemy was checked, and he was driven within his intrenehments, leaving a large number of his dead and wounded on the field.

At night my brigade was withdrawn to a nill between the valleys, so as to be within easy snpporting distance of either wing, where I rested nntil morning. With the morning of the 16th came the news that the enemy hed surrendered. The whole brigade was instantly formed, and marched down the valley into the centre of the enemy's works, where we hoisted the Union flag npon the inner intrenchment of the field, and fired a Federal salute from TAYLOR'S battery. DICKEY'S Cavalry were so disposed as to cover all the eppraoches, and prevent the escape of prisoners, and rendered vary effective service in eccuring and hringing in prisoners during the day.

Would that my task could end here with the record of the endurance, bravery and heroism of our troops, crowned as it was with such signal eucess. The loss of my brigade has been heavy, and the annexed list of killed, wounded, and missing, will show. The right of my lina was more heavily engaged on the 15th than any other portion, though all were under heavy fire for hours. The Eleventh Regiment was posted on tha right of my line, and suffered more than any other regiment, having 60 killed on the field. The Twentieth Regiment, whieh stood next to the Eleventh, was the next heaviest sufferer, having 18 killed on the field. The Forty-eighth, Forty-fifth, Forty-ninth, and Seventeenth, each suffered a considerable loss on the 15th, in addition to the loss in the operation of tha 13th. Lieut.-Col. WM. EAWIN, of the Twentieth Regiment, while nobly animating his men and adding new laurels to those he so nobly won at Buena Vista, was struck down by cannon shot from the enemy's battery. Lieut.-Col. THOS. H. SMITH, Forty-eighth Illinois, had distinguished himself in the gallant attack of the 13th, he being in command of his regiment on that occasion. Col. HAYNIE, as senior Colonel, being in command of the whole force detached on that service. Early in the engagement of the 15th, Lieut.-Col. SMITH, while leading his men up the hill to meet the enemy, received a mortal wound, of which he died in about one hour. Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, commanding the Eleventh Illinois, was struck in the shoulder by a Minié hall. Merely calling Major NAVINS to the command, until his wound could ha temporarily dressed, he resumed the command, and remained with his regiment throughout the day. Lieut.-Col. J. A. MALIBY, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, while encouraging and animating his men, was shot through the thigh, and severely, though I trust not fatally wounded.

I cannot find words in which fittingly to express the debt of obligation and gratitude I bear the officers commanding corps, for the prompt, fearless and cool manner in which my commanos were carried out in every instance, (except one, and that iesulted from the stupidity of one orderly.) My ordere were perfectly understood, and carried into effect with promptness and perfect order. I have alreadg spoken of the part borne hy the Eleventh Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. RANSOM. Both he and Maj. NAVINS are deserving of the attention of the Department. Col. C. C. MARSH, of the Twentieth Illinois, exhibited the utmost courage, coolness and self-possession on the field, encouraging his men with all the order of parade. Maj. RICHARDS, of the Twentieth also acted with great bravery. Col. HAYNIE and Maj. SANDFORD, of the Forty-eighth, Col. JOHN E. SMITH and Major M. SMITH, of the Forty-fifth, Lieut.-Col. PEARS, of the Forty-ninth, and Capt. BUSH, commanding the Seventeenth Illinois, all distinguished themselves by their bravery, and contributed by their example to the attainment of the brilliant result. The couduct of Capt. EZRA TAYLOR, commanding Eighth Battery B, during the whole series of engagements, was such as to disnguish him as a daring, yet cool and eagacious officer, pushing his guns into positions that were swept by the enemy's shot. He in person directed the posting of his sections, and in very many instances himself sighted the guns. Such condnct found its natural reflection in the perfect order and bravery that characterized his entire command. His battery of six pieces fired 1,700 rounds of fixed ammunition during the engagement, being an average of 284 rounds to the gun. MCALLISTER'S guns did good service. They ware thrce 24-pounder howitzers, without caissons, and with a limited supply of ammunition, and without a full compiement of men. One of them lost a wheel, shot away on the 13th, hut supplied from their limber. On the 15th, the trale of another howitzer was broken, and it was rendered useless. They fired all their ammunition. about fifty rounds to the piece. The cavalry of tha brigade (Fourth Illinoie, Col. DICKEY) did excellent services in reconnoitering and in holding the enemy in check on the right. Lient.-Gol. MCCULLOUGH, Major WALLACE, Capt. ROCKWOOD and Capt. TOWNSEND are worthy of particular mention for services rendered. The field music and bands of the several regiments and corps rendered very effective service in taking care of the wounded, especially in the Eleventh and Twentieth Regiments. The band of the Eleventh lost their instruments.

The surgeons and hospital assistants of the entire command performed their painful and important duties in a manner highly creditable. To Surgeon GOODBRAKE, Acting Brigade-Surgeon, I feel under especial obligation. Surgeons KELTON, of the Forty-fifth; YOUNG, of the Eleventh; Assistant Surgeons KENT, of the Eleventh; LUCE, of the Fourth Cavalry, and YOORO, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, also rendered valuable assistance. I also wish to return thanks to Surgeon EDGAR, of the Thirty-second Illinois, for attentions to the wounded of my command. Chaplains FEARSONS, of the Eleventh, and Button, of the Twentieth, were indefatigable in their attentions to the wounded, and in collecting and hurying the dead.

I wish also to call the attention of the General commanding the division to the conduct and bearing of my Staff Lieutenant, ISRAEL P. ROMSEY, of TAYLOR'S battery, Aid-de-Camp and acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. GEORGE J. DAVIS, Eleventh Illinois, Quartermaster and Commissary, also Aid-de-Camp. Active, intelligent, ardent and brava, they were ever ready to render any aid in their power, riding to every part of the field amid the hottest of the fire, and by their daring and coolness contributed much toward the success of the day. Artificer GEO. E. CHURCH, TAYLOR'S battery, who acted as one of my Orderlies, is worthy of commendation for bravery and self-possession on the field.

Many instances of individual daring occurred thet are worthy of mention, but where all acted their part so nobly comparisons seem invidious. I cannot forbear citing two instances to which my attention has

[illegible] Corps of Cavalry and Artillery [illegible]
[illegible] Headquarters Army of the Southwest, }
Camp Halleck, Ark., March 1, 1862. }

[illegible] Company [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Illinois Volunteers, was shot down, and the colors fell, rushed to the spot, and seizing the flag, bore it from the field amid a storm of balls. The flag itself was riddled with shot.

In order to a due appreciation of the courage, endurance and fortitude of the men by whom this victory has been won, it must be borne in mind that they marched from Fort Henry without transportation, or tents, or rations, except what they carried, and that they were exposed for three days and nights without tents, and almost without fires, being so near the enemy's lines as to render fires imprudent, that the weather was extremely severe—two nights they were thus exposed, accompanied with driving snow-storms and severe cold—that during the whole three days they were under fire and compelled to bivouac in line of battle, with their arms in their hands. Added to this, most of them had never seen a battle, and but few had ever heard a hostile shot. Under all the circumstances, it is certainly a great matter of congratulation that so long and fierce a conflict, against an intrenched enemy, fighting on a position well known to him and unknown to us, and so greatly superior in artillery, has resulted so gloriously for our arms.—Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. H. L. WALLACE,
Col. Comd'g Second Brigade, First Division.

NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Eleventh Regiment.....	66	183	79	330
Twentieth Regiment....	18	109	6	133
Forty-eighth Regiment..	6	31	3	42
Forty-Fifth Regiment...	2	20	—	22
Seventeenth Regiment..	13	62	6	81
Forty-ninth Regiment...	13	46	9	68
Taylor's Battery.....	1	6	—	9
McAllister's Battery....	—	2	—	2
Aggregate	123	461	103	687

GEN. CURTIS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, }
CAMP HALLECK, ARK., March 1, 1862. }

I have received a private communication from an intelligent writer, a citizen of Arkansas, who says: "We, as citizens, have left our homes and firesides for the purpose, as we supposed, of having to defend ourselves against a brutal soldiery that would ley waste our humble homes, and outrage the chastity of our wives and daughters, and place our own lives in jeopardy. We have organized what is called Homa Gnard Companies, partly of Union men and partly of Southern men, all of whom are anxious to return to their homes. We are heppy to find that you and your men are not composed of that class of persons commonly called jayhawkers, who do not regard the rights of citizens and property, but confine the war to lte legitimate object."

Tha falsehoods circulated concerning us have driven thousands from their homes, and I take the liberty of responding publicly to the sentiments expressed hy the writer, because these falsehoods have involved the whole community in the tronhles which he seeks to mitigate.

The only legitimate object of the war is peace, and the writer only does me justice when he says I adhere to this legitimate object. Peaceable citizens shall be protected as far as possible; I act under strict orders of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK. The flight of our foes from their camps, and the imitation of their conduct by the citizens, in fleeing from their homes, leaving their effects abandoned as it were for their victors, has much embarrassed me in my efforts to preserve discipline in my command, as these circumstances offered extraordinary temptations.

The burning of farms and fields of grain in Missouri, and extensive barrecks and valuable mills in Arkansas hy the enemy, has indnced some resentments on the part of my troops, which, I have severely punished. Necessary snpplies for my command could not keep up with my rapid movements, and peaceable citizens not being at home to sell them to my Quartermasters, I am compelled to take them without purchase, meking settlement difficult and doubtful; occasioning irregularities which I have always labored to counteract. If peaceably disposed citizens will stay at home, or return home, and check the clandestine, stealthy warfare that is carried on under *the cover and cloak* of peaceable citizens, much of the havoc of war will be avoided, and many poor families can be protected from distress and misery. I have followed the war path through the entire State of Missouri, have seen the havoc and devastation surronnding it, and I deplore the prospect of these disasters in the virgin soil of Arkansas.

Armed men, in the garb of citizens, are concealed by citizens, and the unfortunate condition of Missonri will be transferred to Arkansas, if you allow this complicity of yourselves in the struggle. If yon do not discriminate by requiring soldiers to weer some distinctive badge, you must not complain if we cannot discriminate.

There is no honor, no glory, no good thet can be gained by taking up arms in this way, to defend your homes, for we do not wish to molest them if you are peaceably disposed. We only wish to pnt down rebellion by making war against those in arms, their aiders and abettors. We come to vindicate the Constitdtion, to preserve and perpetuate civil and religioue liberty, under a flag that was embalmed in the blood of our Revolutionary fathers. Under that flag we have lived in peace and prosperity nntil the flag of rebellion involved us in the horrors of civil war.

We have restored the Stars and Stripes to Northwestern Arkansas, where I am glad to find many who rejoice to see the emblem of their former glory, and hope for a restoration of the peace and happiness they have enjoyed under its folds. A surrender to such a flag is only a return to your natural allegience, and is more honorable than to persist in a rebellion that surrendered to the National Power at Forts Henry and Donelson, at Nashville and at Roanoke, and throughout the most powerful Southern States. Why then shell the West be devastated to prolong a struggle which the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennassee cannot successfully maintain?

Disband your companies; surrender your arms; for in all instances where men in arms have voluntarily surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance to our common country, they have been discharged. No prisoners have, to my knowledge, heen shot or hung, or cruelly treated by us.

I know of no instance where my troops have treated females with violence, and I have not heard of a complaint of any kind. I enjoin on the troops kindness, protection and support for women and children. I shall, to the best of my ahility, maintain our country's flag in Arkansas, and continue to make relentless war on its foes, but shall rejoica to see the restoration of peace in all the States and Territories of our country—that peaco which we formerly enjoyed and earnestly desire; and I implore for each and all of us thet ultimate, eternal peace "which the world cannot give or take away."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ooedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Brig.-Gen. Com'dg Army of the Southwest.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 6, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

PROCEEDINGS IN FRANKFORT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

The House, on the 13th, passed a bill entitling all Kentucky housekeepers, while absent from their homes on duty in the army of the United States, to all the privileges now allowed hy law to housekeepers; a Senate hill adopting the United States Army rules and regulations for the government of Kentucky troops; hill providing for taking proof to establish claims against the United States or this State, for property destroyed, injured, or taken for military purposes, and claims for personal services; a bill for purchasing the ground where Col. WILLICH'S soldiers were hurled; a Senate bill incorporating the Louisville Board of Trade; and, hy 42 to 25, a Senate bill requiring grand and pettil jurors and jury commissioners to take addtional oath that they have not aided or assisted the rebellion in any way, persons swearing fasely to he disqnalified from holding any office of honor, profit and trust. The House, yesterday, concurred with the Senate in fixing the 1st of next January as the return dey of executions; and hy 42 to 18, moved to postpona the consideration of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S preamble and resolution declaring it politic, merciful and just to perdon tha rehel privates who sincerely repent of their crimes, and especially those who heva been guilty in consequance of erroneous opinions, sedulously instilled into their minds hy superior intellects and cunning aspirants; and requesting the Governor to confer with the President for the discharge and pardon of all such Kentucky prisoners at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, as shall be found of good character and will take an oath to support tha Constitution of the United States. Six political prisoners here were yesterday released, on taking the oath and giving bond. The Senate, yesterday, adopted Mr. SPEED'S resolution, that Gen. FREMONT be reqnested by the Military Boerd to leave a force in Northeastern Kentucky, adequete to keep down the revolutionists and suppress the marauding bands thet have infested that region; and referrect to a Select Committee Mr. MCHENRY'S resolutions, recommending to Congress not to tax the tobacco crop of 1661, now in the hands of purchasers, hut to commenca with the next crop—urging that the tax be ad veiorem, and suggesting that the tax proposed is too high in proportion to the tax on other articles. It is suggested that tha National Treasury would be a gainer, by placing a tax of fiva cents on manufactured tobacco, and upward of three cents on strips, and letting the leaf go untaxed, for then there would still be some encouragement to grow tobacco.

Forty-four hogsheads tobacco, mostly from Trigg County, were received yesterdey by wey of the Cumberland. Twenty-seven hales of cotton are coming here hy water from Nashville.

Forty-five soldiers have died here this week. There are twenty hospitals al Lebanon. A lady of Astoria, Long Island, has sent to our sick soldiers one barrel

[illegible] Senate, on the 13th, was, of course, expected by us. As PRESTON says "there's no use in trying to stop the Confederate secessionists; they have completely blocked them." More good news from Tennessee is daily looked for.

We are much pleased with President LINCOLN'S appointment of Gen. HALLECK over the Department of the Mississippi.

We are glad Senator HALE has reported a hill for the immediate construction of iron sea-batteries, iron-clad steam rams, and iron-clad gunboats.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

The Senate passed the House bill for the purchase of the ground where the brave soldiers under Col. WILLICH lie hurled; the House adopted the Senate resolutions for keeping down the marauders in Northeast Kentucky; and both chambers adopted resolutions thet the proposed tax on tobacco is greatly disproportionate to the tax on other property, and ought to be reduced; and that, owing to the great difference in the value of different qualities and grades of tobacco, the tax on it ought to be ad valorem. Speaker FISK, in his address to the Senate before pronouncing it adjonrned, said: "By the aid of her sister States, Kentucky has preserved the State, and she is now in the field as heroically determined to preserve the National existence as she was in the preservation of her own."

Persons who left Paintville on the 15th say HUMPHREY and "Cerro Gordo" had "absquetulated," "vamosed," "skedaddled," to Abingdon, Va. The Twenty-second Kentucky, at Piketon, acknowledge the receipt from Louisvillians of some thousand articles of clothing, besides groceries and delicacies, and of numberless needful and good things from the ladies of Frankfort and Newcastle.

An indication of returning prosperity is the reviving demand for Kentucky banks stock. One man advertises this morning for 125 shares.

Statements abont trade with Tennessee are conflicting. The latest is, that while permits are required as nsual for all goods in Kentucky, no permits for merchandise to Tennessee are allowed. It is hoped trade between the two States will he quickly and completely restored.

Letters from Nashville state that there are no rebel forces in Central Tennessee, save a few bands of mountain maranders, and that Gen. BUELL'S immense army will probably move unresisted npon Alabame soil, before the end of this month.

Gov. JOHNSON, in his Nashville speech of the 13th, assured his hearers that he returned for the sole purpose of restoring the National Constitution and laws as they formerly existed. He charged the origin of the rebellion npon disappointed seekers after power, who had deceived the people of the Southern States into the support of their rebellious schemes, and he announced that the time for crushing ont treason and punishing traitors had arrived, and that the Government of the Nation was determined to hold the originators and leaders of the rebellion to a stern account.

It is generally believed that Commodore FOOTE and Gen. SMITH will be in Memphis this or next week.

PONTIAC.

REBEL PRISONERS IN ST. LOUIS.

LABORS OF THE LADIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Under Gen. HALLECK'S most Christian order, the wounded rebels sent to St. Louis are quartered in the fine hospitals of the Government, and treated in every respect like those of its own army. We visited a few of them et the hospitals on Fifth and Chestnut streets, last week, with ladies acting under the Young Men's Christian Association. There were about thirty in the room visited, suffering from wounds and diseases.

"Are you well treated?" we asked of one, with an ugly wound in the breast. "Yes, well as we could wish; if anything, too well. This fine living, and haked flour bread don't agree with me, Oh! if I could only have a corn dodger, it would remind one of Tennessee." He was promised some. An old man, lying in a dark room, or hut dimly lighted, had a Bible beside him, just laid down. "Can I do anything for you?" said one of the ladies. "Yes, madam, please get me something to read. My thoughts are devouring me; I eannot read the Bible all the time.' A fresh *Republican* satisfied his longing. Another man wanted apples. The lady sent out and obtained some nice red Ramhos. The nnrse forhade his eating them, so they were laid on his bed, for him to feast his eyes.

Many said they were ready to take the oath of allegience. One Mississipnian said he wanted to take it and go home. His eompanion said, "No; if he were to take it and go home, they would be impressed into the army.

One handsome young officer thanked them for their care, but said the war is not over yet. His father, in Alahama, was rich, worth millions, hut would give up all before he would surrender. So, with himself; he had given time and property, and now, it may be, his life, hut would never give up the independence of the Confederacy. One grim old Colonel refused to talk' but resolutely pressed his lips, and refused to be comforted.

Among them was a giant 7 feet 2 inches in stocking. Ha was the only one that could wear the immense shirts and dressing gowns which were sent out in the beginning of the war. A lady called while we were there, with another big shirt for him. She could not enter, being 'secesh,' hut we carried it up to him with her neme.

A little drummer-boy was evidently dying. A lady spoke to him, asking if he wanted anything. "No," was the feehle answer, hut with a wishful look at the kind face over him, he said his mother had sent him from Mississippi to fight and defend her home. Ha did not regret it, hnt wanted to see his mother. He gave his name and mother's address, still looking wishfully, as if there was something on his mind. At last he eaid: "My mother is a good woman too. She would trest a poor sick prisoner kindly, and if she were with your son, she would kiss him." "I will kiss you, my dear boy, for your mother," said she. She kissed him, and in a few minutes he died.

God bless the women for the good work they are doing. It makes one think better of our human nature to hear of the work they are doing throughout the East, in furnishing supplies, and in the West hy their presence and aid.

St. Louis is getting its reputation up. The prisoners at Cairo were very anxious to come up here. One wounded officer, visited by St. Louis ladies there, would not let them leave without him, and begged so hard that they got him permission to come. The noble sons of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, exposing their lives for their country, in these misfortunes, deserve the services of these ministering angels.

J. W. S.

FIDELITY OF A CONTRABAND.

STORY OF A REFUGEE FAMILY.

From the Missouri Democrat.

A Union man named SMITH has resided about six miles from Fayetteville, Ark., the owner of a tract of six hundred acres of land, with comfortable dwelling, stock, &c. Obnoxtous to the Secessionists, his properiy was plundered by their foraging and other parties during the Winter, his place being about a mile from MCCULLOCH'S headquarters. The family consisted of Mr. SMITH, his wife and child, his mother-in-law, and also a brother-in-law, JAMES WATKINS and wife, married less than a year ago. Besidss these, CHARLEY, the slave of Mr. SMITH.

Upon news of the approach of CURTIS' forces to Springfield, the Secessionists began pursuing all the Union men to hang them, and SMITH and WATKINS fled, hoping to make their way to some of the Federal camps. The women thus left, in fear of outrage and torture, on their husbands' account—if not death—left their home on the night of the 8th of February, with CHARLEY as their guide and protector, leaving the aged mother and child, who were unable to move. On foot they wended their way, sleeping what they did sleep in the open air, upon such straw or litter as CHARLEY could gather for them, and covered by the single blanket which he carried, and subsisting npon the food which he carried in a pair of saddle-bags. He would have been seized as marketable property belonging to a Union men, and the women regarded their own jeopardy as something more than that of their lives, if met or caught hy the Secessionists. They traveled, he thinks, about eight miles the first day, (the women being feeble, and one of them in a delicate situation,) fording creeks and avoiding the traveled roads. On one occasion, crossing a creek upon a log, one of the ladies fell in, and was with difficulty extricated hy CHARLEY, who, as he said, "cooned it on de log," so that his trousers got hold of him, and when she reached the bank, he pulled her out. Thns, for nearly a week, foot-sore, and with short and painful jonrneys, having no shelter, and not seeing a fire, subsisting on the scant provisions which CHARLEY carried, they slowly made their way until they first met the advance guard of the Federal forces at Mudtown. Here the ladies were at once cared for by the Colonel, while CHARLEY was taken some miles on horseback to "Mister SIGEL," who examined him at great length, comparing his stories with his own maps of tha country. He was satisfied of CHARLEY'S truthfulness, and gave him a pass for himself and the two ladies.

From this point conveyance was given them to Springfield and to Rolle, and they arrived in St.

[illegible] Whether Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] from the house in his [illegible] gence has been received.

CRAMMER is a preacher, [illegible] guest for his condition, and [illegible] wife, belonging to another [illegible] Louisiana some months ago, where they [illegible] the slaves off from that section, to [illegible] troubles.

CRAMMER is anxious now to get into Illinois, where he can find work to support these two ladies. Says he is stout and has a good trade—"can lay brick or rock, or work on de farm, and aint enough to keep them." They are staying at the Refugee House, on Elm-street. CRAMMER'S narrative is artless and exceedingly interesting. Speaking of Mr. SMITH, in answer to a question, he said: "He *was* a good master, but I don't know whether he is alive or dead now." The noble friendship and almost heroic devotion of this slave to that family deserve the respect of all right-minded persons, though he manifested not the least consciousness of any special merit.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PORTER, OF THE ESSEX.

The Hannibal (Mo.) *Messenger* publishes the following letter from Capt. PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

I see, by a piece in one of your papers, that you made an extract from an article which some one has written about myself, which you appear to think applies a doubt upon my mother's patriotism. The writer of that piece informs me that he had reference to my own particular family, which I am only sorry to say is too true.

My first lesson of love to my country and the Union, were received from my mother and a patriotic grandfather; and I believe that I have shown that I have not forgotten those lessons.

I never for a moment supposed that eny one would donbt my mother's devotion to the Union and Constitution. She has three sons living, all of whom are now faithfully serving their country, and carrying into effect the practicel results of her lessons.

This Mr. HARRIS whom yon heve mentioned in connection with my name in your paper, I have never secn, know nothing about him nor his antecedents, and heg it, as a special favor, that yon will never mention my name in connection with his, as our course is as wide apert as the antipodes.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. D. PORTER, U. S. N.

SECESSIONISTS AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Gen. BEN. LOAN, of the Missouri State Militia, fn commend at St, Joseph, is stirring up the rebels by a very thorough application of Gen. HALLECK'S order that they be put nnder bonds or ordered to quit the State. Ha has some half dozen "highly respectable" gentiemen in jail, a half dozen others have been ordered to emigrate, others have filed bonds ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, and to complete the list, he had served notices upon thirty individuals, giving them ten days to consider which of the three alternatives they will take. Among those ordered to leave the State are ISAAC N. SHAMBAUGH, member of the Legislature a year ago, among whose personal papers were found documents that will be of interest to the future historian who shall write up the secession of Missouri. The St. Joseph *Herald*—a new Union paper—says the proceedings of Gen. LOAN have thrown the "secesh" into great confusion, and those who had not been sent to jail were cancusing among themselves whether it would not be better for them to do so, as martyrs, thien to make confessions of their guilt by giving bonds. The half-dozen already in jail were living like nabobs, supplied with all the delicacies hy their friends outside. Major WM. N. ALBIN is the Provost Marshal of St. Joseph, and his guards arrest all who appear on the street without leave, after ten o'clock at night. Bar-rooms are imperatively closed day and night.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Suspension of Gen. Blenker from his Command.

Gen. Talbot to Command his Division.

Provision for the Mails and Treasure Overland from California.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

Trepidation Among the Whisky Speculators.

THE TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Friday, March 21.

THE SUSPENSION OF GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. BLENKER has been suspended from his command, and it is thought will not return. Evidence of improper conduct has been found by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and reported [illegible] to-day, and his nomination was unanimously rejected. The President, it is said, has been asked to bring them here to take his division.

Gen. SMITH was unanimously confirmed to-day as Major-General. FRANK PARKMAN'S nomination as Brigadier-General was considered, but is not yet confirmed. His error is that Gen. MCCLELLAN recommended him.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSORSHIP.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Censorship occasions much talk among newspaper men. The censure visited by the report on Mr. THAYER, the censor for the past three months, is not sustained by the majority of newspaper correspondents in Washington, who believe that Mr. THAYER has administered his difficult and embarrassing duties with as much courage and impartiality as could be expected. The position and duties were novel. Your correspondent does not hesitate to say, as he did before the Committee, that no one holding the office has done so well as Mr. THAYER. Several of the more flagrant irregularities complained of by the Committee occurred while Mr. THAYER was not in charge at all.

GEN. FREMONT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Gen. FREMONT received his final instructions to-day at the War Department, and leaves to-morrow. His body-guard, under ZAGONY, will accompany him, and reorganize the Cavalry.

THE WHISKY-TAX AND THE SPECULATORS.

The action of Congress on the direct whisky-tax is distressing on speculators. They bought largely, running up prices to 30 cents a gallon, counting on at least that amount of tax being imposed. But the Committee reported a tax of only 15 cents a gallon, whereupon the price fell to 25 cents, losing 4 cents a gallon to speculators. Now, the House has adopted an amendment, levying a tax of 15 cents on all whisky in present hands. This overwhelms the large holders. It is said that RICES, the bankar, holds five thousand barrels, bought on speculation.

PROTECTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Orders were to-day sent by the Secretary of War to Gens. WRIGHT and HALLECK to send troops to protect the entire overland route, mails, emigrants and treasure, which the Government is anxious shall be carried on our own soil and not through a foreign country.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

Secretary CHASE is preparing a very elaborate Tax bill, which is intended to be moved as a substitute for the present bill now before the House. The rate of taxation is considerably higher upon all articles of prime necessity, and much lower on other articles which the Ways and Means Committee fixed to suit their purposes. The Secretary favors a tax upon whisky of not less than fifty cents per gallon; on tobacco, seventy-five cents per pound, and so on. The bill will probably be taken by the Senate Finance Committee, as it will come too late to be considered by the House.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the expedition and forces now under Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, as before reported, will constitute a Military Department, to be called the Department of the South, to be under the command of Gen. HUNTER.

JURISDICTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac and his subordinates have, in obedience to a general order, turned over to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, the buildings and premises occupied in the City of Washington, and all the public buildings belonging thereto. The Provost-Marshal's officer has been withdrawn from Washington, and all the force employed in the Military Police of the city is under the command of Gen. WADSWORTH, as Military Governor of the District. Gen. WADSWORTH has established his headquarters in the building heretofore used and occupied by the Provost-Marshal. The Provost-Marshal-General and his subordinates have also turned over to Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH all the military prisons in the District of Columbia, and all contrabands now in custody, and the same shall be henceforth under the Military Governor.

THE TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The complaints made of slow disbursements from the Treasury attract notice here, but the assurance is given that not a day elapses after the presentation of any requisition at the Treasury Department before payment is made impossible by want of funds. Secretary CHASE has used all possible exertion to meet the demands of public creditors. He planned the relief given by certificates of indebtedness, which are now being issued to all creditors desiring them, and whose accounts are audited and settled, or who present checks of disbursing officers.

STEAM BATTERIES.

The Sub-Committee, from the Senate Military Committee, who have the subject of transferring the appropriation of seven millions, at present appropriated for defensive purposes, to the building of steam-batteries, have had two or three meetings, and will report upon the matter, probably, at the next meeting. The Committee are said to favor the change proposed.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, which was in executive session several hours this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations as Major-Generals of Volunteer forces, viz.:

Brigadier-Generals Don Carlos Buell, John Pope, Samuel R. Curtis, Franz Sigel, John A. McClernand, Chas. F. Smith, and Lewis Wallace.

The following named Brigadier-Generals were also confirmed:

John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Wm. H. L. Wallace, John McArthur, Jacob G. Lauman, John A. Logan, Robert L. McCook, Speed. S. Fry. All these gentlemen were Colonels.

The Senate also confirmed as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, the following named:

Maj. John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Henry W. Judah, of the Fourth Infantry; Capt. James B. Ricketts, of the First Artillery, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Bull Run; James Craig, of Missouri; Horatio P. Van Cleve, and Alexander Asboth.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

The Senate to-day disagreed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which ABRAHAM WAKEMAN was recently confirmed Postmaster of New-York. The appointment is therefore conclusive.

THE SAGINAW.

Senator LATHAM having made application to the Secretary of the Navy to detail an experienced navigator to bring to San Francisco the *Saginaw*, which was abandoned by our officers in the China seas, the Department has detailed Capt. WATKINS for that purpose. The machinery in this vessel is said to be excellent.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR GEN. BUTLER.

A new Military Department, to be called the Department of the Gulf, is constituted. It will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the forces under Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, United States Volunteers. The headquarters for the present will be moveable wherever the General commanding may be.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN PORTS, ETC.

As our forces extend the authority of the United States on the Atlantic coast, numerous applications are made by merchants and shippers to the Treasury Department for permission to trade with the recaptured ports, but these are uniformly refused. Nothing is done to interfere with the blockade. Permits, however, are granted by the Department for internal trade elsewhere.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt and all foreign drafts are paid at maturity, no matter what may be the pressure in other respects on the Treasury.

D. E. SICKLES.

The statement that DANIEL E. SICKLES was unanimously rejected as Brigadier-General is not correct.

A GOOD INDORSEMENT FROM THE REBELS.

In a bundle of military papers picked up at Manassas, and kindly shown to your correspondent by Capt. WILSON, Assistant Adjutant-General of KEARNEY'S Brigade, JAS. F. WADDELL, Captain Alabama Rifles, makes an official report under dale of June 27, 1861, of a reconnoissance to Burke's Station, to see if the Nationals were reconstructing a railroad bridge next below that upon the Accotink, upon the line leading to Alexandria, at the close of which he says:

"The scouting party breakfasted at the house of an individual named GILLINGHAM, who resides about two miles from Springfield on the County Road. They were received and feasted as the troops of the Federal Government, and payment for the same refused. GILLINGHAM is universally regarded in the neighborhood as an Abolitionist, of perhaps a mild type. He seems a good and inoffensive man, but his premises may be used, if they have not already been, by the enemy."

A pretty good indorsement for Mr. GILLINGHAM.

GEN KEARNEY.

Gen. KEARNEY was offered a division, but declined it because he could not transfer his brigade with him. He has taken special pains with his brigade, and may be regarded its father. Money has been very freely spent for the brigade's advancement in its military education and comfort.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The celebrated Dr. MERRITT, the picket shootar, has been arrested below Occoquan, and brought to Alexandria.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.

The Hungarian officers and civilians in Washington celebrated the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848, and the birthday of GARIBALDI. The party consisted among others of Col. ALEXAY, late of FREMONT'S Staff, Maj. ZAGONTI, Col. D'UTASSY, Col. FIOTOLMEOY, Col. DATCHY, and Captains SARPY, DSINKA and SZABAD.

A UNION MEETING AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A Union meeting will be held at Fairfax Court-house, Va., to-morrow, the 22d, which will be addressed by Hon. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD and others.

RAN AWAY WITH THE MONEY.

On the morning of the day on which Gen. BANKS' army entered Charlestown, Va., the bank located there absquatulated, carrying off nearly all the money of any value belonging to all the citizens of the town and its vicinity! It thus made tracks for Staunton, as the thieves managing its escape allege. It seems that everybody there had deposited their money in the bank as the safest place to keep it in these times, retaining in their pockets only Confederate and other shinplasters for immediate expenses and change. As those on the retreat of the rebel troops immediately lost their value, the people find themselves, with few exceptions, absolutely without a penny with which to buy salt, sugar, iron, coffee, and other necessaries at the United States prices, at which they could now purchase them had they the wherewithal.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Mr. R. J. BEALS, an accomplished operator, and a gentleman of fine attainments, died in this city this morning of consumption.

Mr. BEALS has been actively connected with the American, Southern and other Telegraph Companies for several years past, by whom he was highly respected and esteemed. In the circle of his professional associates and colaborers he was beloved as a dear brother, and they deeply deplore his loss.

He leaves a wife and young child sadly afflicted at their bereavement.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. FREMONT, has been appointed to a similar position in Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S corps.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for an equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the frigate *Congress* and other vessels. Passed.

On motion of Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill to establish a National Foundry was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved that the bill be referred to a Special Committee of Five, together with the bill for the Arsenal and Armory at the West.

After discussion, the bills were referred to a Special Committee.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

As the Senate Chamber was full of smoke, from the bakeries under the Capitol,

Mr. GRIMES moved to adjourn. They could not sit there in the smoke.

Mr. CARLILE—(In his seat)—Bakeries!

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked what had become of the bill to remove the bakeries from the Capitol.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the bill was passed by the Senate and voted down by the House.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) suggested that the House be informed that the Senate was obliged to adjourn on account of the smoke.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be better to request the House to have the bakeries moved to their side of the Capitol.

The motion to adjourn was lost; Yeas, 18; Nays, 19.

A Message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore DUPONT.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Massachusetts) the Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21.

The House passed the bill to secure 10 pilots, engineers, sailors and crews on gunboats their pensions.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that the House do not adjourn over to-morrow, as he desired to devote that day to several measures deemed important by the Treasury Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired how soon, in the opinion of Mr. STEVENS, Congress would be able to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS replied, that depended on how many objections were made to the tax and other bills. So far as the Committee on Ways and Means were concerned, the state of business would enable the House to adjourn by the 1st of May.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM hoped so.

Mr. STEVENS added—But we must work more hours and perhaps sit during evenings.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the better regulation of the law of prize.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause the steam frigate *Roanoke* to be iron-clad and otherwise altered and improved in his discretion at the earliest day possible.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

The proceedings were confined to the sections of the bill fixing licenses.

Among the amendments adopted is the following:

That wholesale liquor dealers, including those who sell distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of all kinds, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Rep.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniances, public and private, produced by such a change of system.

This resolution was received with much laughtar.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Rep.,) wanted to increase the licenses on the retail liquor dealers. If the nation is to take the wages of sin, they should be as high as possible.

Mr. STEVENS wanted to know how much the wages of sin were worth. He was for confining the price to the low amount in the bill.

The amendment increasing the license of retail dealers, who sell liquors in less quantities than three gallons, from $20 to $50 for each license, failed.

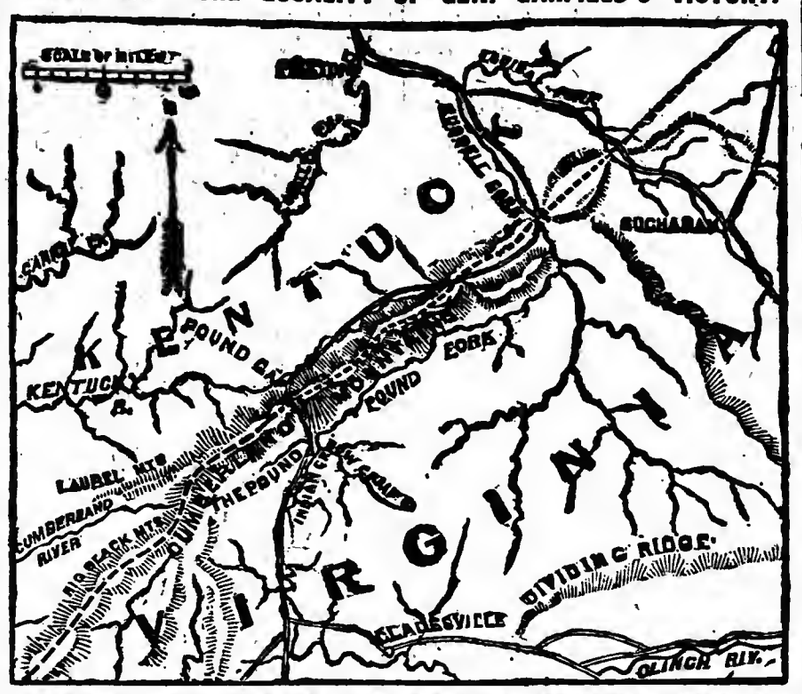
The Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment.

HARRISBURG, Friday, March 21.

The Governor has issued a general order complimenting the Fifty-first Pennsylvania for gallantry at Roanoke and Newbern—at the latter engagement storming the enemy's batteries at the point of the bayonet, and ordering the names of these battles to be inscribed on their colors. The regiment is commanded by Col. HARTRAUFT, and mainly composed of those who left Bull Run before the battle. They were the first to plant the flag at Newbern, and seem determined to recover their lost fame.

POUND GAP---THE LOCALITY OF GEN. GARFIELD'S VICTORY.



THE REBEL ROUT AT POUND GAP.

The subjoined little map will show the position and relations of the mountain gap, at which Gen. GARFIELD, the hero of the Humphrey Marshal battle of January last, has again routed the rebels, after an engagement of twenty minutes. The news of the event, which we published yesterday, came from Cattletsburgh, a town situated at the confluence of the Big Sandy River with the Ohio, at the northeastern boundary line of Kentucky. The Big Sandy (its west fork) is the stream by which Gen. GARFIELD gets supplies up to the headquarters of his army at Piketon; and as steamboats run from Piketon to Cattletsburgh, it is likely that the latter would be the point from which we would get news of action anywhere on GARFIELD'S line. The data of the encounter is not given, but it must have been as far back as last Monday or Tuesday. If the rebel force was five thousand strong, as stated, it was probably composed of the debris of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S old force, increased by such recruits as have been gathered to the rebel standard in the mountains during the Winter. Whether the obese HUMPHREY himself was in command, we were not told. It is hardly likely that he would risk his skin a second time, since he so narrowly escaped with it before.

Pound Gap, the scene of the rebel rout, is a pass through the Cumberland Mountains, which at this point divide Southeastern Kentucky from Western Virginia. The boundary of Kentucky extends to the summit of these mountains on the East, and the boundary of Virginia to the same point on the West. On the Kentucky side is Letcher County, and on the Virginia side Wise County. It is a barren region, everything about it is unpromising, and there are but few settlers. In Kentucky, beginning on the Ohio River, southwest of the mouth of the celebrated Salt River, and stretching scores of miles wide, and sheer across the entire State to Virginia and Tennessee, lies a wild, almost mountainous country. It trends with an undulating sweep from the Ohio east and southeast, including nearly one-half of the whole State. It is not mountainous as the Alleghany region is, but is everywhere hilly and broken. Now it swells up into sudden "knobs," then is broken into river hills. On the Virginia side of the Cumberland Mountains there is a somewhat similar country. It is in this region that Gen. GARFIELD has been stationed, to keep watch over the mountain bands of rebels who have been threatening to advance from thence toward Lexington and Louisville.

Since the rout of MARSHALL'S marauders, Gen. GARFIELD'S forces have remained remarkably quiet in their mountain retreat. In fact, there was nothing for them to do unless the scattered rebel bands, to their east should somewhere gather together and make a stand. The last time we had advices from that region was at the beginning of the present month, at which time two companies of cavalry had been sent through Pound Gap by Gen. GARFIELD, and the place was found evacuated by the rebels. It is probable that as now the enemy was found by GARFIELD perched on the summit of one of the mountains, they had escaped the observation of our reconnoitering cavalry. There will, probably, yet be a good deal of bushwacking between our troops and the rebels in this region; but the repeated defeat of the latter should caution them against again giving battle. This section of Kentucky is in the Department to which Gen. FREMONT has recently been assigned.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Concentration of the Union Forces on the Southern Border—Beauregard in Command of Fifteen Thousand Rebels at Corinth, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 21.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, 21st, says:

Direct and positive information has arrived from Gen. GRANT (SMITH?) He is at Savanna, sixty miles from Florence. The troops are in fine health and spirits. BEAUREGARD is in command at Corinth, with 15,000 men from Pensacola. Gens. CHEATHAM and BRAGG have divisions near by. About 600 men in the vicinity of Savanna have enlisted in the Union army recently.

On the night of the 13th a division of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry put a part of CHEATHAM'S forces to flight, and burned the railroad bridge. The forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions, under command of Gens. SHERMAN, HURLBUT, MCCLERNAND, WALLACE and LAUMAN.

IS YANCEY CAPTURED?

His Reported Arrival at New-Orleans—He Declares that no Help can be Expected from England or France.

NASHVILLE, Friday, March 21.

Southern advices received here say that YANCEY arrived at New-Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that no help could be procured from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation.

Parson BROWNLOW leaves for the North to-day.

Yancey Captured on Board the William Mallory, by the Water Witch.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, March 21.

A letter from HOWARD POTTS, engineer of the United States gunboat *Water Witch*, confirms the capture by that vessel of the schooner *William Mallory*, with the traitor YANCEY.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

A Gambling-House Broken Up—Gen. Shields' Reconnoissance to Strasburgh—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, March 20.

Last night the Provost-Marshal pounced upon a gambling-house recently opened, and arrested four of the proprietors and several officers. The latter were released on parole, and the others put in jail. The gambling apparatus and other property, amounting to five hundred dollars in value, were also captured.

The Theatre here is prosperous, and is filled every night.

A portion of Gen. SHIELDS' reconnoissance has returned from Strasburgh. Gen. JACKSON is reported to be near Mount Jackson.

Nothing else of interest has transpired since yesterday.

Gen. WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, with other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reconnoitered the road on Friday to Martinsburgh, and expect that section will be opened by the 1st of April. They have also made arrangements to permanently open the Potomac and Winchester Road.

An inch and a half of snow fell here last night, and the snow is still falling.

ARREST OF TRAITORS IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 21.

Six citizens of Sangamon County were arrested yesterday by order of Gen. HALLECK, and sent to Alton to be placed in close confinement, for aiding the escape of rebel prisoners from Camp Butler.

REBEL "GOVERNMENT" OF KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, March 20.

The rebel Provisional Government of Kentucky is to assemble, in a Sibley tent, near the headquarter of Gen. CRITTENDEN, at Huntsville, Ala., on the 21st, a

THE STRUGGLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Continuation of the Bombardment of Island No. 10.

Shells Exploding Continually in the Rebel Camps and Batteries.

Five Guns of the Upper Battery Dismounted.

Numbers of the Rebels Killed and Wounded.

How Gen. Pope Sunk One of the Rebel Gunboats.

Dreadful Condition of Affairs in Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 21.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch, dated Island No. 10, yesterday, which says that cannonading by the gun and mortar boats continued all day Wednesday.

All the guns but one in the upper battery on the Tennessee shore have been silenced, and one gun on the island dismounted.

Shells from the mortars are constantly falling in the rebel camps and batteries, and numbers of the killed and wounded are being carried away on litters.

A large number of loaded wagons are leaving the Tennessee shore, from which, it is believed, the rebels are making preparations for the evacuation of their works.

The floating battery of the rebels has been moved nearer the island.

Gen. POPE allowed a rebel gunboat to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her, killing fifteen of those on board. He had previously allowed five rebel steamers to pass on toward New-Madrid, and they are now between his batteries, unable to escape.

Over a dozen rebel vessels, their floating battery and battering-ram, are now above Gen. POPE'S batteries, and will be sunk or captured.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 21.

A correspondent, who left Island No. 10 yesterday noon, says: Firing is only moderate from the *Benton* and *Mound City*, at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper battery.

Five guns were dismantled and two left, from which occasionally shots are fired. Some of them come very near our boats. The works on both the mainland and island are far more extensive than was generally supposed. There are, at least, eighty guns, many of them of the largest size, several of them rifled, and 20,000 troops. I saw, at one time, ten regiments on dress-parade on the main land. Their quarters are out of reach of the mortars. The island is pretty well covered with tents. Our shells reach all parts of the works on the island.

It is evident that all the rebel batteries have bomb-proof casemates, as the men can be seen to disappear when a shell falls into the batteries. As soon as the upper fort is reduced, the gunboats will advance and take the others in detail.

On Tuesday night the *Mound City* kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly sallies. The result was that early in the morning they commenced removing the dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. A large number were carried out, and taken back into the woods.

On Monday, 900 shot were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides 300 shell from the mortars.

On Tuesday, Commodore FOOTE directed the fuses to be wet, with a view to destroy the works and dismount the guns. The result was satisfactory.

As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy.

The floating battery is so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament, which consists of nine Dahlgren guns. It was built for the protection of Memphis, and has been sent to Island No. 10. HOLLINS' steam ram was also sent there.

LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 21.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Journal* says that a moderate fire was kept up by the fleet at Island No. 10, on Tuesday, Wednesday and yesterday. The gunboat *Minnesota* dismounted a 128-pounder gun on the enemy's upper battery. Some rebel gunboats tried to force their way up yesterday morning but had to retire. Gen. POPE has 22 guns mounted at Mount Pleasant, and has erected a new battery four miles below.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 21.

Mr. BEADLE, one of the oldest citizens of Memphis, arrived here last night. He reports that there are but three rebel regiments now between New-Madrid and Memphis, and that they are stationed at Fort Pillow.

The rebel government is manufacturing pikes at Memphis for the new levies, but less than a hundred men have responded to the last call of the Governor.

The railroads terminating at Memphis are being connected, so that all the rolling stock can be sent down the New-Orleans road when necessary.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 21.

A gentleman who has been a contractor at Memphis, who left there on Thursday, arrived last evening. He reports that Gov. HARRIS disappeared from Memphis the second day after the one to which the Legislature adjourned to, and has not since been heard from. He is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss. The Legislature has adjourned and gone no one knows whither.

The subject of burning the city in case an evacuation was necessary was still being discussed. There has been no impressment of Union men into the rebel service to any extent, except for guard duty, until since the fall of Fort Donelson. Since Gov. HARRIS' proclamation impressments have been general. Hundreds have been picked up in the streets, and taken from stores and dwellings, and marched off to the camps of instruction at the point of the bayonet.

The Union men are flying from Memphis in great numbers, leaving their property to be confiscated,

DETAILS OF THE BOMB[illegible]

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SATURDAY, [illegible]

Commodore FOOTE having obtained a correct idea of the localities, Capt. [illegible] patched to the transport fleet for a couple of barbecats, and soon the towboat *Lake Erie* [illegible] way down with them.

They were duly anchored at the bank which the men call Shep Phillip's Point, just above Island No. 10, and across which, through the dead timber, and between the patches of cottonwood, the head of the island could plainly be seen—its surface white with tents on the Missouri side; a long, low grass mound supposed to be a floating battery, and on the Tennessee side a whole fleet of steamboats, among which the pilot recognized the *Red Rover* and another. Above, on the bluff on the Tennessee, was seen another encampment, and a formidable looking battery. The gunboats stood out in the stream, the *Benton* several hundred yards further down than the others, and in better view of the rebel stronghold. A little smoky ting ventured a long way below, making a good reconnoissance, and though getting in range of the enemy's guns, receiving no attention from them. A little after 3 o'clock, Capt. MAYNADIER and Capt. PIKE, getting their mortars in order, proceeded to open the ball.

The first shell was thrown by Capt. MAYNADIER, in the direction of the Island. The gunboats were covered with their officers and men watching the proceeding. The tow, ammunition and transport fleet were not in sight, but the thundering roar of the mortar struck upon the ears of officers and men with startling effect. Every eye brightened, and frequent and loud were the interchanges and congratulations that the fight had at last begun. The shell could not be traced and its explosion was not heard. One or two more were fired, when suddenly a shell report came from the Tennessee side of the river, and straight down the stream, ahead of the gunboats, and considerably to the left of the direction of the shell was seen a cloud of white smoke rising from the shore. The distance was about two miles. In a moment after the shot struck the water, about half way toward the mortars. Capt. MAYNADIER immediately directed his mortar in that direction. With his glass he could see a collection of about two hundred persons, some on horseback and some on foot, watching the effect of their shot, which could not have come from any piece heavier than a six or twelve-pounder. The next moment one of the huge thirteen inches flew high over their heads, and fell in the woods behind them without explosion; in an instant after another from Capt. PIKE'S mortar fell and exploded just in their midst. This was quickly followed by two or three more, when a general scattering took place, and the many formidable rebel battery was deserted and silenced. Afterward the direction of the mortars was again turned toward the island, and the firing was continued until about 5 o'clock, 94 shell having been thrown altogether, Capt. MAYNADIER casting 15 and Capt. PIKE 16 in an hour and a half, making an average of about one shell from a single mortar in every five minutes, which, considering the inexperience of the men handling the mortars, is a most gratifying result, and shows the capacity of these formidable guns to be much greater than heretofore estimated. The distance across the point of land and over the river to the head of the Island is a little over two miles. Not a single shell directed at the Island fell short. Some of them went beyond the encampment. One burst high in the air, over the tents. The majority seemed to fall in among the rebels, but with what result is only a matter of conjecture. Their batteries did not favor us with a single response, though the *Benton* dared them with several shell from one of her rifled guns. They could not see the mortars, and probably knew they could do no harm at that distance to the flag-ship, so patiently held their peace.

The result of to-day's practice with the mortars has been even more gratifying than the first experiment with them at Cairo. Capt. MAYNADIER and his men had heard so much of the terrible effects of the concussion, that they approached their business this afternoon with some considerable trepidation. The Captain frankly confessing his fears, but determined to give the blood-vessels of his craniums—which he was forewarned would be ruptured—a fair trial. The first discharge did not kill any one. The second was without any signs of blood about the nose or ears. At the third, the officers and men were all smiling, and anxiously watching for the explosion of the shell, and calculating its effects upon the rebels. If the last discharge Capts. MAYNADIER and PIKE came out perfectly unharmed, Lieut. JOHNSON slightly deaf in one ear, and two or three of the men requiring all communications addressed to them to be made in a loud voice. Capt. PIKE, who witnessed the first experiment, thinks the concussion has been much diminished by the elevation of the mortar on a five-inch oak platform. Officers and men at each discharge, all take positions outside of the iron bulwarks, and stand on tiptoe, with open months. Using those precautions, with moderate charges of powder, Capt. MAYNADIER thinks one crew could fire a mortar all day without injury to themselves from the concussion.

SUNDAY—12 M.

About 9 o'clock, and before any of our mortars were fired, the rebel steamer *Grampus* was seen below, bearing a white flag and coming up the river. Immediately Commodore FOOTE dispatched Lieut. BISHOP, executive officer, with a tug, bearing a flag of truce, to meet her. The progress of the tug was watched with exceeding interest by the whole fleet, as she steamed far away in the distance, her white plume of steam and the fluttering of the flag being the only features by which she could be distinguished against the dark background of the Tennessee forests that lined the shore. Lieut. BISHOP landed at the first battery and held a short consultation with the officer in command, who was very courteous, and seemed to be a foreigner. He informed Lieut. BISHOP that Commodore FOOTE had mistaken the signal of the *Grampus*—that it was not intended as a flag of truce, but only a sign to some of their own boats, and acknowledged that the mistake rested upon their side. Upon this our flag returned. The *Grampus* still coming on, blew her whistle for a conference with our tugboat, but Lieut. BISHOP, not understanding her desire, made no delay in reporting himself to the Flag-Officer. He reports the first battery as containing seven guns, one of which is a 32-pound carronade, and the others the old style 24-pounders. He could not distinguish with accuracy the force of the other batteries.

Our best telescope inspection from our position in the stream, revealed the distant batteries on the Tennessee shore, one battery at the head of the Island, and a floating battery on the Missouri side of the Island, in all amounting, as near as we can make out, *to forty-seven guns*. The encampments are very extensive, and may indicate a force of ten or twenty thousand troops. Their transports are constantly plying along the shores of the Island, and a moment ago very dense columns of smoke were seen far away over the woods, coming, as it is conjectured, from the rebel gunboats, which are ascending the river from New-Madrid to participate in the contest here.

The mortars have taken position, their fire for the last hour has been directed to the first and second batteries on the Tennessee shore. The *Benton*, too, has been playing with her rifled guns upon the first battery—the one visited by Lieut. BISHOP—distant about two miles. It can only be seen from our boat with a glass, and seems to be a long low breastwork, behind which the rebels are closely hidden. The shell from mortars and from the *Benton's* rifled guns, have fallen thickly around their works, but up to the present moment not a single reply has been elicited. They are determined to wait for close quarters before expending their ammunition. The mortars and guns are playing rapidly, gradually improving in their range and practice.

3 o'CLOCK P. M.

After a lull for dinner, the firing has been resumed by the mortars and the stern rifled guns of the *Benton*. Three or four of the shells have burst within the breastworks of the first fort, and the rebels now, at the first flash of our guns, may be seen rushing to their hiding holes. The concentration of our fire upon their fort has induced them to run up their Confederate flag, which can almost be seen with the naked eye. None of the other gunboats are engaged.

"Right in the parapet," shouts Capt. PIKE down to Lieut. BISHOP. "Let us have another at the same elevation."

"Aye, aye, Sir."

The firing so far has been rather ineffective, and we shall have to move within the enemy's range before we can do him any serious damage. Commodore FOOTE finds himself placed in very different circumstances from those which attended his attacks upon Forts Henry and Donelson. Our gunboats were evidently made for fighting up stream. And how we shall proceed to attack them, contending, as we must, against a very rapid current, and all our boats heavy and unwieldy in it, is no doubt a puzzling question to our flag-officer. The responsibility resting upon him is great, and he must do what he can with unusual caution and clearness of judgment. The enemy are most formidably posted, and made desperate by their misfortunes at New-Madrid, will make a most bloody and determined resistance. Let the country be patient and be trustful in our Commodore.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

CITY LITERATURE.

The Present System.

We are pleased to [illegible] position on the part of the Government to [illegible] more fully the convenience of our citizens in the delivery of postal matter. The present system is comparatively good, that is, it is not so wretchedly incomplete as its immediate predecessor, and yet it is far from being what it should and might be. During the last thirteen years has been a very satisfactory improvement in the habits which the Post-office Department has brought to the attainment of its duties, especially observable in the disposition to meet, wherever practicable, all reasonable calls for enlarged public accommodation. Lately its attention has been applied more particularly to the subject of City delivery, and in consequence there have been introduced many ameliorations, patent possibly in theory, but which time and change of officers are needed to develop. The street boxes are recognized as a most valuable advance toward a better method, and where there was formerly but one collection of the deposited letters daily, there are now, when the duties of the carrier are fulfilled, five collections. Letters need not now be detained, as of old, from ten to thirty-four hours, at the Nassau-street office, but can be taken to the nearest station at once, and thence dispatched to their destination. It is hardly necessary to state that a conscientious compliance with such provisions as are now made by the Department would afford vast facilities to the writing public, and justify anticipations of a system as absolutely convenient as is enjoyed in London.

There are many obstacles in the way of a near approach to perfection. The clerks and the carriers employed are mainly old hands, accustomed to veteran routine and established habit, from which they find it hard to escape, while conformity with innovation is yet more difficult.

Despite the numerous and indeed unavoidable mistakes and delays, the good fruits of the present system are such that the people clamor for more. There are at present six stations established in different localities, the nearest about one mile and a half from the Post-office, and the most distant three miles from the same place. Each of these stations is in charge of a Superintendent, assisted by a clerk. To each station is attached a corps of letter-carriers, varying from seven to thirteen in number. The principal office may be regarded as a station for the purpose of collecting and delivering letters. It has twenty-nine carriers attached to it, requiring, from its location in the business part of the city, a much larger force than the stations proper. From these stations, as well as from the principal office, the carriers, eighty-nine in number, depart four times each day for the delivery of letters within certain allotted districts.

The Carriers' Department of the Post-office is organized under a Superintendent, with a corps of clerks, whose principal duty is to receive and assort all letters intended to be delivered by carriers. These letters are assorted and sent seven times a day to the respective stations, from which they go out for delivery, and the hours of departure from the Post-office, and arrival at the upper station, are as follows:

Leave Post-office at 6:30 A. M.
Reach Upper Station at 7:15 A. M.
Leave Post-office at 7 A. M.
Reach station at 8 A. M.
Leave Post-office at 10 A. M.
Reach station at 10:45 A. M.
Leave Post-office at 11 A. M.
Reach station at 12:05 P. M.
Leave Post-office at 12:30 P. M.
Reach station at 1:15 P. M.
Leave Post-office at 3 P. M.
Reach station at 3:45 P. M.
Leave Post-office at 3:30 P. M.
Reach station at 4:30 P. M.

For the performance of this duty there are employed two mail messengers and two wagons, who, on their return from the stations, six times a day, bring with them to the Post-office letters to be transmitted by mail, as well as those to be delivered in the lower part of the City.

In order to give further facilities for correspondence, 574 cast iron boxes, for the reception of letters, have been affixed to the street lamp-posts, so distributed as to embrace all portions of the City below Fifty-fifth-street, and the letters therein deposited are taken out four times a day, and carried either to the General Post-office or to the nearest Station. For this purpose twenty-eight collectors are employed, whose collections are made at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M, and at 1:30 and 9 P. M. Those taken from the boxes within a mile of the General Post-office are carried directly to that office, while those taken from the more remote boxes are carried to the nearest Stations, to be sent out for delivery by the carriers, if addressed to persons in the upper districts, or to be taken to the Post-office if intended for transmission by the out-of-town mail, or to be delivered in the lower part of the City.

The advocates of the London system of delivery have made a decided impression at Washington, and the chances are, that our Government will, ere long, warrant such radical changes in our City system as will enable us to enjoy the facilities which have so long been granted our English cousins.

The vast superiority of the British Post-office consists in the facilities for rapid delivery and local distribution; facilities of which the residents of London make ample use, as may be inferred from the fact that the number of local letters in that city annually is over fifty millions. The machinery for local distribution consists of about 1,500 letter-carriers, some 20 mail-men with horse and cart, and about 600 sub-postmasters and letter-receivers. In all the densely-populated parts of London there are hourly deliveries throughout the day, and the entire early morning delivery is accomplished by 9½ o'clock. Every imaginable facility is extended by the Department to the public, who need only observe a few simple rules to insure themselves numerous accommodations and rapid and punctual service.

The Postmaster-General, anxious to promote rapidity and correctness in the delivery of letters, has, for postal purposes, divided London and its environs into *ten districts*, each to be treated, in many respects, as a separate town, and to render the arrangement effectual, gave wide notice, that every means might be taken by the public for causing the letters to be directed according to the district for which they were intended.

The table of Districts is as follows, and as may readily be seen, can as well be adopted here as there:

Name.	Initials.
Eastern Central District	E. C.
Western Central District	W. C.
Northern District	N.
Northeastern District	N. E.
Eastern District	E.
Southeastern District	S. E.
Southern District	S.
Southwestern District	S. W.
Western District	W.
Northwestern District	N. W.

Elaborate tables are prepared and scattered broadcast through the city, which give in detail the names of every street, place, park and road, with their postal district, so that it is simply an impossibility for one to remain uninformed, if it is his pleasure to do otherwise.

These districts are subdivided into "walks," or routes, and to each walk is assigned a carrier, whose constant work it is to receive letters from the district station and deliver the same to their address. The walks are not lengthy, but very numerous, so that a carrier can make an entire delivery in a short space of time, giving his remoter customers their letters almost as early as those nearer the station.

The first general delivery takes place quite early

[illegible] carrying [illegible] are [illegible] of the city being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OUR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Visit to the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum, near High Bridge.

As nearly as a careful police investigation can compute, there go to make up the population of this great free City, 40,000 delinquent and neglected children; 10,000 of these are given to criminal practices as petty pilfering, cheating trades, &c., &c.; 10,000 others are beggars, often perforce of idle or vicious paddats, who use their children as mere tools to bring them in a precarious livelihood as best they can. A third class, comprising a number equaling both the others, are unfortunates only, not criminally inclined, but wanderers, often parentless, and without a home or a resting-place at night more inviting to repose than the cavernous gloom of a discarded boat-boiler, which is shared in common with perambulating wharf rats; —or if of the softer sex, the overshadowing security of an isolated "stoop" is more choice a position wherein to compose to slumber the unnaturally matured brain and wearied limbs of childhood.

To meet the necessities of the first class has been established the "House of Refuge," which is in full progress of successful operation upon Randall's Island; but for the second and third classes is the Juvenile Delinquent Asylum, which had its origin in the same spirit of substituting prevention for cure which dictated the first-named enterprise. The establishment of it did away with, or rather concentrated the active principle of over thirty societies, which at the time were diffusing by different channels alms and assistance often unwisely bestowed; and the idea gained favor that by the securing from corrupt associations *incipient* criminals, the mature delinquent would become more rare. This plan, it was hoped, would incidentally operate in reforming thoughtless or cruel parents, by awakening them to the perception that the responsibility of their little ones, if abused by them, would be assumed by strangers, and a separation occur which had been no part of their calculation. This consideration has acted with manifest benefit upon sensibilities not wholly blunted, and the Society records instances where the entire domestic course of a family has thus been reformed.

This institution was established in 1853, but upon so contracted a scale that from time to time its capacities for accommodation have been found too limited, and removals have succeeded each other, till now we find the field of labor represented by a capital, substantial alike in its granite walls and the basis of wealth which admits of the complete development of its liberal reformatory schemes.

This building, with its noble adjacent grounds, situated upon One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, was sufficiently completed to be occupied in 1859, but since then has been greatly amplified, and the grounds, which are very rocky and difficult of cultivation, have been improved to an extent highly creditable to the youthful workers; for it has been the delight as well as carefully supervised duty of the boys department to embellish with tree and shrub the environs of the park, while the vegetable garden has been made to yield a supply equal to all demands of the Asylum table, save in the item of potatoes, which are a standing dish, and an additional store is necessarily procured from neighboring fields.

The State charter, under which the Association maintains its existence, provides for the organization of two establishments, ultimating in the same object yet entirely distinct in locality and management. Thus we find a "House of Reception" in Thirteenth-street, where children destined for the Asylum are brought, by policemen to whom they are given in charge by the committing Magistrate, and where they are detained ten days until investigation is made into their antecedents, and opportunity afforded to parents or guardians to interfere for their release; but at the expiration of the ten days, unless such interference is justifiable, and promises well for the child, it is fully committed to a term of dorance in the permanent quarters near High Bridge.

This "House of Reception" is full of interest for a philanthropist, and, as conducted by its present officials, seems anything but the oppressive and *repressive* place the outsider would imagine. Taste and refinement modify the necessary severity of its surroundings, and a pleasanter school-room and chapel combined is rarely to be met with even in this city of model school edifices. The green-washed walls and inside Venetian blinds of the same color are particularly grateful to any eyesight, but especially so to the little victims of sore eyes, a disease apt to prevail in all similar institutions. Pictures and large, gaily-colored maps relieve the uniformity of the walls, and admirable ventilation is secured, which, in Summer, combines coolness and shade, without the glare of white light so often observed. Here the street children are not only received, cleansed and prepared for the asylum, but they are, after a sojourn there, and it is decided to send a company of chosen ones West again transmitted hither in companies of forty or fifty, consisting of both sexes, and are marshaled, outfitted and accompanied upon their tedious journey of day and night travel, by the indenturing clerk, who works in unison with resident agents established in desirable parts of the country, and who selects beforehand from his list of applications for a member of the coming legion, and again submits them to the decision of the Indenturing Clerk, who chooses each home with a view to the well-being of the child. An interested supervision (of which the indentured child is assured) is maintained over them by their asylum guardians until they are of age, or run away from homes thus provided, which latter is not a frequent occurrence, though instances have been known where they have chosen a second home of more congenial atmosphere, and remained in it with satisfaction to all parties.

The Asylum is at present under the general supervision of Dr. S. D. BROOKS, whose theory of government is calculated to inspire elevated motives of action in those around him, and with a family of five hundred individuals, including teachers and officials, he is able to illustrate how far superior is the *law of love* when discreetly applied, to any system of penalties, in the maintenance of order. The rule recognized here is, that all the form of good government may be apparent under the absolute and repressive system, but the *principle* of it is useless for *reformation*.

Corporeal punishment is rarely had recourse to, and only in rare cases, and then with (it is acknowledged) "doubtful utility." During the last year 422 children have been received, and since the organization of the institution, 7,350. The cost of keeping each child, should it remain one year, is $90, including every expense. In former years when excessive restraint, distrust and pueishments were more in vogue than at present, escapes were frequent; but now, although the facilities are quite as great they are very rare; their occurrence at all time having followed close upon commitment, and before the child became familiarized with its surroundings. Refinement of habit is inculcated by various means not generally observed in asylums. It is shown in the appointments of the dining-room, and in the *single*-bedded dormitories. The little girls are taught to sew, and, as the age for admission ranges from seven to fourteen years, a constant supply of notable girls are on hand, who make all their own clothes and that of the younger ones—also the bedding, table-cloths, towels, &c., and *mend* the boys' clothes, although it is considered economy to have them *made* outside of the institution, by a tailor who is paid by the piece. The sewing-room is rendered a cheerful place for the busy girls, and beautiful natural plants alternate with instructive pictures in its adornament. A library also exists by bequest of a generous friend, but the privilege of its resources do not extend beyond the teachers and advanced pupils; the juvenile library being in a sad state of dilapidation. Picture books, picture papers and the like, if discreetly chosen would be a welcome gift. Not the least remarkable feature of the building is the *bath-room*, a large space laid off in the basement, and divided into a smaller one for the girls, who are always in the minority, and a very large one for the boys. A portion of it is occupied with benches, where they disrobe, each one being responsible for a nice crash towel, cake of soap, comb, etc., and upon the word of their director, they repair in companies to two great tubs, forty feet in circumference, provided with a succession of little jets playing into it, and by each one of which a boy takes his stand, and performs his ablutions without danger of infection from his neighbor. Once a week—sometimes oftener—a warm plunge bath is taken in these huge wooden ponds, and the boys enjoy a somewhat restrained swimming frolic.

In Summer, the Harlem River is substituted for the domestic arrangement, and the salt-water bath is highly valued. A beautiful little engine—a gift from still another kind friend—is sufficient for purposes of the bath-heaters, the laundry, and for warming the building with steam. Another noticeable feature of the discipline here, is the joining of the two sexes in the pursuits of the educational department, although in every other they are kept entirely distinct. Their musical exercises were conducted in a manner unlike the usual routine, but calculated to bring out the full force of their talent in that particular.

The evening chant, taken up in parts by the boys and girls, and then in concert of the whole, is a treat to any listener of taste. The premises, in fact, comprise a little world, requiring and receiving peculiar management, and is a point of attraction to which strangers repair with great curiosity, for its results are not comparable to any institution of similar tendency. It may be irrelevant here to state that in one particular recess a sweet-smelling odor of well-conditioned bake-ovens attracts the visitor's olfactory development, and a consequent exploration is apt to result in the appropriating of a *souvenir* from the Pelion on Ossa piled of that commodity so little known to city bake-shops, viz., delicious home-made bread; coarse and dark though it be, it is *the* article indicated by that generally misapplied title "the staff of life."

Quantities of fresh sweet milk are brought daily from a neighboring dairy, and, though bread and milk is the standard dish for breakfast and supper, the noon-day meal is distinguished by a wholesome and palatable variety of meat and vegetables. Little use is made of the hospital, and the inmates are as a general thing contented with their lot.

LAW REPORTS.

Injunction—Contempt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Valentine Mazzini was brought before the Court this morning, on an attachment against him for contempt of Court, in violating an injunction against infringement of the sewing-machine patents. He admitted that he had manufactured ten machines. Judge SHIPMAN ordered him to pay $500 to the plaintiffs for their expenses in the matter, and to pay a fine of $250, and stand committed till paid.

For complainant Mr. Gifford; for defendant Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Busteed and Justice James—Estoppel to the Defence of Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

James C. Griffin vs. *Albert H. Wright.*—The trial of this action created considerable interest, from the fact that it was the one in which Mr. Busteed was counsel for the defendant, and about which he published a card reflecting upon Justice JAMES for allowing a judgment by default to be taken during his engagement in another Court. The default was subsequently opened.

The action was brought upon a promissory note, against the defendant as maker. The defendant, in his answer, admitted making the note, and the receipt of it by the plaintiff for value before maturity; and then set up the defence of usury with notice on the part of the plaintiff as to the character of the note prior to receiving it. It appeared, on the trial, that the note in suit was delivered to the plaintiff, accompanied by a certificate of the maker, in which it was stated that this note "was given for value, and would be paid when due." The Court held that the certificate, under the circumstances, was sufficient to fix the character of the note, and to act as an *estoppel* to the defence of usury. At the conclusion of the evidence on the part of the defendant, the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,290 20, the amount of the note and interest.

Mr. Busteed obtained the usual time in which to make up a case for appeal.

Norman Stration for plaintiff; Richard Busteed and H. F. Clereland for defendant.

The Usual Result—Reciprocity in Loans and Law.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Henry J. Meyer vs. *Robert Owens*—This was an action to recover rent of premises in West-Street, in this City, together with various items of borrowed money.

The defendant admitted the general indebtedness alleged in the complaint, but set up a counter claim for money loaned to the plaintiff, claiming that at six different times he had made loans to the plaintiff, amounting in all to a sum more than equal to the plaintiff's demand.

The plaintiff consented that three of these loans be allowed against him, and deducted from his claim, but denied the remaining three set up by the defendant.

The defendant placed witnesses upon the stand to show that there were six loans made to the plaintiff. These witnesses testified that they had seen certain receipts or *memoranda*, signed by the plaintiff, acknowledging the loans claimed to have been made, and that these receipts were copied into the defendant's ledger, and subsequently lost.

There was much conflict in the testimony as to the existence and contents of these receipts, the plaintiff denying them from his own memory, and from his books of account.

Verdict for this plaintiff for $591 46.

A. S. Van Duzer for plaintiff; S. B. Cushing and A. W. Lord for defendant.

Verdict for Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Kittle vs. *McChesney.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was brought to recover commissions, by a real estate broker, for negotiating a sale of lands for the defendant. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $212.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court will sit on Monday, to hear any cause which was run down, in which counsel may agree that argument shall be heard.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Riedel, ex. *Maynard.*—Motion granted. $10 costs to abide event of action.

Wakeman vs. *Winant et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs. Leave given to renew on payment of the costs.

Allen vs. *Lynch, Sheriff, &c.*—Undertaking approved.

Leger vs. *Greenly, et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Small vs. *Langton et al.*; *Phillips* vs. *Werder.*—Undertakings approved.

Ranftke vs. *The New-York Life Insurance Company*; *House* vs. *Miller*; *McBride* vs. *Walcott*; *Webber* vs. *Kingsland*; *Ormsby* vs. *Douglass*; *Lake* vs. *Milbank*; *Bean* vs. *Bradley*; *Otsika* vs. *Kirker*; *Lewis* vs. *Terbell*; *Leeds* vs. *St. John*; *The Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company* vs. *Murray*; *Gilbert* vs. *Wesley.* Consent and order of substitution granted in all these cases.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21, 1862

$27,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg	84	200 N. Y. Central R.	83⅝
26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	94⅛	50 do	83⅜
500 Ill. War Loan	90	100 do	83⅜
3,000 do	89⅜	100 do	83⅜
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	100 do	83⅜
10,000 Vir. St. 6s	59	100 do	83⅜
3,000 do	59	100 Erie Railroad	31¼
34,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅛	1000 do	31⅜
25,000 do	51⅛	100 do	c. 31⅜
10,000 do	51⅝	200 do	31⅜
8,000 do	51⅝	100 do	31⅜
17,000 Mo. 6s loan to Pac. R.		100 do	31⅜
St. J. Railroad		100 Erie Railroad Pref.	67
500 Cal. State 7s	86½	100 do	67⅛
2,000 Min. St. 6s	85	100 Hud. River R.	36
4,000 Hud. R. 2d M. 6s	93½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	37½
500 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	94	400 Reading R.	42
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. 8s	98	150 Mich. Cen. R.	56
1,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. 8s	86	100 do	56⅛
30 Merchants' Bank	92½	100 do	55⅞
25 Bank of America	100½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	25⅜
10 Metropolitan Bank	95	200 do	25⅜
5 St. Nicholas Bank	85	200 Ill. C. R. scrip	65⅞
150,000 Am. Gold	101⅛	50 do	65⅝
40,000 do	101¼	50 do	65⅜
20,000 do	101⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	17⅝
102,000 do	101⅞	100 do	17⅝
10,000 do	101⅞	50 do	17⅝
750 do	101⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	69
50 Pacific Mail S. Com.	98	1700 Clev. & Tol. R.	41⅜
100 do	98⅞	300 do	41⅜
50 do	98⅝	500 do	41⅜
50 do	98⅝	200 do	41⅜
100 do	98⅝	100 do	41⅜
30 do	98⅜	100 do	41⅜
100 Nicaragua Trans. Co	4	100 do	41⅞
100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	25⅜	81 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	56
18 do	98	150 do	56⅛
25 M. & P. du C. 2d pref.	58		

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94	250 N. Y. Cen. R.	85⅝
17,000 U. S. 6s, '21 Coup.	94	50 do	86
10,000 do	94⅜	100 Erie Railway	37⅜
1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes	100⅜	300 do	37⅜
950 do. Indorsed	99⅜	200 do	37⅜
4,000 Ill. Coupon B.	70	100 do	37⅜
5,000 Mich. St. 6s	89	150 Hud. Riv. R.	36
3,000 T. St. 6s, '90	59	75 do	36⅝
10,000 do	57⅜	50 do	36⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅜	150 Mich. Central R.	56⅜
8,000 do	51⅜	100 do	56⅝
35,000 American Gold	101⅜	50 M. So. & N. I. G. R.	47⅜
45,000 do	101⅜	18 Panama Railroad	121
10,000 do	101⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65⅝
2,000 do	101⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	44⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank	89⅜	1500 do	44⅜
9 Pacific M. S. Co	98⅜	1000 do	44⅝
100 Erie Railway Pref.	61⅜	650 do	25

FRIDAY, March 21—P. M.

The changes in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day are not important. The temper of the dealings was rather steadier than yesterday. The absence of stirring war news is against the market. Buyers are indisposed to enter upon large contracts abroad until the advices from the Southwest are of a more decisive nature. The principal decline to-day was in Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks. The former left off to 51½ ₩ cent., and the latter to 58@57½ ₩ cent. On the National securities the demand was again firm, and the prices of both classes of 1881 Stock left off firm at 93⅜@94 ₩ cent. On the Railway Share list the bidding was generally steady at Thursday's last prices. New York Central was 83½@83⅜ ₩ cent., and Erie Railway 37⅜ ₩ cent. The Western shares were firm on Cleveland and Toledo at 44⅜@45 ₩ cent., and steady on other descriptions. Erie Preferred left off 62 ₩ cent. The largest activity of the day was in Erie shares, which sold at 37½ ₩ cent. to the extent of 1,200 or 1,500 shares. The sales of Toledo were also active at 44⅜ ₩ cent. at the early Board, and 44⅜@45 at the close of the day. The General Market lots in the afternoon closed about as follows:

N. Y. Central	83⅛	Mich. Southern	23⅜
Erie	37⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	47⅜
Erie Preferred	62	Missouris	51⅜
Toledo	44⅞	United States 6s	94
Rock Island	56	Illinois Central	65¼

The City Bank Shares continue to improve, and the bids to-day are generally ⅛@1 ₩ cent. higher than on Thursday:

New-York	91	Mercantile	105
Manhattan	125	American Exchange	89
Merchants'	92½	Chatham	78
Merchants', scrip	90	Bank of the Republic	92
Mechanics'	100	Bank of N. America	90
Union	92½	Honorer	76
America	100½	Metropolitan	95
City	110	People's	79
Phenix	90	Market	83
Fulton	115	Nassau	88
Mech. & Traders'	100	Shoe and Leather	92½
National	92	Corn Exchange	89
Merchants' Exchange	70½	Continental	86
Leather Manuf'c's	128	St. Nicholas	85
Seventh Ward	112	Marine	109
State of New-York	86½	Imp. & Traders'	96
Commerce	86¼	Park	100¼
Broadway	126		

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows to-day. The changes are not important from yesterday's report:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95½	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	45
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	90½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	94
Erie first, '68	105¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	94¾
Erie seconds, ext., '64	99½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c., '70	86
Erie seconds, ext., '79	100	Chi. & N. W. sinking fund	87¼
Erie thirds, '83	93¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	46½
Erie fourths, '80	87½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17½
Erie fifths, '85	79	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Hudson firsts, '69	103⅜	N. J. Cen. seconds	102
Hudson thirds, '75	82¾	Galena & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100	Galena & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Chi. & R. Island firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	72	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	98	L. E. & Wab'h seconds	46¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	98	Mil. & Miss. 2d 10 ₩ c.	89¾
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	73¼	Lack. & Western Bonds	90
N. Indiana firsts	91	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
N. Ind. Cosh. Line	90	Mil. & P. Du C. first, pref.	78
M. S. & N. I. a. f., 7 ₩ c.	90	Mil. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	58
Panama R. Bonds	91		

The market for Money is fairly employed at 6 ₩ cent. on Government security, and 7 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous Stock collateral. The rates of Discount on prime Merchant paper are 6@7 ₩ cent., according to date. The price of Gold and the rates of Exchange on London are both easier, by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., than yesterday, and the demand for Bills rather limited. We find that opinions among the private banking houses differ widely in regard to the future price of Gold and the rates of Exchange on England. Some of the very best advised authorities in the Street hold to the belief that the demand on London will, at no time during the next two or three months, exceed the disposition of drawers on this side to transfer their balances to New-York, at an Exchange of 112@112⅞ ₩ cent.

The following are current quotations, for out-of-town Bank-Notes, with GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 Wall-street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala.	40@—
New-England	1-8	New-Orleans, La.	35@—
New-Jersey	1-5@⅜	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@3
Philadelphia	1-8	Ohio and Indiana	½@—
Interior Pennsylv'a	⅜@⅝	Ky. and Missouri	2@3
Baltimore	⅜	Free Indiana	2@—
Maryland	1@2	Tennessee	40@50
Virginia	35@50	Michigan	1@—
North Carolina	40@—	Canada	par.
S. Carolina and Ga.	40@50		

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were: $1,356,710, including $175,000 for Customs; payments, $1,496,293; balance, this afternoon, $4,541,200.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending March 20, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,767,014	$742,819	$808,022
Thrown on market	1,707,541	1,489,814	948,773
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$30,547,859	$20,638,525	$12,226,482
Thrown on market	31,402,702	20,139,264	13,653,549

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf of Wool	955	$277,277	254	$77,636	368	$130,540
Mf. of Cot'n	614	100,834	582	103,603	416	87,911
Mf. of Silk	165	124,641	27	21,082	135	114,557
Mf. of Flax	238	52,016	116	32,056	228	41,659
Miscellan's	69	16,077	4	2,600	157	13,263
Total	1,941	$570,846	983	$237,177	1,302	$377,928
		237,177				570,845
Total entered		$808,022	Total marketed			$948,773

The following are the leading items from the report of the Branches of the Bank of the State of Indiana, Feb. 28, 1862:

MEANS.

Notes and bills under discount	$3,987,394 41
Indiana and U. S. bonds	143,675 00—$4,131,069 41
Due from other Banks	$1,311,947 64
Notes of other Banks	289,247 00
Gold and silver	2,844,938 04—$4,546,133 68
Total	$8,677,202 09

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Notes in circulation	$3,301,310 00
Due to depositors	1,372,995 67
Due to other banks	151,795 59
Total liabilities to the public	$4,826,101 25
Cash means	4,546,132 68
Excess of liabilities over present cash means	$279,908 58

Which amount would be more than provided for by the receipts from Discounts, if the Branches should cease discounting for a single week.

Since the 15th of January the Bank and Branches have redeemed $2,571,465 of their circulation, while their coin has been reduced only $1,473,825, showing that the proportion of their coin to their circulation was largely increased, and is now nearly dollar for dollar.

Of business in Cincinnati, during the week ending on Wednesday last, the *Commercial* says:

"Although the past has been one of the most satisfactorily eventful weeks of the war, yet it has witnessed no material change in the *status* of business affairs beyond the dissemination of a feeling of great gratification and consequent confidence as to the overwhelming of the great rebellion at an early day. There has not yet been established such a condition of things in the land redeemed from the domain of rebellion, as to make much of an opening for trade, and in other directions business relations remain almost precisely as they have for some time past. The movement of Produce and Provisions to Europe continues to be large, but the stock as yet seems to show so little the effect of the enormous shipments, that prices have been kept at a low level, and have given the market but few speculative impulses.

"The employment of borrowed capital in these directions has consequently not increased materially in the West.

"The receipts of Exchange through mercantile sources, during the week, have fallen close to or below the current consumption of the market, and bankers have generally drawn their balances down to their minimum standard. As they will have to remit Treasury Notes for this account when the supply from other sources falls off, some of them feel that the selling figure must be advanced to give them their usual percentage of profit—¼ per cent.—hence we quoted the market in our last at ¼@¾ selling; and we note now a more general disposition amongst dealers to make the outside figure the uniform rate to-morrow. As heretofore intimated, however, merchants who have large remittances to make will send forward the Treasury Notes on their own account. In this we see illustrated one of the benefits of a uniform, substantial currency for the whole country. We leave our buying figure at par, although some of the bankers have been disposed to allow customers a premium on their purchases of 5 to 12½ cents on the hundred dollars.

QUOTATIONS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight	Par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Philadelphia Sight	Par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Boston Sight	Par.	⅛@¼ prem.
Baltimore Sight	Par.	⅛ prem.
Gold	¼@1 prem.	1⅛@2 prem.

The transactions in Gold are mostly at our inside figures, but even at these they are very light. Our quotations for uncurrent money have changed but a trifle during the week. But little of any kind finds its way into business channels, and even those notes which are placed at lowest rates, and which circulate in a small way at par, the bankers will not receive in clean lots, so that our par currency is still kept quite pure."

Referring to the inactivity in the Stock market of Philadelphia, the *Ledger*, of this morning, remarks:

"A more probable cause may be found in the unsettled condition of the anthracite coal trade. As yet, no satisfactory determination has been come to as to the prices of coal, tonnage rates, freights, drawbacks, &c. Matters are pretty much at loose ends, and the somewhat informal arrangements made by some of the companies are looked upon as only temporary. One of the New-York Coal Companies has issued a circular of prices, which, if persisted in, will provoke a rivalry that must result more or less disastrously to the entire trade; and yet it is universally conceded that for many years past, the Spring opening has not promised more auspiciously for all the interests connected with coal than did the present, before this unwise circular of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was given to the public. The Schuylkill coal region has lost some 600,000 tons of its market production, and the carrying Companies connecting with it now insist on such an adjustment of tariffs as will enable them to recover this lost traffic. The rival regions that have shared this loss to their own profit, or have not lost correspondingly during the last year's depression of the trade, are indisposed to yield in the future any of their gains in the past. All efforts to adjust differences in this respect have been ineffectual, and a very general fight, to no one's advantage, and the serious detriment of the trade and the carrying companies, seems now as imminent as ever. It is not, however, of those difficulties that we set out to speak, but merely to allude to them as a cause likely to affect all securities connected with the coal trade, and, as most of the more active stocks on this market are directly or indirectly connected with our great staple, the fact that the season's traffic in it has been so seriously clouded by the unexpected and unusual action of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, may be as potent an element in paralyzing the whole market as any other. The fair prospect of the coal and iron trade has had the effect to stimulate the prices of the securities of the carrying companies for two or three months past; now, without any material fall in prices, there is a disposition to wait a little for the result, to see whether the companies are to be worked profitably, or foolishly, to a loss. Hence, a very inactive market. The effect of a rivalry of interests as threatened, may work some remarkable changes in the trade, which are apparent enough to the close observer, and of which we may speak, should it wickedly go on."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 83½; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅜.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 4,965 hhls. Flour, 1,916 bbls. and 843 bags Corn Meal, 9,896 bushels Wheat, 17,942 bushels Corn, 1,345 bushels Rye, 1,380 bushels Oats, 2,238 bushels Malt, 4,695 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,842 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. Western Yellow, at 33½c.@39c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at former prices.

COFFEE—Is held with much firmness, but is very quiet.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 23c.@24c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Sales 500 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda, at $4 56¼; 50 tons Soda Ash, at $2 62½; and 20 tons Caustic Soda, at $4 43¾.

DYEWOODS—Sales 680 tons Logwood, including St. Domingo at $31 50, Honduras at $25, and Jamaica at $21 25@$21 50 cash, ₩ ton.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour, exhibit less eagerness to sell to-day, and are asking higher prices, but the demand is not active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, chiefly at $5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 40@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at previous rates; sales 1,070 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 85@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive to-day, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand, chiefly for export, at rather firmer rates. The reported sales since our last comprise 19,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 45@$1 48; Red Western (Wioter) at $1 36@$1 38, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 32; Red State (Winter) at $1 36; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 36@$1 39, ₩ bush. Corn is held higher, but is not active; sales 31,000 bush. at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 59c.@61c. for Common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., ₩ bush. Rye is in fair demand, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 5,800 bushels. Barley continues scarce and wanted. Sales 1,800 bushels, including State, at 92c.@95c. ₩ bushel.

IRON—American Pig has been in demand, including No. 1 at $21 ₩ ton, at which rate 300 tons have been sold. No important movements in other kinds.

LEAD—Pig is in demand at $6 50@$6 75 ₩ 100 lbs. 50 tons Galena were sold at the latter rate. Holders now seek more.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common and 82½c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were confined to 60 hhds., including Porto Rico at 37c.@38c., and Cuba, Muscovado at 25c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy, at $13 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 2,600 bbls. Dressed Hogs at 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are saleble at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues unchanged; sales 400 boxes, at 6½c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 170 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet to-day, including Carolina at $6 75@$7, and East Indian at $6 25@$6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Clover, at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax, at $2 12½@$2 25; Timothy, at $2 25@$2 50; and Calcutta Linseed, at $2 35@$2 40, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales of small lots of Castile were made at 14¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 650 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at prices within a range of from 6¾c. @8c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in very moderate request, and about 1,200 pkgs. of all kinds have found buyers, in lots, since our last, at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Pending the final action of Congress on the Tax Bill, the market is inactive. Sales since our last, 57 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@14c.; 140 bales, Yara on private terms. All are invited.

WHISKY—Is in demand, chiefly at 20c.@22c., but is held much higher, and the market is quite unsettled. Small lots were sold at 24c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¾d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₩ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—MASANIELLO. Evening—GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN—TEDDY THE TYLER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR Paro-o' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON—PARENT AND GUARDIANS.

WALLACK'S—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The contest at Island No. 10 is not yet decided—at least it had not been on Thursday, at noon. The bombardment from the gunboats and the mortars, however, was steadily telling on the rebel positions. All the guns in the upper battery but one had been silenced, and one gun on the Island had been dismounted. The rebels are very strongly fortified, with casemates to their batteries. They have, it is believed, at least eighty guns, many of them of the largest size, and several of them rifled. They are also believed to have at least twenty thousand troops. They are unfortunate in having Gen. POPE below them at New-Madrid, as he interferes seriously with the efforts of their flotilla to escape. He allowed one of their gunboats to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her, killing a number on board. Over a dozen rebel vessels, with the floating battery and the famous battering-ram of HOLLINS, are penned up between Gen. POPE and Commodore FOOTE, and will probably all be "bagged."

A citizen of Memphis, who has arrived in St. Louis, states that there are now but three rebel regiments between New-Madrid and Memphis, stationed at Fort Pillow. Pikes were being manufactured at Memphis by the rebel Government, intended for the new levies recently called for. Less than a hundred men, however, had responded to the call of Gov. HARRIS. The railroads concentrating at Memphis were being connected, to enable the rebels to send off the rolling-stock down the New-Orleans Road when necessary. This looks like preparations for evacuating the city.

JEFF. THOMPSON, the marauder, according to a Cairo dispatch, has made his appearance at Cape Girardeau, and commenced pressing men and horses into the rebel service. Three of his men were killed in a skirmish with some National troops.

The announcement of the capture of the rebel Commissioner YANCEY, made so positively by the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Associated Press, appears to have had no foundation in fact. So we infer from a dispatch from Nashville, which states that YANCEY has arrived in New-Orleans, at which place he has made a speech, avowing that no help for the rebels can be expected from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation. Another dispatch, however, reiterates the assertion that he is captured, on the authority of the engineer of the *Water Witch*, by which vessel the capture is said to have been effected. We wait patiently for the matter to be determined, one way or the other.

A new Military Department, to be called the Department of the Gulf, has been established. It comprises all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of the harbor of Pensacola, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the National forces under Maj-Gen. BUTLER. The headquarters for the present will be wherever the General commanding may happen to be located.

We have no news of special importance from Winchester. JACKSON, the rebel General, is reported to be at Mount Jackson. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. The section to Martinsburgh is expected to be opened by the 1st of April.

The Equinoctial storm, which has prevailed for two or three days, is reported to have been quite severe in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Several vessels have dragged their anchors and gone ashore, but it is thought they will be got off without difficulty. The *Monitor* is patiently awaiting the reappearance of the *Merrimac*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to provide for an equitable adjustment of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the frigate *Congress*, and other vessels, was passed. The bill to establish a National Foundry, and the bill for the establishment of an Arsenal and Armory at the West, were referred to a Special Committee. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, but the Senate Chamber being filled with smoke from the army bakeries in the building, no business could be done. An Executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the bill to secure to all hands engaged on gunboats their pensions, was passed. A recommendation was made by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, that the House do not adjourn over until Monday, as he desired to devote Saturday to the consideration of measures deemed important by the Secretary of the Treasury. A question being asked as to the probable duration of the Session, Mr. STEVENS thought it would conclude by the first of May. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have the steam frigate *Roanoke* iron-clad, and otherwise altered and improved, was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, the proceedings being confined principally to the sections relating to licenses. The House adjourned until Monday, notwithstanding the recommendation of Mr. STEVENS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills were reported complete from the Grinding Committee. Railroad was reported favorably. The bill to create the office of Receiver-General was also reported favorably; also the bill to amend the New-York District Court Act. The bills to incorporate the Methodist Missionary Association, and the Presbyterian Home, were ordered to a third reading. A bill authorizing the City of Brooklyn to raise over $100,000 for the Volunteers, was introduced by Mr. MURPHY, and immediately passed. The bill to provide means for paying the Canal indebtedness, &c., was debated in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to repeal the Church Property Act was passed—19 to 3. The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to define the crime, was passed—18 to 5. A number of other bills were passed—among them the one to improve the Central Park.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented in favor of a railroad in Broadway. A number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. Among the bills reported favorably was one to amend the law regulating telegraph companies. A bill to provide for the peyment of bonds issued by this City for volunteer expenses; a bill to reduce taxation in this City, and a bill providing for the erection of a Court-house in this City, were reported by Mr. CODDINGTON. The bill to amend the Brooklyn City Charter was reported complete, and passed. The majority of the Special Committee on Excise and Prohibition reported against a prohibitory amendment of the Constitution. A minority report in favor of it was also presented. The Assembly then took up the question of Prohibition, and debated it at great length.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port last night, from Havana on the 15th and Nassau on the 17th inst. Advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th had reached Havana, but nothing of importance had transpired there. Small vessels continued to arrive at Havana, having run the blockade, with cotton.

From Nassau we learn that the transport ship *Eliza and Ella*, from Boston for Ship Island, put into Nassau on the 10th for water. Salt had advanced to 12 cents per pound at Inague. Arrived at Nassau, March 10, schooner *Mary Harris*, JOHNSON, New-York; *Zaidee*, ADAIR, Charleston; *British Empire*, PARSONS, Jacksonville; 12th, *Kate*, ditto; *Emma Tuttle*, WETMORE, New-York, in distress. Cleared, 13th, schooner *Time*, LAWYER, New-York; 14th, *Emma Tuttle*, WETMORE, Matanzas; brig *Lucy Darling*, LOUPER, New-York.

The sloop-of-war *Juniata* was launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday. She has been about six months on the stocks, is built of live oak, and is strengthened in every possible way. Her dimensions are: Length, 205 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. The sloop will carry two 11-inch pivot guns, but the size of her battery guns have not yet been decided upon.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Fort Monroe under date of March 19, states that BUCHANAN, the Commander of the *Merrimac*, died a few days since of the wounds received in the action of the 8th. Amputation was found necessary, and his leg was accordingly taken off a few inches below the hip joint. His system proved unable to sustain the shock, and he died upon the following day.

If Winter refuses to give way to Spring many days more, Vermont will be "snowed under." A Montpelier paper states that, up to Saturday last there were between five and six feet of snow on a level in that vicinity; and a storm which commenced on Sunday deposited nearly two feet more—twenty-one inches by actual measurement. Several of the railroads have been obliged to succumb.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the subject of the harbor defences of this City. Alderman BOOLE offered a series of resolutions, accompanied by an ordinence appropriating $500,000 for the immediate defence of the harbor, particularly against iron-clad vessels of war, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow the money for the purpose on the credit of the City. The ordinance was laid over for action on Monday next, and Aldermen FROMENT, ALLEN and BOOLE were appointed a Special Committee to consult such private individuals and corporations as may have the subject of our harbor defences under consideration, as to the necessity or propriety of the proposed action of the Aldermen.

The Jury called by Coroner HEGEMAN, of Brooklyn, to investigate the shooting of PAUL O'NEIL by Officer CONRADY, of the Ninth Precinct Police, concluded their labors last evening, by rendering a verdict that the killing was done by the officer while discharging his duty.

The cause in which the allowance of a default in the absence of counsel for defendant, Mr. BUSTEED, recently gave that gentleman great displeasure, and concerning which he published a card reflecting on Justice JAMES, was now tried, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. BUSTEED appeals. The default complained of was subsequently opened, and the cause was now tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice JAMES.

The Stock Market yesterday was generally steady, at about Thursday's prices. American Gold, at the close, 100¼@100⅜. Exchange dull, at 111⅛@112.

The principal holders of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were asking higher prices and were not eager to sell, but trade was restricted, the demand having been quite moderate. Provisions were in limited request, and prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Groceries were less active. Candles, Cotton, Hops, Hemp, Spices, Tin, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were sparingly dealt in. A pretty fair inquiry prevailed for Ingot Copper, American Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Fruit, Hay, Hides, Leather, Linseed Oil, Whale Oil, Seeds and Tallow. Dye Woods were in good request. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

PROTEUS-YANCEY AGAIN.—The question as to the capture of YANCEY has passed into a new and complicated form, and those who are fond of balancing evidence will find a pleasant exercitation in weighing the conflicting reports which we publish in our telegraphic columns. On the one hand, we have a confirmation of the tidings of the capture, and this time with something like circumstantiality.

A letter from HOWARD POTTS, of Pottsville, engineer of the United States gunboat *Water Witch*, states that that vessel had captured the rebel schooner *William Mallory*, with YANCEY on board; and as this schooner is known to have been at Havana about the time of his departure, the testimony may be considered strong. On the other hand, we have a dispatch from Nashville affirming that he had arrived at New-Orleans, and made a speech announcing that it was all up with the rebel cause in Europe, and denouncing John Bull in some of the choicest billingsgate gleaned at the famous Fishmongers' dinner. With all the known *duplicity* of the Ex-Ambassador of Half Moon-street, this sort of *doublencss* is too much for us, and we shall have to await as patiently as we can further light on the mystery. Can it be that there is a Pseudo-YANCEY, as there was a Pseudo-Manstho, a Pseudo-Smerdis, or a brace of Dromios? Or can it be that he suffered

"—A sea-change
Into something rich and strange,"

and that he at once turned up docked as to his long white locks and in the guise of the Ancient Mariner on board a rebel schooner, and in New-Orleans as the wraith of the original YANCEY himself? There have been some strange metamorphoses in this war; but certainly YANCEY plays the Proteus in rare fashion. On the whole, however, the balance of evidence is now in favor of the theory that he has really been bagged, and that the report from Nashville is simply a device of the enemy.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

We had hoped to record before this the passage of the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; but it is protracted by a deal of unedifying discussion on matters that have not the slightest practical relation to the question in hand. If all the bees in the bonnets of honorable gentlemen are to buzz out their foolish droning, we may as well give up hope of seeing anything done this session. Each has some pet hobby, some ethnologic figment, as to the equality of the races, the *status* of the negro, colonization or what not, which he exploits and expounds till he comes to regard himself as committed to his particular hobby; and so a plain subject is obscured, and a desirable measure indefinitely postponed. We call on some sensible legislator to bring back the question from the cloud-land of abstractions whither it has been carried, and restore it to its simple, practical proportions. There is in the country no real division of opinion as to the desirableness of the thing. In fact, if there is one question on which the minds of all loyal and enlightened men are agreed, it is that the ghastly anachronism of Slavery in the Capital of a free Government shall cease. Happily, the measure is wholly free from entanglements of all kinds; is in no wise complicated with any scheme of emancipation, general or particular; is not even the direct offspring of present events; but is the natural development of a mature and settled public policy. A generation ago it was discussed and advocated even by men of the Democratic Party. In 1847 Mr. LINCOLN, then a Whig Representative from the State of Illinois, offered a bill of the like scope and tenor, and Congress, by abolishing the slave-trade in the District twelve years ago, established the premises of which this is but the logical conclusion. In every sense, therefore, it is a just, feasible and timely measure. Besides, the honorable gentlemen who have pet ethnologic hobbies, each clashing with each, cannot do better than assist in the prompt passing of the bill, in some form, to the end that a practical experiment may be made in the District, over which the National Legislature exercises exclusive jurisdiction, as to the actual working of emancipation. It would be worth the trial, if for no other than its theoretic results.

But in condemning the tendency to hypothesis and abstraction indulged by Senators, we would exclude from censure a proposition submitted by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, because, whether well founded or not, it is certainly practical in its purport. Mr. POMEROY contends that Slavery has never had legal existence in the District. The territory so described was ceded to the General Government by the State of Maryland. By an act of Congress, passed in 1801, the laws of Maryland were extended over this territory; and it has always been held that this enactment established Slavery within its limits. But Mr. POMEROY states that the only law of Maryland establishing Slavery in that State, and existing at that time, was passed in 1715, and by express provision limited the condition of servitude to two generations. Whatever laws Maryland may have enacted *after* the cession, of course have no force within the District.

But even if Slavery were perpetual in Maryland at the time of the cession, Mr. POMEROY holds that Congress had not the authority to legalize it in the District. Believing that Congress has no constitutional power to enact a law establishing Slavery, he logically reasons that it has no power to extend the limit of such a law. And hence he opposes the expenditure of any moneys in the present condition of the Treasury, in payment for the slaves proposed to be liberated, and whom he believes now to be free, and entitled instead to, heavy damages against their pretended owners, for the unpaid services already rendered.

It has always been the practice of Slavery to exact the full measure of legal rights. "It is so nominated in the bond," has been the final argument on which it has always claimed, and generally taken, its pound of flesh. Should it prove in this case that the correct interpretation of the law tells for freedom, it will be another evidence of the meekness with which the country has acquiesced in the assumptions of those by whom it has so long been governed. At all events, we thank Mr. POMEROY for his able and concise argument in the interest of humanity, and trust that the subject will receive a thorough investigation.

A SENATORIAL CENSURE OF THE CENSORSHIP.—However well intended may have been the censorship of the Press, the report of the Senate Committee, must, we think, show the immediate propriety of abrogating the office. So long as there was the slightest reason to believe the revision and suppression of telegrams withheld important military information from the enemy, the Press was unanimous in its submission to the regulation as a salutary public measure. But it was presently apparent that all military intelligence embargoed by the telegraphic censor, could almost as early reach the newspaper office by mail; and that, after all, the discretion of using or withholding the news lay with the publisher. And while this discretion, which needed no abortive censorship of a person with the tithe of the intelligence and sound judgment of an average journalist to assist it, uniformly excluded improper army news, it has also become demonstrable that every military movement of importance has been communicated to the enemy. Even at this moment, there are sure indications, in the disposition of the rebel army, that the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, carefully concealed by the newspapers, are in the hands of the rebel leaders. As a military precaution, the telegraphic censorship is simply a failure and vexation.

But its use has not, it appears, been governed by merely martial considerations. It has been employed to save members of the Cabinet, and Generals guilty of treasonable practices, from just criticism and censure. While it has obstructed the passage to the public of news of the highest public moment, it has permitted the same news to pass into private hands, to be used upon the stock market. In some instances, the communication of such private information has been so thinly disguised, that the censor must have connived at, or distinctly approved its transmission. But there are a thousand ways of evading the most acute supervision. A cypher; the transmission of an insignificant phrase, which by prearrangement is made to signify everything, are the most obvious modes of eluding detection. If Mr. RUSSELL, instead of bidding his friend SAM WARD "act on the most favorable view of things" at the time when the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL was pending, had preconcerted with his correspondent that a dispatch in the words, "I breakfast with Lyons to-morrow," should have that meaning, Mr. WARD'S operations on Wall-street would have been no less decisive, and perhaps quite as successful. The truth is the whole system of telegraphic espionage has been a delusion and snare, for the encouragement of speculators and sharpers, and the misguidance of the public. Ineffectual as a military measure, it has been simply mischievous in its business and social influence. Secretary STANTON will show something of that practical common sense with which he is credited, if he forthwith free the lightning from its tether of red tape, and let it tell the story of the times in its own zigzag but independent fashion. He must by this time be satisfied that it is not the rebels, but a loyal, patriotic, and anxious public, which is deprived of the news.

Some of the Advantages Secured Us by the Rebellion.

One of the most valuable and beneficent results of the rebellion will be a Government which for the future shall be in harmony with the tendencies of the age and the genius of our people. For the greater portion of the last thirty years that of the United States has been a libel upon free institutions, and the determined foe to progress, either in ideas or in material greatness, that did not give to Slavery the same area and moral and political power as Freedom. The North was to take nothing by virtue of its educated people, its literary culture, its inventive genius, commerce or wealth. The dead body and the live one were always to retain the same measure, fullness and strength, lest the balance between the two sections should be inevitably overthrown. The inventive brain is now the prolific father of children and States. Population succeeds in exact ratio as the means of existence and comfort are supplied. Starting with an equal division of the population, the North left the South behind, just so soon as science and mechanical skill came to the aid of labor. Unable to compete in such a field, the South sought, by seizing the political power of Government, to hold in check, and finally to place in a subordinate position an enterprising rival, that was both hated and feared. This superiority of the North was met in the only manner it could be—by a strict construction given to the organic law, the Constitution of the country—which was interpreted so as to leave the Government really no function, except the conduct of its foreign relations, and the maintenance and advancement of Slavery. While the grand characteristic of the age is progress in ideas, in social organization, in unfolding natural laws, and in subjecting them to the service of man, the whole tendency of the Government has been a retrograde one, to be in harmony with the tendency of the South, which was toward an abject despotism. It came to be utterly unconstitutional for Government to exercise any function that would promote the commerce of the country, because any such step would benefit the North to a greater degree than the South. We could not have a railway to the Pacific, because Freedom would take the larger share of the advantage of such a work. We could not improve the navigation of a river, or render safe the harbor of a lake, no matter how vast its commerce, for the same reason. Restraint, not expansion, must be the law at Washington, and characterize as far as possible every attribute or function of Government, as the only means of preserving the balance of power between the two sections.

Such necessarily became the policy of the South from an instinct of self-preservation, or rather for the preservation of its darling institution, Slavery. Our Government consequently had almost entirely ceased to represent the progressive spirit of the North, which was that of the age. It had nearly ceased to command the affection of our own people, or the respect of other nations. The oppression became all the more intolerable from the manner in which it was exercised. The men who had come to be all-powerful at Washington—the Masons, the Toombs, the Slidells and the Benjamins—were as offensive from their personal bearing, as from their political principles. Nothing could exceed their contempt for the North, but their insolence in expressing it. They had not the slightest scruples in plotting the overthrow of Government, with the oath upon their lips for its preservation. Modern history does not present an example of such political and personal baseness, nor of a Government administered for an equal length of time in utter defiance of the interests and character of the great mass of the people. They did not stop here. This Government must be destroyed the moment its temporary control was lost. But here, fortunately, they counted without their host. The North recovered its moral sense and freedom of action the instant it severed itself from those who had undermined and paralyzed both. In one short year the rebels fell from the high estate of masters, controlling the Government of the country, to rebels for whom ignominious flight must soon be the only alternative to certain destruction.

This act of self-immolation has been the salvation of the country. In no other mode could we have ridden ourselves of the Toombs, the Floyds and the Masons, and the wretched crew that followed them. In throwing off their intolerable tyranny, the rebellion has already accomplished more for us than perhaps a hundred years of peace. A generation of base men have been instantly deprived of power which they can never recover. Who does not feel to-day that the rebellion is worth more than its cost? So long as Slavery was the dominant influence in the administration of affairs, the struggle between opposing elements or tendencies—one toward freedom, supported by every invention that abridged labor, by every generous sentiment that works for the advancement of the race, and the other toward the most relentless of despotisms, which, commencing by depriving our unfortunate race of every right, ended by imposing similar limitations upon all—must continue. A trial of strength has been had in which freedom has proved the stronger, and will henceforth assume the exercise of the prerogative, and secure peace just to the degree that it extends its power. Henceforth the Government will reflect the wishes and the tendencies of the North, which are those of the age, and realize to us all the blessings that can flow from a thorough harmony between the Government and the people. Such is one of the advantages already reaped from the rebellion, which will soon seem to be of far greater value than its cost in blood and treasure. In fact, it will not be long before we shall congratulate ourselves in gaining so much at so small a sacrifice.

Large and Small Iron-Clad Ships.

The first principle of military or naval success is concentration of force. The force of a war vessel is the weight of her broadside. Iron mail, that tho blow of a ton would shiver, might stand the blow of 500 pounds for hours. This much will certainly be admitted on all hands. Now a vessel's broadside depends, of course, upon her size. A small gunboat can only *carry* two or three pieces, and throw 200 to 300 pounds at a broadside—while a first-class frigate can carry forty guns, and throw half a ton. But the *cost* of a large vessel is objected to; and it is gravely asked why five gunboats, throwing 220 pounds each, are not just as good, and a great deal cheaper, than a vessel which, like the *Minnesota*, throws 1,100 pounds—both classes to be iron-clad? Let the facts answer. The *Monitor* may throw 340 pounds at a broadside, (if Capt. DAHLGREN will consent to her guns firing solid shot, instead of hollow shot, as they did at the *Merrimac*,) and her cost was $275,000. The Stevens Battery will throw 2,200 pounds at a broadside, and cost $1,250,000. In other words, the cost of the *Monitor* per pound of broadside is $808, while that of the Stevens Battery per pound of broadside is $568, or 30 per cent. cheaper. But this only half states the case; for while the small vessel can concentrate but 340 pounds upon one point, the large vessel can concentrate a ton. Or, with reference to the money, the Government already has in the Stevens Battery her cost, for a given weight of broadside would be less than half—only 40 per cent.—of that of the small vessel. Again, the casemate guns and other expensive and unnecessary features of the British *Warrior*—a vessel of the same size but of less speed and broadside than the Stevens Battery—have raised the cost to an excessive amount; while the large sums expended by the Messrs. STEVENS on their vessel, and *not charged* to the Government—expenditures on the dry-dock, preliminary experiments, &c.—and the employment of water-protection, which costs nothing, have greatly reduced the cost of this vessel below a fair contract price. Hence the remarkable fact, that although the *Warrior* throws but 70 per cent. of the Stevens vessel's broadside, her cost per pound of broadside is nearly three times as great. These facts are before Congress, and we do not expect to hear any more objections to the Stevens Battery on the ground of her cost as due to her size.

But the most important branch of the subject is yet to be mentioned. No small vessel is fast. No small vessel can be fast, and carry her armor and armament. It is a physical impossibility. Doubling the lineal dimensions of a vessel of given form, increases her carrying capacity—not twice, but *eight times*; or, in other words, it gives her the buoyancy to hold up eight times as much power of engines and boilers. On this principle, to a considerable extent, and for other reasons which would strike an engineer, upon examining the vessel, the Stevens Battery carries the power to drive her above 20 miles an hour. The Board of Examiners give her above 19 statute miles an hour, after decreasing (contrary to the certificate of the United States Supervising Inspector) her steam pressure to one-half that intended. Now, an argument on the absolute necessity of speed, is unnecessary. The *Monitor* is, no doubt, vastly superior to the *Warrior*, as to protection and quality of guns; but of what use is the *Monitor's* protection and heavy balls, if the *Warrior* runs away from her? Will impregnable armor constitute a whit better protection than wooden walls, or no ship at all, if an iron-clad enemy once runs out of shot range in her course up our harbors? And when we consider that the imperfectly-clad *Merrimac* resisted the heaviest ordnance afloat in the world, for some hours, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that one of the carefully-constructed European armor-clad vessels of superior speed, could safely run the gauntlet of a whole fleet of slow vessels—especially, as she could run over any of them lying in her course, without firing a gun—on her way to our cities. Such is the difference in speed, that the *Warrior* would not remain within shot-range of the *Monitor* for more than three-quarters of an hour. These are facts of a most alarming character. Is there a remedy? Certainly—fast iron-clad vessels. And to be fast, they *must* be large.

But it will be urged that the greater part of our iron-clad enemies will probably be slow, and that however certainly a fast and heavy vessel may destroy the enemies that it can engage, those that it cannot engage will escape unharmed. For this purpose, and for other reasons, we have repeatedly urged the construction of more *Monitors*. But it must not be forgotten that since the Stevens Battery is absolutely unrivaled in speed and concentration of power, she can not only overhaul and engage a fleet of slower vessels, one after the other, but that she can make short work of them when she does catch them. She will not quarrel long with any *Merrimac*, for if her broadside—a ton of metal hurled at one spot—cannot do the business, her prow will. The lines of a North River steamboat and an iron prow with 6,000 tons of weight, and above 8,000-horse power behind it, are not a good thing to stand in front of.

We urged the construction of iron-clad vessels at the very beginning of this war—in time to have had a fleet of them afloat when they were wanted. Now, we must earnestly urge that a portion of the new iron-clad vessels should be *fast*. When some faster enemy, distancing our fleets, lays some wealthy city under contribution, we presume the Department will take the same view of the case.

SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.—Gen. SIGEL has nobly—nay, splendidly—earned the promotion which the President has accorded him. If he is to be transferred, as rumor states, to the line of the Potomac, to lead the divisions heretofore commanded by Gen. BLENKER, the contentment of the public—certainly of the German portion of the public—will be complete.

Revenue Collection and Industrial Growth.

No one who has had an opportunity to observe the operation of various methods of taxation in the heavily-burdened countries of Europe, can fail to have noticed the immense importance of judiciously fixing the time for the payment of taxes. To a farmer it would make a vast difference whether a certain number of bushels of wheat were taken from his seed or from his harvest, and in like manner any other citizen, engaged in industrial or commercial enterprise, will find it much easier to pay a given sum into the public Treasury at one time than at another.

Hence ADAM SMITH, and all the best writers on taxation, have laid down the principle that "Every tax ought to be collected at the time and in the way in which it is most convenient for the citizen to pay it." A stamp tax, for instance, on legacies or on receipts of money, is levied at the time when the recipient has the means at hand to pay, and as the stamp places the transaction under the protection of the law, this species of taxation, when not excessive, is but little burdensome, and is generally paid with willingness and ease.

Experience, however, indisputably proves that the choice of certain times and methods for collecting taxes interferes with productive industry, and checks the growth of trade. Imposts of such a character not only irritate the popular mind, but diminish the tax-paying power, and cripple the prosperity of the nation. Our new tax bill will require some careful revision in this respect. For we find that a large and industrious class of our citizens are liable to be called upon to pay their taxes once a month, while the goods on which the duties are levied will usually be sold on credit or on time.

Our attention has been called to this point in connection with certain specific taxes on goods, but the principle admits of the widest application. Credit, in every modern commercial nation, is the soul of business, and in this country such legislative restrictions upon it as we have referred to would prove more disastrous than almost anywhere else. To compel the producers of our national wealth not only to risk their capital and labor in the ordinary operations of business, but to pay cash to the Government several months before they receive their money from their customers, is a manifest and intolerable injustice. An amendment to the proposed law, so as to make the taxes payable, not on the "goods manufactured and sold" during the month, but on the money actually received for those goods, is therefore both equitable and necessary.

To act on false principles in industrial taxation must disrange prices and would have the effect of contracting every man's business, by increasing the amount of capital needful to carry it on. Hence a large number of persons would be thrown out of their usual employment. The tax would become odious and the people discontented. Men of small means would soon find themselves unable to make a living by conducting business on their own account. Foreign industry would thrive at the expense of our own. Larger capitalists would gradually become masters of the trade of the country, and here, as in Europe, capital and labor would be arrayed against each other, instead of perpetuating those happy relations which have so greatly contributed to the peace and intelligence, the contentment and material prosperity of all classes of our people.

THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE SOUTH.—The Union army, in its occupation of the rebel territory, has initiated a practice full of useful suggestion. Wherever it seizes upon the newspapers, it has at once converted them into organs of loyalty, and sent them forth into the astounded community where they have taught treason, transformed into heralds of fealty and peace.

Thus far this action has been spontaneous on the part of individuals, and utterly unregulated by system and uninspired by policy. This should no longer be the case.

These newspapers are property, and as such are liable to confiscation. They have been wholly in the interest of the arch-traitors from the first, and have teemed continually with the most atrocious and mischievous falsehoods. It is not too much to say that, with an independent Press, the Southern States could never have been seduced or driven into the madness of secession. These journals should now be made to undo their own work, and we suggest to the Government that here it should assume the responsibility of securing this result.

Nothing can be easier. The presses and type are at hand; every regiment can furnish practical printers, and even judicious editors. Let the Government appoint some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to supervise this labor; to provide paper and ink, and select able and judicious editors, who shall continue regularly the publication of each journal as it is seized, avoiding all comment calculated only to irritate the misguided people among whom it will circulate, and using all means to explain the real causes of the war and the true object of the Government. So far as possible, these journals should be sent to the same subscribers who have habitually read them, and who, even in their changed character, will read them in preference to Northern papers.

Nor need this policy involve the Government in expense, for persons will soon appear, who will gladly become the purchasers of the journals thus reserved from destruction, at prices that will pay.

THE AFFAIR AT POUND GAP.—Col. GARFIELD is taking good care of Eastern Kentucky. The rebel Col. WILLIAMS has a chronic habit of infesting Pound Gap, the principal inlet on the Virginia side; without, however, addicting himself to any very active operations. Here it has been the business of GARFIELD to watch, and wearying of the task, the Union leader suddenly swooped down upon the rebel encampment, and by one of those stalwart strokes he is accustomed to inflict, scattered its occupants. The President has, doubtless, something in store for this vigilant and meritorious officer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The steamer *Fulton*, which has just returned from Ship Island, is expected to sail to-day or to-morrow for the same place on the Southern coast, from which she will convey troops. She will not be absent more than two or three weeks, as she is advertised to sail for Europe on the 26th proximo.

The sloop-of-war *Juniata*, which was launched at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Thursday, is one of the eight sloops-of-war ordered by last Congress. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; tonnage, about 1,500 tons. Her armament is not yet decided upon, but two 11-inch Dahlgren guns *en pivot* will form part of it. The *Juniata* has been on the stocks longer than her sister sloops-of-war. It was intended to launch her by the 1st of January, but the launch was delayed by the non-completion of certain parts of her machinery. The names of the other sloops-of-war built there referred to are:

Steamer, built at Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Steamer, built at Portsmouth Navy-yard.
Steamer, built at Charlestown Navy-yard.
Steamer, built at Charlestown Navy-yard.
Steamer, built at Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Steamer, built at Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Steamer, built at Portsmouth Navy-yard.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* left her anchorage off Bedloe's Island, and was towed to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, where she now lies at the wharf waiting for her new shaft, stores, &c., &c.

The sloop-of-war *Adirondack* left the yard yesterday for her machinery, which has been built at the Allaire Works, Corlear-street, N. R., and has been ready some time.

The steamers *Madgie* and *Patroon* have received their powder, and will sail at once. They were under orders to go yesterday, but had not sailed at sunset.

The steamer *Massachusetts* will be floated out of the dry dock to-day, having been repaired, and the propeller *Dawn* will, it is reported, take her place, although she has not long been out of this dock.

Academy of Music.

FLOTOW'S popular and pleasing opera of "Martha" was played here last evening to a fashionable but not overcrowded audience. The *caste* was exactly the same as last season, and therefore calls for but little comment. Signor BRIGNOLI was in admirable voice, and contributed, of course, very materially to the pleasure of the evening. Miss KELLOGG was as vivacious and charming as ever, and Mme. STRAKOSCH was also extremely good as *Nancy*. We have rarely heard the opera, as a whole, better performed. In the course of the opera, Signorita CUBAS introduced several of her characteristic dances, and was received with tremendous applause by the audience.

To-day there will be a grand matinée, when AUBER'S opera of "Masaniello" will be given. The sale of tickets has already been so good, that there is not a doubt about the entertainment being one of the most fashionable of the season. The first matinée after the declaration of Spring fashions is always an interesting event.

Capture of Two Schooners Loaded with Cotton.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 21.

The *Bulletin* has a letter from Ship Island, dated the 12th inst, which says that the *Itasca* has captured a schooner off Mobile Bay with five hundred bales of cotton, and that the *Pinola* has captured the schooner *Cora* with two hundred bales of cotton.

Colds, Coughs.

We can concur heartily in the many commendations of the "BRONCHIAL TROCHES," prepared by the Messrs. Brown. At the very time they were brought to our notice, we were suffering from a severe cold, from which we obtained immediate and permanent relief, by the use of the TROCHES. If any of our readers are suffering from bronchial irritation, particularly ministers or public speakers, they will find that this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief, and enable them to speak with little difficulty or suffering.—*Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

The Decision of the Ladies who compeeed the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the First Premium to GROVER & BAKER'S, as the best sewing machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

The People Patronize Espenscheid because his hats are of the highest type of beauty and excellence, while his retail prices are those of the wholesale manufacturer. His Dress Spring Hat, just issued, has never been surpassed in any of the attributes which should belong to the hat of a gentleman. A. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Boarding Seminary.—Spring Term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 27; $36 for 14 weeks; teacher accompanies students from New-York; can be seen at Howard Hotel, from 1 to 4 P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 25 and 26; or address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Butler's Patent Gas Generators—For country dwellings, villages, factories, &c. Makes the cheapest and best gas known. Over two hundred in use to refer to. Send for descriptive pamphlet. JOHN BUTLER, No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 98 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MARRIED.

WATSON—PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., GEORGE H. WATSON to VICTORIA, eldest daughter of Isaac L. Pinckney, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

JENNINGS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, at her late residence, No. 259 West 43d-st., CORNELIA C., wife of Aaron Jennings, and daughter of the late Lemuel Richardson, of Williamsburgh, aged 31 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, after a severe illness, MICHAEL DUNCAN, a native of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 168 West 39th-st., without further invitation.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, at the 5th-av. Hotel, after a long and painful illness, CHARLES HENRY CLARK, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sat. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. (Rev. Dr. Cummings'), at 10 A. M. Saturday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 21, ANDREW FOSTER, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice at the Church of the Ascension, on Monday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, ROBERT TOWNSEND, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Joseph McIlvain, Theodore McIlvain and Thomas Rowe, are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Monday morning next, at 9½ o'clock.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, JOHN RAY ROBINSON, aged 21 years, 1 month and 15 days.

His remains will be taken to Oakham, Mass., for interment. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

HEMERILL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER HEMERILL, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Chelsea Lodge No. 84 F. O. of U. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Morton-st., on Monday, March 24, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

DOMINICK.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, of scarlet fever, ANNIE GILLETT, youngest daughter of Francis J. and Addie H. Dominick, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her father's residence, No. 163 East 19th-st., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

HADLEY.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, JOHN WOOD HADLEY, youngest son of A. K. and Eliza Hadley, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, at the residence of his father, No. 59 West 24th-st.

BARTLEY.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, after a short illness, WILLIAM BARTLEY, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John Reid, No. 219 6th-av., on Monday morning, the 24th inst., at 6½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Goldenham, Orange County, for interment.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Friday, March 21, CHARLES MURRAY BRIGGS, son of John H. and Margaret R. Briggs, aged 12 years and 7 days.

Funeral services at the Methodist Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, ANDREW J. PIERCE, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 84 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, WILLIAM LOCKITT, aged 68 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, JOHN LOCKITT, No. 225 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, of inflammation of the lungs, ROBERT J., 4th, of Edward Graham, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Hicks-st. and Orange, Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, Mrs. ESTHER H. BACON, wife of the late John Bacon, aged 62 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 High-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

APPLETON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, March 18, WILLIAM H. W. APPLETON, only son of Samuel and Hannah B. Appleton, aged 2 years and 5 months.

OLMSTED.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, March 13, at the residence of his father-in-law, George Merriam, LUCIUS D. OLMSTED, of Chicago, in the 34th year of his age.

STORY.—At Newton Corner, Mass., on Friday, March 21, MARY ANN, wife of Samuel Story, and eldest daughter of the late Henry L. Eposito, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 136.—March 21, 1862.
56, 1, 16, 77, 10, 69, 68, 33, 20, 66, 27, 47, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—March 21, 1862.
20, 40, 22, 68, 25, 66, 47, 71, 14, 16, 52, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 63.—March 21, 1862.
71, 61, 26, 38, 4, 55, 2, 18, 20, 6, 49, 72, 32.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 179.—March 21, 1862.
51, 15, 27, 22, 18, 29, 14, 45, 73, 42, 69, 35.
Circulars sent by addressing
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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PRINTS—Merrimacks, Cochicos, Sprargues, &c., &c., &c.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, all good brands.
SUMMER STUFFS, DENIMS, TICKS, and all other kinds of DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.
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CLOTH DEPARTMENT—Very large—Styles very select.
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WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES—A very excellent stock.
Job Lots in every department at low prices.
Terms Cash. Four months to A 1 men.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st.,
Respectfully announce that, having just completed the refitting of their store, they are now opening a
FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE,
to which they would call the attention of buyers. While the war lasts, they will continue to sell at the reduced prices.
They would call especial attention to some
NEW PATTERNS OF DAGUERREAN DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
AND GLASSWARE.
ALSO, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
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at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARISIAN SCARFS AND TIES.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.
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Stimulates and invigorates the hair, prevents it from falling out, restores it when lost, promotes its growth and strength.
For the removal of dandruff it has no equal. Its operations in this particular are magical and permanent.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. It not only cleanses the scalp and invigorates the hair, but it renders the latter charmingly soft and lustrous. Its odor is particularly delicate and fragrant—the proprietor having taken especial pains to secure this result.
Price, 25 cents.
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CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," or "FROM FAIRBANKS' STANDARD PATTERNS," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. We have no controversy with honorable competitors, but it becomes our duty to expose fraud. *If such makers were capable of constructing good scales, they would have no occasion to borrow our name.*
FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. We have never furnished patterns of our scales to other manufacturers.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb 28, 1862.
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FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, No. 172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

S. T.—1860—X.
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PLANTATION BITTERS
Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. *Depot*, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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CREATING A BIG SENSATION.
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The Medical Profession in a wild uproar, at the exposure of their dodges and tricks.
THE BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
Containing all the "good things" that were ever told about physicians, surgeons, apothecaries and dentists.
THE BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
Tells the *modus operandum* by which Doctors manage to get big fees, and how they sometimes happen to lose that little article altogether.
THE BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
A volume of rare entertainment—an amusing and fascinating contribution of choice treasures; delightful to everyone, from the Æsculapius himself to the meanest of his patients.
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A POPULAR TREATISE
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ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION.
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With Illustrations.
One elegant 12mo., cloth bound. Price 50 cents.
The deplorable degree of ignorance existing among the general public, in regard to matters concerning this highly valuable organ, has convinced the author that a popular work on the subject would be of immense value, and he has endeavored in this little volume to disseminate, in plain and simple language, a perfect knowledge of the causes which produce deafness, and the means best calculated for its prevention.
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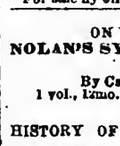
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To the graduates of West Point, the interests, the incidents, and the localities will be brought back with all the freshness of actual presence, and be welcomed as the familiar face of an old friend.
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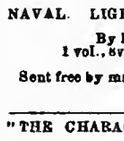
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ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26,
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HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,
With Biographical Sketches of many prominent Naval Officers, who have been connected with it,
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PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
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GEORGE PARSONS, AGENT.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP."
There's a slip of the pen, a slip of the tongue, a slip on Central Park, when the ball is on and the skaters down, and among various other slips in this City, there's a slip at the foot of John-st., called
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where "the undersigned," at the store Nos. 4 and 6, has been located thirty years, dealing in METALS (except brass) at wholesale; also, PLATED and in BRITANNIA GOODS at retail.
The numerous patrons of this well-known establishment can obtain
TEA SETS, CASTERS, COFFEE URNS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
at such prices as will convince them that
"it pays," "it pays" to trade with
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JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO.
THE PRIVATE LIFE OF
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
From entirely new materials. By Rev. H. W. PIERSON, D. D., with numerous fac-similes, and a fine steel engraving of Monticello. 1 vol. octavo. Price $1 25.
This volume has been prepared from entirely new materials derived from sources hitherto unexplored. Its simple purpose is so to describe his home, his personal appearance, and all his personal and business habits, as to set the man fully before the reader—as a farmer, manufacturer and master; as a lover of fine horses, hogs and sheep; as the enthusiastic cultivator of fruits and flowers; as the kind neighbor, the liberal benefactor of the poor; the participator in the childish sports of his grandchildren; the hospitable entertainer of swarms of visitors, that well nigh ate up his substance and consumed his life; and in all the minutest details of his everyday home-life at Monticello. It is believed that the Portraiture of Mr. Jefferson's Private Life thus presented, is much more full and complete than any that has heretofore been given to the public.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
MORGAN,
OR, THE KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK FLAG!!
A STRANGE STORY OF BYGONE TIMES.
BY NAN AUNTLINE.
Illustrated by DARLEY.
Price 25 cents.
Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 24 Ann-st.

BEADLE'S DIME BIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY NO. 12.
THE LIFE OF
MAJ.-GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
The only complete biography of the man.
100 pp. 12mo. Price Ten Cents.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers, New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.
As the Government progresses in the suppression of the rebellion, trade is reviving and extending in the West and Southwest, and everything at present promises well for a fair average and profitable Spring business. Merchants are aware that stocks of goods are very light throughout the country; jobbers and retailers having, in view of the extraordinary times, purchased barely enough to meet their wants from day to day. Consumers, too, have practiced the greatest economy. Consequently, from jobbing merchants down to consumers, goods are very scarce; and, as the avenues of trade are opened, and the consuming millions find their condition, present and prospective, improving, the aggregate volume of business will increase largely. The finances of the West, too, are in a good condition. The currency is sound. Exchanges are lower than ever before known at this season of the year—eight checks on New-York selling at ¼ discount to ¼ premium. This is attributable partly to the conservative course pursued by banks of issue; partly to light importations, and largely to the very abundant harvests of 1861—the products of which have been sold to a much greater extent than in any former year, at fair prices. In view of all these things, merchants who have goods, and manufacturers who have wares to sell, will seek to put themselves in communication with the public. The CINCINNATI GAZETTE is therefore offered as a valuable medium for advertising. The circulation of the DAILY GAZETTE is now 37,000. This circulation extends through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky; and it is now steadily following the Flag of the Union in Tennessee. Advertisers will, at all times, be entitled to know the exact circulation of the GAZETTE, and the accuracy of the returns upon which advertising contracts may be based, will be guaranteed. The circulation of the DAILY GAZETTE is now almost equal to the highest, and greater than many of the leading journals of the Eastern seaboard cities, but notwithstanding, the terms are much lower. The following are present rates:
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON FIFTH-AV. near 59th-st.—To let for the summer season, the elegant 4-story and basement brown-stone house, completely furnished and tastefully furnished, to a private family only. Rent, $2,250 per annum for this year.

Also, to rent, the mansion-house, out-buildings and 10 acres of a fine place, at Islip, L. I., with privileges of trout-fishing in all the streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of game ground. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from [illegible]; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, one mile from river and New-Hamburg Station. The house contains eleven rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, space, fruit and forest trees; no finer view. Rent fine inland scenery. Rent, from June 30 to Sept. 10, $300. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house, with about one acre in garden and lawn, carriage house, pleasant location, near the depôt. Also, several houses to let for the year at a low rent. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt. Situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., A cottage on Main-st., for a few months, to a small family. Address B. T., Box No. 142 Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THREE acres of ground, at Orange, N. J. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 231 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price $6,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL HOUSE AND LOT, No. 166 West 33d-st.; house is three-story and high basement, and has marble mantels and wash-basins, water-closets, bath, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, gas, under-cellar; house 20x52, newly painted, all in complete order. Price $5,100; $6,000 can remain permanently on mortgage. Inquire of J. G. HANSON, No. 336½ Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, 40x40, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closets, water; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit—peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clinton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE and lot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad depôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 76 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; first house in 55th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of those new two-story high basement brick houses on Rodney-st., near Lee-av.; heavy brown-stone stoop and window-trimmings; fitted up with range, water and gas. Will be sold low to a cash customer. Apply to WM. LAMB, No. 39 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings, 20 by 42 feet, No. 222 West 22d-st.; finished in the best manner throughout, with all modern improvements. Price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, completely and handsomely furnished, situate in 24th-st., near 4th-av. and Madison-square, in complete order; fine yard. Price $12,000. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and basement house No. 111 East 21st-st., south side. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., third floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt: the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. S. BARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,833 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4¾ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland; under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1¾ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN—Containing 68 acres of good land, dwelling and outbuildings, all in good order, within 2½ miles of the depôt. Price $5,000. Also, farm with 51 acres. Price $4,500; and one with 64 acres, good buildings, fine orchard. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—220 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¾ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 61 Liberty-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

I would respectfully call public attention to my Family Champagne Cider, made purely from russet apples, in cases of one dozen each, of pints or quarts, being a superior article.

Also, my Crab-Apple Cider, being that article so much desired by persons suffering from dyspepsia, and refined with so much care and attention.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery, N. Y.

185 CASES FINE OLD "HENNESSY" and "Otard, Dupny & Co." cognac brandy; also, 15 cases old "Double Diamond" sherry wine, (12 quart bottles in each case,) the balance of a large, first-class stock of liquors, imported for a druggist, (since failed,) for sale at $5 a case—about half its cost—to pay advances. It will be closed out this month.

BALDWIN & CO., No. 91 Liberty-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished house in the country, distant ten or twenty miles from New-York; will be hired for a longer period than twelve months, if satisfactory. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., W. F., Box No. 211 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT five acres, in the vicinity of this City, or a house in Brooklyn with a few lots adjoining, for which a well rented water-front warehouse property will be given in exchange. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—A ROOM BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th-av. and 8th and 14th sts., to be occupied by a small school, four hours daily. Terms moderate; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Buruton's bookstore, No. 49 6th-av.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house with third room on parlor floor, also furnace and gas fixtures belonging to the house, by a private family. Rent not to exceed $800. Apply at No. 78 Cliff-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 8th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEWTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS, 200 FEET above the level of the sea, situated on the Newton Road, 2 miles from Newton depôt, 5 miles from Jamaica depôt, and 12 miles from the City Hall, New-York, to be LET, with immediate possession. The house contains 12 rooms, kitchen, servants' hall, laundry, wine vault, &c., in the basement. Carriage-house and stable for four horses, with a finished room for the coachman, ample vegetable and fruit garden in good cultivation.

Also, an English Gothic cottage, containing a large parlor, dining-room and library, eight sleeping-rooms, kitchen, laundry, provision-room, &c.

The above are situated on the uplands of New-Brighton, Staten Island, commanding the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. The healthiness of the neighborhood is undoubted. Apply to JOHN M. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST desirable residences in Newark, N. J., situated at the head of the principal park, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt, whence trains run to New-York nearly every half hour in the day. The dwelling is of brick, three stories and basement, contains ten rooms, besides garret and an inclosed area. It stands back from the street fifty-seven feet, on a lot of about 80 feet front by 240 feet in depth, and has a stable, &c., in the rear. The premises offered and the whole neighborhood are unusually attractive. Rent $700. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, No. 280 Broad-st., Newark, or to L. N. CONDIT, corner Grand and Green sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a fine country residence, with two acres of land in lawn, garden and fruit, beautifully situated in the most desirable portion of Sea Harbor, Long Island, 10 minutes' walk from steamboat landing; position elevated, with exteeded land and water views. House two story, with wing on each side; wide hall; piazza, with massive columns; containing 10 large handsomely finished rooms; basement and cellar under all. Churches, schools and stores close at hand. Terms accommodating. Apply to F. A. BARTLETT, *El Noticiero* Office, No. 24 Ann-st., from 10 to 2.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH 10 ROOMS, in Eltona, 1½ miles above Harlem, with stable, both furnished; horse, sleigh and carriages in stable; plenty of shade, plenty of fruit, with one acre of ground; only 20 minutes from New-York by railroad; fare 8 cents; possession now or May 1. Address by letter, or call on F. H. NASH, at F. H. Chamber's, No. 8 Bible House.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—The large and commodious cottage dwelling-house, with the usual modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c., containing from 12 to 15 rooms. The lot is 77x200 feet, with a great variety of shrubbery, flowers and fruits; situate No. 221 High-st., in Newark, N. J. For particulars, inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT CROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A VALUABLE COUNTRY residence, with modern improvements, and ten acres, free

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th
of March,
At Matteawan, Fishkill, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A.M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the late firm of Dutchess Company, and the
Matteawan Machine and Manufacturing Company,
consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLEYS AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Side Wheel, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various sizes, Cranes Patterns for bolting, various sizes Hangers and Pulleys, Hand PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Gotten Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand Shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.
Castings for several machines.
A small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery, suitable for Lathes, Mules and other purposes.
Also, Planers for planing.
Engines and Fine Bellows, second-hand.
The above can be seen at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, or at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Sale to take place on the day of sale.
J. M. SCHENCK, Administrator.

Daniel R. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising Rosewood & Mocha,
PIER GLASSES, &c., AT AUCTION.
The subscriber & Co. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West Fourteenth-st., between 5th and 6th ave., the elegant furniture contents of a parlor suite, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., centre-lamps, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sideboard, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobe, couches, chairs, &c; also a number of fine engravings, ingrains and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.
Salesroom 39 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale, by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 Nassau-st., one carved rosewood parlor suite, in crimson satin brocatelle, consisting of two sofas, four side chairs, and one arm-chair, with slip-covers; one elegant rosewood parlor suite, in blue and gold brocatelle; nine pieces, viz: three sofas, four side chairs, and two arm-chairs; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre tables, bookcases, extension tables, buffets, lounges, sofa-beds, &c.

Geo. Cook, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 141 Broadway.
SUPERB HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
Being the entire stock of one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in the City, who is about changing his business. GEO. COOK will sell as above, at the store of S. Lowry, No. 832 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., on MONDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of fine custom-made harness, both double and single, covered and silver-mounted; Ladies'and gentlemen's saddles and bridles, bits, whips, and some extra fine carriage trimmings; also, sole-leather trunks, traveling bags, &c. The whole of the very finest quality, and to be positively sold.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-DAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at auction in this City, consisting of parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture, on suits; also, bookcases, buffets, extension tables, decorated China tea and toilet sets, and most articles required to furnish a first-class house. Sale positive.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Hazelmus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office,
March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany extension dining tables, with mahogany leaves and cane; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; do. marble-top washstands and dressing bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, lace window curtains, brocatel do., gilt cornices, rosewood, marble-top centre and side tables; mahogany clock, carved rosewood sewing chairs, parlor de... rosewood, marble-top etagere; mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs in hair cloth, mahogany reclining chairs, rosewood pier tables. Also, a large assortment of crockery ware, toilet sets, dining-room furniture, &c. Also, 17 kegs of emery, barrel of paint, with other articles, to be sold without reserve, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT Auction, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, one case containing about 5,000 articles gilders' and graniers' brushes, being balance of stock of one of the largest City importers. It embraces brushes of the most desirable descriptions, in great variety, all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office,
New-York, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Joseph Regeman, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' tools, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

John H. Boarly, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, lounges, tables, chairs, hat-rack, washstands, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, looking-glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BUKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz:
All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the west, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting, and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 157, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
Smith & Woodward, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-3aw3w8

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newtou Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE Removed to No. 3 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30
TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES
RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.
COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Asas. F. Lee, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
William M. Pullis, } Vice-Presidents.
Sylvanus S. Ward, }
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Office of the Guardian Life Ins. Co., of New-York, }
Cootinental Fire Ins. Co.'s Building, No. 102 }
Broadway, New-York, March 12, 1862. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors, constituting the second class, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
WILLIAM WILKENS,
W. TAYLOR HALL,
E. T. H. GIBSON.
At a meeting of the Board, held March 19, 1862, WALTON H. PECKHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
New-York, March 21, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
Section 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana }
Railroad Company, Office No. 18 William-st. }
New-York, March 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
Boston, March 14, 1862.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 84 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 17, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

Shoe and Leather Bank,
New-York, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Grocers' Fire Insurance Company, No. 49 Wall-st., }
New-York, March 1, 1862. }
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD Av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

CONNECTICUT 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1881, coupons payable January and July, for sale by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cannadaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 11 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hueter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11 2 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT.
FOR BOSTON AND THE NORTH,
VIA
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.
The new and stanch steamer, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. T. H. Jewett, will leave her berth, Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Vestry-st., SUNDAY, March 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at New-London with Express Passenger train for Boston, Worcester, Concord, &c., &c.
N. B.—There will be no boat on this line Saturday afternoon, March 22; but hereafter the Saturday boat will leave as usual. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Teachers' Association will be held next SATURDAY EVENING, (22d inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Thos. F. Harrison, Esq., Principal of Grammar School No. 40, will read a paper on "Physical and Natural Science in our Common Schools." Teachers and friends of education are invited to attend.
By order ADOLPH WERNETT, Secretary.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 53 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

INSURANCE.

AROTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.
FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.
NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.
OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
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OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W.R. & C.B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W.W. DeForest & Co'
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co.
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. ATHROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
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THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Helbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
Vincent Tilyou, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Mnlr.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor thereto expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accomodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUDE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' Steamship HANSA, H. J. Von Santen commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAWA, Capt. Lee, Massachusetts, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATUROAY, 26th April. | SATUROAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 26 day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
WILLIAM H. MORANDS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 26d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward School-house No. 23, situated on lots Nos. 91 and 93 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.
} Building Committee.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSIL, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the Theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

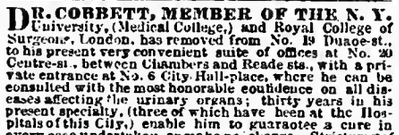
MEDICAL.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st.; four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Pages 250 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary for the Virtues of Triosmar, No. 2 and 3—Triosmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triosmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triosmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $10 cases, saving $5. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allee, General Agents, Nos. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wann, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 70 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture, of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases tre

[Continued from First Page.]

The naval attacks to-day has been lively, but at the present long range very uncertain. It may take days longer to get the fleet in the most effective position.

I regret to hear that Commodore Foote has just received the distressing intelligence of the death of his son. He seems to suffer most deeply from it.

SUNDAY'S ATTACK AND BOMBARDMENT.

From the Missouri Democrat.

Mr. Van Dusen, connected with the telegraph lines, left the flotilla on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and gives us an account of the proceedings of Sunday. The *Benton*, flagship, dropped down from her moorings in the morning and fired a few shots, eliciting no reply from the batteries. Soon a large white flag was exhibited from the upper battery on the shore, which was waved energetically, and the firing from the *Benton* suspended. Lieut. Bishop, in one of the tugs, approached the battery to inquire what was meant. He was coolly informed they were *signalling their batteries!*

The firing was resumed from the two stern guns of the *Benton*, and about 10 o'clock commenced also by eight mortar boats, and continued steadily through the day with some effect. The *Benton* fired forty-one shell wet, so as to have the force of solid projectiles, and the mortars discharged about 250 shells during the day.

The shortest range was upward of two miles from the shore batteries, which replied ineffectually, not a shot reaching the *Benton* or boats.

There are ten guns mounted on the Island, and the dry-dock craft *Cramptus* lies on the north side, mounting sixteen guns, but the *Benton* and mortar-boats were out of range of all these.

There are upon the shore five batteries, the lower one of which is nearly opposite the head of the Island. The upper one, which is near the water, mounts six 32-pounders, smooth, and one old 42, rifled. The next below, which is also near the water, mounts the three guns. Three others are upon the bluffs, along curve of the Tennessee shore, extending toward the Island. In the rear of the batteries are encampments, extending a considerable extent of line, but apparently not deep in breadth. The rebels were repeatedly driven out of the two upper batteries, but returned to their guns. The ground is such that a landing is difficult, if not impossible, on account of the swamps. At about 6 o'clock, the *Benton* and mortar-boats returned to their mooring, a mile and a half up the river.

The works on the island are of little account, the most important being those upon the Tennessee shore.

Several rebel transports were lying behind the island—the *Ohio Belle*, *Mars*, *Yazoo*, *Gros Tete*. The *Red Rover* was sunk by the rebels near the Missouri shore and opposite the head of the island.

Mr. Van Dusen thinks the rebels were evacuating their positions as fast as possible during the whole day. From a point on the Tennessee shore, opposite the island, there is a good road direct across the neck of land in the lower bend of the river, striking the Mississippi at Merriweather's, some ten miles below Point Pleasant. Transports from below could receive the fugitives here and take them to Randolph and Memphis. It is probable that more of them will make their escape by this route.

Commodore Foote intended to resume the attack on Monday morning, at shorter range.

A daring reconnoissance was made on Saturday night in a cutter by a party, of whom Mr. Van Dusen was one. They dropped down the stream, and ran along under the very muzzles of the water batteries—so near that they could see and count the guns and embrasures of those of the three on the bluff; thence across down the river in the main channel on the north side the island to a point some distance below; thence through a bayou which runs across the isthmus, and back to the flotilla. This adventure was a most daring one, and the information gained very important. The upper battery is said to be nearly below the crossing of the Tennessee State line. The attacking vessels lay in the waters of Kentucky and Missouri, firing across the boundary into the hostile batteries in Tennessee.

Mr. Van Dusen states that the range of the rifled guns was fully equal to what has been represented. The mortarboats, after repealed trials and adjustments of charge and fuse, got so as to drop their shells, with as much precision as could he expected, into the rebel works.

JEFF. THOMPSON AGAIN.

The Marauding Chief at Cape Girardeau—Some of His Men Killed.

Chicago, Friday, March 21.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, 20th, says that a report was received this morning from Sykeston that Jeff. Thompson had landed at Cape Girardeau, and was pressing men and horses into the rebel service. A skirmish had taken place between the Union forces and his advance. Three of the enemy were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent there.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Severe Northeast Storm and Damage to Shipping—Position of the Monitor, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, March 20, } *Via* Baltimore, Friday, March 21. }

All is quiet here.

A severe northeast storm has been prevailing for the last two days.

Several small vessels have dragged their anchors and gone ashore, but will he got off without difficulty.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the *Merrimac*.

The *Monitor* occupies her usual position above the fleet. She has received some alterations and additions that will materially add to her impregnability.

The telegraph cable has been partially underrun, but the bad weather has put a stop to operations.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Sickness Among the Allied Forces at Vera Cruz—Rebel Vessels at Havana, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

We have dates from Vera Cruz up to the 7th inst., brought by the *Blascode Gnray*, a Spanish steamer-of-war, and in which came 143 sick soldiers. Little of interest has transpired there since our last dates, of the 4th. Brig.-Gen. Lorencez arrived on the 5th inst., in the *Forfait*, bnt as yet the French reinforcements had not.

The English are all, save one hundred, "who remain to defend the British flag," embarked, and ready to start for England, *vid* Havana and Bermnda. They have sold the mules, harness, &c., taken from this port by the *Barracouta*, for their use, to the French.

A false rumor was started in Vera Cruz that Marquis had given battle to Gen. Cuillas, (of Juarez's army,) and defeated him. Marquis and Conos still hold the road to Mexico. Sickness still continues in Vera Cruz, principally among the Spanish troops Gen. Prim and body guard left for Orizaba on the 4th.

The Confederate sloop *Octavia*, which arrived here from Peosacola on the 3d, left for Nassau on the 12th. She is of fifteen tons burden, and brought twenty-five bales of cotton. She helps, with the *South Republic*, of fourteen tons, &c., to make the 500 that have run the blockade, we have heard of in the English Parliament. The steamer *Black Joker* (*alias Vanderbilt*) left the same day for Matamoras, with the English flag flying. Also sailed the same day, the steamer *Fox*, (*alias Col. Whitmore.*) She, too, has been whitewashed, and flaunts the British colors. The English Consul here is making a fortune by changing the flags of rebel vessels to that of England, usually with the same Captains and crew that brought them in, merely to have an (English) man of straw to appear as owner.

Freights are looking up, and American vessels are more freely taken than last month.

My next will be per *Columbia*, which leaves on the 22d.

Rabby is creating an immense excitement. The Captain-General and, therefore, all the "big bugs," have taken great interest in him, and have done all in their power to aid him.

The *Pajaro del Oceano* came in from Venezuela yesterday. There have been battles in Ocumare, Aragua de Barcelona, Guachavacas and Villa del Cura, all gained hy the Governmeot troops. Felipe Diaz had been killed, and Matias Alparo and Rufe Rojas. All the rebels have been taken prisoners.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Caracas on the 20th.

The French war steamer *Montezuma* has arrived here from Vera Cruz. She left on the 8th, hut brings no news.

This morning the *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. Winslow, 8 guns, arrived here. She left Key West last night. There is no news. All was well.

Western Fruits.—The largest and best strawberries in this market last season were, strange to say, brought from Pittsburgh, Penn. They were from the great fruit farm of the eminent amateur horticulturist, Rev. J. Knox, who had over fifty acres planted in strawberries. Their size can be judged from the cut in our advertising columns; their taste can he imagined. He offers to furnish plants from his stock to those who have not had time, by a life's devotion, to bring their own stock to such perfection.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Temperance Question Considered—The Proposed Prohibitory Amendment of the Constitution—The Discussion of the Public Defence Bill—The Adoption of Mr. Raymond's Proposition—Labors of the Grinding Committees, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, March 21.

To-day has been devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Temperance question. It was made the special order for 12 o'clock, but was postponed for the purpose of receiving reports. Among the reports submitted was one by Mr. Rednigton, on behalf of the majority of the Select Committee on the Temperance question, and another by Mr. Root, of Oswego, for the minority. The majority reports in favor of amending the Constitution, by inserting a positive prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Mr. Root reports against this. He declines to discuss the general subject, or to enter upon any inquiry into the policy or impolicy of prohibition. He rests his objection mainly on the point that, if the sale of liquor is to be prohibited it should be by *legislative enactment*, which can be amended or repealed as experience may show to be necessary, and not by a Constitutional prohibition, which must remain unlonched no matter what its practical operation may prove to be. In asmuch, moreover, as we shall soon have a State Convention to revise the whole Constitution the report of the minority of the Committee recommends that partial amendments he postponed until that time. It also announces the plea that this only refers the question to the people, by shewing that each member votes for or against the proposed amendment, upon his own responsibility, and according to the convictions of his own judgment.

The subject has been discussed by several members, but without adding anything new to the public information upon it. Mr. Tracy, of Tioga County, offered as a substitute for the resolution a bill directing a vote to be taken next Fall upon the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in 1863. No vote has been taken upon the question up to the time of writing.

Last evening the Public Defence bill was again discussed. Mr. Raymond had proposed to make an immediate appropriation of $300,000, to aid in defending New-York harbor against a possible visit from some iron-clad rebel vessel, and to take this point out of the general bill. His reasons for this proposal were mainly that there was immediate danger to New-York, calling for immediate action, while the dangers, against which the general bill was to provide, were at least remote and not requiring any great haste. His proposition was resisted with great tenacity and vigor by the friends of the original bill, led by Messrs. Alvord, Stetson and Pierce, who urged that it would deprive the general bill of support needed for its passage. The debate was protracted, vigorous, and at times verging on acrimony. But it terminated in the adoption, at a late hour at night, of Mr. Raymond's proposition by the very decisive vote of 61 to 16. The bill will be sent to the Senate as soon as possible, and probably passed at once. New-York, therefore, may expect immediate aid to this extent in defending herself against the *Merrimac*.

It may enlighten the people of New-York a little as to the degree of intelligence and sagacity wrought to the protection of their interests by their members of the Legislature, to learn that all the Democratic members from the City, except Mr. Phelps, who labored earnestly for the bill, and Mr. Codnington, who was absent, *voted against the proposition*.

The general impression was, that as New-York was now provided for, the general bill stood no chance of passing. In this, however, I do not fully concur. It is quite certain that the original bill reported hy the Committee on Militia cannot pass; hut the chances of Mr. Alvord's substitute, which places the whole matter in the hands of the General Government, are somewhat better. I think it more probable that a bill offered hy Mr. Smith, of Lewis County, which simply tenders the General Government a loan of $3,000,000, if needed, to aid in providing for the defence of New-York, will pass the Assembly. The Senate, however, I do not think will pass any bill on the subject, except, perhaps, that which refers to New-York.

The Select Committee of Nine is actively at work, and reports every day a great number of bills for the action of the House. They work, however, with great care, and enjoy the entire confidence of the House. The question begins to be discussed whether it will not be necessary to give the *majority* of the House control of its business, instead of requiring a vote of *two-thirds* to take up any bill out of its order. There are eight or ten bills of great public interest and importance which must be discussed and acted on. But such bills always have enemies, and their favorite way of defeating them is by *blocking action*, and not by fair and open argument. A large portion of the talent and parliamentary ability of the New-York delegation takes this direction; and a very few men have it in their power, under the existing rules, to prevent the Legislature from taking any action whatever upon some of the most important subjects that can come before them.

No bill has yet been prepared by the Committee on Cities, to amend the charter of New-York. The general feeling seems to be against any very marked or important changes. I do not think anything will be done to confer greater power and patronage in the hands of the Mayor. Whatever is done will be in the way of reducing salaries, cutting down inordinate and extravagant fees, and abolishing useless offices.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, March 21.

The Grinding Committee reported complete several bills.

The bill to incorporate the Forty-second-street Railroad was reported favorably.

Mr. Ganson made a majority report to amend the law relative to the pay of Judges of other Districts holding Court in New-York.

The bill to create the office of Receiver-General was reported favorably.

The bill to incorporate the Methodist Missionary Association was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Home was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the New-York District Court act was reported favorably.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to authorize Brooklyn to raise over $100,000 for volunteer purposes.

On his motion unanimous consent was given, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tozer in the Chair, the bill to provide means for paying off the Canal indebtedness for its entargement, and to increase the sinking fund therefor by providing a five-eighth mill tax.

On motion of Mr. Foloza, an amendment was adopted, to pay six per cent. interest on all unpaid canal awards and Commissioner's drafts.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the Church Property act of 1855 was passed by, Ayes 19, Noes 3.

Nays—Messrs. Cook, Willard and Little.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and to prescribe the crime of murder, was passed by Ayes 18, Noes 5.

The following bills were also passed:

To exempt the Vassar Female College from taxation.

To improve the Central Park.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend the law for the proof of wills. Recess till 7 P. M.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, and went into Committee of the Whole and coosidered the bill for compensating owners of wild lands for improvements made on them. It was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, March 21.

Petitions were presented in favor of the Broadway Railroad.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills complete.

Mr. Stetson reported against the bill to amend the act for the formation of Manufacturing and Mechanical Associations. Agreed to.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To regulate the fees of Associate Justices in criminal and bastardy cases.

To amend the law for the organization and regulation of the Telegraph Companies.

To extend Oak, Leonard and Eckford streets, and close Dobbin-street, Brooklyn.

To open Franklin-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Coppington reported a bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the City of New-York, which were issued for the payment of the expenses of the volunteers.

Also, a bill to reduce taxation in New-York.

Mr. Conkeverer also reported the New-York Court-house bill. It authorizes the Supervisors of New-York, with the advice of the Common Council and by an ordinance of the Common Council of New-York, to raise a million of dollars for a public Court-house by stock, the Comptroller not to sell the stock below par. It also authorizes a tax after 1875 to pay off the stock, and the Court-house Commissioners of 1858 to appoint a Treasurer from their own number.

Mr. Alvord reported favorably the Senate bill relating to dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. Maddox reported complete the bill to amend the Brooklyn City Charter.

Mr. Daly asked consent that the bill be now passed.

Mr. McMullen advocated the motion.

The motion was carried and the hill passed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Treasury of Albany County; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Institute; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money to pay certain railroad bonds; to close certain streets in Brooklyn.

Messrs. Kenney and Root, the majority of the Special Committee on Excise and Prohibition, reported against a prohibitory constitutional amendment.

Mr. Rednigton made a minority written report in favor of the same.

The House then took up the constitutional amendment for the prohibition of intoxicating drinks in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scholefield in the Chair.

Mr. Rednigton spoke in favor of the amendment.

The discussion prohibitory of the constitutional amendment was continued throughout the day without adjournment. Messrs. Rednington, Paine, Ackley and Cowles spoke in favor of the prohibition, and Mr. Phelps argued against the resolution. He believed the theory of preventing the use of intoxicating liquors by legislative enactment a delusion. It had been tried in different countries, and always failed. He was opposed as much as any men could be to the abuse of liquor, and would favor any bill to punish drunkenness, but he questioned the constitutionality of any act which would prevent a citizen of the United States, who had imported liquor and paid the duties, disposing of it where he pleased in the United States.

Mr. Tallmin, of Westchester, also spoke strongly against the resolutions. He reviewed the progress of the prohibitory crusade in the several States where such legislation was attempted, in order to shew that sumptuary laws had never been beneficial or effective. He argued against the attempts of fanatics to coerce men into compliance with their views of propriety and morality, and made a strong argument against the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Alvord spoke forcibly against coercive legislation, taking the ground that moral suasion was effecting a great and beneficent reform, until the doctrine of legislative prohibition stepped in and crippled and disabled the work.

Mr. Tracy offered a substitute, submitting to the people of the State at the next general election the question for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, when this and all the other amendments can be acted on together.

Mr. Pierce argued against the resolutions, and took the ground that the proposed substitute of Mr. Tracy was out of order. The Constitution provides that the proposed amendment shall he referred to this Legislature, and it is not in order to evade it by introducing the substitute. It was not a German subject. He denounced the substitute as a dodge to allow timid members to escape a direct vote on the resolutions.

Mr. Raymond held that Mr. Tracy's substitute was in order, and spoke briefly in its favor.

Mr. Alvord also maintained that the substitute was in order.

Messrs. Stetson, Payne and Seymour contended that the substitute was not in order. The Chair (Mr. Schoolfield) decided that the substitute was in order.

Mr. Seymour appealed from the decision. The appeal was debated by Messrs. Payne, Seymour, Stetson and Raymond, when the House refused to sustain the decision of the Chair, 36 to 60.

Mr. Raymond had voted some years ago for a prohibitory law. The Courts had decided it to be unconstitutional. This proposition was not to insert into the Constitution the clause authorizing the Legislature to pass laws subject to prohibition, but proposed engrafting the prohibitory clause in the Constitution itself. To this he was opposed. He was in favor of giving the Legislature constitutional power to pass laws of prohibition. Then the subject which is yet an experiment, can be tested and if found to work well, can be retained or amended or repealed as appears desirable. He thought the General Constitutional Convention the best method of considering all these subjects; but this had been decided by the Committee to be out order at this time. It had been said by the gentleman from Weyne, (Mr. Payne,) that these who voted against these resolutions refused to submit them to a vote of the people. This was not so. The House, by the constitutional provision, is to vote on the adoption of the resolutions themselves on their merits, and the Constitution provides, if the Legislature pass resolutions, for their submission to the people. He should vote against the resolutions on these considerations.

After further debate, Mr. Pierce moved to report progress. Agreed to.

Mr. Payne moved to disegree with the report of the Committee, by refusing leave to the Committee to sit again on the subject of the prohibitory resolution, and that the same be adopted. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, when the resolution was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ackley, Allen, Anthony, Barry, Beadle, Bowen, Brand, Bryan, Burr, Case, Cowels, Crittenden, E. Davis, J. C. Davis, Gere, Ilinsey, P. K. Havens, Hazleton, Lake, Leveridge, Luddington, Maxan, Moore, Niher, Pearce, Pickett, Peck, Pryne, Redington, Schoolfield, Skinner, Snyder, Sweet, Taylor, Townsley, D. Waterbnry, Wells, Wilbew—38.

Noes—Messrs. Alvord, Atley, Avery, Banks, Berttett, Benedict, Bookstaver, Bowe, Bnsh, Callahan, Childs, Church, Coddington, Cory, A. J. Cornell, Darcy, Darrow, Dewey, Doyle, Ely, Fisher, Fletcher, Fulton, Gedlyn, Gray, Green, Hall, Halsted, Harling, J. S. Havens, Houghton, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Kerny, Lawlor, Leamy, Lontrel, McCabe, McLeod, McMulleo, Maddox, Masch, Murphy, Newkirk, O'Brien, Olvany, Penfield, Phelps, Pierce, Parker, Pringle, Provost, Purdy, Reed, Rood, Saxe, Schermerhorn, Searles, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith, Speaker, Stetson, Tallman, Ten Broeck, Tracey, Trimmer, Van Etten, Van Vliet, Ward, S. Waterbury, Westbrook—73.

Mr. McMillen moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—and the motion to reconsider was lost, and at 6:30 the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose as stated in the call, "of considering the subject of the more effectual defence of the harbor of the City."

The roll having been called, Alderman Boole introduced the business of the meeting by offering the following resolutions and accompanying ordinance:

Whereas, In view of recent occurrences which have transpired, it may be said, in our immediate vicinity, the belief in the inviolability of our City from attack by our enemies from the sea has been seriously undermined, and the opinion is now almost universal that mail or iron-clad vessels of war, impervious to the assaults of our land fortifications, could almost with impunity visit and destroy this the great commercial metropolis and emporium of the Western Hemisphere; and,

Whereas, It is universally conceded by every well-informed citizen in our City, and by every person interested in its future prosperity and greatness, that no sacrifice, and at every hazard, the defences of the approaches to its environs, both by way of the Narrows or by Long Island Sound, should be so efficiently protected as to allay even the shadow of a doubt as to their impregnability, and immediate steps should be taken to obliterate the feeling of insecurity now experienced by our merchants and other citizens directly concerned in the proper protection of the immense interests in this City; and,

Whereas, It is peculiarly the province of the Common Council of this City—the immediate representatives of all classes of its citizens, and the custodian of its varied and important interests—to take the initiative in a subject of such vital importance to the well-being and security of the trusts confided to their care, including in this instance the protection of the lives and property of their constituents, in devising the means necessary to secure the object sought to be obtained; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the following ordinance, providing for the creation of a fund to be called the "Harbor Defence Fund of the City of New-York," and the issuing of bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York therefor, be and the same is hereby adopted:

An Ordinance making an Appropriation in eld of the Defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of providing for the more efficient defence of the Herbor of the City of New-York against the attacks of its enemies by sea, particularly with reference to providing the more effectual means of guarding the approaches to said City against the entrance of mail or iron-clad vessels of war.

Sec. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid hy the Comptroller upon vouchers, to be approved by a Commission, consisting of two members of the Common Council, to be appointed respectively hy the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, who shall act in connection with the following-named citizens, viz.: who are hereby fully authorized and empowered to act for and in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in devising and conducting, to a successful result the object enumerated and set forth in section 1 of this ordinance. All vouchers for the expenditure of money, as aforesaid, shall be certified in meeting of said Commissioners by its President and Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Harbor Defence Bonds of the City of New-York," and bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum.

Sec. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 5. In the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing its expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

On motion, the ordinance was laid over for consideration at the next meeting on Monday.

Alderman Fromont then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Special Committee, to consist of three members of this Board, be appointed for the purpose of conferring with His Honor the Mayor, associate or private incorporations, now engaged in the consideration of the subject of the more effectual protection of the harbor of this City against attack by an enemy from sea, with instructions that such Committee report at the next meeting of this Board the result of such conference, with their opinions as to the advisability or actual necessity of taking such action by the Common Council as is contemplated by the passage of the "ordinance creating a fund for the more effectual defence of the harbor, and issuing the bonds of the Corporation therefor," or any other action of a similar character.

The President appointed Aldermen Fromont, Allen and Boole the Special Committee, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Ninth Ward Homicide.

VERDICT OF THE JURY—OFFICER CONRADY DISCHARGED.

The investigation as to the circumstances attending the death of Paul O'Neil, shot on Tuesday morning last by Officer Conady, of the Ninth Precinct, was continued yesterday before Coroner Hekman:

Catherine O'Neil, sworn—Is the wife of deceased, and reside in Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue; was to my home Monday night; saw my husband at seven o'clock, half-past nine, and again at eleven, at his store; at seven and a half my husband was talking to his brother; at nine I asked him to tap a barrel of ale; at eleven I asked him to go home; John Ross was there smoking; told him Mrs. Ross objected to her husband drinking in the store, and asked her (Mrs. O'Neil) to forbid him; my husband said he wouldn't; Ross came in on St. Patrick's night with a man named Mallen; Mallen asked what business it was of mine, and my husband told me to go out; he put me out on Spencer-street; went home; saw my husband to twenty minutes with Mr. McDonnell going towards Myrtle-avenue, as I supposed for a stew; saw both go back to the store, and didn't see my husband again until about a quarter to twenty minutes of three o'clock; then he, Margaret Devlin, his sister and John McDonnell came in together; my husband gave me a push or slight mark or scratch on the chin; I went under the bed: there was nothing more said or done, no halloing for watch or murder until I saw Mr. Conrady standing hy the bed-post, and Conrady asked, "What is the matter, Paul?" My husband said, "Who sent for you?" Heard no reply. I retreated to the hall. They were in the bed-room. The last I saw of my husband he was striking him with the club; my husband said "Don't drag me, I've got my good cost on." He took his coat off and left it on the lounge, and went with Mr. Conrady in his jacket that he walked in; saw Conrady draw his club, push Paul away and strike him. Mrs. Devlin tried to wrest the club from Conrady, saying, "Don't kill him, all damages will he paid for in the morning." There was no noise that anyone could hear outside the house; my husband was not under the influence of liquor; told Conrady I wished to get out, and Conrady told me to go; I saw all this from a closet, where I hid myself; my husband was not insolent to Conrady, he said nothing more than the words I tell you; my husband, when he came in, struck me without any notice; when he put me out of the store he did it gently; I did not scold him, but I did the other men who said it was none of my business; I distinctly saw Conrady striking my husband with his club; my husband had hold of him; "Wait," said I to Conrady, "till I get my petticoat, and I will go with him;" Conrady said, "I'll take care of him;" I know nothing further; when my husband struck me I said: "Oh Paul, dear, don't you know its me."

Margaret Devlin sworn—I reside in Walworth-street, hetween Myrlle and Park avenues; knew Paul O'Neil; he was my brother; saw him on Monday night, with John McDonnell, at my house, about two o'clock; my husband let them in; he staid a few minutes, and said he'd go home; went with my brother to his house, and my brother came back again, as he didn't get in; he sat down a couple of minntes, and said he would go home again; I said, "Don't go; perhaps your wife ain't in;" he said he had been up to her father's, and she was out there, and must be in her own house; McDonnell, he, and I went to his house, knocked a couple of times, and called her; she then got up and let him in; Paul said, "Where were you, Catherine?" he was a little excited; she said "Lying on the lounge;" she rao into the room and witness and deceased followed her; she went under the bed and I held him; this was in the bedroom; McDonnel was in the kitchen; saw Conrady standing at the door; deceased asked "What brought you here?" Conrady said "Some noise;" Paul said "Go out;" Conrady said "I'll take you;" Peul said "For what?" Conrady look hold of him and took him out; Psul hed a hand on Conrady's shoulder, and Conrady pulled him out; Mrs. O'Neil went out of the room, and was standing at the head of the bed when Conrady came in; a few yards from the sloop, at the first lamp, Conrady drew his club and struck Paul; he blinded him so mucb be couldn't see any more; I tried to take hold of the club, but Conrady wrung it out of my baods; told Conrady not to club him any more, if there was any harm done her I would pay it to-morrow; Conrady snid, "I'll shoot him;" I seid let him come into the drug-store until his wounds are dressed, or he'll bleed to deatb; my brotber was so beeien with the club that he dropped on his knees; Conrady was lying on to him when on his knees; that is the lest I saw of my brother alive; this was coming up Myrtle-avenue toward Bedford; McDonnell was present; McLoughlin, a policeman, asked was I his wife; I said "No;" he said he's going alonginicely, don't you go after him;" heard no mnre until I heerd he had shot him; Paul said to his wife wheo he came in, "Kate, where were you;" she said "in the house;" he asked, "Why d'do't you let me in?" she said she was asleep; I held my arms round him because he ren into the room; Paul had a little liquor on him; he seid nothing more to bis wife than what I have stated; I did not know whnt he rao into tbe bedroom for; said I, "What's the matter?" Mrs O'Neil was not under the bed when Conrady came in; Paul put bis hand tightly on Conrady's shoulder and asked whnt brought him in; Conrady said he heard a noise; my brother ordered him out; Pani said he had oone nothing tbnt he should be taken out of his house; Conrady took him hy the arm and brought him along; he did not strike Conrady; at the lamp-post Conrady struck him; my brother refused to go when Conredy struck him; he struck him once at the lamp-post, and kept striking him all the way along; my brother said he'd go if he wouldn't strike him; John McDonnell was with me all the time.

To Jurors—Don't think there was noise enough to attract the notice of the policemao; the door was opeo, and so were the windows; Mrs. O'Niel made no noise, nor were there any cries; was in the room about three minules altogether; McDonnell was standing in the kitchen; the lamp-post is in front of the house; there were shades on the windows; heard no cry for the police; did not see O'Niel strike the officer, or hear the officer rap for assistance, but heard the raps upon O'Niel's head.

Dr. George B. Woodruff, sworn.—This witness was called in to attend O'Niel at the station-house, but he was theo dead. He described the appearance of deceased at that time; there was a wound on his head, and blood upon his face. Conrady made a statement to me that deceased had resisted and made an assault upon him, and then commenced running; that he told him he'd shoot if he did not stop; he did not stop, and he fired three or four shots; witness found four barrels discharged; Conrady appeared to be sorry, but not excited; Conrady hed the mark of a blow above the eye.

Several witnesses were here placed upon the staod who knew nothing about the case.

James Gnlvin saw the officer, with deceased in charge, at the corner of Myrile-avenue and Spencer-street; O'Neil hung back, and witness tried to coax him along; witness saw no striking, but heard the officer give the alarm-rap for assistance.

Rose Lynch was the next witness. She heard Mrs. O'Neil scream, and saw the clubbing; she scremmed as if in fear; there was a noise in Paul's house for a few minutes.

Coroner Hekman, in summing up the case, said that one of the witnesses examined on the first day of the inquest had sworn that when Officer McLoughlin came up, in answer to his call, Conrady asked him to find the chain of his seal, and that theo the deceased said Conrady had the chain in his pocket. He said that it was his duty to say that he found the chain in O'Neil's pocket after he was dead.

The jury retired, and after consulting for about three hours, rendered a verdict that Paul O'Neil died from a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of Officer Conrads, while in the discharge of his duty.

The prisoner was then discharged.

Brooklyn Artists' Reception.

The Artists' Reception in Brooklyn on Wednesday night was brilliantly successful. Everything was as it should be. The entire Academy was thrown open to the wandering guests, the full blaze of illumination was turned on, the choice spirits of the Philharmonic Orchestra played harmoniously, and every possible adjunct was provided that could secure comfort or produce pleasure.

The pictures hung in the concert hall, a very beautifully proportioned room, admirably calculated for such a purpose. The catalogue mentions the names of one hundred and seventy-six specimens of art, many of them from the pencils of our best artists, some of whom, though popularly recognised as New-Yorkers, live in and hall from the City of Churches.

Coleman, Carpenter, Gignoux, Stone, Pope, Leutze, Durand, Rogers, (the sculptor,) Kensett, Brown, Sountag, Huntington, Cropsey, Hart, Williamson, White, Casilear, Shattuck, and others as well known, with many others less known, contributed to a greater or less extent, and made up a collection deserving of a mere extended and detailed notice than we can give.

The assemblage was very gay, including the familiar faces of the Opera-house, Philharmonic and Church *habitués*, as well as a large number of New-Yorkers, who availed themselves of the occasion to see the pictures, the Academy, and the people of their sister city.

The reception was not closed until a late hour, and the exhibition has since that time remained open, at a nominal charge, for the benefit of those who were not so fortunate as to be members or guests of the Association on that occasion.

Police Shops.—A posse of the Second Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant Caape, made a descent yesterday morning upon the policy shops, and arrested the proprietors. One was in Tillary-street, one at the corner of Main and Front streets, and the other was at No. 1 Nevy-street.

Speech of the Governor-General of Canada.

Montreal, Friday, March 21.

The Governor-General delivered his speech this afternoon. He pays a high eulogism to Prince Albert. He refers to the Queen's special notice of the recent expression of Canadian loyalty, congratulates the country on the abundant harvest and satisfactory condition of trade, notwithstanding the partial derangement by the civil war now unhappily raging in the United States. He submits the paper by which France confers the same privilege on Canadian as on British ships. He states that no answer has been received from the British Government in regard to the construction of the Halifax Railway. He intimates that the British Government intend introducing a measure for abolishing the power of Superior Courts in England to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in the Colonies. He announces that the bankrupt law and other measnres will be introduced. He says England will not object to free commercial intercourse between the British Provinces of North America, and that a commission for reorganizing and making effective the military force was issued during the recess, and recommends to the favorable consideration of the Legislature the measure which will be introdnced on the subject.

The infelicity of literary marriages is proverbial. Even the shrewd and sensible Fanny Fern has been unable to evade the inexorable law, for we regret to hear that she has felt obliged to separate from her husband, Mr. James F. Parton, whom she charges with inflicting upon her violent personal usage.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds—the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, Attention.—We respectfully invite you to try Pyles' O. K. Soap; we know it will save your money, because it weers much longer than common Soaps. Try it, and you'll be satisfied. Sold by grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum will be crowded to-dey by childreo who are ont of school, and hy ladies and families, to witness that beautiful play and see Commodore Nutt, the bippopotamus, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Mme. J. Lay, Miss B. Lnoe, Miss C. Convers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rey, Mrs. W. Hnstace and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Treadwell, Mrs. R. Whiting and soo, Rev. Dr. Guiod and sister, Mr. and Mrs. V. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pierson, Miss Moore, Miss C. Saunders, Mrs. E. S. Martin, Mrs. Burton and child, Messrs. J. Makin, A. Harrisoo, J. Bornsnivilie, A. Lion, A. Lermotte, W. D. Walker, M. Jacobs, S. Klichemann, J. Richards, F. S. Pantopa, J. A. Garcia and 2 friends, W. Grove, S. M. Karlapezo, D. Cortinos, J. Toca, W. W. Ayres, A. Baez, H. Blow, D. Levy, R. Bascones, R. Sieg, J. Stuart, D. F. Smith, — Bartello, — Schulker and boy, — Noad, H. M. Harding, Wm. Glapey, J. Millar, J. H. Baker, E. Chase, C. J. Nesbitt, A. Andersoo, G. C. Barnet, D. Carroll, S. Clark. Total, 62.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Snn rises.... 6 00 | Snn sets.... 6 14 | Moon rises...12 58

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook.12 51 | Gov. Island. 1 40 | Hell Gate.... 3 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship Ocean, (Brem.,) Kloepper, Bristol, Eng., Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Brigs Cypress, (Br.,) McCullough, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Urania, (Br.,) Warren, Cienfuegos, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners George Hoffman, Jones, Bristol, L. Keony; St. George, (Br.,) Penniston, Ponce, P. R., Daniel Trowbridge.

Barge Judge Runyon, Hubbard, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. steam traosport Baltic, Comstock, from a cruise in search of the disabled U. S. ship Vermont. Saw a number of pieces of wrecks, spars, &c., during the cruise.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Clark, Glasgow Feb. 27, and Portland March 20, with mdse. and 12 passengers to F. McDonald. In lat. 46, lon. 49 45, saw large quantities of field ice and icebergs; in lat. 44 20, lon. 51 18, saw several icebergs south of us.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana March 15, and Nassau, N.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3275. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of the Bombardment of Island No. 10.

The Condition of Affairs on Friday without Change.

SLACK FIRING ON BOTH SIDES.

The Rebels Supposed to be Evacuating the Island.

Commodore Foote Preparing for a Balloon Reconnoissance.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 22.

The Ohio River is rapidly rising at this point, (Cairo.) In the last twenty-four hours it has risen a foot. The streets are covered to the depth of four feet in some places.

A balloon was sent to the fleet of Commodore FOOTE, yesterday, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the works of the enemy.

The dispatch boat arrived this morning, and represents that the condition of affairs at Island No. 10 is without change.

The mortar and gunboats indulge in occasional shots, but so far without further perceptible results.

Steamers are continually moving with troops from St. Louis and elsewhere.

A messenger just returned from Cape Girardeau reports that the rumored attack on that point by JEFF THOMPSON is without foundation.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, of this city, says that only four shots were received from the rebel batteries at Island No. 10, yesterday, and that our fleet fired about thirty.

There are numerous reports that the rebels are evacuating the island, and marching across the peninsula to Merriweather's Landing. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of the reports, but existing circumstances favor them.

LATEST FROM THE ISLAND.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 22.

The latest advices from Island No. 10, which are later than those brought by the dispatch boat, which arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, state that the position of the National gunboats and mortars has not changed.

Firing is kept up at intervals to prevent the enemy from strengthening or repairing their works.

GRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

FOUR MILES ABOVE ISLAND No. 10.
Sunday, March 16, 1862.

At an early hour, this morning, great activity prevailed among the fleet. The gunboats, when your correspondent awoke, were performing mysterious evolutions in the stream; the messenger-boats were dartiog hither and thither, now moving from gunboat to gunboat, and then to the several transports. Their eccentric motions were not of long duration, however, for soon the transports having in charge the mortarboats, dropped down to a position a few hundred yards above Donelson's Point, opposite which, in a line drawn diagonally across the stream, is planted the Kentucky battery. The gunboats at the same time drew out into the stream again, and, surrounding the transports, accompanied them to the place designated for the anchorage of the "bomb ketches."

Now the scene becomes interesting. Nearly every boat in the fleet is in motion, and all is excitement and eager preparation. The mortarboats, eight in number, were anchored near the shore, in such a position that a shell thrown upon the Missouri battery must pass over the narrow strip of land intervening, and which is covered by a sparse growth of cottonwood trees and underbrush. The task of making fast these ponderous engines was one of no very considerable difficulty, and was speedily accomplished, the transports returning to a spot scarcely one hundred yards further up the river. Each mortar was provided with fifty rounds of shell, and sufficient ammunition for their discharge. It was their "trial trip," and all felt intensely interested in the result, though no one for a moment doubted that they would fully and creditably sustain the anticipations of their projectors. The shell thrown by these mortars weigh two hundred and seventy-two pounds, when loaded, and upon each boat fifteen men are stationed for the working of the guns. The entire fleet of mortarboats were anchored in a line fifteen or twenty yards apart, and soon after becoming stationed were in readiness for action.

The contest is opened by a shot from the *Benton*, firing "stern on" at the Kentucky battery. Soon after, another missile was sent by the same boat, in the same direction, but elicited no reply. Suddenly a sheet of flame and smoke from the mortarboat darts an hundred feet in the air; the ground seems to tremble as if shaken by an earthquake; the steamboats shake in every timber; a concussion of the atmosphere is felt, as if a single, sudden puff of a whirlwind had moved it; a deafening, stunning noise is heard, which echoes and reverberates among the woods and miles away on either side, and a ponderous shell is whizzing through the air towards the battery, two and one-half miles distant. With eager eyes, the point at which the terrible messenger is directed is watched from the decks of every transport and gunboat in the fleet. Suddenly a puff of white smoke is seen high in the air over the water, the surface of the river is sprinkled by fragments of the bursting bomb, and fifteen seconds after there comes back to our ears the report of the shattered projectile. Too short? Another, and another still, both of which burst high in the air, and without effect. The spectators grow anxious. Can it be that, after all our labor and our hopes, one of our main dependencies is to fail us? Hark! A fourth of those thunder-rivaling concussions, and shortly after a puff of white smoke is lazily lifted from the dense woods half a mile in the rear of the rebel batteries. HUZZA! Their range has not, then, been miscalculated. We can reach them—aye, we can more than overcome the distance. Again a puff of smoke issues from a port in the *Benton*, and a splash is seen directly in front of what is presumed to be the rebel works. But as yet there is no answering fire.

By 9 o'clock A. M. the mortar-boats had thrown in the vicinity of the point designated some thirty shells, nearly all of which were heard to explode, some in the air and others in the woods beyond the enemy's works. A little to the left of the spot at which these missiles were directed, a building of some kind was plainly visible, and judged to be almost at the edge of the rebel fortifications. At last a lucky shot was seen to explode near it, and was directed with more accuracy than any that had preceded it. Still no answering gun betokened the presence of a foe. We began to wonder if, indeed, works had been erected there at all, or, if they had been, were they not deserted?

At 10 o'clock a rebel steamer was seen rounding the bend, bearing a flag of truce. Instantly the white signal was run up from the staff of the flagship, and the firing ceased. A tug left the latter vessel, bearing also the same color, and steamed rapidly away to meet it. Down far past the place where is supposed to be located the Kentucky battery, (for by this time much doubt was awakened in the mind of many a spectator, if, indeed, we were not bombardting an empty position,) close into shore it kept its course, until it halted alongside of the rebel ambassador of war. The parley was of short duration. The little tug was soon seen returning, and within twenty minutes had reached again the side of the *Benton*. The peace signal was hauled down, and the action immediately recommenced.

The *Benton* occasionally discharged a shot, but the guns of the other boats were silent. The mortars again belched forth at intervals of about five minutes, and still their fire was directed to the same point as at first. But no sign of life was apparent.

At 10:30 heavy firing was heard in the direction of New-Madrid, from which the fleet was distant but about ten miles in a direct line. The firing was heard distinctly at intervals of ten minutes, and continued for the space of an hour and a half.

The mortarboats, with an occasional shot from the *Benton*, continued their bombardment of the woods and the locality heretofore designated continously during the afternoon. The patience of the lookers-on was fast becoming exhausted. Shell after shell was seen distinctly to meet within a short distance of the spot; but still they answered not. At last a new discovary was made. The building to which attention had been directed during the entire day was seen to float from a staff above it the rebellious flag of the C. S. A. Then we took courage anew. It was at least an indication that our leaders were not mistaken in their conjectures, and that we might be able to "wake them up." With renewed vigor the "bomb-ketches" worked away, and the huge shells whizzed over the water. Suddenly a flash is seen at the water's edge opposite; a puff of smoke and a shot comes ricocheting over the surface of the water toward the fleet, and, its force expended, sinks half a mile in the rear of the *Graham*, then dropping down the river for the purpose of landing the troops on board. Hurrah again! We have drawn them out. Finding they were discovered, and attempted concealment longer was useless, they have deigned to answer us. A gleam of satisfaction lighted up the faces of the spectators, and we had something to fight against. About half an hour after another shot from the same battery came booming up the stream, but, like its predecessor, fell far short of its intended destination.

Now the fight became interesting. During the first portion of the day the novelty which attended the commencement gradually wore away. It had become a one-sided affair, and the only attraction was to watch the explosion of the shell and listen for the report. Suddenly the *Benton* fired a projectile over the peninsula and toward the Missouri battery. It was followed by one in the same direction from a mortar. This battery was far more accommodating than its opposite neighbor, and returned an answer to our spherical iron-enveloped *billet-doux* at the fifth discharge. Now we have awakened them on both sides. The shell exploded in the air far in the rear of our temporary location, and immediately we acknowledged the promptness with which they had replied to us, by another equally as prompt and far more accurately aimed.

Night was fast approaching, and the clouds, which during the day had shut out the sunlight, save at intervals when a few straggling beams broke through for an instant and fitfully illumined the scene, grew heavier and thicker overhead. The flash of the guns became more and more lurid, and the smoke of the battle settled down around us in a sulphurous cloud. Still the action was continued on our part until too late longer to see the by no means diminutive targets, and then the firing ceased. The gunboats distributed themselves in the stream; the *Benton* anchored near the Kentucky shore, and the *Cincinnati*, dropping down near the point, was made fast.

No other boat beside the *Benton* fired a shot. The flagship discharged some twenty-five rounds, while nearly two hundred shells were thrown from the mortars. What was the result of the parley by flag of truce, or its object, is not yet known among the fleet. Whether our shots have done the enemy any damage is, of course, a matter of mere speculation. The distance is, however, still too great for effective use of the gunboats.

At 9 o'clock the *Louisiana* arrived from above. The fleet now numbers twenty-eight vessels. The weather is comfortably warm, and to-morrow gives fair promise of a pleasant day. In the morning the fight will probably be renewed in closer proximity to the enemy's position.

BEFORE THE REBEL BATTERIES,
ISLAND No. 10, Monday, March 17, 1862.

This morning the action opened in fearful earnestness. As daylight began to illumine the eastern horizon, a dense fog closed in around us, shutting out from view the vessels of the fleet, and hanging sullenly over the river and the wood-lined shore. Even before the time fixed by the calendar for the rising of the sun transports and tugs were again the scene of busy preparation.

During the night previous the gunboats had been stationed in the river at intervals nearly equidistant from each other. The *Benton* further down the stream than any of its companions.

As on the previous night, pickets were stationed on the Missouri shore of the river, opposite the position occupied by our transports, and shortly after dark the ruddy camp-fires of the soldiers upon the bank of the river lined the woods for nearly a mile up and down the stream. About midnight our watchful sentinels imagined or really did discern the pickets of the enemy, and fired upon them. The rebel scouts, if there were many in the vicinity, evidently took the gentle hint sent them by our troops, and quickly retired to a position in more immediate call of home. They obtained not much intelligence worthy of being repeated, for the simple reason that there was nothing to reiterate save the number of our transports and that other effective branch of the service—the infantry—all of which was in plain view of the Confederate batteries during the day, and could have been by them easily and accurately counted. Upon the Kentucky shore it was also deemed advisable to place a body of skirmishers, composed of a portion of the Illinois Twenty-seventh Regiment, who were more fortunate than their opposite neighbors. While the latter did not succeed in causing the rebel pickets to return their fire, the Twenty-seventh discerned lurking in the low underbrush which lines the Kentucky shore, several soldiers of Secesh proclivities, and immediately fired upon them. The fire was returned, but without effect, save one or two scratches among our men, none proving of serious importance. After discharging one volley in a straggling manner, they too withdrew, and were seen no more during the night.

It was discovered in the morning that the rebels had approached a point nearly opposite our flotilla. Such proximity, however gratifying it might have been to them, and have added to their fund of information concerning our movements, was not, in the present state of existing affairs, in the least to be allowed or pardoned, and we are confident they will not again attempt an investigation of that which it is not proper for our own welfare they should be conversant with.

The pickets were at various times in very "close communion" with each other. The moon shone brightly, and they were distinctly seen by our men when approaching, and apparently before they had discovered the precautions we had taken.

During the night the *Nebraska* arrived from St. Louis, having on board the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment of Volunteers, Col. MILLS commanding, and bringing also papers of Saturday's date, containing the particulars of the great Federal victory in Arkansas, together with the confirmation of the report concerning the evacuation of New-Madrid.

It was not until about 9 o'clock A. M. that the fog was sufficiently dispelled to enable us to discern the point of attack. The solitary house within the rebel fortifications upon the Kentucky shore was made again the cynosure of all eyes, and there were not a few who confidently anticipated that they were that day to call upon it for the last time. It was evident from the operations of yesterday, that this was to be the first point at which the shots of our batteries would be directed, but there were none who deemed it of momentous importance, or as hardly requiring more than a dozen well-directed shots to silence the battery.

The gunboats weighed anchor at 8 o'clock, and moved slowly up and down the stream, now remaining nearly stationery, then turning, twisting, and crossing from side to side, as if to fully test their ability to hold themselves in the position necessary for operations. The transports, with the exception of the *Pike*, *Wisconsin* and *Alps*, were ordered further up the stream. These three latter, being powerful tugboats, were directed to put out into the stream, keeping at distance safe from all danger from the shots of the enemy, but ready at a given signal, in case a gunboat should be disabled by a successful shot from the foe, to drop down alongside and draw her to a position beyond reach of the enamy's fire. The order was promptly obeyed.

At 10:25 o'clock, a shell from a mortar was thrown in the direction of a Kentucky battery. It burst high in the air over the enemy's works, and the fragments fell in the water far this side of its intended destination. Again that terrible concussion was heard, and this time followed with better effect. The messenger exploded in the edge of the wood, but a short distance in the rear of the gun which responded to our fleet yesterday afternoon, and the returning report was heard accompanied by that dull, heavy reverberation which distinguishes the explosion of a shell in the timber, even when the smoke arising from it cannot be discovered. Thus the fight was initiated for the day, and the "top of the morning" conveyed to the foe.

Occasional shots from the mortarboats followed, many of them indifferently aimed, and but few bursting in a position calculated to disconcert the rebels, further than probably to make them uneasy as to what might probably happen. At eleven o'clock the whole pack of mortars, with the exception of two, were in full cry, and belching forth with a fury indescribable and really not conceivable by those who have never heard their deafening voices. The *Mound City*, stationed about half a mile above Donelson's Point, fired the first shot from the gunboats at 11.15 A. M., following it up directly after with another of the same sort. Both shots were distinctly seen to raise a vast cloud of sand directly within the rebel works, giving indubitable evidence that they had been well and surely directed. At the sight of this evidence of the immense range of our guns and the accuracy of those having them in charge, there arose from the decks of the transports bearing troops cheers loud and long, accompanied by waving of hats and divers other eccentric manifestations by which the American race testify their joy.

Meanwhile, the gunboats *Benton*, *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, were locked together side by side; the flagship in the centre, the *St. Louis* upon the right, and the *Cincinnati* upon the left. They dropped slowly down the river to a point close in upon the Kentucky shore, and distant about two and one-half miles from the enemy. With impatience their every movement was closely watched, and lookers-on almost held their breath in suspense and excitement, wrought up by a knowledge that the day was half over, and the action not yet begun.

At precisely 1 o'clock the *Benton* opened fire. The shot struck the water far short of the mark. It was followed by one from the *St. Louis*, which, bursting but a little above the fort, threw a perfect torrent of iron hail into the opposing battery. A third from the *Cincinnati* took effect in nearly the same locality, and the battle was formally inaugurated.

The fight now raged faster and more furiously upon our side. Shell after shell was distinctly seen to explode in such a manner as to cast upward to the height of the tree-tops a huge cloud of dust. Still they answered not. Others striking in the water seemed to throw the spray far over the little fortress, and bursting projected its iron missiles furiously forward. The cannonading from the fleet grew rapid. The roaring of thunder would render a vivid idea of of the terrible concussions which shook everything for miles around, and which in its rapid successions was terrifically grand. Few shots fell short. One after another there heavy guns poured forth their murderous fire, and the destination of each ball and its effect was as plainly visible as if we were stationed near the fort.

The wonder spread over the fleet again as to what motives induced the enemy to longer withhold their fire in the midst of so murderous an attack. But they were taciturn indeed. At last, however, a shell from the *Cincinnati* landed in their very midst, and exploding, threw up the inevitable cloud of dust which told that it had taken effect. Then, at last, a puff of smoke issues from their battery, and all eyes are turned in the direction of the fleet. The ball struck the water about one-eighth of a mile in advance of the fleet, and glancing but once, sank, its force expended. That was well aimed certainly. Surely they have a gunner there who understands well how to direct a shot. That first gun from the foe, though lacking sufficient momentum to propel it to its destination, was in direct range and nearly at sufficient elevation. But while the Confederate pill was coming thither, another from the *St. Louis* met it nearly half way and exploded directly over the devoted house heretofore so often alluded to. Suddenly there was heard the sound of a gun far away to the right of us, and a shot splashed the water three-fourths of a mile away from the fleet, projected by a gun located near the entrance to the channel of the island. So they have a battery there. A few more fires from the boats—two following in rapid succession from the mortars—brought from the rebels another and a closer reply. Then followed two guns from still another battery located about one and one-half miles down the river from the one receiving the fire. These shots were wide of the mark and short of their destination. Again and again the gunboat batteries rattled away, and the opposing batteries seemed to multiply. Two others opened fire still below the one last designated, their fire proving of no effect; the distance was too great. Here is work for us. The whole Kentucky shore, from the land opposite Donelson's Point, presents almost one continous array of cannon, which played away at intervals, but far too short for execution. It must be admitted, however, that the distance overcome by the guns of the last-mentioned was almost incredible.

Near the hour of 2 P. M., the port-bow gun of the *St. Louis* bursted while firing. The effect of the explosion was terrific. Two men were killed instantly, two more were mortally wounded and cannot survive twenty-four hours. Ten more were injured in a greater or less degree, but will probably recover. One of the victims slain outright was a volunteer from the army of the Potomac, detailed to the gunboat service. Your correspondent saw the blackened remains of the slain gunners upon the deck of the *St. Louis*, after the close of the action. They were horribly mangled, their countenences disfigured and swollen, and the bodies torn and bruised shockingly. The wounded were removed after the action to a transport. The gun exploded from the trunion to the breech on the right side, the trunion in its progress to the side of the boat carrying away a stanchion and falling back upon the deck. It was a rifled twenty-two pounder, old and almost worn out in service, and surely should not have been placed in action.

From all points the fight grew hotter and hotter. The gunboats fought "bow on," or with head down stream, and from either shore the round messengers of death rained thick and fast into the works of the enemy and woods. At about 3 o'clock the *Carondelet* dropped down alongside of the *Mound City*, and opened her ports, as if determined to "have her say" in the lond-mouthed dispute. Her shots told well. No sooner was a puff of smoke seen issuing from below than it was made the target for a return shot well and surely directed. The enemy's fire was straggling, and given at long intervals. Many of their shots passed high in the air, over the gunboats, striking the water a great distance beyond. Others, better directed, fell but a few rods in the rear of the "hard heads," and were well aimed. About 3½ o'clock a shot from the enemy came through the spar-deck of the *Benton*, tearing away the heavy beams of the noble ship, and passing down to the gun-deck, rebounded to the upper deck once more, alighting upon a table in front of Commodore FOOTE'S state-room. It did not stop until it had passed through this also, and safely inclosed itself in the second drawer underneath, where it now lies. It is a 64-pounder from a rifled 8-inch gun.

The *Pittsburgh* did not participate in the action. She moved slowly up and down the river, her fire being reserved and held in readiness to take the position of one of her companions, should either of them become disabled.

Shortly after the first shot struck the *Benton*, another spent ball came ricochetting towards the vessel and landing upon the upper deck stopped without doing any damage.

The mortarboats did better execution than on the day previous. The two which had until now been held in reserve were ordered down and stationed along the Kentucky shore of the river, nearly three-fourths of a mile in the rear of the flagship. The first shell thrown from them burst high in the air. The second was more accurately calculated. It sank in the woods immediately in the rear of the point of attack, and, as before, the earth was thrown by its explosion to an immense height.

The enemy now relinquished their fire from the lower batteries, with the exception of an occasional stray shot, and replied at intervals of ten minutes from the first. The flag of truce sent down the day previous discovered that this contained eleven guns, but, notwithstanding the terrific bombardment, it was not silenced. Permit me here to go back to this single incident of the day previous. As was supposed at the time, a flag of truce was seen flying from the staff of an approaching steamer, and the Flag-officer dispatched a tug to meet it. It was received by an officer, whose accent betrayed that he was of foreign origin, and who informed our messenger that they had raised no truce flag, but were merely signalizing—their emblems being of that color.

The fight commenced at 1 o'clock, and at 5 P. M. had not decreased in severity. Our batteries still poured in their generally well-directed fire, though it must be admitted there were many "wild shots" thrown, but judging from the effect which was visible, great havoc must have been created within the works of the enemy. Who is in command of the battery now under fire is not known, but whoever he is, officers and men of the attacking flotilla give him the credit of being a brave and courageous officer.

About 5 o'clock another shot struck the starboard side of the *Benton*, tearing from her the iron plating, and pawing onward, injured no person on board. Shortly after, a ball entered the port-hole of the *Cincinnati*, tearing away a beom or two in its course, and wounding in the arm, by a splinter, the Captain's steward, slightly but not dangerously.

Night was fast approaching, but there was no cessation in the rapid working of our guns, the men handled them with rapidity and dexterity, as was abundantly evidenced by the frequency of the discharges and the accuracy of their aim. The smoke of the battle rolled away to the east, and gradually mingled with the blue ether above us.

As many as twenty-five projectiles were seen to strike in the vicinity of the house within or near the fort, but still it stood. The battle, as night approached, was pushed to the most rapid firing, while replies from the enemy grew less frequent, and their shots were by no means as well directed as in the early part of the engagement. It is probable that their gunner was slain at his post, and if so, the variance of their aim is easily accounted for. Seven o'clock had arrived ere the flotilla began to draw away from its position and proceed further up the stream. Even then it did not hesitate to send several well-directed shots as a "good night" greeting and promise of another and more cordial and familiar visit on the morrow. The fort replied with a feeble voice, and the rejoinder of the *Benton* was still more emphatic than before.

It had grown so dark that nothing was visible but the dim outline which marked the shore, but the mortars continued to discharge shell. The flash of the huge guns now fitfully illumined for a single instant the river, and then the burning fuse of the bomb could be distinctly seen as it rose high up in the heavens, seemingly among the stars, and then more swiftly descended, bursting in the wood, where so many of its predecessors had fallen. Your correspondent had frequently heard that it was possible to trace the course of a bomb-shell, but is willing to admit that he received the information with no very great degree of credulity. But the experience of to-night demonstrates the truth of the assertion. At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the mortar, a meteor-like spark can be discerned describing a graceful and perfect semi-circle, and distinctly visible until the flash is seen which tells that the bomb has burst. Fifteen seconds thereafter, the report was heard confirmatory of this latter fact. The incident, simple in itself, excited for the moment almost as much interest as had any portion of the day's fight.

Mortars were fired every half hour, during the night, probably for the purpose of keeping the sentinels of the enemy awake, and vigilant in their watch.

The *Pike* and *Wisconsin* go up to Cairo to-night with dispatches, and will return immediately with eight more of the mortarboats. It has become evident that the rebels will contest the possession of the place most desperately. It is more strongly fortified than any yet occupied by them, save, perhaps, Columbus, and even disputes with that stronghold the palm of superiority. For a distance of at least four miles, or from the place directly opposite Donelson's Point to the head of the island, batteries of heavy guns line the shore. It is true the ground occupied by them is low, and rises but a few feet above the surface of the river. The island itself also is in possession of a strong battery, and the foe, cut off from retreat by the reduction of New Madrid, will fight most desperately. The terrible fire they withstood yesterday, without deserting their position, demonstrates their intention of disputing their location with a tenacity and energy the extreme of despair alone can give.

A week may be required to reduce the fortifications at this place. It will be one of the most terrible battles of the war. To-morrow it is probable that the flagship and her associates will be crowded further down the stream, near the Kentucky shore, while two others will round the point, and turn their fire upon the enemy from a position half a mile nearer than that occupied by the *Carondelet* and *Mound City* yesterday. Four heavy siege guns which arrived to-day from St. Louis, will be placed upon the point, and two of the mortars will take a position much lower down the stream.

During the fight of yesterday four shots struck the flagship, one took effect upon the *Cincinnati* and three upon the *St. Louis*. The engagement lasted about six hours, during which time not less than three hundred shots were fired, or an average of about one every two and one-half minutes. Less than one hundred were returned by the enemy. To-day will probably witness a fierce contest, which if not decisive will more definitely determine the time which must necessarily be occupied in the reduction of the place.

CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The National Flag Believed to be Waving Over the City.

The Mortar Fleet to Force a Passage Through the Rigolets into Lake Pontchartrain.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

The opinion generally prevails in naval and military circles here that the Stars and Stripes by this time float over New-Orleans.

It is believed that our mortar fleet attacked the rebel fort at Rigolets within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last advices.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

It is asserted as the generally prevalent opinion in naval and military circles, that by this time the National Banner floats over New-Orleans. It is believed that our mortar fleet attacked the rebel fort at the Rigolets, within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from that point.

EARLY OCCUPATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The confident expectation is indulged that our troops will occupy New-Orleans before the first of May. Letters from officers in the blockading squadron express the opinion that the celebrated Hollins ram and other infernal machines of the rebels, will not be able to do them much mischief, especially if they are well-sustained by PORTER'S mortar fleet. Still, here, as elsewhere, we have reason to deplore the absence of one or more iron-clad steamers. Should New-Orleans fall into our hands a strong Union demonstration will at once be made. The elements have been ripening for it for many months. MAGINNIS' *True Delta* has been threatened with suppression on account of its able denunciations of the rebellion, and the great STUNT family will, it is believed, assume high Union ground whenever they feel that they can safely do so. New-Orleans has been the theatre upon which JOHN SLIDELL has enacted his memorable proscriptions in the Democratic Party. It was there that he ruled with a tyrant's rod; there that he spent his own money and the treasure of the Government; there that he rewarded his sycophants and parasites, and there that, with the aid of JAMES BUCHANAN, he crushed out and ostracized every man who would not yield to his domination. Absent from a city in which he was never popular, those who have felt his oppressive course will be stimulated by a spirit to be revenged on him, and by the toleration and liberality of the Federal policy. Nashville safely ours, Island No. 10 on the eve of capture, Randolph, the next stronghold on the Mississippi taken, Memphis occupied, and then for New-Orleans."

FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE.

The National Army at Savanna—Gen. Grant in Command—The Rebels Concentrating at Corinth, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 22.

The Savanne, Tenn., correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of the 17th inst., says:

No further move has yet been made by our army. A second flood in the Tennessee River and its tributaries is prevailing.

Information in regard to the enemy is still quite meagre. His main force is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss., where it is probable he will be able to concentrate fifty thousand troops.

Our force mostly remains on board transports.

Gen. GRANT has been reinstated in command of the expedition. He arrived here to-day.

It is not likely that operations will take place hereabouts for several days.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 22.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, of this city, says that the gunboat *Lexington*, from the Tennessee River, has arrived, and reports that our forces are concentrating in the country about Savanna, Tenn., accomplishing nothing of importance besides the occasional capture of the scouts of the enemy, and bringing into our lines prominent rebels charged with aiding the rebellion.

Our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston road in the vicinity of Savanna, Tenn.

SKIRMISH NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, March 22.

A battalion of the Fourth Illinois Regiment had a skirmish on Sunday last with a squadron of rebel cavalry, near Pittsburgh Landing, resulting in the defeat of the latter with some loss. Four of the Nationals were wounded.

THE MANASSAS ARMY.

From the Nashville Patriot, March 15.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* seems to think Gen. MCCLELLAN has been derelict in his duty in not having captured the Confederate army at Manassas, instead of letting it withdraw to give him battle further in the country, when it will be more difficult to reach them. The *Gazette* may be right, and it may be wrong. Gen. MCCLELLAN may not have moved upon Manassas at the right moment; but the absence of the Confederate army from the place does not prove that the *Gazette* is correct in believing it still in Virginia, and preparing for a contest on another and better field. The Confederate army at Manassas may not have been more than 40,000, as the *Gazette* declares, but it is a wonder that military journal did not make the discovery at an earlier day.

A SIGN.

The Louisville *Journal* says the same week in which Gen. BUELL occupied Nashville the Common Schools were reopened, after having been closed for months by the rebels. What eloquent arguments are presented in the rekindling of destroyed light-houses and the reopening of public schools, to enforce the idea that national prosperity and individual happiness equally demand the restoration of our unity as a Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Issue of Certificates of Deposit by the Treasury Department.

Heavy Indebtedness to Army Officers.

The Late Naval Battles in Hampton Roads.

Statement of the Casualties on Board the Congress.

Warm Acknowledgment from Secretary Welles to the Officers and Men of the Cumberland.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Treasury Department is now issuing certificates of indebtedness at the rate of nearly two millions a day. This will soon clear off the accounts that have been audited, but not paid, because of the want of Treasury Notes. Treasury Notes will be ready for issue again in a week or two. Certificates of indebtedness are bought by Washington bankers at ninety-six cents on the dollar. It is said that the arrears of money due to officers of the army amount to $10,000,000. This state of things occasions serious inconvenience to men whose time is given and lives risked for their country. It is not creditable to the financial department of the Government.

SENATORS FROM TENNESSEE.

It is thought that EMERSON ETHERIDGE will be returned as Senator from the State of Tennessee, as colleague of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, of course, will resume his seat after a loyal State Government is organized.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Secretary WELLES has written the following warm acknowledgment of the services rendered by the gallant Lieut. MORRIS and man of the *Cumberland*:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

SIR: In the calamitous assault of the armed steamer *Merrimac* upon the sloop *Cumberland* and frigate *Congress*, on the 9th inst., which were comparatively helpless, the Department has had occasion to admire the courage and determination of yourself, and the officers and men associated with you, who, under the most disastrous and appalling circumstances, boldly fought your formidable assailant, exposed, as you were, to an opponent secure in his armor while attacking the *Cumberland*. To your honor, and that of those associated with you, the guns were coolly manned, loaded and discharged while the vessel was in a sinking condition, and your good ship went down with the flag at the gaff, and its brave defenders proved themselves worthy of the renown which has immortalized the American navy. The gallant service of yourself and the brave men of the *Cumberland*, on tha occasion, is justly appreciated by a grateful country, and the Department, in behalf of the Government, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was defended.

I am, respectfully, etc.,
GIDEON WELLES.

To Lieut. GEO. U. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE CASUALTIES ON THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

The following official report embraces a full and correct exhibit of the casualties on the frigate *Congress*, in the action of the 8th inst., at Newport's News:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19, 1862.

SIR: I very respectfully submit the following report of the casualties which occurred on board the United States frigate *Congress*, in the action of the 8th inst., at Newport's News, viz.:

Total number of officers and men on board	434
Number accounted for	298
Killed, wounded and missing	136
Wounded taken on shore	26
Killed and missing	110
Wounded, since dead	10
Killed, missing and died on shore	120

I regret exceedingly to record the death of Master's Mate PETER HARGOUS. He was a good, brave and promising young officer, and is universally regretted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUSTIN PENDERGRAST,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

THE REBEL RIFLED ORDNANCE.

We are assured from a perfectly reliable source that there is not an Armstrong gun in this country, nor has Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG made a gun for any other service then that of the British Government.

The large rifled ordnance procured from England by the rebels were made at the Lowmoor Works, and are made after the designs of Capt. BLAKELY, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

About twenty of these Blakely guns, 100-pounder rifled cannons, have been delivered to the rebels; which with thirty smooth siege cannon, constitute all the heavy ordnance of the enemy obtained from abroad, which has escaped capture.

Most of the rifled cannon used by the rebels have been smooth navy guns rifled, and many of them have burst from the enormous strain put upon them, which they were not designed to bear.

It is not true, therefore, that the rebels are placing Armstrong guns on the *Merrimac*.

LIEUT. WORDEN.

Lieut. WORDEN is improving. He slept well last night, for the first time since his injury, and his friends are now confident that he will completely recover his eyesight.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.

The following paragraph of a recent "General Order" musters out of service the Staff of Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas.

The following officers of the volunteer service, appointed additional Aids-de-Camp, for service with the army in Kansas under Brig.-Gen. JAS. H. LANE, are hereby honorably discharged from the service: Col. Wm. H. Merrill, Lieut.-Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Majors J. J. Weed, Champion Vaughan, John Richey and Verplank Van Antwerp, Capts. Volney Hickox, J. R. McClure, Wm. Kyle, W. A. Phillips, Avery P. Russell, Wm. O'Donnell, Jas. M. Rice and Richard L. Shelley.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in good navigable order from the line from the District to Cumberland, excepting a break a mile above Georgetown and now being finished, and when complete, a business from one end to other may be anticipated of coal, flour, grain, wood, and produce of every kind. This will, however, depend upon the release by the Government of the boats on the canal.

MAIL SERVICE IN THE WEST.

The bids for mail service in the Western and Northwestern States, and on the Pacific coast, will be opened after the 31st inst. A very large number of proposals have already been received, showing active competition among contractors, and unbounded confidence in the stability of the Government.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission sent, yesterday, about 9,000 articles of hospital clothing and bedding, to the hospital of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division.

RECOGNIZED.

JOSE MARIA DURAN has been officially recognized as Consul-General, *ad interim*, of the Mexican Republic at New-York.

ORDNANCE CLAIMS.

All ordnance claims, whether under special contract or purchased by the regular ordnance officers, are required to be passed upon by the Commissioners recently appointed by the War Department, and necessarily prolongs the payment, as after the allowance by the Commissioners, they have to be audited by the accounting officer of the Treasury.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of McCulloch and McIntosh—Jeff. Davis Going West.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 21.

Dispatches from Fort Smith, Ark., to the Memphis papers, acknowledge the death of Gens. MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH at the battle of Pea Ridge.

The Memphis *Appeal* also contains a dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th inst., stating that President DAVIS is coming West soon, and urging the people everywhere to rally to his standard. The dispatch is as follows:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

EDS. APPEAL: President DAVIS is coming West soon! Rally, everybody, to his standard!

D. M. CURRIN,
J. D. C. ATKINS.

THE CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

A Letter from Key West, Giving the Particulars.

EASTON, PENN., Saturday, March 22.

B. S. KELLOGG, of Scranton, has received a letter from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which says: "A prize arrived here last evening. She was captured in an attempt to run the blockade. Her sailors were taken to jail. One of them, to whom attention was directed by the whiteness of his hands, was identified by several officers as the famous YANCEY. A newspaper correspondent also recognized him. He is confined in the caloboose here.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22.

No branch of the Government has received any intelligence whatever corroborative of the reported capture of YANCEY.

THE LATE STORMS ON THE COAST.

Experience of the U. S. Steamer Kensington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KENSINGTON,
PORT ROYAL, Monday, March 10, 1862.

The severe gales that have prevailed on the coast during the last two weeks will be the occasion of a great many disasters, if many vessels experienced them to as great an extent as did the *Kensington*.

On the 24th ult. the *Kensington* sailed from Boston, having the U. S. ship-of-the-line *Vermont* in tow, and took her down Massachusetts Bay nearly to Cape Cod, when a most terrific gale came on from the northwest, which made it necessary to cut the hawsers immediately, to save a collision.

The "oldest inhabitant" never saw it blow harder than it did that night. The snow, and sleet, and half-blinding the shivering look-outs, and covering the whole ship with a sheet of ice, made it all the more terrible, while to cap the climax, and make everything as horrible as possible, the green engineers (four out of five had never seen salt water before,) and greener firemen, actually allowed the steam wholly to go down, so that we lay rolling and wallowing in the trough of the sea, perfectly helpless, and with the pumps in a condition to cause a great deal of anxiety. Twice, during that long weary night, word came that the water was gaining on the pumps!

The next day another trouble arose. Finding ourselves approaching rather too near to "Cashes Ledge," where they say a rock lays in unpleasant proximity to the top of the water, the attempt was made to "wear ship," when it was found that the rudder was defective, and the ship would not wear.

Happily, just at night, and just as the sea began to get *discolored*, (a suggestive hint,) the gale slightly abated; and with the help of head sail, which fortunately did not blow away, the ship came about, and *that* danger was avoided.

That night the ship, half drifting and half steaming made some way back again toward Cape Cod; and the *next day*, the 26th, the gale had so abated as to enable her to shape a course out of the South Channel and so get what all sailors desire, "a good offing." From that time till the 6th of March, gale almost literally followed gale, and fairly *drifted* the *Kensington* down to this port, for on the third day the engine became partially dis

NEWS OF THE REBELLION

GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

ARMY CORPS.

I. Leaves and Furloughs.
II. Passes.
III. Inspections and Surveys.
IV. Rank of Troops as Brother Commanders.
VIII. Sunday Morning Reports.
IX. Orderlies.* Orderly hour. Reports after a march.
X. Flags to designate Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA SEMINARY, Va., March 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102.—I. Commanders of Army Corps have authority to grant leaves of absence for periods not exceeding fifteen days, and furloughs.

II. Commanders of Army Corps may grant passes to the officers and men of their respective commands, within the limits of the Army of the Potomac. Such passes must be signed by the Commander himself, or by not exceeding two members of his staff, specially designated for the purpose, whose names and signatures must be reported immediately to the Provost Marshal-General and the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

III. Inspections, with a view to the condemnation of property, and Boards of Survey, will be ordered by the Commanders of Army Corps.

IV. With respect to troops serving within the limits of his command, not assigned to an army corps, the Military Governor of the District of Columbia will exercise the functions above delegated to commanders of army corps.

V. All troops serving in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and on the eastern shore of Virginia, not assigned to an army corps, will immediately report to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will exercise, in regard to them, all the functions of army corps commanders.

VI. Until the divisions actually join the army corps to which they have been assigned, division commanders will exercise the functions of commanders of corps.

VII. The commanding officers of the artillery and cavalry reserves, and of the regular infantry, will have the same powers as commanders of army corps, except that all applications for leaves of absence to officers of their commands must be forwarded for the action of these headquarters.

VIII. Commanders of army corps, separate divisions, and detachments, will make to these headquarters, every Sunday morning, a consolidated report of their commands.

IX. The following provisions will be strictly observed, when not rendered impracticable by the distance to General Headquarters, throughout the active portion of this army:

I. Commanders of army corps, divisions and detachments, will send messengers to these Headquarters at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily for orders.

2. Orderly hour at these Headquarters will be 12 M., at which time, daily, a Staff-officer from the headquarters of each army corps and separate command will attend at the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters for orders.

3. After every march the commander of each army corps, or separate command, will either attend in person, or send a Staff-officer to the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, for orders, and to report the location of the headquarters of his corps and each of its divisions.

4. After every march, the Chiefs of the Staff Departments at these headquarters will attend in person, or send a Staff-officer, to the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General for orders, and to report the location of their respective offices.

5. Commanders of army corps and separate commands will use every means to keep themselves constantly informed of the location of general headquarters.

X. Flags of the following descriptions will be used to designate the location of general headquarters, and the headquarters of army corps and divisions:

For General Headquarters: To be of blue, six feet square, having a plain white star with four points, and 3 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, in the centre.

For Headquarters of an Army Corps: Red, 6 feet square, having a white star with four points, and three feet 6 inches from tip to tip, in the center. The number of the corps in black in the middle of the star.

For the Headquarters of Divisions: Six feet square, divided horizontally into three parts, the upper and lower thirds blue, the middle third white, the name of the division commander to be borne in black, in the center.

These flags will be attached to a portable staff, 16 feet long, made in two joints of 8 feet each, and will be habitually displayed in front of the tent, or from some prominent part of the house or vessel, occupied as the headquarters they designate.

In the movements of the army and upon the field of battle the positions of the Generals will be designated by similar flags of the same pattern, but 4 feet square, and attached to light poles or staffs, 12 feet in length.

The Quartermaster's Department will take immediate measures to supply these flags upon requisitions approved by any corps commanders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

WHEN MANASSAS WAS EVACUATED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of the newspaper correspondents have been saying that the evacuation of Manassas commenced three or four weeks before Gen. McCLELLAN discovered it. He began his advance on the 9th inst., and a letter picked up within the entrenchments, dated Camp Pickens, Manassas, Va., 6th inst., states precisely when the evacuation began. The letter, which we have in our possession, says:

"I see none of the Richmond papers have published the facts herein communicated, and therefore think they are prohibited doing so; and for this cause I would guard you against making them public. The evacuation of Manassas is at this moment in process of accomplishment. *The process has been carried on for the past week*, and at last it seems that the store of Government provisions and ordnance has been touched. The ladies were ordered to retire beyond Culpepper Court-House a week ago; then the sick soldiers were sent back; and since and now all the cars have been employed in transporting Government property except the passenger cars. The large hospital, built here last Autumn, is being cleared of sick men, bedding and other furniture, which are sent to the rear, we know not where. Large quantities of ordnance, Quartermasters' and commissarial's stores yet remain, and we plee that *the proposed evacuation cannot be accomplished in less than three weeks, and even then large quantities of baggage will necessarily be destroyed.* We were so fortunate as to obtain transportation for our private heggage to Lynchburgh. We are ordered to be prepared for field service at any moment, and to separate from the heavier baggage such tents, cooking utensils, &c., as are necessary for taking the field in the very lightest order.

Notwithstanding these facts, the fortifications of this camp are being made more secure by a fatigue party of a thousand men, constantly at work from the rising to the setting of the sun. This seems to contradict the idea of evacuation, and the euilers, who have large stores here, repose hope thereon. But we suppose this is done only to protect us against an attack before evacuation can be complete. This seems to be a secret with the Government, and it is of the utmost importance that the enemy should know that we are fortifying Manassas; and it is of the utmost importance that he should be ignorant of any intention on the part of our General to evacuate his present line. *Our army is to-day now than it ever was before, and than I ever expect it to be in future.* Those who have reenlisted and gone home, have, in my judgment, displayed less patriotism than those who remain and refuse to reenlist, for they have thereby literally exposed the army to a sacrifice; but, thank Heaven, it has not been sacrificed yet, and we trust that volunteers will yet come to its relief are the invaders' order to march can be given."

* * *

STATEMENT BY A DESERTER.

Mr. JOHN KENOR, lately in the rebel army, and stationed at Manassas, succeeded in making his escape, and has arrived at Providence, where his friends reside. He is a stone-cutter by trade, and was at work near Macon, Ga., when the rebellion broke out. Being thrown out of business, he, like many other mechanics in the South who were similarly situated, enlisted, and was sent to Manassas, which place he reached two days after the battle of Bull Run. The important part of KENOR's statement we copy from the Providence *Journal:*

"From him we learn that the rebel army was at its greatest strength last October, reaching 130,000 or more. Since then it has been diminishing, and at the time of the evacuation had dwindled down to considerably less than 50,000. There has been much sickness during the Winter—many regiments having more than 500 on the sick list at a time. The mortality has been awful. The Southerners were chiefly the sufferers—the lowlanders and Northerners being but slightly affected by exposure and the climate. The army has not been fortified since October. Wheat and bread have been abundant; also rice. Tbt within two months there was a full supply of coffee and sugar. But for that period they have only been issued in half rations. There was a good supply of blankets, but the clothing was rather scanty—much of it being cotton in light woolens.

Friday, March 14, orders were issued to pack up their camp equipage and cook three days' rations. Saturday morning it was made known to the army that it was to fall back. The guns were removed that day, but most of the stores were destroyed. At Manassas there were thirty or forty heavy guns; at the other Intrenchments there was not ing but light artillery. The army commenced to move Sunday. Late in the afternoon Mr. KENOR and a comrade dropped out of the ranks, and hid in the bushes till the rear had passed. They then turned back toward Manassas, and safely reached the Federal pickets. He came to this city, where his friends reside, raising funds by the sale of his watch. His only property now is the Confederate uniform, which he wore away. He is anxious for work, and we should judge from his appearance, he standing six feet six, that he was capable of doing any amount. His needs are pressing.

Latterly the rebel army has lost its pluck, and when it left was somewhat disheartened. Many openly expressed themselves sick of the war, and hoped they might be captured and made prisoners of war. The term of a large number of the native soldiers expires in May.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

LETTER FROM A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes the following interesting private letter from an old citizen of Nashville:

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The reign of terror that has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to you for the last seven or eight months has passed away, and, thank Heaven, the Stars and Stripes once more wave over us. About 15,000 Federal troops came into Nashville to-day, and hoisted the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner once more on our Capitol, where it now floats as proudly as ever, and may the traitorous hand wither that ever attempts to tear it down again.

This has been the most glorious day I ever saw, at least since I came to Tennessee. This morning I heard a drum, and looking down toward the river, I saw tee boats loaded with troops. I could not prevent a tear of joy from rolling down my cheek as I hurried off to the city landing to meet them. The Fourth Ohio Regiment marched to the Capitol and took possession of it, and as they run up the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the Star-Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle, I cannot describe my feelings. It was the most glorious sight I ever beheld. We could then see who were Union men. It would have done you good to see the "Tories" (the Union mee ere so called here) wave their hats and hear their tremendous cheers. Well may we all be glad, for this place was getting almost too hot for any man who loved his country to live in. For the last week previous to the taking of Fort Donelson, the authorities of Nashville were raising a force to protect the city and vicinity, which all males from 15 to 70 were called upon to join; but as many were hanging back on Saturday, Feb. 15, a Committee was appointed in each Ward to wait upon every man and get his reasons for not joining, which were to be written down and given to the authorities. These Committees were to act on Monday, but on Sunday about 11 A. M., as if by an act of Providence, we received the news of the surrender of Fort Donelson. And such a stampede—I don't suppose Bull Run was a circumstance to it. Our great heroes, who were going to die protecting their firesides, scattered, some one way and some another. King HARRIS left for Memphis at 3 o'clock. He came back, however, on Thursday, issued his proclamation, calling out 30,000 militia, and then left, or, at least, tried to. Our rivers and creeks were very high, and, just before he was going to cross a railroad bridge on Mill Creek, the bridge was swept away. It was said he attempted to cross on horseback, and some say he was drowned, but no one seems to know or care what has become of him.

When I heard of the fall of Fort Donelson, I felt as though I could jump over my house or any other one. On Sunday afternoon the rebel troops began to flock into Nashville, and such scenes as we had that week I could not pretend to describe. Half-starved soldiers begging for something to eat, didn't know where to go, couldn't find any officers, &c., &c. By Wednesday nearly all had got out of town. The Texan Rangers, with the old rascal Gen. FLOYD, stayed here until the last, some only leaving this morning. The last thing the old reprobate FLOYD did was to burn the railroad bridge and cut the wire bridge across the Cumberland River. Some of the citizens of Nashville almost got upon their knees to him, begging of him not to destroy the wire bridge, but he turned a deaf ear to them. And as for the Texan Rangers, a worse band of outlawed robbers and cutthroats never disgraced any country. If I were to tell you of some of their acts here, you would think it incredible. They thought nothing of going into a man's house or store and taking whatever they wanted, telling the owner to charge it to JEFF DAVIS or the Southern Confederacy. They took horses, ordered men to take off their coats in the streets and give them up, took about twenty niggers off with them, &c., &c.

I am writing, but don't know now I am to get the letter to you; but I heard to-day there would be a mail packet to Louisville in a couple of days, or there may be a boat down the river to-morrow. I would like to write you a quire of paper full, but there has been too much excitement to-day, to write more to-night.

27th.—I did not get any chance to send this yesterday. The boats that came up the river were busy all yesterday bringing the troops over the river, that came down from Louisville and Bowling Green. An officer told me, yesterday, that there were 115,000 troops between here and Louisville, and that there would be about 200,000 passing through here. If that be the case, it will be some time before the boats leave. If that is the way you send troops right down into the enemy's country, you will scare them out of their boots.

Every one of our citizens that I have spoken to seem surprised to find such a fine set of men in the Federal army. We were told here that they were a set of vandals and savages. As for myself, I expected to see a much better looking set of men in the Federal army than we have to the Confederate; but they have far exceeded my expectations. Every man is comfortably clothed, well armed, and, above all, well disciplined. On Tuesday we had about 10,000 in the city, and they did not raise as much disturbance as one Texan Ranger would any day. Yesterday we had about twice as many, and still all was quiet. While last week, when we had the Confederate troops here, a man, woman, or child, was hardly safe in the streets. There were three or four persons killed by them, and quite a number wounded; but I was glad to see that before quite all of the rascally Rangers got away, the citizens had prepared themselves, and killed two of the bloodhounds, and cowed several others down.

The Confederate troops are generally poorly clothed and armed, and not disciplined at all. To show you the difference between the two armies—last week the Confederate troops would say to the crowd, "G—d d—m you, stand back here, or I will blow your heads off;" while this week the Federals say, "Ladies and gentlemen, please stand back."

I cannot help thinking of the entrance into the city of the Federal army. The river is very high, and when we first saw them coming up, one boat after another, until all ten were in sight, all crowded with their precious freight, it was grand; and as they landed, formed in line and marched through our city eight abreast, with their rifles and bayonets glistening, and the brass bands playing their glorious old national airs, I thought this is almost enough to pay up for the privations, insults and abuse we (Union men) have suffered for the last nine or ten months.

28th.—This morning the Federal officers opened our Post-office, to send letters and papers North, and I suppose it will be kept open now unless the Federal troops should be driven back, which was the talk on Tuesday; but from the way they have been pouring in since then, I don't think there is much danger of that. We must have about * * * Federal troops south of the Cumberland River, now in the vicinity of Nashville, and the cry is "still they come." An officer told me yesterday that the railroad would be repaired to Louisville in a few days, and then they could come along faster.

I think it was about the last letter I wrote you that I said I thought this rebellion would not be put down, or at least the Union would never be reconstructed. But little did I then think that the North could raise an army as it has done, and the soldiers tell me that another one nearly as large might be raised yet in the North.

The South, with all their boasting, and after exhausting all their means and plans, I don't think ever had an army of 300,000 men. They have offered $50 bounty for volunteers, have drafted in Tennessee, &c., which by the way did not amount to much. After drafting they would go around to those drafted and tell them they would now have a chance to join a volunteer company, which would be better than to go with the militia, and as they had to go they had better take the best chance. In that way they raised several companies of greenhorns. I heard I was drafted; but, like some others, I made up my mind to defeat my own door rather than fight against the best Government the world ever saw; therefore I did not go to the trouble to find out whether I was drafted or not, nor was I ever troubled by them. Dec., to appreciate the blessings of the United States Government, a person should live in the Southern Confederacy for awhile; then could he well say, as an old gentleman said to me about six months ago, with tears streaming down his cheeks, "My country is ruined."

THE EVACUATION OF NEW-MADRID.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP NEAR NEW-MADRID, March 14, 1862.

On Wednesday evening, the Tenth Illinois, Col. J. D. MORGAN, and the Sixteenth Illinois, R. F. SMITH, together with companies A and K of the Fleet Regular Infantry, under cover of the darkness, took an advanced position directly in front of the rebel fort for the purpose of planting some heavy siege-guns. Not a word was spoken; every clear and pipe was put away; every gun was held firmly to prevent the least rattling, and the troops advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's pickets in the most perfect silence. Companies A and B of the Tenth were sent forward as skirmishers, with orders to guard against all surprises, and with instructions not to fire or make any noise which should betray our position. After the engineer had measured the proposed line of earthworks, the boys removed a rail fence, piling the rails lengthwise, lapping the ends and then covering them with earth. In about three hours a breastwork was built sufficient to protect the two regiments, and by early dawn the artillery was ready for action.

During the night Capt. CASS, of Company H, of Sandwich, Ill., was shot. Wandering too far beyond our pickets, he came upon the pickets of the enemy, when one of them sent a ball right through the left breast, grazing the upper part of his heart. He exclaimed, "O, God!" when the picket replied, "Hah! hah! Did that hurt you any?" Receiving another shot, he staggered back a few steps and fell, dying within an hour.

In the morning our battery opened the ball by sending a shot into the enemy's works. This was replied to by a fire from the guns of the fort, supported by five gunboats, one of which was a three-masted schooner, said to have been a revenue-cutter seized at New-Orleans—all of whom were armed. The compounding was terrific. Round shot, shell and grape fell over and beyond our breastworks in all directions. At about 11 A. M. a shot struck the muzzle of our best gun, knocking out a large fragment, killing two men, wounding four, and silencing the gun for the day. The rebels signified their satisfaction by loud cheering. They fired 114 shots to our 18 during two hours of the afternoon, and this was about the proportion for the entire day. The infantry had quietly intrenched. At first there was considerable doubling and cheering, as below of the boys would have [illegible] while [illegible] fell [illegible] back there [illegible] over his shoulder with his thumb.

"Now, sais Mr. Polk, 'just step down and know me. You needn't mind talking up the coat of your pantaloons. I'm not noticing. What in the ——are you doing here, looking like a muddy Lazarus in the painted cloth?"

"BILL," said GROSEN to the Tennessean, confidentially, and his tones would have moved a heart of stone; "BILL, you always was a friend of mine. I know'd you a loog while ago, and honored you—cuss me if I didn't. I said you was a man bound to rise. I told JIMMY POLK so; me and JIMMY was familiar friends. I intended to get up a biographical notice of you in the *Democratic Review*, but that —— COBBY stopped it. I'm glad to see you; I'll swear I am."

"Of course, old fellow," said the charitable Tennesseean, more in pity of his tones than even of the flattering eloquence: "but what is the matter?"

"Matter!" said GROSON; "the d—d Lincolnites have seized Bowling Green, Fort Donelson, and have by this time taken Nashville. Why," continued he, in a burst of confidence, "when I left backs was worth $100 an hour, and, Polk' (in a whisper,) I didn't have a d—d cent."

The touching pathos of this last remark was added to by the sincere vehemence with which it was uttered, and the mute eloquence with which he lifted up a ragged flap in the rear of his person that some envious rail or briar had torn from its position of covering a glorious retreat.

"Not a d—d cent," repeated he; "and, POLK, I walked that hard-hearted town up and down, all day, with bomb-shells dropping on the street at every lamp-post—I'll swear I did—trying to borrow some money; and, POLK, de yen think, there wasn't a scoundrel there would lend anything, eot even HARRIS, and he got the money oet of the banks, too?"

"No," said POLK, who dropped in a word occasionally, as a sort of encourager.

"BILL," repeated SANDERS, "BILL, I said you was a friend of mine—and a talented one—always said so, BILL. I didn't have a red, and I've walked forty-five miles in the last day, by the mile-stones, and I haven't had anything to buy a bit to eat; and," he added, with impassioned eloquence, "what is a cursed sight worse, not a single drop to drink."

This is complete. It is unnecessary to tell how the gallant and clever Tennessean took the weyfayer home, gave him numerous, if not innumerable drinks, and filled him with fruits of fields and flesh of flocks. When GROSON was fitted, however, he signified by numerous signs, and finally by words, that he wished the servants to leave the room. "POLK," said he, "I knew you were a man with a heart in your bosum; I told 'em so. I said no better man than BILL POLK could be found. I told 'em so."

"Told who so?" asked Mr. POLK, rather surprised at the suddee and mysterious language, accompanied by the removal of the servants.

"Mr. POLK," said SANDERS, "I want your horses and carriage for a time."

"Certainly, Mr. SANDERS, if you wish them." "Mr. POLK," said GROSON, "I do not appear before you in any ordinary character to-day; I am clothed with higher authority; I am an emissary."

The tone and manner indicated something fearful—perhaps to arrest his host.

"I am an emissary," repeated Mr. SANDERS, speaking in very large capitals, "from THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, and hope to be received as such. The fact is," continued he, coming down to the level of familiar conversation, "I left the Provisional Government of Kentucky a mile or so back, on foot, finding its way southwardly, and I demand your horses and carriage in the name of that noble State."

Of course, the carriages were harnessed up at once, and Mr. SANDERS proceeded to bring the Provisional Government to Mr. POLK's house.

How shall we describe this part? Hon. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, as much a Cley man as the sacred soil of Tennessee could afford, bet still preserving his light and active step; McKEE, late of the *Courier*, following; WALTER N. HALDEMAN, with all his industry and perseveraoce, trying to keep up with his associate; and WILLIS B. MACHEN, vigorous, active, slightly sullen, but in earnest, with every boot he drew out of the snowy, muddy soil, giving a groan of fatigue. Imagine them safely eesconced at Mr. POLK's, on their road South.

"Mr. SANDERS," said the Governor, with dignified suavity, after the walnuts and wine, "claimed to be an acquaintance of yours, and we were very glad to send him forward."

The Hon. Governor maintained throughout that easy, self-possessed manner which characterizes the gentleman.

The emissary—for he ought to be so known—shortly after suggested to the Provisional Government that he was "broke," and wished to represent the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky—that is, the Louisville District; "for," said he, in his persuasive, confidential tones, "that is the only way I know of fur a man without money to get to Richmond."

A session was at once held of the State Council, and it is our pleasure to record that Mr. SANDERS is now authorized by the Provisional Government to proceed to Richmond and represent our interest in the rebel Congress, *vice* H. W. BRUCE, removed or resigned.

Mr. POLK at this time addressed the new Congressman, saying that he had a particular favor to ask.

"BILL," said GROSON to his host, speaking out of a full heart and a full chest, "BILL, you are a boy after my own heart; whatever request you make I grant."

"It is only a trifle," said Mr. POLK, "which you can easily grant, and which will please you."

"It is granted," interrupted the grateful SANDERS. "I may be arrested," continued Mr. POLK, "within a few minutes, for disagreeing with some measures which Gov. HARRIS has urged upon the people:" "Never mind that," said the impetuous SANDERS, "I'll stand by you." "All I want," continued Mr. POLK, "is for you to return to Nashville as a *hostage for my wife and family.*"

"BILL POLK," said GEORGE, gravely but firmly, "you are a man I love; I love you, and I love your wife and family; *but if ever I go back to Nashville, may I be d—d.*"

Of course, there was no reply to this, and the redoubtable GEORGE and the Provisional Government soon went on their way rejoicing.

We do not pretend to give this in the language or manner of Mr. POLK, which is said to be inimitable; neither do we claim him as a "Unimn man." He has remained quietly at home, and taken no part in the contest; but we are indebted to him, or to some one who has reported it as coming from him, for a genial and laughable account of the exit of what once promised to be very injurious to our State, and still more for his characterization of that wise, pushing, incomprehensible character, Gen. N. SANDERS, member of Congress from the Seventh District of Kentucky to Richmond.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

THE FIGHT AT NEWBERN.

REPORT OF COL. KURTZ, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD.

HEADQUARTERS MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD, NEWBERN, N. C., March 15, 1862.

To His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief M. V. M.:

DEAR SIR: On the morning of the 13th inst. I received orders to disembark my regiment, and land upon the shore sixteee miles below this post. One of my vessels was three or more miles from shore, and, as I had nothing but five small surfboats to use, the matter was somewhat tedious; however, at 2½ o'clock we had all landed, together with a 12-pounder howitzer. We marched up toward Newbern on the worst road I ever saw—many places sinking knee-deep in a soft blue clay, making it somewhat difficult to get your feet out after once getting in.

About 10 o'clock at night we reached the place where our regiment had bivouacked for the night, and ascertained we had marched ten miles. We formed in column by division in the woods by the side of the road, stacked our arms, built fires, posted sentinels, and then retired for the night upon the wet ground. In the course of the night we had what the people out here call a "right smart rain," and it drenched us to the skin.

At daylight we received the order to march, and after a march of two miles we found ourselves in front of an intrenchment that looked very much like a railroad embankment, and about a quarter of an mile in length, with a flank battery upon either end, and mounting in all, fourteen heavy guns, and defended by five thousand rebels. The morning was quite hazy, making it difficult to make out the position. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, with my own, were formed in a line in front of the work, and had hardly got into position before the enemy opened a murderous fire upon us along the whole line, which we returned as fast as we could.

My regiment did not flinch, but stood up to the work like veterans, and after continuing the fire for one and a-half hours, we having expended all our ammunition, (40 rounds,) I sent to the rear for a fresh supply. In the meantime, fixed bayonets, closed ranks, and lay down, watching the next move of the enemy.

In a few moments the Tenth and Eleventh Connecticut came to our relief; we retired in good order ten paces, while they occupied our place in front, opened their fire and poured in a lively fusilade, until we received the order to charge, when the whole line charged batteries and intrenchments, and the enemy took the road for Newbern as fast as their legs would carry them.

My regiment was ordered to follow them, while the others were sent to the right and left, through the woods. We met after an hour's march at the railroad, about two miles from this post, Gen. FOSTER, with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and had not gone far in this direction, before we discovered the enemy had set on fire the beautiful bridge over the river Trent, to prevent our following in his rear too closely.

This prevented our taking them prisoners, as they filled everything in the shape of cars, and took the road to Goldsboro'. They made several attempts to destroy the city by fire, but our gunboats threw a few shells at them, and they did not stop to finish the work. The market-house and one or two turpentine factories were all they succeeded in destroying. When we arrived, (using the boats of the fleet,) the negroes were pillaging where they pleased, but we soon put a stop to all such proceedings, and have now good order generally.

Our brigade occupy the camp that the enemy left, to attack us on the morning of the 14th, and which they were in too much of a hurry to visit in their late trip through the city, and we have very comfortable quarters. From the reports of the people here, there must have been 12,000 troops in this vicinity, and part of him was gone, and gone a good distance.

"In the name of GOD, GEORGE, is that you?" said the Ex-Congressman.

"Me!" said the immortal GEORGE, "I wish it wasn't; I wish I was anything but me. But what is the news here—is there any one running? They are all coming back there, and as soon as I can get over my own regiment, whose I inclose.

It is with the most sincere regret that I have to report the loss of Lieut.-Col. HENRY METCALF, who was killed by the first shot from the enemy's artillery, while bravely and gallantly executing an order I had given him a moment before. His loss is a severe one to the regiment, and the service, as well as to myself. He was a gallant officer, and a firm friend, and the kindest-hearted comrade I ever had, and I am sensibly affected by the casualty. I have detailed Sergeant-Major DANIEL JOHNSON to accompany his remains home to his family, and they will be sent by the first vessel.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the regiment under my command behaved gallantly, and particularly Companies A, B, C, D, F, G and H, and their officers and men deserve the thanks of their countrymen. With sentiments of high regard, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,
Colonel Twenty-third Mass. Volunteers.

P. S.—I omitted saying that Major ELWELL and Adjt. CHAMBERS both behaved fe the most gallant manner, and rendered me the most efficient aid during the whole engagement. J. K.

I have just learned that the intrenchments above referred to were nearly a mile in length, and that the battery on the right had 12 guns, the one on the left 15 guns, and the front 14 guns. J. K.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

NATIONAL OCCUPATION OF JACKSONVILLE.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR HOGG.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the present trying crisis, much thought and anxious inquiry has been devoted by the City Council, the citizens and several of our friends from the country, including Gen. S. R. PYLES and Staff, to ascertain and determine what, under all the circumstances, is best to be done, and will best promote the safety, comfort and happiness of the people.

On yesterday evening a portion of the City Council held an interview with Gen. PYLES and his Staff, and, after full discussion and patient deliberation, it was unanimously determined, that inasmuch as all the Confederate troops, arms and munitions of war upon the St. John's River, and in East and South Florida generally, are ordered away, and that the East and South are to be abandoned, it is useless to attempt a defence of the city of Jacksonville, and therefore, upon the approach of the enemy, it should be surrendered. This having been decided upon as the sound and proper course to be pursued, Col. M. WEIR SMITH suggested that the Mayor should make it known to the citizens by proclamation, and this suggestion being fully concurred in by all present—

I therefore, in conformity thereto, make known to you that all defences will be immediately withdrawn from the city and St. John's River, and no military force will be kept on duty except for police purposes, and such force will be supplied by details drawn from our citizens.

I advise and earnestly admonish our citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations, and I call upon all good citizens to give their aid and counsel for the preservation of good order throughout the entire community. It is the opinion of our most experienced and intelligent citizens (and I think a most correct one) that, if the enemy meet with no resistance, private property will be respected, and unarmed citizens will be allowed to pursue their usual occupations.

I trust, therefore, that our whole population will act with becoming prudence, and that no unnecessary provocation may be given that may furnish a reason for violence from any quarter; and if, after we have offered no resistance, and given no just provocation, violence should be committed, the whole blame will rest upon the aggressors. Every citizen able to perform police duty is hereby required to hold himself in readiness to go on duty, upon receiving notice of the Chief of Police.

MARCH 7, 1862. H. H. HOEG, Mayor.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, SHIP ISLAND, March 3, 1862.

On Saturday last an expedition, consisting of the *Hartford's* launch and an armed boat belonging to the *New-London* gunboat, went over to Biloxi and Ocean Springs, each about twelve miles from the anchorage. The party landed without meeting any resistance, and although they spent several hours on shore, I am informed that not the first unkind word was spoken by the people there. At Biloxi they were met by Mayor FUEL, who conversed with them freely. He was evidently one of the first class known as "conditional Union" men—a dangerous sect. The object of the expedition was to procure letters and papers from the post-office. This was accomplished, and the expeditionary party left Biloxi with a large quantity of the articles they went for.

At Ocean Springs they landed, and overhauled the Post-office, and obtained a few papers and considerable information. One of the officers who was on the expedition informs me that there were not a dozen people at the Springs. The *Hartford's* men opened a store-house, and seized about sixty stand of arms and an iron six-pounder. The army officers, several of whom were in the party, made surveys, with a view of selecting a camping ground over there. Biloxi contains in the Summer time, about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and Ocean Springs about fifteen hundred. At the present time there are about five hundred people in both places. The troops at Ship Island are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. BUTLER.

The rebels at Biloxi are anxious to have our flag planted on their soil, and some of them speak plainly of their starving condition. At the best they were a poor, miserable set of people, a large proportion of them being Spaniards and Frenchmen. Only one colored person was seen on the trip, and he so aged as to be hardly able to walk. The news of the victories in the West have the effect to sadly dishearten the rebels, and to do their best they cannot keep up the spirits of the people. The *War Tax* is hard upon them. I forward you an original copy of the call which was taken from the door of the Post-office in Ocean Springs, on Saturday last. It will speak for itself:

CONFEDERATE STATES WAR TAX.—Blank assessment returns, or lists of property subject to the war tax under the act of the Congress C. S., approved Aug 19, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption," can be obtained after this date by the tax-payers of the County of Jackson, upon application at the several Post-offices and at the Probate Clerk's office in said county, or to the collector or assessore of said county, or at the store of JOHN EGAN, Esq., in Ocean Springs.

All persons owning, possessing or having the care and management of any property subject to taxation under said law, are hereby notified and required to deliver written lists thereof, according to the form contained in said assessment returns, to the assessors at the places and at or within the following times, when and where said assessors, or one of them, will attend and receive the same, viz.:

At the store of JOHN EGAN, Esq., in Ocean Springs, on the 17th day of March next, horses, mules, cattle and hogs, raised for sale, or more than enough for family use, are to be included in the "returns" made by those who are assessed.

In all cases the lists must set forth the marketable value of the property *under ordinary circumstances.*

On the failure of any person to deliver a complete list of his property and its value, the Assessore are required by law to assess the same, and levy a double tax thereon.

The list may be delivered to the Assessors or to the Collector before the time above stated.

Heads of families whose whole property, of the kind subject to this tax, is of value less than $500, are exempt from taxation; but married women—that is, those whose husbands are living—are not heads of families, and their separate property is taxable, whether of less value than $500 or not.

W. A. CHAMPLIN, Collector.
H. E. HEMPSTEAD, Assessor.

Feb. 24, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND AT PHILADELPHIA

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 20.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, employed as a supply ship, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, having on board a number of officers of the army and Navy as passengers, and a number of prisoners taken from vessels captured by United States vessels at various points. The *Rhode Island* left with provisions and supplies on the 5th of February, for the vessels composing the blockading fleet, at which place she left the United States sloop *Portsmouth*, having in charge a large number of vessels, which had been prevented from entering the Rio Grande, they having contraband goods on board. The *Rhode Island* left the Rio Grande on the 1st of March, and stopped at Key West on her way home, but else bring no late news. During her absence she has supplied over one hundred United States vessels, and received from the various places at which she touched a large mail.

Among her passengers are: Capt. Hunt, of the Topographical Corps; Major Yard, Army Paymaster; Lieut. Jenett, Commander of the United States steamer *Montgomery*; Lieut. E. Broadhead, of the *Vincennes*; Dr. Hinkle, Surgeon of the *Pampero*; Mr. Smith, Acting Master, and Dr. Lane, of the bark *Midnight*; Adjutant McKune, of New-York; Lieut. Burke, of the Sixth Connecticut; Lieut. Matthews, of New-York, and Mr. Fitch, of New-York.

The following is a list of the prisoners on board, which were handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal, Mr. MILWARD:

Crew from the prize-schooner *J. G. McNeal:* Alfred Coffin, Captain; Theo. Collatt, Geo. W. Stowe, and A. B. Reeves.

Crew of the prize-sloop *Pioneer:* R. Francis, Albert Jewett, Wm. T. Snow, and Wm. Porter.

Crew of the prize-schooner *Wave:* Wm. Stenton, R. Lang, and Wm. Smith.

Crew of the prize-schooner *Alphonsine:* José Caballos y Mendes, F. Riker, E. H. Garland, Wm. McGowen, Wm. Castell, Thomas Cannell, and Adam Dennis. This schooner was run ashore and burned by the United States steamer *De Soto.*

Crew of the prize schooner *Star:* P. P. Boyle, Jas. McVay, Patrick McVay and James Smith.

The following is a list of the persons captured on board the privateer schooner *Beauregard* by the bark *W. J. Anderson:* G. S. Hay, John B. Davis, Joseph H. Stewart, A. Lilly, Martin Rouse, William Douglas, Peter Perry, James McGovern, John Burns, Job Conway, Daniel Calle, H. F. Randolph, Wm. Boyd, Charles Bentzer, John Cameron, Thomas McBirney, A. L. Swan, M. Keaney, Andrew Jackson, Geo. Valentine, Henry Molan, Henry Randolph, Wm. Perkins, R. G. Besey, F. Franks, Henry Palmlow and John Summer.

The officers of the *Rhode Island* are as follows: Lieut. S. D. TRENCHARD, commanding; A. A. Semmes, Hale Douglass, Paymaster; C. S. Kid, Chief Engineer; H. Churchill, Acting Master; Wm. M. Griswold, do., and J. A. Fennell, do.; Assistant Engineers, O. C. Lewis, G. H. Rutter, George H. Grigg and Jas. C. Lewis; Master's Mates, J. Richmond, H. H. Palmer, A. H. Causse, N. M. Bassett, E. F. Steel and E. W. Watson; Commander's Clerk, F. H. Deal; Paymaster's Clerk, W. Duckett.

The *Rhode Island* brings no tidings of the frigate *Vermont.*

PRISONERS WHO HAVE DIED IN RICHMOND.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 21.

Lieut. WM. H. SLOAD&CIM, of the California Regiment, and late paroled United States officer in charge of the prisoners of war at Richmond, has kindly furnished us with the following list of all the prisoners who died in Richmond from Aug. 1, 1861, until the time of release of the military prisoners on the 19th of February, 1862:

Private W. M. Smith, 71st N. Y., Aug. 1.
Private Albert Pennoll, 1st R. I., Aug. 4.
Private A. J. White, 1st R. I., Aug. 4.
Private W. F. Oxford, 2d N. H., Aug. 5.
Private E. W. Kabres, 2d Vt., Aug. 6.
Private J. B. Smith, 2d R. I., Aug. 6.
Private Jone Williams, 13th N. Y., Aug. 6.
Private John Bradley, 14th N. Y., Aug. 6.
Private H. P. Hale, 14th N. Y., Aug. 7.
Private J. B. Nichols, 13th N. Y., Aug. 7.
Private Horace Hunter, 22 Me., Aug. 7.
Private Henry Smith, 11th N. Y., Aug. 8.
Private A. E. Farmer, 11th Mass., Aug. 10.
Private J. P. Garrison, 1st Minn., Aug. 13.
Corporal O. McAvoy, 79th N. Y., Aug. 11.
Private H. Jaques, 2d R. I., Aug. 12.
Private J. N. Cobb, 2d R. I., Aug. 12.
Private J. F. Laille, 1st Minn., Aug. 14.
Corporal C. R. Prescott, 14th N. Y., Aug. 16.
Private J. B. Miller, 11th N. Y., Aug. 16.
Private J. A. Campbell, 14th N. Y., Aug. 20.
Private S. Russell, 3d Me., Aug. 20.
Private C. H. Chase, 2d N. H., Aug. 21.
Private John Gowing, 2d Vt., Aug. 21.
Private

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Blasco de Garay—Embarkation of the English Troops at Vera Cruz—Disputes between the Allied Powers—Reported Departure of the Captain-General—The Spanish Bank of Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

The reports which have been in circulation here for some time that there was a disagreement between the three European Powers on the Mexican question, have at last been confirmed. The Spanish steamer-of-war *Blasco de Garay* arrived on Thursday afternoon the 13th inst., from Vera Cruz, at 2½ o'clock P. M., after a voyage of six days. She brought the important news that the English forces had reembarked in their ships, and were about to sail, as was supposed, for the Bermudas, touching at our port on their way. It was confidentially reported here that in a conference between the Plenipotentiaries of the allied Powers, the English Commissioner was taken to task for the smallness of the force which his Government proposed to leave, and the question was asked whether it was not intended to station a larger force of troops in the country. The party to whom these questions were put, answered very coolly, that the force intended to be left was quite sufficient to answer the purposes of the English Government. This is not the only screw loose in the Mexican affair. I am enabled to state upon the best authority that the Captain-General, at a party held a few nights ago at the Government Palace, said, in the course of conversation, that the Emperor NAPOLEON had complained to the Spanish Government of the conduct of Gen. PRIM in Mexico, and *requested that he should be recalled*, so that the *tria juncta in uno*, it appears, will soon fall to pieces. According to the news brought by the above named steamer, Gen. PRIM and his family had left for the interior, with the troops of the Spanish division, and the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa was garrisoned by soldiers of the same nation—two companies of English troops only remaining as a guard of honor for their country's flag.

It is again reported that the Captain-General will leave in a few months, but I can discover no ground for the truth of the story. The reason given is his bad health, as well as the bad health of his lady. The *Duquesa*, to call the *Capitana General* by her new title, although that of the *Condesa San Antonio* is the one by which she is best known, does not at all enjoy good health. At the ball given a few weeks ago at the Palace, she was obliged to retire very early, and there were some doubts whether her indisposition would not have prevented its taking place altogether, as she was taken ill a few days previously.

In other respects there is little stirring here, either in the political, financial or commercial world. The Director of the Spanish Bank of Havana gained the day at a meeting of the shareholders, held last week contrary to the *dictum* of the Government at Madrid. The shareholders, by a majority of forty and some odd, against seven minority, voted him the per centage on the whole profits, to which a demur had been made, and which had been the subject of complaint on the part of some proprietors with the Government in the "old country." By this action the future profits of the Director and Sub-Directors will be as before, subject only to the affirmation of the Government at Madrid as sanctioning the vote of the meeting.

Now that the carnival is over, and that we are in Lent, there is a scarcity of diversions, so that the approaching exhibition of Mr. RAREY, of his wonderful performances in taming wild horses, will draw together an immense assemblage. He is advertised to give two performances at Chiarl's Circus, where the equestrian company were lately performing, one on Saturday next, and the other on the following day, Sunday. No doubt the latter will be best attended, for Sunday in this country is the principal day for all sorts of amusements.

The weather, which has been a little cool, has again become warm, and from the lateness of the season I conclude that we ought not expect another return to cool weather.

The mortality last month among children was fearful. I have heard the number who died from small pox alone estimated at four hundred. The croup also has committed and is committing dreadful ravages, and is here considered infectious, so that parents are kept in a state of continual terror for their little ones.

In the midst of this catalogue of horrors, I must not forget to mention that another individual was arrested and sent the other day by railroad to Villaclara for the double murder of which I made mention in my last letter. A large crowd followed him to the court-house on his arrival at Villaclara, but nobody was admitted to hear the charges or evidence brought against him.

As a proof that the negro race are not so idle and worthless as their villifiers would wish to make out, let me record an exemple that I met by accident among the legal notices in the papers. It was that of a colored woman whose property in real estate is to Havana and Guanabacon, according to the showing of the law notice, and their estimation, footed up to about $20,000. No mean amount for a colored person in a country where so few callings are open to their industry, and those always of the least profitable class. LARA.

MEXICO.

Arrival of the Blasco do Garay at Havana—Departure of the English Forces from Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer-of-war *Blasco de Garay* arrived at Havana on the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz. She brings information that the English forces had reembarked on board their ships, with the exception of two companies, which were to remain in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. They were expected to leave when the steamer left, stopping, possibly, on their way at Havana, and proceeding thence to Bermuda. The correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, at Vera Cruz, says, in a letter to that journal, that H. B. Majesty's frigate *Ariadne*, bearing the flag of Commodore DUNLOP, would only remain.

The *Eco de Europa*, of Vera Cruz, published a supplement before the editor left for Orizaba, dated March 4, from which we make the following extracts:

"Since the 1st of the present month, when the English steamer arrived at this port, many reports have been in circulation about the city.

We have said, a thousand times, that this expedition aspires to loftier ends than those embraced in a simple pecuniary question; and this is sufficient to stamp as unfounded the report that two of the Allied Powers withdraw from the scene, leaving the other to settle the questions with Mexico, from pecuniary motives.

The steps which the Representatives of the Allied Powers have hitherto taken to fulfill their mission in Mexico, may have been the object of censure on the part of some interested persons, but this did not prevent their having been in unison with the instructions that the Commissioners had from their Governments, nor, even if they have been counted to the interests of some, does it follow that they fail in having had for their object the general good of this Republic, and the attainment of the humane intentions of Western Europe.

Those instructions they have not varied, nor have they yet been able to vary them, at least there is no indication authorizing the report which has been circulated on this point, supposing that instructions have come so radically different from those that the European Plenipotentiaries had at the beginning, that it will be impossible to fulfill what they have agreed to with the Mexican Government.

We can say that no instructions or orders different from the first have arrived, and this assertion is corroborated by the fact that the expeditionary forces continue marching to the places designated in the Conference at Soledad, the Conde DE REUS, Commander of the Spanish Division, having left this very day to join them, the fourth day since the reports of which we speak have been in circulation.

It may be that the European Expedition encounters new complications; it is very easy for this to happen in an enterprize of immense magnitude, in which three different nations take a part, but we do not fear that these complications are such as to affect the essence of the object first aimed at, and much less that Allied Europe will break the first stipulation to which its Representatives have placed their signature.

If such a case should arrive, the Commissioners would not authorize it by their presence, nor by retaining their officers, and that contingency will not occur whilst we see them at their posts. We can say this equally of all, for all have compromised their honorable names; but, as Spaniards, we can affirm it with still more certainty of him who is representing our country. The Conde DE REUS would sacrifice without hesitation all he has, and all that his glory, his position, his blood and his life are worth, but he would never make the sacrifice of his honor for anything nor for anybody. This the whole world knows. Whilst he is here, everything may happen except the slightest infraction of the word he has given."

The following is extracted from the *Diario de la Marina:*

"On the 4th His Excellency the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS left Orizaba, accompanied by his lady and child, with his brilliant staff. They all left Vera Cruz in stage-coaches, and we shall soon, no doubt, hear that they have arrived at their destination.

We have had news here that the French, who were the first to march from the encampment that they occupied, had not met, up to the last date, with any obstacle. We have had the same news with respect to the Spanish troops.

Of the 800 men of the English contingent who formed part of the expedition, there now remain very few. All have embarked with the exception of 100 men, who, it appears, will remain to guard the flag of Great Britain on the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. Those that leave are going to the Bermudas, and will stop on their way at Havana.

On board of the *Blasco de Garay*, 143 soldiers embarked to return to their garrison, although sorry to leave their comrades.

On the 5th there arrived at Vera Cruz, in the war steamer *Foyhdi*, the French Brigadier-General, the Count DE LORENCEZ, accompanied by a brilliant staff. He comes to put himself at the head of the troops of his nation that are by this time near Tehuacan, if they have not already arrived there, and of the 3,000 men who are momentarily expected in a man-of-war, and three first-class frigates. M. DE LORENCEZ is said to be the authority for the statement that the Emperor NAPOLEON III. intends to reinforce the 3,000 troops now here by 5,000 more. I do not guarantee the exactness of the news.

Interesting news has been received from the interior. It is given as a fact that the reacting conservatives have completely defeated Gen. CUELLA, belonging to the army of President JUAREZ. The locality at the action is not given, but it is supposed to have occurred in the State of Mexico."

In other respects, adds the writer, this unfortunate Republic has entirely fallen to pieces. It is without any resources, and its ruin will be complete if the Mexicans, true friends of their country, do not resolve to form a strong and energetic Government, that can put an end to the many calamities that overwhelm it. No more favorable occasion could present itself to them than the present, for I believe that if they asked it, the Allies would not refuse to second their aims at regenerating the country.

We extract the following from the *Diario* of the 15th inst.:

A correspondence from Panama, dated Feb. 15, informs us of the arrival at that port of several English and French ships-of-war, intended for the Western coast of Mexico. The City of Panama offered a very animated appearance from the number of officers assembled belonging to the above ships, which, as it was reported, were going to take possession of all the ports, from Acapulco to Guaymas. There were at anchor in the port of Panama the English steamer *Bacchante*, *Clio* and *Termagant*, and the French screw ship of war *Duguay Trouin*. The English steamer *Tartar*, and the French *Raymnia* left on the 9th and 10th of the above month for the coast of Mexico.

The *Pajaro del Oceano*, formerly the *Ocean Bird*, arrived at our port, yesterday evening, from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Puerta Plata, to St. Domingo. She brings the news from Porto Rico that two French ships-of-war, with troops, intended for Mexico, had anchored at St. Thomas. The 250 men of the battalion of SAN MARCIAL, destined for Santo Domingo, which the steamer *Ciudad Condal* ought to have transported, but which were landed at Porto Rico, by order of the commanding officer, had been quartered there in the Morro, and were to remain until the arrival of the remainder of the battalion. The same steamer brings us news from Venezuela to the 21st ult. The President of the Republic arrived on the 16th ult. at Puerto Cabello, where the papers say he was very well received; but it was not known whither he would next go. The Secretary-General left Laguayra on the 19th for the same city, with two commissioners from Maracaibo and Tachua. Rio Chica was threatened by the Federalists, and supplies, with munitions of war, were being sent to it from Caracas. The enemies of the Government had been defeated in various places, but the factions were very far from being conquered. A paper of Caraccas and another of Valencia offered as candidate to take the place of substitute for the Supreme Chief DON PEDRO JOSE ROJAS, Secretary-General of the Government. The Government had been in treaty to permit the importation of 10,000 quintals of sugar from abroad. There had likewise been presented a project for a law to raise a loan of $250,000, hypothecating 50 per cent. of the duties of importation that are collected in Laguayra. Neither law, at last advices, had been approved of.

TEA-GROWING IN INDIA.

The Territory—Companies Engaged in the Business—Particulars of the Cultivation, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SIBSAGOR, ASSAM, Indie, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

Probably few of your readers are aware of the importance that attaches to the new enterprise of tea cultivation in Northeastern India, an enterprize which is destined ere long to make a decided impression upon the tea markets of the world.

Assam, the principal tea-producing province of India, comprises an extent of territory about 400 miles in length by about 50 in width, lying on both bsnks of the Brahmaputra River, and situated from 600 to 1,000 miles to the northeastward of Calcutta. On the north and south lie vast mountain regions inhabited by savage tribes. The latitude of Assam is about 27 degrees north, being. I am told, the same as that of the best tea-growing regions of China.

It is now more than 25 years, I believe, since tea was discovered growing indigenous in the wilds of Upper or Northeastern Assam. The India Government commenced the cultivation, but soon made it over to a private Company, called "The Assam Tea Company." Owing, however, to bad management and want of experience, the success of the enterprise seemed so doubtful that at one time the shares sold at 10 and 12 par cent., which now cannot be had at 240. This subsequent success of the Assum Tea Company so stimulated private enterprise that grants of land began to be taken up all directions, and men of small means soon found themselves possessors of wealth. At the present time great activity prevails in every direction. The best portions of forest land are hunted out, and beautiful plantations are taking the place of the deep forest wilds. Government officers, both civil and military, manage to evade the form of law which prohibits Government servants engaging in private enterprise, and nearly all are investing their splendid salaries in this most successful speculation. New companies are formed, so that now there are also "*The Central Assam Tea Company*," "*The Jorhaut Company*," "*The Sylhit and Cachar Tea Company*," all having large capital, and a certain prospect of success. Capitalists in Calcutta and elsewhere are most eager to invest; and, from the furor of excitement, one would imagine that a new California or Australia had been discovered. Speaking with the Government Officer of this place the other day, he informed me that he had then in hand some forty new applications for land, and that it was with great difficulty he could get the grants surveyed fast enough. Yet his jurisdiction extends over only one of the six or eight districts of the Province. Thousands of acres are now cleared every year; and many of the plantations are only just beginning to be productive—four years growth being required for the shrub before it becomes remunerative; yet the aggregage prodnce in Assam the last year is ostimated at near two millons pounds. This figure will advance yearly with great rapidity, till tea will form one of the most important exports of Calcutta.

The lands at present being taken up, consist of those forest lands most accessible from the great river; but further back on the borders, and in the hills, the best of tea land exists to an extent that absolutely knows no limit. The hills are known to be full of indigenous tea trees, whose uncrooked growth mounts to a size which emulates the loftiest monarchs of the forests. Seed is brought down by the Nagas, or hill people, and sold to the planters. These people are, however, extremely jealous of the foreigners, and are, for the most part, under British control only to the extent of keeping the peace on the borders, under penalty of their much-valued trade with the plains being prohibited. The time may come, however, when these wild tribes will be brought into subjection, and the cultivation may then be extended to a degree limited only by considerations of accessibility to market, and the demands of the trade. Indeed, further down toward Calcutta, where the hill people are under British rule, the tea cultnre is beginning to be most vigorously and successfully prosecuted. About half way between Calcutta and Assam is the province of Cachar, which, some five years ago, was a vast, howling wilderness—and "howling" means what it says, in these Oriental climes—but which now is becoming a scene of the most active enterprise. Though all the plantations are in their infancy, and many just entered upon, still the Government revenue of the province has risen, within five years, from some $25,000 to six times that amount. Some sixty or eighty Englishmen are already there, and captial to the extent of half a million dollars is yearly expended. In a few years, this whole district will become one vast tea plantation; for, owing to its being so much nearer Calcutta than Assem, the profits are much greater. Moreover, from its vicinity to the vast and ever-populous plains of Bengal, the great difficulty of securing native labor, which is such a serious drawback in Assam, will be much less felt.

There are, in all these tea-producing districts, two kinds of soil, one high land, and which, in its wild state, is covered with forest, and another low land, covered with reeds and tall prairie grass. This last is the rice land of India. Wherever the English settler goes in and takes up forest land and opens out roads, the native settler follows, and takes up the rice land—a matter of the utmost convenience to both. This is especially the case in the province of Cachar. In Upper Assam, however, the country is very sparsely settled, owing to a Burmese invasion from the South some 40 years ago, by whom the country was almost depopulated. For this cause, and from the fact that the Assamese are exceedingly distnolined to labor as coolies, great embarrassment is felt by the tea planters, many of whom are obliged to import labor from Southern India at great expense. Still the business pays, in spite of every embarrassment.

The soil best adapted to the growth of tea is a sandy loam of a reddish or yellow color, light and loose, into which the long root of the tea runs down to a great depth, and which does not retain much water.

There are three kinds of tea-plant cultivated in Assam, one called the Assam, or indigenous plant; another the China plant, a third a cross between the two, called the Hybrid. The Assam plant is best, producing much more than the China, and having a tenderer leaf, or a leaf that retains its tenderness much longer. The Hybrid is, however, considered about as valuable as the Assam, from its being, it is said, more hardy, and nearly as productive.

The tea-plant, or shrub, is not allowed to grow higher than about three feet, or, in case of very large plants, three and a half to four feet high. They are planted in straight rows, about six feet apart, and, in the best soil, even wider apart than this, as they frequently grow to a bush of six feet, or even eight feet wide. When the producing season, which is from April to October, is past, the plants are nsually sheared or clipped, so that the top is level or gracefully rounded, thus bringing the next season's flush of tender leaves out upon the surface, where they will be easily accessible for pinching. It is a sight for mortal eyes to feast upon and never weary of beholding, to gaze off as far as the eya can reach upon tea—all tea—oceans of faultless green, with the delightful associations of "the draft which cheers but not inebriates," and all the pleasant thonghts that memory brings. I must say, that among all the agricultural associations, I know of none which I think would be so agreeable, baiting some of the vexations connected with native labor, as that of growing tea. Talk of the great cotton plantations! Out upon them! I wish we could make cotton cloth out of tea! But let that pass.

The process of manufacturing tea is extremely simple. The small and tender leaves being plucked and brought to the tea-house, are partially wilted in the sun, as the first day's process. On the second day the wilted leaves are taken in large handfuls, and rolled or kneaded with the palm of the hands, by a sort of double motion, one hand rolling backward while the other rolls forward, thus giving the mass in hand a twist, producing the peculiar rolled or twisted shape which characterizes the market tea. During this process, which is done upon a slightly rough braid, or mat-like basket work, the juice of the leaves exudes so that the mass is drenching wet. It is next thrown into a large heated iron kettle—called the pan—which is so set in mason-work that no smoke can come in contact with the tea—one breath of which would spoil it all—and the mass is stirred briskly with a short hand-broom, and the other hand keeping it moving so rapidly that it has no chance of burning; and when it steems and crackles nicely it is quickly swept out, not a fragment remaining in the pan. This hot mass is seized again by the manipulator and rolled as before, after which it is once more subjected to the roasting process, and then rolled again. It is still wet, and now remains to be carefully dried. For this object it is placed over charcoal fire till it is hoae dry. Next comes the sifting process, to bring out the different qualities of tea. That which passes through the first, *i. e.*, the *fine* sieve, is the best or finest quality of tea. What remains is then put into a coarser sieve, giving the second quality; a still coarser sieve gives the third, and so on. It is then taken and subjected to a final drying, and immediately packed in the lead-lined boxes, pressed very close (nothing so good as the natives' feet for this, I believe!) then soldered up to be looked upon no more till it turns up behind the merchants' counter, and is dished out by polite clerks, to become the delightful beverage of "fair women and brave men" in far-off Western lands.

The tea manufactured in Assam is black tea only. And here I will, with due modesty of opinion, venture a word or two about green tea. I have made inquiry of every tea planter I have met in Assam, as to whether the lively flush on the green tea of China is caused by some extraneous drug, or whether it depends solely upon the process of curing the leaf. The greater number have said that there is no need of any poisonous matter to make green tea, and that they can make it themselves. I will not trust my memory so far as to say in what this different process consists, but will simply say that I have seen the green tea and drank it—that it is stronger than the black, but is made by a slower and more laborious process, and the planters say it does not pay. I must in justice, however, mention that the green tea which I have seen, lacks the peculiar flush of our market tea, and while I do not feel prepared to speak with confidence, I am, nevertheless, inclined to think that "John Chinaman" puts in the least bit in the world of something to give the tea a finish for the "outside barbarians," a process similar to that invented, I believe, by our polite neighbors, the French, to give a healthy complexion to their pickles! Probably if any extraneous matter is put in, however, it is not much, and that here, as in many other things, a little goes a great way. That green tea, though of rather a faded color, and that, too, which will play pranks with delicate nerves, can be made from the pure leaf, I have seen with my own eyes; so I think our fair friends may sip their green tea in—yes, say—in peace!

Assam tea enjoys the reputation of being a better flavored and stronger tea than the China, and commands, I am told, a higher price in the English market, it being much used also to mix with weaker teas, to give them tone and flavor. As far as I have heard, all who once become accustomed to Assam tea prefer it to the China, and think it a hardship to go back to it again. At first, however, the Assam is frequently not liked as well. I have heard that some years ago a Committee of scientific men in England made examination of all the teas in the English market, and that the Assam tea was found to be the only pure and unadulterated article, and that it was pronounced to be the stroogest and best-flavored of them all.

It is rather remarkable that Asaam tea has never yet found its way to our own tea-drinking America. It is not long, however, since the people of Calcutta, even, turned up their noses at it; but now it is much sought after, and has an extensive sale there. Once our people get a taste of it, it is sure to be preferred, unless the present high price be thought an objection. It will become cheaper, undoubtedly, in a few years. To be sure of securing the genuine article—without wishing any offence to John Bull—I would recommend, if that were my business, which it is not, that it be procnred directly from the store-houses of Calcutta.

I have now only to repeat what I have stated, that before many years alapse, tea will form one of the most important exports of Calcutta; that tea cultivation in India will soon affect the markets of every land, and that China will soon cease to enjoy a monopoly of the tea trade of the West. The words "ASSAM TEA," moreover, are certainly destined to be read upon the merchants' signs in Broadway, alongside of those nasal-sounding names, and that barbarous scrawl which, all we can or care to know, mean CHINA and TEA. W. WARD.

Houses for the Hard Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You once before were good enough to notice a design of mine for erecting houses upon the European model, and as the demand for such structures is even greater now than it was at any former period, I am induced once more to bring the matter to your attention, believing that its importance to the public will be some excuse for my intrusion.

As the leading features of my plan may not be generally known, or may have escaped the memory of those who saw a description of it in the *Times*, allow me again to give a general idea of it.

The great and fundamental difference between this plan and that of any houses hitherto erected in New-York for accommodating more that one family is the *complete separation* which is obtained, and which—with the exception of using one grand general staircase for egress and ingress—enables the families to be as private and distinct from each other as if each possessed a seperate street entrance on the same block. In this respect the design bears no resemblance whatever to what is usually understood here as "tenement houses."

On arriving at either landing, the visitor comes to the front door of a first-class residence—where he has to ring a bell for admission, precisely as he would in the street; and on passing that door to enter the vestibule, he finds himself in a house completely detached from all the others, and possessing, on a *single floor*, *every* convenience of a well-built modern house. Each house has a fine front parlor 16 feet square, four bedrooms, bath-room, water closet, China closet, and other closets in abundance—dining-room, kitchen and all appurtenances—facilities for raising coal (from a separate cellar in the basement) and getting rid of refuse, without the necessity of ascending and descending any stairs—a piazza in the rear, and a brick inclosed fire-proof staircase to prevent the possibility of any danger from fire. Arrangements are also made for washing and the use of a drying yard, for each house, without any admixture whatever of the families.

Upon two lots of 25 feet by 100 feet, and in the centre of any block, I can, in a four-story structure, afford to eight separate families the accommodations above-mentioned, and with all modern improvements. I have made this design expressly to meet the requirements of that large and respectable portion of the community whose means are not sufficient for occupying separate houses in the central and convenient portions of the City. Such families are to be counted by thousands; and it is an astonishing fact, that while there are abundant accommodations for the *wealthiest* and the *poorest* classes in the community, so little attention should have been paid to providing decent and comfortable homesteads in town for the families of *gentlemen with moderate incomes*.

I believe that my scheme is fully able to meet the necessities of the case, and I am confident that if only one such edifice were erected in New-York, capitalists would have enough to do to keep pace with the demand upon them for more.

Yours, respectfully, J. R. HAMILTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

A Letter from Donald McKay.

The Boston Commercial *Bulletin* publishes a letter from DONALD MCKAY, dated London, Jan. 24, 1862, which contains some statements of interest at this juncture. The following are the essential portions:

All the minor naval Powers of Europe had at least one or two iron-cased ships building 12 months ago, while as late as last April the advantages and disadvantages of the new system (which in fact originated in America) hardly began to be discussed by our naval authorities. Offers made by responsible parties to build iron-cased vessels fit to retake our lost forts in the South under a guarantee to complete the same within nine or ten months, were declined under the pretext that the new system had not been sufficiently tried.

Now it happened that, long before the time in question, the results of experiments on the effects of shot and shell on iron plates made in England, and even in France, had been published, and certainly were accessible to all those that earnestly endeavored to obtain this information. On the heads of our bureau of naval constructioo lells, therefore, all the blame, that they had not earlier made themselves masters of a snbject which entirely belongs to the province of the naval constructor.

Where we ought to have led we only begin now to follow tardily in the wake of other nations, and the injury that the interests of our country have suffered in consequence of this negligence and apathy on the part of our professional officers will be long felt yet, and will prove to be, perhaps, irreparable.

At last Congress voted $1,500,000 to be spent for the construction of iron-clad ships, and under date of 10th August the Navy Departmeot invited the public to hand in plans and propositions for such vessels. The conditions to be fulfilled were in the programme so vaguely defined that it was evident the parties who drew them up did not know themselves what they were about, nor for what purpose the vessels, after being constructed, were to be used. The real purpose to be obtained by these tenders appeared to be *to furnish the chief of our bureau of naval construction with ideas and information on the new system*, which he failed and neglected to collect himself in time to serve his country when it wanted most the services of a naval constructor well acquainted with all the latest improvements in naval construction.

Not a single one of our principal ship-building firms considered it worth while to answer the summons of the Navy Department, and the tenders handed in were provided, with only a few exceptions, by engineering firms that show their gross ignorance of the subject by their own propositions. The board of naval officers that had to judge of the merits of the various propositions, decided that three of the offers sent in should be accepted and acted upon, viz.: those of Mr. ERICSSON, of New-York; MERRICK & SON, in Philadelphia, and BUSHNELL & Co., in New-Haven, Conn.

Without having seen the plans and models of these gentlemen, it is difficult to judge of the merits of the proposed vessels, but if they are constructed at all in conformity with the dimensions and particulars of constructions mentioned in the report, they will not increase much the power of our navy.

The plan of Mr. ERICSSON appears to me to be the most ingenious, but the vessel will be a most unseaworthy craft, and will never attain the speed of 7 8-10 knots.

The vessel of Messrs. MERRICK appears to be planned on reasonable principles, and will prove to be one meriting the name of an iron-cased ship; but if her breadth is really to be 60 feet, and her draught of water not over 13 feet, she never will attain a speed of 9½ knots per hour, as guarantied. Time for completion, nine months, which shows that the firm have a knowledge of the nature of the job which they intend to undertake.

The third vessel, building in Connecticut, will neither attain a high speed (12 knots warranted,) nor will she have the necessary high of battery, nor will she be shot or shell proof. Time, four months.

The Board expresses its fears that the vessel *will not float* her armor sufficiently high, and that she will not have stability enough for a sea-vessel, and *yet* the Board *recommends* that a vessel be built after the proposed plans, under guarantee that she will fulfill her conditions.

It appears, then, that, for the future, our fleets will be constructed, not after the well-known principles of naval architecture, but the wildest schemes may be adopted in the construction of our ships, if they are only offered under a guarantee!

Such a course will make us the laughing-stock of the whole world, and yet, it appears that our Navy Department intends to carry out the same system on a larger scale in the construction of the twenty iron-cased vessels lately voted (?) to be built by Congress!

* * *

In England and France a board of naval officers consults and decides what number and class of vessels shall be built to carry out the intentions of the Government, clearly defining for what purposes the different classes of ships are to be used, and what conditions they have to fulfill. A board of naval constructors decides if vessels *can* be built to fulfil these conditions, and what dimensions, form and power they must have to come up to the requirements expressed by the board of naval officers. If after due consideration vessels *are* built after the suggestions and plans of the naval constructors, the *latter ones* are the only persons which are held responsible if the planned vessels should not come up to the requirements of the programme.

If private builders hand in proposals for the construction of certain vessels under guarantee that they shall fulfill certain conditions promised by them, a board of naval officers and naval constructors discusses the merits of the design, and reports if a vessel built after the design will fulfill the conditions of the programme. If the report is favorable, and a contract is made with the party offering, the board of naval constructors, as well as the contractor, is held responsible, if the vessel built after the proposed and approved plan should not fulfill all the conditions of the programme.

Let our Government follow a similar plan, and we will be sure soon to possess a fleet of ships infinitely superior to those which form our present navy.

A naval constructor has to be capable to state beforehand, if a vessel, built after certain plans submitted to him, will fulfill the required conditions of displacement, stability and speed at a certain draft of water; if not, he does not merit the name of a naval constructer.

My former letters have repeatedly advocated, for over two years, the necessity for iron-clad ships. There is no lack of material, for we have better iron and wood for ship-building than any other nation in the world, and in any quantity the Government may want; also, as skillful mechanics as the world can boast of.

Hoping the Government will act with great energy and decision in the prosecution of the present rebellion, I am, yours truly, DONALD MCKAY.

* For though my name figures in the report of the Board of Naval Officers as one of the parties that tendered, I publicly assert that the vessel reported upon was not handed in by me in answer to the invitation for tendering, but *two months before* Congress even decided on the construction of iron-cased ships.

The vessel reported upon was designed by me as a floating battery, for the express purpose to attack and retake the Southern forts, for which purpose she would be better adapted than any vessels constructed after any of the other plans submitted to the Navy Department. The battery was designed to have only just enough speed to enable her to take, with promptness, the position assigned to her in a fight against *forts* or land batteries. She was to be armed with eight 11-inch Dahlgren guns, and three times the customary amount of powder, shot and shell (per gun) were allowed to her, in order to enable the vessel to keep up an uninterrupted fire for a long time.

Her height of battery, "seven feet," (considered too low by the Board,) is *more* than sufficient for the purpose the vessel was designed for. Every additional foot appareot above water, would merely increase the cost of construction, and render the vessel uneasy and more vulnerable.

(The celebrated French iron-cased frigate *La Gloire*, carries her ports only 6 feet above water, and the French and English *floating batteries* only 4 to 6 feet.)

Allow me to add that the vessel was designed in compliance and in conformity with the exact wishes expressed to me by our principal naval authorities. Her system of practical construction is such as experience has taught us will render vessels practically shot-proof, and the battery certainly would have done what she was designed for, viz.: "Destroy the rebel forts."

Though the vessel was approved in her general dimensions and armor, the Board declared that the price, $1,000,000, precluded the consideration of her construction.

This declaration sounds strange, when compared with the fact that the Government now daily expends over two millions of dollars on the land service.

Election in Erie, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., Friday, March 21.

PRESCOTT METCALF was elected Mayor of this place to-day, by 300 majority.

A Libel on Dr. Charles Mackay.

To the Editor of the Albion:

SIR: A very kind friend, with the alacrity for which kind friends are proverbial when anything disagreeable has to be communicated, has brought to my notice the following paragraph (in editorial type, though under an initial) in a recent number of the Boston *Transcript*, referring to me in a manner of which the malice is more apparent than the good taste:

"DR. CHARLES MACKAY, the popular song-writer, after recently presiding at a meeting of secessionists in London, has come to the United States, to disseminate their principles, and advocate their cause as a correspondent of the London *Illustrated News*. He arrived in the last steamer, and on his passage through Boston to New-York, expressed great surprise and evident dissatisfaction at finding our city as quiet and apparently prosperous as when he left it five years since. He said he expected to behold mobs in our streets, and a total disorganization of society, and absence of all law and order.

He openly advocated the cause of rebellion; said the South could never be subdued; that the United States Government had no right to oppose the seceding States by force of arms.

He used the most opprobrious epithets with regard to our Government and our people, and said the United States of America was not the name of a nation—they had no proper Government, no nationality."

I hope you will permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, to reply to the charges of Mr. L., (an initial but too suggestive of an amphatic monosyllable by which incorrect assertions are often designated,) and to state most unequivocally and unreservedly that they are each and all misstatements—or gross perversions of the truth.

Firstly—I never presided at a meeting of Secessionists. I attended, out of mere curiosity, a public lecture, at which I was quite unexpectedly, and at a moment's notice, voted into the chair. Before taking it, I publicly disclaimed any approval of or responsibility for the opinions that the lecturer might express.

Secondly—I have *not* come to the United States to disseminate the principles and advocate the cause of the Secessionists, directly or indirectly.

Thirdly—I am *not* the corrrespondent of the *Illustrated London News*.

Fourthly—I may have expressed surprise at seeing such signs of order and prosperity in the streets of Boston; but it was tha surprise of pleasure, not of dissatisfaction.

Fifthly—I never said I expected to find mobs in the streets, a total disorganization of society, and absence of all law and order—or used any form of words that could convey any idea so silly and preposterous.

Sixthly—I never advocated the cause of rebellion—though not knowing that a spy or an eaves-dropper was listening to conversations on board of the steamboat, that were not intended for his ears. I may have expressed doubts as to its speedy suppression—doubts that, after all, were but so very unreasonable in one who had not then heard a word of the brilliant series of Federal victories, that commenced with the capture of Fort Donalson, and that have continued ever since.

Seventhly—I never used "opprobrious" epithets with regard to the Government or the people of the United States, or spoke of either, except with the highest respect.

Eighthly—In a discussion (not intended for the ears of an eaves-dropper) on a proposed National Anthem for the United States, I certainly did say that the words "United States" were not good words for musical purposes, and could not be so well sung as the word "Columbia," just as, in England, our songs and poetry never contained such words as "United Kingdom," which are the legal designation of our country. It required, I think, no ordinary amount of malevolence, or stupidity, to pervert so harmless a piece of literary criticism as this into an attack upon the nationality of the American people.

The correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* is evidently a disciple of that cynical philosopher, who advised his listeners, if they did not know the rights of a thing, to believe the worst. Hoping that the next time he overhears the conversation of a stranger, he will be accurate, if he be not charitable, in his attempts to repeat it. I remain, &c.,

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1862. CHAS. MACKAY.

The "Ancient Mariner." Yancey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"It is well to have a giant's strength, but it is cruel to use it like a giant." Your popular Press should not squeeze YANCEY too hard. Think of the change which has come over his dream of successful rebellion; of the fallen star of "secesh" which was to "burst the cloud of Time, and career to its place in the heavens." Call to mind his vanished hopes of foreign interference in favor of the rebel cause; of his arduous labors to effect "that same," so sadly unavailing. The dinners, at much cost, which he has bestowed upon the half-and-half editorial snobs of England. Regard with sympathy his fallen condition, immured within the walls of a "Yankee" prison, a prey to his own bitter thoughts; consumed with remorse at the ridiculous *manner* of his capture! That fatal time can he forget? Not easily. No; he will be unable *not* to think of it at least as often as "now and then," but will exclaim with the "Ancient Mariner:"

"Since *then*, at an uncertain hour,
Now oftimes, and now fewer,
This agnish comes, and makes me tell,
My ghastly adven-tn-er."

Law in Rhode Island.

From the Boston Transcript.

No State has better proved her loyalty and patriotism in the existing war than Rhode Island; besides her prompt and brave regiments so distinguished in the field—the generous activity of Gov. SPRAGUE, the earnest labors of Bishop CLARK in behalf of sanitary reforms, Rev. Mr. WOONBURY'S efficient services as chaplain, the contributions for the soldiers, the alacrity and intrepidity of the volunteers, the self-denying martyrs, the eloquent speakers and writers of the State, have signally honored and illustrated her recent history. A blot on the escutcheon of her judicial integrity is, therefore, more noticeable and lamentable from the contrast it presents to the pure love of country so nobly manifested by her citizens. And yet, if we are to credit the evidence of apparently undisputed facts, the next duty incumbent on Rhode Island patriots, is to reform either their code or their administration of justice.

We base our conviction that such is the state of the case upon a pamphlet lately received from Providence, and entitled, "Libel Suit of Chief Justice AMES against THOMAS R. HAZARD: Hon. JOSEPH M. BLAKE'S Argument for Defendant upon Plaintiff's Demurrer." We do not forget the old saying that one story is good till another is told; but this story is told by a gentleman of acknowledged legal attainments and well-known probity, who has held responsible situations, and is recognized as an able lawyer and an honest gentleman. It is the argument which he was not allowed to utter. It appears his services were secured by Mr. THOMAS R. HAZARD, the latter having been prosecuted for a libel upon Chief Justice AMES, and his estate attached for damages, which were laid at $10,000. Before the plaintiff in the suit had been raised to the bench, he had acted as a lawyer of Mr. HAZARD in the famous suit of Ives *vs.* Hazard. After he became Chief Justice he reported the case, and Mr. T. R. HAZARD published a pamphlet, wherein he declared the said report was unjust and untrue, and calculated to injure the character of the defendant in the case and to pervert the facts thereof. Of course, this was a serious imputation upon the integrity, accuracy and disinterestedness of the Chief Justice; but Mr. T. R. HAZARD professed to have made the *exposé* and the charge, without malice, from a sense of right, and a desire to befriend a man he considered persecuted, and the cause of justice which he thought outraged.

So far the matter may be regarded of personal and local rather than public interest; but it now assumes the latter phase, because an important precedent is involved. When Mr. BLAKE appeared for his client, he thought to prove the facts charged and so exonerate Mr. HAZARD from the charge and consequences of a libel by showing that he had simply and sincerely stated what was true, and that, with no malicious, but for a righteous purpose; but this course, so memorable in the famous suit brought against the late Mr. BUCKINGHAM, when editor of the *Galaxy*, was not allowed; exceptions were taken by the Court, of which the plaintiff was one, on a technical ground; and thus no opportunity was allowed for testing the truth in the case. It is a very common thing in law to demur—but tho opposite party can make a new plea—or, in other words, make his position strictly legal, and then secure a trial; but, in this case, that plea is interpreted by the plaintiff, and made technically objectionable—which process may be indefinitely continued, by a shrewd and unscrupulous party, to the manifest detriment of justice and right. "It would seem self-evident," says the defendant in this case, "that it this doctrine becomes established in Rhode Island, the liberty of the Press must be utterly annihilated, as the plaintiff is practically made the arbitrator of his own cause, there being no probability of a defendant avoiding conviction, when he depends upon the truth of his words for justification."

The principle involved in this case was tested in the famous trial before alluded to, when Mr. BUCKINGHAM was prosecuted for a libel upon Rev. Mr. MAFFIT; the defendant gives an interesting account of the trial in his Personal Reminiscences. (Vol. I, p. 105–10.) He was acquitted because he proved the essential truth of his charges; and as these involved the professional standing of a popular preacher, their publication was deemed a public duty. "The opinion of Judge QUINCY," says Mr. BUCKINGHAM,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive from Washington the highly-important intimation that New-Orleans is now in possession of the National forces. This is given as the prevalent opinion in naval and military circles. It is believed that Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet passed through the Rigolets, and reduced Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, and thus secured an approach to the city in that direction for the forces under Gen. BUTLER, who at once extends the area of his Department by a movement of the first importance. It is supposed that the attack upon Fort Pike was made within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from that point.

A dispatch boat from Island No. 10, which arrived at Cairo yesterday morning, having left our fleet on the evening previous, brought the intelligence that the condition of affairs below was unchanged. The mortars and gunboats were indulging in occasional shots, but without further perceptible results. Only four shots were fired by the rebels during the day, and only about thirty by our fleet. Reports were current that the rebels were evacuating the island, and marching across the peninsula to Merriwather's Landing, below; but it was impossible to ascertain with certainty whether the reports were true or false. Circumstances, however, favored the supposition that they were true. A balloon had been sent down from Cairo to Commodore FOOTE, to enable him better to observe the enemy's movements.

A dispatch from Savanna, Tenn., dated the 17th, states that no further movement had been made by the National forces in that direction, most of them still remaining on board the transports. Gen. GRANT had arrived and assumed the principal command. Information in regard to the rebels was meagre, but their main force was supposed to be at Corinth, where it was thought they would be able to concentrate 50,000 troops. Another dispatch announces the important fact that our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the vicinity of Savanna.

A dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th inst., is published in the Memphis *Appeal*, which states that JEFF. DAVIS is going West soon, and urges "everybody" to "rally to his standard." It may be questioned whether in going West JEFF. DAVIS is so anxious to "rally everybody," as he is to be in a position convenient for escape through Texas and Mexico.

We must apparently accept the conclusion that the traitor YANCEY is really captured. A letter has been received from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which states that a prize arrived there on the previous evening, captured while attempting to run the blockade. Attention was directed to YANCEY, who was among the sailors, by the whiteness of his hands, and he was identified by several persons. At last accounts he was confined in the caboose at Key West.

A Sergeant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. BURNSIDE at Newbern were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run. This fact would seem to indicate that the rebel troops in the battle of Newbern, or at least a part of them, were from Manassas.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, HOBERT, Port Royal, 18th inst., in ballast, with twenty steerage passengers and the mails, arrived at this port yesterday. She has on board the crew of the prize schooner *Alice*, taken in the Gulf some time since. They are not prisoners. All was quiet at Port Royal. The troops are enjoying good health.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "Occasional," states that BAILIE PEYTON has announced his adhesion to the National Government, and that A. O. P. NICHOLSON, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the example.

The friends and admirers of the gallant Lieut. WORDEN will be glad to know that he is improving rapidly, and that he will probably completely recover his eyesight.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax we receive advices from Europe two days later than by the *Anglo-Saxon*. The expected debate had taken place in the British Parliament on the subject of the Southern blockade. Mr. GREGORY made a call for the correspondence on the subject and made a speech denouncing the blockade, and expressing strong sympathy for the South. Sir JAMES FERGUSON also took ground against the blockade, and called for the interference of the British Government to bring it to an end. Mr. W. E. FORSTER denied that the blockade is ineffectual, and explained that a list of three hundred vessels handed in by Mr. MASON as having run the blockade had dwindled to nineteen, most of which had run out on dark and stormy nights. Mr. MILNES deprecated any interference, and the Solicitor-General also strongly opposed it, contending that the blockade had been as effectual as any other blockade in former times. At the close of the debate, a question was taken on Mr. GREGORY'S motion for the correspondence, and it was negatived without a division. The rebel steamship *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar, watched by the *Tuscarora*, who held her position at Algesiras.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Saturday were 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and dull. Consols 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons was ordered to a third reading. A bill to amend the Excise law, similar to the one introduced in the Assembly, was reported. The Assembly amendments of the bill to allow attorneys residing in adjoining States to practice in our Courts were agreed to. The bill to amend the International Bridge Charter was passed. A resolution requiring City Chamberlains, County Treasurers and Clerks to transmit to the Clerk of the Senate, by the 1st of December, a report of all trust funds and securities in their hands as public administrators, was introduced. Additional testimony from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the acts of Harbor Masters, was reported. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, the bills to amend the Mechanics' Lien law of Kings County, and to correct enormous assessments in Brooklyn, were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter was returned from the Senate, the Assembly amendments not being concurred in. The Brooklyn Delegation was appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the House. The Senate's amendments to the bill to improve the Central Park were concurred in, and the bill was sent to the Governor. The New-York Annual Tax Levy was reported, as forwarded by the Comptroller. The bill to amend the General Assessment law was then debated in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters from Nashville state that Col. MANSON, Col. KISK and Adjutant KISK have been placed under arrest by Gen. THOMAS. It is alleged that Col. MANSON was arrested for leaving his brigade at the battle of Mill Spring, for a short time, in order to communicate with Gen. THOMAS, instead of sending an orderly, and that Col. KISK and Adjutant KISK share his fate for expressing their opinion of THOMAS in emphatic and somewhat unofficer-like style.

A case of some interest touching the social and civil rights of negroes has been decided by Mr. Justice FONDA, of the Sixth Judicial District. The questions were raised on the trial of an action to collect rent of a party who claimed to have been evicted, by reason of the landlord's refusal to allow a family of negroes to enter the leased premises as sub-tenants.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were held rather higher, but were not active. Corn was in moderate demand, as were also Rye and Oats at previous prices. Barley was salable and buoyant. Cotton attracted rather more attention, and was a shade firmer. Groceries were quiet. The transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Smoked Herring were in fair request, as were also Tallow and Sole Leather. Hay and Hides were less sought after. Very limited freight engagements were reported. There were 522 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rebel Lines in the Southwest.

The rebel President was correct in saying that, in attempting to defend the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, he had undertaken too much. If his army was twice as great as it now is, he would find it impossible to defend one-half of his present domain from the assaults of the naval and military forces that this Government has in the field. The National power and resources, as compared with those of the rebels, are overwhelming. We are everywhere acting on the offensive; and our columns are so disposed of, that we can advance or strike in the most unexpected quarters, and in the most fatal manner; while at no point, West, East, or on the seaboard, can the rebels succeed in advancing into our territory, or breaking our impregnable lines. Since Mr. DAVIS propounded his theory, three weeks ago, it has had some new and remarkable practical illustrations. He has failed to successfully defend Newbern or any part of the coast of North Carolina; he failed to defend Fernandina, St. Augustine, or any fort or harbor on the eastern line of Florida; he failed to defend Pea Ridge, or the strategic line of Arkansas; he failed to defend New-Madrid and Southwest Missouri; he failed to defend the Tennessee River, or to hinder our advance into Alabama and to the rearward of Memphis; he failed to defend Leesburgh or the Upper Potomac; he has failed on the Lower Potomac, and at Centreville and Manassas. At other points, seaboard and inland, soon to be assaulted, he knows that like failure must be certain and irretrievable. As he despondingly says, he undertook too much and failed.

What now must be his policy? He cannot defend his territory, but neither can he yet give up the mighty stake for which he is playing. Shall he risk it all on one desperate throw, in hope that fortune may, perchance, favor him; for, if she favor him not, that he may at once confront the ruin which he has courted? If he can at any point concentrate his forces, and defeat the National army in one grand pitched battle, his fortunes, he may imagine, would thus be retrieved, and this Government be brought to terms; but, if that be impossible, it is not worth while to continue a campaign so uniformly disastrous to the rebels as that of the last three months. Things seem to indicate that he is beginning to entertain some such thoughts—though where the stand may be made, or whether it is the purpose to unite the Eastern and Western armies, or to mass them in positions where they can act conjointly, does not yet appear. Probably the most favorable plan for him to pursue, would be to leave a defensive force on the Southern seaboard, and let the main body of his Eastern army fall back from Virginia to the mountain line of North Carolina and Tennessee, and there, acting in conjunction with SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S army of the centre, and the army at Memphis, make a great final struggle for success. It seems now as if this was the programme. Every imaginable effort is making by the rebels to concentrate troops at Memphis, Decatur and Chattanooga. From all quarters they are hastening forward. Even from New-Orleans, which is now imminently menaced (whether it is to be assaulted we say not,) by the mortar fleet and the army under Gen. BUTLER, all available men are sent up the river to Memphis. Several regiments have gone from there within the past fortnight; and BEAUREGARD has sent the Surgeon of his Staff, the learned Dr. CHOPPIN, to rouse the Crescent City by the most startling appeals, written in jumbled French and English, in prose and poetry. From Pensacola, also, whose existence is hourly threatened by our troops at Fort Pickens, Gen. BRAGG has gone to Tennessee with nearly his whole force, some ten thousand strong; while the rebel newspapers give indications that all the available militia of Georgia, North Carolina, and Arkansas, is concentrating on the same line. It seems, moreover, by the following dispatch to the leading rebel journal in Tennessee, that JEFF. DAVIS himself is about to proceed to this very quarter, to take command of the rebel army:

RICHMOND, March 11, 1862.

ED. APPEAL: President DAVIS is coming West soon! Rally, everybody, to his standard!

D. M. CURRIN,
J. D. C. ATKINS.

The signers of this telegram, Messrs. CURRIN and ATKINS, are members, from Tennessee, of the rebel Congress now in session at Richmond, and high in the confidence of JEFF. DAVIS; and it is not likely they would send such a message unless by authority. Some persons may think that this Southwestward movement is but the prelude of his flight out of the country he has betrayed, into Mexico; but it is much more likely that he is about to do what has so long been urged upon him, take the field in person. It is not said whether he is going to take the Eastern army along with him; but it is given out by a rebel authority, that a part at least of the force lately at Manassas is already further west than Gordonsville. The rebel line which we have indicated would certainly be a strong one, naturally, to hold, the very best from which to give battle or wage defensive war, and one from which it would take a long time to dislodge an enemy. The leaders probably see that it is impossible to make a successful stand in Eastern Virginia against the National armies now advancing upon Richmond, but think they may yet carry on war, and perhaps victorious war, upon the more limited territory indicated in their new lines. Our possession of the seaboard, however, of the line of the Mississippi River and its mouth, and of the rebellious territory to the southern limits of Virginia and thence westward will make the contracted rebel region as difficult to hold as the larger region which JEFF. DAVIS says he had failed in defending.

End of the Mexican Intervention—A Treaty of Peace Celebrated.

There is inherent probability in the news which comes from Mexico of the signing and ratification of a treaty of peace. The basis of the treaty had been arranged previously. It required modification in two or three points only, to make it acceptable to both parties, and as JUAREZ was inclined to yield almost anything that should rid Mexico of the abhorred presence of a foreign army, it is not likely any essential difficulty stood in the way of a perfect adjustment. That an Allied force remains for the present in Mexico may seem to contradict this view of the Presidential disposition. But this force has been materially curtailed. The British contingent has been wholly withdrawn, and even the British fleet has left the waters of the Gulf. Two regiments of the Spanish army have returned to Havana, and the remaining troops only linger, we have reason to believe, until the treaty shall have gone to Europe, received the ratification of the several Courts interested, and been returned thus perfected. It would be a palpable error for the expeditionary Generals to retire, until they had learned how far their diplomatic labors might prove acceptable to their respective Cabinets.

Thus another of the disheartening war clouds which three months ago rested like a pall upon our people, has been dissipated. Three months ago, Western Europe seemed to be arming against us. All the preparations made by England, France and Spain against Mexico were understood by the most cautious observers to be ultimately intended for the dismemberment of the United States. The armada sent into the Gulf, so disproportioned to the requirements of the Mexican quarrel, was regarded as a preliminary step to the forcible rupture of the blockade, and the abstraction of cotton. The strongly-reinforced squadron of Admiral MILNE, and the French war steamers which frequented our harbors, were evidently destined to the same hostile service, and Canada was prudently armed against the resentment our people would naturally feel at any interference in favor of the South. When our fears ceased to wear this particular guise, they donned others scarcely less discouraging. The threatened imposition of a monarchy upon Mexico the American people could not view with indifference. The rebellion had not annulled the Monroe doctrine. That dogma might be in abeyance so long as our own intestine difficulties should last; but when internal peace should have been conquered, it would be our duty and policy to unseat the usurper, and expel his military supporters from Mexico. A foreign war had thus ceased to be a present, only to become a future evil of alarming proportions. But even this danger has disappeared. By the very prompt arrangement of the European difficulty, President JUAREZ has secured the permanent independence of his country, has provided for the departure of the Allied army, and saved all necessity of that aid, which this Government would have felt obliged to afford him in circumstances less fortunate. Thus are events better than our fears. Let us hereafter confide in them more implicitly.

HAMILTON'S HOUSES ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. HAMILTON,—Architect of that pretty structure, the Institute of Fine Arts, on Broadway,—relative to his design for houses on the model so much in vogue in many of the leading capitals of Europe. Several months ago, when our attention was first drawn to this plan, we took occasion to express a favorable opinion as to the very skillful and ingenious manner in which the designer had, in so comparatively limited a space, provided for eight families, under one roof, all the accommodations and comforts of a complete house, and yet entirely distinct from each other. Another inspection of the plan has fully confirmed the opinion we then gave.

At a period like this, when the oppressive burdens of this war will compel thousands to think of retrenchment in their domestic expenses, and when many families will probably be obliged to submit to the annoyances and discomforts of sharing, with others, houses that were never designed to accommodate more than one; we should imagine that it would be well worth the while of those who invest money in building operations to examine the merits of this scheme. That there is a vast demand for precisely such accommodations, in this City, there can be no doubt whatever; and, if houses are skillfully arranged for such a purpose, it is difficult to see why families of the highest respectability in this community should not reside in them, precisely as the proudest families—even nobles—are found occupying similar residences in Paris, London, Edinburgh, and other Capitals of Europe.

The Last Hope of the Rebels in England.

Mr. GREGORY, on the 7th inst., introduced into the House of Commons his long-threatened resolution, calling for papers relative to the blockade. A lively debate ensued, Mr. W. E. FORSTER, that steadfast and consistent friend of the North, leading off against the Irish member, and the Solicitor-General following with an assertion of the practical completeness of the blockade, and a vigorous argument against interference in any form with the American struggle. Mr. GREGORY had only called for papers, a demand which might have been conceded without an abandonment of the ministerial policy; but in its eagerness to mark in an emphatic manner its opposition to all intervention in American affairs, the House negatived Mr. GREGORY'S motion without a division. This is certainly a pronounced rebuke of the faction in Parliament—small and uninfluential at best—that has put itself forward as the champion of the rebel "cause." It also sings the funeral knell of the hopes of the Richmond usurpers for British countenance. Earl RUSSELL has made official announcement that our blockade gives England no ground for complaint, and that so long as the rights of neutrals are not infringed, she must keep hands off. And now the Parliament of the people puts its seal to the same policy; so that we have the double satisfaction to see the British Cabinet clear itself of all suspicion of a sinister design in respect of our internal troubles, and the British nation vindicate its traditional love of fair play. On the whole, we are very glad the present discussion has taken place; for, though Mr. GREGORY and his friends designed that it should benefit the South, for which they professed unbounded sympathy, it has rather had the effect to damage their cause, by showing, in a signal manner, how lame and impotent is the argument on which the Secessionist agents have rested their claim for British succor and interference.

The Heroes of the War—A Contrast.

The present time is furnishing materials for history of the richest and most costly sort; and the future historian who shall, in a spirit in harmony with the spirit of this time, give any adequate description of the occurrences of the past year, will be sure of a lofty name among historians. Who shall he be who shall, with a steady hand, describe the position of the country a year ago? and who shall recognize and clearly set forth the mighty principles involved in the present contest? What pen of fire shall worthily describe the glorious uprising of last April? What language shall be bitter enough to characterize the infamy of the rebel leaders and their abettors? Who shall do justice to the many acts of heroism which have glorified the past year, and have lent to the Stars and Stripes, under whose folds they were done, an added lustre?

All of these heroes can hardly be particularized as they deserve. Even now one noble deed follows so swiftly upon another, that they crowd each other out of memory; and almost all that any one can expect is that for a day their names shall be in the mouths of their countrymen, and shall bring thrills to the hearts, and perhaps tears to the eyes of all throughout the land.

And whose names should more deeply thrill our hearts just now than those of Capt. MCCRAY, who fell in the recent battle in New-Mexico, and Lieut. SMITH, who commanded the unfortunate frigate *Congress*? Of the former it is told that when all the artillerymen of his battery were cut down, he sat down calmly upon one of his guns, revolver in hand, refusing to fly or to surrender, and nobly died at his post, the last man at his guns. The latter having before his eyes the fearful fate of the *Cumberland*, and knowing well the utter inability of his vessel to cope with her mail-clad antagonist, still animated by the same spirit, refused to haul down the flag which he had sworn to defend, and gloriously fell under its folds, joining the long list of worthies whose noble deaths in its defence have lent an imperishable lustre to our navy.

How can we most exalt this noble patriotism which thus shone forth upon us from the extreme points of our line almost simultaneously? No words of ours can fitly characterize it. But it may, perhaps, be brought out into yet greater brilliance by contrast—and we find a contrast ready made standing out in blackness of darkness from a point midway between the two, and brought to view most clearly by the miserable performer himself.

Turn to the report sent in by FLOYD (the thief) to his superior officer, of the part played by him at Fort Donelson. He describes the result of the battle on the day previous to the surrender, and the unpleasant predicament in which it left the rebel forces, when the only course except surrender appeared to be one involving immense loss of life among them, with no certainty of success; and so, says the wretched man, "I felt in this contingency, while it might be questioned whether I should, as commander of the army, lead it to certain destruction in an unavailing fight, yet I had a right individually *to determine that I would not survive a surrender there*." He came to the same determination, it seems, that McCRAY and SMITH came to, not to survive a surrender. They, having thus determined, died at their posts like heroes. He, as he says, "to satisfy both propositions, agreed to hand over the command to Gen. BUCKNER, through Gen. PILLOW, and to make an effort for my own extrication by any and every means that might present themselves to me." Not to put too fine a point upon it, by running away. Fancy Lieut. SMITH saying to his next in command: "I have determined not to survive a surrender of the *Congress*, therefore I put you in command of her, while I quietly go ashore in one of the quarter-boats." The act would be worthy one

"whose blood,
Had crept through scoundrels ever since the flood."

Thus was FLOYD'S act equally worthy of him.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in speaking of this surrender, said:

"The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but, on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a flame, and surround their every name with a halo of imperishable renown."

Imperishable renown, truly. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." The stigma of cowardice, of disgraceful desertion of those confided to his charge, will stand burned, eaten in, upon that brazen brow, in imperishable characters, and through all time to come. If any man would give most glory to the names of SMITH and MCCRAY, let him place alongside of them the name of FLOYD, compare this deed of his with their heroic deaths, and bid the world "Look here upon this picture, and on this."

The Future of the Southern Free Negroes.

We were glad to see, from Secretary CHASE'S recent letter in relation to the Port Royal contrabands, or rather freedmen, that the Government is not wholly neglecting the condition of this class. It is of the utmost importance that their condition should be made the subject of careful investigation and judicious planning, based upon an earnest desire to do what is best for them. This is important, not alone on account of the cultivation of the abandoned plantations—not alone for the sake of the next year's crop of cotton—nor mainly on these accounts. It is important, on account of the freedmen themselves, and on our own account. For here are thousands of human beings whose status in society has suddenly been changed, who have been heretofore living under a system of laws especially directed against them, which has been at once overthrown, and nothing as yet put in its place; and these people are thrown upon our hands, and we are responsible for them. Heretofore when the sufferings and wrongs of the African race in our land have been brought up before us, we have shielded ourselves by saying that the matter was one entirely out of our control; that we could not, as individuals, exert anything but a moral influence, and not very much of that; and that it was very clear that the thing could not be reached by the General Government, and we could do nothing with the State Governments.

That shield is taken away from us, so far as this class of the Africans is concerned. They have been, by the folly and wickedness of their former masters, thrust out from the reach of those State laws which before surrounded them as with a wall of fire, and by inevitable necessity thrust upon the General Government for its care and protection. And whether Congress can legislate about the slaves or not, these men at least have become fit subjects of legislation by Congress, and responsibility for them rests upon every American citizen.

What should he done for them it is difficult to say with all due particularity. We assume that all must agree that they are properly to be called freedmen; that none who have remained behind when their traitorous masters fled, or who, through difficulty and danger, have come down to the seacoast to seek the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, having "got through up there," as one of them expressed it, is ever to be called upon under any circumstances to put on again the galling yoke of Slavery. Recompense to loyal masters, if any such there be, we may talk about, perhaps, but these men must be and remain free. It would be too disgraceful an ending of our war for the Constitution and the Union, and for the liberties and privileges which they have conferred, if these men who, because of their trust in us as upholders of those liberties, are free by all law, should be again reduced to Slavery. Whatever terms we make with the rebels, whether the tide of war, which is now setting so full in our favor, shall ebb until we are compelled to recognise them as Confederate States, or whether it still sweeps on in full flood until the last armed rebel surrenders or leaves the country, leaving us to restore the Union as best we may—whatever terms we may adopt, we must never desert these feeble ones, if we would not be ourselves deserted by all good opinions that are worth anything in this world. That desertion would, far more than Slavery itself, "bring the curse of heaven upon a country." If our forces are by superior power driven out of the regions now occupied by them, then, indeed, we shall not be able to do anything for those who remain. But we dismiss this hypothesis. We pass over, also, the hypothesis of the recognition of the Confederate States and the withdrawal of our forces as a result of negotiation, and consider only the case of the entire overthrow of the rebellion.

There will be two courses open. If the propositions which have come from Senator SUMNER and some others, to treat the Governments of the rebel States as destroyed, and to set up Territorial Governments in their stead, should be adopted as the policy of the Government, there will be little or no difficulty in dealing with this class—little or no difficulty, we mean, so far as this law is concerned. There will be no laws in those States until laws are again enacted under the supervisory power of Governors appointed by the National Administration and of Congress itself. The rights of this class of people would be tolerably safe under such a *régime*.

But we have no idea that any such extreme policy will be adopted. The President has shown himself to be a cautious, truly conservative man, and the tendency of his recent actions is in quite another direction, indicating the expectation that at no distant period the Governments of the rebel States will be again as of old, under the control of their own inhabitants, in the Union, with their former laws, not much, if at all, changed.

What, in that case, will be the condition of these freedmen? Are they to be left to the mercies of the old Slave laws, construed by Judges with all the old prejudices, and possibly tinctured with secession sentiments, and with the hostility against these people which will inevitably spring from those sentiments? What protection would they have in that case against the claims of their former masters? Such claims would be made inevitably, and if allowed to be decided by the old laws, they could hardly fail to be sustained. There are many Courts at the North to which we should hardly dare to submit the question of the effect of the existing state of things upon the status of the slaves. And slaveholding Courts of the stamp of that one which decided that a slave, being a chattel, could not choose to be free, when the choice was offered to him, would not fail to hold, that whatever else was the effect of secession, and rebellion, and desertion of the country by the whites, they did not in any degree affect that "inalienable right" of a Southerner, the right of property in man. And should such a course be taken, is it to be supposed that so large a body of men will tamely submit to be brought again into Slavery. Would they not surely resist, and the South thus be afflicted by a war of races, and a servile war as well?

Ought not Congress then to take this subject into serious consideration? There are many matters before them, but is not this one of the most important? Would not some of these dangers be averted if these freedmen were taken up as wards of the General Government, declared to be such, subject to regulations made by the General Government, whose right shall be only passed upon in the Courts of the United States, or in tribunals to be specially created for the purpose?

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, if we recollect right, was very earnest that the Africans should be "let alone." But is it possible for us to do that? Have we not duties toward them and toward ourselves, which we should perform, earnestly desiring to do what is best for all? We are glad that the thoughts of so many among us are turned in this direction, for it is a subject which should call forth the best thought of the nation. Let us have all the facts which we can find bearing upon the subject, and let us have the fullest discussion upon them. Some good plan will surely be brought forward, if the mind of the nation is brought to bear upon the matter.

Mr. Webster and the Northeastern Boundary Settlement.

Among the notices of various kinds elicited by the recent article in the TIMES upon the revived misrepresentations of the conduct of our Government in the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, the following letter merits publication and attention, in order, as its writer says, that "Justice may be done and history truly written:"

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1862.

SIR: I have read your article "*International Good Faith: The Northeastern Boundary*," and I wish to say, in order that justice may be done to men, and history truly written, that at a meeting of the Historical Society, in New-York University, some time in 1852 (I think) I heard DANIEL WEBSTER say, *or I dreamed I did*, (and that with an air of inexpressible complacency,) that, at the time he (WEBSTER) was negotiating with ASHBURTON, Mr. WEBSTER had in his desk a map, which, if known to the English, would have settled the dispute in their favor; but that he did not feel bound to make out the case for his adversary, &c.

Could I have *dreamed* this?—which does not seem known to the writer of your article.

I would gladly distrust my own ears; but I know the *consequence* was I *lost* from that hour my respect for "DANIEL" and my belief in our right to the territory we had obtained. T. D. L.

We knew that DANIEL WEBSTER had made an informal speech before the Historical Society upon the subject in question, but as to when he made it, or what he said we had no knowledge whatever. Luckily, however, for the truth of history, all that he said was carefully recorded at the time, and we have found preserved in the Historical Society's proceedings, a full report of the speech to which our correspondent refers. It was made at a meeting of the Society called to hear a memoir read by the venerable and eminent ALBERT GALLATIN upon the "Jay Map"—a chart which belonged to JOHN JAY, and which sustained entirely the original claim of the United States—as to the soundness of which, by the way, the independent cumulative evidence is overwhelming. A very distinguished assemblage of statesmen and men of letters was gathered to hear Mr. GALLATIN upon the interesting political question of the day—for the meeting took place not in 1844, but in 1842. After Mr. GALLATIN had concluded his memoir Mr. WEBSTER rose, and with that dignified ease which he possessed in so remarkable a degree, he talked upon the subject of the recent settlement of the boundary question, telling the story of the negotiation, and being always informal and sometimes drily jocose. At the close of his remarks, he said as follows:

"Going on the idea that either there must be a second arbitration, or a settlement by compromise,—finding that no arbitration which should not end in a compromise, would be successful in settling the dispute, the Government thought it its duty to invite the attention of the two States immediately concerned to the subject—to ask them to take part in a negotiation about to be entered into, with an assurance that *no line of boundary should be agreed to without their consent*, and without their consent, also, to all the conditions and stipulations of the treaty respecting the boundary. To this the two States agreed, with the limitation, upon the consent of their agents, that with regard to both States it should be unanimous. In this state of things, undoubtedly it was the duty of the Government of the United States to lay before these States, thus admitted into the negotiation, all the information in its power. Every office in Washington was ransacked, every book of authority consulted, the whole history of all the negotiation, from the Treaty of Paris, downward, was produced, and among the rest this discovery in Paris—*to go for what it was worth*. If these afforded any evidences *to their minds to produce a conviction that it might be used to obscure their rights, to lead an arbitration to terminate in an erroneous, unjust compromise, that was for their consideration*. The map was submitted as evidence, together with all the other proofs and documents in the case, without the slightest reservation on the part of the Government of the United States. I must confess that I did not think it a very urgent duty on my part to go to Lord ASHBURTON, and tell him that I had found a *bit of doubtful evidence* in Paris, out of which he might, perhaps, make something to the prejudice of our claims, and from which he could set up higher claims for himself, or *obscure the whole matter still further*."

It will thus be seen that the position which we took as to the good faith of our Government upon the settlement of this dispute, is entirely sustained by the very evidence which our correspondent cites against it. Mr. WEBSTER said nothing about having in his desk a map which, if known to the British Government, "would have settled the dispute in their favor." Indeed, as that gentleman was not only distinguished for some knowledge of Constitutional law, and some powers of oratory, but known to possess a reasonable amount of common sense, not to say of tact, it is absurd to suppose that, before such an audience, he would venture to make such a statement, even if it were true. But, on the contrary, he expressly characterized this Paris map as a "bit of doubtful evidence," to be sent in to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts only because everything that could be raked and scraped together was sent in, and to be taken for "what it was worth." It was, in fact, worth nothing. It would not have been received as evidence in any Court of law or equity among civilized people, even if its evidence amounted to anything; but its insignificant size made it absolutely worthless in its bearings upon the dispute. Nevertheless, knowing that the just claims of Maine and Massachusetts,

under the treaty, would be much curtailed. By any probable result of the negotiation, Mr. WEBSTER availed himself of this map, as far as he could, with the State Commissioners, "to produce a conviction that it might be used to obscure their rights," and thus converted what could not be admitted by the United States Government for a moment as having any validity, into a power to aid in bringing about a doubtful and finally reluctant consent upon the part of two essential parties to the negotiation. It is possible that others, as well as our correspondent, may have misunderstood, and so misrepresented Mr. WEBSTER'S language on this occasion, and therefore it has been worth our while to reproduce his words and look into their significance. We are glad of the opportunity thus to give the final blow to this slander, for we can now dismiss the question forever.

REWARDS FOR THE BRAVE.—We are very glad to learn that Senator HALE has introduced a bill for "an equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and crew of the frigate *Cumberland*." During the late action at Fortress Monroe one hundred and twenty of this brave crew perished in the defence of our flag. These have left behind them families in necessitous circumstances, while such of the gallant tars who survived the perils of that action are also destitute—having lost everything they possessed. Americans are not the race to let heroic deeds pass without their reward; and the conduct of these gallant men who boldly confronted the iron-clad monster, and fired broadside after broadside, even when all hope of victory had fled, deserves the fullest recompense. We trust, therefore, that the "equitable settlement of the accounts" will be less of a mercantile transaction, than a recognition of the honor in which the country holds its brave defenders who have braved suffering and death in its cause.

A GLIMPSE OF GEORGE SAUNDERS.—It will be a relief to the solicitude of the many friends left in this City by the lamented GEORGE SAUNDERS, to read in another column some account of his whereabouts and personal circumstances at a late date. The financial ability of the ex-Navy Agent is not, we regret to see, such as to encourage hopes of an early reimbursement of the small loan effected by him before his departure from the funds in his custody. The treasury must emulate the patience of the hangman.

UPPER CANADA ON RECIPROCITY.—The narrow and sectional quarrels of parties in Canada are the root of all the complaints made by the United States, as to the legislation of Canada on commercial subjects. The Western or Upper Province has long been in favor of a just and liberal policy. Hence arises great difficulty in retaliation, for we should injure most those who have done us no willful wrong—the people of Upper Canada, whose opinions are represented by the Toronto *Globe*—a journal of independent character, and enjoying a larger circulation and more influence than any other in that Province. Its conduct throughout the present distinrbences has been frank in speaking of our faults, but no less frank and friendly as to the intrinsic merite of the Northern cause.

The *Globe* published in full the Report of the Hon. ELIJAH WARD, from the House Committee on Commerce, as to our commercial relations with Canada, making the following remarks:

"The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Reciprocity Treaty is long, but the ability and care with which it is prepared, and the valuable information which it contains, entitles it to the space it occupies in our columns. It deals with one of the most important subjects which can engage the attention of Canadians, and should be read and understood by every man of intelligence in the country."

The report deals with the existing Reciprocity Treaty in a very different spirit from that which seems, to actuate the American newspaper opponents of free trade between British America and the United States. It urges nearly the same complaint, that the present treaty is more beneficial to Canada than it is to the United States, but it recognizes the great benefits which have been and will continue to be derived from commercial intercourse between the two countries, and it recommends no violent interruption of that intercourse. It turns, on the contrary, for a remedy for existing evils to an extension of reciprocity and not a curtailment. If this policy is recommended with an earnest desire to maintain the present liberal commercial relations, it will be a subject of rejoicing. If, however, there is a design to impose upon the Provinces new conditions which they cannot accept, the destruction of reciprocity may result from the smooth course as well as from the more abrupt. We have no right to assume that this is the case, for the recommendations of the report are essentially the same as those submitted by the Committee on Commerce of our own House of Assembly in 1858, under the inspiration of Hon. W. H. MERRITT. Although that report was not adopted by the House, and was but feebly supported in the Press, we cannot reasonably complain that it is repeated by a Committee of Congress. It must also be admitted that the tendency of the report is in the right direction. We are very far from admitting that Canada obtains any greater benefits from the Reciprocity Treaty than the United States, and as far from saying that Canada cannot do without the treaty if too hard terms are exacted. Apart altogether from the dissatisfaction of the Americans with the treaty, *there is a desire on the part of Canadians to see it improved and extended, and therefore our Government ought to be prepared to receive any proposition which the Americans may make, and consider it with respect, and a desire to come to an arrangement satisfactory to all parties.*"

The Independent Sovereignty of the States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *National Intelligencer*, on Tuesday morning, published, from the New-York *Observer*, under the head of "The Law and the Testimony," the letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON addressed to the Continental Congress, when he submitted a copy of the Constitution in 1787.

The *Observer*, in commenting on this letter, says:

"Three great facts fix the attention in reading this letter:

* * * * *

"2. The Convention assert the impracticability of securing independent sovereignty to each State while making the Government they design to establish."

Now, appealing to the testimony of WASHINGTON'S letter, I submit that the Convention *did not assert the impracticability of securing independent sovereignty to each State.*

The language of WASHINGTON is:

"It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of *independent sovereignty* to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all."

The *Observer's* allegation is, that the Convention asserted the impracticability of securing *independent sovereignty* to the States.

The testimony of WASHINGTON is, that the Convention asserted the impracticability of securing *all rights* of independent sovereignty to the States.

It never entered into the mind of WASHINGTON that the States had surrendered to the General Government *all* their sovereignty. He spoke only of having surrendered such a portion of their *rights* as could not be secured under the old Articles of Confederation.

The precise character of *what* the States surrendered, as well as the nature of our Federative system, is evidenced by this language of WASHINGTON:

"The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, shall be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union. * * * It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests."

I, with the *Observer*, "regard this testimony as decisive against the Calhoun Southern school of State rights."

But I deny that "it proves, beyond all cavil or doubt, that the Confederation is repudiated as impracticable the theory of State sovereignty, which was admitted under the old Confederation."

On the contrary, I maintain that it proves that the States are now at sovereign and independent as under the old Articles of Confederation, *over all that class of rights which were never surrendered* to the General Government.

At this crisis, when it is assumed by many in authority that the General Government has unlimited powers, even to the obliterating of State lines, and creating Provincial Governments, I think it well to hold up the banner of State rights, and insist that it shall not permitted to trail in the dust.

With great respect, ANNA ELLA CARROLL.
MARCH 19, 1862.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.

The Order of Creation and Relations of Vegetable Life.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered at Irving Hall on Friday evening, the last but one of his lectures on Natural History, before the Athenæum Association. There was a very large audience present, in spite of the storm.

Prof. AGASSIZ, after adverting to the purpose of the previous lectures of the course, said it would now be his object to point out the characteristics of the animals and plants which have lived during the various epochs, chiefly with a view to show that there is a regular order of gradation in their successive introduction, and that from the beginning to the end, there has been a steady progress leading directly and unmistakably to the introduction of man, that in the beginning it was the intention to end this plan by the introduction of man. To trace the evidence of this requires an insight into the relative standing of the earlier animals with those at present on the earth, their mode of development, &c.

In tracing the distribution of animals upon the earth at successive periods, we may proceed in various ways. We may examine the manner in which they are combined with one another at successive epochs, either with or without special reference to affinity in species. When entering upon a close investigation, it can be shown that classes of animals inhabit zones or zoological provinces in'o which the earth may be divided. In the same way we can trace the distribution of plants, and ascertain that in the frozen regions of the North and South there are no forest trees and no profuse vegetation. Approaching toward the tropics, we find pines, firs, junipers and the like. Still further we find birches, oaks, poplars, willows, maples, and the like. If we go further south we find the rose, and all the plants associated by their structure with the rose, such as most of our fruit trees—peaches, pears, plums, &c. Further south we find oranges, lemons, bananas, belonging to families entirely different from our fruit trees. We have, as a prominent feature of Southern vegetation, the palms—a family of trees essentially tropical; and then again the bread fruit tree and the fig tree, and together with them an innumerable combination of vines, creeping upon and along the branches of the trees, so as to intermix their leaves and flowers with those of the trees around which they cluster, so as to be hardly distinguishable. Proceeding southward toward the temperate zone, we find similar changes, but a less variety of these plants.

After we have thus traced these different aspects of vegetation, we can ascertain the characteristics of different plants occupying different zones and areas of the globe. No one has painted more truly, eloquently and brilliantly these aspects of vegetation than HUMBOLDT, in his *Aspects of Nature*.

By the side of that study there is another, which furnishes more direct and deeper insight into these combinations, and which is based upon tracing the relations between animals and plants in their distribution. In their distribution, their co-relation to one another, and their respective standing, is decided by the complication of their structure. The nature of the element in which they grow makes a marked difference between them. The flowering plants are land plants. The plants which live in the sea belong to the lowest order of the vegetable kingdom. They are in their structure much more simple and humble, and much less diversified than the terrestrial plants. The sea-weeds are beautiful in color, elegant in shape, and universified in form, yet we find such simplicity and uniformity in them, that we class them with the lowest of plants. They have neither stem nor foliage, and are destitute of flowers. We therefore place two kinds of plants at one end of the group—aquatic, and chiefly marine. Next we have the lichens, to which the reindeer moss belongs. They are found on the highest points of mountains. He had himself taken a specimen from a mountain peak 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and completely isolated from other vegetation. Next we have mosses, including the *fungi*, mushrooms, &c., club mosses, ferns, which are also destitute of flowers—*quisetacea* or horsetails, Lycopodecea, or ground pines and *Hydropterides*. These form the class of Cryptogamous, or flowerless plants, and are propagated by the most simple processes, as in the fern where the leaf is the reproductive organ of the plant. How different is this from the higher plants, where we have a seed surrounded by fruit, and protected by diversified construction. All these plants are destitute of flowers, but present beautiful stems and leaves. Next we have our pines, and by their side a family of plants of tropical nature, but frequently grown in our hot houses. Next we have the phenogamous or flowering plants, divided into monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants.

Beginning with plants that have no flower, we proceed through a number of lower orders to the plants which have regular flowers, in which the fruit is formed by the complication of closed leaves. This is illustrated by tracing the leaves in the new bud of a cherry tree, and is illustrated particularly in cases of split cherries. It is evident that the split is made by imperfectly closed leaves. We can determine from the structure of these plants the ages or periods of the earth's growth in which they lived.

In the azoic period no animals or plants existed. In the silurian period we find only such plants as expand and contract in a uniform mass,—plants without flowers. The moment we ascend to the devonian age, especially the carboniferous period, we find a profusion of vegetation, which is quite extraordinary, far greater than exists at the present day, because of the immense extent of the coal beds that we find. But, there was far less variety then, being chiefly confined to ferns and cinh mosses of immense size. The forests of that period must have had most curious aspects, when instead of the diversity which we have now, only two families were represented.

As soon as we reach the triassic system we note a great advance in vegetation—plants resembling ferns, although really of totally different structure, just as the garpike, though it has fins, gills and scales, and swims in the water, has yet a back bone differing from fishes; it is capable of moving its head upon its neck; it requires air and comes constantly to the surface of the water to procure it; in the framing of its jaws, it resembles the lizards or reptiles; its scales are like the lizards more than those of a common fish.

In the history of the earth we find reptiles older than fishes. The garpike has reptilean combined with fish characteristics. A similar peculiarity is noticed in plants, some of which combine the characteristics of different species.

We shall see, hereafter, that during the whole silurian age, there is not one air-breathing animal. We may infer that in these early ages of the earth's history, its surface was covered with water, or at least so marshy as to exclude terrestrial vegetation. It will be remembered that the theory of the upheaval of mountains supposes but slight inequalities of the earth's surface at first. This accounts for the fact that the first plants after the aquatic were those whose species now grow on the shores. Further up, we begin to come into those plants which are among the highest classes—those plants in which the ribs present a network highly complicated as in our plants. So accurately may the characteristics of these fossil plants be determined, that HARE has been enabled to state, as it were, by thermometrical observation, the exact temperature which prevailed during the locene, miocene and other periods—partly by the resemblance between the plants of those and more recent periods.

On the borders of Switzerland and Germany, there have been found large numbers of fossil plants, and in that deposit are found poplar trees, cypress trees, sassafras, and other plants which resemble closely the vegetation of our Southern States. It is ascertained that not only do plants come gradually nearer and nearer from the lowest to the highest, but also that they have a similitude in relation to zones, and, in addition to that, we know that in the earliest period, vegetation was more uniform. It is probable that in the earlier periods of the earth's history, there was a more even temperature, and that there were not those climatic differences which now obtain; that the thickness of the earth's crust allowed the internal heat of our globe to affect the surface, and that as the crust thickened the temperature of the earth was more directly regulated by the relation of the earth to the sun. In consequence of that, we have the great diversity of climate which is so favorable for all the diversities which favor not only the development and growth of animals and plants, but alike contribute to the welfare and happiness of man.

APPOINTMENTS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Gov. MORGAN has made the following appointments of Notaries Public:

KINGS—Abel C. Wilbmarth, Geo. E. Byxbe, Wm. H. Duryea, Benjamin R. Taylor, Leavitt L. Stockbridge, Robert B. Valentine, John K. Oakley, Brooklyn; John A. Armstrong, Thomas Cotrel, Williamsburgh.

NEW-YORK—Samuel Brown, Edward Bissell, Geo. Henry Brewster, Henry S. Bidwell, Richard Busteed, Roscoe H. Channing, Arch'd S. Cushman, Edward E. Cowles, George W. Corning, Henry W. Cooper, John F. Gray, Jas. W. Hall, Jared F. Harrison, Robert C. Hutchings, Geo. Hillier, Geo. W. Hinchman, De Witt Clinton Jones, Samuel Jones, Wm. Lee, Augustus F. Lee, Fred'k E. Mather, Sturges M. Morehouse, James Mariner, James S. Merriam, Calvin M. Northrup, Gilbert F. Osgood, Louis H. Pigeulet, Roswell G. Rolston, John A. Sillick, Gottfried Scheibel, Geo. M. Van Nort, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Edwin M. Wight, James A. Briggs, Henry W. Johnson, Frederick B. Swift, Stephen H. Turnbull, Samuel T. Bull, Alfred Ene, Joseph Gitman, Jr., Wm. E. Smith, Jr., John H. Trapp, Thos. F. Jeremiah; New-York City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—Among the recently exchanged Union prisoners that have arrived in this City from Richmond was Lieut. JOHN S. WHITE, of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. He was with his regiment at the battle of Bull Run in July last, and gallantly discharged his duty on that eventful day, until taken prisoner by the rebels. He could easily have effected his escape, but refusing to desert his superior officer, Capt. FARRIER, who was unable to retreat, both were captured. Since that period, Lieut. WHITE has remained a prisoner of war in Richmond, until recently exchanged. Having announced his determination to rejoin his regiment in the field, and again fight the battles of his adopted country, a few of his intimate personal friends resolved to present him with a handsome sash, sword and belt, as a slight acknowledgment of their respect and esteem for his gallantry and patriotism. The presentation took place at the Marshall House, No. 391 Bowery, and the occasion was a highly interesting and convivial one. Ex-Governor MCELROY in an eloquent speech, to which he feelingly alluded to the long existing friendship between himself and Mr. WHITE, and the high and honorable character the latter had always borne, presented the testimonial in the name of the friends present. Lieut. WHITE responded in appropriate and feeling terms, and assured them that the remembrance of their kindly good feeling toward him on that occasion, would nerve his arm to wield the weapon they had just presented him in the hour of conflict. A splendid collation, liberally provided by the worthy host, Mr. MARSHALL, was then partaken of, and a regular *feu-de-joie* of champagne corks was kept up during the evening by those assembled.

A REAL ESTATE BROKER CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—ROBERT GRIFFITH, a real estate broker, of Wall-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer COLFAX, of Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the charge of perjury. From the records of the Court, it appears that on the 9th of January last, JAMES E. DAVIS was arrested, and taken before Justice KELLY upon the charges of disorderly conduct, and abandonment of his family. Upon an investigation it was adjudged that DAVIS should pay the sum of $5 weekly toward the support of his family, and a bond was required for faithful performance on the part of DAVIS. The prisoner, GRIFFITH, became his surety, and in justifying before the Court he made oath that he was a merchant, doing business at No. 152 Chambers-street; that he owned the store, stock and fixtures at this place in Chambers-street, where he was doing a large business. He also swore that he owned 62 lots of land in the village of Maspeth, L. I., upon which there was no incumbrance. An investigation since made, has developed the fact that GRIFFITH owned no store in Chambers-street, and never did own one there. That he had an incumbrance upon his property on Long Island, in the shape of judgments against him, which, in the aggregate, amounted to $1,248. DAVIS failed to comply with the judgment of the Court, and a demend made upon the surety, GRIFFITH, resulted in the answer that he had nothing with which to pay. Hence the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, to whom the bond was given, have instituted legal proceedings against GRIFFITH. Justice KELLY committed the accused for trial.

ARREST OF TWO SEA CAPTAINS ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—CHARLES W. GILLET and WILLIAM TAPPER, both sea Captains, were arrested Thursday by Officer IRISH, of the Fourth Precinct, on suspicion of having, on the night of the 11th inst., feloniously set fire to the cargo on board of the schooner *Cosmopolite*, then lying at the foot of Dover-street, East River. The cargo consisted of eight hundred and twenty-nine barrels of petroleum oil, all of which was stored in the hold of the vessel. At about 11 o'clock on the night in question, fire was discovered issuing from that part of the schooner in which the oil was stored. An alarm was promptly given, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames. An investigation, which was made at the time by Fire-Marshal BAKER, has led to the belief that the vessel was set on fire by the prisoners. A quantity of fine, dry wood was found partly burned between the oil barrels in the hold of the vessel. Capt. GILLET had the vessel insured for the sum of $4,000 in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and he had also received $1,000 advance on the freight of the schooner which had cleared for HAVRE. In addition to this, it was shown upon the examination yesterday, that the steward of the vessel was, on the night of the fire, directed to sleep on shore, and this circumstance has tended to confirm the authorities in the belief that the parties arrested have been engaged in the commission of the crime of arson. Justice BRENNAN committed them for examination.

FIRE IN A BOOKBINDERY.—At 7 o'clock Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the bookbindery of WM. A. SPRIGHT & Co., Nos 99 and 101 William-street. The damage to their stock and machinery will amount to about $2,000. The firm are insured for $1,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company; $1,000 in the Citizens, and $500 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The fourth floor of No. 99 was occupied by MRS. ROSA, as a fringe and tassel menufactory. Her stock was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $150, upon which there is an insurance for $1,000, in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The first floor of No. 99 was occupied by JOSEPH LEVY, dealer in cloths. His stock was damaged about $800, by fire and water. He is insured for $4,000, in the Brooklyn and United States Insurance Companies. The stock in the basement of No. 101, occupied by J. & H. BERGE, manufacturers of sand crucibles, was damaged by water to the extent of $600. They are insured for $1,500, in the Firemen's and Philadelphia Insurance Companies. The damage to the buildings will amount to about $400—fully insured in the Clinton and Mechanics' Insurance Companies. The fire was the result of an accident.

FESTIVAL OF THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The ladies of this church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, held a festival Thursday evening in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The room was brilliantly illuminated,—all the gas fixtures being overlaid in designs of red, white and blue. A semicircle of gas jets hung immediately in front and above the platform, casting its soft light downward over a fringe of the National colors. A ring of the largest proportions formed a back ground to the stage, while in front stood the singers, speakers, &c. A table elegantly decorated also stood in view, rather, however, as a sample, for the delicacies of which it presented a duplicate were passed among the guests about midway the entertainment. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, and several reverend gentlemen of this and adjoining States. Music, both sacred and patriotic, was discoursed both instrumentally and vocally, and a solemn benediction closed the evening. The hall was much crowded, many persons being obliged to stand or withdraw, which latter alternative was rarely accepted.

THE TAX ON SHEEP BUTCHERS.—The sheep butchers of this City held a meeting on Thursday at BROWNING'S, Bull's Head, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed tax of five cents per head on every sheep butchered. They say that there are 600,000 sheep butchered annually in this City, and that the tax of $30,000 would come entirely out of the twenty-five or thirty men who do all the business. They say they would be glad to make as much profit on each sheep as the amount of the proposed tax; that it would be exorbitant and entirely unjust, as the men who really sell the meat are taxed but $10 a year. They propose to send a Committee to Washington to represent these facts, and have the tax reduced to a moderate rate. Mr. WALTER MURRAY was chosen President, Mr. JOHN HARRINGTON, Secretary, and RICHARD DAVIS, Treasurer.

HOMICIDE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of JOHN MC. CLEARY, a native of New-York, aged 19 years, who came to his death from injuries received by a pistol-shot wound in the hands of PATRICK J. BROPHY, a keeper upon the Island. A difficulty occurred between the prisoners and the keeper, and when the excitement became alarming BROPHY felt himself justified in drawing forth a loaded pistol and firing it at random among the crowd. The charge of the pistol took effect in the right temple of the deceased, killing him instantly. The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound from the discharge of a pistol in the hands of PATRICK J. BROPHY; and that the Jury exonerate the said BROPHY from all blame."

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.—The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed with a view to secure a more thorough system of harbor defences for this port, have appointed Messrs. THOS. TILESTON, B. H. FIELD, M. H. GRINNELL, GEO. T. HOPE and EZRA NYE a Committee to proceed to Albany and urge the attention of the Legislature to the subject. In spite of the movements of the Common Council and Legislature, there is a portion of the Committee in favor of separate individual action in the premises.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE WOMAN.—A woman, giving her name as Mrs. JAGGER, about 45 years of age, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of having swindled many merchants and shopkeepers out of large sums of money, by representing herself as a woman of fortune, and just about to receive the sum of $75,000, as interest upon a legacy left her in England. This tale she has told with great success. By her modest manner and winning ways she has been enabled to gain the confidence of those whom she desired should trust her either with money or goods. The police state many thousands of dollars have thus been put into her pocket. She is held at Headquarters, to await the appearance of those who have lost by her false representations.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held Friday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, who came to his death by drowning. Deceased was seen going down the pier at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, acting in a very strange manner. Upon reaching the end of the pier, he pulled off his hat, and in a moment after plunged into the water. Immediate steps were taken to rescue him, but life was extinct when he was taken out. Deceased was dressed in a blue sack overcoat, black dress-coat, with plain brass buttons, striped cassimere pants, black silk hat, and calf-skin boots. He had a black beard and mustache—head considerably bald. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from drowning."

FATAL MISTAKE.—A watchman, named FRANCIS PAYTON, in the employ of MCKESSON & ROBINS, druggists, No. 91 Fulton-street, at an early hour Thursday morning, went to get a drink of water from a bottle which he kept on a shelf in the store. After drinking a large quantity of the liquid, he found that, instead of water, the bottle contained *aqua ammonia*. The poison took effect upon him very soon. A Policeman found him while in a helpless state, and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where the physicians pronounced his case hopeless.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At 8 o'clock, Thursday morning, CHARLES MURPHY, while in a liquor-store at No. 90 Baxter-street, drew a pistol, and discharged its contents at THOMAS GEARY. The bullet missed GEARY, and took effect in the groin and hand of THOMAS MCCAULEY, a man about 22 years of age, who was sitting at the other end of the room. The wounded man, who was dangerously injured was conveyed to the Hospital. MURPHY was arrested, and committed to prison.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.—An office to recruit this corps to its full standard has been opened at Lafayette Hall, where former members, upon reënlisting their names, may recover their back pay, and new recruits will find themselves connected with a regiment of the highest character. Under Col. LOZEAU the *morale* of the men has been entirely restored. It now ranks among the best in the service.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Last night an attempt was made to put a number of new counterfeit banknotes in circulation in several Wards. The following were detected by the Police and reported at Police Headquarters: Fives, Atlantic Bank, New-York; fives, Syracuse Bank, of Syracuse; fives, Lowell Bank, of Lowell, Mass.; threes, What Cheer Bank, Providence, altered from ones.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—At 1½ o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the rear part of the store No. 84 Fulton-street, occupied by WM. H. DAGGETT. The flames were confined to the first floor, and the damage sustained will not exceed $300, upon which there is an insurance.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to March 21, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 14.....	142	178	320
Admitted to March 21.....	44	50	94
Discharged, cured and relieved	36	76	112
Died.....	2	3	5
Remaining at date.....	148	149	297

Males, 265; females, 32.

A YOUNG ELOCUTIONIST.—Master DUDLEY WALLER, only six years of age, made his *début*, as an elocutionist, Friday evening, at Dodworth's Hall. Selections were given from several of the most popular authors, by Master WALLER, in a most creditable manner. His delivery is clear and distinct, and reflects great credit on his teacher, Prof. J. B. BROWN.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN is to lecture on OLIVER GOLDSMITH, before the Catholic Library Association, on Monday evening.

A Singular Case of False Pretences.

A PRETENDED MERCHANT ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO PRISON IN DEFAULT OF $10,000 BAIL.

An unusual case of false pretences was brought before Justice BOSWORTH yesterday afternoon at the Tombs. The complainant was Mr. SAMUEL WHITCHURCH, of No. 63 Beaver-street, who makes a charge against EDWARD C. TAYLOR, brother of the Ex-Street Commissioner, lately deceased, in which he complains that on the 16th of October last, TAYLOR called upon him, and stated that RICHARD BELL, Jr., desired to borrow the sum of $47 35; at the same time requesting that the money might be given to him at once to deliver to Mr. BELL. TAYLOR promised that BELL would soon return the money with interest. Believing these representations to be true, WHITCHURCH gave the applicant the money. WHITCHURCH also states in his affidavit, that at divers times between the 16th of October and the 20th of January last, TAYLOR applied to him for other moneys, stating that various persons, among whom were Hon. AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, Ex-Mayor, Mayor OPDYKE, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, J. B. AULD, MARTIN L. THOMPSON, and many others, were desirous of borrowing money. That he, WHITCHURCH, believing these representations to be true, loaned money to the amount of $9,119, upon TAYLOR promising to refund the whole sum in a short time. This promise the complainant alleges was not redeemed, and upon his making application to TAYLOR for the money, the latter stated that he had collected the money from the several parties for whom he borrowed it, but that he had reinvested the same in loans to HENRY W. GENET, Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Hon. JOSEPH SUTHERLAND, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, MORGAN JONES, and others, who would soon repay the amounts for which they were severally liable. An investigation of the facts by WHITCHURCH, led the latter to believe that the statement made by TAYLOR as to whom he loaned the money was wholly and in every particular untrue. That, in fact, the money had all been applied to TAYLOR'S own use. Afterward, in a conversation with WHITCHURCH, TAYLOR admitted that none of the gentlemen above-named had received any portion of the money. Upon this state of facts a warrant was issued by Justice BRENNAN, who, upon the prisoner being brought before him yesterday afternoon, committed him, in default of $10,000 bail, the accused being unable to produce sureties.

There is also another complaint against TAYLOR, before Justice BRENNAN, wherein the defendant is charged with forcery by JOHN R. THOMSON, of No. 70 East Twenty-second-street, who charges that, on the 5th day of February last, the accused stole and carried away from premises No. 20 Cedar-street, fifteen barrels of Bourbon whisky, worth 55 cents per gallon. Upon this charge the prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof. Louis Agaseiz and lady arrived yesterday afternoon from Cambridge, Mass., and are stopping at the Everett House.

Judge A. O. Addis, of Vermont; Judge Miller, of Rochester; Thos. A. Savier, of Oregon; Otis Tufts, of Boston; W. A. Dana, of San Francisco; Maj. Holmen, U. S. A., and Geo. Livermore and lady, from Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York; Hon. H. T. Blow, of St. Louis; R. W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford; L. E. Marsh, of Boston; W. Colburn and Rev. F. Y. Vail, of Ohio; and S. Clements, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Percy, U. S. A.; Judge Smalley, of Vermont; A. Loomis and H. A. Chapin, of Connecticut; C. McBurney and sister, of Boston; and S. Frothingham, Jr., of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Hazard, U. S. N.; Col. R. N. Hudson, *attaché* of Gen. Fremont's Staff; Jno. Hargreaves, of Blackburn, England; and J. N. Winchell, of Kansas, are at the Astor House.

J. M. Stryker, of Chicago; E. L. Armstrong, of Ottawa, Ill.; Geo. W. Taylor, of Kalmnszoo, Mich.; and G. D. Gilman, of the Sandwich Islands, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Important Arrest of a Staten Island Incendiary.

A SAILOR IS CHARGED WITH HAVING SET FIRE TO A CHURCH.

For a long time past the inhabitants of the north side of Staten Island, in the neighborhood of Factoryville and Port Richmond, have been almost nightly aroused from their slumbers by alarms of fire. So frequent and disastrous were these conflagrations, that many of the most wealthy citizens in the vicinity were unable to rest quietly in their beds, unless a special watchman were employed to guard their premises. A large number of buildings had been very mysteriously set on fire, and some of them were—owing to the imperfect state of the Fire Department—wholly consumed. An Episcopal church, five barns, three stables, four shops, two half-houses, and four or five stores and dwellings have, within three months past, been in flames within an area of about two miles square, and property to the amount of over $12,000 has thus been destroyed. The state of things became alarming, and it was proposed by the poorer class of the inhabitants to organize a fire patrol. The wealthier class of citizens, however, whose Summer residences abound in this section, were for applying to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for assistance. Foremost among the advocates of the former measure was a one-armed sailor, named JOE WILSON, *alias* JOSEPH DA BOARD, who had recently been an inmate of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, but who, for bad conduct, had been expelled. This man was strong in favor of a private watch, and solicited an appointment for himself. At length he became greatly incensed because the appointment was not granted to him. Application was made to Superintendent KENNEDY, by some of the leading citizens on the Island, and Detectives TIERNAN and ROACH were at once dispatched to find out and arrest, if possible, the guilty party. The suspicions of the officers soon fell on WILSON, and he was watched with great care. About this time the house of the latter was, at a late hour one night, discovered to be on fire. An examination of the premises showed that all his furniture and valuables were packed and carried out of the reach of the flames. These, with many other circumstances, induced the officers to arrest him. On Thursday he had an examination before Justice HAGGERTY, of Richmond County, when he was fully committed upon the charge of arson.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WIFE-BEATING.—A man named PATRICK TRACY, residing at No. 13 State-street, was arrested yesterday, by Capt. SMITH, of the First Precinct, on a charge of beating his wife so that she cannot recover. Coroner NORRIS last evening made an *ante-mortem* examination, and the accused was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife. The beating, it is alleged, took place on the 19th of January, since which time Mrs. TRACY has been at the house of her father under medical treatment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of TRACY, at the instance of his wife's father, immediately after the offence was committed, but was not served because it was thought she would recover. Yesterday, however, the physician in attendance notified the authorities that Mrs. TRACY could not live, and accordingly the warrant was served. TRACY says that his wife is dying from the effects of drinking intoxicating liquors, and not from any injuries he has inflicted.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this city during the past week, classified as follows: Males, 59; females, 51. The diseases were as follows: Old age, disease of the kidneys, erysipelas, asphyxia, dispepsia, paralysis, cancer, measles, cyanosis, shot, tuberculosis, inflammation of the bowels, spina bifida, typhus fever, lockjaw, umbilical hemorrhage, hypertrophy of the heart, disease of hip joint, congestion of the liver, 1 each; diphtheria, hooping-cough, bronchitis, puerperal fever, pleurisy, premature birth, apoplexy, 2 each; croup, 3; congestion of the lungs, hydrocephalus, marasmus, dropsy, 4 each; scarlet fever, 5; debility, 6; pneumonia, 8; congestion of the brain, 11; consumption and convulsions, 14 each. There were also 5 still-born children. Fifty-eight of those who died were 5 years of age and under.

THE NINTH WARD HOMICIDE CASE.—The case of Officer CONRADY, of the Ninth Precinct, who killed PAUL O'NEIL on Tuesday morning last, and who was acquitted by the Coroner's Jury, is to undergo a further examination. A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice PERRY, at the instance of Ex-Judge MORRIS, for the arrest of CONRADY, and it was placed in the hands of Officer CREAN, of the Third Precinct Police, to serve. CONRADY, upon hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, immediately surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and was committed to jail, to await the result of a judicial investigation.

Compulsory Vaccination.

A few days since, the TIMES noted briefly a report presented at a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, by Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, Resident Physician, on the subject of compulsory vaccination. The report, of which a large number were ordered for gratuitous distribution, has just been printed, and in view of the magnitude of the public interests involved, we present a very full abstract.

Dr. SAYRE starts with the axioms that, "Vaccination, when properly performed, is a *certain and perfect* protection against small-pox," and "that small-pox is capable of being entirely eradicated from any community by a proper and persistent system of universal and repeated vaccination." To support these axioms, although the Doctor treats them as hypotheses, he furnishes statistical proofs enough to convince the most incredulous. After citing various cases in our own country, he records the experience of foreign nations, where the subject has received, as it deserved, close official attention, from which we gather the following statements:

"In Holstein, from 1801 to 1822, 234,959 persons were subjected to vaccination, and during all this period, and for two years subsequent, only *two* cases of small-pox occurred. In the Kingdom of Denmark, during the same period, only one individual among 447,605 vaccinated had been attacked by modified variola. Thus showing that in a population of 682,564 people, with the exception of three cases, the disease was entirely extirminated for a period of 23 years."

In Westphalia, from 1776 to 1780, no less than 2,643 died of small-pox annually, and during *thirty-five* years after vaccination had been adopted, the deaths from the same disease were only 114 annually, this being the proportion of deaths for each million of inhabitants.

"In Copenhagen, the deaths by small-pox were 3,128, annually, for every million of people for many years, and after vaccination it was only 285. In Berlin, for 24 years previous to the general use of vaccination, the annual death-rate by small-pox was 3,422, and for 40 years subsequent it has been only 176. In Sweden, for 28 years preceding the use of vaccination, out of every million of population there died from small-pox annually 2,050, and for 40 years after the use of vaccination, the annual death-rate by small-pox was only 158 to every million of the population."

The Doctor presents next a tabular statement of deaths in various European countries, embracing a population of *twenty-two* millions, showing that, previous to the introduction of vaccination, there died annually from small-pox 62,661 persons, while after its adoption the deaths from this disease among the same population were reduced to 7,403, or an annual saving of 55,458 lives; and he argues that, had the vaccination among these 22,000,000 been perfect, the whole of these could have been also saved.

Coming closer home, Dr. SAYRE cites the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island, and the Refuge Hospital, as cases in point. In the former, during the years 1854-5-6, there were admitted 3,566 children, and not a single case of small-pox occurred there, and at the latter institution the disease has been entirely exterminated for seven years, notwithstanding there were children admitted during the time suffering with the disease, necessarily exposing the inmates to contagion. The Doctor claims that "although it is abundantly proved that *vaccination will prevent small-pox*, yet it is generally admitted that its protecting influence is NOT OF LIFE-LONG DURATION, but that it diminishes in proportion to the lapse of time from the vaccination, until it has been several times repeated, or until the system has been so thoroughly infected with the vaccine poison, that it will then act as a permanent protection equally as well as if the person had previously suffered from the small-pox itself," and this he abundantly substantiates by statistics laboriously collated. He closes by recommending the enactment of such laws as will properly enforce *efficient* and *universal* vaccination, and that it be *repeated* as often as every five years, until the age of twenty-one, and that each

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 22, 1863—4 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: Ashes, 2,321 bbls. Flour, 1,048 bbls. and 777 bags Corn Meal, 2,488 bushels Wheat, 2,065 bushels Corn, 1,188 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 1,561 bushels Oats, 5,135 bushels Malt, 4,263 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,227 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 32 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 504 bbls., including 289 bbls. Pots, and 215 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is reviving gradually, as the demand from Western and near-by purchasers increases, but the market is not active, and considerable irregularity is discernible in prices. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The business in Boots and Shoes continues very fair, and prices are well sustained. Quite a number of new buyers have arrived from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Ohio, and the trade promises to be good for some weeks yet. New-England buyers are also purchasing more freely, and for the Provinces there is an increased demand. Desirable work of all kinds sustain full prices. The auction sales of the week were well attended. Quite a large number of packages were offered, a good proportion of which sold at fair prices, quality considered. Manufacturers still continue to operate cautiously, and are not disposed to turn out more goods than will be wanted. For California there have been further moderate sales. No shipments to San Francisco from this port the past week. From New-York the exports have been 137 cases to San Francisco." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1863.	1861.
For the week, cases.....	299	3,312
Since Jan. 1.....	10,794	36,272
Totals.....	11,093	29,584

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for foreign at uniform rates. Anthracite has not varied.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at 27¾c.@28c. for Middling, ₱ lb. Sales 500 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The arrivals and sales, especially the former, have been more extensive; during the week, and satisfactory prices have been realized for desirable lots.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mass. Mackerel have been in limited supply, and have been stiffly held, but have been quiet. Nothing new in Pickled Salmon or Herring. Smoked Herring have been in demand at 20c.@24c. for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, owing in part to the increased firmness of holders and to the unfavorable weather. The market, however, has favored sellers, who manifest less inclination to dispose of their supplies, unless at advanced rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,900 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State.....	5 40@ 5 65
Superfine Western.....	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....	5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 45@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio.....	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee.....	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee.....	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in fair demand at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, including 800 bbl. Georgetown, at $6 05@$6 10, chiefly $6 10, ₱ bbls. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,400 bushels, including White Western, at $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 38, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 30, in store; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 36, ₱ bush. Corn is salable and firm; sales 28,500 bush. at 58½c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 59c.@61c. for common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37½c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., ₱ bush. Rye is in less demand, at 80c.@82c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 4,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 10,200 bushels, including State, at 93c.@95c., and Canada at 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is plenty and in less request at from 75c.@87½c. for poor to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Opened briskly, but closed rather tamely, in view of the increased supplies available. Week's receipts, 42,071 Hides; sales, 38,100 Hides, and 142 bales do., including, according to Messrs. Wrixel & Weidemeyer, 12,400 Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 25½c.@27c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 8@12 lbs., 23c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,700 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 Laguayra, 22 lbs., on private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Chili, dry salted, 30 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Western, 22 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 142 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., on private terms; 5,500 Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., part 8c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 4,000 Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 8@8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,200 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 8c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Total stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 181,600 dry Hides, 11,700 wet salted do., 1,500 Horse Hides, and 850 bales East India Hides,—including 68,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 6,500 Buenos Ayres Kips, 4,000 Cordova, &c., 6,000 Rio Grande, 15,000 California, &c., 15,000 Orinoco, 14,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 West Indies, &c., 600 Savanilla and Bogota, 1,000 Maracaibo, 5,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 28,000 African Kips, 3,000 Western and Southern, 2,000 East Indies, common, 850 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Rio Grande Horse, 10,000 Wet Salted Domestic, 1,700 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

HONEY—Has been more freely offered and purchased, including Cuba at 65c.@67½c., in bond, and Cuba and St. Domingo, free, at 75c.@77½c. ₱ gallon. Holders now ask more.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A fair demand prevailed for Sole at uniform prices. The Eastern trade were the principal buyers. Week's receipts of Sole, 52,000 sides. A large auction sale of Sole Leather, &c., for account of a retiring "Swamper," is rumored—to take place during the early part of April.

LUMBER—A pretty good demand prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at uniform prices.

METALS—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive to-day—$13 37½@$13 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,700 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are less active at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady; sales 1,300 boxes, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 145 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after, including Carolina at $6 75@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$1 80, and do. ground at 90c.@95c. ₱ sack.

SKINS—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D Hull & Co. notice thus: "Goat have been in rather better request during the week at late prices. For light stock, which has so long been entirely unsalable, a moderate demand is springing up under the prospective speedy termination of the war, and reopening of the Southern trade. We note sales of about 400 bales Curacoa, of light and medium average, at 30c.@40c., and 80 bales Matamoras on private terms. We notice the arrival of 163 oales Vera Cruz, ex *Rapid*; 61 bales Coro, ex *Addy Swift*; and 76 bales Coracon, ex *Mauricio*, none or which are yet landed. For Deer the market continues comparatively quiet, with light demand, stock and receipts. 5,000 lbs. Sisal sold at 50c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent., and 3,000 lbs. San Juan on private terms."

SUGARS—Have been less active, since our last, sales having transpired of only 182 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet, and unsettled in price. Holders ask 23c.@24c., while buyers offer only 20c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been rather more inquired for during the past week, partly by manufacturers, but the actual purchases have been on a very limited scale, and prices have been somewhat irregular. The reported sales include 25,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly fleece, at from 45c.@48c.; 12,000 lbs. Magadore, at 44c. for washed, and 20c. for unwashed; 26,000 lbs. Rio Grande, and 483 bales washed Donskoi on private terms, and 95 bales Cape, part at 25c.@27c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales were made of 100,000 lbs. Domestic, mostly fleece, from 46c.@50c., and choice lots at 52c.@52½c., and 745 bales Mediterrnnean, South American, African, Cape, and Mexican, at prices in the range of quoted rates.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were quite limited, today, at about previous quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6½d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@22s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—Two foreign barks, with Grain, for orders, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a brig, 245 tons, to the Mediterranean and back; a bark, 475 tons, and one, 449 tons, from Havana and Falmouth, for orders; a brig, 350 tons, from Machias to River Plate; a British schooner, 1,460 bbls., to South America and back; one, 1,100 bbls., to West Indies and back; a British brig, 3,280 bbls., to Martinique; a bark, 499 tons, to Havana, on private terms; a Hanover bark, 516 tons, to Rotterdam at £950; a Prussian bark to Lisbon, 16,000 Wheat, 21c., in shipper's bags; a ship, 600 tons; from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3 10s.; a Brazilian brig, 208 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₱ bbl.; a bark, 520 tons, from Searsport, Me., to River Plate, $18; a bark, 547 tons, from Jersey City to Aspinwall, Coal, about $4 25; a schooner, 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; one to St. John, P. E., and back, Sugar, 38c.; a British schooner, 1,300 bbls., to Laguayra, Porto Cabello, and back, $1,050; a schooner, 103 tons, to Port Maria, Jam., and back, $700; one, 107 tons, out to same port, and back from Rnatan Island, $975; one, 188 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $350, under deck; a bark, 249 tons, to Havana, $950, and back to New-Ynrk, $5 25 under deck; one, 407 tons, to Havana, $1,800.

Soldiers' Barracks Destroyed at Madison, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, March 21.

Two hundred feet of the barracks at Camp Randall, at Madison, were burned on the night of the 19th. Two soldiers were burned to death. A quantity of equipments and baggage were also destroyed.

MISSING VESSELS—PROBABLE LOSS OF 120 LIVES.—The Gloucester *Telegraph* says the gale of the 24th and 25th of February last has proved most disastrous to the Gloncester fishing fleet, and from present advices the loss of life will be very great, largely exceeding that of any previous season. The *Telegraph* continues:

"There are now *thirteen* vessels which have not been heard from since the storm, and, wa fear, never will be. Vessels that were out at that time have been in, gone out again and arrived a second time with a fare of fish, and yet no one has heard of those missing, with the exception of two or three reported to have been seen on the bank, and the bare possibility of their having been blown off and lost their sails, or the crews being taken off by some outward bound vessel, is the only faint hope which now remains of the safety of any of the crews. The probability is that most of the vessels, if not all, came in contact with one another in the blow, and were at once sunk together on the bank. The hair-breadth escapes of others from collision, leads every one to suppose that this was the manner of their destruction, although none may live to tell the story.

The vessels now missing were some of the finest and strongest of our fleet, and were manned by from *one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty* men, among which were some of the best fishermen in the place. A large portion of them leave families, and it has been estimated that as many as *two hundred children* will be made orphans by this disaster; and great distress will be caused by the loss of so many upon whom others were dependent for support, while a gloom has been cast over our whole community.

The Winter fishing upon Georges Bank becomes more disastrous year after year, as the numbers increase who engage in it; yet men will follow it, and owners of property will risk their vessels, knowing with a certainty that all cannot escape."

Should the above vessels not return, the loss of property alone will amount to $75,000.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 15
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Meh. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

23, 3, 133, 193—173, 43, 3, 33—243, 143, 203, 173, 183—33—123, 203, 183, 193—183, 43, 43—243, 143, 203—123, 3, 173, 243—103, 133, 143, 223, 183—83—113, 143, 213, 43—243, 143, 203—13, 203, 193—223, 143, 133, 193—193, 43, 113, 113—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

DRY GOODS.

ROBES AND SHAWLS TO MATCH.
DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
FLOUNCED ROBES, without Shawl, $4, worth $9.
CHENE SILKS,
At 88 cents and $1, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
FOULARD SILK, at 50 cents.
BLACK SILK, GROS D'ATHENS, GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETAS,
25 per cent. under regular prices,
Will be opened Monday at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
And as Novelties,
RICH LACE SETS, NEW MODELS FROM PARIS.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 50 the doz., really worth $2 50. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL, (formerly of Calcutta, India,) has now on hand some really good bargains in blue and red square shawls, from $25 to $150. Also,
LONG INDIA SHAWLS, made into square.
SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, made into long.
INDIA EMBROIDERED FRINGES FOR SHAWLS.
INDIA SHAWLS EXCHANGED.
INDIA SHAWLS CLEANED.
At No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Second door below Amity-st.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Some splendid bargains in black silks. Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Monroing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.
Balmoral Skirts, Bombazines, White Muslins and Silk Sun Umbrellas retailed the coming week at wholesale prices. FOSTER BROS., No. 272 Bleecker-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS a Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents; last week; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW PRINTS, NEW Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil Cloths, new Window Shades and $30,000 worth of Domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 6th-av.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 15 years. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Tuesday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BORNTAO FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed to cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENing, in going from No. 14 East 22d-st., through Broadway, to No. 35 East 21st-st., a FUR CAPE. The above reward will be paid the finder by leaving the cape at No. 14 East 22d-st., or at the *Scientific American* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let—with or without board—at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms $1 25 per day.

AGRICULTURAL.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY. PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Aon-st.,
Basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious exercises every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Heltzelberger's Hall, No. 206 4th-av. On SUNDAY EVENING the exercises will be opened by a lady, followed by an address from MILES R. POSS; text, 2d Peter, 1st chapter, part of 6th verse. Lecture on MONDAY EVENING, by IRA B. DAVIS; text, Isaiah, 55th chapter, part of 2d verse: *Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?* Collection taken up to defray expenses for hall, advertising, &c. Socials on TUESDAY EVENING. Admittance 25 cents, including a gentleman and one or two ladies.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—REMEMBER the sick and wounded soldier. A meeting, under the auspices of the Commission, for the special benefit of the sick and wounded in the recent action at Newbern, N. C., will be held at Rev. Dr. Hague's Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and Geo. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, are engaged to address the meeting. A collection will be taken in aid of the cause. Come prepared to give freely of your abundance.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—44th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector.—The Holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, service to commence at 3½ P. M. Services in this church EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and during Lent, EVERY DAY in the week, at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M., except Saturday P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—ON SUNDAY, March 23, L. JUDD PARDEE will speak in Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, at 3 o'clock, on the *Origin and Mission of the Church of the Divine Unity*. There will also be a conservatory service through another. It is expected that Mr. PARDEE will hold regular religious meetings in this City from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in June, unfolding to the public such thoughts as may be inflowed to his mind and heart.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." Short exhortations, but no sermon. Strangers and friends interested in missions among the poor are cordially invited. Direct route to the House, through Broadway to Worth-st., then to the Five Points.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. THOMAS SEPPENSON, of Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer and Experience meeting for the promotion of holiness at 2 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

A SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY meeting, for the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the 19th in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JAMES EELLS, Rev. CHAS. ROBINSON, and Mr. JOHN MCCULLAGH, Missionary from Kentucky, will make addresses.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. MCGWIN; at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject—*The Influence of Memory in the Future World.*—Luke xvi., 25. Seats free. All are invited.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH EVENING in the Middle Dutch Church, (Collegiate,) corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. One of the Pastors will preside. Addresses may be expected from an Army Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BARNES, Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery; Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. THOMPSON lately installed Pastor, 21st st. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. No postponement on account of weather. Collection to be taken in aid of the object. All are cordially invited to attend. This is expected to be a meeting of great interest. What we do must be done quickly.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. CHAS. HARRIS, of Greene-st. Church, New-York, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Brooklyn Tabernacle; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by WM. MCALLISTER, of 37th-st. Church, New-York.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD La Madrée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 23, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of Spiritualism, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Architecture the Unwritten but Real History of Nations.*

"THE APPALLING CALAMITIES COMING on the world about 1864-69, accompanying Christ's advent," will be lectured upon in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, who will also preach in the open air, near Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-Av., near 12th-st. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Sanctification meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. Preaching WEDNESDAY and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats free, and all are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 8th-av. Divine service every Sunday, 10½ o'clock A. M., and evening at 7½ o'clock P. M. (Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector.

A SERMON ON WISE AND UNWISE MARRIAGE, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., North side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—THE GENeral Judgment, as taught in the Holy Word, by Rev. ABIEL SILVER, at the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 291 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price $6,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

SEVENTH-ST.—PREACHING AT 10½ A. M., BY Rev. D. TERRY, and in the EVENING, at 7½, by D. A. WISE, editor of the *Sunday-school

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as first-class waitress; is a Protestant; good reference given. Inquire at No. 240 East 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid; is a good waitress, good seamstress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. City references given. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 1st floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as to chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best City reference; call at 146 West 14th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands the business; has no objection to assist with the washing if required; has best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 19 West 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, poultry and pastry, and bread; has no objections to the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days. Call at 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as good cook; can wash and iron, and understands all kinds of a house; can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A steady, faithful girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; will take charge of milk and butter if required. Any family requiring a good domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; would take a place as laundress. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 2d av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress, and will also assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, and French finting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 131½ 7th-av., second floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS WISHED to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week; wages $2 50 per week; makes infant clothing, ladies' underclothes, children's dresses, and cuts and fits; has City reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—20 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses, is intimately acquainted with the City, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty from his last employer, with whom he has lived one year, also from his previous employers. Address H. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging. best of City reference given. Address Mr. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has also a knowledge of gardening; best of reference given. Can be seen at Dr. Ogle's, No. 209 West 29th-st., or at Pomeroy's coach factory, Amity-place, near Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Call or address J. H., for two days, at private stable No. 9a East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable steady young man, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a superior hand over horses, and a competent driver; is perfectly willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; high wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 376 6th-av.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man that knows his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Would have no objection to assist in gardening. Can produce the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a thorough experienced single Englishman as above, in town or country. Address T. T., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, JAMES McCLEAN, a situation to work on a farm; he understands the management of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

A FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, with one child, a situation as farmer and good plain gardener; understands both perfectly; four years in his last place; can come well recommended. A place preferred where there can be a house procured. Address P. S., Tarrytown, N. Y., for one week.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant man, a situation as farmer and gardener in the country, and a house for his family; understands farming thoroughly; also the care of horses, cows, carriage driving, and kitchen gerden. Can be seen for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 15 Monroe-st. Has four years' reference.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single Englishman; is competent of his business in all its branches; has no objection to taking care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W D. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business—green-houses, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, on engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 13 Market-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A married man, without incumbrance, wants a situation as first-class vegetable gardener, or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address W. C., for two days, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A NURSERYMAN.—WANTED, BY A PERSON recently from the South, a situation as nurseryman; would plant vineyards and orchards by contract or otherwise; has a thorough knowledge of soils, &c.; would undertake to raise vegetables on shares or for wages. Apply to J. F. J., No. 10 Battery-place, or address J. F. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in the City or country, by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for E. G., will be promptly attended to for two days, at the apothecary's, No. 453 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a hotel; would prefer the country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce the best references. Address J. O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the Commercial College, as assistant bookkeeper, clerk or paymaster's clerk, or clerk on an ocean steamer, or in any business where he can make himself useful; wages no object. Address T. T. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 Southest.-on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)

DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date.
M. D. VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 53 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO., of New-York, Continental Fire Ins. Co.'s Building, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors, constituting the second class, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
E. W. LAUGHWOUT,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
WILLIAM WILKENS,
W. TAYLOR HALL,
E. T. H. GIBSON.
At a meeting of the Board, held March 10, 1862, WALTON H. PECKHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order,
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 12 William-st. } NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYTE, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, } NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking house, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 Broadway, } NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. THIRD Av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

CONNECTICUT 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1881, coupons payable January and July, for sale by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place,
New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suits at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 353 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newtou Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a capable, neat and willing girl as chambermaid and waitress; must bring reference from last place. Apply at No. 365 4th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST—NONE BUT a good writer, of strictly temperate habits and good references, need apply. Address CONVEYANCER, Wall-st., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, with specimen of writing, reference and address.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the
MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Fine Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewlery, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS (from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:35 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandeigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip; same Saturday, to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT.
FOR BOSTON AND THE NORTH,
VIA
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.
The new and stanch steamer, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. T. G. JEWETT, will leave her berth, Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Vestry-st., SUNDAY, March 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at New-London with Express Passenger train for Boston, Worcester, Concord, &c., &c.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 45 East 29th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE, BUT LITtle used. Apply to H. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKINNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-st., he is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.
JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HUNTING & EARLE, for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry.
JAMES H. HUNTING,
RALPH D. EARLE.
No. 15 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDMUND B. BAILEY,
MARCH 20, 1862. JAMES H. HUNTING.

AID TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.

Recent movements have much reduced the reserve stock of supplies at the depôts of the Commission, and at the present rate of issue they will soon be exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary to ask that renewed and increased contributions should be made, especially of the articles enumerated below.

Waste will be avoided by sending, in all cases, to the nearest depôt of the Commission. All requests for supplies made to local societies or individuals should be referred to the Associate Secretary of the Commission nearest the point of demand, who will be able to meet them more promptly, and at less expense, than they can be met from other sources.

The Commission is in want of funds.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Associate Secretaries of the Commission, to whom all applications for supplies should be made.
Atlantic District—Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, Post-office address, Washington, D. C.
Central District—Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.
Western District—Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, St. Louis, Mo.

Depôts, to the nearest of which supplies should be sent, by contributing societies and individuals, and where they will be assorted and transhipped according to the varying demands for different articles of the various columns and fleets of the army and navy:

NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Summer-st., Boston.
WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 814 Broadway, New-York.
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 1,225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Custom-house, Baltimore.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F-st., Washington, D. C.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.
CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ILLINOIS BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Columbus, Ohio.
INDIANA BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 61 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cairo, Ill.
LOUISVILLE BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Louisville, Ky.

Distributing depôts are also established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Ship Island, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee.

ARTICLES MOST NEEDED:
Woolen Shirts.
Bed-ticks, 3 feet by 7.
Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Hospital-drawers, (muslin.)
Slippers.
Lint and Bandages.
Jellies.

ARTICLES NOT WANTED.
Quilts.
Pillow-cases.
Cotton Flannel Underclothing.
Pillows and Cushions.
Preserves.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED

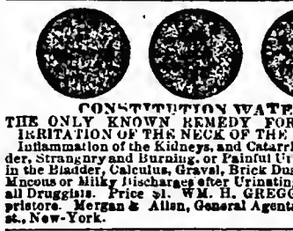
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; kept them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Its value cannot be over-estimated

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Important Debate on the Blockade in the British Parliament.

Call for the Correspondence by Mr. Gregory.

The Motion Negatived Without a Division.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 8th, *via* Queenstown 9th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning.

The advices by the *America* are two days later.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York on the 15th of February, (reported missing,) arrived off Holyhead on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York on the 23d of February, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 7th inst.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland 23d February arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 7th inst.

The new Cunard steamship *Scotia* had arrived in Liverpool from the Clyde.

There had been an important debate on the question of the American blockade in the House of Commons. Mr. GREGORY denounced it, and expressed strong sympathy for the Sonth.

Mr. W. E. FORTR denied that the blockada was ineffectual, and stated that the list of upwards of 300 vessels, handed in by Mr. MASON, as having broken the blockade, had dwindled down to nineteen, and most of these escaped on dark and stormy nights.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON called on the Government to interfere in the matter.

Mr. MILNES could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any interference by England in the struggle.

The Solicitor-General strongly opposed any interference. The blockade *had been as efficient as other blockades in former years.*

After further debate, Mr. GREGORY'S *motion for the correspondence on the subject was negatived without a division.*

The Prussian Ministry has resigned.

The *Sumter* is still at Gibraltar, and the *Tuscarora* at Algeciras.

The steamer *Annie Shields* had arrived at Queenstown with a cargo of resin, cotton and tobacco from Wilmington, N. C.

The ship *Sarah Park* was ashore near Southampton.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyant.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions quiet and dull.

Consols, 93¼@93⅝ for Money.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Insecurity of Life in Yedo—A Fire—Another Embassy About to Start—Obstacles in the Way of Foreign Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

Since I last wrote you, giving an account of the attack on the English Legation at Yedo, some few changes have taken place in the tactics of the English and French Ministers in their dealings with the Japanese Government, which may not be without interest to your readers. The whole affair from beginning to end of the attempt to cut off the English representative here shows how little dependence can be placed on the Japanese for protection against the murderous assaults of their own people. Whether the Japanese Government was really to blame either from want of inclination or ability to protect them, it was a matter of little moment to the Ministers individually, however important the distinction may have been in a political point of view. Their personal safety demanded that they should have a foreign guard.

This was supplied by the marines from of the men-of-war in port, until regulars were sent up from the military station at Hong Kong.

The desperate daring showed by those who made the above-named attack, and the stoical indifference of those of the band who were taken prisoners, as to what was to be the consequence to themselves of their deeds, convinced the English and French Ministers, that not only were their lives in danger while in their own houses, but thet fellows so reckless and evil-disposed as these appeared to be, might at any time attack them in the street in broad daylight. This made it necessary, they thought, that a mounted guard of their own countrymen, in addition to the Japanese, should accompany them on their trip to and from Yedo, and when they went about the streets of the city. A troon of lancers, twelve in number, mounted on beautiful Arab horses, were sent up from China to act as a body guard to Mr. ALCOCK, the English Minister, and about as many taken from a French man-of-war in port, who had already seen some cavalry service, were mounted on some fine Japanese horses, and made the body guard of the French Minister, M. de BELLECOUR. There was a good deal of speculation and conjecture at first, as to how the Japanese would receive this array of mounted horsemen in their imperial city. If there were any doubts, they are no longer to be entertained, as the ladies have, under their care, ridden all about the City of Yedo, as securely as they could in New-York or Boston, and received in the meantime nothing but marks of civility and respect.

As retinues and retainers are marks of rank in Japan, I am inclined to think, in the eyes of the masses at least, this display produces a good effect than otherwise.

Since the excitement passed over on account of the attack on the Legation, everything has been exceedingly quiet. A large fire occurred in the Japanese portion of the town of Yokohama, a few weeks since, that destroyed one-half the place, mostly shops and stores for the sale of laquer ware, silk, &c. The actual loss was not in reality as much as it was first feared to be, on account of the silk, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars worth in the burnt districts, being secured in fire-proof buildings.

At first it was feared that the conflagration might extend to the foreign settlement. In order to prevent its doing so, the sailors and marines from the men-of-war were set to work by the commander to pull down a number of houses occupied by Japanese officials.

The Governor remonstrated against it, saying it was a useless destruction of property.

He was, however, unable to restrain them, and Jack pulled and tugged away as hard as ever. In order to prevent eny further excuse for foreign sailors, especially to pull down his houses, he is having a street cut, two hundred feet wide, extending across the town, on boundary between the two locations. We find, then, as a result of the fire, a wide, beautiful street, leading down to the bay, instead of a narrow one, which is a decided improvement to the place.

A large number of men are engaged on improvements in other querters of the foreign town also, such as grading and draining streets, filling in at a great expense a swamp back of the town, between it and the high lands.

The finest work of all, however, is a sea-wall that the Government is constructing along the whole length of the town, facing the bay, and a street ninety feet wide, extending back from the wall, most of which has to be made.

It can well afford all this, as the ground-rent alone which we have to pay to the Government is very heavy, being about $150 per annum for a lot 100 by 200 feet.

The Japanese Government are preparing to send another embassy abroad. This one is to make the tour of Europe. It is to be composed of three ambassadors and a retinue of about 30 servants. The eldest of the ambassadors that went to the United States is to be the head of the present embassy to Europe. They leave, in the course of a week or so, in an English man-of-war, for England, *viâ* Suez. Several junk-loads of presents came down from Yedo the other day, destined for the different European Powers to be visited by the embassy. To-day, the first of the New Year has been looked forward to by all residents in Japan with a good deal of interest. It is the day agreed on in the treaties made by the Foreign Powers with this Government for the opening of the City of Yedo for the purposes of trade.

It has been deemed advisable, however, by the representatives of the treaty Powers residing here to waive, for a time at least, this right, and Yedo is to remain closed for the present as before. The Japanese have, almost from the hour they signed the treaty, been endeavoring to indnce the Foreign Powers not to persist in having the clause, in which it states Yedo shall be opened in 1862, carried into effect.

It is well known to all thet to yield to the Japanese a point once gained, especially in diplomatic intercourse, has a decided bad tendency. What the Ministers have done, therefore, in yielding this point is theoretically bad; yet practically, if the present only is considered, it is good. The general reasons for their so doing are known and appreciated by all residents in Japan. In the first place, no preparations have been made in Yedo for the accommodation of foreign merchants, and if there had been, it is quite certain no one would, from choice, have gone to Yedo for the purpose of doing business, as they would be daily and hourly in danger of assassination. This too, it is now believed most confidently, would have occurred without the Japanese Government having power to prevent it. Trouble would have been sure to arise out of it between the treaty Powers and this Government, which would probably end in war.

Again, the principal mercantile houses located here, are satisfied that nothing would be gained, in a commercial point of view, by going to Yedo, and since there is serious risk connected with it, they are quite rejoiced that it is not to be opened.

It is not definitely known, however, whether this postponement is for any length of time or not; it is to be hoped so at any rate.

The long-talked of marriage between the danghier of the Micado or Spiritual Emperor at Misco, with the young Tycoon or the Emperor proper at Yedo, has at last been consummated. The young bride went from Misco to Yedo by the West road instead of the one usually taken, which runs through Kanagava and near the foreign settlement at Yokohema. The reason was stated for doing so that she might not be seen by foreigners who would be sure to be on the route on such an occasion. A panorama of the procession made by the Japanese represent the bride and her maids riding in a close cart drawn by two hullocks tandem.

We are having some fine cool weather, but no snow. Everything is quiet.

A good deal of trade is going on in silk, which is the staple article. S.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

No News Stirring—The Telegraph Cable.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21, *via* BALTIMORE, 22d.

All is quiet here. There is no newe.

A flag of truce was sent out this morning for the accommodation of an officer of the French Nsvy desiring to go South. The rebel officers and crew were very uncommunicative, and we gathered no news from them.

No Southern newspapers were received.

Among the passengers who arrived here this morning from Baltimore were Prince DE JOINVILLE and Miss DIX.

Hopes are entertained that the telegraph cable will be repaired either to-day or to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

The Equinoctial storm commenced last evening, and now continues with violence. The roads are in a terrible muddy condition, and the shipping in the harbor is enveloped in a fog, through which the sound of the huge warning bell upon the point can scarcely penetrate.

Professor LOWE'S balloon has as yet made no ascension, although the gas generators, &c., are in readiness as soon as the weather shall moderate.

About 5½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, a bright light appeared in the heavens, to the southwest of Old Point Comfort. It wore the appearance of flaming clouds, long and narrow, and piled one above another. At times they became vivid, and then faded until scarcely visible. The evening was not a pleasant one—no stars were out—even the outlines of the vessels in the harbor being undefined, their colored lanterns dancing faintly in the dull and leaden air. The weather, in fact, was such as to preclude the possibility of the phenomenon being a natural one, and many persons were found who were of opinion that an immense fire was in progress in the interior of the country, and that either Smithfield, in Isle of Wight County, or Suffolk, in Nansemond County, had been destroyed by the rebels. I am not prepared to hazard so bold an assertion, but am willing to declare that a large fire of some description took place at the distance of ten or fifteen miles from the water's edge. In due time we shall doubtless obtain full particulars.

I visited the quarters of the contrabands, last evening. The work of the day was over, and they reclined listlessly around the wooden benches in three large frame buildings. A few, more studious or more intelligent than the rest, collected at the tables, above which hung dim lanterns, and read from hymn-books, story-books, or old scraps of newspapers, while from a corner came the sounds, in broad negro accents—

"Hosannah high, Oh, glory."

The words of the song had as little connection with each other as the notes of the singer, a mulatto woman, who now and then stopped to administer a rebuke to the pickaninies who were playing "hide and seek" around a broken stool.

Nearly all the negroes are from points at least five miles distent from Fortress Monroe, and one, who conversed quite intelligently on the war, was from fifty miles up the Chesapeake. They work cheerfully during the day, under the orders of men who understand how to humor the negro character, and to be firm without becoming brutal. The truth is, however, that the contrabands require a strong master.

An order was promulgated yesterday by Gen. WOOL, which has the hearty concurrence of every loyal member of the Press. It requires all reporters to forward their manuscript to headquarters for approval. A censor has been appointed in the person of Lieut. DE WITT CLINTON, A. D. C., who is fully equal to the task. The system pursued is mainly the same as that at Washington. Under these new regulations no letter can be sent for publication without the sanction of the Commanding General. This does not affect private correspondence, however, and it must also be understood that the sanction of the General does not constitute an indorsement of the views of any article, but merely signifies that it contains nothing "contraband of war."

While on this subject, and alluding to the necessity of vigilance, an important question recurs. By what means did the rebels know that unless the *Merrimac* made an attack before Saturday night, March 8, the *Monitor* would arrive and frustrate their schemes? There is good reason, in official circles, to believe that the enemy possessed this knowledge, and acted on it, by sending their iron-clad vessel into action just before the Ericsson battery could reach the Fortress.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va, March 19.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 23.—With grateful acknowledgment for the honor conferred on the Major-General commanding the Department of Virginia, the following order is announced:

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Ordered that, in recognition of faithful services by a distinguished and gallant officer, the name of the fort on the Rip Raps be changed from Fort Calhoun to Fort Wool, by which latter name it shall henceforth be known and distinguished.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following order explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—In order to prevent the publication of information relating to military movements within this department, all reporters and correspondents for newspapers, now present or who may hereafter be allowed to come into it, are prohibited from transmitting for publication any matter relating to military operations without the approval of the commanding General.

Should any articles, contrary to the tenor of this order, appear in print, it will be the signal for sending away the reporters.

Lieut. DE WITT CLINTON, Aid-de-Camp, is appointed Censor, to whom all matter intended by the reporters for publication will be submitted for examination.

The attention of all officers writing for newspapers is directed to the fifty-seventh article of war.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

FROM NEWPORT'S NEWS.

THE REBELS FITTING OUT MORE IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., March 20, 1862.

The calm which fell upon this military district, after the exciting scenes of the 8th and 9th, cannot long continue unbroken. The actors then upon the stage have but retired to amend wherein defeat was developed, and in due time, with the whole available corps, we will have them again before the country and the world.

The *Merrimac* (now *Virginia*) is receiving the attention of the Norfolk mechanics, who, it is asserted, work upon her without remuneration, and they might as well, for the currency of the rebels, which multiplies with the fecundity, and with about as much backbone in its composition, as the *assignats* of the first French revolution, may any day lose its conventional value, and will in any event prove worthless finally. In addition to the *Virginia*, two other mail-clad, or armored vessels are in course of completion at the Gosport yard. One of these is the sunken *Delaware*, which shared the fate of the *Merrimac* at the commencement of this rebellion, a very large vessel, which, if ever launched, will be a great acquisition to the secession navy. The history of the other is not known, but it is doubtless some old hulk which has been brought from the watery sepulchre to new and diabolical life. At Richmond also two iron-clad vessels are being built, and the utmost activity in this direction characterizes the rebels since their partial success with the *Virginia*.

Some of these bomb-proof fabrics, I am advised, are nearly completed, and the greatest exertion is being made to hasten forth the whole batch. We are, it is plain enough, to have more of the novel entertainment which has been introduced by the *Virginia* and *Monitor*, in these waters, and the hour is at hand, too, when collisions on land between our forces in this quarter will be no longer avoidable.

The force brought forward from Yorktown, on the night of the 8th and the morning of the 9th, to attack us in front, amounted to 10,000 troops, cavalry and infantry, with a detachment of twenty-five pieces of artillery. It has fallen back to Bethel, and that position is occupied now in strength by the Secessionists, who apparently expect a demonstration against us once more on the water.

In the meantime, we are looking anxiously for some sign from BURNSIDE, and every day the horizon of rebeldom in the direction of the Nansemond River and the Chuckatuk, is scrutinized by the boys, who often insist that the artillery booming on that side, and the pillars of smoke now and then seen, herald the attack upon Suffolk. Yours, A.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE ERICSSON.

Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The expectation, or rather the hope, that the *Merrimac* would come out for another set-to with the *Monitor* is gradually dying out, and if it were not for the masts of the *Cumberland*, which protrude from the water, with the flag still flying, and the charred remains of the *Congress*, there would be nothing about Old Point to recall the memory of that tremendous conflict. The *Monitor* still occupies her position of advance guard. Lying well up in the Roads, where a good view is had up the Elizabeth River, with steam always up and crew on board, she is continually ready for her big antagonist, should she venture out again. The general impression is, however, that the *Merrimac* will not come out again; that she received serious damage in her two days' fight, and that her officers were convinced that the entire impregnability of the *Monitor* would enable her to continue the contest until some vital injury was done to the *Merrimac*. The time that has elapsed since the retreat of the *Merrimac*, as well as the fine weather which has prevailed, which would be favorable to her movements, strengthen these impressions. Still a strict watch is kept up, and a constant state of preparation maintained. Improving the experience gained by the first fight, the *Monitor* has been strengthened in important points, and it is believed will go into the next fight perfectly impervious to the heaviest missiles that can be sent against her. The appearance of her pilot-house is altogether altered, and now presents no sallet points against which a ball can strike. Such an accident as occurred to Capt. WORDEN will now be rendered impossible. These alterations and improvements are made under the direction of Mr. STIMERS, the Government Engineer, who superintended the building of the *Monitor*, and directed her machinery and the revolving of her tower during her fight. His whole energies are enlisted in the success of the battery, and in desiring another opportunity to prove its power against the *Merrimac*. The alterations are easily effected through the facilities provided by the Government machine-shop here, under the charge of Mr. J. DAVIDS. This gentleman was at the Norfolk Navy-yard when the rebellion broke out, but as he had made himself prominent by his courageous opposition to Secession, had no desire to remain after the authority of the Government was overthrown. He has since rendered valuable service by organizing machine-shops at Port Royal and Hatteras, and now superintends the establishment at Old Point.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

DEATH OF GENS. M'CULLOCH AND M'INTOSH.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

FORT SMITH, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

Our troops, under Gens. VAN DORN, PRICE and MCCULLOCH, engaged the enemy for three days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, at Perry's Ridge, in Benton County, this State, near the Missouri line.

The fighting was the most desperate on record. Our loss was immense; that of the enemy unknown. Gens. MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH were both killed on the 7th inst. Gen. SLACK was mortally wounded. Gen. PRICE was slightly wounded in the arm.

Col. MCCRAE reported killed. Col. SIMS slightly wounded in the arm. Our forces are now in the rear of the enemy, and driving them southward. They are whipped beyond a doubt ere this. We are expecting later intelligence every moment.

Gen. MCCULLOCH fell while leading his command to a charge. The bodies of Gens. MCINTOSH and MCCULLOCH will arrive this evening. OSCEOLA.

LATER FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Sunday, March 9.

Up to the present moment nothing further has been heard from the fight, which is still raging. It seems as though our army have got to the rear of the enemy, and it is currently reported, were driving them southward. The following, from the Quartermaster at this place, has been published:

FORT SMITH, March 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—The brave Gen. MCCULLOCH is no longer on earth. He fell while bravely fighting at the head of his division, in a hardly-contested battle with the enemy near Cross Hollows on the 7th inst. His remains will be interred with military honors on Monday at 12 o'clock. The officers and troops of the command will hold themselves in readiness to perform this melancholy duty. Officers of this command will report in person at the Adjutant's office, at 9 o'clock. Sojourning officers of the army are invited to participate. Officers and soldiers of the battle of Oak Hills are invited to participate, also the command of Gen. PEARCE. The invitation is likewise extended to all citizens to unite in the procession. All colors and flags will be at half-mast and draped in mourning. Officers will wear the usual badge of mourning.

GEO. W. CLARE,
Major commanding Post.

LATER—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

FORT SMITH, Tuesday, March 11.

Capt. HICKOX ROGERS arrived here yesterday in charge of the ammunition wagons. He brings with him official and some very interesting details of the battle between our forces and the enemy at Elkhorn, four miles from the Missouri line.

Capt. ROGERS says the fighting was terrible. A larger portion of our troops being armed with the common hunting rifles and shot guns, charged the enemy time and again, clubbing their guns and driving the enemy, who were armed with the best of guns, from their first position. The enemy gained a much stronger position, when, from the exhausted state of our troops, they fell back.

Gen. MCCULLOCH'S Division having lost so many of their officers, Gen. VAN DORN, fearful that they might become disorganized, deemed it advisable to withdraw, which he did in splendid order. The next day he attacked the enemy in their second position, and while the fighting was going on, withdrew his whole army.

Gen. VAN DORN says he is not whipped, and cannot be with the reinforcements which he shall receive, and by giving his troops a few days rest. He says he will drive them back to their starting place.

The withdrawal of so large an army in such fine order, after losing so many valuable officers, is looked upon as one of the most brilliant acts of the present war.

When it became known to the troops that Gen. MCCULLOCH was killed, they were frantic with rage, and his command fought like demons, charging at times, and putting to flight five times their number.

Gen. MCINTOSH fell at the head of his command early in the action; also, Gen. HEBERT. Gen. PRICE received a flesh wound in the arm the first day of the fight. Gen. SLACK, of the Missouri army, received a mortal wound.

There was a great many officers of lower grades killed and wounded, and it will be several days yet before an exact list of the killed and wounded can be got at.

Our loss in round numbers is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our train is now at Stickers, on Boston Mountain, out of reach of the enemy, and will be up soon.

Our army fought the enemy on all sides, completely passing around them. OSCEOLA.

THE INDIANA EIGHTH IN THE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMP PEASE, Ark., Sunday, March 9, 1862.

Well, at last we have had a fight—a big fight; and, thank God, a victorious fight. Not that we are, for it, indebted in the least to STERLING PRICE'S bravery, or to that of his ruffian forces, but to the fact, as here understood, that the forces of MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH were united with his, under the chief command of Gen. VAN DORN. Their number, as far as can be ascertained from intelligent prisoners, was 39,000 to 42,000.

Intelligence of their advance upon and proximity to us, reached our camp on the 5th inst., and preliminary arrangements for their reception commenced in the evening. On the morning of the 6th we moved from our camp in Sugar Creek Hollow, and took position on the heights overlooking it from the north. To the Eighth and the First Indiana Battery, six pieces, Capt. KLAUSS, was intrusted the holding of a point which commanded the main road to Cross Hollows, from which it was supposed the advance would be made, and it also protected our left flank, and, indeed, from which we could have hurled a fearful fire upon the enemy, coming upon us by any practicable approach, except the rear.

The men, elated with the prospect of a battle worked with energy—the battery was planted and a breastwork thrown up to protect the infantry, below and in front of the battery. No demonstration was made by the rebels during the day, except a little brush with part of STEELE'S command, near Bentonville. During the night, however, they managed to get in force on our right flank, and some three miles in our rear, on the main road to Springfield; and, on the 7th, about 11 A. M., the action opened with briskness and energy along both positions, raging at intervals with great fierceness. Toward evening they were effectually driven from their position on the right, nor has there been any fighting there since.

Not so in the rear, however. Here they supposed, doubtless, that they had us effectually trapped; as holding their position they would be able to cut off our supplies from the north. The conflict here was fearfully raging, and with doubtful prospect, when, about 3 P. M., an order from Gen. CURTIS directed Col. BENTON to send five companies of the Eighth to the relief of Col. CARR, commanding at that point. Such was the eagerness of all to go that it was decided between the two wings by lot, and the left, composed of companies F, G, H, I and K, succeeded in getting the long "cut."

They were instantly dispatched under Lieut.-Col. SHUNK, as also three pieces of Capt. KLAUS' battery, and reached the scene of action in quick time. The firing was then temporarily suspended, the enemy changing position. Being promptly formed, and the battery planted to rake the supposed position of the rebels, they marched into the brush in that direction, when a terrible fire of musketry, shot and shell opened upon them, raking them diagonally. Through this they marched, without being able to reply, promptly reformed, when a still more murderous fire was opened upon them by another portion of the enemy, who were concealed over the crown of a hill. To this they replied with two spirited and fatal volleys. Preserving their line, they deployed and fell back in good order—skirmishing meanwhile—took a new position, when being again attacked they repulsed the enemy in vastly superior force, and held it during the night, sleeping upon their arms.

The disparity of numbers in this part of the fight must have been at least five to one in favor of the rebels.

During the night both armies increased their strength at this point, and on the morning of the 8th the battle again opened, and for hours naught but the roar of cannon and musketry could be heard for miles around, but with no doubtful result. Gen. SIGEL, with his "Dutch," backed by brave Hoosiers, Suckers Iowans and loyal Missourians, with perhaps the representatives of other States, swept everything before them. The enemy was driven and routed from every position, and armed rebellion in this "neck of woods" is now pretty well "played out," so far as facts at present indicate.

As the duty of holding our position in front, which devolved, by express order, on Col. BENTON, was one which at any moment might become of the most vital importance, he, like a true soldier, as well as a brave officer, faithfully carried out the order, although himself and the gallant officers and men of the right wing were thereby prevented from participating in the fearful fray. But that the men were exceedingly anxious to "go in," and that his fearless spirit chafed under the restraint "like the steed under galling rein," was evident enough from the promptitude and speed with which, upon the first intimation that he was relieved, they hastened to the scene of the conflict just in time to see that the rout of the foe was complete.

I cannot better describe the conduct of the officers and men than by quoting Col. BENTON'S official report:

"I cannot close this report without honorable mention of the promptitude and fidelity with which each member of the regiment executed every order given. Officers and men, comprehending the magnitude of the task to be accomplished, all were eager to hear their part. And when the order came for part of the regiment, the question was not which would *have* to go, but which be *compelled* to remain—a question which was decided by lot.

Without intending any invidious distinctions, I will be permitted to say that Lieut.-Col. DAVID SHUNK, upon this occasion, as upon all others, bore himself as a true man and a brave officer."

Major PARRISH, who had, on the morning of the 7th, been detailed, with a fatigue party, to obstruct the approaches, except such as we supposed could be commanded, and which precaution was deemed of sufficient importance to demand the superintendence of a field officer, on his return hasteued to the field, and with his well-known fearlessness, maintained the reputation he so fully established at Rich Mountain—remaining all night on the field, nor leaving it on the 8th until the victory being achieved, the regiment was ordered into camp.

Capt. KLAUS, and the brave Germans of his battery, also deserve honorable mention. Although but half of his force was in action, he, nntetered by special orders, as was Col. BENTON, commanded in person, and to his bravery, and that of his men, we are much indebted for our success. I watched their firing near by, on the 7th, and it was almost as regular as the vibration of a pendulum, and directed with unerring and fatal certainty.

On the 8th, he dismonnted three of the enemy's guns in the very commencement of the action, and while I observed him, and as I am informed through the whole fight, he was as cool and calm at his post as if he had been merely sipping a glass of "lager." His men also manifested as little concern about danger as though engaged at an ordinary avocation. They are generally men of intelligence, and I am proud to say that he commands and they compose the First Indiana Artillery.

The following is our list of casualties:

KILLED—John Coburn, Henry Hardbarger and John Stiles, Co. F; Lieut. James R. Smith and Samuel Harter, Co. H.

WOUNDED—Thos. Leatherland, *M. Hogan, *Zenos Hessford, John A. Rhoads, Joseph Repp, Henry Griffy, and Robt. D. Hite, Co. F; Lieut. J. W. Way, Allen O. Neff, B. C. Hoyt, Samuel H. Webb, Henry C. Voris, Gruve G. Fowler, George W. Grimes, *James Malcolm, Wm. Prillaman, †Wm. Sallsbury, and James T. Smith, Co. G; *John P. Finkle, *Thos. Webb and Wm. Jay, Co. H; Robert Torrence, *Wm. A. Garrison, Flavius Brewer and Jethro M. Hall, Co. I; George K. Maul, John Gties and Clinton Guthrie, Co. K.

MISSING—K. C. Hollingsworth and Ed. T. Reilly, Co. G, and John T. Nottingham, Co. H—all supposed to be wounded and prisoners.

In haste,
A. W. SANFORD,
Chaplain Eighth Indiana.

*Severely. †Dangerously. The others mostly slight wounds, though varying in degree. Those marked severely, except GARRISON, will all recover under ordinary care and treatment, and he may.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

GUERRILLAS THROUGHOUT HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT TO BE TREATED AS OUTLAWS—CHARITIES OF NEW-YORK AND EASTERN LADIES, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The main section of the bill about executions which passed the Legislature is, that all executions issued on replevin bonds, or bonds having the force and effect of replevin bonds, executed after the passage of this act, and prior to the first Monday in January, 1863, shall be made returnable to the first Monday in March, 1863.

It is hoped and expected that Gen. HALLECK will treat rebel guerrillas and bridge-burners in Kentucky and Tennessee like those in Missouri. They are outlaws, to be punished as such. JOHN H. MORGAN is one of them. He and his gang are reported to have captured seven of our bridge-repairers at Franklin, Ky., on the 15th, and to have captured and run off the track a passenger train at Gallatin, Tenn., on the 16th.

The first lot of rice from Nashville was received here yesterday.

Our younger merchants are energetically putting in operation a Board of Trade and a Chamber of Commerce.

Our ladies acknowledge the receipt of more hospital stores from the ladies of New-York City, of Hornellsville, N. Y., of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Hartford, Cambridge and Roxbury. Our Sanitary Commission have just received from Attica, Ind., 60 boxes of chickens, 7 barrels eggs, 14¾ barrels apples, 15 barrels potatoes, 2 barrels butter and 18 boxes sundries, beside 6 boxes from Indianapolis.

PRENTICE, this morning, remarks "We expect to go to Nashville this week, to Memphis next week, and to New-Orleans the week after." He says the *Journal's* daily list is vastly larger now than it ever was until within the last few months. PONTIAC.

UP THE TENNESSEE.

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER.

SAVANNAH, Hardin County, Tenn., March 12, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: We left Fort Henry at noon and ran up to the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant. The timbers are all destroyed but the draw. The piers are standing. Here one of our transports came near being lost. The current being very rapid, the boat, having lost the use of her rudder, swung down across the channel, striking both bow and stern very heavily. We thought she would go down, but she did not experience much damage.

We then proceeded on up the river.

At most of the small plantations, the people were out waving their handkerchiefs, and cheering us. I have no doubt but that the part of Tennessee through which we have passed is strongly loyal. It was really a cheering sight to be greeted with so much good feeling. The negroes would be out among the rest, and cheered right lustily. If the owners were not loyal, they would not allow their negroes to do this. We ran until about midnight, and had to lie by on account of the fog until morning. We started late. It was a most beautiful morning, just like our June at the North, the birds singing, and the canebrakes looking so fresh and green. The scenery reminded me much of the upper Mississippi. It is the same broken ridges, rising abruptly, only not in as regular form as there.

We passed several iron furnaces and one extensive stone quarry. The villages are all small on the river, and from this fact I should judge the country not to be a very good one, or the landings would show more business. We passed Decatur and Brownsville, and came to Patriot, Perry County. Here we saw the nicest white house in our journey. The owners, a lady and gentleman, were out on the porch, well dressed, and gave us a handsome greeting, which we returned with cheers for our beloved Union. We stopped a short distance above the town to wood.

The fleet of boats in our division also stopped. The man who had care of the wood, and another young man, came down to see about matters.

I asked him about the Union feeling. He said Perry County had always voted for the Union. At the election held on the 1st of March, the unconditional Union candidate for Sheriff, named JESSE THOMPSON, received a large majority. Coffee is one dollar per pound; no powder to be had; salt, four dollars per bushel; corn, two dollars and a half per barrel; and wheat, one dollar per bushel. The principal crops were corn and wheat, but little tobacco, and some cotton. The farms are very small. The Winter wheat looks splendidly well. You can hardly imagine a better sight to one from the icy North than the fields clothed in living green. We saw a deserted cabin which some of our boats had fired. Another one some unruly soldier had broken into and destroyed everything. This is inexcusable, and is directly chargeable to the officers in command. It will, if not stopped, hurt us beyond measure. Some of the boats called along on the cabins, and the soldiers jerked all the chickens, &c., they could find. One of our boats, the *Argyle*, with the Fifty-seventh Illinois, was fired into by a squad of rebel cavalry at a place called Clifton; one man killed and two wounded. A squad of our forces landed, and took ten of the inhabitants as hostages. They say it was a stray party, and they had driven them off during the day.

Savannah is a place of six hundred inhabitants. At the election the Union candidate had over 200 votes, and the secession candidate 13. I conversed with an intelligent gentleman, and feel assured that the Union sentiment here is strong. They could not procure any salt, and had to cure their pork with ashes and sugar. We have now here over sixty steamers and two gunboats. Pittsburgh, where they had a fight a few days since, is only four miles above.

We hear the enemy are in strong force along the line of the railroad. If so, we will shortly have a fight.

Our army have enlisted about 100 men here already. The numerous regiments drilling, and the busy preparations of various kinds, with the country and town people and darkeys gazing with astonished wonder, are a sight never to be forgotten. The weather is very mild. It is now, at noon, too warm for comfort with a coat on.

I don't think the opening of the rivers will actually help the price of produce much in the end. The reign of terror has left the South with no means to buy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 22, 1862

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	94½	10	Pacific M. S. Co	96
25,000	do.....lots	94½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾
5,000	do	94½	6	do	83¾
4,500	U.S. 6s, Ore. War Loan half yearly.	93½	100	do.....b30	83¾
	500 Treas. 7-30 p. c. Notes.....small.	100⅛	200	Erie Railway	37¾
1,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B. b60	98¾	400	do	37¾
37,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57¾	50	do.....s30	37¾
2,000	do	57½	100	do.....b10	37¾
3,000	N. Carolina 6s	70	461	Erie R. Preferred	62
5,000	Missouri 6s.....s60	51	50	do.....s30	62
9,000	do	51¾	125	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	56
11,000	do	51¾	400	do.....b60	24¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bs.	98¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. bs	87¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65¾
11,000	Chi. & N. W. 1 mg.	47	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	17¾
20,000	do	47¾	5	Clev., Col. & C. R.	112¾
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2mg.	47	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	69
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	98¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	46¼
1,000	Chi. & R. Is. B.	98	100	do	45¾
30	Amer. Ex. Bank	98¾	450	do	45¾
10,000	Amer. Gold	b15..101¾	200	do.....b30	45¾
80,000	do	101¾	200	do.....b30	45¾
10,000	do	b20..101¾	100	do.....s60	45¾
5,000	do	b25..101¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	56¾
5,000	do	b28..101¾	10	Mil. & P. du C. R.	26¾
20	Penn. Coal Com	82	125	do	26

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	94½	350	Canton Company	14
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	87½	50	Pac. M. S. Co.....s30	96
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	94½	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾
50,000	do.....b4	94½	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	46¾
8,500	Treas. 7-30 p. c. Notes.....small.	100⅛	300	do.....b30	46¾
15,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	56½	1000	do	46¾
3,000	Vir. St. 6s	60	100	Erie R. Pref.....s30	62¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s	52¾	74	do	62¾
3,000	do	53½	50	Harlem R. Pref	31½
10,000	do	52¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	56¾
5,000	American Gold	101¾	150	do	56¾
30,000	do	101⅜	250	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	24
5,000	do	b15..101¾	200	do.....b60	24½
60,000	do	b30..101¾	250	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	65¾
3.0	Erie Railway	s30 3.½	150	do.....s30	65¾
225	do	38	50	do	66¼
25	do	b30 38	200	do.....b30	66¼
200	do	b10 38	200	do.....b60	66¼
700	do	38	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 57

SATURDAY, March 22—P. M.

The Stock market, after several dull days, took an upward turn this forenoon, and left off strong at 5 o'clock, at an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on Erie, ⅛@¼ on Erie Preferred, and 1½@2 ℔

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3276. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Desperate Battle Fought near Winchester.

The Combined Rebel Forces, under Gens. Jackson, Smith and Longstreet, Defeated.

Their Number Estimated at Fifteen Thousand.

The Union Forces, under Gen. Shields, Only Eight Thousand.

The Rebels Totally Routed, and Our Cavalry in Close Pursuit.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 23.

Telegraphic despatches received here from Winchester, dated last night at half past ten, say:

A slight skirmish occurred this afternoon about a mile from Winchester, on the Strasbourg road, between a portion of Gen. SHIELDS' troops, and the rebel cavalry with four pieces of artillery.

The enemy retreated with loss, as soon as our guns opened fire. One man was killed on our side, and Gen. SHIELDS suffered a slight injury in the left arm above the elbow, from a fragment of a shell, which burst near him.

A prisoner brought in to-night, says *the enemy were under the impression our troops had left Winchester, and Gen. Jackson's forces were on the road from Strasburgh, under the same impression.*

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, March 23, 1862.

I have just come in from the very front of the battle field, three miles ont. *We have achieved a complete victory over Gen Jackson*, taken two guns and caissons, killed at least 100, and wounded twice as many.

Our loss is large, but probably not over 150 killed and wounded.

Our men did well, and took a great many muskets

The enemy is in full retreat.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 23—10 P. M.

We have this day achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of Gens. Jackson, Smith and Longstreet.

The battle was fought within four miles of this place. It raged from half past ten o'clock this morning until dark.

The enemy's strength was about 15,000. The strength of our Division was not over 8,000.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not ascertained, but is heavy.

The enemy's loss is double that of ours.

We have captured a large number of prisoners, some of their guns, and the ground is strewn with the arms they have thrown away in their flight.

The cavalry is still in pursuit of the retreating rebels

The particulars cannot be accurately ascertained until daylight.

NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Reconnoissances Across the River—Confederate Stores and Women—Three Deserters on the Satellite—Their Story—How they Live in Dixie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLES Co., Md., Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The work of cleaning out the rebel batteries recently evacuated is rapidly progressing. The guns, shell, and other munitions of war found there, are being removed by soldiers detailed for that purpose. Several reconnoissances have been made a few miles into the interior, and now and then a rebel deserter comes in and details to gaping crowds the "story of his sufferings."

Night before last, a detachment from the First Excelsior, under command of Col. WM. DWIGHT, made a reconnoissance in force. They landed near "Hoar's House," and went as far as the little village of Dumfries. They met no rebels, although they discovered the location of some of their camps. They discovered the location of large amounts of army stores in good condition. Some stores were found buried, with headboards to the graves, extolling the virtues of the mythical deceased supposed to be entombed below. The reconnoitering party returned by way of Shipping Point Battery.

Very few men are found in these reconnoissances. In fact the country is so thinly settled, that very few inhabitants could have been found at any time. Now the males have all joined the army or ran away. The women, with more boldness, remain, and peer at the "Yanks" with the curiosity characteristic of their sex.

Aquia Creek is still in possession of the rebels, and large fires can be seen daily destroying the stores and works accumulated and erected the past Winter. The guns are all, or nearly all, removed and the railroad track partially torn up.

This afternoon three deserters from a North Carolina regiment put off in a small boat, which they had somehow secured, and were picked up by the *Satellite*, Acting Master FOSTER. They are raw, country looking gawks, shabbily dressed in rough, coarse, dirty gray cloth overcoats and brown pants. One of them has on a pair of blue pants, which he says he traded for with one of our prisoners. Their general appearance indicated that cleanliness was foreign to their disposition, or else that the conveniences for ablution were few and far between.

Two of them are from Wilmington, N. C. The other with rather a limited geographical knowledge, asserts that he is from Jersey City, New-York State. He was a boatman by profession, and being in North Carolina at the time, had the option of stealing, starving or enlisting. He chose the latter. Upon being told that theft was a virtue compared to the crime of treason, he stared in blank astonishment, apparently insensible to the fact that he had done anything wrong.

They describe their own, and the regiments with which they were acquainted, as small and ill-clad—averaging but about four hundred men. They tell a most ingenious story as to the treatment they received and the rations given them. Their countenances, however, did not indicate that they had suffered much as regards the *quantity* of food they had received. They report that there are a considerable number of Northerners in their regiments, no less than fifty being in the regiment to which they belonged. They were asked if they drilled at all in the "bayonet drill"—a drill with which our army, from constant practice, has become quite proficient. They didn't seem to understand the question, and upon its being explained to them, confessed their utter ignorance of any such drill. They evidently consider secession as about played out. "So mote it be."

CEDMA.

A RIVAL OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

THE ADVENTURES OF "POTOMAC JIM."

I spent three weeks at Liverpool Point, the outpost of HOOKER'S Division, almost directly opposite Aquia Creek, waiting patiently for the advance of our left wing to follow up the army, becoming, if not a participator against the dying struggles of rebeldom, at least a chronicler of the triumphs in the march of the Union army.

During this time I was the guest of Col. GRAHAM, of Mathias Point memory, who had brought over from that place, (last November,) some thirty valuable chattels. A part of the camp was assigned to them. They built log huts, and obtained from the soldiers many comforts, making their quarters equal to any in the camp.

They had friends and relatives. Negroes feel as much sympathy for their friends and kin as the whites, and from November to the present time, many a man in Virginia has lost a very likely nigger, for the camp contains now upwards of a hundred fat and healthy darkies, in addition to its original number from Mathias Point.

One of the number deserves more honor than that accorded to TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, in the brilliant lecture delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS. He is unquestionably the hero of the Potomac, and deserves to be placed by the side of his most renowned black brethren.

The name of this negro is JAMES LAWSON, born near Hempstead, Virginia, and belonged to a Mr. TAYLOR. He made his escape last December. On hearing his praises spoken by the Captains of the gunboats on the Potomac, I was rather indisposed to admit the possession of all the qualities they give him credit for, and thought possibly his exploits had been exaggerated. His heroic courage, truthfulness and exalted Christian character seemed too romantic for their realization; however, my doubts on that score were dispelled, and I am a witness of his last crowning act.

JIM, after making his escape from Virginia, shipped on board of the *Freeborn*, flag-gunboat, Lieut. SAMUEL MAGAW, commanding. He furnished Capt. MAGAW with much valuable intelligence concerning the rebel movements, and from his quiet every-day behavior, soon won the esteem of the commending officer.

Capt. MAGAW, shortly after JIM'S arrival on board the *Freeborn*, sent him upon a scouting tour through the rebel fortifications, more to test his reliability than anything else; and the mission, although fraught with great danger, was executed by JIM in the most faithful manner. Again JIM was sent into Virginia, landing at the White House, below Mount Vernon, and going into the interior for several miles, encountering the fire of picket guards and posted sentries, returned in safety to the shore, and was brought off in the Captain's gig, under the fire of the rebel musketry.

JIM had a wife and four children at that time still in Virginia. They belonged to the same man as JIM did; he was anxious to get them; yet it seemed impossible. One day in January, JIM came to the Captain's room and asked for permission to be landed that evening on the Virginia side, as he wished to bring off his family. "Why, JIM," said Capt. MAGAW, "how will you be able to pass the pickets?"

"I want to try, Captain; I think I can get 'em over safely," meekly replied JIM.

"Well, you have my permission;" and Capt. MAGAW ordered one of the gunboats to land JIM that night on whatever part the shore JIM designated, and return for him the following evening.

True to his appointment, JIM was at the spot with his wife and family, and were taken on board the gunboat and brought over to Liverpool Point, where Col. GRAHAM had given them a log house to live in, just back of his own quarters. JIM ran the gauntlet of the sentries unharmed, never taking to the roads, but keeping in the woods—every foot-path of which, and almost every tree, he knew from his boyhood up.

Several weeks afterward another reconnoissance was planned, and JIM sent on it. He returned in safety, and was highly complimented by Generals HOOKER, SICKLES, and the entire flotilla.

On Thursday, week ago, it became necessary to obtain correct information of the enemy's movements. Since then, batteries at Shipping and Cockpit Points had been evacuated, and their troops moved to Fredericksburgh. JIM was the man picked out for the occasion, by Gen. SICKLES and Capt. MAGAW. The General came down to Col. GRAHAM'S quarters, about 9 in the evening, and sent for JIM. There were present the General, Col. GRAHAM, and myself. JIM came into the Colonel's.

"JIM," said the General, "I want you to go over to Virginia, to-night, and find out what forces they have at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. If you want any men to accompany you, pick them out."

"I know *two* men that would like to go," JIM answered.

"Well, get them, and be back as soon as possible."

Away went JIM over to the contraband camp, and returning almost immediately, brought into our presence two very intelligent looking darkies.

"Are you all ready," inquired the General.

"All ready, Sir," the trio responded.

"Well, here, JIM, you take my pistol," said Gen. SICKLES, unbuckling it from his belt, "and if you are successful, I will give you $100."

JIM hoped he would be, and bidding us good-bye, started off for the gunboat *Satellite*. Capt. FOSTER, who landed them a short distance below the Potomac Creek Batteries. They were to return early in the morning, but were unable, from the great distance they went in the interior. Long before daylight on Saturday morning the gunboat was lying off the appointed place. As the day dawned, Capt. FOSTER discovered a mounted picket guard near the beach, and almost at the same instant saw JIM to the left of them, in the woods, sighting his gun at the rebel cavalry. He ordered the "gig" to be manned and rowed to the shore. The rebels moved along slowly, thinking to intercept the boat, when FOSTER gave them a shell, which scattered them. JIM, with only one of his original companions, and two fresh contrabands, came on board. JIM had *lost the other*. He had been challenged by a picket when some distance in advance of JIM, and the negro, instead of answering the summons, fired the contents of SICKELS' revolver at the picket. It was an unfortunate occurrence, for at that time the entire picket guard rushed out of a small house near the spot, and fired the contents of their muskets at JIM'S companion, killing him instantly. JIM and the other three hid themselves in a hollow, near a fence, and after the pickets gave up pursuit, creeped through the woods to the shore. From the close proximity of the rebel pickets, JIM could not display a light, which was the signal for FOSTER to send a boat.

Capt. FOSTER, after hearing JIM'S story of the shooting of his companion, determined to avenge his death; so, steering his vessel close in to the shore, he sighted his guns for a barn, where the rebel cavalry were hidlog behind. He fired two shell—one went right through the barn, killing four of the rebels and seven of their horses. Capt. FOSTER, seeing the effect of his shots, said to JIM, who stood by: "Well, JIM, I've avenged the death of poor CORNELIUS," (the name of JIM'S lost companion.)

Gen. HOOKER has transmitted to the War Department an account of JIM'S reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh, and unites with the army and navy stationed on the left wing of the Potomac, in the hope that the Government will present JIM with a fitting recompense for his gallant services.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

New-Orleans Believed to be in Our Possession.

Bodies of Rhode Island Officers Recovered from the Bull Run Battle-field.

Labors of the State Prisoners' Commission

Congress Expected to Remain in Session Until the 1st of July.

Secretary Welles to the Officers and Men of the Cumberland.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 23.

PROBABLE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Government has no news of an attack upon New-Orleans or its defences, but such an attack is doubtless made.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND NUMBER TEN.

The Government had nothing from Island No. 10, up to 10 o'clock this evening. The latest dispatch from Com. FOOTE proved him to be cautious but confident, and the Government is not at all uneasy or doubtful of the result.

RECOVERY OF BODIES AT MANASSAS.

Gov. SPRAGUE, who visited the battle-field of Bull Run to recover the bodies of Col. SLOCUM and other officers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, returned to Washington this morning, having been entirely successful in his mission. The remains of these gallant men were clearly identified, and have been brought to this city under proper escort. They will be taken to Rhode Island for final burial. The Rhode Island Second suffered terribly in the Bull Run fight, having lost 230 men. They were in conflict with the Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. BARTOW, who was killed, and it is said this Georgia Regiment was detailed to bury the Rhode Island dead, which office was performed in a most unchristian manner, the bodies having been found buried face downward, as a mark of ignominy and in revenge for BARTOW'S death. One of the officer's bodies, it is alleged, was without the head, but it may have been shot off in battle, or while lying on the field.

THE COMMISSION ON STATE PRISONERS.

The Commission on State Prisoners will to-morrow take up the case of the celebrated Mrs. GREENHOW, who will probably be transferred from a State Prison to a Lunatic Asylum.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

It is the opinion of intelligent Senators, prominent on important Committees, that Congress will not adjourn before the 1st of July.

THE CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

The Commission on the contracts for arms sit with closed doors, and hear no arguments from attorneys or third parties, but only from the contractors in person.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ANNAPOLIS.

Gen. MONTGOMERY has been transferred from his post as Military Governor of Alexandria, and placed in like command at Annapolis. Col. VAN AMBURG of the Twenty-second New-York Volunteers, takes command at Alexandria.

CHANGE OF NAME.

A general order of the War Department changes the name of the military post established by Col. HENRY MOORE, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, at Point of Lines, Edisto Island, South Carolina, to Fort Edisto.

RUMORS AFLOAT.

Painful rumors have been afloat for two days, affecting a prominent officer in the civil department of the Government. We are promised the *denouement* this week.

THE VANDERBILT.

It is not true that the steamer *Vanderbilt* has been purchased by the Government, to be altered to an iron-clad vessel. She is merely chartered for a short time as a transport.

NEWS FROM FORT CRAIG.

The commanding officer at Fort Craig writes to the Government that he has no doubt of being able to hold that post.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Secretary WELLES has written the following warm acknowledgment of the services rendered by the gallant Lieut. MORRIS and men of the *Cumberland*:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

SIR: In the calamitous assault of the armed steamer *Merrimac* upon the sloop *Cumberland* and frigate *Congress*, on the 9th inst., which were comparatively helpless, the Department has had occasion to admire the courage and determination of yourself, and the officers and men associated with you, who, under the most disastrous and appalling circumstances, boldly fought your formidable assailant, exposed, as you were, to an opponent secure in his armor while attacking the *Cumberland*. To your honor, and that of those associated with you, the guns were coolly manned, loaded and discharged while the vessel was in a sinking condition, and your good ship went down with the flag at the gaff, and its brave defenders proved themselves worthy of the renown which has immortalized the American navy. The gallant service of yourself and the brave men of the *Cumberland*, on the occasion, is justly appreciated by a grateful country, and the Department, in behalf of the Government, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was defended.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Lieut. GEO. U. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

GUNBOATS FOR THE WESTERN WATERS.

JAMES B. EADS, of St. Louis, who built the gunboats that have done such excellent service on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, is here with plans of improved boats, and will bid for the ten new boats advertised for by the Navy Department. Bids will be opened to-morrow.

The propositions for building gunboats for the Western waters, which have thus far been submitted to the War Department, are all of them found to require too great a draft of water to meet the contingencies of the service. The Secretary of War invites plans and estimates for gunboats of as shallow a draft of water as the mechanical ingenuity of the West can devise. Quartermaster-General MEIGS has special charge of the subject, and may be corresponded with accordingly.

THE ARREST OF MRS. NORRIS, OF BALTIMORE.

As the arrest and release of MRS. NORRIS, of Baltimore, have been somewhat misunderstood, it is proper to state the circumstances. She was arrested upon a belief that she was engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of the United States. After a personal examination by the Commissioners, in which she was very direct and frank in her answers to all enquiries addressed to her, she was released upon her "parole of honor to render no aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States."

There was no evidence before the Commissioners that she corresponded in cipher with ZARONA. Treasonable correspondence was, however, found in her possession. Among others, a significant letter from Paris, dated Jan. 31, written by a Baltimorean, whose name is in possession of the Commissioners, and whose hopes of the recognition must, by this time, on his own presentation of the case, be effectually dispelled. The following are extracts from the long and interesting letter:

"For more than a month correct and reliable information, in the form of letters from Baltimore and selections of the right sort in the journals here, has been the result of access established in part by a nameless friend of yours, who, by the unhealthfulness of his abida in a loyal State, was obliged to sojourn for a short time here. This please regard as strictly confidential. By the way, are you aware that all my doings at Baltimore were reported at Washington; and things which even now I am at a total loss to understand how they could have been discovered?" "The Southern Confederacy was unfortunate in their selection of their civil representatives abroad. Mr. YANCAY, besids his unfortunate record in regard to Slavary, was not a man of the temperature and weight for England. Judge ROST possesses neither the force nor the tact requisite, and, strange to say, he was distasteful to the French, because of one of the very reasons for which he was appointed, viz.: because he was a Frenchman. BUTLER KING, who represented the commercial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but, in a matter of etiquette, some disparagement grew up between him and the others who refused intercourse with Iwa.

Since I have been here, a rendezvous has been established by a large number of persons belonging to, and in the interest of the South. It has embraced many French citizens of America. Not one of this conclave was, perhaps, a man, who, himself, exerted any great influence, but as a *whole* they have, in various ways, made themselves felt, I am sure.

The more I see of Europe the more I am convinced of the deep-seated antipathy to Slavary. In the abstract, the whole civilized world is against the particular institution.' This the South should not forget, although that question will for a long time be absorbed in more important ones connected with the issue. There is an intelligent man here, occupying an official position, which brings him in almost hourly and official contact with the Emperor. Among other things, it has been a part of his duty to collect and to condense information to present to the Emperor. This gentleman formerly for several years resided in the South; speaks English, is decidedly in favor of the South, and is named MAURY, and a relative of *our* MAURY, of Chorts and Currents. * * * *

It is of course of great importance to favorable action here that the South should sustain her present *status* for thirty or sixty days. It is not important that they should gain, but merely that they should not lose ground."

THE DEFENCES OF THE COASTS AND FRONTIERS.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, recently introduced a bill designed to carry out the policy of the Government, in reference to the defences of the coasts and frontiers, submitting at the same time three several acts and resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, the first authorizing a loan of money to the United States for the public defence, to be reimbursed in bonds of the United States; the second setting forth the plans of defences proposed for the State of Maine, and the third authorizing the taking of lands for forts, and other purposes, which were printed and referred.

The Governor of Maine has also given official information to the Secretary of the Treasury that means are provided by the State of Maine to carry into execution the system of defence proposed in accordance with the requirements of the official note of the Secretary of War, dated November last, in which the President proposed to undertake the duty of having the ports and harbors on the sea and lakes put in a condition of complete defence. The bill to carry this arrangement into effect, introduced by Senator MORRILL, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept moneys from the several States; provides that in case the President shall deem it advisable to accept a loan for this purpose from Maine, he may cause to be erected certain works of defence in that State, and places all the military forces called out for local defence under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Other States, adopting this policy, can readily add such additional sections to the bill as their respective cases may require. Massachusetts and other States, it is said, propose to do this. Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, concurred in the provisions of the bill, and it is supposed it also has the approbation of Gov. SPRAGUE. From the peculiarly exposed condition of the State of Maine, her Legislature has been the first to act, but only in obedience to the advices and wishes of the Administration.

QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A dispatch received here to-night from Cherrystone, Northampton County, Va., says a boat came over from Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and reports all quiet at the latter point.

UNION MEETING AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A Union meeting was held yesterday in Fairfax Court-house. Speeches were made by CHARLES H. UPTON, J. C. UNDERWOOD, and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD for their sagacity and wisdom in managing our domestic and foreign affairs, and appealing to Gov. PEARPONT to order an early election for county officers.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 22.

Steamer *Arago*, from New-York, arrived here last night.

A flag of truce, to-day, brought back a French officer from Norfolk. No news or newspapers were received.

Fifteen miles of telegraph cable wire were under run this morning.

The *Merrimac* is still undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Full liste of our killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Pea Ridge are given in the St. Louis *Republican*. The total casualties were 1,312, classified as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.
1st Division, Col. Osterbaus	11	89	38
2d Division, Gen. Asboth	20	63	36
3d Division:			
1st Brigade, Col. Patterson	18	89	7
2d Brigade, Col. White	35	135	3
Fourth Division, Col. Carr:			
1st Brigade, Col. Dodge	37	207	58
2d Brigade, Col. Vandever	52	264	4
Third Ill. Cavalry, Col. Carr	9	31	19
Third Iowa Cavalry, Col. Carr	27	17	9
24th Missouri, Col. Boyd	3	31	—
Total	212	926	174

Total loss—killed, wounded and missing.....1,312

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON.

The Quincy, Ill., *Herald* of the 17th inst. contains the following:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1, 1862.

Hon. A. Lincoln, President U. S. A.:

SIR: Some time since, without solicitation on my part, you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Brigadier General in the army.

I signified then my determination to accept the same so soon as my health would permit. Not having accepted the position before, I deem it improper to do so now.

Courage and gallantry among my friends have won for many of them their "star." I will not stand in the way of even one of them wearing an insignia so nobly and bravely won. I feel, too, that they can be of more service to the country than I can. Already they have led our troops upon bloody fields, shared with them hardships and dangers, and rejoiced with them in glorious victories. Theirs is the well-earned privilege to renew our triumphs upon other fields; and the dauntless soldiers of Belmont, of Henry, and of Donelson, will insure victory wherever the conflict may ensue.

I therefore decline the position so kindly tendered by you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. A. RICHARDSON.

Col. RICHARDSON, in a private note, remarks: "The greatest battle for constitutional liberty is to be fought in Congress and before the people," and adds: "The rebellion is used up, at least as far as big armies are concerned; they can't bring another into the field."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Glasgow at this Port, and the America at Halifax.

Important Debate on the Blockade in the British Parliament.

A Call for the Correspondence Not Sustained.

THE BRITISH PLATED NAVY.

The Defects of the Warrior and Defense.

A BATTERY ON CAPT. ERICSSON'S PLAN.

Eloquent Speech of Prince Napoleon on the Papal Question.

The screw steamer *Glasgow*, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and from Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been generally anticipated.

We find, however, in the more extended foreign files now received, various details and extracts of interest.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, *via* Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The *America* has thirty passengers for Boston.

Her dates are two days later than those per the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland.

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown, and the steamship *Jura* at Londonderry on the night of the 6th instant, and both reached Liverpool on the night of the 7th instant.

The new Cunard steamer *Scotia* had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde to take her place in the Cunard line. The report of her is highly satisfactory. Her maximum speed on her trial trip was nineteen miles, and her average speed seventeen miles an hour.

The screw-steamer *Sparton*, bound to Halifax with military stores, &c., was lost on the passage. Seven persons were drowned, including Capt. HAND, of the Sixty-third Regiment, wife and child.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON THE BLOCKADE—REFUSAL TO CALL FOR THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR, ETC.

The proceedings of the British Parliament on the 6th inst. were of slight importance.

The House of Commons passed a number of important votes on the army estimates.

Among the fortification votes was one for £6,000 for the defence of the River Mersey.

A vote of £10,000 for the enlargement of Sandhurst Military College was rejected by 28 majority against the Government.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, during the debate, gave a complete denial to the reports of the failure of the Armstrong gun. He said that 2,400 guns of this description had been manufactured, and with very slight exceptions they had answered every expectation entertained of them. He also showed that the Government stores of war materials, &c., were equal to any emergency.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. GREGORY, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the blockade of the Southern ports, and moved for a copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to the papers already before the House. He expressed his strong sympathy with the struggle now going forward in the Confederate States, and declared that a separation of the South from the North, and a reconstruction of the Union, were the only means by which they could hope to see Slavery abolished in America. He contended that the efficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports was a question of great importance to England and to Europe, and he asserted that our recognition of it, in its present state, had exposed us to severe criticism on the part of foreign jurists. Among others, M. DEHAUTPEUILLE, one of the most eminent of modern French writers, had charged us with conniving at an illegal blockade, and that we did so not from any friendly feeling toward the United States, but in order that we might make it the basis for enforcing our own arrogant pretensions when, having become a belligerent ourselves, it might be to our interest to set aside the principles of international law. Our justice and impartiality, in fact, were involved in this matter. If the blockade is ineffectual, we are conniving at the use of a weapon of warfare by one belligerent which it is not in the power of the other to employ, and we are thus acting unjustly to fair traders by making commerce a matter of smuggling, gambling and speculation. We are also depriving the manufacturers of the country of that raw material by the manufacture of which so many have hitherto obtained a livelihood. The privations which have resulted in consequence of this have so far been borne patiently, but no one could say how much longer they would be endured, when the impression was daily gaining ground that they were forced upon the country by illegal acts. He (GREGORY) had no desire to attack the Government for the course they had taken. They had a difficult part to play, and they had played it well. Though resolved to vindicate to the utmost extent the honor of the country, they had been actuated throughout by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation, but still they might go too far. The opinions of the neutral Powers were almost unanimously against the legality of the blockade. Hitherto the blockade had not fulfilled any of the conditions which could constitute it legal and efficient. On the contrary, steamers of light draft have continually run it, and were daily plying between the various ports of the Southern States. In conclusion, he urged that if the country continued to connive at an illegal and inefficient blockade in order to conciliate the United States, the Declaration of Paris would be, so far as it regarded the Confederate States, a mockery; as regarded international law, a delusion; and with respect to the trade and commerce of the world, a snare.

Mr. GEORGE BENTINCK seconded the motion. He thought his honorable friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about a conclusion of the war was the recognition on the part of this country and of the great European Powers of the independence of the Southern States. The reunion of the Northern and Southern States he regarded as an utter impossibility. The Northern States could not complain of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, when they remember that they derived their origin from a successful secession from the Government of this country.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER denied that the blockade was ineffective, and stated that the list of upwards of 300 vessels, which had been handed in by Mr. MASON as a list of the vessels which had broken the blockade, had, on examination, dwindled down to thirteen, and most of these had escaped on dark and stormy nights, thus evincing the stringency, rather than inefficiency of the blockade. He also reminded the House that, during the war between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in America, no less than 500 privateers succeeded in getting out of American ports. He warmly eulogized the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to America, and said their forbearance and firmness had been the means of preserving us from one of the most deplorable wars in which it was possible we could be engaged. He trusted that *no temptation, not even the sufferings of a portion of the population*, would induce the Government to depart from the strict neutrality hitherto observed.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. By sanctioning the continuance of an illegal blockade, they were virtually departing from the profession of neutrality, and assisting the stronger Power.

Mr. MILNES could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any active interference by the British Government in the struggle now taking place.

Mr. LINDSAY quoted from several letters he had received from America, in proof of his assertion that the blockade was a mere paper blockade, and that it had been broken nearly one hundred times by vessels trading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor-General was of the opinion that *it was the duty of the Government to maintain, as they had hitherto done, strict and impartial neutrality* between the contending parties. With regard to the blockade, its efficiency must be judged by Great Britain by those principles of international law which had been laid down by the most distinguished jurists, and which had invariably been acted on when question of blockade had arisen. England had as strong an interest as any country in the world in maintaining the rights of blockade by a belligerent Power, and she was bound to exercise the greatest caution before she took any course *which might ultimately destroy the value of maritime supremacy*, that great arm on which her strength and independence had been established. The honorable gentleman entered into a lengthy argument, in the course of which he quoted numerous precedents to show that *the present blockade was as efficient as other blockades had been in former years, and that it would be a violation both of international law and of the principles of neutrality to break it.* In 1798, public notification was issued by the British Government that there would be a rigorous blockade of Havre. A force was sent out to establish the blockade, but the commander was so remiss in the execution of his duty that he habitually allowed ships to run in, so that practically it might be said there was no blockade at all. Yet it was nevertheless held that so long as a force remained, and the notification was not ignored, the blockade was considered to be in existence, and any neutral vessel breaking it was liable to capture. That was, he contended, a case strictly analagous to that of the blockade of the Southern ports, with this exception that the duties of the blockade in force in the latter instance had been more vigorously executed. He complimented the speech of Mr. FORSTER, asserting that the facts the honorable member had laid before the House were wholly unanswerable. The returns received by the Government fully established the accuracy of his statistics. He proved convincingly that *there had only been one or two instances, and those, too, under cover of night, in which the blockade had been successfully run.* He had failed to gather from the honorable member from Galway what was the precise end he wished to attain. Did he wish this country to dictate to the United States the manner in which belligerent operations, as far as the blockade was concerned, ought to be carried on, and if their offer was not accepted to establish an armed neutrality, and by force break through and destroy the obstacles which the United States had placed to the access of our merchant vessels to particular ports? *Such a course on our part would have been actual war*, and was not more honorable because unavowed. In conclusion, he spoke in the highest terms of the patient forbearance the manufacturing population of this country had exhibited under the privations this unfortunate struggle had entailed on them, and urged that a deprecating voice, even more powerful than that of Governments, would have been heard from one end of the country to the other if Ministers had listened for a moment to any proposition for breaking the blockade. He resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

After some further remarks from Lord R. CECIL and Admiral WALCOT, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. B. GRIFFITH, repeated the statement made on the previous evening, that the officers of the Confederate steamer *Sumter*, arrested at Tangier at the instance of the United States Consul, had been released.

The London *Times* has an editorial to show that the present phase of the American war exhibits simply a contest for the Border States, and says that the Federals will simply have succeeded, in the tenth month of the war, in placing themselves where everybody expected to see them at its very beginning. They will stand on a frontier of States which have rejected their alliance, and will be called upon to commence the work of subjugating an enormous territory inhabited by an hostile and exasperated population. It can hardly even be presumed that they have gained a secure base for these operations, for Tennessee, though not purely secessionist in sentiment, is certainly not purely Unionist, and the probability is, the Northerners, if they do overrun the State, will have to hold it as they hold Maryland, by the sword, at a cost proportional to the extent of territory. That is the position to which the Northerners, on the most favorable supposition, will be brought, whereas if the reverse should befall their arms, the result may be most serious to them. They have undoubtedly asserted what had been so long and so unaccountably obscured, the military strength, but in such a work as the re-establishment of the Union, mere military superiority will be of very little avail. The *Daily News* regards the successes in Tennessee as of immense importance, and predicts now that the North is organized and on the move, it will continue to show its superiority over the South, and dispel the illusion that the Southerners are invincible. It has not the slightest doubt that the next three months will show many more capitulations.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* suspects the strength of the Southern armies in Virginia, when it finds them so easily disposed of in Tennessee.

The *Herald* complains of the fate of Mr. GREGORY'S motion in the Commons, as showing that England has no rule of conduct, no principles of policy, beyond the dictates of self-interest.

The *Daily News* eulogizes Mr. FORSTER'S speech as a masterly reply to GREGORY on the whole question.

Gibraltar advices report the *Sumter* still there, and the *Tuscarora* was lying off Algeciras.

Details are also given of the arrest at Tangier of one of the *Sumter's* officers, and Mr. THOMPSON, who lately filled the office of United States Vice-Consul at Cadiz. Their landing at Tangier was accidental, and they were seized by soldiers. Letters from Tangier of the 26th says, the prisoners who were confined in the United States Consulate, were on that day embarked in the United States ship-of-war *Ino*, which was sent from Algeciras for the purpose of receiving them. The Moorish Minister, it appears, had demanded their release, but the United States Consul in reply threatened to strike his flag and leave the country if he was interfered with in the disposal of his prisoners. The Moorish Minister thereupon allowed the prison-

are to be embarked. The affair occasioned great excitement among the Europeans—they armed themselves, closed the port gates, vainly asked the interference of the European representatives, and then went in a body to the United States Consul to demand the release of the men. The riot was finally quelled through the interference of the British Minister. The Moorish authorities sent an escort of Moorish guards with the armed American party, who conveyed the prisoners to the beach, in order to prevent a collision with the populace.

As the British Ministers have asserted in the House of Commons their belief that the prisoners have been released, it is presumed that they have later telegraphic information than the above.

Official notice has been issued at Gibraltar, that no signals are to be made, communicating to ons belligerent the proceedings of the other.

The Continental news is of slight importance.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

DUNCAN DUNBAR, an eminent shipowner of London, has died suddenly. His property is estimated at two millions sterling.

A slight accident occurred to the *Great Eastern*, on the 9th inst. at Milford. One of the shores of the ship's platen, which would require to be replaced.

The annual meeting of the Galway Steamship Company is called for the 24th.

The *Morning Post* urges that time is now ripe for the solution of the Atlantic Telegraph question.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address had commenced in the Legislative corps.

The Senate had presented their address, and the Emperor's plan of a large fund being placed at his disposal to reward military services instead of the dotation to Gen. MONTAUBAN, is represented as generally more distasteful even than the dotation bill.

It was reported that the question will be put in the Legislature as to the numerous arrests, and the cause therefor.

The Bourse on the 7th was firm at 7f. 10c.

ITALY.

Signor CORDOVA has tendered his resignation of the Ministry of Justice. Senator POGGI succeeded him.

The *Opinions* of Turin believes the Ministerial programme will contain a project for putting into activity the Mobile National Guard.

GREECE.

The insurrection in Nanplia is said to have already cost 500 lives.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of Feb. 12 had arrived, and the American portion is on board the *America*. The news is generally anticipated.

The news of the settlement of the American dispute occasioned great satisfaction in India. There was great excitement in the Cotton market.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[By Telegraph.]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 9.

The steamer *Annie Shields* has arrived at Queenstown, having run the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of resin, cotton and tobacco. She has on board the crew of the American ship *Kitty Cordes*, abandoned at sea on the 23d of February, in a sinking condition.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 8.

The Ministry resigned to-day, in consequence of the adoption in the Lower House of a motion that the principal items in the revenue expenditure be included in the general budget.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 8.

In the Federal Dtet to-day, Austria and Prussia proposed the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831 in Electoral Hesse, in conformity with the Federal laws, and with the guarantee that the provisional rights of the States shall be respected.

VIENNA, Sunday, March 9.

It is asserted that the collection of taxes by the military authorities of Transylvania is suspended.

The Emperor of Austria is about to make a tour through Venetia. He will be absent about one month. The object of his journey is to review the troops forming a military cordon between Austria and Italy.

ATHENS, Monday, March 3.

A Royal decree offers an amnesty to all militiary insurgents, except the authors of the rebellion, until the commencement of the bombardment of Nauplia. M. FOCCUIS and the French Minister at Athens are charged by the King to treat with the insurgents.

PARIS, Sunday, March 9.

The *Moniteur* says the statement that the students of the Polytechnic School are confined to the building, in consequence of the agitation in the Quartier Latin, is incorrect.

TURIN, Sunday, March 9.

The *Italia* says that the conference between GARIBALDI and RATAZZI has had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over the destinies of the country.

Marquis VILLAMAINCE is spoken of for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Saturday, March. 8.

The Madrid journels assert that the news that the Spanish Government contemplates recalling Gen. PRIM is uncorrect.

Several Spanish prelates will attend the approaching convocation at Rome.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French People a Unit for Non-Intervention and the Cause of the North—The Roman Question—Antagonism between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon—The Palikao Pension—Personal.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Between the successes of the Union arms at home and the exciting local questions of the moment, the American question has quite sunk into the background, and with the exception of occasional echoes in the Press and brief references in the Chambers, can be said to have ceased to occupy the public mind as an international question. The war news, however, is detailed at sufficient length, especially in the friendly papers, while the unfriendly ones, by which of course is meant those that were for a time "unfriendly for a consideration," confine themselves to the telegraphic dispatches. The situation is at length net and decisive: non-intervention is the cry of the totality of the French people; success to the Union cause, the cry of the almost totality. The Legislature has just voted a sum of two millions of francs for the relief of the sufferers in the manufacturing towns, and the Government, while relieving thus the immediate wants of its suffering people, has determined to wait and let the Americans settle their dispute in their own way.

The agitation in the French Senate has ceased under the criticisms of the public, and the Italian question having received its quietus for another year, that grave body will now take itself to the consideration of bills for the relief of widows and orphans, and other similar minor topics. The Prince NAPOLEON laid down his doctrines in regard to the Pope two days ago, in a lengthy and able speech, which meets the views of the whole liberal world of France; but the clerical party in that august body is stronger than it was last year, and M. BILLAULT, official defender of the Government, declared in the name of the Emperor that the Prince NAPOLEON's doctrines were not those of the Emperor, and, in fact, were in direct variance with them. The Emperor believed that if the troops were removed from Rome, and Rome became the Capital of Italy, that there would be no possibility of containing the exuberance of the Italian people, who would then throw themselves upon the Austrians in Venetia, and bring about a European war, in which France would be obliged to take a part. For such a sequence of events His Majesty was not ready, and he believed it, therefore, better, much as he regretted the state of things at Rome and in Italy, to maintain the present condition and see what time would bring forth. He desired a solution, and felt certain that one would arrive sooner or later, and, in the meantime, begged the patience and the forbearance of the country. This is the imperial programme on the Papal question, as laid down by M. BILLAULT, on the authority of the Emperor himself.

Thus the Emperor occupies middle ground between the extreme clericals, who would go so far as to restore the Pope's lost provinces, and the Italian party, who desire Rome for a Capital, without regard to the interests of the Pope; and it is probable that, in occupying this middle ground, the Emperor conciliates the feelings of the largest number.

The excitement in regard to the Count PALIKAO affair is far from subsiding, and has in fact taken such a hold on the people that the Republicans begin again to talk about the imminence of a revolution! Last year it was the turn of the Orleanists to hope for a revolution; this year it is the Republicans. It requires so little among this excitable people to bring the Revolutionists to the surface! The Republican war which commenced in a political-literary demonstration against M. ABOUT, and his comedy of *Gaetana*, has gradually swelled and changed character, till to-day, with the addition of the Count PALIKAO affair, the demonstration has gained the proportions of the whole Republican Party, and assumed the character of a frank Republican demonsration. So soon as the students had made the demonstration against M. ABOUT, and it was seen that the Government was disposed to be lenient with the youth of the schools, certain uneasy minds of the Republican party began to mix among the students, and sought to direct their movements in a political channel. The quarrel between the Legislature and the Emperor added fuel to the flames, and certain sanguine, visionary Republicans even believed that the moment had arrived for a movement against the Government. But, for the last three or four days, it was known that arrests were going on, and this morning the *Moniteur* announces that "the leaders of these culpable attempts have been arrested and handed over to the tribunals." The screw will now be put upon the students, and we shall probably hear no more of these demonstrations. The students, on their side, will have a grain of satisfaction, since they have been let alone long enough to prove that they were not dead, but only sleeping, and that the reproach which the liberal world cast upon them as a body was not justified.

To return to the difference between the Legislature and the Emperor, there are certain interesting details which are not published, and which, if true, throw a world of light upon the affair. It is true that one of the Government papers hints at certain calumnies in regard to the new Count, but beyond this, the public who are not in the "inside ring," are completely in the dark as to the motives for the conduct of the Legislature. In the first place then, I am told that the Count PALIKAO is extremely unpopular, personally, with the members of the Chamber of Deputies; and this unpopularity is thus explained to me: The Count was with LOUIS NAPOLEON at the attack on Strashurg in 1837, and during his whole life has been one of the believers in and adherents of the Prince's cause. As a General, subsequently in Algiers, he is charged with speculating largely—my informant uses a different word than speculating—with the public money. But the most serious item is the pillage of the Chinese Museum at Peking, or rather at the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China. It will be recollected that when the news first arrived of the sacking of the Palace, it was said to have been done by the English, and the French papers found no words strong enough to qualify such an act. Even the *Moniteur* denounced it as an act of vandalism unworthy the age and such an enlightened people. A week later official news came that it was not the English at all, but Gen. COUSIN MONTAUBAN and the French army that pillaged and destroyed the Chinese Museum. From that moment the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Expedition was morally condemned in the eyes of most men in France, for it is well known what veneration the intelligent French bear for collections of art. It is now said that the General on his return sold, and is now selling, precious articles to the amount of four millions of francs, that he gave to the Emperor some very valuable gifts, and to the Empress a handsome collar of diamonds of great value. The people think that, with this pillage money, with his title of Count, and his salary of something like a hundred thousand francs for the different offices he holds, he is sufficiently paid without fastening anything more on the Treasury. If these statements about the Count PALIKAO be true, and I only give them to you as the talk outside the Legislature, you will see deeper into the motives of the opposition to the Emperor's action than the report of the House Committee on the subject would lead you to. In that report two principal reasons are urged: first, the abrogation of *majorats* in France; and second, the fact that the French have always fought for glory and not for money. But both these principles were violated in the case of Marshal PELISSIER, and neither the Legislature nor the country murmured.

Mr. FAGNANI, the artist, formerly of New-York, has been absent four weeks at Turin, painting the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, for the City of Naples. During his absence, he also painted a portrait of Gen. CIALDINI, and another of one of the leading members of the Italian Parliament. Mr. FAGNANI brought these portraits to Paris to take copies before delivering them, and we have thus had an opportunity of seeing them. The pictures are highly praised by those who know the originals, and such has been his success that the King has given Mr. FAGNANI an order for a portrait of the Emperor NAPOLEON, which will be commenced as soon as His Majesty can arrange for the sittings. Mr. FAGNANI is thus in a fair way of becoming a Court painter, as he was already one of the painters *à la mode*. He adds new testimony to the charming personal character of the King, VICTOR EMANUEL, and reports that *everybody* in Italy is for the Union in America.

Mr. BEVERLEY TUCKER, of Virginia, has just arrived in Paris from Richmond.

Mr. SLIDELL has moved into his new house on the Champs Elysées, and receives his friends on Thursdays.

MALAKOFF.

THE BRITISH ARMORED NAVY.

CAPT. COLES' ENGLISH "MONITOR."

From the London Times, March 5.

The experimental firing from Capt. COWPER P COLES' cupola was resumed at Portsmouth on Saturday, under the direction of Capt. R. S. HEWLETT, C. B., commanding Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, and was again attended with highly satisfactory results. Everything was carried on as in action, even to the hanging of the fighting lanterns, lit up, in their places inside the cupola. The target was placed at 3,600 yards distance, and the practice made was exceedingly good, the second shot fired passing through it. The two 100-pounders were fired singly and together, and in quick firing six rounds were fired in as many minutes. The concussion from the discharge of the guns was but trifling, and was, in fact, found to be greater outside the shield than within it. The smoke cleared off as effectually as on the last day's experiments and the guns, with their carriages, worked with the greatest facility. The shield ship, which it is proposed to build on this plan, will have no masts, and when afloat, will show to the view above her deck merely her funnel and the tops of her shields. Cleared for action, the ship's bulwarks are thrown down all round her level with the upper deck, along the centre of which are ranged her cupola shields, resembling gigantic inverted tea-saucers, each containing two 100-pounder Armstrongs of 88 cwt. These shields rest upon lowers, which are sunk through the upper deck, and are fixed on a turn-table on the deck below, which revolves, with the guns, shield and men, as may be required. The height of the shield from the upper deck will be about 5 feet, which will be but a small object for an enemy to fire at; shot can only strike it at an angle of 45 degrees. The muzzle of the guns will be 9 feet 6 inches from the water. The sides of the vessel will be covered with armor plating, the form and arrangement of which may most probably be a subject for future consideration, as the experiments that will be commenced at Shoeburyness to-morrow, and others that will be carried out both at Portsmouth and Shoeburyness, with cellular and other plates, will be certain to effect a great change in our present mode of attaching the armor plates to our iron ships. The shield ship will be 2,500 tons measurement, and her estimated cost is, as far as can be ascertained at present, £180,000. Her draft of water is to be only 20 feet, and her speed 12½ knots. The *Defence*, selecting her by way of comparison, is 3,668 tons, draws 25 feet 4 inches of water, has made a speed of 14,357 knots, (she will probably add another half knot on her next trial, which is arranged to take place within a few days,) and her cost has been nearly twice that estimated for the shield ship. Many other important advantages will also be possessed by the shield ship over the *Defence* class. On a broadside the latter can only fight seven guns, protected by her iron plates, whereas the shield ship can bring her whole twelve to bear at one time upon any point desired, with virtually no limit to their training, whereas the *Defence* is confined with her seven guns to some 20 degrees of training. In closing, the shield ship, by taking a slightly oblique course, can bring the whole of her guns to bear upon the enemy, while the latter can only reply with two or three guns from the bow or stern, as the case may be. It is evident that, in any contest with another vessel, should the shield ship be the faster of the two, she would be enabled to keep this position as long as she chose, and destroy the vessel opposed to her at leisure, and with almost absolute impunity. Capt. COLES has arranged scales of tables applicable to the cupolas at each end of the ship for ascertaining the exact distance of an object. This is done, on the order "prove distance" being given, by taking the degrees of training given to the cupola in directing it upon the object, and referring to the table of angles. The distance is thus ascertained in the time merely required to train the cupola, and without the use of any instrument, but if the object aimed at be a moving one, the distance can be corrected and even proved along to the other cupola as the guns are fired. *It may be necessary to state here that the top of the shield itself is sighted like a rifle, independently of the guns it contains, and it is the cupola, therefore, which is directed upon the object, the guns revolving with the tower.* The guns are placed parallel to each other, and the sights are immediately over them. The duty of directing the shield is given to one man, who is termed the "director," and who occupies an elevated position in rear of the two guns, from which he can look over the edge of the shield when bringing its guns to bear upon the object to be fired at. To protect his head while in this position, the front upper edge of the shield is fitted with two stout iron mantlets, with sufficient space for a line of sight between them. We trust that the midship sections of our finished iron ships will not be repeated in the construction of the shield ship.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE DEFENCE.

From the London Globe, March 3.

The iron 18-gun frigate *Defence* was tried yesterday at the measured mile in Stokes' Bay. A strong breeze, at a force from 5 to 6, from E. N. E., was blowing as the ship left the harbor at half speed, and a turn was taken to the eastward of the anchorage to give time for consultation with regard to the weather. The breeze, however, increased, rather than lessened in force, and it was determined at all hazards to put the vessel on the trial ground, as, should the trial prove unsatisfactory, as might naturally be expected from the state of the weather, it could be repeated on a more favorable occasion. The result, however, will show that the speed of the ship under steam is perfectly satisfactory. The following are the six runs made, and their results: First run—mean time, 3 min., 47 sec.; speed in knots, 12,543; revolution of engines, 67½. Second run—mean time, 6 min., 15 sec.; speed in kots, 9,600; revolutions of engines, 65½. Third run—mean time, 4 min., 32 sec.; speed in knots, 13,180; revolutions of engines, 67½. Fourth run—mean time, 6 min., 24 sec.; speed in knots, 9,375; revolutions of engines, 68. Fifth run—mean time, 4 min., 25 sec.; speed in knots, 13,584; revolutions of engines, 67. Sixth run—mean time, 6 min., 24 sec.; speed in knots, 9,375; revolutions of engines, 68. First means: 11,071, 11,393, 11,282, 11,460, 11,470. Second means: 11,232, 11,338, 11,381, 11,460. True mean speed, in knots, 11,357.

At the close of the runs at the measured mile, the ship was laid fair for Spithead, and when in a fit position, the helm was put hard-a-port, and a complete circle made in 6 minutes 30 seconds, and, with the helm the contrary way, in 7 minutes 6 seconds, the time being taken in both instances not before the ship felt her helm. The speed of the ship, while making the circle with the helm hard over, was, by ship's log, 9 knots. The draught of water of the ship was—aft, 25 feet 4 inches; forward, 24 feet 4 inches. The pressure of steem was 20lb.; vacuum, 24 inches. The propeller was an improved Griffiths, with a diameter of 18 feet and a pitch of 21 feet. The engines were stopped dead from the time of moving the engine-room telegraph, in six seconds, started ahead again in seven seconds, and turned from that position astern in 13 seconds.

At the conclusion of the experiment, the ship's head was laid for the harbor, and in passing along the harbor channel, in line with Southsea Beach, an accident occurred which might have been, but fortunately was not, attended with very serious consequences. It had been observed, with no small alarm, that on the ship completing her first run at the mile, in taking a sweep to the eastward along the edge of the Sturbridge shoal, to bring her head round again for a second run to the westward, she for some time took no notice whatever of her helm, after being put hard over, and ran in dangerous vicinity to shoal water; but just in time she came up to her helm, and escaped, most probably, a disaster. The same uncertainty was found in putting her at the circle, and, in fact, her time in completing the circle was not taken until she fully felt and answered her helm. In entering the harbor channel, in line with the beach of Southsea, the speed was slackened from "full" to "three-quarter" at about its narrowest point, when the ship's bow inclined toward the shore, and all the exertions of the pilot and the men at the wheel had no effect—the ship's bow had taken the ground. "Astern full speed" was the order instantly given, and off she came; but she had got so far on the shoals that of necessity the stern next took the ground, and for some minutes so hung. Head sails loosed, and the engines going ahead at full speed, however, again extricated the ship from her perilous position, and shortly afterward she was safely berthed alongside the dockyard. *This deficiency of command over the ship in the steering power is developed in the Defence to a greater extent than in the Warrior;* but the *Warrior* under "slow speed," and especially with the wind abaft, also possesses this very undesirable quality to an alarming extent, or, at least, she did when undergoing her trials of speed, as the *Defence* has done. One most remarkable quality of the *Defence's* steering, and one that may possibly lead to the discovery of the defect as regards it, is, that although she may be under full steam, and the order is given, "hard-a-starboard," or "e-port," as may be required, it will take some forty-five or fifty seconds before she gives any token of feeling the effects of the alteration of her helm. Yet, once she pays off, no ship can do so more readily; the is, taking into consideration her length, as the time given in making her circles, &c., will fully prove.

Whether rising floors, no keels, double hilge-pieces and small rudders have anything, if not all, to do with this defective steering, we must leave scientific men to decide; always bearing in mind that the first moments lost in a ship's answering her helm are the very moments on which, some day, may depend her safety or destruction.

RETURN TRIP OF THE WARRIOR.

From the Western Morning News, March 4.

The *Warrior*, 40, iron screw-ship, Capt. the Hon. ARTHUR A. COCHRANE, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Thursday evening. She left Plymouth on Jan. 21, with supernumeraries on board for the Mediterranean and North American stations, experienced very bad weather on the passage, and arrived at Lisbon on Jan. 29, where she found the *Edgar*, 89, Rear-Admiral S. C. DACRES, which left the following day for North America, taking with her the *Warrior's* supernumeraries for that station. At Lisbon the *Warrior* proved a great attraction, and was visited by the King of Portugal and Court, and the Diplomatic Corps. On the 7th inst. she left Lisbon, and arrived at Gibraltar the following day, making the passage—a distance of about 320 miles—in the unprecedentedly short period of 22 hours. There she was visited by the Governor of Cadiz, the Spanish Admiral, and other notabilities. The *Warrior* left Gibraltar on the 19th, and encountered the late heavy weather that has prevailed in the Bay and in the Channel on her passage home. At Gibraltar she left the *Amphion*, *Scylla*, and *Procris*. The *London* left on the 19th for a few days' cruise, to practice her Armstrong guns. The *Warrior* has lost one man, who died in the hospital at Gibraltar. On the 22d inst., while going to quarters, a marine artilleryman fell overboard, but was saved. On her passage home her massive armament of 68s and Armstrongs were duly exercised at both day and night quarters.

COST OF THE WARRIOR.

From the London Times.

We learn by a Parliamentary return just issued, that the total cost of the *Warrior*, before being ready for sea, was £354,885. The hull was £251,646; the engines, £71,875; masts and rigging, £18,536; and fittings and alterations, £12,828.

The English View of the Law of Blockade.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The definition of an effective blockade contained in Lord RUSSELL's dispatch to Lord LYONS, under date Feb. 15, is clearly inspired rather by anxiety to preserve a right which may, on occasion, be valuable to Great Britain, than by a desire to establish a precise rule. The words are these: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships are stationed and remain at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it, or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it, will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law." The reader will easily perceive the studied vagueness of this somewhat involved sentence. We may pass over the many questions which might arise out of the ambiguous expression "duly notified," with the remark that the advocates of a rigid rule, such as M. HAUTEFEUILLE, deny the necessity of any notification. They maintain that a blockade, to be effective, must prove itself; and argue that the introduction of notice only tends to relax the strict conditions. Lord RUSSELL, therefore, is careful not to give his opponents this advantage. His next phrase, requiring a number of ships to be stationed and remain at the entrance of the port, sufficient to prevent access to it, would by itself be strict enough for the French jurist, but then it is immediately qualified by the alternative, "or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving," and all precision is entirely lost. For, what is "evident danger?" what experience is to prove it? who is to be the judge? The succeeding words exclude some obvious answers to these questions, for, by providing against a *voluntary* permission of ingress and egress, they allow that ships may go in and out without vitiating the blockade, and the closing sentence declares as a fact that the escape of various ships will not prevent it from being held effective. Efficiency, therefore, is reduced to a mere question of degree. It is not to be measured even by the number of escaping vessels, but simply by the amount of risk at which they make the attempt. A jury of underwriters might seem best fitted to decide this question, but Lord RUSSELL's next paragraph introduces considerations quite foreign to their peculiar experience. "The adequacy of the force to maintain a blockade being always and necessarily a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a *de facto* and notified blockade, and ought not to disregard it, except when it entertains a conviction, which is shared by neutrals generally having an interest in the matter, that the power of blockade is abused by a State, either unable to maintain it, or unwilling, from some motive or other, to do so."

Here we find new elements of uncertainty introduced into the definition. The adequacy of the blockading force is declared to be a matter of fact and evidence, respecting which different opinions may be formed—opinions, indeed, so different, that Lord RUSSELL thinks no neutral is justified in disregarding *de facto* blockade, unless the Powers generally interested concur in doubting the ability or good faith of the blockading nation. So that our Foreign Minister not only refuses to test the efficiency of a blockade by its practical results, or by the apparent adequacy of the force employed, but also requires a jury of neutrals to settle certain preliminary questions concerning the real intentions and naval strength of the Power instituting it. In fact, while other States have at various times sought to limit the right of blockade, Lord RUSSELL, on behalf of England, seeks to limit the right to disregard a blockade. Hence the vagueness of the definition which he has now used to defend his determination not to interfere with the closing of the Southern ports in the United States.

It is easy to show by examples that such vagueness may readily be avoided. Thus there is no uncertainty about M. HAUTEFEUILLE's rule. He lays it down that "a blockade, in order to be binding, should be real, that is to say, formed by vessels of war, stationed and sufficiently near to give their nation the command over the neighboring waters, and to make it impossible to enter the port without passing under their fire." This definition is explicit enough. On the other hand, the implicit assertion of a much-laxer rule is seen with equal distinctness in the articles which PITT and Lord GRENVILLE put forward against the Maritime Confederacy of December, 1800, and for which they were prepared to go to war, when the death of the Emperor PAUL, and the change of Government in this country gave a new aspect to affairs. Lord GRENVILLE's article ran as follows: "That it is lawful to naval Powers, when engaged in war, to block the ports of their enemies, by cruising squadrons, *bonâ fide* allotted to that service, and fairly competent to its execution. That such blockade is valid and legitimate, although there be no design to attack, or to reduce by force, the port, fort or arsenal, to which it is applied. And that the fact of the blockade, coupled with due notice given thereof to the neutral Powers, shall affect not only vessels actually intercepted in the attempt to enter the blockaded port, but those ships also which shall elsewhere be met with, and shall be found to have been destined to such port, under the circumstances of the fact and notice of its blockade."

This statement presents the English doctrine as clearly as M. HAUTEFEUILLE's definition exhibits the continental view. The latter is founded on the supposed parallel of a siege on land, while our statesmen have claimed a much wider scope for the operations. The difference is seen again on comparing the rule actually laid down in the convention between England and Russia in 1801, with that asserted by the Baltic Powers, the "armed neutrality," in 1780. The last required the attacking nation to have its ships "stationed *and* sufficiently near" to make it evidently dangerous to enter the port, but the convention of 1801 only stationed for ships "stationed or sufficiently near." Lord GRENVILLE, now in opposition to Mr. ADDINGTON's Ministry, admitted that the change of the conjunction was intended to uphold the English theory, but objected that by requiring the presence of "evident danger," the blockade might be vitiated, if the ships were temporarily blown off the coast by a gale of wind. However, it was not long before our Government showed their own construction of the rule in a practical way. "Historious," in the *Times*, has corrected M. HAUTEFEUILLE's strange blunder of treating NAPOLEON's Berlin decree of November, 1806, as a reprisal for the British Orders in Council, the truth being exactly the reverse. But Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON points out that a more plausible justification might be found in our blockade of the French and Dutch coasts in the Spring preceding the decree. That blockade extended from Brest, the whole length of the channel, and the Dutch ports were watched by a squadron stationed in Yarmouth Roads. According to the English view, it was effective, being maintained by cruisers, and so differing entirely from the fictions of the Berlin decree and its successors. But we doubt if it could be called effective by those who refuse that title to the present blockade of the Confederate States. In the long controversy which arose out of the Orders in Council, the legal requisites of a blockade were thoroughly sifted, and will be found carefully examined in an article on the last American war, in Vol. XIX. of the *Edinburgh Review*. It would be useless here to go into the details. The question is one which often rises above the sphere of the law courts. Lord STOWELL delivered a number of judgments about the years 1798-9, which would establish a sufficiently rigid rule; but he, nevertheless, upheld the legality of the Orders in Council, which directly contravened that rule. And the Edinburgh reviewer, after considering all the decisions, does only extract the very shadowy principle that the right is limited simply by the power to execute it. "Each belligerent," he says, "should be strictly confined to such a blockade only as he has actual means of enforcing." The declaration attached to the Treaty of Paris has no force in law, and appears to be somewhat slightly regarded by our statesmen. Lord ROSSELL has hinted his disapproval, and Lord MALMESBURY has declared, with a cynicism almost worthy of Mr. SEWARD, that it will certainly be set aside the first time this country goes to war. Without looking so far forward, we may say that the article on blockades is essentially as vague as any of those mentioned above. It defines an effective blockade to be one "maintained by a force sufficient really to forbid access to the enemy's coast." These terms seem stronger than those of Lord ROSSELL's dispatch, but it will be perceived that, according to the English theory, a force sufficient to make it evidently dangerous to enter, is sufficient to forbid access. The two propositions are regarded as identical.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, for the current month, endeavors to show that the United States have maintained the continental rule, but his instances would not bear out the conclusion. He quotes a dispatch from Mr. KING, American Envoy in London in 1779, to Lord GRENVILLE, in which the position is taken, "that there can be no effectual blockade without a competent force stationed or present at or near the entrance of the blockaded port." Again, in 1844, the Secretary of State at Washington writes to the Commander of the American squadron then blockading Tripoli, that "trade of neutrals in articles not contraband cannot be rightfully obstructed to any port not actually blockaded by a force so disposed before it as to create an evident danger of entering it." These orders go no further than the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1801, or than Lord RUSSELL's present dispatch. All, as well as the declaration of Paris, forbid a paper blockade, but all admit a blockade by cruisers. Now, it is perfectly clear that ships will always be found bold enough to encounter the "evident danger" of this last. So long as capture is only a chance and not a certainty, vessels will attempt to run the blockade. To say, then, that the escape of such ships, without connivance on the part of the blockaders, should render the blockade invalid, would be to abandon the rule which this country has always maintained. Whether the rule itself is worth preserving, is a question which can hardly be discussed to advantage in presence of a pressing emergency. But unless England intends to discard her old practice of blockading lines of coast by cruisers, she can hardly question the efficiency of the existing American blockade. This appears to be the argument which inspired Lord RUSSELL's dispatch to Lord LYONS.

A British Traveler in the South and its Conquest.

To the Editor of the London News:

SIR: This day's article on American affairs in your able journal concludes: "We cannot estimate the American case by gazing at the Capital and the camp, and reading partisan papers."

Agreeing as I do in this sentiment, may I request the insertion of a correction to the erroneous conclusions you arrive at. Your article ridicules the manufacturing qualities of the seceding States, states that the slaves at Richmond go barefoot to shoe the Southern army, that the army, "in citizen garment," are armed with squirrel rifles, or any tools of offence that can be put to use; and lastly, that it can be no more true that the South is manufacturing great guns and ammunitions for a long war, than that it is already well clothed and well armed.

Let me, in answer, state facts. It is true that the manufacturing capabilities of the seceding States are in their infancy; they have heretofore depended on the North, and they do not wish to be a manufacturing people; they wish to remain producers of large and valuable staples of commerce, and exchange them for the manufactured goods of Europe, unhampered by Morrill tariffs or protective duties. Ought England to object?

In October, when I was at Richmond, every one seemed not only shod, but well fed; and the shoeing of the Southern army will not, I can assure your readers, help the Northerners to reverse present results.

That the men are roughly and not always uniformly clad, I admit; but homespun cloth may be as warm, though not so costly, showy and rotten as Broadway contractors' suits.

The arms that won at Bull Run and at Bell's Bluff could hardly have been squirrel rifles, nor the guns any tools of offence that could be put to use, that made SHERMAN's regular battery at the latter engagement change front fifteen times, leading to the capture of some of his pieces.

Lastly, it is not untrue that the South can manufacture great guns and ammunition for a long war.

When I was at Norfolk, I saw 1,200 men in the employ of the Southern Government, working in the magnificent naval yard there, which the Southerners had saved from the intended destruction of the Federal Commodore; they were, when I was there, riding large guns, casting shot and shell, hoisting gun-boats and iron-plating the *Merrimac*, which they had raised from the harbor.

I was shown it all by two as fine naval officers as, I believe, could be found in our own service. They had both sacrificed everything in the Confederate cause. One had four sons fighting under this same banner; and they told me they would rather die than surrender. These were the sentiments of the whole people. I say nothing of the right or wrong of the respective causes. I may have opinions on this subject, but this much I know, that no amount of money or power will conquer eight millions of united people animated by the courage and determination that influence the seceding States, or subjugate a territory of 900,000 square miles against the will of such a population.

Would that the Northern Government could be brought to an unwelcome conviction of the hopeless nature of this contest; or that England and France combined would endeavor (not on the narrow ground of efficient or non-efficient blockade, but on the high grounds of humanity and civilization) to put an end by mediation, to the present desolating, destructive and, unless stayed by such interference, I fear, interminable strife.

ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27, 1862.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

Prince Napoleon's Speech on the Italian Question.

On Saturday, March 1, Prince NAPOLEON addressed the French Senate upon the paragraph of the address relating to Rome. He said: "I shall not follow the example of the eloquent orators to whom I am about to reply. I do not wish any more than they to infuse the heat of passion into this debate; but I shall endeavor to be as clear and precise as their conclusions have appeared to me obscure and mysterious. I admire the vast erudition of M. BONJEAN. The premises of his discourse completely satisfied me. The history, so comprehensive, so profound, so just in its appreciation, which he has given of the inconveniences of the temporal power in Rome was, I need scarcely tell the Senate, quite in harmony with my opinions. I equally applaud and approve the picturesque and ingenious comparison he has made of the two scales of the balance, one the temporal, and the other the spiritual power; and in the result of which he proved, as an invariable lesson of history, that the more the temporal power of the Popes ascende, the more their spiritual influence sinks down. But after these premises—after this vast historical lesson—what has been his conclusion? Can he have been serious in it? He argues that the Pope ought to be allowed to reign, but not to govern Rome. It is two years since that conclusion was sought to be applied—a kind of bastard Vicariat, giving to the King of Italy the Government and to the Pope a species of suzerainty or nominal dominion. But I say nothing new to the Senate when I observe that, whenever statesmen applied themselves to reduce this idea to a practical shape, the pen has dropped from their hands, and they have been forced to recognize that not thus can the solution of the Roman question be attained. Does not such a scheme fall of itself to the earth before that energetic refusal, absolute for the present, for the future, for all possible eventualities, which the Court of Rome opposes to any compromise? What solution then remains, when one party to the arrangement declines even to discuss any scheme of settlement? There remains that which I propose and demand openly from this tribune, the withdrawal of the troops from Rome. I accept in advance the censure which may be cast on the views I maintain. Let them be denounced as extreme and radical opinions. It matters little whether they are extreme or radical—the sole consideration of importance is, whether they are just. What has M. DE LA GUERONNIERE proposed in the midst of his elegant phrases, of his antitheses, of his encomiums, showered upon all the world alike, of the flowers of rhetoric with which he has covered Italy and the Popes, Pius IX. and VICTOR EMMANUEL, Count CAVOUR, and Cardinal ANTONELLI—all very much amazed, no doubt, to find themselves united in that floral wreath with which he has encircled them? [Laughter.] What has he proposed? His rounded, sonorous, purposeless phrases have been but a declaration of impotence. He simply bids us to wait, and to do nothing. To wait for what? Wait until agitation more profoundly shakes mens' minds, and emotions burn up more vividly through Italy, France, and Europe? Until the deplorable divisions which agitate and separate us shall have attained their full destroying strength? Is it in the name of peace and of moderation that we are offered such counsels? I, for one, do not hesitate to say that those counsels are unwise and fatal, and I adjure the Government of this country not to follow them. There is one thing that must be done. The Roman question must be settled. The public mind ought to be quieted both as regards spiritual and material interests. We have had enough of this Roman question. It has done us much injury. It ought to be wound up. I do not hesitate to say that if France, through the organ of its Emperor, takes a firm decision, all this excitement will be stopped. The Emperor would thereby render the greatest service to France and to the whole of Europe. If the Emperor will once openly and decisively apply this solution, peace will be restored to mens' minds, and the agitations of factions will subside with the influence which provoked them. There is one word, gentlemen, which I should rather omit in my speech, and which I was sorry to see mentioned from the tribune—Venice. There is agitation enough already; we have quite enough on our hands with the Roman question, and as Venice is not mentioned in the address, which would imply so much, I shall allude to it no more in my speech. I do not mean to say that we may not have to allude to it on a future occasion, but this is not the proper moment. I have arisen to-day without discouragement, but not without regret. Indeed, at the close of the discussions of the past year—a year which has gone through so trying and feverish a crisis—I had hopes that the Roman question was close upon its solution. I do not purpose entering into the history of this Italian question at such length as some preceding speakers have done. I will simply recall to mind the facts of 1861. An illustrious statesman (Mr. Cobden), it was a serious incident, which might have had the most terrible consequences for Italy. How does the Government of the Emperor act? The Government of the Emperor, inspired by a just appreciation of the political situation, recognizes the Kingdom of Italy. That was an act which cannot speak of in too high terms. The Emperor did not hesitate; he saw that the enemies of Italy might take advantage of that fatal death, and at the very moment that that death might have inflicted a blow upon the cause, the triumph of which we had assured beyond the Alps, he gave it that aid to which is attached the gratitude Italy feels for France. Let those who talk of new territorial arrangements of Italy to suit the Pope remember that when the Emperor recognized the new Kingdom, he did not recognize merely a word. Italy is not a piece of caoutchouc, to be stretched out and compressed at pleasure. Last year we were hidden to have confidence, and to wait; we were told that there were some obstacles still to be encountered, but that they would disappear, that a little time and a little patience would arrange all. The year has rolled away, and nothing has been obtained. Awe, and if no other policy he pursued, this year too will roll away; years to come, nay centuries, will roll away, and you cannot change the Court of Rome, because that Court, so long as it has nothing to fear, will yield nothing to reason." Prince NAPOLEON then recalled to memory the various attempts at compromise recently made by the French Government, and especially the memorable dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, with the reply of M. DE LAVALETTE, inclosing Cardinal ANTONELLI's ultimatum. "Why," continued the Prince, "talk of concessions, after an answer like that? The Court of Rome borrows our soldiers, but rejects our counsels. She waits—yes, there is her great strength; she waits—for what? I will tell you. She does not hope, indeed, that France will reconquer with its soldiers the integrity of her old territory for her. No; the Court of Rome knows us too well to indulge in such a dream. She knows too well also her own weakness to flatter herself that she can ever regain of her own power her lost provinces. But she hopes for a foreign auxiliary. She says to herself—'Keep up the agitation on the Italian question; never yield—maintain the *status quo*—the future may be big with tempests, and with those tempests may come a foreign army, which after having crushed Italy and perhaps France as well, will be strong enough to reconstitute for us the integrity of our territory.' The answer of the Court of Rome to the advice of France is an indiscreet appeal to Austria! But I shall not weary you by dwelling merely on this phase of the Roman question, and my own appreciation of it. Indeed, I distrust too much the warmth of my own feelings, which, perhaps, I could not restrain. Yes, I love only too warmly the cause of nations and of national liberty. But I distrust my own power to plead this cause, and I have therefore

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Coup [illegible] | [illegible] R. R. Co.... 86
$5,000 do. do. 1881 [illegible] | 100 N. Y. Cen. R.... 83¼
$1,000 do. do. [illegible] | 50 do.... 83⅝
$1,000 U. S. 6s, Old War Loan [illegible] | 100 do.... b30 83⅝
[illegible] Treas. 1 p. mt. [illegible] | 200 do.... 37½
[illegible] do. [illegible] | 50 do.... 37⅝
$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8 b30 [illegible] | 100 do.... b10 37⅝
$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 [illegible] | 461 Erie R. Preferred.... 62
[illegible] do. [illegible] | 50 do.... s30 62
$2,000 N. Carolina 6s.... 70 | 400 Mich. Cen. R.... 56
$1,000 Missouri 6s.... s60 83 | 125 Mich. So. & N. I. R.... 24
$5,000 do.... 83½ | 400 do.... b60 24⅝
$1,000 do.... 83⅝ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. R.... 47⅜
$1,000 C. R. & Q. R. 1st c. bs. 87⅜ | 200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 65½
$1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. bs 87⅜ | 200 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 17⅜
$11,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 mg. 41 | 5 Clev., Col. & C. R.... 112⅜
$2,000 do.... 47⅜ | 150 Gal. & Chic. R.... 60
$1,000 Tol. & Wab. Eng.. 41 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R.... 45¾
$1,000 Gal. & Chi. M. B. 92½ | 100 do.... 45⅝
$1,000 Chi. & R. Is. B.... 88 | 400 do.... 45½
$30 Amer. Ex. Bank.... 92½ | 400 do.... 45⅝
$2,000 Amer. Gold.. b15..101½ | 200 do.... b30 45¾
$2,000 do.... 101¼ | 200 do.... b30 45⅞
$2,000 do.... b30..101⅝ | 100 do.... s60 45¾
$5,000 do.... b5..101⅜ | 50 Chi. & R. I. R.... 84⅞
$5,000 do.... b30..101½ | 50 Mil. & P. du C. R.... 26⅜
$9 Penn. Coal Com.... 62 | 125 do.... 26

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg 94½ | 250 Canton Company.... 14
$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup 87½ | 50 Pac. M. S. Co.... s30 96
$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup 94½ | 50 N. Y. Cen. R.... 83¾
$2,000 do.... b4 94⅝ | 400 Clev. & Tol. R.... 46⅜
$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.... small. 100¼ | 300 do.... b30 46⅝
$5,000 Treas. 6s, '90.. 88½ | 100 Erie R. Pref.... s30 62⅜
$2,000 Vir. St 6s.... 60 | 74 do.... 62⅞
$5,000 Mo. State 6s.... 82½ | 50 Harlem R. Pref.... 31⅝
$5,000 do.... 82¾ | 50 Mich. Cen. R.R.... 54⅜
$2,000 do.... 82¾ | 150 do.... 54⅝
$2,000 American Gold.. 101¾ | 225 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R. 24
$20,000 do.... 101⅞ | 250 do.... b60 24½
$5,000 do.... b15..101⅞ | 250 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.... s30 66
$5,000 do.... b30..102⅛ | 150 do.... 66¼
$5,000 do.... b30..102⅜ | 50 do.... 66⅜
200 Erie Railway.... s30 31½ | 200 do.... b30 66⅜
225 do.... 32 | 200 do.... b60 66⅜
25 do.... b30 32¼ | 200 do.... b60 66⅜
200 do.... b10 32 | 50 Chi. & R. I. R.... b30 57
200 do.... 32

MONDAY, March 24—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was moderately active in the Import entries. The general Foreign Merchandise values gain upon the corresponding season last year, while in Dry Goods the business is about the same. Since the 1st of January entries in this line are only as twelve to twenty millions. An improved trade, however, is looked for as the Spring season advances, and particularly after the reopening of Lake and Canal navigation. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are not quite up to the same week last year, owing, in part, as we have heretofore explained, to the absence of Cotton for shipment to Europe. In Provisions the exports are ahead of last season, and Breadstuffs about the same. The export movement of Gold continues much lighter than some of our banking authorities were disposed to anticipate after the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. The clearances are barely equal to the California receipts, so that the current export demand for Gold has but small weight upon the market, while the accumulation in Bank has grown to be nearly thirty-three millions, or ten millions on the sum total held at the time of suspension. The actual count on Saturday was $32,630,000. The average of the week on the statement to be made up this afternoon will be about $32,000,000, being a gain of a million and a quarter on last Monday's average. The ordinary Loans and Discounts to Merchants and Brokers have been increased about a million and three-quarters, while the Loans to Government have again been heavily diminished by sales of Treasury Bonds and U. S. Stocks, in the face of which both have further advanced, the 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds to 100@100⅛, and the Stock 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on the price of the previous week. No important foreign demand for these Securities has yet appeared, but the recent general change in English sentiment toward the Federal Government is not the less acceptable in our Banking and Stock Exchange circles, as likely to reestablish, at an early day, the steady and cordial financial intercourse and confidence of former years. The vote of the House of Commons, just announced, on the motion of Mr. GREGORY, on the question of the blockade, is only another confirmatory proof of this returning good fellowship. The rates of Exchange on London appear to feel the influence of renewed credits, or else of the drawing home of balances left on the other side pending the political uncertainties of last Fall, and it is not improbable that some such balances have been drawn for from Tennessee and Southern Kentucky since the restoration of the National flag on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The rates are now 111¼@112 ₩ cent., with Gold at 101¼@101½ ₩ cent. Business on the Stock Exchange during the week was somewhat checked and speculation set back in prices by the impatience of the public for later war news, of a definite nature, from Virginia and the Mississippi River, but the fact that this dullness has not been felt upon Government Securities is sufficient proof that no serious distrust is entertained of ultimate results in either quarter. The impatience referred to gave way at the close of the week to a more buoyant temper, and the market on Saturday left off firm.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,238,079, against $1,880,077 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,143,971 against $2,161,949 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $541,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to Feb. 28, amounted to.....$74,066,000
Add three weeks in March.....10,596,220
Total entries since July 1.....$85,662,220
To same date last year.....153,043,042
Decrease since July 1.....$67,380,822

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Feb. 28.....$94,559,000
Add three weeks in March.....7,413,950
Total clearances since July 1.....$101,972,950
Against same date last year.....89,411,875
Increased Export this season.....$12,561,075

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to Feb. 28.....$7,411,000
Add three weeks in March.....1,900,000
Total since July 1.....$9,317,000
Against same time, 1861.....21,895,000
Decreased Specie Export.....$12,578,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	93½	@94¾	@94		
New-York Central	83¾	@83½	@83¾		
New-York and Erie	36⅜	@38	@37	@38	@37⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	62½	@62¾	@62	@62¾	
Rock Island	57¼	@56	@56¾		
Michigan Guaranteed	49⅜	@47¾	@47⅜		
Michigan Southern	24	@23¾	@24¾	@24	
Michigan Central	57⅜	@55⅜	@56¾		
Toledo	47	@44¾	@46¾	@46¼	
Galena	69¾	@68¾	@69½		
Illinois Central	66	@65¼	@66½		
Panama	121½	@121			
Pacific Mail	95¾	@96¾			
Missouris	53⅞	@51¾	@52¾		
Tennessees	61	@57¾	@59		
Hudson River	36¼	@35¾			
Harlem Preferred	32¼	@31¾			
Cleveland and Pittsburg	18	@17¾			

The course of dealings through the week was generally against the market, the principal exceptions being Government Stocks, which are 1 ₩ cent. higher, and Pacific Mail, for which the demand is steady, at 94@96¾ ₩ cent. Panama is also firm, on the near approach of the quarterly dividend in April. The Railway Shares list fluctuated violently in Cleveland and Toledo, and from ⅜ to 1½ ₩ cents. on most of the other Western Roads, and on Erie and Shares. The latter ultimately closed 1½ ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday week, on the late news from London, where another advance is reported by telegraph. The Preference Shares are in continued favor, and left off 62½ ₩ cent. New-York Central varied ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., selling as low as 83½ ₩ cent., and closing 83¾, as against 83⅜ the previous week. The *short* line of the Street in this Stock, and also in Cleveland and Toledo, appeared to be increased by the dullness of the one, and supposed weakness of the other, and a lively reaction in Toledo was the consequence on Saturday, when new buyers came forward to take the Stock for cash or on short options. The heaviest decline in the market since our last weekly review is in Missouri and Tennessee 8 ₩ cents., which, from the extreme previous rise of 12@15 ₩ cent., fell back 4 ₩ cent. on Missouris, and to 57¼ on Tennessees. From these points there was a recovery on Saturday of 1½ ₩ cent., and both Stocks were in demand at the close, participating in the general firmness of the market.

The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $4,-935,887. The deposits in United States Notes left with the New-York Office already amount to nearly $15,000,000. On Saturday alone $550,000 was deposited. A large amount of the Notes have been sent to the West to be paid out to the army. The new issue of Notes authorized by the act of Feb. 25 is nearly ready for circulation, meanwhile the Department is making large daily settlements in the 12 months' 6 ₩ cent. Certificates. These have not yet appeared in any considerable amount in Wall-street. A telegraphic dispatch from Washington speaks of 96 ₩ cent. as the probable rate at which the private Bankers in that city will buy these Certificates. The figures talked of here are not so low; but, of course much will depend upon the rapidity of supply and the eagerness of first holders to realize their money by selling at the going price.

The City Bank shares have been in demand, and most of them are quoted higher than on Saturday week:

	March 15.	March 22.		March 15.	March 22.
New-York	91	90	Broadway	125	125
Merchants'	92	93½	Mercantile	101	105
Mechanics'	97	100	Am. Exchange	88½	89
Union	93	92	Pacific	110	110
America	100	100	Chatham	72	80
North River	65	75	Republic	92	91
Tradesmen's	—	90	Hanover	72	76
Fulton	—	115	Irving	—	85
Dry Dock	—	100	Shoe & Leather	90	93
Butchers'	108	109	Continental	80	85
National	—	80	St. Nicholas	82	83
Leather	—	128	Commonwealth	80	80
State	—	85	Importers'	95	95
Commerce	—	87½	Park	100	100
Com'ce S'p S'k	—	92½			

The Railway Mortgage continue in favor, and are nearly all higher than in the previous week, closing as follows, on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	90
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	90	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₩c.	90¾
N. Y. Cen. subscrip	90	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.	48
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100⅜	T. H. & A. first, 7 ₩ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. convert., '76	101	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩c., '70	59
Erie firsts, '68	105¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87¾
Erie seconds, '64	100½	Chi. & N. W. firsts,	67
Erie seconds, '79	100¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie thirds, '63	93	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102
Erie fourths, '80	87¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	77
Erie fifths, '88	79¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	46¾
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	48
Hudson thirds, '75	82	Galena & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	98½
Harlem seconds, '64	92	Chi. & R. Island firsts	87½
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. '69-'72	88	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Mich. Sou. & N. I. R. 8 ₩c. firsts	96¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	92	Mil. & P. DuC. first, pref.	78
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	73	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref.	57
N. Indiana firsts	91		

British Plans for the Defence of Canada.

A writer in the February number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, assuming war between England and the United States to be only deferred, addresses himself to the important question, How to prepare for such a contingency, and to conduct it when it comes. He takes it for granted that his countrymen will assail our harbors, burn our fleets, destroy our commerce, and keep our whole seaboard in a state of constant alarm. But, then, there is Canada; that will have to be defended; and, after a sketch of what has been done in former wars, the writer proceeds to show how this should be done. He does not overlook the great changes which have taken place during the last forty-seven years, and as the article is fairly written, and has evidently well acquainted with his subject, we need make no apology for bringing his views and suggestions before our readers. One of the greatest changes, in a military point of view, has been the construction of the canals required to complete the means of inland navigation afforded by the St. Lawrence and the lakes; and this the writer conceives not to be an advantage on the side of England. "No dependence," he says, "can be placed upon a series of canals, any one of which runs within fifteen miles of an enemy's frontier. A few bags of gunpowder judiciously applied in a dark night, a few hour's work with pick and spade, by men who have won a brief command of the situation by guile or violence, would break up the whole channel." Nor does he derive much comfort from turning his eyes toward the Rideau Canal, much as it was at one time counted upon. It would never do, he concludes, to trust to navigation of this sort, assuming the command of the lakes to be as important now to the defence of Canada, as it was half a century ago. Nor do the railways offer any greater facilities. The Grand Trunk has its terminus in American territory, and is carried as far as Montreal on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, never further than sixty, and where nearest, within ten miles of the frontier. The only ports in North America accessible to British men-of-war and transports in Winter are Halifax and St. John, and the position of these relatively to Quebec is such that though, as the bird flies, the nearest of them is within three hundred miles of that city, a railway between them, which would be at all safe, could not be constructed except on a detour of more than 600 miles; and even then a point is at last reached to connect the line with the Grank Trunk which is within ten miles of the frontier. The writer is very angry with Lord ASHBURTON about this, and also for our possession of the fort at Rouse's Point, which commands the approaches to Montreal by Lake Champlain. "Their facilities of attack," says he, "are by these means greatly increased since 1814, for any number of troops may be moved by these various [American] lines; and so long as the lines continue open, an army, operating in front of them, can be supplied as well and almost as speedily from Boston and New-York as from magazines formed, as of old, at Plattsburg and Oswego."

With these advantages in our favor, and three hundred thousand men to commence a campaign with, the writer supposes that, as for as the altered condition of both countries may allow, the invaders will advance by the same lines as in 1813. "They will push forward," he says, "three, perhaps four columns; one from Washington to Detroit; another from New-York to Buffalo; possibly a third to Sackett's Harbor, with a view to the reduction of Kingston; and a fourth from Boston to Ronse's Point. This last we may safely put down at not less than 100,000 men, while the others may number 25,000 respectively. Strenuous exertions will previously have been made to build and launch such a number of war-vessels as shall give them the command of Lake Ontario, an object which, unless we be beforehand with them, there is nothing to prevent them from effecting. Grant all this to be done, and well done, what follows? While Amherstburgh and Niagara are both invaded, and Kingston invested, the larger army at Rouse's Point separates into two columns, one of which will threaten, and, if the opportunity serve, attack Montreal in front; while the other crosses the St. Lawrence opposite Cornwall, and takes the city in reverse." The next question is, of course, how to guard against and repel this attack. To this and Canada should raise 150,000 militia, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each from 10,000 to 15,000, to which forces England should add from 15,000 to 20,000 regulars. The Imperial and Provisional Government should cooperate in the construction of a canal, which, embracing and enlarging that by which the rapids of La Chine are avoided, should pass thence into the Ottawa Canal, and onward to Kingston. The fortifications at the latter place should be strengthened; the approaches to Montreal defended by detached works, especially by a strong *tête-de-pont* on the right bank of the river, and a redoubt on the hill which overlooks the town on the left; Quebec strengthened by surrounding the towers on the Heights of Abraham with solid earthworks, and by looking to that exposed corner of the lower town, by which, during the war of the Revolution, ARNOLD nearly entered; and intrenched camps formed near London and on Burlington Heights. The military reason for these intrenched camps are as follows: "The only retreat left open to Col. PROCTOR, in the last war, was up the valley of the Thames. The same line would certainly be chosen now by an army worsted on the frontier; for the Grand Trunk Railway runs from Amherstburgh to London, and by Hamilton to Toronto and Kingston. London thus becomes an important strategical point, being at once sufficiently removed from the border to serve as a place of muster for the militia of the district, and sufficiently near to afford security to the corps which might have engaged and been overcome by an invading army in Essex County. It is important, likewise, so holding the key to the only door of rapid communication between the extreme west of what may be called the settled portions of Canada and the Atlantic. Burlington Heights constituted the *point d'appui* on which, during the war of 1812, '13 and '14, the troops told off for the protection of the Niagara district always rallied after some temporary reverse. Hamilton is now connected with them, and they command both its harbor, which is good, and the Grand Trunk Railway. Five thousand men thrown into an intrenched camp in this position would hold at bay any number of invaders till time should have been afforded to call out the whole strength of the province."

Canada being thus prepared to resist invasion, the first movement on that side, in the event of war, should be an oggressive one. "On the first tidings of war, an attempt must be made to take possession of the fort at Rouse's Point. The occupation of this, and of the forts at Isle aux Noix, St. John, and Chambly, would block the way long enough to try the patience of the assailants; and when these places fall, if fall they must, you have still your *tête-de-pont* to maintain, with the broad and rapid St. Lawrence behind it. It is possible that, even by these means, you will not be able to save Montreal from bombardment; but, assuming your Military Canal to have been completed, or that you have ships enough on Lake Onterio to hinder the descent of *bateaux* from Sackett's Harbor, we really do not see how the enemy are to cross the St. Lawrence in the face of a few batteries judiciously planted. Everything will, of course, depend on your power to prevent the laying of a bridge. Should the canals be still where they now are, and Lake Ontario in the enemy's possession, Montreal can hardly be saved, unless you be in force enough to fight a general action, and defeat the enemy under its walls." Impartially as the article is written, the writer naturally anticipates victory to his countrymen. We may take Montreal, but we shall not conquer Canada. We may hold for a time the country south of the St. Lawrence, but victory at the end will be with the British. He even contemplates the possibility of an accession of territory to England as the result of the war. The *finale* is thus told: "The heavy columns in front of Montreal will find it necessary to retire. The British army will cross the St. Lowrence in pursuit, and the campaign is just as likely to end by establishing a new frontier for Canada, with Portland on one flank, and Lake Ontario on the other, as by leaving the enemy in permanent possession of a mile of Canadian territory." And *vice versa*, we presume, as events may show; in the mean time, we give these speculations for what they are worth.

A Merited Tribute to Gen. Mansfield—The Newport's Nows Batteries and the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

On the 9th of March, when the sea-monster *Merrimac* made her fatal appearance, there was fortunately one man at this place who distinguished himself in so brilliant a manner that he richly deserves a public recognition of his eminent services. He has not yet received the same, so far as I know, and I therefore deem it my duty to bring the name of that man before the public. It is Gen. MANSFIELD, a man greatly beloved and esteemed by all his men, who on that memorable day defended Newport's News in an excellent and effective manner. Untiring in his zealous efforts, he was present at all points of danger, where work was to be done, now instructing the gunners, now bringing the pieces into proper position. I met him at our right wing, in the strand-battery, superintending and directing the firing of the men; close by, two heavy howitzers were in position, served by the artillerists of the Steuben Regiment, (Seventh New-York Volunteers,) and when one of their shells was planted right on the *Merrimac*, the old General hared his venerable white head, and brought "three cheers for the Dutchman," exclaiming, "Look at the Dutchmen—what they can do!" In this manner he greatly fired the zeal of our comrades in the battery. At that very moment the *Cumberland* sank, and with the speed of lightning the old man was below, at the dock, directing the efforts to save the surviving crew. The *Merrimac* then passed down the river, in company with the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, to pitch into the *Congress*. Our beloved General now hastened to this, our extreme left wing, a distance of more than a mile, bringing the guns into position, and personally directing all measures of defence. The fire of our battery at that point, and the riflemen of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, under the guidance of our General, succeeded in driving back the rebel ships. All our officers and men are greatly devoted to their General, whom they have learned to respect as an able officer and as a perfect gentleman; and if he did not possess already the full confidence of all his subordinates in the highest degree, he would have won the same on the fatal 9th of March, by his ability and bravery. P. B.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, March 20, 1862.

POPULATION OF THE PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The following table exhibits the population of the Congressional Districts as proposed by the majority and minority of the Senate Apportionment Committee:

Districts.	Majority Report.	Minority Report.	Districts.	Majority Report.	Minority Report.
1	126,158	126,158	17	104,786	109,781
2	141,736	147,041	18	98,813	125,583
3	124,426	137,081	19	108,269	124,250
4	130,461	141,743	20	106,202	98,405
5	121,589	150,663	21	145,768	106,302
6	132,524	132,524	22	116,980	119,593
7	102,260	147,023	23	120,386	116,980
8	173,998	123,772	24	122,667	102,867
9	125,171	155,958	25	104,399	143,825
10	136,261	97,958	26	105,914	104,399
11	128,788	138,662	27	108,578	127,410
12	108,766	112,113	28	129,365	129,365
13	133,490	108,311	29	114 566	114,566
14	145,846	132,332	30	141,971	141,971
15	127,091	133,918	31	102,308	102,308
16	119,087	104,786			

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Causes. Nos. 367, 374, 375, 376, 377, 174. After the disposition of the above causes, the Court will take up any cause, on consent of counsel on both sides.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 300, 9, 479, 481, 484, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 122, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1575, 1576, 839, 1168, 1222, 1345, 24, 1783, 1399, 1464, 1316, 357, 1394, 1395, 1595, 1540, 1533, 1685, 1478, 1491, 1504.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1731, 1571, 549, 1627, 3005, 3195, 2917, 1679, 1781, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1693, 1695. *Part II.*—Nos. 676, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1760, 1762, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1782, 1784. *Part III.*—Nos. 2863, 1391, 1595, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677, 1373. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1534, 1348, 422, 660, 1186, 1416, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Equity Causes.—Nos. 78, 154, 157, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180. *Part II.*—Equity Causes.—Nos. 64, 65, 71, 72, 97, 100, 112, 114, 125, 128, 130, 25, 77, 166, 36

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

Canada	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Java	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 16
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 6

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

AUCTION SALES.

JESSE L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY

A. JOURNEAY,

Salesroom, No. 373 Broadway.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862,

At 10½ o'clock,

Large and special sale of

VELVET, WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,

MEDALLION, INGRAIN, AND

VENETIAN

CARPETS.

The whole comprising a large and extensive assortment of first-class goods, in every variety of pattern:

Also,

English and American

OIL-CLOTHS,

of all widths and patterns.

Also,

WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS RUGS, MATTINGS, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4, GOUQUA, &c.

This sale will embrace a general variety of goods well worthy of attention, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—CASH.

Administrator's Sale of

PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.

Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,

AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,

At 10 a'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of

MILL GEARING,

PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,

Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.

Castings for several machines.

Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.

Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.

Several Cranes for hoisting.

Locomotive and Flog Boilers—second-hand.

Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.

TERMS made known at the day of sale.

T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Made by Roux & Meeks,

BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in damask and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-à-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, BLANKETS, &c.,

Being the entire stock of one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in the City, who is about changing his business. GEO. COOK will sell as above, at the store of S. Lowry, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., THIS DAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of fine custom-made harness, both double and single, covered and silver-mounted; Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, hits, whips, and carriage blankets, (some extra fine,) also, sole-leather trunks, traveling bags, &c. The whole of the very finest quality, and to be positively sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 BANK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at the Merchants' Exchange,

BANK-STREET.—The valuable house and lot No. 32 Bank-st., south side, between Waverley-place and 4th-st; the house is three stories, brick, 20x60 feet, high stoop, in good order, and contains the improvements; lot 20x95 feet; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 83 MADISON-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 83 Madison-st., between Catharine and Market sts.; house is about 25x40 feet, in fair order, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 25x92 feet 6 inches. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March, 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 22 Nassau-st., the entire stock of rich jewelry, expressly made and imported for Broadway sales, will be sold without reserve, consisting of fine duplex, chronometers, levers, in fine 18 carat gold cases, made by Roskell Tobias; levers by Jurgensen, &c.; fine diamonds, gold chains, bracelets, opera-glasses, stone cameos, surrounded by pearls; rings, &c. At the same sale, at 12 o'clock, will be sold some magnificent diamonds, formerly belonging to the late tragedienne, Mademoiselle Rachel, consisting of diamond suit, appraised at $1,200; some elegant diamond crosses, from $200 to $500 each; ear-rings, &c., presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of France, Queen Victoria, and other distinguished personages.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising every variety of choice goods; sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fine line of fresh and seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS.—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The members are requested to attend the funeral of their late brother, DAVID M. REINS, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

By order, THOS. C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do waiting; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or will take charge of a laundry; understands her business in all its branches. Has good City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 246 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, at Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing live news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO.

BOWERY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—

BROADWAY GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN—TEDDY THE TILER.

BURTON'S KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR Paddy o' Day.

CENTRE GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE HEIR AT LAW.

COOPER HALL LECTURE ROOM—READINGS BY MR. AND MISS LESLIE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUT—ANCIENT SUPERSTITIONS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, HOME SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have another victory to record this morning. A portion of Gen. BANKS' command, under Gen. SHIELDS, numbering only eight thousand, have fought the combined rebel forces under Generals JACKSON, SMITH and LONGSTREET, and signally defeated them. A preliminary skirmish took place on Saturday afternoon, about a mile and a half from Winchester, on the Strasburgh road, between a portion of Gen. SHIELDS' troops and the rebel cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, in which the rebel forcs wes repulsed. It was then ascertained that the rebels were advancing in force, under the impression that Winchester had been entirely evacuated by our troops, and preparations were made to meet them. The great battle took place yesterday, three or four miles from Winchester, lesting from 10½ o'clock in the forenoon until dark, and resulting in the total rout of the rebels, whose strength is put down at fifteen thousand. The losses in killed and wounded are reported to be heavy on both sides, but particulars could not be obtained last night. The rebels threw away everything in their flight, and our cavalry, at last accounts, were in close pursuit.

New-Orleans is believed to be now in possession of the National forces. It is the opinion in naval and military circles that Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet has passed through the Rigolets, and redneed Fort Pike, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, and thus secured an approach to the city in that direction for the forces under Gen. BUTLER, who at once extends the area of his Department by a movemsnt of the first importance. It is supposed that the attack upon Fort Pike was made within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from that point.

A dispatch boat from Island No. 10, which arrived at Cairo Saturday morning, having left our flotilla on the evening previous, brought the intelligence that the condition of affairs below was unchanged. The mortars and gunboats were indulging in occasional shots, but without further perceptible results. Only four shots were fired by the rebels during the day, and only about thirty by our fleet. Reports were current that the rebels were evacuating the island, and marching across the peninsula to Merriwether's Landing, below; but it was impossible to ascertain with certainty whether the reports were true or false. Circumstances, however, favored the supposition that they were true. A balloon had been sent down from Cairo to Commodore FOOTE, to enable him bettsr to obssrve the enemy's movements.

A dispatch from Savanna, Tenn., dated the 17th, states that no further movement had been made by the National forces in that direction, most of them still remaining on boerd the transports. Gen. GRANT had errived and assumed the principal command. Information in regard to the rebels was meagre, but their main force was supposed to be at Corinth, whsre it was thought they would be able to concentrate 50,000 troops. Another dispatch announces the important fact that our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the vicinity of Savanna.

From our corrsspondents with Gen. SMITH's advance up the Tennessee River, we learn that the rebels are concentrating at Corinth, Tishimingo County, Mississippi. They propose there to dispute the advance of our army upon Memphis from the East. Corinth is a point that commands, in this direction, all the railroads running into Memphis from the Gulf States and from the Southeastern States. What its defences may be, we are not yet apprised; but the number of rebel soldiers there is stated at a very high figure—one correspondent, with good means of information, putting it down at 60,000. Gen. SMITH (or rather Gen. GRANT,) is but a few miles north of the position at Savanna, and it seems, by the late skirmish at Pittsburgh Landing, and the reconnoissances towards Eastport and Purdy, that he is preparing for speedy work. His force is a large one, probably capable alone to cope with the rebels; but, before beginning operations, he will be joined by another body equally large, and these together, will be sufficient to undertake at the same time operations against Memphis, and keep in check the rebels on the eastern section of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

A dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th inst., is published in the Memphis *Appeal*, which states that JEFF. DAVIS is going West soon, and urges "everybody" to "rally to his standard." It may be questioned whether in going West JEFF. DAVIS is so anxious to "rally everybody," as he is to be in a position convenient for escape through Texas and Mexico.

We must apparently accept the conclusion that the traitor YANCEY is really captured. A letter has been received from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which states that a prize arrived there on the previous evening, captured while attempting to run the blockade. Attention was directed to YANCEY, who was among the sailors, by the whiteness of his hands, and he was identified by several persons. At last accounts he was confined in the calaboose at Key West.

A Sergeant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. BURNSIDE at Newbern were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run. This fact would seem to indicate that the rebel troops in the battle of Newbern, or at least a part of them, were from Manassas.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, HOBERT, Port Royal, 18th inst., in ballast, with twenty steerage passengers and the mails, arrived at this port on Setnrday. She had on board the crew of the prize schooner *Alice*, taken in the Gulf soms time since. They are not prisoners. All was quiet at Port Royal. The troops are enjoying good health.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "Occasional," states that BAILIE PEYTON has announced his adhesion to the National Government, and that A. O. P. NICHOLSON, who has been quiet during all the troubles, will probably follow the sxample.

The friends and admirers of the gallant Lieut. WORDEN will be glad to know that he is improving rapidly, and that he will probably completely recover his syesight.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax we receive advices from Europe two days later than by the *Anglo-Saxon*. The *Glasgow* also arrived at this port yesteiday. Tbs expected debate had taksn place in the British Parliament on the subject of ths Southern blockade. Mr. GREGORY made a call for the correspondence on the subject and made a speech denouncing the blockade, and expressing strong sympathy for the South. Sir JAMES FERGUSON also took ground against the blockade, and called for the interference of the British Government to bring it to an end. Mr. W. E. FORSTER denied that the blockade is ineffectual, and explained that a list of three hundred vessels handed in by Mr. MASON as having run the blockede had dwindled to nineteen, most of which hed run out on dark and stormy nights. Mr. MILNES deprecated any interference, and the Solicitor-General also strongly opposed it, contending that the blockade had been as effectual as any other blockade in former times. At the close of the debate, a question was taken on Mr. GREGORY's motion for the correspondsnce, and it was negatived without a division. The rebel steamship *Sumter* wes still at Gibraltar, watched by the *Tuscarora*, who held her position et Algesiras.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Saturday were 8,000 bales, the market closing buoysnt. Breadstuffs quist. Provisions quiet and dull. Consols 93¼@93¾ for Money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, the bill to incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons was ordered to a third reading. A bill to amend the Excise law, similar to the one introduced in the Assembly, was reported. The Assembly amendments of the bill to allow attorneys residing in adjoining States to practice in our Courts were agreed to. The bill to amend the International Bridge Charter was passed. A resolution requiring City Chamberlains, County Treasurers and Clerks to transmit to the Clerk of the Senate, by the 1st of December, a report of all trust funds and securities in their hands as public administrators, was introduced. Additional testimony from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the acts of Harbor Masters, wes reported. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, the bills to amend the Mechanics' Lien law of Kings County, and to correct enormous assessments in Brooklyn, were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter was returned from the Senate, the Assembly amendments not being concurred in. The Brooklyn Delegation wes appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the House. The Senate's amendments to the bill to improve the Central Park were concurred in, and the bill was sent to the Governor. The New-York Annual Tax Levy wes reported, as forwarded by the Comptroller. The bill to amend the General Assessment law was then debated in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Treasury Department, we learn from Washington, is now issuing certificates of indebtedness at the rate of nearly two millions a day. This will soon clear off the accounts that have been audited, but not paid, because of the want of Treasury Notes. Treasury Notes will be ready for issue again in a week or two. Certificates of indebtedness are bought by Washington bankers at ninety-six cents on the dollar. It is said that the arrears of money due to officers of the army amount to $10,000,000.

A recent "General Order" musters out of service the Staff of Brigadier-Gen. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas as follows: "The following officers of the volunteer service, appointed additional Aids-de-Camp, for service with the army in Kansas under Brigadier-Gen. JAS. H. LANE, are hereby honorably discharged from the service: Col. Wm. H. Morrill, Lieut.-Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Majors J. J. Weed, Champion Veughan, John Richey and Verplank Van Antwerp, Capts. Volney Hickox, J. R. McClure, Wm. Kyle, W. A. Phillips, Avery P. Russell, Wm. O'Donnell, Jas. M. Rice and Richard L. Sbelley."

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in good navigable order along the line from the District of Columbia to Cumberland, excepting a break a mile above Georgetown, which is being finished. When complete, a business from one end to the other may be enticipeted of coal, flour, grain, wood, and produce of every kind.

It is thought that EMERSON ETHERIDGE will be returned as Senator from the State of Tennessee, as colleague of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, of course, will resume his seat after a loyal State Government is organized.

Letters from Nashville state that Col. MANSON, Col. KISK and Adjutant KISK have been placed under arrest by Gen. THOMAS. It is alleged that Col. MANSON was arrested for leaving his brigade at the battle of Mill Spring, for a short time, in order to communicate with Gen. THOMAS, instead of sending an orderly, and that Col. KISK and Adjutant KISK share his fate for expressing their opinion of THOMAS in emphetic and somewhat unofficer-like style.

A case of some interest touching the social and civil rights of negroes has been decided by Mr. Justice FONDA, of the Sixth Judicial District. The questions were raised on the trial of an action to collect rent of a party who claimed to have been evicted, by reason of the landlord's refusal to allow a family of negroes to sntsr the lessed premises as sub-tenants.

The Stock Market on Saturday turned upward, and prices closed firm in the afternoon. Gold left off 101¼@101½; Exchange, 111½@112 ₩ cent.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were held rather higher, but were not active. Corn was in moderate demand, as were also Rye and Oats at previous prices. Barley was saleble and buoyant. Cotton attracted rather more attention, and was a shade firmer. Groceries were quiet. The transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Smoked Herring were in fair request, as were also Tallow and Sole Leather. Hay and Hides were less sought after. Very limited freight engagements were reported. There were 522 vessels of all classes in port.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.—The Tax levy sent to Albany by the Comptroller has been reported by the Committee on Cities to the Assembly. We notice that it authorizee the paymeut of some $95,000 to members of the Common Council, *for salaries*. This is in direct violation of the Charter, which expressly forbids any member from receiving compensation for his services. We should like to know how the Comptroller can explain his recommendation of a payment thus directly and expressly forbidden by law. It is true this has been paid for the few years past, but it has been secured by the use of means, for part of the time at least, to which this present Legislature is not supposed to be accessible. We concede that Aldermen and Councilmen should be paid for their services, but not while the law forbids it. If it is desired to give them salaries, the Charter should be amended in that particular. We trust that this item will be stricken out of the tax levy, until the Charter shall be so amended as to permit its reinstatement.

The Public Credit and Price of Gold.

We hear nothing of late from rebel sources of the financial exhaustion of the North and the bankruptcy of the National Treasury. From these causes, it was said, a few months ago, the Government would be compelled to stop the war, and recognize the separate Confederacy of the South. To the same effect ran the current of English journalistic opinion. The depreciation of United States Notes, and the appreciation of Gold, were to prove overwhelmingly disastrous to the Government and the people. Our legal tender measure could be viewed in no other light than as an inflated paper substitute for actual resources—not as the snbetantive representative of such resources. So prevalent was this opinion abroad, as well on the Continent as in England, that an exchange of twenty-five per cent. against New-York, and a premium of ten or fifteen per cent. upon Gold, was freely predicted, and so confidently believed as to induce considerable speculations in Gold in this market, through January and February, based upon it. The belief was pardonable in certain Continental quarters, where the disastrous influence of civil outbreaks and exhaustive revolutionary wars upon ths finance and currency of the peoples engaged in them, hee been painfully and repeatedly experienced in ths last sixty or ssventy years. From English authorities we were entitled to a different judgment, as well upon our material resources as upon the elasticity and endurance of a people kindred with themselves, and by no means wanting in the same practical skill and high credit for carrying on a great war, which were illustrated in their own eventful history from 1796 to 1821, from the rise of NAPOLEON as First Consul to his death at St. Helena, as the deposed Emperor of France. We were entitled to a different judgment also by contrast with the burden of public debt and taxation for its support at present endured by this kindred people. We entered upon the war with a debt no greater than six months' interest upon the present debt of Great Britain. We close the first year of the war with a debt no greater than twelve months' taxation upon the British nation. It was scarcely reasonable and much less generous, therefore, to assume that our National credit and resources were already about to be exhausted, because, like the Bank of England in 1797, the Associated Banks of New-York suspended their payments in specie and the Government thereupon created a lawful tender of United States Notes.

These errors, however, are being rapidly dissipated, thanks, no donbt, to our great armies in the field, which are rapidly earning back the money expended in their creation and support through the first year of preparation and trial. The mistaken estimates of our credit and financial endurance are also being corrected by the practical working of the National Currency, and the large and increasing investments of our own people in the National Loans. With Gold at less than two per cent. premium, where ten or fifteen was confidently predicted and speculated upon, we can afford to leave our English and Continental friends to a revision of their crude and hasty opinions, as we are equally free to leave them to their own good time for participating in the public loans of the United States as a source of profit and exchange. The available wealth of this country, created in the last twelve years from the acquisition of California and the completion of a network of twenty-seven thousand miles of railway they will soon find, if they have not already discovered the fact, is not to be exhausted by a single year of war, nor will it be if the war should continue four years instead of four months longer. The taxable resources of the people are equal to the support, if need be, of a public debt equal to that of Great Britain, and they have made up their mind to try this conclusion rather than this Government shall be broken up by rebellion or disintegration.

There is really no secret in the successful working of our new financial system, however surprising the readiness with which the public loans are absorbed, and the National currency adapted to the business of the country may appear to the good people of Europe, and to many of our timid doubters at home. There is no mere confidence game about it. The public debt is good, because the country has the means wherewith to support and ultimately pay it off. The United States currency is sound, because convertible into this debt, in the first place, and because it is universally trusted as the highest emanation of National credit, in the second. Gold is not hoarded at an extravagant premium, because the genius of our people is and always has been against the hoarding process. In New-England and New-York they have seldom experienced the superior value of gold as an ordinary currency; and in the West, with repeated embarrassments from the local paper circulation, they have esteemed gold only so long as they could correct these embarrassments, and find, as they now do in United States Notes, a convenient and reliable substitute. The whole question is thus reduced to one of practical common sense calculation. There is no distrust in the Government, and none in the currency which it has authorized and made lawful money. There is no abstract apprehension of Gold because of its scarcity in the country, or the apprehension that it will become scarce by hoarding, or the exhaustion of the California mines. Its market value is therefore measured by the export demand, which rises or falls with the ability of the country to sell its products to Europe, and the disposition and ability of the country to buy and consume merchandise from Europe. Should the latter overbalance the former before the end of the war, and the resumption of specie payments by the banks and the United States Treasury, Gold will be bought and exported for the settlement of the difference; and of the probability and extent of this process, and the supply in the country to meet it, the commonest business man at home is as capable, to say the least, of judging correctly, as the most experienced financial critic or adroit speculator upon our condition in London or on the Continent.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

We print in another column a full copy of the Metropolitan Health bill, now pending in the Legislature. A synopsis of thie act has already been published, but its importance and interest to all our citizens will warrant this publication of all its details.

It will be seen that it has been drawn with great care, and that it makes very sweeping and important changes in several of the most vital Departments of the City Government. Its leading feature is that which places *all the health regulations* of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and of the County of Richmond under the control of a single Board. A little reflection will convince anyone that this feature is absolutely essential to any system, which shall provide effectually for the preservation of the public health in *either* of the localities named. New-York City may have the best health system in the world, but it will be of no avail in keeping contagious diseases out of the City, if Brooklyn has a different and less effective system. We need one uniform and efficient supervision over the whole district connected with New-York harbor.

The composition of the new Board of Health is such as to combine scientific knowledge with practical efficiency in a very high degree. Four out of the seven members are to be physicians, and two are to be members of the Metropolitan Board of Police, the latter regulation being eminently proper, in view of the fact that the detailed duties of the Board, those now supposed to be performed by the City Inspector's Bureau, with its immense crowd of appointees, are to be discharged, under this bill, by the Police force, without any increase of compensation.

Another excellent feature of this bill is that the enforcement of the laws of Quarantine is committed to the Board, and the Health Officer is to receive a *fixed salary*, instead of the indefinite and enormous fees now given him as compensation. This is a reform which ought long since to have been effected. The office is one of great importance, exposure and labor;—but this affords no reason why the incumbent should receive forty or fifty thousand dollars for the performance of its duties. Political considerations have hitherto defeated all attempts to reduce his pay to a reasonable figure. We rejoice that the day has come when such motives are no longer permitted to control legislative action upon matters of great public interest. We hope the same principle will be applied to other offices, which involve similar abuses. The Sheriff receives in the shape of fees, for the performance of official duties, not less than $50,000 a year. What possible excuse is there for perpetuating this gross and outrageous imposition? Whatever he does officially for the country, should be paid for by a fixed and liberal salary; and the excess of fees should be returned to the County treasury. The County Clerk is in precisely the same contingency, and the Chamberlain in one still worse. He receives a *per centum* on all the moneys which pass through his hands. The State tax, for example, collected in the City and amounting to over a million and a half of dollars, is deposited in bank and transferred to Albany by the Chamberlain, who does nothing whatever in the matter but *draw his check for the amount*. Yet for this he receives *one per cent.* on the whole amount.

The Legislature must not adjourn until these gross abuses are remedied.

The British Iron-Clad Navy.

The recent statement of Lord CLARENCE PAGET to the House of Commons, gave that body information that before the end of 1863, the British Admiralty would have floating twenty-seven iron-plated ships. These have been built upon one general plan, of which the *Warrior*, the *Defence*, and *Black Prince* are illustrations. Great length, great bulk, great draft; conformity in leading points with the ancient naval models; batteries looking out of old-fashioned ports; the conspicuous novelties being the absence of keels, impenetrability to shot, and propulsion by a screw placed out of reach of danger. The expense of these floating monsters is monstrous indeed. A recent return shows the *Warrior* to have cost $1,774,425. The new armored squadron, if built at the same price, will therefore stand the Government in nearly $50,000,000.

From these startling war figures in a time of peace, the British public is recoiling with undisguised disgust and reluctance. Even if the new navy were to be as effective as was originally supposed, the cost would justify a second sober thought. But the people have already found out that the ships of the new school fail of their promise. Material defects have been discovered in the two which have had a trial of their seagoing qualities. Their gait is slow; they are disobedient to their helm; from half the harbors of the world, which it might become desirable to attack, they are excluded by their excessive draft. The plan is already found to need revision, and attention has accordingly been directed to a floating battery invented by Capt. COLES, the leading idea of which is not unlike that of the *Monitor*. There is a revolving tower, the top of which is on the level of the deck, and covered with a saucer-shaped shield, and occupied by a pair of parallel guns, managed generally as are those of Capt. ERICSSON. It is needless to say the contrivance of Capt. COLES has none of the various nice arrangements, such as the pendulums, the telescopes and the like, which give completeness to the American invention. But it has defects which leave it wholly out of sight in any comparison of the two boats. Capt. COLES proposes an enormous craft of 2,500 tons, drawing twenty feet of water, and carrying six towers. The size is at once objectionable. The vessel will be almost unmanageable. It can only be handled successfully in the open sea, for in [illegible] it will be confined to the deeper channels, where the possibility of turning readily will be remote. And the towers will be in the way of each other. Capt. ERICSSON in his turret commands the whole horizon. Of Capt. COLES' turrets, two will be closed on one side, and four on two sides, so that the ratio of efficiency between the two vessels will not by any means be as six to one; but when the facts of lighter draft, greater activity, and many-sidedness are considered on behalf the *Monitor*, it may be doubted whether in single-handed conflict the American boat would not silence the British. The report of the fight at Hampton Roads will no doubt satisfy the Admiralty of these points; and it may also satisfy it, that a vessel costing only $250,000 is worth more than their *Warriors* costing seven times that sum, or turreted batteries costing four times as much. We greatly err, indeed, if the *Monitor* has not morally blown the whole plated navy of England out of water.

The Military Railroad Job.

It is understood that a general log-roll is to be attempted in Congress. The ostensible pretext is to open new railroads and connections, for the purpose of enabling Government to concentrate troops, with dispatch, upon points of military importance, by several routes, thus providing against the failure of one. The real scheme is to finish or undertake, *with the Government's money*, impracticable railroads, which the section to be traversed does not need—for if it did, it would build them—but out of which certain property and shareholders expect to realize "something handsome." In proof of which, we beg the public to observe the character of the test project. It is that the Government shall indorse the bonds of the Reading and Columbia Railroad—a line which, *when built*, will shorten the inland route from New-York, *via* Easton, to Washington, 25 miles, by cutting off the *detour* to Harrisburgh, and running directly from Reading to York, on the Northern Central, and thence to Baltimore, as before. The inland route *via* Easton and Harrisburgh is 306 miles long; that proposed *via* Reading and Columbia, is 281 miles, and the route *via* Philadelphia, is 228 miles.

From the report of the engineer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad it appears—what, in fact, everybody acquainted with the country knew before—that the road crosses the mountain ridges; that the country is rough and broken, so that the grades are very steep, sometimes above 90 feet to the mile, and the curves necessarily very severe; and that the work is very difficult and expensive. On the other hand, the existing railroad from Reading to Harrisburgh (forming the corner to be cut off by the new road) goes through the Lebanon Valley, parallel to the mountain ridges; its grades and curves are excellent; and the entire road is extraordinarily well built. From Harrisburgh, down to the junction of the Reading and Columbia Road, the line passes along a natural water-course, and is a good road. The distance saved by cutting off Harrisburgh and the two roads just mentioned would be twenty-five miles. If both the line through Harrisburgh and the proposed new line belonged to one company, and the whole business was through traffic, it is the unanimous opinion of experienced railroad men, familiar with the country, and not interested in the roads, that the long route through Harrisburgh would be used entirely, and that the short route the Government is invited to build as a military necessity as between New-York and Washington, would be abandoned. The reasons are obvious: the very small loads that could be taken, the slow speed that alone would be safe, the great weight and number of engines required, and the excessive wear and tear of track and machinery *over such steep grades and sharp curves*. More work could be done—more freight could be passed through to Washington in a given time, and with a given equipment, on the long route, than on the steep and crooked route; and with greater safety and less cost.

The short route to Washington *via* Philadelphia is considered unsafe as a sole reliance, in time of war—and there is ground enough for fault-finding in time of peace. But does the road from Reading and Columbia remedy the matter? The grand objections to the above route are these: First, exposure to an enemy from the sea. Now, the main points of such exposure are at New-York and Baltimore, and these points are common to all three of the routes. Building a railroad over the mountain-tops of Central Pennsylvania does not materially protect the seacoast. Second, the long bridges on the direct route, over Gunpowder River, &c. But the bridge over the Susquehannah, at Columbia, on the proposed new route, is a quarter of a mile longer than that over the Gunpowder, and incomparably more difficult to replace if destroyed. The Gunpowder is bridged by piles in shallow water; the Susquehannah by long and costly trusses on high masonry. When the bridges on both routes were destroyed, last Spring, those on the direct route were much soonest repaired.

Now, this is a specimen of the military railroad scheme. It is selected, out of the lot, simply because an immense pressure can be got up about the last Summer's delays and annoyances, due to the temporary closing of the direct route by the rebels. It is coolly taken for granted that the public at large has forgotten that the Northern Central Railroad, which is the lower part of this very new line projected, was kept closed much longer than the direct road *via* Philadelphia. If this is the most plausible scheme, what must the rest be? Almost every constituency is interested in railroads. If the precedent is once established of setting defunct enterprises of this kind on their legs with the Government's credit, *what* scheme can be refused? Mr. Sniffkins, of Spriggsville, may have very little interest in the Reading and Columbia, but he will advocate it in the political fights of the spread eagle if it is likely to be the entering wedge for the Spriggsville and Jerusalem air line—which, by the way, is a military necessity of the highest order. On the whole, we think it has a better chance and more merit than the Reading and Columbia, and we would advise a change of programme accordingly.

AN UNFAITHFUL DIPLOMATIC SERVANT.—A correspondent, upon whose statements we are used to place entire reliance, writes us from London, in relation to Mr. DUNCAN, the Secretary of Legation at Turin, who, he says, "is an openly-avowed enemy of the Administration; who, if he is not a Secessionist, at least astonishes Italian statesmen with his want of sympathy for the Union cause; and who is doing so much harm that Mr. MARSH, his Chief, no longer associates officially with him. I am assured that both RATAZZI and RICASOLI have expressed their astonishment that the Government should permit such a man to retain office." We simply call attention to the subject, as one requiring the immediate action of the State Department.

Prince Napoleon on the Roman Question.

The speech of Prince NAPOLEON on the Roman question, which we publish in another column, will be read with interest. It is a scathing exhibit of the evils of the temporal sovereignty, and a fervid and eloquent argument for withdrawing the French troops from Rome and thus allowing the work of Italian freedom and unity to complete itself. The doctrines which the Prince lays down undoubtedly express the views of the whole liberal world of France; and they acquire additional interest from the circumstance that NAPOLEON III. has latterly been willing that the Prince should seem to be his spokesman. It appears, however, that the bold programme put forth by his cousin, the son-in-law of VICTOR EMANUEL, was too much for the Emperor; and on the following day M. BILLAULT, official defender of the Government, declared, in his name, that Prince NAPOLEON's doctrines were not those of the Emperor, and, in fact, were in direct variance with them. Although Italian unity is now a fact which he would be very sorry to see disturbed, such was not the idea with which the Emperor first sent his eagles across the Alps. He did not go to Italy to dethrone sovereigns, or to destroy the power of the Holy See; but to enfranchise it from Austrian domination. What he wished for was the confederation of all the Italian States under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father. The French Government "wished to conciliate the two extremes." This expression, without doubt, faithfully represents the actual position of NAPOLEON III. For, while there is every evidence that he personally sympathizes with the views of Prince NAPOLEON, he is at the same time convinced that if the troops were removed from Rome, and that city became the Capital of Italy, there would be no possibility of containing the exuberance of the Italian people, who would then throw themselves upon the Austrians in Venetia, and bring about a European war in which France would be obliged to take a part—a sequence of events for which His Majesty is not at all ready. We do not see that the debate in the Senate has at all put the Roman question forward toward practical solution. It only brings out in a striking manner how seemingly helpless the Emperor of the French is before the dilemma that confronts him.

DEFENCE OF THE HARBOR.—The Chamber of Commerce and the Common Council have both taken steps to secure funds for defending this harbor against hostile visits from rebel vessels. The former have appointed a Committee to visit Albany and ask an appropriation from the Legislature, and the latter seek authority to borrow money. Neither of these bodies seems to be aware that the Legislature has already taken action on the subject, nor have the newspapers deemed it worth while to mention the fact. A bill has been ordered to its third reading in the Assembly, appropriating $300,000 to this object, and will probably receive immediate action in the Senate. If this amount is not sufficient to provide for immediate contingencies, the Legislature, on being convinced of that fact, will doubtless increase it.

The general impression, however, is that all immediate danger to the City has passed away. Very effective measures are understood to have been already taken by the General Government to prevent the *Merrimac* from leaving Hampton Roads, and we presume any other iron-clad vessels in possession of the rebel authorities, will have engagements which will prevent them from making a visit in this quarter.

Upon one point we venture a word of advice. Whatever grants of money are to be made by the Legislature, or raised by tax upon the City, must be expended under direction of the National authorities. We do not think the Legislature is at all likely to place the disbursement of these funds in the hands of Alderman BRADY and his associates.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROPOSED FLIGHT.—The semi-official dispatch from Messrs. CURRIN and ATKINS, two members of the rebel Congress from Tennessee, announcing that JEFF. DAVIS was going West, and calling on the people there to rally to his standard, was dated on the 11th inst. That was the very day on which our troops advanced and took possession of Manassas. Two days previous, the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and the discomfiture of the *Merrimac*, took place. The news had then just reached Richmond that our troops had occupied Leesburgh on the Upper Potomac; that they had crossed the Lower Potomac and possessed Cockpit Point; that BURNSIDE had an expedition all ready to start, it was supposed, for Norfolk; and that from almost every point of approach our troops were advancing upon the city which DAVIS had chosen for his Capital. No wonder that at such a moment he thought of moving to the Southwest. From there at least flight and escape would be comparatively easy. Since our troops came to a halt in their advance, DAVIS, it would seem, has thought he might remain at Richmond a little longer. The fact that he had such a telegram sent to Memphis, however, shows what his design is. He means to flee when the National army approaches. But, if the so-called President insists on running away to the Western wilds and mountains, will the so-styled Vice-President, poor, sickly STEVENS, be content to remain in Richmond, and sacrifice himself on the steps of the Capitol, or elsewhere? Will Mr. BENJAMIN, or any member of the rebel Cabinet, think it worth while to remain in his seat until pricked up by a National bayonet? Will RHETT and PRYOR, and their fellow-Senators and Representatives, have the Roman courage to remain at their posts when the enemy is at the city gates? Or will all these gentry do as the rebel Governor and Leg-

...Capitol and flee from point to ... finally they draw up in Alabama, ... Slaves in a Sibley tent? If Da... ...hanlan's ...omove Southwestwardly, ... has caused to be announced, he had bet... start soon, for Number Ten and Memphis ... soon fall, and then there will not be a ... place of refuge for him even in the Southwest.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

...ions of the Convention—the Prohibitory Ques...—Defeat of the Proposed Amendment ... Constitution—The Proposition for a ... Convention Defeated—An End of the ... for the Present—Consideration ... the New Assessment Law in the Assem... New-York Charter—The Health ...

...From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

The contest on the Prohibitory question ended ... in the defeat, by a very large majority, ... proposed amendment to the Constitution. In ... I gave you a general statement of the course ... discussion, and the telegraph completed the ... history. It was quite apparent, at a very early stage of the debate, that the resolution would be rejected, and some of the friends of Prohibition thought it desirable that they should have a speedy opportunity to amend the Constitution by a general Convention, if they could not secure its amendment in the way proposed. Mr. TRACEY accordingly offered his bill for a Convention, as a substitute for the specific amendment proposed. It encountered opposition, however, from two quarters. Some of the more zealous and good politic friends of Prohibition felt confident of their ability to carry the resolution, and opposed the substitute on the ground of that confidence. One or two of them stigmatized it as an attempt to dodge the issue, and gave their own friends some heavy, but not very judicious blows on that assumption. They fell into their usual mistake of attempting to *drive* everybody into concurrence with their own extreme views, and they met their usual fate.

On the other hand, the more ultra advocates of the Liquor interest feared that the call of a Convention would only postpone the question, and feeling confident of their strength, insisted on a direct vote. They put the question on a point of order, that a bill could not be originated in Committee of the Whole, and on this throw out, by a vote, the substitute offered by Mr. TRACEY.

The House was thus brought to a direct vote on the resolution. A large number of those who have hitherto been friends of the Prohibitory policy opposed the resolution, without any regard to the merits of the main question, on the ground that it proposed, not to confer upon the Legislature power to pass a Prohibitory law, but *to insert such prohibition in the body of the Constitution itself*, where it would be beyond the reach of legislative amendment or revision. Mr. TRACEY, Mr. RAYMOND, and others, who made remarks upon it, put their opposition upon this ground. The resolution was rejected by the very decisive vote of 79 to 58. As it required 65, a majority of all the members *elected*, to pass it, it lacked 27. This will put an end to the discussion of the subject until a Convention is called to revise the Constitution.

The Assembly to-day has been busy mainly upon the new Assessment law. Its leading feature is, that *every man is to become his own assessor*,—that is, he is to hand in a sworn statement of the amount of taxable property in his possession, both real and personal, and is to incur certain prescribed penalties for making false statements. In this way it is believed we shall reach a much fairer and more equal assessment of taxable property than we have under the present system, which depends upon the fidelity, judgment, caprice, or favoritism of Assessors in the various localities of the State. It is generally conceded that in New-York City real estate is assessed at very nearly its market value, while in the country it is assessed far below it is real worth. In regard to personal property exactly the reverse is believed to be true. The result is that New-York pays *more* than its fair share of taxation on real estate, and *less* on personal property. The bill before the Assembly proposes to remedy this inequality, and I think it will do it. In its principle and its leading features it seems to me a just and proper bill. Some of its details, which are likely to affect injuriously the operations of commerce, may need amendment. It is to come up again at an early day, and will probably become a law.

I find that, acting upon erroneous information, I did injustice to a portion of the New-York delegation in saying that they voted against the bill providing for the defence of New-York harbor. I am assured that, with the exception of Mr. A. SMITH, the delegation voted in favor of the bill. I make the correction with very great pleasure.

The ingenious gentleman who writes the Albany correspondence for the *Herald* has made some very remarkable discoveries in regard to struggles among several gentlemen for the leadership of the House. His revelations excite considerable amusement, and thus answer the chief end for which they are written. But they are purely imaginary. The contests he speaks of are all "in his eye." Questions are decided in the present Assembly to a very remarkable degree on their merits, and not at all under the influence of "leaders" on either side. At the outset of the session there seemed to be quite an ingenious and systematic attempt to unite the votes of all members of Democratic antecedents upon as many questions as possible, in order to get them in the habit of considering their interests common, and of thus preparing the way for their subsequent union. The *Atlas and Argus* has thrown light upon the policy thus indicated, by always indorsing it, and by untimely and rather unfortunate rejoicings over the re-consolidation of the Democratic Party which was thus foreshadowed.

There has been less evidence of this than usual of late, or rather it has been less successful than it promised to be at the outset. Two or three of the "wire-pullers" of the House still devote themselves to it with assiduity, but with an increasing distrust of their motives, and a corresponding lack of success.

It seems to be quite generally conceded that no important alterations are to be made in the New-York Charter. The Legislature is not inclined to sacrifice permanent City interests to party considerations, and the Republicans show no disposition to confer increased powers on the Mayor, merely because the incumbent is of their own political faith. They have in the Health bill, moreover, shown a commendable disregard of partisanship, in cutting down very largely the compensation of the Health Officer, and will, beyond doubt, apply the same policy of retrenchment to other offices filled by Republicans. Bills will also be reported to reduce the fees of the Sheriff, County Clerk, Chamberlain and other immensely over-paid officials. The Legislature, without distinction of party, seems determined to abolish useless offices, to reduce extravagant salaries, and to carry retrenchment and reform as far as possible into the administration of public affairs. The necessities of the time and the temper of the public mind imperatively demand that this should be done, and party considerations should not weigh a feather in deciding the action of the Legislature upon this subject.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee held a meeting here on Friday, and adopted resolutions urging a reorganization of the Republican Party for next Fall's campaign. They indorse the President and his Administration, commend his Special Message advising National aid to those States which may institute measures for the emancipation of their slaves, rejoice in the recognition and establishment of Republican principles in the National Government, and in the overthrow of the political power of Slavery, and commend, in the warmest terms, the administration of State affairs. The universal feeling among Republicans here, both in the Legislature and out of it, is that the Republican Party will be reorganized for next Fall's canvass, and that the Union Party has discharged fully and successfully the purpose which led to its formation.

Gov. MORGAN is winning golden opinions by the fidelity, ability and courtesy with which he continues to perform the duties of his office. Those duties have enormously increased since his accession, and no one, not conversant with the subject, can have any idea of the degree of system and executive ability which he has brought to the sudden emergency. The Military Department of the Government alone has made exactions upon his time and energies four-fold greater than all the duties of the Executive Department in ordinary times. Gov. MORGAN has proved himself fully equal to the emergency. H.

...ORK STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

...Copy of the Bill ... by the Legislature Establishing a Public Health in New-York and Brooklyn.

IN ASSEMBLY, March 14, 1862.

The following bill was reported by Mr. PRINGLE, from the Committee on the Affairs of Cities—read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

An Act to provide for the preservation of the public health in the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond and the waters thereof.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond are hereby coestituted, territorially united, for the purposes of sanitary government and regulation therein, and the other purposes as herein provided, into one district, which shall be known as and called The Metropolitan Health District of the State of New-York.

SEC. 2. The powers and duties connected with and incident to the sanitary government and regulation—the preservation of the public health, the cleaning of the streets and the prevention of dangerous or infectious diseases—shall be, as is hereinafter more especially provided for, vested in and exercised by a Metropolitan Board of Health, as herein constituted.

SEC. 3. On or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1862, and thereafter from time to time, as may become requisite, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint, from among the Electors of the Metropolitan Health District, *four citizens, who, together with the State Health Officers, and two of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, shall constitute the Metropolitan Board of Health*, and a majority of them shall form a quorum. Two of said citizens shall be physicians residing and practicing in the City of New-York, and one of said citizens shall be a physician residing and practicing in the City of Brooklyn, and one of said citizens shall be a physician residing and practicing in the County of Richmond, and one of said Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police shall reside in the County of Kings, and the other shall be the Commissioner having the shortest term to serve. The Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may happen in such Board during the recess of the Senate, by appointing a Commissioner or Commissioners, who shall hold office until appointment shall be made for the remainder of the unexpired term, in the manner hereinbefore provided. Any one of the Commissioners may be at all times removed by the Governor, under the provisions of the statutes relating to the removal from office of Sheriffs, which provisions are hereby extended so as to relate to each one of said Commissioners; but the above proportion of practicing physicians in said Board, and the residence hereinbefore mentioned, shall be maintained.

SEC. 4. The said four citizens, after having been duly appointed, shall assemble together in the office of the Secretary of State, and there draw lots for four terms of office, expiring respectively on the first days of February, in the years of 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866. At the expiration of each of said respective terms, the full term succeeding shall be one of four years.

SEC. 5. Any one of said four citizens appointed as Commissioners who shall, during his term of office, accept or hold any other place of public trust, or civil emolument, or who shall, during his term of office, be publicly nominated for any office elective by the people, and shall not, within ten days succeeding the same, publicly decline the said nomination, shall be in either case deemed thereby to have resigned his commission to the Governor, and to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall proceed as in case of a vacancy.

SEC. 6. Upon the said four terms of office having been determined as aforesaid by lot, and a certificate of the result, attested by each Commissioner, having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, there shall be issued to each Commissioner, from said office, the proper commission of appointment to office, for the term so drawn by lot, and each Commissioner shall, on receipt thereof, take and subscribe before the Secretary of State, for deposit in his office, the oath required by the Constitution for judicial officers.

SEC. 7. The Board of Health, as hereby constituted, shall meet in some convenient place, on or before the 1st day of May next, and shall proceed to organize, by choosing a President from their own body; and they shall also choose a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Secretary and Treasurer shall each receive such compensation, not to exceed $1,500 per annum, as may be provided by the Board of Health. The meetings of said Board shall be held at least once in each week, and as much oftener as the exigencies of the public health may require. The said Board may enact by-laws for its own government.

SEC. 8. The Treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond, with sureties, not less than two, conditioned in a penalty of $20,000, to the people of the State of New-York, for the faithful discharge of his duty as such Treasurer. The sureties shall justify before a Justice of the Supreme Court, but before the said Treasurer shall enter upon his duties, the said bond shall be approved by and filed with the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 9. The *President of the Board of Health shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties and business of the Board of Health*; shall keep an office, to be known as the Metropolitan Health Office; and shall receive a salary of $3,000 per year. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police shall each receive the sum of $5 for attendance upon any meeting of the Board of Health, or of any Committee appointed thereby; provided, that the total amount received by each Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, for such attendance, during any one year, shall not exceed the sum of $500, and the attendance aforesaid be proved or affidavit; the remaining Commissioners shall each receive a salary of $1,000 per year.

SEC. 10. No member of the said Metropolitan Board of Health, Secretary, Treasurer, agent, or other employe thereof, shall be, directly, or indirectly, in any way interested in any contract made, entered into or assented to, by or under the direction of the said Metropolitan Board of Health, or in the profits or proceeds thereof; and any of the persons aforesaid, who shall be guilty of any violation of the above provision, or shall, directly or indirectly, receive any fee, reward or advantage, or the promise thereof, in consideration of the appointment or assenting to the appointment of any person to any office or employment under the said Metropolitan Board of Health, or in consideration of the making or assenting to any contract made or entered into by the Metropolitan Board of Health, or under the direction thereof, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than three, nor more than five years.

SEC. 11. *The Boards of Health and the Commissioners of Health, the office of Resident Physician and Commissioner of Health, and the City Inspector's Department of the City of New-York, and the Board of Health and the Health Officers of the City of Brooklyn and the Boards of Health of the towns embraced within said Metropolitan Health District; the offices of Health Warden, Deputy Health Warden, and Street Inspector of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are hereby abolished, and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed and exercised by them, or either of them, are hereby transferred to, and vested in the Metropolitan Board of Health, which is authorized to discontinue any existing office, bureau or department in any of the departments or bureaus in this section above named.*

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the officers and men of the *Metropolitan Police force*, and they are hereby required to enforce all the *ordinances of the Metropolitan Board of Health*, and to aid and assist the said Metropolitan Board of Health, and every officer thereof, in the effectual discharge of the duties imposed by this act. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police shall, and they are hereby required to make and enforce such police regulations as may be necessary to insure the performance of the duties required by this act of the Metropolitan Police force. All violations of the ordinances of the Board of Health and laws affecting the public health shall be reported daily by the Metropolitan Police force to the Metropolitan Board of Health, and such other reports from time to time made as such Metropolitan Board of Health shall from time to time require; and on the requisitions of the said Board of Health, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police are hereby required from time to time, temporarily, to detail such officers and men for the use of the Metropolitan Board of Health as may be required by the said Board of Health in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 13. The laws of this State and the ordinances of the Common Councils of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, relating to the public health, the interment of the dead, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and the ordinances and regulations of the Boards of Health of counties and towns within the said Metropolitan Health District, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, *are hereby declared to be the ordinances of the Metropolitan Board of Health*; but the said Board may, from time to time, modify or repeal the same, and enact such others, with reasonable fines and penalties, as they may deem necessary for the preservation of the public health, and enforce the observance of such ordinances, and the penalty for their violation, by suits to be brought in the name of the Metropolitan Board of Health. Such suits shall be conducted under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and all penalties, when collected, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Health, without any deduction, except for the actual expense of collection, and credited to the several counties wherein collected, to be applied toward the expenses of the Board of Health. The Metropolitan Board of Health may adopt and enforce ordinances, with reasonable penalties, relative to the deposit and removal of garbage, rubbish, ashes and manure; the sale of poisonous or adulterated drugs or medicines, or of unwholesome meats, vegetables, milk or other articles of food; and the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters in the streets of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; the cleaning of slaughter-houses, privies, sinks, and sewers; the removal of offal and manure; the suppression of boneboiling, bone-burning or other nuisances affecting the public health; the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and such other ordinances, relating to the preservation of the public health, as they may, from time to time, deem necessary. The said Board of Health shall cause such ordinances as they may hereafter enact to be published in the respective counties comprised in said Metropolitan Health District. The Metropolitan Board of Health shall have exclusive authority to keep clean the public markets, and shall cause to be examined the meats, vegetables, milk and other articles of food exposed for sale within the Metropolitan Health District, and when unwholesome or unfit to be exposed for sale as food, shall forbid such sale, and order or cause such articles to be removed or destroyed. The Metropolitan Board of Health may designate the ports, places or territories, from whence vessels, cargoes or persons shall be subject to Quarantine restrictions, and the diseases that shall be subject thereto; and shall also designate, by buoys suitably placed in the Lower Bay of New-York, anchorage for vessels infected or dangerous to health; but no disease which has hitherto prevailed within this State other than yellow fever, small-pox, ship fever and cholera, shall hereafter be subject to Quarantine.

SEC. 14. If any house, room or premises, within the Metropolitan Health District, occupied as a dwelling, or any vehicle used therein, shall be found unfit for such purposes, from any cause injurious to the public health, it shall immediately be reported to the Metropolitan Board of Health, who shall keep an open record thereof, and, after examination thereof, upon being satisfied that such report is true, said Board shall cause a notice to be served upon the lessee, or, if there be no lessee, upon the owner, directing the same to be put in proper order and condition; and said room, house, vehicle or premises shall not be occupied or used, under a penalty of $10 for every day it may be so occupied or used, after sufficient time shall have elapsed to comply with such order, to be recovered of the said lessee or owner, until such order is complied with to the satisfaction of said Board. Any person so notified may, within four days after the service of such order, appeal therefrom, by giving a written notice of such appeal, and the said Board shall, thereupon, forthwith proceed to hear the parties interested, and decide such appeal, and their decision thereupon shall be final. Should any room, cellar, dwelling, place or premises in said district be found to be in a condition dangerous to the public health, by reason of emanations from the soil or other place, defective drainage, or any other cause, the same shall be reported forthwith to the Board of Health; who shall, upon being satisfied of its correctness, cause a notice to be served upon the lessee, or if there be no lessee, upon the owner, directing him to cleanse and purify said place or premises, and remove the offending cause, within a specified time; and, in default of compliance, the Board shall cause such service to be performed, and all the costs thereof, and a penalty of $50, shall be imposed upon and collected of said lessee or owner.

SEC. 15. *The Metropolitan Board of Health shall cause to be kept clean the streets, lanes, alleys, wharves and public places, of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.* They may, if they deem it advisable, cause contracts to be made for cleaning of such streets, lanes, alleys, wharves and public places; but the contractors shall, in all cases, give full and adequate security for the faithful performance of such contracts, to be approved by the Treasurer of the Board of Health. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impair or invalidate any legal contract for cleaning said streets, lanes, alleys and wharves, made, confirmed and perfected before the passage of this act, by the municipal authorities of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; but the said Board of Health shall assume and discharge all duties of superintendence imposed under such contract or contracts upon any officer or departments of said City Governments, and have full power to enforce all penalties and obligations existing under the conditions of said contract or contracts.

SEC. 16. Said Metropolitan Board of Health is hereby empowered to visit, or cause to be visited, and make inspections of all houses, tenements, premises and appurtenances belonging thereto, within said Health District; and if such houses, tenements, premises or appurtenances are found to be maintained in a manner prejudicial to the public health, complaint shall be made to said Board, who shall cause a notice to be served upon the owner, lessee or agent for cleansing or repairing the same; and if any owner, lessee or agent shall neglect or refuse to comply with such notice, within the time specified, then the said Board, after due entry upon its minutes of the circumstances thereof, shall cause such cleansing or repairing to be performed; and any person or persons performing such work, under the directions of the said Board, may maintain an action in any Court of competent jurisdiction against the owner or lessee of such premises, so cleansed or repaired, for the amount of the bill or bills for such cleansing or repairing, when duly audited by said Board of Health, to the same effect as if employed by the owner, lessee or agent thereof. Any judgment recovered under the authority of this section shall constitute a lien against such property in the manner provided for taxes and assessments, and be collected in like manner.

SEC. 17. *There shall be appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Health twelve Health Inspectors; seven to be chosen from among the physicians residing and practicing in the City of New-York; four to be chosen from among the physicians residing and practicing in the City of Brooklyn; and one to be chosen from among the physicians residing and practicing in the County of Richmond.* It shall be the duty of such Health Inspectors, at such periods as may be prescribed by the Metropolitan Board of Health, to make personal examination of such portions of the Metropolitan Health District as may be allotted to them respectively by the Board of Health, and make written reports thereon at least once in each week. Every such report, made by any such Health Inspector, shall be signed by him, and shall state whether any matter or thing within the limits allotted to such Inspector requires the attention of the Board of Health; such reports shall be kept on file in the office of the Board of Health. The salary of such Health Inspectors shall be $750 each per year.

SEC. 18. All the books, documents, records and public property now in use in or belonging to the City Inspector's Department of the City of New-York, and the bureau and offices connected therewith, of the Board and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York, and of the Board of Health and Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn, shall, on the passage of this act, become the property of and be delivered to the Metropolitan Board of Health. Any public institution, hospital, dispensary or prison within the Metropolitan Health District, supported at the public expense, in whole or in part, shall make such returns of statements respecting their sanitary condition, through their governing officers, as the Metropolitan Board of Health shall deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 19. The moneys required for the administration of this act shall be provided by the proper authorities of the counties herein named, upon estimates previously prepared and certified by said Metropolitan Board of Health, and submitted to said authorities in the manner provided by this act.

SEC. 20. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health and the Comptrollers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, convened as a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall annually, on or before the first day of September, make up a financial estimate of the sums required annually for expenses in the execution of the previsions of this act. Such estimate shall be accompanied with a written apportionment, by said Board, of the proportions of expenses applicable to each city, town or village in the Metropolitan Health District, interested therein, in the ratio of the number of inhabitants thereof. The said estimate shall then be submitted to an auditing Committee, composed of the Presidents, respectively, of the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and the President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn, who may meet by a majority thereof to consider the same, on or before the first Monday of October in each and every year. If the said Auditing Board, on or before the second Monday of said October, shall object in writing to such estimate and apportionment, or any portions thereof, and so notify or cause to be notified the said Board of Estimates and Apportionment, it shall be the duty of the latter to immediately and carefully revise the same, and consider the said objections. If such Board shall adhere to their original action of estimate or apportionment, or if they shall modify the same, then their final determination shall be binding upon the respective counties, or cities, or towns, or villages interested therein.

SEC. 21. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and of the County of Richmond, and the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen, of the City of Brooklyn, are hereby respectively empowered and directed, annually to order and cause to be raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within the said Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, respectively, the sums of money as aforesaid, annually estimated and apportioned as the share of said County of said total expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

SEC. 22. The said several sums of money provided for by the preceding sections shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and shall be paid therein and therefrom, under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the school fund of the State of New-York. And in case the funds so provided shall be inadequate to meet the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the prevalence of any epidemic, or any emergencies threatening to the public health, such deficiencies shall be supplied by the Boards of Supervisors within the Metropolitan Health District, in proportions to the amount actually required for the purposes of this act, within the counties of such Boards of Supervisors respectively; and they are hereby authorized and required to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, such sum or sums as shall be certified to be necessary, by the Metropolitan Board of Health, to meet such deficiences.

SEC. 23. The Metropolitan Board of Health shall have power to appoint such requisite registers, clerks, messengers and other agents, as may be necessary to perform the duties imposed by this act, at such rates of compensation as said Board may from time to time determine; the total amount of which salaries, for any one year, shall not exceed the sum of $40,000.

SEC. 24. The said Metropolitan Board of Health shall make an annual report of their transactions to the Legislature.

SEC. 25. All returns and reports respecting the public health, now required by law to be made to any officer or department of the City Government of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, shall hereafter be made to the Metropolitan Board of Health; and all permits for the interment or removal of the dead, and other permits affecting the public health, now granted by said officers, shall hereafter be granted by or under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

SEC. 26. *There shall be a department under said Metropolitan Board of Health known as the Department of Quarantine.* The Health Officer appointed, as now provided by law, shall be the head of such department, and it shall be his duty to enforce all laws of this State relative to Quarantine, as now provided by such laws, under the direction of said Board of Health, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by said Board of Health, not inconsistent with such laws. Any person aggrieved by any decision, order or direction of the said Health Officer, may, by a notice in writing to the Metropolitan Board of Health, appeal therefrom to the said Board. The said Board shall have power to affirm, reverse or modify the decision, order or direction so appealed from; and the decision of said Board shall be final.

SEC. 27. The said Health Officer shall make quarterly returns to said Board of Health, of all fees received [illegible] and several [illegible] $15 a month to the sea [illegible] ...ceive fees to whom ... a larger [illegible] ...ce of the peculiar value of their services. In all such instances, all compensation beyond the ... shall be paid by the societies who send them, and not by the Government.

The *Herald*, in its attack, imputes our movement to abolition proclivities and an intention to stir up insurrectionary spirit, &c.

A fouler libel on the intention of respectable citizens could scarcely be uttered. Our object is defined in our organization. It is, "with the cooperation of the National Government, so far as attainable, the relief and improvement of the freedmen of the colored race; to teach them civilization and Christianity; to imbue them with notions of order, industry, economy and self-reliance, and to elevate them in the scale of humanity, by inspiring them with self-respect."

And accordingly our employes have been set to work at Port Royal and its vicinity, honestly to carry out those purposes. Our men (except the physicians, who have enough to do in their calling) are engaged in overseeing the labor of the colored males, and so guiding it as to enable them to be industrious and to earn their own living.

And one fact stated by our Local Agent in his "second report" shows how important is the work we have entered upon; it is this, that in the families of the negroes whose labor our fifty men are overseeing, there are over two thousand children.

We have sent out now employes enough to provide for about 5,000 out of the 15,000 or 20,000 deserted slaves. Our work has only begun. In order to continue it, the three societies in Boston, in New-York, and in Philadelphia, have met lately by their delegates and formed a union, appointing a joint Executive Committee, and a joint General Agent.

The Executive Committee consists of EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston; PHILIP PHYSICK RANDOLPH, of Philadelphia, and myself in New-York.

The General Agent is a gentleman who will inspire universal confidence, if he will accept our appointment.

The imputation of the TIMES' correspondent is, that the Government will lose money by its mode of doing this business, and that it would be far better to lease the lands to tenants who would cultivate them on their own account.

That idea has been considered and there are serious objections to it. Those objections are thus stated in my report to our Association of my interview with the Secretary of the Treasury.

"As to the 9th inquiry, which related to renting the lands, he said that could not be done, partly because the lands, belonging to individuals, he had no right to let them, and partly because, however careful might be our selection of tenants, the uncertainty of their tenure and their necessary outlay, would make it for their interest to conduct their operations more with reference to their own profit than the welfare of these people, whence much oppression might flow."

It was, therefore, inevitable that, until Congress should pass some law on the subject, these people must be left entirely unregulated, or private individuals must undertake the task of directing their labor, and afford them the intelligent direction which the flight of their masters had withdrawn from them. This the Government could not do, and that is precisely the task which our three Societies have undertaken, until Congress shall adopt some general plan.

And now I beg to add to what I have thus said, in defence of our Societies, that the work before us is one of great interest, and calls for the aid of all the humane, unless we wish to see realized the hope that we are afraid some entertain, that the condition of the negro may be made worse by his emancipation than it was when he was held in bondage.

J. W. EDMONDS,
Pres. Nat. Freedman's R. Association.
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 21, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GRAU'S short season at the Academy of Music will end with the present week. The few remaining performances promise to be of unusual interest; to-night, "Masaniello" for the last time; on Wednesday, DONIZETTI'S beautiful opera of "La Favorita," with Mme. DE LUSSAN (a *débutante* of whom report speaks highly) as *Leonora*; on Friday, "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Miss KELLOGG in a new part, and on Saturday, a *matinée*, when one or other of these works will be repeated. In addition to this full programme, Mr. GRAU announces a single performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to take place on Thursday next.

There have been but few changes at the theatres. Mr. WALLACK has produced the "Love Chase" and "The Way to Get Married"—both with marked success. The first named work has probably never been played better in this City. Mrs. HOEY'S *Constance* was charmingly individualized, and Miss HENRIQUES, as *Lydia*, obtained much merited applause. MORTON'S play, "The Way to Get Married," is an extremely amusing affair, but can hardly be called a high-class comedy. It possesses the merit, however, of keeping the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. Mr. LESTER WALLACK sustains the principal male part with much vivacity, and with a versatile skill which no other artist could lend to it. To-night the comedy of the "Heir at Law" will be revived.

At the Winter Garden the "Belle of the Season" has been withdrawn, and to-night Miss HEATON appears in the character which first gave her a Metropolitan reputation, *Camille*, in the play of that name. At Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre and at Niblo's Garden the bills are unchanged. "The Mncarthy, or Peep O'Day Boys," and the "Colleen Bawn" being still the attractions at these well-patronized establishments. At MARY PROVOST'S Theatre Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH will appear as "Hamlet;" at Barnum's Museum the great spectacle of "Sndak and Kalasrade," and at Hope Chapel the Whaling Voyage by Capt. WILLIAMS.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give their fifth Classical Soirée at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The programme touches on almost all the schools of chamber music. It consists of four numbers: 1. Trio for piano, clarionette and viola in E flat major, by MOZART. 2. Quartette Brilliant in E major, (opus 42,) by SPOHR. 3. Grand Sonata in D minor, by SCHUMANN. And 4. Quartette in F minor, (opus,) by BEETHOVEN.

The second grand military concert of HELMSMULLER'S Twenty-second Regiment Band, took place Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, and attracted a fine audience to that establishment. The instrumental pieces were received with great favor, and Miss KELLOGG and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, (the best baritone voice in the country, and a perfectly charming ballad singer,) made the vocal department thoroughly enjoyable.

The next of the Soirées Française will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. "Le Bonhomme Jadis" and "Ah! J'ai Cassé la Tasse à Madame" will be played.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, (soprano,) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, (tenor,) Signor MORINO, (baritone,) and Mr. BERGMAN, (conductor,) will give concerts in Buffalo to-night and to-morrow. The great Pianist has been eminently successful in his provincial tour.

One of the most pleasant concerts of the season, was given last week, by Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAEF, the Irish vocalist, at Irving Hall. The programme was made up entirely of Irish compositions, and contained many charming and familiar *morceaux*, from BALFE, WALLACE, LOEBE, STEVENSON and others. Mr. GRAEF introduced a very pleasing piece from his own pen, called, "Oh! Ever thus from Childhood's Hour," which was warmly appreciated by the audience. The concert was a complete success.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver his humorous and highly entertaining lecture on Tuesday evening, at Clinton Hall.

Capt. WILLIAMS still continues to make whaling voyages at Hope Chapel nightly, carrying along with him delighted crowds. An important feature of the entertainment this week will be the presentation, Tuesday evening, of a sword to Capt. HARRY PERLEN, who has so long and so successfully wielded the harpoon. Capt. PERLEN has been ordered by the Government to the command of the gunboat *Victoria*, and takes his leave at Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening, with a benefit. The sword will be presented by Capt. WILLIAMS.

Aid to the Contrabands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* and the *Express*, and a correspondent of the TIMES, having taken occasion, within a day or two, to attack the societies which have been formed to render aid to the colored people of the South, who have been abandoned by their masters on the approach of our armies, it is due to those societies, and to the public, that a statement should be made in refutation.

Hitherto, the action of those societies has been confined to Port Royal, in the County of Beaufort, S. C., where, according to the census of 1860, eighty-two per cent. of the population were slaves; where, according to the report of the Government Agent, there were, in February last, over 15,000, without employment or means of earning a livelihood; where Government is issuing to the negroes some 20,000 rations a day to keep them from starving; where their clothing was wearing out; where medical aid had been withdrawn and disease was spreading, and where prompt action was necessary in order to prevent greater suffering in the future, and, perhaps, disorder and insurrection.

Therefore three Societies have been founded—in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia—to appeal to the humane for aid. Such appeal has been readily responded to, and the Societies have already sent out to Port Royal some sixty persons, and over one hundred cases or boxes of clothing, besides provisions and agricultural implements.

The object in view, and the mode of attaining it, are clearly expressed in the following extracts from the New-York Organization:

"I. They must be treated as freemen.

II. As such they must earn their livelihood, as we do, and not be dependent on charity.

III. Their labor must be performed under a well-organized superintendence.

IV. They will receive compensation for this labor in the shape of daily wages, reserving thereout a sufficient percentage to defray the cost of superintendence.

V. As soon as their labor shall be organized, they will be required to provide their own support.

VI. In the meanwhile, and until their earnings shall provide the means of their support, they will be aided with food, clothing and shelter, but such supplies shall be charged to them as advances, to be paid by the receiver, without interest.

VII. Schools and churches shall be established among them, and the sick be cared for.

IX. No idlers shall be allowed among them, but all must work who can.

X. Each one shall be encouraged to raise on his own ground such articles of food as his family may require, and be so taught gardening as to raise quantities for the army and navy and other markets."

The persons who have been sent out were farmers, mechanics, physicians and teachers.

Their fitness has been determined by intelligent Committees, after very careful examination, and their motives and purposes in going have been much misunderstood by the newspapers referred to.

For instance, the *Express* says: "Abolitionists quartering upon the Treasury—The Rev. Mr. PIERCE, who turned up here as a great 'Philanthropist,' 'Humanitarian,' &c., is turning out to be in Port Royal—what was suspected—one of those very Reverend gentlemen, whose talents not being able to command a good church at home, dive into 'Philanthropy' to live. He took out from here some fifty 'Philanthropists like himself—probably in like condition—and who find it more convenient to live on Uncle Sam than to live on hard work."

Now it happens that Mr. PIERCE is a lawyer and not a clergyman, and leaves a good practice to devote himself to his task. He is in the pay of the Government.

It is true he took out with him 55 persons, and 17 have been sent since, but not one of those 72 people receive any kind of compensation or contribution from Government, *except a soldier's ration a day*. The value of that ration (20 cents) is the extent of their imputed "living on Uncle Sam." Many of them have gone without any additional compensation whatever.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to its stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts, Stocks.
Suspenders, Socks.
Undershirts, Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Butler's Patent Gas Generators—For country dwellings, villages, factories, &c. Makes the cheapest and best gas known. Over two hundred in use to refer to. Send for descriptive pamphlet. JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 23, ANNE T. ANDERSON, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

BANKS.—In Nassau, N. P., on Saturday, March 1, of consumption, WM. B. BANKS, formerly of this City, aged 30 years.

His remains were interred at Nassau.

BROOKS.—In Hudson, on Friday, March 21, suddenly, CORNELIA BROOKS, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Brooks, merchant, of this City.

BOCKOVEN.—In Sing Sing, suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Ludlam, Jr., NANCY BOCKOVEN, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. M. Kirk, No. 168 East 35th-st., New-York City.

HEMPHILL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER HEMPHILL, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Chelsea Lodge No. 84 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Mortoe sts., this day, (Monday,) March 24, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENSHAW.—On Sunday, March 23, suddenly, CHARLES M. HENSHAW, youngest son of Samuel W. and Mary Henshaw, aged 5 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

LEVY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 22, at his residence, No. 107 St. Mark's-place, Commodore URIAH P. LEVY, U. S. Navy.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, officers of the army and navy, the members of the Historical Society, the members of the Society Library, the members of the Dramatic Fund Association, and the members of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

MCLELLAN.—On Sunday, March 23, EMILY, youngest daughter of the late Samuel McClane, M. D., of Philadelphia, aged 13 years, 4 months and 10 days.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

REINS.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, March 23, Mr. DAVID H. REINS, printer, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Rev. Mr. Millett's,) in Forsyth-st., near Canal, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Mr. REINS was one of the founders of the New-York Typographical Society, the members of which, and also the Veterans of 1812, are requested to be present at the funeral, without further invitation.

TABER.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, March 21, THOMAS TABER, formerly

DRY GOODS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS
STORE WINDOWS
AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel,
Will open on Monday, the 17th inst., a large and attractive stock of
LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,
in the way of
SILK SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID, CASTOR AND CALF GLOVES,
FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,
ENGLISH COLLARS,
COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
SPRING HALF HOSE,
SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING SPRING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS.
Opening, New Style Collars 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c.
Opening, Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c.
Opening, Worked Bands, 15c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
Opening, Lot Worked Caps, 10c., 12c.
OPENING MEDALLION COLLARS.
OPENING EOGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Opening, Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Gents' Linen, Hemmed, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Opening, Gents' Colored, Bordered, 8c., 8c., 10c.
Opening, Gents' All Linen, Colored Bordered, 12½c.
Opening, Linen Hemstitch, 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
Opening, Linen Hemstitch, Corded, 25c., 31c.
Opening, Ladies' Grass Linen at 18c.
Opening, Ladies' French Lawn, 8c., 10c.
OPENING SPRING RIBBONS.
OPENING SPRING RIBBONS.
OPENING SPRING TRIMMINGS.
OPENING SPRING FLOWERS.
OPENING STRAW BONNETS.
OPENING STRAW BONNETS.
1,000 best Spring Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
1,000 best Spring Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 31c., 37c., 50c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
Opening, Ladies' Spring Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Ladies' Spring Hosiery, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Opening, Misses' Spring Hosiery, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Gents' Spring Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
Best Quality Kids, slightly spotted, 25c.
Opening, Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c.
Best Pins, 3c. paper.
Best Needles, 3c. paper.
Labin's Extracts, 25c.
PORT-MONNAIES, BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES.
OPENING, STRAW BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TARLETONS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 222 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

ROBES AND SHAWLS TO MATCH.
DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
FLOUNCED ROBES, without Shawl, $4, worth $9.
CHENE SILKS,
At 38 cents and $1, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
FOULARD SILK, at 50 cents.
BLACK SILK, GROS D'ATHENS, GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETAS,
25 per cent. under regular prices.
Will be opened Monday at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
And as Novelties.
RICH LACE SETS, NEW MODELS FROM PARIS.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $1 50 the doz., really worth $3 50. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
6-4 Irish Shirting Linens, 18¾c.—value 25c.
6-4 Irish Shirting Linens, 22c.—value 30c.
6-4 Irish Shirting Linens, 25c.—value 35c.
8-4 Linen Sheetings, 50c.—value 60c.
9-4 and 10-4 Linen Sheetings, 55c.—value 65c. and 70c.
11-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings, 62½c. and 75c.—value 75c. and $1.
Damask Napkins, $1 25 per dozen, and upward.
Superfine English and American Long Cloths at 12½c. cold prices.
French Madapolanes at 18c. per yard—value 22c.
Also—Plain, Checked and Striped Cambrics, Jaconets, Lawns, Organdies, Nainsooks, Toilet Quilts, &c., at equally low prices. A. T. STEWART & CO.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will continue to sell, through this week, the balance of the
BANKRUPT STOCK
they have been offering so very low for the past two weeks, and which consists of the following articles:
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linens from 30c. to 75c.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $5.
Table Linen, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Quilts, &c., &c. PATON & CO.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN WET AND DAMAGED GOOOS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
WET BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WET CALICOES and DRESS GOODS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL, (formerly of Calcutta, India,) has now on hand some really good bargains in blue and red square shawls, from $125 to $150. Also,
LONG INDIA SHAWLS, made into square.
SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, made into long.
INDIA EMBROIDERED FRINGES FOR SHAWLS.
INDIA SHAWLS EXCHANGED,
INDIA SHAWLS CLEANED.
At No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Second door below Amity-st.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
At prices to suit the times,
And cheaper than any ordinary store in the City;
The variety complete;
The stock large.
An inspection is invited, and will prove satisfactory.
C. G. HOOK,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

HOSIERY
AT WHOLESALE
in every variety,
AND AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
"ALEXANORE'S"
CELEBRATED KID AND TAFFETA GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Some splendid bargains in black silks. Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS',
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Grenadine and Pusher Lace Veils, entirely new styles.
Guipure, Thread and French Laces and Flouncings.
Mohair Lace Shawls; also, Coiffures and Barbes.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS'
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
Real Point Lace Collars and Sets, (small sizes.)
Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

DRY GOODS.
Balmoral Skirts, Bombazines, White Muslins and Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, retailed the coming week at wholesale prices.
FOSTER BROS., No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
A New and Choice Assortment,
At Attractive Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS,
HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS
Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents
Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Coder-garments
Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—
Alexandre's Gloves, English and Germao Hosiery, Worley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at FLIEK'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, east side.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW PRINTS, NEW Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil Cloths, new Window Shades, and $50,000 worth of Domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash before the great advance.
GEORGE REYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS.—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 13 years. Inquire of A. B. HUYT, Yonkers.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING FROM AUCTION.
800 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 8c.
1,000 dozen LACE TIDIES, from 1s. to 2s.
500 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 3s. to $5 a pair.
300 pairs EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, from $3 to $16 a pair.
100 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE, for CURTAINS, 1½ and 2 yards wide, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a yard.
200 pairs DRAPERY MUSLINS, very low.
Full line Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Brilliants, India Twills, Tarletans, Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Bosoms, Cheak Cambrics, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns, Linen Doulas, Napkins, Linen Table Covers, and Linen Damasks, &c.

1,000 dozen LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, best in the City, for 1s. each.
LADIES' HEM STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIFS, 18 cts., 1s. 6d., 20 cts., 22 cts., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., &c.
Cheap lot VESTIBULE LACES, from 2s. to 8s. a yard.

1,000 NEEDLEWORK BREAKFAST CAPS, from Auction, from 2s. to 8s.
2,000 SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 6 cts. to 20s.
1,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BREAKFAST SETS, from 4s. to 13s.; very cheap.

FROM AUCTION.
FULL LINE NEEDLEWORK BANDS, NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS, &c.; very fine goods, at very low prices.
REAL and IMITATION LACES, in great variety; REAL and IMITATION VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.

FROM AUCTION.
A line of VEIL BAREGES, VERY CHEAP.
Full line of COLORS in GRENADINES and GRENADINE VEILS.

FROM AUCTION.
1,000 dozen REGULAR MADE LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 2s.—nsual price, 3s. a pair.
Full stock LAOIES', MISSES' and GENTS' MERINO UNDER WEAR, HOSIERY, &c.

BEST STYLES LADIES' MAOE UP UNDER CLOTHING; BEST MAKES HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

NEW STYLES SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
In great variety.

EVERY WIDTH, QUALITY and SHADE of PLAIN HAT-RIBBON and TRIMMING, in great variety, at very low prices.
FULL STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS, FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
EVERY VARIETY OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES IN THE CITY, at 63 cts. a pair.
BEST STOCK OF FINE FLANNELS IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.
ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD
AND
SILK HOSE.
Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE (all sizes.)
Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
Ladies' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Misses' SPRING UNOERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.
KID, SILK and LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS
AND
SUSPENOERS.
My stock of English Hosiery is from the best makers, and will give entire satisfaction, both as to fit and service.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED,
Both as to fit and workmanship.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 28th-st.,
Will open,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 24,
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
ADAPTED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
MILLINERY,
In all its branches, at wholesale and retail.
We have a beautiful assortment of
LADIES' STRAW AND SILK HATS,
Which we offer to our customers, feeling confident the styles are second to none in this City.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, HAT-FRAMES, BONNET SILKS, LINING SILKS, &c., &c.,
Purchased at the large Auction Houses for Cash, we do sell, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices.
DRESSMAKERS supplied at the very lowest wholesale prices.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, in rich styles.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A splendid variety.
WHITE GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c.,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
In great variety,
At No. 463 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.,
Will offer this week, at a great Reduction in Prices,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
of cloaks, shawls, dress goods, silks, linens, damasks, curtains, blankets quilts, flannels, shirtings, sheetings, towels, ticks, hosiery, embroidaries, gloves, &c., &c.,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.
An opportunity like this present is rarely offered to housekeepers to purchase every article of dry goods they want at a positive reduction.
Store open from 10 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have just received from auction
PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES,
fine quality, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, 1s. 6d and 2s.
Also, per steamer Africa,
SEVERAL CASES OF 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS,
new designs,
SILK MOHAIRS, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.,
in great variety,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS
OF LATEST PARIS STYLES.
Also just in.
a full assortment of the
BEST JOURVIN'S KID GLOVES.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
Striped and Plain Centres,
SCARFS, &c.,
Purchased at the last India sale in London—received per last steamer.
Will be offered on Monday, March 24.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS',
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
1,500 Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets.
4,500 French and Scotch Collars and Sets, (small sizes.)

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS',
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, March 24,
Embroidered Edgings, Insertioos, Bands and Flouncings.
Infants' Robes, Waists, Capes and Caps.

MILLINERY.

A CARD FROM M. T. HIGGINS.
TO THE LAOIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Our grand semi-annual openiog of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., where we shall exhibit an unusually large assortment of the latest Paris styles of silk and straw bonnets, caps and head-dresses, and all other goods appertaiaiug to the millinery trade.
We call special attention of our customers to this opening. M. T. HIGGINS,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. A. H. MARCY WOULD MOST RESpectfully inform her patrons, and others wishing to purchase, that she is now
PREPARED TO OFFER FOR YOUR SELECTION
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK
OF THE
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF SPRING MILLINERY.
A call is most respectfully solicited.
Mrs. A. H. MARCY, No. 689 Broadway.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS
FROM LIFE.
Having enlarged our premises, we are enabled to execute all orders for "Cartes de Visite," Portraits.
The style of our Pictures is equal to any produced by the best Photographers of Paris.
PRICE.
New style (ovals).....$2 per dozen
Vignettes..... 3 per dozen
Entrance to the Gallery through the Bookstore.
Orders for Pictures are to be obtained at the Photographic Album Counter.
Pictures taken in all weathers.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We publish
A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF ALBUMS,
In every style of binding,
and
At Prices Suited to the Means of All.
We import
THE FRENCH PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,
bound in
Superb Velvet and Ornamental Morocco Bindiogs.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN EASY AND COMMODIOUS FURnished cottage, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the ferry Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family convenience, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnace. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other buildings. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty.
Also, two brick cottages on Castleton-av.; one with furniture if desired, and a small furnished house. Rent $400. For terms, apply to
EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH-AV. TO LET OR LEASE.—To let for one or more years, the 4-story, English-basement house, completely in order and tastefully furnished, to a private family only. Rent, $2,250 per annum for this year.
Also, to rent, the mansion-house, out-buildings and 10 acres of a fine place, at Lalip, L. I., with privilege of trout-fishing in all the streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of an old estate. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. depot; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.
D. F. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from depot. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location positively healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. FURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, one mile from river and New-Hamburg Station. The house contains eleven rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, space, fruit and forest trees: no river view, but fine inland scenery. Rent, from June 20 to Sept. 16, $200. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT CASTLETON, Staten Island, a cottage, beautifully situated on the shore, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Good garden, stables, coach-house, &c. Apply to WETHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 76 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house, with about one acre in garden and lawn, carriage house, pleasant location, near the depot. Also, several houses to let for the year at a low rent. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THREE acres of ground, at Orange, N. J. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.: 3-story, high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of four persons, at a convenient distance from the City; location must be healthy, (Staten Island excepted,) or board in a small family near the City. Address H. F., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A ROOM BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th-av. and 8th and 14th sts., to be occupied by a small school, four hours daily. Terms moderate; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Burnton's bookstore, No. 49 6th-av.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 8th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care; kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A MERchant residing in a central part of the City, having more room than he requires for his own family, would take a gentleman and wife (without children) to board from the 1st of May. The house is a modern brown-stone front, and the apartments are highly desirable. Parties would find this a pleasant and comfortable home. Best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO LAdies of respectability and refinement, about taking a commodious house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn, convenient to churches, can accommodate ten or twelve first-class boarders. Families or parties applying immediately can secure choice apartments, with all the comforts and privileges of a home. For particulars address Box No. 848.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IS WANTED BY A gentleman, wife, child and servant in a private family; will furnish for themselves: house must have the modern improvements: two rooms required; a widow's family preferred. Address HOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, giving terms.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, all fronting on 6th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from two to three bedrooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, on reasonable terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

BOARD WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY. If City, for gentleman, wife and two children: will furnish their own rooms; family must not take boarders; no town preferred. If country, for lady and boy 6 years old, with gentleman on Sunday: state particulars and price. Address PRENTICE, 144 Broadway, store floor.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and daughter, (aged four years,) in a private family, in the upper part of the City. References given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., TROWBRIDGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, who lease a first-class house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent a few rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; the rooms are large and handsome, and will be let reasonably, either singly or in suites; references exchanged. Address D. P., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—(LATE dinner) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a private family, house contains all the improvements: is pleasantly situated, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ROOM AND bedroom for one or two single men, in a private house, with water and gas. No. 23 Amity-place, in Laurens, near Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO A FAMILY GIVING up housekeeping, or desirous to pass the Summer in the country, large, airy rooms, with first-class table, are offered at a fair rate, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson; two minutes' walk from railway depot and steamboat landing; distance from the City one hour by railway. Address GREENBURG HOUSE, Cobb's Ferry, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTEEL family, consisting of five adults, is desirous of procuring country board within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access. They cannot afford to pay high board, consequently do not expect any luxuries, but want plain wholesome fare. Address M., Box No. 34 Fordham, N. Y., Post-office.

HOTELS.

NAPIER HOUSE—CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Furnished rooms to rent, in suites and single; meals at table d'hote or in café; house newly papered, painted and furnished; accommodations unsurpassed, and terms reasonable.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let—with or without board—at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms $1 25 per day.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house, No. 23 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' office. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU,
IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED.
RENT, $300 PER ANNUM.
A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad, in the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near; every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. F., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 289 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 153 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 104th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 6th-av. and University-place.
No. 108 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 53 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 149 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT STORE, NO. 672 Broadway, adjoining the main entrance of the Lafarge Hon e; size of store about 26x65 feet, with two splendid show windows attached; one of the best locations on Broadway, and suitable for a jewelry, or gentleman's furnishing store, or any other genteel business; will be let at a reasonable rent if called for immediately. For further particulars apply at No. 421½ Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650.—No. 20 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to dryiog-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MARBLE STORES, FIVE-story, basements and under-cellars, hoist-ways and falls, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, opposite Brooks' tailoring establishment, Broadway and Grand-st.; will be let, a store and basement, or whole building, reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) near Greenwich-av. Has all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep on each floor; house 20x54 feet, and well calculated for one large or two small families. For further particulars, or for permission to examine, apply to MOSES DeVOE, No. 16 Jefferson Market.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwelling-house, No. 55 West 47th-st., corner of 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements; well adapted for a physician or private family; will be rented on reasonable terms, to a respectable tenant, with carpets, gas fixtures, or furniture, or without either, as may best suit the applicant. Inquire on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 36 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $950 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and celler, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 43 6th-st.; also, the whole or part of the three-story and basement brick house No. 106 5th-st.; also, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 8, opposite Stuyvesant-park. For particulars, inquire at No. 43 2d-av.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER JANE and West sts., 88x225 feet, long established, properly fitted up, and doing a large business; it is also well adapted for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 137 West 27th-st., in complete order. Also, the houses No. 35 West 41st-st. and No. 70 West 27th-st., in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO CABINET MAKERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET—The old established cabinet warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway—the store and second floor, with privilege in the cellar. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and blanket manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; also, rooms with steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 5 Platt-st., the best and deepest store in the street, with private office and some fixtures for hardware business; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union Park. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—OFFICES, AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVEROELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The corner one, with stable, $1,500; the inside one, $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 24,

At 12½ o'clock, at the

Merchants' Exchange:

SHARES.		SHARES.	
40 N. Y. Bal. Dry Dock	$100	20 Washington Ins	$50
5 Imp. & Trad. Ins	50	25 Amer. Coal Co.	25
25 People's Ins	100	50 Northwestern Ins	50
100 N. Y. & N. H. R. R	53	20 Rich. Un. Gas Co.	100
50 Brooklyn Ceot. R'y	5	80 Citizens' Bank	25
40 Hope Ins	25	40 East River Ins	50
40 Adriatic Ins	5	160 Knickerbocker Ice	100
60 Brevoort Ins	5	20 Hanover Bank	100

$5,500 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

12,000 Columbus, Piqua & Ind. R. R. 1st m. 7 per cent. Bds.

THURSDAY, March 27,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

REGULAR SALE

$20,000 Dubuque 10 per cent. Bonds (hyp'th.)

1,500 Logan Co. Mining and Manufacturing Bonds.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April next, agreeably to their terms, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

U.S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 33d-av. and 27th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $600, and 5 per cent. on same over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, } Vice-Presidents.

Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)

DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall-corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Farguson, No. 36 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO., of New-York, Continental Fire Ins. Co.'s Building, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, March 12, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors, constituting the second class, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
WILLIAM WILKENS,
W. TAYLOR HALL,
E. T. H. GIBSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held March 19, 1862, WALTON H. PECKHAM, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order,

H. V. GALLAGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.,

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.

E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, } New-York, March 15, 1862.

ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, } New-York, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 10 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., } New-York, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS E. STILLMAN, President.

CONNECTICUT 6 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1881, coupons payable January and July, for sale by A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES AND QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS ISSUED TO CONTRACTORS—Wanted, by RICHARD KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

OLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 4 and 42 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1st cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS $4,000 TO LOAN on two first-class mortgages of $2,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 1,207 Times Office.

MACHINERY, &c.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FIVE LOCOmotive boilers; cylinders 11 by 24 inches. Can be seen running. Inquire at WHEELOCK & RUGGLES, sharpening shop, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S "ARE OF OPINION" THAT Chas pronounced WESTON'S PROVED DYNAMO the best in use. Let the Monitor office.

J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 150 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. MCGINNIS,
ROBERT MCGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALVEY,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 26 day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
MYRON FISON, Deputy Clerk.
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the labor and materials necessary to alter the present Custom-house for the use of the United States Treasury and Assay Office.

Specifications for the work can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst., and the building can be examined any time during office hours until the 1st of April.

Proposals must be sealed and plainly indorsed, "Proposals for work upon the Custom-house;" be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer United States, on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by he assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKINNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-st., who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.

JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.

HENRY GERKER,
FRED. GERKER,
FRED. STAAKE,
HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.

WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN H. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HUNTING & EARLE, for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry.

JAMES H. HUNTING,
RALPH D. EARLE.

No. 15 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDMUND B. BAILEY,
JAMES H. HUNTING.

MARCH 20, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.

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AID TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.

Recent movements have much reduced the reserve stock of supplies at the depots of the Commission, and at the present rate of issue they will soon be exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary to ask that renewed and increased contributions should be made, especially of the articles enumerated below.

Waste will be avoided by sending, in all cases, to the nearest depot of the Commission. All requests for supplies made to local societies or individuals should be referred to the Associate Secretary of the Commission nearest the point of demand, who will be able to meet them more promptly, and at less expense, than they can be met from other sources.

The Commission is in want of funds.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Associate Secretaries of the Commission, to whom all applications for supplies should be made:

Atlantic District—Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, Post-office address, Washington, D. C.

Central District—Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.

Western District—Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, St. Louis, Mo.

Depots, to the nearest of which supplies should be sent, by contributing societies and individuals, and where they will be assorted and transhipped according to the varying demands for different articles of the various columns and fleets of the army and navy:

NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Summer-st., Boston.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 1,326 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Custom-house, Baltimore.

DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F-st., Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.

CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COLUMBUS BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Columbus, Ohio.

INDIANA BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 61 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cairo, Ill.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Louisville, Ky.

Distributing Depots are also established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Ship Island, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee.

ARTICLES MUST NEEDED:

Woolen Shirts.
Bed-ticks.
Flannel.
Blankets.
Drawers.
Hospital Sheets (muslin).
Slippers.
Lint and Bandages.
Jellies.

ARTICLES NOT WANTED

Quilts.
Pillows.
Cotton Flannel Underclothing.
Pillow-cases.
Cushions.
Preserves.

NEW-YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 Southst., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862, the polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

Bet everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Trieseman, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Trieseman No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Trieseman No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Trieseman No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—DR. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Werthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. ORROK & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in one or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisma B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS' DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 423 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for these entire cradication of disease, nothing positively to be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Sent by E. Garner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are aware of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

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IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Position—Troops Concentrating in Chattanooga, Tennessee—State of Affairs in the Far South—A Daring Rebel Chief—Bumham and Life in Nashville—Affairs at Bowling Green and in Southern Kentucky—Present Condition of the Parts lately Occupied by the Rebels, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The advance corps of our army, under Gen. MITCHELL and DUMONT, is ere this in Murfreesboro', and 'tis reported here that HARDEE has fallen back on Chattanooga, near the State line, and is reinforcing Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who, with a large force, is fortifying the hills around that naturally strategic position. A gentleman from Mobile, who arrived yesterday, with a pass from Gen. BEAUREGARD to our lines, informed me that he left that city only one week since, and on his way up found the trains filled with soldiers and material of war, their principal destination being Corinth, Miss., which is said to be Gen. POLK'S headquarters. BEAUREGARD was said to be at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, and Rt. Rev. Maj.-Gen. Bishop LEONIDAS POLK had a command at Jackson. At Montgomery, Alabama, was Gen. BRAGG, with inferior arms and clothing. As a general thing, the Mississippi troops were poorly supplied with arms and equipments. The fact that this gentleman came up on contained several batteries of rifled cannon, for light artillery service. A large quantity of provisions was being shipped to Chattanooga, and he said nearly all the forces from the seaboard were being drawn up towards the Tennessee line, by command of BEAUREGARD. He said he had conversed with many of the troops, who assured him that they had not received pay for over six months, and when their time was out they intended to go home. They had been deceived by the false representations of their officers, and were very much dissatisfied in the manner they had been treated. That the rebels are determined to make a desperate stand at Chattanooga there is not the least doubt, and, if whipped there, they will undoubtedly yield and sue for peace. This gentleman, who stated to me these facts, bore evidence of being a truthful and reliable gentleman, and Gen. McCLEAN gave him a pass through our lines, as he wished to return to his home in Toronto. He had been impressed, but finding they were treading on dangerous ground, and not wishing to lose the friendship of England, they released him, and BEAUREGARD gave him a pass through the rebel lines. He represents a very strong Union feeling in New-Orleans, and that had been its increase, that the city had to be put under martial law to keep the populace from acts of violence and bloodshed. At Mobile the feeling was not quite so strong; but the citizens seemed glad that BRAGG's troops had left, as they had suffered much from their ruthlessness. Such is the state of affairs in the far South.

JOHN MORGAN.

The name of this mysterious marauder is on the lips of every one, for his daring coolness and disregard of fear has become a by-word even among our soldiery. This Col. JOHN MORGAN, for so he styles himself, is said to be a native of Lexington, Ky.' while father was a respectable manufactorer of pork. From his youth, this MORGAN has won the admiration of all who knew him for his dare-devil recklessness, which even now does not seem to have diminished in the least. We first heard of him when our brigade (the Eighth) was, a portion of them, encamped at Pilot Knob, Mo., in September last. Our pickets were shot by some mysterious agency, and report stated, in camp, that a tall, heavy man with flowing beard, mounted on an immense black stallion, fleet as the wind, was several times detected in the act of retreating. Shot after shot was fired after him, but he seemed to bear a charmed life. We lost sight of him until just before we left Cairo, when he appeared [one night] suddenly and shot two of our pickets. Again he appeared at Bacon Creek, Ky., and burnt the railroad bridge under McCook's nose, shot one of his pickets, and rode off before the army had recovered from its surprise. You remember his bold attack upon our lines on Saturday, the 8th of March, in MITCHELL'S Division, and again on Sunday morning, at daylight, upon McCOOK's camp on the Franklin pike. The very same Sunday, this MORGAN, disguised as a countryman, and dressed in butternut-colored clothes, obtained a pass from Gen. MITCHELL, who did not know him, and had the audacity to dine at the City Hotel in company with our own officers, making good his escape, with perfect nonchalance. He came very near capturing Gen. NELSON one day last week. The plot was discovered in time to be frustrated, but not to catch the rogue. He has since captured the railroad train running between Louisville and Nashville at Gallatin, taking thirty bridge-builders prisoners, but releasing them, as he seeks higher game. He has boasted that he will catch one of our Generals as an offset to BUCKNER, he being BUCKNER'S especial favorite. He has offered a reward of $1,000 to any citizen or officer who will catch him and his steed, and, strange to say, disguised, has made these bets openly before our officers, who at the time did not know him. Such is Col. JOHN MORGAN, the famous rebel scout, who, though he deserves hanging, yet wins admiring opinions from enemies as well as friends for his daring.

BUSINESS IN NASHVILLE.

Steadily trade revives, and the scared mercantile population, finding that the Yankees are not the vandals they supposed they were, now cheerfully and industriously endeavor *to turn an honest penny*. The retail groceries are doing a thriving trade, and countrymen in butternuts come in with eggs, butter and milk, the latter article of which is a perfect godsend to the sick in the hospitals. Our boys, however, confine themselves to the sutlers, and know that though they may be cheated, cannot be so outrageously gouged as they are in the Nashville stores. An intelligent wholesale merchant, though a "Southern rights" man, (please tell me the difference between Southern rights and secession,) told me a day or two since, in speaking of the manufacturing interests of the city, that a few enterprising Yankees would at once throw new life and power into commerce and trade. A large number of manufacturing establishments lie idle, their machinery and material having been destroyed by rebels—"a military necessity," as they say, but Heaven save the country from such military necessities. In going around the city, one sees many evidences of rebellion in the half-finished ambulances, litters, cannon-carriages, and other articles of war nature—for, be it known, Nashville was the head and front of the offending in this case. The clumsy attempt of ingenuity by the negro mechanic must be controlled by the master hand of the Northern "mud-sills," and though they say they can do without us, their very words belie them, for even now they desire Northern mechanics to extricate them from their difficulties. These things will, however change, and we shall yet live to see them subsist by the labor of their own hands.

The ladies, with the bright sunshine, have come out once more, and silks and satins rustle you in the streets as if there were no war. Carriages, elegant ones, with all the gorgeousness of Fifth-avenue, may be seen at the shop-doors, while obsequious tradesmen bring forth their goods for inspection, and the haughty occupant, after a few words languidly expressed as to the style and cost of the article displayed, drives onward to visit others in the same way, until the morning is filtered away in a round of such senseless enjoyment as is common with this class of women. On the promenade the scene becomes livelier daily, and ladies who peered at the Northern Vandals, as they designated us, through half-closed blinds, when our army first occupied Nashville, now throng the public thoroughfare, gaily dressed, glancing in a coquettish manner at the handsome young officers of our army and navy, and evidently wishing to be better friends, now that their former beaux have left them for Jeff. Davisdom. Upon the whole, the city has undergone quite a change since the arrival of our forces, especially in a business point of view, and we may soon expect to see the "City of Rocks" in a still more thriving condition than Louisville, which latter city has vastly improved since the advent of the "Lincoln hirelings."

BOWLING GREEN.

It was a dreary, wet day when your correspondent left Nashville, on his way north. The rain was descending in a perfect torrent, as we crossed the Cumberland in a skiff, for which feat of aquatics the boatman charged us fifty cents each, which we paid in *Tennessee scrip*. At the dépôt stood the train which was to carry us, consisting of a locomotive—minus a smoke stack, with a partially demolished engine-house—attached to one box car, in which the express and mail claimed entire supremacy, and seven open platform cars. This was the disabled locomotive which was to carry off HARDEE'S troops, but did not, as LEONIDAS paid his compliments to it in shape of a 12-pound shell, thereby checking both the progress of the locomotive as well as HARDEE, whose *double-quick*, 'tis said, was employed to good advantage. With our cars filled with passengers, each having a standee, there being no reserved seats, we started along at a snail-like space, our engineer being an Indiana corporal who had once worked in a machine shop. The rate of five miles per hour was our ultimatum, and I assure you we soon became wet, gloomy, cold and dispirited. We had, however, one inveterate wag aboard our train who kept our sinking spirits up by his good-humored sallies of wit and mirth, and we managed, wet as we were and hungry too, to get through with the almost endless day. At Gallatin, a pretty town of about 2,000 inhabitants, we found an American flag streaming from the roof of a citizen's house, and we hailed it with joy, as it was truly, to us, a curiosity in this place of secession proclivities. Passing slowly along the road there was but little to see, except a few of those limestone caves and sinking streams for which Tennessee and Kentucky are remarkable. At dark, the ruins of the dépôt at Bowling Green came in sight and glad were we to get a place where we knew we could obtain, at least, shelter from the stormy night, even if we did not get the inner man satisfied.

But we were agreeably surprised. Although all the hotels were full, we were kindly entertained at the hospital, through the politeness of Dr. WILSON, of the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, who prepared for us a supper of warm biscuit, eggs and ham, with delicious green tea, which was, indeed, a godsend after having experienced such a day of hardships. The house we were in was the original house where the Kentucky Delegation of Secessionists declared themselves separate and free from the Lincoln Government; and we each were presented with a printed copy of the secession Constitution, printed by the notorious B. F. HALDEMAN, of Louisville-Bowling Green *Courier* notoriety. Dr. PHILLIPS, an assistant, showed to us after supper the hospital stores found in the house which the secession army had left in their flight. In an old safe were 200 bottles of sulphate quinine and a large box of patent lint, bearing on its rolls unmistakable evidence of English manufacture. Several cases of elegant surgical instruments were also found. The sheets and pillow-cases left for the sick were of the purest and finest linen, each one marked. A large number of these were presents from ladies. On the bed in which your correspondent slept was a linen sheet, bearing on its corner the following inscription: "To Captain SIMMS, of the Jackson Guards, from the ladies of Columbia, Tenn.;" and a large number of pillow-cases bore the names of a committee of ladies from Murfreesboro, Tenn. With these hospital stores were found delicacies of all kinds, such as jellies, wines, farina, &c., besides a large chest of medicines of various kinds, neatly put up and marked.

After a good night's rest, we visited the town and fortifications. As we wended our way up the steep hills upon which these field works are situated, a company of artillerymen, followed by a regiment of Indiana cavalry, was descried winding in a serpentine course the road which leads to the pontoon bridge, and the sun coming out momentarily from behind the dark clouds flashed on their arms and uniforms, producing a pleasing effect. We soon reached the summit of College Hill, which commands the town, and upon which one of the strongest earthworks is situated. These earthworks are pronounced by our engineers to be of a most formidable character. The fort on College Hill is very extensive, with embrasures for the heaviest artillery and two rows of rifle-pits outside, with an *abattis* of small trees beyond that. Many of the traverses remain, but the ponderous guns are gone, and the only marked spot in this deserted fuel stronghold is a small pole with the American colors floating from it. On the hill opposite, two miles southeast, is another similar fortification, and to the east is still another of the same character. Across Barren River, and commanding both the turnpike road and railroad, is another earthwork scarcely less imposing, which mounted 14 heavy guns. Why the rebels did not hold this place cannot be accounted for, unless it was that they quarreled with one another as regarded their commanding officers, or it may have been that the sickness of the place had some effect upon them. I visited the Fairground, and found it thickly studded with rows of graves, some of the occupants being scarcely buried, and their feet sticking out of the ground. I was told by the inhabitants that from ten to twenty died per day just before we surprised them, and that a large number of the sick were sent to Nashville. Coffins could not be made fast enough to bury them in, and some were thrown into pits and just covered over with earth. One particularity I noticed in the Fairground was, that at many of the heads of the graves were placed small slabs or shingles, with the name of the buried upon them. One in particular I noticed. The inscription read: "HENRY MYERS, aged 16, Tenth Georgia Regiment." Poor fellow! So young, and such a sad fate; and he, too, perhaps, left a kind home to be sacrificed to the demon Secession.

Bowling Green, before the occupation of it by the secession army, must have been a beautiful place. Many of the private residences, standing deserted, evince a taste and elegance unlike most Southern towns. There is much shrubbery cultivated, and it evidently was a place of great wealth, from appearances. But what a change has taken place within a few short months. Houses stand deserted and open—a place for the owl and the bat. Fences are gone. Safes stand open in the streets, and broken furniture lies strewn around. On the public square a whole row of brick buildings stand crushed and blackened by fire. At the dépôt the scene is still more desolate. The magnificent brick station-house is a mass of burned and crushed brick, tin and iron. Under its ruins are the remains of hundreds of muskets, small arms, equipments and clothing. Burned provisions lie around. In the engine-house stand eight large locomotives, mere skeletons, ruins of what was once beautiful and costly machinery. Burned cars, tenders, broken wheels, dead horses, half-destroyed barrels of pork, lay in promiscuous confusion around. Such is the effect of this wanton rebel destruction.

The churches in Bowling Green are used as hospitals, and are all filled with sick, some few rebels being among ours, and kindly treated by our surgeons. As warm weather advances, Bowling Green will be intolerable, on account of the half-buried rebel dead, and the Government will have to take some steps to investigate the matter, or our poor brave boys will die off like sheep.

BOWLING GREEN TO GREEN RIVER.

Leaving our kind friend the surgeon, and bidding our sick and wounded soldiers good-bye, we started before daylight for the dépôt on the opposite side of Barren River. For a mile and a half we had to walk through deep mud, in a snow-storm, and passing the remains of the army of huts of the Secessionists on the banks, descended the steep and slippery bank, crossed the pontoon bridge, and were soon seated in a comfortable passenger car, *en route* for Louisville. And now marks of rebel violence appeared, as the day began to dawn. All along the road were to be seen the charred remains of burned dépôts and dwelling-houses of those true to the Union. Not a mile of fence was visible, but every few miles the straw and tether poles of deserted secesh cavalry camps appeared. In the ponds along the turnpike, as well as by railroad, were dead bodies of horses, cows and pigs, disemboweled and loathsome. The wells were filled with dead dogs, chickens, and it seemed as if every invention could be raked up by those vandals to check our progress. At Cave City the magnificent hotel, which the traveler to the Mammoth Cave will recollect, is a mass of charred ruins, while the stores are broken open, emptied of their contents and deserted. At the Tunnel are great rocks scattered in every direction, which we had to throw off the track, for as they could not blow up the Tunnel they sought to obstruct the road. For six miles south of this point the rebels tore up the track, made piles of crossties, and placing rails over them set the ties on fire, causing the iron to bend, and all along the road you will see miles of these burned and bent rails. This was the work of the rebel fiends, while to SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER may be laid the blame of burning and destroying bridges, which he said was only "a military necessity."

The destruction of property by this horde would take up a volume in its description, but such acts of atrocity committed will never be forgotten, and will be recorded in history long after this generation shall have passed away. From Cairo city to Munfordsville you see fewer marks of ravage and wantonness, but beyond that you find more. Munfordsville Station consists of only three or four houses, but an immense quantity of goods is shipped from that point. A mile below is the magnificent bridge over Green River, which BUCKNER partially destroyed, but which is now made complete again. It is over 1,000 feet in length, and at its highest point from the river 109 feet. It cost nearly a million of dollars, and is in reality a magnificent structure. But your correspondent must close until another time, when he will give your readers an idea of the character and habits of the people of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee.

W. B. R.

FROM NASHVILLE.

GEN. MITCHELL AND MRS. POLK.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells these incidents:

"The following interesting scrap of news is told by an eye-witness to the scene: One day last week Gen. BUELL and all the Brigadiers of the Department, who were present west in a body to call upon Mrs. JAMES K. POLK and her niece, daughter of Ex-Rev. Gen. LEONIDAS, Mrs. POLK seemed determined that no doubt should be entertained as to her sentiments in regard to our unhappy difficulties. The gentlemen present, as they were severally addressed, simply bowed in silence, until Gen. MITCHELL, who was standing somewhat away from the party, was singled out. To him Mrs. P. remarked: 'General, I trust this war will speedily terminate by the acknowledgment of Southern independence.' The remark was the signal for a lull in the conversation, and all eyes were turned upon the General to hear his reply. He stood with his lips firmly compressed, and his eyes looking fully into those of Mrs. POLK, as long as she spoke. He then said: 'Madam, the man whose name you bear was once the President of the United States; he was an honest man and a true patriot; he administered the laws of this Government with equal justice to all. We know no Independence of one section of our country which does not belong to all others, and judging by the past, if the mute lips of the honored dead, who lies so near us, could speak, they would express the hope that this war may never cease if that cessation was purchased by the dissolution of the Union or States over which he once presided.' It is needless to say that the effect was electrical; made, as the remark was, in a calm, dignified tone, and with that earnestness for which the General is noted, no offence could be taken.

Southern Independence was not mentioned again during the interview.

COTTON.

In a former letter I gave you some account of about 350 bales of cotton, bought in this city by the Confederate Quartermaster, V. K. STEVENSON, and used in the fortifications at Fort Zollicoffer. I stated that a special aid had been sent out by Mr. HALL, the United States Treasury agent, to recover it from parties, many of them wealthy farmers and merchants, who had conveyed it away from the fortified grounds. That special aid, finding he could not proceed successfully to work without searching premises at every step, and being unwilling to disturb families by such a process, if it could be avoided, however guilty their heads might be, proposed a different plan to accomplish the same purpose, one with more elements of etiquette, yet quite as severe, and far more likely to cause gentleman to "cotton."

His plan was not approved, therefore he declared he had no desire to hold the office of dog-potter, and, as he could not proceed with dignity, declined any further connection with the matter. His plan was not rejected by the agent of Mr. CHASE, but by the military authority.

The Treasury Agent, still anxious to recover the cotton, applied, by advice of a friend, to one of the city day police, who, at first, seemed willing to undertake the work of gathering up the fugitive cotton bales; but, when this gentleman had consulted with the Mayor, he concluded the interests of his family would require his time and attention in some other business. Then, as it seems to be a fixed fact that we are to have a rebel City Government, I suppose the officer thought, naturally enough, that any participation in the work might endanger his reelection by the City Council.

Again the agent of the Treasury applied to the aid first sent out, who neither knows nor fears anything calling itself 'Government,' not authorized by the Constitution of the United States, and elected or appointed under it. He assured the agent he should be happy to oblige him, and to serve the United States, but must reflect till the next morning on the subject. When morning came he called on Mr. CHASE'S agent, and said to him in substance: "On mature reflection I cannot act as a civil officer of the United States, in a work of this kind, with a county sham government, elected in sight of our guns, under the constitution of the Confederate banditi, with a Mayor holding office in the very city of my residence, who did all he could to aid the rebellion, to assist in subjugating my fellow-citizens, and in putting them under the heels of the pirates JEFF. DAVIS and ISHAM G. HARRIS, and to help forward their war of murder and rapine. I must wait till we are organized on some safe plan."

LATER FROM BRAZIL.

STATE OF BUSINESS—COMMERCIAL NEWS AND THE MARKETS—DR. RAINEY'S NEW FERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

But little of interest has transpired, since my last, if I except the excitement manifested by the arrival of the English packet *Oneida*, which made its appearance on the 2d inst.

The wharves were crowded by expectant merchants, principally Englishmen. Many were the expressions of dissatisfaction by those who had bought coffee, and shipped in expectation of a war opening Southern ports, and thus giving them a tremendous profit on their speculations. All true hearts, however, rejoiced, when it was announced that peace had gained the day.

Business continues very dull—the news not being of a nature sufficiently decisive to court speculation, although the confirmation received here every day of the sad falling off in the crop prevents any diminution in prices.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-frigate *Forte* was ordered to cruise outside the harbor of Rio de Janeiro last week and if possible to board the English packet previous to her arrival, and thus be prepared to commence hostilities should the news be for war, but she returned the day after the *Oneida*, everybody sadly disappointed that they could not have a brush with the Yankees. The *Oberon* left on a cruise yesterday.

The city still continues very healthy, no cases of yellow fever having thus far been reported, and now being the very height of the Summer, we are in hopes that we shall not ha visited by the epidemic at all this year.

The weather having been so very hot and the continual rains having made the roads almost impassable, I have deferred my intended visit to the different haciendas in the interior until next month, when I hope to be able to give you an account of the domestic life of the interior of this beautiful country.

The new American ferry, superintended by Dr. RAINEY, commences to ply between this city and Rio Grande and St. Domingo, on the other side of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, next month. The ferry-boats, similar to those on the East River, create a great deal of wonder here, they having come from New-York, with their cabins and houses already placed on the deck. The first three are now all here, and ready for service. The handsome iron ferry-house is an ornament to the part of the city where it is erected, and strongly contrasts in architectural beauty and *cleanliness* with the Imparial Palece, immediately facing it.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exchange on London, 25@25¼ ₽ cent., 90 dnys. Exchange on Paris, 375@377 reals, 90 days. No quotations or drawers on Hamburg. Discounts at Bank, 10 ₽ cent. ₽ annum; In the market 11 ₽ cent.

COFFEE sold since my last, 25th ult.: For the United States, 17,900 bags; for Canal and North Europe, 46,300 bags; miscellaneous, 4,700 bags. Total, 68,900 bags. At 6$1.400@6$1.900 ₽ arruba. Stock on hand, 270,000 bags.

	Bags.
Total am't of Coffee embarked for U. States	4,400
For various ports	18,898
Total	23,298

No Freights whatever are offering to American vessels.

FLOUR—Baltimore extra, 17$.000@20$.000. NAVAL STORES—No quotations; no stock in first hands.

From Buenos Ayres.

We have received, by an arrival at this port, our files of the Buenos Ayres *Commercial Times* to the 27th of January. We copy the following *résumé* of the condition of affairs in the Argentine Confederation:

"Our friends in Europe will be pleased to learn that the situation of the Argentine Republic sensibly improves day by day, that the propitious course of events which marked the end of the fruitful year 1861, has been happily uninterrupted.

The general course of events indicates the proximate and fruitful organization of the country. The revolution, brought by the inspitude and barefaced illegality of the late National Government has, through the agency of Buenos Ayres, spread everywhere; everywhere triumphant, for it could not be otherwise. All the population of the interior were fully convinced of the inefficacy of the late system, and they accordingly cheerfully joined and most materially aided in carrying out the propaganda of liberal principles which Buenos Ayres has preached and practiced for eight years.

The late system has been demolished, and its principal agents have fled from the country, unpursued by a powerful and magnanimous enemy, but by the hosts of private ones which their exactions and tyrannies had raised against them.

SAA, Governor of San Luis; NAZAS, of Mendoza; DIAS, of San Juan; GUTIERREZ, of Tucoman; ROLON, of Corrientes; ROJAS, of Santa Fé; ALLENDE, of Cordova, with their myrmidons, have fled from the country, and with them the personification of civil war and disorganization. A few of the like class remain, but they are either shortly to follow, or totally discredited, and without any influence in public affairs.

Thus the work of demolition has been completed, and the country is at present acephalous. We expect it will be reorganized shortly, for all the Provinces have ordered the convocation of a new Congress, which is not to constitute the country, for it is unnecessary, but to appoint the national authorities who are to rule us.

This work of reconstruction under other circumstances would have been more difficult, but now there is every propability of its speedy commencement and termination.

The principal feature in this popular revolution has been the panic of the Government and all its agents. Very great results have been obtained with comparatively small sacrifice, and it is confidently expected that in this and the following month, everything will be settled in the country by peaceable means.

THE FRIGATE VERMONT.

The Steamer Saxon Arrived at Boston, and the Gunboat Aroostook at Philadelphia, from the Vermont—The Sloop Ocean Monarch.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 23.

The gunboat *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commanding Commodore JOHN C. BEAUMONT, which sailed from Boston on the 2d, has arrived here. She reports falling in with the *Vermont* on the morning of the 7th, in latitude 38° 23', longitude 68° 30'. On the 8th she experienced a heavy gale, and could do nothing for the crippled frigate. On the 9th, while attempting to assist the *Vermont*, she lost her foretopmast, pipe and maintopmast. The next night she lost her foretopmast, and left her on the 15th inst., after the *Saxon* fell in with her. During the interval he rendered her every assistance in his power, towing her part of the time—the Captain being natiring in his exertions to assist the *Vermont*, during nine days remained alongside. One of the crew of the *Vermont* was lost overboard when she lost her rudder on the 24th ult' Two others died from exposure, and several were frostbitten. Her officers were all well.

On the 15th she fell in with the schooner *Oliver H. Booth*, of Poughkeepsie, in distress for New-York from Georgetown, D. C., having run the rebel blockade of the Potomac, and receiving several shots. She was supplied with crew, sails and provisions, from the *Vermont*. She had on board sixteen of the crew of the *Ocean Monarch*, having twenty-two from the wreck, six being transferred to another vessel.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 23.

The steamship *Saxon* has arrived from a cruise after the *Vermont*. She reports, on the 15th, at 10 A. M., in lat 36° 50' lon. 65° 45', saw the *Vermont* in tow of the United States gunboat *Aroostook*, from Boston. The *Aroostook* had been in company with her for seven days, and had lost her smoke-stack, boats, &c. At 5 P. M., she stood for Philadelphia to repair. There was an unknown schooner in company with the *Vermont*, which had on board two boats' crews of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, Capt. PAGE, from New-York for Liverpool, foundered in a gale on the 7th. Capt. PAGE and two small boats are still adrift. On coming up with the *Vermont*, the *Saxon* supplied her with sails, a rudder and two shipcarpentars. The rudder was lost in hanging it. The *Saxon* took a hawser from the ship, and commenced towing, but at 6½ P. M. the hawser parted, and a heavy southwest gale coming on, lost sight of her.

He saw her again on the 17th, but the sea being so heavy, could not get within hail. On the 18th he succeeded in throwing a letter on board, informing them that we had only four days' coal, and would return for assistance. They parted company at 4 P. M., lat. 46° 37', lon. 63° 24'.

Loss of Ship Ocean Monarch.

The ship *James R. Keeler*, Capt. DELANO, arrived at this port last night from London, reports, March 14, latitude 36° 04', longitude 61° 30', fell in with schooner *Oliver H. Booth*, sixteen days from Alexandria for New-York, supplied her with provisions, &c., and took from her six of the crew of ship *Ocean Monarch*, which foundered at sea on the 9th inst. The *Oliver H. Booth* had previously fell in with a boat belonging to the *Ocean Monarch* containing the second mate, carpenter, his son and nineteen of the crew of that vessel. They make the following report: The *Ocean Monarch*, Capt. PAGE, sailed from New-York, March 5, with a cargo of wheat, flour, &c., bound to Liverpool, and experienced very heavy weather; on the 9th, in latitude 38°, longitude 66°, during a violent gale from southwest, shifted cargo, and in wearing the ship was struck by very heavy seas, which swept the deck of everything movable, and the cargo reshifting the vessel suddenly sprung a leak to such an extent that it was impossible to do anything with it. The boats were ordered to be got out, when four were immediately put overboard and alongside, the largest of which was soon filled, and cut adrift by one of the seamen in it, he supposing that more would get in and swamp it. They state that they then attempted to reach the vessel again, but could not, and she was soon out of sight. When they left Capt. PAGE, the first officer and the remainder of the crew were still on board the ship, and the boats alongside. She had then 19 feet of water in the hold, and was settling very fast. The carpenter had his leg broken in getting in the boat. After remaining 48 hours in the boat, they were picked up by the schooner *Oliver H. Booth*, from Alexandria for New-York, and, subsequently, six of them transferred to ship *James R. Keeler*, who supplied the schooner with provisions, cordage, and a chronometer, Capt. DELANO advising them to go to Bermuda, which they said they would do, as they were in want of sails, &c. They then shaped their course for that place.

The following cargo was on board the *Ocean Monarch*: 10,811 bbls. flour, 10,892 bush. wheat, 33,774 bush. corn; 193 tcs. beef, 76 bbls. pork, 62,020 lbs. tallow, 298,643 lbs. lard, 739,800 lbs. bacon, 7,000 lbs. shoulders, 10 tcs. tongues.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this method of expressing his heartfelt thanks to Capt. FULLER, of the British ship *Mohawk*, for his kindness and brotherly treatment of myself and disabled crew on board his ship.

(Signed,) THOMAS GIBSON,
Late Master of bark *Hyperion*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AND THE GAMBLERS AGAIN.—The avenging victim of the gamblers, now in this City, led the Police to three different gambling establishments on Saturday afternoon, which they entered promptly. About fifty persons were captured, and conducted before Recorder HOFFMAN, charged with having been found in the gambling-houses No. 142 Fulton-street, No. 233 Broadway, and No. 119 Mercer-street. Some of them were commited for trial, but the greater number of them were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold them.

A BOLD THIEF.—On Saturday night Detective EUSTACE arrested JOHN SULLIVAN, of No. 21 Mott-street, for going into the store of JOB LYONS, No. 6 Rutgers-street, and taking from the pocket of Mr. LYONS' coat, which was on the counter, the sum of $95 50 in Treasury notes and bank bills. Justice BRENNAN yesterday held him to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

STABBING CASE.—At about 8 o'clock on Saturday night a quarrel took place in KSANEL'S liquor store, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, which resulted in JOHN GAFFNEY being stabbed in the breast twice, with a dirk-knife, by THOMAS WALSH, who immediately escaped. GAFFNEY was conveyed to the hospital.

MR. O'GORMAN'S LECTURE.—Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN will deliver a lecture, on *Oliver Goldsmith* before the Catholic Library Association, at Irving Hall, corner Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, this evening, March 24. Mr. O'GORMAN'S name, connected with such a subject, is the very best guarantee for a literary feast to the world of admirers of OLIVER.

HORSE STEALING.—Yesterday morning EDWARD DOXSON was arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN, charged with entering the stable of Dr. CONWAY, on East B'way, and stealing therefrom a fine horse, which he attached to a wagon and moved off with it. The accused was committed for examination.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC HALL.—At 8½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the building of ABRAHAM SLAGER, No. 276 Houston-street, on the second floor, which is used as a public hall. The damage was about $150, and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PRINTER.—DAVID H. REINS, the oldest Printer in New-York, died yesterday at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. REINS was one of the founders of the New-York Typographical Society, and also one of the Veterans of the war of 1812.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the millinery store of S. SHANNON, No. 103 Eighth-avenue. Damage was sustained, by water, to the amount of $500; insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $1,500

FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON.—Commodore ABRAHAM SIMONSON, of Staten Island, took four fine shad, last evening, at Robbins Reef, being the first taken in our bay this season.

Meeting in Sympathy with the Army Christian Commission.

The church of Rev. Dr. HAGUE, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, was crowded last evening, upon the call of a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Christian Commission, whose object is to disseminate religious reading matter through the ranks of our army. All sects are joining heartily in this good work, which was commenced last November.

The services were conducted by Dr. HAGUE, and the audience was addressed by Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. STUART stated the purpose of the meeting, which was to collect means to meet a demand upon them from the sick and wounded in Newbern, N. C., to whom their hearts went forth, without the means to assist them in spiritual comfort as they needed. The Commission was daily distributing to the hospital wards of Philadelphia, where 1,400 men lay wounded and dying, the amount of $10 in reading matter. In the Western branches of the Commission, at Chicago, St. Louis, &c., 7,000 prisoners were being faithfully administered to.

Mr. STUART read touching extracts from letters from [illegible] among the prisoners; also, [illegible] of their operations.

Gov. POLLOCK was [illegible] and assured his [illegible] that he stood before them, but as one who believed in blotting out all State lines and every family associations for a loyalty so comprehensive, so purely national that, as an American citizen alone he should be recognized. He came to appeal to them for a holy cause, and while religion and patriotism were blended in his heart, he thought the time and place—God's house on Sabbath evening—both fitting to make it. In this hour of trouble "silence is a crime, indifference is treason," and while we were liberal in all else we must not forget the spiritual and eternal welfare of our soldiers. The little tract—the Holy Bible—would carry with it an influence of Christian homes left behind, and keep up or kindle anew the flame first lighted by a fond mother's teachings, or a beloved sister's example. He had known such cases, and while in the cities near us and those remote in Western lands the work was going on, New-York he felt, was, or would be, up and doing too.

The call was for people to come prepared to give of their abundance, and surely they answered with one accord, for the sexton and assistants were busily employed in finding chairs for those who lined the aisles and galleries. A very large collection was made, but the exact amount could not be arrived at till morning. The Commission has established a branch in each military dépôt of the Union.

The Homicide on Blackwell's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of the *Times*, of the 23d inst., in speaking of the recent homicide on Blackwell's Island, your article states that "when the excitement become alarming, BADDY felt himself justified in drawing forth a loaded pistol, and firing at random among the crowd." The evidence before the jury disclosed an entirely different state of facts. The pistol was drawn by Mr. BADDY, with the intent of intimidating the prisoners, who were in a state of insurrection, but before he succeeded in leveling it at the group of insurrectionists, who were facing him, his arm was suddenly seized from behind, when the pistol was accidentally exploded, the ball striking a man standing some distance in the rear of BADDY, and who had not been noticed by him before the explosion. Mr. BADDY was exonerated from all blame by the jury, upon the ground that the discharge of the pistol was entirely accidental on his part, and that it was justifiably drawn in the actual and necessary discharge of his duty. I feel that the above correction of your article of the 23d inst. is due to the jurors who held the inquest.

FOREMAN OF THE JURY OF INQUEST:
NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 23, 1862.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Hunter, lately appointed to the command of the forces at Port Royal, arrived at the Astor House late Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Hunter joined her husband at the hotel to-day, and was accompanied by S. W. Stockton, one of his Staff, the rest of whom were expected at the same time, but, owing to some delay, have not yet arrived. Gen. Hunter expects to sail for Port Royal to-morrow.

Gen. Fremont and family arrived, from Washington, late Saturday night, and occupied the apartments retained for them at the Astor House. Business connected with his appointment will detain the General in town a few days, after which he will proceed to the discharge of the active duties of his command.

Ex-Gov. Jas. Pollock, from Milton, Penn.; Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; B. H. Cheever, of Washington; W. A. Mosely, of Buffalo; C. Holmes, from Washington; F. B. Klock, of Syracuse; E. J. Nightingale, of Providence, and A. W. Spencer, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. E. J. R. Currey and N. Horace Smith, of the United States Army; John Quincy Adams and G. W. Chapman, of Boston; Major Halcombe and Adj. Grosvenor, of the Tuitteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Peter Clogher, of Utica, are at the Astor House.

E. P. Ross, of Auburn; G. R. Wilson, of Buffalo; G. Y. Sanger, of Chicago; S. R. Spaulding, of Boston, and C. E. Noble, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. L. Hoffe and H. Schweffe, from Alton, Ill.; Horace Parry and C. F. Mills, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied brick dwelling, No. 82 Elliott Place, owned by RICHARD TANSTEAD, which was damaged to the extent of $2,000. House No. 80, adjoining, owned by Mr. STEVENS, was damaged to the extent of $200. It was occupied by JOSEPH ATKINS, whose loss on furniture is $300. No insurance. House No. 84, owned by SMITH J. EASTMAN, was damaged to the extent of $200. The occupant, J. O. JENKINS, had his furniture damaged about $500. Insured in the City Fire Insurance Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 22.

FLOUR in fair demand at $4 25@$4 30. WHISKY unsettled; no sales; 18c. are asked and 15c. are offered. PROVISIONS less firm. First-class city brands of Mess Pork are offered at $10 75, Country at $10 50@$10 52; 50,000 lbs. Bulk Sides at 4½c. LARD easy at 7c. Exchange firm at ¼ ₽ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

March 23—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mr. Hunhyger and lady, Mrs. Hirschmann and soo, Col. McDonald, Wm. Barrington, Messrs. Lawrence, Carter, Lowe, Hirschman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon rises... 2 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool March 5, at noon, and Queenstown March 7, at 3 P. M., with 178 steerage and 10 cabin passengers to John G. Dale. March 8, lat. 50 49, lon. 12, boarded the Br. brig Sulina, of Liverpool, totally abandoned. 15th, lat. 43 15, lon. 43 5, exchanged signals with a Hamburg ship, bound E., showing a blue flag with a castle and star

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3277. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

Beaufort, N. C., Occupied by his Forces.

The Place Evacuated by the Rebels.

FORT MACON BLOWN UP.

The Steamer Nashville Destroyed by Fire.

THE LOCALITY OF THE NEW SUCCESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 23,
VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, March 24.

The steamer *Chancellor Livingston* arrived from Hatteras Inlet last night.

Immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition to Beaufort was started by Gen. BURNSIDE.

The place was, however, evacuated before our troops approached.

Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels, and the steamer *Nashville* burnt.

On the day Gen. BURNSIDE occupied Newbern, 10,000 rebel troops were on the road between Goldsborough and Newbern.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Col. BOGAR, Representative elect from the Accomac District, arrived here this morning, confirming the intelligence of the destruction of the privateer *Nashville* and Fort Macon by the rebels.

THE FALL OF BEAUFORT AND FORT MACON, N. C.

It is a year ago that Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, ordered a rebel militia regiment to seize and occupy Fort Macon, the strongest regular fortification on the Atlantic coast between Fortress Monroe and Fort Sumter. It defended the approach to Beaufort, N. C., by sea, and as this was the only entrance to the North Carolina Sounds below Ocracoke Inlet, it really was a main mean of defence for the whole coast of North Carolina. From Beaufort, also, a railroad ran to Newbern and to Raleigh, the Capital of the State, and this road at Goldsborough intersected the main line running south from Virginia. As a defence to North Carolina against approaches from any direction, there was no work so important as Fort Macon, and no harbor so valuable as Beaufort. We now learn that the rebels, seeing that, as we had got in their rear by the capture of Newbern, a successful defence of that part of the coast was impossible, have evacuated Beaufort and blown up Fort Macon. We give herewith a view of the minute topography of the harbor and regions around Beaufort, by which its relations to Fort Macon and the adjoining sea islands will be seen. This is the best harbor in the State, having accommodations for vessels with fifteen feet of water, and is accessible not only from the ocean, but by steamboats from Albemarle Sound, along the channel marked in the diagram as Middle Channel. It was in this harbor that the pirate steamer *Nashville*, now burnt, took refuge from our pursuing gunboats. Beaufort is the Capital town of Carteret County, has about 2,500 inhabitants, and has been a place of considerable commerce, chiefly in turpentine and resin. It lies at the mouth of the Newport River, a few miles from the sea, and a railroad, which has its seaboard terminus at Shepherd's Point, opposite, connects it with the interior. It has the usual county buildings, a seminary, and one or two churches. Quite a number of vessels have been built there. Whether the rebels attempted to destroy the town on evacuating it we do not yet know.

Fort Macon was a regular, casemated United States fort, situated on the eastern end of Bogue Banks, at a point which gave it complete command of the Bulkhead Channel and the approaches to the city. It was an old work, but substantial, and kept in good repair. Its cost to the United States Government for construction and repair, was close upon half a million dollars. Before it was seized by the rebels, it mounted one tier of old-fashioned sea-coast guns, thirty-two and forty-twe pounders. It was at that time in charge of a guard of only a few men. The rebels were said, several months ago, to have greatly strengthened it. This, however, was against assaults by sea, little anticipating that the Fort would ever be approached in the way it has been by Gen. BURNSIDE. The fort was originally named after "the last of the Romans," the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina.

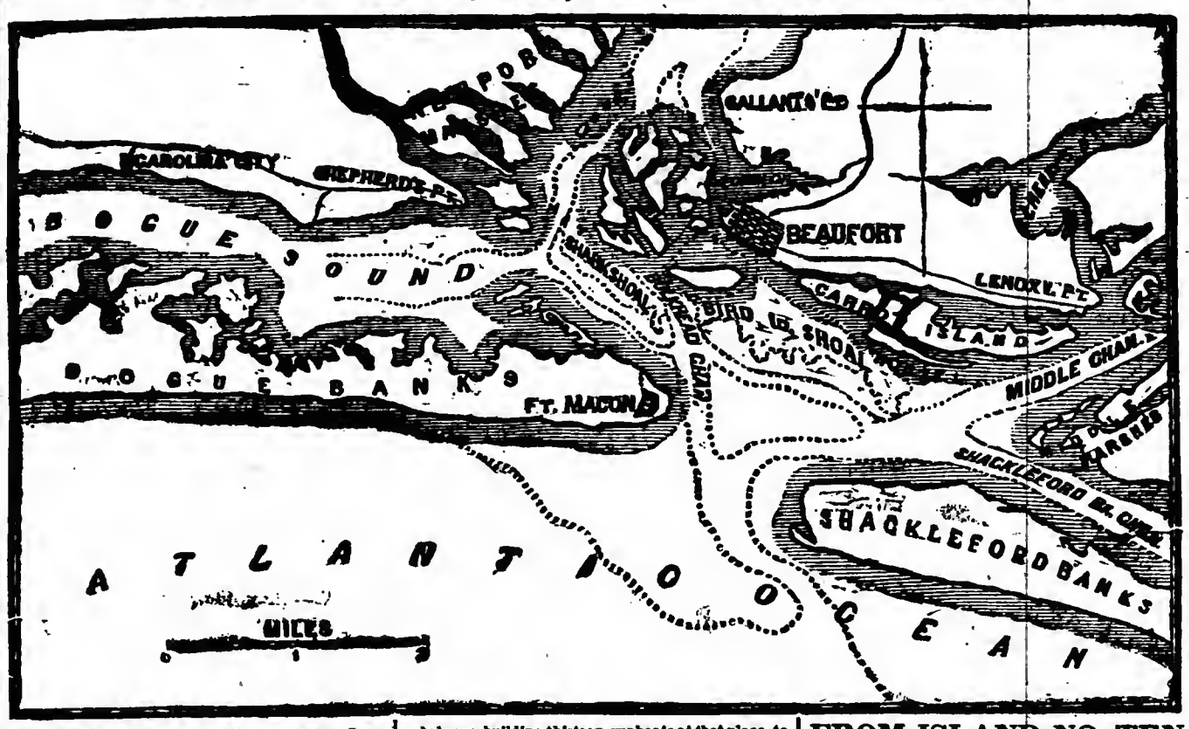
The pirate steamer *Nashville*, which the rebels burnt at Beaufort harbor, was formerly a Charleston packet, and owned in part by SPOTFORD & TILESTON of this city. She was seized by the rebels in Charleston harbor, in January, 1861, converted into a vessel of war, and plated under the command of Capt. PEGRAM. She ran the blockade of Charleston, October 26th. She left Southampton, England, on her last trip on the 2d of February, ran the blockade at Beaufort on the 1st inst., hoisting the National flag and steering boldly for the blockading vessel, lulling suspicion until it was to late to check her progress to the city. When BURNSIDE made the attack on Newbern, on the 14th, the officers of the *Nashville*, fearing an attack also on Beaufort, ran down six miles to Fort Macon, since which they have probably been preparing for the destruction of both the fort and the ship.

The rebels have probably gone to Wilmington, N. C., along the beach, as the mainland along the coast is quite swampy.

The possession of Beaufort will be of great advantage to Gen. BURNSIDE, giving him a base whence to operate on the coast, and enabling him to be supplied with troops and munitions of war by vessels drawing fourteen feet of water.

The only other town of importance yet remaining to be reduced on the coast of North Carolina, is Wilmington, the largest city in the State, situated on the Cape Fear River, some seventy or eighty miles south of Beaufort.

TOPOGRAPHY OF BEAUFORT, N. C., AND THE LOCATION OF FORT MACON.



NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mails and Passengers for Hatteras—The Vanderbilt in Hampton Roads—Deserters from Yorktown, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 23.

The *Suwanee* sailed for Hatteras yesterday afternoon, with mails and passengers.

The steamship *Illinois* returned to New-York this morning.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived to-day.

The new gunboat *Chocura* arrived from Boston last night.

Three more deserters from Yorktown came into our lines at Newport's News this morning. They do not give any additional information of value.

STATEMENTS OF DESERTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, March 24.

Among the passengers who arrived here by the Old Point boat to-day are four deserters from the rebel army, named VAN DIRK TOWNSEND, JOSIAH MORRIS, WILLIAM WILSON, and MARK TRAFTON BARKER, all citizens of the Eastern States, who were made prisoners by the rebels last May at Cedar Keys, Fla., where they had gone in the schooner *Stag* to load with timber, which was confiscated by the rebels. The schooner was loaded with cotton, but was subsequently burnt to escape a Federal cruiser. Compelled by necessity, they (the four men) enlisted in the Second Florida Regiment last July. The regiment was ordered to Richmond, where they arrived the day after the battle of Bull Run. They were finally sent to Yorktown, where they have been ever since. On Saturday last they succeeded in escaping in a small canoe, and reached Fortress Monroe. They state that MAGRUDER's force around Yorktown is composed of about a dozen regiments, and that he has not over six thousand effective fighting men. But at Great Bethel and other points through the peninsula he has not less than fifteen thousand. Some heavy guns are mounted near Yorktown. There are also fortifications three miles below at Wyoming Creek. During the last few weeks the force has been engaged in building casemates, but not of a very formidable character.

THE VICTORY AT WINCHESTER.

Probability of Capturing Jackson's Entire Command.

Our Loss from Seventy-five to One Hundred Killed, and Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

THE REBEL LOSS MUCH HEAVIER.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Gen. BANKS is at Winchester. The rebels expected to steal a march on us, and were surprised at being met in force.

We took a large number of prisoners. Three hundred are *en route* to Baltimore. We shall probably bag the whole party, which is only 6,000 strong—no 15,000, as first reported.

A dispatch from a surgeon in Gen. SHIELDS' army to the Surgeon-General at Washington, says in relation to the battle of yesterday: Our loss is from seventy-five to one hundred killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded. I have seen two hundred and twenty-five of the enemy's dead.

A late dispatch from Winchester says our forces to-day pursued the rebels with extraordinary vigor and courage toward Strasburgh, driving them like frightened sheep.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Monday, March 24.

The rebels have been driven back to Strasburgh. There has been very little fighting to-day. In the skirmishing we have lost about ten killed and wounded.

Mr. FALL, assistant to Capt. ALBEAR, Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels.

We have captured more than one thousand small arms.

WINCHESTER, Monday, March 24—11 P. M.

In consequence of the forward move of our forces the reports of the killed, wounded and missing could not be ascertained; but our loss is from 80 to 100 killed, among whom were one Colonel and 14 Captains and Lieutenants. Two hundred were wounded, among whom are 10 officers. The enemy had nearly 500 killed and wounded, and lost 300 prisoners.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Concentration of the Rebels at Corinth—Beauregard at Jackson.

CAIRO, Monday, March 24.

An arrival from the Tennessee River says 8,000 men under Gen. WALLACE, visited Adamsville, eight miles from Pittsburgh Landing, where there was understood to be a large rebel force. On arriving there they found the rebels gone.

Armed rebels are concentrating at Corinth, where a stand will be made. All maimed recruits are being sent to Decatur, Ala. At Memphis, all rebel stores are being removed to places of safety, in the event of an attack by the Union forces. There is but little known at Memphis of the movements at Island No. 10 outside of military circles.

The Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad pieced fourteen locomotives and two hundred cars at the disposal of Gen. POLK for the transportation of troops to Corinth.

BEAUREGARD is at Jackson, Tennessee.

On Tuesday, the bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was burned by Union troops.

BUILDING REBEL GUNBOATS.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24.

A gentleman just from New-Orleans says the rebels are building thirteen gunboats at that place, to be completed soon.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

RETURNING AND RESIDENT SECESH—WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM—HINDMAN'S LARCENY—FRANKS OF THE TEXAS RANGERS—GEN. BUELL AND JUDGE UNDERWOOD—LOYALTY OF THE KENTUCKY METHODISTS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

Secesh are sneaking back home, and lying low, watching how the land lies before they show their heads and faces, and begin to blow and bully again. Some of these crawling, creeping-back rattlesnakes and their stationary friends and aiders are only scotched, their fangs are not yet extracted; they may again prove venomous and vicious. They and their stay-at-home confederates are watched, and, upon the first overt act of palpable mischief, will be arrested and punished. Our Provost Guards, (moonlight riders as the darkies style them,) may have to nab and calaboose suspicious secesh, as well as suspicious niggers, on our streets at night. Our Unionists' tolerance of the prowling, sneaking, pestiferous traitors nestling in their midst, seems well nigh exhausted. The loyal community of this city and State, may soon spurn and spew forth the vipers.

Only Southern Rights men, who return with innocent intentions, and are sincerely and manifestly repentant, will be welcomed and harbored here. We believe a majority of them will prove loyal, and if so, they will fare just as well as we. All we ask of them and their sympathizers is to be submissionists, like ourselves, to the Constitution and the laws. The savage and heathenish barbarities of the rebels in Arkansas and elsewhere do not surprise us. The inveterate and untamable bloodhounds and tigers of secession will have to be dealt with as such.

Persons from Nashville and Southern Kentucky report that SYDNEY JOHNSTON, like his Provisional Governor, GEO. W. JOHNSON, and his right-hand factotum, GEO. N. SANDERS, is played out; and that HINDMAN lays on JOHNSTON all the flagrant, heinous outrages of his origade against Kentuckians, while he (HINDMAN) played the mere petty thief, and stole and carried off in his trunk only such trifles as silver spoons. The Texas Rangers, when "falling back," or "retiring," through Nashville, are said to have treated the rebel ANDY EWING very shabbily. He invited them to quarter on his farm, near Nashville; they, of course, accepted his hospitality, construed it to mean what they pleased, and during the absence of himself and family in town, made free with his rifled and gunpowder whisky, rode their chargers through his mansion, wallowed in his beds, defiled and spoiled his parlors, marred and broke up his parlor and other furniture, and even gutted his piano and turned it into a horse-trough! I am told that WM. PRESTON, at Bowling Green, frequently denounced in private the Provisional Government as an unmitigated humbug and farce, only a week or two before he accepted the Confederate appointment of Major-General of the handfull of Kentucky militia raised to serve and bolster that Government.

Gen. BUELL informs Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman of the House Military Committee, that in every instance where applications have been made to him by persons whose servants have been found in his camps, the master has recovered his servant and taken him away. Judge UNDERWOOD thinks the Southerners in rebellion will readily lay down their arms and submit to the reestablishment of our National Constitution over the whole country, whenever they are convinced that the General Government and the non-slaveholding States will in good faith adhere to the principles of the Constitution in relation to Slavery.

Kentucky Methodists, in Conference assembled, resolved that this rebellion is most wicked and ungodly, and should immediately be put down; that they heartily approve the Legislature's Act requiring ministers to take the oath of allegiance before solemnizing matrimony; and that they will not hold communion with nor recognize any preacher who is not truly loyal to the Government of the United States. PONTIAC.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 24.

The following is a copy of a dispatch to the Secretary of War:

A detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry, sent out from Jefferson City by Gen. POPE, against a guerrilla band, had a skirmish with the enemy, killing two wounding one, taking seventy-five prisoners and over twenty horses. Forty-eight kegs of powder and a quantity of arms were also captured. Our loss was four wounded. (Signed)

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

The Prisoners at Pea Ridge.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 24.

The train from Rolla last night brought in 300 privates and 48 commissioned officers, being the first arrival of the prisoners taken by Gen. CURTIS' forces at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Sale of a Railroad.

ALTON, Ill., Monday, March 24.

The Terra Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was sold at auction, to-day, by order of the United States District Court. It was bid off by ROSSER BARD, S. J. TILDEN and others, for the benefit of the bondholders, for the sum of $800,000.

Arrival of British Troops at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, March 24.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Plymouth *via* Bermuda on the 20th inst., arrived here this morning. She has 33 officers and 750 men of the Fifteenth Regiment.

—Major-Gen. Fremont and Mrs. Fremont are yet at the Astor-house. The General's Staff is not yet completed. A number of European officers, three of whom are now attached to the Staff of another General, have applied to the Secretary of War for positions on the Staff of Gen. FREMONT. Certain important business matters will detain the General until Wednesday, on which day he will depart for Wheeling. Col. ZAGONI, and Capts. HOWARD and RAYMOND, members of Gen. Fremont's former military family, are again attached to his Staff.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Effect of the Shells as Noted from a Position Near the Island.

Immense Strength of the Rebel Batteries.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT FLEET, ABOVE ISLAND No. 10,
Thursday, March 20, 1862.

I sent you a letter, yesterday, giving full particulars of operations at this point since the commencement of the siege, since which there has been no marked progress in the efforts being made to reduce the rebel stronghold. The whole matter may be summed up very easily, to-wit: Gunboats, in the main, quiet; water and mud dashed up here and there, near the National fleet, by rebel batteries playing at "long taw," and mortars thundering, and pitching their iron contents, at the rate of about one a minute, into the island and other fortifications.

Col. BISSELL, of the Illinois Engineer Regiment, now attached to Gen. POPE's command, has been here since Tuesday, devising, in connection with the Flag-officer, ways and means to most affectually operate against the enemy. Gen. POPE is restricted to a defensive position for the reason that he has no transportation, no, down, or across the river. Could he be supplied with boats, so as to land sufficient troops on the Tennessee shore, opposite New-Madrid, he could not only disperse a rebel force now gathered there, but could then ascend the river on that side and effectually close up the only avenue left the enemy to escape.

To remedy this difficulty it is only necessary that a transport or tug should be put in possession of Gen. POPE—with the former he could land at once a sufficient force across the river, or with the letter he could place the men in flatboats and tow them over.

Yesterday, a tug, carrying Col. RINDE and some reporters, started up the river to see if something could not be done. Six miles above Island No. 10, is James' Bayou, which reaches back from the Missouri shore, in a westerly direction, and, from information given by residents, was said to be navigable for boats of the largest description. Ascending this ravine ten miles would lead us to another branch, which, flowing southward, reaches the river at New-Madrid. A man who had rafted lumber down the bayou for years, was confident that a tug-boat could, by this course, reach Gen. POPE, and further, that by cutting away trees here and there so as to widen the passage, the gunboats could easily reach New-Madrid by the same route.

Jubilant in the thought that we should thus easily get in the rear of the enemy, we steamed ahead, and in the course of an hour or two rounded to in front of James' Bayou. Our astonishment may be imagined, when we found that the mouth of the bayou is cut off from the river by an immense levee, in front of which deposits have accumulated until the river and the inland stream are separated by at least three-fourths of a mile of solid earth. Of course we could do no more than look at the unexpected barrier, indulge in a few hearty imprecations against the stupidity or falsehood of residents near the place, and then return. On our way back, we took the soundings of a stream that flowed inland across a cornfield, but found it too shallow for the purpose required.

About the only excitement of any magnitude that has happened in a day or two occurred last night, on the *Conestoga* and the powder transports. The latter are moored to the Missouri shore, a mile above the gunboats, and are guarded constantly by the *Conestoga*, which during the day plies up and down the stream, in front of them, and at night is moored to the shore just between the boats.

Yesterday, a good many suspicious looking skiffs laden with butternut natives, were noticed in the vicinity, and suspicions were, in consequence, engendered that the rebels were reconnoitering with a view to setting fire to the transports.

About eight o'clock last evening, the officers of the *Conestoga* were enjoying a quiet game of euchre in the wardroom, which was being played by four of the sharpest men in the crowd, and which, of course, attracted an immense deal of attention. The First Master had just concluded to go it "alone," and was triumphantly about to lead the "right bower," when a single shot, followed by a half dozen others, rang out from the boat just in front of us. Never broke up a game of euchre half so suddenly—never was a capital "lone hand" spoiled in time so short as was this—cards went in one corner, table, chairs, trunks, hammocks and other *et cetera* disappeared like chaff before a whirlwind, and before the social circle had scarcely scattered, a gong had sent the men to quarters, the megazine was opened, and the heavy 32s of the *Conestoga* were driving a tempest of grape and canister through the startled woods.

The conflict was "short and decisive"—everybody blazed away into the woods with something—when suddenly some one inquired of some one else what the alarm was about. Being unable to give the required information, a general inquiry took place, which resulted in ascertaining that nobody knew anything about it. No one had seen or heard an enemy; no one had the remotest idea of what he was firing for, or who or what he was firing at, and at the latest investigations the matter remained the same delightful mystery. But one thing was ascertained, and that was that no enemy had been nearer the place than the island, four miles below.

The mortar fleet, under the efficient superintendence of Capts. MANAYUNK and PIKE, have answered the most sanguine expectations relative to their effects. Thus far they have been used at a range of from two to four thousand yards. From the point on the other shore, where they are anchored, they have been able to reach the upper rebel battery, the one a mile or so below it on the same shore, and every part of the island.

By creeping down the Missouri shore one can get a position opposite to find about three-fourths of a mile from the island, from which not only the whole work of the rebels on that side, but also the effect, to some extent, of the shells, can be seen. Here may be seen the fact that the whole side of the island fronting the Missouri shore is bristling with cannon. At the head of the island is one fortification which fronts the point where the mortars are located, and which has flanks and traverses to prevent an enfilading fire. A half mile or so below, and about half way between the shore and the island, is a sunken steamboat, undoubtedly placed there to obstruct the channel. Just opposite this and moored to the island is a floating battery, evidently the one formerly at Columbus. There are strong earthworks above this on the bank, plentifully mounted with guns, and no doubt capable of immense mischief. At the foot of the island, yesterday afternoon, the rebels were very busy throwing up works, probably with a view to meet any efforts directed at them from below. Secured from view by timber which grows plentifully along the centre of the island, they evidently supposed themselves secure from intrusion of every sort. A little later and some one revealed their operations to the mortar fleet, and just when, perhaps, they were congratulating themselves upon their safe and excellent progress, a shell came screaming down from mid-air, and with an explosion like an earthquake, burst within fifty yards of where they were at work. In a second rebels were as scarce in that vicinity as loyalty—picks, shovels, chivalry, niggers, all disappeared, and have been seen no more there since.

From this point, which is behind a steam-mill, and nearly opposite the foot of the island, could be seen many of the effects of the shells. At times, one would crash through a burly tree-top, taking in its way limbs, splinters, everything, like a bolt of lightning. The heaviest limbs, or stontest trunks, afforded no more resistance to the passage of one of those monsters, than would a china vase to a brickbat. Many of the shells would not explode, but when they did so, the effect was always devastating, and one bursting in the trees, would send the branches twisted and broken in every direction for fifty or one hundred yards. If it exploded after reaching the ground, it would drive the dirt in immense masses and jet-like columns high above the tops of the tallest trees.

The process of reaching this lookout was fatiguing, and at the same time full enough of danger to answer a mild lounger for excitement. By dodging behind willows and clumps of trees, and such other natural obstructions as diversify the two miles of swamp lying between the mortarboats and the island, one may get along, generally, without much obstruction. Here and there are small distances which afford no concealment, and here it is where the excitement commences. You scarcely show your head from the bushes, ere a little cloud of smoke bursts out from the ledge of the Island, and for about five seconds you are at liberty to speculate as to whether you will be hit; if so, where, and with what general result. You involuntarily shrink into yourself a little—possibly a good deal—and then with a whiz that sounds supernaturally loud and uncomfortably close, a 24-pound shot plunges into the swamp a hundred yards beyond you.

Thus, dodging, speculating, shrinking, one, after being the recipient of a half-dozen favors of this sort, gains the protection of the mill, where out of view of rebel batteries, he can watch operations in safety, until he gets ready to return. Getting back is about the same as getting out—the only variation being that, instead of having treated you to a 24-pound shot, the rebels will, quite likely, politely offer for your consideration a 6-inch shell.

So fearful are the Confederates of every little movement of the National troops that they open their batteries upon everything in the shape of man or horse, which ventures to approach them. As yet, however, nobody has been hit; and pleasure parties down to the mill will be in rage, till some unfortunate reporter—for it is they who chiefly indulge in this recreative amusement—gets his entire head knocked off—then the thing will become unfashionable and unsatisfactory.

The mortars, thus far, use, on the average, fifteen pounds of powder at a charge, with which a ball can be impelled just as far as with thirty pounds—a fact proved by actual experiment. The bore of the piece is so short, that it will not hurn more than fifteen pounds. The number of men required to work a morter is from twelve to fifteen. These commence in the morning, work till night, and then return to the boats to which they respectively belong. The entire number of shells fired up to to-night, is about one thousand—making, in all, about two hundred thousand pounds, or one hundred tons of iron, that has been rained on the rebellious heads of the Confederates at Island No. 10.

Among the prominent objects in the machinery of the siege are the tugboats. All the time, night and day, they are busy, carrying dispatches, messengers, powder, or reconnoitering the works of the enemy. During the hottest of the fight Monday, they were everywhere—now laying at the *Benton*, when the heavy balls were raining all about her, or again running directly and imprudently into the batteries of the enemy, and making a reconnoissance under his very nose. They go buzzing about like flies; and from their size, when compared to a gunboat, it seems appropriate for offensive purposes to arm them with pop-guns, and set them to bombarding wrens' nests.

To-day, the *Terry* left for Cairo, for the purpose of bringing down Capt. STEINER, of the Balloon Corps, and his apparatus. He will reach here to-morrow night, and the next day we will probably astonish the denizens of the island with a few experiments in aeronautics. GALWAY.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISLAND.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 24.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Saturday night, says the gunboat *Mound City* fired twenty shot at the middle batteries with considerable effect. Our officers, with a glass, counted five rebels killed at a single shot. On Saturday our mortars fired with considerable regularity, but the results were not ascertained, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. The balloon reconnoissance did not take place.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated 9 o'clock Sunday night, off Island No. Ten, says the firing continues slowly day and night, at intervals of half an hour. Our fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has now replied for two days; only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a Quaker.

The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously silenced, and the encampments grow smaller day by day.

Transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops.

The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed. The rebels were drowned out of some of their batteries, and had been attempting to erect new ones, but the well-directed fire of our mortars prevented them.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24.

A special to the *Times*, from Cairo, says:

"The officers of the steamer *Lake Erie* No. 2, which left Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock last night, saw a large fire near the Kentucky shore, which kept increasing as they got up the river. It was supposed to be the rebel transports ignited by the bursting of shells.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

The American Blockade in Parliament.

Important Declarations of Earl Russell and the Solicitor-General.

England Unalterably for Non-Intervention.

INTERESTING FROM THE CONTINENT.

The Adjustment of the German Difficulty.

GARIBALDI ON THE CRISIS.

The steamship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 12th instant, arrived last evening.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *America*.

The Hamburg steamship *Teutonia*, hence Feb. 22, had not arrived out when the *Hansa* sailed from Southampton.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown March 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The screw steamer *Annie Childs*, which ran the blockade from Wilmington, North Carolina, with cotton, resin and tobacco, put into Queenstown on Saturday, March 8, short of coals. She had on board the crew of the *Kitty Cords*, abandoned February 23.

The London *Times* says, in one of its leaders of Monday, March 10: "The North will learn from the late debate in the House how entirely unjust was the supposition, so generally entertained, that we took advantage of the *Trent* affair in order to obtain an excuse for liberating the cotton of the South; and the South must also by this time be aware that if they trusted to the selfishness of the great European Powers, they underestimated the sense of justice and fair-play which characterizes the people of England.

Mr. SEWARD may profess to obey the Law of Nations only when he finds it his interest to do so. We disclaim all limitations of the kind, and are willing to abide by faith, honor and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not only of wealth, but of the comfort and prosperity of a large and interesting class of our population."

The *Monsteur* says: "The statement that, in consequence of the agitation in the Quartier Latin, the students of the Polytechnic School had been confined to the building, is incorrect."

A dispatch from Berlin, of March 8, says: In consequence of the adoption in the Lower House of the motion of M. HAGEN, that the principal items of revenue and expenditure should be specified in the general Budget, the Ministry sent in their resignation.

The Minister of Commerce had addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, requesting him to adjourn the sittings for a few days, because the Ministry, being occupied with important discussions, would be unable to attend them.

The sittings have, therefore, been adjourned until March 11.

The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation tendered by the Ministry.

Warsaw was quiet.

In the sitting of the Frankfort Federal Diet, of March 8, the representatives of Austria and Prussia proposed the reestablishment in Electoral Hesse of the Constitution of 1831, in due conformity with the Federal laws and with the proviso, also, that the rights of the estates should be respected.

The Turin *Movements* of March 8, contradicts the fresh reports that enrolments are being made in the name of GARIBALDI, and states that the General has simply recommended the extension of the National rifle-shooting movement.

The *Italia* says: "We are informed that the conference between GARIBALDI and Signor RATTAZZI has had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over the destinies of the country."

The Marquis DE VILLAMARINO is spoken of for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A meeting of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be held, for the purpose of agreeing upon their policy toward the new Cabinet.

A dispatch from Genoa, of March 9, says a meeting of 300 popular delegates was held here to-day, in the Paganini Theatre. A great crowd assembled.

GARIBALDI, who had accepted the Presidency of the meeting, was much cheered on entering the building.

In his speech he said: "I am happy to preside at this meeting of the representatives of the great Italian family. I deplore the absence of the representatives of those provinces still excluded from our union." GARIBALDI took an oath to deliver those Provinces, and exhorted the people to concord, and bind the union of the forces of the nation, in the same manner as the *fasces* are bound together. "Then," he continued, "we shall vanquish all tyranny, and extend freedom beyond the Peninsula to every enslaved people."

A dispatch from Naples of March 8, says:

A bombshell burst this afternoon near the Church of Santa Brigita, but without injuring anybody.

Immediately on this becoming known, a popular demonstration took place. Shouts were raised of "*Viva Italia*," "*Evviva Garibaldi*."

A dispatch from Cadiz, of March 9, says:

"MIRANON has arrived here, and will proceed to Madrid."

The Viceroy of Egypt has signed the contract for the loan of 40,000,000f.

The insurgents at Nauplia (Greece) continue to organise themselves for defence.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speeches of Mr. Gregory, W. E. Forster, the Solicitor-General, &c., &c.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr. GREGORY said: Sir, before going into Committee of Supply I wish to call the attention of the House to a subject which I conceive to be one of the most important that can be brought under its notice. [Hear, hear.] Perhaps, Sir, I owe some explanation to the House for having chosen a supply night for the discussion of this question; but I trust the House will allow that I have not been infringing upon a Government night unnecessarily, because the public business has been proceeded with so rapidly that I think they may well spare a night for the discussion of so important a question. [Hear, hear.] Then I think it was absolutely necessary not to postpone the consideration of this question any longer—[hear, hear]—a question involving matters of international law, and a question likewise affecting the welfare of the working classes of this country. [Hear.] I am now induced to select this evening for the discussion of this question, because my honorable friend, the member for Liverpool, (Mr. HORSFALL,) has given notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to call the attention of the House to questions of international law; and I thought it was most essential that this special question of the block

side of the ports of the Confederate States should not be mixed up with other questions of international law without it forming, first of all, the subject of a separate discussion. [Hear.] When, in the month of May last, the mails brought over to this country the reply of Mr. SEWARD, the American Secretary of State, to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, I confess that no one in this House reechoed more heartily than myself the expression which the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary made use of when he said: "Thank God, we have hitherto refrained from all interference in these American discussions." Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, being a man of prudence and humanity, and being anxious to ward off the horrors of civil war, proposed to Mr. SEWARD the mediation of England. Mr. SEWARD replied that under no circumstances, would he submit their internal affairs to the arbitrament of any Foreign Power, the least of all to the arbitrament of a Republic like Monarchy. Now, Sir, I think, had we been in the position of the United States, with dismemberment tarestening every portion of her domains, with a bloody civil war impending, we might imagine, that we would not submit our internal affairs to any Foreign Power; but I hardly think that disunion to say Foreign Power; but I hardly think we would have thrown in the gratuitous affront; that, the least of all, we should submit our internal affairs to the arbitrament of an American Republic. Seeing, then, that these were the sentiments which animated those to whom the destinies of the United States are confided, I assure the House I deprecate interference now as I deprecated interference then, quite as fully as the noble lord. But it may be in the recollection of the House that, early in the last session of Parliament, I gave notice of my intention to bring before Parliament the expediency of recognizing the Southern American Confederation. I can assure the House I did so without the slightest intention of advocating interference. I did so in the hope that the united action of France and England—for I was in hopes that united action might possibly be procured—would have given great moral weight to the many humane, benevolent and far-sighted men in the Northern States, who were anxious at that time for a peaceable separation; and that it would have induced the Ministers of the United States to pause ere they plunged their countrymen and themselves into the vortex of a ruinous, a fratricidal, and allow me to add, in spite of the news recently arrived, what I firmly believe to be a hopeless contest. [Cheers from the Opposition benches.] When the night for the discussion of that motion came on, my honorable and gallant friend opposite appealed to me not to proceed with it; and that appeal was so evidently in accordance with the general wish of the House that I did not hesitate to acquiesce. My honorable friend, no doubt, thought that in the course of the debate expressions calculated to promote irritation might have been made use of, likely to endanger peace between England and America. Now, I can assure my honorable friend, that, so far as I was concerned, I should have made use of no irritating expression. I should have affirmed then, as, unfettered by what has occurred since, I affirm now, that secession was a right, that separation is a fact, and that reconstruction is an impossibility. I should have additionally stated that all my heart and sympathies were with one portion of the American people—not that portion that is fighting for empire; but with that portion which is struggling for independence. [Cheers from the Opposition benches.] If I rejoiced to acknowledge these sentiments on the occasion of Bull Run, I am not going to slink from them now, on the occasion of Donelson. If that discussion had been permitted to have gone on, I should have endeavored to show the House what has since been better shown by Mr. SPENCE, in his admirable book on the causes of secession, and the right which the Southern States claim to separate. I should have endeavored to show that, in recognizing a Government which I consider to be a Government of stability *de jure* and *de facto*, we should have been acting in accordance with our usual practice; and, perhaps, I should have been tempted to quote a celebrated dispatch of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs upon the revolution in Italy, as bearing upon this question. I should have endeavored to show, not paradoxically, but I think conclusively, to those who hate Slavery and the Slave-trade in their heart, that separation of the United States was the circumstance of all others most likely to lead to the realization of their hopes—[hear, hear]—and that the reconstruction of the Union was the circumstance of all others most likely to lead to the strengthening of the one and the spread of the other. I should also have referred to the short-sighted and selfish commercial policy that now prevails, and which is openly acknowledged throughout the Northern States, and which, if it be not rendered hopeless and nugatory by the independence of the South, will not merely shut out from 30,000,000 of customers the manufacturers of England, but will rely upon it, ere long, breed a crop of troubles most dangerous to the peace of this country. [Hear, hear.] I do not quarrel in the slightest degree with the House of Commons for the feeling that it expressed on that occasion. It was a proof, at all events, to the world at large, of conciliation and good will. But I am sorry the discussion did not take place, because it would have come from an independent member, whose authority was nothing but a mere statement of his own opinions, and because I conceive that a free nation, accustomed to free comments on the actions of other nations, had no right to consider itself aggrieved by a free comment on an event of such enormous magnitude to the world as this. [Hear, hear.] And not only that, but because I believe the attitude of the House of Commons on that occasion was not interpreted by the United States as a proof of conciliation and friendship, but that it was considered to be the result of fear—[cheers from the Opposition]—and that it encouraged that opinion of which we have had so many practical proofs, that whereas it may be dangerous to trifle with France, any outrage and insult may be given to England with impunity. [Hear, hear.] Now, I am not going to press the subject of recognition, or say any more upon it at present, because, in my opinion, the great and pressing reason that induced me to bring it forward last year has passed away—namely, the hope that the tide of battle might be stayed. I shall confine myself throughout the remainder of the remarks that I am about to make strictly and closely to the question of the blockade. I shall not travel one inch beyond that question, lest I might provoke other honorable members to wander into discussions which are foreign to the notice which I have placed on the paper. [Hear, hear.] I think I may fairly say that this question of the blockade of the Southern ports of America is a question of the most vital importance, not merely to England, but to the whole world. It is a question of importance to England as regards the national character for honor, good faith, and justice, and as regards the daily bread of multitudes of our working men. To the world at large it is a question of the most vast importance with regard to the interpretation of a great question of international law; it is a matter of importance in every part of the globe where the culture of cotton is likely to be brought about; and it is a matter of great importance as regards the manufacture of those articles which are likely to reach the continent of America, subject to the announcement that the country will receive from Her Majesty's Government. I must justify myself when I say that this is a matter in which the national character for good faith and justice is concerned.

Mr. GREGORY proceeded to argue the law of blockade, mainly relying upon M. DE HAUTEFEUILLE, and calling in corroboration WHEATON and KENT, and then to review the evidence of the insufficiency of the American cordon. He then continued:

All I ask is this, that we should act with the strictest justice by the United States—with justice and nothing more—for we owe that Government scanty courtesy. [Opposition cheers.] We ought to put them down to the strictest adherence to international law. It is perfectly clear that they have attempted to disregard it from the very commencement of the war, when we found Mr. SEWARD declaring his intention to seize on Canadian waters a British vessel, suspected of being about to be fitted out as a privateer. He said he should seize it, and if he found he was mistaken he would make reparation. It turned out, after all, that this identical vessel had been privately bought for the American Government. [Hear, hear.] Next he takes two American citizens off a British vessel proceeding from one neutral port to another neutral port; and though he subsequently gave them up, professedly because it was also covered to be an illegal capture, he declared at the same time that if their persons had been of sufficient importance to the Northern Government, they would have been retained in defiance of the law. [Hear, hear.] Then we find further that Mr. SEWARD says the United States are not prepared to acknowledge the otherwise universally acknowledged principle of international law, that the intermission of a blockade destroys its efficiency; just because it did not suit their convenience. And yet this Minister, so lax, so unscrupulous, so lawless of the rights of others, looks with the eye of an eagle and a serpent into the actions of other people. [Opposition cheers.] Consul BUNCH was required by her Majesty's Government, acting along with France, to make representations to the State Government to endeavor to get them to adhere to the humane articles of the Declaration of Paris, and because he obeyed his instructions, so punctilious was Mr. SEWARD that he withdrew the *exequatur* of the United States from Consul BUNCH, but did not withdraw the *exequatur* from the French Consul. [Cries of "Hear, hear," from the Opposition.] The Government of the Northern States knew well that it was not prudent to trifle with France, however prudent it might be to trifle with and insult England. And when the Confederate States see that you tolerate such treatment, what can they think but that you are conniving at the designs of the North? *I have been in every part of the Southern States, and I can say with truth that throughout them I was found the deepest attachment to the old country.* [Cries of "Oh, oh."] There still remain among the ancestral and hereditary recollections of England, I can say with truth, and I know there are other honorable members who can say the same, that the name of England is a passport throughout the greater part of the Southern States. [Hear, hear.] If the South be left unassisted, if they do not fail to maintain their independence, which, I may arise which will make England deeply regret the course she has pursued, which will leave her without one friend on the Continent of America. Honorable member may have seen in old drawings an individual listening to the earnest suggestions of two mythological personages of the female sex, England appears to me to be at present very much in that position. In one case I hear whispered in Northern accents: "Is it wise or manly to pick a fresh quarrel with a Government that has behaved very handsomely to you, even at the risk of alienating the confidence of the people from whom all their power comes? Bear with us for a little longer, and we will open a cotton port, and the loyal men of the South will come down, and ships will cross over the broad billows laden with cotton, and Manchester and Liverpool shall rejoice." And, says the same specious voice, "If you do not bear with us consider the cost of a quarrel between the North and yourselves; that burden would be infinitely heavier than those that are now imposed upon you by your privation of cotton. Bear with us a little longer, for the sake of the cotton cultivation in India, and we shall be able to put down the slaveholder and the slave cultivation of cotton in the South. Remember what your leading journal says, 'that England, of all nations, is the nation that ought to be the least exposed to infringement upon the law of blockade; and if you close your eyes to our irregularities, faxities, and illegalities, and the time should come when you are the offender, then we will close one eye to similar peccadilloes on your part." But to the other ear I hear a Southern voice saying, "You have pledged yourself to impartiality and neutrality. The promise of a cotton port has been given you, but where are the loyal Union men of the South, and where are the bales of cotton you are asking for? If you are involved in the quarrel it will be in vindication of law and right. But depend upon it there will be no quarrel, because, with France on your side resistance is impossible." As for our cotton cultivation, remember that 2,000,000 of bales are necessary for the manufacturing districts next year, and you cannot get that amount, or anything like it, from the interior of India to the coast. The Southern voice adds, "We have opened our ports without imposing any differential duties on foreign ships;" and it also says, "Hold out the argument that England has an interest in winking at the violation of the law of blockades, but the contrary; because England is the greatest commercial nation of the world, with her ships on every sea, and by your steam navy you could in the event of war maintain a most efficient blockade." And it is not into the ear of England alone these words are addressed. To France the Northern voice says: "Are you oblivious of the hereditary attachment between France and the United States?" and the Southern voice asks whether the wine-growers and the working-men of France have no interest in the supply of cotton? I will only add, that I have no wish to abolish blockades; and that, being a lover of peace, I am of opinion that the more intolerable war is made, the less likely is it to occur. If you want it to be effective, you will wage war in that fashion, that those nations that have tested its bitterness may be slow to anger, and easily entreated. But we have accepted the Declaration of Paris, and I do hope that the House of Commons will not allow its character to be tarnished by any evasion of it. [Cheers.] England in this matter ought to set an example to the whole world. *If we are not now acting upon the law, but merely wishing to conciliate and propitiate, we are acting the part of wreckers, we are holding out false lights to allure people to destruction;* and if Her Majesty's Government are not able to give, as I hope they will be able to give, a complete explanation of all that has been done, I can only pronounce the Declaration of Paris to be, as regards the Confederate States, a mockery—as regards any interpretation of international law a delusion—and as regards the trade and commerce of the world nothing better than a snare. [Loud cheers.] The honorable gentleman concluded by moving for copies of any correspondence on the subject of the blockade of the Confederate States subsequent to the papers presented to Parliament.

Mr. G. BENTINCK seconded the motion. He thought his honorable friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about a conclusion of the war was the recognition, on the part of this country and of the great European Powers, of the independence of the Southern States. The reunion of the Northern and Southern States he regarded as an utter impossibility, and the Northern States could not complain of the recognition of the South as an independent State, when they remembered that they derived their origin from a successful secession from the Government of this country. *Their first assertion of independence was an act of repudiation.* They rebelled against taxation imposed by this country, which was precisely what the Southern States were doing now; but, in his opinion, the whole question was one of money, and not of patriotism and independence. The Southerners were fighting to resist taxation, and the Northerners to impose it.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER—Sir, I do not rise for the purpose of following the remarks and arguments of the honorable gentleman who has just sat down, because I cannot but think that the speech he has made was prepared for delivery on the occasion of the motion of which my honorable friend the member for Galway (Mr. GREGORY) gave notice last year, rather than for the motion which he has brought forward to-night. But before any member of Her Majesty's Government replies to the charges which my honorable friend has made, I trust the House will allow me a very short time for taking a very different view of the facts to that which has been presented to them. This question with regard to the American blockade must be considered as a question of law and as a question of fact. The legal question I shall not attempt to meddle with, but leave it for some member of Her Majesty's Government, from whom the House may expect explanations. I fully agree with the honorable member for Galway, that, if it can be proved that the blockade according to international law, and especially according to our interpretation of international law, is illegal, either because it is not effective or from any other cause, then it would be a breach of neutrality for us to administer its continuance. I quite agree that if it could be proved that, according to the interpretation of international law by the United States in times past, the present blockade is not a legal one, then the Southern States have a right to say that we are infringing on the principle of neutrality. But if it cannot be proved that according to strict international law the blockade is illegal, then to break it would be a still greater breach of neutrality, because an act of commission requires more care in its performance than an act of omission. As to what constitutes a legal and efficient blockade, I am not the person to decide. That I leave to the legal advisers of the Government, just premising that when my Hon. friend let it be supposed that the United States had objected to be bound by the letter of the Treaty of Paris, I demur, inasmuch as they were no parties to that treaty. But I do not wish it to be supposed that they were not bound by the principles of that treaty as to blockades, because they have asserted and maintained those principles in times past. I say "the letter of the treaty" as to blockades, because my honorable friend laid great stress on the particular passage, "really to prevent access to all ports." Now, if blockades are to be interpreted in future by that rule by all the Powers who signed that treaty, then there is an end to all blockades. [Hear, hear.] I am contented to take the definition of the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office in the dispatch with which these papers commence, leaving the right honorable gentleman who follows me to deal with the legality of the blockade. The noble lord says the blockade is effective if it is duly notified, if there be no permission to any special ship to depart—no undue preference; in fact, if the blockading force is sufficient to prevent access, or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving a port. And he adds:

"The fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instances here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law."

I understand the definition of the noble Lord to be, that the blockade is to be a real and not a paper or sham blockade. I now come to the question of fact. Have the conditions laid down been fulfilled or not? In the first place, the notification is not doubted. My honorable friend said a great deal of stress on the order which it is said was issued by the Captain of the *Niagara* in the very beginning of the attempt to enforce the blockade. I do not dispute that order, though it has not been confirmed by Lord LYONS or by any advices from our own Consuls. But whether it be confirmed or not, it is, at all events, stated that the United States Government never attempted, and never intended, to act upon it. In no single case have they done so. In the case of every port they have made a special proclamation, and given special notification when the blockade was to begin and when the fifteen days were to expire during which neutral foreign vessels were to be allowed to pass. Then undue preference is not charged. Therefore the argument that this is an ineffective blockade is reduced to the number of escapes. I hope the House will excuse me going into figures. My honorable friend mentioned a list, but he passed very gingerly over it. [Hear, hear.] I expected to have heard more of it; because before Parliament met we were told that a list of 600 vessels which had escaped, notwithstanding the blockade, was in the hands of some gentleman, and my honorable friend, it was understood, was to give us this information. Well, I suppose he has found out that his information is not altogether to be depended upon, and therefore he has not brought it forward. But still, the honorable member from Galway did say that, throwing aside ships from the interior, there were still nearly 400 vessels of which information existed that they had run the blockade from its beginning to the end of October. Now, that agrees with two lists which have been furnished to the Government in the dispatches. One sent by Messrs. YANCEY, HOST and MANN, the Confederate Commissioners, on November 30, and another supplementary, but by Mr. MASON. Now, I have taken the trouble of analysing these lists, and if the House will allow me, I will give the result. I will take the departures as the test, because it is certain that we should be more anxious to get cotton than to export contraband of war. In the lists of Messrs. YANCEY, HOST and MANN, given in on Nov. 30, they say that, between the proclamation of blockade and the 20th of August, more than 400 vessels arrived and departed, notwithstanding the blockade, thereby giving conclusive evidence that it was not effective, and would not be binding. Passing by several eloquent paragraphs, I find that the total departures and clearances, according to the Custom-house returns, was 322. Of that number 149 were before the declaration of the blockade—(hear, hear)—seventy-five were from New-Orleans before MAY 27, the day on which Consul MUSE notified the blockade of that port; forty-four were from Wilmington before July 11, when that port was notified; and fifty-six were fifteen vessels, which left before the fifteen days of grace had expired. I do not blame the collectors for reading in those returns. They were ordered to do so. But I do think it extraordinary that the Commissioners should have given the lists one in November, and one in February, in one of which 110 vessels were given, and fifty-six in another, as having run in the blockade, when the vessels had left before the blockade was enforced. It is the more extraordinary, because, looking at the list, of those fifty-six vessels, if they had been real breaches, they would have been most important breaches, because a very large number of them were large vessels that came out from New Orleans and Mobile to Europe, and chiefly to Liverpool, and if it had been shown that they had really broken the blockade, I should have admitted that there were grounds for blaming our Government. Of these fifty-six vessels, twenty-three were from New-Orleans, and nine from Mobile, and they came out during the fifteen days, because they had that time given to them to escape; and the very paper which contains this list contains a congratulation from our consul at Mobile that these very vessels had been able to get out before the blockade came into force. [Hear, hear.] Adding these numbers together, we have, out of the three hundred and twenty-two vessels, only one hundred and forty-seven left. Of these, twenty-five were river boats, chiefly flatboats, coming from the interior to New-Orleans to be broken up. Not much is said about them. I will give Mr. MASON credit that when he handed in the list he refused to take account of these. But, in the list handed to by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, they said nothing about the river boats, no doubt expecting that the list would pass without examination. Then I have reduced the 322 to 122. Of these, 106 were coasters; and of these 106, all but three are what Mr. MASON in his dispatch, wishing to be frank, called "quasi inland;" 66 of them went between Mobile and New-Orleans, and I am informed by several gentlemen who have visited that coast, that it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the voyage of a vessel behind lagoons, and scarcely appearing in the open sea, but creeping along the coast, was a breach of the blockade. The same remark applies to vessels between Savannah and Charleston, where they have to creep behind islands. In fact, Mr. BUNCH himself acknowledged that these vessels did not make their appearance in the open sea, except for a very short time. Then, taking off from the 122 these 106 coasters, that leaves sixteen departures for foreign ports, of which fifteen are to American ports, chiefly to Cuba, all schooners except one sloop, and only one schooner from Charleston to Liverpool. *Now, we have heard a great deal of sham blockades, but I appeal to the House whether this is not a sham list.* [Hear, hear.] Now, looking at the supplementary list, it gives fifty-one departures to the end of October. Of these five are from Port Lavaca, and this small number proves the efficiency of the blockade, inasmuch as they are all before May 17, and therefore before the declaration of the blockade; thus showing that though there was a foreign trade before the blockade, there has been none since. This leaves forty-six, of which twenty-seven are quasi-inland vessels, leaving only nineteen. Of these one was a privateer; three were small coasters from Wilmington, fourteen were small vessels for American ports, and only one for Europe. It was the steamer *Bermuda*. I allude to this, because we must not suppose the blockade is ineffective from the stories we have heard of escapes. It has been so extraordinary for vessels to get out, that it was talked of in the newspapers of America, North and South, and we heard of it over and over again. If you look at the account of the escape of the *Bermuda* you will find that it was managed under circumstances of great difficulty. Consul MOLINEUX, of Savannah, describes how she got out in the dusk on a stormy night. But surely, if we had to declare a blockade ineffective because a screw steamer gets out of a port on a stormy night, then my honorable friend the member for Rochdale need not trouble himself about international law. Then, again, as to the *Nashville*. If you look at Nos. 3 and 4 of the Parliamentary papers, you will see a deposition of one of the crew of the *Nashville*, describing how she remained three or four weeks unable to get out, and sending a small steamer down to see whether the way was clear; and how, at last, the Commissioners left by another route, and had a more roundabout journey than they might otherwise have had. But the fact is that those gentlemen, the Southern Commissioners, found the blockade so effective that they left the *Nashville*, and they had subsequently a more unpleasant voyage than they might otherwise have had. My honorable friend has alluded to the escapes made by one or two privateers. Now, I have analyzed the list of escapes through the blockade; and let me compare it with another list—the list of escapes of privateers during the last American war. It is true we did resort to a fictitious and a paper blockade, and that a great feeling was excited in Europe upon account of our having done so; but I was surprised to hear my honorable friend quote the remarks made on this subject by a writer so excessively hostile to us as M. D'HAUTEFEUILLE. But whatever may have been our practice in past times, there is no doubt that the blockades which we enforced during the last American war were as efficient as we could make them, and probably as efficient as we could ever make them. We had every reason to make them effective, for the inhabitants of these islands were humiliated to an extent never before known, by American privateers being enabled to come close to our own shores, and I believe that in less than three years, 316 privateers got out of the American ports. I say, then, looking at the case as it stands, apart from the evidence produced by those interested in furnishing it, and who are anxious that we should take steps to break the blockade, that this blockade has been wonderfully effective from the beginning. (Hear, hear.) And what is the nature of the blockade at this moment, if we may judge by the last accounts? There is no question that our Consuls have done their duty in reporting any the least signs of inefficiency; but they have looked at it from the neutral, and not from the belligerent point of view. I do not blame Mr. BUNCH, far from it, when he states the blockade of Charleston to be ineffective, although he allows it to be effective for large vessels. But if we regard the whole length of the blockaded coast, and take the last accounts, as furnished by our Consuls and naval officers, we shall find that the blockade is much more effective than the House has had any reasons to expect from the statements of my honorable friend. I will begin with Galveston, and in every case, I will take the latest statements. On the 19th October, Mr. LYON, our Consul at Galveston, wrote to Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the blockade was effective for all vessels of more than six feet draught. On the 22d, Acting-Consul COPPELL wrote that as to New-Orleans, ingress or egress was impossible; and that since the 14th June he had not heard of any vessels leaving except the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. My honorable friend did not dwell upon the case of New-Orleans, though one-half of his list of 400 vessels are reported to have come from New-Orleans; and I have shown that from Galveston to Florida the blockade is actively maintained. Then we come to Savannah. Mr. MOLINEUX writes on the 29th November that for a very few days the blockade was ineffective on account of the Federal officers taking all their forces to Port Royal. But that circumstance does not give us the power or the right to declare the blockade ineffective, or that we should break it; but it does give us the right to state, that it captures were made of English vessels during that time, there would then be a question whether the American Government were justified in stopping them. Then Mr. MOLINEUX shows that the river would be effectively blockaded in future. Then we come to Charleston. From Charleston the last accounts I have are to the 19th of December. Although Consul BUNCH in July declared the blockade ineffective, the naval officers said it was effective for Sevennah and Charleston; and on the 9th of December the force was sufficient off Charleston and Wilmington, and he adds, "I must admit that the naval officers are quite as active as they should be." I have now gone through the evidence, as far as these books are concerned, of the ineffectiveness of the blockade; but I cannot disregard the fact, which is so patent to us all, though my honorable friend passed over it very gingerly, of the enormous inducements there are at the time to to make money by urging us to break the blockade—that is to get ships into and out of the Confederate ports. I have here the last price current from New-Orleans, and it is another proof of the effectiveness of the blockade that it is so enormously difficult to get price currents or letters, or anything else from New-Orleans. I find that the price of cotton at New-Orleans on the 11th of January was such as would leave a profit of fully 100 per cent. upon its export to Great Britain; yet, notwithstanding this enormous profit, cotton has not come here, either from New-Orleans or from Charleston. I am perfectly well aware that there are reasons why cotton should not be sent down to the ports, and that vessels will not go for it if they feel that there is danger of their being taken. All I can say is that all I know of trade convinces me that if there was anything like a certainty of 100 per cent. profit to be obtained, nothing but the very greatest possible risk would prevent the attempt being made to break the blockade. Cotton, however, is only one article upon which there is a great profit. The profit upon salt is no less than 1,500 per cent., and the profit upon contraband of war is still greater. [Hear.] But the real truth, and the real reason why we have had these statements from my honorable friend tonight is, not because the blockade is ineffective, but because it is effective; and we are asked to break it because there is very great distress and misery in consequence of it in parts of our own country. I do not deny the existence of very great distress. My honorable friend did not dwell upon this fact one whit more than he was justified in doing. The distress is very great, and I fear it will be still greater. I know something of it from my knowledge of the district from which I come, though we are not suffering so severely from distress as they are in other districts. One-third of our manufactures is connected with cotton, and less than one-third of our trade is with America. If it had not been for these circumstances our distress would have been equal to that of Lancashire. But though I feel sure we never should have had this statement if it had not been for the existence of this distress, those who suffer that distress do not ask you to break the blockade. *But who is asking the House to break it? We are not asked to break it by the representatives of the districts which are suffering most from it. The cry to break it does not come from Lancashire; it does not come from Manchester: it does not come from districts where the mills are shut up for the want of cotton; nor from Liverpool, where the ships are lying idle for want of* freight. On the contrary, it comes from the honorable gentleman the member for Galway, and it is supported by the honorable gentleman the member for West Norfolk. I do not blame them for the course they have taken, because I understand the motives of it. I think that if my honorable friend had looked at the question more from an English, and not so much from an American point of view, that, in the first place, we should not have been asked to break this blockade if it had not been on distress in England; and, secondly, that the existence of distress would not have been given as a reason for breaking the blockade if it were not supposed it would be an enormous advantage to the Southern States. I do not mean to say that upon the first blush it might not appear to be the interest of the manufacturing districts that the blockade should be broken. But the manufacturing districts do not themselves think so. They are opposed to the breaking of the law, to the great credit of all concerned in it.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. By sanctioning the continuance of an illegal blockade, they were really virtually departing from the profession of neutrality, and assisting the stronger power.

Mr. MILNES could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any active interference by the British Government in the struggle now taking place.

Mr. LINDSAY quoted several letters which he had received from America, in proof of the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports was a mere paper blockade; and that it had been broken nearly a hundred times by vessels trading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor-General said that it was no slight inconvenience that, upon a motion like that of the hon. member for Galway, which raised no definite issue, a discussion inevitably arose which brought nothing about the river boats, no doubt expecting that the list would pass without examination. Then I have reduced the 322 to 122. Of these, 106 were coasters; and of these 106, all but three are what Mr. MASON in his dispatch, wishing to be frank, called "quasi inland;" 66 of them went between Mobile and New-Orleans, and I am informed by several gentlemen who have visited that coast, that it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the voyage of a vessel behind lagoons, and scarcely appearing in the open sea, but creeping along the coast, was a breach of the blockade. The same remark applies to vessels between Savannah and Charleston, where they have to creep behind islands. 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It is true we did resort to a fictitious and a paper blockade, and that a great feeling was excited in Europe upon account of our having done so; but I was surprised to hear my honorable friend quote the remarks made on this subject by a writer so excessively hostile to us as M. D'HAUTEFEUILLE. But whatever may have been our practice in past times, there is no doubt that the blockades which we enforced during the last American war were as efficient as we could make them, and probably as efficient as we could ever make them. We had every reason to make them effective, for the inhabitants of these islands were humiliated to an extent never before known, by American privateers being enabled to come close to our own shores, and I believe that in less than three years, 316 privateers got out of the American ports. I say, then, looking at the case as it stands, apart from the evidence produced by those interested in furnishing it, and who are anxious that we should take steps to break the blockade, that this blockade has been wonderfully effective from the beginning. (Hear, hear.) And what is the nature of the blockade at this moment, if we may judge by the last accounts? There is no question that our Consuls have done their duty in reporting any the least signs of inefficiency; but they have looked at it from the neutral, and not from the belligerent point of view. I do not blame Mr. BUNCH, far from it, when he states the blockade of Charleston to be ineffective, although he allows it to be effective for large vessels. But if we regard the whole length of the blockaded coast, and take the last accounts, as furnished by our Consuls and naval officers, we shall find that the blockade is much more effective than the House has had any reasons to expect from the statements of my honorable friend. I will begin with Galveston, and in every case, I will take the latest statements. On the 19th October, Mr. LYON, our Consul at Galveston, wrote to Lord JOHN RUSSELL that the blockade was effective for all vessels of more than six feet draught. On the 22d, Acting-Consul COPPELL wrote that as to New-Orleans, ingress or egress was impossible; and that since the 14th June he had not heard of any vessels leaving except the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. My honorable friend did not dwell upon the case of New-Orleans, though one-half of his list of 400 vessels are reported to have come from New-Orleans; and I have shown that from Galveston to Florida the blockade is actively maintained. Then we come to Savannah. Mr. MOLINEUX writes on the 29th November that for a very few days the blockade was ineffective on account of the Federal officers taking all their forces to Port Royal. But that circumstance does not give us the power or the right to declare the blockade ineffective, or that we should break it; but it does give us the right to state, that if captures were made of English vessels during that time, there would then be a question whether the American Government were justified in stopping them. Then Mr. MOLINEUX shows that the river would be effectively blockaded in future. Then we come to Charleston. From Charleston the last accounts I have are to the 19th of December. Although Consul BUNCH in July declared the blockade ineffective, the naval officers said it was effective for Sevennah and Charleston; and on the 9th of December the force was sufficient off Charleston and Wilmington, and he adds, "I must admit that the naval officers are quite as active as they should be." I have now gone through the evidence, as far as these books are concerned, of the ineffectiveness of the blockade; but I cannot disregard the fact, which is so patent to us all, though my honorable friend passed over it very gingerly, of the enormous inducements there are at the time to to make money by urging us to break the blockade—that is to get ships into and out of the Confederate ports. I have here the last price current from New-Orleans, and it is another proof of the effectiveness of the blockade that it is so enormously difficult to get price currents or letters, or anything else from New-Orleans. I find that the price of cotton at New-Orleans on the 11th of January was such as would leave a profit of fully 100 per cent. upon its export to Great Britain; yet, notwithstanding this enormous profit, cotton has not come here, either from New-Orleans or from Charleston. I am perfectly well aware that there are reasons why cotton should not be sent down to the ports, and that vessels will not go for it if they feel that there is danger of their being taken. All I can say is that all I know of trade convinces me that if there was anything like a certainty of 100 per cent. profit to be obtained, nothing but the very greatest possible risk would prevent the attempt being made to break the blockade. Cotton, however, is only one article upon which there is a great profit. The profit upon salt is no less than 1,500 per cent., and the profit upon contraband of war is still greater. [Hear.] But the real truth, and the real reason why we have had these statements from my honorable friend tonight is, not because the blockade is ineffective, but because it is effective; and we are asked to break it because there is very great distress and misery in consequence of it in parts of our own country. I do not deny the existence of very great distress. My honorable friend did not dwell upon this fact one whit more than he was justified in doing. The distress is very great, and I fear it will be still greater. I know something of it from my knowledge of the district from which I come, though we are not suffering so severely from distress as they are in other districts. One-third of our manufactures is connected with cotton, and less than one-third of our trade is with America. If it had not been for these circumstances our distress would have been equal to that of Lancashire. But though I feel sure we never should have had this statement if it had not been for the existence of this distress, those who suffer that distress do not ask you to break the blockade. *But who is asking the House to break it? We are not asked to break it by the representatives of the districts which are suffering most from it. The cry to break it does not come from Lancashire; it does not come from Manchester: it does not come from districts where the mills are shut up for the want of cotton; nor from Liverpool, where the ships are lying idle for want of* freight. On the contrary, it comes from the honorable gentleman the member for Galway, and it is supported by the honorable gentleman the member for West Norfolk. I do not blame them for the course they have taken, because I understand the motives of it. I think that if my honorable friend had looked at the question more from an English, and not so much from an American point of view, that, in the first place, we should not have been asked to break this blockade if it had not been on distress in England; and, secondly, that the existence of distress would not have been given as a reason for breaking the blockade if it were not supposed it would be an enormous advantage to the Southern States. I do not mean to say that upon the first blush it might not appear to be the interest of the manufacturing districts that the blockade should be broken. But the manufacturing districts do not themselves think so. They are opposed to the breaking of the law, to the great credit of all concerned in it.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. By sanctioning the continuance of an illegal blockade, they were really virtually departing from the profession of neutrality, and assisting the stronger power.

Mr. MILNES could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any active interference by the British Government in the struggle now taking place.

Mr. LINDSAY quoted several letters which he had received from America, in proof of the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports was a mere paper blockade; and that it had been broken nearly a hundred times by vessels trading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor-General said that it was no slight inconvenience that, upon a motion like that of the hon. member for Galway, which raised no definite issue, a discussion inevitably arose which brought nothing about the river boats, no doubt expecting that the list would pass without examination. Then I have reduced the 322 to 122. Of these, 106 were coasters; and of these 106, all but three are what Mr. MASON in his dispatch, wishing to be frank, called "quasi inland;" 66 of them went between Mobile and New-Orleans, and I am informed by several gentlemen who have visited that coast, that it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the voyage of a vessel behind lagoons, and scarcely appearing in the open sea, but creeping along the coast, was a breach of the blockade. The same remark applies to vessels between Savannah and Charleston, where they have to creep behind islands. In fact, Mr. BUNCH himself acknowledged that these vessels did not make their appearance in the open sea, except for a very short time. Then, taking off from the 122 these 106 coasters, that leaves sixteen departures for foreign ports, of which fifteen are to American ports, chiefly to Cuba, all schooners except one sloop, and only one schooner from Charleston to Liverpool. *Now, we have heard a great deal of sham blockades, but I appeal to the House whether this is not a sham list.* [Hear, hear.] Now, looking at the supplementary list, it gives fifty-one departures to the end of October. Of these five are from Port Lavaca, and this small number proves the efficiency of the blockade, inasmuch as they are all before May 17, and therefore before the declaration of the blockade; thus showing that though there was a foreign trade before the blockade, there has been none since. This leaves forty-six, of which twenty-seven are quasi-inland vessels, leaving only nineteen. Of these one was a privateer; three were small coasters from Wilmington, fourteen were small vessels for American ports, and only one for Europe. It was the steamer *Bermuda*. I allude to this, because we must not suppose the blockade is ineffective from the stories we have heard of escapes. It has been so extraordinary for vessels to get out, that it was talked of in the newspapers of America, North and South, and we heard of it over and over again. If you look at the account of the escape of the *Bermuda* you will find that it was managed under circumstances of great difficulty. Consul MOLINEUX, of Savannah, describes how she got out in the dusk on a stormy night. But surely, if we had to declare a blockade ineffective because a screw steamer gets out of a port on a stormy night, then my honorable friend the member for Rochdale need not trouble himself about international law. Then, again, as to the *Nashville*. If you look at Nos. 3 and 4 of the Parliamentary papers, you will see a deposition of one of the crew of the *Nashville*, describing how she remained three or four weeks unable to get out, and sending a small steamer down to see whether the way was clear; and how, at last, the Commissioners left by another route, and had a more roundabout journey than they might otherwise have had. But the fact is that those gentlemen, the Southern Commissioners, found the blockade so effective that they left the *Nashville*, and they had subsequently a more unpleasant voyage than they might otherwise have had. My honorable friend has alluded to the escapes made by one or two privateers. Now, I have analyzed the list of escapes through the blockade; and let me compare it with another list—the list of escapes of privateers during the last American war. It is true we did resort to a fictitious and a paper blockade, and that a great feeling was excited in Europe upon account of our having done so; but I was surprised to hear my honorable friend quote the remarks made on this subject by a writer so excessively hostile to us as M. D'HAUTEFEUILLE. But whatever

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 6, 8, 9. Preliminary motion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 186¾, 3, 478, 480, 486, 488, 497, 498, 499, 491, 492, 456, 452, 123, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1868, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1316, 357, 1394, 1595, 1400, 1402, 1370, 2007, 1482, 930, 625, 1228, 1100, 1369.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 1375, 1121, 1097, 1099, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1713. *Part II.*—Nos. 1804, 1806, 1808, 1809, 1812. *Part III.*—Nos. 2863, 1391, 1593, 1599, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677. *Part IV.*—No. 606.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 38, 78, 134, 137, 166, 176, 175, 176, 180, 183. *Part II.*—Equity Calendar.—Nos. 129, 130, 166, 36, 106, 105, 168, 56.

The Writ of Mandamus—Will it Lie to Compel the Mayor to Countersign a Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Charles W. Baker vs. *George Opdyke, Mayor, &c.*—This was an application for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant issued by the Comptroller for the payment of $4,360, to the relator for printing and binding 1,200 copies of the City Charter with Kent's Notes, in 1858.

The case has been several times reported when before the court on other proceedings. A preemptory mandamus was issued to the comptroller directing him to draw the warrant which the Mayor now refuses to countersign. The warrant was drawn in obedience to that writ, but the Mayor then interposed, and the present application was made without the signatures of the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council. The warrant is valueless.

The motion was opposed on the part of the Mayor on the ground already familiar to the public, to wit: that the claim had once been adjudicated, and resulted adversely to the relator, and that the amount charged for the work is greatly in excess of the value of the services; also, that no vouchers, showing the performance of the work, were ever presented to him.

It was also contended, as a matter of law, that by virtue of the decision of the General Term in the case of The People *ex rel.* Green vs. Fernando Wood, decided at the last January term, no *mandamus* will lie against the Mayor to compel him to countersign a warrant.

Decision was reserved.

Moses Ely for relator; H. H. Anderson for the Mayor.

The Crystal Palace—Was it Real Property Belonging to the City, or Personal Property, Vested in the Receiver?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—This is another of the actions upon the policies of insurance to recover for the loss by fire of the Crystal Palace. A number of these cases have been reported, the last of which appeared in the Times of Jan. 21. The same points arise in this case as in the one then reported, the principal question being whether the Crystal Palace was real or personal property. In the action against the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, before Justice Rasmussen, in the Superior Court, the jury, after receiving the instructions of the Court, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs. By that verdict the Crystal Palace was declared to be real estate. The amount claimed in this case is $5,000.

Case still on.

John H. White and Daniel Lord, for plaintiffs; D. E. Wheeler and John W. Edmonds, for defendants.

Corporation Lots—Ejectment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Isaac M. Wright et al., &c. vs. *Hester Ann Shannon et al.*—This is an action of ejectment, brought by the plaintiffs, as the devisees of William Wright, deceased, to recover the front part of the lot upon which the defendants reside. The lot was purchased by the defendant, Mrs. Shannon, from James T. Bertine, in 1854. The lot in question was originally a part of the common lands of the Corporation of this City, and was laid out and sold by them in 1844 or 1845.

The plaintiffs claimed title under one Mercef Eden, in whom the defendants claim no direct possession is established, and sold under an execution against him in the year 1801, and, subsequently, conveyed by deed to these plaintiffs.

The defendants deny that the plaintiffs or their grantors ever had any title or possession of the lot in question; that the property belonging to the Corporation, they had the right to convey it to the grantors of the defendants. The house on the front of the lot was erected in 1866, and the portion of the lot claimed is about ten feet on each side, and is claimed by the plaintiffs to be a part of what was once Cheeseman-street, in the vicinity of Reservoir-square.

Case still on.

S. E. Lyon and T. Westervelt for plaintiffs: Wm. C. Noyes and Geo. W. Wright for defendants.

Assignments—The Assignee may Prefer Creditors who have Signed a Compromise.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Pierre F. Bernard et al. vs. *Wm Graydon et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Friday last, when it was on argument.

The plaintiffs sued as judgment creditors representing about $25,000 of debts, and sought to set aside an assignment made by Graydon, McGreery & Co., on the ground, first, that one Samuel Graydon purchased the notes of the firm, amounting to $86,000, or less than their face, under an agreement that they should be preferred at their full amount—and, secondly, that the assignment preferred creditors who had signed a compromise at fifty per cent.

The Court on the trial held that the first charge was not sustained by the evidence, and it was now held, on a motion for non-suit, that the assignors had a perfect right to obtain signatures to their compromise, on the promise of preferring signers, and subsequently to prefer them, and that the assignment was not thereby rendered invalid.

Judgment was given in favor of the defendants on plaintiff's evidence, with an allowance of $200.

C. B. & C. H. Smith, for plaintiffs; Mann & Parsons, for defendants.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ORDERED—That in all future applications made to this Court by religious corporations for leave to mortgage or sell their real estate, it shall be necessary, with the petition, to submit to the Court a statement specifying what property had been sold by the corporation under any order of the Court at any time within five years next preceding such application, and also showing the object for which sales, if any, were ordered, and the disposition actually made of the proceeds of any sale. Such statement shall be verified by one of the officers of the corporation.

NOTES OF ISSUE.

Notes of issue for the April General Term must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 29th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wakeman vs. *Martin et al.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of Deborah Bell, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Taylor et als. vs. *Halladay.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Cramer vs. *Barth.*—Order granted.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Order granted.

Palmer et al. vs. *Slocum, &c.*—Order granted.

Seymour and others vs. *Fox, &c.*—Motion to change place of trial denied; to place on Special Calendar granted.

Ridgway vs. *McIntosh et al.*—Motion denied.

Williams vs. *Bogue.*—Motion denied.

Calhoun vs. *Hendrickson.*—Motion granted on defendant bringing into Court the sum of $329 23, and interest from Aug. 20, 1861.

Barnard et al. vs. *Kerster.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

The Slater Bank vs. *Sturdy, et al.*—Leave given to discontinue. Defendant is not entitled to term fees, and to only one bill of costs.

King, &c. vs. *Talbot, &c.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Bartlett vs. *Jessup, et al.*—Motion denied.

Kimball vs. *Bean.*—Reference ordered to examine. Plaintiff to pay the costs of reference.

Holcombe vs. *Prior, &c.*—Motion granted except that plaintiff's attorney is not to be charged personally with any costs.

Campbell vs. *Cypress Hills Cemetery.*—Motion granted.

Elizabeth A. Campbell vs. *Isaac S. Campbell.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Jane Smith vs. *William Smith.*—Motion not having been made within ten days after the joining of the issue, must be denied.

Josephine L. Simes vs. *Theodore D. Simes.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Caroline S. Schenck vs. *George E. Schenck.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Thorn et al. vs. *Chambers et al.*—Order settled.

Moser vs. *Benson.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wilkinson et al. vs. *Hyman.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Packer vs. *Hyman*—If the appellant's costs are paid within twenty days, the motion is granted; otherwise, denied with $10 costs.

Myers vs. *Burnham.*—Motion granted.

Terrenhion &c. vs. *Williams.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Milne vs. *Stout, &c.*—Attachment to issue bail in $500.

Haywood vs. *Briggs, et al.*—Motion denied.

Murray, President, &c. vs. *Austin, et al.*—The assignee must be subpœnaed to produce the books. The questions proposed to the witness are proper.

The People of the State of New-York on the complaint of Rudolph Rudolph vs. *Hackett, et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs. The second is now in force. He [illegible] accordingly with an order similar to the one of the 18th of February, within five days, or the second writ will be dismissed.

Fitzpatrick, &c. vs. *Norman.*—Motion granted, provided the plaintiff within five days pay $10 costs of motion to defendant, otherwise denied with $10 costs.

Rignon et al vs. *Ludlow, Jr., et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kissam vs. *Barclay &c.*—Case settled: all the amendments allowed, except thirteenth and fourteenth.

Armstrong et al. vs. *Black et al.*—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Benedict vs. *Rychman et al.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Robertson.

Rossard et al. vs. *Newman et al.*—Motion granted.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

M. H.—YOU HAD BETTER SEND THEM BY mail, and as quickly as possible. They are needed now. W. H. A.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN LADY IN MIDDLE LIFE, a widow, in high standing, character stainless, pleasant disposition, affectionate, and good standing in the church, being left with considerable business, finding gentlemen in doing business with me take the advantage, would like to correspond with a gentleman possessing the same essentials—one that has been successful, and has wealth, and would take an interest in my business, if mutually satisfied. Join a personal acquaintance—with a view to matrimony. Hoping none but the sincere will correspond. Age from forty to forty-eight. Address A. B. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN two very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. TILTERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN 14TH-ST. WOULD like to let their entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible family, and one that would be permanent; terms are reasonable; references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, or Statinn C, corner 4th-av. and 125th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO LADIES of respectability and refinement, about taking a commodious house, pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn, convenient to churches, can accomodate ten or twelve first-class boarders. Families or parties applying immediately can secure choice apartments, with all the comforts and privileges of a home. For particulars address Box No. 848.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—IS WANTED BY A gentleman, wife, child and servant, in a private family; will furnish for themselves; house must have the modern improvements; two rooms required; a widow's family preferred. Address HOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, giving terms.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—(LATE dinner) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and daughter, (aged four years,) in a private family, in the upper part of the City. References given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., TROWBRIDGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. A good location, plain table, and cheap terms essential. References exchanged. Address, giving location, number of rooms, and terms, Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 97 STATE-st., corner of Clinton-st., you may secure a fine suite of front rooms, with good, substantial accommodations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTEEL family, consisting of five adults, is desirous of procuring country board within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access. They cannot afford to pay high board, consequently do not expect any luxuries, but want plain wholesome fare. Address M., Box No. 34 Fordham, N. Y., Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY GENTLEman, wife and child, from 1st of May next. Location must be healthy and pleasant, of easy access, and not more than one hour from the City. Good plain fare and moderate price will make them permanent boarders. Address W. P. H., Box No. 3,329 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of 22, without capital, now in the employ of an Eastern house, dissolving 1st of May next, wishes to be established in New-York. The fullest and most satisfactory information of capacity, integrity and family connections will be given. The advertiser has eight years experience in book-keeping and counting-house management, finance, insurance, sales, and correspondence in French or English. He can conduct the East India or other business, plan voyages, take charge of ships and their expenditures. He wishes to join, as partner, an established commercial house, where his industry, capacity and work will earn its just proportion of gain, or to form a commercial house of character with a young man (a college graduate) with or without mercantile education, but with capital and credit, sufficient to enter upon and patiently establish a business, undeviatingly and solely commission. Address, for thirty days, YOUNG MERCHANT, Box No. 493 New-York Post-office.

$2,500—A PARTNER WANTED IN A the City, respectable, legitimate and safe cash manufacturing business, well established; the present owner has the above amount invested, and is a practical workman (we can clear $5,000 a year); those really wanting a permanent business may send their real name to HERMAN, Post-office, New-York.

$800 OR A FAIR CASH OFFER LESS, will purchase the manufactory of a new and beautiful article, suitable for hotels and private houses, and adapted to a large wholesale and retail business. Profits heavy, and realized at once. Apply at the factory, No. 163 Canal-st., 4th floor, 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 288 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1844.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

TO LET.—FURNITURE TO LET.—A GENTLEman breaking up housekeeping would let his furniture for his board and washing. Address J. NELSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, at
MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.

Castings for several machines.

Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.

Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.

Several Cranes for hoisting.

Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.

Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.

TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Being the entire contents of a five-story house, elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold this TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve; every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Sartz, two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs magnificent collection of vases, bronzes, and rich parlor, ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak, and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silver-ware, cut-glass, cutlery, &c., catalogues at house.

N. B.—Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Roux & Meeks,
BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires-a-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, fine linen and wool carpets, mattings, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Large and Attractive sale of
Gentlemen's furnishing goods, Paris-made neck-ties, suspenders, &c.

Also, silks, dress goods, shawls, linens, embroideries, domestics, hosiery and woolens in great variety.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Special sale of very superior old wines, brandies, cigars, &c., late the property of an old importing and jobbing house formerly engaged in the Southern trade, consisting of a very select stock of the finest brands and vintages extant, in bottles, cases and demijohns, to be sold in quantities to suit, and fully guaranteed, including a select invoice in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London. Also, hocks, Rhine and Sherry wines, very choice old blue seal port and reserve Bourbon. Also, the following goods, heretofore reserved: About 80 dozen very choice L. D. Jamaica rum; do. true cognac brandy, old cabinet and nectar whisky, sherries and Madeiras, champagnes, leading brands. Sale peremptory. No other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of 61 M fine Havana cigars, consisting of operas, regalias, columbias, londres, zarzoelas, principes, etc., etc., with other favorite brands.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, next, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March, 25, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of rich jewelry, expressly made and imported for Broadway sales, will be sold without reserve, consisting of fine Gupley, chronometer levers, in full jewelled gold cases, made by Roskell Tobias & Jevers by Jurgensen, &c.; fine diamonds, gold chains, bracelets, opera-glasses, stone cameos, surrounded by pearls; rings, &c. At the same sale, at 12 o'clock, will be sold some magnificent diamonds, formerly belonging to the late tragedienne, Mademoiselle Rachel, consisting of diamond suit, appraised at $1,200; some elegant diamond crosses, from $300 to $500 each; ear-rings, &c., presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of France, Queen Victoria, and other distinguished personages.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES Trust Company, of valuable property on Nassau-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

NASSAU STREET.—The large double marble front buildings 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts.; and running through to Theatre alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank. The buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet; are six stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture, carpets, &c., viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, mahogany sofas, arm-chairs, rockers, French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, secretary and library book-cases, buffets, extension tables, Brussels and tapestry carpets, mirrors, oiled walnut and enameled chamber suites, &c. Catalogues now ready.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of first-class furniture ever offered in this City, consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, of various styles and patterns, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising every variety of choice goods; sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. M. ROLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fine line of fresh and seasonable goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No 444 Canal-st., chandeliers and gas-fixtures, curtains and cornices, sofabeds, lounges, carpets, oilcloths, matting, bureaus, tables, chairs, washstands, feather beds and beddiog, looking-glasses, kitcheoware, stoves &c.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.
NOTICE—BY ORDER OF WM. H. WHITE, AGENT, I will cause to be sold at public vendue, one street-sweeping machine, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1,246 Broadway, to pay storage and expenses.—Dated March 20, 1862.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,284, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE POODLE DOG; answers to the name of "Charlie." Whoever returns him to No. 42 Great Jones-st., or Mary Povost's Theatre, or will give information that will lead to his recovery, will receive $10 reward.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY B. A. Mumford, and payable to his order at the Tradesmen's Bank, dated Feb. 26, 1862, at three months, for $2,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
J. W. CORLIES.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY EVENing, the 20th inst., either in or leaving the Fulton-av. cars, a MINK MUFF. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 79 7th-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 29 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 21 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING.—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 208 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY AND TOWN HOUSE COMBINED.—To let, on Washington Heights, a handsome residence, 5 miles from Madison-square, and 1½ from Central Park, containing 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements of a city house—coach-house, stables and all other requisite out-buildings, fruit and shade trees, flower and kitchen garden; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at the coal office, corner of 152d-st. and 9th-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor is a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 162 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW MARBLE STORES, FIVE-story, basements and under-cellars, hoist-ways and falls. Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, opposite Brooks' tailoring establishment. Broadway and Grand-st.; will be let, a store and basement, or whole building, reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 14 Warren-place (Charles-st.,) near Greenwich-av. Has all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep on each floor: house 20x54 feet, and well calculated for one large or two small families. For further particulars, or for permission to examine, apply to MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwelling-house, No. 56 West 47th-st., corner of 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements; well adapted for a physician or private family; will be rented on reasonable terms, to a respectable tenant, with carpets, gas fixtures, or furniture, or without either, as may best suit the applicant. Inquire on the premises.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, in 36th-st., near 5th-av., to let low for ensuing year; is in good order; size 20½x65, with gas-fixtures, furnace, &c.; a choice location for a physician. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 130 Broadway, rear office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 26x40 feet, with hatchways, boistwheels, &c. Good light front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 26x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, six lots and carriage-house; large house, plenty of fruit and tea lots; fine house, fruit, and three lots; fine brown-stone house, all improvements; also, small houses, from $120 to $600, in convenient locations. Apply to S. H. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $400 per annum, or $350 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—
THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE,
No. 67 West 21st-st.
Rent $700.
Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st., or No. 19 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, one-half of the new brown-stone house, No. 143 East 33d-st. The house is in a good neighborhood, and has all the modern improvements. Satisfactory references required. Inquire as above.

TO LET.—ON 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH-avs., near Central Park, a well-finished cottage house, eight rooms and flue yard; facilities good for getting down town: rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 289 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply: situate in 21st and 22d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MILBRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO CABINET MAKERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET—The old established cabinet warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway—the store and second floor, with privilege in the cellar. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 65 East 16th-st.; it has recently been papered and painted throughout, and is in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or of HOBER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and feather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING, or JACOB READ, Yonkers; or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of

The New-York Times

[illegible] MARCH 25, 1862.

[illegible] NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, [illegible], Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, [illegible] Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year. [illegible] Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, [illegible] DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself; or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

THE WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—THE APOSTATE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

CLINTON HALL LECTURE ROOM—MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE, "MONEY."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, of Bark Gen. WEALING VOYAGE.

MEXICAN MUSEUM—No. 663 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE is not satisfied with one, two, or three successes, so long as more work remains to be done. Immediately after the capture of Newbern, he started an expedition to Beaufort, which was already cut off from all chance of reinforcement by the rebels. We now have the result of this new movement. On the approach of our forces Beaufort was evacuated by the rebels, and Fort Macon was blown up. The steamship *Nashville*, too—escape for her being found impossible—was burnt. The rebels doubtless retreated down the coast toward Wilmington, which is some seventy-five miles distant.

We receive from Washington and Winchester a full confirmation of the success of our arms near the latter place, against the rebel army under JACKSON. The rebels expected to surprise our forces at Winchester, and were surprised themselves instead by the vigor with which they were met. Our losses in the battle amount to from seventy-five to one hundred killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded, while the enemy's losses were much larger—two hundred and twenty-five dead rebels having been counted by one person on the field. The rebel army, our Winchester dispatch informs us, has been driven back to Strasburgh. Our men captured over a thousand small arms.

According to the statements of deserters from the rebel army under MAGRUDER, who had arrived at Fortress Monroe, the rebels around Yorktown number about a dozen regiments, but not over six thousand effective fighting men. At Great Bethel and the other points on the Peninsula, however, there are not less than fifteen thousand.

The Secretary of War having determined to enforce his order against the publication of war news calculated to give information to the rebels, the Boston *Journal* and the New-York *Journal of Commerce* and *Sunday Mercury*, being papers which persisted in the publication of dangerous intelligence, are suppressed, and the editors and proprietors have, our Washington correspondent informs us, been arrested and ordered to Washington, to be tried by Court-martial for violating the Fifty-seventh Article of War.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Bremen steamer *Hansa* from Bremen and Southampton on the 12th inst., we receive advices from Europe three days later than those by the *America*. In the British House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the inefficiency of the blockade of the rebel ports, and moved for the correspondence on the subject. Earl RUSSELL replied to the proofs adduced by Lord CAMPBELL of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the efforts made by the North to render it effective. He (RUSSELL) considered that the want of cotton in the English markets was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He trusted that within three months or sooner the war would cease, leaving the emancipation of the slaves, if possible, to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He further said that no formal communication had been made by the French to the English Government on the inefficiency of the blockade. The motion for the correspondence was then withdrawn.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull. Breadstuffs were dull and declining. Provisions were steady. Consols had advanced to 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account. American Securities were firm.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution from the Legislature of New-Jersey was presented, which asks Congress to take immediate action for the defence of the coast of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and proposing that the several States loan funds for the purpose. Various applications for a reduction of the proposed rates of taxation on certain articles were referred. A bill for the removal and consolidation of the Indian tribes was introduced and referred. A bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers was introduced. The joint resolution to afford aid to States emancipating slaves was taken up, and debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, that the slaves should be colonized. The vote resulted in a tie—19 to 19—and the casting vote of the Vice-President decided it in the negative. Mr. DAVIS then proceeded to speak against the bill at considerable length, arguing that the Government had no right to take the course proposed. At the close of his speech the Senate went into Executive session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the credentials of Mr. SEGAR, as Representative of the First District of Virginia, were presented. The papers were referred to the Committee on Elections. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West, and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution, passed in December last, calling for a list of Paymasters and additional Paymasters. A resolution was introduced requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House why Col. CORCORAN has not been released, and instructed to stop all exchanges until his release be effected. Debate arising, the resolution was laid over. A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. MORRIS, for his gallant services on board the *Cumberland*, was introduced. A bill to render Freedom National and Slavery Sectional, was introduced by Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois. A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore ROWAN, was introduced. A bill to organize the Territory of Arizona with the Wilmot proviso, applicable to all Territories, was reported from the Committee on Territories, on which the previous question was called for by Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio. Mr. CRAVEN of Maryland moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived. Consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Monday. The Tax Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, accepted and adopted the report of a special committee recommending the immediate authorization of the issue of half a million of dollars of Harbor Defence Bonds, and the appointment of a commission to expend the money for our harbor defences. An ordinance was adopted appointing a commission consisting of Andrew Carrigan, Comptroller Hawes, John Dimond, Myers Coryell and Alfred Cardoza, to take measures, with the half million of dollars appropriated, to protect the harbor of New-York. The Legislature was memorialized to legalize the action of the Board—should the Councilmen concur.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting last evening, but were principally occupied with routine business. Mr. HOGAN, who represents the lower Wards, embracing the more important commercial and marine districts, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., to report plans for the construction of such wharf accommodations as might be worthy of New-York, having in view economy and durability. A report upon this subject, properly considered in all its bearings, ought to prove interesting to the entire mercantile community, and will be looked for with much interest. A hitch between the two Boards was made evident by the adoption of an amendment to a report from the other Board in favor of carrying out some unimportant work, that the same be done by contract, *and no Inspector appointed*—leading to the inference that Aldermen only could secure the appointment of Inspector, and that the Councilmen intended to have their share, or place a stumbling-block in the way of the Aldermen.

The ship *Rattler*, Capt. ALEY, from Havre Jan. 27th, reports that she has experienced extremely severe weather. On Feb. 19, lat. 40° 30′, long. 35° 10′, she fell in with the ship *Charter Oak*, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, which was in a sinking condition. After much trouble the *Rattler* succeeded in rescuing five of her crew. The remainder, it is supposed, went down with the ship, as not a vestige of her could be seen this following morning.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice JAMES, another of the Crystal Palace insurance cases is now pending. It will be remembered that the only question of importance in these cases is whether the Crystal Palace was real estate belonging to the City, or personal property belonging to the Receiver. By the verdict in a case stated in the TIMES of Jan. 21, it was determined to be real estate, and that the action was therefore properly brought by the City, instead of the Receiver. The claim of Mr. BAKER against the City for printing and binding copies of the City Charter, with KENT'S notes, was again before the Supreme Court, at Chambers, Justice BARNARD, yesterday, on an application for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign the Comptroller's warrant for its payment. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday, and higher on United States 6 ₰ cents. A large business was done in Erie, and in Toledo shares. Prices generally closed better than on Saturday. Gold and Exchange were ¼@¼ ₰ cent. higher. A sale of $3,000,000 7.30 ₰ cent. Treasury Bonds was made by Mr. CISCO, the U. S. Sub-Treasurer, on telegraphic order from Washington, to the Wall-street Brokers, at par and accumulated interest. The Bank Statement shows a large reduction in the previous loans to the Government.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat was sparingly sought after; and was depressed. Corn was rather quiet, but very firm. Provisions were in less request, as were also Hay, Tallow, Hides, and Fish. Coffee, Rice, Metals, Oils, Hops, Cotton, and Naval Stores were inactive. Sugars were in fair demand. Black Teas were freely purchased at advancing rates. Whisky was heavy and unsettled. Limited freight engagements transpired.

THE AFFAIR NEAR WINCHESTER—THE REBELS OFF FOR THE SOUTH.—The battle below Winchester, so confident has been the belief that the rebels had withdrawn to a line very much further to the southward, has taken the public by surprise. Yet if the theory we have propounded in these columns be sound, there was no occasion for astonishment. We have given our reasons for believing that the rebels have no idea of making a stand anywhere in Virginia. The freedom with which the Richmond papers have argued the value of Gordonsville as a defensive position was enough to excite a suspicion that Gordonsville was not to be defended; but that it was only sought by the rebels when Manassas was evacuated, as an eligible point of departure for battle-fields in the distant South. Else as a better line of interposition between Washington and Richmond, Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh would have been chosen. A few miles additional of railroad transportation would have carried men and artillery to those more advantageous positions. A report which in some degree confirms this view, and which comes from a source entitled to credit, represents Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, with sixty thousand men, as having passed over the Tennessee road for the Southwest within the last few days.

A movement of this kind was endangered from two quarters. The force of Gen. ROSECRANS might throw itself upon the Tennessee route in Western Virginia, and thus separate the rebel line of communication. It was important, therefore, to reinforce temporarily the army beyond the Alleghanies, until the great retreat should have been effected; and it was indispensable to this end that no advance of Gen. SHIELDS should cut off the Virginia Central road, which connects Gordonsville with the Kanawha region. Hence, to protect the rebel movement, a large body has been left to hold Gen. SHIELDS in check. It will be remembered that simultaneous with what we now know to be the date of departure from Manassas, a great display of force was made along the front of our lines on the Potomac, of course designed to cover the retreat.

While, therefore, the rebels have afforded an opportunity for Gen. SHIELDS and the brave fellows of his division to show their intrepidity and sterling soldiership, we fear it is the last opportunity of the sort our forces will enjoy on this side of the Gulf States. There is daily evidence that no new contest of any magnitude will be risked until their scattered troops have been massed under the leadership of DAVIS himself, on the parallel of Charleston and Memphis.

The Blockade Before Parliament—England Against Intervention.

The perfect confidence now felt in regard to our foreign relations will put the public in the mood to peruse with calm satisfaction the great debate on the blockade which took place in the British Parliament, on the 7th of the current month, and to which we devote extended space in to-day's issue. While the question is one in which we are deeply interested, we are at the same time relieved from all anxiety that it will take any sinister issue, having already official assurance of England's determination to pursue a policy of non-interference in our affairs; so that we are in a position highly favorable for enjoying the purely intellectual aspects of a very important and historical debate.

The occasion of the discussion was Mr. GREGORY'S motion for the correspondence on the subject of the blockade. The member from Galway, it may be remembered, made a motion last Spring, during the previous session of Parliament, looking toward a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He was severely snubbed at the time, it being felt that any discussion of the question was then premature; but he has in the interim nursed his wrath to keep it warm, and has at length found opportunity to exploit his "sympathy" for the rebels under a plea for breaking our "ineffective" blockade. Mr. GREGORY was assisted by the Secessionist brigade in Parliament—Messrs. LINDSAY, BENTINCK, FERGUSON and Lord R. CECIL—which came out in full force for the occasion. We have no intention of analyzing the amusing tissue of practical *bulls* that formed the staple of these gentlemen's arguments, which consisted of infinite iteration and variation of the peculiarly Irish theme that the blockade is utterly "ineffective" and "null and "void," and a mere "paper" one not worth speaking of; *also*, that it is causing terrible distress in Lancashire! On this head we need do no more than commend to the attention of the reader the London *Times'* leader on the debate, which we publish elsewhere, and which, besides being in the Thunderer's most effective style, shows notably in its tone the effect of the new light which recent events have let into the apprehension of our cotemporary.

The main business of exposing and opposing the tendency of Mr. GREGORY'S resolution devolved on Messrs. FORSTER and MILNES, and the Solicitor-General, whose powerful, eloquent and conclusive speeches we commend to careful attention. One of the pleasantest passages is that in which Mr. FORSTER enters into a minute analysis of the formidable schedules of vessels that had run the blockade, banded in by Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, and by Mr. MASON. By a beautiful illustration of the art of sinking, he showed, that of two lists of pretended evasions, the one of a hundred and the other of fifty-one vessels, each reduced itself to *nineteen*; and when after this effective dissection, he said: "We have heard a good deal about sham blockades, but he would ask *whether the list he had analyzed was not a sham list*," one can imagine the "feelings" of MASON, ROST, MANN, and their *confrères* in the gallery. The Secessionist brigade in Parliament, Messrs. GREGORY, LINDSAY & Co., were hardly prepared for this kind of treatment. These innocent gentlemen had accepted the numerical romances of the ambassadors of Half-Moon-street with the same easy confidence with which they might accept the Confederate scrip which the Confederate plenipotentiaries were willing to lavish on them in return for their aid and advocacy. The debate was closed by the elaborate speech of the Solicitor-General, who entered into a masterly exposition of English jurisprudence on the blockade, and showed that by their own standards the one which we have established over the Southern ports is as effective as ever blockade was. The gratifying and significant *finale* of this protracted and most interesting debate was that Mr. GREGORY'S motion *was negatived without a division*.

We have no present disposition to inquire what influence the late triumphs of the National cause have had in bringing about these sound and liberal views in the national mind, or whether the debate on the blockade might have had a less gratifying issue had it come off some weeks ago, under less hopeful circumstances. Neither is it necessary to ask how far this policy on the part of the Government may be influenced by the consideration of prospective contingencies, when England herself may be a belligerent, though certainly the Solicitor-General affords a text when he speaks of the importance of England's not "giving up, Samson-like, the secret of her strength, and letting her locks be shorn." We will not even quarrel with the ideal motive which he sets up as actuating his Government. "It has," he says, "taken this course because it is not only consistent with our own true interests, but because it is the course of national honor and consistency, because it is the course of generosity and justice, and because it is the only course consistent with the divine law that we should do unto others as we should wish to be done unto." It is sufficient that the whole subject is now precisely where we could wish it to be—that justice has been done us, and that the rebel cause has suffered complete discomfiture. For the debate has an indirect scope far beyond its surface-meaning. When a motion in Parliament is thrown out "without a division," it not only proves that there is an overwhelming majority opposed to it, but also implies a desire to put aside all suspicion of sympathy with the cause it advocates. For the rest, there was no lack of active sympathy expressed for the Union cause, which it would be unfair in us not to accept in the same spirit in which it seems to have been offered.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of War is not disposed to permit his order for the suppression of war news to remain a dead letter. He has suspended three papers, two of them journals of respectable standing, for publishing intelligence respecting the movements of our army. The Boston *Journal* printed a letter detailing particulars of military affairs on the Potomac, which the simplest exercise of discretion, regardless of any rule, would have withheld. The offence of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Mercury* consisted, we believe, in reproducing the *Journal's* objectionable correspondence. The military inquest to which the editors of these papers are to be subjected will have the good effects of teaching prudence to the Press, and of testing the power of the Government in the exercise of these extraordinary powers.

Gunboats—Inventors at Work.

If the inventive genius of this country can have a fair chance—if schemes for iron-clad protection can be adopted solely on their merits, we may indeed hope to have a formidable navy. An important element in such success will be unrestricted discussion. If any scheme can run the gauntlet of professional criticism, it is not likely to be a bad failure.

It is entirely without prejudice that we suggest, chiefly for the purpose of correcting some popular notions which we believe to be erroneous, certain objections to the plan of Mr. VAN WAGENEN, as urged by a cotemporary. He proposes a stationary shot-proof tower, 40 feet in diameter, within which is a turn-table carrying three or four guns, placed radially, so as to be turned opposite to and fire through numerous port-holes in the sides of the tower. In order to hit an object in *any* direction, it would be necessary to have these port-holes continuous—a slit all round the tower. Since this is impossible, the guns can only be brought to bear in nearly every direction by having these port-holes numerous. Now, nearly all the damage that has ever been done to iron-clad ships has been by firing into their port-holes. The boiler of the *Essex*, and the lives of nearly half her crew, and of the commander and several men of the *Merrimac*, and of a number of gunners in the *Louisville* and *St. Louis*, were destroyed by shots fired through their port-holes by the enemy. One of the most admirable features of the Stevens Battery is, that there are no port-holes; the enemy will have to excavate port-holes in seven inches of iron, standing at an acute angle, before they can fire any shots into her casemate. Again, the sides of Mr. VAN WAGENEN'S vessel are a sharp edge, the deck slanting from the centre down to within a foot or two of the water; and the vessel is "thoroughly seaworthy." We think there must be a mistake in the description. Lastly, this vessel is to run twelve knots an hour, and is further intended as a ram. We presume she is not expected to run down the modern sea-going ships-of-war, most of which run a little faster. We would urge this inventor to consider the absolute importance of high speed for vessels of defence. Of what value are heavy guns and impregnable armor, if the enemy does not choose to remain within shot-range? But especially let him study Capt. ERICSSON'S turret on the *Monitor*, if he is determined to put his guns and his men together, within a tower. We think he would reform the defect mentioned altogether, by placing a shot-proof jacket around the guns, and setting them upon the top of his shot-proof deck, thus sweeping the whole horizon with every gun, and avoiding the weight and cost of the tower, and the disaster which would attend the bursting of a gun situated within a vessel. Such guns could he, and, indeed, have been, loaded and trained from below deck with great facility.

Union Home Guards in the South.

As the rebel armies in the respective seceded States are destroyed by our own, a grave question will arise as to the best means of preventing their reorganization, and of providing for the permanent pacification of those States.

Among the most efficacious measures to this end will be the creation of Union Home Guards. We are aware that these organizations, resorted to in the beginning of the war in Missouri, failed in their anticipated efficiency. But the circumstances now are very different. The Union men at that time were not yet up to the fighting mark; they were pacific while the rebels were savage, and defenceless, while their enemies were armed. Even when supplied with guns by the Government, their organization was so feeble, their discipline so lax, their responsibility so limited, and their tempers so amiable, that they proved of little value in service.

But the case is changed. The late battles prove that the Union troops are animated by the most indomitable courage, and accounts of the late great battles in Arkansas give especial credit to the Missouri troops, which, in the skirmishes of last Summer, were charged with absolute cowardice. Union men in the South have now taken the measure of secession, and have overcome their squeamishness about resisting the brigands—neighbors and brethren though they be—whose knives are thirsting for their blood.

We hold it to be an official duty, as rapidly as possible, to organize loyal Governments in the recovered States, and to make them self-sustaining, so that their people may be relieved of the presence of a strange soldiery, and the country of all needless expense. That the material for this loyal militia will be found is unquestionable. A private letter from Savannah, in Tennessee, states that *one hundred* recruits have already joined the National army in that place since its occupation. Ten Home Guards could be found for each man willing to enlist in the army. Even in Fairfax, Va., the telegraph already announces the formation of a Union Home Guard. Let them be well armed and subjected to thorough discipline, and the expenses charged to the State; and when resistant rebels and neutrality men come to see that the State taxes are to exactly keep pace with the continuance of resistance to the National Government, the pressure of self-interest, as reason resumes its sway, will create an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of loyalty and law, that will soon render needless any exercise of military power.

A MERITORIOUS AND GALLANT OFFICER RIOUTED.—At the time of the escape of the *Sumter* from Martinique, we took occasion to express our indignation at what, judging from this distance, and with our then lights, we regarded as the culpable negligence of the blockading officer, Capt. JAMES S. PALMER, of the *Iroquois*. Hurt by the suspicions and imputations which his conduct called out, Capt. PALMER immediately asked to be recalled, and demanded a Court of Inquiry. Owing to the exigencies of the service, a Court of Inquiry could not be accorded him, but his case was referred to the Naval Board, at Brooklyn, which, "having maturely considered the matter," fully exonerated him from any blame in the matter of the escape of the *Sumter*; and the Secretary of the Navy has just reappointed him to the command of the *Iroquois*. The official papers in the case, which we have seen, are further strengthened by the testimony of American residents at St. Thomas, who state the charges against Capt. PALMER are to their knowledge wholly groundless. We take pleasure in giving these facts the same publicity had by our animadversions. We may, perhaps, remark, however, that these animadversions were called forth not so much by the charges which were published against Captain PALMER, and some of which we took occasion to discredit from the first, as by a seeming want of pluck and gallantry on his part—a lack which, in the state of the public fortunes and feelings at the time, was almost as bad as a positive crime. His peers, however, have acquitted him, and we willingly do Captain PALMER the justice of putting their verdict on record.

Light Under the Southern Cross.

That is a suggestive passage in the proclamation issued by the Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., to the people there, announcing the determination to surrender the place to the National forces, since there were no means of resisting them, in which, after advising the citizens to remain at home and attend to their business, he encourages them by saying: "It is the opinion of our most experienced and intelligent citizens (and I think a most correct one) that if the enemy meets with no resistance, private property will be respected and unarmed citizens will be allowed to pursue their usual occupations." It conveys to us a good deal of information as to the state of things which had prevailed there, and which, doubtless, prevails throughout the South. One is tempted to ask, on reading it, what this Mayor had been about to have had no better idea of our troops than this? To be sure he has the opinions of the "most experienced and intelligent citizens" to back him up in his statement about them, but he manifestly distrusts even their opinions, and though he hopes for the best, would not be very much surprised if the National troops, on taking possession of the place, should proceed to rob and murder on every hand. How could he have such distrust? What reason could he have had for doubting for an instant that private property would be respected, and "unarmed citizens allowed to pursue their usual occupations?" Could he have mentioned an instance in which any other course was adopted? It has been the boast of our army that this was always the case, and as they march southward, over ground once held by the rebels, the testimony is strong that their course in this respect compares most favorably with that of the rebel soldiery.

But what had this Mayor of Jacksonville known of these facts? Nothing at all. He had undoubtedly been brought up in the characteristic Southern notion that a "Yankee" was the impersonation of all that was mean and vile; and, since the rebellion, what could he have known of us except from the wretched Southern newspapers, who have never found any epithet too vile to be applied to us, any falsehood too enormous to be put forth regarding our characters, our purposes, or our actions? And so it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that he should have felt the trepidation which is so ill-concealed in his proclamation.

And it is fair to presume, we suppose, that he was one of the best informed and most intelligent citizens of the place, who had opportunities of forming a correct judgment of us, if any had. If this is so, what wonder that in so many places the approach of our forces has been the signal of an indiscriminate flight of all the inhabitants who could get away—the natural result of the atrocious falsehoods about us which have been so industriously disseminated among the Southern people.

However, "nothing hits like a fact," and the surest way of convincing the Mayor and people of Jacksonville that their fears were unfounded, would be the presence of Union troops—and this is going to be one grand result of the progress of our armies through the South, to convince the people that those were liars who called our armies a gang of thieves and cut-throats too cowardly to meet them in fight, too low and base to be worthy to meet death at the hands of Southern chivalry. So from Nashville writes one of the citizens: "Every one of our citizens, that I have spoken to, seems surprised to find such a fine set of men in the Federal army. We were told here that they were a set of vandals and savages." The presence of our army in Nashville was the overthrow of many falsehoods upon which the rebellion had been built up there; so much so that the Memphis papers denounced as most injurious to the Southern cause the statements which were made about the behavior of our troops. So will it be wherever our armies go. They carry with them truth and knowledge, law and good government—and this very thing is sure to develop a Union sentiment where they go, if they do not find one. As the same writer from Nashville says: "A person should live in the Southern Confederacy awhile to appreciate the blessings of the United States Government."

It has been a constant and well-founded complaint for years back that the people of the different sections were ignorant of each other. The war seems to be meeting this complaint. It is rather troublesome sending so many teachers down there to teach the lesson, but they would not learn it in any other way. We are inclined to think that they will learn it, however, so that it will not be forgotten, and that, too, during the present term of the school.

THE FALL OF FORT MACON.—The strongholds of the rebels are being captured, one after another, in ways most unexpected to them. They strengthen impregnably their front, only to find themselves "taken" in the rear. They guard their heads with helmets and suddenly receive a blow under the fifth rib. They put on their lega greaves of steel, only to find their shoulder-blade dislocated. In fact in no direction can they get us to strike on the spot or in the way for which they had provided. The latest example of the effect of the adroit strategy of the National Generals is in the fall of Fort Macon, on the southeastern coast of North Carolina. This was one of the regular United States fortifications, and was considered as the main defence of the whole coast line of North Carolina. The rebels did not see that there was any way in which this stronghold could be assaulted unless by a naval attack from the sea; and they did everything possible to strengthen it in that direction. Had we attempted to assault it in this way, it would have required a large part of our naval force, and might have cost a thousand lives. But Gen. BURNSIDE captured Newbern, some thirty miles in the rear, with a small force, and thereby cuts off all the available communications of Beaufort and Fort Macon; and both the fort and the town at once fall of themselves. So it has been at Columbus, Bowling Green, Somerset, Leesburgh, Manassas and many other important points. Those who despise military strategy, and consider that successful war must consist only of slaughter, will find additional food for reflection in this great but bloodless triumph.

At the same time, it seems, we got rid of that piratical sea-rover, the *Nashville*. She ran under the battlements of Fort Macon only a fortnight ago, considering that there at least she was safe; but now, at her own hands, she has suffered destruction by the same means that she but lately destroyed the *Harvey Birch*.

GROANS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—The rebel Press, particularly the Charleston *Mercury*, is hard upon Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS because the war in the Southwest goes wrong. This is unkind to Mr. DAVIS, who really has no means of making it go right. He has suspended FLOYD and PILLOW, and could do no less after discovering their shortcomings, if not their poltroonery; but he could not have done so much before this discovery, at least without being badgered by his friends for apprehending FLOYD on suspicion, and dispensing with the services of PILLOW on the ground that he is an ass generally. The *Mercury* blames the chief of the conspiracy at Richmond for not suspending JOHNSTON. This sin is laid at his door as the evidence of his own incompetency. The reason why is, that JOHNSTON has suffered BUELL to get into Nashville; and that BUELL, by his "sweet" conduct toward the young men of Tennessee, is encouraging desertions of the Confederate cause. But neither JOHNSTON nor DAVIS would seem to be culpable on this account. After FLOYD and PILLOW ran away from Fort Donelson, and left BUCKNER to surrender 13,000 or 15,000 troops, JOHNSTON had no adequate force to defend Nashville, nor is it his fault that BUELL makes himself "sweet" and the old flag popular among a people who were notoriously reluctant to desert the latter in the first place.

A change in the Cabinet in Richmond, if not in the Presidency, is demanded by the *Mercury*, but it is difficult to see how this would help the matter of inadequate forces in Tennessee, or prove effective in driving BUELL out of Nashville. After all, the question is one of numbers and power, and these are manifestly on the National side. To be in the majority the *Mercury* had better join that side, though we confess *that* would almost amount to a national calamity.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH ISLANDS.—While in Russia serfdom is becoming traditional, and in the United States the system of African Slavery has pulled down upon itself the pillars of its own temple, so that its death is simply a question of time, we see that a project of emancipation has been adopted for the Dutch Islands in the West Indies. The following extract from the *Surinam Weekblad*, of Feb. 15, indicates the chief features of the plan which has been adopted:

"The slave question in the Dutch West India colonies has been settled. All slaves in those colonies will be set free on the 1st July, 1863, under the following conditions: 1. Compensation of three hundred guilders for each slave—man, woman or child—to be paid to the owner. 2. Slaves to remain under apprenticeship on the estates for a term of three years, during which time they are to be paid wages for their work, half of such wages to accrue to Government."

Thus it is that the last strongholds of human bondage are falling before the irresistible influence of Christian civilization. And unless the Great Republic—greater to-day than ever before—shall make haste to purify her institutions from the anomaly which has been their danger and their reproach, she will see herself the last of all the nations in the race for universal freedom. The President in his recent message pointed the way; we have only to put his prescriptions in practice.

DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE.—The Board of Aldermen are not to be balked in their resolution to make the defence of the City a good thing for friends of the "Ring." They have raised a commission to take charge of the job—men, the most of whose names have the advantage of being unknown to the public, but who are so unfortunate as to deserve the trust and confidence of the Common Council. The Legislature will, of course, take care that this foolish farce will not become a public calamity.

Public Servants in the Custom-House.

From the following circular, lately sent to all the employes, it would appear that Collector BARNEY has—in common with the public—some curiosity to know who made the appointments at the Custom-house. We hope the Collector will share with the public the results of his questions. The subject is one which has engaged much popular thought, since a desk was bestowed on MALCOLM IVES.

CIRCULAR.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 15, 1862.

SIR: Please answer the following questions:

At whose particular request were you appointed to the position you now hold?

Where did you reside at the time of your appointment?

Where do you now reside—if in the City of New-York, give the ward, the street and number?

Inclose these answers in the envelope which I herewith send you, and leave it with the Deputy-Collector or Chief Clerk of your division.

Inspectors may leave their answers with Mr. VAN BOSKERCK, at the Barge Office.

Night Inspectors and Night Watchmen may leave theirs with Capt. WAKEMAN.

A. M. PALMER, Private Secretary.

The Frigate Vermont.

BOSTON, Monday, March 24.

Lieut. SPICER, who went out as [illegible] tive of the Navy Department, on board the *Saxon* in search of the *Vermont*, has returned. He reports that the *Vermont* will undoubtedly make Port Royal, and that not the slightest fears need be entertained for her ultimate safety, as she is [illegible] as any vessel afloat, and has got provisions sufficient for more than a year, with water facilities unbounded. He further reports that all on board are in good spirits.

Confirmation of the Death of Capt. Franklin Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 24.

The *Bulletin* is informed that the relatives of Capt. FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, of the rebel navy, have received positive information of his death at Norfolk from wounds he received in the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

		...October 24, 1862.	
		Railway...b10	39
		do...b3	37½
		do...b30	38
		do...b30	38½
		do...b30	38
		Hud. Riv. Railroad.	36½
		do	36½
		Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63
		Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66
		do...b30	66½
		Mich. Cen. R.	56½
		do...b30	57
		do...b30	56½
		do...b60	07½
		do	56½
		do...s60	56½
		Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24½
		do...b30	24½
		do...b60	24½
		19 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48
		do...b3	47½
		Clev. & Pitts. R.	18
		do	18
		do...b30	17½
		5 Galena & Chi. R.	69
		Clev. & Toledo R.	46½
		do	46½
		do...b30	46½
		do...btw	46½
		do...btw	46½
		Chi. & R. I. R. s10	67
		do	07
		do	56½
		do...b60	56½
		43 M. & P. D. C. R.	26½
		do	26½
		do	26½

SECOND BOARD.

	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	5 Pacific M. S. Co.	97
	do...b30	10 do...stwk	97
	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	50 do...2	97½
	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	50 do...b60	97½
	Notes...small	100 do	97½
	Treas. 6s, '90	250 M. S. & N. In. R. R.	23½
	do...s20	300 do...b60	24½
	Mo. State 6s	100 Erie Railway	38
	Tol. & Wab. 2nd.	50 do	38½
	Mil. & P. du C. 1 m.	200 do...b10	38
	American Gold	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	66
	N. Y. Cen. R.	50 do...b30	66½
	do...b30	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	47
	Mil. & P. du C. R.	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	67½
	Nor. & Wor. R.		

MONDAY, March 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 22, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 15:

Increase in Loans	$3,007,470
Decrease in Specie	1,250,340
Increase in Circulation	335,443
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,695,125

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 15, 1862.	March 22, 1862.	March 15, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	130,758,455	127,615,396	130,022,776
Specie	30,480,046	32,023,980	30,773,050
Circulation	8,345,011	8,268,309	5,904,866
Net Deposits	111,962,382	116,836,576	120,124,023
Undrawn	20,022,109	19,229,397	19,626,329
Loans	91,940,223	97,601,279	100,296,704
Sub-Treasury	6,240,519	4,935,667	5,462,937

The Bank return shows the increase of a million and a quarter on the Specia line, anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The Loans and Discounts to Merchants and Banks are understood to be $1,500,000 np, nnd the Loans to Government $4,600,000 down, making an aggregate reduction of three millions on the general line. The Circulation average is gradually improving.

The feature in the Money Market to-day has been the prompt sale of *three millions* in 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds by the United States Sub-Treasurer, on telegraphic order from Washington, to the Wall-street Banks, at par and accumulated interest. The ease and facility with which this large operation was accomplished, in e few minutes, without any formel conference of the Banks, reflect not only the steadiness of the market, but the strong confidence of our great money-lenders in the credit of tha Government, and the advancing value of its securities. In the general movement of the market for Loens and Discounts there is no change from leat week, the rates ruling 6@7 ₩ cent.

The price of Gold and the rates for Foreign Exchange are inclined to firmness this afternoon, although no large amount of business for Wednesday's steamer has yet been accomplished. Gold is 101¾@101¾ ₩ cent., and Bills on London, 111¾@112 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers'. On the Continent the following figures are quoted:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 6¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f. 3¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder	42¾c
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ marc banco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days sight ₩ rix dollar	81¾c.

The Stock Market shows increased strength, and the recovery in prices noticed on Saturday afternoon is fully supported on the Railway shares, while the Government securities are ¼@¾ ₩ cent. firmer. The business of the day was heaviest in amount, as on Saturday, in Erie old shares and Cleveland and Toledo, amounting in the two stocks to about 6,000 or 7,000 shares. Both were firm in price and active in demand, closing 37¾@38 for Erie, and 46¾@46¾ for Toledo. New-York Central was ¼@¾ ₩ cent. firmer in the forenoon than on Seturday, finally closing 83¼@¾ ₩ cent.; Illinois Central, 66@66¼ ₩ cent., firm; and Prairie du Chien, 26¼@27 ₩ cent., firm and in request. In other Western descriptions the prices were steady, without much movement. Erie Preferred left off dull, at 62@62¾ ₩ cent. There was some dull. ness again in Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks; the latter were pressed at 58¼ ₩ cent., seller to deliver in 20 days. The sales of U. S. Registered 6 ₩ cents., of 1881, were at 94¼, and the coupons at 94¼@94¾ ₩ cent; both in demand at the close of the day, and large amounte bid for at 94 for registered, and 94¼ for coupons.

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columa of lost bonds and certificates of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Rond, over the signature of D. FERGUSON, Cashier, Milwaukee, whose reference in this City is the firm of A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., of the Stock Exchange.

The First Bondholders on the original sections of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, to wit: Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne nnd Chicago Companies—are notified to deposit their Bonds with Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, Trustee, No. 35 Pine-street, on or before 1st of April. The holders of Second Mortgages are requested to apply to Mr. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-street, on or before the same date, for information in regard to their position in the reorganization of the Road. We nnderetand that in both cases it is absolutely important to the bondholders that this notice should have prompt attention, as under the decree of the Court they will otherwise be excluded from all participation in the reorganization of the Road.

The City Bank Shares were bid for as follows:

New-York	93	Commerce	88¾
Manhattan	125	Broadway	125
Merchants'	93	American Exchange	89
Merchants', scrip	93	Pacific	110
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	78
Union	92	Bank of the Republic	92
America	110¾	Hanover	75
City	110	Irving	60
Phenix	91	Metropolitan	93
Fank River	75	People's	79
Farmers'	90	Nassau	68
Mechanical	100	Shoe and Leather	93¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	109	Corn Exchange	91
Leather Manufc's	128	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	112	St. Nicholas	84
State of New-York	86¾	Commonwealth	89

The following are the bids of the day for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95¾	Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	93¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 1st s.	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101¾	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	73
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '78	101¾	N. Indiana 1sts	91
N. Y. Cen. seavert	101¾	N. Ind. Gosh. Line	90
Erie 1sts, '83	105¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7 ₩c.	91
Erie seconds, ext., '84	106	T. H. & N. seconds, 8 ₩c.	55
Erie seconds, '78	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	67¾
Indianola, '63	93¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie 1sts, '80	98¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Erie 1sts, '80	79½	Galena & Chi. 1sts	98¾
Erie 1sts, '90	103½	Galena & Chi. seconds	97
Erie seconds, '85	86	L. Erie & Wab'sh 1sts	77

Harlem Stock, 7	31	Ill. Cen. R. & Mail's 6's	67¾
Harlem Stock, 7	31½	Ill. Cen. Leas. 7 ₩ ct.	97¾
Harlem Stock, 7	32	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	108¾
Harlem Stock, ₩	31¾	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds	67¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c.	72		

The mails by the *America* and the *Hansa*, this evening, quote a firm market for American Stocks in London. The United States fives of 1874 had advanced to 73¼@75 ₩ cent.; last sales of Erie, 32¼@¾, closing 32@33 ₩ cent.; Preferred, 52¾, sales; Illinois Central, 42@43 discount; Erie thirds, 79¼@80, sales. Messrs. BARING write:

"AMERICAN STOCKS have been in demand, and have risen since the receipt of the news from the United States down to 19th February. United States 6s, 78@85; some 5s have been sold at 72¾. Kentucky 6s Bonds, 70@74. A small amount of Massachusetts 5s Sterling Bonds have been sold at 92. Maryland 5s are held at 80. Missouri 5s Bonds, 44@48. Pennsylvania Inscribed Stock, 57@69; Bonds, 73@76. Tennessee 6s about 50. A large business has been done in Virginia 6s dollar Bonds, from 48@56; Sterling 5s Bonds at 56. Buyers of Boston 4½ ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds at 80, but none on sale. New-Orleans 6s City Bonds, 60. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 85@87. New-York Central Shares ex dividend, 71@73; Bonds 7s, 87¾, buyers; ditto 6s, 83.

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of February was as follows:

	1862.	1860.
Received from Coal	$107,258 29	$147,228 43
Received from Merchandise	20,092 29	44,884 10
Received from travel, &c	23,256 97	25,541 81
Total	$150,538 46	$217,161 20
Transportation, roadway dumpage, renswal fund, and all charges	90,357 70	102,689 95
Net profit for the month	$70,180 76	$114,471 25
Net profit previous two months	186,839 83	234,817 92
Total net profit three months	$257,020 59	$349,289 17

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,614,577, including $259,000 for customs; payments, $2,979,005; balance this afternoon, $3,571,458.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of April next.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. March 22.	LOANS. March 15.	SPECIE. March 22.	SPECIE. March 15.
Bk. of New-York	4,799,965	5,339,123	1,281,083	1,067,823
Manhattan Co	4,763,872	4,962,458	1,268,915	1,880,965
Merchants' Bank	5,236,540	5,218,793	1,395,639	1,479,226
Mechanics' Bank	3,602,977	3,705,332	673,737	657,701
Union Bank	2,668,098	2,673,700	1,415,353	1,411,227
Bank of America	6,202,825	6,461,683	842,877	796,739
Phenix Bank	3,292,784	3,320,100	581,219	534,192
City Bank	2,219,496	2,517,399	1,319,414	1,633,787
Tradesmen's Bank	1,559,232	1,513,983	207,564	207,207
Fulton Bank	1,488,060	1,541,541	417,196	419,258
Chemical Bank	1,734,944	1,898,423	2,465,818	2,459,945
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,989,409	1,944,054	196,884	186,572
National Bank	2,086,941	2,092,012	409,802	413,776
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,641,162	1,755,387	286,286	222,810
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	949,112	998,989	209,854	209,801
Greenwich Bank	387,168	371,893	422,898	419,183
Leather Man. Bk.	1,432,045	1,434,026	903,198	883,890
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,303,518	1,269,491	178,918	181,298
Bk. St. New-York	4,308,555	4,300,148	901,427	895,456
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,379,861	6,581,639	2,275,969	2,296,746
Bk. of Commerce	13,626,662	13,768,925	1,596,662	1,525,510
Broadway Bank	3,592,268	3,565,184	1,478,740	1,558,785
Ocean Bank	1,662,792	1,692,302	235,236	233,984
Mercantile Bank	2,914,789	3,036,683	810,929	817,889
Pacific Bank	1,122,426	1,118,563	209,431	213,648
Bank of Republic	3,745,523	3,688,671	1,103,099	995,555
Chatham Bank	879,911	870,014	101,830	101,296
People's Bank	668,738	692,425	93,012	93,236
Bank of N. Am	2,178,434	2,204,234	289,333	233,356
Hanover Bank	1,501,530	1,625,774	148,980	153,261
Irving Bank	680,309	730,982	88,892	86,212
Metropolitan Bk.	7,209,278	7,517,606	1,554,163	1,494,822
Citizen's Bank	701,642	757,556	141,984	142,286
Nassau Bank	1,821,490	1,810,629	291,742	296,702
Market Bank	1,579,113	1,470,337	243,407	243,620
St. Nicholas Bank	1,301,437	1,253,550	145,018	147,065
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,851,776	2,909,988	360,115	360,555
Corn Exch. Bank	2,072,968	2,015,662	379,944	366,640
Continental Bank	3,048,066	3,113,738	397,457	333,078
Bk. of Commw'lth	7,669,939	1,678,606	255,828	243,994
Oriental Bank	645,189	665,705	99,927	100,270
Marine Bank	1,124,031	1,154,899	158,883	163,364
Atlantic Bank	743,770	742,489	101,590	101,203
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,590,390	2,682,765	282,070	263,937
Park Bank	5,931,227	5,869,344	2,067,405	1,898,221
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	655,292	789,574	149,204	151,663
Grocers' Bank	463,535	498,567	69,302	69,455
North River Bank	591,778	615,336	90,518	90,603
East River Bank	251,433	310,351	38,728	38,156
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	642,573	865,190	215,068	220,777
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	398,814	398,490	101,653	99,269
N. Y. Exch. Bank	314,638	311,970	54,733	65,869
Bull's Head Bank	415,661	408,456	46,458	45,620
N. Y. County Bank	310,790	305,139	59,380	58,173
Total	127,815,306	130,823,778	39,013,390	39,778,050
Decrease	$3,007,472		Increase	$ 1,250,340

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 22.	CIRCULATION. March 15.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 22.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 15.
Bk. of New-York	313,537	316,483	3,696,828	3,912,896
Manhattan Co	124,895	129,284	4,459,886	4,783,626
Merchants' Bank	76,583	83,754	3,594,002	3,722,712
Mechanics' Bank	163,681	154,328	2,613,823	2,740,334
Union Bank	100,434	93,249	3,041,946	2,979,730
Bank of America	87,683	89,176	5,339,251	5,446,949
Phenix Bank	58,541	62,486	2,746,565	2,372,396
City Bank			3,096,390	3,305,642
Tradesmen's Bank	144,286	114,289	881,297	868,874
Fulton Bank	94,317	99,357	1,444,125	1,447,124
Chemical Bank	159,252	164,688	4,309,264	4,453,830
Merch. Exch. Bk.	74,507	79,370	1, 59,871	1,081,672
National Bank	85,086	77,786	1,138,533	1,140,412
Butch. & Drov. Bk	198,660	171,338	1,016,381	1,096,112
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	155,748	148,722	894,075	909,114
Greenwich Bank	48,310	49,179	685,861	640,799
Leather Man. Bk.	69,941	72,941	1,236,451	1,462,419
Seventh Ward Bk.	100,819	94,770	842,997	856,120
Bk. St. New-York	84,996	87,769	3,391,297	3,391,748
Am. Exchange Bk.	167,944	149,813	4,639,810	4,863,045
Bk. of Commerce	1,970	1,970	5,882,136	5,628,531
Broadway Bank	309,885	279,253	4,311,840	4,352,278
Ocean Bank	81,466	46,436	1,081,772	1,070,522
Mercantile Bank	7,299	7,476	2,386,086	2,625,996
Pacific Bank	134,779	126,265	1,091,547	1,114,780
Bank of Republic	188,132	180,825	2,773,137	2,884,695
Chatham Bank	45,839	43,918	427,153	431,462
People's Bank	42,038	46,290	514,762	513,143
Bank of N. Am	211,845	97,310	1,647,238	1,693,751
Hanover Bank	41,772	42,064	775,448	859,518
Irving Bank	103,496	92,640	409,284	462,518
Metropolitan Bk.	138,506	141,828	5,383,966	5,363,333
Citizen's Bank	237,371	127,383	620,663	638,927
Nassau Bank	56,419	59,007	1,240,859	1,234,104
Market Bank	271,335	142,213	1,041,303	970,457
St. Nicholas Bank	77,011	87,918	714,974	016,130
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	275,130	278,769	1,647,552	1,771,541
Corn Exch. Bank	190,989	190,919	1,315,282	1,228,986
Continental Bank	199,337	196,368	1,412,743	1,465,638
Bk. of Commw'lth	376,696	274,315	998,861	1,027,483
Oriental Bank	92,751	87,546	462,099	483,615
Marine Bank	188,996	144,011	986,288	980,389
Atlantic Bank	93,150	94,799	383,090	368,815
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	138,480	108,826	1,922,071	2,173,936
Park Bank	163,110	128,606	6,453,169	6,615,367
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	74,212	63,660	420,966	560,799
Grocers' Bank	31,656	29,777	326,998	355,840
North River Bank	97,319	51,562	452,671	459,854
East River Bank	102,999	102,476	195,544	200,107
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	51,473	56,879	590,150	078,203
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	102,338	100,061	305,868	299,706
N. Y. Exch. Bank	98,318	95,360	290,769	310,487
Bull's Head Bank	130,372	128,923	372 408	374,497
N. Y. County Bank	69,885	68,909	263,387	248,820
Total	$6,260,309	$5,924,866	$17,60 ,279	$17,0 .296,786
Increase	$335,443		Decrease	$1,405,435

Treasury Certificates.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

Congress having authorized the issue of certificates of indebtedness by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of audited and settled demands against the Government, as well as in payment of checks, drafts drawn by disbursing officers upon amounts placed to their credit with the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of creditors who have furnished supplies, &c., and who are willing to receive such certificates in satisfaction of their demands, the following regulations are presented, and will be strictly observed in the execution af the act:

1. The certificates of indebtedness, will ha payable to the claimant or creditor of the Government, or his order, and in his denominations of one thousand and five thousand dollars. Certificates of the larger denomination will be issued in all cases, where the nature of the claim will admit of it. A book will be opened by tha Treasurer of the United States, in which shall be kept a record of each certificate issued under authority of the act; tha name of the person to whom issued, the date, number and amount thereof, on what account, if on Treasury warrant the number thereof, and if on draft or check of a disbursing officer, the name of the office by whom drawn, the date and amount of such check or draft, &c., &c.

2. The certificates shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, who shall also keep a complete record of said certificates, as required of the Treasurer. If issued upon a warrant they will bear even date therewith; or if to a disbursing officer, then with the date of the presentation of his deed or draft on the Treasurer of the United States.

3. When the Secretary of War or Navy may desire to leave a credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of a disbursing officer of his department, he will draw his requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury in the usual form for the amount desired to be placed to the credit of such disbursing officer, and specify the appropriatina properly chargeablia.

4. Upon such requisition being received at the Treasury Department, a warrant will issue to the Treasurer, and he will accordingly place the amounts to the credit of the disbursing officer named, who will then be authorized to draw checks or drafts thereon, to the amount of such requisition, in favor of such creditors entitled to payment by him as may desire to receive such certificates in satisfaction of their respective demands.

The checks or drafts of disbursing officers will be in the following form:

$——— ——— 1862.

The Treasurer of the United States will pay to ——— or order, on certificates of indebtedness, ——— dollars, being amount due for ———, as will appear by bill and receipt therefor, in my possession, and which will be rendered as a voucher in my accounts for the ——— quarter of this year.

(Signed,) ———.

To. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of U. S.

5. As the certificates of indebtedness are only to be issued in payment of creditors, and for amounts liquidated and actually due them, the disbursing officer, before drawing his check or draft on the treasurer, will take the same voucher from the creditor, and will, in all respects, be subject to the same responsibilities as if making payment in coin or United States notes.

6. The requisition in favor of the officer will be charged on the books of the accounting officer as other requisitions, and vouchers will go into the general accounts of the disbursing officer and be settled with his other accounts.

Financial and Commercial by the Hansa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, SATURDAY EVENING.—Consols closed firm at an advance of an eighth, and were quoted 93¼@¾ for money, and 93¾@¾ for April 10. Loans continue to be offered at 1@1½ ₩ cent. About £20,000 was taken from the Bank. The *Chatka* has arrived from Australia with £90,640, and the *Koorie Moorie* with £47,856.

MONDAY EVENING, March 10.

The English funds have to-day again shown an increase of strength. CONSOLS for money opened at 93¾, advanced to 93¾, and closed at 93¾@¾. For the account, 93¾. The Discount market was unaltered, and in the Stock Exchange the rate is 1¾ ₩ cent.

French Rentes closed at 69f. 90c.

American Securities fully maintained their recent rise, and United States 5s were purchased at another advance of 1 per cent.

The *Scottish Chief* has arrived from Melbourne with £17,152.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Monday, March 10.—The demand has been moderate, and sales do not exceed 5,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices irregular.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Monday, March 10.—WHEAT dull at last week's rates. FLOUR quiet in retail at last week's quotations. BARLEY, PEAS, and BEANS slow. INDIAN CORN—White, 33s.@35s.; Yellow, 31s.@33s.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, March 10.—SUGAR quiet; COFFEE slow. TEA quiet, but firm. AMERICAN TURPENTINE, 64s. TALLOW firm.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 4,510 bbls. Flour, 383 bbls. and 1,616 bags Corn Meal, 4,023 bushels Wheat, 5,265 bushels Corn, 1,747 bushels Rye, 1,470 bushels Oats, 1,713 bushels Malt, 1,685 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,076 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo, at 23c: 100 bags Jamaica, on terms not ascertained, and small lots of Rio, at 21c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Holders are now asking 28c.@29c. for Middlings ₩ lb., but the demand is not active, as buyers are reluctant to pay such prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, for shipment and home use, and prices have been well supported, some holders claiming even higher rates. Sales have been reported, since four last, of 10,200 bbls., incinding Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....$5 25@$5 35
Extra State.....5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western.....5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.....5 40@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 45@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio.....5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee.....5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee.....5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is firm; sales 950 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine, at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 40@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 25 for fina and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day. The demond has been limited, and prices have been depressed. Holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise 16,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 44; Red Western (Winter) et $1 35@$1 37, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30 in store; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania; et $1 36@$1 37 ₩ bushel. Corn is rother quiet, but firm; sales 37,500 bushels, at 59c.@60¼c. for Mixed Western, in stere and delivered; and 58c.@60c. for common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demend, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37¾c.@39c.; Stale at 39c.@40c., ₩ bush. Rye is heavy et 80c.@82c. from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; seles, 7,200 bushels. Barley is in light supply and moderate request at very full rates; soles 3,600 bushels, including State, at 95c. and Canada East ot 88c.@90c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River hale is in moderate request at from 70c.@85c. for poor to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₩ lb.

MEALS—The principal kinds have been in moderate demend at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 370 hhds., including Porto Rico at 31c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@27c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, including common and strained ot $5 62½@$5 75 ₩ 310 lbs. No important movements in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Park has been fraely offered, and has been in very moderale demand, at 13 25@$13 50, chiefly at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, for immediate and future delivery, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 1,570 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c. @5½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are selling at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in demand; sales 650 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and declining; sales 1,900 tcs. and hbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess. $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is very quiet to-day, including Carolina at $6 75@7, and East India, at $6@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,300 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; English Island, on private terms, and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@ 8¾c.; also, 600 bags China, on terms not ascertained, ₩ lb.

TEAS—Blacks have been in active request, and about 5,000 pkgs. have been sold, at somewhat firmer prices.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., part at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@23c. ₩ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive; rates have not varied much. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@ 6¾d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¼d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@ 20s. ₩ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@23s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For an Irish Port direct, o ship with Corn at 8d. per bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Logwood, 25s. ₩ ton.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

The emendment to the Brooklyn Charter was concurred in.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill changing the name of the Rose Hill Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

Regulating the sale of poisons; relative to District Courts in New-York; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to ha, name and number streets; amending the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons. Also, several local bills.

Mr. BELL introduced the following:

Resolved, If tha Assembly concur, that the Constitution of the State be amended as follows:

The Legislature shall have power to pass any law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and such law may prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for the violation thereof.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and in conformity with the Constitution it be published three months previous to the time of such election.

Laid over.

Mr. GANSON moved to restrict the power of the Grinding Committee to local bills, and oblige them to take up bills according to position on general orders.

On motion of Mr. BELL, the resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 24.

The report of the Grinding Committee, made Saturday, was called up.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to strike out and refer back to the Committee the bill to authorize the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to erect a telegraph along tha line of the canal. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD said he believed the hill was calculated to do injustice to the enterprising, valuable and well-conducted line of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company. The hill gives the canal company leave to connect the line with any telegraph at either or both ends. The bill was referred back to the Committee.

More than the number of bills provided under the joint rules having accumulated, the business of third-reading bills was taken up. The following were passed:

To amend the Hermitage Association charter; to amend the act of 1858 relative to courts in Brooklyn; to establish Academical Departments in Union Free Schools; to incorporate the New-York State Convention of Universalists; supplementary to the act to extend Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn; in relation to printing Calendars of Courts of Record of the State, except in the City of New-York; also several bills of a local character.

Mr. RAYMOND'S bill to appropriate $300,000 to aid and protect the harbor of New-York from invasion, came up for a third reading.

Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit, in order to incorporate the bill in the general act for public defence.

Mr. TRACY, in view of the slim attendance, moved to amend by laying the bill aside for tha present. Carried, the friends of the bill voting in favor.

Mr. ALVORD, by consent, reported back the amended bill, to reorganize the State Militia. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCMULLEN, by consent, reported favorably the bill to authorize Brooklyn to issue bonds for the relief of families of volunteers. Adjourned.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Masaniello" was played here last evening, and notwithstanding a curious thinness in the attendance at almost all the theatres, attracted a very good audience. The performance was the best that has been given so for, Signor BRIGNOLI being in unusually good voice. The opera will be repeated in Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

On Wednesday Madame DA LUSSAN will make her *début* as *Leonora*, in DONIZETTI'S fine opera of "La Favorita." The lady already enjoys a high reputation with concert-goers, and her essay on the stage is expected to be a complete success. At all events, it is the event

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse, by an English young woman; has good City reference; the same situation wanted by a colored young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 21st-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a competent woman, who can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has lived in some of the best families in the City; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do waiting; perfectly understands her business: the best of City reference given: no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid, and asaks in washing and ironing; the other as lady's maid, or up-stair work; is a good sewer; no objections to travel. Call at No. 61 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and fine washing, in an American family. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 79 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an American Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; is capable of her business; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 6th-st., in the rear, between Bowery and 2d-av., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a girl who thoroughly understands her business; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to mind children and to do sewing. Can do all kinds of embroideries. Has good City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 96 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Has no objection to take care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 111 7th-av., near 20th-st., 3d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or will take charge of a laundry; understands her business in all its branches. Has good City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant person wishes a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or any to children; best of reference. Inquire at No. 181 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., between the hours of 9 and 12.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or help with washing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway; has the best reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do sewing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; understands her business, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active, tidy girl wants a situation; understands and is willing to do her work; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or going to the country; has good reference from her last employer. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent to perform that which she undertakes; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 74 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or to do plain sewing. Good City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 Crosby-st., in the shoe store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain seamstress; good City reference; no objection to the country; willing and obliging. Call for two days at 113 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 334 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress: can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 233 14th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 124 West 26th-st.

A CHILDREN'S MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 7th-av., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands the making of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and has three years' references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country; has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a woman of experience, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry. Can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 139 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook. Thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of cooking and baking. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c., has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at 102 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A respectable woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, as also Spanish and French cookery. No washing. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a first-class boarding house; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 208 East 17th-st., 6th floor, front room, No. 16.

A COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of references. Call at No. 256 East 15th-st., Room No. 7.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, a situation wanted by a good colored cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; will make herself useful; is a good dress maker, sutter and fitter of children's dresses; is accustomed to embroidering and all kinds of family sewing; not having relatives in the City permanent situations are desirable; not particular as to going in the east house. Call at No. 218 West 16th-st, first floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country for the Summer; good *City reference*. Call at No. 166 East 29th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing, for a most reliable, steady woman; is in every respect a very desirable servant and fully capable to fill her situation; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; would go as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to go in the country with a family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, in the City or country, by a respectable, industrious girl to do good, plain cooking, or general housework; is a neat, economizing and obliging servant—an excellent washer and ironer. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 199 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best City references from her last place; call for two days at No. 98 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; as above; understands meats and soups, and can bake bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference as to capability; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman with good City references, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 174 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable German woman, a Protestant, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 124 1st-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; will do housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 70½ 3d-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer by a respectable woman; has excellent references. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st.

A PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, is neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 444 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs., basement, in the rear. Would go a short distance in the country.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker to engage with a few families by the day or week. Apply at No. 635 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., in the millinery store. Superior reference.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, or will take care of a baby and sew; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top-floor, back room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable and educated young widow lady, who has had long experience in all its branches; she will do her best to please; highest references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. P., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF RESpectability would like to superintend the household of a gentleman; is accustomed to working; has no objection to give children the first rudiments in music; reference given and required. Address M. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A smart and tidy girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a very good cook and baker, and a first-class laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; is also a good dairy-maid. Call at No. 235 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wishes a situation as general housework. Call, for two days, at No. 138 Duane-st., in the rear, between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small family, or would go as nurse and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st.

A HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework, or a plain cook; has the best City references. Call at 126 West 27th-st., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or would take care of children; can do embroidery, either on muslin or flannel; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, (University-place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress would like the washing for a few gentlemen or ladies; is an excellent washer, and a first-rate shirt-ironer. Can give the best City reference. Call for one week at No. 131 7th-av., 2d floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do duting; no objections to the country. good City references if required. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, understands French duting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress, to do up linen in magnificent style, duting, or as family seamstress; makes up muslins and lacings; $8 a month, City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 21st-st.

A LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent young woman, with good references; is a first-class laundress, understands French duting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 1,360 Broadway, in the store, between 31st and 32d sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day to sew for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, having Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to engage with a few private families to work out by the day or week, or would take work home. Address No. 3 Garden-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 336 3d-av., near 26th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, has no objection to the care of grown children, would go out sewing by the day or week. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER, OR AS REGULAR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—A most respectable woman, with first-class references, desiras a situation; is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by an American woman a situation in a private family as seamstress and nurse; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses. Call at No. 2 West 45th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person, an American Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West Washington-place.

A SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A YANkee girl wishes to engage with a family as seamstress; is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; or would travel with a lady, or go as nurse; has unexceptional City reference. Call this day, at No. 11 West 11th-st., first brown-stone front houle from Broadway.

A NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOWAN WANTS A situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse to go with a family who are travsling to Europe; she understands the care of children, and can bring up by hand infants from their birth; testimonials of the highest respectability. Can be seen at her present employer's, 23 Waverley-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERican woman wishes a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a very respectable woman as child's nurse; aged 24 years, and is experianced in case of sickness; can do light chamberwork, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country, in a gentleman's family; first-class City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., third door from 23d-st.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A situation as children's nurse, by a Protestant young woman. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 80 East 15th-st., where she can be well recommended.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat, plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Ring the private door bell, next to the jeweler's, near 22d-st.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competant to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat, plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good sick nurse; no objection to travel with a lady; good reference given. Apply at No. 232 6th-av., near 13th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as wet nurse. Is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at No. 38 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., 4th floor.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a babe from its birth; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman to take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by City ladies. Call, for two days, at No. 487 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-class nurse and good seamstress; willing also to do chamberwork; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has ten years' reference as nurse, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of a young baby; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 99 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress. Understands the care of a baby from its birth. Has five years of the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable American woman desires a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Call at No. 30 Bond-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, (English,) a situation as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 West 19th-st., in the rear, 2d floor, near 6th-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. She has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years and four months. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

A WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situated wanted, by two girls—one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing. Both have the best City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress. She does no gentlemen's linen in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms; does duting and all kinds of fine washing. Particular attention paid to families' clothes. The best of reference given. Call at No. 250 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, can be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Billie House, 5 Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES TO GO to California with a family; will make satisfactory arrangements with a family who are going. Best of references given. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 214 4th-av., near 22d-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

A CARPENTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man a situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools and glazing. Address J. J. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London, and six years in New-York; understands the care of carriages, harness, &c., and has good judgment in the feeding of horses, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., No. 14 West 23d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has had good experience in Europe and in this country, in the care and treatment of valuable horses, aged 25 years, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has 4 years' City reference from his last place. Call or address a note to S. H., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference given from his last place. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Graham's saddler's store, No. 66½ University-place.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an experienced and reliable man, (married and no incumbrance, English,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, in City or country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., care of Mr. Lowden, harness-maker, 79 Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses; is an experienced groom; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to making himself generally useful; can keep a gentleman's place in order. Address P. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man, Protestant; perfectly understands his business; has been used to drive in the City; can give the best of references. Call or address S. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; is a good gardener; understands the care of cattle and milking, and will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a respectable young man, who can furnish first-class City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 96 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., private stable, until engaged.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call at, or address, No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs, for two days.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a steady, sober man, who understands his business thoroughly; has lived five years with one gentleman, three with another, two with another, and can give the very best of city and country testimonials from last employers; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. McM., No. 60 East 14th-st., at P. Dimey's, harness-maker.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, obliging and industrious; he understands his business perfectly well, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. H., No. 36 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman and groom, who was disengaged on the 20th of March, on account of his employer going to Europe. Can give the best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation, as coachman, and is willing to help in a garden; or make himself generally useful; has good country reference. Address D. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young man, as coachman or plain vegetable gardener; is a good, careful driver; good reference from last employer, and will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, A situation together by an Englisman and wife—Protestants—the man as experienced groom and coachman; the woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. B., will be attended to for three days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a Swiss young man, as coachman and gardener; understands gardening and the care of horses; is willing to make himself in any way useful; speaks English. Can be seen at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman, or coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business. Has the best of City recommendations. Address H. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a steady Protestant Englishman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City and country reference from his two last places; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address WILLIAM, No. 161 Grand-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country reference; has no objections to City or country; his wife understands the care of milk and butter, or would feed poultry. Please call or address the drug store, corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av., for two days.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single young man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business in every respect. Would not object to assist in gardening. Call for two days. City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a thorough experienced man, (English single,) as above. Address B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or care Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage makers, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

AN ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, SOBER, steady, and perfectly reliable, with seven years' experience, who has charge of high and low pressure engines, and does his own repairing, wants an engagement; references undeniable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a steady, sober man, with the best of recommendations from his last employer for honesty and good character; understands gardening and all farming business. Address ROBERT, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A FARMER'S MAN.—WANTED, A SITUAtion on a farm by a sober, industrious man about 45 years of age, lately from Ireland, where he has been brought up to farming, the care of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

A FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April: I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion is wanted by a Scotch Protestant man and his wife; the man understands farming in all its branches; also hot-houses, graperies, flowers, and everything connected with a garden; also the pruning of fruit trees; has the best of reference. Call at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

A FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted by a young man with unoubted references, a situation in the country; understands farming in all its branches; is a good vegetable gardener, and an excellent hand over horses and oxen; any person wanting a good man will not be disappointed by applying at Mrs. Manning's, No. 378 6th-av.

A FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, and to take care of a gentleman's stock in general; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation by a man who understan is farm-work, and is a good vegetable gardener; also the care of stock, poultry, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. A selection on hand at the INSTITUTE, No. 97 4th-av.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; this is a chance seldom offered, as the advertiser is all that can be desired in the above capacity, with a combination of character well calculated to give general satisfaction, and can be well indorsed by some of the leading merchants of this City; is competent, sobriety, honesty and straightforward principles, a Lutheran by profession, and in every way a most desirable man. Address LUTHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also the care of greenhouse plants and grapery; has two years' reference to show as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Address P. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced Protestant single man, of steady, industrious habits, who has a thorough practical knowledge in every department of the trade, a situation as gardener; is competent to give entire satisfaction to his employer, and is also an excellent hand with horses; reference for several years of the best kind. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; family small; is a thorough, practical man in all the branches of his profession; no objection to any part of the country; wages not so great an object as a comfortable home; the most satisfactory recommendations given. Address J. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as gardener; is both practical and scientific, is a good vegetable gardener, and understands greenhouse, grapery, &c., with the laying out of handsome grounds and paths; compensation moderate; four years' City reference. Address G. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not

FINANCIAL.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April next, agreeably to their conditions, at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U.S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PUTLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)

DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date.

M. D. VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policps not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,576,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$726,476,36

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	193,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	248,543,94
Total Amount Assets,	$5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Moyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE DEVON AND LIVERPOOL, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 15 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 42 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefit of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.

E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF NEW-Haven Railroad Stock—$50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage in different sums. Also, for sale or to let, the four-story English basement dwelling-house, 17.4 by about 50. Lot 96 feet deep. No. 293 2d-av. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., or C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD Ward, corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of April. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

RICHARD H. BOLL, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT., ONE Year Certificates and Quartermaster's Certificates issued to Contractors, wanted by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. E., Box No. 112 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 32d-av. and 23d-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in one or two sums to suit. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 237 Broadway, over the Broadway Bank.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN AND Second-av. Railroad stocks, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC

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HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Onchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Ernest Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Marla F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, Nos. 111 Broadway,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

18f-law12wT*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix nf, &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Grigge, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Pelton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Truman H. Kimberly, receiver of the Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 24th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.

11f-law6wTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Atty's.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, for the burial of all enlisted men of the Army, or Volunteers who may have been sworn into the service of the United States, who may die in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Persons offering to perform this service must state the cemetery or place at which they propose to make the interments, the charge for a pine or white-wood stained coffin, hearse, cemetery ground and digging grave. Please indorse communications, "Proposals for Interments."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 150 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heeting apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
} Building Committee.

MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the arises, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA OR INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All letter views and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles, as will be a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 17 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. His will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing everything information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. Powers' French Preventive, an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN! YOUNG MAN! YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease, resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while in quest of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in a few hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend; price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, with but few instances of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating that rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAML. B. DYER, BY MUTUAL consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of RYAN & HEARN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by JOHN HEARN, who will also pay all the debts of the concern.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1862.

MICHAEL RYAN.
JOHN HEARN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.

WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN H. SCOTT.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of HUNTING & EARLE, for the manufacture and sale of fine jewelry.

JAMES H. HUNTING,
RALPH D. EARLE.
No. 16 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining or fresco work done, can have it executed at a very moderate price by an experienced workman out of employment. Address, for one week, J. H. D., Brooklyn Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Mnir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, CHINA. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUEE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLAAS, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $55; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HA

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Order Against the Publication of Dangerous War News.

The Journal of Commerce, the Sunday Mercury, and the Boston Journal Suppressed.

The Probable Flight of Jeff. Davis.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CENSORSHIP.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Certain newspapers having flagrantly persisted in the publication of military details, in violation of the Rules and Articles of War, and the orders of the War Department, thereby endangering the safety of our armies and the success of military operations, the Secretary of War has ordered the enforcement of the penalties, and a special Court-martial is to be assembled at Washington for the trial and punishment of the offenders.

LATER.—The *Journal*, of Boston, and the *Sunday Mercury* and *Journal of Commerce*, of New-York, are suppressed, by order of the Secretary of War; their editors and proprietors arrested, and ordered to Washington, to be tried by a Court-martial, for violating the fifty-seventh Article of War.

WAR NEWS—NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmaster-Gen. BLAIR to-day issued the following notice to the Postmasters of the United States:

"The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph, affecting the conduct of the war, in order to prevent the communication of such information to the rebels. It is also thought necessary by the Secretary to put restrictions on the publication of facts of this character, however derived, and the aid of this Department is requested for this purpose. You will, therefore, notify publishers not to publish any fact which has been excluded from the telegraph, and that a disregard of this order will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General."

THE PROBABLE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The view taken by the TIMES is the one generally received here, that JEFF. DAVIS' movement to the West means flight from Richmond. He has never liked the Virginians, nor they him. He delivers them over to JOE JOHNSTON and Gov. WISE, while he takes a position nearer to Mexico.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE CENSORSHIP.

Developments continue to be made showing foul play in the action of the Judiciary Committee on the censorship. The correspondents of the New-York paper most conspicuous in denouncing the censorship were allowed to get possession of their dispatches, and the keeper of them alleges that the greater portion of them have been abstracted.

NOMINATED AS BRIGADIERS.

G. M. DODGE, of Iowa; Col. R. S. CANBY, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Maj. HENRY S. WRIGHT, Sixth United States Infantry, were nominated to the Senate to-day as Brigadier-Generals.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed about four hundred army appointments, principally of minor rank. Among them, in the Adjutant-General's Department, were R. J. WAGGONER, of Kentucky, and JEFFERSON H. NORRIS, of Delaware, as Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with rank of Captain; JOHN A. DOYLE, of Pennsylvania, as Commissary of Subsistence in the volunteer service; also, the following: JOHN C. VANDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, Military Storekeeper, and O. A. JUDSON, of Pennsylvania, Brigade Surgeon. The only two Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers confirmed are WM. K. STRONG and Col. MARLON D. MANSUR, of Indiana.

THE CASE OF GEN. BLENKER.

The statement that Gen. BLENKER has been suspended from his command, is pronounced untrue. Neither is it true that the Senate Military Committee have reported against his confirmation. He is opposed by some of his countrymen, but the Senate Committee mean to give him a fair hearing.

EFFICIENCY OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Senator WILSON this morning introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers. It provides that the Corps of Engineers, and Corps of Topographical Engineers shall be united into one corps, to be called the Corps of Engineers, and organized as follows: one brigadier-general, four colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, sixteen majors, twenty-four captains, twenty-four first-lieutenants, twenty-four second-lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant; the general officer to be selected from the commissioned officers of the corps, the other vacancies by regular promotion from the corps and graduates of the Military Academy.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA.

Col. VIELE, of the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, and not Col. VAN AMBURGH, succeede Gen MONTGOMERY as Military Governor at Alexandria.

DISBANDING.

The D'Epineoil Zouaves, about 400 in number were paid off to-day. The greater portion of them return home.

THE BIDS FOR WESTERN GUNBOATS.

Fewer bids were put in for Western gunboats to-day than were anticipated by the Department. The awards will not be made for several days. The plan of RAM'S boats is highly approved by scientific men. They are invulnerable, and draw only four feet of water.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs meet to-morrow to mature measures for iron-clad vessels. The sentiment of Congress is overwhelming for the immediate construction of such boats, and any well-guarded bill will be passed as soon as presented. The objections first urged to Stevens' Battery have been removed by the ready invention of Mr. STEVENS, and no opposition is anticipated to its completion.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Representatives WASHBURNE, HOLMAN, DAWES and FARNSW, of the Government Contract Investigating Committee, have returned to Washington, after an absence of three weeks in the West and Northwest.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIANS.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. POMEROY, to consolidate all the Indians on the Western borders into one nation, dividing the land into convenient farms, encouraging them in the cultivation of the soil, and additionally providing for their material prosperity.

CALLED HOME.

Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, of New-York, has been called home by illness in his family.

MR. ELY IN HIS SEAT.

Hon. ALFRED ELY has sufficiently recovered from his illness to resume his seat.

THE BODIES FROM BULL RUN.

The remains of Col. STOCUM, Maj. BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER, will not, it now appears, be sent hence until Friday evening. They will be under an escort of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, reaching Providence on Sunday morning, where they will be received by the military of that State, together with Masonic Lodges.

CONSUL TO PARANEHAM.

W. H. HAVENS, of Ohio, was to-day nominated by the President as Consul to Paraneham, Brazil.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

To-day the following-named prisoners were discharged on giving their parole: Richard Coleman, James Potter, George G. Coleman, and Josiah E. Butley. Also, John B. Farr and James W. Farr, on taking the oath of allegiance. A number were also discharged on giving their parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States unless regularly exchanged, according to the rules of war. The following were remanded for further consideration: John T. Day, Charles W. Coleman.

A ROBBERY.

The house of Commodore SMITH, of this city, was entered Sunday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and robbed of much valuable jewelry and money. Among the articles taken was a gold Genava hunting watch, the loss of which is deeply felt, as it belonged to Lieut. SMITH, son of the Commodore, who was killed the other day in the contest with the *Merrimac*. It is supposed that the robbery was planned the day of the young man's funeral. Last night a grocery-store in this city was entered and robbed of $900.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHILI.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, United States Minister to Chili, arrived in Washington to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH—SOME THINGS EXPOSED THAT THE COMMITTEE NEGLECTED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 23, 1862.

You have given the country very just conclusions in regard to the Government censorship, drawn from the revelations of the report of the House Judiciary Committee. It is simply impossible to enforce an equal system of newspaper supervision in a country as free as this; and any attempt at censorship must be attended with irritation and followed by failure. The Committee's report showed very clearly how the censorship established by the Government failed to accomplish any good end. It never succeeded in withholding a single fact of military importance from the enemy. The report showed also how the censorship was evaded, to the benefit of some, to the injury of others. The fault belonged inherently to *the system*, not the men trying to enforce it. Mr. THAYER, the censor, had to sit in the telegraph office from morning to night, and from night to morning. He had only written instructions to go by—which were, of course, general. But there are innumerable ways of evading in spirit the letter of any general instructions. If often he was in doubt, he could not leave his post to search for the Secretaries of the Government, to get their interpretations of each case of doubt.

Mr. THAYER was forbidden to send over the wires anything in regard to the settlement of the *Trent* case. Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, offered a dispatch directed to SAMUEL WARD, New-York, in which he says, "Act as if you had good news." What right had Mr. THAYER to assume that the "good news" referred to the *Trent* case? Suppose any other man had offered the dispatch—should it have been suppressed? Was there no "good news" to anybody on that day but the *Trent* settlement? Or suppose, as you have well put the case, Mr. RUSSELL had adopted some other phrase previously agreed on to express the settlement of the *Trent* case. Suppose, for instance, he had telegraphed to Mr. WARD as follows, "use the money as contemplated"—would the censor have been justified in rejecting that dispatch, on suspicion?

The truth is, the Committee did not comprehend the merits of the question at all, if judged by their report. Indeed, I am sorry to add that the writer of the report does not seem to have *intended* justice. Two "suppressed dispatches" reported and dwelt on, as calculated to bring Mr. THAYER into public contempt, one stating the simple fact of "a slight fall of snow," I have seen the originals of, and they prove not to have been suppressed at all, but they bear the legible approval of Mr. THAYER, and the office marks of counting and charge, showing them to have been sent and of course received by the newspapers, and paid for!

But more manifest even than this gross injustice to Mr. THAYER is the malicious spirit of the report toward Secretary SEWARD. It seems throughout the report to be the purpose of the writer to attack the Secretary of State; and the cowardly mode is adopted of assailing him through Mr. THAYER. If justice was meant, and full exposure of the supposed delinquencies of Cabinet Ministers, how happens it that by far the most disgraceful fact in this connection was *suppressed*? Mr. THAYER produced before the Committee a written order he had received from a member of the Cabinet last Fall, fully excepting from the operation of the censorship all the Washington correspondence of one of the New-York papers. It was brief, but broad, and read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 5, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: It is my wish that you neither suppress nor alter the telegrams of Mr. SAMUEL WILKINSON. Please send them as they are written and signed by him. Respectfully, SIMON CAMERON.

Mr. THAYER.

Mr. THAYER declined to become a party to such a flagrant fraud on the rest of the Press, and went to Mr. SAWARD, who promptly had this special order reversed. For this act he fell under the *Tribune's* displeasure, and the adherents of that paper originated the inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, which has been controlled throughout in the interest of that journal, and with the sole view of injuring Mr. SAWARD, and disgracing, if possible, the President's family. This simple statement of facts will pour a flood of light on that episode of the Committee's labors when they dropped the legitimate subject of inquiry and went probing the dungheaps of WATTS, the President's gardener, to learn what secrets lay imbedded therein. The hope of the prying committee-men who led this part of their investigation was to fix some stain upon Mrs. LINCOLN, and in the gloating eagerness of their hunt they wholly forgot the matter of the censorship. It would not be a bad plan, it the subject were not so unworthy, to raise a special committee to investigate the real intent of the late investigation into the Government censorship. It is proper to be known that Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, and some others of the Judiciary Committee, wholly dissented from, and tried in vain to arrest the discreditable course the investigation took.

Your correspondent has borne ample and unwavering testimony to the fruitlessness and impolicy of the censorship, and you have made the matter too clear for further argument. But the unfair and malevolent spirit of the Committee is none the less to be condemned, and exposed to public reprobation.

YORK.

THE PROCEECINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New-Jersey, asking Congress to take immediate action for the defences of the coast of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and resolving that the several States loan funds for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking a reduction of the schedule taxes on manufactures. Referred.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State Rights,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky relating to the tax on tobacco, asking that it be reduced. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio against any proposition for a settlement of the rebellion, except an unconditional surrender and condign punishment of the traitors. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Maine, indorsing the Administration, and in favor of the confiscation of the property of the rebels. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the removal and consolidation of the Indian tribes. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the joint resolution in regard to affording aid to the States in favor of emancipation was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that this was a most extraordinary resolution in its purposes and in the source from whence it came. It was mischievous in its tendency, and he was not sure that it was at all patriotic in design. It was ignoring all the principles hitherto of the party in power, and it was an interference with the subject of Slavery in the States. It was an attempt to raise a controversy in those States. None of the slaveholding States asked aid. He believed that the President had had this thing in contemplation for some time. The Legislature of his State (Delaware) had been in session lately, and a printed bill had found its way there offering Delaware $900,000 for the emancipation of her slaves, and the Legislature rejected it. The object of this bill is simply to renew and intensify the agitation of the slavery question in the Border States and to raise an Abolition Party there. He would like some member of the Judiciary Committee to show him any authority in the Constitution for thus applying money to the States. This bill presents the view of the Government going into the wholesale negro-trading business. The State of Delaware will never accept of this bill, but the true Union people of that State will go before the people upon it, and there will not a vestige of the Republican party be left there. This resolution promises to throw us into a political campaign never to be performed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That although the subject of Slavery in the States is exclusively within the jurisdiction and cognizance of the Government and people of the States, and cannot be interfered with directly or indirectly by the Government of the United States, yet when any of those States or people may determine to emancipate their slaves, the United States shall pay a reasonable price for the slaves so emancipated, and the cost of colonizing them in some other country.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the morning hour expired, and the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE to the amendment of Mr. DAVIS for colonization, viz.: That only such persons shall be colonized as desire to go to some other country, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars per head.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) and KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) explained that they should vote against the amendment because they preferred the bill as it was.

The question was then taken on Mr. DAVIS' amendment to colonize the negroes, with the following result:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Powell, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilson, of Missouri, Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Kennedy, King, McDougal, Morrill, Stark, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

This being a tie vote, the Vice-President voted in the negative.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak against the bill. He contended that slaves were property, and recognized as such by the Supreme Court. He quoted from the decision in the case of the *Antelope*. He said Congress had no right to emancipate a slave anywhere, either in a State, or in the District of Columbia. He referred to the early history of the country, when Slavery existed nearly all over the country, and said that Slavery was clearly and certainly recognized in the Constitution, though in mild phrase. Slavery was at one time recognized by the whole civilized world, and hence it is not true that Slavery is local and freedom universal, but the opposite was the fact. Slavery was the normal condition of the United States, and the abrogation of Slavery was the exception.

Mr. MORRILL asked whether the Senator contended that the existence of Slavery, or its legality, was recognized in the Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS said it was synonymous. If it recognised its existence, it recognized its legality.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) asked if treason was legal because its existence was recognized?

Mr. DAVIS said treason was not recognized in a way like that which provided for the return of fugitives. He contended that the people of the District of Columbia held the same constitutional rights as the people of the States, and the Government had no right to impair those rights. We have no right to take the slaves of the people in this District, unless for the actual necessity of the Government, and then we must make proper compensation, and we have no right to set an arbitrary limit to the amount of compensation.

Mr. MORRILL said he should argue that Congress had a right to liberate the slaves without compensation, and that slaves are not property in any constitutional sense.

Mr. DAVIS said there was the same property in slaves as in horses or land. He contended that this Government was one of limited powers, and delegated rights, and if the General Government transgresses these limits and infringes on the rights reserved to the States, it is as much a wrong-doer as the Confederates now are. He said the dominant party pledged themselves before the election of President, and by resolution of Congress, not to interfere with Slavery in the States; but measures of this kind were violative of all pledges. This was only an entering-wedge in an attack on Slavery, and to carry out the schemes of the violent men of the party. He said the Senator from Wisconsin took a statesmanlike view of the case. Negroes and whites never can live together in a community of privileges and rights, except as master and slave, and the people will fight any attempt to produce such a state of society to the death, and consider those who attempted it as the greatest enemies they could have. He said they had originated at the North "Mormonism," "Free Love," and a sort of "ethereal" religion preached by PARKER and EMERSON, and all sorts of mischievous isms, but what right is there to force them upon the people of this District? Or are the people of the District like rats in an exhausted receiver, simply to be experimented upon? He was no friend of Slavery in the abstract, and if he had his way would inaugurate a system of gradual emancipation which it would take about one hundred years to accomplish, so as to produce no bad effects.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) presented the certificate of election of JOSEPH S. SNOAR, as Representative from the First District of that State.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that no election in the exact form of law could have been held on the day stated, namely: the 15th inst. The election was extemporized. He moved to refer the papers to the Committee on Elections.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the House. Excuses were heard for absentees, from which it appeared the following named were sick: Messrs. BAILEY, of Massachusetts, CONWAY, ELY, COOPER KNAPP and MAY.

The papers in the Segar case were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House why he has not responded to the resolution of December last, calling for a list of the Paymasters and additional Paymasters, and that he now be directed to furnish the same, and to what extent they can be dispensed with.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted a resolution, which was referred, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend a sum not exceeding $50,000 for the purpose of testing the plans for rendering ship and floating batteries invulnerable.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House of the cause, if any, of the protracted delay in the release of Col. CORCORAN, prisoner of war since July; and that the Secretary be directed and requested to stop all exchanges of prisoners until Col. CORCORAN is released.

Debate rising, the resolution lies over.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide funds in part to pay the interest and principal on the public debt.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. MORRIS for his gallant services on board the *Cumberland*, in conflict with the rebel steamer *Merrimac*.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to render freedom national and Slavery sectional.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BUCKNER and Commander ROWAN, and the officers and men under them, for the skill with which they carried out the minute instructions of the General Commanding the Army (McCLELLAN) in the recent decisive victory. All of the above were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide a temporary Government for Arizona. One of the sections prohibits Slavery therein, as well as in all the Territories now organized.

Mr. ASHLEY said if any gentleman desired to discuss the measure, he would be satisfied with its postponement to a day certain. If this was not agreed to, he desired to put the bill on its passage now.

Mr. WICKLIFFE remarked that, if he understood the facts, the Texan rebels, under SIBLEY, were forcing the people there to flee elsewhere for safety. How could the Government, under these circumstances, be organized? Why attempt it, when civil officers could not proceed thither?

Mr. ASHLEY replied that as far the Committe was advised, there are no enemies in Arizona except Indians, no organized white men.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) would vote for postponing the consideration of the bill indefinitely. It contained the famous Wilmot proviso, which had occasioned so much trouble in the country. This was not the time to reagitate that subject.

Mr. ASHLEY replied, that is the mere opinion of my colleague.

Mr. MALLORY—Is the bill up now on its passage?

The SPEAKER—It is.

Mr. MALLORY—I enter my protest against it.

Mr. ASHLEY moved the previous question.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay it on the table.

Negatived, 49 against 76.

The House refused to order the main question by 54 against 74.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, (Rep.,) the further consideration of the bill was postponed till next Monday.

The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

Among other amendments agreed to, are the following:

"Tennesse to have till the first of December next, to assume the payment of her portion of the Tax.

"Brewers, manufacturing less than five hundred barrels per annum, to pay twenty-five dollars license.

"Brokers to pay fifty dollars, the same as Commercial brokers. Land-warrant brokers to pay twenty-five dollars."

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Independent Telegraph Company—Our Harbor Defences—Half a Million Dollars Appropriated and a Commission Appointed—Message of the Mayor.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman DAYTON moved that the Board take immediate action on the application of the Independent Telegraph Company for the privilege of raising poles for their wires in the City of New-York. Alderman BOOLE, on behalf of the Committee having the subject in charge, stated that the subject was under consideration, and the Committee would report soon. With that understanding the matter was dropped.

The Board then considered the report of the Special Committee on Harbor Defences, in connection with which a message from the Mayor was read, recommending that the Legislature be memorialized to legalize the passage of a bill on the subject submitted by him.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the Board proceed to fill the blanks left for the names of a Harbor Defence Commission in the bill submitted by him at the last meeting, as follows:

An Ordinance making an Appropriation in aid of the Defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of providing for the more efficient defence of the Harbor of the City of New-York against the attacks of its enemies by sea, particularly with reference to providing the more effectual means of guarding the approaches to said City against the entrance of mail or iron-clad vessels of war.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers, to be approved by a Commission, consisting of two members of the Common Council, to be appointed respectively by the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, who shall act in connection with the following named citizens, viz.: ——, who are hereby fully authorized and empowered to act for and in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in devising and conducting, to a successful result the object enumerated and set forth in section 1 of this ordinance. All vouchers for the expenditure of money, as aforesaid, shall be certified in meeting of said Commissioners by its President and Secretary.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated as and known as the "Harbor Defence Bonds of the City of New-York," and bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

SEC. 5. In the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing its expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman DAYTON approved of the plan of the Mayor to ask the proper authority of the Legislature to create the Harbor Defence Fund and Commission. He opposed the plan suggested by the Committee, on the ground that the Board could not legally authorize the Comptroller to raise money without special consent of the Legislature. He believed that no such emergency existed as should justify them in so far departing from the provisions of the charter. He thought the *Merrimac* would meet with formidable opposition in getting to sea, and that if she did escape the attacks of our vessels at Fort Monroe, she could never navigate the Atlantic so as to reach our port. He moved that the Board memorialize the Legislature to pass the bill submitted by the Mayor.

Alderman BOOLE thought that the *Merrimac* was a seaworthy boat, and capable of crossing the Atlantic.

Alderman FOSMIRE thought that if the Common Council should act as it believed to be for the best interests of the City, the Legislature would legalize their acts.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the Board decided to fill the blanks in the ordinance submitted by the Committee.

Alderman DAYTON moved to substitute the act recommended by the Mayor for transmission to the Legislature. The substitute was lost on a division, Aldermen BRADY, CRIPP, DAYTON and FRAER only voting for it.

The Board proceeded to name candidates. Several members declined to name any one, others named ANDREW CARRIGAN, JOHN CLANCY, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Comptroller HAWS, Mayor OPDYKE, and others of less note. Alderman BRADY named BENJAMIN WOOD.

Alderman GANET moved that the Board proceed to fill the blanks by ballot.

Alderman BRADY opposed choosing the commission by ballot. He wanted each member to show his hand and let it be known for whom he voted.

Alderman GANET withdrew his motion, and moved that the roll be called, and repeated until a majority of the Board select five gentlemen to form a Commission.

On the first ballot, the following votes were cast, each member voting for five names, except Messrs. FROMENT, DAYTON, BRADY and JEREMIAH, who declined to name any candidates:

Andrew Carrigan	10	James Murphy	1
Robert T. Haws	11	George Opdyke	1
John Dimond	11	John Clancy	1
Myers Cargell	9	Richard Sathers	1
Albert Cardoza	9	A. W. Craven	1
J. N. Rich	5		

Messrs. Carrigan, Haws, Dimond, Cargell, and Cardoza, were then declared the choice of the Board to fill the blank in the report of the Committee.

Alderman GANET moved that the ordinance be adopted with these names inserted.

Alderman BRADY said he should not vote for the ordinance, because he believed the Government had made preparations to protect the harbor.

The resolution of the Committee, and the ordinance appended, were taken up and adopted, Messrs. Smith, Reed, Henry, Walsh, Chipp, Michell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear in the negative.

The Board then made an effort to adopt the Mayor's recommendation, inserting therein the ordinance adopted by the Board, with the names of the Commission already selected, requesting the Legislature to legalize the action of the Board. The difficulty of adaptation was however so apparent, that Alderman GENET moved that the memorial lay over, which was carried, and a resolution adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature to legalize the action of the Common Council providing for the issue of the $500,000 of bonds.

Alderman DAYTON remarked that the latter resolution could have no effect, as the ordinance was not yet adopted.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the subject of the Mayor's veto of the election of Assistant Engineers be referred to a committee for investigation.

After a tedious discussion, the motion of Alderman DAYTON was carried.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

Loss of the Ship Charter Oak and Bark Norwegian.

FIVE ONLY OF THE SHIP'S CREW SAVED.

The ship *Rattler*, Capt. ALMY, from Havre, January 27, reports that from February 9 to 25, experienced a continuous heavy gale from S. to N. N. W., at times blowing a hurricane, during which time she drifted from lat. 48°, long. 35°, to lat. 50°, long. 33°. On Feb. 19, lat. 40°30', long. 35°10', a strong gale was blowing from W., with heavy squalls. The ship was heading S. S. W., with storm-staysail set, when a ship was observed to windward on the same tack. At noon, her colors were seen flying Union down. At 3 P. M. she kept off, and ran down to the *Rattler*, when she proved to be the ship *Charter Oak*, from Philadelphia, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of flour and grain. She was in a sinking condition, and requested the *Rattler* to lay by, and take the crew off. A boat in command of the second officer was sent. As the night was very dark, and a tremendous sea running the while, they succeeded, with much difficulty, in rescuing five of the crew of the *Charter Oak*, whose names are as follows: E. D. Jameson, first officer; Wm. Whitney, second officer; Wm. De Grop, seaman; Levi L. Whitney, and Francis Reed, boys.

When the boat left the ship the barometer stood at 28.64, and was falling rapidly, so that when she returned it was 28.42. Shortly after the boat came alongside the wind hauled to N. N. W., blowing a perfect hurricane for three hours, when it moderated to a heavy gale, which lasted to the 25th, thus rendering it impossible to save more of the *Charter Oak's* crew. She must have capsized and gone down, as her light disappeared suddenly at 9:50 P. M. When the boat left her she was nearly full of water, and the sea was making a clean breach over her continually. At daylight there was nothing to be seen of the ship.

The *Charter Oak* was 860 tons burden, rated A 1½, built at Richmond, Me., and left Philadelphia on Jan. 31 for Liverpool.

The following is a list of her cargo: 7,346 barrels flour, 15,265 bushels wheat, 1,949 bushels corn, 1,416 bags flour reseed, 50 tierces beef, 180 packages butter, 50 boxes cheese, 41 packages lard.

Ship *Kearsage*, Capt. SAWYER, from London Jan. 6, also arrived yesterday, and reports having encountered heavy Northwest gales, which split her sails, and strained her badly. Feb. 7, in lat. 44° lon. 35°, she fell in with the Norwegian bark *Johannes*, Capt. KOAS, from New-York for Cork, with signal of distress flying. Hove to and found her totally disabled, and in a sinking condition: took off the crew, consisting of Captain, wife, and 12 men, all of whom were in a miserable condition, from fatigue and want of provisions and water, and from constant exposure to the sea, the bark having been a wreck for thirteen days. As a consequence of the increased number of persons on board, and the long passage of the *Kearsage*, all hands have been on short allowance of bread and water for the past four weeks.

Capt. KOAS reports, sailed from New-York, Jan. 7, for Cork, with a cargo of 21,700 bushels wheat, and on Jan. 27, in lat. 44°, long. 50°, had a hurricane from southwest to northwest, during which started sternpost and bow, carried away houses on deck, stove batches, shifted cargo, sprung a leak, carried away fore rigging, jib-boom, &c.; was 13 days on the wreck, with but little provisions and water, and all hands worn out from privations, and want, and exposure.

Obituary.

Dr. W. N. LANE, a native of Pepperell, Mass., and Surgeon in the United States Navy, arrived in this City on Thursday last, from Key West, in the *Rhode Island*, and died of consumption the following Saturday, at 4¼ o'clock, P. M., in his apartments at Le Ferge House. When the rebellion broke out, Dr. LANE left a large and lucrative practice in Boston, and enlisted in his country's service, from the duties of which death has so soon relieved him. His age was 42 years.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks and sons, of Vermont; Capt. H. French, of the United States Navy; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh; Capt. F. B. Myer, of London, and R. H. Gratrakes, from England, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Frederick Smith, of Vermont; Capt. Rossell, of the steamship *Glasgow*, and Hr. U. Parsons, of Providence, are at the Everett House.

Judge Willard, of Troy; W. Keep and lady, of Lockport; Jno. Crouse, of Syracuse; Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport, and Wm. Barnett, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Hunt, of the United States Engineer Corps, and E. N. Snelling, Connecticut, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Col. Scwell, of the United States Engineer Corps; G. W. Hollingworth, of Boston; John C. Potter, of Boston; N. Kingsbury, of Hartford; E. H. Eldridge, Boston; C. F. Adams, of Boston, and T. L. Davies, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. C. Bowen, of the United States Navy; S. Ferguson and F. Sonle, of California; H. W. Whiting, of Hartford, and A. P. Smith and family, of Andover, Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on the Harlem Railroad on the afternoon of the 20th instant, about a mile south of Millerton Station, between two freight trains, at which one man, a brakeman, was killed, and several others injured, and considerable damage done to the live trains.

PRIMARY MEETING.—The Democratic primary meetings for electing delegates to the the City and Ward Conventions were held, in Jersey City, last evening. The strife is principally for the candidate for Chief of Police, who is to be elected for three years.

PRESENTS FROM JAPAN.—MANN ENN, the present Tycoon of Japan, in return for the elegant sewing-machine sent to his predecessor, the late Tycoon, by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, has presented to the above firm, through Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, our Minister to that country, several very curious and valuable gifts, comprising five pieces of uncut velvet, of various patterns and colors, of about five yards each; and five pieces of rich silk, each one yard square, embroidered, in gold and brilliant colors, and depicting various birds and flowers; among the former are a number of singular-looking cranes, sombre in tint, and several gorgeous chanticleers, with hens and chickens around them. These pictures have been suitably framed, and, with the velvets which have been arranged in a glass case, containing CRAWFORD'S beautiful statue of "Dancing Jenny," now adorn the wareroom of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company in this City. Those persons who take pleasure in seeing foreign curiosities should not neglect to examine these Japanese manufactures. The widow of the former Tycoon, as we have been informed by Mr. HARRIS, works the sewing machine, which was sent to her, most successfully, and takes as much interest in it as do so many of our ladies at home.—*Home Journal*.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health, even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"BARNUM'S" is the popular resort, just now. He exhibits more wonders, and affords more amusement than all the other establishments in town.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 24—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—R. Hodgson Gratey, Capt. Barneister, Mathild Bon, Conrad Schloefer, Heim Wix, Heim Thorwart, E. Bartels, E. H. Gates, T. Peel, M. Fix, H. Hoffman, T. Pretschmann, George Rooke, M. Jacot.

In brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Darritle, Mrs. Kuster and 3 children, G. Willington, Robert Campbell, A. Langnuer, E. F. Maynoon, W. F. Smith.

In brig Helen Augusta, from Port-au-Prince—Capt. Gronia and lady, J. W. Weeks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 6 17 | Moon rises.... 3 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 06 | Gov. Island. 4 55 | Hell Gate.... 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Khersonese, (Br.,) Hough, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Richard Robinson, Long, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks E. Dwight, Crowell, Elizabethport, master; J. Godfrey, Clark, Fortress Monroe, Wakeman & Dimon; Iodian Queen, (Br.,) Hodgson, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs C. H. Sampson, (Br.,) Thompson, Philadelphia, B. F. Small; M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) Lawrence, St. Pierre, D. R. De Wolf; Enrique, (Span.,) De Castro, Porto Plata, H. G. Rossier & Co.

Schooners B. W. Eldridge, Snow, Gloucester, A. Hovey; Beucephalus, McIntosh, Provincetown, master; Thomas Winans, Davis, Providence, L. Kenny; Susan Moon, Strout,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3278. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WINCHESTER

Pursuit of the Flying Rebel Army Beyond Strasburgh.

An Official Report from Gen. Banks.

DREADFUL CARNAGE AMONG THE ENEMY

Dead and Wounded Left Along the Road.

Reported Destruction of Two Hundred of Jackson's Wagons.

THE MOST DREADFUL ROUT OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

A dispatch received here late last night, from Winchester, says that Gen. BANKS was then at Cedar Creek, two miles from Strasburgh, which he intended to take to-day.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Information received here to-day, shows that our army was at Strasburgh this morning, and that the retreat of the enemy is a flight.

No details of the battle near Winchester have yet been received.

Officers of the army and correspondents were too busy yesterday pursuing the rebels to find time to give information to the public regarding the battle.

Our army camped last night several miles distant from any telegraph station.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Gen. SHIELDS has received a dispatch from Major-Gen. BANKS, dated—

FIVE MILES BEYOND STRASBURGH.

The enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit. The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They have abandoned wagons along the road filled with dead and dying; the houses on the route are found crowded with the wounded and dead. The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle-field of Sunday, are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebel soldiers in carrying off their wounded during the day, and in burying them quickly as soon as dead.

Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25.

It is currently reported to-night that Gen BANKS has overtaken and destroyed 200 of JACKSON'S wagons.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, March 25.

The latest report from Strasburgh is to the effect that Gen. BANKS, with Gen. SHIELDS, is there, with Gen. JACKSON in sight, and a battle was expected to-day. Preparations are being made to strengthen our force.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25—Evening.

Our column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, still in pursuit of the flying rebels.

All letters for officers and soldiers in Gen. BANKS' Division should be directed to Winchester till further notice.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, March 25.

On Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of 500 of ASHBY'S Cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets and then skirmished with the Michigan Cavalry and a portion of the Maryland First.

Gen. SHIELDS brought up his forces, and fired rounds of shell, drove them back, and took several prisoners. Gen. SHIELDS was wounded in the arm by the first fire of the enemy.

JACKSON had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it. Gen. SHIELDS' force slept on their arms Saturday night.

Sunday morning, at sunrise, JACKSON, being reinforced, attacked Gen. SHIELDS, near Kearnstown, three miles distant. The enemy's force consisted of 500 ASHBY'S cavalry, 5,000 infantry, nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of eighteen pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge made by the Ohio Infantry, First Michigan, and First Virginia Cavalry, on their right, drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns in position again in a dense woods, flanked by infantry, and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when Gen. SHIELDS, through Col. KIMBALL, ordered Col. TYLER to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and the Thirteenth Indiana charged their center, and the fight became general, with a terrible massacre on both sides. Col. MURRAY, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed. The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity.

Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic among the enemy ensued. Our troops followed and drove them till dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivouacked on the field, and the dead and wounded were sent here yesterday noon.

Gen. WILLIAMS' First Brigade, Col. DONNALY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Commanding, reinforced Gen. SHIELDS' forces.

Gen. BANKS, who was on the way to Washington Sunday, returned and assumed command. Meanwhile, Gen. SHIELDS' Division, commanded by Col KIMBALL, pursued the enemy beyond Newton, shelling them the whole way.

JACKSON'S men were perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw overboard the dead and wounded to lighten the wagons. It is noticeable that nearly all the Confederates wounded were shot in the head and breast, testing the superiority of our marksmen. The troops engaged on our side were chiefly Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana troops.

Those who conveyed the false intelligence to Gen. JACKSON, causing this disaster to the rebels, have a heavy weight of guilt to shoulder. It was evidently known to many in the town that JACKSON was approaching from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among men and women here.

Gen. SHIELDS' command being screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that JACKSON would enter unobstructed. This evidence is from prisoners.

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 prisoners, including an aid to JACKSON. Our loss in killed is 65; in wounded about 125.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST DAY'S SKIRMISH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 23—7 A. M.

On Saturday, 22d inst., about 1 o'clock, small parties of ASHBY'S Cavalry came within sight of the Federal pickets, and a series of desultory firing took place between them. This continued for some time without effect on either side, until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy made their appearance in large numbers, and commenced driving in the pickets. A messenger was then dispatched to Gen. SHIELDS, but before reinforcements arrived, the rebels were within a mile and a half of the town, having advanced as far as the Stone-house Mill, on the Strasburgh Pike, and within full sight of the town. From this point they fired into some baggage-wagons and tents stationed on the outskirts of the town, but without damage.

Not knowing the precise nature of the attack, the whole of Gen. SHIELDS' Division were called to arms, and held in readiness. Three batteries of artillery were sent at once to the scene of action, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The rebels had four pieces placed at different points on the road and hills, supported by ASHBY'S Cavalry and some companies of Infantry. Some eight or ten shots were fired by them, mostly shells, the majority of which burst in the air over the Federal troops. Soon after our batteries opened fire, the rebel troops scattered like sheep, and were pursued until dark put an end to the affair.

During the fight, Gen. SHIELDS, who commanded in person, was struck by a fragment of a shell on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone, producing a compound fracture, and it was feared amputation would become necessary.

Our loss consisted of one man killed, belonging to the First Michigan Cavalry, one wounded, and one or two horses killed or wounded.

REBEL PRISONERS FROM WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 25.

Two hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Winchester, arrived here this afternoon, and have been provided with quarters in the north wing of the new city jail, the most comfortable, probably, they have enjoyed for many months. They are as miserable, dirty, and about as unsoldierly-looking crowd as ever were seen. They are all Virginians, with the exception of five or six Baltimoreans, who left here before the war broke out. One of the prisoners, on reaching the quarters, threw up his hat, and exclaimed, "Thank God, I am in the United States once more." Others congratulated themselves at the prospect of getting something good to eat, which they admitted they had not had for some time.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of National Troops, as Learned from the Rebels—The New Cabinet of Jeff. Davis, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 24.
Via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 25.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk, to-day.

Assistant-Secretary of War SCOTT leaves this evening for Washington.

The wind to-day is West, with signs of rain.

The following is from the Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning:

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 23.

The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to apply a portion of the moneys of the contingent fund to the aid and relief of the captured troops now in the hands of the enemy as prisoners.

Heavy reinforcements are being sent to Old Point. We learn that fourteen Federal steamers were at Old Point on Sunday loaded with troops, supposed to be for BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 23.

The new Cabinet of President DAVIS has been formed. The Senate confirmed his appointments this morning, as follows:

Secretary of State—J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.
Secretary of War—GEO. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy—S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.
Secretary of the Treasury—C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.
Attorney-General—THOMAS H. WATTS.
Postmaster General—Mr. REAGAN, of Texas.

The new troops are pouring into this city.

Six or seven of the new regiments arrived in this neighborhood on Sunday *via* our railroads.

President DAVIS has declared martial law over the counties of Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, Gloucester and Matthews.

An account is given in the Norfolk *Day Book* of an engagement near the Warrington Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on Saturday of last week, between 300 rebel cavalry, under Gen. STUART, and 500 Yankee cavalry. Forty of the latter are reported killed and 100 wounded. We are said to have lost 6 killed and 180 wounded. We take the above from the Lynchburg *Virginian*.

Sixty-seven citizens of Loudon County were sent to Richmond on the Central cars on Thursday night and committed to one of the military prisons.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 25.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* states, an arrival from Memphis says that the 200 National prisoners in that city are made the victims of much abuse at the hands of their guards. One of them had been shot for looking out of the windows of the prison.

Three gunboats are on the ways at Memphis, but it will take some time to finish them.

At Randolph there are only four guns mounted. Fort Pillow, however, is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five 64-pounders and 32-pounders.

Fort Pike, at New-Orleans, is reported in our hands. It was only a temporary structure, mounting three or four guns.

WIGFALL ON THE WAR.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has a Richmond correspondent, who expresses the public consternation in a very striking way. He says:

"You will naturally desire to know how the people in the Confederate metropolis stand these trying times, for it is evident that we are not safe in these days of light-draft gunboats and high water. I answer, in the main we stand it very well. Some, to be sure, are down-hearted, and nobody wears as broad a grin as they did the day after the battle of Leesburgh. Still, there is a universal determination to do or die—to go down, if need be, with our harness on, warring like a brave people to the last. I passed Gen. WIGFALL on my return from dinner, and asked him if there was any news. 'No,' said he, 'I don't believe we have been whipped since dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes.'"

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Brig Yankee Blade—Defenceless Condition of Pensacola.

Capt. FAIRCHILD, of the brig *Yankee Blade*, arrived yesterday, reports that he left at Fort Pickens the brig *Wabash*, arrived from Newport on the 10th inst, with wood; the three-masted schooner *W. C. Mershon*, from New-York; the schooner *C. M. Newman*, from the same port; *Henry Perkins*, of Boston, from Plymouth. On the 9th inst., 100 miles southeast of the bar, the *Henry Perkins* picked up seven bales of cotton, supposed to have been from the steamer *Magnolia*.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* arrived at Fort Pickens on the 9th, with the gunboat *New-London* having the mails, but it was so rough she could not communicate, and left the mails on the *W. C. Mershon*.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* had left Fort Pickens, probably to join Gen. BUTLER at Ship Island.

The *Yankee Blade* arrived at Key West on the night of the 16th, and sailed on the 17th. On the morning of the 17th the steamer *R. R. Cuyler* arrived, with the mails to the 4th of March from the North.

On the 17th the steamship *Niagara* fired a salute, probably on account of the favorable news received by the *Cuyler*. At Key West there were United States steamer *Niagara*, *R. R. Cuyler*, bark *J. L. Davis*, and six or eight gunboats. While coming out over the bar, saw a transport screw-steamer, bound in, filled with troops, which communicated with a pilot boat and proceeded [west. The United States ship *Grey Feather* (supposed) went into Key West 17th. There were also at Key West schooner *Henry Finch*, *Mary Potter*, two harmaphrodite brigs, and several other schooners.

The impression at Fort Pickens was, that Gen. BRAGG had left Pensacola, and parties with glasses assert that the guns of the rebel fortifications are turned inland, probably in expectation of a visit from Gen. BUTLER. Four contrabands, who escaped, say there are not three thousand troops at Pensacola, and that they are not poorly armed.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Skirmish near Independence—Large Fire at Kansas City—Bridge Across the Blue River Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, March 25.

A skirmish occurred between a detachment of the Sixth Kansas Regiment and JUANTRELL'S band, near Independance, Mo., on the 22d inst. The latter was routed with seven killed. The Nationals lost one killed, and captured eleven prisoners and twenty horses. The rebels killed two of our men and burned the bridge over the Little Blue River the same day.

A fire occurred in this City last night, destroying three large buildings on the levee. The loss is estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE WAR IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

The following private letter gives a graphic picture of the condition of Southwest Missouri:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, March 17, 1862.

My companion and I left St. Louis on last Tuesday morning. Our ride to Rolla was tedious, and marked by no incidents worth mentioning. At every station we passed tents and soldiers, who looked rough enough, and as unlike holiday troops as you can well imagine. At Rolla several fragments of regiments were encamped. I saw the Third Missouri, under Col. SHEPPARD, parade through the town to exhibit their beautiful new banner, with the word "Springfield" painted upon it. This regiment was in the battle of Wilson's Creek. The town of Rolla is situated on a rolling prairie, and composed almost entirely of unplaned board houses, erected almost entirely for the temporary accommodation of the Railroad Company and of the army. I met several of my friends there, who were unwashed, unshaven and unshorn, and whose clothes looked as if they might have been picked up in the woods. Everybody seems to wear his boots outside of his trousers, and to have a belt around his waist with a revolver in it. Some men also carry a large knife on the other side.

On Wednesday afternoon we started West. The day was perfectly lovely. It was as warm as May, and by the roadside the green grass was peeping up while the hazel bushes and maple trees were in bloom, and the whole air was vocal with the songs of birds. We passed several fields without a rail of fencing to inclose them, but no burned houses, I think, until the next day. We stopped that night at the Widow H.'s, where we had a clean room up stairs, clean beds and a cheerful fire. It was sad to see Mrs. H.'s large wheat-field, perfectly verdant with the springing blades, made a thoroughfare for every traveler. Fifty-two army wagons, with supplies for Gen. CURTIS, had just passed through it, and were encamped on the open ground near the house. The teamsters had unloosed their mules, thrown the harness down by the wagons, and were cooking their suppers by a score or more of fires, kindled, doubtless, by the rails taken from the widow's fence. These fires made a very picturesque scene after nightfall.

The next day we passed burned houses enough. We rode through the ashes of one, and my companion checked his horse upon the very spot where he had spent many a night in bed. He remarked that he little thought, fifteen years ago, when he first slept there, that he should ever live to see that house a heap of ruins, made such by our own army. For Mr. D., the owner, was always, and perhaps is yet, a Union man, though such treatment, one would think, would shake his steadfastness, if it could be shaken. We seemed to see the family flying from the house in the middle of the night, to hear the cries of the children, the angry expostulations of the owner, the fierce shouts of the lawless soldiery, the crackling of the flames, the falling of the chimney, and the whole fresh scene of ruin and desolation. And where are now the houseless, homeless wanderers? Who knows? who cares?

We passed another melancholy sight—a wagon filled with emigrants and all their worldly goods. By the side trudged a little barefooted fellow, ragged and dirty. My companion said to him: "Well, my little men, where do you live?" He sadly answered: '*We* don't live *nowhere*, only in a *waggin*."

We met another party on horseback. One of the men told us how his house had been attacked in the night, by a gang of marauding Secessionists, and how he had made one of them bite the dust, with a bullet, which, he said, "took him *spot* between the shoulders."

Such things are common. War has developed the wickedness of men and fostered all their evil passions. Men swear and lie, and steal, and kill, who were never guilty of such acts before. The Sabbath seems utterly disregarded. The churches and schools are closed, and the Devil seems to reign supreme. A Christian man, who retains his religion, is worthy of all honor; or, rather, his thanks are due to that Divine grace which could alone preserve him.

We slept the second and third nights in *lofts*. The rain beat through the roofs upon our faces. At one place we had to climb up into the garret by a ladder.

We reached Springfield on Saturday. In some of the houses the windows are all broken, doors have been smashed, and the floors and walls are covered with filth and grease. Many of the yards have been used for keeping horses, and the young fruit-trees are completely barked. The groves have been cut down for firewood.

Soon after we came, 300 or 400 prisoners, taken in the battle of Pea Ridge—the first installment from that bloody field—were marched into town. Among them were three Methodist preachers and a number of Indians. I saw them marched out toward St. Louis this morning, and such a set of ragamuffins I never before beheld. They were all without uniforms, clad in homespun, blue or butternut color, with the oddest hats imaginable, of all sizes and shapes. Some of them looked dejected, but a greater number seemed jolly, although I cannot say whether their cheerful looks were really natural, or assumed for the occasion.

It is now almost a year since I left Springfield and Southwestern Missouri—at that time peaceful, prosperous and happy—though even then the war-cloud had begun to appear, and the distant mutterings of the coming strife could be faintly heard. What a year, and what scenes have intervened! Five different armies—two rebel and three Union—have been encamped in this place, and several important battles have been fought in the neighborhood, besides innumerable skirmishes between pickets and guerilla bands in every direction, and for a great distance around. A thorough-going Union sentiment was in the ascendant here, and my friends have been scattered far and wide. Many of them have returned, and others are on the way. But they come back to desolate homes and desolated fields. Long and weary years must pass before they can hope to reach that point of prosperity and comfort which they had attained when driven from their hearthstones. My heart sickens over the dreary scenes and prospects which meet my view on every side. May God staunch the bleeding wounds of this crushed and suffering community!

GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

Arrival of the Transports George Peabody and New-Brunswick.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST BEAUFORT.

The Rebel Steamer Nashville Not Burnt, but Captured by Our Forces.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK.

U. S. steam transport *George Peabody*, Capt. TRAVERS, from Newbern, N. C., March 22, in ballast, to the U. S. Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday. She left in company with the steamer *New-Brunswick* for New-York, and passed over the Swash on Sunday, at 11 A.M. Found at the Inlet the steamer *Port Royal*, from New-York, all well. She left at the Inlet the steamers *New-Brunswick* and *Louisiana*, having on board many of the sick and wounded from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. The steamer *S. R. Spalding* left the Inlet for Fortress Monroe an hour previous to our departure, having on board some of the sick and wounded transferred from the *Louisiana*. At 3 P. M., Cape Hatteras light bearing northwest, passed steamer *Suwannee*, bound south, probably to Hatteras Inlet. At 5 P. M., passed steamer *Eastern State*, bound to the Inlet.

Among the passengers by the *Geo. Peabody* is Lieut. Col. ROBERT B. POTTER, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Newbern.

Among the remains of the killed on board are those of Chaplain BENTON, Capt. JOHNSON and Lieut. ALLEN, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers; and Lieut. WALKER, of the Ninth New-Jersey.

She has on board several fine rebel horses, which Gens. BURNSIDE and FOSTER sent home as trophies.

Just as the *George Peabody* left Newbern the expedition sent to Washington, N. C., was returning. It consisted of several gunboats and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment, and by the cheers given and animation exhibited, it is supposed that it had proved successful.

The expedition to Beaufort, under Gen. PASS, had not reported; *except the capture of the Nashville by our blockading boats, as she left that place on the approach of our troops.*

The troops and crews of the vessels at Newbern were all in fine health.

The United States officers on board the *George Peabody* express their admiration of the masterly skill and energy of Capt. TRAVERS, in taking advantage of every chance which might promote dispatch.

The *Peabody* is to return immediately with a heavy cargo of subsistence stores. The following are the passengers by the *Peabody*: Lieut.-Col. R. B. POTTER, U. S. A.; E. G. FISHER, United States Quartermaster's Department; Mr. COOK, Mr. BATCHELDER.

The United States steam transport *New-Brunswick*, Commander LISCOMB, also arrived at this port last evening, from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 22d inst. She confirms the report of the capture of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, and states that she has not been burnt.

She brings as passenger Major STEVENSON, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and about sixty sick and wounded soldiers of the Burnside Expedition.

THE ADVANCE ON BEAUFORT.

On Thursday last the advance upon Beaufort was made by a brigade of our troops. The steamers *Picket*, *Union*, *Alice Price* and other vessels, took the force to the mouth of Slocum Creek, where it was disembarked, and the *Picket*, which was the only armed vessel, went up the creek to the distance of sixteen miles, one mile from the railroad bridge between Newbern and Beaufort. The *Picket* remained there until morning.

During the night the light of the burning bridge was seen. The *Picket* returned to Newbern, and on Saturday advices were received of the result of the affair at Beaufort, by which it is considered certain (notwithstanding the published reports to the contrary) that the place was not taken without a battle. It is stated positively by those who have had the opportunity of knowing *that the Nashville was so burned by the rebels*, but is now in the possession of the Federal gunboats. The steamer was somewhat injured—whether by the rebels or not is not stated.

PROGRESS IN NEWBERN.

We have received a copy of the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of March 22. It is No. 163 of Vol. 4, and presents a good typographical appearance. Its editorial columns are thoroughly loyal—the natural consequence of Union soldiers having succeeded to the editorial chair—but its advertising department presents a singular contrast. Probably the purging process will reach and cleanse this in the course of a few weeks. Editorially the platform of the paper is thus laid down:

"The *Progress* has been heretofore one of the most virulent and bitter opposers to the Government, in the South, and its former proprietor, not satiated with treason already committed, has filled his cup of bitterness by openly taking up arms against the Union which so long fostered and nourished him. That Government, so foully and wickedly wronged, has taken possession of this office, and henceforth all publications emanating from it will aim to disabuse the Southern mind of that prejudice and error which has been encouraged by previous publications. We war not with the institutions of the South or with opinions; we war rather with those demagogues who have so inflamed the public mind, and caused an appeal to arms necessary to vindicate the majesty of law and good government. To this end, therefore, we shall devote all our energies to sustain the Union as it was."

UNION MEN IMPRISONED.

We have received a long communication from some Union men confined as prisoners in Fort Lane, who were released by our troops. We cannot give room to it on account of its great length, and it is filled with harsh invectives for grievous wrongs inflicted. We cannot see any good to result from its publication. Their oppressor, the doughty Col. SHOLTZARY, having ingloriously fled, the sarcasm contained therein certainly cannot reach him, and the shot would thus fall short of its mark.

CANNON, TURPENTINE AND COTTON.

Capt. JOHN HOBBS, of Co. I, Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, by the time *reveille* was beaten last Saturday, had seized 500 barrels resin, 100 barrels spirits turpentine and 75 bales cotton.

On Sunday morning, Capt. E. A. P. BARNETTE, Co. A, Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, was sent out on a reconnoitering expedition. About 4 P. M., he returned with a large iron gun, and a 24-pound howitzer, several muskets and six prisoners. His detachment was composed of his own company, and a portion of F and D.

On Monday last, Lieut. HART, Co. D, Massachusetts Twenty-third, was detailed for scouting, and succeeded in capturing a heavy battery of two heavy guns, just across the river from this camp.

THE CITY UNDER A PROVOST-MARSHAL.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, No. 36 Pollock-street.

The duties of the sentinels, in addition to the duties laid down in the army regulations, will be to preserve order within the limits of their beats, to see that no property is injured, no houses entered without proper authority, no citizen abused or insulted; that no soldier passes his post without a pass from the Colonel of his regiment; that no sailor passes his post without a pass from the captain of his ship, and that, after dark, neither soldier nor sailor be allowed to pass.

Every soldier or sailor found in the streets after dark will be arrested, the Sergeant of the guard called, and the offender handed over to him, to be conducted to the guard-house. All disorderly persons at any time will be arrested and handed over to the Sergeant of the guard.

In case of any disorderly or riotous persons refusing to obey the orders of the sentinel the sentinel shall use his arms if the offender cannot be secured in any other way.

By order of BRIG.-GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER,
Military Governor of Newbern.
DANIEL MESSINGER, A. Q. M., Provost-Marshal.

THE TOWN.

Newbern is a most lovely and beautiful city. Advantageously situated, it is the commercial centre of a large section of country, and a large amount of business is done here. It has a good harbor, railroad communication, and all the modes of transit demanded by a business people. The city is laid out in squares, streets running at right angles, abounding in shade trees. Newbern boasts also of a theatre, a magnificent Masonic Hall, churches, academy and all the *et cetera* of civilization. It certainly must, in midsummer, be a paradise; even now the grass is green, peach and plum trees in bloom, the trees preparing to put on their leafy vestments, and a cheerful aspect reigns here. Citizens and merchants who, infected with the panic, fled on the approach of our victorious forces, are beginning to return, and "order once more reigns in Warsaw." We have two marina railways, machina shops, resin and turpentina stills, cotton gins, etc., innumerable. In fact, Newbern is in advance of anything we have seen in the South since we entered Maryland.

AN APPEAL TO FUGITIVES.

Newbern is now raduced to a state of quiet and order under the superintendence of the Provost-Marshal. Anarchy and confusion no longer run riot here. Merchants and mechanics can now return and ply their several avocations at their pleasure, and they will be protected and encouraged by the officers in authority. It is the desire of the Federal Powers to protect and encourage industry and mercantile pursuits, and now is the time for these classes to return and reap a golden harvest. Come one, come all, and open your shops and stores and let the busy hum of business once more ring through the streets.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from Newbern, N. C.

LIST OF THEIR NAMES.

Last evening, twenty-three wounded soldiers arrived in this City from Newbern, by way of Baltimore. On arriving here they were at once conducted to the Park Barracks, where everything possible was done to ameliorate their condition. Several surgeons volunteered to dress their wounds, among whom were Drs. D. L. D. Sheldon, J. P. Mann, Geo. H. Marvin, James H. Anderson, Henry S. Plimpton, and G. W. Carleton. Lieut. BARNA, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, was in charge of the men. Annexed is a list of their names:

J. E. Williams, Beverly, Co. G, 23d Mass. V.—left knee.
B. Murphy, N. Canaan, Co. G, 10th Conn.—left leg.
W. McDonald, New-York City, Co. F, 51st N. Y.—left chest.
J. Anderson, Millville, N. J., Co. I, 9th N. J.—right thigh.
J. Glidden, Beverly, Co. G, 23d Mass. V.—left leg.
M. Kane, New-York City, Co. C, 51st N. Y.—left thigh.
C. P. Lettell, Newton, N. J., Co. H, 9th N. J.—right eye.
C. Taylor, Woodstock, N. J., Co. I, 9th N. J.—left hand.
J. N. Smith, Wolcottville, Conn., Co. B, 21st Mass.—right arm.
M. McMahon, Fitchburgh, Mass., Co. E, 25th Mass.—left leg.
J. Deegan, New-York City, Co. C, 51st N. Y.—left arm.
Com. Sergeant Stephen C. Rose, Co. F, 23d.
Sam. Hartwell, Lunenburgh, Co. F, 25th.
J. R. Barlow, Worcester, Co. D, 25th.
Wm. Freeman, steward.

The *New-Brunswick* also arrived here yesterday, with the following wounded soldiers from the Burnside Expedition. Capt. E. C. DAYTON, of the transport schooner *Highlander*, and Surgeon J. B. UPHAM, are in charge of the wounded, assisted by Corporal J. A. EMMERTON, Twenty third Massachusetts, and Corporal Mayo, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. A squad of men from the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts were detailed as nurses. There names are: Privates Dunn, Wetherly, Smith, Drury, Fairweather and Mitchell. The wounded men were not landed last night, but will be at an early hour this morning. Annexed are their names:

Robt. H. Stevenson, Boston, Major, 24th Mass. V.—wound in left thigh.
James B. Nichols, Salem, First Lieutenant, 24th Mass. V.—wound in left shoulder.
Dan. Sargent, Boston, Lieutenant, 24th Mass. V.—wound through the neck.
V. P. Parkhurst, Templeton, Mass., Captain, Co. I, 25th Mass. V.—fracture of right leg.
Chas. Lowd, Northampton, Mass., drummer, Co. A., 27th Mass. V.—bullet wound in mouth.
Albert W. Drake, Hartford, Conn., Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Conn.—exhaustion.
Wm. L. Arvedson, Salem, Sergeant, Co. E, 25th Mass. V.—wound in left thigh.
Charles J. Perkins, Salem, First Sergeant, Co. C., 27th Mass. V.—wound in left arm.
Charles Baker, East Boston, Corporal, Co. A, 25th Mass. V.—wound in right hip.
G. W. Townsend, South Reading, Corporal, Co. E, 25th Mass. V.—wound in right hand.
Abe. McKee, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lieutenant, Co. C., 51st N. Y.—wound in left thigh.
Andrew M. Pentland, New-York City, Sergeant, Co. B, 51st N. Y.—wound in left thigh.
F. W. Tryon, New-York City, Lieutenant, Co. B, 51st N. Y. V.—right thigh.
T. W. B. Hughes, New-York City, Lieutenant, Union Coast Guard Naval Battery—right thigh.
Charles Perrigo, Providence R. I., Sergeant, Co. A, 5th R. I.—left leg.
Isaac Odell, Eastport, Me., Graaser Cossack—loss of right thumb.
Otis Oliver, Athol, Mass., Sergeant, Co. B, 27th Mass. V.—wound in right thigh.
George Carter, Athol, Mass., Corporal, Co. A., 21st Mass. V.—wound in left thigh.
Calvin J. Darling, Charlton, Mass., Private Co. D, 25th Mass. V.—right thumb off.
Noah J. Lake, New-Bedford, Mass., Private, Co. D, 23d Mass. V.—right arm.
Artemus Morse, New-Bedford, Mass., Private, Co. D, 23d Mass. V.—slight wound in head.
Marcius N. Snell, Westford, Conn., Private, Co. B, 11th Conn. V.—wound in left arm.
J. H. Dowell, West Norfolk, Conn., Captain, Co. E, 11th Conn. V—chronic diarrhœa.
James Cox, New-Haven, Conn., Private, Co. K, 10th Conn., fever and ague.
John Turney, Fallsburg, N. Y., private, 51st N. Y.—left thigh.
Charles Miller, Newark, N. J., private, Co. A, 9th N. J.—left side.
L. D. Maybee, West Allegany Co., N. Y., private, Co. F, 51st N. Y.—right thumb.
Patrick Fentor, Lowell, Mass., private, Co. B, 23d Mass.—left thigh.
Wm. H. Hurley, White-Osk-Bottom, N. J., private, Co. D, 9th N. J.—left shoulder.
Thos. Taylor, Chicopee, Mass., private, Co. G, 27th Mass.—left forearm.
John B. McCutchin, Brooklyn, N. Y., private, Co. I, 51st N. Y.—loss of left thumb.
Ed. Durham, New-York City, private, Co. F, 51st N. Y.—left foot.
B. D. Washburn, Philipston, Mass., private, Co. E, 27th Mass.—across back.
Richard E. Sperry, Maryland, N. Y., private, Co. I, 51st N. Y.—right thigh.
Abrahsm Morse, Williamsburgh, N. Y., private, Co. H, 51st N. Y.—right ankle.
Chas. Reay, Hudson City, N. J., Co. K, 51st N. Y.—forehead.
Samuel E. Goodenough, Sterling, Mass., private, Co. B, 21st Mass. V.—left thigh.
Arthur H. Smith, Brimfield, Mass., private, Co. C, 21st Mass. V.—right thigh.
Philip H. Hendershot, Germantown, N. J., private, Co. F, 7th N. J.—right thigh.
Geo. W. Crandall, Richmond, R. I., Corporal, Co. C, 4th R. I.—left knee.
Walter Taylor, Shirley, Mass., private, Co. H, 23d Mass. V.—forefinger right hand.
Albert Todd, Sheffield, Mass., private, Co. I, 11th Conn.—contused abdomen.
Thomas L. Green, Providence, R. I., Corporal, Co. C, 4th R. I.—wound right shoulder.
Thomas O'Brien, Concord, Mass., private, Co. I, 24th Mass. V.—wound left thigh.
Adin P. Wetherbery, Harwick, Mass., private, Co. K, 25th Mass. V.—cough.
Geo. H. Hogham, Quincy, Mass., private, Co. G, 29th Mass. V.—wound right shoulder.
John W. Matterson, Westfield, Mass., private, Co. F, 27th Mass. V.—wound right thigh.

The Sanitary Commission have supplied blankets, lint, bandages, &c., for the use and comfort of the men. Col. HOWE, Quartermaster State of Massachusetts, by his exertions did much to benefit the men, in which he was assisted by Capt. D. WOLF, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff; Gen. HOLBROOK, of Gov. HOLBROOK'S Staff, of Vermont, and Col. ALMY, of Connecticut.

THE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

The annexed are the correct particulars of this notorious steamer, first reported to have been burned by the rebels, but now said to have been captured at Benufort, N. C., on the evening of the 20th of March: Length on deck, 216 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 8 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 22 feet; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,200 tons. Her frame was of white oak, chestnut, cedar, &c., and was fastened with copper, &c. Her floors were molded 14½ inches; sided, 14½ inches, and her frames were 29 inches apart at centres. She was fitted with a side lever engine, with one cylinder 86 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet. Her water-wheels were 23 feet in diameter, and of iron. She was also fitted with two return flue boilers, built in 1859. Her rig was that of a foretopsail schooner. She was built in New-York in 1853, by WM. CRAMPS, and her machinery was constructed by the Novelty Iron Works.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

The Condition of Affairs Apparently Unchanged.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 25.

Affairs at Island No. 10 are in *statu quo*, and the mortarboats are firing regularly, but very deliberately—about once an hour. The rebels do not reply. There are not so many tents visible. Some reports say that they are leaving. No balloon reconnoissance has yet been made, on account of high winds.

AN IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENT.

The following letter, found among others in the intrenchments at New-Madrid, throws some light upon the exertions made by the rebels to fortify Island No. Ten. It is in the handwriting of Capt. GRAY, Engineer-in-chief of the works at Island Ten, and of New-Madrid:

FORT THOMPSON, Feb. 14, 1862.

Col. E. W. Gantt, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL—I came down to say to you in relation to the saw-mills, that we want a bill of lumber sawed as soon as possible for Island No. Ten works. The gunboat *Commodore Whittier* has *gone to Fort Pillow for thirty heavy guns for us, and the floating battery now at Columbus is to be removed to Island No. Ten also.* The *Ohio Belle* has gone for 1,000 *negroes* to bring up, and the General has ordered me to *complete the batteries at Island No. Ten as fast as possible, and to mount the guns.* We cannot do anything until our revetment sandbag and plank are sawed up.

Gen. POLK wished us to move with the greatest rapidity in getting the works at the island completed. If you will issue the order to all the mills that can be put in operation to saw forthwith lumber to fill the accompanying bill, I will have the boats ready to take it up. It would be better for Lieut. ROWLEY to see each mill under way with this work. I will have to be all the time at the island now.

I think the lumber wanted can be sawed and ready for the boats to take up in a few days, if they will go immediately at it.

I hope to have Island No. 10, as you expressed it, the Gibraltar of the Valley, and all in two or three week's time.

I leave the lumber bill with you, and will very glad if you can issue the orders as soon as possible.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully yours,
A. B. GRAY, Captain C. S. A.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Again in Sight—Possibility of Another Fight.

CROSS TIMBER, Ark., Thursday, March 20.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"The supplies of forage and provisions having become exhausted in the region about Sugar Creek, the army made a retrograde march thirteen miles, yesterday, to this place. The enemy are recuperating—probably being reinforced by fresh troops.

We have information that a large body recrossed the Boston Mountains, with the intention of attacking us again, but this may be only a strong reconnoitering party. Our troops are in fine spirits, and anxious to grapple again with the foe. The wounded have mostly been removed to Cassville, and are doing well.

Col. CLAY TAYLOR has arrived from the rebel camps, bringing Lieut.-Colonels HERRON and SAMS with proposals for exchange. Two rebel captains and seventeen privates were captured yesterday on Indian Creek.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The New Government for Tennessee, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 25.

The

TO McCLELLAN.

McCLELLAN, to the height of perilous fame,
Raised by thy country in her direst hour,
In faith prophetic that thy soul's high aim
Toward our Great Chief's would rise, in worth and power!
Demand thou, like him, the fierce assaults to bear
Of envious hate and dull incompetence,
Deem those the lightnings of the infected air;
Obey, strike below thee! turn serenely thence,
Where prayers and blessings, eloquent and warm,
From thousand altars by devotion lit,
Ascend and greet thy brave inspiring form!
Fill then the scroll where WASHINGTON has writ
The Hymn of Patience, sounding through the ages!
Write then thy name 'neath his, on History's pages.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

Nearly Half a Million in Treasure, &c.

Affairs in New-Granada and the South American States.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall on March 18, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$5,000	P. Naylor	$6,000
Richard Patrick	5,000	Am. Exchange Bank	5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,000	J. S. Parker & Son	9,000
Schultz Bills	14,300	J. Heiler & Bros	5,900
Wm. Heiler & Co.	6,000	Bucklin & Crane	12,000
Wm. Harper & Co.	4,500	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	38,241
Order	7,300	G. Einstein & Bro.	6,200
A. Heil'man	9,587	H. Cohn & Co.	21,000
Order	4,518	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	10,000
Richardson & Co.	5,868	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	14,500
Metropolitan Bank	46,463	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,950
Dodge, Ellis & Co.	15,184	J. B. Newton & Co.	6,027
Wm. Seligman & Co.	25,000	Howes & Crowell	10,000
A. T. Stewart	7,250	Eug. Kelly & Co.	22,000
Jonathan Brewster	22,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	92,500
A. T. & C. E. Tilton	3,063		
Total			$486,366

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$720	James Hale	1,282
Ellers & Lupton	1,000	Horace Ripley	900
Total			$4,002

The news by the *Champion*, which is not of special importance, will be found in detail in our correspondence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dull Times in the States—Who Shall be President of Peru—An Autograph Letter from President Lincoln to President Pareu.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

We have datee from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Feb. 17; from La Paz, Bolivia, to same day; from Callao and Lima to Feb. 23; and from Quito, Ecuador, to Feb. 20. From San Juan, in the extinct Argentine Confederation, private letters to Feb. 5 have been received in Panama.

ECUADOR.

Worn out by revolutions and petty quarrels with neighboring States, and tyrannized over by Gen. Flores and his creatures, the people of Ecuador are ready for any fate, knowing they could scarcely reach a lower depth. An earthquake that should swallow the Andes would hardly rouse them from their lethargy. Commerce there is none; the tax gatherer absorbs the profits of all industries; agriculture has dwindled down to the production of yucas and a little Indian corn, so that in many districts the people are in a state bordering an starvation. In Guayaquil, notwithstanding the Government has been forbid to admit rice and some articles of prime necessity free from duty, prices of provisions have risen 20 per cent.

PERU.

Who shall be the next President? seems to be the great question in Lima, although one can hardly understand how there should be any question about it, seeing that everybody admits that Gen. SAN ROMAN was elected three months since. But it appears this goes for very little, as a few persons who are styled an Electoral College have the final decision—unless the sword intervenes—and this body don't consider themselves they are expected to count as constituting much of an argument either way. So the papers and people canvass for MAR, SAN ROMAN, CAUSEDO, ECHENIQUE and CASTILLA, just as if no election had taken place, and just as if the latter was not debarred from succeeding himself by the Constitution of the country. President CASTILLA has decreed that this Electoral College shall meet on the 4th of May, and select the unlucky man who is to act as the target of all the assassins of Peru for the next six years, in place of himself; and SAN ROMAN, in expectation of the position, has resigned the Generalship of the army of the South, CAUSEDO having been appointed to fill his place.

President CASTILLA having failed to raise more money from the English Guano Agents, almost all the guano that England will consume for three or four years having already been hypothecated for loans, has sent Señor ANTOLIN RUDOLFO to Amsterdam, Brussels, and Paris for cash. It is doubtful if he will get it. The export of this article for the United States has entirely ceased, chiefly in consequence of the revolution, and the amount sent to Europe is less than half, this year, of the usual quantity. During the month of January last, only sixteen vessels left the Chincbas, with 11,962 tons.

More than a year ago, the fine Peruvian steam frigate *Callao*, of 44 guns, sunk at the Island of San Lorenzo, caused by the breaking away of the dock in which she was undergoing repairs. The last of the several attempts to raise her, was made on the 20th of February, without success.

The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated at Callao and Lima, by the Americans. The ministers and consuls of foreign Powers generally displayed their flags, as did also the local authorities, and the Castle of Santa Catalina fired a salute of 21 guns.

Señor FELIX PAZ SOLDAN, the able Director of Public Works, has made a report, based upon the survey of the engineers, upon the project of a railroad from the Peruvian seaport of Islay to the mountain city of Arequipa. The distance is 102 English miles, and the rise from the sea is not far from 7,000 feet. The calculation of the Minister, based upon the present trade, is that the road, which is to cost $10,000,000, will pay an interest of not less than six per cent. In such a country as Peru, the chances are small that such an enterprise will be undertaken.

BOLIVIA.

The only item of news or political scandal from this State is that President ACHA has offered Ex-President BALTA $8,000 if he will consent to relieve Bolivia of his presence—which offer was indignantly refused. A movement is making, said to be patronized by ACHA himself, to induce Gen. SANTA CRUZ to return to the country, ACHA being apprehensive that he will have to resign the helm of State into more powerful hands. Tho country was tolerably tranquil.

CHILI.

Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister, presented to President PRADA an autograph letter of President LINCOLN, congratulating him upon his accession to the chair of State, and Mr. NELSON accompanied the letter by a felicitous address. Among other things, he said:

"It is made my agreeable duty to acknowledge the liberal and just disposition of the Government of Chili, in promptly recognizing and making reparation for accidental wrongs, affecting the interests of citizens of the United States, and to express the high sense of the Government I have the honor to represent, of the praiseworthy efforts of the Government of Chili to remove every cause of complaint. The Government of the United States desires and intends to present no claim for redress, which does not irresistibly commend itself to its clearest perceptions of right and justice."

To this President PRADA replied:

"You say, Mr. Minister, that your Government will present no claim which does not irresistibly commend itself to the clearest conceptions of right and justice. I also can assure you, for my part, that I have no desire to satisfy the petitions and demands of your fellow-citizens, as well as those of every foreigner resident in the Republic, whenever they are presented, based upon foundations so solid."

To Mr. NELSON's hopeful allusion to the American rebellion, President PRADA responded:

"The Chilian people and the entire enlightened world have heard with pain of the breaking out of civil war in the American Union, where law and progress have so well known how to fraternize. But, however formidable may be the present aspect of the contest, it is confidently to be hoped that her public men, inspired by a noble patriotism and aided by the good sense of the American people, may find some solution to the questions which divide them, and which, accepted by all the States, may succeed in restoring peace and harmony to that interesting Republic."

On the 12th of February, President PRADA reached Valparaiso from Santiago, the capital, intending to remain in the former city a month or more. He was received with extraordinary honors and the most unbounded enthusiasm by the entire people. Thirty thousand persons met him at the city gates, with congratulatory addresses and ovations of all kinds.

There is nothing else in the items from Chili worth notice, except that the Araucanian Indians continue to be troublesome. They lately murdered seven whites on the frontier.

I should notice, perhaps, that Señor FRANCISCO MIRANDES, a young Chilian, claims to have discovered a process in photography to fix the images on canvas prepared for painting in oil-colors, "much more perfect than on paper."

Business had been rather dull the preceding fortnight, although the protracted commercial crisis was considered as at an end. The Custom-house stores are filled with $30,000,000 worth of goods, "enough," says the *Mercurio*, "for a two years' supply, were the goods well assorted"—which they probably are not. The wheat crop would not be so large as was expected, although it would be good. All other products would be abundant. Flour was held at $3 75 to $3 94 cash per quintal. Sugars had not changed from the last report. No Carolina rice in first hands. Ber copper, $17 75 cash. Regulus, $7 12 to $7 25. Hides, best class, $12 50 cash. Freights to Hemburg and England £4 to £4 4s. To France, 110f. To United States, $15. Exchange on England, 60 and 90 days, 46 to 46¾ pence per dollar. On the United States, 10 per cent. premium, nominal.

RIVER PLATE.

Gen. MITRE, at the head of his victorious Buenos Ayrean force, has completely subjugated the Confederacy, and is reorganizing the Governments of the different States. DERQUI, the President, has fled to Montevideo, and Gen. URQUIZA talks of going to Paris. From the fact that it is stated he is selling 600,000 head of cattle with which to pave his way in the French capital, he must be considered "some," on live stock.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Allied Fleet off for Mexico—The Runaway Schooner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

The market is completely bare of local news. The large French and British fleet, which rendezvoused in our bay, has left for the Coast of Mexico, with the exception of the French frigate *Gelathie*, which went to Guayaquil; the French side-wheel steamer *Cassini*, and the British frigate *Termagent*, which still remain here. The United States steam frigate *Saranac* still remains at Paname, and the United States brig *Perry* at Aspinwall.

I believe I wrote you that some thieves had run away from Aspinwall with the little American schooner *Lewis Warrington*, belonging to Mr. J. ANDREWS. She is a vessel of 25 tons measurement, and had on board about $2,500 worth of goods belonging to Mr. ANDREWS, destined for Greytown. It is not known that there was more than one man on board of her, who was shipped the day the vessel was missed from the harbor, although he probably found accomplices.

E. M. CRANE, Esq., telegraphic operator for the Panama Railroad Company, died of consumption at Aspinwall, on the 11th inst.

The British steamer *Talisman*, from Liverpool, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th. On account of being many days overdue, she was unable to call either at Santa Martha or Carthagena. We have, therefore, no later dates from the latter ports, or the National Capital. The *Talisman* brought out Mr. ALFRED HOLT, of Liverpool, owner of this line of screw steamers. He returns in the same vessel to Port-au-Prince, and from thence goes to New-York.

IRON-CLAD WAR VESSELS.

Historical Sketch of Inventions and Inventors—Errors Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the New-York *Herald* of March 19 1862, an article entitled "The Monitor—Shot-proof Vessels—Ericsson's Battery. By Isaac Newton, First Assistant-Engineer U. S. N., now Chief Engineer of the Monitor;" extracted from the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

It is strange that some persons think they cannot raise one man to fame, without pulling down another already famous.

Had the author confined himself to uttering oracular condemnation of the *Glowe* and *Warrior*, with his opinion as to the best mode of building iron vessels, it would have required no reply; but he thinks it necessary to attack the Stevens Battery and its designers, and I ask the privilege of pointing out his errors.

He says this "paper could not be regarded as complete, if it omitted to mention that notable structure the Stevens Battery," and proceeds to condemn it as dogmatically as if he were a ship constructor and naval artillerist combined; and singularly enough extols Mr. ERICSSON and the *Princeton*, as if Mr. ERICSSON had accomplished a great success when the *Princeton* was built.

The manner and connection in which these two subjects are introduced in this paper, by the engineer of Mr. ERICSSON's Battery show, to those who know the facts, an envious desire to build up Mr. ERICSSON's fame by attacking the Messrs. STEVENS and their battery.

The credit claimed in this paper for Mr. ERICSSON is founded on the fact that he invented the propeller of the *Princeton*, and designed the *Monitor*. The former a faulty and condemned modification of the Stevens scull, and the latter an imperfect adaptation of the Stevens Battery, with the tower of Capt. COLES of the British navy, on its deck.

Had Mr. ERICSSON's advocate been content to give him his due meed of praise, no one would object.

But as he has thought it necessary to condemn the works of men whose lives have been a series of engineering successes, in order to bepraise a man whose life has been a series of engineering failures, with one successful adaptation of other men's inventions, he cannot complain if his errors and coacealments are pointed out.

Mr. NEWTON says:

"Every American will remember with pride the old frigate *Princeton*, the first screw steamship-of-war with her machinery placed entirely below the water-line, out of reach of shot; the first which burned anthracite coal; * * the first provided with a telescopic fuanel; * * the first that used blowers, thus making the supply of steam perfectly independent of the smoke-pipe; in fact, the first really successful application of the screw to vessels of war. * * * This vessel, as almost everyone knows, was designed by ERICSSON, over twenty years ago."

Commodore STOCKTON, under whose direction the *Princeton* was built, knows that he originated the design of combining the American modern improvements in a war steamer, but was induced to put in Mr. ERICSSON's propeller and his semi-cylinder engines. These engines were tried in the *Princeton*, but the experiment has not (I learn) ever been repeated.

After Mr. E's propeller had been thoroughly tried it was condemned, taken out, and the "Stevens scull"—the original of all screw-propellers—was substituted. With the same amount of steam this scull gave an increased speed of one mile an hour!

This "Stevens scull" was made in the same form as is to be found on the first propeller ever made, which was invented and successfully tried by the father of Messrs. STEVENS, three or four years before FULTON's first boat went to Albany.

That identical scull is now at Hoboken, and the propellers for the Stevens war-steamer are to be made after it. Indeed it is almost universally adopted, whereas it is doubtful if there is at this time an Ericsson propeller in use anywhere.

The blowers used in the *Princeton* were made according to the patent of E. A. STEVENS, who allowed the Government to use then without charge. Indeed the revolving fan-blowers now universally used, were invented and first used by the Messrs. STEVENS on their steamboats upwards of thirty years ago.

Anthracite coal was burned with the aid of blowers on steam vessels before Mr. E. came to this country.

For aught I know "the telescopic funnel" may be conceded to Mr. E.

Mr. NEWTON thinks that the great "attention" and "speculation" which the Stevens Battery has given rise to "no doubt has been occasioned principally by the impenetrable mystery which has surrounded it, and the strict secresy with which those parts already constructed have been built; even the Government itself had no thorough knowledge of what was going on."

The last assertion is not correct. Not a dollar has been paid by the Government on account of the Battery, and not a single officer of the Navy, or Constructor, or Naval officer that ever visited the Battery, has seen the work and material used; and such inspecting officer was constantly about the work whenever the Government permitted it to go on.

I cannot coincide in the supposition that the public took an interest in a great project of a great engineer, which he promised would protect the City of New-York and our coast against a fleet of wood ships, chiefly because the details of his plan were kept secret.

But a few words as to this mystery:

Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS for many years bore in silence, and without complaint, the sneers and obloquy heaped on him and his project, and always acquiesced in the views of the Government, that the plan should not be divulged.

He was one of the noblest, purest men that ever lived—a patriot to the heart's core.

This, the fleetest war vessel in the world—calculated to throw a heavier broadside than any other—was called a square tub—a job—a failure. It was said that millions of Government money had been wasted, &c. Whereas, up to the present time, the Government have paid $500,000—which is less than was originally agreed to be paid—and the Messrs. STEVENS have expended on the vessel nearly $250,000 and in other ways perhaps half as much more.

He quietly bore this abuse and misrepresentation, and, for his country's sake, refused to explain his plans.

He was approached on behalf of foreign Governments; but rejected their overtures.

He learned at the outset that the service were skeptical, and for upward of ten years he struggled with Congress on his side, however, against the opposition of the navy. I never shall forget the flush on his face—almost a tear in his eye—the repressed indignation of his whole demeanor, when one day, not long before his death, he told me that one Secretary of the Navy had said to him that, "the idea of building a ship capable of resisting a cannon ball *was contrary to the first principles* of mechanics."

Think how humiliating this must have been to the first mechanic of the age! Yet I never heard him utter a word of censure on the service who opposed him, or the Department who yielded to the prejudices of its officers.

At length after about twelve years of opposition a Secretary who could appreciate his worth and genius, bade him go on; and the present structure was begun, and carried on with rapidity during about eighteen months, under the supervision and with the cordial support of the Navy Department. Mr. ERICSSON's friend says, "However much credit is due to Mr. STEVENS for priority in suggesting the feasibility of constructing shot proof vessels, by coating them with iron, the present structure and the various plans proposed for its completion have been the work of the last few years." I will not affirmatively deny this, although I believe that Mr. R. L. STEVENS would have informed me what his plans were before he would have told them to Mr. NEWTON. But I deny that Mr. NEWTON, or any men living, other than Mr. STEVENS' brother, knows what his plans were. He kept them as secret as a loyal picket man when made prisoner keeps the countersign. This, however, I do know, that all the principles and discoveries involved in the construction of the present battery, with the exception of one great and one or two minor points—are mentioned in a letter written by J. C. & E. A. STEVENS to officers of the Government, in 1841, while their brother was in Europe. And here let me say that fifty years ago, E. A. STEVENS, under the directions of his father, experimented on angular iron targets, with a view to the construction of iron-clad vessels, long before PAIXHAN suggested the idea—if so be that he did suggest it, as Mr. NEWTON says.

To those who knew R. L. STEVENS, it is easy to believe that one reason why he did not apply to Congress for a larger appropriation than the one made in 1842, before he commenced the enormous vessel now lying at Hoboken, was that if he did so apply he might be obliged to divulge his plans.

At that time he had made many converts to the invulnerability of iron; but his mode of applying his discoveries was hid; and for the good of his country, he preferred to take the risk and trust to the good faith of his countrymen.

But of what importance is it whether the present plans accord with those of ROBERT L. STEVENS or not? What we want is an efficient vessel of war superior in all respects to any other yet designed. That vessel can be produced sooner than any iron-clad gunboat can be built, if Congress will give money enough to pay for quick work.

Mr. NEWTON then enumerates what he thinks the defects of the vessel:

First—Great deficiency in strength.

Here Mr. NEWTON differs with many if not all the gentlemen of distinction who have built any large iron steamers in this country!

The distinguished iron-ship builders in Wilmington, Philadelphia and New-York, have examined her and the plans, and certified their opinion that she is very strong and sufficiently strong.

Comparison with the *Great Eastern* and *Australasian*, two vessels noted for their strength, shows, I am informed, that she is stronger, proportionately, than either of them.

Second—He condemns the mounting of the guns *en barbette*.

That is, she has no port-holes, and all her guns are pivot guns mounted on deck.

Strange that recent events have not taught these cavillers their great error.

How were the 16 or 17 men, including the captain, of the iron-clad *Merrimac* killed and wounded?

Why, by a shell from the *Cumberland*, which entered a port-hole and burst inside.

How was the boiler of the iron-clad *Essex* burst, and thirty men, including her commander, killed or scalded?

Why, by a shot which entered a port-hole.

So also on the iron-clad gunboats *St. Louis* and *Louisville* men were injured or killed by projectiles entering through port-holes.

What is the use of making a vessel invulnerable and then cut in holes in her to make her vulnerable? Why endanger not only the lives of your most valuable men—those who load and fire your guns—but also the guns themselves, by a port-hole, which when opened exposes them to disaster? But the skeptics, who are willing now to admit that an iron-clad ship is not contrary to the first principles of mechanics, still insist that you must put your guns at a port-hole. Mr. NEWTON omits to state what is stated in the Commissioners' report, which he refers to, viz., that Mr. STEVENS proposes to protect his pivot guns with wrought iron armor. These subjects of the affectionate regard of these gentlemen will be iron-clad, and as safe from harm as any man on board the vessel.

For many years unprotected pivot guns have been used on wooden ships, and their efficiency established beyond cavil.

But when it is proposed to protect, not only the ship and men, but the guns also, cavilers cannot "see it," and insist that no iron-clad ship should be entirely invulnerable!!

Third—Mr. NEWTON and the Board, or a majority of them, think "that the vessel would not be, *in all parts and at all times, shot-proof.*

This is lamentably true. No attempt will be made to make her bottom shot proof, nor the sides near the bottom; but whenever it shall be made to appear that a shot can pierce the water and enter through the bottom, this vessel can be made invulnerable there.

He does not say that she will not be *sufficiently* shot proof, nor that she will be less invulnerable than any other vessel.

From this, judge the spirit which dictates this article.

Mr. NEWTON thinks that slow vessels, which can be overtaken and run down—small vessels, which can readily be run over by large vessels—numerous Liliputian gunboats, which, gnat-like, can bur around and annoy an enemy, are better than large vessels, like the Stevens Battery, which will go 100 miles while the *Monitor* goes 20 or 30;—to the Capes of the Delaware nearly, while the *Monitor* goes to Sandy Hook.

Does he expect that a fleet vessel will lie still, and wait for a fleet of pigmies to select their position? Is it not more likely that such vessel would select her own position; and concentrate her enormous battery first on one gunboat, and then on another; or run them down *seriatim*, one after another?

For be it known that the Stevens Battery can run down her enemy, as well as any steam ram yet projected.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

Personal.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England; week ending March 8, 1862:

Fras. Goodridge, C. J. L. Colchester, Chas. Conklin, John Moulton, W. B. Smyth, J. Hart, T. L. Nicholas, New-York; Rev. W. H. Moore, Bostick, Myerville, Iowa; Chas. Stockton, Boston, Mass.; Da Costa, Natchez, Miss.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Senator WILSON's bill, introduced on Monday, to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, will, if passed in its present form, make several important alterations, which are shown in the following table:

	Engineers and Topographical Engineers, present organizations.	Corps of Engineers, proposed organization.
Brigadier-Generals	—	1
Colonels	3	4
Lieutenant-Colonels	7	6
Majors	16	16
Captains	23	24
First Lieutenants	23	24
Second Lieutenants	26	24
Sergeant-Majors	—	1
Quartermaster-Sergeants	—	1
Sergeants	50	50
Corporals	50	50
Musicians	10	10
Artificers	200	200
Privates	200	200

Beside merging the corps of Topographical Engineers (which was first organized July 7, 1838,) in the Corps of Engineers, (the organization of which dates from 1808,) the bill increases the combined corps by one Brigadier-General, two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, one Sergeant-Major, and one Quartermaster-Sergeant, and decreases it by four First and four Second Lieutenants. Previous to the rebellion there were no enlisted men, sergeants or privates, in the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

There is nothing of importance to report as to what is going on at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The various works in hand progress satisfactorily, of course, but beyond that, matters remain in *statu quo*.

Preparations are still being made in Castle William, Governor's Island, for the reception of prisoners, and it is said that the portholes of the casemates which are used as quarters, will be barred, so as to render escape more difficult.

It is reported that Col. HARVEY BROWN, Fifth Artillery U. S. A., has been assigned to the command of the Forts in New-York Harbor. This will make him the superior officer of Col. LOOMIS, in command at Fort Columbus, the senior Infantry Colonel in the army. Col. BROWN's commission, as full Colonel dates from May 14, 1861, though he has held the brevet rank of Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, during the Mexican war, since 1847, and has been nominated for a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for the affair at Fort Pickens some months ago.

The chartered schooner *Thomas Holambe* is taking in an assorted cargo of stores for Key West. The chartered schooner *Hiram Smith* has left for Washington with lead and iron. The schooner *Mary P. Hudson* will shortly sail for Port Royal with stores.

The blue-jackets belonging to the lost vessels, *Cumberland* and *Congress*, who were brought North by the *Roanoke*, and transferred to the *North Carolina*, as previously reported, have got liberty, and are now on shore enjoying themselves. They did their duty like gallant men and brave sailors during the action in Hampton Roads, on the 7th and 8th of March, and deserve a good welcome from their friends.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see a long and labored article in your paper of the 24th inst., arguing against the railroad *vid* the Reading and Columbia, on the ground that it passes over ranges of mountains and broken and rough country, making sharp curves and grades 90 feet to the mile necessary, &c., &c.

The facts are that the Reading and Columbia Road runs along a most beautiful valley, through farms of the highest state of cultivation, and worth from $150 to $200 per acre, with the exception of about two miles where the road crosses Blue Ridge. Here, for 1¼ miles, the heaviest grade is 66 feet. On the rest of the road the grades are from 12 to 30 feet to the mile. The curvatures are in no case greater than on the Lebanon Valley Road, which the writer admits is a first-class road.

As regards distance, the road from New-York to Washington, *via* Reading and Columbia, is 271 miles, while that *vid* Harrisburgh is thirty miles further. This makes the road *vid* Reading and Columbia thirty miles longer than the seacoast line *vid* Philadelphia and Baltimore. But the through route will possess many advantages. In the first place it is safe from any invasion from the seacoast. Secondly, the tiresome and annoying delays at Philadelphia, at the Susquehanne Ferry, and at Baltimore, will be avoided, and a saving of time equal to three hours will thus be effected. Thirdly, the baggage, express and mail carriage can go through without change, and, in addition, the passengers can go through without being disturbed. Fourthly, the necessaries of life, if this road is completed, can be purchased at least 20 per cent. cheaper in Washington, as it will open up the Schuylkill coal, iron and agricultural region, the very heart of Pennsylvania. Fifthly, this inland route will save to the traveler the excise duties assessed upon every person passing over the soil of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, which amounts to $1 50 on each individual, if I am informed correctly. Every citizen should certainly exert himself to remove this last imposition, yet there are writers who can assume that all this amounts to nothing, and that the people ought to suffer quietly, because they have suffered in the past, and to continue to pay the tribute required by the States referred to.

No; the universal demand is, give us as many railroads to the interior as will open up the resources of the country to the capital of the nation, and facilitate the concentration of the loyal people of this Union at Washington in the shortest possible time. The sad events of the past year have fully demonstrated the imperative necessity of additional railroad facilities. Let Government send the aid necessary to complete this route, which shall give us communication with the capital independent of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the people will thank them heartily and unanimously.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the 4th of April.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158¾, 3, 479, 481, 484, 488, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 395, 436, 298, 462, 300.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1575, 1576, 1345, 24, 1783, 1464, 1316, 357, 1391, 1595, 1540, 1533, 2097, 1432, 928, 128, 1106, 1389, 1496, 1505.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1731, 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1229, 1623, 1665, 1187, 1715, 1721, 1727, 1729. *Part II.*—Adjourned until Friday next. *Part III.*—Nos. 1391, 1595, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1875, 1677, 1373. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2012, 1794, 906, 1724.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Equity Calendar—Nos. 78, 154, 157, 169, to and including 185. *Part II.*—Equity Calendar—Nos. 129, 130, 36, 106, 165, 168, 184.

Court of Appeals.

MARCH TERM, 1862.

PREFERRED CALENDAR

CLASS 1

1. Mullins *vs.* The People.

CLASS 3.

2. Doolittle, Administrator, *vs.* Naylor, &c.
3. Ryan, by Guardian, *vs.* Parker *et al.*
4. Burkhardt *vs.* McClellan, Administrator.
5. Baker *et al. vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company.
6. Brown, Executor, *vs.* The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.
7. Bailey, Administrator, *vs.* Hollister, Administrator.
8. Babcock *et al.*, Executor, &c., *vs.* Bridge, &c.
9. Hathaway, Executor, *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company.
10. Lewis *et al.*, Executor, &c., *vs.* Jones.
11. Same *vs.* Same.
12. Leat, Executor, &c., *vs.* McNaughton, Impleaded, &c.
13. Cook, Administrator, *vs.* Burroughs.
14. Harriss, Executor, &c., *vs* Ely and wife.
15. Lathrop *vs.* Smith, Administrator.
16. Ferguson *et al. vs.* Averell *et als.*, Executor, &c.
17. Fitzhugh *et al.*, Executors, *vs.* Chamberlin *et al.*, impleaded, &c.
18. Devereas *et al. vs.* Davis.
19. Swenion, Executor, &c., *vs.* Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester.
20. Wilds, Administratrix, *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.
21. Tarrant *vs.* Ware, Executor, &c.
22. Moore, Executor, &c., *vs.* Willett, Sheriff.
23. Daniels *et al.*, Executor, &c., *vs.* Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
24. Fitzhugh *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* Sackett, Impleaded, &c.
25. Roome, Administratrix, *vs.* Phillips.
26. Akin, Administrator, *vs.* Wasson.
27. Fuller *et al.*, Executors, *vs.* Mohawk Bank, of Schenectady.
28. Tilley, Administrator, *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.
29. Babcock *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* Eckler *et al.*
30. Birch *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
31. Hull, Administratrix, *vs.* Hull *et al.*
32. Rhodes, Administratrix, *vs.* Mobile and State Line Railroad Company.
33. Lawrence *et al.*, Executor, &c., *vs.* Rigg.

CLASS 4.

34. Mallory *vs.* The Tioga Railroad Company.
35. The People, &c., *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company.
36. Eble *vs.* Chittenango Bank.
37. Ciaffia *et als. vs.* Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.
38. People, *ex rel.* Smith, *vs.* Pesse.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

The number in parentheses designates the number of the cause on the last January, a present March supplemental calendar.

39. (32.) Collamb *et al. vs.* Caldwell, M. C.
40. (29.) Clark *et als. vs.* Mayor, &c., of New-York, J. C.
41. (30.) Mickles *vs.* Dillaye *et als.*, M. C.
42. (31.) Campbell *vs.* Cousains *et als.*, M. C.
43. (32.) Hopkins *vs.* Nelson. Same *vs.* Same, &c., M. C.
44. (33.) Stryker *vs.* Mott, &c., &c., J. C.
45. (34.) French *vs.* New, M. C.
46. (35.) Orcutt *vs.* Cahill *et al.*, M. C.
47. (36.) People, &c., *vs.* Jayne *et al.*, J. C.
48. (38½.) Smith *et al. vs.* Haskins, M. C.
49. (39.) Holbrook *et al. vs.* Vose *et al.*, J. C.
50. (40.) Hanford *vs.* Higgins, J. C.
51. (45.) The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Hendrickson, Sheriff, J. C.
52. (49.) Cartright *et al. vs.* Wildenning *et al.*, J. C.
53. (50.) Wakely *vs.* Daniels *et al.*, J. C.
54. (53.) Lyell *vs.* Newark Lime and Cement Company, J. C.
55. (57.) Wavie *vs.* Wiles, M. C.
56. (58.) Somers *et al.*, Coms., *vs.* Phelps, J. C.
57. (59.) Seymour *vs* Sturges, J. C.
58. (59½.) The Black River and Utica Railroad Company *vs.* Clark, M. C.
59. (60.) Tallmadge *et al. vs.* East River Bank, J. C.
60. (61.) Menge *vs.* Long Island Railroad Company, J. C.
61. (62.) Reed *et al.*, survivors, &c., *vs.* Monell, *et al.*, J. C.
62. (63.) Mathews *vs.* Bowerman, J. C.
63. (64.) Husted *et al. vs.* Willetts, &c., J. C.
64. (65.) Sturtevant *vs.* Orser, Sheriff, J. C.
65. (66.) Davy *vs.* Fairman, J. C.
66. (68.) People *ex rel.* Williams *vs.* Kingman *et al.*, J. C.
67. (69.) Kane *vs.* Wheaton, J. C.
68. (70.) Bissell *vs.* Hamlin, J. C.
69. (71.) Lane *vs.* Cary *et al.*, J. C.
70. (72.) Kelly *vs.* McCormick, &c., J. C.
71. (73.) People *ex rel.* State Line Railroad Company *vs.* Collum *et al.*, J. C.
72. (74.) Same *vs.* Sewin *et al.*, J. C.
73. (75.) The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Morey, J. C.
74. (76.) Same *vs.* Wright, J. C.
75. (77.) Therasson *vs.* McSpedon, J. C.
76. (78.) Bruce *vs.* Clark *et al.*, J. C.
77. (79.) Erwin *vs.* Voorhees, J. C.
78. (80.) Newland *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company, J. C.
79. (81.) Ellicott *vs.* Smith *et al.*, Executors, &c., *et al.*, J. C.
80. (81½.) Ladue *et al. vs.* Griffith *et al.*, M. C.
81. (82.) Lambert *vs.* Marvin, J. C.
82. (82½.) Pomeroy *vs.* Ainsworth *et al.*, M. C.
83. (83.) Woodworth *vs.* Wood, J. C.
84. (84.) Van Derwater *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company, J. C.
85. (84½.) The Black River Bank *vs.* Penniman *et al.*, J. C.
86. (85.) The Buffalo City Bank *vs.* Codd, J. C.
87. (86.) Wright *vs.* Garlinghouse, J. C.
88. (87.) New-York Floating Dry Dock Company *vs.* Cook, J. C.
89. (87½.) Rouse *vs.* Whited *et al.*, M. C.
90. (88.) Willett, Executors, &c., *vs.* Bouiger, J. C.
91. (89.) The Merchants' Bank *vs.* Elderkin, J. C.
92. (90.) Lee *vs.* Gowdy, J. C.
93. (91.) Mecondrey *et al. vs.* Wardle *et al.*, J. C.
94. (92.) Rochester *et al vs.* Bernes *et al.*, J. C.
95. (93.) Hale *vs.* Boardman, J. C.
96. (94.) Main *vs.* Cooper, J. C.
97. (95.) Perry *vs.* Wheeler, J.
98. (96.) People *ex rel.* Hair, *vs.* Alvord, J. C.
99. (97.) Wager *et al. vs.* Troy Union Railroad Company, J. C.
100. (98.) Root, President, &c., *vs.* Alvord, J. C.

CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

The Court of Appeals opened its March session this morning. The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

The Court has resolved to hold afternoon sessions during this week.

Corporation Contracts—$157,000 Demanded of the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Sinclair vs. The Mayor, &c.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of one Reynolds, to recover the sum of $157,000 for work alleged to have been done by Reynolds under a contract for cleaning the streets.

It was claimed that Reynolds, in March, 1857, entered into a contract to clean the streets of the Twelfth District in this City, and subsequently assigned his claim to the plaintiff.

The case now came before the Court on demurrer to the complaint.

The defense to the claim was, that the Common Council had not, by any ordinance, confirmed the contract.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that payments having been made by the City Comptroller, he must have intended, as against the Corporation, that the money had been appropriated legally, and that this was a confirmation of the contract; that the Corporation were estopped from saying they had not confirmed it, having made payments on account.

Decision reserved.

Edwin James and G. More for plaintiff; Anderson & Bronson for defendants.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Barnard et al. vs. Keisten—The above motion, to which we referred in our list of decision in our issue of the 24th inst., by its adverse decision to the applicant, will afford a precedent for the guidance of our Courts, as to some of the points of the English Bankrupt Law of 1861. The action is based on the fraudulent conversion by the defendant of some $150,000 worth of merchandise consigned to him by the plaintiffs, who are English Bankrupts, under the receat Act of Victoria, and the defendant denies the right of the plaintiffs to sue him individually.

For motion, Messrs. John Graham and Edwin James, Q. C.; Opposed, Messrs. Clareace A. Seward and Wm. M. Evarts.

Ejectment—Alleged Fraud in Obtaining a Transfer of Real Estate.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Margaret Carlen vs. Daniel Feitner.—This is an action of ejectment to recover possession of the premises situated at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue in this City.

The defence set up is, that plaintiff claims title under and by virtue of a title derived as follows: One Catherine Barbarie conveyed the premises to one Gerret

The Charges Against our Chargé at Turin!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find among your editorial articles to-day, with the emphatic [illegible] comments, an extraordinary statement of Mr. Robert Dillon, late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, and the acting Secretary of Legation at Turin. Upon the authority of your London correspondent, you hold up Mr. Dillon as "an openly avowed enemy to the Administration," and assert that he, "if he is not a Secessionist, at least sympathizes Italian statesmen with his want of sympathy with the Union cause," &c. In other words, you seek to charge Mr. Dillon, while acting in the service of the Government, as failing in his duty, and recreant to his country.

Now the gentleman whom you, or your London correspondent have thus undertaken to describe, is my brother, and has favored me for the last four years, either as Secretary of Legation in Brazil, or at Turin, with at least monthly correspondence. Upon the strength of his letters to me, the last being dated the 7th of last month, I pronounce the charge of your correspondent to be false and slanderous. Mr. Romaine Dillon is both an *American* and a *gentleman*.

If the object of the attack was to obtain the removal of Mr. Dillon, and the appointment of your correspondent or one of his friends to the vacant place, he labors under a misconception of facts, which renders the attack quite superfluous. Mr. Dillon is only the Secretary of Legation *ad interim*, waiting for the arrival of his successor, who has hitherto been delayed in his departure simply by the state of his health. As soon as he reaches Turin Mr. Dillon will gladly surrender the post and return to his country. In the meantime, the delay is not disagreeable to Mr. Marsh, the Minister, as appears by a letter from him, *now before me*, of the 5th of last month.

Your obedient servant, ROBT. J. DILLON.
New-York, Monday, March 24, 1862.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 5

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 28
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN 14TH-ST. WOULD like to let their entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible family, and one that would be permanent; terms are reasonable; references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, or Station C, corner 4th-av. and 12th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes permanent board in a small private family where there are no other boarders; if necessary, would be willing to wait a few weeks; a plain, but wholesome fare expected; a place which she could look upon as a home is what she desires; would not object to country board, providing ready access may be had with the City; references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, together with full particulars, E. T., Box No 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A MERchant residing in a central part of the City, having more room than he requires for his own family, would like a gentleman and wife (without children) to board from the 1st of May. The house is a modern brown-stone front, and the apartments are highly desirable. Parties would find this a pleasant and comfortable home. Best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, OF steady habits, who is employed in a commercial house, desires to obtain a home in an American family, where a few hours (in the evening) devoted to instruction in the French and German languages would be received in compensation or part payment for his board. Is willing to conform to the rules of a Christian family; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 4,152 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—(LATE dinner) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 97 STATE-st., corner of Clinton-st., you may secure a fine suite of front rooms, with good, substantial accommodations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY at Orange are willing to receive as boarders, either four gentlemen, (who would occupy two large rooms,) or two gentlemen and their wives; or would receive a family of not over six persons—adults, or nearly so, and desire to make an arrangement from about May 1 to October 1. The location is near a dépôt, commands a fine view, plenty of land, &c. Vegetables, fruits, milk, &c., in abundance will be furnished. Those wishing to pay a fair price may address COMFORT, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office, with reference, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 3,733 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, (on the sound, preferred,) where there is good bathing, for a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, from May 1 to Oct. 1. Must be within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat. Address, with particulars, J. F. U., Box No. 1,791 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY GENTLEman, wife and child, from 1st of May next. Location must be healthy and pleasant, of easy access, and not more than one hour from the City. Good plain fare and moderate price will make them permanent boarders. Address W. P. H., Box No. 3,929 Post-office, New-York.

MILLINERY.

A CARD FROM M. T. HIGGINS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

Our grand semi-annual opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., when we shall exhibit an unusually large assortment of the latest Paris styles of silk and straw bonnets, caps and head-dresses, and all other goods appertaining to the millinery trade.

We call special attention of our customers to this opening. M. T. HIGGINS,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 729 BROADway, up stairs, beg leave to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have just received by the last steamer a large and rich assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, from the first houses in Paris. We also call their particular attention to our beautiful variety of Artistic Flowers in all the latest novelties for garniture, wholesale and retail.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,

Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.

TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand,

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stands and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of

"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"

which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.

150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention NOW than ever.

Goods WERE BOUGHT ALL ACRES IN SAVING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants. LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS, in consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy where you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

OPENING FROM AUCTION.

500 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 9s.
1,000 dozen LACE TIDIES, from 1s. to 8s.
500 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 3s. to $5 a pair.
300 pairs EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, from $3 to $10 a pair.
100 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE, for CURTAINS, 1½ and 2 yards wide, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. a yard.
200 pairs DRAPERY MUSLINS, very low.
Full line Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Brilliants, India Twills, Tarletans, Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Bosoms, Check Cambrics, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns, Linen Doulas, Napkins, Linen Table Covers, and Linen Damasks, &c.

1,000 dozen LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, best in the City, for 1s. each.
LADIES' HEM STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIFS, 16 cts., 1s. 6d., 20 cts., 22 cts., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., &c.
Cheap lot VESTIBULE LACES, from 2s. to 8s. a yard.

1,000 NEEDLEWORK BREAKFAST CAPS, from Auction, from 2s. to 8s.
2,000 SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 6 cts. to 20s.
1,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BREAKFAST SETS, from 4s. to 12s.; very cheap.

FROM AUCTION.
FULL LINE NEEDLEWORK BANDS, NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS, &c.; very fine goods, at very low prices.
REAL and IMITATION LACES, in great variety; REAL and IMITATION VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.

FROM AUCTION.
A line of VEIL BAREGES, VERY CHEAP.
Full line of COLORS in GRENADINES and GRENADINE VEILS.

FROM AUCTION.
1,000 dozen REGULAR MADE LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 2s.—usual price, 3s. a pair.
Full stock LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' MERINO UNDER WEAR, HOSIERY, &c.

BEST STYLES LADIES' MADE UP UNDER CLOTHING; BEST MAKES HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

NEW STYLES SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
In great variety.

EVERY WIDTH, QUALITY and SHADE of PLAIN HAT RIBBON and TRIMMING in great variety, at very low prices.
FULL STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS, FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
EVERY VARIETY OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES IN THE CITY, at 63 cts. a pair.
BEST STOCK OF FINE FLANNELS IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Will continue to sell, through this week, the balance of the
BANKRUPT STOCK
they have been offering so very low for the past two weeks, and which consists of the following articles:
Linen Sheetings, from 50c. to $1 25.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linens from 30c. to 75c.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $5.
Table Linen, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Quilts, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.

CHOICE GOODS.
50 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
AUCTION JOB LOTS.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN MARKET.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 283 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS, HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Hernandez's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SUMMER-HOUSE WANTED.—WOULD board or rent a furnished house within fifty miles of New-York, near the water. Address H. A. M., Box No. 2,902 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, stable, garden, &c.; must be located between 86th and 125th sts., near Bloomingdale Road. Any person having such a place to let will address C. L., No. 626 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF adults, five or six rooms in a convenient respectable house; rent $150 to $200. Address RICHARD, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, with full particulars

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots. Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Roux & Meaux,
BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson reps satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top; sheagy cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-à-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, Russell and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID PARLOR FURNITURE.—EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at anction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcelle & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, J. Hurter, Puttier & Stymus, A. Vrede, H. Stony, Launt & Kimball, J. Meeks & Sons, J. Dessoir, J. H. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: Ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses; rosewood, oiled black walnut, rich parlor suites, covered and upholstered, in various styles; walnut inlaid with marble bonheurs du etageres, elaborately carved; hair mattresses, mirrors, &c.; dressing-bureaus, in every style; dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; library do. and black walnut fancy chairs; secretaries, bookcases, centre-tables, every style; all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, China and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be seen and examined until the days of sale.

Also, two rosewood billiard tables in fine order, all complete.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Special sale of very superior old wines, brandies, cigars, &c., late the property of an old importing and jobbing house formerly engaged in the Southern trade, consisting of a very select stock of the finest brands and vintages extant, in bottles, cases and demijohns, to be sold in quantities to suit, and fully guaranteed, including a select invoice in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London. Also, hocks, 1846; old Tuckerman sherry, very choice old hine seal port and reserve Bourbon. Also, the following goods, heretofore reserved: About 80 dozen very choice L. D. Jamaica rum; do. true cognac brandy, old cabinet and nectar whisky, sherries and Madeiras, champagnes, leading brands. Sale peremptory. No other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of 61 M fine Havana cigars, consisting of operas, regalias, columbias, londres, zarzuelas, prinsados, etc., etc., with other favorite brands.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one is the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address J. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR VILLA PROPERTY.—A country seat on the Harlem Railroad, 12 miles from New-York, with 206 acres of land; house of Italian style, filled in with brick; built two years since, and contains bath-room, range, &c.; has two bay windows, and large piazzas overlooking a great extent of country; out-buildings ample, and in good order; price, $13,000. Apply to the owner, at Steele & Co.'s, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, between the hours of 10 and 12, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Raubnrgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in good order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY —A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATELY occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, FEW MINutes' ride of Princeton, N. J., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, canal, steamboat, stores, schools and Post-office; mail from New-York every day at 10 A. M.; 150 acres very superior soil, all tillable; dwelling and out-buildings excellent. Address A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between Fort Hamilton and Bath House, along shore. The farm can be bought at $100 per acre, on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

DAIRY AND MARKET-GARDEN FARM TO LET—Will keep 50 cows; good blue-clay soil 18 inches deep; house and barn with basement; stabling for 26 cows and 6 horses; 25 miles by railroad ½ mile from dépôt, or will exchange. Dr. DERICK, 407 4th-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM of 200 acres, with fine improvements, and eligibly located on the Hudson River. But a small amount of cash wanted, the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to ISAAC BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAUBENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,284, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 227, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY B. A. Mumford, and payable in his order at the Tradesmen's Bank, dated Feb. 26, 1862, at three months, for $2,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
J. W. CORLIES.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 209 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 144 East 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 126th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 201 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 6th-av. and University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 206 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 28th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

HOUSES TO LET, UNFURNISHED—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Houses varying from $300 to $900.

190 Lexington-av.		170 West 27th-st.	
536 7th-av.		110 East 39th-st.	
189 10th-av.		114 West 30th-st.	
124 Houston-st.		145 West 42d-st.	
179 Thompson-st.		218 West 42d-st.	
8 West 13th-st.		67 West 45th-st.	
183 West 14th-st.		78 West 46th-st.	
56 West 19th-st.		145 and 147 West 44th-st.	
291 and 291½ West 19th-st.		29 West 47th-st.	
200 West 32d-st.		130 West 48th-st.	
220 West 32d-st.		27 West 54th-st.	
60 East 37th-st.		East 56th-st.	

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 78 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; front and back basement, parlor floor, 3 rooms, 1 room on third floor, for $325, to a small family, or including second or third floor, $500; was put in first-class order last Spring; furnace, range, fixtures, &c., all in. The owner occupies one floor. To be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply to L. E. DUENKEL, on the premises, or office No. 963 Broadway.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 20 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold an accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—FORTY YEARS' lease of lot adjoining the Whitney House, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., for sale. Whitney's occupant offers $3,750 a year for four upper floors, to connect corresponding. See BLEECKER'S auction maps, &c. Sale at the Merchant's Exchange, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.

TO LET—TWO NEW MARBLE STORES, FIVE-story, basements and under-cellars, hoist-ways and falls, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, opposite Brooks' tailoring establishment, Broadway and Grand-st.; will be let, a store and basement, or whole building, reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) near Greenwich-av. Has all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep on each floor; house 20x54 feet, and well calculated for one large or two small families. For further particulars, or for permission to examine, apply to MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET AND well-disposed family, in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on the Jersey City and Sargen Point Plank-road, about 10 minutes' walk from Selterville. Stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Selterville nearly every hour during the day. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Selterville Post-office.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, nearly painted and furnished, all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—CORNER OF JANE and West-sts., 88 by 225 feet, long established, properly fitted up and doing a large business; the premises will answer well for a lumber yard or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY VESSEY, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—TO LET—The modern built three-story and basement brick house, No. 246 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th ays. Can be seen from 10 to 3 P. M., and will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply to H. L. BUTLER, No. 85 Duane-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $950 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—
THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE,
No. 67 West 21st-st.
Rent $700,
Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st., or No. 19 West 21st-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST 30TH-ST.; RENT $900. House No. 65 London-terrace; rent $600. House No. 71 London-terrace; rent $525. House in 16th-st; rent $600. Dwelling part No. 37 3d-av; rent $375. All at reduced rents. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE house, high basement, 22x66 feet, No. 96 East 20th-st., containing all modern improvements, with gas fixtures; will be let low to a good tenant. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—ON 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH-avs., near Central Park, a well-finished cottage house, eight rooms and fine yard; facilities good for getting down town; rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 3d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pinning and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A BOARDING-HOUSE NEAR BROADway, six parlors, fourteen bedrooms, four bath-rooms, large dining-room, &c., &c. Rent $100 per month.
JOHN BISC

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACABETH, OR TWELFTH DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE WAYS TO GET MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY CHAPEL—No. 728 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, LATE SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The victory achieved by our forces near Winchester bids fair to prove one of the most important of the war. Information received in Washington yesterday shows that our army was at Strasburgh yesterday morning; and a letter dispatch from Gen. BANKS to Gen. SHIELDS, dated five miles beyond Strasburgh, states that the enemy was still in full flight, with our forces in hot pursuit. Gen. BANKS states that the losses of the rebels must have been enormous. They had abandoned wagons along the road literally strewed with dead and dying, the houses on the route were found crowded with wounded and dead, and the dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle-field of Sunday, were also found filled with wounded. Our artillary was making terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout, it was believed, would prove one of the most dreadful of the war. The details of these stirring events have not yet come to hand, and owing to the want of proper facilities, no list of the National killed and wounded has yet been telegraphed.

It appears that Secretary STANTON, late on Monday night, concluded to forego his purpose to order the arrest of the editors of certain New-York and Boston newspapers. There is a possibility that the order relating to the censorship will be rescinded entirely.

Later intelligence from Newbern, N. C., has reached us by the arrival at this port of the transport steamers *George Peabody* and *New-Brunswick*, which left there on the 22d inst. The full reports of the expedition to Beaufort had not been received, but the gratifying fact had been made known that the steamer *Nashville* had not been burnt by the rebels, as at first reportad, but had been captured by the gunboats of the blockading fleet, as she left Beaufort on the approach of our troops. An expedition which had been sent to Washington, N. C., was returning to Newbern as the transports *Peabody* and *New-Brunswick* left, and, from the joyful demonstrations made, it is supposed to have been entirely successful.

A number of wounded soldiers arrived in this City from Newbern, N. C., in the *George Peabody* and the *New-Brunswick*. Some of them, who came by the way of Baltimore, were taken to the Park Barracks, and had their wounds dressed, several surgeons volunteering for that purpose. The remainder, who arrived in the *New-Brunswick*, remained on board all night, but will be landed at an early hour this morning.

A Richmond dispatch, dated the 23d inst., received by way of Fortress Monroe, gives the *personnel* of JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet, as recently newly constituted. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, is Secretary of State; GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War; S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; C. G MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; THOMAS H. WATTS, of North Carolina, Attorney-General, and REAGAN, of Texas, as Postmaster-General. The Norfolk *Day Book* announces that heavy reinforcements of National troops have been sent to Fortress Monroe, supposed to be for the Burnside Expedition.

Late advices received from Memphis render probable the supposition that an attack has been made upon New-Orleans is correct. It was reported there that Fort Pike, at the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, had been captured by our forces, though it was explained that it was merely a temporary structure, mounting three or four guns.

From New-Mexico we learn that there is a probability of another battle being fought there soon. The advance guard of the Texans, at last accounts was at Algederos, forty-five miles from Santa Fé. Col. CLOUGH had arrived at Fort Union from Colorado, with 550 men, and intended to join Col. CANBY at Fort Craig.

We have advices from Fort Pickens to the 16th inst., and from Key West to the 17th, by the arrival of the brig *Yankee Blade*, at this port. There is no news of importance. It was reported that there were but three thousand rebel troops at Pensacola, and that those were but poorly armed. The guns of the rebel fortifications were said to be turned inland, in anticipation of a visit from the National forces under Gen. BUTLER.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday publish a statement that Gen PORK had captured at his Point Pleasant batteries, the *E. J. Gay*, a large rebel steamer.

It is said that a new projectile, adapted to the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the *Monitor*, has been made at the Cold Spring foundry, at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of wrought iron eight inches thick, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees.

The Louisville *Democrat* has late news from Cumberland Ford. The Tennesseeans are coming into our army in groups of from 50 to 500 a day. On Dec. 31 there were not two entire regiments entitled to pay. Since then the second regiment has been filled to its *maximum*, a third regiment is complete, and there are now two more entire, and a third nearly ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. It is believed that in one month's time there will be ten regiments of Tennesseeans enrolled for service in the United States army.

A military Commission, of which Gen. D. S. STANLEY was President, has found the notorious Col. MAGOFFIN guilty of violating his parole, and he has accordingly been sentenced to death. The time of its execution has not yet been fixed by Gen. HALLECK.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill in reference to administering the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution to transfer the Superintendency of the Capitol Extension and Dome, from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was called up and adopted after debate—34 to 3. The bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was then taken up, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, made a speech in favor of its passage. He was followed by Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, in opposition to it. The debate continued until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the officers and crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. Consideration of the Ten bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to incorporate the New-York Homœopathic Medical Society was ordered to a third reading. The bill to alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn was recorded favorably. Among the bills passed was one to compensate *bona fide* purchasers of wild lands for improvements made thereon. The bill to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association was ordered to a third reading; also the bill relative to lands under water in the City of Brooklyn.

In the Assembly, the General Appropriation Bill was taken up, debated, and ordered to a third reading with an amendment striking out the appropriation for State Assessors, and abolishing that office. The Annual Supply bill was then debated until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* at Portland, we have advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Hansa*. There is little news of interest. The Paris *Patrie* pretends to have information, obtained from a member of the British Cabinet, to the effect that an amicable separation will take place between the North and the South about June. The *Patrie* does not state the authority upon which the member of the British Cabinet bases his declarations. The London *Times* has a curious view of the probable effect of the recent victories achieved by the National arms. It believes that they will lead to a separation, and peace between the Northern and Southern States. In the Liverpool cotton market cotton had declined one half pence per pound. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and provisions were quiet and steady. Consols for Money were at 93¼@93½, and American securities were firm.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco. The treasure list foots up nearly half a million. The news brought by the *Champion* is neither important nor particularly interesting. No stirring events had occurred in any of the South American States. Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister to Chili, presented to President PEREZ a letter from Mr. LINCOLN, congratulating him on his accession to the Chair of State. Gen. MITRE, at the head of the Buenos Ayrean forces, has completely subjugated the Confederacy, and is now reorganizing the Governments of the different States. Nothing of interest has transpired in New-Granada since the departure of the last steamer.

By the schooner *Viola*, Capt. HASKELL, we have dates to the 13th inst. from St. Thomas. The health of the Island was good. The United States ship *Shepherd Knapp* was to leave for Boston in a few days. The United States gunboat *Iroquois* had just arrived from Curaçoa, and was cooling.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the British North American Provinces, left Jefferson, Ohio, for Montreal on Monday last.

A serious mutiny occurred in the Wisconsin Seventeenth Regiment, at Madison, a few days ago. There was some delay in paying them, and nearly 300 refused to obey the order to embark in the cars for St. Louis. They were all placed under arrest.

At a recent meeting of the Board of the American Bible Society, it was announced that the British and Foreign Bible Society had made an appropriation of £2,000 sterling, (about $10,000,) payable either by bill of exchange or gold, as might be desired, to aid the American Bible Society in its noble work, at a time when the troubled state of the country would be likely to diminish its receipts.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, but there was nothing done beyond the ordinary routine business. The bill of the late Sheriff, amounting to upwards of $9,000, and which has been weekly discussed for the past two months, was finally disposed of by ordering its payment. A movement to memorialize for the repeal of the excise laws, started by Mr. PURDY, occasioned some discussion, but no definite action was had—the subject being, by consent, postponed until the meeting on next Tuesday.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, before Justice BARSOUR, an action was tried upon a claim against the City for $157,000, alleged to be due one SINCLAIR as the assignee of one REYNOLDS, on a contract for cleaning the streets in the Twelfth District of the City. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and prices on the Railway shares ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower. Government stock in steady demand. Exchange 111½@112. Gold 101½@101⅝ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs ware quite depressed yestarday, by the unfavorable news per *Nova Scotian* at Portland. Prices, generally, declined. At the reduced rates Corn was in good request, but Flour and Wheat were inactive. Cotton was less sought after and was cheaper. Pork was heavy and drooping, while Bacon and Lard were in lively demand at buoyant prices. Beef was quiet, as were also Hay, Hops, Iron, Fruit, Tin, Candles, Spices, Hemp, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice and Tobacco. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Coffee, Logwood, Fish, Molasses, Tallow, and Whisky. Sugars were freely purchased. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

ISLAND NUMBER TEN.—It is just ten days since the National guns opened fire upon Island Ten; and though the bombardment has been going on steadily but slowly ever since, the island still holds out against the United States. Commodore FOOTE has been compelled to adopt an entirely different style of tactics from that in which he has heretofore achieved fame. At Fort Henry and Fort Donelson he ran his boats close upon the enemy's water batteries, but on this occasion he engages them at the long taw of between two and three miles. This makes the fight less exciting than it would otherwise be, and greatly lengthens its duration. But the reports of successive days' work show that the reduction of the stronghold is certain. A large number of the heavy rebel guns have been dismounted, both of the island and of the shore batteries; and, at latest reports, the rebels appeared to be evacuating the island and getting over to the eastern mainland, preparatory to a retreat Southward. The "situation" at this South-western battle-field is quite interesting;—the fortified island in the river, supported by the rebel batteries on the eastern shore, and by the rebel gunboats, floating battery and ram, which closely hug the island itself; above the island, a couple of miles, the National gunboats and mortarfloats in constant play; below the island, on the western shore of the river, Gen POPE's open and masked batteries, and his large land force, preventing a rebel retreat down stream; while, furnishing the rebels their only means of retreat, on the eastern shore there is a narrow road leading through the swamps to the railroad, which runs southward. By this route the rebel islanders expect to make, or are now making, their exit, with the purpose, most likely, of moving to Jackson, and there reinforcing BEAUREGARD, or, perhaps, going down the Mississippi to Fort Randolph, the next stronghold on the river. But, if we are able to hold them any length of time at Number Ten, they will give us an opportunity of cutting off even this solitary line of retreat, and bagging the whole of this division of the rebel army. It is to be hoped the opportunity will be embraced.

The Mediation of England.

The London *Times* insists on having a hand in the American struggle. Three months ago it was for armed intervention, and it was only the strong predisposition of the British people to peace that checked the desire of the small but influential party of which the *Times* is the mouthpiece, to take a vigorous part in the fight. Happily, the timely spirit of concession on the side of our Government reinforced the peace party in England, and balked the *Times*. To-day, always eager for the fray, the *Times* urges a peaceable intervention. Great Britain is recommended as a mediator between the warring sections. The North, we are instructed, has now recovered the lost prestige of arms. Its superiority in the field, as well as in the Council Chamber and the Treasury vault, is demonstrated. There is every reason to believe that it will accept an offer of friendly arbitration, which shall bring this ineffectual contest to an end, and leave the beatitude of the peacemaker to be shared by John Bull and Don Pacifico.

The mere suggestion of the plan proves at once how incompetent is the tribunal to which the *Times* cites us. The case is not one admitting of intervention, exterior counsel, or mediation. The very idea of arbitration is based upon a denial of that natural unity which is the vital principle for which the government and the people of the North are contending. It is impossible apparently to impress an Englishman with the fact that the people of the United States have the same inherent unity as the people of France or the people of England. If the task were less difficult, we might make some headway by pointing to the actual state of things in Greece. A town and district is in a state of insurrection. The town has been declared in a state of blockade, by the sovereign of the country. Is England prepared to recognize the belligerent rights of these rebels, who are to Greece quite as formidable as DAVIS and his followers are to the United States? Would it be a judicious thing for Earl RUSSELL to tender King OTHO the mediation of Great Britain, as a means of arranging peacefully the independence of the Nauplians? And yet, but for the incurable perversity of British opinion, it would be obvious that the relations of King and President to the respective rebellions are precisely the same.

And another insurmountable objection to British mediation lies in the circumstance that the proposed tribunal has prejudged all the points of the case. Earl RUSSELL reflects the general belief of the British people, not only when he says the South ought to be permitted to go, but when he predicts our entire inability to keep it. We began the war upon the reverse of this assumption. We have always confided fully in our entire competence to subdue the insurgents, and restore the South to order, peace, and prosperity; a confidence which never abandoned us in the darkest of the long days of last Summer. Now when we have absolutely prostrated the monster, and have nothing left but to smoke him out of his den, we should indeed desert sense and manhood to accept any suggestion of foreign mediation, the first postulate of which is, that secession is irrepressible. Mr. SEWARD, at the outset of the contest, gave the world at large to understand that all arbitration was out of the question. Neither Mr. SEWARD, nor the people, has yet found reason to amend this conviction.

EXPENSE OF EXTRA COUNSEL IN REVENUE SUITS.—Our readers will recollect that when the proposition to create a Solicitor of Customs for this port was brought forward some two months ago, its adoption was strongly urged on the ground of saving expense to Government, because it would prevent the employment of extra counsel in revenue causes, for which, as was said, the Government was paying at the rate of $20,000 a year. We expressed our doubts both as to whether it would save the employment of extra counsel, and whether that expense amounted to anything like that sum. But we suggested that the actual facts could easily be ascertained by an examination of the accounts, and that till we had those facts, it was hardly worth while to argue on the point.

It seems that the Committee on Commerce of the House came to the same conclusion, and they accordingly wrote to Secretary CHASE to ask him to inform them what amount of money had actually been paid during the last ten years to extra counsel employed to aid the District-Attorney in revenue cases. The information was accordingly furnished them, based not on letters from New-York lawyers, however distinguished or well-informed, but on an examination of the records and accounts of the Treasury Department. And if the Committee on Commerce had heard of the large amounts said to have been paid for this purpose, they were no doubt surprised, as we confess we were ourselves, to find the $20,000 a year cut down to $2,200 in ten years. Our readers will find in our Washington dispatch the particulars of the payments. We never supposed they amounted to anything like $20,000 a year, but that that statement stood on so slender a foundation as the payment of $200 a year, somewhat surprises us, we confess.

We do not know that this fact was needed to prove the utter uselessness of the proposed change—and we do not call attention to it for the purpose of adding further argument against the change. But it shows how important it is for all, and especially legislators, to have accurate information upon matters in reference to which change is proposed in an established system, and not to rely upon loose statements put forth by perhaps no one knows who, or which might be found, if they could be traced back, to emanate from some interested source. Inaccuracy is a great failing among us—and nowhere is it more dangerous than in our legislative halls.

Who is Mr. Gregory, M. P.?

Among the first, if he were not the very first, of the public men of Great Britain to afford aid and comfort to the rebels, was Mr. GREGORY, the Irish member of Parliament for Galway. He did not wait for the battle of Bull Run; but in the very beginning of the session of 1861, brought forward a motion to recognize the "so-called Confederate States." The common sense of the House put a quiet, but very effective extinguisher upon Mr GREGORY's enthusiasm, as far as its public exhibition was concerned, by giving him assurance beforehand that his motion would not be entertained.

But, thus silenced in the House, he only became the more active out of it; and it is safe to say that the rebels have had no more untiring or more adroit and unscrupulous agent in Europe, hardly excepting Mr. YANCEY himself, during the past year, than the member for Galway. He has again come to the charge against the cause of the Republic, attacking us fiercely upon what he supposed our weakest point—the blockade—and again he has met with a thorough and mortifying repulse. But discomfited though he is for the present, we must look for his reappearance in the field, in this contest, upon the very first opportunity, for he is thoroughly enlisted in two very desperate causes, to wit: that of the rebels, and his own.

For Mr. GREGORY's course has been such that he must fight his way to political and social consideration upon some great issue, or else fall into neglect, if not contempt. He was one of a knot of young men in public life, who, some years ago, achieved an unpleasant notoriety, in London and Dublin, by their desperate ventures on the race-course, at the gaming-table, and in other kindred speculations. Becoming thus deeply involved, they adopted the very questionable and dangerous expedient of using each other's names indiscriminately on bills, drafts, and other paper necessary to sustain their credit. One of this set was Lord DUNKELLEN, eldest son of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE; and, when their affairs came to a crisis, suit was brought against him in Dublin upon one of these bills to which his name was signed. His lordship being questioned by the Judge as to the genuineness of the signature, denied it, and said that it was written by a Mr. EDWARD O'FLAHERTY. "Then," said the Judge, "Mr. O'FLAHERTY has committed forgery;" and the noble defendant had the inexpressible meanness to make no reply, to leave the peculiar nature of the transaction unexplained, and to gain his suit by making a scapegoat of the friend and companion whose practices, as well as whose pleasures, he had shared. O'FLAHERTY immediately fled the country, and the affair brought great scandal upon the Duke of Newcastle's party, of which these reckless gentlemen were members, and under whom some of them at the time held office.

In all this Mr. GREGORY was deeply concerned; and with reputation soiled, though not subject to criminal prosecution, he came to this country, and going to Washington there fell in with Messrs. PRYOR, YANCEY, SLIDELL and others of their crew and of his quality. He was clever, well educated and accomplished—he had graduated at Oxford with honor—and foreseeing that he might be useful to them, the fire-eaters made him their boon companion, and fully imbued him with the Slavery-secession view of American politics and society. On his return home his reputation for talent, and the relics of a fair fortune, mostly squandered in riotous living, procured him an election as member for Galway. When our troubles broke out, he was therefore just in position to be useful to his Southern friends, and they immediately called upon him, and, we may safely say, retained him to advocate their cause. He has faithfully discharged all his obligations to them at least; and it is not his fault that they have not been successful in obtaining that support from the British Government which was so necessary to the attainment of their end. Mr. GREGORY is a worthy representative of the cause which he espoused. His adroitness, his external accomplishments, his lack of principle, his desperate fortunes, and his unblushing boldness, made him a fit emissary of the insurgent cause, the leaders of which, in their choice of him, showed their usual tact and quickness of perception. But they are beginning to find that it takes somewhat more than this to lead one great nation, and to divide another.

THE WOUNDED HEROES OF NEWBERN—A CHANCE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—The heroism and the triumphs of the National soldiers in North Carolina have already been fully chronicled by the Press; and Roanoke and Newbern among battles, and Gen. BURNSIDE among commanders, and the Eastern troops among soldiers, now stand in the foremost rank in the mind of the nation. The roll of the dead at the last sanguinary battle contains over a hundred names, every man a hero. For these their country can now do nothing but honor their memories. But there still live nearly five hundred wounded men who, less than a fortnight ago, faced the rebel batteries along the Neuse River, and were enfiladed by the rebel cannon. Many of these were severely wounded, others maimed for life, some made invalids for months, and every day sees the number of the battle-tried heroes lessened by death. Some sixty of the badly-wounded men have been sent eastward by Gen. BURNSIDE, and arrived at this port last night. They are mostly poor men, and nearly all New-Englanders. They need aid, attention and kindness while they are in our midst, and whatever they need, we are sure that the ever-generous citizens of New-York are anxious to furnish. Some of them were taken from the vessel last night to those friendless, dismal sheds, the Park barracks, and some were left on board the ship that brought them. This is not as it should be. The barracks constitute a horrible hospital for suffering men, a wretched place for physicians to operate, and a fearful, chilly spot to die in. New-York should do better than that; its patriotic citizens should make more Christian provision for the brave men who may be unfortunately cast on their charity. And it will do so as soon as the facts are laid before it. We have learned that the Sanitary Commission did what was possible under the circumstances to relieve these men; but, after all, that did not amount to anything like comfort for them. The Government has made no suitable provision for them, and the duty falls back upon private beneficence. Let every man and woman who desires the benediction of Heaven, and who loves the land for which these our countrymen have offered their lives, see that this morning does not pass away without furnishing aid that will relieve at least one soldier. The citizens and ladies of Louisville have won the gratitude and admiration of the whole country for their untiring self-devotion to the wounded and sick Union soldiers of the West. Those of New-York have been negligent and dilatory. The newspapers of New-England complain of the way in which the wounded at Roanoke were treated when here. Such things must not be permitted to occur in future.

These wounded, from Newbern, were brought here in charge of Capt. DAYTON, whose great gallantry on the field has been chronicled by our correspondent and by others. It will be remembered that he picked from his own ship's crew a small party of marines, took a 12-pounder gun, and with this fought a six gun battery of the enemy, sturdily maintaining his ground through the fight, when he fell wounded in the breast. He, himself, is in circumstances of health and comfort that do not require assistance, but the men in his charge, all equally brave as he, must not be neglected.

Benumbed Patriotism.

Commander RODGERS, in his official report of the capture of Augustine, Florida, described the state of feeling in that part of the country in the following terms: "I believe that there are many citizens who are earnestly attached to the Union, a large number who are opposed to it, and a still larger number *who care very little about the matter.*" We believe this classification good, not only for Florida, but to afford a fair exhibit of the temper of mind of the population of the whole South. It is precisely the experience our Union armies have everywhere met with in their advance into the insurgent States. In some sections the presence of the National troops has been hailed with genuine and unaffected demonstrations of joy—it was so at Florence, Ala., and up the Tennessee. In other sections, the most stubborn and virulent animosity has been shown—it has been so in South Carolina; and though some of our soldiers at Port Royal have amused themselves in taming a crocodile, we have yet to hear that they have succeeded in taming a South Carolinian planter. Not that we have any doubt of the success of the experiment under the right conditions; we simply mean that there has been no spontaneous exhibition of loyalty among the class named. But no doubt the frame of mind of the largest proportion of the Southern population is accurately portrayed in the phrase we have quoted—they "care very little about the matter." They are neither very much of Secessionists nor very much of Unionists, and had just about as lief that the one cause should triumph as the other. They have accepted the rebellion, if that term can be applied to a mere passive acquiescence; and were, under the first effervescence of exoitement, even ready to enter the rebel army: but this artificial stimulus has long ceased to be operative, while the bitter experience of those in the ranks, and the distress of those at home, have wrought their inevitable reaction. These, therefore, wherever our armies show themselves in the insurgent States, will quietly submit to the old authority—without ardor or enthusiasm, or, indeed, any sentiment worth speaking of, but a feeling of selfish satisfaction at being relieved of the suffering and loss which the rebellion brought to their door.

But while this large class throughout the South will be easily dealt with—presenting no resistance, indeed, except its own *vis inertiæ*—and thus will indirectly facilitate the re-establishment of the National authority, the existence of this state of mind, so widely diffused, is none the less a moral humiliation, the shame of which, in a measure, falls on the whole country. It may well give us pause that so large a proportion of our countrymen should have fallen into this atrophied condition that they "don't care" whether their Country be broken up or not. What tragic paralysis of patriotism is this that has come upon them! It may well induce the most sad and sober reflections. There have been, we know, throughout the South, during all these days of darkness, a devoted band of loyal men whom no arts could seduce, no influence lead astray, and who, being cut off from public sympathy with the cause they love, have yet erected within their private hearts a shrine whereon the Union fire has never ceased to burn brightly. For them no words can express the affectionate admiration which all loyal men feel. There is, on the other hand, a class whose implacable determination in their bad cause calls forth that kind of respect which all deep convictions claim. We have no fear for them either—their very individuality will, when they come to their senses, make them the most loyal of men. But the spectacle in which neither gods nor men can delight, is that spirit which is neither cold nor hot, that apathetic and selfish indifferentism which is insensible to the greatest and most moving events. No nation can long retain its vitality, a considerable proportion of whose citizens are in this condition of torpor; and we believe it will be among the providential results of this rebellion to put an end to this temper and the causes that have induced it.

It is indeed some consolation, that we can look back along the line of influences that have brought about this frame of mind, and see that these influences will henceforth in a great measure be checked. That inversion of the social order that has, with the Southern people, placed their own States higher in their affections than the Nation, will, we may hope, now be in the way of being set right. That vile theory which led them to look on the National Government as an organization which they should either rule or ruin, will receive its death-blow. The politics, habits and ideas that have bred the fatal and enervating fallacy of secession, will disappear. And though we may have to wait for another and purer generation for the full fruition of our hopes, that class who "don't care" whether or not the country be broken up, will soon cease to exist, and we shall, in the end, have that *positive* patriotism, which is the first condition of an enduring nationality.

The Fate of the Nashville.

The report that the rebels, on the approach of Gen. BURNSIDE's force to Beaufort, had burned the *Nashville*, accorded so well with the passion developed in these people for conflagrations, sulphureous smoke, blue-lights, sheet-iron thunder, and the like, that, given a dash of credulity, nothing seemed more likely to be true. But, besides its general probability, her valorous commander, PEGRAM, had given out, with ominous nod, that he would never, never, never allow the craft to be taken, and it was stated in the London papers that valves were so arranged that he could blow her out of the water at a moment's notice. The later tidings received, however, assign a far more satisfactory, though not so theatrical an end to the *Nashville*, which, instead of shooting up in flames athwart the sky, as an illustration of Southern ultimate destruction in the maritime line, has, we learn, fallen into the hands of the blockaders, and is now on the fair way of being restored to her rightful owners. For it must be borne in mind that the *Nashville* is stolen goods, being mainly the property of loyal owners in this City, a circumstance which makes her recovery all the more satisfactory; for while we have no great objection to the rebels' burning ships or anything else that belongs to them, if that sort of *feu de joie* afford them any gratification, we have a most "Yankee" opposition to their using our property to make their bonfires withal. Why PEGRAM did not do something desperate we are left to conjecture. He seems to have hoped he would be able to run out of Beaufort with as much ease as he ran in; and seeing the advance of the National force, he put on steam and rushed into the arms of the Yankee blockaders. This must certainly be a very prosaic *finale* for this notorious craft in the estimation of those ardent Southern imaginations; but it suits the "Yankee" notion pretty well.

Departure of Gen. Hunter for the South.

To-day Major-General HUNTER, accompanied by Gen. BENHAM, takes his departure for his new field of operations in the lately created Department of the South. Embracing, as it does, the original home of secession, and the present heart of the rebellion, his Department will be one of the most important, as it will certainly be one of the most difficult, of military trusts. But Gen. HUNTER is no untried man. From his earliest years this distinguished soldier has seen the roughest of frontier work, while his late administration of the Department of Kansas has been pleasing even to the people of that State so difficult to please, and no commander could have been selected whose soul is more in his work than his. Gen. HUNTER's qualities of boldness, rapidity and success, reinforced by the skill and gallantry of Gen. BENHAM, will make a strange contrast with Gen. SHERMAN's torpor and incompetence. The public will follow him with confidence and hope as he proceeds on his important mission.

THE LATEST CANARD.—The *Patrie* is to Paris what the *Herald* is to New-York—an audacious coiner of news, and a covert supporter of the Southern rebellion. The latest forgery of the Parisian journal is, as usual, in the interest of its rebellious friends. It consists in a scheme of compromise which, it says, has been arranged between the Governments of Mr. LINCOLN and JEFF. DAVIS, in accordance with which the war will be brought to an end in June. The secession of the Gulf and Atlantic Slave States will, we are told, be accepted as a fact, while Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri will be retained by the North. A frontier without custom-houses, repeal of all fugitive laws and treaties, and prospective emancipation, are the conditions proposed by the rebels as an equivalent for their independence, and accepted by the Federal Government. It is needless of course to warn an American reader of the folly and falsity of such fabrications. But in Europe their inanity is less conspicuous. There they serve the fallacious purpose of showing what sacrifices the South is ready to make for peace, and how relentlessly and cruelly the North persists in war. Fortunately, the labor of the *Patrie* is laggard and too late.

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN WEAPONS.—It is a notable circumstance that the rebel leaders are now making prodigious efforts to disarm all their own citizens, by a compulsory calling in of firearms of every kind. Though the blind put forth is that the measure is prompted by the scarcity of arms, and it is given out that they will be paid for, (in Confederate scrip,) it is very evident that it springs from a determination to render the people as helpless as possible, for the purpose of preventing them from originating counter-revolutions. The Richmond usurpers, while stoutly denying abroad the existence of a spark of Unionism, either latent or patent, nevertheless take good care to act at home on the very sound theory that a deadly hostility to them is rapidly developing, and that the safe plan is to render this hostility as inoperative as they can.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—Beyond the fact of a fight and a victory in the valley of the Shenandoah, we have little for which to thank the mail and the telegraph. The fight which we know began on Saturday, has resulted in the utter route of the enemy. At the latest advices he was in ruinous flight, pursued sharply by our forces. But in what strength he came to the contest, and with what strength he was met, and what were the particulars of the prolonged conflict, and with what losses we came out of it, these are circumstances for which we must wait patiently. The fact of victory complete, and redounding incalculably to the credit of Gens. BANKS and SHIELDS, their officers and men, should perhaps content us for the present.

CORRECTION.—A statement, through inadvertence, found place among our Washington dispatches on Saturday last, to the effect that Mr. RIGGS, of the well-known banking-house of RIGGS & Co., is largely interested in whisky speculations, and, as a dealer in the article, is endeavoring to procure a modification of the new tax provisions. We are authorized to say there is no truth whatever in such rumors. Mr. RIGGS is not and has never been an owner of whisky, and is in no way interested in the excise upon the beverage. The character of Mr. RIGGS, and of his house, is of itself a sufficient refutation of the story.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

A French Scheme for Settling the American Question.

The London Times Urges Intervention.

THE HUNTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

Interesting Political News from the Continent.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining---Consols 93 5-8 a 93 1-2.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 25.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are two days later than those already to hand.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Tuscania*, from New-York, arrived ent on the 12th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool on the 12th for New-York. The *Kangaroo* was to sail on the 19th.

The political news is unimportant.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that a member of the English Cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts that, according to information from Washington, an amicable separation between the North and South will take place about June, and that the basis of the treaty will be as follows:

Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee are to return to the Union.

The two republics are to have no land-customs line.

Search for slaves is to be prohibited in all the States.

Slavery must disappear within thirty years.

M. TROUVENEL has sent a note to M. RAZARSI denouncing the dangers created by the Italian Provedemento Association.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the month 61,000,000 francs.

JULES FAVRE, in the Corps Legislatif, denounced the Mexican Expedition, but the paragraph favoring it in the Address to the Emperor was adopted.

The *Sumter* still remained at Gibraltar on the 7th instant.

The London *Times* publishes an article against any revision of the maritime law. It argues that if England gives up the right to capture merchant vessels, she will surrender the only arm which has given her all she has, and deprive her of all that she has gained.

The ordinary expenses of the year are estimated by the French Government at seventeen hundred and twenty-nine millions of francs, and the receipts are estimated at nearly sixteen millions in excess of this.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and drooping, the Rentes being quoted at 69f. 90c.

It was rumored that the English Government had notified the French Government of the sudden departure from London of three men who were implicated in the OUDINI plot, and that these men were suspected of harboring designs against the life of the Emperor. The French Police were on the lookou for the three men.

The London *Times* thinks that the victories recently gained by the Federals *will lead to a separation* and peace between the Northern and Southern States.

The majority of the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the New Ministry.

The details of the first sitting of the General Provedemento Assembly at Genoa, had been published.

GARIBALDI was most enthusiastically received. In his speech he applauded the holy idea of a Central Committee of the Provedemento. The idea of forming one Society from all the Liberal Italian Societies would probably receive the approval of all the representatives of these Societies. He was strongly in favor of such a union in order to form—to express it in word—the Roman *faces*.

The Assembly here rose to their feet and loudly applauded the sentiment.

GARIBALDI, when the applause subsided, resumed his remarks. He said that he hoped Italians would also hold out ther hand to all the enslaved nations of the earth.

The Government had warned the Provedemento Committee of Genoa to assume a certain tone, otherwise that they would be compelled to dissolve the Association.

All ports on the coast of Greece, in the Gulf of Angelis, have been placed under a strict blockade, in consequence of the insurrection at Nanplia.

The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies.

The Confederate Commissioner ROST had arrived in Madrid, but the Government refused to receive him.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.

The *Times* City Article says the funds opened yesterday at an improvement of ⅛. There was a temporary relapse, but the advance was maintained at the close. Business in American stocks was restricted, pending another arrival.

A meeting of the Left and the majority of the Deputies of the Prussian Chamber has been held, and they have decided by a vote of 92 to 4 to support the Ministry. LONDON, Friday, March 14—3 P. M.

Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜.

The London *Times* of the 13th inst. quotes United States fives, (registered,) 1874, at 75@77.

The London *Herald* of the 13th inst. says that steadiness is a feature in American Stocks. The dealings are not extensive, and in several instances prices are rather lower. United States Bonds, 1877, are negotiated at 76@76⅛, but the last quotations are at 75@77. Virginia sixes are flat at 56@58. Erie shares 32@33; Illinois shares 43@42 discount; New-York Central 83@85.

Commercial by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 13.

Cotton dull. Sales of four days 21,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, MANN & Co. report Flour dull and 6d. lower. Wheat declined 1d.@2d., principally on the lower qualities; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 8d.; Red Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. Corn still declining, and prices 6d.@1s. lower.; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet but steady; Pork dull and unchanged; Bacon firm; Lard active, and 1s. higher; Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 33s. 6d. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Linseed Oil quiet at 36s. Resin no sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Wednesday, March 12.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward. SUGAR firm. Coffee firmer. TEA quiet but steady. Rice inactive. TALLOW declining; sales at 46s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Erie Shares 33@35. Illinois Centrals 43@42 discount.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS BY WAY OF LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 14.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 32,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and 1,500 to exporters. The market has declined ⅛d. @ ⅜d. The sales to-day (Friday) were estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing unchanged. The authorized quotations were:

Fair.	Middling.		
Orleans	13½d.	Orleans	12½d.
Mobiles	13d.	Mobiles	12d.
Uplands	12½d.	Uplands	11⅞d.

Stock in port estimated at 424,000 bales, of which 188,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour still declining in tone. Wheat heavy at Tuesday's decline. Corn still declining, and again 6d. @ 1s. lower.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.

Consols for Money, 93⅜ @93⅝. American securities firm. Bullion in the Bank increased £353,000.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MARCH 25, 1862.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94½	200	Pacific Mail S. Co.	98
5,000	do.....b30	94⅝	100	do.....s30	97⅛
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	94⅛	50	dn.....s60	97
10,000	do.....b30	94⅝	15	do.....s30	97⅛
10,000	do.....b30	94⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	83⅛
5,000	do.....s30	94⅜	6	do.....	83⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, '74..Cou	87⅜	40	do.....	83⅛
2,000	Ind. State 5s.....	79	100	do.....s6	83⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	56⅜	244	do.....	83⅛
5,000	do.....b30	59	50	Erie Railway....b30	38
10,000	do.....b30	59	200	do.....	37⅝
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	60	200	do.....b10	37⅜
5,000	do	60¼	200	do.....b30	37⅜
10,000	N. C. State 6s.....	70	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	18
11,000	Mo. State 6s.....	52⅛	100	Erie R. R. pref...b15	62
25,000	do.....b30	53	100	do.....b30	81⅛
20,000	do.....s60	52⅜	200	do.....	81⅜
3,000	Erie 2d M. Ex., '79	102	6	do.....	61
4,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	93	11	do.....	61⅛
1,000	Hnd. R. R. 1st M.	103⅛	50	Hnd. River R.....	38
1,000	Hnd. R. R. Con. Bd	76	200	do.....s30	38
3,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩c. 1s		6	Mich. Central B....	94
	M. S. F. Con. B.	103⅛	100	do.....b30	56⅛
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	91	50	do.....	56⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds.	94⅛	50	do.....	56¾
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	87¼	50	do.....s10	56⅝
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	48	6	M. S. & N. Ia. R...	23½
10,000	do.....	47⅞	200	do.....	23⅜
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st Mtg.	93½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47⅛
50	Bank of Commerce.	89	100	do.....b30	47⅝
20	American Ex. Bank	89½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	44⅞
50	Bank of the Repub.	92	1400	do.....	44⅝
30,000	American Gold..	101⅛	50	do.....	44⅜
10,000	do.....b30.	101⅛	100	do.....b8	44⅜
9,500	do.....	101⅜	250	Chic. & B. Isl. R....	56⅛
15,000	do.....s60.	101⅜	150	do.....b30	56⅝
150	Ill. Cen. R. S.....b30	65⅝	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	27¼
5	Mil. & Pr. Ca C. 1st Prf.	75½	150	do.....	27⅝

SECOND BOARD:

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94½	50	Erie Railway....s30	37⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	94⅛	150	do.....	37⅛
20,000	do.....b30	94⅜	150	dn.....s60	37⅛
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	58⅜	300	do.....b10	37⅜
1,000	Vir. State 6s.....	60¼	50	Hnd. Riv. Railroad.	38⅛
10,000	do.....	60	100	Harlem R.....	b60 13
13,000	Mo. State 6s.....	52½	100	Harlem R. t'rst..s30	31⅛
20,000	do.....s60	52¾	150	Mich. Cen. R....b30	56
16,000	do.....b30	52¾	200	do.....b60	56
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.....	61	100	do.....	55⅝
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	103⅜	50	Panama R.....	121½
30,000	American Gold..	101⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65½
50,000	do.....	s'0.101⅛	50	do.....	b10 65¾
40,000	do.....	b60.101⅜	200	do.....	65⅞
1,000	do.....	101¼	6	Galena & Chi. R....	69
8	Pacific M. S. Co....	98	100	Clev. & Tol. R..s60	46⅛
150	Canton Company..	14	300	do.....b30	46⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83⅜	100	do.....	46⅝
200	Erie Railway Pref,.	61⅜	100	do.....s60	46⅝
200	do.....st0	61¼	30	Chic. & R. I. B..b30	56⅛
25	do.....	61½	250	do.....	56
			50	Mil. & P. du C. B..	27½

TUESDAY, March 25—P. M.

The day has been an unusually dull one on the Stock Exchange. The absence of exciting news of any kind, or from any querter, caused a general tameness of speculation in the forenoon, while later in the day sellers for the fall came in with offers to put out contracts at lower prices by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on most of the Railways. The same weakness was observable in Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks, which left off ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than on Monday. Government Stocks, on the contrary, continued firm, and the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 were ¼ ₩ cent firmer than yesterday, and in demand; while the supply from the Associated Banks has apparently decreased this week. The negotiation of $3,000,000 Tressury Bonds, 7.30 ₩ cents., announced yesterday, as between the Sub-Treasurer and the Banks, at par, has taken this particular security out of the circle of the Stock Exchange, no room being afforded at present for speculation either way, sufficient to pay the ordinary commission at the Board. The Bonds are offered at par and .99½ ₩ cent bid. The Banks commenced to-day to pay in the money on this negotiation, although the bonds have not yet been received from Washington. The decline from yesterday in the Railways was ½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, which finally closed 83¼ ₩ cent., and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on Erie and Erie Preferred, the former leaving off 37½@⅝, and the latter 61¼@61⅝ ₩ cent. The Western shares, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, were dull, and the bidding ¼ ₩ cent. lower than on Monday. In Toledo there was some show of animation, and the price feirly supported against a pretty determined spirit to sell the stock *short* on time options. The price closed about 46¼ ₩ cent. Other descriptions left off about as follows:

New-York Central..	83¼	Toledo.....	46⅛
Erie.....	37¼	Galenn.....	68⅝
Erie Preferred.....	61¾	Illinois Central.....	65⅞
Rock Island.....	55¾	Pacific.....	97⅜
Michigan Central....	55⅛	Missouris.....	52¾
Mich. Southern.....	23⅛	Tennessees.....	58¾
Mich. Guaranteed...	47	United States 6s, '81.	94⅝

There is no apparent change in Money affairs from the Government negotiation of yesterday. There is fair employment for Money at call at 6 ₩ cent. on Government security, and 7 ₩ cent. on general collateral with the Stock Brokers, while prime discounts are made at the same figures, according to the date of the bills offered. Exchange left off 111¾@112 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers on Londen. The Government was in the market with about £90,000 at short sight, drawing for a balance in London left over from the sum placed in Europe last Fall for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. The following is the comperative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Merch 25 and since JAN. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.....	$1,688,836	$1,411,242	$2,230,613
Reexported.....	17,089,028	26,961,511	28,049,467
Since Jan. 1.....	$18,777,860	$30,372,753	$30,286,080

There is a further rise, to-day, on most of the Bank Shares; Merchants', Phenix, North River, State and Shoe and Leather, are each 1@1½ ₩ cent., and Metropoliten 2 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday.

New-York.....	98	American Exchange.	89⅛
Merchants'.....	94½	Pacific.....	t10
Mechanics'.....	100½	Bank of the Republic	92
Union.....	92	Bank of N. America.	90
America.....	100½	Hanover.....	76
Phenix.....	92	Metropolitan.....	95
North River.....	76	Shoe and Leather....	95
Fulton.....	115	Continental.....	85¾
State of New-York..	97½	St. Nicholas.....	84
Commerce.....	89	Marine.....	100
Broadway.....	125	Commonwealth.....	80
Mercantile.....	105	Park.....	t00½

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	95	Mich. So. 7 ₩c. firsts..	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	108	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩c.	90¾
Erie firsts, '66.....	105¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩c., '75.....	94¾
Erie seconds, '64.....	100	T. H. & A. seods, 8 ₩c. '70	69
Erie seconds, '79.....	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	87¾
Erie thirds, '83.....	93	Chi. & N. W. firsts.....	46⅜
Erie fourths, '80.....	87¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17
Erie fifths, '85.....	79¾	Chi. & N. W. int. Bds.	60
Hudson firsts, '60.....	103	Iel., Lack. & W. firsts.	113
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	98½	Tol. & Wabash firsts..	77
Hudson thirds, '78.....	83	Tol. & Wab. secoods..	47¾
Hudson conv., '67.....	76	Galena & Chi. firsts....	99¾
Hartem firsts, '69-'73...	100¼	Chic. & R. I. firsts.....	96⅜
Hariem seconds, '64....	92	Clev. & Tol. s. f.....	86
Harlem thirds, '66.....	72	N. J. Cen. seconds.....	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. '69-'72	98¾	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts, pief	78
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₩c. '82.	103¾	Mil. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	57
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩c. firsts	99	Appleton Exten. Bonds.	72

The Treasury Certificates, 6 per cent., 12 months to run, make their appearance but slowly in this market. The offers for the $1,000 denomination are 97@97½ ₩ cent., and for the $5,000 denomination 96¾@97 ₩ cent. The apprehension is felt that even a wider difference in price will be established, shenld the bulk of the Certificates be issued in sums of $5,000, as these are too large and unwieldy for ordinary buyers outside of Bank.

The new U. S. Notes, legal tender, are nearly ready for the Treasury Department. The small Notes, under $50, will be printed on the plates heretofore employed, with a slight alteration in the border, and with the addition on the back of the authority of the law constituting the note a legal tender. New plates have been made by the American Bank Note Company for the denominations of $500 and $1,000, and by the National Bank Note Company for the denominations of $50 and $100.

The Customs Duties paid In to-day, amount to $213,000. The importations this week are understood to be large. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are $981,000; payments out, $544,000. Balance this afternoon, $4,008,925. The price of Gold, to-day, is steady at 101¼@101⅜ ₩ cent.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the third week in March were:

1861.....	$28,205	1862.....	$17,984
Decrease.....			$10,221

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the third week in March were:

1861.....	$20,536	1862.....	$34,450
Increase.....			$3,920

The London quotations by the Portland steamer, to March 14, show another large advance in United States 5 ₩ cents. The New American Stocks are reported as follows, business being active:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland.....	80	@ 82	
United States 6 ₩ cent., red. 1874	75	@ 77	77 & ⅝
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.....	56	@ 56	67
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880.....	63	@ 64	63¾ ⅛ 4
Erie shares.....	32	@ 33	32⅛ 3
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference.....	62½	@ 63½	63¾ 3
Do. Assessment Scrip.....	1⅛	@ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867..	90	@ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1869..	86	@ 89	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1863.....	79	@ 81	
Do. 4th M. 7 ₩ cent.....	71	@ 72	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₩ cent.....	70	@ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875.	79	@ 81	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875.....	83	@ 84	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid.....	43	@ 43dis.	43 3½dis.
Do. $100 shares, all paid.....	55	@ 56	56¾
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 6 ₩ c....	82	@ 85	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., '82..	90	@ 92	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S. F., 1883.....	83	@ 85	85
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864.....	88	@ 92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876.....	93	@ 97	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. b., 1876.....	93	@ 97	
Do. $100 shares.....	72	@ 74x.c.	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865.....	102	@104	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent, '72.	97	@ 98x.c.	99 x.c.
Pengylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., conv.....	86	@ 83	87
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent.....	86	@ 88	
Do. $50 shares.....	40	@ 48	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18	@ 22	

The London *Daily News* reports of the Stock Market:

"The principal movement in the Stock Exchange to-day was again in American Government and State securities, to which a further great stimulus has been given by the advices by the *Asia*. In United States Five per Cents it amounts to 4 ₩ cent. This morning this stock was quoted 73@⅝, and the closing price was 75@77. The alteration in the character of the market may be gathered from the fact that, last 'account,' this stock was dealt in 10 ₩ cent. lower, or at 65. Very extensive transactions have likewise taken place to-day in the United States Six per Cents, redeemable in 1868, which were dealt in on Saturday at 78, and have now risen to 81 to 83. Missouri Bonds, which very lately stood at 44, met with business to-day at 48. Virginia Bonds were firm at 57 to 59. The tendency as regards all American securities is decidedly upward, the Northerners in London expressing themselves with great confidence as regards the prospects of the war. Canadian railway securities are likewise benefited. English railways, except in two or three instances, were dull, but this department is likewise intrinsically strong, owing to the scarcity of stock. Operators for the fall in Lancashire and Yorkshire railway stock continue to betray anxiety lest the Federal successes should be followed by a sudden close of the civil war and the release of the cetton crop."

The Suppressed Journals—A Note from the Sunday Mercury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We were much enprised to-day, to find in your columns three distinct paragraphs calculated to give your readers an erroneous and false impression in regard to the *Sunday Mercury*, by reiterating the assertion that this paper had been suppressed, by order of the Secretary of War, for "persisting in the publication of dangerous intelligence."

In the first place, we positively deny that the *Sunday Mercury* has published any news designed to give information to the enemy, or which can by even the most high-handed measure, be so construed. On the contrary, we have exercised the most careful discrimination in every department of our journal, and have, in obedience to the request of the War Department suppressed even the current local news of the arrival and departure of regiments in this City. In fact, being first among the foremost in taking a bold stand in favor of sustaining the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, we have done everything in the power of loyal men to aid in effecting the consummation so devoutly to be wished for.

The paragraph published in our last edition, to which objection appears to be raised, was a simple extract from an article published in the Boston *Journal*, without a word of comment by us, and without any effort on our part to call public attention to its import. The substance of the paragraph was simply conjectural as to the probable movements of the Army of the Potomac, and was not reproduced by us in a manner to give it the semblance of reliable news. This is the extent of our offending, and, utterly unconscious of any violation of the Articles of War, or of any of the edicts of the War Department, we have every confidence in our ability, should we be "ordered on to Washington, before a court-martial," to prove our skirts entirely clear of having persistently published dangerous intelligence. Respectfully,

CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Editors and Proprietors *Sunday Mercury*.
New-York, March 25.

Funeral of Commodore Levy.

Yesterday afternoon, Commodore LEVY, U. S. N., whose death took place at his residence in St. Mark's-place, last Saturday, was hurled. According to Jewish usage—deceased having been an Israelite—the body was placed in a plain wooden coffin, bearing no inscription. Rev. Dr. J. LYONS, Rabbi of the Shearith Israel Congregation, in West Nineteenth-street, performed the burial services. Shortly after 2 o'clock the body was placed in the hearse, and was conveyed to the Salem Fields Cemetery, where it was interred. Acting as escort were three companies of marines, under command of Capt. HERWOON, and a detachment of eighty men from the ship of the line *North Carolina*. The Navy-yard Brass Band was also in attendance and played the Dead March in Saul. Capts. R. W. Mead, Delano, Thompson and Gartland, and Drs. Wm. B. Mann and Wm. S. Fort acted as pall-bearers. Arriving at the cemetery, the deceased was placed in the receiving-house, when the mourners, in accordance with Jewish custom, made the circuit of it seven times, chanting the while verses illustrative of the mercy of God and the mortality of man. Finally the body was tnwered into the grave, when the three nearest relatives offered up a prayer, threw dust upon the coffin, and the obsequies were finished.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to he stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts,	Stocks,
Suspenders,	Socks,
Undershirts,	Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Besoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Spring Medicine.

Impurities which have been carried long in the body are apt to break ent when the genial warmth of Spring displaces grim Winter.

So at this season we are subject to erysipelas, severe colds and coughs, stitches, violent pains in the back, rheumatism, pains in the bones, billious and heart diseases, fever and ague, costiveness, asthma, skin diseases and great dissiness of the head. Now the cure is found in BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which can never injure and cannot be overdone.

In small pox, measles, and scarlet fever, no better medicine can be used. Children and adults seldom die when they are used.

A lady of Brooklyn was taken with numbness of the left side; left hand cold and lifeless; violent pain of the head instead of bleeding, she took four doses of Brandreth's Pills, in as many days, and was cured. Even her doctor owned they had saved her from a

PARALYTIC STROKE.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A DEALER.

ALBANY, March 19, 1862.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find nine dollars for the half-gross of Brandreth's Pills, new style. The Pills give great satisfaction. The customers are particularly pleased with the piece of Plaster around each box—they find it so useful for cuts, burns and wounds generally. I hope you will continue to put the Pills up in this unique style. Yours, &c.,

R. S. McMURDY,
Corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

Secure this blessed medicine, and your sickness will be the affair of a day.

Brandreth's offices—No. 294 Canal-st, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York; No. 14 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, and corner of 9th and E sts., Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents, with full directions.

Capt. Eriesson.

At FREDRICKS' Photograph Gallery, No. 587 Broadway. Imperial and card photographs of this eminent engineer on exhibition and for sale.

Sales This Day at the Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.:

Houses and lots on Broadway, 31st-st., and Roosevelt-st. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st.

Pea Ridge, CROSS-HOLLOWS, SUGAR CREEK, BELMONT, NEW MADRID, NEWBERN, WINCHESTER.

And all places made noted by the war, are MAPPED OUT PLAINLY

IN

SH. H. LLOYD & CO.'S

LARGE NEW COLORED MILITARY MAP

OF THE

BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Battle-Fields and Strategic Places are indicated by red lines and dots.

BATTLE SCENES No. 2,

A MAGNIFICENT COLORED SHEET,

is ready. Size, 38x44 inches.

A specimen of either of the above mailed, postage prepaid, for 25 cents.

We have Ten kinds of War Maps and Charts for Agents.

B. H. LLOYD & CO.,

NO. 93 HOWARD-ST., NEW-YORK.

MARRIED.

DOREMANN—ETHERINGTON.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, March 20, by Rev. S. W. Poor, D.D., of Newark, E. H. C. DOREMANN, of New-York, to JANE ETHERINGTON, of Orange.

DIED.

DE VERELL.—In this City, on Monday, March 24, JENNIE FAYROSSA DE VERELL, aged 8 years and 8 months.

Her funeral will be attended this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 165 8th-av.

DATER.—On Monday, March 24, at his residence, Westchester County, PHILIP DATER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, without farther invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at 125th-st., Harlem, on the arrival of the train leaving Harlem Railroad Dépôt, 26th-st., at 11½ A. M.

HOLDAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 25, after a short illness, HORACE HOLDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MARSHALL.—At his residence, 184th-st., Fort Washington, on Monday morning, March 24, MATHEW MARSHALL, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Anne's Chapel, 182d-st. and Kingsbridge Road, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st. Dépôt at 12 o'clock M., and 31st-st. Dépôt at 12:25, by Hudson River Railroad.

QUACKENBUSH.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, March 24, after a brief illness, TERESA, wife of David Quackinbush, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, Benjamin Quackinbush, No. 767 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

SMALL.—In Wilmington, Ill., on Saturday morning, March 8, after a brief illness, WILLIAM SMALL, formerly of this City.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Monday, March 24, MARY, widow of the late Dr. Talmadge Sutherland.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, G. C. Allen and Amos Tenney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 77 Madison-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN VOAST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, of consumption, EZRAS VAN VEAST, son of Giles Van Voast, in the 26th year of his age.

"'Tis sweet to die in Jesus."

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

WEBSTER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, March 25, at No. 14 York-st., MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. Jonathan Webster, and the lamented daughter of Mr. Edward Dunn, in the City of Boston, in the 34th year of her age. Her illness, though of a consumptive nature, she bore with Christian fortitude.

The friends from Brooklyn and elsewhere are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers, and Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 141.—March 25, 1862.
5, 44, 26, 36, 10, 14, 1, 68, 17, 65, 75, 58, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 142.—March 26, 1862.
9, 10, 41, 2, 47, 8, 65, 21, 56, 4, 75, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 89.—March 25, 1862.
35, 50, 19, 8, 40, 4, 55, 45, 72, 61, 30, 42, 29.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 182.—March 25, 1862.
43, 57, 16, 45, 34, 3, 21, 55, 24, 73, 48, 10.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of March 13, 1862, No. 15,921 drew $100,000; No. 5,846 drew $50,000; No. 23,656 drew $30,000; No. 1,005 drew $10,000; No. 24,319 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

RUSHTON'S WALNUT CANDY

MUST HAVE THE RED BALL ON IT.

Don't buy any unless it has.

Wholesale and retail, at

RUSHTON'S two Drug-stores,

No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and No. 10 Astor House.

For sale by druggists and confectioners generally. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to, without extra charge.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS,

FOR

PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.

Manufactured, and always on hand,

AT VERY SHORT NOTICE,

AT

HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,

No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

GEORGE PARSONS, AGENT.

A. D. 1862,

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

$590,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery,

offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States.

FOR CASH,

consisting of

ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.

MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Enameled Furniture in sets, from $25 to $100.

All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

A WORD TO HORSE OWNERS.

If

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; nurse, by an English young woman, with good City references; also the same situation wanted by a colored young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a competent woman, who can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has lived in some of the best families in the City; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do the chamber-work or assist in the washing, or to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 428 6th-av., between 27th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; the other as lady's maid, or up-stair work; is a good sewer; no objections to travel. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and fine washing, in an American family. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 79 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an American Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has been in her present place two years; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 8th-st., in the rear, between Bowery and 2d-av., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a girl who thoroughly understands her business; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 133 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Has no objection to take care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 3d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to mind children and to do sewing. Can do all kinds of embroideries. Has good City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 96 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant person wishes a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or see to children; best of reference. Inquire at No. 181 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., between the hours of 9 and 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; has good City refereuce; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands chamberwork, and is an excellent laundress; or will do general housework; has two years' City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or help with washing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway; has the best reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has lived ont in good families in Dublin for a long time; is willing to make herself useful and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do sewing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; understands her business, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active, tidy girl wants a situation; understands and is willing to do her work; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or going to the country; has good reference from her last employer. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent to perform that which she undertakes; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 74 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waiting in a private family, or to do plain sewing. Good City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 Crosby-st., in the shoe store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her personal habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; can produce satisfactory reference; no objection to assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of a baby; is very capable and willing; can produce excellent City and country references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; wishes a place in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 132 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 334 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 14th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 231 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A VERY REspectable and well-educated young girl desires a situation to take charge of a few young children; would instruct them in the rudiments of the English language; would be also willing to attend to their wardrobe, and cut and fit for them; is very neat among children; also kind and attentive; can furnish four years' unexceptionable reference from her present employer, at No. 48 West 27th-st. Can be seen till suited.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; understands her business, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a competent woman, who can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has lived in some of the best families in the City; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do the chamber-work or assist in the washing, or to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 428 6th-av., between 27th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; the other as lady's maid, or up-stair work; is a good sewer; no objections to travel. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable yonng woman, to do chamber work and fine washing, in an American family. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 79 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by an American Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has been in her present place two years; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 8th-st., in the rear, between Bowery and 2d-av., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a girl who thoroughly understands her business; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 133 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Has no objection to take care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 3d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to mind children and to do sewing. Can do all kinds of embroideries. Has good City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 96 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant person wishes a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or see to children; best of reference. Inquire at No. 181 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., between the hours of 9 and 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; has good City refereuce; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands chamberwork, and is an excellent laundress; or will do general housework; has two years' City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or help with washing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway; has the best reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself useful and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do sewing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; understands her business, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active, tidy girl wants a situation; understands and is willing to do her work; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or going to the country; has good reference from her last employer. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent to perform that which she undertakes; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 74 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waiting in a private family, or to do plain sewing. Good City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 Crosby-st., in the shoe store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her personal habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; can produce satisfactory reference; no objection to assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of a baby; is very capable and willing; can produce excellent City and country references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; wishes a place in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 132 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 14th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 231 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RElspectable and well-educated young girl desires a situation to take charge of a few young children; would instruct them in the rudiments of the English language; would be also willing to attend to their wardrobe, and cut and fit for them; is very neat among children; also kind and attentive; can furnish four years' unexceptionable reference from her present employer, at No. 48 West 27th-st. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has lived in first-class families, both in the old country and here; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of long City reference; has no objection to go to the country; can take entire charge of the marketing, and highly recommended for it. Call for two days, at No. 169 West 25th-st, near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, as all sorts of creams, jellies, souffles, pastry, and all sorts of soups and made dishes, game and poultry, and serving large dinners; can manage with economy; washing objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RElspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, both English and American; can produce best of testimonials as to character and ability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 141 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RElspectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook, and good baker of bread and biscuit, and also of game of all kinds; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of pastry, puddings and baking; soups and oysters in every style; has lived in first-class families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and has no objection to a private boarding-house; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place, in the rear, top floor, first house.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RElspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands the making of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and has three years' references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RElspectable woman, as cook: is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country: has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days at No. 201 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references. Can be seen at No. 248 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a woman of experience, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry. Can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 162 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 169 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RElspectable woman, as first-class cook. Thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of cooking and baking. Can be seen at No. 236 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A most respectable woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, as also Spanish and French cookery. No washing. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RElspectable Welsh girl, who thoroughly understands her business; can give good reference. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 313 6th-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of references. Call at No. 256 East 16th-st., Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; will make herself useful; is a good shirt maker, cutter and fitter of children's dresses; is accustomed to embroidering and all kinds of family sewing; not having relatives in the City permanent situations are desirable; not particular as to going in the one house. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing, for a most reliable, steady woman; is in every respect a very desirable servant and fully capable to fill her situation; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman (Protestant) wishes a situation in the City; understands the American cooking. Can be seen at the Employment Office No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable young girls; one as a first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 59 Great Jones-st., in the tailor's store, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st.

AS COOK—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by two Protestant girls, (sisters); one as cook or laundress, and the other as nurse or waitress; no objection to traveling; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 73 Perry-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Situations are wanted for a select number of servants of the above capacity, which, for neatness of appearance, competency and character, cannot fail to please the most particular; their references are of long standing to Brooklyn families where they have lived; and will hire either in City or country at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 7199 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best City references from her last place; call for two days at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman with good City references, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 174 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable German woman, a Protestant, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 124 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; will do housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 70½ 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer by a respectable woman; has excellent references. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st.

AS COUNTRY SE VANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can bake good bread, &c., and is willing to do general housework; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker to engage with a few families by the day or week. Apply at No. 635 8th-av, between 44th and 45th sts., in the millinery store. Superior reference.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, or will take care of a baby and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.—A lady, having been extensively engaged in the millinery and dressmaking business at the South, and therefore in some of the first houses in this City, wishes to obtain a situation in a like business, of is fully qualified to take charge of such an establishment; the rebellion and loss of all she possessed at the South compels her to seek employment. Address, for two days, M. H. M., Station A.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a family, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; no objections to sew out by the week or month. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wishes a situation as general houseworker. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear, between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small family, or would go as nurse and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework, or as plain cook; has the best City references. Call at 196 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or would take care of children; can do embroidery, either on muslin or flannel; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, (University-place,) between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do fluting; no objections to the country; good City references if required. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and French fluting; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, by the 1st of April, as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best City reference. Address DORA, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Call at 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent young woman, with good reference; is a first-class laundress, understands French fluting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front room, 1st floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN active, responsible, English Protestant woman: is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good plain seamstress; a situation to go in the country preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse to go with a family who are traveling to Europe; she understands the care of children, and can bring up by hand infants from their birth; testimonials of the highest respectability. Can be seen at her present employer's, 23 Waverley-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to the entire charge of a baby; is also a good plain seamstress; has excellent references. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a very respectable woman as child's nurse; aged 24 years, and is experienced in the sickness; can do light chamberwork, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country, in a gentleman's family; first-class City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., third door from 23d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS AN EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S NURSE—By a very competent English woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call for two days at No. 62 East Houston-st. Has the best of City references.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat, plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by an English Protestant, who is able to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 152 7th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as wet nurse. Is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at No. 38 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., 4th floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress: is fully competent to take charge of a babe from its birth; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 116 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman to take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by City ladies. Call, for two days, at No. 48½ 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, to sew and wrestle; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, on all kinds of family sewing; would like to go in the country for the summer, has good City references. Call or address at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-class nurse and good seamstress; willing also to do chamberwork; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has ten years' reference as nurse, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress. Understands the care of a baby from its birth. Has five years of the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable American woman desires a situation as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Call at No. 30 Bond-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses and can do all kinds of family sewing; will do a little chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an american widow, without incumbrance, in a quiet family, as plain seamstress, and would assist in household duties; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; no objection to the country. Call, or address CLARK, for two days, at No. 252 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sew

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years after date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of said bonds, interest which will become due on the 1st of April next, and that they will be paid on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, at Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, Charleston, and New-Orleans, or at the agency of the United States, in San Francisco.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be prepared for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

U.S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 31st-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Asas. F. Lee, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 490 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $74,552 28 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 32 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

F. P. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 n'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 13 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.

E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
Boston, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. }
ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF NEW-Haven Railroad Stock—$50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage in different sums. Also, for sale or to let, the four-story English basement dwelling-house, 17.4 by about 50. Lot 98 feet deep. No. 253 2d-av. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., or C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4.

$1,000 WANTED—BY AN HONEST BUSIness man, for a specific purpose, for two months, for which security will be given, and a liberal bonus for the use of the money. Address, stating where an interview may be had, (no other noticed,) T. A. SANFORD, Box No. 142 Times Office.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest will be paid, (to other noticed,) on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT., ONE Year Certificates and Quartermaster's Certificates issued to Contractors, wanted by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN AND Second-av. Railroad stocks, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 62 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 6 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, for the burial of all enlisted men of the Army, or Volunteers who may have been sworn into the service of the United States, who may die in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Persons offering to perform this service must state the cemetery or place at which they propose to make the interments, the charge for a pine or white-wood stained coffin, hearse, cemetery ground and digging grave. Please indorse communications "Proposals for Interments."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, until Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the labor and materials necessary to alter the present Custom-house for the use of the United States Treasury and Assay Office.

Specifications for the work can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst., and the building can be examined any time during office hours until the 1st of April.

Proposals must be sealed and plainly indorsed, "Proposals for work upon the Custom-house;" be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer United States, on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge Treasury Department.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL, *agst.* HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Lndlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avennes, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 146, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenne and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenne, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenne one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenne one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.

J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
2aw 3ww.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, }
s18-1aw6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.

Dec.18-1aw6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of 22, without capital, now in the employ of an Eastern house, dissolving 1st of May next, wishes to be established in New-York. The fullest and most satisfactory information of capacity, integrity and family connections will be given. The advertiser has eight years' experience in book-keeping and counting-house management, finance, insurance, sales, and correspondence in French or English. He can conduct the East India or other business, plan voyages, take charge of ships and their expenditures. He wishes to join, as partner, an established commercial house, where his industry, capacity and work will earn its just proportion of gain, or to form a commercial house of character with a young man (or college graduate) with or without mercantile education, but with capital and credit, sufficient to enter upon and patiently establish a business, undeviatingly and solely commission. Address, for thirty days, YOUNG MERCHANT, Box No. 493 New-York Post-office.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE Stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 2d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

MACHINERY, &c.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, beater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.

J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—WITH LOCOmotive boiler; cylinder 21 by 48 inches. Can be seen running. Inquire at WOOD & HUGHES, silversmiths, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALIMA BY NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or debased in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China, a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIable medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, never with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistulæ, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUDYER'S Red Drops; price $1. One of the greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

RUPTURE AND VARICOCELE CURED.—DR. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, (weather permitting,) Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Coruwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 2 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs, or apply collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$95	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style for insuring the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, Capt. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The CHINA will sail April 9.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Piermont, Goshen, &c.; 9:15 A. M., Mail, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation, for Piermont.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF T

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War and the Newspapers.

Probable Abrogation of the Censorship.

A Caucus of the Conservative Members of Congress.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Again Ready for Action.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

The Secretary of War, at a late hour last night had fully determined to arrest the publishers of certain New-York and Boston papers, as I telegraphed you, averring that their offence was flagrant, and he must either carry out his order, by their arrest and punishment, or suspend the censorship altogether. The latter course seemed far more fit and reasonable, though I had little hope of such issue; but it appears that the Secretary at last withdrew his order for the arrest of the parties, though his order repealing the censorship is not yet published. Of course, no one can suspect an order which is never enforced, even when the offence is "flagrant."

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, says that fourteen Federal transports, with troops, reached Fortress Monroe last week, designed, it supposes, to reinforce Gen. BURNSIDE. The same paper says that six or seven regiments of Confederate troops have, within a few days, arrived in the vicinity of Norfolk by railroad, and that the wooden huts at Yorktown have been torn down to make room for military operations.

THE MERRIMAC READY FOR ACTION AGAIN.

Advices received from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the *Merrimac* is ont of the dry dock, and prepared to run out when she chooses. It is thought she is waiting for the Equinoctial storms to subside before she tries her luck again. The *Monitor* is on hand, ready for her rival.

A CAUCUS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Democratic and conservative members of Congress are holding a caucus to-night, to agree upon a line of policy in opposing the legislation projected by the radical Republicans. The movement may lead to the organization of a National party to support the general policy of the Administration.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CAMERON.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON arrived here this evening. It is said he intends declining the mission to Russia. The President's carriage met him at the depôt and conveyed him to the White House.

RETURN OF COL. SCOTT.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, reached here to-day, but leaves in the morning. His service has recently been very active and valuable to the Government.

THE JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman to report adversely upon the Senate bill giving the President power to designate Judges to preside in the District Courts when the regular Judges are absent or unable to preside, leaving the law as it now stands.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS

The bill introduced by HENRY MAY, relating to political prisoners, was also under consideration, but no definite action was had on the subject. The political prisoners who have been unjustly imprisoned claim that the Government are bound to remunerate them handsomely for their detention, and the loss which they have sustained while imprisoned.

THE NASHVILLE NOT BURNT.

Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, it is said, has contradicted the statement of the burning of the *Nashville* and blowing up of Fort Macon.

NO VISITORS TO MOUNT VERNON.

Until further orders, no boats or vessels will be allowed to visit Mount Vernon. The Provost-Marshal will seize and hold any of them which may attempt to leave for that destination.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

Representative STEELE, of New-Jersey, one of the members of the Government Contract Investigating Committee, returned, to-day, from Cairo and Indianapolis, whither he was accompanied by a colleague of the Committee, Mr. WASHBURNE. Their business was to look into the Quartermasters' and other departments. The discoveries and suggestions of this Committee have been the means of saving large amounts of money to the Government.

REVIEW OF GEN. M'DOWELL'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

The corps of Gen. MCDOWELL was reviewed this afternoon by Gen. MCCLELLAN. The troops never looked better. It surpassed anything of the kind since the grand review of 70,000 men last Summer. Among the distinguished spectators was the Adjutant General of Canada.

THE CONDITION OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The Commission, appointed by Gen. WOOL, to inquire into the condition of vagrants, or contrabands, say, in their official report, that they started with the general proposition that the military power has not only the right, but it is among its highest duties, to avail itself of any and all means within its control to perfect its discipline, render its position secure, or make it effective for an advance against an enemy, and for these ends it has the right to compel service or use from anything animate or inanimate which a military necessity may demand. At the same time they consider that necessity is the only proper measure of the extent to which such power can be exercised. The Commission state that a considerable amount of clothing had been sent by charitable persons, which had been distributed among the contrabands, while, with the funds derived from their labor, the Quartermaster has issued clothing up to March 1, to the amount of $835. For the five months ending with the 1st of January, rations were drawn to the extent of 363 per day, which were issued to about 650 women and children, and old and infirm men. The number of contrabands is given as 1,508, thus described: at Fortress Monroe 691, at Camp Hamilton 743, at Camp Butler and Newport's News Some of the contrabands are employed trading and oystering, and about one hundred by officers and sutlers. Some have accompanied, as servants, officers going South, while others have unceremoniously disappeared. Little inclination is manifested to go North. Comparatively few contrabands now come to our camps. The navy is decidedly popular with them, as therein they are treated as boys and receive $10 per month. The Commission point out various abuses, and suggest remedies. It further appears from the report that Gen. WOOL has issued an order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid to the contrabands for their own use and support, under such regulations as may be deemed proper.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The following State prisoners were discharged to-day on taking the oath of allegiance: WARREN CHASE, JOHN T. DEBEEL, and R. H. GRINNELL. Two others, ALFRED NETTLETON and TAECH SCHLEY, were released on their written parole.

COL. TOMPKINS NOMINATED AS BRIGADIER.

At the solicitation of the New-York delegation, the President to-day nominated Col. GEO. B. TOMPKINS for Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was strongly recommended by his superior officers for military ability, and gallant conduct at the battles of Bull Run and Edward's Ferry.

A RAILROAD SENTRY KILLED.

JOHN GREEN, a railroad sentry at the bridge this side of Annapolis Junction, was killed by the train reaching Washington this evening. Half of his head was knocked off.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Petitions in favor of a general uniform bankrupt law continue to be received. Representative WARD to-day presented three from New-York, asking for an enactment of the measure.

THE PROPOSED SOLICITORSHIP OF CUSTOMS.

The Committee on Commerce recently requested Secretary CHASE to inform them how much money had been paid out by the Government for the services of extra counsel to aid the United States District-Attorney in revenue cases in New-York City during the last ten years. The answer to the inquiry stated that the accounts showed only the payment of $500 to OGDEN HOFFMAN in 1854; of $1,450 to F. B. CUTTING in 1859; and of $250 to F. B. CUTTING in 1860, making the grand total of $2,200 for the last ten years.

INDIAN REFUGEES.

Now that the way has been opened, the Indian refugees in Kansas are making preparations to return to their homes in the Cherokee Country, from which they were recently driven by the rebels. There are six or eight thousand of them, men women and children.

THE WILL OF KING, ARTIST.

The will of the late CHAS. B. KING, Artist, was produced for probate last Saturday. The estate is supposed to be worth $50,000. There are legacies amounting to $9,000. The remainder is divided into four portions, of which one goes to Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.: one to a female school in Newport; one to a cousin, G. G. KING, formerly of M. C., from Rhode Island, and the rest to other relatives.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post-Office Department continues its preparations for restoring, at the earliest practicable period, the mail service at the points decisively recovered by our troops.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEN OF THE TIMES—LINCOLN, SEWARD, M'CLELLAN.

[The following letter has been delayed several days. Its subject gives it, however, more than a merely temporary interest:]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

We are having almost a surfeit of Union victories. The cry of the newsboys is stereotyped. They shout the name of the latest papers received with the unfailing *addendum*, "Another Union victory," to excite eagerness in purchasers. Monday they sold us "New-Madrid;" Tuesday, they put "Newbern" on the market; to-day, they cry "Fort Marion" in our ears. Surely, we can say now, "Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." We have had our night—a long, dark, dismal one—starless and profound. It closed in on us at Bull Run—the midnight peal tolled fearfully at Ball's Bluff; but the smaller hours have quickly sped away, and purple-footed morn foreruns the full-orbed day, and scatters all our ghostly fears.

It is a time for National joy and thanksgiving. What have we not to be thankful for? First, a wise President, a wise Premier, a wise General. And they have been brave as well as wise, for fearful storms of party fury have raged around them. It is no time to weigh the merits of men, when they are in mid-career of action, dealing with events that are to stand out as grand promontories in the dead sea of past ages. But at the hazard of offending good taste, and in violation of the cautious rules that should be observed in putting away materials, to be culled over for history, I cannot refrain from saying that President LINCOLN has already achieved success that will hand him down to posterity as, practically and judged by results, one of the greatest men this country ever knew. Is this mere flattery, or is it fact? Let us see. He assumed office with almost one half of the Northern people opposing him, and the entire South cursing him as a monster. He came to Washington, with his life in his hand, to form and conduct an Administration on the absolute ruin of the former moral power and prestige of our Government. He had to do this work in the midst of traitors and spies, who filled every Department of the public service and betrayed every movement he made to his enemies. While such were his embarrassments in the detail of Departments, the whole land resounded with the fierce threats of traitors in arms, and the muttering of a dangerous sympathy with their schemes by thousands in the loyal States. The Senate and the House of Representatives, the Constitutional Legislature, began to disintegrate before his eyes. The Judiciary, a coördinate branch of Government, was succumbing to the sirocco that blew from the South—the army and the navy, the sworn conservators and protectors of all, became the serpents to sting the Government that warmed them to life.

Such was the case with President LINCOLN one year ago. What is it now? He is safer in Washington than any king upon his throne. He has Departments that are purged and reinvigorated by the infusion of new and loyal men. He has a Congress that, though differing from him at times *toto cœlo*, and urged by their feelings to an irrepressible outburst of appeal to him to change his course, yet yield to his final decisions with a ready grace that indicates full confidence in his justice and wisdom. Of all the millions that were taught to hate him in the South, not one can be found, after a year's war, who can truly say that President LINCOLN has uttered one word unworthy of himself, or done one act that, on his soul as an honest man, he ought not to have done, after taking his oath of office. The army and the navy, that the President found weak, dispersed and demoralized, have grown to be institutions that may put the mightiest nations in awe. And as to popular support, there is no loyal man of the millions that opposed him that is not now his friend and supporter, in all efforts to sustain the Government as the Fathers made it.

Corruption has been rife in every branch of public service, and millions of dollars have been filched from the treasury in the confusion of the times. But no breath of suspicion has ever tarnished the polished mirror of President LINCOLN's reputation, which gives back the reflection ever the same—"An honest man, the noblest work of God."

Are not these all facts? If no one disputes them, then is my saying justified that President LINCOLN has achieved success that will hand him to posterity as one of the greatest men this country ever knew. "Great," because he is wise—"great," because he is brave for the right—"great," because he is good. He has the modesty and simplicity of WASHINGTON, as well as WASHINGTON'S patient courage. He has the statesmanship of HAMILTON, to preserve unimpaired the wonderful fabric of our Constitution, that HAMILTON moulded. And he has that same God-given faith that Moses had, in leading the people intrusted to his keeping.

But great as the President has proved, he has had coequal counselors—first of whom the impartial world will recognize in WILLIAM H. SEWARD. That the Secretary of State has inspired much of the Administration policy—that he has elaborated it all—that he has upheld and made it successful to a very great extent by his industry, his learning, his logic, his social self-possession, and his astute diplomacy, he is the dullest observer that does not know full well. In counsel he has been the Nestor, in action the Achilles of the Administration. I excite no jealousies in making this just statement—but simply write down that which every co-worker of Mr. SEWARD will cheerfully acknowledge, and a grateful President is proud and happy to avow.

But there is a third hero in this crisis, whose name will be written in marble forever. That man is GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, who proved himself able to govern himself, and thus worthy to lead and govern men. He fitly completes a trio of great rulers, worthy of the best ages of the greatest nations. When was a man ever so vilified—when so shamefully set upon and calumniated? And when has one borne unjust reproaches and buffetings so patiently? He did not seek the position he holds—it was thrust upon him. He never was presumptuous over his promotion. He always said: "I have yet to show myself worthy of the honors I wear." He took hold of our army when it was a routed mob, and the scoff of the world. He came to Washington when his present clamorous assailants were fleeing from it, to escape rebel capture. He gave the nation assurance and hope, and upon the ruins he found he built the edifice of moral and material power that overshadows the rebel organizations as a pyramid of Egypt overshadows the vagrant tent at its base, and that challenges the admiration of mankind.

There was a time, a few weeks ago, when Gen. MCCLELLAN'S right to stand as one of this great trio was doubted. But the clouds around him have scattered lately, and he is found up to the measure of that position. We might have known as much. The President has been daily and almost hourly in communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN for eight months past. The President is sagacious, he is honest—he knows men. Could he give his confidence and entrust the keeping and fame of his Administration so long to a General who possessed no ability—no greatness? Mr. SEWARD gave his presence all this time to the counsels where the President was principal and MCCLELLAN a participant. Could the clear and penetrating wisdom of that statesman so long mate with an ordinary drill-master in maturing measures to save an empire?

What reason might have taught, results have vindicated. The victory of BURNSIDE at Newbern *is* "another Union victory." It is a victory for Gen. MCCLELLAN, of which Gen. BURNSIDE, who is now enshrined in the popular heart, bears generous evidence in his late official dispatch, ascribing to Gen. MCCLELLAN the "instructions" that led him to victory.

YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill in relation to administering the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the resolution to transfer the superintendency of the Capitol extension and dome from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the transfer.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that when the extension was first commenced, in was under the superintendency of the Interior Department, and remained so until the advent of the Administration of PIERCE and DAVIS. Before that the plan of the building was a Christian and civilized one, but it was afterwards changed and the present trap made. Many places in the walls up above have been left to go to pieces, and they are going to pieces, while Italian artists are employed at extravagant prices way down in the basement to decorate a wall two or three stories below daylight.

Mr. FOOT said there was an urgent necessity that the work should be completed in order to save it. The work never should have been transferred from the Civil to the War Department, and never would have been but to satisfy the ambition of DAVIS and the rapacity of FLOYD. He ventured to assert that such transfer had cost the Government three or four millions of dollars. The original estimate was two millions, and the work has already cost six millions.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the money appropriated be only expended in proper repairs. Adopted.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas 34; nays 3.

NAYS—MESSRS. FESSENDEN, GRIMES, and LANE, of Kansas.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in favor of the bill. He referred to the controversy in Congress in 1789 as to the permanent seat of Government. After a long struggle, the Southern men triumphed, and the Capital was fixed on the banks of the Potomac. In 1801, Congress enacted that the barbarous, inhuman, indecent and vulgar colonial slave laws of Maryland and Virginia should become the laws of the American Republic for the government of the Capital, and for two generations the Government recognized the wicked dogma that color is an evidence of Slavery. In 1827, a law was enacted in the District that colored persons at large, without an owner, should be considered as slaves, and committed to jail. Such legislation brought its own fruit of injustice, dishonor and shame to colored men and women, who were taken to jail, and many sold into perpetual bondage because, though free, they could not pay the jail fees. Thus human beings were sold into bondage in the Capital of the freest country in the world. Justice to the wronged and oppressed demanded that this corrupt and corrupting doctrine should be repudiated and condemned by the Government of the United States. The black men fought side by side with the white men in the battles of the Revolution, and men of this age ought to hasten to atone for the great wrongs perpetrated on the black race, and make manhood a presumptive evidence of freedom. In 1801, Congress continued in force the black code of Maryland, among the provisions of which was, that any slave who struck a white person should have his ears cropped. In 1836, the Corporation of Washington enacted that every free colored person must exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of his title to freedom and give bonds for his good behavior. That Corporation also passed another act, that no meetings of colored persons should be held after 10 o'clock, and made it the duty of the police to disperse such meetings. By another ordinance they legalized traffic in slaves for the sum of $400. This was an inhumen traffic in the Capital. If a slave broke a street lamp he was to be whipped on the bare back. If he injured trees or houses he was to be whipped—men and women! Was ever such degrading, inhuman laws on the statute books of any nation? Slavery was the prolific mother of these laws. Drive Slavery from the District, and they would disappear; yet, notwithstanding these oppressions, the free negroes had increased in the District from 4,000 to 12,000, and have property, churches and schools. They have twelve churches, costing $75,000, and eight schools, besides helping to support schools for white children. If anybody have the curiosity to look, they will find in the record a mortgage, dated 1858, in favor of ALFRED LEE, a colored man of this city, for $12,000, by two United States Senators, to secure a loan for $12,000. One of these Senators is now in the Senate and the other sleeps in his grave in Michigan. This bill deals justly with the master. If Congress should strike the bonds off the slave in the District without any compensation, in slight repair of the wrongs and deeds of cruelty perpetrated in the Capital, it would stand justified in the forum of nations. But the Senator from Kentucky raises his warning voice against the measure, and says if the negroes are liberated they will become criminals and a hinder to society. The Senator had no right to speak for the people of the District. The facts here proved are just contrary. The Senator from Kentucky also talks about the resistance of the South to any measure of emancipation, and Kentucky would become a La Vendée in defence of her rights. He would tell that Senator that the day for threats and menaces from the champions of Slavery had passed by in the Senate and House of Representatives. Freemen were not cowardly enough to shrink from the performance of duty by dogmatic avowals what Southern men and women would do.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) said he wished to enter a most solemn protest, in the name of Maryland, against the measure proposed by this bill. He knew that Maryland was too small, and had too few white population, to attempt any successful resistance against any combined attempt of either powerful section; and it might be that he was not, by protest or otherwise, to obtain her rights as an equal under the Constitution. He contended that the faith of the Government was pledged to Maryland and Virginia not to interfere with Slavery in the District. The citizens of the District desire and have made no application for any emancipation, and Congress has no more right to interfere with their rights than when they were citizens of Maryland and Virginia. He quoted at considerable length from the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives in 1836, against the interference with Slavery in the District. It was his judgment that Slavery was a doomed institution in the State of Maryland, and it did not need any stimulus to accelerate the decrease, and any such attempt would be attended by the most disastrous consequences. Maryland has, to-day, 83,718 free colored people. In 1850, it had 165,089. The total colored population in 1860, was 170,906; decrease in slaves in ten years, 3,178; increase of free negroes, 8,997. New-York and New-England, with 111,660 square miles, have 72,090, colored population, and Maryland, with only 10,755 square miles, 83,718 colored population. The war had already cut off all the resources of Maryland, and the passage of this measure would utterly disorganize the agricultural condition; cause the emigration of the best population, and tend to the utter ruin of the State. That little State had expended upwards of sixty millions in the last thirty years, and what good was going to result to the North from a scheme which would result in the ruin of a sister State? In the case of emancipation, we must have colonization, or else scenes of blood and carnage would follow; for the two races cannot live together. He feared, from the character of the legislation proposed, his last hope for a restoration of the Union would be destroyed. The people of Maryland have been loyal to the Union, and trusted to the good faith and pledges of the President and Congress to preserve the rights of all the States, but he feared a relentless sectional policy would destroy all faith and trust.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said he had an amendment to offer, to relieve the District of what he considered the greatest curse that could afflict a people, and that was the free colored population. The amendment is that the persons liberated by the act annul, within thirty days, be removed at the expense of the National Government, to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon and California, and be distributed among the States *pro rata*, according to population.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he thought if the men of the Free States liberated the negroes, they ought to take care of them, but he thought the amendment unconstitutional, so he must vote against it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—If the gentlemen would adopt this amendment, they would show a noble philanthropy by taking home these negroes to themselves. He had read in the newspapers that certain gentlemen who went to Port Royal were so glad to see the negroes that they embraced them and called them mothers and sisters!

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he disliked these allusions about embracing negroes. It only served to increase the prejudice against the race already trampled under foot. If the matter were investigated it would bring the blush to cheek of these gentlemen. There was once a gentleman from the Senate of his own State, who asked us yesterday why we did not marry the greasy wenches. He knew to-day of colored children of a man lately a Senator in the United States, from Ohio, being educated. He knew there was a slander published by the newspapers about those who went South to take care of those who were cast off by their masters and try to educate them. Those who were willing to take the negroes to embrace, as stated by the Senator from Delaware, were found in the South. These negroes now proposed to be liberated, were servants, &c., here, and the only difference will be, they will hereafter have to pay for their service. He found white and colored people here to-day laboring side by side.

Mr. KENNEDY said there was a great prejudice in Maryland by white men against working with colored people, and had great difficulty in restraining that feeling.

Mr. HARLAN thought the prejudice was not among the laboring men, and could be controlled by such distinguished men as the Senators from Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. KENNEDY said one of the worst riots in Baltimore for many years was from the employment of free negroes in the ship-yard.

Mr. HARLAN said it appeared to be the doctrine of the Senator from Maryland that the people would rise and massacre the whole colored population. He could not believe the people of Maryland were so low. If that were the case, they were worse than the Chippewaas and Sioux, if they would murder those brought up with them, though not taught in the same churches.

Mr. KENNEDY said they had slaves in Maryland who were taught and had churches. He had himself manumitted a slave, who taught slaves.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator had any disposition to murder him.

Mr. KENNEDY said no; not more than white men, of the Senator's section, seemed willing to murder the people of Maryland

Mr. HARLAN thought that the people of Maryland and Delaware had no such disposition to murder, as had been imputed to them. No such war of extermination ever took place in any nation of the world. All the great empires of antiquity were composed of people of different races, and no such war ever took place, except among savages. He did not think these happy and contented negroes, now working for nothing, were going to turn round against their masters, simply because they were paid wages.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senator, it seemed, made a speech at venture. Delaware had the largest free negro population, in proportion, than any State, and he knew there was no greater curse than the free negro population. He would have but one spirit in the country, and that the preservation of the Union, with all the rights of the people. That man who makes emancipation paramount to the Constitution and Union is a disloyal man. But we have seen peaceful men dragged from their homes, and thrown into loathsome bastiles, while a man who declares he has been a Disunionist for twenty years is permitted to lecture here, and come on the floor of the Senate, and go at large through the country. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of the officers and crews of the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, the books having been lost or destroyed in the recent naval engagement at Hampton Roads.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in view of the pendency of the Tax bill, the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment to the clause defining "what is a circus?" so as to include prestidigitation, ring-master and clown performances.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the House last year commenced taxation at the wrong end by operating on tea and coffee. Now, during our troubles it was proposed to tax the luxuries and recreations of life. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must be lost to the innocent days of childhood to tax a circus or a theatre. It amounted to a tax on *Hamlet* and *Falstaff*. It was taxing "A New Wey to Pay Old Debts" It was "Raising the Wind," as had been suggested by "Box and Cox." [Laughter.] In this he spoke with feeling. [Renewed laughter:] Why not tax the performances last night at Cincinnati, and put a tax on eggs, which, it is reported, were freely used there? How could they tax a gentleman who turns three somersets in the air and catches three rings as he goes along?

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, wanted to know whether the gentlemen from Ohio (COX) would tax those who turn somersets.

Mr. COX replied that he was altogether opposed to taxing such persons as the gentleman from Illinois, (Lovejoy,) because that would be a tax on "Othello," and would place the gentleman in a bad way, and "his occupation would be gone."

Mr. WADSWORTH'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) offered as an amendment, that jugglers, practising sleight-of-hand, pay twenty dollars license. Adopted.

After Mr. SEDGWICK, amid laughter, had proposed to define "jugglers," by stating every one who owns a jug, Mr BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.) submitted an amendment, imposing a tax of one dollar on each dog-holder. [Laughter.] He said, although his proposition excited merriment, it was important to Ohio, where 75,000 sheep are annually killed by dogs, which were a nuisance.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) suggested a tax on each dog, rather than on each dog-holder.

Mr. BLAKE replied that they could get the tax from the dog-holder, not from the dog.

Mr. STEVENS thought a man who holds ten dogs ought to pay a dollar on each.

Mr. BLAKE withdrew his amendment.

Among the other amendments adopted were the following: Cattle brokers to pay a license of $10; itinerant vendors of newspapers, Bibles and religious tracts are excepted from the definition of peddlers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring lawyers and physicians to pay a license of $10.

A gentleman proposed to amend, by requiring every one who voted for a Member of Congress, whether elected or not, to pay a similar amount, while another member proposed a $5 license to be taken out before making a set speech. Both amendments were received with shouts of laughter.

Mr. STEVENS said that if such proceedings were continued, the House would become a laughing-stock.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) proposed a new clause to propose a tax of five dollars on each slave for life, and three dollars on those held for a term of years.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) protested against the amendment in the name of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of loyal Maryland. Nothing would exasperate them more than this measure, and might goad them into desperation.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed to add that all sums to be thus raised shall be applied to the colonies of the emancipated slaves. This amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied to Mr. CRISFIELD, saying he liked not the boast of loyalty to be coupled with a menace. He was as much the duty of Maryland to be loyal as it was that of Illinois. He scouted that kind of loyalty which would perpetuate the system of concubinage and turn every slave hut into a brothel. Slavery was a stench in the nostrils, and slaveholders love this system of oppression more than they love the Union; and whenever it comes to the pinch Kentucky will side with Secesh. They will go with those who will protect their derling institution.

Mr. MALLORY, of Ky., (Union,) did not rise to reply to the farrago and fanaticism of the gentleman, uttered during the five minutes the gentleman addressed the House, but to give a few reasons why this tax should not be imposed, one of which was the taxes are already burdensome. He appealed to the great mass of conservative gentlemen here not to sanction the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD of Ill., (Rep.) argued if it had not been for the 4,000,000 slaves we would not now be in war, and he urged this bill to defray its expenses. Why should they not collect the supplies from the source of the evil?

Mr. CRISFIELD replied to Mr. LOVEJOY, defending the loyalty of Maryland. The war was owing to two classes, equally detestable, namely those engaged in the rebellion, and the class of which Mr. LOVEJOY was a prominent member.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., defending his position, did not see why certain gentlemen should get into a paroxysm of excitement whenever this subject was named. As the North would have to pay the bulk of the taxes, he did not see why the slaves who are used as property should not be taxed. There should be equality.

Mr. LOVEJOY, replying to Mr. CRISFIELD and Mr. MALLORY, said if it had not been for those called fanatics, they could not in peace return to their own States. There could be no peace till the public mind rests in security that Slavery is in progress of ultimate extinction.

Mr. BLAIR'S proposition was amended so as to tax one dollar on slaves for life, between 8 and 50 years of age, and striking out that part relating to service for a term of years. Numerous efforts were made to amend this, but finally the entire proposition was defeated—41 against 62.

An amendment was adopted, providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to prevent any State from imposing taxes upon any articles therein taxed, or licenses required.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "La Favorita" will be played here to-night, with a *débutante*—Mme. DA LUSSAN—in the part of the heroine, and all the principal artists of the Academy in the other characters.

Mr. GRAU has succeeded in engaging Mme. D'ANGRI, the contralto, whose success here some two or three years ago was so marked. Mme. D'ANGRI will appear in the "Barbiere" on Friday, and, with Miss KELLOGG, in "Linda" on Saturday.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

The bill incorporating the New-York Homœopathic Medical Society was reported favorably, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FARER disclaimed having anything to do with this report.

The bill altering the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn was reported favorably.

The New-York Health Officer's report was presented, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

Respecting the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors, and regulating the proceedings against them.

The bill amending the charter of the Loaners' Association was lost. A motion to reconsidar the vote was lost, and laid on the table.

To compensate *bona fide* purchasers of wild lands for improvements made thereon.

To protect bridges belonging to the State.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

Relative to lands under water in the City of Brooklyn.

To authorize the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad to lay rails of less weight than required by the general bill.

Other bills had progress reported on them. Recess

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole took up and debated the bill to reorganize the State Asylum for Lunatic Convicts. Progress was reported.

Mr. FOLGER reported adversely the bill to repeal the law to exempt Ministers of the Gospel from taxation. Agreed to.

The following were reported favorable: To prevent attempts at burglary and other crimes; to print calendars of Courts of Record.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of local bills. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

The Grinding Committee reported another large batch of bills complete, which were laid on the table.

Under the joint rule requiring Appropriation and Supply bills to come up for consideration before the 25th of March, the General Appropriation bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, seconded by Messrs. SCHOLEFIELD and LAVERIDGE, and opposed by Mr. ALVORD, the clause limiting the publication of the official canvass to the State paper, was amended by adding "and two papers in each Senatorial District."

Mr. E. DAVIS, of Chatanque, made an effort to strike out all the salaries of the Public Departments above the amount prescribed for each Department by the Revised Statutes. Lost.

Mr. E. N. THOMAS moved to strike out the appropriation for the State Assessors, and to abolish that office. Carried by 39 to 30.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Annual Supply bill was taken up.

The bill was considered till the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BENEDICT'S motion to strike out the amendment abolishing the office of State Assessor, adopted in Committee of the Whole, was lost—41 to 62.

The Annual Supply bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated till the adjournment.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are orowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD IS BARNUM'S Museum. So full of novelties, and such a succession of attractive dramatic performances. See his advertisement to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—J. L. Brown, E. D. Heatly, Wm. Ashburn, Mrs. J. Barry, Charles G. Griffin, D. Churchill, J. E. Alexis, Miss Fanny Alexis, Mrs. Wm. McCall, Effy McCall, Eddy McCall, Frank McCall, Maria Blackman, R. J. Lockridge, James Butler, E. G. Stephens, M. Levine, N. Silvertine, Rev. W. E. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Miss Abby Boardman, E. D. Morgan, M. S. Archien, J. Manzaneado, Peter S. Miller, Mrs. E. Birdsall, A. M. Alvis, J. Levin, Mrs. J. Levin, Jane Levin, W. Russell, P. Pionnean, Frank R. Gasson, W. R. Taylor, and 46 in the steerage.

MARCH 25—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Richard Jacob, M. Hewit, M. Monod, W. O. Putman, Mon. Calong, Mon. Dnval, J. Benjamin, Capt. McKenzie, Mrs. Brown, Mr Brown, G. A. Alden, H. B. Palmer, Mr. Pierce, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Fair, John Davidson, Mr. Fisher, W. S. Mather, Mr. Gilmour and lady, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Watt and child, Mr. Bowman, lady and infant, Mr. Cassin, Mr. Ughazi, Mr. Burchard, and 260 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets.... 6 18 | Moon rises.... 3 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 01 | Gov. Island. 5 50 | Hell Gate.... 7 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Henry, Wilson, Marseilles, W. F. Schmidt; Omega, Morse, Cork and a market, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Wm. Kallahan, Temple, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Catherine, (Br.,) Conolly, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Schooners Mary Eliza, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Fortress Monroe, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sea Ranger, Henkley, Fort Pickens, E. A. Ball; C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Milford, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Londonderry, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Lima, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax, B. F. Small; John Walker, Bunnell, Havana. Thomas Gilmartin; Tariff, Provost. Stamford, R. Sanford; Geo. Byron, Lowell, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Alice, Blatchford, Ponce, Sturgis & Co.

Sloop Intent, Jennings, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-Brunswick, Liscomb, Newbern, N. C., March 23, with wounded and sick from the Burnside Expedition to the Assistant Quartermaster. 24th inst., off Hatteras, passed U. S. gunboat, bound S., showing Nos. 284.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Travis, Newbern, N. C., March 22, in ballast to the U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool 13th inst., and Queenstown 13th, at 4:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Hale. 13th inst., off Old Head, Kinsale, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool. March 20, lat. 43 25, lon. 46 30, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Washington.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall March 16, at 6 P. M., with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. March 22, at 2 P. M., lat. 30 31, lon. 79 34, exchanged signals with brig Gen. Pierce, strg. N. Left at Aspinwall, brigs Three Sisters, Pinkham, and Mecosta, Haynes.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Seth Sprague, Tyson, Glasgow and Greenock Feb. 1, with mdse. to J. Atkins. Had heavy westerly gales for the last 35 ds. Feb. 16, lat. 46 30, lon. 39 40, took rale from westward, and was hove to for 5 ds. Feb. 23, had a hurricane from W. to W. S. W., lasting about 4 hours, the sea going over the ship in a perfect breach. March 3, shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, cabin, started afterhouse and filled the decks March 11, lat. 40 49, lon. 39 10, passed pieces of plank and ship-knees, and what was supposed to be part of boat.

Ship Thornton, Collins,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3279. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WINCHESTER BATTLE.

Further Details of the Rebel Rout.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

He Estimates the Loss of the Rebels at Five Hundred Killed and a Thousand Wounded.

Our Loss One Hundred and Fifty Killed and Three Hundred Wounded.

Our Pickets Six Miles Beyond Strasburgh.

Thanks of the War Department to Gen. Shields.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

The following dispatch from Gen. SHIELDS to Senator RICE, dated to-day, at Winchester, was read in the Senate this afternoon:

"On the morning of the 23d., my command, 7,000 or 8,000 strong, was attacked near this place by JACKSON with 11 regiments of infantry and an Irish battalion, about 1,800 cavalry and 20 pieces of artillery. After a severe fight the enemy was put in complete route, leaving behind two pieces of cannon, four caissons and a large number of small arms and about 300 prisoners. Our loss is 150 killed; 300 wounded. The enemy's loss is 500 killed and 1,000 wounded."

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to Gen. SHIELDS to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 26.

BRIG.-GEN. SHIELDS: Your two dispatches, relative to the brilliant achievement of the forces under your command, have been received. While rejoicing at the success of your gallant troops, deep commiseration and sympathy are felt for those who have been victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion. Your wounds, as well as your success, prove that LANDER'S brave division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed, rebels will be routed and pursued.

To you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, the Department returns thanks.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25.

The details of last Sunday's fight have been received. Capt. SHARON, Aid and Inspector-General of SHIELDS' Division, while riding to Crest Hill, to the left of Stone Lodge, with two orderlies, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who empted their revolvers, killing the two orderlies. Capt. SHARON charged them, running one through to the hilt of his sword, and received a ball through his cap, but was unharmed. Captain PERKINS, Chief of General BANKS' staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor. The twelve rebel regiments engaged were all Virginians, among which were the First, Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and Thirty-second, and one provisional and one Irish Regiment. They had ASHBY'S Cavalry, two eight-gun batteries, one six-gun battery, and one four-gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some captured at Bull Run.

Four color-bearers of the Fifth Ohio Regiment were severally killed, when Capt. WHITCOMB seized the colors, sword in hand, and was shot through the head.

A youthful rebel soldier received two wounds in his breast, and when he was approached by one of our officers, he inquired if the officer knew Gen. BANKS. He received an affirmative reply. He then said "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance, for I have three brothers in the National service, and I want them to know I die true to the Union."

The arm of Gen. SHIELDS is badly shattered, and owing to an imperfect setting, it must be reset to-morrow.

This morning, many bodies of the rebel and Union soldiers remained on the field, but since then they have been interred.

The ladies of the town are assiduous in their attentions to the wounded. The theatre is occupied as a hospital, and the ladies are busy furnishing all the aid in their power to the sufferers.

To-night all is quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburgh.

It is reported that two sons of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON were in Monday's fight, and that both were wounded, and one of them taken prisoner.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have taken charge of the Winchester and Potomac Road. Persons can purchase tickets of the Baltimore Company.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, March 26.

Capt. A. H. BROWN, of the Fourth Ohio, is Deputy Provost-Marshal here.

A committee of citizens, the Mayor and the Provost-Marshal, have buried all the rebel dead which have been brought to town. Eighty-five were buried on the battle-field, and 125 were buried on the road-side between here and Strasburgh.

Two hundred and thirty-five prisoners have been sent to Baltimore. Several are still here, and others are on their way here.

A messenger from Strasburgh states that Gen. JOHNSTON was to have joined Gen. JACKSON at Strasburgh, but he subsequently sent him word that he could not join him till Monday night. Their combined forces would have been twenty-five or thirty thousand. They were arranging and intended to keep Gen. BANKS from moving to another point, but JACKSON being impressed with the belief that our troops had nearly all left, hazarded his fatal advance alone.

Thousands of persons are visiting the battle ground and bring off mementoes of the terrible fight. Our pickets are six miles beyond Strasburgh. JACKSON is not in sight.

All the fences, trees and ground along the route show the terrible effect of our artillery on the retreating enemy.

Gen. SHIELDS' arm has been reset. He is comfortable, and will probably be able to resume active duties in two weeks.

NO LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

No list of the casualties of the battle of Winchester has yet been received here.

THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED.

The troops principally engaged in the battle at Winchester were as follows:

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.
The One Hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.
The Fourth Ohio Regiment.
The Seventh Ohio Regiment.
The Eighth Ohio Regiment.
The Seventh Indiana Regiment.
The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.
The Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
The First Virginia Regiment.
The Michigan Cavalry.
Dunn's Battery of Parrott guns.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Ascending the Mississippi.

A latter from Havana, received last night, dated the 22d instant, gives the following important information:

The *Constitution* came in on the 19th from Ship Island and Key West. From the former place she brings the news that PORTER'S fleet had started for the Mississippi River, and that they had nearly all crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass, so we shall soon have stirring news from that quarter.

The *Constitution* sailed this morning for Key West and Fortress Monroe.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

AN ADDRESS BY GEN. SIGEL.

CAMP PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS, HEADQUARTERS FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS, March 15, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the First and Second Divisions:

After so many hardships and sufferings of this war in the West, a great and decisive victory has, for the first time, been attained, and the army of the enemy overwhelmed and perfectly routed. The rebellious flag of the Confederates States lies in the dust, and the same men who had organized armed rebellion at Camp Jackson, Maysville and Fayetteville; who have fought against us at Boonville, Carthage and Wilson's Creek, at Lexington and Milford, have paid the penalty of their seditious work with their lives, or are seeking refuge behind the Boston Mountains and the shore of the Arkansas River.

The last days were hard, but triumphant. Surrounded and pressed upon all sides by an enterprising, desperate and greedy enemy—by the Missouri and Arkansas Mountaineers, the Texas Rangers, the finest regiment of Louisiana troops, and even the savage Indians—almost without food, sleep, or camp fires, you remained firm and unabashed, awaiting the moment when you could drive back your assailants, or break through the iron circle by which the enemy thought to crush or capture us all, and plant the rebellious flag on the rocky summit of Pea Ridge.

You have defeated all their schemes. When at McKissick's farm, west of Bentonville, you extricated yourselves from their grasp by a night's march, and secured a train of two hundred wagons before the enemy became aware of the direction you had taken, instead of being cut off, weakened and driven to the necessity of giving battle under the most unfavorable circumstances, you joined your friends and comrades at Sugar Creek, and thereby saved yourselves and the whole army from being separated and beaten in detail.

On the retreat from Bentonville to Sugar Creek—a distance of ten miles—you cut your way through an enemy at least five times stronger than yourselves. The activity, self-possession and courage of the little band of 600 will ever be memorable in the history of this war.

When, on the next day, the great battle began, under the command of Gen. ASHBY, you assisted the Fourth Division with all the cheerfulness and alacrity of good and faithful soldiers—that division on that day holding the most important position—while Col. OSTERHAUS, coöperating with the Third Division, battered down the hosts of MCCULLOCH on our left, and Major PATSS guarded our rear.

On the 8th, you came at the right time to the right place. It was the first opportunity you had of showing your full strength and power. In less than three hours you formed in line of battle, advanced and coöperated with our friends on the right, and routed the enemy so completely that he fled like dust before a hurricane. And so it will always be when traitors, seduced by selfish leaders and persecuted by the pangs of an evil conscience, are fighting against soldiers who defend a good cause, are well drilled and disciplined, obey promptly the orders of their officers, and do not shrink from dangerous assault when, at the proper and decisive moment, it is necessary.

You may look with pride on the few days just passed, during which you have so gloriously defended the flag of the Union. From 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, when you left McKissick's farm, until 4 o'clock on the eventful morning of the 9th, when you arrived from Keetsville in the common encampment, you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, took not only a battery and a flag from the enemy, but more than a hundred and fifty prisoners—among them acting Brig.-Gen. HEBERT, the Commander of the Louisiana forces, and his Major, Col. STONE, Adjutant-General of PRICE'S forces, and Lieut.-Col. JOHN H. PRICE, whose life was twice spared, and who has now for the second time violated his parole, and was arrested with arms in his hands.

You have done your duty, and you can justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory. But let us not be partial, unjust or haughty. Let us not forget that *alone* we were too weak to perform the great work before us. Let us acknowledge the great services done by all the brave soldiers of the Third and Fourth Divisions, and always keep in mind that "united we stand, divided we fall." Let us hold out, and push the work through—not by mere words and great clamor, but by good marches, by hardships and fatigues, by strict discipline and effective battles.

Columbus has fallen—Memphis will follow, and if you do in future as you have done in these past days of trial, the time will soon come when you will pitch your tents on the beautiful shores of the Arkansas River, and there meet our iron-clad propellers at Little Rock and Fort Smith. Therefore, keep alert, my friends, and look forward with confidence.

F. SIGEL,
Brig.-Gen. Com'g First and Second Divisions.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP NEAR PEA RIDGE, Ark., Monday, March 17, 1862.

The excitement consequent upon the recent battle having died away, the monotony of camp life has been resumed, and officers and soldiers contest themselves with narrating their adventures during the trying scenes of the 6th, 7th and 8th. Many deeds of heroism and valor, performed by private soldiers, will never be recorded, and the history of the recent battle will never be complete. It was a long and fearful struggle, and at many times doubtful; but the determined bravery and activity of our gallant little army at last gained for them a glorious victory. Officers and men, with scarcely an exception, performed their duties with undaunted courage, for which they deserve and will receive the commendations of a grateful people.

PRICE, or rather the Confederate army, when last heard from, was beyond the Boston Mountains, making its way for the Arkansas River. The report mentioned in my last, that the army took the direction of Little Rock, is probably correct only so far as it relates to that portion of the army named in that letter. After the inglorious defeat which the rebels met in the battle of Pea Ridge, it is thought they will not consider themselves safe until the Arkansas River flows between them and the Federal army.

A body of one thousand Indians are said to be in the vicinity of Fayetteville, and yesterday a large force of cavalry was sent in that direction to dislodge them.

Among the rebels captured during the late engagement, are Acting Brig.-Gen. HEBERT and a Major under him, of the Louisiana forces; Col. MITCHELL, of the Fourteenth Arkansas; Col. B. W. STONE, A. A. A.-G. to Gen. PRICE; Col. JOHN H. PRICE and Major RUCKER, of the Missouri forces. Besides these, I may mention the names of W. C. PRICE, United States Treasurer under BUCHANAN'S Administration; his brother, JOSEPH PRICE; TOM. LAYTON and Rev. J. A. ARMINGTON, of Springfield, the latter, I am told, being among the number who *voluntarily* came forward last summer and took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Among the rebels killed is Lieut. Col. J. H. HOBBS, of Bentonville, Ark., a gentleman extensively known in Northwestern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri.

A SIDE FIGHT AT PEA RIDGE.

There is no doubt, says the St. Louis *Evening News*, that at the battle of Pea Ridge a side fight between the rebel Indians and a force of rebel whites took place, and added not a little to the diversity of the contest. For some reason not explained, either the ignorance or premeditated treachery of the Indians, they fired upon a large body of Confederates, and maintained it after they had been signaled to cease, and after the near approach of their white friends left no further excuse for the act. The whites, enraged at what they first considered a blunder, and afterwards a piece of treachery, opened upon their red friends with spirit. A hot fight ensued, carried on for several hours with serious execution on both sides. After the battle was over, and the enemy had retreated, there were found on this part of the field two or three hundred killed and wounded—*all of whom were rebels*, Indians and whites.

IMPORTANT FROM BEAUFORT, N. C.

Escape of the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

Unsuccessful Efforts of the Blockading Vessels to Detain Her.

FORT MACON NOT BLOWN UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 25, *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 26.

The United States steamer *Cambridge* arrived here this forenoon from the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., having left on Sunday evening last.

The rebel steamer *Nashville* escaped from the harbor of Beaufort on Tuesday night, the 18th inst., having run the blockade.

The only United States vessels at the place were the steamer *Cambridge* and the bark *Gemsvok*, a sailing vessel.

The blockading vessels had news of the capture of Newbern and were on the lookout for the *Nashville*, but they were not numerous enough to prevent her escape.

The *Gemsbok* first saw the *Nashville*, and immediately telegraphed to the *Cambridge* that she was coming out.

The *Cambridge* followed the *Nashville*, and fired a number of shots at her with the hope of getting her into a fight, but the superior speed of the *Nashville* soon put her at a safe distance.

Two of the shots from the *Cambridge* were supposed to have struck the *Nashville*.

The bark *Glenn*, which has been blockaded in the harbor of Beaufort for some time, was set on fire by the rebels on Sunday, and was still burning when the *Cambridge* left in the evening. The *Glenn* was supposed to be filling out as a privateer.

The burning of this vessel was doubtless preparatory to an evacuation of the place.

Fort Macon had not been blown up by the rebels at the last accounts.

The bark *Gemsbok* and the steamer *State of Georgia* were left at the station by the *Cambridge*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Condition of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac after her Encounter with the Monitor—Rumored Conflagration at Yorktown—Fort Macon and Beaufort Reported to be Still in Possession of the Rebels, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 26.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives a report of two intelligent contrabands relative to the condition of the *Merrimac*. She returned to Norfolk leaking, and six feet of water in her. Six steamers towed her up, and it was feared at first she would go down before extra pumps could be rigged on board to relieve her. Her fires were extinguished shortly after hauling off from the *Monitor*.

These contrabands also positively assert not only the death of BUCHANAN, but that of the Lieutenant in command Sunday, with seven seamen, and a number wounded. They positively assert the death and burial of both. Possibly Lieut. MINOR, her second officer, and not JONES, is meant by them.

The *Monitor* stands out in the Roads this side of Sewall's Point, with steam up ready for action. The greatest confidence is felt in the result. She is in fine condition, and ready at a moment's warning.

The French steamer *Catinet* arrived to-day, and dropped anchor in the Roads.

It is rumored that Yorktown, or a considerable portion of it, is burnt. A large fire was visible in that direction Sunday night, which was thought to be something more than burning brush. A large fire was also seen to-day in the neighborhood of New-Market bridge, which seemed to be quite extensive. Heavy volumes of smoke rose for several hours. It was beyond the National lines, and its character could not be ascertained.

Relative to the *Nashville*, the *Cambridge* reports the *Nashville* loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores. She ran the blockade Tuesday night last. The night was dark and the lights were extinguished. She was fairly abreast of the *Cambridge* before discovered. On Sunday, the *Chippewa*, a faster steamer, arrived to take the place of the *Cambridge*.

Fort Macon and Beaufort are still in the possession of the rebels.

On Sunday night, the Sawyer guns at the Rip Raps made some capital shots at Sewall's Point. Tuesday morning, one shell filled with new liquid fire exploded in the midst of the rebel parade ground. It is believed it did considerable damage.

The rebels have brought the cannon heretofore commanding the channel from Sewall's Point around the Point, facing the Rip Raps. They fired at the Rip Raps, but the ball fell short about fifty yards. It was a good line shot, but the calibre was insufficient.

Departure of the Wounded Soldiers.

GENEROUS RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FOR THEIR RELIEF.

The wounded and sick soldiers, heroes of the battles of Newbern and Roanoke, for whom an appeal was made in yesterday's TIMES, were the recipients of attentions more than generous. Early in the morning ladies, in their carriages, began to arrive from the up-town avenues, bearing with them supplies and delicacies of every description; gentlemen gave contributions in money, and physicians offered their gratuitous services. The *Commercial*, of last night, says:

"The sympathy for the sufferers, both from their wounds and from the privations of a long campaign, expressed itself chiefly through the ladies, who, to the generous profusion of their gifts, added the grace of their presence.

As soon as it was known that wounded soldiers were quartered at the Park Barracks, many ladies and gentlemen visited them; and in the morning baskets of fruits, preserves, jellies; meats, wines, liquors and luxuries of every description were brought by ladies in carriages, and accompanied by servants, until Capt. BELL, the Superintendent of the Barracks, was obliged to reject them.

Until the departure of the wounded soldiers, the ladies were assidious in their attentions, bringing food and offering it with their own hands to those who were incapable of helping themselves.

During the forenoon nearly all had left for Massachusetts.

Western Trade.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 26.

Shipments of all kinds of produce from the West have been so reduced within the past few days that only two New-York lines—the Pennsylvania Central and the Grand Trunk of Canada—are worked up to capacity. Our Western roads are in a like condition. There is no further cause to complain for want of facilities to ship freights eastward from any point in the West.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The Main Works of the Enemy Overflowed—Operations Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

A dispatch received, to-night, from Cairo, bringing the latest intelligence from Island No. 10, says:

The main works of the enemy on the mainland are overflowed, and nearly the whole of the Mississippi Valley in that vicinity. This delays effective operations by our forces at present.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

A Great Battle Expected to be Fought at Corinth—The Rebels at Island No. 10.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 26.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says "Persons who left Memphis recently report Gens. BEAUREGARD, POLK, CHEATHAM and CLARK at or near Corinth, Miss., where, it is expected, a great battle will soon be fought.

The rebels at Island No. 10 had not burned their transports and barges, as previously reported, but were transporting cannon and ammunition from the island to the main land. They communicated by signal lights with their forces at Union City the night before last."

GOV. JOHNSON'S APPEAL.

In the Nashville papers of March 18 we find the following documents:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year 1796, at once entitled to all the privileges of the Federal Constitution, and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty-five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of States. She had been honored by the elevation of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated for the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and their moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented and happy than the people of Tennessee under the Government of the United States, and none so little burdened for the support of the authority by which they were protected. They felt their Government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influences it is not my purpose now to inquire, the authority of the Government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and Laws contemned, by a rebellious, armed force. Men who, in addition to ordinary privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the Government, and have by repeated oaths, obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligation, engaged, deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others, carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, arrayed themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Federal Government.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the Government, and thus to reëstablish the Federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and arms to an extent that would previously have been considered fabulous, they, at the same time, with almost absolute unanimity, declared, "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." In this spirit, and by such coöperation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, he has caused the National flag to float undisputed over the capital of our State. Meanwhile, the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the Judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of State, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and to be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed, the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been desecrated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed toward every other State, and from which, by no section on the part of the people in any State, can the Federal Government be absolved. A Republican form of Government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. The obligation the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law actively enforced to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly, invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient Government, without distinction of party affiliations, or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and coöperative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her national allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot-box, and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county governments, from among my fellow-citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices, until their places can be filled by the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

To the people themselves, the protections of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

American Matters Discussed in British Journals.

A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT ADVOCATED.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Improvement in the Tone of British Sentiment.

Interesting Debate in the French Legislative Body.

The Imperial Government Sustains the Position of Earl Russell on the Blockade.

VIEWS OF FRANCE ON MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The new Royal Mail steamship *China*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 16th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The passage is a very remarkable one for this season of the year.

The news by this arrival is interesting.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 14th inst.

The parliamentary proceedings, on the 13th, in both Houses were devoid of interest to American readers.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to Mr. PORTAL, stated that no information had reached the Board of Trade as to the practical increase of duties on imports into the United States, consequent upon such duties being payable only in specie.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial article on the Slavery question, argues that, by simply refusing any any sort of participation in Slavery, the Federal Government will practically doom Slavery to extinction. If Slavery constantly requires new soil, as is alleged, and if slaveholders must depend on the North or Europe for the settlement of that soil, the North and Europe have the fate of Slavery in their hands. In the same article the writer says:

"We have always believed that the Confederates must succumb as surely as they were properly attacked. They never have been properly attacked till now, and now they are giving way at all points."

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results as compared with the February account: Increase' cash in hand, 61 millions francs; bank notes, 41 millions; treasury balance, 83¾ millions; current account, 18¾ millions; advances, 110¾ millions. Decrease, bills discounted, not yet due, 24½ millions.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, during an interview with the members of the Diplomatic Corps, assured them that there was nothing serious in the movements or manifestations which have lately occurred among the students in Paris. It is said that the Minister has written to the same effect to the French agents at foreign ports.

The Archbishop of Rennes had issued an address to the clergy of his diocese, containing a very warm defence of the Pope's temporal power.

In the Corps Legislatif on the 14th, the debate on the Address was confined to the financial question. Opposition was shown to the imposition of new taxes.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a very urgent dispatch to the Cabinet of Madrid, demanding that it should not once put an end to the misunderstanding which continues at Vera Cruz between the commanders of the Spanish and French forces.

It was rumored that M. THOUVENEL had sent a note to the new Italian Ministry, demanding the cessation of the meetings of the Provedimento. At the same time, M. THOUVENEL had transmitted to the French Ambassador at Rome the text of the address of the Senate, and pointed out the force which it gives to the counsels which, with so much perseverance and so little result, have been addressed by the Government of the Emperor to the Holy See.

The Ministerial journal at Madrid says that Spain will not intervene in Rome if France will withdraw her troops. Spain will also not recognize accomplished facts in Italy, unless they are recognized by a European Congress.

Explanations were requested, March 15, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, concerning the convocation of the Bishops at Rome. Minister PEPOLI replied that the object of the convocation was unknown, but it was certainly not of a religious character. The laws sufficiently armed the Government against the Bishops taking their departure from the State and rendering themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Leave of absence was formerly requested, but if not done now, the Government will consider what course to adopt.

The report that the Grand Duchy of Baden had recognized the Italian Kingdom is not confirmed. An exequatur has simply been granted to the Italian Consul.

The anniversary of the King VICTOR EMANUEL'S birthday has been celebrated throughout the kingdom with great solemnity.

The Pope, on the 14th, suffered from a slight fever, but his health having improved, he left his bed the following day.

It is announced with certainty the Liberal majority for the Prussian Cabinet, consisting of ANDREWALD, PATOW, SCHWERIN, PUCKLER and BERNUTH, is unanimous. Should their resignation become necessary, they will retire from the Ministry together.

We learn from Ragusa that the Turks on entering Zutza had a skirmish with the insurgents. VUCOLOVICH is gathering his forces at Prisicka.

At latest dates the insurrection in Greece remained in *statu quo*.

A letter from Athens, of March 1, in the Trieste *Gazette*, contains some interesting details on the state of Greece. The greater part of the rebels have taken up a position at a quarter of an hour's march from Nauplia, hard by to the road of Argos. They hold the bridge of Aris, the Mountain Prophet Elias, and a mill close to the road.

They are well supplied with all warlike requisites, have intrenched positions, and an avenue for retreat if necessary. They have sympathizers and supporters in the higher ranks of the army and of the clergy, and although this is slurred over, it is said that they also find adherents and enthusiastic ones in members of those classes generally the last to abandon the cause of the sovereign. It appears probable that the truth with respect to this Greek insurrection, is but very imperfectly known.

The Paris *Pays* of the 14th states that the insurrection in Nauplia has gained ground in the neighboring provinces. Arta, Prevesa and Lamia have become the seats of revolutionary committees, which act in open day. The royal authorities have been expelled from Tripolitza.

The insurgents have cut off all communication between the Piræus and the western portions of the Peloponnesus. No soldiers have yet taken advantage of the amnesty offered by the King.

The Government have called out 20,000 men to complete the lists of the regular army, which had been reduced through financial necessities.

The Red Sea cable was again in working order between Suez and Jabal Island, and as the steamers had been ordered to call at the Island, a further saving of time in the receipt of news, amounting to about three days, had been effected.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

Opportune Victories—Effect of American Artillery on the British Parliament—The Effort for Recognition—British Feeling Toward America—Mr. Adams—British Revenues and Expenditures—A Confederate Steamer at Liverpool.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 14, 1862.

Never were victories more opportune than those of Roanoke Island, Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. These blows fell upon the British sympathizers with the South with stunning force. The papers published the news at first without a word of comment. Had there been a Confederate victory, we should have had columns of jubilations. I except, of course, the two or three papers with Northern sympathies. The Thunderer was silent, and then surly. When it became necessary to say something, the public was assured that these victories were really of very little importance, and could do nothing toward the conquest and subjugation of so vast a territory as that included in the Southern Confederacy.

But whatever may be the effect of the National successes on the war in America, they have been sufficiently decisive in the British Parliament. Mr. GREGORY made his attack on the blockade in the House of Commons, and Lord CAMPBELL in the House of Lords. They were listened to with patience and with sympathy. They did not lack the encouragement of cheers. Mr. GREGORY avowed his sympathy with the South, and made the strongest case possible against the blockade. Mr. FORTER demolished his argument, but that was not needed. Gens. BURNSIDE, GOLDSBOROUGH and BUELL had done that more effectually. It was decided that the blockade is a good enough blockade, until there are some Confederate victories.

Disappointed in this effort, an attack has been made upon the principle of blockades; but England will not give up the right arm of her power. It is vital for her interest to establish precedents against blockades. She has three times resisted urgent appeals from the French Government to interfere. This is stated, not only by the Press, but in Parliament, and without contradiction, while the American papers are praising LOUIS NAPOLEON for his supposed friendship to the Union. England, as matters now stand, will not break the blockade, because she may wish, next year, to maintain one of her own; but there is no doubt that she would be glad of any good pretext to do so. You saw with what alacrity she sprang to arms in the affair of the *Trent* case. You doubt that she is watching eagerly for a similar opportunity? What are her less than thirty thousand troops in Canada against the force that might be hurled against her, unless there shall be no longer any force in the South to oppose them?

The next move in Parliament will be for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Even that will probably be postponed, until we have further intelligence. The great question here is, as to the national feeling and determination of the South. To recognize a Government, whose people are just ready to abandon it, would be absurd. If Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL can assure the Governments of England and France that their people are united, and determined to maintain the position they have taken at all hazards, and at all sacrifices, there will probably be a formal recognition, particularly if the Northern troops should meet with a check, or if the contest can be protracted. This would be in accordance with English, French, and American precedents, and the Government of the United States, which has not been slow in recognizing revolutionary Governments, could not complain of such recognition, if it were accompanied by a rigid and impartial neutrality.

As to an actual neutrality in sentiment, I need not say that it has no existence. There is a Northern party, with its organs; but the Southern party is far more numerous and powerful. It is excused by some, on the ground that it is natural for Englishmen to sympathize with the weaker party. This, they tell us, is the reason why they feel so glum over a Northern victory, while another Bull Run would throw the whole country into ecstacies. Mr. ADAMS, I have seen, has been found fault with for a lack of geniality. It seems to be supposed that if he were more social and demonstrative, he might have a favorable influence on public opinion. This is, I think, a mistake. There is no going against the current here by any such effort. If Mr. ADAMS keeps on the right side of PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, he does all that is possible. The demonstrations of Northern Americans here have not been very successful. We hear the tactics of Southerners more approved; but the reason for this is evident. The Southerners have floated quietly with the current, and have really done very little but to give it direction, while Northerners have fretfully struggled against the stream.

And it is sufficiently annoying. Heretofore, the English have been condescendingly patronizing to American literature, art and enterprise. Even American politics have not been without admirers. Now, if you mention an American book, or a book on an American subject, to a publisher, he shakes his head. American actors do better, but they tickle the English with the broadest caricatures of Yankee peculiarities, like those of the FLORENCES. But we must be united, powerful and rich, before Americans in England can be treated, as Americans, with a genuine cordiality. No one who has lived six months in England can wonder at the books that have been written about America and the Americans, from FIDDLER, HALL and TROLLOPE, to DICKENS and RUSSELL.

But give us a strong Government, a large army and navy, and a national debt of gigantic proportions, and who knows but we may come to be respected?

The people of the British Islands, it may interest you to know, pay annual taxes to the amount of £70,000,000, or $350,000,000, and this seemingly enormous taxation is not inconsistent with a great and increasing prosperity. Of this amount, £28,000,000 goes to pay the interest upon the public debt—that stupendous national debt, which has been the wonder of Americans in past years, but which just now does not seem so terrible. The army costs £10,000,000, including some Government aid to the militia and volunteers. India supports her own soldiers. This large amount of taxation is so distributed over the body politic that is scarcely conscious of the burden. It is paid in postage stamps and stamps for business paper. Nearly every money transaction, that is a matter of record, pays toll to the Government. I cannot cash a draft from New-York without first attaching to it a three-penny stamp. I cannot drink a glass of ale or whisky, or smoke a cigar, or take a cup of tea or coffee, without paying my share of the interest on the national debt and for the support of the Government. Disloyalty here must be accompanied with self-denial, to be effective. If a few millions of Englishmen would drink no beer, spirits, tea or coffee, and use no tobacco, they would put the Government to the most serious inconvenience. The English are

Americans will never bear heavy taxation. They bear it themselves, and rather seem proud of it. As Americans are of the same blood, perhaps they will submit to the same monetary burdens.

England, too, is opposed to a standing army in time of peace. Parliament has always refused to make any permanent provision for such an establishment. Every year they must vote the supplies; but the army has grown steadily, and now costs more, in time of peace, than formerly in the midst of the great wars of Europe. There is grumbling but it is mixed with pride. J. B. grumbles at his income tax, but he is proud to pay it for all that. There is an ostentation of his wealthy, and his talk of economy is to show how much he pays. But it may be observed that the J. B. that talks and spends the money is but a small portion of the people of Great Britain. "No taxation without representation," sounds well; but how many are represented over here? Out of seven millions of voters, only one million votes. Out of this million, one quarter elect a majority of the members of the House of Commons. As to the House of Lords, and Her Majesty, there is no voting in the case. We have then $350,000,000 a year raised by taxation, and expended by the representatives elected by two hundred and fifty thousand persons, out of a population which, by the American system of suffrage, would have seven millions of voters.

A steamer loaded with cotton, naval stores and tobacco, has just arrived at Liverpool from Wilmington, N. C. She brought several passengers, and seems to have run the blockade without difficulty; but every person who was ever on salt water, knows that there are few harbors which can be made tight enough to prevent an occasional egress. The wonder is that there not many more of them, when the temptation is so great, and a single cargo would make a fortune.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Republican Movements—The Students—Arrests by the Police—The Debate on the American Question—News of the War.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The agitation which now reigns in the Republican ranks of Paris is valuable in the instruction it conveys to the observer of passing events. A month ago, no one—not even the most visionary Republican—thought the time propitious for a political demonstration. But in the rise and progress of the present agitation we see verified what we are often told, that in Paris it needs but a shadow to start a movement, and but a day to accomplish a revolution.

The movement commenced in a personal demonstration of the students against M. About. Soon the restless spirits of the Republican party, ever ready and waiting to profit by any circumstance that might arise, joined in the movement, and sought to give it color and direction. From a demonstration against a man because he deserted the Liberal cause, and went over to the Government, it was soon transformed into a Republican movement of wide extent. The conflict which arose between the Emperor and the Chamber of Deputies, on the Count Palikao dotation, added force and consistency to the movement, and when Mardi-Gras, the last day of carnival, arrived, the Government received a regular fright, for on that day some sort of violation of public order was to take place. The Police force, which had been already doubled, was strengthened by the addition of the regular soldiery, held ready for action, the mounted municipal guards were moved about in bodies in all the disaffected quarters, and everything was made ready for the prompt and energetic suppression of any attempt at disorder. The cadets of the Polytechnic School were kept in till three o'clock, the traditional procession of the Fat Ox did not go either to the Tuileries or to M. Walewski's, in the Louvre, as was indicated in the official itinerary, and the students of the various Colleges were warned that the Government was aware of their intentions and was prepared to act with vigor and promptitude. The result was that on *Mardi-Gras*, (Shrove Tuesday,) the demonstration was confined to gatherings in small groups on the different public places in the centre of the city—groups which moved silently from place to place, and which so conducted themselves that the policeman, not even the *mouchards*, could find an excuse for active interference.

In the meantime many arrests were made, and the screws were put upon the Press. A leading Republican informs me that something like fifteen hundred arrests have been made in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, the largest proportion in Lyons. From the same source I learn that there was not, so far as Paris is concerned, any *mot d'ordre*, any concerted plan among the Republicans, for a decisive movement, but that the extent of the demonstration was to show dissatisfaction with the Government. At the same time, if the Government had not shown its teeth, there is no telling where the manifestation would have stopped.

Since Shrove Tuesday the arrests have been going on, and no manifestation has taken place other than on one or two occasions quiet gronpings, as if by concert, on the Place du Palais Royal. The probability is that at the present writing the movement is completely smothered, and will not again make its appearance—at least not for the present. But there are many evidences to show that the Government regarded the movement as of a serious nature, such as the prohibition to the Press against speaking on the subject, the warning given to the journal *La Presse*, the interdiction of the *Indépendance Belge*, every time it made mention of the subject, the espionage placed upon M. Jules Favre, and other leading Republicans. And all this agitation arose upon a question entirely foreign to the Government, and was continued and culminated in a sort of republican attempt, without any special grief against the Government. So that when it is recollected that Paris is France, and that whatever is done within the fortifications of Paris is accepted as law by the country, every one can see by what a precarious tenure any dynasty holds power, and how constantly any Government which hopes to maintain itself must be on the alert.

The conservative part of the Republican Party in France are willing to maintain Napoleon if he will only progress in liberal measures, for they admit that one man can do more in France than the people in a mass. And this party say that Napoleon will hold to power as long as he progresses, but that if the day should arrive when he can no longer go forward, he will inevitably fall, like his predecessors.

The great debate on the American question came off, yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, and resulted, as might have been expected, in favor of non-intervention. The declaration of the *Ministre-orateur*, M. Billault, speaking on behalf of the Emperor, was that France, as well as all the great nations of Europe, was of opinion that the blockade was effective, and ought to be respected. The month-piece of the Secessionists, M. Calvet Rogniat, spoke with a moderate zeal in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and presented all the documents they could furnish him against the blockade; but Southern statesmanship was at fault here, as it is at home. The feeling in the legislative bodies and governmental circles is now nearly all for the North, and we hope to hear no more of the question in these bodies.

We have just received the news of the occupation of Nashville by the Union army, and the march upon Murfreesboro. Our Union friends are jubilant beyond measure, and there is a general feeling that nothing now will stop the Western boys in their victorious march South.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body on the Duty of Neutrality—The French Government Regards the Blockade as Substantially Perfect—The Policy of Intervention in Mexico Defined.

In the French Legislative Body on the 13th inst., Count De Morny in the Chair, the order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address.

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State; MM. Billault and Magne, Ministers without portfolio; and Gen. Allard and M. Vuillefroy, Presidents of Section in the Council of State, were present as Government Commissioners.

Par. 5 was brought forward. It is thus worded:

"The civil war which is desolating America is a great source of injury to our industry and commerce, and we desire ardently that those dissensions should come to a speedy end. The Legislative Body highly commends your Majesty for having in this crisis, and above all, in the recent difference between America and England, thought only of causing the rights of neutrals to be respected. A Government which takes right and justice as its invariable rule, will soon become the arbiter of the peace of the world."

On this the following amendment was presented by MM. Morin, Lemercier, Guyard-Delalain, Marquis D'Andelarre and A. Jubinal:

"The civil war which desolates America is a source of injury to our industry and commerce. [illegible] we offer up [illegible] dissensions must speedily terminate. [illegible] out of the struggle [illegible] as to the Address.)

M. Calvet-Rogniat inquired if some other amendments spoken of were to be withdrawn.

M. E. Ollivier wished to give an explanation of the amendment proposed by him and others on the paragraph relating to America. The amendment expressed two ideas: first, that there were grounds for causing the principle of non-intervention to be respected in the war between the North and South; and secondly, that, as it was a question about the abolition of Slavery, it was the wish of France to see the cause of humanity, represented by the Northern States, come off triumphant. The first part needed no development, as the Government had strictly followed the policy of non-intervention; and with respect to the second, there was a somewhat similar amendment prescribed by some of his colleagues. He should therefore demand that both amendments might be discussed together.

The President—M. Nogent Saint Laurens desires to oppose the first amendment.

M. Ollivier said that in that case he should abandon his proposition and adopt the amendment of M. Morin.

M. Morin (de la Drome) rose to develop the amendment proposed by himself and colleagues. He considered that it was much to be regretted that the Address, which expressed wishes for the speedy cessation of the conflict, did not express any for the triumph of the grand principle of humanity for which France had always contended. The amendment did not go beyond the expression of a desire for the abolition of Slavery on the American Continent; the Southern States, grown wiser by misfortune, might perhaps proclaim abolition, if not immediate, at any rate gradual. *The result would be obtained, and France would applaud.* The honorable member went on to give some examples of the horrors of the slave traffic, and of the cruelties which were the necessary consequences of Slavery. There was, in his opinion, no other question at issue between the North and South. The South would have consented to everything could she have obtained guarantees for an institution so dear to her. *The North had not been too rigid, but, on the contrary, too moderate in dealing with the South.* He could see no possible danger to French interests in the adoption of the amendment. There were many questions that caused division in the House; but there before them was one in which all might join in common accord.

M. Ollivier—Well said:

M. Calvet-Rogniat should abstain from expressing sympathy with either the North or the South, and discuss the question only with reference to the interests of French commerce, which was in a state of great suffering. The working classes of Lyons, St. Etienne, Rouen, Lille, and many other cities, were in cruel distress by reason of the interruption of their exportations to America. At Lyons, for exemple, with a produce of from 600,000,000 to 700,000,000, the exportation had fallen from 500,000,000 to 175,000,000. It was in presence of distress which was beyond the relief of the Government or of private charity that he would ask if the commerce of neutrals ought to continue to be interdicted, under pretext that there was a blockade of the Southern ports. France has always supported two principles essential to the liberty of the seas—that the flag covers the merchandise, and that an inefficient blockade must not be recognized. Those principles had been definitively consecrated by article 4 of the Treaty of Paris. From the date of the Treaty of Westphalia down to 1835, there had been many treaties of commerce, and 22 of them gave a definition of a blockade, to the effect that a port was not blockaded unless there were real danger to ships attempting to enter. Article 4 of the Treaty of Paris was still more explicit; but he feared there might yet be disputes on the subject, when he found Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, writing on the 28th July, 1856, to the French Minister at Washington, that the Government gave its assent to article 4, but that the difficulty would always be to find out the quantum of force requisite to constitute an effective blockade. Now a blockade, continued the honorable member, is evidently ineffective, when there is only one vessel before the port. This is what is called a paper blockade; a sort of blockade that was maintained by England, and imposed on us after the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803. But between a paper blockade and a blockade enforced by an effective flotilla, there are many intermediate ones, which, without absolutely preventing an entrance to a port, may yet constitute a danger to those who attempt it. Now, I wish to examine whether the blockade of the Southern ports is maintained by a force respectable enough to constitute this danger. I assert, said the speaker, that it is not, and think that no more conclusive proof of my assertion can be given than the long catalogue of ships of all sorts which have entered or quitted these ports since the notification of the blockade. Authentic documents, letters from honorable merchants and shipowners, show that any ship leaving for South America can be insured by a premium of 7½ to 15 per cent. The honorable member went on to say that Earl Russell had written a dispatch to Admiral Lyons to the effect that, although many ships had forced a passage, still the blockade of the port of Charleston had been regularly announced; and that, as ships of the American navy had been charged with its maintenance, there was ground to regard it as effective. In that dispatch Lord Russell departed widely from the declarations of the Paris treaty, and from the language of the circular of the French Minister of Commerce. Without wishing to revive any antagonism, he (the speaker) could not but remark that the principles of the two nations in the blockade question had always been divergent. England had accepted the treaty of Paris; but how did she interpret the fourth article? Only a few days ago the Solicitor-General repudiated, with disdain, the new doctrines concerning blockade, and Mr. Gardner told the House of Commons that the non-observation of the declaration of the Treaty of Paris was a deception for the Confederate States, and an ambuscade for the interests of commerce throughout the world. Earl Russell had declared in the House of Lords that the blockade of the American ports had been effective from the 15th August, while the dispatches of Mr. Bunch, the English Consul at Charleston, said that it was not so. Under such circumstances, *would it not be the right and the duty of France to resume her commercial relations with the ports of the United States, without, however, renouncing her neutrality?* No one could recognize the odious plen of blockade by the destruction of the entrances to the port, which might forever injure an important source of prosperity for the whole world.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, as member of the Committee, wished to say a few words on the amendment. The maintenance or the abolition of Slavery was a question of administration or of internal policy, and, *if France were to express a wish that Slavery should be suppressed in America, it would be an act of interference with the affairs of a foreign country.* After having first done so in America, France might next do the same for the Spanish possessions, next for the Dutch, and then Brazil, Siam, and, in short, for every part of the world where Slavery still existed. France had emancipated her own colonies, and the other Powers were free to imitate her if they chose, but she could not interfere with them. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Anatole Lemercier observed that, in presenting the amendment under discussion, the authors of it were desirous of respecting the sentiments expressed in the address, and they merely added a wish which they thought to be that of the whole Chamber. They now desired to add after the words "speedy termination" the following: "And that the great principle of the abolition of Slavery may come out victorious from the struggle entered into on the subject." By so doing they only expressed their abhorrence of Slavery, and the Chamber would do well to adopt the amendment.

Count De Teomelin could not admit that Slavery was the sole cause that had led to the crisis in America; the motive was also that the South wished to manage their own affairs without being interfered with, and, in his opinion, European commerce could not fail to benefit by the realization of that desire. He feared that, although civil war might cease, the numerous volunteers who had been for so long accustomed to camp life would not readily return to their more peaceful avocations, and that troubles and disorders would long exist.

M. Morin (de la Drôme) could not agree with M. Granier de Cassagnac that the abolition of Slavery was only a question of administration; it was one which essentially interested the right of nations. Slaves were Christians.

M. Granier de Cassagnac—The African Slaves were not so.

M. Billault—Two questions have been mixed up in this discussion, and I am desirous of saying a few words on each. One of the honorable members has expressed doubts as to whether the blockade established by the Northern States is effective, and appears to see an opposition between English and French tendencies on the subject. Such is not the case. The principles laid down by the two Governments as to the conditions necessary to render the blockade effective, have been mutually accepted. Earl Russell has laid down the principle that the blockade is effective. The reason was that considerable prudence is necessary in this American question, and that it is important that the Powers interested should act in concert. *Those Powers do not think that the effective character of the blockade can be denied, and they respect it.* The French Government cannot feel surprise at the sympathy which has been expressed on the great question of the abolition of Slavery, for it shares in it. When the scourge of Slavery afflicts a country, we may advise its suppression, but we cannot go further. [Adhesion.] Do you, who advocate neutrality, think that it would be prudent and politic, in an address in which you express a wish to see an end put to the disturbances in America, to add words in favor of the abolition of Slavery? Certainly not. We express wishes in an equal degree for the North and for the South, for we desire to see an end of the civil war, and that brand of discord extinguished which has set fire to the country. [Hear, hear.]

Baron De Ravinel did not intend to criticise the wording of paragraph 5, but he should wish to see added some words of consolation and hope for the manufacturing interests of the country. The part he represented was particularly affected by the civil war in America, where manufactures were in a state of stagnation from the want of raw meterial—cotton. It would have been a great satisfaction to have seen a mention made of Algeria, the soil of which was so well suited to the cultivation of that essential article, and whence France might hereafter derive considera- [illegible] ly a prudent [illegible] of [illegible] rague should not be inferior to [illegible] ions engaged with her. But what was that [illegible]? The honorable [illegible] Lowley to Baji Ro[illegible] of the Archduke [illegible] consent of Mexico. He certainly must be allowed to express his astonishment that three Powers, England and Spain, should take an Austrian Archduke under their protection, to seat him on the throne of a free people. Prince Maximilian might be endowed with all the virtues of his House, but in his (the speaker's) opinion, they would be much better employed at home. The Archduke would appear to have accepted the candidateship offered him, and had seriously entertained the question with a political man, who was no other than a teacher of the Spanish language. [Laughter.] Such were the pretensions on which the blood and treasure of France were lavished, under the pretence of avenging the wrongs of French subjects! If the candidateship of the Austrian Prince had been brought forward under the flag of France, she would be obliged to support it, but at present nothing obliged her to do so. What has taken place at Rome would occur in Mexico. A garrison must be kept there: and when the members of a Chamber should ask the Government when the troops would be withdrawn, the answer given would be, "We are waiting." A precise explanation as to the object of the expedition ought, therefore, to be given.

M. Billault—At the very moment when the French soldiers are marching on Mexico, and perhaps engaged in combat, an attempt is made to show that they are only the instruments of an intrigue, and that the war in Mexico is not a legitimate one. I do not know whether such a discussion is opportune and patriotic, but, since these doubts have been started, I shall, in a few words, reëstablish the facts, both for the Chamber and the country. The war which we have declared against Mexico is as legitimate as any war can be. For many years the most shameful outrages have been committed on the French residents; their blood has been shed and their property confiscated. Several Consuls have been imprisoned, and one of the Ministers of France menaced. We have borne with all this, but our dignity and interests at length require that an end should be put to all the violence and anarchy so tenderly supported by the hon. Depnty. Every effort at arrangement has been made, but in vain, for each successive Government in Mexico has failed to accomplish the engagements entered into by it. Promises made one day, were broken the next, and the money put aside for the payment of indemnities had, when it reached a large sum, been pillaged by themselves. [Laughter.] War at length became necessary, and it is called for by the honor and interest of France. The Powers of Europe are very jealous on the subject of the New World, and it was to remove any suspicion as to our intentions that we invited England and Spain to join us. We also did the same with America, but she refused. *She has ulterior views, and our policy does not suit her.* The true motives of the expedition are set forth in the Convention concluded between the three Powers—the more effectual protection of the persons and property of our fellow-countrymen. The three Powers also engage not to seek for any acquisition of territory, or any particular advantage, and not to exercise any influence which might prevent the Mexican nation from freely choosing its form of government. Such are the obligations accepted by the three Powers. If the people of Mexico, who have been oppressed by different Governments for the last forty years, should arouse, and wish to give themselves one of order and liberty, ought we to prevent them? No: they will be left free to do so; *but we shall not exercise any influence.* The people may rely on receiving the counsels and the moral support of France, but never her material assistance. The independence and sovereignty of the popular wishes will be no more violated at Mexico than elsewhere. As for the rumors which led to the dispatch from the English Embassy, there was nothing very serious in it. Some French officers might have said that they were going to Mexico to make a throne for a German Prince; *but the alarm of the English Ambassador was soon removed by an interview with M. Thouvenel* To sum up, this war, which has been called for by the interests of France, will be carried on with energy; *and I shall conclude by expressing a wish that the arms of France may triumph in Mexico as elsewhere, and there secure peace and liberty.* [Approbation.]

The amendment presented by M. Jules Favre and his colleagues was then put to the vote and rejected.

Can the Union be Restored?

From the London Times.

The best people in the States, and the wisest people here, all *look to an amicable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and the only way to heal the breach of feeling.* They fondly hope that the successes of the North may give it the opportunity of making terms somewhat more agreeably and more advantageously than was possible after its previous disasters. But it is one thing to hope for success as the means of pacification, and another thing to use it for that purpose. The American heart is very susceptible of victory, and the ambitious hopes which it feeds. We have to consider now what a conquering army and Government are likely to be content with, and that remains to be seen. With the tide of victory there comes often a tide of errogance, which knows not moderation. Even the most obdurate claim ascribed to the North is the possession of the Border States, leaving the Gulf States to the new Confederate Union. But both integrest and feeling bind Kentucky and Tennessee, not to say Maryland, to the South. *It must also be confessed, though we have occasional hints in private letters and dispatches about an amicable separation, that neither is the idea to be found in any American document or journal, nor has it here been put into any distinct and intelligible form.* The Debt, the Tariff, the Taxation, the Fugitive Slave law, and many other questions rise like rocks ahead as we look out for the promised day which is to give us two friendly Unions of moderate power and temper. Instead of the one we find so hard to deal with. The war has brought into light and developed to serious proportions a third party in this conflict,—the strong, increasing, Independent, self-confident Western States. They are now doing the work, and they know it. *They will not contribute to the payment of the monster debt, nor can they be made to contribute.* Yet if the New-England States cannot extract it from them, or from the South, which will find its own burden quite enough to bear, how will they tolerate the indignity of paying the whole cost themselves? But this is only one of the many questions which the two Governments will have to settle when they find a Villafranca on American soil. There are reasons which seem to make it utterly impossible for North and South, East and West, to be friendly without a union of institutions and a fusion of interests. The Americans, however, have still to learn that truth, if truth it be; and what is more, they have still to learn the moderation necessary to give it due effect.

From the London Herald.

We doubt if there be really any such thing as a Union party in the South. It must be noticed that it is in the Border States that this absence of sympathy for the North is signalized by the special correspondent of the *Times*. If the secession feeling is so strong in the territory which is still the bone of contention between the rival armies, how much stronger must it be in the States which first seceded, and that still form the head and front of the secession movement. Dissensions are, indeed, spoken of in the ranks of the Confederates, but when we come to inquire into them, we find the dissentients are so far from the thought of making terms, that they reproach the Government of President Davis for not carrying on offensive war, for confining its military operations to the defence of Southern territory. *In fine, we are persuaded that the rule of the men of New England is at an end forever in the countries that lie to the South of the Ohio and the Missouri.* If the Union is ever restored, it can only be re-constituted on the basis of voluntary suffrage, and that consent will never be given by any of the slaveholding States. Victory after victory to the North will not alter our conviction as to the inevitable *dénouement* of this profitless strife. Years ago the Northern Abolitionists foresaw in the separation of the free from the slave States, the only possible solution to the Slevery question. Their arguments were as unanswerable then as now, but in times of popular excitement, the still, small voice of reason is seldom heard. The North will not resign its extravagent claims at the moment when victory crowns its arms—we suppose it will go on to receive another tesson of defeat. As far as we can see, that is not likely to be long delayed. *The Generals in the West, flushed with unhoped-for successes, are acting on their own responsibility, and altogether without authority, either of Gen. McClellan or the Secretary of War at Washington.* We are informed on this very singular feature in the conduct of the war by no less an authority than Mr. Stanton himself. If these unwary gentlemen should be encouraged to push on into Alabama, they and all their forces will not improbably be surrounded and made an end of, in the same manner as a daring fish that has invaded the mouth of a polyp. The tide of battle, if fortune be too much tempted, may be expected to turn, and the North will then wish, when it is too late, that it had held its hend when the cards seemed all in its favor.

If a great man struggling with adversity is a spectacle for the gods, Mr. President Davis, delivering his inaugural address, almost on the morrow of the signal disaster of Donelson, may, perhaps, claim something of our sympathy. In this speech there is no sign of hesitation, no recreant craving for terms with a triumphant enemy. *It is such an address as Washington himself might have penned—strong in the belief of the unanimous feeling of his countrymen—firm in the faith of the success of what he believed to be the right.* These brave and yet temperate words will resound through both hemispheres, and convince those who yet may doubt that the men of the Confederate States are not made of the metal that gives in at the first shock.

The Seizure of the Labuan.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

If the facts be as reported the case will not bear five minutes' discussion, and the result must be that the Federal authorities will surrender the *Labuan* and her cargo, with all the costs and expenses incidental to the seizure. We are told, however, that Capt. Swabwout, of the *Portsmouth*, is a man remarkable for his prudence, and who cannot be supposed to have acted in ignorance of the responsibility attached to his conduct. We shall see. If the simple fact be proved that the *Labuan* was in Mexican waters when the seizure was effected, [illegible] end of the case. The ship and her cargo [illegible] be forthwith surrendered, with a suitable [illegible] to the owners for the losses they have sustained. We learn that the British Consul at Havana has opposed that the *Labuan*, when she left that port was bound to Matamoras, and that she was freighting from the latter ostensibly appear to be the case, from the fact that the ship's papers were actually deposited in the office of the British Consul at Matamoras. The whole case is one which calls for prompt investigation. The *Labuan* is a vessel of 1,200 tons, and was half full of cotton when she was seized; but we need lay no stress upon the value of the ship or cargo, however seriously that question may concern those directly interested. There is a principle involved which this country cannot afford to sacrifice—the principle of the inviolability of neutral territory—and this the Government that insisted upon the surrender of the Southern Commissioners will hardly compromise. There is every probability of any demand on our part being anticipated by the Federal authorities. The correspondent of a New-York journal of influence speaks of the seizure of the *Labuan* as an 'unfortunate mistake,' for which the Federal Executive is bound to make full and prompt reparation, and that this was the general impression when the facts of the capture became known. We cannot conceive that it should be otherwise. Except the commander of the *Portsmouth* can show that the *Labuan* was seized in the act of breeking the blockade, the ship and cargo must be forthwith restored. The mere fact of the *Labuan* having Southern cotton on board, will no more justify her seizure at Matamoras Roads, than if that cargo had been made in the Port of Havre, or in the Mersey. We have called attention to this case because we feel that it is one which cannot possibly be suffered to rest where it is. *Either the Federal Executive must justify the act of Capt. Swartwout, on grounds which are not yet apparent, or they must be prepared to make restitution, and that immediately.*

An English Ship Boarded by the Sumter.

From the Liverpool Post.

The captain of the Liverpool bark *Richibucto*, gives an account of the boarding of his ship by the *Sumter* on the 27th of December. He says: "Immediately after hoisting our colors, the steamer hauled down the English ensign end run up the Southern Confederate flag, a flag thet I had never seen, and did not know what to think of it, but kept on my course though he had fired two guns while under English colors. At twelve o'clock he ranged up on the weather quarter, and commended me to heave to. 'What for?' said I. 'Haul your mainmast up,' said another. 'What do you want t' said I. 'Beck your meinyerd,' said the first speaker in a rage; 'I want to send a boat on board.' Well, thought I, I will gain some information respecting the blockading squadron in the Gulf, so I threw the meintopsail to the mast, and he sent a boat alongside with an officer (a sovereyrown boy) and six men, all armed with cutlasses and pistols, the officer with a ten-inch revolver in his girdle. I asked what he wanted, and what right they had to stop me on the high seas in such a piratical manner, using the British flag as a decoy, and then holsting a flag that we did not recognize. He said they only wanted news—if any battles hed been fought, and whether the British Government had recognized their independence; and could I spare him a newspaper? and would I be kind enough to let him see the ship's papers? So I showed him the hill of health. 'That will do,' said he; and I gave him two or three old newspapers, but could get no information respecting the Gulf ports, or any other. The boat's crew seemed to be all English but one. They told my sailors that they had nothing to do but eat, sleep and drink; but they were tired of such work, and wished their Government would interfere to put a stop to it."

The British Cabinet and the Mexican Question.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

London, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

But the Government have two more serious embarrassments on hand than this little mishap of the Victoria—I mean the Mexican mess, and the Longford election. If I may believe what I hear, the former is about as perplexed and disheartening an *imbroglio* as ever a luckless enterprise was involved in. The premature action of Spaid threw ont the whole plans and policy of our Minister in Mexico. The French, rather than play second fiddle, were obliged to take the lead of the Spaniards and to increase their expeditionary force. Sir Charles Wyke, in his perplexity, though thoroughly aware, of course, that we had sent our ships to recover certain debts and insist on certain indemnities, and neither to regenerate Mexico nor to find a throne for Archduke Max, or anyone else, has unluckily, and, as it is freely said, most unadvisedly put his nems to a bombastic proclamation, which suggests as the object of intervention, the utter revolutionising of Mexican institutions. It would be difficult to disavow the act of our Minister; but is just as difficult to defend it; and I should think Sir Charles has already received a sharp rap over the knuckles—if nothing more—from the Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile, if I may credit the intelligence brought by a trustworthy informant fresh from the scene of action, the whole force at command of the allies does not exceed 10,000 fighting men. These are quite insufficient to subdue the country; and it is doubtful if they are enough even to advance on the City of Mexico. But, even if they take both Vera Cruz and the capital, it is doubted whether we shall be any nearer our object. I have no doubt that the Foreign Office are thoroughly possessed of the feelings of our Admiral on the subject of our position and prospects, and would give a great deal that they had never thrust their fingers into this Mexican pie, at least at the same time with French and Spanish hands—neither of the cleanest. *Nobody whom I ask seems to see his way out of the labyrinth, and the best hope that can be suggested, is the very poor one, of accommodation with Juarez, or of effects to be produced by Gen. Scott's good offices.*

Perhaps the Opposition may still be able to extract some capital out of this Mexican mess; and the leaders would be only too glad, I should think, to stir it, if they thought it would yield any available matter wherewith to pelt Ministers. They must be at their wits' ends for a quarrel.

The Tax-Bill—The Principle of Taxation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraph daily brings intelligence of endeavors on the part of manufacturers, distillers, brokers, and others, to obtain exemption from taxation, or to have the taxes imposed on them made lighter than those proposed. Apart from the lack of patriotism which these endeavors make apparent, a stupidity and want of appreciation of the principles of taxation are also manifested.

The bill against which these individuals protest levies taxes or rates of duty on two classes of articles' namely, unmanufactured and manufactured. The number of articles named in the bill, included under the first of these classes, is very limited, comprising only a few such articles as tobacco, crude oil, &c., while that included under the second class is very large, embracing nearly every article in a state fitted for consumption; and herein lies the principle of taxation. The taxes are not to be paid in reality by the manufacturer, but by the consumer. The former, it is true, pays to the collector the sum of money demanded of him, but he receives it again from the person who purchases his goods. A tax, then, on unmanufactured articles would, in most cases, have only the effect to increase the price on manufactured ones. But few articles are consumed in a crude or unmanufactured state, and hence a tax on them would not be advisable. But by a judicious taxation of all articles which have been subjected to a process of manufacture, the tax is distributed over the whole community, and some part paid by almost every individual. It would appear, did we not keep this plain, self-evident principle in mind, that the scheme of taxation proposed by the bill now before Congress, would, if adopted, bear unequally on different parts of the country, and different portions of the community, for one part is manufacturing, and the other part producing, and one portion consumes much more than the other. The manufactures of the Eastern States, however, find their way all over the land, and wherever they are sold, the consumer pays the enhanced price, caused by a tax on the person from whom they originally came. Thus the tax comes from the people themselves, and not from the manufacturer. Some articles are produced in the United States, in such quantities and so cheaply, that foreign countries are compelled to buy them of us. On some of these, a tax could be levied without the privilege of drawback, without materially affecting the export demand therefor.

The only question, in relation to the tax on manufactures, about which the manufacturer has any reason for apprehension, is, how much the tax imposed will affect the consumption—and the average rate of taxation being but three per cent. ad valorem, it seems that altogether too much dissatisfaction exists among those interested.

Let Congress act carefully, but promptly, in relation to this Tax bill. Nobody objects to the exercise of the utmost care in so important a matter, but the necessity of speedy action on it is apparent to all. Instead of cracking foolish jokes and making facetious remarks on the different provisions, and of adjourning for want of a quorum, Congress should earnestly labor on this measure, night as well as day, if necessary, in order that it may go into effect, as it provides, on the first day of May. Every day and night of delay is affording the manufacturer opportunity to increase his stock of untaxed goods.

Two maiden ladies of Bordentown, N. J., the Misses Bunting, had a narrow escape from being poisoned a few evenings since, by Sarah Shafer, their servant girl, who is but fourteen years of age. She gave them arseuic in their tea. Its effects were immediately felt and medical aid saved the ladies. The girl is under arrest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 26, 1862.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94¾	200	Erie Railway Prof. 37¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Oct	94¾	100	do. 37¾
500 do.	94¾	50	do. 37¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '71...Coup	93	50	do. 37¾
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	98¾	50	do. 37¾
5,000 Ill. War Loan	89¾	1,000	Erie R. Ass. scrip	30
4,000 Ind. St. 5s	70	100	Hud. Riv. R.	80¾
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	67¾	50	do.	80¾
10,000 do.	66⅝	50	Harlem R.	13
5,000 do.	66⅝	100	Har. R. Pref	39
25,000 do.	66¼	100	Reading R.	46
17,000 Mo. State 6s	51¾	50	Clev., Col. & C. R.	113⅝
5,000 do.	51¾	5	do.	113
5,000 do.	51¾	400	Mich. Cen. R.	85¼
5,000 do.	51¾	100	do.	85¼
6,000 R.R. Bds M. 6s	88	400	do.	85¼
10,000 R. R. 6th M. Bds.	79¾	100	do.	85¼
1,000 C., R. & Q. 8s	93	100	do.	85¼
5,000 do.	87¾	100	do.	85¼
1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87¾	50	do.	85¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	46¾	250	Mil. S. & N. R.	32
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	350	do.	32
1,000 P., L. & W. R. 1st	104	25	Panama R.	121¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	63	200	R. Cen. R. Scrip	65
2,000 M. & Pr. Du C. 1st	86	100	do.	65
20,000 Ameri. Gold	100⅛	100	do.	65¼
5000 do.	100⅛	50	do.	65¼
45400 N. Y. Central R.	83	100	do.	65¼
45000 do.	101¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	117¾
100 Canton Company	14	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	89
10 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	98	700	do.	89
35 do.	98	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	46
50 do.	97¾	200	do.	46
50 Nicaragua T. Co	3¾	200	do.	46
611 N. Y. Central R.	83	550	do.	46¼
850 Erie Railway	37¾	1800	do.	46¼
200 do.	37¾	500	do.	46¼
100 do.	37¾	950	do.	46¼
50 do.	37	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	65¼
100 do.	37	100	do.	65¼
500 do.	37	50	do.	65¼
200 do.	37¾	200	do.	65¼
150 M. S. & N. I. G.	37¾	100	do.	65¼
50 do.	37¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C.	87¾

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	94¾	50	Erie Railway	37¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Oct	94¾	100	do.	37¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Coup	94¾	100	do.	37¾
3,000 N. C. State 6s	70	100	do.	37¾
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	67¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	39
5,000 Vir. State 6s	69	50	do.	39
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	70	100	Reading R.	46
12,000 Mo. State 6s	68	100	Mich. Central R.	85¼
3,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bds	99¼	250	do.	86
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	93½	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	32
1,000 Gal. Chi. 1st Mtg.	89½	150	Galena & Chi. R.	87¾
10,000 Am. Gold	100⅛	50	do.	87¾
2,000 do.	101¾	50	do.	87¾
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	97¾	50	do.	87¾
100 do.	98	50	do.	87¾
6 N. Y. Cen. R.	83	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	46
100 do.	83	100	do.	46¼
100 do.	83	1500	do.	46¼
50 do.	83	200	do.	46¼
50 Erie Railway Pref.	40¾	100	do.	46¼
350 Hud. Riv. Railroad	26¾	600	do.	46¼
50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63¾	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	87¾

WEDNESDAY, March 26—P. M.

The speculative temper of the Stock Exchange to-day was generally weak, especially through the dealings at the early Board. The important exception is the firmness of all the Government credits, and the increasing disposition on the part of the public to take hold of both the long and short loans at advancing prices. About $200,000 of the 6 ₱ Cents of 1881 were sold in the course of the day, exclusive of private contracts made at Bank, and we learn that something like the same amount was taken up in 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864. Of the latter, the Banks will soon be relieved of the additional three millions advanced upon day before yesterday, as far at least as they are inclined to resell them at par. The whole amount on this negotiation has not yet been paid into the Sub-Treasury, owing to the scarcity of United States Notes held by the Banks. To remedy this difficulty the Sub-Treasurer, we believe, has, in some instances, offered to receive Gold in place of the Notes, stipulating for a reexchange at his convenience hereafter. It creates a certain degree of surprise, of course, that out of $60,000,000 of U. S. Currency, now in circulation, less than 5 ₱ cent. should be found available in the Banks of this City for the purpose of this negotiation of $3,000,000. But such is the significant fact. The popularity of the United States Notes in every quarter of the country, and their paramount convenience for army and other Government payments, are already equal to the absorption of $60,000,000 out of the $150,000,000 authorized by the recent act of Congress, and the utmost anxiety is manifested that the remainder

...Chancellor, in the House of Commons, declares to cer... in any that has been bought ... Secretary of the Southern Congress, ... future. It is observed by that paper, 'that the ... ation or anarchy.' A debate in the House ... Representatives, on a motion to prevent fugitive slaves from being handed back to their masters, also drew forth similar contradictions. One member compared this as indirect way of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, passed a few years back by the aid of the greatest statesman of the North, while another contended that the measure was necessary to prevent transportation on the part of the army and navy in giving up escaped slaves. These cruelties, he affirmed, had been so gross that if they are to be continued under the flag of the Republic, it would be ... to cover with midnight blackness every star that floats upon its azure field.' Eventually the bill was passed. Meanwhile, the greatest jealousy appears to prevail among the generals and troops from the Northeast, who are most strong in favor of abolition, against the Union leaders in Tennessee and Kentucky, who remain favorable to Slavery, and by whom the recent victories have been chiefly won—an opposition which was manifest to a vote of $200 for illuminating the Capitol after the Fort Donelson fight being attributed to this cause. Among further indications of the absence of entire confidence in the Union spirit of the people ... been the adoption of a bill directing the oath of ... to be administered to masters of American ... clearing for foreign or other ports during the ... The hopes of the result to be achieved by ... the cotton lands in possession of the Federal Power appear to have subsided, and the Congressional appropriation for that object has been cut down ... An amount of £2,000,000, however, has been appropriated for the construction of iron-clad ... for river, harbor and coast defence, and ... propositions have been invited from contractors. The Navy Department has determined not to furnish ... but to leave the builders to make suggestions with the view thus 'to develop the latest genius of designs best calculated for effective purposes.' With regard to Mexican affairs a report was current that Gen. Soorr has been nominated to proceed to Mexico, and that he is to propose a treaty by which the United States would agree to pay the national claims of England, France and Spain, and to guarantee the interest on Mexican bonds for five years. At the same time the New-York papers remark upon the contradiction between the address of the Allied Powers to the Mexican people, assuring them that there is 'no idea of interfering with their politics and Government,' and the indications furnished by the almost open avowal of a design in place on Austrian Archduke on the throne."

The same authority, on the day following, reports of the London Stock Exchange as follows:

FRIDAY EVENING.

In consequence of the large increase in bullion and unemployed notes, shown in the Bank return for the week, the English funds opened this morning with great steadiness at the firm prices of yesterday, and consequently experienced a fresh advance, the market at the close presenting a strong appearance. Consols for money were first quoted 93¾ 10¾, and the final bargains were at 93¾ to ¾ for money, and 93¾ and ⅞ for the 10th of April. Owing to the prospect of further ease in the discount market, India Five ₱ Cents. were in demand at 107½ to ¾, an improvement of more than a quarter ₱ cent.; and there is also a renewed inquiry for Colonial debentures, the new Victoria Six ₱ cents. closing at 104 to ½. Some of the dealers to-day seemed to interpret the additional news from America, received during the afternoon, as calculated to hasten peace, while, in other quarters, the boldness with which the Confederate President acknowledges the reverses sustained is regarded as a proof of his confidence that he will have the support of the people; even under the worst circumstances. Those who take the latter view of course regard every advance on the part of the Federals as an unfavorable symptom, tending to justify the assertion of the South that it has now become probable the war may continue through a series of years.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of March, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,659,461	Increase	£3,162
Public deposits	7,527,911	Increase	772,614
Other deposits	13,793,718	Increase	26,211
Gov't securities	11,309,241	Decrease	1,300
Other securities	12,250,554	Decrease	104,346
Notes unemployed	9,772,910	Increase	831,215

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,013,685 being a decrease of £517,265, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,027,111, showing an increase of £353,213 when compared with the preceding return.

In our own market to-day the Railway shares were depressed in the forenoon, and some anxiety was shown to press the sales of Erie shares of both classes, and also Toledo and some other of the Western descriptions. New-York Central was also offered at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the last price of Tuesday. After the First Board the demand for Erie and Toledo improved, and the recovery was supported at the Second Board and to the close of the dealings at 5 o'clock. There was also a demand for New-York Central at 83¾ ₱ cent., and the general tone of the market at the very close was firm, the following being the latest figures:

N. Y. Central	83¾	Mich. Southern	23¾
Erie	37¾	Mich. Guaranteed	46¾
Erie Preferred	61¾	Michigan Central	55¾
Toledo	46¾	Missouris	51¾
Pacific	97¾	Tennessees	57¾
Galena	68¾	United States 6s, '81	94¾
Rock Island	56	American Gold	101¾

A speculative sale of $60,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, was made at 93 ₱ cent., to be paid for in Gold with interest at the end of 60 days.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	92¾	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	80
Manhattan	125	Broadway	126
Merchants'	96	American Exchange	89¾
Mechanics'	101	Pacific	111
Union	92	Chatham	81
America	100¾	Bank of N. America	90
City	110	Metropolitan	95
Phenix	92	People's	80
North River	77	Nassau	88
Fulton	115	Shoe and Leather	95
Butchers & Drovers'	100¾	Corn Exchange	91
National	91	Continental	85¾
Merchants' Exchange	60	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	113	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	87¾	Imp'rs & Traders'	97
Commerce	89¾	Park	100¾
Commerce, scrip st.	93		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	85	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	96¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	Pac. R. 6s, guar. by M.	47
N. Y. Cen. subscrip.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '76	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie firsts, '63	105¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	46¾
Erie thirds, '63	93¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fourths, '80	87	Galena & Chi. firsts	99
Erie fifths, '85	79¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	93¾
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Chic. & R. I. firsts	97¾
Hudson seconds, '85	99¾	I. C. & Wab. seconds	47¾
Hudson thirds	83	Mil. & Miss. firsts	93¾
Mich. Cen. s ₱ c. '69-'72	96	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103¾
Chi., B. & Q. s ₱ c., '82	88¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, a. f.	86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	73¼	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts, p. f.	77
N. Ind. firsts	91	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds	57
N. Ind., Coal en Line	89	L. Cross'w Nos.	54

There are no changes to report in the Money Market, or in the price of Bills on London. The latter closed for the *Africa's* mail at 111¼@ 112 ₱ cent.

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$2,212,629
Total Payments	1,206,021
Total Balance	5,620,989

The receipts for Customs were $193,000.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shows a heavy falling off in the third week of March. The figures are:

1861	$22,902	1862	$15,439
Decrease			$7,463

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of March:

1861	$36,543	1862	$37,945
Increase			$1,402

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency and specie to-day:

Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.	
New-England	1-5 @ —	Free Indiana	1½@—
New-York State	½ @ —	Iowa	1 @—
East New-Jersey	½ @ —	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	½@—
West New-Jersey	½ @ —	Kentucky	½ @—
Pennsylvania	½ @ —	Illinois and Wisconsin	2@60
Philadelphia	¼ @ —	Missouri	30@40
Baltimore	½ @ —	Michigan	1 @—
Virginia, Wheeling	4@26	Canada	Par.

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Currency the Standard.]

Buying		Buying	
Mexican Dollars	$1 08	Specles	$1 08
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 03
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ₱ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver.	½@1½ prem
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

Buying		Buying	
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 90	Spanish Doubloons.	$16 80
Old Sovereigns	4 83	Fairint Doubloons	16 80
Twenty Francs	3 80	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 90	Gold, Am. New	1 01@1 01½
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04		

The usual meeting of Railway Presidents and Superintendents, for the preparation of Summer time-tables, will be held in this City on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 10 A. M., at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commercial Intelligence by the China.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 14, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour declined 6d. Wheat dull, and 1d. cheaper. Corn declined 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard active and steady.

PRODUCE.—Rice declining; Pots, 32s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d.; Rosin easier; common, 13s. @12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 66s. Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Linseed Oil, 36s. @37s.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.

BREADSTUFFS declining. IRON dull. SUGAR quiet and steady. TEA firm; 1s. 2d. for common Congou. COFFEE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 64s. RICE Sales small. LINSEED CAKES slightly lower. American Securities active and advancing.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 15.

COTTON firm, at unchanged prices. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady; Bacon firm.

LONDON, Saturday, March 15.

CONSOLS 93¾@93¾ for Money.

Illinois Central Shares 43½@42½ discount; Erie Shares 32@33.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 13.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,500 bales. Market very dull and prices considerably lower. Orleans *tres ordinaire* 154f.; do. *bas* 147f. Stock 83,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, March 15.

The Bourse is dull. The Rentes are quoted at 69f. 75c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 8,021 bbls. Flour, 247 bbls. and 1,998 bags Corn Meal, 20,415 bushels Wheat, 19,368 bushels Corn, 1,932 bushels Rye, 1,878 bushels Oats, 4,418 bushels Malt, 4,077 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,423 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 500 bbls., including 351 bbls Pots and 149 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign continues in demand at steady prices. Nothing really new in Anthracite.

COTTON—Has been in more request at 27½c. @ 28¾c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. The reported sales amount to nearly 2,000 bales.

FISH—The principal demand has been for Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Other kinds, inactive and somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and moderate demand, to-day, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 12,150 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20 @$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@ $5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35 @$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 35@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 60

Southern Flour is in more demand at previous rates; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and is heavy, including superfine at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 35@ $6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,850 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly purchased at easier and irregular prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,200 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35, North Western Club, in store, at $1 28; Red State, poor Spring, at $1 15; Amber Jersey at $1 38@$1 39½; Red Jersey, at $1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 47,000 bushels at 57½c. @59c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 50½c. @58c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canadian at 37c. @38c.; Western at 36c. @38c.; State at 38c. @39c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, chiefly at 80c. @81½c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 8,250 bushels. Barley —Sales 6,000 bushels, including State at 90c. @92c.; Canada West at $1 ₱ bushel.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 26c., and Cuba Muscovado at 22c. @25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, chiefly at 37 ₱ gallon. Other articles inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in to-day, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, here; and $10 50@ $10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 600 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c. @5½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5¾c. @7c. for Hams, 4¼c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request and is steady. Sales 1,700 boxes, at 6¾c. @7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 3,100 lbs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¼c. @8¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 9c. @13c. for Western, and 15c. @21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 6c. @8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is selling slowly, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25, and East India, at $6@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover was purchased, to-day, to the export at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been fair, to-day, having amounted to 1,370 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c. @7½, and Porto Rico at 7c. @8¼c., and 126 boxes Havana, ten) of 120 bags, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., at 8¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 21½c. @22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d. @6½d.; Corn, 5½d. @6¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d. @2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d. @20s., and by steamer, 30s. @35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 22s. 6d. @10s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. @20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d. @7½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. @3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. @22s., and Cheese, 25s. @30s.; Tallow, 20s. @22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d. @7¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. @5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s. @ 30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s. @25s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been, a ship, 693 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., Lumber, $20; one, 820 tons, to Dublin, 42,500 Corn, 8d. in bulk and ship's bags; a bark, 282 tons, from Portland to Cardenas, $1,250; a schooner, 290 tons, to Demerara, Porto Rico and back, $2,250; a British brig, 206 tons, to Havana, $1,000; a schooner, 230 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix and back to New-York, $1,700; one, 200 tons, to Bermuda, $800; a ship, 1,617 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, and a brig, 49 tons, to Bermuda and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl. 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl. 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Apl. 23

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (old Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—F. H. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17, Southst. on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

DELANO'S MOTH-PROOF TRUNKS AFford the best protection to furs, woolens, &c., from moth; better than cedar closets. Corner Bleecker and Hammond sts., formerly No. 2a Gold-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 28th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 4 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 103 Henry-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes permanent board in a small private family where there are no other boarders; if necessary, would be willing to wait a few weeks; a plain, but wholesome fare expected; a place which she could look upon as a home is what she desires: would not object to country board, providing ready access may be had with the City; references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, together with full particulars, E. T., Box No 142 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, OF steady habits, who is employed in a commercial house, desires to obtain a home in an American family, where a few hours (in the evening) devoted to instruction in the French and German languages would be received in compensation or part payment for his board. Is willing to conform to the rules of a Christian family; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 4,192 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdongal-st.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A PARTY of single gentlemen, who can produce the best of references, may obtain a large, handsomely furnished front room on the second floor, or the whole second floor, with board, at No. 158 West 24th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

ANY GENTEEL PARTY DECLINING housekeeping, and wishing to rent their furniture for board, may confer with a most unexceptionable family, by addressing FURNITURE, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, the present week.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY at Orange are willing to receive as boarders, either four gentlemen, (who would occupy two large rooms,) or two gentlemen and their wives; or would receive a family of not over six persons—adults, or nearly so, and desire to make an arrangement from about May 1 to October 1. The location is near a depôt, commands a fine view, plenty of land, &c. Vegetables, fruits, milk, &c., in abundance will be furnished. Those wishing to pay a fair price may address COMFORT, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office, with reference, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,733 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, three small children and one nurse, are desirous of procuring plain country board until next October, within 50 or 100 miles of New-York, where the gentleman would remain but a portion of the time. Address, giving particulars, J. C. G., Box No. 4,203 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, (on the sound, preferred,) where there is good bathing, for a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, from May 1 to Oct. 1. Must be within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat. Address, with particulars, J. F. U., Box No. 1,241 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Lockz, No. 34 Readest.; L. B. Bacon, No. 60 Murray-st.; E. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE.—A gentleman of 22, without capital, now in the employ of an Eastern house, dissolving 1st of May next, wishes to be established in New-York. The fullest and most satisfactory information of capacity, integrity and family connections will be given. The advertiser has eight years' experience in book-keeping and counting-house management, finance, insurance, sales, and corresponds in French or English. He can conduct the East India or other business, plan voyages, take charge of ships and their expenditures. He wishes to join, as partner, an established commercial house, where life industry, capacity and work will earn its just proportion of gain, or to form a commercial house of character with a young man (or college graduate) with or without mercantile education, but with capital and credit, sufficient to enter upon and patiently establish a business, undeviatingly and solely commission. Address, for thirty days, YOUNG MERCHANT, Box No. 492 New-York Post-office.

$800—OR A FAIR CASH OFFER, LESS.—The manufactory of a splendid article for making money, in complete working order, used in hotels and private houses. Profits larger than any other in the market, and sales sure. Raw material only wanted to turn in the money. Apply at No. 163 Canal-st., fourth floor, 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

$2,500 CASH, AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a manufacturing business that is safe, permanent, and very profitable; a sure fortune; association first-class. Address "S. A. W.," Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a teacher, and also a financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars capital each, to engage in one of the most extensive and best patronized colleges in our country. Address, with references, A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE Stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pallasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

A COMPLETE SET OF FURNITURE, CONsisting of desks, tables, counter, scools, settees, glass partitions for private offices, gas fixtures, etc., suitable for a banking or insurance office, and in perfectly good condition, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 82 Broadway, 2d floor.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISILER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

TO LET.—FURNITURE TO LET.—A GENTLEman breaking up housekeeping would let his furniture for his board and washing. Address J. NELSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,284, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped.

MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, March 26, about 2 o'clock, in Broadway, between Reade and Princests., the sum of TWENTY-NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, current funds, as follows: 2 bills, each $500; 10 bills, each $100; 8 bills, each $50; and 25 United States notes, each $20. The above reward will be paid to the person returning said money, or in proportion for any part, by F. L. OAKLEY, No. 65 Reade-st.

FOUND.—IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, THREE sticks of ship Timber; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of W. N. HOWARD, Huntington, Long Island.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 249 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 183 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 163 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 150 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—NO. 85 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET, TO A family of grown persons, being the upper part of the English basement house, No. 134 East 25th-st., consisting of the second story and part of the third story, with bath-room, water-closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent moderate. The best of references required. The rest of the house is occupied by owner. Apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $850—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, with wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house see JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET AND well-disposed family, in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, about 10 minutes' walk from Salterville. Stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville nearly every hour during the day. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 138 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 221 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Deshrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments—Nos. 185 and 203 East 19th-st., 160 and 162 East 14th-st., Nos. 166 and 180 East 13th-st., No. 26 St Mark's-place, Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished; also, a

[illegible] Tribune Building, fronting the City Hall Park, and No. 128 Nassau-street.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, [illegible] at SIX DOLLARS a year; THREE DOLLARS for six months, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Tuesdays and Fridays, [illegible] a year; two copies to one address [illegible]

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, [illegible] an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars [illegible] his commission.

THE WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; five copies THREE DOLLARS; [illegible] five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar [illegible] his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASANIELLO.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

IRVING HALL—Morning and Evening—GRAND CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AS ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices from Island No. 10 state that the main works of the rebels on the main land are overflowed by the rise in the Mississippi. Effective operations by our forces are delayed by the high water.

We learn from Ship Island, by way of Havana, that Porter's Mortar Fleet had started for the Mississippi River, and that the vessels had nearly all crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass, for operations against New-Orleans.

The additional particulars of the recent great battle at Winchester seem to show with more distinctness the complete character of the defeat of the rebels. Gen. SHIELDS, in a dispatch to Senator RICE, of Minnesota, which was read in the Senate yesterday, states that his command, seven or eight thousand strong, was attacked by JACKSON, with eleven regiments and a battalion of infantry, about fifteen hundred cavalry and twenty-eight pieces of artillery; and that after a severe fight the enemy was put in complete rout. He puts the National loss at one hundred and fifty killed and three hundred wounded, and that of the enemy at five hundred killed and one thousand wounded. The National pickets were yesterday six miles beyond Strasburgh, and no rebel forces were in sight. It is stated that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON was to have joined JACKSON with his command, making a force of between twenty and thirty thousand, but that JACKSON chose to make the advance upon Winchester without waiting for the junction, and suffered thus fearfully in consequence.

Secretary STANTON yesterday sent a dispatch to Gen. SHIELDS, thanking him for the victory achieved by the division under his command.

Intelligence from the blockading fleet off Beaufort, North Carolina, to Sunday last, has been received, from which it appears that the reports received in reference to the rebel steamer *Nashville* have all been incorrect. She was neither burnt by the rebels nor captured by our blockading vessels, but succeeded in running the blockade on the night of Tuesday, the 18th inst., and escaped. The only vessels blockading the port were the steamer *Cambridge* and the bark *Gemsbok*, which proved totally inadequate to the task of stopping so fast a steamer as the *Nashville*, though they had notice of the capture of Newbern, and were on the lookout for her. The bark *Glenn*, which has been at Beaufort for some time, and was supposed to be preparing to sally out as a privateer, was burnt by the rebels on Sunday, but Fort Macon at that time had not been blown up as reported.

It is reported from Memphis that the rebel Generals, BEAUREGARD, POLK, CHEATHAM and CLARK, are at or near Corinth, Miss., at which point a great battle is expected to be fought.

A correspondent writes from Havana as follows: "It is reported here that the schooner *Wide Awake* (rebel) was caught running the blockade, and that YANCEY, disguised as a sailor, was caught, and is now lodged in Fort Jefferson. We wait to have it confirmed."

Five car loads of implements of war, consisting of eight Dahlgren guns, weighing 3,500 pounds each, with gun-carriages, shells, and ammunition to match, consigned to Flag-Officer FOOTE, passed through Cincinnati on Thursday for Island No. 10, from New-York.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from citizens of New-York, asking the passage of a Bankrupt Law, was presented by Mr. HARRIS, who also presented a petition asking for the liberty of the Press. An extract from the Detroit *Tribune* was read by Mr. LATHAM, of California, stating that a document had been found disclosing the existence of a traitorous league formed for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and implicating, among others, Ex-President PIERCE, of New-Hampshire. Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for any correspondence or other information he might have upon the subject. Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, both asserted that they knew of the existence of such an organization. The resolution was adopted. The joint resolution offering pecuniary aid to those States desiring to abolish Slavery was taken up and debated at considerable length. Several amendments were proposed and voted down. Consideration of the resolution was finally postponed until to-day. Resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore ROWAN, and to their officers and men, were referred. The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was then debated until the adjournment, without definite action.

In the House, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, as a privileged question, referred to the statements of Mr. ALEXANDER COMMINGS, in reference to the Contract Investigating Committee, and vindicated the integrity of the Committee. Mr. FENTON, of New-Jersey, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to make inquiries relative to recent movements of the army of the Potomac, but the House refused to receive it. The tax bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole, until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill making appropriations for the [illegible] of the Supervisors due from the State to the General Government; also on the bill for repairing the Brooklyn Arsenal, and erecting an arsenal at Rochester and a magazine at Buffalo; also on the Assembly bill to close up the Canal Enlargement. A number of bills were introduced, but mainly of local interest.

In the Assembly, the report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs was received, showing that the annual expense of working them is $50,000. Favorable reports were made on the bills to punish fraud in the use of brands and trade-marks; to repeal the Church Property act and to amend the law relative to the sale of poisons. The bill in reference to the New-York Harbor defences came up for a third reading, but was laid aside for the present. Among the bills passed were one to allow incorporated banks to hold stocks of the United States, and one amending the law regarding married women, so as to allow them to insure the lives of their husbands. The Metropolitan Health bill was made the special order for Friday. The Assessment bill was made the special order for to-day. The Committee appointed to investigate the action of the State Military Board was called upon to report at once. The Excise bills were considered during the evening session as the special order.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the new Cunard steamship *China* at this port yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Europe two days later than by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Portland. She left Liverpool on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th inst. The news is interesting, though not specially important. Cotton was firm, at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were dull and unchanged. Provisions were quiet and steady. Consols were 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived here last night from Havana, which port she left on the 22d inst., brings news from Mexico to the 12th. The political news is not important. The French troops had left Vera Cruz for Tehuacan, and when last heard from had nearly reached that town. A frightful explosion had taken place within eight leagues of Orizaba, at a town where the Mexican troops had encamped. The barracks in which they were located were blown up, through carelessness, and from the ruins some 1,300 dead and wounded soldiers had been taken. The news from the Mexican Capital is not very encouraging to the hope that the country will ever be in a settled condition.

The news from Havana is interesting, though not important. The abrupt departure of the English forces from Vera Cruz caused some excitement, and raised the ire of the Spaniards to a considerable extent. They excuse the apparent bad faith toward England, by alleging that the Captain-General of Cuba, in dispatching the Spanish contingent to Vera Cruz before the arrival of the English, was unaware of the arrangement made in London, by which the Allies were to act strictly in conjunction.

It is reported that Mrs. McCLELLAN, wife of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, intends to take up her residence in Trenton, N. J., for the Summer, and that apartments have already been engaged for her accommodation.

A destructive fire visited La Crosse, Wis., on March 19, consuming property valued at over $50,000, on which there was very little insurance.

The United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice TANEY presiding, has decided that the State of New-York has no jurisdiction over the waters of Long Island Sound, where the murders were committed, and has advised the United States Circuit Court for New-Jersey to proceed with the case. In consequence of this decision, JACKALOW, who is now confined in the Mount Holly Jail, New-Jersey, will be brought before the Circuit Court, at Trenton, Judge P. DICKERSON presiding, for sentence. The counsel for the prisoner, W. VOORHIES, Esq., will make an application to the Court for a new trial, upon the ground of the illegality of the verdict.

An interesting case, touching the rights of married women to rent premises and sue in their own name for trespass thereon, has been decided at the General Term of the Common Pleas Court, and will be found stated in the law column. The Tomlinson judgment against the City, for $32,256 99, has at last been disposed of at General Term of the Common Pleas Court, by a reversal. The judgment was granted by three referees, for a claim for extra services and certain disbursements alleged to have been rendered and made by the plaintiff while Corporation Attorney, seven or eight years ago. The case was stated in the TIMES of Nov. 29, 1859.

The Stock Market opened with a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the Railway Shares yesterday forenoon, but subsequently rallied, and closed about the same as on Tuesday. The Government Stocks were firm. Gold, 101½@101⅝. Nothing new in Exchange.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased yesterday at slightly reduced rates. Wheat was in slack demand and unsettled in price. Corn was less active though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in more request and was somewhat firmer. Sugars were in fair demand, as were also Codfish, Oak-tanned Sole Leather, Clover Seed and Tallow. Pork was heavy and cheaper. Bacon and Lard were briskly sought after. Beef was quiet, as were also Rice, Hemp, Hides, Candles, Laths, Metals, Oils, Wool, Tobacco and Naval Stores. Whisky was a trifle lower. The principal freight engagements were Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports. There were 560 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been scantily supplied with animals during the past week. Only 3,300 beeves were offered for sale, all of which were taken early at an advance of ½c. from former rates. Sheep are very scarce, and 37c. ₩ head higher. Live hogs are in sufficient supply at last week's quotations.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS SHOWING FIGHT.—The fidelity of the police to their duty and their oaths produces discomfort among the gentlemen of the Sunday tap. They cannot well see why they should not break a dozen laws in peace, if they only do it behind the door. Policemen are required to "*prevent crime*," as well as "arrest offenders;" and knowing that crime and rum are bedfellows, they are as much bound to stay the unlawful sale of rum as they are to catch the drunkard or the rowdy manufactured by rum, and they are specially charged by the laws and by their instructions to stop the *Sunday* traffic in the means of intoxication.

Of late, it appears, various arrests have been made of parties found in the act of violating the Sunday Liquor law—holding them in custody until the opening of Court on Monday morning. This proceeding threatened to interfere with the profits of illicit back-door patronage; and resort has been had to the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McCUNN. The object of the proceeding is transparent—to nullify all attempts to restrain the Sunday sale of liquors. We do not believe it can succeed. If the attempt is made, on the assumption that public sentiment is any less vigorous now in opposition to that traffic than before the demonstration that it was responsible for seventy-five per cent. of the cases of crime and disorder on Sunday, it is mistaken. If it is thought that the failure of "Prohibition" at Albany indicates any less hostility to drunkenness and to Sunday license on the part of our citizens, it is an error. If it is supposed that the Press, or the public, or the friends of Sunday quiet are so engrossed in the war that old abuses can be reinstated, it will be found that the calculation is baseless. Every good citizen cannot but applaud the vigilance of the Police in this matter; and if any public officer counts on the indifference of the great mass of orderly citizens not directly interested in liquor selling, to court the favor of those who *are*, by interfering with the regular administration of justice and the rigid enforcement of the laws, he counts without his host. The eyes of the City have a vigilant gaze in these times on public servants. The days of immunity for malfeasance in office we may hope to have passed away. While pouring out blood and treasure to put down rebellion at the South, rebellion and lawlessness at home need not reckon on public favor.

The French Chambers on Neutrality.

The French Legislative body has just been the scene of an extended discussion on the American question, which is the French parallel of the late debate, on the same question, in the English Parliament. We transfer to our columns the more practical portion of the discussion, which was characterized by all the French passion for glittering generalities and brilliant abstractions.

Just as in the British House of Commons, the Secessionists had their mouth piece, the National cause its defenders and eulogists, and the Government its official spokesmen. The French Gregory was M. CALVET ROGNIAT; M. MORIN and others did the service rendered by Messrs. FORSTER and MILNES, while the part of the Solicitor-General was performed by M. BILLAULT, *Ministre-orateur*. M. CALVET ROGNIAT was not only an exact counterpart of Mr. GREGORY, but the French orator for secession drew largely on the member for Galway, from whose speech he freely quoted. While, however, both derived their inspiration from the same source, namely, the *memoirs* of the rebel agents, no one, unfortunately, was found in the French Chambers to perform the service so effectively rendered by Mr. FORSTER, when he subjected the "sham list" of evasions of the blockade to a critical analysis, and showed the barefaced cheat of the whole affair.

The friends of the Union cause, however made a most vigorous demonstration, and embodied their sympathies in a proposed amendment to the paragraph of the Address relating to American affairs, apropos of which the discussion took place. The terms of this remarkable resolution are as follows:

"France will abstain from any intervention in the civil war now raging in the United States of America; but she unhesitatingly declares that her sympathies are pledged to the Northern States, defenders of right and of humanity. She hopes that their victory will lead to the abolition of Slavery, and that it will thus again be proved that the most serious crisis cannot be fatal to peoples who do not separate democracy from liberty."

M. MORIN and others supported this resolution in speeches replete with all the French ardor and enthusiasm; but the resolution was finally withdrawn, and the Chamber adopted the original paragraph of the Address, which simply approves of the Emperor's policy of non-intervention, and expresses a wish for the speedy termination of our troubles. We need hardly say that, however gratifying the proposed amendment is as a proof of the sympathy felt by the Liberal side of the Chamber in the Union cause, the actual issue of the debate is wiser in itself, and, on the whole, more to our satisfaction. And this result is, without doubt, mainly owing to the speech of M. BILLAULT, Minister without portfolio, who spoke for the Government. In a brief but admirable address he swept away the sophisms of the secessionist partisans, and declared that France, in common with all the great nations of Europe, was of opinion that the blockade was effective and ought to be respected.

It will thus be seen that the policy of France is, equally with that of England, a policy of strict non-intervention in our affairs. The legislative bodies of both nations have had their debate on the American question, in both cases with the most satisfactory results, and it is with a sense of relief that we dismiss the consideration of these foreign discussions.

The London Times on Our Successes.

The English mail by the steamer *China*, at this port, is down to Sunday, March 16. The latest news from this side at that time was to Sunday, March 2, by the Portland steamer. That steamer and the *Kangaroo*, from this port, March 1, carried out the special message of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, acknowledging that the "Confederate Government" had undertaken more than it is found capable of performing, and also advices of the occupation of Nashville by Gen. BUELL and of the Shenandoah Valley by Gen. BANKS. The final passage of the Loan and Treasury Act of Congress was also communicated.

These important events could not, of course, fail to arrest the attention of the London journals, whether sympathizing for or against the Government of the United States. As we have ceased to look for any degree of fairness or liberality, much less of sympathy, from the *Times*, we are not surprised to find a labored attempt, in both the leading and City column of that paper, to turn our very successes, financial as well as military, to the disadvantage of the Union cause. The political editor argues very like a paid attorney for the Richmond defendants; the financial writer like a disappointed prophet of evil. We have copied in another place, a portion of the pleasant things said of us, and all of the logical conclusions, if such they may be termed, arrived at from the tenor of the news then in London from this side. They are quite characteristic, of course, of the spirit in which the American difficulty has been treated by that journal from the start. The only novelty about them is the refreshing coolness with which the stubborn facts communicated by the American mail, both from New-York and Richmond, are made subordinate to the public impressions and private hints of the writers as to what should or may occur, or grow out of the National successes. All these point, in their estimation, to but one conclusion—the peaceable separation of the North and South. It is not pretended that the published New-York advices bear out any such idea, nor is it questioned that the whole temper and burden of opinion in this country is against separation. These writers appear to be at least self-satisfied that it must come, because in their estimation it ought to come. The prospect, to be sure, is gloomy enough, but in the very gloom and desperation of the rebel cause, acknowledged by Mr. JEFF. DAVIS himself, there is evidence discovered that fighting to the last ditch will compel us to separation! It is hinted, also, that propositions of peace would be favorably entertained by certain parties in this country, but who or what they are, or to which side of the line their interests, (whether political, mercantile or financial,) or sympathies belong, is not stated, nor is it important, since the same parties repeatedly informed the *Times* last Summer that the war must soon end in the financial exhaustion of the Government and the ruin of the people, if not ended by defeat in the field or compromise in the Cabinet.

Our Returning Wounded.

Never were want of foresight, of system, and of organization more forcibly or more painfully exhibited than upon the arrival here of a detachment of wounded soldiers, from Newbern, on Tuesday night. They were expected, their probable landing at that time having been announced in the evening papers of Tuesday; and yet, to our shame, there was no more provision made for them than there could, and would, have been made, had the same number of wounded men been suddenly found in the Park at a time of absolute peace. Neither beds, bandages, food nor attendance at all adequate to the emergency had been provided; and our poor fellows found themselves set ashore in the wealthiest city of this continent, suffering from wounds which had never been thoroughly dressed, with their sufferings aggravated by their journey, and on a cold, blustering March night, no comfort awaited them, no welcome greeted them. A few surgeons and private citizens of other callings, hastily gathered, did what they could for them; but although only between eighty and ninety arrived that night, there were not even bandages and lint enough at hand to make a single change in the dressings of all; and some had their wounds bound up again in the same bandages in which they had been for twenty-four hours. With few exceptions, an unmitigated pine table was their only couch. In short, their condition, under shelter and with food enough to sustain them, could hardly have been worse.

This is our shame. But it is we who confess, not they who complained; for their patient, their cheerful endurance must have touched the hearts of all who saw them. They were bright, intelligent, good-humored fellows; all of them Yankees belonging to Massachusetts and Rhode Island regiments, and fair specimens of the men that New-England produces. Wounded heroes from a victorious field, it was noticeable, though it was not unexpected, that there was not a brag or a vaunt heard from them. They made unaffectedly light of their wounds, those of them who were able to move and speak, and indulged in no crowing over their defeated foes. They were decidedly of opinion that Gen. BURNSIDE was "a very nice man;" and some of them spoke with a little sly exultation of "the nice hospital the rebels had left for their use in Newbern." But they were as quiet, as patient, and as gentle as women. Yet men like these were allowed to arrive here, dependent upon such assistance as chance charity afforded for proper food, for surgical attendance, for those little luxuries which are necessities to the wounded, and even for means to reach their homes. Some, because they were unable to bear their knapsacks, were even without needful changes of clothing.

But although this is to our shame, it is almost unnecessary to say that the reproach does not apply to the benevolence or the patriotism of the citizens of New-York. For every one of those wounded men there were at least a hundred houses where he would have been welcomed to comfort and attended with solicitude; for every one there were at least a thousand of his fellow-citizens here ready to serve him to the extent of his needs and their ability. New-York is above all reproach on the score of faithfulness to the cause of the Republic, as she has ever been on that of charity. But what is every one's business is no one's business. All supposed that this affair would be properly looked after by the proper persons; and the whole community went to rest on Tuesday night with a clear conscience, in ignorance that there were no proper persons. Had the facts of the case been known, or even suspected, the Park Barracks would have been besieged by an army of benefactors.

Had this, however, been the case the real aspect of the affair would hardly have been changed. It is not proper, it is not decent, that volunteer soldiers, wounded in the service of this Government, should be allowed to depend for attendance, transportation and needful comforts upon chance benevolence, however sufficient, and however gladly bestowed. The passage of wounded men through the great centres of travel must now be numerous and constant; and it is imperatively the duty of the War Department to provide, or to see that there is provided, everything that is required for them at each one of those places. We know that our circumstances are new to us; that the dimensions of our war are vast almost beyond modern precedent, while our normal means of meeting the demands which it brings upon us are less than those even of the pettiest state of Europe. But we must, therefore, only address ourselves with more devotion and determination to the tasks which are brought upon us. If the present army organization provides no sufficient mode of caring for our wounded soldiers, homeward bound, then an extraordinary Commission should be at once appointed at all places where such services are needed, and especially at New-York, whose duty it should be to receive all such soldiers, take care of them, and forward them to their destination.

A receiving hospital should be provided with a proper staff of surgical attendants. The hospitals at the old Quarantine ground are available for this purpose; or if that should be found too remote from the points of departure in the City, a suitable building in town could be easily procured; and the very best of our younger surgeons would eagerly offer their services, if not from patriotic motives, certainly for the rare and unequaled opportunity of studying that interesting branch of their profession—gunshot wounds. This Commission should be empowered to pay the passages home of such wounded soldiers as are without money. Men crippled in the cause of liberty and of their country should not be allowed to depend upon gifts, or loans, or free rides, to ease their travel as they limp homeward. As for the means to support such a Commission, if they are not already provided for by law, or are not within the power of the War Department—which we suspect is the case—they will quickly be forthcoming. Only let the Commission be duly appointed and authorized to receive contributions, and it will lack nothing to insure its perfect efficiency. For the suffering even of the present emergency, which is the occasion of these remarks, is not for the want of will or of money, but, as we began by saying, of foresight, and of systematic organization. Let these be no longer wanting.

The Expedition to Mexico—The French View.

The conjoint raid into Mexico has been the subject of discussion in the French Legislative Chamber. The Liberal party took manful ground against the Government for thus deserting the traditions of the country by forcible intervention in the domestic affairs of another people, and argued cogently the folly of levying war on a grand scale to collect a debt of $150,000. The apologists of Government denied any intention to interfere forcibly with the Institutions of Mexico. They stated the motive of the Government to be, beyond the recovery of debts justly due French subjects, the protection of the lives and property of such of those subjects as are resident or transient in Mexico. The proverbial insecurity of life among the Mexicans was presented clearly. It is the highest duty of a Government to protect its citizens wherever enterprise may carry them; and the fulness of time had been reached for obtaining strong guarantees from the Government of Mexico for the safety of Frenchmen. If in procuring these guarantees the assistance of French arms shall be voluntarily solicited by the Mexican people as an aid to reforming their political system, and inaugurating the reign of order, the Imperial Government is not disposed to withhold such aid; nor, on the other hand, is it disposed to thrust it upon the nation unasked. With this explanation of M. BILLAULT, the Legislative body was satisfied. Indeed, what attribute of purity and disinterestedness was wanting to the policy of France?

And yet we have vainly treated of Mexican affairs in these columns, if readers of the TIMES do not know that by neither opposition or ministerial orator was the real motive of French intervention in Mexico touched. When M. JULES FAVRE represents Mexican indebtedness to French subjects to be only $150,000, he proves himself not to be in the secret. We shall be pardoned a repetition. In his efforts to maintain the church and his little faction against the will and the arms of the people, MIRAMON resorted to all manner of financial expedients, violent or otherwise, to sustain himself, and enrich his partisans. The banking house of JECKER & Co. were among his supporters; and of this house he borrowed, from time to time, large sums, at an incredible rate of usury, the nation being the nominal debtor, while the creditors were GABRIAC and SALIGNY, (the successive French Ministers,) MIRAMON himself, and JECKER, who were thus storing up resources in the event of a reverse, and accumulating the means of bribing some European Power to aid them in the task of expelling the Liberals and regaining power. Fifty-two millions of dollars in bonds thus issued were carried to Europe. They represented actual payments into the Mexican Treasury, or rather into the pockets of MIRAMON and his clique, of only two millions. These bonds were distributed among the knot of speculators who surround the French Court—Count DE MORNY, Count WALEWSKI, the Marquis DE GABRIAC, and, in fact, the entire *entourage* of the Emperor, were corrupted; and intrigues were set on foot by which France was brought to participate in the movement of Spain. By those who have pursued with persistent curiosity the secret history of this matter, the Emperor is not thought to be a conscious party to the fraud. Other plausible inducements have been held out to him. He has, in fact, been tricked into a position already irksome to him, and from which he will endeavor to escape as soon as circumstances afford the opportunity. But if SALIGNY, who is a partner in the gigantic swindle alluded to, and who attends the expedition with plenary diplomatic powers, can manage to protract the business until the French reach the Capital, the speculation may not in the end prove an unprofitable one.

Such is the undercurrent of the Mexican plot. How little light was flung upon the subject by the deliberations of the French Chamber, will be readily perceived.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. DE LUSSAN made her *début*, last evening, before an audience that was both distinguished in numbers and character. The opera selected for the occasion was "La Favorita"—a work which has always been a favorite with our public, but has been laid on the shelf of late, owing to the dearth of dramatic singers. It argues well for Mme. DE LUSSAN'S self-reliance that she selected so important and exacting a *rôle* as *Leonora*. Perhaps a milder ordeal would have been better, but under the circumstances, it was passed through with a fair share of success. Although visibly affected by stage-fright, and consequently deprived of the full benefit of her powers, Mme. DE LUSSAN succeeded, in the first act, in creating an extremely favorable impression. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, of good compass and quality, which the lady uses judiciously, but with an energy at times not conducive to good intonation. It appears to be worn in the middle register and afflicted with a *tremolo* throughout, a serious blemish, which, like singing out of tune, we hope to see removed on future performances. That the lady possesses talent, is as evident as the fact that her voice is naturally full and pleasing. But we could not help remarking that the first act was by far the best, notwithstanding the great trepidation under which the lady labored. The fatigue of the unaccustomed effort became more and more noticeable as the opera progressed, and hence the opinion we have formed is based almost exclusively on the section we have referred to. Madame DE LUSSAN was called out during the evening and gallantly bouquetted. Her friends, indeed, were more than satisfied with her success.

The performance of the opera was by no means good. Signor SUSINI sang out of taste, time and tune, and was generally dreary. Neither the chorus nor orchestra can be spoken of—both being too small. Signor BRIGNOLI was fortunately in excellent voice and fairly carried away the honors of the evening. He sang admirably. Signor MANCUSI, too, distinguished himself by a careful performance of the part of *Alfonso*.

To-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, AUBER'S grand opera of "Masaniello" will be given for the first time in Brooklyn. Señora CUBAS and a powerful *corps de ballet* will assist in the market scene.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Mr. HARRISON'S grand musical festival takes place to-day, at Irving Hall, commencing at 12 o'clock, and ending about a dozen hours afterwards. The morning entertainment consists of a Quintette by SCHUMANN, solos by Mr. WM. MASON and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and singing by Mme. STRAKOSH, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor MANCUSI. The programme is diversified and excellent, and possesses legitimate claims to consideration. In the evening, the [illegible] of liberal character; [illegible] powerful chorus [illegible] keeping-our artists—the best [illegible] in the Metropolis—assisting. The [illegible] divided into three parts, and [illegible] orchestral and band pieces; one [illegible] solos for the piano, (by Mr. MILLS [illegible] three for other instruments; one recitation [illegible] MYERS) and fifteen vocal pieces! If this is [illegible] for fifty cents, we should like to know what [illegible] HARRISON is a gentleman highly esteemed by the profession, and it is to their cheerful and willing recognition of his merits that the public is indebted for the opportunity of hearing so much good music at so small a cost—for a ticket to the entire performances but a dollar, and an admission to either part but half that sum. We trust, that Mr. HARRISON will be bountifully patronized by the public. No cheaper or better entertainment can be found to-night. If the day is fine the Matinée will undoubtedly be one of the most fashionable of the season.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French Troops En Route—Explosion in the Mexican Barracks—Attempt to Murder Gen. Almonte—News from the Federal Capital.

The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived last evening, brings us news from [illegible] Havana sources, but nothing of political importance beyond the near arrival of the French troops at Mexican. A dreadful explosion, with frightful loss of life, had occurred at the barracks where the Mexican army was quartered, eight leagues from Orizaba; the number of killed and wounded is estimated at 1,300, and the building in which the explosion took place was blown to pieces. An attempt had been made to murder Gen. ALMONTE. The French war-steamer *Canada* had arrived at Vera Cruz with fresh troops.

The latest news received in Havana from Vera Cruz announces the arrival at Soledad of the French expeditionary force, as also that their sanitary condition was excellent, and that the private soldiers, as well as the officers, were very well satisfied. On the 26th they broke up their encampment with cheers for the Emperor NAPOLEON, and, repeating the cheers, set out on the march. During the first day's journey, there were some who strayed away, and two fell victims to sunstrokes. But shortly after arriving at the place appointed to rest, not a soldier was wanting in camp, for those that were least tired went back in search of their comrades. After this the marching took place at night, and the number of accidents until their arrival at Soledad was insignificant.

Since the publication of the above the French steamer-of-war *Forfait*, which arrived at Havana on the 17th inst. from Vera Cruz, brought news from that place dated the 11th, the steamer having left on the 12th. The following are the main particulars:

The French division of the expedition, passed through Chiquihuite at 6 A. M. of the 5th inst., and encamped in the afternoon of the same day at Cordova, the inhabitants of which received them in a promising manner. They left Cordova on the 6th, and encamped on the morning of the 7th at Orizaba. On the 8th the French troops continued their march for Tehuacan. The above date was the last on which news had been received at Vera Cruz of the French division of the expeditionary force.

The news of a frightful catastrophe, which took place eight leagues from Orizaba, had caused much sensation at Vera Cruz when the particulars were received. A column of the Mexican army that had evacuated the above-named place, encamped in a village at eight leagues distance from Orizaba, but the name of which the writer of the account at Vera Cruz forgot to mention, and placed their ammunition, with other articles of war, in the barracks. On the night of the 5th, or early in the morning of the 6th inst., no doubt from negligence, the powder took fire, and an explosion took place as terrible as it was destructive, for the barracks were blown to piece, and what is worse, 1,300 men, including wounded and dead, were taken out of the ruins.

As soon as the news of this catastrophe reached his ears, the French Vice-Admiral, Mr. JULIEN DE LA GRAVIERE dispatched immediately several surgeons of the French division, and sent them, with all necessary aid, to the Mexican camp, to attend to the wounded.

An attempt had been made to murder the Mexican General, ALMONTE, but it was not known whether the author of the outrage had been arrested. It was, however, stated that the Allies were resolved to judge and punish them according to military usage, and that the same course would be pursued with any scoundrel that should attempt to commit an act of assassination.

The French steam frigate, the *Canada*, arrived on the 10th inst., at Vera Cruz, bringing a battalion of light infantry (*chasseurs à pied.*) As soon as they are landed, they set out for Tehuacan, with the object of joining their commands. The remaining reinforcements sent from France were expected, and would immediately set out for the same direction.

We give a translation of a lively but apparently one-sided letter from the columns of the *Presse*, of the 19th inst., which is prefaced thus:

There has arrived in our hands an interesting letter from Mexico City, of the last date, the 27th of February, that we have received from the Capital of the Republic. As the person that wrote it is well worthy of credit and the greater part of the news that it contains is not known in Havana, we publish it to-day because it gives an idea of the state in which the Mexican Government finds itself attacked by factions, which instead of having diminished as it was supposed, have grown larger with the discontents that have joined them.

EMILIO REY went to fight MARQUEZ near Queretaro, but the latter gave him a warm reception, taking from him two cannon, several arms and ammunition, and it is added that a part of his forces went over to the enemy, to the cry of "Religion forever." CANALES escaped from the contest, through prudence, of course, and EMILIO received a thrust from a spear in the leg, with which he is bad enough at Queretaro, and as a remedy they have ordered him to be tried for allowing himself to be surprised, according to the intelligence given by PEREDITA, who did not stop until he reached Morelia.

With regard to the Treaty of Soledad, much is said about it—each one makes his comments in his own manner. It appears that in case of there being no arrangement, a decree was agreed upon, that the Spaniards, French and English should be sent into the interior of the Republic.

The reactionary Conservatives are all down in the mouth, for their only hope was that this would be agreed upon. Accordingly, in all probability, the Liberals will agree to all the foreigners wish, provided they may remain in power, and fatten every day more and more.

Although it is thought that there will be no war, nobody can say for certain what will be the result of the pending negotiations; but we may say for certain that in case of there being no settlement, their dismissal will be shocking. At present the Powers are divided. Some are very well satisfied with what has been done, and others furious because, they say, it is an act of treason to allow the Allies to occupy the towns, for afterward they will not want pretexts not to leave them; others make their calculations from the fable of the milk-pail, saying: "Two powerful nations went to Russia and took Sebastopol; here there have come three, and they have not been able to take Chiquihuite." What extraordinary candor! Saint Brag, they say, has advised the Government, in case of a war, to send ten thousand letters-of-marque to the United States, so that, with the Mexican flag, they may destroy all the Spanish vessels, for now is the occasion to destroy the influence which that nation has in Mexico; and other silly things in the same style.

URAGA, as he was deprived of his command, is naturally very discontented with the Government. They say that in consequence of the proclamation published by JUAREZ, he said to the Government that if he had the misfortune to take prisoners PRIM, LA GRAVIERE, or any other officer of their rank, he would have to treat them as pirates. It was also reported that he was very friendly to the Allies, that he had given dinners and been invited to others at Tejeria. Lastly, it is likewise said that when ZAMACONA went to Vera Cruz, he communicated to him nothing of what was passing; that the latter, annoyed at this, said to the Government that he was much surprised at the conduct observed toward him, and that he was not made acquainted with what was going on. On this account he was ordered to come to the capital, and Gen. ZARAGOZA to take his place.

There has been formed in Mexico city a corps of Zouaves of Tenostitlan, of which LISCH is Colonel. They enjoyed the privilege of anticipating the Carnival with their uniform, and the first day they went out dressed, the boys in the streets pelted them in Los Cadenas, and although they were armed, they were prudent, and took care not to compromise themselves. In place of *Zuavos* (Zouaves) the people call them *zuaves* (soft.)

LECTURE.—Rev. W. T. CONWAY, Chaplain of New-York Ninth Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and recently returned from Roanoke Island, will deliver the fourth lecture in the series before the 20th Ward Republican Association at Continental Hall, Thursday evening. He will relate many incidents which have come under his own observation.

—The workmen of Messrs. Corning, Winslow & Co.'s nail factory, and of the Rensselaer Iron Works, in Troy, celebrated the success of the *Monitor*—the iron plating for which was made in those works—by a torchlight procession on Saturday evening. About 400 operatives were in line, carrying torches and banners of appropriate inscription and device—among them one which was mounted in a wagon, and represented the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*; on the reverse, a likeness of Messrs. Ericsson, Winslow and Griswold, with the words, "HONOR to whom honor is due," and also the dispatch of Gen. Wool to Mr. Griswold: "The *Monitor* has saved everything inside and outside of the Fort."

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Question—Reported Resignation of the Captain-General—Arrival of Spanish Troops from Vera Cruz—Another Slaughter—Capture and Death of Noted Highwaymen, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

The hasty departure of the British troops from Vera Cruz, has excited terribly the Spanish party here. How far they have had to thank themselves for this determination of the English Cabinet, it would be impossible to decide. Were the Allies mutually deceiving each other, or were the English to be the dupes of the crafty Spaniards? What were the real intentions of each of the united belligerants and if they conquered Mexico, what did they intend to do with it? The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who accepted a crown that had nothing substantial to lay hold of, was apparently the nominee of the Emperor NAPOLEON, for the Spaniards here—and I suppose they only reflected the sentiments of their fellow-countrymen in the Peninsula—insisted upon their right to put a Spanish Prince on the throne of the ancient Montezumas. The withdrawal of the English forces is likely to put a stop to these intrigues, and if the French Emperor follows suit, and it is reported here that he is about to do so, Spain will find herself in a sad quandary; it is possible that country entertains ambitious hopes of the future reconquest not only of Mexico but of the whole of South America. Such hopes, however, are visionary. A deep-rooted hatred of Spanish rule and a dislike to its people as a nation, exist among all the Republics of South America. They have already taken the alarm at the steps pursued by the ancient mother country with respect to the latter, and begin even to regard with suspicion the possession of Cuba by Spain, which they now look upon as only a military centre from which that country can put in execution her projects of future aggrandizement. This suspicion on their part had been first excited by the annexation of Santo Domingo, and is now confirmed by the line of policy pursued toward Mexico. Indeed, from Santo Domingo the latest news mentions that the Spanish Government, now that the indemnity claimed from the Haytiens has been paid, are urging fresh demands against that Republic, and claim the restitution of certain districts by which the poor Haytiens cooped up in their mountains would be entirely at the mercy of the new occupants of the greater part of the island.

But to return to the state of affairs in Mexico. The original cause of suspicion on the part of the English Government, that Spain was not acting a loyal part toward it in this triple alliance, was the sailing of the Spanish squadron, with the land forces, without waiting for the arrival of the English contingent Commodore DUNLAP was evidently very much annoyed at this, to say the least, want of courtesy. The excuse now made for this breach of etiquette is, that the Captain-General of Cuba, when he ordered the Spanish fleet to sail, with the land forces on board, and occupy Vera Cruz, was not aware of the treaty signed in London, by which the three Powers bound themselves to act conjointly and that the news of it's having been made arrived too late at Havana, as the Spanish expedition had already sailed.

The *Prensa* of yesterday, on the subject of a Monarch for Mexico, gives the following from its Madrid correspondence:

"It is not true that there exists at present a diplomatic struggle between the Cabinets of Paris and London with respect to the future destiny of Mexico. On the contrary, if our information is correct, there would be found at present in the higher regions of English politics, in favor of the candidateship of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN perhaps more sympathy than at the Tuileries itself. This is easily understood, taking into account the intimate relations that unite King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, with Queen VICTORIA. What there is, is this—that public opinion, the same in France as in England and everywhere else, would revolt against every proposition that should tend to abridge, in the slightest degree, the liberty of the Mexican people to give themselves that form of government which is most suited to the good of the country, and to elect, in case a Monarchy should come ent of the ballot-box, the Prince who has most claims to occupy the throne, and from whom there may be best expected the regeneration of that people."

It is again positively said that the Captain-General will soon leave, and that Gen. DALCE, the present Captain-General of Catalonia, in Spain, will take his place.

On Monday last, the 17th inst., the English ship-of-war *Donegal*, Commander SHERARD OSBORNE, entered our port from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 9th inst., with 276 troops on board, being one-half of the English expeditionary force that were sent out to that place according to the terms of agreement between the three European Powers.

I was told, in the course of conversation, by the officer in command of the part on board of the *Donegal*, that their troops had suffered at Vera Cruz principally from dysentery. The *Donegal* left the next morning for the Bermudas.

On the same day there entered our port, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 12th inst., the French screw sloop-of-war *Forfait*, which brought out from Toulon the French Brigadier-General, the Count DE LORENCEZ, and Staff. The *Forfait* entered our harbor gaily bedizened with flags, on account of the 17th being the anniversary of the birth of the youthful heir to the crown of France, the son of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and the other ships of war, English and Spanish, there being no American on that day in the port, together with the French merchant vessels lying here, likewise were adorned in a similar manner At mid-day the forts fired a salute in return to a compliment of the like nature, paid by the French vessel. The English man-of-war, the *Donegal*, put out flags in honor of the day, but fired no salute, on account of having several sick on board. Neither the *Donegal* nor *Forfait* brought any news of importance with respect to the forward movement of the Allied forces. The *Forfait* left, a few days ago, on her return to Europe, for Cherbourg, in France.

On the morning of Tuesday last, the 20th inst., a battalion of infantry, known as the *Cazadores de Isabel II*, embarked on board the Spanish war-steamer *Velasco* to join the expeditionary forces of the country in Mexico, and the steamer departed for Vera Cruz in the course of the day. The above battalion consists of 850 men, and they were furnished with as many cartridges and other warlike necessaries as were considered requisite for the service of a campaign. They also took with them mules to carry the baggage, and 300 tents—one for every three men, which were provided them by order of the Captain-General of Cuba, from the 5,000 that were sent over to Havana from Spain. As soon as these troops arrive and land at Vera Cruz, they are to continue their march to Tejeria, without stopping at the former place, and from there to Orizaba, where the headquarters of the Spanish forces are situated. On the same day there arrived from Vera Cruz the English screw man-of-war the *Sanspareil*, with the other half of the English-Mexican contingent on board, and the French steamer *Canada*, which took out from France a battalion of light infantry as a reinforcement to the French division in Mexico, arriving at Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. Both steamers left Vera Cruz on the same day, and performed the voyage in the same time, namely, five days.

The murder of Messrs. LINARES and PARAZA has been succeeded by another dreadful crime in the same district, not far from Villaclara. An individual, a native of the Canary Isles, named MONROY, was murdered a few days ago on a tobacco plantation, situated in the police quarter of Manicaragua.

On the night of the 14th inst., the bandit JUAN LOPEZ was apprehended by the police sergeant of the District of Cumanayagua.

We have been lately favored with the presence of a Norwegian sloop-of-war in our waters, which has been cruising about the coast and other parts of the Antilles.

A very destructive fire among the cane-fields of several plantations took place the other day near to Matanzas, by which considerable loss will be incurred.

The *Columbia*, on her last voyage out to this port, met with a very severe storm when near Havana.

The English steamer *Sanspareil* left yesterday for the Bermudas, and the *Canada*, French transport, will leave in a few days, as soon as she has taken in coal, for France. LARA.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 25.

A fire this afternoon gutted PICKETT'S paint-shop; insured for $600 in London and Liverpool. The building was damaged $2,000; insured in the Northwestern for $1,000. The Tascott Block adjoining was damaged $1,000; insured in London and Liverpool. SHARP, druggist; ISAM, grocer; BEHN, barber, law-offices, butcher-shops, &c., were also burned. Loss $3,000 or $4,000; generally insured.

MUSICAL SOIREES.—Among the many private entertainments which have enlivened the past season, few have been more attractive, or afforded more pleasure, than the musical *soirees* held by the pupils of Mrs. EDWARD SEGUIN, at her residence in Twenty-first-street. On Monday, the entire score of "Norma" was sung before a delighted assemblage of friends, and the opinion was unanimous that no performance in this City, off the boards of the opera, has ever surpassed it. The honors of the evening were cheerfully and justly accorded to *Norma*, whose music was truthfully and beautifully rendered by the young lady whose success at a recent private charity concert, given at the residence of one of our wealthiest citizens, was so marked. Mrs. SEGUIN is one of our most honored teachers, and may well be proud of some of the pupils whom she has graduated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 154, 200, 479, 481, 494, 497, 498, 499, 501, 502, 456, 458, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 235, 236, 238, 492.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1316, 257, 1304, 1506, 1540, 1232, 2097, 1432, 926, 126, 1309, 1406, 1507, 1514, 1396, 1537, 1549, 1561, 1562.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1623, 1187, 1715. *Part III.*—Nos. 1265, 797, 3047, 3049, 1503, 1373, 1751, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1794, 905, 3066, 1794.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Equity Calendar—Nos. 129, 130, 36, 106, 165, 168, 184.

The Tomlinson Claim Against the City—The Judgment Set Aside.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Theodore Tomlinson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an old case, and is familiar to the public, it having been many times reported. It was last stated in the TIMES, of the 29th November, 1859, since which time an appeal therein has been pending.

The plaintiff claimed that the City was indebted to him for past services as Corporation Attorney, in the sum of $32,000, with interest from June 21, 1853. His complaint alleged that he performed certain services for the City, for which he had not been paid, and averred that he expended divers sums of money, during the time, for the City, for which he was not reimbursed.

The defence was that the Corporation Attorney was by law paid a salary of $2,000 per annum, in full for his services, all of which the plaintiff had been paid during the time he held the office, and that the plaintiff was aware that such was the extent of his salary when he accepted the office and entered upon its duties. Extra duties had been imposed, and $1,000 extra had been added to the salary.

The action was referred to George W. Stevens, James R. Sinyter, and Merwin K. Brewer, who, in July, 1858, reported that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment against the City for $32,256 90. The report was confirmed and judgment entered.

Appeal was taken from the judgment so entered, the appellants contending that the report of the referees did not set forth facts sufficient to warrant a judgment to be entered against the City thereon.

The appeal was taken on the record of the case, without a case being made, and the respondents raised the preliminary objection that an appeal could not be so taken. That question having been disposed of in favor of the appellants, the argument was at last heard, and the opinion of the Court was now rendered, and will be given hereafter.

The Court is of the opinion that the judgment was not warranted by the facts stated in the report. The report was therefore set aside, and the judgment reversed.

Tomlinson, Walden and Brigham for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendants.

The Rights of Married Women and "California Widows"—What they are Competent to Do.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Mary Fox vs. *Henry Duff.*—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Fifth Judicial District Court, holding that the plaintiff, a married woman, was entitled to recover in an action for trespass upon premises rented and occupied by her.

It appeared on the trial below, that the defendant rented to the plaintiff certain premises in Mott-street, some time in 1860, and that she occupied them and paid the rent regularly in advance up to the 1st of May, 1861. On that day, as shown by the plaintiff, in her absence, the defendant forcibly entered the house and removed her furniture therefrom. It also appeared, on the trial, that the plaintiff's husband went to California prior to the date of her hiring the premises, and that she paid the rent up to the time of the trespass complained of out of her own earnings.

When the case was rested on the part of the plaintiff, motion was made that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the plaintiff, being a married woman, could not maintain the action, and that it should have been brought by the husband.

The Court denied the motion, holding that the plaintiff was entitled to recover in her own name, and giving her judgment for $75 damages, with costs. The defendant then appealed to this Court, urging the same point raised below on his motion to dismiss the complaint.

OPINION OF THE COURT:

HILTON, J.—The plaintiff, although a married woman, could acquire and hold an interest in lands, the same as if she were unmarried. (See Laws of 1849, p. 528.) She acquired such an interest by virtue of the letting to her by the defendant of the premises in question, in consideration of paying to him the rent therefor in advance, and her possession could not be lawfully disturbed until the expiration of her term. The defendant, by entering upon the premises in the manner disclosed by the evidence, and threatening her with personal violence, committed a malicious trespass, which we think fully warranted the Justice in punishing him to the extent of the damages awarded.

The action was properly brought in her own name, without joining her husband as a party plaintiff, as it concerned her separate property, and in respect to which she was competent to sue or be sued alone. (Darby vs. Callaghan, 116 N. Y. Rep. 71; Code 114, Sub. 1; Laws of 1860, p. 158, sec. 7; Vincent vs. Buhler, Com. Pleas, General Term, Aug. 1861.) Judgment affirmed.

John Anderson, Jr., for plaintiff; Robert W. Andraws for defendant.

A Brooklyn Railroad Without a Track—Why it had None.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wm. H. Williams vs. *The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Co., et. al.*—This was an action to prevent the forfeiture of a contract alleged to have been entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, whereby the plaintiff agreed to lay the track, furnish cars and build stables for the company. The plaintiff claimed that he had been prevented from performing his agreement by reason of the fact that the defendants had failed to procure the right of way through Water-street in Brooklyn, and for other reasons. He averred that the company were about to complete the road at his expense, and asked an injunction to restrain such procedure and to prevent their violating their contract with him. The relief was granted.

The matter was now before the Court on a motion to dissolve the injunction, the defendants claiming that he the plaintiff had himself been remiss, and had performed his part of the agreement, he could not now demand a specific performance on their part. He was estopped from such an exaction.

The plaintiff, in opposition to the motion and in reply to the defendants, insisted that the remissness charged upon him was occasioned wholly by the *laches* of the defendants, they having failed to obtain the right of way in the identical street where it was desired he should lay the track; nor had they furnished him with specification by which he could proceed to erect the stables as agreed. The Court reserved decision.

Jenkins, Ogilvie & Ackerman for motion. Tracy, Powers & Talmadge and Wm. Curtis Noyes opposed.

Ejectment—Ouster.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Corlen vs. *Fritner*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was an ejectment to recover possession of premises, situated at the corner of Furty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, in this City.

The defence was that the plaintiff claimed, under a title derived from an illiterate woman, from whom a conveyance was obtained by fraud—she being ignorant of the act of conveyance.

The jury now settled that allegation by rendering a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Judge McCUNN.

The *habeus corpus* case of Alexander Matthews and John Ireland, arrested on Sunday night for selling liquor, came up on an adjourned hearing, before Judge MCCUNN, at the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning. The Court-room was filled with spectators, mostly the better class of liquor dealers, interested in the issue of the case. Ex-Recorder Smith and Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., appeared for the accused, and the two Assistant District-Attorneys, Messrs. Stewart and Whitehead for the people.

Mr. Stewart moved for a postponement of the hearing, on the ground that the questions to be discussed involved not merely the personal liberty, for the time being, of the accused, but the constitutionality of a long course of legislation, embracing the interests of the community at large in the preservation of order and the observance of the Sabbath—interests of such magnitude as to require ample preparation and mature deliberation. He also objected to going on with the argument now, because of a secret circular which has come into his possession, indicating that there was an organized attempt on the part of those interested in the liquor trade to overawe the Court, or at least to bring to bear improper influences upon its decision. The large audience present, he was assured, were there in response to this circular. He proposed to read the circular to the Court, but Mr. SMITH objected, unless it could be shown that it emanated from his clients. He denied that the liquor dealers had anything to do with the circular, and said he had been informed on pretty good authority that it came from the office of the *Independent*. [Laughter.] At any rate, it was an unfair and weak device of the enemy, and was entirely irrelevant to the motion before the Court.

Mr. SPENCER also argued strenuously against its being read.

Judge MCCUNN said he would see the circular, and having read it, said he did not regard it of much consequence, and did not think it should influence the action of the prosecuting officer in this case, as it certainly would not influence his decision. There could be no harm, however, in reading it, and the District-Attorney might do as he chose about it.

Mr. Whitehead then asked for a postponement of the hearing, on the ground that he wished more time to prepare for the argument.

It was finally agreed, upon the suggestion of the Court, that the argument on the law questions involved in the case, should be adjourned to Saturday next, and the testimony regarding the particulars of the arrest in this case should be taken then, which was accordingly done. The facts testified to about the arrest did not differ materially from the accounts previously published. The following is a copy of the circular alluded to above, which, however, was not read, although permission was granted by the Court:

To the Liquor Dealers of the Fifth Ward:

All the liquor dealers of the Fifth Ward are requested to attend the examination of Alexander Matthews and John Ireland, at the Court of General Sessions to-morrow, March 26, on the charge of selling liquor on Sundays. Now is the time to strike for your preservation.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862."

It is understood that the counsel for the defendants intend to go into the argument of the law questions involved in the case in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. They will maintain that there is no law at all in force at present in relation to the Sunday liquor traffic; or if there is, that it is unconstitutional. They will also deny the constitutionality of any and every Sunday law whatever. It is intended that the decision in this case shall furnish a basis for the future action of that large class of people interested in the liquor traffic.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Stilwell vs. *Gilbert*; *Shaw et als.* vs. *Siem et als.*—Motion granted in these cases.

Simon vs. *Hess*; *Eckerut et als.* vs. *Morse*; *Jordon* vs. *Rivera.*—Ordered that this action be discontinued without costs to either party in these cases.

Hall et als. vs. *Adams.*—Order granted.

McReynolds vs. *Farwell et als.*; *The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Redmond vs. *Rothchild et als.*—See opinion.

John Delancy vs. *Anastasia Delancy.*—Divorce granted.

Read and Seven Other Cases vs. *Moore & Co.*—Referred to Louis B. Woodruff to appoint receiver, &c.

Before Judge Hilton.

Knowlton vs. *De Forrest.*—Motion for attachment denied. Receiver ordered.

Hurdley vs. *M'Alister.*—Attachment for contempt ordered unless defendant, within five days, pay to the plaintiff $30 and $10 costs of this motion. Motion for appointment of receiver granted.

Aitkin vs. *Kerns.*—Motion for attachment denied. Receiver ordered.

Guttenberg et als. vs. *Tuey.*—Findings settled.

A New Atrocity in Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much gratified in reading, of late, your and your correspondent's strictures on evils in our Public Schools.

Of late a new kink or fungus of the kind has appeared. In the school in Twentieth-street, (No. 50, I think,) I find the scholars are learning a new mode of pronunciation. My little girl, on asking for butter now, wishing me to pass it, pronounces it as if spelt *pors.* I instinctively say, "batter is a common noun, third person, singular number," &c. *class* is now *clars.* Next, *cat* is *cart*, and I suppose I hurn *gars* instead of *gas.*

Now, all this reminds me of what is generally understood to be the cant of snobs, and only affectation. What a horrible thing it is to think that our children are, in their innocent prime, to be brought into these phrases and pronunciations which we sometimes hear, and then only with disgust, at ball-rooms and watering-places, and from those whose only merit is their money. Now I have examined WALKER'S, and also, WORCESTER'S Dictionaries, and find nothing to approve of this "new thing." I do not believe WEBSTER indorses it.

Under any circumstances, the common and ordinary use of a word or an accent by the people of education, and writers of an age, is the only ultimate authority.

Will you please inform whether these things are done by order of the Principal, or the under teachers, or trustees, and whether this is being introduced into other schools, as I would like to put my daughter at some other place, where she can learn innocence and simplicity instead of affectation. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 549, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY FOUR ARRIVALS.—The Union cause everywhere in the ascendant. Agitation in France and Southern Europe.

A LETTER FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC, and from the South and West. Graphic Narratives from Manassas and the Seat of War in Virginia. The Capture of Newbern, Beaufort and Fort Macon. News from Florida, Ship Island and the Gulf, with Official Papers. News from Tennessee. Affairs in Utah and the other Territories. The Battle near Winchester, and further Southern Intelligence.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

This number forms a complete chronicle for the past week.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts,	Stocks.
Suspenders,	Socks.
Undershirts,	Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, the *Hocking Cough* in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT' giving *immediate relief.*

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
Will sell THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock: Clinton place, (8th-st.) Nos. 8 and 10, estate of Mrs. Okill. West 15th-st., No. 328. East 19th-st., No. 211; by order of Surrogate, Mercer-st., No. 125.

MARRIED.

RAWLES—GARRETSON.—On Thursday, March 20, by Rev. John Garretson, of the Dutch Reformed Church, JACOB B. RAWLES, U. S. Army, to FREDK A. GARRETSON, daughter of Rev. John Garretson, of Augusta, N. Y.

☞ Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, REBECCA, wife of James Allen, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. T. Williams, No. 689 Hudson-st., three doors from 11th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, EMILIA HOBBS, daughter of Dr. C. V. A. and B. Alice Anderson, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the residence of her uncle, Edward K. Al Burtis, CAROLINA AL BURTIS, only child of Louisa C. and the late Frederick W. Barclay, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Friday and Saturday's papers.

BAYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, CATHARINE M., wife of Andrew Beyer, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 28, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. H. Beyer, No. 72 West 17th-st.

BOEHM.—At Fresh Kil, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 26, HENRY M. BOEHM, aged 42 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. The funeral services will be pronounced in the Methodist Church, Woodrow, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. BUSH, aged 30 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Lecture Room of the Elm-place Congregational Church, in Elm-place, this day, (Thursday,) March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CRIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, MARIANNA BIRD, youngest son of Charles J. and Eleanor Y. Chipp, aged 2 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 111 Hammond-st., without further notice.

CHOLLTON.—On Wednesday, March 26, SARAH, daughter of Wm. and Jane Uherlice, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, as Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DARAH.—On Monday, March 24, at his residence, Westchester County, PHILIP DARAH, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at 125th-st., Harlem, on the arrival of the train leaving Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 11¾ A. M.

FAIRBANKS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, of scarlet fever, CHARLES COTTON, only son of David and Mary S. Fairbanks, aged 7 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 131 Dean-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FENN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, HELEN MAR SOPHIA FENN, twin daughter of Elisha R. M. and Martha L. Fenn, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 157 3d-av.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GORDON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, after a short but severe sickness, ANNA GORDON, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from Macdougal-st. Church.

HOLDAY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 25, after a short illness, HORACE HOLDAY, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HOWARD.—In Flathush, L. I., on Tuesday, March 25, KATHARINE, wife of Rev. William W. Howard, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIRKSA.—Killed, in the action of Saturday, March 8, on board the United States frigate *Cumberland*, in Hampton Roads, Va., JOHN KIRKSA, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 29 years.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, ANNIE, youngest child of Thomas C. and Ann M. Lyon, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 126 Henry-st., on Friday, at 8½ A. M.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 25, after a short illness, MARY ANN, wife of James Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 East 38th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 3d-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN VOAST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, of consumption, EDWARD VAN VOAST, son of Giles Van Voast, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 119 Clermont-av., two doors south of Myrtle-av., without further notice.

He sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

WAKEFIELD.—In Darien, Conn., on Tuesday, March 25, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian strength, Mrs. SOPHRONIA WAKEFIELD, widow of Nathaniel Wakefield, aged 56 years, 2 months and 20 days.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, March 26, after a lingering illness, HOLBROOK, infant son of J. Thomas George and Lucy B. Walker, aged 8 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 143.—March 26, 1862.
15, 72, 10, 42, 61, 54, 13, 32, 44, 46, 58, 20, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 144.—March 26, 1862.
38, 39, 36, 63, 3, 25, 17, 28, 12, 55, 43, 29, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 91.—March 26, 1862.
33, 17, 43, 57, 39, 41, 42, 6, 15, 67, 48, 52, 38.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 183.—March 26, 1862.
19, 24, 11, 27, 46, 38, 21, 17, 72, 42, 59, 50, 68.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of March 13, 1862, No. 15,921 drew $100,000; No. 5,846 drew $50,000; No. 23,656 drew $30,000; No. 1,005 drew $10,000; No. 24,319 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A MATCH AGAINST THE WORLD!
FOR $10,000,
COMES OFF ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29. LOOK OUT!

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM.

The old Merchants' Exchange Building in Wall-st. having been leased for Governmental purposes, it will be necessary to provide from the first of May next, in some other locality, an exchange and news-room suited to the wants of our business men. An enterprise with this end in view has already been started, and the arrangements nearly completed, the site selected being one floor from the corner of William and Pine sts., where two five-story buildings have been leased for a term of years, and are about to be fitted up with special reference to the purposes to which they are to be devoted. The lower floor will be appropriated to the Merchants' Exchange, to supply the place of the Rotunda in the Wall-st. building. This floor, which affords an area of about fifty feet by ninety-five, will be well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with all the conveniences and accommodations that pertain to the Rotunda, together with such improvements as the taste and experience of the proprietors may suggest.

The second floor, which will be connected with the first by two flights of wide stairs, one flight on each side, will be devoted to the purposes of a news room. This floor presents an area of the same extent as the first, with walls sixteen feet in height, and will be well lighted and ventilated.

The third and fourth stories are to be divided into neat business offices, which will be ready for occupancy on the first day of May next.

It is the intention of the Proprietors to make the News room a model institution of its kind, combining in its arrangements all the excellencies exhibited by the celebrated Boston and Liverpool Exchange News-rooms, together with many other advantages of a nature such as New-York alone can afford. Its facilities for obtaining, at the earliest moment, the latest and most reliable Marine and Commercial intelligence, by telegraph or otherwise, from all quarters of the globe, will be of a character and extent such as have never been enjoyed by any News-room in this or any other country, while its newspaper files will embrace the very latest issues received in this City of all the foreign and domestic journals of prominence, either in the commercial or political world.

One of the prominent features of the news-room will be the bulletin of daily reports from all the leading markets of the Union, together with an outline of such political intelligence and startling events as may be of special interest to the commercial community.

The management of the Merchants' Exchange and News-room will be placed in the hands of gentlemen who have had much experience in connection with the Boston, Liverpool, and other rooms, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the enterprise worthy of an extended patronage from the business men of the Empire City.

The Exchange and News-rooms will be thrown open to the public on or about the 1st day of May next, from which date, until the 1st of June, it will be free to the visits of all parties interested, for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of testing its claims on their patronage. The regular subscriptions will commence the 1st of June.

The terms of subscription have not yet been fully fixed upon. They will, in any event, be very liberal: but it is the desire of the proprietors that a sufficient number of patrons may be obtained to warrant them in putting the subscription price as low as *ten dollars per annum*. It certainly will not exceed twenty dollars. Due notice will be given with regard to this point, as also to some other points not yet fully determined upon.

Merchants and others desiring further information will be waited upon by Mr. C. H. BARWAS, late manager of Palmer's News and Telegraph Rooms, Boston; Mr. JOHN C. SMITH, late Marine Editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*; Mr. F. H. PALMER, lessee and manager of the Merchants' Exchange News Room, Boston; Mr. R. E. HUDSON, late chief manager and proprietor of the Boston Exchange News Room, who, with other gentlemen of large practical experience, will be prominently connected in the management of the New-York Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

Temporary office accommodations have been taken at KENYON'S FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Office hours from 9 till 4 o'clock, on and after Monday, March 24. CHARLES H. BREWER,
Agent for the Committee of Management.
No. 78 WALL-ST., March 20, 1862.

THE PLANTING SEASON.

PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND EXOTIC PLANTS,
LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at
FLUSHING, L. I.

BIG SALE AT NO. 379 BROADWAY!—AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.—3,000 dozen elegant NECK-TIES, at 25c.; best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, 10c. HOSIERY, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirt Fronts, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, at prices never before heard of!

THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

THE OLDEST ONE CENT PAPER IN THE WORLD.

SEEN EVERY DAY BY 250,000 READERS.

Possessing all the facilities for obtaining news enjoyed by any other newspaper, THE SUN furnishes the whole in a condensed form AT HALF PRICE.

MORE THAN 50,000 COPIES
of THE SUN are printed and distributed every morning, and even this large number is being increased from day to day to meet the constantly increasing demands.

ONE CENT PER COPY—SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

Those who wish THE SUN left, every morning at their House, Shop or Store for one week on trial, have only to order it, and after thus trying it, they can stop or continue it at pleasure.

A NEW STEREOTYPING APPARATUS
is now used in the publication of THE SUN, and arrangements are in progress by which the facilities for printing will be so extended as to produce
40,000 SHEETS PER HOUR FROM THREE PRESSES.

Orders for the paper may be given to Carriers or Agents, or sent by Mail, or otherwise, to the publication office. Advertisements should be sent to the office before 10 o'clock in the evening.

MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of The Sun,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts., New-York City.

ERIC'S FRIEND IS THE NAME OF THE NEW STORY IN THE SUN.

READ ERIC'S FRIEND, IF YOU WISH THE BEST STORY OUT.

IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, OF MARCH 29, YOU WILL FIND ERIC'S FRIEND.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE CENT? IT WILL BUY ERIC'S FRIEND.

'SDEATH IS A WORD WHICH ERIC'S FRIEND WOULD NEVER USE. YOU WILL LEARN WHY IN SATURDAY'S SUN.

FRIENDS TO EACH OTHER WE ALL SHOULD BE. TRUE AS ERIC'S FRIEND.

RATHER LOSE YOUR DINNER THAN LOSE ERIC'S FRIEND.

IN THE SUN OF SATURDAY, MARCH 29, IS THE STORY OF ERIC'S FRIEND.

ERIC WAS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SITUATION, by a young girl; understands and waitress; no objection to [illegible] and ironing; is willing and obliging; [illegible] from her last place. Can be seen for [illegible] 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., [illegible]

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and has the best City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do the chamber-work [illegible] in the washing, or to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 36th and 39th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; has lived for several years. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and [illegible]; has the best of City reference from her last place [illegible] has lived for several years. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and [illegible] and ironer. Has no objection to take care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 311 9th-av., near [illegible]-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands chamberwork, and is an excellent laundress; or will do general housework; has five years' City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 23d-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 4th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has lived for several years. Call at No. [illegible] place, Washington-square; has lived for several years. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has the best City reference from her last place; is willing to assist herself wherever needed and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 69 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, with whom she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A [illegible] wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to help with the washing and ironing; [illegible] reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A [illegible] young woman, who is very neat in her person, and [illegible] desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; can produce satisfactory references; no objection to assist in washing. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., first floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has unexceptionable references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 23d-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 4th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A [illegible] woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has lived for several years. Call at No. [illegible] place, Washington-square; has lived for several years. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A [illegible] Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, 97 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 172 East 33d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, and is an excellent pastry, jellies, soufflés, pastry, and all sorts of soups and made dishes, game and poultry, and serving large dinners; can manage with economy; washing objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as above; understands all kinds of [illegible], and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, either public or private; has no objections to the country; has two years' reference; can be seen at [illegible] ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, both English and American; can produce best of testimonials as to character and ability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 141 Madison-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; a good baker of bread and biscuit, and also of game of all kinds; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 West 27th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of pastry, puddings and baking; soups and oysters in every style; has lived in first-class families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking [illegible] of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has [illegible] best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 139½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. No objection to the country.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and has no objection to a private boarding-house; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place, in the rear, top floor, first house.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 26 East 16th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 19 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references. Can be seen at No. 248 7th-av., near 26th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 286 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 403 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; also bread and pastry; is neat and tidy in work and person. Has good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh girl; who thoroughly understands her business; can give good reference. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 313 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 396 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate laundress, and has best of City reference; also, the same situation wanted by a colored woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have the best of City reference, and lived four years in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.; best of reference can be given.

A GERMAN COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (Protestant) wishes a situation in the City; understands the American cooking. Can be seen at the Employment Office No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls; one as a first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 80 Great Jones-st., in the tailor's store, for two days.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, by a highly respectable girl, who understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

A COOK—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two Protestant girls, (sisters); one as cook or laundress, and the other as nurse or waitress; no objection to travelling; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 73 Perry-st., near Bleecker.

A COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, &c.—Situations are wanted for a select number of servants of the above capacity, which, for neatness of appearance, competency and character, cannot fail to please the most particular; their references are of long standing in Brooklyn families where they have lived; and will hire either in City or country at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable Protestant young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a smart and tidy girl, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a good dairymaid. Has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would attend to the housekeeping of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No 233 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can bake good bread, &c., and is willing to do general housework; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families, by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's machines. Call or address L. J., No. 133 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to sew by the day; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Satisfactory references can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do family sewing or dressmaking by the day or week. Address No. 51 3d-av. Can operate on any sewing-machine.

A MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.—A lady, having been extensively engaged in the millinery and dressmaking business at the South, and heretofore in some of the first houses in this City, wishes to obtain a situation in either business, or is fully qualified to take charge of such an establishment; the rebellion and loss of all she possessed at the South compels her to seek employment. Address, for two days, M. H. M., Station A.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEAT, ACTIVE widow, (English,) intelligent and every way qualified, has been accustomed to housekeeping for years, would take charge, or travel with an invalid lady; can give the most undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address COOPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be fonad very capable of managing and directing aa agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable, middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a family, or seamstress aad to wait on a lady; no objections to sew ont by the week or month. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 9th-st., near 2d-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kiods of fine washiag and ironing, and French flutiag; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City refereace. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who nnderstands her busiaess thoroughly in all its branches; French fluting aad finery. Has no objectioa to assist in chamberwork. Best refereaces given. Can be seea for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situatioa in a geatleman's family; can do all kiads of fine washing and French flating; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, by the 1st of April, as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best City reference. Address DORA, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 132½ 7th-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Call at 126 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, well experienced in washing and ironing, wishes to go ont by the day, to wash or housecloan. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laandress and chambermaid; nnderstaads her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front room, 1st floor.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN active, responsible, English Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good plain seamstress; or a situation to go in the country preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th aod 12th-sts., for three days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse; caa take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 Jones-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seea for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or servant in a family going to California; very satisfactory reference given. Please call at No. 86 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable aad capable young girl desires a situation as nurse aod seamstress; can cat and fit children's dresses; she has also the advantage of a good English education, so if required could instruct small children; is both willing aad obliging, and very neat amoog children. Has lived four years in her last place in the above capacity, wherefrom she can be highly recommended. Call at No. 48 West 20th-st., Thursday and Friday. Also, a young girl, 16 years of age, to do light chamberwork, and otherwise make herself useful. She, too, can be well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to the entire charge of a baby; is also a good plain seamstress; has excellent references. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly methodistory reference given. Address Box No. 1,818 Post-office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by an English Protestant, who is able to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 153 7th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By a very competent English woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call for two days at No. 62 East Houston-st. Has the best of City references.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family, as seamstress; is a dressmaker; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses and can do all kinds of family sewing; will do a little chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, without incumbrance, is a quiet family, as plain seamstress, and would assist in household duties; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; no objection to the country. Call, or address CLARK, for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman as a most competent seamstress; can cat and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, or week, or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters, if required; no Jews need apply. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, New-York. Reference given.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable elderly person as plain seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and ladies' undergarments; would prefer a situation in the country; the advertiser is a Protestant. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and cntting and fitting for children; has first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 576 2d-av., near 35th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class seamstress, who understands all kind of family sewing, and can cnt and fit for children and young misses; will have no objection to assist with light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nursery governess and seamstress by a very respectable Protestant young person; can cnt and fit, and operate on Slager's, and Grover & Baker's Machines. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as seamstress and ladies' maid; can dress hair, and cnt and fit ladies' and children's clothes; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excelleat City reference, as seamstress and lady's maid: will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; is a regular nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is careful in each capacity; wages $7. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excelleat City references, a situatioa as waitress and parlormaid, or seamstress; makes shirts, and does all kinds of family sewing and children's clothes; is quick at the needle; is a thorough seamstress; wages $7. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

WASHING WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERson, who has lived out as a laundress in the best of families, wishes to secure some washing at her own house; willing to engage by month or dozea; best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 456 6th-av., between 29th and 30th st., first floor, up stairs.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommeaded, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself aseful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, decivil, neat and capable, at the largest old-estsblished Institnte, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AN APPRENTICE.—WANTED, BY A LAD, 17 years of age, a situation to learn machine making or blacksmith's trade. Address W. P. SMITH, No. 346 West 44th-st.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a bank or banking-house by a young man who has had six years experience in the business, both as book-keeper and teller; best of references given. Address, BANKER, box No. 133 *Times* office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, without any family; he understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; can get the best of City reference. Address B. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man, a situation as coachman; is a good, careful driver, and would assist in a garden, or would take charge of a plain vegetable garden. Has the best reference for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address J. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN—SITUATION WANTED, IN A private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers, for capability, sobriety, integrity, &c. No objection to the country. Address Y. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; has lived in the best of families in England, also in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, in a good groom and careful driver; for character, sobriety, &c., can refer to his former employer, where he has lived for four years. A note addressed to DANIEL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a respectable young man, who can furnish first-class City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seea at No. 96 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., private stable, until engaged.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who is a steady driver and a good groom; is a good vegetable gardeaer; would make himself generally aseful; can come well recommended. Address M. H., box No. 203 *Times* office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by an experienced single man, with long and satisfactory references. Refers to last employer, who is in town. Address THOS. DEGAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion as coachman, by a single man; best references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

A COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as coachman, or vegetable gardener, or would take charge of a farm. Call, or address No. 611 Greenwich-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has over eight years' City refereace. Address M. N., No. 115 East 41st-st., or J. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situatioa wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachmaa and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally aseful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself aseful on a gentleman's place. Good references given. Address T. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situatioa as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Good references given. Address T. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself aseful on a gentleman's place; good reference gives. Address J. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has ao objection to the country; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Has the best of City and country reference. Has no objection to City or country. His wife would take charge of a dairy, or would feed poultry. Has one only one child. Address R. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a thoroughly experienced single man, English, a situation as coachman and groom, in town or country; City references. Address B. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of Fulton and Washington, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do a garden work, if required. He understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver, good reference given. Address W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, SOBER, steady, and perfectly reliable, with seven years' experience, who has had charge of high and low pressure engines, and does his own repairing, wants an engagement; references undeniable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man, as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference gives. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; he aaderstands the care of horses and all kind of stock; is a good milker, and would make himself useful on a geatleman's place; good reference given. Address P. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—DAIRY WOMAN, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance, Protestants; the man perfectly understands farming and gardening; the wife is a first-class dairy woman and general house manager; have been many years in this country. Can give the best of references. Call on or address F., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as farmer, by a married man; (Scotchman,) has a practical knowledge of his business; or as coachman; has a thorough knowledge of the care and driving of horses; can give the best of references. Call on, or address X. Y., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

A FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a practical farmer, a Scotchman, to take charge of a farm; wife to take charge of the dairy, if required. Best of refereace give. Can be seen at Mr. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st., for one day only.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A WELL-disposed, able-bodied man desires a situation in the above capacity; understands farming in all its branches; a good gardener, and excellent hand over horses and oxen; has hired for the last four years with a gentleman in Westchester County, who can at present be seen in the City. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; high wages not so much an object as a good place.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a married man, (no incumbrance,) who thoroughly knows his business; wants a house in; first-class reference. Address C. M., at Thorburn's, or Box. No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SCOTCHman, married, with one child, wants a situation as farmer and plain vegetable gardener; has got the best of refereaces as to character and capability. Apply to J. O., at A. Reid's seed store, No. 607 Broadway.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation, as foreman farmer and gardener, by a single Protestant maa; is handy, willing, and will take the same interest in his employer's place as is his own. Address a note to FARMER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a married man as farmer or vegetable gardener; nnderstands horses, cows &c.; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 4th-av., at Ackermaa & Coaklin's office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an intelligent, steady, Protestant single man, who is a thorough gardeaer in every department of the trade, having lived for several years in some of the best places in the country; reference of the first quality; could also take care of horses on a small place; none need apply but those in want of a first-class man. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, without incumbrance, in a quiet family, as plain seamstress, and would assist in household duties; is fond of children; wages aot so much an object as a quiet home; no objection to the country. Call, or address CLARK, for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman as a most competent seamstress; can cat and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, or week, or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters, if required; no Jews need apply. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, New-York. Reference given.

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A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class seamstress, who understands all kind of family sewing, and can cnt and fit for children and young misses; will have no objection to assist with light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nursery governess and seamstress by a very respectable Protestant young person; can cnt and fit, and operate on Slager's, and Grover & Baker's Machines. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as seamstress and ladies' maid; can dress hair, and cnt and fit ladies' and children's clothes; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excelleat City reference, as seamstress and lady's maid: will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; is a regular nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is careful in each capacity; wages $7. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

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A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and cntting and fitting for children; has first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 576 2d-av., near 35th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

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FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 27,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

50	Lorrillard's Ins.	20	40 N. Y. Bal. Dry D'k. 100
70	Am. Ex. Bank	100	15 Home Ins. Co. 100
100	People's Ins.	50	100 Knickerbocker Ice 100
50	Columb. Marine Ins.	100	50 Nor. Western Ins. 50
50	Adriatic Ins.	25	20 Richmond Co. Gas Co., 50

$2,500 Sacramento City and County 5 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua & Ind. R. R. 1st mortgage Bds.
$10,000 Dubuque City 10 per cent. Bonds (hypoth.)
$1,000 Logan Co. Man. and Mining Bonds.
$1,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. of 1862.
$2,000 Missouri State 6s.

OFFICIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in cash of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April prox., agreeably to their terms, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES
RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ANDR. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 499 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest will commence on April 1, on
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)
DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date. M. D VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st. }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.
The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD AV., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Classes of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN AND Second-avenue Railroad Stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 20 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 13 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.

NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E. K. Corning, Son & Co.
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co.
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon.
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
U. S. BRANCH
OF THE
UNITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
At New-York,
Jan. 1, 1862.

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. Stock	$10,250 00
N. Y. S 5 and 6 per cent. Stock	115,500 00
N. Y. City 6 per cent. Stock	25,000 00
Cash loaned on collateral	500 00
Cash in hand and in Bank	10,846 76
Cash in hands of Agents	8,035 93
All other investments	54,401 36
Office Furniture	494 17
Interest Accrued	315 00—$234,343 22

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid	$2,054 20
All other claims	1,406 94—3,461 14
Net Assets	$230,882 08

*** NOTE.—The above statement shows the condition of the United States Branch alone. The total available Assets of the Company, including its English Securities, amount to

$4,793,822;

and this is entirely independent of the Life Business, which is a totally distinct Company.

GEO. ADLARD, Manager,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, for the burial of all enlisted men of the Army, or Volunteers who may have been sworn into the service of the United States, who may die in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Persons offering to perform this service must state the cemetery or place at which they propose to make the Interments, the charge for a pine or white-wood stained coffin, hearse, cemetery ground and digging grave. Please indorse communications, "Proposals for Interments." D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Building Committee.
MICHAEL FALLIHEE,

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY, } Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or for examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, Inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862.

JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

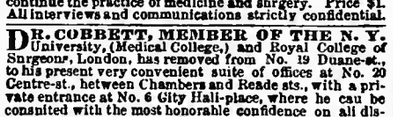
FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S BEST BURglar and fire-proof safes, medium size, almost new. Apply at No. 79 Cherry-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and harharous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German De Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucons or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 29 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; this delightful, Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by W. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE Restores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietiog or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$180
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 12.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' Steamship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M.,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The War Department and the Newspapers.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED

The Tax Bill—Probable Advance of the Rates on Whisky and Tobacco.

The Alleged Conspiracy Against the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

After an avowal of the intention to arrest the editors of certain papers, the War Department promulgates a contradiction to go to the public. The order for the Court-martial is still in force, and the Department refuses to make further disclosures of its purposes, or to name the offending papers, for the obvious reason that such disclosures would call attention to the articles objected to. The matter is not therefore ended. It is believed, however, that the *Sunday Mercury* is not in the offending list.

THE TAX BILL.

It is now thought that the House will, in conformity with the bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, increase the tax on Tobacco and Whisky. The question touching the stock of the latter now in the hands of dealers, will probably be reconsidered. As no tax has been placed upon any other article now manufactured, this course would seem to be just, so as to make the bill uniform and acceptable.

The amendments thus far made to the Tax-bill are not exhaustive, but merely the action of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the House having finally to act on them. It is believed that Congress will, in conformity to the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, increase the tax on tobacco, whisky and other luxuries. The hasty clause touching the stock of whisky now in the hands of dealers will probably be reconsidered, as it is deemed by many prominent gentlemen to be *ex post facto*, and as the bill, with this clause stricken out, will be uniform and more acceptable.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Senator LATHAM'S resolution in the Senate has caused considerable comment. It calls upon the Secretary of State to transmit to that body copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between Secretary SEWARD and Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Ex-President of the United States, having reference to a supposed conspiracy against the Government. It appears from this that the Ex-President has been in correspondence with Secretary SEWARD in regard to the charges which have been made against him, that he associated up with the Knights of the Golden Circle. The correspondence, when published, will show how utterly false was this charge.

ORDER STOPPING THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The Secretary of War has issued an order stopping the release on parole of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson. It is known that an agreement for the exchange of prisoners was made some weeks ago, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by Gen. WOOL with Gen. CORB, by which all of our prisoners were to be delivered the next day, under a flag of truce, at Craney Island. A boat was sent to receive them, but no prisoners were brought from Norfolk. This same was repeated for two days without success. Explanations were demanded by Gen. WOOL, but none furnished. Pending this breach of faith by the rebels, all release or exchange will be refused by the Government.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following prisoners were to-day released on parole: O. ALLEN SKEWLAND, JACKSON BENNEHAU, JAMES CONNER, JOHN BURSON and GEORGE M. GORKLEY. Two others, B. W. JENKINS and F. M. ELLIS were recommitted for further consideration.

It is not probable that any more of the prisoners from Alexandria will be released, as those now in custody have refused to comply with the conditions required.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—In the changes recently made in boundaries of the department commands, it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in or may unavoidably pass into another. In such a case the troops so situated will continue under the command of the General under whose orders they may have been operating, but it is expected that they will be withdrawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Authorized. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. S.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

The House having addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of War, he responded to-day by inclosing a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. TUCKER, in which the latter says:

"The necessary large transportation by water being required by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Quartermaster General detailed Capt. H. C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, to this duty, and I was requested to assist him. All parties who have offered suitable vessels in answer to the advertisement for transports were requested to meet us without further resort to the newspapers. It was made as public as possible that the Government was in want of such transportation, and desired to deal directly with the owners. A very large number were chartered by direct negotiation with the owners, while some made their application through ship-brokers. A decided preference was given to the former. Capt. HODGES and myself received only our regular compensation as Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Secretary of War respectively. No other persons have been act ing under the authority or by the direction and permission of Capt. Hodges or myself to effect such charters, and consequently no compensation has been or is to be paid for such services; and no person acting directly or indirectly for the Government, has received the persons from whom such vessels were chartered any percentage on the amount of the charter, or any other compensation."

A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

A Democratic Conference was held last night, continuing in session until a late hour. The call was signed by all excepting four or five of the members of Congress, who were elected as Democrats. Representative CRISFIELD presided, and Representatives PENDLETON and HARRIS acted as Secretaries. An injunction was placed on all present not to reveal the proceedings. It is, however, ascertained from private conversations to-day, that the Conference was principally confined to the consideration of the resolutions reported from a Committee of which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was Chairman, declaring in instance that the restoration of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution, would require that the organization and principles of the Democratic Party of the United States should be fully and faithfully adhered to, and inviting all citizens, without distinction of section or party, to coöperate with the Democracy in supporting the Constitution and restoring the old Union. A Committee of one from each State represented by a Democrat, either in the Senate or House, was appointed, to report at a future conference. The names of the members are not yet known. It is understood that several members from the Border Slave States were present and participated in the proceedings. The entire number at the meeting was about forty. The proceedings are represented as having been harmonious.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Col. Gordon Granger, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Nash to be Assistant Adjutant-General in the Volunteer Service. They also confirmed the following nominations: Henry W. Reed, of Iowa, to be Agent of the Indians of the Upper Missouri; John Evans, of Illinois, to be Governor of the Territory of Colorado; Wm. H. Evans, of Ohio, Consul at Maranham; Edward H. Perkins, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Santa Cruz; J. H. McMath, of Ohio, Consul to Tangiers; James L. DeGraw, of New-Jersey, Consul at Guayaquil; J. R. Hughston, of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Shanghai; James Rynes, Surveyor of Customs at Perth Amboy; Edward L. Bayley, Collector of Customs for the District of Cherrystone, Virginia.

PROMOTIONS FOR MERIT.

The promotions made by the Secretary of War for gallant services at Fort Donelson and Mill Spring having been confirmed by the Senate, the Commissions have been assigned by the Secretary, and will soon reach those thus honored.

A PITTANCE TO BRAVE MEN REFUSED.

The Senate Naval Committee, at their meeting to-day, reported against allowing to the sailors and men on board the sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, who lost their clothing in the late action with the *Merrimac* at Fortress Monroe, $60 each. It is well known that these poor fellows lost everything they had, and yet the Senate refuse to allow them the small pittance of $60 to procure the necessary articles to keep them warm. It was recommended by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report from Pea Ridge has not yet been received, nor has that concerning the recent action near Winchesthr.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Gen. DAVIS, of New-York, has been assigned to duty in Gen. HALLECK'S Department.

THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

The members of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee have all returned, and Col. VAN WYCK has joined his regiment.

PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA.

Frequent applications are made as to the disposal of public lands in the Territory of Nevada, but as the land districts have not yet been organized therein, no species of float claims can now be located. There seems to be no doubt that those who at present occupy lands will be secured in their locations by future legislation.

THE DANISH BARK LORENTZEN.

Senator SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has reported a bill for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the Danish bark *Lorentzen*, which was wrongfully seized and detained by the *Morning Light*, a vessel belonging to the United States blockading squadron. The Committee recommended that the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

THE ABOLITION OF THE STADT DUES.

R. S. CHILTON, Esq., of the State Department leaves Washington next week for Europe, as bearer of dispatches, carrying the ratified treaty between this Government and Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues, negotiated in Berlin in November last.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial asking that 5,000 copies of the report of the Patent-office be printed in German.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of a bankrupt law.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition, asking for the liberty of the Press of this country.

All the above were referred.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) read an extract from the Detroit *Tribune*, which said that a curious document had been found, showing that there was a league formed in Michigan for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government. The document was dated October 5, 1861, and said that the league was doing noble work in Maryland and among the soldiers at Fortress Monroe; that Ex-President PIERCE was among the most influential members of the league, and that the document was now in possession of the State Department.

Mr. LATHAM also read a letter from Ex-President PIERCE, dated March 4, saying that an article had been published in the Saturday evening Boston *Journal*, the substance of which had before been published in Michigan. The subject was not new to him, (PIERCE,) for he had a correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State as early as last December. He asked Mr. LATHAM if he would offer a resolution calling for the correspondence with the Secretary of State, as such imputations ought not to rest on any man.

Mr. LATHAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State transmit to the Senate copies of all the correspondence between WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and Ex-President PIERCE, having any reference to the supposed conspiracy against the Government.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rop.,) said that he knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. HOPKINS. There was such an organization, and it was very wide-spread. At the commencement of the war, the Knights of the Golden Circle, it was thought, would be very patriotic and go into the army, and, to his (CHANDLER'S) certain knowledge, they had succeeded in getting a large number of the worst traitors in the National army, and these traitors are there now.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that he knew there was such a letter, as he had seen it. He suggested that the Senator from California (Mr. LATHAM) frame his resolution so as to include that letter.

Mr. LATHAM said he only wanted to find out whether any man who was an Ex-President of the United States had been engaged in any such conspiracy or not.

An amendment was added to the resolution so as include all other papers.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the joint resolution offering pecuniary aid to the States in case they should emancipate their slaves, was taken up.

The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. DAVIS yesterday.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) read a dispatch from Gen. SHIELDS concerning the fight at Winchester, on Monday.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) opposed the resolution as beyond the power of Congress, and as simply creating a cause for dissension in Congress.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) thought that the resolution was simply a pill of arsenic, sugar-coated. It was intended to inaugurate an agitation in regard to Slavery in the Slave States, which will lead to the injury of those States. He thought that when the President sent this resolution to Congress, he violated all his pledges of non-interference with Slavery. Even if the emancipation of the slaves should take place, he did not believe that Northern Senators would ever vote suitable compensation. If he was a Northern man he would not vote to pay for the negroes.

Mr. LATHAM believed that the motives which originated the resolution were pure and honest, for he had seen nothing in the President to make him believe anything else, but he (LATHAM) could not vote for an abstract proposition pledging his State to pay large amounts of money.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) did not see how anybody could see anything in this simple message of the President. We were in the midst of a rebellion, of which Slavery was the immediate cause, and the President simply asks whether it is not wise to consider some plan for the ultimate extinction of Slavery in the States which desire it. He did not see how this could be offensive to any man, unless he places Slavery above the Constitution, the country and everything.

The amendment of Mr. DAVIS was disagreed to by Yeas, 4; Nays, 34.

YEAS—Messrs. DAVIS, HENDERSON, POWELL and WILSON.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) then offered the following amendment:

"*Be it provided*, That nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to imply a willingness on the part of Congress that any of the States shall withdraw their allegiance; but it is hereby declared to be the intention to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored in every State."

This was rejected.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BURNSIDE, and to his officers and men; also, a resolution of thanks to Commander S. C. ROWAN. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to establish an Agricultural Department. Referred.

The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.) said he was willing to conform his action to the principles of justice. The bill was opposed on the ground of expediency; but believing as he did, that Slavery was the great sin of this country, he could not place expediency in the scale against justice. We ought not to refuse to do right for fear of the consequences. He believed, with the city of New-Orleans, that it is always safe to do right, and should allow no false motives of expediency to interfere. When the rebellion commenced we were surrounded here by slaveholders and traitors in this district, daily plotting the disruption of the Government, and there was no security until the freemen of the North came to the rescue. The reason was, this was a slaveholder's rebellion, and the District was under the influence of slaveholders. The Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) the other day said he spoke as a Border State man, and spoke the sentiments of the loyal men of Virginia, and begged the Senators to pause and consider the position they occupied. How many loyal men of Virginia or Maryland came to the defence of the Capital? Not one.

Mr. WILLEY said there was good reason. Theirs was the first territory which was invaded by the adversary, and they had to defend their wives and children. Western Virginia, with a population of 270,000, and a part of those rebels, has 9,000 men in the field.

Mr. WILKINSON said that was very good, but if Northern men had not gone there the Senator would not have dared to return there.

Mr. WILLEY—That is a fact, and I wish to express my deepest obligation to the noble men who came to the rescue.

Mr. WILKINSON then referred to the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. He contended that Baltimore was never loyal till the guns of Fort McHenry were turned toward the city, and that Maryland was kept in the Union by the power of the Government. The Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) seemed to censure the Northern Senators for their course on this bill. [He here read from Mr. WILLEY'S speech.] He (WILKINSON) grew impatient, when he was censured by men from the Border States, who would never have been here but for the valor of Northern men.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union), said he was not in the habit of censuring, but he held his seat here by as good a tenure as the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WILKINSON said it was known how much of his State the Senator represented. If it had not been for the North, there would not have been a foot of soil on which he could stand.

Mr. WILLEY said there would have been a small portion of her soil, under which her Senators might lie. He again expressed his thanks to the noble men of the North, who came to the rescue.

Mr. WILKINSON said he did not doubt the feelings of the Senator were correct, but in his speech he said we are tendering aid and comfort to the enemy. He read an account of the massacre of Union troops at Guyandotte, Va., as showing the inhumanity of Slavery. He then referred to the speeches of Messrs. KENNEDY and DAVIS as showing a violent hatred toward the free speech and free sentiments of the North, and tending to excite the people of the South against the North.

The question was then taken on Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment, offered yesterday, to distribute the slaves among the Northern and Western States, which was disagreed to—yeas, none; nays, 35, Mr. SAULSBURY voting in the negative.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners make a joint equitable settlement of accounts between the master and the so-called slave, allowing the master all reasonable expenses for supplies of clothing to the slave upon disability, and to allow the slave for all service and labor performed, &c.

The bill was postponed.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) rose to a privileged question, in behalf of the Government Contract Committee. He referred to the pamphlet issued by ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, who charged that the Committee had altered and falsified the record and the testimony furnished by them; and did all this wilfully and perversely, for the purpose of creating a sensation in the House and country, and convicting him of charges which the Committee knew were false. Mr. DAWES examined the statements of Mr. CUMMINGS, and vindicated the integrity of the Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) briefly exposed what he characterized as a fallacy of the Committee, whose report he said, went forth to damn a man's reputation, founded on falsification, whoever did it. Mr. CUMMINGS' note, as printed, made it appear that he had retained in his hands $140,000, when the note itself showed that he never had a dollar in his hands.

Mr. FENTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the cause of the exposure of large bodies of our troops belonging to the army of the Potomac, consisting of regiments, brigades, and in some instances, of whole divisions, who have been deprived of shelter for days and weeks, in consequence of having their orders to march countermanded, then being again ordered to march, and again countermanded, without adequate food, and as to who is responsible for this needless exposure and suffering of our troops.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

Among other amendments adopted was a proviso that the tax on goods, and wares, and merchandise, manufactured pursuant to contract, under this act, shall be paid by the purchasers before the delivery thereof.

Several sections of the bill were then acted upon, when the Committee rose.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval affairs reported joint resolutions, appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

Adjourned.

WESTERN WAR DEBTS.

Appeal of Western Members of Congress to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

Col. F. P. BLAIR, after weeks of fruitless pressing for the payment of the debts due in the Western Department, has got up the following urgent appeal, which was yesterday presented to Secretaries STANTON and CHASE:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1862.

SIR: We beg leave to call your attention to the large indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West, amounting now to at least $16,000,000. This is due for army supplies and for labor.

About one-half of this sum has been passed upon and allowed by the Commission created by the late Secretary of War to investigate claims in that Department.

This latter class have stood for more than six months without payment, and no encouragement is given by the disbursing officers of the Government as to the payment of claims so long delayed.

These claims present peculiar hardships suffered by creditors of the Government. Complaint had been made against the operations and speculations of a few individuals in the Western Department, and instead of confining the investigation to cases of supposed fraud, *all* the claims in that Department, including the smallest purchases, and even the wages of laborers, were suspended and had to be submitted to the Commission. All alike were subjected to the expense and trouble of proving up their claims before that body, no matter how great were their wants or how small was the pittance claimed. More than six thousand claimants had to submit to this delay and trouble, and suffer the imputation that attached to all claims thus investigated; and were stigmatized because a few persons had sought to take advantage of the Government.

After this six months' delay, thus occasioned and without any fault of theirs, the claimants have not been paid, nor can they obtain any assurance of early payment. They, therefore, in their distress, have earnestly appealed to us to remonstrate against the hardships of further delay.

These claims are chiefly confined to the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, and to the City of Cincinnati. These States have suffered more than any other loyal States by the blockade of the Mississippi River and the necessary restrictions on trade along the border in order to keep the rebels from obtaining supplies.

The people have cheerfully submitted to these restrictions for the good of the cause.

But these restrictions have greatly embarrassed and impoverished the people who have so faithfully observed them, and the money due them is greatly needed. The West has no surplus capital that can take Government vouchers, and hold them at reasonable rates of interest, for an indefinite period. In the present condition of Western finance, the claimants *must* hold their claims until paid, or else submit to ruinous discounts on their vouchers.

The Military Department for which we speak *has fought more battles, shed more blood, and won more victories for the Union than any other*, and we cannot refrain from saying that, under all the facts of the case, it is unjust that this Department should suffer from such ruinous delays in payment of the money justly due the people. Of course, intentional injustice is not presumed; but we fear that, amid the pressing applications of claimants, *located nearer the capital*, the people of the West have been overlooked, and their small claims postponed in favor of those more clamorous.

The claims in our Department are generally of small amounts, are widely scattered, and their payment would afford relief to that whole country.

We therefore urge upon you the prompt payment of these claims, especially those so long held up for investigation before the Commission, and allowed by them.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., SCHUYLER COLFAX,
JAS. S. ROLLINS, JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
JOHN W. NOELL, A. G. PORTER,
THOS. L. PRICE, W. McK. DUNN,
WM. A. HALL, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
E. H. NORTON, of Indiana.
JOHN B. HENDERSON, JOHN A. OURLEY,
R. WILSON, of Missouri, GEO. H. PENDLETON,
W. KELLOGG, JOHN SHERMAN,
W. A. RICHARDSON, B. F. WADE, of Ohio,
OWEN LOVEJOY, J. H. LANE, of Kansas,
LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES F. WILSON,
O. H. BROWNING, JAMES W. GRIMES,
of Illinois. of Iowa.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Making appropriations for the payment of the direct tax due by the State to the General Government.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

For repairing the Brooklyn Arsenal, erecting a State Arsenal at Rochester, and a magazine at Buffalo.

The bill to amend the charter of the Hermitage Association, of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CERROLLY—Amending the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—Amendatory of the act authorizing Commissioners to take proof of acknowledgments of deeds in Great Britain and France.

The Assembly bill to close up the Canal enlargement was reported favorably.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs is received, showing that the salaries paid amount to $25,000 yearly, and that the additional expense of laborers is about $25,000 more.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, the bill to punish fraud on others seeking employment, reported adversely, was recommitted to the Grinding Committee.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To punish fraud in the use of false brands and trade-marks.

To repeal the Church Property act.

To amend the law in relation to the proof of Wills.

To amend the law to regulate the sale of poisons.

To incorporate the Star Institute; the Presbyterian Convention; the Home Missions; the American Missionary Association, and the First Society of United Christian Friends, called Restorationists.

The House concurred in the Canal Board resolutions regulating the rates of toll of certain articles.

The bill to aid and protect New-York harbor against invasion came up for a third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved to recommit it and embody it in the General Defance bill.

Mr. DUTCHER, on the part of the friends of the bill, moved to lay it aside for the present.

Mollon carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the incorporated Banks to hold stock of the United States.

Concerning the Erie Railroad.

To correct an error in the assessment of the Long Island Railroad.

To amend the Act for the benefit of married women as regards insuring the lives of their husbands.

To impose a tax on dogs.

Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill to divide the Twelfth Ward, New-York.

The bill to aid the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was made the special order for Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, by a vote of 82 to 31.

Mr. BANDICT moved to make the Metropolitan Health bill the special order for Friday.

Mr. SMITH called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

The motion was carried, by Yeas, 82; Nays, 27.

Mr. TALLMAN moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow.

Motion lost by ayes 61, nays 49; a two-thirds vote required.

The assessment bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the excise bills be made the special order for this evening.

Motion carried by 76 to 35.

In voting Aye on the motion to make the Broadway Railroad the special order, Mr. RAYMOND and others explained that they did so merely to close up the matter, without desiring to commit themselves to the merits of the bill.

On motion of Mr. SNYDER, the Committee to investigate the action of the State Military Board was requested to report immediately.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, the bill to repeal the Church Property act was moved forward to a first vacant Committee.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, and the bill to authorize the County of Westchester to acquire lands around Harlem Bridge, were passed.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills were passed to regulate the size of apple barrels; to amend the Act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York; to amend the law in regard to taking testimony of witnesses out of the State; to amend the laws for the incorporation of manufacturing and mechanical associations; to authorize clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases.

The bill to enlarge the powers of Notaries Public came up for a third reading. After a warm debate it was recommitted, to be reported complete, with amendments confirming acts of Notaries.

Several bills of a merely local character were passed.

Repeated efforts were made by Messrs. BANKS and MCMULLEN to lay the third reading on the table, in order to take up the excise bill, but failed. On motion of Mr. SNYDER, the bill to provide for the defence of New-York harbor was recommitted to the Military Committee, for the purpose of embodying all the bills on the subject in one bill. It was immediately reported back to the House, having received the assent of the friends of all the other bills. It appropriates $500,000 for the defence of New-York harbor, to be expended immediately, under the direction of the Governor, Col. DELAFIELD and Mr. CRAVEN, the same as in Mr. RAYMOND'S original bill, and provides for loaning the United States Government $3,000,000 more for the general defence of New-York harbor, and the frontiers, to be expended under the direction of the National officers. Adjourned.

Note from Speaker Raymond.

To the Editors Atlas and Argus:

DEAR SIR: I find in the *Atlas and Argus* of this morning the following paragraph:

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOSTILITY AGAINST GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Under this title, the New-York *Herald* charges that in the coteries of the New-York *Tribune* and TIMES it is given out that from Gen. WADSWORTH has emanated the series of attacks on Gen. MCCLELLAN, which have appeared in the columns of the *Tribune*, and have been offered to other journals. Indeed, it says, *Hon. Mr. Raymond, Speaker of the New-York Assembly, makes no secret of the fact that he has received a letter, purporting to be from Gen. Wadsworth, but which was so gross and violent in its abuse of Gen. McClellan, that he declined to insert it, and returned it to the author.*

So long as the circulation of this charge was confined to the columns of the *Herald*, in which it originated, I deemed it unworthy of notice. Now that you have given it a color of probability by copying it into your journal, I trust you will permit me to say that it is utterly untrue. I have neither "received," nor "declined to insert," nor "returned" any such letter as is described. Your obedient servant,

H. J. RAYMOND.

MARCH 25, 1862.

The New Steamship China.

The steamship *China*, which arrived at this port yesterday, was launched from the yard of Messrs. NAPIER & SONS, at Govan on the Clyde, on Oct. 8, 1861. Her length of keel and fore rake is 322 feet; her breadth, (moulded,) 40 feet; her depth, 29 feet and her extreme length is 340 feet. Her burden is 2,600 tons and she is driven by oscillating engines of 500 nominal horse power, provided with patent surface condensers, in addition to the ordinary condensers. The greatest possible care has been taken in every detail of her construction to insure the comfort and safety of her passengers, and it is the statement of her builders that she is the finest steamer in every respect which the Clyde, famous for its noble vessels, has yet produced.

She left Queenstown on the 16th inst. at 6½ P. M., thus making the trip in nine days twenty-one hours. In consequence of her machinery heating, the engines were stopped at various times, amounting in all to twenty-two hours. If we deduct this it reduces her running time to eight days and twenty-three hours.

Mr. RAY, formerly of the *Persia*, has been installed as the Purser, and to him we are indebted for our usual lists of passengers and other favors.

A New Exchange and Reading-Room for the Dislodged Merchants.

The transfer of the Merchants' Exchange to Government will not, we are glad to see, deprive the commercial community of their usual place of assemblage. An association, of which Mr. CHARLES A. BENEDICT is the regent, and whose plans are stated in our advertising columns, has already provided, on William-street, other apartments even more commodious and satisfactory, where the merchants will be able to renew their daily meetings, and transact their business with every possible facility.

To the Exchange Room will be added a Reading and News Room, on the plan of those at Liverpool and Boston, where all the leading journals of the world will be filed. A novelty in this latter apartment will be the posting, from time to time, during business hours, of leading political intelligence and distant markets, as reported by telegraph. The names and the known experience of the gentlemen who have embarked in the undertaking, will be sufficient warrant of its energetic realization.

We may properly add that Mr. GILPIN, so long and favorably known to the mercantile public for his News Room in the Exchange, will, we learn, retain rooms in the neighborhood of those he now occupies, and continue to spread his ample files before the public. He will, no doubt, test his new rivals with active competition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH FRAUD—LAWYERS THE VICTIMS.—MARY ANN JACOBS, aged about 50 years, residing at No. 31 Northmore-street, was brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, by Detective WILSON, upon the charge of false pretences. The prisoner called upon JOHN B. MOORE, a short time since, and represented to him that she had recently had a fortune left her of over $75,000; and requested him to invest $50,000 of it for the benefit of her children. She was not particular about the rate of interest, and promised to let MOORE,—whom she wished to make her agent,—have all the interest over three per cent. which could be obtained on the money. The investments were to be made in his name, and he was to have the entire charge of the funds. During the negotiations, Mrs. J. stated that she had a few small bills to pay, and MOORE, not suspecting anything wrong, was persuaded to advance her the sum of $173. He soon discovered, however, that the woman's representations were all unfounded, and that the deeds, bonds, notes, &c., which had been left with him were worthless. About the same time three other gentlemen of this City, viz.: D. B. PIKE, W. B. SMITH, lawyer, of No. 114 Nassau-street, and Mr. PARKER, of the Register's Office, were swindled by the accused—the two former of $100 each and the latter of $170. The same story was told to these gentlemen as that which was retold to MOORE, and in this way she succeeded in borrowing the amounts of money above-mentioned. Justice KELLY held her for examination.

A VERY SIMPLE CASE.—The Captain of the schooner *J. McNeil*, which was captured some time since attempting to run the blockade in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived in this City yesterday, and was committed to the House of Detention, until such time as he may be wanted as a witness before the Prize Commissioners. His name is ALFRED COFFIN, and like most sailors, he has a very unsophisticated and offhand way of disposing of the most important questions, as will be seen by the following note, which the Captain addressed to United States Marshal MARRAY: "My case is a very simple one, and will occupy the Court but a few moments. The vessel was a Southern vessel, sailing under a Southern flag, and was taken in entering a port in Texas."

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—From the thirty-seventh annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, just published, it appears that the number of children received into the House of Refuge since the opening in 1825, is 8,737. On the first of January, 1861, there were 568 children in the House, and during the past year 424 were received; 504 were indentured or discharged, and 488 remained January 1, 1862. During the year 60 children were provided with homes in the West. There were no deaths in the institution during this year, and the general health of the inmates is reported good.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Sanitary Commission, will deliver a charitable lecture at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening next, detailing a narrative of his recent excursion from Washington to Manassas, and describing the appearance of the famous Bull Run battlefield, and Manassas after its evacuation by the rebels.

NO MORE SHAM SOLDIERS.—The Police have been instructed to arrest all men wearing the uniform of soldiers, unless they can show a pass or give a satisfactory account of themselves.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. Prof. SHEDD, of the Andover Theological Seminary, has accepted a call from the Brick Church, of this City, to act as colleague with Rev. Dr. SPRING.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALSE ARREST.—Mr. ELIJAH H. KIMBALL, in the City Court, yesterday, recovered $450 damages against THOMAS LYNCH, for a false arrest. It is alleged by LYNCH that KIMBALL bought $50 worth of liquors of him, and refused to pay for them. LYNCH, for the purpose of getting "satisfaction" where he could get no money, caused KIMBALL to be arrested while in one of the city railroad cars, as a thief, and for this act the suit was brought and the above-named amount of damages awarded.

HOLD YOUR TONGUE.—A jury in the City Court yesterday, directed Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS to pay over, in good and lawful money, $1,000, to Mrs. ANGELINA TILT, for making too free use of his tongue in regard to her character. Mrs. TILT, it appears, commenced a suit to obtain a divorce from her husband. PHILLIPS was a friend of the latter and professed to know the real character of the wife, and let his tongue wag too freely for his own sake.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man named JOHN CONNAS, employed on board the ship *Ellen Foster*, yesterday fell into the hold of the ship *Emerald*, lying near Ford's dock, and had his skull fractured and was otherwise so severely injured that he cannot recover. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer EASON of the First Precinct Police, and his family, residing in the Eastern District, was notified of the accident.

INDICTMENTS.—The Grand Jury came into the court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and made return of 88 indictments, including all grades of crime known to the calender, from murder down to the smallest indictable misdemeanor. The Jury again retired.

CITY COURT.—Calanger for this day—Nos. 9, 19, 21, 26, 35, 36, 59, 81, 82.

The Bull Run Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 26.

The remains of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. TOWERS, of Rhode Island, arrived to-day, and were escorted by the military to Independence Hall, where they will lie in state till to-morrow.

Canal Appraiser Appointed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The Governor to-day sent into the Senate the name of WILLIAM WASSON for Canal Appraiser. The Senate suspended the rules, and unanimously confirmed the nomination. This is a renomination.

Navigation on the North River.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Wednesday, March 26.

The steamers *Norwich* and *Manhattan*, of THOS. CORNELL'S line, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The boats left New-York last night. Their Captains report heavy ice between here and Peekskill.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 26.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is so far repaired that the running time between the two cities is reduced to twelve hours.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for March 27: Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.

[Advertisement.]

HER INCH'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRIS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the scene of universal interest this week, in consequence of the announcement of the closing exhibition of several of its leading novelties. See his advertisement for particulars.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 26.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—D. Mackay, J. Dolan, Mr. Kennard, A. V. Harrison, James Allaro, A. Tillier, Mr. Governour, J. W. McCone, Charles S. Silver, C. McFarland, James McCreery, Mr. Vandenhoff, L. S. Owens, G. C. Trufant, Richard Glover, J. Smith, Paul Campagnie, Gustave Baret, Jos. Harrison, Mrs. H. Tomes, T. J. Waters, H. Karsten, J. L. Pereira, R. Keating, Constantine, Geissler, Charles Rodera, Jos. Williams, Mr. Bryant, Miss Fitzgerald, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Taylor.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—J. O. West and lady, Mrs. Mareizek, J. S. Karey, W. L. Archer, W. L. Hull, R. A. Richmond, D. Gray, Mr. Crane, Mr. Fiske, J. Littlejohn, John H. Smith, A. W. Hollister, C. T. Meyers, F. C. Bonnaden, B. K. Stevens, Jr., J. S. Schlarbaum, E. M. Block, R. McCarter, A. Schwerin, Mr. Chappotin, P. J. Armont, C. W. Farrington, T. A. Thayer, T. P. Sirven, J. B. Nicol, J. W. Reed, W. A. Tacks, J. Erul, A. Errant and lady, J. G. Foster, J. Masson, R. Bochem, R. Von Hoffman, J. W. Danforth, R. F. Spain, N. Rubian, J. Serimaux, N. Rubriea, A. Pont, C. W. Eaton, M. P. Adrea, Malsgrein, J. Birbeck and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Bruschi, F. L. B. Joseph, T. Cunaning, Mr. Paine and lady, E. E. Kasey, J. G. Echert, W. Wyckoff, R. A. Forsyth, G. T. Taylor, L. Jeonings, M. Aylion, C. Marti, J. R. Sergeot, S. R. Adams, W. Lotti, L. Bonzetti, J. Sfriglia and lady, F. Mentok, A. Grapel, A. Kuhlman, H. Luhde, Miss Lizzie Francis, G. L. Lobbiano, J. Diaz,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3280. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Inquiry into the Effectiveness of the Charleston Blockade.

The Military Supervision of the Telegraph.

Speech of Gen. Meagher to his Brigade.

Cheering News from Tennessee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BLOCKADE.

It having been positively asserted by the Consul of Great Britain, and also by Consuls of other foreign Governments, that armed troop ships, carrying munitions of war, have been allowed to go in and out of Southern ports and no attempt made to stop them by our naval officers charged with blockading the Southern Atlantic coast, and particularly at Charleston, Senator HALE, from the Naval Committee, has obtained authority to inquire whether there has been any laxity on the part of naval officers, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

INVULNERABLE SHIPS AND BATTERIES.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the House bill, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to authorise the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials for making ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

A PROBABLE REBEL RETREAT.

A smoke on Tuesday, in the direction of Warrenton, indicated the destruction of property, which always attends the enforced retreat of the rebel army. Their disastrous attack on Winchester has provoked a blow from which they are recoiling.

GEN. SUMNER FULLY RECOVERED.

Gen. SUMNER is quite restored from his injuries of last Fall, and inspires his army by his vigorous bearing and movements. A union of his corps with that of Gen. BANKS would make a force equal to any enterprise in any part of Virginia.

ARREST OF DR. HINMAN.

Dr. HINMAN, Surgeon of the First Long Island Regiment, Col. ADAMS, was arrested in his bed in Alexandria, night before last, and brought to Washington, by order of the Provost Marshal of Washington. The reason for the arrest has not transpired, and it has taken all the officers of the regiment and friends of the Doctor by surprise. It is thought that there has been some mistake in the person on the part of the authorities.

SPEECH BY GEN. MEAGHER.

Gen. THOS. F. MEAGHER made a speech last night to his brigade, arousing it to great enthusiasm. He promised it some privations, much hard work, but abundant action and a glorious victory.

ANOTHER REVIEW IN GEN. M'DOWELL'S CORPS.

Gen. McDOWELL gave a review of Gens. FRANKLIN'S and KING'S divisions this afternoon, in honor of Lord LYONS and numerous other English guests of more or less distinction. Dinner was first served at Gen. McDOWELL'S headquarters' near the parade-ground, and after the review, tea. The English gentlemen compliment the troops on the perfection of their movements. There were not less than two to three thousand spectators on the field, military and civic; many carriages of ladies, and several *equestriennes*.

STOPPING THE PASSAGE OF LIQUOR.

The Provost Marshal has issued an order that no liquors will be passed by the sentinels at the different ferries and bridges of this district, excepting on a pass signed by a general officer, stating the purpose designed, the quantity, and description.

THE SUPERVISION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The attempts that are made to connect the present supervision of the telegraph with the censorship lately reported upon by a Committee of Congress, render it proper to state that the censorship of the telegraph was abolished by the Secretary-of-War on taking military possession of the telegraph, and a military supervision of the telegrams throughout the United States substituted. The duty of the Supervisor is to prevent the transmission, by telegraph, of information concerning late, present or contemplated movements of the armies of the United States, and all other information, the publication of which is of a military character, that ought to be concealed from the enemy. In all that relates to political or private affairs, the telegraph is as completely unrestricted as it was before the commencement of the rebellion.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

The Senate Post-office Committee have reported back Mr. SUMNER'S bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the United States mails.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The following are the number of Major-Generals of the Regular Army, Major-Generals of Volunteers, Brigadier-Generals, Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers, Assistant-Quartermasters, Commissaries, Brigade Surgeons and Paymasters in the army of the United States:

Major-Generals of the Regular Army,	3
Brigadier-Generals of the Regular Army,	8
Volunteer Major-Generals,	17
Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers,	170
Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Volunteers,	112
Assistant-Quartermasters,	139
Assistant-Commissaries of Subsistence,	137
Brigade Surgeons,	165
Paymasters,	150

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE has written a letter from Nashville, stating that Hon. WM. H. POLK, a brother of the late President POLK, is in that city, and that Hon. W. B. STOKES is shortly expected. They are both strong Union men, and will cooperate with Gov. JOHNSON in putting the State machinery into operation. Our National currency is as good there as in New-York, while rebel notes command only thirty cents on the dollar. The prospects of conciliation are encouraging.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The following prisoners were discharged to-day by the Commission relating to State prisons: J. F. Coffitt, N. D. Means, Moses P. Donelson, Wm. L. Fisher, on their taking the oath of allegiance. John A. Marshall, Wm. F. Moore, Wm. J. Fleece, Busnrod W. Bayles and Thos. E. Poole, were discharged on giving their written parole to render neither aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States. J. B. Morton and Matthew Plaskett were recommitted for further consideration.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of LEWIS S. ELY, of California, as Consul at Acapulco, and that of H. JONES BROOKS, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

ARMS IMPORTED BY STATES FREE OF DUTY.

The bill reported by Senator PEARCE, to-day, from the Committee on Finance, provides that the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to refund and remit the duties and imposts on all arms imported into the United States by or for the account of any State, shall extend only to arms for which orders or contracts were made prior to the 1st of January, 1862, provided the Secretary shall have satisfactory proof exhibited to him that the arms were actually purchased in a foreign country for the account of a State, and the price paid for the same was only the first cost, and the usual and customary charges attending the purchase and importation of the same exclusive of duty.

INVENTIONS.

Numerous applications have recently been made for patents for improvements in the manner of coating vessels with iron, and also for war projectiles.

The inventive genius of the country seems of late to be additionally stimulated by the agricultural and petroleum oil departments. Various means of using the latter have been presented for letters patent.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The causes which prevented the safe conveyance of the mails and collection of revenues upon the route from Jefferson City to Tuscumbia having been removed, the Postmaster-General has ordered the restoration of full service thereupon.

TO BE PAID.

The bill to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions is now a law.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Additional Names of the Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

Many of the regiments engaged in the recent fight near Winchester are at Strasburgh, and the surgeons have not yet reported. The telegraph line is not working, but the list of the killed will be forwarded as soon as received at headquarters. Men are engaged in collecting the names of all who have been buried here. Eight wagon-loads of the enemy's dead were carried into Strasburgh Monday afternoon. This and other facts lead to the belief that the enemy's killed and wounded numbered a thousand.

Gen. SHIELDS telegraphs that our victory at Winchester has been more fatal to the rebels than was at first supposed. Union prisoners, who escaped from Mount Jackson Prison, just arrived, saw eight wagons, loaded with dead and wounded, enter Mount Jackson on Monday at ten o'clock P. M., forty-four miles from the field of battle in thirty hours.

The rebels admitted they had 11,000 in the field, also that they lost 1,000 to 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding their graves at some distance from each side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah Valley.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. SHIELDS.

The following circular has been received by Gen. SHIELDS, and published to his Division at Winchester on the 26th:

To Brigadier-Gen. Shields:

Your dispatches relating to the brilliant achievements of the forces under you command have been received. While rejoicing at the success of your gallant troops, deep commisseration and sympathy are felt for those who have been the victims of the gallant and victiorious contest with treason and rebellion, your wounds as well as your success, prove that LANDER'S Division is still bravely led, and that wherever his standard is displayed, the rebels will be defeated and pursued. To you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, the Department return thanks.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

GEN. MCCLELLAN TO GEN. SHIELDS.

FAIRFAX SEMINARY, Thursday, March 27.

Brig.-Gen. James Shields:

The General commanding congratulates you and the brave troops under your command, on the splendid achievement commenced in your department which he has just received. He desires you to follow up rapidly the enemies' troop as far as Strasburgh if possible. (Signed,) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SEMINARY, March 27, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. Shields:

The Commanding General congratulates you and the troops under your command upon the victory gained by your own energy and activity and their bravery on the 23d. He is pained to learn that the wound you have received in the skirmish on the day before is more serious than at first supposed.

By command of Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. SHIELDS has sent a dispatch to Judge DALY as follows:

WINCHESTER, Thursday, March 27.

My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days, at the head of my command.

JAS. SHIELDS.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are additional wounded:

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

Zenophen Wheeler,	J. W. Lepping,
John Conley,	Vane Nawsbaumer,
Gustavus Schwackmann,	Shelton Colton,
M. Coothan,	F. A. Sullivan,
David Murdock.	

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Martin Herrigan,	Corporal Bunce,
Wm. McCarley,	J. Spridee,
W. A. Davis,	Wm. C. Heenan,
Thomas Ravenhill.	

SEVENTH OHIO.

Samuel Sweat,	Frank Bathel,
	A. T. Withers.

EIGHTH OHIO.

Samuel Beelor,	Serg't Wm. Wetherell,
Stephen Lyle,	Serg't A. G. Bacon,
Sherman Smith,	A. E. Brown,
James Anderson,	Capt. Starckman.
Lieut. Craig,	Co. G—A. Fry,
F. Pearson,	M. Master.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

J. W. Sallege,	John Martin,
	David S. Baker.

SEVENTH INDIANA.

John McKnight,	George Holmes,
Henry Thompson,	Matthew R. Porter,
John W. Jones,	H. Ridgeway,
George R. Covert,	Orderly Sergt. L. Davis,
Charles Montague.	

FOURTEENTH INDIANA.

Howard Lauer,	J. Miller,
J. H. Simpson,	H. Hollis,
Adam Marx,	— Hooker,
S. Briggs,	E. J. Walder,
J. Roger,	— McMulvelle,
C. Warner,	James Walling,
C. Menrs,	Wm. M. Slatt,
L. Crump,	D. Beau,
T. E. Barrett,	Lieut. John Lindsay,
A. Nellis,	Lieut. E. Slocum,
S. Welbart,	Capt. James B. Kelley.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Capt. Parks.

FIFTH OHIO.

J. C. Edwards,	Wm. Miller.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Capt. M. T. Wright.

FIRST VIRGINIA.

Thomas Roberts,	Edward White,
Sergeant McCarty,	J. McFarland,
Wm. Murphy,	J. M. Perdue,
Charles Pelton,	David Reid,
Geo. W. Stakeman,	Geo. Trevar,
Walter H. Hitchcock,	H. McCamick,
J. S. Martin,	Charles Rawlings,
John Gardner,	D. Kingsbury,
J. Collett,	B. Hatfield.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Daniel W. Morgan,	Andrew J. Brecomen
Conrad Rohmer,	J. T. Graham,
G. W. Baker,	J. S. Ellison,
Frank Peach,	Andrew Levy.

The following are the killed:

EIGHTH OHIO.

Capt. Whitcomb.

FIFTH OHIO.

J. J. Sneddon,	W. H. Rhynd,
C. E. Gray,	Henry Lipsey,
Henry Hill,	C. Talbott,
Martin Mallory,	C. A. Brown,
W. B. Mayscomb,	George W. Nethous,
Peter Hansel,	W. B. Major.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Three unknown.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph Cooper,	Samuel Everly,
—— Liebrick,	John Murphy,
John Davison.	

Eight names, regiments unknown.

SEVENTH OHIO.

Michael McGee,	John Frain,
Charles Gill,	James Bische,
Allen E. Lamb,	Elias Hall,
J. G. Creglow,	James Carroll,
S. M. Rice,	Merrick Regular,
Lewis Corwin,	—— Stillwater,
Frederick Gratz.	

EIGHTH OHIO.

Serg. John L. Stough,	Wallace Manning,
Corporal Shumaker,	John Miller,
	James Martin.

Owing to the want of large buildings and the consequent necessity of scattering the wounded, considerable delay has occurred in obtaining the names.

Country people have just reported fifteen or twenty dead in the field a mile from the battle ground, before unknown, some of whom are rebels.

ADDITIONAL KILLED.

Corporal Ab. K. Butler,	—— Griswold,
Michael Carey,	Reuben Burnham,
An artillerist, unknown,	Daniel S. Garrett,
A. Griswold,	

One unknown, and one, name unknown, of Company K, Seventh Ohio.

FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Sergeant David Becker.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

Tobias N. Edwards.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Five, unknown,	E. R. Douglas.

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

John Fox.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.

Wm. Green,	H. G. Beckwith,
Wm. Geraler,	Stephen L. Illas.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Robert Morris.

EIGHTH OHIO.

David Parcher.

Intelligence from Strasburgh states that no new movement has taken place in that vicinity.

Gen. JACKSON, with the remnant of his army, is supposed to be near Woodstock.

Gen. SHIELDS' wound is improving rapidly. He hopes to be on duty again in a week.

LATEST FROM ISLAND TEN.

The Upper Rebel Batteries Entirely Silenced.

Sixty-five Rebel Troops and Forty Negroes Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 27.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Island No. 10, evening of the 26th, says that only three shells were thrown by the mortars to-day, to which no response was made by the rebels. This morning Col. BUFORD sent a reconnoitering party of twenty men of the Twenty-seventh Illinois down the Missouri shore. They arrested three prominent residents, who report that 2,000 negroes are employed on the island and at the batteries along the shore; that sixty-five rebel troops, including two Lieutenants and forty negroes, have been killed by our shells; that the upper shore battery is abandoned, but the others are being strengthened; that the enemy is 15,000 strong, and that their encampment has been moved entirely out of range of our guns. The rebels are confident of success, and say they have a good road to Trenton and other points, by which they can escape whenever they choose. They have plenty of provisions. Three rebel steamers, loaded with troops, were seen watching the shore to prevent communication from here. The total number of the enemy's transports is eleven.

Two or three balloon ascensions have been made by Capt. STEINER, but the weather was too thick for favorable observation.

One of the partly-finished gunboats at Memphis was fired the other night, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

The new Tennessee levies were disbanding and refusing to fight with the pikes, which were the only weapons offered them.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* contains the following:

"A gentleman arrived on the *Conestoga* this morning, with intelligence from Island No. 10 up to 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Col. BUFORD sent a force to make a reconnoissance on the Kentucky shore on Tuesday night, which succeeded in capturing six prisoners belonging to a Tennessee cavalry regiment. They report the strength of the rebels near the island at 15,000. Gen. BRAGG is in command. Fifteen hundred reinforcements reached there from Humboldt, having come by railroad to a point only fifteen miles distant. Still larger reinforcements were expected by the same route last night. Measures have been taken to intercept this means of communication."

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

A special to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says: "Memphis papers of the 22d state that only one man was killed in the first four days' bombardment at Island No. 10. He was a citizen of Memphis."

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 25.

Arrived, ship *Ivanhoe*, Sunderland; *Moonlight*, 63 days from Hong Kong; bark *Comet*, Honolulu.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* authoritatively denies that agents ever went to England to hypothecate the entire group of islands as security for a loan. There is no necessity for a loan; much less a forced one.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac About to Make her Appearance Again.

The Yorktown and Jamestown to Accompany Her.

Condition of the Rebels at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 26, *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 27.

Contrabands state that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* having been fully repaired was brought out of the Dry Dock on Monday morning; that her crew had been placed on board, and that she was ready for action. Several new guns of a heavier metal than she used before had been placed on board of her.

The rebel steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* have also been greatly strengthened, and are fully prepared for action, and will accompany the *Merrimac*.

The flag of the *Yorktown*, with the Commodore's pennant, was flying when the contrabands left.

A LATER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 26, *via* BALTIMORE, March 27.

Three desertere arrived here, to-day, in a boat from the south side of James River. They belonged to a North Carolina Regiment, and report that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* has been daily expected to come out and attack the *Monitor* for the past three days.

The rebel gunboat *Jamestown* made a reconnoissance, to-day, coming down some distance below Craney Island.

The deserters represent that there was a great panic among the rank and file of the rebel army, on account of the rumors of Union victories.

The newspapers are carefully kept from the rebel soldiers, and they have been so often imposed upon by false statements of rebel victories that they are much dissatisfied.

The deserters say that during the excitement that prevailed in Norfolk immediately after the fall of Roanoke, it was believed that if a demand had been made upon Gen. HUGER he would have capitulated.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to take up the Commodore of the French ship *Catinet*. No news or papers were brought back. A bundle of letters from the Union prisoners at Richmond was received, and also dispatches from Gen. HUGER to Gen. WOOL.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived from Ship Island last night. She sailed from there on the 15th instant. Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet sailed on the previous day for the Southwest Pass. On the 17th Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet of sloops-of-war and gunboats were to sail for the same destination.

The French steamer *Catinet* arrived yesterday afternoon from Havana, and she and the *Gassendi* have taken a position within two hundred yards of the *Monitor* for the purpose of obtaining a good view of the expected battle.

Two drummers of one of the regiments in Hampton strayed out to Back River yesterday, and were taken prisoners by the enemy's cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

The following dispatch was received from Fortress Monroe to-night, dated to-day, at 4 P. M., it being telegraphed from Cherrystone, Va.:

"There was a reconnoissance this morning, extending to Big Bethel, which was occupied by about 1,500 rebels, who fled on the approach of our forces, without any hostile demonstrations. Our troops now occupy the place."

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Rebels Captured—Beauregard, Polk and Cheatham at Corinth—Operations Against Knoxville, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

The *Times'* Cairo special says that a steamer has arrived from the Tennessee River, with a number of prisoners taken near Pittsburgh, Tenn.

A gentleman who has been some time connected with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, arrived to-day reports that Gens. CHEATHAM and POLK have left Humboldt, with their forces, to join BEAUREGARD, who is concentrating his forces at Corinth. Their pickets extend within eighteen miles of our forces.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 27.

Col. MILLIKIN'S Thirty-second Indiana Regiment occupies Columbia, Tenn.

Memphis papers contain a Richmond dispatch of the 16th, stating that on Friday 2,000 Federals passed Cumberland Mountains and captured two companies of rebel cavalry.

A courier, arriving at Knoxville, reported that the Federals, from 4,000 to 6,000 strong, were 25 miles from Knoxville, and advancing.

Both Houses of the rebel Congress have passed resolutions advising that no cotton be planted this year.

STRANGE STORY FROM MANASSAS.

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN THREE REBEL REGIMENTS—BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

From the Washington Republican.

An officer of the army just returned from Manasses, called last evening and gave us an interesting account of his visit to Manassas and the battlefield of Bull Run. A farmer, residing near Centreville, told him that in January last a number of regiments were quartered near his house, among them one from Kentucky, and when the time of their enlistment expired, they unanimously resolved to return home, and accordingly stacked their arms and were preparing for a start, when their further progress was arrested by the appearence of an Alabama and a Tennessee regiment, who were ordered to reduce the Kentuckians to submission, and compel them to remain. The Kenlucklans seized their arms and a desperate fight ensued, in which many were slain on both sides, and their bodies were buried where they fell, the graves being yet visible. From this spot the mutineers retreated a short distance, threw down their arms, and each drawing his bowie-knife, made a desperate charge upon the two regiments; the fight was terrific, in which more than 100 were killed, and they too were buried upon the field of slaughter.

At last the brave Kentuckians were subdued. The battle-field was shown to our informant by the farmer, who witnessed the fearful contest. In traversing the field he discovered a large bowie knife, which doubtless had been used in the fearful fray.

In one of the deserted cabins at Manassas our informant found several copies of the following:

ADDRESS BY GEN. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, Army of the Potomac, Near Centreville, Jan. 30, 1862,

Soldiers of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac:

My duty calls me away, and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again, to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of your homes and our rights, to lead you to new battles, to be crowned with signal victories.

You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life: the one by which his discipline and capacity for endurance are thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly.

Still, I cannot quit you without deep emotion, without even deep anxiety, in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all, I am anxious that my brave countrymen, here in arms, fronting the haughty array and master of Northern mercenaries, should thoroughly appreciate the exigency, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the Army of the Potomac—the men of Manassas—to stack their arms and quit, even for a brief period, the standards they have made glorious by their manhood. All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending, the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unblenchingly as you have met the enemy in line of battle.

To the army of the Shenandoah, I desire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to my assistance, last July, their timely, decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle.

Those of their comrades of both corps, and of all arms of the Army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave with all confidence, that on occasion they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comdg.

FROM KENTUCKY.

East Tennessee—The Rebels' Situation—The Tobacco Interest, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

Rebel writers own that Unionists by thousands are running away from East Tennessee, to join Gen. CARTER, near Cumberland Gap. It is said that he will in a month have ten regiments of East Tennesseeans enrolled. The Gap will confessedly be abandoned whenever we occupy Knoxville or London.

The rebels' new "base line" is thought to be along and near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—their right resting on Chattanooga, their center and left on Decatur, Corinth, Grand Junction, Jackson and Memphis. A tremendous battle at or near one more of these points seems probable and imminent.

Two hundred and twelve hogsheads tobacco, the largest shipment of tobacco ever made to any one in this city by one boat, were received here on the 20th from the Cumberland. The tobacco interest insist that a tax of three cents a pound must have the effect to stop its cultivation to a vast extent; that the total prostration of one of Kentucky's most important staples can be avoided by imposing a tax on the value of the crop, say one to two, or even ten per cent., and then, they say, the planter who has a poor crop, and gets a low price, will pay in proportion to the more fortunate one.

Mr. W. P. MALLEN, a special agent of the Treasury Department, advertises that no permits will hereafter be required for the shipment of any merchandise (except arms and ammunition) to or from any place on the Ohio, above Louisville or north of Lexington.

Dr. ADAMS' congregation, Mrs. Dr. PARKER, and Mrs. S. W. ROOSEVELT, of your City, continue their contributions to our soldiers. PONTIAC.

BROWNLOW'S STATEMENTS—SPIES AROUND, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Thirty-four Union soldiers died here last week, 24 in Lebanon the week before, 15 in Lebanon last week, 28 in New-Haven, and 24 in Woodsonville, up to the 13th. About 200 of the rebel prisoners near Columbus and Chicago are reported dead.

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON'S appeal to the people of Tennessee is regarded as most appropriate and politic, and sure to be efficient. The Nashville *Times* suspended on the 16th, owing to his restriction of its "independence." The *Patriot* and *Banner* are reported submissive to the Governor's conditions. Letters from Nashville say Parson BROWNLOW states that the Union sentiment in Eastern Tennessee is as enthusiastic and uncompromising as ever, and tens of thousands will spring to arms upon the appearance of the National troops.

The General Council of Louisville have levied a tax of three cents on each $100 worth of real estate, slaves, residuary in money, and pleasure carriages, for the relief of the families of volunteers from Louisville, who have or may hereafter enlist in the Union army.

An alleged spy was arrested yesterday in New-Albany. The New-Albany *Press* says several other suspicious looking characters in that vicinity are closely watched. PONTIAC.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG BILLOW.

The ship *Constitution*, Capt. MACODUCK, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, having on board Capt. COLLIVER and crew, of the British brig *Billow*, whom they rescued from that vessel on the 27th February, in lat. 42° N., lon. 38°. Capt. COLLIVER states that he sailed from St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 13, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 170 casks of oil and 70 casks of molasses, and on the 17th February, lat. 45°, lon. 38°, experienced a gale from N.W.; lost her rudder-head, fore and mainstopmasts, and all his sails and shipped a sea, which stove the bulwarks and washed overboard everything moveable on deck, and caused the vessel to spring a leak. When he left her she had three feet water in the hold. She was built at Windsor, N. S., in 1850, 121 tons burden, and owned by J. T. & A. S. DE WOLFE.

Wendell Phillips in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 25.

Although the announcement that Mr. PHILLIPS would address the people of Cincinnati at the Opera House, last evening, was only made in the morning papers of yesterday, the house was filled at an early hour with many of our best citizens, of all shades of politics, who went to listen to this great orator and champion of Freedom, on the all-absorbing topic of the war.

Mr. PHILLIPS appeared upon the stage about 8 o'clock, and was introduced to the audience by Judge STALLO.

Mr. PHILLIPS commenced his lecture or address by saying, that within the next four or six months, or perhaps sixty days, we are to determine the future of nineteen millions of nineteen States, by the policy which the representatives shall force upon the Cabinet. The speaker touched briefly on the cause of the war, saying that it was nobody's fault; that neither section or any one party were to blame for it; nor did it spring out of the ground, and they could not expect it to end in a day. It would be fortunate if it ends during the lifetime of our children.

Mr. PHILLIPS said there were three questions which he would ask: How long is the war to last? What will become of Slavery? And, what will become of the Union?

Mr. P. then went on to say that he had been an Abolitionist for sixteen years. This remark was received with hisses and a few cheers. Presently two or three rotten eggs were thrown from the second tier, one of which struck the speaker on his right side, and covered his coat and pants with the filth. Several other eggs struck the stage near where he stood.

Apparently unconcerned, Mr. PHILLIPS continued, when a paving-stone, thrown with great violence, struck near his feet. He still continued his remarks, but was frequently interrupted by hisses and cat-calls; and at every remark distasteful to the rowdies who were present, rotten eggs were showered upon the stage.

The confusion in the second tier, where the party was apparently three or four hundred strong, began to increase and gave signs of serious trouble. Numerous blows were struck, and several persons were severely injured. No police were in the building at the time, and no attempt was made to put the rowdies down except by a few persons in the gallery, who were soon overpowered.

Some one took his stand at the head of the stairs, leading from the dress circle to the gallery, and called for cheers and groans alternately for probably ten or fifteen minutes, completely interrupting the speaker.

A number of ladies also became frightened and left the hall, but the majority kept their seats.

A rush was presently made down the stairs and into the middle of the aisle, and the cry "To the stage!" was shouted by the leader of the gang. Mr. PIKE used his influence to prevent them gaining access to the stage, and many hurled stools and canes at the crowd as they advanced. Finding that it was useless to try to stop them, Mr. PIKE came on to the stage and reported to some of the friends of Mr. PHILLIPS the condition of affairs, and in accordence with their advice Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew, and shortly afterward left the building by the back entrance.

A good deal of complaint was made at the absence of the police force, who, it is said, were neither near nor around the building.

The scene enacted at the Opera House last evening is a lasting disgrace on Cincinnati, and upon those who are invested with the power to put down and check all riotous conduct.

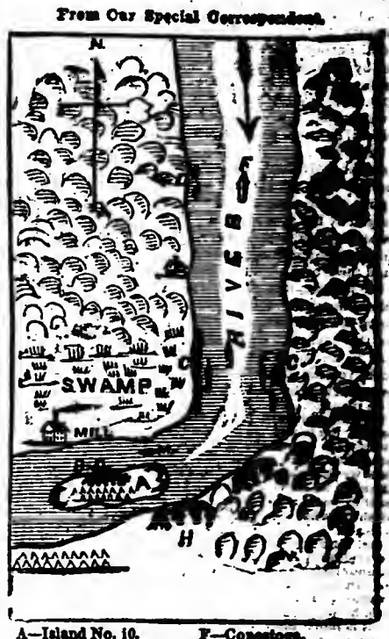
OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Progress of the Bombardment at Island No. 10.

The Plans of Commodore Foote Being Slowly but Surely Consummated.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

From Our Special Correspondent.



A—Island No. 10.
B—Floating Battery.
C, C—Mortar-floats.
D—Powder-boats.
E—Gunboats.
F—Conestoga.
G—Upper Battery.
H—Lower Batteries
M—Sunken Steamer.

BEFORE ISLAND No. 10, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Sunday Morning, March 23, 1862.

It may seem strange that one should become *ennuyed* and dyspeptic during the progress of a siege so formidable in proportion as this, yet such is the fact. Never seemed time so leaden in his march, never seemed sunset from sunrise, and morning from night, so wide apart, so separated by seemingly interminable ages, as they have during the past four or five days. Many are sick from the disease of idleness combined with the effect of drinking the river water, which, from its high stage, is filled with particles from the thousand swamps that are now in direct support with the Mississippi, on both sides. Quite a number particularly among the Corps Reporterial, have left here sick, and have almost converted, as I hear, the St. Charles, at Cairo, into a hospital.

Since my last letter nothing whatever of any importance has occurred. The gunboats have maneuvred a little from one shore to the other, just on the verge of the range of the rebel batteries; but beyond this have done nothing more than at long intervals to send a shell into the upper battery. The mortarboats have done about their usual business—paying their compliments leisurely and at irregular intervals to this or that rebel battery; in proportion as any movement has been observed to be going on; and even the mortar practice, so poetical and so grand at first, has lost all its charms; and now we hear the thundering report and watch the erratic antics of the fuse with the same indifference and listlessness that one peruses a prosy leader in a morning paper, or sees the advent of an ordinary sunrise. A few days since crowds of people thronged the decks of every gunboat and transport, watching eagerly the process of mortar-firing. "There she goes!" would be the universal exclamation as the volumes of flame and smoke shot up from some float; and then every eye and every glass would be brought into eager requisition to watch the flight of the shell. "Too high!" "Bully shot!" "In the water!" "Right into their works!" "Played!" —— with 'em, *that* shot!" &c., &c., were a few of the thousand exclamations that invariably burst forth at the explosion of each shell. Now, in nine cases out of ten, the reports salute the ear without obtaining admittance to the brain. A man lying on his back will sleepily catch the report or see the puff of smoke, which indicates the bursting of the shell, without being aware whether either is a matter of reality or fancy.

Unthinking people will growl, as they always do at anything beyond their comprehension, when they learn the slow progress of the siege. Several newspapers, whose editors are mighty in strategy upon paper, will demand the instant removal of Flag-Officer FOOTE, when they find that at the expiration of eight days he has neither taken a battery nor stolen a contraband; that in all that time his only response to their cry for slaughter and blood, and to "let the boys go," has been to lose one man killed and one or two wounded.

The present design of Flag-Officer FOOTE and others having charge of the matter, is to take the enemy by a series of movements, which will eventually compel their discomfiture without the dangers and loss which would attend a direct assault by the gunboats. Such a move as this, while it will take longer, does not afford the same occasion for sensational columns filled with accounts of desperate conflicts, and long lists of killed and wounded; and hence from certain sources will meet much the same objection that did Gen. McCLELLAN'S course before Manassas.

What those movements are, cannot of course be announced in advance—suffice it that they are of a character worthy their distinguished origin, and will ere long result in the complete success of the Federal arms in this department.

The enterprise of some of the New-York Press in getting out a correct map of Island No. 10, including its defences and those of the main shore, together with a circumstantial account of its capture; and of this 24 hours before the attack of the National fleet, is regarded here as one of the most brilliant enterprises of this or any other century.

The rebels appear to be very fearful that some attempt will be made to run the blockade, and with a view to prevent this they build each night a long line of fires on the main shore and the island, which with the whole surroundings are nearly as light as at noon day. Their fears in this respect are idly founded, as there has been no such intention on the part of the fleet, except that, in occasional cases, the matter has been canvassed with a view as to its probable result and success. One thing is certain, and that is, if the flag-officer wished for volunteers to perform such a reckless piece of dare-devilry, he could get enough, and run a half dozen boats past the island, were their guns and watchfires doubled.

The officers of the *Conestoga*, to a man, have expressed their willingness to make the attempt at any time, if called upon to do so; and from what I know of the men, I am satisfied that they would do it, if ordered or requested, as cheerfully as ever they engaged a rebel battery or guarded a fleet of transports. But there is probably no danger of any boat being called on for any such purpose, and hence the services of our troops will not be put to the test.

Ever since the passage of our fleet by Hickman,

this place, that town has been infested with the presence of bodies of Confederate vagabonds, whose objects have been to harass and plunder such citizens as gave the slightest testimonial of loyalty when the Federal troops were at the landing. Several were in consequence compelled to leave the town after suffering any quantity of indignities, such as are peculiar to the high-toned chivalry of the South; others made their escape in skiffs and succeeded in reaching the National fleet.

Their representations to Commodore Foote produced the required effect, and put matters in a shape that, hereafter, the Henrooat Chivalry of that vicinity will give the town of Hickman a berth, wide as the danger to detour otherwise is imminent. The *Conestoga* ran up to Columbus Friday, and in a few hours thereafter Hickman was taken possession of by a regiment of National troops, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery,—in all sufficient to protect peaceable citizens from outrage, and their property from plunder. The whole thing was accomplished in time; for in another day, or two at furthest the rebels would have run in more cannon by railroad thrown up a battery, and given our transports a good deal of trouble. Every one in passing could see the heights above the town crowded with rebel horsemen, who would fire off their guns, wave secession flags, hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS, and gallop about like a band of drunken Comanches. The transports, in passing, kept to the west side of the river, out of rifle range, and hence experienced no damage; but had the rebels been left to erect a battery, as was their intention, the results would have been serious.

The operations of the besieging force as a whole having become rather stale, there is a good deal of adventure being carried on by private enterprise. Several daring operations have lately been undertaken by various individuals, chiefly in the way of reconnoissance. Day before yesterday, the Adjutant of Col. Buford's Regiment took a skiff, and entering the mouth of the Kentucky shore, forced his way down the river within some fifty yards of the upper battery.

Another individual, Friday night, dropped boldly down the river, and lay for some time directly under the guns of the same fortification. They were much damaged by the shot from the Netioool fleet—were plowed fore and rent in every conceivable direction. He reports having heard the conversation of the rebels behind the works—but considering that the value of any information thus obtained is extremely doubtful, I dismiss the matter as to its character.

Rebel gunboats are now at work cutting open the levee on the Arkansas James Bayou from the river, and so that the work advanced, that long before this reaches you the channel will be open, and it will be known positively by this means the rear of the rebels can be attacked.

There are significant movements being made by the rebels on the island and main shore, which indicate that they are either changing their camps beyond the range of our shell, or else that they are evacuating. When we first came here, the entire shore was lined with tents, as far as the head of the island; now they have all disappeared. A very short time will show what disposition they have made of their forces.

Prof. Lowe, of the Aeronautic Corps, reached here yesterday on the Tyler, and to-day or to-morrow will undertake a reconnoissance of the enemy's positions. Important information is expected from his observations. I may state that when STEINER reached Cairo, he was ignored by the officials at that point; and it is more than likely that his services would never have been required had not Flag-Officer Foote heard of his presence, and sent a transport after him.

GALWAY.

[The following letter, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, gives interesting particulars regarding the similar operations in the siege of Island No.—Ed. Times.]

ON BOARD GUNBOAT FLEET, NEAR ISLAND No. 10.
Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

THE DEPARTURE.

The preparations for leaving Cairo, were not all completed until Thursday night. At this time the reports upon all the gunboats had been finished. That armored leviathan, the *Benton*, had been tested, and found capable of motion; everything necessary for so important a movement had been secured, so that when the hour for leaving came, Friday morning, it found us ready in every sense of the word.

For several days prior to Friday, the weather was warm, cloudless and delicious; but Thursday night the peaceful character of things was changed, by the advent of thunder storms. All that night the rain beat down furiously, and the thunders weot howling across the sky, as if the whole celestial menagerie had been turned loose, and its electric inmates had been like, gone forth in search of prey.

Friday morning broke dimly through a veil of rain and fog that scarcely admitted the glances of day, and drove us all below in mingled blindness and wet discomfort. Soon after the sullen roar of the morning gun from the fort at Cairo had lost itself among the woods of the opposite shores, the flagship *Benton* signaled us to get ready, which she soon after followed, by turning her bow down the Mississippi, and steaming away bravely in the direction of Columbus.

THE FLEET.

Following the *Benton* were the iron-clad boats *Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Mound City*, and the wooden boat *Conestoga*, one mile in the rear of the others; behind her the transports *Alps, Wisconsin, Pike, Hammitt, Wilson* and *Lake Erie*, towing among them ten mortarboats; while to the rear of them came the *Judge Torrence* and *Great Western*, loaded with ammunition; and bringing up the rear, the *Silver Wave*, crowded with the infantry.

Just before noon the fleet anchored in front of the town of Columbus—once so powerful and dreaded, now as harmless as any dilapidated place of half a hundred faniless Secessionists can well be. Here the Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, Col. Dunham, was taken aboard a transport, and soon after the fleet resumed its course down the river. A heavy rain had set in, which, however, was not much regarded, for, while it did not interfere with our operations, it would materially interrupt any movements which the enemy might make on the land, and thus perhaps, would save us considerable annoyance from "masked batteries" and skulking sharpshooters.

DOWN THE RIVER.

As we left Columbus we received the gratifying assurance from those on shore that we would "catch it all the way down," from rebel batteries and rebel gunboats, whose presence, it was said, infested every point between Columbus and Hickman. The *Benton* moved gallantly like a massive but somewhat infirm whale—the balance followed in their regular order—all keeping a sharp lookout for a demonstration from the skipping Stuffs. No opposition, however, was offered, and a little before dark we came in sight of, and soon after rounded to in front of, the pleasant little town of Hickman—a place formerly of considerable commercial importance, and which is situated one hundred and eighteen miles below Columbus, on the Kentucky shore of the Mississippi.

As the *Benton* rounded to, an engine was observed to suddenly commence moving out of town, which circumstance being considered evidence of something hostile, the compliments of the flagship were sent after it in the shape of a 42-pound ball. The distance was about a thousand yards, and the shot one that would have delighted a connoisseur in gunnery, for it struck square in the rear of the tender and punched a hole in which one might drive a moderate sized cart. The only effect upon the engine was to accelerate its motion surprisingly—so much so that it was almost instantly out of sight.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS AT HICKMAN.

As we approached the town the inhabitants, particularly the ladies, seemed so rejoiced over our advent, that the whole town looked like the drying-room of a laundry, so plentiful was the display of white, waving handkerchiefs. Hickman has always been celebrated for the number and beauty of its women, and it is undoubtedly owing to the presence of the latter that the town, like so many others, is not given over to the devil of rebellion.

Scarcely had the boats touched the shore ere the inhabitants flocked down, and expressed their pleasure at the arrival of the National forces. Among those who came were several young ladies, who were assisted aboard the *St. Louis*, and shown those attentions best suited to ladies under such peculiar circumstances.

The town is built upon the sides of the sloping bluff, which at this point is nearly or quite as high as that at Columbus. It is well-built, and contains many edifices, both public and private, that would not disgrace a town of a dozen times its magnitude. The streets in some cases are paved; sidewalks are no rarity, while the business houses are generally substantially built of brick.

I succeeded in making the acquaintance of several gentlemen, and from them learned that the place possesses a good many cases of undoubted loyalty to the Government, while generally the feeling is not one of bitter hostility to the Union. Here, as in many other towns, there are many people who, either indifferent or Union at heart, have professed to be Secessionists, in order to preserve themselves and property from rebel vengeance. A few honorable exceptions to these cases occurred, and upon them the hand of the Confederate power has fallen heavily. Seven citizens of this character were arrested last Summer, and thrown into a prison at Memphis, where they were all detained until quite lately; all for no other reason than their refusal to take an oath to support the rebel Government. Such devotion is worthy of more than passing notice, and hence I add their names: J. H. KING, citizen; R. E. MILLETT, Alderman; E. CASE, Mayor; J. H. KING, Justice of the Peace; J. H. DAVIS, Judge of the City Court, and HENRY RAMAGE and J. C. HALLEY, citizens. The last-named is still in prison; the balance have been discharged after it was found that every species of indignity and insult had no effect towards altering their determination not to take the hated oath.

SCENES AND PEOPLE AROUND TOWN.

After landing, it was discovered that a body of horsemen, which from the bluffs had watched our approach, and who were supposed to be countrymen, had disappeared, and that they were in reality rebel cavalry. One company had been stationed there several days, and their avowed object was to discover and report to some other point the approach of the National forces. The engine was also stationed here for the same purpose and in a very short time had probably given the required notice at some distant point.

The citizens of the place, with a very few exceptions, had not followed the example of other Southern places, in running away at the approach of the National troops, but showed their loyalty in some cases and their good sense generally by staying at home and attending to their usual business. The "Union Mills" were in full operation, grinding out corn and wheat, while other manufactories were equally busy in their various departments of industry—in fact, the whole town seemed more like a Northern village and less like all those upon whose life has fallen the stagnation of treason.

A large number of the inhabitants called upon Commodore FOOTE, on the *Benton*, welcoming him to the town, and, undoubtedly, gave him before leaving much information of importance.

I found, upon conversing with many of the citizens, the same ignorance of the true character of the war and the same absurd belief relative to late Confederate victories, which are invariably found in places whose sources of information are supplied in the Southern market. It was very generally believed that Gen. PRICE had just annihilated the Federal army in Arkansas; that the Confederate army had just defeated the Yankees at Manassas with immense slaughter, and were now close upon Washington.

A young lady, apparently possessed of more loyalty and beauty than general information, was very anxious to send a letter to some relatives living in the North. Being told that it would be taken and mailed at Cairo, she expressed a fear that the *Southern* troops, seeing that it was a letter for the North, would detain it at that place. Her astonishment was extreme when assured that Cairo was still in the Union, and still garrisoned by loyal forces. The town is plentifully supplied with provisions, save in the case of salt and coffee—the latter is worth $1 per pound, the former $10 per sack of 200 pounds. The merchants expressed a complete willingness to take United States Treasury notes; Confederate scrip, they said, was worthless, and would not pass at any discount.

Friday night was passed at Hickman—it not being deemed advisable to push down the river, until daylight would enable us the better to discover and reciprocate any covert arrangements which the enemy might have constructed for our special benefit. The boats, with the exception of the *Benton*, were moored to the Missouri shore opposite the town, under the supposition that any operations of the enemy from either bank could be the better frustrated.

A good many of our men spent the evening ashore by the invitation of citizens, and in all cases were entertained most hospitably. The loyalty which manifested its existence upon our landing was in no respect diminished, but rather added to, by the liberal exchange of sentiments and the exercise of social amenities which ensued during our stay, and particularly during the course of the evening.

RUMORS OF REBEL STRENGTH.

The citizens of Hickman seemed to be strongly impressed with an idea of the rebel force which awaited us at Island No. 10 and New-Madrid. They estimated the number of the enemy at not less than 20,000, while their guns and the strength and extent of their fortifications were beyond computation. The worst feature, however, in the powers which awaited us, was said to be the New-Orleans battering-ram, the "Turtle."

According to their account, the *Turtle* was more formidable than all the balance of the rebel engines put together. She was iron-clad, impervious to the heaviest missiles known to gunnery; could be sunk till level with the water, or raised at pleasure; was armed forward with two sharp steel plows; carried one heavy gun, which was fired from a bow-port that closed with a water-tight sliding panel—in short, could, and they feared would, sink our whole fleet in less time than one could swallow as many oysters.

I confess that my dreams that night were none of the lightest, and that prominent among the hideous things which thronged the chambers of sleep, was a steel-horned fiend that tossed and gored our fleet as a savage bull might a lot of terriers.

OFF AGAIN.

Soon after daylight, the next morning, (Saturday,) the whole fleet was in motion, and in its regular order steamed briskly down the river. During the night, the warm, spring-like weather had given place to a cold, savage rain, of the severest and most uncomfortable description. The weather appeared determined to be unpropitious; a thunder-storm had inaugureied our undertaking; an eternel dripping accompanied us every step as we progressed down the river.

About twenty miles below Hickman, at a place near Phillip's Bend, a barge loaded with rebel supplies was discovered moored to the Kentucky shore. Just below it was a sort of timbered promontory, and as the Fag-ship *Benton* came round it, the rebel steamer *Grampus* was discovered hugging the shore some two miles below. The *Benton* immediately opened on her with her rifled guns, but in firing three shots produced no greater apparent effect than to induce the *Grampus* to most speedily turn tail and shoot, like a dolphin, down the river.

As Island No. 10 was only some four miles below the point where the *Benton* sent a shot after the *Grampus*, the gunboats came to, the transports and mortarfloets were tied up to the bank, and preparations made for a reconnoissance of the rebel position.

From the point where the promontory comes out the Kentucky bank sweeps around in a vast bend to the west till it reaches a point opposite the Island. About a mile below us, on the Missouri shore, is a point of land which hides the Island from our sight.

THE RECONNOISSANCES.

Down toward this point the iron gunboats, hows up, floated slowly till they came opposite it; and then, at a distance of some three miles, they caught sight of a forest of steamers and hundreds of gleaming tents. Before them, the Mississippi flowed in a broad, straight line, unbroken till it struck the island, and then, in divided currents, it passed northwesterly toward New-Madrid.

Below the island could be seen the smokestacks and jackstaffs of a transport fleet, large enough, seemingly, to carry the whole Confederate population. On the Keotucky shore could be seen tents and other residences of warlike life to an unlimited extent, indicating the presence of a force of the largest proportions.

All the afternoon the six iron boats manœuvred at this distance, carefully examining the prospect in front, and now and then varying the performance by sending a shell here and there on either shore, where appearances indicated that a rebel battery might be hidden.

Two of the mortarfloets were also towed down and moored close to the Missouri shore, just above the point. Then the roar of the heavy guns of the *Benton* which had seemed thunder, became almost the mildest of piano whisperings when the 13-inch mortars lifted up their huge voices, shaking the "eternel hills" as if an earthquake were tugging at their foundations. And then the hitherto unapproachable shriek of the shells from the gunboats became as naught, when the two-hundred pounds mass of iron sailing out from the mortar and shot away with a whistling roar that cleft the air like a heavy rocket, or the flight of a meteor.

As we listened to this new music we hoped it would penetrate to the ears and rejoice the heart of Gen. Pope at New-Madrid, who, we were assured at Hickman, had been badly handled by the rebels in a lengthened action the morning before; and, if not routed, induced to hold out, with the prospect that speedy relief was at hand.

During the afternoon, Capt. PHELPS, of the *Benton*, made a very daring reconnoissance for some distance below the gunboats, in a tug, with a view of observing the effect of the shells, and enabling the gunners to get a correct range. Having accomplished his mission he returned unharmed, although during the whole time he was in easy range of the rebel guns, the lightest of whose projectiles would have blown him out of water.

All our efforts Friday afternoon never elicited the slightest reply from the enemy. Indeed, we had begun to make up our minds that they had evacuated the place, when at sunset the first sign of life came from them in the shape of the evening gun, whose echoes went roaring sullenly away till lost in the distance, assuring us that there was yet a prospect for a conflict.

Saturday night the gunboats lay at the point from which they had been firing. The transports, mortarfloats and ammunition-vessels were secured to the Missouri shore, a mile or so higher up, guarded by the *Conestoga*, and pickets thrown out through the surrounding timber to prevent surprise. By special order from Flag-Officer FOOTE, the strictest vigilance was observed on every boat, side-arms and pikes were given out, the hot-water pipes got in readiness, and every possible precaution taken to give the enemy a warm reception in case he made a night attack.

"VOICES OF THE NIGHT."

During the whole night a continual firing was kept up by the troops ashore. Now a single musket broke the stillness—again, a whole volley rang out on the startled air, producing a disturbance that kept everything and everybody in an uproar the entire night, and played the very devil with our slumbers and equanimity. The firing proceeded, in part, from the sentries mistaking shadows or swine for enemies, and in other cases from strolling parties of the rebels who ran against our pickets in the dark, after which immediately ensued the inevitable exchange of leaden compliments. It is not known whether any of our men or any of the rebels were killed; there were, however, six of the National soldiers missing the next day, when the transports dropped lower down the river. Whether they were killed in out-of-the-way places, or wandered away and became lost, or were taken prisoners, could not be ascertained.

SUNDAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Sunday morning opened as cold and rainy as its predecessors, and seemed to frown in anticipation of its desecration. No move of importance was made in the forenoon, further than to bring down six additional mortarfloats and range them just above the point and close to the place occupied by the two fixed on Saturday.

At the point behind which the mortars were, the river is over a mile in width. About a mile below a point opposite the mortars is a small opening in the woods, and here was placed the first of the rebel batteries. Below this battery, all along the Kentucky shore, were fortifications and tents, extending as far as the eye could reach, until the view was lost behind Island No. 10.

A little before noon the mortar concert was opened, and kept up, with little or no intermission, until night. For several hours the mortars were directed against the upper rebel battery on the Kentucky shore, but with what effect could not be told. Generally the practice of the mortars was very good—a majority of the shells were pitched directly into the very works, and there exploded throwing up the earth like water jets, or else they burst when directly above the fortifications.

A few of them were shattered before half way, others dropped into the woods or works, and were not heard from. An hour or so after the shelling commenced, a white flag was observed waving at the upper battery. Operations were stopped, and Lieut. BISHOP, of the *Benton*, was sent over in a tug to see what was wanted. Upon reaching there, he found an individual with a white flag, who, in response to an inquiry of what was meant, said that he was signaling the Confederate gunboat, the *Grampus*, and that he wanted no intercourse with the Federals. He was warned against using a flag of that color, and then the tug came back.

The firing was immediately resumed from the mortars, and with an occasional accompaniment from the rifled Dahlgren guns of the flagship, was directed upon the upper rebel battery, till near 5 o'clock. At about this time the transports dropped down to the mortars and commenced unloading the Second Illinois Battery upon the point. This batterry has rifled Parrott guns, and it being thought that by proceeding inland a short distance they could get within range of the Island, they were directed to advance and take a position.

From the point where the mortars were placed to the island is some two miles, across a level, marshy country, with here and there a few detached trees and clumps of underbrush. Any advance towards the island would have to be made in full view of the enemy, and, consequently, it was not surprising that ere the Illinois Second had advanced half a mile, a huge shell from the island plunged straight in their midst, killing one man by tearing off his knee cap, and wounding four others. This was about the first effective message that the rebels had vouchsafed, and not only assured us they were there, but that their metal was of the heaviest and most effective description. Some twenty shots were fired in rapid succession from the rebel gun, none of which, however, took effect save the one first fired.

This evidence of life was a matter of rejoicing to the men who were manning the mortars, and who were getting dispirited with the apparently contemptuous silence with which the rebels received their favors. Four or five of the mortars were instantly trained on the island, with so good an effect that in a very few minutes the fire of the rebel gun was silenced.

Some time during the afternoon a messenger from Gen. POPE reached the fleet, and informed us that the land forces had secured their position below the rebels and would be able to hold it against their entire force, gunboats and all. The news sent a thrill of gratification through every one, and induced the hope that we might ere long be able to beg the whole lot.

THE DOINGS OF MONDAY.

The sky Monday morning seemed to hesitate a long time between frowns and smiles; but about 9 o'clock it decided in favor of the latter, and for the balance of the day the weather was of the loveliest character.

The morning up till 8 or 9 o'clock was occupied in distributing ammunition to the mortarboats, soon after which the bombardment was opened from the eight fleets. Three of the mortars were directed upon the upper battery; the balance were headed toward the Island, which they blazed away at indiscriminately. Not a word was heard from the enemy all this time, finally leading to the belief on the part of many that the rebels had taken "French leave" of their position.

THE REBELS HEARD FROM.

About noon, Flag-officer Foote determined to look a little more closely into the mysterious reticence observed by the enemy, and to this end the *Benton* was lashed between the *Cincinnati* and *St. Louis*, and their bows down, they drifted slowly toward the upper battery, hugging closely the Kentucky shore.

When they commenced moving down, there was not the slightest sign of life at the battery; a solitary flag waved feebly from a staff at the upper end of the works. As the triad came within about two miles of the fortifications, the rebels swarmed into the works like bees, and opened on the gunboats with two heavy rifled guns. As if by magic, the shores below and the island became alive with Confederates, who, in a twinkling, were playing upon the fleet from four batteries—the upper one, another a half mile or so below on the main shore, and two on the upper end of the island.

The three boats instantly returned the fire, directing their guns upon the upper battery with a precision that scarcely ever failed to drop the shells exactly into the rebel fortifications.

At the same time the *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* arranged themselves side by side at the point on the Missouri shore occupied by the mortars, and opened a well-directed fire upon the same battery which occupied the attention of the *Benton* and her assistants. Soon after this the two remaining mortarfloats were towed down, and anchored on the Kentucky side, a short distance above the *Benton*. They, too, opened their voices, and thus, about 1 or 2 o'clock, ten mortars, six gunboats and four heavy rebel batteries were all thundering in chorus.

All our fire was directed at the upper battery, except in the case of five shells, which played in the direction of the island—no other battery was near enough to reach our fleet, and consequently they were left to await their turn.

The fire from the upper battery was not given with either regularity or rapidity, yet generally did not lack precision. The missiles fired, seemed from their savage whistle and immense range to be from a rifled gun of the heaviest metal. Every shot came close to the mark—now plunged into the water just astern, sending up the spray to the height of fifty feet, anon it dashed beneath the bows, or, with its peculiar whistle tore above the decks and fell far in the woods beyond.

The rebels clung to this battery with a perseverance and courage that seemed everlasting. Scarcely a shot was fired from the National boats that did not drop exactly within or explode just over the fortifications, driving the dirt upwards in clouds to the very tree tops. There were not three consecutive seconds, from the time the boats opened fire until dark, when the air close about the works was not completely filled with fragments of shells and blinding showers of spray and earth, yet they desperately faced it all, and as long as daylight lasted kept their guns vomiting their fiery contents upon the Netioool fleet.

By the aid of a glass we could see them rush out, charge a gun, run it out and fire, then disappear for a few moments and again repeat the operation of loading and firing. Quite frequently I observed the men standing all over the works when all about them raised the Federal tempest of iron hail. Among others who were conspicuous, was a man without any coat, whose white shirt made him a marked object; him I saw a dozen times, now spooging out a cannon, now apparently strolling leisurely about the fortifications, or, again, standing in full view upon the parapet, waving defiantly a rebel flag in the face of his foes. Whether he finally received the reward of his temerity in the shape of a fragment from a 13-inch shell, or whether he went off unhermed to eat his supper and relate his day's experiences, I do not know; towards night he disappeared and I saw him no more.

Monday night closed without the battery being silenced, or without its having materially damaged the National boats.

One can scarcely appreciate from description the terrific character of this, the real beginning of the contest. Every instant the air was rent with the tremendous detonations of the heavy guns, a sound which rebounded, as it were, from shore to shore, and then rolled away in regular undulations till lost in the distance.

The upper battery, at which all our fire was concentrated, must have been warm enough to satisfy the salamander-like nature of the purest Southern fire-eater who ever handled a bowieknife or cursed a Yankee. Every shell struck close within the works or exploded just as it reached the spot—almost every instant the works were hidden with showers of spray dashed up from the river, or by cloud-like columns of dirt sent up by plonghing shells.

The affair was not without its beauty at times. The day was as lovely as can be imagined. Every mortar, as it was fired, sent out a dense volume of smoke which first was generally formed of concentric rings, the hindmost of which, by the force of the explosion, would be driven up through the main body, each ring issuing separate and entire, each getting a trifle smaller than the one before it, till, finally, after, as it were, being turned inside out, it floated away in the air, a snow-white cone. Each shell, in bursting, set free some beautiful fairy form—now like a delicate mushroom, a snowy balloon, or a slowly-revolving fleece of purest white, which moved away as lightly and gracefully on the balmy air as a Summer evening cloud.

The entire results of the first day's firing was that while the *Benton* and her two *confrères* were struck some seven times, not a single life was lost, nor was there a man wounded by the rebel fire. One shot, a rifled 64-pounder, fell through a skylight on the *Benton*, went bounding along the gun-deck, and finally finished its erratic course by smashing into toothpicks a desk belonging to the Commodore. During the action, a rifled 42-pounder burst, killing two men, and wounding thirteen; they received no damage from the enemy.

A PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

With a view of preventing the rebels from repairing their shattered works at the upper battery, the mortars, at short and irregular intervals during the night pitched shells over in that direction—sometimes with a precision that dropped them exactly in the works—at other times with a worse luck that sent them wide of the mark to the right and left. Had one been in a Fourth-of-July humor, this portion of the attack would have been in the highest degree interesting from its æsthetic character alone; stern, however, as the occasion was, it did not lack features of interest in this respect.

As the mortar was discharged, fierce masses of white and red flames would burst out for a distance of sixty or seventy feet, in a form not unlike a huge bouquet or sheaf of wheat, with a veil-like surrounding of bluish-gray smoke, the whole forming a weird and startling combination of effects, which must needs be seen to be appreciated in all the fullness of its wonderful kaleidoscopic beauty. From this body of fire was borne a small, intensely red spark, which at first shot with inconceivable swiftness upward, but gradually went slower and slower, revolving swiftly the while on some invisible axis, till at length it seemed to stop for the fraction of a single moment among the very stars—then down, faster and faster, till suddenly the spark expanded into a broad aureole of flames which gleamed fiercely a moment against a dark back ground of sky and then disappeared. This much to the eye; if that was charmed, the ear was not less so when the thundering report came crashing from shore to shore, and then with a sublime *maestoso* movement went rolling and swelling, a troublous ocean of sound, across the country.

TUESDAY'S OPENING.

Tuesday morning opened its eyes somewhat sulkily, and seemed to promise a disagreeable day. A few minutes after daylight, our ears were saluted with a tremendous cannonading, which seemed to come from New-Madrid, or the place occupied by the National forces under Gen. POPE. The explosions were incessant and heavy, indicating that a conflict of the heaviest proportions was raging in that vicinity. Whether it was the enemy trying to break out, or reinforcements attempting to break in, we could not tell—we could only listen to the quick and deadened reverberations, and hope for a happy result. At the end of some five hours, the incessant roar ceased, and in a little while nothing was heard, save a few scattering discharges, indicating the storm of battle was rolling away.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

Tuesday's operations were almost wholly barren of interest. The *Benton* moved a half mile or so up stream, just at a point where she could reach the upper battery with her long guns, and occupied herself in pitching an occasional shot at the battery, which sometimes fell short, and once in a while made the dirt fly from the breastworks. The *Pittsburgh* lay on the Point and did as the *Benton* did, with, generally, about the same results. The mortars were so arranged as to bestow their favors about equally on the four rebel batteries, and kept up till dark, raining shells upon the rebels, at the average rate of about one a minute.

The upper rebel battery was as silent as a grave the entire day, so far as firing a gun was concerned; but its occupants displayed commendable activity in laboring at their fortifications whenever opportunity offered between the intervals of the bursting of the National shells.

In the course of the afternoon, the lowest mortarfloat was taken round the point, and anchored a half mile or so nearer the Island. The fire from this boat seemed to raise the ire of the Confederates, for they opened upon it from the lower land battery and two others on the Island, but with no greater effect than to plow up a good deal of water and mud everywhere within a few hundred yards of their foe.

Several transports, loaded with troops, arrived during the day, making, in all that had arrived by night, a battalion of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and some three regiments of infantry.

During the entire day, the *Benton* and other gunboats were busy in taking in coal and ammunition, seemingly with a view to more important operations on the day following.

Just before dark one of Gen. POPE'S staff reached the fleet, and brought full particulars of the taking of New-Madrid by the Nationals, together with information that on Monday night the batteries just below and opposite Tipton, Tenn., had been so strengthened that the escape of the rebel gunboats—which, five in number, were cooped between New-Madrid and that point—was almost impossible. I need not give you his news, as you have probably ere this been advised in full of the doings of Gen. POPE. I will only add that the facts given us by the messenger diffused throughout the forces the liveliest animation and hopefulness.

THE EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

So far as could be seen, through a glass, five of the seven guns at the upper battery were dismounted; and from the fact, that although the *Benton* lay all day Tuesday within easy range of the works, and received no fire, it was supposed that the heavy rifled gun was among those that were rendered useless.

The general results of the bombardment at the other points, as far as could be judged, were equally satisfactory. One shell was seen to fall in the close vicinity of a wagon and four horses on the island, near which was gathered a small knot of men. The deadly missile exploded just as it reached the ground, and apparently blew everything to pieces. For a second after the explosion there was not a single object, animate or inanimate, near the spot.

Another shell was seen to explode just over the heads of a party of men as they rushed into the upper battery—they, too, disappeared as instantly as if they had been struck with lightning.

Yesterday Commodore Foote received a telegraphic dispatch informing him of the death of one of his children. All day it forced hot tears to his eyes to refer to the subject, yet he never for a moment allowed the painful weight upon his heart to interfere with his judgment or duties. He gave his orders just as coolly, and attended to all the details of the action, precisely as he had done an hour before he had learned of his affliction.

The Flag-Officer thinks this point stronger than Columbus. The natural advantages are such, and the position of fortifications so chosen, that an attacking force, in taking one battery, would be exposed to a tremendous concentrated fire from half-a-dozen other batteries. In view of this it has been determined to advance with the greatest caution and the utmost deliberation, trusting largely to the mortarboats for the reduction of the various forts.

THE FIFTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

To-day (Wednesday) is the fifth day of our occupancy of this position; and, with the present leisurely style of proceedings, we shall probably remain here as many days more. Last night six additional mortars came down from Cairo, making in all sixteen of these effective engines.

During the night, with a view to keep the enemy on the alert, a shell was tossed into their works every thirty minutes—now in the direction of the upper battery or over on the island—anywhere, in short, where the rebels would be least likely to anticipate a visitation of the kind. If it disturbed them half as much as it did any of our forces who lay within a mile or two of any of the mortars, they passed a wretched, sleepless night.

A boat is about leaving for Cairo, and I will close this lest it become too long, as I fear it may have already.

GALWAY.

OUR TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

How to Reach Nashville—Difficulties of the Way—Topography of the Country—Characteristics of the People.

ON THE ROAD TO NASHVILLE,
Monday, March 24, 1862.

The great rush South, now that the railroad communication is open between Louisville and Nashville, naturally calls forth inquiry as to the manner and method of accomplishing the journey. To either those who have the opportunity of going, or those who are not enabled to visit this section of country, but who wish to be informed concerning its topography, the manners and customs of its people, a description of the country along the line of this recently-opened thoroughfare will not prove uninteresting.

Upon arrival at Louisville, the traveler must, before starting, obtain a pass from the military commander of the post, or the Provost Marshal on duty. Having obtained your pass, your baggage will, perhaps, be subjected to an inspection at the depot, after which you will be troubled no further than by an examination of your pass at Elizabethtown, Ky., or at Munfordsville, by the Provost Guard, who daily accompanies the train. From Green River to Bowling Green, the cars are very comfortable, but once across Barren River, all comfort is gone. You then take an old wheezy locomotive, and a few open dirt-cars, unless you are fortunate enough to get into a rough box-car. Gentlemen accustomed to hardships can get along well enough, but your correspondent would not advise ladies to attempt the journey at present. It is to be hoped that in a few weeks the temporary bridges over Barren and the Cumberland Rivers will be completed, so that a regular train of comfortable cars can carry passengers through with speed and safety. Certainly the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company deserve great praise for their prompt efficiency in aiding Government transportation, notwithstanding the many and great obstacles which they have had to surmount.

There is, perhaps, no line of railroad in the whole Southern country more rotted for its excellent construction than that of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It runs in a southwardly direction—the distance to the latter city being one hundred and eighty-five miles—over an excellent ballasted track, diversified with heavy grades, deep cuts, tunnels and bridges of various character—evincing, in its every detail, superior engineering. The grading and superstructure of this road reminds one of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and the scenery in many places is nearly as fine. An immense amount of damage, however, has been done by the rebels, who, under SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, in June last, first commenced the work of destruction. They first destroyed the bridge at Rolling Fork, near Lebanon Junction, by burning it. The trestle-work bridges at Elizebethtown and Nolin followed. The trestle-work at Bacon Creek came next, and before the 1st of December, the magnificent iron bridge over Green River was partially destroyed by blowing it up with gunpowder. Eleven depôts and warehouses followed next in the track of the destroyer, HINDMAN. Lastly came the demolition of the splendid bridges over the Barren and Cumberland Rivers, together with the burning of the elegant and spacious stallon-house at Bowling Green. These, with the obstruction of the tunnel, and the tearing up and demolition of over twelve miles of track, together with some twenty or thirty freight cars burned end smashed up, make the loss of this corporation over *eight millions of dollars*, so your correspondent was informed. There are, however, several heavy trestle-work bridges at Muldraugh's Hill which escaped the vandalism of the rebel forces. One of these, on the south slope of the hill, just beyond Colesburgh, is over one thousand yards long, and crosses a ravine ninety feet in depth. The second trestle-work is only about half as long, and is over a ravine sixty-three feet in depth. Both of these are splendid pieces of work, and BUCKNER intended to have burnt them, but was prevented by the advance of ROUSSEAU from Louisville. After the Rolling Fork bridge was burned, BUCKNER, with a large force, was at Muldraugh's Hill, when ROUSSEAU, hearing of it, advanced on him from Lebanon Junction, the men wading breast-deep, and holding their muskets over their heads to keep them dry, while the secession army made good their retreat toward Nolin Creek.

The country from Louisville to Berdstown Junction is flat, but the soil is said to be very rich. Shepardsville is the first station of any note you come to, and is rather a pretty little village, eighteen miles south of Louisville, situated on the banks of Salt River, a name famous in the political annals of our country. Passing Berdstown Junction, Lebenon Junction and Muldraugh's Hill, you come to Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin, a place of about 2,500 inhabitants, and celebrated as being the place where the Met. Ward murder case was tried. In this town Hon. JOSEPH HOLT studied law, and Mr. BUCHANAN plead in his early days. An old dilapidated building near the creek which runs through the town is shown the stranger as having been formerly occupied as a residence by President LINCOLN, who was born in an humble cabin in LaRue County, only a few miles from the town. Ex-Gov. H——N resides here, and has been one of the leading Secessionists in Kentucky—his son, BEN HARDIN H——N, being noted at the present time as leader of a band of marauding rebel cavalry. After we leave Elizebethtown we pass a number of small stations scarcely worthy of notice. At Bacon Creek there is a wonderful cave, which extends more than a mile under ground, and which contains some beautiful specimens of crystalized stalegmiles and stalactiles. As we near Green River the country becomes more broken, and the scenery less beautiful. Many wonderful limestone formations are found, and a large number of funnel-shaped ponds, decominsted sink-holes, meet the eye. Soon more caves and curious springs appear, and as you near Cave City you are in the neighborhood of the wonderful Mammoth Cave, which is said to have been already explored forty miles beneath the surface of the earth. Near Glesgow Junction is the celebrated Rowlett's Cave, and a few miles further the Osceola Cave, which, though smaller, is scarcely less magnificent in its details than the Mammoth Cave. Bowling Green, which we have described in a former letter, Woodburn and a few small stations are passed, when we come to Sinking Creek Station. At this place there is quite a good-sized creek, of sufficient power to turn heavy machinery, which seems to issue from under a hill and runs about one hundred yards, losing itself again, to be seen no more. It is a wonderful phenomenon, and is supposed to be lost in one of those numerous caves which abound in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Franklin, a pretty town of some 2,000 inhabitants, is the next place of interest. It is said to be a Union town, and here a large American flag may be seen floating from the summit of the Court-house spire. We are now in Tennessee, and after passing through two long tunnels and a deep cut, we turn a sharp curve and come into Gallatin, quite a thriving place, well built, and pleasantly situated. This town is 186 miles from Louisville and 27 from Nashville. It is said to be a very strong secession place, but since our army has occupied Nashville a newspaper has been started professing Union principles. The people are, however, too well known to be trusted, and will, like many other Tennesseeans, bear to be watched. Three or four more stations are passed and we come to Neeley's Bend, the broad Cumberland appears, and in twenty minutes more the increasing number of elegant residences show that we are near the "City of Rocks." Five minutes more elapse, and as the whistle sounds you look out and see the peculiar dome of the Capitol. You are now at the terminus of the road, and, after waiting half an hour on the banks, enter a ferryboat and in a few moments are climbing the steep bluffs leading to the city.

The Kentuckian, to the stranger, is the embodiment of a courteous and whole-souled gentleman. He may be sometimes blunt, yet there is an honesty and candor in his manner that opens your heart to him at once. As a general thing you may rely upon him as a sincere friend, provided you do not deceive him—but should you do so, he is your open enemy. Not so with the Tennesseean—he is more reserved, more jealous in his disposition, and cannot be trusted as a friend. He may be courteous, but he has not that frank, open manner, so characteristic of Kentuckians. There are however in both these States some exceptions, for I have seen some Tennesseans with as high a sense of honor as any one. The Kentuckians, however, are the most general favorites, and will wear the best upon a long acquaintance.

A Winter's campaign in that section around the officers and soldiers of our army to assimilate with the inhabitants, and many a pleasant acquaintance was formed. In the rebel families of Elizabethtown were several very refined and elegant females, who would do honor to any society, were it not for their intensely rebel proclivities. Many of them (I am sorry to say it) have been the greatest firebrands in the Southern Confederacy, and all through the North, as well as the South, have fanned the flames of discord and treason. In Tennessee, they have been particularly instrumental in aiding treason in all its forms. To give you an example, I will speak of Mrs. ——, the hostess of Bell's Tavern, near the Mammoth Cave. Though a lady, apparently, by birth and education, the spirit of secession has made her forget her sex, and it is said that, when Gen. McCook, with his Staff, visited her house one rainy night, for food and shelter, was turned out of doors; and when he, at last, got the servant to cook some ham and coffee for himself and officers, when the table was set she threw sand into his coffee and mud on the ham, so that he had to take her up, to keep her from tearing everything in pieces, until he could get his supper. She is well known to the army, as she openly insults every officer and soldier she comes in contact with. But, for all this, she has been well treated, and not imposed upon at all. Even Gen. McCook paid for the supper given to himself and Sta

were impressed by the cavalry of the retreating army as assisting in removing the stores to the depôts. Many horses belonging to citizens were seized by the cavalry on their own account. Many persons, too, of the baser sort, talked about burning the city, but the majority put it down.

We cannot but be thankful that we passed through it all entirely safely; you were scarcely more unmolested on Staten Island than we were in the "old homestead."

The more we see of war—and we sometimes here see some of its results—the less we care there should seem to be for the horrible trade. The man who cannot now see the wickedness and folly of our politicians must be blind. Stand in the nauseous atmosphere of one of our hospitals, and look along the rows of emaciated, sallow faces, and ask yourself, "Did these people ever desire such calamities, or plan them?" We shall, one day, see the people averaged, before the gathered universe, upon the detestable agitators who have wrought these things. Some of them may escape now, but not then.

A SPEECH BY PARSON BROWNLOW.

On the evening of March 17, Parson Brownlow delivered an address to the citizens of Nashville in front of the St. Cloud Hotel. He said:

Gentlemen: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest—too thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? *Treason!* Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officer, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sirs!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their villainous project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside Expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a Southern man, and all my relations and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the Slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States dispatches advising them to pass ordinances of secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time, and unswore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy, and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officer, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sirs!" said I, before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old age."

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Gentlemen, secession le played out—the dog is dead—the child is born, and his name le Jeff. Davis, Jr.

My throat distresses me to eneh en extent that I must decline further remarke this evening, but shall make myself heard on the next convenient occesion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

ANDY JOHNSON AFTER THE REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

The Nashville *Patriot*, of the 18th, contains an impudent article, from which we quote a portion:

"On the 11th inst., one of the editors and one of the proprietors of the *Patriot*, in the absence of their associates, resumed the publication of the paper. * * *

We knew, from the experience of independent newspapers in other cities under the flag of the Union, that we had little hope of being permitted to enjoy, unmolested, the liberty of speech which was once presumed to be the constitutional right of every American freeman, and were not, therefore, surprised when, on Saturday last, Gov.-Gen. Johnson, in an interview which he requested with the newspaper proprietors of Nashville, imposed upon them conditions more suitable to the Empire of France, whose imperial despot has banished a free Press, than to Tennessee. We need not state what those conditions were. Unwilling to be trammeled by them, we abdicate the tripod, with a scorn of servility which no power on earth can repress, and without an emotion of regret.

In conclusion, it is proper for us to state that our newspaper printing establishment has been leased to the employees in the office, and they will, so long as they find it profitable, publish the *Patriot* upon their own responsibility. Neither of the former editors or proprietors will have any further connection with its publication. We wish this point distinctly and emphatically impressed upon the minds of those who have read the *Patriot* in days gone by, and regarded it as an exponent of sound principle."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 158½, 481, 484, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 436, 298, 498, 499, 500.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2310, 4056, 4534, 5033, 5317, 5463, 5581, 5613, 5712, 5781, 5854, 5891, 6567, 6679, 6685, 6798, 6822, 6843, 6878, 6904, 7067, 7069, 7095, 7096, 7118, 7171, 7204, 7220, 7235, 7258. Jackson *vs.* Dreyer.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1187, 1715, 1733, 1735, 1739, 1743, 1749. *Part II.*—Adjourned until to-morrow morning, March 29, 1862. *Part III.*—Nos. 1385, 797, 3047, 3049, 1755, 1761, 1765.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

Consuls and their Co-Defendants—The State Courts have no Jurisdiction of Either.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

George P. Naylor et al. vs. *Francis A. Hoffman et al., and one other case.*—The particulars of the former of these cases were stated in the Times of the 19th February last. The facts in each are the same, and a statement of one is a report of the other. The plaintiffs in the former case, Naylor & Company, a mercantile firm in this City, commenced an action against the defendants, who were bankers in the city of Chicago, by issuing a summons and filing a complaint for money collected by them as the plaintiffs' agents, and which, as alleged, was not paid over.

The defendants being non-residents, an attachment was issued against their property here. One of the defendants was found within the jurisdiction of the Court, and was served with the summons and complaint. No attempt was made to serve the defendant Hoffman, or to compel his appearance. All the defendants subsequently appeared and united in a motion to set aside the attachment, on the ground that Hoffman was, at the time of the commencement of the action, Consul for the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha for the State of Illinois, and that he held an *exequatur* from the President of the United States. Pending the motion, however, the *exequatur* was revoked, and notice transmitted to Hoffman from the State Department, and the fact thereof brought to the notice of the Court by papers in opposition to the motion to set aside the attachment.

After argument, the Special Term denied the motion, and the defendants appealed to this branch of the Court, contending that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, for the reason that by the Constitution of the United States the National Courts have exclusive jurisdiction of suits for or against foreign Consuls. The respondents replied that this Court was not ousted of its jurisdiction over the property attached, or over the remaining members of the firm, by the fact that one member thereof was a foreign Consul. And even were that the case, it was insisted, the withdrawal of the *exequatur* removed all obstacles to the jurisdiction. It was also urged that the provision of the Federal Constitution relied upon by the appellants did not apply to a case of this sort, for that it would be subversive of public policy that the Federal Courts should have jurisdiction over all the defendants in an action, who would otherwise come within the jurisdiction of the State Courts, merely because one of the number was a foreign Consul.

The following opinion was now rendered in the case:

Leonard, J.—When the attachment was granted, the defendant, Hoffman, was Consul for the Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha, for the State of Illinois.

It issued against the property of all the defendants. The Constitution and Laws of the United States prohibit the State Courts from taking cognizance of suits affecting Consuls.

It is thus apparent that this Court were without jurisdiction to grant process of any kind against Hoffmen when the attachment herein was issued.

The question of jurisdiction must be disposed of according to the facts existing when the action was commenced, or the process issued. Being without jurisdiction, then, there was no basis upon which to incorporate it subsequently.

We think that the subsequent revocation of the *exequatur* of the Consul did not give validity to process which was before invalid.

We think the case of Valerino *vs.* Thompson, (3 Selden R., 577,) is conclusive upon the questions here involved.

The Court of Appeals then held that the Courts of the United States have jurisdiction where a Consul is sued with another person.

The Court in that case says: "The Constitution extends the jurisdiction of the United States Courts to all cases 'affecting Consuls,' and the Judiciary Act makes it exclusive of the State Courts 'in all suits against Consuls.'" That case further holds that, where a Consul and another are necessarily co-defendants, it brings the co-defendant within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, by unavoidable implication, (p. 582.) We think this decision of the first Court of our State must be considered conclusive here.

This action being against a Consul, the State Courts are ousted of jurisdiction.

There is no analogy between the contract of an infant, *femme couvert*, bankrupt, &c., and the contract of a Consul, when made jointly with others.

In an action against an infant, or *femme couvert*, on a joint contract with others, the name of such party may be stricken out, and the action proceed against the other joint contractors, because there never was any actual contract made by the infant, or *femme couvert*.

The contract of the Consul is, however, a valid and binding obligation, whether made jointly with others or not. There is no principle upon which his name can be stricken from the action, without disturbing the liability of the other joint contractors with him.

We are compelled to hold that this Court has no jurisdiction over this action, and of course, none to grant an attachment therein.

The order appealed from is reversed, and the attachment is vacated. No costs are allowed.

Justice Clerke concurred.

C. W. Prentiss for appellants; John T. Doyle for respondents.

Alleged Fraud in Forming a Corporation—A Second Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Persse & Brooks Paper Works vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was tried early in 1861, and was stated in the Times of Jan. 19, of that year. Upon that trial the jury disagreed, and the cause now came on for a second trial. The suit is brought to recover a quantity of paper levied on under executions against the late firm of Persse & Brooks.

In 1857 the plaintiffs were incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, the corporators being the members of the firm of Persse & Brooks. In September, 1857, all of the paper mills and stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, which belonged to Persse & Brooks were transferred by them to the corporation; the members of the firm subscribed for nearly all of the stock of the corporation, amounting to about $370,000, and paid for it, as alleged, by the transfer of the property above referred to. In 1858, creditors of Persse & Brooks caused the property in suit to be levied upon, under the allegation that the obtaining of the charter of the corporation, and the transfer to it of all of the property of the firm, was part of a scheme to defraud their creditors, which the plaintiffs deny. Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiffs; L. B. Woodruff, John Sessions, and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

How a Baker Bought Lands—Laches of the Purchaser in Respect to the Title He Accepts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

John Hanna vs. *John D. Dexter.*—The plaintiff claimed that the defendant transferred to him, in exchange for a bakery at No. 511 Canal-street, in this City, a bad title to certain lands in New-Hempshire, alleging that the defendant represented his title to be good, but averring that the lands belonged to the State of New-Hampshire, and *not* to defendant.

The defence was that the lands belonged to the grantor when the transfer was made, and it was argued on behalf of the defendant that, as the plaintiff was guilty of *laches* in accepting the title *without examination*, he was now estopped from avoiding the deed, on the ground that the grantor (the defendant) had no valid title. The defence also set up misrepresentations in respect to the bakery by the plaintiff.

A juror was finally withdrawn by the plaintiff, and the Court ordered that the plaintiff pay the costs of the trial within twenty days, or submit to a nonsuit.

J. G. Williams and Thomas Sadler for plaintiff; Brewster & Lyon for defendant.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The *habeas corpus* case of John Ireland and Alex. Matthews, arrested for selling liquor on Sunday was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge McCunn. As on the previous day, a large concourse of spectators were in attendance at the opening of the Court. Assistant District-Attorney Whitehead stated that the prosecution were of the opinion that this was not the time or place to obtain a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of the State Legislature in reference to the Sunday liquor traffic—the proceeding being merely a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the detention of the defendants. To avoid, therefore, any difficulties that might arise out of the case, he moved that the parties under arrest be discharged.

Mr. Smith, for the defendants, while expressing his surprise at this backing down on the part of the prosecution, strenuously objected to this summary disposition of the case. It was true that important questions were involved in the decision of the case, and great interests were at stake, and all the more on that account was it necessary that a decision should be had. He knew of no tribunal more competent to give a decision in the premises than the one before whom the case was now pending. It was no more than justice to the large class of persons engaged in the liquor trade that the question should be settled, and they had a right to protest against the action of the law officers of the Government in thus staving off a decision upon a question involving their rights, liberties and interests.

Mr. Stuart, for the prosecution, disavowed the idea that they were actuated by any want of confidence in the tribunal before whom the case was pending, but like his colleague, he believed the present writ was not a proper proceeding under which to go into an argument upon the constitutionality of the Sunday Liquor laws.

Mr. Spencer, associate counsel for the defence, spoke with much warmth upon the course of the prosecution, which he characterized as an addition to the many outrages which his clients, and others engaged in the same business, had suffered at the hands of the law and its officers, particularly the "malicious Metropolitan Police."

The Court remarked that there was one question underlying the whole proceeding, which he felt it his duty to dispose of at the present time. He desired to know by what right the Police Captain disobeyed his writ, and kept the prisoners twenty-four hours after he had been served with the process. If the writ must be obeyed, he intended to punish the officer for refusing to do so. If the officer had the right to choose his own time to make out a return to the writ, then it was time that this Court and the other Judges throughout this City should know that fact. With regard to the question of the neglect of the District-Attorney to withdraw the matter from before him, he should take till to-morrow morning to dispose of the question. He did not believe that any body of legislators could assemble and pass laws to gratify one portion of the community which acted oppressively on the other. The plan of decoraling policemen in disguise, and sending them around hotels, was a system which he disapproved of. If the officers saw a violation of the peace, it was their duty to enforce the laws against the violators; but whether this present case was such a violation, had yet to be decided. The present case could not be finished until the refusal of Capt. Petty to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* had been disposed of. He should therefore take the matter under advisement, and render a decision on all the points now presented, on Friday morning.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Declalone.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Williams vs. *Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company et als.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within thirty days completes contract in all respects as required to be performed by 15th of September, 1861, except as to terminus of road, as to Fifteenth-street, and as to both buildings for the Company, and unless he complete the terminus of the road within thirty days after right of way is obtained and notice served on him, and Fifteenth-street within thirty days after grading.

Before Justice Barnard.

Belknap vs. *Camp.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Graham vs. *Stillings.*—Motion granted.

House vs. *Milter.*—Order granted.

Fox vs. *Draper.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Wilson vs. *Rbeck.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 27, 1862.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	95	82¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94	82¾
2,000	do	93⅞	b10 82¾
83,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con	94	82¾
61,500	do	93⅞	100 37⅞
25,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	87	150 37
9,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	98½	50 37
5,000	Ohio St 6s, '86	100	50 37
5,000	T. St. 6s, '90	s10 57½	11 Erie R. Pref	60¾
3,000	do	57¾	150 do	s10 60½
3,000	do	b30 57¾	500 do	60½
10,500	do	57	50 do	s10 60¾
10,000	do	b30 57	50 do	b60 61
10,000	Vir. St. 6s	s30 59½	100 do	60¼
5,000	do	s10 59½	10 Hnd. River R	35¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	69	500 do	35½
3,000	do	68¾	100 Har. R. Pref	30¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	51¾	100 Reading R	s10 42
5,000	do	b60 51¾	200 Mich. Cen. R	55¾
35,060	do	51	100 do	b30 55¾
5,000	do	s30 51	100 do	s60 55¾
1,000	do	b10 51	100 do	s30 55½
5,000	do	s60 50¾	50 do	s7 55½
7,000	Cal. St. 7s	86	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	23
500	do	85¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	47
1,500	City 6s, '98	82	10 Panama R	121½
1,000	N. Cen. R. 7s	101	100 do	s30. 121
2,000	N. Y. C. Bs., '76	102	50 do	s30. 121¼
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs. '82	106	100 Cin. R. Scrip	64¾
4,000	Erie R. 2d M. Bs. '75	103	100 do	s10. 64¾
2,000	Hnd. R. & F. Rs.	90½	200 do	64¾
1,000	do 1st Mtg	91	100 do	b12 64¾
11,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	80¼	72 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	112¾
1,000	M. C. R. 1st m. s. f. con. bonds	102¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R	67¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	96¾	100 do	67¾
2,000	Han. & St. Jo. R.	69	50 do	s10 67¾
5,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	90¾	800 Clev. & Tol. R	45¾
35	Merchants' Bank	96¾	100 do	s60 45¾
8	Bank State N. Y	97¾	100 do	s30 45¾
60	Am. Ex. Bank	99	500 do	45¾
8	Hanover Bank	76	1000 do	b10 46
7	Metropolitan Bank	96	800 do	46
10	Marine Bank	100	400 do	s10 46
97,000	American Gold	101¾	600 do	b30 46¼
55,000	do	b60 101¾	100 do	b18 46¾
100	Pac. M. S. Co	b60 98½	100 Chi. & R. I. R	55¾
109	do	98¾	50 do	55¾
50	do	b60 98¾	50 do	55¾
50	do	s30 98	15 Chi. B. & Q. R	63¾
400	do	98	50 do	63¾
96	Del. L. & W. R	83	50 Mil. & P. D. C. R	27
6	Warren Railroad	81	50 do	26¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	82¾	150 Pacific M. S. C	s10 86½
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	82½	15 do	86¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	51¾	50 do	s30 86¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	b60 48¾	100 Erie Railway	b18 37¾
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	90¾	15 do	37
10,000	Am. Gold	b60. 101¾	950 Erie Railway Pref	60¾
2,000	do	101¾	100 Hnd. Riv. R	36¾
25	Merch. Bank	96¾	50 do	b30 36
19	Am. Ex. Bank	99¼	50 do	37
150	Canton Company	54	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R	s60 46¾	74 Clev. & Pitts R	17¾
625	do	46	28 Clev., Col. & C. R	112¾

Thursday, March 27—P. M.

The Stock Market is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower on the Railway Shares, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the Government Stocks than yesterday, on the apprehension, if we are to believe the representation of the speculative sellers, that the *Merrimac* is to come out of Norfolk and destroy the whole of our naval fleet in Hampton Roads. There was no authentic news in the Street to the effect that the ship had even left Norfolk, but the prevalent disposition, particularly among the speculators for the fall, was so very strong that she would soon be out, and her work of destruction complete, that the effect upon the market was made the same as though these results had actually occurred. The utmost eagerness was manifested to put out contracts in New-York Central at 82¼@82½ ₱ cent. as against 83¼@83½ per cent. yesterday afternoon, and in Erie and the Western shares at a corresponding decline. On Cleveland and Toledo the dealings were again animated, opening at 45½ per cent. as against 46¼@½ yesterday afternoon; then advancing to 46@46½ per cent., and finally closing at 46¼ per cent. The Board of Directors of the Company met in this City to-day, according to appointment, and at once and unanimously declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months. The dividend is to be paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., on the 25th of April. Its declaration is accompanied by the following statement from the President of the Company:

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, President's Office, Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1862.

Dear Sir: As sundry statements have been circulated as to the condition of the affairs of this Company, I deem it proper to state, that during the two years ending the 1st of May next, and since which it has been under its present management, that the floating debt has been reduced from actual earning, about.....$200,000

The sinking fund has been increased..... 60,000

There is cash on hand, and due on transportation..... 122,000

The April earnings, which are estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars, are yet to come into the present fiscal year, and will make the current year's earnings over one million dollars.

The net earnings after paying the running expenses, interest on the bonded debt, &c., will be between six and seven per cent. on the capital stock. The directors have decided to pay a three per cent. dividend to the stockholders, on the 25th day of April next, out of the earnings on hand, at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York.

The company after paying the dividend, will have more than a sufficient amount of good assets on hand to pay the balance of its floating debt, none of which has yet matured.

The earnings of the company have increased during the present year, ending May 1st, as compared with the previous year, over one hundred thousand dollars, and would have shown a much larger increase, had the connecting roads East of our line been able to have taken the freight away as fast as delivered to them, which difficulty I have reason to believe will be obviated another year.

The company have not increased its bonded debt or charged anything to construction account during the two years, or increased in any way its liabilities.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN GARDINER, President.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation among the friends of the Company that their property is ennabled to return a fair income upon its earnings, and the more so that the resumption of dividends promisee to be permanent. The sales of the Railway Shares generally this afternoon, were moderate, but no disposition was evinced by buyers to support the market beyond a few hundred Shares of each description. In Government Stocks there was less done than usual of late, and the business on Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks was also light. The following were about the latest figures, the market leaving off dull:

New-York Central	82½	Mich. Southern	23½
Erie	36¾	Mich. Guaranteed	46¾
Erie Preferred	60¾	Illinois Central	64¾
Toledo	46	Missouris	51¼
Rock Island	55½	United States 6s, '81	93¾
Michigan Central	55¾	American Gold	101¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	93½	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	80
Manhattan	125	Broadway	125
Merchants'	95¼	American Exchange	89
Mechanics'	101	Bank of N. America	92
Union	92	Metropolitan	95
America	100½	People's	80
City	112	Shoe and Leather	94
North River	75	Corn Exchange	90
Fulton	115	Continental	85
Butchers & Drovers'	109	St. Nicholas	81
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	100
State of New-York	87	Imp're & Traders'	98
Commerce	86	Park	100½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	46
Erie firsts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie seconds, '64	100	Chi. & N. W., int. b'ds	60
Erie seconds, '79	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Erie thirds, '83	82	Lack. & W. bonds	94
Erie fourths, '80	87½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102
Erie fifths, '88	78¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	47½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	99	Galena & Chi. seconds	98¾
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	98	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
M. Cen., n. f., 8 ₱ c., '62	103¼	Long Dock bonds	107
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., firsts	98¾	Mil. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	57
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	92	Warren Railroad	81
Mich. So., 7 ₱ c. seconds	73	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	73
N. Ind. firsts	91		

There is no change in the Money market. The rates are steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Exchange on London for Saturday's steamer is 111½@111¾ ₱ cent. The price of Gold is steady to-day at 101½@101¾ ₱ cent. The following are the rates of Exchange on the Continent:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 6¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 3¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	42¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	42½c
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	81¾c

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,464,026, including $207,000 for Customs; payments, $1,765,191; balance, this afternoon, $4,719,763.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 24.	Loans. March 17.	Specie. March 24.	Specie. March 17.
Philadelphia	$3,355,000	$3,358,000	$1,048,000	1,050,000
North America	3,437,027	3,564,005	601,045	602,313
Farmers & Mech.	4,528,389	4,565,332	1,114,733	1,116,206
Commercial	1,776,000	1,835,000	235,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,995,000	1,915,000	232,665	233,200
N. Liberties	1,613,000	1,663,000	361,000	361,000
Southwark	871,146	865,880	231,362	231,614
Kensington	662,659	661,717	135,210	134,987
Penn Township	862,736	891,703	176,437	175,484
Western	1,530,589	1,706,977	408,213	376,464
Man. & Mech.	1,257,200	1,225,235	156,960	161,316
Commerce	666,435	689,199	168,670	169,181
Girard	2,072,836	2,111,168	381,872	387,178
Tradesmen's	478,378	506,027	192,670	194,120
Consolidation	661,768	652,706	107,140	108,608
City	870,064	861,147	119,668	118,960
Commonwealth	561,302	567,041	75,093	75,301
Corn Exchange	636,000	656,000	101,080	102,000
Union	485,000	503,000	73,080	73,000
Total	28,360,615	28,723,835	5,915,536	5,897,891

Banks.	Deposits. March 24.	Deposits. March 17.	Circulation. March 24.	Circulation. March 17.
Philadelphia	$1,823,000	$1,791,000	$221,000	$229,000
North America	1,816,398	1,663,884	268,614	266,212
Farmers & Mech.	2,318,137	2,263,084	282,750	284,970
Commercial	1,064,000	1,108,000	163,000	164,000
Mechanics'	914,464	914,439	99,308	101,585
N. Liberties	1,113,000	1,163,000	77,000	75,000
Southwark	638,190	634,196	70,000	66,375
Kensington	686,721	652,490	142,685	130,450
Penn Township	643,104	646,204	122,268	117,156
Western	1,129,420	1,165,941	61,795	64,150
Man. & Mech.	618,800	680,870	167,520	157,335
Commerce	478,750	502,152	81,405	84,985
Girard	944,401	991,681	227,460	214,411
Tradesmen's	388,536	418,787	76,334	68,762
Consolidation	369,536	274,127	184,633	183,335
City	473,861	467,291	103,004	91,634
Commonwealth	205,042	193,115	112,278	116,662
Corn Exchange	364,000	346,000	90,000	75,000
Union	236,000	239,000	100,000	101,000
Total	17,066,287	17,253,461	2,707,804	2,632,872

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 17.	March 24.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,690	Inc..	$500
Loans	28,723,835	28,360,615	Dec..	373,220
Specie	5,897,891	5,915,536	Inc..	17,644
Due from other B'ks.	1,649,136	1,744,162	Inc..	128,026
Due to other Banks	5,342,878	5,210,365	Dec..	132,511
Deposits	17,253,461	17,066,287	Dec..	187,194
Circulation	2,632,872	2,707,804	Inc..	75,132

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, March 22,	$121,615,308	$61,601,679	$27,092,289	$6,360,309
Boston, March 24	61,665,420	20,276,267	6,441,668	2,219,412
Phila., March 24	28,360,615	17,066,287	5,915,536	2,707,804
Total	$217,621,341	$134,998,233	$48,379,993	$12,187,525
Last week	221,090,584	138,104,343	45,143,207	14,903,314
Last year	207,804,765	135,218,994	51,141,287	17,186,649

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 9,366 bbls. Flour, 1,031 bbls. and 1,796 bags Corn Meal, 803 bushels Wheat, 782 bushels Corn, 452 bushels Rye, 1,778 bushels Oats, 2,578 bushels Malt, 4,854 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,578 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 65 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in demand and is buoyant, at 28c. @29c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

DRY GOODS—The miscellaneous public sales, to-day, were comparatively well attended, and all the desirable goods offered were sold, including a number of duplicates, at fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at drooping prices, but the demand has not been active, either for export or for home use. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20 @$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35 @$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; Inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 35@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in less demand at declining rates; sales 900 bbls. at $5 60@$5 95, for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues plenty, and heavy, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year, two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any Person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL BARBIERE DE SIVIGLIA.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHELIEU.

BOWERY GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR FIRE O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $50,000 NUTT—LIVING MISTOGOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

MOSS CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from Island No. 10 do not tell of much progress made in the reduction of the rebel position, though we may at any time, our correspondent intimates, be surprised with the intelligence of some telling blow delivered in the right place. A reconnoissance down the Missouri shore on Wednesday resulted in the arrest of three prominent residents of the locality, who made some important disclosures. Two thousand negroes, it appears, are employed by the rebels on the Island and shore batteries, forty of whom have been killed by our shells, beside sixty-five rebels, including two Lieutenants. The upper battery, as conjectured, has been abandoned, but the other shore batteries are being strengthened. The rebels, who are fifteen thousand strong, have removed their encampment out of range of our guns.

Positive intelligence has reached Fortress Monroe, through the medium of contrabands and deserters, that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* is fully ready for action again, and may be expected in Hampton Roads again at any moment. It is understood that several new guns of heavier metal have been placed on board of her, and she will be again accompanied by the steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, which have also been strengthened since the first encounter. The *Monitor* is expecting them.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, received in Washington last night, announces that a reconnoissance was made yesterday morning to Big Bethel, which was found to be occupied by about 1,500 rebels, who fled. The place is now occupied by our troops.

We publish this morning a number of interesting extracts from rebel papers which have come to hand, relating to recent events, and events likely to occur. The Richmond *Dispatch*, it will be noticed, is in tribulation about the rebel defeat at Newbern, and is in vain trying to account for it. The public, it thinks, will desire to hear something definite in regard to the panic and flight of the militia, and the conduct of some of the officers, and it believes that a full development will be made before many days. The rebel accounts from Island No. 10 are brief, but bear testimony to the effectiveness of Commodore FOOTE'S bombardment.

It is believed in Washington that the rebel army of the Potomac, or a portion of it, has made another retreat. On Tuesday smoke was observed in the direction of Warrenton, indicating the destruction of property, which always attends a forced movement of the enemy. If such a retreat has taken place, it is undoubtedly in consequence of the terrible blow struck on Sunday at Winchester. They can accept that as a foretaste of what is to come.

About a week since Col. CARTER, at the head of his regiment, which is now encamped at Cumberland Ford, made a spirited dash into Tennessee. Taking four days rations the regiment left camp on Monday, March 10, and went through the mountains some forty miles to Big Creek Gap, four miles above Jacksboro', Tenn., where they had a fight with the rebel cavalry. Two of the rebels were killed, four badly wounded and fifteen taken prisoners, among whom was Lieut.-Col. WHITE. Col. CARTER also obtained all of the tents for three companies, their camp equipage, and provisions, and some arms. Twenty-seven of the rebels' horses were killed and fifty-nine captured with seven mules and four wagons. Lieut.-Col. KNOWLTON, of the Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, accompanied Col. CARTER and rendered most efficient service. Our only casualties were Lieut. MYERS and one private slightly wounded.

A letter has been received in Washington from Hon. THOMSON ETHERIDGE, who is now in Nashville, stating that Hon. WM. R. POLK, who is a brother of the late ex-President, is there, and that Hon. WM. B. STOKES is expected. They will cooperate with Gov. JOHNSON in putting the machinery of the new State Government into operation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire whether there was any laxity on the part of any of the blockading vessels, and especially at Charleston. The joint resolution to give pecuniary aid to those States desiring to abolish Slavery was taken up, and Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, made a speech in favor of its adoption. A bill was reported from the Finance Committee to allow States to import arms free of duty. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment to appropriate $783,294 for the completion of the Stevens battery. This proposition was debated until the adjournment, and encountered considerable opposition from members representing constituencies distant from the seacoast. An amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, providing that payment to Mr. STEVENS shall be contingent upon the success of the enterprise, was pending at the adjournment.

In the House, consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued until the adjournment. Various important amendments were proposed, but no definite action was taken upon them.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to provide for the payment of the Canal Enlargement debt was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly amendments to the bill concerning the Erie Railroad were concurred in. The bill to regulate the use of public highways was passed. The New-York delegation made a report on the memorial of the Commissioners of the Land-Office, asking for the sale of certain lands on New-York harbor. They recommend the passage of a bill repealing the act of Aug. 17, 1860, authorizing the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and recommending the City of New-York to purchase the same. The report was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to transfer the sale of lands for unpaid taxes from the Comptrollers to the Treasurers of the several Counties. The bill to increase the tax on hawkers and peddlers was passed. The bill to amend the Assessment law was again debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported; after which Mr. BENEDICT'S bill relative to the appointment and duties of Commissioners of Jurors for Kings County, was taken up and debated at considerable length.

GENERAL NEWS.

A railroad train on the Northwestern Railroad, running into Chicago, was smashed up on Wednesday night, through the breaking of an axle, and ten of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry were killed, three seriously wounded, and a number slightly hurt.

The Hamburg steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, and Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, having been detained four days in the ice. She reports having seen the brig *Calpsy*, from Lisbon, bound to Newfoundland, which had been in the ice for eight weeks, and was still unable to extricate herself. The *Saxonia* could render her no assistance.

The Messrs. NEWCOMB, mill owners in Louisville, Ky., have just received from Nashville one hundred and forty bales of cotton, which they purchased before the war broke out.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered an interesting opinion in a case touching the jurisdiction of the State Courts of Consuls and parties joined with them in any action. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 18th of February, and now decided. The old case concerning a levy made on the property of the Perse & Brooks Paper Works, is again before the Superior Court, Trial Term, Justice BOSWORTH, on its second trial.

The Stock Market was heavy yesterday, and prices declined ¾@1 ₩ cent., in consequence of an apprehension of bad news from Hampton Roads. No change was discernible in the Money Market. Exchange on London, for Saturday's steamer, 111¼@111⅝. American Gold, 101¼@101⅝.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were moderate at essentially unchanged quotations. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant rates. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Lard and Bacon, Sugars and Whisky were freely purchased. Resin, Teas, and Tallow attracted more attention. Limited movements were reported in Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Coffee, and Tobacco. The freight engagements were moderate.

Jefferson Davis and Garret Davis.

Mr. HENDERSON, the newly appointed Senator from Missouri, has signalized his *début* in the Senate by showing that one at least of the representatives from the Border States is able to appreciate the crisis, and to measure his duty. The President's Emancipation Message has proved indeed too serious a test for the patriotism of the Border State Members. A few of them, like Mr. BLAIR of Missouri, who acts in accordance with settled principles, have adopted the Presidential policy with enthusiasm. The greater number of them, on the contrary, array themselves boldly against the plan; some of them dare to impugn the lofty motives of Mr. LINCOLN; and there is a general agreement in the sentiments, that the proposed resolution is a more or less decisive interference with State rights; that it is a cover for the secret assaults of the Abolitionists; and if adopted, that it will become possible to discuss Slavery in Kentucky as we discuss a tariff or tax in New-York, namely, without fear of immediate evisceration. These results, such men as POWELL, and DAVIS, and SAULSBURY, denounce unreservedly; and they presume to threaten unspeakable alternatives should Congress venture a response to the executive suggestion.

The most careless hearer of these discussions cannot fail to observe the precise unison of tone in these Border State speeches and the speeches in the same halls which prepared the Southern mind for rebellion. The same willful misrepresentation of the aims and motives of the party which now wields the Government; the same disposition to excite the alarm and distrust of their constituents, and place them in open hostility to the administration; the same elevation of a local institution above the authority and value of the Union and the Constitution; the very same disposition to make their loyalty conditional upon their ability to rule the Government with the arbitrary and wayward petulance of spoiled children; all these points have the new Pro-Slavery agitators of the Border States in common with the armed rebels, whose characteristics have ripened into armed rebellion. But in other respects the argument inclines to the favor of JEFF. rather than of GARRET DAVIS. The former may have had doubts as to what was to be the fate of Southern institutions in the presence of a Republican Administration. It is possible, though not at all probable, that he feared Mr. LINCOLN might adopt some aggressive policy toward the rights of the slaveholders. Very certain it is, that the great body of the Southern people were moved to insurrection by apprehensions of Mr. LINCOLN'S supposed radicalism. The doubt and the fear adroitly played upon by the insurgent leaders brought upon the country these innumerable evils, which the President, assisted by a loyal people, is endeavoring to combat, and which the so-called neutrality of Kentucky has served so enormously to increase and prolong. But GARRET DAVIS and his fellows are in no doubt, and entertain no genuine apprehensions as to the Presidential purpose. The President has cleared up all obscurity about his position. He has assumed the most conservative ground. His message on compensative emancipation was as direct and emphatic an assertion of State sovereignty as the resolutions of 1798. It placed the right of the State to control its institutions beyond all question. If it had not done this in express terms, the form in which the proposed aid to the States was propounded would have defined the line between National and State authority sharply enough to satisfy the most rabid Calhounist, without at the same time approving any of those illogical and revolutionary inferences which secession has borrowed from the political Vedas of CALHOUN. The President has given to each State, in solemn phrase and sanction, the pledge that no interference with the right of a State to cast its domestic institutions in its own models can be anticipated or tolerated. It is impossible, without violence to common sense, to construe the tender of aid, when it shall be needed and asked for the extinction of Slavery, into such interference. If the Government were to receive that if at any time Louisiana shall wish to remove the raft in Red River, such funds as she may need for the purpose will be furnished by the National Treasury, could any perversity of misconstruction make this offer a meddling with the right of a State to control its own affairs? Or if the President's resolution had proposed a subsidy to Kentucky, in the event of that Commonwealth deciding to erect a State Arsenal, or to repair the dams in Green River, or to reconstruct a few of the ruined railroad bridges, would these gentlemen, think you, be thus jealous and reluctant? It is palpable beyond cavil that whatever doubt JEFF. DAVIS may have traded upon in his Pro-Slavery agitation, the President's Message has left GARRET DAVIS none whatever. He and his Border State associates have deliberately entered upon the task of alienating from the National Government what loyalty is still left among their constituents, by a systematic misrepresentation and agitation far less excusable than that for which we hold the seceders to such fearful accountability, because it slanders motives in regard to which there is no possibility of doubt, and with extreme ingratitude turns with bitter reproach and hostility upon Mr. LINCOLN, whose fault, if he have one, has been too great long-suffering and tenderness for States whose tardy loyalty was more injurious to the cause of the Union than declared rebellion.

It may be as well for Messrs. DAVIS, POWELL and their abettors to realize at once the absurdity of expecting at the North any appreciable sympathy with their opposition to the President. They have selected an issue which will not surround them with a party. On that issue the entire North is practically with Mr. LINCOLN. So paternal and conciliatory is his policy; so gentle where he might justly be severe; so firm before all the headstrong impulses of Abolition radicalism, that our Northern people can only look with disgust and amazement at the unexpected attitude of the opposition. And while there is no doubt that upon the full restoration of the Union, these factionists will find allies and supporters in the rebel States, they will also find Northern sentiment far more clement toward the armed opponents of the Government than toward men, who so long stayed the hand of Government from protecting itself, and then appeared in its councils to repeat, in the face of light which the declared rebels never enjoyed, the same *rôle* of causeless and factious agitation and menace, which constituted the preliminaries and provocation of this wretched war.

Britain and America—The Tone of the Times.

The London *Times* draws from the late discussion on the blockade in Parliament, two or three conclusions for the especial benefit of people on this side of the water. The North, it says, will learn from it "how unjust was the suspicion that we took advantage of the *Trent* affair in order to obtain an excuse for liberating the cotton of the South." There is some truth in this and some error. We undoubtedly thought that the cotton was a temptation to England. But we considered the action of England in the *Trent* affair as springing far more from the hostility of her aristocracy to our institutions, which have been so long a thorn in their side. And we considered the want of cotton rather as a weapon used by this unscrupulous party to drive the people of England into the adoption of measures which would, they thought, secure the result which they desired, in the permanent disruption of this country. We do not see much in the debate to convict us of injustice in this suspicion. But we do see, and we heartily rejoice to see, that the efforts of this party are less likely to secure success than ever; that those who are in sympathy with us and our principles are stronger than ever before, and that the day may not be far distant, when the voices of malignant carping, and the whispers of unjust suspicion, will be entirely overborne by notes of hearty sympathy and good fellowship, and when even the London *Times* will join in swelling the chorus of acclaim which ever waits upon success. We already see in its columns symptoms indicative of this result. Who would have believed, three months ago, that we should find in that paper a confession that "nobody can deny the colossal scale, the multifarious plan and the exhaustive energy of the operations of the Federal Government?" The words sound strangely after the diatribes upon our utter lack of plan, the inefficiency of the means employed, and the inertness and incompetency displayed by us, to which we have been accustomed from that quarter.

But the *Times* further says that from this debate the South must be aware "that if they trusted to the selfishness of the great European Powers, they underestimated the sense of justice and fair play which characterized the people of England." To which we give our hearty assent, as far as the *people* of England are concerned. That was not the only mistake which the South made. They overestimated the influence of cotton, they underestimated the influence of their Slavery proclivities, and they very much underestimated the weight and influence of the National Government with foreign nations. On all these points they must now be aware that they have made a mistake. This debate will convince them that their hopes of help from abroad are vain. We have seen frequent expressions on the other side of the Atlantic of a hope that England and France might, by some means, be enabled to put a stop to this war. In our opinion this debate and its result have worked very powerfully to that end. It comes rather late, to be sure. If such a debate could have been had months ago, and such a spirit been displayed in Parliament, followed up by the newspapers in the same tone which they have now employed, the war would have been much nearer its end now, for one of its main supports, anticipation of foreign aid, would have been cut away.

The *Times* does not close its article, of course, without some little self-laudation, some little thanks to God that it is not as other men are; and so it enlarges upon the willingness of England "to abide by faith, honor, and duty, at the expense of what may turn out to be a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, not only of wealth, but of the comfort and prosperity of a large and interesting class of our population." When we consider, however, that if England had determined not to "abide by faith, honor, and duty" in this case it would have been at the expense of a far more grievous sacrifice of wealth, comfort, and prosperity than could possibly arise from her present position, the *Times'* complacency seems not to have much basis. When a man's duty and his interest coincide, his line of conduct may be governed by considerations of duty alone, it is true, but if he be wise, he will not be too loud-mouthed in his professions of superiority to considerations of interest, and in "disclaiming all limitations of the kind."

The Pirate Nashville Again on the Seas.

The various and contradictory reports that came to us on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in regard to the fate of the rebel steamship *Nashville*, have now, apparently, brought up with the fact that she was neither burned by the rebels nor captured by us, but that she has again escaped to sea. The story of her burning was based upon the fact that some vessel was seen afire in the harbor of Beaufort; but it has turned out that what was really on fire there was an old North Carolina bark: the story of her capture was predicated upon the theory that, as she had been seen by our soldiers to *run out* of the harbor of Beaufort, therefore she must necessarily have been caught by the blockading vessels which were watching for her. But the statement that she has escaped to sea has a firmer foundation than either of the others; for it comes direct from one of the blockading ships which she passed on her way out, and which, it seems, fired several ineffectual shots, with the hope of provoking a fight. The next, probably, that we shall hear of this audacious pirate will be, that, after coaling at some one of the West India Islands she has crossed the seas and entered the harbor of Southampton, which she left on her way hither only a few weeks ago. Whether or not, by way of diversion, she will burn a few of our merchantmen on her passage across, and carry their crews in irons into an English port; and whether or not, on her return to Southern waters—perhaps a few weeks hence—she will bring a cargo of Enfield rifles and rifled cannon, to be used by the rebels at some new Newbern, a very short time will tell.

The fact that, under the circumstances, this vessel was allowed to escape to sea, is another of the long series of National disgraces which we owe, not to our navy, but to the administration of our Navy Department. They have followed each other in such quick succession that one has been forgotten only to make room for another. It has become useless to lay complaints about the past before the Department, and of no avail to attempt to put it on its guard against impending dangers in the future. The Department was as well posted up about the *Merrimac* as were her builder and commander; or, if it was not, it was its own fault. It knew there were means at hand of destroying her or preventing her exit from Norfolk harbor; or, if it did not, it was not that such means were not pressed upon its notice by eminent and responsible scientific gentlemen. Yet, when, on that Saturday three weeks ago, she made her appearance in Hampton Roads, the functionaries of the Navy and other Departments at Washington were witless with panic. There was nothing better known than that the *Nashville* was in the harbor of Beaufort last week, and had been there for some weeks previous. Every one, at all events, who read the newspapers, knew it, (whether the Navy Department reads them we know not.) It is to be presumed, also, that it was known to the Navy Department that it was Gen. BURNSIDE'S orders to capture quickly Beaufort and Fort Macon; it was publicly announced on Tuesday last (what before was well known in private) that an expedition, under Brig.-Gen. PARKE, had left Newbern for that purpose. And yet, in the face of this fact, all that the Navy Department had done in the way of making provision for the capture of one of the fastest and stoutest ships in the world, commanded by one of the most daring of sailors, and manned by a crew of desperadoes, was to retain near the gateway to Beaufort the slow and unlucky steamer *Cambridge* and the sailing hark *Gemsbok*. Three or four days, indeed, after the rebel steamship escaped to sea, a faster National steamer arrived at Beaufort; but so far as the capture of the *Nashville* was concerned, she might as well have waited three or four years

What the next naval disaster may be, we shall all know after it occurs. The *Merrimac* is about to run out of Norfolk again; and, though the Navy Department assures us, with a solemn nod, that everything is in readiness for her, it must be said that the previous utterances of that Department have not been so strictly verified as to afford any great confidence in its present assurances.

NEW-ORLEANS.—The telegram sent from Washington last Sunday, in regard to the probable capture of the City of New-Orleans, has not yet been verified by any arrivals from our Gulf contingent. A Memphis paper has indeed announced that Fort Pike, which guards the passage-way from Lake Borgne to Lake Ponchartrain, was in our hands; but we have no news of any general assault on the works lining the shore of the latter lake, in the rear of the city, nor on those upon the river, below the city, much less of the capture of the city itself. It is not likely, indeed, that Gen. BUTLER would think it prudent to actually occupy a metropolis which, according to the last census, had a population of nearly two hundred thousand souls, with the small force under his command; and such a thing as bombarding or destroying the Crescent City is of course not intended. New-Orleans is known to be fortified in the most extensive and formidable manner at every direction of approach. If the rebel papers have not exaggerated in their description of these fortifications, there never was a city so strongly defended since mankind began to build cities. To reduce these works will require the labors of the mortar fleet, and of the naval and land contingent, for not a few days. Should we succeed in destroying and capturing these defences, and getting naval control of the river and the lake, we can then hold the city at our mercy, and give the Union element a chance to assert itself. It would not be at all surprising if the first decisive demonstration in favor of the Union in the South should take place in the greatest city of the South. If our mortarboats and gunboats succeed in forcing the passage of the river, it will also give us an opportunity of ascending its course a few hundred miles, and making a combined assault upon Memphis and the great rebel army there, in front and rear.

Injured Innocents.

Mr. SPENCER'S appeal for "*justice*" to his clients, in the hearing before the City Judge yesterday, and for Sunday liquor selling generally, though it may have touched the sensibilities of the five hundred publicans present, had a very equivocal squint to outsiders. Poor injured innocents! Why shouldn't a Judge sit up all night to keep the baleful "*stars*" from untimely or ungentle shining on your *spirits*? Why interfere with the social enjoyments of some ten thousand citizens whose overflowing hospitality has a "latch-string out" for every comer, if he has a dime to spend? Why "decorate" policemen with citizen's dress, and suffer them to go where crime and drunkenness are bred, instead of keeping them in buttons, and on the chase for full-fledged criminals?

It *is* hard—to prevent men who make money in violation of the laws six days of the week from keeping at it on Sunday. It *is* uncomfortable to be taken from a jolly circle in the tap-room, with pockets full of "rocks," and heads full of "burrs," to herd with the victims of all this pleasant and profitable business for a night. It would be far more desirable to be "let alone," which is all that secession or Beelzebub ever asked; or, what is the same thing, to be taken directly before some of the judicial gentlemen elected for the very purpose of shielding from justice the traffickers in rum.

"Oppression," is it? So every offender against laws is ready to think, when he finds himself in limbo. Go to the poor, half-starved family, cronching in cold and darkness, under some tenement-roof, awaiting in terror the late coming of the father and husband whose weekly earnings are filched from his pocket for whisky in that Sunday-night dram-shop, and then talk of "justice" for the dram-seller. Go to the Alms-house, and the prisons, and the Collector's Office, and study the records there of pauperism, crime and taxation, and see what "justice" demands, and where "oppression" weighs. Go search the Police returns for light as to the influence on public peace and morals of Sunday dram-selling; and find out there whether fidelity to a sworn trust to "prevent crime" is an offence demanding of our Judges broken rest, and violated Sundays, to protect the injured innocents of the tap and the toddy-stick from the legitimate restraint of the Police.

While on this topic, suggested by the report in another column, we may allude to a fact which it will be well for the Judge and counsel in Sunday liquor trials to consider. They seem to think that the *sale* of liquor on Sunday is no offence, so that it be not "*public*." But the Excise Law of '57 expressly makes the sale a misdemeanor. The constitutionality of that law has been settled by the Court of Appeals, and all offences under it are declared misdemeanors. The rhetoric of counsel and the *dicta* of Courts cannot undo that. We trust the prosecuting officer and the Police authorities will persevere in their onslaughts upon a wholly indefensible and most dangerous business; and if any of our judicial officers wish to distinguish themselves by protecting and patronising Sunday rum-selling, they will, in becoming famous, run some risk of becoming infamous.

DR. HAWES AND CONGREGATION.—The *Post* and *Tribune* have, with characteristic modesty, constituted themselves an ecclesiastical council in the matter of Calvary Church. Dr. HAWES, it seems, after years of acceptable ministrations, has tendered his resignation to the vestry of that society. The motive is said to be a divergence of political sympathies, the Doctor, as a native of the South, hesitating in his support of a war directed against his Southern kinsfolk, while the congregation is eminently loyal. We are not aware that this difference has impaired the efficacy of the Pastor's labors. It has certainly not impaired the strength of intellect, the varied and thorough learning and culture, and the rhetorical graces which place Dr. HAWES among the leading divines and pulpit orators of the country. He has not so obtruded his private political opinions upon his people as to give offence; a fact sufficiently manifested in the refusal of the vestry to accept his resignation. The step seems to have been taken purely at the suggestion of a too sensitive conscience, and upon the impulse of private reasons, that if made public would only add to the esteem with which Dr. HAWES is regarded in the community; and the force and pressure of which can only be appreciated by himself. When, therefore, our meddlesome cotemporaries obtrude their advice they do so to partiss who may reasonably protest against the impertinence. They know nothing of the motives animating the clergyman; they entirely fail to understand or sympathize with the devotion of his flock. And as a rule, the case of the diocese is so safe in the hands of Bishop POTTER, that Episcopalians generally will be willing to dispense with the oversight of these self-consecrated bishops *in partibus*.

THE COMING OF THE MERRIMAC.—A momentary panic was excited yesterday morning by the news of the *Merrimac's* readiness for sea. The story was necessarily untrue, for no amount of preparation can fit for sea a vessel so deeply laden that her ports are on the water's edge. That such is the fact we have the uniform evidence of those who watched the *raizzia* of the other day. Whatever mischief the monster is to do, will be done in Hampton Roads, where, warned at last, the Navy Department has made proper arrangements to receive and handle her. There is not the most trifling ground for apprehension.

"WHO IS MR. GREGORY, M. P.?"—In the article which we published yesterday with reference to Mr. GREGORY, M. P., we are informed by a gentleman whose name was introduced, and on whose word we place reliance, that many of the statements alluded to are founded on erroneous information. Lord DUNKELLIN was not so sued as there stated, and is in every sense incapable of any mean or ungenerous act.

POSTPONED.—The concert which was to have been given by Mme. DE VILLERS last night, was unavoidably postponed. It will take place some evening next week, of which proper notice will be given.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Return to Duty—The Railroad Bills—The Excise Laws—The New-York Harbor Defences—The Powers of Notaries Public—The Tax and Assessment Bills, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

A constant change from sunshine to rain, from heat to cold, from hail to snow, and *vice versa*—such a delectable compound of all weathers as usually makes up the delectable month of March—proved too much for your correspondent, and he was obliged to forego for a few days the pleasure of keeping you posted upon the doings of the Honorable the Legislature of New-York State. Now, however, he is able to return to his regular duties, and he hopes not to be compelled to relinquish his post again until the present legislators have laid aside their "little brief authority," and departed, each one to follow his own vocation and prove that he is willing to take the medicine he has himself prepared, or, in other words, to obey his own laws.

The telegraph has kept you informed of the substance of what has been done, and I need not therefore repeat. An attempt was made yesterday to move forward the Broadway Railroad bill, but it failed; and if the vote may be taken as any indication of its strength in the present Legislature, it will hardly get through.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, on the contrary, was moved forward, and made the special order for Tuesday next. This was done by the strong vote of 82 to 31. The New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company bill likewise failed to be put forward. The feeling, which was decidedly adverse to this bill at the outset, is now much more favorable; and if it can be reached, it will, I think, pass the House.

Yesterday, by a vote, the House made the Excise Laws a "special order" for the evening. Under the rules, however, in regard to the third reading of bills, owing to the large number awaiting this process, the Speaker announced that as the order of business. Three several attempts were made to lay it upon the table and take up the Excise bills, but they were all unsuccessful, and increasingly so, for at first the vote stood 36 to 33, next 39 to 39 I believe, and finally nearly 50 to some 37.

Mr. TRACEY called up the bill to defend the harbor of New-York, which was awaiting its third reading. Mr. SNYDER then moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, to combine therewith the bill he had offered for the public defence. In doing so he said that he had, in the afternoon, attended a conference of the Military Committee, and all those gentlemen who had proposed substitutes to the original bill, and they had, he thought, agreed upon a bill which would command the unanimous support of all the various portions of the House. Mr. TRACEY moved to amend the instructions to the Committee by making the appropriation for New-York harbor $600,000 instead of $300,000, and Mr. SNYDER accepted the amendment. His motion, as thus amended, then passed. Mr. PIERCE then reported, on behalf of the Military Committee, the bill agreed upon in the afternoon, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 67 to 33.

The provisions of this bill are as follows: $2,600,000 are appropriated for the purposes of the bill, $600,000 are designated to the defences of New-York harbor, and the Governor, Col. RICHARD DELAFIELD and A. W. CRAVEN are made a Commission to superintend its expenditure. The $2,000,000 are set apart to the general defence of the State; to be expended under the proper authorities of the United States, at such times and places within the State as they see fit. Provision is made for the reimbursement of these expenditures by the United States Government, and the Governor is authorized to enter into immediate communication with the General Government as to the mode and means of such repayments. To meet the appropriation the Comptroller is authorized to issue bonds at six per cent. semi-annual interest, to run for twenty years from their date, but liable to be taken up at any time when the General Government shall make the contemplated reimbursement.

The third reading of bills of no especial interest occupied most of the evening. The bill repealing section ninth of the act of 1857, making regulations for New-York Harbor, was laid upon the table on motion of Mr. MCMULLEN. The section struck is a section added in the Senate, after the bill had passed the House, excepting the private wharves of Brooklyn from the action of the bill. Their owners have of late fenced them in, and so guarded them that they are a source of much inconvenience to the community at large, and this bill is simply intended to repeal the exceptional clause, and put them under the same rules as are applied to all other wharves. The opposition represented in Mr. MCMULLEN'S motion to table, comes from the owners, who wish to retain their exclusive privileges.

Considerable debate arose over the motion to recommit the bill enlarging the powers of Notaries Public. Two bills are on the files of the House, the one under discussion, allowing Notaries to take the acknowledgment of deeds and affidavits in the counties adjoining those where they reside, and intended to apply especially to New-York and Kings Counties, and a bill originated in the Senate, so amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House as to take the power of taking these acknowledgments and affidavits from all Notaries in the State except in New-York and Brooklyn. Both bills were finally recommitted to the Grinding Committee to frame a new bill covering the whole ground. The discussion arose upon the propriety of allowing Notaries to perform these duties. While all agreed that all their acts in this capacity heretofore should be legalized, there was a difference of opinion as to allowing them to continue them.

Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, spoke forcibly in favor of it, contending that, as they were allowed to do it in the City of New-York, they ought to have the same duties in the country, to avoid confusion. He could see no harm to arise from it. Messrs. SPENCER and PIERCE opposed it, contending that it would have a bad effect upon the office of Justice of the Peace, which is already stripped so bare that it is difficult to get men of respectability to fill it. The final vote did not, as I could see, indicate what view of the case the House is prepared to take.

This morning, Mr. ALVORD moved to lay upon the table the third reading of bills, in order to take up the new tax-bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and changing the mode of making assessments throughout the State. The House refused to take it up until he had finished reading the bills on hand.

The Assessment bill was then taken up and discussed until 12 o'clock. Various unimportant amendments were adopted, and everything went on smoothly until Mr. NEXSEN, of Washington County, made an onset on the clause allowing an offset to be made upon a man's debts, as raising an injurious and unwise discrimination. Mr. NEXSEN was very strong, in his opposing positions. Mr. ALVORD sustained the same view to a modified extent, and supported his position at considerable length. At this time the hour appointed for the consideration of a bill in relation to appointing a Jury Commissioner for Brooklyn came round, and the House went into Committee of the Whole upon it. It seems that in 1855 a Commission was appointed to name a Jury Commissioner for Brooklyn, but no provision was made for putting a term to his office. They fulfilled their office, and appointed the present incumbent. Some of the good people of that city think him not the right man in the right place, and others think the office should have a limited extent. These two clauses apparently constitute the great majority, and a bill was framed and presented, and reported favorably, to effect this purpose. The old Commission—their duties having expired with their appointment of an officer—are not retained in the new bill. Three good men are named, and men whose positions fit them to make the choice. Two of them by their choice by the people to their present positions, happen to be Republicans, and the cry was raised that the intent of the whole bill was simply to oust a man of one party and put in one of another. With this issue, upon a petty local bill, the whole Legislature of the State of New-York was in travail for two full hours this morning. After long debate, and any quantity of parliamentary filibustering, the bill was ordered to third reading.

The House then adjourned. It meets at 3½ o'clock again, to consider claim bills, and again at 7 o'clock to take up the "general orders."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Masonic Library Association.

To provide for printing the calendar of the Courts of Record.

To provide the means for paying the Canal Enlargement debt.

To incorporate the State Convention of Universalists.

To incorporate the Newburgh Home of the Friendless.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill concerning the Erie Railroad. It is now finally passed, and goes to the Governor.

Mr. WOODBURY introduced a bill to incorporate the Firemen's Savings Institution, New-York. It is the same as the Assembly bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charters of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, New-York, of the Hermitage Association and of the Long Island Railroad.

To regulate the use of public highways.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the New-York delegation, to

...was ordered the engrossment of the Commissioners of the Land Office, asking for the passage of a bill authorizing the State Engineer to survey and map certain parcels of land of private owners in the reclaimed harbor of New-York, and to make an early written report reviewing the charters granted by the City, defining the right of the City to exercise control over such lands, denying the right of the State to sell or grant such lands, reporting against the proposed bill, recommending the passage of a bill to repeal the act of April 17, 1860, authorizing the grant of said lands to the State, and requesting the Comptroller to institute proceedings in the Judiciary Committee for the protection and quieting thereof.

...SUPREME COURT.

...Adjourned. The entire session ...regarding the ...a majority of ...to proceed to ...which was lost—9 to 16.

ASSEMBLY.

...Thursday, March 27.

...from the Committee on Ways and ...a bill to transfer from the Comp. ...to the Treasurers of the several coun... ...lands for unpaid taxes.

...Committee reported complete the ...frauds upon laborers and others seek...

...to increase the tax on hawkers and ped... was passed.

...several private bills were also passed.

The Speaker named as the Committee on the mode of ...the National tax, Messrs. Alvord, Sandle, ...and Tallman.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, ...in the Chair, on the bill to amend the As...

...bill was gone through with partially and pro...

The House then took up Mr. BERDICK'S bill relative ...and duties of the Commissioner of ... County. It creates a Commission ... County Clerk, District-Attorney and ... as the appointing power.

...moved to strike out the proposed Com... would consist of two ultra Republicans ... men, and leave the old Commission as ..., politically, was equally divided.

...DANDY, OGDEN and O'BRIEN spoke in favor ...'s amendment, denouncing the bill as a ...measure to secure the appointment of Re...

...Messrs. TRACY, RAYMOND, MADDOX and BENEDICT fa... the bill.

...Assembly met at 3½ P. M., and was engaged, ... and adjournment, in the consideration of claim ...

...Evening Session was occupied in the consider... the bill amending the Assessment Laws. ... was reported and the bill made the special ... to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

Amusements.

...OF MUSIC.—Mme. D'ANGRI, who is ... great artists we have heard in ... sings her *contrite* to-night under Mr. ..., in ROSSINI'S delightful opera of ... The cast is otherwise good, and ... be persuaded, all the house w ...) the most ... and appreciative audience of the season. ... Grau's brief campaign will come ... end. A matinée is provided for the oc...

...HALL.—Mr. HARRISON'S Grand Musical ... yesterday was a complete success. The ... performance was attended by about 800 peo... and the evening by at least twice that number. The programme was so long and varied that we can... even refer to it now. It is well to mention, how... ever, that notwithstanding its length, it was carried ... with a promptness and faithfulness which we have ... never seen equaled at a concert of approximate pro... portions in this City.

...—Mr. MAX MARETZEK returned from Havana on Wednesday in the steamship *Columbia*. His rapid visit to the Antilles was necessitated by a message from the celebrated millionaire MAPES, who, it seems, has just repossessed himself of the Tacon Theatre, and, desiring to have the best associate, directs naturally for Mr. MARETZEK, who, in genuine energy and enterprise, is a head and shoulders above any other musical man in the Western hemisphere. The speculation of this coalition is, that opera—beggared, degraded and vulgarized by ULLMAN—may once more raise its head in New-York. Mr. MARETZEK has *carte-blanche* to secure the best artists that money can procure in Europe, and this means simply that he will engage the finest company ever heard in America. The season begins later in Havana than here, and hence—if the prejudices and pretensions of the Academy of Music people do not stand in the way—we may hear some of the artists selected by the *maestro*. Six weeks of MARETZEK is worth a cycle of any one else. It is rather hard that a gentleman who has done so much for art (alas! if he had done as much for humbug how different it might be!) should be forced to go to Havana for kindly appreciation and support, but it is cheering, at least, to know that his indomitable spirit is appreciated elsewhere. Whilst we have no place of regular operatic performance—for the Academy, let one day be a fire company, another to a gymnast, another to a whisky, cannot be regarded as such—we must be content to hang on to the skirts of Spain. We are thankful, at all events, that Mr. MARETZEK is likely to bring us back to a knowledge of what opera ought to be.

MASANIELLO AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night the opera of "Masaniello" was given at the Brooklyn Academy by Mr. GRAU'S troupe, with the same cast as at the New-York House. Mlle. CORAL and *corps de ballet* were announced, and in consequence, a larger attendance was secured than at any other representation. HINCKLEY, BURGHOLI and SUSINI were in good spirits, and consequent good voice. With the exception of the wretched scenery and an inefficient *ballet*, all was as it should be.

The Wounded of Newbern in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's paper, on "The Wants of the Wounded Soldiers," sent me to the Park Barracks to contribute my mite, and I was glad to learn there that the ladies of our City were actively meeting the claims of our wounded brothers by giving them "aid and comfort."

I was forcibly reminded of your description of the barracks as to their unfitness, *in their present condition*, for hospital purposes. It occurred to me that, although differences of opinion may exist with reference to the propriety of the Common Council making an appropriation for defending the harbor, there could be, as it would seem, but one opinion as to the propriety of an appropriation, judiciously expended, for harboring the defenders.

Volunteer soldiers abounded when danger called, and numerous nurses, male and female, will abound when suffering calls.

The soldiers were promptly organized to meet the danger; cannot the nurses be as promptly organized to meet the suffering?

The Sanitary Commission, it would seem, might arrange this, and enable us to evince active practical SYMPATHY.

Surgical Aid for our Wounded Soldiers Returning from the Battle-field.

The Surgeons connected with the different hospitals of New-York and Brooklyn, and those who have served in those institutions as Assistants, as well as other Practitioners of Surgery, are invited to attend a meeting at the New-York Hospital this day (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock, to adopt measures for affording surgical aid to the wounded soldiers on their arrival and during their stay in the City.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Col. HARVEY BROWN, Fifth United States Artillery, has taken up his quarters at Fort Hamilton, of which post, as well as all the forts in the harbor, he is in command.

The following applicants for Acting-Masterships in the navy, during the war, have been instructed to report at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for examination in seamanship. Before receiving their appointments they will have to pass an examination in gunnery:

John Masson, Brooklyn.	Oliver S. Ellis, Conn.
Ludwig Baker, Mass.	John N. Hudson, N. York.
Thomas Chatfield, Mass.	Wm. H. Townsley, N. H.
Anthony Smalley, Mass.	Thos. W. Williams, Balt.
Jos. Young, Jr., Mass.	O. H. Parker, N. Bedford.

The troops on Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island have not yet received their pay for the two months ending Feb. 28. This is considerably later than the usual time of payment.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, the frigate ... hauled into the dry dock to be examined, ... sent to Greenpoint to be iron-clad, ... and gunboats *Somerset* and *Fort Henry* ... aboard, receiving their armament.

which consists of ... and two Parrott guns, ... and one 60. They will be ready to be ... in a day or two.

The ... Cumberland, which has been lying at the Cob ..., while Hale, went over to the Yard yesterday, and, after taking a 20-pounder Parrott gun ... hauled out into the stream and will sail to-day.

Lieut. T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN is expected to take the place of Lieut. GEORGE H. COOPER, ordered to the gunboat *Massachusetts*, as Lieutenant and executive officer of the Navy-yard. Lieut. FILLEBROWN is a native of the District of Columbia, and has been in the service since Oct. 19, 1841. About fourteen years of his twenty-one years' service have been spent at sea. In 1857, and for some time subsequently, he was employed at the Naval Observatory, Washington.

The steam-frigate *Canandaigua*, just built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is ordered to be launched to-day. Five others, ordered at the same time as the *Canandaigua*, are on the stocks and progressing favorably. Their names are:

Lackawanna, building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Ticonderoga, building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Monongahela, building at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Shenandoah, building at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.
Sacramento, building at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Smashed Up, with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry on Board—Ten Killed and a Number Wounded.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

An accident occurred at midnight to the special train from Janesville, with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry aboard, five miles from this city, on the Northwestern Road. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle of the sixth car, and in the wreck caused by the cars behind this one running into it. Ten soldiers were killed, three seriously wounded, and a number slightly. The names of the killed are:

Walter Snell, William Case, E. M. Burns, Co. G; Charles Briggs, Lucien M. Rossinau, James F. Palmer, Charles D. Hatch, Kasper Stone, William Davis, Co. A; also Hospital-Steward Clark, of Walworth County.

The seriously wounded are:

S. J. Edwards, Co. G; ribs broken.
Byron Wilcox, Co. L; both legs broken.
——— Tweedia; internal injuries in the left side.

Col. BARROW says there are about one hundred more or less injured, but able to continue with the regiment.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The Voyage Across the Atlantic—Detention by the Ice—The Brig Calpey in the Ice Eight Weeks.

The Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, arrived at this port last evening from Hamburg and Southampton, and makes the following report:

Left Southampton Wednesday, March 12. Had fine weather and light winds up to the 19th, on which day, in lat. 47° 53', lon. 49° 24', passed several large icebergs. On the following day, (20th,) came between some drift-ice; stopped the engine, but having discovered that they were only small streaks, and not very heavy, ventured in it. Later in the same day the ice became more packed, so that we could only proceed at the rate of four miles per hour. All night often found free water, and hoped to be soon clear of the ice. On the 21st, however, the ice became so compact that the ship could proceed but very slowly. Saw ahead a brig under sail, about six miles distant, apparently in clear water. Attempted to get up to her, but the heavily packed ice prevented, and at nightfall was compelled to stop the engine. On the 22d started the engines, but could make but very little headway, and was obliged often to stop the engine in order to keep the screw clear of the large icebergs.

About noon of the same day a man from the above named brig came to the steamer over the ice, and reported that his vessel was the brig *Colpey* from Lisbon, bound to Havre de Grace, Newfoundland, with a cargo of salt, and that she had been in the ice eight weeks, and were getting short of provisions. The steamer was then about three miles southeast from the brig, but as it was impossible to get to her, as the ice was so heavy, and we could only go straight ahead, could render her no assistance. We made no more than three miles that day, and at night had to stop the engines again.

A strong southeast breeze sprung up during the night so that the next morning (23d) at 6 A. M. discovered the ice more open and could proceed; a dense fog was then prevailing and the brig could not be seen. She then proceeded on her course, and gradually came into clearer water. The speed of the engine was, however, slackened during the night. At 4 A. M. of the 24th, got entirely out of the ice, after having been detained in it four days and three hours, during which time a distance of about two hundred miles only was made.

The last part of the passage had strong westerly winds. The *Saxonia* behaved exceedingly well in the ice, and the only real danger was in breaking the propellor, which was only avoided by paying the strictest attention to the engine and stop it in time to keep it clear of the large blocks.

The sailor from the brig seen in the ice reported that they had seen three or four more vessels in the ice during the eight weeks. Capt. EHLERS expresses great regret in not being able to supply the brig or render them any assistance, as it was impossible for him to approach her.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—As Mrs. ROBINSON, of Tillary-street, was crossing Fulton-avenue, near Adams-street, yesterday afternoon, she was knocked down and run over by a heavily loaded farm wagon, by which she had one arm broken, and was otherwise severely injured. She was taken home by the Police. JOHN A. KANNEDAY had one of his feet badly crushed, yesterday afternoon, in a saw-mill, at the foot of North Third-street, Eastern District.

THE NINTH WARD HOMICIDE.—The case of Officer CONAHAN, of the Ninth Precinct, who last week killed PAUL O'NEIL, while in discharge of his duty, and who was acquitted by the Coroner's Jury, was to have been investigated, yesterday, before Justice PERRY; but, as counsel were not ready, the investigation was postponed until Tuesday next.

A LIBERAL CHURCH.—The Westminster congregation in Brooklyn have an energetic spirit, even in these times. On Monday evening last they unanimously voted the indulgence of rest to their weary minister, Rev. H. S. CASSANTAS, and as unanimously subscribed the sum of $2,500, which entirely clears away the floating debt.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 13, 21, 26, 35, 36, 51 61.

The Honored Dead.

RECEPTION OF THE BODIES OF COL. SLOCUM, MAJOR BALLOU, AND CAPT. TOWER OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Sons of Massachusetts will meet at the Astor House this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to join in the obsequies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Second Rhode Island, who fell at Bull Run, and whose bodies were recently disinterred. Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Staff, will be present, and the Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh Regiments New-York State Militia, with all the officers of the Division, are to turn out. The Sons of Vermont and Connecticut will likewise join in the ceremonies.

Yesterday morning the following letter was received by Mr. STETSON of the Astor House:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of State Rhode Island, to request you to prepare a suitable room for the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER.

I leave here this A. M. Shall arrive in New-York by Friday, second train from Philadelphia, if not the first. I have a guard of ten men, who will be on duty in the room with said bodies.

GOV. SPRAGUE and suite will arrive during the day, but, I presume, will himself advise you of his own arrival.

I will telegraph you from Philadelphia some time to-day.

Also, make preparations for transporting the bodies from ferry to hotel. Three hoses, each 24 inches wide, 7 feet 2 inches long, probably. Will have to have two teams, as they must not be placed on top of each other. Very respectfully yours,

W. H. P. KEESE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Commanding escort of detail from said regiment.

It is expected that the bodies will arrive here either at 10 A. M. or 2 P. M., to-day, and will at once be conveyed to the Astor House, where they will remain till to-morrow, when they will be taken to Providence.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for March 28: Nos. 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26-25½, 27, 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 27.

FLOUR, in fair demand and at unchanged rates. WHISKY, active at 16c. BULK SIDES are active; sales of 600,000 lbs at 4½c. SUGARS are quiet at 2a... LARD, quiet at 7c. MESS PORK, nominal, at 10½c. @10½c. BACON dull at 3½c. @5c. Exchange firm at ½ @ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

FLOUR 10c. @15c. lower. WHEAT firm at 76c. Coarse inactive. Mess PORK rather more inquiry, at $10 50. Hogs, dressed, quiet; live, dull and drooping. *Receipts*, 1,800 bbls., Flour, 4,400 bushels Wheat, 5,900 bushels Corn. Exchange and gold unaltered.

CHARITY LECTURE.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, Ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will repeat, at the Cooper Institute this evening, his highly popular lecture on "Aaron Burr." Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preside.

[Advertisement.]
FYLE'S O. K. SOAP
Is the best in use for all family purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES FYLE, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S Museum has one incessant throng of visitors. And well it might with such attractions as Commodore Nutt, Hippopotamus, Whale, &c., and the splendid drama, "Sadak and Kalasrade." Afternoon and evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 786 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER, VA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Beauregard at Island No. 10. Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Occupation of Virginia. The Burning of Yorktown. The Opening Campaign.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. The Blockade Declared Complete. The Debate in the French Senate. The Movement in France. The Greek Revolution, &c.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.—The Allies Negotiating and Advancing—The French Reinforcing—Terrible Explosion of Magazines in the Mexican Camp near Orizaba—1,300 Killed and Wounded.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN EVERY QUARTER.—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts,	Stocks,
Suspenders,	Socks,
Undershirts,	Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

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Pea Ridge,	ISLAND NO. TEN,
CLOSE-HOLLOWS,	NEWBERN,
SUGAR CREEK,	WINCHESTER,

And all places made noted by the war, are MAPPED OUT PLAINLY ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE NEW COLORED MILITARY MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Battle-Fields and Strategic Places are indicated by red lines and dots.

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A MAGNIFICENT COLORED SHEET,
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NO. 25 HOWARD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gents'a
"CAMBRIDGE HAT,"
A DRESS STYLE FOR YOUTHS.

This fabric is strictly a novelty, an elegant, dashing, jaunty chapeau for youths of from 15 to 19 years of age. Such a crowning ornament has long been wished for by young gentlemen. "The Cambridge Hat" is not so decided in its style as the young man's hat, to which it is in fact a graceful introductory. It marks the distinction between mere boyhood and the commencement of the era of manhood, and the style is a happy compromise between that most appropriate to early youth and that best adapted to dawning maturity. "The Cambridge Hat" is not too old for the youthful heads it is intended to embellish, nor will it be thought that the heads for which it is intended are too young for such a hat.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Fay's Spanish Hair Glass.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, and imparting to it a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold at 25 cents per bottle by all druggists.

Marsh Brothers'
RADICAL CURE TRUSSES. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor. Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Ladies, Spring has come, and if you wish for yourselves and families Balmorals, gaiter boots and shoes, anklets, &c., good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 331 Canal-st.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—BRADFORD.—On Thursday, March, 27, by Rev. A. H. Burlinghaur, LOUIS J. ALLEN, U. S. N., to MARY E., second daughter of R. G. Berford, Esq.

☞ Baltimore, Pittsburgh and San Francisco papers please copy.

FERAY—DUSENBURY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 122 West 13th-st., by Rev. S. S. Stocking, Mr. LOUIS S. FERAY to Miss HANNAH DUSENBURY, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, REBECCA, wife of James Allen, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. T. Williams, No. 689 Hudson-st., three doors from 14th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, ELLA LEE HOSKE, daughter of Dr. C. V. A. and B. Alice Anderson, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 4th-av., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the residence of her uncle, Edward R. Al Burtis, CAROLINA ALBERTA, only child of Louisa C. and the late Frederick W. Barclay, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of her late father and his family, also of her uncles, Edward R. and Clemens W. Al Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BELKNAP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 27, ALDEN BELKNAP, in the 83d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, CATHARINE M., wife of Andrew Beyer, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 28, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. H. Beyer, No. 72 West 17th-st.

BOEHM.—At Fresh Kil, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 26, HENRY M. BOEHM, aged 42 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. The funeral services will be pronounced in the Methodist Church, Woodrow, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CASLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, JENNIE E. CASLER, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Casler, aged 3 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day (Friday,) the 28th inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 435 Myrtle-av.

CLIFT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, MARIA ...

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED."
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calculous deposition, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Eruptions on the Face,
Flushing in the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,
Pain in the Back,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
Hot Hands,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
—IS—
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE
OF THE
MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
WILL ACCOMPANY THE MEDICINES.

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."
WE MAKE NO "SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."

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EXTRACT BUCHU
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GENUINE PREPARATIONS!!!

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

☞ Physicians in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 145.—March 27, 1862.
62, 43, 63, 37, 3, 48, 70, 17, 32, 71, 21, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 146.—March 27, 1862.
5, 33, 15, 16, 29, 61, 9, 64, 20, 54, 73, 47, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 93.—March 27, 1862.
44, 50, 73, 9, 31, 11, 53, 12, 57, 13, 67, 6.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 184.—March 27, 1862.
73, 29, 17, 68, 59, 24, 72, 9, 26, 54, 56, 1, 63.
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WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



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Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

A MATCH AGAINST THE WORLD!
FOR $10,000,
COMES OFF ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29. LOOK OUT!

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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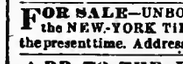
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ERIC'S FRIEND IS THE NAME OF THE NEW STORY IN THE SUN.
READ ERIC'S FRIEND, IF YOU WISH THE BEST STORY OUT.
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, OF MARCH 29, YOU WILL FIND ERIC'S FRIEND.
CAN YOU SPARE ONE CENT? IT WILL BUY ERIC'S FRIEND.
'SDEATH IS A WORD WHICH ERIC'S FRIEND WOULD NEVER USE. YOU WILL LEARN WHY IN SATURDAY'S SUN.
FRIENDS TO EACH OTHER WE ALL SHOULD BE. TRUE AS ERIC'S FRIEND.
RATHER LOSE YOUR DINNER THAN LOSE ERIC'S FRIEND.
IN THE SUN OF SATURDAY, MARCH 29, IS THE STORY OF ERIC'S FRIEND.
ERIC WAS THE BOUND-BOY, AND ERIC'S FRIEND THE ROUND-GIRL.
NEVER HAVE THE BLUES WHILE YOU CAN READ ERIC'S FRIEND.
DID YOU NEVER HEAR OF ERIC'S FRIEND? READ THE SUN OF SATURDAY AND YOU WILL HAVE IT.
BUY THE NEW-YORK SUN OF SATURDAY, AND GET THE NEW STORY.
YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT IF YOU ORDER THE SUN LEFT AT YOUR HOUSE, SHOP OR STORE—SIX CENTS A WEEK.
AUGUSTA HERBERT HAS WRITTEN A VERY INTERESTING STORY.
U MAY NEVER READ A BETTER STORY THAN AUGUSTA HERBERT'S.
GO AND GET AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY IN THE SUN.
UNION IS STRENGTH, IN AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY IN THE SUN.
STORY WRITERS BEWARE. AUGUSTA HERBERT IS COMING.
THE NEW STORY BY AUGUSTA HERBERT IS WELL WORTH READING.
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HOW CAN YOU GET ALONG WITHOUT AUGUSTA HERBERT'S STORY?
EVERYBODY WILL READ AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY.
READ AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY. IT IS A GOOD ONE.
BUY THE SUN AND HAVE AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY.
EVERY ONE CANNOT WRITE SUCH A STORY AS AUGUSTA HERBERT.
READ ONE AT ONCE ON READING AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY.
THE SUN AND SUBSTANCE OF ... IS AUGUSTA HERBERT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging, assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to make herself useful; she is a nice girl, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 249 4th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 East [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted to-day by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen this and to-morrow engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist with the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 23d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 235 6th-av., between 26th and 28th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to help with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference from her last place. May be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., the first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or is willing to travel with a lady to take care of one or two children. Inquire at No. 732 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; understands her business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 42 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough cook, who understands cooking in every branch, pastry and baking; will also assist in washing and ironing. Also, a girl willing to go as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, &c. The best and most satisfactory City reference produced. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as above; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, either public or private; has no objections to the country; has two years' reference; can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 122½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 24 East 11th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good, plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and pies; would take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., 4th story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 108 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; also, bread and pastry; is neat and tidy in work and person. Has good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 358 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUATION; has no objection to the country for the Summer; does no washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK WISHES A situation to cook, and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands, meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $30. Also by a thorough waitress and parlor maid; does the fine washing; wages $7; city or country. Call, for two days, at No. 104 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have the best of City reference, and lived four years in their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, by a young woman with good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO RESpectable girls with situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and mind children. Have the best City reference from their last places. Call at No. 83 Tillary-st., between Pearl and Adam-sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, by a highly respectable girl, who understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a smart and tidy girl, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a good dairymaid. Has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would attend to the housekeeping of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No 233 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to do family sewing or dressmaking by the day or week. Address No. 61 3d-av. Can operate on any sewing machine.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker the work of as few private families, by the day, of the best of City reference. Apply at No. 972 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families, by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's machines. Call or address L. J., No. 133 East 30th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to sew by the day; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Satisfactory references can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEAT, ACTIVE widow, (English,) intelligent and every way qualified, has been accustomed to housekeeping for years, would take charge, or travel with an invalid lady; can give the most undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address COOPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; French fluting and finery. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French finding; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 133½ 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, well experienced in washing and ironing, wishes to go out by the day, to wash or housecleaning. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 Jones-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or servant in a family going to California; very satisfactory reference given. Please call at No. 66 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 4,819 Post-office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 82 Hudson-av., near Front-st., Brooklyn, in the baker store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid or seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging. Has excellent references. Will go to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 23 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a child from infancy; can give the best of City reference for capability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress. Understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children. Is willing and obliging. Has six years city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing in the neatest manner, and all sorts of plain family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children, or go to the country or travel; good references. Call at No. 400 2d-av., fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting for children; has first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 576 2d-av., near 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nursery governess and seamstress by a very respectable Protestant young person; can cut and fit, and operate on Singer's, and Grover & Baker's Machines. Apply at BOORHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, as seamstress and lady's maid: will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; is a regular nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is careful in each capacity; wages $7. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as waitress and to do sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; can embroider and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts. Good reference.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 102 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation; is thorough waitress and chambermaid, active and tidy; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 8th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 6 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS APPRENTICE.—WANTED, BY A LAD, 17 years of age, a situation to learn machine making or blacksmith's trade. Address W. P. SMITH, No. 346 West 44th-st.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a bank or banking-house by a young man who has had six years experience in the business, both as book-keeper and teller; best of references given. Address BANKER, box No. 133 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses; has lived in that capacity in this city for many years; has the best of reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety, &c.; has no objection to the country. Address S. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman by a steady, married man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in the country and who is a good gardener, if required, as his reference will show. Address O. G., No. 8 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; has lived in the best of families in England, also in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 University-place. Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver; for character, sobriety, &c., can refer to his former employer, where he has lived for four years. A note addressed to DANIEL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who is a steady driver and a good groom; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address M. H., box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced and reliable man, (single, English,) in town or country; first-class references. Address B. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage makers, cor. 19th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion as coachman, by a single man; best references; country preferred. Address F. J., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as coachman, or vegetable gardener, or would take charge of a farm. Call, or address No. 611 Greenwich-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has over eight years' City reference. Address M. N., No. 115 East 41st-st., or J. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant man, with wife and one child, a situation as coachman and groom, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country; his wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry. Can be sent for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 135 4th-av., between 13th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well; can give the best of city and country reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address R. D., for two days, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, who understands the care of horses and carriages and vegetable gardening; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability; a good man and not afraid of work. Address JOHN W., for two days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Good references given. Address T. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANWed, a situation, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Has the best of City and country reference. Has no objection to City or country. His wife would take charge of a dairy, or would feed poultry. Has only one child. Address R. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man late from the old country, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; prefers the country; can give good references. Can be seen or address J. R., at J. Disney's Saddlery store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required. He understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given Address B., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver, good reference given. Address W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a competent young man; can give good reference. Call at or address Mr. STILLINS, No. 1,166 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—HOUSEMAID.—A GERman and his wife wish situations in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, tha woman as general house servant. Have excellent references. Address M. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a practical farmer, a Scotchman, to take charge of a farm; wife to take charge of the dairy, if required. Best of reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st., for one day only.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as farmer and gardener, with some gentleman where he can make a home; wages not so much an object, say, $10; can give the best of City reference. Address THOMAS McDONOUGH, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an intelligent, steady, Protestant single man, who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade, having lived for several years in some of the best places in the country; references of the first quality; could also take care of horses on a small place; none need apply but those in want of a first-class man. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, early framing, of landscaping and planting, and the management of all kinds of fruit-trees, farming, and the care of horses; has good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address P. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant single man, (Scotch,) who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in every department of the trade; is also a good groom and coachman. The most satisfactory recommendations given. A situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the management of frnit, flowers and vegetables thoroughly; the best of reference from his present employer, where he has lived some years. Call on S. H. Meyers, Esq., No. 76 Beaver st., or address J. C., Clifton Post-office, Staten Island. Is married; no children.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, with a small family; understands his business in all its branches; the greenhouse, vinery, the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of City reference. Address H. D., for two days, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from last employer. Address A. W., at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner 18th-st., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a thorough practical man, a German; has lived in some of the best places; understands forcing fruits of all kinds, flowers and vegetables, also hot and cold graperies. Best of references given. Can be seen for two days, or address CH. G., 523 Broadway, basement.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as plain gardener; is a good vegetable grower; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference, if necessary. Call at No. 55 Christie-st., or address J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as plain gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, vines, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, with one child, wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Satisfactory references given as to character and capabilities. Apply to N. R., at A. Reed's seed-store, No. 307 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a German Protestant man, in the above capacity; is a first-rate driver, and a good plain gardener and farmer; has lived with some of the best families, which his references can show; is willing to make himself generally useful, and take a moderate salary. Call at or address No. 376 8th-av.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER, OR GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a married man, with small family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; has thirteen years' experience in this country, understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; understands the care of horses, cows and poultry, has lived seven years in his last situation. Can be seen at Delmonico's, 14th-st., corner of Broadway, or address H. SMITH, No. 62 Pine-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A SMART, ACtive, sober, industrious man, employment as porter in any capacity; is willing and able to do anything to enable him to support his family; is able to write and keep simple accounts; has been twelve years in last place; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; excellent City testimonials. Address Box No 1,195, care of B. Lochard, Chatham-square Post-office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man not afraid to work. Address W., Post-office, Brooklyn.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single young man, who can take proper care of a vegetable garden; understands the care of horses, can milk, and keep a gentleman's place in nice order. Call at, or address J. H. O., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family in the City by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for L. B. will be punctually attended to for two days, at Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the very best of references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging, no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. M., No. 620 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; has the best of City reference; will be found attentive in every respect. Apply for two days at No. 238 11th-av., corner of 21st-st., at the apothecary's, for W. E.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will find his own horses and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation, (in some wholesale business preferred); is not particular about wages, and is willing to give his whole attention to his employer's interest; can come well recommended. By addressing a note to E. B., No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, will receive immediate attention.

AN EFFICIENT SHORT-HAND REPORTER, experienced in every department of newspaper writing, would like employment for three or four leisure hours per day; terms reasonable. Address INDUSTRIOUS, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR $1.—A WORK ENTITLED "THE WAY TO Fortune," setting forth certain modes of making money, with a gift, will be sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of the above amount. No one regrets investing in it. All should have it. The gifts vary in valuation from 25 cents to $10,000, according to schedule carefully arranged. The large gifts are as follows: one of $10,000, one of $8,000, one of $5,000, two of $2,000, five of $1,000, ten gold watches, valued at $100 each. Address Secretary of Savings Book Company, Box No. 432 Fishkill, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE who writes well and has experience. Apply, for three days, at No. 196 Pearl-st., up stairs, in the office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—ONE WHO IS honest, intelligent, industrious and obliging, and resides with his parents, may address THOMAS, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Salary, $100 per year.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, English, Scotch or German, as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; none but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employers as to character, ability, &c., need make application. Call, from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, APRIL 1, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid, waitress, and good plain sewer. None but Protestants, and those who have good City references need apply. Apply at No. 53 St. Mark's-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT STEADY WOman and a very good cook, with unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, before 11 A. M. or after 1 P. M.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED—ON A COUntry place, a steady and sober man, who is a good vegetable gardener; knows about cattle and horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, with references and wages, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Box 611 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties; good City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

A MAN NURSE.—WANTED, IN ONE OF THE surgical wards of St. Luke's Hospital, an experienced man nurse; also, an assistant in the men's medical ward. None need apply but persons of strictly temperate and cleanly habits; ability to speak both German and English would be a recommendation. Apply at the Hospital, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—This establishment, duly licensed and kept by a gentleman connected with similar offices in the principal cities of the Old World, will be found the most suitable for those wishing to secure the services of servants of all nations. L. C. DE HOBEN, Proprietor, No. 175½ Elm-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMPEtent to take entire charge of a baby; must have good references, and be willing to go in the country in the Summer. Apply Thursday, before 12, at 98 East 15th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC DRY goods house. Commission to be paid on amount of sales. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—PAPER-MAKING hands wanted. Address Box No. 4,060, Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY, an experienced teacher, wishes a few girls as boarding pupils, to whom a mother's care will be given, and thorough instruction in the English branches, Music, French and Latin. Number limited to six. Location near Mount Morris, and unsurpassed. References unexceptionable. For particulars address F. C. BROWNELL, Esq., No. 26 Howard-st., New-York, or call between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family in the City, where he can secure the comforts of a good home in exchange for the board and tuition in English and French of a young lady under 15, in an excellent boarding-school in Connecticut. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office,

WANTED—TO PLACE A BOY, 16 YEARS OF age, whose education has been neglected, at a respectable school on Long Island, where the rudiments of education will be strictly attended to. A comfortable home is required, and terms moderate; within 20 miles of Brooklyn preferred. Address circulars, stating lowest Inclusive terms, N. E., No. 230 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, by an experienced teacher of classics, English and mathematics, where he could give lessons in payment, or part payment. Address J., Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-office.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Location retired and beautiful. Military drill. Charges moderate. Circulars sent on application.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of a Massachusetts State Normal School, a situation as teacher of English, Mathematics and Latin; he has been Principal of grammar and high schools for two years; can prepare pupils for college in the above branches; is a communicant of the Church, and can furnish the highest testimonials of his ability and success. Address GAMMA, Norwich, Conn.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENJOYED the advantages of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address, at once, "Y.," Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who has had some years' experience in teaching, both in England and New-York City, wishes to meet with an engagement: her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, and drawing; reference given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her acquirements are English in all its branches; French and music, with the rudiments of Spanish and German. The highest references. Salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIence in first-class Classical and Boarding-schools, Seminaries, &c., and with the highest testimonials from last employers, desires to open a correspondence with parties wishing a thorough-going teacher in the classics, mathematics, and vocal music. Address Box No. 34, Riverhead, Long Island.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, and having good recommendations, desires to enter into an arrangement to teach the common and higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of music. Address TEACHER, Amenia, New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, AN engagement as resident or daily governess; she has been educated in Europe, and is fully competent to teach English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing; first reference given. Call at or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires an engagement in a private family to teach two or three small children; would be willing to assist in the family sewing; references given; country preferred. Address Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TAUGHT IN public and select schools for several years, wishes an engagement in a school in the City or country, as teacher of the English branches. Reference to last employer. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box 169 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. JAS. H. BARCLAY, CONTRALTO.—The term of engagement with the Madison-av. Baptist Church expiring on the 1st of May, is open to engagement to sing in a quartette choir from that date. For terms, address No. 438 Broadway, corner Broome, or No. 155 East 23d-st.

C

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY [illegible] No. [illegible] Henry-st., consisting of three [illegible] and attic, with use of basement for washing [illegible] per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] AT REDUCED RENTS: [illegible] No. 125 East 15th-st., [illegible] house-stone, English basement [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

[illegible] WITH ALL MOD- [illegible] TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] to steamboats and rail- [illegible]; hot and cold water [illegible] closets; rent $250 to [illegible] water tax. Inquire of ANDREW [illegible] near 5th-av., or of JOHN H. [illegible]

[illegible] NO. 63 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD [illegible] Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-[illegible] and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly [illegible] and in complete condition, and now occu- [illegible] wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cel- [illegible] and is well supplied with fire and Croton. This store is [illegible] between the ferry-house, leading to the Jersey City [illegible] Philadelphia line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. [illegible] No. 54 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE [illegible] NOW 359—No 69 East 27th-st., near Lex- [illegible]; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water [illegible]; baths, range, sinks, &c.; dumb waiter [illegible] fitted with fixtures and Croton; a very nice [illegible] for a family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For [illegible] terms apply to JOHN POLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 359 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET IN BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN—Two [illegible] three-story brick houses, in fine order, con- [illegible] 11 rooms, store-room, lots of fine closets, range, gas [illegible] fixtures throughout, fine grapevines in yard, and access [illegible] to a large inclosed lot in grass; will be let low for one or [illegible] two families to a good and careful tenant. Apply to W. [illegible] DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE [illegible] two-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., [illegible] and let to one immediate tenant. South 10th-st., with sta- [illegible] thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., [illegible] and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to pur- [illegible] chase property will be sold on accommodating terms. [illegible] to H. BERRY, Tradesman's Bank.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD STYLE ENGLISH [illegible] [illegible] No. 36 Hammond-st., between Waver- [illegible] [illegible], 50x116 feet, with all modern im- [illegible] [illegible] 25 feet front; large garden, with [illegible] fruit trees and grape vines in abundance. Will be rented [illegible] to a good tenant. ARTHUR LEARY, 87 Beaver-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET AND [illegible] family, in a large and pleasantly situat- [illegible] dwelling, Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank- [illegible] road, about 20 minutes' walk from Saltersville. Stages [illegible] for Jersey City pass the door, and leave Saltersville [illegible] every hour during the day. Address or inquire of [illegible] Rev. [illegible] E. STILEWELL, Saltersville Post-office.

A [illegible] HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR [illegible] furnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story [illegible] and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; [illegible] all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable [illegible] tenant. Possession will be given at a low figure. For card [illegible] to examine during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, [illegible] No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE [illegible] [illegible], No. 118 West 34th-st., in complete order. [illegible] lot 100 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mir- [illegible] rors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For [illegible] particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West [illegible] 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF [illegible] brown-stone front house, 26x60, No. 477 3d-av., two [illegible] parlors, two rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and [illegible] cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete [illegible] home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOM- [illegible] AS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

COAL YARD TO LEASE—CORNER OF JANE [illegible] and West-sts., 80 by 225 feet, long established, properly [illegible] fitted up and doing a large business; the premises will [illegible] answer well for a lumber yard or for any purpose requir- [illegible] ing vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre-sts.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 [illegible] Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machine- [illegible] ry complete, for the manufacturing of almost any other [illegible] mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of [illegible] TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 30th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. [illegible] 23 and 25 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water [illegible] front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts [illegible] sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or me- [illegible] chanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FIND- [illegible] LAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND [illegible] Bleecker; also two small light stores on the same block. [illegible] Small house, No. 16 Thirteenth-st.; has all the modern [illegible] improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two [illegible] desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. [illegible] Apply to A. P. STURIEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK [illegible] house No. 37 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th- [illegible] av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on [illegible] every floor, and pet tubs in the kitchen. Rent $400 per [illegible] annum, or will be partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUT- [illegible] LER, No. 25 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. [illegible] 112 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 [illegible] feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; [illegible] also eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. [illegible] 23 Jacob-st., store and basement, with offices on second and [illegible] third floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BRICK [illegible] house, 20th-st., near Madison-square. [illegible] Rent [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

No. 73 7th-av., before 12 or after 6.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE [illegible] second part of a large building, corner 28th-st. and [illegible] 8th-av., 50 by 100 feet, four stories—will be let [illegible] low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at [illegible] No. 295 7th-av., or No. 250 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR [illegible] and two adjoining each other on the second, of store [illegible] No. 23 Middle-st. Also a suite of offices in marble buildings [illegible] Nos. 9 and 10 Pine-st. Apply to STEPHEN STORM, Nos. [illegible] 8 and 10 Pine-st., room No. 11.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, [illegible] two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Cro- [illegible] ton water separate for each family; none but small, gen- [illegible] teel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near [illegible] 3d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

$400.—TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 286 [illegible] West 33d-st., from 1st of May next, containing [illegible] all modern improvements; can be seen on application. [illegible] For particulars apply to F. S. EDWARDS, No. 83 Lib- [illegible] erty-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., [illegible] formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a [illegible] wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. [illegible] WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or M. FOULKE, [illegible] No. 85 Pine-st., N. Y.

BRICK SHOP WITH STEAM POWER TO [illegible] LET.—The 3 story and basement brick shop, No. 291 [illegible] West 24th-st., 25 by 50, well lighted, with six-horse power [illegible] steam engine. Rent, $400.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCEL- [illegible] lent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and [illegible] No. 69 Nassau-st. corner of John. Rent low. Apply to [illegible] WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE PREMISES NO. 24 WHITE-ST. [illegible] and the rear building, suited for light manufactur- [illegible] ing or for an auction saleroom, being 36 by 50 feet, high [illegible] ceiling. Inquire at No. 148 East 17th-st.

CROCKERY RETAILERS.—TO LET, AN [illegible] old and successful business stand, corner of Grand and [illegible] Elizabeth sts. Inquire at No. 227 Grand-st., second floor, [illegible] from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 137 WEST [illegible] 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, wa- [illegible] ter, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. [illegible] BABBITT, No. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND [illegible] floor of the house No. 263 Prince-st. Can be seen from [illegible] 2 till 4. Water, gas, &c.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH- [illegible] basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will [illegible] be rented low. Apply in C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND [illegible] attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton in- [illegible] troduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE [illegible] No. 122 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton [illegible] introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS- [illegible] st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. [illegible] Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURN- [illegible] ished, in 31st st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Address [illegible] Box No. 4060, New York Post-office.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET [illegible] —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. [illegible] Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE [illegible] Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. [illegible] Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, [illegible] New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of [illegible] F. D. PINE, near the depot.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 33 McDOUGAL-ST., 3- [illegible] story, will be let low to a single family. Call from 2 to [illegible] 3 P. M., or on A. LANE, No. 88 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND [illegible] floor of the house No. 47 Fort Greene-place; gas, water and [illegible] sewer connected. To be seen between the hours of 4 and 5.

TO LET FROM 1ST MAY NEXT—A CAR- [illegible] riage-house and stable, on East 39th-st., one door [illegible] from 8th-av. Apply at No 3 East 39th-st.

BROADWAY ROOMS FOR BUSINESS [illegible] PURPOSES.—The upper part of store No. 866 Broad- [illegible] way, just above Union-square, to let. Inquire below.

STORE TO LET IN WILLIAM-STREET, [illegible] No. [illegible]. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER [illegible] to let by JOHN GAUDY, No. 128 Walker-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES' BUILD- [illegible] ING—Rooms suitable for lawyers' office. [illegible] Inquire at the Times Counting-room.

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, [illegible] At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. [illegible] Inquire of WM. MACGORGE, Jr., No. 425 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. [illegible] J., TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The house [illegible] is of good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; one [illegible] acre of ground tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit [illegible] and shade trees; also, good stable and carriage house. [illegible] The house is situated in the pleasantest part of the town. [illegible] Ten minutes' walk from depôt. Trains run hourly from [illegible] foot of Cortlandt-st. For particulars, call on or address [illegible] C. B. WHITTELSEY, Elizabeth, or WM. M. DAY, No. [illegible] 10 Park-place.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON [illegible] LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished [illegible] cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, [illegible] &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD [illegible] FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of [illegible] the subscriber at South Oyster Bay. [illegible] D. S. FLOYD JONES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WILLIAMS- [illegible] burgh to rent low to a good tenant; first-class brick [illegible] house, three stories, basement and attendance, with mod- [illegible] ern improvements, in good order; fine yard and vines; [illegible] best location, very near ferries. Apply to LYON, No. 31 [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York, or DISBROW, No. 32 South [illegible] 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, [illegible] Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house [illegible] is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of [illegible] fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Lo- [illegible] cation perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Ap- [illegible] ply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to [illegible] JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO [illegible] LET—Beautifully located near the depôt and boat [illegible] landings, yet retired; 12 rooms, gas and water through- [illegible] out; plenty of shade; a splendid view of the Hudson. [illegible] Rent very moderate to a good party. Now occupied by [illegible] owner. Address J. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE [illegible] house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six [illegible] acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one [illegible] mile from railroad station, beautifully situated an Straw- [illegible] berry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the [illegible] village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION [illegible] and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester [illegible] County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, [illegible] with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance [illegible] of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall- [illegible] st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A BROWN-STONE, [illegible] three-story, first-class house, rent $680. To rent, three [illegible] high-stoop, brown-stone houses, located on West 50th-st., [illegible] between 8th and 9th avs., rents $480, $500 and $525. Apply [illegible] at No. 195 West 50th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FROM [illegible] MAY 1.—A three-story and basement house to rent [illegible] on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, newly [illegible] furnished, and in good order, to rent low to a desirable [illegible] tenant. Address C. E. B., Box No. 2,268 Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN [illegible] West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May [illegible] to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every con- [illegible] venience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., [illegible] up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE [illegible] Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The [illegible] air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one [illegible] of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. [illegible] WAIT, No. 286 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED [illegible] house, to a private family, No. 41 East 20th-st., three- [illegible] story, high basement. Apply at No. 36 East 22d-st., from [illegible] 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH- [illegible] ST. to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply [illegible] to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH- [illegible] st., near 8th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE [illegible] very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame [illegible] houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes [illegible] of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000; $10,000, [illegible] $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in [illegible] New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCK- [illegible] CROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South [illegible] 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE [illegible] and lot. The house contains all the modern improve- [illegible] ments, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm [illegible] within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad [illegible] depôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms [illegible] very easy. For farther particulars, apply to the owner, [illegible] No. 75 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN- [illegible] stone Eardley basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; [illegible] has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very [illegible] good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain [illegible] on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum, [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST- [illegible] class house, in West 32d-st., near the 5th-av., one of [illegible] the best situations in the City; the house has all the mod- [illegible] ern improvements, and is complete in workmanship. [illegible] First-rate order. Terms easy. Address C., Box No. 1,798 [illegible] Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN [illegible] furniture establishment No. 304 Hudson-st., five sto- [illegible] ries high, 90 feet deep, is well adapted for the same, or [illegible] bedding and carpet business. The store and basement let [illegible] if private rent, the advertiser declining business. For fur- [illegible] ther particulars inquire on the premises.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR [illegible] FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—The large and ornamen- [illegible] tal 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 16 West 22d-st., [illegible] replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect [illegible] order: lot 21.3x98.9; house 70 feet deep. Can be seen only [illegible] by permit from ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY ENGLISH [illegible] basement house for sale, eligibly located on West 42d- [illegible] st., near Broadway; the property is now offered for $6,250, [illegible] with easy terms of payment, and is remarkably cheap. [illegible] If not promptly contracted for, the price will be advanced. [illegible] C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA.—A [illegible] large house with 14 rooms and 2 lots of ground, good [illegible] stable and a variety of fruit and shade trees; also, seve- [illegible] ral smaller houses with and without stables. Apply to J. [illegible] M. WHITNEY'S office, near the steamboat landing, As- [illegible] toria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY [illegible] English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., [illegible] west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Rail- [illegible] road Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in dif- [illegible] ferent sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. [illegible] 120 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVER- [illegible] looking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first- [illegible] class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit [illegible] the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the pre- [illegible] mises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 [illegible] Montague-place.

CENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 12TH, [illegible] 16th, 26th and 28th sts. All at moderate prices, and [illegible] with good titles. Apply to [illegible] A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., [illegible] No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MER- [illegible] chandise or real estate, two brown-stone front dwell- [illegible] ings in the City of Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk [illegible] from the Fulton and Catharine ferries. Apply to FOSTER [illegible] & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO BE SOLD—A HOUSE IN 30TH-ST., NEAR [illegible] Lexington-av., three-story and basement; all modern [illegible] improvements. For further particulars, inquire of [illegible] CHAS. METTAM, architect, No. 429 Broadway, Rooms [illegible] Nos. 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, [illegible] brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings; modern [illegible] improvements; in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; also, [illegible] new tenement houses in the 19th Ward. Inquire of WIL- [illegible] LIAM A. JACK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—I [illegible] will sell at a very reduced price, and on terms to suit [illegible] purchasers, two very superior-built first-class four-story [illegible] brown-stone front houses, in a first-class neighborhood. [illegible] Inquire at No. 37 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

REAL ESTATE.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, [illegible] pamphlets and blank books of every description. [illegible] STOCKWELL & EMERSON, [illegible] No. 26 Ann-st., [illegible] Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—IN TROY, MORRIS CO., N. J., THE [illegible] old country-seat known as "The Beverwyck." It was [illegible] a frequent resort of Washington's during the Revolution. [illegible] The house has been robuilt, is two-story, and contains 18 [illegible] rooms, some very large, partly furnished; a spacious, [illegible] covered-in fruit, with its grateful rows of vines, deciduous [illegible] and evergreen; in the rear, a large and superior garden, [illegible] with choice fruit; remarkably good spring-water [illegible] adjacent—all conspire to render this a most desirable, rare [illegible] attractions. A mail stage passes the door daily to New-York, [illegible] fourteen miles; a fine road; railroad depôt within four [illegible] miles. Terms, with privilege of ice-house filled, on pre- [illegible] mises, the almost nominal sum of $125. Address J. O. CON- [illegible] DIT, Parsippany, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE [illegible] —Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic [illegible] River, with a handsome water front, near North Belle- [illegible] ville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The [illegible] house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. [illegible] There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful [illegible] sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the [illegible] house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by [illegible] railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neigh- [illegible] borhood, where there is every convenience, and no nui- [illegible] sances of any description. Rent, $800. Price, $17,000. [illegible] Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—[illegible] Containing about 6 acres, (known as Joseph Benja- [illegible] min, Esq.'s, place,) in Richmond County, N. Y., South-st. [illegible] opposite Broad-st., consisting of a fine mansion, newly [illegible] painted and frescoed throughout; has gas and fixtures, [illegible] water and bathing rooms; also workman's cottage, car- [illegible] riage-house, horse and carriage, with one fine cow for the [illegible] use of the place; a fine vegetable garden and great varie- [illegible] ty of fruits, valued at over $1,000. Will be rented low to [illegible] a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. [illegible] 588 5th-av.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI- [illegible] dence near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with [illegible] about 60 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with [illegible] all the modern improvements. It is finely located, over- [illegible] looking the village of Hackensack, and is within five min- [illegible] utes' walk of depôt of railroad connecting with New-York [illegible] several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, [illegible] GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. [illegible] The house can be let without the land, if desired.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] for sale or to lease, partly furnished, near Hunting- [illegible] ton, L. I., on high ground, with fine views and great priv- [illegible] ileges for boating, bathing and fishing, and remarkable [illegible] for healthfulness; the mansion is filled in with brick, and [illegible] contains 20 rooms, with a tower; it is about 35 miles from [illegible] the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to A. P. [illegible] MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT [illegible] TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the [illegible] south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the [illegible] house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, [illegible] and the building architectural in design, and complete in [illegible] workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOO- [illegible] LITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULD- [illegible] ING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW [illegible] Rochelle, situated on Contre-av., ten minutes' walk [illegible] from railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house [illegible] contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a [illegible] barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about [illegible] an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. [illegible] HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY BASE- [illegible] ment house in Flushing ¾ of an hour distant from New- [illegible] York City by cars, six to eight times a day; nine rooms, [illegible] with numerous closets; lot 50 by 130 feet; well stocked [illegible] with fruits and flowers. Rent, $225. Inquire of S. R. [illegible] SMITH, Flushing Depôt, or C. TABER, No. 41 Park-row, [illegible] New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT [illegible] CRECILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, [illegible] commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house; [illegible] abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cul- [illegible] tivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favor- [illegible] able terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premi- [illegible] ses, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN ISL- [illegible] and, eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and 600 [illegible] yards from Richmond station, a house, barn and [illegible] five acres of land; fruit of all kinds, water, all in good [illegible] order. Also, a house on Bay shore—seven rooms, kitchen [illegible] and cellar—¾-mile from station. Apply to J. P. FAY, [illegible] South Side Post-office.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN [illegible] Island, only 15 minutes by rail, and 10 minutes' walk [illegible] from Gifford Station. A good house with 10 rooms, with [illegible] every convenience, and 8 or 9 acres of good garden land, [illegible] salt-water bathing, and all kinds of fruits, together with [illegible] all farming implements. Good barn, coach-house, &c. [illegible] Apply at the jewelry store, No. 168 Chatham-square.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN [illegible] Island, containing parlor, sitting room, library and [illegible] kitchen on first floor, and seven bedrooms, good cellar, [illegible] store rooms, pantries, &c. Also, stable and garden, and [illegible] half an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk on plank [illegible] walk, from Vanderbilt Landing. Rent $300. Address M. [illegible] A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

VILLA RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, [illegible] with splendid views, for exchange or sale. Its cash [illegible] cost was $4,500. Wants a small house or unimproved lots [illegible] in City, not exceeding above sum to value. M. R. COUZ- [illegible] ENS, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., owner, or C. OLIVER, No. 51 [illegible] Liberty-st., agent.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE [illegible] residence, near the depôt; the house is large, conve- [illegible] nient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms, out- [illegible] buildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and [illegible] 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITE- [illegible] MORE, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, [illegible] in the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of [illegible] the steamboat landing, with a large garden abounding [illegible] with fruits of every variety. Rent moderate. For terms, [illegible] &c., apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, or [illegible] S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—AT ELIZABETH, [illegible] N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a [illegible] 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and [illegible] rear stairs, conveniences to depôt; desirable residence for a [illegible] small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 [illegible] Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. [illegible] J., a desirable residence; house with wing, each two [illegible] stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; five minute's [illegible] walk from depôt; one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. For further information, inquire of [illegible] M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR- [illegible] nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from [illegible] New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country [illegible] seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by [illegible] HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New- [illegible] York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL [illegible] house and three acres of land; all the modern im- [illegible] provements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental [illegible] trees; neighborhood first-class; within forty minutes of [illegible] the City by railroad every hour; terms easy. Inquire of [illegible] H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHAT- [illegible] HAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex [illegible] Railroad, and suitable for gentleman doing business in the [illegible] City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. [illegible] 183, Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT FORDHAM, [illegible] two cottage-houses; one having 5¾ acres of ground, [illegible] with abundance of fruit; the other half an acre of ground. [illegible] Everything in good order, and within three minutes of [illegible] depôt. Apply to W. C. OUDDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A [illegible] Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, [illegible] and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situa- [illegible] tion every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. [illegible] MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—[illegible] FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-story and attic house, [illegible] in good repair, with large garden, about five minutes' [illegible] walk from the depôt. Inquire on the premises, corner of [illegible] 5th-av. and 4th-st.

TO LET—LOW, AT SING SING, THE PROPERTY [illegible] known as the State House; the house is in first-rate [illegible] order; contains 14 rooms; there is ten acres of land, sta- [illegible] ble, gardener's house and ice-house. Apply to C. GIL- [illegible] BERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE [illegible] acre of land, three houses. Rent $220, $250, $300—all [illegible] near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of [illegible] A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st. Orange.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STA- [illegible] ble, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island [illegible] Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. [illegible] MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—TO LET—A MODERN [illegible] house, pleasantly situated in the village, with a good [illegible] garden, and stable attached; rent $250; possession given [illegible] April 1. JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL [illegible] acres, suitable for a small family, within a few mi- [illegible] nutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River. [illegible] WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 45 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS [illegible] from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, [illegible] Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI- [illegible] dence for six months, within a range from the City [illegible] of from 50 to 60 miles, to accommodate a family of six [illegible] adults and one child and necessary servants, with stab- [illegible] ling for four horses. East side of Hudson River pre- [illegible] ferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Ex- [illegible] change-place, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO [illegible] years, a fully-furnished country-house, (with stable, [illegible] &c., within 20 miles of the City; possession wanted im- [illegible] mediately. Address, with particulars, rent, location, &c., [illegible] G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

COUNTRY COTTAGE.—WANTED TO BUY OR [illegible] hire, a cheap, snug cottage, with access to open [illegible] ground, pleasantly situated, within 20 miles of the City, [illegible] for a family to occupy in Summer. Address, with full [illegible] particulars and terms, P. H. V., Box No. 3,159 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE [illegible] steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, [illegible] April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: [illegible] Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at [illegible] Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, [illegible] West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New- [illegible] Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie [illegible] at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New- [illegible] York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE [illegible] steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., [illegible] EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the [illegible] Express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. [illegible] Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. [illegible] M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers [illegible] can remain on board till morning without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN [illegible] ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. [illegible]

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Steerage Passage to Liverpool.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Steerage Passage.....

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN, N. C.

Another Shock to Confederate Confidence.

Reports of the Battle at Island Ten.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN, N. C.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 24.

We had an interview last evening with Mr. C. W. Matthews, who left High Point, N. C., (where he met the train from Goldsborough,) at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He had excellent opportunities of hearing the facts in regard to the attack upon Newbern, and, since affairs have become quieted down to some extent, it seems to be admitted on all hands that the first representations made by parties who fled in the general panic were greatly exaggerated. Indeed, it is believed that the strength of the attacking force has been considerably overrated, and we are unable to understand why, under such circumstances, a more determined effort was not made to prevent the disaster. The fight on Friday was of very brief duration, and the result shows that the artillerymen sustained the brunt of the battle, and suffered severely. The public will desire to hear something definite in regard to the panic and flight of the militia, and the conduct of some of the officers, and we believe that full developments will be made before many days.

The troops fell back to Tuscarora, 10 miles from Newbern, where, it is understood, they will make a stand. Gen. GATLIN was indisposed at the time of the fight, and the command devolved upon Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners has dwindled down to about *three hundred*. Most of the commissary stores at Newbern were destroyed.

"LEHMAN'S Battery," which was much cut up during the engagement, was, we understand, composed of North Carolina troops. Many have mistaken it for a Virginia company of the same name.

We learn from Mr. HARWOOD that a nest of traitors has been discovered and broken up in Davidson, N. C., and that fifty of the number have been sent to Raleigh as prisoners.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND TEN.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 20.

On Saturday, the 15th, at Island No. 10, the enemy commenced shelling the works at a long distance. It was renewed on Sunday morning. On Monday, the Union troops brought down eight gunboats and six mortar-boats, and commenced firing again. Three gunboats, lashed together, made a desperate attack on Capt. RUCKER'S battery; it was really terrific. Lieut. CLARKE, of Capt. R.'s battery, was the only person killed.

The battery sustained considerable injury during the bombardment, which lasted four days. One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled on Monday, and turned back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of the damage done is not known. Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution.

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 21.

A steamer from up the river brings the intelligence that the Yankees are moving down the west bank slowly.

From information received here this morning from Corinth, Miss., we learn the Yankees are retreating to the Tennessee River.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, March 23.

The steamer *Mars* reports that the enemy shelled Island No. 10 yesterday. No damage was done our works. The enemy kept at long range. They are preparing rafts with a view to slip by our works on foggy nights.

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, March 22.

We have been reliably informed that a cavalry fight occurred about nine miles below Warrenton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the latter part of last week. Our informant did not state the day that it occurred, but there can be no doubt as to the truth of the report, as our information was derived through Mr. THOMAS YUILLE, of Campbell County, who was wounded in the engagement. The particulars, as far as we were able to ascertain, were these:

A force of 300 Confederate cavalry, under command of Gen. STUART, who were protecting the rear of our army in their retreat from Manassas, were attacked by 500 Yankee cavalry at the point named. We lost six killed. The only person killed on our side, whose name we have heard, was Mr. THOMAS WALKER, an officer in the Amherst Rangers.

The enemy's loss was 40 killed and 100 prisoners captured, together with their horses, arms, equipments, &c.

ADDITIONAL.

Since writing the above we have seen Mr. YUILLE, who was wounded in the fight, and from him received the following particulars:

The engagement took piece on Saturday last. The enemy's cavalry, who numbered about five hundred, were within sight of our forces, when Gen. STUART ordered and led the charge upon them. The forces engaged on our side were Capt. EDGAR WHITEHEAD'S company, of Amherst, and Capt. HARRIS' company, of Campbell, under command of Col. RADFORD, and four companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under command of Col. JONES.

The number of the enemy's wounded was not ascertained, but it must have been large. There were known to have been killed 40, and captured 100, with their horses, &c., which were brought to Culpepper Court-house on Saturday.

The loss on our side is 6 killed, and 180 wounded.

But few of the names of those who have been wounded are known. All that we have ascertained are First Sergeant THOMAS WALLER, seriously wounded, and supposed killed.

In Capt. HARRIS' company, GEO. T. YUILLE, JARET HOUSTON and ROBERT HUNTER, wounded; —— NASH, killed.

RIVER AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 24.

We have so repeatedly urged the construction of carriages for the conveyance of large mounted cannon from point to point with rapidity, on our rivers and coasts, that we should dread to touch the subject again were we not so forcibly reminded of their great value and importance by every disaster that occure to us through the instrumentality of the enemy's gunboats. From the breaking out of the war we raised our voice in favor of this style of arm for the defence of our rivers and harborn; but our rulers have pertinaciously adhered to their old notions of river defences, regardless of the fact that that style of defence was adapted to combat quite a different method of attack from steam gunboats.

Time was when our present earthwork fortifications would have proved quite formidable; but it was when sailing vessels were brought against them. Then it required, possibly, from two to three hours for a sailing vessel to pass by and clear the range of an earthwork fortification; now the same distance is often traversed in from ten to fifteen minutes by a steamer. Is it reasonable to believe the same means of defence will answer now as they did then?

Without intending to enter the list as a croaker or grumbler, we again bespeak the consideration of our authorities to this subject.

With 30-pound smooth bore and rifled cannon properly mounted on carriages, fixed to work somewhat on the principle of a turn-table, and drawn, if necessary, by one or two dozen horses or oxen, we are satisfied a good deal of this "flanking" operation would never be heard of; nor would the enemy have so easy a time in gaining any point they may desire on our rivers and harbors as they move along.

With all due respect to the wisdom and experience of the gentlemen who have made gunnery a life-long study, we must continue to urge the feasibility and practicability of what we have so repeatedly hinted at on this subject. And now, we would suggest, as they have tried their expedients so repeatedly, and lost the game nearly every time, would it be doing any great harm to try an expedient of another kind?

We might, to a considerable length, enumerate what occurs to us as the most favorable points in behalf of our suggestion over the present style of earthwork fortifications; but for the present, shall name but a few. Some of these are, that a movable gun, fixed on a turn-table carriage, could effectually prevent "flanking," as it could, turning on its pivot, give the infantry or light artillery in the rear so strong a dose of grape or canister as to scatter and drive off a flanking party, and at the next turn of the table give the approaching gunboats a heavy shot, if necessary. Here we speak of but one gun; but suppose there are a dozen or two of them for the protection of each river, one or two of that dozen could be employed in keeping back a flank movement, while the balance could pay their respects to the gunboats; and, then, if the gunboats succeeded in passing by them, your guns have not, as in the present case, to be spiked or abandoned; but you can hitch up your team and chase them up the river, and irequently, during the chase, give them "a galling fire in the rear," or heading them off occasionally, and giving them fresh battle. In addition to this, you are not curbed in your operations with this style of gunnery by bad engineering. All favorable points on the river are open to you, and your defence does not prove a failure because your engineer happened to have a drop in his eye and selected the very worst place on the river banks for your fortifications. The immense expenditure of labor and material you now use in constructing earthworks could be profitably used in making roads for your speedy passage from one point of defence to the other; and on both sides of a river, if found expedient to fortify both sides.

With this sytem of river and harbor defence, the word "shelling out the rebels" would lose its charm. The enemy would have to adopt some other method of finding the rebels first, and the "shelling out" sport would not be confined to themselves. We, mounting quite as heavy and formidable guns in this case as they do on their gunboats, would have the advantage of dropping in upon them frequently where they least expected us. In fact, this plan could be worked with as much rapidity of movements as the light artillery practice, and perhaps more so, would be far more successful; and if it had been adopted when first suggested by us, the country not now have to mourn the loss of Roanoke or some important points in the South we could name. We hope our rulers will not put it off till they have lost all their important rivers and harbors.

It would be but developing a system of moving land batteries, of the heaviest ordnance now in successful use, for the purpose of combatting the enemy's steam gunboats; and there are hundreds of practical men now in the South who can perfect the whole scheme, and put it in successful operation in twenty or thirty days.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 19.

That part of the army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Dumfries, the Evansport batteries, &c., are understood to have evacuated their various positions on Friday last, and since then have fallen back.

The present location of the several brigades need not be named, but it would appear that we still have some soldiers near enough to capture adventurous Federals who roam too far from camp.

On Wednesday last Sergeant WADE, with a squad of the Caroline Light Dragoons, captured two of the enemy, about one mile from the Evansport batteries.

The prisoners proved to be Lieut. WM. T. BAUM, of Philadelphia, belonging to Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, and Mr. GROOO, telegraph operator, of the same Division of the Federal army.

The army of Manassas having also fallen back, there is an impression abroad that the Rappahannock River is to be the base line of operations, for both that and the Aquia Department under Gen. HOLMES.

We have reports that Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON is at a point not far from Rappahannock Station, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, and between the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers. And another, that he is falling back to Gordonsville, which we do not credit. The point occupied by Gen. HOLMES not being a matter of rumor, but of knowledge, we will leave the enemy to discover.

ANOTHER "TURTLE."

The merchants of Charleston opened a subscription for a turtle or ram on Friday, and the subscription soon reached $11,000.

FOREIGNERS EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF NORFOLK, March 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 18.—In obedience to instructions from headquarters, residents of Norfolk on producing satisfactory evidence of their being subjects of foreign Powers, at peace with the Confederate States, will be exempted from militia duty.

By order of the civil and military Governor.

S. S. DAWES, First Lieut. and Secretary.

AN OUTRAGE.

HENRY B. GOULDMAN, of Oak Grove, Westmoreland County, sends a card to the Norfolk *Day Book*, in which he complains that, on the 15th of February, Capt. FRANK, of the United States revenue-cutter ——, landed a crew at his farm and fired rifles through his windowe; also, that on March 4, the crews of two United States gunboats broke open his houses, carried off his stores and abused two aged servants.

The Richmond *Whig* says of President LINCOLN'S recommendation to Congress, in reference to slaves in the Border States: "The Emperor ABRAHAM I. suggests to his lieges that, instead of spending their money in making war on the South, they shall propose to buy the Southern negroes. Very sensible advice of his majesty. The war will ruin him, and then he will have nothing with which to go into the Slave-trade.".

AFFAIRS ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

From the Savannah Republican, March 10.

We have received some interesting intelligence of Yankee operations on our coast that are worthy of the attention of our readers, while in themselves they are of no significant moment.

Some days ago the fleet entered the harbor of Fernandina and took possession of the town, no resistance being offered on our part. It had previously been determined to evacuate the place and abandon the defences of the island, as they were insufficient to encounter the heavy guns of the enemy. Beside, should the defence prove successful, it must necessarily have been accompanied with a sacrifice wholly unwarranted by the military importance of the place.

The occupation took place on Monday last, and as the train of cars was about moving off with the remaining troops and inhabitants, a shell from one of the enemy's gunboats exploded in one of the cars, killing GEORGE SAVAGE and —— THOMPSON, and seriously wounding a brother of the latter. In the excitement that ensued the train was abandoned, the occupants taking to their heels.

We are mortified to learn that all our guns on Amelia Island, amounting to over twenty, fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. TRAPIER owes the public an explanation of such a disaster. It had previously been determined to evactoate the Island—why was the removal of the guns delayed until the enemy was in sight? The circumstances argues the grossest remissness somewhere, and we hope the Government will institute a thorough inquiry into the unfortunate affair.

The day after the occupation of Fernandina, the enemy's gunboats went up to St. Mary's and took possession of that town, also without resistance. No damage was done to the place, nor to Fernandina, the contrary having been incorrectly reported. But few persons were found at either, and they were not disturbed. The Federals seem disposed to pursue a conciliatory policy, with the vain hope of winning converts to their cause. They will find none so degraded on the soil of Georgia.

One gnaboat ascended the St. Mary's, and the officers took special pains to assure such of the inhabitants as they saw that no harm was meditated, and request them to remain at their homes and attend to their business. A number of negroes had gone to the gunboat, but all such, we are informed, were immediately taken in hand and put in irons.

Yesterday the Federals made their appearance at Brunswick, but as as the telegraphic instruments were immediately removed to the interior, we could hear nothing of late particulars. We presume they took possession of the place, which had previously been deserted by both troops and citizens.

There were seventeen Federals vessels entering the mouth of the St. John's on Saturday, and it is presumed they went up the river to Jacksonville yesterday.

The steamer *Darlington*, with Government stores and a large number of women and children, fleeing from Fernandina, was chased by a Federal gunboat up St. Mary's River for some distance, when the *Darlington* ran aground and was taken.

We hear that the progress of the Federals up the St. Mary's was not wholly uninterrupted. Two scouting companies, Capt. HOPKINS' and another, the name of which we could not learn, are said to have killed some twenty-five Federals and captured two others, at Alberti's Mills, on the St. Mary's.

P. S.—A dispatch received after the foregoing was written, states that Brunswick was occupied at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Col. STILES, who had a regiment there, retired, after burning the wharves and storehouses near the water.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Register*, of March 4, does not confirm the rumor that Pensacola has been abandoned by the Confederates, but fears, from the fact that the Federals have struck their tents at Santa Rosa Island, that they are "again on the move for some enterprise against the rights and liberties of the South." Gen. JONES has succeeded Gen. BRAGG in the chief command at Memphis.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, under date of Pensacola, March 6, says:

"Blustering March weather is upon us, and the Yankees outside are getting a surfeit of rolling. They are just lying down to it, under a southwest wind. I hope they may be blown to Davy Jones' habitation, or high and dry on their beautiful desert—Santa Rosa Island. Our streets are swept clean, and clouds of dust fill the air, much to the annoyance of promenaders, especially ladies.

Much anxiety prevails among our citizens, and merchants are packing up and families who are able are seeking other points for residence. A meeting of the citizens was held yesterday in the City Hall, to devise means for the defence and guard of the city. They instructed the Board of Aldermen and Mayor to use every effort to obtain a sufficient force for that purpose. On the strength of this state of affairs, a call for one hundred men from this county has been made by the Governor of Florida, in compliance with the requisition of the President for 2,500 men from this State. Pensacola has now three companies in the war, and various companies are being raised for regiments re-enlisting. The City Council yesterday passed an ordinance compelling all owners of small vessels in the bay, to haul up their crafts and place them in the public square, in consequence of which the square is full of all kinds, sloops and oared boats, and the boys are having fine times rowing on land and playing sailor on *terra firma*.

Change (small bank bills) here is very scarce, and I don't know what our people are going to do without it. The soldiers suffer much inconvenience, as they are paid off in $50 and $100 bills."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Sentinel*, of the 13th, says: "Pensacola has not been evacuated, but troops enough are left there to man the batteries, which can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet.

Mobile is not to be abandoned, as reported. Its means of defence are considered ample, and were arranged by Gen. BRAGG, who knows what he is about.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* writes as follows from Cumberland Gap under date of Feb. 25:

"Were I permitted, I might tell you all about this celebrated Gap, its defences, and our strength, but you can see all our friends—perceive that I am where I have said talk, but think—that the scratch of a pen might betray hundreds of lives—but I may tell your readers this, *cannot be atoomed*. The Gap is not as many suppose, an opening between two large mountains, but simply a road over a mountain, and this road is called a gap—a place where wagons travel over towards the valleys on each side. This Cumberland Gap is the main stock road from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and over this we get most of our Kentucky horses and hogs, and it is called by some a turnpike, for about 20 miles from here is a toll-gate, where all persons pay for the privilege of travel; a turnpike, not of stone, or earth, but rocks sharp-pointed rocks, and hence I conclude every blacksmith can make a fortune in five years shoeing horses in this country.

I hope it may be some consolation to your Georgia readers and the friends of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, to say that I saw the Clinch Rifles as they came in to-day, with smiling faces and buoyant spirits, fresh from the sand bags of Pensacola, and seemingly admiring the change from the salt water to the gushing mountain streams that come dashing in beautiful falls down the precipice.

THE ENEMY'S RAID INTO ALABAMA.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

FLORENCE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

I see in your paper of the 18th an extract from a Northern one, headed an "Expedition up the Tennessee River."

As concerns the account of the joy of the people of Florence at the visit of the gunboats, and upon seeing the old rag, the Stars and Stripes, it is a point-blank, jet-black abolition lie. Not a lady of Florence went to see them, or desired to go, or had any communication with them. They were held in utter detestation by every soul, except one man and his wife, a tailor from Vermont, named HYDE, who had been living here many years. They went down to see them, and were glad, but nobody else. A flag of truce was sent to the enemy by the citizens of Florence, to know what they wanted; this was all the intercourse the people of Florence had with them. The invaders professed to want nothing but Government stores; and I believe they did reapect private property in the warehouses at the river; they did not come up in the town, which is about the fourth of a mile from the river. It was my opinion that they came on a reconnoitering expedition, and were not in force to kill, steal, and destroy, and therefore their *virtue* was of necessity, and not of good-will. All the violence they did was to break open the warehouses at the river, and steal what they would.

This Vermont friend of theirs was caught that night (the night they left) coming up from a warehouse at the river, with a cart-load of bacon, and is now confined in jail on the charge of stealing it.

REBEL TRANSPORTS RUNNING GEN. POPE'S BLOCKADE.

The Memphie *Appeal* of the 14th inst. says:

"The river is now falling very slowly; weather fine and warm. The *Clara Dolsen, Cotton Plant, Mears* and *Mary Keene* arrived from above, and the *Hickman* from below. The *Mears* and *Keene* met with some rough usage at Point Pleasant; the former was fired at eighteen times coming down, and had a shot put clear through her kitchen and cabin. The principal damage done was among the crockery. The *Keene* has a great number of Minié ball marks about her. A shot, probably a 12-pounder, passed through the mate's and pilot's rooms in the texas, but hurt nobody. We suspect Capt. CORCORAN to be rather proud of the honorable scars that ornament his *Mary*. The *Quitman* will leave to-morrow for New-Orleans. The *Ben McCulloch* left for Forked Deer River. The *Pargoud* returned to New-Orleans with the freight she brought up, orders not allowing sugar and molasses to be landed on the wharf. The *Cotton Plant* left for Arkansas River. The *Hill* leaves to-day for New-Orleans."

COTTON-PLANTERS IN TROUBLE.

It would seem that the cotton-planters are in a dilemma, from the following paragraph taken from a Louisiana exchange:

"The trouble of coming to an understanding in relation to the planting of a new crop arises chiefly from the fact that our planters fear to forbear planting, so undetermined is the matter of blockade. It is not improbable that this reason may be weighty enough to prevent a general union of action, despite all argument to oppose it. There has been no general action taken by the cotton interest."

A UNION FLAG IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 4th, learns that an attempt was made last week, by some Union men, to raise a Union flag in Jonesborough, Tennessee, which led to a row between Secessionists and Unionists, resulting in the killing of three of the latter.

A VETO FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Whig, March 23.

We understand the President has vetoed the bill creating a Commanding General. We are not advised of the reasons of his objection; but we suppose it was ascertained that the same thing could be done without the bill as well as with it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of citizens was held in Raleigh, last Monday, to consider the propriety of asking the President to establish martial law in that city. After debate the proposition was voted down by a large majority, it being the sense of the meeting that there is no necessity for martial law at this time.

A number of the wooden and other structures, forming the village of Yorktown, have been removed lately, in order to facilitate military operations, offensive and defensive.

The Weatham Iron Works, near Richmond, have commenced operations with a heavy Government contract for shot and shell.

Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, late of the *Jamestown*, died at his residence, on Church Hill, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

Three men, who are believed to be natives of Virginia, were arrested at Richmond on Friday, by order of the Provost-Marshal, for very decided manifestations of disloyalty.

The rebel Secretary of War has allowed re-enlisting volunteers to choose the regiment and company to which they will attach themselves. Cavalry companies will hu received for the war without arms.

Twenty-nine ladies of the Macon Wesleyan Institute transferred the blankets from their own beds to the soldiers.

Shad are selling in the Fredericksburgh market at $2 50 each, and at Petersburgh at $1 25 each.

The Crescent Regiment, composed of youths from school, is from Louisiana, and was at Jackson, Tenn., on the 7th inst.

Ten letters, from England, are advertised to be in the Norfolk *Day Book* office, and parties to whom they are addressed are requested to call for them.

The Weetham Iron Works, near Richmond, have entered into a heavy contract with the Government for shot and shell.

Seven thousand Confederate troops reached Norfolk on March 23.

President DAVIS has declared martial law over the counties of Elizabeth, York, Warwick, Gloucester and Matthews.

Gen. JOHNSTON has shut out the army of the Potomac from all intercourse with the public. New levies are said to be pouring in, and a thorough system of defence is being inaugurated.

Ten prisoners made good their escape from the jail of Henrico County on Monday night last.

Saltpetre has been discovered in abundance in Burnett County, Texas. Gunpowder is now being made there.

Col. JAMES N. RAMSAY, of Georgia, and who commanded the First Georgia Regiment, has been promoted to be a Brigadier-General.

An old brass church bell, of tolerable size, bearing the words, "York County, in Virginia, 1725," has been received at the Virginia armory, from York County, as a present to the State from Dr. JOHN MAYO.

A correspondent of the *Atlanta Confederacy* suggests that the Churches in Georgia contribute their bells to the State, to be cast into cannon.

Capt. GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, the companion of Col. THOMAS, in his exploits on the Potomac, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal in Richmond.

Forty-one Yankee prisoners, captured by Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, in Tennessee, have been carried to Salisbury, N. C.

The Victoria *Advocate*, of the 22d ult., announces the death of Col. W. P. MILLER, an old Texan of the Mexico-Texan Revolution.

A daily union prayer-meeting has been commenced in Richmond, to supplicate the Divine blessing upon the Confederacy and her soldiery in the field.

INCENDIARISM NEAR NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 24.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded in Portsmouth, and was discovered that the tenement on the south end of Dinwiddie-street, occupied by Mr. CHARLES BURGESS, and owned by Mr. P. GUY, was on fire. Immediate efforts were made to stay the flames, which proved successful, but not until the building had been considerably injured.

Simultaneously with the above, another alarm of fire was given, which was occasioned by the burning of the commodious and beautiful residence of Capt. JOHN H. MYERS, situated in Newtown. The building was very soon enveloped in flames, and so rapidly did they spread, that it was with difficulty that the inmates escaped. The fire was communicated to the adjoining building, which was considerably damaged. The residence on the opposite side of the street also took fire, but was extinguished before suffering very much injury.

Both of these fires were the work of the incendiaries, beyond all doubt, and their occurrence demands a more rigid watchfulness for the future.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 27.

The Nashville *Patriot* of the 21st contains the following:

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 10th says that two powder-mills on the opposite side of the river were blown up yesterday, and five workmen killed. The loss of property is principally in machinery, as there was only about 3,000 pounds of powder on hand.

A letter from Huntsville, Ala., to the *Picayune* of the 12th, after giving an account of the operations subsequent to the fall of Fort Donelson, says that the Provisional Government of Kentucky are with Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Brigade. The Capitol of Kentucky is now located in a Sibley tent near the headquarters of that General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of emancipating the slaves.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate all the correspondence in relation to the bark *Augusta*. Adopted.

Mr. HALE also offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire whether there was any laxity on the part of the officers of the blockading squadron on the Coast, especially at Charleston, and whether there was any foundation in the statement of the British Consul at that port, that armed troop ships of the Confederate States have been allowed to go in and out of the port of Charleston and no attempts been made to stop them. Adopted.

The joint resolution, giving pecuniary aid to the States, in case they should emancipate their slaves, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said he felt disposed to vote for the resolution. There was a strong objection to it in the Border States, and they believed that this was an attempt to abolish Slavery in those States, and then in the other States. He (HENDERSON) was sure there was no such intention on the part of the President, and he thought there was no such intention on the part of the members of this Senate. Although the agitation of Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, yet there were other interests in the State of Missouri. The people in that State (Missouri) were deeply interested in having the Mississippi River kept open to its mouth. He (HENDERSON) had opposed all agitation of the Slavery question. He had also opposed the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, not because he considered it unconstitutional, but because it was not expedient to bring the subject up for discussion. The South had been annually frightened by some story of an Abolition monster, yet if Congress should abolish the petty amount of Slavery in the District of Colombia, he did not believe his State would secede. But he hoped that if Senators determined to do this thing they would be quick, or the great State of Delaware, getting a peep behind the curtain, and discovering the awful plot to emancipate the few slaves she has, already nearly free, might go South for her constitutional rights, where certainly her constitutional rights will be preserved in full force. The Senators from Kentucky are getting excited, and the Senators from Virginia and Maryland are getting suspicious of some dreadful thing to happen. He (HENDERSON) had been opposed to the bill for the cultivation of the cotton lands, though he supposed it harmless, for the reason that he thought it might have a bad effect upon the Border States. Yet, if the statement is true that Slavery should be the cornerstone of the Government, he (HENDERSON) was willing to fight to the last, with the North, against any such Government. Nothing would tempt him to raise his hand against the Government. All the revolution he wanted was the ballot-box. He did not think that there were 50,000 slaves left in Missouri, as a large number of them had been taken South. The people in that State had lost property equal in value to the whole amount of her slaves. At the commencement of the war he regarded the President's Message not as a threat, but as a prophecy which he felt would be fulfilled everywhere if the war continued. He was perfectly willing that the proposition should go to the people of his State, and the matter be left entirely to the States. Ninety-six days of the war expenses would have paid for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, and the expenses of the war for two years will pay for all the slaves in the country. He regarded this as a change from the wrangling of former years, and as a proposition to leave the question to the cool judgment of those intrusted with the future prosperity of the nation.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow arms ordered by the States to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, to come free of duty.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up.

After the adoption of a certain amendment from the Committee on Finance,

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment, making an appropriation of $783,294 for the completion of the Stevens Battery. He said the late remarkable contest seemed to demonstrate the fact that wooden ships were no more available for harbor defence, and the Committee decided to report this amendment for the action of the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) was of opinion that a million dollars expended on such vessels as the *Monitor* would be of more value, but he did not know much about such things. He understood that in the Stevens Battery the guns were unprotected.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) said there was a plan adopted now to protect the guns.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he had examined into the matter somewhat. This Stevens Battery was still an experiment, and for this amount of money ($783,294,) they could build three *Monitors*, and he would rather have one of them than the Stevens Battery, when it was finished.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) thought that a vessel of this kind, which sunk in the water when going into action, could be sunk by a wooden steamer, which could run her down.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought that such a blow might be avoided, and that it would lose its effects if struck at an acute angle. After consideration, he was inclined to vote for the amendment, and try this experiment.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought we could make better use of the money than to complete this battery. The people seemed to be badly frightened, and the City of New-York excited to see the *Merrimac* sailing up Broadway. The Government already, out of the appropriation of July, had ordered the *Monitor*, which was built, and the *Mystic*, which was to have been completed in January, and another ironclad vessel, called the *Ironsides*, to be built at Philadelphia. Since that, out of this year, the Government had ordered six steamers on the plan of the *Monitor*. One reason why we ought not to make this experiment was, because we do not know enough about it. The plan of the Stevens Battery had been changed several times, and he referred to the report of the Commissioners against it, quoting from the report at considerable length.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he wanted the Senate to know a little more about this battery. It had been contracted for more than twenty years ago at $250,000, and it was to have been delivered at the end of two years. At the end of the two years not a dollar had been expended upon it. Then Mr. STEVENS made another contract for another two years, by which he was to receive the usual profits on every man and machine he had at work, and Congress made another appropriation for him of $250,000. At the end of the two years the battery was not done. The matter then laid over until 1848, when Mr. STEVENS got another extension of four years, and so it ran on and the plan changed over and over again, until he had expended over $500,000, getting his profits all the while, and thirty-three and one-third per cent. advance on all his raw material. Congress is now called upon to appropriate three-quarters of a million more and complete an experiment, as evidence of the great genius which is supposed to exist in all the STEVENS family. This experiment has been continually changing for twenty years. STEVENS is a man of great wealth and great genius, and he says he is certain he can complete the battery. Let him do it. If it succeeds, he (FESSENDEN) was willing to pay him for it, but after this long delay let him do it at his own risk.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said it was a fact that the first contract to build this vessel was made a long while ago. The vessel was calculated to resist the projectiles then in use, but as naval warfare and projectiles improved, the plans had to be changed somewhat, and the time for finishing the vessel was extended because there was no pressing need of immediate construction. He contended that no injustice ought to be done Mr. STEVENS on this account. He also contended that all the objections urged by the Commissioners had been refuted by a practical experiment, and shown to be perfectly groundless.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as an amendment:

"It is provided, that in the contract for the completion of the vessel, it shall be stipulated that the payments by the United States of the sums expended by Mr. STEVENS shall be contingent on the success of his vessel as an iron-clad war steamer, the same to be determined by the President."

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment, that upon all sales of goods, wares, merchandise and other property, and estates, which shall be used for consumption or for investment, including all exchanges of property, and excluding jobbers or middle men, a tax of one per centum on the amount of said sales be levied. He said the bill as it stands taxes a poor woman for the pig which she raises on swill of her own gathering, while those who make hundreds of thousands of dollars by extensive transactions, pay nothing. Such inconsistencies cannot commend themselves to the approbation of his constituents. He did not see why cotton should be exempted from taxation? The bill discriminates against agriculture.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, as, if adopted, it would change the entire character of the bill, and require a change in the principle of its machinery. This proposition would require more attention than the Committee could now give to it.

Mr. SHEFFIELD replied, the reasons given by the gentleman were an imperfect answer to his amendment. It was important to New-England, as under it the workshops of that section would pay nearly one-fourth of the entire tax.

After further discussion, the amendment was temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) stated the principles which influenced the Committee of Ways and Means in framing this bill. After much deliberation it was decided to put a larger duty on liquors and tobacco as articles which were considered luxuries by some, and by others deleterious. It was also decided to put a duty on manufactures, in the belief that, judiciously arranged, it would operate like a duty on imported goods, the consumer having to pay it—in fact simply making the manufacturer the instrument through whom the Government would collect the duty. He repeated, the principle adopted was to lay the duty on the manufactured article, in the condition in which it is usually sold, and to avoid as far as possible levying any tax on the material used for such manufacture. There was a point, however, beyond which they did not go, namely: when articles were variously used both for direct consumption and as material for manufacturing.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said there ought to be some justice and a fair distribution of the burdens of the Government among the people—the rich capitalists as well as the humble individual. Those who bear arms are to pay the entire taxes! He asked, in God's name, whether this was just—and should this be the policy of our Government in this time of immense expenditure and taxation?

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said, while he expected to vote for the bill, he desired it to be understood that he was influenced by no such considerations as were given by Mr. HOOPER, for the taxes on the articles to which reference had been made by him.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) dissented from his colleague's (HOOPER'S) views and reasoning. As to the taxes coming out of the consumer, that does not depend upon the cost, but other elements—namely, demand and supply. There is a clear and manifest distinction between a duty on imported goods and that on articles of domestic manufacture. In the present state of the country, nothing should be done to abate one jot or tittle of the enthusiasm which now pervades our country for the suppression of the infernal rebellion.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Opp.,) offered an amendment laying a tax of fifty cents a ton on pig iron. This would yield from Pennsylvania alone about a quarter of a million. He had no idea that the bill would get through Congress by the 1st of May. Having passed this House, the Senate would consider it, and besides Secretary CHASE would then put in a bill of his own. At the rate of our expenditures, three millions per day, the notes recently authorized would not last two months, and they would be under the necessity of passing another bill before the close of the session of Congress. He wanted the bill properly matured to satisfy all interests, and he declared he was ready to go to his death to put down the accursed rebellion.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the amendment was like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. The Morrill Tariff bill gave Pennsylvania a monopoly. The people of Kentucky depend for materials upon that State. Now if the gentleman from Indiana (LAW) would modify his amendment so as to invite foreign competition, he would vote for it.

Mr. LAW'S amendment was rejected—ayes 25, nays not counted.

Mr. HOCKEN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment altering the clause about candles to read, "on candles of whatever material, of value not over 15 cents, 5 mills per pound; over 15 and not above 25 cents, 1 cent per pound; over 25 cents, 1½ cents per pound." Adopted.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered an amendment taxing anthracite coal 25 cents per ton, and bituminous ½ cent per bushel.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, LEHMAN and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, severally opposed the amendment, showing the injustice of imposing such a tax. The last-named said, in his district, coal was delivered at the pits worth on an average $1 per ton. If the amendment prevailed, the tax would be one-fourth of the value of the article. It was further stated that the cost of coal would be increased to this extent to all consumers, while the coal of the British Provinces, under the Reciprocity treaty, would have an advantage over our own.

F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) showed from the census statistics that at the amount stated in the amendment, nearly $3,000,000 could be raised.

Mr. NOBLE advocated his amendment, and other gentlemen spoke on the subject.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) proposed to amend the amendment so as to tax anthracite fifteen cents a ton, and bituminous an eighth of a cent a bushel. Pennsylvania has had so few favors from the Federal Government, so few persons in office, and no stealings from the public crib, that he was willing to reduce the tax equal to her circumstances. Having all the burdens, she should have some of the benefits of the Government.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) admitted, as to Pennsylvania, there had been too much stealing, but he thought the distinguished gentleman from Ohio had, nevertheless, applauded all the acts of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. COX—The gentlemen is entirely mistaken. I was under a cloud under his Administration.

Mr. KELLY—But that cloud had a silver lining, as other clouds have had. He then opposed the amendment, arguing that England's power is in her coal, which rendered her the mistress of the world. She has done as much as the rebels in bringing the present condition of affairs upon us. He did not want her to derive any advantages by our taxing our own coal.

Mr. COX'S amendment for taxing anthracite fifteen cents a ton and bituminous an eighth of a cent a bushel, was agreed to—61 against 54.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a proviso that no duties on coal shall be collected until the expiration of the Reciprocity treaty with England. Agreed to by two majority.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, offered an amendment for a tax of three cents per pound on cotton, held by either persons or corporations. He said this was almost the only wealth of the South from which the Government could derive revenue.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the amendment, as thereby we would increase the price of the manufactured article. It was making an invidious discrimination against the agricultural interests. There are sixty new

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3281. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]; The Private Life of [illegible] Its Counsels and Influence. By Rev. Harvey [illegible], of Columbia College. 12mo. Grand-street, New-York.

We have [illegible] handsome octavo some interesting passages in [illegible] whose commanding [illegible] themselves in the history of [illegible] upon the American [illegible] wherever the spirit of the age is [illegible]. To see the great man at home; to [illegible] the minutiæ details of his daily life; to [illegible] the hospitality of his table and fireside; to [illegible] his family circle; to join him in [illegible] on his farm, and thence, to follow [illegible] to the Capital of the Nation, over which he [illegible] presided, and even there to be a family guest, is something rare in the perusal of his[illegible] biography, especially where it is posthumous, or so long a date as that of the present work. All this the reader of the volume before us thoroughly does, and, to an American, such a prospect is worth something. We will let Dr. Pierson briefly tell his own story, that all may judge:

"This volume has been prepared from entirely new materials, derived from sources hitherto unexplored. It was the author's rare good fortune, some months since, to make the acquaintance of Capt. Edmund Bacon, a now aged and wealthy citizen of Kentucky, who was for twenty years the chief overseer and business manager of Mr. Jefferson's estate at Monticello. He obtained from him a large mass of letters, and other documents, in Mr. Jefferson's own handwriting, giving directions as to his farm, grounds, [illegible], stock of different kinds, and all the various matters connected with his farm at Monticello. He also spent several weeks in writing out, in detail, Capt. Bacon's reminiscences of his venerated employer. This work has been prepared exclusively from the material thus acquired. It is not, therefore, a rearrangement of historical facts in regard to Mr. Jefferson, that were already known and accessible to the public, but a presentation of those that are entirely new.

It does not come within the scope or design of this work to attempt any sketch of Mr. Jefferson's public life, or any discussion of his political or religious opinions. His simple purpose is, so to describe his habits, his personal appearance, and all his personal and business habits, as to set the man fully before the reader—as farmer, manufacturer, and master; as a lover of [illegible], horses, dogs, and sheep; as the enthusiastic cultivator of fruits and flowers; as the kind [illegible] of the poor; the participator in the childish sports of his grandchildren; the [illegible] of swarms of visitors, that made [illegible] his substance and consumed his [illegible]; and [illegible] the minutest details of his every-day home-life at Monticello. It is believed that the portraiture of Mr. Jefferson's private life, thus presented, is made more full and complete than any that has heretofore been given to the public."

Lectures consisting of portions of this volume have, upon special invitation, been delivered by Prof. Pierson, at Irving Hall, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and various other places, before large and appreciative audiences. We augur for the book a cordial reception. The volume is published at $1 25, and will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price, to any part of the country.

"AIDS TO FAITH." A Series of Theological Essays. By Several Writers. Being a Reply to *Essays and Reviews*. Edited by William Thomson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. 1862.

In this "time of much doubt and trouble," when the minds of men are more than ever occupied with the great mysteries of humen destiny, and skepticism rises on all sides like a devouring sea, such a publication as the *Aids to Faith* is most timely and most welcome. Its aim and character are of the highest, and it embodies within it the rich fruit of true piety and exalted worth, enhanced in their ontward expression by the profoundest theological erudition. The latter qualification is only too observable in some of the Essays, which sacrifice much of their intrinsic merit to the evidences they seem anxious to present of comprehensive lore. It is well that the mock learning of infidelity should be confronted by the searching and overwhelming scholarship of truth and religion, but proof is sometimes overburdened with polemical minutiæ. Yet, this volume of "Essays," being dedicated to the "Head of the Church," and avowedly written in reply to papers that have appeared upon the anti-Christian side, are, of course, not addressed altogether to the unprofessional reader, and, hence, they are mailed in the heaviest armor of the Faith, to withstand the most cunning and prying assaults of those who champion error. Among these Essays, all of which betoken distinguished ability, the dissertations on "The Study of the Evidences of Christianity," by William Fitzgerald, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross; "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," by Geo. Rawlinson, M. A., of Oxford; and "Scripture and its Interpretation," by Charles John Elliott, B. D., Dean of Exeter, will attract especial attention, where all are excellent.

ST. LEGER; OR, THE THREADS OF LIFE. A Romance by Richard B. Kimball, author of "Romance of Student Life," "Undercurrents," etc. New-York: George P. Putnam, No. 633 Broadway. 1862. 12mo, cloth.

This is a handsome new edition, in one volume, of a book which has delighted thousands of American and English readers, and everywhere won for its author a name eminent in the *belles lettres* of our day. A discriminating and often hypercritical Press, has, perforce, had nothing but words of encominm for Mr. Kimball, and fair as our revival in the higher regions of romance has been, its light bnt confirms the jndgment which places the *St. Leger* on the same shelf with Bulwer's latest and best *Strange Story*. These columns have on former occasions borne witness to Mr. Kimball's success. The new edition of his *chef d'œuvre* is neatly and conveniently presented.

LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN. By the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." 1 vol., 12mo., with a Portrait of the Author. Price $1 25.

The general reader cannot have forgotten the *Recreations of a Country Parson*, which carried a sweet pleasure to so many firesides and closets. Mr. Boyd appears before us again, with the same placid smile, the same quiet yet searching glance, the seme staid yet firm and manly step, and the same half-hiding hnmor, mingled with touching sentiment, that merked the presence in which we impersonated him upon his earlier visit. To have a correct idea of the force and depth of this new and valued friend, let even the casual reader sit in the dusk of the evening, at that hour when "the parlor fire makes long shadows on the wall," and open this book at the title "Gone." He will not quickly close it, even though the deepening night steals on, and his gaze can no longer distinguish a letter on the printed page. Nor, thereafter, will he be quick in pertingiwith the work, nor loth to open it at times when gentle meditation, inner self-communion, silent thoughtfulness are most desired and sought for. Mr. Boyd's "Leisure Hours" are golden seasons to his readers. He nowhere conceals from himself or others the sadness of real life, while he nowhere disparages its joys or exaggerates its sorrows. His gladness is full of a delicious melancholy; his melancholy thrills throngbout with such rare consolation that it but tones to sober melody the accents of his gladness.

Mr. Boyd has a noble sense of justice and no love for shams. He looks into elements of men and things, and yields no homege to the mere surface as circumstances or accident have made it. The secret repinings, longings and hope above this earth, of myriads, are interpreted in these quiet, unassuming chapters. Their writer, in the endowment of chaste intellect, has not been denied thet other rarer end, for poor humanity, much nobler gift, a heart!

These essays, with odd explanatory titles, "Concerning People of Whom More Might Have Been Made," "Concerning People Who Carried Weight in Life, with Some Thonghts of Those Who Never Fad a Chance," "Concerning the World's Opinion, with Some Thoughts on Cowed People," and "Concerning the Sorrows of Childhood" are full of "the milk of hnman kindness" poured ont from the breast of heavenly charity. Among the others, "College Life in Glasgow" is interesting for the details of fact it yields and the spirit in which they are given. We hid the *Leisure Hours* good speed to every hearthstone in the land.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J. Cordy Jeaffreson, Author of "Novels and Novelists," "Crewe Rise," etc., etc., reprinted from the English edition. New-York: Rudd & Carleton, No. 130 Grand-street. London: Hurst & Blackett. Crown octavo, 500 pp.

Mr. Jeaffreson met with severe usage among the critics on both the occasions of his former literary ventures. Some of them were dismally fnnny abont his *Crewe Rise*, and apoplectically paradoxical in every reference to his *Novels and Novelists*. But Mr. Jeaffreson, writing from Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, and leaning upon the aid of Dr. Munk, the librarian of the College of Physicians, and Dr. Diamond, of Twickenham House, trles egain, and admirably wins. His collection of traits, anecdotes and narratives of physicians eminent and obscure, wealthy end poor, handsome and ngly, wild and sedate, commonplace and qneer, from the days of Æsculapins down to onr own, is a professional treasure. Everything abont doctors is given—their dress, hebits, diet, principles, personal appearance, nationality and religion, and last, hnt not least, their different methods of curing or killing are here set forth. Of course, the most noted nemes of Englisb early and modern practice, the Brownes, the Digbys, the Sloanes, the Meades, Akensides, Lettsoms, Longs, and Abernethys figure in a setting of mirthful incident that sparkles as keenly as an array of their own lancets, and the whole tenor of the book gives rise to shrewd suspicions that the profession, in favoring its appearance and circulation, have designs npon their apoplectic patients. To all who are not too plethoric, we recommend thie "cure for the heartache." The rest may try it homœopathically.

The volume is handeomely printed and bound in cloth, Carleton's well-known style, and is adorned with e characteristic Hogarthian frontispiece weggishly entitled "The Undertaker's Arms."

THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's New Monthly, for April, just ont, excels its predecessors for the year in many respects. The illnstreted papers with which it opens are remerkably good. "Pambookst; A Fairy Tale of the Melays," is the first of these, end, with rich and testeful illustretion, grecefully romanticises the wonders of the steam-engine, the electric telegraph, the sewing-meehine, chloroform, &c. "Caricatnre and Caricatnrists," with its odd, qnaint pictnres, is a gem of criticism and reeearch. "The Building of the Ship" is the third pictorial paper, and is alike valuable and interesting. Continnations of "Orley Farm," by Anthony Trollope, "The Adventnres of Philip," by Thackeray, and of "Mistress and Maid," by Miss Mulock, are prominent featnres. We are not of the number, however, who admire the nondescript cuts that accompany the former two productions. The original designs of our home artists are better in every particular. The latter are brighter, more graceful, more expreasive, and infinitely less affected. The American drawings connected with "American History, Biography, Industry, Character and Scenery" afford positive relief after the contemplation of the sombre, blurred, slovenly or overstrained designs with which some of the latter English novels have been deformed. This very number of *Harper's* affords abundant proof of our assertion. Two or three good stories, such as "Celico end Chatterbox," "My Special Contribntor," and as many excellent sketches, including "Camp Life at the Relay," "Shays' Rebellion," "Fitz-Greene Halleck," end "The Contest in America," an essay from *Fraser's Magazine*, by John Stuart Mill, with the ever-welcome Editor's Easy Chair, Drawer and Foreign Bureau, and the usual supplement of Monthly Fashions and Caricetnre, complete this eccptable nnmber.

The Atlantic Monthly, for April, offers a rich table of contents. Mr. Higginson contribntee an excellent and jndicious "Letter to a Young Contributor." "John Lamar," by tha anthor of "A Story of To-Dey," will impress every thoughtful reader with the depth of its moral as well as with the power of its writer. Whittier gives a second of his charming "Monntain Pictures," in living verse, and David A. Wasson offers a well-written article on "Individuality." "The German Burns," by Bayard Taylor, is a mingled review and essay on the poems of John Peter Hebel, who was to Germany what Jasmin was to France, and, as Mr. Taylor thinke, what Burns was to Scotland, in English literature. The prose parallel to Hebel in the German tongue was Auerbach, whose *Dorfgeschichten* are the unrhymed poetry of Tantonic peasant life. Bnt Auerbach want nearer to the style which Mr. Taylor reproduces in English translation, than did Hebel, whose original is in most instances far too elevated and artistic to admit of transposition into tha half-Irish half-English phraseology of laboring life in our city streets. A "Basle loafer," is not a New-York or Boston "*loafer*," by any means. In a hnndred corners of this metropolis, men, women and children are to be found who talk in every mood the very dialects that Hebel uses, just as we could readily find a host who hold daily converse in the quaintest style of Robert Burns. Bnt how different in all the æsthetics of manner end conversation they are from any analogous class of our people! For this, even while detecting the discrepencies of Mr. Taylor's translations in many places, we the more thoroughly admire the wonderful ingennity end patience with which he has labored to make the American public acquainted with some of the most secluded phases of German life in the remotest provinces, as they are reflected in the knotty verses of a rural poet. For the American reader, and especially where that reader is a student of German literature end history, Mr. Taylor has made a discovery all his own, and it is to be hoped that a volnme of "Hebel," in biographical narrative and translation, will follow the promise of this novel article. "The Forester;" Prof. Agassiz' "Methods of Study in Natural History," continned; "Agnes of Sorrento," by Mrs. Stowe; "Then and Now in the Old Dominion," by the Rev. Mr. Conway, and "American Civilization," by R. W. Emerson, in his best vein, are among the good things of this number, which, be it said, movse steadily onward in its peculiar path with evidently increasing success. Ticknor & Fields, the pnblishers in Boston, and Henry Dexter and Ross & Tousey in this City, will be remembered as the agents for this popular periodical.

Blackwood's Magazine, for March. Leonard Scott & Co.: No. 79 Fulton-street. This veteran of the monthlies still holds his own. Edinburgh Castle itself seems to rest on less durable foundations. Tha table of contents offers us Part 2d of "Selem Castle in the Chronicles of Carlingford;" a characteristic article entitled "Claesic or Gothic," or the Battle of the Styles; Caxtoniana, a Series of Essays on Life, Literature end Mannere; Leaves from the Club Books; Lord Caetlereagh; Characteristics of Language; David Wingate's Poems and Songs, &c. There is something to suit every pelate, and not one ill-seasoned dish.

NEW-ORLEANS AND ITS APPROACHES AND DEFENCES.



THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Twelve years ago, Henry Clay, speaking in the United States Senate, nttered the memorable words: "I say in my place, never will we, who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries, consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or npon the turrets of the Crescent City—*never, never!*" It is over a year now since other flags than the Stars and Stripes—the miserable three-barred bunting of rebellion, and the yellow Pelican reg—were raised upon these turrets; and for all that time until now have they flaunted defiance in the face of the nation, and barred out from their heritage those who dwell on the upper tributaries of the father of waters. The time is now at hand, however, if it has not already arrived, when these allen emblems shall be torn down and made the winding-sheets for secession, to be replaced once more on Balize and turret by the flaming symbol of Union and Nationality.

There are various indications that operations have actually been begun against the river and lake defences of New-Orleans hy Gen. Butler and Capt. Porter. We publish herewith a clear and minute little map of the locality, showing the varions epproaches to the city, by leke end river, and indicating the position of the varione forts, earthworks, and other defences, from a short study of which a very accurate **idea may be obtained of the "situation," and of the work to be done by the mortar fleet and by the land and naval force now in that vicinity.**

New-Orleans is distant 100 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi River, and five miles sonth of Lake Ponchartrain, with which it communicates by water and railway. The levee hes an everage width of abont 100 feet where it fronts the town, which stretches parallel to it for about five miles, and extends from one mile to two miles behind it, chiefly in the direction of the lake. The river immediately opposite hss a width of one half a mile, and e depth of from 150 to 160 feet, and, sweeping around from the west, first in a north end then in a northeast direction, forms a large crescent-shaped cnrve.

It le probable that the naval force was divided into two columns and the works on the lake and on the Mississippi assaulted simultaneously. If an attack was made by way of Lake Ponchartrain, the fleet in entering the lake had to pass through one of two channels (formed by an island at its mouth,) called the Rigolets, which were extensively fortified. The fort on the island is called Fort Pike. It guards the Rigolets or main passage between Lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain, in the rear of the city. We have already news, by way of Memphis, thet this fort has been assaulted and taken hy onr fleet; but of any further operations the rebels do not inform us. They depreciate the importance of the captnre of Fort Pike hy saying thet it is an old work mounting only a few guns. But it mounted fifty double fortified long 24-pound guns, had two deep and wide ditches, and all the appliances known to modern skill. For ten years it was commanded by Col. John Mountfort, of the United States Artillery, formerly of Boston. Its stragetic importance is very great.

Opposite this fort, on the right, there was a heavy battery, name unknown, and on the left hand side of the other channel stood Fort Wood. Batteries have been erected and intrenchments thrown up within the past year, extending from Chef Monteln, ln Lake Borgne, along the border of Lake Ponchartrain, guarding in all directions the approaches to the city, the principal defences being called Lakeville and Lakeport.

A recent number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, mixing truth and falsehood, eeye:

"New-Orleans hes no fortificetions or defences in her rear, and the swamps back of it are impassable, except hy the shell road and tha railroads. Vessels of all character, drawing not over 11 feet of weter, can ascend Lake Ponchartrain to within six miles of the city. There is not an armed vessel of of any importance upon the lake, and the land for more than twenty-five miles around is a low swamp, easily and effectually swept by the guns of a fleet."

The rebels, however, seemed to have expected the city would be attacked hy way of the Mississippi Rivar and the Balize, and made still greater preparations in that direction.

There are three main passes to the Mississippi, the Northeast Pass, the Southeast Pass, and the Southwest Pass. These, at their widest divergence, are about twenty-two mliee apart. The Southwest Pass has usually thirteen feet of weter on the her; the depth varies considerably, so that vessels drawing but fonrteen and a half feet sometimes lie weeks in the mud before being able to pass over.

The other passe are still more fickle and changeable, although admitting heavy draft vessels. The land at ths entrance of the Mississippi River is nothing but mud-hanks, continually increasing, with reeds and rushes growing upon it at the height of ten or twelve feet above the water. From the har to New-Orleans ie 120 miles.

The various passes converge, forming the delta, abont twelve miles from the gulf. At this point in the river two or three steamers could obstruct the navigation of the river for any length of time, end egainst an enemy approaching from any direction, except by a similar roarine from the sea. The city finds evailable access to the gulf through the Mississippi.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

A recent number of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The Mississippi is fortified so as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilla. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with one hundred and seventy guns, (68-pounders, rifled hy Barkley Britten, and received from England.) The navigation of the river is stopped by e oain of about a quarter of a mile from the above forts.

No flotilla on earth would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be within short and cross range of one hundred and seventy guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red-hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every furt and every battery.

Between New-Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmette, near Jann's Property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to **be effective at five miles range.** A ditch thirty feet wide end twenty deep extends from the Mississippi to **La Capriere.**

In the Forts St. Philip and Jackson there are 3,000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy."

The samc paper says:

"In a day or two we shall have ready two iron-cased floating batteries. The plates are 4½ inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron-cased battery will mount 20 68-pounders, placed so as to skim the water, and strike the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron, congreve rockets and fire ships.

At New-Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and as many more quartered in the immediate neighborhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very able and active generals, who possess our entire confidence—Gen. Mansfield Sorael and Brig.-Gen. Rnodles. For Commodore we have old Hollins—a Nelson in his way.

We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come. Around all are mad with excitement and rage. Our only fear is that the Northern invaders will not appear. We have made such extensive preparation to receive them, that it were vexatious if their invisible armada escapes the fate we have in store for it."

There are also said to be other formidable obstructions of various kinds in the river, to prevent the passage upward of a fleet. A correspondent at Ship Island, writing recently, says:

"I have conversed with some prisoners recently taken, in reference to the obstructions placed across the Mississippi by the rebels to prevent the passage of Federal men-of-war. From them I learn there is an immense raft of logs, containing *eighty thousand feet*, stretched across the river at a point called the 'Jumn.' The raft is secured to the banks of the river, on either side, by heavy chains, which are dropped when any of the Confederate steamers pass. This formidable obstruction is commanded by a strong battery."

New-Orleans is the great commercial and financial emporium of the South. It is the greet Southern cotton emporium. Superior cheapness of transportation by water draws thither all the cotton produced in Middle end Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Eastern Texas and Mississippi. The tobacco, hemp, and the cereals of our vast Western empire find their way thither from the same cause. Half a continent pours its productive wealth into its bosom, and finds thence its way to the merkets of the world. It is, in brief, the key to the wealth, the prosperity and advancement of fifteen States. Its possession would be of vast material benefit. It would efford us at once the means of forcing the States of Texas, Louisiana and Western Mississippi back to their allegiance, and serve as the point from whence we could force our other rebellious sisters of the Southwest back to their duly. The fact of its capture would inspire the utmost terror throughout the entire South. A moral paralysis would fall npon the boldest spirits of secessionism.

The population of the City, by the census of 1850, was 168,472. This has douhtless been greatly reduced since thet time, but, allowing for the operation of all reducing causes, and it still probably numbers considerably rising a hundred thousand souls. If we may not now daily look for news of its fall, we may at least anticipate learning what is virtually the same thing—that Gen. Butler and Capt. Porter have captured all its detences, opened up the river, and hold the contumacious city at the mercy of the mortars.

BRITISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Good News from America—"Secession" Breaks Down in England—Manchester for Non-Intervention—Its Influence on Public Opinion—Trade Statements, Cotton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Manchester, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

The last four steamers from America have come to us with good news from a far country. Somerset, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Missouri, have seemed to light up for us the Western heavens, and we turn our thoughts homewards to rejoice with our countrymen, from whom we are separated by so many leagues of land and sea.

Although the sympathies and good will of foreign nations is of less consequence than brave hearts and heavy artillery at home, yet your readers will be pleased to learn that simultaneously with the failure of the rebellion in the fields of Kentucky and Tennessee, is its complete failure here; and it is only fair to say that, however comforting these late successes may be to multitudes of Englishmen, as conducive to a speedy close of the war, yet the great change recently apperent in public opinion, was unmistakably evident before inlelligence of these victories was received.

The American public mey, without injustice, accord much of the credit of this change in British opinion to the City of Manchester.

The political influence of this town on all subjects that hinge upon the great industrial interests of the Empire, is of greet weight and conseqnence.

Three months ego, there was a strong party in England, much more numerous and active than it is now, who were inclined to agitate the public mind for intervention of some kind, in the American difficulty. Many newspapers either declared or implied such a disposition, and in the recess of Parliament, when members made their cattle-show and agricultural dinner speeches, considerable numbers of them found it acceptable to their constituents to enlarge upon the doctrine, that there must be, by some means, a stop to this "*fratricidal and useless war.*" These pleas were almost always nut forward in behalf of Manchester, and its surrounding cotton-spinning cities, where distresses were an unfailing topic of declamation and commiseration.

Meanwhile these old substantial, end what e Boston writer would term, "the heevy men of Manchester," were giving this whole matter their earnest examination, and looking into it with that degree of careful ness which greet questions of State policy are apt to receive at the hands of such men, when the ethics involved are accompanied with important considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence.

The result was, that the Manchester men *declined*, with a unanimity almost complete, all pretexts for intervention urged in their behalf. This completely took the wind from those who had so boldly ventured for their rescue. The same influences went out from Leeds, and other great manufacturing districts, and a revolution thereupon took place in the tone of the Press in conversation upon the street; and on Change, in the cities, some had confidently predicted that the Emperor of the French was about to take measures to raise the blockade—a catspaw to pull out the chestnuts, was believed to be verily at hand; but the assembly of the French Senate, and the royal address, soon changed all that, and *non-intervention* became the settled purpose of England, so far as indicated by the expressions of the people; and soon after the opening of Parliament, it became an undoubted truth that such was the determination of the Government. Earl Russell has spoken kindly in our interests, on every occasion when they have been introduced in Parliament, and under his treatment. The arrests of British subjects, the stone fleet, the blockade, have shrunk to small proportions, compared with the same as heard before in the hue and cry of the newspapers, and, as a matter of fact, the rebellion has completely *broken down* in its hold upon the sympathies of the English people.

Some of the papers, indeed many of them, still withhold any expression of interest in the Union successes. The Manchester *Guardian* receives the report of the success at Fort Donelson with an air of incredulity, and the London *Times* contains daily leaders to prove that all these successes and victories amount to little or nothing, even if true.

After all, there is a deep feeling of good fellowship between the two countries, however we may bicker for a time, when our interests seem to clash, or our pride of country or government is in question. Still the springs of a better feeling are much deeper laid, and of a more permanent activity. Our actual brotherhood will, after all temporary excitements, assert its power and claim fraternity.

You cannot meet one hundred men together anywhere in England, who will not, some of them, have near relatives in the United States; and so long as England and New-England, York and New-York, Hampshire and New-Hampshire, shall be traced upon the maps, there will be multitudes of hearts that yearn across the ocean for each others welfare.

The opening of Parliament has produced the trade and navigation reports, from which a few figures may be interesting to American readers. I find, from statements in the *Times*, based upon these reports, that the British exports have fallen off £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) during the year 1861, they being, in 1860, £125,000,000, and in 1861, £125,000,000, to all countries.

The British sales of goods to American customers were, in 1860, £22,000,000, and in 1861, only £9,000,000. The falling off in the American trade is £3,000,000 more than the whole deficiency. The loss of £13,000,000 of American trade has, therefore, been replaced to the smount of £3,000,000, by the increase of British exportation to other countries.

The trade with France has increased enormously under the recent commercial treaty, and from £5,000,000 in 1860, it has increased to £9,000,000 in 1861. Thus, for the year 1861, there has been but little difference between the exports to France and those to the United States. The exact figures are: United States, 1861, £9,058,325; France, 1861, £8,896,282.

Your readers will be quite surprised to know that the importations of cotton into England have been actually of greater value in 1861 than in 1860, and the American supply being in the year 1861 valued at £27,000,000, and for the year 1860, £30,000,000, shows a falling off of only £3,000,000 for 1861—while the East Indien supplies have risen from £300,000, 1860, to £900,000, 1861.

The American reader will, however, find the explanation of the above as to American cotton in the fact that it is *since the close of the year* 1861 that the crop of 1861 should begin to arrive in market. Hence we find that since the 31st December, 1861, the amount of cotton received from the United States is less than the one-hundredth part of the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year, and the amount received in the last month (February) was only the two-hundredth part of what might have been expected but for the blockade. Thus we see that it is only just now that the actual pinch is upon the manufacturer and cotton dealer. Up to this time they have in fact suffered no material damage. To be sure, more than 100,000 poor operatives have been thrown upon the poor rates, by stoppage of mills in this county of Lancaster; but the greet proprietors congratulate each other, quietly, that in view of their previous over productions, and the Indian and other Eastern markets gluited with cotton fabrics, that the shortening of time or stoppage of mills, in consequence of American difficulties, has really been an advantage to them, and will probably prevent a *crisis* from excessive manufacture, which must have soon overtaken them, and in which both master and men would have soffered much worse than they have done.

This thay say of the past; hut this view of the case throws no light upon the future; and Manchester, under its present organization of lebor and machinery, can no more live without American cotton than it can live and work without *coal* from the mines of England.

Thus it is that the Manchester men are intensely interested in every item of news from the United States, and intelligence of the late victories have been received with great satisfaction; not because they care so much for the merits of the case at issue, but because these hrilliant successes *show progress towards peace*, and afford glimpses of the end, with opening of ports and resumption of trade.

OAKLAND.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Documentary History of the Expedition.

Negotiations Between the Foreign Ministers of England, France and Spain.

THE ORIGIN AND AIM OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Correspondence Between the Envoys and the Mexican Government.

The Conservative Attitude of Great Britain.

Mr. Seward on the Position of the United States.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MOVEMENT.

We have received from official sources an advance copy of the "Correspondence Respecting the Affairs of Mexico," laid hy the British Foreign Office before Parliament by command of Her Majesty the Queen.

This most valnable division of the English Blue Book places before us the whole documentary history of the diplomatic proceedings which have led to the present attitude of the British Government in regard to the so-called Mexican imbroglio, commencing in the Spring of 1861 and continning to the close of that year. This question, which concerns the welfare, and, perhaps, the existence of a sister Republic—our nearest neighbor on the American Continent, excepting only the British Colonies—is of paramount importance to our people, and we have, therefore, republished in the columns of the Times the most weighty and interesting portions of the official papers comprised in the collection presented under the title above recited, the correspondence commencing with the instructions of the Foreign Office to Sir Charles Wyke, the British Envoy to Mexico, on the departure of that officer to his post.

No. 1.—Lord J. Russell to Sir C. Wyke.

[Extract.] Foreign Office, March 30, 1861.

A passage to Vera Cruz having been ordered for you on board the contract-packet appointed to leave Southampton on the 2d of April, you will embark on board that vessel, and on your arrival at Vera Cruz proceed at once to Mexico. You will probably find Mr. Mathew already in diplomatic communication with the Constitutional Government: for Her Majesty's Government can hardly doubt that it will have willingly acceded to the conditions on which the re-establishment of friendly intercourse has been made to depend.

The instructions addressed to Mr. Mathew, both before and since the final triumph of the Liberal party, made the recognition by Great Britain of the Constitutional Government contingent upon the acknowledgment by that Government of the liability of Mexico for the claims of British subjects, who, either in their persons or in their property, for a long series of years, can be proved to have suffered wrong at the hands of successive Governments in Mexico.

If Mr. Mathew should not have obtained any such concession from the Constitutional Government before your arrival, you must use your own discretion as to the time at which you should present your credentials. It is, of course, desirable that the re-establishment of regular diplomatic intercourse with Mexico should not be delayed; but it might happen that the manifestation of any undue eagerness on your part to bring about such a state of things, might encourage the Constitutional Government to withhold the preliminary concession which Mr. Mathew was instructed to require.

Her Majesty's Government have all along declared that they had no desire to prejudge the quarrel between the two parties who have been long arrayed against each other in Mexico, or to side with one party against the other. Had the party of Gen. Miramon shown a due regard for international obligations, and for the rights of British subjects, the British Legation would not have been withdrawn from the City of Mexico. That step was forced upon Her Majesty's Government by continual disregard of the rights of British subjects, and of the obligations of international engagements, which rendered it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to continue to hold relations with the constituted authorities. But if the newly-established Government should evince a disposition to act on different principles, you will state to it without hesitation that the friendly feelings of Her Majesty's Government for Mexico have undergone no change; notwithstanding the grievous wrongs which British subjects have sustained at the hands of the successive Governments of that Republic; that the policy of the British Government with regard to Mexico is a policy of non-intervention, and that the British Government desire to see Mexico free and independent, and in a position to regulate the civil administration of the country, to maintain internal peace, and to discharge its international duties without the active intervention of any foreign Power whatever. Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that such assurances as these will induce the Mexican Government to rely with confidence on the disinterestedness of any advice or suggestions which you may see occasion to offer to it, though I would caution you against obtruding such advice upon it, and still more against entering into any contest with the representative of any other Power for exclusive influence over the councils of the Government.

I would, moreover, particularly caution you against taking any part in the political questions which may arise between contending parties in the State. A British Minister can never safely interfere in such matters; but as the representative of a country possessing liberal institutions, and therefore desiring to see other nations enjoying the same blessing, he will always be looked upon with respect, and will have more real influence for good in proportion as he keeps aloof from the factions or disputes of rival parties in the State.

Your earliest attention after your arrival in Mexico, must be given to the question of British claims. You are aware that it has not been the custom of Her Majesty's Government, although they have always held themselves free to do so, to interfere authoritatively on behalf of those who have chosen to lend their money to foreign Governments, and the Mexican bondholders have not been an exception to this rule. The Constitutional Government, however, while established at Vera Cruz under the Presidency of Señor Juarez, concluded with Capt. Dunlop, two years ago, an arrangement, by which it was stipulated that 25 per cent. of the customs receipts at Vera Cruz and Tampico should be assigned to the British bondholders, and 16 per cent. to the holders of Convention bonds. That Convention was confirmed and extended by the arrangement lately made by Capt. Aldham. The claims of the bondholders, therefore, to the extent provideo for in those arrangements, have acquired the character of an international obligation, and you should accordingly insist upon the punctual fulfillment of the obligations thus contracted.

The bondholders, moreover, have sustained a grievous loss hy the robbery of a large sum of money belonging to them, which had been deposited for security in the house of Her Majesty's Legation, and if Mr. Mathew should not have succeeded before your arrival in making a satisfactory arrangement for the early restitution of the amount thus plundered, you will insist upon such arrangement being immediately entered into with yourself. Her Majesty's Government will not admit as an excuse for hesitation in this respect the plea that the robbery was committed by the late Government. For as regards this, as indeed all other claims, Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that the party who committed the wrong is alone responsible. Great Britain does not recognise any party as constituting the Republic in its dealings with foreign nations, but holds the entire Republic, by whatever party the Government of it may from time to time be administered, to be responsible for wrongs done to British subjects by any party or persons at any time administering the powers of Government.

Her Majesty's Government do not, indeed, anticipate any determined refusal on the part of the Constitutional Government to afford redress in this particular case; but if you should meet with any such resistance, you will apprize the Mexican Government that you are authorized and enjoined at once to call upon Her Majesty's naval forces to support, and, if necessary, to enforce, your demand for reparation. The fact that the scene of the outrage was the residence of the British Mission, gives Her Majesty's

Personal.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency and Reading-Room, No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., week ending March 15, 1862: Rev. J. J. Kelly, Jos. J. Rogers, Cyrus W. Field, W. S. Townsend, J. T. White, New-York; Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, Kentucky; G. P. Bemis, Thos. Nillis, Boston; Ernest Berger, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Forbes, Baltimore; W. Moran, Philadelphia, U. S. Consul to Bayonne; Thos. Selver, Philadelphia.

Government special right to enforce reparation in this particular case.

The robbery committed by Gen. DEGOLLADO, when acting under the orders of the Government established at Vera Cruz, on a conducta of specie on its way to the coast, in which specie British subjects were largely interested, stands next in order as an act of violence for which reparation must be obtained; and I do not doubt that there will be no hesitation in making good the losses sustained by that transaction.

It is unnecessary for me on this occasion to go through the list of claims of British subjects which it will be your duty to press for settlement. Mr. MATHEW has been instructed to present a list of such claims to the Ministers of the Republic, and to demand a settlement of them.

You will observe in making this list that the several claims, although differing in degree, are all of a nature to require [illegible] and it will be your duty to arrange with the Mexican Government in manner in which such [illegible] shall be made. Whatever arrangement may make should be recorded in a Convention. For this purpose Her Majesty has been pleased to grant you a full power under the great seal.

The several British claims may probably be classed under three heads: those the validity of which has been recognized, and those the validity of which is still to be ascertained.

As regards the first class, the Convention should be confined to providing for the manner in which the amounts already agreed upon should be paid; for Her Majesty's Government will not allow cases already examined and determined to be reopened for prospective benefit either of British parties or of the Mexican Government.

As regards the second class the Convention should provide for examining the claims, and for the liquidation of such as may be pronounced valid, either in whole or in part, on the same principle and in the same manner as may be stipulated in regard to the first class. Whether the examination of such claims shall be made by a mixed Commission or not, must be left to your discretion to determine.

As regards the first class of claims they should be severally specified in the Convention, with the sums payable in respect of each; but such enumeration will of course not be practicable as regards the second class, which must remain open for the insertion of any claims brought forward before a specific day.

As regards the time at which either class of the claims shall be paid, Her Majesty's Government are aware that some degree of indulgence may be necessary. The troubles which have for many years past distracted the Republic have, as a natural result, impoverished the country, and made it difficult for the Constitutional Government to raise at once funds sufficient to provide for the immediate wants of the Civil Administration, and for the liabilities of the country towards foreign creditors and claimants. But you must be careful not to allow any temporary forbearance which you may show in pressing for the liquidation of British claims to be construed into indifference. So far from that, you will lose no opportunity of pointing out the necessity of taking measures for developing the resources of the country, on the ground that the result of such development will be to supply the Treasury not only with the means of meeting the expenses of the Civil Government, but also with those for satisfying all international claims.

An opinion has got abroad that the Constitutional Government will probably adopt some measure in regard to ecclesiastical property, which will place at its disposal a large sum of money.

It is not the part of Her Majesty's Government to say whether this act should be sanctioned or not, but if by any measures of the Mexican Government, which they consider right and expedient, the public Treasury should be immediately or prospectively replenished, Her Majesty's Government may fairly urge that British claimants should have the benefit of such a state of things, and obtain an earlier settlement of their outstanding claims.

The only question affecting the internal polity of Mexico, in regard to which Her Majesty's Government would feel warranted in offering advice unsolicited, is that of freedom for religious worship. Putting aside all considerations of a moral character, which are so strongly in favor of a general liberty of conscience, it is impossible to doubt that Mexico would find great political advantage in throwing down the barrier which now prevents Christians of different sects from settling in the country, and in thereby encouraging the immigration from other countries of persons whose activity and skill would contribute to improve the resources of the country.

I inclose a dispatch on this subject, which I addressed to Lord COWLEY in July last.

You are so well acquainted with the peculiarities of the Spanish character that it is needless for me to dilate on the best means of dealing with the people with whom you may be brought into contact. They are to be influenced by moderate language and considerate demeanor, but they resist and defy attempts to intimidate or coerce.

But it may be that with all your tact and forbearance you will fail to obtain a hearing for well-founded representations on behalf of British subjects; and in such cases you may, by referring quietly to the presence of Her Majesty's ships-of-war on the coast of Mexico, leave the Mexican Government to infer that those ships are available for your support if your just demands should be rejected, or if the engagements entered into with you should be disregarded.

As regards the question of Article X. of the Convention of 1826, you will find that the construction of that article has been a fruitful source of discussion between the two Governments, more especially during the rule of Gen. MIRAMON, when forced loans, under one denomination or another, but more usually of late under that of a tax on capital, were continually attempted to be levied on Her Majesty's subjects. You will judge how far any overture on your part for clearing up doubts in regard to this article, and for securing for British subjects exemption from all extraordinary contributions, under whatever denomination they may be levied, would meet with a favorable reception on the part of the Mexican Government, and if you see a probability of such being the case, you will frame and refer home for consideration the draft of an additional article to the Convention of 1826, to which the Mexican Government would be likely to agree.

If any differences should arise between the Mexican Government and Foreign Powers, you will not hesitate to employ such influence as you may possess for preventing those differences from leading to an open rupture. But in taking such a course, you must be careful not to assume for yourself, or for your Government, any responsibility, and you must avoid any unauthorized assumption of mediation.

With the representatives of Foreign States accredited to the Republic you will endeavor to live in harmony. You will always bear in mind that neither in Mexico, nor in any part of the world do Her Majesty's Government seek any exclusive political influence, nor any commercial advantages which they are not ready to share with all the nations of the earth. The only object at which they aim is to secure for this country its proper place in the family of nations, and their only desire is to employ any influence which Great Britain may possess, for the promotion of general peace and the development of commercial industry.

[Inclosure in No. 1.]

Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.

(Extract.) FOREIGN OFFICE, July 17, 1860.

I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government do not at all pretend to impose religious toleration as a basis in Mexico.

But it appears to Her Majesty's Government that to restrict a quiet and obedient subject of the State from worshipping God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to his Creator, whether alone or in communion with others, is a barbarous abuse of power. All that the Civil Magistrate can ask is obedience in civil matters, and the right of religious freedom is so natural and so obvious that it is probable Mexico never will be tranquil so long as men are punished for entertaining a belief different from that of the Government. When, therefore, there is a question of renewing our offer of mediation, Her Majesty's Government will express in a separate dispatch their conviction that a tyranny over men's consciences ought to be abandoned by the Government of Mexico.

NO. 2.—IN RELATION TO THE MURDER OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.

Lord J. Russell to Sir C. Wyke.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 17, 1861.

SIR: I have received from Mr. MATHEW and from Her Majesty's Consul in Mexico, an account of the barbarous murder of Mr. EDWARD BONNER, the British Vice-Consul at Tasco, whilst endeavoring to save the life of a Mexican citizen, who was assaulted by some soldiers belonging to a section of Gen. VICARIO's army. I have now to instruct you to urge the Mexican Government to spare no efforts to bring the perpetrators of this atrocious outrage to justice, and you will at the same time demand ample reparation for the widow and family of Mr. BONNER. I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

NO. 3.—IN RELATION TO RELIGIOUS GUARANTEES.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell.—(Received May 10.)

MEXICO, March 26, 1861.

MY LORD: I have received a note, of which I have the honor to inclose a translation, from Señor ZARCO, expressing the desire of the Mexican Government to secure to Her Majesty's subjects in Mexico the rights of worship according to their conscience, by an additional, or, more correctly, I believe, by a separate article to the International Treaty.

A similar communication has, I understand, been addressed to the Ministers of the United States and Prussia, who inform me that they entertain no doubt that the proposal will be gladly accepted by their respective Governments.

From the class of persons who are likely to be attracted to this country, in mining and other pursuits, by the prolongation of peace, I believe that to no nation will this privilege be more important than to Her Majesty's subjects, and I venture to assure myself that your Lordship will receive with much satisfaction the proposal of the Mexican Government for insuring this right under the guarantee of treaties. I have, &c.

(Signed,) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

[Inclosure in No. 3.]

Señor Zarco to Mr. Mathew.

(Translation.) MEXICO, March 25, 1861.

The undersigned, &c., has the honor to address Mr. MATHEW by special command of His Excellency the President, and to inform him that the Constitutional Government of Mexico is desirous to afford foreigners full protection and security with proper guarantees, and that consequently it is ready to add an Additional Article to the Treaty already existing between Great Britain and Mexico, whereby it shall be stipulated that foreigners may carry out freely, publicly, and under the protection of the law, their several forms of religion, and worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

The preliminary steps in this matter can be entered upon in this Capital, should Mr. MATHEW be provided with the powers necessary for such transactions; otherwise at the Court of St. James, so soon as the Representative of Mexico shall have presented his credentials. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO ZARCO.

NO. 4.—RELATIVE TO BRITISH CLAIMS.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell.—(Received May 10.)

MEXICO, April 5, 1861.

MY LORD: In a recent and prolonged conversation with Señor ZARCO, Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to British claims, that gentleman earnestly assured me of the desire entertained by his Government to meet my just demands on behalf of Her Majesty's subjects in every manner that the deplorable financial condition of Mexico would admit; and further expressed the readiness of the Mexican Government to do whatever your Lordship might deem proper for preventing a recurrence of the exactions lately suffered by British subjects from misinterpretation or deficiencies in the International Treaty, from which many of the existing reclamations have arisen.

I thought it, therefore, desirable to address him a brief note on these subjects, in order to be enabled to submit to your Lordship some definite proposals and views.

The unsettled condition and future prospects of Mexico, and the experience of the last three years render it, I feel convinced, of obvious importance that all articles of disputed interpretation in the treaty should be clearly defined, and that such additions should be made to it as your Lordship may think conducive to the security of Her Majesty's subjects, and to the advantage of British interests.

I have much pleasure in being able to lay before your Lordship, by the inclosed translation of Señor ZARCO's reply, the official declaration of the desire of the Mexican Government to meet these objects.

This Government, as your Lordship will observe, propose to refer all British reclamations, not yet recognized by it, to the examination and final decision of a mixed Commission, and to assign for the gradual discharge of all English claims thus or previously admitted, a stated portion of their revenues.

It is distinctly understood that this proposal, which I have now to submit to your Lordship's consideration, has no reference to the special agreement already entered into by the Mexican Government for the repayment of the British money seized in the "conductas" at Lagos and Tampico, nor to the negotiation in progress between the Mexican Government and the agent of the bondholders for the restoration of the money plundered at this Legation.

Señor ZARCO proceeds to state the willingness of his Government to define or extend, as your Lordship may think fit, in the usual manner, the privileges to be mutually enjoyed by British and Mexican subjects respectively, and makes in the name of the Mexican Government the declaration, that they stipulate from the present moment for the extension of the right of exemption from forced loans, in the tenth article, to exemption from extraordinary contributions, from which Her Majesty's subjects have so severely suffered.

He observes that he has proposed by a separate note (the subject matter of my dispatch of the 26th of March,) to secure to Her Majesty's subjects, by a Separate Article, the free right of public worship, and he transmits a copy of the now existing law for that object, which I have the honor to inclose.

I think your Lordship will not disapprove of my having thus taken the earliest opportunity of bringing these matters to issue. I am not aware of any other points in the International Treaty calling for notice, except that of intestate estates, but I may at the same time bring to your consideration the questions affected by the late proposed and, I imagine, discarded treaty with the United States, of any exclusive rights of transit for merchandise, or of isthmus jurisdiction.

I have, &c., (Signed,) GEO. B. MATHEW.

NO. 5.—INDEMNITY FOR THE FAMILY OF DR. DUVAL.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell.—(Received May 28.)

MEXICO, April 19, 1861.

MY LORD: A public and religious ceremony having been announced to take place at Tacubaya, in commemoration of the murders of prisoners and other persons, committed there in the month of April, 1859, by order of Gens. MIRAMON and MARQUEZ, I deemed it a fitting moment to call the consideration of the Mexican Government to the claim of the widow and family of the unfortunate Dr. DUVAL.

Señor ZARCO, in a note of which I have the honor to inclose a translation, informed me that the President was willing to assign nationalized property of the value of $25,000 for their benefit. Conscious of the all but impossibility under which the Government labored of finding other means, I conceived it important to the interest of Dr. DUVAL's family to place this offer of Señor ZARCO in the hands of a respectable person, Mr. KNIGHT, as their representative, to carry it into effect; but at the same time I deemed it right to guard myself in my reply, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, against the possible presumption of having admitted the disclaimer contained in Señor ZARCO's note, of pecuniary responsibility on the part of the Government. I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

To the above, Señor YAÑEZ replied by expressing the willingness of his Government to pay the amount specified, while at the same time disclaiming the responsibility. This proved satisfactory to the British Agent and his Government, the latter, however, insisting upon the responsibility of the Mexican authorities:

NO. 7—GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS—APPORTIONMENT OF PAYMENTS.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell—Received June 27.

(Extract.) MEXICO, May 12, 1861.

There has been but little change in the affairs of Mexico for the last two months. Señor PRIETO was succeeded in the Ministry of Finance by Señor MATA, whose previous nomination as Minister to England I had the honor of notifying to your Lordship, and who has only agreed to fill the office until the meeting of Congress. The death of Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, the ablest, if not the only financier in the Republic, has been severely felt at the present crisis.

It seems doubtful whether Señor MATA will proceed to London; the name of Señor GOMEZ FARIAS has been mentioned to me by Señor ZARCO, in the event of a new appointment.

Señor PRIETO, a lawyer of some note, left Mexico by the last packet on a mission to Paris, and probably to Spain—his departure having been long delayed by the difficulty of procuring even the small sum of money necessary for his journey and support.

To this complete deficiency of resources must be attributed the continued existence and increase, in various parts of the country, of guerilla bodies under the Spaniards COBOS and VICARIO, and under the infamous MARQUEZ, who pursues still his course of murder and rapine.

Two petty attempts to create disturbances in this capital were discovered and put down in time.

In other respects public tranquility has not been disturbed, and however faulty and weak the present Government may be, they who witness the murders, the acts of atrocity and of plunder, almost of daily occurrence under the Government of Gen. MIRAMON and his counselors, Señor DIAZ and Gen. MARQUES, cannot but appreciate the existence of law and justice.

Foreigners, especially, who suffered so heavily under that arbitrary rule, and by the hatred and intolerance toward them which is a dogma of the Church Party in Mexico, cannot but make a broad distinction between the past and the present.

President JUAREZ, though deficient in the energy necessary for the present crisis, is an upright and well-intentioned man, excellent in all the private relations of life; but the mere fact of his being an Indian, exposes him to the hostility and sneers of the dregs of Spanish society, and of those of mixed blood, who lu-diously arrogate to themselves the higher social position in Mexico.

I have already made known to your Lordship my opinion of the objectionable nature of the Federal Constitution now in force; and I have not concealed my fear for the future peace of Mexico, from the utter want of patriotism among the higher classes, and from the demoralization and restlessness produced among all by the prolonged state of civil warfare. A desire for change is already stated to exist in certain quarters, and the idea of the selection of a Military Dictator has been put forward; but it is scarcely needful to observe that such a step would be no palliation of the present wants, and no preventative of the future dangers of the country.

Gen. SANTA ANA was the ablest man of that class as produced, and temporary good effect of his energetic character is unquestionable; but that due appreciation of equal justice, of social rights, and of peaceful prosperity, by which alone nationality can be maintained, cannot be created by the strong hand of arbitrary power.

The hope of Mexico rests upon the maintenance of peace. A wise basis of civil and of religious liberty has been laid down, and peace only is needed for the development of constitutional principles, and for the gradual enlightenment of the people.

But seeing, as I do, so many native and foreign elements at work to disturb the existing state of things, I cannot but entertain a conviction that unless the present Government or principles of Government are in some way avowedly upheld by England or the United States—by a protecting alliance, or by the declaration that no revolutionary movements would be permitted in any of the seaports on either ocean—further deplorable convulsions will afflict this unfortunate country, to the heavy injury of British interests and commerce, and to the disgrace of humanity.

I do not believe it possible that the Church Party, or that the former rule of intolerance and of gross superstition, can ever be restored to power; so far, at least, has been secured by the result of the last civil war—the first contest for principles. It may be remarked, in this Republic. But the result of the intrigues of various parties with different views and hopes, and the difficulties and embarrassments purposely brought to bear upon a weak and bankrupt Government, may cause an early dismemberment of the Republic, and its division into many petty States.

The most imminent peril, however, to Mexico, and one which will equally press on any future as on the present Government, is the deplorable state of its finances. On the one hand, the Supreme Government have no power to raise taxes, save with the consent of the States (on the country, though possessed of great internal wealth, is, for the present year or more, utterly ruined and exhausted by the late war;) and on the other, the resources now receivable by the Government are avowedly unequal to more than half the amount of the expenditure actually requisite.

The chief revenues arise from the import duties, and not only are these gradually but surely diminishing, from the smuggling consequent on the high duties so unwisely imposed on cottons and woolens, and other goods of general consumption, but at this moment, in Vera Cruz, the chief port of the Republic, no less than 77 per cent. are claimed by foreign creditors. Of this amount—

27 per cent. are assigned to the London bondholders.
12 per cent. to the "British Convention," which number very few English holders.
10 per cent. extra to replace arrears.
10 per cent. to replace the money in the Mint of Guanaxuato.
8 per cent. for the French Convention.

77

The Mexican Government has been accused, and not without some reason, of having frittered away the Church property recently nationalized; but it must be remembered that, while forced contributions, plundur and immense supplies from the Church and its supporters, have enabled Gens. ZELOAGA and MIRAMON to sustain the civil war for three years, the Constitutional Government abstained from such acts, and have the sole robbery of the conducta at Lagos, toward the close of the war, to answer for. Their resources during this lengthened period were drawn from advances by individuals, on bonds for far larger sums, payable at the close of the war, and from the actual sale of a great part of this property at 25, 20, and even 15 per cent. of its supposed value.

The advantageous disposal of the remainder was most detrimentally affected by the circulation of reports calculated to prevent the restoration of confidence, and the consequent investment of money in the purchase of nationalized property; and the Government have consequently been obliged by their necessities, after trying in vain every better mode of gain, to dispose of the property on "pagarés," (or promissory notes,) to be paid off by installments extending over several years.

These "pagarés," again, they are compelled to sell by auction, at a heavy discount, to provide for the daily subsistence of the troops, and the maintenance of the Government.

From the foregoing details your Lordship will at once understand the precarious condition of Mexico, and that, without some foreign interposition, the dismemberment of the Republic and a national bankruptcy appear all but inevitable.

The session of the Mexican Congress, after some preliminary time spent in verifying the elections, was opened on the 10th; and I have the honor to inclose copies of the speeches of President JUAREZ, and of the President of the Congress on that occasion.

I am sorry to say that I entertain but little hope of much practical advantage from their deliberations; indeed, I know not that much is in their power, especially with regard to the most pressing danger, the financial position of Mexico.

The bondholders, might perhaps, save their capital by submitting to a temporary suspension of interest; and the establishment of a more equitable Tariff, which the Government are pledged to run to urge upon the Congress, may lay down a better future basis of revenue.

But Mexico should, whatever her distress, at least commence at home; and the holders of the immense internal debt should be the first to suffer for the ruin their own folly has caused or abetted. I much fear that the Republic has not produced men of sufficient energy and honor to adopt this course, unsustained by some foreign interposition.

The effort will always be made to make the foreigner the chief sufferer from the undoubtedly bankrupt state of the country.

One of the first acts of the Congress will be to verify the election of the President, which has recently taken place throughout the country; unless one of the candidates has a majority of all the votes cast, the Congress selects; and it is thought very possibly that by this course Señor JUAREZ, though highest on the list of candidates, may be defeated, and that Gen. OAXACA may be named.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir CHARLES L. WYKE, and Mr. JOHNSTON, arrived safely in this capital on the 9th instant.

NO. 8.—RELATIVE TO THE $660,000 PAYMENT.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord John Russell.—(Received June 27.)

(Extract.) MEXICO, May 27, 1861.

In a long conversation I had with Señor GUZMAN I dwelt on the astonishment that would be naturally felt by Her Majesty's Government when informed that no steps had yet been taken for the payment of the $660,000, which we must insist on being refunded to the parties from whom it had been stolen. I added that the honor of the Mexican Government was directly concerned in this matter, and therefore fully expected to hear from him some explanation.

Don LEON GUZMAN was profuse in his professions of being willing to do all that could in justice be required of him, but whenever I attempted to get him out of generalities, he avoided the difficulty by stating that until I was formally installed as Her Majesty's Minister here, he could not officially treat the question with me, but again expressed his willingness to render every satisfaction when the proper time for doing so should arrive. As soon after the departure of the mail as possible I shall put his sincerity to the test.

The term of delay granted for the repayment of the money stolen from the "conducta" by Gen. DEGOLLADO expires on the 11th of next month, and I have every reason to believe that they are not prepared to meet the demand that will then be made upon them.

NO. 9.—SECULARIZATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY—THE MACHINATIONS OF THE CHURCH PARTY—FORCE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—(Received June 27.)

(Extract.) MEXICO, May 27, 1861.

It will be very difficult, if not impossible, to give your lordship a correct idea of the present state of affairs in this unfortunate country, so utterly incomprehensible if the conduct of the Government which at present presides over its destinies.

Animated by a blind hatred toward the Church Party, the present Government has only thought of destroying and dissipating the immense property formerly belonging to the clergy, without, however, at the same time, taking advantage of the wealth thus placed at their disposal to liquidate the many obligations which at present weigh them down and cripple their resources.

The Church property has generally been supposed to be worth between 60,000,000 and 80,000,000 Spanish dollars, the whole of which appears to have been frittered away without the Government having anything to show for it. A considerable amount has, doubtless, been spent in repaying advances at exorbitant interest, made to the Liberal Party when they were fighting their way to power; but still enough ought to have remained, after satisfying their creditors, to have left them very well off, and in a better position as to their pecuniary resources than that held by any other Government.

Since their Declaration of Independence, according to a Decree issued by them some time ago, anybody denouncing Church Property has the right to purchase it on the following terms:—60 per cent. of the value of such houses or lands are to be paid in bonds of the internal debt (which bonds are in reality only worth 6 per cent.,) and the remaining 10 per cent. in "pagarés" or promises to pay hard cash at sixty, and even eighty months' sight. These "pagarés," of course, were subsequently discounted at an enormous sacrifice, as the Government was pressed for money, and willing to pay any nominal value to obtain it without delay. In this way $27,000,000 worth of Church property has been squandered in this city alone, and the Government, now without a sixpence, is endeavoring to raise a loan of $1,000,000 to pay their current expenses.

The Church Party, although beaten, are not yet subdued, and several of their chiefs are within six leagues of the capital, at the head of forces varying from 4,000 to 6,000 men. The notorious MARQUEZ is one of these, and he has lately defeated several bodies of Government troops sent against him.

The religious feelings of a fanatic population have been shocked by the destruction of churches and convents all over the country, and the disbanded monks and friars wandering about among the people fan the flame of discontent, which is kept alive by the women, who, as a body, are all in favor of the Church.

Those well acquainted with the country watch this movement with anxiety, and say that unless promptly checked, it will lead to the downfall of the present Government, and renew again all the horrors of a civil war.

In the meantime, Congress, instead of enabling the Government to put down the frightful disorder which reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land, is occupied in discussing about vain theories of so-called governments on ultra-liberal principles, whilst the respectable part of the population is delivered up defenceless to the attacks of robbers and assassins, who swarm on the high roads and in the streets of the capital. The Constitutional Government is unable to maintain its authority in the various States of the Federation, which are becoming *de facto* perfectly independent, so that the same causes which, under similar circumstances, broke up the Confederation of Central America into five separate Republics are now at work here, and will probably produce a like result.

This state of things renders one all but powerless to obtain redress from a Government which is solely occupied in maintaining its existence from day to day, and therefore unwilling to attend to other people's misfortunes before their own. The only hope of improvement I can see is to be found in the small moderate party, who may step in perhaps before all is lost, to save their country from impending ruin. Patriotism, in the common acceptation of the term, appears to be unknown, and no one man of any note is to be found in the ranks of either party. Contending factions struggle for the possession of power only to gratify either cupidity or their revenge, and in the meantime the country sinks lower and lower, whilst its population becomes brutalized and degraded in an extent frightful to contemplate.

Such is the actual state of affairs in Mexico, and your lordship will perceive, therefore, that there is little chance of justice or redress from such people, except by the employment of force to exact that which both persuasion and menaces have hitherto failed to obtain.

Nos. 10 and 11 relate to the conversations of the British Envoy with Señor GUZMAN relative to substantial redress for the robbery above set forth and the excuses and promises made upon these occasions by the Mexican Minister. Four months was the interval fixed at the end of which the "Laguna Seca" spoliation was to be repaid. On the 3d of June the Mexican Government published a decree suspending all payments to the creditors of the National Treasury for one year, excepting only those due to the above "Laguna Seca" claimants and those of the "Diplomatic Conventions" so styled. The Mexican Cabinet evidently seeking refuge in evasion and delay, the following dispatch suggests the measures to be pursued:

NO. 12.—NECESSITY AND METHOD OF EMPLOYING FORCE.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—(Received July 29.)

(Extract.) MEXICO, June 25, 1861.

A perusal of my preceding dispatches and their inclosures will have led your Lordship to infer that no further reliance can be placed on the promises or even the formal engagements of the Mexican Government.

If the old Church party succeeds in driving from power the present ultra-Liberal Administration, we shall then be even still worse off, as will be seen by the inclosed copy of a Decree recently sent to us by ex-President ZULOAGA, who, with his Lieut. MARQUEZ, is at the head of a considerable armed force, which, after twice defeating the Government troops, is at this very moment attacking the gates or the City of Mexico.

It will thus be seen, that with the contending parties we have not a chance of obtaining justice from either as long as we confine ourselves to remonstrating instead of employing coercion.

Under such circumstances, it appears to me that only two courses are open to us, viz.: either to withdraw the Mission altogether from a country where its dignity is compromised, and where consequently it has become useless, or else to support its influence by such means as will compel obedience to our just demands, and obtain that redress for the wrongs and grievances of British subjects which they are lawfully entitled to claim.

There is but one way of obtaining such redress, and that is, by employing Her Majesty's naval force simultaneously at the ports on both coasts of this Republic, when the moral effect produced would equal the material pressure, and insure prompt compliance with any conditions which we might choose to impose.

Capt. ALDHAM, who during the last three years has gained a very clear insight into the Mexican character, and the manner of invading their engagements so peculiar to their officials, is of opinion that the time for leniency is past, and that if we mean to protect the lives and properties of British subjects, coercive measures must now be employed.

Before he left the station I consulted with him upon the best means of using such coercion should it become inevitable, and I will now convey his views to your Lordship in as few words as possible.

He thinks that a blockade is not advisable, on account of the large force that would be required for that purpose on so extensive a line of coast, to say nothing of the commercial difficulties to which it would give rise, besides the fact that by so blockading we should actually be robbing ourselves of the percentage on the duties levied at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

This plan, then, presenting so many objections, Capt. ALDHAM is of opinion that the next best thing to be done is to take possession of the Custom-houses of Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamores, on the Atlantic, and of either Acapulco, Mazatlan, or San Blas, on the Pacific; to lower the duties on all goods landed at those places; and to pay ourselves by the percentage to which we are entitled, but which we now never obtain, owing to the rascality of the Mexican authorities, who either suspend payment altogether, or only give us one-fifth of what we ought to receive. Reducing the tariff would naturally largely increase the importations, and thus enable us rapidly to pay off long arrears of what is now owing to us, and which we shall never obtain without some measure of this sort being adopted. It may be urged against this plan that the Mexican Government would place a line of interior Custom-houses for levying other duties, and thus partially defeat the object we have in view. But this objection is easily set aside by anybody really knowing the country, as the badly paid and venal officers serving on this second line would not be able to resist the temptations which the importers at the ports who had paid only a low entrance duty would know how to throw in their way; besides, the Mexican traders themselves would not allow such an impost to be levied, and would, for their own interests, force the goods into the interior, when by their sale they would realize large profits.

In order to take and hold these places, Capt. ALDHAM considers that a squadron of from six to ten vessels of war should be employed; some of these should be of the frigate class, and others gunboats drawing not more than from seven to eight feet of water.

Vera Cruz and Tampico are the most important places on the Atlantic, owing to their trade and the specie shipped there, and these are the only places on either coast which would, in Capt. ALDHAM's opinion, require any force to take possession of. Two frigates at the anchorage, and a garrison of 300 men for the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, would be sufficient to hold the former town, it being completely commanded by the Castle, which is roomy and airy, and not unfitted, Capt. ALDHAM says, for a British garrison.

Tampico lies some seven miles up the river, which has seldom more than six to ten feet of water on the bar. There would be no difficulty in taking the place, and a garrison of from 100 to 200 man, with one or two gunboats, he thinks enough to hold it.

On the Pacific coast, Acapulco is probably the most important place for trade; Mazatlan comes next, and then San Blas.

The former has a good anchorage, but its climate is unhealthy. Mazatlan could easily be garrisoned by a small force, and there is high ground overlooking the town already fortified.

San Blas is an open roadstead, and unsafe in the rainy season; it is of importance from its trade, and the specie shipped there.

For the object we have in view, I think taking one or two of these places quite sufficient, and the naval officer in command on that coast could use his discretion as to which of them he should occupy.

Should Her Majesty's Government adopt a course which I am convinced will prevent all future difficulties with Mexico, the sooner measures are taken for carrying this plan into execution the better, for the sake of putting a stop to an accumulation of grievances and claims which will go on increasing until this Government is taught that it cannot set every principle of justice at defiance with impunity.

The French have only a small debt of $190,000 to recover, which is being chiefly paid off by 25 per cent. of the import duties levied at Vera Cruz on cargoes brought in French ships. The Spanish claim 8 per cent. on all import duties for some claim of theirs which is in suspense, and therefore the interest thereon is not paid. Besides this they have what is known as the Padre Moran claim of $825,000, which receives about a sixth of the sum assigned to the British Convention.

I mention these obligations to foreign Governments because they would gladly see our occupation of these ports, from a knowledge that under our Administration justice would be awarded to all, and that the money thus collected would be fairly distributed amongst the various claimants.

From the moment that we show our determination no longer to suffer British subjects to be robbed and murdered with impunity, we shall be respected, and every rational Mexican will approve of a measure which they themselves are the first to say is necessary, in order to put a stop to the excesses daily and hourly committed under a Government as corrupt as it is powerless to maintain order, or cause its own laws to be executed.

[Inclosure in No. 12.]

DECREE IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TACUBAYA.

(Translation.)

FELIX ZULOAGA, General of Brigade, and President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to its Inhabitants. Be it known:

That in virtue of the full powers with which I am invested, I have been pleased to decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The party in Mexico that at present assumes the title of Government, not possessing any character of legality, all its acts are null and void, and for the same reason the Government of Tacubaya does not recognize any engagements that may be entered into with the Government that has intruded itself into power.

ART. 2. Every individual who shall lend to the faction denominated "Constitutional" any sort of help, whether as a loan, or in any other manner, shall pay afterwards to the Government of TACUBAYA double the quantity that he may have furnished, and will remain subject to the penalties which he may have incurred, as settled by the law, as an enemy of his country.

ART. 3. All foreigners, of whatever nationality they may be, are included in the preceding articles.

Given at head-quarters, at Tepejilel Rio, this 4th of June, 1861. (Signed) FELIX ZULOAGA.

To the Under-Secretary of State charged with the Department, DON ANTONIO ANDRADE.

I have the honor to communicate the above to your Excellency for your information, and for the due fulfilment of the same.

God and Order!

(Signed) J. ANTONIO ANDRADE.

TEPEJI DEL RIO, June 4, 1861.

No. 13 and its inclosure consists of a *résumé* of the names of British subjects in Mexico, who had recently been brutally ill-treated, and despoiled of their property and driven from their homes. Many are cases of persons who suffered by the fluctuating fortunes of the civil war, and the attacks of combatants on the localities they inhabited. Others were wantonly persecuted with the most merciless cruelty.

No. 14.—THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—SUCCESSES OF THE CHURCH PARTY.

Sir C. WYKE to Lord J. RUSSELL.—Received July 29.

(Extract.) MEXICO, June 28, 1861.

The past month has been fertile to events not only tragic in themselves, but terrible also from affording convincing proof of the degradation to which this unfortunate Republic has been reduced by the vindictive spirit of contending factions.

My correspondence by last mail informed your lordship that the Church party was still in arms, led by Ex-President ZULOAGA and his Lieutenant-General MARQUEZ, who, at the head of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, were enabled not only to hold their ground, but actually to drive the Government troops before them, and ravage the whole Valley of Mexico.

On the 2d inst. news reached this city that MARQUEZ had seized and shot Señor OCAMEO, one of the leading men of the Liberal party, and recently their Minister for Foreign Affairs, who for the moment had retired from public life, and was living quietly on his estate in the country. This intelligence caused the greatest excitement here, and gave rise to threats of vengeance against those unfortunate members of the Church party who were confined in the prisons of this city.

The feeling of hatred against them became so strong that their relatives flocked to the different legations, and implored our intercession with the Government to protect the lives of the prisoners against the fury of the rabble. The French Minister, as doyen of the diplomatic corps, called a meeting of the different foreign agents resident here, when it was unanimously agreed that we should seek an interview with the President, calling on him, in the name of humanity, to save those unfortunate persons, and at the same time to vindicate the authority of his Government against the attempts of that violent party in the State which meditated the commission of such a crime.

His Excellency received us graciously, and stated that we need not be under the least anxiety, as he had already given orders for the guards to be doubled at the different prisons, besides adopting other measures to frustrate the evil intentions of those who wished thus to disgrace themselves, and the country to which they belonged.

The President kept his word, for that very night when the rabble rushed to the prisons, they were kept in check by the military, and obliged to disperse without effecting their object.

This interview took place on the 4th instant, and there were present at it, besides the President and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of France, England, Prussia, and the United States, and the *Charge d'Affairs* of Ecuador.

In the Congress stormy debates followed, and Gen. DEGOLLADO, another distinguished member of the Liberal Party, asked for a command in order to pursue MARQUEZ, and revenge the death of his former colleague. His request was granted in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, and in a few days he marched at the head of a division toward Toluca in pursuit of the enemy. Whilst reconnoitring with a small party, on the 16th inst., he was surprised by Gen. GALVEZ, his party was dispersed and cut to pieces, and he himself killed.

The news of this event on reaching Mexico only added fuel to the fire, and Gen. ORTEGA marched at the head of a strong body of Government troops to repair the disaster. MARQUEZ retired before him from the 14th to the 23d. The pursuit was hotly maintained, and Gen. VALLE, the most promising officer of the Liberal Party, marched with 1,500 men to try and intercept MARQUEZ and force him to action. The latter by a masterly manœuvre joined GALVEZ, and with the united forces fell upon VALLE, utterly routed and dispersed his forces, took him prisoner, shot him, and then hung his body on a tree. But one of the Government officers escaped to tell the tale, the others, with many of the poor soldiers, were butchered after the action was over.

These tidings spread terror in this community; the National Guard was called out, and the city has been declared under martial law. On the 25th a party of 400 of MARQUEZ's men forced their way into the suburb of San Cosmé, and at one time it was thought would have captured the city, as they were supposed to be the vanguard of a much larger force. After carrying away some of their party, who were prisoners in that part of the town, they retired with the loss of only man killed and a few wounded.

These events, by proving the miserable imprudence of the present Government, have completely discredited President JUAREZ, and his retirement is now looked upon as an absolute necessity, for the good of the commonwealth. As a preparatory step toward it, Gen. ORTEGA has been elected Vice-President, in order to succeed to the Presidential chair, when JUAREZ resigns. ORTEGA, I fear, will do no better.

Congress has voted $10,000 a piece for the heads of MARQUEZ and half-a-dozen other Chiefs of the Church party; but there is no probability of the money being called for, which is so far fortunate for the credit of Congress, as that sum is not at present to be found in the National Treasury.

I do not enter into details of persons carried off from hare by MARQUEZ, to be either shot or ransomed, because by so doing I should only unnecessarily increase the length of this dispatch, but will merely add, that nothing I can write would give your lordship a correct idea of the miserable and disgraceful disorder which now reigns here, and is only another proof, if one were wanted, of the utter incapacity of these people to govern themselves.

The Church party are daily gaining ground, and, it is feared, may eventually succeed in capturing this city, and driving the present Government again into the Provinces, thereby renewing all the horrors of a civil war which has devastated this unfortunate country for the last three years.

The Guzman Ministry resigned ten days ago, and such are the difficulties of the situation, that no men have been yet found who are willing to take their places. In the meantime, business is brought to a standstill, and any note one has to address to the Foreign Department remains unanswered.

NO. 15.—DEMANDS THE INSTALLATION OF BRITISH REVENUE COMMISSIONERS AT VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

Earl Russell to Sir C. Wyke.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatches of the 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th of June, and I have to convey to you the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government of your conduct as therein reported.

Her Majesty's Government have read, with much concern, your account of the deplorable condition of Mexico, but Her Majesty's Government cannot accept that condition as an excuse for the want of good faith shown by the late acts of the Mexican Government, and by the tone of Señor GUZMAN's correspondence with you.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be useless to continue negotiations with that Government, either as regards the repayment of the proceeds of the conducta robbery, or the non-fulfilment of the Aldham and Dunlop compacts; and Her Majesty's Government will accordingly, in such manner as they shall deem most suitable, adopt more

[illegible] your Excellency to this Legation with reference to this matter, I must inform you that it has never reached me, and that, therefore, I had a full right to complain, as I did in my communication to you of the 16th, of having first of all heard of this extraordinary measure of the Government by seeing it in printed bills placarded through the public streets of the capital.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. LENNOX WYKE.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing lines, the note of your Excellency alluded to above as missing, has been put into my hands, it having reached this Legation an hour and a-half later than the one to which this is a reply.
C. L. W.

Immediately upon the suspension of diplomatic relations the Mexican Minister wrote to Mr. WYKE requesting a further brief delay, which, in a private note only, was declined.

Señor ZAMACONA, however, persisted in sending another communication to Mr. WYKE, in which with much eloquence he placed the blame of the unhappy condition of Mexico upon the shoulders of the foreign agents who had encouraged the government of a faction in oppressing the people.

NO. 19.—THE OUTRAGES PRACTICED BY MARQUEZ.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—(Received Aug. 29.)

MEXICO, July 28, 1861.

MY LORD: Since this day last month, when I had the honor of writing to your Lordship describing the state of affairs in this unfortunate country, matter [illegible] your Lordship from [illegible] had to Europe, and [illegible] experience only more clearly proves the [illegible] want of faith of a Government new gene- [illegible] against which various conspira- [illegible] of the head of about 4,000 men, still [illegible] the country, burning villages and levying [illegible] without mercy, on the unfortunate In- [illegible] of whatever district he passes through, [illegible] dispersed troops, under the command [illegible], go running about the country in the [illegible] the rebels, who elude their pursuit [illegible] with the greatest facility.

[illegible] of last month, MARQUEZ, with a force amounting to nearly 5,000 men, marched upon Real del Monte, at which place there are some very valuable mines belonging to a mixed English and Mexican Company. Having easily overcome the Government troops stationed near the place, his people rushed tumultuously into the village, burst open the doors of the houses, which they pillaged without mercy, ill-treating the inhabitants, and breaking the prison gates in order to liberate more than ninety of the worst criminals in the Republic, who had been condemned to work in the mines. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the surgeon of the Company, Dr. [illegible], received a sword-cut through the face, and [illegible] English miners, employed in the works were [illegible] or less, ill-treated, besides being robbed of [illegible] property to the amount, in the aggregate, of [illegible] a serious loss to these poor men, some of [illegible] were thus deprived of their hard-earned sav- [illegible] the amount of $600 and $200 each. MARQUEZ [illegible] levied a contribution on the Company of [illegible] besides occasioning them a loss, during the [illegible] ys he staid there, by the stoppage of works, [illegible] of horses, &c., amounting to the value of [illegible]

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MARQUEZ has, I hear, since then threatened another visit to the place for the purpose of levying fresh contributions. Other bands, under MEJIA and VELEZ, hold the roads leading to the interior of the Republic, [illegible] out the same system of pillage and murder, [illegible] recently razed to the ground the town of [illegible], and put to death many of its inhabitants. [illegible] murder at Napoles, of poor Mr. BEALE, [illegible] subject, I have already mentioned to your [illegible] in a separate dispatch, and I need only add, [illegible] withstanding the incessant applications made [illegible] overnment by both myself and Her Majesty's [illegible] the murderers remain still at large, ready to [illegible] the next unprotected foreigner whom they may surprise in an isolated place. The fate of this [illegible] is like that of STAINES, GIBSON, DUVAL, BOBINE, and a long list of others, whose deaths still remain unatoned for and unavenged.

Señor COMONFORT, Ex-President of the Republic, has arrived at Monterey, in Nuevo Leon, where it is said the Governor has made a "pronunciamiento" in his favor, which will very likely be joined in by the neighboring States, and probably aided by a party in this capital, who are thoroughly disgusted with the weak and tyrannical government of Señor JUAREZ.

Señor LERDO has taken possession of the government of Vera Cruz, and this State, it is thought, would immediately separate from the Union, in the event of a rupture with Foreign Powers.

The general dissolution of all authority in this wretched country has so alarmed foreigners resident here, that they are obliged to look to their own efforts to protect their lives and properties, and with this object in view, are about to arm and organize themselves into a competent body for mutual defence. This measure has been sanctioned by their several representatives and consented to by the Government, on the express condition stipulated for by my colleagues and myself—that they were to remain strictly neutral in all the quarrels of the nation, and only act against those who actually attacked them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. LENNOX WYKE.

In No. 20, Lord RUSSELL approves of Sir C. WYKE's course in suspending diplomatic relations.

Passing on to No. 21 we have the dispatch in which Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, informs his Government of the intentions of France.

No. 21—Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 7.)

(Extract.) PARIS, Sept. 5, 1861.

M. THOUVENEL said that he was so desirous of acting in complete unison with Her Majesty's Government in Mexican affairs, that he had determined on sending M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY with instructions entirely identical with those transmitted by your Lordship to Sir CHARLES WYKE.

His Excellency then requested me to ask your Lordship whether it might not be advisable to ask the co-operation of the Spanish Government in any measure which might be taken with regard to Mexico. His Excellency observed that should a hostile demonstration become necessary, Spain possessed resources at the Havana, which might be of great assistance to Great Britain and France.

NO. 22.—SPAIN DESIRES TO ACT IN CONCERT WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Lord Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 11.)

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: A communication has been made by the Spanish Ambassador to this Government that orders have been sent to the Captain-General at the Havana to take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico for the protection of Spanish interests in Mexico.

The Spanish Government at the same time professes its desire to act in concert with Great Britain and France. I have, &c.,
(Signed,) COWLEY.

NO. 23.—THE INTENTIONS OF SPAIN.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell. (Received Sept. 18.)

(Extract.) PARIS, Sept. 17, 1861.

I met the Spanish Ambassador at M. THOUVENEL's this morning, who immediately turned the conversation on the affairs of Mexico, expressing the hope that the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, would concert measures for common action in order to obtain the satisfaction due to them from the Mexican Government.

I replied to M. MON that I had heard from M. THOUVENEL that the Spanish Government had the intention of acting alone in this matter, and had already given orders for the occupation of Vera Cruz and Tampico; that having transmitted this information to Her Majesty's Government, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON had been instructed to make inquiries of the Spanish Government, and that Marshal O'DONNELL had denied that any orders of the kind had been given; I should be glad, therefore, to ascertain how this matter really stood.

M. MON replied that I must be aware that the Spanish Government had more than once meditated the employment of force to obtain the satisfaction due to them in Mexico, but that they had much rather act in concert with Great Britain and France. It would only be in case of the refusal of those two Powers to co-operate with Spain that she would proceed to act alone.

I related to M. THOUVENEL what had passed between [illegible] Convention for the objects which I had stated to him on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

They agreed to an insertion of an article in the Convention to the effect that the forces of the high contracting parties should not be employed for any ulterior object. Spain, His Excellency remarked, had no such object in view; she neither sought to reconquer any part of Mexico, or to re-establish a Monarchical Government there in favor of any European prince or other person; nor had she any intention of endeavoring to place one or other of the contending factions in Mexico at the head of the Government of the Republic. The Spanish Government felt no difficulty, therefore, in concurring with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that no armed intervention in the internal government of Mexico should be attempted.

The only point, consequently, in regard to which he could perceive any shade of difference in the views of Her Majesty's Government and those of Spain in this respect was, that Her Catholic Majesty's Government was of opinion that, considering the great influence which must necessarily be exercised by the very presence of the combined forces of England, France and Spain, upon the internal state of Mexico, it would be well that they should endeavor to profit by this supposition which could not fail to be crowned thereby upon the Mexican people, to exercise a moral influence upon the contending parties, with a view of inducing them to lay down their arms, and come to an understanding for the formation of a Government which would offer some guarantee to the allies for the fulfillment of the engagements of Mexico towards their respective Governments, for a better observance of her international duties in future, and one which would afford some prospect, at least, of a cessation of the miseries to which that unfortunate country had so long been exposed. This, His Excellency said, he thought the three Powers were bound in honor to attempt, both on the grounds of humanity and of policy; and perhaps more on the ground of humanity than of policy. It was not generally borne in mind, M. CALDERON remarked, that at the bottom of the civil strife there was a contest between two races. The Spanish races were at all times in a minority in that country; and, from natural causes, the disproportion between it and the original Indian race was continually increasing. If these causes continued to operate unchecked by the moral superiority of the European element, and were aggravated by a continual recurrence of intestine struggles, there could be no doubt that the germs of civilization which had been originally planted by Spain would be crushed out, and the country would relapse into something of the same condition in which it was found by HERNAN CORTES. This was a consummation which he thought the European Powers ought to make at least an effort to prevent.

I remarked, in reply, that I did not doubt Her Majesty's Government would entirely concur with His Excellency in thinking that the object which he proposed to himself was both a politic and a humane one; and if by moral influence was meant the offer of advice to the Mexican Government to refrain from civil strife, Her Majesty's Government would, I felt sure, not hesitate now to do, conjointly with Spain and France, what they had done singly on more than one occasion. If, however, more than this was intended by the Spanish Government, I confess I felt at a loss as to the means of effecting any real change in the state of Mexico without the application of actual force, or without exerting the influence of the intervening Powers in favor of one or the other of the contending factions. Besides this, it appeared evident to me that the object proposed, if it were to be effected at all, must be the work of time, and, consequently, could not be effected within any definite period. I would, therefore, inquire whether the Spanish Government contemplated the continuance of the occupation of the Mexican ports until such time as a Government such as they should desire to see established in Mexico should be constituted.

M. CALDERON replied, certainly not; the Spanish occupation would be limited to what was necessary for obtaining the redress of wrongs inflicted upon Spanish subjects, and satisfaction for acts inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the Spanish Government; and would, if possible, not be prolonged beyond the period at which the climate would render the stay of troops and vessels dangerous to their health and safety.

NO. 55.—MR. SEWARD THINKS FOREIGN INTERVENCE NEEDLESS.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct. 23.)

(Extract.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

I had the day before yesterday the honor to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 26th ultimo, relative to the affairs of Mexico.

I had, a few hours later in the day, an interview with Mr. SEWARD. In the course of conversation he introduced the subject of Mexico. I found that he had not yet received Mr. ADAMS' report of the conversation which he held with your Lordship on the 25th ult., concerning the proposal of the United States to assume the payment of the interest of the Mexican debt to Great Britain and France.

He told me that he had already sent instructions to the United States Ministers in London and Paris which would enlarge their powers of negotiation, and which would in particular enable them to engage that the United States should provide for the interest of the debt to Spain, and also for the satisfaction, to a certain extent, (as I understood,) of the general claims of Great Britain, France and Spain, upon Mexico. He was (he said) on the point of sending similar instructions to the United States Minister at Madrid. He had been informed that the Spanish Government, having heard that England and France were about to intervene in Mexico, had determined to be beforehand with them, and had already prepared an expedition which was ready to sail from Cuba. Would it not be wise to avoid the complications which could not but follow such an expedition, by assenting to an arrangement which would provide for the material interests of the three European Powers, and postpone to a more favorable moment difficult and dangerous questions?

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I presumed that he would receive in the course of the day reports from Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON of the manner in which his proposals had been received by your Lordship and M. THOUVENEL. He would, I observed, find that grave objections to them were entertained both in London and in Paris. I proceeded, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions to speak to Mr. SEWARD in the sense in which your Lordship had spoken to Mr. ADAMS, as set forth in your dispatch to Earl COWLEY, dated the 27th ult. I said in particular that Her Majesty's Government were as apprehensive as Mr. SEWARD himself could be, of an attempt to build upon a foundation of debts due, and injuries inflicted, by Mexico, a pretension to establish a new Government in that country. Her Majesty's Government, though, however, (I proceeded to observe,) that the most effectual mode of guarding against this danger would be for Great Britain, the United States, and France to join Spain in a course of action the objects and limits of which should be strictly defined beforehand. This certainly appeared more prudent than to allow Spain to act alone now, and afterwards to oppose the results of her operations, if she should go too far.

Mr. SEWARD appeared to be unwilling to abandon his own plan, which would, he said, have the advantage of rendering all interference on the part of European Powers in the affairs of Mexico entirely superfluous.

In No. 56, Mr. WYKE informs Lord RUSSELL that in case of the seizure of the ports the Mexicans propose to establish a cordon of interior Custom-houses to intercept and levy duties on all goods coming from the coasts. The Central Government is declared to be powerless over the several States. In No. 57, Lord RUSSELL requests the Commissioners of the Admiralty to reinforce the British West Indian fleets. In No. 58, Lord LYONS represents the continued anxiety of Mr. SEWARD to secure the adoption of the American plan for the settlement of the Mexican difficulty. In No. 59, Lord RUSSELL sets forth to the British Admiralty the plan of operations proposed for H. B. M.'s naval forces in the Mexican waters. They are to demand:

1. Full satisfaction and reparation for the wrongs suffered by the three nations; and,

2. That the forts of Vera Cruz should be at once delivered up to the forces of the three nations as a guarantee for the performance of such conditions as may be agreed on. The three Powers are each to name a Commissioner to act in concert with the officer commanding their naval forces in framing the articles to which assent will be demanded of the Mexican Government, Sir CHARLES WYKE being designated as the British representative. Acapulco, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, or any other equal serviceable port but Mazatlan, is to be seized by Admiral MAITLAND.

No. 60, from Lord RUSSELL, communicates to Mr. WYKE a copy of the Tripartito Convention, jointly ratified at London, Nov. 15, 1861, the spirit of which has been sufficiently set forth in the preceding dispatches and accompanying abstract. Its closing articles provide for the admission of the United States as a fourth party should they accede to its provisions, and clothes the Ministers of the three Powers at Washington with full authority to conclude a like Convention on their part with the American Government. From 61 to 76 inclusive, are a series of dispatches between the Foreign Offices of the three Powers relative to the minor details of their armaments, points of rendezvous for the squadrons and times of sailing. In 77, Lord RUSSELL transmits to Lord LYONS a copy of the Convention for presentation to the American Government as above indicated. Nos. 78 and 79 are between Lord RUSSELL and the Admiralty in reference to the assembling of the British squadron at Jamaica, and the direction that in case of difference of opinion between Sir CHARLES WYKE and Admiral MILNE, that of the former is to prevail. In No. 80 Lord RUSSELL orders that in case of operations by the Allies against the Mexican capital, the British troops are not to advance beyond Vera Cruz. In 81 and 82 the propriety of the operations already suggested on the Pacific Coast is made contingent upon the attempt of the Mexican to transfer their exports to that quarter. Nos. 83 to 86, inclusive, are notes of detail relative to preparations of the squadrons for departure. No. 87, from Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, British Minister at Madrid, incloses to the Foreign Office copies of the offers

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I had, a few hours later in the day, an interview with Mr. SEWARD. In the course of conversation he introduced the subject of Mexico. I found that he had not yet received Mr. ADAMS' report of the conversation which he held with your Lordship on the 25th ult., concerning the proposal of the United States to assume the payment of the interest of the Mexican debt to Great Britain and France.

He told me that he had already sent instructions to the United States Ministers in London and Paris which would enlarge their powers of negotiation, and which would in particular enable them to engage that the United States should provide for the interest of the debt to Spain, and also for the satisfaction, to a certain extent, (as I understood,) of the general claims of Great Britain, France and Spain, upon Mexico. He was (he said) on the point of sending similar instructions to the United States Minister at Madrid. He had been informed that the Spanish Government, having heard that England and France were about to intervene in Mexico, had determined to be beforehand with them, and had already prepared an expedition which was ready to sail from Cuba. Would it not be wise to avoid the complications which could not but follow such an expedition, by assenting to an arrangement which would provide for the material interests of the three European Powers, and postpone to a more favorable moment difficult and dangerous questions?

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I presumed that he would receive in the course of the day reports from Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON of the manner in which his proposals had been received by your Lordship and M. THOUVENEL. He would, I observed, find that grave objections to them were entertained both in London and in Paris. I proceeded, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions to speak to Mr. SEWARD in the sense in which your Lordship had spoken to Mr. ADAMS, as set forth in your dispatch to Earl COWLEY, dated the 27th ult. I said in particular that Her Majesty's Government were as apprehensive as Mr. SEWARD himself could be, of an attempt to build upon a foundation of debts due, and injuries inflicted, by Mexico, a pretension to establish a new Government in that country. Her Majesty's Government, though, however, (I proceeded to observe,) that the most effectual mode of guarding against this danger would be for Great Britain, the United States, and France to join Spain in a course of action the objects and limits of which should be strictly defined beforehand. This certainly appeared more prudent than to allow Spain to act alone now, and afterwards to oppose the results of her operations, if she should go too far.

Mr. SEWARD appeared to be unwilling to abandon his own plan, which would, he said, have the advantage of rendering all interference on the part of European Powers in the affairs of Mexico entirely superfluous.

In No. 56, Mr. WYKE informs Lord RUSSELL that in case of the seizure of the ports the Mexicans propose to establish a cordon of interior Custom-houses to intercept and levy duties on all goods coming from the coasts. The Central Government is declared to be powerless over the several States. In No. 57, Lord RUSSELL requests the Commissioners of the Admiralty to reinforce the British West Indian fleets. In No. 58, Lord LYONS represents the continued anxiety of Mr. SEWARD to secure the adoption of the American plan for the settlement of the Mexican difficulty. In No. 59, Lord RUSSELL sets forth to the British Admiralty the plan of operations proposed for H. B. M.'s naval forces in the Mexican waters. They are to demand:

1. Full satisfaction and reparation for the wrongs suffered by the three nations; and,

2. That the forts of Vera Cruz should be at once delivered up to the forces of the three nations as a guarantee for the performance of such conditions as may be agreed on. The three Powers are each to name a Commissioner to act in concert with the officer commanding their naval forces in framing the articles to which assent will be demanded of the Mexican Government, Sir CHARLES WYKE being designated as the British representative. Acapulco, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, or any other equal serviceable port but Mazatlan, is to be seized by Admiral MAITLAND.

No. 60, from Lord RUSSELL, communicates to Mr. WYKE a copy of the Tripartito Convention, jointly ratified at London, Nov. 15, 1861, the spirit of which has been sufficiently set forth in the preceding dispatches and accompanying abstract. Its closing articles provide for the admission of the United States as a fourth party should they accede to its provisions, and clothes the Ministers of the three Powers at Washington with full authority to conclude a like Convention on their part with the American Government. From 61 to 76 inclusive, are a series of dispatches between the Foreign Offices of the three Powers relative to the minor details of their armaments, points of rendezvous for the squadrons and times of sailing. In 77, Lord RUSSELL transmits to Lord LYONS a copy of the Convention for presentation to the American Government as above indicated. Nos. 78 and 79 are between Lord RUSSELL and the Admiralty in reference to the assembling of the British squadron at Jamaica, and the direction that in case of difference of opinion between Sir CHARLES WYKE and Admiral MILNE, that of the former is to prevail. In No. 80 Lord RUSSELL orders that in case of operations by the Allies against the Mexican capital, the British troops are not to advance beyond Vera Cruz. In 81 and 82 the propriety of the operations already suggested on the Pacific Coast is made contingent upon the attempt of the Mexican to transfer their exports to that quarter. Nos. 83 to 86, inclusive, are notes of detail relative to preparations of the squadrons for departure. No. 87, from Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, British Minister at Madrid, incloses to the Foreign Office copies of the offers

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[illegible] Government are interested in, will admit of the re-establishment of official relations on their part with the Government of the Republic, proceeds to say that it is necessary to provide for the two contingencies, of a refusal on the part of the Mexican Government, or of the overthrow of the Juarez Government before the English and French Ministers receive their instructions.

M. THOUVENEL then adverts to the measures of coercion to which, in the first case, the two Governments might have recourse, and to the importance of coming to an early understanding on that point; and he goes on to say that, even supposing the second contingency to be realized, the two Governments would, nevertheless, have to devise means for obtaining redress of grievances, and for insuring the payment of the debts which have been formally acknowledged.

M. THOUVENEL is, however, of opinion that the two Governments should carry their common understanding still further, and devise means for promoting the political reorganization of Mexico; and M. THOUVENEL expresses his willingness to take as a basis the measures formerly suggested by Her Majesty's Government, as affording the best means of arriving at the pacification of the country—namely, the publication of a general amnesty, and the convocation of an extraordinary Congress. He expresses his opinion, however, that the Cabinet of Madrid should be invited to concur in the course to be taken by the two Powers, and that the Cabinet of Washington should also have the opportunity afforded to it of joining the other Powers.

Finally, M. THOUVENEL adverts to a communication just made to him by the Spanish Ambassador of the intended dispatch of a Spanish force from the Havana to the coast of Mexico, and of the readiness of the Court of Madrid to act in concert with France and England.

Upon this matter I wish you to observe to M. THOUVENEL that the demands of Great Britain upon Mexico are founded upon two principles:

First—The right to require security for the lives, and respect for the property, of British subjects in Mexico.

Second—The right to exact the fulfilment of obligations contracted towards Great Britain by the Government of Mexico.

On these two principles are founded the claims urged by Sir C. WYKE. The British Government is ready to prosecute these claims by its own means, or to join with other Powers who have claims founded on similar principles regarding their own subjects.

Her Majesty's Government are glad to find by THOUVENEL's dispatch that the Government of His Imperial Majesty takes the same view of this matter, and Her Majesty's Government will willingly enter into concert with the Government of France as to the course to be pursued. Her Majesty's Government also fully concurs with M. THOUVENEL in thinking that before any active steps are taken in this matter by the European Powers, an offer of co-operation ought to be made by them to the Government of the United States. The interest of the United States in the peace and prosperity of Mexico is such that Her Majesty's Government agree with M. THOUVENEL in thinking that full communication should be made to the United States Government.

It does not appear that the Spanish Government have as yet sent any precise orders for the immediate employment of their forces in Mexico. There is, therefore, time for deliberation and concert.

With respect to the measures to be taken for the future peace and tranquillity of Mexico, Her Majesty's Government are ready to discuss the subject with France, Spain and the United States. But it is evident that much must depend on the actual state of affairs at the time when our forces may be ready to act on the shores of Mexico. The measures suggested some time ago by Her Majesty's Government appear to be inapplicable to the present state of affairs.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

NO. 31.—ADVANTAGES OF JOINT ACTION OF THE THREE POWERS.

(Translation.) LONDON, Sept. 23, 1861.

M. Isturiz to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 24.)

MY LORD: The dispatches which I have lately received from my Government announce to me an important fact.

The injuries which the Republic of Mexico seems determined to inflict upon us being unceasingly repeated, and all the measures of consideration which Spain is always inclined to adopt, so far as honor will permit, having been exhausted, the Government of the Queen, my august Sovereign, has at length resolved to obtain by force the reparation that is due to it.

The dispatches of my Government also inform me that Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, the Representative of Great Britain in Madrid, is already aware of this resolution, and of the sentiments which dictate it, so that I might almost dispense with communicating it to your Excellency.

However, it has appeared proper to me not to omit it, so that your Excellency may be fully informed of this affair through the most direct channel.

The Government of the Queen, my Mistress, has therefore made arrangements to operate energetically in Mexico, and hopes to obtain the satisfaction that it claims, although it does not disguise from itself that the result of any demonstration of this sort would be more permanent if other Governments, those of England and France for example, having injuries to avenge, should think proper to unite their forces to those of Spain.

A combination of this kind would perhaps avert the repetition of such scandals, and contribute to the recognition by the Mexicans of the necessity of constituting a Government which would give security at home, and sufficient guarantees abroad.

With this object, I have, &c.,
(Signed,) XAVIER E. ISTURIZ.

NO. 32.—FRANCE OBJECTS TO THE UNITED STATES PAYING THE DEBT.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 25.)

(Extract.) PARIS, Sept. 24, 1861.

I had the honor to receive, this morning, your Lordship's dispatch of yesterday's date, giving me the substance of a communication which had been made to you by Count DE FLAHAULT on the affairs of Mexico, and stating the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to concert with the French and other Governments recognizing the same principles of action as Her Majesty's Government, the course which should be pursued by them in that country.

M. THOUVENEL, on my communicating to him your Lordship's dispatch, expressed his concurrence in the views of Her Majesty's Government, but he remarked that as your lordship seemed to be of opinion that the measures suggested some time ago for the pacification of Mexico were inapplicable to the present state of affairs, he should be glad to receive from you the plan of action which you now proposed to follow.

I inquired of M. THOUVENEL whether he was in possession of any intelligence, either from Washington or from Mr. DAYTON, of a proposal made by the United States Government to that of Mexico with regard to the payment of the interest on the Mexican foreign debt; and finding that no intelligence on the subject had reached his Excellency, I stated to him the substance of Lord LYONS' dispatch to your lordship of the 10th instant. M. THOUVENEL expressed the opinion that these proposals of the United States must be dealt with before the other Governments interested in the Mexican question could settle any plan of common action, and he expressed himself very anxious to know the opinion of Her Majesty's Government. *It might not be possible, he said, to prevent the United States offering money to Mexico, or to prevent Mexico receiving money from the United States, but neither England nor France ought in any way to recognize the transaction.*

I said that I trusted that in case of Mr. DAYTON making any representation on this subject, M. THOUVENEL would abstain from all reply until I should be in a position to inform him of his views of Her Majesty's Government, and his Excellency promised me to follow this course.

NO. 33.—THE UNITED STATES PLAN, AND A COUNTER-PROPOSITION.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1861.

MY LORD: I received from Mr. ADAMS, on the 25th inst., an explanation of the proposals the United States wish to make to Great Britain and France in the affairs of Mexico.

He said that the United States Government were considerably alarmed at the statements made in the newspapers regarding an intervention in Mexico, which was supposed to be in the contemplation of Great Britain, France and Spain.

The United States Government were aware that Great Britain, France and Spain, as well as the United States, had many grievances to complain of on the part of the Government of Mexico. But a direct intervention with a view to organize a new Government in Mexico, and especially the active participation of Spain in such an enterprise, would excite strong feelings in the United States. It would be considered as that kind of direct interference in the internal affairs of America to which the United States had always been opposed. In fact, there was a sort of understanding that so long as European Powers did not interfere in America, the United States might abstain from European alliances; but if a combination of Powers were to organize a Government in Mexico, the United States would feel themselves compelled to choose their allies in Europe, and take their part in the wars and treaties of Europe.

The United States Government thought that such a necessity would be avoided if Great Britain and France would accept the payment of interest, by the United States, of the debt due by Mexico to Great Britain and France, this advance to be continued only for a time till Mexico should be able to defray her own obligations.

I replied by reteting to him, in the first place, what had taken place in Mexico itself. I then stated the overture of M. THOUVENEL, including the proposal to make offers to the Government of the United States to act in cooperation with us on this subject. That we had replied we had but two objects in view: 1. Security to the persons and property of British subjects. 2. The fulfillment of all the obligations

Spanish forces, Admiral Don Juan Contreras-in Chief of the Spanish Expeditionary forces and Commissioner with full powers to represent Her Most Catholic Majesty in the settlement of the Mexican questions. No. 96, from Mr. WYKE to Lord RUSSELL, relative the continued anarchy of Mexico, and the inefficiency of its "ultra-liberal" Constitution. Urges foreign intervention as the only means of procuring redress. No. 98, dated Oct. 28, 1861, from the same to the same, sets forth the alarm of the Mexican Government on being acquainted with the measures taken by the three Powers, and issues a *résumé* of a Convention proposed to it by him for the settlement of British claims, to wit:

1. Repayment of the Legation and Laguna Seca assistencia, with 3 per cent. interest on the first, and 12 per cent. interest on the second, by the additional 10 per cent. on extra import duties above referred to as *"mejoras materiales."*

2. The payment of arrears of interest due to the London and Convention bondholders, to be made good by consigning 28 per cent of the import duties at all the ports for the former, and 20 per cent. for the latter, until said arrears are paid off, when the per-centage on such duties will again revert respectively to 25 and 12 per cent, as heretofore.

3. Such sums owing to both classes of bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time of the suspension of payments, caused by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid out of the aforesaid 10 per cent. extra duties styled "mejoras materiales," which, as already stated, are set aside for paying the claims arising out of the Legation and Laguna Seca robberies; and these payments shall be made of said extra duties when the losses caused by these robberies have been reimbursed.

4. The Consuls at the different ports shall be authorized to claim the inspection of any books, accounts, documents, or manifests in the respective Custom-houses, as they consider necessary to verify the receipts and accounts of the same; and, finally, any commercial house paying duties to the Government on goods imported without first of all receiving the receipts from the bondholders' agents for their per-centage on such duties shall, as well as the Custom-house authorities, render themselves liable to be sued by law for the recovery of double the amount of such duties.

5. Before signing the convention containing the above stipulations, the Government will address me an official note, engaging to use their best efforts to carry a measure through Congress for the alteration of the tariff, whereby the duties on English manufactured goods shall be reduced to nearly one-half of what is now levied on them.

The British Minister extols the advantages that would accrue from the above arrangement to both parties, and expresses a hope of its early success. He thus speaks of the United States Minister:

"I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of my American colleague, Mr. CORWIN, who, throughout this transaction, has acted with me most cordially, having refused to negotiate his convention with this Government until he learnt from me that I had settled all pending difficulties with them, as he was determined that the money to be advanced by his Government should be applied for the purpose it was intended, and not uselessly squandered, as it otherwise would have been, to no purpose."

No. 90 and 91, dated Dec. 2, 1861, are from Lord RUSSELL to the British Ambassadors near the Courts of France and Spain, informing them of the negotiations mentioned in 98, and identically stating, as follows, the propositions of Mr. CORWIN:

"That Minister informed the Mexican authorities that he had instructions to negotiate a Convention with them, by which, on their giving certain guarantees, such as pledging the remains of the Church property, waste lands, &c., the American Government would engage to pay 3 per cent. per annum on the Mexican debt to England, for the space of five years, provided that at the expiration of that period Mexico would repay the money so advanced with 6 per cent. interest thereupon."

Nos. 92 and 93, from the same to the same, desire them to acquaint the Governments to which they are respectively accredited of the strength of the British naval force to be sent to Mexico. No. 94, from Lord COWLEY, acquaints Lord RUSSELL that the French Government propose to leave the terms of their demand on Mexico to their Commissioners. No. 95, from Lord LYONS, informs Lord RUSSELL that delay in presenting the Convention to the United States Government for consideration had arisen from the fact that the Spanish Minister had not received full powers and instructions. No. 96, from the same to the same, mentions the arrival of the full powers on the 26th of November, and the joint presentation of the subject to the American Government on the 30th, by the French, English and Spanish Ministers.

The inclosure is very brief, and is merely a copy of the joint note inviting the United States to join the Convention, and acquainting the Secretary of State with the full power of the undersigned Ministers.

We give No. 97 entire for the sake of the force of the words which we have underscored:

No. 97.—Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received Dec. 22.)

MADRID, Dec. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: On the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 4th instant, I immediately informed Marshal O'DONNELL that, *in the present state of our relations with the United States*, Her Majesty's Government proposed to send one line-of-battle ship and two frigates only, to form part of the expedition to Mexico. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

The adroitness of the above pretext is apparent.

No. 98, from the same to the same, states the request made by the British Ambassador, and the reply thereto by Señor CALDERON, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, giving, as follows, the pith of the Spanish demands:

"M. CALDERON replied that he entirely entered into the views of Her Majesty's Government in this respect, and that as far as Spain was concerned, nothing could be easier than to State with precision the terms which she on her part would require of the Mexican Government. These terms are, in fact, embodied in the Convention concluded with MIRAMON and confirmed by the Treaty Mon-Almonte, which had been repudiated by the succeeding Government of Mexico, upon the same monstrous principle which the Mexican Government had attempted to oppose to the demands of Sir C. WYKE, viz.: That the actual Authorities do not consider themselves responsible to foreign nations for the acts of their predecessors. Upon the fulfillment of these engagements the Spanish Government would insist, and all that they would demand in addition to them would be the infliction of due punishment upon the perpetrators of the assassinations which had since been committed upon Spanish subjects."

No. 99, from the Spanish Government, through Señor ISTURIZ to Lord RUSSELL, relative to the sailing of the Spanish squadron and its intended movement entirely in concert with the forces of England and France. No. 100, from Lord RUSSELL, communicates to Sir JOHN CRAMPTON a copy of the above; and 101, from the same to Mr. WYKE, directs the latter to acquaint the Spanish and French Commissioners in every case with the British demands. No. 102, from Lord LYONS to Lord RUSSELL, communicates the following, which we give entire:

[Inclosure in No. 102.]

Mr. Seward to MM. Tassara and Mercier, and Lord Lyons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

The undersigned, Secretary-of-State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which was addressed to him on the 30th day of November last, by M. GABRIEL G. TASSARA, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain; M. HENRY MERCIER, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Lord LYONS, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

With that paper the aforesaid Ministers have submitted the text of a Convention which was concluded at London, on the 31st October last, between the Sovereigns beforenamed, with the view of obtaining, through a common action, the redress of their grievances against the Republic of Mexico.

In the preamble, the high contracting parties say that they have been placed, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, under a necessity for exacting from the authorities a more effective protection for the persons and property of their subjects, as well as the execution of obligations contracted with them by the Republic of Mexico, and have agreed to conclude a Convention between themselves, for the purpose of combining their common action in the case.

In the first Article, the high contracting parties bind themselves to make, immediately after the signing of the Convention, the necessary arrangements to send to the shores of Mexico land and sea forces combined, the effective number of which shall be determined in a further exchange of communications between the Governments, but the total of which must be sufficient to enable them to seize and occupy the various fortifications and military positions of the Mexican seacoast. Also, that the Commanders of the allied forces shall be authorized to accomplish such other operations as may, on the spot, be deemed most suitable for realizing the ends specified in the preamble, and especially for insuring the safety of foreign residents. And that all the measures which are thus to be carried into effect, shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without distinction of the particular nationality of the forces employed in executing them.

In the second Article the high contracting parties bind themselves not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures foreseen by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory, or any peculiar advantage, and not to exercise, in the subsequent affairs of Mexico, any influence of a character to impair the right of the Mexican nation to choose, and fully to constitute, the form of its own Government.

In the third Article the high contracting parties agree that a Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one appointed by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established with full power to determine all questions which may arise from the employment and distribution of the sums of money which shall be received from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the contracting parties.

In the Fourth Article, the high contracting parties, expressing the desire that the measures which it is their intention to adopt may not have any exclusive character, and reserving the right that the Government of the United States, like themselves, has claims of its own to enforce against the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signing of the present Convention a copy of it shall be communicated to the Government of the United States, and that this Government shall be invited to accede to it, and that, in anticipation of such accession, their respective Ministers at Washington shall be provided with full powers to conclude and sign collectively or severally, with a Plenipotentiary of the United States, to be designated by the President, such an instrument. But as the high contracting parties would expose themselves, in making any delay in carrying into effect Articles one and two of the Convention, to peril in the end which they wish to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with a view to obtaining the accession of the United States, the commencement of the stipulated operations beyond the period at which their combined forces may be united in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

The Plenipotentiaries, in their note to the undersigned, invite the United States to accede to the Convention. The undersigned, having submitted the subject to the President, will proceed to communicate his views thereon.

First, as the undersigned has heretofore had the honor to inform each of the Plenipotentiaries now addressed, the President does not feel himself at liberty to question, and he does not question, that the Sovereigns represented have undoubted right to decide for themselves the fact whether they have sustained grievances, and to resort to war with Mexico for the redress thereof, and have a right, also, to levy the war severally or jointly.

Secondly, the United States have a deep interest, which, however, they are happy to believe is an interest held by them in common with the high contracting Powers and with all other civilized States, that neither of the Sovereigns by whom the Convention has been concluded shall seek or obtain any acquisition of territory, or any advantage peculiar to itself, and not equally left open to the United States and every other civilized State, within the territories of Mexico; and especially that neither one nor all of the contracting parties shall, as a result or consequence of the hostilities to be inaugurated under the Convention, exercise in the subsequent affairs of Mexico any influence of a character to impair the right of the Mexican people to choose and freely to constitute the form of its own government.

The undersigned renews on this occasion the acknowledgment heretofore given, that each of the high contracting parties had informed the United States, substantially, that they recognized this interest; and he is authorized to express the satisfaction of the President with the terms in which that recognition is clearly embodied in the treaty itself.

It is true, as the high contracting parties assume, that the United States have, on their part, claims to urge against Mexico. Upon due consideration, however, the President is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to seek satisfaction of these claims at this time, through an act of accession to the Convention. Among the reasons for this decision which the undersigned is authorized to assign are, first, that the United States, so far as it is practicable, prefer to adhere to a traditional policy recommended to them by the Father of their country, and confirmed by a happy experience, which forbids their making alliances with foreign nations. Secondly, Mexico, being a neighbor of the United States on this Continent, and possessing a system of Government similar to our own in many of its important features, the United States habitually cherish a decided good-will toward that Republic, and a lively interest in its security, prosperity and welfare.

Animated by these sentiments, the United States do not feel inclined to resort to forcible remedies for their claims at the present moment, when the Government of Mexico is deeply disturbed by faction within, and exposed to war with foreign nations; and, of course, the same sentiments render them still more disinclined to allied war against Mexico, than to war to be urged against her by themselves alone.

The undersigned is further authorized to state to the Plenipotentiaries, for the information of the Sovereigns of Spain, France and Great Britain, that the United States are so earnestly anxious for the safety and welfare of the Republic of Mexico, that they have already empowered their Minister residing there to enter into a treaty with the Mexican Republic, conceding to it some material aid and advantages which, it is hoped, may enable that Republic to satisfy the just claims and demands of the said Sovereigns, and to avert the war which those Sovereigns have agreed among each other to levy against Mexico. The Sovereigns need not be informed that this proposal to Mexico has been made, not in hostility to them, but with a knowledge of the proceedings frankly communicated to them, and with the hope that they might find, through the increased ability of Mexico to result from the Treaty, and her willingness to treat with her upon just terms, a mode of arresting the hostilities which it is the object of the Convention now under consideration to inaugurate.

What has thus far been done by the American Minister at Mexico under these instructions, has not yet become known to this Government, and the information is looked for with deep interest.

Should these negotiations offer any sufficient ground on which to justify a proposition to the high contracting parties in behalf of Mexico, the undersigned will hasten to submit such a proposition to those Powers. But it is to be understood, first, that Mexico shall have acceded to such a treaty; and secondly, that it shall be acceptable to the President and Senate of the United States.

In the meantime the high contracting parties are informed that the President deems it his duty that a naval force should remain in the Gulf of Mexico sufficient to look after the interests of American citizens in Mexico during the conflict which may arise between the high contracting parties and that Republic; and, secondly, that the American Minister residing in Mexico be authorized to seek such conference in Mexico with the belligerent parties as may guard either of them against inadvertent injury to the just rights of the United States, if any such shall be endangered.

The undersigned having thus submitted all the views and sentiments of this Government on this important subject to the high contracting parties in a spirit of peace and friendship not only towards Mexico, but towards the high contracting parties themselves, feels assured that there will be nothing in the watchfulness which it is thus proposed to exercise that can afford any cause for anxiety to any of the parties in question. The undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

No. 103 communicates to Lord RUSSELL a copy of the brief note jointly signed by the representatives of the three Powers at Washington, merely acknowledging Mr. SEWARD's reply. No. 104, from Lord RUSSELL to Señor ISTURIZ, acknowledges the receipt of his dispatch, (No. 99,) and 105, from the same to Sir J. CRAMPTON, informs him of the refusal of the American Government. No. 106, from Mr. WYKE, acquaints Lord RUSSELL with the success of his negotiations on the part of the Mexican Government, and their subsequent defeat in the National Legislature. Brute force, he fears, is the only resort left. No. 107, from the same to the same, incloses an address from British merchants in Mexico, praying for redress, and the reply of Mr. WYKE, setting forth some advantages already procured, and promising full compliance with all their just requests. Nos. 108 and 109, from the same to the same, state the intrigues of Gen. DOBLADO for the Presidency, the presentation of the British ultimatum, the consequent resignation of Señor DE ZAMACONA, and the attempt of Señ LERDO DE TEJADA, the leader of the Opposition in the Mexican Congress, to procure a modification of the British demands, his failure therein, and the intended withdrawal of the British Legation. Mr. WYKE again commends the support extended to him by Mr. CORWIN, who, on the rejection of the proposed Convention by the Mexican Congress, "refused *in the most positive manner* to advance the Government one dollar of the proposed American loan."

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

1. Immediate abrogation of the law of the 17th of July last.

2. That in the ports of the Republic, Commissioners, to be named by Her Majesty's Government, shall be placed for the purpose of appropriating to the Powers having Conventions with Mexico the assignments which those Conventions prescribe shall be paid out of the receipts of the maritime Custom-houses, including in the sums to be paid to the British Government the amount of the conducta robbery and the money stolen from the British Legation in the month of November last.

3. That the Commissioners shall have the power of reducing by one-half, or in any less proportion that they think fit, the duties now levied under the existing tariff.

No. 110 from the British Admiralty gives a schedule of the Spanish forces.

No. 111, from Lord LYONS to Lord RUSSELL, details the provisions of the proposed treaty between the United States and Mexico, as we have already published it in our columns.

No. 112, from Señor ISTURIS to Lord RUSSELL, communicates copies of the instructions sent to the Spanish Commandant, to wit:

[TRANSLATION.]

1. If, at the receipt of this dispatch, no military operations shall have been undertaken, all aggression must be suspended, the troops remaining on board ship if there shall be no inconvenience or danger therein; but if, in fact, there should be any, you will land and form an intrenched camp, where the division will remain on the defensive, without proceeding to an attack of any sort, and under protection of the squadron.

2. If, as it is asserted by all the information hitherto received, the place of Vera Cruz and the Castle San Juan de Ulloa have been abandoned by the Mexicans, and both points are in the occupation of the troops, you will maintain them, repulsing any attacks that may be made against them, but without ever taking the initiative of any military operation.

3. In these two supposed cases you will await the arrival of the new General Minister Plenipotentiary, to whom, I presume, all the instructions necessary for the ulterior conduct of the expedition will have been communicated by the Government. The arrival of Minister Pacs will probably coincide with that of the French and English Admirals, and in such case you will have to attend only to the concurrent resolves of the three Powers.

4. If the place and the castle shall be in a defensive attitude and the attack shall have been commenced, you shall proceed according to the new orders of Her Majesty, if the honor of our arms allow it, and if not, you will complete what may be requisite for the glory of the Spanish name.

5. If the blockade shall be established on the receipt of this communication, you will declare the effects thereof to be in suspense until the arrival of the allies. Nevertheless, you will not give up possession of the Custom-house, if you shall be in possession of it; but you will immediately place it at the disposal of the Plenipotentiaries so soon as they shall have met.

As you will have understood, the five preceding articles may be summed up in one general idea, of maintaining a perfect *statu quo* until the arrival of the representatives of the Allied Powers. It is left to your discretion, according to the state of things which I cannot be acquainted with from this place, to which I cannot be acquainted with from this place, to harmonize what is done with what remains to be done, avoiding conflicts and complications with the Powers who have signed the agreement. God preserve, &c., (Signed) FRANCISCO SERRANO.

No. 113, from Lord RUSSELL to Señor ISTURIS, dated Jan. 16, 1862, expresses surprise that the Spanish Expedition had not waited for the English and French forces. No. 114, to Lord RUSSELL, from the British Minister at Paris, announces the intention of the French Government to reinforce its expedition to Mexico. No. 115 is Señor ISTURIS's reply to Lord RUSSELL relative to the departure of the Spanish Expedition.

[Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION, LONDON, Jan. 16, 1862.

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NO. 116.—RELATIVE TO THE FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS—NO MORE BRITISH FORCES TO BE SENT.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

(Extract.) FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1862.

I SAW Count FLAHAULT yesterday. His Excellency informed me that he was instructed to state that the French Government considered it necessary to send an additional land force to Mexico. I had been prepared for this communication by your Excellency's dispatch of the 17th of January.

Count FLAHAULT went on to say that the precipitate step taken by Gen. SERRANO in commencing operations, without waiting for the forces of France and England, was calculated to enhance the difficulties of the expedition; that it now seemed inevitable that the allied forces must advance into the Interior of Mexico, and not only would the force at present agreed upon be insufficient for such an operation, but the operation itself would assume a character in regard to which the Emperor could not allow the French force to be in a position of inferiority to that of Spain, or to run the risk of being compromised.

His Imperial Majesty has therefore determined to send a reinforcement of between 3,000 and 4,000 men to Mexico.

I told Count FLAHAULT that I very much regretted this step; I had no objection to offer on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the validity of the argument that the forces of France should not be inferior in number to those of Spain. I would, therefore, only observe that it would not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to detach any greater amount of troops for operations on shore than the force of marines already sent to the Mexican coast.

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Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

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SIR: Although Her Majesty's Government are satisfied, from the explanations given by M. ISTURIZ, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty has given instructions to her Catholic Majesty's Commanders at Havana in conformity with the agreements entered into with Her Majesty and His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, yet the proceedings of Marshal SERRANO are calculated to produce some uneasiness.

The departure of the Spanish expedition from Havana, and the military occupation of Vera Cruz, to say nothing of the tone of the Proclamation issued by the Spanish Government, demonstrate that a combined expedition, at a great distance from Europe, is subject to the discretion at all times, to the rashness sometimes, of the separate Commanders and Diplomatic Agents.

I wish to read to Marshal O'DONNELL and M. CALDERON COLLANTES the preamble and the Article of our Convention, which define what our intervention is intended to do, and what it is not intended to do.

You will point out that the allied forces are not to be used for the purpose of depriving the Mexicans of their undoubted right of choosing their own form of government.

Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation, of such a Government. If, on the contrary, the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a Government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment. In such a case the allied Governments would only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope and intention of the Triple Convention.

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No. 123.—*Sir C. Wyke to Earl Russell.*—(*Received Jan. 29, 1862.*)

(Extract.) VERA CRUZ, Dec. 29, 1861.

On my arrival here a few days ago, I found that Vera Cruz had formally been taken possession of, on the 17th inst., by a Spanish force under the command of Gen. GASSAR, composed of 6,500 men and 300 horses. They were brought here from the Havana in twenty-six transports and vessels of war, commanded by Admiral RUBALCAVA, who having summoned the place to surrender, both castle and town were delivered up to him without resistance. All the Mexican authorities, with many of the inhabitants, retired into the interior, and nothing has since occurred to disturb the peaceable occupation of the town, which the Spaniards hold in the name of the Allies, as well as their own, until the arrival of the English and French Admirals.

They have formed an Administration for the service of the Custom-house, Post-office, Town Council, &c. All duties levied are to be divided hereafter, according to the claims of each nation on the Government of the Republic.

On arriving here, the Governor of the town immediately sent me a guard of honor, which I dispensed with, and both himself and the General-in-Chief offered their services to me in the kindest manner. The day following I called on them, and they, as well as the Admiral, then assured me that everything they had done was considered by them as a mere temporary measure employed until the arrival of the allies.

Their troops are a very fine body of men, and are kept under strict discipline, so that no complaints have been made against them by the inhabitants of the town.

The Mexicans are fortifying some very strong mountain-passes, where they mean to resist the march of the allies on the capital; but as long as the Spaniards keep within their lines here they do not intend to molest them, except by cutting off, as far as they can, all supplies of provisions from entering the town. As fresh meat was becoming scarce here a few days ago, Gen. GASSET was about seizing on three of the neighboring villages to obtain cattle, but I harmonize what is done with what remains to be done, avoiding conflicts and complications with the Powers who have signed the agreement. God preserve, &c., (Signed) FRANCISCO SERRANO.

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OUR CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs at Ningpo—Admiral Hope Finds Trouble with the Rebels—Proceedings of the Insurrectionists—Distress at Shanghai—How Foreigners are to be Protected.

NINGPO, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

Affairs are becoming more involved in this part of the world. Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE has paid a visit to Nanking since the taking of this city, and was constrained to find fault with the authorities there for breaking their word, given (it is said) a year ago not to attack certain cities. These, I suppose, are the treaty ports. The Taipings, flushed with recent victories in Chikeang Province, expressed themselves determined to take *all* the cities of China, and treated with disdain the proposal to hold back. The Admiral's ultimatum was that if they did make an attack on Shanghai they would be repulsed in a way that their folly deserved. If I am correctly informed the other treaty cities not taken were involved in the same purpose with Shanghai—all are to be defended against the rebels. This is owing to their evident incapacity to establish any Government. Sympathy has been felt for them by many merchants and officials as well as by missionaries, but their conduct, after long trials, dampens our hopes as to any good coming from them. They are intent in destroying the Mancher "imps," but they prove themselves to be at least equally bad with their adversaries. They capture cities and hold them merely for military purposes. Trade is crushed beneath their tread. Nowhere do the people seem disposed to place any confidence in them; for, however strict the orders of their Generals may be, the under-officers and soldiers cannot be restrained from murder and rapine. Still it is questionable whether it is wise to interfere at all in the quarrel. Of course, this policy is charged on the French, who, it is believed, have succeeded at last in leading their allies to take this hostile attitude. The French are securing large sums from the Imperial Government for their military services in Shanghai, which, of course, must be continued. Then, besides, the British themselves are still having eight million tails due them by the Chinese, and if Shanghai is taken by the Insurgents and the customs stopped, payment ceases. Hence the foreign authorities there have agreed to defend Shanghai at all hazards. The rebels are in their vicinity. Their camps and fires are distinctly visible. They have resolutely determined to seize this most important mart of trade, and thus have full control of the Yang-tsze and the wealth of China—for they know that this object attained will more than anything else secure for them the empire. They are drawing the cordon closer around the place, and driving in the poor people by thousands. Of course supplies are being gradually cut off. Murders are committed, villages burned, and it is greatly feared that the American part of the settlement, which is least guarded, may yet suddenly be attacked and destroyed. Missionary work is, of course, restricted, as it has long been to a great degree, to this city itself, and trade is also cut off to a great extent. Even though unable to drive the foreigners into the sea, the rebels may thus, in many ways, do incalculable harm to them, while the poor villagers in every direction will be subject to the bitterest evils. This policy may also affect us here very seriously, for the rebels may retaliate upon foreigners at Ningpo, who are much fewer in numbers, and not so well guarded.

There will be another bone of contention. Foreigners are mostly living upon the north bank of the river, immediately opposite the city. The river makes a remarkable bend, so as to inclose four or five miles of land in a peninsula, across the neck of which a broad canal may be cut, and the island thus formed can be easily defended against a large force of rebels. This the foreign authorities have determined to do, and to reserve it as sacred ground for themselves, when no taxes need be paid to the Imperial or Taiping Governments. The former have already left it without any magistrates, and are incapable of defending it, and the latter have promised not to come over in a hostile way; and this plan seems necessary as a matter of self-preservation. The Chinese will, of course, flock back, buildings will spring up in all directions, trade will be revived, and, if our neighbors in the city are good-natured, we shall jog along with tolerable harmony. They will not be allowed to come over except on peaceful errands; but they can trade as much as they please, and get the benefit of customs from goods brought down from the country to the merchants here. There will be no Imperialists harbored, and merchants will sell them as much cloth and opium as they want, and probably firearms too. But then there are difficulties. The Chinese will indeed flock here to be under

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Legal Tender Notes Nearly Ready for Use.

Arrangements for Trade in the Southwest.

Important Modifications of the Tax Bill.

The Construction of the Stevens Battery Authorized by the Senate.

Thirteen Millions for Armored Vessels.

A Line of Fast Steamers Between Washington and Fortress Monroe.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES NEARLY READY.

The new legal-tender notes, authorized under the recent act of Congress, are expected soon to be ready for delivery to the Treasury Department, and will be paid out early during next month.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Secretary SEWARD was absent to-day, on an excursion to Harper's Ferry.

CARS RUNNING TO MANASSAS.

Cars are now running to Manassas, and the road is open four miles beyond.

GEN. CADWALLADER TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The President to-day nominated Gen. CADWALLADER as Major-General of Volunteers. He will take the field at once.

PARDONED BY THE PESIDENT.

The President has pardoned JAMES GILL and WILLIAM WITHERILL, who were convicted by a District Court of Florida, of "resisting the master and pilot of an American vessel in the lawful exercise of their command thereof," and sentenced to seven years' confinement in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. They have already suffered three years' imprisonment, are British subjects, and clemency has especially been besought for them by Lord LYONS.

A BALTIMORE LAWYER KILLED.

FRANCIS GALLAHER, Esq., of Baltimore, a prominent lawyer there, and well known in this city, was killed at the battle of Winchester on Sunday last, while fighting for the cause of the Union. He was a noted Democratic politician, and at the time of his death held a commission in the First Maryland Regiment.

THE TAX UPON ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

The Senate Committee agreed, yesterday, to reduce the tax upon newspaper advertisements, proposed by the bill before Congress, from five per cent. to three per cent., and decided to establish an advaloram tax of three per cent. upon paper, instead of the proposed tax of three mills per pound.

CONTRABANDS.

Last evening, a train from Harper's Ferry, brought to Baltimore a lot of contrabands, estimated at over one hundred in number, *en route* for the North. They were mostly from the region about Charlestown and Winchester.

GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Assistant Secretary of War P. H. WATSON, Esq., left Washington on the evening before last, for a brief trip to Fortress Monroe, where it is hoped that he will rapidly recruit his health and strength, so impaired of late by over-labor in the discharge of his official duties.

TRADE TO FOLLOW THE FLAG.

Secretary CHASE means to carry out the principle he announced some time ago that commerce shall follow the flag, and has accordingly issued instructions to the Treasury agents, collectors and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended to aid the rebellion, to all places occupied by our troops in the Valley States. Applications for permits can be made henceforth direct to the collectors or surveyors of the different ports.

SHIPPING POINT, EVANSPORT, AQUIA CREEK, ETC.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived from below last night, and reports that, on Monday morning, two boats' crews from her landed at Shipping Point, to remove the guns left by the rebels, but while so engaged, a squadron of rebel cavalry, said to be the Dumfries Cavalry, numbering 1,500 men, made their appearance on the hill, and our men pulled off, after spiking two guns—one a 9-inch Dahlgren, and the other a long 32-pounder, both smooth-bore, which were brought up to the Yard, and found to be double shotted.

The *Yankee* fell out into the stream on the appearance of the enemy, and turned her guns upon them, but they retired, and kept out of range.

The *Yankee* brought up, in addition to the two rebel guns, 160 nine-inch shells, loaded, and 400 six-inch shells, unloaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries.

At Evansport the rebels have left the saw-mill untouched, and there is sufficient timber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men.

Two deserters came off from Aquia Creek a few days since, who state that large numbers of rebel troops are congregating at the Rappahannock, where they will make a stand.

Contrabands are coming daily to the flotilla. Thirty-seven arrived in one day lately, from the vicinity of Dumfries, and were sent over to the Maryland shore.

White refugees also find their way to the flotilla from day to day. Among the last is Dr. EASTMAN, a New-Yorker and a Union man, who has resided near Dumfries for several years.

MAIL SERVICE.

An order has been issued for the restoration of the mail service between Boonville, Mo., and Independence, which was suspended in December last in consequence of the secession war. This important service runs along the south side of the Missouri River through Lexington, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH REBEL STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued special licenses for commercial intercourse, under the act of July last, which prohibits shipments from those ports of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, without a written permit.

The licenses do not now extend further than Nashville and intermediate points. Nothing shipped under them is to be disposed of to persons in arms against the United States, or to others furnishing them aid and comfort.

TEXAS RANGERS CAPTURED.

Two squadrons of the First New Jersey Cavalry, under command of Col. WYNDAM, yesterday surrounded a party of Rebel Texas Rangers, near Dumfries, twelve miles below the Occoquan. A few shots were fired on both sides without injury, excepting that one of our men was slightly wounded in the wrist. Ten prisoners were taken and brought to Washington. Our troops captured a number of wagons, loaded with wheat, but owing to the want of horses, were enabled to bring off only four of them to their camp.

COL. MAGOFFIN TO BE SHOT.

Col. EBENEZAR MAGOFFIN, who has just been condemned in St. Louis to be shot for violating his parole and killing Unionists last Fall, in Pettis County, is a brother of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky. Gen. HALLECK has approved the sentence.

A LINE OF STEAMERS TO FORTRESS MONROE.

A New-York Company are making arrangements to establish a line of steamers between Washington and Fortress Monroe, and to place on the route two of the fastest and best North River boats, which will make the passage in nine hours. Government will offer every encouragement to the enterprise.

APPOINTED SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

BAYARD TAYLOR has been appointed Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburgh by Minister CAMERON.

THE TAX ON OILS.

At the suggestion and urgent solicitations of Representatives MCKNIGHT and PATTON, of Pennsylvania, and FENTON, of New-York, who represent most of the petroleum or rock oil regions, the Committee of Ways and Means consented to the striking out of the proposed tax on crude oil and rock oils, leaving the tax of eight cents per gallon on the refined article, with a drawback when entered for exportation.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

This afternoon a splendid flag was presented to the Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth N. Y. S. V., by Maj. MONROE, of New-York, who referred to the great struggle, the section of country from which the Legion came, namely, the birthplace of DEWITT CLINTON and WM. H. SEWARD, the headquarters of WASHINGTON during the Revolution, saying when the storm of war shall pass, it would once more wave over a united nationality. Col. VAN WYCK, in response, assured him in the name of his regiment, that the banner should never be trailed in dishonor. They might fail, but falter never. The destruction for all time of the Representative Government was now staked on the wager of battle. Better perish the whole army of the Union, than imperil the freedom of mankind and principles of Constitutional Government. The army was invincible, because they realized the great issues at stake, and were panting for the conflict.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following named prisoners were to-day released by the Commission relating to State prisoners: J. Barrett Cohen, O. Norris Bryan, A. J. Mitchell and Wm. B. Bryan, on their giving their written perole, F. P. Ellis was discharged on taking the oath of allegience. E. P. Bryen, H. A. Stewert, P. W. Carper and W. J. Raisin were recommitted.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-Jersey against further traffic and monopoly in the public lands.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Indiana, in relation to the proposed tax on spirits.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to prevent the allowance of pensions to the widows and children of Revolutionary soldiers, unless their claims were established. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Legislature of the State of Maine in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Maine Legislature, in relation to internal revenue. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition that the New-York *Caucasian* and other newspapers be allowed the same privileges in the mails as the Abolition newspapers.

Mr. WRIGHT introducad a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution in regard to Brigadier-Generals.

This resolution declares that no more Brigadier-Generals shall be appointed, unless for gallantry in action.

Mr. GRIMES said there were already one hundred and eighty Brigadier-Generals appointed in the regular army. He thought it safe to say that the expense to the country from the appointment of Brigadier Generals alone was a million of dollars. He thought there was no need of so many Brigadier Generals. We had also twenty Major-Generals. He wanted it understood that he (GRIMES) was opposed to this constant aggrandizement of the army. We have got Brigadier-Generals enough, if each had a proper command, for an army of seven hundred and thirty thousand men. He wanted to know when we were going to stop appointing Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he believed there had been a hundred and seventy-five Brigadier-Generals nominated, but we had every large army. We had less officers, in proportion, than we had in the Mexican War or Revolutionery War. The army must be well officered.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he agreed mainly with the Senator from Iowa (GRIMES,) but the blame was partly with the Senate in allowing so many men anxious to be Brigadier-Generals to be appointed. He (FESSENDEN) had a paper presented to him yesterday from the Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York, recommending a long list of names for Brigadier-Generalships. If men could not rely on their own merits without so much recommendation, it was rather an evidence against them. The Government had now a larger army than Congress ever intended, and good men were waiting all over the country because we have got too many men now, who look well on review, and who would probably fight well, if they had a chance. And because we have got more men than we want, the Senator from Massachusetts contends that we must have General to command them all. The fact is, that it is extravagance of the greatest kind, saddling the country with a quarter of a million more men than we can use.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he agreed with the Senator from Maine. He thought there were 150,000 more men than were needed, and he thought the War Department ought immediately to stop enlistments. We also have thousands of men unfit for duty who ought to be discharged. He thought that Congress could unmake Generals as easy as it could make them.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) was opposed to taking up the resolution now, as it was proper business for executive session. Things have got so now that the President does not nominate, but presents the name of A. B., because C. D. recommends it.

The motion was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. KING the bill remitting the duties on arms ordered by States prior to Jan. 1, 1862, was taken up and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment for the completion of the Stevens battery.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a proviso that no part of the appropriation be paid until said battery shall be completed, according to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, as full and adequate for the purpose of its construction.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in favor of the amendment. He contended that Mr. STEVENS had done all he could in accordance with his contract. He had been obliged to change his plan by the increased efficiency of naval warfare. Great injustice had been done Mr. STEVENS by the report of the Commissioners. If his battery should be completed it will be the most powerful naval armament in the world.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that, according to the pamphlet, the Stevens guns were exposed, as were also the gunners. He (CLARK) desired some one to tell him how the guns or gunners were to be protected. According to the pamphlet, the gunner must dodge the balls for safety. Let STEVENS furnish a battery, as ERICSSON did, and then, if it proves satisfactory, the Government will pay him (STEVENS) for it.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep., was in favor of trying the experiment. He wanted to form a navy on the best basis. He knew the experiment was a costly one, but it would not cost near so much as the experiments we are trying with an immense army, which seems to be trying to conquer the enemy without moving.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment, to the effect that Mr. STEVENS should not be repaid the money he expended unless the vessel was successful, &c., which was agreed to. Yeas, 24; Nays, 18.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment that the said money was not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that it will secure to the public service an efficient steam-battery, which was agreed to. Yeas, 20; Nays, 19.

The amendment, as thus amended, was adopted. Yeas, 26; Nays, 10.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment appropriating $13,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to construct iron-clad vessels-of-war. Adopted.

Also, an amendment appropriating $250,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard. Adopted.

The bill passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring it fit and proper that public acknowledgment should be made to JOHN ERICSSON for the enterprise, skill, energy and the tact displayed by him in constructing the iron-cled *Monitor*, which, under gallant and able management, came so opportunely to the relief of our fleet in Hampton Roads, and defended it against the vessel of the enemy, seemingly irresistible to any other power at our command, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the great service thus rendered to the country.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions whether any action had been taken toward passing a law providing for pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) replied that a bill to that purpose has already been reported.

The House resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that when the manufacturers of illuminating gas shall not manufacture above 500,000 cubic feet per month he shall pay a tax of 5 cents for each thousand cubic feet; when he manufactura above 500,000 cubic feet, and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet, he shall pay a tax of 10 cents on each thousand cubic feet; when he manufactures above this, and not exceeding 15,000,000 of cubic feet, he shall pay 15 cents for each thousand cubic feet, and that when he manufactures over 15,000,000 cubic feet he shall pay a tax of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax to their charges, any limitation of any State law to the contrary notwithstanding. Coal oil, resulting from the manufacture of illuminating gas or its redistillation, is to be exempt from duty.

The tax of five cents per gallon on crude coal oil or tar, and other bituminous substances used for like purposes, and on crude petroleum or rock oil, was stricken out.

Oil refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, is to be subject to a duty of eight cents per gallon.

The next clause was modified so that spirits, rectified and mixed with other materials, or prepared in any way to be sold as whisky, should pay a tax of fifteen cents per gallon, and that when it is sold as brandy, gin, wine, or by any other name, it shall pay thirty cents per gallon on the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength.

The tax of five cents on vinegar manufactured from materials other than cider or wine, was stricken out.

The tax on ground coffee and all preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, is reduced from one cent to three mills per pound.

Ground mustard and sugar are each taxed one cent a pound.

The Committee struck out the tax of three cents a pound on tobacco, leaf or stem, unmanufactured, and increased the tax from five to ten cents a pound on cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars or prepared smoking tobacco.

The Committee increased the tax on prepared smoking tobacco to five cents, and on snuff or tobacco, ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, except aromatic or medical snuff, to eight cents per pound.

The tax on cigars remains as originally reported.

Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, valued at not exceeding eighteen cents a pound, to pay a tax of five mills; not exceeding in value thirty cents a pound, to pay a tax of one cent per pound, and when valued at over thirty cents a pound, to pay a tax of six cents per pound.

Oxide of zinc and sulphate of barytes to pay a tax, per pound, of 25 cents on the former, and 10 cents on the latter.

The clause in regard to printer's ink and all other descriptions of ink, fixing the tax at three per cantum *ad valorem* was stricken out.

Corn brooms, wooden pails, and buckets; straw, palm-leaf and grass hats; caps and bonnets; hats and caps of fur, felt, wool, glazed, India-rubber, or silk, wholly or in part; steel hoops and skirts, or skirts of metal or other material—all to pay a tax of three per centum *ad valorem*.

Mr. WRIGHT appealed to Mr. HORTON to show his gallantry by sustaining his (WRIGHT'S) motion to strike out the clause taxing skirts. It was known that the gentleman from Ohio (HORTON) was not only a favorite with the ladies, but the best-looking and best-behaved man in the House.

Mr. HORTON replied that with the tax the cost of the skirts would not be one-fourth the price they were four years ago. The tax would produce half a million of dollars. Those who wear hoops should be gratified in indirectly sustaining the Government which is sustaining them.

Mr. PENDLETON inquired whether this amendment would have the tendency to raise or lower skirts. [Laughter.]

Mr. HORTON expressed his surprise that his colleague, of all other men, should have asked this question.

Mr. WRIGHT'S motion was rejected.

Amendments were made fixing the tax on ready-made clothing and pins at three per cent. ad valorem, and on umbrellas and parasols five per centum.

The tax on iron was fixed at from $1 50 to $2 per ton, according to its condition of manufacture.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

Ex-President Pierce and the K. G. C's.

In the Senate on March 21, Mr. LATHAM, of California, said: I have a resolution that I shall offer, and I beg the indulgence of the Senate while I make a brief preliminary statement, as I shall ask for its immediate consideration. In the Boston *Journal* of Saturday evening, March 22, 1862, appeared the following article:

"TREASONABLE PLOT IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Tribune* publishes a curious document revealing an attempt in that State last Fall to organize a league for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. This object is plainly avowed in a secret circular, which declares the purpose of the movement to be 'to rise and unite, if necessary, with the a— (army) of the S—, (South,) overrun the N— (North) like a hurricane, sweep the A— (Administration) into eternity, or, at least, drive them into complete and unconditional submission.' The document is dated Oct. 5, 1861, and says the league is doing a noble work in Maryland and among the soldiers at Fort Monroe, and that 'President P— (President PIERCE) in his passage has drawn many brave and influential men to the league.' The *Tribune* says the original of the document is now in the State Department at Washington, and that it led to the arrest and imprisonment of several persons in Fort Lafayette. It was discovered that secret organizations existed in many towns in Michigan, and in numerous places in Canada West."

This morning I received the following letter from Ex-President PIERCE:

CONCORD, N. H., March 24, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose a short article from the Saturday evening edition of the Boston *Journal*, (March 22,) the substance of which it is quite probable you may have seen before. Having originated in Michigan, and been reproduced in Boston, it can hardly be doubted that it has already secured a wide circulation.

The subject is not new to me. It was the occasion of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and myself as early as December last. I thought it reasonable to suppose, at the close of that correspondence, that the matter would cease to attract notice.

This expectation not having been realized, and the offensive charge alleged to be based upon a document, the original of which "is now in the State Department at Washington," having been revived and extensively published, will you do me the favor to introduce in the Senate a resolution calling for the correspondence to which I have referred.

It will strike you, I am sure, both upon public and personal grounds, that such imputations should not be permitted thus to circulate unchallenged, especially when an answer to them, at least so far as I am concerned, has been for months upon the files of the first Department of the Government. I am very truly your friend, &c., FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Mr. President, I shall offer the resolution in my hand, and I trust the Senate will permit its consideration now, for I deem it nothing more than proper, not only to this distinguished individual, but to the country, that the truth in relation to this charge should be known, and if a malignant and base calumny, that it should be branded as such:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit to this body copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, ex-President of the United States, having reference to a supposed conspiracy against the Government.

After a brief debate the resolution was agreed to.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Reconnoissance on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—The Rebels at Corinth Reported to be Seventy Thousand Strong—Important Seizure of Provisions—A Rebel Battery Engaged by the Gunboats, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 28.

The Chicago *Tribune's* special from Cairo says a gentleman from Pittsburgh and Savanna arrived here this morning.

On Monday last a reconnoissance in force was made at Pea Ridge, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the rebels were said to be fortifying, but no enemy was found. Our forces are continually augmenting by the arrival of fresh troops.

The latest advices from the rebel camp at Corinth, give the strength of the force there at 70,000.

Sunday last a force was sent to Nicholas Landing, sixty miles south of Savanna, which seized 15,000 pounds of fresh pork, and 45,000 pounds of cured hams and shoulders. For a long time this has been the mart for the pork business of the C. S. A. Within the last two weeks large quantities have been sent southward by teams.

On Monday an engagement occurred between the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* and a masked battery, in the vicinity of Eastport. The gunboats fired fifty shot. The rebels' smokestack was struck once. The effect on the enemy's works was not ascertained.

Capts. BEARDSLEY and CARSON returned, to Savanna, from Nashville, Tuesday night, overland.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 27, } via BALTIMORE, Friday, March 28. }

Work on the Artesian Well inside the Fortress has been recommenced for the season. It has now reached a depth of 385 feet, the last hundred of which has been through fine tough clay.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived from New-York this morning *en route* for Port Royal.

The arrival of several paymasters this morning is the occasion of much joy to the soldiers.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was received from the South.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE MONITOR.

Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The news brought from Norfolk yesterday by the contrabands in relation to the *Merrimac*, and the fact that the steamer *Jamestown* came out both yesterday and to-day to the neighborhood of Sewell's Point to reconnoitre, leads to the opinion that the *Merrimac* may be expected to make her appearance again in the Roads at almost any moment. That she is again in commission and ready for active service, no doubt is now entertained.

Among the naval officers here, and their commands, there is an earnest desire that she may come, and come quickly. They wish for an opportunity to revenge their brave comrades of the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, and should she come she will have abundance of material to test her powers on.

In the meantime, the Little Giant, better known as the *Monitor*, stands guard almost opposite the Fortress, having come fully a mile further down since my visit here last week. She looks as insignificant at a distance as a mammoth regulation hat floating on the water, puffing away her steam, saucy and self-reliant. She came here and encountered the *Merrimac*, depending altogether on muscle and main strength, but she now has, under the direction of Chief-Engineer STIMAS's science, added to her strength, and her only weak point, the pilot-house, has been so strengthened that it is now the most impregnable part of the vessel. It is an iron mound, sloping gradually from the deck, from which the balls must glance as effectually as those of the *Cumberland* did from the iron back of the rebel steamer.

SECRETARY WELLES TO LIEUT. WORDEN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1862.

SIR: The naval action which took place on the 10th instant, between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, at Hampton Roads, when your vessel with two guns engaged a powerful armored steamer of at least eight guns, and after a few hours' conflict repelled her formidable antagonist, has excited general admiration and received the applause of the whole country.

The President directs me, while earnestly and deeply sympathising with you in the injuries which you have sustained, but which it is believed are but temporary, to thank you and your command for the heroism you have displayed and the great service you have rendered.

The action of the 10th, and the performance, power and capabilities of the *Monitor*, must affect a radical change in naval warfare.

Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in your absence, will be furnished by the Department with a copy of this letter of thanks, and instructed to cause it to be read to the officers and crew of the *Monitor*.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Lieut. JOHN L. WORDEN, U. S. N., commanding U. S. Steamer *Monitor*, Washington.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 28.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order, that in view of the rapid extension of steamboat navigation into the disloyal States, and the importance of having the boats engaged in such navigation controlled by loyal citizens, it is ordered that all licenses to pilots and engineers navigating the waters of this Department be revoked from and after the 15th prox., and said pilots and engineers take out new licenses from the Supervising Inspector, who will only grant licenses to persons of approved loyalty, or, in case of doubt, will require bonds with security for the loyal conduct of such pilots and engineers.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Point Pleasant.

Results of a Balloon Reconnoissance.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 28.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a dispatch from Cairo, which says:

Heavy and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard by the fleet the night before last.

Capt. MAYNADIER and Col. BUFORD, who accompanied Professor SETHMAR in his balloon reconnoissance on Tuesday, discovered that the shells from our mortars have generally fallen beyond the batteries of the enemy, the elevation of the mortars and the charges of powder both being too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution hereafter may be expected.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 28.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo, says on arrival from Island No. 10 yesterday, reports that the effect of our fire on the rebel batteries was very serious. The upper battery was entirely silenced. Sixty-nine men had been killed there, and twenty or thirty more had been killed on the Island. The rebels continue to fortify. Steamers can be seen continually running up and down between the Island and the mainland.

There are no tidings from Gen. POPE.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

A STATE OF QUIETUDE—DIFFICULTY OF FIGHTING DOWN STREAM WITH THE GUNBOATS—BAD SUCCESS OF THE REBEL PRACTICE—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Still yawning end troubled in this vicinity—and, to all outward appearance, no nearer the possession of the place than we were the day we took position before its batteries. For a week the *Benton* has not even lifted her anchor, or scarcely fired a shot,—assertions which apply equally well to every other boat in the fleet.

Even the mortars, for the last day or two, seem possessed with the general apathy. They have either not fired at all, or at such long intervals that the operation is close to none at all. When we get up, we wish for nothing so fervently as night—and as we retire at night, our only wish, between waking and dreams, is that it were morning.

I suppose the question will naturally occur to everyone, if we are detained a fortnight by rebel batteries at such a place as New-Madrid or Island No. 10, how long will the same force be detained by the defences of such points as Fort Randolph, Fort Pillow, and such others as bar our approach to Memphis?

By an ordinary rule of proportion, what has been weeks here will become months there; and, consequently, Memphis removes itself so far into the distance as to be almost invisible. New-Orleans, under the proportionel perspective, is about as far from us as the Dog-Star or the rings of Saturn, and would need a half dozen eternities to be reached by such a boat as the *Benton*.

I cannot venture to suggest any answer to an inquiry of the sort, further than that the matter is in the hands of Flag-officer FOOTE, (he includes Providence,) and under his direction everything will be done that can be accomplished by human sagacity, aided by such material means as are in his hands.

One thing is certain; and that is, that gunboats fighting up stream and gunboats fighting down stream are just as different as can be well imagined.

In a swift current like that of the Mississippi River, there is great danger that a boat will become unmanageable. Fighting up stream, a boat becoming disabled would soon float out of range, as was the case with the *Essex* at Fort Henry, and the other two iron-clad boats at Donelson. Had these boats both become disabled, with a current in a contrary direction, they would certainly have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Such a result is to be feared here; and hence all the approaches must be conducted with the utmost caution.

The fact that they are not armored beyond their bows, and for a narrow space over their boilers, makes it imperative that they should be held in exact positions when approaching a battery. The first shot that disables such a boat will allow her to swing side or stern towards the enemy's guns, and thereafter, instead of a gunboat, will become a slaughter-pen.

One gunboat like the *Monitor* would open the Mississippi in one-fiftieth part of the time that it can be done by our present fleet. Every boat composing the Mississippi flotilla is cumbrous, unmanagable, and for the purpose for which they were made—that of opening the river down—is a disgrace to the mind which conceived and the country which built it.

The little *émeute* which deprived this country of two valuable boats and several hundred lives on the eastern coast, awoke the ruling powers as with a thunder-clap, to their own inexcusable negligence and the wants of the nation. It is barely possible that the same tragedy will have to be repeated on the Western waters ere the true condition and wants of this section are known.

About the only man whom I have seen that is sanguine of speedy and brilliant results, is the well-known eccentric old Quaker of Chicago, SOLOMON STURGES. He is here, and is so confident that something will "turn up," that he has just made several friendly bets that the flotilla will be in Memphis the present week, and in New-Orleans by the 15th of May. Of course he has no trouble to get takers on these conditions for all the amounts he chooses to offer.

Sunday morning two cotton-wood trees, which were uprooted by the high water, fell down, and in doing so struck squarely across the bows of the *Carondelet*, which happened to be moored to the shore. The trees were small and no particular damage resulted to either the men or vessel. "Misfortunes never come single;" and scarcely had they finished cleaning away the ruins of the two trees, when another tree, an immense cotton-wood, fell from the same cause, and with a tremendous crash struck the *Carondelet* directly amidships, breaking everything in the way of rigging, hog-chains, and rocking the boat as if struck with a tropic squall. Four men were injured—two severely, the others slightly. The same blow upon any other boat than one of the iron-clad ones, would have cut it completely in two. The *Carondelet* was not greatly damaged, beyond the amount done to the standing rigging. If the decks had been crowded as they generally are, the damage might have been severe, as the tree was some four feet in diameter, and of immense weight.

A tug and transport came up to assist the *Carondelet*, which being perceived by the enemy they opened fire from the head of the island, but succeeded, as usual, in only splashing up a good deal of water.

Almost every day the rebels treat us to some few compliments in the shape of rifled 100-pound shots, and percussion shells almost the size and shape of a three-gallon jug, minus the handle, but invariably with a result not at all equal to their kind intentions. If a transport goes down to the Point, it is sure to be used for target practice by the rebels, yet never with a flattering success. Their metal is heavy enough, for they frequently throw shot a full mile beyond the Point; but they seem to want good gunners, for in no case have they in these long ranges made even a tolerable shot.

There are as yet no signs of the rebels evacuating; and it is to be hoped they will make no efforts in that direction, as in a short time their proposed "Thermopylæ" will be in Yankee possession, with no great damage to either party.

The individual who owns the mill opposite the island states that the rebels are busy removing from the island to the main land; but it is most than half believed that the gentleman is a spy, and hence no great reliance is placed upon his report.

Yesterday, two of our men started across the Point, in the direction of the island, for the purpose of reconnoitering, and possibly to pick up a few stray chickens. As they approached a house nearly opposite the head of the island, they detected some fellows in shawls dodging around to the rear. Apprehending some trap, they returned and reported, whereupon the *Pittsburgh*, by permission of Flag-Officer FOOTE, opened on the house. The first shot burst one it, and left the gun a dozen yards; the next exploded close in the vicinity of the house, and was followed by a wild stampede on the part of a score or two of the chivalry, who were lurking behind it. Three other shots were fired in rapid succession, hastening considerably the original speed of the rebels, but probably did no greater damage than to deprive them of their wind. As long as they could be seen, they "made time" that would not disgrace a quarter nag, or a locomotive let loose on a down grade; and in an incredibly short space of time their blankets and themselves were invisible.

Correspondents hard up for items have set about a very pretty *canard*, relative to some gallant Lieutenant, who went down to the Upper Battery, listened under the bank, caught the countersign, then went boldly up to the gun, told the men he would relieve them, and when they left pulled out a rat-tail file, spiked the gun, and then made good his escape. The story is a very pretty one, and has every possible merit, save the single one of truthfulness—apart from this it is worthy of all commendation.

There have been several "talks" lately relative to running the blockade. It has been suggested that by placing flatboats alongside, and filling them with bales of pressed hay, that the thing might be done by the *Conestoga*, which is by all odds the swiftest boat on the river. The *Benton* is also believed to be able to do it successfully, and without any great damage resulting to herself. It is not probable, however, that any attempt of this kind will be made, except in theory.

Capt. SEYMER is here, with his balloon, and has pushed matters so far that he will make an ascent this afternoon.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Affairs at Strasburgh—A Rebel Force in the Vicinity—The Enemy's Positions Reconnoitered by Gen. Banks—Jackson Below Edenburgh, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, March 28.

The latest intelligence we have from Strasburgh is dated yesterday evening.

Ashby's rebel force, with four guns, appeared near Strasburgh, and threw several shells into our camp, killing one of our men and wounding another. His position was such as to prevent us from cutting him off.

Gen. BANKS reconnoitered all the positions of the enemy for several miles around, and returned to camp after dark.

The rebel General JACKSON is believed to be very quiet below Edenburgh.

Most of the population of Strasburgh have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still.

The Agent of the Manassas Railroad and Station Master, who have been hiding for weeks in the mountains to avoid, Gen. JACKSON'S forces, have returned and given valuable information to Gen. BANKS.

Many of the inhabitants have been residing for weeks in the mountains. All is quiet to-day.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BURLINGTON, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, March 28.

Rev. SAMUEL AARON, a Baptist preacher, of Mount Holly, N. J., attempted to deliver an Abolition lecture at the City Hall last evening.

He commenced his remarks by denouncing the present Administration, and avowing himself against the maneer in which the war was conducted. At this the crowd commenced to hiss him and to throw rotten eggs at him.

The ladies in the audience got frightened at these proceedings, and commenced screaming and jumping out of the windows. Meanwhile the excitement of the crowd rose to fever heat, and there were angry cries of "Kill him," "Tar and feather him," etc.

The Mayor of the city was present and tried to stop the row, but did not succeed in doing so. Finally the Reverend gentleman withdrew, and was taken away from the hall by his friends. No one was injured as far as knowe.

Sword to be Presented to Gen. Fremont.

The citizens of St. Louis have just had made for them a handsome sword, which they intend presenting to Major-Gen. FREMONT. It is a magnificent affair, and cost upward of a thousand dollars. The blade is of the finest Damascus manufacture, chased in gilt, and bears tha Latin word *Vero*. The scabbard is a heavy one, of sterling silver, finely gilded. The terminating and lower bends of the scabbard represent oak leaves. The upper band is very heavy and rich in appearance; the top part of it represents a casque, with plumes, battle-axes, spears and lance-heads, on the obverse. In the centre, in relief, is a "three-fourth" miniature bust of Gen. FREMONT, in solid gold. This miniature is inclosed in an oval of small diamonds. On each side is a figure of Fame, with trumpet. At the bottom, pendant wreaths of oak-leaves reach to the other side, and there enfold a Roman sword. The hilt is heavy and all gilt. The "grip," or handle, has a snake at the back, in which stands a statuette, four inches in height, of America crushing the rebellion. The figure is a female formed of oxydized silver. In her right hand she holds a sword, the point of which is in the mouth of a dragon at her feet. Back of this figure, and on the guard—where the guard curves over the scabbard—is an oval medallion, in blue enamel, bearing Gen. FREMONT'S initials, (J. C. F.,) in small diamonds. The letters are scrip capitals. This medallion is also supported by two figures of Fame. On the crest or head of the "grip" is a bust of Medusa, in oxydized silver. The guard is wreathed with oak leaves, and secured by a garter or band.

Accompanying the sword is a Russia-leather belt, embroidered with gold and silver mounted, and a handsome regulation scarf of buff silk. The whole is inclosed in a rosewood case, on which is inscribed: "To the Pathfinder, from the Men of the West." MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co. were the manufacturers.

Murder.

HARTFORD, Friday, March 28.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, was assaulted last night by a refractory prisoner named GARALD FOOTE. Foote had secured a knife, and stabbed WEBSTER in the heart and abdomen. WEBSTER died at noon to-day. He leaves a family.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF A YOUNG FEMALE THIEF.—A girl, 16 years of age, named ELISA RILEY, was arrested last evening, on a charge of stealing about $50 worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. JAMES HOGAN, with whom she resided, at the corner of North Fifth and Grand streets. ELISA is one of the gang who have been committing a large number of clothes-line robberies during the past year. At the last term of Court, five of them, JOHNSONS and RILEYS, were sent to the State Prison, and the accused and two other girls were sent to the county jail. When arrested, the girl had on a silk dress, shawl and other articles that she had stolen.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

army Debate in the Corps Legislatif—The Count de Morny—Five Independent Members and their Position, &c.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 11.

The debate in the *Corps Legislatif* on the amendments which I was enablad to send you (exclusively) on Tuesday last, has been hitherto extremely stormy. It ta still going on. Count DE MORNY, the President of the Chamber, (named so by the Emperor, not elected by the House,) is, as averybody knows, the Emperor's bastard half-brother, being the son of Queen HORTENSE by an uncertain father. His likeness to the Emperor is most striking. Ha was, you will remember, a leading conspirator in the *coup d'etat*, and countersigned all the decrees issued in the night of Dec. 1-2, 1851. Ha has never ceased to be one of the Emperor's favorites, and he holds the best place which it is in the power of the Crown to confer. His agency for taking the chair in the *Corps Legislatif* three months in the year is 100,000 francs, and he has besides the splendid Palais Bourbon, handsomely furnished, to live in. I mention these antecedents of Count DE MORNY to illustrate the importance of the part which he is now playing. From his close relationship with the Emperor, many people look upon him as *alter ego*, and consider that every word that falls from his lips is morally an utterance from the throne. And, in point of fact, there can be no doubt that the Count DE MORNY does habitually receive personal instructions from the Emperor as to the attitude which he is to assume in the Chair of the Assembly. But it would be unsafe, especially under the present most peculiar circumstances of French politics, to assume that Count DE MORNY is an unerring exponent of the Emperor's present opinions. Although he owes his fortune to the Empire—for previously to 1851 he was over head and ears in debt, and held in no great respect for many reasons—he is a man of considerable capacity, and played a rather prominent part in Parliament during LOUIS PHILIPPE's time. His hostility to liberty is sincere and not a mere consequence of his present position. He is one of the leading conservatives in the Emperor's Privy Council, believes that the Empire can only be established as it was founded—by force; accepts with distrust and uneasiness even M. DE PERSIGNY's measures of reform, and looks with horror upon Prince NAPOLEON's whole-hog ideas. His intimate connection with the Emperor, therefore, is rather a reason for supposing that he is one of the few men in the country who thinks himself sufficiently important to take a line of action of his own, than that he slavishly reflects the shifting phases of the imperial mind. As one of the founders of the Empire, he has his own views as to the best manner of preserving his own work from destruction—and those views are anti-liberal.

The above prefatory remarks are necessary to explain the position of Count DE MORNY in reference to the debate on the address. It is observed that, whereas last year he was extremely civil to the five independent members—M. JULES FAVRE and his friends—and seemed to lean upon them as valuable supports of Government against the strong Clerical Party in the House, he now systematically snubs them whenever they rise to speak, and halloos on the overwhelming majority which is ever ready to put them down by clamor. When the "Five" talk of liberty and justice before a House consisting of the Emperor's livery servants, they do indeed sing the Lord's song in a strange land. But there is something very grand in the attitude of these five men—the only real representatives of the people in the whole Assembly. Let me tell you, in a few words, who and what they are. Four of them, FAVRE, OLLIVIER, PICARD and DARIMON, are members for Paris; the other, Dr. HERON, is a member for Lyons. They alone (with CURE, member for Bordeaux, who was converted to Imperialism immediately after his election by an invitation to the Tuileries, and is not now ranked as a Liberal) were elected by the people, and not by the prefects. It is only in the cities that it has been hitherto found possible to organize any effectual opposition to that system of scrupulous fraud and intimidation which, generally speaking, makes the election of the Government candidate a matter of absolute certainty. As JULES FAVRE magnificently said on Saturday, he and his friends are "the mere dust thrown up by the elaborate machinery devised for manufacturing a Government Chamber." But these men speak with the glorious consciousness that their opinions represent the future of France.

JULES FAVRE is the *batonnier* of the order of advocates of Paris, the head of the whole bar of France, and one of the greatest lawyers and greatest orators in the world. In 1848 he was a Republican and he was for a time Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior under LEDRU ROLLIN. When young, his large, irregular, angainly features offered great scope to the caricaturist, and he had the reputation of being one of the ugliest man in an assembly which numbered among its members CREMIEUX and LEON FAUCHER. Now, however, that he is past 50, there is something majestic in his gaunt figure, grizzly beard, and countenance, ill-favored but not unamiable, on which successful labor of the highest order has set the stamp of intellect.

EMILE OLLIVIER, a rising advocate under 40 years, is the son of DEMOSTHENES OLLIVIER, one of the representatives of the people, who was transported by LOUIS NAPOLEON in 1851. He was, when almost a boy, appointed Prefect of Marseilles by the Provisional Government of 1848, and was afterward Prefect of the Aisne. In both places he was deservedly popular, uniting firmness in the performance of his duties with a practice of fair play, which contrasts forcibly with the doings of the present Government. One of his subordinates represented to him that the Mayor of Arles owed his position to M. THIERS, then a candidate in opposition to M. OLLIVIER's friends, and recommended that he should for that reason be dismissed. M. OLLIVIER, who then exercised unlimited power in the Marseilles District, indignantly rejected the proposal, sent for the Mayor, shook hands with him, and told him that the Provisional Government desired nothing so much as freedom of election. In point of eloquence M. OLLIVIER is scarcely second to JULES FAVRE, and he would take a lead in any public assembly whatever.

M. PICARD, a man of less presence than the above leaders of his party, and not so eloquent in the highest sense of the term, is a consummate debater, abounding in good sense, and distinguished himself greatly last week by his judicious replies to innumerable interruptions on the part of Count DE MORNY. He is a man of not more than thirty-five, and lately married a very pretty girl of good family—the daughter of M. LAVERILLE, a deceased *batonnier* of the order of advocates.

M. DARIMON is a journalist. He is a little man of insignificant appearance, and his style of speaking is not brilliant. But he is very painstaking, and works up finance and statistics with considerable effect.

Dr. HERON, the secret of whose popularity at Lyons I have not learned, is no speaker, but a very good fellow, and extremely diligent in his attendance.

It is upon the above five men that the task has fallen, not so much to beard power, as to keep power from backsliding, and to hold it to the fulfillment of all its liberal promises in spite of the opposition of reactionary advisers. They have most gallantly insisted that the logical complement of the parliamentary liberties which the Emperor, alarmed at his isolated position, thought fit to grant spontaneously on Nov. 24, 1860, should be greater liberty for the country at large. When reproached by Count DE MORNY with ingratitude to the Emperor, M. PICARD promptly replied that he was personally grateful to the Emperor for the opportunity that he was then enjoying, of expressing his opinion, with the knowledge that what he said would be faithfully reported, but he judiciously added, "this is the only liberty we have, and our duty is to make use of that in order to get others." The motion of Count DE MORNY and M. BAROCHE (one of the Government speakers holding the newly created office of Minister without portfolio) seems to be that the liberty granted by the Emperor is like the guinea which the Vicar of Wakefield gave to his daughters—to be kept in their pockets, but never to be made current. The five members say—in one word—that without electoral freedom and freedom of the Press, there can be no liberty at all worthy of the name. As long as the Administration can commit any illegality unchecked, and as long as the Press can be prevented by the Administration from showing up abuses, it is quite clear that the laws, even if they were better than they are, would be no security to the subject. What will come of this debate I cannot say—except, indeed, that the amendments of the "Five" will be rejected by an enormous majority—and very probably without any other support than their own. But the moral effect of the debate on the country in its present state is a serious consideration, and upon that it is difficult indeed to pronounce a decided opinion. I have been connected with the political world of Paris for the last twelve years, and I never knew a period when it was more difficult to form a judgment on coming events than it is now. Beyond all question there is a great revival of political feeling in the very heart of society. The belief that the system inaugurated in 1851, viz., the system of nominal universal suffrage with real despotism—cannot last much longer, is universal. The Emperor's recent conduct bears the best witness to that belief. He has shown, by repeated acts, his misgiving that France cannot permanently be governed merely by the army and electoral *hocus pocus*. His cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, who, it is most important to remember, is the next heir but one to the crown—who has, indeed, nothing between him and the Imperial purple but the notoriously bad life of the Emperor and a boy who has not yet had the measles or hooping cough—loudly proclaims in the Senate all those principles for the enunciation of which the five members were treated, by Count DE MORNY in the Lower House, as little better than rebels. It is allowable to think that the Emperor's cousin, who negotiated for him the peace of Villafranca, than which a more difficult negotiation never was, is at least as good a representative of the tendency of his intentions as Count DE MORNY or Monsieur BAROCHE. But there is no doubt that, at this moment, the men who wield the administrative power scorn to be frightened. The public knows nothing whatever of the reasons for the extensive arrests which have been lately effected—arrests numbering many hundreds—some say a thousand. The newspapers have received positive orders to make no comments whatever upon the alarming paragraph in the *Moniteur*, which stated that "justice was on the trail of guilty intrigues." What I hear is, that letters have been opened in the Post-office from LADY ROLLIN and Col. CHARRAS, not exciting to rebellion, but recommending that a political agitation should be kept up in the country with a view to the general elections, which must necessarily come on before the end of this year. This much is quite certain, that a Government which pretends to be regular and all but universally popular, puts itself in a very false position when it prohibits the Press from saying a word about an alleged treasonable conspiracy.

The dotation of Count PALIKAO is a great question still upon the *tapis*. You know that the Corps Legislatif, subservient as it is, kicked against the proposal of the Emperor to give an annuity of 50,000 francs to Gen. DE MONTAUBAN, now, by creation, Count PALIKOA, and his heirs, forever. The grounds of the objection were that perpetual entail are abhorrent to French law and the principles of 1789, and that Count PALIKAO's services, consisting in the whipping, with the loss of three men only, of a lot of wretched Chinese, were not sufficiently brilliant to warrant an exception to an almost inflexible rule. The Emperor appeared to cede, and so artfully that most of the London papers accepted his concession as a reality. But what he has done is this—he has withdrawn the bill for giving a hereditary pension to Count PALIKAO, and brought forward another enabling him to dispose of public money to an extent left for the present in blank, for the purpose of rewarding military men at his pleasure. If the Corps Legislatif swallow this, they accept a greater proposition after having rejected a lesser. It can only be because they know that not only their present position, but their lives and liberties, are at the mercy of an unscrupulous master. Fearful rumors are current that some reactionary *coup d'etat* is to be apprehended. I myself do not believe in reaction to that extent. The Emperor is no doubt perplexed—hampered by his conservative friends, and by the Empress, who is under the influence of the priests, but I yet hope and believe that he sees the only prospect of permanence for his dynasty in liberal opinions, and that Prince NAPOLEON more nearly foreshadows the course he will ultimately take than does Count DE MORNY. As to Count PALIKAO, it is curious to note that the objections to his detention by the Corps Legislatif turn less upon principle than upon personal considerations. This General was a small actor at the Gaiété Theatre, of which he became afterward the manager, and then was a fraudulent bankrupt. Like his cotemporary Marshal ST. ARNAUD, he escaped to Algeria, and there, as a military officer, oppressed and robbed the Arabs. He was a chum of the notorious Capt. DOINEAU, who was sentenced by a Court-Martial for his peculations in an Arab *bureau*. The special reason why the Emperor wants to load him with favors is, that he was a conspirator in LOUIS NAPOLEON's attempt against LOUIS PHILLIPPE at Strasburg. There is a story of a contemplated marriage of his eldest son which I will not go into, not knowing it thoroughly. But what the opponents of the dotation say very forcibly is, that if Count PALIKAO's military merits are so great as to authorize a departure from the standing laws of the country in his favor, the Emperor ought first to have exhausted all his ordinary prerogatives, and should have created him a Marshal of France, which rank carries with it 100,000 francs a year.

It is well known that the army would not stand such an appointment as that of Count PALIKAO to be a Marshal of France, and the Emperor dares not make it. Under these circumstances his settled resolution to give 50,000 francs a year to his favorite, and the obstinacy of the Corps Legislatif, form a very serious conflict.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PETER T. WOODBURY, ESQ.

Among the suddenly descending bolts which have within a few days past fallen so thickly among the ranks of professional men in this City, riving away ornaments of the bar, genial members of society, heads of families, and cherished friends, none has sped to its fatal work more swiftly, or left more disastrous results in its path, than that which has just fallen on Mr. WOODBURY.

On Wednesday, the 26th of March inst., Mr. WOODBURY was at his office, in good health, at work all day, with his well-known assiduity and vigor. After his accustomed dinner he spent the evening, until about 10½ o'clock, with his family and some friends, conversing cheerfully and earnestly, as was his wont, upon the various subjects brought under familiar discussion. Scarcely had he reached his bed, to which he went apparently well, before the deadly shaft struck him, and he expired in a few minutes. Called away at the age of 42, few men, uninvested with office or official patronage, were more widely known, and none more favorably appreciated.

Born at Bedford, New-Hampshire, a nephew of the late Judge LEVI WOODBURY, a graduate of Dartmouth College, a student of law at the Harvard Law School, under STORY and GREENLEAF, first established in his profession at Troy, and since 1846, in this City, Mr. WOODBURY stood in the front ranks of his profession, which he honored not more by his vigorous and systematic investigation of, and mastery over, its principles, and the expression of those principles in their best form in his own life, and in his treatment of others, than by the unforgetting kindness of heart which made all who knew him his friends. A good citizen, an efficient and intelligent friend of true freedom; a hearty supporter of the rights of the oppressed in our own land as elsewhere; a beloved friend, a devoted husband and father; a lawyer of large intellectual power and of unblemished morality, have all been struck down in his person. J. D. S.

BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, died at his residence "Mountain View" near Millwood, Clark County, a few days ago. Bishop MEADE was a son of Col. MEADE, the confidential aid of Gen. WASHINGTON, and a man of singular courage. Possessed of large estates, at the commencement of the Revolution, he parted with all in the cause of Independence. His children's only inheritance was the bounty land received from the United States Government for his services in the war. The portion which fell to his son WILLIAM, was reserved for a similar purpose by Bishop MEADE, and is now held by his three sons, his only children. Two of these are farmers in Clark County, and the third is the Rev. RICHARD K. MEADE, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Bishop MEADE, at the time of his death, was about 73 years of age; he was born in Millwood, Clark County, graduated at Princeton College, had been a Minister in the Episcopal Church fifty years, and a Bishop thirty years. He was the founder and President of the Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria, and had been pastor successively of the church at Millwood, Christ Church, Norfolk, and Christ Church, Alexandria. He was an eloquent and popular preacher. His habits were remarkably simple. He had been an earnest supporter of the colonization scheme, and some years since emancipated his own slaves and colonized them. He was distinguished for moral courage, and iron firmness of character, and wielded a remarkable religious influence in every section of Virginia. His influence was, perhaps, partially owing to his blood relationship with many of the most wealthy and respectable families, but mainly to his thorough Christian earnestness, and great energy of character.

At the commencement of the national disturbances Bishop MEADE deprecated disunion, and made fervent appeals to avert a civil war, but when Virginia seceded he linked his interests with those of his State. He some years since wrote and published a work, in two volumes, on the *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, and about two years ago a large work, called *The Bible and the Classics*. This was the last work of his pen.

MR. H. M. BOEHM.

Mr. HENRY M. BOEHM, School Commissioner of Richmond County, died at his residence, Fresh Kill, Staten Island, on Wednesday last, after a brief illness, aged 42 years. For fifteen years past Mr. BOEHM has kept a select school for boys and girls on Staten Island, and to hundreds of his pupils in this City and vicinity the announcement of his death will come like that of the loss of a dearest friend. He was elected School Commissioner of Richmond County at the last Presidential election, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he was the only Republican elected to any office in the county. Since his accession to office he has imparted new life to the public schools of the county, and in his untimely death the people of Staten Island have lost one of their most valued citizens, and the cause of public edueatien one of its ablest and most zealous supporters.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

A Snowstorm—Navigation Open on Lake Michigan—Sickness Among the Prisoners—The Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24, 1862.

Since my last, we have been visited with one of the heaviest snowstorms of the season. Thursday morning was bright and beautiful. In the afternoon it began to rain, which, by a slight fall of the temperature of the atmosphere, was changed to snow in the evening. Snow continued to fall all night, with the thermometer just below the freezing point. In the morning it lay upon the ground a foot in depth—heavy, compact, and apparently with at least a fourth of its bulk water. There was a high wind during the night, and notwithstanding the heaviness of the snow it was forced into drifts six feet deep in many places. The storm, I learn, extended over a large portion of the West—blocking up the railroads and disarranging all the trains for two or three days. The common roads, too, were obstructed, and considerable damage has been done to trees and buildings. When this snow goes off, the exposed towns on the Mississippi had better "stand from under." Already that river is unusually high, and overflowing the country along its borders, and yet the "old erop" of snow is not yet exhausted. In Iowa an unusual quantity has fallen during the Winter, and it was only two weeks ago that a long blockade of the railroads in that State was raised. Judging from all these facts, I am of opinion that the Spring flood in the Mississippi will be higher this season than it has been for years.

Navigation has been open on Lake Michigan for several days, and there have been quite a number of departures for and arrivals from ports on the opposite side in Michigan. The indications now are that the straits at Mackinaw will soon be open, when the immense Lake fleet will be set in motion. There are already in store about 15,000,000 bushels of grain, which will be sent forward as soon as possible from the various ports. Freights will rule high at first; but after about the second round trip of the fleet they must come down as compared with last year. There is also an immense amount of pork to be shipped—the product of 500,000 hogs at Chicago alone.

Our Secession neighbors at Camp Douglas continue suffer severely from sickness. There appears to be no abatement as yet. From two to seven deaths occur daily—the whole number up to date being 105. The hospitals are still crowded, there being about 375 in all the wards. Since the order of Gen. HALLECK, threatening to put in close confinement all refractory rebel surgeons, was promulgated, those in Camp Douglas have been more attentive to their duties. But they permitted their fellow-traitors to suffer terribly for the lack of treatment, before they would do anything for them. This fact alone shows the utter heartlessness of this rebellion in a strong light.

Our Constitutional Convention proposes to adjourn finally to-day. I do not know the exact present shape of the Constitution they will present to the people; but it is supposed to contain many objectionable features, such as will call out a strong opposition to its adoption. In its assumed legislative capacity, the Convention passed an ordinance relating to the City of Chicago, to the effect that, at the coming Municipal election in April, the question should be voted upon at the polls, whether the people of Chicago shall elect their own officers; and if decided in the affirmative, then the acts passed by the last Legislature, creating a Board of Police Commissioners, and a Custodian for property seized on attachment, should thereby be repealed. As any legislative power is denied to the Convention, this action will lead to controversy and litigation, as it was moved by JOHN WENTWORTH, who appears to have an almost clear track for the next Mayoralty.

The Superintendent of the Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal gave notice, last week, that navigation would be opened to-day to La Salle for boats drawing four and a half feet of water. The late snowstorm may, however, interfere with this arrangement, although the announcement has not been countermanded. There is a very large amount of grain along the canal as well as on the Illinois River, which is waiting for the opening of navigation to be shipped here. The railroad stations, judging from the daily receipts, have been pretty well emptied of their Fall supplies.

A libel suit which has carried much interest and excitement among our German citizens, was tried in the Superior Court, last week. It was that of BEYAND, one of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, against SCHLAGER, of the *Union*, both German papers. The result was a verdict of $1,500 in favor of the plaintiff, and a motion for a new trial on behalf of the defendant. The libel was regarded as one of an aggravated character.

JOHN G. LORD was killed on Wednesday night, in an affray with JOHN GARRITY, who inflicted fatal stabs upon him with a knife. GARRITY is in custody.

R. H. McCORMICK has manufactured one of his celebrated reapers and mowers for exhibition at the approaching World's Fair. It is one of the most complete machines ever turned out in this country, and was "got up" at an expense of $1,500. It is a perfect specimen of workmanship in all its parts.

We had a small speck of war in this region on Friday. Col. MUTTEAS received a telegraph from Madison, Wis., that the Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiment there was in a state of mutiny, much to the terror of the inhabitants, and requesting aid. Col. M. dispatched two companies of his brigade, which arrived at Madison near midnight, and found the mutineers, about two hundred, parading the streets, and acting lawlessly and riotously. Major MOORE, who commanded the two companies, charged upon them, and took them prisoners. They were put aboard the cars and brought to this city, where the balance of the regiment had preceded them. Failure to receive their pay before marching was the cause of the outbreak. The regiment is Irish, principally.

There is nothing of much interest or importance to note in business circles. There is a little lightness in the exchange market, and ¾@⅞ is paid; but most of the banks continue to sell to their regular customers at ¼. New-England and New-York currency is still plenty. The past week has been dull in all departments of trade. But when navigation is resumed, there is every indication that we shall have lively times.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The regular soldiers who have been stationed on Bedloe's Island during the last six months, were transferred to Governor's Island yesterday, as we stated they would be, some time ago. These are part of the Texan soldiers surrendered by TWIGGS, and are now known as Company F, general service, and are commanded by Lieut. BACONE, of the Seventh infantry. They will be quartered in the garrison, Fort Columbus. Bedloe's Island is now in possession of three companies of the Fifth New-York Volunteer Artillery. The only regular soldier left there is the Ordnance Sergeant.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, having received her machinery at the Novelty Works. The damage she received by the fall of one of her boilers while being hoisted on board, is not so serious as was at first anticipated, and she will soon be restored to her pristine state.

The chartered schooner *Mary P. Hudson* having been filled uo with stores, &c., has left the Yard for Fortress Monroe, and the charterad schooner *Blaudoms* has taken her place at the wharf to receive stores and war *materiel* for the same destination. The schooner *Holcombe* will sail to-day with a cargo of stores for Key West.

The survey steamer *Corwin*, late revenue cutter, left the Yard yesterday, and is ready for sea.

Letters have been received from the Mozart Regiment, N. Y. V., at Camp Hampton, Va. The health of the regiment is good, notwithstanding the difference experienced between their present quarters and accommodations, and these they left at Camp Sackett, near Alexandria.

The small Stevens gunboat *Naugatuck* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, having left Bordentown, N. J., on Wednesday. Her trial trip appears to have been satisfactory so far as speed was concerned, as she made about 11 miles per hour.

Abandonment of the Schooner Mira.

We are indebted to Capt. MORGAN, the efficient Post-office Secretary, for the following letter:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, HAVANA, March 21, 1862.

To the Postmaster, City of New-York:

SIR: The accompanying package of letters addressed to Halifax and other places in the British North American possessions, was delivered to me yesterday, by Capt. EATON, of the brig *Nathaniel Stevens*, of Boston, just arrived from Portland. Capt. EATON states that he boarded a schooner, bearing the name *Mira*, of Halifax, on her stern, in lat. 39, lon. 69. She was abandonad; had a full cargo of molasses; bowsprit gone; both masts lying alongside; had all the appearance of having been run into when she was laying to; and that she must have sunk on that night (24th of Feb.) as it blew tremendously. From the address on the letters, it seems the *Mira* was going from Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) to Halifax.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. SHOFELDT, Consul-General.

DATE OF OPENING OF HUDSON RIVER.—The following table exhibits the date of the opening of navigation from 1818 to the present time:

1818	March 25	1840	Feb, 21
1819	April 3	1841	March 24
1820	March 25	1842	Feb. 4
1821	March 15	1843	April 13
1822	March 15	1844	March 14
1823	March 24	1845	Feb. 24
1824	March 3	1846	March 15
1825	March 6	1847	April 6
1826	Feb. 26	1848	March 22
1827	March 29	1849	March 19
1828	Feb. 8	1850	March 9
1829	April 1	1851	Feb. 24
1830	March 15	1852	March 15
1831	March 15	1853	March 9
1832	March 25	1854	March 11
1833	March 21	1855	March 19
1834	Feb. 24	1856	April 4
1835	March 25	1857	Feb. 8
1836	April 4	1858	March 18
1837	March 28	1859	March 11
1838	March 19	1860	March 2
1839	March 21	1861	March 4

In 1804 the river did not open until April 6, and in 1807 it was the 8th of the same month. From a memorandum furnished us by Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, we learn that on the 26th of March, 1696, the river was closed, thus preventing the members of the Legislature from reaching New-York. In 1699 the river was open on the 21st of March.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

LAW REPORTS.

Replevin—Shariff's Sales without Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

James M. Porter vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This was an action to recover the possession of a quantity of hardware, sold by the defendant in 1858, under an execution against one Thomas Smith, of No. 258 Pearl-street, in this City. The executions were issued in April and May, 1858. Appeals were taken from the judgments, and were pending until November, 1858, when they were affirmed. The defendant then sold the property under the executions. The plaintiff claimed title under an alleged purchase by him in January, 1858, on account of a previous debt due to him for borrowed money. The defence set up was that the business was carried on in the name of Smith until after the sale, and alleged that the bill of sale was either not made at the time alleged to have been, or if it was so made it was fraudulent as to the creditors of Smith.

It was also claimed by the plaintiff that a part of the property sold had not been levied upon by the Deputy when he received the execution. Upon this point the testimony was similar, and it was agreed that the value of the property not levied on was $200. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $200, as the value of the property not levied on, with $44 43 damages, and found a verdict for the defendant adjudging to him the possession of the property levied on, assessing the value at $544.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff, A. J. Vanderpeel for defendant.

The Usages of Merchants and Brokers—What is Understood by "Cash Sales."

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hearne.

Charles F. Schmidt and Henry E. Schmidt vs. *Philip Brasher.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, wine merchants, against the defendant, who is a broker in wines and liquors, to recover $500 damages for negligence in delivering to one W. D. Ingersoll five one-quarter casks of brandy, sold by defendant as broker, for account of the plaintiffs, for cash, without having first exacted the cost from Ingersoll. It appeared on the part of the plaintiffs, that at the request of the defendant, they delivered to him the bill for the brandy, and an order upon the warehouseman to deliver the brandy to Ingersoll, and the defendant delivered to Ingersoll the order and bill, which was never paid. There was no claim that there was any fraud or collusion on the part of the defendant.

The defendant established by evidence the fact that a "cash sale" among merchants and brokers was understood to be cash in from three to thirty days; that the time is given to purchasers to examine the goods, and that it is the business of the vendor to make inquiries as to the credit of the vendee.

Defendant showed that after the contract was made, and after the order was delivered to Ingersoll, the plaintiff made inquiries at the Mercantile Agency, and at other places, as to the mercantile standing of Ingersoll, and stopped the delivery of the brandy, which was afterward delivered by the warehouseman, on ascertaining that Ingersoll had sold the brandy to a *bona fide* purchaser.

The defendant claimed that by his delivery of the order for the brandy without exacting the cash, he was acting in accordance with the usage and custom of merchants and brokers in giving time (three to thirty days) to examine the goods; and that unless it was shown that the purchaser was an irresponsible man, and the defendant knew of it, or that there were any circumstances brought home to him which would have been sufficient to put him on the inquiry, the defendant cannot be considered as negligent, and thus held liable.

The defendant also claimed that the plaintiffs had ratified his acts by making inquiries as to the responsibility of Ingersoll, and by their stopping the delivery of the brandy.

The Judge rendered judgment for the defendant with costs.

H. M. Ruggles for the plaintiffs; T. E. Stewart and S. E. Lane for the defendant.

A Question of Currency Decided—Bank Bills that were no Payment.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Daniel L. Gray and B. Nobie Leonard vs. *Uri Mills.*—The plaintiffs, composing the firm of GRAY & LEONARD, merchants of this City, sold to defendant, as alleged, in April, 1860, clover-seed to the amount of $106 15, for the recovery of which this action was brought. On the 8th of May following, the defendant, through his agent, paid the bill with bills on the Clinton Bank, Westerupert, Md. Plaintiffs claimed that these bills were worthless at the time they were received. The testimony was somewhat conflicting. The Court charged the jury that if the bills of the bank were good when paid, they should render a verdict for the defendant, but if not, for the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $122 45.

For plaintiffs, Henry L. Clinton and J. B. Bullock; for defendant, E. J. Beach.

Decision in the Coney Island Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wm. H. Williams vs. *The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Co., et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 27th. The action was to restrain the defendants from forfeiting a conract made with plaintiff, as alleged, whereby he agreed to lay the track, furnish cars and build stables for the Company. The plaintiff obtained an injunction and the defendants moved to dissolve it. The Court now decided as follows: The motion is granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within thirty days completes his contract in all respects as required to be performed, by Sept. 15, 1861, except as to terminus of road as to Fifteenth-street, and as to both buildings for the Company, and unless he completes the terminus of the road within thirty days after right of way is obtained and served on him, and in Fifteenth-street within thirty days after grading.

The Sunday Liquor Case.

Pursuant to adjournment, the *habeas corpus* case of Ireland and Matthews came up again before Judge McCUNN, at the Court of Sessions, yesterday, morning. The prosecution having, on the day previous, consented to the discharge of the prisoners, there was an end to the case so far as they were concerned, and all argument upon the constitutionality of the Sunday liquor law, or its violation in this particular case, was avoided.

The action of Capt. Petty, of the Metropolitan Police, however, in neglecting to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* until 24 hours after he was served therewith, still remained to be adjudicated upon, and the Court ordered him to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court.

The point was argued at considerable length by counsel for both sides. Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, contending that the officer was allowed, by Statute, 24 hours in which to make a return to the writ, and, moreover, that no notice of the issuing of the writ had been served upon him, (Mr. HALL) and consequently no hearing could have taken place on the Sunday night in which the writ was issued, and no relief granted to the prisoners.

At the close of the argument, the Court decided that an attachment should issue against the officer, and then he should show cause, on Tuesday next, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

The District-Attorney gave notice that he should apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, on the grounds stated by him, and the Court then adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Dunham, &c. vs. *Harbeck, &c.*—Discontinued without costs to either.

McCluskey vs. *Collins.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Gardiner vs. *Eddy, &c.*—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

Schieb vs. *Roberts, et al.*—Judgment for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93¾	450	Erie Railway	36¾
39,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	93¾	935	do	36¾
10,000	do	b10 93¾	100	do	s10 36¾
2,000	Ill. Coup Bs, '71	80¾	50	do	s30 36¾
500	Ill. War Loan	89¾	300	do	s60 36¾
1,000	Mo. St. 8 Week Bs.	88	100	do	s15 36⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	b30 87¾	100	do	b30 37
5,000	do	b30 57¾	10	Hudson River R.	35¼
1,000	do	57¾	50	do	35¾
5,000	do	b10 57¾	200	do	b30 36
6,000	do	57	50	Harlem Railroad	13¾
10,000	Vir. St. 6s	s15 58	100	Harlem R. Pref	30¾
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	51¾	40	Norwich & Wor. R	85
500	Califor State 7s	86¾	40	Reading R.	41¾
7,000	New-York Cen. 6s	95	220	Mich. Central R.	55¾
8,000	Er. R. 5th M. Bds	79	40	do	55⅞
1,000	Erie 2d mtge. '79	101¾	40	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23¼
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1 m.	104	45	Panama R.	122
1,000	M. C. & Rec. 1m. '69	103¾	25	Ill. Central R. Scrip	84¾
6,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	73¾	25	do	s10 84⅞
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	90¾	100	do	b10 84⅞
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	94¾	100	do	84¾
9,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	47¾	50	do	s60 84¾
3,000	do	47¾	5	Gal. & Chicago R.	87¾
8,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	46¾	350	do	87¾
15	Continental Bank	89¼	50	do	s10 87¾
5	Park Bank	100¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 85¾
19	do	101	100	do	snwk 85¾
32,505	Amer. Gold	101¾	50	do	85¾
24,000	do	b60 101¾	500	do	85¾
10,000	do	101¾	50	do	b1c 85¾
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	89¾	100	do	s60 85¾
17	Pacific Mail St. Co.	96¾	100	do	s10 85¾
50	do	96¾	100	do	b30 85¾
864	N. Y. Central R.	82¾	60	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	26
50	do	s10 82¾	14	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pre.	78
350	do	b30 82¾	35	M. & Pr. Du C. 2d prs.	57¾
150	Erie Railway Pref.	60¼	5	do	57¾
200	do	s5 60¼			

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	93¾	75	Pac. M. S. Co	97
5,000	U. S. 6s, 6s. Reg	94	50	do	97¼
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cert	97	200	do	s30 97¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	b10 93¾	50	do	97¼
36,000	do	93¾	50	do	b60 97¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65	92¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23¼
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	s30 51¾	100	do	23¾
4,000	do	51¾	23	do	s30 23¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	86¾	26	Panama R.	121½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	b80 48½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	84
1,000	Mich. 8 Sc. 1st M.		81	Clev. & Pitts. R.	17¾
	S. F. Conv't Bs.	103	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	45¾
77,000	Amer. Gold	101¾	250	do	45¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 82¾	20	do	b10 45¾
350	Erie Railway	36¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	55¾
150	Erie R. Preferred	60¾	50	do	55¾

FRIDAY, March 28—P. M.

There is no change to-day, in the rates of Exchange on London, which leave off at 111¾ sales of best Bankers' bills for the steamers of Saturday. Late in the day, Gold was firmer and sold freely at 101⅛@101⅜ ₱ cent. The Money market works easier both on Loans on demand, and on prime Discounts. The rates on the former are rather higher than for strictly first-class paper. The Stock Brokers pay 6½@7 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral and 6 ₱ cent. on Government security, while the Bill Brokers are able to pass very select names 60@90 days at 5½@6 ₱ cent. The amount of new mercantile engagements by first-class houses, continues moderate. The sales of 7.30 ₱ cent. U. S. Treasury Bonds are generally at par, with exceptions at a small premium on the smaller denominations, retailed by the Money Brokers. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury average this week over $200,000 per day.

The bearish disposition on the Stock Exchange is quite marked, in the absence of positive military and naval news of an encouraging tenor, and pending

confined to small lots, including last year's crop, at 12c.@30c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied materially.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, including Furnace Pig, at $5 37½@$6 62½, and Galena at $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The market has been less active, sales having been confined to 135 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 33c.@35c.; Nuevitas, at 34c.; English Island, at 38c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 25c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in some request, at unchanged prices,—including Common, at $5 56½@$5 62½ ₩ 310 lbs. Nothing new in other kinds.

OILS—The demand has been moderate for Linseed, at 86c.@87c. ₩ gallon; but limited for other descriptions; generally at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy to-day, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely, while most holders have been eager to sell. The reported transactions add up only 1,050 bbls., at $13@$13 25, chiefly $13 12½ for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are mere inquired for, at 5¾c.@7c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is active and buoyant. Sales 1,100 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Lard finds ready buyers, partly for export, at rising prices; sales 4,760 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c., and 300 kegs on private terms, ₩ lb. Beef is in more request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable, at 9c.@13c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

The business in Pruvisions in Cincinnati, during the week onding March 26, the *Price Current* reviews thus: "The provision market has been heavy all the week, and the tendency of prices downward. A hope that the opening of the Mississippi would lead to a speculative movement, has kept holders rather firm, and prevented them from pressing their stocks on the market in such a way as to lead to a large and sudden decline. Still the pressure, though light, has been enough to keep the market heavy and to depress prices from day to day. The demand noticed in our last, induced more firmness on the part of holders, in the early part of the week, and a slight advance was asked for bulk meats; but this firmness soon yielded to a desire to sell, and concessions were made to meet buyers, from day to day, and at the close inside brands city Mess Pork were offered at $10 50; Bulk Pork at 3c. and 4½c., and Bacon at 3¾c., 5c. and 6c., without buyers; Bulk Hams 4c., and Smoked 5c., and nominal; Sugar-cured Hams 6¾c.@7½c., and in fair demand; Rump Pork $6@$7, according to quality, and Prime $7 50@$8 25, the latter without heads, and these rates are nominal, except for Sugar-cured Hams. Lard has been held with a good deal of firmness, with a good demand at 7c. for prime, and 6¾c. for head and gut, holders generally asking ¼c.@½c. higher. Prime, in kegs, may be quoted at 7¾c.@7¾c."

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25, and East India, at $5@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales have been made, since our last, of 400 bags Clover Seed, part at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 100 boxes Castile, part at 14c., cash, ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been made of 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue in good request at very full rates. Sales 1,530 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 500 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ₩ lb. The demand for refined is fair, partly from country buyers, at buoyant prices.

TEAS—Are in demand and are very firm.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in more demand, mainly for export, and prices are firm. Sales 372 hhds., at 8¾c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

TIN—Has been purchased moderately since our last, including Banca at 30c., and Straits at 29c., ₩ lb.; 2,100 boxes Plates were also sold, but on terms not ascertained. Market steady, generally.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in lively request and has advanced to 23c.@24c. ₩ gallon, with sales of 2,100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₩ hhl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d. @6¼d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 47s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. @20s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d.; Peas, 7½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@50s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s. @25s.; ndd Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF LAND WARRANTS.—Mr. ZACHARIAH SEAVER, a Notary-public, having an office in South-street, was arrested Thursday by United States Deputy Marshal HUNT, on a charge of forging land warrants. The Court required $2,000 on each of the three charges against the prisoner, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23

FROM AMERICA.

Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO ANGLATERRE.—I DO NOT UNDERSTAND you. Write and explain yonrself. Address A. F. H., Box No. 224 Elizabeth, N. J. ANNIE.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Have removed to No. 381 Broadway, and added a retail department to their business. They invite the attention of the ladies to their new Spring styles, which they will open on Tuesday, April 1.
IS NOW READY.
Our wholesale stock, which comprises the most fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

859 WINDOW SHADES, SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY. 359
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 633 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS,
HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-cloths, new Window-shades, and $30,000 worth of domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash, before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, 343 6th-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN RESERVOIR, WITHIN two miles of the Jersey City Ferry, 4,187 tons of pure Passaic Ice. Proposals will be received by JAMES R. THOMPSON, Jersey City. Terms easy to responsible parties.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD, on SABBATH EVENING, March 30, at 7½ P. M., in the First Reformed Dutch Church, near City Hall, Brooklyn, in aid of the Board of Publication for Supplying Religious Reading to the Army and Navy. Statements and addresses may be expected from the Agent, an army officer and Chaplain; Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, Pastor, who will preside and make the closing address. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting is expected to be one of great interest and importance. We must act at once for the religious welfare of our men in arms—especially for the sick and wounded—both friends and foes. Come with large hearts and full hands.

PROF. MATTISON, HAVING RETURNED from a visit to Centerville, Bull Run battlefield and Manassas, will preach, as usual, in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prof. M. will lecture in the same church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, on the incidents of his recent trip—*Contrabands—The Quaker Guns—Bull Run Battle, &c.* Admission 25 cents—for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES BACHMAN, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN; and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor—who will, by special request, repeat the first part of his sermon on *The Babe of the Bulrushes*, and the second part the succeeding SABBATH EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts., Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. LINDSAY, of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by a stranger. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*Maintenance of the Christian Profession.* At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*Encouragement to the Tempted.* The public are invited. Seats free.

"THE END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-69," according to Rev. Drs. Cumming, Croly, Keith, Bickersteth, and more than 50 other expositors, will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Also, on *Louis Napoleon, the Anti-Christ*, at 4 P. M., on SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. CARTER SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the evening.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH will preach a sermon, in behalf of the American Bible Society, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ASEL STEVENS, D. D. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon sermon will embrace a review of God's dealings with the Church while worshiping in the 7th-av., which they expect soon to leave for another location. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Manner of the Reconstruction of the Union, and our Responsibility to God for the Exclusion of Slavery from it.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., preaching by Rev. D. GAORSBECK. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH—53RD-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ENWAAN THOMPSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; preaching also in the EVENING; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF DIVINE UNITY.—THE MEMbers of the church and all liberal, devotional souls are invited to its ministrations, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (3 o'clock,) at room No. 20 Cooper Institute. t.. JUDD PARDEE will speak, as impressed,, on an interesting theme.

SHAKING OF THE POWERS OF HEAVEN, *With the Coming of Christ in His Glorified Kingdom.* Preaching on the above subjects by ELDER W. ROWORTH, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 3d-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, March 30, Rev. RALPH HOYT, by request, will repeat a discourse on *The relation of each citizen to the present calamities of the country.* Service at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinee Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 30, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on the *Deluge.*

A FUNERAL SERMON OF MRS. JENNIE EMERY, daughter of Rev. W. S. HALL, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Christian Race.*

REV. R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D., PASTOR of the Church of the Pilgrims, will deliver his popular lecture on *The Relations of a Last War to a Nation's Development*, in the State-st. Congregational Church, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents—children 10 cents.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Rev. N. HASTON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting after the evening sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CONFIRMATION.—RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation, in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBERT LOURY WILL preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 30th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., and at the latter service will administer the ordinance of Christian baptism to several candidates.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev WM. D. MORTON will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTian Alliance, will preach in Barnum's Museum on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The views of the speaker on several important questions, handed in, will be given. Seats free to all, and a collection taken.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WM. H. BUSH. —Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach the funeral sermon of Mr. Bush, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D. D., PASTOR Reject of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, (D. V.) in the church at the corner of Crosby-st., on SUNDAY, the 30th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 5th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D.

A SERMON ON THE RECOGNITION OF *Friends after Death*, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

PROPHETICAL ERRORS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon will be preached in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal,) by Rev. JOHN MORGAN, respecting *The Errors Held by Some on the Millennium.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Paster, Rev. GEO. S. HARE. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

NOW IS THE TIME!—THE PROPHET SNOW will preach once more in the Congregation of Mount Zion, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Present Great Crisis of the World and its Results.* Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Prof. C. MIEL, ON SUNDAY and EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, at the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND."—THE UNITY OF MANKIND." Dr. THOMPSON will preach on this subject at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Special subject—*The Argument from Language.*

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH in the Reformed Dutch Church, Avenue B and 5th-st., (Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, Pastor,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RIGHT OF Confirmation will be administered in this Church by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURE.—"AARON BURR."—BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN, at the John-st. M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

BEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church. Rev. A. G. LAWRIE, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON-square—To let for Sabbath services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYRIA AND ITS CUSTOMS, COSTUMES AND CURIOSITIES.—WM. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., recently returned from the Holy Land, will deliver a second lecture on the above subjects at the Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7. The lecture will be illustrated by the costumes of a Syrian lady and gentleman, and of a Cadi or Judge. Maps, pictures and thirty interesting curiosities and relics will be exhibited. Mr. Naceef Jimmal, a native of Syria, will wear the picturesque costume of a Mehammedan Cadi, and will read the Koran, give the Muezzin's "Call to Prayer," and pray in the Moslem style. The Lee-av. Sunday School Choir will add to the interest of the occasion by some of their choice melodies. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

The following testimonial is respectfully submitted:
W. W. Williams, Esq., No. 9 University-place, New-York:
DEAR SIR: I listened with much pleasure and profit to your lecture on *Jerusalem*, at Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, last evening. I noticed the crowded audience particularly, and I am sure that the gentlemen and ladies, as well as the children present, were all delighted as well as instructed. Your lectures are very entertaining, and will, I think, make permanent impressions for good everywhere. I cordially commend them.
Yours, truly, R. G. PARDEE.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

A PUBLIC MEETING—IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, instituted at Boston in 1814, with special reference to the supply of the Army of the Union with religious reading, will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS', on SABBATH EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
A statement of the operations of the Society for the Army will be made by Rev. C. P. BUSH, Dis. Secretary, and addresses may be expected from the following distinguished speakers: Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. S. H. TYNDR, D. D., of New-York. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Bowerneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKNARAGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath School in the church, commencing at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-St. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The congregation are specially invited to be present SUNDAY MORNING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and Rev. A. V. CLARKSON on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, NEAR 45TH-ST.—Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. R. VAN NEST, D. D.; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN; at 7½, by Rev. R. W. HENAR, colleague of Rev. Dr. McELROY.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. JOHN A. STAUNTON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chamberhmaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdongal-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — A YOUNG American girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to make herself useful; she is a nice girl, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 249 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE A young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION A wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. A Wanted, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist with the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A—A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to help with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl, highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front, this day or Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference from her last place. May be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., the first floor, back room

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or is willing to travel with a lady to take care of one or two children. Inquire at No. 732 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; understands her business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 42 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough cook, who understands cooking in every branch, pastry and baking; will also assist in washing and ironing, if required, is willing to go as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, &c. The best and most satisfactory City reference produced. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, geme, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 122 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable women, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, gamas, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 94 East 11th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good, plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; would take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., 4th story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; understands meets, soups, game, &c.; also, bread and pastry; is neat and tidy in work and person. Has good reference. Apply et ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook: understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion; has no objection to the country for the Summer; does no washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK WISHES A situation to cook, and assist in the washing: is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have the best of City reference, and lived four years in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th ava

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands, meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $9 to $10. Also by a thorough waitress and parlor maid; does the fine washing; wages $7; city or country. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, by a young woman with good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO RESpectable girls wish situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and mind children. Have the best City reference from their last places. Call at No. 53 Tillary-st., between Pearl and Adam-sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, by a highly respectable girl, who understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, who is trustworthy and competent for her duties, desires a situation in city or country in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, a thorough laundress; can manage milk and butter in the best of style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a smart and tidy girl, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a good dairymaid. Has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would attend to the housekeeping of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No 233 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to do family sewing or dressmaking by the day or week. Address No. 51 3d-av. Can operate on any sewing-machine.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker the work of a few private families, by the day; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 922 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families, by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's machines. Call or address t.. J., No. 133 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to sew by the day; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Satisfactory references can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable and hardworking German girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; is well recommended as a good cook, washer and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, in Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who collects us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar for his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly are sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—LUCIA DI CHAMOUNIX.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING SUFFOCATORS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. CADWALLADER was yesterday nominated by the President as Major-General of Volunteers, and he is expected to take the field immediately.

We learn from our Washington correspondent, that cars are now running to Manassas, and that the railroad is open four miles beyond that point.

Our latest dispatches from Island No. 10 do not indicate much progress made. Heavy and rapid cannonading was heard in the direction of Point Pleasant on Wednesday night, indicating that the rebel steamers were again attempting to run Gen. POPE'S blockade. A balloon reconnoissance was made on Thursday by Prof. STEINER, accompanied by Col. BUFORD and Capt. MAYNADIER, which established the fact that our shells have been thrown at too great a range to be sufficiently effective against the rebel batteries. This defect in our mortar practice has since been remedied.

We learn from the Lower Potomac that a considerable body of rebel cavalry are still in the vicinity of Shipping Point, and that a large number of rebel troops are concentrating on the Rappahannock, probably at Fredericksburgh, to make a stand there. Two boats' crews from the gunboat *Yankee*, on Monday last, landed at Shipping Point, to take possession of the artillery abandoned by the rebels, but a squadron of rebel cavalry made the appearance, and the men only succeeded in spiking two guns—one a 9-inch Dahlgren, and the other a long 32-pounder—together with a considerable quantity of shells, loaded and unloaded.

A party of Texas Rangers was on Thursday surrounded by two squadrons of the First New-Jersey Cavalry near Dumfries, on the Lower Potomac, and after a brief skirmish, ten of them were captured and taken to Washington.

From Strasburgh, where Gen. BANKS is now located with a portion of his command, we learn that JACKSON, with the remnants of his army, is quietly located below Edenburgh. A force of rebels under ASHBY, with four pieces of artillery, appeared near Strasburgh on Thursday and threw several shells into our camp, killing one of our men and wounding another. Their position was such that they could not be cut off. Most of the population of Strasburgh are represented to be Unionists. Many of them have for weeks been residing in the mountains, but are now returning, and from them Gen. BANKS gains much useful information.

Arrangements are nearly completed for establishing a line of steamers between Washington and Fortress Monroe, so as to secure daily arrivals at Washington—the trip to be made in nine hours. The proprietor will extend facilities for carrying the mails, and it is more than probable that the Post-office and War Departments will encourage the enterprise.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has written a letter to Lieut. WOODEN, earnestly and deeply sympathizing with him in the injuries he sustained, and thanking him and his command for the heroism he displayed and the great service he has rendered in the action of the 10th of March.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the petitions presented was one from citizens of New-Jersey, against further traffic and monopoly in the public lands. A bill from the Committee on Pensions, to prevent the allowance of pensions to the widows and children of revolutionary soldiers, whose claims were established, was passed. A motion was made by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, to take up the resolution declaring that no more Brigadier-Generals shall be appointed, unless for gallantry in action, but it was negatived after considerable debate. The bill remitting the duties on arms imported by States was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on inserting an appropriation for finishing the Stevens Battery. After a long debate, the amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, to the effect that Mr. STEVENS shall not be repaid the money expended by him unless the vessel shall prove successful, was adopted. A further amendment, that the money appropriated shall not be paid unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the vessel will be efficient, was adopted. An appropriation of $13,000,000 for iron-clad vessels, and another of $25,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard, were added, and the bill finally passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. ERICSSON, the constructor of the *Monitor*, was reported from the Naval Committee and passed. In reply to an inquiry, the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions stated that a bill had been prepared to provide for pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war. Consideration of the TAX bill was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported favorably, was one to amend the General Manufacturing law, and the one to correct abuses in relaying pavements in this City. The New-York Excise Commissioners made a report showing that they had granted nearly a thousand licenses, and received $22,000 for them. The bill to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association was passed; also the bill providing means for the payment of the Canal Enlargement debt.

In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Health bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A substitute was offered by Mr. CALLAHAN, but was not acted upon. Progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-day, when it will probably be ordered to a third reading without modification. The State Engineer reported that to enlarge the Champlain Canal so as to allow the passage of gunboats would cost $3,770,190.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of Rhode Island, killed at Bull Run, were received in this City yesterday, and escorted to the Astor House, where they now lie in state. They will be escorted to the railroad depot to-day, with appropriate military honors, and taken to Rhode Island.

One hundred and nine bales of cotton and eighty-seven tierces of rice reached Cincinnati on Tuesday, per steamer *Madison*, having been seized at Nashville and confiscated by Government.

A case of some interest to merchants and brokers, respecting mercantile usages and customs in the sale of goods, was yesterday decided by Judge HEARNE, in the Marine Court. The case also involved the construction of certain terms used in trade to designate sales. At the Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, one JAMES M. PORTER recovered against Ex-Sheriff JAMES C. WILLETT, for the sale of property without levy, $200, the value of the property, and $44 43 damages.

The Stock Market was dull through the dealings of yesterday, prices closing steady in the afternoon. Exchange 111¾; Gold 101¼.

Flour was rather more freely purchased yesterday, in part for export; low grades were a shade cheaper, while trade brands were quoted steady. No sales of Wheat of any importance were reported. A pretty brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn at previous figures, as well as for Oats, which advanced slightly. Sugars were in good demand, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Bacon, Lard and Cut Meats. Prices of Whisky were higher. Very limited movements transpired in Candles, Metals, Oils, Pork, Navel Stores, Rice, Molasses, Hemp, Hops, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Cotton was less active. Logwood, Codfish, Hey, Clover Seed, Cassia, Teas and Whalebone were in moderate request. Kentucky Tobacco has been more sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The British Blue Book About Mexico.

A number of our columns we surrender this morning to a documentary history of the intrigues which begot the European expedition to Mexico. For this narrative we are indebted to the Parliamentary blue book recently submitted to the House of Commons; a source we are at pains to mention, because it fully authenticates the extraordinary story. A story most extraordinary indeed, and most interesting. Early in the Fall of last year, the Spanish Government gave official warning to the Cabinets of France and Great Britain of its intention to submit its claims upon Mexico to the adjudication of arms. At the same time it expressed an earnest desire to have the co-operation of the two Powers addressed, whose claims were even more important than those of Spain. The proposition was favorably entertained. But at the very outset the British Ministers demanded guarantees that the expedition should not be used to interfere with the domestic affairs of the peccant Republic. No pretence; Earl RUSSELL exacted, should be permitted to authorize the substitution of a new form of government for that created by the Mexicans themselves; or to use the language of his dispatch, he insisted upon a preliminary declaration by the combined Powers.

"That they do not seek any augmentation of territory, or any special advantage, *and that they will not endeavor to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, or with the free choice of its form of government by its people.*"

There is little doubt of the disposition of both France and Spain to go beyond the position of the British Foreign Secretary. Even when they reluctantly acquiesced, they did not fail to disclose a certain discontent with the attitude into which the pluck of Earl RUSSELL compelled them. Thus M. THOUVENEL—

"While admitting the inexpediency of forcible interference in the internal affairs of an independent nation, drew a distinction between forcible interference and the *indirect encouragement, arising out of the presence of forces called to those shores for other purposes, given to the Mexican people to emerge from an odious tyranny.*"

And of the views of the Spanish Government, as expressed by Señor COLLANTES, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON writes from Madrid:

"Her Catholic Majesty's Government was of opinion that, considering the great influence which must necessarily be exercised by the very presence of the combined forces of England, France and Spain upon the internal state of Mexico, *it would be well that they should endeavor to profit by the impression which could not fail to be created thereby upon the Mexican people, to exercise a moral influence upon the contending parties, with a view of inducing them to lay down their arms, and come to an understanding for the formation of a Government which would offer some guarantee to the Allies for the fulfillment of the engagements of Mexico toward their respective Governments, for a better observance of her international duties in future, and one which would afford some prospect, at least, of a cessation of the miseries to which that unfortunate country had so long been exposed.* This, His Excellency said, he thought the three Powers were bound in honor to attempt, both on the grounds of humanity and of policy; and perhaps more on the ground of humanity than of policy."

It is sufficient to say the accession of England to the Treaty was, nevertheless, based upon a principle of strict non-intervention; and that at the first moment there became apparent a disposition on the part of the French and Spanish Governments to accept a less rigid interpretation, the British contingent was recalled. There can no longer be a doubt of the intention of both the remaining parties to test the "moral influence" of victorious armies in the imposition of new governmental forms upon the Mexican people.

While the good faith and consistency of Great Britain are thus admirably illustrated at the expense of her Allies, little credit for either is shared by Sir CHARLES WYKE, and, we are sorry to say, by our own representative, Mr. CORWIN. The English envoy conducted his entire correspondence with the Foreign Office in London, upon the theory that Republican Governments are necessarily failures; that the Mexican people are wholly incapable of self-government; and that permanent foreign intervention could alone preserve order, and furnish other Governments with reliable guarantees of just dealing. We have too much reason to believe Sir CHARLES to be a partner in the gigantic speculation repeatedly referred to in those columns, as arising from the loans of JECKER & Co. The entire conformity of his tone and action, with those of M. SALIGNY, whom we know to be an interested party, justifies, we think, such a belief; for nothing could be more provoking, insulting, and contemptuous than the treatment the English Envoy uniformly accorded the Ministers of JUAREZ, unless it was the behavior of the French Minister. And when Mr. CORWIN lent the force of his position, which should always have been one of strict support and friendship with the Mexican Government, to enforce impossible demands of Sir CHARLES WYKE—demands based upon claims notoriously unreasonable and unjust—we can only regret that we should have been so improperly represented at the very crisis of the Mexican destiny; and wonder what influence could have been exerted upon our Minister so to swerve him from the obvious path of duty. To whatever criticism Sir CHARLES WYKE may have subjected himself, he cannot be charged with departing from the letter of his instructions, or betraying the Government he acted for.

We commend this entire correspondence to the careful study of Congress and our public functionaries at Washington. Through the atmosphere of the capital it has always seemed impossible to obtain any but the most distorted views of what is not improperly called the Mexican "Question," seeing that all about it is matter of question, doubt, and uncertainty. The documents we reproduce do much toward clearing away the fog. If they receive the attention they deserve, the Senate will not be likely to repeat the irreparable blunder it committed in rejecting the McLANE Treaty, should haply an opportunity ever recur of obtaining a convention big with such incalculable advantages to the country.

Our Iron-Clad Defences.

If Mr. Secretary WELLES has sometimes been accused of being decidedly "slow," he has certainly just given a proof of something very like the opposite quality. At a time when the Fifteen Million Appropriation bill for iron-clad vessels was hanging fire in the Senate, he suddenly hurled a ballista into that body in the shape of a demand for just double that amount for the self-same purpose. Whether Mr. WELLES thought Congress would show more alacrity in voting thirty millions than fifteen, we know not; but the stroke had certainly the merit of being courageous. We publish, in another column, the communication of the Secretary to the Senate Naval Committee; it fully recognizes the revolution in naval warfare, made by the contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, and embodies the deductions made by the Department from that event. These deductions, if not novel, are certainly sensible and practical; and the only fault we are disposed to find with the Secretary's stupendous scheme is that, while providing completely for future contingencies, it says nothing of our immediate needs. It is the promise of a splendid banquet next year to a man who must starve in the interim. Mr. WELLES asks an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars "for targets and experimental practice;" but suppose, in the meanwhile, the rebels bring out the half dozen *Merrimacs* they have about ready, and make a "target" of our fleet and try "experimental practice" on our seaboard cities?

We agree with the Naval Secretary that "an investigation as to the quality of iron in different localities, with a view of selecting that which is best adapted to the purposes of Government, would be highly useful;" but as, however valuable these metallurgic inquiries might be, our own safety and the destruction of the rebel force at sea is what now comes closest to men's business and bosoms, we submit it is the plain dictate of common sense to use what iron we at present know to be the strongest and best, and leave all theoretical considerations to a less pressing occasion.

But if Mr. WELLES' communication is open to criticism, it has been of one service at least—it has given a fillip to the sluggard faculties of Congress, and has resulted in the passing of Senator HALE'S Fifteen Million bill. We believe its provisions to be ample for all our present needs. It provides for the construction of a powerful ram, for several batteries of the *Monitor* type, for iron-clad gunboats, for rezeeing and sheathing vessels already in the service, and for finishing the Stevens Battery. Let us once have these ready, and Mr. WELLES will find plenty of practical "targets and experimental practice." The best target he can have is the *Merrimac* and her mates at Mobile and New-Orleans, and he will have abundance of experimental practice for his mail-clad vessels in reducing the works that guard the sea approaches to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and other great cities of the Southern coast. We may add the expression of our conviction that the amount of money which Mr. WELLES calls for would, in the present condition of our knowledge of iron-clad vessels, be an unwise investment.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF TENNESSEE.—The last advices from Tennessee add to the number of able and prominent men who have intimated their readiness to cooperate with Gov. JOHNSON in reconstructing the State Government. We cannot vouch for the weight of authority upon which certain prominent names have been mentioned, but in nearly every instance we know that most, if not all, the antecedents of such gentlemen as BAILIE PEYTON, A. O. P. NICHOLSON, CAVE JOHNSON, WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM H. POLK, and WILLIAM B. STOKES are in favor of the Union. Mr. NICHOLSON was the colleague of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON in the United States Senate; a moderate, conservative man, opposed to Nullification, as propounded by Mr. CALHOUN, and to Southern rights, as urged by the South Carolina delegation in the Nashville Convention of 1850. He declined to return to the Senate, at the special Session in July, in deference to the action of the State Legislature in June, but took no active part in the rebellion. A Baltimore contemporary states that he has written a letter professing his cooperation with Gov. JOHNSON in the good work of restoring order and authority to the State Government, as part of the National Union. Ex-Gov. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL was ready last Summer to oppose secession, but shrunk from the prominence which many of his Union friends desired to give him, because of the defection of BELL and HENRY and the EWINGS. In regard to the position of WILLIAM H. POLK, there has at no time been a serious doubt. He was among the first to escort JOHNSON to the capitol on his arrival at Nashville. Mr. STOKES is an Ex-Member of Congress, representing the Mountain or Upper Cumberland District of the State, in which Gov. CAMPBELL also resides. We have seen nothing direct from Mr. CAVE JOHNSON or Mr. PEYTON in reference to their co-operation with Gov. JOHNSON, but, as intimated above, their opposition to the whole secession movement is well understood, both at home and abroad.

British Political Justice.

It is so rarely of late that we have had the pleasure of agreeing with the London *Times* upon affairs and events in this country, that we shall not allow the first notable opportunity of doing so to pass unheeded. In its number of March 10, the leading British journal remarks that if Americans "can find time carefully to consider the debate in the House of Commons provoked by Mr. GREGORY'S motion of Friday last, they will find many things to excite their wonder, and some that might lay claim even to their admiration." That debate—given in full in our columns—with the comments which we thought its importance demanded, cannot have failed to awaken in our readers, to a great degree, at least, the emotions which our London cotemporary supposed it would. But we are quite as sure that they, with us, would transpose and slightly modify the terms of the proposition which we have quoted, and say that this debate was the occasion to them of much more admiration than surprise. There was nothing in it to excite our wonder, though we were somewhat surprised to see such few and feeble efforts made in support of Mr. GREGORY'S very clever and adroit statement of his untenable case, and so calm, decided, and vigorous a tone, in the speakers who led the overwhelming opposition to his motion. We looked for a fiercer onslaught and a more apologetic defence. We expected the cry, "Down with the blockade," to rise from a chorus of voices, and the answer to be, "Wait." On the contrary, the demand came in the form of almost isolated audacity; and the reply is that of a rebuke: "The blockade is one which the honor and the interest of Great Britain alike demand that we should respect. The proposition of the member for Galway is both injurious and indecorous."

But although we poor "salvage men" of America were not quite so much astonished by the debate, as perhaps it was our duty to be, we found it, almost without qualification, worthy of our rude and untutored admiration. For it was conducted on the part of those who spoke for what was, to all intents and purposes, the whole House, upon the highest principles of political morality; and these were asserted and maintained by the Solicitor-General and Mr. FORSTER with a dignity, clearness and force which made the occasion an imposing one, and a memorable. The interests of Great Britain, it is true, were not overlooked. Indeed, they could not, nay they should not have been passed by unnoticed. But our readers must have observed how absolutely and avowedly they were held subordinate to Great Britain's duty. It was asserted, almost in terms, and in our opinion, incontrovertibly maintained by the Solicitor-General, that powerful as the self-styled "mistress of the seas" is, she is not powerful enough to defy that law of Christian morality which commands all men to do as they would be done by; nay, more—that she must not only be literally just, but charitable, and thinking no evil of her neighbors, presume good faith until bad faith is proved. It is with no disposition to undervalue such admissions, or to carp at their motives, that we direct attention to the novelty of this doctrine in the quarter in which it is now enunciated. Indeed, the London *Times* itself remarks, with an excess of candor or a lack of caution which, in either case, elicits far more wonder than the debate which occasioned the admission, that "the speech of the Solicitor-General seeks to place our intercourse with other nations on a higher principle than it has ever rested on before."

We welcome this enunciation of a new principle of International action on the part of one of the three great leading Powers of the Eastern World—a nation which, however ruthlessly she may alienate our sympathies, can never break the bond with which Eternal Nature has bound us to her. We hail the acceptance of this political gospel, of which America was the first apostle, as an omen of peace and happiness, not only to us, but to the whole earth. We can even see, reading by the new light vouchsafed to us, that since the proclamation of neutrality, the scales of justice have been held firmly, or at most have but slightly trembled, in Earl RUSSELL'S hand. The shock and the wound of that proclamation, by which we and those who sought to destroy this Government, and to blot this Republic from existence, were placed side by side, we cannot forget; but our anger at it may be turned into sorrow for those whom events are showing that their ignorance was at least as great as their ill-will, or, let us rather say, their indifference. For the sharp surgery of adverse facts is often required to effect an entrance for moral truth; and the repeated incisions which recent occurrences on this side the water have made upon stubborn heads on the other, have done much to gain admission for those "higher principles" which they admit to be so new to them. It is safe to say that the process will be continued until, finally, Great Britain and the United States will treat all questions between them on the basis of a mutual regard for each other's rights, perhaps it is not too much to hope, of each other's feelings.

THE DEAD OF MANASSAS PLAINS.—Seven months have elapsed since many hundreds of loyal lives were laid down on the fatal field near Manassas, and the bodies of the slain were hurried—some (alas! that we have to write it!) with unchristian indignities—into unhonored graves. The Winter winds have swept over their resting-place, far away from those they loved, and Spring grasses and flowers have begun to festoon those graves in the battle-field. The progress of events, meanwhile, has again given the nation possession of that locality so sadly interesting to many thousands, and the foot of affection is now for the first time able to make its pilgrimage to the resting-place of the lost. Since the sad privilege was accorded, several persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to disinter the remains of friends, and bring them home for sepulture in the soil they loved. The public is already informed of the recent exhumation of the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Maj. BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER, three gallant soldiers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. This sad duty was performed under the direction of their kind-hearted and sympathetic leader, Gov. SPRAGUE, who, with BURNSIDE, was with his men on the field of Bull Run, that fatal day; and the remains were yesterday received in this City with appropriate solemnities, and will lie in state at the Astor House until the hour of the funeral ceremonies to-day, when they will be taken for interment in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The private grief is for those near by kinship to the dead; but such marks of respect as a city may show, by the solemn procession, the dirge-music, and the flags at half-mast, will testify to the honor in which New-York holds all such, from whatever State, as fall in defence of the Republic.

The Expected News from New-Orleans.

If we are to believe the Richmond rebel authorities, Capt. PORTER will find it impossible to push his mortar fleet up the Mississippi to New-Orleans. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are represented as not only impregnable, but terribly destructive of any water craft that may attempt to pass under or by their guns. The forts are said to be manned by three thousand soldiers, many of them expert gunners, besides which a temporary dam has been thrown across the river, to overcome which will consume more time than would be required to blow the mortar fleet out of water. Curious enough the same authorities say little or nothing about the defences of the city against an attack from Lake Pontchartrain, which communication approaches within six miles in the rear, with a good road at one point directly into the City. The land attack by Gen. BUTLER, whenever attempted, will undoubtedly be made from this direction. The Southwest Pass, from the Gulf into the Mississippi, is 120 miles from New-Orleans. The latest advices represent Capt. PORTER as having taken this Pass. It remains to be told whether he will be able to encounter successfully the Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

Our own impression is that Capt. PORTER will encounter no insurmountable obstacles in reaching the city by the river. He has not undertaken the work without calculating its cost, nor without being entirely satisfied that he will succeed beyond a reasonable doubt. Against this opinion there is nothing serious in the mere boasting of the rebel newspapers in regard to the impregnability of the river defences. The same brave talk was indulged at Richmond and at Memphis and at Nashville, about the strategic position at Bowling Green and of the formidable defences at Columbus, yet both were abandoned almost before the ink which gave these boasts to the world, was dry upon the paper. And in both instances the large numbers represented to be intrenched dwindled down, on the precipitate evacuation, to about one-half or one-third the total thus boastingly published.

We scarcely expect what would be called an easy victory at New-Orleans, but we do anticipate, and that most confidently, that our success will be sure and triumphant. The results of such an achievement, and the restoration of the old flag to the second commercial city in the Union—the first in importance in the rebellious States—will be incalculable. The material value, however, will be to the commerce of New-Orleans itself, and to the planting interests—particularly that of sugar—of the State of Louisiana. That these have always had, and have now, a greater relative interest in the perpetuity of the Union, there is little question; and it would be useless to say, that the frenzy of secession is capable of holding out against the moral conviction and pecuniary well-being of a people whose life-long sympathies and most intimate trade relations have been with the free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.—We have a story by telegraph this morning, that a large force of the rebels is concentrating for a stand on the Rappahannock River—perhaps at or near Fredericksburgh. The numbers are not given. The intelligence is altogether vague, and we deem it extremely questionable whether the "stand" referred to will actually be made. The Gulf State troops are not believed to be at or near Fredericksburgh, nor is it probable that they remained long, on their retreat from Manassas, at Gordonsville. A story more plausible than the one now referred to, is, that Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH has gone to the Southwest with a large number of the regiments recently at Manassas. One rumor places the force under his command as high as 50,000, though like most other recent calculations of the rebel strength, this is probably an outside number. Assuming it to be any way near the truth, the movement to the line of the Mississippi would leave Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON in command only of the Virginia forces proper, and it is extremely doubtful whether these will be concentrated in sufficient numbers at any one point between Washington and Richmond, or Fortress Monroe and Richmond, to give formidable battle to the advancing columns of McCLELLAN. The fight at Winchester was an accident,—not a deliberate stand by the rebel general, and whatever other fights may take place this side of Richmond will probably be from a similar cause.

If, as rumored, the best or most effective division of the army of Manassas has fallen back upon the Mississippi, it is quite certain that the rebel "government" at Richmond will not be long in following in the same direction. The defences of that capital will not be trusted by DAVIS or his Cabinet with their personal safety. They will find it convenient to move South, to fire anew the heart of the Gulf States.

A PLEA FOR THE HEALTH BILL.—The Assembly has ordered the Metropolitan Health bill to a third reading. If any doubt dwells in the minds of the majority as to the propriety of passing it, we suggest one of those comprehensive legislative visits to the City, not uncommon in other years. New-York will be found engulfed in an ocean of dust, whirled higher than the chimney tops by March winds. All the filth, which HACKLEY has been paid for removing and did not remove, has left the grub condition of mud, and takes broad flights in the air on the wings of the wind. No chemical analysis can separate or describe the vile constituents of this slime, which having tramped through all Winter, we now draw into our lungs, and involuntarily clothe ourselves with as with a garment. What pulmonic and miasmatic diseases must go with these inspired impurities, what but the tables of mortality shall tell? And yet we have a City Inspector, Health Officers, Hackleys, paid salaries, and steady drafts on the Chamberlain; all the frame-work and much of the filling-in, in fact, of machinery for the protection of the public, and yet the public is as unprotected as if all these mercies had not been vouchsafed. With the actual system it might be possible to have civic cleanliness and health, had we true men to enforce it. But not having these, we want a system which shall insure efficiency, and give us honest administrators. So let the Health bill pass.

THE CONCERT-SALOON BILL.—The *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday is quite communicative and jubilant. It informs its public—without thinking, apparently, that any but Teutonic eyes would read—that the bill for the suppression of the Concert-saloon brothels, is to "suffer very vital modifications," after the "practical social point of view" of the *Zeitung*, expressed in its former articles, i. e., so as to conform it to the superior morality of heathenish Greece and Rome, instead of the effete Christian code! It then quotes the proposed substitute, which Mr. MCMULLEN, of Brooklyn, is to introduce. The principal features of this substitute—which the *Zeitung* informs us are already "recognized" by the members of the Legislature—are *monthly* licenses for theatricals, etc., to be issued by the Police Commissioners, with Police surveillance, but no exclusion of "Pretty Waiter Girls," dram-selling, or any other abomination. "The law-makers," it says, "are convinced that many of the *waiter-girls prefer a situation in a public place of amusement, for* their own support and that of their relatives, to a more corrupt means of livelihood, like many of their sisters."

We say nothing of the libel on the sense and morality of our Legislators, and we omit the insolent language of the *Zeitung*, addressed to the journals and the citizens who have raised their voices against the abominations of the "saloons." And we would not attach too much importance to these outgivings of a German paper. This much may be said: that the people of New-York are not prepared for the legislation that tolerates or countenances a system so infamous as to have outraged all the decencies of civilized society and all the convictions of Christian citizens. We are not prepared for the experiment of licensed brothels. Whatever waiter-girls may prefer, everybody knows that there are no "more corrupt means of livelihood" than those shamelessly resorted to by *all* the women engaged in *all* the dens the Legislature were asked by the Grand Jury and the people of New-York to shut up. There may be no lobby pressure at Albany in favor of the Concert-saloon bill; and there is known to be one against it. But if the confidence of good citizens is betrayed, there will be a pressure elsewhere than at Albany, which no self-respecting man will wish to experience.

JUDICIAL IMBROGLIO.—The action of the District-Attorney, discharging MATTHEWS and IRELAND from arrest, left no case for Judge MCCUNN to adjudicate; and so his opportunity for embarrassing the Police in their praiseworthy interference with Sunday dram-selling is lost. But a Judge whose zeal keeps him awake o' nights, is not to be baulked thus. *He* procures the institution of proceedings before *himself* to vindicate his own dignity; and, on the application of his own counsel, issues an attachment for contempt of Court against the Captain of Police who waited till the light of day to make his return to a writ issued at midnight!

The District-Attorney presented an argument against the proceedings so forcible that, had anybody else's dignity been in question, there can be little question where the judicial needle would have pointed. Judge MCCUNN "didn't see it." Without one word of explanation or vindication the attachment was ordered. But District-Attorney HALL is not the man to be floored by *brutum fulmen* blows. He informed the Judge, in blandest tones, that he should apply to the Supreme Court for a *Prohibition* of the attachment, on the ground that the City Judge had no power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the return of the officer was within the period prescribed by the statute; that the unusual course of issuing a writ at midnight from the County Clerk's office was a virtual malfeasance in office and unworthy the dignity of the Court, etc.

Now, beyond our special province of acquainting the public with current facts of general importance, we do not care to meddle much with this imbroglio. What is MCCUNN to us, or we to MCCUNN? To be sure, his military career was none of the brightest; perhaps his judicial campaign may be more successful. But, this scouting at midnight to capture the officers of the Law-squad, and this *Court*-martialing of men because they are faithful to the flag, is a little discouraging. His Honor may need to be reminded that his "dignity" is only in danger from his own acts.

Navigation Westward.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 28.

The propeller *Eclipse* left here early this morning for Toledo. The *Equinox* starts for there this afternoon. Both vessels belong to the New-York Central Railroad line. There is very little ice in sight, and the prospects are good for the early opening of navigation.

DUNKIRK, Friday, March 28.

Navigation is open through to Toledo. The Erie Railroad steamer *Ocean* left here for Toledo this morning.

TOLEDO, Friday, March 28.

The steamer *Elmira*, of the Erie Railway line, left this afternoon for Dunkirk. She is the first boat of the season.

Launch of the Canandaigua.

BOSTON, Friday, March 28.

The steam sloop-of-war *Canandaigua* was launched at Charlestown Navy-yard to-day.

The gunboats *Genesee* and *Tioga* will be launched next week.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Speedy Opening of the Line to Freight and Travel.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 28.

We are at length able to make the following reliable announcement, which will be received with interest by the mercantile classes East and West.

The engineers and track-layers report that their forces engaged in restoring the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have finished their work, with the exception of three miles only, about midway between Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry. All the numerous bridges, large and small, are completed, and the last rail necessary to reconnect Baltimore, Washington, and the Eastern cities, with Wheeling and Parkersburgh and the Western Railroad system, will positively be laid on Sunday morning, the 30th inst.

Large quantities of freight cars for Government and private account, from the East and West, are loaded and have been pushed forward to Harper's Ferry on one side and Martinsburgh on the other, to go through on Monday and Monday as soon as the track is ready. The first regular through passenger trains will leave Baltimore, Wheeling and Parkersburgh on Wednesday, April 2, at the latest.

The restoration of this great line of communication will certainly be permanent and effectual, as the country south of it is fully occupied and possessed by Government troops in the Departments of Gens. McClellan, Dix and Fremont respectively. Renewed life and energy is inspired in business communities of Baltimore by this happy result, the influence of which has been for some days past very marked in all quarters of the West by the liberal reduction in the rates on all through freight, equal to some $3 per ton.

In this announcement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been followed by the competing lines in Pennsylvania and New-York, a result of the greatest importance to the large interests is involved.

The Massachusetts Legislature and Gen. Sumner.

BOSTON, Friday, March 28.

A resolution was introduced in the House, today, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to consider the expediency of addressing to the President of the United States a memorial asking for the immediate trial of Gen. Sumner, now in military confinement. The resolution was opposed on the ground that such interference was uncalled for; though the speakers expressed the hope that Gen. Sumner would speedily have a trial, which common justice demanded. The resolution was rejected almost unanimously.

The Legislature of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, March 28.

The State Legislature have resolved to adjourn *sine die* this evening.

The Central American Transit bill was passed today.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, March 29—Nos. 26, 26½, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33½.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts,	Stocks,
Suspenders,	Socks,
Undershirts,	Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every equisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Public Speakers and Singers
Will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees.
A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, Jr.
All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.
Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.
NEW-YORK.

Genin's
"CAMBRIDGE HAT,"
A DRESS STYLE FOR YOUTHS.
This fabric is strictly a novelty, an elegant, dashing, manly chapeau for youths of from 15 to 19 years of age. Such a crowning ornament has long been wished for by young gentlemen. "The Cambridge Hat" is not so decided in its style as the young man's hat, to which it is in fact a graceful introductory. It marks the distinction between mere boyhood and the commencement of the era of manhood, and the style is a happy compromise between that most appropriate to early youth and that best adapted to dawning maturity. "The Cambridge Hat" is not too old for the youthful heads it is intended to embellish, nor will it be thought that the heads for which it is intended are too young for such a hat.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters. (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st., cornar of William.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, and imparting to it a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold at 25 cents per bottle by all druggists.

Marsh Brothers'
RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor. Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

MARRIED.

STRODL—YALE.—On Thursday, March 27, by Rev. Mr. Jones, EDWIN R. STRODL to MARY P. YALE.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

AMELER.—At his residence in Corning, Knoxville, Steuben County, on Sunday, March 23, THOMAS AMELER, in the 71st year of his age.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the residence of her uncle, Edward R. Al Burtis, CAROLINA M. BERTA, only child of Louisa C. and the late Frederick W. Barclay, in the 5th year of her age.
The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of her late father and his family, also of her uncles, Edward R. and Clement W. Al Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BURLBURT.—In Brooklyn on Friday evening, March 28, after a lingering illness, LAURA, wife of John Birkbeck.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BURNHAISER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, March 27, ELLA ROSA, daughter of Reuben and Rosamond H. Burkhalter, in the 24 year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her grandfather, Dr. A. D. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 228 West 15th-st.

BROWN.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, March 27, MARIA, wife of Henry Brown, aged 50 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CARPENTER.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, March 28, Mrs. SARAH A. CARPENTER, wife of Benj. Carpenter, aged 63 years.
Funeral services Sunday, March 30.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, of consumption, RUSH LYON G. HOWELL, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Chasty, No. 19 West 44th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HYLER.—In New-Orleans, on Tuesday, March 4, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Aristide Desbrosses, HENRY VAN WART, son of Robert Hyslop, of this City.

LEMOINE.—In Pau, France, on Monday, March 10, Dr. CLEMENT HUNTINGTON.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, ANNIE, youngest child of Thomas C. and Ann M. Lyon, aged 6 years and 2 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 128 Henry-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

MORTON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 27, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH T. MORTON.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Jersey City, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Paterson, N. J., for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 28, Miss ADDA MILLER.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Dr. Amos S. Miller, No. 6 Boorman-place, West 32d-st., this day, (Saturday,) March 29, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment on Monday.

O'REILLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 27, of scarlet fever, HENRY STOCKEN, only son of Bernard and Margaret E. O'Reilly, aged 2 years, 5 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 258 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TAIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, at No. 51 Columbia-st., ELLEN KING TAIT, wife of George Tait, aged 34 years.
Funeral at 3 P. M. Sunday next.

VAN DE WIELE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, HENRIETTE, wife of John B. Van de Wiele, aged 61 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West 43d-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 147.—March 26, 1862.
36, 74, 60, 16, 39, 51, 9, 59, 5, 71, 35, 12, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 148.—March 28, 1862.
28, 64, 61, 30, 1, 57, 77, 78, 71, 65, 23, 32, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 95.—March 28, 1862.
54, 45, 17, 5, 57, 27, 75, 72, 69, 73, 33, 13, 40.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 185.—March 28, 1862.
60, 70, 9, 22, 73, 11, 61, 24, 14, 6, 1, 55, 18.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

LANDS.

THE MISSOURI CITY ASSOCIATION AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY have purchased from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company a large body of lands for farming and manufactoring purposes, adjoining the flourishing town of Hamilton, Caldwell County, in Northern Missouri, and have divided the same into lots and farms, and now offer them to subscribers in shares at Twenty Dollars each, which can be secured on payment of Five Dollars on each one subscribed for.
This affords one of the best opportunities ever offered for those who are wanting farms or lands that will rapidly rise in value to secure them at a small expense. Only a limited number of shares are to be issued, and those wanting them should secure them at once. Each share entitles the holder, by warrantee deed, to one lot in the general distribution. Among the lots are a large number ranging from ten to eighty acres each.
Remittances can be sent in registered letters at the Company's risk, directed to its principal office, No. 36 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Maps, with full information, sent to members.

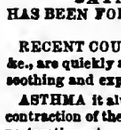
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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
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RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.
ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.
BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.
CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.
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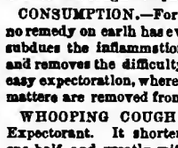
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Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares, at $50 each.
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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.
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GENUINE PREPARATION!
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H. T. HELMBOLD.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE ONWARD MARCH
OF THE
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
Envious of the success of the New-York SUNDAY MERCURY—unable to approach it in circulation or rival it in interest—obscure papers, published on the same day, assail it with the slang and ribaldry which is their *only* distinctive feature. Not one of these concerns, of course, DARES to take issue with the SUNDAY MERCURY on its circulation. It stands an UNCONTRADICTED FACT, that its issue exceeds that of all the SUNDAY OBSCURITIES combined, and that its books and its press-room are open to the public, who can verify with their own eyes the statements of its publishers. No other paper has ever offered, in good faith, such an evidence to advertisers of the publicity given to their business announcements. The GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER has adopted the novel idea of telling its readers and advertisers the exact truth about itself, and the system works well. The iteration of TRUTHS—which every man can prove for himself to be *truths*—necessarily tells; and certainly it is the most innocent and honest way of gaining public confidence ever tried by the Press. Will not some of the Sunday papers, that are so much exercised about the success of the ONE LIVE, ENTERPRISING, GO-AHEAD SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, make the experiment? It is just as easy as fretting and fuming, and much more creditable. The world is not blind. It understands the *animus* of the assaults made upon the SUNDAY MERCURY by its far-behind cotemporaries. Rushlights cannot be expected to find any merit in the star that dims their lustre. The Frog wouldn't admit the superior size of the Ox, and there is a valuable moral in the fact that he *burst* while attempting to make people believe that he was of the same calibre.
That there is cause for envy in certain quarters cannot be denied. And yet because DEAD-ALIVE sheets are querulous, shall a VIGOROUS NEWSPAPER, that is up with the age, be blamed for distancing them, and leaving them high and dry in the land of Humdrum. A lightning pace—not a snail's pace—is the gait of energy. If the SUNDAY MERCURY chooses to avail itself of all the facilities for making a first-class newspaper, such as the electric telegraph—active, wide-awake reporters—able correspondents at home and abroad—leading romancists—unrivaled literary talent in its Table-Talk department—the latest market, financial and ship news—the best editorial ability, etc., it should not be held responsible for the decay of the feebler prints eclipsed by its enterprise?
In vain will splenetic cotemporaries charge that ITS SPECIAL WAR DISPATCHES, full of late intelligence of the highest interest, and utterly beyond their reach, are an infringement upon the order of the War Department. That game is understood at Headquarters. The LOYALTY of the SUNDAY MERCURY is patent, and its enterprise, which never wanders into paths where it can be detrimental to the public service, will not be repressed because it leaves pettifogging journals days and leagues in its wake. SUCH IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE CENSORSHIP. If it were, there would be an end of the highest order of journalism. The slow-coaches so fatally outstripped by the SUNDAY MERCURY are requested to make a note of this.
One thing is certain, ITS CAREER CAN NEITHER BE ARRESTED NOR IMPEDED.
To-morrow the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER will be richer than ever—a mine in which people of all tastes will find the kind of gems they most admire. Remember that the TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES from the seat of war and the whole country will be up to FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING, and let the Business World bear in mind that the CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY EXCEEDS BY THOUSANDS THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED.

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OF
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JUST PUBLISHED:
"THE MARKET BOOK," BY THOS. F. DE VOE, vol 1. "Very nearly furnishes us with a history of our City," (see New-York *Times*, Feb. 17.) Large 8vo., 631 pp.
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TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 20 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 20 M-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. [illegible] 20th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
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No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
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No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
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Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSES COMPLETE, WITH ALL MODern improvements; in a good and healthy neighborhood, at low rent, on 126th and 127th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th-avs., and convenient to steamboats and railroad 4th-avs., and convenient to steamboats and railroad 4th-avs., and convenient to steamboats and railroad

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 25 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Last election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th April next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 30th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.
At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.
E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of the Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order:
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 5 THIRD Av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in any guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.
W. H. WEBB.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—QUARTERMasters' vouchers, and one year United States 6 per cent. certificates bought by RICHARD KINGSLAND, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Classes of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN 2d-av. railroad stock by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
5 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of* $500 *and under, and* 5 *per cent on larger amounts.*
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $276,852 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. an sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS,
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 122 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to C. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 13 WALL-STREET,
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FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.
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OGDEN HAGGERTY.....Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN.....President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD.....
CHARLES EASTON.....Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES...Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
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GEORGE F. THOMAS.....Firm of W.W. DeForest & Co.
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THOMAS S. NELSON.....Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD....

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., as said Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALHIEE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 28, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK.
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY, } Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office (No. 6 State-st.) until 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 29th inst., for supplying articles of Lumber for use of this Department, viz.:
60,000 feet 2-inch merchantable White Pine Plank.
25,000 feet merchantable Hemlock Boards.
6,000 feet 3x4 merchantable Hemlock Joist.
5,000 feet 4x4 Pine or Spruce Scantling.
Bidders will be required to deliver the lumber alongside of such vessel as may be employed to transport it, which vessel will be sent as near to the place from which the lumber is to be delivered as practicable. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per thousand feet for which they will furnish the lumber, payable in such funds as may be provided by the Government, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Lumber."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived until Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o clock M., for the labor and materials necessary to alter the present Custom-house for the use of the United States Treasury and Assay Office.
Specifications for the work can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst., and the building can be examined any time during office hours until the 1st of April.
Proposals must be sealed and plainly indorsed, "Proposals for work upon the Custom-house;" be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer United States, on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge Treasury Department.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.
IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, alsoei heyood the seas; and in the matter of the 38th George 3d, Chap. 52:
The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 18 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1857, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.
The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1840, and his there occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.
Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.
ROBERT W. PEAKE,
Clerk in Ch. Clerk
N. S. E. STEINBERG,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
ROBERT WOODS,
No. 61 Watling-st.,
London.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.
The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.
Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—A special meeting of the Union will be held at 163 Bowery on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 29, on business connected with the annual Convention of the National Union.
M. H. McNAMARA, President.
D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

FOR $1.—A WORK ENTITLED "THE WAY TO Fortune," setting forth certain modes of making money, with a gift, will be sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of the above amount. No one regrets investing in it. All should have it. The gifts vary in valuation from 25 cents to $10,000, according to schedule carefully arranged. The large gifts are as follows: one of $10,000, one of $8,000, one of $5,000, two of $2,000, five of $1,000, ten gold watches, valued at $100 each. Address Secretary of Savings Book Company, Box No. 432 Fishkill, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 400 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of the Skin, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5729 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures, as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks: this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.: Dr. Power's French preventive: an important invention for married or single: price reduced to $5 per dozen: mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while ignorant of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Infortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently commands such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is subject to, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN DATED INK, 20 cents, will flow freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Mulr.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66
STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5,
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80 | Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$36
First cabin to Hamburg..$85 | Steerage to Hamburg..$35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $69; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND DERRY.—Sailing every SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., and every WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana, via Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1862. No. 4 Bowling Green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND BROTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. SUTTLE AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said jud

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proposed Amendment of the General Railroad Law—The Death of the Bill in the Senate—Discussion of the Assessment Bill in the Senate—Animated Debate on the Health Bill—Enlarging the Champlain Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28, 1862.

The Senate had quite a long and animated discussion, last evening, over a bill purporting to amend the General Railroad Act.

The bill provides that in cases where two-thirds of all persons named as grantees in any act heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, conferring a grant or franchise for railroad purposes, shall have the power to organize a company under the Act to carry ent the franchise. Where any of the grantees refuse or fail to organize, it declares it lawful for any one or more of the grantees to apply to the Supreme Court for relief, the Court to appoint Commissioners, and thus organize.

Mr. ARCHER, in advocating the bill, could not but admire the astuteness of gentlemen in conjuring up objections to this bill. Their opposition would only give additional value to the fruits of corrupt legislation, such as they claim that of 1860 to have been. As the law now stands any one of the grantees, by an obstinate refusal to coöperate with the others, can block all action and perpetually defeat the building of the road. The design of this bill is to prevent any one grantee from doing this, either to subserve his own interests in other roads, or to extract money from his cograntees, and to permit the others to go forward and construct the roads.

Mr. BELL, *per contra*, thought the bill only an "enabling act" to consummate what was known as the Gridiron System of that corrupt session. There were Senators present who knew with what indecent haste the first bill was passed. All amendments to protect property owners, or compensate them, or to protect the people, were voted down, and the bill ordered to a third reading without delay or debate. If the bill is not intended to refer to these acts, why does the gentleman having it in charge object to the amendment now pending to prevent its application to railroads in cities and villages? He would not oppose chartering railroad corporations in the City of New-York, but he was opposed to giving away valuable franchises to men stationed all over the State, that they might speculate in their stocks. He voted for the freight and passenger road chartered at that time, because its charter has provisions which bring it within control of future legislation.

Mr. RAMSEY proclaimed that the charge that Senators voted for those bills with corrupt motives was as false as unjust.

Mr. BELL intended to impugn no man's motives, but thought persons pressed those bills for purposes of speculation. Their history was notorious.

Mr. RAMSEY went on to explain that this bill was simply intended to enable parties holding grants from the Legislature to go on and build their roads, despite the opposition of one or two factious grantees. He was surprised to hear the gentleman say what he had in regard to those bills being steeped in corruption. He should remember that four Senators beside himself voted for them.

Here quite a little passage occurred, Mr. BELL asking if Mr. RAMSEY intended to imply that he voted for those bills, and Mr. RAMSEY finally saying that he did. Mr. BELL then explained that he voted for one bill, which had a provision in it that the "Legislature may from time to time amend, repeal or modify the charter," while he voted against the other having no such provision. Mr. MURPHY thought there were two sides in this matter of the grantees. The bill was not intended to prevent frauds on honest stockholders. They were the very ones who opposed the bill, and those who never paid a cent for the stock they hold, were the ones who wanted the bill. If the bill were not killed before, he would move, at the proper time, to amend by providing that the Company shall have no power to change their route, and the Legislature shall have power to amend, alter or repeal this act.

Mr. GANSON thought the Legislature of 1860 gave away forever the right of the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal the charter under the Gridiron act. The question was further debated at length, Messrs. ANGEL and SANDFORD supporting the bill, and Messrs. FOLGER, BELL and PRUYN arguing against it. Mr. PRUYN then moved to report progress for the purpose of offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That Senate bill No. 197 be referred to the Judiciary Committee; and if they shall be of the opinion that the franchises heretofore granted to individuals and referred to in the said act are not subject to legislative control, that they do therefore frame or amend the said bill, so that in case any such grantees shall avail themselves of its provisions, the rights and franchises held by them shall thereafter be held subject to the power of the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal any statute under which such franchises are held, and that said Committee do report thereon at an early day.

Progress was reported but leave was refused to sit again, thus killing the bill by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Angel, Clark, Cornell, Freer, Pruyn, Ramsey, Sanford, Smith, Woodruff—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Bradley, Connolly, Farrar, Folger, Ganson, Hutchinson, Little, Low, Montgomery, Murphy, Richards, Tobey, Truman, Yonas—16.

It will be seen thet the Belt Railroad people do not find much sympathy in this Senato.

The time of the Assembly was occupied in the discussion of the Assessment bill, and more especially confined to the leading points of testing property, reaching personal property, and allowing no offsets for debts. The whole debate was promising, for laying aside all attempts at buncombe and political harangues, the members who spoke devoted themselves to the subject in hand. The thing looked business-like, and it must have rejoiced the heart of every one to have seen the members actually interested in the practical issues of the bill, instead of all sorts of side issues.

Mr. ALVORD sustained his position at length, basing his argument upon the desirability of reaching a true estimate of personal property, and the difficulty of doing so if any offsets are allowed.

Mr. PHELPS thought the present an unwise time to attempt such radical changes in the system of taxation—especially as the State burden of taxation was not likely to be much increased, while the General Government was about to lay a heavy direct tax, which would reach the very same items intended to be reached in this bill. He feared it would unsettle the credit of the State.

Mr. STETSON opposed the bill because he thought it would tend to impose a sort of double taxation, and because it required, in his estimation, the making up of inventories, which had never been the case heretofore in this State.

Mr. NEHER advocated his amendments offered in the morning, looking to an avoidance of all discrimination between classes of men in making offsets.

Mr. PIERCE thought the question was not an abstract and untried one, and advocated the bill, with Mr. NEHER'S amendments incorporated, on the ground that the proposed system had been tried in many other States, and not found wanting.

Mr. BUSH opposed any action, and thought the people would be just as well satisfied, if the subject of State taxation were suffered to remain in *statu quo*.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD'S speech was on the humorous order. The honorable gentleman was fairly suany with "*smiles*," and smilingly made a smiling speech to smiling members. He imagined that every class squirmed when *they* were touched—farmers, manufacturers, merchants, stockers, and all trades in turn—and to illustrate, imagined himself in all sorts of impossible positions, and his feelings therein, under the operation of the clause requiring him to make an exhibit of his affairs. He was satirically down on all croakers, and in favor of the bill. He closed with an earnest appeal to all to unite in perfecting the bill, in order that it might be presented as an acceptable sacrifice to the people.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made a special order for this evening.

The special order, being the Metropolitan Health bill, was postponed to allow the presentation of petitions. About half of the petitions bore either upon the Health bill or the Broadway Railroad. Nearly seventy-five petitions, I should judge at a rough guess, were presented against the Health bill, comprising from three to four thousand names, and it became evident that a hard fight was to be made against the bill. The animus of the opposition became speedily evident when Mr. BARKLEY moved to strike out the words "physician residing and practicing," with reference to the gentlemen residing in Richmond County. This amendment was intended to leave three laymen and four physicians on the Health Commission. In New-York and Kings Counties, part of the members are citizens, and the Health Officer being a physician and residing in Richmond, it was proposed to make the other member from that county a citizen. Immediately Mr. WARD, of your City, raised the cry of politics, and thought the bill was intended to "take bread out Democrats" and put it into the hands of Republicans—rather a disagreeable operation that to both parties; and I doubt if either would desire it. Mr. SMITH, of your City, very properly rebuked the partisan position of his colleague, and that phase of the discussion was laid aside for the time at least. The amendment was carried. The next motion of importance was by Mr. OGDEN, of Yates, proposing to give the appointing power to the Boards of Supervisors in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, instead of to the Governor, with the advice of the Senate.

Mr. CALLAHAN offered a substitute for the whole section embodying Mr. OGDEN'S idea. Mr. OGDEN offered his proposition, he said, without consultation with any one. Mr. CALLAHAN immediately followed with his carefully prepared substitute. It is wonderful how minds of the same calibre and character run in the same channels. Messrs. PAINGLE, PRUYN and RAYMOND opposed the amendments. Mr. PRINGLE combatted the idea that this was a local bill, and that therefore the appointment should be given to the Supervisors. He thought it of interest to the whole State. Mr. PHELPS spoke generally in favor of the bill, and was severe in his remarks upon the abuses which now clester around the Health System of the City.

Mr. RAYMOND showed how the selection would be partisan, contrary to the assertion of the gentleman from Yates, because, while the Board of Supervisors in New-York are not partisan, those in Kings and Richmond are, and that of New-York would be overridden by the others. He admitted that there were objections to placing the appointing power at Albany, but he thought it the best place that could be found. Messrs. SMITH and OGDEN replied, Mr. SMITH defending the municipal authorities, and Mr. OGDEN remonstrating against what he considered a centralization of power at Albany, his Democratic feathers standing out at all points like "quills upon the fretful porcupine."

The debate was further continued by Messrs. PRUYN, PORTER, ARCHER, ALVORD, STETSON, discussing the Constitutional questions involved in the proposed mode of appointment. Mr. RAYMOND followed, showing how imperatively some change in the control of the health of New-York is demanded, how all attempts to do so have heretofore been defeated through influences not bearing upon the merits of the question, and how it was necessary that, to obtain an effective sanitary system, the various counties named should be combined into one district. He also referred to the constitutional question, and said that the question had been decided in the Supreme Court of the State, that officers appointed for a special district, of the kind contemplated, do not come under the provision of the Constitution relating to local county officers.

Various members continued the debate until after 1 o'clock, when progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

A communication was received from the State Engineer and Surveyor, in regard to enlarging the locks on Lake Champlain Canal, as a means of public defence, which is to be printed. It goes into the subject quite in detail, and upon the whole it is not favorable to the project. To make the gunboats available on the lakes, they must be transported through the Chambly Canal, and through Canadian canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, while it is not impossible that the proposed enlargement would divert transportation somewhat from the Erie Canal. The whole cost of the work is estimated at $3,770,190, including damages.

From the same officer was received a communication in answer to Mr. ALVORD'S resolution of Inquiry relative to the feasibility and expense of enlarging the locks of the Erie Canal for a like purpose. The reply is decidedly favorable, stating that the work can be done in the usual manner, without much impeding navigation, on the Erie Canal alone, for $2,815,900, and including also the Oswego Canal for $3,441,400. The total, you will see, is less than the cost of enlarging the Champlain Canal, while the object is in the one case perfectly secured, and in the other we are no better off after the thing is done than before, so far as *general* frontier defence is concerned. The Government Agent at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, as appears from a note from him, in one of the reports, thinks gunboats drawing seven feet when tight, and nine feet when loaded, are as small as could be made available. The documents are of interest, and it is to be hoped that means will be taken to have them generally circulated.

The House begins to fairly see that its time for hard work is at hand, and it is holding sessions morning and evening steadily, and on Thursdays and Fridays special afternoon sessions on claim bills.

In the Senate this morning a report was received from Excise Commissioners of New-York, announcing the issue of nearly one thousand licenses, and the payment of nearly twenty thousand dollars into their hands for the same.

The bill incorporating the New-York Commercial Association was also passed; also, that amending the charter of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. This bill has now passed both Houses.

The bill providing for the paymeat of the Canal Enlargement debt was also passed. H.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The afternoon session was devoted to claims. The evening session to the Assessment bill. The House decided almost unanimously to allow indebtedness as an offset to the amount of taxable personal property. The bill will receive further important amendments before it passes, and it is not unlikely to be defeated altogether. It meets but little favor.

The Metropolitan Health bill is regarded as certain to pass. No formidable opposition is expected. Rumors were current this morning that money had been offered for votes against it. All such attempts will be unavailing, nor will there be any party division upon it. Some of its strongest friends are Democrats.

The Broadway Railroad bill is considered dead.

No amendments of importance will be made to the charter.

The report of the Committee appointed last Winter to investigate street openings came in to-day. The testimony is very voluminous, and exposes very gross abuses. The report is very severe on the Corporation Counsel, who is charged with doing nothing to stop street-openings, for which he receives $6,000. The whole cost of street-opening since 1850 has been $668,000. The report recommends the stringent interference of the Legislature, and the passage of laws reducing the expenses of street-openings; requiring the assent of two-thirds of property holders to opening any street, and declaring that Commissioners shall not receive over $100. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the general manufacturing law.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

Facilitating the closing up of the insolvent Mutual Insurance Company.

Correcting the abuses in New-York relative to relaying pavements; ordered to a third reading.

Correcting errors in the assessment of taxes, Brooklyn.

The President presented a communication from the New-York Commissioners of Excise, reporting nearly 1,000 licenses granted and $22,000 received therefor.

Mr. BELL noticed a bill for encouraging investments of small sums by the people in the State Stocks.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Commercial Association.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Jurors and Justices Courts.

Amending the charter of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

Providing means for the payment of the Canal enlargement debt.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S Masonic Library bill. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order being the consideration of the Claim bills, several of which were considered and ordered to a third reading,

Mr. HUTCHINGS presented a remonstrance against uniting Orleans and Monroe Counties into one Congressional District. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 28.

The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up as the special order, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. TALLMAN in the Chair.

Mr. CALLAHAN offered a substitute for the bill, providing for the appointment of four citizens from New-York, two from Kings, and one from Richmond, by the Supervisors of the respective counties, who, with the State Health Officer, shall act as a Board of Health. Two of the citizens appointed from New-York, one from Kings, and one from Richmond, to be physicians. The bill also prescribes the mode of electing the same by the Supervisors.

Mr. OGDEN supported the amendment, arguing that the offices were of a local character, and that they should be filled by the local authorities.

Mr. RAYMOND opposed the proposition, on the ground that the Supervisors of Kings and Richmond Counties were political bodies. The amendment would drag the question into a struggle with county politicians.

Mr. OGDEN replied, contending that the Governor always selected men from his own political party to fill his appointments, and that such appointments always partake of his (the Governor's,) own political character.

Mr. PAYNE argued that while the State was interested in the health of the Metropolitan District, the whole State were constituents of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Mr. CALLAHAN inquired if these constituents would share the expenses of the Metropolitan Board?

Mr. PORTER argued against the amendment and in favor of the original bill.

Mr. PHELPS, as a representative from New-York, declared himself in favor of the original bill. As an abstract proposition, he was in favor of allowing local authorities to control local appointments, but reform was demanded in the Health Department of New-York City. It has been said this bill was drawn without regard to politics. He hoped so. He knew that Democrats had suffered from being displaced from the health offices, but they deserved to suffer. Instead of acting for the interest of the City, they had acted for their own interest. He knew that the bill deprived the officer at the Quarantine of the power to impose on commerce. The office deserved to be shorn from $120,000 a year down to $9,000. He (PHELPS) knew how commerce had suffered from the action of the Quarantine officer, who had quarantined vessels with no infectious disease on board of them, for the sake of making profits on fresh provisions and lighterage to New-York. He (PHELPS) believed that no man was more desirous of promoting the public interest than himself. He could not vote against a bill for political considerations. While anxious to adhere to his party in all proper matters, he was willing to cast it aside when a great reform like this was needed.

Mr. RAYMOND argued ably in support of the original bill.

Messrs. SMITH, LOUTREL, KENNEY and O'BRIEN defended the authorities of New-York, and opposed the bill.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow.

A motion to defer it until Wednesday was defeated.

The bill will probably be ordered to a third reading.

The State Engineer reported that the expense of enlarging the Champlain Canal so as to admit of the passage of gunboats 150 feet long to Lake Champlain would be $3,770,190.

The report shows strongly the practicability and importance of the proposed improvement as a means of defence.

EVENING SESSION.

The Evening Session was occupied to debate the bill to amend the Assessment law. An interesting debate occurred on the question whether personal indebtedness should be allowed to set against personal property on the subject of taxation. Mr. ARNELL spoke against the bill. The present Assessment law was sufficient, if the assessors do their duty, and the only offset for actual indebtedness on paper made by the person claiming the deduction be allowed.

Mr. BARKLEY spoke against allowing deductions of personal indebtedness. He cited from the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio to sustain his position. If a merchant be allowed to deduct his indebtedness to jobbers, jobbers must be allowed to deduct indebtedness on the same to the English manufacturers. Goods would escape taxation altogether.

Mr. PISARO explained that deduction was only allowed for indebtedness to persons in the State.

Mr. STETSON argued against taxation on indebtedness. $100,000 may be all the property in one town, and this loaned on notes. That does not double the property of the town, and the taxation should not be doubled.

Mr. NEHER objected to taxing debts, for it taxes the energy, enterprise and ambition. You tax a jobber on one side of the street who has $100,000 cash, the same as a jobber on the other side of the street who has obtained $100,000 credit. You crush out young men of enterprise everywhere in the State.

Mr. SARMOUR spoke against the offset, except for debts being liens on particular property subject to taxation.

Mr. LUDDINGTON favored setting off personal indebtedness from real estate, as well as from personal property.

Mr. SNYDAM opposed the whole bill as incongruous and incomplete. He favored an offset of debts of personal property. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He deemed the present law, with a few modifications, sufficient.

A vote was then taken on the proposition allowing a deduction from personal property for personal indebtedness, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. PEARS spoke against the first feature of the bill, taxing foreign trade two per cent. in the City of New-York. If a cargo of coffee comes to New-York to be sold, it is to pay a tax. If the bill does allow foreign goods to come here to be sold without paying a tax of two per cent., the trade of New-York will be ruined. If the bill was rushed through in its present crude state, it will work a revolution in commerce and finance, and be ruinous to the country. A measure like this should be perfected by mature deliberation, by men conversant with all the interests involved. He should at the proper time move proper amendments, making the pressure equal in country and city, but he believed there would be no danger of its passing.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke against this provision at length.

After a long debate progress was reported, and the bill referred to a Committee of nine with instructions to provide that mortgages shall be assessed on land and the amount of tax be repaid by the mortgagee.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ladies of Dr. ARMITAGE'S Church, in Fifth-avenue, are now holding their second fair in the large hall No. 500 Broadway. A debt still lingering over their church building is to be canceled, and they have thus far been encouraged in their labor by a generous patronage. The domestic and useful articles upon their tables are so blended with the more fanciful productions of taste as to render both doubly attractive. The "treasury" and "post-office" are enveloped in the most graceful disposition of our National colors, and inspire the patriotic visitors to a closer inspection of still greater charms which lurk half-concealed in their shadow. It is intended to close the fair on Monday, when some choice and expensive articles will be offered at a price far below their real value, while others, by generous contributors to a good cause, will be overrated. No raffling will take place.

TAXATION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia, have appointed Committees to inquire into the subject of taxation of domestic manufactures by Congress. Mr. BIGELOW, of Lowell, Mass., will meet a few members of the Chamber of Commere to-day, at 12 o'clock, to confer with them on this subject. Those interested in domestic manufactures are desired to attend.

FIRE UNDER THE MERCANTILE BANK.—About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer SCHNEIDER, of the Second Precinct, discovered a fire in the basement of the Mercantile Bank, at the corner of Broadway and John-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRE IN FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—A fire occurred at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, in a small frame building in Forty-first-street near Lexington-avenue. About $150 damage was done to the building and contents. They were fully insured in City companies.

DEATH IN A TUB.—A child, three years of age, named AMALIA HOUGHTON, whose parents reside at No. 343 East Houston-street, fell into a tub of water yesterday, during the absence of its mother from the room, and was drowned before assistance arrived.

NOT A VICTIM.—Mr. D. B. PIKE, reported as one of the victims of MARY ANN JAGGERS, who borrowed money of various parties under false representations, writes to say that he was not a sufferer to the extent of $100, or any other sum.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, accompanied by P. Arnold and T. Burgess, of his Staff, arrived at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, and will return today with the bodies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou and Capt. Tower.

Gen. James T. Whitney, of Boston; Brig.-Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut; Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; Col. Allen, of Philadelphia; G. Harding, of Montreal; H. R. Hodges, from the Island of Barbadoes, and Mr. Dibble, of Michigan, are at the Everett House.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Gen. J. Gould, of Rochester; Jas. T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., and C. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Lieut. F. R. Shattuck, of the U. S. Signal Corps; Lieut.-Col. Steers, commanding the escort accompanying the bodies of the dead officers of the Rhode Island Regiment; J. S. Carew, of Norwich; Jas. D. Fessenden, of Portland, Me.; and L. Myers, of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, are at the Astor House.

Hon. L. B. Peck, of Vermont; Judge Robertson, of New-York; Dr. J. S. Delevan, of Albany; Mr. King, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Camp and Mr. Budden, of Montreal; Thomas Kennedy, of Scotland; Arthur M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; Geo. H. Anderson, of Cincinnati, and Dr. S. F. Mixer, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rose Terry, one of the popular contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly*, of Hartford; Dr. Fitzhugh of Geneva; S. G. Forster, of Hamilton, C. W., and W. S. Peterkins, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Eddy and Capt. M. Myer, of the U. S. Army; H. Q. Sanderson, of St. Louis; G. Northrop, of Key West, and J. M. Adams, of Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

New Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Friday, March 28.

According to the regular descriptive list of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, sixteen entirely new counterfeit and altered bank notes were detected in circulation for the week ending March 28. Nine of these were on bills of banks in New-England; three in New-York; three in New-Jersey, and one in Indiana.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An artist like Mme. D'ANGRI—who made her *rentrée* here last evening—is needed at intervals, (the shorter the better,) to teach our younger favorites how to sing. It is no injustice to the latter to say that, compared with her, we have had no singer worth mentioning for some years. In execution she is perfect, doing all that can be done in musical phraseology with an intelligence and grace which cannot be excelled. Her reception, last evening, was all that could be desired—and the performance, on her part, left nothing to be wished for. The remaining distribution was good, but nearly all the artists seemed to be laboring under bronchial difficulties. Even Signor BAGNOLI seemed to be under the weather. Signor MANCUSI infused much spirit into the part of *Figaro*, but vocally he was hardly capable of doing full justice to himself. Signor SUSINI was, as usual, out of voice, and an incumbrance to the opera from beginning to end. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and acquitted itself excellently.

There will be a grand combination and closing matinée to-day, in which Miss KELLOGG and Mme. D'ANGRI will take part. DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda di Chamounix" is selected for the occasion, and in the *divertissement*, Senorina CUBAS and a *corps de ballet* will assist.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Arrival of the Bodies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou and Capt. Tower.

BODIES LYING IN STATE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—NARRATIVE OF GOV. SPRAGUE'S VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF BULL RUN—THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Yesterday afternoon, the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Maj. BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, who fell at the battle of Bull Run, arrived in Jersey City at 2 o'clock. The remains of the gallant men were at once transferred to the three hearses that were in waiting, two of which were drawn by two, and the other by four horses. On arriving at this City, Company A, of the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. TOMPKINS, was in waiting to act as an escort to the Astor House, where the bodies will lie in state.

During the whole of yesterday the flags on the public buildings, hotels and the principal business establishments, were displayed at half-mast in honor of the dead heroes. Cortlandt-street, and Broadway from thence to the Astor House, was thronged with people to watch the mournful procession pass.

On arriving at the Astor House, the bodies were removed to parlors Nos. 9 and 10, where they are at present lying. The rooms are draped in mourning. At one end of the parlors is a canopy of black, from which is suspended the American flag. Under this the coffins are placed.

The public will be admitted from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. They will have to enter on Broadway and depart by the Vesey-street door. All the coffins are covered with American flags, and the ladies of the Astor House have strewn the lids with flowers.

To-day the remains of these gallant officers will be conveyed to Providence, Rhode Island, where they will be interred. The Seventy-first Regiment and Thirty-seventh Regiment will act as an escort, Gen. HALL having promulgated the following orders to that effect:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—The remains of the gallant and lamented Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Twenty-seventh Rhode Island Militia, who fell while in the discharge of their duties at the battle of Bull Run, Va., on the 21st of July last, will arrive in this City on the morning of the 28th. Brig.-Gen. SPICER is hereby directed to order Col. MARTIN, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to detail one company of his command to receive the remains and escort them to the Astor House, and take charge of them until the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The funeral escort will consist of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. MARTIN, and the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. ROOME.

The escort will assemble at the Park in front of the City Hall, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be under the command of Col. MARTIN.

The officers of the Division not on duty are invited to assemble in full uniform at the Astor House, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to unite in the funeral procession.

The line of march of the procession will be up Park-row to Chambers-street, up Chatham-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal to Broadway and down Broadway to the Battery. By order of

WILLIAM HALL,
Brig.-Gen. commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. G. HERRIOTT, Brigade Major.
T. W. PEARSALL, A. D. C.

The Mayor, Common Council, non-commissioned officers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. STEERS, Sons of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and New-Hamoshire, will also take part in the procession. The Sons of the above-named States are requested to meet, at 2½ P. M., at the Astor House, in order to make arrangements.

Subjoined is a most interesting account, by a correspondent of the Belvidere *Press*, of the discovery of the bodies by Gov. SPRAGUE, on the field of Bull Run:

"The cavalry pushed on over the Warrenton turnpike, while the Governor and staff went down to the memorable bridge where the second battery were obliged to leave their guns. The object of this visit was to see if any graves were thereabouts, as it was in the slaughter that occurred at this spot Capt. S. J. SMITH is supposed to have lost his life. But no sign of a grave could be discovered; no marks of a burial were discovered in the vicinity, and the bridge itself was blown up and destroyed. The party then crossed the fields to the fording place near Sudley Church—there went through the stream, and joined the cavalry in the vicinity of the battle-field, near the little house to the left of the church where SLOCUM and BALLOU died, and in the garden of which they were interred. Mr. RICHARDSON at once recognized the spot, and pointed out the graves of the heroes, and the preparations for exhuming were at once commenced, under the direction of Mr. COLEMAN.

During this time, the Governor, accompanied by Mr. CLARK and the remainder of his staff, rode in search of the place where poor TOWER lay. And now occurs an incident which I am almost afraid to pen. It causes a shudder to hear or to relate, but it is true, alas! too true!

The party had but just commenced digging, the troopers had lifted out but one or two shovelsfull of earth, when a negro girl came down through the woods from a house near by on the hill, and watched the proceedings. Suddenly she came up by the side of the grave, and asked if they were not digging for Col. SLOCUM'S body. On being answered in the affirmative, she said, 'You're too late; the Georgia Regiment have dug him up a good many weeks ago to procure his bones for trophies.' It sickens me to write the revolting account—that his body had been burned for this purpose, and finding the bones consume with the flesh, and the stench intolerable, they had thrown dirt on the fire to extinguish it.

She pointed out the place where the cannibal rites occurred, and there, in the midst of coal and cinders, the horror-stricken party saw verified the woman's almost incredible narration. She also guided the party to a spot a little further down on the banks of the brook, and in the water, stopped by a little clump of bushes, the blanket and shirt stripped from the body, were floating in the current. The calico shirt, from its pattern and figure, was at once pronounced by Mr. RICHARDSON, who nursed him in his last moments, to be that of Maj. BALLOU and not of Col. SLOCUM. After circumstances also proved that the Ghouls had mistaken the object of their vengeance, and that the fate intended for the remains of Col. SLOCUM, was received by those of the heroic and unfortunate Maj. BALLOU.

I write this with a trembling hand and a burning heart. I would have spared you the pain of such a narration, but a calm, clear version of this fiendish outrage must be given, and sensibility laid aside for the moment.

The ashes and bones were gathered with scrupulous care, and wrapped in the blanket, were, with the clothes, laid carefully in the coffin.

The body of Col. SLOCUM was discovered to be unmutilated. It was enveloped in his blanket, and had been contained in a rude box. So well defined were the distinguished traits that none of the party failed to recognize instantly and with certainty the identity of the remains.

With uncovered heads the body was laid in the burial case, which in each case was marked with the name and date of disinterment.

For the purpose of gleaning further intelligence about this horrible affair, the Governor and Col. ARNOLD visited the house from whence the colored girl had issued, and there conversed with the occupants, who corroborated every word the girl had said. Mr. COLEMAN also made inquiries at another house in the neighborhood, and held a long conversation with a white woman on the premises, who had nursed our wounded at Sudley Church. She assured me that she herself had witnessed the whole affair, and had expostulated, begged and entreated that the dead should be held sacred, but the savages mocked at her; and then finding all endeavors useless, she had saved a lock of his hair and preserved it for his friends, who she was confident some day would appear, and this lock of hair she gave to Mr. COLEMAN. The men who performed this hellish deed were members of the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, and it will be remembered that it was the Georgia regiments that the Second Rhode Island had met and vanquished on the battle-field.

On through the woods again, across brooks the horses waded and floundered, the mire was deep and night had set in, but on went the little band, until the cavalcade emerged on the battle-ground of Bull Run. The tired horses, shivering and trembling, were picketed to the fences, and by the flaring candles, for no lanterns were to be obtained, the search was commenced for Capt. TOWER at 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. CLARK, by looking from a window in the house where he lay wounded on the day of battle, and now occupied by Mr. MATHEWS, pointed out the spot where the Captain was interred.

The ground was wet and marshy, and as often as a spadeful of earth was thrown from the grave the water would trickle in.

The work was therefore reluctantly deferred until the morrow, and the party, tired and mournful, clustered in the little white hospital building in which our wounded men were carried on the 21st of July. All wrapped themselves in their blankets, and, with saddles for pillows, sought repose on the hard floor.

On the morning of Saturday the water stood in pools on the surface of the ground—for it had rained heavily in the night, and a ditch was dug around the graves to facilitate digging, and the bodies were again uncovered.

The dead were all found buried with their faces downward as a mark of foul indignity, and thus lay in "one red burial blent." Poor fellows! the tears gushed from the eyes of the troopers as they reverently gazed upon their dead comrades in arms.

The body of Capt. TOWER was identified by Col. ARNOLD, who stood by the side of the grave, and who was one of the most earnest amongst all the saddened group in his endeavors to recognize his remains. It is a matter of congratulation that, guided by the directions of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CLARK, the precise locality of each of the remains recovered was satisfactorily determined, and it is to be regretted that the parties whom, as I am informed, left Rhode Island for the purpose of identifying the remains of Lieut. PASSCOTT, failed, for some reason, to join this expedition, and consequently no guide was at hand to aid in finding his remains."

[Advertisement.]

The grand military funeral to-day from the Astor House will be seen to good advantage from the windows, balconies and top of BARNUM'S Museum. See BARNUM'S advertisement under Amusement head.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers are warned in time: HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease, occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE RULE OF BEAUTY.—The surest way to make one's self look handsome now-a-days, is to wear one of KNOX'S new Spring Hats, which seem to become almost any style of face. No. 212 Broadway is the gentlemen's headquarters just now, whence they march forth under the handsomest of beavers.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYA'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP

Is the best in use for all family purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets.... 6 21 | Moon rises.... 5 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island. 8 12 | Hell Gate.... 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool. John G. Dale; Cleator, Leachbrook, Liverpool, Walden & Booth; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Rufus Choate, Rich, Boston, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Fearless, Holt, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co; Essex, (Br.,) Klatt, Falmouth, Funch, Melacke & Wendt; John Bartram, (Hamb.,) Knudsea, Hamburg, Robert M Sloman & Edle.

Barks Lncine, (Brem.,) Von Harten, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Depesche, (Pruss.,) Hartmann, Lisbon, Funch, Melacke & Wendt; Indian Belle, Tenney, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs L. M. Merrill, Berry, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.; John Battler, (Br.,) Knowles, Havana, H. G. Smith; Marla, Morgan, Para, H. K. Corning, Soa & Co.; Sarah J. Stuart, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Porto Cabello, Boyd & Hincken; Hope, (Br.,) Fader, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Curinea, Hickborn, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Zonave, Foster, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Anna Gardner, Knowles, Havana, H. G. Smith; R. L. Tay, Shepbard, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; Sea Breeze, (Br.,) McDonough, Montevideo, Silas Burrows; Franklin Bell, Robinson, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Chief, Norris, Port Royal, master; Essex, Post, Philadelphia; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Geo. S. Adams, Fisk, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; L. F. Godwin, Hobbie, New-Haven, R. Sanford; Isabella, Fanklin, Southport, Dayton & Co.; E. Smith, Snow, Port Maria, Leaycraft & Co

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., passed a fore-and-aft schr. sunk 1½ miles S E. of Hedges Peace Buoy, Nantucket Shoals, masthead out of water.

Steamer Pelican, Joaes, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Steveas, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Candiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Shia Westoa Merritt, (of Waldoboro.) Robinson, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Clear Feb. 8. Feb. 17, lat. 45, lon. 36 20, had a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W., which lasted 7 ds., and during that time lay to under close-reefed maintopsail. Feb. 18, saw the ship Wellington, Barstow, from Liverpool for New-York. Feb. 21, in a heavy gale, shipped a sea, which started cutwater and split foresail; stove forward house; washed the booby hatch and binnacle overboard; stove 2 boats and wheel-house, and capsized everything moveable aboat deck. Feb. 25, saw ship Well

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3281. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Operations of Gen. Sumner near Warrenton.

The Rebels All Driven Across the Rappahannock.

Shipping Point Occupied by Our Troops.

The Case of Surgeon Coxe, of New-Jersey.

The Bounds of Gen. Dix's Department.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 29.

FROM WARRENTON—THE REBELS DRIVEN BEYOND THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Yesterday the enemy in large force were driven from the Warrenton Railroad Junction, by Gen. SUMNER.

The TIMES' correspondent, writing from Warrenton Junction, says for two days past the rebels have been crowded steadily toward the Rappahannock. Four of the New-York Sixty-sixth, Col. PINCKNEY, were captured night before last, while on picket duty. Shots were exchanged constantly with the rebels during the day, yesterday. Two brigades of the rebels, under EARLY, being closely pursued, retreated across the Rappahannock toward Gordonsville, and blew up the railroad bridge. The rebels are now all south of the Rappahannock River.

Snow is falling to-day.

[illegible] MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A [illegible] Department, to be called the Middle [illegible], and to consist of the States of New-Jersey, [illegible], Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and Counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, has been created. Major-Gen. DIX, United States Volunteers, is assigned the command—headquarters at Baltimore.

SHIPPING POINT OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

By the steamer *Mount Washington*, which arrived from the Lower Potomac last night, we learn that about 250 men of the Excelsior Brigade crossed over yesterday, and took possession of the Shipping Point batteries. The American flag was raised there yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of officers and men, one of the hands greeting its accession to the top of the staff, which lately bore the secession flag, by playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Aside from one or two roaming cavalry companies, the rebels have all left the neighborhood.

VISITORS TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The *King Philip* left this morning for Old Point, taking down a large number of Senators, members of the House, and other dignitaries, who go down to see the Monitor.

FAIRFAX SEMINARY SURRENDERED TO THE TRUSTEES.

Fairfax Seminary, quite recently the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is ordered to be vacated and surrendered to the Trustees for restoration to its original purpose of Theological instruction. It is a very large institution, on a commanding site, about two miles west of Alexandria. It was founded by the late Bishop MEADE. The order for the surrender of the property was given by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the request of CASSIUS LEE, a Trustee, of the neighborhood.

THE ARREST OF SURGEON COXE OF NEW-JERSEY.

I have mentioned the case of Surgeon COXE, of the Third New-Jersey, arrested on a charge of treason. The facts are said to be these: since the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, a military paper purporting to be a report of the rebel General, was found in the wreck there by one of our officers, with something like this indorsement:

"Information as to the position and strength of the army, furnished voluntarily by Surgeon COXE of Third New-Jersey."

This document contained statements to the effect that recruiting was played out in the North; the [illegible] must decline for want of new enlistments; that the regiments of Gen. KEARNEY's [illegible], to which the Doctor's regiment belongs, were [illegible], and disorganize more or less many more, etc. This document was sent to headquarters of Washington, and to that the Doctor's arrest is mainly attributed. He was taken prisoner to Washington on Monday last. It appears that the Doctor had been in the habit of absenting himself from camp at night frequently, sometimes alone and at other times accompanied by a few soldiers, always on the pretense of scoutings. Repeatedly he lost two or three on these excursions. In October last he lost two or three men, and next day took a flag of truce to recover their bodies. It was on this occasion that the information was given contained in the above-mentioned report. Dr. COXE related, on his return to camp, the incidents of his visit within the rebel lines; said he had been questioned, and that he had lied as well as he could to deceive the enemy. COXE conducted himself in a very jubilant manner at his boasted success. He was away so much from his camp as to neglect the duties of his office past forbearance. Col. TAYLOR at last approved and forwarded charges against him for inefficiency, [illegible] which, I understand, this rebel document came to the knowledge of the Colonel, but independently of that document, suspicions were gathering [illegible], and the Doctor was put under arrest and kept in his tent. He resigned his office as Surgeon of the regiment. His resignation and the charges were sent together to Washington, and he immediately followed them as a prisoner. Dr. COXE is, I believe, a resident of Philadelphia. His grandfather was a celebrated physician of that city, and he himself enjoyed excellent professional opportunities abroad in London and Paris. It may be he is wrongfully charged, but I give the alleged grounds of his arrest.

THE DUTIES OF DR. TRIPLER.

Dr. TRIPLER, Medical Director of the Army, is here [illegible] in tent. Dr. TRIPLER is to the whole army [illegible] what a Brigade-Surgeon is to a brigade. [illegible] member of the Commanding-General's staff.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, left Washington last night for his home in Illinois. JOHN HAY, Esq., Mr. NICOLAY's assistant, will act as the President's Private Secretary *pro tem.*

NO NEWS FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Up to noon to-day the Government here had received no advices whatever for thirty-six hours from Cairo, relative to the condition of affairs at and in the vicinity of Island No. 10.

TO SHIP OWNERS.

A dispatch from the United States Consul at Nantes to the Department of State, says that vessels coming to that port suffer loss through ignorance of their owners. The risks and expenses on the river are considerable. Damage from feuling is frequent, and advances on freight are not usually made until all is delivered. He advises that charters be made to St. Nazaire, not Nantes, or to Paimbeuf.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH NEW-YORK.

No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities intrusted with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made and information obtained at the office No. 79 White-street. His Excellency, the Govarnor of New-York, has decided upon the following prices to be charged to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the several regiments from that State now in the field, for articles of clothing heretofora furnished them by the State. The said prices have been fixed from the average cost of the several articles:

For each infantry avercoat, $6 63.
For each infantry jacket, $5 43.
For each pair infantry trowsers, $3 50.
For each infantry fatigue cap, 85 cents.
For each infantry pair of shoes, pegged, $1 20.
For each infantry pair of shoes, sewed, $1 98.
For each infantry pair of drawers, 57 cents.
For each infantry pair of socks, 24 cents.
For each infantry shirt, 86 cents.
For each infantry blanket, $1 95.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

A Visit from Secretary Seward—Survey of the Battle-field, &c.

WINCHESTER, Saturday, March 29.

Secretary SEWARD, with his friends, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, and were escorted from the cars to Gen. SHIELDS' quarters by the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and a troop of Cavalry, the escort praceded by a band of music. This A. M. the party, in company with Gen. SHIELDS, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. ARMSTRONG and Col. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, visited the late field of battle. Secretary SEWARD and his friends will leava in the 11 A. M. train of cars for Washington.

In this vicinity all is quiet.

Sefton's Theatre will be opened here to-night, and on Monday night the proceeds of the performance are announced for the benefit of the wounded soldiers, who stand in very great need of assistance. The example is a noble one, and worthy of being followed by others.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Busy at Pig's Point and Craney Island—The Lookout for the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 28.
Old Dominion, Saturday, March 29.

Affairs remain quiet here, so far, at least, as regards news that can with prudence be communicated to the public.

The weather is splendidly clear, with a gentle wind.

The rebels have been exceedingly busy about Pig's Point and Craney Island for the last few days. Steamtugs have been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed that the rebels are strengthening their fortifications all along, from Craney Island to the Point.

They have also increased their forces in that vicinity, or for effect their camps have been advanced, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore.

The *Merrimac* continues to be the subject of much speculation as to the probability of her coming out again.

Glasses are directed almost momentarily toward Craney Island, and every indication of "smoke" or "steam" in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes.

Gen. HUNTER and Staff arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Port Royal, to take command of the army operations in that quarter.

THE FIGHT IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Interesting Particulars by one on Board the Monitor.

The following extracts from a private letter from one on board the *Monitor* in the recent engagement with the *Merrimac*, furnish some interesting particulars of that memorable affair not before published:

We had a disagreeable and rough, not to say dangerous, passage down. We experienced a severe gale, in which our craft proved an excellent sea-boat; still, defects in some of the minor details nearly proved fatal to us. The smoke-stacks and blower-pipes were too low; the seas rolling over us, poured down them, wetting the blower-belts. This stopped the blower, and filled the engine-room and the whole lower part of the vessel with smoke, steam and gas from the furnaces. We dragged on the firemen and engineers exhausted and insensible, and retreated to the top of the turret, where we put up an awning for our protection. With the exception of the hatchway in the top of the turret, all the hatchways had been battened down, and heavy seas were continually sweeping across our decks with almost irresistible force. We were obliged to hoist our colors Union down, to call the two gunboats which accompanied us to our assistance, but the heavy sea rendered help from them impossible, and things for a time looked rather blue. We managed after a while to get the ventilation started below, and our blowers going once more. My knowledge of machinery came in play, and I took charge of the engines till next day, when the engineers were sufficiently recovered to resume their duties. We reached here (Hampton Roads) the next morning (Saturday) in time to witness the blowing up of the burning *Congress*, and share the intense excitement prevailing among the shipping, which was leaving the harbor like a covey of frightened quails. We were ordered to protect the *Minnesota*, which was aground off Newport's News, and steamed up and anchored alongside. The morning broke upon the *Minnesota* surrounded by tugs, into which they were tumbling the bags and hummocks of the men; guns were being thrown overboard, and every effort made to get her off. If this could not be done, the Captain, VAN BRUNT, said he should destroy her, notwithstanding Lieut. WORDEN told him he had been ordered to his assistance, and would stand by him to the last. But so puny and insignificant did we look, that the offer to protect our huge friend seemed simply absurd, and I am inclined to think they so regarded it. We went into the fight entirely unprepared; the men had never been drilled at the guns, and consequently were not trained to act in concert. All of us were exhausted before the fight began, having worked hard the night before we arrived, and on the night of our arrival, the report every half hour that the *Merrimac* was coming kept all hands to quarters. We had only time to take a cup of coffee in the morning before the fight began. We went into it without knowing our own powers, offensive or defensive, and in total ignorance of those of our opponent, except his terrible destructive powers, exhibited the previous day. The fierceness of the fight has not been over-stated. It continued from 9½ A. M. till ten minutes past 12 o'clock, most of the time within very short range, and a part of the time with the vessels in contact. We were struck with 22 heavy shot, including two from the *Minnesota*. They first fired with grape and canister, which rattled on our iron deck like hail-stones. The shell by which Lieut. WORDEN was injured, was fired at the distance of only 15 feet, exploding within ten inches of his eyes. The old Quartermaster, who stood at the wheel, coolly looked into the muzzle of the gun, saw it loaded, trained and fired without any apparent emotion, merely saying to the Lieutenant, "Look out, Sir, they are going to try us now." I think the public give us more credit for the mere fight than we deserve, as it requires no great amount of courage to fight behind impenetrable iron defences. Men have fought quite as well behind wooden walls, and with none at all. The daring to make the passage here, and offer battle to our huge antagonist, in an untried experiment, in our unprepared condition, is where the credit lies, if anywhere. Of Lieut. WORDEN, too much cannot be said. His daily intercourse with us showed him a perfect gentleman, and the fight proved him a hero. I acted as his Aid during the fight, and all his orders were passed through me. They were given with coolness and deliberation. When he was hurt, I assisted him down from his position by the wheel, he remarked, "Never mind me, my lads; save the *Minnesota*."

After the conflict, Gen. WOOL and staff, Gen. MANSFIELD and Secretary FOX came on board. We were each introduced to, and very handsomely complimented by them. Gen. WOOL said: "Gentlemen, you have made heroes of yourselves." He said that "the safety of Gen. MANSFIELD's army, of all the shipping in the harbor, and even the fortress itself, was due to us, as they were at the mercy of the *Merrimac* till our arrival." Secretary FOX, as he was leaving, turning to us, said: "Gentlemen, I want you to remember that millions of property are intrusted to your care." We are making some slight repairs to our pilot-house, when we hope to have another chance at the *Merrimac*, which we regard as our game. We have been visited by any quantity of foreign nobles, who are serving in our army. Among them were a number of Swedes, who, being countrymen of Capt. ERICSSON, feel a pride in his invention and its triumphant success. Yesterday, on our return from our search after the *Merrimac*, as we passed close to Newport's News, the whole army came out to see us; thousands lined the shore, covered the decks and filled the rigging. Their cheers resembled one continuous roar. Each regiment had its band, the nearest of which, as we approached, struck up, "See, the conquering hero comes;" then the Star Spangled Banner; and so it passed from one hand to another, as we slowly steamed along in front of them. All our national airs were given. When a lull in the tumultuous cheering took place, it was laughable to hear the great variety of names applied to us by the soldiers, for we passed so near that we could readily converse. Says one; "You're the boys;" another, "Bully for you;" "No sand-bag batteries there;" "You're our saviours;" "Iron sides and iron hearts;" "No back down to you;" "You're trumps, every one of you," &c.

* * * I sent by Col. —— the end of an exploded shell, which I picked up on our deck at the close of the fight, to President LINCOLN in the name of the officers of the *Monitor*. Our deck was covered with fragments of shattered shells, of which I have saved some as memeatoes. While gathering them up, one the *Merrimac*'s shells went about twenty feet over my head, bursting about one hundred feat beyond me. One of the men who had been working the guns, touching his hat, said very coolly—"Paymaster, there's some more pieces." I confess I looked rather anxiously to see if *any more were coming*. The English war steamer *Rinaldo* came into the harbor the day after the fight, and before her captain had ascertained our character, he went on shore and saw Gen. WOOL. In a conversation with the General, he pointed to the *Monitor*, and asked what kind of machine they had out there, and whether it was not for raising wrecks. "No," said the General, "it is not for raising wrecks, but making them."

ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

A letter from an officer of the sailing bark *Gemsbok* to a friend in Boston, gives the following account of the escape of the *Nashville*:

OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, March 21.

On Monday last, about 7 o'clock in the evening, it being at that time quite dark, a black looking object was seen from the quarter-deck of this vessel, slowly moving past the fort about two miles distant. The "rattle" was sprung calling all hands to quarters, and at the same time a rocket was fired, a signal to the *Cambridge* that the enemy was coming out. We now began to fire our broadside at the *Nashville*, which vessel had approached to within a mile and a half from us, feeling her way out the channel farthest from us—we lying almost at the entrance to one. The *Cambridge* was close by us at the time and seemed as if she was *never* to *move*. We continued firing at the rebel until she escaped from the channel, when she went out of sight in a "*twinkling*" almost. It was dead calm at the time, making it impossible for us to get under weigh. The *Cambridge finally* started off in the direction of our shells, but almost before she left us the *Nashville* was gone.

We fired some 21 guns, the *Cambridge* 4; but to crown all, she fired them at what she knew not.

Unfortunately, she could not see the rebel, but fired probably because we did. If we had had a steamer instead of a sailing vessel, the privateer would not have escaped so easily; or if the *Cambridge* had seen her, and run down to the channel as soon as we made signals to her, there would have been an opportunity to head her off, and perhaps drive her back or capture her.

As it was, I hardly think she escaped without some damage, because our shells appeared to burst all around her. The Captain of her laid his plans admirably, and in the same manner executed them. The time selected for her escape could not have been more opportune; it was just before the moon rose, and a heavy bank of clouds lined the eastern horizon, making it very difficult for any object between it and us to be seen.

I suppose the papers will rub us pretty hard, when it becomes known. It needs four steamers, or at least three, to effectually blockade this port, because there are two channels a mile apart.

THE BATTLES OF ROANOKE AND NEWBERN.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS BY GEN. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, CAMP FOSTER, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 23, 1862.

The great press of business has alone delayed the Brigadier Commanding in thanking the troops of his Brigade, preceding, during and subsequent to the fight of the 8th.

The cheerful manner in which officers and men behaved during the comfortless night preceding the fight; the willingness with which they plunged into the swamp (deemed impassable by the enemy,) and the coolness and steadiness displayed by all when under the fire of the enemy, merits the praise of their commanding officer, and it is with the greatest willingness and pleasure that he now gives it to them, and sincerely congratulates himself that he has the command of such a Brigade.

The manner in which, without confusion, the Massachusetts Twenty-fifth withdrew from the front, when the ammunition was exhausted, and the manner in which the Tenth Connecticut formed in line of battle, under fire of the enemy, particularly deserve mention.

Gen. FOSTER has to mourn, in common with the brigade, and more particularly with the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, the loss of Col. CHARLES L. RUSSELL, who fell dead at the head of his regiment, while gallantly doing his duty, and also tenders his sympathies to the brigade, for the loss in officers and men it has sustained.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Ass't Adj't.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 17, 1862.

Gen. FOSTER again congratulates his Brigade on the brilliant victory in which they participated, and by their steadiness and valor contributed so much to win; and renews most sincerely his thanks for the endurance of hardship, steadiness, coolness under fire, and willing, prompt obedience shown by all from the moment of landing.

The test was more severe than at Roanoke Island, and as Gen. FOSTER judged by their conduct then what it would be here, it is the highest praise to say that the conduct of the Brigade equaled or surpassed his expectations.

He believes and hopes that each successive action will but add to the laurels won already by the Brigade he is proud to command.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Movements of National Troops.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. TEN.

The North Carolina Papers on the Rebel Defeat at Newbern.

The Unionists of East Tennessee at Work.

We have before us a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 26th inst. From it we learn that the North Carolina papers are loud in their censures of Gen. J. O'B. BRANCH, for his defeat at Nawbern.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 25.

The special correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, at Memphis, says the enemy are moving cautiously toward Decatur, Ala. One column is moving South toward Columbia, and another is moving across Tennessee from the direction of Corinth, believed for the purpose of uniting their two main columns at some point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Decatur.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND TEN.

The special correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* from Memphis, writes:

The bombardment of Island No. 10, continued desperately day and night. The main attack was directed to RUCKER's battery. The Confederates work knee deep in water, displaying great valor. The loss on our side is slight. Two of the enemy's gunboats are certainly sunk. The enemy is moving down on the west side, through swamps and back water in dug-outs. They have four saw-mills at work making lumber to build boats. The island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Day Book* is gloomy over the absence of twenty-four members of the Virginia Senate from their seats at this time. It evidently looks on it as a sign that they are anxious to crawl out of their share of the secession scrape.

WM. H. PAYCHARD, agent of the Southern Associated Press, died in Richmond on Monday night last.

The Greenville *Banner* says that the East Tennessee Unionists, on Monday night last, cut the telegraph wire a mile west of that place, carrying off three span of the wire, &c.

Capt. DAVID FRIZ, a loyal North Carolina invalid, accused last Summer of bridge burning, is accused of having headed a raid into Green County, and roughly treating the Secessionists there, taking all the powder they could find, and other things.

The Memphis *Appeal* says that, on Wednesday of last week, Yankee cavalry from Savanna, Tenn., succeeded in tearing up a portion of the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Purdy, but were driven off by the rebel pickets.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton, ready for the faggot.

The Fredericksburgh *Herald* of the 21st, reports ten thousand of our troops near Dumfries on the previous day—ten thousand black cats.

The same paper announces the passage down the river of from twenty to twenty-six large steam transports, filled with more than ten thousand Union troops, and wonders where they are going to. It also says that the rebel pickets in that quarter have captured large numbers of negroes endeavoring to make their way down to the banks of the Potomac, and sent them home again.

Dr. BURROWS, Superintendent of the Alabama Penitentiary, at Wetumska, has been murdered by a convict.

Dr. W. S. BELL, Chief of the Medical Department of the Rebel Army of the Mississippi, died at Memphis, on the 15th.

A trial trip of the gunboats *Morgan* and *Gaines*, just built at Mobile, is pronounced satisfactory.

Clarke County, Miss., with a population of 1,100, is alleged to have eleven full companies in the field, and a twelfth nearly organized.

Lieut. A. D. BUTT is Deputy Provost-Marshal for the District of Norfolk, Va.

Nearly every new advertisement in the *Day Book* is to the end of coaxing people to volunteer in the rebel service.

STORY OF A REFUGEE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Monday Night, March 24, 1862.

A very intelligent gentleman, who left New-Orleans ten days ago, and passed through Memphis last Thursday, came down the Tennessee from a point forty miles this side of Savannah on the *N. W. Thomas*, which boat reached here to-day.

He corroborates former reports of the building of a fleet of gunboats at New-Orleans, one of which is being constructed by a man named MURRAY, a former resident of Paducah, who loudly boasts that it will, when completed, be able to cope with our whole Western navy. This monster is perfectly covered with railroad iron, has its machinery in, and is now receiving an armament of thirty heavy guns.

Last Thursday, when our informant left Memphis, the people there were precipitately hurrying into the interior. All means of railroad and steamboat transportation not monopolized by the Confederate Government, had been invoked to remove cotton, sugar, molasses, and all kinds of merchant stores from the city. The citizens are represented as being terror-stricken, and daily expecting our fleet to confront them. They had some hope, before the taking of New-Madrid, that their defences at Island No. 10 would hold us at bay, but since that and their ineffectual attempt to remove the blockade established by Gen. POPE, they have no confidence in their ability to withstand long our assault upon them at the Island. This place surrounded, they could not rely with any faith upon their defences at Fort Pillow, and a few days after their defeat at New-Madrid evacuated it, and left a greater part of their ordnance in the river.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Jackson last Thursday, and was to leave the next day with a large body of troops for Corinth. Eleven engines and two hundred cars had been transferred from the Mississippi Central to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the purpose of taking Gen. JOHNSTON's command from Decatur to Corinth. From all rendezvous in the Western portion of the Confederacy troops were being withdrawn and concentrated at Corinth, where, with the judgment and skill of their favorite military chieftain, they expected to turn back the tide of Federal soldiers that swept them from Kentucky and Tennessee. Gen. BEAUREGARD's idea of concentrating, attacking, and carrying the seat of war to the North has been adopted by the Confederates, and they bitterly curse those who have heretofore advocated a dispersion of their forces, with a defensive war, and charge them with all their recent disasters.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gathers there items from the same gentleman:

The proclamation of the Mayor in regard to burning the city, has no influence. A majority of the Aldermen in connection with leading military officers, decided, at a meeting held a fortnight ago, to burn the city, when they evacuate, in spite of the Mayor.

There are no fortifications at Memphis.

The news of the battle at Pea Ridge caused great depression.

Federal gunboats are expected daily. Two hundred and five Union prisoners are in the city, who are made victims of much abuse at the hands of the guards. One of them was shot at for looking out of a window.

Three gunboats are under way at Memphis, but it will take a long time to finish them.

At Randolph only four guns are mounted. At Fort Pillow, however, there is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five 64-pounders and thirty 32-pounders. There are about 7,000 troops there. At Union City there are only 450 troops.

Gens. BEAUREGARD, CHEATHAM, POLK and CLARK went to Corinth, Mississippi, a fortnight ago. The rebels have a force of 35,000 men there, and expect to make a stand either at Corinth or Bethel. It was the general impression that this battle would be the decisive one of the campaign, and that the fortunes of the South would hinge upon its result.

At Memphis and at other large points—even at New-Orleans—there is considerable Union feeling, and Southern papers do not represent the feelings of the mass of the people, as they, as well as everything else, are under the control of politicians and the military.

At New-Orleans, thirteen gunboats are on the ways to be plated with railroad iron.

Fort Pike is reported to be in our possession, and it was a mere temporary structure, mounting only three or four guns.

The report that the South is well supplied with provisions, is absurd. They have not stock enough on hand to last six months. Clothing, shoes, &c., are also very difficult to obtain. No confidence is felt in Southern currency, Southern politicians, or Southern military leaders.

JEFF. DAVIS was unanimously denounced as incompetent.

FLOYD is everywhere considered an arrant knave.

Mrs. BUCKNER had arrived at Memphis. She complained of not being allowed to go farther North than Cairo. In the parlor of the Gayoso House she attracted universal attention by her denunciation of PILLOW and FLOYD. The former is represented to have said that he would shoot FLOYD whenever he met him.

BELL AND EWING.

A letter to the Memphis *Avalanche*, from Huntsville, Ala., written on the 5th inst., states that Hons. ANDREW EWING and JOHN BELL made speeches that day in that place. Mr. EWING, the writer says, spoke in defense of Gov. HARRIS' retirement from Nashville, as it was his duty to save the archives of the State, and says he was advised to do so by Gen. JOHNSTON. He also says that Middle Tennessee is not going to submit—but furnish thousands of brave men to drive the Yankees from Southern soil, so soon as arms can be had. Therefore, instead of being submissionists they are thoroughly aroused, and will shed the last drop of blood before they will submit to Northern oppression. He thinks that our forces should be withdrawn from the Southern border, concentrated into three divisions, placed under command of an energetic General, and invade the North, retake the quartermaster and commissary stores, which we have recently lost, and force the enemy to fight us upon land, where we would have an equal chance with him.

Mr. BELL, he adds, says that he and the people of Middle Tennessee are not submissionists, and although they be compelled to keep quiet for awhile, yet the flame of Southern independence is steadily burning, and so soon as an opportunity presents itself, it will increase to such a fury that every foe upon Tennessee soil will be consumed before he can make his escape.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 11.

There were some later advices received yesterday from Mississippi Sound or the sea coast. There is no doubt but what the enemy intend to permanently occupy the coast from Biloxi to Pass Christian. The landing a few days since of the enemy at Biloxi indicated their intents. The officers of the expedition were very particular in their inquiries for the latest papers. In landing at Biloxi, they first came to at Com. ROBINSON's Wharf. Whether our Carondelet inhibitue will consider this any compliment, we are not aware. They, however, took soundings about his wharf, and inquired for the Mayor of Biloxi. Not meeting with him, they disembarked, and then landed at Capt. BROWN's Wharf, went to the pistol gallery, with some of the first families, so our Informant says, took a "smile," with wishes of a reunion between the North and South. These are very singular proceedings.

Among the officers landed at Biloxi, was one conspicuous character, called Col. BUTLER. This is believed to be no more nor less a personage than Gen. Picayune BUTLER himself.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebels under Van Dorn and Price at Van Buren and Fort Smith—The Position of Gen. Curtis, &c.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, March 29.

Reliable persons just from the army in the Southwest say that the rebels, numbering some 35,000 men, under Gens. VAN DORN and PRICE, have retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, *via* the Arkansas River, which is high.

The Texas troops are much disheartened by the loss of Ben. MCCULLOCH, and the Arkansans feel the death of MCINTOSH very severely.

The rebels are badly off for clothing and shoes.

PIKE's Indians have mostly returned to the Indian nation. They were not formidable in battle, being panic-stricken at the effect of our artillery.

PRICE received his Major-General's Commission in the Confederate service on the 16th inst.

One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 15th inst., to reinforce VAN DORN, and more were expected from Louisiana.

The whole rebel reinforcements in the next six weeks will not exceed six thousand men.

Lieut.-Col. NELSON, of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, who was taken prisoner, was in the hands of the rebels for two weeks.

The rebels were badly frightened, and retreated very rapidly, and for the first three days of their flight had nothing to eat. Their cannon and baggage train might have been easily captured.

The army of Gen. CURTIS fell back to Keitsville to secure forage, Arkansas, north of Fayetteville, being entirely out.

Our forces are now camped at the head of Cross Timber Hollow, where forage and water are plenty.

Our pickets extend into Arkansas, and pickets of the rebels come north to the top of the Boston Mountains.

Fayetteville is unoccupied by our forces.

Very little Union sentiment has been developed in Arkansas.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Skirmish with Quantrell's Brigands at Warrenton, &c.

SEDALIA, Mo., Saturday, March 29.

The notorious brigand QUANTRELL, with two hundred of his guerilla band, made a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachment of Col. PHILLIP's Regiment of Missouri Militia, under Maj. FOSTER, at Warrensburgh, on Wednesday last, but after a spirited skirmish, they were driven from the town, with the loss of nine killed and seventeen wounded, and twenty horses captured. Our loss was two killed and nine wounded.

QUANTRELL made another attack on the town on the following day, the result of which is not as yet ascertained.

Lieut.-Col. CRITTENDEN has left Georgetown with reinforcements for Major FOSTER.

Scouting parties of Col. PHILLIPS' regiment have captured over 2,000 kegs of rebel powder in Pettis County, within the past few days.

TENNESSEE NEWS

CAIRO, Ill, Saturday, March 29.

There is nothing important from Tennessee to-day.

An arrival from Memphis reports that there is general despondency there, and that but little confidence is felt even in the large force now concentrating at Corinth.

MOVEMENTS OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 29.

Parson BROWNLOW arrived here yesterday, and will probably remain several days.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Recommencement of Active Bombardment

Engagement of One of Gen. Pope's Batteries with the Rebel Steamers.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 29—P. M.

After a lull, the bombardment of Island No. 10 was renewed vigorously, yesterday.

The rebels appear to have received and put in position new guns of longer range.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March [illegible].

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a dispatch from Cairo, which says:

The steamer *Dickey* went down to the fleet yesterday, heavily laden with ordnance and commissary stores.

Four 50-pounders, navy cannon, were also taken down for the gunboat *Benton*; also some heavy grapeshades, to repel boarding parties.

Persons from New-Madrid report that seventeen of the rebel transports and gunboats came up within range of our Biddle Point batteries on Wednesday, and opened fire, but were compelled to retire after a short engagement.

The *Grampus* is the only gunboat above our batteries, which is constantly on the alert watching the movements at New-Madrid.

It is also said that the rebels have erected batteries on the opposite side of the river, to prevent Gen. POPE's command from crossing to attack their rear.

A LETTER FROM A TRAITOR.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEAR ISLAND TEN, Monday, March 24, 1862.

When we landed at Hickman, you will remember, a locomotive left, that place very hurriedly for Union City, which was fired at by a few of our soldiers without effect. MERRIT HARRIS, the Confederate Government telegraphic operator, was on the locomotive. He has sent Col. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, commanding the land forces of this expedition, a very rich and insolent letter, a copy of which we give below:

HICKMAN, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

Col. Buford, Commanding Yankee Hirelings:

I left about fifteen minutes ago, after staying and reporting every boat that passed down this river. I have'nt gone far either; not so far but that I can see your every movement. Don't you feel relieved since you took up those two rails and threw them into the backwater? Did you think that the water is always this high? Ha! ha! you are a pretty fellow. I believe you call yourself a Kentuckian. You must feel very great when you are murdering to subdue Kentuckians. I am a Kentuckian, and love her for her old renown, but since she produces such toads as you are, I hate her. Would'nt you like to have caught the old engine the other day? Ha? ha! If your men can't do any better than they did, then they had better stick to their old business of making wooden clocks. I suppose you thought I would remain away. Excuse me; I am in the old Linn Boyd District, and I expect to remain as long as I please.

I was sent here by Gen. POLK, to watch your movements and report to him, which I have done to his entire satisfaction. Not one of your boats passed either up or down but I reported it. More than that, I helped to take from Mayfield, Ky., 1,500 muskets and six field-pieces, which belonged to the State, and gave them to the patriots of the South, and which you may have cause to regret. One of these days, perhaps, you will call this *treason*. Then let it go. I glory in it, and expect to lend all the aid and comfort to the Confederates I can, etc., to do, until their independence is fully established. Hang me if you can get me. But I will see to that.

Hoping you may meet the fate of all followers of tyrants, I remain, as I ever will, the enemy of all such black-hearted scoundrels as you and your mates are.

M. HARRIS, Government Operator.

P. S.—You may thank Mr. FRANK BUCKNER for me for his kindness in trying to capture me and my friends, who were on this engine you did not get, and tell him if I ever should meet him, if it is at the grave of his wife, that I will send his perjured soul to h—l.

MERIT HARRIS, C. O.

It appears that HARRIS, together with Capt. BLAKE and two other officers—the latter belonging to the rebel cavalry, seen on the Hickman Hights as our fleet approached that town, a few days since—were subsequently captured near Hickman by the officers in command of our forces at that point. HARRIS, however, managed to effect his escape, and is now at liberty, prowling around, watching our movements, and reporting to the rebel General, POLK.

New-York Homœopathic Dispensary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Trustees of the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary, located at No. 65 West Thirty-fourth-street, held their annual meeting on Thursday evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The early hours of the evening were devoted to the discussion of the annual report and the transaction of business connected with the Institution—the later hours were devoted to the consumption of a supper.

From the annual report, we learn that up to Jan. 1, 1861, a period of seven months from its organization, there were treated 1,080 patients. During the year 1861, there were treated 2,548 patients,—the rate of the annual increase over the first seven months being about 700. A Visiting Physician is employed at a moderate salary, whose duty consists in attending to the sick who are unable to visit the Dispensary, and who reside within the district included between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, and the Sixth and Tenth avenues.

The statement of receipts and expenditures showed a balance on hand of $223 07, which, considering that, with the exception of a donation of $500 from the City, the Dispensary is supported entirely by private contributions, speaks well for the liberality of the friends of the system. The business having been disposed of, the trustees, physicians and a few invited guests, repaired to the small dining-room of the hotel, where a supper had been prepared, of which it is sufficient to say that nothing either edible or liquid was distributed on homœopathic principles. Among the invited guests were A. O. HALL, Esq., and Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, Pastor of the Twenty-eighth-street Roman Catholic Church.

New-Jersey.

JACKALOW, THE CHINAMAN, TO BE HUNG.

JACKALOW, the Chinaman, who was arrested near Jersey City, in March, 1860, charged with having murdered Capt. LEETS and brother, of the sloop *Spray*, belong to Guilford, Conn., is finally about to expiate his crime upon the gallows. He was tried at Trenton, and convicted of robbery on the high seas. The case was argued at the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, about two weeks since. From the decision of the Court, which has just been rendered, it appears that Long Island Sound being a part of the "high seas," the State of New-York has no jurisdiction over its waters, and, therefore, all crimes committed on it comes within the jurisdiction of the United States Court. Accordingly, on Friday, JACKALOW was removed from the Mount Holly Jail, in Burlington County, to Trenton, for sentence. He appears in excellent spirits, and manifests no concern whatever in relation to his approaching fate. The bodies of the Leetses were never recovered, consequently JACKALOW could only be convicted of robbery, in stealing clothing, watch, and other articles belonging to the victims. He had also $700 in gold, undoubtedly the proceeds of the sloop load of produce brought to New-York.

WANTS TO GO TO STATE PRISON.—ELIZA RILEY, a young girl 16 of years, mentioned previously as having robbed her mistress, upon being brought before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, states that she committed the crime in order that she might be sent to State Prison, where her mother was recently sent for receiving stolen goods. She was committed to County Jail to await trial.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29.

The Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Monday, March 31, is as follows:

Referred Calendar—Nos. 34, 35, 37, 38.
General Calendar—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32½.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

Official Reports of Recent Engagements.

Operations of Our Armies in the West and Southwest.

INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT CONTEST.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-MADRID.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEW-MADRID, March 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General commanding the Department, the following report of the operations which resulted in the capture of this place:

I arrived before this town with the forces under my command on Monday, the 3d inst. I found the place occupied by five regiments of infantry and several companies of artillery. One bastioned earthwork, mounting fourteen heavy guns, about half a mile below the town, and another irregular work at the upper end of the town, mounting seven pieces of heavy artillery, together with lines of intrenchments between them, constituted the defensive works. Six gunboats, carrying from four to eight heavy guns each, were anchored along the shore, between the upper and lower redoubts.

The country is perfectly level for miles around the place, and as the river was so high that the guns of the gunboats looked directly over the banks, the approaches to the town for several miles were commanded by direct and cross fire from at least sixty guns of heavy calibre.

It would not have been difficult to carry the intrenchments, but it would have been attended with heavy loss, and we should have not been able to hold the place half-an-hour, exposed to the destructive fire of the gunboats. As there seemed no immediate hope of the appearance of our own gunboats, it became necessary to bring down a few heavy guns by land, to operate against those of the enemy. They were accordingly sent for, and meantime forced reconnoissances were pushed over the whole ground, and into several parts of the town. Some brisk skirmishes resulted, in which the enemy invariably retreated precipitately. It was found impossible to induce them to trust any considerable force of their infantry outside of their intrenchments. As soon as I found that it would be necessary to await the arrival of our heavy guns, I determined to occupy some point on the river below, and establish our small guns, if possible, in such position as to blockade the river so far as transports were concerned, and to cut off supplies and reinforcements for the enemy from below.

Point Pleasant, twelve miles below, was selected as being a rich agricultural region, and being the terminus of the plankroad from the interior of Arkansas. I accordingly threw forward Col. PLUMMER, Eleventh Missouri, to that point, with three regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and a field battery of 10-pound Parrott and rifled guns, with orders to make a lodgment on the river bank, to line the banks with rifle-pits for a thousand men, and to establish his artillery in sunk batteries of single pieces between the rifle-pits. This arrangement was made to present as small a mark as possible to the shells of the gunboats, and to render futile the use of round shot from their heavy guns. Col. PLUMMER marched with all speed, and after some cannonading from gunboats which he found there, succeeded in making a lodgment, constructing his batteries and rifle-pits, and occupying them in sufficient force to maintain them against any open assault.

After repeated and persistent cannoneding from the gunboats, the enemy found it impossible to dislodge him, and he maintained obstinately his position, and the blockade of the river to transports, during the whole of our operations. Meantime the enemy continued every day to reinforce New-Madrid from Island No. 10, until, on the 12th, they had 9,000 infantry, besides a considerable force of artillery and nine gunboats. The fleet was commanded by Commodore HOLLINS, the land forces by Gens. MCCOWN, STEWART and GANTT. On the 11th the siege guns were delivered to Col. BISSELL'S engineer regiment, which had been sent to Cairo for the purpose. They were at once shipped for Sikeston, reached here at sunset on the 12th, were placed in battery during the same night, within eight hundred yards of the enemy's main work, so as to command that and the river above it, and opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst., just thirty-four hours after they were received at Cairo. One brigade, consisting of the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, under Col. MORGAN, of the Tenth, was detailed to cover the construction of the battery, and to work in the trenches. They were supported by STANLEY'S Division, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, under Col. GROSSBECK, and the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio, under Col. SMITH. Capt. MOWER, First U. S. Infantry, with Companies A and H, of his regiment, was placed in charge of the seige guns. The enemy's pickets and grand guards were driven in by Col. MORGAN, from the ground selected for the battery, without firing a shot, although the enemy fired several volleys of musketry. The work was prosecuted in silence, and with the utmost rapidity, until 3 A. M. two small redoubts, connected by a curtain, and mounting the four heavy guns which had been sent me were completed, together with rifle pits in front and on the flanks for two regiments of infantry. Our batteries opened as soon as the day dawned, and were replied to in front and on the flanks by the whole of the enemy's heavy artillery, land and water. As our supply of ammunition for heavy artillery was very limited, I directed Capt. MOWER to fire only occasionally at the enemy's land batteries, and to concentrate all his fire upon the gunboats. Our guns were served by Capt. MOWER with vigor and skill, and in a few hours disabled several of the gunboats, and dismounted three of the heavy guns in the enemy's main work. Shortly after our batteries opened one of the twenty-four pound guns was struck in the muzzle by a round shot from the enemy's batteries and disabled.

The cannoneding was continued furiously all day by the gunboats and land batteries of the enemy, but without producing any impression upon us. Meantime, during the whole day, our trenches were being extended and advanced, and it was my purpose to push forward our heavy batteries in the course of the night to the bank of the river. Whilst the cannonading was thus going on, on our right, I instructed Gen. PAINE to make a demonsfration against intrenchments on our left, and supported his movement by PALMER'S Division. The enemy's pickets and grand guards were driven into his intrenchments, and the skirmishers forced their way close to the main ditch.

A furious thunder storm began to rege about 11 o'clock that night, and continued almost without intermission until morning. Just before daylight Gen. STANLEY was relieved in the trenches with his division by Gen. HAMILTON. A few minutes after daylight, a flag of truce approached our batteries with information that the enemy had evacuated his works. Small parties were at once advanced by Gen. HAMILTON, to ascertain whether such was the fact, and Capt. MOWER, First United States Infantry, with companies A and H of that Regiment, was sent forward to plant the United States flag over the abandened works.

A brief examination of them disclosed how hasty and precipitate had been the flight of the enemy. Their dead were found unburied, their suppers untouched standing on the tables, candles burning in the tents, and every other evidence of a disgraceful panic. Private baggage of officers, and knapsacks of men were left behind. Neither provisions nor ammunition were carried off. Some attempt was made to carry ammunition, as boxes without number were found on the bank of the river where the steamers had been landed.

It is almost impossible to give any exact account of the immense quantities of property and supplies left in our hands. All their artillery, field batteries and siege guns, amounting to thirty-three pieces; magazines full of fixed ammunition of the best character; several thousand stand of inferior small arms, with hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, tents for an army of ten thousand men, horses, mules, wagons, entrenching tools, &c., are among the spoils. Nothing except the men escaped, and they only with what they wore. They landed on the opposite side of the river, and are scattered in the wide bottoms. I immediately advanced HAMILTON'S Division into the place, and had the guns of the enemy turned upon the river, which they completely command.

The flight of the enemy was so hasty that they abandoned their pickets, and gave no intimation to the forces at Island No. 10. The consequence is that one gunboat and ten large steamers, which were there, are cut off from below, and must either be destroyed or fall into our hands. Island No. 10 must, necessarily, be evacuated, as it can neither be reinforced nor supplied from below.

During the operations here, the whole of the forces were at different times brought under the fire of the enemy, and behaved themselves with great gallantry and coolness. It seems proper, however, that I should make special mention of those more directly concerned in the final operations against the place.

The Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, commanded respectively by Cols. MORGAN and J. R. WEBB, were detailed as guards to the proposed trenches, and to aid in constructing them. They marched from camp at sunset on the 12th, and drove in the pickets and grand guards of the enemy, as they were ordered at shouldered arms, and without returning a shot; covered the front of the entrenching parties, and occupied the trenches and rifle-pits during the whole day and night of the 13th, under furious and incessant cannoneding from sixty pieces of heavy artillery. At the earnest request of their Colonels, their regimental flags were kept flying over our trenches, though they offered a conspicuous mark to the enemy. The coolness, courage and cheerfulness of these troops, exposed for two nights and a day to the furious fire of the enemy at short range, and to the severe storm which raged during the whole night of the 13th, are beyond all praise, and delighted and astonished every officer who witnessed it. The Division of Gen. STANLEY, consisting of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio regiments, supported the battery from 2 o'clock A. M. on the 13th, to daylight on the 14th, exposed to the full fury of the cannonade without [illegible] and the severe storm of the night, displayed the utmost coolness, courage and fortitude [illegible]. In fact, the conduct of all the troops [illegible] exceeded my expectations, that I was astonished and delighted, and have every reason for predicting for them a brilliant career in arms.

To Gen. STANLEY, who commanded in the trenches on the 13th, and to Gen. HAMILTON, who relieved him on the morning of the 14th, I am specially indebted, not only for their efficient aid on the last days of the operations here, but for their uniform zeal and cooperation during the whole of the operations near this place.

Brig.-Gen. PLUMMER, commanding at Point Pleasant, is entitled to special commendation for the bold and skillful manner in which he effected a lodgment at that place, under fire of the enemy's gunboats, and for the determined persistence with which he maintained himself and the blockade of the river for days under heavy fire of the enemy.

Capt. MOWER, First United States Infantry, who, with two companies of his regiment, (A and H,) had charge of the batteries and served the guns, I desire to present to your special notice. A more gallant and efficient officer is not to be found with this command, and his eminent services during the reduction of this place entitle him to special notice. Col. J. W. BISSELL, Engineer Regiment, rendered me most valuable service, both before and during the bombardment of the place. He conducted the erection of the heavy batteries, and remained in them until the enemy evacuated the place. Maj. LOTHROP, Chief of Artillery, has distinguished himself throughout the operations.

My personal Staff, Major BUTLER, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major C. A. MORGAN and Capt. L. H. MARSHALL, Aids-de-Camp, and Major CORSE, Inspector-General, were prompt and efficient in conveying my orders under fire of the enemy.

I transmit, inclosed, the reports of Division and Brigade commanders immediately concerned in the final operations, as also of Capt. MOWER, commanding in the batteries, and of Major LOTHROP, Chief of Artillery. Col. J. W. BISSELL, Engineer, has been too incessantly occupied to make a written report, but desires to mention the following officers of this regiment who displayed unusual gallantry: Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, Capts. DEAN, HILL and TWEEDALE, and Lieuts. OSENBAUGH, RANDOLPH and BESIER.

Our whole loss during the operations was fifty-one killed and wounded. A detailed list will be transmitted as soon as it can be made. The enemy's loss cannot be ascertained. A number of his dead were left unburied, and more than a hundred new graves attested that he must have suffered severely.

I am, General, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. CULLUM, Chief of Staff and of Engineers, Department of the Mississippi, St. Louis.

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

In connection with this report a correspondence regarding the disposition to be made of the rebel sick and wounded is published. These are the concluding letters:

NEW-MADRID, March 17, 1862.

At my request Gen. MCCOWN allowed me to take the present step for the purpose of removing some of our sick from Madrid Bend. I wish only to remove those who are too sick to bear transportation by wagon, and also, if it be allowed, to remove the women and children from Madrid Bend. No army stores nor private property will be carried on the boat, save provisions for the persons on board. Madrid Bend is the same port as Island No. 10.

SANFORD P. VANDALL, Jr.,
Medical Director, Gen. MCCOWN'S Division, C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NEW-MADRID, March 17, 1862.

SIR: Your note of this date, sent through Dr. VANDALL, is before me. It is proposed to me that the sick of your command be permitted to pass down on the river to some place of safety.

This seems to me a singular request, under the circumstances. After a successful reduction of this place, for the simple purpose of blockading the river, I am asked to suspend the blockade, in order that you may disembarrass yourself of the sick and disabled of your command during an attack which you must have anticipated long enough to remove them in advance.

I do not feel justified in acceding your request, as I do not intend to suspend the blockade, under any circumstancee, until the operations above me are concluded.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.
Maj.-Gen. P. MCCOWN, Commanding C. S. A., &c.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

SPEECH BY HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

From the Nashville Republican.

The public were notified, yesterday, that Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE would address the people of Nashville in the Court-house, and, accordingly, before 7 o'clock, persons began to assemble in the large hall, where a band was already stationed, and which soon after enlivened the room by sweet strains of music. By 7 o'clock there were probably five hundred persons in the room, nearly one-half of them in military uniform.

At 7½ o'clock Mr. ETHERIDGE appeered, escorted by another brass band, and after being introduced to the audience, addressed his hearers for two hours in a speech more amusing than forcible. He began by saying that he addressed them as fellow-citizens of the United States, because he considered them, as well as himself, citizens of the whole Union—he said so because he stood before Tennesseans, Mississippians and representatives from many other States, and would address them respectfully, as far as truth would permit. Who could believe twelve months ago, that the flag of WASHINGTON would have been trampled under foot, and that the Confederate flag would have floated over the Capitol of Tennessee? This unnatural war must stop, and I call upon Davidson County to come forth, with all its power, to assist in suppressing the rebellion. "Lay aside pride and ambition, rally around the old flag, and return to your allegiance." He said the war ought never to have begun. Secession began in lies, and was continued by lies. He is no Southern nor Northern man, no Western or Eastern man. He will use North and South because others like it, "or even Yankee—Y-a-n-kee—Yank." One year ago the people of Nashville were whistling Yankee Doodle, before they were bitten by the dog seecession, and caught the hydrophobia.

"The United States Government," said Mr. E. "was made for the poor man—the rich can take care of themselves anywhere," and after adverting to some of its benefits, and condemning the various political parties or partisans, other than the Republicans, he said the Breckinridge Democrats turned Secessionists just as naturally as a tadpole turns into a frog. There was no cause for secession. The South had always obtained all she could ask from Congress, and would have continued to triumph had not South Carolina seceded. Northern money and votes bought Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and California was acquired to satisfy the South, and not the Northern States. The South never asked anything from the United States Government which she did not obtain, and never protested against the passage of any act without effect. Those among the Secessionists who never owned a house talk of burning towns, and cotton and tobacco are to be burned by those who own not a particle of either. He alluded to the speech he made a few days ago, and said he had determined now to preach to the citizens in that room, that they might hear the truth, "not newspaper articles written by boys and whisky drinkers." He said that one reason given for secession was that certain States had enacted Personal Liberty bills. "No one had ever been punished by them, and no negro had ever been liberated by them." JOHN BELL, he was sorry to say, was a rebel, and BRECKINRIDGE was a rebel; Mr. LINCOLN alone was true to the Constitution and his country. He then alluded to the Slavery compromises, to the Territorial questions, to the amendments to the Constitution, and to hoary-headed Secessionists. The people of Tennessee were in favor of the Union and the Constitution, until the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when they turned rank Secessionists, without being able to give any reason for such action. He then instituted a comparison between JEFFERSON DAVIS and JOHN BROWN, asserting that the latter was a traitor and was hanged, and the former is a traitor and ought to be hanged also. He believed in "God Almighty, big guns, and plenty of powder." He said "DAVIS was more of an Abolitionist than JOHN BROWN, because he possessed more power. The Devil had more power than Jesus Christ, and caused the chief priest and scribes to murder him."

Mr. ETHERIDGE then advised old men and women to call home their children; to renounce their folly and return to their allegiance. The *Banner* and *Whig*, he said, had denounced TOOMBS and DAVIS a year ago, and afterwards became their advocate. He promised "land and negroes to Union men, while Secessionists will not have a place whereon to lay their heads." He alluded to "Armegeddon"—BALDWIN—Rev. J. S. BALDWIN—who had sold his Saviour for JEFF. DAVIS. Why should he not? Did not Judas Iscariot sell Jesus Christ for thirty postage-stamps."

The poor man must take care of the Government. It was instituted for him. "Rake the bottom of hell for the worst crime God ever damned, and you would fail to find a crime so great as secession. Secession commenced in perjury, and is continued by perjury and deception. More niggers have been stolen by JEFF. DAVIS and his followers than was ever taken under the United States Government."

Mr. ETHERIDGE here desired to tell the people of Nashville plain truth—you have got to live in the Union—with your niggers, if you will—without them, if you will. The Union is worth all the Secessionists and niggers in the world. At the beginning of this rebellion, President LINCOLN asked you to lay down your arms. You refused. He called for 75,000 men to enforce the laws, and contrary to the Constitution, you form an alliance with the traitor. In alluding to Slavery, he intimated that he was not certain Tennessee might not desire to see it abolished. "The whole civilized world denounced it long ago."

He then glanced over the Old World, and remarked that Protestant England was separated only by a narrow channel from her neighbor France; but she had another religion, and her people spoke another language. Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Russia, one, the same. But the people of the United States—extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific—profess ed the same religion and spoke the same language. "Everything, besides a division of the country. God himself demands that we shall be one, as we are naturally in religion, language, by intermarriage and social ties, by commerce, &c. The mountains and rivers demand it." He then asked if the people of Tennessee, in the name of God and of religion, to return to their allegiance. "The Government will maintain its authority. Will you return? I am for the war going on forever, until the rebellion is suppressed." He then read the constitutional definition of treason, and said, "he hated treason more than original sin, because woman had a hand in it." The poison of secession had got into the churches, and the mean, infamous scoundrels, who cannot preach in as good English as the St. Cloud niggers, and who always desire to go to the con-fare-ance, and stop at the sinner's who spreads the best table, deserve damnation—bet your money on that;—thick-headed greasers who, in a pulpit, talk of Divine Inspiration, as if anything could inspire them but a "belly full of beef." God commands us to respect the powers that be. They rebel against the laws of God and Tennessee. He could tell a little thing about Christ—Jesus Christ never preached to a Free State—he never rebuked Slavery or Monarchy. Obey the laws." "Methodist preachers would teach niggers to cut their masters' throats, if they were paid for it." "Secession nigger-stealers would steal them and sleep with them," and thus place them upon perfect equality. Alluding to the vast army now in Tennessee, Mr. ETHERIDGE said one of our ladies asked a soldier, "How far back does your army extend?" "By —, Madam, it reaches to the North Pole, and when I left two other regiments were trying to get in." He said the Confederate money was bad enough now, but it would soon be worse. "You borrowed money on your cotton, and now you are going to burn your cotton." TOOMBS and BRECKINRIDGE, he said, were common drunkards, and others he mentioned were either fools or rogues.

Speaking of the Confiscation bill before Congress, he said there was time even yet to prevent its passage, if the South would send her representatives, as she would then have a majority in both Houses. "He invited all, and for himself he pardoned all, will intercede for all, and will pray for all. The Government offers pardon to all who will return; all must return—all *shall* return."

Mr. ETHERIDGE then spoke of the tombs of JACKSON, of WASHINGTON, of POLK, and of CLAY, and beautifully eulogized the sage of Ashland as a Senator and a patriot. "I repeat, will you not return? Now is the acceptable time—the amnesty is now offered. You *must* accept it—you *must* return, or you will meet a traitor's fate and filt a traitor's grave." He was disgusted at Union men going about begging for mercy in behalf of traitors, while the rebels were plotting their destruction, when the traitor army returns. That will never do.

Go to your homes, and tell your neighbors of our large armies, and that a benign Government offers them pardon. Every town will be converted into an arsenal, and your pastures into fields of blood, if you do not return to your allegiance. He instituted a comparison between the Federal and Confederate troops, and said, "God cannot bless anything so mean as the Confederates." He then thanked the auditors for their attention, and closed by assuring them that they should have his prayers.

SPEECH OF HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

From the Nashville Patriot, March 21

The Court-house was well filled last night, to hear the speech of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD. We submit to our readers the following sketch of his remarks, embodying enough to arrive at the tone of the address as a whole:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE: I come to-night to address you in behalf of an imperiled country. Hear me, I pray you, for my cause. It is now more than a year since I met you in the free enjoyment of a united Government. During this lapse of time, an organized band of traitors have conspired to destroy your liberties. I call your attention to the addresses of these men, threatening the destruction of the Government should LINCOLN be elected to the Presidency. South Carolina commenced a series of aggressions, basing them upon the imagined wrongs she would suffer in the event of Republican success. These preliminary encroachments need not be rehearsed. The threatening condition of public affaire called for some measures of pacification. BUTLER, of Harper's Ferry, moved the appointment of the Committee of Thirty-three. The members from South Carolina refused to act upon the Committee, and the members from Florida followed. They desired no compromise. In the lenient course pursued by the Government at this hatching period of the rebellion is felt the truth of JACKSON'S declaration that he had left nullification half put down; he should have hung JOHN C. CALHOUN and his confederates. As surely as JEFF. DAVIS and his subalterns have rebelled, this unnatural war against the Government will be put down. The favorable moment, as they thought, had arrived for those rebellious men to strike their blow. They spurned conciliation; they would accept no compromise. They telegraphed home to seize the forts and other public property along the Southern coast, in which they were obeyed. Refusing repeated offers of adjustment, these bad men go before their people, and tell them there was no chance for satisfaction. Six refused to vote, in order that the Crittenden proposition might not pass. BUCHANAN'S Administration died out and he died with it. He had told his friends that Mr. BELL would carry Tennessee. Friends told him that a plot existed in Washington to break up the Government, and should LINCOLN be elected, South Carolina would secede, all the Cotton States would imitate the example, and drew the Border States with them. BUCHANAN was in the plot from the first, BRECKINRIDGE after a while. DOUGLAS would coerce the seceded States; BRECKINRIDGE said nothing on the subject.

LINCOLN was inaugurated. The seasons alternated as usual. No remarkable phenomenon exhibited itself. The democratic politicians of the South kept up the turmoil. They had gone too far; their disgrace must be made complete. Federal offices were filled by Secessionists, who disguised themselves as Union men. This they thought would further their objects of treason. They succeeded in seizing everything in the Cotton States before their hypocrisy was defected. LINCOLN, in his inaugural, wished no strife—did nothing to add fuel to the flame of Secession. He found the country in the hands of enemies, and would deal gently with them. The Mobile *Register* inflamed the minds of the people with pictures of a Southern Confederacy, and said the forts must be possessed. Virginia could only be carried out by a fight taking place. ROGER A. PRYOR said so. Strike a blow at Sumter, said he, and Virginia is in the Southern Confederacy. Friday, the 12th of April—ominously hangman's day—fire opened on Fort Sumter. The assailants kept up the attack until the small garrison, who bravely defended the fort, were out of provisions, and on the point of starvation, and the flag was lowered. This hostile episode had the desired effect. Secessionists all over the country were cheerful. They must secede now. No better man in the world than Mejor ANDERSON. His love of country knows no measure. When the flag of his adoration gave way, he expressed his anguish in tears, as a child.

Mr. MAYNARD here read and spoke at length of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation. Said that he had given no occasion therein for the outburst of alarm which swept through the South. Said that Mr. SUMNER took the same ground with Secessionists. Said nine-tenths of the people were with LINCOLN, for they desired not to aggravate an internal war. He then read the message of Gov. HARRIS to the Tennessee Legislature. In calling them together, Gov. HARRIS had accused LINCOLN of commencing the war. HARRIS, said he, had pompously refused compliance with the requisition for troops to quell the rebellion. He recited the fable of the wolf and the lamb, who met to drink at the same stream, as a comparison between LINCOLN and HARRIS. Like the imprudent answer of the lamb, that of HARRIS would cause his own destruction.

After interrogating, Who began the war? the speaker read an act of the Confederate Government, issued five days before LINCOLN took the Presidential chair, calling for men to enter the military service. He also read another act accepting 100,000 volunteers, dated 6th of March, and the Secretary of War's remark about the Confederate flag waving over the Washington Capitol by the 1st of May. What was Mr. LINCOLN to do? His duty bade him defend the honor of his country. He had the courage to do it—unlike the soulless old functionary, BUCHANAN, he calls for men from all the loyal States. Catching up the cry of HARRIS, the disloyal people throughout Tennessee, in common with the Gulf States, harped upon their favorite expression of "subjugation." G, yes, LINCOLN was going to subjugate them with the strong military arm of the nation. Suppose the President had called for no men from the Southern States—what would been the argument? More Tennessee troops are now enlisted under the Stars and Stripes than Mr. LINCOLN called for. My own son, for whom I still cherish the overflowing affection of early manhood, is among the Union host now upon the soil of Kentucky, as defendant of a noble cause. Pardon my vanity in this digression. Resolutions, declaring that Government has no right to interfere with Slavery, were passed in the House of Representatives by large majorities. The three new territortes, Dacotah, Nevada and Colorado were acquired with provisions that every species of property should be protected alike. Then, what pretext had these rebel chiefs to renounce the Government that sought only to promote the political, social and religious happiness of its widely scattered children?

Mr. M. spoke of the Confederate Commissioners sent to Europe. Said their mission had been a grand farce. Read a paragraph of their last document, and applied a scorching criticism. He was amused at the cry, Cotton is King. Most of those, said he, who proclaim that Cotton is King, were once overseers on plantations. The man who arrogates himself is unworthy the name of man. He then read the resolution which passed Congress, setting forth that war is waged only to preserve the Constitution; when that end is reached, the war will cease. Southern men pretended to be fighting for rights. Many, who did not know the parallel of latitude they were living in, were setting up the cry of "Rights! rights! we must have our rights, or fight forever." It was a popular malady. But when questioned as to what rights they were contending for, their ignorance could only reply: "Our State rights—the rights of the South. O, d—n the Yankees!" He argued that the rights of the South were safe only under the Constitution; illustrated the disadvantage to Southern rights if secession was successful. Said the plea of Southern rights was but a prefext for a long-contemplated violation of the compact of Union.

The American people do not hate each other; they wish, from their souls, to dwell together in harmony and peace forever. They must be won back from the path of unrighteous war, into which they have been led by ambitious demagogues and political aspirants. Secession had been seductive to some who owed Northern debts. This class of men had eagerly espoused the dogma, with visions of untold wealth and luxurious ease. Little did they dream that they would be required to hand it, together with a large per cent. of whatever else they possessed, over to their masters of the Confederacy. Northern men, at first, thought secession was a mere political trick, loth to believe that a resort to arms would be necessary. When the country was in danger, they made gigantic preparations, and their strong arms will never fail to their aide in peace until the pristine power and unity of their nation shall be restored.

When Mr. DAVIS read Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, he went into a fit of laughter. Let those laugh most who laugh last. He read DAVIS' last proclamation, and pronounced it anything but graceful. The speaker said it grieved him to contemplate the present state of affairs. His heart bled at the wanton destruction of property, which had required years of labor and millions of money to supply. He referred to the burning of the bridges at Nashville, the sufferings of the citizens from want of the necessaries of life, and asked them what they expected to gain by adherence to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS. What is this thing called the Southern Confederacy? It possesses no foreign relations; is a mere military usurpation; and will last only so long as soldiers can be kept together, fed and clothed. The people of Tennessee have everything to lose and nothing to achieve, if this war is permitted to go on. He produced a specimen of the Confederate scrip, styled it worthless trash, and said the poor people would suffer by it. You are leaving a great Union. The blessings vouchsafed under its matchless statutes will never be transplanted. We are not waging a foreign war. Remember that. The Government that could conduct a foreign war successfully, can and will crush out rebellion. The European nations are looking on with amazement at this domestic clash of arms. They have anticipated its termination by saying our model Republic is at an end. They love not South or North. America is an empire too great and magnanimous to retaliate acts of vandalism which had been perpetuated in the name of Southern Rights. Did the ruthless demolition of your wire bridge, asked the speaker, retard the speed of flying traitors, or cause a retrograde movement of Union troops? Secessionists must pay for the reconstruction of bridges.

He quoted the words of FABIUS, from Grecian history, to prove the disrespect of people in rebellion. Our country, he said, is yet imperishable in youth and lustre. It will outlive these mighty scars. Our children will live to applaud the great struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. The time is fast approaching when we shall see those who have been overpowered rise again in resistless strength.

In allusion to his last election, Mr. MAYNARD said his vote had been double that he ever received before. His instructions had been imperative to represent his constituents as members of the Union. His most painful recollection was that they were being persecuted by the miserable would-be destroyers of their country. He would do everything in his power to ministar to their deplorable situation—everything to aid in attaching Tennessee again to the Government, and the Government to Tennessee. I will be defender of Tennessee, and as far as possible her protector. I hope again to return to my native District, and will endeavor to prevent retaliation, on the part of those who have been curbed in their liberties, toward their neighbors who have been participants in the enealled-for revolution. I welcomed all as friends, not enemies. They were children of the house of America—one in origin and destiny, and should work in common for the weal of their native land, its institutions, laws and majestic nationality. He thanked all for the attention paid him, and begged pardon for any utterance of his which should cause a pang.

GOV. JOHNSON AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 17, 1862.

At the request of Senator JOHNSON, the proprietors and editors of the daily newspapers assembled in the Governor's room, at the Capitol, on Saturday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The Governor, in the most affable manner, requested the gentlemen to say nothing in any way praiseworthy of the traitors or their odious transactions, and, in commenting upon Southern documents and institutions, to be guarded and discreet. He also entreated of them to acquiesce with him in the good work which he had undertaken to perform, and to promulgate such doctrines as would necessarily tend to awaken the sleeping and revive crushed sentiments. His remarks to the gentlemen could be construed into nothing but the words of a friend. He spoke more in sorrow than in anger, and told them that, had secession triumphed, worse than chaos would have been the result. Without placing any actual restrictions upon them, he enjoined them, by all they held sacred, to return to their allegiance, and again cherish the instrument conceived by our forefathers, which, unquestionably, was the foundation of the success of our republican mode of government. The gentlemen representing the *Banner*, in my estimation, from their hearts never applauded the secession dogma, but the terrible storm spared no one, and they withered with the rest. I presented a letter of introduction to these gentlemen, tendered me by GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., and from my first interview with them, I hesitate not to state that I am of the conviction that they dispossess the doctrine of heresy expounded by JEFF. DAVIS. The gentlemen connected with the *Patriot*, I am informed, maintained the doctrine of UNION quite a period subsequent to the inauguration of secession. They are under the impression now, however, that the Federal army in Tennessee may sustain defeat, and maintain that, should they avow Union sentiments, notwithstanding they do it not in sincerity, they could hope for no mercy at the hands of the JEFF. DAVIS crowd. But the representatives of both papers retired amicably, and I anticipate cheering results. The editor of the *Times*, to keep pace with the proprietor and his associate editors, who are all officers in the Southern army, thought that the request of the Governor was an imposition, and in reply to a remark made by Mr. JOHNSON, that the exigencies of the case demanded the prompt carrying out of his suggestion, said that "that was merely a difference of opinion." He was very cool throughout, but good-natured, and told the Governor that he had embraced the cause of Secession very reluctantly, and added, that although he found it difficult to renounce it at present, he would endeavor to be a submissive citizen. The *Times*, however, expired with the issue of this morning, *Requiescat in pace.*

Some of the solid men of Nashville have paid their respects to Gov. JOHNSON, and most of them represent themselves as Union men. Some fifty gentlemen called upon the Governor to-day, all of whom profess devotion to the cause. On the streets and in the hotels, however, no increase of Union sentiment is perceptible. The speech of Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Confiscation bill, is extensively read by all the citizens here.

HANGING THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes regarding the bridge-burners who were hung by the rebels some months ago:

"When the two HARMANS, father and son, were hung, the mother, sister and wife begged permission to see them, and take a last farewell before their execution, but were coolly informed they could see them next day, as they ascended the scaffold.

One of the eight who were hung, a Mr. FOY, was twelve miles from the bridge when it was burned, and there was ample proof of the *alibi*; but in these trials, one Col. LEDBETTER, a native of Maine and graduate at West Point, who married a considerable number of negroes near Mobile, was the Judge Advocate. He would permit no counsel, and only such evidence as suited him. This is what might be expected from a Maine Secessionist.

HAUN, the bridge-burner, when hung by the pirate leaders, gave a lesson of human fortitude, upon the scaffold. They allowed him but a few minutes for the solemn preparation, and when he desired the office of a clergyman to shrive his soul for the solace of confidence, refused his request, but sent a drunken chaplain of their own to attend to his spiritual wants. The blasphemous beast mounted the scaffold, with him and began to tell the assembled crowd that HAUN was very penitent—had been persuaded to do what he considered a great crime, by the false representations of such men as BROWNLOW and JOHNSON. The brave man about to be launched into eternity, would permit no such lie to go uncontradicted. He interrupted the chaplain at once, and informed the people, in stentorian voices, that, so far from being penitent, he gloried in what he had done; that he took pride in assuring them he had led the van, and set me to the bridge with his own hands. Thus was the reverend traitor and liar silenced, yet the hireling Press of this city, if I remember correctly, published his falsehoods to the world.

While the organs of treason in this city and in Knoxville and in Memphis, were publishing to the world, that the people of East Tennessee were fast becoming 'loyal to the South,' and were rapidly joining the Confederate army, they failed to publish the method used in manufacturing so much loyalty to the South. Brigands sent out for the purpose, would erect a gallows, dig a grave, and make ready a coffin; then finding a Union man, would convey him to the spot, and give him his choice between enlistment and the three-fold alternative before him. Sometimes, it was thought better to get money than men. In such cases, a Union man would be allowed to choose between enlistment and paying over all the money in his possession. Much of the money thus levied, was pocketed by the scoundrels who received it, without even paying it over to the so-called Confederacy."

BEAUREGARD'S OLD HEADQUARTERS.

The following are extracts from a letter received by a gentleman in Washington, from a distinguished Tennesseau, now in Nashville:

"We are sojourning at the St. Cloud Hotel, the late headquarters of BEAUREGARD, which he was for a short time here. I have the honor to occupy his late rooms. They 'smell to heaven'—the stench is insufferable. In fact, the city, or what is left of it, smells horribly. The *table d'hote* is unparalleled. Confederate grease is the great staple; it saturates the bread, gives a gloss to the coffee, converts the plates into mirrors, and adds adornment to the tablecloths in a thousand different ways.

Next week Gov. JOHNSON will begin the work of coercion. Nothing is now needed but a ruler. One newspaper subsidies this morning, and the other two are continued on parole, but in a few days they, too, will be among the things that were.

Confederate Treasury Notes are worth but 30 cents on the dollar. Our kind of Treasury Notes as good as in New-York. Our State and its people are nearly ruined. It will take a whole generation to restore prosperity, and cure the wide-spread disregard of morality.

Wm. H. POLK is here, and Wm. B. STOKES is busily looked for—both are loud-mouthed Union men. STOKES has been so from the beginning. We will have meetings of the people to-morrow, at which the trial strain of the Union horse will be had."

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has interesting letters from the expedition up the Tennessee River.

AN EXPEDITION BY GEN. WALLACE.

Under date of four miles above Savanna, March 14, its correspondent writes:

"The march of Gen. WALLACE'S Division last night and the night preceding, was in no wise deficient from hundreds of marches the same troops and other troops, all thrugh the seat of war in the West, have made, and yet, common as were its fatigues, but few of the participants will ever appreciate them.

The plan of the movement was briefly this: At the two towns of Purdy in Tennessee, and Corinth in Mississippi, pretty strong rebel forces were known to be posted, and between them was direct railroad communication. To attack one was, therefore, to attack both, till the railroad connection could be destroyed. A few miles south of Purdy was an important railroad bridge, with long trestlework on each side. From this bridge a good road led to a landing on the river, four or five miles above Savanna. Gen. WALLACE was to move up the river after nightfall, so as to throw the rebel scouts off the scent, move out on the road six or eight miles with his infantry, and meantime send his cavalry ahead to destroy the bridge and trestlework, and capture a passing train, if possible. The infantry would be within calling distance to support the cavalry in case of attack, or prevent their being cut off by a movement in the flank or rear.

The plan was carried out exactly according to the programme. In a night so dark that a rider could only see his horse by the frequent flashes of lightning, and under a pouring rain, Major HAYES, with a battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, guided by a Union man of the vicinity, marched some twenty-six miles, reached the bridge at an early hour, destroyed it and the track and trestel-work for half a mile, tried to catch the down train from Purdy, but were foiled by the conductors having been advised by the people of the neighborhood of his presence in time, and got back to the point at which the infantry were resting at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The infantry march, though shorter, was still harder. The advance had hardly been disembarked and started off till a thunderstorm came up. Through the whole night it rained almost incessantly; the march was necessarily slow, and one regiment was kept often standing for half an hour waiting in the mud and rain for some advance regiment to get out of the way; everybody was soaked before the march was half over, and when it was ended the blankets were so wet as to be useless.

For miles an ill-defined lurid glow of light was seen illumining the murky sky, and shining dimly through the woods.

A speculative farmer had bought up some fifty bales of cotton, which were stored in an old shed by the roadside. Late in the preceding evening a battalion of rebel cavalry had been down to the river, and returning, greatly alarmed at the formidable appearance of the fleet, had fired the cotton to prevent the Lincolnites from getting it.

Throughout the day Gen. WALLACE kept scouting parties out around the position of his infantry. The results of their labors were the capture of three rebel privates and one captain, and ascertaining that Gen. CHEATHAM, with a force then, when all concentrated, amounted to full 15,000, had marched from Purdy the day before to take possession of the very landing at which we had disembarked, (where a high bluff gave a splendid position for artillery to command the river,) and that, foiled in this by our arrival, he was then lying within 4½ mi

[illegible] clear man and one [illegible] claims to sail her [illegible] that old [illegible] white his actions and a [illegible] cabin, till the little [illegible] out of her. Our captain [illegible] best cotton prize now [illegible] engaged on the Chesapeake [illegible] the little steamer [illegible] captured and destroyed in all [illegible] and in the fight to come [illegible] as he did at Hatteras. The [illegible] in charge of Acting Master I. G. [illegible] prize crew from our ship. She will [illegible] to Key West for trial, when her cargo [illegible] condemned. Here is a chance [illegible] as there will be some eight hundred [illegible] bales of cotton sold there within sixty [illegible] and it does not bring full prices, but will pay a handsome profit to realize to Philadelphia or New-York.

The United States gunboat *Itasca* captured a schooner near Bay of Mobile, with five hundred bales of cotton, bringing her into this place. The [illegible] arrived in the harbor here. Gen. BUTLER arrived in the Constitution. We are getting under weigh to go down the coast.

THE SHIPPING AT NORFOLK.

DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, VA.,
SIGNAL AND PERMIT OFFICE, 1862.

I. From and after this date, no boat or vessel, except those in Government service, (which must be provided with the night signals,) will be allowed to pass out or enter this harbor before daylight or after sundown; neither will any boat be allowed to pass about the harbor after dark, except ferryboats, or boats in Government service.

II. All boats and vessels, except those in Government service, must be provided with permits from the Signal and Permit Office, countersigned by the Provost-Marshal.

III. Boats leaving and entering the harbor must touch alongside the guardship *Germantown*, and show their permits for examination. Schooners and other large craft will heave to near the guardship *Germantown* until boarded by her boat, and their papers examined by an officer of the Coast Guard.

IV. Capt. J. J. Young, of the guardship *Germantown*, is charged with the execution of these orders, and in all cases have them strictly enforced.

By command of Major-Gen. HUGER.

JAMES F. MILLIGAN,
Captain, C. S. A., and Signal Officer in charge of Harbor Police.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

From the Savannah Republican, March 14.

A gentleman, who arrived from Florida by the train last evening, furnishes us with the following information from citizens direct from Jacksonville:

The Mayor of Jacksonville has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to make no resistance in case the Federals attempted to take possession of the town, of which they became indignant.

On the 11th, the soldiers being aroused against a Mr. RUMBERGER, a commission merchant, and a native of the North, for utterance of treasonable sentiments, shot him dead on the streets. Two other Yankee residents were killed while attempting to escape from the place in boats.

The steam mills, all the lumber in the place were burnt, also MOONEY'S foundry and a Confederate gunboat on the stocks.

The Mayor made his escape from Jacksonville.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

From the Shreveport (La.) Gazette, March 1.

It is difficult to change the routine of culture on a plantation, and it is natural to suppose that every planter knows his own business best. The suggestions of editors are generally treated with indifference, and their beautiful theories only amuse the practical planter. Being aware that we cannot change the minds or alter the plans of our planting readers, we will state a few facts for their consideration.

A large cotton crop is already made, and it cannot be sold. Another crop would glut the markets of the world for several years, and reduce the price almost one-half. The Border Slave States are laid waste and occupied by the enemy. Our armies cannot obtain supplies from that source. The Cotton States, with Virginia, must feed our armies this year, and perhaps next year. Thousands and thousands of laboring men will enlist this Spring, leaving their little farms deserted, and their families dependent upon the charities of their wealthy neighbors.

To repel the invaders we must have at least 800,000 men, including the militia. To feed and clothe such an army will tax the capacity of every acre of land, and bring into active use every spindle, spinning-wheel and loom in the Confederacy.

SWEARING VENGEANCE.

A letter from Port Royal says:

Near by, on the road to Seabrook Ferry, is a quaint little church, prettily located at the edge of an extensive forest, but which has fallen under the displeasure of our troops, and been rather rudely treated, in consequence of the following inscription found under the Bible on the desk:

"Let the d——d Yankees never desecrate this place by their presence. Let them know that their day of retribution will soon be at hand! Robbers and pirates, remember we will be fully avenged. The hand of the Lord is with us, and you must soon perish, for our sacred rights we will defend until death.

(Signed) THE VOICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
By one of her devoted Sons."

FROM WINCHESTER.

ORDER OF GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. BANKS' DIVISION,
WINCHESTER, Va., March 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 26.—The troops of the command, now in the vicinity of Winchester, will not be allowed to leave their respective camps without passes, approved by commanders of regiments, detachments or batteries. The Provost-Marshal is ordered to arrest all soldiers absent from their commands without such written permission.

The troops are cautioned against any injury to private or public property, or any interference with the rights of citizens. Every abuse of this character, by whomsoever committed, will be rigidly investigated and punished with severity.

The Commanding General learns with sincere regret that officers in some cases, from mistaken views, either tolerate or encourage depredations upon property. This is deeply regretted. He calls upon them to reflect upon the destructive influences which attend such practices, and to remember the declaration of the great master of the art of war, that pillage is the most certain method of disorganizing and destroying an army.

All well-disposed persons are invited to pursue without obstruction their ordinary vocations. Those who enter the town for the purpose of trade or to supply its markets at reasonable prices, will be assured of all proper protection by the Provost-Marshal. It is the sole object of the military authorities to re-establish the privileges hitherto enjoyed by all classes of the American people, and such intercourse as may be necessary for this purpose, between the different towns in the neighborhood, will be permitted, under such general regulations as may be published by the Provost-Marshal, who is directed to facilitate, within proper limits, all branches of trade.

No arrests of persons or seizures of property will be made without orders from headquarters or from the Provost-Marshal. Every arrest will be forthwith reported to the Provost-Marshal, and all property taken will be turned over to the officer designated to superintend the collection of supplies for the use of the army. Every article of property taken for this purpose, will be receipted for by the officer taking it, and compensation will be hereafter made for the same by the Government.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating liquors to the troops may expect punishment without mercy; the liquors and all other goods that may be found with them will be forfeited, and the persons offending subjected not only to imprisonment but will be punished with unrelenting rigor to the last limit of military law. The authorities of the town and its citizens, as well as the officers and soldiers of the command, are earnestly requested by the Commanding-General to aid in enforcing this order.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

R. MORRIS COPELAND, Assistant Adjutant-General and Major of Volunteers.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

CASUALTIES OF THE NEW-YORK FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Following is an official return of killed, wounded and missing of the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Shepard Rifles,) in the engagement near Newbern, N. C., on Friday, March 14, 1862:

KILLED.

Chaplain Orlando N. Benton.
Co. A—Privates Thos. Mott, G. Zimmerman; Orderly-Sergeant Robt. B. Smith.
Co. C—Private Richard Keyes.
Co. D—Orderly-Sergeant H. J. Kendall; Private John Meghar.
Co. E—Acting Orderly J. Hayre.
Co. F—Private Fattx McCarty.
Co. H—Privates Nicholas Fitzmorris, Chas. Lusty, Andrew Kelton; Drummer John Gaylor; Capt. David R. Johnson.
Co. I—First Lieut. Geo. D. Allen.
Co. K—Privates John Kavanagh, Stanilaus Cooper.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Potter, hip, not dangerously, flesh wound.
Major Charles Le Gendre, neck and right cheek, critical.
Co. A—Privates Jas. A. Speiman, right leg; Peter Carr, arm; Corporal Edward Fiegle, right arm.
Co. B—Second Lieut. Frank W. Tryon, flesh wound, thigh; Corporal Wm. R. Rayner, left leg, Privates [illegible] Lewis, leg, slightly; [illegible]

Co. C—Second Lieut. [illegible] Allen, thigh, severe flesh wound; Sergeant Alfred Bogue, color bearer, arm; Privates [illegible], thumb, hand; John Higbie, left leg; John Dugan, wrist; John Turner, right leg; John Adams, left leg; Robert Nelson, groin and hand; Thomas Clarke, right arm; Michael Kane, thigh, severe; John M. Newser, right arm, slight.

Co. D—Sergeant A. U. Pentland, left knee; Private John M. Newser, right arm; John Morgan, cheek.

Co. E—Acting Second Lieut. Wm. E. Carrington, knee joints by amputation; Privates Michael Bargan, right arm; John Moore, left leg, severe; John L. Mott, ankle; John Ryan, head.

Co. F—Corporal Robert Young, leg, slight; Drummer Cornelius Evans, head and breast; Private Wm. McDonald, throat, dangerously; Edward Dayan, forehead, severely; Michael Fahey, leg, severely; Lorenzo D. Maybee, thumb shot off; Robt. Logan, nose, slightly.

Co. G—Corporal John Wadsworth, finger shot off; Privates Patrick Leerey, thumb shot off; Charles H. Gregory, scrotum; Martin Sharkey, right cheek, severe; Michael Carmon, breast, slight; John Martin, head, slight; Andrew B. Lamy, right arm, shattered.

Co. H—Privates Peter Kaffenburger, right breast; John Werner, left hand; John Purcell, right arm, severe; John Welsh, lungs, mortal; George Odell, head, mortal; Abraham Morse, ankle; Edward Miller, wrist, slightly; W. R. Smith, wrist, slightly; George W. Fisher, wrist, slightly.

Co. I—Capt. David R. Johnson, hip, since dead; Sergeant Cyrus A. Powers, right side, critical; Privates Robert E. Speerey, right thigh; George Kane; James McCutcheon, thumb shot off; Chas. G. Roberts, neck, slight; Rufus B. Petty, head, mortal; Geo. Case, left lung, mortal.

Co. K—Privates Joseph Wright, right arm; S. Kople, left lung, mortal; John Donohue, finger shot off; Chas. Beary, forehead and right arm; Corporal Floyd G. Puyster, hip, slight; Privates Nathaniel King, leg, slight; John Ray, back, slight; John Lahey, arm.

POPULAR NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

An Englishman's View of Mr. Lincoln and his Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an Englishman to offer the following remarks through your columns? They may not tally with the sentiments of a certain section of the American people, but they represent the opinions of sober, thoughtful Englishmen.

Whilst all parties in the loyal States of the Union are professedly united in support of the Government, there appears to be some opposition to, or want of confidence in the Administration. This opposition is shown by those who ought to give every assistance to the President, doubts being expressed as to the soundness of Mr. LINCOLN'S views and policy on the difficult slave question, and still more emphatically, on the conduct of the war. The Government, thereby, is obstructed in its action, the termination of the rebellion is more or less delayed, and great injustice is committed.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the mouthpiece of these opposition ists, is now doing his utmost to impede the cause of freedom—not, as he doubtless supposes, to help it forward. According to him, the President has been induced, or forced, by the country to change his policy, the fact being shown in his late special Message to Congress.

Little as I am personally acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN—judging solely by his past career before and after his election to that high office, which no man ever better filled, and few so well—I am convinced the document in question is but a part of a general and long-devised plan for the eventual extinction of Slavery, and equally convinced that the belief in his Anti-Slavery views induced many to vote for him in 1860, if it did not also lead to his nomination at Chicago. Mr. LINCOLN'S mind is not one to change when principles are at issue, and calm-thinking men will place infinitely greater reliance in his cautious advocacy of freedom than in the violent measures proposed by Mr. PHILLIPS. The former is educating the nation to its duties and interests; the latter is making truth obnoxious by frightening people into the belief that it is dangerous.

Ex-President VAN BUREN, I am informed, lately expressed his opinion that Mr. LINCOLN has proved himself one of the first statesmen in the country, never making a mistake, and always doing the proper thing at the right time. So are they beginning to regard the President in England, and I think the election of such a clear-headed and brave-hearted citizen to direct the destinies of the Republic in the present crisis, is one of the strongest arguments that can be adduced in favor of universal suffrage.

The statesmen whom he has selected as his principal advisers, furnish additional evidence of the President's firm devotion to liberty. Mr. SEWARD has given his life-long career to freedom, and the position of the free States at the present time, the growing change in Northern sentiment, the supremacy of free thought and free speech, are chiefly due to his persistent and cautious leadership. He has additional claims on the gratitude of his fellow-citizens in his admirable management of the foreign affairs of the Republic. A man less cautious, less reticent than Mr. SEWARD, would never have compelled the Government of Great Britain, not merely to consent to, but to champion, the American doctrine of the rights of neutrals. No wonder that the aristocratic statesmen of the Old World dislike such a man. They dislike because they fear.

Is not the President worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, especially of those who think with Mr. PHILLIPS, when SALMON P. CHASE is a member of his Cabinet? Has Mr. PHILLIPS evidenced a stronger love of freedom to all "born in the image of God" than the great statesman of the giant West? That Mr. CHASE indorses the President's policy on the Slave question by his continuance in the Cabinet, is quite sufficient for any just-thinking man, and ought to be sufficient for Mr. PHILLIPS and his violent followers.

The conduct of the war furnishes additional grounds of complaint against the Government. The complaint is two-fold: Firstly, that Gen. MCCLELLAN is slow and incapable; secondly, that he is pro-Slavery in politics. With regard to the first, I would remark that his slowness has achieved the grandest successes with the smallest possible losses: I am ignorant of a single defeat of the Union forces, since he undertook the command of the vast armies of the Republic, always excepting the reverse at Ball's Bluff, for which he was clearly not responsible. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S conduct of the campaign has excited great attention and admiration in European military circles; but this fact will not, of course, avail with the hot-headed volunteer strategists, who pray daily for battle as they pray for their daily bread. Others of his opponents assert that the plan of the campaign is not his. I believe I may state that Gen. MCCLELLAN has given as minute directions to Gen. HALLECK as these gentlemen are now compelled to admit he gave to Gen. BURNSIDE, and what is more, he has been in constant telegraphic communication with the former, in reference to the most important details of the Western campaign.

As regards Gen. MCCLELLAN'S political opinions, I have reason for saying he never voted a political ticket in his life; he does not converse on political subjects, he has no political aspirations, and he never will accept any political nomination whatever. His ambition is to serve his country as a soldier, and in that way alone. When asked by a friend what were his views of the Slave question, his reply was: "I do not think the object of the war is the destruction of Slavery, but it may come to that finally."

I know little of Gen. MCCLELLAN personally, but all I do know of him through his friends and associates satisfies me he is a pure-hearted, true patriot, a frank and able soldier, determined to carry out the orders of the President in their letter and spirit. He has the entire confidence of the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, and that alone ought to satisfy every true American. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22, 1862.

Our Wounded and Disabled Soldiers.

UNFITNESS OF THE PARK BARRACKS FOR A HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read, with mingled emotions of pleasure and shame, your editorial comments upon the reception of the wounded soldiers from Newbern—with pleasure, because I recognize in the TIMES an advocate of truth; and with shame, when I remember how just were your strictures.

I was present for over four hours last evening, from the first reception of the gallant sufferers until a late hour, and desire to state some facts which, in the hurry of the scene, escaped the notice of your reporter.

Notice had been given to the morning papers that these wounded men would arrive in the evening, and the inference would very naturally be drawn that the inhabitants of the great City of New-York would rejoice in the opportunity of testifying their appreciation of, and sympathy with, the gallant fellows who had so nobly upheld the honor of our flag.

They arrived in New-York at the appointed hour and were marshaled (those who were allotted quarters in the Park Barracks, where, of course, every comfort and necessary convenience (!) was in readiness for them. The comforts were the dining-tables for beds, and their knapsacks for pillows. Mr. BARNS, the kind-hearted contractor in charge of the barracks, so far as provisions are concerned, did more than was required of him, and much more than was expected. He gave the poor, feeble, half-famished sufferers a good, hearty, wholesome meal, not restricting the men to army rations; and throughout the entire night his personal care and attention merited all the hearty "God bless you's" showered upon him. Mr. BARNS, however, was the only representative of the great City of New-York, saving, of course, the medical gentlemen you have already named, and whose kind and humane conduct will not soon be forgotten by the recipients of their attention.

You say "the Sanitary Commission did what was possible under the circumstances to relieve these men." I assert that they did not. The notice of their expected arrival was given in the morning papers, and it was nearly 9 o'clock in the evening before the "Sanitary Commission" was manifested in the shape of a box of bandages and lint, and this a full hour after the surgeons in attendance had commenced dressing the wounds of the men, and were crying out for bandages! Your reporter says the Sanitary Commission "supplied lint, bandages, *blankets*, &c.," for the comfort of the men.

I did not leave the barracks until 11 P. M., and then no blanket or sheet or pillow had been furnished, but those who were strong enough dragged a mattress on the dining table, and making a pillow of his coat or knapsack, slept as they best could. This morning (Wednesday) when only about a dozen remained, the barracks were thronged with philanthropists, male and female, laden with baskets of fine fruits and delicacies, which would have been most welcome to the poor suffering fevered men, on the evening previous. It is, however, quite possible that they had not seen the notice in all the morning papers announcing the expected arrival of the sufferers. There were some, however, who had seen it, and who freely gave their attention as they did their means to the alleviation of the wants of the gallant soldiers.

R. H. MCCURDY, representing the "Sons of Connecticut," was present throughout the entire evening, and gave cheering words to all. Col. HOWE was also on hand, as he always is when a good work is to be done, but could effect no special good, having unfortunately hoped that his appeal to the citizens of New-York would have sent such a response as to render his services superfluous. Capt. DE WOLF, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, was also present, and by his calm, cool, kind words, encouraged the men to bear up under their sufferings.

I have stated briefly a few facts, and they ought to make every citizen of New-York blush. The Park Barracks is, or are a disgrace to New-York as at present conducted, and I am glad to learn that several medical gentlemen are about to institute changes in the interior arrangement, which will give at least a hope of comfort to the wounded and suffering soldiers who may be hereafter thrown upon the liberality and philanthropy of New-York.

The absence of Capt. ABEL, who has charge of the barracks, may account for the lack of accommodations so urgently needed, and which, had he been present, would in all probability have been furnished; but the facts, as they stand, surely justify all, and more, than you have said on the subject. B.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

WHAT A WOMAN THOUGHT OF THE SCENE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I returned from a visit to the "Park Barracks," yesterday morning, thoroughly sickened and disheartened, feeling (myself a "daughter of New-England") responsible for my own personal share of the shame and disgrace which the reception given to our brave, wounded soldiers, had cast upon the City of my adoption. The remarks in your admirable journal of this morning met the case in the right spirit, but let me beseech you not to stop here. Inaugurate some plan by which a receiving hospitable shall be immediately provided, and all suitable arrangements made for the proper shelter and treatment of those whom the fortune of war will be constantly sending through our City. If every one felt as I did when lying down last night, in my airy room, upon my comfortable bed and downy pillow, with the image of those brave soldiers before me in that pestiferous atmosphere, upon those "unmitigated pine tables"—the only pillow for their aching heads, a hard, dirty knapsack—any well-arranged effort for the future would meet with a most powerful and ready response.

Let me again beseech you not to rest until this crying shame is amply remedied, and you will receive the thanks of every mother, wife and sister in the land.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

The Army Medical Bureau in the West.

ITS MANAGEMENT OF THE WESTERN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me, through the columns of your widely-circulated and influential journal, to say a few words in defence of some of the Western Military Hospitals and of the mean, and unjustly-abused Medical Department of the U. S. Army.

Possibly it may not be unknown to you that there is an obscene paper published in this city, called the Cincinnati *Times*, the peculiar organ of all sorts of quackery in medicine and religion, which, like the New-York *Herald*, occasionally succeeds in selling a few extra copies by traducing private and public men, or by some mendacious editorial on public evils generally.

One of the latter class appeared in the edition of the 12th inst., which, as the editor appeared to speak from knowledge, was thought of sufficient importance to be read in the U. S. Senate, as showing neglect on the part of the Government, in the care of its soldiers; and although properly stigmatized by Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, as slanderous—perhaps from knowing the character of the paper in which it appeared—yet, as it was commented upon in the Senate, it may be proper to state the facts.

In this article, after a verbose exposition of what he styles the "monster evil," the writer positively asserts that the Government has "not expended a dollar in fitting up hospitals," and that there is "not a soldier now resting his head on a pillow," or lying between sheets, who is not indebted for such luxuries to the benevolent care of the Sanitary Commission, &c.

The falsehood of this assertion was so glaring and notorious, so far at least as this city is concerned, that in the name of the Sanitary Commission, its Secretary sent to the Editor of the *Times* a written contradiction of it. But, he had not, as might have been expected, either the manliness or honesty to publish it. He had written a good sensation article, and had no wish to mar its effect by stating the truth.

The facts are that in Cincinnati there are four Military Hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds. Since the fight at Fort Donelson, all these have been filled with the sick and wounded, brought here from the crowded hospitals near the mouth of the Ohio.

In fitting these up comfortably, the Government has, within the last four months, expended not less than $12,000. They are abundantly supplied, at Government expense, with neat bedsteads, mattresses, sheets, pillows and pillow cases, coverlets, table furniture; the most approved cooking ranges; all the conveniences for washing, not only the hospital bedding, &c., but the clothing of the sick; water closets and baths of the neatest and most convenient construction; medicines and the best physicians in the city hired to attend them; and an ample supply of the best nurses that can be found.

In short, the Government has spared no expense to have neat and comfortable accommodations for the sick; certainly its hospitals here are not, in any of their appointments, inferior to any of the oldest established civil institutions of this class in the Western country.

Every disposition has been shown on the part of the Surgeon-General to allow any expenditure, short of extravagance, in making the sick soldier comfortable.

Where the sick have been neglected—as I know well they have been in many cases—it has been owing to the unavailable necessities of rapid movements, with limited means of transportation; to accidental delays in forwarding supplies; or to the inefficiency of subordinate medical officers.

This latter cause, I am aware, is a fruitful source of suffering among the sick.

But while the present mode of appointing the medical staff, in our volunteer service is practiced, by which neither the moral habits, nor professional attainments of its members is closely scrutinized, this evil will continue to exist; and it is as unfair to hold the Surgeon-General responsible for their moral delinquencies or professional incapacity, as it would be to hold the General-in-Chief accountable for the shortcomings of worthless line-officers, over whose appointment he has no control whatever.

Now, a word about the Sanitary Commission. Although they had not done all that their overzealous and unscrupulous friend of the *Times* claimed for them, they had done, and are still doing a vast amount of good that can be done in no other way. They furnish innumerable delicacies to the sick in the way of food, as well as clothing to many who had lost their clothes by accident or otherwise. To those who are permitted to go home on a furlough, and who had no means of paying their way—and nearly all are in this condition—they give money. In a thousand ways they do much to palliate the inevitable sufferings of war. The Sanitary Commission of this city is composed of its most efficient and most patriotic men. Had we only injured by the officious meddling of the author of the article above referred to in the *Times*. JUSTICE.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

What Shall we do with the Slaves?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the question everywhere asked by patriot and traitor. The former with amazement, the latter with a chuckle of self-satisfaction. Everywhere the traitor is a Pro-Slavery man. Mark that.

Now why should men so differently actuated coincide on this one point? It is either the voice of the human heart speaking out its sure instinct, or it is the effect of a widely-spread misrepresentation by which all classes have been misled. The latter is the undoubted cause.

If the universally-spread idea be true, that the moment the slave receives emancipation he deliberately proceeds to cut the throat of his former master, then the singular anomaly is presented to us of a people, the most gentle in their nature in the world, having but two remarkable instincts, viz.: the love and talent of music and an unparalelled tendency to devotion or religion—a people who for centuries have meekly borne the yoke of an unspeakably cruel bondage—becoming as furious against kindness as they had been gentle under oppression. This is an absurdity. But to this we have the constant reply, "Look at St. Domingo!" Well, let us look!

We there find a people liberated by a decree of certain agents of the French Directory. They were set free by proclamation. In a moment. Without preparation. Immediately their former masters undertook by force to retain them at their labors, without remuneration. What wonder they resisted? What wonder their resistance was terrible? The massacres of 1789 in the Island of St. Domingo were as horrible as they were justly provoked. Men free by the proclamation of their own Government could not be enslaved again by brute force. The master had the arms—the slaves were not only unarmed but ignorant, yet they had the natural and the legal right. They knew they were free, and to the honor of humanity they asserted and maintained their freedom. Divine Providence raised up for them one of their own race, a native African, who, knowing not a letter in the alphabet of any language, possessed by nature of high military talents. With the authority of the Directory at Paris, and sustained by their agents on the island, this man established an army, arrested all violence, restrained the ferocity and injustice of masters, and the despair and fury of the negro. He brought order out of anarchy, peace out of a servile war, established a proper system of industry. Every negro at once became an industrious cultivator. Every master a successful and happy proprietor.

TOUSSAINT enforced universal security—universal justice—universal industry. Idleness and vagabondage were punished by obliging the party convicted to work ten days on the public roads without wages. He settled a system or tariff of wages, by law, at once moderate and just; and immediately the island began to enjoy a prosperity never before or since witnessed. The exportations of the staples was in greater abundance than had been ever known. The negro labored with cheerfulness for wages, and the master found the system more profitable than that which was abrogated. All were contented, except the few whose love of power was chained. These would either "rule or ruin." Like the tyrants of our own country this was their motto. Like the scorpion "girt with fire," Slavery died by striking its sting into its own brain. Misleading the first Consul, they attempted to bring about the old *régime*. They succeeded. Three months of triumph and unheard-of cruelties to their slaves they enjoyed. The pestilence destroyed the invaders, and the infuriated and injured slave rose and either slaughtered or exiled every white man.

This history of St. Domingo—notwithstanding our national contempt of the negro—is destined to be our instructor. We must not here attempt to banish him from his home and birthplace. Setting aside the infinite measures of a Government to which he has always been loyal, banishing him from his native place, there are cogent reasons why it should not be thought of. First, his labor is wanted. It is indispensable. Only charge his reward. Substitute wages for the lash. Govern him justly by protecting him, his wife, his child. Govern him severely if necessary. Make idleness a crime, but let him have the results of his labor, and his family safe around him. Destroy the chattel—acknowledge the man. This is a sufficient argument against the injustice of exile. But there is another. He cannot be banished; he is four millions. It is simply an impossibility. The annual increase could not be transported during the generation of its existence. Better attempt the colonization of the heavenly bodies. They do not seem to increase, while the negro doubles in twenty years. So that exiling him is impossible. He will not be useful or welcome in the North—that is in vast numbers. Let him remain where he is. He is the proper laborer of the South. He is the source of her wealth.

If the National Government will acknowledge and protect his personality—if it will make the slaves of all traitors in the South *persons* by law, and not *chattels*—give them their inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, (without interfering with the slaves in Kentucky and Missouri, or wherever the masters are loyal,) everything will go on well.

But, as sure as every man has a conscience—as sure as the God who made us is merciful and just—so sure the trouble we are now enduring in this Slavery war will not be ended, in case we surrender to the traitors who have lifted the assassin's dagger at their mother's heart, the loyal negro, the life of all Southern labor and wealth. On the contrary, there will be another war, and the negro will not be our friend then if we act now treasonably to him. His master has thrown away the constitutional defence he enjoyed. On what principle can he appeal to that Constitution he has spit upon and assailed? And can we pray to the God of Righteousness—the God of Vengeance, too—if we act the traitor now? No, never! The religion of the country will be accursed of Him should we be thus guilty. Fasting and hypocrisy will not avail us. This is the fast that He "hath chosen" to undo the heavy burden—to let the oppressed go free—to undo every yoke." He has now given this opportunity to the nation.

Vain will be the cry of "fanatic." Vain the arguments of the priest. Already the clergymen have by their lukewarmness become the byeword of many good men. How many Deists have they made by their passing by on the other side, and stopping their ears at the cry of those who had none to help them?

Look at the Quakers, a people without any theology at all, who a hundred years ago held slaves, but conscientiously emancipated them. Now, many of our clergymen are ever ready to prove St. Paul a slave-catcher, and Moses a maker of slave laws. They desecrate God himself by making him the patron of Slavery, and they never quote or preach from the text, "Cursed is every one that taketh his neighbor's labor without wages."

May God lead our rulers in the right way, and may our statesmen learn wisdom of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, of whom M. THIERS has remarked that, notwithstanding his utter destitution of learning, there existed no man beside him who in his natural talents so much approached the character of the First Consul.

There is, perhaps, no error more important to be removed from the public mind than the universally prevalent one in regard to the history of St. Domingo. Nor can I believe that, if our people were correctly informed in that history, it would be possible to entertain the unfortunate notions of the negro character now prevailing. It is, indeed, to that island we must look for the most instructive lessons for us in our present dilemma. Apprenticeship failed the English. The cry against immediate emancipation is universal, and the people have been misinformed and misled continually on the subject. In fact, all emancipation is immediate, of its own nature. The ten thousand now emancipated in South Caroline, though they are under Government, are free, and were emancipated immediately. That they are docile, peaceable, desirous of knowledge and happy, cannot be denied. What avails the cry of ignorance and malice, "Look at St. Domingo!" Let us reply, "Look at Hilton Head!" But mark the prophecy: Return these "contrabands" to Slavery, and we will have servile war at once. In proof, I say, "Look at St. Domingo! Look at Hilton Head." The lesson is one. Let us ponder it! C.

The Original of Ericsson's Invention.

TROY, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ERICSSON, in a note published Feb. 3, after remarking that pivot guns, shot-proof coverings, floating batteries protected by heavy bulwarks, to render them impregnable against shot, and the revolving turrets of his own *Monitor*, will all be recognised as military expedients of the past, goes on to say:

"But the first thoroughly matured plan of a revolving turret, composed of iron, supported by and revolving on a vertical axle, turned by steam-power, is one in the possession of [illegible] the United States, [illegible] Van Rensselaer, of this city, invented and proposed to writing, a well matured plan for a revolving, armed and battery composed of iron, and supported by and revolving on a vertical axle, or some equivalent, and turned by steam, or any other power, as long ago as 1846, and offered it to the United States Government, in a letter written to Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Jan. 28, 1847.

I have the original specifications on my table before me, and I saw the drawings and read the specifications in 1846.

The drawings and specifications, substantially as made in 1846, were sent to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, in May, 1861, and filed in the War Department at Washington. If Mr. ERICSSON had seen those drawings and specifications, and the accompanying suggestions as to construction, he would have noticed the date of May, 1861, and very naturally have concluded that his plan, made in 1844, was the first.

If the Government had accepted Mr. VANDERBENDEN'S offer in 1847, this country might have had a fleet of those vessels afloat ten years ago. It is fortunate that the invention was not made public, even by taking out a patent, for the traitors who controlled the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN would have used it for the destruction of the nation.

In his letter to Mr. MARCY, Mr. VANDERBENDEN says: "Sir, my plan, as you will see, will revolutionize the whole system of river, harbor and coast defence, and save millions to the country."

In a letter to Major R. L. BAKER, dated Feb. 18, 1847, to which a courteous reply was made, Mr. VANDERBENDEN also made the same claim to its efficiency: "Revolutionizing coast and harbor defence on an entirely new plan, and saving millions of expense to the country."

Mr. VANDERBENDEN'S plan contemplated the construction of revolving batteries on land, saving all the enormous expense of casemated forts. Four of these revolving turrets on Governor's Island, at an expense of $100,000, would be more efficient in defence than all the costly works of the central fort. Z.

Rural Homes on the East Bank of the Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware, I presume, of the almost universal desire which there is in times of revulsion, such as we are now experiencing, for residents in the Metropolis to seek rural homes in convenient proximity to town. So many of the comforts of a town-house, with all the accommodations and conveniences of post-office, of daily morning and evening journals, of stores, schools, churches; society, too, of refined tastes and liberal culture; facilities of safe and frequent communication with the City; fresh air, fresh hens, fresh eggs, and fresh vegetables;—these are some of the accessories now enjoyed, which impart to rural homes, in the near neighborhood of New-York, especially in the Summer time, their great charm. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, running back of the Palisades, through a beautiful country, from Jersey City to Piermont, on the Hudson, has opened up to the public scores of such rural homes as I have adverted to, in a charming region, which, until lately, was inconveniently accessible and comparatively unknown. Such places as English Neighborhood, Englewood, (where is a spacious Summer boarding-house, kept by the popular proprietor of the Howard Hotel, New-York,) Upper and Lower Closter, classic Tappaan and Piermont—all offer rural sites and homes to the tired denizens of the noisy, hot and dusty Metropolis; and all these are accessible in about one hour from town. There are no horse-cars on this West-Shore Railroad; and passengers from the same distance up the river are landed in Cortlandt-street as soon or sooner than in Chambers-street. The track of the Northern Railroad is of the wide gauge, and the cars are as comfortable and luxurious as the best on the New-York and Erie Railway.

Run up and see us some pleasant day: you have done so before, when the trip was not half so enjoyable as it is now. I will insure you a hearty welcome, and you shall see what important improvements have been made along the entire line of the road.

REDACTEUR.

The Old Virginians and the New.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In the first volume of IRVING'S *Life of Washington*, page 364, may be read these lines: "PATRICK HENRY scouted the idea of sectional distinctions or individual interests. 'Att America,' he said,' is thrown into one mass.' Where are your landmarks, your boundaries of colonies? They are all thrown down. The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers and New-Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

What must the Virginians of the present day think when they read this? When they read this emphatic declaration of the man of whom they are so justly proud? Virginia of to-day is certainly very different from the Virginia of '76. The MASONS, the HUNTERS, the FLOYDS and the PEYORS of our time are not exactly of the same stamp with the HENRYS, the JEFFERSONS, the RANDOLPHS and the WASHINGTONS of the old era. Heavens! what a difference! What a contrast! Among the old set we find orators, patriots, statesmen and soldiers. Now we find only intriguers, stump speakers, braggarts and would-be-great men—not to mention rebels, traitors and thieves.

I do not believe one of the old set would ever have voyaged in a United States frigate, by courtesy of its officers—as PAYNE did in the Mediterranean—and on returning home sneer at and ridicule the officers to whose hospitality he was indebted. I do not believe any one of the old set would ever have availed himself of the privileged seat in the Cabinet might have afforded him to plot treason against his country, and plunder the public treasury, and rob our arsenals of their armaments.

In the olden time, gentlemen held public office in Virginia. One can readily judge, by their acts, what sort of people have, of late years, been dominant in that once proud, now justly humiliated State.

After all, "honesty is the best policy;" and a decent gratitude for hospitality is the very least return a gentleman can make for favors and courtesy—(if possible, with pleasure.) FLOYD may meditate upon the former maxim—and PEYOR may find food for reflection in the matter touching what is due from a gentleman to those who have extended to him hospitalities; though I doubt very much whether these modern Virginia gentlemen (!) have modesty or decency enough left to fully appreciate their lack of honesty and good breeding.

The Collapse of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many signs portending the early collapse of the stupendous bubble inflated by DAVIS and his compeers, the most significant, perhaps, can be derived from the varied and slightly incongruous contents of the Southern Press. In one column we find earnest appeals from the Executives of the different States, calling loudly upon the faithful for immediate proofs of their devotion, and reminding them incidentally that more forcible measures may be taken provided a suitable response is not made. All of which is strongly suggestive of a deplorable state of apathy. In another, however, the belligereni editor, armed with that weapon deemed more potent than the sword, assures us that the conflict will be waged to the end, and when all hope is lost, the few survivors will offer themselves as a holocaust upon the pyre provided by their once powerful but now defunct potentate, Colton. Again, amid extravagant laudations of their own currency—exclusively "Southern manufacture"—so much more commodious, and lavishly dishursed than that doled out under the old *régime*, we find, oddly enough, denunciations of those who, unable to appreciate, are so benighted as to view with distrust the blessings so generously dispensed, deeming the flattering promise of "redemption six months after the confirmation of peace" somewhat apocryphal, as the idea gradually gains ground that peace and union—not separation—are synonomous. The eloquent appeals of a COBB and TOOMBS, though garnished by the most gorgeous flowers of Southern rhetoric, seem to have fallen but coldly upon the ear; and while, on the one hand, DAVIS issues his mandate that no more enlistments will be made except for the war, on the other, BEAUREGARD signifies his willing acceptance of such as are desirous of treading the "path to glory" for the brief period of ninety days. It may be, however, that the latter entertains a premonition that his own manifesto, and that of the former, will prove the same in substance, though differing in expression. But, perhaps, the change is not more obvious and striking at the South than the North. A few months ago, and in our midst, the abettors of treason were confident and obstreperous. Growing more prudent, as time elapsed, their loyalty was expressed in the exceedingly benevolent but somewhat questionable toast of the sturdy old Jacobite:

"God bless the King—the Faith's Defender.
God bless—no harm in blessing—the 'Pretender!'
Who that Pretender is, and who that King,
God bless us all, is quite another thing."

Even the Press, usually so immaculate, was not "above suspicion." But the fiat came forth; those proving incorrigible suffered a sudden demise; others, more discreet, bade farewell to their old love in a manner most forcibly recalling the pathetic parting of SHENSTONE'S languishing swain:

"So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return,

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED MARCH 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, EIGHT DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another Military Department, to be called the "Middle Department," is created, consisting of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the Counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, to be commanded by Major-Gen. DIX, with headquarters at Baltimore.

There are indications of activity in the army of the Potomac, which will doubtless prove acceptable to the over-impatient. The enemy in large force were on Friday driven from Warrenton Junction, ten miles beyond Manassas, and crowded completely back until they were forced to cross the Rappahannock toward Gordonsville. They blew up the railroad bridge behind them, to stop further immediate pursuit. There are now believed to be no rebels this side of the Rappahannock. There has been considerable skirmishing for two or three days, but with no loss on our side.

Our troops on Friday occupied Shipping Point, on the Lower Potomac, where the rebels recently had one of their most formidable batteries. All the rebels lately in that vicinity have left, with the exception of a few cavalry, which occasionally make their appearance at a safe distance from our lines.

Our intelligence from Island No. 10 is of much the same import as for a week past. It is reported from New-Madrid that several of the rebel transports and gunboats have again attempted to run Gen. POPE's blockade, but without success. They were compelled to retire after a short engagement. An active bombardment by our mortars has been again commenced.

Everything was quiet at Winchester and Strasburgh yesterday. Secretary SEWARD, with a party of friends, arrived at Winchester in the forenoon, and, in company with Gen. SHIELDS and others, visited the battle-field of Sunday last.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the rebels at Pig's Point and Craney Island have been very busy recently, apparently strengthening their fortifications. They have also increased their force, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. There have as yet been no indications of another appearance of the *Merrimac*. Gen. HUNTER and Staff were at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, *en route* to Port Royal.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the law relative to taking the testimony of witnesses out of the State; also on the bill to authorize clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases. A bill to encourage investments of small sums in the stocks of the State was introduced. It provides that certificates may be in sums of $100, $500 or $1,000 each, as may be desired. The bill to enable the County of Westchester to acquire certain lands for the construction of the Harlem Bridge was passed. A concurrent resolution for the organization of a Commission of five persons to act as referees for the Court of Appeals was introduced, and laid over. The resolution approving the President's Message relative to emancipation, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill to increase the fees for licenses to hawkers and peddlers. The bill to facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad was passed. Consideration of the Metropolitan Health bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued at considerable length. A number of amendments were proposed, but were generally voted down.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, who met their death at the battle of Bull Run, were conveyed from the Astor House, where they had been lying in state, in order to be taken to Providence, Rhode Island, for interment. Detachments from the Seventy-first, Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments formed the escort.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered at Irving Hall, last evening, a conversational lecture, detailing the experience of three days' visit to the battle-field of Bull Run and Manassas. He exhibited a number of trophies secured on the spot, including rebel letters, arms and equipments, and the skull and bone of a Union soldier picked up from the spot, where they had been inhumanly left exposed. The lecture was for charitable purposes, and was well attended.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will sail from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April, taking provisions, stores and the mails for the several blockading squadrons.

A dreadful explosion occurred yesterday morning in JACKSON's pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia, by which a number of persons—men, boys and girls—were killed and wounded. JACKSON had a Government contract for filling cartridges, and employed fifty girls and twenty-four men and boys. The premises were entirely destroyed.

On Thursday last, DANIEL WEBSTER, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, was fatally wounded by a convict named GERALD TOOLE, who assaulted him with a case-knife which he had secreted upon his person and ground sharp on both edges. TOOLE had been sentenced to confinement for life, having been convicted of arson, and was a desperate man. Mr. WEBSTER died within a few hours of the injuries he received. He leaves a family.

About three months ago, the steamer *Acorn*, of 175 tons burden, which formerly plied between Boston and Provincetown, was sold by her owners, FRANKLIN SNOW and others, to a person in this City. She was brought here, repaired, and sailed for Havana. One of the persons retained on board after the sale, was the engineer, a Mr. ANDREWS of Provincetown. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Havana, the Captain informed Mr. ANDREWS that it was his purpose to embark in the enterprise of running cargoes into the blockaded rebel ports of the South, and offered Mr. ANDREWS $200 per month to retain his position. Mr. ANDREWS replied that he would not embark in such a service for a thousand dollars a month, and left the vessel. He has since returned to Boston, and the *Acorn* probably has fairly embarked on her nefarious career.

Messrs. FRINK and PARSONS, of New-London, Conn., have received a letter from Capt. TAMSEN, of the Massachusetts Transport, A. HEATH, of Woburn, Mass., stating that their schooner, the *Tremont*, which was captured by the rebels last Summer and taken into Hatteras Inlet, is lying in Wallis River, about a mile below the city. She is one of a fleet of about twenty vessels which the rebels sunk to prevent the approach of the Federal gunboats to the city.

One DAVIS, claiming to be a party in interest in the much-noted HACKLEY street-cleaning contract, and alleging that he was not so fortunate as to get his share of the profits in his pocket, applied at Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, for an order restraining the Comptroller from paying over any more money on account of work done under the contract, until cause was shown why he, DAVIS, should not share therein. The order was granted, and the defendants, HACKLEY and the Messrs. HOPE, were directed to show cause on Tuesday next. The opinion of the General Term of the Common Pleas, reversing the Tomlinson judgment against the City, will be be found in the law column. Also an interesting case touching the question of guarantee, tried before Justice JAMES, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The demand for desirable lots of Flour, on Saturday, was fair, and prices of such were quoted somewhat firmer, though not really higher. Wheat was very dull. Corn was freely offered, and was lower. Provisions were less active. Pork was cheaper; Lard, Beef and Bacon were quite stiffly held. Sugars were in very brisk request at buoyant rates. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Hemp, Hops, and Whalebone were quiet. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. Carpet Wools were more sought after. The freight engagements were light, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

Progress and Prospect of the Spring Campaign.

The Winter campaign closed with definite and brilliant military successes on the Southern seaboard and in the Southwestern States; and the Spring campaign opened under the most favorable auspices, which have been fully justified by the remarkable events of the current month. But we believe that, great and valuable though the triumphs be that have been achieved in Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida, and important though the operations be that are on the eve of consummation at the mouth of the Mississippi and on its upper waters, these are but the prelude to the decisive movements about to be begun upon the two main lines of military action.

The censorship upon the publication of army movements forbids us indicating the many facts which daily come to our knowledge, concerning the military preparations now actively going on at various points in Eastern Virginia, and upon the line of the Tennessee river. But, in the general, it is known to everybody that there is not a column of the Eastern or Western Divisions of the Grand Army but what is on the move against the enemy; or rather, is being so disposed of that the actual work of battle may at once be begun. These movements, too, are being made on a scale of magnitude so vast as necessarily to result in a fundamental change of the military aspect of the rebellion.

Whether the rebel army in Eastern Virginia, in retiring southward from its offensive position upon the Potomac to a defensive one behind the Rappahannock, did so with the intention of really concentrating upon the strategic points of the new line, and there disputing, in general engagement, the advance of the National army, or whether, as we approach, it will retire in a southwesterly direction, till it forms in a line strategically continuous with that of the rebel army in the Southwest, does not yet appear. If we are able to circumvent it in the position it now holds, one defeat, for it, would give us military possession, not only of Virginia, but probably of the whole of the rebel States, as far south as Georgia. If, on the other hand, it should succeed in retiring before us, in a southern or southwestern direction, Virginia would fall into our hands; and operations from our bases on the coast of North and South Carolina would speedily give us control of those States, and thus again carry our lines down to Georgia.

We have reason to believe that our military leaders are trying to achieve success over the Eastern rebel army in the former way; and that the old southeastern counties of Virginia, with Richmond as the centre, will witness the decisive result of the rebellion, in its military sense, so far at least as Virginia and the contiguous States are concerned. Already Gen. MCCLELLAN's forces are disposed of in such a way that a retreat of the rebel army southerly from the Rappahannock is almost impossible. Even the few items of army news that have been allowed to pass over the wires the past week, indicate with sufficient clearness to the observant reader that a very extensive *flanking* movement has been begun; and that even now, while it is hazardous for the rebel army to stay where it is, it would be almost equally hazardous for it to attempt to retreat, at all events by the southerly route. Gen. MCCLELLAN's movements are on such an extensive scale, both in regard to the number of troops to be moved and the territorial surface to be traversed, that some time is necessitated for their execution. But they are now in such a state of forwardness that many days cannot elapse before the army of the Potomac must come into collision with the enemy. It may be expected that, if the rebels fight here at all, they will make a desperate fight. More than half of the entire fighting population of the South is here supposed to be concentrated; and, chagrined and disheartened though the rebels be by successive defeats, they still believe that, in a general engagement, on their own chosen ground, and behind intrenchments, they are more than a match for the Yankee army. Now that we all know how imminent here is the prospect of a decisive engagement, we can but wait in confidence for the battle and for its result. It is no time now to indulge in empty boasting; but we believe that the superior *morale*, discipline, armament and numbers of the National army must, under Heaven, secure a decisive triumph for the arms of the Union.

Still more imminent, if possible, is the prospect of a general engagement in the other great field of military operations—that in the Southwest. Our readers are all apprised concerning the two immense armies, rebel and loyal, which, within the past month, have gathered along the southwestern line from Chattanooga to Memphis. All the remnants of the large rebel armies lately in Kentucky, nit the soldiers that could possibly be raised in Tennessee, and all from the States contiguous to Tennessee and bordering on the Gulf, are concentrated along this strategic line. Here they mean to give battle for the possession of the Mississippi Valley, as in Eastern Virginia they will make fight for the slave country sloping from the Alleghanies. The number of rebel soldiers preparing to give battle here is, to us, purely conjectural. Rational estimates make it, not at least short of a hundred thousand,—distributed at Memphis and up the river, at Corinth and at Chattanooga. A large body of our troops, under Gen. GRANT, is now, as everyone knows, but a few miles from the main rebel force at Corinth, and transports daily vex the Tennessee by carrying up thousands more. From all quarters of the loyal West, our troops are now gathering in the rear of Memphis, and this morning there is probably on the banks of the Tennessee River a National force quite large enough to begin and finish up military operations in the Mississippi Valley. The men of the West do things rapidly, boldly and decisively; and we may be sure that Gen. HALLECK is not the man to waste an hour in this crisis. Almost simultaneously, perhaps, (and who knows but this very week,) the crash of arms will be heard upon the Rappahannock and the Tennessee, and in the collision will be finally decided the fate of this bloody rebellion.

A Gregorian View of American Sentiment.

Mr. GREGORY, in his speech on the blockade, in Parliament, spoke affectionately of the "many humane, benevolent and far-sighted men in the Northern States, who were anxious for a peaceable separation," to whom he had been in hopes that "great moral weight" would be given by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the part of England and France; and the London *Times*, echoing the thought, says that "the best people in the States, and the wisest people here, all look to an amicable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and the only way to heal the breach of feeling." As to who are the wisest people in England we, of course, would not pretend to dispute with the London *Times*; and if it says that those are the wisest people there who hold such notions, we must accept it as good authority. But we do not accept with equal submission its decision as to who are "the best people in the States." Indeed we are a little at a loss to identify the persons of whom the *Times* speaks, unless it means JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow traitors. They doubtless "look to a peaceable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty," although we are inclined to think that Roanoke, and Donelson, and Pea Ridge, and Newbern, and Winchester may have thrown a haze over their bright vision, so that they do not look forward to it quite as confidently as they did. But even they do not look forward to any such thing as likely to "heal the breach of feeling," or at least none of them expresses any such thing. Undying hostility to the Yankees is their vow, whether successful or victorious.

But when we come to the Northern States we search in vain for any who express any such expectations. It may be that the *Times* is right, that it is the "best people" who cherish them, for the best people are very few in number everywhere, and probably the Northern States are no exception to the rule. There were indeed in the Northern States at the beginning of the war, and there may be such now, those who were "anxious for a peaceable separation," or rather for the subjugation of the North, for that was the idea which they meant to conceal by their outcries for peace; but so far from their being "humane, benevolent, farsighted men," they were generally those to whom not even England and France together could give "moral weight," men who were the foremost to deride all action from benevolent motives, and who appealed, under all circumstances, to interest, to motives which touch the pocket exclusively, and who, so far from being "far-sighted," confidently expected that the overthrow of the Union, the reentry into Washington of the modern Catiline, triumphant, with his band of conspirators at his heels, and the utter and total annihilation of every one who would not fall down and worship the false God of Slavery, was about to be accomplished. The uprising of the people in defence of the Government was a thunderstroke to these "far-sighted" men. The successes of our armies, and, above all, the tendencies which are leading to the speedy overthrow of Slavery, are gall and bitterness to them, "humane and benevolent" though they be, in Mr. GREGORY's eyes.

We suspect that both Mr. GREGORY and the *Times* have only given us new instances of that universal tendency of mankind, to consider those "humane and benevolent" who desire the things that we desire, and those "wise and far-sighted" and the best people in the world, whose views agree with ours, no matter what those views are founded upon.

THE FATAL CALAMITY IN PHILADELPHIA.—While for many months the Red Slayer has been doing his dread work on the field of battle, and we have grown familiar with the black bulletins of war, the country has been notably free from the great calamities incident to the ordinary operations of the complex machinery of modern civilization. Comparatively few fatal accidents in the mine, in the factory, by shipwreck, by fire, by railroad mishap, have come to add their peculiar horrors to the death-harvest of battle. But the disaster in a sister city, whose details we are called on to record to-day, make a distressing exception to this happy immunity. A pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia, which has lately been filling a Government contract for cartridges, and employed in the work fifty girls and twenty-four men, exploded early yesterday morning, killing five or more persons, (the full extent of the fatality is not yet known,) and wounding nearly fifty others—men, girls and boys. As no cause is assigned for the explosion, we know not as yet upon whose head falls the fearful responsibility of the catastrophe whose sickening horrors the telegram recounts. If blame in any way attaches to the proprietor himself, he is already fearfully punished, a son of his being killed and a daughter seriously injured. We shall await with a painful interest the disclosure of the origin of this sad calamity, which carries mourning to many, many households, and must shroud our sister city with gloom.

The Railroad Job in Congress.

There is a tremendous effort in progress at Washington, to saddle upon the Government the enormous cost of constructing useless and unprofitable railroads for the benefit of land and shareholders—railroads which the sections interested do not build, simply because they are not wanted! The pretext is military necessity, and the test scheme is the Reading and Columbia road, to be built over the mountain-tops of Pennsylvania for the purpose of shortening the good inland route already built from New-York to Washington, twenty-five, or as is claimed, thirty miles. We fully exposed the character of this scheme, a day or two since. We stated that the road would cross mountain ridges, at grades of ninety feet to the mile, while the present road passes along the Lebanon valley; and that if one company owned both lines, they would work the long and level one, and abandon the steep one the Government is requested to build, on the score of economy of power and repairs. A correspondent denies these facts, and makes the following remarkable statement.

"The facts are that the Reading and Columbia Road runs along a most beautiful valley, through farms of the highest state of cultivation, and worth from $150 to $300 per acre, with the exception of about two miles, where the road crosses the Blue Ridge. Here for 1¼ miles the heaviest grade is 66 feet. On the rest of the road the grades are from 12 to 30 feet to the mile. * * * This makes the Road *via* Reading and Columbia, 20 miles longer than the sea-coast line *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore."

Now if any man knows the facts in the case, it is the engineer who surveyed the line, and his pointed report to the President and Managers of the Reading and Columbia, reads as follows about this most beautiful valley:

"The ascending grade to Chiques Ridge is 90 feet per mile, and the descending grade to the Susquehannah is 90 feet per mile. * * * From the summit, which is but a short distance from the furnace to Columbia—a *distance of three miles*—the descending grade is 90 feet per mile. * * * The maximum ascending grade of the South Mountain is 66 feet per mile. The maximum descending grade of the South Mountain is 66 8-10 feet per mile. * * * The slopes of the Ephata Mountain are broken into spur and ravine, requiring many heavy cuttings and fillings, on that portion of the line, and introducing a grade of 70 feet per mile in one or two instances."

Again, the distances, as stated in *Appleton's Railroad Guide*, together with the facts given in this report, make the shore line 57½ miles shorter, from New-York to Washington, than the Reading Columbia line, instead of 30.

Our correspondent further states that the new route will save the traveler the State taxes imposed on the shore line by New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Now since both lines pass through New-Jersey and Maryland, while Delaware imposes no tax at all, this is not a conspicuous argument. In fact, it becomes a joke, when we read, in the act incorporating the Reading and Columbia Company, the following provision:

SECTION 7. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right at any time to impose such tax on tonnage passing over said road, as they may deem necessary to protect the public interests."

The sum asked by the Reading and Columbia is $450,000. Of course they will not ask any more from Congress when this is spent, to build their 43½ miles of road, estimated by their engineer to cost $1,166,652 85, especially as the new bridge over the Susquehannah at Wrightsville will cost half the appropriation.

Such is the *test* scheme—for it is perfectly well understood that all the sickly roads in the Union are watching eagerly for the *precedent*. It is a golden opportunity to grind the largest number of axes that were ever applied to one grindstone. The drain upon the Treasury would be simply unlimited. We think the immense and unwonted burden of taxation about to fall upon this people for legitimate purposes, will be quite heavy enough, but we assure them that there is great danger that this new load of debt will be forced upon them, without a decided and timely demonstration to the effect that the public won't stand it.

Mr. Buckle's Visit to the United States.

A recent letter from Egypt to a Boston cotemporary gives an interesting account of an interview had by the writer with Mr. BUCKLE, the distinguished author of the *History of Civilization in England*, who is now temporarily sojourning for health in the mystic land of the Pyramids. From this source we learn that it is the intention of Mr. BUCKLE soon to pay a visit to the United States. As the next (which will be the third) volume of his *magnum opus* is to be wholly occupied with a study of certain elements of civilization, as developed in Germany and the United States, he comes doubtless with the design of making a personal observation of American institutions, manners, and intellect.

We need not say that his visit will be looked forward to with mingled pleasure and curiosity by the thousands in this country who have learned to appreciate the robust thought, the noble method, and the catholic sympathies of this scientific historian. No man at all approaching his mental equipment has addressed himself to the task of analysing American civilization. DE TOCQUEVILLE, indeed, was eminently impartial, learned and sagacious, and has given us the only book which is not either a libel or a panegyric on our institutions. The *Democracy in America* is a classic in its way, and a "gem of purest ray serene;" but the illustrious Frenchman was not a great intellectual philosopher. The grasp of his intellect was limited, and there was little of pure originality in the structure of his mind. BUCKLE proposes all that the Frenchman lacked—a perfect command of *Method*, an admirable training in physical as well as in political science, the habit of subjecting the subtlest phenomena of a nation's life to strictly scientific investigation, vast learning, and a most powerful and brilliant literary style.

Withal, Mr. BUCKLE has not himself a most difficult task. The elements of our life bear too much analogy to the action of the tide,—are too billowy, changing and tempestuous—to admit of being squared by the rule and line of theory. Mr. BUCKLE will find himself rather assisting in the formation of a new world, as ALBERT GALLATIN said of himself when our Minister to France during the Great Revolution, than finding ground in a completed system. But if the task will be a difficult one, even with the advantage of direct personal study of American characteristics, we may well say it would be an impossible one without such study. He does well, therefore, to come and see for himself. And it will certainly be in favor of his *right* seeing that Mr. BUCKLE is wholly free from the shackles of tradition, is hidebound in no formularies or antique respectabilities, and is by all the habits of his mind well-fitted to appreciate what is fresh, elastic and audacious in American life. Mr. BUCKLE's judgments, we may depend upon it, will be entirely removed from the shallow detraction, or the equally shallow puffery indulged in by the herd of foreign writers on American characteristics. We can afford to hear what such a man may say, whether it be for us or against us.

SPAIN SNUBBING THE REBELS.—When it became obvious to the rebel Chiefs that there was no hope of recognition from England or France, they suddenly developed an amazing affection for Spain, which they lovingly styled their "natural ally." About the same time, the occupation of the three Commissioners in London was cut off, by Earl RUSSELL's telling them he could have no further intercourse with them; so one of them, Judge ROST, immediately prepared to betake himself to the Spanish Court to convince that Government of the pacific, amicable and unambitious intentions of the Southern Confederacy. It appears, however, that he has been snubbed in advance. A dispatch dated Madrid, March 12, to the London *Times*, says the Government "has decided not to receive Mr. ROST, the Commissioner from the Confederate States of America." For a "natural ally," this is certainly not over friendly treatment. Where will the rebel Government apply next? We don't see any place this side of Dahomey. That is their only "natural ally," and the Richmond usurpers should hasten to send thither all the plenipotentiaries they can spare.

OUR DUTY BY LIEUT. WORDEN.—The letter of Secretary WELLES, written by direction of the President to Lieut. WORDEN, which we published yesterday, is a well-merited tribute to the gallantry displayed by that officer in the memorable conflict between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. But we think it due to his heroic services and his heroic suffering, that they should receive something more than mere barren gratitude. We learn, through a private source, that the injuries received by Lieut. WORDEN during the engagement, had well nigh terminated fatally, but the public will gladly hear that all such apprehensions are now relieved. Meantime there are, we believe, thousands who feel that such services and sufferings as his, impose a duty on *them*, and who would heartily express their sympathy in a practical form, should a fitting opening present itself.

MANHATTAN LAKE.

A Few Words about the Grand Receiving Reservoir.

If there are any among us possessing a shade of the universally recognized American peculiarity—curiosity—or takes an interest in the various improvements in progress in and about the City, and has not yet visited the new Receiving Reservoir in Central Park, they should make the pilgrimage without delay.

The name decided upon for this vast body of water when consecrated and baptized, is "MANHATTAN LAKE;" and if we could at the same time exchange the unmeaning term of "City of New-York" to that of "City of Manhattan," whose our citizens would be known as Manhattanese, the act would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction.

Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., the contractors and faithful executors of this work, have it nearly completed, and water will be let in about the middle of May. Once turn the Croton River into this stupendous rock-ribbed basin, the eye can never again scan its depths, examine its construction, or acquire from personal observation, but little knowledge of the gigantic structure which now, like a well-defined map, lies open for observation and where all can fully appreciate the herculean task, and realize fully the immense amount of toil and labor bestowed upon it.

All this we say is now visible, and a few hours cannot be more profitably spent than in visiting this artificial *dry lake* and view the wonders that well-applied capital and labor have accomplished. Here is an artificial basin covering a space of 107 acres, and will contain, when filled, a depth of 38 feet of water—capable of accommodating and floating the entire navy of the United States, even if thrice its present size, and which will contain a sufficient quantity to supply the entire wants of the City with water for thirty or forty days.

The location of this work is admirably selected for the purpose, on the upper portion of the Central Park, and to secure the object intended, the earth and rock has been excavated in some instances to a depth of 40 feet, leaving the bottom nearly level. Around this the embankments are constructed, and also a central one, which divides the reservoir into two sections, but this being a little lower than the sides, the reservoir will, when filled, present to the eye an unbroken surface of water over the entire space.

The inner sides of the reservoir are faced with heavy blocks of stone, laid in a cement of some eight inches in thickness, and filled in behind in the most durable and substantial manner.

The inner stone facing or sides are laid sloping from the bottom, at an angle, we should judge, of about 45 degrees, presenting an appearance of strength and durability calculated to defy not only the elements, but time itself.

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,
And when Rome falls—the world."

As an indication of the great care taken to strengthen the embankments or walls, it may be well to state that the whole is surrounded with a deep or wide belt of clay or concrete puddle, which soon becomes almost as hard as granite itself, and literally binds the whole as with a band of rock. This belt of rock-clay is formed by excavating the earth to the depth of 10 to 40 feet, according to the irregularities of the surface, and 16 feet in width, which is filled with this clayey puddling, while in nearly a fluid state, which, as we observed, soon dries and hardens, and will give immense strength to the whole, and resist nearly as much lateral pressure as a wall of stone of equal dimensions. When one looks at the pyramidal walls of this mammoth basin, this outer structure would seem to be superfluous; but when we reflect upon the fearful consequences to the City that would follow the breaking away of a portion of the main embankment, we must acknowledge that it was most wise, as well as the part of prudence, to thus make all doubly secure, and to insure a sense of perfect security to our population. Thanks to good and practical engineering, we can all now

"Sleep well o' nights,"

without the fear of receiving a *douche* bath some morning before rising from our comfortable beds.

This great work is an additional and most interesting feature of our noble Central Park, and will in a short time become a point of great attraction, not only to our own citizens, but of the curious from every part of the globe who visit the Metropolis.

The City itself will, within the lifetime of many who now help to make up this modern Babel, have extended its crowded limits quite up to the Harlem River, and the inhabitants will overflow its banks like an unrestrained sea into the County of Westchester. But a few years, and we shall see as many coming *down* town to visit the fresh water lake and sport on its artificial banks, as there will be going up to view this new wonder of human ingenuity.

But ere this day arrives, more reservoirs will be required; more feeders than the single one of the Croton River will be necessary to fill them and supply [illegible]

[illegible] Reservoir, [illegible] Central Park, [illegible] Reservoir. [illegible] Commissioners, WARREN [illegible] hope to the successful engineers, and contractors, [illegible] the additional works, and thus perpetuate their own as well as their fathers' names to [illegible] age and generation.

Today, even, is not too soon to begin to consider the subject of an additional Distributing Reservoir. Another is even now required, and should adjoin the present one on Fortieth-street, on the plot of ground reserved for that purpose. Let not the iron threats of these great leaders dry up, or refuse to yield, from inefficiency, a sufficient supply of the Croton to satisfy our thirsty citizens.]

But our object, in this notice, was more particularly to call attention to the Great Receiving Reservoir itself, and to the fact of its near completion.

For more than three years have the Engineers, EGBERT N. FAIRCHILD, STEPHEN C. WALKER, ISAAC S. COLEMAN and HENRY J. BROWN, been assiduously engaged upon this work, employing, much of the time, more than 2,000 laborers daily. Fainted half-finished, they have earnestly met and overcome obstacles in its progress, which few would have expected, and their labor of Hercules will remain for ages a noble monument to their industry, perseverance and ingenuity, and to their faithfulness and trustworthiness in the execution of their work, as well as to the liberality and foresight of the citizens of New-York and their representatives.

Its final completion should be a day of great rejoicing. On the day the waters are introduced into this grand receptacle of the health-inspiring element, a celebration of the event will doubtless take place when, as on the Union of the waters of the great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean through the Erie Canal, it will be celebrated by processions, ringing of bells and booming of cannon, when we can proclaim that the "waters of the hills meet in gladness together, and the world rejoices in the glory of the Lord."

DREADFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of a Pyrotechnic Factory—A Number of Persons Killed and Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 29.

JACKSON's pyrotechnic factory, on Tenth and Reed streets, exploded early this morning. Four or five persons were killed, including a son of Mr. JACKSON. The head of one of the victims was blown nearly two squares, and various fragments of humanity were scattered about the ruins, presenting a most shocking sight. Ten or twelve others, boys and girls, were seriously injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

We have gathered the following further particulars in regard to the distressing accident of this morning.

JACKSON had a Government contract for filling cartridges, and employed fifty girls and twenty-four men.

The number killed is not as yet ascertained.

The heads of three persons, with a number of arms and other fragments of bodies have been found in the neighborhood of the disaster.

The bodies of EDWARD JACKSON and JOHN MEHAFFEY, boys, have been recognized.

The following is a list of the injured:

MEN.

Washington Black, Joseph Mukel.
Horace L. Sinnex,

BOYS.

Augustus Curtis, Lewis Brown.
John Logue,

GIRLS.

Ann Lynch, Eliza McAleer,
Ellen Lynch, Sallie Fortescue,
Mary Hazer, Kate McDermott,
Rebecca Emerick, Agnes Wilkson,
Diana Morritt, Isabella Loney,
Sarah Sloan, Lizzie Crawford,
Eliza Delaney, Margaret McEwell,
Amanda Muller,

The above were sent to the hospitals, while twenty-two others were taken to houses in the neighborhood.

One of the latter was a daughter of JACKSON, the proprietor of the factory.

To be added to the wounded are SAMUEL CUSHIN and his three sisters.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 29—P. M.

The fate of many of the victims of the terrible disaster this morning is still unknown.

Out of seventy-eight persons employed in the building, only sixty-one have, thus far, been accounted for, including four known to be killed.

One of the men missing is supposed to have been blown to atoms.

Of the forty or fifty wounded at the hospitals and at their residences, it is feared that a considerable number will not recover.

The Loss of Fishing Vessels and their Crews off George's Banks.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 29.

The number of Gloucester fishing vessels lost off George's Banks in the gale of Feb. 24, was fifteen, and the number lost Jan. 1 was four. By the loss of these 19 vessels 138 men were drowned, leaving 70 widows and 147 children to be provided for. Contributions are solicited for these widows and orphans.

Military Tactics in Our Public Schools.

Since the question of introducing military drill as a regular exercise in our public schools has acquired new importance from the bill now pending in the State Legislature, it may be interesting to many to know how far the plan has already been tested, and with what results. We have recently had a most satisfactory exhibition of a private military academy, but it must be remembered that the Public Schools differ from such, in that they are composed of all classes of social condition, and in far greater numbers. It becomes necessary, therefore, to select from among these such boys as display aptitude for the stricter disciplina of military tactics. This has been done in two, at least, of our first-class schools, and in one it has been carried to a great degree of perfection, so that the youthful company of cadets can bear comparison with the best trained bodies of private academies. They belong to School No. 19, in Wooster-st., and form daily in the large covered area attached to the school, or in pleasant weather they repair to a neighboring park, and go through their manœuvres, to the high satisfaction of the crowd which so novel a sight usually collects. These little fellows bear proudly aloft their rich silken banners, engraven with their title in letters of gold, "Robinson Zouaves," which is in honor of their instructor, who himself is a soldier of long practical experience, having shared the perils of glorious war during the entire Mexican campaign.

It is observable that the habit of instant obedience to a superior order which is imperceptibly acquired in the ranks, is one of the benefits arising from the daily drill; and also that an erect carriage and orderly demeanor is apt to distinguish the cadets in the usual routine of school-room duties, as such qualities are paramount essentials in their *rôle militaire*. In Grammar-school No. 35, which, apart from its superior conduct, has a great advantage in being composed of boys whose home culture is carefully looked to, we also find a similar organization calling itself the "Hunter Guard," in honor of the Principal. During the summer they might be seen on fine mornings collecting in the Washington Parade Ground, and thence marching in military order to their school near by. The Robinson Zouaves wear a uniform of French and American combined, consisting of bright crimson and deep blue, while the Hunter Guard don a plainer suit of grey, relieved with black and ornamented with gilt buttons. The officers, to some instances, are chosen from among the pupils, and this method incites a laudable emulation to deserve advancement. In school No. 35, emulation is encouraged solely by the hope of reward as is shown by the beautiful badge of the "Legion of Honor"—which upon the occasion of the late examination was presented by the Principal to the most diligent class in his school. This is better than punishment, and its influence will last longer.

Funeral of the Rhode Island Heroes.

From 10 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon the Astor House was crowded by thousands, who wished to pay respect to the memory of the gallant heroes, Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. POWER, who were killed at the battle of Bull Run, and were there lying in state.

At about 4 o'clock the bodies were removed to the hearses that were in waiting, and being escorted by a detachment from the Seventy-first and Thirty-seventh regiments, and a number of the Sixty-ninth, with whom the deceased had fought side by side at Bull Run, were conveyed to the Fall River boat, to be taken to Providence, there to be interred.

FROM ADJACENT LOCALITIES.

Interesting Discoveries the Recipe of Electricity—Mr. Edison's Latest Invention—Items of Interest from Various Points.

Dr. Adams is the Natural Remedy.

Prof. Adams delivered a lecture last night, on Physiology, before the Sixth Avenue Medical Society. The Professor said that the human body was composed of 24 cells, each of which had a distinct office to perform. Each cell was a complete organism in itself, and was endowed with the power of reproduction. Each cell was composed of a nucleus, a nucleolus, and a cell wall. The cells were formed in various ways. Some by fission, some by budding, and others by conjugation. The cells were divided into two classes, the germ cells and the somatic cells. The germ cells were those which were destined to reproduce the species, and the somatic cells were those which were destined to perform the various functions of the body. The cells were also divided into the epithelial cells, the connective tissue cells, the muscular cells, the nervous cells, and the blood cells. The epithelial cells were those which covered the surface of the body, and lined the various cavities of the body. The connective tissue cells were those which united the various parts of the body together. The muscular cells were those which performed the various movements of the body. The nervous cells were those which conveyed impressions to the brain. The blood cells were those which carried the blood to the various parts of the body. The blood was composed of a liquid called plasma, and of red and white corpuscles. The red corpuscles were those which carried the oxygen to the various parts of the body, and the white corpuscles were those which destroyed the germs of disease

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible], March [illegible], 1862.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since Monday last are: 312 bbls. Ashes, 33,000 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bbls. and 1,995 bags Corn Meal, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Indian Corn, 1,492 bushels Rye, 2,703 bushels Oats, 4,660 bushels Malt, 2,859 pkgs. Provisions, 2,017 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, @ 100 lbs. Stock, in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 601 bbls., including 333 bbls. Pots, and 268 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade of the past week has been very moderate, but more buyers have been in the market, and holders anticipate an early revival of the demand for desirable work. Prices are quoted irregularly. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, "There continues to be a good feeling in the Boot and Shoe trade and the business keeps quite up to expectation. Buyers from the West are still here in considerable number, and the trade with that section is quite equal to last year. New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia buyers have also purchased to a fair extent during the week. The Nova Scotia and Provincial trade is improving and New-England buyers are purchasing more freely as the season advances." All seasonable work is held firm and brings fair prices, as the stock of goods offering [illegible] exceed the wants of the trade. The [illegible] sales of the week were well [illegible] cases were disposed of, without a [illegible] manufacturers there is no change to notice. They are engaged mostly on orders, and look for a fair business for a month or two to come. For California there have been moderate sales. Late advices report the San Francisco market dull, but prices remained about the same. No exports to California from this port or New-York the past week." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	561	4,246
Since Jan. 1	11,093	39,586
[illegible]	11,654	43,830

COAL—Foreign has been in moderate request. Mr. [illegible] reports sales of 620 tons of Lancashire Steam at $3 25; 350 do. Scotch Steam, $3 50; 300 do. Scotch Cannel, $5; 250 do. Newcastle Gas, $5 50; 333 tons Pictou, at $3 75; and 186 do. Damaged Cannel, $4 35, cash.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand today, at prices ranging from 27¾c. @28¾c., for Middling.

EARTHENWARE—Has been in light supply and fair request, at uniform prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are selling regularly, at $3 75@$4 37½ per cwt. Mackerel have been depressed, including small No. 1, at $9 50@$9 62½, and No. 2, at $7 50@$7 62½ per bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring remain as last noticed. Smoked Herring have been sparingly purchased, at 23c.@24c. for sealed, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been in pretty fair demand to-day, at somewhat firmer, though not at quotably higher prices. The reported sales reach 10,470 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 15@ $5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@ $6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are not plenty,) at $5 70@$5 90 chiefly at $5 80 @ [illegible]

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 30@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80
Southern Flour [illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Flour is in limited demand at former prices; sales [illegible] at $5 45@$5 90 for poor to good [illegible], and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including [illegible], at $5 20@$5 25; extra at $5 30 @$6 50 [illegible]; sales 580 bbls. Rye Flour is more sought after, at $4@$4 25 for fine and superefine, @ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $2 and $3 [illegible] Gallipolis, and $3 15 for Brandywine, @ bbl; sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales 8,200 bushels, including poor Canada Club, at $1 15; Red Winter, at $1 34; Amber Journey, at $1 38; Red do., at $1 35 @ bushel. Corn has been freely offered, and has declined, closing heavily; sales 60,000 bushels, at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56c.@57c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, @ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and are very firm, including Canadian at 38c.@39c.; Western at 35c.@30c.; State at 39c.@39½c. @ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 80c. @82c., from dock and delivered, @ bush.; sales 2,500 bushels. Barley continues scarce and quiet; sales 1,100 bushels, including State at 95c. @ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair supply and very moderate demand at 70c.@85c. @ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Have been more abundant and less buoyant in price. Week's receipts 44,103 Hides, and 130 bales dos.; week's sales, 25,370 Hides, and 224 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEDEMEYER, 12,400 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., at 26c.@26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,100 Ports Cabello, 21@22 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,800 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 400 West Indies, 18 lbs., on private terms; 800 Western, 23 lbs., at 17@18c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 224 bales Calcutta Cow, 8½@9 lbs., on private terms; 430 Wet Salted Barbadoes, 55 lbs., on private terms; 2,600 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., at 8c.@ 8¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 540 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Country Slaughter, @@70 lbs., at 8 ½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 W. S. Rio Grande Horse, 32 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 205,100 dry Hides, 11,700 wet salted do., 300 Horse Hides, and 800 bales East India Hides.

IRON—The principal demand has been for American Pig, including No. 1 at $21, and No. 2 at $20, cash, @ ton, for immediate and future delivery.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "Iron is firm but quiet, the high views of holders limiting the operations in Pig Metal to some 600 tons anthracite, in lots, at $22 for No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time. 16,000 tons Glendon gray forge, and 1,000 tons mottled do., also sold at $21 for the former and $20 for the latter, on 6 months' credit, and 150 tons old car-wheels at $23, cash. In manufactured there is a fair business doing, and bars and rails command full prices, most of the mills being well off for orders."

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 12½ @ 1,000.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned Sole has been quiet, while Oak tanned do. has been in moderate demand. Prices have not varied. Week's receipts of Sole, 26,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 230 khds., including Porto Rico, at 36c.@37c., and Cuba Muscavado at 24c @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate demand prevails for Resin at former prices, and Spirits Turpentine at $1 31@$1 65 @ gallon. Small lots of North County Tar were sold at $3 25@$3 50 @ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, at $13@$13 12½, chiefly $13 for Mess, and $10 37½ @$10 50 for Prime, @ bbl. Sales 1,600 bbls., chiefly last evening. Dressed Hogs, at 4¾c. @5¼c. @ lb. Cut Meats are salable and firm, at 5½c. @7c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon continues active and buoyant. Sales 600 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. @ lb. Lard is in lively demand, at very full rates; sales 1,000 bbls. and tbls., very poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. @ lb. Beef is in fair request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, @ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 @ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 @ bbl. Butter is pretty active and firm, at 9c.@13c. for Western, and 2c. @21c. for State, @ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 6c.@6c. @ lb.

RICE—Is in limited demand, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25 @ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request, at somewhat firmer prices; sales 3,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico, at 6½c.@8¼c.; also, 950 boxes Havana, part at 7½c., and 4,200 bags China, on private terms, @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9½c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25c. @ gallon, showing a further advance.

WINES—Sales were reported, to-day, of 100 quarter casks Sherry, at $1 30 @ gallon.

WOOL—Carpet manufacturers have been purchasing more freely, and at uniform prices. Clothing wools have attracted very little attention. The week's sales include 87,000 lbs. domestic fleece, medium and fine grades, at 44c.@50c.; 22,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 40c.@46c.; 100 bales washed Smyrna, at 28c.; and 300 bales Donskoi, Cordova, &c., on private terms. In Boston, sales were made of 300,000 lbs. domestic, at prices ranging from 45c.@50c. for fleece, with an occasional choice lot 1c.@2½c. per lb. higher. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "An auction sale of 550,000 lbs. fleece comes off on the 10th of next month, embracing some very fine and choice lots, which will, no doubt, attract the attention of buyers." In Philadelphia, business has been very dull, and prices have not varied materially.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active to-day, though rates have not varied. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. @ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d. @6d., @ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. @ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @28s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. @20s. @ ton; Hops, ½d. @ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d. @ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d.; Peas, 7½d. @ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. @ bbl.; Bacon, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; Lard and Cheese, 22s.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. @ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. @ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. @ bushel; Pork, 3s. @ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. @ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s.@28s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s. @28s.; and Tallow, 20s. per ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 600 tons, to Shanghai, Coal at $10 Mexican; one, 750 tons, to Melbourne, $12,750, thence from Chincha Island to Antwerp, with two others, 1,188 tons and 1,150 tons, (now bound out,) Guano, £5 15s.; one, 348 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $40; a British brig, [illegible] tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,625; a brig, 199 tons, to the Windward, $1,600; a British brig, 1,300 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,350; a bark, 499 tons, from Philadelphia to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 45c. and Molasses $3; a brig, 236 tons, Fences from Portland to Matanzas and back to New-York, $6 @ hhd. under deck; a British brig, 269 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, &c., and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 196 tons, to South side Cuba and back, 40c.; one, 195 tons, to South side Cuba and back, 38c.; one, 230 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 38c., Melado, 35c., and Molasses, $3; one, 297 tons, to Havana, $1,350; a schooner, 149 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 25, on and under deck; a British schooner, 600 bbls., to St. Martin, 75c. @ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to Nassau, N. P., with privilege of a salt island, and back, $900.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 23
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
FROM AMERICA.			
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via Erie* Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME. Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TO LEASE—Nos. 28 and 29 West 45th-st., four-story brown-stone houses, each 20x50, in perfect order; new, with modern improvements, sub-cellars, &c. Lots 20x100.5. Rent moderate to good tenants. Also, southwest corner of Greenwich and Bethuna sts., about 20 feet square, large frame house. Also, to let the marble store, 447 Broadway, in whole, or in part. Apply to J. F. MITCHELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, A HOUSE AND Lot; the house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry; or will exchange for a farm within 30 miles of New-York City and near a railroad depôt; also, three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms, very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone front house, No. 50 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—complete with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $6,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—The large and ornamental 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 16 West 22d-st., resides with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot 20 feet 9 inches wide by 98 feet deep. Can be seen only by permit from ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $30,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 50 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a low price to suit the times, and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 69 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, of full width and 65 feet deep, with an extension in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE—THE fine house and lot No. 50 East 18th-st., near Union-square and Academy of Music, by JAMES M. MILLER & KENNELLY, at Merchants' Exchange, April 1, at 12 o'clock. May be seen March 31, between 9 and 12 A. M.

CENTRE HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 12TH, 13th, 26th and 28th sts. All at moderate prices, and with good titles. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise or real estate, two brown-stone front dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from the Fulton and Catharine ferries. Apply to FOSTER & LOTER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings; modern improvements; in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; also, new tenement houses in the 19th Ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. JACK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE CHOICEST and most beautifully located farms in Western New-York, containing 260 acres, in Canandaigua, on the west side of the Lake; 40 acres, with a large stone mansion and out-buildings, all built within the last five years; two orchards, grafted fruit and small fruits of choicest kinds, within the corporation. Fine view of the village, lake, and surrounding country. The 41 acres, with buildings and orchards will be sold separate, or 65 acres, with buildings, &c., together; or the whole 260 acres, including 30 acres choice timber land, with three orchards and 45 acres wheat on the ground. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. HEBARD, Canandaigua, or M. BEEMAN, No. 130 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 12 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 56 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For farther particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,575 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

BEAUTIFUL FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, first-class buildings, well timbered, watered and abundance of fruit, fine yard, shade, &c., pleasantly situated near depôt and village, in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from City, for sale. A bargain offered.
S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, LEASE, OR WORK ON SHARES—At Hempstead, L. I., eight minutes' walk from railroad depôt; 50 acres or more; a very good house, stable and large barn, all in good order; possession at once. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., Nos. 266 and 285 Centre-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is no[illegible] surpassed. It can be bought for $4 00 per acre on applying to M. G. BENNETT on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 1½ miles from railroad depôt, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 30 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

A FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER County, worth from $9,000 to $12,000, in exchange for City property paying 10 per cent. Will pay part cash. Must be in good order, and near a depôt, within 35 miles. Address P. S. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE farm or country seat of 70 acres at Flushing; good buildings of all kinds, near the depôt and landing, and will be sold on easy terms.
E. O. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM IN TRUMbull County, Ohio, 161 acres—unincumbered—would exchange for dry-goods, or for a house in New-York or Brooklyn. Address A. W., Box 1,842 Post-office

SEWING MACHINES.

WINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to C. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD, THIS (SABBATH) EVENING, March 30, at 7½ P. M., in the First Reformed Dutch Church, near City Hall, Brooklyn, in aid of the Board of Publication for Supplying Religious Reading to the Army and Navy. Statements and addresses may be expected from the Agent, an army officer and Chaplain; Rev. Dr. VANDYKE, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, Pastor, who will preside and make the closing address. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting is expected to be one of great interest and importance. We must act at once for the religious welfare of our men in arms—especially for the sick and wounded—both friends and foes. Come with large hearts and full hands.

PROF. MATTISON, HAVING RETURNED from a visit to Centerville, Bull Run battlefield and Manassas, will preach, as usual, in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prof. M. will lecture in the same church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, on the incidents of his recent trip—*Contrabands—The Quaker Guns—Bull Run Battle*, &c. Admission 25 cents—for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES BAUGHAN, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN; and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor—who will, by special request, repeat the first part of his sermon on *The Babe of the Bulrushes*, and the second part the succeeding SABBATH EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROMAIN G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKINBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath School in the church; communicating at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by a stranger. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*Maintenance of the Christian Profession*. At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*Encouragement to the Tempted*. The public are invited. Seats free.

"THE END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-68," according to Rev. Drs. Cumming, Croly, Keith, Tickersteth, and more than 50 other expositors, will be lectured on by Rev. W. ROCKER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Also, on *Louis Napoleon, the Anti-Christ*, at 4 P. M., on SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. OGDEN SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the evening.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts., Rev. CHARLES F. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. LINDSAY, of the 34th-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH will preach a sermon, in behalf of the American Bible Society, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. REES STEVENS, D. D. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon sermon will embrace a review of God's dealings with the Church while worshiping in the 7th-av., which they expect soon to leave for another location. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Manner of the Reconstruction of the Union, and our Responsibility to God for the Exclusion of Slavery from it*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST Church, 288 and 290 Bowery, between 2d-st. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., preaching by Rev. D. GROESBECK. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH—53RD-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. EDWARD THOMSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; preaching also in the EVENING; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF DIVINE UNITY.—THE MEMbers of the church and all liberal, devotional souls are invited to its ministrations, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (3 o'clock,) at room No. 29 Cooper Institute. L. JUDD PARDEE will speak, as impressed, on an interesting theme.

SPEAKING OF THE POWERS OF HEAVEN, *With the Coming of Christ in His Glorified Kingdom*. Preaching on the above subjects by ELDER W. BOWERS, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 3d-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, March 30, Rev. RALPH HOYT, by request, will repeat a discourse on *The relation of each citizen to the present calamities of the country*. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinee Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 30, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on the *Deluge*.

A FUNERAL SERMON OF MRS. JENNIE EMERY, daughter of Rev. W. S. HALL, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, in the Light-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Christian Race*.

REV. E. S. STORRS, JR., D. D., PASTOR of the Church of the Pilgrims, will deliver his popular lecture on *The Relations of a Just War to a Nation's Development*, in the State-st. Congregational Church, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents—children 10 cents.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Rev. N. HESTON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting after the evening sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CONFIRMATION.—RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation, in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 37th-st., Rev. C. R. DUTTIE, Rector, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBERT LOURY WILL preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 30th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., and at the latter service will administer the ordinance of Christian baptism to several candidates.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. WM. D. HOSTON will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTian Alliance, will preach in Barnum's Museum on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The views of the speaker on several important questions, handed in, will be given. Seats free to all, and a collection taken.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WM. H. BUSH.—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach the funeral sermon of Mr. Bush, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D. D., PASTOR Reject of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, (D. V.) in the church at the corner of Crosby-st., on SUNDAY, the 30th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—HEAVEN and Hell, as taught in the Holy Word, by Rev. ABEL SILVER, at the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 5th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D.

A SERMON ON THE RECOGNITION OF *Friends after Death*, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

PROPHETICAL ERRORS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon will be preached in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal,) by Rev. JOHN MORGAN, respecting *The Errors Held by Some on the Millennium*.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HAAS. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

NOW IS THE TIME!—THE PROPHET SNOW will preach once more in the Congregation of Mount Zion, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Present Great Crisis of the World and its Results*. Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Prof. C. MIEL, ON SUNDAY and EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, at the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND.—"THE UNITY OF MANKIND." Dr. THOMPSON will preach on this subject at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Special subject—*The Argument from Language*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. JOHN A. STANTON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RIGHT OF Confirmation will be administered in this Church by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, Rev. A. G. LAWRIE, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING—IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, instituted at Boston in 1814, with special reference to the supply of the Army of the Union with religious reading, will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS',) on SABBATH EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A statement of the operations of the Society for the Army will be made by Rev. C. F. BUSH, Dis. Secretary, and addresses may be expected from the following distinguished speakers: Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Lecture by Dr. W. H. AVELINGS. Meeting at 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hazelberger's Hall, No. 306 8th-av., between 29th and 31st sts. Lecture in the evening by a lady. Subject—*The Difference between Religion and Theology*. Collection taken up to defray expenses. MONDAY EVENING—Lecture and Conference. Subject—*Physical Regeneration*. TUESDAY EVENING—Sociable from 8 to 11 P. M. Admittance for a gentleman, including one or two ladies, 25 cts.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-St. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The congregation are specially invited to be present SUNDAY MORNING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILKINS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862. }

The [illegible] of Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from [illegible] of Bonds, for the purchase of such [illegible] of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which [illegible] to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of [illegible] Act [illegible] the City of Milwaukee to [illegible] Such bids must specify the [illegible] of [illegible] to be retired, and the [illegible] by [illegible] at the proper office of [illegible] Co., of New-York [illegible] with such Bank or [illegible] for cancellation upon [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] may be [illegible] City Comptroller [illegible] A. D. 1862, [illegible] at 10 [illegible] office of the [illegible] will be opened, [illegible] of the next June [illegible] of the Public Debt of the [illegible]

FERD. KUEHN,
Comptroller's Clerk.

7.30 NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

[illegible] YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES [illegible] AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR **7.30's.**

[illegible] ON THE OCTOBER **7.30's** FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIXPER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

Wanted
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 15 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 37 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAST RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. }

ELECTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April next, being the 1st day of the month, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., when and where the polls will be opened by [illegible] Board.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GENESEE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY to my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

W. B. HUNTER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, March 29, 1862.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $6,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
7 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE FAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, }
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 17 THIRD Nav., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that day.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE Removed to No. 2 Bowling-green.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to make herself useful; she is a nice girl, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 249 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough cook, who understands cooking in every branch, pastry and baking, will also assist in washing and ironing. Also, a girl willing to go as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, &c. The best and most satisfactory City reference produced. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, sauces, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Please call or address No. 94 East 11th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good, plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; would take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., 4th story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 256 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a fino middle-aged educated widow lady, who understands all kinds of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; fond of children; best references given. Address two days, M. C., Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would have no objections to take care of two children; is a good sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st.—ring the private door bell. Terms, from $8 to $9.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; no objection to a lady that boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 a month: City or Country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN—HOUSEMAID.—A GERman and his wife wish situations in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as general house servant. Have excellent reierences. Address M. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to work on a farm, take care of horses, &c.; also, understands gardening. Call at No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 5.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A Protestant married man, without children, wants a situation; understands all kinds of farm work and gardening, stock, &c.; is capable of taking charge; is temperate, honest, and industrious. Call at the institute, No. 27 4th-av.

AS FRUITERER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by an Englishman, as above; satisfactory references given. Apply, for four days, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 23, or Box No. 3,472 Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married, without family; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; satisfactory references given as to character and abilities. Address H. E., at A. Reid's seed-store, 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent and experienced married man; can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he served seven years; will warrant to give satisfaction. Address V. H. Box No. 121 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND DRIVER.—A GROOM AND driver (English, and unmarried,) wishes a situation in the country; he can take charge of a small garden, and can milk, if required; five years' references of sh ity and good character can be given. Call upon or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will handle one horse and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a small family, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, and who understands fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 122 West 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; she must be active and tidy, and of a cheerful disposition: City reference from her last place will be required; none need apply who cannot meet the requirements; family—gentleman, wife and daughter. Apply, for three days, to J. O., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, APRIL 1, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid, waitress, and good plain sewer. None but Protestants, and those who have good City references need apply. Apply at No. 53 St. Mark's-place.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN QUALIFIED AS first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as chambermaid and housekeeper, and who can produce first-rate references, may address H. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A COOK AND NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate cook, and French nurse, of experience, for a child 3½ years old; none need apply who cannot refer to families in this City, with whom they have lived, for a first-class recommendation. Apply from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 35 East 37th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed a young girl to do general housework; none but Americans need apply. Address G. G. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—This establishment, duly licensed and kept by a gentleman connected with similar offices in the principal cities of the Old World, will be found the most suitable for those wishing to secure the services of servants of all nations. L. C. DE HOBEN, Proprietor, No. 175½ Eleventh-st., N. Y.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT dentists, fully competent to operate and do mechanical dentistry. All applicants will state age, single or married, how long dentists, in what branches they excel, and wages required. Address E & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing everything information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office; Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks. this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything daleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $3. Relief guaranteed. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, absent beyond the seas; and in the matter of the 36th George 3d, Chap. 52.

The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 18 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1855, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.

The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1849, and his then occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.

Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.

ROBERT W. PEAKE,
Ch. Clerk.

N. S. E. STEINBERG,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
ROBERT WOODS,
No. 61 Watling-st.,
London.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING.—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER at prices lower than ordinary rates.
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Chief Cabin Passage.....$139
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The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. [illegible]
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. [illegible]
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible]
EUROPA, Capt. [illegible]
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at

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Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London....$90	Steerage to London....$32
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to KIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
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Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Board of Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 150 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALHILE,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 20, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
} Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

**TO COMB MANUFACTUR

PUBLIC DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

Interesting Debate in the Assembly—Speech of Hon. Lemuel Stetson, and Reply of Speaker Raymond.

In the Assembly, on March 19, Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, of Clinton County, made a speech on the bill providing for the Public Defence, in reply to that delivered a few days since by Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Speaker.

After indulging in a little badinage, by way of reply to some personal allusions, Mr. STETSON proceeded to say that the bill under discussion was reported because something like it was demanded by the Executive at Washington. Mr. SEWARD'S communication on the subject was received on Oct. 19, being before the *Trent* complication gave ground for apprehension of any foreign war.

Mr. STETSON proceeded:

There never was before, a people having deep interests to protect and defend that was so perfectly barren of the supplies for sudden defence as this State is at this present moment. We have no weapons or armaments whatever, but those which nature gave us of fists, sticks and stones, with which to meet a possible foreign foe. Should that be the condition of a great and free State? The bill provides for the lamentable deficiency. It provides also, if needs be, for mustering, arming and disciplining 100,000 volunteers—a large force, certainly; but none will say too large, if we are seriously to make any preparation to defend ourselves against a power so formidable as England.

The bill also provides for arming the forts on the frontiers. And, Sir, what were the forts erected for, if they are not to be armed? Are they to the mere objects of ornament and not of use? And the bill provides, too, for temporary earthworks or forts, in case of necessity. Well, such works along the line of the Potomac have been found immensely useful. And why not against a foreign foe at the proper places, and in an hour of necessity? I cannot see, why not, nor have others yet told us!

The bill contemplates the cooperation of the Federal Government—even the Speaker, the most earnest opponent of the bill, admits that. More than that, Sir, the Speaker knows, as well as any man in this State, that the purpose, object, and meaning of this bill, was to employ the force and carry on the works contemplated by its provisions in strict subordination to Federal authority; and, indeed, so far as its true meaning and spirit is concerned, that it is the bill of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Cabinet at Washington. The President has not, in any manner whatever, withdrawn from us or qualified the recommendation and request made through Mr. SEWARD, and it stands bare to-day with all the force and necessity of the originst request, for our adoption or rejection. Under these circumstances, what had the country, what had we here, a right to expect from the lion. the Speaker—the proper representative of the Federal power in this House—on the discussion of this bill? Most certainly not a destructive war against the bill, and every bill, but a kindly consideration and aid for the object and policy of a bill. To see how far he has fulfilled that reasonable hope—to comprehend fully his position on this great question of Executive policy, he must first look at the positions taken by the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. ALVORD;) for the Speakar took his position and made his great speech in the broad full light of the substitute brought in by that gentleman (Mr. A.) He contended at the first that as the five millions must be borrowed, the original bill was a violation of sec. II, art. 6, of our State Constitution, which provides: "In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to *repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend* the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever." He insisted that we had no other power to borrow the money unless there was *actual* invasion—*actual* insurrection—*actual war*, or the most imminent peril of their approach.

He also contended that in his opinion this bill, to some extent, was not in due subordination to the Federal Constitution, which t admit gives to the Congress the exclusive power to declare war, and whose duty it certainly is to provide fur the common defence.

In respect to the first point, I made a humble effort to show that this bill, even if the money would have to be borrowed, was not in that respect in conflict with the State Constitution; that the section referred to was not a restraint upon our power of self-defence, but only a clear acknowledgment of its existence without any limitation, except the direct application of the money to the specific purpose of the loan; that the Constitutional Convention of 1846 never could have intended to deprive the State of the power of protection and self-defence, or in any way to circumscribe in practice the wisdom of the time-honored maxim, "*in time of peace prepare for war*," and that our jurisdiction was not contingent upon the imminence of any peril, but full and plenary, and be ended only by our discretion and the Federal Constitution. t think my poor argument had some tittle weight, even with my able friend from Onondaga, (Mr. ALVORD,) for very soon, and on the 5th of March, and before the Speaker had made his great speech against any bill, the honorable gentleman from Onondaga, (Mr. A.) formally introduced into this house a substitute, and by that substitute $5,000 are appropriated for the purpose of harbor and frontier defence, to be expended under the direction of Federal authority; and power is given to the Comptroller to borrow the money on the credit of the people of this State, in the event of an appropriate requestion from Federal power. Sir, there has been no increased intervening peril or necessity, the *imminence stood* as it had stood only remote. I may say, therefore, that my friend from Onondaga (Mr. A.), has fully surrendered the point that there was or is any conflict with our State Constitution, in the manner by which the ways and means were or are to be provided.

Mr. STETSON declared his willingness to support the substitute offered by Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga. He thought, however, that by his line of argument, the Speaker, Mr. RAYMOND, had placed himself in a position utterly hostile to any bill for the public defence. He then quoted the following paragraph from Mr. RAYMOND'S speech:

"Indeed, the bill looks very much as if it had been framed with reference, more or less direct, to the possible contingency that the State of New-York might find herself under the necessity, or might be tempted into the policy of proclaiming her independence of the Union; and of standing aloof from her sister States"!!!

In reply, Mr. STETSON said:

I did not know, Sir, until I heard the speech of the Hon. Speaker, that I had been helping to hurry the State of New-York out of the Federal Union into Secessia, upon the express invitation and earnest request of the distinguished Secretary of State, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, or in any way at all. And yet the Hon. Speaker, at the close of his remarks, brings down the House in a well-expressed and deserved outburst to Mr. SEWARD. With respect to him his position appears to be this—*death to his request for State aid.* Javelins for the friends here who support the request, but eulogy to his fame and name! Strange incoherence, indeed! But, Mr. Chairman, I deny most resolutely and emphatically, that this bill, providing for the public defence, has any secession proclivities whatever, in any of its provisions. Sir, the provisions of this bill may be liable to the objection that they provide superabundant supplies and force, and that, therefore, it is inexpedient to pass it as it is; but it is in no respect in conflict with the Federal Constitution, or in sympathy with the remotest disloyalty to the Union. Sir, the secession proclivities of this bill, I may say with all due respect, exist nowhere except in a green-eyed jealousy that has made the meat it feeds on.

Mr. STETSON then quoted the fourth section of the bill, in which it is provided "that the ordnance with the appurtenances, ammunition and projectiles authorized by the bill, *are to be turned over to the General Government, to be mounted upon the fortifications within this State*, and the force not to exceed 100,000, is expressly declared to be 'a part of the *Militia*' of the State, and 'subject to the rules and articles of war, and the *general regulations for the government of the army of the United States*," to show that there was avowed subordination to Federal authority in the measure. He also cited the State Constitution to show that express authority is granted for maintaining a State militia, and proceeded:

Sir, the doctrine of the Speaker alarms me! Where is he drifting, and to what does it tend? Will he annihilate these provisions of the State Constitution made for our protection and defence, and tie the people hand and foot? Who, Sir, is to have the power to "*keep*" and "*bear*" the arms that he will take from the people of this State? That power withdrawn from us must go somewhere—it cannot be annihilated, unless he intends to make us a nation of Quakers, and to instruct the Army of the Potomac to turn their cheeks to be smitten by the secession foe, instead of smiting *them* with the sword, hip and thigh!

Or, Sir, is it the creation of a great overshadowing Federal Empire, annihilating all the reserved sovereignty of the State, and usurping and absorbing it, that glimmers in shadowed ambition and glory in these "waking visions?" Sir, is that the entertainment to which we have been invited? Is that the restoration of the Union to which the Speaker would conduct us? If so, Sir, then I could proudly and defiantly bear to be stigmatized as a "*limping patriot*"

Are we never, Sir, after this rebellion is over, to have a restoration of Constitutional Supremacy; a restoration of peace and security of the citizen by practical enforcement (lately to some extent necessarily suspended,) of the personal rights, intended to be secured by Magna Charta and by the Constitution? Sir, if the Speaker says no, then I tell him that and distract the people of this State—each struggling for an exceadancy, but forgetting that revolutions never go backwards—this State has not yet found a leader to conduct it to a practical solution of our future political condition. And the people will rally, Sir, again as they did last at Syracuse, and follow instead of a woman—some Joan of Arc—before that of any man who will surrender beyond an imperative necessity, constitutional security for personal rights—the right of a *Free* State to maintain a well regulated militia, and of the people thereof to "*keep*" and "*bear*" arms, or the right of a State to prepare to defend its people against foreign war, as well as domestic rebellion!

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have occupied so much time in the review of these detached portions of the Speaker's speech that you would not bear with me in following up the residue.

I cannot forbear, however, drawing the attention of the Committee to his failure to meet and discuss the *main question*. He disposes of that by his conclusions upon three distinct assumptions or postulates:

"1 *Is there any unsettled dispute pending between the two countries?*

2. *Will England attack us?*

3. *Do we intend to make war upon England?*"

Sir, the Speaker's speech has conducted him to the conclusion of an emphatic *No* upon each of these propositions. Sir, I might agree with him and say, "that there is no unsettled dispute pending between the two countries." I never put our duty to provide for the public defence upon any unsettled matter, much less upon an assumption of any existing cause of war against England. I admit that existing causes of irritation have been allayed, and that we have no reason to expect war from a renewal of those *specific* cases.

I admit, too, his *third* proposition—that there is no present intention in America to make war upon England. The people of this country desire only peace and amity with the British empire; that is the earnest wish of every man whose eye is fixed upon our and their prosperity. Sir, t would never fan embers of national animosity; but, Sir, the Speaker has failed to show, I think, that *we may not have just cause* of war, and a *consequent* proper intention, arising upon that cause, to make war upon England before this rebellion is suppressed. It will depend upon her good conduct. He has failed to prove that assumption, except by reference to successful diplomacy as to the past; but in respect to the unknown future, he gives us only his *conjectures*.

And, Sir, I cannot yield so ready and positive a *No* as he has given us to his second proposition, viz: "*Will England attack us?*"

Sir, that also begs the question, and the learned Speaker cannot know that it may not be now the intention at England to attack us upon the recurrence of some cause we might not choose to withdraw or waive. Indeed, it must be quite apparent to every person that nothing is easier than for England, in the existing commotion on this continent, in the temptations that are presented for a future unrivaled commerce and immense extension of empire, to find new and fresh cause of intervention in the affairs of this country, and for a consequent attack upon us. The Speaker has not met this view at all, except by his belief, and he has overlooked the numerous examples to the contrary in the history of the wars of England and of other powerful civilized nations.

This advice of the Speaker not to arm, is acceptable in respect to any meditated aggressive purpose of ours against England; but I cannot see its wisdom in respect to the strong *defensive* attitude that we should occupy towards all powers whose *armed jealous* neutrality almost menaces war and affords no *certainty* of peace. It was against a liability of exposure from that source, that the Federal Executive recommended the precautionary measure now under consideration; but the Speaker ignores the reasons for it, and leaves the harbor of New-York and the frontiers undefended by any "*independent, separate activity*" of the State.

I know, Sir, that we will have superabundant military force and material of war so soon as the rebellion is suppressed; but the whole danger of foreign war *lies in the intervening period*. I would provide for that. But I will not further review the main question.

There are, however, other views expressed by the Speaker, from which I dissent, and to which I desire to allude. I refer to his admission of "danger mere or less menacing, from the predominance of the military temper and spirit which war evokes," and to dispatching any considerable portion of the grand army of the Union in the rebellious States, or further South in Mexico or South America, to be found at the close of his remarks.

And, Sir, in harmony with that view, I remember the speech of my able and very eloquent friend from Broome, (Mr. BARTLETT,) his denunciation "of this military spirit rife in the land," engendered and fostered by this bill—his denunciation of this bill "as an unwarranted attempt to create an overgrown military establishment." Why, Sir, my Hon. friend from Broome (Mr. B.,) literally endeavored to straogle this bill providing for the public defence; not in a Malmsey butt of wine, but with garlands of roses, and festooned flowers of rhetoric, but there was no *redolency* there to offend the Speaker's tastes or draw his criticism. The gentleman from Broome, (Mr. BARTLETT,) referring to my former remark that "here was five millions for freedom," turns upon me and exclaims: "I tell him (me,) it is three millions for shoddy contracts!"

Sir, that gentleman is more devoted, I believe, to the spirit of thrift, and to the almighty dollar, that marks the universal Yankee Nation, than to a wise spirit of public defence in this crisis, and devoted as he is to the completion of the contemplated railway from Binghamton to this city, I tell him that with him and some of his friends, a *position* to this bill for public defence, means, a quarter of a million of dollars for the Susquehanna Railroad!—that is what the opposition means. Our funds are short, and there is not enough for the "*freedom*" for which I spoke and the railroads too, and that is the motive for throwing the freedom overboard. Does the gentleman mean by his reference to shoddy contracts, that this State of Denmark has really become so rotten that there is nothing left worth defending?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Bad as the public servants may have been, or may be, it is our solemn duty to care for and preserve the State. But I refer, Sir, to the allusions, to the military spirit and a standing army, to those traditional prejudices—wise indeed in times of peace and constitutional tranquility, but at this crisis of national life or death, almost criminal. Sir: When the patient is in a dying condition, when nothing can save him but strong and powerful medicines, *is* that the time to read him lectures of the wisdom of cold water remedies and homeopathic doses?

And, Sir, when National integrity is in peril—when it is only the predominance of the military spirit, and the direct force not merely of a standing, but of a moving army that can save us—at the very moment when that grand army is advancing on the foe to crush him, and secure us National existence and homes here worth having, is that the time to read us lectures against a rising military spirit—against an army, or to dissipate any portion of the army hereafter in Mexico or South America.

Sir, that grand army are kith of our kith and kin of our kin, and I will welcome them all back here in New-York, every man, with open arms. Sir, when I forget the grand army of the Union, then let my right hand forget its cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Sir, I yet hope that something may be done for the defence of our harbors and the frontiers.

REPLY OF SPEAKER RAYMOND.

After Mr. STETSON had concluded, Mr. RAYMOND rose and said:

I have but very few words to say in reply to the honorable gentleman from Clinton; but I should not feel that I had quite fulfilled my duty if I did not say something. I confess that I am te a certain degree disappointed in what I have just heard. I had missed my friend from his accustomed haunts for some days past, and my sympathies had been seriously excited, for I supposed that he was suffering from physical illness. I am pleased to find, however, that he has been laboring under nothing more than a superfluity of patriotic bile. I am very sorry to find that I have done anything to disturb his political digestion,—but I congratulate him upon having obtained relief by the speech he has just made. I receive, with the utmost cheerfulness, whatever stings those remarks were intended to convey, believing that he may feel as much better as I shall feel worse, for his having made them. I had no intention, in my remarks a few days since, to say one word or use syllable which the greatest conceivable ingenuity, or the most morbid sensitiveness, could construe as unkind to the gentleman from Clinton. When I alluded to the locality he so ably represents upon this floor, and spoke of the influence which the associations of that locality exerted upon him, in deciding his position and determining his action with reference to this bill, I had no more thought of reproaching him, than if I had spoken of his being an American as a reason for the position he holds. When I referred to the fact that his home was upon a soil consecrated by many victories, and specially pledged by its glorious history to the support of our country's cause, I spoke of this simply as a reason why he should be excused for being even excessively patriotic and anxious in relation to every measure relating to the nation's welfare. I repudiate, and with any apology that the facts as they have appeared may demand, any intention of conveying, by word or tone, anything that should be deemed a sarcasm. I had no such thought or purpose.

The gentleman has seen fit to retort upon me for a supposed sarcasm, by impugning my patriotism, and by intimating that I am less solicitous than a good citizen should be to the safety and honor of my country. I do not take what he says as personal, or as intended to be offensive. I do not think that I have a right, and I certainly have no disposition, so to regard it. I take it that he spoke solely with reference to the supposed tendency of my remarks. But I do not think any such inference is warranted. If the American eagle is ever to be stricken down from his towering height, it will be by no word or act of mine. I trust I am as true to my country's honor, and as sensitive to its safety, as any gentleman upon this floor; and I do not claim to be more so. I trust that when any actual danger shall threaten her, my voice will not be the last to be raised in her defence. Although my remarks the other day did fill "twenty-four pages," much to my chagrin and regret, I may safely assert that not one single syllable can be found in the whole twenty-four, that undervalues in the least, or detracts from the honor of my country. What is the position I then took? Simply this,—that I could see no imminent danger to be apprehended or provided against by separate State action, such as this bill contemplates. I still hold to that opinion. I have heard nothing from any quarter—certainly nothing from the gentleman from Clinton—to change my convictions upon this subject. I now hold precisely the same sentiments and convictions which I then expressed.

The gentleman is pleased to say that he understood me to remark, that I was opposed to the passage not only of this bill, but of *any* bill. I should be much mortified if I should discover that I had used language so unmeaning as that. I think the gentleman must be mistaken. I may possibly have said that I was opposed to any bill embodying provisions and proposing measures similar to those in this bill. I am now, as I was then, opposed to such a bill as this; but I did not and do not, say that I am opposed to *any* bill, providing for the public defence.

In regard to what the gentleman from Clinton said of the constitutional objection to this bill, I have only to say, that I did not discuss that point; nor shall I do so now. I did not make any constitutional scruples the ground of my objections to this bill. I spoke of the bill with reference to its general tendencies and drift, as a provision by this State for its own defence. I said that it looked towards a separate action of the State, independently of the General Government; and so was not in accordance with the spirit of nationality which should regulate and control our relations to the General Government. The remark seems to me very innocent; but it also seems to have excited considerable alarm in the breast of my friend from Clinton, and perhaps something of indignation. He professes to feel extreme alarm at the statement of mine, that this bill looks toward separate State action. Now, Sir, I honor the gentleman's indignation, over-sensitive as I deem it upon this point. I only wish it had been displayed a little sooner. I did not hear from him any such expression of indignation when a gentleman on this floor, in the early part of this session, in advocating a measure which received my friend's support, urged its adoption upon the ground that this very State might be required to stand alone, and take separate and independent action before this Legislature should adjourn. My friend received this statement with undisturbed equanimity. And when this was followed by another gentleman in another place, who urged that if we did not succeed in subduing this rebellion, as he feared we might not—he was *in favor* of having this State take her own separate position, and, under her own flag, pursue her own career as a sovereign and independent power. I heard then, from my friend, no expression of alarm. He reserved that expression until I came to speak of and to oppose a measure as *looking toward* separate action,—as having a tendency to promote a feeling of State independence and of separate sovereignty. *Then* he is shocked because *I* refer thus to the possible contingency of separate action! Now, I submit that his alarm would have been more pertinent if it had been displayed a little sooner. I beg him to remember, moreover, that I have not spoken at all of *secession* in connection with this bill. That reference came from another quarter. I have said that I opposed it because it tended to weaken rather than hold up a sentiment of nationality. I said that I held more strongly every day to that national sentiment, and more and more as I saw others drifting away from it and settling down into the doctrine of State sovereignty; and this was one of my reasons for opposing the bill. The gentleman from Clinton makes himself the champion of State sovereignty. He is not the first that has taken that position upon this floor, though he goes much further than others have done when he asserts that the just local rights of this State have been infringed or assailed in the views expressed by the opponents of this bill. The gentleman asks, with a startling show of indignant incredulity, when before was it ever held that a State had not a right to arm herself, to build forts and raise troops upon her own soil? I think, Sir, I can refresh his memory in regard to some instances of such complaints. Does he not remember when South Caroline took precisely the same ground, and asserted her sovereign right to maintain troops for her own purposes, that it was universally regarded as at war with the allegiance she owed to the General Government? Does he not remember that, when the authorities of Mississippi and Alabama, and other Southern States, a year or two ago, called upon their people to arm and organize, and drill and prepare for hostilities, it was universally regarded and denounced as a movement towards secession, and as utterly at war with their position as loyal States? I do not mean to insinuate that the motive of the movement in this State has any analogy to the motives of those movements in the South. I know it has not. But the movement itself is not wholly unlike those movements in the principle which underlies it, and in the tendency of its provisions. And the gentleman went too far when he said that no one had ever before been heard to make complaint of the attempt of any State to provide for her own defence. He cited various clauses of the Constitution, giving control of the armies and navies of the country to the Federal Government, and argued, with a good deal of ingenuity, though t cannot think quite conclusive, that there was nothing there which forbids a State from taking similar precautions of its own. But he overlooked a clause still more to the point—one contained in the second paragraph of the tenth section of Art. I. of the Constitution, which declares in express and explicit terms, that "*no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.*" In view of this clause, Sir, what becomes of the right of a State to maintain a standing army? What becomes, of the right of a State to prepare for defence, to keep troops, to build forts and ships, and to go into such a system of military defence as this bill proposes?

I respect, Sir, as thoroughly as any gentlemen here or elsewhere, the legitimate and constitutional local sovereignty of the several States. It is the very foundation and the security of our republican freedom. But it is a *local* sovereignty,—a sovereignty over its local affairs, its domestic concerns,—and cannot trench upon the Federal Government over those matters which are of common interest and common concern. Now, Sir, the defence of this State against England, against Europe, against the world, is not a local affair. If we defend this State, we defend it as part of the Union. We can defend it otherwise only under some emergency which threatens it with some special and sudden danger; and that emergency, as I have endeavored to show, does not exist. I do not regard the possible dangers predicted by my friend as calling for, or as warranting such action as this bill proposes to take.

The gentleman dwells with emphasis upon the fact that the Secretary of State of the United States (Mr. SEWARD) has called upon us to come forward and aid the General Government by separate and independent activity, in preparing for defence; and he puts it to me as a friend of that Secretary, and on grounds of consistency, to support this bill. Now, Sir, let me remind my friend that this request of the Secretary bears date the 31st of October, when our foreign relations were complicated and full of threatening danger. But I submit to his own judgment whether those relations have not materially changed since that time. Subsequent events have put a wholly different face upon these relations. The last cloud that darkened the horizon has disappeared. One after another all our differences with foreign Powers have been settled by the skilful and high-toned diplomacy of the Federal Government. The good sense of foreign nations has led them to see that the proudest and most powerful of them have nothing to gain and much to lose, from a war with the United States. The last cloud vanished when Earl RUSSELL declared in the House of Lords, as we are informed to-day, that there was no reason whatever for breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

Now, Sir, I beg te say that I am not especially given to "fondling the British Lion," nor inviting his head to "rest upon my bosom," as the gentleman from Clinton playfully, and perhaps forcibly, expressed himself. But I am quite willing to receive that "paw" when it is stretched out in amity; nor am I in the habit of going into convulsions at every glimpse or growl of that fearful head. Let me remind my friend that the American Eagle, whose greatness and glory he so extols, ought to be a proud as well as a bold bird, and ought not to be roused to frantic rage by every owl that may hoot in his hearing. Something is due to his dignity, to his self-respect, to that consciousness of strength which usually carries with it a calm superiority to the clamor and confusion which make weaker birds fly to their covert. There is nothing, my friend must permit me to remind him, which so lowers national character as this clamorous alarm at every hostile newspaper article that may reach us from Europe—this readiness to fly into a national passion, and to brandish the bolts of national wrath at every disrespectful speech or unfriendly act that may come to us from a foreign shore. What are all these things to us? We have higher objects to engage our attention. We have undertaken to vindicate the capacity of man for self-government. We have a steep path to climb if we would plant our free Republic on the heights of national renown, and we must not permit ourselves to be diverted from our progress by the petty resentments or apprehensions which such things may excite.

But I dismiss this matter, for I do not intend to renew the discussion of our foreign relations at this time. I do not think the gentleman from Clinton made the impression upon the House that we are in danger of war with Great Britain, or any other Power; in such imminent danger as to justify us in making an appropriation of five millions of dollars to prepare our own State for the apprehended conflict.

Now, a word in regard to what the gentleman said of our National army. I do not think that he was quite ingenuous when he affected to understand me as speaking with disrespect of the army of the Potomac. I was defending that army when I said that it would not, at the conclusion of this war, need employment elsewhere. It had been alleged by the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. PRESTON,) that our troops would not return readily to the pursuits of peace, and would need, perhaps, a war in which to enlist their energies in the future, and that a war with England might result from this necessity. I said, in answer to that, that our army consisted of men who had been accustomed to labor upon their native soil, who had homes and hearths and kindred—men whose hearts were bound up in their country and her interests, and who loved their homes. It was as their country's defenders, simply, that they went forth, determined to put down the enemies of our flag. The question was, whether we must engage in foreign wars to give employment to this armed force of 700,000 men when this rebellion shall be subdued? I said that five-sixths of that army would return, gladly and cheerfully, to their homes. I said also that there might, perhaps, be some among them whose spirits would have become so disturbed by the exciting scenes in which they had been engaged, that they would not be satisfied to engage in peaceful pursuits. But I did not think that these men would be possessed of sufficient influence to plunge this Government into war. That was all I said, and I submit that I did not, in any way, detract from the merit of the Army of the Potomac.

But the gentleman asserts that the dangers we are to provide against are growing out of the rebellion. If he means that the rebellion may, in its progress, lead to war with foreign Powers, and that we are to provide against such a war now, I must confess I do not see the necessity. Is that his idea?

Mr. STETSON—That is just my idea.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then I say that I cannot see any chance of such a conclusion to this rebellion. The rebellion is nearly subdued now, as we can clearly perceive. The Federal Government has taken all measures of a general character required to subdue it. It has established a blockade which foreign nations have respected and observe. There is more danger, perhaps, from this source than any other, slight, as from the facts of the case we see that this danger is. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy, another source from which war may possibly be supposed to arise, is removing farther and farther. I was about to say, from the possibility of occurrence. The gentleman from Clinton must know that our advancing army is fast crushing out the possibility of any such acknowledgment or recognition by any nation in the world. The army has closed in upon all points but one, and within twenty days will close in upon that also. Then will be crushed the last hope of the Confederacy as it exists now. That another Confederacy may be formed out of the Gulf States is possible; but *this* rebellion is at its last gasp. I can see no question at stake, no emergency that need awaken any apprehension of war with any foreign power. But I went over this ground so fully before in my remarks, that I will not now enter upon it again.

There is one point connected with the rebellion from which I apprehend there may possibly be some danger. It was alluded to by my friend from Clinton. At the time this subject was under consideration before, we had no evidence that the South would in any way invade our Territory, or that it could do so. They had been strictly held to the line of the Potomac, and had been well nigh excluded from Kentucky and Tennessee. They had never sent forth a ship to threaten any harbor of the United States. The aspect of the case is somewhat changed since that time. My friend from Clinton alluded to the fact that the *Merrimac* had sunk two vessels, and had shown her ability to enter a Northern port. I admit that to be so; and I hold it to be a wise and proper course of action to provide against the occurrence of such an event. I see that there is some danger that the *Merrimac*, or some other ship-of-war, iron-clad, may enter some of our Northern harbors and prey upon us.

Mr. STETSON—If, upon a former occasion, the gentleman could not forsee what has actually occurred, can he now see what contingencies may arise, and for which we would do well to provide?

Mr. RAYMOND: Does the gentleman mean that he is going to prepare for what he cannot see, as well as for what he can? Would he break away from all plan, disregard all rules, and without any rational basis of action, proceed to take such measures as are proposed here? I do not suppose any nation would engage in a plan that had no existing reason for it, and of which they could see no apparent use. We certainly should not vote five million of dollars, when the General Government has voted fifteen for the purpose of defending the State, without some apparent reason. In this present case, I do not apprehend that there is any special danger of a visit from the *Merrimac* to the port of New-York, for she has a *Monitor* over her movements that, in my judgment, will prevent her from leaving her present position. But all the danger that does exist of invasion is from this quarter. Our only peril lies in this direction, and I am prepared to meet it. I shall offer a bill before I sit down to provide for defending the harbor of New-York against such invasion. But let me say, that I will do nothing for New-York that I would not do for Ogdensburgh, or Plattsburgh, or Buffalo, under the same circumstances. I will not vote one dollar to protect the "types of the TIMES Office," to which the gentleman from Clinton has referred, which I would not vote for the gentleman's own dwelling on the margin of Lake Champlain, if it were exposed to a similar peril. I have an interest in those types, it is true; they have done some service, I hope, to the public, and will, I trust, do more. I hope they will be saved long enough, at least, to aid in printing the speech of my friend from Clinton, whether an appropriation be needed for that purpose or not. But I shall vote with equal alacrity to defend any other point in this State which may be equally exposed to the dangers of invasion and assault from a rebel foe.

Mr. RAYMOND closed his remarks by offering a substitute for the bill, and by explaining its successive sections. It appropriated $300,000 to be used in preparing cannon, submarine batteries, &c., to prevent the entrance, of any iron-clad vessel into New-York harbor, and committed the expenditure of this sum to the Governor, Col. DELAFIELD and A. W. CRAVEN, who were constituted a Board of Commissioners for that purpose. The substitute was subsequently offered as a separate bill, adopted by the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House. By the cooperation and counsel of Mr. RAYMOND and others, it was afterward recommitted, and combined with a general measure of defence, offered by Mr. SNYDER, of Lewis County, which simply offered to loan the General Government three and a half millions of dollars, to be expended under its direction, and at its pleasure, in the preparation of this State for defence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Ssturday, March 29.

The majority of the Committee reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Mutual Loan Improvement Company.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the law relative to taking the testimony of witnesses out of the State.

To authorize Clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON, RICHARDS, and MURPHY, were appointed a Conference Committee on the Dog Tax.

The President presented the report of the Board of Excise Commissioners for last year.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill to encourage investments of small sums in the stocks of the State by the people. It provides that when State stocks are issued the certificates shall be in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000 each, as the purchasers may desire.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the County of Westchester to acquire certain lands for the construction of the Harlem Bridge.

To amend the law of 1860 relative to the Police Courts, New-York.

Mr. WILLARD introduced concurrent resolutions for the organization of a Commission of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor and the Senate, to act as referees and hear such causes pending in the Court of Appeals as may be referred to them by that Court—the resolutions to be referred to the next Legislature at the general election for Senators. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. TRUMAN, the resolution approving the President's Message, relating to emancipation, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29.

The report of the Grinding Committee came up.

Mr. DARCY moved to recommit the bill to prohibit the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings, with instructions to strike out the word "pier" wherever it appears.

Motion carried.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONTRELL moved to strike out from the report the bill to increase the fees for licenses to hawkers and peddlers.

Motion lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the act regulating the Port of New-York, by preventing the building of fence-walls and private wharves, was lost.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To amend the act for the incorporation of the Society for the Relief of Widows with small children.

In relation to the dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

To facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad.

The House resumed the consideration of the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. OAKEY recapitulated his argument in favor of the Boards of Supervisors making the appointments.

Mr. CODDINGTON corrected the erroneous statement that the bill had been unanimously reported by the Committee. As one of the Committee, he had not agreed to the report. He spoke in favor of the general features of the bill, but favored the introduction of a clause requiring the nominees to be equally taken from the two great political parties.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered an amendment, which was lost.

Mr. CALLAHAN'S amendment was also lost.

Mr. SMITH argued that if the bill was a State bill, so as to render it proper that the Governor should make the appointments, the State should bear the expenses of the Board.

Mr. MOLEON moved to add that the Commissioners be appointed from the two cities. Motion lost.

Mr. CODDINGTON offered an amendment referring the appointments to the two great political parties.

Mr. RAYMOND called the attention of Mr. OGDEN to the fact that only two great political parties were recognized in the amendment.

After a spicy debate, the motion was lost.

A number of other amendments proposed were steadily voted down by the majority.

This bill was debated at length with considerable feeling.

A number of amendments were proposed and rejected.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, a provision was inserted that the President or Treasurer should not be Police Commissioner or Health Officer.

Mr. PHELPS expressed his confidence in the action of the Governor. He would be independent of politics in his appointments under the bill. Great objection was made to Dr. GARDNER, who was prominent in urging the bill through. He expressed his belief that the Governor would not appoint that gentleman under the bill.

During the protracted session the House was left without a quorum.

A call of the House was ordered, but suspended on the appearance of a quorum.

Progress was then reported, and the bill referred to the Select Committee of nine to report complete.

The Chair appointed the Select Committee on an Assessment law: Messrs. Alvord, Phelps, Neher, Tracy, Hulburd, D. Waterbury, Pierce, Snyder. Mr. PHELPS was excused from serving on account of the occupation of his time, and Mr. STETSON appointed in his place.

Adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29, 1862.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	103½	150	N. Y. Central R	82½
28,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	103½	100	do	s30 82¼
1,000	U.S.6s,1Yr.Certif.	97	550	do	82¼
5,000	Treas.7 3-10 Cent.		200	do	s60 82¼
	Notes...Large	99¾	100	do	s10 82¼
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	99½	50	Erie Railway	b10 36½
2,000	Ill. Cen. Reg. Bs	87	250	do	36¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	58½	500	do	b10 36¾
5,000	do	56½	200	do	s10 36¾
5,000	do	b30 56½	850	do	36¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s...	51	150	do	b30 36¾
10,000	do	51½	50	do	s30 36¾
28,000	do	51¾	25	Hud. Riv. R	36½
20,000	do	b30 51¾	100	do	b30 36¾
5,000	do	b30 51¾	100	Reading Railroad	41¾
10,000	do	b30 51¾	50	Mich. Cen. R	55½
500	Califor. St. 7s	88	100	M. So. & N. I. R	23
1,000	do	b60 86	200	do	b10 23
1,000	Minn. St. 8 P c.	87	100	do	b60 23
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	87¾	200	do	22¾
5,000	do	87½	85	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	46
4,000	Har. 2d M. B.	92½	50	do	b30 46¾
5,000	M. C. 8 P c. 1st m.		150	Ill. C. R. Scrip	63¾
	& L. con. bonds.	103	300	do	63¾
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. B.	90¾	100	do	s60 63¾
5,000	Tol. & Wa. 1s m.	77	50	Galena & Chi. R	67¾
4,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	86¾	50	do	67¾
5,000	do	88	200	do	b10 67¾
10	Merchants' Bank	95¾	250	do	b10 67¾
10	American Ex. Bank	99	1050	Clev. & Tol. R	45¾
10	do	89¾	200	do	b10 45¾
10	Bank of N. America	92½	60	do	b30 45¾
25	Metropolitan Bank.	95½	400	do	45¾
15,000	Americus Gold	101½	100	do	s4 45¾
5,000	do	b30 101½	1000	do	b10 45¾
40,000	do	b60 101¾	70	Chic. & Rk. I. R	80
33,000	do	b30 101¾	350	do	55½
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	89	50	do	b10 55¾
150	Pacific Mail St. Co.	97¾	50	do	b30 55¾
400	do	97¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C.	23
100	Erie Railway Pref.	66½	25	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d pref.	57
500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip.	92			

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	103½	50	Erie Railway scrip	36¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	103½	150	do	b10 36¾
10,000	do	103½	100	do	b30 37½
5,000	Ten. State 6s '90..	60½	50	do	36¾
5,000	do	b10 57	10	Mich. Cen. R	55¾
5,000	do	57	150	Erie R. Pref	60½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	88	50	do	60¾
2,000	Ill. War Loan	89¾	100	Har. R. Pref	b30 31
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	41½	150

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3282. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of our Army as Learned from the Rebels.

Operations on the Tennessee and Mississippi.

YANCEY'S SPEECH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Another Proclamation by Gen. Sherman.

Very Interesting from Florida---The Union Element There.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY, GATHERED FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 19th inst., says:

"Our latest intelligence of the movements of the enemy is that a large force has been landed on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Chalk Bluffs, twenty-six miles from Corinth. At this point, it is said, they have thrown up defences of considerable strength and extent. They have also commenced the construction of a road in the direction of Corinth, seven miles of which have already been completed. Their force now concentrated on the river is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* of the 19th says: "The enemy has about sixty-five transports in the Tennessee River, with troops which they are reported to have landed at Savannah, near Purdy, &c., threatening the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Roads. Gen. Bragg commands our forces in that region.

From a gentleman who has just arrived from the Tennessee we have information of the further movements of the enemy up the Tennessee River. At Reynoldsburgh, Humphreys County, he witnessed the passage up of thirty-two Federal steamers, including one gunboat, Monday afternoon, and early in the evening fourteen more transports. Additional boats passed up on Tuesday, carrying cavalry, wagons, artillery, mules, &c. The number of vessels composing the last fleet was not known."

The editor of the Memphis *Appeal* writes:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 12, 1862.

The rumor of the Federal gunboats landing at Eastport, reported in Memphis on Monday, seems to have been an error. They were said, however, to have appeared on the Tennessee below at Savannah in considerable force—one report enumerated thirty-three gunboats and transports together. The people seemed to be free from panic or extraordinary excitement under the influence of this intelligence.

There is much of great interest transpiring between this point and Memphis in the way of Confederate army movements, which it would be imprudent in the extreme to publish. Bowen's Brigade and others have been located where "military necessity" indicates proper, and Breckinridge's and Hindman's are on the move, bound whither time alone will indicate.

Gens. Johnston and Pillow are at Decatur, both, I learn, being in good health and spirits. Gen. Clarke, of Mississippi, whose brigade was captured at Donelson, proceeded from Grand Junction to Jackson on yesterday, to report himself to headquarters for active duty.

The country from here to the Mississippi River along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is thronged with troops—many of them veterans, who have fought upon some of the bloodiest fields of the war.

There is nothing new at this point, and little else visible than troops, crowding the trains, the depots, the hotels, and sleeping in numbers upon the floor.

MEMPHIS, March 21.

From information received here from Corinth, Mississippi, we learn the Yankees are retreating to Tennessee River.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—A steamer from up the river brings the intelligence that the Yankees are moving down the west bank slowly.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—On Saturday, the 15th, at Island No. 10, the enemy commenced shelling the works at a long distance. It was renewed on Sunday morning. On Monday the Union troops brought down eight gunboats and six mortarboats, and commenced firing again. Three gunboats, lashed together, made a desperate attack on Capt. Rucker's battery; it was really terrific. Lieut. Clarke, of Capt. R.'s battery, was the only person killed.

The battery sustained considerable injury during the bombardment, which lasted four days. One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled on Monday, and turned back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of the damage done is not known.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate*, of the 18th, says: "New-Madrid has been evacuated by our forces, with the loss of twenty heavy cannon, ammunition, tents, clothing, supplies, &c. The forces went to Tiptonville and to Island No. 10. For Pillow is relied on for the defence of the Mississippi River. The Nationals, under Sigel, are in great force at New-Madrid, and at other points on the river, and are endeavoring to get between our defences and Memphis."

REBEL ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Sentinel* of the 13th, says: "Pensacola has not been evacuated, but troops enough are left there to man the batteries, which can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet.

Mobile is not to be abandoned as reported. Its means of defence are considered ample, and were arranged by Gen. Bragg, who knows what he is about."

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 19.

That part of the army on the Potomac in the vicinity of Dnofries, the Evansville Batteries, &c., are understood to have evacuated their various positions on Friday last, and since then have fallen back.

We have reports that Gen. Joseph E. Jousston is at a point not far from Rappahannock station, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, and between the Rapid Ann and Rappahannock Rivers. And another, that he is falling back to Gordonsville, which we do not credit. The point occupied by Gen. Holmes not being a matter of rumor, but of knowledge, we will leave the enemy to discover.

On Wednesday last, Sergeant Wade, with a squad of the Caroline Light Dragoons, captured two of the enemy, about one mile from the Evansport batteries.

The prisoners proved to be Wm. T. Baum, of Philadelphia, belonging to Gen. Hooker's Staff, and Mr. Grace, telegraph operator, of the same division of the Federal army.

YANCEY'S SPEECH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Wm. L. Yancey, instead of being in the calaboose at Key West, seems positively to be in New-Orleans, for the following synopsis of a speech delivered by him there, on the 13th inst., appears in the Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* of the 19th:

"Mr. Yancey is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South, in consequence of an erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of Slavery. There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the plan that stock is. There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs.

The blockade enables the British holders of the great staple (cotton) to realize an immense advance upon its cost, in consequence of the scarcity of the article. The holders are the wealthy few, who have the ear of the Government. Another reason for not interfering with the blockade, was the belief that the scarcity of the article, and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country would create such a demand for the East India cotton as to increase its culture to a very considerable extent.

Another reason, in Mr. Yancey's opinion, why European Powers will not interfere in American affairs, is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weaken a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt and to hang over them like an incumbrance for years to come.

He inclines to the opinion that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a reconstruction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that unless their starving operatives, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, compel them to interfere, they will stand aloof until they see the South is about to conquer its independence, or fail in the attempt. He has no hope of recognition of the Confederate States by either of these Powers until the occurrence of one of these events. In view of these facts, Mr. Yancey is of opinion that we might as well recall our Commissioners from Europe, and await the action of foreign Powers—wait until they propose negotiation and recognition.

MONEY AND PROVISIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Thursday, 20th inst., says:

"If there was such a thing as a paper market today, it was not perceivable by our optics. Money is abundant, and good securities can be placed at rates less than 5 per cent. per annum.

The banks are confining their transactions to the renewal of maturing obligations, and as commercial paper in amount, as well as quantity, has dwindled down to an insignificant sum, the large surplus which they held has been in part invested in the five million loan of the State. The question of a general retiring of the circulation of our banks is yet unsettled. Our bank Presidents could not come to any mutual agreement. The demand for small change still continues, though the vacuum is being gradually filled up with the issues of the State Treasury, the Bank of Louisiana and State Bank. The cutting or dividing of notes still continues. We conceive it to be our duty to call attention to the fact that the cutting of the State Treasury notes will cause considerable trouble on settlement. These issues cannot be settled in the same way as bank notes, that is, when presented for funding in half notes. Therefore, we say, do not divide the Treasury notes of the State. The movements in gold and silver coin appear to be voluntarily diminished. Some few sales take place daily, but not in sufficient sums to command a notice.

As expected and predicted in our last, flour advanced yesterday to $22 per barrel. Has the time not arrived for our authorities to intervene? The Committee of Safety might be authorized by Gen. Lovell to take possession of the flour in market, and account to the owners thereof at a reasonable price for the same. It is supposed that $18 or $20 per barrel might be considered a fair price. Flour, on the 17th, Monday last, was selling in Memphis at $14 to $15 per barrel. Of course, as soon as the advance here is acted on, there may be a corresponding advance there, which market, by-the-bye, is the only one from whence we may expect supplies hither. True, we have been led to expect we should receive supplies from Red River, but expectations in this respect have nothing to sustain them. We learn that the Committee of Safety secured several hundred casks of rice, which will be sold out at cost to consumers. They must go further, and secure all the flour in market.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Maj.-Gen. Lovell has proclaimed martial law in New-Orleans. Pierre Soule, W. Farar, Henry D. Ogden and Cupidon Dufour are Provost Marshals.

Gen. Beauregard appeals to the planters for their bells, to be cast into cannon.

The *Crescent* opposes the proposition to burn New-Orleans. It says:

"The remarks freely made about burning the city are entirely out of place. We should like to know what are to become of the tens of thousands of women and children in such an event. Fortunately, these remarks come from those who have nothing at stake, not owners of property; or, perhaps, they have removed their families into the interior, and got all their securities in their breeches pockets, and will advance into the country on the first appearance of the invaders. There are a good many of these kind of people about our city."

Trade with Europe. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10 says:

It is known that for some days past, Congress has been discussing in secret session the propriety of sending additional commissioners to Europe, to negotiate a sale of the entire cotton crop on foreign account, assuming its purchase by this Government. The discussion in secret session took a very different direction from what was primarily intended, it being moved that our present embassies to Europe should be recalled; and that our diplomatic relations with England and France should be terminated for the present. This proposition has been renewed in open Congress, and is understood to be chiefly intended as an exhibition of spirit and resentment at the shuffling and selfish policy, especially of the English Government on the question of our recognition.

The Confederate Navy.—Congress has not removed the injunction of secrecy from any of the reports of the heads of Departments, with the exception of that of the Postmaster-General. The Richmond *Examiner* learns, however, that the estimates of the Navy Department have been largely increased under the secret acts of the Provisional Congress, which have authorized the enlistment of two thousand additional seamen and large additions to officers of the navy. The officers of the navy authorized to be employed under these acts are, two Captains, five Commanders, fifty Lieutenants, two Assistant Paymasters, thirty Assistant Surgeons, one hundred Acting Masters, one hundred Acting Midshipmen, thirty Acting First-Assistant Engineers, fifty Acting Second-Assistant Engineers, and fifty Acting Third-Assistant Engineers.

THE REBEL WAR TAX.

The Memphis *Appeal*, says:

We would direct the attention of our readers to the act passed by the Legislature of this State, to provide for the payment of the war tax. The bill received the approval of the Governor yesterday, and is now the law. It will be seen that the State has assumed and agreed to pay the tax. This was right; and we congratulate the country upon the promptness with which the Legislature and his Excellency have disposed of the matter.

The Rebel Morgan.—The Nashville *Banner* says: "We believe we have now in our possession an authentic account of the late visit of Col. Morgan and some of his cavalry to Gallatin. It appears that besides destroying the locomotive and cars, Col. Morgan took seven prisoners—Mr. Hosley, a boss bridge-builder, and six of his men. As regards the Paymaster and his money it appears that he started from Louisville for Nashville on Monday, but learning what had occurred at Gallatin, turned back, and the locomotive of the train he was on exploded a mile north of Russellville, killing the conductor, Mr. Foster, of Louisville, the brakeman and the fireman. This left no locomotive in operation between Bowling Green and Nashville."

Gen. Winston: We, the undersigned, members of the Tennessee Legislature, having seen a telegram from Richmond published in the journals of Memphis, to the following effect, viz: that Mr. Atkins "stated in Congress that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for the removal of Gen. Johnston from the department in which that State is included, and that the document had been presented to President Davis," do hereby declare that we have never heard of, seen or signed any such petition. [Signed by J. C. Warner and 45 others.]

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Appearance of the Union Sentiment.

We have received copies of the *New South*, a journal "issued weekly from the printing office, Union-square, Port Royal, S. C.," edited by Adam Badeau and published by Jos. H. Saxe. It is a neat, clean little sheet, and is edited judiciously. It is mostly occupied with news from Florida, showing the results of the expedition which lately left Port Royal and captured Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. We find the following interesting news:

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST FLORIDA

The troops of the United States have come amongst you to protect loyal citizens and their property from further molestation by the creatures of a rebel and usurped authority; and to enable you to resuscitate a Government which they have ruthlessly endeavored to destroy.

All loyal people who refuse to or remain at their homes, in the quiet pursuit of their lawful avocations, shall be protected in all their rights, within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. The sole desire and intention of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the laws, and reclaim States which have revolted from their National allegiance to their former prosperous and happy condition.

There is great satisfaction in the fact, now become patent to all, that a large portion of you still cling, in your hearts, to that mother who first liberated you from the thraldom of a despotic government; who rescued you from the deathly grasp of the wily savage, at a frightful cost of life and treasure, and who afterward elevated you from the condition of territorial dependence to that of a proud and independent State.

I earnestly recommend that in every city, town and precinct, you assemble in your primary and sovereign capacity; that you there throw off that sham government which has been forced upon you, swear true fidelity and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and organize your government and elect your officers in the good old way of the past.

When this is done, then will you see the return of prosperous and happy days, in the enjoyment of that trade and industry to which your extensive coast is so well adapted, and in humanity from that want and suffering to which you have been so wickedly subjected by the traitorous acts of a few ambitious and unprincipled men; then will you enjoy the fruits of your honest labor, the sweets of happy homes, and the consolation of living under those wise and salutary laws that are due only to an industrious and law-abiding people.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Headquarters Expeditionary Corps,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 20, 1862.

UNIONISM IN FLORIDA.

Gen. Sherman visited Jacksonville, Florida, in person on Wednesday evening last, 19th inst. A committee of the loyal citizens immediately waited on him and represented the feelings of all who remained in the town to be strongly loyal. The next morning a Union meeting was held at the Court-house, where nearly every man left in Jacksonville was present, and the manifestation was of the most decidedly loyal character.

The Union people describe their feelings at the sight of our gunboats as uncontrollable; men burst into tears of joy, and their voices trembled as they related the history of their wrongs and their long delayed deliverance. About three or four hundred people are now in Jacksonville; others are coming in daily; among them deserters from the rebel troops, anxious to take the oath of allegiance. These assert that numerous desertions are sure to follow. It is declared that the sentiment of all Eastern Florida is loyal. Many are willing to take up arms to defend themselves against the tyranny to which they have lately been subjected, and on one occasion, when the Regulators were expected, even the women seized arms. The citizens invited the National officers to their houses, introduced them to their families, and entertained them hospitably. They declared that unless protection was afforded them against the enemy, they would accompany our gunboats in their departure. But measures have been taken which will secure their safety, and assist in the recovery of the entire State to its allegiance.

Capt. Stevens, of the gunboat *Ottawa*, has been one hundred and twenty miles up the St. John's River, beyond Jacksonville, and met with no opposition; white flags were displayed along the banks and numbers of the inhabitants claimed his protection. He found the steamer *St. Mary's* and the famous yacht *America*, both of which had been sunk by the rebels, but Capt. Stevens is now engaged in raising them.

From the people of Florida we learn that Pensacola has been evacuated, Forts Barrancas, McRae and all, and that the rebel Government announces its abandonment of all hope of holding Florida; the troops raised in that State have been ordered away, but refused to obey.

PUBLIC MEETING AT JACKSONVILLE.

At a meeting of the loyal citizens of the "United States of America," held at Jacksonville, East Florida, March 26, A. D. 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

C. L. Robinson, Chairman. O. L. Keene, Secretary.

Col. Joo. S. Sannins, S. F. Halliday, Paran Moody, Jno. W. Price, and Philip Fraser, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to lay before said meeting. The following is a true copy of said resolutions, which were received and adopted unanimously.

We, the people of the City of Jacksonville, and its vicinity, in the County of Duval, and the State of Florida, embraced within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States of America, do hereby set forth our declaration of rights and our solemn protest against the abrogation of the same, by any pretended State, or other authority.

First—We hold that government is a contract in which protection is the price of allegiance; that when protection is denied through weakness or design, allegiance is no longer due.

Second—We hold that an established form of Government cannot be changed or abrogated except by the will of the people, intelligently and willingly expressed, and fairly ratified.

Third—We hold that no State of the United States has any legal or constitutional right to separate itself from the Government and jurisdiction of the United States.

Fourth—We hold that the act of the Convention of the State of Florida, commonly known as the ordinance of secession, is void, being in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, in never having been submitted to the people for ratification.

Fifth—We hold that the State of Florida is an integral part of the United States, subject to the constitutional jurisdiction of the same, and we have reason to believe that thousands of her citizens would hail with joy the restoration of the Government, bringing deliverance from the terrors of unrestrained popular and military despotism.

We solemnly protest, against all the acts and ordinances of the Convention of the State of Florida, which were designed to deprive us of our rights as citizens of the United States. We protest against the despotism fostered by the State and other authorities claiming jurisdiction over us, which has denied us the rights most dear to freemen—freedom of speech and a free Press. We protest against the exactions which have been imposed upon us, the forced contributions of money, property and labor, the enlistments for military service procured by threats and misrepresentations. We protest against the tyranny which demands of us, as a measure of revolutionary policy, the abandonment of our homes and property, and exposure of our wives and children to sickness, destitution, gaunt famine, and innumerable and untold miseries and sorrows; we protest against that mad and barbarous policy which has punished us for remaining in our own homes, by sending a brutal and unrestrained soldiery to pillage and burn our property, and threaten and destroy our lives; we protest against the denunciation of the Governor who threatens to hang us, because we do not tamely submit to such indignities, and "lick the hand just raised to shed our blood." From such a despotism, and from such dangers and indignities we have been released by the restoration of the Government of the United States, with the benign principles of the Constitution; the reign of terror is passed; law and order prevail in our midst.

It belongs now to the citizens of the State who hold to their allegiance to the United States, to raise up a State Government according to those provisions of the State which are not in conflict with, or repugnant to the provisions of the United States.

Be it therefore resolved, that we adopt the foregoing protest and declaration of right, and recommend that a convention of all loyal citizens be called forthwith, for the purpose of organizing a State Government of the State of Florida.

Be it further resolved, that the chief of the Military Department of the United States be requested to retain at this place a sufficient force to maintain order and protect the people in their persons and property.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP FRASER, Chairman.

FLORIDA ITEMS.

Col. Whipple, of the Fourth New-Hampshire, has resigned his command, and the resignation has been accepted. Lieut.-Col. Bell is now in command of the regiment, having been relieved of his position as Inspector-General on Gen. Sherman's staff. Lieut.-Col. Bell's headquarters, at present, are at St. Augustine, Florida.

Gen. Wright's headquarters are about to be removed to Jacksonville, Florida.

Fort Clinch, which was abandoned by the rebels at Fernandina, was not casemated, except at the bastions, the remaining portions of the work were intended to be defended by musketry. Numerous sand batteries, prepared for heavy guns, had, however, been erected at a distance of nearly two miles south of the entrance to the harbor. A vigorous defence of the various works at Fernandina might have been made, which, though doubtless it would have proven ineffectual, would yet have given some countenance to the idea once entertained of Southern chivalry.

About seventy or eighty of the inhabitants of Fernandina, have returned to their homes. Gen. Wright has his headquarters in ex-Senator Yulee's house. The headquarters at Jacksonville have been established in the house of Col. Sanderson, one of the leaders of the Secession party in Florida. The retribution meted out to the unprincipled traitors who have brought such misery on their country and State, is at once righteous and terrible.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Skirmish at Hummonsville—Defeat of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 30.

On the night of the 26th inst., a band of from five to eight hundred rebels attacked four companies of State Militia at Hummonsville, Polk County, Mo. They were completely defeated, with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was none killed, but a number wounded, among the latter were Capts. Stockson and Cosgrove, severely.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Heavy Cannonading Resumed on Both Sides—New Batteries Erected by the Rebels, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 30.

The army correspondent of the *Republican*, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the rebels opening from a new battery, mounting, it is supposed, 128-pounders. The enemy could be seen cutting away trees and rapidly pushing forward other means of defence. They seem to have no idea of evacuating at present, and are daily getting more cannon in position.

Word reached the fleet last night that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, appeared below Point Pleasant, but as Gen. Pope's batteries extend in an almost continuous line for fifteen miles, it is not believe they can force a passage.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

First Detailed Official Accounts of the Affair.

Report of Capt. R. C. Shriber, of Gen. Shields' Staff.

A Lucid Narrative of the Battle, Written by Gen. Shields.

WINCHESTER, March 26, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. James Shields, Commanding Second Division Fifth Army Corps:

General: I beg respectfully to report to you that after having received, on Sunday last, the 23d of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., an order to report for duty as Aide-de-Camp on your Staff, I left headquarters for Kernstown, and assisted Cols. Kimball, Tyler and Sullivan in their efforts as commanders of brigades, fighting the enemy under Gen. Jackson, and to ensure a unity of action of their three respective commands.

I reported at 9½ A. M., to Col. Kimball, acting Brigadier and senior officer on the field, who was stationed on a hill almost one-half mile west of Kernstown, which latter place is intersected by the turnpike leading to Strasburgh. There I informed myself as to the events which had transpired previous to my arrival, and understood that the enemy, who, in endeavoring to drive in our pickets the day before, had been repulsed, had opened with his artillery, about 8 o'clock A. M., upon our forces again, and that since the time we were engaged responding to his battery of four guns, which he then had in play, and in endeavoring to repel his small but harrassing attacks of cavalry upon our chain of sentinels.

Reconnoitering the ground surrounding me, I found that between the hill upon which I now stood with Col. Kimball and the hill opposite us, upon which the enemy's battery was posted, about half a mile distant, a ravine was lying, running from east to west, which is entirely free of wood; while about half a mile to the east, a forest connected both hills, through the centre of which passes a mud road, and is bounded on its extreme right by another mud road leading to Cedar Creek. The country to the left (west) of the turnpike is flat, and comparatively little wooded.

We placed in position a six-gun battery, commanded by Capt. Jones, First Virginia Artillery, to oppose the enemy's four guns, which latter were soon reinforced by a whole battery, whereupon Capt. Clark's regular battery was put in prolongation of the former-named. Both batteries were fought by Col. Dana, Chief of Artillery, Gen. Saxton's Division, in person. Our fire from the two batteries became too hot for the enemy, and they brought a third battery in the direction of their right wing in such position upon our two batteries on the hill that they enfiladed them, but with this manœuvre exposed their battery to a raking fire of one of the Ohio batteries, placed near Kernstown to defend the pike, and they were necessitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire.

In the meantime, the infantry regiments were moving up to the support of our batteries, and formed into line of battle about a thousand yards to the rear of our batteries, when at once the enemy's heavier battery moved to the front, and threw, in rapid succession, a number of well-aimed shell into our batteries, and the cavalry and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns became evident.

In conjunction with Cols. Kimball and Tyler, the following infantry regiments were drawn up in mass parallel with each other: The right resting upon the mud-road passing through the forest was held by the Seventh Ohio, the Sixty-seventh and Fifth following, and the Thirteenth Indiana and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Ohio a little to the rear, thus leaving the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania and the three companies of the Eighth Ohio in reserve. During the time these arrangements were made, a messenger was sent to you, General, to have your approval as to this flank movement, and I personally apprised all the commanders in the rear and flanks of our intentions, so as to keep them on the alert.

Col. Dana was enjoined to keep his artillery in lively fire so as not to direct the attention of the enemy from him, and when the order came to move on, every thing was ready to respond.

Gen. Tyler moved his column by the right flank as far as Cedar Creek road, rested his right upon the same, and the left upon the before-mentioned mud road, pushing forward upon both roads some cavalry; changed direction to the left, right in front, and moved silently but steadily upon the enemy's left through the woods for almost half a mile, when, coming upon a more sparsely wooded ground, he made half a wheel to the left and came to the face of the extreme flank of the enemy, who received him behind a stone wall at about 200 yards distant, with a terrific volley of rifled arms; but still on went the regiments without a return fire, and then threw themselves with impetuosity and an unearthly yell upon the enemy, who receiving at fifteen yards our first fire, fell back across the field, thus unmasking two 6-pound iron guns, which buried, on being cleared in front, death and destruction into our ranks with their canister. But still onward we went, taking one gun and two caissons, and making there a short stand. Again the enemy unmasked two brass pieces, which at last drove us, by their vigorous fire, back. But I caused the captured gun to be tipped over, so that the enemy in regaining ground could not drag it away.

The Fifth Ohio and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania threw themselves once more with fixed bayonet forward, the former losing four times in a few minutes their standard bearer. Capt. Whitcomb at last took the colors up again, and cheering on his men fell also. So, too, Col. Murray, whilst gallantly leading on his Eighty-fourth Regiment. In fact, that ground was strewn with dead and wounded. Gen. Tyler lost there his aid, Lieut. Williamson, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

I hurried back to bring up the One Hundred and Tenth and the Fourteenth Indiana, by a right oblique movement through the woods, and the enemy receiving all the combined shock, retired and left us in possession of our dearly-bought gun and caissons.

United, onward we pressed; again the enemy's two brass pieces and musketry pouring in their fire. Three companies of the Eighth Ohio reinforcing us, we gained our brass piece and its caisson, and compelled the enemy to fall back.

This was at 7 P. M. I moved to the right flank, and caused the cannon to go forward on the now fast retreating enemy, when I met with six of Ashby's cavalry, who shot down my orderly and killed his horse, one of their bullets piercing my cap. I was compelled to use my sword to kill one of them.

The cavalry captured two hundred and thirty prisoners, and met only with little resistance from the enemy's cavalry.

At 8 P. M. the musketry ceased. A few more cannon shots from their extreme left were fired, as if to withdraw our attention from the retreating foe, and all was over. Our men remained on the field of battle picking up the wounded, and slept upon their arms, and awoke for the pursuit of the enemy on the morning of the 24th, who fell rapidly back beyond Newton; when at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day Major-Gen. Banks took command, and I reported back to you.

General, I have the honor to be ever ready to serve in so glorious a body of soldiers under your able leading. Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) R. C. SHRIBER.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BY GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. Shields has written the following letter to a friend in Washington, giving an informal account of the battle:

Headquarters Gen. Shields' Division,
Winchester, Va., March 26, 1862.

I will give you a brief account of our late operations. My reconnoissance beyond Strasburgh, on the 18th and 19th inst., discovered Jackson reinforced, in a strong position, near New-Market, within supporting distance of the main body of the rebels under Johnston. It was necessary to decoy him from that position. Therefore I fell back rapidly to Winchester on the 20th, as if in retreat, marching my whole command nearly thirty miles in one day. My force was placed at night in a secluded position, two miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburgh road. On the 21st the rebel cavalry, under Ashby, showed themselves to our pickets, within sight of Winchester. On the 22d all of Gen. Banks' command, with the exception of my division, evacuated Winchester, *en route* for Centreville. This movement and the masked position of my division made an impression upon the inhabitants, some of whom were in secret communication with the enemy, that our army had left, and that nothing remained but a few regiments to garrison this place. Jackson was signalized to this effect. I saw their signals and divined their meaning.

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d Ashby, believing that the town was almost evacuated, attacked our pickets and drove them in. This success increased his delusion. It became necessary, however, to repulse them for the time being. I, therefore, ordered forward a brigade, and placed it in front, between Winchester and the enemy. I only let them see, however, two regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a small force of cavalry, which he mistook as the whole force left to garrison and protect the place. In a little skirmish that evening, while placing the artillery in position, I was struck by a fragment of a shell, which broke my arm above the elbow, injured my shoulder, and damaged me otherwise, to such an extent that I have lain prostrate ever since.

I commenced making preparations for any emergency that might occur that night or the next morning. Under cover of the night I ordered an entire brigade (Kimball's) to take up a strong position in advance. I pushed forward four batteries, having them placed in a strong position to support the infantry. I placed Sullivan's Brigade on both flanks to prevent surprise and to keep my flank from being turned, and I held Tyler's Brigade in reserve, to operate against any point that might be assailed in front. In this position I awaited and expected the enemy's attack next morning. My advance brigade was two miles from the town, its pickets extending perhaps a mile further along the turnpike leading to Strasburgh.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, I sent forward two officers to reconnoitre the front and report indications of the enemy. They returned in an hour, reporting no enemy in sight except Ashby's force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which by this time had become familiar and contemptible to us. Gen. Banks, who was yet here in person, upon hearing the report, concluded that Jackson could not be in front possibly, or be decoyed so far away from the main body of the rebel army. In this opinion I, too, began to concur, concluding that Jackson was too sagacious to be caught in such a trap. Gen. Banks therefore left for Washington. His Staff officers were directed to follow the same day, by way of Centreville.

Knowing the crafty enemy, however, I had to deal with, I omitted no precaution. My whole force was concentrated, and prepared to support Kimball's Brigade, which was in advance. About 10½ o'clock it became evident we had a considerable force before us; but the enemy still concealed himself so adroitly in the woods that it was impossible to estimate it. I ordered a portion of the artillery forward to open fire and unmask them. By degrees they began to show themselves. They planted battery after battery in strong position, on the centre and on both flanks. Our artillery responded, and this continued until about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when I directed a column of infantry to carry a battery on their left flank and to assail that flank, which was done promptly and splendidly by Tyler's Brigade, aided by some regiments from the other brigades. The fire of our infantry was so close and destructive that it made havoc in their ranks. The result was the capture of their guns on the left and the forcing back of their wing on the centre, thus placing them in a position to be routed by a general attack, which was made about 5 o'clock by all the infantry, and succeeded in driving them in flight from the field.

Night fell upon us at this stage, leaving us in possession of the field of battle, two guns and four caissons, three hundred prisoners and about one thousand stand of small arms.

Our killed in this engagement cannot exceed one hundred men; wounded, two hundred and thirty-three. The enemy's killed and wounded exceed one thousand. The inhabitants of the adjacent villages carried them to their houses as they were removed from the field of battle. Houses between the battle-field and Strasburgh, and even far beyond, have since been found filled with the dead and dying of the enemy. Graves have been discovered far removed from the road, where the inhabitants of the country buried them as they died. Gen. Banks, in his pursuit of the enemy beyond Strasburgh, afterward, found houses on the road twenty-two miles from the battle-field filled in this manner, and presenting the most ghastly spectacle. The havoc made in the ranks of the rebels has struck this whole region of country with terror. Such a blow had never fallen on them before, and it is more crushing because wholly unexpected. Jackson and his stone-wall brigade, and all the other brigades accompanying him, will never meet this division again in battle.

During the night, they managed to carry off their artillery in the darkness. We opened upon them to-day early light next morning, and they commenced to retreat. Gen. Banks returned from Harper's Ferry between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and placed himself, at my request, at the head of the command, ten miles from the battle-field, pursuing the enemy. Reinforcements, which we had ordered back from William's Division, and which I had ordered forward during the night, now came pouring in, and with all these we continued the pursuit, pressing them with vigor and with repeated and destructive attacks, as far as Woodstock, where we halted from mere exhaustion.

The enemy's sufferings have been terrible, and such as they have nowhere else endured since the commencement of this war; and yet such were their gallantry and high state of discipline that at no time during the battle or pursuit did they give way to panic. They fled to Mount Jackson, and are by this time, no doubt, in communication with the main body of the rebel army. I hope to be able in a few days to ride in a buggy, and place myself at the head of my command, but I have neither sufficient force nor sufficient rank to do that service to the country that I hope and feel I am capable of. No man could be better treated than I was by Gen. Banks, and yet if he and his command had been here on the 23d, you would have heard nothing of a fight, because our wily enemy would not have been entrapped. I want an efficient cavalry regiment—the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, for instance—and additional infantry. I wish you would see the Secretary of War, for instance, in relation to the matter. I can do the country service if they give me a chance.

JAMES SHIELDS.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Transport Empire City.

The United States steam transport *Empire City*, Capt. Baxter, from Port Royal March 27, arrived at this port last evening.

She brings no news of importance.

The transport *Oriental*, from New-York, arrived on the 23d, all well, and would leave for New-York on the 26th.

The troops are in excellent health.

Charter Elections.—The charter election for the City of Hoboken is to take place on Tuesday, the 8th of April. There is to be elected a Mayor, three Councilmen, a City Clerk, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Schools, and one Water Commissioner. In the First Ward, Jersey City, Andrew Barricklo and John W. Oak have received the Democratic nomination for Aldermen, and in the Second Ward, John McBride and Isaac Knox.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Steamer Suwannee from Newbern.

BEAUFORT OCCUPIED BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

No Fighting, and No Destruction of Property.

The Rebels in Fort Macon Entirely Cut Off.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 29, } Via BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 30. }

All is quiet here.

There have been no demonstrations by the *Merrimac* yet.

The steamer *Suwannee* has arrived from Newbern. All is quiet there. Gen. Burnside had gone to Beaufort, and taken possession of the place. There was no resistance whatever, and no burning of property. Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebels, from 400 to 500 strong, but they were entirely cut off, and must soon surrender.

The steamer *New-York* had sailed for New-York.

On Friday evening the rebels threw a ball from one of the rifled guns at Sewall's Point, which came within about three hundred yards of the shipping in the upper roadstead.

During the blow last night the steamer *Floyd* had a hole knocked in her side, and now lies on the bar careened over, and in a somewhat dangerous position if the storm should continue.

The Lincoln gun has been mounted, and the mounting was tried in order to test the carriage. Only two shots were fired. The second shot was a splendid ricochet shot. The immense ball, weighing 180 pounds, after making three plunges and remained flights, finally sank away off near Sewall's Point. If the *Merrimac* could stand one of these Lincoln guns, as they are called here, she is proof against all appliances of modern gunnery.

There were some signs of activity toward Norfolk, this morning. A steamtug came down to Sewall's Point, and the smoke of a large vessel could be seen off above Craney Island. A propellor, apparently a gunboat, also came down James River, within about three miles of Newport's News, and after reconnoitering, apparently, returned up the river.

The present high wind and low water, however, forbids all expectation of the *Merrimac* until the storm is over.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 30.

The rebels burnt the bridge on the railroad between Newbern and Beaufort, but it was in progress of repair, and the road would soon be in operation between the two places. So far as our informants know, all of whom came from Newbern and had not been at Beaufort, there was no destruction of property at the latter place, and a large majority of the citizens remained quietly in their houses on the approace of the Federal forces. All the rebel soldiers in the vicinity shut themselves up in Fort Macon. Their numbers were variously represented by citizens of Beaufort at from three to six hundred men. The fort was said to be but slightly provisioned, and it was not believed it could hold out more than a week. Its ultimate capture is, of course, a matter of certainty.

Gen. Burnside was at Beaufort. Perfect order reigned at Newbern, and a number of citizens had returned to the place.

Gen. Foster was Military Governor of the city. The rebels were believed to be in strong force toward Kingstown, thirty-five miles on the road to Goldsborough, and their scouts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern.

The expedition to Washington was successful. It consisted of about one thousand men, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-second landed, and took the place. The Stars and Stripes were nailed to a tree before the Court-house, and left there.

The citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension, some few expressing Union sentiments, while the mass had nothing to say either way. After holding the place all day, and gathering all the information they could, the expedition returned to Newbern.

FROM NEWBERN DIRECT.

Arrival of the U. S. Transport New-York

The United States transport *New-York*, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port, from Newbern, N. C., at an early hour yesterday morning. She left Newbern on the 26th, and Hatteras Inlet on the 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. She brings no intelligence of importance. The *Nashville* was reported to be still at Beaufort, when she sailed, but this report was, of course, incorrect. She brings the following passengers:

Col. Lee, of the Twenty-seventh Mass

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

Official Report of Operations in Tennessee.

Army Movements in Tennessee.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—REPORT OF COL. WHITE.

In the absence of full reports by Brigadier-Generals of the fight at Pea Ridge, the following statements, by Colonels of regiments engaged, will be found interesting:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, CAMP ON SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Gen. Sigel, Commanding First and Second Divisions:

In obedience to your order received at about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 7th inst., this command, consisting of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, (late Ninth Missouri,) and the Peoria Light Artillery—in all about one thousand men—took position in front of the enemy near Leetown, in this county. The force we encountered consisted of the Third Louisiana, under Col. HEBERT; regiment formerly, commanded by Gen. MCINTOSH; Col. MITCHELL'S and Col. MCRAE'S two regiments of Arkansians, and a large body of Indians under the command of Gen. MCINTOSH, with a reserve of several other regiments—all being under the chief command of Gen. Brig. MCCULLOCH.

The enemy taking position in a dense thicket on our right, the command was moved in and formed in line of battle in perfect order within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's front. Both lines then advanced, but it was being fired until the distance between them was reduced to sixty or seventy yards, when the fire opened about simultaneously from both sides, and was maintained for about three-quarters of an hour, with very little intermission, at very short range.

At this time, finding that the enemy were outflanking our right, notwithstanding I had deployed this command to an extent which was of itself hazardous in the effort to perfect such a result, and desiring to execute a change of front corresponding to the requirements of the emergency, I threw back the Thirty-seventh Illinois in good order to the corner of the field on our left, where it was again formed. While in the execution of this duty, a fresh regiment of the enemy made a sudden charge from the brushwood, and after disabling a number of horses by their volley, succeeded in capturing the guns of the light artillery. Their triumph was short-lived, however, for the Thirty-seventh immediately fired upon them and charged, routing their right wing, at the same time that the First Brigade, under Col. PATTISON, came into action on our right, driving the left wing of the enemy in confusion from the field, and retaking our guns. After following the enemy into the woods, about a mile beyond the battle-field, this command rested for about two hours, when we marched by your direction to a position on the main road in the direction of Crossville, where we bivouacked for the night.

Among officers who all exhibited the utmost gallantry and efficiency, it is impossible to distinguish individuals. Of Lieut.-Col. M. S. BARNES, of the Thirty-seventh, and Lieut.-Col. C. H. FREDERICK, of the Fifty-ninth, it is but just to say that they were cool, determined, and discharged their duties as commanding officers of their respective regiments in a manner that entitles them to the thanks of their countrymen. Both Major CHAS. BLACK, of the Thirty-seventh, and Major P. SIDNEY POST, were wounded early in the engagement, each severely in the sword arm. The former continued on the field until personally ordered by myself to leave it for the purpose of having his wound dressed. Major POST also refused to leave the field until it was insisted on by Surgeon MAYNARD. Capt. C. F. DICKERSON, of the Thirty-seventh, and Capt. CLINTON F. HUNTER, of the Fifty-ninth, who by virtue of seniority filled the places of Major BLACK and Major POST, respectively discharged the duties devolving upon them with great gallantry and efficiency.

All the officers of the line, without exception, deserve the highest praise; not one flinched or shrunk from his duty; the same of all the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Peoria Light Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. PETER DAVIDSON, deserves honorable mention. Although not brought into action until late in the day, their fire was delivered with precision and great effect, all the officers and men of that command displaying the utmost firmness and efficiency.

Our loss was as follows:

Thirty-seventh Illinois, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MYRON S. BARNES:

Killed on the field—Corporal James Valentine, Co A; Corporal James E. Lee, Co. B; Corporal Fred. A. Payne, Co. C; Corporal George H. Smith, Co. G, and 18 privates—total killed, 21.

Mortally wounded—First Lieut. O. R. Powers, of Co. E, (since dead.)

Wounded—Maj. Charles Blenl; Capt. Henry Curtis, Jr., Co. A; Capt. E. B. Payne, Co. C; First Lieut. J. J. Huntly, Co. C; Capt. E. S. Misser, Co. F; Second Lieut. M. F. Atkinson, Co. G; First Lieut. H. W. Woodford, Co. H: Capt. W. J. Black, Co. I, and one hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates—total wounded, 112.

Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. C. S. H. FREDERICK:

Killed and mortally wounded, who have since died—Capt. Richard Everitt, Co. B; Capt. Willard H. Shepard, Co. K, and 12 privates—total killed, 14.

Wounded—Maj. P. Sidney Post; Second Lieut. Jas. A. Beach, Co. I; acting Sergeant Maj. John F. Smith, and 46 non-commissioned officers and privates—total wounded, 50 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Peoria Light Artillery, under the command of Capt. PETER DAVIDSON: Killed, none. Wounded, 5—nooe mortally.

All our wounded have been attended to by Assistant Surgeons E. A. CLARK, of the Thirty-seventh, and MAYNARD, of the Fifty-ninth, in the most assiduous manner. Their ekill and zeal in the discharge of their responsible position is worthy of high commendation.

REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE 8TH INST.

On the morning of the 8th inst I took position in front of the enemy, our right resting on the Springfield road, three companies supporting the battery of the Peoria Light Artillery on the extreme right, and the remainder of the brigade to the left in an open field, with no shelter from the enemy's batteries but a rail fonce.

Our battery, by my direction, opened fire (the first of the day) upon the woods in front, where a portion of the enemy's infantry were discerned in the act of forming their line of battle.

Our fire was responded to by the guns of the enemy to our right, where they were masked by a dense growth of underbrush, and within grape and canister distance. For about half an hour I sustained this position alone, with bnt four guns, our infantry being entirely out of range, and therefore useless, while at the same time they were greatly exposed to an enfilading fire which began to tell npon them; at this time I directed a movement to the left, and about two hundred and fifty yards distant, placing the infantry out of rango of the enemy's artillery, and establishing DAVIDSON'S battery on an eminence within easy range of the enemy. From this position, our fire was received and told with fearful effect. The artillery of Gen. SIGEL'S and Col. CARR'S divisions soon formed on our left, and the action became general.

The artillery gradually advanced on the enemy, while my command under the same order moved to the right, in connection with the first brigade under Col. PATTISON, forming a continuous line, and connecting with Gen. STOAL'S Infantry; we now advanced in perfect order upon the enemy's left, delivering volley after volley with great rapidity, precision and effect. The rout of the enemy was complete, and we halted at the "Elkhorn Tavern," about a mile and a half in advance of our first position, the pursuit of the enemy being continued by Gen. SIGEL'S column.

The conduct of officers and men were but a repetition of the previous day. None faltered; all performed their duty nobly.

The Peoria Light Artillery, however, on this day, had the opportunity which they had not so fully before, to exhibit the great skill and daring of their officers, and the discipline and bravery of their men. Their guns were served with the regularity and rapidity of a parade day, and that under a terrible fire of shell, grape and canister, from more than double the number of their own guns, for some time before any artillery, except that of the first brigade of this Division, was brought into action.

This battery was subsequently moved to the front and right, where, after taking position near the main road, it opened a very effective fire of canister upon the enemy, who was concealed in the brush, but was immediately routed from their position by this fire.

The officers of this battery, Capt. PETER DAVIDSON, and Lieuts. BURNS, HINTEL and FENTON, have exhibited all the qualities requisite to the highest perfection, and are entitled to the respect and thanks of their countrymen.

To Brigade Adjt. J. C. DODGE I am indebted for prompt aid at the commencement of the action of the 7th, but having been sent to yourself with a message, he was prevented from joining the command again till near the close of the action.

Chaplains ANDERSON, of the Thirty-seventh, and SMOKMAKER, of the Fifty-ninth, were present in the field, rendering all the aid in their power in removing the wounded and relieving their sufferings.

I should do injustice if I omitted to mention the very valnable aid received at various times from your aids, Col. HENRY PEASE and MORRISON, also from Capt. HOLSTEIN. The power and voice of Col. PEASE were often seen and heard along the line, cheering and encouraging the men on to victory, regardless of personal dangers which he was under no colligation to encounter except on official business.

The Quartermester, of both regiments, Capt. PEAS, of the Thirty-seventh, and BEARDIN, of the Fifty-ninth, the Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut. S. M. JONES, and Brigade Commissary A. S. [illegible] were during the three days of fighting constantly engaged in their duties pertaining to their offices, and rendered important assistance in the way of transportation, having always an order.

Losses during the action of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers—Killed, none; wounded, six.

DAVIDSON'S Battery—killed, none; wounded, 12. Total, 18.

RECAPITULATION.

37th Illinois—Killed, on the 7th, 21; wounded, 113.
37th Illinois—Killed, on the 8th, 21; wounded, 6.
59th Illinois—Killed, on the 7th, 14; wounded, 51.
59th Illinois—Killed, on the 8th, —; wounded, —.
Peoria Light Artillery—wounded, on the 7th, 5.
Peoria Light Artillery—wounded, on the 8th, 12.
Total—Killed, 35; wounded, 187.

I close this report with my warmest thanks to you, General, for the wisdom, firmness and ability with which the movements of my command have been directed by yourself, and for your kindness to my wounded.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS WHITE,
Col. 37th Ill'n Vols., Com'g 2d Brig., 3d Div.

To Acting Brig.-Gen. I. C. DAVIS, Com'g 3d Division.

PART TAKEN BY THE FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS—REPORT OF COL. KNORLESDORF.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, NORTHWESTERN RIFLE REGIMENT, CAMP PEA RIDGE, Ark., March 11, 1862.

Gen. Sigel, Commanding First and Second Divisions:

SIR: I have the honor to report the action of this regiment from the 6th to 9th of March, inclusive. The regiment, stationed at Camp Cooper, near Bentonville, received marching orders at 11 P. M. of the 5th, and at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 6th commenced a retrograde movement towards Sugar Creek Hollow.

Other marching orders were received. Company F, under command of Lieut. HIGLEY, were stationed at Williams' Mill, seven miles west, grinding flour for the use of the regiment. A messenger was immediately sent for them, and they made a very rapid march, reaching the regiment in time to march with us, bringing also a quantity of flour. The regiment, with the First Division, passed Bentonville at sunrise, and arrived at Sugar Creek Hollow at 11 A. M. We had hardly stacked our arms before information was received that the Twelfth Missouri Regiment had been cut off by the enemy, and we were ordered by you to hasten back to their assistance, which was immediately done, the regiment going double-quick some six miles, but as the enemy had retreated, we were ordered back and took position on the bluff west of the Hollow. Contrary to all expectation, the enemy attacked our forces the next morning on the northwest side of our lines, and the battle of Leetown commenced. My regiment, together with the Twenty-fifth Illinois, Seventeenth Missouri, and part of WARDE'S Battery, were held in reserve until 1 o'clock P. M., when we were all ordered by you to the field and to the rescue. Companies C and A, under command of Capt. RUSSELL, were previously ordered to skirmish the woods in front of our position, and secure the march of the reserve to the battle-field. Capt. RUSSELL succeeded, by skillful management, in taking many prisoners and driving back scattering boules of the enemy who threatened our left flank. Eight companies proceeded, double-quick, to the battle-ground near Leestown. Arriving on the field, they were ordered by Brig.-Gen. DAVIS to take position on the right of the road, where the hardest fighting had been done. A line of skirmishers was immediately thrown out, and the regiment followed with great promptness, passing over the dead and wounded, who lay in every direction. Finding the enemy were retreating, I followed them rapidly, taking a number of prisoners and keeping up a lively skirmishing fire. After pursuing them over a mile, I took position on a high ridge commanding the surrounding ground. At this moment you arrived with artillery and other forces and ordered us forward in pursuit of the enemy. Night overtaking us, we were ordered into an open field on the left, and slept on our arms in front and near the enemy. Early the next morning, together with other regiments, we changed position and went toward the headquarters of Gen. CURTIS, near Pea Ridge. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th we took position on the left of Col. CARR'S regiment from the Northeast. After taking our position and throwing out skirmishers, the enemy commenced a heavy fire on our right flank, forcing Col. CARR'S regimeet, and the two batteries they were supporting to retire. Part of the infantry broke through our line, but our men behaved with the greatest coolness, and did not fall back until ordered to do so. Gen. CURTIS then ordered me to take a new position, supporting the First Iowa and one other battery. The order was obeyed with promptness, and as the batteries advanced the regiment also advanced in line of battle on the open field, exposed to the fire from the enemy's batteries. You ordered me at this instant to the support of WOEFF'S and HOFFMAN'S batteries, stationed on the open field in front of the high ridge occupied by the enemy, which was done with the greatest alacrity. Having taken this position, companies A, C, G, and K, were ordered forward to support our forces, which were then storming the ridges, which was done in the most soldierlike manner, our companies joining with other regiments in driving the enemy from their strong position, whilst the balance of the regiment followed as a reserve. The enemy having been driven forward, we pursued them some four miles on the road toward Keltsville. Arriving at the Junction of the Bentonville road, I was ordered, after being joined by two companies of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and one company of the Benton Hussars, to continue the pursuit of the enemy on the Bentonville road. At 7 o'clock the next morning, I marched toward Bentonville, going within five miles of the place. Having no orders to proceed further, and Col. ELLIS' Cavalry Regiment having overtaken me, I returned to within one mile of the Keilsville road, and the next day joined your command, leaving two companies to guard the road.

Owing to the coolness and discipline of the soldiers, and the fortunate positiooe which were selected, our loss was very small, being only one man killed, two wounded, and seventeen missing. All officers and soldiers, behaved with the greatest spirit and courage. I would especially mention the names of Capt. A. A. BARRET, Acting Major, Capt. J. RUSSELL, Capt. L. M. SABIN, Capt. MAX CROSS, of the Potomac army, who volunteered for the occasion, Adjt. JAS. S. RANSOM and Lieut. DAVIS, who displayed great energy and courage.

The regiment has taken in this engagement over one hundred and fifty prisoners, among them one Acting-Brigadier-General, one Colonel, one Major, one Chaplain, three Captains, and two Lieutenants. They have also captured one stand of colors, two hundred and thirty stand of arms, and sixty horses.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. KNOBELSDORFF, Col. Com'g.

GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Friday, March 21, 1862.

Through great tribulation and almost bottomless mud, I have made this point on my way to the Army of Missouri. Our forces have fallen back to Keetsville, and have selected a strong defensive position. PRICE has been largely reinforced since the battle of Pea Ridge, and the best informed military men here think his force is fully up to 40,000. Four hundred men, from North of the Missouri River passed within six miles of this place to reinforce PRICE, only three days before the battle at Peo Ridge.

Why it is that the Union forces are left here to contend against a force at least three, if not four to one, is to me a mystery. A large train of ammunition left here last night for the column, *urgent dispatches having been sent by Gen. Curtis for it.* Three pieces of artillery, which had been partially disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, and had been sent here to be repaired, *were ordered back immediately, and were sent, although they had not been in Springfield an hour.* These and other evideoces, all point to another and more desperate conflict, as near at hand.

MCCULLOCH, the redoubtable BEN, who has been so often killed before, has undoubtedly met his merited fate this time. He had rode some distance in front of his forces, in an open field, and was making a reconnoissance with his glass, when two skirmishers of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, who were stationed in a wood near by, fired upon him. He fell from horse: and one of them rushed up and secured his horse and watch, but was unable to do more, owing to the rapid advance of the rebels. MCINTOSH is also reported dead, but on what positive testimony, I am unable to learn. The prisoners taken say both MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH are killed. Large quantities of sanitary supplies have been forwarded here. Col. STONE, of Indiana, has some in charge. The Colonel and Brigade Surgeon, W. C. OTTERSON, are with me. We leave for the army in the morning.

One of the pieces of artillery sent here for repair had a ball from the gun of the enemy strike it directly in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some six inches. Our gun was a rifled one, and of smaller calibre than the ball unceremoniously thrust into it. This might be called a centre-shot, and equal to DAVY CROCKETT'S best. One of our boys was, in the heart of the fight, wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back, his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big Secesh coming by, he presented his musket, made the fellow surrender, shoulder him, and in this position he rode into our lines, where he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a prisoner.

Since the fight, our boys have the most unlimited confidence in their power to whip any number of Bulternuts PRICE & Co. may bring.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT PEA RIDGE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ON THE SPRINGFIELD ROAD, BEYOND ROLLA, Monday, March 24, 1862.

Before leaving Rolla yesterday, another detachment of our troops arrived, with 400 prisoners, captured at the battle of Pea Ridge. The cars were waiting to convey them to St. Louis, and a large crowd was assembled at the depot to witness their arrival and departure. They were without uniforms; some of them barefooted; others without coats; some of them with an old bag, a piece of carpet, or part of a bed quilt on their shoulders; others with broken hats; some with the lining of their pantaloons visible; generally with long hair and unshaved faces—a motley crew as ever was seen. Some of them were in high spirits, and boasted what the Confederates had done, asserting that they had taken as many prisoners as we had. Others were dejected and melancholy. They all appeared to have stood the long march from Pea Ridge very well.

From one of the guards I learned that about twenty of them escaped on the way, a few at a time, getting off at night. In one instance the guard shot and killed one man who was attempting to escape, and also an Indian. Another Indian, or half-breed, whose parole was taken, violated and made his escape, [illegible] the natural [illegible] characteristic [illegible]. The prisoners [illegible] arrived at Rolla were [illegible] Cherokees. The [illegible] how [illegible] that the Indians have been pressed into the service of the rebel army against their will. Among so many conflicting stories, it is difficult to know what to believe. When the authority of the Government shall be fully restored, it will be a question whether these rebellious Indians are entitled to the privileges and bounties they have never enjoyed.

Several citizens of Springfield, friends of the Union, exiled during the rebel occupation of Southwest Missouri, were among the lookers-on, as the prisoners occupied the platform and neighborhood of the cars. They were able to recognize many of their former acquaintances, who have so wickedly and foolishly taken up arms against the Government. Among the prisoners was a Rev. MARCUS ARRINGTON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who was recognized by Mr. MCELHANY, a merchant of Springfield, now returning to his home with his family. This revered rebel preacher, at the time Springfield was taken possession of by PRICE'S army, bore himself very haughtily, and came into Mr. MCELHANY'S store and demanded a lot of Bibles on deposit from the American Bible Society, which he took from the clerk without paying for them. Yesterday Mr. MCELHANY recognized brother ARRINGTON, and asked him if he had got through with his Bibles yet. Brother ARRINGTON answered "Yes." Mr. MCELHANY then asked him if he didn't take the oath of allegiance, mentioning the date of the occurrence. Brother ARRINGTON answered "Yes," and added: "If I could see you alone I could explain these things."

He has lately been acting as a Chaplain in the rebel army, and was taken a prisoner at Pea Ridge. His having taken the oath of allegiance since the rebellion, and violated it, may subject him to severe penalties. Mr. MCELHANY expressed regret at finding him in his present company, and the conversation ended.

One could scarcely avoid the reflection, that if the ministers of the Gospel in the rebellion can so lightly regard the oath of allegiance and the promise not to take up arms against the Government that has hitherto protected them, what can we expect of the people who listen to their religious teachings?

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CURTIS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS CROSS TIMBERS, ARK., March 20.

The supplies of forage and provisions having become entirely exhausted in the region about Sugar Creek, the army, in consequence, made a temporary retrograde march of thirteen miles yesterday, to this place. I suppose one object of Gen. CURTIS is, to hold a strong position at the head of the debouch through Cross Timbers Hollow, until the arrival of the expected Kansas reinforcements.

We have reason to believe that the enemy since their late defeat are recuperating, and are probably being reinforced by fresh troops. We have information that a large body has recrossed the Boston Mountains with the intention of attacking us again. It may be, however, that only a large reconnoitering force is advancing this way. Our troops are in fine spirits and are anxious to again grapple with the foe.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, nearly 1,000 strong, has arrived and joined us from Rolla. Gen. CURTIS has brought in a printing press *via* Pineville. Our wounded are doing as well as the nature of their wounds will permit. They have been mostly removed to Cassville. Some are in the houses at Keltsville.

The weather is cold and wintry.

Col. CLAY TAYLOR, from the rebel camp, arrived at headquarters in an ambulance, last evening, bringing Lieut.-Cols. HERRON and CHANDLER, taken prisoners at Pea Ridge, with proposals for an exchange.

The death of MCCULLOCH is confirmed. His remains were conveyed to TEXAS in a metallic coffin.

Capt. STEVENS, of BOWEN'S Battalion, captured two rebel captains and seventeen privates, yesterday, on Indian Creek.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., March 20.

But two results have as yet been accomplished by this expedition. The direct railroad connection between Jackson, Tenn., (where the rebels are said to be fortifying,) and Corinth, Miss., (where they are concentrated in considerable force,) has been temporarily destroyed, and a large National army has been planted at a convenient point to lower West Tennessee, within two or three hour's steaming, or less than a day's march, of either Mississippi or Alabama, and within good striking distance of Memphis.

From such a point it is easy to see that movements may be directed against different points in the very heart of rebeldom, as our military plans or the developments of the campaign may require. Almost in the geographical centre of the seceded States, working *inside* the rebellion, instead of on the borders, the army of the Tennessee River Expedition has secured a base of operations that threatens the rebel leaders at a dozen different places.

The destruction of railroad bridges between Jackson and Corinth is of no avail, unless speedily followed up, both because the damages can be repaired and because there is still a roundabout railroad communication between the two points. And Gen. SHERMAN'S little dash into Mississippi the other day availed nothing; because he failed even to get to the great Memphis and Charleston Road, which is still, therefore, capable of throwing troops to Memphis or from it, or to Jackson, Tenn., or of transporting the Manassas army here at will.

Since the failure of the movement on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Gen. SHERMAN'S and Gen. HURLBURT'S Divisions have been concentrated and landed at this point. The troops have suffered greatly from confinement on board the steamboats, and going into camp under these Spring skies is the very best medicine they could get.

Col. THOMAS J. WORTHINGTON, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, has been under arrest, for some days, at Savannah, the ostensible grounds being, I believe, that he violated his instructions in coming up to Savannah in advance of the fleet.

It is a noteworthy fact that out of the large number of pieces of artillery captured at Donelson, one-half to two-thirds only can be found by the Quartermasters. There are hints that the rest have been slyly sent off as "presents to the municipalities," appropriated on their own account, for batteries, or taken as ornamental trophies, *a la* PILLOW and the Mexican howitzers.

GEN. GARFIELD'S DASH AT POUND GAP.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

PIKETON, PIKE CO., KY., Friday, March 21.

In my last I informed you that we were about starting out on a scouting party, consisting of 400 from the Twenty-second Kentucky, and about an equal number from the Forlieth and Forty-second Ohio, and 100 cavalry of the First Ohio squadron, making a force of nearly 900, all under the direct command of Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD. We started on Friday, the 13th inst., and after two and a half days of the hardest marching that ever any force undertook or went through, we made Pound Gap on Sunday, the 15th, at noon. Although our troops were completely broken down and foot-sore, from having to wade creeks from the very beginning to the time we reached the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, we climbed the hill, drove in the pickets, and made short work of it in driving the thieving rascals from their boasted stronghold.

When we got to the foot of the Cumberland, the whole force was divided into three divisions. The first, cavalry, under Maj. MCLAUGHLIN, the second under Col. CRANOR, of the Forlieth Ohio, and the third under Gen. GARFIELD. The cavalry took the main road, or old State road, as it is called, running straight into the Gap; the other two divisions took a short cut and came in the enemy's rear. The plan was for both forces to get at the Gap at the same time—for the cavalry to present themselves in the front of the rebels' breastworks, and, as soon as the attack was made, for the infantry to come in on their rear, and take the whole force prisoners. But the plan didn't work *exactly*, for the cavalry carried out the first part of the programme full an hour before we got there. They had an engagement which lasted for over a half hour, and our cavalry, to save their horses from destruction—having been penned in by the obstructions previously thrown across the road by the rebels—and the infantry, "failing to come in time," had to retreat to a safe distance, when the enemy formed on a hill, on the opposite side, in line of battle. But the infantry, making their appearance about that time on the other hill, and making for them on a "double-quick," and at a "charge bayonets," they came very suddenly to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and run like dogs, without firing a shot at us. But our boys were not so easily satisfied; for we fired on them, and succeeded in bringing down two of the foe while "on the wing," and wounding six others. We pursued them for several miles, but as they knew the mountains better than we, they succeeded in evading our search for them. They left everything in their hasty flight. The camp was made up of log cabins, built in the same style as the inhabitants of this section, and looked as if they thought it was an absurd idea for them ever to be routed from their snug and comfortable quarters. We captured two large flags, guns, ammunition, provisions, all their camp equipage, clothing, bedding, baggage, and in fact everything they had, even to unfinished letters, one actually that had been commenced after the retreat of the cavalry, which (as far as it went) was boasting of a glorious victory over the "cowardly Lincolnites." We were sorry to have to disturb the poor fellow; for it was about as far in the letter-writing line as he will ever get again towards telling of a victory.

Our forces occupied the Gap the rest of that day and night, feasting on the half-cooked meat they had left behind them on the fire, picking out such good clothing, guns, quilts, blankets, &c., &c., as suited the fancy of our boys, and then burnt up everything else.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S EXPERIENCES.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

The far-famed Parson BROWNLOW, as you are aware, has safely arrived in this city. His arrival has sent a thrill of delight through every loyal heart here, and, I am sure, will be hailed with equal gratification in every part of the North. Everything connected with the Parson's history during the last six months being of deep interest to all that sympathize with the Union, I have obtained the following full account of his experience since last Fall for the benefit of your readers. It furnishes a striking illustration of the devotion and fearlessness of its subject, as well as the relentless despotism exercised in the [illegible] been erected [illegible] Fall by Gov. TOMPKINS, when he held command of Fort Pace."

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

FROM KEY WEST

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

KEY WEST, March 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. BRANNON and staff returned here on the morning of the 15th, and to-day he visited Flag-officer MCKEAN, on board the frigate *Niagara*.

In the United States District Court, on the 12th inst., Judge MARVIN presiding, the prize cases of the steamer *Magnolia*, schooner *Isabel*, and the sloop *Margaret*, came up for their adjudication. The evidence against them was conclusive, and no defence being made the vessels were condemned, and the *Isabel* and *Margaret*, with their cargoes, were sold on the 14th, by J. C. CLAPP, United States Marshal. The cargo of the *Margaret* consisted of fifty-five bales of cotton, which was sold *at a fraction less than sixteen cents per pound.*

As the steamer *Magnolia* requires extensive repairs to her engine and boilers, both of which were nearly destroyed by the orders of the rebel commander, Judge MARVIN has determined to send the vessel and cargo to New-York, where the cotton will probably bring a higher price than it would here. Lieut. JAS. PARKER has been detached from the steamer *South Carolina* and ordered to the command of the *Magnolia*, and Mr. CLAPP, the U. S. Marshal, will go with her to superintend the sale of the vessel and cargo. Acting-Master DELANO, of the *South Carolina*, has been ordered to the *Magnolia* as Executive Officer. The prisoners captured on the *Magnolia* have all been released on their parole, and Capt. LANNON, his officers, and a portion of his crew have gone to Havana, where they will doubtless find an opportunity to return to "Dixie" and renew their attempt to evade the blockade. A portion of the crew of the steamer have taken the oath of allegiance, and will accompany her to New-York.

Capt. SHANNON, and several of his officers, indulged in the most violent and abusive language against the United States officers, and threaten to burn our ships if they have a chance.

An interesting case has recently been argued in the United States District Court at this place. A schooner, called the *Edna Jones*, has been for some time sunk in the upper harbor, obstructing the channel. It being necessary to remove this vessel, WILLIAMS, who is a pilot, and attached to the United States schooner *Wanderer*, was ordered, by Lieutenant-Commanding SPOTTS, to raise the vessel. If possible. With the assistance of a master's mate, and a gang of men from the *Wanderer*, WILLIAMS, acting under orders, accomplished the work in a proper manner, and now, by his attorney, libels the vessel, and prays the Court to award *him* the sum of *five hundred dollars* for his services.

Mr. BOYNTON, the United States District-Attorney, opposed the libel on the ground that WILLIAMS, being in the Government employ, and acting under the orders of his commanding officer, could not claim salvage for a service performed for the Government. Judge MARVIN has not yet given his decision.

One of the attorneys in the above case was MINER BETHEL, one of the signers of the secession ordinance of the State of Florida, who has never, since that act, except in the absence of the United States District Attorney, attempted to practice in this Court. As soon as he did so, Mr. BOYNTON, the District Attorney, gave notice to the Court that he would, at its next sitting, move that the name of MINER BETHEL be stricken from the roll of attorneys of the Court. As this is the first case of the kind that has arisen during the rebellion, the result will be of interest, as establishing a precedent for the numerous cases of a similar nature which must sooner or later come before the United States Courts. The signing of the treasonable document adopted by the Florida Convention, is not the least of the objectionable acts of Judge BETHEL. He was sent to the Convention at Tallahasse by the *Union men of this place*, who, believing him to be friend of the Government, selected him to represent them. Subsequently he said that his conscience would not permit him to recognize Judge MARVIN as a Judge of a United States Court; that he knew no authority here but that of the Confederate States. He issued commissions to several parties, then residents of the island, as officers in the rebel army, which parties are now in arms against the Union. Although for many years a resident of Key West, Judge BETHEL is a native of the Bahama Islands.

Hon. RICHARD S. FAY, of Boston, arrived here to-day in the steamer *Cuyler*, from Havana, and from him I learn that numerous vessels continue to arrive at that and other ports in the West Indies from Southern ports, freighted with cotton. The Confederate steamer *Isabel* has arrived at Nassau, N. P., with 1,000 bales, having run the blockade of Charleston; the *Tennessee*, which escaped from New-Orleans at the time the *Magnolia* was captured, has gone to Havre; the steamers *Atlantic* and *Black Joke* ran the blockade at the Passes a short time since, and after landing their cargoes at Havana, sailed thence on the night of the 12th inst., the *Atlantic* at *one o'clock*, and the *Black Joke* at *three o'clock at night*, notwithstanding the regulation of the port, which forbids *all* vessels from leaving Havana between sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the authorities. This permission was unquestionably granted the rebel steamers. The U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, which happened to be in the port of Havana, followed the next day; but as the *Atlantic* is a very fast boat, and has at least twelve hours the start, it is doubtful if she is overtaken.

By the arrival at this port, on the 15th, of the U. S. bark *J. L. Davis*, we have news of the capture, by the U. S. bark *Pursuit*, of the Confederate steamer *Arabella*, while off Cape St. Blas, with a cargo of coffee, general merchandise, and what may prove to be arms stowed beneath the cargo. The prize is on her way to this port for adjudication, and the prisoners are on board the *J. L. Davis*, which vessel also captured a schooner, called the *Florentina*, attempting to run the blockade of Cedar Keys.

The steamer *Water Witch*, will proceed to Tortugas to-night for the purpose of towing up to this port her prize, the schooner *William Mallory*. I have endeavored to ascertain the facts respecting the leak in this vessel, which some attribute to the rebels captured on board, with the design of destroying the vessel and all the Union men who might be on board. One theory is that, while the steamer was in pursuit of the schooner, the rebels removed the after part of the "centre-board well-casing," and with a marlingspike, which was found near the leak, picked out the pitch and started the oakum just enough to have it work out in a seaway; but this charge is denied by the mate, who appears to be more honest than the average of his class, who asserts that the vessel had been leaking several days before she was captured, and that the marlingspike was used to stop it, no caulking iron being at hand at the time. His statement is corroborated by an Irishman, who told some of the Union sailors that there was a leak in the vessel; that he knew where it was, and begged to go in her. I can believe the rebels capable of almost any rascality, but I have been unable to satisfy myself that they meditated such a diabolical outrage as this which is attributed to them.

The steamship *Mississippi*, with Major-Gen. BUTLER and troops for Ship Island, passed here this afternoon, and was spoken by the pilots, who received dispatches for Brig.-Gen. BRANNON.

The ship *Matanzas* and another, both having horses for Ship Island, are reported as having passed Tortugas to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

STATISTICS OF FREE NEGRO POPULATION.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

From the subjoined table, which we compile from the Census of 1860, it will be seen that the free negro population of the Slaveholding States, is considerably in excess over that of the Non-Slaveholding States. That is, the Slaveholding States, notwithstanding the existence of Slavery in them, have in reality given a wide extension to the principal of emancipation than was ever done by the Non-Slaveholding States. This is a fact which should not be forgotten by those who would admire philanthropy to deed rather than in word.

NUMBER OF FREE NEGROES.

In the Free States.		*In the Slave States.*	
California	3,816	Alabama	2,630
Connecticut	8,627	Arkansas	137
Illinois	7,069	Delaware	19,723
Indiana	10,869	Florida	908
Iowa	1,069	Georgia	3,459
Kansas	623	Kentucky	10,146
Maine	1,175	Louisiana	18,638
Massachusetts	9,634	Maryland	83,718
Michigan	6,823	Mississippi	731
Minnesota	259	Missouri	2,983
New-Hampshire	450	North Carolina	30,097
New Jersey	21,347	South Carolina	9,618
New York	49,005	Tennessee	7,235
Ohio	36,225	Texas	334
Oregon	121	Virginia	57,579
Pennsylvania	56,373	Dist. of Columbia	11,107
Rhode Island	3,918	Total	259,073
Vermont	582		
Wisconsin	1,171		
Total	223,745		

JACKSON'S RETREAT.

The Washington *Star* of Tuesday says:

"We have information from Winchester up to last night. At that time it was definitely ascertained that the rebels under JACKSON, SMITH and LONGSTREET had retreated beyond Woodstock, and were in the vicinity of Luray, the county-seat of Page County. Our forces had followed them as far as Woodstock, twelve miles south of Strasburgh, before giving up the chase.

The point to which the rebels have retreated is on a good turnpike, about thirty miles from the Culpepper Court-house depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The effect of their abandonment of the whole upper part of the great Valley of Virginia, if followed up by a conciliatory course toward the people on our part, will, in a month or two, result in detaching them from the slightest sympathy with the cause of the oligarchy."

CONTRABANDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Ledger, March 29.

The early train from Baltimore, yesterday, brought to this city 91 contrabands from Eastern Virginia. The party was composed of both sexes and various ages, from early childhood to decrepid man and womanhood. They were taken in the cars to the foot of Washington-avenue, and they were there furnished with breakfast by the Volunteer Refreshment Committee. The arrival of this large number of contrabands soon drew a crowd to the refreshment saloon, among whom was a number of colored persons. They conversed freely with the contrabands, and ascertaining their wishes and intentions, arrangements were soon made to provide temporary houses for them. One of the females, from her extreme age, attracted a good deal of notice. She was represented to be over 100 years old, and to have been the mother of 21 children. The health of nearly all of them appeared to be good. What these poor creatures are to do in a place like Philadelphia, already overcrowded with unemployed white labor, and where much suffering exists for want of employment, it is impossible to conjecture. A large number additional is expected to-day.

A FIRE.

The elegant residence of Gen. L. P. WALKER, at Huntsville, Ala., was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 9th inst., accidentally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29, 1862.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93¾	150 N. Y. Central R.... 89¾
28,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con	93¾	100 do.....s30 89¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Certf.	97	550 do.....89¾
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 Percent. Notes.....Large	99¾	200 do.....s60 89¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	98¾	100 do

language could be more comprehensive, and no law or construction of it could more effectually exempt it from local taxation, as imposing upon this permanent authority of the National Government. The interference of the Tax Commissioner with the Customs, Duties, or the regulation of Commerce and Navigation, would be no more out of place than this attempt to levy a tax upon what the highest power in the land has expressly exempted from all taxation by or under State authority.

When these 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds were placed before the country last Summer for popular subscription, by Mr. Secretary CHASE, the Government made its appeal, on the following, among other advantages secured to this loan. We quote from the official pamphlet-copy of the Treasury Department:

"In order to secure a substantial reward, for their public spirit, to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the Government, *Congress has directed that an interest of seven and three-tenths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed*; AN INTEREST NOT LIABLE TO STATE TAXATION, *but constituting for the subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.*"

The Bank Loans to the Government will, probably, show a further reduction on the weekly average to be made up this afternoon. The ordinary or mercantile discounts are about half a million higher than the previous week. The deposit line is drawn down about three millions, apparently for employment in Government Securities. The Specie average will show about $800,000 higher than last Monday. The demand for Gold partially improved at the close of the week, and sales were made at 101¼@112 ℔ cent. The export of Gold for the week is $799,000, and the receipts from California $467,000. The Exchange on London left off steady at 111¼@112 ℔ cent. The Government drew by the last mail for $450,000, being an unexpended balance in London, after closing up the recent purchases of arms on the Continent. The general demand for Exchange seems not to have felt the partial increase in the current importation of Foreign Merchandise. The market, on Saturday, left off very quiet. There has been less money remitted of late in return for American Stocks sent out for realization in this market. This process has been stopped in a great measure by the advance in these Stocks in London, and the returning disposition in England to buy rather than sell at present prices. Both the letters and circulars by the last two or three mails report a very decided change on this subject. The Railway Mortgages and the Shares of the Erie and Central Companies have participated in the demand with the United States 5 ℔ cents. of 1874. The last named have risen 12@13 ℔ cent. There is also an active speculation in the 7 ℔ cent. Mortgage of the new Atlantic and Great Western Road, which is a continuation of the Broad Guage line of the Erie Company to its connection with the same guage of the Ohio and Mississippi line from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,927,141, against $3,896,493 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,236,613 against $1,411,242 same week in March, 1861. The Imports of Specie amount to $799,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to February 28, amounted to.....$74,066,000
Add four weeks in March.....15,623,367
Total entries since July 1.....$89,689,367
To same date last year.....156,939,535
Decrease since July 1.....$67,250,174

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Feb. 29.....$94,559,000
Add four weeks in March.....9,650,563
Total clearances since July 1.....$104 209,563
Against same date last year.....90,823,117
Increased Export this season.....$13,366,446

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to Feb. 28.....$7,411,000
Add four weeks in March.....2,705,000
Total since July 1.....$10,116,000
Against same time, 1861.....21,001,000
Decreased Specie Export.....$11,785,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	94@93⅝
New-York Central	63½@62½@62¾
New-York and Erie	37⅝@36¾@36⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	62¼@60@61
Rock Island	56¾@54⅛@55⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	47⅜@46⅝
Michigan Southern	24@23⅝@23⅜
Michigan Central	58⅜@55⅛
Toledo	46⅛@41⅝@45⅞
Galena	69⅛@67¾@67⅝
Illinois Central	66⅛@63⅜
Panama	121@122
Pacific Mail	100⅜@98@98@97¾
Missouris	52½@51⅝
Tennessees	59@57
Hudson River	35¾@33
Harlem Preferred	31⅜@31⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	17⅜@17⅛

The dealings of the week on the Stock Exchange show an average decline on the Share list of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. The lowest points were made on Saturday forenoon, from which there was a recovery of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. near the close of the day. The market was a dull one through the earlier part of the week, partly from the absence of positive War news and partly from rumored danger in Hampton Roads from the reappearance of the famous *Merrimac*. The *Bull* support of the market was tamer than usual, and in this the opposite party were induced to press their contracts, calculating on still lower prices from the very dullness of speculation. The *Bear* line of the Street has thus been considerably enhanced, partly on seller's options and partly on borrowed stock. The impression made upon New-York Central is about 1 ℔ cent., on Erie ¾ ℔ cent., and Erie Preferred 1@1½ ℔ cent. All these were firmer again at the close of Saturday, and at the same time the Western Stocks recovered part of the previous decline, except Illinois Central, the decline on which from 66 to 63¾ brought in buyers at the lowest figure, without putting it up materially. The Government stocks were fairly supported at the advance of the previous week until Saturday, when some parcels of the 1881 6 ℔ cents appeared to be pressed at a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. The Border State Stocks were lower by 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, and 3@4 ℔ cent. on Virginias. Pacific Mail continues in demand, while a few sales were made on the *Merrimac* rumor, on Thursday, at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent.; the price soon recovered to 97½@97½ ℔ cent. Panama is also firm. The first *quarterly* dividend under the late order of the Board of Managers for dividing profits four times a year instead of semi-annually, has been declared payable 5th April, 3 ℔ cent. The transfers closed on Saturday, and the quotation and sales will now be made ex-dividend. The Stock left off on Saturday afternoon 118 bid, 121 naked, ex-divi-

dend. The general tone of the market was firm. The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	81
Merchants'	86	Broadway	127
Merchants', scrip	86½	Mercantile	100
Mechanics'	102	American Exchange	89½
Union	93	Pacific	110
America	101	Chatham	90
City	112	Bank of the Repub	90
Phenix	93	Bank of N. America	92
Tradesmens'	91	Hanover	77
Fulton	115	Metropolitan	95½
Butchers & Drovers'	100	East River	95
National	93	Shoe and Leather	92½
Merchant's Exch'ge	80	Continental	85
Leather Manufac's	127	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	115	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	85	Importers & Traders'	98
Commerce	86	Park	100½
Commerce, scrip st'k	93		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. stock	96	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	94⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64, '101		T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔ c.	50
N. Y. Cen. convert., '76	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	32
Erie firsts, '58	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Erie seconds, '64	100	R. & St. J. firsts	32
Erie seconds, '70	101	Lack. & W. Bonds	80
Erie fourths, '80	87⅜	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	104
Erie fifths, '78	78½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	92
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Tol. & W. firsts	77
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	90⅜	Tol. & W. seconds	47⅛
Hudson thirds, '75	83⅜	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	43
Harlem seconds, '64	92⅜	Galena & Chi. seconds	90
Harlem thirds, '68	72⅜	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '60-'72	86	Chey. & Tol. s. f.	86
M. Cen. L. S 8 ℔ c., '82, '83		N. Y. Cen. seconds	104
Chi., S. & Q. 8 ℔ c., firsts	99	Long Dock Co.	107
Mich. So., 7 ℔ c. firsts	93¾	Mil. & P. Du C. first pref.	79
Mich. So., 7 ℔ c. seconds	73	Mil. & P. Du C. sec. pref.	57
N. Ind. firsts	90¾	La Crosse Low Nos	64¾
M. S. & N. L. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	90¾	D., M. & Tol. firsts	78

The present balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is $4,450,701. The entire receipts from the negotiation of $3,000,000 referred to above, and $1,275,000 from Customs for the week, were immediately disbursed in the United States Notes sent to the Army in the West. The immediate scarcity of the United States Notes has checked the deposits with the Sub-Treasury at 5 ℔ cent. interest. The Customs Duties are quite active; the higher average rate collected upon Dutiable Goods, telling sensibly upon the revenue from this source, even on a moderate scale of importation. The sum total of Customs likely to come into the Treasury, at this port, from 1st March to 30th June, is nearer $20,000,000 than the $17,640,000 estimated as the probable minimum for the four months in our review at the beginning of the present month.

The interest on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place. At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862.

The interest on Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Bonds, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The Calender will not be called again this Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 24, 357, 1394, 1525, 1540, 1333, 2097, 2281, 128, 1269, 1496, 1569, 1534, 1537, 1519, 1561, 1591, 1593, 1612, 1645.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—No other causes will be taken up this Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

PERSONAL.

P.—LETTER DULY RECEIVED. SHALL RETAIN the pictures till further advised. Communicate monthly, and say how I can reciprocate. A.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., 23RD-ST., 34th-st., or Madison-av.; must be 25 feet front, brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop, and built in the very best manner, containing all the most recent improvements, and without mortgage; one furnished, with handsome furniture throughout preferred; for which a fair price will be paid in exchange for dividend-paying stocks. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, a second floor and part of the third, convenient for housekeeping, of 7 rooms required, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 42d and 15th sts., and 2d and 6th ays. Rent not to exceed $700. Address HONESTY, Broadway Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FIRST-class, between 4th and 6th sts., below 14th-st., rent payable fully or partially by board—by a family of highly respectable American family, without children; reference, first-class, given. Address RAPALJE, No. 24 West 21st-st.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, FOR cash, a strictly first-class dwelling-house in 5th-av., or other genteel locality; extra size preferred. Address, with actual price, J. A. C., Post-office, Station D.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—A COTTAGE, partly furnished, a short distance from the City, for the Summer. State full particulars and rent, which must be low. Address E. W. S., Box 149 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &c.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CAMPH PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A GENTLEMAN, AGE 27, OF good moral character, wishes to correspond with a young lady of 18, pretty, and intelligent, with a view to a more intimate acquaintance; wealth no object; the lady must be educated and of good character. Address, confidentially, with *carte de visite*, HARRY LOUDON, care Box No. 30, Pittsburgh, Penn.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ELECTION, THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

MEMBERS' TICKET.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

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Merchant. No. 252 Degraw-st.
For Inspectors of Election,
JOHN F. CLARK,
RUFUS B. COWING,
WILLIS L. UGDEN.

Dated Brooklyn, March 28, 1862.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
THOS. H. REHMAN,
WILLIAM C. DE WITT,
Committee on Nominations.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE LADY OF A PHYSICIAN, residing within a pleasant drive of the City, will receive in her household a lady expecting to require kind nurse, care and home attention. Means if desired. Situated, accessible by rail or water, containing bath, gas, hot and cold water, and use of piano and carriage if desired; family small and unobtrusive. Address BON SEJOUR, station O Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—A FAMILY ON WEST 14TH-ST. would like to let their second floor to a gentleman and wife, or family that would be permanent. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family on the 20th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with good board in a private family, at No. 231 West 34th-st. The location is very genteel and pleasant, and no change made on the 1st of May. Inquire as above.

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 8 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., one door from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let, with board, three or four rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, etc. Apply at 196½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

ALL WISHING GENTEEL BOARD OR Lodgings, should apply at the "BOARDER'S DIRECTORY, No. 861 Broadway, (Wood's Building.) Full particulars, terms, location of rooms, &c., furnished to boarding-seekers gratuitously. Board for desirable in this and adjoining cities and country, wanted for several parties. A. S. BODINE & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON MADISON-AVENUE.—The entire second floor, 25x70, can be had unfurnished, by a party of the highest respectability, wishing a liberal private table, and the exclusiveness of a strictly private home, from the 15th of April until May, 1863. Address, with real name, D. H. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with board, two or three large handsome rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or for two gentlemen, at from $12 to $14 per week; also, a single room if unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN A private family or small boarding-house, where pleasant rooms can be had on the first or second floor; location preferred between 15th and 27th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Dinner desired in the middle of the day. Address H. A. P., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS. B—A room and bedroom, furnished, will be required, for which not more than $12 per week will be paid; location not below 4th-st., nor above 23d st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A clergyman in a religious family, strictly private, connected either with the Congregational or Presbyterian Church. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 3,659 Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR ON THE second floor and two large bedrooms communicating, to let with board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately, with full or partial board, at No 100 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate. A farm-house preferred. Address stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,763 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: Dr. B. Locke, No. 51 Reade-st.; L. B. Bloom, No. 69 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED, WITHIN ONE hour's ride of the City, for a gentleman and his wife, a sitting-room and bedroom adjoining, with good board, from 15th June to 1st November. Address J. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The house good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; one acre of ground tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade trees; also, good stable and carriage house. The house is situated in the pleasantest part of the town, ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains run hourly from foot of Cortlandt-st. For particulars, call on or address C. B. WHITTELSEY, Elizabeth, or WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1¾ miles from depot. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st., with the furniture, to be let for six months from 1st of May next, at a low rate, to a private family only. Apply to WM. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT FOR $70 a month, for one year; possession at once; includes every requisite for housekeeping; to a private family only; house contains 14 rooms. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. WAIT, No. 358 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH garden, ice-house, &c., at East Chester, with splendid views, being on very high and healthy grounds, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-St., to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 669 7TH-st., near 8th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,
AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY.
The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment. WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, March 26, 1862.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 29 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 20 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU,
IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED.
TO RENT, $2000 PER ANNUM.
A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad, in the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near; every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. P., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 204 6th-av., corner 26th-st.
STUDIOS TO LET.
Large room on second floor, corner Broadway and 26th-st., suitable for business or school.

TO LET,
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES at reduced rents, viz.: No. 15 Lamartine-place, (28th-st.,) No. 256 Hudson-st., No. 254 West 22d-st., No. 43 Greenwich-av., No. 162 Lexington-av., No. 35 East 25th-st., No. 201 West 14th-st., No. 230 West 32d-st., No. 174 West 21st-st., No. 133 West 22d-st., No. 278 West 19th-st., No. 10 West 41st-st., No. 165 West 17th-st., No. 173 West 38th st., No. 338 West 15th-st.; No. 131 8th-av., house and store; No. 134 8th-av., house and store; also, a number of others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 14th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, all replete with the modern improvements: No. 162 Waverley-place, new, 3 stories, rent $780. No. 50 West Washington-place, 4-stories, rent $800. No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story, $560. No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st., 3-stories, rent $600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM,
No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET, TO A family of grown persons, being the upper part of the English basement house, No. 134 East 35th-st., consisting of the second story and part of the third story, with bath-room, water-closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent moderate. The best of references required. The rest of the house is occupied by owner. Apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR, KITCHEN AND ONE OR two bedrooms, with other privileges, to a small, quiet and well disposed family in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road; ten minutes' walk from Saltorville; stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Saltorville hourly. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Saltorville Post-office.

TO LET IN BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN—A real snug, three-story brick house, in fine order, contains 12 rooms, store-room, lots of fine closets, range, gas fixtures throughout, fine grapevines in yard, and access to a large inclosed lot in grass; will be let low for one or two years to a good and careful tenant. Apply to W. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x66, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home or one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS M. PIERSON, No. 477 2d-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 30th-st., in complete order. House 22x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 189 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN Nine buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lots, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply to No. 224 South-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 29th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable horses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 16 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.). In good order; possession immediately. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 to 10 A. M.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, NOVA Scotia drab-stone house to let to a good responsible tenant, on the most favorable terms. It is fitted up in the very best manner throughout. Apply on the premises, No. 33 West 18th-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID brown-stone house No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union-square, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 95 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 13 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKlyn, opposite Academy of Music; large parlor, with bay window, and bed-room attached, with fire, water and gas; $4 per week. Also, a number of good studios, at low prices.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 220 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures; also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14, East 22th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 68 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

CROCKERY RETAILERS.—TO LET, AN old and successful business stand, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Inquire at No. 227 Grand-st., second floor, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased very low to a good tenant. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, to S. HALSTED, No. 62 Murray-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 126 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNished, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Address Box No. 4060, New York Post-office.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depot.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH LIGHT Rooms, in the buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and

The New-York Times.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

PUBLISHED THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Office—Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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CONFIDENTIARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARONY, OR PRIDE OF ITALY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

BURTON'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE DRAGOON.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—HAMLET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING CURIOSITIES, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DIORAMIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, Seven Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 543 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The first detailed official report of the battle of Winchester is published this morning. It is written by Capt. SHRIVER, of Gen. SHIELDS' Staff, and gives a minute account of what has proved to be one of the most important battles of the war thus far. We also give an account written by Gen. SHIELDS himself to a friend.

Our intelligence from Island No. 10 is of much the same import as for a week past. It is reported from New-Madrid that several of the rebel transports and gunboats have again attempted to run Gen. POPE'S blockade, but without success. They were compelled to retire after a short engagement. An active bombardment by our mortars was again commenced on Friday, and heavy firing continued all day on both sides. The rebels opened from a new battery, supposed to be mounted with 128-pounders. They are reported to be very active in pushing forward other means of defence.

There are indications of activity in the army of the Potomac, which will doubtless prove acceptable to the over-impatient. The enemy in large forces were on Friday driven from Warrenton Junction, ten miles beyond Manassas, and crowded steadily back until they were forced to cross the Rappahannock toward Gordonsville. They blew up the railroad bridge behind them, to stop further immediate pursuit. There are now believed to be no rebels this side of the Rappahannock. There has been considerable skirmishing for two or three days, but with no loss on our side.

Our troops on Friday occupied Shipping Point, on the Lower Potomac, where the rebels recently had one of their most formidable batteries. All the rebels lately in that vicinity have left, with the exception of a few cavalry, which occasionally make their appearance at a safe distance from our lines.

The army under Gen. CURTIS, in Arkansas, at last accounts, had fallen back as far as Cross Timber Hollows, on account of a scarcity of forage where they were previously located. The rebels, numbering some thirty-five thousand men, under PRICE and VAN DORN, had retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and were at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, by way of the Arkansas River. The Texan troops are represented to be much disheartened by the loss of McCULLOCH, and the death of McINTOSH was severely felt among the Arkansas troops. PIKE'S Indians had mostly returned home, being satisfied with the results of one encounter with our artillery, which created a great panic among them. Fayetteville is now unoccupied by our forces, though our pickets extend beyond there, while those of the enemy come north to the summits of the Boston Mountains. There will probably be another encounter of the two armies soon, though where, it is not proper to state at present.

By the arrival of the *Suwannee* at Fortress Monroe, and the *New-York* at this port, we have later intelligence from Newbern and Beaufort, N. C. At Newbern, everything continued quiet. Gen. BURNSIDE had gone to Beaufort, which place he had taken possession of without resistance. There was no burning of property. Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebel garrison, from three to five thousand strong, but it was entirely cut off, and must soon surrender.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 27th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam transport *Empire City*. The news is not important. Our troops in that vicinity are reported to be in excellent health.

From Key West we have advices to the 24th inst., by the arrival at this port of the United States steamer *Huntsville*, which also brings late intelligence from the Gulf Squadron. The report that YANCEY had been captured and taken to Key West, is now positively denied. A vessel had arrived from the Passes of the Mississippi, having left there on the 19th. The steamers *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* were at the head of the Passes, and heavy firing had been heard in that direction. The movement against New-Orleans was expected to take place immediately, though nothing authoritative was known regarding it. The health of the troops at Key West was good, but several cases of small-pox had occurred at Tortugas.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., states that the notorious brigand, QUANTRELL, with two hundred of his guerrilla band, made a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachment of Col. PHILLIP'S Regiment of Missouri Militia, under Maj. FOSTER, at Warrensburgh, on Wednesday last, but after a spirited skirmish, they were driven from the town, with the loss of nine killed and seventeen wounded, and twenty horses captured. Our loss was two killed and nine wounded. QUANTRELL made another attack on the town on the following day, the result of which is not yet ascertained.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the rebels at Pig's Point and Craney Island have been very busy recently, apparently strengthening their fortifications. They have also increased their force, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. There have as yet been no indications of another appearance of the *Merrimac*. Gen. HUNTER and Staff were at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, *en route* to Port Royal.

Another Military Department, to be called the "Middle Department," is created, consisting of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the Counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anna Arundel, in Maryland, to be commanded by Major-Gen. DIX, with headquarters at Baltimore.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the law relative to taking the testimony of witnesses out of the State; also on the bill to authorize clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases. A bill to encourage investments of small sums in the stocks of the State was introduced. It provides that certificates may be in sums of $100, $500 or $1,000 each, as may be desired. The bill to enable the County of Westchester to acquire certain lands for the construction of the Harlem Bridge was passed. A concurrent resolution for the organization of a Commission of five persons to act as referees for the Court of Appeals was introduced, and laid over. The resolution approving the President's Message relative to emancipation, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill to increase the fees for licenses to hawkers and peddlers. The bill to facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad was passed. Consideration of the Metropolitan Health bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued at considerable length. A number of amendments were proposed, but were generally voted down.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *New-York*, we have advices from Europe three days later than by the *China*. She left Southampton on the 19th inst., and brings London journals of that date. The news is not specially important. A continuation of the debate on International maritime rights had taken place in the House of Commons, in which Mr. LINDSAY, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. MASSEY, Mr. BRIGHT, and several other members took part. Mr. LAYARD had made a statement in the House of Commons, in reference to the recent arrest of rebels in Morocco, from which it appears that they were not released, as before reported, but were conveyed on board a United States vessel, and were supposed to be on their way to the United States. Mr. LAYARD expressed the hope that the President would order the release of the prisoners. No change of importance had taken place in financial or commercial matters.

On Saturday the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, who met their death at the battle of Bull Run, were conveyed from the Astor House, where they had been lying in state, in order to be taken to Providence, Rhode Island, for interment. Detachments from the Seventy-first, Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments formed the escort.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered at Irving Hall, Saturday evening, a conversational lecture, detailing the experience of three days' visit to the battle-field of Boll Run and Manassas. He exhibited a number of trophies secured on the spot, including rebel letters, arms and equipments, and the skull and bone of a Union soldier picked up from the spot, where they had been inhumanly left exposed. The lecture was for charitable purposes, and was well attended.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will sail from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April, taking provisions, stores and the mails for the several blockading squadrons.

A dreadful explosion occurred Saturday morning in JACKSON'S pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia, by which a number of persons—men, boys and girls—were killed and wounded. JACKSON had a Government contract for filling cartridges, and employed fifty girls and twenty-four men and boys. The premises were entirely destroyed.

Gen. ORVILLE CLARK died, on the 26th, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was for many years a member of the New-York Senate, and a leader in the politics of the Democratic Party here.

On Thursday last, DANIEL WEBSTER, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, was fatally wounded by a convict named GERALD TOOLE, who assaulted him with a case-knife which he had secreted upon his person and ground sharp on both edges. TOOLE had been sentenced to confinement for life, having been convicted of arson, and was a desperate man. Mr. WEBSTER died within a few hours of the injuries he received. He leaves a family.

About three months ago, the steamer *Acorn*, of 175 tons burden, which formerly plied between Boston and Provincetown, was sold by her owners, FRANKLIN SNOW and others, to a person in this City. She was brought here, repaired, and sailed for Havana. One of the persons retained on board after the sale, was the engineer, a Mr. ANDREWS of Provincetown. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Havana, the Captain informed Mr. ANDREWS that it was his purpose to embark in the enterprise of running cargoes into the blockaded rebel ports of the South, and offered Mr. ANDREWS $200 per month to retain his position. Mr. ANDREWS replied that he would not embark in such a service for a thousand dollars a month, and left the vessel. He has since returned to Boston, and the *Acorn* probably has fairly embarked on her nefarious career.

Messrs. FRINK and PRENTIS, of New-London, Conn., have received a letter from Capt. TRIBBLE, of the United States Transport, *A. Segur*, at Newbern, N. C., stating that their schooner, the *Transit*, which was captured by the rebels last Summer and taken into Hatteras Inlet, is lying in Neuse River, about a mile below the city. She is one of a fleet of about twenty vessels which the rebels sunk to prevent the approach of the Federal gunboats to the city.

One DAVIS, claiming to be a party in interest in the much-noted HACKLEY street-cleaning contract, and alleging that he was not so fortunate as to get his share of the profits in his pocket, applied at Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, for an order restraining the Comptroller from paying over any more money on account of work done under the contract, until cause was shown why he, DAVIS, should not share therein. The order was granted, and the defendants, HACKLEY and the Messrs. HOPE, were directed to show cause on Tuesday.

The Stock market improved on Saturday afternoon, and closed firm. Exchange, 111¾. Gold, 101⅜@101½.

The demand for desirable lots of Flour, on Saturday, was fair, and prices of such were quoted somewhat firmer, though not really higher. Wheat was very dull. Corn was freely offered, and was lower. Provisions were less active. Pork was cheaper; Lard, Beef and Bacon were quite stiffly held. Sugars were in very brisk request at buoyant rates. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Hemp, Hops, and Whalebone were quiet. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. Carpet Wools were more sought after. The freight engagements were light, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

PROSPECTS OF A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is reported from Washington that the prospects of getting a submarine inter-continental telegraph cable in operation before very long are encouraging. Mr. CYRUS FIELD, whose name is traditionally associated with this great project, went to England bearing a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, to the effect that the United States Government is prepared to ask Congress to guarantee two per cent. upon a capital of three or three and a half million dollars for twenty or twenty-five years, if England will do the same. Mr. FIELD was to have had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON on the 21st instant; and was, we learn, hopeful that the interview would result favorably to his project. The experience during the *Trent* imbroglio will probably make the British Government all the more desirous of establishing communication between the two hemispheres. That little affair bled John Bull to the amount of a cool four millions sterling, besides indefinite private hopes, all of which would have been avoided had the Atlantic Telegraph been in operation. It will be odd if we have hereafter to trace the realization of this great world-enterprise to the episode of MASON and SLIDELL.

Anti-Abolition Riots—Who is Responsible?

The bad habit of exaggeration into which telegraph has fallen, inclines the majority of readers to await, before opinions are made up upon current events, the less swift but more truthful story brought by the mails. The swifter witness reported, a day or two ago, a fearful riot, stopping very little short of homicide, as having occurred at Burlington, New-Jersey. One SAMUEL AARON, endeavored, we were told, to lecture on the true interpretation of the Constitution, but was promptly interrupted by a portion of his audience, who, to vocal interpolations, presently added the less agreeable and decorous running gloss of addled eggs. From a repeated volley of these, the lecturer took flight. The mob at once pursued him, thirsting for his life; a thirst only not gratified because the friends of the victim adopted the most active measures for his protection. This was a very good story until another spoiled it. Mr. AARON, according to more trustworthy testimony, talked just as long as a lecturer, with any regard to decency and his audience, should talk. Now and again he was interrupted by expressions of dissent; and once, in the course of the prelection, an egg, otherwise than fresh, was misdirected toward him, and a similar missile, still more indifferently aimed, followed his peroration. Two or three lads, armed with such inodorous explosives, may easily throw the most peaceably disposed assemblage into confusion and retreat. But, in the present instance, the life of the speaker was not threatened; and beyond the noisy discussion of the rabble about the doors, there was no marked alarm or confusion. The audience had its teaching and went about its business.

Feeble as was this popular demonstration against free speech, yet, taken in connection with the really disgraceful occurrence at the Opera House in Cincinnati, when WENDELL PHILLIPS attempted to speak on the war, it shows the existence of an under-current of mob-sentiment, which might, at the first sight, be difficult to explain. Why is it, when the country is engaged in a desperate conflict for the National life and unity against daring rebels, and we applaud as heroes those who go, sword in hand and bayonet in rest, to destroy the insurgents, those who wage only a war of words against them are hooted and pelted by people claiming to be loyal? Is this claim only a pretence? Does Cincinnati sympathize with YANCEY? Is the heart of Burlington with FLOYD? Nothing of the sort. We are without evidence that both cities are not practically unanimous in their devotion to the Union, and their hatred of treason. The very excess and intensity, indeed, of the popular passion against known Abolitionists, is rather an expression of this loyal sentiment.

For, let it always be remembered that so much of the newspaper Press of the country as adhered openly to the cause of the rebels as long as it dared, only changed the outward and visible signs of its treason when it put on the National colors. From that moment it devoted itself to destroying the unanimity of Northern sentiment, before which it had cowered. It had only to bring conscientious men to suspect the rebels of having some slight extenuation for their uprise; it had only to persuade the mob, that if it had not been for the "Abolitionists," the South would never have been goaded to desperate counsels, and much would be done to undermine and decompose the dangerous unity of resolve, which had carried forward the cause of the Union with such fierce momentum. Such journals as the *Herald*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express*, and generally the former Pro-Slavery Press of the North, have addicted themselves to this mode of fighting the battles of rebellion. It has taught the ignorant and unreflecting that it was a justifiable fear and resentment, excited by the speeches of PHILLIPS and the leaders of GARRISON, which precipitated the South into insurrection. The Abolitionists of the North have been made accountable for all the evils which have befallen the country. We have no disposition to screen the radical and unconditional Abolitionists from their share of reprobation, in having stirred up sectional jealousies and hatred, simply irreconcilable in their character. Their labors in this direction were only subordinate in efficiency to those of those Northern Pro-Slavery journals, which indefatigably slandered Northern sentiment, and made a willing South regard the incendiary notions of a few fanatics as the crystallized opinion of the Northern people. But there is no fact in history better supported by verbal and documentary proof, and in all respects more thoroughly indisputable, than that the Southern rebellion sprung from deliberate political intrigue, to which groundless sectional distrust was made tributary; in other words, that a Southern bureaucracy, accustomed by long prescription to rule the National Government, distribute its patronage and live at its expense, losing their hold upon the reins of authority at Washington, deliberately planned the erection of another Government, wherein their grasp upon such enviable advantages would be less liable to disturbance. It is to punish these bad men, to relieve the Southern people from their thraldom, and to disabuse the Southern mind of its baseless jealousy of the North; in short, to undo the effect of the falsehoods propagated by the *Herald*, *Journal of Commerce*, and similar incendiary sheets at the North, that we are engaged in this great conflict. Last Spring, when spontaneous popular movements obliged those journals to restrain the open utterance of treason, this matter was clearly understood even by the mob. That mobs can now be found to turn upon others the wrath so properly directed ten months ago, only shows how effectual have been the labors of the secession journals, in diverting attention from their own guilt, and sowing seeds of dissension and sedition in the loyal North. At this moment, when every energy of the Government is directed to the extension of the right of free discussion to the South, free discussion is threatened with extinction in the North. On the day when it shall become possible for a man to deliver his opinions openly and fearlessly anywhere in the rebel States, it will be necessary for the Government to turn its arms to the restoration of the same privilege in States which have not rebelled. This is the direct result of the seditious labors of our secession organs. They have successfully transferred the culpability of originating the war from the shoulders of their Southern friends, to the people of the North, and enjoy a sardonic [contentment in witnessing the social disorder and an inaugurated reign of violence in the North, auxiliary to the labors of their confederates at the South. But for the malignant falsehood that JEFF. DAVIS would still be a loyal subject of the Union, and in the full enjoyment of all its blessings, but for the fulminations of WENDELL PHILLIPS, the abolition orator might have rounded his periods in peace upon the boards of the Cincinnati Opera House, and Mr. AARON would have expounded the Constitution to a secretly acquiescent audience in Burlington.

The National Currency.

The Bank Note Companies of this City are understood to have completed the engraved plates for the new Notes of the United States for Circulation as lawful money, under the act of 25th of February. The work of printing the Notes began at the close of last week, and will go on rapidly until the entire $150,000,000, authorized by the act, is prepared for circulation. Of this amount, $60,000,000 will be reserved to take the place of the existing issue of July 17 and Feb. 12, as the same is gradually withdrawn from circulation and the new issue substituted. The reason for this change is, that the present United States Notes are made receivable, on their face, for all public dues, including the customs from foreign merchandise now specifically pledged to the prompt payment of the public interest, and a yearly contribution to the sinking fund. As this interest is pledged to be paid exclusively in Gold, and will be so paid, at whatever cost to the Government, provision has been made that the customs duties shall also be paid in Gold. There would be an inconsistency, therefore, in continuing the circulation of the United States Notes of the old issue, to the prejudice of this provision, any longer than the substitution of the new Notes can be effected without inconvenience to the public or the Treasury Department. When the change is completed by the entire withdrawal of the existing issue, the National circulation of $150,000,000 will be uniform in all its offices, being lawful money in the payment of all debts, public and private, by and to all corporations and individuals throughout the country, the same as gold and silver coin is a uniform legal tender. It is also made lawful money in all payments by and to the Government of the United States, other than the payment of interest on the public debt, *by* the United States, and in payment for customs *to* the United States—the latter being specifically pledged for the former to be paid exclusively in gold coin.

The establishment of this new standard of lawful money will at once relieve the banking corporations throughout the country of any supposed penalties or disabilities growing out of the recent suspension of specie payments. This act of the National authority is absolutely supreme all over the country, and paramount to all State or local laws on the question of legal tender, in the collection of debts. There is no doubt that it will be so construed and acted upon. The States may, if they please, (as Massachusetts and New-York will do,) elect to pay the interest on their own public debts in gold coin. The obligation is a voluntary one, the same as the obligation of the General Government to pay the public interest of the United States in gold coin. In all other respects, the States will recognize the United States Notes of legal tender as the equivalent of gold and silver in the payment or collection of all debts, public and private, equally applicable to banking corporations as to individuals dealing with such corporations. The Banks, therefore, may at once resume their payments, in lawful money, without incurring any obligation to pay in gold or silver, instead of United States Notes, except on their own volition. The Associated Banks of New-York City have already recognized the change of standard in their daily settlements with each other. The country Banks will redeem their circulation, either at their own counters or in the City, in the same medium. They are not denied the option of paying in Gold, nor are their own debtors denied such option, but neither can be compelled to pay it in settlement of their deposits or bills or notes, of past, present or future date, if Gold, in answer to an export demand, or from any other cause, should be more valuable than United States Notes.

We have never had a serious doubt of the practical success of this National Currency. Its convenience to the Treasury, in time of war, was never its only or chief recommendation. As an element in the trade and business of the country, in a season of extraordinary trial, such as the present civil war imposes, its establishment is important. As part and parcel of the currency of the country, of uniform value throughout the wide extent of the thirty-four States, in time of peace and material prosperity, its continuance will be desirable; so much so that we doubt whether any serious attempt will follow the close of the war to dispense with it. But while, individually, we have not questioned the success of the measure, we have not been indifferent to the doubts and objections of others of older experience, earnestly expressed while it was yet pending before Congress; and now that it is made the law of the land, there is a double gratification in knowing that many of these parties are not only satisfied that the act has passed, but are prepared to believe that it will work much more successfully, and with less peril to the currency and banking interests of the country, than they were led to fear while it was discussed in the light of an experiment.

UNANIMITY OF THE SOUTH.—The arrests for Unionism throughout the South are getting more and more numerous. A day or two since the Norfolk *Day Book* announced that *seventy* citizens of Loudon County, Virginia, had been thus seized, and a late letter to the Richmond *Dispatch* from High Point, North Carolina, states that "a nest of traitors (loyalists,) has been discovered and broken up in Davidson, North Carolina, and that *fifty* of the number have been sent to Raleigh as prisoners." The Richmond usurpers will find it difficult to get jail accommodation if they go on at the present rate. How long will it be before the Southern people rise and reverse the process, casting the usurping chiefs into the prisons they are now filling with their victims?

A Trifling Matter at Tangiers.

The mild and beneficent oversight which John Bull maintains over American concerns must surely add strength to the ties which shall hereafter bind the *entente cordiale*. The truth is, our Government is too preoccupied at home to give that minute attention to the loose ends of international law, which disquiet the tranquil half of mankind. A little business in Morocco is an example. Not long ago a British steamer, bound from Lisbon to Cadiz, called at Tangiers. Among its passengers were the purser of the rebel pirate, the *Sumter*, and the ex-Consul at Cadiz, a noted sympathiser with rebellion. These two gentlemen landed by way of stretching their legs and indulging an intelligent curiosity, but before they could reach the ship on their return, were arrested by the United States Consul, and thrown into prison. The arrest caused a serious commotion among the European residents. They held meetings and organized a plan for releasing the captives by force. At this moment the United States sloop *Ino* arrived in port. Our Consul determined to place his prisoners on board; the foreign population banded to prevent him by force and arms. Appealing to the faith of treaties, the Consul called upon the Moorish authorities to preserve public order, and protect him in the transfer; and after some hesitation, in the course of which the Consul threatened to haul down his flag and retire, if his demand were not complied with, the military escort was afforded, and the captives embarked. The *Ino* sailed at once for the United States.

These circumstances a British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs detailed to the House of Commons the other day, the subject having been one in regard to which indignant inquiry had been made by one of the members. It had not impressed the Government as its duty to interfere in any formal way about the transaction; but the hope that President LINCOLN would promptly disavow the act was confidently expressed. The fruition of this hope will, of course, depend on a number of considerations. If the two prisoners are simply political offenders, it will be difficult to justify their arrest, under the usual rendition clauses, or by any general principle of international law. But has the Moorish Government made any reclamation? If it have done so, does it demand the restoration of the *status in quo*, by an actual return of the two rebels to the mole of Tangier? And is the Government at Washington prepared to approve the decision which takes these men, who have levied war against the United States, out of the category of ordinary criminals, and clothes them with the exceptional and perfectly secure character of political refugees? When all these points have been ascertained by President LINCOLN, and found to bear in favor of concession to the Moorish Government, we shall join in the hope that the act of our Consul at Tangier will be disallowed. In the meantime, we shall be pardoned for regarding it as a creditable example of decision and firmness, which we shall be glad on all proper occasions to see imitated.

THE FUTURE CAREER OF THE NASHVILLE.—The *Nashville* having run the the blockade of Beaufort, the question arises, where will she go, and what will she do? She can go to no British port, the late order in Admiralty, which took effect more than a month ago, excluding the armed cruisers of both belligerents (that is, of both the United States and the "so-called Confederate Government") from entering any British harbor. We think we are able to divine the course she will take. She will abnegate her character as a public armed vessel of the Confederacy, and sail as a merchantman. Indeed, it is understood that the *Nashville* took out from Beaufort a heavy cargo of cotton; and, sailing in this character, she will of course be hospitably received at Liverpool, Southampton, or wherever she chooses to go. It must be confessed, the device is not wanting in shrewdness. In the first place, her arrival in an English port, after the notoriety she achieved at Southampton, will call attention to her, as giving a double and most flagrant proof of the laxity of the blockade; and Mr. WELLES may have the satisfaction to know that by letting her first go into Beaufort, and then come out, he has done the rebel cause in England more service than GREGORY and all his lists. In the next place, having disposed of her cargo of cotton, she will doubtless reassume her warlike character, and come home lighting up her pathway with a conflagration of other *Harvey Birches*. We do not think it will stand much against the conscience of her commander, PEGRAM, that this course will make him in form, as he was before in fact, a pirate. If the Navy Department needed a lesson of how imbecility leads to countless confusions and disasters, we commend it to follow the career of the *Nashville*.

MARITIME LAW IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of international maritime rights, to which we devote considerable space to-day, will be found interesting. And chiefly so, because the doctrine which Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution aimed to establish, is precisely the one to which our Government, in 1856, endeavored to bring the great maritime Powers up, and the adoption of which, by the Congress of Paris, was made a condition, by our Government, of the United States' accession to the Treaty of Paris. It will be seen that the Liberals have clearly the best of the argument; but the one final and peculiarly British argument on which the Premier and the Ministerial speakers fell back was that the adoption of the doctrine would curtail the naval supremacy of England. Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution, accordingly, had to be withdrawn,

but it is evident that such a resolution should be brought forward at an early and powerful House of Commons.

THE [illegible] BEAUFORT.—The [illegible] not always exercised that [illegible] upon the news [illegible] Fortress Monroe [illegible] hands of the Government [illegible] Monroe rarely do two sequent [illegible] that do not wholly contrast [illegible] other. Only the other day, we were told by Gen. PARKE, commanding [illegible] Beaufort, where he had long [illegible] storm; that the *Nashville* was [illegible] Fort Macon destroyed. Then came a dispatch saying that the *Nashville* had been [illegible] then another, that she had put to [illegible] mouth of the blockade, and then another that she was still in Beaufort [illegible]. And Gen. BURNSIDE [illegible] to occupy the town [illegible] in Fort MACON, [illegible] retain an adequate garrison. The latter story is probable. That the *Nashville* is gone is known even in the Navy Department. But that the rebels should attempt to hold Beaufort, while the possession of the railroad at Newbern by the National forces cuts off all hope of reinforcements, is, of all things, most unlikely. It now remains to be seen whether Gen. BURNSIDE will attack Fort Macon, or find more profitable occupation at the northward. Whatever his determination, let us hope the Government censorship will permit the truth in regard to the result to reach the public, with less preliminary error.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 30.

THE USUAL SUNDAY RUMORS.

Washington has been agitated by frequent rumors to-day, of disaster to Gen. BANKS' command. It is the usual Sunday recreation here—not a word of truth in it.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Nearly a million of the new legal tender notes reached the Treasury yesterday. The signatures are wisely printed on them, and their issue will not be so slow. By the middle of April it is supposed seventy-five millions of this issue will have been paid out.

THE TAX ON PRINTING PAPER.

Instead of three mills per pound on printing paper, as proposed in the original TAX bill, the House agreed on a three per cent. ad valorem tax.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to-day from Winchester, whither he went with two physicians on an errand of mercy. A passenger, who arrived here from that town, says that there is no apprehension that Gen. SHIELDS' arm will have to be amputated, and that he is in the best possible spirits; also, that the rebels under JACKSON were yesterday still in flight beyond Strasburgh.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCHES.

The majority of the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church having voted to depose their pastor for non-compliance with the order of Bishop WHITTINGHAM to read the prayer prescribed by him for the late Union successes, the Minister denies their authority thus to act, and has given them formal notice that he will submit the question to the Membership. He officiated in that church to-day. The church of the Ascension, the Rector of which also omitted the same prayer, was closed to-day—not, however, primarily on that account, but as a measure of precaution against excitement, which might result in a disturbance of the peace. A guard is in attendance at the premises.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned to-day from a visit to Fort Monroe. He reports everything quiet there. The population has somewhat increased lately at the Fort, of persons, it is supposed, drawn thither by a desire to see the approaching duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. Capt. FOX entertains doubts whether the *Merrimac* will again venture a fight in Hampton Roads

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The steamer *Bienville*, Capt. STEDMAN, from the South Atlantic squadron, arrived off Alexandria this morning. In coming up to the Navy-yard she was run aground in the mud, and lies waiting for the tide. Capt. STEDMAN reports the weather cool and stormy off the South Carolina coast, rendering it difficult to maintain the blockade.

QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

The Quartermaster's Department will pay for no army supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the Department, duly authorized to make such purchases in accordance with the regulations of the army. The above is by order of the Secretary of War.

MR. SUMNER ON EMANCIPATION.

Senator SUMNER is expected to address the Senate to-morrow on the constitutionality of emancipation by the General Government.

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

A special train goes through from Baltimore to Wheeling to-morrow, the last rail of repairs having been laid last night.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Water was yesterday let into the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in its whole length. Navigation will be immediately resumed.

THE WEATHER.

The snow-storm of yesterday has changed to a heavy thunder-storm to-night, with a prospect of clearing off warm.

A STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED

The beautiful stand of colors ordered by the Secretary of State for the Seward Infantry, One Hundred and Third Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, were presented on the afternoon of the 26th inst., by Col. R. H. MORRIS, of the State Department. Baron EGLOFFSTEIN, Colonel of the Seward Infantry, and his staff, Col. SEDLER and staff, of the Third Artillery, New-York State Volunteers, and Col. MORRIS, with the colors, proceeded to the regiment about 4 P. M. The regiment was formed in line. The regimental band was in attendance. Mr. MORRIS, in addressing Baron EGLOFFSTEIN, said that he was charged with the pleasing duty of bringing a letter from the Secretary of State, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, presenting to the Baron and his gallant command a beautiful banner and the flag of the United States. After a few complimentary remarks, Col. MORRIS read the letter of the Secretary of State, which was received with the wild cheers of the regiment and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band. Baron EGLOFFSTEIN received the colors in a short, earnest and complimentary speech, which was loudly applauded by his command.

The Seal Fishery.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, March 29.

The coast is still firmly packed with ice. The seal fishery will be a perfect failure this season.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Condemnation of the Assessment Bill in the Assembly—Accumulation of Bills for Third Reading—Further Debate on the Health Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29, 1862.

The House, last evening, was engaged as telegraphed, upon the assessment bill. The only point settled in the long discussion was the allowance of offsets on indebtedness. The bill, as it stands, is very unacceptable to a majority of the House, and it came within an ace of being wholly rejected, by striking out the enacting clause. It was, however, finally committed to a Select Committee of Nine, to perfect a bill, but not with any authority to report complete. The Speaker presented the report of the Committee of the last Assembly upon Street Openings in New-York City, which may be called a decidedly rich document. The Committee are down upon the operations in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and especially make severe charges against the son of the present Counsel. That your readers may have the full benefit of the Committee's revelations, I have made a copy of their report, which I send herewith, and which I recommend to the careful attention of your City taxpayers.

Bills having accumulated for the third reading beyond the number limited by the rules, the House refused to lay aside that order of business to take up the Metropolitan Health Bill, which had been made the special order of the morning. The act in relation to the private wharves of Brooklyn, referred to in my letter of Thursday, failed to pass in the House this morning. The vote stood 59 to 19, but the bill did not receive a majority vote of all the members elected. A motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table prevailed.

The special order was finally reached about twelve o'clock. One or two of the New-York members attempted to filibuster and delay its consideration, but their parliamentary lore was so small that their points were transparently weak and hoodwinked nobody. The question pending was Mr. Ogden's proposition to put the appointing power in the hands of the Supervisors of the counties included in the proposed District. He supported his proposition in one of his usual style of speeches. He wanted the "dear people" to have the powar forced into their hands whether they wished to delegate their authority or not, and he was especially anxious that the poor, squalid creatures who dwell in the lanes, alleys and underground, and who, he thought, were the ones most likely to be affected by the bill, make their own choice of sanitary officers and sanitary regulations. Democracy is a capital thing, but is'nt this last proposition rather running the thing into the ground? Mr. Ogden finally withdrew his amendment to allow Mr. O'Brien to offer his, that the Supervisors of New-York appoint two persons, the Supervisors of Kings two, and the Supervisors of Richmond one, who, with the Mayor of New-York, the Health Officer and a Police Commissioner, shall constitute the Health Commission. The proposition was voted down. Mr. Callicot's proposed substitute, very similar in design, shared the same fate. Also an amendment proposing to add the Mayors of New-York and a Brooklyn to the Commission. Several minor amendments also went by the board, and the section was left as reported. In the next section Mr. Loubat proposed to have the citizens thus appointed continued in office for life, but the House could'nt see the beauty of the plan and it met with no favor. To the next section Mr. Cornwell offered an amendment, that the Commissioners be appointed equally from the great political parties, and that political differences be no cause for removal. It was at once suggested that, as we had so often heard upon this floor that there was no party now-a-days, or only one great party at best, it would be difficult to find any one to represent a second, or a third party. The amendment was voted down almost unanimously.

An amendment was adopted which precludes all possibility of making one of the Police Commissioners or the Health Officer, either Secretary or Treasurer of the Board. Attempts to take away all salary from the Treasurer and to increase the salaries of both Secretary and Treasurer to $2,500, alike failed; also an attempt to cut out the proposed pay to the Police Commissioners or Health Officer, in the first case $500, and in the second $1,000. An amendment imposing upon the Comptroller the duty of leasing the stands, collecting the rents, and managing the financial affairs of the markets of the City, and upon the Police Commissioners the inspection of weights and measures, and introduced by Mr. Raymond, was adopted.

About half past two, it having been ascertained by a count, by tellers, that no quorum was present, a call of the House was ordered. A quorum answered to their names, and the call was suspended; but when the doors were opened, it was amusing to see the anxious members pour in. When the consideration of the bill was resumed, Mr. Alvord moved to report progress, and the motion was adopted. Leave was refused to sit again, and the bill was sent to a select committee of nine, with power to report complete. The Chair announced the select committee upon the Assessment bill—Messrs. Alvord, Stetson, Neher, Tracey, Hurlburd, D. Waterbury, Pierce, Wilbor and Snyder. My impression is that the Committee will not report the bill without very important and material amendments.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate.

H.

Report of Assembly Committee on Street Openings, &c., in the City of New-York, consisting of Messrs. Birdsall, Camp, Hardy, Shaw and Varian.

The Committee respectfully report that, although the condition of the nation has been such as to distract attention from Municipal affairs, and to require the presence of some of their number in distant parts of the country, yet they have held sixty meetings, and devoted much time and labor to the investigation committed to their charge, as the testimony and documents appended will show.

Your Committee have to report that in these investigations they have met with considerable obstacles; the summons of your Honorable Body has been disregarded by Geo. G. Barnard, Geo. H. Purser, John B. Haskin, and although twice served by Henry G. Bronson; that resolutions of inquiry addressed to Corporation officers have been unanswered, or answered evasively—in particular, a resolution addressed to Greene C. Bronson, Counsel to the Corporation, calling for a list of persons employed in the Law Department of the City, of which he is the head; and, on the other hand, that their investigations have been rendered much more complete than they otherwise could have been, by a full report of expenditures in street openings, &c., from January, 1850, to August, 1861, made by Charles M. Livingston, first bookkeeper of the Street Department, by arrangement between the Committee and the late Acting Street Commissioner. This report is appended, marked appendix C.

Your Committee have to report that the Act of 1813, which regulates the proceedings in street openings, is so cumbrous as to be almost unintelligible, some of its sections extending over from six to eight pages, and that under this Act has been organized a system of abuses for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any department of any Government.

The investigations of your Committee have extended over a period of nearly twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 23d day of August, 1861. During that time the costs of proceedings for street openings and widenings, and for taking land for public parks and places have been, as disclosed by the accounts of the Street Department and the Contracter's Department, copies of which have been laid before your Honorable Body up to a late period by those Departments, $668,343 18, not including $6,500 per year paid to the Corporation Counsel, in lieu of counsel fees in street openings, since the 1st day of January, 1856, and a large portion of the $8,000 per year which the Corporation Counsel receives from the City Treasury for clerk hire—in all, at least $60,000 more.

Of this $668,343 18, twenty-six per cent: ($174,041 09) has been entirely wasted, under an anomalous provision introduced into the law in 1839, whereby, after the entire labor of opening a street has been performed, and when the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment is presented to the Court for confirmation, the holders of a majority of the property may, upon application, have the proceedings discontinued, in which case the costs become a general charge upon the City, and the estimates and assessments have no value in any future proceeding for opening the street.

Your Committee have also to report, that in many cases streets are opened years before there is any actual opening or regulation, entailing upon the owners of property assessed a total loss of benefit from the amount of their assessments, until such regulation takes place, apparently for no other purpose than to anticipate the emoluments which are divided upon the opening of every street under the present system. This burden weighs the more heavily upon the property affected by it, as such property, being unimproved, yields no income to the holder. No less than $76,608 84, or 11½ per cent. of the costs of street openings during the past twelve years, has been expended upon streets, the proceedings upon which have been confirmed by the Court, but which have never been ordered open by the Common Council, and from which the property owners, who are by law compelled to pay all the costs, have as yet derived no benefit.

Your Committee report, that in many instances a single block, or a portion of a street, is opened at a time; whereas the expense of opening a whole street from the Battery to Harlem, or from river to river, would not be very much greater.

Your Committee report that that provision of the law which requires that the assessments should be equal to the amounts of the awards and expenses, is utterly disregarded. In those proceedings, during the last twelve years, in which the amounts of the awards, expenditures and assessments have been preserved the amount of the assessments (including the expense of collecting) over the awards in but 16 per cent. of the amount of the expenditures, and the remaining 83 per cent. of the costs has been paid out of the City Treasury.

Your Committee would say that they have obtained no direct evidence of collusion between the Commissioners of and the property owners in this infraction of the law, whereby on the $404,302 19, the cost of proceedings which have been confirmed, $405 511 10 has been taken from the City Treasury for the benefit of property owners. Your Committee have to regret that the change in the law by which, from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, the Corporation Counsel has received $6,500 annually in lieu of counsel fees, in proceedings for the opening of streets, has not effected a diminution of the costs of such proceedings. Of the 70 proceedings during the six years which preceded that change, the costs averaged about $6,050 each, while of the proceedings since that time, the costs, if we add to them the salary received by the Corporation Counsel in lieu of counsel fees, have averaged about $6,535 each. The increase in the average amounts paid the Commissioners is nearly 50 per cent., the amounts paid surveyors and clerks 150 per cent., and in the item of room rent 300 per cent.

The evidence presented herewith will be found fully to justify your Committee in reporting that the sessions of the Commissioners are unreasonably multiplied, that the charges for room rent, clerk hire, stationery, surveys and appraisals are, as a rule, extravagant, and that some of the remaining expenditures incurred, such as for the drafting and copying of reports, are for labor which properly belongs either to the clerk of the Commission or to the Street Opening Clerk in the Law Department. Often the same persons are at the same time Commissioners on two or more street openings, and so little attention do they pay to their business that one of the shrewdest of them testified in regard to the very small room wherein Commissions on which he was serving met: "There were no others meeting there that I know of; there might have been fifty and I not know of it."

Another witness, who had been Clerk to three Commissions, and landlord to eleven, receiving therefrom over $10,000, testified of a Commissioner, that even while in office he attended to his own private business, "as all other Commissioners do when they are on a Commission."

Your Committee report that the late Corporation Counsel, on retiring from office, became clerk and landlord to three Commissions, succeeding one person as clerk, and another as landlord, in them all.

Your Committee has not been able to discover that the present Corporation Counsel has rendered any services to such Commissions, or in regard to their reports, beyond their mere presentation to the Court, although he is paid $6,500 annually therefor; and they are compelled to declare that the state of affairs in the Law Department of the City, as disclosed by the testimony and the refusals to testify, is such as to demand the immediate intervention of executive or legislative authority. The son of the Corporation Counsel is the recipient of large sums of money from nearly all the Commissioners which have been appointed during the incumbency of the father, such sums being paid to him as clerk, or as landlord, or for drafting and copying reports, and often for all these services; while, at the same time, he is Clerk of that portion of the Law Department which comprises the business of street-opening. For these extra services his emoluments rose from less than $3,000, in 1860, to nearly $7,000, previous to the 23d of August, in 1861. Your Committee call particular attention to a charge of $3,375, paid since that time, made by him for drafting and copying the report of the Commission for the extension of the Central Park, and to the affidavits of two of the members forming a majority of that Commission, that he was not employed by them to perform any legal services, and that he did not perform any legal services in that matter.

Your Committee find that the Corporation Counsel receives from the City an allowance of $8,000 a year for clerk hire. A principal clerk, who appeared before your Committee, testified that he received as "salary a mere nominal one of $750," and that he had posted the bills in all the street openings commenced under the present Corporation Counsel, for each opening receiving $208. When asked if any other person shared with him the receipts from bill posting, he refused to testify. He testified that he posts the notices, not every day, for which he charges, but "sufficiently often to be able to swear" that they are up to the requisite number of days, and that his duties in the Corporation Counsel's office are "in the general management of the street cases principally. The duties are connected with the making up of the reports and preparing them for Court." For the preparation of these reports, the son of the Corporation Counsel is receiving thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. Thomas McCoy, who posted the notices under the late Corporation Counsel, testified that he also had a partner who did none of the work, but received a full share of the pay.

The testimony taken before your Committee reveals multifarious abuses which cannot be developed within the limits of a report. Appended to it (marked Appendix A) is a copy of the testimony taken before John B. Haskin, referee, in the matter of the costs af the extension of the Central Park, and such statistics as your Committee have been able to obtain, (marked Appendix B.) An alphabetical list of persons who have received money from the City Treasury, on account of the costs of street-openings, will be found to be interesting as well as convenient. The comparison of the expenditures during the first, second, and third years of the incumbency of three Corporation Counsels, is especially significant; they increase from an average of $18,454 93 in the first year, to $48,392 50 in the second, and $114,840 49 in the third. The costs under the present Corporation Counsel have, thus far, amounted to nearly two and a half times the average under the three preceding Counsels to the Corporation; should that ratio be kept up for the present year, the expenditures will reach the enormous sum of $250,000.

Your Committee would recommend the enactment of a law abolishing the present system of opening streets, with the exception of the appointment of Commissioners; providing that no street shall be opened, widened or extended, except on the application of property holders along the line of the street, representing two-thirds of the value of the property located on the street to be opened, widened or extended; the Commissioners to receive for their services a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars each, and the disbursements not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall include every item of expense attending the Commission, excepting the pay of the Commissioners, as aforesaid, clerk hire and the rent of rooms for the meetings of the Commission; and further providing that no proceeding for opening, widening or extending a street shall, after the Commissioners have been appointed, be discontinued; and further providing that the Comptroller of the City of New-York shall rent or hire a suite of rooms, not exceeding three, which shall be in one building and adjoining, for the use of such Commissions as are now or may hereafter be appointed, the rent thereof not to exceed $900 per annum; that the Comptroller shall suitably furnish the same, and that he shall appoint a person to take charge of them at a salary not to exceed $1,000 per annum, who shall act as clerk to each and every Commission appointed; and further providing that upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, shall immediately cause the street to be opened, widened, or extended, to be regulated, graded, pared, &c., by contract, awarding the contract, either in whole or in part, to the lowest bidder, after advertising for proposals for three weeks in three of the daily journals of said City, and posting notices along the street to be opened, widened, or extended, for the same period. All of which is respectfully submitted.

New-York, March 26, 1862.

HONORS TO THE FALLEN BRAVE.

Military Obsequies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou, and Capt. Tower, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment.

On Saturday New-York paid her share of tribute to the memory of the heroic officers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment who fell, fighting for the Union, at the battle of Bull Run. Throughout the greater part of the day, the rooms in the Astor House where the coffins containing the remains lay in state were visited by an immense number of people—indeed, so great was the throng, that the large police force on duty could with difficulty keep the vestibules of the hotel leading to the rooms in a passable condition.

Among other tokens of public respect exhibited on the occasion, flags all over the City were displayed at half-mast, and the City-Hall bell was tolled mournfully as long as the procession was on its way to the boat.

Long before the hour appointed for the obsequies to take place, the streets in the neighborhood of the Astor House and the Park were crowded with an eager but remarkably orderly mass of spectators. There must have been at least from ten to fifteen thousand persons assembled.

The military escort consisted of the Seventy-first and Thirty-Seventh Regiments New-York State Militia, and nearly every other regiment located in the City was represented by one or more of its officers. Among those present were Gen. Arthur, Gen. Hall, Cols. Mason, Lefferts and Pestley, Majors Bagley, Minton and Holt, Capts. Butler, Lynes, McCrean, Shirker and Dempsey, and Lieut Duffy.

The Sons of Rhode Island convened at the Astor House at 2½ P. M., when John Holden Arnheim, Esq., was appointed Grand Marshal of the day. Of distinguished Rhode Islanders in attendance were noticeable, Gov. Sprague, Benjamin Cahoone, U. S. N., Maj. Crenshon, of Newport, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Charles Congdon, Rev. Father Quinn, Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Regiment, Wm. L. Hoppin and Col. Van Zandt. In other apartments of the hotel the sons of various other New-England States met to take part in the proceedings.

At four o'clock the military escort took up position in front of the Astor House. Soon afterward the coffins were brought out and deposited on biers, the soldiers meanwhile presenting arms, and the drummers beating time in muffled roll. To the music of a dirge played by the band of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, the coffins were carried the whole length of the line, to the hearses waiting to receive them, in the following order:

Coffin of Col. Slocum.
Pall-Bearers.
Coffin of Major Ballou.
Pall-Bearers.
Coffin of Capt. Tower.
Pall-Bearers.

Officers of First Division of N. Y. State Militia.
Sons of Rhode Island and other New-England States.

At fifteen minutes past four, the procession was formed. First came a detachment of Police, under Superintendent Carpenter; then the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. Boone, and the Seventy-first, Col. Martin; both with arms reversed; plumed hearse, drawn by four horses, containing the coffin of Col. Slocum; plumed hearse, drawn by two horses, containing the coffin af Major Ballou; plumed hearse, drawn by two horses, containing the coffin of Capt. Tower. Each coffin was covered with a large American flag, and decked with wreaths of *immortelles*, furnished by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. C. M. Connolly, of Fort Washington, Mrs. Geo. W. Barron, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Stetson, of the Astor House. After the hearses came Rhode Island military officers; officers of the First Division N. Y. State Militia; Sons of Rhode Island, and Sons of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont; the Common Council of the City, in carriages. Numerous private carriages brought up the rear.

The procession moved ep Park Row and the Bowery, through Canal-street to Broadway, thence down Broadway to the Fall-River boat. All the streets on the line of march were filled with spectators.

Gov. Sprague and his Staff left at an early hour, before the procession was formed, so as to prepare for the reception of the bodies on their arrival at Providence.

The Remains in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 30.

The remains of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou, and Capt. Tower, reached here this morning. They have been lying in state at the Infantry Armory. The Buraside Zonaves act as a guard of honor. Thousands of people have visited the Armory to-day. The military and civic procession takes place to-morrow. The remains will be entombed at Grace Church Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Grau's short season of Italian Opera came to an end with the *matinée* on Saturday, when "Lucia di Lammermoor" was played to a good and fashionable house. This opera was substituted at the last moment for "Linda di Chamonnix," which, much to the disappointment of the frequenters who desired to see Mme. D'Angri in a good contralto *rôle*, could not be performed in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Susini. In common with other journals, we have remarked the waning powers of the basso, and whilst we sympathize with him in his affliction, rejoice that they can be traced to a merely accidental cause. Mme. D'Angri could not, of course, play the bardygardy in "Lucia," and was therefore compelled to sing between the acts, selecting for that purpose pieces that were dazzling in their brilliancy and perfect in their execution. The lady's reception was perfect. Of "Laela," it is only necessary to say that the singers did all that could be expected under the circumstances. Signor Barnoli, who, during the past week, has surprised all his old admirers by the good condition of his voice and will, sang admirably, especially in the elegiac closing of the opera. Miss Kellogg and Signor Mancusi were also in the cast.

Mr. Grau and his company have gone to Boston, and will remain there for a few nights, returning to New-York for the purpose of playing small operas at Niblo's Saloon—an experiment which can be conducted with safety until a larger plan of operations is hit upon. Mr. Marzisak will shortly leave for Europe for the purpose of engaging artists for Havana, and on his success the future management of the Academy may depend. In the meantime, we notice that the house is to let.

On Wednesday next, Miss Boughton and Mr. Boughton will make their *début* in the opera of "La Traviata," assisted by Signor Morino, and an orchestra and chorus under the direction of Mr. Carl Anschutz. The Boughtons have been sloging in the Provinces with success, and are, at least, fortunate in having an entire season to themselves in New-York.

The theatres have been more or less injuriously affected during the week, and without any apparent reason, for the weather has been good. It has happened, too, that the finest nights were precisely those on which the worst attendances were noticeable: hence it is concluded that the observance of Lent has had something to do with it; certainly there is no lack of attraction at the various establishments. At Mr. Wallack's Theatre several excellent comedies have been retired with complete success; at the Winter Garden, Miss Heron's truly remarkable performance of *Camille* has excited and merited a new *furore*; at Laura Keene's the "Macarthy" is found sufficient; at Niblo's Garden the "Colleen Bawn" was only withdrawn on Saturday evening to make room for the dramatic Congress, which assembles to-night for the purpose of looking into the case of "Damon and Pythias;" at Maay Provost's Theatre Mr. J. Wilkes Booth has been reengaged, and will repeat his performance of "Richard III.;" and at Barnum's, last but not least, "Sadak and Kalasrade" has drawn and continues to draw magnificent audiences. A favorite artist of this establishment, the Hippopotamus, will retire after the present week, which will, in consequence, be devoted to his benefits.

Mr. Wallack's latest revival was Colman's comedy of the "Jealous Wife." It was produced on Thursday and repeated on Saturday evening, with good success on both occasions. The play illustrates a very irritating phase of female perversity, and somewhat ingeniously exposes the airy trifles that sting the jealous mind to madness. It is, however, a defect that *Mrs. Oakly* from first to last is too much of an unreasonable termagant to excite any other interest than that which gallantry bestows on the graceful presence of the actress who plays the part. The unnatural consequence is an audience bitterly opposed to the heroine, and anxious to have her humiliated. The humiliation comes and the married savages are satisfied; but to young people, who have not commenced their conjugal battles, the triumph is short-lived and unpoetic. It may be ridiculous to love and admire the heroine of a play, but no comedy is truly successful that denies the audience this privilege. Colman's work in other respects is artificial, and deals with topics which, were esteemed fashionable in days gone by, but are no longer regarded as such. Incessant badinage about the virtue of a young girl is not the most elevating conversation that can be listened to. There is much worldly shrewdness in the dialogue, but it is none the less verbose; the situations are seldom more than *contretemps*, and entirely subsidiary to the main idea of illustrating the evils of jealousy—an idea amply illustrated, but, as we think, somewhat unamiably. The performance of the play was admirable in every respect. If the performance of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is as spirited to-night, it will unquestionably merit and obtain a greater success.

Mr. William Saar, one of our most rising young pianists, will give a grand concert, at Irving Hall, on the 10th of April, assisted by several well-known artists.

Madame von Berkel, a German prima donna, who will be remembered by our readers, is meeting with much success in the West, where she is singing in opera and concerts.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association gave a musical entertainment on Tuesday evening last. Several well-known artists assisted, among others Mrs. Mozart, Mr. Crozier, and Mr. A. W. Woods. The last named gentleman played some of Gottschalk's pieces with excellent effect, and was warmly applauded and encored.

The fourth of M. Juignet's *Soirées Françaises* will take place at Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The following pieces will be played: "Le Cheveu Blanc," "Monsieur l'Elourneau," and "Triolet à la Recherche d'un Pere."

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn and Mr. Theodore Thomas gave their fourth classical concert at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, assisted by Mme. Johannsen, the soprano.

Madame Ernestine de Villiers' benefit concert, announced for Wednesday evening, and postponed in consequence of bad arrangements, will take place during the present week at Dodworth's. Friday is the evening announced.

The New-York Sing Academie will give a grand sacred concert, at Irving Hall, on Sunday evening next, assisted by the Arion Society and Noll's grand orchestra of forty-five performers.

Our readers must not forget Capt. Williams' Whaling Voyage, if they want to spend a pleasant evening.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas gave their fifth classical concert at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday evening, and to an audience which was remarkably stronger than on any previous occasion. The success of these excellent entertainments is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and demonstrates that, although we have had to put up with a great deal of bad opera, and to make the best of it, too, the appetite for good music has not degenerated. In seasons of prosperity it is customary to speak of classical music as a mere fashion, but its success this season vindicates it from the charge of entire dependence on the behests of Mrs. Grundy, and proves, moreover, that we have a constantly increasing public for this peculiarly intellectual species of amusement. Messrs. Mason and Thomas have done so much to elevate the taste of the community that it is always a matter of pleasure to us to notice that they are borne safely on the swelling tide of prosperity. The programme, on Tuesday, opened with a quaint trio for piano, clarionet and viola, by Mozart, (No. 7, in E flat major,) which even now is a study af instrumental coloring. Then followed a Quartette brilliant (in what way brilliant we failed to discover,) by Spohr, (opus 43, in E major,) in which the first violin says all the good things, and the other instruments nothing but the platitudes. Schumann's Grand Sonata, in D minor, the third piece, was succeeded by Beethoven's Quarlette in F minor, which brought the concert to an end. These works were admirably performed by the stringed Quartette party, and Mr. Wm. Mason. In Mozart's trio, the clarionet part was played by Mr. Boehm with rare clearness of phrasing and purity of tone. Altogether, the concert was one of the most interesting of the series, and was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the audience.

An exhibition of some interest at the present moment is the Mexican Museum, now open at No. 663 Broadway. It is not, as its name might suggest, a collection of fossils, weeds, idols and cacti from the land of the Montezumas, but simply a "wax-work," representing in small statuettes the lower and mixed classes of the country. These little figures are made with much delicacy and skill, and in some instances with a grace of *pose* which would not be unworthy of a Pradier. They are the work of the half-breeds, and display a high perception of artistic effect. Half civilized nations frequently have a rude skill in carving, but the Mexicans are the only people who display it in so delicate a material as wax. The collection will only remain here for a few days and will then be sent to London.

Mrs. Page, who has recently played in Buffalo with success, is expected to make her *début* here during the present season. The lady is highly spoken of.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Accident on the Third-Avenue Railroad.—A boy, named Louis Linnahaagan, aged about four years, was run over by car No. 79 on the Third-avenue Railroad, on Wednesday last, and injured so seriously that he died on Saturday. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death from injuries from being run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. The jury believe the accident to have been unavoidable, and exoeerate the driver of the car from all blame."

Coroner's Inquests—Drowned while Intoxicated.—John Wilson, a firemen on board the steamship *Ajax*, was accidentally drowned by falling into the water, at the foot of Barrow-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, in a state of intoxication. His body was soon after recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner Wildey. Deceased was a native of England, aged 45 years. John Graves, aged 40 years, while intoxicated, fell into the dock, at the foot of Pike-street, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and the Coroner notified.

Sunday Business at the Tombs.—One hundred and thirty prisoners, male and female, were brought before Justice Connolly yesterday morning at the Tombs, all of whom were arrested after 11 o'clock on Saturday night. About fifty of the number were arrested by the Police of the Sixth Precinct. A disorderly house in Howard-street was broken up, and the proprietors, upon being taken before the Court, were held for examination.

Arrests for Sunday Liquor Selling.—A large number of arrests were made yesterday and last evening (in the Fifth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards especially) of parties charged with violating the Sunday liquor law. Justice Connolly had decided to hold his Court open at the Tombs, from 6 to 8 P. M. on Sunday, for the purpose of disposing of such cases as parties may desire to bring before him at that time.

Arrest of an Ex-Member of the Legislature.—Thomas J. Munday, lately a member of the Assembly of this State, was arrested, on Saturday, upon the charge of having made an indecent assault upon a girl 15 years of age. He was committed to the City Prison to answer. Mr. M. has recently served a term of four months in the Penitentiary for a similar offence.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Arrests for Passing Counterfeit Half Dollars.—New-York and Brooklyn have recently been flooded with counterfeit half dollars, and all efforts of the Police to ferret out the parties engaged in issuing this bogus coin seemed unavailing, until Friday night last, two men notified the Deputy-Inspector of Police that they had received four counterfeit half dollars at a drinking-saloon kept by Edward McCarty, corner of Bridge Road and Navy-street. Detectives Frost and Denton were detailed to work up the case, and taking with them Sergeant Mona, of the Second Cavalry, went to the place indicated. While the officers remained outside, Monk went in, called for a drink, and received with his change a counterfeit half dollar, which evidently had never been passed before. Immediately thereafter McCarty and an assistant in the place, named Gardiner, were arrested, and placed in custody of the United States Marshal.

Dedication of a Jewish Synagogue.—The Synagogue of the Congregation "Beth Elohim," on Pearl, between Nassau and Concord streets, was formally dedicated, yesterday, according to the ancient Jewish custom. The only peculiarity in the ceremony is that the Priests march seven times around the altar. This ceremony over, the consecration-sermon was delivered in English by Rev. Dr. S. M. Isaacs. The house was filled to overflowing at each service, during the day. This synagogue was originally erected for an Episcopalian Society, and was sold to the present occupants for $5,000, and they have expended $3,000 upon the building in repairing—making it a very neat and convenient place of worship. Another synagogue is soon to be dedicated at the corner of State and Boerum streets.

Fatal Accidents.—A painter named Frank Regnault, a few days since, while at work on a building on Prospect-street, fell to the ground, receiving such injuries as to cause his death on Saturday. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, and a few days before the accident had enlisted for the war in a corps of Zouaves being raised in his native city..... Coroner Norris, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of Mary Galvin, who died at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received a few days before, by falling down a flight of stairs, while on a visit to a friend residing at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets.

City Court.—The Clerk of this Court has issued the following notice for the information of the Bar: "Jury causes on the next April term calendar will be heard during the first and fourth weeks of the term commencing on the 7th and 8th days of April, 1862. The time when equity and other causes not triable by jury will be taken up will be announced during the first week of the term, and notice of which will be given."

Death from Hydrophobia.—Some twenty days ago, a little boy named Phillip Kampf, 5 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 71 Moore-street, while at play in the street, was bitten in the face by a strange dog. On Friday last he commenced to show signs of having that terrible malady known as hydrophobia, and before 9 o'clock that night death came to his relief.

Mortality.—There were 104 deaths in this city during the last week. Females, 56; males, 48: 75 of those who died were children.

New-Jersey.

Escape of a Convict.—A convict, named Jas. Guthrie, who was serving a term in the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., succeeded in making his escape on Saturday night. He is a Scotchman, 49 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches in height, brown hair, blue eyes, low forehead, dark complexion and slender-built. He has an anchor in blue India-ink on the back of his right hand, a figure of a ship on the right arm, below the elbow, and a scar inside of his arm. A reward of $75 has been offered for the arrest of Guthrie by Mr. Hoagland, keeper of the prison.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Whitworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Paper Window Shades
WARNER, CANDY,
AND 300 OTHER VARIETIES,
Wholesale and Retail, at the Empire City Confectionery, No. 719 Broadway.

Marsh Brothers'
RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor. Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

The Especial Attention of Wholesale Buyers is called to my "La Jevita Hat," for Misses' wear—a style peculiar to this establishment. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Cresent—Spear.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Farrington, William S. Cresent to Frances A. Spear, both of New-York.

DIED.

Bolton.—In Westchester, N. Y., on Sunday, March 30, John Benson, only son of James S. and Mary L. Bolton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, at Westchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 2.30 P. M.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Folger.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Sunday, March 30, Caroline G. Folger, only daughter of the late Capt. Reuben C. Folger, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 113 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

Disbrow.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, Emma, only daughter of Hiram G. and Catharine Disbrow, aged 2 years, 1 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 165 East 50th-st.

Ferris.—On Friday, March 28, Eva, only daughter of A. M. and Evelina Ferris, aged 9 years and 8 months.

Her remains were interred at Westchester on Sunday, the 30th inst.

Gannett.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, after a severe illness, Annieck M., youngest child of I. M. and J. T. Gannett, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 36th-st.

Haley.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, Mary Ann Haley, aged 26 years, a native of Carturk, County of Cork, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 459 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Hitchcock.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29 Myron Hitchcock, of Cornwall, Canada West, aged 6 years.

His remains will be taken to Fort Covington, N. Y., for burial.

Leonard.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 30, Louisa, wife of Samuel B. Leonard, and daughter of the late Benjamin S. Rowland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

McWhorter.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, March 30, at No. 116 River-terrace, Mary, daughter of Alexander McWhorter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, without further invitation.

Pentz.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, March 29, James Rosat, eldest son of Jacob R. and Annie C. Pentz, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of M. G. Rosat, and of his grandfather, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Bowdea-av., Bergen, N. J.

Roalson.—In Rossville, N. J., on Saturday, March 29, Joseph Roalson, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, in Rossville, N. J., on Tuesday, April 1, at 2½ o'clock.

Rolph.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 30, John A. Rolph, aged 64 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Read.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 30, of whooping cough, Thomas Dickson, beloved son of Jacob R. and Mary Reed, aged 6 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 St. Luke's-place.

Richards.—At Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, March 30, Jane Haight, wife of Benjamin Richards.

Her remains will be taken to Catskill for interment. Services will be held at her late residence, on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 A. M., and at the Episcopal Church, Catskill, at 4 P. M.

Taylor.—In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 26, Jannie Elizabeth, wife of Rev. William Howell Taylor, Clifton, Staten Island, and eldest daughter of Seneca Argus, Troy, aged 27 years and 7 months.

Ward.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, Marshall Ruston, son of Dr. James H. and Louise M. Ward, aged 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 22d-st., this day, (Monday,) the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 149.—March 29, 1862.
25, 24, 72, 59, 8, 28, 44, 70, 7, 78, 74, 36, 20.
Kentucky, Class 150.—March 29, 1862.
58, 12, 23, 17, 48, 28, 32, 74, 7, 43, 53, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 97.—March 29, 1862.
22, 8, 58, 76, 13, 24, 51, 63, 29, 19, 57, 17, 66.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 186.—March 29, 1862.
64, 54, 40, 49, 61, 16, 39, 10, 30, 36, 60, 31.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

PARTIES ABOUT TO REFURNISH their houses, are invited to examine our new and select assortment
OF SPRING GOODS.
We have just received per
SHIP LOUISE WICHARDS,
A FINE SELECTION OF NEW STYLES
OF
FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS;
ALSO,
FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES.
Special attention is called to our Stock
of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
of which we have a larger and more desirable assortment than ever before.
We continue to sell at the reduced prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner BROOME-ST.



DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SACQUES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
have now open a large assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
IN
CLOTH, SILK, AND OTHER MATERIALS,
of the latest
PARIS STYLES AND HOME MANUFACTURES,
At very low prices.

Also—A choice assortment of
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
with a large variety of
STRIPE BROCHE FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR,
WITH OPEN CENTRES.
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE, OTHER STYLES,
ABOUT
HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and all retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Will open, MONDAY, March 31,
FROM AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STICH HDKFS. EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
2,000 worth 2s., will be sold for 1s 6d.
2,000 worth 3s. 6d., will be sold for 2s.
2,000 worth 4s., will be sold for 2s. 6d.
2,000 worth 6s., will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HDKFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
2,000 Ladies' Mourning Hem-Stitch LINEN HDKFS. closing out at 2s., usual price 3s. and 4s.

R. H. MACY
Will open, MONDAY, March 31,
200 cases Ladies' Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy STRAWS,
NEAPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers—Canton May Queen Hats—Boulevards—Leghorn Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAWS to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles at very low prices.
FLOWERS AND RIBBONS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY
Will open, MONDAY, March 31,
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style Fancy Spring Hat RIBBONS—Plain Cord Edge, do.—Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full Stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS—LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.

RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
Will open, on MONDAY, March 31,
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 4s. each.
2,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 5s. to 20s. each.
2,100 yards JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 3s. a yard, very cheap.
500 pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
20,000 yards MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
Muslins, Cambrics, Swiss, Book, Nainsooks, and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Finest stock of Fine Flannels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
Is now Opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
Best CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
From Auction and otherwise,
1,800 dozen LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair, usual price 3s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior makes of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
his usual Spring assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, March 31,
A fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, March 31,
FROM AUCTION,
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
3,100 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
3,150 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS, POINTE LACE do. THREAD, VEILS, INFANT'S ROBES, INFANT'S WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK, TRIMMINGS, &c. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHEAP.
We shall offer on MONDAY, March 31,
AT RETAIL,
Our large and well-assorted stock of Lace Curtains, of all descriptions, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Tambord Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 75 to $2.
Nottingham Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 25 to $2.
Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin Draperies, proportionately low.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Are offering still further attractions to purchasers, of
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, SHEETINGS,
Pillow Linens, Damask Table Cloth and Napkins,
Huckaback and Damask Towels and Towellings, American and English Long Cloths, Plain, Checked and Embroidered Muslins, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Domestic and Foreign Flannels, Counterpanes, Furniture Dimity, &c., &c.
Manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade.

AT C. RICHMOND & CO'S.,
NO. 785 BROADWAY,
(Between 9th and 10th sts.)
Just received, very choice patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion goods. We will open, early in April, a branch of this store at No. 871 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the accommodation of our Brooklyn, Jersey, and Staten Island customers.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
GRENADINE BAREGES, AND
GRENADINES, (all widths,)
TAMARTINES, CREPE MARETZ, AND
OTHER MOURNING MATERIALS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
1,500 BREAKFAST and TRAVELING COLLARS and SETS.
4,500 FRENCH and SCOTCH COLLARS and SETS (small sizes.)

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS and SETS (small sizes.)
VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL, (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India,) amongst other shawls will exhibit a Long White India Cassels-hair Shawl of the finest grade, recently purchased in Calcutta for 1,200 rupees; price now $600; value $1,000. Also, India Shawls exchanged. India Shawls repaired, altered, and cleaned, at No. 270 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-cloths, new Window-shades, and $50 worth of domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, 363 6th-av.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE.—Ladies, please see our Millinery advertisement in another column. CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED
HER SPRING
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SACQUES, &c.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
CLOAKS,
ON
TUESDAY, April 8,
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail,
2,000 pieces of 4-4
LINENS,
Much under regular prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
WEDNESDAY, April 2,
A choice selection of
LACES,
Received per steamer China.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PARIS, LONDON AND MY OWN MANUFACTURED
MANTILLAS AND DEMI SACQUES,
On
WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.
The FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS were personally selected by Mr. W. B. Mackenzie.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Have removed to No. 391 Broadway, and added a retail department to their business. They invite the attention of the ladies to their new Spring styles, which they will open on Tuesday, April 1,
OUR WHOLESALE STOCK
Is now ready, and comprises the most fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 31ST INST.,
AT RETAIL,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING SPRING GOODS!
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FROM AUCTION.
Opening, New Styles in Collars, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Opening, New Styles in Veils, 25c., 38c., 50c.
Opening, Bands and Flouncings, 12c., 15c., 25c.
Opening, Lot Breakfast Caps, 10c., 12c.
OPENING, MEDALLION COLLARS.
OPENING, NEW LACES.
OPENING, LACE SLEEVES.
Opening, Best French Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
Opening, all the New Shape Frames, 12½c.
We sell the best Frames in the City at 12½c.
OPENING, SPRING FLOWERS.
OPENING, BLOND LACES.
OPENING, STRAW BONNETS.
OPENING, NEW STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Opening, New Trimming Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c.
Opening, New Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Opening, New Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Opening, New Bonnet Ribbons, 20c., 25c., 31c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 25c., 31c.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 6c., 7c., 8c., 10c.
Ladies' Fine French Lawn, 8c., 10c.
Ladies' Fine Worked Lawn, 12c.
Ladies' Fine Grass Linen at 18c.
Ladies' Fine Hemstitch, 15c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
Gents' Linen, Colored Border, 12½c.
Gents' Linen, Hemmed, 18c., 22c., 25c.
Gents' Colored, Border, 5c., 6c., 8c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES, and GENTS' HOSE.
Opening, 25,000 pairs Hosiery, 6c. to 25c.
Ladies', Misses, and Gents' Gloves.
Opening, 15,000 pairs Gloves, 6c. to 50c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
OPENING, BLOND LACES, BONNETS, FLOWERS, TARLETONS, RIBBONS, FRAMES,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ALL STYLES.
BEST BONNET FRAMES, 12½ CENTS.
Best Pins, 3c. paper.
Best Needles, 3c. paper.
Spool Cotton, 1c. spool.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
OPENING, FROM AUCTION,
GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

TIBERIAN GAUZE
and
AMAZONE SUMMER CLOTH,
Two new leading articles of fashion in Paris,
Will be opened Monday.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are still selling the stock of Linen Goods, which they have been offering for a short time previous, at prices which have proved so popular, and which consists of
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Pillow Linens from 25c. to $1.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to 75c.
Napkins, per dozen, $1 25 to $10.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $6.
Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c., very low.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
NOVELTIES IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRENCH SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
ENGLISH TRILLS AND CORAHS.
Also,
VEIL BAREGES AND TISSUES FROM AUCTION
GREATLY BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DOMESTIC PRINTS,
MERRIMACKS, SPRAGUES, PACIFICS,
AMERICANS, UNIONS,
&c., &c., &c.,
At and under the lowest
MARKET PRICES.
By the package or piece.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
STRIPED AND PLAIN CENTRES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET SALMORAL SKIRTS,
WET CALICOES and DRESS GOODS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 774 Bowery, near Houston-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, from $2 50 and upward.
GRENADINE and PUSHER LACE VEILS, entirely new styles.
GUIPURE, THREAD and FRENCH LACES and FLOUNCINGS.
MOHAIR LACE SHAWLS: also, COIFFURES and BARBES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
EMPROIDERED EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, BANDS and FLOUNCINGS.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS, CAPES and CAPS.

REAL LACES, LINGERIE CORSETS ET Nouveautés, just received from Paris—a new and select assortment. Dresses made up in all the latest Paris styles. M. BOULLET AUGIER, No. 224 6th-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COMPRISING ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES
IN THE
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT
RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, 31ST INST., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

RETAIL GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have now opened their
SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of
FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC TIES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC SHIRT FRONTS,
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Printed, Bordered, Hem-Stitched LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, (new styles,)
French Silk Handkerchiefs, English Corahs and Twills,
"ALEXANDRE'S"
CELEBRATED KID and SILK GLOVES, &c.

100 PIECES EMBROIDERED POPLINS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR,
Only 50c. per yard; formerly 75c.
Exhibited on centre table.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILK SUN-UMBRELLAS—RETAILED AT wholesale prices, by FOSTER BROS., 2:2 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE, No. 463 8th-av., corner 26th-st., manufacturers of LADIES' SILK MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
Ladies' and Children's HAT FRAMES, in desirable shapes.
Having made arrangements with parties who are well known for their exquisite taste in getting up first-class MILLINERY for the Ladies and Children, we do not hesitate in calling the attention of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity to our Establishment. Feeling confident we have secured first-class talent, we invite you to examine.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS MADE TO ORDER, from the best materials.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up in the latest fashion.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS Lined and Trimmed in the very best manner.
Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's HATS BLEACHED AND PRESSED to the latest fashion.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAT FRAMES, in desirable shapes.

STRAW GOODS.
We have a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's STRAW HATS, BLOOMERS, TURBANS, &c., &c., which we shall sell at the very lowest market prices. The styles can be relied upon as being of the latest fashions.

JUST RECEIVED, 15 cases more of those cheap STRAW HATS, marked at 3s., 4s. and 5s., all new shapes.
Also, 5 cases fine Split Straw Hats, from 8s. up.
Also, 5 cases fancy colored Braids from 38 cents up.
Also, 3 cases Neapolitan, in white and black mixed, very cheap.
LADIES' SILK HATS, in variety, ready made.
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, in great variety.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ROSES, second to none in this City.
RUCHES, TABBS, JOINED BLONDS, &c., &c.
MILLINERY, LACES, all kinds.
Store, corner 28th-st. and 6th-av.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
N. B.—63 cents for Ladies' Kid Gloves, warranted first-rate.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF
HANDSOME FURNITURE,
WITH THE ENTIRE ELEGANT DECORATIONS OF A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, &c., including over six hundred yards of TAPESTRY AND OTHER CARPETS.
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites in French brocatel and reps, rich carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, lady's French secretary, elegant etageres, rosewood centre and pier tables, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent mantel-vases, paintings, bronzes and costly ornaments, with a complete and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, dining-room in oak, rich china, silver ware of all descriptions, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B.—Housekeepers will find this sale WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION, AS THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the sale-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid private collection of first-class pictures, in rich frames, selected by a gentleman exclusively for his own taste, comprising works of the best modern and ancient artists, among them are those of A. B. Durand, S. Leutze, Geo. H. Baker, Jas. M. Hart, Wm. Hart, J. F. Kensett, J. F. Cropsey, Geo. H. Hall, A. F. Tait, Paul Webber, Thos. Cole, Geo. H. Boughton, Louis Lang, Wm. Shayer, Sr., J. D. Blondel, J. A. Cestel, A. F. Bellows, Thos. Rainey, A. D. Shattuck, Thos. Doughty, Conyard and Jabbeu, of Paris; Shultz, of Dresden; Nahl and Wenderoth, and many others. This will be found an examination to be equal to any collection offered by auction for many years. They can be seen in the above gallery from Thursday, 27th inst., until the day of sale.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites covered in crimson silk brocatel, do black walnut covered in green reps, mantel and pier glasses, etageres, elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, centre table, chamber furniture, rosewood bedroom furniture, mahogany French do., a very fine cabinet oak bed-stead, clocks and mantel ornaments, velvet and figured curtains, lace do., mattresses, china and glass, oil-cloths, hall stand, &c., with other furniture. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

FEED & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, by FEED & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of N. Cornell, Esq., No. 112 West Warren, near Court-st., Brooklyn. Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, rich carved rosewood parlor suits, in brocatel, made to order; rosewood piano; valuable oil-paintings, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; silver, China, glass and Britannia wares; kitchen utensils; hair mattresses, bedding, &c.

W. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FIRST-class household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant residence, No. 34 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock. Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and black walnut suites, mirrors, lace curtains, carpets, etageres, bookcase, clocks, paintings, bronzes, extension table, hutet, chins, glass, silver-ware, table cutlery, rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furnitnre; also, pair of coach horses, coach, harness, &c. Sale peremptory.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, March 31,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 34 Lawrence-st., near Johnson, Brooklyn.
FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.—Rosewood parlor suite, in hair-cloth, centre tables, marble-top etagere, ladies' desk, lace and brocatel curtains, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, wardrobe, oak marble-top hatstands, oak extension table, chairs, china, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

E. PRATT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS MONDAY, MARCH 31, at 2 o'clock, the elegant household furniture, No. 128 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., consisting of beautiful parlor furniture in suites, covered in rich satin brocatel and green figured reps; mahogany-top tables, etageres, curtains, paintings, vases; and also all kinds of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass, China and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, the stock, furniture and fixtures of the Globe Hotel, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising the furniture of fifty rooms, parlor, bedroom and kitchen furnitnre, bar fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c. Catalogues on the morning of the sale. By order of the mortgagee.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witchouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, and well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY A. JOURNEAY, SALESROOM No. 373 BROADWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, at 10½ o'clock.
Large sale velvet tapestry, Ingra'n and Venetian carpeting, oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, &c., &c.; billiard table, also one first-class billiard table, in complete order; also, house-furnishing goods in every variety.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on TUESDAY next, April 1, 5 valuable lots of ground on Broadway, northeast corner of 54th-st. Sale positive. For maps, etc., inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

WILLIAM WITTMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO o'clock, at No. 457 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a three-story house; fine carpets, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation to care children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to travel with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid or thorough servant, takes charge of the silver and dining-room, is fully competent; wages, $7 a month, city or country. Call at No. 186 East 21st-st., or send a note.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, who has been in England, and has lived with some of the best families in Europe; has been twelve years in New-York; has been steady for ten years with two families; has recommendations to be seen from his boyhood; understands the treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if desired. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a German man; he understands its business; is a steady and careful driver; he has lived in the first-class families; can give the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for J. S., at Mr. Waters' Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway, or Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as coachman, by a respectable single man, who understands his business perfectly well; a good groom and careful driver; the very best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Address T. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days, or No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, steady, single man as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. T. T., for two days, at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery Store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses and harness, or would do plain gardening; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situations wanted by a respectable man and wife without a family; the man understands the care of horses well, and is a careful, safe driver; would have no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; both have the best of City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 206 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages, and vegetable gardening; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; he has the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a sober, steady man as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands the care of vegetables and flower gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful. Address O. G., Box No. 196 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a single man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; no objections to any part of the country. Can give the best of City reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a single Englishman; understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, by a young man of steady habits, a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses; a good driver and careful in every respect; can take family gardener; his late employer can be seen in the City. Address or call for JAMES, No. 376 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN—HOUSEMAID.—A GERman and his wife wish situations, in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as general house servant. Have excellent references. Address M. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—COOK.—WANTED, BY A MAN and wife, situations on a farm. He is thoroughly acquainted with farming in all it branches; his wife is a good cook, and would take charge of a dairy. Good references given. Apply at No. 215 10th-av., for two days, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to work on a farm, take care of horses, &c.; also, understands gardening. Call at No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 5.

AS FARMER.—AN AMERICAN FARMER, INdustrious, intelligent and upright, wants work. Address FARMER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A Protestant married man, without children, wants a situation; understands all kinds of farm work and gardening, stock, &c.; is capable of taking charge; is temperate, honest, and industrious. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A FRUITERER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation, by an Englishman, as above; satisfactory references given. Apply for four days, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 23, or Box No. 3,172 Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, as gardener, or as gardener and coachman, who is to be disengaged in a few days; he understands his business in both capacities, and is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place; the best of references can be produced from his present as well as from his former employers. Can be seen at No. 15 Ann-st., on Monday, March 31, from 10 to 2½ o'clock.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man; understands his business in its different departments; good vegetable gardener and greenhouse, graperies, &c., he is a good planter and layer out of grounds; good City reference; wages moderate. Any parties in want of such a man will address to F. C., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant single man as gardener; is fully competent in the culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetable, greenhouse, grapery, &c., could take charge of horses, if required; reference of several years of the first-class. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, Protestant; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; has been many years in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call on or address C. N., at Smith's seed-store, No. 70 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance;) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. E., Westchester, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married, without family; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; satisfactory references given as to character and abilities. Address R. E., at A. Reid's seed-store, 607 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent and experienced married man; can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he served seven years; will warrant to give satisfaction. Address V. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, as gardener or coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety, capability and industry. Address W. C., for 2 days, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions for man and wife of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener, and understands his business in all its various branches of greenhouse, hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; both can come well recommended. Address P. D. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GROOM AND DRIVER.—A GROOM AND driver (English, and unmarried,) wishes a situation in the country; he can take charge of a small garden, and can milk, if required; five years' references of ability and good character can be given. Call upon or address S. FYRRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN ON A FARM.—SITUATION wanted, by a steady and able man, on a gentleman's place, or on a farm; is a very good driver, a good, plain gardener, and an experienced farmer; is willing to make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 215 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, from the country, who understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address M. O., for two days, No. 220 Broadway.

SITU

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT
BONDS,

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of the Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN,
Comptroller's Clerk.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 31,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

20 Grand-st and N. R.	$50	10 Guardian Life Ins.	$100
6 Home Ins. Co.	100	65 Preston Coal & I'n Co.	50
20 Merchants' Ins.	50	40 Chatham Bank	25
36 N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	100	12 Lorrillard Ins.	25
200 Citizens' Bank	25	40 Hope Ins.	50
10 Park Bank	100		

$5,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$9,000 Peoria and Oquaka R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Jeffersonville R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$300 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES
RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.
Wanted
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS of the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

By order.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.
W. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

W. B. HUNTER, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, March 29, 1862.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address *J. S.*, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—$3,400 IN NOTES OF SUSPENDED banks. Address Box No. 265 Philadelphia Post-office.

MACHINERY, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE OF 100 HORSE-power; also, 4 horse engine, a donkey-engine, a planing machine, drilling machine, 2 tubular boilers, 1 cylinder boiler, with fine; a quantity of belting, shafting, pullies, 4 carts, 100 wheelbarrows, and other articles used in brick-making; also a quantity of brick used in the kilns. The property can be seen on the brick-yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Inquire of BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, baud wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 221 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, absent beyond the seas; and in the matter of the 36th George 3d, Chap. 52:

The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 19 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.

The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1840, and his then occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.

Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.

ROBERT W. PEAKE,
Ch. Clerk.

N. S. B. STEINBERG,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
ROBERT WOODS,
No. 61 Watling-st.,
London.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 20th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 20th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, in the Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward School-house No. 28, situated on Lot Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
} Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of* $500 *and under, and* 5 *per cent on larger amounts*
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $716,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PHILLIS,
SYLVANUS S. WARD,
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON,
} Vice-Presidents.
Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 24th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 8 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred: a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 15th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE AND spacious boarding-school property, worth $8,000, located at Goshen, N. Y., two hours and a half from New-York City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad. This is a rare opportunity for a competent teacher to locate himself. The tuition of day scholars alone now exceeds $1,200 a year. Address
D. D. T. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

$500.—SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A light manufacturing business, in working order; profits heavy, and returns immediate; used in hotels, offices and private houses. Apply for two days at No. 163 Canal-st., fourth floor, from 9 to 12, and 2 to 6 o'clock. This is a sound and good business, and requires only a small outlay for raw material.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, now and for a long time engaged in a manufacturing and mercantile house in this City, and knowing all the trade, desires a partner to establish the same line; has everything ready to operate; a small amount, say $2,000, will answer for Spring trade. Address ROBERTSON, in full name, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER OF JANE and West sts., 80x25 feet, long established, properly fixed up, and doing a large business. The premises will answer well for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO A CASH CUSTOMER, A fine business. The present owner has done a business of $20,000 the past year. Reasons for selling, other business occupies all his time. Inquire on the premises, of L. DEVLIN, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED four years, well located, up town; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to FISHER & AMEND, Wholesale Druggists, No. 193 3d-av., cor. of 18th-st.

COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD ON Staten Island, established 20 years, to be disposed of on favorable terms. The present proprietor retiring. Apply to DAVID MARFLEET, Stapleton, S. I.

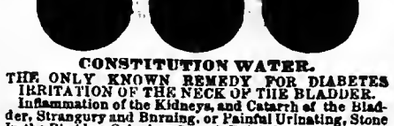
A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN, WORTH $2,500 a year, will be sold for less than one half its value. For terms, &c., inquire of SAXE & SAUNDER, Educational and Book Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses: latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice: quack frauds: recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Parts and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and herbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 549 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860, X.
It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
NERVOUS DEBILITY, TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION, LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY, LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS, HEADACHE,
And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box; 40 pills, or large cases of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Gilpin-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. Power's French preventive. Dr. POWERS' Female Pills, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 102d edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing everyinformation required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup, and the best medicine for influenza colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which previous to successful in every case. Those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 351 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops: price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and cure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietiog or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Main.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND
LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &C.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, of
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$169
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80 | Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85 | Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Firo Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

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FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
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An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
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RAILROADS.

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CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry.
On and after Monday, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries.
Time Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK
6:30, 9,

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK

Debate in the British Parliament on International Maritime Laws.

THE ARREST OF REBELS IN MORROCCO.

Statement of Mr. Layard in the House of Commons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton 19th March, arrived here last night, with three days later news from Europe.

The *Kangaroo* and *Bohemian* had arrived at Liverpool.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown March 16.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 17, the Marquis of Normanby moved for various dispatches relating to Government prosecutions of the Press in Italy during the last two years; also, for dispatches having reference to the proclamations of a barbarous character, which are said to have been recently published.

Lord RUSSELL replied at some length. He said that the proclamations in question were totally unauthorized.

The *Court Journal* says: "The Queen laid on Saturday the first stone of a Mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens, in which are to be deposited the remains of her dearly loved husband, the Prince Consort, and ultimately her own."

The India, China, and Australian mails have arrived, but without bringing any intelligence of special interest.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived on March 13 at Siout, on his way up the Nile. The Prince will return to Alexandria about the end of March, when he will reëmbark for Syria.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says:

"The late successes of the Federal troops in North America have created a belief among French merchants that an arrangement will shortly take place by which an end will be put to the civil war, and that commercial relations will be resumed. This report has had a very favorable effect in the manufacturing districts, particularly at Lyons."

A letter from Marseilles says that a considerable rise has taken place in the price of silk.

Orders from Lyons are said to have been the cause, the last accounts from America leading to the hope that business would shortly be resumed.

The Paris Flour Market has been quiet the last week.

The Paris Corn Market was much more dull during the last week than the week preceding.

The Paris Bourse has been exceedingly dull.

The health of the Pope continues to improve.

In Russia, several concessions have been made to landed proprietors of facilitating the redemption of property, viz.:

A prolongation of the use of State loans formerly granted.

The authorization to contract new private loans.

The transfer of former hypothecated debts upon estates given over to peasants; and the acceptation of papers of redemption at their nominal value as payment of hypothecated debts.

A dispatch from Athens, dated March 14, says Aria, and all the intrenchments and outworks of Nauplia, have been taken. Several prisoners have been taken.

The Vienna evening journals state that the insurgents in Syria have proclaimed the third son of VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Greece, under the title of OTHO II.

The Turks occupied Grahovo on March 17. A division of the Turkish army has advanced against Joi, which was occupied by VUCALOVITCH. An engagement took place; the result is unknown. The Turks are still advancing.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME RIGHTS.

Interesting Debate in the British House of Commons.

The adjourned debate on Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution on the subject of International Law was resumed, on the 17th, by

Mr. LINDSAY, who began by obviating objections to the form of the motion, contending that Mr. HORSFALL had taken the only course open to him, as his resolution asked the House to do being to declare that the present state of the law was ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and called for the early attention of the Government. He proceeded to argue that the law was not in a satisfactory state, and that it gave undue advantages to neutrals. He denied that wars were carried by the losses of individuals; on the contrary, he had no doubt that the destruction of private property tended to aggravate and prolong war. The question, he observed, affected not merely particular interests, but the whole community, who would have to pay, in time of war, enhanced prices for commodities.

The Lord-Advocate observed that the resolution did not indicate how the law could be better defined, or put in a more satisfactory state.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE considered that it would be unadvisable to adopt the resolution.

Mr. CAVE said if he had had any doubt of the soundness of the views upon which the resolution was founded, it would be removed by the arguments of its opponents, which he reviewed and answered.

Sir F. GOLDSMID remarked that Mr. HORSFALL had omitted to notice an important fact, that, although the principle which the Declaration of Paris adopted as the conclusion of the Crimean war, that the neutral flag covered enemy's goods, was embodied in the proclamation issued at the commencement of the war, no effects followed to the injury of our trade. He opposed the resolution.

Lord H. VANE defended the Declaration of Paris, observing that Mr. HORSFALL invited them to go a step further, on the ground that the concession already made would throw our commerce into neutral hands.

Mr. BUXTON agreed that the question depended upon the effect which the proposed modification of the law would have upon our naval supremacy, and argued that since the Declaration of Paris, our ships, in time of war, would be confined to our own ports, our trade carried on in neutral bottoms, and our sailors tempted by higher wages into the service of neutrals.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the resolution.

Mr. MASSEY observed that the question was not as to the satisfactory state of the maritime law, but the terms of a Convention which had superseded that law. The practice of privateering was sanctioned by the law of nations, and the rule that a neutral flag should not cover enemy's goods had been the public law of Europe up to the Convention of Paris, which had abrogated both these laws. Mr. HORSFALL proposed to complete the code, and give in future immunity to private property. The Convention of Paris had, in fact, conceded the great bulk of his proposition, and it was not denied that, as it stood, it would infallibly inflict injury upon the shipping interest of this country, which had suffered more than anybody by the operation of free trade. The proposition of Mr. HORSFALL would remedy this injustice, and render the code consistent. He would not say whether the Convention of Paris was politic or not, but the concession had been made under no pressure by the five leading Powers of Europe. The argument that the termination of a war was hastened by the destruction of a nation's commerce was refuted by experience, and, when he was asked to what security he trusted for the observance of the law of immunity, he replied that it was public opinion, the dominion of which had increased and was increasing. He recommended, however, the withdrawal of the resolution.

Mr. BENTINCK considered that the whole question turned upon the Declaration of Paris; whether in the event of the war, we were bound by the Declaration. The motion called upon the House to affirm or deny a proposition to which he assented, which he dissented from the remedy proposed.

Mr. BAILEY—Sir, probably there has never been a question brought before this House during the time that I have had a seat in it which was more deserving of the very serious and dispassionate consideration of honorable members. And I am bound to say, looking at the debate last week and the debate to-night, that there is no appearance of party spirit in the discussion. Some honorable members—the honorable member from Honiton, the other night, and the honorable member from Norfolk now—have manifested a desire to blame the Government for the course which they took in 1856. Now, I am of opinion that that course was one which it was necessary to take, and that it was a proper course in every respect. (Hear, hear.) Since the time when that course was adopted it has been obvious that the debate in which we are now engaged is at some not distant period come on; and, therefore, I take it that the House is doing very wisely in discussing the subject now before it. The House well remembers the circumstances of the last great war, changes, not only in this country, but only in Europe, but on the American Continent also. There had grown up in America a great nation, with a great mercantile navy—so great as to be about equal to the mercantile navy of this country. When the Russian war began, the Government advised the Queen to issue the proclamation to which reference has been made more than once in this discussion. That proclamation, during the time occupied by the Russian war, did precisely what the Declaration of Paris two years afterward did for international law in general, and for all future wars should such arise. It was found by the Government that the old policy was impossible any longer. Unless you could blockade every port in Russia, it was quite clear that American mercantile ships would carry on trade with that country as before the war; and if they had Russian cargoes on those ships the Americans would not have permitted—I speak advisedly—they would not have permitted, without remonstrance, and probably without resistance, the exercise of a right of search as regarded those ships, and the taking from them the property of Russia, who was then the enemy of England. If the Government had not taken the course which they did by the proclamation of 1854, in six months or less we should have been involved in a serious discussion with the United States, which might have ended in adding to the calamity of the then existing war with Russia the calamity of a war with the United States. So that I say this, that the noble lord at the head of the Government was right. Then in 1856 we had the meeting of the Congress of Paris, at which Lord CLARENDON represented this country. The parties to that Congress knew what had been done during the Russian war. What was it that the Congress did? I am not for a moment about to say that it did not do something, and of all that importance attributed to it by the honorable member from Salford. It declared that henceforward no war should be made on the trade of a belligerent with the exception of the act of blockade; that its exports and imports should be free as in time of peace, only on one condition—namely, that those exports and imports should be carried in neutral ships. Every one has brought England and France forward to illustrate the case of belligerents. Probably it is presumed that there may be a future war between them, only because they were at war in times past; but, at all events, supposing England and France were at war, these belligerents might trade in peace not only with each other, but with neutrals, if the trade was only carried on in neutral ships. That is, if the enemy only keeps his ships at home, we undertake that no harm is offered to his goods at sea. The case of England and France affords a most apposite illustration of the present state of the case. France has not a great mercantile navy, but she has a very large war navy. Under the Declaration of Paris there would be no difficulty in the way of all the foreign trade of France being carried on by neutral ships—say, ships of the United States—assuming, of course, that the French ports were not blockaded, and that France might keep such of her ships in harbor as had not been transferred to the register of the United States. At the same time, if France has a great war navy—and honorable gentlemen, I am afraid, sometimes feel disposed to magnify the naval resources of that country—she would necessarily insist on the same thing with regard to England, and the United States, the Baltic Powers, Holland, Greece and other nations would furnish ships to carry on our foreign trade, so that the great bulk of our ships would be kept in harbor. That being so, the mercantile shipping of France and England would be shut up, while the vessels of neutral States would drive a trade more flourishing than ever. Now, if this country and the United States were to be at war, exactly the same result would take place. The French ships would come into requisition, and would, as well as those of the Dutch, the Greeks, and other nations, carry on the trade between the United States and England. That being so, we should have the navies of both countries shut up, while absolute ruin would be brought on many of the ship-owners. This proposal may cause some anxiety to honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House, but I anticipate that, instead of provoking war, it would tend to render its occurrence less probable, while if, unhappily, it did arise, it would be likely to be brought to an earlier termination. At all events, I think it must, at the first blush, be admitted that the proposition of my honorable friend is humane and beneficial. If there be a member of this House who believes that the Declaration of Paris was necessary and is a wise arrangement, he will, I think, find it absolutely impossible to argue with any effect against the proposal of the honorable member for Liverpool. The order in Council of 1854 adopted partially the principle which he wishes us to accept in its entirety. The Congress of Paris adopted and affirmed that principle for all time, while the speech of the noble lord at the head of the Government made soon after, not only approved what had been done in Paris, but gloried in it, for the noble lord appealed to the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool to say whether the Government while engaged in the great transaction of war, had overlooked the interests of the commerce of England. I am afraid the language used by Lord DERBY in another place, some time ago, when he spoke of the calamities which might ensue to the country from the Declaration of Paris, may have had its effect. But passing from the noble lord to a Committee of this House, which was presided over by my right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade, than whom no man is more competent to form a judgment on a question of this kind, I must say I presume from the fact that there was no division on the subject of their inquiries, that they were in favor of such a proposition as that of the hon. member for Liverpool. But, be that as it may, Lord RUSSELL and Lord DERBY, however much they might dissent from the wisdom of the policy of the noble lord at the head of the Government in 1856, now both acknowledge that the step then taken cannot be recalled; and if there be a closer connection between the Declaration of Paris and the proposal of the hon. member for Liverpool—if one follows logically from the other then I have a right to quote Earl RUSSELL and Lord DERBY as authorities in favor of the completion of the principle of 1856, which is all that is asked for by the resolution under discussion. There are, however, other authorities on this subject. Looking at an article which appeared in an influential journal, in 1856, soon after the Declaration of Paris, I find its writer, commenting upon the proposition of Mr. MASSEY on the part of the United States, and having adverted especially to the fact that on land a different and more humane course of conduct was adopted by belligerents than at sea—says that, unhappily, this milder code has not been extended to maritime warfare, though it was evident that, morally, no difference existed between plunder committed in the one case and in the other, adding, that there could be no doubt a country like England, whose commerce was extensive, would be glad to except private property at sea. I have a distinct recollection that these observations were accepted with great satisfaction in the seats of industry in the north of England, and I believe they went far with many men to convince them of the justice of the course which our representative had taken at Paris, and of the wisdom of carrying that proceeding still further. But what do we find in this same public instructor only last week? It states broadly that, "There is no foundation for the argument that in seizing ships and merchandise at sea we do what would not be considered a belligerent right on land." Here, as the House will observe, it is following the line of argument pursued by the Secretary for War. It goes on to say, "Lord PALMERSTON, we believe, rightly characterized this crotchet when he said on Tuesday night that, if carried into practice, it would inflict a fatal blow upon the naval power of this country, and would be an act of political suicide." The writer calls the resolution before us, "this most dangerous of the many dangerous suggestions which have been made from the same quarter." I was not aware that the honorable member for Liverpool was a person who submitted very dangerous suggestions to the House. (A laugh.) The article concludes with these words, which I put in opposition to the conclusion of the other—"The humanitarians have yet to speak." I do not know to whom this applies, but if it means those who wish the nations of the earth to become more humane, then I am anxious to be classed under that title. (Hear, hear.) "The humanitarians have yet to speak, but we shall be much surprised if the people of England will incline to throw away for a false and unsound sentiment the power and safeguard of their country." (Cheers.) I do not ask the House to believe the oracle of 1855 or the oracle of 1862. I should say that probably, like many other professed oracles, it does not give us the guidance which it would be worth the while of the House of Commons to follow. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary for War made a speech the other night which I heard with great surprise and regret. The right honorable gentleman is not only a statesman eminent in office; he is also a distinguished writer. I do not believe he will ever put in any one of his deliberate and thoughtful works the arguments which he used in his speech last week. (Hear, hear.) He wished to persuade us that there is no difference between the mode of conducting warfare upon land and the mode of conducting warfare upon sea. All I have to say in answer is that the honorable member for Liverpool only asks the Government to agree to establish upon sea the principles which are universally recognized in warfare upon land. Further than that he does not propose to go. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary for War was so far wrong, even in his history—and I am almost afraid to correct so distinguished an authority—as to talk of the conduct pursued by the Duke of Wellington in Spain. Everybody knows that the Duke of Wellington, when carrying on operations in Spain, burnt the rafters, not of his enemies, but of his friends. (Cheers.) That case, therefore, does not apply. (Hear, hear.) But if the right honorable gentleman insists upon his argument I shall ask the Chief of the Cabinet to answer him, because when the noble viscount made his memorable speech at Liverpool he uttered these words:

"I cannot help thinking that these relaxations of former doctrines, which were established in the beginning of the war, which were practised during the war, and which have since been ratified by formal engagements, may perhaps be still further extended; that in the course of time the principles of war which are applied to hostilities upon land may be extended without exception to hostilities upon sea; and that private property shall no longer be exposed to aggression on either side." (Hear, hear.)

Unless I am to suppose that the noble Viscount went down to Liverpool to talk all kinds of twaddle to the people, (a laugh,) to speak to them about that of which they were ignorant, and to tell them that which he did not believe, I have a right to call upon him, when he addresses us to-night, if he should think it necessary to do so, to answer the statement made by the Secretary for War a few days ago. (Hear, hear.) That right honorable gentleman—and I am sorry to have to find fault with him, because there are few men for whom I feel greater respect than, hear!—said down the other evening a good deal of what I would call immoral doctrine on the subject of treaties. (A laugh.) The hon. member for Stamford has quoted upon that subject from Chancellor KENT, who is accepted as a great authority, a most important and conclusive passage. The Secretary for War is an authority; he is a Cabinet Minister; he holds very high office; he speaks for a great Government; he is a great writer, and what is more and better, he is a great thinker. If there is any man in the world upon whom we have a right to call, with respect to questions of this kind, for such expositions as shall uphold the morality of nations and the faith of treaties, he is exactly that man. What is it that WHEATON, a distinguished writer on international law, says on this very question of what becomes of treaties in time of war? He says:

"There might be treaties of such a nature that war would necessarily put an end to them; but where treaties contemplated a permanent arrangement of territory, or in their terms were meant to provide for the event of an intervening war, it would be against every principle of just interpretation to hold them extinguished by war." (Hear, hear.)

Dr. PHILLIMORE, an authority whom we can all appreciate, says:

"The general maxim that war abrogates treaties between belligerents must manifestly be subject to limitation in one case, viz., in the case of treaties which expressly provide for the contingency of the breaking out of war between the contracting parties." (Hear, hear.) But the case before us is not one of treaty only, because, as I understand it, what was done at Paris in 1856 was not in the nature of an ordinary treaty, but was a general concurrence of the civilized nations of the earth for the purpose of establishing a new principle, enacting a new law, which should be admitted and accepted in all future time. One point more and I have done. I said at the outset that a great change had taken place in our circumstances and position in the period which elapsed between 1815 and 1856. The tonnage of the United Kingdom, in and out, in 1814, was 3,500,000 tons. During the last seven or eight years it has been upward of 12,000,000 tons. Our exports, which then amounted to some £40,000,000, our imports being the same, have now risen to £120,000,000. What was the effect upon the mercantile navy of this country of the short war of 1812-12 with the United States of America? I have looked at a book in the library, published by an American whose name I forget, which purports to be a history of American privateering during the war. I have also seen other statements which bring me to the same conclusion—viz., that during that short war, not extending over more than two years, the American privateers captured no fewer than 2,500 English ships. I have heard it stated on American authority that the ships so captured were sold for the enormous sum of $107,000,000, or more than £21,000,000. If such was the loss to the shipowners, the merchants, and the underwriters of this country during that short war, when your tonnage was only 3,500,000, what would by your loss, supposing that the old system were to prevail, if you had a war now with your tonnage, 12,000,000 or 13,000,000, and with the American merchantile marine increased even more largely than your own? (Hear, hear.)

The devastation which would be caused would be something enormous, and you could scarcely conceive a question on which it would be worth while to incur such a loss. I ask the noble lord, if this change, which was made in 1856, cannot now be recalled, does he believe that for any long time it will be possible to resist the proposition of the honorable member for Liverpool? I hope it may be possible for 100 years to come, because as long as there is neither war nor rumor of war, of course the calamities which he points out will not happen to the shipowners of this country.

The Solicitor-General said, after listening to the debate, it appeared to him that the arguments in favor of the resolution were founded almost entirely upon the Declaration of Paris. But there were reasons in favor of exempting from capture enemy's goods under a neutral flag which did not apply to a proposal to let the enemy's ships go free. It was argued that, in the event of war, a great part of our carrying trade would pass into the hands of neutrals; but unless the advantages preponderated in favor of a change, it was wise to submit to sacrifices rather than imperil the great interests of the nation. He urged, on the other hand, the evils that would spring from adopting the recommendation of Mr. HORSFALL, and pointed out what he considered to be fallacies in the attempt to establish an analogy between maritime warfare and warfare on land. The advocates of the proposition, he observed, had abstained from touching upon the subject of blockade; but it would be difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between other maritime belligerent rights and the right of blockade, and after the concession contended for had been yielded an argument would inevitably spring up against blockade.

Mr. WALPOLE admitted a large part of the arguments of the Solicitor-General to be conclusive upon the question; but those which dealt with the Declaration of Paris were not, in his opinion, so conclusive or even satisfactory.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that nothing was more inconvenient than for the House to adopt a general and abstract resolution, and the Government, if called upon to act upon this resolution, could only guess at the course they were to pursue from the arguments urged in support of it; but the arguments were so discordant, that he was at a loss to know which were to be their guide. This, he thought, was itself sufficient reason why the House should not assent to the motion. With regard to the Declaration of Paris, the only new point was that an enemy's property should be free from capture in neutral vessels, and he insisted that it was wise and politic to adopt that principle; and he did not hesitate to say they had no intention to go back. Then came Mr. HORSFALL'S proposition, which, it was said, was a logical sequence of the Declaration. This he denied. The Declaration related to the position of neutrals in time of war; but the proposition referred to the position of belligerents toward each other.

In closing, the Premier said: "My opinion distinctly is, that if you give up that power that you possess, and which all maritime States possess and have exercised—of taking the ships, the property, and the crews of the nation with whom you may happen to be at war, you would be crippling the right arm of our strength. You would be inflicting a blow upon our naval power, and you would be guilty of an act of political suicide. (Hear, hear.) If you allow the cargo to go free, you must allow also the men to go free. Suppose you were at war with France, you could not stop a merchant ship and take the men out of her, while you let the vessel and cargo go. You could not say, 'We will respect the cargo and respect the vessel, but you have sailors, and as the mercantile marine is that which feeds the war navy, sailors are part of the enemy's power, and therefore gentlemen we cannot let you go into port—we must take possession of you, and allow the ship and cargo to get home as they best can.'" (Laughter. Therefore, according to the principle of the honorable gentleman, you would be compelled to let any number of sailors pass into a harbor, to man a fleet there, that might come out to encounter yours and offer it battle. (Hear, hear.) With this principle you would really almost reduce war to an exchange of diplomatic notes. (Hear, hear.) If you admit the principle that private property must be respected at sea, you cannot maintain a blockade. You enforce a blockade by confiscating the ships that break it; how can you do that if you assert that private property at sea is to be respected? You may say that ships shall only be taken in case they break the blockade. But what is it? That is not a question so clear that an infinite number of questions may not arise upon it. It may be alleged that a ship has not broken the blockade; it may be a question how far she was from the port, and in what degree her approach to it proved an intention of breaking the blockade. Many points of this sort would arise, exceedingly difficult to establish; and you would get into inseparable difficulties if you went the length of saying that private property is to be respected at sea, and only to be taken in case they break the blockade. I repeat, if you admit the principle of the honorable gentleman, you will cripple the main arm of your strength for all purposes of war. (Hear, hear.) We are all agreed that war is a thing to be avoided. I hope that this country will never be engaged in any unjust war. But as long as human nature is human nature; as long as mankind are ambitious, tyrannical and oppressive, especially if they believe they may be so with impunity or without suffering for it, so long will a nation like this, whose subjects are scattered over the face of the globe, living in and engaged in commerce with every community of the world, and relying on the faith of treaties with their Government, so long will this country be liable to causes of just quarrel from time to time with foreign nations. And the more remote the nation the more likely it is such causes of quarrel will arise. In such cases the navy is the only arm by which you can extort redress. You cannot send out military expeditions to conquer the country that has done you wrong. You can only obtain redress by means of your navy. It may be said you may bombard a city or a town. But this is not a practice that any one can recommend you to adopt. That is worse than taking private property on the sea, for you destroy the property of people who have had nothing whatever to do with the cause of quarrel between the two countries. You have no resource in cases of this sort but the power of your navy. Then, what class of persons in this country have most interest in maintaining the power of obtaining redress for an injury? The shipping and commercial interests, who have the most numerous transactions with foreign countries, and who are more likely than any others to be the objects of injury and wrong; they are the classes for whom this country is most likely to be called on to demand and obtain redress. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, I should hope the honorable gentleman will be satisfied with the debate that has arisen on his motion, and with the very conflicting and contradictory support it has received from the House. (Laughter.) I think the honorable gentleman himself must be at a loss to know what is the sense his resolution is understood to bear. (Laughter.) I should hope he will be content with the mysterious vagueness in which it has been enveloped, and the doubtful result of the opinions elicited in the debate that has arisen on it. (Hear.) I hope he will be satisfied with the discussion: he has made a very sensible speech, barring some of its opinions and arguments—(laughter)—a speech to which I listened with very great pleasure. I hope the honorable gentleman will be content with the discussion he has raised on the question, and withdraw his resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI considered this to be the most important question that could engage the attention of the House, and that the Declaration of Paris had given up a cardinal principle of our maritime code, which, it was a general belief, would lead to important consequences to the naval strength of the country. Referring to the speech of Lord PALMERSTON of Liverpool, he contended that he had actually recommended the policy which he now characterized as suicidal. He could not, he said, support the proposition of Mr. HORSFALL, nor could he agree with Lord PALMERSTON that the Declaration of Paris should not be changed. He found that there was a statesman of high character who was strongly impressed with the alarming operation of the Declaration of Paris—the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who had declared that, in his opinion, the Declaration ought to be altered.

Mr. HORSFALL withdrew his motion.

The Arrest of Rebels in Morocco.

STATEMENTS OF MR. LAYARD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Lieutenant at the *Sumter* and the Ex-Consul of the United States at Cadiz, who were arrested on landing from the *Villa de Malaga* steamer by the United States Consul at Tangier, were taken down to the harbor, and embarked as prisoners on board the United States frigate *Jao*; whether the Moorish Government did not protest against this proceeding, and only yielded to the threat of the United States Consul that he would strike his flag; and whether it was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the jurisdiction with which, by the existing capitulations or treaties, European Consuls were invested over their countrymen in Mohammedan countries empowered them to take judicial cognizance of alleged political offences committed in any other country; and, if not, whether the British Government would take means to protect our faithful ally the Moorish Government from such infringement of its independence.

Mr. LAYARD said he owed an apology to his hon. friend and the House for having on a previous occasion misinformed them on the subject. In fact, it was only at the close of last week that he received the information which he was now about to give. He had stated before that two gentlemen—one the purser of the so-called Confederate States steamer *Sumter*, and the other a gentleman who was formerly United States Consul at Cadiz—were proceeding on a voyage from Cadiz to Lisbon, and according to Mr. Myers, the purser's statement, hearing that a fellow-citizen was ill at Tangier, they landed to see him, and were returning to embark when they were met by the American Consul accompanied Moorish guards, arrested on the spot, and carried to the Consulate. They were then locked with irons, and confined in an improper place. The Commander of the *Sumter* hearing what had occurred, wrote a letter to the Moorish authorities, and sent it to Mr. HAY, Her Majesty's Consul, requesting him to deliver it, and to make use of his influence on behalf of the prisoners. Mr. HAY delivered the letter, but declined to take any steps in the way of interference. That happened to be on the 10th. On the 26th the United States sloop *Ino* arrived at Tangier, the Captain landed with a number of his crew armed, and proceeded to the Consulate. The Moorish Government in the meantime had learnt that those gentlemen had been arrested upon political accusations alone, and they sent a letter of remonstrance to the Consul. The Consul declined to surrender the prisoners, and left back upon an article in a treaty between Morrocco and the United States. The 11th article of a general treaty between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco stated that should the British Consul-General or any British Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular agent, have at any time occasion to request from the Moorish Government the assistance of soldiers, guards or armed force for the purpose of arresting any British subject the demand should be enrolled with on payment of certain fees. By the 23d article of the treaty between Morocco and the United States it was said that the Consul of the United States should reside at any seaport of the Moorish dominions, and should enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoyed. When it became known in Tangier that those gentlemen were about to be transferred to the sloop *Ino* a large assemblage of Europeans and natives took place, they threatened the United States Consul, and for some time a serious riot was apprehended. The United States Consul sent for Mr. HAY, but he declined to interfere, and at the same time remonstrated with the Consul, who fell back on the treaty. Mr. HAY pointed out that the right of affording asylum belonged to the Moorish Government, and that the article of the treaty referred to really applied only to criminals, and not to persons charged with political offences. The United States Consul declined to receive that interpretation of the treaty, and on the remonstrance of the Moorish authorities he threatened not only to lower his flag but to declare war against Morocco. The authorities were so alarmed by this threat that they felt compelled to give the troops required, and the two gentlemen were marched down under the guard of those armed troops and of the seamen of the United States sloop, who were also armed, and put on board the *Ino*. Her Majesty's Government believed that Mr. HAY took a right view of his duty throughout and approved his conduct. (Hear, hear.) In reply to a question put by my honorable friend the other night I stated that they had been released, but that mistake was owing to a telegram which had been received at the Foreign Office from Lord COWLEY, announcing that circumstance. Not hearing any such intelligence from other sources, the Foreign Office applied for information again, and Lord COWLEY stated in reply that M. TEDVANEL had received a similar telegram. The War Office then telegraphed to her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, but got an answer that he had no official intelligence whether they had been released or not. Upon that the War Office telegraphed to Sir W. CODRINGTON, the Governor of Gibraltar, and it was not until late on Friday night that his answer was received—too late for communication to the honorable gentleman. That answer stated that the gentlemen arrested were carried off to the United States. He (Mr. LAYARD) trusted that the House would acquit him of any intention to deceive them. (Hear, hear.) The facts required no comment. (Hear, hear.) *For the sake of justice, of humanity, of the right of affording asylum to persons accused of political offences—a claim preferred by the weakest and recognized by the strongest Powers—he might be permitted to express an earnest hope that when the circumstances came to the knowledge of the President of the United States, he would order the release of the prisoners.* (Hear, hear.)

Financial and Commercial News.

The *Times'* City Article of Monday, March 17, says: French Rentes declined an eighth on Saturday evening. This adverse movement will excite surprise, if the figures of the monthly return of the Bank of France, showing an augmentation in the bullion of £2,440,000, are correct.

In the market for manufactured goods at Manchester, a little increase of steadiness has occurred, with last American news, owing to an impression produced by the address of President DAVIS that the war will go on, and that cotton will be kept back.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 17.

Consols are quoted the same as on Saturday.

There is still very little demand for discount at the Bank, and in the Stock Exchange loans are offered at 1½d. @2d. premium.

American securities were unaltered on Monday.

The amount of gold sent into the Bank on Mooday was £77,000.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, March 18.

The English funds continue to move steadily upwards, and have closed to-day at another advance of an eighth. Consols closed at 93⅝@⅞ for money, and 93⅞@94 for April 10. In the discount market the supply of money is ample at rates below Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange, the charge for short loans was 2 ⅌ cent.

French Rentes declined a quarter, and are quoted 69f. 50c.

The *Seine*, from the West Indies, has brought £208,000.

American Securities firm and unchanged. Mexican Stock, 33¾@34¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 17 and 18.

There has been a good demand, and sales for the two days amount to 14,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation and export; prices very firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 18.

A fair business was done in WHEAT at 5d. decline on the week. FLOUR difficult to move and 6d.@1s. ⅌ sack and bbl. lower. OATS and BARLEY quiet. BEANS 6d.@1s. ⅌ quarter lower. INDIAN CORN was in good request; mixed, 28s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, March 17.

The market is heavy, at a decline of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 18.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE firm. TEA unaltered. TALLOW steady at 46s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 19.

COTTON unchanged; sales of two days, 12,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

Manchester market is tending upward, but the rates were small.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active, CORN tending upward; mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

BEEF steady. PORK steady. BACON active. LARD tending upward and firm. TALLOW quiet and steady.

ASHES quiet. SUGAR quiet and steady. RICE inactive. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, at 66s.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Buell's Movements—Another Railroad Train Stopped by Morgan.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 30.

A special to the *Commercial*, from Indianopolis, says that Gen. BUELL has assumed command of our forces, and at the latest advices was within fifteen miles of BEAUREGARD at Corinth, Miss.

MORGAN'S rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on Friday. Col. CURRIN PAPS, of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, with a few other National officers. The locomotive was run into a ditch and the cars destroyed.

PARSON BROWNLOW is expected this week. The hospitalities of the State have been tendered him.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 30.

The Nashville correspondent of the *Times* reports that the railroad communication to Louisville is fully restored. The Chattanooga Road, which was destroyed by the rebels in their flight, has been fully repaired as far as Murfreesboro, and is now being stocked from the North. It has been strongly urged on Gov. JOHNSON to levy a tax on the secession merchants at Nashville and vicinity, to repair the bridges destroyed by FLOYD.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Movements of the United States Vessels—Reports of Operations Against New-Orleans—Health of the Troops, &c.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, CICERO PRICE, commander, from the Gulf Blockading Squadron and Key West, 24th inst., arrived yesterday.

Left at Key West, United States flagship *Niagara*, United States steamers *South Carolina*, *Mohawk* and *Waterwitch*; United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, also United States ships *National Guard*, *Kingfisher*, *Chambers* and *J. L. Davis*; also the following transports and coal schooners: *Rebecca Shepherd*, *Samuel Fish*, *Miner*, *Stephen Mallory* and *South Carolina*.

The prize steamer *Magnolia*, Lieut. PARKER commanding, would sail on the 24th for New-York, with United States Marshal J. C. CLAPP in charge. The *Magnolia* has some 1,000 bales of cotton on board.

The French man-of-war *Milan* had been at Key West for two weeks past, and sailed on the 24th.

A Norwegian brig and Spanish bark were also in port.

There is no truth in the report of the capture of YAGUY.

The United States ship *Nightingale* arrived from the Passes on the 19th, and sailed on the 21st for Tortugas, to load ordnance stores for the fleet at the Passes and Ship Island.

Advices from the Passes state that the *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* were at the head of the PASSES, and later accounts by the schooner *De Hart* state that heavy firing was heerd from that point.

The last of PORTER'S Expedition had sailed from Key West, including two steam ferry-boats, (one the *Westfield*), the gunboats *Cayuga*, *Katahdin Miam*, *Oneida*, *Sagamore*, *Varuna*.

The attack on New-Orleans was expected before long, though nothing authoritative was known.

A French man-of-war, late of the Vera Cruz fleet, was at Havana with twenty-seven cases of yellow fever on board.

The health of Key West was good, and the troops are comfortably encamped.

At Tortugas several cases of small pox had occurred in the New-Hampshire Regiment. The sick were immediately removed to a distant Key.

Two of the crew captured on the *Magnolia* are on board the *Huntsville*. They report that active preparations were being made at New-Orleans to resist any attack. Several gunboats were building there, and martial law would soon be proclaimed.

The *Huntsville* brings home some 200 bales of cotton, part of the *Magnolia's* cargo, and 247 bales of tobacco, captured from schooner *Zavalla*, off Berwick, La.

The *South Carolina* was ordered home to Boston, and the *Water Witch* and *Mohawk* would also sail soon for the North for repairs, &c.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE HUNTSVILLE.

CICERO PRICE, Commander; Henry Erben, Jr., Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Charles W. Lee, Acting Master; John C. Champion, Acting Master; Charles St. Ford, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Edward D. Barton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Jacob H. Rose, Acting First Assistant Engineer; N. N. Buckingham, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; John W. Hamilton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; John Mitchell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; E. C. Blake, Midshipman; Thomas R. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A general court-martial is in session on Governor's Island, and will try several prisoners, among whom are two men charged with having deserted from the general service, and having subsequently enlisted in one of the new regiments.

A base-ball club has been formed on the Island, and the men are taking advantage of the fine weather to play on the parade-ground.

Col. G. LOOMIS, the commanding officer, and Lieut. BILLING B. CHILDS, Adjutant and Quartermaster, were among the officers who joined in the funeral procession on Saturday afternoon.

Recruiting for the army has not improved, neither does it show any signs of improvement. The weekly return from the New-York offices does not give an aggregate of more than a dozen enlistments. Another office for the Twelfth Infantry will probably be opened shortly, under the charge of Lieut. HENRY C. MORGAN, who recently returned from recruiting in Albany. The Twelfth have got about fifty men at Fort Hamilton.

Recruiting for the marine corps is rather dull, but still the enlistments average about thirty per month. A detachment of twenty-five marines has arrived at the Flushing-avenue Barracks, from Boston and Philadelphia.

The number of men shipped in the navy last week was 101, making the general service men on board the *North Carolina* about 600 strong.

The purchased gunboats *Fort Henry* and *Somerset* will be put into commission to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY active and in speculative demand at 18c., but closing buoyant. MESS PORK dull, and no demand. LARD ¼c. higher, closing at 7¾c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN neglected. MESS PORK held at $10 75, without buyers. HOGS—Dressed quiet; five, 10c. lower. BEEF CATTLE firm. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 4,500 bush. Wheat; 3,300 bush. Corn. Exchange for gold unchanged.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—E. Touget, Thos. Lipray, Thos. Sauford, Geo. Moore, Miss H. Gumbletten, T. M. Chester, H. Hicks, Jno. Williams, E. Baitard, C. L. Fischer, Miss J. Steinhauer, Capt. J. Waite, A. Gillardi and lady, John Klemeyer, Mrs. M. Keppes and 2 children, C. Barsen.

In brig Favorita, from Omoa, Hond.—George Dennis. Thos. T. Collins, W. S. Vannoy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets .... 6 23 | Moon sets.... 3 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 24 | Gov. Island. 9 13 | Hell

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3283. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Consideration of the Bill to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

The Constitutional Aspects of the Case Presented.

Further Modifications of the Tax Bill in the House.

Thirteen Millions Lost Through the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE NASHVILLE.

It is ascertained, on examination, that Capt. FOX, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, as soon as it was known that the *Nashville* had run in at Beaufort, N. C., telegraphed to every gunboat of the navy that was available to proceed forthwith to that port to prevent her escape. All urgency was expressed in his dispatches, but, by a run of ill luck that sometimes defies all human control, not one reached her destination in time to do any good.

NO PASSES TO VISIT MARYLAND.

The requirement of passes from persons visiting Maryland ceased from last Saturday.

THE STEVENS BATTERY TO BE COMPLETED.

The prospect is excellent for the passage of the bill for the completion of the Stevens Battery. The amendment of the Senate, referring the matter to the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, was merely meant as a respect to that Department, it not being contemplated that the Secretary would veto a bill deemed so important. The Secretary prefers not to have the responsibility impliedly placed on him by the language of the bill, and it is probable that he will request the amendment referring the matter to him stricken out. The Department is anxious to have everything in the way of improvement of iron-clad ships fully tested.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the Treasury Agents, Collectors and Surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended for aid to the rebellion to all places occupied by our forces in the Valley States. The Secretary, in his recent letter of instruction, says:

"You will hereafter cease collecting any per centage or fees for permitting the transit and exchange of merchandise between the citizens of loyal States and the loyal citizens of insurrectionary sections of the country occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States other than the usual charge of 20 cents for each permit so granted, and you will make no charge for permits for merchandise forwarded from any place in a loyal State to another in the same or other like State, nor exercise any supervision over the trade between such States, except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to the insurgents. It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States."

ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY.

L. C. BAKER, for some time connected with important interests of the Government, was, to-day, appointed by the War Department a special agent to take charge of all the abandoned rebel property in Virginia. The amount is large.

A REBEL MINISTER IN PARLIAMENT.

The following is an extract from a private letter from London, to a gentleman in Washington, describing the debate in Parliament on the American question:

"Mr. MASON, who was on the Tory side of the House, did not at all like the way it went. The members who were near him (MASON) say that he chcered when Mr. LINDSAY, in the course of his speech, attacked Secretary SEWARD. This puts him in an awkward fix. When I remember his tyrannical, insolent bearing in the United States Senate, it was sweet revenge to see him solitary and alone. During the debate only one or two man went near him."

ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Detective CORWIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrested Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of Company A, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, yesterday, and brought him to Washington to-night. The Captain is under indictment for murder, in stabbing to death with his sword private PERLAN, of his Company, at East New-York. CORWIN will start for Brooklyn with his prisoner to-morrow.

PREFERS TO GO TO RUSSIA.

BAYARD TAYLOR has declined going with the army, and is making preparations to depart for Russia.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, to be Governor of Utah; and William Sloan, of Ohio, Consul at Nice, Delavan Bloodgood, Surgeon in the navy, *vice* Chase, who was pieced on the retired list—beside a large number of Assistant Surgeons in that branch of the public service; also, William C. Wheeler, Francis C. Bade, William G. Staunn, William J. Saunders, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Ricersted, and John Greer, to be Chief Engineers in he navy. A number of promotions and appointments in the Marine Corps were confirmed, including Major Delancy, to he Colonel; and Major Ward Marston, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Abraham T. Nye, of California, Register of the Land Office at Stockton; Frank E. L. Eno, of Missouri, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

RETURNS TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

An order from the War Department calls attention to the very great carelessness shown by many detached officers in keeping the Adjutant-General's office advised of their movements and address, and directs the attention of officers commanding regiments, and all commanders of military departments, &c., to the subject of returns. The exceeding importance of the information derived from reports and returns, which can in no other way be obtained, obliges the Secretary of War to reiterate the existing orders upon the subject, and notify all commanding officers that these orders must in future be particularly obeyed. Justice to enlisted men who are separated from their company, requires that they should have with them the descriptive rolls showing the pay due them, their clothing accounts, and everything which would be required in settling with the Government. Should they be discharged without such papers, the men cannot receive their pay.

NO TRANSFERS TO BE MADE.

Frequent applications are made at the War Department for a change of position from the volunteer and the regular service. The Secretary of War has established the rule that no transfers of this kind will be made during the war, but that all must seek promotion in their own branch of the service.

THE DEAD OF FORT DONELSON.

C. BUTLER, of Ohio, has procured an order from the War Department, to have our scattered dead, who fell at Fort Donelson, removed to and buried within the walls of the fort.

THE TAX BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, has acted upon seventy-seven sections of the one hundred and nine of the Tax bill. The former embrace the general provisions, licenses, manufacturers' articles and products, auction sales, carriages, watches, piano-fortes, billiard tables, plate, slaughtered animals, hogs and sheep.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

Vice-President HAMLIN being absent, Mr. FOOTE was chosen President *pro tem.*

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition from the workmen in the late armory at Harper's Ferry, asking for the re-establishment of the armory and for work.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for emancipating the slaves.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Library, reported to the House a joint resolution for the appointment of THEODORE WOOLSAY, of Connecticut, Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of C. C. FELTON.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH A. MANSFIELD relative to the late engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to create a Bureau of Transportation. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the bill for the appointment of Lighthouse Inspectors was taken up.

The bill proposes to transfer the Lighthouses to the Revenue service, putting them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine. Rep.,) opposed the bill. It was unwise to change a system which had been found so long to work well.

After further discussion, the bill was postponed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide a Territorial Government for Arizona.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Maine, in favor of extending pecuniary aid to the States for the emancipation of the slaves: also cordially approving of the President's Message, and declaring that Maine will cheerfully furnish her quota of the amount: also asking Senators to vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in its favor.

Mr. SUMNER commenced by saying: With irrepressible delight I hail this measure, and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first installment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognized in history as one of the triumphs of civilization. At home it will be welcomed with gratitude, while abroad it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of Slavery at the National Capital. Nobody can read that slaves were once sold in the markets of Rome, beneath the eyes of the sovereign Pontiff, without confessing the scandal to religion. And nobody can now hear that slaves are sold in the markets of Washington, beneath the eyes of the President, without confessing the scandal to liberal institutions. For the sake of justice let the scandal disappear. In early discussions of this question, there were many topics introduced, which now command little attention. It was part of the tactics of Slavery to claim absolute immunity. Indeed, without such immunity it had small chance of continued existence. Such a wrong, so utterly outrageous in its pretensions, could find a foothold only where it was protected from injury. Therefore, it was always insisted that petitions against its existence at the National Capital were not to be received; that it was unconstitutional to touch it even here within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and that if it were touched, it should be only under the auspices of the neighboring States of Virginia and Maryland. On these points, elaborate arguments were made, but it were useless to discuss them now. Whatever may be the opinion of individual Senators, the judgment of the country is fixed. The right of petition, vindicated by the matchless perseverance of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, is now beyond question, and the constitutional power of Congress is hardly less free from doubt. It is enough to say, on this point, that if Congress cannot abolish Slavery here, then there is no power anywhere to abolish it here, and this wrong will endure always—immortal as the Capitol itself.

But as the moment of justice approaches, we are called to meet a different objection. It is urged that since there can be no such thing as property in man—especially within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress—therefore, all now held as slaves are justly entitled to freedom, without compensation or ransom to their masters. Of course, if this question were determined according to absolute justice, it is obvious that nothing can be done to the masters, and that any money to be paid belongs rather to the slaves, who, for generations, have been despoiled of all the fruits of their industry. But it will be difficult for Congress to determine the question according to absolute justice. It must act practically in the light of existing usages, and even existing prejudices, under which such relations have assumed the character of law; nor must we hesitate at any sacrifice, provided freedom can be established.

Testimony and eloquence have been accumulated against Slavery—but on this occasion I shall confine myself precisely to the argument against its recognition at the National Capital, nor shall I wander into the discussion of other questions which are only distantly connected with it. At some other time the great question of emancipation in the States may be properly considered, together with that other question in which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) takes so great an interest, whether the freed men shall be encouraged to exile themselves to other lands or to continue their labor here at home. It is surely enough for the present to enter upon the discussion of Slavery at the National Capital; and here we are met by two inquiries, so frankly addressed by the clear-headed Senator, (Mr. POMEROY:) first, has Slavery any constitutional or legal existence at the National Capital? and, secondly, shall money be paid to secure its abolition?

It is true, there can be no such thing as property in man. If this pretension is recognized anywhere, it is another instance of the influence of custom. Slavery was then described, in its essential character, as a five-headed barbarism, having its origin, not in reason, or nature, or justice, or goodness, but simply in force, and nothing else. The force which maintains it at the National Capital is supplied by Congress. If the Constitution were rightly interpreted by a just tribunal, Slavery could not exist here, for Freedom, and not Slavery, is National. Its unconstitutionality was ably argued by Mr. CHASE, in the Senate, and HORACE MANN, in the House; and it follows, from the principle declared by Judge MCLEAN, that, in the essence of any power in the Constitution, it cannot exist, as respiration cannot exist where there is no atmosphere. This was applied by him to the Territories.

After a protracted discussion, Washington was selected as the National Capital. For a long time there was hesitation between the banks of the Delaware, the Susquehannah and the Potomac. The latter prevailed by a "compromise," carried by two votes. Maryland, by formal act, ceded the territory which now constitutes the District of Columbia, and Congress in 1801 proceeded to declare that the laws of Maryland, "as they now exist," shall continue in force. The statutes sanctioning Slavery are Colonial and ante-diluvian, and passed as early as 1795. These statutes do not attain the blot with Slavery, except for two generations; yet it is by virtue of these provisions that slavee are still held at the National Capital. Even if they extend beyond two generations they are flagrantly inconsistent with the Constitution. Congress can exercise no powers except in conformity with the Constitution. Its exclusive jurisdiction is controlled and limited by the Constitution, out of which it is derived. Now, looking at the Constitution, we shall find, first, that there are no words authorizing Congress to establish or recognize Slavery, and, secondly, that there are positive words which prohibit Congress from the exercise of any such power. The argument, therefore, is twofold; first, from the absence of authority, and secondly, from positive prohibition. A barbarism like Slavery can have no support except in positive, unambiguous words. There is no power in the Constitution to make a king or to make a slave, and the absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than the other. But if there be no such power, then all acts of Congress sustaining Slavery at the National Capital must be unconstitutional and void. Nobody can show a phrase or word in the Constitution giving the power. If you find it there, it is simply because you make the Constitution a reflect of yourself. But if there were doubt on this point, the prohibitions of the Constitution would settle the question, among which is this: "No person shall be deprived of life, *liberty* or *property*, without due process of law." Every person now detained as a slave here is detained in violation of this prohibition. A Court properly impartial, and ready to assume that just responsibility which dignifies judicial tribunals, would at once declare Slavery impossible here, and set every slave free. The two cases are parallel. In the British case of the *Somerset*, 15,000 were set free, while here it will be only 3,000. But since Courts will not do this work, it must be attempted by Congress. If from the former, it would be the triumph of the magistrate; if from the latter, of the statesman. But shall Congress vote money? I do not hesitate, and there are two prevailing reasons: first, if not a partnership, there is at least a complicity, on the part of Congress, in Slavery here, through which the whole country has become responsible; and, secondly, it is the gentlest, quietest and surest way, and therefore the most practical. As there is no reason of policy adverse to such appropriations, so there is no objection in the Constitution. Congress may create freemen here, although it may not create slaves. But, I prefer to consider the money which we vote, not as compensation, but as ransom. From time immemorial, every Government has undertaken to ransom its subjects from captivity. Unhappily, in our history, we have had occasion to do this with the sanction and coöperation of the best names in our history.

Even in our colonial days, their own white people were enslaved by the Barbary States. Algiers was the chief seat of this enormity, which found the same apologies set up for Slavery here. It was even said that the slaves in Algiers were well fed, much better than the free Christians there, and that some became indifferent to freedom. In unfolding this eventful story, I shall exhibit the direct and coostant intervention of Congress for the ransom of slaves; but the story itself is an argument against Slavery. Our efforts and anxieties began immediately after the establishment of our independance. As our power seemed inadequate to compel the liberation of these people, it was attempted by ransom. But at first our Government offered only $200 a head—less than is proposed in the present bill for the redemption of slaves at the National Capital. Petitions were presented to Congress for the captives, and several interesting reports were made by the Secretary of State, in which he said that it was regarded as important that "In the first instance of redemption by the United States, our price should be fixed at the lowest point." There are also several messages of WASHINGTON on the subject, calling upon Congress "to provide what shall seem most expedient." The question stated was between war and ransom. The Senate by formal resolution advised ransom, and the President then announced, "I will proceed to take measures for the ransom of our citizens in captivity at Algiers." This important business met with many interruptions. Commodore PAUL JONES, who was intrusted with it, died. Col. HUMPHREYS was not allowed to reach Algiers. During all this time our people smarted in bondage. The country meanwhile was aroused. People of all classes vied in generous efforts. At public celebrations the toasts, "Happiness for all," and "Universal liberty" were proposed, partly in sympathy with our wretched white fellow-citizens in bonds. The story of the "Algerine Captive," reprinted in London, was the prototype of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Col. HUMPHREYS proposed to raise money by ottteries. At last, by act of Congress of the 20th of March, 1794, one million dollars was appropriated for the ransom of our people, being precisely the same sum as is now proposed to be paid for ransom here. The treaty with Algiers, when obtained, was a sacrifice of pride, and not of honor, to the necessity of the occasion. But amidst all its unquestionable humiliation, it was a treaty of emancipation; nor did our people consider nicely the terms on which such a good was secured. It was hailed by WASHINGTON, in a message to Congress, as "Gratifying to every feeling heart." From a document in our State papers it appears that annual appropriations, during several years, were made for this purpose, amounting to upward of $2,000,000. To all who now question the power of Congress, or the policy of exercising it, I commend this account in its various items. If we consider the population and the resources at the time, the amount is not inconsiderable. But the prowess of DECATUR was afterward enlisted to do by arms what was not completely done by ransom. Great Britain was aroused to a naval expedition which abolished Slavery in the Barbary States. And thus ended white Slavery in the Barbary States. A single brief effort of war puts an instant close to this wicked practice. In looking back upon its history, we find much to humble our pride, if we are disposed to mourn that our Government stooped to ransom those who were justly free without price: yet we cannot fail to gather instruction from this great precedent. Slavery is the same in its essential character, wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has received some new harshness among us. There is no argument against its validity at Algiers which is not equally strong against its validity at Washington. In both cases it is *unjust force* organized into law. But in Algiers it is not equally known that the law was unconstitutional, as it clearly was here in Washington. In the early case, Slavery was regarded by our fathers only as an existing *fact*, and it is only as an existing *fact* that it can now be regarded by us in the present case: nor is there any power of Congress, which was generally extended for those captives, which may not now be invoked for the captives in our own streets.

Mr. SUMNER concluded by saying: Mr. President, if in this important discussion, which seems to open the doors of the future, I have confined myself to two simple inquiries, it is because practically they exhaust the whole subject. If Slavery be unconstitutional in the National Capitol and if it be right to ransom slaves, then you cannot hesitate to adopt the present bill. It is needless to enter upon other questions, important, perhaps, but irrelevant. It is necessary, also, to consider the bugbears which Senators have invoked; for all must see that they are bugbears.

If I have seemed to dwell on details, it is because they furnished at each stage instruction and support. If I have occupied time in a curious passage of history, it is because it was more apt than curious, while it afforded a mirror in which we can see ourselves. Of course, I scorn to argue the obvious truth that the slaves are as much entitled to freedom as the white slaves that enlisted the early energies of our Government. They are men, by the grace of God, and this is enough.

There is no principle of the Constitution, and no rule of justice, which is not as strong for the one as the other. In consenting to the ransom proposed, you will recognize their manhood, and if authority be needed, you will find it in the example of WASHINGTON, who did not hesitate to employ a golden key to open the house of bondage. Let this bill pass, and the first practical triumph of freedom, for which good men have longed, dying without the right—for which orators and statesmen have pleaded, will at last be accomplished. Slavery will be banished from the National Capital, this metropolis, which bears a venerated name, will be purified: its evil spirit will be cast out, its shame will be removed, its society refined, its Courts will be improved, its revolting ordinances will be swept away, and its loyalty will be secured. If you are not moved by justice to the slave, then act for our own good and in self-defence. If you hesitate to pass this bill for the blacks, then pass it for the whites. Nothing is clearer than that the degradation of Slavery affects the master as much as the slave, while recent events testify that, where Slavery exists, there treason lurks, if it does not flaunt. From the beginning of this rebellion, Slavery has been constantly revealed in the conduct of the masters, and even here, in the National Capital, it has been the treacherous power which has encouraged and strengthened the enemy. This power must be suppressed, and if the suppression here endangers Slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for the good work. For the sake of ourselves, in self-defance, and in the name of the Constitution and Justice, let it be done.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Missouri, (Union,) the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The House passed the Senate bill removing the import duties on arms imported either by States or contractors.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that S. F. BEACH is not elected a member of the House from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The leather clause of the bill was amended, as follows:

On patent or enameled leather five mills per square foot.

On patent Japanned-splits, used for dasher leather, four mills per square foot.

On patent or enameled skirting leather one and one-half cents per square foot.

On all sole and rough or harness leather, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, five mills per pound.

On all other sole or rough leather, hemlock tanned, eight mills per pound.

On all sole or rough leather, tanned in whole or part with oak, one cent. e pound.

On all finished or curried upper leather, except calfskins made from leather tanned in the interest of the parties finishing or currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, one cent e pound.

On "bend," "butt" and harness leather, one and a half cents per pound.

On offal leather, five mills per pound.

On tarred or oil-dressed leather, two and a half cents per pound.

On tanned calf-skins, six cents each.

On morocco, goat, kid or sheep skins, curried, manufactured or finished, four per centum ad valorem, provided that the price at which such skins are usually sold shall determine their value.

On buckskins, tanned or dressed, two dollars per dozen.

On doeskins, tanned or dressed, one dollar per dozen.

On deerskins, dressed and smoked, six cents per pound.

On horse and hog skins, tanned and dressed, four per centum ad valorem.

On American patent calfskins, five per centum ad valorem.

On patent or enameled cloth three per centum ad valorem.

The following amendments were also agreed to:

On wine made of grapes, five, instead of ten cents, a gallon.

On varnish, five per centum ad valorem.

On furs of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following proviso:

"That no duty shall be collected on furs until the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain."

Mr. SPAULDING took the occasion to say, that we have lost $13,000,000 by this Treaty, owing to discriminating duties.

The Committee adopted Mr. SPAULDING's amendment.

The tax on diamonds, emeralds and other jewelry, was put at three per centum ad valorem.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the clause fixing the tax on flour manufactured from wheat at 10 cents per barrel, and in like proportions for less or greater quantities put for sale in sacks or other packages, and insert a provision that flour made at any mill for customers, for their own consumption and not for sale, shall be exempt from duty. Such a tax was erroneous and affected all classes. It would be discriminating against our own people for the benefit of those who send the article into the United States from Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved as an amendment that the proposed tax shall not go into effect so long as the Reciprocity treaty continues in force.

Mr. SPAULDING opposed this, because it would create a class of men who would interest themselves in keeping this odious treaty in operation, in order that their flour might not be taxed. He intended to take steps at an early day for the abolition of this treaty, by introducing a resolution requesting the President to give the required notice for its termination.

The paragraph in relation to flour was then stricken out.

The tax on cloth and all textile fabrics was fixed at three per centum ad valorem.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered the following as a new paragraph to the bill:

"That on and after the 1st of May, a tax of one cent per pound be charged on all cotton held or owned by any person or company."

Mr. KELLOGG said that this tax will about ten per centum and was the only way by which the South could be burdened with taxation, cotton really being their element of strength.

The amendment of Mr. KELLOGG was adopted.

An amendment altering the piano-forte clause, so as to include organs and melodeons kept for use or hire, and fixing the tax at from fifty cents to six dollars, according to value, was adopted.

The tax on pleasure yachts was fixed at from six to twenty dollars each.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the tax on dogs of any kind be $1 each.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. MALLORY moved to except pointers, setters, lap-Poodle, and all other valuable dogs.

Mr. WRIGHT suggested the adoption of the following proviso:

"That the tax on dogs shall not take effect until after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain."

This proposition excited considerable laughter.

Mr. MALLORY's motion and Mr. WRIGHT's proviso were rejected.

An ineffectual motion was made to strike out the entire section relating to slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep. The section remains as originally reported.

The next section was amended by adding the following proviso:

"That the Commissioners of Internal Revenue may make further rules and regulations for ascertaining the accurate number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered, liable to taxation under this bill."

Here the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SKIRMISH NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE.

TWO UNION LADIES TAKEN PRISONERS BY STEWART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

On Sunday afternoon, we learn from the Washington *Republican*, a detachment of STEWART'S Virginia Cavalry made a dash at the residence of a Union lady named TENNANT, who lives about a mile and a half from Difficult Creek, and about six miles from the Chain Bridge. While engaged in ransacking and pillaging the residence of Mrs. TENNANT they were discovered by a portion of Col. BAYARD'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, who at once charged down upon them, when quite a smart engagement ensued, which resulted in the hasty flight of the rebel cavalry, but not before they had secured Mrs. T. and her daughter, whom they conveyed away in Mr. TENNANT'S buggy, into which they had previously harnessed the horse for that purpose. The only casualty to Col. BAYARD'S Cavalry in the skirmish was the wounding of one soldier, who was conveyed to the city the same night.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Successful Attack upon Guerillas at Warrenaburgh—A Colonel and a Captain Captured, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 31.

Information has been received at headquarters that a detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry, under Capt. THOMPSON, overtook the Guerrilla band of Col. PARKER, in the night of the 29th, about ten miles west of Warrensburgh. Fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners; among the latter are Col. PARKER and Capt. WALTON. Our loss was two killed and several wounded.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED BY GEN. CURTIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 31.

Gen. CURTIS has issued the following special order, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Southwest, March 26:

CHARLES MORTON, HAMILTON KENNEDY and ALEXANDER LEWIS, colored men, formerly slaves employed in the rebel service, and taken as contraband of war, are hereby confiscated, and, not being needed for the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, without let or hindrance, and are forever emancipated from the service of their masters, who allowed them to aid in the efforts to break up the Government and laws of our country.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 30, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, March 31.

The weather here to-day is unpleasant and rainy.

The steamer *King Philip* arrived from Washington this afternoon, with Vice-President HAMLIN on board, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other Senators, Representatives and invited guests. The party will return to-morrow.

There is no news.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

Reception of President Lincoln's Emancipation Message in England.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Additional French Troops Going to Mexico.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Consols 93 7-8 a 94 for Money.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 31.

The *Jura*, from Liverpool et 1.30 P. M., of the 20th, and Londonderry, 21st inst., arrived here at 6 P. M. She brings 174 passengers.

The *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 19th, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 20th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Message had attracted much attention in England. There is little time yet for comment.

The Liverpool *Post* says there can be no doubt it will have an incalculable effect in Europe, *and that effect will be most favorable to the Northern cause.*

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"*It is the most important news since the split* The President's avowed object is to recover to the Union the Border States. The proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and *is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war.* We may hope others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers, until something acceptable has been put forth. *The only reply of the South to President Lincoln has been a resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all the cotton and tobacco* that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. In every point of view the proposal of the President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope, but it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is."

RUSSELL'S correspondence to the *Times* is again dated from Washington, and comes down to March 2. He says the weather has prevented Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance. He praises the constancy and tenacity of the Confederates. He says the Northern troops were getting weary of war, and clamorous for furloughs.

The resignation of Secretary CAMERON was certain for the appointment of FARRAGUT COLBORN CURTIS, said to be a General in the National Army, who two years ago, left his wife and six children chargeable on the parish of Sunderland.

The proceedings in Parliament, on the 18th, were unimportant.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 18th. The Directors' report was adopted. Hopeful views were entertained. It was announced that Lord PALMERSTON would receive a deputation from the Company on the subject the following week.

The marine statistics show that, in five months, ending January 31, about thirty-six vessels, laden with flour and grain, from America for England were lost. The total cargoes exceeded 700,000 bushels.

FRANCE.

Additional troops were being sent to Mexico, and a new brigade was to leave Toulon on the following week. Camps at Chalons and Lyons were to be opened earlier than usual.

The Bourse was dull, but rather firmer.

ITALY.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had another long interview with RATAZZI, and had postponed his departure from Turin for a few days.

It was rumored that FARINI had accepted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AUSTRIA.

Great precautions were being taken by the Austrian Government on the Venetian frontier. The advanced posts had been doubled, and the garrison augmented. Troops had also been posted along the line of the Po. The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vicenza. A chaplain and two officers of the Austrian fleet were arrested at Mantua, on suspicion of being partisans in the Italian cause.

PRUSSIA.

The Democratic Press of Germany were denouncing most bitterly the appointment of Prince HOHENLOHE as President of the Prussian Council, owing to his retrograde principles.

GREECE.

All the cannon of the insurgents have fallen into the hands of the royal troops. A small garrison at Syra was captured, and order restored at that place. The insurgents at Nauplia asked for an amnesty and armistice for 24 hours, which was granted.

Constantinople advices say that a corps of observation, consisting of 20,000 Turkish troops, have been dispatched to the Grecian frontier.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

PARIS, Friday, March 21.

Rentes have advanced to 69f. 90c.

The Corps Legislatif has adopted the address to the Emperor, with but nine dissentient votes.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 21.

The *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The Extraordinary Japanese Embassadors, deputed to visit the various countries of Europe, arrived at Suez on the 20th.

ROME, Tuesday, March 18.

The Pope has been ill for the past week. His strength has been much prostrated, and he has suspended his audiences.

LONDON, Friday, March 21.

There was a heavy fall of snow in England on Thursday night.

Thursday's Bank return shows an important addition to the bullion and reserve. The *Times* (City article) says English funds were quiet but firm yesterday.

The Society for the propagation of commercial reform in France, have unanimously voted it inexpedient to repeal all duties on raw materials employed in building and fitting ships, and assimilate all flags in regard to customs and duties.

United States fives are quoted at 76 to 77.

Funds on the 19 th were dull, and an eighth lower. The discount market was easy, and the demand light. Gold flows to the Bank in large quantities. There is some expectation of an early reduction in the Bank minimum. Funds were rather firmer on the 20th.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 20.

COTTON—Sales three days 10,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged, but closed with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer. RUMBARDEN, SPENCE and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour downward. Wheat active; Red Western, 11s. 6d.; Red Southern, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d.; Western, 12s. 6d., White Southern, 12s. 9d. Corn tending upward; Mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

PROVISIONS—Steady. The same authorities report Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon active and firm. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Ashes quiet; Pots, 33s.; Pearls 32s. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Resin dull; Common 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 19.

BREADSTUFFS still declining. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. TEA dull and unchanged. RICE quiet, but steady. TALLOW firm, at 44s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firm, at 26s. 6d.

Erie shares, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 42¾ discount. Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

LATEST—VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 21.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, including 4,250 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. Prices have advanced ⅛d. @ ¼d. ℔ lb. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the advance.

The stock in port is estimated at 403,500 bales, of which 150,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but steady, except Wheat, which tends downward, and quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday, March 21.

Consols, for money, 93⅝@94.

Illinois Central Shares, 42¾ discount. Erie, 23¾.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased £281,000.

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Arrival of the Bienville at Washington—Skirmish at Mosquito Inlet—A Number of Men Killed and Wounded—Dispatch from Commodore Dupont.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at the Navy-yard wharf this morning, having left San Augustine on the 25th. She brings the bodies of Capt. BUDD, of the *Penguin*, and of Capt. MATHER, who were both killed at Mosquito Inlet.

When the *Bienville* left, the general impression was that the people of Florida were returning to their loyalty, and the rebel troops had either all left, or were making their way to other Southern States. The only place where any formidable opposition to the National troops was made was at Mosquito Inlet, and that only on small boats from the *Penguin* and *Henry Andrews*. Eight of our forces were killed and wounded. The extent of casualties on the rebel side has not been ascertained.

Flag-Officer DUPONT has sent the following dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, OFF MOSQUITO INLET, FLA., Monday, March 24, 1862.

SIR: I have to report to the Department some casualties that have occurred to officers and men belonging to two of the vessels of my fleet—casualties as painful as they were unexpected—but the loss of the gallant lives has expiated the error of judgment which enthusiastic zeal had induced.

The Department was informed, after the capture of Fernandina, that so soon as I could take possession of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, I would give my attention to Mosquito Inlet, and the capture of the latter, which, according to my information, appeared to me for the introduction of arms, munitions, &c., from English ships and steamers, at the British colony of Nassau, into small vessels of light draft.

I accordingly ordered the *Penguin*, Acting Lieut. Commanding T. A. BUDD, and the *Henry Andrew*, Acting-Master S. W. MATHER, to proceed to this place, the latter to cross the bar, establish an inside blockade, capture any rebel vessels there, and guard from incendiarism large quantities of live oak timber on the Government land, cut and ready for shipment, to which the Department had called my attention. On reaching here myself, on the 22d, I was boarded by the Executive Officer of the *Penguin*, and informed that Lieut.-Commanding BUDD, with Acting-Master MATHER, had organized an expedition from the two vessels and had moved southward through the inland passage, leading into Mosquito Lagoon, passing Smyrna with four or five light boats, carrying in all some 43 men. Soon after this report, which I heard with anxiety, the results were developed. It appears that after going some 15 or 18 miles without any incident, and while on their return, and within sight of the *Henry Andrew*, the order of the line being no longer observed, the two commanding officers quite in advance, landed under certain earthworks which had been abandoned, or never armed, near a dense grove of live oak, with underbrush. A heavy and continuous fire was unexpectedly opened upon them from both these covers. Lieut.-Commanding BUDD, and Acting-Master MATHER, with three of the five men composing the boat's crew, were killed. The remaining two men were wounded and made prisoners. As the other boats came up they were also fired into and suffered more or less. The rear boat of all had a howitzer, which, however, could not be properly secured or worked, the boat not being fitted for the purpose, and could therefore be of little use. The men had to seek cover on shore, but as soon as it was dark, Acting-Master's Mate MCINTOSH returned to the boats; brought away the body of one of the crew, who had been killed, all the arms, ammunition, and flag; threw the howitzer into the river, passed close to the rebel pickets, who hailed, but elicited no reply, and arrived safely on board the *Henry Andrew*.

On hearing of this untoward event, I directed Commander ROGERS to send off the launch and cutters of this ship to the support of the *Andrew*. The boats crossed the bar at midnight, and the next morning the vessel was hauled close up to the scene of the late attack, but no enemy could be discovered.

The bodies of Lieut. BUDD and Acting Master MATHER were received under a flag of truce, and the commanding officer, a Capt. BIRD, who had come from a camp at a distance, made some show of courtesy by returning papers and a watch, as if ashamed of this mode of warfare, for these were the very troops that with sufficient force, means and material for a respectable defence, had ingloriously fled from St. Augustine on our approach.

I inclose a copy of my instructions to Acting Lieut. BUDD, the original of which was found on his person, and was one of the papers returned by the rebel officers.

Lieut.-Commanding BUDD and Acting Master MATHER were brave and devoted officers. The former commanded the *Penguin* in the action on the 7th of November, and received my commendation. The latter, in the prime of life, was a man of uncommon energy and daring, and had no superior probably amoog the patriotic men who have been appointed in the navy from the mercantile marine.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

Speech of Gov. Gen. Andrew Johnson, Delivered on Saturday, at the Capitol.

From the Nashville Patriot, 25th.

At the hour of 11½ o'clock, Gov. JOHNSON took his stand at the Speaker's desk of the Representatives' Hall, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you under extraordinary circumstances, which, I presume, is understood by all. I am not in the habit of making a long axordium; but, in my crude way, I desire to address you in the spirit of one who feels a deep interest in your destinies. What I have to say I will begin by calling your attention to the time when I made my valedictory address as Chief Executive of the State. When I made that address, I feel sure your fellow-citizens will testify to the truth that the affairs of the gubernatorial office had been faithfully discharged, and that I yielded its honors in a state of tranquillity, and undisturbed repose upon the bosom of Peace. We now have matters of State been disposed of since that period? I surrendered all the powers of the Executive, and laid them down, unimpaired, at your feet. Peace, with all its attendant happiness, pervaded the Commonwealth then. How is it now?

I have returned to address you, and ask your attention to the perilous and extraordinary condition of things now. When I quitted the gubernatorial chair, anarchy reigned throughout your State. What condition do we find the country in now? Look out, and see what it is to be found. When you extend your vision over the vast boundary of this beloved country, what do you find? You see men armed in all the appointments of war; you look upon battle-fields, and upon fallen countrymen bleeding. Why all this? And why I not inquire what it has been for? Why is it that fathers are disconsolate, that mothers and sisters wear the impress of grief and sorrow? Why is this sorrow brought upon a contented and heppy people? Why is our beautiful land—the asylum of the oppressed of every clime—bathed in human blood? I hope you will keep up the inquiry. Why all this?

Four years ago I left my beloved State quiet and happy; her free sons and lovely daughters had not a dream of disorder. I return to-day in the midst of civil war and the camp—in the sound of cannon roar and in the view of glittering bayonets. Again I ask, why all this? Sisters, mothers, fathers—I intend to tell you something, and call upon you to hold the guilty responsible for shedding innocent blood.

You know that it has been said, and said to me, that the is an unjust war—that the United States is unjustifiably prosecuting war against the South. It is said the South is carrying on the war for rights—Southern rights. Who ever sought to abridge their rights? When the Government has never ceased to respect and foster its national structure. Our pride knows no East, no West, no North, no South—it is purely national in its character.

The inquiry runs along, and what is the conclusion drawn? They complain of lost rights; say they have been deprived of just and constitutional rights in the Territories; and for their restitution they have gone to war. Permit me to make an inquiry—in no offensive sense, but simply that I may be understood—another inquiry of mothers, whose hearts are bleeding for the slaughter of a dear son; of sisters, who are left widows in comfortless solitude, because a fond brother sleeps far away upon the battle plain. It is this. What right of the South has been denied? What privilege withheld? what prerogative lost, under the Constitution and laws of the United States? What are they? Can you tell? Can you point it out? Can you take the Constitution, and call attention to any right there guaranteed which you have lost? Can you see it—smell it—taste it—feel it? You may ask all your faculties, and cannot tell what right has been lost.

What excuse, then, is there for all this turmoil of war? What has the South lost, under the Constitution, that palladium of our liberties, framed by the patriot fathers of another century? Slavery is the reply. Where has the institution of Slavery been invaded? Can any one tell? In what I have to say, I shall be pointed; address myself to your brains and hearts, to your judgment and patriotism. I can boast of no power of speech; but when I feel that truth and right are on my side, I am emboldened to speak with confidence. In this connection, permit me to remark that since this excitement in reference to Slavery, because I and others have determined to stand firm to our faith in self-government, we have been denominated as traitors. We declared faithfully to support the Constitution, and because we stood by that sacred instrument, we have been denounced as traitors. The Constitution defines treason to be, levying war against the Government—adhering to the enemy in time of war. I was the sworn representative of the people; had registered an oath in Heaven to support the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. Because we stand for the Constitution, advocate and maintain the integrity of the Government of our fathers, for which the purest and best men shed their blood; because we use our energies in subserving the great and unshaken principles of the American Constitution, conceived by men who united in their characters the soul of honor, wisdom and prudence, with WASHINGTON at their head; because we work for the preservation, in the hearts of our children, of those patriots and soldiers who bravely met privations and death—sleeping under inclement skies, and rising with the morning to push on their standards, braving every peril and sacrifice—to achieve our independence; because we dare stand by them; because we have espoused their deathless principles, we are denounced as traitors. If it be treason to stand by one's country, I am here to-day a traitor in your presence.

I was making the inquiry, "Why all this?" I direct your attention to some facts in our history. In the fall of 1860, you remember the memorable contest for the Presidency. Three candidates were put before the people—BELL, BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS. A fourth was nominated—Mr. LINCOLN. What position did he take? I ask of Mr. BELL's friends, What position did he occupy? "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." What did Douglas man propose? How did BRECKINRIDGE stand? If there is a Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas man present, let me ask him for a sincere and frank confession of his doubts, under the unprecedented aspect of things, as presented in the disunited ranks of all parties at this period. I was a Breckinridge Democrat. You remember I made a speech on Broad-street. I did not take ultra grounds; many of my friends were displeased. My belief was that BRECKINRIDGE was a more eligible man than BELL; that, from his well-known position in the eyes of the nation, he could defeat and put down secession. He was, consequently, a stronger man in the South than DOUGLAS, while it was agreed that DOUGLAS was stronger at the North. We had reason to hope that a combination of their strength would overthrow LINCOLN. It took the ground, notwithstanding, that, should Mr. BELL be elected, the country would be reconciled. The election passed by, and Mr. LINCOLN was chosen to fill the Presidency. I resolved to acquiesce in the election of Mr. LINCOLN. If his Administration should prove good and satisfactory, there would be no need of dissatisfaction: if bad, disparaging to any part of the Government, turn him out. This would be our remedy, and the most effectual. I was not for breaking up this Government because, forsooth, the aims of any set of politicians had miscarried. If we are to have revolution upon such such a pitiful pretext, what stability of Government do we possess? To yield to the displeasure of a certain set or party, so far as to partition a political structure of such grandeur as ours, would be to follow in the footsteps of dissected Mexico. I told my countrymen to give LINCOLN a fair chance; if he sought to invade their rights or compress their freedom, elect another—the ballot-box and not the sword was the instrument to wield.

In the support of BRECKINRIDGE for the Presidency, I had labored through a fatiguing canvass, exposing myself to all the unpleasantness of travel, and the exhaustion of declamation. I was enlisted in his fortunes for the sake of my country. I believed him to be the safest for the crisis; and I can produce evidences from many sources to justify the belief. Threats were boldly made to destroy the country if BRECKINRIDGE should not be elected. To avoid the calamity, I would make the sacrifice of my health—nay, my life, my all.

Hell men, how can you justify yourselves for the part you are enacting in this bloody drama? Let me ask Douglas supporters, How could you go off into the Disunion camp? I was a witness of the reign of terror which followed the defeat of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, and when the election was over I repaired to Washington. It was there that BRECKINRIDGE showed the cloven foot. South Carolina was hasely and adroitly attempting to dissolve the Union. I saw BRECKINRIDGE, and conversed with him; told him the people were all disappointed; that we had all been caught in a snap; Secessionists would break up the Union. Said he, "Would you coerce a State?" I replied, "It is our duty to save the Government." "Will you coerce?" he demanded. "Don't repeat the observation," I rejoined. "We are obliged to sustain the laws when disregarded, they should be enforced. If South Carolina would defy the power of the Government, and attempt to extend the defection to other States, duty compelled us to assert the majesty of the law, and onforce its provisions. Whether it is to operate upon one man or a State, enforce the law. If the Government does not possess the power to protect its laws from wanton violation, it is no Government at all. The first thing impressed upon my mind when a boy, was the sacredness, the inviolableness of my country's laws. The soul of liberty is the love of law. If this be so, and you have no authority to enforce, you have no law to protect the weak and defy the strong.

What rights have been wrested from you? Has your family been interfered with? What does it amount to? Remember that families make communities, communities make counties, and counties make States. Preserve the whole; carefully guard its important unity. Commit no encroachments upon its interests, lest the fabric tumble, like a rope of sand, into ruins.

My interview with BRECKINRIDGE—it was like an iceberg in my bosom. To Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, I said: Sir, your strength has failed to satisfy the country. Said he: "I am disappointed in my calculations; I firmly believed myself capable of carrying the Border States." Are you willing to disunite the States because of Mr. LINCOLN's success, and because discontented South Carolina agitates the subject? To this question BRECKINRIDGE replied in *ad captandum* slang about subjugation and the horrors of a civil conflict, convincing me that he had gone into the arms of disunion. We separated. I turned from him with the said: You deceived me then—this was your fault; but when you deceive me again, it will be mine. (Laughter.)

Let me ask Gen. Breckinridge and Douglas men what was left for them to do? There was but one duty unperformed. What rights have you not been protected in? I entreated them to be prepared now to come forward as a band of brothers, gather around the altar of our country, with the Constitution, and swear that all shall sink, but preserve the Government.

In returning to my native State, I offer the olive branch in one hand, and the Constitution in the other. With one or the other I have come to perish, if needs be; to pour out my blood a free libation for its preservation. The Federal Government is made responsible for this war by the men who have entailed its horrors upon the country by crying out that their pretended rights are gone. Let us forget all prejudices, and see the question as it is.

The Slavery question is a mere pretext for the present state of the country. Knowing that fifteen States are interested in the institution, the ambitious and disappointed partisans of the South have thought by this means to irritate the people, and promote their own selfish machinations.

What pledge have I ever made and not fulfilled—what obligations have I broke, that I deserve to be denounced and persecuted? It is you, who have countenanced this rebellion, that are in the wrong. I merit not your anger for lifting my voice for the perpetuity of our Government. I have not deserted the old principles that underlie our Constitution. You are at fault. I have never deviated from the beaten track.

In 1832 I remember to have read the proctamation of President JACKSON; felt that it contained the only doctrine to secure the preservation of the Government. It was sustained by those master statesmen, WEBSTER, CLAY and JACKSON. I stand now as they stood in the first storm of State; and for this I am persecuted. Do not be angry, but come up, show your manhood, acknowledge the error of your purpose, and resolve to support the United States Government—the greatest and best fabrication of God and man.

In 1832—the year of nullification—JACKSON wrote a letter to Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia. I invite your attention to it. What did he say? There existed an effort to break up the Government. It is now twenty-nine years; and, were it possible, many of you differed with him then; none can differ now. Were it possible for Old Hickory to return among us, what would be his treatment of Southern traitors, is illustrated in the answer of an old man who knew and loved him well. "If the 'stars and bars' should be planted over the General's grave, what would he say?" I would expect to see the old man jump from his grave, and order the last traitor to be ignominiously hung!

[Gov. JOHNSON, at this point, made some beautiful allusions to the illustrious dead.]

I was going to say, that if what is now transpiring could be made known to the slumbering hero and statesman—his sensitiveness so acute, his love of justice so uncontrollable—he would rise from the tomb, and, in thunder tones, declare the "Union must and shall be preserved."

I hold in my hand the original manuscript letter. He tells CRAWFORD that if he had had time, he would have put nullification down. Tariff was the pretext then. He shows that the tariff embraced principles only in consonance with the Constitution. He proves the real object to have been disunion.

As the tariff was a pretext in 1842, the Slavery or negro question is the pretext now. How do the facts stand? When we come to examine, look at the proceedings of the last Congress. What was the true phase of the times? A compromise, you remember—the Crittenden proposition—was introduced. The Southern Senators, including BENJAMIN, TOOMBE, IVERSON, and a list of others, pretended that if the measure passed, the South would not be satisfied. They desired everything else but compromise. Senator CLARK offered an amendment which he believed would be acceptable to the South. I had critically kept pace with these pretenders. Their protest was only to disguise their real intentions, when the vote was put on CLARK's amendment—mark well—only fifty-five ballots were recorded. The amendment was adopted by two votes, thus defeating the original compromise. Who is responsible for this work of destruction? Six Southern Senators refusing to record their votes. If the Crittenden compromise had been adopted, they would have been deprived of a pretext for their treason. JUDITH BENJAMIN, a sneaking, Jewish, unconstonable traitor, was seated at my side when the vote was being taken. I told him if was his duty to come to the relief of the country by voting upon this important proposition. He sneeringly answered that "when he wanted my advice he would make the request." I said, you are a Senator, and I demand that your vote be recorded. With six others, he contrived to defeat the measure by slipping out. They wanted no compromise. This, then, has caused the present difficulties? These six Senators destroyed the compromise, upon which they based revolution. Let us examine ourselves, gentlemen, and females, too, that we may arraign the guilty ones at the shrine of public suffering. Did LINCOLN dissolve the Union? Did Republicans distract and divide our nation? No. Who, then are to blame? Men, who in themselves were capable of averting the storm, and yet cried there was no hope for the South—no escape from subjugation!

You know the clamor has been raised that the non-slaveholding States would amend the Constitution, so as to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. On the 20th of December South Carolina—[illegible]—ordinance of secession—took Fort Moultrie—revolution commenced. Soon after South Carolina went out, seven other States followed. Their argument was, that the Free States would interfere with their peculiar institution by legislation.

By the withdrawal of these States, the power was conferred upon Congress so to legislate. Having the power, did they amend the Constitution? No. While they had the power, and fourteen Southern Senators were not there to say three-fourths Jocks so and so, instead of legislating, what do they do? I ask for letting justice be done, though the Heavens fall. They come forward with an amendment *forbidding* any interference with Slavery where it exists. The amendment was passed by a vote of two-thirds. Why did not your Tennesseeans take it up, instead of being governed by a petty tyraot?

I wish to pay my respects to gentlemen who have been deprived of their rights in the Territories. We have had some clamorous harangues about rights; the most of them have proceeded from noisy disunionists, who never owned a negro; they have been terribly disturbed. I myself owned a few—only seven—and I expect they cost me more labor than those who owned a hundred.

During the last session of Congress three Territorial bills were passed, and afterward an amendment was adopted taking the power away from Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. The three bills organizing the Territories of Dacotah, Nevada and Colorado provide that the Legislature shall have no power to interfere with the private property of citizens, declaring slaves to be private property, that no tax shall be laid on him (the citizen) to drive him out of the Territories.

How much of the question is left for Secessionists? Their Senators defeated a proposition, offered in a spirit of fairness and cordiality, and which, if accepted, would have restored the Government, and no blood would have flowed upon our consecrated soil.

What rights have they lost? Can they tell? I point them to the Territorial bills and amendment. There is a party in existence who want dissolution and a Southern Confederacy. Slavery is the hobby. SUMNER wants the Government broke. Abolitionists hold that if Slavery survives the Union cannot endure. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues, Slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise; but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why? Abolition is dissolution; dissolution is secession; one is the other. Both are striving to accomplish the same object. One thinks it will destroy, the other save Slavery.

If the Southern Senators were sincere, all their apprehensions about LINCOLN showed a wonderful lack of sagacity. When Mr. LINCOLN came into power, on the 4th of March, he had six of a majority against him. He was powerless for evil. He could not form his Cabinet without our approval; he could not send a Minister to a foreign Court—we had the power to reject treaties entered into by Envoys; he could not send a Consul abroad. LINCOLN could not buy bread and meat without our cooperation. Where was the danger, then? Why not remain and control his action? Hence, all pretext for the crime of secession is unreasonable and silly.

In this connection, I must be permitted to repeat that, after establishing the truth, that negroes have been the excuse for all the scenes of domestic butchery and the confused scenes of war which have darkened the history of 1861-62, the authors of this commotion had in view some startling conspiracy.

Something underlies their conduct, showing Slavery to be nothing more than a pretext. I was taught, in my earliest days, to believe the United States capable of self-government; but a certain portion of the North and South repudiate that doctrine. The great boast of the Secessionists was, if the Government would permit them to separate peaceably, after the prostration, demoralization, and combined horrors of a vigorous war, the country would submit, and let them revel in the elegance of their stolen treasures.

Who is JEFF. DAVIS? How long has it been since he so scurrilously impugned the courage of those gallant, never-yielding sons of Tennessee, who sought the palm of victory or a soldier's grave on the distant plains of Mexico? Why, you, the fathers, mothers, sons and brothers of those brave spirits, have been taught to believe their calumniator is the very essence of all that is great, glorious and wise. JEFF. DAVIS is the ungrateful beneficiary of the United States. He was taken by the Government, educated for the service and honor of the country. He was taught the military science, and was sent forth with the sword of his country to vindicate her cause. Now, when installed as the chief of an ungodly rebellion, we find him lifting, with sacrilegious hands, the same glittering sword. Are you prepared to make him your leader? Are you willing to bow your necks to the heel of usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS, a traitor to his country and his God, engaged in the most diabolical purpose that ever disgraced the life of man?

What kind of a Government do they want to establish? The organs of secession are boldly taking ground for a protectorate. They wish to become the subjects of Great Britain. I love woman—contemn the wretch who does not; but my love for woman would never permit me, or the good people of this State, to become the slaves of Queen VICTORIA. There are ten thousand women in the United States, all her equals, but not superiors. Her Majesty deserves our love, but we cannot tolerate foreign administration. They talk loudly, too, of a Dictator. The Press is industriously laboring in this behalf. The Richmond Examiner and Augusta Constitutionalist, which I hold in my hand, are its strongest advocates. They are wasting ammunition on dead ducks. [Laughter.]

Would you like to live under the dictatorship of ISHAM G. HARRIS? The Memphis Avalanche supports this preposterous idea. Isham, King! Great God! ISHAM G. HARRIS! I think I know the man. [Laughter.] He brought upon Tennessee all the anarchy and confusion now surging over our commonwealth. And yet, the people exclaim, let us have HARRIS for our King! Think of it! ISHAM G. HARRIS to be your master—the King, Dictator of Tennessee! Where is this self-constituted despot? On the first tramp of loyal soldiers upon this soil, he fled from the State and people. Think of it! I-s-a-a-c G. HARRIS your master—my master! He should not be my slave! (Laughter.)

The time will speedily come when the justly indignant people will hurl this band of traitors from their tottering eminence, and turn them over to the rigid tribunal of justice.

What more do we find? When the Provisional Congress was in session at Montgomery, SPRATT, of South Carolina, sent in a protest to that clause in their Constitution inhibiting the African Slave-trade. SPRATT presented, as his basis and theory of Government for the South, the formation of a slave Republic. He said this was the only true basis of Government; that we should have no man interested unless he owns slaves; if it is right to exclude States, let the non-slaveholding be rejected. Hence, we see where we are swinging. Can slave-owners take better care of Government than those who own none? Why change the Government?

Turn to the South Carolina Legislature. What do we find in the organic law of that State? No man is eligible to a seat in the Legislature unless he owns ten negroes and a corresponding amount of land. This is a law of the State looked upon as the great leader in the whole affair. No man, it matter not how gifted with the attributes of a legislator, is entitled to a seat unless he happens to be the owner of ten slaves and their value in land. See where we are traveling. Those of you who don't own any slave property are starting down there to get your rights! They say I couldn't look in! I own seven slaves—less than the required number. [Laughter.] Is this the plan? I have made the experiment, and have learned to love self-government.

I believe that slaves should be in subordination, and will live and die so believing. What constitutes a State?—the political body; not the most stately and magnificent public edifices—not the grandest scenery or the most luxurious fields; but men, high-minded, honorable men, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. So believing, I expect ever to stand—so, too, the people of Tenoessee will stand. An infatuation has swept over the land as a poisonous epidemic—a frightful delusion; the senses of the people have been turned, and they had themselves to open resistance to the mandates of liberty. But Heaven has willed that the light of morning shall return, and before its effulgent splendor all delusive phantoms will disappear, and reason will oooe more resume her queenly emptre.

Having made the inquiry, What rights have you lost? Go and look upoo the battlefields, and there, in the midst of bleaching bones and crimsoned sod, ask yourselves, Who are responsible? I have a few words to address to those who are responsible for this war. I have ehown that there is no cause. What is secession? It may be traced to the creation of the world, and found to be the origination of sin. Yes, eccession crept into the world in the Garden of Eden. The serpent's wiles there deceived and beguiled our first parents. It introduced the poison of secession into the minds of our mother and father. When the act was done, they seceded, and hid themselves. Secession, then, made its appearance with the advent of the world. South Carolina went out, and ran up, in lieu of the revered banner of freedom, the Palmetto flag, or rag, Louisiana seceded, and joined in with—what? the Pelican, (said to have a great capacity for swallowing—like the Southern Government.) [Laughter.] Alabama followed, hauled down the old flag, and displayed a banner adorned with a serpent. Here we see that Secession was introduced by the serpeot, and the serpent is at its end. The hideous monster, thanks to the giant strength of our cause, is about to be crushed out.

Who commcoced the war? On the 20th of December it was commenced by the secession of South Carolina. Did the United States make the attack? Had the iron-willed JACKSON been at the helm instead of the impotent, truckling old man of Wheatland, BUCHANAN, he would have kept South Carolina.

But BUCHANAN let the flame go on—permitted the stream to widen, and stood by with folded arms and silent tongue, without an effort to arrest the evil. South Carolina went out, and what did she do? Maj. ANDERSON retired to Fort Sumter—a pen in the ocean. Rebel troops were mustered, and Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie were garrisoned by them. They erected several batteries and breastworks, and commenced the siege of Sumter. An unarmed vessel, the *Star of the West*, was dispatched with provisions to the relief of the starving defenders of Sumter. She was fired into by the rebel guns, and driven from the harbor. Who commenced the war? Did the United States begin the war? The ladies will give the answer to this question. BEAUREGARD was called to South Carolina to take command of her levied troops, and erected works to reduce the fort, to which Maj. ANDERSON had removed his men.

On the 11th of April, BEAUREGARD held a consultation with Major ANDERSON, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Major ANDERSON, who had the honor of his Government in his keeping, and feeling the [illegible] accede to the summons; that his supplies would soon give out, and he would be forced to starve or capitulate. This did not satisfy BEAUREGARD; PRYOR, of Virginia, was not satisfied. The Virginia Legislature was in session; PRYOR dispatched a member of that body that "in one hour by the Shrewsbury clock, Fort Sumter will be ours." On the 12th, they opened their batteries on the starving garrison of Fort Sumter. The fort was on in flames, and the men had to fall upon their faces to prevent suffocation. Major ANDERSON surrendered.

Who began the war? Is the Union responsible for it? On the 12th a dispatch was sent to Montgomery, announcing the fall of Sumter. A serenade to President DAVIS was gotten up. He was called on for a speech, but pleaded unwell. But the people were addressed by prominent fire-eaters, who excited their hearers to a pitch of fatal enthusiasm. Glowing pictures of conquest and glory were painted in all the attractive characters of speech. "By the first of May," said they, "the Confederate flag will wave over the Capitol at Washington." On the 2d of March the Provisional Congress passed an act, calling for more men to invade the Capitol.

After all this, President LINCOLN, on the 15th of April, issued his proclamation for 75,000 men, declaring his purpose of retaking the forts, and ordering the rebels to disperse. For this, the capital was to be invaded. In compliance with his duty as the head of the nation, he called for men to rally to the support of the laws. You are asked to join the Southern Confederacy, and to offer the blood of your sons upon the polluted altar of treason. Your Government is called upon to get back by war that which belongs to the nation in common, and which the treasure of all sections has contributed to purchase.

We begin to see where the responsibility rests. I have seen regiments pass through my own county delirious with the idea of fighting the Yankees, and exclaiming, "O, we'll have the Capital in a week, sure." [Laughter.] You are called on to do what? Join a band of rebels—to engage in the height of wickedness, the most diabolical scheme that ever had conception. Yet, it is LINCOLN's war—an Abolition war. In justice to the Free States, let me tell you that they are presenting this war upon no other principle than the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union. I know what I speak—have been in the Free States. They wish you to submit to law. They come in the name of the Constitution, and when obedience is yielded, war will be at an end. When this is so, I welcome the Union men as patriots and saviors. I know what they come for—no other purpose than to reestablish the authority of the Government, and to reinstate the glorious symbol of Liberty beneath which our fathers marched to battle, that we might have a Government worth maintaining.

It is very easy to talk about Lincolnites. I have shown you who they are. Go through their regiments, and your inquiries will be answered so as to set at rest all doubt. I have repeatedly asked them if the war was being directed to the institution of Slavery. Their reply has always been, "We've got more niggers at home than we want; d—n the niggers. When we have established the rightful power of the Government, we mean to return to our homes and our avocations." This contrivance to overthrow the Constitution will fail. The Government is about to be preserved. Justice is about to overtake traitors who have destroyed bridges, burned houses, torn up railroads, and left sad evidences of their presence throughout the States. Because they have not succeeded, you must suffer. In despair they call upon you to destroy your property. Will you do it?

Let me say to a large proportion of those who have been engaged in this bloody and disgraceful business, through the deception of others, that I welcome them back to loyalty. But treason must be punished. Their enormous offence is indelibly written upon the heart of this country, and when they are punished the Government will rest on a more enduring basis.

These brave officers and men come to our midst to help us in the work of restoratioo. I have heard it said: "Look at the legions they are pouring down upon us. They are coming down in almost countless legions. This Government cannot be destroyed; it was spoke into existence by the voice of the people, which is the voice of God. They will come.

"Hark to the trump and drum,
And the mournful sound of the barbarous horn,
And the flap of the banners that flit as they're borne,
And the neigh of the steed, and the multitude's bum,
And the clash and the shout, 'They come; they come!'"

I love to hear our National airs—"Hail Columbia!" the Star-spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." They are consecrated by the remembrance of our fathers, and inspire feelings of patriotism and love of country.

Again I ask, what is all this for? Do we not see who are in the wrong? Their castles will fall. We must triumph. The Government will succeed. It is my honest conviction that the only security for the institution of Slavery is in preserving the Constitution. If you want to enjoy your slave property unmolested, seek to restore the protection of the Government. You have seen who commenced the war. You have heard of the slaughter of sons and brothers, who have been beguiled by the serpent of secession. Can the Southern Confederacy bring back your dead sons? Who will bring them back?

Secession alone is responsible for the bloodshed by which fathers and sons have been torn forever from the affectionate bosoms of their families. Will you not again introduce the Government under which you have enjoyed so many blessings and lived so happily? The sooner you get right the better.

This is Secession. Our beautiful, God-favored land drenched in brother's blood, homes desolated, and anarchy distant. Secession and nullification are one and when, nineteen years ago, the Government failed to crush the traitors, seede were sown which brought forth the monstrous crimes of this revolution. Will we have more bloodshed? Call your sons back. Let the leaders be punished with the severity which their offence deserves. I have no intention of speaking harshly. I have spoken in earnest. It is a part of my nature, and when the passions speak rudely, allowance should be made for the provocative, as in this instance it is unparalleled.

Look beyond the mountains—the proud-crested mountains of East Tennessee. I know you have had a hard time, a troublesome time, here in the middle division, where secession had its origin. But go with me beyond the mountains. When the State was voted out by four to one, the people up there, who knew the wickedness of disruption, held a Convention, and appealed to be let alone in the enjoyment of their honest political opinions. What was the reponse? The threatening hoof of the cavalry. This request was repeated over and over again. The dastardly reply was the bayonets of a myriad of infantry. What followed? Columns of riotous soldiery pressed along the railroads, committing every offence in the catalogue—insulting our wives and daughters, plundering our dwellings, scattering haystacks, pilleging the drawers of poor and honest laborers, without a shado of respect for their wants and sufferings. We were to be subjugated and coerced. In violation of our sacred bill of rights, which guarantees to all the privilege of bearing arms, our arms were taken away. We were left at the mercy of an intoxicated rabble, who knew not the feelings of humanity. They came to my own little village, during my absence in Washington. My wife, with her young child, being there and unprotected, was turned into the street, and my house converted into a hospital.

What wrongs have we committed? We have shown our faithfulness to the flag of our country—have upheld its imperishable laws, and protested against rebellion. This is our crime, the cause of our proscription and suffering. After my wife, with her child, had fled to the protecting roof of a neighbor, and while confined to a bed of sickness, the act of ejectation was enforced to wrest her dwelling, leaving her houseless and the unguarded victim of insult. Even her two servants, who ministered to her wants while helplessly ill, were stolen from her. This is recession. Great God! can it go on unarrested in its career of violence and shame? Is there no justice to reach and crush it? Will not aot some bolt of wrath descend from heaven to avenge the wrongs of Inocent man, women and children?

Where are we drifting? Where ere we going? Though they endured all the aggravating curses and abuses of their enemies, the unoffending people of East Tennessee were driven from the shelter of their homes. Many of them are rejoiced that the army of the United States has come. We are looking forward to the time soon to arrive when they can claim the protecting ægis of the Star-Spangled Banner, and once more live under the wholesome laws of their old Government. Are you not willing, men of Davidson County, to return to the Governmeat which loves you, and which will give you the same protection as when secession was unknown. They may burn our houses, sack our fields, convert our plaine into graveyards, and our mountains into eepulchres, but never—no, never, can they eradicate our affection for the Government of our fathers. [Applause.]

When we turn to the mountains, and contemplate the rugged beauty of their scenery, and weep over the painful treatmeot of their steadfast, loyal inhabitants, we intend that some one shall march to the top of the loftiest summit, and plant there the glorious Stars and Stripes of America, as evidence of the reclaimed abiding-place of the Goddess of Liberty. [Applause.]

One other fact presente itself to blast the deceptive wiles of secession. They have made the Slavery question the sole prstext for their rebellious acts. Do you know what their Commissioners, YANCEY, ROST and MANN, have done? They sent an address, signed in London, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, saying that secession was not brought about by any apprehension of interference, on the part of the United States Government, with the institution of Slavery. How does this appear, after the great hubaboo about Slavery? This Administration will support the Constitution. I have no besitancy in assuring you that Slavery can only be preserved by adherence to the United States and obedience to its laws. What else dowe find? In a Paris paper, these Commissioners published a letter, setting forth three propositions to secure the recognition of their Indepentence—the first, free trade; the second, emancipation of all slaves; and the third, a limited monarchy.

Negroes do not constitute the question. They are willing to sacrifice the negroes for the sake of consummating their aristocratic purposes. They say Congress passed resolutions declaring the war to be prosecuted for the protection of Slavery! That the Senate and House concurred in their passage! And yet their plea for beginning this infamous war was that Slavery was to be abolished—their peculiar institution was to perish by Republican legislation.

I call upon you to lay aside all prejudices, and meet the question in its real phase. Let me ask the intelligent mass before me to look at the question in its true light. You can arrive at but one decision. Come around the altar of your country, and again stand by the flag of freedom, beneath which your institutions have ever reposed securely—echo and re-echo the living words of one of our illustrious founders, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." Let us be our masters—gather around the shrine of America, with the undying sentiment, "The Cross first—our Country next." Go still further. Take the flag of your country, and bathe it in the blood of those who assail its honor, to preserve the Union, and perpetuate its dignity as a great and unsurpassed nationality.

I have spoken much longer than was my intention. But I wish to add a word to the ladies. Woman is deeply interested in the issue of this rebellion. Their influence is powerful. It is instinctive to love woman, and therefore her privileges are most certain to be protected. She possesses power and strength to soften the passions of man. Why should she not love Union? In ancient times, when countries were invaded and cities besieged, historians tell us women came forward and stripped her person of jewelry, and offered up their all to aid the cause of the country; their silken tresses were woven into bow-strings to send the deadly shafts of the archers into the bosoms of their foe. The war is not over yet, but soon will be. Woman can aid us with a powerful influence.

Rateer should the Government fail than to prosecute its work without the countenance of woman. Let them devote themselves to their country; say to their husbands who hesitate, your country needs your strong arms. Remember the Grecian mother, who placed a sword in the hands of her only boy, and bade him go forth to repel the enemies of his soil. The youth, taking the weapon in his fingers and holding it by the hilt and point of the blade, said to his mother, "The sword is too short." "Never mind that, my son, if the blade is short take one step forward, and it will be long enough!" [Applause.] Let us have the smiles, the heroism of woman, that we may exclaim, as in times gone by, "This is our country—our united and free country." [Applause.]

Congress and all say it is the purpose to restore that Government, of which we have made a fair experiment and found to meet every expectation of freemen. The power vested in me as the Acting Governor of your State will be exercised temperately. But I shall leave no stone unturned. I shall call around me, to fill the Executive offices, gentlemen of undoubted ability and loyalty. When the people of Tennessee have the opportunity of choosing, at the ballot-box, men of their preference for the administration of the State Government, I shall give up my authority, as on a former occasion. The law must be enforced; the Constitutioo must be preserved. Are you so weak-minded as to suppose that the Government will not mete out punishment to the e who have trifled with its power? They must suffer. You who have brought death and destruction upon the victims of this unrighteous outbreak, shall take care of their suffering children, if the power lies in me. (Sensation.)

A word about the guerrillas infesting our State. If their depredations are not stopped, they shall be held to a terrible accountability. How has the war been conducted by secessioo? They say the people of East Teonessee have burned bridges and resorted to other acts of violence, to drive Secessionists out of there. BENJAMIN lastructs the military to catch and hang all who dispute their authority, and leave their bodies to rot in the sun! This is secession. Is there any outrage half so revolting in its magnitude? Union men are apprehended, a mock trial is had, and they are condemned to die upon the tree nearest the railroad, that the passing soldiery may hoot at them, and thrust their bodies with bayonets and sticks! And such fiends talk of clemency! Heaven could not forgive their audacity.

While visiting the military prison houses of the North, I received many entreaties to intercede for the unfortunate inmates, who had been torn from the endearing scenes of home, and the embraces of loving families. Direct your efforts to the prisons of Alabama, where men, innocent of any crime but devotion to the Union, are incarcerated, suffering all the miseries of a neglected military jail. Unite in procuring the release of these sufferers, and your own firesides will be gladdened by the presence of long-absent sons and fathers.

Did I hear some one hiss? [A VOICE—"Yes,"] Well, I believe there are but two animate things in the world, besides man, that ever hiss, the serpent in his venom, the goose in his simplicity. (Laughter.) When a man hisses a speaker, it is owing to the absence of brains!

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. Permit me to return my kind thanks for the attention you have given me throughout. I thank you sincerely.

Insurrection in Greece.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

The Government of Greece, in consequence of an insurrection which has taken place in Nauplia, has instituted a blockade of certain ports of the Argolic Gulf. The following is a traoslation of the official notice:

[Translation.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Notice of Blockade of part of the Gulf of Argolis.

Notice is given by these presents, that from and after the 13th [25th] of this instant month of February, all the shores of the Gulf of Argolis, between the anchorage of Astros (not inclusive) and the Bay of Vourlia, inclusive, are placed in condition of strict blockade by a sufficient force of the Royal Navy.

Notice is also given that all measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between his Majesty the King of Greece and different friendly Powers will be adopted and carried into effect in respect to all vessels which shall attempt to violate the said blockade.

D. BOTZARIS, Secretary of the Navy.
ATHENS, 14 [26] February, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

How the City Paid $18,000 on a Void Contract—What Corporation Contracts may be Made Without Publication for Sealed Proposals.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John J. McLaren vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—In June, 1858, the Board of Health passed a resolution authorizing the City Inspector to employ one Wm. H. Woodruff to remove, until the further order of the Boerd or of the Common Council, the contents of all the sinks and privies in the City, providing the compensation should not exceed $50 per week for boats of fifty tons burden, and in proportion for larger boats. The contract was made accordingly, and the work continued to be done under it until May, 1859, Woodruff, in the meantime, receiving from the City some $18,000, as plaintiff offered to show on the trial. In May, 1859, the Comptroller notified Woodruff that his contract would no longer be recognized as valid. Woodruff, however, continued the work, and assigned his claim to the plaiotiff, who brought the action to recover $3,360 80 for the three weeks ending May 18, 1859. The case was referred to Hamilton W. Robioson, Esq., who dismissed the complaint upon the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence. The complaint was dismissed upon the ground that the contract was void, it having been made without the required publication and *not* to the "lowest bidder," as provided by law, and exceeded, in appropriation, the sum of $250. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court. The following is the opinion of the Court thereon:

DALY, F. J.—I have no doubt of the power of the Board of Health to direct an act to be done involving the necessity of entering into a contract in a matter coming within the prescribed sphere of its duties, and that a contract thus entered into is binoing upon the Corporation. I also agree that there are cases in which that body or the Common Council may authorize contracts to be entered into involving a larger expenditure than $250, without advertising for sealed proposals, as required by the act of 1857, (Laws of 1857, vol. I, p. 866, § 38.) We held, In Smith *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, that a resolution of the Common Council, authorizing members of Committees to hire carriages when engaged in transacting the business of their Committees, conferred a valid authority to engage carriages when thus occupied. That contracts of such a nature were not designed to be embraced by the act of 1857, although the amount expended in this way exceeded $250. In the administration of the affairs of the City there are necessarily cases in which it was never intended that there should be ten days' advertisement for sealed proposals before a contract could be entered into—cases where, from the nature of the things to be done, the contract must be entered into at once. As an illustration, an action was tried before me recently, in which it appeared that in lowering the grade of one of the public avenues of the City, a number of trenches were suddenly exposed, in which the dead had been buried during a pestilence that occurred about forty years ago. When the excavation had proceeded a certain depth, the thin wall of earth which had previously concealed this

...of European Steamers.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARIRY, OR PRIDE OF DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD OATS—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III—MERITABLE ANN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Vice-President HAMLIN, accompanied by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other Senators and Representatives, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and were expected to return to Washington yesterday.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches, in reference to the escape of the *Nashville*, that as soon as it was ascertained at the Navy Department that she was at Beaufort, every available gunboat was directed to proceed there immediately to prevent her running out again; but that through some fatality, not one of the gunboats reached there in time to be of any service.

Flag-Officer DUPONT'S report to the Navy Department, received by the *Bienville*, which arrived at Washington yesterday, from St. Augustine on the 25th ult., states the only opposition encountered anywhere in Florida was at Mosquito Inlet, where small boats from the steamers *Penguin* and *Henry Andrews* were fired upon by a force of rebels, and eight men killed and wounded.

There is nothing new of special importance from Winchester. Gen. SHIELDS has so far recovered from his wound that he is expected to start for Strasburgh to-day, ready for another trial of skill with JACKSON. Officers in Strasburgh report having on Sunday heard firing apparently in the rear of JACKSON'S position, the cause of which was unexplained.

The rebel forces under Gen. MAGRUDER, previous to their evacuation of Great Bethel, set fire to the town, and completely destroyed it, leaving nothing but ruins. It is expected that Yorktown will also be burnt by the rebels.

At Warrensburgh, Mo., on the 29th ult., a detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry attacked the guerrilla band of Col. PARKER, and succeeded in killing fifteen of them, and taking twenty-five prisoners—among the latter Col. PARKER himself, and Capt. WALTON. Our cavalry suffered a loss of two killed and several wounded.

Mention has already been made of a fight at Liberty, Mo., between a party of rebels under QUANTRELL and PARKER and a squad of National soldiers. It took place on Friday, the 14th ult. The rebels, 40 in number, entered the town, and meeting an unarmed soldier named OWEN GRIMSHAW, inquired of him where the National quarters were. Upon his refusal to tell, they fired and shot him in the neck, inflicting a wound that may prove to be mortal. They then attacked the building in which Capt. HUBBARD, a National recruiting officer, with ten men, was quartered, firing at it from behind the adjoining houses. Capt. HUBBARD and his men returned the fire with much spirit, but after a fight of three hours, they were compelled to surrender, except Capt. HUBBARD, who, though wounded, managed to escape. The rebels pulled down the United States flag from the Court-house, and deported, carrying their prisoners with them.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday notices the arrival of Gen. FREMONT and Staff in that city.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jura* at Portland last evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later. The intelligence is in some respects important. President LINCOLN'S Message, proposing gradual emancipation, with pecuniary aid to the slave-owners, had been received, and though there had not been much time for comment, that which had been bestowed upon it was of the most favorable character. The Liverpool *Post* believes it will have the most favorable effect upon the cause of the North. Even the London *Times* praises it, characterizing its reception as the "most important news since the split." Parliamentary proceedings had been of no importance.

Advices from Gibraltar, to the 14th of March, state that the *Tuscarora*, *Ino* and *Kearsarge* were still at Algesiras, and that the Lieutenant of the *Sumter* and the Ex-United States Consul at Cadiz, who were arrested at Tangiers, in Morocco, had been transferred from the *Ino* to the *Harvest Home*, bound to Boston.

Additional troops were being sent to Mexico from France.

Cotton had advanced slightly in the Liverpool Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions are both reported steady. Consols, 92¾@94 for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the workmen in the late armory at Harper's Ferry, asking for the re-establishment of the armory, and for work. A joint resolution, appointing THEODORE WOOLSEY Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of President PIERCE, deceased, was passed. The Secretary of War was asked to furnish the Senate with a copy of Gen. MANSFIELD'S report of the fight between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. A bill to create a Bureau of Transportation was introduced and referred. A bill to provide a Territorial Government for Arizona was introduced. Resolutions from the Legislature of Maine were presented, in favor of the President's emancipation policy. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, and Mr SUMNER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate in favor of its passage. His speech will be found in full in this morning's TIMES. At its conclusion, the bill was postponed until to-day, and the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill remitting duties on arms imported by States was passed. The Committee on Elections reported that S. F. BEACH was not elected a member from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia. The Tax bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. A variety of important modifications were made in the proposed rates of taxation, which will be found stated in our report of the proceedings. In the course of debate the statement was made by Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, that the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada causes a loss to the United States Treasury of thirteen millions annually, through discriminating duties.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to encourage the investment of small sums in State stocks was reported favorably. The bill making a new division of the State into Congressional Districts was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill amending the present Excise laws was then debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented in favor of the Broadway Railroad and the Metropolitan Health bills. A number of bills were reported favorably, but none of them of particular importance. The general bill for the construction of railroads in cities by the State was reported unfavorably. The Concert Saloon bill, and the bill loaning $10,000 to the People's College, were made the special order for Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens of New-England, resident in this City, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, with a view to adopt some plan for relieving the wants of the sick, wounded and disabled soldiers returning home through this City. Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS presided, and Messrs. WM. BOND, of Connecticut, and MOSES PERKINS, of Vermont, acted as Secretaries. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. OSGOOD, BELLOWS and VINTON, Cols. HOWE and BLISS, Messrs. BLUNT, HIDDEN, CHAS. GOULD and others, and a Committee appointed to carry out the purposes of the meeting, consisting of three gentlemen from each New-England State. Mr. EVARTS is Chairman, Mr. CHARLES GOULD is Vice-Chairman, and the Association of Physicians and Surgeons, of this City, is requested to send delegates.

The Board of Aldermen failed to get a quorum last evening, and adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, and among other business transacted, concurred in the resolution passed by the other Board, making the NEW-YORK TIMES an official paper. The use of the Governor's room was tendered to Parson BROWNLOW on his arrival here, for the reception of his friends and our citizens generally. The Committee on National Affairs were directed to afford aid and comfort to sick and wounded soldiers arriving in this City from the seat of war. The Harbor Defence communication from the Mayor was brought up and read, and Mr. ORTON offered a series of resolutions, having in view a speedy and thorough protection of our harbor, and indorsing the bill now pending for that purpose before the Legislature, but in case that should not pass, then to memorialize the Legislature for power to incur the necessary expense. A resolution was finally adopted in favor of memorializing the Legislature for the passage of an act, having in view the defences of the City and harbor.

By the arrival at this port, last evening, of the schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. BAYLE, we have advices from Vera Cruz to March 8, not so late as previously received. There had been a great deal of sickness and many deaths among the Allied troops.

The following is said to be the total number of killed, wounded and missing since Commodore FOOTE'S Expedition left Cairo for Island No. 10:

Killed by casualty on the *St. Louis*	2
Wounded by casualty on the *St. Louis*	12
Killed by fragment of bursting shell	1
Killed by falling of tree across the *Carondelet*	1
Injured by falling of tree across the *Carondelet*	2
Missing while serving on picket duty	4
Total killed, wounded and missing	22

Col. HARVEY BROWN, lately in command at Fort Pickens, has declined a public reception tendered to him by his fellow-townsmen of Rahway, on the score of his ill health and the paramount claims of duty.

The opinion in the case of McLAREN *vs.* The Mayor, &c., *et al.*, now rendered by the General Term of the Common Pleas Court, treats of interesting questions touching the contract system of the Corporation, and recites what contracts may be made without publication for sealed proposals, and what may not. In a case against Ex-Sheriff WILLETT, tried before Justice JAMES at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, it was held that property taken taken in satisfaction of a precedent mortgage, and in payment of notes, was not a *bona fide* purchase for value, where the property had been levied upon by the Sheriff before the purchase. A writ of error was granted by Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, taking the case of COBEL, recently convicted of a misdemeanor, at the Sessions, to the General Term of the Supreme Court for review. The writ is returnable on the 7th of April.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, Government 6 ℅ cents. were ⅛@¼℅ cent. lower than on Saturday, though ultimately closing in good demand at less reduced rates. The Railway shares left off firm. Gold improved to 101¼@101½ ℅ cent. Exchange rose to 112@112½ ℅ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at uniform prices. Wheat attracted rather more attention, and was firmer. Corn advanced 1c. ℅ bushel, and closed buoyantly. Sugars, Lard and Tallow were in good request. Pork was plenty and heavy, and Beef moderately sought after. Bacon, Butter and Cheese were salable and steady. Cotton and Resin were in demand, at previous quotations. Whisky favored buyers. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE WAR.—If one will go back mentally to the early experiences of the war, he will see how great is the silent change that has come over not only military operations themselves, but the public estimate of military operations. We may well smile over the recollection of the "desperate struggles" and "tremendous encounters," in which nobody was hurt on either side, and which first excited the wonder and then the ridicule of the whole world. We have changed all that. We have now a standard of measurement that approaches accuracy, and a vocabulary that bears some proportion to truth. A scrimage is apt to be called a scrimage, not a "bloody engagement," and when we say a "battle" Europeans may understand thereby precisely what passes by that name in their own military annals. It is not difficult to see how the inflated nomenclature common in the early part of the campaign arose. Jostled out of peace into the novel experiences of war, it was inevitable that we should view everything in a false and exaggerated light—a tendency favored all the more by the ardent temperament of our people. But the progress of the war has brought with it real battles and genuine fighting, and by bringing trifles into their due relations, has taught us by contrast what is really large. Fort Donelson, the Ozark Mountains, Newbern, Hampton Roads, have seen genuine fighting, not playing at war, and have at once taught the soldier what real war calls for on his part, and the public to estimate achievements at their proper value. Of course this is positive gain, in every sense. It is not only absurd to indulge in the foolish exaggeration current some months back, but such confusion of all relations is intellectually vicious, and is sure, in the long run, to bring its retributive punishment.

Slavery in the District—Speech of Senator Sumner.

Mr. SUMNER is one of those far-seeing and comprehensive statesmen, who omit from their scheme of policy nothing but practical common sense, and a wholesome expediency. Than to propound legislative theories, applicable to men in a millennial stage of existence, nothing is easier; nothing more difficult than to take into just consideration all the elements which distinguish the race as it is, and bad as it is, from the race as it might be under conditions at present impossible to conceive. Mr. SUMNER, and those who think with him, eschew all concrete right for that which is entirely abstract. They drop from their equation all unknown quantities. That a principle is right irrespective of facts and circumstances, which essentially qualify its application, is sufficient for these earnest, well-intentioned, but misguided philosophers. They devote themselves to it with implacable energy, and succeed at the cost of untold mischief and misery.

In his argument on the constitutionality of Slavery in the District of Columbia yesterday, Mr. SUMNER furnished the Senate with an admirable illustration of his political character. The Senator from Massachusetts has had reason to regard Slavery and its influence with something less than affection. He has seen it distort and subvert justice, not only on the bench of the Supreme National Court, but in the inferior tribunals of the District itself. He has had practical evidence of the ruffianism, which the simple fact of Congress holding its sessions on slave soil fosters and justifies. He sees in the jail of the capital the black, who appeals to his tenderest sympathies as a man and a brother, shut up at the bidding of a monstrous master, receiving from time to time smart administrations of the lash and the bastinado. To a man of sentiment in such circumstances constitutional law can have no difficulties, and prudence no suggestions. Mr. SUMNER is a man of sentiment. Philanthropy irradiates his person from his ample waistcoat to his spotless gaiters. His duty is plain. He has only to prove—an easy task—that Slavery in the District is at the mercy of Congressional legislation, and the rest follows as a thing of course. The gates of the house of bondage are at once thrown open, and the liberty of the captive will be instantly announced from the steps of the Capitol.

But there are difficulties which, to a mind constituted differently from Mr. SUMNER'S, would suggest delay and maturer consideration. The haste with which the radical party urge emancipation in the District is not indicative of a calm assurance of permanent power in the Government. It rather indicates a fear that the dethronement of the Pro-Slavery Party is but momentary, and that if the present opportunity is lost, a cycle may have to pass before another shall offer. But this evidence of distrust is of minor moment. What is of essential import, and what, overlooked, must be of incalculable damage to the cause of emancipation hereafter, is that the action of the National Government in this matter will be accepted throughout the South as the test of the disposition entertained by a Republican Administration toward Slavery in States where it is sanctioned by law. This is what Republicanism would do if it had the power. It would free the slave, regardless of his fitness and preparation. To put an abstraction in practice, it would turn loose upon the community millions of creatures, incapable of self-support, or self-government, and who must at once become a burden and curse to society. There is no talk of gradual emancipation, along with compensation and colonization. Such securities are the lures to entrap the Border States into Abolition. There is no genuine humanity to the black; for the discussion of so immediate and urgent a measure is already banishing from the District all those who are designed to be the beneficiaries of the bill; and by the time it shall have become law, the slaves will all have been exposed to that most fearful of doome, a sale to the South. Policy and clemency alike argue against immediate emancipation. Make it slow in its action; grant compensation to loyal owners; require the instruction of the freed men during a proper period of tutelage; and provide some territory beyond the limits of the country, where the negroes may be settled by themselves; and Congress will give to every section of the country a gratifying assurance that its treatment of the black is not the dictate of fanaticism or the triumph of sectionalism, but the wise result of counsels, the justice of which can be recognized even in South Carolina. By its method of emancipation in the District, Congress should, in short, set an example to the Slave States. It should also disarm those groundless but most mischievous apprehensions, which will be created by excessive zeal and precipitancy. If very current statements are correct, one-half the objects of this mistaken philanthropy have been carried beyond the reach of the act. The rest will doubtless be gone before the President shall have assented to the bill. And the net result of the measure will be the casting of new embers upon the fire of civil quarrel; and the supply of dangerous material, from which the Pro-Slavery leaders will manufacture fresh delusions for the betrayal of the Southern people. The actual bill is ill-guarded and precipitate. If the florid logic of Mr. SUMNER be not too potent, it may still be amended.

JACKSON'S CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—The column of the rebel Gen. JACKSON, which has just been routed at Winchester, chased from Strasburgh, and is now probably plodding its weary way through the mountains, and up the Shenandoah Valley for Staunton, was, as Gen. SHIELDS says, considered the bravest and best-disciplined corps in the rebel army. It was composed of men who had been in the very hardest service ever since the war opened; and, for its supposed invincible qualities, was known as the "Stone Wall Brigade." The rebel papers have given it credit, too, for a continuous series of quite wonderful victories. At the beginning of last Winter, JACKSON was put in command of Northern Virginia, and he was ordered to drive the National troops from that part of Virginia between Harper's Ferry and the western line of Maryland, and to destroy whatever had been rebuilt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was then guarded by the troops of Gen. BANKS. With a force estimated at 5,000 strong, JACKSON set out from Strasburgh last December, advanced rapidly to Winchester, and thence toward Martinsburgh, destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Road, tearing up the rails and using them to finish the line between Winchester and Strasburgh. In the beginning of January he advanced toward Bath, in Morgan County, where were two National regiments and a force of cavalry and artillery, supported by two other regiments at Hancock, ten miles north. Our troops at Bath were driven across the Potomac, and a number of them taken prisoners. He then advanced to Hancock, sent notice to the Mayor that he intended to cross at that point, and began shelling the town. He next moved upon Romney, and our troops stationed there retreated north to Cumberland. Having thus cleared that entire section of the National forces, he returned to Strasburgh, but in February again occupied Romney, from which he was driven by Gen. LANDER. From Strasburgh he advanced once more to Winchester, and of late has been flitting between these two points, and occasionally approaching well up to the Potomac. When he saw his best line of retreat cut off by our occupancy of Manassas, and found Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée* advancing in force against him, he began to move up the Shenandoah Valley; but, imagining that BANKS' army had nearly all gone to Manassas, he again came up a fortnight ago to his old ground at Winchester, where his forces were suddenly attacked and routed by Gen. SHIELDS, on the 23d ult., and subsequently chased up to and beyond Strasburgh. The official reports indicate that his original force had been more than doubled by reinforcements from the main rebel body. As his column seems to have been terribly cut up, and the remnant has retreated from Northern Virginia, we will not be likely to hear any more of this audacious rebel in this quarter. Gen. JACKSON is a Virginian and a West Point soldier, and his troops are mostly Virginia mountaineers, with regiments from the far Southern States. He has been a terrible scourge to the section over which JEFF. DAVIS gave him command; but his defeat and retreat clears the mountain region of armed rebels.

Our Credit in London.

The mail received on Sunday evening from England to the 19th of March, reports continued firmness in the London market for American Stocks. This fact speaks well for the due appreciation of our recent successes in the field and our financial measures in Congress, by the people of England. Their real opinion of the situation on this side appears to be better reflected from their principal Stock Exchange than by their leading journal. The latter continues persistent and most unfair in its representations of both the military and financial news from this side. While the record of what is actually occurring in the field and in the money market of the United States is not suppressed, the practical end to which it points is utterly ignored and the facts themselves perverted. Thus, in the London *Times*, of March 19, now before us, we have a labored effort to show that the fall in the price of Gold in New-York in exchange for United States Notes is a bad sign for the future of our credit, and the stability of our National Currency. Gold, it is argued, fell on the passage of the Treasury bill, because the United States Notes of the existing issue rose in value on their recognition as a medium for the payment of Customs! Of course, this is a gross perversion of the facts communicated from this side. Gold did not fall in exchange for United States Notes alone, but in exchange for the current bank credits, in the shape of deposits and bank notes of the City of New-York, the very best standard in the whole country, because representing the commercial and financial centre of the country. There was no account taken of what might thereafter be wanted at the Custom-house for the payment of duties. The question was one of the supply and demand of gold at the time; influenced, to be sure, to some extent, by the brilliant successes of the Government in dwarfing the proportions of the Southern rebellion. The fall in gold was not temporary, as we have since seen. On the contrary, the price has continued to go down, until a minimum next to a nominal premium over the ordinary currency of New-York, has been reached.

While the Treasury bill was in abeyance, the ruinous and inflated nature of the measure was loudly proclaimed by the same authority. The new loans created by the bill would be blested in credit before they appeared in the market, because of the United States paper currency connected with them. They had no specie foundation, and must therefore sink far below any respectable standard of value—so low that no figure of depreciation could be thought of to signify the lower deep to which these credits would inevitably fall. After the measure had been perfected, and finally passed, we are reminded of the monstrosity of paying the interest on the public debt in Gold by levying the gold on foreign merchandise. As the writer's idea of the premium to which Gold must go, under the working of our new National Currency, was elevated to 10 or 20 per cent., so his indignation is measured against this indirect additional tax upon foreign merchandise. The end designed by the provision for customs duties in Gold, to wit, the security and prompt payment in Gold of the interest upon our public debt, is not for a moment thought of. It is written down that no Government that refuses its own paper at the Custom House is entitled to credit. Better this, however, than to have it said that the principal of our public debt was without foundation in revenues or taxation, and the interest upon it a delusion because payable in a paper currency of uncertain value, and the conversion of which would have been a tax upon the income derived by foreign holders from our loans.

The inconsistency and perversions of the London journal do not stop at this point. We quote another sentence:

"They seem to rely upon the Customs' receipts to furnish the £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 that will be required half-yearly for the purpose; but it may be assumed that they will not get a dollar at any of the ports so long as any of the existing £10,000,000 notes remain in the market at the service of the merchants; and that, consequently, for more than a year, they will have to look to other sources, the nature of which no one at the moment pretends to conjecture."

The present funded debt of the United States is less then $300,000,000, including all interest-bearing Treasury Notes. The half-yearly interest thereon is less than £2,000,000 sterling, in place of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000. Our Customs revenue alone, pledged for this interest, for the current half year, will reach the equivalent of £5,000,000. If paid altogether in United States Notes, the cost of conversion to an amount sufficient to pay the half-yearly interest in gold would be, say two per cent. on nine millions of dollers, or the equivalent of about £36,000. There can be no possible "conjecture" as to the sufficiency nature of the appropriation of the Customs for the interest upon the public debt. The question with the London journal is therefore narrowed down to the cost of converting these revenues for a single year.

The Loyal Champions of Tennessee.

We print this morning two very remarkable speeches from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON and Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee—one made in the Capitol at Nashville, the other to the merchants of Cincinnati. Both are characteristic of the forcible, though homely style of their respective authors. What is lacking in elegance is more than compensated by earnestness. The argument of Gov. JOHNSON is directly to the purpose; the narrative of Mr. BROWNLOW at once graphic and startling.

These men are not less remarkable in their history and personal traits, than in their speeches. For more than twenty years they were the antipodes of each other in the politics of East Tennessee. They were the accepted leaders of their respective parties; JOHNSON an extreme Democrat, but in the sense of his own Independent interpretation of Democracy; BROWNLOW an ardent out-spoken Whig, ever ready to write or fight for his cause, and to talk, too, as he often did from the stump. Neither could make claim to the learning of the schools. JOHNSON was taught to read and write by his wife, after their marriage and settlement in life. He was a tailor by trade. BROWNLOW felt that he had a call to the Ministry, and early in life became a Methodist "circuit rider." Both subsequently entered the political arena, JOHNSON as a rough diamond in the legislation of the State, and BROWNLOW as a Whig editor in JOHNSON'S District. Each made their mark at an early day in their new vocation; and both soon acquired an overshadowing influence in their respective parties in East Tennessee. JOHNSON improved rapidly in his knowledge and appreciation of public affairs, the origin and history of the Constitution, and the true sympathies of a republican people, and he rose, with this improvement, from the State Legislature to the United States House of Representatives, from the House to the Gubernatorial Chair of his State, and from this to the Senate of the United States, where, in the session of 1860–61, he made his great stand against treason and secession, faithful among the faithless of his Southern colleagues. The ambition of BROWNLOW was satisfied with his commanding influence in the Press. He was proud of his profession, and bold in the vindication of its loyal position as one of the estates of a united Republic.

The past animosities of these conspicuous men have long since been mutually forgiven and forgotten in the common danger which threatened the State, and the common purpose to stand out for the right, at the peril of personal liberty, and if need be of life itself. BROWNLOW was compelled to encounter both dangers, and to endure the first in a most loathsome prison in his own town of Knoxville. His eventful story is told in his speech at Cincinnati, and few will read it without honoring the sturdy spirit that braved so much and suffered so much for the cause of the Union.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.—We were not mistaken when we said the President's Message, looking toward aiding States that may seek to initiate emancipation, would produce a profound effect in Europe. Already the first echoes of its reception in England interpret it as the most important measure of policy since the outbreak of the war. The *Times*, however, while recognizing its importance, puts a characteristic interpretation upon the Message. In its curious phraseology, it is "the first bid made to the South toward putting an end to the war;" and that journal thinks that, if the North gradually rise in its offers, until something acceptable has been put forth, the South may be brought to listen!

How absurdly false this view is, nobody in this hemisphere needs to be told, for neither the North nor the South is in the least danger of interpreting the measure in this sense. Not only did the President, in the policy he recommends, receive earnest and numerous assurances of support from that class of persons in the Border Slaveholding States most immediately interested in the proposition, but many of the most influential among them urged it upon the favorable consideration of Mr. LINCOLN. The President in his Message has, in fact, merely responded to the wish and representations of the leading men among the population most directly concerned in the measure. And as for the Davises, Rhetts and Toombses regarding a proposition of emancipation as a "bid," that stupendous joke is of a kind that only the *Times* makes.

From Demerara.

THE COOLIES—PROMISE OF THE SUGAR CROP—THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Capt. KINSLEY, of the bark *Princeton*, arrived yesterday from Demerara, bringing dates to March 10.

Business was dull. Money matters were very tight, owing to the American war. All parties were anxious that the troubles should be speedily arranged. A large number of apprenticed coolies had arrived during the previous two months, and had been distributed among the different plantations.

It was confidently expected that a larger amount of sugar would be produced this year than any previous year. The lately appointed United States Consul, T. D. EDWARDS, Esq., had arrived, and was a pleasant

COMFORTS FOR OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Meeting of New-England Men... dent in New-York.

Arrangements to Care for the Wounded Soldiers Passing Through this City—Addresses by Chas. Gould, Drs. Osgood, Bellows and Vinton, C. W. Blunt and others of note.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens of New-England, resident in New-York, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, with a view to make some arrangements to provide for proper attention to the wounded soldiers passing through this City on their return from the battle-fields.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHAS. GOULD, upon whose motion Mr. WM. M. EVARTS was chosen Chairman.

Upon motion of Professor M. WHEELER, Messrs. WM. BOND, of Connecticut, and Moses PERKINS, of Vermont, were selected as Secretaries.

Mr. CHAS. GOULD, then, with a few timely words, enforced the necessity of an association of New-England men, to take the necessary steps to provide for the wounded and, perhaps, dying soldiers from New-England. His plan would be to secure a house and fit it up with the necessary accommodations. He was glad that the Government proposed to establish hospitals in this City; but that was not all that was necessary. The soldiers wanted simply to have their wounds dressed, and, after a temporary sojourn, to be forwarded home immediately. They could co-operate with the Sanitary Commission and the Association of Physicians and Surgeons in forwarding the work. In conclusion, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair, of three from each New-England State, with power to fill vacancies, to provide the necessary means and provide suitable care, attendance and accommodations for the sick, disabled and wounded New-England soldiers, as they pass through the City on their way homeward from the war; and that the citizens, physicians and surgeons of New-York, with the United States Sanitary Commission, be invited to co-operate in this patriotic and benevolent plan.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT, although a New-Englander, thought the resolution was not comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of the case. He wanted to see all States asked to co-operate. He thought that the resolution savored too much of the sectionalism which had engendered the war.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE thought the resolution proper. New-Yorkers, when they arrive, would be at home, and Gov. MORGAN had shown his willingness to provide for them and for Pennsylvanians too, but New-England soldiers were likely to pass through here in going to or returning from the war. The Association of New-England men would be eminently proper to attend to their particular brethren. In conclusion, he more eloquently depicted the mournful aspect of war as the wounded and mutilated soldiers returned home.

Mr. BLUNT moved as an amendment, that the Governors of all the States be invited to co-operate, and requested the attention to the wounded [illegible] here.

Dr. OSGOOD favored [illegible] a separate question. He thought that the resolution should be specific. It might be well to have [illegible] nature generally, but it would be much better to commence with some particular portion. [Applause.] A panic of horror had seized the ladies of New-York upon hearing that the returned soldiers had been treated with such neglect. After the late company of soldiers had left, one hundred noble women had arrived at the Park Barracks, laden with comforts. [Applause.]

Dr. BELLOWS said that they were here, not only as New-Englanders, but as New-Yorkers, too—their adopted City was equally represented, and they did not propose to exclude the sick and wounded soldiers of any State. He thought that all their action should be on the broadest ground. The Committee should have power to look after the condition, and meet the wants of all the suffering soldiers who should arrive. The main thing was to get a powerful central organization, capable of performing the work effectually. He was in favor of a small Committee. In Washington, they had taken care of 7,000 stray, sick, and disabled soldiers, and cared for all their wants, at a small cost. What was now needed was to have a proper agent at Baltimore, to come on with the soldiers, and attend to their wants *en transitu*, to find out their destination.

Dr. VINTON commended the general purport of Dr. BELLOWS' remarks, but they were called as New-England men, and were not called upon to represent other men. One of the fruits of war was the sense of fraternity here witnessed. He thought Mr. BLUNT'S resolution simply called upon others to help them to do what it was their duty to do without such aid. He rejoiced that his birthplace was in Rhode Island, but he disclaimed any sectionalism. He was for combining this effort of New-Englanders, and let the benedictories be all the world. [Applause.] They were called as New-Englanders, and should act as New-Englanders, as Mr. GOULD'S resolution proposed. [Applause.]

Col. GARDNER BLISS, sustained the plan of inviting co-operation from all the States. He deprecated the plan of making distinctions among the suffering soldiers.

The Chair suggested an amendment, instructing the Committee to be appointed to make no distinctions among those who should be relieved.

Capt MORGAN wanted to know why New-Englanders should do all the charity? Why shouldn't New-York come in? He was a New-Yorker, but, God knew, and the Chairman knew, that he loved New-England. [Applause and laughter.] What were they going to do with the Irishmen? He considered a New-Englander. [Laughter.]

Dr. VINTON said the question was not who should be relieved, but, who should be the means. [Applause.] The New-Englanders simply wanted to do the work which they had been called upon to do. [Applause.]

Capt. MORGAN understood Dr. VINTON to say that they were afraid of spending their money, and stigmatized it as an impertinence.

Col. HOWE, being called for, stated that the only reason why the wounded men had been questioned, was that it was necessary in order to find out where to send them. [Applause.] It was not for the purpose of distinguishing in the aid extended. [Applause.] He favored Mr. GOULD'S resolution, and thought the Park Barracks could be properly fitted up.

Mr. HIDDEN favored taking action as at first contemplated, and forming an Association as New-England men.

Judge PEABODY thought the purpose of the meeting was very plain, and its object would be properly carried out by Mr. GOULD'S resolution, the amendment of Mr. BLUNT, as the *addenda* of the Chair. He thought that these resolutions expressed the combined opinions of all the speakers.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD stated what had been done by the physicians and surgeons for the care of the suffering soldiers. They had organized as citizens of New-York, and were prepared to treat gratuitously the Union soldiers of this country. [Applause.]

Mr. C. C. LEIGH thought they should not ask the suffering soldiers, "Where were you born?" but, "Where are you wounded?" [Applause.]

There were now calls for the question, and upon Mr. BLUNT'S assenting to the suggestion of the Chair, Mr. EVARTS' addition was made to Mr. GOULD'S, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed that in performing their duties to the sick and wounded of New-England, to extend their aid and charity to their comrades from every State found in their company, and that we desire fully to co-operate in any common arrangements that may include provisions for the aid and cure of all sick and wounded soldiers who may be brought to the City from the war.

Mr. GOULD'S resolution was adopted in connection with this.

Mr. BLUNT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the prompt and humane action of the physicians and surgeons at this City, that they be invited to send such a delegation to meet and confer with the Committee appointed by this meeting, as they may deem proper.

Dr. GARDNER stated that a number of the sick soldiers had been received at the New-York Hospital, and were being treated there now.

The Chair announced the following Committee of three from each New-England State:

COMMITTEE.

Chas. Gould, Conn.	Judge B. W. Bowley, N. H.
Col. Frank E. Howe, Mass.	Judge C. A. Peabody, N. H.
Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Conn.	Jeremiah Burns, N. H.
F. E. Wellington, Mass.	Dexter A. Hawkins, Me.
Col. John H. Almy, Conn.	William H. Fogg, Me.
Samuel E. Low, Mass.	Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, Me.
Edwin Hoyt, M. D.	John Paine, Vt.
W. J. Hoppin, M. D.	William M. Evarts, Mass.
Hon. Dr. C. Vinton, R. I.	William Bond, Conn.
E. W. Stoughton, Vt.	Dr. Maurice Perkins, Vt.
Maj. J. A. Paden, Vt.	

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

After an appropriate address by Dr. HITCHCOCK, and some poetry by an unknown gentleman, the meeting separated. The Committee remained, and made effective arrangements to carry out their work.

Subscriptions may be sent to any of the Committee in aid of the object.

The Committee has organized with WM. M. EVARTS as Chairman, CHAS. GOULD, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. WM. BOND and Dr. MOSES PERKINS, Secretaries. The Physicians Aid Society was requested to send three delegates to the Committee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

From Market, 3rd Page.

	Stock Exchange		MARCH 31, 1862.		
	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup			Comm. Coal Pref.	
	do			New-York Cent. R.	83¼
	do			do b10	83¾
	do '81, Reg			Erie Railway	36¾
	6s, '74, Coup			do b30	36¾
	do			do s60	36¾
	do			do	36¾
	6s, '68, '70			do b30	36¾
				Hudson River R.	35¾
				do b30	36
				Mich. Cen. R	55¾
	7's '83			Mich. So. & N. I. R.	22¾
	Mt. Bds			Illinois Cen. R. Sp.	62¾
				do	62¾
	do. Sk. F. B			Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	113¾
	Cen. R. Bds.			Galena & Chic. R.	87¾
	do			Clev. & Toledo R.	45¾
	& Wa. 2d M.			do b10	45¾
	P. Du C. 1st m.			do s60	45¾
	do			do s45	45¾
	& Y. E. P. R.			do s30	45¾
	Bank			do	45¾
	Comm. Coal			do b10	45¾
	do			do s60	45¾
	do			do b30	45¾
	do			do	45¾
	Mail S. Co.			Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	55¼

SECOND BOARD.

	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	20,000	American Gold
	do	15,000	do s30
	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	50,000	do b10
	do	20,000	do
	U. S. 6s, '68 Con.	50	Erie Railway s30
	Mo. State 6s b10	50	do
	do s30	50	Pac. M. S. Co b15
	do s30	10	Erie R. Pref
	Ken. State 6s	150	Mich. Cen. R
	Tenn. State 6s '90	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip
	do s30	100	Clev. & Tol. R
	N. Y. State 6s, '65	200	do s30
	Ill. War Loan s30	200	do b60
	Erie R. 8th m. b	150	Chi. & R. I. R
	do	100	do b60
	Ill. Cen. R. B	200	Mil. & P. D. C. R
	do	50	do s10
	Bank of Commerce		

MONDAY, March 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 29, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 22:

Increase in Loans.....$2,593,676
Increase in Specie.....818,412
Increase in Circulation.....498,004
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....3,173,208

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 29, 1862.	March 22, 1862.	March 23, 1861.
	$68,307,009	$69,661,000	$69,051,000
	120,755,143	118,021,530	127,815,396
	41,408,348	32,841,802	32,023,890
	8,434,940	6,756,313	6,260,309
	113,452,034	112,256,976	116,830,676
	19,840,126	17,628,905	19,229,397
	93,811,808	94,628,071	97,601,279
	6,092,841	4,450,701	4,935,687

The average of Loans and Discounts on the present Bank statement is reduced by further sales of the Government stocks held by the Banks. The ordinary or mercantile line is rather above than below last Monday's return. The Specie line, as anticipated in our weekly review this morning, is higher by over three-quarters of a million than last week. The Circulation of the City Banks is rapidly returning to the figures of last December. The recovery from the lowest point is now equal to $1,300,000, and the probability is that the line will soon be up to eight millions again. There is a large and constant demand for the small-note circulation of New-York, both City and Country, and considerable difficulty is encountered by Money Brokers on the Street in filling orders from the interior for this description of Currency. We have seldom known so decided an increase in the employment of New-York State Circulation. A considerable number of the Country Bankers, after exhausting their own issues, are writing to their City correspondents for a further supply of Currency.

The Stock Exchange continues comparatively dull, owing to the prolonged absence of War news from the waters of Virginia and the Southwest. The Share list, however, was rather firmer at the close of business to-day than on Saturday. The exception to the general steadiness is in U. S. 6's ₰ cents of 1881. Of these, a number of sellers appeared on the market at 93@93¼ ₰ cent., the final price being 93 ₰ cent. sales, and that figure bid for more. A 60-day purchase at 94 ₰ cent. was made early in the day, to the amount of $200,000, and the same prominent buyer took $50,000 in the afternoon, at 93 ₰ cent., buyer 10 days, and $15,000 at the same price for cash. No particular cause was assigned for the sudden fall from 93¼@93⅜ ₰ cent., except that a number of sellers appeared in the market apparently, without limit as to price. New-York Central, Erie and the Western Shares were firm at the close of the day, with the single exception of Illinois Central, which gave way at the morning Board, and failed to recover materially on the subsequent dealings in the Stock. The price of Gold rose to 101¼@101½ ₰ cent. at the close of the day, and a corresponding rise is reported in Bills on London, which from 111¼ ₰ cent., have advanced to 112@112½ ₰ cent. Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm at about the following rates:

N. Y. Cen	82½	M. Southern	23
Erie	36⅝	M. Guarant'd	40⅝
Erie Preferred	61½	Michigan Central	56½
Pacific Mail	97¼	Missouris	51⅝
Panama, ex. d	121½	Tennessees	66¾
Toledo	45⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Ocean	75
Merchants'	93	Mercantile	105
Merchants', scrip	93½	American Exchange	89½
Mechanics'	101	Pacific	110
Union	92½	Chatham	90
America	101	Bank of the Republic	90
City	112	Irving	60
North River	75	Metropolitan	95½
Tradesmen's	90	People's	80
Fulton	120	Market	85
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Nassau	90
National exch'd	90	Shoe and Leather	93
Leather Manufac's	128	Continental	75
Seventh Ward	112	Park	106½
Commerce	85	Mechanics' of B'klyn	120
Broadway	126		

And the following the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	94¼		
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₰ c.	94½
Erie firsts, '58	106	T. H. & A. seconds, 7 ₰ c.	60
Erie seconds, '79	102	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Erie thirds, '60	92¼	R. & St. J. firsts	80
Erie fourths, '80	87½	Galena & Chi. firsts	99¾
Erie fifths, '85	78¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100¼	L. E. & Wab. seconds	47
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72	98	Mil. & Miss. firsts	89
Chi., B. & Q. firsts, 8 ₰ c.	99½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. firsts	92	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	93
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	73	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
N. Ind. firsts	90	Clev. & Tol. s. f. firsts	86
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	90	Long Dock Co. Bonds	105½
Rec. R. 7 ₰ c., guar.	45	Mil. & P. Du C. first pref.	57

The market for Money opens this week at steady rates and on an easy supply. The Exchange on London, as quoted above, is firmer. The rates on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₰ dollar	5f. 6¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₰ dollar	5f. 2½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₰ guilder	42½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₰ marc banco	37½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₰ florin	42½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₰ rix dollar	61¼c.

One of the most successful of our Stock Exchange firms, Messrs. JEROME, FITZHUGH & Co., dissolved partnership this afternoon. The junior partners, Messrs. FITZHUGH & JENKINS, form a new partnership in the office of the late house, No. 61 Beaver-street, while Mr. ADDISON G. JEROME opens an office on his separate account, at No. 20 Exchange-place. They are all popular men on the Stock Exchange and their numerous friends are gratified to believe that both houses have good prospects of success in their new arrangements.

A correspondent sends us the following in regard to one of our new Life Insurance Companies:

"The report of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts for 1861 shows that eight of our New-York Life Insurance Companies have complied with the Insurance Law of that State and reported to the Department. Prominent among these is the Mutual Life. The Home is there also, and the Knickerbocker, Washington, Guardian, Manhattan, Germania and *Equitable*. This latter Company, foremost among all the new ones, has had another year of remarkable prosperity. It has accumulated assets to the amount of $215,231 46, and its policies, now outstanding, insure the aggregate sum of over three millions of dollars. It is the only Stock Company in the United States that divides all its profits pro rata among the assured, paying only legal interest on its capital; and we are glad to record that it has received the public patronage so well deserved by a system so safe and equitable. Its officers are worthy of the position they occupy and the principles they represent; and the success of the Company is, therefore, only the legitimate result of wise ideas well carried out."

The Sub-Treasury will pay to-morrow the first coupon of the U. S. Treasury 7.30 ₰ cent. Bonds, of date Oct. 1, 1861. The interest will be paid in Gold Coin. The other disbursements of the office in U. S. Notes are large to-day, $2,244,000, against receipts of all kinds of $1,401,000. The following is the March statement of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York:

March 1, 1862, by balance		$62,403 08
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,581,775 13	
Account of Patent Fees	5,378 91	
Account of Post-office Department	58,733 75	
Account of Loans and Treasury Notes	13,961,028 05	
Account Miscellaneous	373,037 15	$18,979,952 29
Payments		$18,042,355 37
Debit Balance	$1,215,872 61	
Treasury Drafts	21,297,293 23	
Post-office Drafts	27,313 48	$21,540,480 22
March 31, 1862, Dr., balance		$3,498,124 95
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$4,958,751 36	
By receipts during the month	9,120,474 43	$14,079,225 79
To Payments		7,716,062 98
Balance		$6,363,162 81
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$698,513 37
To Payments		183,262 03
Balance		$515,251 34
By Receipts for Customs in Mar., 1862		$4,581,775 13
By Receipts for Customs in Mar., 1861		2,288,647 27
Increase in March, 1862		$2,293,127 86
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$141,870 74
By Coin received during the Month	$115,383 23	
By Fine Bars do	298,777 40	414,160 63
Total		$556,031 37
To Payments in Coin	$134,364 22	
To Payments in Fine Bars	256,796 01	393,160 23
Balance		$162,871 14
By Coin and Notes in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,972,237 50	
By Coin and Notes in hand, in Assay Office	70,750 61	$7,042,988 11
By Fine Bars do	92,864 26	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00	$295,377 26
Total		$7,338,365 37
Less over drafts and due Depositors		3,740,494 75
Balance		$3,597,870 62

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$16,000	
Foreign Bullion	19,000	
United States Bullion	151,000	$186,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$18,600	
Foreign Bullion	5,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	2,200	
Washoe	200	$26,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$133,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	79,000	$212,000
Gold Bars stamped		$361,984 36
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		90,614 29

The annual report of the Illinois Central Company, for the year 1861, has recently been made up and published, under the order of the Board of Directors. The gross earnings of the Road, for the year, were.....$2,965,767
Operating expenses.....1,456,122
Net result of traffic.....$1,509,645
As against previous year, 1860:
Gross earnings.....$2,778,333
Operating expenses.....1,649,693—$1,128,640
Increase in net traffic, 1861.....$381,005

The total land sales for 1861 were 102,247 acres, for $1,541,041. The aggregate sales since the formation of the company have been 1,236,971 acres, for $16,161,203 15. The unsold acres amount to 1,358,549. The collections of the year, from previous land sales enabled the Company to cancel $340,000 Construction Mortgage Bonds, reducing the Mortgage, which originally stood at seventeen millions, below fifteen millions.

Capital stock paid in	$16,129,695
Construction mortgage	$17,000,000
Reduced by Land Collections	2,086,500—14,913,500
Other Bonded Debt	364,000
Present Capital and Funded Debt	$31,407,595

The Report of the President of the Company remarks as follows upon the sudden change in the prospects of the property from the breaking out of the Southern rebellion last Spring:

"The favorable condition of your property in the early months of last year arose largely from the through traffic with the South. The result of the completion of the connecting lines with Mobile and New-Orleans, during the previous year, gave promise of a surplus beyond the interest of the debt, to provide a dividend on the Share Capital.

The net profits of the first quarter's traffic were $354,718 96, the land sales and collections were alike satisfactory, and we felt justified in the belief that the difficulties which had attended our enterprise had been surmounted. These expectations were disappointed by the extension of the Southern difficulties to the Middle States.

The Government placed an force at Cairo in April. Communication with the South being prohibited, our through business was cut off—the freight traffic at Cairo, from $117,000 per month the first four months, decreased to $103,123 18 for the entire eight months following. Our interests suffered both in the loss of business, (the transportation to Cairo having fallen off from 92,000 tons in the first four months to 20,000 tons in the last eight months,) and in the lack of ability of the farmers upon our line to meet their engagements in consequence of the loss of their usual market. Our line for 253 miles south of the Terre Haute and Alton Road is now mainly of use for the transportation of Government troops and stores, and must remain so until the settlement of our National troubles.

With the very abundant harvest of wheat and corn, the local traffic of our line north of the point named would have supported the entire road, with ordinary market prices for the products of the country, but the surplus crops of the Northwest were thrown on to the lakes; the supply of vessels and canal-boats was inadequate to the sudden unexampled demand for transportation, which consequently rose rapidly in price and reduced the net price of his products to the Illinois farmer to so low a point as to leave no margin for profit.

The bank issues in this State were largely based upon the securities of the Southern States. The overthrow of this currency caused the withdrawal of $12,000,000 of paper in circulation with great loss to the holders, thus adding to the general confusion caused by the unexpected war which has transferred in Illinois alone 65,000 men to warlike pursuits from the ordinary occupations of civil life.

In this state of things, our first effort was to reduce the expenses; secondly, to secure grain from the purchasers of lands, in payment of their contracts.

The working expenses from the 1st of January to the 1st of July were $817,890 86; from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, $687,063 01; the expenditures on capital account, including $64,487 62 for one engine and sixty-three cars, (constructed early in the year,) are $237,597 31.

We have contracted for two iron bridges, to be delivered this year, and shall construct a new bridge at Chicago, but the entire expense for capital account should not exceed $150,000, and the working expense $1,450,000.

Receipts of grain for lands were commenced in August, and 1,860,000 bushels of corn were delivered and shipped through to New-York for sale—the first shipment at a small profit. The great advance in lake and canal freights not only cut off this profit, but will produce a loss, which, however, will be compensated in some measure by the purchase of the construction bonds at a discount. We are now taking corn in the ear, and have already 300,000 bushels stored near Chicago. From 10,000 to 15,000 bushels are sent in daily, and this appears to be the most practical method in these hard times, for the Western farmer, of meeting his desire to pay his debts, and securing to the Company partial payment of the large amount of notes it has on hand.

The road forwarded, last year, 50 ₰ cent. more grain than in 1860, and five times as much as the total of 1855. Fifteen millions of bushels in twelve months is the most striking proof of the rapid development of the prairies; and now, with the necessities growing out of the war, Sorghum (or Chinese Sugar Cane) is successfully cultivated; some 1,500,000 gallons of molasses were produced last year; and the cultivation of cotton in Southern Illinois will be resumed if seed can be obtained—the culture of cotton was not abandoned in this State until the price of Upland declined below ten cents ₰ lb.; at this price it is generally believed that it can be grown profitably, and to a large extent. Three-fourths of the citizens of Southern Illinois originated from the Southern States, and are familiar with its culture. The Agricultural Department of the General Government has taken steps to secure a supply of seed.

Illinois has eight or ten millions acres of land, with the climate of Virginia and Kentucky, and will furnish, should the National troubles continue, large supplies of tobacco, besides other semi-tropical products. At no period has this State occupied so prominent a position in the public mind, its immense shipments of grain, cattle, and provisions, controlling the prices in the Eastern markets. Even during these Winter months, the sale of cattle, provisions, etc., are said to exceed one million dollars per week. The troubles and losses incident to the war must turn the attention more directly to those cheap and fertile lands, and concentrate population upon them.

It would be unjust to the distant owners of this property to shrink from an expression of apprehension in regard to the income of this year, especially from passenger traffic, so long as the Southern insurrection continues. The gross passenger receipts in 1861 were only $661,392 72, being less than the receipts of 1855, and $451,009 less than the receipts of 1856.

The War Department has agreed to allow the actual expenses of transporting troops, but the major part of this service, $207,128 64, performed in 1861, is still unpaid. The first quarter will show a large decrease in freight earnings, for there is no way to recover the loss of business at Cairo, and while our communications with the South are cut off, we cannot escape the inevitable consequences of loss and uncertainty.

The unexpected intervention of special causes has arrested the prosperity of the company, at the moment when it seemed upon the most secure footing. It is beyond individual power to reëstablish it until the relations with the South are renewed, or until higher prices for the produce of the country place our farmers in better circumstances."

Taxable Wealth of the State of New-York.

Counties.	1860.	1861.
Albany	$39,044,737	$39,444,737
Allegbany	8,035,120	8,035,120
Broome	8,291,423	8,291,423
Cattaraugus	6,620,148	6,620,148
Cayuga	19,214,844	19,214,814
Chautauque	14,270,102	14,270,102
Chemung	6,472,752	6,472,752
Chenango	10,500,000	10,500,000
Clinton	5,727,775	5,727,775
Columbia	18,365,430	18,365,430
Cortland	6,165,923	6,165,923
Delaware	8,210,352	8,210,352
Dutchess	29,979,290	29,979,290
Erie	47,251,841	47,251,841
Essex	2,824,027	2,824,027
Franklin	4,149,270	4,149,270
Fulton	4,054,412	4,054,412
Genesee	11,650,136	11,650,136
Greene	7,950,084	7,950,084
Hamilton	470,333	470,333
Herkimer	10,144,567	10,144,567
Jefferson	15,935,769	15,035,769
Kings	106,295,591	108,295,591
Lewis	4,495,200	4,495,200
Livingston	14,306,555	14,306,555
Madison	11,972,782	11,072,782
Monroe	26,732,076	26,732,076
Montgomery	7,354,077	7,354,077
New-York	550,678,778	571,078,778
Niagara	12,823,822	12,823,822
Oneida	25,639,379	25,639,379
Onondaga	28,350,128	28,350,128
Ontario	16,445,576	16,445,576
Orange	24,525,254	24,525,254
Orleans	9,662,749	9,062,749
Oswego	14,254,368	14,254,368
Otsego	12,072,302	12,072,302
Putnam	6,114,055	6,114,035
Queens	21,343,083	21,343,083
Rensselaer	26,278,926	26,278,926
Richmond	8,728,402	8,728,402
Rockland	5,440,260	5,440,260
Saratoga	12,048,356	12,048,356
Schenectady	5,602,786	5,602,786
Schoharie	6,850,681	6,850,681
Schuyler	4,280,723	4,280,723
Seneca	8,159,547	8,159,547
St. Lawrence	15,633,359	15,633,359
Steuben	13,991,732	13,991,732
Suffolk	12,050,506	12,050,506
Sullivan	4,132,995	4,132,995
Tioga	5,818,318	5,818,318
Tompkins	7,874,265	7,874,265
Ulster	15,567,658	15,567,658
Warren	2,519,380	2,519,380
Washington	15,331,105	15,331,105
Wayne	13,887,157	13,887,157
Westchester	41,012,725	42,012,725
Wyoming	7,750,822	7,750,822
Yates	7,293,708	7,293,708
Total	$1,419,494,610	$1,442,750,609

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. March 29.	Loans. March 22.	Specie. March 29.	Specie. March 22.
Bk. of New-York	4,526,480	4,799,965	1,492,114	1,281,083
Manhattan Co	4,819,499	4,763,872	1,930,771	1,956,915
Merchants' Bank	3,623,512	3,298,510	1,475,342	1,395,539
Mechanics' Bank	3,476,145	3,462,977	921,193	572,573
Union Bank	2,746,565	2,698,098	1,441,959	1,416,353
Bank of America	6,219,277	6,202,325	1,055,424	842,677
Phenix Bank	3,295,674	3,292,784	546,751	584,219
City Bank	2,030,233	2,219,496	1,746,899	1,819,414
Tradesmen's Bank	1,578,049	1,559,232	211,071	207,556
Fulton Bank	1,507,844	1,488,080	415,025	417,196
Chemical Bank	1,665,976	1,734,946	2,485,118	2,486,818
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,994,873	1,959,409	192,311	195,884
National Bank	2,077,701	2,094,137	418,460	436,972
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,527,305	1,541,162	226,382	229,295
Mech. & Trad. Bk	936,858	949,112	210,475	209,654
Greenwich Bank	416,428	387,165	426,172	422,858
Leather Man. Bk	1,350,893	1,432,015	738,868	850,193
Seventh Ward Bk	1,240,119	1,203,518	218,791	218,919
Bk. St. New-York	4,316,042	4,308,855	849,022	901,427
Am. Exchange Bk	6,729,815	6,279,861	2,433,464	2,575,969
Bk. of Commerce	13,300,611	13,826,582	1,672,496	1,593,602
Broadway Bank	3,292,230	3,272,269	1,434,464	1,476,740
Ocean Bank	1,639,171	1,662,792	241,631	235,238
Mercantile Bank	2,950,260	2,914,759	517,321	516,629
Pacific Bank	1,089,167	1,122,126	212,962	259,431
Bank of Republic	3,727,169	3,745,692	1,094,346	1,103,069
Chatham Bank	713,478	678,911	102,313	101,676
People's Bank	638,094	668,738	92,493	93,612
Bank of N. Am	2,130,260	2,178,434	279,286	289,272
Hanover Bank	1,659,253	1,591,530	150,247	144,511
Irving Bank	663,535	680,309	93,806	88,892
Metropolitan Bk	6,587,376	7,209,278	1,647,190	1,554,163
Citizen's Bank	787,693	701,642	145,976	141,904
Nassau Bank	1,876 713	1,821,480	311,304	290,742
Market Bank	1,585,920	1,579,113	243,251	237,097
St. Nicholas Bank	1,251,405	1,301,437	142,407	145,018
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,218,746	2,251,530	267,106	260,116
Corn Exch. Bank	2,063,703	2,072,938	382,175	376,941
Continental Bank	3,003,305	3,048,060	314,973	307,457
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,576,934	1,569,939	219,759	255,922
Oriental Bank	512,598	515,169	99,907	99,527
Marine Bank	1,171,987	1,124,031	167,291	168,083
Atlantic Bank	752,742	743,770	98,565	101,598
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,605,430	2,590,380	275,181	282,650
Park Bank	5,879,845	5,934,227	2,225,312	2,067,105
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	657,755	655,292	148,377	149,304
Grocers' Bank	507,957	483,835	69,137	67,302
North River Bank	514,528	591,178	90,692	90,515
East River Bank	294,203	251,433	35,221	38,728
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	742,815	842,673	205,779	215,955
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	419,608	388,514	105,113	101,621
N. Y. Exch. Bank	346,821	311,638	52,364	51,233
Bull's Head Bank	400,284	415,641	46,938	46,458
N. Y. County Bank	309,036	310,790	60,864	59,369
Total	145,021,630	147,615,308	32,841,902	32,023,890
	Decrease	$2,593,676	Increase	$817,912

Banks.	Circulation. March 29.	Circulation. March 22.	Deposits—Nat. March 29.	Deposits—Nat. March 22.
Bk. of New-York	393,472	373,537	3,305,257	3,676,826
Manhattan Co	121,938	121,885	4,531,693	4,552,256
Merchants' Bank	81,107	76,582	3,260,907	3,59 ,902
Mechanics' Bank	194,718	163,081	2,474,422	2,613,021
Union Bank	125,787	100,134	2,194,716	2,017,948
Bank of America	55,457	55,063	5,373,502	5,322,251
Phenix Bank	56,555	52,541	2,327,468	2,240,565
City Bank			2,959,852	3,064,350
Tradesmen's Bank	158,891	144,296	940,916	961,297
Fulton Bank	89,247	94,377	1,360,271	1,146,126
Chemical Bank	153,677	159,252	4,270,682	4,399,875
Merch. Exch. Bk	56,783	74,507	1,069,757	1,035,7
National Bank	91,719	85,948	1,121,587	1,115,2
Butch. & Drov. Bk	221,984	198,860	1,134,326	1,064,281
Mech. & Trad. Bk	157,749	155,748	287,365	284,675
Greenwich Bank	62,914	48,310	589,911	586,861
Leather Man. Bk	73,531	69,941	1,162,418	1,3 5,410
Seventh Ward Bk	126,939	100,419	854,357	842,997
Bk. St. New-York	82,886	84,996	3,450,366	3,291,237
Am. Exchange Bk	186,122	167,944	4,273,778	4,039,810
Bk. of Commerce	1,574	1,075	5,806,705	5,8 ,135
Broadway Bank	331,023	309,485	4,011,171	4,311,840
Ocean Bank	68,322	61,406	1,032,642	1,051,772
Mercantile Bank	7,028	7,299	2,329,357	2,3 6,095
Pacific Bank	131,773	134,779	857,804	891,547
Bank of Republic	195,860	183,132	2,444,920	2,773,137
Chatham Bank	59,002	46,389	423,413	427,153
People's Bank	46,037	42,038	486,631	514,562
Bank of N. Am	124,025	111,845	1,564,284	1,847,229
Hanover Bank	59,205	41,772	788,555	778,448
Irving Bank	112,568	103,486	415,224	409,2 1
Metropolitan Bk	173,361	125,506	5,000,043	5,2 ,995
Citizen's Bank	139,521	137,371	634,413	620,05
Nassau Bank	62,100	56,419	1,312,778	1,240,59
Market Bank	169,050	171,335	1,023,306	1,041,2 3
St. Nicholas Bank	102,671	97,251	691,574	711,97
Shoe & Leath. Bk	273,537	275,130	1,667,329	1,637,252
Corn Exch. Bank	190,406	190,989	1,210,776	1,315,2 2
Continental Bank	205,807	199,337	1,334,546	1,412,743
Bk. of Commw'lth	271,225	276,583	975,881	998,861
Oriental Bank	91,758	82,761	437,750	462,069
Marine Bank	173,929	158,986	799,443	866,089
Atlantic Bank	92,671	93,159	389,452	393,089
Imp. & Trad's Bk	162,619	138,485	1,626,135	1,522,671
Park Bank	225,244	163,110	6,402,070	6,453,189
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	81,093	74,212	442,852	420,966
Grocers' Bank	39,122	31,656	354,658	326,986
North River Bank	61,095	57,319	420,268	432,671
East River Bank	102,904	102,998	190,613	188,544
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	47,474	51,473	601,501	630,150
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	115,152	102,334	300,003	305,868
N. Y. Exch. Bank	99,676	98,316	318,333	290,769
Bull's Head Bank	130,715	130,372	394,349	372,408
N. Y. County Bank	72,029	69,885	255,930	263,387
Total	6,758,913	6,260,800	94,428,071	97,601,279
	Increase	$498,904	Decrease	$3,173,208

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Call for a Newspaper Convention.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

A call has been issued for a Convention of the publishers, editors, and reporters of the newspapers of the State, irrespective of politics, to meet at Albany, on Wednesday, April 9, for the purpose of forming a State organization for mutual protection. The call is signed by A. B. CALDWELL and five others. A Corresponding Committee has been appointed to state the purposes of the Convention.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

The ice is moving down the river with the ebb tide.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 787, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Tennessee and at Island No. 10, and letters from other divisions of the army.

FULL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER, VA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Bombardment of Island No. 10. Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Occupation of Virginia. The Fight at Warrenton. The Opening Campaign.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. Rebels Arrested at Tangiers. The Movement in France. The Greek Revolution, &c.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN EVERY QUARTER—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Copious and interesting Extracts from the Southern Press. The Unionists in East Tennessee. Preparations for Battle at New-Orleans, &c.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A varied and valuable Number.

Coughs, Bronchitis.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients and opiates renders "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers, and Public Speakers generally.

A French View of the Rebellion.

From Galignani's Messenger, Paris, March 10, 1862.

PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR NEW-YORK.

The recent cheering news from America, proclaiming victory upon victory for the Union troops, and foreshadowing, almost beyond peradventure, the speedy termination of the rebellion, has already produced beneficial effects upon the fashionable marts of industry in this Metropolis.

For the past two seasons a great falling off in exportations to the New World, in the more costly and recherche fabrics, has been severely felt. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we hailed the advent in our midst of an old, familiar face, in the person of Mr. W. B. Mackenzie, in past years an extensive purchaser of Manteaux and Mantelets de Paris for the New-York City trade, and who has now the management of the celebrated United States Mantilla and Cloak Emporium of Mr. George Carey, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., in that City. Judging from the selections of this gentleman at the magazines of De Lilie, Gazelin, Armandville, Lecanu, Flatel Berger and others of our distinguished modistes, and which we were kindly permitted to inspect previous to their shipment, the days of taste, and we would almost say extravagance, which have a long time characterized the

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid; best of City references given. Call at No. 465 6th-av., in shoe-store, between 29th and 30th sts. None but first-class families need call.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid; can do fine sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 West-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 608 2d-av., top floor, front room, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, as chambermaid and sewing, in a small private family; would prefer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamber-work and sewing, or chamberwork and the care of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 Lexington-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a young woman who can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG English girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and to take care of children. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 197 East 29th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 208 West 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 6th-av. Good City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman (girl) wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is strictly honest. Can be seen at No. 136 West 30th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl, as chambermaid or laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable neat young woman as chambermaid or nurse; best of references. Call at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the washing and ironing. Can procure good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 61 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best City reference. May be seen, for two days, at No. 123 East 6th-st., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or attend to children; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 5th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—A Two young Protestant girls want situations; can fulfill either as chambermaid, waitress or children's maid; can he well recommended from the last place they lived. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 206 1st-av., at the dry-goods store, one door from 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a most respetable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; is sober, honest and very capable; City reference of the very best from last place. Call in the office 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 256 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., front room, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 422 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best references. Call at No. 344 8th-av, between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to go in the country with a lady and one or two children. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing and to take care of children; has always lived at home with her parents. Call for two days at No. 61 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A girl wants a place to do chamberwork or writing, and has no objections of doing housework; best City references. Apply at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer in a private family; good City reference. Apply at 166 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPE-tent young woman wishes a situation to care children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to travel with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman, as a good experienced cook and baker; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Inquire in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies, soups and game; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has three years reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt factory, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for many years in noblemens families in England; has also lived in a gentlemans family in this City. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl as cook, who understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 62½ West Washington-place, fourth floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and jellies; good City reference from her last place. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Forsyth-st., Room No. 14.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, in a [illegible] family; best of City reference given. Can be [illegible] at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business in meats, soups and game; is a good baker of biscuit and desserts; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry and baking; no objection to assist in the washing; will go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Scotch Protestant girl, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, bread, biscuit, jellies, game; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; has the best recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has over eight years' City reference; has no objection to go in the country to a permanent situation; Newport preferred. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable girl, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 141 West 41st-st., betweeen 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Call at No. 91 East 16th-st., betweeo 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references; no objection to the country. Address No. 19 East 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Apply at No. 66½ Carmine-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good cook and good baker, and is a first rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, good City reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 96 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references; also, same situation wnuted by a colored woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as excellent cook; she has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; she is willing and obliging; she has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 92 Henry st., room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 334 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; neat, economizing and obliging, and very highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A STEADY, faithful woman desires a situation in a city or country, in either of the above capacities. Can produce most satisfactory references for sobriety and competency; is most strict and economical in her kitchen. Any family requiring a good domestic will apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls, sisters, a situation; one as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking, the other as first-class waitress has no objection to assist with the washing; best City references from their last place, where they lived for seven years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days at No. 420 4th-av., below 30th-st. Mrs. Evans' fancy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; no objection to a room distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a very trustworthy and highly recommended girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a competent and reliable kitchen servant; can wash and iron to please the most particular; willhire either in Brooklyn, New-York or the country. Apply at Mr. CILKISOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference and is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, No. 128 Chrystie-place, 6th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Understands her business thoroughly, no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. front basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, best of City reference given. has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., in the rear, opposite the plumber's. for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and is also a good baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of bread and pies, n first-rate washer and ironer; has first-rate reference: can go this day. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SITUATION IS wanted, by a woman to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can make, milk, make butter, &c., has good reference; prefers the country, any distance. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; can give the best of reference. Apply for three days at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American woman, a situation as housekeeper or nurse; well accustomed to the care of children; first-class reference given. Call for one week at No. 112 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A widow lady of education and refinement, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady in or near the City. Address, for one week, Mrs. DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, fluting and mangling; no objection to the country; would like to go to Newport; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 46 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference given; can be seen at her present situation, at No. 16 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; washes for the nursery, or as waitress and chambermaid; fills each capacity. Wages $7. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; would have no objections to plain sewing; can give the best of City references for capability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 104½ 3d-av., between 18th and 14th sts., in the shoe-store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse wishes a situation to take charge of an infant, or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call at, or address No. 197 3d-av., in the store, three doors above 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby. Can be seen for two days, at her present residence, No. 45 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A highly respectable woman, as nurse; is well capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can speak German well; would have no objection to travel, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 295 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a Protestant young woman, who is an experienced nurse, and understands embroidery, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to act as child's nurse, or to attend upon a lady about visiting Europe; references unexceptionable. Any communication addressed to No. 63 Lexington-av., will meet with prompt attention.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a Protestant girl; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,518 Post-office.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a French girl, 16 years old, speaking English as well as French, to take care of children and assist with sewing. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse or chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent sewer; understands taking the charge of a baby; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 West 25th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; no objection to a lady that boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 a month; City or Country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or take care of grown children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 224 8th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to mind children and sew, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking; would also instruct young children in the first branches of learning; can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 342 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a young girl; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl wishes a situation as seamstress, in a private family; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork; has taken a full course in the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and understands the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 95 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, to work by the day or week as seamstress, and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, works on ladies' dresses and does all kinds of family sewing; has good references. Call at No. 195 West 25th-st., or address a note for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; has lived for several years in her last place; City references. Apply at 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would wait on a lady or travel. Call or address a note at No. 208 7th-st., between Avs. B. and C.

AS SEAMPTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS DESIRES to engage with a few private families to go out by the week to make children's dresses and ladies' undergarments. has the best of City references; wages $2 to $2 50 per week. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as seamstress, by a young woman that can cut and fit dresses, has no objection to assist in chamberwork, and can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very highly recommended girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; will be founder neat appearance, and thoroughly competent to cut and fit all styles of ladies' dresses; references to Brooklyn families. Inquire for JANE, at 51r. Christopher's Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as waitress; good City reference given. Call in the bakery, No. 422, corner of Grand-st. and 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for many years; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 77 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family, or to assist in the chamber-work; understands the business perfectly; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid or thorough servant; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is fully competent; wages, $7 a month, city or country. Call at No. 284 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family, good City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted, by a young girl, as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the general housework of a small family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 39 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 922 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHO-lic, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Office, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT own residence, or to go out by the day. Good reference given. Can be seen for a week. Apply at No. 96 West 20th-st., top floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS. Any kind can be had at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 8th-av and 14th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day; can call and take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver. Has had much experience in grooming and training horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, or address B. H., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr Waters' harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a German man; he understands his business, is a steady and careful driver; he has lived in the first-class families; can give the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 124 West 32d-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses; has lived in that capacity in this city for many years; has the best of reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety, &c.; has no objection to the country. Address S. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESirous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; is a single young man, and has no objections to city or country. Call, or address J. B. H., at private stable, No. 66 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PLACE BY AN English married man, who understands the duties required of him as coachman and groom; can show five years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, Brewster & Co's, corner of Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference as to sobriety and honesty, and is a careful driver. Can be seen, or address a note to J. M., at Mr. Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable young man; he understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; would take charge or assist in a vegetable garden; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACH-man wanted, by a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in first-class families; can give the best of City references from his last place. Call at No. 224 8th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to mind children and sew, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking; would also instruct young children in the first branches of learning; can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 342 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a young girl; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young girl wishes a situation as seamstress, in a private family; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork; has taken a full course in the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and understands the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 95 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, to work by the day or week as seamstress, and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, works on ladies' dresses and does all kinds of family sewing; has good references. Call at No. 195 West 25th-st., or address a note for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; has lived for several years in her last place; City references. Apply at 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would wait on a lady or travel. Call or address a note at No. 208 7th-st., between Avs. B. and C.

AS SEAMPTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS DESIRES to engage with a few private families to go out by the week to make children's dresses and ladies' undergarments. has the best of City references; wages $2 to $2 50 per week. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as seamstress, by a young woman that can cut and fit dresses, has no objection to assist in chamberwork, and can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very highly recommended girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; will be founder neat appearance, and thoroughly competent to cut and fit all styles of ladies' dresses; references to Brooklyn families. Inquire for JANE, at 51r. Christopher's Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 61 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for J. S., at Mr. Waters' Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can produce excellent references, and would like wages without board. Address C. W., No. 23 West 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, steady, single man as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. T., for two days, at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery Store, No. 60 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER—COOK, &c.—Situation wanted, by a man and wife; (no incumbrance;) the man to take the care of a small farm, care of horses, drive, &c.; is a practical farmer and not afraid of work; his wife is a competent and efficient servant in the kitchen, or as general housework servant; both are recommended highly for sobriety, honesty and industry, and will hire at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a married man of small incumbrance, of sober and temperate habits, who perfectly understands the care of vegetables and gardening; is a good and careful driver; can give six years' reference. Address J. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages, and vegetable gardening; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; he has the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MILWAUKEE, March 25, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which amounts to the sum of Five thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be retired on cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and contract.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN,
Comptroller's Clerk.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862, by order of the Executors of Edward Kellogg, deceased, 40 shares of the above stock, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 20 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1860, to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of the Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

THE UNDERNOTED BONDS AND COUPONS of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after 1st proximo, viz.: 7 Income Bonds due April 1, 1862, each $1,000; Coupon on Bonds due April 1, 1862, Coupon on Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 7th of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE EIGHT-PER-CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.

ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SEAVEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1862, ON BONDS of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, in this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

W. B. HUNTER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, March 29, 1862.

GOLD AND SILVER, 7 30-100 AND 6 per cent. United States Treasury Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE APRIL COUPON DUE ON THE 7.30 United States Treasury Notes cashed upon presentation by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-STREET
NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.

NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E. K. Corning, Son & Co.
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co.
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA f. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. ELSHEMIUS.	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cornar 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 9.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $50 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of April. TIOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 5 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, late George Carey Buchanan, George Clespigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earoest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, Jamoa Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

18f-law12w7*

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STILL, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 24th day of March, 1862, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. Kiog," made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137, a fair case. Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys.
mh31-2aw3wM.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 51 1st-av., near 33d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 3 P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, nocturnal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and address Box No. 1,922, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shewn by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABle medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for infinenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthme, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL AGEE, No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive, an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance may be treated with perfect board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THEIS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood in such cases is sure to contain, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for her ily a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after Monday, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore. FROM NEW-YORK—6:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 6 P. M. FROM FLUSHING—6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M., 1, 2:35, 4:55 P. M. Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. S. Cannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.

EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 15 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WANER, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $700; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Additional Names of Killed and Wounded—Gen. Shields Doing Well.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 30.

The following wounded died yesterday and to-day, and were buried by Capt. VANDERVAN:

Rinehill Martin, Sixty-seventh Ohio.
George Gardner, Fourteenth Indiana.
Lieut. Wolfe, Sixty-seventh Ohio.
Unknown, Twenty-ninth Ohio.
Wm. Whitney, Thirteenth Indiana.
Jacob Jackson, Twenty-seventh Ohio, died of fever.
A. L. Brown, Eighth Ohio.
One unknown.
Another unknown—on his clothes were the initials T. A. W.
Wallace Colburn, Seventh Ohio.
E. E. Bates, Seventh Ohio; his body has been delivered to his friends.
James Gordon Evans, of Company C, of the rebel Twenty-first Virginia Regiment.

Previous to the foregoing our loss stood as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	103
Wounded	441
Missing	24

Only a few of the reports of the detailed regiments have been yet received, owing to the distance and scattered positions of the regiments.

Three or four days will elapse before a full list of the names can be received.

Dr. KENNEY, Medical Inspector of the army, has been engaged in looking into the condition of the wounded here, in connection with the Medical Director, Wm. S. KING, of the Fifth Army Corps.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity at first of tinware, crockery and hardware, for hospital purposes, the deficiency has in a great measure been supplied.

The wounded are now contained in two hospitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. H. BAYARD, Medical Director of the Division of Gen. SHIELDS.

About 200 sick and wounded prisoners have been sent to Fredericks.

Many wounded rebel soldiers have been taken from the hospital and placed in the houses of their friends on their parole, to report on their recovery to the nearest commanding officer.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing well. They number here about 300.

The statement in the newspapers that Major PEASE, of the Staff of Major-Gen. BANKS, was instrumental in planning the battle is contradicted, although his assistance and advice were of great service to Col. KIMBALL, who commanded the field, under directions from Gen. SHIELDS.

Medical Director KING, of the Medical Corps, and Surgeon JACKSON, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, were present as Volunteers, and rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of the wounded.

GUSTAVE ANDRIEU, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, acted as Aid to Col. BAUM, (Chief of Gen. SHIELDS' artillery,) and was severely wounded in the leg.

Col. AMBRAHEN, of the First Virginia Cavalry, rendered great aid to Col. KIMBALL, and was in the hottest of the fight. He has just been informed of his acquittal of the charge of cowardice, instituted against him by Gen. LANDER.

Our cavalry, to-day, brought in two guerrillas from Hampshire, one of whom belonged to SHEETS' mounted militia.

To-day the weather has been painfully gloomy, the rain falling rapidly and freezing on everything it touched.

To-night we were visited with the first thunder-storm of the season.

Gen. SHIELDS continues to improve.

The following is a complete list of casualties in the Fifth Ohio Regiment:

KILLED.

Privates.

Pleasant Brown, Henry Hill,
J. W. Nychaus, Martin Hailey,
Charles Gill, Henry Slipper,
W. H. Bogart, Peter Hofel,
Wm. B. Majors.

Corporals.

Chas. Talbot, David Johnson,
J. B. Sheridan, Thos. B. Isdell.
Capt. Geo. B. Whitcom, Sergt. David Johnson.

WOUNDED.

First Lieut. Thos. Starchman.
Sergts. Edwin Swain, Fredk. Fash.

Privates.

Patrick Maloney. Jos. Hunter,
Jacob Kaust. Alonzo Vile,
Peter Keirfort. Fred. Lamporshick,
James Simpson. P. D. Hallam,
J. W. Creighton, slightly. Alfred Caleman,
Daniel M. Dougall. Alonzo Carnahan, slightly,
Wm. Miller. Chas. Peel, slightly,
Philip Shepard. Teddy Vaughan,
John Nolen. Martin Hoare,
Wm. Frank. H. A. Bulsar,
Jos. Goodall,

Corporals.

Henry Beal, Wm. P. Lands,
Charles Lapp, Thos. Aiken,
Henry Gasbrill, Chas. Cord.
John O. Edwards,

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Additional—W. H. Rocksperger.

WINCHESTER, Monday, March 31.

The report that the wounded in the late battle near Winchester were neglected, is prononnced by Surgeon C. C. KENNEY, Medical Inspector U. S. A., to be totally unfounded. He was ordered hither by the Surgeon-General to investigate the hospital and surgical departments, and if necessary, remove the wounded to Washington, Baltimore, or elsewhere; but he reports that they are well quartered and well treated by the surgeons of the division, and generally doing well. He suggests that it would be inhuman to move them to other places at present. Surgeon KENNEY being intrusted with plenary powers, has sent the sick to Frederick, to make room for the wounded.

Gen. SHIELDS has so far recovered as to be able to start for Strasburgh to-morrow.

Some firing was heard by the officers in Strasburgh yesterday, apparently in the rear of JACKSON'S rendezvous. The cause is not yet known.

The Navy Department and the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

On the 12th inst., at a especial meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called with reference to the attack made by the *Merrimac* upon our naval forces at Hampton Roads, I offered certain resolutions, among which were the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the chief cause of this disaster lies in the culpable neglect by which the naval defences in Hampton Roads were suffered to remain, after knowledge of the near completion of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, with no other protection than one steam-frigate, the *Minnesota*; and disabled steam-frigate, the *Roanoke*, (whose shaft, which had been broken for four months, might have been replaced during any two of those months,) and two or three sailing vessels.

2. *Resolved*, That the incapacity and told neglect of the plainest obligations of duty thus evinced by the Navy Department, call for severe censure at the hands of every citizen, and is calculated to excite a just alarm in reference to the security of the other public interests in the charge of that Department.

After an ineffectual attempt to lay these resolutions on the table, and thus stifle debate upon them, they were put to vote; a majority not voting for them, they were not passed in the form in which they were offered, and the resolution No. 2 was not passed at all.

The recent escape of the *Nashville* from Beaufort affords so striking and complete a justification of the rejected resolution, that I think it proper to call the public attention to the fact, in order that these rapidly recurring instances of official incompetency may meet with the censure they deserve.

The *Nashville* went into Beaufort a month ago to-day. The Navy Department were fully apprised that she would be compelled to make an attempt to run the blockade to avoid falling into the hands of BURNSIDE. They also know that no stranger argument could be furnished against the efficiency of the blockade than the fact that the *Nashville* had run the blockade twice, in and out of the same port.

And yet the *Cambridge*, which I understand is an old propeller of a speed of not over seven knots an hour, and a sailing bark, the *Gemsbok*, which could be of no service at all in a calm, were the only vessels stationed to watch and capture one of the fastest sea steamers ever built. Of course she escaped easily.

The worst of treason could hardly inflict greater injury than such gross and inexcusable neglect.

With no other motive than a desire for the speedy crushing out of the rebellion, I have taken a deep interest in the action of our Government, and especially in everything relating to the naval service, and have repeatedly and publicly expressed my conviction of the incompetency of the present administration of the Navy Department. I believe the public share in this conviction. It is discouraging to find that it is of no avail to raise the voice of warning and remonstrance against such flagrant and repeated instances of official delinquency.

Yours, respectfully, C. H. MARSHALL.

New-York, March 26, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Active Operations on the Tennessee River Not Expected Immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 31.

There is nothing important from the Tennessee River. It is not expected that active operations will commence until the arrival of Gen. BUELL'S army, unless our forces are attacked by BEAUREGARD.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. JOHNSON—HIS RECEPTION—TONE OF HIS ADDRESS—FEELING TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT—GOV. JOHNSON'S PLANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 20, 1862.

Several days since I reached Nashville by privilege of the special train provided for Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, now Military Governor of the State, who was accompanied by Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C., from the Knoxville District, who were returning to their distressed State after the brief, though blighting, reign of terror which has afflicted it. I was gratified that circumstances afforded me the apportunity of being in immediate contact with those who, as much from merit as the peculiar relations they occopy to the condition of their State, *are the observed*. As I was an ariginal admirer, and of the same school of politics as that of Messrs. ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD, it will not appear strange to any one acqueinted with the netural and intellectual attractions of these gentlemen, that I am at this time united with them in feeling and sympathy. It had not been the case, however, with Gov. JOHNSON, whom I had been schooled to appose, and taught to believe that nathing good could come out af Nazareth. I know him now, hawever, as I had never knawn him before. Instead af the politician, I find him the statesman; rather than the man of prejudice, I find him liberal and tolerant in his views, just in his judgment, and slow to censure; rather than repulsive, courteous and inviting in his manner. His friends in Tennessee are legion, and give him a hearty welcome back to the State, and seem desirous to manifest their determination to sustain him in his efforts to restore them to the dignity of pnsition of which they have been rabbed by unscrupulous and designing demagogues and traitors; to the accomplishment of which I am satisfied he is devoting himself with an energy that must soon realise to them their anxious wish. It is true there are yet many in Tennessee who are nnt friendly ta Governor JOHNSON'S pnrpose, and would be gratified to increase the difficulties that already embarrass his efforts. They are powerless, hawever, to harm, and only excite sympathy and pity rather than anger and resentment.

The friends of the Union abroed as well as in Tennessee have cause to congratulate themselves that such a man occupies the place now filled by Gov. JOHNSON. Conscious that he is dealing with the most delicate period of this rebellion, and appreciating that fact, his acts will be prompted by the most serious and anxious discussion of their propriety. It is not his wish ta wield the power at his command to oppress. Nor it would be unnatural. The people of Tennessee era his own fellow-cauntrymen, who have often honored him with their confidence and trust, and I do not believe him capable of abnsing them at this time. I have before me the addrass issued by him on his arrival, the tone of which I very much admire, and the spirit of which, I am confident, is entertained by a large majority of the people of the State. This address reflects the policy which, while it is liberal and just to all, is calculated to encourage the wavering and timid, and is most kindly inviting to those who, untrue to themselves, had departed from their duty as citizens, and arrayed themselves under an unfriendly bannar, whose emblem was treason and whose influance was most baneful to morals, virtue and truth. I heartily trust the invitation will be appreciated and respected. I believe it will, for it is true, I knew, that very many who at this time serve in the rebel army are not there from inclination or choice, but, in Gov. JOHNSON'S own language, "were carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor."

In reference to the disloyal sentiment in Nashville and Davidson County, there is yet a feeling of resentment to the authority of the Government, and many give to it an unwilling and ungraceful adherence. This feeling, however, is passing away under the liberal and generous policy of the authorities that now prevail. There are encouraging evidences of the disposition af *many* to renounce their sympathy with the rebellion, and to raturn in good faith to their allegiance, to which they are so gracefully invited by Gov. JOHNSON.

Acquainted as I am with Nashville and its society, I must confess the absence of many familiar faces; they are returning, however, and to-day I met upon the streets a number who, under the false but since corrected impression that the National army might treat them rudely, had fled their homes in fear and anxiety for their personal safety, and who, no doubt, are amazed at the consideration and probity with which the soldiers demean themselves. Nor is it uncommon to hear exclamations of astonishment from the lips of Nashville citizens, and confessions that their minds had been abused as to the true character af the army. They now embrace as friends those whom they so recently regarded as foce. There have been frequent public gatherings since my arrival in Nasbville. Each time the crowd is greatly increased. The last demonstration was to honor Mr. ETHERIDGE, the favorite and pride of so many in his own and ather States. On this occasion the crawd was immense, and, in its manifestation of approval, was most gratifying to his friends. As to the merits of the speech, I shall only say it was an effort worthy of himself. The most faithful report could scarce do him justice. That which appears in one af the Nashville papers I have seen, is rendered in an unfriendly spirit, imperfect and meanly unjust.

In reference to the manner of putting the State Gavernment into operation I am not informed. It is understood, however, that Gov. JOHNSON has solicited the cooperation and counsel of certain leading citizens of the State who have maintained their loyalty, to aid him in his effort of reorganization. There are with him at this time Messrs. ETHERIDGE, MAYNARD and CONNOLLY F. TAISE, Esq. The first two gentlemen are known to the public. Mr. TRIGG is a citizan of East Tennessee and a lawyar of high merit. In the last State election he was nominated by the Unian man of East Tennessee for Governor; but withdrew, owing to the fact that his residence in the State had not been the length of time (seven years) required by the Constitution of the State to make him eligible to the office. He possesses, however, the confidence of his section, and, I would say, most worthily so. Rev. Dr. WM. G. BROWNLOW, now in the city, and in improved health, is in the enjoyment of his share of public notice. It is given out that Mr. MAYNARD is to address the citizens af Nashvdia tonight. Mr. MAYNARD is known as a man of the most sterling merit, and what he may say will carry with it a weight and influence to he commanded by but few men in the State. I shall endeavor to hear him.

MADISON.

Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 30.

Parson BROWNLOW, of East Tennessee, accompanied by his son, arrived in this city yesterday, and took quarters at the Gibson House. At 9 o'clock the Union Committee met him in the ladies' parlor, and he was welcomed by POLLOCK WILSON, Esq., who alluded with emotion to the services of BROWNLOW in the cause of the Union, and his heroic endurance of persecution. The Parson was much moved by the cordiality of his reception, and commenced speaking with a stammering voice, and eyes filled with tears. He gave some outlines of his political record. He had been for CLAY in 1836, for HARRISON in 1840, for WEBSTER in 1852, for FILLMORE in 1856, for BELL and EVERETT in 1860. Speaking of BELL always reminded him of "pity the sorrows of a poor old man." He (the Parson) had never had any sympathy with Secessionists. He had been offered large bribes to sustain the rebellion, but, though he was a poor man, he was not for sale. He gave an account of his correspondence with JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, all of which he had preserved and would publish in his forthcoming book. Ha conld not express the joy he felt in finding the old Union flag at Nashville. When the army went to East Tennessee he wanted to go along. It was FREMONT'S Department and ha was glad of it. FREMONT was his sort of a man, and he wanted to ga with him ta East Tennessee. There had been a great deal of hanging on ane side, and he wished to superintend it on tha other. Ha could say, and without profanity, that tha Federal army in East Tennessee would be hailed with a joy only equalled by the hosannahs of the angels when Christ was born.

He never had any sympathy with Disunionists, Secessionists or Abolitionists. He was born in Virginia, and his parents before him. *He is a slaveholder, but he had no hesitancy in saying that when the question came, as it will, "the Union and no Slavery," against "Slavery and the Union," he was for the Union and let Slavery go to the dogs, or where else it may be sent. He was for the Union, cost what it may either institution.*

The wicked rebellion, he felt confident, was on its last legs. It is almost played out. When the rebel CAFFERMAN'S army passed him, the men were literally barefooted and almost naked.

The blockade has played sad havoc with them. They were preparing to make a desperate fight at Corinth. If whipped there, their cause was gone. He hoped they would be pursued through the Cotton States to the Peninsula, and then driven into the sea, as were the devils driven from the hogs into the sea of Galilee.

The nigger never was in this rebellion. He was never intended to be. Other causes had produced it, but the guilty were reaping their reward.

After the reception, the Parson took an airing with some gentlemen, driving through Clifton and other attractive suburbs of the city.

He visited the Merchants' Exchange, where he was introduced to the merchants by President BUELL, and spoke for perhaps half an hour. He showed plainly the marks of the hard times through which he has passed. He is very thin, and his face is haggard, bloodless and deeply marked with suffering and anxiety. He is, however, one of that race of tall, hardy, swarthy, black-haired East Tennesseeans who gave Tennessee her old time glory as the Volunteer State, and were foremost in the battles of ANDREW JACKSON, and with proper care he will soon recover his health.

He gave a touching narrative af his sufferings in prison, af his illness, and the care with which the guards placed over him were doubled when he was so sick he could not turn in bed without assistance. The jail was crowded with Union men. Many sickened and perished miserably in it, and others were taken ant and hung. Gbn. CARROLL, of the Confederate army, who was at one time a great friend of his, being a Union man until a late period, visited him in jail, and said to him: "BROWNLOW, you ought not to be here." "So I think," the parson responded, "but here I am." The General said the Confederate Court was sitting within a hundred yards of the jail, and if he would take the oath of allegiance, he should be immediately liberated. "Sir," said the parson, looking him steadily in the eye, "before I will take the oath of allegiance to your bogus Government, I will rat in jail, or die here of old age. I don't acknowledge you have a Court. I don't acknowledge yau have a Government. It has never been acknawledged by any power on earth, and never will be. Before I would take the oath, I would see the whole Southern Confederacy in the infernal regions, and you on top of it."

The General indignantly left the jail, remarking "That is d—d plain talk." "Yes Sir-ee," said the Parson. "I am a plain man, and them's my sentiments." Frequently men were taken out of the jail and hung, and the secesh rabble would howl at him, and tell him as he looked out from the jail windows that he was to be hung next. He told them from those windows that he was ready to go to the gallows, and all he asked was one hour's talk to the people before he was swung off, that he might give them his opinion of the mob called the Southern Confederacy. The Parson said he expected to be hanged. He had made up his mind to it. At one time he was tried by Court-martial, and in the decision of his case he was within one vote of being sentenced to be hung. There was nothing between him and the gallows but the will of one man, and him a Secessionist. Great God, on what a slender thread hung everlasting thiogs. The jails in East Tennessee and North Alabama were overfull of Union men. The Union men there had never flinched. They stood firm now. The Government, whatever else it did, should immediately relieve them from the grinding and destroying oppression of secession. He related an instance of a young man named JOHN C. ILLAN, an exemplary citizen and church member, with a wife and two little children, who was convicted of bridge-burning. He was notified but one hour before he was hung that he was to be executed. He asked for a minister of the Gospel to come and sing and pray with him, but was told that praying would not do traitors to the South any good, and he was thus insultingly refused his dying request. But the rebels sent with him to the gallows a miserable, drunken and demoralized chaplain of one af their regiments, who stood on the gallows and told the crowd assembled to see the hanging, that the young man about to be executed had been led into the commission of the crimes for which he was to suffer, by designing men, and was sorry for what he had done. The man about to be hung sprang to his feet, and called out that every word the Chaplain had uttered was false. He was the identical man who had burned the New Creek bridge. He knew what he was about when he did it, and would do it again if he had a chance. They might go on with their hanging. He was ready for it. And they hung him forthwith. The Parson told of an inoffensive citizen, who was pointed out to a party of straggling soldiers, while at work in a field, as a "d—— Unionist." He was at once fired upon, and so mangled that he died within a few hours.

The Parson said it might astonish them, but the greatest negro thieves in the world were the Confederate soldiers. He spoke feelingly on this subject. They had stolen from him a likely negro boy, fourteen years old, and worth a thousand dollars. He had never heard from the boy since he was taken away, and never expected to see him again or to get a cent for him. It was a solemn fact that the Confederate soldiers had stolen more negroes during this war, than all the Abolitionists had stolen for forty years. These soldiers were the off-scourings of the earth. Not one-half of them had ever owned a negro, or were connected by any degree af social affinity or consanguinity with anybody who ever did own a negro. Not only did they steal negroes, but they entered houses and took the clothing from the beds, broke open the drawers, and took all the money and jewelry they could lay their hands upon. They were, emphatically, thieves as well as traitors.

He had recently had a conversation with a secesh lady, who spoke, as usual, of one of the chivalry whipping five Yankees. He asked her about Fort Donelson, &c. She explained that, by saying the people of the Northwest are the sons of emigrants from the South. They were Southern stock, and fought like Southerners. He inquired what of the blue-bellied Yankess under BURNSIDE, but she did not know how that was, in fact, she had heard but little about it.

The parson spoke in animated styly, and presently his voice gave signs of failing. He has been troubled with a bronchial affection, and is still week from the illness contracted during his imprisonment. He remarked that he had not for some months attempted to speak at length in public, and his failing strength admonished him that he must close.

He thanked God that he could see daylight now. The game of the rebellion was pretty near played out. A "little more grape," and we would have them. His motto for the war was "grape shot for the armed masses, and hemp for the leaders."

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESS AS A MEDIUM OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE—THE RESULTS OF A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE—AFFAIRS AT HICKMAN, ETC

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

The *Conestoga*, Lieut. GEORGE M. BLODGETT, now runs regularly between here and Cairo, carrying the mail both ways, and thereby affords us regular communication with the outside world. By this means we get the daily papers, and are enabled, in addition to other valuable information, to learn how matters are progressing here—all of which is, of course intensely acceptable, besides being in the case of this point, novel and interesting.

It is through the valuable medium of the Press that we learn that the enemy has twelve guns on one battery, and fifteen on another—that yesterday there were six dismounted at ona point, and five at another—that a shell burst, night before last, in a certain locality, whereby immense damage was done to the enemy, and a great many were killed and wounded, as could be seen by the aid of a glass.

When it is known that for the last week we have laid from two to three miles from the nearest batteries, and, added to this distance, there have been clouds of smoke along the horizon, whereby, with the most powerful glass, we are unable to see the enemy and not even his cannon, the value of such information will be at once highly appreciated. After laying for forty-eight hours, unable to catch a single glimpse of the enemy, and not firing at him more than a half dozen shots in the same time, it is inspiring to learn from the daily files that during that period we have dismounted a dozen cannon, killed a score af rebels, shot down a flag-staff, and created in general no small panic among the sons of the sunny and gallant South. It is these accounts which cheer our flagging spirits and encourage us ta persevere with the hope of a speedy and glorious end.

Day before yesterday Capt. STEINER made his long looked-for serial reconnaissance. The balloon was filled on a flatboat, and from thence, by means of a cord, was allowed ta ascend slowly a distance af some six hundred feet or thereabouts. The ascent was made from a point about a mile above the Point, and hence was probably not less than three miles from the nearest battery. Capt. STEINER went up first, and after him Col. BUFORD. The day was as smoky as an Indian Summer one, and consequently the prospect was not of the best. However, they succeeded in learning that the rebels had some batteries on the main or Kentucky shore, besides fortifications and guns on the island. This was learned, together with the fact that there is a floating battery on the side of the island and several transports lying at the foot—all of which was eminently satisfactory. We knew all this before, but then it had not been discovered from that particular point of observation, and consequently was novel in one sense if not in another. The tents having disappeared from the banks and the head of the island, it was inferred that they had been removed back, in order to get them out of range. This circumstance was fully corroborated by tha the aeronaut, to the extent that not being able to see any af the tents, from the atmospheric haze, it was concluded that they had been removed somewhere. No enemy was seen from the balloon, from which circumstance it was inferred either that the rebels, frightened at the uprising of a monstrons unknown abject ahova the National fleet, had run into their holes, or else that the distance being so great, and the atmosphere so hazy, an abject the size af a man would be invisible.

The information obtained concerning the guns was somewhat misty and uncertain, and did not at all contain those elements of satisfaction and exactness which distinguished the othar points ascertained during the reconnoissances. Several objects were seen which were probably neither stumps, logs or 4-horse wagons, and hence in all likalihood were guns; but how many or of what calibre, or exactly how located, could not be learned, owing to their minuteness and their great distance from the observer.

Taken in all, the balloon recannoissance was eminently satisfactory, with few exceptions, arising from the great distance, the smallness af the objects, and hazeniss of the atmosphere.

Night before last, a reconnoissance was made by some of Col. BUFORD'S men, who succeeded in capturing several soldiers, from whom considerable valuable information was obtained. Among other things they stated that up to Monday night, our fire had killed 67 men, and wounded about 150, a large share of whom were negroes.

As I stated in a former letter, owing ta the annoyances caused by rebels at Hickman, a National force of some 500 men had been stationed there to keep aliva the small amount of Union feeling which has existed in the place since the war broke aut. Yesterday Dr. CATLETT, a resident af Hickmen, came down here and represented that the rebels were gathering in force at Union City, and would probably make an attack upon our forces, if they were not strengthened.

Col. BUFORD immediately sent a letter to Gen. STAONG, at Cairo, and probably ere this a sufficient force has been sent there to protect tha position. Dr. CATLETT is one af thirteen in Hickman who, in the face of most fearful pressure, persistently refused to abate ooe jot of their loyalty to the Union, and who steadfastly, all through the dark daye of Kentucky, boped and worked for her emancipation. A portion of them were imprisoned at Memphis, the balance were outraged and insulted beyond all belief; yet they remained true—their faith in the Goveroment never for a moment wavered. Tha Doctor tells me that a majority of the inhabitants are, and ever have been, true to the Union, but in most cases have been forced into the necessity of either keeping silent, or of feigning a reverence for the Canfederate Government. Others, who have been misled by the demagogues of treason, are now being undeceived; and, subjected to tha healthful influences af National men and literature, are rapidly becoming loyal.

Tuesday night the Union citizens, together with many who have heretofore held strong secession sentiments, as a testimonial of their esteem, gave a supper to the officers of the National force stationed at this place. The utmost good feeling prevailed, a full interchange of opinions ensued, and, after a lengthened sitting, the party separated, mutually and highly pleased with each other and the occasion. Many citizens, who fled in terror at the approach of the National troops have returned, and generally the utmost confidence and good feeling pervades the entire community.

Here there is absolutely no news. The mortars fire an occasional shot—the gunboats join the choros at still longer and more irregular intervals. The main object of the fleet is delayed till the consummation of some minor, but important details, till which time nothing af importance can or will occur. It is more than probable that the fleet will be detained here another full week, and quite possibly longer.

There are no lack of arrivals here from Memphis and other points below, all of whom agree in the statement that the rebels are preparing a formidable naval armament at New-Orleans, whose destination is the Upper Mississippi. I do not wish to be an alarmist, but there is certainly ground for belief that there is no inconsiderable danger to be apprehended from that quarter.

If the reports be true, their fleet is of a character that will sweep ours from the Father of Waters as certainly as tha *Cumberland* went down before the *Merrimac*. The consequences of a successful opening of this river, from below, are of a frightful magnitude, and will not for a moment beer contemplation. While it is to be hoped that fears of such a thing are groundless, the fact that such a result at last may occur at any time, should receive instant attention in the proper quarters. A prompt effort in the right direction will put the successful resistance of a rebel fleet beyond a doubt—a short delay may be productive of consequences that one turns from with terror. There are too many valuable interests on the Mississippi, and especially at Cairo and St. Louis, to be lightly risked. They should be put in a position that will raise them above the slightest doubt as to their safety.

The *Benton* is our best protection, and she is but a trifle better than an unwieldy failure. While her powers of resistance are undoubted, she has not motion enough to render her efficient in a majority of offensive and defensive operations. It is probably to some extent in view of the threatening appearance of the horizon in the direction of New-Orleans, that Flag-Officer FOOTE proceeds so cautiously with his present work. The fortifications here can, most undoubtedly, be taken by an assault such as was made at Henry and Donelson, yet in doing this, half the boats would probably be disabled, and thus our present not over-strong naval defences be most materially weakened, rendering the ascent of the river by hostile armed boats a matter of comparative ease. Persons who are disposed to blame the apparent slowness of our progress will find in these suggestions matter for reflection.

The enemy pay but little attention to us, further than to open upon eny transport which may happen to drop below the Point in rounding to. GALWAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

The bill to incorporate the Newburgh Home of the Friendless, was ardered to a third reading.

The hill ta encourage investments of small sums in State Stocks, was reported favorably.

The bill for correcting the error in the assessment of taxes in Brooklyn, was passed.

The bill re-districting the Congressional Districts of the State, was made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill amending the present Excise laws was then considered until the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

Several petitions were presented in favar of the Broodway Railroad and Metropolitan Health bills.

The following bills were reported favorably:

For the protection of State bridges.

To amend the Long Island Railroad bill.

To repeal the law for the formation af Town Insurance companies.

To amend the Long Island Railroad charter.

The following bills were reported for the consideration of the House:

To incorporate the State Homœopathic Society.

To provide for the completion of the Chenango Canal.

The following bills were made the special order for Friday:

To provide for lowering the State dam at Phenix.

To ascertain the expense and practicability of making slack water navigation in tha Alleghany River from the Genesee Valley Canal to Great Valley Creek.

The general bill for the construction of Railroads in cities by the State was reported unfavorably.

The bill to extend the route and time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad, was passed.

The "Concert Saloon" bill, and the hill loaning the People's College $10,000, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Cities to report his bill, authorizing the construction of railroads in all the streets, lanes and avenues of New-York.

The resolution was laid on the table under the rules.

Mr. CORY called for a report from the same Committee on the bill regulating the rates of fare of New-York Railroads, when the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Assembly took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BANKS gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule requiring two-thirds to move forward a hill, so far as it relates to the Broadway Railroad bill. The object is to move forward by a majority vote.

Mr. MCLEOD, by unanimous consent, introdnced a hill to appropriate $10,000 to the Trustees af the Industrial Farm Association.

The report af the State Engineer in regard to the enlargement of the Champlain Canal and the locks of the Erie Canal. Referred to the Committee on Canals for action.

Mr. DEWEY introduced a resolution to allow each member to-morrow, on calling the roll, to move forward one bill. Laid on the table.

The motion for afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Wednesdays was laid aver.

On motion of Mr. MCLEOD, the Spring-street Railroad bill was referred to the first unfilled Committee of the Whole.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees and prescribe the punishment af arson, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the law concerning the rights and liabilities of husband and wife, was next taken up.

Mr. PEYSE moved to amend the bill so as to retain in the original act the clause giving husband and wife joint guardianship over children. Messrs. Prime, Andrus, Pringle, Pierce, Scholefield and Redington spoke in favor of the motion. Messrs. Alvord, Stetson, Wheeler, Houghton, P. E. Haven, Tracy, Ogden and Porter opposed it. The motion was lost—29 to 35.

Mr. PRINGLE moved to add a section to provide that the husband shall not bind a child an apprentice without the written consent of the wife. Adopted. Several amendments offered were lost. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee on the Metropolitan Health bill: Messrs. Benedict, Pringle, Gray, Halsey, Bin, Lamont, P. E. Havens, Bowen and Coddington.

Mr. BANKS moved to make the Broadway Railroad bill the special order for Tuesday. Before taking the question, adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The cold glitter of fashionable life, as reflected in Mr. BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," may well leave the mind in doubt as to whether civilization has benefited the upper circles af Englich society in the same ratia that it has dropped gentleness into the hearts of the ruder classes. Whether, in fact, there is not a limit to the refining process. The characters portrayed by the author are prodigiously polished, but it is by tha process of rubbing against something as hard as themselves. Their conversation has the fitful sparkle of the firefly, and is scattered with as little purpose. Politeness becomes not only a duty, but a ceremony; and yet in its stony-heartedness, it is worse than barbaric. Fortunately, for the sake of the emotional interest of an otherwise almost intellectual play, Mr. BOUCICAULT has preserved some freshness of feeling in his female characters, and has been peculiarly happy in the delineation of an aged minister—*Jesse Rural*—whose snowy pow is tha warmest and most lovable object in the play. Amid the slash of conversational weapons, words of tenderness and simplicity are dropped by these characters, and hence that happy mixture of dialogue which delights the listener. The plot is one af Mr. BOUCICAULT'S best, and the construction almost faultless. The distribution last evening was admirable, and we hardly know on whom to bestow the most praise. Mr. BLAKE merited the call before tha curtain which ha received at the end of the second act: his performance of *Jesse Rural* is, without doubt, his best effart. Mrs. HOEY was delightfully vivacious as the widow. Miss GANNON all that could be desired as *Miss Rocket*, and Messrs. FISHER, SMITH, YOUNG and FLOYD merited the heartiest approval. The comedy has been finely mounted and was a complete success. It will have many repetitions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The serious artists of this well-managed establishment returned to it last evening after a temporary absence, occasioned by the production of the "Colleen Bawn." The play of "Damon and Pythias" was given with a cast which included the names of Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack and Shewell, and Mesdames J. W. Wallack and Gladstone. With such an array of talent, it is almost superfluous to say that it was well acted. The comedy of the "Dramatist," in which Mr. WHEATLEY and Mrs. [illegible] appeared, concluded the evenings entertainment.

Board of Councilmen

TAPPING THE CROTON AQUEDUCT—HONORS TO PARSON BROWNLOW—THE NEW-YORK TIMES AN OFFICIAL PAPER—HARBOR DEFENCES PROPOSED.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday, the President, Mr. PINCKNEY, in the Chair. A resolution granting permission to tap the Croton Aqueduct at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, the expense thereof to be borne by the residents of that vicinity and parties interested, and, as the present wording obviated the objections of the Mayor in his veto on the subject, it was adopted, after some discussion. A resolution to place a gas lamp in Clinton-street, brought out the fact that one of the members was about to open a public garden, and wished the lamp there, and, after piling amendment upon amendment, it was adopted as offered.

Mr. LENT offered a resolution tendering the use of the Governor's Room to Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, on his arrival in this City, for the purpose of seeing such of our fellow-citizens as may choose to call upon him to express their honor of his loyalty, and their sympathy with his sufferings. It was adopted unanimously. The same gentleman offered a resolution extending aid and comfort to wounded soldiers arriving in the City, the same to be carried out under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs, which was adopted. A number of unimportant petitions were appropriately referred, and several reports were laid over under tha rule.

The resolution from the other Board making tha NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper was concurred in by a vote of 16 to 7, viz.: Affirmative, Messrs. Barney, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brica and Long—16. Negative, Messrs. Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ryan, Webster, Pinckney and Trotter—7. Absent, McDermond.

The communication from the Mayor on the subject of the Harbor Defences, as presented to the other Board and then published in the morning papers, was received, and having been read, Mr. ORTON stated the condition of this subject before the Legislature, and offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to memorialize the Legislature on behalf of the City, to secure adequate protection for the harbor of New-York, and to urged the passage of the bill now before the Legislature on this subject, and in case no action is taken by the Legislature upon any hill, that the Mayor memorialize the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the City of New-York to incur the expense necessary for that purpose, as suggested in tha Mayor's communication, and to issue bonds therefor; and, further, that a Committee of three from each Board be selected to confer with our representatives at Albany.

Mr. BARNEY objected to the constitution af the Commission as proposed by the Mayor, and after some discussion, Messrs. BARNEY and ORTON taking the principal part, Mr. JONES moved to lay the whole matter over, which was opposed by Mr. ORTON, in view of tha great importance of the subject. The motion to lay the subject ovar was lost by a decided vote, and Mr. HOGAN said he was convinced that the whale matter had been arranged, and he would vote against it. Mr. ORTON said the only arrangement he knew of was that he had seen the Mayor about a week ago, and he had urged him, if he wanted the City business attended to, he had best make his communication to this Board, as they were in the habit of meeting every night they advertised.

Mr. BARNEY offered an amendment requesting the Mayor to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of tha act now pending before that body, and, in case of its rejection, to urge the passage of a law giving the City authority to incur an expense, not exceeding $500,000 for that purpose, but it was withdrawn.

The matter was finally disposed af by adopting the first resolution offerad by Mr. ORTON, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to memorialize the Legislature of this State for the immediate passage of an act to provide adequate means for protecting the harbor and City of New-York against the approach of iron-clad vessels-of-war.

The Board proceeded with some unimportant routine business, and adjourned until Monday.

Large Fire In Wall-Street.

DAMAGE OVER $35,000.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the second story of No. 107 Wall-street, corner of Front, occupied by JOHN T. BRADY, a wine and liquor broker. Tha flames soon extended to No. 105 Wall-street, occupied by BRANDON & FULLER, produce merchants, and from thence to Nos. 111 and 113 Front-street, adjoining. The interior of No. 111 Front-street was entirely burned out. Messrs. CARTWRIGHT & HARRISON, produce merchants, occupied the latter building. Their loss is over $35,000. They are insured in the Home, Knickerbocker and United States Insurance Companies. The aggregate loss sustained by the other occupants of the buildings burned, is estimated at about $14,000, consisting mostly of office furniture, fixtures and samples. The fire is believed to have originated from a stove in the office of Mr. BRADY, at No. 107 Wall-street. An alarm of fire was given this evening previous from this place. Several fire companies made their

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3284. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Oriental.

AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

The Development of the Union Sentiment in Florida.

Official Account of the Occupation of Brunswick, Georgia.

A Reconnoissance Through the Inland Waters to Darien.

Sneaking Attack by the Rebels upon a Boat's Crew.

The steamship *Oriental*, Capt. Tuzo, from Port Royal, S. C., 28th March, at 7 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

On March 30, at 10 A. M., off Hattaras, she passed the steamers *Ericsson* and *Marion*, steering S. W. On the same day, at 9 P. M., SAMUEL B. ELLIOTT, of New-Portland, Me., aged 16, died of consumption. He was a member of the Eighth Maine Volunteers.

From Port Royal to Lookout had fine weather, and from thence had continued and fresh breezes from north and east. The ship *Wm. Cummings* was going into Port Royal as the *Oriental* came out, on the outward trip.

When off Charleston the officers of the *Oriental* observed that the city was lighted up in a most peculiar manner. Bright lights were observed in different portions of the city, and were so vivid that at one time it was thought they were caused by burning buildings. At this time a vessel was observed, which soon fired a blank shot at the *Oriental*, Captain Tuzo immediately made signals, and ordered lights to be burned to indicate the character of his vessel.

No attention was paid to the signals, and a shot was fired which whistled through the rigging of the *Oriental*, and the armed vessel bore down upon her, firing as she came. Lights were still kept burning; still no notice was taken of them, and the strange ship came nearer and nearer. It was at this time about 9 o'clock P. M. The orders given on board the armed vessel were distinctly heard by those on board the *Oriental*. Finally an order to run Capt. Tuzo's vessel down was heard.

By this time the engines of the *Oriental* had been stopped, and she lay waiting the attack. Another order to fire was heard given on board the stranger, but it was immediately countermanded. The officer on board hailed the *Oriental* and lay his vessel alongside of her. She proved to be the United States steamship *Florida*, one of the vessels belonging to the blockading fleet. The explanation given was that the white boats which the *Oriental* carried were supposed to be goods, and that the *Isabel* being expected, the lights seen in Charleston were suspected to be signals to her, and were considered by the officers of the *Florida* evidence of an intention to run the blockade.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA—REVIVAL OF THE UNION FEELING—EXTRAORDINARY MANIFESTATIONS—SCENES AT JACKSONVILLE—OUTRAGES COMMITTED—THE YACHT AMERICA BURNT BY THE ST. JOHN'S.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, March 23, 1862.

A state of affaire has recently been discovered in Florida, which is at once surprising and agreeable—a degree of Union sentiment that has required the most strenuous efforts of the rebel authorities to repress it until now, and which, at the first opportunity afforded by the presence of National troops, bursts out plainly and unmistakably. This, not at one place or two, but all along the St. John's River, for hundreds of miles. When our forces landed at Fernandina, on the 2d of March, they were obliged to bring back from the railroad trains the women and children, who were hurrying away. Among those still in that town, probably a score or more are good Union people, and the remainder are submissive or indifferent. However, Fernandina is not important in size. A few days after its capture, an advance was made by gunboats carrying land forces, up the St. John's River to Jacksonville, nearly thirty miles from the coast. So soon as the force appeared off the town, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., a deputation of the citizens went aboard the *Ottawa*, the flagship, and claimed the protection of our naval and military authorities. They described a state of things in their town most deplorable. Several hundred Unionists had remained, but the mass of the population, amounting to between two and three thousand, were gone with the troops, who decamped immediately after the fall of Fernandina. The loyal people had of course long been obliged to conceal their sentiments, and of late their lives and property had been threatened by bodies of armed guerrillas who infest all this part of Florida, murdering peaceable inhabitants, and devastating property. These wretches call themselves Regulators, and though not attached to the rebel army, are yet countenanced by the General in command. By his orders they came into Jacksonville on the night previous to the arrival of the Union forces, destroyed a large foundry and a half-built gunboat, in order to keep them from falling into our hands; and set fire to seven saw-mills, consuming 3,000,000 feet of lumber, burning a large hotel, (the Judson House,) and the dry-goods warehouse of Mr. C. L. ROBINSON. These last outrages were perpetrated because the owners of the property were believed to be loyal. The inhabitants who still remained were ordered out of the town, and in fear of their lives, most of them obeyed, many crossing the river to watch, as they supposed the destruction of their homes. The Mayor of the place was one of those whose lives were threatened, and who fled in consequence; also, Judge BEAR and Mr. FRAZER, a prominent lawyer. But for some reason the burning of the town was postponed until the next night, and so the place was saved. Many of the houseless people remained all night in the woods, and their condition is described as pitiable in the extreme; women and children lay along the roadside, exposed to the weather, and hungry for food. Those who staid on the banks opposite Jacksonville were huddled together next day to gaze at the town they had been expelled from, and suddenly caught sight of the masts of sloops vessels behind a turn in the river. They strained their eyes to wonder at the unaccustomed spectacle; for no vessel had been up at Jacksonville for nearly a year; but soon it was certain that the deliverance was at hand; it was the National gunboats, and the poor creatures burst into tears of joy. This narrative is told exactly as I gathered it from the lips of those whose sufferings I describe; and so recently that they trembled with emotion while they recounted their trials.

Claim was instantly made upon the National commanders. It was represented to them that hundreds of good Union people were still clinging to the recollection of their country as it had been; that hundreds of others were indignant at the outrages put upon them, and wearied at the suffering imposed by the rebel tyranny. These people eagerly sought protection, which was, of course, afforded. Troops were landed, pickets thrown out, the town preserved, and the inhabitants allowed to return to their homes. On one night a return of the Regulators was apprehended, and the citizens applied for arms to defend themselves against the attack; even the women, in some instances, were known to seize arms, and watch all night, rather than submit again to the tyrants whose rule was so well known.

But the occupation of Jacksonville had not been intended, the seizure of some guns said to have been carried from Fernandina, was all that was aimed at in the expedition up the St. John's. When the inhabitants heard this, they became extremely anxious, asserted that their lives and property would be at once forfeited if our troops were withdrawn, and declared that they would follow the troops rather than be left behind. Such an appeal could not be put aside. Word was sent of it to Gen. SHERMAN, who visited the town in person; he was immediately waited upon by the most influential of the remaining citizens; they described the condition of the town during the past year, the destruction of its once flourishing trade, the forced enlistment of its young men, the suffering of all classes, and the culmination of its miseries, inflicted by the ravages of the Regulators. They proclaimed their anxiety for the restoration of the United States Government, and assured Gen. SHERMAN that a similar sentiment was wide-spread through this region of the State. During the interview, Capt. STEVENS, of the *Ottawa*, arrived from an expedition up the St. John's, in the small steamer *Darlington*, recently captured, and in which he had sailed a hundred and twenty miles beyond Jacksonville. All along the route the people would come out, cheering protection, waving white flags from their houses, and declaring themselves heartily sick of the rebel rule. No opposition whatever had been made to his progress, which extended up to Dunn's Lake, where he found the steamer *St. Mary's* and the famous yacht *America*, both of which had been sunk by the rebels in anticipation of his coming. Word was also brought in that several of the rebel troops in the neighborhood had deserted, and were anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

The next day the citizens held a public meeting in the Court-house; about 100 men were present, said to be nearly all the men left in the town. The first words spoken were by Mr. FRAZER: "Fellow-citizens, we are met here as loyal citizens of the United States of America. I take it that no one is here, who is not prepared to acknowledge his allegiance to the Union." He spoke earnestly, but only a few words. Mr. C. L. ROBINSON was called to the Chair, and his speech also was short, but full of meaning. These men felt that they were taking their lives in their hands, in thus openly avowing Union sentiments for the first time in Florida for more than a year. But there was no mincing matters. The whole tone of the meeting was determined, but not enthusiastic. The matter was too serious, but the unanimity was unmistakable. The resolutions and protest, which I append, were indorsed in the heartiest manner, and the meeting adjourned, to resume its movements in two or three days.

On the same day, Gen. SHERMAN issued this proclamation to the people of East Florida. There was no sort of collusion; there was no attempt made to influence them people. Gen. SHERMAN declined to be present at the meeting; he did not know what would be said or done beforehand; he did not issue his proclamation until the resolutions were sent to him, and after the meeting he made certain of the willingness of the people to stand firm in their allegiance. It was not attempted to induce the Floridians to return to the Union; the movement originated in themselves, and forced a response from the commanding General. After this he gave orders which will secure them safety, and probably lead to a spread of the sentiment so eagerly avowed. The citizens manifested the greatest satisfaction; invited the National officers to their houses and tables, introduced them to their families; the women and children turned out in the streets at evening parade, and every person who met a Union officer accosted him cordially. They seemed never tired of the endeavor to convince the Nationals that their loyalty was real. They insisted that the Union sentiment is shared by thousands of others; that many of the rebel troops are ready to desert; and, indeed, on one day that I was in Jacksonville a half a score came in from a neighboring camp, and took the oath of allegiance. The triangle formed by Fernandina, Baldwin and Jacksonville, is said to be especially full of loyal people. The whole population is represented to be suffering, and at least half of it anxious to be relieved from the results of the rebellion.

At St. Augustine nearly the entire population remained in their homes, and the Mayor of the place raised the American flag once more. National troops are stationed there, so that in the southernmost State of the entire Union, the loyal sentiment is found to exist in all its purity and fervor. It is even said that a Company of troops could readily be raised in Jacksonville to fight for the Stripes and Stars.

During Gen. SHERMAN'S stay in Florida, a flag of truce was brought in by one Col. HART, formerly a citizen of Jacksonville, and now an Aid of the rebel Governor. An open letter recommended its bearer to the "courtesies of a magnanimous civilized foe," so that the tone is changed since we were Northern Vandals. It would indeed be absurd for those who are driving innocent and inoffensive people from their homes, burning houses and plundering property, to berate the forces which extend protection and safety to all who offer it loyalty or submission.

In Jacksonville, headquarters are established in the mansion of Col. SANDERSON, one of the prominent movers of the secession party in Florida, and gave the servants directions to offer the house to the Commanding Officer, left wines which were placed at our disposal, and evidently entertained a high opinion of the courtesies he should in consequence receive from a "magnanimous civilized foe." At Fernandina, Ex-Senator YULEE'S house has been taken for headquarters; thus is the cup of retribution pressed to the lips of those who have brought upon the nation, and especially on their own portion of it, so bitter a draught of suffering.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

RUMORED ATTACK ON THE ISLANDS—CAPTURE OF NATIONAL OFFICERS—REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS—FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, March 28, 1862.

It was rumored here, a few days since, that the Secessionists intended to make an attack upon the several islands surrounding Hilton Head, but it is very doubtful whether such can be the fact. It is generally the opinion that they are collecting in this vicinity, and they are already greatly increased in numbers, but an attack upon any of these islands would be a forlorn hope, which they would not attempt. The rumor was started by two deserters, who managed to escape from Fort Pulaski, and make their way into our lines.

At North Edisto Island, two officers and a cotton agent have fallen into the hands of the rebels—Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieut. KIRBY, of the Forty-seventh, and Mr. JOSEPH WILLIS, a clerk of Lieut.-Col. W. H. REYNOLDS, who was in charge of the cotton. The party ventured out in a boat too near the mainland to reconnoitre, and were captured. In return, our troops have captured two men by the name of McGRAU—father and son—together with a small schooner. They were taken on North Edisto Island, where they had come for the purpose of running off the negroes, and taking away other portable property. The schooner and owners belonged to Charleston, and the old man had with him a paper commissioning him to take all property, negroes, and all other chattels which he might find on the islands in the hands of the Yankees—he to receive one-half of the value of all he might rescue.

Twelve negroes arrived here last night from Castle Pinckney in a row-boat. They report that the South Carolinian officers still cling to the fond delusion that one Southerner can whip five Yankees, and still indulge in their usual amount of braggadocio.

THE OCCUPATION OF BRUNSWICK.

Official Reports to the Navy Department—The Town and its Defences Entirely Deserted—Reconnoissance to Darien—Sneaking Attack upon one of our Boats.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, OFF ST. JOHNS, Fla., March 19, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to inform the Department, in my communication of the 13th inst., that I had dispatched a division of my force to Brunswick, under Commander S. W. GODON, consisting of the *Mohican*, the *Pocahontas*, and the *Potomska*.

These vessels crossed St. Simon's Bar on the 8th inst., and anchored at sundown within two miles of the forts commanding the channel.

On the following morning, Commander GODON, with his division, moved past the batteries, which he soon discovered had been abandoned, and immediately sent Lieut.-Commanding BALCH, with three armed boats, to take possession of the battery on St. Simon's Island, and Lieut. HENRY MILLER, of the *Mohican*, with a suitable force, to take possession of the works on Jekyl Island.

On St. Simon's Island were two batteries, consisting of strong earthworks, and so arranged as to command the approach to St. Simon's Sound. There were twelve embrasures, and numerous well-constructed magazines. No arms were mounted, but a ten-inch solid shot was found near, to indicate the calibre of some of them.

On Jekyl Island were also two batteries, of much greater strength however. The one furthest seaward and commanding the main channel, was a bomb-proof work, constructed of palmetto logs, sand-bags and railroad iron, well supported and braced from the interior with massive timbers. It had mounted three casemated guns, though these, their carriages and all the ammunition had been removed.

The other battery, 500 yards landward, consisted of two casemates and an earthwork capable of mounting four guns, *en barbette*. A magazine and a hot-shot furnace were attached. Both St. Simon's and Jekyl Islands had been deserted.

After examining the batteries, the vessels passed up the Sound to Brunswick and anchored off the town. A fire was discovered near the wharf, which proved to be the Railroad depôt and wharf, the work of the retiring soldiers.

Lieut.-Commdg. BALCH, with a large force, covered by the guns of the *Potomska*, landed at Brunswick without any show of opposition, and hoisted the American flag on the Oglethorp House. The town was entirely deserted, and nearly all the property which could be removed, had been taken away. The lenses belonging to the Light-house at St. Andrew's and the Light-house at St. Simons, the latter building having been destroyed by the rebels, could not, after careful search, be discovered. The channel buoys for the river are still there, but out of place.

Proclamations were posted on some of the public buildings, urging the inhabitants to return to their homes, and promising protection to the property of all good citizens, and the landing party then returned to their vessels.

Nothing was removed from any of the houses, the men under Lieut. BALCH, commanding, carefully abstaining from injuring or taking away the private effects of the inhabitants. I inclose a copy of Commander GODON'S interesting report.

Very respectfully, &c.,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, OFF ST. JOHN'S, Fla., March 21, 1862.

SIR: Since my last dispatch of the 19th inst., I have received another interesting report from Commander GODON, giving the details of a reconnoissance by the inland passage from Brunswick to Darien, a copy of which I inclose.

Commander GODON, with the *Pocahontas*, Lieutenant-Commanding BALCH, and the *Potomska*, Acting Lieutenant-Commanding WAYMOUTH, with the launch and howitzer of the *Mohican*, in charge of Lieut. MILLER, proceeded to open the interior communication between St. Simon's Sound and the Altamaha River. He soon encountered an obstruction, consisting of a double row of heavy piles, with their tops just above water at low tide. In a few hours a sufficient number were removed, and the *Pocahontas* and *Potomska* passed through, but had advanced only five miles further when another obstruction of the same kind was met with. After an unavoidable delay, owing to the rising of the tide, this also was removed, and both vessels entered the Altamaha, and as they turned into the river, two rebel steamers were seen moving off from the wharf at Darien, with full head of steam, rendering pursuit useless, particularly as the brasses of the *Potomska's* shaft bearing had broken, in a measure disabling that vessel.

Commander GODON learned from some contrabands who came off from shore, that Darien, like Brunswick, was deserted, a company of horsemen only remaining in the town, with the intention of firing the place should the steamers approach.

Owing to the crippled condition of the *Potomska* Commander GODON did not deem it advisable to push his reconnoissance further, and accordingly returned through the passage he had cleared to the anchorage at Brunswick. He visited a number of plantations on St. Simon's Island, but, with one exception, all were deserted, though some time previously 1,500 troops were quartered there.

Commander GODON speaks in warm terms of Lieut., Commanding BALCH and Acting Lieut.-Commanding WAYMOUTH, as well as the officers and crews of all the vessels under his command, in which I heartily concur, desiring, however, to add my commendation of the zeal and ability of Commander GODON himself, in carrying out my views in reference to our occupation of this important section of the coast of Georgia.

Very respectfully, &c., S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-Officer Commanding
Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, OFF ST. JOHNS, Fla., March 20, 1861.

SIR: I have to inform the Department that I have heard, from Commander GODON, of a dastardly and concealed attack made upon a boat's crew of the *Pocahontas*. As I have informed the Department, Lieut.-Commanding BALCH visited the town of Brunswick without anywhere discovering an enemy.

A reconnoissance had also been made for some miles up Turtle Creek with the same results. The rebels apparently fled into the interior. On the afternoon of the 11th inst., Assistant-Surgeon A. C. RHOADS of the *Pocahontas*, by permission of his Commanding Officer, landed with a boat's crew near the town for the purpose of procuring some fresh beef for the ships. Having accomplished his object, the boat was returning to the *Pocahontas*, but had scarcely gone twenty yards from the beach, when they were suddenly fired upon by a body of rebels concealed in a thicket, and I regret to report that two men, JOHN WILSON, ordinary seaman, and JOHN SHOTER, ordinary seaman, were instantly killed, and several wounded, one, WILLIAM DELANEY, mortally, and two seriously, viz.: WM. SMITH, second first-class fireman, and EDWARD BONSALL, coxswain. After the rebels had fired their first volley, they called out in most offensive language to "Surrender;" but this demand was refused by Dr. RHOADS, who, with the assistance of Acting Paymaster KITCHEN and his wounded boat's crew, pulled as rapidly as they could toward the *Pocahontas*, the enemy continuing their fire. In a few minutes a shell from one of the 11-inch guns of the *Mohican* dropped among them, and quite near to another company of about 60 men, who were advancing rapidly. The rebels scattered and fled in all directions. Several shells were also fired at a locomotive and train observed in the distance, it is supposed with effect. Throughout this cowardly assault, Dr. RHOADS displayed great coolness and courage, and in his report of the occurrence, whilst commending the crew generally, he especially mentions the bravery exhibited by DANIEL HARRINGTON, landsmen, into which I shall make further inquiry. Inclosed are the reports of Commander GODON, Lieutenant-commanding BALCH, and Assistant-Surgeon RHOADS. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag-officer.
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary Navy.

COMMANDER GORDON'S REPORT.

U. S. S. MOHICAN, OFF BRUNSWICK, GA., March 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order of March 5, I left Fernandina on the morning of the 8th, accompanied by the *Pocahontas*, Lieut.-Commanding BALCH, and the *Potomska*, Acting Lieut.-Commanding WAYMOUTH, and crossed Fernandina bar with just water enough to comfortably float this ship. Made the best of my way to St. Simons' bar, and reached it at dead low water, passing it and getting into Simons' channel, through which I carried about 17 feet to within two miles of the forts, which we could plainly see commanding St. Simon's entrance. Here at sundown I anchored for the night. After dark I shifted the anchorage of the ship to alter the range of any guns that might be left in the batteries. At daylight I made preparations to pass the batteries, and at sunrise, weighed anchor and stood in. I soon discovered that the batteries were evidently abandoned, and anchored my little force inside, and beyond range of the guns, and made signal to land from the vessels.

Lieut.-Commanding BALCH, of the *Pocahontas*, with three boats, took possession of the fort on St. Simon's Island, consisting of strong earthworks of considerable extent, and having had eleven guns mounted. Some solid 10-inch shot found in the fort would indicate the calibre of some of the guns there. I inclose a detailed report of the taking of that battery by Lieut.-Commanding BALCH.

Lieut. MILLER, of this ship, at the same time occupied the fort on Jekyl Island, which was, it seems, a much stronger position. It was a sand work, with five casemates finished, covered with railroad iron, and very well built, and two unfinished casemates, the iron rail ready to be put up. These two forts commanded the channel for a long distance, and their fire crossed the entrance, which is a mile or a little more wide. Once the batteries were passed they could offer but little difficulty, as in five minutes the guns of all the vessels could have enfiladed them, and could even fire directly in the rear. But they would have given a number of vessels severe trouble in getting beyond them. I inclose the report of Lieut. MILLER, of the fort on Jekyl Island.

As soon as the boats returned, I went on the *Potomska*, and proceeded in her up the river to Brunswick. So soon as we opened the town to view, a heavy fire commenced, and at the same moment I perceived the railroad cars moving at full speed in the woods. I at once determined to bring up the ships and myself off the town, in the hopes of preventing, by my presence, the place from being burned, and at once returned to the *Potomska*, as I had the pilot with me. Both the *Mohican* and *Pocahontas* were under way before I reached them, and we proceeded to Brunswick, off which place I anchored as the sun went down.

The cars had returned, but again started at our approach. The *Pocahontas* anchored opposite the town, but outside of Buzzard Roost Island, the *Potomska* still higher up, and her guns commanded the railroad beyond the town. The following morning I sent the *Potomska* in to the branch opposite the town. Neither this steamer nor the *Pocahontas* can well get in, as at high water but twelve feet of water was found in the outchend, and between the wharf and Buzzard Roost Island the river is but about 100 feet wide.

With the *Potomska*, Lieut. BALCH took charge of a landing party, consisting of 25 marines from this ship and the *Pocahontas*, and the two 12-pounder guns, with 40 riflemen from the different vessels, landed and hoisted the flag. The place was deserted, and most of the furniture of the houses removed. Still there was much private property about, some in stores on the wharf, ready to be removed. After a careful examination of such buildings as might be supposed to contain public property, and a careful survey was had, I visited the town and then directed the command to retire into the ship, having posted a notice, urging the inhabitants to return, and promising protection to all property for all good citizens. I inclose Lieut. BALCH'S report of his landing, &c. Nothing in the place was touched by the landing party, and such houses as were not open were not even entered. I sincerely hope that some good citizens at least may be found willing to resume their homes under my public notice, and I shall not allow the place to be visited except on duty.

The fire we noticed was the work of the retiring soldiers, and proved to be the railroad depôt and wharf. The lenses belonging to the lighthouses were not found. The channel buoys are in the river, but out of place, and the light-house destroyed.

The town is closely surrounded by woods, is generally well built, and extends over a considerable space. Several contrabands have come on board. Soldiers are said to be in the woods, not very distant, and most of the inhabitants are said to be 14 or 16 miles back, encamped. I have sent the *Pocahontas* and *Potomska* up the river as far as they could go to reconnoitre. There is a schooner of considerable size on the stocks, unfinished. Fires have been burning about us, but I believe it is the brush being consumed. Nor have I noticed, as far as the people are concerned, that they are willing to follow the advice of Messrs. TOOMBS and COBB, by placing the torch in the hands of the children to consume their property. All that is done in that way seem to be done by the order of military commanders, who, having no local interest in the neighborhood of their command, have the heroism to consume the property in which they have no immediate interest. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. GODON,
Commander and Senior Officer.
To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHICAN, ST. SIMON'S ISLAND, March 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 13th inst. I started in the *Potomska*, accompanied by the *Pocahontas*, with the launch and howitzer of this ship in charge of Lieut. MILLER in tow, and proceeded through the inland passage toward the Altamaha River.

I had heard that there were one or two rebel steamers at Darien, and I hoped that I might get possession of them. About five miles from the anchorage at this place, and where I had left the *Mohican*, between the batteries we found, as I had learned from contrabands, that the river was staked entirely across. We reached the spot at low water, and found a double row of heavy piles, with their heads just above water. I at once got to work with both vessels, and in a few hours hauled enough out of each row to allow a passage for both vessels—say forty feet—and here for the first time I learned that about five miles beyond another obstruction of the same kind had been placed. We reached the second difficulty at midnight, placed our hawser as the tide was rising, but unfortunately the hawser disengaged itself from the pile, and in the night, with the rising tide, we could not find them to go on with the fork, and my hope of passing through during the night was lost. My object was to get into the river so as to make a dash up to Darien by early daylight. We, however, worked hard that day, and by 12 o'clock got through this last obstruction. Between the two obstructions midways, a battery had been built of mud, with the seeming object of firing at the vessels employed in removing the piles, but which could not be observed from those vessels. As we passed the second obstruction and turned the river, we saw the steamers moving off from the wharf at Darien, with full head of steam, going up the Altamaha River.

At sundown I anchored both vessels at Doboy Island, passing, to reach that spot, which is on the Altamaha River, through Mud River at high water, with just twelve feet. We remained that day at Doboy, the wind blowing quite a gale from S. W. to W. As I had lost all hope of the capture of the steamers, and observing several large fires in the neighborhood of Darien, I determined to proceed no further at this time, more particularly as I found that the brasses of the *Potomska's* shaft bearing had broken, and I feared she might become disabled. I had indeed accomplished my object, which was to open the inland passage to Darien and if the *Potomska* had not been in what I deem a crippled condition I should have placed her at Doboy, which commands the river outlet, or at Sapelow Island, which commands the entire entrance to the Altamaha and the inland passage to Savannah. Darien has been described as was Brunswick; this we learned from some contrabands who came off to us; a company of horsemen only remaining in town, with the intention of firing the place should we approach it. * * * I have been from one end of St. Simon's Island to the other. But one white man is I saw him. He is with his aged mother and little child. He had never been in the army, refused to leave his house, and was in mortal dread of our coming, as the military had informed him that we came for the purpose of destroying even the women and children. We procured beef for the vessels at his plantation, for which we paid the price he asked, and furnished the family with some articles, such as coffee, salt, &c., which articles they had not even seen for months. We stopped at one or two other plantations on our way back; all were deserted, but had been tenanted by the military at various times, for as late as November, some 1,500 troops were quartered on St. Simon's. We found some of the places to contain large quantities of cattle, and at KING'S plantation, not three miles from this anchorage, we counted some fifty head near where we landed. All the blacks have been removed from St. Simons, and at Doboy we met the only negro seen, who was old, and alone on the place. He had been the father of thirteen children, but he informed me that every one had been sold as they reached about 18 years of age, and as he graphically expressed it "*for pocket money for his master.*" Your orders did not embrace the reconnoissance I have just made, and which has caused a delay of several days in communicating to you my progress to Brunswick. I hope, however, you will approve my conduct in the matter. I have now cleared the passage to Darien from inside, which can be performed rapidly by gunboats of ten feet draft. The draft of the *Pocahontas* and *Potomska* is rather great, as they might be caught and delayed for higher tides.

I now beg leave, Sir, to express myself in warm terms of commendation for the energy and skill of Lieutenant-Commanding BALCH and Acting Lieut.-Commanding WAYMOUTH, and for the aid they have rendered me in the active work we have been engaged in for the last eight days; and I take equal pleasure in mentioning the cheerfulness in the work of the officers and crews of the three vessels engaged. I have the honor to be, &c.,

S. W. GODON, Commander.

Flag-Office S. J. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A Scoundrelly Message from Jeff. Davis.

Prisoners Released on Parole Expected to Fight Again.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 1.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Cairo, 1st, says Memphis papers of the 27th, and a Charleston *Mercury*, of the 22d ult., had been received.

President DAVIS, in secret session, had advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee Government upon parols should be *absolved from their oath, and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence.* He urged it as retaliation for the *infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Lincoln in the exchange of prisoners.*

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription. Editors and compositors are not to be enrolled, except for local duty.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 26th, referring to the gallantry of Capt. RUCKER, in defence of the battery at Island No. 10, says:

"One single battery has thus far sustained the brunt of the bombardment, repulsing the Federal gunboats, and sending one of them back to Cairo, crippled, for repairs."

The *Appeal* says:

"The recent reverses of the Confederate army are nerving them with new faith, confidence and hope, and it entertains no doubt of the ultimate success of the cause.

VAN DORN and JEFF. THOMPSON are concentrating a large force at Pocahontas, Ark., preparatory to an attack upon the Federals at New-Madrid, that Gen. POPE will be compelled to evacuate.

"No damage had been done at Island No. 10 up to Wednesday, but the Confederates have sunk two Federal gunboats. The works at Fort Pillow have been completed. Gen. POPE is building flatboats at New-Madrid, to transport his troops across the river to the Tennessee shore."

"In Mississippi the planters are piling their cotton, ready for firing."

Gen. PILLOW had gone to Richmond.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated 26th, says the Confederate steamer *Vanderbilt* foundered at sea, with all on board.

The *Appeal* is issued on a half sheet.

In view of the scarcity of lead, it suggests that the lining of tea-chests be run into bullets.

The ladies of Charleston are contributing their jewels, silver spoons, watches and money to build a gunboat.

The *Mercury* and *Appeal* contain extensive extracts from Northern journals, but no important military news.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Force at Union City Attacked and Dispersed.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF SPOILS CAPTURED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 1.

A special to the Chicago *Journal*, from Cairo, April 1, says:

Col. BUFORD, yesterday, accompanied by the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois, and a part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. HAY, made a descent upon Union City, after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell upon the rebel encampment at 7 o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there, under CLAY and KING, consisting of both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction.

Several of the enemy were killed and a number taken prisoners.

A large amount of spoils was captured, including 150 wagons, filled with commissary and quartermaster's stores, &c.

Our loss is one man killed from an explosion in burning a tent.

The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

Price and Van Dorn Moving Eastward Toward Memphis.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, April 1.

Letters from our army in the Southwest say, information has been received there that the rebels under Generals PRICE and VAN DORN are moving toward Memphis, in response to a call from Gen. BEAUREGARD for help, and all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee, for a great and desperate struggle.

News From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 29.

Arrived 25th, ship *Sierra Nevada*, New-York; *S. Gildersleeve*, Shields; bark *Morse*, Havre; 26th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama; ship *Elvira*, Cardiff; 27th, ships *Camden*, Bordeaux; *Syren*, Boston; 28th, ship *Virginia*, Liverpool.

Sailed 25th, ship *Skylark*, Hong Kong; 27th, ship *Manuart*, Callao.

NEWS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Results of a Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock.

Probable Strength of the Rebel Force.

SEVERAL NATIONAL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

A Portion of Gen. Banks' Corps at Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

A correspondent of the TIMES, just in from the front of the army, reports that prisoners, taken in the recent reconnoissance to the Rappahannock, state that the rebel force in that vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

Gen. EWELL, of Drainesville notoriety, was in command. On the return of our forces to Warrenton Junction, several stragglers, who, contrary to strict orders, left the main column and wandered beyond the lines, were captured by rebel scouts following in our rear.

Being well acquainted with every bypath, and in many instances disguised as farmers, the rebels hover around the outskirts of our army, and frequently succeed in picking up small parties of our men who, contrary to command, go out on foolhardy foraging expeditions.

The names of those thus captured are as follows:

Major VON STEINHAUSE, Capt. BOERICHER and Capt. CAMP, of the Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers; Assistant-Surgeon WILLIAMS, of the First New-York Artillery; Privates, John Kesler, Jacob Kesler, Joseph Yager and Peter Kempt, of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers: Adjt. LUMAARD, Sergeant-Major HAWORTH: Privates, Tobias Le Clair, Herman Kroeber, W. W. Wilson, and W. W. Cay, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

The Union forces will, to-day, occupy the village of Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier County, and the former home of Ex-Congressman BILLY SMITH.

A portion of Gen. BANKS' corps arrived at Manassas yesterday, after a tedious march from Winchester. They fell in with no portion of the enemy on the way.

Lieut.-Col. CLAFFISH and Capt. KOZINO, in encountering a rebel scouting force, killed two of the enemy's officers, whose horses were brought into our camp.

Capt. NEWSTADTER was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Shots are frequently exchanged between pickets or scouting parties.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday, and thirty wagon loads of forage captured.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SPELL OF STRATEGY—ITS OPERATION ON THE REBEL MIND—A SKETCH OF GEN. RUFUS KING AND HIS COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31, 1862.

Our nation has recently discovered a cabalistic word, which acts upon its restless spirit like a charm. It dispels all doubts, silences all inquiry, consoles us in defeat, and doubles our delight in the hour of victory. STRATEGY—there is a spell for you! No one knows what it means, but that matters not. The very vagueness of the word enhances its power. Let the popular mind chafe and fret as it will, it but dashes itself against this dead, indefinite wall—beyond it is impossible to go. It will, perhaps, be remembered by the reader, that shortly after the fall of Lexington it was telegraphed from St. Louis that military men there regarded the occurrence as rather an advantage to our arms than otherwise. The unmilitary mind was seized with a spirit of inquiry, and demanded how this could be; the answer came back—vague and veiled as from a Delphic oracle—STRATEGY. Everyone was satisfied. St. Louis might have fallen the next day; Washington might have been surrendered to the advance of BEAUREGARD without a gun fired in its defence, and still not a loyal heart would have beat uneasily. Behold, we would have complacently said, the superior strategy of our Generals!

The rebels have stumbled upon the same spell. I learn that many of the rank and file were disposed to grumble at the evacuation of Manassas. To their illogical minds the thing looked like a retreat, an ignominious one. But the Generals winked slyly at the disaffected and said: "This is a strategical movement; thus we shall draw the enemy into our mountain fastnesses, and then he is done for." Like oil upon the waters this soft answer turned away the wrath of the Chivalry—the Pelican ceased to agitate its feathers, the Palmetto bowed graceful acquiescence. Still further the generals revealed themselves. The Yankees have taken Forts Henry and Donelson, said they. Island No. 10 will soon be surrendered; everything goes bravely in accordance with our plans. Undoubtedly the rebel camp was content.

But there are always some unbelievers. I have heard some irreverent souls, even here in the city of faith, declare that strategy was only another name for humbug. They sneer at the folds of the anaconda, they class the reptile with the serpent occasionally seen off Boston Harbor, and reported by the natives to credulous mariners. I have even heard one old sceptic to-day, assert his belief that there was no such fish. They point to the campaigns of Napoleon, who was never so delighted as when he found himself opposed to eminent strategical generals. Under such circumstances he always considered victory sure, and was enabled to make plans accordingly. It was fine fun he had with strategists at Austerlitz, say they; easy work he made with them at Marengo.

There is a faint possibility that a shadow of truth perches on the side of these cavilers. It is not absolutely certain that the enemy will in all cases run into the traps you set for him. The opponents of NAPOLEON always calculated his movements according to strategical rules; he invariably disappointed them by not laying out any definite plans, but acting as common sense and circumstances on the moment dictated. The consequence was, that his plans were never revealed to the enemy; he was never embarrassed by any coiling complications. He used to move like lightning, flashing and striking at the same moment. The bolt always fell before warning thunder was heard. Had the folds of an anaconda enveloped him he would probably have "cut it in two in several places." But NAPOLEON was a General, not a strategist.

The complaining spirits of whom mention has been made complain that when we force the enemy to an evacuation we force them to carry off everything with them, cannon, provisions, tents, spoons, and all

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The work on the frigate *Roanoke* progresses very satisfactorily. The energies of the Navy-yard seem concentrated on this vessel, and she will be completed as early as the resources of the yard will allow. It is said that the contract for the manufacture of the *Roanoke's* armor-plates has been divided among several firms, so that the armor may be ready without any avoidable delay.

The propeller *Sachem*, which left the yard a short time since, has been transferred to the revenue service, and her officers have been distributed among other vessels.

The propeller *Uncas*, which left the yard about the same time as the *Sachem*, is now in Baltimore, repairing and fitting out. She will go into active service in the place of the *Sachem*.

An alteration has been made in the armament of the purchased gunboats *Somerset* and *Fort Henry*. Instead of carrying rifled Parrott guns fore-and-aft, they will carry 9-inch Dahlgrens, and are, therefore, more formidably armed. They have not been put into commission yet, in consequence of a scarcity of qualified sailors. There are plenty of landsmen on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, but a draft of 250 sailors sent to Cairo, Ill., has sadly thinned the number of disposable blue-jackets.

The propeller *Huntsville* has discharged her powder, and will be floated alongside the wharf as soon as possible.

The schooners *Henrietta* and *Thomas Holcombe* sailed from the yard yesterday, the former for Hatteras Inlet, and the latter for Ship Island.

The following is a correct list of the officers on duty at the Marine Barracks:

Capt. and Commandant, A. Garland; Lieut. C. Haywood, Lieuts. W. H. Parker, W. B. McKean, N. L. Nokes and H. J. Bishop.

The enlisted men number two hundred and forty-two, as follows: Sergeants, 19; corporals, 12; musicians, 9; and privates, 202.

The pay-rolls were made up yesterday, for the first quarter of 1862, and it is expected that their pay will be forthcoming immediately. The Marine guard of the *Roanoke* hope to sign their accounts to-day, and be settled with for their cruise in that frigate.

The battalion of Marines attached to Commodore Dupont's fleet has returned to the Washington Navy-yard.

A detachment of recruits enlisted in Utica for the First Infantry, arrived here on Monday, and were transferred to Governor's Island.

Upward of one-third of the officers in the regular army are graduates of West Point, the total number being 642. Seven of the eleven general officers are West Pointers. In the higher branches of the army, that is, the Adjutant-General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, and the Ordnance Department, there are 204 officers, of whom 178 are graduates. In the artillery regiments, more than half the officers are West Pointers; while in the old infantry regiments, 135 out of 326, and, in the new infantry regiments, only 61 out of 503 officers, are West Pointers. In the cavalry regiments, the proportion of graduates is 77 to 204. None of the 144 Surgeons are graduates; all the Inspectors-General are, and all but two of the Commissaries of Subsistence.

The steam propeller *Huntsville*, Commander C. Price, arrived at the Yard on Monday morning, from Key West. She was one of the first steamers fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for blockading purposes, and has been on that service about eleven months. She brings the crew of the captured schooner *Magnolia*, which was taken by the United States steamers *Brooklyn* and *South Carolina*, and which has arrived here for sale, having been condemned at Key West.

Turkish Baths.

It is somewhat mortifying in this age of the world for a Christian to be forced to take lessons of a Turk in the matter of "cleanliness, which is next to Godliness," but as John Bull, who seldom patterns after anybody but himself, has condescended to introduce the Turkish bath into his dominions, and suffers himself to be scrubbed by a *Tellak*, while he extols the manipulation, it certainly cannot be amiss in Brother Jonathan, the father of a nation of "unwashed Democrats," to follow so illustrious an example. The praises bestowed upon the Turkish bath by the British soldiers, on their return from the Crimean campaign, have led to the formation of a Turkish Bath Company in London, with a capital of half a million dollars, and the result is said to have been entirely successful, both in a pecuniary, popular and sanitary point of view. We have received the prospectus of a similar Company about being organized here, though with a much smaller capital, and from the names of the parties engaged in the enlarprise, we have no doubt that it will meet with equal success. Among the Board of Directors are: Dr. Valentine Mott, Wm. C. Bryant, Ex-Mayor Tieman, Charles King, C. Godfrey Gunther, A. W. Bradford, and others of not less note. The institution is to be managed by Prof. C. OSCANYAN, a native of Constantinople. The peculiar merits of the Turkish bath, and its *modus operandi*, are thus set forth in the circular:

"The real end to be attained by bathing is the purification of the skin from the deposits of insensible perspiration.

The peculiar substance which closes up the pores of the skin cannot be removed by simple immersion in soap and water; for, like most other greasy substances, it is composed of solid and liquid, or stearne and olein, the liquid part of which may, in a chemical combination, be absorbed by the water, but the skin will still remain clogged up. Seeing the futility of the process of immersion, many have supposed that a profuse perspiration excited by fumigation, vaporization, &c., would carry off these deposits, by which process, however, the liquid portion only is removed, and the system reduced to a state of perfect exhaustion. The Russians, upon the same principle, suppose that these deposits of insensible perspiration are effectually removed by their own peculiar style of bathing, which consists in inducing a free perspiration and suddenly checking it, repeating the process indefinitely. The solid particles which clog up the pores cannot be exuded by any spasmodic action of the skin itself, nor are they carried off in a state solution, and the tendency of repeated transpiration is only to debilitate the system. It is evident that some other process is needed to accomplish the desired object. The real philosophy of purifying the skin is only displayed in the Turkish mode of bathing.

In a Turkish bath, the body is subjected to a moderate degree of heat in an atmosphere of more or less humidity. The first object is to excite perspiration, and the degree of heat necessary varies in different individuals; but the transition from a less to a more heated atmosphere is gradual, and the bather also gradually becomes acclimated, so that there is no feeling of oppression by those who know how to use the bath. In most cases, in eight or ten minutes the necessary degree of perspiration is produced, which, by the way, should never be checked by any current of air or sudden transition into a different atmosphere, nor should a single drop of water be applied to the skin. The pores being sufficiently relaxed, the principal process of the bath begins, which is the application of a gentle friction to the surface of the skin, for which purpose a soft mitten of raw silk is used by the attendant, who gently rubs the whole surface of the body, thus causing the solid matter in the pores to exude in so substantial a form that no one who has the use of sight or feeling can doubt the removal of the deposits. These manipulations or *Tellaks*, as they are called in the East, use peculiar dexterity and gentleness in their operation, which render their services highly acceptable and agreeable. They have the knack of making one particle adhere with another, till those who have been ever satisfied with the purity of their corporeal frames, are utterly shocked to see themselves covered with little rolls of human vermicelli! Now, for the first time, water and soap are freely applied, and the process of the bathing is completed.

There is no feeling of exhaustion after a Turkish bath; on the contrary, the skin being relieved from all extraneous matter, the person seems to inhale fresh life and vigor through every pore, and the whole body seems to have acquired new elasticity. And this process of cleansing is so thorough, that it does not ordinarily require to be repeated more than once a month. Philosophically and physically this style of bathing surpasses every other, and it is the only process by which to attain real cleanliness, and to restore or preserve health.

In a medical point of view, nothing seems more highly essential than this same style of bathing. The number of diseases for which the Turkish bath is recommended, even by professional men, is so large, that it would seem to be a general specific. Where can be no doubt, observes an eminent English physician, that its virtues are very great in all cases where there is a vitiated condition of the blood, arising from a languid condition of the skin and circulation, or any specific poison including that."

New-York affords unusual facilities for this style of bath. Our flow of waters is abundant, and the means to establish such an institution as unattainable as in England. Besides, we can avail ourselves of mechanical inventions for warming and ventilating which have never been introduced into the East, and would greatly simplify the construction. By the use of steam pipes the degree of heat could be so regulated that the same apartment might serve as a tepidarium and tepidarium, or the bath-rooms in private houses be converted into Turkish baths. And an Oriental civil engineer who is thoroughly conversant with all its details, having built one of the best baths in Constantinople, is now in New-York. The only desideratum would be the *Tellaks*, or manipulators; these can be obtained, both male and female, from Turkey.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases:

The United States vs. *The Schoonor Sarah and Caroline.*

The Same vs. *The Schooner Henry Middleton.*

The Same vs. *The Schooner Gipsey.*

The Same vs. *The Schooner Capt. Spedden.*

The Same vs. *The Schooner Garonne.*

The Same vs. *The Schooner Venus.*

The Same vs. *The Sloop Express.*

The Same vs. *The Steamboat Henry Lewis.*

Decrees of forfeiture and condemnation were ordered in all these cases.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the Ship Thomas Watson.*—Reference ordered to take further proof.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Louisa Agnes and Cargo.*—Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Claimants allowed ten days to obtain monition against the naval captors for alleged misconduct.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the Schooner Joseph H. Trone.*—Motion of claimants to file new claim granted on terms.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Ned.*—Sherc of the vessel forfeited, as owned by residents of insurrectionary States.

We shall publish notes of the decisions as fast as we can make room for them.

Post-Nuptial Settlement by John Jacob Aster on His Grand-daughter—Marriage, as a "Valuable Consideration."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Francis Morris vs. *Margaret Astor Ward.*—The question in this case (which was stated in the TIMES of Feb. 10, when decision was reserved) was whether Samuel Ward took by descent from his son, William Samuel Ward, an estate in fee simple in certain lots at the foot of Fourteenth-street in this City, or only an estate for life. The property was settled by John Jacob Astor upon his grand-daughter, Emily Astor, (daughter of William B. Astor,) a few days after her marriage with Samuel Ward. The deed of settlement declared the consideration to be *one dollar* and natural love and affection. The lots in question were settled upon Mrs. Ward for her life, with remainder to her issue, in fee. Mrs. Ward died in 1841, leaving two children, Margaret Astor Ward and William Samuel Ward. The latter died shortly after his mother, and the question was, what estate did his father take in the son's moiety of the lands. It appeared that Samuel Ward, upon the death of his son, assumed only to take an estate for life in the lots. During his absence in California, his daughter brought an action against him, and caused the estate to be sold to pay the father's share of taxes, and other expenses incident to the lots. She was a minor at the time, and her grandfather, Wm. B. Astor, who was her guardian, conducted the suit on her behalf. The title of Mr. Ward appeared to have been vested nominally in Mrs. Mary Griffin, who was also made a defendant in the suit. Morris became the purchaser under the judgment, and afterward, for the benefit of Ward, procured a conveyance from Mrs. Griffin of whatever estate she might hold for the life of Samuel Ward, which was sold under the judicial proceedings. Being thus invested with the claim, he asked for a decree that he was entitled in fee simple, and not merely for the life of Ward.

The defence was that the defendant's father, having in the first instance claimed only an estate for life, was now stopped from setting up any further title. To this the plaintiff replied that the claim was made by mistake, and that in equity, it was no bar to a claim purchased on the true state of the title, he being willing to account and pay up, so as to place the defendant in the same position as she would have been if the mistake had not been made.

One of the points raised by the appellants, was, that by the statute of descents, as amended by the act of 1830, which reads: "In case the intestate shall die without lawful descendants, and leaving a father, then the inheritance shall go to such father, unless the inheritance came to the intestate on the part of his mother, and such mother be living; but if such mother be dead, the inheritance descending on her part shall go to the father for life, &c.

That the expressions used in this chapter only apply to cases where the inheritance came by devise, gift or descent, by the parent referred to, and that the consideration of one dollar in the conveyance from John Jacob Astor to his granddaughter, was a valuable consideration, and the transfer cannot be considered a gift.

It was further raised that as John Jacob Astor promised, before the marriage took place, that he would make the above-mentioned settlement upon his granddaughter upon her marriage, the settlement must be regarded as having been made in pursuance and performance of that promise, and, therefore, that the estates conveyed by the settlement were so conveyed in *consideration of marriage*.

That marriage was a valuable consideration, and that a conveyance for a valuable consideration was not a gift."

The Court now held, CLERKE J., that the inheritance in question did not come to William Samuel Ward by devise or descent, but that it came to him by gift from John Jacob Astor; and Astor, being a relative of the blood of the mother, the property came to William Samuel Ward "on the part" of the mother, and, consequently, goes to the father for life, according to our laws regulating descents, as provided by the Revised Statutes.

In respect to the marriage settlement claimed in this case, and concerning marriage as a "valuable consideration," the Court held the following language:

"Marriage, no doubt, constitutes a valuable consideration, and a settlement made after marriage, in pursuance of marriage articles, to make provision for the wife and issue, is not fraudulent; and in this case the wife and children become purchasers themselves.

But this relates to what is truly a marriage settlement—that is, a settlement made between the husband, on the one part, and the trustees of the wife, or the wife herself, on the other, either before marriage or after marriage, pursuant to ante-nuptial articles. The husband himself is an essential party to such a settlement, either to secure the wife's property to her or her issue, free from any claims or interference on the part of the husband, or the husband secures his own property for the benefit of his wife or her issue. In the case before us the husband had no participation whatever in the settlement. He gave nothing; he secured nothing; he settled nothing; he promised nothing. He was a possible beneficiary, no doubt; but he has no more to do with the transaction than the issue contemplated in the deed, who were yet unborn. He did nothing whatever which could be tortured into a consideration, moving from him, that could have induced John Jacob Astor to convey this property. I know that prior to the marriage, Mr. Astor spoke to his son, William B. Astor, of a settlement on his daughter, Emily; and the latter, on learning from the father of Samuel Ward that the marriage would be agreeable to him, informed him that his father, John Jacob Astor, proposed to make a settlement on Emily Astor. But it was not required, or mentioned, as a condition or consideration of the marriage, that any settlement should be made. Nor was Mr. Ward consulted in relation to the intended settlement. Indeed, he had nothing to say or do in relation to it: it was not intended that he should be a party to it, even in the capacity of a trustee, or that he should have the slightest control over the property, or connection with it in any capacity whatever. If Samuel Ward were to derive any advantage from it, it would be indirect or incidental. Certainly no benefit moving from him was ever hinted at as forming the consideration, or a part of the consideration, of this settlement. If he had anything to do with it, it was in the form of benefit to and not from him. He did not even know of the intended gonnrosity of John Jacob Astor until after he proposed for his grand-daughter, and was accepted. There is not a particle of proof that this marriage was the consideration, though it may have been the occasion of the settlement."

The judgment below, and the order making an extra allowance, were affirmed, with costs.

Justice LEONARD concurred.

Justice INGRAHAM concurred, except as to the extra allowance, as to which he dissented.

James T. Brady for appellants; Daniel Lord for respondents.

The Hackley Contract Injunction—No Cause yet shown.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley, the Messrs. Hope and Robert T. Haws.*—This was the return to the order to the defendants Hackley and the Messrs. Hope, directing them to satisfy the Court concerning the allegation of the plaintiff, that they pocketed all the profits of the contract, and refused to account to him, the plaintiff, who claimed to be a party interested in the contract, and entitled to a share. It will be remembered that the Comptroller was ordered to pay no more money until this was done. Counsel for the defence not being ready, the argument was postponed until Saturday next, upon their stipulation to serve a copy of all the papers to be used in opposition, the day before hearing, on the plaintiff's counsel.

Edwin James and Elbert Dumpke for plaintiff; S. B. Garvin for Hackley; E. D. Clark for the Messrs. Hope; H. E. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Alexander A. Wood, George A. Croom, Jane McClelland, Isabella Love and Sarah Ann Harrison were now admitted to probate. They contained nothing of interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Charles Jones vs. *Robert Jones.*—Report confirmed. Final judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

Morgan vs. *Alexander.*—Motion to discontinue costs granted, with $5 costs of opposing.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Wilkinson et al. vs. *Platt, &c.*—The refusal of the clerk to adjust the bills of cost in favor of the defendant was correct.

Bininger, &c. vs. *Barker; Schlos* vs. *Wohlman; Basinger* vs. *Hutchingson.*—Order granted in these cases.

Caroline E. Schenck vs. *George E. Schenck.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 1, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93	
64,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	93	
20,000	do	b30	93⅛
5,000	do		93⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou		92⅞
1,000	do		87
1,000	Tra. 7-10¢c. Notes		98⅞
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	b30	56⅞
6,000	do		56⅜
5, 00	do		56⅜
5,000	Mo St. 6s	b15	61⅞
23,000	do		61⅜
5,000	do	s60	61⅛
2,000	New-York Cen 6s		91½
2,000	Erie 2d m., ex 7-3d		100
1,000	Ill. C. R. B. ex-In.		90⅜
2,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.		85
2,000	N. J. C. 1st m.		104⅜
8	Am. Ex. Bank		89⅜
10	Park Bank		101
155,000	Amer. Gold		101⅞
10,000	do	s10	101⅞
80,000	do	s60	101⅝
65,000	do	b60	102
60,000	do	b30	102
20	Penn. Coal Co		81
50	Pac Mail St. Co.	s30	97
50	do	b30	97⅛
50	do	s30	97⅜
100	do		97⅝
50	do	b15	97⅛
50	do		97⅜
50	do	s30	97½

200	Cum. Coal Pref		8
13	N. Y. Central R		82⅝
5	do		82⅜
300	do	b30	82⅛
200	do	s30	82⅜
250	do		82⅜
100	do		61⅝
100	do	b5	61⅜
100	do		61⅜
100	do	b30	61⅛
100	Hudson River R		35
200	Ill. Central R. Scrip		62
100	do		61⅜
50	do	s60	61⅜
50	do	b10	61⅛
100	do		61⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts. R		17¼
240	Clev. & Chic. R		68
50	do	s60	67⅝
240	Clev. & Tol. R		46
400	do	btw	46
50	Chic. & R. I. R		55¾
50	do	b30	55⅞
20	do		55⅞
200	do		55⅞
50	do	s10	55⅝
75	Mil. & P. DuC. R		24
10	Del., L. & W. R		82

SECOND BOARD.

1,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Reg		93
29,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou		93
5,000	do	b30	93
10,000	do	b10	93
15,000	do	b30	93⅛
5,000	U. S 5s, '71 Reg		87
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes		Small 99⅞
5,000	Missouri Sl. 6s	b30	51⅝
1,000	do		51⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		95⅛
2,500	Hud. R. R. 1st M.		103⅝
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. 1st M. S. F. Cv't. Bs. ex Int		99⅛
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.		16⅝
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		77⅛
90,000	Amer. Gold		102
10,000	do	b30	102⅛
110,000	do	b30	102⅜
50	Pac. M. S. Co		97⅛
50	do	b10	97⅛

30	Metropolitan Bank		96
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	83
200	do	s15	82⅝
200	do		83
200	Erie Railway		37⅛
200	do	b15	37⅜
1,300	Erie R. Pref.	s3	61⅜
100	Harlem Railroad		12½
50	Mich. Central R	s10	55⅞
50	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd S.		46¼
50	do	b30	46⅜
5	Panama R. ex div.		120
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61⅞
158	do	s10	61⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	46⅞
10	do		46
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		56
100	Mil. & Fr. Du Cb. R.		25
125	do		25⅜
50	Chic., Burl. & Q. R.		61⅜
50	do	b30	61⅜
50	do	b60	61⅝

TUESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange leaves off this afternoon at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, on the prices of Monday afternoon. The Government Stocks continued to rule at 93@92½ ₱ cent. through the early part of the day, and the sellers were pressing both contracts ahead and cash parcels at these rates. But in the afternoon the demand sympathized with the improved feeling in the rest of the market, and a prominent operator came in for $250,000 at 93 ₱ cent. Other purchases, to the amount of $60,000 or $80,000, were made at the same figure. New-York Central Shares reached 83 ₱ cent., and Erie Common Shares, 37½ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks were done at a corresponding advance, 1,000 Shares of Galena being sold at 68½ ₱ cent., and 46¾ bid for Toledo. Both the Michigan roads were firmer, and a portion of yesterday's heavy decline in Illinois Central was recovered. Among the Border State Stocks, Missouris were steady, while Tennessees were weak. The demand for Pacific Mail continues steady at 97⅛@97½ ₱ cent., and for Panama 120 ₱ cent., ex dividend, was paid.

The Street appears to have tired of waiting for Army news, and the dullness of the past few days, growing out of the suspense on this subject, is gradually wearing off. The fresh speculation in Gold carried up the price to 102 ₱ cent., at which there were considerable transactions at the close of the day. Exchange was rather less firm than yesterday, closing for the Boston mail at 112@112½ ₱ cent. Money is in easy supply, at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $875,000 on the 1st April interest on 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds. The general feeling in the Stock and Money market, at the close of the day, was decidedly firmer than yesterday. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending April 1, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1861.	1861.
For the week	$2,068,734	$3,295,863	$2,220,060
Previously reported	18,777,860	30,372,621	30,266,080
Since January 1	$20,846,594	$33,668,484	$32,606,140

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	State of New-York	80
Merchants'	94	Commerce	85⅜
Merchants', scrip	93⅜	Mech. Banking Ass'n	82
Mechanics'	100	Broadway	127
Union	92	Mercantile	107
America	100½	American Exchange	89
City	112	Pacific	110
Phœnix	91	Chatham	80
Tradesmen's	91	Bank of N. America	93
Fulton	115	Hanover	76
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Irving	55
Mech. & Traders'	105	Metropolitan	85½
National	92	East River	84
Leather Manufac's	128	Shoe and Leather	90
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	85

The Railway Mortgages declined on Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents, and also in the Delaware and Lackawana Bonds. Erie Seconds were also 1½ ₱ cent. lower.

N. Y. Cen. fives	96	T. H. & A. seconds	10
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76, 1st	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Erie firsts, '58	100	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	99
Erie seconds, '64	100	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	88
Erie seconds, '79	100⅜	Galena & Ch. firsts	100
Erie thirds, '83	92	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Erie fifths, '82	78	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	97
Hudson firsts, '70	103⅜	Clev. & Tol. firsts s. f.	95
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	99	N. J. Cen. firsts	104½
Hudson thirds, '75	93⅝	N. J. Cen. seconds	94
Hudson convert., '67	75	Long Dock Co. Bonds	108
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	110	Mil. & P. Du. first pref.	77
Mich. Cen. ₱ c. '69-'72	90⅝	Mil. & P. Du. seconds pf.	58½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	80	La Crosse Low Now	55
T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	96	Det., M. & Tol.	76

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, has the following disingenuous paragraph in reference to the payment of interest, to-day, on the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds of Oct. 1, 1861:

"Several weeks since the banks were called on to make an arrangement to advance the specie for the use of the Government, about two millions being wanted for the interest on seven and three-tenths notes due to-morrow. They all agreed, we believe, to pay in their proportion, *pro rata* of capital, at the then market rate, which was 2 ₱ cent. premium. Specie has since declined, and the arrangement was not perfected. We now understand that the wants of the Government are supplied. When the banks took the three million of notes a few days ago, they had the option of paying in gold at 1½ ₱ cent., but only one quarter of a million was received into the Sub-Treasury through that channel. As much more was received through another channel."

It is not true that several weeks since the Banks were called upon in any official form, or by any authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to make an arrangement to advance the Specie required for the present interest. We confess our surprise that the Money writer for the *Journal*, who must be aware of all the circumstances of the case, should thus attempt to pervert the officious intermeddling of a private individual on this subject into an act of the Government. The impertinence was promptly rebuked at the Sub-Treasury, and in no sense recognized by the Department at Washington. The implication that the arrangement proposed by this person and consented to by some of the Banks, was declined because the price of Gold declined in the market, is most unjust and unwarranted. How is it true that in the negotiation, last week, of 7-30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, the Banks had the option of paying in Gold at 101¼ ₱ cent. for the whole amount. Mr. Cisco was prepared to allow this rate upon a certain amount of Gold, but it was no part of the negotiation.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant-Treasurer was as follows:

Total Receipts	$1,071,776 95
Total Payments	2,244,471 58
Total Balance	2,425,175 94

The receipts include $163,000 for Customs.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 24.	LOANS. March 31.	SPECIE. March 24.	SPECIE. March 31.
Philadelphia	$3,356,000	$3,390,000	$1,048,000	1,048,000
North America	3,357,027	3,319,121	891,645	899,695
Farmers & Mech.	4,536,387	4,538,684	1,114,730	1,113,500
Commercial	1,776,000	1,660,000	238,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,995,000	1,937,000	232,565	231,500
N. Liberties	1,613,000	1,564,000	361,000	361,000
Southwark	871,146	867,907	231,762	233,636
Kensington	662,059	673,289	135,310	136,179
Penn Township	862,736	850,677	175,437	175,422
Western	1,600,680	1,644,321	406,313	407,762
Man. & Mech.	1,267,200	1,237,595	150,000	150,755
Commerce	606,435	606,206	164,870	169,221
Girard	2,072,836	2,076,919	381,872	349,581
Tradesmen's	478,378	496,045	192,670	192,344
Consolidation	661,766	664,383	121,140	113,671
City	870,064	892,207	119,568	119,980
Commonwealth	561,302	569,910	75,000	75,278
Corn Exchange	656,000	656,000	101,000	100,000
Union	485,000	507,000	73,000	73,000
Total	28,350,815	27,831,333	6,915,535	6,894,314

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 24.	DEPOSITS. March 31.	CIRCULATION. March 24.	CIRCULATION. March 31.
Philadelphia	$1,852,000	$1,900,000	$221,000	$205,000
North America	1,816,349	1,885,103	392,814	424,090
Farmers & Mech	3,249,137	3,277,694	292,150	308,326
Commercial	1,884,000	1,859,000	105,000	106,000
Mechanics'	914,166	919,084	99,395	102,575
N. Liberties	1,113,000	1,104,000	77,000	98,000
Southwark	638,180	631,952	70,680	76,305
Kensington	656,721	605,831	142,685	155,260
Penn Township	643,104	637,165	122,298	129,068
Western	1,120,420	1,078,824	61,795	63,720
Man. & Mech	618,905	625,975	167,530	174,535
Commerce	418,750	449,280	141,405	149,660
Girard	944,401	941,534	207,403	213,966
Tradesmen's	388,336	394,576	75,334	84,656
Consolidation	289,536	279,463	184,633	187,348
City	473,861	472,094	103,004	123,300
Commonwealth	206,942	208,234	112,278	129,655
Corn Exchange	364,000	365,000	90,000	112,000
Union	236,000	246,000	102,000	117,000
Total	17,066,267	17,024,196	2,707,804	2,904,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 31.	March 24.	
Capital Stock	$11,970,690	$11,970,690	
Loans	27,831,333	28,350,615	Dec. $519,282
Specie	5,894,314	5,915,535	Dec. 21,221
Due from other B'ks.	2,134,392	1,774,152	Inc. 360,239
Due to other Banks	5,100,186	5,210,365	Dec. 10,179
Deposits	17,024,196	17,066,267	Dec. 42,069
Circulation	2,904,542	2,707,804	Inc. 196,738

Official notice is given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured bonds and certificates of stock of the old Erie Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for the surrender of them has been extended by act of the Legislature to the 1st of July.

The Government Credit.

From Hallett's European Circular, April 1.

The steady improvement in prices of the securities of the United States is but another name for the growing confidence in the integrity of the Government. It is a case where the financial question includes the political. The same is true of interests equal in magnitude to the entire property of the nation, to its vast investments in highways, and in the works and agencies upon which all our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural industries rest. In writing upon financial matters it has, consequently, been necessary to refer constantly to political ones—an extraordinary feature, perhaps, in a Commercial Circular, as the former only results from the latter. We think we cannot now perform a more useful service to our readers, than to state in a manner more formal than we have yet done, the relation that prices of all kinds bear to our political unity; and, consequently, the significance in the eyes of the North of the existing struggle, which now, happily, appears to be near its termination.

The question at issue is only the old struggle, as old as society itself, between the two tendencies in man—one toward centralization and progress; the other toward isolation and anarchy. The people of the North seek a consolidated Government because this is the only Government which can give a field for industry and enterprise coextensive with their ambition and interests. A manufacturer of New-England, or a merchant of New-York, is utterly opposed to political boundaries on this continent, the crossing of which shall wring from him a duty or tax upon his merchandise or wares. As a necessary consequence, he desires to be subject in reference both to his property and person, wherever these may happen to be placed, to identical laws. If he sells a bill of goods to a customer in South Carolina, he desires a common arbitrator—the Courts of the United States, should any dispute arise as to payment. These laws, too, he desires should reflect the spirit of the age, which is one of constant change, resulting from growth. He has fully committed himself to the inductive principle of modern society, and follows wherever this leads, as unreservedly as does the man of science in his investigations of nature. Under the guidance of this principle permanence rests simply on excellence. He is wedded to nothing from habit, or tradition, or necessity; but is ready to throw away any past mode on contrivance, the moment a better can be shown. He is equally facile in changing his own locality. He desires to see called into action any agency that can create capital, as a means of enhancing the value of his own railroads, telegraphs, manufacturing establishments, improvements in navigation, tariffs, and anything that can give a spur to industry, or add a dollar to the general wealth.

Such is the genius of the North. No one from a Northern State plumes himself upon being a New-Yorker, a Pennsylvanian, or a citizen of Massachusetts. To do so, he would be conscious of reducing his importance in ratio that his own State bore to the whole. He is a citizen of the *United States*, and if he has not interests in all, he desires to have all before him as fields for his enterprise, or that of his children. Each in turn may become his place of abode. Wherever this may be, he desires to see wave over him the same emblem of nationality, so that change of residence shall bring no restriction, in the routine of his habits, in his pursuits, modes, or rewards of industry.

The moment we go South we find to a certain extent a contrast of all this—a contrast that brought on the present civil war. The South has an institution founded in force, of course an institution that cannot be subject to the inductive method to which the North has committed itself, and by which it has grown to its present colossal proportions. To give the inductive principle free play South, would end in the destruction of its great institution in the larger part of its territory. Consequently, its great interest must rest under the ban of perpetual silence. But the antagonism does not end here. As the South blindfolds its labor, it can derive little or no advantage from the encouragement of its industries by Government. The two sections have therefore always been at issue upon questions of tariff and internal improvements. The construction of a railroad to the Pacific would, necessarily, inure more to the benefit of the North than the South; in intelligence than ignorance; consequently it is strenuously opposed by the latter. In almost every question that could arise, the two sections were diametrically opposed—the North seeking to secure the aid of the Government in promotion of its objects, by what may be termed a liberal construction of the Constitution—the South to hold its rival in check by restricting the functions of Government to as few subjects, and within as limited a range as possible. It was felt, too, by the ruling classes at the South, that Government could do but little for them. The markets for their crops were chiefly abroad. They desired no protection that their local governments could not supply. No act of the Federal Government could make the labor on their estates more productive. They fancied themselves oppressed by being compelled to contribute out of all proportion, as they believed, to the expenses of establishments in which they professed to have no interest. They saw nothing but danger in the free spirit of the North, that alike challenged every institution and opinions, and stood ready to supersede whatever might stand in the way of its own advancement. Caprice or fancied interest might, in time, turn this free, and to the South licentious spirit, against Slavery. Every day was it relatively becoming stronger and stronger. The only way to avert the catastrophe was the destruction of the Government itself, to affirm that the States were really the paramount power, and to restore the country to its chaotic condition before the adoption of the Constitution, as a means of increasing the importance of the individual at the expense of the State. To the South the more negative and restricted the form of Government, the better. Its highest ideal was the *plantation*, to be the owner and master of which was the most independent existence, as he fancied, on the globe. He owned his soil, and the labor that cultivated it. Accident, for years, had given him exorbitant prices for his produce. He felt no need of protection. To a person so situated, Government, unless he could control it, was an oppressor instead of a benefactor. The Government of the United States ceased to be a benefactor when the hold of the South upon it was lost, and was thrown off without compunction or sense of loss. In the formation of the new one ample provision was made in favor of the individual as represented by States, and against the risks of oppression, by the clause of its Constitution, that each State might, at will, withdraw from the new Confederacy, and resume its

AUCTION SALES.

T. W. Wetmore, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$12,000 worth of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,
At public auction
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 2,
At the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st.,
Between 7th and 8th avs., commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Super suites, carved in solid rosewood, covered with silk brocatel, consisting of tete-a-tete sofas, oval back, arm and reception chairs; ottomans, ladies' secretary, chess and card tables, velvet and medallion carpets, rugs, mirrors and wrought Chinese ornaments, marqueterie and bois de rose cabinets, pearl inlaid; stereoscope, superb mandolin, inlaid with tortoise shell; antique and gothic reception chairs, secretary and bookcase, etageres, bronze clocks, run one month; pier and mantel mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, mantel ornaments, centre and sidetables, King's patent reclining chairs, oil-paintings by eminent artists, bronze and marble statuary, &c.,

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
CANTERBURY STOOL AND COVERS,

Oak hat-stands, oak buffet extension table, China dinner and tea sets, crystal glassware, richly engraved; table cutlery, silver ware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, washing stand, hair and spring mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, towels, McGraw's patent sofa bedsteads, bookstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

IN FINE ORDER, MADE BY HERTER, MARCOTTE & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 East 31st-st., north side Stuyvesant Park, a very handsome assortment of furniture, assorting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites covered in satin damasks, do. green do.; also reception-room, in black walnut, elegant carved statuary, marble-top etagere and centre table, oval pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rosewood secretary, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings and engravings, chandeliers. Dining-room—of carved oak extension table, carved buffet, China and glass ware; satin wood bedroom suite, raised panels do. in rosewood, black walnut armoire-glace, enameled suites, kitchen ware, &c. without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid private collection of first-class pictures. In rich frames, selected by a gentleman expensively for his own taste, comprising works of the best modern and ancient artists; among them are those of A. B. Durand, E. Leutze, Geo. H. Baker, Jas M. Hart, Wm. Hart, J. F. Kensett, J. F. Cropsey, Geo. H. Hall, A. F. Tait, Paul Weber, Thos. Cole, Geo. H. Boughton, Louis Lang, Wm. Shayer, Sr., J. D. Blondel, J. A. Cested, A. F. Bellows, Thos. Rauney, A. D. Shattuck, Thos. Doughty, Conrard and Jabden, of Paris; Shultz, of Dusseldorf; Nahl and Wendemuth, and many others. This will be found, on examination to be equal to any collection offered by auction for many years. They can be seen in the above gallery from Thursday, 27th inst., until the day of sale.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, &c., at auction, by order of Minot Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place.

1 Rosewood Piano-forte, (Chickering, maker.)
1 Gilt-frame Mirror.
87 Rifles, (dry.)
2 Bags Wool.

Can be seen at public store.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1862, at No. 76 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suite, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, crockery, oil-cloth, carpets, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

M. B. Chapman, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 45 West 16th st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites, mirrors, lace curtains, carpeting, bedding, rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, silverware, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

John F. Davis, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortland-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. We invite buyers from all sections to this sale, as the whole catalogue will be composed of fresh Spring goods, sold without reserve.

W. M. Hollingshead, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witchouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES BOILERS AT AUCTION. By order of L. Henderson, Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, three boilers of steam-engines.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, Nos. 116 and 117 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. B.—Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Pianos, removed to T. S. BERRY'S new warerooms, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great bargains in second-hand pianos; melodeons cheap; pianos and melodeons to let; pianos at war prices. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, overstrung base, with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $450; has used a short time; must be sold for cash. Inquire at No. 15 Barrow-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.—BASS SINGER WANTED, IN A church up town; one with a fine voice, good reader, accustomed to chanting, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Address, stating terms, references, and in what churches employed, BASSO, Station F, Post-office; no one need answer unless fully qualified.

CHURCH MUSIC.—AN ORGANIST, SOPRANO and Contralto, of excellent qualifications, are desirous of making an engagement from the first of May next, either together or separately. Communications may be addressed to MR. WALTER, No. 156 West-24th-st.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIANOS, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright bondoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,
AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY.

The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment. WM. B. COZZENS,
West Point, March 26, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PARIS, LONDON AND MY OWN MANUFACTURED MANTILLAS AND DEMI SACQUES,
On
WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS were personally selected by Mr. W. B. Mackenzie.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal st.
GEO. CAREY.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,

Have the largest and best selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS.

call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,

From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,

are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,

offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers.
No. 369 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHEAP.

We shall offer on MONDAY, March 31,
AT RETAIL,
Our large and well-assorted stock of Lace Curtains, of all descriptions, at
REDUCED PRICES.

Tambord Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 75 to $25.
Nottingham Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 25 to $8.
Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin Draperies, proportionably low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Are still selling the stock of Linen Goods, which they have been offering for a short time previous, at prices which have proved so popular, and which consists of
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Pillow Linens from 25c. to $1.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to 75c.
Napkins, per dozen, $1 to $10.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $6.
Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Doyllies, &c., &c., very low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

EXCELSIOR.—MRS. BINNS' NEW MILLINERY, just open over Taylor's Saloon, with splendid assortment of bonnets and children's hats, cheap. Milliners supplied. Pattern bonnets. Frames wholesale. Her customers and strangers are invited to call at No. 595 Broadway. Remember, over Taylor's Saloon.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from this City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application is made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or W. M. B. HOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Rt. Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, President.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.

The Preparatory Department is in full operation, educating boys for the Primary Branches up through the Freshman Collegiate Studies.

The smaller boys are under maternal care and watchfulness.

Boys are admitted at any time in the term. There are two terms in each year, beginning Nov. 1 and May 1.

Application for admission and for further information should be addressed to the Rector.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—THE BISHOP OF NEW-Jersey, President; Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150 per session of five months, beginning May 1 and Nov. 1. Thorough instruction in music, drawing and painting, modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply, for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. Catalogues can be had at Appletons, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE AND spacious boarding-school property, worth $8,000, located at Goshen, N. Y., two hours and a half from New-York City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad. This is a rare opportunity for a competent teacher to locate himself. The tuition of day scholars alone now exceeds $1,200 a year. Address
D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILliamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Cudershill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.—will commence its 93d term on WEDNESDAY, April 9. For circulars or information, address Rutgers Female Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF THE highest respectability, desires a situation as governess, to teach the English branches to young children, together with the rudiments of music; salary not so much of an object as an agreeable home; no objection to country; references exchanged. Call at No. 7 Macdougal-st., from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her acquirements are English in all its branches; French and music, with the rudiments of Spanish and German. The highest references. Salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—An English lady, of experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, music, and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; best references exchanged. Address PUPILS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, BY A GRADUate in Literature and Theological Seminary, a situation as principal of a boys' or academy; references exchanged. Address J. B. V., Theological Seminary, Princeton, New-Jersey.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SELECT FAMIly school, to teach the English branches and classics. Must be a religious man, have good experience, and wishing to make teaching his business. Address PRINCIPAL, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher, and well qualified in the upper English branches, Latin, Penmanship, Algebra, Book-keeping, is open to an engagement. References and testimonials first-class. Address "ALPHA," No. 9 Sixth-av.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET.—NO. 85 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, all replete with the modern improvements:
No. 162 Waverley-place, new, 3-stories, rent $780.
No. 59 Washington-place, 4-stories, rent $800.
No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story, $540.
No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st., 3-stories, rent $660.
Apply to R. L. SUYDAM,
No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine.
Maiden-lane.—Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
John-street.—Lofts No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold.
William-street.—Second floor and basement, No. 172. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFLIN, No. 150 William-st.

STORES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—THE first floor of brown-stone store (80 feet deep) No. 345 Fulton-st., a few doors above Myrtle-av. Two (in block of eight) of the new stores, 80 feet deep, on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Spencer-st. Apply on the premises, or to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 18 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st., near Irving-place, at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 38 South 9th-st., and let in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story English basement brick house, water and gas fixtures, newly papered and painted throughout, No. 117 Hamilton-st.; this is a delightful situation, between Clinton and Washington avs., and 250 feet north of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Rent will be low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c. It will be let to a good tenant. It has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments and moderate rents: Nos. 205, 203 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 160 East 14th-st., No. 172 East 19th-st., No. 19 Stuyvesant-pl., partly furnished, and No. 106 St. Mark's-place; rents from $500 up. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60. No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 100 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 138 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING No. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 33d-st.

RENT $500.—TO LET, IN WEST 25TH-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs., a 4-story English basement house, in first-rate order; gas and water throughout. The tenant will have the use of gas-fixtures without charge. Inquire of Mr. W. B. PARKIN, No. 151 8th-av., corner of 25th-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 129th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 99 Horatio-st; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in 47th-st., in good order; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 25th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 West-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light in front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., a three-story brown-stone front house No. 66 West 44th-st. Also, a new four-story house No. 31 same street to be let low to a good tenant. Call at No. 31 (now open,) or on A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter cellar of the store known as No. 17 Park-place, and No. 14 Murray-st., now occupied as a dry-goods store. Inquire of Messrs. J. W. SCRIPTON & LUTTER, on the premises; or to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 14 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) in good order; possession immediately. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 53 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 to 10 A. M.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 289 West 19th-st; in excellent order, and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287, next adjoining.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND three lofts in the new five-story building No. 388 Pearl-st. The store has iron front, with patent revolving shutters; rent low, to suit the times. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures: also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 24th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 67 West 21st-st., in fine order. Rent $700. Also, cottage house No. 27 West 2d-st. Rent $400. Apply as per bills.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET—NO. 489 BROADWAY, 25x100; a good light; suitable for manufacturing and salesroom of cloaks, skirts, flowers, shirts, clothing, &c. Rent low. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBIT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—COTTAGE NO. 26 WEST 54TH-ST., near 5th-av.; house No. 289 West 23d-st.; low rents to good tenants. Inquire at Bogart's Auction Rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

TO LET—PART OF A GOOD HOUSE TO A SMALL American family. It is worthy the attention of those desiring to avoid a tenement-house; five or six rooms; rent reasonable. No. 107 East 29th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased very low to a good tenant. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH basement house No. 53 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 122 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 8th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Elizabeth-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. ROXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 8th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. B. PINE, near the depot.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND BACK basement of house No. 256 West 33d-st.; 6 large rooms. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED RESIdence of a gentleman absent in Europe, with paintings, bronzes, mirrors, &c., well adapted for a private family or first-class boarding-house. In fine order throughout; 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors (dining-room 21 feet in length. Will be let only to a person of respectability, and possessed of sufficient means to give security for a year's rent. Situated in University-place, near 14th-st.; or permission to visit the premises, apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for 6 months from May 1. A delightful Summer residence, eight minutes' walk from the depot, having a large garden attached, growing vegetables and fruit for the season, together with barn, hennery, &c.; house old-fashioned, but very convenient, furnished throughout, together with use of a large library. Address box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office, or J. B. WHITTELSEY, Elizabeth.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE, and well-furnished house; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; contains 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; one acre of ground, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE handsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees; stables, ice-house, (filled); all in perfect order; rent for one year, $1,500. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars, apply to W. C. & G. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Polut and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, in the best part of Brooklyn; contains 10 rooms, with modern improvements; neat yard, with vines, &c.; furniture in good order. Rent $300 for the term. No. 1 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon sts.; five minutes' walk from Wall or South ferries.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT FOR $70 a month, for one year; possession at once; includes every requisite for housekeeping; to a private family only; house contains 14 rooms. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR sale on Murray Hill, suitable for a small family: none need apply (for rent) unless they can give undoubted assurances of respectability. Address Box No. 2,489 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, No. 49 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, high basement, with the improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. Rent $1,000.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house No. 56 East 37th-st., between 5th and Lexington avs., for 5 or 6 months from May 1; thoroughly furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, Times Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 12 miles from railroad depot; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, at own Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,973 New-York Post-office.

FARM AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE—SItuated about two miles from depot, containing about 38 acres of choice land, in first-rate farming order, with an abundance of choice varieties of fruit; house of cottage style; all the buildings good; less than the whole quantity of land will be sold if desired; or a portion of it with good building site and river view, without buildings; price reasonable, and terms of payment favorable. Address A. C., Box No. 1330 City Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL FARM NEAR New-York (Westchester County preferred), of 25 or 50 acres; must have good buildings and fruit on it, and be pleasantly located; rent low, with privilege of purchase at a fair price within three years. Address, with full particulars, E. BROOKS, Box No. 3,975 Post-office, New-York City.

FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-THREE ACRES high rolling land, in Rockland County, N. Y., 21 miles from the City; only 5 miles Northern Railroad, and ¾ mile from the Tappan Station; contains dwelling-house, barn, and good wells of water; two large apple-orchards, an acre of chesnut trees, and four acres of muck land. Apply to F. BAILEY, No. 27 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., A FARM containing 15 acres of good land, near the centre of the village.

Also, a cottage very desirably located. Communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. For particulars, inquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st., or SAMUEL F. SHADBOLT, Huntington.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $800 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 382 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 18 miles from railroad depot, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 30 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BREBE & HALL, No. 21 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, or Hackensack, New-Jersey, at cash price, $3,000, payable in United States coin. Address Mr. COIN, Box No. 147 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE LOWER PART OF A CLEAN and comfortable three-story house, or the whole of a small, neat cottage, with the requisite conveniences, including water, gas, &c., and within twenty minutes' walk of the Fulton or Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn; locality must be respectable, and rent very moderate. The advertiser dislikes moving every year, and wants to secure something like a permanent home. Address, (with particulars of accommodation, rent, and name of party,) HOME, Box No. 604 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE on the line of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Paddy's Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille.

WALLACK'S—The Rivals.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Hunchback—Perfection.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—The Merchant of Venice—Meritable Ann.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $20,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

SOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

POPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Tennessee we have news that on Monday last, Col. Buford, with the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois, part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, and a detachment of cavalry and artillery, made a descent upon Union City, fell upon the rebel encampment, numbering 700 infantry and as many cavalry, and dispersed the entire force. The rebels fled in every direction; a number of them were killed and taken prisoners, and a large amount of stores and 150 wagons fell into our hands. Union City bears a most important relation to Island No. Ten.

Our latest advices from Island No. 10 are to Monday. The rebels are reported to have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats, and to have mounted cannon in large numbers, some of them masked so that their calibre could not be discovered. Our mortars were dropping a shell every fifteen minutes upon the island, to keep the rebels on the alert. Occasionally firing could be heard in the direction of Col. Pope's batteries, but no communication had been received from him for some time.

A reconnoissance from Warrenton to the Rappahannock River, has estsblished the fact that the rebel force in that immediate vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and six six pieces of artillery, all under command of Gen. Ewell, who was defeated by our forces at Drainesville. On the return from the reconnoissance, several stragglers from our force were captured by the enemy, including Major Von Steinhause, Capt. Boteicher and Capt. Camp, of the Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers. A reconnoissance was also made yesterday, during which thirty wagon-loads of forage were captured. Skirmishing is frequent between pickets and scouting parties. The village of Warrenton was permanently occupied by our forces yesterday.

A portion of Gen. Banks' corps arrived at Manassas on Monday, after a tedious march from Winchester, in which they encountered no portion of the enemy's forces.

The rebels, for the last two or three days, have been hovering about our position at Strasburgh, but without daring to make an attack. They threw several shells into the camp of a Massachusetts regiment on Sunday, but disappeared when a force was sent against them. About two thousand of them made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets, on Monday, but could not be drawn into an engagement.

Our correspondent on the Lower Potomac informs us that Fredericksburgh is now occupied by thirty regiments of rebel troops, the main part of whom have arrived there quite recently. This knowledge is obtained from escaped slaves, who also report that the rebels have steamers there ready to transport troops down the Rappahannock to some other point. It is also reported that other rebel troops have gone down the York River to reinforce the position at its mouth, where the rebel batteries are weak.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 28th ult., by the arrival at this port of the United States steamship *Oriental*. The news is not important. There was a rumor that the rebels intended to make a descent upon the islands in possession of our troops, but there was believed to be no foundation for it. Our Port Royal correspondent furnishes us with interesting details of the development of an intense and widespread Union sentiment in Florida, more than confirming anticipations in this respect. The *Oriental*, when passing Charleston harbor at night, was fired upon by one of the blockading fleet, under the supposition that she was the rebel steamer *Isabel*, attempting to run the blockade. No damage was done.

The Navy Department has received the official reports detailing the circumstances attending the occupation of Brunswick, Ga. Flag-Officer Dupont's report states that he dispatched three gunboats there, under command of Commander Gordon. They crossed the St. Simon's Bar on the 8th of March, and on the following morning moved past the batteries, which were found to be deserted, and were taken possession of. Strong fortifications were found on both St. Simon's and Jekyl Islands. The vessels then passed up the Sound to Brunswick, which was found to be entirely deserted, though the rebels, previous to their departure, had set on fire the railroad dépôt and wharf. The National flag was raised upon one of the buildings, and a proclamation inviting the inhabitants to return to their homes was posted in prominent places. Nothing whatever was removed from the place by our forces. Commander Gordon subsequently made a reconnoissance through the inland passage to Darien, pushing through a series of obstructions placed in the water by the rebels. That place was also found deserted, though a considerable body of rebel troops had lately been there, and two steamers were seen to leave the wharf as our gunboats approached.

At last accounts, Col. Carter, in command of the Tennessee Union troops, had possession of Jacksonborough, in East Tennessee, having made his advance through what is known as Baptist Gap. Capt. Milward, of Col. Munday's Cavalry Battalion, was the first to enter the town, with his company. The force of rebels at Cumberland Gap is variously estimated, and are said to be receiving some reinforcements.

An Arkansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* asserts "that a note has been received by Gen. Sigel from the Confederate Governor of Arkansas, saying that if we were not driven out of this State in ten days, he would issue an order for the Confederates to lay down their arms, and leave the State."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday, says that the loss on their side, at the battle of Winchester, was between six and seven hundred. It consoles itself and the public, however, by saying that the loss of the "Hessians" was fully twelve hundred.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Conduct of the War, was directed to make inquiries relative to the alleged barbarities practiced by the rebel soldiers with the remains of Union soldiers killed at Manassas, and also relative to the enlistment of Indians in the rebel service. A bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, was introduced. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate the correspondence between Gen. Wool and the War Department since the General took command at Fortress Monroe. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was then taken up and debated until the adjournment. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, made a speech against its passage, and Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, in favor of it. One of two amendments were adopted, but the bill was not finally disposed of.

In the House, a memorial from the Illinois Constitutional Convention was presented, in favor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution of inquiry relative to the conduct of Gen. Hooker in the case of certain escaped slaves, alleged to have been delivered to their masters contrary to the provisions of the new Article of War; hot objection was made, and the resolution went over. The Tax bill was then further considered until the adjournment. The section relating to the tax on advertisements was modified so as to provide that the tax shall be levied upon the amount of actual receipts, and not upon the charges, and to reduce the rate to three per cent. instead of five.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill to rebuild the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, and the bill to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The bill to legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council was ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were passed, none of them of special importance, after which the Excise Amendment bill was again debated in Committee of the Whole. The license fee was fixed at $20 for the minimum, and $100 for the maximum rate, with penalties ranging from $10 to $250.

In the Assembly, a long debate took place on the motion to strike from the report of the Grinding Committee the bill relating to the New-York Harbor-masters. It was finally decided to recommit it, with power to report it complete. The Annual Appropriation bill was passed. The bill to protect the harbor of New-York from invasion and to provide for the public defence, was also passed, 78 to 9. The bill relating to Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County was defeated. The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was debated during the Evening Session as the special order.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her news has been anticipated by the *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland on Monday evening, with advices a day later.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* leaves Philadelphia on Friday, April 4, for the blockading squadrons, &c., and takes a mail for all points where National forces are stationed, from Port Royal to Galveston inclusive. The mail will close in the New-York office at half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. A mail will be dispatched to Port Royal to-day by the steamer *Mattano*. The mail will close at 10 A. M. The steamer lies at Pier No. 5 North River.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the Mayor sent in a veto of a resolution directing the Comptroller to hire the upper part of No. 400 Grand-street, for the Fifth District Civil Court, on the ground that the Court is a City Court, and the law charges the Corporation with the duty of furnishing rooms for its accommodation. The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informed the Board that the bills to the Eldridge-street jail is vested in the City. A proposition to lease the second floor of Nos. 47 and 49 Chambers-street, for the use of the Supreme Court, was negatived. Several unimportant bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

The United States steamer *Sebago*, recently completed at Portsmouth Navy-yard, has just made her trial trip. She performed very satisfactorily.

Prof. Quinby, of the Rochester University, who has just been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Gen. Halleck for duty.

A very interesting question as to our laws of descents and marriage settlements, growing out of a post-nuptial settlement made by John Jacob Astor on his grand-daughter, Emily Astor, (daughter of Wm. B. Astor,) has just been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case was stated in the Times of Feb. 10, and the decision was now rendered. The return in the Hackley contract controversy, which was to have been made yesterday, before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, was postponed until Saturday next, at 12 M.

There was an improved Stock Market at the close of yesterday, and the Railway Shares about ½ ₱ cent. higher than on Monday. Government Stock of 1881 was heavily dealt in, at 93 ₱ cent.; sales of the day nearly half a million of dollars. Gold firm, at 102 ₱ cent. Exchange, 112@112½ ₱ cent.

Flour was in fair request, yesterday, and prices of desirable lots favored sellers. Wheat was lightly dealt in, and was irregular in value. A very brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced 1c. ₱ bushel. Oats were in lively demand, as were also Sugars, Lard and Bacon; while Pork and Beef were quiet. Coffee, Hemp, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Rice, Soap and Whalebone were inactive. Pimento, Gunny Bags and Bagging, and American Pig and Bar Iron, were more freely purchased at buoyant rates. Cotton was very moderately inquired for, yet was quoted steady. Hay, Hops, Lead, Oils, Tin, and Whisky, were selling slowly. The freight engagements were more extensive, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool, but at easier rates.

The Cattle market was moderately supplied with beeves yesterday, and trade was quite active in the morning, but dull toward night. About 3,300 head were on sale, a good proportion of them strong, heavy cattle, and a few more are anticipated for to-day. Prices advanced a trifle on Monday, but fell off Tuesday afternoon to the current rates of last week, and in some cases, a little lower. A few were sold at 9c. ₱ lb., but mostly at 8c.@8½c., except thin stock, which was slow at 7½c. Cattle mostly sold.

Trade Between Nassau and Charleston.—Not all the watchers of the rebel coast sleep always. The steamer *Oriental* has a tale to tell of the vigilance exhibited by a blockading vessel at Charleston, which goes far to redeem the character of that branch of the service. The *Oriental* was steaming by the port named, late upon a dark evening, when she was discovered by the *Florida*, one of the vessels stationed there. The *Florida* at once bore down upon the transport, firing as she approached, and disregarding the signals exhibited by the little steamer, ordered her to stop, under penalty of being run down. She stopped accordingly until explanations had cleared up her character.

The fierce zeal of the *Florida* was not only justifiable, but praiseworthy. The Navy Department connives at an unlimited intercourse between Nassau and Charleston. Hardly a week passes without a vessel from England laden with supplies arriving at the British port, where it finds in waiting two or three rebel steamers prepared to transfer its cargo, and carry it safely into a rebel harbor. A National vessel is nominally stationed at Nassau to watch and stop the traffic. But American residents at Nassau during the Fall and Winter attest the uniformity with which Lieut. Temple, the Commander, has put to sea and kept out of the way, until the Confederate steamers have safely loaded and departed; returning only when there had ceased to be occasion for his presence. The attention of Secretary Welles was called to this state of things four months ago. In deference to his ignorance of nautical matters he was also told how the entire trade might be broken up. And yet no measure has been adopted to restrain it. The task of defeating it has devolved upon the blockading squadron at Charleston, which has not yet succeeded in capturing one of the vessels which ply with such regularity between the Bahamas and the rebel port. The vigilance of the *Florida* affords hope of better things. There is a prospect that in running down at random and sinking a dozen ships, irrespective of their colors, one of the dozen may be the *Isabel* or *Ella Warley*; and that thus the contraband traffic may be ended.

Public Confidence and the War.

The rapid growth of what the London *Times* is pleased to call the "mob" in the Christian graces of faith and patience, is not the least remarkable phenomena of the hour. Three weeks ago the gratified *oi polloi* sat down to its daily battle and victory with the same calm confidence as to its matutinal roll and tea, and grew restive when the morning paper had no narrative of fresh successes, and no fatal catalogue of killed and wounded. So blunted, indeed, had the popular sensibilities become under the influence of a martial satiety, that popular enthusiasm failed utterly of any response to the stirring bulletin, and the stock market sank, as if battles won were National calamities. Such was the law of that particular period. It does not apply at present. For nearly a fortnight there has been recorded no fresh and splendid success. Bulletin-boards have been blanks; the *Herald* has confined its sensation headings within three-fourths of a column. We have grown used to the tranquil aspects of a campaign. Without a victory, the stock market moves steadily upward. The language of the street and the table is cheerful, assured, buoyant. A settled confidence in the result of the war, and a conviction that the end will be reached before the fading of Summer, are in the minds of everybody, and give tone to public feeling.

The ground of this assurance is easily discovered. The victories in the West, and in North Carolina, have proved that when brought into action the army of the Union is tolerably sure of success. And after a delay, arguing thorough preparation, the main army of the Union, that of the Potomac, has been put in motion, under a leadership which leaves no doubt of its entire efficiency, and its attainment of the most splendid rewards of courage, discipline and soldierly self-confidence. The lesson learned in Winter quarters by the troops, has been faith in their General. They have witnessed him zealous in every labor that could possibly contribute to their military education and training, and to steadiness in the trying collisions of the battle-field. They have seen his comprehensive plans vindicated in the triumphant movement of the Western forces. The stamina and endurance of the men have been tested by camp-life in Winter; their nerves have been put to proof by frequent encounters with an enemy, who obligingly assisted that department of martial training, by hovering constantly upon the Union lines. In every way have the designs of the Commanding General, and a concurrence of favorable circumstances, aided the conversion of a Bull Run mob into an army proof to danger and hardship, and eager for the field from which it has been thus long wisely withheld. The simple fact that Gen. McClellan has taken the field with a force so competent, is the basis of public confidence. The palpable evidence of battles fought is not needed to foretell ultimate results. There can be no resistance offered by the rebels that can check the successful advance of this tremendous force. The character which McClellan has earned, through infinite slander and stupid detraction, for prudence and steadfast adherence to his cautious, but certain method of prosecuting the war, gives thorough assurance that each step of his progress southward will be securely guarded; there will be no startling discoveries, by panic-stricken men, of masked batteries, and an enemy in thrice the strength reported or anticipated. The enemy will be followed until he is found; and if he choose to try the hazard of a battle, there is everything in the skill of the General, and the character and perfect armament of the men, to afford us a moral certainty of success.

Such are a few of the elements embodied in the popular view of the results likely to attend Gen. McClellan's march into the rebel States. They have long prepared us to look to the end with unflinching confidence; and it is the fact that the march has actually commenced the prospects of which are so hopeful, that gives so much spirit and briskness to the public temper. The further stimulus of a great victory is hardly needed; yet not many days are likely to pass without the addition of that fillip.

Yancey as a Union Missionary.—If Mr. Yancey has really been delivering at New-Orleans the speech which comes to us through the Southwestern papers, it may well be a subject of congratulation that he was not captured by the way. The sentiments which he is reported to have uttered in a public address in the Crescent City, are at once so true, so little like what an adroit Southern politician would be apt to say, and so much like what might be falsely put into his mouth, that we were at first disposed, on internal evidence, to doubt that any such speech had been made. The fact of his non-capture, however, and the detailed report of the speech which comes to us through an Alabama paper, would seem fully to credit it; and if Yancey continues the character in which he has made his first appearance since his return from his diplomatic mission, we may account him a most efficient auxiliar of the Union cause. Mr. Yancey returns from Europe "a wiser and a sadder man," and tells his fellow rebels more wholesome truths than they have probably ever heard before. The ex-Ambassador of Half-Moon-street frankly tells them that it is his deliberate opinion that the South has no friends in Europe; that there is, in fact, a strong prejudice against the South because of its peculiar institution; that there are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the same plan that stock is; and finally, that for any good the rebel commissioners now in England and France can accomplish in the way of obtaining European intervention, they might just as well be immediately recalled.

Mr. Yancey has, during the past twelve months, had the best of opportunities of learning these unpalatable truths, and his audience will probably consider him good authority. We have not the slightest idea, however, that he will be permitted to continue his mission. The Richmond usurpers know perfectly well that, were the truths which Yancey proclaimed at New-Orleans once thoroughly understood by the Southern people, the breath would be out of the body of the rebellion. We confidently look to see the late ambassador retired to private life therefore, or compelled, at least, to change his tune. Davis & Co. will hardly care to have this croaking Cassandra spreading epidemic despair among a bewildered and disappointed population.

England and the Law of the Seas.

If calmly to hear calumny be one of the most difficult trials which either an individual or a nation can be called upon to undergo, there is a proportionate reward when Time, bringing round his revengea, brushes away the falsehood and blazons the truth. The United States have long been taunted with having refused to accede to that part of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, whereby the maritime Powers of Europe declared that privateering should be abolished, and that the neutral flag should cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war. But it has not been convenient for those who have delighted to cast opprobrium upon us for not giving in our adhesion to these doctrines, to remember the ground on which our Government based its refusal. While lustily charging us with holding on to a remnant of barbarism in maritime warfare, they have been very careful to keep in the extreme background the fact that the United States Government declined giving its adhesion to the doctrines of the Paris Conference, not because they went too far, but because they did not go far enough. We were quite willing in 1856 to agree both that privateering should be abolished, and that neutral goods (with the exception of contraband of war) should be exempt from capture under an enemy's flag, but only on condition that the exemption should be extended to the ship as well as to its cargo. We desired, in fact, to carry the law to its legitimate conclusion by making all private property free from capture at sea; and declared that any other doctrine would be but a temporary makeshift, not a permanent and efficacious principle.

Never was anticipation more completely justified by the event. Scarcely has England, which alone objected to the adoption of the proposition made by our Government, had half-a-dozen years' experience of the practical working of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris than she begins to feel all the embarrassments which a half-recognition of truth or duty invariably brings with it. It is now felt to be necessary either to go back and reverse the policy that the flag covers the cargo, or forward, and adopt the American proposition, placing the ship under the same category as the cargo, and making both free from capture. This conviction, which is shared in a particular degree by the shipping and commercial classes of England, has lately found embodiment in a resolution offered by Mr. Horsfall, member of Parliament for Liverpool, to the effect that the present state of international maritime law, as affecting belligerents and neutrals, is ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Horsfall plants himself completely on the ground held by our Government six years ago, and is not afraid to do us entire justice in the matter. It will be remembered that the position assumed by Mr. Marcy, in his great state-paper, was briefly as follows: The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded on the principle that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war. But the proposed surrender goes little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by National ships of war. "Should the leading Powers of Europe," said President Pierce, "concur in proposing as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will gladly meet them upon that ground." Mr. Horsfall has the courage to cite this very argument, and to claim for the United States the credit of having acted a just, enlightened, and magnanimous part.

We have already published the debate which came up on this resolution on the 11th, and was concluded on the 17th of the current month: it took an immense range, and in any other times than the exciting ones in which we now find ourselves must have claimed a large share of public attention. Curiously enough, there was not an argument put forth by the various speakers in favor of the resolution that was not urged by our Government in 1856; but the special experience that has led the British mind up to the new conviction is certainly instructive. It is clearly seen that the action of the present law, in the event of a war, must be to pass all the carrying trade into the hands of neutrals, and every British ship must be laid by. When merchants would have the power of shipping goods in neutral vessels, it is very certain that those neutral vessels would obtain greatly enhanced freights, and British seamen would be drafted from British ships, not into Her Majesty's navy, but into neutral vessels, that could afford to pay a much higher rate of wages than could ever be paid in the royal navy. Indeed, even in times of peace British commerce has had an opportunity to see the effect of the law. Upon the mere rumor of a war a short time ago, which it was thought England might be involved in the contest between France and Austria in Italy, the movement of vessels reached distant ports, such as Canton and Calcutta, second-class American vessels were able to get freights at a fifty per cent. higher rate than first-class British ships could obtain. Facts innumerable of this character were cited in the course of the debate, especially by the members from the great mercantile and shipping communities, who have become thoroughly convinced that it is necessary either to reverse the present principle, or give it its full extension, and who are now vigorously urging the immediate adoption of the American proposition of 1854 and 1856.

It takes nothing from the significance of this debate, that it concluded unfavorably to Mr. Horsfall's resolution, which had to be withdrawn. Indeed, we are not sure that the universal justice of the principle is not rendered all the more conspicuous by the arguments which the official speakers brought against its adoption by Great Britain. Its chief opponents were the Attorney-General, the Secretary for War, (Sir G. C. Lewis,) and Lord Palmerston, and none of them dared to deny that justice and right lay with the new doctrine. It was conceded that the principle of the absolute immunity of private property from capture at sea was the only doctrine that was fair for all; and it was frankly acknowledged that under any other conditions than the overwhelming naval supremacy which England possesses, it would be desirable for her also. The one argument on which Lord Palmerston fell back, was that the measure would take away the maritime *advantage* which England now enjoys, and establish even handed justice for all nations. If this "situation" cannot be regarded as a very amiable or high-toned one for the British Government, it is the one in which its official spokesman has elected to put it. It is some satisfaction, however, that the sense of the House was on the other side, even although the resolution had to be withdrawn. Mr. Horsfall's resolution was in too generalized a form to lead to practical legislation; but the conviction of the Commons is clear and fixed, and, we may depend upon it, will soon find legislative embodiment. It is, of course, a source of very pure gratification that the principle which the United States proclaimed six years ago, on grounds of general justice and humanity, and which was rejected by the Government of England, is now being urged by her mercantile classes on the ground of material interest.

Is that Law?

Our Judges and Justices must be a little cautious in the manifestation of their partiality for criminals. Times have changed. Honest business is not so urgent now as to preclude a little thought and attention to public interests. Our citizens are becoming somewhat sensitive to the perversion of power on the part of public servants. They don't see why, if good government is worth fighting for, it is not worth voting for; and the nomination and election of Justices, Judges, and municipal officers generally, so disinterestedly controlled heretofore, in a good degree, by Liquor-Dealers' Associations and dram-sellers, is in a fair way to be taken into the hands of men who pay the taxes and bear the burdens of the City.

Judge McCunn and Justice Brennan, and a few other gentlemen of the ermine, seem not fully to appreciate this altered condition of things. They evidently regard the enforcement of laws affecting illegal dram-selling, especially on Sunday, as quite "oppressive," and their province appears to be to punish the Police and spare the tapster. Thus, we have it on the best authority, Justice Brennan promptly discharged all the prisoners brought before him last Monday morning for violations of the Sunday Liquor law, with a single exception, (was that one a member of the "Association?") on the ground that *the officers were not in uniform* when the arrests were made. And the Justice added the impressive illustration from his own mode of life, which must have struck awe into the hearts of trembling patrolmen: "When I go into such places to get some oysters, I generally call for something to drink after eating, and I would like to see any one bother me!"

Now, the Justices' victuals and drink may be very important to him, and we will not "bother" him on that score: it is his *law* that concerns us and the public. Does a Policeman's authority *cest in his buttons?* If he should be stripped in a street row, would he cease to have power to arrest his assailants? Must all evasions of the law be sanctioned, because the only way of detecting and restraining them may be to employ officers in citizens dress? Did the Justice ever refuse to take a complaint against a gambler or a thief because arrested by a Detective? Or are Sunday dram-sellers privileged parties in Justices' Courts?

It is high time the Grand Jury, or the Superior Courts, or the Legislature interposed some effective shield for the citizen and the police, against the innumerable dodges of the men in power, whose pledges to the liquor-interest warp their official action in questions relating to their special constituency. Meanwhile the dependence of the public is on the persistent fidelity of the Metropolitans. Some of them, undoubtedly, are the servants of the same grasping master; but many of them are true, brave men, and all good citizens will stand by them, and hold them in honor, if they worry out the lawless hordes who insist in using the whole seven days of the week for a traffic that generally has no legal right on any day.

The Number Ten Rebels.—The gallant dash of Col. Buford upon the rebels at Union City, Tenn., and the rout of the latter therefrom, renders the position of the No. Ten rebels very precarious. Union City is in Obion County; at the point where the Ohio and Mississippi railroad from Hickman intersects the Mobile and Ohio road, and is pretty nearly in the rear of the rebel troops and batteries on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, which are acting as supports for the islanders. The No. Ten rebels expected, when they should find it necessary to evacuate their river stronghold, to make their way to this Mobile and Ohio Road, and there take the cars for Jackson or Corinth, to join the main rebel body. But this line of escape is now cut off—that is, if we continue to hold Union City. They cannot go up the river, nor down the river, nor across it; and not much more work now is required to circumvallate with a line of fire the whole force. We are in a fair way of achieving a neater victory than would be the driving away of the rebels from the position they have so tenaciously held.

The Street Contractor in the Courts.—The participants with Mr. Hackley in the interesting game of all pay and no work, are quarreling over the stakes. Hackley, it seems, pockets them all. His partners object clamorously, and Courts which have no power to enjoin the contractor to clean the streets, are invoked to compel a distribution of his wages for cleaning them. We trust they will do nothing of the kind. The backers of Hackley embarked with him in the job at a comparatively low price, with a deliberate resolve of enriching themselves by systematically defrauding the public out of the equivalent of their pay. The bargain among themselves is, therefore, of a kind which the law declines to recognize or enforce; and the tribunal which lends itself to the enforcement will be as careless of law and equity, as it is of the public welfare. Let them divide their plunder as best they may.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Modification of the Tax-Bill.

The Proposal to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Senator Wright of Indiana.

SECRETARY CHASE ON A MISSION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
Washington, Tuesday, April 1.

SECRETARY CHASE ON A MISSION.

Secretary Chase left Washington to-day immediately after Cabinet meeting, on a very unexpected mission. He goes to Baltimore, perhaps further.

RETURNED FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Vice President Hamlin, Senators Sherman and Hale, Representative Train, of Massachusetts, and a number of other gentlemen, with their families, numbering near sixty persons in all, who went to Fortress Monroe, a few days since, on a trip of pleasure, returned to-day. They were highly delighted with everything they saw, and report the Union cause in the ascendant in Hampton Roads.

THE SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

The speech of Senator Wright, of Indiana, to-day, caused an immense sensation among the extreme Republicans. They thought Gov. Morton had done poor work in selecting a Senator for a Republican State. On the other hand, the Democrats and conservative Republicans were well pleased, and are sure that Indiana will overwhelmingly sustain Senator Wright. This speech is regarded by the Democrats as the most significant token yet given of the reanimation of the Democratic element in the United States.

THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The congregation of a heavy rebel force at Fredericksburgh, as announced by the Times' correspondent, is proof that the rebel leaders expect a formidable attack on the right wing of their Rappahannock line of defence.

ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.

A prominent gentleman, and a Republican office holder, who has just returned from Cincinnati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense Anti-Abolition sentiment in all quarters of the West, since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes, and that threats are made against many Abolition members of Congress, that if they show themselves before the people in the West, they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling, he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the Abolitionists are supposed to be tending—no white man being so poor in his own esteem as not to feel himself "better than a nigger."

THE CASE OF GEN. SICKLES.

It is said that President Lincoln is so well satisfied with Gen. Sickles' soldierly qualities, and his extraordinary efforts in getting up the Excelsior Brigade, that he will keep him in command for the present, which he can do, notwithstanding the Senate's refusal to confirm him in the rank to which he was nominated.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

It appears from official correspondence that toward the close of last year, a letter, written by a Dr. Hopkins, came into possession of the State Department. It was therein stated that an organization had been formed, by which the members of the Knights of the Golden Circle were to rush into the army and service of the Federal Government, and thus gain influence and position for carrying out their treasonable schemes; and, further, that Ex-President Pierce was among its prominent members. When this letter was received, a note was sent to Ex-President Pierce, inclosing an extract from it, saying: "Your name is connected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government. Any information on the subject will be acceptable." Mr. Pierce, in reply, expresses his surprise that even seeming credence should have been given to the charge; appeals to his general course as a complete refutation of the slander, and remarks that he never belonged to any secret league, society or association, and further objects to the form of the note. Secretary Seward, in reply, explains that this was written by Wm. Hunter, chief clerk of the Department; explains the circumstances under which he signed it; regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology.

GEN. MANSFIELD'S REPORT.

In reply to the Senate's resolution, calling for Gen. Mansfield's report concerning the rebel steamer *Merrimac*, that body has been respectfully informed it is deemed inconsistent with the public interest at present to furnish a copy of the document.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. CONWAY.

The sickness of Representative Conway, of Kansas, is much more serious than was at first supposed. His disease has assumed the form of pleurisy.

THE PRESIDENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

The President visited Alexandria to-day—the first time he has been in Virginia since last Summer.

CAPT. ERICSSON IN WASHINGTON.

Capt. Ericsson, to whom the *Monitor* is giving so much fame, is now in Washington.

REPORTED TO BE CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

There is a report to-day that Jackson Edmondson, of Dorchester and Tace, Warren, of this city, who went out to Fairfax County, Virginia, in search of a son of the former, have been captured by the rebels.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

Pending the section fixing spirits, the following was finally adopted as a substitute for the section reported by the Committee of Ways and Means: On spirits mixed with other liquors or materials, or distilled

pared in any way to be sold as whisky, brandy, gin, wine, or by any other name not otherwise provided, fifty cents per gallon on the basis of the first-proof, and as its proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first-proof.

Mr. EDWARDS moved as an amendment, the following:

"That this tax shall be assessed on all such spirits held by any person or persons for sale at the time this act shall take effect."

This amendment was lost, establishing, it is thought, the final sense of the House as to taxing any article not manufactured at the time this act shall take effect.

A SPEECH BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Washington correspondant of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes, under date of March 31:

"Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN was visited at his quarters, near Fairfax Seminary, Va., on Friday night last, by the entire Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. GOSLIEN. The occasion was enlivened by the music of the band, and also from a glee-club belonging to the regiment. After the serenade, the General appeared and addressed the regiment as his comrades, adding that he thanked them for three things: One in the past, one in the present, and one in the future. In the past, for the superior discipline and military skill displayed on every occasion when he had been permitted to witness them on the field; in the present, for the smiling confidence which shone in the faces which he was able to see in the dim light; and in the future for the assurance that in them he could rely to help him, to fight for him, and, if necessary, to die with him. Can I not? At this a thousand voices answered, 'Yes, yes, every time.' He then said he did not think this last would be necessary; that he hoped to capture the rebellion without resorting to such sacrifice. With 'three times three,' and a huge tiger, they bade the General 'good night,' nearly every man as they passed him, insisting upon giving him a hearty shake by the hand. The General's wife, who was present, seemed fully imbued with the enthusiasm of those around her."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Indians of Northern Mississippi. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) ordered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to collect evidence in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of officers and soldiers of the United States, killed in battle there. He said, we have been disgusted and shocked by the reported treatment of the remains of soldiers by the rebels. The skull of a brave Massachusetts officer has been made into a drinking-cup for a Georgia rebel. It is evident that we are in conflict with a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves, and he wanted record made for history.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to enlarge the resolution so as to include an inquiry whether the rebels enlisted Indians, who committed unheard-of atrocities, and how this savage warfare was conducted. If he was a commanding General, he would make no prisoners of men who were serving side by side with Indians.

The resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said a resolution was yesterday passed, appointing Mr. WOOLSEY a Regent in the Smithsonian Institute. He (DIXON) had before offered a resolution to appoint HENRY BARNARD. He had received a letter from Mr. BARNARD, requesting him to withdraw his name in favor of Mr. WOOLSEY. The letter was read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be instructed to transmit to the Senate the correspondence of Gen. WOOL with the War Department, relative to the movements or part thereof, since he has been in command of Fortress Monroe.

The resolution was adopted.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, said he had hoped when he came here he might turn his attention to putting down the rebellion, and that these embarrassing questions would be avoided. He was not going to look into the past to see why certain things were done. There was evil enough in every section of the country to excite horror, but he thought it was the duty of the politician and statesman to look on the bright side: but instead of avoiding these questions, they met him on every side, and there were many measures more important, especially the Confiscation bill, which he regarded as the most important measure before the Senate, and calculated to put down rebellion. He was opposed to the bill preferred, and had offered a bill, which was a copy of that offered by President LINCOLN, when a member of the House. He preferred it for two things: gradual emancipation and submitting it to the people of the District. He referred to the bill of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN for emancipation of Slavery in Pennsylvania, which was gradual, and he referred to JOHN Q. ADAMS, who was not in favor of emancipation in the District of Columbia. He quoted from his speeches of 1837 and 1839, and said the facts show that the free blacks increase faster than slaves in the country, and contended that there were influences at work which accomplished the desired object better than hasty measures. He was further opposed to the bill because it rejected colonization. The people of Indiana settled this question, and they determined this black population should not mingle with them. He wanted his children to grow up among their equals. He referred to the message of the President as the first time the Executive ever attempted, in any way, to interfere with the States. He was an advocate of the old-fashioned State Rights—not the modern doctrine but the old doctrine, that domestic institutions and regulations strictly belong to the States. When the Government assumes powers infringing on State rights, it inaugurates corruption and blundering, and he thought the origin of the rebellion was in the system of office-hunting and corruption. He thought the Border States ought to be consulted as to the expediency of this measure. He would use all measures to put down the rebellion, and let Time, the great arbiter, determine the proper remedies of these and other questions. He referred to GEN. SHERMAN'S proclamation and Mr. UNDERWOOD'S letter in regard to the bill, as a ring of the true metal. He was opposed to the army returning fugitives and in favor of the tax and confiscation bills, and all other measures to put down the rebellion. The people of his State were eminently loyal, and they desired the rebellion put down, and to have no impediments put in the way by side issues. He believed there was no difficulty in living in peace and in union with Slavery, if each State would only attend to its own concerns and not interfere with the sister States.

The question being on an amendment offered by Mr. POMEROY, that equitable settlement be made with slave and master,

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.) spoke in favor of the amendment as a matter of justice. He said he came here last April, and nearly all the loyal men he found living in the District, were slaves. He did not believe any slaves were held here by any right or any law, and we have no right to pay masters for slaves to which they have no legal right.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he had presented the resolutions of his State in favor of this measure, and pledging the State for her share of the payment in case the resolution was adopted. A constitutional question had been raised in objection to that measure, but the resolution simply says that the United States "ought to afford aid, &c.," and, if the States think it their duty they can make the way plain for Congress. The people of his State had made the way plain for him, though he had no hesitation before. What objection can there be to it? It will not interfere, in any way, with the States—it leaves everything to our own choice. He believed Slavery injurious to the whole country, and if any part of the people of the States desire to overthrow it, he had the right to give them aid; and, with the best wishes for all the States, he did desire a party might rise up in the States who desire emancipation; and the argument against the resolution, that it would raise up such a party, had no force with him. But, in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, nobody can claim that Congress has not the constitutional power to legislate for the District of Columbia in any way that may seem best. There never was a time when he would not vote to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. He had said repeatedly that the object of the war was to restore the Constitution, and not to interfere with Slavery in the States, and he meant to keep that pledge: but he did not say, nor the party did not say, that they would do nothing which might indirectly affect Slavery. The object of the Republican Party was to free the Government from connection with Slavery. It did not follow that the Republican Party intended to do anything unconstitutional because they do what is properly constitutional; and the Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) had no right to say that all measures brought in are a series of one plan. He thought Slavery an evil, and whenever he could weaken and injure Slavery, under the Constitution, he had the right, and it was his duty to do it. They could not suppose the Republican Party were going to shut their mouths, and not do or think anything, and they could not expect him to lose any opportunity to discover the Government from Slavery. He should be false to all the instincts of his nature if he did, believing as he did that Slavery was a wrong and a curse. Within constitutional limits they could not expect him to neglect any opportunity to strike a blow at Slavery. He believed the time had come for the abolition of Slavery in the District. He hoped it would be an example to his friend from Virginia, (Mr. CARLILE,) and lead him into the ranks to inaugurate a movement to bring his own State into the position she might have. Virginia has nearly as much territory as all New-England, and has unparalleled resources; but look at the difference! What can be the reason, except that Virginia has an institution which New-England has not. He never could understand why distinguished Senators exhaust themselves in saying hosannas to Slavery, which belittled them and kept them far below the position they were capable of assuming.

Mr. POMEROY's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up his substitute for the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment to the original bill, that persons are permitted to retain possession of their slaves till the money appropriated be paid them. Rejected.

Mr. DAVIS offered another amendment to strike out the limit of $300 as the average amount to be paid for each slave. Rejected—Yeas 11, Nays 30.

Mr. BROWNING, of Missouri, (Union,) said he found no difficulty as to the constitutionality of this measure. In the various times which this measure has been proposed, it has never been objected to on the ground of constitutionality, but that of expediency. He had an amendment, suggested by a citizen of the District, who was himself a slaveholder. He moved to amend Mr. CLARK's substitute, by making the average value of slaves $500, and providing that one-half be paid to the master, if loyal, and the other half retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that when liberated by the bill, and the slave emigrates to another country, it shall be paid over to him or her.

Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) moved the amendment of Mr. CLARK's substitute so as to provide for the submission of the question to the people of the District before it became a law. Disagreed to—Yeas, 13; Nays, 24.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered, in amendment to the original bill, that no payment be made for any slaves to any person who has borne arms in rebellion against the United States, or in any way given aid therein. Adopted.

After further discussion, the Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in favor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and gave notice that he should ask for an early consideration of the bill to that end, it being a matter of great National and military importance.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was further postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, commanding the army of the United States of the Lower Potomac, Maryland, on the 26th day of March, 1862, issued an order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIVISION, CAMP BARRE, LOWER POTOMAC, March 26, 1862.

To the Brigade and Regimental Commanders of this Division:

Messrs Nally, Gray, Dunnington, Dent, Adams, Speake, Price, Posey, and Cobey, citizens of Maryland, have negroes supposed to be with some regimental corps. The Brigadier-General Commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of his command in search of this property, and if found, that they be allowed to take possession of the same without any interference whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in the way by any officer or soldier in the Division, they will be at once reported to these headquarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HOOKER.
(Signed,) JOSEPH DICKERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

And whereas, by the directions of Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, a report was made in relation to the said order of Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, CAMP HALL, March 27, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with verbal directions from Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES to report as to the occurrences at this camp on the afternoon of the 26th inst., I beg leave to submit the following:

At about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 26, admission within our lines was demanded by a party of horsemen, (civilians,) numbering fifteen. They presented the Lieutenant commanding the guard with an order of entrance from Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, commanding the division. A copy of the order is herewith appended. The order stated that nine men should be admitted. I ordered that the balance should remain without the lines, which was done. Upon the appearance of the others there was visible dissatisfaction and considerable manœuvering among the soldiers to so great an extent that I almost feared for the safety of the slaveowners. At this time Gen. SICKLES opportunely arrived, and instructed me to order them outside the camp, which I did amid the loud cheers of our soldiers. It is proper to add that before entering our lines and within about seventy-five or a hundred yards of our camp, one of their number discharged two pistol shots at a negro who was running past them, with an evident intention of taking his life. This justly enraged our men. All of which is respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,
JOHN TIBBITS, Major Commanding Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade.

J. C. PALMER, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. A. General.

Therefore Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested to inquire whether said order of Gen. HOOKER is not a violation of the recent article of war passed by Congress, and approved by the President, concerning the action of the army in the return of fugitive slaves, and to report such a remedy as in the judgment of the Committee will prevent the issue of similar orders, which, while they outrage the feelings of loyal officers and men, necessarily tend to demoralize the army.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) before the reading was completed, objected to the introduction of the proposition.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted exempting from taxation, under the railroad, omnibus and steamboat section, all foreign emigrants travelling at a reduced rate of fare into the interior of the country a distance of over a hundred miles from the seacoast.

During the proceedings the House found itself without a quorum, and much time was consumed in securing one.

Several amendments were made to the above section, including a tax of one and a half per centum on the gross receipts of bridge corporations.

An amendment was adopted that Trust Companies be included with the Banks, Savings Institutions, &c., and that they pay three per centum on their income.

A new section was added, providing that on and after May next, there shall be paid for every insurance policy which may be made, renewed, continued, or indorsed, a duty of ten cents for every $100 insured for one year, etc.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to strike out from the bill the section levying a tax on newspaper advertisements. He looked upon this mode of taxation as oppressive and unjust, and would briefly state his reasons for the faith that was in him. The proprietors of newspapers were willing to bear their full proportion of the burdens imposed on the suppression of this unholy rebellion, and they were ready to make all proper sacrifices to sustain and support the Government; but it would be easy to show that this tax on newspaper advertisements was unjust and oppressive. There were no less than four classes of taxes imposed on the newspaper establishments. There was, first, the tax on the staple, the printing paper; there was, also, the tax upon gas, oil and candles, largely used in printing-offices, as most of the labor was performed at night; there was, in addition, the tax on telegraphic messages, bearing heavily, as the telegraph was necessary to the interest of the paper; then, again, was the tax upon the proprietors' income at the end of the year; and now, last of all, came the proposed tax on the advertisements of the paper. Now, if they took all the papers in the country, good, bad and indifferent, and inquired into their business, it would be found that they did not make a single dollar clear profit in the year. It was true that to this rule there were some very few exceptions. It might be said that the sale of papers has increased in consequence of the exciting news of the war; but advertising in papers, the life and blood and whole sustenance of the Press, has decreased materially by the paralysis of business, and great losses have been already sustained. In his district, at the opening of the war, there were twenty-four papers printed. Since then, without the aid of a tax, seven of these had given up the ghost, and others would soon follow suit, if the tax is imposed. Its injustice ought to be apparent to all, from the fact that it taxes all intermediate sources of income not touching in other trades. In taxing the hotel-keeper, you tax him according to his income, which is just; but you do not tax him, also, according to the number of boarders he keeps in his house. But the newspaper proprietor is taxed, not only on his income, but also on all resources of that income—first, his subscriptions; secondly, his advertisements; and, thirdly, his job printing. The latter is not always an *addenda*, and many newspaper establishments derive their whole income from advertisements, and therefore it was he complained. The bill taxes the staple used in this particular business, while it lets the staple of the cotton manufacturer and others go untaxed. They might as well tax the merchant for each of his customers, as to tax the proprietor of a newspaper on his advertisements. Why not tax the customers of all other trades, as well as this particular one? The lawyer has two classes of patrons—patrons in civil causes, and patrons in criminal causes; you do not tax him on each class. The newspaper man has also two classes of customers—the subscriber and the advertiser, for each of these you propose to tax him, while you let the lawyer go free. Why not tax the lawyer as well as the printer? While they crushed the tax upon merchants and others to their income, they propose to tax the printers, not only on their income, but intermediately through all the sources of their income. To this he objected, and for this reason he must say that the bill discriminated against the newspaper proprietor and in favor of other trades and professions. This tax will operate against the bill, for it will curtail the publication of advertisements and lessen the consumption of printing paper. It will increase the distress of the country. It will throw thousands out of employment, and rob the poor and unemployed of the means of seeking and obtaining employment. In every aspect, he looked upon the advertisement tax as unjust and pernicious. They would be disappointed in their expectation of raising a revenue in this way, for already advertising had fallen off all over the country, and this provision would destroy it altogether.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) thought that the Press ought to come up to the work.

Mr. COLFAX was of the same opinion, but by this bill, without taxing advertisements, publications were taxed more than they ought to be. They pay more than their proportion on the articles used, and for paper, telegraphic messages, gas-light, etc. They might as well impose a tax on boarders at a hotel, or on lawyers for every criminal or civil suit.

Mr. WRIGHT said that persons engaged in every branch of business, merchants, as well as mechanics, were not taxed less than newspapers, which ought to bear their just proportion.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied that in England a large income was derived from the tax on advertisements as well as the tax on newspaper stamps. The Committee, he thought, had already made large concessions by reducing the tax on printing paper and striking out that on ink.

Mr. COLFAX said that experience had shown that the English tax on newspapers and books was a tax on knowledge, and that the people demanded and secured a reform in this particular.

The Committee disagreed to the motion of Mr. COLFAX to strike out the advertisement section.

The section was finally amended as follows, and then retained in the bill:

"The tax on advertisements shall be assessed on the amounts received for the same, not the amounts charged, and is reduced from five to three per centum."

Newspapers with less than 2,000 circulation, or whose receipts are less than $1,000 for annum for advertisements, are exempted from any advertising tax.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Statesmanlike Course of the Majority of the City Delegation—Filibustering Against Business—The Quarantine Grounds—Dr. Brown's Opinion of Homœopathy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31, 1862.

Although the House did not adjourn on Saturday until this evening, they might have as well done so, for the hegira of members to their homes was just about as great as usual, and the House was able to accomplish nothing, except to receive a few reports from the Committees, and to adjourn before 1 o'clock for lack of something to do which so small a quorum could safely undertake. The usually brilliant and statesmanlike course of the majority of the New-York Delegation stood out in bold relief this morning also, as, through their indignation at the evidently sweeping majority which the Health bill is sure to receive, they were lead to take advantage of the small quorum present to exercise their powers of filibustering and indiscriminately staving off decisive action upon any bill. The liberality and breadth of view; the anxiety to promote the best interests of the State, and even of the City, and the immense influence in the House which belong to your City Delegation, with two or three marked exceptions, are a constant source of remark, and every one wonders how it is that New-York City, in the multitude of her great names, should, after all, have the sagacity to pitch upon such noble representatives of her commercial interests and intellectual ability.

New-York City holds a vast majority of the property of the State; she is the commercial emporium of the nation; her influence, in all its ramifications, permeates not only the whole State, but *all* the States; she has, dwelling in her midst, on change, in her legal profession and among her merchants and manufacturers, men who could and would exercise a controlling influence in the State Legislature, and by their wise and sagacious councils, would do much to promote her prosperity and greatness, and yet, with the two or three exceptions above mentioned, she *is* represented here by men whose support is an actual clog to any measure, and their opposition an advantage, and who can only show their power when, by chance, the halls of legislation are thinly filled and then only by preventing action of any kind on important bills, to gratify a petty grudge against the majority. A sunken snag can ruffle the surface of a river and sometimes inflict injury upon the interests which it freights upon its bosom, and yet the only ambition of these valorous representatives of the great Metropolis of the Western World is to rival the achievements of this senseless stump of an uprooted tree. The thing will never be remedied until the solid men of the City consent to do their whole duty as *citizens*, despite some of the unpleasant features that must attend the inception of their reform. It is not only for their interest to do so, but also for their reputation. Take a single illustration. Bills are presented before the Legislature proposing to give away or to sell for a song valuable franchises which belong to the City, and by passing into the hands proposed, *may* be liable to terrible abuses, destructive to comfort, to order and to property. Forthwith these "solid men" are compelled to leave their business, no matter how poorly arranged for the absence, to come up here, hang around the purlieus of the House, to act in its lobbies, buttonhole members, appear before committees, and do any amount of dirty work, beside incurring danger to their reputation for honor and incorruptibility, and all, forsooth, because they have not upon the floor representatives of influence, ability and respectability enough to give any vigor to their opposition—representatives whose personal interests are not important enough to guarantee a right course of action; while, if they were, at the outset, to send men here possessing these qualifications, these very bills would never be introduced, or would be strangled at their birth. Men cannot expect to surrender the control of State affairs to the lowest classes in society alone, and then to escape the infliction of the most abominable excesses. The latter are the certain sequence of the former, and the sooner your solid citizens act upon this principle, the sooner will their taxes be lower, the property better protected, and consequently more valuable, and a great source of scandal be purged from the escutcheon of the State.

Among the bills reported this morning were those to amend the charters of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company and the Guardian Insurance Company. The Grinding Committee also reported, by a unanimous vote, the bill to decrease taxation in New-York City, by applying the surplus revenues of the sinking fund to this purpose, and the bill to allow the American Guano Company to issue bonds, upon which quite a discussion, as you will remember, took place a while since in the House. As several members of the Committee were among the opponents of its passage at that time, I presume such evidences of its being an honest and proper bill have been brought as to convince them of the propriety of its passage. Attempts were made to move forward certain bills, but they all failed, except in the case of the bill to convey the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island to Richmond County. This bill is one, I think, of very doubtful excellence, and is vigorously pressed by the representative of the pugnacious County of Richmond. I do not think it can pass, unless some very good reason can be shown why this grant should be made, other than that the citizens of the county aforesaid want it.

A resolution, reported from the appropriate Committee, to give each member, officer and reporter a copy of the civil list, was voted down by a very decided majority this morning.

Dr. POWER reported back, for the consideration of the House, a bill to incorporate the State Homœopathic Society.

In introducing the report, Dr. POWER gave expression to his views of the matter somewhat as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER—The Committee are unanimous in giving favorable direction to this bill from the honorable Senate. Sir, in the few remarks which I had the honor to make before the House a few days since, when homœopathy was alluded to by an honorable gentleman, in connection with opening the Transactions of the State Medical Society, for the use of each member and officer of this House, I took occasion to say that which this bill should come before us, that I should make no factious opposition thereto. This is why I have agreed to the report that has just been offered; and while I think I discern any particular hostility to the measure, I wish to rid myself of the less seeming affiliation to what I have ever considered a sublimated species of charlatanry. Sir, it is one of those delusions like spirit-rapping, and others of a kindred nature, which have their day, and one destined to disappear; and I challenge the most ardent of its votaries to point to one single improvement which has ever emanated therefrom, either in hygiene, medicine or surgery.

What shall be done when doctors disagree?

The Senate had up the resolutions in regard to a Commission for the relief of business before the Court of Appeals, but they were laid over for a day longer. Senators seemed to think that as a Constitutional Convention comes off in four years, it would hardly pay to meddle with the Judiciary system of the State just now. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To rebuild the locks of the Oneida Lake Canal.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

The bill to legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Newburgh Home for the Friendless.

To empower the St. Patrick's Lodge of Masons to hold real estate.

Also a number of private bills.

The Committee of the Whole took the Excise Amendment bill, the question being on Mr. BRADLEY'S motion to fix the minimum license fee at $5, and the maximum at $30.

After several amendments, the fee was fixed at $20 for the minimum and $100 for the maximum. The penalty affixed for the violation of the law ranges from $10 to $250. The quantity of liquor to be sold without a license is fixed at eight gallons. The bill was debated till the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the bill to amend the Excise law was resumed. An amendment was made to the motion of Mr. FARRAR, designating Superintendents of the Poor of any city, Overseers of the Poor of any county, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New-York, as officers to prosecute violations of the law.

Mr. BELL moved as an amendment, to prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays as a beverage, or within a quarter of a mile of a poll on election day.

Before a vote was taken the Committee rose and reported progress.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th was laid on the table.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of local bills. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

The Governor transmitted the resolutions of the Maine Legislature, congratulating the army on its successes in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The report of the Grinding Committee was called up.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike from the report the bill relating to New-York Harbor-masters, and recommit it.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the motion. The bill, as reported, was a compromise. It provided that seven Harbor-masters should be experienced, competent, nautical men. He commented on the vast importance of the commercial interest of New-York. The Harbor-masters should be men conversant with the navigation of vessels. Inexperienced men were entirely unable to discharge the duties of the office in full. The delays in placing ships, causing commerce to lose hundreds of dollars, would not so often occur, if we had proper and competent nautical men for Harbor-masters. He admitted that inexperienced men might learn the duties of the office, but the commerce of New-York cannot afford to be their schoolmaster. Mr. PHELPS then spoke in eloquent terms of the high character of the seafaring men of New-York. He had a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce in that City, asking that they be allowed to name six of the Harbor-Masters. He had not pressed this, for obvious reasons. He was willing to leave the appointments to the Governor. He (PHELPS) cared not what the politics of the men selected might be, but he desired that they should be competent seafaring men. Seamen alone could properly perform the duties of Harbor-Masters, and the interests of the commerce of New-York demanded that such men should receive the appointments.

After a long debate, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Nine, with power to report complete.

The Annual Appropriation bill was taken up out of order and passed.

The special order, the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, was postponed until 7 o'clock, this evening.

The balance of the session till 12½ o'clock, was occupied in concurring in the Senate's amendments to bills.

The bill to protect the Harbor of New-York from invasion and to provide for the public defence, was passed by a vote of 78 to 9.

The bill relating to Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County, was lost by a vote of 55 to 31, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was taken up and made the special order in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. SEYMOUR in the chair.

Messrs. BARTLETT and BROOME made extended speeches in favor of the bill, and Messrs. DEPEW, STETSON and DUTCHER spoke in opposition. Mr. SCHOLFIELD also advocated the bill. Progress was reported. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. MCMULLEN, from the Select Committee, to investigate the proceedings of the State Military Board under the three million bill, presented a bulky report making eighteen newspaper columns. The report shows the amount paid to contractors, staff officers and others for special services out of the three million fund, affirming that great sums were lost to the State in the bestowal of contracts, while most of the staff officers drew double pay out of the three million fund and from the State; it is affirmed that in the contract for accoutrements $70,000 were lost to the State.

Adjourned.

Calendar for the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 2:

Preferred Calendar—Nos. 37 and 38.
General Calendar—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32½ and 16.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Annual Election—Presidential Nominees.

The Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, though established but a few years, has obtained most respectable proportions. Its library will compare favorably with those owned by many older organizations, while its membership has become quite formidable.

On Thursday, of this week, the annual election for officers will take place, and great excitement exists among the members, old and young, concerning it. Three tickets are in the field—the "Regular," the "Independent," and the "Ladies." All the machinery which is usually found about the political arena is put in motion. Placards, handbills, notices, appeals, cards in the local papers, and so on, are in full swing, and busy canvassers buttonhole every unfortunate member.

The nominees seem to have been selected with great care, and whichever ticket succeeds there is little doubt that the interests of the Association will be well attended to.

The affairs of the Library, owing to the unremitting attention of the President, Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and the inferior officers, are in a most flattering condition, and we congratulate the citizens of Brooklyn that their literary interests are in the hands of gentlemen so well fitted by talent and culture to further them.

The nominee for President upon the "Regular" ticket is Gen. W. PARSONS, Esq., of the legal firm of BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, of this city. Mr. PARSONS is one of our most energetic, upright and intelligent lawyers, and we can assure the members of the Association that in him they will find a faithful, efficient and most useful officer. The friends of his opponent, Mr. JAMES THORNE, are likewise fortunate in securing for a Presidential nominee, one who will do them honor, should he be successful.

The "Ladies' ticket" is, naturally, a Union ticket. They favor harmony and good feeling, and have made up a "Grand Combination Ticket" from the other two, in which they have evinced, at least a kindly disposition toward both parties, and have so far honored the newspaper interest, as to include one of its "humble representatives" in their list. If the ladies would vote as strongly as they are talking, it would be safe to venture a wager on the success of their nominations, but as the contest is to be waged between the "Regulars" and the "Independents," we can but call attention to their respective tickets in our advertising columns, and patiently abide the result.

Billiards.

IRVING HALL.—A billiard tournament on a scale of sufficient magnitude to illustrate the skill of America in this scientific game, will take place to-night. It is gotten up for the benefit of the widow and family of a celebrated billiard-player who unhappily lost his life in Broadway. PHELAN, SEERIFER, TURMAN and many other renowned names appear among the contestants. Irving Hall has been arranged expressly for sight, and seats in any part of it will enable the occupant to see the table.

A BRITISH GUNBOAT.—Her Britannic Majesty's steam gunboat *Medea*, Commander PRESTON, from Bermuda March 21, arrived here Monday.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognised as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New-York.

Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

Fine Arts.—There is a beautiful private collection of Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the Galleries of Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., to be sold on THURSDAY NEXT; the most celebrated artists in this country are represented; many of the pictures were painted to order for the present owner, a well-known connoisseur. They are to be sold without reserve, and are well worthy of examination.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attendant ladies.)

MARRIED.

BARTHOLOMEW—BLOOMER.—In Harlem, on Saturday, March 29, by Rev. J. Lindsay, Lieut. THOS. L. BARTHOLOMEW, of Hawkins' Zouaves, to Miss SARAH A. BLOOMER, of Brooklyn, E. D.

SWAN—CHARLES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, ROBERT SWAN, Esq., of Crossles, County Monaghan, Ireland, to Miss SARAH JANE CHARLES.

DIED.

ASGUARNES.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, March 24, of scarlet fever, BUDNEVY, only child of William and Emilia M. Asiburner, aged 4 years and 2 days.

BOYD.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, at No. 60 East 35th-st., MARY ALICE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Thursday next, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMPTON.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, suddenly, Ex-Alderman RICHARD T. COMPTON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 59 West 37th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, ANDREW CALLAGHAN, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 272 West 24th-st.

CAIN.—At Black Stump, L. I., on Monday, March 31, SARAH E., wife of Nicholas V. B. Cain, and daughter of Charles C. Lawrence, aged 23 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, and from Zion Church, Little Neck, L. I., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 31, SARAH L., wife of Benjamin Dunning, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

DEMPSEY.—In this City, after a short and severe illness, MARY SARAH, only child of Lieut. John W. and Honorah Dempsey, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 186 Bowery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EMOTT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sunday evening, March 30, JAMES EDWARD, youngest son of James and Mary H. Emott, in the 4th year of his age.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, JAMES A. T. FANSHAW, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his late father, D. Fanshaw, corner of 3d-av. and 91st-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LUDLAM.—In Paris, on Saturday, Feb. 15, Miss JANNIE C., daughter of Henry and Sarah P. Ludlam, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 4 P. M., from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, without further invitation.

MULFORD.—In Stautsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., MARGARETTA, daughter of the late David Mulford.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCDANIEL.—On Tuesday, April 1, KIRL, infant son of Wm. V. and Delia A. McDaniel, of this City, aged 9 months.

The body will be taken to Woodland for interment.

MACVICKAR.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, ARTHUR ELLSWORTH, youngest son of Wm. H. and Julia E. MacVickar, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday next, without further invitation.

NEWTON.—On Monday morning, March 31, ANN M. NEWTON, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. S. Tarbell, No. 179 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

RIKER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, Miss ABIGAIL P. RIKER.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Riker, No. 20 West Broadway, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, of paralysis, SAMUEL RUSSELL, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 278 Bleecker-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred Thursday morning at Greenwood.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 31, of disease of the heart, MARY S. HOOKER, wife of William B. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SOLOMON.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 31, FANNAGUS SOLOMON, Jr., aged 20 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Wm. Haley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., between 121st and 122d sts.

TYSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid; best of City references given. Call at No. 405 6th-av., in shoe-store, between 24th and 25th sts. None but first-class families applied.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; or would assist in washing. Has City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid; can do plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 32 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 300 West 18th-st., near 10th-av., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and the care of growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 Leroy-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, embroidery and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of children; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 203 6th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; can operate on Singer's sewing machine. Has the best City reference. Would have no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 439 Canal-st., near Varick, in the drug store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is strictly honest. Can be well recommended at her last place, where she may be seen for two days. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a young woman who can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework, by an honest, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place, No. 47 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 303 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 439 Canal-st., near Varick, in the drug store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is strictly honest. Can be well recommended at her last place, where she may be seen for two days. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a young woman who can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework, by an honest, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place, No. 47 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 303 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 109 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; can operate on Singer's sewing machine. Has the best City reference. Would have

HELP WANTED,

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, at No. 37 East 22d-st., a chambermaid and waitress. Those who can bring good references from their last employers may apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this Wednesday morning.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTed, to do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Protestant preferred. Apply at 437 1st-av., near 26th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant German or American girl, to do general housework in a small family: must be a good cook, ironer and washer. Call at No. 130 Grand-st., Jersey City.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed a young girl to do general housework; none but Americans need apply. Address G. G. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a smart and obliging colored girl, to do the general housework in a small private family. Apply at No 140 West 36th-st., New-York.

A GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, as groom and vegetable and greenhouse gardener, one that understands his business, also, a single man as assistant gardener and groom, with good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., at 9 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FRENCH NURSE; one that is fully competent to take care of young children, with good reference Apply at No. 19 Londonterrace, West 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a French Protestant, well recommended, may find a desirable situation by applying at No. 35 Park-av., (4th-av.,) near 36th-st.

YOUNG MEN WANTED FOR THE NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE.—Landsmen, seamen and ordinary seamen, at the rendezvous, No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany-st., HENRY JAMES, Agent. Minors and others that have been on whaling voyages can hear of something to their advantage by calling or addressing as above.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 17 TO 20 YEARS of age: must write and translate the Spanish language correctly. Apply, in own handwriting, In English and Spanish, stating salary expected and inclosing references, COMMERCIAL, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS—a highly popular article. They will be liberally dealt with. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

WANTED—IN A MISSIONARY INSTITUTION in this City, for a few hours each day, a financial agent to raise funds; a clergyman preferred. Address C. Y., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—WANTED. a fly finisher, at No. 246 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

CARPENTER WANTED—BY THE MONTH, to go to the country. Apply at No. 12 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after Monday, March 3d, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore. FROM NEW-YORK—6:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 6 P. M. FROM FLUSHING—6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M.; 1, 2:45, 4:55 P. M. Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, for Otisville; 2:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cananaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunuey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
8 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ANDS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 11 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast- and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.: railroad irons, old and new: rent mails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
From $35 to $60. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Neither machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 409 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FISKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to C. H. DIAMOND, No. 839 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABERS MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 32d-st., and No. 1 East 45th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PENSIONS, PAY, COUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WILSON, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must surrender the same with their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.
FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 15th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 LAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862, by order of the Executors of Edward Kellogg, deceased, 40 shares of the above stock, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., New-York, March 31, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 8th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 1, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	W. A. BUDD,
JOSIAH OAKES,	GEO. M. GROVES,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	J. B. DICKINSON.
ALEX. BRAGG,	JOS. T. SANGER,
B. F. BREEDEN,	D. L. ROSS,
LOUIS BARKER,	THOS. CARLTON,
L. C. DEWING,	EVERETT CLAPP,
B. F. BEEKMAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Andrew V. Stout was unanimously reelected President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New-York, March 31, 1862.
THE UNDERNOTED BONDS AND COUpons of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after 1st proximo, viz.: Income Bonds due April 1, 1862, each $1,000: Coupon on Bonds due April 1, 1862; Coupon on Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTgage BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, March 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
April 1, 1862. FLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 82 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Irving Bank, held this day, Mr. John Castree was unanimously elected President of this Bank. Mr. John Thomson, retiring in consequence of retirement from business.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New-York, March 31, 1862.
COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1862, OF BONDS of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my name ceases, in this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.
New-York, March 2, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMmon STOCK.—Also fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
F. S. MUNRO, No. 17 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED AT THE Office of the Assay Company, by JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIVATE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindow-st., and at the stationers generally
JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 150th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases, and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas & Argus, Herald, Tribune, Express, Advertiser, Commercial, Times, Journal of Commerce, Day Book, Sun, Mail, Albion, Saturday Press, Leader, Clipper, Anglo-American, Illustrated News, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Pictorial Times, Ledger, Weekly Dispatch, Sunday Times, Sunday Mercury, Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Weekly Herald, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Times, Weekly Express, Weekly Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas & Argus, Illustrated Zeitung, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung

NEWS FROM THE ADVANCE.

[Continued from First Page.]

the munitions of war. They argue that we should allow the rebels to leave such portable property behind them, as it in that case would not embarrass their movements, and might, under some circumstances, contribute to the comfort and emolument of loyal soldiers. An additional reason offered is that, by allowing the rebels to leave their arms when they take to their legs we could pursue them with more safety. Of course, I know not how this may be, not being a military man, but these argue the disaffected.

The conviction is gradually dawning upon me that Generals, like poets, are born, not made. Congress and the President have undertaken the manufacture, but without any eminent success. A General must have genius; he must be possessed of the faculty of seeing at a glance what is the best thing to be done on a battle-field; the best way and the right moment for doing it. No definite plans can be laid down for a campaign or for a battle. The exigencies of the field may change them completely. To cite a similar and familiar case, the Editor-in-chief of a paper may go home at night, after giving minute and careful instructions as to its making up, but late news may come in, necessitating a complete change of programme. The subordinate Editor would be a dunderhead, indeed, if he still adhered to the original instructions. Dessaix did a good thing in the way of impromptu generalship at Marengo, when he threw himself at the head of his command, dashed like an inspiration through an opening that revealed itself, and buckled the fate of the day. Sigel is subject to these flight of genius. He generally manages to do the right thing at the right time without much previous planning or combination. At the same time I think if you were to compliment Gen. Franz on his superior strategy, he would be quite as much puzzled by the word as you are.

The public is anxiously waiting for something to turn up. Let them wait, safe in the assurance that something will certainly turn up presently. I am of course forbidden to divulge army movements, present or prospective, but to comfort the popular heart, I will state that after a few months more of preparation, we intend to take the rebels by surprise, unless they have heard of our plans some months ago. In the latter case, it is evident that a change of plan will be made necessary. We shall then probably attack the rebels in their rear, or somewhere else. Let the public learn that patience is a Christian virtue, not confined to the Confederate army.

As the discourse has turned upon generals, I should like to introduce a friend of mine in this connection, Gen. Rufus King, now in command of a Division in McDowell's corps. The General was educated at West Point, but in early life emigrated to Wisconsin, and placed himself at the head of the editorial columns of the Milwaukie *Sentinel*. Perhaps, you have heard of him—if not, I think you will before the war is many weeks older. He was appointed as Minister to Rome, but resigned on the breaking out of the war, to take the mission to Richmond. To aid him in carrying dispatches thither he received the commission of Brigadier-General. Though now in command of a Division, the General still prides himself upon his Western Brigade. And well he may, for a finer looking body of men never marched to martial music. The Brigade reciprocated this feeling to the full. It is told that Gen. McDowell was once riding through the camp when he encountered the soldiers, who, however, showed no recognition of his presence. "How is this," he exclaimed, "is it not your custom to salute the General of the Division?" "No, sir," replied the men, "we salute no one in this Brigade but Gen. King."

My acquaintance with the General commenced in a peculiar way. I called on him one Sunday at Arlington Heights, and inquired when he thought his command would move. He said toward the close of the week, and invited me to attend a brigade drill the next afternoon. Going over for that purpose I found the tents there, but the tenants gone. Inquiring of some straggling soldiers what had become of the brigade, I was informed that it must now be near Richmond, as it marched at 4 o'clock that morning. Here was news! I was appointed to follow the movements of that portion of the army. By the judicious use of whip and spur I succeeded in overtaking the General at about midnight. He was comfortably encamped some 20 miles in the country, as much at home as though he'd been there all winter. Your correspondent was wet, weary and hungry. The difference between sitting on a sofa and in the saddle is marked in the extreme, and painful in the same place. Fortunately I was among men with hearts as large and broad as their own frames. They gave me a seat by the fire, and a small cup and a big bottle was produced. There were other contrabands in camp; some thirty chattels arrived from divers plantations—nearly half of them mother chattels, with ebattel babes at their breasts, who had walked fifteen or twenty miles in this incumbered condition, to escape from the care and kindness of their owner. Perverse creatures! But they were well cared for in the General's camp; a tent was allotted them, food spread before them, and in the morning they continued their journey.

Northward the course of chattels takes its way. But to return to the accommodations bestowed on your correspondent. I was quartered for the night, or rather halved and sandwiched, between two Colonels, who neglected to take off their boots and spurs before retiring. As a general thing, it may be laid down that this *toilette de chambre* is very good in event of being suddenly called to the saddle during the night, but it is destructive of dreams and of bedclothes, particularly if your neighbors are restless and turn over frequently during the night. The Colonel on my right, events proved, was subject to the nightmare, which led him to mistake me for a horse, and plunge his spurs violently into my flank—a flank movement that rather took me by surprise. I woke the Colonel and explained the mistake, whereupon he apologized, and amused himself the remainder of the night by spurring an orderly who lay crosswise in the tent.

As Gen. King is the only editor thus prominently in the field—Gen. Wise having gone to Brazil—I thought you might like to hear of him. C. H. W.

NEWS FROM STRASBURGH.

Two Thousand Rebel Soldiers in Sight—No Fighting.

Strasburgh, Monday, March 31,

About 2,000 rebel soldiers made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. Our nearest regiments drew up in line of battle, awaiting their attack, but declining to go beyond our lines.

The rebels made no attack upon us yesterday, but threw several shell into the camp of the Massachusetts Twenty-second Regiment. The rebels were subsequently driven away by the appearance of our advance.

Capt. Savage and a companion, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, passed beyond our lines by accident yesterday, and came upon the rebels, who fired upon them. Capt. Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. He and his companion finally found their way back to camp during the night.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

All Quiet—Capture of Five Well-known Secessionists.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, March 31, } Via Baltimore, Tuesday, April 1. }

All is quiet here to-day.

Capt. Seaver, of the Aeronautic Department, makes a balloon reconnoissance this afternoon—the first made here since last Summer.

A boat containing five well-known Secessionists was captured on the James River, above Newport's News, yesterday, transporting produce and stores for the rebel army.

The Great Western Mail.

Washington, Tuesday, April 1.

The Great Western mails left this morning in the 7 o'clock train of cars from Washington, for all the local stations between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburgh, and will connect at Bearwood and Parkersburgh with the Western railroads and rivers as formerly.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

Thirty Rebel Regiments Reported to be at Fredericksburgh.

Movements of the Enemy Down the Rappahannock and York Rivers.

Washington, Tuesday, April 1.

Information has just been received from the Times correspondent on the Lower Potomac, that contrabands from Fredericksburgh report that town now occupied by thirty regiments of the enemy, the main part of which have arrived there within the last three days. They report the steamer *St. Nicholas* and one other, which formerly plied to different points on the Rappahannock, as being held in readiness to transport rebel troops down the Rappahannock to some point.

Other rebel troops are reported as having gone down the York River, to reinforce the enemy's position at the mouth, where the rebel batteries are small.

Detachments of rebel cavalry still occupy Aquia Creek, and as far up as Dumfries.

Another magazine has been found at Shipping Point, containing a large quantity of shells.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

A Large Intrenched Camp Erected by the Rebels—More Batteries Disclosed—Firing from the Mortars—Cannonading Down the River.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 1.

A special to the *Times*, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says:

The river is falling several inches a day. The rebels have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the river directly in front of our gunboats. An enbankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large numbers. They are masked as yet, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible. Their intrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy both with steamboats and men.

The mortars were fired yesterday and to-day every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. The shells are all thrown upon the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at a transport.

Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New-Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed on opposite sides of the river, below that place. We get no news from there.

Cairo, Tuesday, April 1.

The gunboat *Conestoga* arrived from Island No. 10 to-night. She reports no change in affairs there. The mortars fire every half hour but elicit no response.

The rebel mail captured yesterday at Union City, contained letters from the rebel troops on the Island, representing that the forces there were disheartened and dispirited.

There is nothing from Gen. Grant's column.

To-day, forty or fifty soldiers came into Hickman, gave up their arms, and desired to return to their allegiance and join the National army. They were a portion of those escaped from Union City yesterday. They report that large numbers of the rebel troops are also disposed to yield.

THE MAILS BY THE JURA.

Comments of the London Press on President Lincoln's Emancipation Message.

The Press packages by the steamship *Jura*, which arrived at Portland on Monday evening, reached this City at midnight last night. The news was all given in the summary telegraphed from Portland.

The comments of the London *Times* on the President's recent Message we now give in full, as follows:

"The intelligence from America which we publish to-day is the most important which has reached this country since the United States split into two Republics. The first offer has been made by the North. President Lincoln proposes to abolish Slavery in the South by gradually buying up the slaves with the Federal revenues, leaving, however, to each State its present right to continue or to discard the "institution" itself. The object is avowed to be that of recovering to the Union the Border States. The means of purchase are not set forth. It is only suggested that a continuance of the expenditure now applied to the war would soon suffice to purchase this expedient toward peace. This proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made toward putting an end to the war. We may hope that others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth. The only reply of the South to Mr. Lincoln has been a resolution to the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all cotton and tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. Meanwhile the snow has fallen on the district that separates the armies of the Potomac and Manassas, and Gen. McClellan is again prevented from advancing. In every point of view this proposal of the Federal President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope; but it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is."

The London *Star* alludes to the Message in the following terms:

"President Lincoln has sent a message to Congress which will secure for him the warmest sympathy and admiration of the civilized world. He proposes that the two Houses should, by a joint resolution, offer to cooperate with the Slave States for the gradual emancipation of the Slave population. He advocates this proposition by arguments which are irresistible. He points out that this measure is one of the most efficient of self-preservation; and that if adopted by the more Northern States, it would alienate them permanently from the Southern Confederacy, and so break the neck of the rebellion. While not claiming for the Federal Government the right to interfere with Slavery within State limits, the President significantly remarks that if resistance to the national authority continues, it is impossible to foresee what may take place. 'Such means as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come.' This is an unmistakable hint to those who persist in rebellion, to put their house in order. Mr. Lincoln, in the form of an interrogatory suggests whether the compensation offered would not be of more value to the States and persons concerned than the institution of Slavery in the present aspect of affairs. The message appears to have been well received by the more influential organs of the Press, and we shall wait with great interest for the debates which it must occasion within the walls of Congress. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document, or the momentous character of the issues which are involved in the propositions which it contains. It is, at all events, an indication that the dawn of emancipation is not remote, and that the Government of the United States are prepared to carry out that great act of justice by wise and peaceful means."

Fighting in India.

Bombay, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Much fighting is still going on in Sylhet.

Four stockaded villages have been stormed with loss.

Gen. Showers, with the Thirty-third Regiment, has been ordered to the frontier.

Sir George Clerk leaves for England on the 27th of March.

The Case of Jackalow, &c.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, April 1.

The United States Circuit Court have decided not to pass the sentence of death upon Jackalow, and have directed the Marshal to take him back to the Mount Holly Jail, there to remain until further orders. Jackalow will probably be discharged before long.

The great hat case between Henry A. Burr, of New-York, and Peter S. Dobter and others, of Newark, involving great pecuniary consequences to the parties, is now being argued. Five hundred models are spread out before the Court. George Gifford, J. P. Bradley and E. M. Dickinson are the counsel for plaintiff and George Harding for the defendants.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Serious Explosion in Broadway—Fire in a Chemical Factory.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in a chemical manufactory, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Soon after the alarm of fire was given, an explosion took place, which created great consternation among the residents of the neighborhood, and shook the adjoining building with great violence. The premises were immediately enveloped in a dense smoke, and the flames burst out to a great height, carrying with them, by the force of the explosion, large quantities of stones, brick and timber. A large three-story frame house adjoining soon took fire, and was consumed. The building in which the explosion took place was two stories in height, occupied by Louis M. Dornbach, as a manufactory of cartridge-paper and gun-cotton for the Government. By some means, at present unknown, fire was communicated to these materials instantly. The building was entirely destroyed. It belonged to David Ball, whose loss will probably amount to $4,000. The buildings in the vicinity, except the one above alluded to, all escaped injury. Fire-Marshal Baker will investigate the case to-day. So far as is now known no lives were lost, although it is known that a man and his wife resided on the premises which were blown up. Nothing has been heard of them since.

Moonlight Mission for the Restoration of Fallen Women.—Now that the plea of the fallen in our great City is occupying the attention of philanthropists, in the hope of establishing a refuge where they may receive kindly aid and sympathy, such a gathering as took place last evening in the chapel of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church must be looked upon as ominous of success. Rev. Dr. Bonham, who has but recently been nearly associated with the benevolent missions of England, related facts of the highest interest in connection with the Moonlight Mission of London. It appears that, although a portion of the London Press led on by slanders of the *Saturday Review*, opposed its establishment, the friends and sacrificing workers in its behalf have thus far held 19 successful meetings, attended by 4,000 outcasts; 89 of these have been returned to their families who previously rejected them, 75, are now engaged in honorable occupations. In Glasgow, Dundee, and other parts of Great Britain, a similar effort is making, with the encouragement and support of the mother Association in London. Fifty-six unfortunates have been reclaimed in Glasgow, and 40 in Dundee. Three thousand one hundred and eighty have in various ways been reached with perceptible advantage, and the scenes in the meetings are of the most touching description. Conscience is awakened in many cases with overwhelming effect, and penitent exclamations and sobs not unfrequently prevent the speaker from being heard. A collection was made for the furtherance of similar objects in our own City, and the interest which is culminating in this matter will receive new impetus.

Concert by Colored Children.—The large hall of the Cooper Institute has seldom been filled with a larger audience, and never with one more decorous, than was assembled on Monday evening last to hear the vocal performances of 150 colored children, from some of our public schools. The music was under the care of Mr. Robert Hamilton, and Mr. Waldron performed on the piano, assisted by Miss Virginia Magnau. The proceeds were for the purpose of aiding a mechanical school for colored people, and to assist the *Anglo-African*, a paper published and edited by colored men. We cannot give space to criticism or speak in detail, further than to say that the whole effort was eminently creditable to the conductors, and to the teachers and the young vocalists. Some of the solos were very finely sung, and the chorusses, in which the whole united, were rendered in good taste and with fine effect. Rev. Henry Wilson and Dr. Delany, the African traveler, were announced to speak, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the other features of the exhibition terminated, they declined.

The Christian Alliance.—At the annual meeting of this Alliance, held last evening, it was shown that meetings had been held during the year in theatres, halls, tents, cellars and in the open air, besides numerous mission schools and prayer meetings. Special efforts had been put forth by the young men and the workingmen of the City with good success. Fifty million duodecimo pages of reading had been sent to our soldiers, and an edition of the army hymn-book, besides numerous visits to the camps to learn their wants. The entire amount of the year's expenditures has been only $1,943. The officers for the year, as elected, are as follows: President, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Rev. Alex. Skelsey, LL. D. and Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.; General Secretary, Rev. Chas. C. Goss; Treasurer, Chas. Fanning, Esq.; Board: Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Rev. H. W. Weston, D. D., Rev. Howard Osgood, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. W. McAllister, Rev. Peter Striker, Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, Rev. E. E. Reinke, Rev. J. R. W. Sloan.

Anniversary of the Marine Temperance Society.—The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Temperance Society, auxiliary to the New-York Port Society, was held last evening in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. The Society enrolls 38,000 members, and is the oldest existing Society of the kind. Last evening was one marked by peculiar interest, and a renewed enthusiasm in the cause was manifested. A large number of sailors signed the pledge, and the most earnest appeals were made by Rev. Mr. Jonas and a number of old shipmasters, who drew striking contrasts between the life of a drunkard and that of temperance seamen. The meeting was presided over by Capt. Richards.

One of the "Lost Children" Fatally Wounded.—Two or three days ago, James Garratt, a member of the regiment termed Les Enfans Perdus, was seriously wounded while attempting to run the guard stationed at the Park Barracks. We gave an account of the affair at the time, but it was then thought the wounds were not serious. Since then, however, the attending surgeons have decided that the wounds will prove fatal. Zeigler, the sentinel, who gave the wounds, has been arrested, and is now detained in the Fifth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the injuries. The wounded man is in the New-York Hospital.

Institute of Reward, or Aid for Soldiers' Orphans.—At a meeting held to take into consideration some plans for providing for our soldiers' orphans, held at the University Medical College, East Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening, March 22, E. P. Whitmore was called to the chair, and Mr. Harry Thomas Hunter appointed Secretary. An outline plan was submitted by David P. Holton, M. D., including the idea of a Home, Training School and experimental Model Farm combined, which elicited general approbation. The subject was referred to a Committee, with authority to call a public meeting for further action.

Arrest of Notorious Pickpockets.—Officer Price of the Eight Precinct, yesterday, arrested Margaret Reily, *alias* Clark, *alias* Brown, a skillful and notorious female pickpocket of this City. She was taken into custody immediately after having picked the pocket of Mrs. Phoebe McKinney, on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, of her purse containing about $15. The stolen property was found upon her. In company with her was Catherina Kennedy, also a well known thief. They were both taken before Justice Kelly and committed, in default of $500 each.

Seriously Stabbed.—At an early hour yesterday morning a serious stabbing affray took place at the Sailor's Home, No. 90 Cherry-street, during which one of the inmates, named Charles Keane, was stabbed in the abdomen, and had his nose almost severed from his face, by James Jennings. John Watson was also severely stabbed while trying to separate the parties. Keane was taken to the Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday at the Twelfth Ward Station-house upon the body of an unknown woman, who was found at a late hour in the evening, crushed to death on the Harlem Railroad, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. The jury, in their verdict, censured the Railroad Company for running their cars through Harlem at so great a rate of speed.

Bull Run, Centreville and Manassas.—Prof. Mapheson will deliver a lecture on "Bull Run, Centreville and Manassas," and will show some trophies from the battlefield, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock at the St. Johns' Methodist Church in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. The proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Sunday School.

The New-York Sanitary Association.—To-morrow evening the above Association will hold a meeting at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. A series of resolutions in favor of further legislation to secure more general and effective vaccination and revaccination will be taken up for discussion.

Board of Supervisors.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR—THE ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the following veto was sent in by the Mayor, which, after some discussion, was ordered to take the usual course.

Mayor's Office, New-York, March 31, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, the accompanying resolution, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to lease from Peter Mitchell the second and third floors of premises No. 400 Grand-street, for the use of the Fifth District Court. My objections thereto are as follows:

The Court in question is a City Court, the expenses of which are borne by the City. The law directly charges the Corporation with the duty of furnishing the rooms for its use, and, although it indirectly authorizes the Supervisors to do so also, there seems to be in this case a peculiar propriety in following the direct provision of the statute, inasmuch as it is from the City, and not the County Treasury, that the payments must be made.

The Corporation has heretofore provided the rooms for these District Courts. It long ago provided the rooms now occupied by the Fifth Judicial District Court, and the Comptroller, on behalf of the Corporation, had, before the passage of your resolution, already hired the present premises for another year from the 1st of May next.

On the question as to the suitableness of the present rooms, I have, from personal inspection, become satisfied that they should answer for the present. They have sufficed for the use of that Court for several years past when its business was probably larger than at present, owing to the diminution consequent upon the general depression of business, and they seem to be in good order and repair.

While it would undoubtedly be more convenient to have larger and more commodious rooms for this Court, there seems to be no urgent necessity for the change; and this is certainly not the time to encourage unnecessary increase of expenditure which, in this case, would be double the rent at present paid, and which it is proposed to pay for rooms not yet in existence, and the superior suitableness of which to the present rooms cannot, therefore, be known as definitely as would be desirable.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

A resolution that no supplies on County account be hereafter furnished except on due requisition, was adopted. The use of the Chamber of this Board was tendered to the Board of Alderman, while their own is being repaired. The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, reported that the title to the Eldridge-street jail and grounds is rested in the City and not in the County.

A resolution to lease the second floor of Nos. 47 and 49 Chambers-street, for the use of the Supreme Court, at a rent of $5,000 per year, was, after much discussion, rejected.

Several unimportant reports on petitions for reducing taxes, and paying various bills which have been audited, were adopted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler and family, from Connecticut; E. M. Gunell, Surgeon U. S. A., and William Heath and family, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Lord Edward P. Cliuton, Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord A. Cecil and Lewis N. Williams, of England; A. Sanford, of Albany, and Isaac Cole, Jr., of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; Capt. De Roy, and N. Berry and lady and maid, from Paris, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Low, Maj. Wayne, and W. A. Stewart, from England; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Dr. Beadle, and Dr. J. B. Upham, of Boston; E. D. Whitney, of Philadelphia, and G. S. Kellogg, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Fuller and Maj. Shedd, of the New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Howard Carroll, of New-York, and Lieut. Samuel Fessenden, of the Second Maine Battery, are at the Astor House.

W. Graham, of Baltimore; N. Thompson, of Penn Yan; W. H. Clements, of Ohio; L. M. Hackley, of Cleveland; G. A. Graham, of Philadelphia, and John Seerleter, of Detroit, the famed billiard player, who assists at the tournament to-day and night at Irving Hall, are at the Metropolitan.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Education.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The report of a Committee in favor of re-establishing a Normal School was taken from the table and adopted.

The Chair appointed the following Standing Committees for the year:

On School-houses—Messrs. Brainard, Hall, Johnson, D. Bergen, Sprague, McKinney, Kelsey.

On Finance—Messrs. Burr, Whitney, Hunter, G. Field, Murphy, Seabury, Hatfield.

On School Books—Messrs. Rodman, McCloskey, T. W. Field, Winant, Pierson, Dever, Thorne.

On Teachers—Messrs. Thorne, P. C. Bergen, Whitlock, Perry, McCabe.

On Law—Messrs. Rodman, How, Fuke.

On Music—Messrs. Brinkerhoeff, T. W. Field, Smith, Graham, Lloyd.

On Supplies—Messrs. Northrup, Phelps, McDermott.

On Libraries—Messrs. Thorne, Hall, Pierson, How, Smith.

On Evening Schools—Messrs. Baylis, P. G. Bergen, Sprague, Northrup, Kelsey, Carroll, Lloyd, Murphy, Pierson, Phelps, Winant, Perry.

On Normal Schools—Messrs. Lambert, McCloskey, Parsons, Meehan, Whiting.

On Examinations—Messrs. Bellingham, Burnham, D. Bergen.

On Credentials—Messrs. Eastman, Jurgens, Stewart.

On Warming and Ventilation—Messrs. Burr, Graham, Brainard.

On Protestant Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Parsons, Dever, Hunter.

On Catholic Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Bellingham, Cadwell, Carroll.

The Board, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned for one month.

Republican General Committee.—A regular meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening, Vice-President Bradley in the chair. The organization having been completed at the last meeting, with it all excitement has died away, and the meeting was, in fact, a very tame affair, the time being mostly occupied in the transaction of business pertaining to the management of the affairs of the Committee. Mr. Murray, of the Sixth Ward, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of this County indorse with pride both the State and National Administrations, to whose election they contributed such an earnest support.

Resolved, That the energy and executive ability with which the Governor has discharged the heavily increased labors of his department, and the royal manner in which the volunteers of this State have been marshaled in support of the Constitution and the Union, have given Gov. Morgan still stronger claims to public confidence and respect.

Resolved, That the firmness, discretion and magnanimity of President Lincoln have been alike a surprise to his enemies and a gratification to his friends, and that we welcome his firm adherence to the principles and policy of the Republican Party as a guarantee that his Administration will form one of the most splendid in the history of our country. The Committee adjourned for one month.

Another Death from Hydrophobia.—A young man named Daniel Martin, residing at the corner of Myrtle and Classon avenues, died yesterday from hydrophobia. It appears that he was bitten four weeks ago by his own dog, but felt no bad symptoms from the bite until Tuesday last, and died on the following day.

Arrest for Murder.—Detective Corwin, of the Deputy Inspector's Office, returned from Washington last evening, having in his custody Capt. Robert Avery, of the Van Buren Light Infantry, who is indicted for killing a soldier while the regiment was stationed at East New-York.

The Ninth Ward Homicide.—Officer Howard, C. Conrady, of the Ninth Precinct Police, who shot and killed Paul O'Nail a few days ago, was brought before Justice Pease yesterday, when he waived an examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New Appointment.—Sergeant Enoch Jacobs of the Sixth Precinct Police, has been promoted to the Captaincy of the Second Precinct, *vice* Thomas King, resigned.

[Advertisement.]

Knocks on the Head.—Many a fancy scheme of the Secessionists, like the attempt of the *Merrimac* to destroy our navy, and the contemplated destruction of Washington and New-York, has been knocked in the head. But we know of others who have got Knox on the head for whom we have as little sympathy as we have for the rebels, for the reason that Knox's hats, which they wear, have transformed them into gentlemen of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposure. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flovn's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum is Truly the Napoleon of Showmen.—His Museum is constantly crowded, and will be as long as he keeps up the immense attractions he is now giving his visitors.

[Advertisement.]

Army and Navy Glasses, with new improvements, of very high power and clearness, just received by Becker Brothers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Albums for Photographs, in great variety, and at low prices, at Becker Brothers, No. 37 Maiden-lane

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Oriental, from Port Royal, S. C.—Capt. R. Coffin, U. S. R. S., Lieut. Wooster, E. C. Plague, E. W. Grant, P. J. Flanigan, Chas. Landsee, Daniel Kendall, Mayer Kilbourn, Rev. Dr. Floy, H. Harris, Wm. McGilbery, E. Jones, Lieut. Geo. F. Jennings, Capt. Wm. A. Lighthall, R. Kilgore, E. N. Lane, Wm. Gibbs, Samuel B. Elliott, (died at sea March 30,) Lieut. Evans, Col. Whipple, Capt. Wallbridge, Lieut.-Col. Morrison, R. Robinson, J. C. Carven, Mr. Maine, Louis Walsh, B. J. Such, B. N. Bister, S. Leah, Lieut. Wilson Bruyn, 19 second cabin and 40 steerage.

April 1—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Schornsky, Capt. Riley, Lieut. Keogh, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Recs, Capt. Anderson; Mr. Place, Mr. Eades, Mr. Cregan, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. Healy, and 178 steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 25 | Moon sets.. 10 03

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 9 41 | Gov. Island.10 30 | Hell Gate....11 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Oriental, Tuzo, Port Royal, S. C., March 28, at 1 P. M. 30th, 10 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamers Ericson and Marion, strg. S. W.; same day, at 9 P. M., Samuel B. Elliott, of New-Portland, Me., aged 16, died of consumption, a member of the Eighth Maine Volunteers. From Port Royal to Lookout had fine weather, from thence had continued and fresh breezes from N. and E. The ship Wm. Cummings was going into Port Royal as the O. came out. On the outward trip, when off Charleston, the O. was fired at by the steamship Florida, one of the blockading fleet, being mistook for the Isabel.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool March 19, and Queenstown 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Provideuce, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Broome, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 178 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. March 26, lat. 40 15, lon. 66 58, passed the wreck of a schr af about 200 tons water-logged and abandoned, with both masts towing alongside.

Ship Senator, Walsh, Liverpool Jan. 26, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. March 19, lat. 38 30, lon. 58, saw the hull of a ship of about 800 tons, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned.

Ship Gaesnel, Funch, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Geo. Marchand, (Prus.,) Eschridt, Antwerp 96 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Has experienced strong W. gales the entire passage; lost fore and maintopgallant masts, split and lost sails, &c. Jan. 7, Paul Motzel, first officer, was washed overboard by a sea, and lost. Feb. 16, lat. 36 24, lon. 46 46, spoke bark Black Star, hence for San Francisco, reported having been chased by a privateer.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Paine, Palermo Jan. 22, and Gibraltar Feb. 10, with fruit to master.

Bark Houston, Share, Hatteras Inlet 5 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br., of Parraboro, N. S.,) ——, St. John, P. E., March 15, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Orion, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Tobin, Savanna la Mar March 16, with logwood and coffee to order. March 19, lat. 23 45, lon. 82 24, was boarded by U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, cruising, all well.

Schr. Rosa, (Brit.,) de Olvira, Maranham 32 ds., with hides, &c., to E. L. Corning.

Schr. Wm. Wilson, (of Plymouth,) ——, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to Cummings & Co.

Schr. Starlight, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Matanas 13 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with schr. Queen of the South, Elwood, for Boston.

Schr. Judge Runyon, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, East Machias 11 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Below.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Frederiks, Bremen Feb. 17.

Brig Minerva, (Dutch,) Dnerman, Rotterdam 80 ds.

Brig J. Titus.

Also ships unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April1—Arr. ship Rufus Choate, New-York: barks Fenelon, Liverpool; Arab, Cienfuegos brig Isaac Carver, Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Rachel—ship, of and from Boston for Buenos Ayres, March 13, lat. 36 50, lon. 55 20.

Prince Imperial—Fr. ship, hence for Havre, March 27, lat. 39 40, lon. 70.

By pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall—Ship Arno, Deering, from Havre Feb. 16, and ordered to Boston, March 31, 80 miles S. S. E. from the Highlands.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanna la Mar, March 16, brig H. C. Brooks, for New-York, ldg.

At Matanzas, March 19, schr. Ralph Post, for New-York soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK



IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

15th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.,

NEW-YORK.

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The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

Geo. Holbrook, Auctioneer—Office No. 509 Broadway.

Mortgage Sale.—Jas. Cagney will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Crosby-st, all the rich and costly rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in said house—two rosewood suites, two pier glasses, piano, six rosewood bedroom suites and bedding, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

H. K. BLANKEMAN, Attorney for mortgagee.

As child's nurse.—A young woman having many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would prefer traveling; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of McDougal-st.

A waiter.—A man wants a situation in a private family as waiter; can come well recommended from his last situation, and has no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at Mr. Corwin's grocery store, corner 20th-st. and Broadway. Initials, W. G.

William Withers, Auctioneer,

Will sell, this day, at two o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house; fine carpets, beds, bedding, and all other usually found in a well-furnished house.

A beautiful microscope, magnifying 500 times, for 25 cents, [silver.] Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. Bowen, Box No. 270 Boston Post-office, Mass.

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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,"

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific

REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE

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KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcerous deposition, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU.

*Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Muc

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3285. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

An Offer from the Garrison of Fort Pulaski to March Out with the Honors of War.

An Unconditional Surrender Demanded by Gen. Sherman.

The Fort to be Shelled on the First of April.

The Skidaway Batteries Destroyed by Our Forces.

SAVANNAH STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

A Condition of Panic and Desperation in Charleston.

An Unsuccessful Rebel Movement Against North Edisto Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 1.

The gunboat *Seminole* arrived here this afternoon from Port Royal, bringing dates to Saturday last. Fort Pulaski had been thoroughly invested for thirty days, and was momentarily expected to surrender. It was said that about 500 rebels were in Pulaski, and that they had offered to go out with the honors of war, but that Gen. SHERMAN demanded an unconditional surrender, and would, on the 1st of April, open fire on the fort if they still refused to yield it.

The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned the works at Thunderbolt, taking away all their guns to Savannah.

The *Seminole* landed a force and destroyed Thunderbolt Fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road.

Refugees from Savannah say that the friends of the troops inside of Fort Pulaski had offered thirty thousand dollars to any one who would rescue them.

A refugee from Charleston represents that there is a great panic there since the captnre of Newbern. Women and children were leaving, and the general expectation was that a terrible blow would be struck there.

A dispatch from Charleston says that Gen. EVANS advanced on Saturday on North Edisto Island with 2,000 troops, but finding the Federals there at least 6,000 strong, he retired in a masterly manner. The dispatch does not say whether there was any fight or not.

From Florida, the intelligence is most gratifying. The Union sentiment was strongly developing itself.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 2.

The following intelligence is from the special correspondent of Fortress Monroe of the Baltimore *American*:

A dispatch in the Norfolk *Day Book* says that Gen. EVANS, with a force of 2,000 men, advanced on the National force on North Edisto Island, supposed to number 1,000, but they were soon discovered to be not less than 6,000 in number, when Gen. EVANS retreated in good order. Whether any fighting was done is not stated.

The *Seminole*'s advices from Port Royal are to Saturday last.

The surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected.

For thirty days all communication with Savannah had been cut off, except an occasional rowboat which escaped the pickets. Several had been caught on their way down. Some are supposed to have escaped the vigilance of the guard at night.

The number of rebels in Fort Pulaski was reported by deserters at 500, and two German companies there had revolted and were in irons.

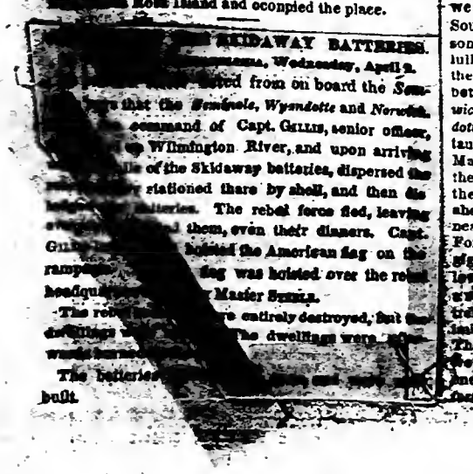
It was the intention of Gen. SHERMAN to summon the fort to surrender on the 1st of April. If the demand was not acceded to, he would, immediately, commence to shell it. His mortars and siege-guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them.

The rebels had withdrawn all their troops from the coast, and had abandoned their earthworks, previously removing their cannon to Savannah. Their fort at Thunderbolt mounted fifteen large guns. It was found abandoned a few days since, and the cannon all gone. A boat's crew from the *Seminole* landed and destroyed it, setting fire to the barracks and blowing up the magazine.

The City of Savannah, however, is understood to be very strongly fortified, and all the approaches to it. The forces there are variously estimated by refugees at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. Probably 20,000 is more nearly correct.

The greatest despondency existed among the people and troops at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shop-keepers and bakers in Charleston also refused to receive North Carolina money,—and there being two North Carolina regiments there at the time a revolt was the consequence, and the shops were broken open and the troops helped themselves. These regiments refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return home.

No direct information of the abandonment of Pensacola by the rebels has yet been received, but it was generally believed that our troops had crossed over [illegible] Ross Island and occupied the place.



THE SKIDAWAY BATTERIES.

[illegible], Wednesday, April 2.

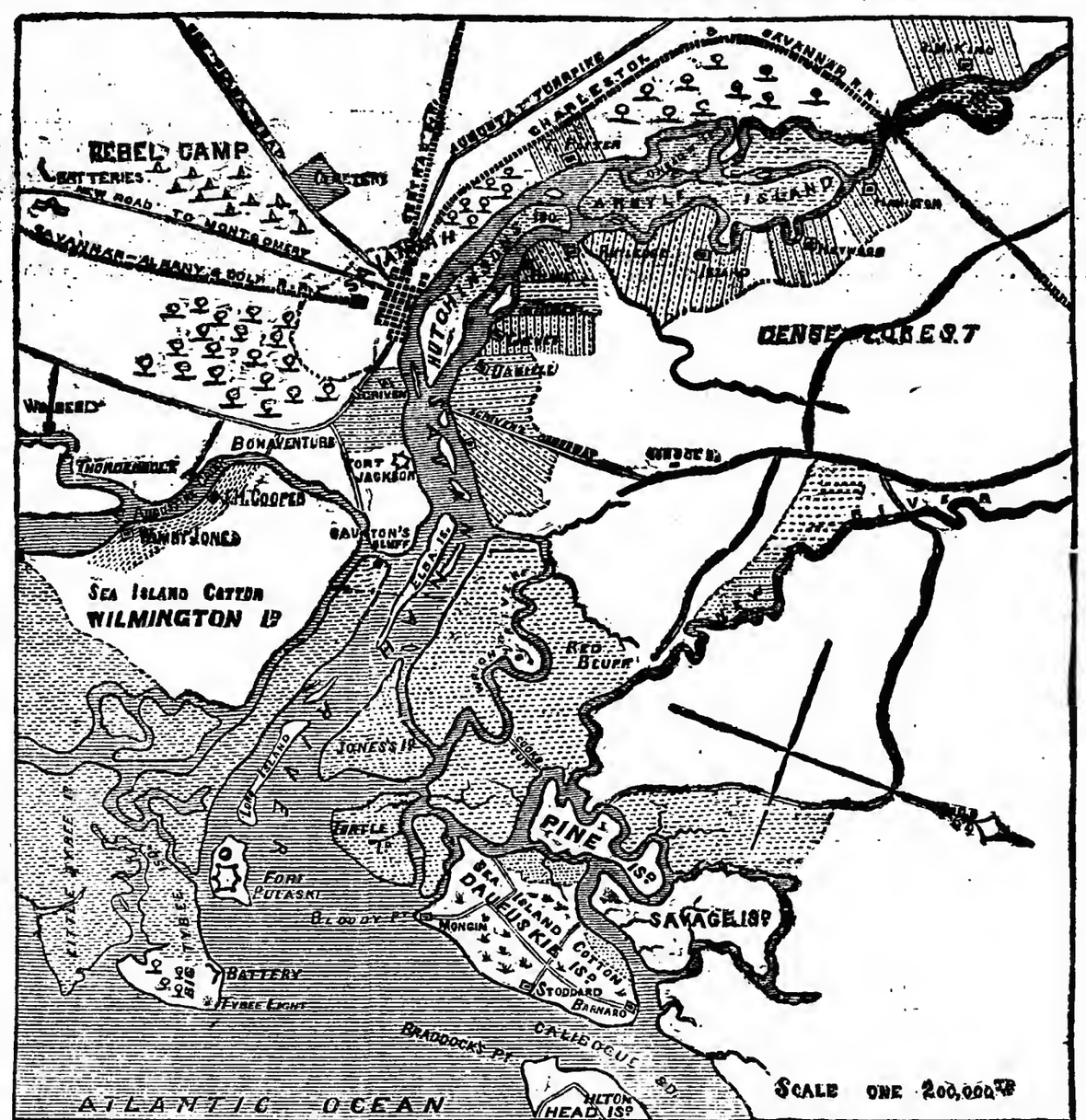
[illegible] arrived from on board the *Seminole*, [illegible] that the *Seminole*, *Wyandotte* and *Norwich*, [illegible] command of Capt. GILLIS, senior officer, [illegible] up Wilmington River, and upon arriving [illegible] of the Skidaway batteries, dispersed the [illegible] stationed there by shell, and then de[illegible] batteries. The rebel force fled, leaving [illegible] them, even their dinners. Capt. GILLIS [illegible] hoisted the American flag on the [illegible] flag was hoisted over the rebel headqu[illegible] Master SEMMES.

The rebel [illegible] entirely destroyed, but [illegible] The dwellings were [illegible]

The batteries [illegible] built.

THE SCENE OF GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

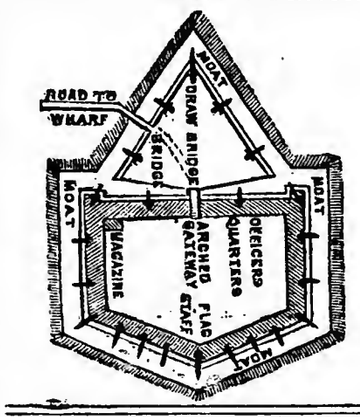
Map Showing the Line of the River from its Mouth to the City, Indicating the Location of Fort Pulaski, and Exhibiting the Minute Topography of the Surrounding Country.



The squadron has returned to Warsaw Inlet.

Fort Pulaski has not surrendered yet, but it must do so shortly.

PLAN OF FORT PULASKI.



OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

Official Reports from Flag-Officer Dupont and Commander Gillis.

FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

The following dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF PORT ROYAL, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

SIR: On being boarded this afternoon, while entering Port Royal harbor, by Commander GILLIS, of the *Seminole*, I have the satisfaction to hear that the formidable batteries on Skiddaway and Green Islands had been abandoned by the rebels, the guns having been withdrawn, in order to be placed nearer Savannah. The abandonment of these batteries gives us complete control of Warsaw and Ossibaw Sounds, and the mouths of Vernon and Wilmington Rivers, which form important approaches to that city. I inclose the report of Commander GILLIS and also memoranda of information given by a contraband, which may be of some interest to the Department. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,
Comm'g South Atlantic Block'g Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER GILLIS'S REPORT.

U. S. STEAMER SEMINOLE, ABREAST SKIDDAWAY BATTERY, WILMINGTON RIVER, GA., March 25, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated 2d inst., we proceeded from Cumberland Sound to Warsaw Sound, Ga., to blockade as directed. Having waited some days for the weather to settle and the wind to lull, we this afternoon felt our way with the lead up the narrow channel of the Wilmington River, to the battery on Skiddaway Island, accompanied by the *Norwich*, Lieut.-Commanding J. M. DUNCAN, and *Wyandotte*, Lieut.-Commanding W. D. WHITING; sent our launch, with howitzer and crew, under charge of Master McNAIR and Acting-Master STEELE, alongside the *Norwich*, and went on board of her. She being the shortest vessel and the lightest of draft, was sent ahead. After firing a shell or two at some horsemen near the house on the left, and a picket guard at the Fort as we approached, I proceeded in the launch, with Paymaster SANDS, to the shore, followed by the launch, and found the battery a strong bastioned work for ten guns, with bomb-proof traverses, &c. The enemy had abandoned it, leaving imitation guns, covered with canvas, in position. The other boats from the vessels coming on shore, we destroyed the works, boats, lighters, &c., of the enemy, and having hoisted the Union flag over the fine old house with the red cupola, we returned on board our respective vessels. I learn that the Confederate's battery on Green Island is abandoned. Several houses in sight are burning this morning, the red cupola house included. I sent to Fort Royal a prisoner taken in the marshes, by the *Release*. His statement accompanies this.

I am, Sir, respectfully, &c.,

JOHN P. GILLIS, Commandant.

To Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SEMINOLE, WARSAW SOUND, Ga., March 26, 1862.

SIR: The following statement is derived from LOUNON MIDDLETON, a contraband picked up, this afternoon, by the *Norwich*, and sent on board this ship, viz.:

His master was WM. P. FULTON, of Savannah. He left that city on the 22d inst., Saturday, coming by way of White Bluff and Green Island to Raccoon Keys, from whence he expected to reach a "sawmill," which, it was said, we had on Warsaw Island, with 3,000 troops.

All provisions are scarce at Savannah, and very dear, particularly bacon, rum, liquors, and "such like." Fresh beef is plenty, but costs twenty-five to thirty cents, for what used to sell at six, eight and ten cents per pound. Eggs were selling at fifty cents per dozen. Chickens, $1 50 per pair. Tea scarce; coffee selling at $1 50 to $1 75 per pound. "They are very bad off" for rum and liquors, and "almost have to give them up," and these, with bacon, they had expected from the West, "somewheres where the Federals now hold possession."

Folks are going and coming. Some who had left are returning, and they are sending the "negroes and cotton" inland, and sending all the "cash money" to Macon, and threaten to burn the city if they should be unable to hold it, and are in daily expectation of our attack. They had given up the idea of defending the Savannah River by torpedoes, because one of the principal men who was sinking them, "got drowned" while down in a diving-bell, and they now talk of piling the river across. He knows of no raft near Fort Jackson, near which TATNALL is on board the *Savannah*, late *Everglade*. When he was last near Thunderbolt, some time since, they had eight guns mounted. There is a battery (number of guns unknown) at Costair's Bluff, and they said they were mounting guns at the old fort, above Fort Jackson, below the gas-house and near the first ferry wharf; but he knows but little of this part of the river, having been a fisherman around about White Bluff and Green Island, but more recently waiting on the soldiers.

All the approaches to the city, not only by the main channel, but also by the roads, are being fortified. And they told him "that they had one hundred thousand men."

Green and Skiddaway Islands are abandoned except by a few cavalry. The guns from Green Island were taken to fortify Bewley, and those from Skiddaway to Montgomery, a part of Beckley, but about three-quarters of a mile separate, both on the Wymingberg River, which runs from Raccoon Keys up, making Green Island, the first land to the northeast going up, and thence running up to Bewley, Montgomery and White Bluff.

They expect us to cross Skiddaway Island, and have guns and pickets at the two bridges to cut them away and fight our forces on their arrival. The first bridge is reckoned to be five miles across from the Cupola House, last night burned by the rebels, near the Skiddaway abandoned battery.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN P. GILLIS, Commander.

Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT.

THE REBELS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Troops Gathering at Pocahantas and Jacksanport, Ark.—Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson to Co-operate—No. 10.

We find the following interesting items of rebel news in our correspondence from Fortress Monroe, as gathered from the rebel papers:

Rebel troops are gathering in large numbers at Jacksonport and Pocahontas, Ark.

Gens. VAN DORN and JEFF. THOMPSON are preparing for an early movement at some point on the Mississippi River. With this force, it is considered that the Mississippi Valley is safe from the enemy.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of March 29 says that the force of the enemy in attempting to take Island No. 10 have been throwing shot and shell for 240 hours, without doing any damage to our works, or guns, and up to this time only one Confederate soldier has been killed.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Advance of Gen. Banks' Forces to Edenburgh.

His Progress Disputed by Ashby's Forces.

The Enemy Driven from Stony Creek.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Tuesday, April 1.

Gen. BANKS advanced from Strasburgh this morning towards this point. When approaching the town, ASHBY, with his rebel cavalry and infantry, disputed the passage to the place. We passed through the town, however, the rebels frequently stopping and throwing shells at us, to which we responded with effect.

Gen. BANKS pursued the rebels to Edenburgh, five miles south of this.

ASHBY, in retreating, burned two turnpike bridges and one railroad bridge.

All the railroad bridges between here and Strasburgh had been previously burned by the rebels.

The only casualty on our side was one killed in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

One of the Second Massachusetts Regiment received a rifle ball on his belt-plate, but it was harmless in its effects.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Wednesday, April 2—8 A. M.

Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stony Creek, near Edenburgh, at 7 o'clock this morning. They were in line of battle and within range of our guns. Probably they were only ASHBY'S command.

Our forces will build the bridge over the Creek today.

All was quiet during the night.

It is not known whether any of JACKSON'S forces were engaged yesterday.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

The following dispatch was received here today, dated Woodstock, Va., April 2:

We have driven the enemy to-day from Strasburgh to Woodstock, a distance of twelve miles, and then to Edenburgh, seven miles beyond. He contested the march most of the way, and at a strong position at which he contemplated making a stand, as at Edenburgh, quite a sharp contest occurred. He burned the bridges in his flight, except that at Narrow Passage, which we were enabled to reach in time to extinguish the flames. We lost but one man, and had but one wounded. The enemy suffered more, but I cannot state the extent.

Col. ASHBY received a shot through his cap, which he exhibited with some satisfaction to the people of Woodstock. Others suffered more severely.

The men behaved admirably. During the advance, yesterday, our vanguard and skirmishers were frequently fired upon by the rear guard of JACKSON'S retreating force. We shelled them through the town, and as often as they appeared in range.

After passing the bridge over Stony Creek they set fire to it, but our troops arrived in time to save it. They also set fire to another pike bridge and the railroad bridge, all within two miles this side of Edenburgh, and our artillery endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to prevent their destruction, by pouring into the enemy showers of shell.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 27th, places our loss at Winchester at 1,200 to 1,500, and theirs from 350 to 400. Among their casualties are mentioned Col. L. P. MOORE, of Winchester, and T. H. TOWNER, of the General Assembly, killed; and Col. C. CROLE, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, wounded. The Second Virginia Regiment lost 100 men.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

REPORT OF ACTING BRIGADIER-GEN. KIMBALL, COMMANDING SHIELDS' DIVISION.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SHIELDS' DIVISION, Camp near Strasburgh, Va., March 24, 1862.

Major H. G. Armstrong, A. A. A. General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle which was fought near Winchester, Va., on Sunday, the 23d inst., between the forces composing this Division, which I had the honor to command, and the rebel forces under Gen. JACKSON.

Early in the morning of the 22d the enemy commenced the attack, advancing from Kenistown, and occupying a position with their batteries on the heights to the right of the road, and the wood in the plain to the left of the road with cavalry, infantry and one battery. I at once advanced the Eighth Ohio, Col. CAREOLL, with four companies taking the left, and Lieut.-Col. SAWYER, with three companies, taking the right of the turnpike road. Col. CARROLL advanced steadily, coming up with two companies of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, who had been out as pickets, and uniting them with his command, drove one of the enemy's batteries, which had opened a heavy fire upon him, and after a sharp skirmish, routing five companies of the infantry, which were posted behind a stone wall, and supported by cavalry, holding this position during the whole day, thus frustrating the attempt of the enemy to turn our left. The right of the Eighth Ohio remained in front until about 4 o'clock P. M., when they were recalled to support one of our batteries on the heights. The Sixty-seventh Ohio were thrown on a hill to our right to support JENES' Battery, which had been advanced to a position commanding the village of Kenistown and the wood on the right.

The Fourteenth Indiana was sent forward to support CLARK'S Battery, which advanced along the road. The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania was thrown over the hills to the right to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. SULLIVAN, of the Thirteenth Indiana, Fifth Ohio, Sixty-second Ohio, and Thirty-ninth Illinois, were sent to the left, supporting CARROLL'S skirmishers, a section of DAVIS' Battery and ROBINSON'S First Ohio Battery, and to prevent an attempt which was made to turn that flank. We had succeeded in driving the enemy from both flanks and the front until 4 o'clock P. M., when JACKSON, with the whole of his infantry, supported by artillery and cavalry, took possession of the hillside on the right, and planted his batteries in a commanding position and opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon our batteries and their supports, attracting our attention whilst he attempted to gain our right flank with his infantry. At this juncture, I ordered the Third Brigade, Col. E. B. TYLER, Seventh Ohio, commanding, composed of the Seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio, First Virginia, Seventh Indiana, and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, to move to the right to gain the flank of the enemy and charge them through the woods to their batteries posted on the hill. They moved forward steadily and gallantly, opening a galling fire on the enemy's Infantry. The right wing of the Eight Ohio, the Fourteenth and Thirteenth Indiana, Sixty-seventh and Fifth Ohio, and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, were sent forward to support TYLER'S Brigade, each one in its turn moving forward gallantly, sustaining a heavy fire, from both the enemy's batteries and his musketry. Soon all the regiments above-named were pouring forth a well-directed fire, which was promptly answered by the enemy, and after a hotly-contested action of two hours, just as night closed in, the enemy gave way, and were soon completely routed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, together with two pieces of their artillery and four caissons. Our forces retained possession of the field, and bivouacked for the night. The batteries, under their chief, Lieut.-Col. DAUM, were well posted and admirably served during the whole action.

I respectfully refer you to the several accompanying reports for the details of the engagement. I regret to report the loss of the gallant Col. MURRAY, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, who fell while bravely leading forward his men, amidst a fearful storm of shot and shell. When all have done so well, both officers and men, and achieved so much, it would be seemingly invidious to particularize any individual officer, yet I can say, without doing injustice to others, that Col. TYLER deserves the highest commendation for the gallant manner in which he led his brigade during the conflict, and the gallant Carroll, Harrow, Foster, Voris, Patrick, Thoburne, Sawyer, Buckley, Chled, and Creighton, deserve well of their country. Col. SULLIVAN, Candy's Brigade, on the left, was not attacked in force. His batteries and skirmishers engaged the enemy and prevented the turning of that flank, and he, too, merits the highest commendation.

(Signed) NATHAN KIMBALL,
Col.-Commanding Shields' Division.

ACTING BRIG.-GEN. TYLER'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAMP NEAR STRASBURGH, March 23, 1862.

Nathan Kimball, Colonel Commanding Shields' Division:

SIR: My command left Camp Shields at 11 o'clock A. M., 23d of March, reaching the toll-gate south of Winchester just as our batteries were opened upon the enemy. Remaining in column a short time, I received your order to strike the enemy on his left flank with my brigade, composed of the Seventh Ohio, Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON; Twenty-ninth Ohio, Col. BUCKLEY; First Virginia, Col. THOBURN; Seventh Indiana, Lieut. CHED, and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, Col. LEWIS. The order was executed with the Seventh Ohio on the right, Twenty-ninth Ohio on the left, First Virginia in the centre, Seventh Indiana on the right wing and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania on the left wing, advancing in column of divisions. When within easy musket range, the enemy opened fire upon us with his infantry force, consisting of nine regiments. The reception was a warm one and so heavy firing was it that I ordered up the reserve at once, when the action became general. The fire of the enemy was poured in upon us from behind a stone wall with terrible effect; yet the column moved forward, driving them from their cover into an open wood, when our men gave them a shower of leaden hail. The timely arrival of the Fourteenth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. HARROW, in this unequal contest, was of immense service, followed as they were soon after by the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. MURRAY, Thirteenth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. FOSTER, and still later by the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Lieut.-Col. VORIS, and Fifth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. PATRICK, routing the enemy just as twilight was fading into night, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We took from him one 6 and one 12-pounder gun, with their caissons, and about 300 prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded could not have been less than 500.

To speak of the heroic acts of those engaged in the battle would require too much space in this brief report. The officers and men behaved as gallantly as ever man did, and are entitled to great credit. The field officers of different regiments exerted themselves manfully, many of them having their horses shot under them early in the engagement, others seriously injured. They pressed forward with their men determined to conquer or die. When all did so well, and showed so much darting and bravery, it would be unjust to mention one without mentioning all. That officers and men discharged their duty the result plainly shows, and to them belongs the victory.

To Acting Assistant Adj.-Gen. E. S. QUAY and Aide-de-Camp Lieut. HENRY Z. EATON, of my staff, I am greatly indebted for the prompt performance of their respective duties. Herewith I hand you a report of the dead and wounded of my command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. TYLER,
Col. commanding 3d Brigade, SHIELDS' Division.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR WINCHESTER, March 23—8 o'clock P. M.

Acting Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball, commanding Gen. Shields' Division:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I struck the enemy's left flank with my command, and after contesting vigorously for 2 hours and 40 minutes, he left on the field two guns, one 6 and one 12-pounder, with caissons, and over 500 of his dead and wounded. My command, with the reinforcements sent me, rest on their arms in the fields occupied by the enemy.

E. B. TYLER.

The New-York State Associated Press.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, April 2.

The Annuel Meeting of the State Associated Press was held at Utica to-day.

The Treasurer's Report for the year shows a balance of $1,127 19, with receipts of $16,702 65.

Three new members were admitted into the Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. C. CUTLER, of Albany.
Secretary and Treasurer—Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica.
Executive Committee—J. Warren, of Buffalo; J. M. Francis, of Troy; D. J. Halstead, of Syracuse; and the President and Secretary *ex officio*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Movements of the National Army Well Known to the Rebels.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

Probable Speedy Appearance of the Merrimac.

Heavy Loss Among her Crew in the Fight with the Monitor.

The Gulf States Troops Leaving on the Virginia Chivalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 1, *Via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 2.

A flag of truce from Norfolk, to-day, brought down letters from the National prisoners, and a dispatch from Gen. HUGER to Gen. WOOL.

Norfolk papers notice that large military movements are going on at Old Point. They say that large reinforcements are landing there, and that at least a hundred large steamers and transports are at the wharves and in the channel. They also notice that Vice-President HAMLIN, with a party of ladies, visited Fortress Monroe on Monday, and had a great gratification, which they say was the cause of the salute.

A dispatch from Norfolk in this morning's Richmond papers, mentions the arrival of Vice-President HAMLIN, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, here, and the firing of salutes on the occasion, and in the same paragraph, says "there has been no communication by flag of truce with Fortress Monroe for several days."

There appears to be but little doubt that all our movements here are faithfully reported to the rebel authorities.

The Richmond papers also state that nearly a hundred transports and other vessels are in Hampton Roads, and that a large number of National troops have recently landed here.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says:

"The grand army of the Federals seems to have been transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the Peninsula, which they have probably concluded is a shorter and easier road to Richmond than that *via* Manassas, which we have courteously placed at their disposal."

The *Dispatch* also states that the roads here are as bad as those on the Potomac, and refers to Gen. MAGRUDER as a man not likely to be caught napping.

There was a rumor in Richmond, yesterday, that a severe fight had taken place on the Peninsula. It was probably caused by the fact of our making a strong reconnoissance toward Yorktown on Saturday.

The Rebel Ordnance Bureau has issued an order calling for all the bells that can be obtained, to be recast for light artillery.

A small tug came down the James River yesterday afternoon, and at long range threw some shells into Newport's News Camp. No damage was done, and the distance was so great that it was useless, with our guns, to make any reply.

There is a rumor current here that Yorktown has been abandoned by the enemy, but it is not believed by the highest military authorities.

Notwithstanding the great delay in the reappearance of the *Merrimac*, she is hourly expected, and the naval and military commanders are prepared to receive her at any moment.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 1.

The fact that the *Day Book* is aware that Vice-President HAMLIN was here on Monday, makes it no longer a matter of doubt that all that transpires here of a much more important nature is conveyed over our lines.

In this connection, I may also state that two drummer boys, captured by the rebels a few days since, are known to have given all the information they possessed to the enemy. This fact was ascertained from two rebel prisoners captured yesterday.

The latest advices received from Norfolk by the underground railroad leaves no room to doubt that the *Merrimac* is thoroughly repaired and in commission and ready for another expedition against the wooden walls of the National navy and river transports laying in the roads.

The delay of the *Merrimac* in coming out is believed to be that she is waiting for some ammunition for the heavy guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines being constructed by Bombastes MAURY.

The rebel steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* are also getting strengthened and more thoroughly clad with iron, to accompany the *Merrimac*.

There is also a rumor that two other steamers are being clad with iron at Richmond, to join in the expedition of the *Merrimac*.

As to the loss of life on the *Merrimac*, in her conflict with the *Monitor*, we have now what is claimed to be positive information that it was pretty heavy. One of the recently arrived contrabands states that he was a nurse in the General Hospital at Norfolk, and that up to the time of his departure, he had helped to shroud thirty-two of the crew of the *Merrimac*, and that both Commander BUCHANAN and Lieut. MINOR are dead. There was still a number of the wounded surviving. Contrabands also state that the last two shots of the *Monitor* were represented to be the only ones that seriously injured the *Merrimac*. Those shots were thrown under her shield at the moment she attempted to run the *Monitor* down.

The military stationed at Norfolk from the Gulf States have been very severe on the Virginia chivalry since their defeat at Roanoke Island. Even the Richmond Blues, the very pink of chivalry, have fallen in the public estimation. All award bravery to O. JENNINGS Wise, but his father has so fallen in public estimation that he is proclaimed on the streets as a Norfolk a coward and poltroon. In his escape from Roanoke Head he rode thirty miles on horseback, notwithstanding he had previously reported himself too ill to remain at Roanoke Island at the head of his command.

Wise and FLOYD now rank together as the "deep-footed." My informant says that Wise would be hooted if he were to appear in the streets of Norfolk or Richmond. He has retired to his farm in Princess Anne.

Opening of Navigation on the Connecticut River.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 2.

Navigation has opened on the Connecticut River. The steamer *City of Hartford* arrived here this morning, finding but little ice in the river.

The *City of Hartford* and the *Granite State* will now form a daily line to and from Hartford to New-York.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Capture of the Schooner Lion—Sale of Prize Vessels—Cotton and Sugar Going Low—An Interesting Legal Question—An Atrocious Attempt to Poison a Prize Crew.

KEY-WEST, Friday, March 21, 1862.

A fast-sailing rebel schooner arrived this morning, in charge of Prize Master SLOAN, captured in the Gulf by the United States bark *Kingfisher*, in latitude about 26° 30', after a chase of three days, during which the *Kingfisher* discharged many shots at her, and sometimes altogether lost sight of her. This prize is the schooner *Lion*, Capt. ANDERSON, built in Texas, and sailing under British colors, with a full cargo of coffee, powder, soap, drugs, &c. The Captain says he has run the blockade successfully seven times, and that when the schooner is sold he is bound to buy her, as she is just the vessel to suit him. The *Lion* was cleared at Havana for Matamoras, and was first overhauled near Berwick's Bay, presumed to be intending to enter that port.

On March 13, the schooner *Hannah M. Johnson* arrived in the harbor, with clearances from New-York for Matamoras, with a full cargo of sundries. This clearance excited some surprise among the officers of the revenue, who were not advised that the order of the Treasury, disaplowing clearances to the port of Matamoras had been in the least rescinded. But as the manifest and clearance were evidently genuine, the only conclusion is that the Department is willing that our enterprising fellow-citizens shall have an equal chance with foreigners in running *around* our blockade, by supplying the rebel States through the convenient port of Matamoras.

The United States steamer *Miami*, Capt. HAROLD, one of Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet, arrived on March 14, from Port Royal and Fernandina, having stove in her bulwarks forward, and sustained other slight damages during the severe weather. She will proceed to the Gulf as soon as a supply of coal is obtained.

The French war steamer *Milan*, Commander CLOWE, came into harbor at 6 o'clock, on the evening of March 14, and dropped anchor among our fleet as quietly as if she were one of their number. She is direct from Havana, where some of their men were left in the hospital, and Capt. CLOWE will remain here some days to recruit the health of his officers and crew. The *Milan* is the vessel which collided with the *De Soto* a short time since.

The Quartermaster steamer *Gen. Rainey*, attached to this port, returned the same day from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, with Gen. BRANNAN, where he had been to make an inspection of that post. By this steamer we learn of the safe arrival at Tortugas of the prize-schooner *Wm. Mallory*, before reported as captured by the steamer *Water Witch*. It will be remembered that this prize was cast off by the *Water Witch* in a storm on the 7th inst. near St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., and soon the prize crew found that she was leaking badly, compelling them to keep the pumps going constantly. With very great difficulty and infinite labor they were enabled to navigate their prize into Tortugas, when they discovered that the caulking had been removed from the centreboard trunk designedly. Suspicion attaches to the crew of the captured craft for having intended that vessel, prize crew and all should have gone to the bottom.

The gunboat bark *James L. Davis* came into port on the evening of March 16, from the Gulf. Capt. WIRE reports having visited Cedar Keys, Fla., a few days since. He found the Islands all abandoned, probably on the inhabitants receiving news of the surrender of Fernandina.

The *James L. Davis* captured a prize off Apalachicola—a small schooner, from Havana, called the *Florinda*, Capt. MAES, with a full cargo of coffee, drugs, paper, &c. She is coming to this port with a prize crew on board.

Several prize vessels and cargoes have been sold here during the week, viz.: Schooner *Isabel* and cargo, sugar, rice and tobacco; ship *Morgaret*, and cargo of cotton. The price for which this cotton sold does not evince much apprehension of a long continuance of the blockade, as it only brought 15½ cents, although a good quality of Uplands. The sugar—a good article of Louisiana Brown—sold for 7c.@8c., and rice for 5½c. Tobacco, 7½c. The cargo of coffee on the schooner *Emma* brought, Cuba, 19c., and Rio, 18½c., sold in bond, and 200 bags were at once placed on board to be carried to Nassau for a market by a fast-sailing schooner. The Provost-Marshal, Major GAULBIR, of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who is fully awake to his duties, not exactly liking the appearance of this transaction, required the shipper to enter bonds that the coffee should not find the way into any rebel port when it was duly cleared.

Shall disloyal men practice as attorneys in our United States Courts? There is a case now before the Admiralty Court of Key West involving this question, which will excite a very general interest. Mr. WILDER BUTTRE, a practising lawyer formerly, (and an old resident of this town, with a very interesting family,) was duly elected to the Convention, and went to the Capital, participating there in the State Councils on the question of Secession and in opposition to that measure, but finally yielding, voted with the majority and signed the ordinance, following up the action with a zealous support of that measure with such determination, that in the month of March, 1861, he refused to appear in the Admiralty Court before Judge MARVIN. Acting with others, he required that Judge M. should adjudicate the case, (an ordinary one of salvage, which had been delayed for weeks, awaiting the arrival of the bogus Judge MCINTOSH,) as an arbitrator. He insisted upon addressing him as Mr. WM. MARVIN, and refused to use tha title of Judge. Mr. BUTTRE's name has been permitted to remain on the roll of practising attorneys of the Admiralty Court, and he has usually occupied a seat at the bar, refraining, however, from addressing the Court until Tuesday, the 18th inst., when the District-Attorney, THOS. J. BOYSTON, Esq., very promptly gave notice that he should, on the next day of session of the Court, move that the name of WILDER BUTTRE should be stricken from the books of the Court, and he be denied the privilege of practice therein.

The steamer *Mississippi*, with Gen. BUTLER on board, was spoken on March 17 off the harbor, by the pilot-boat *Oriental*, and dispatches were sent on shore for Gen. BRANNAN. The *Mississippi* had been twenty days from Fortress Monroe, and Gen. BUTLER was therefore anxious to join his command and declined to run into our harbor.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Capt. STRONG, arrived on the 17th, from her station off the harbor of St. Mark's, Florida, where she has been for the last nine months watching the outward and inward bound commerce of that interesting point. The *Mohawk* has come in for coal, and will proceed North for repairs.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived on March 18, in three days from Ship Island, and reports that the first detachment of PORTER's mortar fleet, consisting of 23 vessels, had all arrived safely at that place, and were ready to enter upon more active duties, which, we hope, will not be long delayed, now that Gen. BUTLER has passed and will soon be at his headquarters. The *Constitution* left for Havana in two hours after her arrival, to get her supply of coal to proceed North, notwithstanding that the Quartermaster here has a good supply on hand. It is expected that she will return here in two days and take the mails. The reason given for not coaling here, is the want of conveniences to place on board with dispatch the quantity needed for so large a ship, although she can lay alongside the wharf where there is now, within 150 feet, not less than 600 tons of coal. Those not versed in such matters are unable to see the force of this reasoning, and regret that two days of the time of this expensive ship shall be added to the cost of the war, and that money should be expended in Havana among secessionists probably.

The prize-schooner *Florinda* came into port on the 18th, leaking badly. The prize-master, Capt. LEWIS, says that immediately after the departure of the schooner's officers and crew, he found in the cabin a paper marked arsenic, and believing that one of their number, who made a visit to the cabin for his effects just before leaving, had taken the opportunity to season the stores with the contents of the paper, they were compelled to use only such articles as were not liable to be poisoned, and thus escaped the fate that seemed to have been prepared for them. There is abundant evidence that our Southern rebels deem all means fair that serve their friends or punish their foes. The captain, mate and one passenger of the *Florinda*, upon landing from the bark *James L. Davis*, submitted their baggage to an examination by the revenue-officer, who found their trunks well stored with a great variety of nice articles, purchased in Havana, for the ladies and children of their families, such as soft goods, dress patterns, stockings, headdresses, &c. These articles were for the comfort of a gentleman who argued that the owner is bound to feed the mouth that the duties are full, [illegible] when they [illegible] to them.

[illegible] Key West will not suffer in a comparison with any other place on the globe, notwithstanding that letters have been published in the *Herald* complaining of the very filthy condition of the town. Justice to the very efficient Mayor and the vigilant Provost Marshal and City Marshal, compels us to say, that at no time has their important duty in this matter been overlooked, and that they are now giving the most thorough attention to everything likely to affect the public health, by leveling and grading the streets, filling up the ponds and low places, and seeing that all sweepings and rubbish are promptly removed from the streets and private premises. A rigid quarantine will commence on the 1st of April, and all vessels arriving from ports liable to contagious disease will be required to anchor well off from the island. Those having friends here in the army and navy need have no more apprehension about their health than if they were at a Northern post. Fevers never originate on the island, but have always been traced to some vessel arriving from where they existed.

The schooner *Arabella*, Prize Master HARLIS, came into port on the night of the 16th, having been captured by the United States bark *Pursuit* off Cape San Blas, near Mobile, in attempting to enter that port. She has a full cargo of coffee, iron and steel, and is believed to have some arms. The crew and passengers were all secured and transferred to the bark. Among the passengers was a Mr. PECK, a prominent citizen of Mobile and one of the owners of the cargo. There are now so many of these individuals here that they form quite a classic in our population.

On the morning of March 20 there appeared in the harbor the British prize schooner, *Henry Travers*, Capt. MEARTT, captured by the brig *Bohia* in lat. 28° 14', near the coast of Louisiana. Prize Master Thos. C. BLIZZARD reports the Captain and crew transferred to the brig, awaiting a passage to this place. The cargo consists of coffee, soap, cheese, shoe-thread, &c. The vessel was loaded in Havana, and was bound to Matamoras. This, together with the *Wm. Mallory*, before reported, and which also arrived on the 20th, makes six of these cargoes now in port and uncold, all bound for Matamoras.

Six years since the Government constructed the walls for a substantial Naval Coal Depôt. The structura is still unfinished. It needs a roof and doors to make it an inclosed building, and coals, as usual, are being stored on open ground. This building should ba at once completed, with floors and divisions convenient for a Naval Store-house. We have no such accommodations here, unless we rent them at very high rates, and here stands this structure, unused and worthless, without another small outlay. The water that could be collected from the roof would not only be of great value for naval vessels, but would save the cost of a good substantial cistern in a single year.

Let me also call attention to the fact that, some years since, a very good lot of ground was purchased here, and paid for by Government, on which to build a Court-house, and nothing further done, except to appropriate $30,000 for the structure. This work is very much needed, as the United States District Court is now held in the County Court-house, which is also used as quarters for the soldiers. This money should be expended, and the building be made capacious enough for a Court-house, Custom-house office and a Post-office. For the latter there are no permanent accommodations, and the office is now held in premises entirely too contracted for present wants, while the future will very soon require that this shall be made a distributing office.

The Prize Schooner Cora—Commodore Porter's Fleet at the Head of the Passes—Capture of Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

KEY WEST, FLA., Monday, March 24, 1862.

The schooner *Cora*, of Apalachicola, laden with 200 bales cotton, was brought into our harbor on the night of the 22d, by prize-master D. C. KELSY, having been captured by the gunboat *Penola*, in coming out of that harbor. The *Cora* came in during a Norther, and struck on a bank near the Northwest Channel, where she now lies, owing to the continued heavy winds. She will be got off as soon as the weather moderates. Mr. KELSY reports that when he left Ship Island with his prize, on the 19th, the mortar fleet of Commodore PORTER, with many other vessels of war, were at the head of the Passes in the Mississippi. Two other vessels, just from Ship Island, confirm the report of the fleet having all departed from Ship Island. One of the captains says that upon leaving, they stood for Mobile until fairly out of sight, when they put about for the mouth of the Mississippi. We may hope that ere this they are all at New-Orleans.

By the steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WOODALL, we have advices of the taking of Jacksonville and St. Augustine. The former place upon being threatened with attack by approaching gunboats, was fired by the inhabitants, and a large amount of lumber consumed, together with many mills and dwellings, before our forces could arrest the progress of the flames, which they were finally enabled to do after very laborious efforts. The sawing of lumber has been the principal employment of the people of Jacksonville, and has been the means of building up a very pleasant town, which, true to the spirit that rules at Richmond, came near being sacrificed to the moloch of secessionism. The people of St. Augustine have acted more wisely, and sent a deputation headed by their Mayor to the National officer, and tendered the surrender of their city, asking that for "God's sake he would take possession of it, and protect and defend the inhabitants."

Commodore DUPONT has written to Judge MARVIN, of this city, requesting him or some other prominent Union man, to make a visit to that part of the State, to confer with the people there, who say that they have been greatly deceived by a set of politicians, who may be said to have betrayed the State. The people of Fernandina, Brunswick, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, have mostly returned to their homes, and resumed their business, satisfied that safety will be found in the complete supremacy of the Government, whilst the loyal are overjoyed at again seeing the "Stars and Stripes" floating in their old places. In St. Augustine, the old flag could be seen from the houses of the citizens in all directions.

There is news received to-day of the capture of a large schooner from Apalachicola, laden with 400 bales of cotton.

An offer has been made this day of 20 cents per pound for the cargo of 1,100 bales cotton of the prize steamer *Magnolia*, which has been prepared to go on to New-York for a better market.

I conversed this evening with a gentleman from one of the Southern ports, who was brought here in a prize vessel some three months since, which prize was condemned and sold. He tells me that for a while he was desirous of taking some of the round-about means of going home, but all presented obstacles of some moment deterring him from the attempt. In the meantime, such has been the progress of the National arms, that he is now quietly awaiting the finale, which he confidently expects in a few weeks at furthest. He hopes then to return to his home, and again enjoy that safety and repose that he only looks for from the triumph of the Union cause everywhere. This gentleman is an extensive owner of property in this State, and has from circumstances been compelled to submit to the behests of secession, like thousands of others, who will hail their deliverance therefrom as the greatest blessing. May it be speedy.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF KEY WEST MARCH 22, 1862.

United States frigate *Niagara*, Flag-officer MCKEAN; United States steamers *South Carolina*, Capt. Hopkins; *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. Winslow; *Huntsville*, Capt. Price; *Water Witch*, Capt. Hughes; *Oneida*, Capt. Lee; United States gunboats *Cayuga*, Capt. Kennedy; *Mohawk*, Capt. Strong; French war-steamer *Milan*, Capt. Clowe; United States storeships *National Guard*, Capt. Haye; *Nightingale*, Capt. Horn; United States gunboat-barks *James L. Davis*, Capt. Wenn; *King Fisher*, Capt. Couthony; United States gunboat schooner *James S. Chambers*, Capt. Connor; United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, Capt. Doty; merchant ships *S. R. Mallory*, Capt. Lester; *South Carolina*, Capt. Kempton; merchant-brig *Flying Eagle*, Treworgy; schooners *Narragansett*, Hall; *David S. Sinar*, May; *Mary Porter*, Trichy; *Nautilus*, Tracy; *Samuel Fish*, Davis; prize vessels, brig *Elmer*, Parker; steamer *Magnolia*; English schooners, *Florida*,

[illegible] very quiet at former prices, including [illegible] at 12c.@20c., chiefly at 14c.@16c. ℔ lb. [illegible] is inactive and nominal. Stock on hand, [illegible] American, and 45,853 bales Foreign, the [illegible] 41,000 bales Manilla and 4,800 bales [illegible] Stock April 1, 1861, 180 bales American and [illegible] bales Foreign.

[illegible] have declined a shade, closing with prime [illegible] Ayres at 25c.@25½c., and Orinoco at 23c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, 132,000 against 376,500 same time last year.

RICE—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 62½c. for Louisiana ℔ barrel.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin continues in demand, including Common at $6 and Strained at $6 25 ℔ 310 [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine has attracted more attention, closing at $1 02½@$1 05 ℔ gallon. Other articles, nominal.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to April 1:

	1861.	1862.
	Receipts. Exports.	Receipts. Exports.
Turpen'e, Crude, bbls..	18,460 12,822	15 —
Turpen'e, Spirits, bbls.	20,128 14,681	7,636 91
Tar, bbls..	32,921 8,614	560 603
Resin, bbls..	109,616 83,336	1,135 8,226

Stocks in yard April 1, 1862:

[illegible], bbls.. 121	Tar, bbls.. 4,639
[illegible], bbls. 8,398	Resin, bbls.. 13,366

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, at higher rates. Sales, 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $12 87½ for Mess; $12@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25 @ 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, for immediate and future delivery, at [illegible]c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in less request, but is stiffly held. Sales, [illegible] bbls, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard continues [illegible] and buoyant; sales 1,600 lcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, [illegible] last, 340 bbls., at $13 75@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, [illegible]; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17 @17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant, at [illegible]c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@22c. for State. ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 8c.@8c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is scarce and quiet at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been in request at steady prices. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SUGARS—Sales to-day comprised 721 hhds., including Cuba, at 6c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@ 8¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request at former prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Brooklyn Warehouse in March.

Stock on hand March 1, 1862, hhds..	622
Delivered in March..	79
Stock April 1, 1862, hhds..	543

WHISKY.—Sales have been made of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market exhibited less activity to-day, though rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5¾d.@6d.; Corn, 5¾d. @6d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 16s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s. @25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. @20s. ℔ ton; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour 1s. @2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Peas, 7¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 2s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For [illegible] Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton.

The latest charters, according the *Shipping List*, have been: Five ships, 940, 1,196, 1,299, 1,350 and 1,900 tons, from Chincha Islands to Hamburg or Rotterdam, Guano at 24, four of them to go out in ballast; a [illegible],063 tons, from Boston to Bombay and Calcutta, [illegible] back to New-York or Boston, $15 ℔ ton; a Br. [illegible] tons, from Havana or Matanzas in Falmouth for orders, £3 5s.; a Br. schooner, 129 tons, to Belize, Honduras, and back, $1,600; one, 1,000 bbls., to Guadeloupe Islands, $1,175; one, 1,500 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,300; a schooner, 149 tons, from New-Haven to St. Croix and back to New-Haven, $1,150; a Br. brig, 186 tons, lo Laguayra, $1,050; a Br. schooner, 1,400 bbls., to same port, $1,000; a schooner, 90 tons, to Xibara and Baracoa and back to New-York, $750; a brig, 3,000 bbls., from Portland to Matanzas and back to a port north of Hatteras, $1,600; a Br. brig, 290 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar etc., and Molasses $3; a bark, 250 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, 35c. and $2 50; one, 319 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $5; a British brig, 350 tons, to North side Cuba and back, etc. and $5; one, 162 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,000; a bark, 417 tons, same voyage, 42c. (port charges not paid); one, 398 tons, to Havana, $1,350; a ship, 723 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, one, 540 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 326 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York; a brig, 270 tons, to Sagua and back a schooner, 274 tons, to Gulf Mexico and back, on private terms.

Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 420 head. There have been more sales of first-class stock the past week. Good pairs sold at $600@$800 ℔ pair. There are several pairs in the street held at $1,000@$1,200 ℔ pair. Good driving horses sold at $250@$300 each; those with speed and style, $450@$600 each. No sales for shipment. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are purchasing but few. Prices, $110@$125 ℔ head, first-class. Draught horses sold at $150@$175 each. There has been a large number of Canadian ponies in market the past week, selling at $60@$80 for common, $100@$125 for those with speed. Sales for the week amount to 198 head, leaving on hand, this evening, 520 head. There has been a better class of horses arrived the past week than any time this season.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 23
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 26

TO EUROPE.

[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.. 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).. 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.. 6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN DAVIS WAKEFIELD, WHO resided some years ago at No. 79 Mulberry-st., will please send his address to E. W. CAMERON, No. 60 Beaver-st.

MR. CHARLES O. WINTON WILL FIND a letter in the Post-office, at Hackettstown, Warren Co., N. J.

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REPLIED TO. Call at the office. A. B. C.

DRY GOODS.

859 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862. BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS, STORE WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
859 LACE CURTAINS, 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
All kinds of TRIMMINGS.
359 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES and CURTAINS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the insurance Companies, and are dealing bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
We have now in store a large stock of new made goods for [illegible] boys' wear, to which I would invite the special [illegible] of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

A [illegible] No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to [illegible] stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, [illegible] exception, the largest, most desirable [illegible] offered at retail.
[illegible] again in BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON,
[illegible] Quarter of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
By A. JOURNEAY,
Salesroom, No. 378 Broadway,
THURSDAY, April 3, 10½ A. M.
AT SALESROOM
VELVET, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, mattings, floor oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c., &c.
Also, house furnishing goods,
Also, a billiard table in perfect order.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 5, AT 12 M.,
In front of Van Raust's Stables, Canal-st., near Broadway,
by order of Executors,
A very superior bay horse, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, and a fast traveler. Also, a bay mare; 1 large two-horse carriage; 1 low do.; 1 rockaway do.; single and double harness; buffalo robe, blankets, &c.
Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable style, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites of various styles of new and elegant designs, library and dining-room suites, parlor secretaries, work-tables, library and secretary bookcases, library-tables, hat-stands, extension dining-tables, mattresses, &c., the whole being worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive. Catalogues at sale.
At 12 o'clock, one rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, new, and one 7-octave grand, in good order.
N. B.—Personal attention given to sales of furniture and other goods, at the residences or stores of sellers. Several first-class houses to let.

RUSSELL W. WEBSCOTT, Auctioneer.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,
To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood; magnificent piano-forte, rich chime, silver ware, cut glass, and parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale without reserve, rain or shine.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 119 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal
Southern District Florida.
Marsh.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 765 and 767 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:
THE PIGEON HOUSE.....by.....VAN SEVERDONCK
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SMETS
TEA PARTY.....by.....TEUKATE
STABLE SCENE.....by.....WOVERMANS
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SCHIRF
THE SICK CHILD.....by.....PEZ
and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Bossett, Tennier and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 765 and 767 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, April 4 and 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., each day, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
A very large and general assortment of new and second hand furniture, for parlor, chamber, library and dining-room, in various styles of rosewood, walnut and mahogany, and oak, with marble tops, oval pier glasses, gas fixtures, billiard table, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready, and the goods may be examined, on Thursday afternoon and evening.
At 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY,
2 furniture spring carts, 1 Rockaway wagon, 2 horses, 1 set double harness, 2 sets single harness.
SATURDAY, April 5,
At 3 o'clock P. M., in front of the house No. 71 Pierrepont-st., between Monroe-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE ESTATE OF ANNE FORBES, Deceased.
1 pair bay horses, large carriage, nearly new; small four-seat Rockaway, four-seat sleigh, wolf robe, blankets, sheets, double harness, belly, saddle, &c.
MONDAY, April 6,
At 9½ o'clock A. M., at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., between Monroe-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn,
A large and general assortment of elegant household furniture. Also, a valuable library of about 2,200 volumes.
Catalogues on Saturday at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid private collection of first-class pictures, in rich frames, selected by a gentleman exclusively for his own taste, comprising works of the best modern and ancient artists, among them are those of A. B. Durand, E. Leutze, Geo. H. Baker, Jas. M. Hart, Wm. Hart, J. F. Kensett, J. F. Cropsey, Geo. H. Hall, A. F. Tait, Paul Webber, Thos. Cole, Geo. H. Boughton, Louis Lang, Wm. Shayer, Sr., J. D. Blondel, J. A. Cestel, A. F. Bellows, Thos. Ranney, A. O. Shattuck, Thos. Doughty, Conrard and Jasden, of Paris; Shultz, of Dresden; Nahl and Wenderoth, and many others. This will be found, on examination, to be equal to any collection offered by Boston for many years. They can be seen in the above gallery from Thursday, 27th inst., until the day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1862, at No. 7 Macdougal-st., St. Clement's-place, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suite, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and 1 parlor chairs, tête-a-tetes, mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, crockery, oil-cloth, carpets, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 402 4th-st., (Avilon-place,) near 4th-av., the household furniture of the residence of the late Preserved Fish, Esq., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and fancy chairs, sofas, breakfast and dining extension tables, piano, sideboards, mirrors, oil-cloths, Canna, glass, and silver-plated ware, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, mattresses, &c., &c., and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 71 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 44 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites, mirrors, lace curtains, carpeting, bedding, rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, silverware, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

PEET & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN BRANGER, at Near Rockaway, L. I., 17 miles from New-York, THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEET & CO., Auctioneers, corner Nassau and the Bowling Green. Also, the entire contents in good order, modern and new. Positive sale for cash, or half cash, half mortgage for $2,800 at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By C. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 117 Nassau-st., (late Artisans' Bank,) a very choice assortment of rich parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and hall furniture, all warranted. Made for first-class retail trade. On exhibition the day before sale.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. DEVERETT & CO., No. 10 Cortland-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Winthrop, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, lounges, bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding; pier, bar and other mirrors; chandeliers, curtains and cornices, cottage suites, kitchen ware.

E. ROSS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, all the elegant household furniture, carpets, mattresses, beds, beddings, glass, china and silverware, of a family given up housekeeping, at their residence, No. 125 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
STEAM-ENGINE BOILERS AT AUCTION, by order of I. Henderson, Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, three boilers of steam-engines.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN CARS OF NEW-JERSEY Railroad, or at Jersey City, or crossing the ferry, or in West-st., a PORT-MONNAIE, containing about $25 in gold and silver, the all of a widow. Address R., Box No. 1,561 Post-office.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, ON leaving the cars at New-Jersey Railroad Depôt, Jersey City, a ladies's sable MUFF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 54 Fulton-st., New-York, or by giving information where it may be found.

LOST—LEFT IN A BLEECKER-ST. STAGE A [illegible] BOOK, containing accounts of different persons with Jacob Covert. The finder will please send it to No. 6 State-st., basement, or [illegible] can hear from it.

NEW-YORK COIN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Association for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 41 Merchants'-ex., on SUNDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from [illegible] to 2 P. M.
EDWARD D. MORGAN, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 138 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 221 3d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 125th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 28th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 82 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine.
MAIDEN-LANE.—Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
JOHN-STREET.—Lofts No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold.
WILLIAM-STREET.—Second floor and basement, No. 172. Apply to S. B. SCHREFFLIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 25 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low in a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building, perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and connected by archways as to make in reality one building. Now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story English basement brick house, water and gas fixtures, newly papered and painted throughout, No. 127 Hamilton-st. This is a delightful situation, between Clinton and Washington avs., and 250 feet north of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Rent will be low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 8th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x90. No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—No. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 92 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—THE STORE No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to let from May 1. This is one of the largest and best located stores in the City; has been occupied the past ten years as a first-class dry goods establishment. For particulars, inquire next door, of J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 13th-st., in complete order. House 60x50 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Will be let very low to a responsible family. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 139 West 30th-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 529 GREENWICH-ST., with fixtures; has been occupied for fifteen years as a hosiery, lace, embroidery and fancy store; a good chance for any one wishing to carry on the business. A cheap rent, and long lease if required. Apply to ALEX. HARDY, No. 529 Greenwich-st.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-STREET, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av.; two stories, with extension, nine rooms, fifteen closets, gas and water. Rent $250 and $275 and water rate. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 25 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

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TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 13th-st., in complete order. House 60x50 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Will be let very low to a responsible family. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 139 West 30th-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 529 GREENWICH-ST., with fixtures; has been occupied for fifteen years as a hosiery, lace, embroidery and fancy store; a good chance for any one wishing to carry on the business. A cheap rent, and long lease if required. Apply to ALEX. HARDY, No. 529 Greenwich-st.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-STREET, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av.; two stories, with extension, nine rooms, fifteen closets, gas and water. Rent $250 and $275 and water rate. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, A VERY CONvenient house, containing 7 rooms and cellar; cars to South, Wall and Fulton ferries pass near the door. Rent $200 per annum. Inquire on the premises, 15th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 99 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 236 Grand-st.

TO A FIRST-CLASS GROCER WILL BE rented very low the handsome new and large store and basement No. 99 8th-av., near 8th-st. and the Jefferson Market, and one-half of the rent will be taken in trade. Apply at No. 153 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 8 Platt-st., with fixtures for the hardware business—the best and deepest store in the street; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, well located, with all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Address HOUSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 62 RIVington-st., between Eldridge and Allen, four rooms on second floor, one attic and back basement. Rent $96. A Christian family preferred. Apply on the premises.

MODERN THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 67 West 21st-st., in fine order. Rent $700. Also, cottage house No. 27 West 21st-st. Rent $400. Apply as per bills.

TO LET, THE FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST floor, and two adjoining each other on the second, at store No. 1 Tryon-row, suitable for business agents, or marble buildings Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st. Apply to STEPHEN STORM, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room 11.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter cellar of the store known as No. 17 Park-place, and No. 16 Murray-st., now occupied as a dry-goods jobbing house. Inquire of MESSRS. SCHULTEN & LOTTNER, on the premises; or to JOHN R. PLANT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 67 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, 4-story and basement, 25 feet front, 125 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply in the forenoon, 143 Bleecker-st., under the Bank.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 597 BROADWAY, formerly occupied by Robert Grant, newly fitted up with gas and heater, counters, &c. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB HAAB, Yonkers, or H. FOWLKES, No. 95 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP and basement brick house No. 19 Montrose-place, (near Myrtle-av.), Brooklyn, gas, water, sewer, and all conveniences. Nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. OSBORN, Nos. 79 and 79 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., A FARM containing 15 acres, of good land, near the centre of the village.
Also, a cottage very desirably located. Communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. For particulars, inquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st., or SAMUEL F. SHADBOLT, Huntington.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEWUtrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn,—consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR TWO OR THREE years, with privilege of purchasing, a farm of 50 to 100 acres; must have good or brook on it, and within four miles of steamboat or railroad. Address, with full particulars, M. R. S., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 1¾ miles from railroad depôt, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 20 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 64 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES GOOD land, large buildings, in good order, soft water, and a splendid view. Inquire for three days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, of W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and E.-chools, and 1¾ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 16th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Office is in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year, with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half on his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARENEY, as Part of DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The course of Gen. BANKS is onward. He advanced from Strasburgh to Woodstock on Tuesday, and thence pursued the retreating rebels to Edenburgh, five miles beyond. The rebel force, supposed to be that under ASHBY, made a show of resistance at Stony Creek, near Edenburgh, but yesterday morning they were driven from their position, with only one man killed on our side. The rebels, in their retreat, of course destroyed all the bridges in their path. That over Stony Creek was to be built yesterday, when the advance would probably continue.

By the arrival of the gunboat *Seminole* at Fortress Monroe, and through rebel channels, we receive highly important intelligence from the South Atlantic coast. The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, with the exception of those in Fort Pulaski, which could not get away. They had abandoned all their works at Thunderbolt, below Savannah, and conveyed the cannon to the city, which was understood to be strongly fortified in every direction. Thunderbolt Fort, within five miles of the city, over a good shell road, had been destroyed by our forces, as had also the Skiddaway batteries. For thirty days all communication with Fort Pulaski had been cut off, and the fort was expected every day to surrender. The garrison had been reported to number 500, exclusive of the German companies, who had revolted, and had been put in irons. They were reported to have offered to Gen. SHERMAN to march out with the honors of war, but the offer was declined, an unconditional surrender being required. Our mortars and siege guns were all in position, and it was understood that a bombardment would commence on the 1st inst., unless the fort should be sooner surrendered. The condition of affairs at Charleston is represented to be dreadful. A great panic has existed there since the surrender of Newbern, N. C., and women and children were being sent away, under the expectation that a terrible blow was to be struck there soon. The rebel General EVANS had made a demonstration against North Edisto Island, with two thousand men, but had retreated—the rebel papers say—on finding our force there to be six thousand strong. Whether there was any fighting is not stated.

There is no doubt that active operations against New-Orleans have commenced, as the rebels have informed us of the fact. A dispatch from New-Orleans dated the 29th ult., published in the Charleston papers, announces that two of our gunboats on the 28th commenced an attack upon Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi River, some distance above the head of the Passes. It is probable that other [illegible] upon the river had previously been [illegible] on the evening of the 17th, and morning of the 18th, as we learn from our Gulf correspondence, heavy firing was heard above the Passes, following the ascent of the river by a considerable portion of our flotilla. It is probable that New-Orleans is by this time in the possession of our forces.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from Nashville, that last January he had a conversation with a gentleman from New-Orleans, who saw there fifteen gunboats nearly completed. He described them as being iron-clad, and especially calculated to resist mortar shells, the roof being sloped to a point like the roof of a house, and the sides sloped to receive shot in a glancing direction.

We have, at last definite and reliable intelligence of the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, from our Special Correspondent. On Sunday, the 23d ult., our forces, having marched down from New-[illegible]d, entered Morehead City, [illegible]nd it evacuated. A flag of [illegible] over to Fort Macon, and a [illegible], which was refused, and vigorous measures were at once inaugurated to reduce the place by siege. Gen. BURNSIDE himself left Newbern on the 24th, to superintend operations, and the bombardment was expected to commence soon. The escape of the *Nashville* is fully confirmed. Thus it appears that at the date of our correspondent's letter, our troops had not even entered Beaufort, as before reported, but had only gone as far as Morehead City. The expedition to Washington and its results are also explained by our correspondent. Our vessels found obstructions in Pamlico River, which were removed, and our troops landed in the town without opposition. About half the inhabitants fled, but those who remained insisted that they were good Unionists, and displayed the Stars and Stripes. Our forces, after remaining a short time, returned to Newbern. The rebels are reported to be gathering in force at Goldsboro', with threats to retake Newbern at all hazards. Our gunboats command the approaches from both the Neuse and the Trent Rivers, and the undertaking would be a hazardous one.

The rebel papers inform us that rebel troops are gathering in large numbers at Jacksonport and Pocahontas, Ark., probably with a view to operations on the Mississippi, or perhaps with the intention of threatening Missouri in a new direction. Pocahontas is in Randolph County, which borders on Missouri, and Jacksonport is in Jackson County, some distance below—both counties lying parallel with the Mississippi, though about sixty miles from it. VAN DORN and JEFF. THOMPSON, it is stated, are preparing for an early movement at some point on the Mississippi, and the rebels flatter themselves that thus the Mississippi Valley will be rendered safe. That, however, remains to be seen.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on Tuesday, bringing Norfolk and Richmond papers, from which it is learned that the rebels are fully posted in reference to movements in the vicinity of Old Point. They contain a notice of the arrival of Vice-President HAMLIN and his party, and state that nearly a hundred transports and other vessels are in Hampton Roads, and that a large number of National troops have recently landed. There was a rumor at Fortress Monroe that Yorktown had been abandoned by the rebels, but it was not credited by the military authorities. It had been ascertained from a credible source that the *Merrimac* was actually again in commission, and ready for action. Her delay in again making her appearance was believed to be for the want of ammunition suitable for the heavy guns which had been placed on board of her.

Provost-Marshal DENT, of Louisville, has been notified by Gen. BUELL to arrest all who have served in or with the rebellion, and to cause them to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds for their future good conduct. If this course is declined, they are to be held as prisoners of war.

Secretaries CHASE and STANTON have both replied to the letter from the Missouri Congressmen asking that the claims of creditors in the Western Department might receive immediate attention. The former explains the delay in their liquidation by the necessity which existed of referring them to the Commission appointed to examine them, and expresses the hope that the successes of our arms may soon permit a great reduction in expenditure. Secretary STANTON states that $500,000 have been set aside by the Treasury Department for the payment of bills passed by the Commission which do not exceed $1,000.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. LATHAM, of California, announced that he had received the correspondence from the State Department relative to the Knights of the Golden Circle, with the exception of one letter, and proceeded to read it. Its character has already been made known. A resolution was adopted, making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to some of FLOYD'S transactions with WARDELL. The bill for the relief of the Danish bark *Joergen Lorentzen* was passed. The House resolution, to cooperate with States desiring to emancipate the slaves, was debated at considerable length, and finally passed, 32 to 10. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill authorizing the sale of annuities for life, and fixing the value thereof, was introduced by Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Senate resolution conferring upon the President power to assign command without regard to seniority of rank, was debated, and after the failure of a motion to lay it on the table, was passed, 81 to 40. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. DAWES, of the Government Contract Committee, that AARON HIGGINS, of Boston, be brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt in refusing to obey the subpœna of the Speaker to appear and give testimony. The Tax bill was then further considered until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to extend the route and the time for the construction of the Buffalo and Allegheny Railroad was reported favorably. The bill legalizing certain acts of the New-York Common Council was passed. A bill to renew the charter of the New-York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was introduced by unanimous consent, and passed. The bill relative to the collection of taxes on the lands of non-residents was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the bill to suppress concert saloons was debated in Committee of the Whole. The bill was finally sent back to the Committee on Cities, to perfect and report complete, with the understanding that it should be amended so as to insure non-interference with the German gardens and theatres. The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British brig *J. Titus*, of St. John, N. B., arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Savanilla, New-Granada, on March 19. She reports that trade at Savanilla was very dull. There had not been any water in the canal for seven weeks, and there were no goods received from Barranquilla for shipment. Hopes were entertained of having water every day.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the cargo of the prize steamer *Calhoun* or *Cuba*, which was seized at the mouth of the Mississippi, consisted of coffee, hops, cast-steel, rifles, bayonets, peruvian bark, opium, oil lemon, bergamot, castor oil, gum camphor, quinine, oil cinnamon, tartaric acid, and other drugs and acids. The goods will be sold on the 10th of April.

The prize schooner *Fairplay*, which was captured off the coast of South Carolina on the 12th ult., arrived at Philadelphia on Monday night. She is loaded with fish and lumber, and sailed from Halifax, N. S.

There are now 250 rebel prisoners in Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia, chiefly those captured at Winchester by Gen. SHIELDS.

Gov. PIERPOINT, of Western Virginia, has been officially advised from Washington, that Col. ANSANSELL has been honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him by Gen. LANDER, and that the Colonel has been ordered to the command of his regiment.

The National authorities have taken charge of the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, and it is now used by the paymasters of the National army.

The amount of bulk meat confiscated and seized by the Government on the Cumberland River, mostly at Nashville, Tenn., was very large, amounting to 3,000,000 pounds, but a large portion of it is said to have soured.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen connected with the mercantile interests of this City, accompanied by Mayor OPDYKE, the Harbor Defence Committee, and others, visited Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island. Col. GRAHAM, in command of the post, showed the visitors all points of interest in the fort, which appeared to have been, of late, put in a much better state of defence—after which the party returned to this City.

The Board of Education last evening re-elected Mr. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent, and HENRY KIDDLE, assistant, for the term of two years.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, Hon. HIRAM KETCHAM announced the death of Hon. ODDEN EDWARDS, formerly a Judge of this District, in some interesting remarks. The Court ordered the announcement to be entered upon the minutes, and thereupon adjourned.

The Stock Exchange was steady for Government Stock yesterday, but dull for the Railways and the Border State Stocks. Gold 102. Exchange 112@112¼ per cent.

Flour was more sought after, yesterday, and prices were firmer. Wheat was quiet. Corn was less active, but was stiffly held. Oats continued in good request. Pork attracted more attention. Bacon and Lard were salable and buoyant. Beef was in fair demand, as were also Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Fish, Fruit, Coffee, Cotton, Molasses and Whalebone, were inactive. The freight engagements were less extensive, with 505 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have exhibited few changes during the week. Beeves numbered 3,477 head, all of which were sold at a slight decline from former quotations, or at an average of about 8c. ℔ lb—the best at 9½c., and the poorest at less than 7c. Market slow, especially toward the close. A larger supply is anticipated next week. Sheep are 25c.@50c. lower, on account of increased receipts. Most of them have been shorn of their fleeces, which are worth $2@$2 50 each. Stock all sold. Live hogs are about as last week. Good fat hogs sell quickly, while the majority, being poor, are hard to work off.

Congress upon Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Message.

The President's Emancipation policy has been made the policy of the Government. The joint resolution, which so readily passed the House of Representatives, was yesterday passed in the Senate, the vote being thirty-two for the measure and ten against it. The Executive signature will at once complete this all-important act.

It must always be a source of mortification to remember the almost perfect unanimity of the Border State members in opposition to the benignant proposition of Mr. LINCOLN. The President appealed directly to the justice and patriotism of the Border States. With characteristic frankness, he avowed his motive to be the desire to detach the interests of that section from those of the Gulf States, and to insure hereafter such concord of policy between Pennsylvania and Maryland, Illinois and Missouri, as might effectually guard against the intrigues of Cotton State agitators. To say that, irrespective of this particular means, the thorough identity of interest between the Northern and Intermediate sections of the Union, are so obvious, that it requires all the ignorance and prejudice of a hack Pro-Slavery politician to justify the employment of new arguments, would be to repeat an economical and political truism. But Mr. LINCOLN'S presentation of the matter left these people without excuse. The demonstration was too palpable to be mistaken. In shutting their eyes to it, and in this past meridian of the nineteenth century, and during the very twelvemonth which has seen Slavery effervesce into treason, to record their testimony in favor of the condemned institution, shows an impenetrability to reason and right, which is simply inconceivable. Looking back over the period of National suspense, during which the Border State leaders debated the relative expediency of loyalty or treason, we can now see what discreditable arguments must have determined the choice. It was simply because, having measured the comparative strength of the National and rebel Governments, and the state of party in the North, they believed it possible to exercise, through an alliance of Slavery with the Northern Democracy, an influence in the Northern Republic, which was out of the question among the rebels. No other considerations than these could have turned the scale. This game was the same which had been so successfully played for forty years by the Cotton States. It was not given these shallow mimics to see how it had been played to the very last card.

While, however, these gentlemen approve themselves so unequal to the occasion, there is most encouraging reason to believe they fail to represent the sentiments of the people they speak for. When Mr. LINCOLN'S message appeared, the first very general impression was, that while it was unspeakably valuable as an expression of the Executive adverse to a pernicious economical system, and as defining to the world the true relation of the Government with Slavery, it was not a measure likely to be productive of direct practical results. There were very many who doubted whether the President had such results in view. But, both these impressions we now know to be erroneous and inadequate. With sharp insight into the condition and habits of thought of the Border population, the President reckoned that the "offensive institution" had no such hold upon the affections of the masses as to render it impregnable to discussion. The resolution had only to be presented to render discussion inevitable, and the bulk of the people, whether slaveholders or otherwise, would rapidly become conscious of the evil their rulers were endeavoring, for purely partisan and political reasons, to perpetuate. These calculations of the President are in process of becoming history. If we may trust the testimony of Messrs. BLAIR and HENDERSON, of Missouri, that State is quite ready to accept the terms of the National Government. Public and private information from Kentucky gives the most gratifying assurance that a large majority of the people are prepared for a law of gradual emancipation. The Legislature of Delaware has already considered the subject with unexpected favor. In the interior districts of Maryland, the slaveholders, disgusted with the insecurity of their chattel property, are well known disposed to sell out in any market, and, of course, will not object to the State Legislature becoming a buyer. Even in Baltimore, the message is not regarded with anything like the disapproval to be expected in that hot-bed of secession and disloyalty. These symptoms are all highly promising. The debate has hardly opened all along the line, and already the institution shows indications of collapse. A few months, a year, perhaps years, may have to pass before the seed of the presidential word shall bear fruit in every, or indeed in any field; but that a generation is not to pass without an ample harvest, who can disbelieve? We tell these Knights of the Border, who have rewarded the President's tolerance of their sluggish loyalty by throwing themselves compactly into the ranks of opposition, that the ground is crumbling under them, and that the people they speak for are already making ready to approve and fully support the Administration, even in its plan of enfranchisement.

A GREAT WESTERN STATE!—The Legislature of the State of Maine recently adopted a resolution of thanks and congratulation to the gallant army of the West, and to the troops of Illinois especially, for their heroic conduct at Fort Donelson. An additional resolution directs the foregoing to be sent to the Governor of Illinois, and the Governors of other Western States; meaning, in the estimation of the authorities nearest sunrise, all States West of New-England, and first in importance, the *State of New-York!* The document was duly received by Gov. MORGAN, and if a joke were intended, his Excellency failed to see it, and so transmitted the resolution, with the customary message, to his own Legislature.

The Siege of Fort Pulaski.

Although the course of the war has given the public a glimpse of almost every form of military and naval operation, our experiences have been hitherto deficient in one particular—we have had until lately no systematic investment of a regular fort. The tidings from the Georgia coast supply this want. Fort Pulaski, one of the great National strongholds, commanding the passage by river to Savannah, is now beleaguered by the National force, and the public may soon have all the excitement of a siege.

This result has been prepared by a series of operations that have been in execution for some months, and which the outside world has been made acquainted with only by occasional outcroppings of information.

It may be remembered that, as long ago as last December, a naval reconnoissance was made from Port Royal, under command of Capt. DAVIS, which resulted in the exploration of a back channel by which Fort Pulaski could be isolated from Savannah. This important passage was immediately taken possession of by a naval force, as were also the neighboring islands and their water surroundings above and in the rear of the fort. Forthwith batteries were begun on Long Island, Oakley Island and Wilmington Island; other batteries were erected on Bird and Jones' Islands, which completely command the Savannah River; while the National gunboats took possession of the creeks and water-passages on the opposite side. Quietly, but very energetically, these operations were conducted, till the rebels in Fort Pulaski awoke one morning over a month ago, to find that they were completely isolated from Savannah, and invested on every side. To make their isolation still more perfect, the telegraphic wire between the fort and the city was also cut; and it was further reported that the water-supply of the troops in Pulaski was cut off. Under these circumstances, a small detachment of our army sat down to a deliberate siege, and in this interesting situation has been Fort Pulaski for over thirty days.

When the Pulaski rebels found out that they had been thus outwitted and caught in a trap, the first thing they did was to swear that the situation was the very thing that suited them. Accordingly, the Savannah and Richmond papers have for some time been loudly affirming that Pulaski was impregnable—that the occupant force had provisions enough to last until the Millennium—and that the taking of the fort might safely be relegated to the epoch of the Greek Kalends.

When the rebels swear a place is impregnable, depend on it its fall or surrender is imminent.

True to this oft-honored principle, these "impregnable" fellows have now, it seems, sent to the National commander a proposition of surrender. The out-look from their casemates in Pulaski suits them not. The ominously frowning series of batteries of rifled cannon and mortars that hedge them round and about are not comfortable objects for the rebel eye to rest upon. To be sure, Pulaski is "impregnable," but still they are not altogether unwilling to capitulate—on conditions. If then, say they, Gen. SHERMAN will allow them to withdraw "with the honors of war," and permit them to betake themselves elsewhere, they will gracefully waive the respects of his mortars, and resign a fort which, though impregnable, they would not care to see defaced by any tentative efforts of rifled shell and shot.

It will pain all lovers of the high chivalries of war to learn that Gen. SHERMAN has declined the proposition! With a behavior as "ungenerous and unchivalric" as that with which BUCKNER charged Gen. GRANT when *he* refused to come to terms at Fort Donelson, SHERMAN has demanded an "unconditional surrender," and sent back word that he would, on the first of April, open fire on the fort if they still refused to yield it. After spending three months in erecting his works, he has, it seems, no notion of having his labor for his pains on *such* terms. It is a way our Generals have, and we despair of satisfying the punctilious Southern military gentry on these delicate questions.

Whether the dwellers in Pulaski have resigned themselves to fate, to which even the flower of chivalry of the mediæval days had at times to succumb, and have unconditionally capitulated, or whether they proved recalcitrant, and the National batteries have been compelled to open on them on Fool's Day, remains yet to be seen. There is some hope, however, that a deliverer—say in a boat or a balloon—may have appeared, stimulated by the offer of "thirty thousand dollars," which the Savannah rebels had held out to any one who would rescue their friends within the fated fort. Whatever may be the result of this bid, it is certainly a novel mode of enlisting heroic and patriotic enterprise, and makes one curious to know how much the three hundred got for guarding Thermopylæ, and what pecuniary consideration stimulated ARNOLD WINKELRIED, under the shadow of the Swiss Alps, to gather into his side the sheaf of Austrian spears.

It will be seen that the situation at Fort Pulaski is quite an interesting one, and its investment recalls another Southern regular fort, not far distant from the present one, similarly invested just one year ago. Then, however, it was the exultant rebels investing Fort Sumter with seven thousand; now it is the dejected and fated rebels of Fort Pulaski to whom is commended the contents of the poisoned chalice they then forced the nation to drain.

PERFIDY AND DESPERATION OF THE REBEL CHIEFS.—There can be no doubt that the chiefs of the rebellion, knowing that the eyes of the world are upon them, have been careful to put themselves on their good behavior, and "assume the virtues if they have them not." That men, however, who have begun the work in which they are now engaged by violating every oath and breaking every moral obligation, would not do the same to carry on that desperate work, was hardly to be supposed. The rebel "President" has justified his character by advising the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the United States Government *should be absolved from their oath, "and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence."* The wretch claims that the measure is "in retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by LINCOLN in the exchange of prisoners." What the lie may be which he has devised for the purpose of justifying this gigantic perfidy to those whose consciences may not have reached the callosity of his own, does not appear.

It has been necessary for us in the matter of the exchange of prisoners to trust that considerations of prudence (we could not expect convictions of duty) would keep the rebel chiefs from breaking their faith. But we should have been prepared for just such manifestations as that which DAVIS has just made. And we may surely expect that as his desperation increases his fear of the opinion of the world will diminish, and he will stop short at no crime, but give himself over to immortal hate and study of revenge.

RUSSELL'S LAST.—One of the letters of Mr. RUSSELL to the London *Times* dated from this side early in March returned by the last mail. In it he commends the moderate elation of the people of the North on the fall of Fort Donelson, and commends to the attention of the English public the "resolution and vigor" of the Southern Confederates at Richmond under this and other defeats. Their counsels breathe resistence, he says, to the last. The North speaks with bated breath "in face of the unyielding attitude of the South!" This stuff, we repeat, was written early in March. The letter probably went out in the same mail, or followed immediately after the message of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, which, it will be recollected, was anything but unyielding. It set out indeed by yielding that the Confederates had undertaken more than they had been able to accomplish—that their line of territory for defence was too extended—in short, that the work of establishing such a Confederacy is thus far a failure. So much did the opening paragraphs of this message yield, that many of our people here were even disposed, on its first publication, to doubt the genuineness of the document. Perhaps Mr. RUSSELL participated in the doubt and ignored the admissions of Mr. DAVIS accordingly. The conclusion would be a charitable one, if it were borne out by the remainder of his letter.

Thirty days have intervened, and it would be interesting to know the evidences of resolution and vigor since discovered and transmitted to his London employer by Mr. RUSSELL. Were they found in the precipitate abandonment of Columbus, the retreat from Manassas, or the assertion of the coast towns and intrenched camps of Florida? The defence of Newbern, perhaps, has been quoted in his subsequent letters. That was not so brave as to even win praise for resolution and vigor at Richmond. It is openly denounced at Charleston, according to our dispatches this morning, as downright poltroonery. The rebel Gen. BRANCH is in disgrace for yielding and running away in North Carolina, and the rebel Gen. JACKSON has not been heard from since yielding and running away in Virginia. The "attitude" in both quarters is extremely dubious. There is nothing about it, certainly, to cause the Northern people to hold their breath.

The Southern news chronicled this morning, as far as Savannah in Georgia, affords a striking commentary upon the claim for resolution and vigor set up by the London correspondent. Gen. BANKS is prosecuting his march in Virginia with scarcely a show of opposition since the rout of the enemy from Winchester. Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, is about to fall unconditionally into our hands. Fort Macon, at Beaufort, will soon be invested. Panic and riot prevail at Charleston, and an attempt made to sally forth against the National position below that city, we are told, was given over for inefficiency of numbers. To be sure, we have brave preparations for the last ditch at Corinth, and loud threats of a second raid by the *Merrimac* from Norfolk. But the unyielding attitude in the one case, and the resolution and vigor in the other—now that we are prepared for the iron-clad monster—remain to be tested.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—Nearly the whole of that most singular and important region of the South, in which Sea Island cotton is grown, is now in possession of the National forces; and this year there will be none of the exquisite fibre raised, unless it be cultivated by free-black labor. It is grown only on the sea-coast of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the line of its growth extends from John's Island, just south of Charleston, to Amelia Island, Florida. John's Island we do not yet possess, though it is deserted by its civilian inhabitants, both white and black. The island at the other end of the chain, Amelia Island, is that upon which is situated Fernandina and Fort Clinch, which were taken possession of by Commodore DUPONT two or three weeks ago. The sea islands between these extremes which are not yet occupied by our troops, are all deserted and desolate. From the adjacent shores of the mainland, and on the tide-laved banks of the streams, also, where this valuable species of the cotton plant is grown, the whites have fled, and the slaves have been driven inland. So that the whole of the sea island supply this year from the American market will be what may be raised by the South Carolina negroes, who have now begun the experiment of planting under Government superintendence. The average annual crop of late years is about 50,000 bales (300 pounds to the bale;) but there will probably not be a tithe of that quantity raised upon the whole Southern coast this year.

The first sea island cotton planted in this country was upon Skidaway Island, near Savannah, seventy-five years ago; and we have news this morning from the Georgia coast that the rebels have just been driven in haste from that classic cotton ground, and that they left everything behind them, even their dinners. After Skidaway, it was next cultivated upon St. Simon's Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha, and on Jekyl Island; and yesterday morning our columns contained

[illegible] the capture of [illegible] Islands. From [illegible] its culture extended northward to Port [illegible], and subsequently southward to Florida; and in both of these directions our arms have been of late victorious.

The sea island cotton planters were [illegible] proud, very aristocratic and fiercely [illegible], and in their expulsion and by the confiscation of their slaves, the original and the [illegible] secession element in the South is [illegible] if not ruined.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF CIRCULATION AND DEPOSIT.—The recent Loan and Treasury act of Congress virtually constitutes the Treasury in this City—where most, if not all, the United States Notes will be made payable—a great National Bank of Circulation and Deposit. The Circulation is now limited to $150,000,000. The lowest denomination will be five dollars; the highest, one thousand dollars. The Deposits are limited to $50,000,000, and the interest to be allowed thereon is five per cent. per annum. Deposits are authorized at all the Sub-Treasuries, but as in the case of the ordinary negotiations of the Government, the greater portion of the fifty millions will be placed on deposit here. The Associated Banks of New-York alone have resolved to use the office here to the extent of twenty millions, for the convenience of creating an interest-bearing medium wherewith to make their daily settlements with each other at the Clearing-house. When the Government and the Banks, at the end of the war, resume payments in specie, the redemption of United States Notes will no doubt be almost altogether at New-York. The revenues from Customs are already collected to the extent of 70 or 75 per cent. at this point. The collections from the excise and import tax bill now being perfected by Congress, will probably, for the convenience of the Treasury Department, be directed to New-York for disbursement. A liberal additional allowance has been voted by Congress for the support of the New-York Office, in view of its greatly increased business, and the present Custom-house, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, has been assigned to the Sub-Treasury after May next, when the Custom-house officers will remove to the Merchants' Exchange building. The alterations of the present Custom-house to suit the new and important purpose to which it is to be devoted, are now being ordered, and the probability is the interior of the building will be made one of the most commodious, as it will be the largest, banking-room in the country. We [illegible] have a great National Bank, [illegible] jectionable attributes (always [illegible] abuse or favoritism,) of a bank of [illegible]

The present Sub-Treasury building, adjoining the Custom-house, in Wall-street, will be retained for the use of the New-York Assay Office. There will be sufficient room in it, after the removal of the Sub-Treasury, for a Branch Mint of the United States, or for the Principal Mint, should our Philadelphia friends insist upon it.

QUAKER GUNS.—Much ado is made about certain Quaker guns which were found in position at Centreville, after its evacuation by the rebels, and which are held up as proof positive of the cowardice or inefficiency of Gen. MCCLELLAN. This view can be honestly taken only on the assumption that the works at Centreville were never mounted with any other than Quaker guns—a conclusion which could be arrived at only by those who are entirely ignorant of the arts and practices of war. For this device of Quaker guns is one constantly and successfully used by commanders who intend to retreat from forts or entrenchments. Next to his men, an officer's first care is his artillery. But to remove his guns in sight of the enemy would be to notify him in the quickest and most unmistakable manner of the intended evacuation. So his pickets are strengthened, and even pushed forward, as if for an advance, then in the night the guns are removed, and wooden ones of similar size and appearance, so like as to make detection even with a glass impossible, are substituted for the real Simon Pures. Daylight manifests no change in the apparent strength of the works; the bulk of the troops move off by daylight; and when the next night comes, the pickets withdraw suddenly, and run for it. There is obviously no protection against this trick, except a nightly driving in of pickets, and reconnoissance in force in the dark, which is generally more harrassing to those who undertake it than to the enemy, and is rarely productive of much good. The supposition that, because the rebels left only Quaker guns behind them, they took none of "the world's" guns with them, makes it plain that they did not use up all the wood in the world in making sham artillery.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF FORT SUMTER.—The Charlestonians, it seems, are looking forward with fearful forebodings to that scarlet date, the 15th of April—the anniversary of the rebel assault on Fort Sumter. They have come to the conclusion that the National Power is reserving till that day the taking of its "capable and wide revenge" on the original home of the secession-treason. Accordingly, the valiant sons of chivalry, born insensible to fear, are making preparations for a vigorous—flight. In what direction it shall be, however, it is really difficult to see. Their favorite haunts among the Sea-Islands of Port Royal are now in the hands of the hated Yankees; Savannah is imminently menaced by a great military and naval force; Northward, their avenue is stopped by BURNSIDE, while the hills of East Tennessee, where of old they used to "Summer high in bliss," are in the possession of the arms of the Union.

What Gen. HUNTER'S purposes may be in regard to this matter, we do not know, and would not tell if we did. But the anticipations of the Charlestonians, prompted by their consciousness of guilt, may not be altogether unfounded. It would certainly be fitting and just that the flag should be proudly restored to Fort Sumter on the very anniversary of the day on which it was ignominiously lowered to armed traitors. President LINCOLN has shown in a late proclamation that his is a mind not

...relations; and ...assuredly keep a close ...of Charleston for the ...ances between now and the ...orable 15th of April.

...NT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Emancipation Policy Indorsed by the Senate.

Further Modifications of the Tax Bill in the House.

No Passes Required to Cross the Potomac.

An Official Statement of Affairs in New-Mexico.

Secretary Stanton Going to Fortress Monroe.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

The emphatic indorsement, to-day, by the Senate, of President LINCOLN'S proposition in regard to Slavery in the States, shows the reaction in favor of Constitutional rights.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND PASSES.

Considerable excitement prevails in the city to-day, in consequence of the report that no more passes are to be issued to newspaper correspondents to enter the lines of the army of the Potomac, and that all correspondents of newspapers who accompanied the several army corps are to be excluded. Another report is that this new order only embraces Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, and other European writers. Upon an investigation of the matter, it appears that Secretary STANTON has decided that no correspondent shall pass the lines of the Army of the Potomac who is not authorized to do so by Gen. MCCLELLAN. This being the fact, European correspondents will not be excluded. Gen. MCCLELLAN is quite willing that the loyal people of the Union should know as much of the movements of their army as it is evident the rebels do. He has refused a pass to no respectable journalist that has applied to accompany the army.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

It is not yet positively determined who will succeed CASS SANFORD as Minister to Spain, and no nomination will be made to the Senate by the President until Mr. SANFORD is confirmed as Brigadier-General. Hon. Gen. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, is talked of for the place by men in high official circles, but it is understood that he would not accept. A distinguished New-Yorker is also favorably mentioned.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our affairs with Mexico look better then they have for some time, since the exhibition of military power by the United States Government in putting down the rebellion has set John Bull to thinking whether he had not better withdraw from the alliance and let American politics alone.

ALARM AT RICHMOND.

Intelligence has been received here from Richmond, *via* Baltimore, that the rebels are sending their tobacco to the interior toward Danville and Farmville, and beyond Petersburgh. It is added that private citizens have no control over cotton and tobacco, the military having assumed charge of them.

FROM THE TENNESSEE.

Letters received here from near Corinth say our troops in that vicinity continue in healthful condition, and are eager for battle. A good report of them is confidently expected.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Major DONALDSON, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in New-Mexico, reached Washington today. He brings much important information in regard to the rebel raid into that Territory. He says the rebels hold every position of value except Fort Craig and Fort Union. The latter, which is the most important fort in the far West, containing millions of dollars worth of Government stores, is now safe beyond peradventure. It is garrisoned by 1,500 soldiers [illegible] the fortification, and provisions for an almost unlimited siege. It will be the rallying point for the ample Union forces now marching to expel the invaders. Maj. DONALDSON says the march of the Colorado volunteers, a regiment of nine hundred and sixty men, organized by Gov. Gilpin, from Denver City to the succor of Fort Union, exceeds anything on record. They traversed forty miles a day during the last four days, when they heard the fort was in danger of falling. Their timely arrival secured its absolute safety. Major D. relates many incidents of the late battle near Fort Craig, and says that Major LOVENSKIOLD, of Nicaragua filibuster fame, fell dead at the head of the Texas Rangers in their last terrible charge upon Capt. MCRAE'S Battery.

SECRETARY STANTON GOING TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Secretary STANTON will proceed to Fortress Monroe to-morrow, to give matters there his personal attention.

PASSES TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

The Provost-Marshal has given notice that the only passes now issued are for officers and soldiers who wish to visit the south side of the Potomac and return, and the only interdicted articles are liquors and contraband of war.

The order dispensing with passes for citizens is to restore matters as far as possible, in this section of country, to the condition in which they existed before the commencement of the war.

THE ABROGATION OF PASSES.

The abrogation of the passes heretofore required in crossing the Potomac, the order for which is published to-day, affords very general gratification in Washington. We begin to feel that the war is rolling southward, and leaving us in a free country once more.

RETURNING TO THE SHEEPFOLD.

Among the many evidences daily transpiring of the [illegible] losing confidence in their cause, it may be noted that an ardent Secessionist and admirer of Southern institutions, who left Baltimore some months since to fill an editorial position at Richmond, has within the last few days returned to Baltimore, heart-sick, and is soliciting permission from the military authorities here, to remain. As the prospects are that there will shortly be more such, seeking safely under the shadow of the Government they have hitherto been so willing to see destroyed, it is the freely expressed opinion of loyal citizens here, that such returning prodigals, if they be indeed repentant, should be required to show works meet for repentance, and purge themselves of their treason by taking the oath of allegiance to the Government they have so shamefully betrayed.

GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. BLENKER'S confirmation, although opposed with [illegible] by citizens outside of the army, is strongly urged by officers and men in his division. If Congress confirms the appointment as Brigadier-General, and [illegible] he is to have a command in the West. He denies that he wishes BLENKER deposed or desires his place.

ROSECRANS AND FREMONT.

It is stated that ROSECRANS has resigned, declining to serve under FREMONT.

COL. VAN ALEN RESIGNED.

Col. VAN ALEN, of the Van Alen Cavalry, New-York, has resigned, and Lieut.-Col. MIX will, it is thought, be appointed Colonel. Lieut.-Col. MIX was active in the organization of the regiment, and has been leading it honorably in the field quite recently. Col. VAN ALEN has been sick some days at Willard's. He is spoken of favorably in influential quarters for a Brigadiership.

COL. DEVENS A BRIGADIER.

Col. DEVENS, of the gallant Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, that stood the terrible shock of rebel grape at Ball's Bluff, has been nominated as Brigadier-General.

LOSSES AT WINCHESTER.

Our loss in the engagement on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d of March, was 96 killed and 424 wounded. Fifty have since died. A portion of the wounded have been sent away, including 50 taken home by the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania. In the hospital at Winchester there are at present 192 wounded.

QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon all was quiet at Fortress Monroe.

THE WESTERN CLAIMS.

The Commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Western, or Missouri Military Department, have made a voluminous report, in which they state they examined twelve hundred witnesses, and had claims presented to them amounting to $8,000,000. They remark they have devoted the principal part of their report to an exposure of the abuses which characterized the late administration of that Department, and testify to the integrity which generally has been displayed by merchants, mechanics and manufacturers, when permitted to deal directly with the Government. Widespread as has been the demoralization in official circles and among their dependents and favorites, and startling as are the frauds which have been attempted and consummated, a large majority of the claimants have presented themselves before the commission unimpeached by imputation either on their loyalty or honor.

THE ARMS CONTRACTS.

D. DALE OWEN, one of the commissioners investigating the validity of Government contracts for arms, is sick in Philadelphia. Mr. HOLT, however, proceeds with the work.

THE PRESIDENT AT MOUNT VERNON.

The President, accompanied by a party of personal friends, visited Mount Vernon by steamer to-day.

THE MINISTER FROM BREMEN.

Mr. SCHLEIDEN, Minister from Bremen, is about to leave the United States on a visit to his home for several months.

COTTON SEED.

The agent sent out by ISAAC NEWTON, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, has brought back fourteen hundred bushels of cotton-seed, gathered near Newbern, N. C. It is being put up in quart and pint kegs for distribution, and will be ready in a few days. It is two varieties, known in North Caroline as "Mexican" and "Green seed," and is the best adapted to a Northern climate of any known.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) said, on the 26th of March, he offered a resolution calling for certain correspondence between the Secretary of State and Ex-President PIERCE. The correspondence was now in the Senate with the omission of one latter. He read the letters as follows:

CONCORD, Jan. 7, 1862.

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter, of the 30th ult. It could hardly have surprised you to learn that I failed to discover that your official note desired to render me a service. You will excuse me if I regard even the suggestion from a source so eminent that I am a "member of a Society or league, the object of which is to overthrow this Government," as rather too grave to have been sent off with as little consideration as a rebuke to a delinquent clerk in the Department. The writer of the anonymous letter, it seems, "was discovered subsequently, and avowed the authorship, and yet I have not been advised whether he disavows the reference to me," or whether it was an attempt to inculpate me in the disclosure. These were the only facts material for me to know. I suppose I am left to infer the latter, "because, though my name does not appear in the extract to which my attention has been called," you still state that the "aspersion on my fair name and loyalty came into your hands." I think you will see, on reflection, that the whole ground on which the allegation was made should have been placed in my hand. It is not the manner of your official note, "nor any form of address," which has been taken as a deep sense of wrong on my part. These are not worthy of serious notice. The substance is what I intended, as courteously as I could, although not very distinctly, to repel.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

To Hon. W. H. SEWARD.

Mr. LATHAM said he had been repeatedly urged to have a committee to investigate this question of the Knights of the Golden Circle, as it was said by many to be a mere fiction of the brain, and many good citizens had been unjustly aspersed, but he had no time to take from his duties to his own constituents.

Mr. THE EVIL, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate what drafts were made by WADDELL and accepted by FLOYD, what for, and what amount is now outstanding. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of the Danish bark *Joergen Lorentzen* was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House resolution to cooperate with the States in aid of emancipation was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) said that heretofore he had said nothing on these questions relating to Slavery. In regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, it was not of much practical account as to the amount of slaves. He was credibly informed that fifteen thousand free blacks were here, and that only about fifteen hundred slaves were left. But there were potent reasons why Slavery should be abolished here now. It may be the only opportunity we may have, and there is no doubt but that Congress has ample power to do it. Besides, most of the slaveholders here are disloyal men. It is the duty of Congress to legislate for the best interests of the District, and he (SHERMAN) believed it to be the best thing for the District to get here manly labor. He believed that if Maryland and Virginia should adopt this system of emancipating their slaves their resources would be largely increased. He (SHERMAN) knew that there was a large number now in Maryland inclined to try the experiment. The people of his State do not like negroes, and do not disguise their dislike, but this District was the very Paradise of free negroes. He was in favor of gradual, rather than immediate emancipation. He was opposed to submitting the question to the people of the District. He contended that in every bill tending toward emancipation, it should provide for the choice of emigration, allowing and aiding the negroes to seek true freedom elsewhere. In reply to Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, Mr. SHERMAN said that the Republican Party had always acted on the defensive, and never taken any aggressive movement against Slavery.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he intended to refer to the Abolition Party, and not to the Republican Party.

Mr. SHERMAN said their enemies made no distinction. If, for instance, the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) introduces a series of resolutions in regard to the condition of the States, the whole Republican Party is denounced in consequence of the mere emanations of a single individual, who is far in advance of any of his political party. The conduct of the Government has been eminently lenient. He referred to the case at Columbus, Ohio, where slaves were held by prisoners from Fort Donelson, the same as if they were in Tennessee. He referred to the meeting to reorganize the Democratic Party, at which the Senator from Virginia was said to have been present.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,)—If my friend will allow me, so far as I had any connection with that meeting, I am ready to explain. I signed a paper here at my desk, handed me by some one, without looking further than to see that the object was for some gentlemen to meet at the room of a member of Congress, at an hotel in this city, for the purpose of conference. No action looking to party organization was had, so far as my knowledge extends. There was free interchange of opinions among gentlemen who were there, and whom I was glad to see. So far as I could ascertain, there was a determination expressed to support the Administration in all proper efforts to suppress this rebellion, maintain the Constitution and restore the Union. If there was anything concluded upon, I think that was the conclusion at which that conference arrived. Resolutions had been prepared, or when I went in I understood were in course of preparation, but I know no resolution that has been adopted and sent forth by that meeting to the country. I do not think the conference can be justly chargeable with being an effort to organize a party movement in opposition to the constitutional efforts now being made to restore the Union.

Mr. LATHAM said that he also was at the conference, and there was nothing like party organization talked of.

Mr. SHERMAN contended that it was time the Republican Party had a definite policy. It must have such a policy if it would stand. It must stand by all its pledges to the people and the States. He was also in favor of the resolution in accordance with the President's message. It would not interfere in any way with the States. If he was a member of a Slave State he would raise the banner of emancipation, and never lower it until it was secured, as a mere matter of interest and pecuniary benefit to his State. But there was a higher reason than that. Slavery is wrong. That is the opinion of all the civilized world, except the South. He was bound by Constitutional objections not to attempt to aid the States to emancipate their slaves till they should ask for it, and then he was willing to do it to the last dollar. He thought it was the duty of the Republican Party to go against all unconstitutional and unnecessary measures, hence he was astonished at the resolutions of the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER.) He could see no distinction between them and the doctrines of JEFF. DAVIS, for the resolutions of the Senator (SUMNER) substantially acknowledge the right of the States to secede, which would be utterly subversive of the Government. He (SHERMAN) would adopt the policy of confiscating the property of all the leaders of this rebellion. He would grant an amnesty to the great masses, but show no mercy to the leaders.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) wanted to know if it was understood that the slaves now retained for the use of the prisoners, at Columbus, were transported and fed at the Government expense.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he did so state, and had the Clerk read a part of the report of the Committee of the Ohio Legislature, that rebel officers sent there on parole by Gen. HALLECK, came wearing side arms, and registering their names at hotels as Colonels, &c., C. S. A., went to the theatre and Legislature, where they were invited to seats within the bar, all of whom were expressing rebel sentiments, &c.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Kenedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stack, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—10.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS wanted to know if the owner had any right of property in the slave, and if Congress had the right to take their real estate from the people in the District, and if so, what is the difference between slaves and real estate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he did not hold that the owner owned a slave as he owned a horse. Such an idea was abhorrent to mankind.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he denied entirely that there could be property in man. It was nothing but a municipal regulation.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether Congress could take real estate, and what is the difference between that property and slaves?

Mr. CLARK said Congress has not the right to take property, but as he denied that there could be property in man, he thought he had answered the question.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak against the bill, contending that Slavery was a universal national law, and was general, and that abolition was local. He quoted the decision in the case of the *Antelope*, as showing that Slavery was universal.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said it was not so. It never was universal. It was simply in force by the acts of a nation. If it was general, national law never could have been modified by a single nation.

Mr. DAVIS continued, contending that slaves were like all other property, and that the Government has no right to take them away. He said all sorts of fanatic schemes originated in Massachusetts. We have in this country an Abolition Party like the Mountain Party in the French revolution, who were marching to their object over the ruins of the Constitution. There was no noxious issue but what had its origin in Massachusetts. Abolitionists were worse enemies than JEFF. DAVIS, because they were secret ones.

Mr. MORRILL replied. He said there was no constitutional question involved in this matter. Slavery never existed in the District except by the law of Maryland, continued by the act of 1801, and it was perfectly competent to repeal that act.

Mr. DAVIS claimed that Slavery existed prior and independent of that act; that properly in slaves was the same as in horses, and that according to the Constitution the property of slaves could not be taken.

Mr. MORRILL said such notions were not held today by civilized nations. Man has the right of property in things but not persons.

It being nearly 5 o'clock, Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, moved to adjourn, but withdrew it.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) said he had a few remarks to make. He felt some embarrassment from circumstances connected with his health, which generally culminated about this hour, but if it was the wish of the Senate, he would proceed. He spoke against the bill as inexpedient and inopportune.

After speaking some time, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the sale of annuities for life, and fixing the value thereof.

The House took up the Senate resolution, that whenever military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade, in the same field or department, the President may make such assignment, without regard to seniority of rank.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the resolution might be right, but, if wrong, it ought not to be passed. He trusted its consideration would be postponed till to-morrow. The resolution involved very serious consequences.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) did not see what practical good could arise from the passage of such a resolution. He at present could think of only two Generals upon whom it would operate. This conferring of such power on the President might lead to the disturbance of the relations now existing in the army. They were assuming too much in the way of legislation in regard to that branch of the public service. To supersede a general officer might be equivalent to forcing him to resign.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) explained the resolution. Suppose there were three Brigadier or Major-Generals, their commissions dated on successive days, the President may assign either of them to the command without regard to date of commission or seniority. It was designed to facilitate the management of our forces in the various Departments or fields.

Messrs. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) and COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) severally pointed out an ambiguity in the resolution, the latter suggesting that it be recommitted, as it proposed important military changes.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) argued that if this resolution was necessary the House had not been informed of sufficient reasons for its passage. Nobody doubted that the President could select either of the two officers, whose commissions were dated on the same day. He (CONKLING) did not believe that Gen. FREMONT, or any other gentlemen, was in the question.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) in explanation, said that the President could not assign an inferior officer to the command of a superior officer, but the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, can transmit his own orders to anybody.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not believe that this resolution was necessary. He moved to lay it on the table.

The motion was disagreed to.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of 81 to 40.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Rep.,) of the Government Contract Committee, it was ordered that AARON HIGGINS, of Boston, be brought before the bar of the House on the charge of contempt for neglecting or refusing to appear, in accordance with a subpœna of the Speaker, before a Sub-Committee of the same.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

An amendment was offered but rejected, to tax Bridge and Canal Companies three per centum on their dividends.

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the Committee passed over the section concerning income duty, in order to allow further time to agree upon the proper words to be used, some difficulties existing in this respect.

The stamp duties' clause was next considered.

Among the amendments made were the following:

Exempting promissory notes and inland bills of exchange from the duty.

Also exempting medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery and cosmetics from the duty when intended for exportation, for which proper security must be given.

The second clause of schedule B was amended so as to read, "Promissory notes, bank checks, drafts or orders for the payment of any sum, drawn upon any bank or Trust Company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, except bank checks, drafts, or orders under $50, shall pay two cents duty."

The clause in regard to expresses was supplanted by the following substitute: "For every receipt issued by any express company or carrier, for a single box, bale, package or bundle, two cents duty, and for any number more than one, five cents."

The clause as to entry goods, wares or merchandise at at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, was amended so as to read, "where the value does not exceed $100, 25 cents; above $100, and not more than $500, 50 cents; and above $400, $1.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

Visit of the Harbor Defence Committee and others to Fort Wood.

Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, who is now in command of the forts in the harbor of New-York, invited a number of gentlemen to inspect, with him, Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, yesterday. Owing to indisposition, the General was not enabled to be present. On the invitation of Col. GRAHAM, of the Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, who is in the charge of the post, the party, which consisted of Mayor OPDYKE, Brig.-Gen. EWEN, Brig.-Gen. COOK, Messrs. DENNING DUER and Geo. T. HOPE, of the Chamber of Commerce Harbor Defence Committee, and others, visited the fort.

As the Government propeller, *Gen. McClellan*, on which the visitors were, neared the island, the fort fired a salute of thirteen guns, under the impression that Gen. BROWN was on board. Col. GRAHAM received the visitors on landing, and showed them the different points of interest in the fort. A detachment of 120 men, under command of Capt. JOHN H. GRAHAM, were drilled and manœuvered at a battery of twenty guns, in a most creditable manner. Their proficiency was the theme of general admiration, and elicited great praise from all present.

Since Col. WOOD has had command, Fort Wood has been completely renovated; fresh guns have been mounted, ammunition has been supplied, and the fort put into something like a means of defence for the harbor of New-York.

The Mayor, in course of conversation, stated that at Washington, recently, Gen. TOTTEN had told him that he intended to arm the forts in New-York Harbor with guns of 20 and 30-inch bore. He, therefore, thought the men should be drilled with heavier guns. He also said that, as Mayor of New-York, he had received about one hundred models, drawings and diagrams of contrivances to keep out invading vessels.

A dress parade and inspection of the troops then took place, after which, at 3 o'clock, the visitors left the island to return to this City.

Col. GRAHAM'S Regiment is at present much divided—three companies being at Fort Wood, two at Fort Richmond, one at Fort Hamilton, and two at Fort Schuyler.

Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 2.

Fifty wounded soldiers from Winchester arrived here to-day, and were placed in the St. Joseph's Catholic Hospital.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 330, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10, with a Map.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. Rebels Arrested at Tangiers. The Movement in France. The Greek Revolution, &c. Debates in the French Senate on Neutrality and Intervention in Mexico. England on the Blockade and Mediation. The Times on the President's Emancipation Message.

FULL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER—With a Letter from Gen. Shields.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Fight at Werrenton. The Opening Campaign. Concentration of the Enamy near Fredericksburgh.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tenossee. Union Sentiment in Florida. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting Intelligence.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.—Speeches of Gov. Andrew Johnson, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Hon. Horace Maynard and Parson Brownlow.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN EVERY QUARTER—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMISED.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

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A complete and most desirable Number.

Night Coughs.—For Asthmatic, Consumptive, and Chronic Coughs, which are always more or less troublesome at night, unfitting persons for their daily occupations, and undermining the constitution, great relief will be experienced by taking at bedtime one or two of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, which will insure ease and comfortable rest. Some who have been long sufferers say they could not be without them.

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CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
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Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the purse and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

A Balmoral Boot, suitable for Ladies' Spring wear, at CANFIELD'S, No. 363 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

COZZENS—HARMON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, THOMAS M. COZZENS to JOSEPHINE T. HARMON, daughter of the late Philip Harmon, Esq., all of this City.

TAYLOR—MERRITT.—In this City, by Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, Rector of St. Michael's Church, EDWARD C. TAYLOR to PHEBE S. MERRITT, daughter of the late Nehemiah Merritt, all of this City.

TROTTER—SICKLES.—In Kingsbridge, Westchester County, March 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Capt. F. EUGENE TROTTER, of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, to Miss DAPHLY F. SICKLES, of Kingsbridge, Westchester County.

VAIL—VAN RENSSELAER.—At Newport R. I., March 27, by Rev. Dr. Thayer, D. OLIPHANT VAIL, of Shanghai, China, to NINA, second daughter of J. Cutler Van Rensselaer, Esq., of Newport.

DIED.

BEDELL.—In Tremont, on Tuesday, April 1, ELLA LEE, youngest daughter of Wm. A. and E. W. Bedell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

BOYD.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, at No. 60 East 35th-st., MARY ALICE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Thursday next, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLES.—In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, MARIA ELIZA DICKERSON, wife of Nathaniel Coles, and daughter of the late John H. Dickerson.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Friday, April 4 at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon.

COMPTON.—In this City, on Monday, March 31, suddenly, Ex-Alderman RICHARD T. COMPTON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 West 37th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, Mrs. MARY D. CHURCHILL, wife of Capt. William H. Churchill, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

COAR.—On Wednesday, April 2, of scarlet fever, MARY EVELYN, only daughter of John and Mary Coar, aged 2 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

DOUGLAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 1, of a protracted and painful sickness, MRS ANN M. DOUGLAS, wife of Arnold Douglas, in the 52d year of her age.

Her friends, acquaintances, the members of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, and the members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are all cordially invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, in 123d-st., first brick house east from 3d-av., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 31, SOPHIE L., wife of Benjamin Dunning, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, JARED W. GRAVES, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City.

LYON.—On Dewfuskie Island, S. C., on Saturday, March 22, of typhoid fever, CHARLES GRENVILLE LYON, Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., son of William F. Lyon, Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 19 years.

MARTIN.—In Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Colin Tuinio, JANE MARTIN, widow of the late Alexander Martin, aged 93 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, April 4, at 9½ o'clock, from Chambers-st. Depot. Carriages will be in waiting.

MCDANIEL.—On Tuesday, April 1, KIEL, infant son of Wm. V. and Delia A. McDaniel, of this City, aged 9 months.

The body will be taken to Woodland for interment.

NEWTON.—On Monday morning, March 31, ANN M. NEWTON, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. S. Tarbell, No. 179 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

ROWALL.—In Fordham, Westchester County, on Tuesday, April 1, CHARLES SYDNAM ROWELL, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Fordham, Westchester County, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. station at 2½ P. M.

TYSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 1, WILLIAM TYSON, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Benj. F. Romaine, No. 264 East Broadway.

WINTERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, PRUDA WINTERS, son of Francis and Johannah Winters, aged 2 years and 6 months.

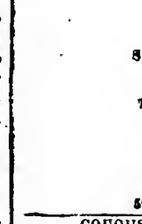
The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 93 Oliver-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 155.—April 2, 1862.
22, 48, 12, 55, 16, 42, 4, 6, 26, 23, 68, 3.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 156.—April 2, 1862.
41, 31, 36, 13, 25, 9, 67, 28, 61, 73, 4, 66, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 103.—April 2, 1862.
34, 18, 66, 52, 24, 75, 18, 65, 74, 21, 72, 47.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 139.—April 2, 1862.
42, 9, 1, 35, 39, 2, 74, 62, 56, 50, 25, 64, 36.
Circulars sent by addressing
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MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
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GRAND OPENING
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5th-av., corner of 23d-st.

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RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.
ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.
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FURNITURE AT COST.—J. BOYCE, AT HIS manufactory and warerooms, No. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., will offer his entire stock of superior custom-made Furniture of every description, at cost, until April 20, when the balance will be sold at auction to close the business.

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Will give their personal attention, as formerly, to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
During the season.

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Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.
Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares, at $50 each.
Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; or would assist in washing. Has City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 East 124th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or fine washing; would do plain cooking in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to assist in cleaning; has good City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 326 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 32 41st-st., between 4th and Madison aves.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 300 West 18th-st., near 10th-av., front basement.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, embroidery and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of children; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 203 6th-av., near 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 26th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine. Has the best City reference. Would have no objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 3d-av., in fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer; or to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 439 Canal-st., near Varick, in the drug store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is strictly honest, and can be well recommended at her last place, where she may be seen for two days. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl with good references, desires a situation in City or country. No objection to travel with a lady or family any distance. Will be found an excellent laundress and first-class chambermaid, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR AS LAUNDRESS.—I wish to procure a situation for a very competent and reliable woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress, who has been in my service and whom I can confidently recommend. She is neat and intelligent, and is a Protestant. Call at No. 13 West 35th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a respectable girl; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 27th-st., near the 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or nurse, or take the entire charge of children and plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present place, No. 24 West 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 207 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has four years reference from her last place, or can see the lady. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., near the 2d-av., for two days if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or would go as regular waitress. Has good City reference from her last place; understands her business well. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 84 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 114 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 324 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do sewing; can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 154 East 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent and experienced situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and is capable of filling the situation that she applies for. Has the best of City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 67 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent Protestant young woman, a permanent situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 346 6th-av., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress and to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 252 West 16th-st. Can produce City references of five years from last situation.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate chamberwoman and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 247 East 26th-st., 2d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 23d-st., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family as cook; understands her business in meats, soups and sauces; is a good baker of biscuit and desserts; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and is capable of filling the situation that she applies for, and has four years reference from her last place, or can see the lady. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., near the 2d-av., for two days if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or would go as regular waitress. Has good City reference from her last place; understands her business well. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 84 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as a good chamberwoman and waitress; has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 124 West 23d-st., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family as cook; understands her business in meats, soups and sauces; is a good baker of biscuit and desserts; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 114 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 324 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do sewing; can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 154 East 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent and experienced situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and is capable of filling the situation that she applies for. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 67 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent Protestant young woman, a permanent situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 346 6th-av., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress and to assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 252 West 16th-st. Can produce City references of five years from last situation.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 23d-st., top floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, sauces, &c.; unexceptionable reference as regards honesty, sobriety and industry, &c.; no objection to a first-class hotel. Inquire at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., third floor, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as a competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; no objection to assist with the washing if required; no objection to city or country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, situations in a private family; one as cook; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen work and has seven years' reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; has given and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 239 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women; one as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both are sisters, are willing to go in the country, and wish to live in one place. Call at No. 113 7th-av.; can be seen for two days; best of City reference from their last place.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a woman and daughter, a situation in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist in washing; both willing and obliging; good City recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 252 1st-av., near 15th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls want situations, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 190 West 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of game and fowl, and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do all kinds of baking; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 251 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, would assist with the washing and ironing, and understands baking; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 East 23d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; no objection to go in the country, if required; City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 106 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Understands her business thoroughly. Call, for two days, at No. 300 West 13th-st., near 10th-av., front basement.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 East 13th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family. Has the best City references. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid, in some respectable family. Apply, where last employed, at No. 744 Lexington-av., from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, or would do light chamber work and sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 60 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid, in some respectable family. Apply, where last employed, at No. 744 Lexington-av., from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; has a sewing-machine of her own; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting for children; good City reference. Call at 194 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can make children's clothes; no objections to do a little chamberwork; City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day or week. The best of reference. Call at No. 141 Madison-av.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork, can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 236 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for one day.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl; can produce most respectable City reference, has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 20 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 481 2d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day or week, or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters if required; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 115 8th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, or would do light chamber work and sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 60 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid, in some respectable family. Apply, where last employed, at No. 744 Lexington-av., from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A DRESSMAKER.—A PROTESTANT WOman wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker; would wish to engage with a few families by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 40 West 45th-st. The best of City reference given as to capability and honesty.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN experienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also mantillas. Can be seen at No. 242 7th-av., third floor.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as cutter and fitter in a dressmaking establishment, or thorough dressmaker, the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW-York dressmaker, wishing to establish herself in Brooklyn, will receive orders from those wishing to employ her at No. 107 Hicks-st. Best of reference given.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 32d-st., in the basement, between 1st and 2d avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a hard-working, willing girl, in city or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, also an excellent laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 2 Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

A HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is fond of chamberwork and take charge of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call or two days at No. 126 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; no objections to leave the city. The best of testimonials given as regards character and capacity. Call, or address, A. M. SEE, No. 204 4th-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, where sewing or some light occupation would compensate for comfortable board; would like to take charge of a furnished house. Address A. B. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman, (colored,) to take care of a house during the Summer; the best of reference furnished. Apply at No. 155 West 29th-st., in the rear.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A widow lady of education and refinement, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady in or near the City. Address, for one week, Mrs. DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; quick at the needle; makes shirts and children's clothes; will travel with a lady. Wages $8 to $9 a month. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; does finting and all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; has lived with some of the best families in the City; or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen in the store No. 217 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French finting. Has no objection to go to the country with a family. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference given; can be seen at her present situation, at No. 18 East 16th-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 415 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a respectable young woman; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 119 West 34th-st.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Welsh woman wants a situation as faundress or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY WOman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth; has had long experience with young children; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the advertiser is a Protestant and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl to travel; understands taking care of children, and can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 70 West 37th-st., third floor, in the rear.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a gentleman's family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; the best of City reference; has lived over nine years in her first place, and eighteen months in her last place; left on account of the family going West. Call for two days at No. 6 31st-st., near 5th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a very respectable woman as child's nurse, aged 24 years; is experienced in case of sickness, and will make herself generally useful. No objections to go to the country in a gentleman's family. First-class City reference can be given. Call at No. 353 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., next private door to the jeweler's, Ring the bell.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN having many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would prefer travelling; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of McDougal-st.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, CLEAN-ly young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity, that produce n most satisfactory certificate from her doctor, as also other reference as regards character. Apply at No. 358 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse, having lost her own baby, one day old. Good reference can be given by calling at No. 259 West 37th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse. She can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 17 West 24th-st., where the best reference will be given.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, and can embroider; best of City reference. Apply at No. 200 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 252 West 15th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a competent and experienced young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101½ 3d-av., in shoe store, between 12th and 14th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Singer's sewing machines; no objections to go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 34th-st., second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or take the charge of a young child; has two years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; can take the whole charge of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to go to the country, and can give the best of City refernce. Call for two days at No. 415 7th-av., top floor.

A COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in the country for the Summer, in a private family; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference; no washing. Call at No. 84 20th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; has lived with families of the highest standing in the City; references, &c., given, if required. Address No. 265 West 24th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation to assist in washing and ironing, for City or country, with a good family; best of references. Apply for two days at No 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts. room 8 to 12 and from 2 to 6.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable girls, situations in a private family; one as cook; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen work and has seven years' reference from her last place; the other as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; has given and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 239 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women; one as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; both are sisters, are willing to go in the country, and wish to live in one place. Call at No. 113 7th-av.; can be seen for two days; best of City reference from their last place.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a woman and daughter, a situation in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist in washing; both willing and obliging; good City recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 252 1st-av., near 15th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls want situations, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 190 West 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of game and fowl, and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do all kinds of baking; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 251 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, would assist with the washing and ironing, and understands baking; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 East 23d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; no objection to go in the country, if required; City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 106 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Understands her business thoroughly. Call, for two days, at No. 300 West 13th-st., near 10th-av., front basement.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable woman, as cook, to assist in washing and ironing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 East 13th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family. Has the best City references. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

A DRESSMAKER.—A PROTESTANT WOman wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker; would wish to engage with a few families by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 40 West 45th-st. The best of City reference given as to capability and honesty.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN experienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also mantillas. Can be seen at No. 242 7th-av., third floor.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as cutter and fitter in a dressmaking establishment, or thorough dressmaker, the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW-York dressmaker, wishing to establish herself in Brooklyn, will receive orders from those wishing to employ her at No. 107 Hicks-st. Best of reference given.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 32d-st., in the basement, between 1st and 2d avs.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a hard-working, willing girl, in city or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, also an excellent laundress; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 2 Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

A HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is fond of chamberwork and take charge of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call or two days at No. 126 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; no objections to leave the city. The best of testimonials given as regards character and capacity. Call, or address, A. M. SEE, No. 204 4th-av., near 22d-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, where sewing or some light occupation would compensate for comfortable board; would like to take charge of a furnished house. Address A. B. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman, (colored,) to take care of a house during the Summer; the best of reference furnished. Apply at No. 155 West 29th-st., in the rear.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A widow lady of education and refinement, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady in or near the City. Address, for one week, Mrs. DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; quick at the needle; makes shirts and children's clothes; will travel with a lady. Wages $8 to $9 a month. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; does finting and all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; has lived with some of the best families in the City; or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen in the store No. 217 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French finting. Has no objection to go to the country with a family. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference given; can be seen at her present situation, at No. 18 East 16th-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 415 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a respectable young woman; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 119 West 34th-st.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Welsh woman wants a situation as faundress or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY WOman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of an infant from its birth; has had long experience with young children; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the advertiser is a Protestant and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl to travel; understands ta

FINANCIAL.

...ATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, ...
...the annual election held this day the ... gentlemen were elected Directors of this ... year:

...V. STOUT,	W. A. BUDD,
... OAKES,	GEORGE M. GROVES,
... SELIGMAN,	J. B. DICKINSON,
... BRAGG,	JOS. T. SANGER,
... F. BREEDEN,	D. L. ROSS,
JOHN HARPER,	THOS. CARLTON,
L. C. DEWING,	EVERETT CLAPP,
B. F. BEEKMAN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board ANDREW V. STOUT was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are ready to receive bids or proposals from ... Bonds, for the purchase of such ... of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which ... delivered,) in pursuance of section 10 of ... the City of Milwaukee to readjust its ... Such bids must specify the numbers of ... to be retired, and be accompanied by ... of the proper officer of any Bank, or of ... & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds ... with such Bank or said Schall & Co.; to be ... cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and ...

...als may be delivered to the City Comp... time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, ... day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the ... bidder be notified to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be Issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, provided, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive ... instalment amount of stock in the new corporation, in ... shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates ... for fractional amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) April 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

... Gas Light...$20 40 Astor Insurance.....$25
... Co.... 25 20 Lorillard Insurance.... 25
... Ins.... 100 80 Northwestern Ins.... 50
... 50 10 Bank of Commerce....100
... 20 30 Fireman's Trust Ins.... 10
... 25
... Fort Wayne and Ogdawka Railroad 1st mtg. bonds.
... Co. Manufacturing and Mining 6 p.c. bonds.
... Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.
... City and County 6 per cent. bonds.
... Regular Sale MONDAY, April 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the ... Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
... Agent and Stock Broker, 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed By-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

BOWERY AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 1, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

ANDREW V. STOUT,	W. A. BUDD,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	GEO. M. GROVES,
ALEX. BRAGG,	J. B. DICKINSON,
B. F. BREEDEN,	JOS. T. SANGER,
JOHN HARPER,	D. L. ROSS,
L. C. DEWING,	THOS. CARLTON,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	EVERETT CLAPP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Andrew V. Stout was unanimously reelected President.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to ... on and after April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 30th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

... ELECTION FOR Directors of the ensuing year will be held at this Bank, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at the ... between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

THE UNDERNOTED BONDS AND COUpons of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after 1st proximo, viz.: Income Bonds due April 1, 1862, each $1,000; Coupon on Bonds due April 1, 1862; Coupon on Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE PORTAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, April 1, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Irving Bank, held this day, Mr. John Caskey was unanimously elected President of this Bank, Mr. John Thomson, retiring in consequence of continued ill health.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 12 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1862, ON BONDS of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY SACRAMENTO BONDS.—CITY OF Milwaukee Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad Company; also, over-due Coupons bought.

GEO. K. STEARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

CHOICE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK.—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred Dividend Scrip, purchased at best rates by

E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $6,000 for one year on City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address E., Box No. 173 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 44 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The subscribers, Trustees under the first mortgage given for the security of the bonds issued by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will receive proposals in writing until the 15th day of April inst., at No. 50 Wall-st., for the sale of eight one thousand dollar bonds of the series numbered from one to five hundred inclusive.

WM. H. OSBORN,
J. NEWTON PERKINS, } Trustees.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 28th inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES 7 30-100 TREASURY NOTES, certificates of indebtedness, and GOLD AND SILVER bought and sold at the best rates by

F. P. JAMES & CO.,
Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital.....	$500,000 00
Surplus.....	571,518 28
Assets.....	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
U. S. BRANCH
OF THE
UNITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
At New-York,
Jan. 1, 1862.

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. Stock.....	$18,238 66
N. Y. S 5 and 6 per cent. Stock.....	115,800 00
N. Y. City 6 per cent. Stock.....	25,000 00
Cash loaned on collaterals.....	500 00
Cash in hand and in Bank.....	10,846 76
Cash in hands of Agents.....	8,035 93
All other investments.....	54,401 36
Office Furniture.....	494 17
Interest Accrued.....	315 00—$234,943 27
LIABILITIES.	
Losses ascertained and unpaid.....	$2,054 26
All other claims.....	1,406 94— 3,461 14
Net Assets.....	$230,882 06

*** NOTE.—The above statement shows the condition of the United States Branch alone. The total available Assets of the Company, including its English Securities, amount to

$4,793,522;

and this is entirely independent of the Life Business which is a totally distinct Company.

OEO. ADLARD, Manager,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $748,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
OARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8
SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEA, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20 will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 24th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPRA, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood to be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled on the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES HACKEAN,
SAM'L B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown. Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Corcwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—On and after TUESDAY, April 1, the steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck Slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in time to connect with all Express trains. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE PECK Slip, East River, at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
N. CHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT—on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and General Broker, No. 306 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance to the office in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Wash, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $ per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of neglected confidence may have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. CHAURCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for lufluenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, &c. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 45 Fulton-st. N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No 3 Division st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures in a short time the disgusting and exhausting effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to prescribe it. So firmly a work passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some difficult patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. HROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at Room No. 6 City Hall, on Wednesday, 2d of April, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for the erection of a public market at the foot of 16th-st., East River. Many of the parties interested in the subject were present, when it was agreed to adjourn until MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at the same time and place, in order to afford all parties interested an opportunity to be present, and state their views to the Committee. The attendance of all persons interested is respectfully requested, in order that the Committee may report their conclusions to the Board at the earliest practicable moment.

JAMES REED,
WILLIAM WALSH,
JOHN D. ATTIWELL,
} Committee on Markets.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 24 Mercer-st., New-York City, April 2, 1862.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING VOUCHERS for any supplies furnished Col. Van Wyck's Regiment New-York Volunteers, are requested to present the same to me, at my office, as early as possible.

HENRY C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AND forbid purchasing or negotiating a certain promissory note of $3,600 drawn in favor of Jacob Loomis against John Pierson in the month of June, 1861, payable on demand, said note having been given without value or consideration.

JOHN PIERSON.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$130
Second Cabin Passage.....	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$118
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.

NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.

EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITON.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....	$160
Third-class.....	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....	SATURDAY, April 5,
KANGAROO.....	SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....	SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....	$75	Steerage.....	$30
First cabin to London.....	$80	Steerage to London.....	$33
First cabin to Paris.....	$85	Steerage to Paris.....	$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....	$85	Steerage to Hamburg.....	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 114 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 22d March. SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Grand-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after Monday, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time table for the present as heretofore. From New-York—8:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4, 5 P. M. From Flushing—6:30, 7:40, 9 A. M.; 2, 3:15, 5:15 P. M. Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:45 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M. Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monm

...ERN OPERATIONS.

The Advance upon Beaufort by Our Forces.

Refusal of Fort Macon to Surrender.

Preparations to Reduce it by Siege.

Particulars of the Expedition to Washington.

Threats of the Rebels to Retake Newbern.

The steamship *Marion*, which arrived from Hatteras Inlet yesterday, brings word that nothing of special interest had transpired at Newbern, since our last reports. Part of our force had advanced to within four miles of Beaufort.

It was anticipated that Fort Macon would be stormed as soon as reinforcements arrived.

Goldsborough, it was reported, had been strongly fortified by the rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, March 26.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., Gens. BURNSIDE and PARKE made a reconnoissance toward Beanfort, with a view of determining the most feasible route for the troops to take in moving on that place. They returned and embarked Gen. PARKE's Brigade on Thursday, which took up the line of march from the point where Slocum's Creek intersects the railroad to Morehead City. On Friday night the troops reached Nawport, hurrying forward to prevent the threatened advance of the rebels and the burning of the railroad bridges. They reached Newport, nine miles on the road, in time to save the bridges, and encamped there over night. On Saturday they marched down the railroad and arrived at Carolina City the same night, within three miles of Morehead City. On Sunday they entered the latter place and found it evacuated by the inhabitants. Lieut. FLAGLER, ordnance officer, and a member of Gen. PARKE's Staff, crossed over to Fort Macon, a distance of two miles across Rogue's Sound, with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. A considerable parley took place, in which the folly of their attempting to hold ont was set before them. The fort was occupied by some five hundred secession troops, which were in command of Lieut. SMITH. Lieut. FLAGLER assured them of the ample means at our disposal to reduce the fort, and deprecated the sacrifice of life which it would occasion. SMITH, however, was not to be coaxed out, and decided to fight a little, if for no other reason, probably, to save his reputation. The flag of truce then returned, and reported the result to Gen. PARKE, who immediately dispatched a messenger to Gen. BURNSIDE. The result of the whole matter is, a vigorous movement is on foot to invest Fort Macon with an adequate land and naval force to insure its reduction. Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff left for the scene of operations this morning. The work of erecting the necessary siege works, with the transportation of heavy ordnance, will necessarily occupy several days, but the result will certainly be reported all right in due time. Lieut. FLAGLER will have the superintendence of the siege operations under Gen. PARKE.

The steamer *Nashville*, it is reported, with her usual facility of escaping our blockades, has eluded our vessels-of-war, and once more got off from Beaufort. It is not known whither she has gone, but she cannot long escape capture, as there is no American port into which she can go, and coal is an essential article to enable her to move about. There is no doubt but that she brought over and landed a considerable quantity of arms, caps and other ammunition, which were used in the fight at Newbern.

On the day following the movement toward Beaufort, that is, Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. BURNSIDE made an excursion to Washington with a small body of troops, and accompanied by three of the naval gunboats. They anchored below Washington, in Pamlico River, on Wednesday night, where the rebels had planted the same kind of obstructions as those found below Newbern. On Thursday morning, the naval vessels, led by the *Delaware*—always foremost in these expeditions—in command of Capt. QUACKENBUSH, ran through the line of piles and wrecks placed in their track, and pressed on toward the town. They met no obstruction from rebel batteries, all of which had been deserted. On landing, they found that a large part of the inhabitants had fled, and those that remained displayed the Stars and Stripes, declaring they were good Union people. The demonstration was accepted with great satisfaction by Gen. BURNSIDE and the troops, who, after marching through the place, and conversing with the people, returned on board the vessel and came back to Newbern. The visit was a most gratifying one, and showed that the feeling of loyalty is strong at least in the town bearing the revered name of Washington. Time will demonstrate the sincerity of these exhibitions of attachment to the old flag.

Since the decisive victory of the Union forces on the 14th inst., and the occupation of this town by our forces, the affairs of this campaign have progressed favorably. Not a moment has been lost. The expulsion of the rebel army from their strongholds in this immediate vicinity, was only one step in the programme laid down by Gen. BURNSIDE for the restoration of North Carolina to her rank in the Union. It has been found necessary to keep a strong guard posted on the railroad towards Kingston and Raleigh, as there have been intimations of an intention to attempt the recapture of the town by the rebels, who are said to be coogregating for that purpose. To set all minds at rest on that subject, it is only necessary to mention that Newbern is situated on the point of a peninsula, both sides of which are accessible by our gunboats on Neuse and Trent Rivers, which, even without the aid of troops, could keep in check any force attempting to march against it, as their fire could enfilade the roads and destroy an army before they could approach its furthest limit. The First Brigade, which occupies the town, also guard its approaches by the railroad and country roads, stationing pickets ten miles out, or as far as the rebel lines have been withdrawn towards Kingston. In this important duty the regiments take regular turns, with the exception of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, which are quartered in the town, and are doing guard duty here. The Tenth Connecticut relieved a detachment of the Twenty-Third Massachusetts today. The officers of the latter, who returned this afternoon, had information from a reliable source that a large force, the numbers of which were douhtless exaggerated, had assembled in Kingston, avowing their intention to recapture Newbern at all hazards. The officers in command during the late engagement, from Gen. BURNSIDE down, have been superseded, and a determined effort would soon be made to expel the Yankees from the place. The rebels burned one bridge on their retreat, to prevent pursuit by our troops, and we have destroyed the other to stop their advance. There is no fear, however, that an army which could not hold the place with such immense resources as were accumulated here, will attempt such an enterprise, even with three times the number that ran away on the 14th inst. Every precaution, however, will be adopted to guard against surprise. Meantime the movements for the capture of other places near by will go on without interruption.

The best houses in Newbern have been taken possession of by the officers of the army, where they find very comfortable quarters. The secessionists thronged their houses, leaving all their furniture and housekeeping articles behind for the convenience of the new owners, and, in many cases, their most trusty servants to attend to their wants.

Lieut. FARNUM, with his army signal corps, occupy the Winthrop House, a roomy and comfortable residence, which was left with an ample supply of good beds, and other furniture, besides a piano and harp, on which the new occupants beguile the time by playing patriotic airs. The old servants who remain in the house, show every disposition to make their new guests comfortable. The furniture and property will be well cared for..

The last Sabbath, like the first after the arrival of the troops, was spent in the most becoming manner. The church bells at the customary hour summoned the people to the various houses of worship; and some of the citizens, including a small sprinkling of ladies, attended. At the Presbyterian Church, some good organist from among the troops played the voluntaries, and led the tunes in the most approved style, while the orchestra seats were filled with the sweet singers of Israel, from away down East, to the no small surprise of the inhabitants who attended. The Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts preached them an edifying sermon from those words: "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." Some few of the citizens have returned to occupy their houses, but they cast about them furtive glances at the officers and other strangers, so unusual in their own quiet streets. All the poorer people, including the blacks, who have remained and peaceably pursue their callings, find ample protection, and no doubt are rejoiced at the improved order of things since the departure of the rebel troops; who consumed their substance and left no equivalent in their hands.

The ruins of the late fire occupy only widely scattered places in the town, and would hardly be noticed except by persons familiar with the place. The loss of the bridge is the most serious and damaging to its property. Peach trees are already in bloom here, and in a few weeks genial Spring, with its returning verdure and blossoms, will restore the town to its accustomed cheerfulness, and atone for the damage inflicted by grim-visaged war.

The wounded and sick, to the number of one hundred and fifty, have been sent to the North, and those remaining are doing well. They are now all comfortably quartered in the town.

The steamer *Potuxent* has just returned from an errand to Roanoke Island, bringing Dr. BRYAN, Brigade Surgeon of Gen. PARKE's Brigade, and Paymaster Major FOLSOM. He raports 150 pettents, consisting of the sick and wounded, in the hosptial and elsewhere, the number being reducad from 350. One hundred and twenty have been discharged cured, to join their respective regiments. In the Sixth New-Hampshire there were 56; in the Eighty-ninth New-York, hospital, 14; and in the Ninth New-York (Hawkins' Zouaves) some 20 in hospital, and others in private quarters. There is some intermittent fever, but typhoid fever and dysentery were the chief diseases prevailing, particularly in the Sixth New-Hampshire, whose camp was not so favorably located as the other troops.

The steamer *Haze*, a fine, new propeller, recently built at *Mystic*, by Mr. MALLORY, has just arrived from New-York with the mails, and bringing as passengers Mr. CHAS. H. HAZEWELL, Chief Engineer of this Expedition, Mr. STATSON, the Division Sutler, and Mr. BENJ. MALLORY. Mr. HAZEWELL returns here after having secured several valuable steamers for the use of Gen. BURNSIDE. The *Haze*, which is in command of Capt. WILLIAMS, late of the ship *Andrew Jackson*, will be an important acquisition to Gen. BURNSIDE as a dispatch and mail steamer. E. S.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS

An Attack upon Fort Jackson by Our Gunboats.

THE RESULT NOT YET KNOWN.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated the 31st of March, received by way of Fortress Monroe, says:

"The Charleston papers of to-day contain a dispatch dated New-Orleans, March 29, stating that two National gunboats on the 28th commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Up to that time nobody had been hurt."

New-Orleans papers of the 27th of March, report the loss of the rebel steamer *Vanderbilt*. The Captain, crew and eight passengers are safe on the Florida Coast. One boat, with seventeen men on board, had not been heard from.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, March 24, 1862.

We have most important news up to the morning of the 16th inst.

The Union fleet, which had not entered the Mississippi since its disgraceful exit in September, was represented at the head of the passes by the sloops-of-war *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, and a large portion of Commander PORTER's mortar flotilla. On the evening of the 17th and the morning of the 18th, heavy and continuous firing was heard up the river, our ships evidently being engaged with the enemy.

When the *Cora* left Pass a l'Outre, the gunboat *Pinola* and two bomb schooners were inside the bar, two were in tow of the steamer *Harriet Lane* going up the pass, and two other gunboats were engaged in towing the rest of the mortar fleet up to the delta.

When the *Hartford* left Key West she carried as little coal, water and provisions as was indispansable, in order to be able to cross the bar, and her success in entering the river shows the wisdom of the measure. The ship also took from this point a number of anchor buoys to mark out channels at the point of operations.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUS has transferred his pennant to the gunboat *Sciota*, for the nonce, and left Pass a l'Outre on the morning of the 16th for Ship Island, to expedite movements at that point.

The prize steamer *Calhoun*, which went on a reconnoissance up the river on the 4th inst., proceeded as far as Port Jackson, but saw no signs of the enemy.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIONISM.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

A Committee of the Ohio Legislature waited on Parson BROWNLOW, in Cincinnati, on Monday last, and invited him to visit the State Capital. In reply, he made the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I feel called upon to respond to the document read by the honorable Secretary, and also to the address of the gentleman from the General Assembly who has just taken his seat. I authorize the gentleman and the honorable Secretary to say, that I shall be proud and happy to visit the capital as the guest of the General Assembly; but I cannot say when I shall be able to accept their kind invitation. I want to undo the machinations and refute the sayings of a certain bogus nephew of mine, whom, if God does not know anything more about him than I do, will be inevitably and irretrievably lost in a coming day.

My mind has been variously exercised while I have been sitting here. This is not a society of young men and boys, but a society of old men; men who are true to the backbone—loyal, faithful, patriotic men, who, old as they are, would lay down with eager joy a life almost worn out under the beneficent protection of the best Government ever established on God's beautiful earth. They are honest men—none of your mean, pitiful, swindling, God-forsaken, rascally demagogues, who have used the strength God endowed them with to endeavor to overturn his most sacred institution—our Government. I am no candidate for popular favor—I want no office, although I did take a tilt against ISHAM HARRIS. [Laughter.] I am not adapted for an office, and as I said before, I don't want one, but I am a Federal, and I believe in a strong Government—one that has the power and the ability and the energy to put down treason—to crush out traitors; and, in short, gentlemen, to take care of itself. I think that our present Government is the right kind of a Government, but still not entirely so, inasmuch as it is hardly in earnest enough in the stupendous work it is now occupied in; but I hope and believe that with God's help and our backing, that this Government will soon put down the most diabolical treason that has ever been seen in any part of the world.

I have fought many battles—religious battles, political battles, and every other kind of battles—and I have encountered the devil, Tom Walker and the Southern Confederacy, (laughter and applause,) and if has gone hard with one to be called after, and pointed at so long, as a traitor, by all the miserable, sneaking, cowardly rascals who have torn and rent this glorious Union apart. My father was a volunteer in his country's army, and my uncle lives and died in the service of his country, and thank God their graves are still in possession of the Federals. My mother's relatives also shed their blood at their country's call, at Norfolk, and yet I am called a traitor, and by such men as compose the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. EDGERTON alluded to the crushing out of my paper. Yes, gentlemen, the office from which came the last sheets in defence of the Union, ever published in Knoxville, was cleaned out and converted into a workshop for repairing and altering all the arms stolen by that accomplished thief and runaway, PRYOR. All my ambition now, is to go back once more to Knoxville to establish another office; once more to spread abroad the glorious truths of the Union, and once more to take from a drawer in my own house, the flag which so long waved defiantly in the breeze, while those hellhounds were longing, and yet not daring to tear down and trample in the dust.

I would never have taken down that flag but for the females in my own house, who beseught and intreated me to do so, lest the house should be torn down about their ears.

One day a crowd surrounded my house and threatened to tear down my flag; but I warned them that they would have to do it in the face of six loaded muskets, which would be used by men who would never flinch from their duty. They took sober second thought, and marched away, but presently about fifteen came back again, drunker than ever, led by a young officer, who was desired to tear the d—d thing of a flag down. In the meanwhile, I had left my house and gone to the office, leaving my wife in charge. She came forward and expressed her intention of shooting the first man who attempted to haul down the flag. The officer was slightly scared, and said;

"Madam, you won't shoot, will you?"

"You had better try the experiment," said she.

"Go on, go on!" shouted the crowd, "she doren't shoot?"

She instantly drew from her pocket one of COLT's revolvers and cocking it, leveled it at the officer's head. "Never mind her, she's only a woman," cried the mob. "By God, look at her eye," said the officer, as he made a low bow, scraped the ground and toddled off, followed by the whole crowd.

The gentleman addressed me, expressing his regret that my paper is stopped and my office is closed, and I reply to him that all my ambition is to go back to Knoxville and resurrect my old paper. To go back with new presses and with new type, and with a soul renewed and revived by a baptism in the glorious liberty of the Northern States. And I also want to go back there, and repay a debt of gratitude I owe to about 150 of the most unmitigated scoundrels that can be found on the face of the earth. To liberate a people oppressed and defrauded by the most Satanic conspiracy ever consummated. Defrauded and duped by Southern Confederacy bonds. Bonds having on one side a full-length portrait of JEFF. DAVIS, and a picture of a henroost on the other, bearing on them these words: "I promise to pay, six months after declaration of peace between the Southern Confederacy and the United States of North America, $50."

They have fixed a time that never can and never will come. The only treaty of peace which we can have will be accomplished with powder and ball and river gunboats. There is nothing which fills a rebel with so much horror as gunboats. They would rather meet Old Nick, horns and all, than meet our gunboats. But this is not strange, perhaps, when we recollect their near relationship to that noble individual.

Some time since, I stood alone amidst 2,000 rebel soldiers, and I said, in my address to them: "It is you of the South that are to blame. The North have not precipitated this war on us; it is you who have done it. Your compliance of an infringement of Southern rights when there was no infringement. You complained of Northern encroachments when there were none, and you have rushed into a war of the most wicked kind, without the shadow of a reason."

But, gentlemen of Ohio, I do not and cannot exonerate the North; and I say in brief to you, that if, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern fire-eaters and one hundred Northern Abolitionists and hanged them up, and hurled them in a common ditch, and sent their souls to hell, we should have had none of this war. [Immense applause.] I am speaking too long. [Cries of "No, no!" "Go on!" "Don't allow that talk!"] But in looking around on this assembly, I notice that Time has written his mark unmistakably on the countenances of a large proportion of this audience. Many are growing gray; I am getting old myself, and I know not how soon the span of our existence may be shortened, and the spirit take its flight to realms of eternal joy and happiness or everlasting misery. It behooves us all, then, to see to it that we are prepared for this change, wherever and whenever it may come, and may God in his infinite mercy bless and keep us all.

The reverend gentlemen then sat down amid long and continued cheers, and the meeting adjourned.

John Bright and the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER ACCOMPANYING THE RESOLUTION COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. BRIGHT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, at a meeting held on the 6th inst.

This institution embraces a full representation of the commercial community of New-York, and the resolution adopted by it is but an inadequate expression of the feeling of gratitude and respect which pervades the people of all the loyal States, and which has found a full expression through the public Press.

It has been a matter of surprise in this country, that the attitude of the Federal Government toward the rebel States was so little understood in Great Britain; and that public feeling there should have been so extensively enlisted in favor of a causeless and wicked rebellion, against a most beneficent Government, and in favor, too, of a Confederacy based on the institution of Slavery, which has been justly regarded as the reproach of our Republic.

To have found an able and fearless advocate, under such circumstances, was a privilege which we cannot too fully appreciate or acknowledge with sufficient warmth.

The recent successes of the Union arms, and the well-organized strength of the Federal forces, warrant the expectation that the rebellion will soon be crushed. With the return of peace we shall witness returning prosperity, and this nation will ever remember with gratitude the noble advocacy of our cause which you have had the firmness and courage to maintain in face of public prejudice and ministerial opposition. With great respect, your ob't servant,

P. PERIT,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

To JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., M. P.

"The London American."

Pursuant to a call signed by the following gentlemen, P. Perit, Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, C. H. Marshall, Isaac Sharman, Simeon Draper, George W. Blunt, J. Smith Homans, Prosper M. Wetmore, De F. Tiemann and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., a meeting was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Tuesday evening last. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JOSEPH G. E. LAENED was appointed Secretary. Hiram Barney, Ex-Judge Peabody, Wm. Allen Butler, James A. Briggs, Seth B. Hunt, Isaac Bell and others were also present at the meeting.

Mr. DRAPER stated that he had received a letter from a distinguished representative of our country abroad, urging that something be done toward supporting the *London American*—a journal established in London, which gave correct information regarding American affairs. Letters commendatory of the *London American* were read from Bishop MOTLEY, CYRUS W. FIELD, THURLOW WEED, and other prominent Americans abroad. After much discussion it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to our citizens to contribute to the support and maintenance of the *London American* by becoming subscribers to the paper, and also, that the attention of the Chamber of Commerce be invited to the subject, to the end that the object may be authoritatively commended to the favorable notice of the mercantile community.

Resolved, That Messrs. MARSHALL and DRAPER be requested to present the subject to the Chamber of Commerce at its next meeting.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day will be exhibited a valuable portrait of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. Two years ago the authorities of the Virginia Military Institute requested Gen. SCOTT to sit for an equestrian portrait, to be placed in their Institute, and employed Mr. E. TROYE, the artist of the Dead Sea, the Bazaar of Damascus, and other well known paintings, to execute the work. At the same time, distinguished Virginians requested Mr. TROYE to paint another picture, to be purchased by the State of Virginia. Gen. SCOTT, at great personal inconvenience, recalled an intention he had expressed not to sit for a portrait, and not only sat, but mounted a horse, resembling one that he rode at Chepultepec, and devoted much of his valuable time, when his health was greatly impaired, to the artist's studio and labors. Both pictures were completed, when the rebellion broke out, and Virginia refused to take them. One of the pictures is in the Rotunda at Washington; the other, a magnificent historical portrait of the General at Chepultepec, some nine by twelve in size, is at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where it will be seen by the members to-day. It is proposed by the merchants of New-York to purchase this portrait for a purpose that will undoubtedly meet with the enthusiastic cooperation of all our citizens.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—For the benefit of the family of the late JOS. W. WHITE, the billiard players of the country proposed a grand tournament at Irving Hall in this City. Last night, in the presence of a crowded house, Messrs. Phelan, Tieman, Seriter, Fox, Dewy, Stone, Coon, Goldthwaite, Benjamin, Kavanagh, Foley and Bird played a game of a thousand points—six on a side, the strangers against the City men. The strangers were victorious. The play was very poor, the players evidently not caring to expose their points to each other. To-night a grand match will come off at the same place, at which playing of a different nature may be anticipated. FOLEY and KAVANAGH will be the players.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Probable Defeat of the Broadway Railroad Bill—The Bill to Define the Crime of Murder—The Marital Relations—The Select Committee on the Health Bill—The Harbor-Masters—Passage of the Annual Appropriation Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

The House only held a session last evening. The special orders were suspended for a few minutes, and various motions and resolutions were introduced, mostly to move forward bills for consideration as "special orders." Mr. MCLEOD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to the Woman's Industrial Farm Association. The bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Blind Association of New-York City, was made the special order for next Thursday.

Mr. DEWEY offered the following resolution, which, being likely to elicit *lively* debate, was laid over, under the rule:

"That to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, the roll be called, and each member, as his name is called, be authorized to move one bill; that all the bills moved, that do not require an appropriation, or grant, or recall a franchise, or relate to a charter other than municipal, be referred to the Select Committee of Nine, and all others shall be acted upon in the order as moved, in preference to other bills in general orders. That any member absent at the calling of the roll, may each move one bill in the same manner and with the same effect as above."

A motion for afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Wednesdays was also laid over. I doubt the excellence of sitting so steadily as that resolution would contemplate, for evening sessions are now held regularly, except on Saturday evening, and afternoon sessions on Thursdays and Fridays. The real working power of the House resides in its Committees, and this arrangement would allow them no time at all to sit. When they have reported all the important bills which they can expect to report, then it will do well enough to sit continuously.

Mr. BANKS, after the conclusion of the debate on the special orders, attempted to move forward the Broadway Railroad bill, but a motion to adjourn was interpolated and carried by a decided vote. I do not think the House intend to let it be moved forward, and that is a virtual defeat, for it is very far along toward the end of the "general order" calendar. A motion to move forward the Spring-street Railroad bill was carried, earlier in the evening.

The most of the evening, and the House did not adjourn until nearly 11, was taken up in considering the bill to define the crime of murder, dividing it into two degrees, and to prescribe the punishment for arson, and the bill affecting the relations of married women.

Mr. STATSON, of the Judiciary Committee, explained the necessity of the first bill arising from the ambiguity of the present laws on the subject sometimes allowing escape from all merited punishment, under the ruling of the Courts, and it passed without opposition.

The second bill, which repeals portions of the law of 1860, and adds other sections, intended more fully to carry out its provisions, caused more discussion. Mr. PRYNE moved to retain the section of the old law which allows joint guardianship to the wife over the children. After some discussion, in which the nature of the marital relations was discussed, and the unfortunate propensities of man and wife to live sometimes like cats and dogs, and the Scripture doctrine of the male head of the family were stoutly asserted by gentlemen whose faces bore no recent scars, and who could never be accused of being of the hen-pecked gentry, the amendment, or rather the retention of that feature of the old law, was voted down. It was done on the principle that, in all conjugal disputes, there must be a court of last resort, and it was but just that the male head of the family should constitute such a court, in the majority of cases; while, in case he was a drunkard or a brutal husband and father, the Courts already furnish his family relief.

Mr. PRINGLE moved as a substitute for the section thus stricken out another, providing that no husband shall bind a child to an apprenticeship, or appoint a testamentary guardian, without the written consent of the mother, which was carried; also, amendments allowing the woman to sue and be sued in matters relating to her own secured property, real and personal, in all the Courts of the State, and, in case of judgment against her, to be liable to an execution for damages, the same as if a "*femme sole*."

Mr. TRACY, of Tioga, strongly opposed this amendment, contending that cases against women ought to be confined to Courts of Equity, where the direction of the imposition of costs is discretionary with the Judge, in order to protect her from the clutches of designing speculators, who might overreach her in a bargain, and then compel her to pay all the costs of a suit in addition. But the House decided that if she availed herself of the *privileges* of the Courts, she must likewise subject herself to the *liabilities* of the same, and adopted the amendment. The bill was then ordered to the third reading.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Benedict, Pringle, Gray, Halsey, Burr, Lamont, P. E. Havens, Bowen and Coddington as the Select Committee upon the Health bill. It will not suffer material amendments at the hands of this Committee, but will soon be reported to the House, and passed. Thus New-York will again stand some chance to have good sanitary regulations.

The Governor sent two messages to the House, one covering the congratulatory resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine to the soldiers of the West upon the victories in the Valley of the Mississippi, passed by that body, and ordered sent to the Governor of Illinois and other Western States. Whether Maine is so far "down East," or New-York so far West, that the Governor of Maine has mistaken it for one of the Western States, whose soldiers were engaged in those glorious victories is a fair question. The other message simply recapitulated the bills which the Governor has approved. Inasmuch as these were no vetoes, they do not possess especial interest.

Quite a debate arose over the motion to refer back to the Committee of Nine the bill to regulate the duties of the Captain of the Port, and the Harbor-masters of the Port of New-York. As reported by the Committee, the bill provides that two of the Harbormasters must be men who have sailed from that port to some foreign port, or have acted as pilots in the waters of the harbor for three years past. Mr. ALVORD moved to restore the bill to its former shape, in which it does not impose any qualifications of this kind. Mr. PHELPS combatted this motion, and showed the necessity of having qualified men for the position, and strongly urged the adoption of the bill as reported by the Committee. Mr. ALVORD supported his motion and opposed making distinction of classes in these appointments. He said he spoke in behalf of the internal commerce of the State, which had at least an equal interest in the waters of the harbor with the foreign commerce. Mr. BENEDICT sustained the position taken by Mr. PHELPS, and spoke of the absolute necessity of having competent men for the position. A perfect tempest of amendments to the proposed instructions to the Committee—to send to the Committee of the Whole, to go into the Committee of the Whole immediately, &c.—were made, and as many as could be, acted upon. The upshot of the whole thing was, that the Senate bill was referred to the Committee, with power to report complete. They will probably report with the provision that six of these officers must be masters or mates of vessels sailing from the port, or pilots in its waters, or seamen sailing therefrom for one year previous to their appointment, and with certain amendments to protect the canal interests, and in this shape the bill will pass the House. It is a most important bill to the commercial interests of the City. I sent down a copy of the Senate bill at the time of its passage in that body.

The consideration of the special order was postponed, by general consent, until this evening, to make way for the third reading of bills. It was the bill extending State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad.

The "Annual Appropriation Bill" was by unanimous consent, taken up and passed, on its third reading.

The Committee on "Shoddy Contracts," who were expected to report yesterday, but did not, will probably report to-morrow, and their report will be very nearly unanimous. The Committee of Nine, seeing the danger that, by reporting bills so rapidly, they are likely to consume the time of the House in the third reading of bills and thus defeat one of the very objects for which the Committee was raised, viz.: to allow the House time to consider public bills of importance, will not, hereafter, sit quite so often, nor report so many bills. The third reading of bills consumed much of the time of the House this morning.

Among the bills passed was the bill providing for the protection of New-York Harbor and the public defence. Only eight votes were cast against it. This is the bill appropriating $500,000 for the defence of the harbor and $3,000,000 for the public defence, under the limitations detailed only a few days since.

The motion to reconsider the vote passing the act in relation to the Jury Commissioner in Kings County to a third reading was negatived and the bill was put upon its final passage. Not receiving a majority vote of all the members elected it was declared lost. Mr. BENEDICT then moved to reconsider and to lay that motion upon the table, which was carried by a vote of 75 to 4 or 5.

In the Senate the bill to legalize certain ordinances of the Common Council, was reported favorably without amendment. Much of the session was consumed upon the Excise question, including the price which should be charged for licenses, and the efficiency of the Excise Commissioner system. Several of the Senators strongly favored the giving of their duties to some other officers more directly responsible to the people. No vote had been reached when the hour for taking a recess until evening intervened. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To repeal the charter of the Metropolitan College.

To extend the route and time for the construction of the Buffalo and Allegany Railroad.

Also several local bills.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Citizens Savings Bank, New-York.

Confirming certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to renew the charter of the New-York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb by unanimous consent.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents.

Increasing the duties and pay of physicians of State Prisons.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate considered the Compensation Emancipation scheme of President LINCOLN.

Mr. BELL supported the resolutions, arguing that Slavery was the political curse of the country to which the present war was owing. It ought to be struck down and eradicated as the root of all the evils now existing in the Nation. To his mind, rebellion and Slavery were merely convertible terms. He was willing to give every man his Constitutional rights, but he had no hesitation in the progress of the war in treating Slavery as the main evil of this war, and sweeping it from existence.

Mr. GANSON moved as a substitute resolutions that the United States ought to cooperate to any extent which may lead to the gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such pecuniary aid, to be used in the said State at discretion, to compensate for inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system; that, in the language of President LINCOLN, such a proposition on the part of the National Government sets up the right to claim by national authority to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, to the absolute control, subject in each case to the State and people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

Mr. TOMPKINS referred to the resolutions without quotation from the President's Message.

Mr. FOLGER moved a substitute, simply approving of the measure, expressing a desire for the passage of the resolutions by Congress.

Mr. MURPHY favored Mr. FOLGER's resolution. He approved of the message of the President.

Mr. WILLARD moved to refer the resolutions to a Special Committee.

Mr. PRAYN advocated that motion.

Mr. FOLGER's substitute was adopted, 24 to 3, Nays, Messrs. Freer, Ganson and Pruyn.

The resolutions, as amended, were then passed 26 to 1, Mr. PRAYN voting negatively. Absent, Messrs. Bradley, Clark, Henderson, Ramsey and Woodruff.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2.

The bill to suppress "Concert Saloons" was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. ALVORD in the Chair.

Mr. MCMULLEN offered a substitute for the bill, providing that public emusements shall be placed under the control and surveillance of the Police, and giving to the Police the power of granting licenses.

Mr. MCMULLEN spoke at length in favor of his substitute. He had been accused of desiring to retain the "concert saloons" in existence. He denied having any such intention. He only desired to protect the Germans in their gardens and places of popular emusements.

Mr. RAYMOND regarded the public gardens and theatres of the Germans as most harmless and desirable places of amusement. He held that this bill did not interfere with such places. If it would he should move an amendment to provide against any such result. He approved of the bill in its present shape with slight amendments. He favored the reference of the bill to the Committee on Cities, to report complete.

Mr. PORTER spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. TALLMAN endeavored to get in an amendment to strike out the word "acrobats," so as not to suppress the German Turnveretn Societies. Failing in this, he gave notice that he should endeavor to prevail on the Committee on Cities to make the desired amendment.

The Committee here rose, and the bill was sent back to the Committee on Cities to perfect and report complete.

The consideration of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SEYMOUR in the Chair. After a long debate, participated in by Messrs. MURPHY, SCHOLEFIELD, TRACY and TALLMAN in favor, and Mr. PIERCE against, the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. MCMULLEN, the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 61 to 17.

The bill for the loan of $10,000 to the People's College, and a loan of $5,000 a year for two years to Troy, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Re-election of Gov. Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, April 2.

Gov. SPRAGUE and the rest of the present incumbents of the State offices, were re-elected to-day without opposition. The vote was light, only about 11,000 ballots being cast. The General Assembly is divided politically very nearly as it was last year. The Democrats and Constitutional Union Party have a majority, in grand Committee, of about 36.

Albany Democratic City Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2.

The Democratic City Convention nominated ELI PERRY for Mayor, DENNIS P. GAFFNEY for Police Justice, and JOHN TRACY for Police Commissioner, to-day.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2.

Day Calender in the Court of Appeals April 3, except as the same may be changed at the evening session: Nos. 30, 34, 32, 22½, 32½, 16, 33, 34, 35, 38.

Rebel Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 2.

Thirteen rebel prisoners, who arrived here this morning from Winchester, were sent to Fort Delaware this afternoon *via* the canal line.

RECOVERY OF SERGEANT HAMILTON.—After the battle of Newbern, N. C., it was reported that Sergeant JAMES HAMILTON, of the Fifty-first New-York Regiment, was killed while fighting gallantly with his comrades. News has just been received that his wound; though severe, is not considered mortal, and that with a little care he will shortly recover. Col. FERRERO, in writing of Sergeant HAMILTON, says: "I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the bravery and patriotism of your son, whose conduct was in every sense noble. It is by such men as he that our country is to be restored to its once happy condition."

NEW COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—JAMES WALKER and JOHN DOBBS were arrested, yesterday, upon the charge of passing counterfeit $3 bills on the Bank of Otsego, N. Y. A large number of the spurious bills were found in the possession of the accused. The Police say that these bills have been extensively circulated in the City. Justice OSBORNE held the prisoners to answer. Several spurious notes on the Townly Bank, of Massachusetts, were put into circulation, yesterday. They are so well executed that the best of judges are deceived by them.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for the *Merrimac* is changed to look out for KNOX's Spring Style. They have caused as much excitement as anything in vogue. They are just the thing for taste and beauty, and all admit of their loveliness. Call on KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, and get one.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARMY AND NAVY GLASSES, with new improvements, of very high power and clearness, just received by BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHS, in great variety, and at low prices, at BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane

[Advertisement.]

Commodore NUTT continues to be the centre of attraction at BARNUM's Museum, notwithstanding the hippopotamus has announced this as his last week.

Passengers Arrived.

per U. S. transport Marion, from Hatteras Inlet—Major Binney, U. S. Paymaster, George E. Bayles, Isaiah Butler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets.... 6 20 | Moon sets....20 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 25 | Gov. Island.11 12 | Hell Gate....12 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships E. F. Gabain, Lernoke, Bremen, Chas. Luling; Consignment. Tukey, Queenstown, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks H. D. Brookman, Cheney, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Hannah Thornton, Parr, Havana, ——; Venus, (Dntch,) Atkinson, Curacao. J. Faulkner, Bourgett. (Br.,) Brownlow, Elizabethport. Brigs Manricio, (Dntch,) Schroeder, Curacao, ——— & Co; Sea Lion, Jarvis, Elizabethport. C. & ——; Col. Penniman, Coffin, Hamilton, Bermuda, ——— & Co.; Avocetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Laguayra and ——; Gallup & Co.; Ben. Carver, Perry, Cardenas, ——; Carver & Chase; Time, (Br.,) McDougal, St. Johns, N. F.; J. S. Dealey; J. Condon, Forbes, Halifax, N. S., T. & C. A. DeWolf.

Schooners Marian, Jordan, Melville, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Kossuth, Lee, Portsmou

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3286. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia Passed by the Senate.

The Tax Bill Nearly Perfected in the House.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

Probable Transfer of Gen. Blenker's Division to Fremont's Command.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The indorsement by the Senate, yesterday, of President LINCOLN's emancipation proposition, was followed up to-day, in that body, by the passage of Senator WILSON's bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, creating considerable excitement in the city, but indicating nothing in opposition to the measure. The announcement, some days since, by a New-York print, that the introduction of the bill had caused negroes to be insolent to pedestrians on the streets in this city, cannot be sustained by respectable witnesses. The bill named above will undoubtedly pass the House.

The bill which passed the Senate to-day for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was introduced by Senator WILSON, on the 16th of December, and reported back from the Committee for the District on the 30th of February, with amendments, which, however, do not affect the principles or plan of emancipation as embodied in the original bill.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY PERFECTED.

If the House had remained in Committee of the Whole ten minutes longer to-day, the TAX bill would have been reported to the House, so that the latter could have commenced definite action upon it to-morrow; but hunger overtook the members, and an adjournment was the result at about 4 o'clock.

It is not now probable that the House will finally act on the TAX bill till Monday, and in the meantime the many amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union will be printed.

THE TROOPS IN LOUDON COUNTY.

The following are the rebel troops that occupied Loudon County, Va., during the Summer, Fall and Winter, and until the time of evacuation: The Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Col. BLANDING; the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi Regiments, Cols. BARKSDALE, FEATHERSTON, BURKE, KELLEY and HUMPHREYS, and the Eighth Virginia, commanded by Col. E. HUNTER, of Prince William, Lieut.-Col. C. B. TEBBS, of Loudon, and Maj. NORMAN BERKLEY. The latter regiment was moved, some days after the Ball's Bluff fight, to Centreville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to Loudon, but remained only a few days. It is now conceded amongst the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal, if not superior, to any in the rebel army. Notwithstanding the brag of the South Carolina chivalry, it is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at the Battle of Bull Run.

A large number of desertions from North Carolina and Georgia regiments, are reported to have taken place lately.

The time of the Loudon troops expires April 28.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *King Philip* arrived from the Lower River last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia, who came off from Kinsale on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are pressing every male between the ages of 18 and 45 into the service, and they had been closely hunted by the press-gangs for a week or two.

The rebels have mostly left the neighborhood of Loudon, but a few squads of their cavalry roam through the country, impressing into the service all able to bear arms.

The four refugees state that they are natives of that section—one being an old farmer, named GARDY, and the others young men engaged in business near him. One of the young men has been acting as the Confederate Postmaster at Kinsale.

The refugees give the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity: Coffee, $1 25 per pound; Sugar, 40c.; Fine Salt, $60 per sack, and Table Salt, put up in half-gallon sacks, $1 25. Boots are to be had only at Fredericksburgh, at $13 50 per pair.

The refugees also say that late Secesh papers state that the National loss in the recent conflict with the *Merrimac*, was 1,500 men; also, that the shots of the *Monitor* had no more effect on the sides of the *Merrimac* than hailstones.

A few days ago the steamer *Union* ran into the Wycomico and brought out the Secesh schooner called the *Isabel*. She is in good order and can be very usefully employed by our Government.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Government having returned to their respective owners all the boats on the Chasapeaka and Ohio Canal, trade has already begun to revive. Eight or ten barrels of flour are among the first receipts.

GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION.

Efforts are being made to have the War Department detail Gen. BLENKER's Division to the command of Gen. FREMONT, and it is likely to be successful.

GEN. SHIELDS' REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Considerable comment is made about Gen. SHIELDS' private report "to a friend," of the battle of Winchester, in which he goes out of his way to comment upon the whereabouts of Major-Gen. BANKS, who, at the time, was SHIELDS' superior officer, and at the commencement of the battle, was moving, in obedience to orders, with his column, toward Centreville. The facts show that Gen. SHIELDS really had less to do with the battle of Winchester than Gen. BANKS, who has pursued the flying rebels further into the enemy's country than any other General in the army of the Potomac.

LIGHTENING THE LABORS OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the transferring of the supervision of the Capitol extension, and the erection of the new dome on the Capitol, from the War to the Interior Department, has to-day been unanimously agreed to by the House Committee on Public Buildings. This is a reform in the right direction. Gen. MEIGS is overburdened by the detailed labors of the Quartermaster's Department, from which springs more complaint of delay than any other branch of the army. Notwithstanding this fact, MEIGS has assumed, not only to superintend all the business indicated above, but also to superintend the Post-office extension and the construction of the Washington Water-works. Congress will immediately take action to relieve Gen. MEIGS of all this extra labor outside of his specialty as Quartermaster-General, which is the only office that the public is aware he holds. Mr. TRAIN, from the Committee on Public Buildings, will report to the House on the Senate resolution to-morrow, and on a subsequent day will introduce a resolution changing the superintendency of the Water-works and Post-office extension to other hands. The construction of the dome of the Capitol has been placed in the charge of a relative of Gen. MEIGS, by the latter, probably in order that he may continue to hold possession of the business. The people do not require that one man should grasp so much, when there are plenty of good citizens equally capable of transacting the business, and the only wonder is that the Government has allowed the thing to go on.

CADETS FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography replies to inquiries made by Mr. SEDGWICK, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, that a Committee appointed to respond to them, consisting of Lieut. SIMPSON, Prof. COFFIN and Prof. NOURSE, have considered the whole subject of the mode of selecting cadets for the Naval Academy and say, in substance, that the present mode is bad; that the Academic Board has been powerless to introduce a remedy; that Mr. SEDGWICK offers the first cheering prospect that Congress will take a step in the right direction; that it would be of advantage to the Academy to have in it representatives of all classes in society; that in examining candidates, an approach to the French system had better be adopted by Congressmen in their several districts, and that the school-ship system, having proved successful, be elaborated by attaching to the Academy another frigate. The reply of the Committee is quite able.

NOMINATED FOR PROMOTION.

The following nominations for promotion were made to the Senate to-day, in the Regular army:

Judson Haycock, as First Lieutenant in First Cavalry.

James A. Hall, First Lieutenant in First Cavalry.

Robert Allen, First Lieutenant in First Cavalry.

NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The following nominations for appointments in the Volunteer force were made to the Senate to-day:

Col. James H. Van Allen, of the Third New-York Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General.

Capt. Brayton Ives, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, to be Assistant Adjutant General.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations for brevet promotion, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky.:

Capt. Alvan C. Gillen, to be Major.

First Lieut. Andrew S. Burt, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Captain.

Capt. Geo. B. Flynt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Geo. S. Roper, Colonel of Staff of Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Michael C. Garber, A. Q. M., to be Major.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Croxton, of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, to be Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. James George, Second Minnesota Volunteers, to be Colonel.

Maj. Fillmore B. Hunt, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Alexander Wilkin, of Second Minnesota Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Chas. Joseph, of Ninth Ohio Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Frederick Schroeder, Ninth Ohio Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Samuel H. Shorlie and Marsh B. Taylor and John N. Perkins, Tenth Indiana Volunteers, to be respectively, Majors.

First Lieut. Geo. H. Harris, of the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, to be Captain.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following promotions in the Marine Corps were sent to the Senate to-day:

Second Lieuts. John A. Burrough and Wm. H. Parker to be First Lieutenants, to take rank next after Joseph T. Baker and above Wm. H. Hale.

Frederick H. Corrie and Charles H. Nye, to take rank next after Oscar B. Grant and above E. B. Smalley.

MARSHAL AT HAN KOW.

G. H. C. SALTZE, of New-York, was nominated to the Senate, to-day, to be Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Han Kow, China.

DR. HAYS A BRIGADE SURGEON.

To-day the President sent to the senate the nomination of Dr. ISAAC I. HAYES, who distinguished himself in the great Arctic Exploring Expedition, to be Brigade Surgeon.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, in accordance with a recommendation of the Postmaster-General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the Department for this purpose, and, in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decision shall be final on both parties.

THE COMMISSION ON THE STATE PRISONERS.

The Commission on State Prisoners will commence their sessions at the Fifth-avenue Hotel next Monday. After completing their business there they will proceed to Boston.

LEFT THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. THOMAS H. CANFIELD, who succeeded Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT as Military Superintendent of Railroads when the latter was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, has accepted the Superintendency of the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company, and is about to leave this city to enter upon his duties. While in the service of the Government he exhibited evidences of being an excellent executive officer, and leaves the Department with the regret of all who had business relations with him.

NO MORE ENLISTMENTS.

All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

FALSE RUMORS.

The city was wild with excitement to-day, growing out of the reports that Gen. BUELL had gained a victory over BEAUREGARD at Corinth, and that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* had come out from Norfolk and made desperate havoc with our fleet in the bay. There was not the slightest foundation for either report.

The latest information received from Fortress Monroe to-day, by telegraph *via* Cherrystown, represents quiet in that vicinity, and this disposes of all rumors and idle speculations to the contrary.

GALLANT AFFAIRS.

The capture of Union City by Col. BUFORD, and the capture of the enemy's batteries by the expedition under Col. ROBERTS, are regarded by the War Department as very gallant achievements.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1862.

The Post-office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the Potomac, whether near Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated. Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster of Washington, to what convenient point such packages destined to regiments under their command should be sent.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

VISITORS TO MOUNT VERNON.

The following has been issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 343.—The steamer *Thomas Collyer*, under the control of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, will be allowed to resume her trips to Mount Vernon.

No other boat or vessel will be allowed to land at that place. Maj. W. E. DOSTER.

C. E. ROBINSON, Adjutant. Provost-Marshal.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HEART OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR—INJUSTICE OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28, 1862.

An incident has recently transpired which brings out in bold relief a most touching instance of delicacy in one whom the public look upon as the grim, stern, and even Draconic, Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON. It shows that deep down in his heart there wells up a fountain of almost feminine tenderness. About two weeks since a private in one of the New-York regiments was killed while on picket duty at our outposts on the Potomac. He was a young man, beloved by his companions, and the sole hope of a widowed mother. When she heard of his death she hurried on here from Rochester, hoping, through the aid of the Government, to have her son's remains sent to his native place. She found that it would cost her quite a heavy sum, and far more than her slender purse would permit. Disappointed, and with her cup of sorrow now filled to repletion, she was about to return unsuccessful, when an old army officer, Capt. MAGUIRE, volunteered to aid her through a letter to the Secretary of War. Mr. STANTON was so impressed with her story that he immediately sent an order to the proper officer, with instructions to have the dead soldier disinterred, properly coffined, and forwarded, with every memento of respect, to his home, *free of charge*, to the devoted mother who had offered her all on the altar of her country.

When you hear from me again it will be from the tented field—from a *corps d'armée marquee*. I should like to tell you something about my own particular corps, but I look with holy horror upon the 57th Article of War, and religiously refrain. Let it be observed, however, that it is not in consonance with the spirit of our institutions to refuse to allow the loyal people, who are spending their blood and treasure like water in the cause, to know the facts about our preparations, while the friends of the C. S. A.—to be counted by the scores in every street in Washington, and in many cases still holding office under the Union Government—permit almost daily, to the would-be destroyers of the Union, all the facts they wish them to know. It is hardly worthy of a great power to so dread the publication of facts. We ought to feel that we are now so strong, and that the South is so contemptibly weak and utterly unable to cope with us, that we might as well let them know the full and entire strength of our armies. They would then see the utter hopelessness of resistance, and would gladly lay down their arms, in expectancy of a general amnesty. So think, and so will the mass of the people echo, the sentiment of JASPER.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the defences of Delaware River and Bay, recommending the construction of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from $50,000 to $25,000. The bill was amended and passed.

Also from the same Committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the ships *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The bill gives twelve months' extra pay to the widow, child or nearest relative. Passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers, or any interdiction of free exchanges.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to report whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the military service of the United States from aiding the return, or having control over persons claimed to be fugitive slaves, and to punish them therefor.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing for a Bureau of Clothing. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the war shall not be prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the Constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that the United States will prosecute the war until this is secured.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the state of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, what is the damage done thereto, and whether it is expedient to restore and repair the same, and re-employ the workmen.

The resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries, was taken up and passed.

The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak against the measure. He said he regretted the introduction of all these measures, and he thought the character of this discussion would not tend to restore the Union. He contended that such a measure was especially inexpedient at such a time as this. The Republican Party was especially pledged by the President against it. Though he (McDOUGAL) was opposed to Slavery, and considered it a special evil in this District, he was willing to vote for a bill providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves and a wise system of colonization.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) would have much preferred a bill providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves, with just compensation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District. Mr. TEN EYCK here referred to the views of the President, as expressed in his discussions with Mr. DOUGLAS in 1860, and to the pledges of the President to non-interference with Slavery by the Republican Party, as the reasons why he expressed the above preference. He (TEN EYCK) considered it but just and reasonable that this question should be passed upon by the people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. TAUSMILL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked—What propriety is there in submitting a question for mine or the Senator's (TEN EYCK's) constituents to the few people here "whether the Capital of the nation shall be free or not?" Why should not the whole people have a vote upon it?

Mr. TEN EYCK replied that Slavery had existed in this District for a long time, but he (TEN EYCK) did not know that the business of Congress had been impeded thereby. He also thought that the interests and the feelings of the Border States ought to be consulted.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the bill, so that in taking testimony before the Commissioners no witness shall be excluded on account of color.

The amendment was agreed to by YEAS, 26; NAYS, 10.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

Mr. CLARK's substitute was rejected.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. WRIGHT, which was rejected by YEAS, 10; NAYS, 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Sherman, Willey and Wright.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the second section by providing that a claimant making a petition for payment for his slave, shall take an oath that he (the claimant) has not borne arms in the rebellion or given any aid or comfort thereto.

Mr. TAUSMILL moved to add the proviso "that such oath of a party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated."

This was agreed to and the amendment adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend by providing that the average price of the slave shall be five hundred dollars, instead of three hundred, one-half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid to the person liberated if he emigrates to another country.

Mr. BROWNING said that we should do something more than simply liberate the negro. He did not believe the two races could live together with mutual advantage. Indeed, with all his horror of Slavery, he was not sure but, if the two races must live together, the best way for them to do so was to remain in the relation of master and slave.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—If that is the case, why not propose compulsory emigration?

Mr. BROWNING thought it was not time to consider that question on so small a measure as this. When the question should come up he would be perfectly willing to vote for compulsory emigration and take his share of the responsibility. He did not believe that the negro could ever rise to an equality of civilization with the white man in this country.

Mr. BROWNING's amendment was rejected by YEAS 10; NAYS 31.

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Davis, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Willey and Wright.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that the owners of persons held to service shall put upon file the name and a description of the person liberated by the bill within twenty days after making a claim for payment, or within such time as the Commissioners may limit, under the penalty of forfeiture of the claim, and that the Clerk of the Court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGAL offered a substitute for the bill similar to the one offered by Mr. WRIGHT, providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves, compensation for such emancipation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District of Columbia.

This was rejected by YEAS 10; NAYS 25.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District of Columbia, to Hayti, Liberia, or other country. Adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Herlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Sherman, Stark, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy and Sumner—10.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke against the bill as unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust to the people of the District and the people of the States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of such a measure, but objected to this particular bill as unconstitutional and unwise. The bill takes property in violation of the Constitution, and also mixes up the question of loyalty and confiscation with the question of taking property.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—14.

There was applause in the galleries when the chair declared the vote.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the President was requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any information which may be received at the Department of State showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The following amendment in relation to marine and inland insurance was made:

Where the amount insured does not exceed $1,000, the tax upon the same shall be 25 cents; when more than $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, the tax shall be 50 cents, and when exceeding $5,000, $1.

The following amendment was also made as to mortgages:

Where the amount mortgaged does not exceed $5,000, the tax shall be 50 cents, and where exceeding $5,000, $1.

In regard to both the above amendments, it was agreed that where the value or consideration insured does not exceed $100, or the mortgage does not exceed the same amount, there shall be no stamp duty imposed.

The following proviso was rejected:

"That any such mortgage given to secure the payment of purchase money for real estate, shall be exempt from any such charge."

An amendment was adopted that the stamp duty on any note, check, marine and other specified products, shall be 25 cents.

An amendment was offered, debated and rejected, imposing a tax of one dollar on each passenger traveling on railroads within the United States.

A proviso was also adopted, that the stamp duty on manifests, bills of lading and passenger tickets, provided for in Schedule B, shall not apply to steamships plying between ports in the United States, but to steamships plying between these ports and the ports of British North America.

An amendment was also adopted that no writ, summons or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace in any criminal, law or equity suit commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp duty.

The medicine schedule was altered so as to provide that medicines, cosmetics and perfumeries, by whatever name the same have been, now are, or shall hereafter be called or distinguished, shall pay when valued or sold at twenty-five cents, a tax of one cent; not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents; not exceeding one dollar, four cents, and for every fifty cents a fractional part thereof over and above one dollar, two cents.

Playing cards are to be taxed twenty cents a pack.

The consideration of the Income section of the bill, passed over yesterday, was now resumed.

An amendment was adopted including the telegraph, gas and express companies, or corporations, under the income duty.

It was also provided that the net gains on profits and incomes only shall be estimated, and that the duties on incomes shall be paid on or before the 30th of June, 1863, and in each year thereafter, until and including the year 1866, and no longer.

Among other amendments made was, that furs of all descriptions when made up should pay a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

All the sections were acted upon excepting the two relating to appropriations, and allowances and drawbacks.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

New from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 31.

Every business house in the town of Iowa Hill, Placer County, was burned on the 26th. Loss about $70,000.

Arrived the 28th, ships *Radiant*, Boston; *James Peabody*, Hong Kong; 29th, *Look Out*, do.; barks *Albertina*, Hamburg; *Jumna*, Boston.

Election in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 2.

At the Municipal election yesterday, HORACE CHASE, Democrat, was elected Mayor. Nearly all the Democratic ticket was also elected.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

A Reconnoissance Nine Miles from Newport's News.

A Body of Three Thousand Rebels Put to Flight.

A Second Reconnoissance to Big Bethel.

THE ENEMY AGAIN IN POSSESSION.

No Indications of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 2.

The weather to-day is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night, on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses.

The steamboats conveying troops to Newport's News were repeatedly fired into from Sewall's Point, and also by a rebel gunboat this afternoon. No damage was done as far as we could learn.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport's News, yesterday, to Watts' Creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared, 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces, but their balls passed entirely over them.

Our batteries were immediately got in position and we opened fire on the rebels, when their entire force broke and fled, fording across the Creek in great confusion, but keeping out of range.

The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned.

The whole country through which our troops passed was formerly the garden spot of Virginia; it is now perfectly devastated, and but one house was left standing.

The houses, fences and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels.

A second reconnoissance was also made yesterday to Big Bethel, when the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force.

On seeing our scouts they threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance, but they were unoccupied and no damage was done.

It not being the purpose of our advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to their guns.

There are no signs of the *Merrimac* yet, and from her long delay the opinion is gaining ground that she will not come out again. She has now a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the *Monitor*, and if she should fail to come out now it is thought she is afraid to run any risks.

An officer of the *Seminole* says that he read a Savannah paper of the 23d ult., which acknowledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact.

The English steamer *Racer*, arrived here this morning, and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort. Some compliments also passed between the French vessels and the *Racer*, occasioning quite a cannonade.

A flag of truce, to-day, brought down an officer of the French steamer from Norfolk.

SOUTHWARD WITH GEN. HUNTER.

THE TRIP TO FORT MONROE—AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF FORT M'HENRY—FORTRESS MONROE, THE RIP RAPS AND THE MONITOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD STEAMER ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, March 28, 1862.

I am so far on my way to Port Royal. The creation of a new Southern Department, embracing South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the appointment of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to its command, has given the public assurance of renewed activity in that now congested region; and wherever there is to be activity, there must also be ready the journalist to make his "abstract and brief" chronicle of and for the TIMES.

Hence, a member of the party accompanying Gens. HUNTER and BANHAM, I yesterday went on board the steamer *Adelaide*, lying at Baltimore, and destined for Old Point. The *Adelaide* is one of a line of steamers plying regularly between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, in a semi-official capacity. This commerce is subjected to the strictest scrutiny, as I had proof, for, though armed with a permit from Gen. HUNTER, to go on the *Atlantic* to Port Royal, yet I was not permitted to reach that steamer, lying in Hampton Roads, by means of the *Adelaide*, till I had passed through the official hands of Provost-Marshal Donoa. This gentleman I found in his office, and was able to satisfy him of the propriety of my request. He is, evidently, a very strict, though a cautious and obliging functionary.

The *Adelaide* was to sail (or rather, to steam,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The Generals, each with his Staff, were on board by 4; but the mails were more tardy, and did not let us off till half an hour after time. As we steamed out from under the guns of Federal Hill and past Fort McHenry, I thought that the view was one of the finest I had ever seen. The site of the fort is lovely in the extreme. Of course, I had the usual quantity of romantics, sentimental and patriotic reflections, from which, however, the reader is providentially saved. These disappeared with the bell for supper, as did the supper itself, with marvalous rapidity; and I soon forgot both sentiment and supper, in a sleep which an easy conscience and good digestion rendered most profound.

I awoke in Hampton Roads. The sun was shining brightly; the air invigorating but mild; and my eyes rested in astonishment upon an immense fleet, composed of steamers and sailers—of ocean and river boats and tugs, and men-of-war; and, scarcely noticeable amongst them, except for its queerness, the *Monitor*. On our right lay Fortress Monroe, its guns peering ominously forth in all practicable directions; on our left, the Rip Raps, looking like an uncouth stone-heap, as it is. Beyond the fort, away up toward the West, I could see the vast inlet where James River joins the Chesapeake Bay, and whence the *Merrimac* is hourly expected to issue on another errand of destruction; on the east, the mouth of the great bay reached out into the Atlantic. The magnificent commercial and military importance of this point is evident at a glance; and the *coup d'œil* is one of the finest I ever saw.

The *Adelaide* once made fast to the dock, I was compelled again to visit the Provost Marshal—a duty that did not disgust me, as it gave an opportunity of a brisk walk to the whilom hotel, where Virginia notables so oft have refreshed their exhausted energies with the delights of Summer recreation. This duty over, one more pleasant was presented in an opportunity to visit the *Monitor* and the Rip Raps in the company of the military gentleman whom I have in charge. The *Monitor* has too fully been described in the TIMES for me to attempt the task. I will only say that the rebel description of "a cheese-box on a raft," if you conceive both cheese-box and raft to be black, hits her appearance most capitally. As to her qualities, ask the rebels to describe these, too, for they understand them thoroughly.

The Rip Raps seems an artificial island, made of stone. The construction of the fort was commenced nearly thirty years ago, and the work is now rapidly progressing. When finished, with Fortress Monroe, it must make a complete defence of the approaches from the ocean.

And now, about 1 o'clock, I am writing my letter in my own room on the *Atlantic*, no less staunch, commodious and elegant, than when she plied between the two great seaports of the world. We expect to get off about 4 o'clock, and Providence and the *Nashville* permitting, shall reach Fort Royal in two days. Till then, *au revoir*. J. M. W.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

A Daring and Successful Expedition Against One of the Rebel Batteries.

The Enemy Driven Out and All the Guns Spiked.

NOT ONE OF OUR MEN HURT.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 2.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land forces at this point, under command of Col. ROBERTS, of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of First Master J. V. JOHNSON, of the *St. Louis*, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. LORD, of the *Benton*, Fourth Master PENNOCK, of the *Cincinnati*, Fourth Master MORGAN, of the *Pittsburgh*, and Master's Mate SCANNELL, of the *Mound City*, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers, under the command of Col. ROBERTS.

At midnight the boats reached the upper of No. 10 fort, and *pulling directly on its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on discharging their muskets, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated; whereupon Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and returned with the boats uninjured.*

The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service, had it been required to the fulfillment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., your servant, A. H. FOOTE, Flag-officer.

THE ATTACK ON UNION CITY.

Particulars of Col. Buford's Expedition—A Brilliant Affair—Prisoners and Booty Captured.

HICKMAN, Ky., March 31. *via* CAIRO, April 1.

Col. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, accompanied by his regiment, the Forty-second Illinois, the Douglas Brigade, Col. ROBERTS, and 400 of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Col. HEG, (Scandinavian,) all from Island No. 10, and two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, Col. HOGG, and a detachment of artillery, the last two from Hickman, made a reconnoissance in force and descent upon Union City, 20 miles from this place, and after a forced march of 24 hours, to-day, discovered a large force of rebel cavalry and infantry, under the notorious CLAY KING. Our cavalry dashed into the place at a furious rate. The utmost consternation seized the rebels, and they fled helter-skelter in every direction. Several of them were killed, and about 100 taken prisoners; 150 horses were captured, a large amount of forage and spoils, and several secession flags. Our forces returned to Hickmen after destroying the tents and other property they could not carry away. The rout was complete in every respect, and cuts off an important rebel communication. Union City has been long the rendezvous of rebel spies. The nest is now effectually broken up. One of our men was killed by the explosion of a gun in a burning tent.

The rebel forces numbered 700 infantry, and between 700 and 800 cavalry. So unprepared were they, and so unsuspicious of an attack, that when the alarm was given they were leisurely eating their breakfast. This was inconveniently abandoned, and they ran for a train of cars standing on the track near the encampment, and mostly escaped. Col. BUFORD burned the remaining cars and the booty he could not conveniently carry with him, and returned to Hickman. Parties who accompanied the expedition say that had it been properly planned and executed, every rebel would have been captured.

GREAT STORM IN THE WEST.

Damage Done at Cairo and Paducah—Houses Unroofed, Vessels Damaged, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo last night, says that a terrific storm has been raging in the vicinity of Cairo.

A small craft, tied to the levee in front of the St. Charles Hotel, occupied by a poor man and his family of five persons, parted her moorings during the gale, and all on board were drowned.

The wharf-boat of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was blown across the river, and is now entangled in the bushes on the Kentucky shore.

At Paducah the storm was very severe, unroofing thirty houses, including the Marine Hospital and a large warehouse adjoining the wharf.

The damage done to steamers and property along the river is immense. The Evansville packet *Courier* barely escaped destruction.

The storm was exceedingly violent in the neighborhood of the Cumberland River, but we are as yet without particulars.

The steamer *Universe* has just returned from a successful search for the steamer *Philadelphia*, which was reported sunk. She was found one mile this side of Columbus. Her crew were taken off with the exception of three, who had previously left in a small boat, but who have not been heard from since.

There is nothing of interest from New-Madrid. Our advices are up to 10½ o'clock last night.

The steamer *Pike* has just arrived from Island No. 10, with intelligence to 1 o'clock, P. M.

The damage to the fleet is less than anticipated.

The gunboats and mortars are uninjured.

Two transports, the *Pike* and the *Swallow*, were damaged considerably.

The bombardment is still going on vigorously, but the results are unknown.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says the storm on Wednesday morning was very severe at Point Pleasant. Lieut. MOORE and one private, of Company H, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were killed, and Capt. WARREN and several privates of the same company, were injured by falling trees.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Debate on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill on Wednesday—The Concert Saloon Bills, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

The Albany and Susquehonna Railroad bill was up in the House last evening. Mr. ANDAUS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, spoke for the bill, opening with a general eulogy of internel improvements, and contending that it had alwaya been the policy of the State to extood State eid to similar enterprises. He then examined the objections to the body of the bill, and made an argument against them. He did not consider railroad companies private corporations, but that money devoted to them was an oppropriation to public purposes, and backed his positioo by quotations from the opinions of former State officers and the State Courts. He thought a tax of 3-16 of a mill rather a small thing to found an accusation of rapacity upon, contending that the taxable property of the State would be enough, increased by the construction of the road, to render a full equivalent for the sum thue to be paid le it. It would open up a new avenue to the Pennsylvania coal mines, and for brioging the eall products of Cayuga and Onondaga to merkel. This appropriation will enable the Company to complete the road to a point in Scoharie County. This done, they can draw from the City of Albany $1,000,000, and this will enable them to complete the whole road. He combated at length the idea that the State is too poor to afford to make the appropriation. It was not too poor, in the estimation of members, to appropriate money to almost any other object, whereon their local interests were involved. He then devoted himself to the opponents of the measure awhile, handling their action in the premises without gloves. The valley of the Susquehanna then received a rather "loud" eulogy at the speaker's hands, and with that he closed, after speaking something like an hour and twenty minutes.

Mr. DREW, of Westchester, had no elaborate speech to make on the subject; he had wasted no midnight oil in its elucidation. The gentleman from Binghamton had made an agonized effort to illustrate the virtues of the measure. If all these virtues had existed they would have required not such effort to reveal them. He had flung the taunt of local interests in the faca of every member on the floor, and yet he had exhausted rhetoric, legal lore and poetic quotations to advauce the property interests of his own locality. How would it be if the State became a corporator in this concern. Next year the gentleman would not appear as a suppliant, but being upon a level with the great State of New-York, would patronizingly ask her if she intended to sink $250,000 already invested, or whether she would see the thing through. It would cost $10,000,000 to complete the work, and this "pittance," as the gentleman from Broome calls it, was but the entering wedge, or rather the crowbar, with wilch to pry open the door of the State Treasury. He thought the gentleman's references to the assistance given by the State to private corporations most unfortunate. She had sunk every dollar eo invested. The gentleman says Broome County has paid her taxes into the State Treasury. He could not see any rare virtue in this, for all the rest of the State had done the same, and claimed no especial praise for the act. The gentleman had said that the Statute book was "blistered" all over with appropriations to local objects. The simile was most apt, and yet he proposed to add still another blister to the patient whose vitality was already almost exhausted by the operation. But the gentleman was magnanimous. He proposed that the State should have the right in time of war to transport troops and munitions free of charge. He could not think that Albany and Binghamton were such important outposts on the frontiers of a great nation that the State would ever be obliged to trespass very much upon the liberality of the Railroad Company. He also went into the constitutional question somewhat, claiming that what were good constitutional objections in the Governor's Message in 1859 were just as valid now, while now, in view of impending, weighty and oppressive taxation, was a most unfortunate time to urge this measure. The debate was continued by Messrs. STETSON and SCHOLFIELD, the former in an earnest plea against the bill on much the same grounds as above, and by the latter in an attempt to ridicule the positions taken by the former, which took the House in excellent temper, if nothing more. These four speeches consumed the time until nearly eleven o'clock, when progress was reported, and in the House the bill was made the special order for eleven o'clock this morning.

This morning the Concert Saloon bill was up in the House. Mr. MCMULLEN offered a substitute for the whole bill. He thought the bill would shut up the German lager beer gardens, and said that his bill was intended to prevent this. He thought also that the bill proposed was so loosely drawn that it would be inoperative if passed. His substitute proposes to confer upon the Police Commissioners the power of granting licenses to all places of public amusement, and ol making regulations for their governance; to require proprietors to give bonds for their obedience to the regulations; gives the Police Commissioners power to close any place of the kind when convinced that it hee transgressed the regulations and inflicts penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act. Outside of the Metropolitan Police District and the Albany Police limits, these powers were conferred upon the municipal authorities. Mr. MCMULLEN also said that his bill had been approved by A. OAKEY HALL, GEO. W. MATSELL, except the provision conferring so great power on the Police Commissioners.

Mr. RAYMOND said he had no desire to close the German Gardens proper. He was not much acquainted with them in New-York, but abroad they were one of the most innocent emusements. So long as they maintain their ortginal character of gardens of resort, where bier ts sold and music is listened to, he would not suppress them, but when they degenerated, by the introduction of plays, theatricals, etc., they ought to be regulated like any other place of amusement. He was opposed, moreover, to puttiog so much *legislative* power into the hands of the Police Commissioecrs. After some further discussion of the bill, by Messrs. PORTER and PRINOLE, it was moved to report progrese. The motion was agreed to, and in the House it was moved to refer the original bill to the Committee on Cities, with power to report complete. The previous question was ordered, with only thirteen dissentiog votes, and the motion passed. Tha simple result of this will be that the bill will be reported and passed, as originally reported, without even the amendment formerly incorporated on Mr. MCMULLEN'S motion. This result will gratify all those who have the interests of good morals and public decency at heart.

The consideration ot the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was then resumed. Mr. HULBERD, of St. Lawrence, made a strong speach against it, claiming that it was robbing Peter to pay Paul to vote this appropriation—or, in other words, it was simply levying taxes on all the State, in the hope that the assessment rolls of a portion will be increased, so that tha taxes can be increased therefrom noreofter. He reviewed also the history of interoal improvements at some length, and claimed that the propostition of the bill involved a new principle and a dongerous one.

Mr. RADINGTON, of St. Lawrence, followed. Tha main part of his speech was devoted to showiog that the counties whose interest were to be most affected by this bill had always opposed the Clintonian policy of internal improvements, when it was struggling for recognition. He could not see the beauty of their conversion, in view of the benefits they were likely to derive from it. He, in common with Mr. HULBURD, thought this a most unfortunate time to press the levying of an additional tax for local appropriations.

Mr. ALVORD did not propose to speak long, for he thought speakiog would not change a single vote. But as other members had spoken to put themselves right upon the record, he claimed the same privilege. He approached the subject with a single desire to do what was best, and not influenced by motives of future political statue. He thought such arguments only weakened the side in whose favor they were urged. He thought gentlemen had gone over a vast range of thought to come at a matter which was contained in a nutshell. Having said so much, he went off on to the canal question, and spoke upon it for some time. Then he referred to the case of the Erie Railroad. True, as a mere investment of money, it has failed, but the State had recovered much more than the $3,000,000 in the increase of taxable property along the line of the road. So with other appropriations made to similar purposes. He answered the references to Scoharie and Otsego counties, and claimed that they sent their strongest men to support the system of internal improvements. They were the only counties which had not received direct benefit from the State appropriations. Ha justified also the policy of building side canals, claiming that they not only increased the value of property aloog their line, but added materially to the tolls on the main canal. He applied the same principles to this question. He denied the assertion that this was but the entering wedge to the State Treasury. He was certain that this appropriation would enable them to complete the road. He argued also against the constitutional question.

Mr. PIERCE continued the debate at length, contending that the people had already indirectly expressed themselves against this measure; that this was simply asking the State to appropriate money to build a "shun pike" to destroy the trade over one of its existing improvements, viz., the Chenango Canol; and that, aside from the constitutional question already mentioned, there was another, that the State has no right to pledge her credit to any private corporation, as would be the result, if this Legislature should pass an act proposing to pay money by and by when certain facts are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller. Mr. PIERCE was interrupted in the midst of his remarks by the arrival of the hour for recess until evening.

The Senate this morning passed, upon its third reading, the act legalizing the contract of JOHN PERHAM for grading and other work upon Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-streets, approved by the Mayor on August 31, 1858, and compelling the Comptroller of the City to pay PERHAM according to the terms of his contract. From all that I can gather lo regard to this bill, it is designed to cover a huge swindle upon the City Treasury, and it is to be hoped that it will not be suffered to pass the House without a very careful examination of its character and merits. H.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

An Act to Regulate Places of Public Amusement in the Cities and Incorporated Villages of this State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert room, or any other place or room within the City of New-York, any interlude, trogedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats or rope dancing, until a license lor such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained pursuant to and at the same rate provided for theatrical performances in an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and for other purposes,' passed February first, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine;" and every manager or proprietor of any such exhibitioo or performance, who shall neglect to take out such license, or consent to, cause or allow any such exhibition or performance, or aoy single one of them, without such licoose, and every person aiding in such exhibition, and every owner or lessee of any building, pert of a building, gardeo, grounds, concert room, or other room or place, who shall lease or let the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, or essent that the same be used for ony such purpose, except as permitted by such licouse, and without such license having been previously obtained and then in force, if the same shall be used for such purpose, shall incur the penalties and be subjected to the proceedings for an injunction provided for by the other provisions contelnod in the said act, which penalty the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in said City are hereby authorized to prosecute, sue for and recover for the use of said Society, in the name of the People of the State of New-York.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors to any perseo to the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance mentioned in tha first section of this act, or in any apartment connected therewith by any door, window or other aperture, nor shall it be lawful to employ or furnish or permit or assent to the employment or otisndance of eny femole to wait on or attond in any manner or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators or ony of them, et eny of the exhibitioos or performonces mentioned in the first section of this act, or at ony other place of public amusement in the City of New-York

SEC. 3. No license shall be granted for any exhibition or performance given in violation of the second sectioo of this oct, and any and every exhibition or perlormance, at which any of the provisions of the second section of this ect shall be violated, shall of itself vacate and annul and render void and of no effect eny license which shall have been previously obtained by eny manager, proprietor, owner or lessee consenting to, cousing or allowing or latting any part of a building for the purpose of such exhibition and performance; and any license provided for by the first section of this act, may be revoked and annulled by the officer or officers granting the same, upon proof of a violation of any of the provisions of this act; such proof shall be taken before such officer upon notice of not less than two days, to show cause why such license should not be revoked, said officer shall hear the proofs and allegations in the case, and determine the same summarily, and no appeal shall be taken or review be had from such determination, and any person whose license shall have been revoked or annulled shall not thereafter be entitled to a license under the provisions of this act. On any examination before an officer pursuant to a notice lo show ceuss es aforeseid, the accused party may be a witness in his own behalf.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or employing or assenting to the employment of any person contrary to the provisions of this act, eball be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every Chief of Police, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Captain of Police, Policeman, and every other police officer, lo enter at any time said places of amusement, and to errest and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act forthwith before any Police Justice or Recorder or magistrate having jurisdiction in any of said cities, there to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to all the cities and incorporated villages of this State, but the licensa to be obtained in every city or incorporated village, other than the City of New-York, shall be issued under such terms and under such regulations as the municipel authorities of tha said cities or villages may respectively prescribe; and the fines and penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this act in such other cities and incorporated villages respectively, other than as mentioned in section four of this act, shall be sued for and recovered in the neme of the Overseer of the Poor of such city or incorporated villaga, or such other officer as the municipal or village authorities thereof may direct for the benefit or the poor thercof.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. McMullen's Substitute.

AN ACT to regulate places of public amusement in the cities and incorporated villeges of this State:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert-room, or other place or room within the Metropolitan Police District, eny interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobets or rope dancing, until a license for such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained from the Police Commissionere of said District, who may, in their discretion, and under such rutes and regulations for the government thereof se they may from time to time prescribe, grant licenses for such exhibitions as aforesaid, or any other not enumerated therein, and at such license fee as the Police Commissioners may determine: provided, however, such license fee for twelve months shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for ony one place of exhibition; every license granted as aforesaid shall contain the full and true name of every person, proprietor, in whole or in part, and agent or agents of every such place of exhibition, and it shall also specify the charectar of the exhibition, and that the same is granted subject to such rules and regulations for the government thereof os such Board of Police Commissioners moy from time to time prescribe, and before such license shall be granted the parties applying therefor shall execute to the Police Commissioners aforesaid, a bond in the penal sum of not more than $5,000, with two sureties resident within each city, village or town in said Metropolitan Police District, wherein such license is granted, who shall severally justify before said Police Commissioners that they are each owners of unincumbered real estate in such city, village or town aforesaid, of the value of not more thao $5,000; the bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance and observance of each and every provision expressed in such license, and of each and every rule and regulation which may be adopted by the Board of Police Commolssioners for the government of such place of exhibition.

The Police Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and cause to be posted conspicuously, and in such manner as they may determine, in every place of exhibition as aforesaid, and at the expense of the proprietors thereof, rules and regulations for the better conducting of such exhibitions, and for the observance of morality and order therein, the violation or neglect to enforce any portion of which shall authorize any member of the Metropoliten Police force, acting under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to enter and summarily close such place of exhibition; and whenever it shall appear to the Police Commissioners thet at eny place of exhibition, licensed as aforesaid, ouy rule or regulation in the license, or previously prescribed there, has been violated or disregarded, either with or without the assent or connivance of the proprietors or egents thereof, such license shall be forthwith revoked, and under no circumstences renewed; every advertisement, circular, placard, handbill or device having any refercoce to any place of exhibition as aforesaid, shall contain the true number and date of the license, and license fee paid therefor; and every manager or proprietor of eny such exhibition or performance who shall neglect to take out such license, or consent to, causc or nllow any such exhibition or performance, or single one of them, without such liceuse, and every person aiding in such exhibition, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, garden, grounds, concert-room or other room or ploce, who shall leose or let the seme for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, except as permitted by such license, and without such license having been previously obtained and then in force, if the same shall be usad for such purpose, shall incur the penalties and be subjected to the proceedings for an injunction provided for by the provisions contained in an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An oct to create a fund ta aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of Naw-York, and for other purposes,' passed Feh. 1, 1839;" wilch penalty the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, tn said City, are hereby authorized to prosecute, sue for and recover for the use of the said Society, in the name of the People of the State of New-York.

No license shall he issued under the provisions of this act until the applicant shall have paid the amount of such license, upon a certificate from the Police Commissioners of their intention to issue such license, to the Society for the Raformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, for the use of the said Society: and the written receipt therefor shall be filed tn the office of the said Police Commissioners.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations of the Police Commissioners, made and established for the government and control of places of exhibition aforesaid, shall be deemed guilly of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the peoitentiary for a term not tess thon three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not tess than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollers, or by both such fine and imprisonmeot.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every chief of police sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, captain of police, policeman, and every other police officer, to enter at any time said places of amusement, and to arrest and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act, or any rules and regulatioos made pursuant thereto, forthwith before any police justice or recorder or magistrate having jurisdiction in any of said cities or towns, there to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall apply to all the cities and incorporated villages of this State; but the license to be obtained in every city, or incorporated village, other than those in the Metropolitan Police District, shall be issued by such person or persons, and under such terms and under such regulations as the municipal authorities of the said cities or villages may respectively prescribe, except that in the city of Albany, such license shall be issued by the Police Board of said city, and under such terms and under such regulations as such Police Board shall prescribe, and which Police Board shall in all respects possess the like powers as are by this act given to the Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, and the fees and penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this act in such other cities or incorporated villages respectively, other than as mentioned in section four of this act, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the overseer or overseers of the poor of such city or incorporated village, or of the town in which such incorporated village may be, or such other officer as the municipal or village authorities thereof may direct, for the benefit of the poor thereof.

SEC. 5 This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Prize—Misconduct of Captors—Practice in Such Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Louisa Agnes and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured Sept. 9, 1861, by the *Cambridge*, off the coast of Virginia or North Carolina, and sent into this port, where she was libeled as prize, for "being engaged on an unlawful voyage." The owner of the vessel and the owner of the cargo appeared lo defend, averring that they were British subjects, resident in Nova Scotia, and thot the vessel was bouod to Baltimore, and denying that the vessel was lawful prize. Each of them oddad a deposition of Nickalson, the master, which they prayed might be received as part of their claims. The papers fonnd on board the vessel show her to have been owned by the claimant, Josiah Slaughenright, and freighted by the other claimant, James A. Moren, at Halifax, where her crew were shipped, and whence she cleared Aug. 21. The voyage named in the shipping articles was "to a port or ports in the United States and back to Halifax." On Sept. 6 she was boarded from the United States ship *Susquehanna*, off Cepe Lookout, and warned not to enter any port between Cape Henry and the Gulf of Mexico. On the 9th she was boarded from the *Cambridge*, thirty miles south of Cape Henry, on a course back of that she was on when first boarded, and was then seized as a prize.

The invoice and bill of lading and clearence were dated at Halifax, Aug. 21. The shipment was consigned to order, accompanied by a letter of instructions from the owner to the master, which stated that his "main object will be to get into a port of North Carolina," and in that case he is directed to communicate with Mr. Harner, of Wilmington, in reference to return cargo; but if he does not succeed in getting into that port, he is directed to go to Baltimore and deliver his cargo." The owner of the cargo, as the witnesses testified, had the whole authority and charge of the vessel.

A letter was also lound on boerd from Moren to his consignees in Wilmington, stating, "I have loaded the beerer with a cargo, in the hope that she may find her wey into your port, or some place in the Southern States," and after directing how to invest the proceeds in tar, spirits of turpentine, &c., it proceeded "I loaded a schooner for your port June 1, but through the bad conduct of the Captain, she arrived at Baltimore. Capt. Nickelson has my confidence." The log-book described the voyage as from Halifax to Baltimore, and the mate and steward, who were examined, testified that when they shipped they supposed tho voyage was to Baltimore. They also testified that the fact of the blockade was well known in Halifax.

The claimauts took the ground that the voyage was a lewful one, honestly undertaken and prosecuted, and, also, that the vessel was entitled to be warned off the blockaded port, and having, on such warning being given, obeyed the notice and changed her course for Baltimore, and continued il till she was arrested, she was thereby discharged from all culpability.

Held by the Court—That this latter ground would be of avail, if the vessel's approach to the blockaded port was innocent and in ignorance of its condition, without regard to the mention of warning in the President's proclemetion. But it has been held in this Court that an attempt by a neutral vessel to enter a blockaded port, with knowledge of the blockade, is a culpable violation of it, although no warning in writing was given to such vessel.

Thet the evidence of knowledge of, and purpose to violete, the blockade on the part of the vessel is positive and explicit, and that the real and primary object of the voyage was to go to Wilmington, North Carolina, to be effectuated by the violation of the known blockade of that port.

That the misrepresentation of the fact entered upon the log-book must be understood as intended to deceive the captors. That an attempt to mislead a blockading force by a deceptive representation on a ship's papers amounts to freudulent misconduct, which justifies the condemnation of the vessel.

That small confidence can be placed in the statements of the mate and steward above mentioned. It is palpable from the log and the knowledge they possessed of the course of the vessel from Cape Henry to the place of her being turned back, that the mate, and probably the steward, knew that the vessel was destined for a blockaded port.

That the efficiency of the blockade at Wilmington is sufficiently established. That the claimants show no exemption from capture because of insufficiency ot notice to them, or want of legal warning of the blockade.

That the vessel must be regarded as departing from the port she sought to enter, because of her forcible interception in attempting to enter it, and not because the warning she received first apprised her of the illegality of the act, and that her return toward Baltimore did not amount to an acquittance of the culpable misconduct of the vessel and cargo in attempting to run the blockade.

The affidavit of the master of the vessel, attached to the several claims, was also insisted upon by each claimant as legal proof in his behalf. It made allegations of misconduct committed by the capturing vessel upon the ship's company of the prize vessel, after her seizure; that the master and two of his crew were separated from the prize, and sent without her, to their serious inconvenience and wrong, to Baltimore, and thence by roil to New-York, and that the writing-desk of the Master was improperly opened on board the United States ship-of-war, while he was there detained, and that papers were abstracted from it by the captors, and that two of the seamen on the prize were placed in irons, and sent with her so noned to New-York by the captors. These allegations are not admitted by the libelants, or otherwise established by direct proof on the part of the claimants.

This alleged misconduct has been urged as a conclusive defence to this suit, with the allegation that several causes in addition to the present one are still waiting the consideration of the Court, in which that cause of defence is more flegrant, and strenuous appeals are addressed to the Court to redress the wrongs and losses inflicted upon neutrols by the course of conduct pursued during the present war by National vessels, in the assumed enforcement of the law of blockade. The Court will indulge in no general denunciation or stigma of the supposed malfeasonces of public vessels in the performance of their duties in relation to prizes, but will carefully examine the facts brought to its ottention, and endeavor to uphold and enforce with strict justice the legal rights and responsibilities of all parties implicoted in prize proceedings brought before the Court. It is to be presumed that the officers and crews of the navy are disposed to conduct themselves in obedience to their instructions and to the rules of maritime law, in executing their war powers in making prizes; and the rules and, practice of Prize Courts fix their responsibilities and the manner those are to be enforced, in case injuries are sustained from misconduct on their part, whether the capture is sanctioned and carried lote effect by the Court, or is declared nugatory and unjustifiable.

In a case of that character recently before the Court, (the *Jane Campbell.*) it was deemed expedient to refer tha subject to the inquiry of the Prize Commissionere to ascertain whether the imputations of mal-conduct made against the officers ono crew of a public vessel were well founded, and to report the amount of injury received therefrom by the owners of the captured property, or the persons connected with the vessel seized. In that case the capture was disaffirmed, and the vessel and cargo were restored to the claimant; but the right to relief for injuries sustained from tha wrongful acts of the captors was not regarded as dependent upon the acquittal or condemnation of the prize.

That relief was proffered to the party who made suggestions to the Court of loss and wrong sustained by him from the captors of the vessel and cargo, and in the proceedings after the capture, and it was granted on motion, without other formality of procedure, as incident to the cognizance of the subject of prize then before the Court; but without admitting that to be the only or best method of adjudicating the matter, and, furthermore, there was in that case direct evidence of wrongful embezzlement from the prize-property by the captors, while it was in their possession. A summary mode of redress may be less appropriate to cases resting on charges of wrongful conduct in prize proceedings by officers and crews of public vessels than against private cruisers, because the letter, beyond their relation and subjection to the Court as suitors therein, are usually under express stipulations by contract for good conduct, and to indemnify parties suffering from their misbehavior in making prizes, which places the private cruiser and its armament under the direct discretion of the Court; and particularly so when as in the present case, the grievances imputed to the captors consist almost exclusively of personal torts committed by them.

The pleadings in a prize action involve direct, oo further question than that of prize. (The *Mentor*, 9 Cranch, 284; the *Fortuna*, 1 Dods, 82, 83.) The parties on the trial of that issue are not legally required, if they may be permitted to litigate any other point than that, and the probable sequents to it. In a qualified sense the consideration whether the unlawful acts of captors after the seizure of property as prize, do not render the arrest of it void, may be regarded as characterizing vitally the captere, and thus become intrinsically admissible evidence in defence against the conviction and forfeiture of the property; but yet that ground of defence oeed not be directly connected with the cepture itself, or its liability to capture as prize, but may and most probably will spring out of facts wholly disconnected with either of those particulars.

The general rule in respect to captures by public ships is, that the actual wrong-doer alone is responsible for any wrong done, or illegally committed on the prize, excepting acts done by members of the seizing vessel in obedience to the orders of their superiors. (The *Mentor*, 1 Rob. 151. The *Diligentia*, 1 Dods. 404. 2 Wheat, 13.) The liability of the officer is not constructive and effixed to him solely on account of his superiority of command, but arises from his immediate command or authority in the trensaction. (The Eleanor, 2 Wheet. 345.) Embezzlements of the cargo seized, or acts personally violent, or injuries perpetrated upon the captured craw, or improperly separating them from the prize-vessel, or not producing them for examination before the Prize Court, or other torts injurious to the rights or health of the prisonars, may render the arrest of a vesset or cargo, as prize, defeasible, and also subject the tort feasors to demages therefor; but the law does not constitute those acts or omissions legal bars to the suit, and it is plain that the course of investigation into those matters would not naturally be anticipated from the shape of a prize suit, nor could they be inquired into with that fulness befitting the gravity of the imputations, or their importance to the public service or the rights of individuals, so well and satisfactorily in summary and incidental proceedings, as in actions founded directly upon the injuries complained of.

The practice of Prize Courts supplies a course of procedure under claims for redress in cases of that description, which seems more proper to be pursued against public ships when the consequences may also lead to other results than an award of pecuniary compensation to parties complaining of wrongs done them. A monition may be directed to those using the authority of the Government in seizing property as prize, compelling them to respond before the Court, to parties aggrieved by their acts, for every wrongful use of the authority confided to them; and that by pleas and allegations, the special grievances will be specifically charged and contested before the Court, and the evidence pertineot to the contestetion can thus be collated and laid before the Court on both sides—(the *Eleanor*, 2 Wheat., 345; the *Magnus*, 1 Rob., 27)—merely interposing a statement of grievances by way of schedule attached to the claim of ownership and test oath, which enables a party to contest a libel of information in a prize suit, is not placing the controversy before the Court in that authoritative shape that parties are at once compellable to treat the allegations and suggestions as in litigation thereupen. I may well afford foundation for either party to appeal to the discretion of the Court to proceed and render justice in the matter summarily, in exercise of that pervading jurisdiction which envelopes prize proceedings, but where there is reasonable cause to look for a more thorough represetation of the occurrences referred to than will commonly be obtained from *ex parte* statements, given under impressions likely to be colored by the excitement of sudden capture and the risks and inconveniences following it I consider it the more reliable course of practice to require the evidence to be furnished under pleas and allegations, when it is offered in bar of the rightfulness of a capture as prize, or es foundation for an award of compensation in damages, because of irregularities or culpabilities of captors who are in the public service, in making the seizure, or dealing with the prize properly while in their possession.

In the *Magnus*, Sir Wm. Scott says, "The proof required was of the most soleinn nature, by plea and proof." (1 Rob., 25.) The proceedings by plea and allegntions edmonish the parties of the difficulties of their situation, and call for all the proofs their case can supply. (Wheaton Captures, 284.)

It is to be remarked in this case that no evidence has been given on the examinution *in preparatorio* or upon the papers of the vessel, showing any unlawful or irregular conduct of the captors in making the prize or tho subsequent treatment of her crew or the property arrested. The affidavit of the master referred to as a part of their claim by the claimants is extra judicial and not testimony in the cause, and if allowed by the Court as evidence to the libelants of charges impeaching the regality of the capture, cannot avail as testimony in the suit on hearing. The like evidence was not permitted to have that effect in the case of the *Jane Campbell*. If was there only recognized as a basis for after summary proceedings to establish the justness of the allegations under the implied reserve that it could not *per se* sustain a decree against the captors for torts.

Two notes in the log-book, apparently entered by the Prizemaster after the arrest of the schooner, state that he placed the mate and steward in irons on taking command of the vessel, and in the afternoon took the irons off for the day, replacing them for the night, and next morning again removing them, alleging it to be discretionary with him to keep the men in irons day and night. No allusion is made by the men to the occurrence on their examination, and in such posture of the transaction, the inference may be no stronger that the act was tortious and unjustifiable, than that it was an excusable precaution against incendiary or well-suspected refractoriness of the prisoners. It is manifest, also, that separating the Master and others of the crew, and not bringing them with the prize into port and before the Court, was not necessarily culpable of itself, and may have been justifiable from the condition of the vessel, or that of her crew. No other violation of the rights of the claimants or their own legal obligations, by the libelants, in seizing the vessel, is attempted to be shown by the proofs before the Court, except the alleged irregularity of capturing her after she had been twice previously arrested and discharged by public ships for the same offence.

Such relin pulshment of an arrest by a captor, whether the first in order of time or any after one in a series of consecutive arrests, whilst the vessel is *in transitu*, and endeavoring to carry out a voyage illegal and culpable in its inception and purpose, amounts to no acquittance or condonation of the offence, and she remains under all her antecedent liabilities to the law as if no imperfect intercepticn of her voyage had been attempted. Great circumspection and caution will undoubtedly be exacted in enforcing a second arrest, if any *bona fide* change of property intervenes between the arrests. (4 Rob., 191.) But when the arrest was already justified by the facts, it would be a very trivial irregularity in the same forces for one ship to correct the immediately previous errors of others in releasing, improvidently, once or again, a captured vessel taken *in flagrante delicto*.

No just exception therefore lies to sending a vessel in to be proceeded against as prize, because she had been in manual custody on the charge previously, and liberated by seizing officers without mandate or authorization of a proper Prize Court, and as before indicated, its proofs before the Court in this suit supply adequate cause for the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, and sentence to that effect is accordingly ordered to be entered. The fraudulent attempt on the part of the claimants to violate a blockaded port by the voyage bears this judgment in favor of the United States, although the claimants may be enabled to show that the captors have been guilty of irregularities and wrongs towards the prize or its ship's company subsequent to her capture. The Government on general principles would not be debarred from vindicating their rights under the law of nations against the criminal vessel and cargo, if it be proved that the captors after making the prize have on their part been also guilty of irregular and culpable conduct towards the prize property or crew.

In that respect the Court will as obviously administer the same measure of relief to injured parties against captors acting in the public service, as are supplied by the law in relation to private cruisers. Yet there may be reasonably observed differences in the method of enforcing it, because, in the case of public vessels, the ship's company are subject to the direction and authority of officers outside of those commanding the particular vessel engaged in the cepture, and may be entitled by law to exemption from personal responsibility, which could not be set up by the voluntary wrong-doer. Besides, the act for the better government of the navy subjects any person in the navy, for misconduct in relation to prize property, to forfeiture of his share of the capture, and such further punishment as the Prize Court shall impose. (2 Stats. at Large, 46, § 8.) In such cases it seems to me there is a special fitness in requiring that the right of reclamation of damages from captors or captures made by public vessels should be pursued by the parties averring the grievance and tort committed upon them by plea and proof, which admit of counter allegations and full evidence under them. This will be the course of practice to be hereafter followed in like cases, unless specially ordered by the Court.

It is accordingly directed that within ten days after the entry of this decree and notice thereof to the proctor of the claimants, they suc out a monition to the captors to this suit or their proctors, and file in Court and serve on such proctors the allegations and proofs upon which relief is claimed in such proceeding, and that the captors through their proctors be allowed twenty days to file their answer and proofs in reply thereto, each party being entitled thereafter to bring the matter to a final hearing before the Court on two days notice in writing.

If the conditions above stated are not fulfilled, either party, upon the default of the other therein, shall be entitled to have final judgment entered in the suit, and take such after proceedings thereon as are consonant to law and the practice of the Court.

For the libelants, Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., Assistant District Attorney; for compelnants, Mr. Edwards.

$250 for a Salmon—Places Made a "Sign" on Earth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoarst.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee, to recover the value of a certain oil painting of a fish—a salmon—alleged to have been converted to his use by the defendant.

It was claimed thet the painting was an "original" by Rolfe, the celebrated German artist, and tha greatest living delineator of fish, and that it had formerly obtained great notoriety by having been placed in the window of the "hook, line, bob and sinker" store, No. 48 Maiden-lane, and was worth $4,000.

The defendant denied title in the plaintiff, and claimed that the painting was owned by his firm, and that the conversion, if any, was the act of his firm, and not his individual act. It was urged that the other members of the firm should have been made co-defendants. To show this, the defendant proved that his firm purchased the stock of fishing tackle in the store in Maiden-lane, together with the *fixtures* of the store; and counsel argued that as this painting of a fish was one of the "signs" of the business, having been long used as such, it was a *fixture*, and was passed to his firm with the other fixtures conveyed by the sale.

The Court held that there were no decisions in the annals of the Court of Appeals thet would warrant the determination thet an oil-painting, shown to be of such value, ooutd or shoutd be classed with shelves, desks, and other "fixtures" of a fishing-tackle business. The Court also held that a claim for damages for conversion can be assigned, and that the assignee can sue thereon without a new demand. (McKea *vs.* Judd, 2 Kersen.) Judgment for the plaintiff for $250.

Rufus J Bell for plaintiff, Samuel Owen for defendant

Attachment Liens—Abatement by Lapse of Time.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Barnard.

John Williams et al. vs. *Charles Beeth.*—This was the return to a motion to show cause why an order granted on the 20th day of March, 1862, requiring one Andrew Harmon to pay over $400 to one Martin Cramer should not be revoked. It appeared that on the 29th day of October, 1860, the plaintiff herein obtained attachments against the property of the defendant, and placed the same in the hands of the sheriffs of the Counties of New-York and Kings for execution. Martin Cramer, however, had on the 16th of December, 1860, obtained a judgment against the defendant for over $1,400, and issued an execution thereon, which was returned unsatisfied. Soon thereafter he commenced supplementary proceedings against the debtors of the defendant, by which it appeared that Andrew Harmon was indebted to the defendant in the sum of $400.

The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York made the return on his attachment that it was superseded by execution. Recently, Cramer obtained an order against Harmon, hat the pay over to him the $400

The plaintiff now moved lo set il aside, on the ground thet they had obtained o prior lien by reason of their attachment, and that the same oever were modified or vacated.

Counsel for Cramer contended thet, by reason of their not having proceeded with their attachment for the period of seventeen months, and an execution having been issued and returnad unsatisfied, their lien, if any they had, had abated. Decision reserved.

Carpentier and Beech for motion; Henry A. Crem and P H Smith opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 3, 1862.

$1,000 U S 6s, 81, Cou	93	200	Pac M S Co	b30	97½
12,000 do	92½	100	do	b60	97¾
1,100 Tr. 7.3.10 Bs N.S.	93¾	25	do	s60	97
1,000 do 2nd d	99½	25	do		97¼
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	88¾	25	do	b7	97½
5,000 Mich. St. 6s, '70	89	200	do		97¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53¾	50	do	s30	97¼
14,000 do	53¾	100	N. Y. Central R.		82¾
5,000 do	s30 53¾	160	do		82¼
5,000 do	b60 53¾	50	do	s10	82¾
2,000 do	b30 53¾	70	Erie R. Pref.		61¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	57¾	221	Erie Railway		36¾
2,000 do	57	50	do	s30	36¾
37,000 Mo State 6s	50	50	do	s60	36¾
10,000 do	50½	100	Hud. River R.		38¼
5,000 do	b30 50½	50	do	s60	36
500 Cal. State 7s	85	120	Harlem Railroad		12½
5,000 do	85¼	30	Norwich & Wor. R.		35
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	96	25	Mich. Cen. R.		65¾
1,000 E. R. 2dmb. ex. '64	100	25	Panama R.	b7	120
1,

Porto Rico at 25c.@26c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@ 27c., and Clayed Cuba, part at 20c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to-day 67½@61 10, chiefly at $1 07½ ₱ gallon, with sales of 150 bbls. No important movements in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, for immediate and future delivery, at firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 5,700 bbls., in lots, at $12 87½ @$13, 62½ for Mess bare; $13 for do., deliverable in June; $12@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 5¾c.@7c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Sales, 1,000 boxes, at 6¾c.@ 7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is less plenty, and is actively sought after, at full rates; sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 75@ $14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@22c. for State. ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 2d inst., says: "Under favorable advices from Liverpool, quite an active trade has been done in bulk sides and lard, and prices are higher, the market closing rather buoyant. There has also been a good business done in bulk shoulders, in part for shipment to Liverpool, and the market closes firm, the rates for all being: Shoulders 3c., sides 4¾@4¾c., and lard 7½@7¾c., holders asking ¾c.@¾c. higher. Mess Pork has been neglected, and the demand trifling at been $10 25, the latter rate for inside city brands. Bacon has also been dull and the sales small at 2¾c.@3c.@6c. for shoulders, and clear sides. Sugar-cured Hams 6½c.@7¾c., and in fair demand. Keg Lard 7¾c.@8c. Rump Pork $6@$7, according to quality. The demand for American meat in Liverpool, at the last advices, continued active, and in the market closes firm, the rates for all being: Shoulders 3c., sides 4¾@4¾c., and lard 7½@7¾c., holders asking ¾c.@¾c. higher. Mess Pork has been neglected, and the demand trifling at been $10 25, the latter rate for inside city brands. Bacon has also been dull and the sales small at 2¾c.@3c.@6c. for shoulders, and clear sides. Sugar-cured Hams 6½c.@7¾c., and in fair demand. Keg Lard 7¾c.@8c. Rump Pork $6@$7, according to quality. The demand for American meat in Liverpool, at the last advices, continued active, and in the main speculative, notwithstanding the large receipts, main speculative, notwithstanding the large receipts, over six million lbs. having been received there during the week ending the 15th ult. There was also a large demand for Lard. Based upon these advices, dealers at this side are buying sides in bulk, and packing them in boxes on a large scale, and shoulders and ham to a fair extent, and this is leading to exports thence of such magnitude that, with all previous movements of the article, there is nothing approaching to them. Private letters from England say that the consumption is very large; but, notwithstanding this, there can be no doubt that the stocks are rapidly increasing, and there is vastly more danger of an over supply of bacon, and a glut of the market for it, than there is of lard, because the markets of the world are open to the latter, and the low price will insure a sale for it, not so as regards bacon."

SPICES—Sales, 1,000 bags Pepper, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1,350 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico, at 8c.@8½c.; also, 7,500 bags China, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A fair inquiry prevails for Blacks at steady prices. Nothing new in Greens.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review the week's business thus: "There has been no essential variation in prices since our last, and the market has continued inactive. The supply of City Rendered has been light, but the arrivals from the interior have been more abundant and have supplied the home demand almost entirely. The majority of the orders for shipment are at low rates, and below the views of holders, but there has been a moderate inquiry for Western in bbls. At the close the market is localive but steady. Price this date, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9½c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5½d.@6d. Corn, 5¾d. @5¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 16s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s. @22s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. @20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@22s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d; Logwood 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 3.

By A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co.

Country seat (14 acres) at Hudson City, N. J.	$6,000
Country seat (8 acres) at Newtown, L. I.	3,100
Country seat at Staten Island	14,500

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Apl 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 12
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Apl 26

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger* can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

JOB—READ MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S LETTER in the *Caucasian*. Also Jerusha Matilda Jenkins, from Port Royal. "Behind the Counter" has something about Barney's Chaplain, and other rich political gossip.

MR. JOHN DAVIS WAKEFIELD, WHO resided some years ago at No. 79 Mulberry-st. will please send his address to R. W. CAMERON, No. 90 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway

LINEN GOODS

AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are still selling the stock of Linen Goods, which they have been offering for a short time previous, at prices which have proved so popular, and which consists of
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Pillow Linens from 25c. to $1.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to 75c.
Napkins, per dozen, $1 to $10.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $6.
Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c., very low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

WET BLACK SILKS,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES and CURTAINS.

We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS,

CHEAP.
We shall offer on MONDAY, March 31,
AT RETAIL,
Our large and well-assorted stock of Lace Curtains, all descriptions, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Tambord Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 75 to $25.
Nottingham Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 25 to $8.
Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin Draperies, proportionably low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway

SPRING CLOTHING

AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.

NEAL SMITH,
No. 64 Cedar-st.

HATS FOR SALE.—TEN DOZEN SILK HATS, Spring style, for sale under the current rate. The advertiser desires to realize, is the reason that he offers it at a reduction. Apply at No. 7 Bowery, third floor, office 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salerooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etageres, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, hatracks, hall chairs, China, glassware, &c. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.

G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock, a superb rosewood marble-bed billiard table, nearly new and in perfect order, with balls, cues, &c., complete.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

THE PIGEON HOUSE.....by.....VAN SEVERDONCK
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SMETS
TEA PARTY.....by.....TEUKATE
STABLE SCENE.....by.....WOVERMANS
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SCHMIT
THE SICK CHILD.....by.....PEZ

and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Bassett, Tanguer and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant rosewood billiard table, marble bed, with balls, inlaid cues, markers, cue racks, &c., made to order for a private house, and is almost new. Cost $350. To be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine table for his own use, this table, being 11 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, is an opportunity rarely met with

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, APRIL 5,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

TO UPHOLSTERERS—200 HAIR PEW CUSHIONS in crimson plush, in lots to suit purchasers.

A rockaway, to seat four or six persons, with pole.

A horse, dark brown, about 16 hands high, very gentle, will stand anywhere without being tied, and of great endurance; would be very suitable for a doctor; has been used as a family horse for some time, and been driven by a lady.

Also, a good strong harness, made for the horse, with rockaway to seat four persons.

1 Pictorial, musical and mechanical clock, cost $100, and plays six tunes.

RUSSELL W. WEBCOTT, Auctioneer.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood; magnificent piano-forte, rich china, silver ware, cut glass, with parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 6,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hurxio Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshall
Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, do. stair do., carved rosewood suites, covered in green, rose, and figured damasks, gilt frame pier mirrors, face do., fine mantel glasses, oval oak dining-room suites, buffet, dining-table, sofa and chairs, mahogany dining tables, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. washstands, mahogany armoire-à-glace, hair mattresses, lobsters and pillows, oak buffet, mahogany desks and tables, rockers, office furniture, &c. Also three elegant rosewood pianos, made by well known makers, of beautiful tone and finish.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a black Newfoundland dog, not yet seven months old—an excellent water-dog. Also, by order of constable, one gilt frame, oval oil-painting, Venus. By order of John Mahoney, constable.

MILLER & KENNEDY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 206 West 2-third-st., with four lots of land each 25 by 100 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 12, at 12 o'clock precisely, by MILLER & KENNEDY, Auctioneers. $25,000 the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, in first wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on Saturday, April 5, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases and wardrobes, hair mattress, feather beds and pillows, velvet stair carpets, hat stands, brocatel and lace curtains, crockery and glassware in variety, mantel ornaments, paintings, &c., &c. Also, a handsome rosewood piano, round corners, of superior tone, made under supervision of and for W. Vincent Wallace; mahogany piano made by Firth, Hall & Pond.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 41st-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: magnificent solid rosewood and richly-carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; Brussels and 3-ply carpets, pier glasses, lace curtains, rose and etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, ornate ornaments, oil-cloths, hat-stand, extension dining-table, buffet, dining-chairs, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, refrigerator, kitchen and basement furniture, &c.

M. B. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Friday, at the private residence No. 48 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, bronzes, statuary, &c.; rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, tables, chairs, mirrors, lace curtains, elegant rosewood piano-forte, silver, China, glass, silver-ware, &c. also, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN D. CANDELET, Auctioneer.
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M., in front of the Coliseum stable, Canal-st., near Broadway, a number of recent urs, a very superior bay horse, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, and a fast traveler; also, a blood bay mare, has traveled in 2.45, kind and gentle in single or double harness, free from all tricks. Large two-horse carriage, 1 low carriage, 1 Rockaway carriage, single and double harness, Buffalo robe, blankets, &c.

Terms cash. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 403 4th-st., (Albion-place, near 4th-av., the household furniture of the residence of the late Preserved Fish, Esq., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and fancy chairs, sofas, breakfast and dining extension tables, piano, sideboards, mirrors, oil-cloths, China glass, and silver-plated ware, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, mattresses, &c., &c., and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine st.

JOHN LAWSON, Auctioneer
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD furniture contained in the private dwelling-house No. 75 Rivington-st., at auction, on the premises, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, bedsteads, mirrors, window cornices, damask window curtains, lace curtains, paintings, oil-cloths, card and centre-tables, piano-forte, crockery, and glass-ware, &c., &c., on FRIDAY MORNING, April 4th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture but little used, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, extension tables, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, lounges, dressing bureaus, toilet tables, washstands, curtains, carpets, bedding, crockery, and glass ware, kitchen furnitnre, cooking stoves, &c.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, the beautiful household furniture of the large dwelling-house No. 128 Waverley-place, east of 6th-av., consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, mattresses, beds, beddings, &c. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witchouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metallic Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by HULL'S only Genuine India rubber Roof Paint. Office, No. 24 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 33 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 80 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and let in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to E. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building, perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make in reality but one building. Now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS M. PHILBRICK, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 85 Nassau-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—THE STORE No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to let from May 1. This is one of the largest and best located stores in the City; has been occupied the past ten years as a first-class dry goods establishment. For particulars, inquire next door, of J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 22 feet by 60, lot 100 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.; lot 50x116 feet; house 25 feet front; has all modern improvements; large garden containing grapevines and fruit trees; will be rented low to a good tenant. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 67 Beaver-st.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-STREET, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars; two stories, with extension, nine rooms, fifteen closets, gas and water. Rent $250 and $275 and water rate. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 47 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purpose. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 333 AND 335 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. HALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $250. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

HOUSE TO LET IN WASHINGTON-AV., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs.; three-story and basement; gas, water, heater, and in good order; fifth house from Myrtle-av. Also, lot in 122d-st., head of Washington-st. Inquire of A. ADAMS, on the premises. Also, a lot in 10th-av., near 37th-st., for sale or to let

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience;) pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house; rent low; situation 22d-st., near 7th-av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET.—IN CLAREMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in complete order, a 3-story, English-basement house. Apply to JOHN GOULD, Brooklyn Glass Works, No. 44 State-street, or A. M. TREADWELL, No. 195 Pearl st., up stairs.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., a three-story yellow-stone front house No. 66 West 45th-st. Also, a new four-story house No. 31 same street to let low to a good tenant. Call at No. 31 now open; or on A. TREADWELL, No. 195 Chambers-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the Battery. Inquire of JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE IN thoroughly good order, newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 20 West 14th-st.; in excellent order and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 28, next adjoining.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE store may will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, EAST FRONT AND counter-cellar of the store known as No. 47 Park-place, and No. 46 Murray-st., now occupied as a large dry-goods store. Inquire of Messrs. J. W. SCHULTEN & DUTTENER, on the premises, or to JOHN S. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING Nos. 9 and 11 Cedar-st., New-York, 4 stories high, 40 feet deep, and basement. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. TOOTHILL, 183 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wood-pulping and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING, or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOLSOM, No. 85 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP and basement brick house No. 149 Mott-st., near Broome; has bath, gas, water, sewer, and all conveniences; carriage-house, stables, and building in the rear; rent low. Apply to C. A. WATERBURY, No. 85 Franklin-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 99 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 259 Grand-st.

TO A FIRST-CLASS GROCER WILL BE rented very low the handsome new and large store and basement No. 80 6th-av., near 8th-st. and the Jefferson Market, and one-half of the rent will be taken in trade. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 5 Platt-st., with fixtures for the hardware business—the best and deepest store in the street; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, well located, with all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Address HOUSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 62 RIVington-st., (between Eldridge and Allen,) four rooms on second floor, one attic and back basement. Rent $260. A Christian family preferred. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. HOXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of P. O. PINE, near the depôt.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND BACK basement of house No. 286 West 32d-st.; 6 large rooms. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND STEADY POWER [illegible] GAUDI, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. [illegible] to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. This location, between Canal and Grand sts., being considered the most valuable on the street. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments and moderate rents, Nos. 185, 203 and 209 East 13th-st., No. 160 East 14th-st., No. 172 East 13th-st., No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and No. 109 St. Mark's-place; rents from $500 up. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 138 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 26 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, free to May 1, the four-story brown-stone houses, No. 50 East 28th-st., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises, from 10½ to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—IN LISPENARD AND Franklin sts.: Nos. 45, 47 and 51 Lispenard, and No. 134 Franklin; also, a shop, No. 11 Clark-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family. No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, high basement, with the improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. Rent $1,000.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET CHEAP—AND FURNITURE, GAS FIXtures and piano for sale, a four-story, brown-stone, front house, on 47th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to D. GARRISON, No. 105 West 35th-st.

TO LET.—LOWER PART OF THREE-STORY brick house, No. 90 1st-st. Two parlors, two basements, sub-cellar, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises from 11 o'clock.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of H. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Twelve rooms, water and gas throughout; grounds beautifully situated, with good view of the Hudson; near the depôt and boat-landings, yet retired; plenty of shade and shrubbery; now occupied by owner, and in good order in every respect. Terms moderate to a good party. Address J. J., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY.ON PROBATION.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO—THE HONEMOON.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—THE ROGUES—SIMPSON & Co.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIA—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, Scenes Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Commodore FOOTE reports a gallant exploit performed by a small-boat expedition sent against Island No. Ten. On Tuesday he fitted out five boats, manned with a crew of 100 sailors, and dispatched them to spike the guns of the enemy's main battery on the Island. They reached No. Ten at midnight, pulled directly in the face of the battery, carried it, spiked the six guns, scared off the enemy, and returned unharmed.

Dispatches from Cairo state that a great storm raged in that vicinity on Wednesday, which did an immense amount of damage on the rivers and in the towns in its track, and caused some loss of life. Steamers plying on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers suffered severely, and many houses in Cairo and Paducah were unroofed. Commodore FOOTE'S gunboats and mortarboats are understood to have ridden through the storm uninjured.

Significant intimations of Gen. POPE'S activity are thrown out in dispatches from New-Madrid to the Chicago papers. A few nights since, under cover of the darkness, several gunboats succeeded in getting by the batteries at Point Pleasant. New-Madrid has been connected by telegraph with Cairo.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting, and indicates that operations of an important character are progressing there. On Tuesday a reconnoissance was made from Newport's News to Watt's Creek, a distance of nine miles, where the enemy made their appearance—3,000 strong—and opened upon our forces with artillery, but without effect. Our batteries were immediately got into position, and replied with such good effect that the rebel force broke and scattered in confusion. Having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, our forces returned without pursuing the flying enemy. A second reconnoissance was also made to Big Bethel on the same day, when the enemy were found to have returned and occupied the earthworks there in force. They opened on our scouts, but no reply was made, and no damage was done. The opinion is gaining ground at Fortress Monroe that the *Merrimac* does not intend again to make her appearance.

Dispatches to the Western papers, dated Savanna, Tenn., March 27, notice the arrest of Gen. MEADE, of the State Militia, formerly a Congressman. The rebels continue fortifying at Corinth. BEAUREGARD remains in command there in person. Prisoners say they have 60,000 there now, and will have 100,0000 within a week. Tennessee refugees continue coming into our camps, to escape impressment. At least one thousands bushels of upland cotton seed had been shipped for gratuitous distribution through the North, and fifteen hundred bushels more were nearly ready. Every night the flames from burning cotton were visible. All the fires were known to be lighted by rebel soldiers, and generally the cotton belonging to those whose loyalty to the Confedsrate Government was suspected was selected for destruction.

The Committee on Political Prisoners, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, have ordered that Mrs. GREENHOW, Mrs. ROSANNA AUGUSTA HEATH and Mrs. MORRIS be sent beyond our lines. Mrs. GREENHOW has made a full confession, admitting that she was engaged in forwarding letters, papers and information to the rebels. She refused to tell what source of communication she kept up, and gave no names of her spys in this city. But other information gives the names of several; two ex-Senators and several members of Congress, one of whom still retains his seat. Mrs. MORRIS also made a confession, admitting her treason in aiding the enemy by forwarding information. They all refused to take the oath of allegiance, or even give a parole of honor not to aid the enemy.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to the defences of the Delaware River and Bay, were presented and referred. They recommend the construction of gunboats, and tender the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans for making floating batteries invulnerable, was passed, with an amendment reducing the appropriation to $25,000. A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who lost their lives on the *Cumberland* and *Congress* was passed. Resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin, against any stamp duty on newspapers, were presented; also, a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland, against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco. Resolutions relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, to the prosecution of the war, and to the Armory at Harper's Ferry, were laid over. The bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries was passed. The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, debated at great length, and finally passed, 29 to 14, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony of R. I., Rep.	Hone of Wis., Rep.
Browning of Ill., Rep.	King of N. Y., Rep.
Chandler of Mich., Rep.	Lane of Ind., Rep.
Clark of N. H., Rep.	Lane of Kansas, Rep.
Collamer of Vt., Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Dixon of Conn., Rep.	Pomeroy of Kansas, Rep.
Doolittle of Wis., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Sumner of Mass., Rep.
Foot of Vt., Rep.	Ten Eyck, of N. J., Rep.
Foster of Conn., Rep.	Trumbull of Ill., Rep.
Grimes of Iowa, Rep.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Hale of N. H., Rep.	Wilkinson of Min., Rep.
Harlan of Iowa, Rep.	Wilmot of Penn., Rep.
Harris of N. Y., Rep.	Wilson of Mass., Rep.—29
Howard of Mich., Rep.	

NAYS.

Bayard of Del., Opp.	Nesmith of Oregon, Opp.
Carlile of Va., Union.	Powell of Ky., Union.
Davis of Ky., Union.	Saulsbury of Del., Opp.
Henderson of Mo., Union.	Starke of Oregon, Opp.
Kennedy of Md., Union.	Willey of Va., Union.
Latham of Cal., Opp.	Wilson of Mo., Union.
McDougall of Cal., Opp.	Wright of Ind., Union—14

A number of amendments were proposed and rejected, but one offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated, was adopted, 27 to 10. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the whole session was occupied in debate upon the Tax bill. Various important modifications were made, which will be found noted in our report of the proceedings.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the completion and extension of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad was ordered to a third reading; also the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association, and to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbytsrian Church. Bills were introduced to provide for the payment of the interest on protested State drafts, and to enable the City of New-York to purchase lands under water. The bill to amend the law for the collection of taxes from non-rssidents was passed. The Congressional Apportionment bill was debated in Committee of the Whole.

In the Assembly a number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The vote on the bill relative to the Commissioners of Jurors of Kings County was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills were passed to establish a fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, and to authorize the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn. The bill for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island was considered in Committee of the Whole until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax last evening, with advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Jura*. She left Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d ult. Nothing of special importance had occurred in the British Parliament. More extended comments on the Emancipation Message of President LINCOLN had appeared in the London papers, which were generally disposed to regard it with favor, but with small hope that it would effect much good. The news from the Continent is not important. Cotton in the Liverpool market was quoted dull, with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs were declining, and Provisions were quiet. The latest quotation of Consols is 94⅛@94¼ for money.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light* at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., we receive advices from San Francisco to the 10th—not so late as received by telegraph overland. She brings the mails and treasure. Our correspondence, received by this steamer, gives details of intelligence from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America, but they embody nothing worthy of special mention.

H. F. JUNKEN, one of the prisoners taken in the battle of Winchester, has been released at the intercession of his father, who is a chaplain in the United States Navy, and a nephew of the rebel Gen. JACKSON. The Baltimore *Sun* illustrates the sympathy displayed in that city. It states that Messrs. TILGHMAN and MACKENZIE, of the Committee appointed to look after the prisoners, report that they have now in their hands, for safe keeping, $1,871 in Confederate money, which will be paid over to the prisoners on their final release from confinement. On Wednesday last the Committee handed to the prisoners $200 in Baltimore funds; and on Saturday, previous to their leaving the prison, $500 in one dollar gold pieces was given them, besides $1,500 worth of clothing, &c.; making the entire sum handed over to the prisoners by the Committee, $2,200. These sums were entirely independent of individual contributions of money, provisions and clothing. These independent contributions were quite large in the aggregate, one lady alone sending them a large box of clothing.

D. C. DONOHUE, Government agent, writes from Paducah, Ky., to the Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Society, that he has purchased three thousand bushels of cotton-seed in Tennessee, adapted to the climate and soil of Southern Illinois.

Letters from Key West, of March 25, speak of negligence in supplying that important station with coal. One writer says: "All the coal we have now here for the navy amounts to 350 tons. Two hundred and sixty of it will be taken by the *Connecticut*, and then we have one hundred tons wherewith to supply all the steamers now expected, and fill up the different ships now in the harbor waiting for cargoes to carry to the blockading steamers in the Gulf. There is something wrong here. This should never occur. Ten thousand tons should be always at this point."

The fact that Col. VAN ALEN, of the Van Alen Cavalry, has sent in his resignation has already been stated. It does not take effect, however, until the 15th inst., and by that time the Colonel hopes to have had a hand in a fight, which shall demonstrate the efficiency of the corps which he has done so much to organize. Feeble health is the immediate cause of Col. VAN ALEN'S resignation.

One of the most daring robberies on record was perpetrated in St. Louis on Thursday, March 27. Sergeant C. W. REDMAN, of Company H, Third Missouri Volunteers, succeeded in procuring a detail of eight soldiers by a mere verbal demand, pretending that he was acting under pressing orders from Gen. HALLECK; went to the banking-house of G. S. HAMMER & Co., and placing Mr. HAMMER under arrest, proceeded to strip the safe and desks of money—in all, over $2,200. Just as he was leaving the city he was arrested, but at last accounts only about $700 of the money had been recovered.

The Board of Aldermen failed to get a quorum again last evening for the reason, as was stated, that the majority of the Board are in attendance on the lobby at Albany.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a memorial to the Legislature for the amendment to the usury laws. The matter of purchasing TROTE'S equestrian portrait of Gen. SCOTT was referred to a Committee. Mr. RUGGLES presented an interesting statement with reference to the necessity of providing for the defence of our Northwestern frontier by the enlargement of the canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels of war into the Lakes. The subject was referred to a Committee to report.

The great return match between Messrs. FOLEY and KAVANAGH, at the Billiard Tournament, came off last evening, and was witnessed by a crowded audience, among whom was Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The game was played very cautiously, and at latest accounts Mr. FOLEY, of Cincinnati, was 200 ahead.

An interesting case, involving the question of the nature and value of property in painting, was now decided by Judge HARRIS in the Marine Court. The Court held that in the absence of any stipulation on that point, an oil-painting of a fish, long used to attract attention to a fishing-tackle establishment, would not be presumed to have been passed as a part of the *fixtures* of the concern upon a conveyance of the business. Other important questions of practice were raised before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in respect to which decision was reserved.

The Stock market was dull yesterday on United States 6 ₩ cents., which were ¼ ₩ cent. lower; Missouris and Tennessees ½ ₩ cent. down. The Railway speculatives were steady in price. A large demand for New-York Central at 82½ ₩ cent. Gold, 101⅞@101½; Exchange, 112½@112¾ ₩ cent.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in fair demand, yesterday. Flour, Corn and Oats were dearer. Provisions were more active, including Mess Pork, which was quoted higher. Cotton was in request, and sales of 1,500 bales transpired at steady rates. Sugars were freely sought after. Spirits Turpentine was more inquired for and was firmer. Whisky was lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

IS THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BLAME FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE?—GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., whose right to speak on maritime matters will not be called in question, sends us a communication, which we publish elsewhere, defending the Navy Department against the plentiful censure it has received for allowing the escape of the *Nashville*. He is quite correct in claiming that no blockade can be *perfect* in the absolute meaning of the term, and as the chief maritime Powers have acknowledged that the blockade of the Southern ports is effective in the international sense, there is no need of discussion on that head. We well understand that any blame which can rightly be cast on Secretary WELLES' administration of the Department committed to his care must be relative; and in regard to the escape of the *Nashville*, Mr. BLUNT'S explanation of the failure to stop her is one that is satisfactory, or ought to be, in and around Charleston; Georgia, $2,000, one-half or more in and around Savannah; Arkansas and Louisiana, 40,000, more than one-half with PRICE and VAN DORN, and in and around New-Orleans. This distribution would leave Mississippi, 18,000; Tennessee, 30,000, and Alabama, 20,000, to make up the army at Island No. 10, and at and around Corinth.

We all remember how the force at Bowling Green was magnified last Fall into 60,000, 80,000, and even 100,000 men; yet, after Fort Donelson was supplied with twelve or fifteen regiments from this point, the retreating military rabble that fled from Bowling Green on the approach of BUELL, and that halted at Nashville only long enough to throw the people into panic and dismay, numbered, perhaps, less than 6,000 or 8,000. And so at Columbus, the reported strength of 40,000 dwindled into 12,000 or 15,000, when the defences at that point were abandoned.

It is not prudent, of course, to underrate the force of the enemy at any given point or all points together. We have no inclination to do so. But it is not well to have the country kept in a state of unnecessary suspense by exaggerating the peril of unequal numbers supposed to be threatening our Western and Virginia commands. The good people of the North and West may rest assured that Gen. HALLECK will take care of the enemy in the direction of Memphis, and we much mistake the force and material of our army of the Potomac, if JOHNSON and LEE, with MAGRUDER and HUGER thrown in, are able to repulse it in Virginia.

Emancipation in the District.

The bill for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia was passed yesterday in the Senate. The vote was sufficiently decisive. Only fourteen names are recorded as opposed to it, while for it there were twenty-nine. But of the twenty-nine, several Senators had taken occasion to express objections to leading provisions of the bill. Some deprecated its effect upon the Border States. Others would have had the subject referred to a vote of the whites in the District. Others still would have made the emancipation gradual, and provided for the removal of the blacks from the country. But the adherence of the majority to the bill as reported from the Committee, was too steadfast to be shaken. The only modification accepted was one appropriating $100,000 for the colonization of the liberated negroes. There was no other alternative, therefore, for those who were friendly to the measure on general principles, but who objected to various of its provisions, than to vote for or against it directly. It therefore received their voices.

The bill goes to the House of Representatives. A generation has passed since a simple petition for such a measure threw that body into convulsions, procured the establishment of a more arbitrary code of rules and gag-laws than ever disgraced a chapter of the Inquisition, and placed an Ex-President at the bar of the House for trial, as if guilty of treason. The change is the natural product of that very tyranny. Elated by their triumph, and assured of the servile support of the Northern National Democracy, the Slavery party gave way to suicidal arrogance and presumption. They demanded uninterrupted and despotic control of the National Government. Its patronage and its legislation were alike in their hands. And to such a pitch was this petulant selfishness carried, that a threatened suspension of its rule for the four years through which we are now struggling, was made the pretence of a revolution the most gratuitous of any recounted in history. But—so surely does time bring about its revenges—this revolution has rendered it possible to complete the labor of expelling Slavery from the National Capital,—a task beneath which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS sunk into his grave.

The House of Representatives will, we trust, amend the Senate bill in several particulars. The appropriation for removing the negroes from the country, wise in itself, becomes folly in the presence of immediate emancipation. For one reason, there will be no negroes to be freed by the bill, when it shall have become an act; and, for another, the slaves, (assuming some to be left,) when first liberated, will be no proper subjects of colonization and settlement, where they shall have to provide for themselves. The "institution has reared them in habits of dependence and attendance upon the whites; it has given them no capacity for self-maintenance and self-government. The transformation of domestic servants, accustomed life-long to none but indoor employments, into tamers of tropical forests and successful cultivators of new and unaccustomed regions, may be effected in a long course of years; but not without some little preparation and some skill in the arts of self-support. The substitution of the provision for gradual emancipation for the peremptory method of the bill, can alone save its framers from the charge of disguising heartless cruelty under mask of eager philanthropy. The measure we believe to be ill-limed; let it not also be ill-contrived and mischievous in practice.

THE REBEL NUMBERS IN THE FIELD.—There is nothing easier than to exaggerate the force of armies in the field at a given point, or on a particular line of invasion or defence. The highest reasonably authenticated estimate of the whole force of the rebels is about 230,000, or 350 regiments of about 700 effective rank and file each. One of our morning cotemporaries, of yesterday, accepts this estimate, and renders a schedule by States of the different regimenta; yet another morning journal speaks with all confidence of 150,000 or 180,000 under Gens. JOSEPH JOHNSON and LEE, behind the Rappahannock, in Virginia alone, while another estimate of 120,000 at Corinth, in Mississippi, is currently spoken of as the force concentrated for a general engagement with GRANT and BUELL in that quarter.

That the entire rebel force is less than one-half, and scarcely in excess of one-third the grand total of the National army, there is good reason to suppose. This being the fair basis of calculation, it is utterly impossible that JOHNSON and LEE should have 150,000 in Virginia, or BEAUREGARD 120,000 on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, including the raw and unequipped levies at Decatur, North Alabama. Virginia has less than 60,000 enrolled. Of her eighty regiments, we grant the whole to be in service in her own borders, but not behind the Rappahannock alone, otherwise Norfolk, Yorktown, &c., would be defenceless. North Carolina has 25,000 in service; these are mainly at home; South Carolina, 20,000, of whom nearly one-half is, or ought to be, in and around Charleston; Georgia, 32,000, one-half or more in and around Savannah; Arkansas and Louisiana, 40,000, more than one-half with PRICE and VAN DORN, and in and around New-Orleans. This distribution would leave Mississippi, 18,000; Tennessee, 30,000, and Alabama, 20,000, to make up the army at Island No. 10, and at and around Corinth.

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A Cotton Port Upon the Gulf.

The late advices from Key West announce that among the expeditions fitting up at that point, was one which was about setting sail to take possession of the town of Appalachicola. As this port has no defences but a few earthworks thrown up by its inhabitants, it can offer no very prolonged resistance, and has probably already succumbed to the long ranges of National guns, and fallen into the hands of our soldiers. The capture of this town, in its relation to the supply of cotton, is one of the most important movements which has yet been made upon the Southern Coast. Nothing but the paramount interests of the war could have hitherto closed the eyes of our military leaders to the commercial importance of this port. It was said by travelers returning from Appalachicola early last Fall, that there were more than ten thousand bales of cotton lying upon the wharves of this town, and that in spite of every exertion the stock was constantly increasing. But the significant circumstance connected with this supply, and which is now of especial importance, is that it is not brought, as is the case with both Charleston and Savannah, by the precarious agency of railroads from planting sections situated at great distances in the interior. Here the town is connected with the plantations by water. The Appalachicola River, with its two branches, the Chattahooche and Flint, running far back into the country, unites this port to some of the best cotton lands of Georgia.

Both these streams are at nearly all times navigable, and at this season of the year, when swollen with the Spring rains, our gunboats of light draught can have no difficulty in ascending them to the very head of navigation, going up through a country devoted exclusively to the cultivation of cotton as high as Columbus on the one and Albany on the other—cities which have each hitherto annually shipped by rail to the Atlantic seaboard more than a hundred thousand bales of cotton. The capture of Appalachicola gives us the unobstructed control of these streams, which, winding sluggishly along through banks too low to admit of the thought of defence, and by the very side of the field of the cotton-planter, lead into the heart of the great south-west of Georgia—the seat of the cotton culture of the State. The country is in many cases new, and the plantations small; but the difficulties of direct intercourse and trade will be vastly less than with the overgrown and aristocratic planters of the coast. When it is remembered that it is from this section that Savannah derives the burden of her cotton supplies, and that it has been since the construction of the railroads connecting her with this district, that she has risen from a fifth to a third-rate cotton port, Appalachicola, at the same time, and for the same cause, observing a contrary movement, the importance of the occupation of the latter port by our troops will be appreciated. From Savannah to Macon the land is poor, and with the exception of the sea island cotton grown upon the coast, almost no cotton is raised; from Macon to Appalachicola the land is rich, and hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton are now lying there in store. The possession of Appalachicola, with its tributary rivers stretching into the country, throws all this section open to the sea. Again, a singular fortune seems opening to our gunboats. While Savannah is stubbornly maintaining its *status in quo*, its soldiers grimly watching from the battlements of Fort Pulaski the tossing topsails of our blockading fleet, the whole basis of its wealth and importance as a port—the cotton crop—may be tapped at its source, and quietly drawn off through this insignificant port upon the Gulf. The course of trade is determined frequently by circumstances in themselves apparently trifling. Appalachicola, with its harbor dredged by Northern enterprise, and its waters filled with swift and light-draught vessels, may yet avenge itself upon its growing rival, and the trade turned back from the "closed port" of Savannah, find its way to the ocean through its old and natural channel.

COMMODORE FOOTE AT HIS OLD TACTICS.—The siege of Island No. Ten looks as though it might last as long as the siege of Troy or of Sebastopol. The correspondents who went there expecting excitement and glory, complain that they suffer horribly from *ennui*, and that their time is spent in yawning and wishing it was the next day. They can find nothing to write about, and half of them, including our own, are leaving in disgust, in order to find more exciting operations than a bombardment. Even the imperturbable Commodore FOOTE, it seems, suffers from the general dullness. It was not thus that he blazed out at Fort Henry, nor thus that he faced the frowning guns of Fort Donelson. To relieve the tedium, and as a reminder to the enemy of what they formerly experienced, and may soon again look for, he has just planned and carried out, and this morning reports, one of the neatest little dashes of the war. He fitted out and armed five small boats, manned them each with twenty river marines, and dispatched them down the river on an expedition to the rebel Isle. The work assigned them was to spike the guns of the main rebel battery on the Island. At midnight the boats reached the upper fort on No. Ten, and, pulling directly in its face and in the face of the astounded and terrified rebel troops, they gallantly landed and spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and returned with the boats uninjured. The Commodore characterizes the conduct of his men as cool and determined, but says they are ready to perform still more hazardous service. If the gallant hundred sailors had taken prisoner the whole rebel force on the island, the action would have been complete. We have no doubt they would have done so had they had rope enough to bind them. This little dash is probably only the interlude to a larger operation in the same style against the same place.

The Concert Saloons.

After a discouraging delay, our Albany legislators have finally taken up the subject of the Concert Saloon brothels. We publish, in another part of to-day's paper, both the original bill for their suppression, and the substitute which Mr. MCMULLEN, of Brooklyn, has seen fit to offer. The latter proposes to confer upon the Police Commissioners the power of granting licenses to all places of public amusement, and of making regulations for their government, to require proprietors to give bonds for their obedience to the regulations, and to give the Police Commissioners power to close any place of the kind, and to inflict other penalties, when convinced that the regulations have been transgressed. It is enough to say of Mr. MCMULLEN'S measure that, setting aside the questionable policy of putting so much *legislative* and *judicial* power into the hands of the Police Commissioners, it leaves unaffected the abominations of Pretty-waiter-gallism and dram-selling, against which the decency and morality of the City have revolted, and claimed legislative interference.

Mr. MCMULLEN urges that he was prompted to offer his substitute for one consideration alone—namely, the anticipation that the original bill would shut up the German lager-bier gardens—this he wished to prevent. There is a show of reason in this—but only a *show*. He is undoubtedly right in claiming that the German bier-garden proper should be protected. In its legitimate form it is undoubtedly one of the most innocent of places of amusement; and it would be to confound all distinctions to place the harmless retreat where the ample-waisted Teuton, surrounded by *frau* and *kinder*, quaffs the foaming lager or the creamy *weiss*, in the same category with the vile Broadway and Bowery dens, where the so-called "amusements" are only a mask to cover all manner of swinish corruptions and abominations. But it is sufficient answer to this that the German bier-garden in its legitimate form—and of which there are examples enough in New-York—is not interfered with by the bill now before the Assembly. It is only where they pass out of their proper character and assume the distinctive features of the Concert Saloon, that they render themselves obnoxious to the provisions of the present enactment; and in that case of course they must be brought under the same regulations as apply to their congeners. Mr. MCMULLEN'S proposition, therefore, though seemingly resting on a perfectly valid ground, is really without practical bearing.

The original bill, which is ample, and effective in its provisions, has just been referred to the Committee on Cities, and will doubtless be immediately reported. In its present form, we believe it to be as just and guarded as possible under the circumstances, and we hope the Legislature will not endanger its passage by attempting impossible perfections. It is not possible to attain legislative perfection in such a matter, but it is possible to adopt a remedy for a great evil; and it is this which public morality calls for in a loud and imperative voice.

TAXING TREASURY BONDS.—We have copied in another place an abstract of the legal points made on this question in the Court of Appeals of New-York, and of the more recent act of Congress, and opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The decision pronounced by Judge DENIO loses whatever force it may have had at the time by the subsequent direct and unequivocal exemption of all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States from all taxation under or by State authority, by the recent act of Congress. The disposition of our Tax Commissioners to controvert or in any way traverse this very plain provision of the supreme authority of the country will only serve to multiply the costs of litigation without the possibility of ultimately producing a cent to the local revenue. These securities cannot now be taxed. They are made exempt in the hands of all individuals, corporations and associations, from all liability to assessment under or by State authority. No holder, in view of the positive enactment of Congress, will suffer himself to be taxed, and no banking company, in view not only of this law, but of a recent act of the Legislature of New-York, permitting such corporations to purchase and hold United States securities, will submit to the attempt now making to contravene these authorities.

Perhaps it may be replied that the Tax Commissioners will institute proceedings to compel the payment of such taxes. In such case, if the annoyance threatens any serious cost to the tax-payer, in defending the action, the most summary step would be to apply for relief to the District-Attorney of the United States to sue out a *quo warranto* to settle the principle involved. But we cannot believe that the Tax Commissioners, who have not raised the question on the *Stocks* of the United States, but only on the Treasury *Bonds* of the United States, (though the latter are clearly as much exempt as the former,) will persevere in their course on a careful review of the weighty points against them.

HOPE FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE PEOPLE.—We gave place, not very long ago, to a lively correspondence about the unreasonable tasks imposed upon pupils in the Public Schools. The impression given by the parents complainant seemed to be, that it was less the teachers than the system which should be held responsible for such excesses; the comparative progress made by the scholars of different schools being the criterion accepted by the Board of education, in judging the merit and efficiency of the various instructors. The subject, it is gratifying to find, is not to escape the attention of the Board. In the annual report of the very able and conscientious Superintendent, Mr. S. S. RANDALL, whose reelection is a proof that in one department of the City Government, at least, the fitness of the incumbent is consulted, we note an earnest reference to this mischievous abuse, with recommendations tending to correct it. We can hardly believe the appeal will be presented vainly.

In Europe, where the paramount importance of physical training is duly regarded, the tendency is to reduce the hours of confinement and study, and to discourage a feverish competition. The leading English authorities in educational matters believe that pupils under twelve should be kept in school no more than two hours a-day, and that there should be no lessons to learn at home. It is quite possible there is error herein upon the side of indulgence. But in this country the error is certainly not in that direction. The haste, impetuosity, eagerness of American life, are perhaps in fault. The career opened to talent is so inviting, and the rewards so splendid, that we cannot too early place in thorough training the youthful candidate for fortune. It is not merely in nurseries, but in hot-beds, that we compel the young idea to shoot. Hence the competency of the teacher is measured by his ability to cram the brains of his scholars, without actually maddening them with excessive cerebral excitement, or reducing them to incurable doltishness and imbecility through discouragement; and we submit patiently to the spectacle of the child confined seven or eight hours in school, confined, also, during the rest of the day, in anxious and soul-harassing preparation for a similar cruel confinement on the morrow. The Board of Education, if a Board of anything can be presumed to have the impulses of humanity, and traces of tenderness for childhood, should give these considerations weight and effect at once. Else will it become a capital duty of the benevolent to procure legislation limiting the daily period of school-house imprisonment, and the tasks therein imposed, with penalties equivalent to those in the British factory act. There is surely as much brutality in working children ten hours at their books, as twelve hours at the loom and spindle.

DECISIONS UNDER PRIZE LAW.—We publish this morning an important prize decision made by Judge BETTS in the case of the schooner *Louisa Agnes* and her cargo. The case on the merits was very similar to many other cases of attempted violation of the blockade, the facts showing clearly an attempt on the part of the owners of the vessel and cargo, residing in Halifax, from whence she sailed, to run the vessel into some one of the Southern ports, under cover of a voyage to Baltimore. This intention was made more than usually clear in this case by letters of the shipper, found on board, addressed to a correspondent at Wilmington, N. C., stating that he had previously sent a vessel to him, but by misconduct of the Captain she went to Baltimore, while he *had confidence* in this Captain, and giving directions about a return cargo.

The question of violation of the blockade was not, however, the important one in the case. The claimants made complaint of misconduct on the part of the captors in separating the master and some of the crew from the vessel, and sending them to a different port, and in putting some of the crew in irons. This matter, however, was not brought before the Court in the regular way, and while the Court, in a somewhat similar case recently decided, (the *Jane Campbell*,) entertained an application coming up in some such way, and sent it to the Prize Commissioners to investigate and to report what damages should be paid by the captors, yet that course of proceeding appearing not to be so desirable, as to have it take the form of a regular proceeding, in which both parties should be heard and give their proofs, Judge BETTS ordered that such should be the practice hereafter; and he directed a monition to issue against the captors in this case, to bring the matter before the Court.

We understand that there are several cases in which complaints are made of the action of our officers toward prize vessels. We are sure that any irregularities or oppressive conduct on their part will meet with no favor from our Courts, and this very fact makes this course of procedure all the more proper, in order that the circumstances of each case should be fully brought out, that it may be adjudicated upon its actual merits.

PRECARIOUS POSITIONS OF CERTAIN REBELS.—Not to mention the hopeless fortunes of the rebels on their main lines in Virginia and the Southwest, several of their outlying strongholds and minor military detachments are just now in a most precarious situation. At New-Orleans, not only has Fort Pike, which guards the entrance to the rearward of the city, been captured by Gen. BUTLER, but Fort Jackson also, below the city on the river, was at latest advices being assailed by our gunboats; so that all the defensive outposts of the Southern metropolis are likely soon to be in our hands, and the city itself at our mercy. At Savannah, Fort Pulaski, which guards the river passage to that city, is besieged by our troops, and the fort has offered to surrender on conditions; but Gen. SHERMAN demands an unconditional surrender, and in default thereof, he threatens to open fire at once upon the five hundred cooped-up rebels. At Beaufort, North Carolina, Fort Macon and its rebel defenders are isolated and cut off from relief, and if it also do not soon surrender unconditionally, it will be stormed by the veterans of Gen. BURNSIDE. Several of the

rebel positions in Eastern Virginia are immediately menaced; and we hope to be able soon to publish news of their fall. In Northern Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, the "Stone Wall Brigade" of the rebel JACKSON is in a somewhat dangerous plight. It is scudding up the valley with a victorious National column not far in its rear; and, if it do not make good time to Stanton, it will either be captured or cut to pieces. The Number Ten rebels, too, are most precariously placed, and their only means of escape now would seem to be by balloons. Altogether and all around the rebels are in tight places.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with 586,588 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the evening of the 25th ult., arrived at this port last night.

She brings the mails, passengers and treasure, which left San Francisco on the 10th.

The news by this arrival is of very little importance.

The specie by the *Northern Light* is consigned as follows:

Order	$6,000	P. Naylor	$6,000
R. Patrick	70,400	Jansen, Bond & Co.	1,000
Jas. Patrick	30,000	Neustadter Bros.	14,700
I. G. Parker & Son	9,000	H. Cohn & Co.	15,000
Order	5,088	J. M. Goodman	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	20,500	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	30,000
Henry Hastings	9,580	Hoops & Crowell	2,500
E. Einstein & Bro	7,000	Scholle & Bros	13,800
Wm. Seligman & Co.	24,000	Wm. Meyer & Co.	4,300
J. H. Coghill	6,500	Wm. Heller & Co.	9,600
Jennings & Brewster	12,000	M. Lederer	3,083
J. B. Newton & Co	8,022	Thornbley & Lamson	8,000
Bucklin & Crane	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	214,300
A. J. Rosenbaum	220,000		
Am. Ex. Bank	6,000	Total	$581,292

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$300	Handy & Hoadley	$1,400
Harlan't & Prantilin	50	Order	420
Colgate & Hoffman	700		
James Hale	1,918	Total	$5,235

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

News of Little Importance—The Proposed South American Congress—Commercial and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Our news by all the steamers that centre here and at Aspinwall, except from the United States, has been of but little importance the past ten days. We shall have nothing from Bogota till the 4th of next month, when we hope to hear of the termination of the civil war in this country.

On the evening of the 23d instant a fire broke out in one of the warehouses of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at the Isla Nao in the bay, three miles from the city, and destroyed that and two other houses of the Company. The loss in buildings and stores is computed at $75,000. It is not known how the fire caught.

I see that the newspapers in Peru and Chili are agitating the proposition of President MOSQUERA at Bogota, of calling a South American Congress, to meet at Panama, to consult on measures to thwart the plans of Spain to reconquer her seceded dominions on this continent. The report that Spain had dispatched a fleet against Peru has given importance and vitality to this suggestion of MOSQUERA'S.

ALEX. R. MCKEE, Esq., United States Consul at Panama, departed on the last steamer on a trip to California. The Consulate is taft in charge of CHAS. MACKIE, Esq., brother of Dr. MACKIE, of the State Department at Washington.

Consul HOWARD, of Realejo, Nicaragua, and family, return to the United States on the *Northern Light*. Mr. HOWARD does not appear to be much entranced with Nicaragua. The Consulate is left in charge of JOHN E. RUSSELL, Esq., a merchant of Realejo.

The Panama Railroad Company's large new steamer *Guatemala* brought a full and valuable cargo from Central American ports to Panama on the 22d, mostly destined for Europe and the United States. She was obliged to refuse 2,000 bags of coffee at Punta Arenas. That portion of the cargo destined for Europe, the British mail-steamer *Clyde*, at Aspinwall, refused to take yesterday, and sailed without it, the Captain alleging it would not be safe to take it on board in the heavy swell. As her sister ship, the *Solent*, was discharging cargo all day right close to her, the master of the *Clyde* must be reckoned a very careful man.

On the 23d a heavy swell commenced to disturb the waters of the port of Aspinwall. It was not accompanied by much wind, but nevertheless it did a little damage. The Railroad Company's centre wharf was injured to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, and the American bark *Zenas Coffin* broke away from her wharf, struck against the reef, and carried away her rudder. She was safely anchored, however, by the assistance of the officers and men from the United States brig *Perry* and storeship *Falmouth*. The American brig *Three Sisters*, which sailed on the evening before for St. Jago de Cuba, was forced to put back into the harbor, she having been too lightly ballasted for the wind that prevailed outside the harbor. To-day, the sea has fallen, and the harbor is comparatively smooth.

A singular accident happened in Aspinwall on the 23d. Three sailors, who had run away from the *Clyde*, hid themselves in an old building near the town that had been used for the storing of powder. Some time since the house was cleared of the kegs, but a considerable quantity of the powdar remained scattered over the floor. The sailors, supposing it to be black sand, lighted their pipes and threw their matches on the floor, when an explosion soon occurred, maiming all three, and two of them, it is said, are fatally injured.

The British mail steamer *Bogota*, at Panama, from Valparaiso, brought 500 bales (150 pounds to the bale) of Peruvian cotton for Liverpool, 450 seroons bark for England, and 500 seroons for New-York. This Peruvian cotton is fine, but the staple is short.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Difficulties between Bolivia and Peru Still Unsettled—The New President of Chili—Improvement in Business in Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

The semi-monthly British steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to March 2, from Bolivia to the 27th of February, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th inst. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, with a full and valuable cargo, arrived at Panama also on the 22d, having left her more northerly port, San Jose de Guatemala, on the 10th of March, touching at ports in Salvador on the 12th, Nicaragua on the 15th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 18th. Neither vessel brings news of any particular importance.

PERU.

The Commissioner sent by Bolivia to Lima to arrange the difficulties between Bolivia and Peru, had returned home without accomplishing anything, a hitch of some kind having occurred in the negotiations. However, the long-talked-of war between the two countries will not probably take place, neither Republic having any cash to spend in expensive amusements.

I wrote you in my last that a Commission of Engineers had reported that a railroad from the port of Islay to the mountain city of Arequipa, in Peru, a distance of 102 miles, was practicable, and that the Minister of Public Works had undertaken to show it would be profitable. A Governmental decree has now been issued authorizing its construction, and guaranteeing to any company that will build the road an interest of 6 per cent. on the estimate of over $10,000,000 capital needed. If the Government could or would give undoubted security for the 6 per cent., no doubt the work would soon be commenced; but like all great projects in Peru, it will probably fall through.

Gen. SAN ROMAN has returned to Lima, from the command of the army of the South, at Arequipa, in the expectancy of being the next President, and Gen. CANSECO, brother-in-law of Gen. CASTILLA, takes his place.

Guano charters to England are £3 15s. per ton. Exchange on England, 36½.

BOLIVIA.

President ACHA is having a little respite from revolutions and conspiracies, and many hope that order will be permanently restored. A late conspiracy to overthrow ACHA'S Government was discovered in time to prevent trouble.

CHILI.

The people continue to be mighty pleased with their new President, and are *fêting* him to his heart's content at Valparaiso. He promises to advocate reforms in the Constitution and to liberalize his Cabinet. He was to remain in Valparaiso a month before returning to the capital, Santiago.

The American claim for damages for the seizure of the schooner *Townsend Jones* having been found to be a swindle, has been finally abandoned. Hon. THOS. NELSON, the United States Minister, was popular with the Government and people.

President PEREZ has promised to lend his support to the measure granting a subsidy to the British South Pacific Company for the purpose of enabling it to establish a connection with the Brazil and Southampton line from Valparaiso through the Straits of Magellan. A line of steamers connecting Chili with Uruguay and the River Plate Provinces is also projected.

The *Mercurio* says that HARDY MATHOS, the American contractor, is pushing forward the work on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad—this contract amounts to $5,000,000—with great rapidity, and that the other roads in the Republic are extending their lines every day.

The Araucanian Indians are still unruly, and have been burning over the fields in order to starve out the Government cavalry.

Business was improving, confidence and credit having been restored. The agricultural and mining districts were in a prosperous condition. The export of native products was somewhat hindered by the scarcity of ships and consequent high prices of freights. The market has been active for American cotton goods. Osnaburgs, or American bagging, obtained an advance of two cents per yard; only 800 bales on hand. Flour, six months credit, is quoted at $3@$3 75 per quintal. Caroline rice, none in first hands; sells at $10@$11 per quintal. Barley, $1 62½ @ $1 75, cash, per fanega. Nitrate of soda, 12,000 quintals sold at $1 65½ in Iquique. Sales of bar copper have been made at $18, cash. Hides, $13, cash. Freights are without change, £4@£4 5s. being paid to England and Hamburg, and $15 to the United States. Exchange on London, 60@90 days, 46@46½ pence per dollar. No demand for Exchange on United States.

RIVER PLATE.

Gen. MITRE, the victor of Pavon, is reorganizing the provinces of the Confederation, and it is thought will be made President of the whole country. All the provinces have succumbed to Buenos Ayres.

HONDURAS.

The assassins of President GUARDIOLA and their accomplices, six in number, have been shot. The attempt of Senator MONTES to get possession of the Government did not succeed, Vice-President CASTELLANOS having been decreed by Congress to be the legal head of the State. The Republic is tranquil.

There is nothing of importance from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua or Costa Rica. The coffee crop in the latter State is larger than was expected, it is now said it will exceed 110,000 quintals.—120,000 quintals has been the maximum. The article has been selling for export to California at 14c. per pound, but is now held at 13c.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

Capture of the Emily St. Pierre—The Encounter with the Oriental—Contrabands—Important Information—Another Ram Building.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLORIDA, OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

On the 18th inst. we captured a prize—the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, of Charleston, S. C., 101 days from Calcutta, loaded with 2,176 bales of gunnybags. We think she has saltpetre under the gunnybags. We took her crew off, except her Captain, steward and cook, and sent her to Philadelphia for adjudication. There were five vessels in sight at her capture, which will participate in the prize money: The *Florida*, flagship, *James Adger*, *Flambeau*, *Sumter* and ship *Onward*. The vessel is worth about $35,000, and the cargo about $45 or $50 a bale; it cost three guineas per bale at Calcutta. She belongs to Charleston, has "Charleston, S. C.," and the arms of Charleston and Auguste, Ga., painted on the glass of her cabin doors, but has an English manifest, which, of course, is only a blind. We caught her running into Charleston.

This success has aroused us afresh, and we are on the alert constantly.

During the daytime everything is quiet, and goes on as usual, but as soon as twilight begins to deepen, our watchfulness begins. Our vessel is ready to slip anchor and steam away at an instant's warning. Not a light is to be seen on deck or in the gangways. At the masthead, yardarms, calheads, gangways, and on the paddle-boxes, are stationed sentries, relieved every two hours, peering into the gloom, on the lookout for lights or dark objects. Captain GOLDSBOROUGH paces the deck, cigar in mouth, long after midnight.

Guns are cast loose forward, and the quarter gunners and primers stand ready to point and fire at any suspicious object which the darkness may reveal. Every night we are called to quarters whether anything is in sight or not.

On the night of the 23d ult., all was still on deck, as I have described, when suddenly, about half an hour after I had turned in, I heard the call to quarters, the anchor slipped, the chain splash as it fell into the water, and the bell strike four: "go ahead fast."

A light had been seen some distance ahead, but had disappeared at the moment we slipped anchor. We crowded on steam and shaped our course to the direction indicated by the lookout. In a few minutes the light was again reported from the mastlhead, and was soon seen distinctly from the paddle-boxes. I looked for it in vain for a long time and strained my eyes in the dark until I saw half-a-dozen lights; but we soon came near enough for us to see the vessel itself, and we went after her with all the speed we could command—some seven or eight knots. As we approached the object, though still three or four miles off, all hands were much excited, as we took her to be the *Isabel* trying to run in with a cargo of ammunition. At length we got closer, and as we gained upon her our pivot gun was made to bear on the lights and fired, immediately followed by our forward battery. As the smoke cleared away the lights became dimmer. Shot after shot we fired, still keeping up the chase. Blue lights shone from the chase. "Never mind that, keep on firing, if she is all right she ought to beava to; fire on her until we see that we are gaining on her." The order was obeyed, and soon we found ourselves gaining, and the bright lights showed us that the strange steamer was lying broadside on, hove to.

Then we showed a light, and our captain asked, "What steamer is that?"

"The United States steamer *Oriental*, with troops for Port Royal."

"What are you doing at Charleston, then?"

"We didn't know we were so close in shore," was the reply.

"Send your Captain aboard."

The Captain of the *Oriental* then came aboard, and after he left we heard that they were very much frightened, for our shot came all around them, and the last shot we fired went directly over their quarter-deck, obliging every one in that vicinity to dodge it to save their heads. They took us for the *Nashville*, and that was the reason they did not stop at first.

Yesterday the *Florida* and *James Adger* went in just beyond the range of Fort Sumter, at least two miles nearer than we had been before. The casemates of the fort could be counted with the naked eye, and the colors of the flags on Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were easily distinguished without a glass. We saw two or three steamers and several sailing vessels in there.

This morning, just after daybreak, we discovered a canoe close alongside. We took from it five contrabands, among whom was one woman. They left Charleston at midnight, and passed Fort Sumter without being discovered. They were almost frozen. We put them in the engine-room, and when thoroughly thawed out they gave a great deal of information of such importance, that the captain sent them to Port Royal at once, and also sent with them the prisoners taken from the *Emily St. Pierre*, who had been on board since her capture. One of the negroes is a blacksmith, and the woman is his wife. He was at Port Royal when we attacked the place, and has been engaged in the rebel Government machine shops. He was inside of Fort Sumter yesterday. He says they have eighty guns there, of which the largest calibre are eight-inch. So our eleven-inch guns are better than any they have. He also says that they are building a ram at Charleston, and have been working on it night and day for some time, and expect to finish it in thirty days; that there are eight vessels there loaded with cotton, waiting to run out, and that when we and the *Adger* ran in yesterday, all thought "The Yankees were come, sure;" that crowds and crowds of ladies as well as men came down to the docks of the city to examine us through their glasses, and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city. He had planned to run away some time since, and a week ago was all ready and had an armfull of papers; but the night was too clear. They came off so suddenly last night that they could bring no papers. Some more are coming on Friday night. All articles of food are very dear in the city; tea $3 50, and coffee $1 per pound. The residents use cotton seed and rye for coffee, and drink sassafras tea. There are, he says, 30,000 men at Savannah; comparatively few at Charleston, and five companies in Fort Sumter. They were very jubilant about the *Merrimac*, but soon changed their tune when they heard of the *Monitor's* doings. They hope to get their ram ready before we can send another *Monitor* here. They think they can hold out for three months longer, when we will have to give up the contest for want of money; and, besides, yellow jack will then do what they have so long prayed for. Every time it rains or storms, they have prayers at home and in the churches, that God will send our vessels ashore so that they may not run. That we are "sure to come" on the 12th of April, on which day they expect an attack, and if it is too severe, they expect to abandon Fort Sumter, and send the five companies to Castle Pinckney, to defend the City to the last, &c., &c. When we told him that we had taken the *Emily St. Pierre*, he cried: "Why, you don't say dat? We've been a expecting her ebery day."

We have just spoken the *Bienville*, bound to Washington. I send this by her. J. S. C.

Efficacy of the Blockade—Escape of the Steamer Nashville.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL'S letter on the escape of the *Nashville* from Beaufort, N. C., and thinking it conveyed an erroneous impression as to the want of proper action by the Navy Department, I took steps to get at the facts, and have prepared the annexed statement, which I think vindicates the Department.

I do not believe that Capt. MARSHALL would wilfully do any person injustice, but I know the earnestness of his nature, having sailed under him as a boy before the mast; and he has carried that earnestness into the loyalty which he has shown in endeavoring to crush this wicked rebellion; which has, I think, led him into this harsh censure, as I deem it, upon the Navy Department. GEO. W. BLUNT.

STATEMENT.

The first information that the *Nashville* had succeeded in entering Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, was received at the Department by the Old Point mail at noon on the 6th of March, when immediately the following dispatch was sent by telegraph to Capt. HOUSTON, commanding the Navy-yard at Boston: "Send two of the small gunboats immediately on Beaufort, N. C., signed G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary," to which the Department received answer that the *Chocura* would be sent next day, 7th, and the *Penobscot* on Monday, 10th.

The Department, also, on the same day, March 6, wrote to Capt. JOHN MARSTON, in command of the fleet at Hampton Roads, asking for a more detailed statement of the circumstances attending the running of the blockade by the *Nashville*, and closing with the following words: "The Department is unable to learn what measures you can take to keep the *Nashville* in Beaufort, *but they should be characterized by energy*, as that point is threatened by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the *Nashville* must seek the first opportunity to escape."

On the same day the Department telegraphed to the officer superintending the repairs at Baltimore, asking when the *Montecello* and *Albatross* would be ready for sea, and was informed in reply by telegraph that the *Albatross* would be ready on the 10th, and the *Montecello* "not for two weeks." By letter next day the Department was informed by the same officer that the *Albatross* would be ready on Monday, (10th.)

On the 7th, the Department wrote to Commander PRENTISS, of the *Albatross*, asking when she would be ready, and urging forward the work, and was informed in reply on the 9th, that she would be ready on the 13th.

On the 15th, 17th, and 19th, the Department, by letter, urged the rapid completion of the necessary repairs to these vessels, but, notwithstanding repeated promises and continued exertion, it was not until the 21st that the *Albatross* left Baltimore, the *Mount Vernon* having left on the 17th.

Capt. HUNTER, in command at the Boston Navy-yard, informed the Department, as stated in the first part of this paper, that the *Chocura* would sail on the 7th, and the *Penobscot* on the 10th; but on the 8th he was informed and wrote to the Department that the former would require three days for repairs to her machinery, and that the latter could not be ready until the 12th; and on the 10th he telegraphed to the Department that they could not be got off before Wednesday night, (March 12,) although the greatest possible exertion was being made to hurry them.

Notwithstanding the efforts made, the *Penobscot* was not got to sea until the 12th, and the *Chocura* until the 17th, "owing to neglect of contractors to complete their work."

On the 17th, Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH reported to the Department the arrival of the United States steamer *State of Georgia* at Hampton Roads, from off Beaufort, having come for coals and supplies, and that she would return to her station the moment she had received them.

On the 18th the following letter was received by the Department from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPTON ROADS, VA., March 18, 1862.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that early this morning I dispatched the United States steamer *Chippewa*, with all speed, to assist in the blockade off Beaufort, N. C.; also, that I have given orders to Commander PRENTISS, of the United States steamer *Albatross*, now at Baltimore, to proceed to the same point immediately on the completion of his repairs. The United States steamer *State of Georgia* will return thither as soon as she has finished coaling and provisioning.

(Signed,) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

It was not, as before stated, until the 23d that he was finally enabled to get the *Albatross* off to her destination.

The Reading and Columbus Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some very philanthropic writer in the *Times* of the 30th inst., is again inclined to call upon the people to prevent, if possible, the building of an additional railroad from New-York to Washington, fearing that Congress will lend the credit of the Government to the amount of $150,000, and discusses the Reading and Columbus Railroad in terms which show plainly that he is in the interest of the road via Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Is he unscrupulous enough to caricature the Reading and Columbus Railroad as running over the mountain tops of Pennsylvania, and as being built to satisfy grasping landholders and speculators? He also denounces the scheme on the ground that it is impracticable, since 90 feet grades will be necessary, &c. It must appear plain to all who have traveled through Lancaster County, that the writer cannot be in earnest when he talks of the mountain tops of Pennsylvania. This road passes through *Manheime*, *Sitiz*, *Ephratas*, all towns of note. Sitiz, and Ephratas are both places of public resort in the Summer season. I venture to say that Pennsylvania can boast of no richer agricultural regions or more beautiful valleys than those in which these towns are located, and yet the writer talks of mountain tops, barren, rocky soil, and grades ninety feet to the mile, &c. He has evidently got hold of an old report of a survey made years ago, for his assumptions are entirely fallacious as to grades. Those raising the summit, at the Black Horse Tavern, are 66 feet to the mile for, perhaps, 1¾ miles. The rest of the road has easy grades, and is very direct and straight. The grade can be no objection, when we consider that the Pennsylvania Central runs over grades rising 90 feet to the mile for miles together, and yet this is the safest and most reliable thoroughfare in Pennsylvania.

I would invite the writer to take a trip over the line of railroad referred to, before he denounces it in so wholesale a manner as a speculation of railroad jobbers.

Has not past experience taught us the military necessity for additional railroad communication with the Capital? Has not the Government lost millions of dollars already in consequence of being obliged to pass through Baltimore, and along the sea-coast line? Is not, at this time, guarding the railroad, some three regiments of volunteers? Does not the Government pay $22,000 yearly to carry the mail to New-York, when one-half that amount is sufficient? Must the people continue to pay from $1 to $1 50 for the privilege of passing over the soil of New-Jersey and Maryland, besides being stopped on the way at Philadelphia and Baltimore? Must they be compelled to pay to some unscrupulous hackman three prices to carry them in time for the train, which starts from the opposite side of these cities?

But the conclusion must force itself upon the minds of those who know the facts, and that is that the writer feels no sympathy for the Government or the people on this question, or that he is very fearful that the stocks and bonds of the monopolies interested will have to command an interest double the money invested in the construction of these roads.

Let Congress lend its credit to an inland railroad route and patronize it, and there is no fear that the Government will have one dollar to pay on bonds. It will realize, in return for its credit, millions, and the people will applaud them.

The loan of the Government credit, it is true, is small; but the Company are modest and unassuming with that, and they will, upon their own responsibility, be able to finish the road, and that, too, without the aid of speculation or Wall-street brokers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Amendment of the Usury Laws—Purchase of Troye's Equestrian Portrait of Gen. Scott—Protection for our Northwestern Frontier.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Messrs. Richard B. Connolly, Augustus W. Greenleaf, James B. Nicholson, Nelson Runyon and Henry M. Taber were elected members.

Mr. CALEB BASSFORD, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a memorial to the Legislature for an amendment of the usury laws, so as to allow of such interest for the use of money as commercial exigencies may establish, except in such cases where interest is not agreed upon, in which case the interest shall be established by law. He submitted the draft of a bill to that effect, which was indorsed by the Chamber. The bill is to be introduced in the Legislature this session.

The Chamber appointed a Committee of five to consider and report upon a bill for postal reform, introduced in Congress by Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, of Ohio.

Mr. RICHARD LATHERS called attention to the portrait of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, painted by Mr. TROYE, noticed in the TIMES of yesterday. He proposed a resolution a, propriating $3,000 for the purchase and framing of the picture, and engraving a likeness from it, to be distributed among the donors, the subscriptions to be limited to one dollar each, and that a committee of ten be appointed to attend to the subscriptions, distribution of engravings, and presentation of a letter to Gen. SCOTT, together with the picture.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS suggested that they should examine, through a committee, whether the picture was worthy of presentation. He moved to refer the matter to a committee.

A member questioned the taste of presenting the picture to the original.

Mr. LATHERS said it was intended merely to afford Gen. Scott an opportunity to present the picture to some institution.

The matter was finally settled by reference to a committee consisting of Messrs. Lathers, Blunt, Gallatin, Dodge and Sturgis.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES submitted a resolution, urging the necessity of an enlargement of the Canals so as to permit of the transit of mail-clad vessels to defend our Northern and Northwestern frontier. He had, he said, been informed by Gen. SCOTT, that the want of such a mode of transportation during the war of 1812 cost the country more than the cost of the canal. He called attention to the fact of the stipulation in the treaty of Ghent, that no more vessels of war should be built on the lakes; that in violation of the spirit of the treaty England had built a series of military canals, thus giving them the opportunity of overwhelming us on the lakes, in case of war. British vessels of war would have the entire line of our lake coast cities at their mercy. The cost of an arging the Canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels of war would be but $3,500,000. The commercial advantages would be great, while the military necessity was imperative. In the first decade, from 1818 to 1828, the commerce of the great basin of the lakes was but $100,000,000. In the second decade, the commerce increased to $1,200,000,000. There had been 100,000,000 bushels of cereal wealth come through the Canals last year. And all this John Bull could burn up in a week. There is now moored in the Ottawa River, ten British gunboats ready to pounce upon us. He believed the General Government would pay the expense if New-York would build two locks. It would be only the cost of two days of war. He moved that the subject be referred to a Committee of five.

Capt. MORGAN thought the whole matter was warlike and ought to be laid upon the table. He said they knew very well that if they wanted the whole of Canada, canals, gunboats and all, we had men and cannon enough. He, however, withdrew his objection and the matter was referred to the following Committee: Messrs. Ruggles, Griffith, Capt. Nye, Mr. Trask.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL called attention to the necessity of supporting the London *American*, a newspaper published in London, in the interest of the United States. He submitted a resolution in favor of indorsing and sustaining the Chamber. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. After the proposition of several gentlemen for membership, the Chamber adjourned.

Business Prospects in the City.

THE SPRING TRADE—REVIVAL OF BUSINESS—PROGRESS OF HOUSE-RENTING.

As the Spring advances, business is rapidly looking up, and promises to be quite satisfactory in spite of the war. The active season is somewhat backward owing to the extensive snows of the North, and a natural timidity among country merchants. The prospect of a speedy conclusion of the war, and the wonderful exhibition of the ability of this country to pass through the crisis comparatively unscathed, has, however, established, within the last few weeks, a greater confidence. Our wholesale houses begin to show signs of life, and not a few exhibit the unwonted spectacle of busy cartmen, porters and packers laboring far into the night. The railroads and other means of transportation already begin to feel the impetus of the revival. Among the heavy dealers especially is the revivification felt. The bountiful last year's crop has left the West well off, and in a small degree makes up for the loss of Southern patronage. Then the necessity of clothing, feeding and keeping well-equipped our army of seven-tenths of a million soldiers, affords a desirable and reliable customer to many branches of trade concentrating in this City. There is indeed a good demand and fair prices for all kinds of staple goods, on account of the falling off in manufacturing. To a great extent the war has changed the course of trade, and made up in one quarter what has been lost in another.

A similar remark may be made with regard to house-renting. While all heavy-renting houses are depreciating in value, there is steady, if not increasing, demand for both dwelling-and as and stores of medium size. The large marble palaces that adorn Broadway are not so easily filled with paying tenants as they were a year since; and we have heard of cases where, owing to the slackness of trade, fifty per cent. has been voluntarily relinquished by the landlord. Among the lucky owners of moderate-sized dwelling-houses there is, however, little dissatisfaction with the times. The prudence of business men, the necessary retrenchment of expenses, has created such a demand for that class of tenements as to make them almost at a premium. A curious story is told of the owner of one of the finest marble buildings recently erected on the lower part of Broadway. Before the building was completed, and before the crisis, he had engaged, at an enormous rent, two tenants in the Southern trade. By the time the building was finished they had collapsed, and were glad to buy off from their written contract to occupy the premises. They paid the millionaire *three hundred* per cent. in the notes of their Southern creditors! The recipient guaranteed not to trouble the indorsers until he had exhausted all legal means on the drawers of the notes.

If all landlords would take their pay in such paper, even at such a sacrifice, they would have less trouble in procuring tenants.

The Steamer New World.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The steamer *New World* started from New-Baltimore early this morning, and reached here at 9 o'clock. She leaves this afternoon for New-York with freight only. The agent here anticipates that she will have no trouble in reaching New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 7?8 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Tennessee and at Island No. 10, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Advance to Warrenton and Edenburgh The Opening Campaign. Concentration of the Enemy near Fredericksburgh. A Letter on the Anaconda.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The Bombardment of Island No. 10. Union Sentiment in Florida. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.—Speeches of Gov. Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A very interesting Number.

Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water, require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY, No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Patterns.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of hats, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable City trade. Particular attention given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a hat. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Hernia, or Rupture.—The best proof that MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS will cure Hernia is the proof of those who have worn them and been cured. Persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint should call on MARSH BROTHERS, corner of Anne-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical Compound similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all Druggists.

Ladies' Beautiful Gaiter Boots with heels, at 25c.; Slippers and Ties 6c. and 12½ per pair; Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all sizes and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 37 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—NIGHTINGALE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 2, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, W. J. BROWN, Jr., to ANNIE J. NIGHTINGALE, all of this City.

DENISON—WHITEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, LYMAN DENISON, Jr., to Miss MARY AMANDA WHITEMAN, daughter of Wm. B. Whiteman, all of this City.

GAYNOR—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, HIRAM KIPP GAYNOR to Miss ISABELLA YOUNG, both of this City.

STEARNS—DONALDSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, JAMES S. STEARNS to SARAH, youngest daughter of Wm. Donaldson, all of this City.

SEARLES—PETTIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John E. Searles, JOHN E. SEARLES, Jr., of New-York, to CARRIE A. PETTIT, daughter of Foster Pettit, Esq., of Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

UNDERHILL—MYERS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Hague, Mr. BENJAMIN T. UNDERHILL, of Long Island, to Miss MARY L. MYERS.

DIED.

BURRILL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, SAMUEL BURRILL, in the 65th year of his age. (For the past 40 years a resident of the 7th Ward.)

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERNAUR.—At Scrub Oak, Westchester County, at the residence of A. Aekerson, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, son of the late William H. Burnham, and grandson of the late William Burnham, of Bloomingdale, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, at 1½ P. M. on Saturday, April 5, without further invitation.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, Mrs. MARY D. CHURCHILL, wife of Acting Master William H. Churchill, U. S. Navy, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 11 Vandam-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Portland, Conn., for interment.

COAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, of scarlet fever, MARY EVELY, only daughter of John and Mary Coar, aged 2 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 55 Broome-st.

CROCKER.—On Monday, March 31, WILLIAM, son of Rev. G. D. Crocker, in the 3d year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of Wm. A. Crocker, No. 124 West 40th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, GEORGE L. COLE, only child of George E. and Ellen A. Cole, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 195 West 20th-st.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, PETER CHAPMAN, a native of Kilbarchan, Scotland, aged about 90 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. Ritchie, his son-in-law, No. 349 West 12th-st.

DE LUZE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, MARY KORTRIGHT, youngest daughter of Alfred F. and Mary C. de Luze, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av., on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock.

COLESTON.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday night, of pneumonia, JOHN BOWERS, son of Rev. J. C. and Louisa Coleston, of Clifton, Staten Island, aged 10 months.

Funeral at Hudson this day, (Friday,) the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, JARED W. GRAVES, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City.

HAYNES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, SARAH JANE, wife of Wm. M. Haynes, and daughter of the late John Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, April 5, at 10 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, suddenly, CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, youngest son of John S. Livingston, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

LY

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing; would do plain cooking in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 334 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 139 Canal-st., near Varick, in the dress store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable yoong woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and ladies' fine washing; nudorstands French fluting. Call for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 Greene-st., rear house, np stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl with good references, desires a situation in City nr country. No objection to travel with a lady or family any distance. Will be found an excellent laundress and first-class chambermaid, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR AS LAUNDRESS.—I wish to procure a situation for a very competent and reliable woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress, who has been in my service and whom I can confidently recommend. She is neat and intelligent, and is a Protestant. Call at No. 13 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or nurse, or take the entire charge of children and plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present place, No. 24 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 207 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or would go as regular waitress. Has good City reference from her last place; understands her business well. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR A LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 427 3d-av.; ring third bell.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as a first-class chambermaid and waitress: has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 210 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the very best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to do the chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the care of children; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 107 Mott-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who thoroughly understaods her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; has the best recommendations from her employers; anything required in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; lived three years in her last place; wages, $8. Also, her cousin as waitress and parlormaid, or regular waitress; wages $7; City nr country. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understaods all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to go to the country in a gentleman's family, if required; best of City reference can be highly recommended by the best of families. Call for two days at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing, and is a good baker; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the Summer; the very best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, bread, jellies, game; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 60 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOKS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY A RESpectable colored woman and her daughter, as first-class cooks in a club house or in a batchelor's establishment; is a thorough servant and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD, thorough cook, who understands her business perfectly; would like to engage with a family going to the country for the summer months; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing; excellent baker of bread. Call for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite the plumber's, first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first class pastry cook, also bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good reference in this City. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman; is an excellent washer and ironer; can take the whole charge of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 45 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference; no washing. Call at No. 84 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; has lived with families of the highest standing in the City; references, &c., given, if required. Address No. 266 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman in a small private family to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go in the country a short distance. Call for two days at No 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR A LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 427 3d-av.; ring third bell.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young womao, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as a first-class chambermaid and waitress: has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 210 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

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A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing, and is a good baker; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the Summer; the very best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, bread, jellies, game; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 60 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOKS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY A RESpectable colored woman and her daughter, as first-class cooks in a club house or in a batchelor's establishment; is a thorough servant and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD, thorough cook, who understands her business perfectly; would like to engage with a family going to the country for the summer months; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing; excellent baker of bread. Call for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite the plumber's, first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first class pastry cook, also bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good reference in this City. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman; is an excellent washer and ironer; can take the whole charge of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 45 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference; no washing. Call at No. 84 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; has lived with families of the highest standing in the City; references, &c., given, if required. Address No. 266 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable yonng woman in a small private family to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go in the country a short distance. Call for two days at No 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR A LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 427 3d-av.; ring third bell.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young womao, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as a first-class chambermaid and waitress: has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 210 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable yonng

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

The following [illegible] were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

[illegible] T. STOUT,	W. A. BUDD,
[illegible] OAKLEY,	GEORGE M. GROVES,
[illegible] SELIGMAN,	J. B. DICKINSON,
[illegible] BRADY,	JOS. T. SANGER,
[illegible] BERRIEN,	D. L. ROSS,
JOHN HARPER,	THOS. CARLTON,
[illegible] DEWING,	EVERETT CLAPP,
B. F. BEEKMAN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board ANDREW T. STOUT was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancelation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order,

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,

No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

Has this day been declared,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND,

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.

DISBURSING OFFICERS' CHECKS ON THE TREASURER BOUGHT AND SOLD,

By RICHARDS KINGSLAND, dealer in securities, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The subscribers, Trustees under the first mortgage given for the security of the bonds issued by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will receive proposals in writing until the 10th day of April inst., at No. 50 Wall-st., for the sale of eight one thousand dollar bonds of the series numbered from one to five hundred inclusive.

WM. H. OSBORN,
J. NEWTON PERKINS, } Trustees.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Irving Bank, held this day, Mr. John Castree was unanimously elected President of this Bank, Mr. John Thomson, retiring in consequence of continued ill health.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. W. H. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY SACRAMENTO BONDS.—CITY OF Milwaukee Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company; also, over-due Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, certificates of indebtedness, and gold and silver bought and sold, at the best rates, by F. F. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 46 Wall-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS AND 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and commercial paper, bought and sold by L. R. JACOBS, No. 1 Nassau., corner of Wall, under the St. Nicholas Bank.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Sheres Erie Preferred 2d Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by

E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES, QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and AMERICAN COIN, BOUGHT AND SOLD by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st, New-York

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$429,417 51
2. Overdrafts		—
3. Due from Banks	6,753 49	
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	20,485 00	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate	90,555 36	
7. Specie	38,800 87	
8. Cash items, viz	62,531 59	
9. Stocks, par value, $117,000; Promissory Notes, $	117,000 00	
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks	3,214 00	
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account	2,050 00	
Total		$758,332 93

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$296,625 00
2. Circulation Registered	$107,400	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$107,400	
Less Notes on hand	6,465	100,935 00
3. Profits		21,456 35
4. Due to Banks		1 57
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44,000 00
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		219,088 45
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		143,269 45
Total		$778,332 92

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Jenkins, President, and Wm. S. Carman, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business in New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of April, 1862. JOHN VAN CHOTA, Commissioner of Deeds

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,375,458 46
Due from Banks		12,323 51
Due from the Directors of the Bank		28,572 50
Due from Brokers		98,810 00
Real Estate		117,496 35
Specie		363,207 29
Cash Items, viz., Checks on Banks,	$432,891 24	
United States Demand Notes	8,965 00	
United States Aes't Treasurer's Certificates	33,000 00	474,856 24
Stocks		727,952 85
Bills of Solvent Banks		9,433 00
Loss and Expense Account		3,013 89
Total		$3,063,652 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$209,721	
Less Notes on hand	21,340	188,381 00
Profits		51,576 98
Due to Banks		333,642 40
Due Depositors on demand		1,489,696 20
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		1,354 60
Total		$3,063,652 18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD W. DUNHAM, President, and FREDERICK A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, an associated bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of April, 1862.

JAMES A. MOORE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,033,032 84
Due from Banks		69,252 58
Due from Directors of the Bank		83,389 44
Real Estate		200,000 00
Specie		285,532 18
Cash items, viz., checks and drafts on other banks received on deposit the day previous		252,783 81
Stocks		178,767 50
Bonds and Mortgages		5,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		11,823 00
Loss and Expense Account		19,413 54
Total		$4,058,025 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation registered	$172,500 00	
Less Notes on hand	53,624 00	118,876 00
Profits		164,141 66
Due to Banks		411,723 18
Due Depositors on demand		1,857,990 45
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, dividends unpaid		3,104 00
Total		$4,056,025 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 3d day of April, 1862. A. G. MEARS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT—SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and loans		$2,485,602 79
Loans to Directors	$160,900 00	
Real estate	400,000 00	
United States and New-York State stocks and interest	3,347,021 47	
Expense account	11,645 67	
Overdrafts	519 15	
Specie	1,066,150 00	
Cash items, bills and checks of City Banks	710,500 14	
Due from Banks	16,219 93	
Total		$8,057,945 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		169,102 31
Registered bank notes	$127,335 00	
Registered on hand	141,100 00	243,235 00
Outstanding circulation of late Bank N. Y.		21,402 00
Due depositors on demand		4,256,920 84
Due to Banks		274,884 07
Total		$8,057,945 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 15th day of March, 1862, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1859, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 3d day of April, 1862, before me,

THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT ALLD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King," made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137. In the case.—Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys.
and-2awSWTH&F.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABLES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—A SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 422 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Pitt Holl-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, which have been spent in the hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted by, &c., No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainly unapproached, and for the cure or eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth, in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, however long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup has proved with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup, also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y. and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circulars containing certificates, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and cure the quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYLAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. Can rely on it as a safe and sure cure. This is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SCOTT'S great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, treated successfully more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached to it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is all a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS $716,532 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE LAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V. HAGGERTY, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 19th of April draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election at this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, 863.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but soail in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-light whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels containing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to samples at said Navy-yards.

The beans shall be of the very best quality, white-eye, and of all be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to the bag or 2 bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels and half-barrels, and of white-pine heads not less than 1⅝ inch thick; the staves not less than 1-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¾ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, and the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order, one-third to be in half-barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels or half-barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted after the stave not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel shall be coopered in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge, 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one two-penny hoop on each chime, 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and shall in all respects be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery, if required by the navy-agent, and at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and no offer will be accepted for that part for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected *for the coming fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,500 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

How President Lincoln's Emancipation Policy is Regarded.

Further Comments of the British Press.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Declining.

CONSOLS 94 1-8@94 1-4.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 3.

The *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 22d and Queenstown 23d, arrived here this evening.

The *Niagara* arrived at 4 P. M. She has 39 Boston passengers. On the 24th, signaled the *Arabia*, and the same day an American bark, showing a blue flag with a white cross, bound east; 25th, passed ship *Magnet* from New-York, bound east.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 20th, and at Liverpool the 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 20th were unimportant.

Mr. LAYARD, in the House of Commons, answered some inquiries relative to the Italian "Provediments" Committee, but thought it inconsistent with the dignity of the Italian Government for English Ministers to lay papers relative to the affair before Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Mr. BAXTER opposed the expenditure on fortifications in the colonies, except at great naval stations.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought the defence of the colonies was partly a colonial and partly a military question. At the present moment there were two great nations, which had subject to their rule as large a portion of the globe as they could well govern, viz.: Great Britain and the United States. America had adopted the principle of centralization. England took a different course. It had even local legislation, and did profess to bring its colonies within direct rang of the central Government. It was assumed that England receives great benefit from the colonies, and that was the case she was bound to protect them. He thought it impossible to lay down any general rule, and urged the House to be very cautious.

After further debate, Mr. BAXTER withdrew his proposition.

MILNER GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Shipping acts, and give effect to some recommendations of the late Shipping Committee.

The *Times*, in another editorial on Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Message, says it can hardly be looked upon as anything more than an invitation to discuss the subject in Congress. It is clear that if Slavery is to cease even in the Border States, the change must be accomplished by other means than those at which he points, which means, it is certain, are totally inapplicable to the whole Union. The *Times* fears the proposed utopia of compromise will be difficult of access, nor does it believe it will shake the revolution of the South, as a proposition however, which be possibly had, to the cessation of the frightful conflict, the *Times* thinks it worth y of discussion. The President truly says the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that *that the money now devoted to keeping up the armies of the North might be more advantageously devoted to the extinction of Slavery in those regions which are uncontestibly in its power.* If they are content to keep the Slave States which have not seceded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if really in earnest, accomplish after a time a great work; but with the expenditure of $2,000,000 a day, and with nothing but shinplasters for money, the plan of attaching the wavering slaveowners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

The *Daily News* thinks the proposition fair, moderate and magnanimous. It says the scheme affords at least a good basis for a comprehensive, practicable and amicable debate. Only the public, by whom it has to be discussed, is scarcely capable of the order needed for real deliberation and decision.

The *Morning Star* also approves of the proposition.

The *Herald* thinks both sides will regard it as a dishonoring compromise.

The *Morning Post* treats it as a puerile and vain scheme. It says it can only be accounted for as being *the last resource of a Government which feels it is engaged in a struggle, which, if continued, must involve it in ruin, and which it would make any sacrifice short of submission to arrest.*

The London *Globe* regards the proposition as *a piece of political strategy in aid of Gen. McClellan*, which is certainly well timed for securing the Border States to the North. It also regards the step as a symptom of *deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet*, touching the impolicy of pursuing the war beyond the limits required to establish boundaries and arrange the relations of Federal and Confederate States.

The Atlantic Mail Company, Galway line, had addressed a letter to the Treasury, asserting the ability of the Company to carry out fully and faithfully all the obligations of the contract, in a manner satisfactory to the Government, and stating their intention to ask for a renewal of the contract, and restoration of the subsidy.

A report was current in Liverpool to the following effect: That six wealthy Peruvians had taken the Guano contract; that offers have been made by them to RANKIN, GILMORE & HOLDERNESS, and CHILTON, of Liverpool. The Peruvians take a certain amount in bonds, and receive 3 per cent. commission, and 5 per cent. interest, and 2½ per cent. on charters of ships.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraphic Company, Hon. JAMES STEWART WORTLEY, who occupied the Chair, stated that Mr. SEWARD had addressed a dispatch to the American Ambassador, at London, requesting him to bring the subject of telegraphic communication under the notice of the English Government, and offering to join in the enterprise.

Lord PALMERSTON promised to receive the deputation on the 21st inst., which would be composed of members of Parliament and others interested in telegraphy.

The following were elected Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation: London—GEORGE PEABODY, FRANCIS LABEATON and JOHN M. BERTT. New-York—CYRUS W. FIELD and WM. E. DODGE. Halifax—THOMAS C. KINNEAR.

The deputation above mentioned waited on Lord PALMERSTON on Friday. It was large and influential, comprising members of Parliament, bankers, merchants, and others. They strongly urged upon Government the importance of connecting the two countries by a telegraphic ceble from Ireland to Newfoundland. Lord PALMERSTON promised to bring the subject before his colleague, and the interview is said to have been very satisfactory to all parties.

The steamer *Stella*, from New-York, with goods for the Great Exhibition, has arrived at Plymouth.

Government has invited tenders for the construction of an iron steamer on Capt. COLE'S plan. It is to be fited with six cupolas, each armed with two Armstrong 100-pounders.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif finally adopted the whole Address to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris *Patrie*, in regard to the alleged plan of arrangement in Mexico, asserts that nothing would be determined upon until the arrival of Gen. LORENCEZ who took out formal instructions and the programme of the French Government.

Gen. RENAY had gone to Toulon, to embark for Mexico.

The Society for the Propagation of Commercial Reform in France, had unanimously resolved that it was expedient to repeal all customs and duties on raw material for building and fitting out ships, and to assimilate all flags as regards customs and duties. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* regards this as the most important free-trade manifestation yet made in France.

The Bourse, on the 21st, was firm and active at 70f. 10c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The Pope is again ill, very weak, and confined to his bed most of the day. All audiences are suspended.

GARIBALDI had left Turin. A perfectly good understanding exists between him and RATAZZI.

PRUSSIA.

The King has issued a proclamation, in which he firmly declares his adherence to the the principles which he announced in November, 1858.

It is his earnest desire to insure the complete effectiveness of the Constitution, and maintain the right of the Crown, as a weakening of the Crown would be greatly injurious to the Fatherland. Foreign policy, especially toward Germany, is to be maintained without change. He charged the Ministry of State to carry out his principles, and looks with confidence to the support of electors.

GREECE.

A deputation from Nauplie had arrived at Athens, imploring the King's clemency.

A dispatch from Syria says that the royal troops had restored order throughout the island.

TURKEY.

It is asserted that after nine months' solicitations, OMAR PASHA obtained from the Porte permission to attack Montenegro.

DAOUSU PASHA, with 16,000 Turks, was moving on the Montenegrin frontiers. The Montenegrins were making great preparations.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

MILAN, Sunday, March 23.

There was great enthusiasm and festivity here in honor of GARIBALDI last night, at his hotel.

ALLIANZA, of Milan, publishes a programme of action in Hungary agreed on by KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TURR. The principal points are the establishment of a constitutional Kingdom, with the exclusion of the Hapsburg dynasty; civil equality for all the inhabitants of Hungary; and an offensive and defensive alliance between Hungary, Servia, Croatia and Roumelia.

PARIS, Saturday, March 22.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 5c.

News unimportant.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being firm and quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is dull. WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a slight decline on all qualities. The various Circulars report: FLOUR downward, at 26s. 6d.@29s. WHEAT dull, and declined 2d. per cental; red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; red Southern, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; white Western, 12s. 8d.; white Southern, 12s. 8d.@12s. 10d. CORN, quiet and steady; mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally steady. The various circulars report: BEEF active, at a decline of 2s. 6d.@3s. PORK steady. BACON active and advanced 6d.@1s. LARD firm, at 43s.@44s. TALLOW steady, at 45s.@46s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: SUGAR inactive. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet and steady. ASHES quiet for Pots and Pearls, at 33s. for the former, and 32s. 6d. for the letter. LINSEED OIL advancing, quoted at 37s.@37s. 6d. SPERM OIL quiet, at 91s. COD OIL steady, at 38s. ROSIN has an upward tendency; common, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing, and 68s.@70s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 21st were firmer, under the favorable Bank statement and improvement at Paris. Consols closed firm and advancing. Money very easy. The bullion in the Bank is higher, with one exception, than at any time since 1859.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull. SUGAR has a downward tendency. COFFEE firmer and advancing. TEA quiet, with a trifling advance; Common Congou, 1s. 1½d. RICE very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE irregular, and quoted at 68c.@70c. TALLOW steady, at 45s.@46s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES have a downward tendency. LINSEED OIL advancing; quoted at 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d. WHALE and COD OILS inactive.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 93¾@94. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a fair business, but quotations, in many cases, are nominal. United States Sixes, 62@64; United States Fives, 76@77; Massachusetts Fives, 94@96; Maryland Fives, 80; Illinois Central Shares, 43 dis.; New-York Central, 72@74; Erie, 33¾.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 23.

COTTON—The sales yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 3,000 bales; the market closing steady, but dull, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet. Lard and Bacon were firm at previous quotations.

LONDON.—Consols closed on Saturday at 94¼@94¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were—Illinois Central Railroad, 43@42 discount; Erie, 33@33½.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 3,500 bales. The market is quiet and steady. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 155f.; *bas*, 147f. Stock in port 81,000 bales.

THE GREAT BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Return Match for 1,500 Points—Foley 200 Ahead.

History has failed to record the largest "run" made by CALIGULA, who is said to have played billiards; or to mention whether CATULLUS "scratched" in his nervous anxiety to get the better of his opponent. In an emergency, like the present, it would be gratifying to the reporter to draw a comparison between the ancients and the moderns to the disadvantage of the former, and the glorification of the four-ball game. Under any circumstances we can afford to pooh pooh the Romans, for the four-ball game is certainly an invention of the Western World. The Crusaders—those tremendous heroes who turn up on every possible occasion, and swagger through the middle ages as if they (the ages) belonged to them—cut their lances into cues, and became billiard sharpers when all else failed. A billiard-room must have been a pleasing sight in those days, with its suits of armor hanging on pegs, and its overwhelming odor of stable. The conversation of the players dashed with the chivalric oaths, which were then in vogue, must also have added a charm to the entertainment. Well might the proprietor tremble when an irate knight sullkily twisted a link from his chain to pay the shot, and after kicking the marker, stalked into the street seeking whom in the shape of a Jew he might devour. The Jews, as far as we have been able to learn, were never greatly attached to the game, although it is said to have come from the East. The circumstance is remarkable, when it is remembered that there are no fewer than six pockets in a billiard table, and that something is put in all of them during a good game, and frequently with two others that are not attached to the mahogany. The monks and priests, it is said, picked up the game, as they did many other things, and preserved it for the present generation. It is now one of the leading amusements of City life, and may fairly claim to afford more exercise to the young men of New-York than any other recreation. Our forefathers played bowls and smoked long pipes; our sward is as green as theirs but it is made of cloth, and instead of pipes we eat one end of a cigar and burn the other. Perhaps theirs was the healthier of the two games, but pressed on all sides by brick and mortar, Young America has done the best it could, and has certainly succeeded in producing some of the finest players of the world.

The contest now in progress at Irving Hall is between picked professionals, whose skill is beyond question. Theoretically, their play is supposed to illustrate the profoundest mysteries of the game; practically, it has so far hardly answered this expectation. The opening game on Wednesday, for twelve players, was neither remarkable for skill nor liveliness. Each player had to wait so long for his turn that his skill got cold. Swimming is a pleasant pastime; but it is not so agreeable to be dipped in the water, and then kept waiting on the brink until eleven others have gone through the same operation. Messrs. FOX and DERBY played off at the end, and here was something worth seeing. We have already given the result.

The joust last evening was between Mr. KAVANAGH, of New-York, and Mr. FOLEY, of Cincinnati—two noted professors. So much interest was taken in the event that at an early hour the hall was crowded with amateurs, artists and others interested in the game. Many were there, too, from simple curiosity—among the most prominent of this class being Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose appearance was hailed with repeated bursts of applause. The hall, we may here add, has been fitted up in amphitheatrical fashion, so that all the spectators have a good view of the table and the players. The game was the four-ball carom, the score being the nice little number of fifteen hundred points. Mr. FOLEY played with the spot ball, Mr. KAVANAGH with the plain.

The players are both young men, with broad mathematical heads and firmly-knit figures. They would be well matched in other things beside billiards. Until 9 o'clock the play was decidedly slow, and inferior in all respects to what one can witness at any billiard saloon where good playing is customary. This is proved by the score, which at 9½ o'clock stood thus: FOLEY, 224; KAVANAGH, 111. Some fine shots were made by both players, and hailed with applause by the spectators. An audience so appreciative, intelligent and critical would be invaluable in any art exhibition; it is a pity it can only be found for billiards. From 9 o'clock until 12, (when our reporter retired,) the play rapidly improved and was frequently so excellent that the house reverberated with applause. Runs of twenty, thirty, forty, fifty and sixty were made by the players, who kept together toward midnight. These runs al a carom game indicate good, but not great play. The greatest number ever made at the game in a single run was 114—a pile heaped up somewhere in the country by an industrious player. Mr. FOLEY came near rivaling this, having scored just before 12 o'clock 99 on one run, and 94 on another little later. The reckoning then stood, (without the last run:) FOLEY, 674; KAVANAGH, 671. Notwithstanding this aspect of affairs, the betting was still in favor of the latter. The game was not expected to terminate until 3 or 4 o'clock this morning. Our latest advices from Irving Hall indicate that FOLEY was 200 ahead.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Affairs at Fort Union—Col. Canby Still at Fort Craig—The Texan Rebels at Santa Fe, &c.

St. LOUIS, Thursday, April 3.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of Fort Union, New-Mexico, 18th, states: "Col. SLOUGH'S Colorado Regiment of volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400 men, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest on the Western frontier, being 570 feet square, with parapets seven feet high, and a ditch eight feet deep and five feet wide. It contains well-stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received and will probably be mounted immediately. At the latest advices Col. CANBY was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans, 2,400 strong, were at Albuquerque, with 20 pieces of artillery, about half-way between here and Fort Craig. Other accounts state that the rebel Colonels, STEELE and BAYLOR, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this fort.

The Texans hold Santa Fé, where they have organized a provisional Government, with Gen. PALHAM as Governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this depot, it will be done, and an effort made to relieve Col. CANBY, and thus reclaim Santa Fé and Albuquerque. Col. SLOUGH, as the next ranking officer, is in command of this Department, while Col. CANBY is penned up in Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, March 31.

Advices from Fort Union to the 20th, state that the main body of the rebel Texans were encamped at Alh rquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fé. It was reported that Col. CAUBY had captured a train of 60 wagons and 400 Texans. Communication between Santa Fé and Fort Union has been cut off. An advence would be made about the 22d by the troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it was expected that communication with Fort Craig will be restored. All the Post-office effects at Santa Fé have been removed to Fort Union.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Intelligence from the Rebels—Affairs in Memphis, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 3.

An intelligent gentleman, who left Memphis a week ago, reports Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON saying that the Federals could outflank them in any position they might take, and therefore fortifications were useless. Gen. JOHNSON says the only chance for the rebels is open fight in the field. Our informant thinks Corinth, Miss., is their chosen place. He further said the rebels had about 50,000 troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Ala., which were being reinforced, and it is supposed that they now number from sixty to sixty-five thousand. The rebels are prepared with tar and resin to burn Memphis, when compelled to evacuate.

The most prominent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith, if they could be assured of their property from confiscation by the National Government.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

WILLOW GROVE, (near Woodstock,) Va., Thursday, April 3.

All was quiet on our outposts last night. We fired a few guns this morning to disperse some of the enemy's scouts on the heights beyond Edinburgh.

While attempting to cross the North Fork of the Shenendoah this morning, Sergeant MORGAN RICHARDS and Private JOHN CANNON, both of Company C, Forty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were drowned.

Almost a Murder.

A CONCERT SALOON GIRL SHOT—THE PERPETRATOR ARRESTED.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a deliberate attempt was made to murder one of the waiter girls in the Concert Saloon, No. 444 Broadway. The following are the facts in the case: JAMES FRANCIS NORMAND, a man about 35 years of age, entered the place named, at about 8½ o'clock, sat down beside one of the girls and entered into conversation with her. She told him that she understood he intended to shoot her. He denied any such intention, and told her to get drinks. She went to get the drinks, and on returning he shot her in the left side. He was arrested immediately and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The wounded girl, whose name our reporter was unable to learn, was taken to the Hospital. At the Station-house the prisoner said that some time ago he had been engaged to be married to KATE WHITE, one of the girls in the saloon; that in view of that event, he had given her $100 to purchase house furniture, with which she absconded, and he was determined to kill her friend, and he was very sorry he had not blown her brains out. At 11 o'clock last night the wounded girl was out of danger, the ball having been extracted from her body. The prisoner says he has plenty of money, is a cousin of Secretary SEWARD, and resides with Mr. JAMES FARLEY, No. 56 Morton-street. He was very sure that "this affair would maybe finish up the concert saloon business."

The Election in New-Virginia.

WHEELING, N. V., April 3.

The vote in this city to-day, gives 646 majority for the new Constitution, and a majority of 568 for gradual emancipation. The interior counties so far as heard from, give about the same ratio.

NEWS FROM ALBANY

The Health Bill Reported Complete—Strenuous Opposition to its Passage, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The Health Bill was reported complete, to-day, and ordered to a third reading.

It is understood that a large sum of money has been raised among the employes of the City Inspector's Office to defeat the bill. Three or four of your prominent officials are here for the purpose of engineering the matter. They will probably find themselves solicited to impart information on the subject to the Committee on Privileges within a day or two. Their efforts to kill the bill give it strength.

The Union men held a caucus to-night, and directed their Committees to prepare an address and resolutions. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The following bills were put forward, and ordered to a third reading:

For the completion and extension of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

The Incorporate the Mutual Aid Society and Genesee Conference.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUGEL—To provide for the payment of the interest on protested State drafts.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the act relating to lands under water in New-York, and to enable the City to purchase the same.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the New-Utrecht Health law.

To amend the law for the collection of taxes from non-residents.

To authorize the discharge of mortgage records in certain cases.

To amend the charter of the Loaners' Association.

The resolution fixing the hour of adjournment at 1:45 P. M. was rescinded.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BAILEY in the chair.

Mr. BELL moved to substitute the minority report.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend the substitute so as to make the following districts:

First District—The county towns of Kings and the Counties of Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

Second District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Eighth District—The Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteen Wards of Brooklyn.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the amendment as an unjust attack on the small county towns of Kings County.

Mr. SMITH'S motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 10.

Mr. MURPHY moved to give New-York City another representative.

Mr. BELL'S report disfranchises 125,000 of the population of tha City.

Motion lost by a vote of 9 to 12.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of canals, and the bill to close the construction account till the 1st of September, and to reduce the engineer force, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide school libraries with apparatus from the library fund, was debated. The enacting clause was stricken out.

Adjourned, in order to attend the Republican Union Caucus.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills, among them the following:

To enable the School Children's Aid Society to participate in the School Fund.

To extend the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad.

To amend the law for the regulation of Brooklyn firemen.

Mr. BENEDICT called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill in relation to the Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County.

The motion was carried by 65 to 43.

On motion of Mr. PROVOST, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

To establish a fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians.

To authorize the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. TRUEMAN in the Chair.

The bill to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the sale of tha Quarantina grounds on Staten Island was taken up.

Mr. ELY spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS spoke in opposition to the bill. He regarded it as a great piece of audacity that these persons should come to the Legislature here and ask leave to purchase the Quarantine ground at the price that it was worth in the year 1798. The lands have a value now of from $300,000 to $500,000. If the applicants should ask leave to purchase the land at its legitimate value, the State might favorably consider their application—but, after burning down the public buildings at Castleton and Seguin's Point, destroying and desolating the property of the State, then to come here and demand permission to purchase the land at a mere nominal sum, partakes of an effrontery that should be condemned by the Legislature. Why do they desire to get possession of these lands? It is for the purpose of making a public park—for the sake of improving and raising the value of their own lands, which are adjacent to the quarantine grounds. It had been said that the State was a squatter on these lands, and had deeply injured the owners of private property. The facts are just the reverse of this. The State is the old settler, and the owners of the adjacent lands who make such a complaint are, in fact, the squatters.

The debate was continued by Mr. SEYMOUR, when he was interrupted by the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Numerous claim bills were ordered to third reading.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Providing for tha incorporation of the Masonic Library; providing for the Industrial Home for castoff women; ceding State lands to the United States for public defence.

The Metropolitan Health bill was reported complete. Ordered to third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Adjourned to allow the members to attend the Republican Union Caucus.

Albany Republican Nominations.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The Republican City Convention to-day nominated Alderman LUTHER, for Mayor, and renominated S. H. H. PARSONS, for the Police Justice.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 4: Nos. 32¼, 32½, 16, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40 and 48.

The Election in Connecticut—An Appeal to Democratic Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our State election comes off next Monday. A capital Union ticket is submitted to the people and will be elected. It consists of well known Democrats and Republicans. It ought to receive every vote in the State. But a handful of the Breckinridge Democrats, under such leaders as Ex-Secretary TOUCEY and Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and a politician named EATON, men who not only denounce the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN and the war, but favored the white flag movement, and smell horridly strong of *secesh*, have nominated a separate ticket consisting of dyed-in-the-wool Breckinridge and Buchanan men some or all of whom have refused to pay a farthing toward helping the volunteers or aiding the Government in its struggle for existence.

But thank Heaven! the true Democracy, following such men as Messrs. Stanton, Dickinson, Holt, Johnson, Etheridge, &c., go to a man for the loyal Union ticket; and I, having always been as I now am, a true and consistent Democrat, write these few lines to warn my brother Democrats not to be entrapped by this secession ticket. Not a rebel in Secessia but would vote for it if they had a chance. And I solemnly warn every Democrat who hopes for a future as a politician, to accept no nomination to the Legislature from this rebel party. Every man so accepting is a marked and doomed man. He will hereafter be held up to public execration, and no party will ever hereafter dare to offer his name for the suffrages of freemen. Let them mark my words.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

CONNECTICUT, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARGE SEIZURE OF ARMY BEDDING STOLEN FROM THE GOVERNMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—Detective Officers SAMPSON and DEVOE, connected with the United States Marshal's office, yesterday made a large seizure of army bedding, consisting of mattresses, pillows, blankets, &c., which had been stolen from the different barracks and encampments on Staten Island. They were discovered concealed in barns and out-houses near the Quarantine Landing. A portion of the goods were found in a building connected with the residence of a Mrs. CATHARINE DAVIS, a widow woman in low circumstances. Another, and still larger portion, was found in a barn not far from the same place. Mrs. DAVIS pretended to be entirely ignorant of the manner in which the goods found their way to her premises, nor could a claimant be found for the goods stored in the barn, or even the owner of the barn be ascertained. No arrests were made, it being deemed prudent by the officers to await further developments, which it is hoped will bring to light the guilty parties.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS CAUGHT.—Officer MCCORD, of the District-Attorney's office, and Officer KING, of the Third District Court, yesterday arrested ISAAC MARKS, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. About five weeks ago $200 worth of linen was stolen from the store of Mr. SHEAN, in Duane-street, by shoplifters. The two officers named were detailed to investigate the case. Yesterday they found twenty-five pieces of the stolen linen on Mr. MARKS' premises. The property has been identified by Mr. SHEAN. The accused is well known to the Police as one of the shrewdest and most extensive dealers in stolen goods in the City. The same officers also arrested ALEXANDER SCHULTZ, charged with having committed a robbery in Fulton-street to the amount of $40. The accused were taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed them for examination.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—Officer NOBLES, of the Fifth Precinct, was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon RICHARD HOWE, a barkeeper in a liquor-store in Greenwich-street, near Desbrosses. HOWE, the complainant, was arrested on Sunday night last by Officer NOBLES, upon the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. After his arrest he broke loose and ran away. The officer thereupon fired a pistol into the air, and threatened to shoot him unless he gave himself up, which he soon after did. This constitutes the assault for which NOBLES was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

A MISSING MAN.—JAMES F. HALSEY left his home, No. 9 Morton-street, on the 29th ult., and has not since been heard from. He was laboring under partial insanity, and had been sick several days when he left home. He is five feet six inches in height, slim built, gray eyes, dark-brown hair, with reddish whiskers all around his face. Any information may be left with Inspector CARPENTER, at Police Headquarters, in Broome-street.

FATALLY STABBED.—CHARLES KANE died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a stab in the abdomen, received on the night of the 31st ult., at the hands of JAMES JENNINGS, in Cherry-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. JENNINGS is yet at large.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, which was found in the water at Pier No. 14 North River. It had been in the water several weeks.

Arrivals in the City.

Frederick Warre, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington; Prof. Phelps, of Andover, Mass.; G. F. Davis and E. G. How, of Hartford; Thomas Gray and family, of Boston; Copley Amory, U. S. A.; H. E. Woodbury, of Boston; and Mr. Seymour, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Edward Bates, from Washington; E. W. Fox and J. M. Livingston, of St. Louis; W. Thomson, of St. Johns, N. B.; C. W. Farrington, of Ohio; David Gray, of Buffalo; S. S. Scott, of Vermont; F. H. Henshaw and W. L. Farnsworth, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Fillebrown, U. S. N.; Capt. James Lawless, of Wilmington, Del.; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia; J. J. Cornwell and W. R. Duff, U. S. N.; Watson Webb, U. S. A., and W. McGunnigle, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. G. Schermerhorn, Lieut. Matthews and Lieut. R. W. Huntington, of the U. S. Marine Corps, and Dr. Elliott, of San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Wm. S. Stanley, of the British Army, from Montreal, and N. Burt, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE LATE RELIEF COMMISSION—NO MORE MONEY FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held last evening in the Kings County Jail, President CADOZE in the chair. A communication was received from the Judges of the Supreme Court, asking that the ventilators to the room occupied by them in the City Hall be repaired. The subject was referred to the Committee on Courts, with power. The Committee on accounts, to whom was referred the final report of the old Volunteer Relief Commission, reported that the same was correct. The account shows that between the 18th of June and the 9th of October, 1861, there was paid out for the relief of families of volunteers, the sum of $107,486, and that the expenses of the Commission for the same period was $768 71. The report was adopted. A Communication was received from the Managers of the Brooklyn Industriel School Association and Home for Destitute Children, asking for the use of ground in the vicinity of the Home, on Flatbush-avenue, as a playground for the inmates—to Committee on Grades. The report of the Committee on Salaries, in favor of raising the salary of the clerk of the City Court, was taken from the table, and various amendments were proposed and votad down, and no definite result was reached. A resolution to apply to the Legislature for power to raise $50,000 more for the families of volunteers, was laid on the table. It was stated, while this matter was before the Board, that after the present fund was exhausted—which will be about the 1st of May—that no more money would be paid to the families of volunteers. On motion of Supervisor KIRBY, the Relief Commissioners were directed to extend to the families of members of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, as is now extended to the families of other volunteers in the service.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER OF UNITED STATES COIN.—On Wednesday afternoon a man tendered a bogus 25 cent piece at the Catharine ferry. Officer FOX, of the Second Precinct Police, traced the man to his home, No. 215 Gold-street, between Concord and Tillary streets. He entered the premises and there found, in an upper room, all the implements for the manufacture of counterfeit quarters and 10 cent pieces, which were, of course, seized, together with the manufacturer, whose name is unknown. An accomplice made his escape. The prisoner, when arrested, attempted to throw away a handful of counterfeit coin, but was caught in the act, and the coin was recovered.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ARRESTED.—HENRY KOPPS, a notorious confidence operator, who has succeeded in swindling a large number of people during the last three months, was arrested yesterday by Detective CORWIN, and committed to answer some of his numerous offences.

MERCANTILE LIBARY.—The annual election of officers for this Society took place yesterday. There was considerable excitement, and a large vote was polled. The result cannot be known until to-day.

[Advertisement.]

THE "IRRESISTIBLE."—KNOX'S New Style of Spring "Tile" has proved so becoming to gentleman that the ladies call it the "Irresistible." What more is that makes it so attractive it is difficult to tell, but certainly, after once wearing a "KNOX" Hat, a man can never reconcile himself to any other, and they are cheap and durable as well as stylish. Call and see for yourself, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR CLOTHES-WRINGERS, JUST PATENTED.—Every family can now have a beautiful clothes-wringer by express on receipt of $1; wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Address, inclosing $1, PIERRE D. VAN HOASEN, No. 67 South-street.

N. B.—State and county rights for sale. Address with return stamp.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE WONDERFUL LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS closes his exhibition at BARNUM'S Museum to-morrow. Who will fail to see him? The beautiful drama, "Sadak and Kalasrade," will also be played for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

ARMY AND NAVY GLASSES, with new improvements, of very high power and clearness, just received by BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHS, in great variety, and at low prices, at BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—R. Carroll, wife and child; J. Fisher, W. Bell, Jr., W. O. Anderson, Thos. F. Wilson, Mrs. Daily and 2 children, A. Leavenberg, Lieut. Kelly, U. S. N., Lieut. Carmick, U. S. N., Lieut. Stanton, U. S. A., Lieut. Wood, U. S. A., Lieut. Campbell, U. S. A., Dr. Elliott, U. S. A., Joseph Fulton, U. S. N., G. W. Gilbert, M. Chrome and wife, E. Zarasth and brother, Mrs. Chase, J. R. Ferris, E. M. Amsden, K. Morris, Thos. Howard and family, F. Reika and family, Mr. Blasdell, J. Gilbert, S. Wise, E. Burton, L. James, E. James, J. H. Baily, U. S. N.

SUNDAY HOOK AND GOVERNOR'S ISLAND LIGHTS THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 37 | Moon sets.... 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 10 | Gov. Island..11 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 3.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Fulton, Wotton, Hatteras Inlet April 1, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left in co. with steamer Ericsson, for New York.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Hatteras Inlet 66 hours.

Norwegian steam corvette Norner, Smith, Havana 9 ds.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall March 25, with passengers, specie, &c., to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Middlesex, Cocks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Samuel Russell, Winchell, Foo Chow Dec. 24, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bro. Passed Angier Jan. 6, doubled Cape of Good Hope Feb. 11, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 7. April 1, lat. 30 11, lon. 72, spoke ship Ohio, Hutchins, from Havre for New-York, 72 ds. out, Jan. 23, in lat. 19 20

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3287. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR ARMY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

OPERATIONS AT ISLAND NO. 10.

Discomfiture of the Great Rebel Floating Battery.

THE LATE EXPEDITION TO UNION CITY.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Operations on the Tennessee River.

Movements, Strength and Designs of the Enemy.

THE REBELS AT CORINTH.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

CAIRO, April 4, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

This morning the *Benton*, *Cincinnati* and *Pittsburgh*, with three boats, opened and continued for more than an hour a fire on the rebel heavy floating battery at Island No. 10, when the latter, having received several shells from the rifles and mortars, cut loose from her moorings and drifted two or three miles down the river.

The shells were thrown from the flotilla into different parts of the island, and into the rebel batteries lining the Tennessee shore. The return fire produced no effect on the squadron. No more men than were actually necessary to man the batteries were visible.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

OPERATIONS ON THURSDAY.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 4.

A special to the *Journal*, dated Cairo, 4th, says:

A boat arrived from Island No. 10 last night. Firing was resumed on Thursday morning by the gunboats and mortars. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer *Winchester*, which set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge.

During the firing the rebels towed the floating battery up to a position, and tried to reach us with shot from her 32-pounder rifled guns, but the shot fell far short, and after a couple of hours' manœuvering she was taken back to her old point.

Several shots were fired at the rebel transports by the National gunboats.

The rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennessee shore to prevent the landing of the National troops from Missouri.

THE CLEARING OUT OF UNION CITY.

THE EXPEDITION UNDER COL. BUFORD—HOW THE SECESH OF HICKMAN WERE FOOLED—THE POSITION OF UNION CITY—THE ROUT OF THE REBELS—SPOILS CAPTURED, ETC.

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Monday, March 31, 1862.

Since my last I have been dodging about, and among other things, have had the extreme pleasure of seeing the clearing out of that pestiferous centrepot of treason, Union City.

It may, perhaps, be recollected that when the National fleet first came down here, it found Hickman in possession of a company of Confederate vagabonds, who plundered, insulted and outraged the citizens of Hickman, under the pretence of serving the Dixie Government. For a week or so after this they held possession of the place, and compelled all who had shown any evidences of satisfaction at the arrival of the National fleet, to leave the town. The gunboat *Louisville*, Capt. DOVE, about this time went up and anchored abreast of the town. This, together with a battalion of the Twenty-second Missouri, under Col. FOSTER, that took possession of the town, convinced the rebels that thereafter there would be more danger than profit in remaining to insult and plunder the inhabitants, hence, trun to their instincts, they sought a less exposed locality.

As I told you in a former letter, Dr. CATLETT, and some other citizens of Hickman, last week visited Commodore FOOTE, and asked reinforcements, as they feared that a body of rebels at Union City were being largely reinforced, and might eventually prove troublesome. The request was acceded to, and on Sunday two transports arrived at the levee, bringing up the Twenty-seventh Illinois, under Col. BUFORD, and the Fifteenth Missouri, Col. HOGG. The thing was managed very quietly, so much so, that no one at No. 10 suspected the destination of the regiments, nor were even the Union citizens of Hickman admitted into the plans of the worthy Commander, Col. BUFORD. By mere chance I had gone up to the town in the morning, and thus was present when they arrived, without suspecting the objects of their coming.

Soon after arriving, Col. BUFORD gave out that he had come to the town merely to show the people a specimen of National troops; and, furthermore, that, a little after noon, he would treat the citizens to a grand review of all the National forces in the town. This information being circulated, aroused the curiosity of everybody, and had the effect to send all who could walk down to the levee to witness the grand display.

Just as soon as they were all there, a battery of six rifled pieces, under Capt. SPASTMON, of the Second Illinois Artillery, and some 200 Second Illinois Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. HOGG, that were encamped on the outskirts of the town, quietly limbered and saddled and pushed along the "lower road" in the direction of Union City. An hour or so after they had gone, the forces on the transports were disembarked, and, together with the battalion under Col. FOSTER, marched around town to the inspirting music of a couple of excellent martial bands. About 3 P. M., conceiving that the cavalry and artillery had obtained a sufficient start, Col. BUFORD struck for Union City, under the pretence of giving the men a little march into the country after their long confinement on the boats. Col. FOSTER remained behind, with orders to allow no one to leave the city on any pretence until the result of the expedition should become known.

I may say here that the Secessionists in Hickman for the last week have been throwing out hints of trouble from Union City; giving our forces to understand that the gallant chivalry would be in some morning for breakfast in Hickmann, after giving themselves an appetite therefor by demolishing utterly the Hessians that profaned the sacred soil with their presence.

We pushed on after the cavalry and artillery, and a little after sundown, overtook them about four miles from Union City. It was determined to camp there for the night, and make the attack early in the morning. The men, who had one day's rations in their knapsacks, took a "cold bite" for supper, and then, after posting a strong guard, wrapped themselves in their blankets and lay down on their arms to sleep. No fires were of course allowed, but the night was as warm as the evenings of August in our more Northern latitudes.

About 4 A. M. the troops were quietly gotten in order, and the march resumed. Great caution was observed to prevent our falling into an ambuscade, which it was more than probable might be found at any step of our progress. The country is favorable for such an operation. The road, the whole distance from Hickman, leads through a densely wooded country, broken here and there by clearings, on which the wheat and grass are already growing in green and velvety luxuriance.

A small cavalry force kept a short distance in advance, and carefully examined the country on either side of the road as we proceeded. Not the slightest symptom of hostility showed itself till we reached a point about two miles this side of Union City. Here, just where the road crosses the railway, our advance encountered a strong picket force of the rebels. Both parties immediately opened at long range; but, after firing some twenty shots the enemy turned and disappeared in a cloud of dust of their own raising, as they fled in to give the alarm. The National column immediately pushed on after them so vigorously that they had scarcely given the alarm to the main body ere our men were on them.

Union City is at the junction of the railroads from Columbus and Hickman, and consists of a dépôt, a a dozen indifferent wooden buildings, the whole situated in a clearing less than a mile in diameter. As we reached within a half mile or so of this clearing, the road widened somewhat, the trees became thinner, enabling one to see the settlement. As we reached this point, we first noticed the white tents of the rebels to the left of the town, and next the rebels themselves, drawn up in line of battle across the road, with his wings extending into the timber on either side.

The column was instantly thrown into line of battle across the road, skirmishers pushed in advance, the cavalry sent off to the left to make a detour and get in the rear of the enemy, while the artillery turned to the right of the road and took position on a little eminence in a wheat field. The battery went into position on a gallop, and almost as soon as I have written it, they unlimbered and opened on the rebels.

Alas for the chivalry! alas for those brave and chivalrous souls who profess to eat up five-fold their number in Yankees, and to die in the last ditch! The whiz of their first rifled shot affected them unpleasantly—the second made them worse, and then, as they looked and saw a regiment of steel coming straight at their breasts, and a force of cavalry creeping around to their rear, and reflected for a moment how unpleasant the sensations caused by bayonet, sabre and cannon-shot, they turned tail and ingloriously fled, without firing a gun!

It would have amused an admirer of speed to have seen these "natural lords of the soil" *travel*—to have seen these chivalrous scions—these "dying-in-the-last-ditch" fellows—these warm-blooded, gallant sons of the Sunny South drop their old shot-guns, drop their variegated blankets, and shoot with straight coat-tails as fast as long legs, and bethreshed and be-spurred horses could carry them, and all this from a force not half their own in numbers! The platform seemed to be, "A fair start, or any start, and the devil take the hindmost;" the bull-calf, to which Falstaff was likened, never so ran and roared as did these valiant haters of Yankees—these bowie-knife, whisky-brave, nobly-descended sons of the Hugeeots. *Jamais arrière* seemed to be the motto of all; and frantic and superhuman were the efforts made by each to bring no disgrace upon so worthy a sentiment.

Some seven individuals, who were swindled in getting a fair start, were cut off by our cavalry, and, preferring surrender to death, quietly laid down their arms and gave themselves up. These were all the prisoners taken; the balance made good their escape, and probably are this ara safe in Memphis, and are rejoicing the hearts of the rebels there by relating how they slew hecatombs of Yankees, and, after demolishing them completely, fell back in accordance with a "previous order."

The haste of the rebels was such in leaving that they left all their tents standing and their personal property untouched. There was a large amount of stores at the dépôt, but these had been pieced on a train several days before, and were run off early Monday morning. The only articles found were the tents and baggage, and a mail-bag full of letters that had apparently just arrived, and had not been distributed.

Our forces advanced, preserving the line of battle, until they reached the centre of the clearing. The artillery was then brought forward, and placed in a position so as to command the country in every direction; after which, guards being stationed, a leisurely examination was made of the town. There were a few people left, who expressed the greatest joy at the sight and success of the Union troops. As a matter of course they were Union—always had been Union—and were only kept from a free expression of their sentiments by the presence of the Southern soldiers. These expressions of loyalty were not taken at par; in fact, I have the assurance that there is not a loyal soul in the whole place, except, it may be, among the negroes.

These came around in great numbers, and seemed mightily pleased at the pageantry afforded by the military gathering. One gaily-dressed female, who is blacker than a stormy midnight, remarked to another ebony damsel in my hearing, that: "Dem Yankees is a heap better lookin' dan de Suthen fellows!" She further remarked that she was "gwine to hev a dress made of red, wite and blue," which, of course, would be a compliment of the highest character to the National cause, and, together with black, would afford a highly artistic grouping of colors.

The rebel force holding this place was composed as follows: Twenty-first Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. TILMAN, and seven companies of cavalry, Lieut.-Col. JACKSON.

The Twenty-first Tennessee numbered 616 man, and is the regiment formerly commanded by Col. PICKETT. The cavalry was commanded by Col. LOOWOOD, but since the affair at Columbus, he, from some cause, has concluded to resign. The entire force, in round numbers, was about 1,000 men. The infantry were well armed, having, in a majority of cases, either minie muskets or French rifles; the cavalry had sabres, carbines, and, generally, navy revolvers.

Several flags and guidons were left behind. One of the latter is marked "C. S.," and beneath this "M. L. D.," either Memphis or Mississippi Light Dragoons. The usual number of shot-guns, blankets and other rebel equipments, were found lying around loose, and were in the case of the first-named, loaded into a wagon and carried off. The blankets were discreetly let alone, as it is a very generally well-known fact, that rebel clothing is about as full of a certain nameless insect as the rebels themselves are full of chivalry and superiority to the balance of human kind, especially that portion known as Yankees.

The tents and barracks were committed to the flames, the mail-bag hoisted into a wagon, and soon after, the National column started for Hickman, which place they reached about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Our arrival was the occasion of no little rejoicing to the Union citizens, and of chagrin to the disloyal. During our absence it was confidently predicted by the latter that we would "catch ——" at Union City; and so certain did some of them feel of it, that they got pretty drunk, so as to have a good start on a big drunk as soon as the news of our defeat should arrive.

Thus on Sunday and Monday did Col. BUFORD cleanse one of the sinks of treason in a style that will effectually prevent the necessity of a repetition of the treatment. The National troops did not lose a single man. The rebels suffered to the extent of two. One man had both his legs torn off by a cannon shot, and the other was struck in the breast; both were killed almost instantly.

Soon after our arrival, the *Louisville* ran up stream and fired a cheery salute, which found an echo among the vivacious huzzas of the land forces, and the sullen curses of the discontented Secessionists.

Things here have not changed much. Four boats to-day entered the slough, and to-night are probably near New-Madrid, and stormy events may be looked for in a day or two. To-night, about 8 o'clock, a movement was observed between the main-land and the beach of the island. Thinking they might be attempting to remove their guns, the gunboats and the mortars opened all at once upon the island, and for a half-hour or so, kept up a roar of the most tremendous character.

A large amount of sugar and molasses was to-day shipped from Hickman to St. Louis, by Messrs. DAVIS & CATLETT, of the former place.

I send you a Memphis *Appeal* of the 27th, and a Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d, which I obtained at Union City.

Permit me to acknowledge my indebtedness to Adjt. RUST, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, and Adjt. MCCAMMON, of the Twenty-second Missouri, for personal attentions and kindness during the late expedition.

Soon after the arrival of Col. BUFORD at Hickman, from Union City, stragglers began to come in, who belonged to the army at Union City. They brought with them their arms and other equipments, and profess to be disgusted with the rebel cause. Most of them say they were pressed to enlist. Some thirty or forty have already come in, and their number in the next day or two will probably be largely increased.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WESTERN JOURNALS.

Late arrivals from Pittsburgh and Savanna, Tenn., report no movements, except scouting parties, by our troops, on account of the continued high water. Gen. BUELL's army is supposed to be in the vicinity, and it is supposed that Gen. GRANT has sent an escort to meet him. A number of siege guns and appurtenances, and a large quantity of heavy chains have arrived. The river is falling rapidly, and if it continues to recede, may perhaps interfere somewhat with operations. Secession cavalry are scouring the country along the Tennessee River, pressing into the rebel service all the men they meet.

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 29, 1862.

The latest information regarding the movements of the rebels on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, indicate that they are making preparations for a more formidable stand, or struggle perhaps, than it was supposed they were capable of at this time. The capture at Fort Donelson of such a large army—of such numbers and varieties of arms—was thought to have curtailed to an effective degree the resources of the enemy. The wish was father to the thought. The loss of the arms fell heaviest on the rebel Confederacy. The men can be replaced. You are aware that it is almost impossible to replace the arms. We have had sufficient indications to positively prove this—a fact mentioned here and spoken of very freely, I have not seen mentioned. As early as December last, Gov. HARRIS, of this State, disbanded about 10,000 enlisted men, whom it was impossible to arm. He urged upon them to take pikes until it was possible to furnish them with better weapons, but these ten thousand were not of "the die in the last ditch" men. Beside, there is nothing pleasant or agreeable in making a bayonet charge with pikes that would not enter a man, provided they ever even reached him. The language of the Richmond papers in regard to JOHN LETCHER'S proclamatioe, calling out the militia of the State, would indicate that the same were to serve without arms.

But it is not the part of wisdom to underrate rebel resources, and particularly at this time. The rebels, though they have lost Missouri, and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Virginia—though ten thousand armed men have been captured at Donelson—are to-day stronger than they were when Fort Henry was in their possession. This may appear at first like a broad and untrue assertion, but it stands to reason, and this is the reasoning: First, they are positively strong in their own concentrated position, near the source of supplies, in a country where forces can be hurriedly concentrated for any effort, and where they are being concentrated. Secondly, they derive strength, negatively, from the fact that we are necessarily weakened as we lengthen the distance between our armies and their sources of supply. The rebels were weak in their former lines because so unconnected. They assumed them for the purpose of drawing their supplies from the States in which the lines were laid, and when they left them they were left desolated. It was a terrible price to pay, but the absence of the Confederates was well worth a good price. When they fell back it was not, as is generally supposed, to a land desolated and robbed of all its produce. On the contrary, it was upon a country which had produced a large crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which the rebels had not previously drawn any of their supplies. It is stated here that not less than 1,000,000 head of hogs have been killed and packed in this vicinity. In the little town of Shelbyville, I am told, they packed 29,000 head, when before none had been killed. These hogs were drawn from this State and Kentucky. All the pork from these animals has been transported to the points south of this State [which are now occupied by the rebels. They are thus in the midst of plenty, and more than this, in a country peculiarly adapted to defensive operations and works, and we, in the meantime, are getting weaker in the proportion of the distance from home.

The concentrations against Gen. SMITH are most formidable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON'S whole force has been withdrawn from Decatur. There is hardly a corporal's guard at the latter point. The forces of Brig.-Gen. CHEATHEM were removed from Jackson to Corinth. Gen. POLK has passed a large portion of his army to the same point, leaving Brig.-Gen. T. J. MCCOWN in command at Island No. 10. Gen. BRAGG holds Humboldt with the majority of his finely-drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these are the finest troops in the Confederacy, and are 10,000 strong. The whole force thus concentrated against Gen. SMITH will aggregate not less then 50,000 men. Unless Gen. HALLECK pushes Gen. BUELL forward, Gen. SMITH may be overcome. He has assumed the position which must be defended, and which must be held. A reverse to tha rebels with BEAUREGARD in command would be most terribly demoralizing.

All the railroads in the Western part of the Confederecy have been placed under military control. The cotton, sugar and molasses which has accumulated in Memphis has been ordered to be conveyed to some point outside of the city, where it can be conveniently burned. This is being done under the care of L. D. MCKISICK, Provost-Marshal of Memphis, who will also attend to the burning.

All the Federal prisoners at Memphis have been sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Memphis is apparently in the same condition that Nashville was a few days since, and is experiencing the horrors of invasion. Nashville people and papers do not appear to regret it. There has always existed a rivalry between the two cities, and Nashville has been made somewhat sore by the taunts of the Memphis papers on the peaceable surrender of this city.

The bridge at Columbia, over Duck River, was finished yesterday, and to-day Gen. BUELL'S army of blank number of men, composing blank number of divisions, under blank generals, is on its march for black.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

NASAVILLE, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

The expedition is at last disembarked, to the no little satisfaction of officers and men, who, for more than a week past, have been crowded together on transports until nearly the whole command has been put on the sick list. Every twenty-four hours, for the past few days, have been as bad as an encounter with the enemy. The privations and miseries of an existence on a steamboat, crowded with troops, are without precedent in the whole career of a soldier's life—without proper facilities for cooking, crowded together in every available standing place, with foul air, inadequate ventilation, and no exercise—the effect of such a life is most frightful. This delay in the disembarkation of the army may have been a military necessity, but it has resulted most seriously to our soldiers. The effect upon the hospitals would not have been greater if they had met the enemy regularly every day since we arrived here.

Information in regard to tha enemy has not, as far as I can learn, been very much enlarged upon since I last wrote to you. So soon as the high water has subsided somewhat, I presume, we shall ascertain by the best method in the world—by going to see them. Corinth, Mississippi, seems to be the principal centre of the force which is being concentrated against us, and is probably in the possession of 20,000 or 25,000 men. At Eastport, where the river battery is placed, there is another formidable force, while at Chickasaw, and to the west near Kurdy, and even so far north as Lexington, in Henderson County, there are other armies of greater or less magnitude. This force is being daily augmented, and to such an extent that it has created a very decided impression among our Generals that it is the intention of the rebel leaders to concentrate against this column every available man they can bring to bear, leaving the Mississippi, in the meantime, to take care of itself. At Corinth, on Tuesday, no less than thirteen trains arrived, each consisting of eighteen or twenty cars. Gens. BEAUREGARD, JOHNSON, Bishop POLK, CHEATHAM, and others, are reported to be with the rebel column in front. Gen. BEAUREGARD was at Purdy on Wednesday. If it be true that the Mississippi River defences are being clandestinely bereft of the major portion of their commands, it is to be hoped that the movement is not taking place without the knowledge of our Generals in command there. The lesson of Manassas ought to guard against the repetition of such a *ruse du guerre* before our very faces.

The present whereabouts of Gen. BUELL begins to excite considerable surmise. Now he is within twelve miles of us, now he is at Florence, again he is at Columbus, and than it is positively stated that he has not as yet budged from Nashville. There is no concealing the fact that his presence, or to speak more correctly, the presence of his army, in supporting distance of us is regarded as of very great importance. It is to be hoped that the cautious chieftain, who, after allowing our gunboats to take Nashville, recommended tha arrest of Gen. GRANT, because he allowed them to do it, and because subsequently he visited Nashville for the purpose of conferring with him, will turn up somewhere at the proper time.

THE REBELS AT CORINTH.

From the Cincinnati Times, April 2.

We yesterday had a call from an individual named HIRAM WILKINSON, whose home is in Buffalo, N. Y., but who has been for two years a resident of the South. He was attached to an independent company of cavalry—there are numerous independent companies of soldiers in the Southern army, as all are desirous of commanding—and as Capt. CHEATHAM was a reckless and brave man, he was ordered on frequent reconnoissances, and WILKINSON had, therefore, excellent opportunities of learning the condition of affairs. He says that *not a regiment arrives to reinforce the National army but it is known to the rebel officers*, who are as well acquainted with the strength and disposition of our forces our own commanders—so complete is their system of espionage, and *so numerous the traitors high in position among us.*

When our informant left, on the 24th ult., there were from 70,000 to 80,000 Confederates, under BEAUREGARD, along the new line of defence, and within 25 or 30 miles of Corinth, and reinforcements were pouring in from the East, West and South in large numbers. Arkansas will be completely drained of troops in a few weeks, and large numbers are coming from all parts of Virginia—even from tha army between Richmond Manassas—the Confederates having determined to abandon all the Border States, and make a stand at Cottontonia proper. There are not, he says, 60,000 men in all Virginia, and it is tha confident belief of the people of Mississippi and Alabama that Montgomery will again be the Capital of the "Confederacy" in less than 60 days.

The rolling stock on the East Tennessee Railroad is all impressed into the Government service, to carry cannon, troops and ammunition from Virginia to the new fortifications, in process of construction in Mississippi and Western Tennessee.

The rebels are anything but confident of victory; indeed, in the ranks, there exists a general despondency. The officers do all in their power to rally the men, but in vain. A bloody defeat at Corinth, and a sudden advance upon the comparatively unprotected State of Virginia, Mr. WILKINSON believes, would speedily overthrow the rebellion.

Great fears are entertained for New-Orleans, as it is well known that it will be attacked soon. But there is a disposition to risk the fate of the city rather than that of the Corinth army, as the rebels are confident that the yellow fever will drive BUTLER'S forces out in due time, while Northern Mississippi is a very healthy region, and an excellent base for preperation during the heated term. The capture of the city, and the forts protecting it, will diminish the artillery of the Confederates so materially, however, that the further prosecution of the war must necessarily be trusted to the lighter arm of the service, cavalry and infantry, and they must depend almost solely upon brilliant charges, something for which the Confederates have not yet exhibited an enlarged capacity.

His account of the strength of Gen. GRANT'S army, *derived from rebel sources*, shows that our enemies know much more than we dare publish. How it was obtained is a mystery to all but a few of the rebel officers, and the spies themselves.

HOLLINS' GREAT RAM.

This iron-clad scow is undoubtedly at or near Island No. 10. A Western correspondent thus describes it:

I have seen a rough sketch of HOLLIN'S celebrated gunboat—the *Manassas*, or *Turtle*,—taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons in Columbus, who have seen her. She is about one hundred feet long, and twenty feet beam, and draws from nine to twelve feet water. Her shape above water is nearly that of half a sharply-pointed egg-shell, so that a shot will glance from her, no matter where it strikes. Her *back* is formed of 12-inch oak, covered with 1½-inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot-house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68-pounder, right in her bow.

The Secessionists of Columbus say that at one time she would have come up here to test the metal of our forts if the water had not been too low. There was no time, however, while she was at Columbus, when there was not water enough to float her. She is said to be now at Island No. 10, and it is reported that she would come up and engage our boats if she could stem the current. There is only one entrance to her through a trap-door in back. Her port-hole furnished with a heavily plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say. This "Turtle" is certainly a formidable affair, a second *Meirrimac* in its way, and appears to be capable of doing much damage, while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water. The rebels claim to have some new gunboats below, of a very formidable character.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Movements in Progress—Non-Appearance of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 3, *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, April 4.

Nothing of special interest that can be published has transpired to-day.

The weather is bright and very warm.

There is no further intelligence of the *Merrimac*.

There is great activity in military matters, and important news may be daily anticipated.

OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

A Successful Skirmish at Putnam's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

A telegram received from St. Louis, dated yesterday, says:

"Gen. STEELE'S advance guard has reached Putnam's Ferry, Ark. Col. CARLINE had an engagement with the enemy on the 1st inst. in crossing the river. We killed one Lieutenant and wounded several others, and captured five prisoners, camp equipage, horses, mules, forage, and a number of small arms."

FEELING AMONG THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

A private letter, found in the intrenchments at Newbern, N. C., after the flight of the rebels, lets more light than these productions usually do upon the state of feeling in the rebel camps. The document is dated "Camp Lee, Newbern, Craven County, N. C., March 10, and the writer says:

"We have got the Raleigh *Register* here, and it says *the Northern and Southern Congresses are both trying for peace*, and that Col. CHARLES C. LEE has orders not to pay any more $50 bounty to regulars until further orders. I also heard a man belonging to the cavalry say yesterday that he believed *by the first of July two-thirds of the Southern people would be back in the Union and peace would be made.*

"There are plenty of Yankees here. We have two bridges to guard, and they have both been set on fire, but the guard discovered it in time to prevent damage. Seven Yankees were arrested near here, yesterday, and several others were taken this morning. *Our troops also had a little brush near High Point, and killed 8 and took 40 Union men prisoners.*

"If peace can't be made shortly, I think *we will be the worst whipped men you ever saw*; for I see no chance for us to whip tha Yankees. Drafting has been going on here."

WOULD-BE REBELS CAPTURED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 4.

Twenty-four young men were made prisoners this afternoon at Back River, where they were about embarking on a sloop from Virginia. The sloop was also captured. The party, it is understood, were recruited to go South as substitutes for the Southern chivalry, who are offering large premiums for substitutes to do their fighting.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Two New Military Departments Created.

Gen. Banks in Command of the Department of the Shenandoah.

General McDowell in Command of the Department of the Rappahannock.

The Tax Bill Out of the House Committee of the Whole.

The Exclusion of Foreign Correspondents from the Army Lines.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

Ordered, *first*, that the portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, shall constitute a Military Department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, and he under the command of Major-Gen. BANKS.

Second, That the portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent, shall be a Military District, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and he under the command of Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

THE TAX BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

The Tax bill was reported out of the Committee of the Whole to the House to-day. The House adjourned over to Monday, when the amendments will be printed and laid upon every Member's desk, so that the bill can be pressed to an early passage.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs during March last at Boston and other Eastern ports were three times as large as during March, 1861, while those at New-York have more than doubled. There has also been a large increase at other ports. The total receipts from Customs last week were about $2,000,000.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE REBELS.

The Committee upon the Conduct of the War have examined several witnesses, bearing upon the charge of atrocities by the rebels upon our wounded soldiers at the battle of Bull Run, and the evidence, so far, is a disgraceful record against the chivalrous Southerners.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND THE ARMY.

The correspondents of foreign papers, who are not allowed to go with the army of the Potomac and report upon the demonstrations, are suddenly deprived of an occupation. Efforts of distinguished citizens have been made to have the order of Secretary STANTON countermanded, but as yet it has not been done. The President has had nothing do with the matter, and very properly declines to interfere. The previous course of foreign correspondents has brought about the existing state of affairs.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Just previous to the adjournment to-day, Senator TAUMBULL called up his Confiscation bill. Therefore this is the business now immediately pending before the Senate. He gave notice that he should press the consideration of the bill from day to day until it shall be disposed of.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL BUREAU.

Surgeon-Gen. FINLEY has been removed from the charge of the Medical Bureau in the War Department, which for the present is in charge of Dr. WOOD. Assistant-Surgeon WRIGHT has been removed from the Medical Directorship at St. Louis, and Assistant-Surgeon CAMP appointed in his place. Other important changes in the Medical Bureau will speedily be made, to increase the efficiency of that Department. A military hospital has been ordered to be established at New-Albany, Ind. Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted into a military hospital.

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service. He has authorized the Surgeon-General of New-York, under the direction of the Governor, to organize a volunteer corps of Surgeons to render medical aid when requested. A similar organization has been made under the Governor of Pennsylvania, and valuable service rendered by Mr. SMITH, Surgeon-General of that State, and his assistants, to the wounded at Winchester.

THE CHEVALIER WIKOFF AGAIN.

Since it was decided by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, or by the House itself, not to print the testimony taken on the censorship of the Press, that notorious adventurer, HENRI WIKOFF, has turned up in Washington, and is said to be at his old work of getting contracts at the War Department. Some of his old contracts hang fire in the Commission, of which Mr. HOLT is Chairman, and it is probable that a few facts not yet known to the Board may yet save the Government from being swindled. The testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee relative to WIKOFF'S practices in Washington is said to be quite startling, and ought to be examined by Mr. HOLT'S Commission. There is other evidence against WIKOFF that ought to be sufficient to banish him from the National Capital.

VISITORS TO FORTRESS MONROE AND OTHER MILITARY POSTS.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military posts to any person not engaged in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS, ETC.

Attorney-General BATES has given his opinion that the Acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds or disabilities, are applicable only to the forces thereby created, and will not cover the cases of those called into service by the Act of 22d of July last, nor are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the Act of 4th of July, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested, whether the existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in service, who may die from disease or be killed in battles, and upon the whole question the Attorney-General inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pensions in addition to the bounty conferred by the Act of July last. The militia received under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 28 of August, 1813, are, in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day were those of B. ELLIS, Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and Dr. HAYES, as Brigade Surgeon.

The Senate confirmed a batch of other army surgeons, and took up Gen. BLENKER'S case, but made no progress thereon.

A REVOLVING IRON FORT.

A model of TUNEY'S revolving iron fort is on exhibition at the Treasury Department, and excites the interest of members of Congress and other prominent gentlemen connected with the Government.

SIGNAL SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Major ALBERT J. MEYER, Signal Officer, U. S. A., has submitted, under date of March 20, estimates for signal supplies for the army, amounting to some $46,000, and asks, through Secretary STANTON, that Congress will appropriate the same.

THE REPORT ON WAR CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Printing introduced a resolve to-day, providing for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the final report of the Commission on the War Claims at St. Louis.

HORACE GREELEY INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found two bills of indictment against HORACE GREELEY for an attack made upon the Marshal of the District in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*.

ASSIGNED TO THE WABASH.

Paymaster JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM has been assigned to the flagship *Wabash*, Commodore DUPONT.

NOMINATED AS BRIGADIER.

Col. E. G. SMITH, of Ohio, who distinguished himself at Rich Mountain, and upon other fields, has to-day been nominated a Brigadier-General.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

The President and Mrs. LINCOLN and their youngest son, who was for a long time so dangerously ill, rode out together to-day for the first time since their recent affliction.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined not to take any action on the Tariff until the House passes the Tax bill.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL had a consultation with the Secretary of War to-day, and attracted considerable attention as he rode down the avenue with his new Major-General's uniform on. He has gone up wonderfully since the rebellion broke out.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

It is asserted in official circles that Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS is to be promoted a Major-General. He is perhaps quite as worthy as many who now wear the two silver stars.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE COOPER.

Representative JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, has received a telegram acquainting him of the death to-day at Allentown of his colleague, THOMAS B. COOPER.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ADVANCE—GEN. M'CLELLAN IN CAMP—MR. LINCOLN ON THE POTOMAC—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—THE ROAD TO MANASSAS—THE HOSPITALS OF WASHINGTON—AN HOUR WITH SECRETARY STANTON—THE NEW-YORK GLUE DEALER—NEW TREASURY ISSUES AND CONFEDERATE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

The advance below is still progressing, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, caused by the inclement weather of the past week, and no doubt but that we shall hear of stirring events very soon. Our "little General," to modify a Napoleonic phrase, is actively engaged in the duties appertaining to his station, and the public no longer doubt as to his capacity in managing a large army, unless it be a few ultra politicians to whom grumbling has become a fixed habit, and whom nobody cares for. The fact of it is, that these newly-fledged public men do more in our National councils to promote the cause of rebellion than many of our anxious and careless representatives of the "Press," who have to be subjected to the most rigid surveillance. The Government is certainly correct in being cautious as regards contraband information, or any information tending to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels, but they do not use discrimination enough in the treatment of the representatives of our public journals, showing too much partiality to those who deserve severe punishment at their hands. It is not for us, however, to find too much fault; but while we thank the officials for their general courtesy, we beg of them to *show no favor* to those who abuse authority, but to treat all alike.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was the recipient of a fine serenade last night, at his headquarters in Virginia, from the band of a New-Jersey Regiment. This is the second serenade he has received since Friday last. He, with his amiable lady, and the wife of Capt. GRIFFIN, were on the balcony, and were received with loud cheers from the troops. The General did not make any remarks, on account of fatigue, occasioned from his incessant labors of the past week, simply bowing in acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to him. His estimable lady is doing much good in visiting the sick of his command, and distributing books and delicacies among the invalids. Simple, plain camp-fare is participated in by all, and we saw the General and Staff, together with the ladies, breakfasting off of common tin plates from the ordinary fare of the soldier, consisting of bread, coffee, corn beef and beans, which they apparently enjoyed with as much gusto as if taking a meal at the Astor or Fifth-avenue of your City.

Going down on the boat yesterday to Alexandria, my attention was called to a group of officers and civilians gathered together on the forward deck of the steamer. Thinking something was the matter, I edged my way through the crowd just in time to hear the conclusion of a good story, and in the narrator I found the tall form, the quizzical countenance, and good-natured smile of President LINCOLN. Several Cabinet officers and representatives of the army were his escort, but disclaiming all public acknowledgments, he conducted himself simply as a man of the people, being courteous to all, and having a kind word for the most insignificant. I noticed, also, the French Princes and Capt. ERICSON, of *Monitor* notoriety, the latter of whom attracted as much attention as the President himself.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been reopened to Wheeling and Winchester, large numbers of citizens are availing themselves of the opportunity of visiting their friends. The first train left Baltimore yesterday morning and arrived safely at Wheeling this morning at 4 o'clock. The Company have a number of elegant passenger coaches, as well as some superior freight cars of iron, which are now being placed on the road, and freight trains are running on every branch without interruption. Mail service will also be resumed at all points, to-day, for the first time since the breaking out of the rebellion. The road to Manassas is now complete, the track having been laid five miles in advance of the junction—a heavy force of our troops being in the vicinity to protect it. The rebel pickets were seen yesterday six miles beyond the junction, and were dispersed by our pickets, who attacked them, wounding several, but with no loss on our side. NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SECESSION FEELING STILL STRONG—THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT WINCHESTER—THEIR REMOVAL TO PHILADELPHIA—ASHBY'S CAVALRY—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 29, 1862.

He who counts upon any stable Union feeling in Baltimore is building upon a foundation of sand which is sure to deceive his hopes when the time of trial comes. There are Union people here, and many of them are very earnest and positive, not to say violent; more earnest oftentimes than wise, more positive than discreet, more violent than charitable. But they are far from a majority, among the better, or at least, the wealthier classes in the community. As you go up in the social scale the virus of secession seems to increase in intensity, its most decided manifestations being among the gentler sex, whose feelings sometimes, unfortunately, carry them beyond the limits of discretion and even politeness. They have their near and dear friends in the Southern army, and if they cannot fight by their side and share their labors and privations, they are at least determined to show, in such ways as are open to women, how much they abhor and despise the "Northern scum" in uniform, against whom their friends are fighting.

Aside from these matters of feeling and affection, strong ties of interest bind Baltimore to the South; for whatever the result of the present contest be, merchants feel that they are to lose nothing by retaining the friendly feeling of the Confederates. Is secession a success? Maryland belongs of right to the South, and Baltimore has a future before it as a great *entrepôt* for Southern commerce and traffic. Does the Union again assert its authority throughout the land? It is better to have a good record with those upon whom she must, in any event, depend for custom, than to secure Northern praise for the empty virtue of consistent loyalty. Thus Baltimoreans seem to have reasoned, though the diminishing prospect of a place in the Confederacy must have cut them off from one source of hope and expectation.

Secession sympathizers have especially shown themselves here within the past week, gathering as a nucleus about the 235 prisoners brought down from Winchester. An abundant supply of clothing has been furnished them, and a considerable amount of money, though the papers here are, I see, disposed to deny this. They have been somewhat strictly dealt with, no permission to visit them being given, except to those persons bearing clothing to supply their necessities. Applications from their sympathizers for admission have been numerous and uninterrupted, but the strict rule of "no admission" has compelled those to content themselves with such glimpses of the rebel soldiery as could be obtained through the bars of the jail from the sidewalk below.

Nothing but this strictness has prevented decided expressions of interest in the prisoners. There is still secession feeling enough in Baltimore to secure them an ovation if the opportunity would but serve. When twenty or more rebel prisoners were quartered in the Gilmer House last Fall, by Gen. DIX, the halls of the hotel were constantly filled with Baltimoreans, bringing in some form their tribute of interest to the rebel soldiers. Their every want was supplied, and money was furnished to them in abundance. There was a bit of Yankee shrewdness in this, with some who were more anxious than possibly they might be now to stand well with the South, whose friendship was essential to the good of trade.

The Winchester prisoners go to-day to Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia, which will remove them beyond the reach of their friends, and relieve the authorities from such embarrassment as their presence creates. The private gossip here had given the victory at Winchester to the rebels; and the tangible fact of the prisoners' presence in the Baltimora jail may have been of service in establishing the certainty of our victory with those who chose to be skeptical. Stories of rebel prowess in the fight are still afloat to console disappointment at the defeat. One told of ASHBY'S cavalry will bear repeating.

It is said that the daring rebel, with a dozen or so of his mounted men, passed the guard, and rode boldly into Winchester, when Gen. BANKS was there, and acting upon information and directions received from spies, proceeded at once to the General's headquarters, from which they proposed to abduct him by a bold *coup de main*. Fortunately for the intendad victim, as the story goes, he was absent in another part of the town, and so escaped the proposed capture. As the story is a very good one, I won't inquire too closely into its truth, lest I might spoil it.

Baltimore rejoices at the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which event is to be consummated to-morrow, by the laying of the last link in the chain of rails at the gap still remaining just beyond Harper's Ferry. The heavy trains which have met there from opposite directions will at once be passed along, and the tide of traffic and travel again sweep upon its way, never again, let us hope, to be disturbed by civil commotion. The opening is not to be regularly inaugurated until Tuesday, the 1st of April, when the time-table will be announced. The trains will be run very cautiously at first, and never suffered to pass over the road by night, for the present at least. Still, no interruption or annoyance is expected, as the military precautions for the protection of the route have been carefully taken by Gen. DIX, acting in concert with Gen. BANKS. The eastern portion of the route is to be guarded by Gen. DIXON S. MILES, a Marylander, and that to the West, in Virginia, by Gen. KELLEY, a native of New-York State.

The energy and rapidity with which the repairs have been pushed to completion, must astonish the rebels, who intended to do damage that six months or a year of labor to repair. Forty or more miles of track were completely destroyed, down to the bed of the road, and twenty bridges, two of which were a thousand feet in length. Twenty-eight days of day and night labor has put the road again in running order, and opened Baltimore once more to the West. ERANDA.

RUNNING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —THE FIRST MAIL TRAIN—SCENES ALONG THE WAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

Western Virginia is again thrown open to the world, and Baltimore put once more in direct communication with the Great West, by the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, inaugurated to-day by the passage of the first mail trains which have gone over the road west of Harper's Ferry since Lincoln and his followers first entered that region upon their work of devastation.

At 10 o'clock, this morning, a train of seven new cars, bright and shining to their fresh coating of green, and of the latest and most comfortable pattern, set out from the Camden station in Baltimore, under the charge of JOHN SNIDER, conductor. Accompanying the train was the private car of W. PRESCOTT SMITH, President of Transportation, to which he had hospitably invited several gentlemen interested in the reopening of the road, prominent among whom were W. J. MCCULLOH, once a distinguished engineer in New-York, and now Vice-President and Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; S. HANAY STONE, Esq., of Baltimore; Geo. T. J. MCKEAG, a well-known resident of Cumberland, Va., and others, whose names I do not recall. The train was also accompanied by officials of the different departments of the road—Mr. JAMES PERRINE, Esq., Master of Machinery; JOHN WOODS, Master of Road; W. BEIRNAN, Superintendent of Bridges, and, of course, Mr. SMITH himself, the efficient Master of Transportation, to whose skill and energy the public are in no small degree indebted for the completion of the repairs on the road in the marvelously short space of 28 days.

Within this time, over forty miles of track has been laid, sometimes at the rate of three and one-half miles a day, and twenty bridges built, two of which were a thousand feet in length, the whole forming an aggregate of more than two miles of bridges. The road in the region of the rebel occupation was completely destroyed down to the road-bed, and the rails carried off to complete the branch road to Winchester which was not finished, however, owing to the scarcity of labor in Virginia. Since the advance of our troops under Gen. BANKS, these rails have been found scattered along the way to Winchester, and all but ten miles of them recovered.

The scene on the road between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh is a singular one. Streams obstructed with the *débris* of burnt and broken bridges were passed at frequent intervals, and on all sides were to be seen evidences of the destruction that has been at work with the property of the Company. At Martinsburgh, particularly, were the marks of ruin visible. Here, it will be remembered, a large amount of railroad property was destroyed, and the ruins of cars and locomotives lay thickly strewn along the track; rusty wheels, crisped by the fire, and tha iron framework of cars, which the flames had sought in vain to destroy, were gathered into heaps, where they had been thrown to clear the roadway, until they can be permanently removed.

In the villages beyond Harper's Ferry, so long shut out from railroad communication, the passage of the train was hailed with enthusiasm. From every roadside hut eager faces could be seen smiling a welcome, and little groups of gossipers gathered at each station to discuss the event of the day.

Now that the country is freed from the rebels, post-offices will at once be opened in the towns shut out for a time from the advantages of the mail, and the tide of travel and traffic again pass on without disturbance. It is hoped. The measures taken for the military protection of the road are believed to be ample. No attack from prowling bands of marauders is apprehended, and sneaking rebels of the neighborhood will have no opportunity to displace switches, or indulge in other mischievous propensities, so long as the guard is kept up as efficiently as it now is.

By the instructions of Col. WM. B. HATWARD, of the Sixtieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, guarding a portion of the road, the sentries are required to especially observe the following points:

First—All bridges and culverts between the Relay House, at Washington Junction, and the three city stations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Baltimore, namely: "Mount Clare," "Camden-street" and "Locust Point," must be carefully observed, particularly between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The most important of these structures are—*first*, the Carrollton Viaduct, or stone arch bridge, over Gwinn's Falls, at the city limits, near Mount Clare and Locust Point Junctions; *second*, the iron truss suspension bridge, over Carey-street, Baltimore, between Mount Clare Junction and Mount Clare Station; *third*, the LONG WOODEN TRESTLING on the Locust Point Road, near the Locust Point Station. Besides these principal structures, there are numerous stone culverts intermediately at various intervals, at any of which mischief may be done by the use of powder or other agencies.

Second—All the switches, especially those on the main track, between the city limits and the Relay Junction, should be carefully observed, particularly from *sunset to sunrise*. The changing of a switch leading from the main track, may be done by one person silently and unobserved, unless prevented by the exercise of constant vigilance. Serious calamities, particularly to troop trains, involving large loss of life to the soldiers occupying them, may ensue from the derangement of a single switch.

Third—Another form of malicious interference with the track, to which your attention is directed, is the displacement of the rails. This may also be committed by one person, requiring simply, in some cases, the withdrawal of the spikes by which the rails are fastened to the sills or cross-ties. This is the more dangerous, because it would be less likely to be observed or discovered by the engineman, or others in charge of trains, until too late to avoid serious consequences by a run-off of the engine and the destruction of property and life that might attend it. Upon *curved places*, or near a *culvert*, or *cattle stop*, or upon *embankments*, this form of interference with this road would be most disastrous, and, consequently, most likely to be attempted.

Fourth—Another, and perhaps the readiest source of malicious injury to the road—against which it will be your duty to guard it—is the placing of obstruction upon or between the rails. The placing of a cross-tie, a rail or other lumber, or metal, or stone, which may be often found convenient to the roadside, is readily calculated to throw off a train and blockade the road, with serious consequences.

In order to prevent, however, the possibility of any *injury, derangement or obstruction to the track, or bridges, or any portion of the same* under your charge, it will be best to require your sentinels and pickets to *challenge and warn off all suspicious persons who may attempt to occupy, or even walk along the track*. As the road-bed and the tracks upon it are the private property of the Railroad Company, and not a public highway, (except for the trains operated by them,) no right exists on the part of others to use the road as a highway, or to occupy for private purposes.

As a subject of incidental interest to the Government, you will direct your guard at Locust Point and Mount Clare, in charge of the bridges near those places, to *give attention to the loaded cars* that may stand during the night in their vicinity. The contents of a greater number of these cars being the property of the Government *in transitu*, embracing much powder, valuable ammunitions and equipments and packages of every description, it is, of course, desirable that they should not be molested, in any form, by willful persons.

Since this system of supervision was adopted, the road has been freed from the annoyance it suffered previously, in displaced switches and the like.

The private car of Mr. SMITH, the Master of Transportation, to which I was made welcome, is a complete traveling house on wheels, having a comfortable state-room, with several berths, wash-stand, closets and wardrobes, tables, movable chairs, and even an ice-refrigerator, in which to carry provisions. For a portion of the distance, our little party of excursionists were honored with the presence of several ladies; the wife and daughter of Gen. SCHENCK, of Frederick, Superintendent of Public Improvements in Maryland, accompanied by the General, who had also in his party two daughters of Gen. ABERCROMBIE, and the gallant Maj. SHERIER, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SHIELDS, whose encounter with five secession cavalry, in the recent affair in Winchester, will be remembered. The Major's cap bore evidence of the conflict, in a hole made by a bullet, which must have singed his hair in passing in such close proximity to his head.

Maj. SHERIER is a young man, apparently not more than 25 or 26, but he has seen as much adventure as most veterans. A Prussian by birth, he has served for years in the English army, being present at Sebastopol, and with Gen. WILLIAMS, at Kars, and during the Sepoy rebellion, in India.

Indebtedness of the Government to Missourians.

IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM SECRETARIES CHASE AND STANTON.

We have already published the appeal of the Missouri Congressmen to Secretary CHASE to arrange for a settlement with Government creditors in Missouri. The following is the supplementary portion of the correspondence:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, calling my attention to the large indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West," was received on Saturday, and I now reply:

The Department of the West embraced the "State of Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, and on this side the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico."

The claims against the United States created in that Department, and chiefly at St. Louis, have long been known to be very large, and no effort has been spared by me to make adequate provision for their payment. I send you herewith a statement of the amounts actually remitted for that purpose, with the aggregate for each month, making a total of $35,656,787, of which $22,813,755 was remitted to St. Louis; $4,756,257 to Chicago; $2,408,905 to Leavenworth, and $5,677,850 to other points. This statement does not include considerable sums placed at various points to meet demands from the Department of the West, which cannot be accurately ascertained. The arrearages would now have been comparatively insignificant had not the payment of a large class of claims been arrested by the order of the War Department creating a Commission for their examination. All the claims included under this order, so far as found valid by the Commission, can now be paid equally with other recognized demands on the Government; and it is my wish and aim that those of amounts less than $1,100—and especially those of laborers, mechanics and others in like circumstances—be paid without delay. Claims of larger amount can be paid promptly on presentation of the checks of the proper disbursing officers, in Certificates of Indebtedness, or, as soon as the condition of the Treasury will allow, in lawful money. No unnecessary postponement will take place in any case.

My anxiety, gentlemen, to have all these claims fairly and speedily adjusted, and promptly paid, is equal to your own. None know better than yourselves, however, that the Treasury Department has no control over the expenditures of the Government. It must, necessarily, rely on the other Departments for estimates, and be governed, in its disbursements, by the action of those Departments and of Congress.

In my communication to the honorable bodies of which you are members, I have directed attention to the large excess of expenditures over estimates, and over real necessities; and have represented, as strongly as I could, the importance of retrenchment, economy and energetic action. Having done this, it was my duty to make provision, as far as possible, for the actual demands authorized and made upon the Treasury; and, so far as limited abilities have allowed, that duty has been performed. If the provision made has not been entirely adequate, it is because those demands have, for the time, outrun the capacity of the country to furnish the means of meeting them.

It may now be reasonably hoped that the successes of our brave soldiers, in reducing the proportions of the rebellion, will soon allow of important reductions of expenditure; and that the systematic and effective organization of the army and navy, in all their departments of activity and supply, will cut off, as far as practicable, every occasion of extravagance and waste.

These things accomplished, and adequate provision having been made by the judicious legislation of Congress for the support of the national credit and for a sound currency, it need not be feared that our resources will prove inadequate to all legitimate demands, or that, thereafter, any just claims on the Government will long remain unadjusted or unpaid.

With very great respect, yours, &c.,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, JR., JAMES S. ROLLINS, LYMAN TRUMBULL, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 26, 1862.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst., in reply to the communication in regard to the indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West, has been received, and as a matter which greatly interests the people of the West, and having obtained your consent to do so, I will cause both papers to be published.

In accordance with your request of this data, I return you the tabular statement which accompanied your letter, and take tha liberty of directing your attention to one or two important facts which a hasty analysis of that statement discloses, and which, I think, verify the impression which prevails among our constituents—that the claims in the Quartermaster's Department of the West had been overlooked or postponed.

The statement that $35,000,000 have been expended in the Department of the West, including such a vast territory, and in which so much has recently been done to suppress the rebellion, appears large at first blush, but in fact it cuts a very small figure when compared with the hundreds of millions expended elsewhere. Of the amount of expenditure charged to St. Louis, $10,600,000 was sent to the Paymaster (Col. ANDREWS) to pay the troops in the field, and only $5,229,061 went to the Quartermaster at St. Louis, in a period of nine months, in which an immense army was to be supplied and kept in the field, with necessary transportation, forage, &c., for active service. The aggregate shown is very small, and when divided up for so extended a department, the payments by the Quartermaster appear insignificant.

I am well aware that the order of the late Secretary of War held up some 5,000 claims for investigation, and that this delay is not attributable to the Treasury Department, but after these claims have been so held up for more than six months, and the Commission appointed had subjected *all* claimants, including the claims of day laborers, to the rule adopted to sift the claims of a few speculators, and cut down all claims to the lowest cash price of the article in first hands, without reference to expense incurred or delay in payment on the part of the Government, it is very hard that such claimants should now be postponed to an indefinite day for payment, or be compelled to take certificates and submit to a discount of three or four per cent. to obtain their money.

I would respectfully suggest that justice requires that at least those certificates should be made to bear the date of the original purchase or voucher.

The people of the West will receive with gratification your assurance that prompt provision is to be made for the payment of small claimants, laborers and mechanics, and look to you with the confident hope that all classes of claimants will be provided for at an early day. They would, probably, be still more grateful to you if your recommendation to Congress should be realized. Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 26, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the letter of March 21, addressed to me by yourself, JAMES S. ROLLINS and others, I have the honor to state that the Secretary of the Treasury has placed funds to the amount of $500,000 under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, to pay such of the war claims certified by the late Commissioners at St. Louis as are of less sum than $1,000, and that for the residue of those claims certificates of indebtedness will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing interest under the act of Congress, which will be paid to the holder of the certified claim against the Government. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, House of Representatives.

A WESTERN MECHANIC ON THE MERRIMAC.

Steam as an Offensive Weapon—Grappling Iron Batteries—Their Weak Points.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE DESERTS, March, 1862.

Walking on the streets of Cincinnati, the other day, I met an old friend, who is one of the most ingenious and practical mechanics in the United States, and a man of wide reputation. In the course of conversation he quietly remarked, "I could destroy the *Merrimac* in one hour." The same idea had occurred to myself; but from me it would be thought of little value, while from him it carries great weight. Without entering into any details, I will give you my general ideas of combatting an iron-clad vessel. If the general plan were not subject to the analysis of reason, and within the scope of practical mechanics, I should say nothing. Before we apply a remedy, we must know the disease. What are iron vessels? What new thing have they done, and what can they do? Take the *Union*, the *Merrimac*, or the *Monitor*, and what *new features* do they present? They are these:

1. The first and greatest is impenetrability to shot.

2. As a consequence of this, the power of approaching indefinitely near either water vessels or land batteries, and thus battering with the heaviest metal at the most destructive distances.

There follows from these some very important practical consequences in the act of defending harbors and in the management of vessels.

First corollary is, that land batteries are totally ineffectual in preventing the entrance and destructive fire of iron-clad ships within harbors. Granting the capacity of these vessels to cross and stand the storms of the ocean, (which I do not grant,) there is nothing to prevent the *Monitor* from bombarding Liverpool, or the *Warrior* from bombarding New-York, without serious obstruction.

Second corollary is, that since these vessels are impenetrable, and their whole power and safety consists in that single fact—all the managers and men of the iron vessel must be within the iron armor that is wholly closed in.

Third corollary is, that since they must be wholly caged in, there can be no men on deck or outside to prevent boarding, grappling, or other outside movement. That which is their defence is also their weakness.

These being the elements of the case, if we admit the perfect impenetrability of the iron vessels,—then these results are evident; that, as against land batteries, this new vessel is a perfect defence, and may disregard them; but, on the other hand, that, as to two iron vessels, they are relatively just where two wooden vessels were. Two wooden vessels penetrable alood on equal terms, if of equal force,—and two iron vessels of equal force are so, too. Both are vastly more powerful than they were before—but both have the same advantages. Hence, the moment the strength and impenetrability of iron vessels are tested, England, France, and America, all begin to build them. The only practical result of this is to put them all on equal terms. To the United States, this is an immense advantage,—for we have a small navy, and England has a great one. In creating new navies, therefore, we shall commence on equal terms with Great Britain. In three months we shall have iron vessels enough to defy the "wooden walls" of England, which poets and statesmen have so long lauded and praised. But the great and last question is, how shall these iron-clad vessels be met? What are the means of offence on either side? We may here remark, that two iron-clad vessels coming together, like two *Warriors* or two *Monitors*, are just like two knights in the Middle Age tournament. They are clad in armor, and shiver each others lances on an impenetrable buckler. The analogy fails, however, when we come to the motive power or strength; for the knights being animal, may be eventually exhausted; but we cannot assume that of steam-vessels. On the other hand, this suggests at once the most *efficient means of offence*? What is *the motive power of the iron-clad vessel*. Steam. Without this she cannot be held to available positions. But, if steam be a motive power so efficient for movement, or defence, *why not make steam offensive?* There are several modes in which this may be done, which, of course, require mechanical appliances not yet invented, but which are possible. First—the main part of the whole efficiency of an iron-clad vessel is that *the men are safe*. But how are they safe? Only by being *caged* up in *iron casemates*. But *openings* they must have, and it is altogether vain to say that these openings cannot be reached. The men must breathe, and the *fastest* steamer can lay alongside the other. In this case, all the men on board the vessel boarded can be killed by the *injection of hot steam*, which can be done with very small pipes, inserted in any opening, and would require but few minutes to do. The most destructive agent we know of is hot steam, and the closer the men were protected the more certain would be their death. But, it will be said, cannot the other vessels do the same? Undoubtedly; but then this gives the *relative* advantage of the vessels, as it was in the case of two wooden ships, to the fastest and strongest. Again, it may be said, the assailed vessel may avoid close quarters. Possibly; but *not if she be inferior in speed*. The question comes finally to a combat by steam, which is different only in degree from one by powder.

Again, although the torpedo is a decided failure, if by *no* means follows that ships may not be blown up, from under the water, by steam, when near together. There is no doubt whatever, that in future time steam will be used, not merely as a motive power, but as the greatest of offensive weapons, if was do not cease and swords be turned into pruning hooks—a result which, it seems to me, is greatly hastened by these new and terrible modes of warfare.

But, again, there is another thing may be done by one iron vessel encountering another. That is, the stronger one (in motive power) may grapple the other, so as to control her action, and carry her where she pleases. It is in vain to say that the vessel is made round or smooth. The *Monitor* is exactly such a vessel as could be subjected to this operation; and if you should find the *Merrimac* coming out some morning and treating her in that way, it would be no more surprising than what has occurred. The safety of a vessel in this predicament consists in being the fastest and the most manageable, if she be so.

In these two things, then—steam and grappling—consists the offensive war[illegible] is true, that vessels of equ[illegible] terms; but so did two wooden [illegible] we have changed the *mode of* [illegible] not changed practical result[illegible] we must give up—the protection [illegible] feries. We must protect them by machines, like the Stevens Battery, and we must make them fast and powerful.

There is another thing we must recollect. We have not yet got to the bottom. We have not yet got a limit to the momentum of shot; and until we do, the problem of impenetrability is not solved.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Business of the Month of March—Activity in all Departments—Large Receipts for Duties—Comparative Statements of the Business this Year and in 1860 and 1861—The Quarter's Work—The Importation of Dry Goods—The Amount of Money Realized from Tea, Coffee and Sugar—Heavy Exports—Notice from Collector Barney.

The month of March has been an unusually busy one at the New-York Custom-house. In times of peace the monthly receipts rarely exceeded those of the past month. Every department has been overrun with business, and the undivided attention of the clerks employed has been necessary to give satisfaction to importers and others doing business at the Custom-house. The large sum of money received for duties, during the month, has been derived, in great measure, from articles on which Congress has levied very high rates of duties. Notwithstanding the large sums required of importers of certain classes of goods, they have not ceased to import, and, in fact, have scarcely diminished the quantity which they usually bring to this country. The war and the high rates of duty seem to have had but little effect on the consumption of such articles as tea, coffee and sugar, which are imported to an extent that many persons would not suspect. The importation of dry goods, too, which has been for some months past considerably inferior to that of other years, has revived, and every steamer from England, France and Germany brings large cargoes of this kind of merchandise. The number of steamers arriving during the month of March, with cargoes of dry goods and general merchandise, has been large. A change is noticeable in the kind and quality of the dry goods imported, as compared with those imported in other years. They are, to the credit of our people, of a more useful and substantial character than usual. Such articles as laces and embroideries are not imported to near as great an extent as has been customary, and those which have been imported, in almost every case, have been taken from the vessel in which imported immediately on its arrival; but few entries of such goods are made for warehouse. Those which had been placed in bond before the troubles of the nation caused a diminished importation, have been withdrawn and thrown in the market. The same diminution may also be seen in the importation of foreign silks. A greater change is manifest in the importation of this article than in that of any other class of dry goods. The large silk houses which heretofore were enabled, by the demand for their goods, to bring hither very large and valuable invoices, seem to have contracted their business very much in consequence of the state of the country. But few silks now find entry on the warehouse books, the importation being only sufficient to meet the current demand, owners and consignees being unwilling to take the risk of having large invoices left on hand without a demand therefor. When the high and complicated rates of duty now required were first levied on cotton goods, it was thought that the importation of the latter would almost cease; that the rates of duty were, to use a favorite expression of our law-makers, "prohibitory." When the act first went into effect, but few cottons, comparatively, were imported, but of late more have been brought to this port. Woolen goods, and those composed partly of wool and cotton, are now imported in considerable quantities. The ladies will have their delaines and worsted goods from abroad whether peace reigns or war rages.

The value of the merchandise imported during the last week was about $1,000,000 in excess of that of those imported during the corresponding week of last year, and was about $800,000 less than that of those imported in 1860. The total value of the importations at this port for the first quarter of the past two years and the present year is as follows:

1860	$62,399,869
1861	45,352,217
1862	42,298,145

Notwithstanding the diminished value of the goods imported during the first quarter of this year, as compared with that of those imported in the other years, being, as the above statement shows, inferior to those of 1861, by $3,000,000, and to those of 1860, by $20,000,000, the duties received at the Custom-house, during the quarter of this year, are in excess of those received during the same period of either of the two years preceding. The following statement of the receipts for duty, during the first quarter of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, will show how largely the revenue has been increased this year by the levy of higher rates of duty than those imposed in the years 1860 and 1861:

Receipts of duty for January, February and March.

1860	$10,754,755 10
1861	7,091,117 94
1862	11,408,495 18

During the month of March the duties received amounted to $4,581,775 13, which was an average of over $175,000 for each business day of the month. This is a larger sum than was received during any month of either 1860 or 1861.

It was believed, when the warehousing privilege was restricted from three years to three months, that the Warehouse Department was virtually dead; that importers would gradually withdraw the goods which they had placed in bond, and would rarely avail themselves of the privilege accorded them, of placing their merchandise in warehouse for the short space of three months. This idea has proved incorrect, however, the high rates of duty compelling merchants to accept even this limited time. As a consequence the receipts of duty from warehoused goods have been quite heavy. Those of the last quarter compare with those of the same period of 1860 and 1861, as follows:

Receipts from Warehoused Goods for the First Quarter of the Years 1860, 1861 and 1862.

1860	$1,637,498 89
1861	2,902,643 91
1862	3,705,014 09

A large proportion of the sum indicated for 1862 has been collected from tea, coffee and sugar, on which an additional duty was levied by the act of December, and which have, in consequence, been placed in bond to a much greater extent than in other years. It will surprise some of our non-commercial readers to glance at the following figures indicative of the quantities of these three articles imported into this port and placed in bond during the months of January, February and March. It will be recollected that in addition to these quantities, still greater ones perhaps, have been entered for consumption on arrival, and were never placed in store. The following are the quantities bonded during the time mentioned.

Sugar—pounds	56,876,059
Coffee—pounds	13,722,035
Tea—pounds	4,525,896

As not a small portion of this has been exported, and as nearly all the sugar has been of the description on which a duty of two and one-half cents per pound is levied, the Government has derived and will derive from these goods the following sums of money:

Sugar	$1,421,901 47
Coffee	686,052 75
Tea	907,179 20

The duty required of one large tea importing-house of this City on a single entry, amounted to nearly $120,000. It will be seen that the imposition of a high rate of duty on these three articles, instead of admitting them free of duty, has had the effect to materially increase the revenue of the country. It would seem, from the large quantities imported, that still higher rates of duty could be imposed with advantage to the Government, although at present the duty on many of the teas arriving here is equal to or in excess of their value.

It has been the custom, since the rebellion of the Southern States, the blockade of their ports, and the prohibition of intercourse with them, to allow goods to be sent to Havana and to Mexico, after requiring the shipper to make oath that the goods shipped are not intended for the use of persons resident in the rebellious States. Too much care cannot be taken by the authorities to prevent the shipment of goods to ports from whence they can readily be sent to rebels. It seems strange, to say the least, that the number of entries of goods for Matamoras, near the border-line of Texas and Mexico, should be much greater this year than in many years past. The regulations in reference to the shipment of goods to these ports should be rigidly enforced, and every avenue by which aid and comfort can be afforded to the rebels carefully guarded. As the success of our arms restores State after State to the Union, the means of communication are gradually restored. The Post-offices are reopened, and those who have not been able to communicate with Northern friends for many months are again allowed that privilege. The Collector has recently granted permission to one of the largest Express Companies of the country to resume the carrying of packages to persons residing in the districts which have been restored. Heavy bonds have been required for the observance of strict regulations, prescribed for the government of the company, in the transmission of merchandise to these districts.

During the Winter months we have been buying of foreign countries more than we have sold to them; in consequence the flow of specie which was toward us last Fall, has been from us in the Winter. In order to meet our indebtedness we have exported, since the 1st of January, in addition to large quantities of domestic produce, $9,080,365 in specie, a sum much larger than that exported during the same portion of the [illegible]

[illegible] ...ears 1860 [illegible] ...63. A [illegible] ...ine of the country [illegible] ...the quarter with March last been the [illegible] ...creased export[illegible] ...produce and merchandise [illegible] ...we have exported produce and merchandise valued at $30,286,060, a value which was about equaled last year, but which is in excess of the value of the exports for the first quarter of 1860 by nearly $12,000,000. This is remarkable when it is remembered that at this season of 1860 we were not restricted in exporting cotton and tobacco, and that this year we have been unable to obtain large quantities of either of these articles from the Southern States.

This large quantity has been exported, too, during the Winter months, when canal and river navigation has been closed, so that grain could not be transported from the West to the seaboard, at a time when but little inducement has been offered for the shipment of the flour and grain already in our cities on the Atlantic coast, inasmuch as there has been, during the time mentioned, a steady decline in their value, on the other side of the ocean.

A law of the interest-bearing Treasury notes also still received for duty at the Custom-house. Some notes issued under an act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857, and bearing an interest of only 3 per cent., have lately been paid for duties.

The Collector has issued the following notice:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that all merchandise which shall remain in the Public Stores, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, 48 hours after having passed examination, will be sent to the General Order Stores, Nos. 56 and 58 Greenwich-st., and stored at the expense of the owner, except in cases when the non-delivery of the goods arises from delay in the issue of the delivery order.

(Signed,) HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

The Rebel Lines at Manassas—How Long have they been Deserted?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in an editorial on Thursday last, an argument to show that the existence of wooden cannon in an abandoned fortification is no proof that real guns were not there until the place was required to be abandoned, and you infer from this general fact that the wooden guns at Centreville had not been there long when that place was evacuated. As facts are very important in making logical deductions, permit me to give you a few hearing upon the question, not only of the probable length of time that those wooden cannon were mounted at Centreville, but of the probable force of the enemy at that point. I give you an extract from a very long letter I received from a friend, who spent some time in examining the enemy's works at Centreville and Manassas, only three or four days after their evacuation. I will only add by way of comment, that my friend's truthfulness and keen power of observation will be doubted by no one who knows him. Whether his inferences are correct, I leave to others to judge upon the facts he presents.

"While prospecting about Centreville I noticed here and there little clusters of mounds, apparently eight or ten rows of five or six in a row, and as I was a little curious about them I examined several of the clusters. I found them to be the remains of chimneys, built of mud and stones or mud and sticks, and even of sods alone. In front of each chimney I could trace the form of a tent, mostly square, showing that the chimney had been located at the back of the tent, the tent having probably been split up the centre of the back some distance, and the corners turned in so as to allow the fire-place to open into the tent. But there was every indication that they had been abandoned months ago, for the chimneys were crumbling away from the effects of the rains of the last two months or more, and the nats and wheat were springing up quite thrivingly where the floors of the tents had been covered with straw. The conclusion I came to was that these were the camps of the rebels at the time they first came to Centreville, and when they had completed their log huts, upon deciding to go into Winter quarters there, they deserted their old camps, sending their tents away for their troops in other places—probably to those that were in the field and obliged to move from place to place. All the accounts I could gather were to the effect that but few tents had been in use for a long time about Centreville, and we know that but few were taken by our troops, though those clusters of chimneys show that at one time there must have been several thousand men in tents. Now, the letter-writers, either not examining those chimneys as closely as I did, or not examining them at all more than, perhaps, counting them at a distance, have concluded that the rebels occupied those camps, together with the huts, when the truth is that the one was deserted as soon as the other was ready for habitation. That materially decreases the number of troops which the rebels are supposed to have had at Centreville, for most of the latter-writers have counted their forces over twice, as they never could seriously make the statement that there were accommodations there for from 80,000 to 200,000 men. From all that I can learn, I am satisfied that, since the 1st of December last, they have not had at Centreville and Manassas both over 40,000 men at any time; and that they have never had more than from 30,000 to 90,000 men—if that—at any time since last July. None of the people I questioned there, whether white or black, put the number over 50,000 at both places since December last, and some did not go as high as 30,000. I have taken the mean between the two, and put it at 40,000."

My correspondent then gives a description of the wooden guns that he saw, some thirty in number. He expresses the opinion that there were never any other than wooden guns mounted at Centreville, and that the rebels relied upon bringing heavy ordnance from Manassas by a railroad which was completed from Manassas to Bull Run, but only graded and supplied with ties from Bull Run to Centreville.

NEW-YORK, April 4. W. H. B.

LAW REPORTS.

Car Licenses—Right of the Corporation to Impose Them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Mayor vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term of the Court overruling a demurrer interposed to the complaint.

The defendants took the ground that the Corporation had not the right to impose the penalty sought to be recovered without the express sanction and authority of the Legislature. Upon this ground the demurrer was interposed.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, and appeal was taken by the defendants to this court. The judgment below is affirmed. The case was stated in the TIMES of March 21.

GEORGE C. HENEL for plaintiff; Waters & Cushman for defendants.

The Nooks Forgery Case—The Conviction Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People vs. *Nooks.*—The prisoner was convicted at the Sessions of forgery on the Meridan Cutlery Company.

Appeal was taken to this Court by writ of error, counsel contending that the Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury that there was no evidence of the legal existence of the Company in question.

The Court now affirmed the judgment below, holding that the indictment was broad enough to cover all persons, known or unknown, and that there was no error in the ruling of the Court below. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Weight of Probability in the Construction of Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Jeroneaux S. Underhill vs. *The North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of March 14 last, when argued on appeal.

The action was brought to recover damages sustained by the alleged non-performance of a contract, the plaintiff alleging that the defendants contracted with him for the construction of twenty-seven "meerschaums," or tanks, used in extracting oil from bituminous coal; but after he had manufactured seven of them, he was prohibited from further operations by the defendants. These meerschaums were to be of the value of $1,850 each, and to be made of iron.

The defence was that the number of meerschaums to be received was at the option of the defendants. The case was referred, and the Referee, on the trial of the cause, found for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed, contending that the Referee erred in finding that the number of meerschaums to be received was optional with the defendants. Counsel contended that, as the work was to be done on *credit*, it would be absurd to suppose that the contract was to the effect that the defendants could call for *one meerschaum at their option*. For in that case, the plaintiff would easily be ruined, being compelled to build one meerschaum for one meerschaums, but *getting no return*. It was argued that the weight of probability was the other way; and as the evidence was conflicting, the judgment should be set aside, and a new trial should be granted.

The Court here now rendered decision on the appeal, sending the case back to the Referee for a new trial, with costs to abide the event. The evidence already taken to stand, and each party to be at liberty to offer such further evidence as they may think proper.

D. M. Mahon for plaintiff; S. E. Lyon for defendants.

Practice on Appeal to the Court of Appeals—Security for what Costs Sufficient to Stay Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Richard Murphy and others

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Reg.	92½	50,000	American Gold		101⅞
2000 U. S. 6s, '81...Coup	92⅞	20,000	do	b60	102⅛
2000 do	b30	92⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R	a60	82⅛
1000 U. S. 5s, '74. Coup	86⅛	160	Erie Railroad	a30	36⅜
2000 do	87	200	do	b60	36⅜
2000 do	b30	49	100	Harlem R. Pref		30½
1000 do	49	100	Mich. Cen. R	b30	55⅛
1000 do		250	do		54
1000 do		250	do	a5	54⅛
1000 do		60	do	a5	54⅛
1000 Panama RR	119⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R	a30	45⅛
2000 Cen. Scrip	a60	60	200	do		45⅝
2000 do		59⅝	100	do	b3	45⅛
2000 do	a60	59⅞	100	do	a30	45⅛
50 Clev., Col. & Cin.		115⅞	100	do	b30	45⅛
3,000 M. & P. du Ch. Im.		89⅜	10	Chicago & Rock I		54⅜
5000 G. B. & Q. 6's		93⅜	15	M. & P. C. 1st Pref.		77
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d		47⅜	200	M. & Pr. du Chien		24
5000 Mad. R. 1st mtg.		104				

FRIDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was not generally active to-day, although prices on the Railway specu-lations were rather better than the sales of yesterday. The weakest point in the market is the Border State Stocks. Missouris fell off to 49½ ₩ cent. in the forenoon, and to 48¾ at the Second Board, making the decline in two days 2½@3 ₩ cent., and the whole decline from the highest point in March, 5@6 ₩ cent. The fall brought forward buyers at the close of the day, and 49 ₩ cent. was finally paid and bid. Tennesseea were about the same figure marked after the decline of yesterday, say 53½@53¾ ₩ cent. The National Stocks were ½@¾ ₩ cent. weaker than yesterday's sales, but with fewer sellers after the price touched 92½ ₩ cent. American Gold opened a fraction lower than on Thursday, but in the afternoon recovered to 102⅝ cent., sales and bid, for immediate delivery, and 102½ buyers' option, at 30@60 days. Singular to say the rate of Exchange on London gave way ¼@½ ₩ cent. at the close of the mail for Saturday's steamer, favorite Bankers' being sold at 112¾ ₩ cent., and the quotation leaving off 112⅝@112½ ₩ cent. The business for the present was to a fair one, in amount, but the appearance of firmness noticed a day or two since, was lost in the two offers made by one or two houses to supply the demand at or within 112½ ₩ cent. A reason for this is unquestionably found in the easy market for money in London, reported for several mails past, and which is again conspicuous in the telegraphic summary of this morning from the Halifax steamer.

The Railway share list was firmer at the early Board than anticipated by the outside Street speculators for the fall, particularly on New-York Central, which they were offering early in the morning at 82¾ ₩ cent.; whereas 82½ were paid and bid at the Board. After the adjournment, offers to sell were made at 82½ ₩ cent., and these were accepted, both cash and on a few days' option. In the afternoon 82⅝ buyer 3 days, was again paid, and 82¾@82⅞ the final quotation. The principal sales of this were at 36¾ ₩ cent., 1,000 shares done late in the afternoon. In the Preference Shares the demand was large from a prominent firm in the Street connected with the management of the Road. About 2,000 shares were taken after the Second Board at 61¼@61½ ₩ cent., placing the latest quotation at 61⅜@61½ ₩ cent. Western Shares were weaker on Michigan Central, owing, it was said, to a reported fire in the Detroit station of the Road, but of which no particulars were given; and also weaker on Illinois Centrals, which fell a fraction below 60 ₩ cent., finally closing 59¼@59⅜ ₩ cent. The other Western descriptions were steady in price, but without much actual business. The firmness in Pacific Mail continues under a free demand, and as much as 98 ₩ cent. was paid in the forenoon; the latest price, 97½ cash and sellers' option. There was nothing done in Panama. The business in City Bank Shares and in Railway Mortgagee was inconsiderable. Late in the afternoon the General Market left off steady.

There is much interest felt in Wall-street to hear from the active operations of the Army of the Potomac, now understood to be going on in and below the quarter in Virginia. The general confidence is undiminished that the National cause will triumph wherever the enemy is encountered in force, but, pending the absence of stirring news, the markets for both Money and Stocks are held in comparative suspense. The former is easy in rates, and the rule to the Brokers is scarcer 6 than 7 ₩ cent. The best demand from borrowers is on Treasury 12 months' Certificates, and these are more generally hypothecated then sold out and out. The price to-day is 96@96¼ ₩ cent.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned in March:

Fourth week, 1862	$48,141
Fourth week, 1861	49,272
Decrease	$1,131

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the fourth week in March, were:

Fourth week, 1862	$28,804
Fourth week, 1861	26,823
Increase	$1,981

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$356,054
Total Payments	977,587
Total Balance	1,961,375

The receipts include $163,000 for Customs.

Mr. HENRY WYCK, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, advertises for ten thousand dollars, worth of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, for the use of the Sinking Fund.

The Board of Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank declared, to-day, the usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after Tuesday, the 8th inst. JOSIAH OAKS, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Bank for the ensuing year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending April 3, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,497,470	$1,508,725	$1,399,062
Thrown on market	1,190,685	1,835,282	1,346,680
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$24,872,091	$23,575,863	$11,782,637
Thrown on market	25,869,703	23,979,603	16,310,564

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf of Wool	1,563	$483,486	398	$116,743	419	$159,626
Mf. of Cot'n	754	148,549	769	141,161	214	43,077
Mf. of Silk	353	286,924	8	8,000	41	27,905
Mf. of Flax	500	113,178	181	44,978	147	18,052
Miscellan's	173	47,087	37	9,013	993	14,784
Total	3,340	$1,079,227	1,383	$319,835	1,774	$267,163
		319,835				1,079,227
Total entered		$1,399,062	Total marketed			$1,346,680

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 4.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83½; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 38; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¼; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 4—P. M.

Breadstuffs continue to be unsatisfactory to sellers, and the market is heavy and drooping. The sales reach 7,000 bbls. Flour, 2,177 bbls. Indian Meal, 665 bush. Wheat, 3,300 bush. Corn, 750 bush. Rye, 1,665 bush. Oats, 2,920 bush. Malt, 7,940 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,503 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at previous prices.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, 7,000 bags (in two lots, one of 4,000 and the other of 3,000 bags,) of which have been purchased on speculation, on private terms. Sales were also made of 25 mats Java at 26¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 23c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 19¼c. ₱ lb., nenal terms.

COPPER—Has been inactive and depressed. Refined Ingot, 22c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firm, at 27¼c.@28c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales 600 bales.

CHEMICALS—Sales 50 tons Soda Ash on private terms; 25 tons Caustic Soda at 4¾c., and 500 kegs Bicarb. Soda at 4¼c.

DYEWOODS—Logwood is scarce and wanted; 100 tons St. Domingo were sold at $22, cash, ₱ ton. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly, especially for low grades, which have been more freely offered. The reported sales reach 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 27½@$5 55, chiefly at $5 32½@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 27½@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 32½@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 27½	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 27½	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 32½	@ 0 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 0 70
Fancy Genesee	5 85	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 6 60

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 1,010 obls., at $5 45@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request—including extra at $5 30@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $3@3 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for a $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales, 750 bbls. The St. Louis *Republican*, March 2, says

"We mention in our market report this morning a heavy sale of Flour to the Commissary Department for army use. It comprises 10,000 bbls., at $4 20 ₱ bbl: 5,000 bbls., at $4 10; and 7,000 sacks, in three lots, at $2 40, $2 45 and $2 47 ₱ 100 lbs. The Flour is all of the class of City Mills extra, and is to be delivered during the present month into the hands of the proper Government officials in this city. As about 35,000 bushels of wheat are required to manufacture this quantity of Flour, country shippers will understand that St. Louis will want liberal supplies of their grain."

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day; prices have been somewhat unsettled. Sales 16,200 bushels, including common White Western at $1 42; Red Winter at $1 35@$1 36, in store and delivered; Amber Wisconsin (Spring) at $1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 25; Red State (Spring) at $1 20; Red Jersey at $1 35, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales 64,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 59c.@60c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and Southern White, to arrive, part at 73c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 76c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales 2,600 bushels, including State at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel.

IRON—American has been less active, though quoted quite firm.

LEAD—Pig has been less sought after, and Foreign has declined to $6 18¾@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Galena nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 350 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 32c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal kinds have been more sought after, including Common Rosin, at $2 to $10 lbs.; Washington Tar, at $9 ₱ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine, for immediate and future delivery, at 51 07½ @ 51 12½ ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and is advancing. Sales, since our last, 1,520 obls., in lots, at $13 @ $13 12½ for Mess; $12 12½ @ $13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25 @ $10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 5¾@6c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady: sales, 450 boxes at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied materially; sales 1,200 bbls. and kegs, prime to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is less active, but is firmer; sales, since our last, 270 bbls., at $11 a $14 50 for extra Mess, and $12 @ $13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; Prime Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 @ $17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling freely, at 5½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 bags East India at $5 50 @ $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after, and sales have been made of 2,150 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at drooping rates.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@9c.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 650 bbls., at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements continue to be made on a very moderate scale, at rounded quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 5½d.@5¾d.; Corn, 5d.@5½d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., Pork, 2s., Bacon and Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s. Butter and Cheese, 20s., and by steamer at 35s.; Tallow, 15s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl. Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@2s. 6d., and Cheese, 25s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—April 4.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Four-story brick house and lot, No. 153 West 35th-st., 17.6x92.2	$6,000
Three-story brick house and lot, with tenements in rear, No. 56 Hudson-st. Size 25x98.2	2,900

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	April 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	April 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	April 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 12
Bornasia	Southampton	New-York	April 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 23

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Persia	Boston	Liverpool	April 26
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
China	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL CARR, insane, who left his home, Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 3; is 5 feet 7 inches in height, was dressed in dark cassimere pants, roundabout jacket, and wore a cap; he was last seen on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad track, walking toward New-York City. Anyone having seen him, or knowing anything of him, will confer a great favor by addressing Mrs. CATHERINE CARR, No. 245 Stanton-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the New Chemically Purified Chloroform, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold filling, from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

MR. JOHN DAVIS WAKEFIELD, WHO resided some years ago at No. 79 Mulberry-st., will please send his address to R. W. CAMERON, No. 90 Beaver-st.

Z. Y. X.—I HAVE THE SECOND. ALL IS NOW right. R. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, YESTERDAY, BETWEEN 4 and 5 o'clock, a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, having on the outside the name of Mary engraved. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same with GEO. FARMER, at Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN CARS OF NEW-JERsey Railroad, or at Jersey City, or crossing the ferry, or in West-st., a PORT-MONNAIE, containing about $25 in gold and silver, the all of a widow. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-65, which is the terminating period of the 6,000 years from the creation, and the 1,260 years (Rev. xii. 6) and 1,290 days (Dan. xii. 11) and 1,335 days (Dan. xii., 12;) also of the seventh seal, seventh trumpet and seventh vial. (Rev. viii., xi., xvi.) A second lecture on this subject, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Also at 4 P. M. at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., by ELIJAH D. SWACKHAMER. *On the Power and Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Going Before or Preparatory Work.* Lecture at 7½, at the same place, by MILES R. POPE. *Subject—Part of 5th Verse of 1st Chap. of Second Peter.* Collections will be taken up to defray expenses of hall, advertising, &c.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Rev. EDWARD M. HITCHCOCK, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses suited to the occasion may be expected. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken, the object being to supply religious reading to the army and navy.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 2d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—METROPOLitan Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., on *The Happy Man*, and at 7½ P. M., on *An Interesting Question and a Prompt Reply*. He will invite a number of believers at 12½ P. M., in the Christian Chapel, 17th-st., near 6th-av. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE HEAVENLY WORLD.—The first of a series of sermons on this subject will be delivered by Rev. NEWTON HASTINGS, Pastor, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. In the MORNING the Sacraments and the reception of members, will take place after the sermon. The occasion will be one of great interest.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT, who will deliver the second part of his discourse on *The Babe of the Bulrushes*. Seats free. All are welcome.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING WILL be held in the South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. CLARK, and others, and singing by the Sunday School children. If stormy, the usual church service will be held.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will preach his farewell sermon at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, returned missionary from China, will be present, accompanied by a native Chinese convert. Seats free.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—44th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY, April 6, being the second anniversary of the opening of the present building for divine worship, a special sermon will be preached. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. —Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Lecture by Dr. J. H. ATKINSON. Lecture at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., by ELIJAH D. SWACKHAMER. *On the Power and Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Going Before or Preparatory Work.* Lecture at 7½, at the same place, by MILES R. POPE. *Subject—Part of 5th Verse of 1st Chap. of Second Peter.* Collections will be taken up to defray expenses of hall, advertising, &c.

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ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—METROPOl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, at Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain ONE Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PERE O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE RIVALS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WIFE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A bulletin from Secretary STANTON establishes two new Military Departments—one consisting of that portion of Virginia and Maryland between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, under command of Major-Gen. BANKS; and the other, consisting of that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, under command of Major-Gen. McDOWELL.

Gen. SICKLES, with a regiment of picked men from his command, on Tuesday morning started for Stafford Court-house, about ten miles from Fredericksburgh, on a reconnoissance. The advance encountered a body of 600 rebel cavalry six miles from Stafford, and skirmished with them all the way to the town, which was reached at 4 P. M. on Wednesday. The rebels, in their retreat, set fire to the town, but the conflagration was stopped by our troops. Our force remained until evening, when learning that a large force of rebel infantry and artillery was advancing from Brooke Station, camp fires were lighted to deceive the enemy, and our force returned to Liverpool Point, having marched 48 miles in 17 hours. It was ascertained that there are but few rebel troops now at Fredericksburgh, and the citizens state that the rebel Government intends to abandon Virginia.

Late advices from the Virginia side of the Potomac, below Washington, represent that a strong Union sentiment has been disclosed among the people of Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties, which would be openly manifested could they be assured of protection. It is also ascertained that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebel troops, and that many of them are anxious to make their escape. It is reported that Fort Lowrie, a rebel work on the Rappahannock, mounting twelve guns, has been abandoned—and that the river, for a distance of forty miles from its mouth, is clear of rebels in force. The truth of this report will doubtless soon be ascertained.

A dispatch from Flag-Officer FOOTE to Secretary WELLES announces the discomfiture of the rebel floating battery at Island No. 10. Yesterday morning the gunboats *Benton*, *Cincinnati*, and *Pittsburgh*, with three mortars, concentrated their fire upon it, and after a bombardment continuing about an hour, during which several shells were landed upon it, the machine was cut loose from its moorings and floated two or three miles down the river, out of range. The Commodore says that shells continued to be dropped on different parts of the Island, and into the batteries on the Tennessee shore, while the return fire of the rebels has no effect.

We receive an intimation from Fortress Monroe that important movements are in progress, and that we may expect soon to hear startling news. The *Merrimac* still keeps out of sight.

A telegram received in Washington from St. Louis announces that Gen. STEELE'S advance reached Putnam's Ferry, in Arkansas, on the 1st inst., and that Col. CARLINE had an engagement with the enemy there while crossing the river, resulting in the killing and wounding of several rebels, and the capture of considerable spoils. The purpose of the movement and the locality of the engagement are unexplained.

Deserters from BEAUREGARD'S army at Corinth report great dissatisfaction among the rank and file. On March 31, Gen. GRANT transferred his headquarters from Savanna to Pittsburgh.

Gov. JOHNSON is laying a heavy hand on the rebels of Nashville. Mayor CHEATHAM, who, with the rest of the city authorities, refused to take the oath of allegiance, was arrested on March 31; but was released on parole for twenty-four hours to give him an opportunity to reconsider his resolution. Messrs. SHARP & HAMILTON, of the Nashville Plow Manufactory, charged with having manufactured swords and knives for rebel use, were also apprehended and put under $3,000 bonds to appear and answer to the charge of treason, and the Messrs. BRENNAN, iron founders, who have been engaged in casting cannon, shells and balls for the enemy, met with a similar fate. It was rumored that Councilman WM. SHANE and Alderman W. S. CHEATHAM had taken the oath of allegiance, and twelve of the police force were known to have done so.

Three new regiments of Union men from East Tennessee are in process of formation near Cumberland Gap. One of them will be commanded by a son of Gov. JOHNSON.

There were rumors in Gen. CURTIS' camp at Cross Timbers, on March 26, that PRICE and his whole army had gone to Little Rock, Ark. It was also said that Gov. RECTOR had called an extra session of the Legislature, to take into consideration the critical condition of affairs in the State.

We have the sequel to the correspondence between Gens. CURTIS and VAN DORN, in which the former told the latter, what he doubtless well knew, that the Indians fighting with the rebels had scalped the National dead and wounded. Under date of Van Buren, March 14, VAN DORN'S Adjutant-General, D. H. MAURY, pleads ignorance of the allegation; says that the savages who fought with his troops have for years been regarded as civilized, and retorts by alleging that the Germans who fought under CURTIS murdered men who had surrendered as prisoners of war. Gen. CURTIS replies that the fact of the scalping having been committed was patent, and cannot be denied. He adds that the Germans have not before been charged with the crime which VAN DORN attempts to fasten upon them, and incloses a letter from Gen. SIGEL, in which identical conduct is charged upon the rebel soldiers. He concludes with the expression of a hope that Indians may hereafter be excluded from the Confederate ranks.

Commodore TATNALL has abandoned his mosquito fleet, and gone to Norfolk to take command of the battery *Merrimac*. His proverbial bad luck since he turned rebel will, no doubt, follow him.

The following extract from a letter dated Bermuda, March 20, gives information of interest to our blockading vessels: "The steamer *Bermuda* arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She brings a number of passengers. It is said that she has a very valuable cargo of arms and ammunition for the Confederate Government—amongst it fifty tons of gunpowder. She has called here for coal. Her destination is unknown. She will leave in a day or two. The *Bermuda* is the same vessel that run the blockade some months since, and created so much excitement. Rumor has it that the Admiral has received very important dispatches respecting the blockade of the Southern ports by her."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, gave notice of his intention to propose a new rule for the Senate, providing that during the rebellion the majority may fix a time when debate on any subject may be terminated, and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question. A bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific was introduced from the Special Committee on the subject. Business relating to the District of Columbia then occupied attention until the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned until Monday. Among the bills passed was one allowing the circulation of small notes in the District.

In the House, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, asked consent to make a statement relative to the Democratic Conference which took place last week, but it was refused. Subsequently, however, he found an opportunity to make his statement—which did not amount to much. The tax bill was considered for the last time in Committee of the Whole. The principal debate was upon a proposition submitted by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to tax all slaves two dollars per head, which was finally defeated, 62 to 47. The Committee then rose, and the bill was reported to the House, with the amendments, which were ordered to be printed. Final action on the bill will probably take place on Monday. The bill to establish a branch mint in Denver was passed. Mr. BEN WOOD here asked leave to make an explanation, and to brand the author of a newspaper paragraph as a coward, but he did not obtain the consent of the House, which soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to abolish the office of State Assessor was reported favorably. A general bill to amend the Excise laws was also reported. The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed were the one to extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad, the one to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, the one to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the one to declare the Canal Enlargement completed on the 1st of September, and to reduce the number of Engineers. The Congressional Apportionment bill was then taken up and debated at considerable length. The substitute offered by Mr. BALL was adopted.

In the Assembly, the Supply bill was made the special order for to-day. The bill to provide for the extension and completion of the Chenango Canal was ordered to a third reading. Messrs. Priogle, Bowen, Cowles, Benedict and Tracy, were appointed a Select Committee to perfect the bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major HERBERT, the private Secretary of Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, under the direction of the Governor, visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Monday last, and presented him with the joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State at its late session. In tendering these resolutions to the General, Major HERBERT spoke of the affection with which he is regarded by the people of New-Jersey, and stated that the resolutions were intended faithfully to convey the appreciation in which his distinguished services are held by them. In reply, the General expressed his warm attachment to New-Jersey, and spoke with evident pleasure of the near approach of the time when he should again take up his residence at Elizabeth. The conversation turning upon the war, the General—among other matters not proper to relate—stated his conviction to be, that ere Midsummer the Southern Government would be at an end.

CLIFTON W. TAYBURNE, for several months past assistant editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*, is the gentleman to whom the telegraph has referred as having returned from the South disgusted with the rebels. Gen. DIX has released him on parole not to leave the city or aid the rebels in any manner.

Thirty-five rebels, captured by Col. CARTER in the course of his recent brilliant dash into Tennessee, have arrived in Louisville. They belonged chiefly to the First Tennessee Cavalry.

Drs. HENRY M. LYMAN, BENJAMIN A. SEOUN, S. W. BOWLES, CHARLES H. SUYDAM, SYLVESTER E. STRONG and T. HALSTEAD WARD, left this City yesterday under orders to report to the Medical Director at Nashville, Tenn., where they are to do hospital duty.

It is said that a rebel agent has been at work in Baltimore, offering $1,000 each for recruits for the Confederate army.

All the important post-offices and post-routes between Louisville and Nashville are now opened and in operation, and all the routes on the Memphis branch, from Bowling Green to Clarksville, will be opened within the next ten days, or as soon as the bridge across Barren River is completed.

The United States Circuit Court was in session at Somerset, Ky., on March 26, Judge DURHAM presiding. A large crowd was in attendance, drawn together by the sale of the property captured at Mill Spring. It brought fine prices.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have affirmed the judgment of the Special Term in respect to certificates, and the right of the Corporation to impose them. In the Superior Court, at Trial Term, before Justice BOSWORTH, the Perase & Brooks Paper Works, on the second trial of their action against Ex-Sheriff JAS. C. WILLETT, for wrongful seizure, obtained a verdict for $13,173 52. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 28th March, since when it has been on trial. The General Term of the Supreme Court have also affirmed the judgment of the Sessions convicting NOAKES of forgery.

The Stock Market was generally dull yesterday, the exceptions being in one or two of the Railway Stocks, which were in demand in the afternoon. Gold was firmer, and returned to 102@102¼ ₩ cent. Exchange, 112¼ ₩ cent.

Flour and Wheat attracted less attention yesterday; prices were depressed. Corn was in fair demand at a further advance. Oats were active and buoyant, as were also Raw Sugars. Rio Coffee was quite freely purchased on speculation. Provisions were in request; Mess Pork was a trifle dearer. Molasses, Teas, Tallow, Hay, Rosin and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Whalebone was more sought after. Oils, Lead, Tin, Copper, Hemp, Hops, Fruit, Fish, Wool, Seeds, Rice and Spices were quiet. The freight engagements were light, though rates were lower.

How to Regain the Approval of Mankind.

A meeting of very respectable gentlemen was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City, a day or two since, to extend aid and encouragement to an organ of the cause of this country in London. The customary resolutions were passed, and the matter commended to the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, an influential body in this City. The idea was that we must be adequately represented by a newspaper Press abroad, to disarm ignorance and prejudice against us, and secure the consideration which, as a nation, we deserve.

All this may be very well, but is, we fear, very little to the purpose. The relations between nations do not depend upon courteous or instructive editorials. Certainly this is not the way, just at the present time, to reinstate ourselves in the good graces of England. The people of that country do not desire to think well of us, nor do the great mass wish for our success. We ought to be content with the observance of strict neutrality. We have often complained, that fighting as we are the battle of freedom for the world, we should be placed by the mother-country precisely in the same category with the rebels, so far as a favorable recognition of our cause is concerned. But what right have we to complain? Where, since the advent of Jackonism, have been the sympathies of our Government? In favor of Freedom? By no means. On the contrary, this Government has, with inconsiderable exceptions, been the earnest supporter and upholder of the most relentless and disgraceful system of oppression the world has yet witnessed. During this period the whole tendency of our Government has been retrograde, till it had come to repudiate the doctrine and faith of every Father of the Constitution. Its whole power had come to be exerted in favor of the maintenance and extension of human Slavery. For this purpose we had trampled down all the landmarks of the past; had subverted our traditional policy; had proclaimed to the world that a fear of the abolition of Slavery by a Power having possessions contiguous to ours, would be sufficient cause for seizing such possessions for the maintenance of this accursed Institution. We had placed the author of such a declaration in the Presidential Chair! No person, for years, had been allowed to represent us abroad that was not a firm advocate of the "Institution." A Minister of the United States had no more sympathy with the oppressed masses of Europe, struggling for freedom, than representatives from Turkey or Japan. At home the bludgeon ruled supreme in the National Capital. Grave Senators threatened each other with pistols in the very act of debate. In the House, frequent scenes of violence occurred; while out of it, personal rencontres of its members, or what was infinitely worse, dastardly attacks of a concealed foe upon the weak and unarmed, were of almost constant occurrence. To add to the disgraceful picture, the supreme power had at last fallen into the hands of a person who, to the treachery of almost a NERO, added his infinite cowardice, and who, after having been for nearly his whole term the abject tool of an audacious oligarchy, in their carefully-matured schemes for destroying the Government, became, through terror of personal harm, absolutely incapable of offering any resistance to their plans. In perfect keeping with the whole was the *organ* of this Administration, equally cowardly, unprincipled and corrupt—a paper which foreigners justly looked upon as the synonym for everything contemptible and base—and we have the picture, which, with little variation, for nearly a generation, only with darker and darker coloring, we have presented to the nations of the Old World, whose favor we once enjoyed and now seek to reclaim.

All this we hope we have changed. After a desperate struggle, we have thrown off this tyranny which has oppressed and demoralized us at home, and disgraced us abroad. We are now represented in the Old World by lovers of Freedom and champions of human progress. We have regenerated both Houses of Congress. The rights of debate are as perfect, and the bearing of our legislators is as courteous and humane as those of the British Parliament in its best days. We have a President in whom are united the best characteristics of the age—an earnest love of progress, with proper caution as to the means. We are addressing ourselves to the greatest work ever set before man—that of mitigating the condition of 4,000,000 ignorant and degraded fellow-creatures, and of preparing them for eventual freedom. We commence, as the President wisely recommends, where the work presents the fewest difficulties, and best promotes the advantage of both races. Conscious of our earnestness and sincerity, we are anxious for the sympathy and encouragement of other nations. But have we a right to expect this until it is fully deserved? We have forfeited it by a downward course of a generation. Have we a right to demand that the good intent of a day, or a year at best, shall efface the memory of a generation of disgrace? Nations, no more than individuals, receive each other into full confidence upon so brief a probation. We were years in falling; it will require years to regain the favor we once held. We have a military reputation to re-establish. We are to show ourselves wise and humane in our laws and our social relations. All these must be established beyond cavil before we can wring from foreigners, and particularly Englishmen, for whose good will we care most, a reluctant acknowledgment that we are what we would be thought to be. This is the last testimony that one nation vouchsafes to another. Each disparages its neighbor and rival, whose excellence may be a reproof to its own shortcomings.

In the neutrality of other nations we have really gained all we can, or ought, at present, to expect. Whatever we gain beyond, must be the result of patient trial—must be real merit—something that cannot fail to command respect. We have begun well. It depends solely upon ourselves, upon what we do, not upon what we shall say, whether we shall end well.

The Rebel Army in the Southwest.

Every glimpse that we get of the movements of rebel troops confirms the likelihood of the theory broached in these columns a fortnight ago—that the rebels do not propose to seriously defend the many threatened points in the vast territory nominally in their hands, but that their design is to concentrate from all quarters all available troops on a new defensive line, stretching from some point on this side of the mountains across to Chattanooga, and along the line of the railroad, by Decatur and Corinth, to Memphis, and there, in mass, give battle to the National army. This is a line not likely soon to be reached by us from the South; and, if they mean to make a serious effort for success at all, it is the best strategic base upon which they can plant themselves to stop our columns advancing from the North. Not only are the troops whose duty it has been to guard the menaced cities and strongholds of the Gulf Coast, as Pensacola and New-Orleans, hastening forward to the western positions on this line—not only have the divisions of the rebel Generals, SMITH and EVANS, been moved hither from Eastern Virginia, but the armies of PRICE and VAN DORN have been ordered to the same field from the far-away regions of Northwestern Arkansas; and from the peninsula of Florida, and from Georgia also, every available regiment has been forwarded north to swell the new line. On this line is Gen. BEAUREGARD, the ablest engineer and the most famous fortifier among rebels; here is BRAGG, the brilliant and bragging artillerist; here is SIDNEY JOHNSTON, the long-headed strategist; here is Rev. Gen. POLK, at once Thug and saint; here is SMITH, the dashing, and EVANS, the invincible; here, though under a cloud, are PILLOW, the peacock, and FLOYD, the "hero of thirty battles;" to this point are advancing PRICE, the war-horse of the West, and VAN DORN, the rival of FLOYD, though not in heroism. Indeed, nearly all the principal Generals of the South are now to be found between Corinth and Memphis. And, to head the roll of rebels, JEFF. DAVIS has caused it to be announced that he himself intends removing to the Southwest—as soon, probably, as he gets pushed from his stool at Richmond. With the collective troops of rebeldom, led by Generals such as those named, and stimulated by desperation, the great stand is to be made in the Southwest, with the centre apparently at Corinth, the right wing from Decatur to Chattanooga, and the left wing from Grand Junction to Memphis. The rebel papers describe, in glowing terms, the vast natural and artificial strength, the railroad facilities, and the innumerable advantages of this position; they tell of the whole region being black with rebel troops, "many of them veterans, who have fought upon the bloodiest fields of the war;" they declare that here at last have they fallen upon the true strategic line of the South, upon which there can be no defeat and from which there will be no retreat.

"If," said the Richmond *Examiner*, before the fall of Nashville, "if Nashville is taken, and if we lose in consequence all the country of which Nashville is the centre and capital, it is a question whether the Southern forces would not be stronger and better able to carry out the defensive ideas that have hitherto regulated this war. They would then go to the water-shed which divides the rivers that flow north, like the Tennessee and Cumberland, from those that tend toward the Gulf of Mexico. They would surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the whole energy of the Confederacy on the defence of the South proper. They would in this position render the road from Virginia by Chattanooga to Georgia impregnable."

So that this is the line which the rebels themselves chose long ago for their final stand and their last ditch. Notwithstanding all this, however, Gen. HALLECK is nearly ready to offer the rebels the wager of battle, even here; and when they are defeated, as they surely will be, they cannot find another strategic line, nor make another "desperate stand" north of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor, considering the rapidity with which the Gulf coast is occupied by our troops, will they be likely to do it there.

HOSPITALS ON THOROUGHFARES—THE PROVISION FOR THE WOUNDED.—The experience of the Newborn wounded has had a salutary effect upon the public. There is to be no lack hereafter of ample accommodation for as many as shall be sent homeward during the Summer campaign; and as the probability is that all the wounded who can bear the journey will be removed as early as possible from the hot and malarious atmosphere of the Southern coast, the utmost provision made here by the charitable will be wanted. The State authorities, we understand, have appropriated the Broadway wing of the Park Barracks to hospital uses. The agent of Massachusetts has secured for the reception of the New-England wounded, a large building upon the corner of Broadway and John-street. These receptacles will no doubt meet every requirement so far as room is concerned. And what with the beneficent association of the City surgeons, and the appointment by Commissioners by the Eastern States, with funds necessary for the relief of want as well as of suffering, there is assurance that the wounded soldiers of the Union will lack little in their passage through New-York save one thing—quietude.

For, with curious neglect of that highly important accessory to the comfort of the sick, the depositories for the wounded have been located on Broadway. The State authorities have even given that aide of the Park preference to the somewhat less noisy locality on Park-row. There is no apparent reason for this error. It is well, of course, to have the hospitals as convenient as possible to the ordinary landings; but the wounded are generally brought in Government transports, which can as readily land their passengers at one point as at another. Why not, therefore, select the City Hospital as one of the temporary accommodations? There are beds vacant there, we are assured, for three hundred soldiers. Indeed, it is a matter of the simplest justice to the Surgical Chief of the army, to say that that number of beds had been secured by the order of Surgeon-General FINLAY, before the recent arrival from Newbern; and that it was only through the failure of those intrusted with the care of the soldiers to advise the hospital officers of the time of their coming, that they were not met and conveyed directly to the Hospital. Those unused facilities might now properly be utilized. The Hospital is convenient to the river, and certainly far more quiet than any spot directly upon Broadway. And for any further demands, surely some building or buildings in the noiseless but accessible neighborhood of St. John's Park might be found. It is not too late, we presume, for these suggestions to be put in practice. If those in charge of the matter know the "value of peace and quietness" they will certainly be so.

Crampton on the Monroe Doctrine.

It appears from the British Blue-Book on Mexican affairs, that Sir J. CRAMPTON, of contraband-enlistment notoriety, has again become ambitious of the attentions of the Press. The gentleman, who now represents England at the Court of Madrid, has a second time overstepped the limits of his authority, having assured Marshal O'DONNELL, during one of their conversations touching intervention in Mexico, that "Her Majesty's Government could never recognize what was commonly called the 'Monroe Doctrine.'" This piece of information was, of course, communicated to the Spanish Premier to encourage him in his designs against the land of MONTEZUMA, though the special business of Sir J. CRAMPTON, at the time, was to impress on the mind of said Minister that the British Government could give no countenance to schemes of aggression or conquest. The distinguished diplomat, however, had an old score to reckon with us, and the opportunity was so favorable that he could not refrain from exhibiting his spleen by having a fling at the doctrine in question. But why had he the audacity to do so in the name of "Her Majesty's Government"? Most certainly he had no instructions, no authority from Lord RUSSELL, to make any such avowal. The object of the British Foreign Secretary, then, in fact, was rather to sustain the Monroe Doctrine than to profess enmity to it. Nor, even were that not their object, can we perceive they should proscribe a doctrine really so equitable. The "Monroe Doctrine" has been much misunderstood. It is a shield, not a sword. Its aim is protection, not aggression. "With the existing colonies, or dependencies of any European Power," says its author, "we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." There is the "Monroe Doctrine" literally, and what is there in it which could prevent its acceptance and recognition by the British Government? It does not call in question the right of that or any other European Government, to exercise supremacy over its possessions in the Western World, but merely declares that the United States will regard with repugnance the intervention of a transatlantic Power in the internal affairs of any independent American community, with a view to overthrow their liberties, or Republican institutions. This declaration, which has given such needless offence to the Governments of Europe, was in fact elicited by their own acts. One of the avowed objects of the "Holy Alliance" was the conversion of the Spanish-American Republics into monarchies, and it was against the aggression contemplated by the despots who were parties to that alliance, that the "Monroe Doctrine" was originally directed. In a word, it was a protest, on the part of the United States Government, against any such outrage then, or in the future—a protest which, so far from being distasteful to the British Minister of the day, actually embodied his sentiments, and received his support. Now, a doctrine which so illustrious a man and so eminent a statesman as CANNING sustained, neither PALMERSTON nor RUSSELL need blush to sanction. Its open recognition and faithful observance by the British Government are, in truth, the best guarantee for England's secure possession of her American dependencies. As long as the monarchies of Europe manifest a decent respect for the rights and institutions of our American democracies, there is no danger of any attempt being made by the Republics of the Western Hemisphere to expel foreign Powers from its shores: but if once a systematic design of aggression on the liberties of the States of this Continent is betrayed by Europeans, and it becomes evident that the toleration of their supremacy over any portion of America is incompatible with the safety of the popular Governments, then it may be predicated that the downfall of that supremacy is at hand. The Monroe doctrine is, therefore, the Magna Charta by which the Powers of Europe hold their cisatlantic possessions, and whether their tenure of said possessions be long or short, must depend altogether on their mode of observing this much-vilified doctrine.

EMANCIPATION OF THE PRESS.—The evening papers intimate an intention on the part of the Government to relax, at an early day, the rigors of the telegraphic censorship. The announcement will be received with satisfaction. The restriction has proved to be simply a source of vexation. It has in no way operated to curtail the circulation of war news in quarters where it might be useful to the enemy. The journalist, advised privately of army movements, but compelled to preserve silence, has had the pleasure of hearing his secret intelligence the universal topic of discussion, influencing the money market, and passing freely from mouth to mouth, while its non-publication has only served to diminish the interest of newspaper columns. This is now to cease, and the loyal population to have the same early knowledge of the doings of the National Army as the rebels have always enjoyed. One incident of the new order will, no doubt, be the cessation of the fitful and reasonless opposition to the attendance of newspaper correspondents upon the movements of the army.

The Army of the Union Complete.

The Secretary of War, unlike King LEAR, does *not* want soldiers. The army of the Union is now complete, and an order has gone forth, throughout all the land, that enlistments shall stop. The recruiting Sergeant henceforth ceases his bland persuasions, and the ear-piercing fife shall no longer summon "able-bodied young men" to the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. The grand triumphal procession that for near a year has moved through our City, *en route* for the seat of war, our eyes shall look on no more. Or, when we do, 'twill be when the return tide sets in, when the holy mission on which these patriot soldiers went shall have been accomplished in the crushing of this foul rebellion, and our returning heroes, with the consecration of the sacred cause and the glorious scars of battle and of victory upon them, shall come back to the homes they have secured for ever to freedom.

When, less than twelve months ago, President LINCOLN issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men, the rebel chief at Montgomery characterized it as a "game of brag." What does he think now when the nation has *eight times seventy-five thousand* men in the field, and further inpourings have to be peremptorily stopped? And how fares it with the rebel army—whose spirit is broken, which is being perpetually drained by returning regiments disgusted with the service, and which has to be kept up by impressments, by forced levies, by enlistments for a month, for a week and even for a day! We commend the contrast to the attention of the Richmond newspapers. There is subject for profitable reflection there.

We are yet too near in time to the expenses attending the raising of the army of the Union fully to appreciate all that is wonderful and grand in this movement. But perhaps the most remarkable of all its aspects is that the order to cease enlistments should be received with a feeling of regret. Half a million of men have come up from the peaceful walks of life to defend the unity of the Republic; but this drain, so far from exhausting our resources, leaves behind a sense of limitless opulence. The historian of the war will truly be able to say what HOOKER said of one of his heroes: "Half of his strength he put not forth." There is not the smallest doubt that, on good cause shown, another army of a half million would spring up to match the present one. The temper of mind that has put our present magnificent army in the field—a temper rooted and grounded in the deepest instincts of the people—is the best assurance that neither domestic faction nor foreign foes will ever be able to prevail against the Republic.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.—It is now just a month to-day since the *Merrimac* made her renowned raid on the fleet in Hampton Roads. Each day has brought its bulletin advising us of the quiescence of the marine monster, and the announcement has grown almost as stereotyped as "All is quiet on the Potomac." This delay of a whole month in renewing the attack is only susceptible of two interpretations, either the *Merrimac* was really so seriously damaged in the encounter as to require all this time to put her in repairs, or else the Norfolk rebels are aware of the ample preparations that have been made to meet and destroy her, and are afraid to venture a renewal of the experiment. We are disposed to think the latter the more likely. These preparations can hardly have been concealed from them, and they are probably far from fancying the outlook of things in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Though the nature and extent of the force the *Merrimac* would have to encounter if she should venture out have been withheld from publication, enough is already known to remove from the public mind all fears of trouble from her, and inspire perfect confidence that her destruction will be accomplished as surely as she appears. And this confidence would be further strengthened should we disclose the additional preparations that have been made since we last made note of this matter. The foreign vessels-of-war which are reported to have "taken a front seat in the Roads," for the purpose of viewing the anticipated spectacle, will, we think, therefore, be disappointed. Unless the rebels are willing to make a desperate throw, and let the *Merrimac* come out, with the certainty of being sunk, satisfied to let her do what damage she can in the meantime, she will not again venture on the rampage.

A NEEDLESS SACRIFICE.—It is said that the women of Charleston are giving their jewels to pay for the construction of a steam-ram to defend their harbor against the entrance of Government vessels. We have not yet heard, however, of any apparent disposition to give up for the good of the country and of humanity those jet ornaments upon the possession of which South Carolina society has so much prided itself. This sacrifice would make the other entirely unnecessary.

The Officers of Gov. Morgan's Staff.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

The statement having been made, in noticing the report of the Select Committee to examine the acts of the State Military Board, under the Three Million bill, that the officers of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff received double pay, it is proper to state that, on inquiry at the Comptroller's office, it was ascertained that the Staff officers have only received the pay of Majors of Infantry, although their rank entitled them to the pay of Brigadier-Generals.

Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Friday, April 4.

In Danvers, on Wednesday night, a man named Myans beat his wife to death, and on the following morning cut his own throat. He possessed considerable property, but had the reputation of having an ungovernable temper.

Tobacco Factory Burnt.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 4.

A destructive fire occurred here last night which consumed the extensive tobacco works of Messrs. STROHN & REITZENSTEIN, corner Fourth and Prairie streets. Loss $30,000.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 4.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption was, to-day, expelled from the Clearing-house, by a vote of 24 to 4, for having failed to comply with the rules of the Associated Banks.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.—In our advertising columns will be found "an appeal to the public for justice," made by Mr. ELIJAH C. HYDE

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill — Additions to the Broadway Railroad — The Debate on the President's Emancipation Message in the Assembly—The Brooklyn Ferry Commissioners' Bill—Legislative, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

In the House last evening, the bill conveying the Quarantine Grounds on Staten Island was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-day, and then the debate on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was continued. Mr. PIERCE resumed his remarks, interrupted by the recess, against the bill, and was followed by Messrs. MURPHY of Erie, SCHOLEFIELD of Dutchess, TANNER of Tioga, and TALLMAN of Westchester, in its favor. As I have given the substance of the arguments pro and con, in my synopsis of the previous debate, I will not occupy more space on the subject.

After Mr. TALLMAN concluded, progress was reported, and in the House the bill was ordered to a third reading, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Alley, Alvord, Banks, Bartlett, Benedict, Bush, Case, Church, Cory, Coles, A. J. Cornell, T. Cornell, Cowles, Doyle, Ely, Gere, Goslin, Gray, Hall, Halsey, Halsted, Hause, Jones, Kenoy, Lalor, Lamoutt, Leahy, Loutrel, Lyman, McCabe, McMullen, Maddox, Moore, Murphy, O'Brien, Olvony, Penfield, Prevost, Purdy, Rice, Saxe, Scheerenborn, Schofield, Searles, Seymour, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Talman, Taylor, Tenbroeck, Tracey, Trimmer, Van Liting, Ward, D. Waterbury, S. Waterbury, Wells, Wheeler, Wilbor—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Ackley, Andrus, Avery, Barry, Beadle, Brand, Bush, Crittenden, Darrow, E. Davis, J. C. Davis, Depew, Dewey, Hatcher, Haber, Haring, J. S. Havens, P. E. Havens, Hamilton, Hunnibalton, Hudson, Hubbard, Lake, Loveridge, Lindlington, Mason, Maxon, Neher, Newkirk, Ogden, Parce, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Pringle, Pryne, Remington, Root, Skinner, Springer, Stetson, Sweet, Townsley, Van Vleet, Ward—48.

An analysis of this vote will hardly bear out the accusation, so often made, that the Broadway Railroad and Susquehannah Railroad have united their fortunes. Your City delegation voted almost *en masse* for the bill. Messrs. PHELPS and BUSH being the only exceptions, and, I think, no one will accuse them, as a body, of favoring the Broadway Railroad. *Per contra*, Messrs. HOUGHTON and DUTCHER, two of the majority, who reported the Broadway bill, opposed this measure. Mr. DUTCHER, especially, fighting it vigorously, both in his minority report and on the floor in a speech, which, by an oversight, I omitted to notice yesterday, but which stirred up the feelings of its advocates more than almost any other. The vote, too, shows that, should the Governor veto the bill, as he has seen fit to do in the case of all bills on the same subject heretofore, its friends have not the requisite strength in the House to pass it over his veto. In the Senate, I think it might be done. The especial interest in the whole contest over this bill hinges upon the fact that it has so long been a bone of contention between the Governor and the Legislature.

The bills appropriating $10,000 each to aid the People's College and Troy University were both ordered to a third reading without much opposition, and the bill to repay certain expenses incurred in equipping the Twentieth Regiment, of Ulster County, was referred to the Military Committee, with power to report complete.

The Senate first took up the bill authorizing the use of the school library fund in the payment of teachers of the district desired it. The bill was opposed by Messrs. PRYN and TOMPKINS, and advocated by Mr. MCGONEGAL. Mr. PRYN would prefer to double the amount devoted to school libraries, and for this purpose moved an amendment that no money for this purpose be paid over by the State until an equal amount has been raised by the district. Before any vote could be taken on either the motion to strike out the enacting clause or Mr. PRYN's amendment, the hour for the special order arrived, and the Senate took up Mr. TAUMAN's resolution, approving the President's Emancipation Message.

Mr. BAILEY, of the Oneida District, opened in favor of the resolution. He thought the subject an exciting one, as well as important, and it should therefore be discussed as cautiously and dispassionately as possible, and that the subject of the message had been the political curse of the country, that without it there would have been no revolt, no war. If, then, it is the cause of rebellion, we ought to strike it down. The carnage that we hear of to-day, tells that the death struggle is going on between Slavery and rebellion on the one hand, and freedom and nationality on the other. We strike down the slaveholder and confiscate his property. All admit the necessity, and yet we *don't* touch the slaves! It is said the Constitution protects Slavery, and admitting this, he would abide by it, but if it were true, then there was a correspondeng obligation upon Slavery in respect the Constitution. He did not desire to make this an emancipation war. He would accord the privileges and rights of the Constitution to every slaveholder who respected its provisions, but he would proclaim that just so far as they compel us to march our armies, just to that extent must they forfeit their property—slaves and all. He thought Slavery such, in its intrinsic character, that it must always make trouble, and that we ought to strike at the root of the evil. He had thought that when the armies of JEFF. DAVIS had been scattered, the rebellion was ended, but now he thought that, unless this active cause were removed, rebellion would continue to exist after every army had been beaten and every fort retaken. He considered the proposition wise and timely.

Mr. GARSON offered the following substitute:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the Legislature of the State of New-York request the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence and that their votes for the passage of the following resolution, recommended by President LINCOLN in his message of March 6, 1862, namely:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by said State in the discretion of its Legislature, to compensate for its inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

—That, in the language of President LINCOLN, "such a proposition, on the part of the General Government, sets up no obnoxious principle, but only applies, in principle, well established axioms and familiar facts, referring, as it does, the absolute right to the States, in each case, to the State and the people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them."

Mr. TOMPKINS liked this proposition better, but would prefer simply the resolution without the quotation from the Message. He moved to strike that out. Mr. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, said it was the language of the President, and if a unanimous voice from New-York was desired, it ought to be retained. Mr. FOLGER, of Geneva, moved the following terse and comprehensive substitute:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York approves of the Message of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress March 6, 1862, therefore

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested, to use their influence and give their votes for the passage of the resolution therein contained.

After some explanations of their positions by Messrs. MURPHY and BAILEY, Mr. WILLARD moved to refer the several propositions to a Special Committee. Mr. PRYN, of this District, hoped this would be done, as, while wishing to admit the honesty of the President's motives, he did not approve all parts of the Message, and thought it, in some respects, ill-timed and ill-advised. Strange to say, Mr. PRYN and the *Atlas and Argus* entirely coincide, but the result showed that Mr. PRYN's position in the Senate to be eminently singular. A vote was taken on Mr. FOLGER's amendment, and it was rejected—28 to 3—the Nays being Messrs. PRYER, GARSON and PRYN. A vote was then taken on the original resolution as amended, and it received every vote except Mr. PRYN's.

"Alone! alone! how drear it is
Always to be alone!"

The House adopted the report of the Select Committee made yesterday, and erected the bills therein named to a third reading. Among them was the one authorizing or regulating the use of ballast lighters in New-York Harbor, and the one in regard to devises in church property. A motion was made to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote upon the passage of the Brooklyn Jury Commissioner bill, which was carried; also, the motion to reconsider.

Mr. PROVOST then moved to refer it to the King's County delegation with power to report complete. Mr. ALVORD moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, and this roll-call prevailed by general consent. The third reading of bills then proceeded, occupying much of the time of the morning session. The House at 12 o'clock suspended the third reading of bills to take up the special order, which was the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Blind Association. The objects of the bill, as declared in the second section, are "to promote the welfare of the adult blind, by assisting them in procuring work, or employment, and thereby aiding them in earning their own livelihood, and it shall not be in any sense considered or conducted as a poorhouse, asylum, or hospital." The bill met with general favor.

A motion to strike out the name of OLIVER CHARLICK was voted down, after a brief debate, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House then consented to take up the Quarantine bill, referred to yesterday. This bill proposes to authorize and require the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell to the County of Richmond the Quarantine grounds, for the sum of $4,500, to be used for a park, public landings, public buildings of the County of the County of Castleton, and for no other purposes. Mr. MCMULLEN moved to strike out the clause requiring the sale, and to fix it $100,000, instead of $4,500, as being nearer the true value of the lands involved. Mr. RICE moved to insert, in lieu thereof, the words, "at its true and equitable value."

Mr. ELY, of Richmond, made the speech in favor of the bill, placing its advocacy, as originally reported, upon the ground that the ground was originally taken forcibly as it were, from the owners at the sum named, while the whole material interests of Richmond County had suffered in every particular. He thought Staten Island has suffered in population, in property, in competent representations, and appealed generally to the sympathies of the House in favor of that county.

Mr. MCMULLEN replied, claiming that Quarantine had not decreased population of the value of property. At the time Quarantine was established, the population was sparse, but as soon as it was established the inhabitants settled near by and subjected themselves to the dangers they now complain of. He had now no objection to its sale, but he thought it ought not to be sold below its market value.

Mr. PHELPS, of your City, followed rather more at length. He stated that the Quarantine grounds were taken from a church in New-York, having a branch on Staten Island, in 1798 or '99, the church, probably, having no right to sell, as is often the case. The lands then were farm lands, valuable only as such, and the sum paid, viz.: $4,500, was probably a fair equivalent. Some years afterward the lands of the island were bought up by speculators, and then it was suddenly discovered that they were valuable for something else than farm lands. Then too, it was that the agitation of the removal of Quarantine took place. Still later, speculators bought up the lands in the vicinity of the hospitals, and the success of the speculation was dependent upon the removal of Quarantine, and was based upon the expectation of its removal. The burning of the buildings followed—not by a common mob of the rabble, but by an organized body of otherwise respectable men—with its attendant destruction of property and its cruelties. The State was fairly driven from the premises. Temporary hospitals were erected at Seguin's Point, miles away, and yet this same mob went down there and burned them. They were determined to leave the State no foothold anywhere for this purpose. The floating hospital was then tried, and it was found to work well; and now all that is wanted is a place on which to land temporarily infected cargoes. Even that is denied. Such are the circumstances; and now the County of Richmond comes and asks the State to give her, for the original price—over sixty years ago—the very lands which their own contumacy has rendered ineligible to her use. Their present market value is from $300,000 to $500,000, and yet the Land Commissioners are to be required to sell them for $4,500. He could not sustain such a proposition, and thought the House could not. And if it can, then I must confess that my faith in its integrity, or, at least, its financial ability, will be much impaired. The debate was continued until the hour of recess, by Messrs. Reddington, Seymour, Stetson, Schofield and Rice. I do not think the bill can be passed as originally reported, but that it may, with Mr. RICE's amendment incorporated.

In the Senate the report of the Committee on the Appportionment of the State was taken up at 12 o'clock, and discussed for some time. Mr. BELL moved to substitute the minority report with sundry amendments. The discussion thus far has been principally upon the New-York district lines and those in Kings County. Some amendments to the majority reports have been made in these.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th inst. was also debated at some length. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

Mr. BELL reported favorably the bill to make appropriations for the support of the State Government, and to abolish the office of State Assessor.

The bill to authorize the New-York District Court Clerks to appoint Deputies was reported adversely, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. FOLGER reported a general bill to amend the Excise laws.

The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To incorporate the Mutual Aid Society of the Genesee Annual Conference.

To increase the duties and compensations of physicians of the State Prisons.

To declare the Canal Enlargement completed on the 1st of September, and reduce the number of engineers.

To reappropriate certain money for the enlargement and completion of the Canal.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was taken up and Mr. BELL's substitute adopted by a vote of 16 to 6.

A number of amendments were debated, proposed, and rejected.

Mr. BELL, by consent, reported a bill to create a Commission for the examination of the accounts of the State Treasurer, Bank Department, &c.

The entire session was consumed in the consideration of one private claim bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

The Sepply Bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the extension and completion of the Chenango Canal was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BEADLE in the Chair.

After debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 59 to 19.

The bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy was sent to a select committee of five, to report complete.

Messrs. PRINGLE, BOWEN, COWLES, BENEDICT, and TRACEY were appointed as such select committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. OLVANEY in the Chair, took up the bill to convey the Quarantine grounds of Staten Island for public uses.

Mr. ELY made a statement in favor of the bill.

Mr. STETSON favored the bill. New-York State did not desire to turn land speculator. It had had use of the land for a long term of years, and it should be willing now to give it back to the county, upon receiving the money paid for it.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. PRESTON said the State bought this land and paid for it when the neighborhood was a wilderness. The land belongs to the State as much as any man's farm belongs to him. He did not wish the House to be led off on false issues. The idea of Richmond County setting itself up as injured by the State is absurd. The quarantine was a positive benefit to Richmond County up to 1835, when gentlemen's residences began to accumulate there. He was quarantined there thirty years ago. Then there were no houses there. If was all very well to desire to get rid of the Quarantine; but don't say the Government has injured the county, while it is the county that has injured the State. He would willingly forget and forgive the outrages against law and humanity perpetrated by the burning of the Quarantine buildings, if the county came with a fair proposal to offer for the property. But when they demand the land for nothing, they could not consent to grant the request. The proposition to sell the land for $60,000 was merely placing a technical price upon it.

After a long debate, progress was reported, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report complete.

Mr. KEARNEY moved to refer the bill to incorporate the New-York Firemen's Saving Institution to the First Committee of the Whole. He advocated the motion, which was carried. The bill was then considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Bronchitis.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May. 14, 1858.

DEAR SIRS: I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES." I shall take pleasure in recommending their use to a large class of pupils, and to others who may need this remedy.

Very Respectfully, C. H. GARDNER.

To Messrs. J. I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

Hernia, (or Rupture.)—The best proof that MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS will cure Hernia is the proof of those who have worn them and been cured. Persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint should call on MARSH BROTHERS, corner of Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss—A Chemical Compound similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all Druggists.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.
CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Spring Styles of
GENIN'S Silk and Felt Hats for Gentlemen, now ready.
GENIN'S Misses', Boys and Infants' Hats, in every variety. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Americans, Throw off the Yoke.—The Union Shirt, a new article made to measure at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is destined to supersede all others. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Hoeton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Rogers & Raymond.
SPRING 1862.
The prevailing belief among all classes that the
WAR IS CLOSING,
having given a new stimulus to business, the old and well-known house of ROGERS & RAYMOND, celebrated for the last fifteen years throughout the United States for their
UNSURPASSED CLOTHING
for
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
have made extensive preparations to meet an unusual demand. They invite especial attention to their
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
for 1862,
because it embraces a wider variety than they have ever before presented, and is marked at prices which will suit the most
ECONOMICAL PURCHASERS.
The stock of clothing for Boys of all ages comprehends everything dashing and stylish in this department which taste can suggest, or skill can furnish.
The prices of all articles are displayed in conspicuous figures, and the RULE OF ONE PRICE TO ALL and NO DEVIATION is strictly adhered to.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st. and 214 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, JAMES ROGERS to MARY LOUISA, daughter of W. H. Brown, Esq., of Brooklyn.

SCHENCK—KITTLE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, D. D., of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Rev. A. N. Kittle, of Elizabeth.

DIED.

BINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 4, WILLIAM PERRY BINGHAM, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, in the Old Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., New-York, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for burial.

BUSHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, SAMUEL BUSHELL, in the 65th year of his age, (for the past 45 years a resident of the 7th Ward.)

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—At Scrub Oak, Westchester County, at the residence of A. Ackerson, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, son of the late William H. Burnham, and grandson of the late William Burnham, of Bloomingdale, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, at 3½ P. M. on Saturday, April 5, without further invitation.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, PETER CHAPMAN, a native of Kilbarchan, Scotland, aged about 90 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. Ritchie, his son-in-law, No. 319 West 12th-st.

DE LUZA.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, MARY KEARTSIONT, youngest daughter of Alfred F. and Mary C. de Luze, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock.

DUSLING.—In Mott Haven, on Friday morning, April 4, THOMAS DUSLING, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Mott Haven, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Flushing, on Monday morning, for interment.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, SARAH JOUNSON, wife of Wm. H. Halsted, and daughter of the late John Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 West 14th-st., this (Saturday) morning, April 5, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 4, GEORGE, son of William Kellock, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 73 Eldridge-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LEVECHOT.—In Hastings, Westchester County, on Friday morning, April 4, ISAAC LEVECHOT, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 7, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, suddenly, CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, youngest son of John S. Livingston, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCLAVE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday April 3, CAROLINE BRUSH EAGLE, beloved wife of Wm. H. McClave, and daughter of the late David R. Earle, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Cross and Spring sts., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages to convey friends to Newark will be at Jersey City, at the ferry inclosure, up to 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Greenwood.

MCGILL.—In this City, on Friday, April 4, Mrs. JANE B., wife of Rev. J. A. McGill, Pastor of 11th-st. U. P. Church, aged 34 years.

Pastors and members of the churches of the First and Second Presbyteries of New-York, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church in East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCKINLEY.—In this City, on Friday, April 4, ANNA, eldest daughter of Lactitia M. and the late Robert A. McKinley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 12th-st., second house west of 4th-av., on Sunday, April 6, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Rockland for interment.

SEWALL.—In Los Angelos, Cal., on Saturday, Feb. 22, GEORGE C., son of J. N. Sewall, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

WOODHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, GEORGE ALFRED, son of Alfred and M. Cordelia Woodham, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Grand-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M.

WADE.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, April 4, Dr. SIDNEY WADE, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, April 7, at 11 o'clock, from the South 5th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 153.—April 4, 1862.
1, 45, 8, 16, 11, 36, 46, 60, 40, 2, 75, 30, 63

KENTUCKY, CLASS 160.—April 4, 1862.
55, 67, 42, 23, 20, 75, 28, 63, 36, 49, 16, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 107.—April 4, 1862.
38, 6, 5, 39, 11, 75, 46, 40, 54, 48, 13, 50, 68.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 191.—April 4, 1862.
33, 44, 30, 69, 34, 18, 75, 58, 45, 1, 41, 57.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JAYNES'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO HAVE used this Standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness.

In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and a limited to be the Great Remedy of the age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

It is claimed, therefore, that, having stood the test of time—the sales still increasing—and the direct testimony of cures effected by its use accumulating on our hands, the proprietors of the EXPECTORANT are justified in recommending it to the afflicted with renewed confidence, not, be it borne in mind, as a "Cure-all," nor as being absolutely infallible in all cases and under all circumstances, but as the best combination of medicines within the reach of the public, calculated, in *most* cases, to eradicate the various diseases for which it is commended, and in ALL cases to afford relief.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the testimony to the curative powers of the EXPECTORANT is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character—clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves—not only are, but recommend it in the highest terms for the uniformity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The EXPECTORANT is especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and others accustomed to speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness and all Bronchial Affections, and for strengthening the organs of speech.

For sale by Druggists generally.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 453 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DARNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

$50 WILL BE PAID ANY PARTY WHO will procure the advertiser a position in any good concern as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent, having acted a number of years in that capacity as principal, in the jobbing business. Address ACTIVE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WHICH IS THE BEST MEDIUM IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE?

READ THE FOLLOWING.

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 5, 1861.

The *Herald* prints an advertisement of the *Tribune* copied from our columns, for which it pretends that we pay it half price. The pretence is utterly false; we never employed, nor authorized, nor in any manner solicited, the insertion of our advertisement by the *Herald*, any more than we ever entreated its forbearance, or did any other of a thousand discreditable acts which that mendacious journal has from time to time attributed to us. We had heard before that the *Herald* keeps up a fallacious show of prosperity by stuffing its columns with advertisements which no one ever hired or asked it to print; and here we have the proof. Very likely, half its advertisements are bogus, to say nothing of those obtained by lying vaunts and other false pretences.

The *Herald* says the *Tribune* has "lost all its subscribers," and is very poor and declining. Now, we do not boast of our wealth, nor of making money in such times as these—only a journal that thrives on public calamity could expect to do that—but we have a little money still in bank, and a disposition to help those still less fortunate than ourselves in this conjunction of cold weather and hard times. In their behalf we make the following proposition:

The *Herald* shall designate a capable and worthy printer or publisher, not connected with or interested in either establishment, and we another such; which two shall appoint a third or umpire, in case they shall at any time see fit to do so. These two or three persons, so chosen, shall have free access, at all hours, to the offices, press rooms, paper-rooms, books, &c., of the two concerns, with the right to interrogate at pleasure any and every foreman, pressman, book-keeper, clerk, or other person connected with either establishment, and to require answers on oath if they see fit. They shall, within a month, report what they, or a majority of them, find to be the actual circulation of the *Tribune* and the *Herald* respectively, which report shall be printed directly under the editorial head of each of our journals, in every edition and issue thereof, for the space of one calendar month thereafter. It shall also be a part of its duties to every other month publish in our City which has a daily circulation of more than Ten Thousand copies. If this report does not show that the *Tribune* has at least Fifty Thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then we shall pay the entire expense of such advertising in other journals than the two interested, and shall give in addition Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of our City, and an equal sum for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in the Potomac hospitals aforesaid.

If, on the other hand, it is decided that the *Tribune has* Fifty Thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then the *Herald* shall pay for the advertising aforesaid (not at its usual rates) but at the usual rates) at the rate of $250 for the relief of the Poor of our City, and another $250 for the solace and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers on the Potomac as aforesaid.

—We have borne in silence the monstrous lying of the *Herald* with regard to its own circulation and that of the *Tribune* and other rivals, till our patience is exhausted. No one will doubt for a good fellow of such responsibility as the premises. Now let the public watch the wretched old braggart, and see how he will sneak out of the scrutiny to which we challenge him! Of course, he will shuffle, and lie, and blackguard, as usual; but he dare not toe the mark! Watch him!

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 9, 1861.

A GREAT LIAR WITH A BAD MEMORY.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 9, 1861.

Mr. Mephistopheles Greeley and that "Little Villain," Raymond, are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their cowardly papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them; but their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain. The *practice of betting is immoral. We cannot approve of it.* It may suit Greeley and Raymond, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, but it will not do for us. *We never made but one bet in our life*, and upon that occasion—thirty-five years ago—we wagered ten dollars that Jackson would be elected President, and we won the money.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 22, 1849.

BETTING VON THE POOR. * * * * We offer the following *bet* to the *Tribune* newspaper, the proceeds, whoever loses, to be handed over to the Mayor for charitable purposes: $100 that the daily circulation of the New-York *Herald* is greater than that of the *Tribune*; $150 that it is half as much again; $100 that it is *twice* as much. All or some to be taken together. Will Messrs. G. & McE. please to reply?

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 12, 1848.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath have accepted the conditions of the bet *offered by us*, &c., &c.

THE DECISION OF THE BET.

From the New-York Herald, March 1, 1848

NEW-YORK HERALD. Average circulation.		NEW YORK TRIBUNE Average circulation.	
Daily	16,711	Daily	11,455
Weekly	11,455	Weekly	15,750
Presidential	760	Semi-Weekly	900
Total	28,926	Total	28,105

Herald ahead by 751

Dated Feb. 26, 1848. (Signed.) D. H. MEGIE, J. G. WILSON, } Referees.

Two days after the above appeared conspicuously in the *Herald*, that journal had no more sense of decency than to state its own circulation at 43,155!

We ask our readers and the business public to look well at the above expose. The *Herald* has steadily pursued from the outset to the present of falsifying all the advertising of our City by persistent and monstrous lying. Saying as this was carried to doubling and trebling its own circulation, we bore it in silence, though it was depriving us by fraud of patronage that we needed and were fairly entitled to. Thousands who know, in a general way, that the *Herald* is utterly unprincipled and mendacious, do not realize that its continual boasts of circulating more copies daily than all the other journals of our City, more than any three other papers, &c., &c., are conscious, shameless frauds, deliberately perpetrated with the base design of stealing its neighbors' business. But when, emboldened by impunity, the Satanic proceeded to assert, among a hundred kindred lies, that the *Tribune*, "*having lost all its own subscribers*, is obliged to appeal to the *Herald*'s readers," &c., &c., an appeal which we had never made, nor thought of making, we felt constrained to offer to submit the circulation of the two journals respectively to the most searching scrutiny, and to have the result advertised in the fullest manner—we to pay the entire expense of such advertising and give $250 to our City Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, and $250 more for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, in case the circulation of the *Tribune* were not proved to exceed that of the *Herald* by *more than* fifty thousand copies; the *Herald* to do the same in case the circulation of the *Herald* should be more than fifty Thousand. In short, we made the *Herald* just such an offer as it made us in 1836, only that then it proposed to prove its circulation greater than ours, while we now agree to be beaten and pay the forfeits if our circulation is not the greater by *over* Fifty Thousand. From this challenge the *Herald* sneaks off under the pretence that it "never bets," considers "betting immoral" &c., &c., though it was ready enough not only to "bet," but to challenge us to do so, when it supposed its circulation the larger. We submit that the morality which constrains it to withhold its mite from the relief of our poor at this harsh season, and of our wounded and suffering soldiers on the Potomac, has broken out so suddenly that it is not likely to be enduring.

In 1836, we were beaten by gross fraud. The "Panic-struck *Herald*," by the help of which our circulation was outnumbered, was an abortive project, which had obtained no subscribers, and had died a very natural death before the scrutiny above recorded. But Mr. Wilson, our referee in the premises, was compelled to respect the statements of the *Herald*'s employés that they *did* print 77 copies of the *Presidential Herald*, as *had* been the case; but nobody ever could or would take, and was never heard of thereafter. We should expect to be cheated some on a fresh scrutiny; but our circulation exceeds the *Herald*'s by so much more than fifty thousand that we can stand a swindle of ten thousand, and still compel the old reprobate to do more at our City fund or charities than he has yet done in all his long and disgraceful career. He well does he know this; hence his horror of battles. We might overcome that species of virtue in an hour by offering to prove our circulation one hundred thousand more than fair; but we choose to hold him just where we have him, and let the public enjoy his contortions and gibberings. Ladies and gentlemen! wake up and take a look at the animal! He is sternly hurling and dragging at his enormous unparalleled circulation, asserting that it far exceeds that of the *Tribune*, which he says has "lost all its subscribers;" and when we dare him to a scrutiny, offering to pay $250 to relief charities if our circulation does not exceed his by *more* than fifty thousand, he skulks off under a pretense of morality and aversion to betting! Look at him!

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, and all who have wares, inventions, lands, or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no advertising medium so good as the New-York *Tribune*, its circulation being largely in advance of any other newspaper. Real estate owners will find the *Tribune* especially valuable as an advertising medium.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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Address,
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

DONE GONE! DONE GONE!
AND
THE NEGLECTED PICTURE.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
of these remarkable paintings, published by
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
No legal Album should be without them.
Price 25 cents, with printed description. Inquiries may be made in postage-stamps, and the picture will be sent by mail, prepaid.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES—Recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles; no missing stitches; no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted.
Address the HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

COMMON SENSE
F

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] FURNITURE

[illegible] THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salerooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of [illegible] furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, mirrors, pier and mantel [illegible], with marble slabs, fine plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, [illegible] and Venetian, sitting and library bookcases, secretary, book racks, [illegible] wardrobes, washstands, [illegible] bedsteads, bedding, [illegible] chairs, gold-band and [illegible] china, glassware, &c. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.

G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock, a superb rosewood marble-bed billiard table, nearly new and in perfect order, with balls, cues, &c., complete.

The attention of dealers is particularly requested.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salerooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant rosewood billiard table, marble bed, with balls, inlaid cues, markers, cue racks, &c., made to order for a private house, and is almost new. Cost $350. To be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine table for his own use, this table, being 11 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, is an opportunity rarely met with.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB GRAND ACTION PIANO.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, one superb 7-octave rosewood grand piano, Driggs' patent, almost new, cost $800, will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

At 11 o'clock, at the [illegible] 117 Nassau-st., (late Astor House Bank building), by C. W. DAVENPORT. Part of the stock of a first-class cabinet-maker, containing a varied assortment of parlor, [illegible] make, and warranted in every respect, to the confidence of intended purchasers, who are invited to examine the same previous to sale by catalogue before sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal
Southern District Florida.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., between Hicks-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, large suite of handsome furniture and oil-paintings, by order of the Executrix of Ann Forbes, deceased.

Parlors—Rosewood parlor suite, 7 pieces in crimson plush, statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, richly carved, two rosewood card tables, three mahogany library bookcases, rosewood and mahogany book racks, Turkish arm-chairs and lounges, bronze and marble mantle clocks, with Tarrat to match, bronze statuettes, twenty very fine oil-paintings, lace and satin window curtains, walnut extension table, crystal-cut glassware, &c., &c.

Chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, with marble tops, dress bureaus, wardrobes, commodes, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, mantel and side clocks, china vases, waunt [illegible] and arm chairs in leather, large mirrors, toilet [illegible], Iron safe—Rich & Co.'s—velvet and Brussels carpets, and oil-cloths, with basement and kitchen [illegible].

Sale to-day at the salerooms.

POSITIVE LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and 3 short piers at the Deepdocese-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 29, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels, velvet and 3-ply ingrain carpets, do. stair do., carved rosewood suites, covered in green, reps, and figured damasks, gilt frame pier mirrors, lace do., gilt frame mantel glasses, carved oak dining-room suites, buffet, dining-table, sofa and chairs, mahogany dining tables, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. washstands, mahogany armoire-a-glace, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak bedsteads, mahogany desks and tables, rockers, office furniture, &c. Also three elegant rosewood pianos, made by well-known makers, of beautiful tone and finish.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a black Newfoundland dog, not yet seven months old—an excellent water-dog. Also, by order of constable, one gilt frame, oval oil-painting, Venus. By order of John Mahoney, Constable.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, VIOLINS, BANJOS, SHOW CASES, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of assignee, silver-plated casters, coffee urns, ice pitchers, goblets, cake baskets, waiters, syrup pitchers, candlesticks, salts, water pitchers, &c.

Also, musical boxes, playing from 4 to 12 airs; violins, banjos and tomborines, Bohemian glassware, &c.

ALSO, ONE COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER, MICROSCOPES, &c.

ALSO, TWO LARGE PLATE GLASS SHOWCASES.

Also, a large assortment of handsome
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 26th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by MILLER & KENELLY and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 18 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOLOMON WILL SELL at auction, Saturday, April 5, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases and wardrobes, hair mattress, feather beds and pillows, velvet tapestry carpets, hat stands, brocatel lace and lace curtains, crockery and glassware in variety, mantel ornaments, paintings, &c., &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano, round corners, of superior tone, made under supervision of and for W. Vincent Wallace; mahogany piano made by Firth, Hall & Pond.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 44th-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz., magnificent solid rosewood and richly-carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; Brussels and 3-ply carpets, pier glasses, lace curtains, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, hat-stand, extension dining-table, buffet, dining-chairs, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beddlog, refrigerator, kitchen and basement furniture, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY A. JOURNEAY—AT PUBLIC AUCTION SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M., in front of Van Rantz's stable, Canal-st., near Broadway, by order of executors, a very superior bay horse, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, and a fast trotter; also, a blood bay mare, has been used to the cart, will go in single or double harness, free from all tricks; 1 large two-horse carriage, 1 low carriage, 1 cockaway carriage, 1 single and double harness, Buffalo robe, blankets, &c.

Terms cash. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 403 4th-st. (Albion-place), near 4th-av., the household furniture of the residence of the late Preserved Fish, Esq., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs, sofas, breakfast and dining extension tables, pier tables, mirrors, oil-cloths, China, glass, and silver-plated ware, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, mattresses, &c., &c., and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine-st.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers,

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN GRANGER, at Near Rockaway, L. I., (17 miles from New-York,) THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, 55 acres fronting on the bay, with good landing, buildings complete, in good order; modern and new. Positive sale for cash, subject to a mortgage for $2,000 at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—Embracing the works of some of the first ancient and modern artists, many of which are in rich gilt frames. Also, rare fine line engravings.

W. M. SMITHAM, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Wetmore, No. 144 Nassau-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, in full assortment, from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday morning.

JOHN H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, washstands, bar and other mirrors, curtains, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, mattresses, chandeliers, tables and cornices, cottage suites, bowls, pitchers and kitchen ware.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 192 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store, with the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 92 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS:
No. 146 East 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 187 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. [illegible] East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 11 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Sixty-second-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 46th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 16th-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FIFTEEN MINUTES by cars from the Hamilton-av. Ferry, a large cottage and stable, three stories; the first has from 8 to 10 rooms; attic and kitchen, situated between 4th and 5th avs. and 12th and 13th sts., running from street to street, 50 feet by 200. The house has been recently repaired and painted; a new arbor and front fence has been recently erected; trees and grapery on the premises. The present tenant has occupied the premises for the last five years. To a responsible family it will be let low for one or more years. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—A five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 4th-av., or No. 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 36 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. This location, between Canal and Grand sts., being considered the most valuable on the street. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BAILtic-st., a tall, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, ranges, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building, perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make in reality but one building, suitable for manufacturing from 8 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Countess of Frances. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—STORE No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to let from May 1. This is one of the largest and best located stores in the City; has been occupied the past ten years as a first-class dry goods establishment. For particulars, inquire next door, of J. G. WHITEHOUSE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 33d-st.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-STREET, Brooklyn—3-story, with in three minutes' walk of Fulton-ferry, two stories, with extension nine rooms, fifteen closets, gas and water. Rent $250 and $275 and water rate. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Courtst., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lots, 25x100 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 14th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible person. The location is healthy, and the place is fit adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, BROWN-stone house, containing all the modern improvements, with furniture; handsomely situated in a genteel neighborhood; convenient to ferries and cars. Payment taken in board of two persons if desired. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE SEIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 1st-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $250. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite or of SAMUEL WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL FINISHED COTtage brown-stone ornament house, every modern convenience, pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, a white house, corner row, situation and street Gravesend. Apply to [illegible] FRANKLIN, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., a four-story brown-stone front house No. 58 Washington-st. Also, a two-story house No. 31 same street to be let. Apply on the premises, or to A. TREADWELL, No. 128 Chambers-st.

STORES NOS. 26 AND 28 WHITEHALL-st. Apply on the premises with at 9 o'clock, either complete or separate, to suit tenants. Possession given Friday, 4th inst. Apply to M. N. TAYLOR, JOHN TON, No. 26 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order, newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout, will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 264 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 233 West 15th-st.; in excellent order, and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 235, next adjoining.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central to New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 632 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 25x6 feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated in town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $6,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and rubber manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JAS. S. GRANT, Yonkers, or H. SOUTER, No. 68 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP and basement brick house No. 130 Mott-st., near Broome; has bath, gas, water, sewer, and all conveniences; carriage-house, stables and outbuildings in the rear; rent low. Apply to C. A. WAFFELBERY, No. 95 Franklin-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the sale and liquor business, No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES ANDERSON, No. 454 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 5 Platt-st., with fixtures for the hardware business—the best and deepest store in the street; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 12 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BUBBLE-HOUSE TO LET S—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, third-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 141 and 143 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. F. WHITE, No. 7 Wortheet-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., near 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARE, 6 Stanton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.

TO LET.—Store No. 249 Front-st.
Store, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.
Brown stone house, No. 11 East 30th-st.
Three-story brick house, No. 125 East 26th-st.
Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.
Small brick house, No. 103 East 27th-st.
Two-story brick house, No. 39 Bleecker-st.
Brown stone house, No. 42 East 30th-st.
Large house and lot, No. 126 East 13th-st.
Two-story brick house, No. 6 Charlton-st.
Brown stone house, No. 21 East 16th-st.
Two-story, 3rd house, No. 6 Charlton-st.
Brown stone house, No. 21 East 16th-st.
Two-story, 3rd house, No. 498 Broome-st.
Coal yard, &c., No. 68 Wooster-st.
Small modern house, No. 153 East 50th-st.
Light stone house, No. 114 East 34th-st.
First and third floors, (modern) No. 346 Third-av.
Four-story house, No. 153 Wooster-st.
Three-story house, No. 160 West 26th-st.
Three-story, &c., house, No. 96 East 24th-st.
Store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
House and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 83 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET AT HARLEM—SUITABLE FOR a City and country residence combined, for a school, or for a first-class public house—the large double house on 2d-av., near 125th-st., with stable, large garden, fruit trees, &c. On the premises is also a cottage, containing eight rooms, which will be let with it, if desired. Possession early. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

$500 RENT.—TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXchange, the four-story brown-stone English basement house No. 145 West 42d-st.; gas, hot and cold water and furnace throughout; parlor and reception-room frescoed. Will be rented to a low rent to a responsible tenant only. Apply at No. 147 West 42d-st., or to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 108 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all the modern improvements. Rent, $450. Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 56th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILding No. 339 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house; is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

DRUG STORE TO LET—AND STOCK AND fixtures for sale, No. 377 Greenwich-st., occupied by the late Dr. Christian Smith 25 years, and until his death. Apply at No. 379 Greenwich-st., at about 9, 2 or 7 o'clock. Possession immediately.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—(Free to May 1)—The four-story brown-stone houses No. 59 East 28th-st. and No. 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., or as per bill.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 153 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

LAKE SARATOGA.—TO LET—A FURNISHED residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grave, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Saratoga is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at 151 East 13th-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; contains 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; one acre of ground, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house. For further information, apply to H. WHITEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees, stables, ice-house, (filled); all in perfect order; rent for one year, $1,500. Apply at No. 113 Duane-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, LOW RENT, high basement, three-story dwelling, large extension, usual improvements, convenient to City Halls, desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn; furniture good, and well adapted to house; rent $300. Apply, at present, at No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHARLES CARTER.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill and overlooking the village, view of the sound, and the Village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 211 EAST 24TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs. Rooms, bath and gas-fixtures throughout. Rent, $424. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire on the premises, or in the store No. 359 Grand-st., near Essex.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 57TH-AV. FOR sale or to lease for a term of years, near 57th-st. The house is new, high stoop, brown-stone front, elegantly furnished. Inquire of L. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 20th-st. Rent $1,200, is brown stone, contains all modern improvements, in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 124 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, No. 41 East 30th-st., near 5th-av.; 3-story, high basement, with all improvements. For terms apply at [illegible] New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE BOUTIful story brown-stone front house No. 36 East 17th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for 6 months from May 1, thoroughly furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A four-story basement and under-cellar brick house, north side of 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20.10x48, lot 100.5, at $9,000—no less. Terms very easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st. N. B.—This house and lot was sold by the above-named brokers five years ago for $11,000.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000, $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to take on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. HOUGHTON, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 73 South 7th-st.

LANDS FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LANDS for sale and to let. Very desirable lands of from 5 to 20 acres for sale, within sight of a depôt, 14 trains per day to and from New-York; 45 minutes' ride. Cottages for sale or to let. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or J. O. STEVENS, office of Goodert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE FOR THE TIMES, IN Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, house and 12 lots, with greenhouse, icehouse, and large variety of fruits and flowers, well suited for a florist or gentleman's residence; would exchange for a small house, well located and unincumbered. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Monmouth-st., over Mechanics' Bank

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone front house, No. 56 West 47th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.—complete with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A new two-story and basement brick house, with ten rooms, finished in good style, in a good location near the ferries; will take $700, and leave the balance on mortgage. Inquire immediately at the corner of South 2d and 6th sts., Williamsburgh.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill., large stone buildings, 8 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $45,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWNstone front four-story house and lot, No. 8 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot about 22 feet; possession may be had immediately and furniture if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-st.

WISCONSIN LANDS FOR SALE.—CERTIficates for 3,000 acres of school and university lands, situated in Kewaunee, Pierce, St. Croix and Chippewa Counties. Interest paid till January, 1862. Price 75 cents per acre. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within 20 miles of the City, in exchange for a fine-size dwelling-house and lot, near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,241 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Berkian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition, of pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. The building is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a genteel and country residence, or for a Private School, Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, seventy miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego, Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; communication by boat 45 minutes from Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad almost hourly. The house is 41x35 feet, two stories and attic, containing 13 rooms; excellent carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled) and bath-house, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; one vegetable garden; extensive view of East River and Long Island Sound. Apply at or address No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET—A NICE SNUG COTTAGE, WITH three acres of land, situated on the road leading from Piermont to Nyack, in the County of Rockland, about one mile from Piermont; contains ten rooms, with barn, stable, etc., fine river view, good water, plenty of fine fruit, good garden. Stage passing the door to meet all the trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Rent $200. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Piermont, of J. M. DEDEKER.

TO LET IN NEWARK.—NORTH BROAD-ST., No. 63, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, containing fifteen rooms, (four small,) good cellar; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 50x100 feet; has every convenience; is in a pleasant, airy and healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from M. & E. R. R. Depôt. Rent $300.

JOHN PROVOST,
No. 192 Broad-st., or No. 88 William-st., New-York.

TO LET O

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY HEADJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. by order

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, next, at their counting-room, in the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

Has this day been declared.

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.

DISBURSING OFFICERS' CHECKS ON THE TREASURER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

By RICHARDS KINGSLAND, dealer in securities, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—The undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, (now styled the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, prior to the 20th of April.

HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 30th inst. until the morning of the 5th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY Company's Office, 25 William-st., (Room 9, 2d floor,) New-York, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., "both inclusive," preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Milwaukee April 30, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall, New-York, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, March 15, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEBENT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The subscribers, Trustees under the first mortgage given for the security of the bonds issued by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will receive proposals in writing until the 10th day of April inst., at No. 50 Wall-st., for the sale of eight one thousand dollar bonds of the series numbered from one to five hundred inclusive.

WM. H OSBORN,
J. NEWTON PERKINS, } Trustees.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 2 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

BROS AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY SACRAMENTO BONDS.—CITY OF Milwaukee Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company; also, over-due Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SUTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—7-30 United States Treasury Notes and certificates of indebtedness bought and sold, at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $4,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $2,000 each. Address Grand, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and [illegible] sts., (and somewhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) Tons of Coal, and [illegible] hundred (1,500) cords of Oak and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, free-burning coal, in good order, two thousand pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. [illegible] must state the names from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from [illegible] approved, and must state the price per ton. [illegible] two hundred and forty pounds [illegible]

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by [illegible] appointed under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cnt for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. HANCE,
GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New-York, April 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY next, 7th inst., for furnishing at Fort Lafayette, 90 tons, gross weight, best quality red ash, egg size, anthracite coal, subject to the inspection and approval, and to be paid for upon the certificate of the Actiog Assistant Quartermaster at that post.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL *ags't* HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Ludlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.

J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
mh 26-2aw 3w W.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. RUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

S. W. & R. A. GAINAS, Referee's Attorneys.
ap5-2aw3w*S

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH SILVER,
ap5-1aw6m8* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS,
} Executors.
m29-1aw6m8*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at Room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, 2d of April, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for the erection of a public market at the foot of 16th-st., East River. Many of the parties interested in the subject were present, when it was agreed to adjourn until MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at the same time and place, in order to afford all parties interested an opportunity to be present, and state their views to the Committee. The attendance of all persons interested is respectfully requested, in order that the Committee may report their conclusions to the Board at the earliest practicable moment.

JAMES REED,
WILLIAM WAISH,
JOHN D. ATTIWELL,
} Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on MONDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before them, will have an opportunity of being heard.

ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON,
} Committee on Finance.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, Presidant.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive Interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and General Broker, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance to the office in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSIL, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 93 Nassau-st., near the Custom-house.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 40 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Duane-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, by inclosing $1, and directing or addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Cornt-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for months of derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE restores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known to the countries of poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No 3 Division-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

New-York, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JEROME, FITZHUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

A. T. JEROME,
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
J. E. JENKINS.

Dated New-York, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business, at No. 20 Exchange-place, (offices formerly occupied by J. Van Schaick.) A. G. JEROME.

New-York, April 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of FITZHUGH & JENKINS, and will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 61 Beaver-st.

D. H. FITZHUGH, Jr.,
New-York, April 1, 1862. J. E. JENKINS.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL WILDE & SONS being dissolved by the death of Mr. SAMUEL WILDE, Sen., the business will be conducted as heretofore by the surviving partners, under the name and style of SAMUEL WILDE'S SONS.

APRIL 1, 1862.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of

Swedee and Hammered Iron,
Refined and English Iron,
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron,
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron,
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams,
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron,
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HALIFAX.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Coos. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENAS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862.

VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe, and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

TO VESSEL OWNERS.—A RESPONSIBLE firm can furnish freights and get a first-class captain to sail a flat vessel of fifty or sixty tons. Address R. S. G., Box No. 147 *Times* Office,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

wrons, N. P. Willis, and other celebrities of literary notoriety, were on the train with us.

The sickness in the hospitals is somewhat diminishing, but there are still a great many cases of small-pox in the eruptive hospitals. That situated in the upper story of the Patent Office consists principally Western soldiers, who are very kindly cared for by the excellent nurses in charge. Besides the attendants in the wards, the ladies of the city have used untiring exertions to make the patients comfortable, and among the ladies mentioned, Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. Suter, wives of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents, deserve special commendation for their kind attentions to the sick and wounded. On the Potomac, the health of the troops is rapidly improving, and the regimental surgeons have only to report a few cases of light pulmonary complaints. The quarters of this immense army, I notice, are kept very neat, and the tents are all supplied with board floors and stoves. The food is excellent, of its kind, the bread being freshly baked each day, and the meat and coffee of the best quality. The troops are very cheerful and ready and to be led on to victory under their favorite, McClellan. We shall see.

Having left the Secretary, Stanton, your correspondent called to see him on Saturday, although it was not the hour for strangers to visit. Standing at the desk in an ante-room, I found a very pleasant looking gentleman conversing with several around him. Scrupulously neat in his appearance, of heavy frame and immense black beard, with intelligent eye and business manner, he looked for all the world like the photographs which represent him. At a glance you knew him to be the Secretary of War. While awaiting my turn to speak to him, the following conversation ensued between him and a dealer of glue of your City:

Mr. —— Secretary Stanton, I have some letters to you. I am a glue dealer of New-York. I wish, Sir, to have permission to gather up the carcasses of dead horses at Bull Run for the purpose of using them in my business. Can I be accommodated?

Mr. Stanton— Yes, Sir, I will give you a note to the Quartermaster and furnish you with transportation, as I regard it a sanitary measure. Is that all, Sir?

Mr. —— No, Sir; I have a friend, Col. ——, that I wish to be appointed a Brigadier. He was in the three months' service, and has done a good deal for his country.

Mr. Stanton— Has he been in any battles?

Mr. —— No, Sir, but he has strong political influence.

Mr. Stanton—I cannot appoint him, Sir. I have hundreds of such applications, Sir. We have meritorious men who have suffered, who have been in action, and these must be attended to first. I cannot aid, you, Sir.

Others come in; some wanting one favor, some another. Mr. Stanton receives them all with that courtesy which so distinguishes him, never getting excited, always patiently listening, noting each case, and disposing of it quietly and rapidly, with a pleasant word and a kind smile for all. Would that our other officials were as courteous, as cautious and as active in the discharge of their duties.

The new Treasury issues are out this morning in a few packages, and will be in general circulation in the city by Saturday. To facilitate business and to expedite the issue, the signatures of the Register and Treasurer are engraved, and a machine for cutting them is to be used. A treasury stamp will also be affixed to them by machinery. Besides Treasury notes, a large number of genuine Confederate bills of small denominations may be seen in the shop windows, and the news-boys are doing a heavy business in selling *fac similes* of the Virginia Confederate bills to green strangers in search of relics. W. B. R.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions that Democratic papers be allowed the same privileges in the mails as Republican and Abolition papers.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, in favor of a general bankrupt act; also, a petition that the proposed tax on lager-bier be redneed.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) then gave notice of a new rule of the Senate, which he proposed to offer, providing as follows:

"That during the present rebellion the Senate may, by a majority vote, fix the time when debate on any subject shall be terminated, and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question without further debate."

Mr. McDougal, of California, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for just compensation for the horses, baggage, etc., lost at Hatteras Inlet for the want of proper transportation.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

The following bills were passed:

For the preservation of the works bringing water into the City of Washington.

The bill authorizing the City of Georgetown to levy a water-tax.

The bill relating to the highways in the District.

The bill allowing the circulation of small notes in the District.

The bill reteting to public instruction.

Executive session. Adjonrned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked unanimous consent to make a statement relative to the Democratic Conference which took place last week.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and others on the Republican side objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that cast iron used for bridges and buildings or other permanent structures, shall be taxed one dollar per ton, provided that bar iron used for similar purposes shall pay no specific duty additional to what is already required by this act.

An amendment was also adopted that machine betting of all kinds and hose of all kinds for conveying water, shall be taxed three per centum ad valorem.

The allowance and drawback section was amended so as to read as follows:

From and after the date on which this Act takes effect there shall be an allowance or drawback on articles manufactured on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported; the evidence that any such duty or tax has been paid to be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, by such person or persons as shall claim the allowance or drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall from time to time be procured by the Commissioners under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated; provided, that no allowance or drawback shall be made or had for any amount claimed or due of less than twenty dollars.

All the original sections having been acted upon, a new one was added, providing "pains and penalties" for fraudulent practices in regard to drawbacks.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, (Rep.,) offered a new section: That any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person held to service or labor under the laws of any State, shall pay on the service or labor of such person the sum of $2. He argued that some sections have scarcely anything else on which a tax can be imposed.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed his surprise that this proposition, having been some time ago rejected, should again be offered. Kentucky will pay $700,000, but if this amendment be adopted, $300,000 more will be required of that State. Such a tax would be unjust and unequitable, and was unconstitutional.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) in opposing the amendment, characterized it as burdensome, oppressive and unjust, because it was intended to apply only to particular sections.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment on constitutional grounds, arguing that taxes must be apportioned among the people, according to the ratio of representation, and when apportioned, collected without respect to particular persons, but on taxable wealth. This is just and equitable.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) showed that in some States almost the entire profits from agriculture were invested in negroes.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) sustained the amendment. He could not see why this peculiar interest should have an advantage over the agricultural interests of the West.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the proposition, and offered an amendment: That every person owning a horse shall, in consideration of the service thereof, pay one dollar.

Mr. Blair raised the question, that this was not in order, which objection the Chairman sustained, remarking, that it could be in order only as a new section.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) said if this amendment should be defeated it would be by the union of the extreme sentiments of the House. It was said by the friends of the institution such tax would be grossly unjust, and by *par excellence* the enemies of Slavery, that the imposition of such a tax would admit property in man. He danied the soundness of both propositions.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, briefly answered the objections to his proposition, saying this was not a capitation tax, but merely a tax on the service of the class of persons named.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a proviso that the Government shall pay the owners of such slaves as have or shall escape through the action of this House, or a portion of the army, $1,000 for every slave so escaping.

This was rejected.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment, which was rejected, proposing in substance that the tax shall be apportioned according to the basis of representation, as provided by the Constitution.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) noticing a remark of Mr. Menzies, said three-fifths of his life was spent in the workshops. The couch on which the daughter sleeps, or the resting-place of the wife, is worth more than the value of any man who dare assail it. Not so of the slave. The apprentice-boy or the working man is a moral being, and so trained for usefulness. Let not the Northern man be compared with those creatures, the teaching of whom to read the Word of God is made felony—creatures who are classed in the South with horses, pigs and cattle. There is no analogy between the two classes.

Mr. Menzies explained what he had said was that the proposition was in effect a direct tax on the slave, and to that extent was more onerous to the people of the Slaveholding States than to those of the North, and that it would be equally unjust to impose such a tax on Northern men who hired laborers. He did not intimate even that laboring white men were no better than slaves. No one thought so but the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, who was unnecessarily excited. Nobody but the gentleman perceived anything offensive in his remarks, and certainly he did not desire to say anything offensive to anybody or any section.

After further proceedings, the question was taken on Mr. Blair's amendment, which was rejected—47 against 62.

The Committee rose, when Mr. Colfax, after occupying the chair during three weeks, while the bill was under consideration, reported the same, with amendments, to the House. They were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of them was postponed till Monday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Union,) in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, was taken up.

Debate was limited to five minute speeches.

Mr. Vallandigham said an allusion had been made in the Senate recently to a Democratic Conference held last week. As to what took place therein he had no right to speak, but the injunction of secrecy did not apply to the call, which was in these words:

"Democratic Conference.—We, the undersigned members of the Democratic Party of the United States, determined to adhere to its ancient principles, and to maintain its organization unbroken, under all circumstances, as the party best able to maintain the Constitution and to restore the old Union of the States, do hereby unite in this call for a Conference of all who may sign the same, approving of the objects above indicated."

This call was signed by some thirty-five members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens asked who signed it?

Mr. Vallandigham continued: All of them were able to read and write; no one made his mark. If this did not refer to a political organization he was not capable of understanding language. The movement thus commenced would go on, and it was the determination of some that the organization would be completed. Beyond this he was not able to speak. His name was appended to the call.

The Committee rose, when the bill for a branch mint at Denver was passed.

Mr. Woon, of New-York, (Secesh.,) asked leave to make an explanation, and to brand the author of a newspaper paragraph as a coward.

The Speaker replied the gentleman could not do that without the consent of the House.

The House went into Committee, when Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, (Rep.,) expressed his views in favor of establishing Territorial Governments in the so-called Seceded States. The Committee rose.

Adjonrned till Monday.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The crew of the steamer *Huntsville*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, were mustered yesterday and inspected by Capt. Ganesvoort, Capt. Almy and Lieut. Barrett. They then were put through the small arms and marine artillery drill, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the above-named officers, who will report accordingly. The *Huntsville* will be put out of commission to-day. Lieut. Henry Erben, Jr., of this vessel, has been detached, and ordered to report to Flag-Officer Foote.

The officers of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* are endeavoring to get authority to have a forecastle deck built forward, and have a formidable pivot gun mounted on it for the better defance of the Navy-yard against any attack, rebel or otherwise. Such a gun would effectually sweep the entrance to the Navy-yard.

The gunboat *Somerset* hauled into the stream yesterday, and with the *Fort Henry* is expected to sail on Monday. Acting Third Assistant-Engineer John McCluskey has been ordered to the *Somerset* since she was put into commission.

The gunboat *Dawn* has received the necessary overhauling and repairs, and has taken her place alongside the wharf, to be armed and put into commission. Wm. F. Ayres, of New-Jersey, and M. V. B. Darling, of Rhode Island, have been appointed Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, and ordered to the *Dawn*.

Acting Master Joseph A. Hammond, has resigned.

A deserter from the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers was apprehended here yesterday and conveyed to Fort Columbus, where he will be incarcerated in the guard-house until ordered for trial. It is known that a great many deserters, both from the regulars and volunteers, are around the City, some loafing and others earning their living respectably, but since the reward for the apprehension of deserters was reduced from $30 to $5, there has been no adequate inducement for any one to look after them.

The Great Billiard Tournament.

DUDLEY KAVANAUGH AGAINST MICHAEL FOLEY—FOLEY WINS.

The great billiard return match that was played on Thursday evening, at Irving Hall, between Dudley Kavanaugh, of New-York, and Michael Foley, of Cleveland, resulted in the victory being gained, at an early hour on Friday morning, by Foley. He won it in a well-contested match by 34 points.

By a typographical error, it was stated in yesterday's Times, that the greatest run ever made at the carom game was 114. It should have been that the greatest made by Kavanaugh was 114. Greater runs have been made previous to this—Phelan, in his match with Seerister, made 129, and Seeriera, 150 and 157. Foley, it is also said, once made the remarkable number of 177.

MATCH BETWEEN FOLEY AND DEERY.

Last evening the third great billiard tournament for the benefit of the widow of the late Joseph N. White, took place at Irving Hall. The contestants were Richard Foley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. Deery, of Cincinnati. The match was for $250 a side, a thousand points up, and $250 side bet as to the highest run. Deery led off and only made two. Foley followed and made four.

After that, for some time, the play was very cautious on both sides, neither of the players seemingly endeavoring to do their best. Later in the evening, however, both settled down to work, and some very pretty play was made. The highest runs during the evening were made by Foley, who, at different times, scored the only counts worthy of notice, viz., 45, 46, 66, 53, 61.

It was soon evident that Foley had the best of the game; gradually he stole away from his opponent, and by a little before 12 o'clock he was declared the victor, being 498 points ahead of his competitor.

After which, 21 games between Foley and Deery were commenced, 100 points up, for $250, the winner of 11 games to be declared the victor.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie.—Nothing creates so great an interest as a zoological collection, consequently it was a matter of no surprise to find Van Amburgh & Co.'s mammoth menngerie crowded on its opening, Thursday evening. There has not been so fine nor so large a variety of living animals exhibited in this City for many years. The gentle gazelle, the frisky monkey, the spotted leopard, the striped tiger, the noble lion, and the sagacious elephant, are all represented, and what is more, a pupil of Van Amburgh toys and plays with the beasts as though they were as harmless as kittens.

Besides the above, there are performing ponies who fire off pistols and indulge in saltatorial feats sufficient to make a dancing-master die of envy. The low comedians of the menagerie are a couple of mules, who will not, under any circumstances, allow themselves to be ridden, and trot ont of the ring with virgin backs. Altogether, Van Amburgh & Co.'s menagerie, situated in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, is well worthy of a visit. Performances will be given three times a day, commencing at 12, 4 and 9; doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Important Reconnoissance by Gen. Sickles Toward Fredericksburgh.

SKIRMISHING WITH REBEL CAVALRY.

The Rebel Troops Falling Back to Richmond.

Probable Abandonment of Virginia by the Rebel Government.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

The Times correspondent telegraphs to-night from Budd's Ferry as follows:

Hooker's Division, Thursday, April 3.

A regiment of picked men belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, left Liverpool Point, under the command of Gen. Sickles, early on Tuesday morning for Stafford Court-House, on a reconnoissance. The troops landed at Shipping Point Batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries through Aquia to Stafford Court-House. There was skirmishing between a body of 600 rebel cavalry and the advanced corps of Gen. Sickles' command, six miles this side of Stafford, and firing on both sides was continued until we reached that place on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

The rebels, in their retreat, set fire to the town and all the stores. Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration as soon as they entered. A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands.

From Brooke Station a force of twelve hundred rebel infantry, and a battery of six field pieces were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining three hours in Sinfford, camp fires were built on the hills to deceive the rebels, while our forces withdrew from the place.

Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Shipping Point, this morning. The rest came in at Brent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point.

Our casualties were two wounded and a few missing. The corps marched forty-eight miles in seventeen hours, over the worst mountain roads.

At Fredericksburgh there are few troops. They are falling back to Richmond. *The citizens state that the Confederate Government intend abandoning Virginia.*

Washington, Friday, April 4.

The steamer *Cœur de Lion* arrived here late last night from the Lower Potomac, and reports that visits to over a hundred families disclosed a strong Union sentiment in Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia, and this would be openly manifested could the people there be assured of National protection. It was also ascertained that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, and that many of them would gladly make their escape.

Fort Lowrie, on the Rappahannock, mounting twelve guns, is represented as having been abandoned, and that the river up to the town of Rappahannock, which is forty miles from its mouth, is clear of armed rebels in force.

A boat's crew from the *Cœur de Lion* recently burnt the rebel schooner *Union* in Yuhcomico Creek, not being able to float her out.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Univertity Junior Exhibition.—The annual prize speaking of the Junior Class of the New-York University, took place in the Chapel of the institution yesterday morning, in the presence of a crowded audience. The following are the subjects discussed and the names of the young orators:

"Is Democracy a Failure?" Skidmore Hendrickson, Hempstead, Long Island; "Pizarro's Choice," James B. Burnet, Newark, New-Jersey; "Uses of our Fational Adversity," Daniel S. Martin, New-York City; Hugh Miller, Alfred J. Stead, Astoria, Long Island; "England and America," Hamilton B. Holmes, Brooklyn, Long Island; "Concentration of Thought," J. Fred. Dripps, Brooklyn, Long Island; Webster, Chas. H. Ludlum, Jamaica, Long Island; "Inflextbility of Principle," William C. Baird, Yonkers, New-York; Alexander Von Humboldt Henry T. Williams, New-York City; "Civilizing Influence of the Bible," A. Jackson Park, New-York City; "Elements of Patriotism," Cornelius Van Riper, Belleville, New-Jersey; "Poetry of American History," John K. Demarest, Hackensack, New-Jersey; "The Dead Living and the Living Dead," D. Gano Gillette.

The "Webster Prize," which was the award of honor for the best speaking of the occasion, was secured by Wm. C. Baird, of Yonkers, whose subject was "Inflexibility of Principle." The exercises occupied from 10½ o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., and were well received—especially those parts of the addresses, of which there were many, bearing upon the rebellion and the war.

The Result of the Cherry-street Homicide Investigation.—Coroner Naumann concluded the inquest yesterday upon the body of Charles Kean, who died from the effects of stabs in the abdomen, made by a knife in the hands of James Jennings. It will be recollected that the parties were sailors, temporarily stopping at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street. On Monday night they became involved in a quarrel in one of the rooms of the Home, when Jennings immediately drew a knife and sliced off Kean's nose. This act produced great excitement among the boarders and others present. A watchman in the establishment, named John Moran, was called to aid in separating the combatants. He took hold of Kean to pull him away; in doing so, he placed one of his hands upon the latter's chest. At this instant Jennings plunged a knife through the hand of Moran into the breast of deceased. The instrument penetrated to the lungs. He died soon after, at the New-York Hospital. Jennings immediately made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The jury, in their verdict, censure the Police of the Seventh Precinct for neglecting to take proper steps to secure his imprisonment.

A Trophy from Newbern.—There is now to be seen at Tiffany & Co.'s the Confederate flag which, for some weeks previous to the 14th of March last, and for a few hours on that day, waved over Fort Thompson, before Newbern, N. C. This flag became a prey to the impetuosity of the Shepard Rifles, Fifty-First Regiment New-York State Volunteers. It was brought to this City by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Potter, who is slowly recovering from the wounds he received in the battle of Newbern, and was given by him to Col. E. F. Shepard, of Gov. Morgan's Staff, after whom the corps is named. The flag is the regular Confederate ensign, about twelve feet by eight, in proportions, and with thirteen stars in the Union. The friends of Col. Fearing and his gallant command, and the public generally, are invited to see this trophy, and how it compares with "the old gridiron."

Died by Cutting Her Throat.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Susan Wetzel, a native of Albany, aged 24 years, residing at No. 248 East 2d-st., who committed suicide yesterday, by cutting her throat with a knife. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died immediately. Her husband is a soldier in the Union army, and she expected him home in a few days. Believing herself to be in a false position with other men, and that her husband upon his arrival would learn the fact, she fell into a fit of melancholy and took her life into her own hands, rather than endure the disgrace which she believed must necessarily ensue. A *post mortem* examination, made by the Coroner's Deputy, satisfied all concerned that the unfortunate woman was not *enciente*, as she had previously supposed.

Arrivals in the City.

Francisco Amodio, brother to the late celebrated baritone, and of the musical profession himself, accompanied by Bernard Caraza and a valet, arrived from Central America in the steamship *Northern Light*, and are stopping at the Everett House.

Capt. Fairfax, of the British Army, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, from Montreal; Lieut. Whyte, of the Royal Rifles; Maj. Laurie, from Halifax, and Geo. J. Hulse and lady, from Western Missouri, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Ross and Mrs. Hutchinson, from Montreal, and C. A. Thorne, from Central America, are at the Everett House.

Col. Bridgeland and ladies, of Indiana; H. Clymund, U. S. A.; A. G. Nettleton, of Chicago; A. Davis, of Illinois, and B. C. Powell, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Johnson and lady, of New-York, and Lieut. Orris, from Washington, are at the Mem-York Hotel.

Lieut. Geo. H. Spaulding, of Massachusetts; E. Goddard, from Fortress Monroe; Mr. Still, of New-Jersey; E. L. Storgis, of Fort Wayne, Ind; C. Chouteau, of St. Louis; and Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association—Annual Election of Officers—Success of the Independent Ticket.—The annual election of officers for the Mercantile Library Association, was held on Thursday—the polls closing at 9 o'clock in the evening. The contest between the friends of the members' or "Regular" and the "Independent" ticket was spirited, but confined strictly, we believe, within the bounds of gentlemanly competition. Although the polls closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, there was so much "scratching" that the canvassers did not get through with their arduous labors until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when they announced the following as the result of the election: President—James Thorne. Vice-President—Franklin Woodruff. Corresponding Secretary—A. V. B. Van Dyck. Recording Secretary—Charles W. Beebe. Treasurer—Henry M. Crane. Directors—Henry W. Merian, William Sherer, G. Hubert Van Wagenen, Gilbert L. Haight, James How, Jr., P. M. Myers, John R. Kennaday, James H. Frothingham, Adrian Van Linderen.

Crazy Dan, of Hempstead.—A few nights ago, a shanty in Hempstead, occupied by a man known to the residents of the vicinage as "Crazy Dan," and supposed to be very poor, was discovered to be on fire. It was with great difficulty Dan was aroused from sleep, and removed from the building, but when in the open air and fairly awake, he made a dash into the burning building and brought forth a teakettle, much to the astonishment of the crowd of people who witnessed the act. But their astonishment was still further increased when Dan inserted his hand into the teakettle and drew forth a box containing $315, in United States coin. It appears, as a matter of safety, he kept his money in the kettle, and then covered it with water. The water was boiling hot when the prize was rescued, and Dan had one of his hands badly burnt in pulling out the box—but, he saved his money.

The Public Schools.—By the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, it appears that there are in the city 56 grammar and 37 primary schools—three of which are for colored children. The number of teachers employed is 415, of whom 28 are males. Of the number, three males and six females are colored persons, and instruct the colored schools. The whole number of pupils on register is 46,976, of which 729 are colored. The increase in the number of scholars during the year was 1,524. Two new evening schools have been opened, making the total number nine. These schools are open to all persons, without regard to age, who do not attend the day schools. There are 4,134 scholars—an increase of 734. In the evening schools 60 teachers are employed. The Library contains 43,413 volumes, an increase of 5,745 over the previous year. There is in all 36 buildings used as school-houses—26 are brick structures, and 10 are made of wood.

Fire in a Public School—Accidents.—Yesterday noon Public School-house No. 3, on Bedford-avenue, was discovered to be on fire between the floors, when the children were immediately marched out without creating a panic. A little girl named Ellen Bailey, slipped while passing down stairs, and was slightly injured. William Dougherty, foreman of Engine Company No. 12, E. D., was seriously injured, by falling from a ladder erected against the building. He was at the time endeavoring to get at the fire through a window, while the children were passing at the stairways. The fire is said to have been communicated by a boy, who thrust a match through a knot-hole in the floor, and set fire to some papers between the floor of the second story and the ceiling below. The damage to the premises by fire will not exceed $150.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Baltic-street yesterday. It was taken in charge by Coroner Herman and conveyed to the dead-house to await identification. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches high, bald on the top of his head, dark brown hair on back of the head, and had on black frock coat, black vest, gray pants, blue flannel shirt, overalls and sewed calf-skin boots.

The Courts.—The April Term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst. The April Term of the City Court will be opened on Monday next, when the first twenty-two causes, excepting the 17th, will be called. Jury trials will be held during the first and fourth weeks of the term, commencing on the 7th and 28th inst. During the first week of the Term, the Court will announce the time for the trial of equity and other causes, not tryable by a jury.

Narrow Escape.—A laborer, named Hawley, while at work, yesterday, in a sewer on Wyckoff-street, was buried by the sides falling in. His fellow-workmen succeeded in getting him out speedily, when it was found that he had one arm broken, and was otherwise injured.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Easton, Penn., Friday, April 4.

Hon. Thomas B. Cooper, Member of Congress, died to-day at Coopersburgh, Lehigh County.

[Advertisement.]

One Dollar Clothes-Wringers, Just Patented.—Every family can now have a beautiful clothes-wringer by express on receipt of $1; wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Address, inclosing $1, Pierre D. Van Horsen, No. 67 South-street.

N. B.—State and county rights for sale. Address with return stamp.

[Advertisement.]

A dreadful accident or a horrible dénouement occasions a commotion; so much so as to occupy the public mind for days. Knox's Spring Style creates just such a commotion, as everybody desires to see them, and almost every one makes a purchase. His latest style exceeds any of his former efforts, being a perfect beau ideal of a hat. Give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

That great wonder from the River Nile, the living Hippopotamus, closes his exhibition at the Museum to-day. He will be visible at all hours, as will Commodore Nutt, Sea Lion, Albinos, &c., &c. Splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers, who want the best soap in use, should call for Pyle's O. K. Soap. It saves labor and money, and makes the linen white and soft. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot corner of Washington and Franklin streets.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 5 37 | Son sets.... 6 28 | Moon sets....12 05

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook.11 22 | Gov. Island.12 11 | Hell Gate.... 1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Sheriden, Russell, Cork, Howland & Frothingham; Ladoga, Holm, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Genoa, Street, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Yumuri, Andersou, Matanzas, Stevens Brothers; Peter C. Warwick, (Br.,) Green, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ocean Home, Harriman, Nuevitas, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Udolfo, Whittemore, Machias, Thompson & Hunter; Alice, (Br.,) Atwood, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; Winthrop, (Br.,) Lipari, Halifax, W. & J. Forbes; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Triumph, Murphy, Havana, B. F. Small; Exemplar, Clemens, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, R. Sanford; J. B. Bentley, Cullen, Deal's Island, R. R. Parker; Euphemia, Bayley, Porto Rico, S. W. Lewis & Co.; New-York, Goodsell, Boston. J. C. Dayton & Co.; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; Ellen Forrester, Rhoades, St John, P. R., Peck & Church; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Balize, Hond., Josiah Jex; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Laguayra, Thos. Middleton; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 3d inst. at 3 P. M., in Vineyard Sound, spoke U. S. steamship South Carolina, from the Blockading Squadron in the Southwest Pass. Reported all well, and was bound to Boston.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckmann, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool Feb. 3, with mdse. and 98 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had westerly gales from the lon. of 38; been 28 days W. of the Banks. March 2, lat. 41 29, lon. 40, saw a large vessel, bottom up; it coming on dark, could not ascertain anything about her. March 28, lat. 39 12, lon. 63 42, signalized a ship, supposed the R. R. Taylor, bound for London. March 31, saw a late beat, with the crew standing on the keel. Ship Pioneer, Dailey, Havre Jan. 24, in ballast to A. Bell's Sons. Has had continual westerly gales; lost two suits of sails, and was compelled to make new sails to get the ship into port. Jan. 27, Louis Antonio, seaman, was lost overboard. March 30, lat. 36 20, lon. 72, saw a large fleet of vessels steering S.

Ship F. W. Bruns, (of Baltimore,) Lnodis, Leghorn Jan. 19, passed Gibraltar Feb. 5, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales nearly the entire passage.

Ship Detroit, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Harding, London Jan. 25, and Falmouth Feb. 7, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Ohio, Hutchins, Havre Feb. 16, in ballast to A. Bell's Sons. Has had continual strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Onda, (Sr.,) Pike, Rio Janeiro Feb. 25, with coffee to Rundle, Jones & Rudge.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, Cornwallis, N. S., 6 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Elizabethport, with coal for Port Royal.

Schr. E. Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Montezuma, Tenny, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Hurley, Hurley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Empire, (Br., of Bermuda,) Doe, Bermuda March 22, with molasses to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Hepsabok, Lunt, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. J. G. Whipple, Lamson, Pocomoke 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Seycbelle, Hawes, Provincetown 3 ds., fish.

Sloop Vantassel, Avery, Cold Spring, with ammunition for Government.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Collins, Tannton 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to N. E.

Miscellaneous.

Baltimore, April 3.—The schr. Annie Bell, from Matanzas for this port, is ashore near Seven-foot Knoll, below the month of the Patapsco. She is tight, and a lighter and steamtug will go down at once to her relief. The captain thinks she will come off to-morrow morning, after discharging 80 to 100 hhds. of sugar.—(By letter to Eltwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Eliza—Br. brig, of Prince William, from Nova Scotia for Demerara, March 13, lat. 22 39, lon. 64.

Goloen Lead—brig, bound S., April 1, Cape Henlopen bearing N. W. 50 miles.

Garnet—ship, bound E., March 18, lat. 39 16, lon. 56 44.

Gaimsby—brig, 30 ds. from Demerara for Grimsby, with loss of sails, &c., March 24, lat. 27 10, lon. 62 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

AMERICAN "PUNCH!"

THE SUNDAY TRIUMVIRATE.

MEPHISTOPHILES—MOMUS—MINERVA!

"VIVE LA BAGATELLE!"

SUNDAY MERCURY.

WORD-DOSE ON THE POTOMAC.
BIQUITOUS SATIRE.
OVEL MOSICAL ANNOYATION.
ASHING PASQUINADE.
WHITE-HOUSE BALLAD.
ANCRY DOODLE ILLUSTRATED.

AGRERE BRIGADE AUX ARMES!
NCHANTING POSTAL.
AMADEABLE CONTRABAND HYMN.
URIOUS SCORE FOR SINGING.
NPARALLELED FENCING MATCH.
APOLSE OF CAPT. MONCHAOSEN.
EA, AND MORE TOO,

In the Irrepressible
SUNDAY-TABLE TALK,
OF TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The TABLE-TALK of
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
is famous as a department of New-York's GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, which is more widely copied and quoted from by the entire Press of the United States than any literary specialty ever before known to American journalism. Conducted as it is under a special Editorship, and combining all the features of a distinct paper in itself, it affords choice reading adapted to all tastes, from the most elaborate Criticism and dignified Essay to the sprightliest *jeu de mot* and liveliest Burlesque.

The "Sunday Table-Talk" of to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY
will present the following

ARRAY OF NOVELTIES:

I. FROM THE CAPITAL.—A characteristic war epistle from the indomitable and irresistible Orpheus C. Kerr, opening with quaint comments on the Gothic steed, Pegasus, and showing how an oppressed son of Hum rendered the only real, original "Hymn of the Contrabands," beside giving, in illustration, the genuine music of the same—THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY PIECE OF MUSICAL ANNOTATION EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY. Then is described the fearful and tremendous sword combat between Capt. William Brown, Esqveire, of the immortal Mackerel Brigade, and Capt. Munchausen of the Southern Confederacy, which is believed to be the greatest duel ever witnessed on this Continent!

II. APRIL THE FIRST.—A peculiar article, of which the public may, or may not, see the "point" when they read it.

III. "GAILY THE TROUBADOUR."—A treasonable document just unearthed by the Potter Investigating Committee, and supposed to have been written, by a newly decapitated employe of Uncle Samuel's, though its phraseology is rigidly that of the Middle Ages.

IV. "A G

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3287. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Creation of New Departments for Gens. Banks and McDowell.

The Effect upon Pending Movements.

Col. D'Utassy and Other Officers Released from Arrest.

Camp-Followers to be Excluded from the Army Lines.

The Telegraph Cable to Fortress Monroe.

A Rebel Government Organized for Arizona.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5.

EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK.

The coming week will furnish an interesting page in the history of the rebellion and the country.

The War and Navy Departments to-day furnish no news that can be published.

THE TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The creation of the two new Departments, for Maj.-Gen. Banks and Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL, has been freely discussed to-day. The fact that Gen. McCLELLAN is in the field, at the head of his troops, and is acting upon the expectation that McDOWELL'S *corps d'armée* will prove one of his supports in the execution of his great programme excites discussion, as to why this change is so suddenly made, and in the face of the enemy. There is nothing strange in the creation of a separate department for Gen. BANKS, as he is so remote from the specialty to be accomplished by Gen. McCLELLAN in which he depended upon the active support of McDOWELL'S corps. It looks now very much as though the two Maca had been pitted against each other, and it would be a good joke, after all, if BANKS' dashing movement down the valley, between the mountain ranges of the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge, should frighten the rebels from Gordonsville, and drive them precipitately out of Virginia, thus cheating both Mars out of a fight.

ORDERED TO RETURN TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

A special order, issued to-day from the War Department, is as follows:

"Col. D'UTASSY, of the Garibaldi Guard, New-York Volunteers, and all the officers of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division who are now under arrest, are hereby released from arrest, and will join their regiments without delay, and assume their respective commands."

EX-SENATOR GWIN.

It is not believed in prominent circles that ex-Senator GWIN has arrived at Richmond, as announced from Fortress Monroe.

TO CAMP FOLLOWERS.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of male and female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military posts to any person not engaged in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no person not belonging to the United States service shall be permitted to take passage in any public transport without the special permission of the War Department.

THE FORTRESS MONROE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The telegraph cable to reconnect Fortress Monroe with Cape Charles will be in working order soon, as the materials are already there, and three hours of uninterruped labor, with favorable weather and smooth water, will be sufficient for the enterprise.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Vice-President HAMLIN has been absent from the chair of the Senate, during the past week. Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, who was elected President *pro tem.*, has performed the difficult duties of the high post with his accustomed ability and dignity, greatly facilitating the business of the Senate.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee have reported against the confirmation of BLENKER, STAHEL and MC ANNA, as Brigadier-Generals, and in favor of Brig.-Gen. CADWALLADER as Major-General, and Capt. GROSS and Col. VAN ALEN as Brigadier-Generals.

APPOINTED QUARTERMASTER.

Mr. JOSEPH C. WILLARD, late financial partner of Willard's Hotel, has been appointed Quartermaster of Volunteers in the army, with the rank of Captain, and detailed to Gen. McDOWELL'S Staff.

URGED FOR A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Maj. CRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter fame, and Inspector-General of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, is strongly urged for a Brigadier-Generalship.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

The arrival here of Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, son of the late Duke of Devonshire; Lord CECIL, of the Rifle Brigade, stationed in Canada, and Col. PERCY, of the Northumberland Percys, now also stationed in Canada, is regarded in official circles as an event which claims for them a cordial reception, they being considered as types of a more friendly and generous class in England than the members of Parliament, correspondents of the Press and others, who, after visiting the South, returned to Great Britain sympathizing with the rebellion.

A REBEL GOVERNMENT IN ARIZONA.

Late Richmond papers announce that Jeff. DAVIS has appointed, and the Senate confirmed, a full set of officers for the Territory of Arizona. It thus appears that the rebel Government is in advance of our own, as the bill for establishing a Provisional Government for that Territory is not yet acted upon in Congress.

RETURNING TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

Since the reception of the intelligence of the recent victories many of the convalescent soldiers in the hospitals here suddenly restored to health, judging from the [illegible] who daily resort to the Provost-Marshal's office, asking to be returned to their respective companies, and expressing a desire to participate in active military operations.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH MARTINSBURGH.

Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburgh, Va., and the office at Harper's Ferry will be opened next week, under the direction of the Post-office Department.

CONTRABANDS AT THE HOSPITALS.

Many of the contrabands who have been temporarily subsisted by the Government, until employment could be provided, are now usefully occupied at the several hospitals. A considerable number have been engaged as servants in private families.

SWINDLING THE SOLDIERS.

The Provost-Marshal, Major DOUBTS, arrested sundry persons who were prosecuting a flourishing business by defrauding soldiers, under the pretence of procuring discharges for them. They are now in confinement at the central guard-house.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR—THE SUPERIORITY OF THE MERRIMAC—THE RESULT DOUBTFUL—THE WISDOM OF RED TAPE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 4, 1862.

The air was full of rumors, yesterday, of a pending sea-fight, in Hampton Roads, between the *Merrimac* and the Union fleet. The rumors were, of course, groundless, for there was no communication with Fortress Monroe after the arrival of the Old Point boat at Baltimore, in the morning, and she brought no such news. But the shrewd public knew better. It was sure a telegraphic wire was working directly between Old Point and Washington, but that the Government was keeping the matter entirely secret. So, many credulous patriots went to bed, quite fixed in the belief that Government officials knew more than they would tell of what was doing near Fortress Monroe.

The prevalence of such rumors is an indication of the current of public feeling. The whole country hangs in anxious expectation of the reappearance of the *Merrimac*, and of a second fight between that monster and the *Monitor*. Some of our officials are hopeful. Others are not. The result cannot but be considered doubtful. It is not pleasant to come to such conclusion; but the facts are implacable and unyielding.

The *Monitor's* arrival in Hampton Roads, some weeks ago, seemed a direct intervention of Providence. She stopped the *Merrimac* in her career of destruction, and was, consequently hailed as a national deliverer. The slow Departments of the Government fell down and worshiped her, for her prowess, luckily, saved them from an ignominious *niche* in history. Immediately they all went *Monitor*-mad, and set themselves about building several other *Monitors*; and no idea will be entertained of naval defence, unless there is a revolving turret and two guns in the case. The *Monitor* fought the *Merrimac* well. It is the first instance in the world's history of a battle between iron-clad ships, and yet the Navy Department thinks all experience exhausted in that one combat, and improvement impossible in naval warfare!

Permit me to suggest that this may be a fatal mistake, and that the nation is at this moment in extremest peril. The *Monitor* is not the equal of the *Merrimac*; and nothing but what infidels would call "good luck," and what Christians would call God's favor, will save the Union from the annihilating blows of the *Merrimac*. Why is not the *Monitor* equal to the *Merrimac*? Because she has not her speed nor power; she has not an equal armament, and she is liable to be hopelessly disabled by a single accident, than which nothing is more likely to happen when she goes into battle. Suppose the *Merrimac* to come out to-morrow, as she may do, and that she engages the *Monitor*; and that in the beginning of the battle the *Monitor* bursts a gun. Do you not perceive that our navy is annihilated in Hampton Roads, in the Chesepeake, and wherever else the *Merrimac* may be be able go? The *Monitor* has only two guns, and in a turret. Her men work the guns in that turret, and an explosion in that iron drum necessarily kills every man there, and if it does not likewise split the turret, the shattered pieces of the enormous gun will so incumber the narrow inclosure that the working of the only remaining gun will be impossible. Upon this thread then hangs the fate of the most gigantic campaign of modern times, the safety of each of the *Monitor's* guns from a frequent accident of warfare! Upon our Western gunboats already two rifled cannon have been burst, killing an aggregate of twenty men. Let one like accident happen to the *Monitor*, and all our hopes of immediate success in this war will in the deep bosom of the ocean be buried. And then, the god we now worship, the turreted *Monitor*, will be the treacherous devil that lured us to destruction.

While all men who are capable of reason admit that an explosion of a gun in a turreled boat like the *Monitor* will be fatal, and take it out of action, there is no desire evinced by any one, in Cabinet or Congress, to favor any plan of an iron-clad boat that shall be free from so alarming a defect. The Stevens Battery, which is to carry seven guns, which can shield each one independently as perfectly as the *Monitor* shields her guns; which fights all her men under a plated deck, and apart from the guns; which can suffer the explosion of six guns out of seven, if such extraordinary ill luck should occur, and still fight the last gun without impediment, and without having suffered injury to a man—this great vessel is in no favor with the Navy Department because she is not turreted like the *Monitor*! She ought to have a man-trap, wherein the explosion of a single gun will kill all her gunners, and disable every other piece of ordnance she may carry.

Nevertheless, well knowing the infatuation of the Department in favor of *Monitors*, and the consequent antipathy to anything different, (or better,) the United States Senate has refused to allow the Stevens Battery to be completed except in accordance with the "opinion" of Secretary WELLES—the very man of the Government, above all others, that the Senate have helped to breed distrust of. If the House has no more breadth of wisdom—no astuter perception of palpable truths in regard to turreted boats like the *Monitor*, then may the country despair of help, in case the *Monitor* shall burst a gun in her next engagement with the *Merrimac*, or the *Merrimac*, by a lucky shell, burst one fur her.

In the meantime, we only live in *hope* that no such casualty may befall the *Monitor*; for in the perfect exemption not only of one, but of both her guns, from defect, does the fate of this nation absolutely depend. There is no *assurance* of safety to our fleet in Hampton Roads; and hence, while all men hope, they do also *fear*. When we have lost all, then, perhaps, the Navy Department will learn. YORK.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

The Potomac Batteries Not Occupied—The Rebels Capture Twenty-one of Our Soldiers—Acsistant Secretary Fox's Visit to the Batteries—Sick List Increasing—Contrabands—The Sickles Brigade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOOKER'S DIVISION,
LIVERPOOL POINT, Monday, March 31, 1862.

No occupation in force has taken place, of the evacuated batteries at Shipping Point and Evansport. The batteries at Potomac and Aquia Creek have been blown up. At Aquia, a small body of rebel cavalry still hang around, showing themselves on the hill near the depôt every time our gunboats pass by. No landing has been made by any of our troops as yet, and from present appearances the Government has no desire to occupy this point.

The soldiers of HOOKER'S Division are forbidden to go over to the Virginia side, small parties having gone over recently in boats, and been captured by the enemy. The General commanding has posted extra pickets along the Maryland shore, to prevent this in future. Twenty-one of our soldiers have been taken prisoners by the rebels since the evacuation of the batteries.

Rebel cavalry, as well as infantry, often come within sight of the picket companies at Shipping Point, but they generally retreat before any demonstration can be made against them.

Assistant Secretary of War Fox, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, visited Shipping Point on Saturday last. They came down in the steamer *King Philip*. Small pieces of iron and wood belonging to the burnt rebel steamer, *George Page*, were taken away by the party as relics of their visit.

The sick list in the camp is on the increase, and cases of typhoid fever are not unfrequent. Unless the camps are moved within a short period, the surgeons predict a large sick list. The soldiers are growing impatient for a field of active service, which, the doctors "say," keeps disease away.

The contrabands still come over, and recount their wrongs as vividly as ever. They draw anything but a flattering picture of the position of affairs in rebeldom. The last batch that came over to Liverpool Point, stated that their masters had gone to Richmond and left them to take care of themselves. They staid on the farms until the provisions gave out, when they concluded to come over and live on Uncle Sam. "Besides," says one of these contrabands, "all of our friends were ober here." On being asked if they ever secured any money for extra work, one of the women replied, "Why, Lor' bless ye, massa, nary shiner hab we seen since de boats stopped running down to de Creek," (Aquia.) The number of contrabands now in this Division is upward of 400. Some of them work for the Government, but the majority work for officers as cooks and servants.

Capt. LEFORT received, a few days since, from his comrades and friends, a very expensive and elegant sword, made by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., of New-York. A large company of the field officers belonging to the different regiments were at the presentation. Capt. LEFORT belongs to the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, and was formerly in command of the Coast Guard, when he displayed great ability and courage, so much so, that his friends determined to present him with a fitting testimonial of their appreciation of his worth and services.

From present indications I am inclined to think the President intends leaving Gen. SICKLES in command of his Brigade, until he has an opportunity to vindicate himself upon the field. His Brigade presents as fine an appearance as any in the army. In drill, brigade or regimental, they compare favorably with the many crack brigades. An order has been issued by the Government, setting forth that Governors of States are legally the constituted authorities for raising volunteer regiments, and commissioning their officers. This is regarded as a revocation of the order calling SICKLES' Brigade United States Volunteers. Commissions have been sent to the officers by Gov. MORGAN, but they have been, with a few exceptions, rejected. What will be done by the United States and the State of New-York, relative to the brigade, it is hard to say.

Yesterday we had a heavy fall of snow; to-day it has rained—so the roads here become again almost impassable.

The deserted houses on the Virginia shore here been taken possession of by squatters, who say they intend occupying them until the war closes, when they will revert back to their proper owners.

FROM THE SHENADOAH VALLEY.

Rumored Revolt of a Portion of Jackson's Command.

Skirmishing with the Enemy at Edenburgh.

Our Artillery Beyond Stony Creek.

EDENBURGH, Va., Thursday, April 3.

All is quiet in this camp, except occasional shots at long range with ASHBY'S rebel cavalry. Our troops are in good condition and anxious for a forward move.

Gen. SHIELDS continues to improve.

EDENBURGH, Va., Friday, April 4—6 A. M.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy unmasked a section of their battery, three quarters of a mile from our right wing battery, under Capt. HUNTINGDON, a mile to the west of this town. The object of the enemy was to drive in our pickets beyond Stony Creek, which divides this town, as well as to retard the operations of our bridge-builders. Capt. HUNTINGDON shelled them out in very short order.

During the day the enemy concealed his force in the ravines, but his videttes were in sight but very active. One of them was killed at a distance of six hundred yards by a sharpshooter of the Wisconsin Third Regiment.

Detachments of the Signal Corps, under Lieut. ROWLEY, obtained an excellent view of the enemy encamped near Mount Jackson.

Last night the mountain east of this town was on fire, making a magnificent illumination.

A corps of pioneers and bridge-builders have been ordered forward by Gen. WILLIAMS, and will be organized and equipped immediately. The same thing will be done in other divisions.

The position where the advance batteries now rests, commanding all the elevations beyond Stony Creek, were selected by Gen. BANKS, amid the hottest fire of the enemy.

The military force under Gen. JACKSON is principally composed of impressed men, who refuse to fight the United States. Those from Page and Rockingham counties had retired to a point between these counties, where they were intrenched, and defy JACKSON'S attempts to compel them to join him. There are rumors of some fighting between them.

Col. HOLLIDAY, of the First Vermont Cavalry, committed suicide this morning, during a temporary fit of despondency.

COL. GEARY AT MIDDLEBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MIDDLEBURGH, Va., *via* BALTIMORE, April 4, 1862.

Col. GEARY'S advance encountered 300 of STEWART and WHITE'S cavalry, and a force of infantry, at Middlebrugh, Va., last Saturday. He marched from Philomont in the morning, and drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middlebrugh, when he entered the town and discovered the infantry in retreat, and the cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to command the main street, and the Twenty-eighth, well deployed, advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with bayonets fixed and on a "double quick," driving the enemy before them. The enemy made a halt in a hollow beyond the town, evidently manœuvering to draw out the Michigan cavalry in pursuit, so their infantry might flank them. Companies of the Twenty-eighth now opened on them from behind stone fences with their rifles, when the cavalry dashed off precipitately. A gun of the Twenty-eighth, in the centre of the town, now opened upon them, and drove them from a thicket two miles distant, every shell exploding in the woods.

The charge through the town was fraught with great excitement. Knapsacks were thrown aside in the street as the men rushed forward. Overcoats and blankets lined the sides of the road. Stores were speedily closed, women screamed, horses dashed forward. Everything was excitement, but in good order. Col. GEARY dashed on at the head, and at one time was within two hundred yards of the rebel cavalry.

Col. GEARY'S command has scoured the country as far down as Aldie, from which place it returned as far as Snickersville to assist at Winchester, but the battle there was decided before it could get further.

[Middleburgh is a handsome post-borough, of Loudon county, Va., on a small affluent of the Potomac, one hundred and forty-three miles north from Richmond. It is one of the principal towns of the county, and before the present rebellion had an active trade. It has a population of about eight hundred, and contains three churches, an academy, seven stores and one tobacco factory.]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Dispatch from Gen. Wool to Secretary Stanton.

Firing Heard in the Direction of Yorktown.

Everything Going on Smoothly.

Increased Armament of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 5.

The following message was received at the War Department this afternoon:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: *We have heard some firing in the direction of Yorktown.* Two or three regiments have gone to Shipping Point.

From information received to-day it appears that the *Merrimac* is in the dry-dock, loaded with coal. She is to come out of the dock to-day with two more guns, one of large calibre.

All goes on very smoothly. I do not believe the army of the Potomac will find many troops to contend with.

(Signed,) J. E. WOOL, Major-General.

The boat which brought this message to Cherrystone left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this afternoon, up to which time there was no change in affairs in the immediate vicinity.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 4, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 5. }

A flag of truce, sent out by the Flagship, to-day, brought back two ladies, the first passengers who have been allowed to leave Norfolk for the North, for some weeks. One of them was a French lady returning to France, and the other was proceeding to join her husband in Baltimore.

Copies of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*, of this morning, are received. The former is printed on a half sheet. Both papers are entirely barren of news.

The official report of Gov. CLARK, of North Carolina, states the rebel loss at Newbern at follows: 64 killed, 101 wounded, 413 missing and prisoners. Total 578.

Wm. M. GWIN arrived at Richmond yesterday from Washington. He is a native of Virginia.

Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, who is styled the MARION of the war, also arrived in Richmond yesterday.

On board the *Monitor* to-day the vote of thanks passed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce was read to all hands. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Lieut WORDEN will resume command of the *Monitor* as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which, according to the latest accounts, he is expected to do very shortly.

The weather continues pleasant and favorable for military operations.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Storeship Supply—Bombardment of Fort Pulaski Probably Commenced.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Lieut.-Com. DANIEL P. UPTON, from Wersaw Sound, arrived yesterday afternoon, having sailed from thence 29th of March.

The batteries on shore were prepared to attack Fort Pulaski, and on the 30th heavy firing was heard from that direction, and no doubt the work had commenced.

The residents of Savannah had offered $100,000 for the release of the garrison of the fort.

The *Supply* left in the Sound the United States ship *Norwich*, Commander J. M. DUNCAN, and the *Wyandotte*, Lieut. WHITING. All well.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE RELEASE.

Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding D. P. UPTON; Executive Officer, J. P. GOODMANSON; Acting Master, W. G. NUTTING; Surgeon, D. MARKLEY, Acting Paymaster, Ben. F. CAMP; Paymaster's Clerk, C. F. FFOOT.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 5.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Cairo, 4th inst., says:

Reliable intelligence has been received from the Tennessee River. The gunboats *Cairo*, *Lexington*, *Taylor*, and transport *Tigress*, have made a reconnoissance as far as Florence, Ala. They met with no resistance on the way, and only discovered one deserted battery, where the enemy had nine guns planted.

The Late Surgeon-Gen. Finlay said to have been Sent to Fort Warren.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 5.

The *Bulletin* learns from a gentleman just from Washington, that Surgeon-Gen. CLEMENT A. FINLAY, who has been removed from the head of the Medical Department of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren, and that he passed through here last night. The cause has not been ascertained. Dr. FINLAY is a native of Ohio, but a resident of this city.

The Pennsylvania Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 4.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a General Order, congratulating the Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania for gallant conduct at Winchester, and directs that Winchester be inscribed on their flags, and the order to be read at the head of all Pennsylvania Regiments.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 5.

The steamship *Nora Scotian*, Capt. BALLANTYNE, sailed, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, with fifty passengers, and a full cargo, for Liverpool.

Caving In of Earth—Two Men Buried.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 4.

Two men were buried in Independence-square this forenoon, by the caving in of earth upon them while they were digging a trench. One of the bodies has been taken out.

Snow-storm at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 5—6 P. M.

A heavy snow-storm commenced here at noon, and still continues.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

How the Rebel Battery was Dismounted—Burning of a Rebel Steamer, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 5.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from the flagship *Benton* on the evening of the 3d, says early this morning an attempt was made to tow the rebel floating battery to a point where it could command our mortarboats. A brisk fire was opened by our mortars, and in the course of half an hour the battery was struck several times, splinters being thrown in all directions, and several beams displaced. One shell exploded directly inside the battery, when it was immediately submerged to the water's edge, and towed out of range. The rebel steamer *Winchester* which was sunk some time since to obstruct the channel north of the island, and used by the rebels as a point from which to watch our movements, was shelled today and burned to the water's edge. The skillful firing to-day made the enemy very cautious, and all their tents have been moved far out of range.

Advices from New-Madrid confirm the previous report of the erection of rebel batteries opposite that point. The river is falling rapidly, and troops can soon be landed at any point along the banks here.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, April 5.

The firing at Island No. 10, last night, disabled the floating battery of the rebels. One shell struck directly in it, killing three men, so that it floated down toward the foot of the Island. The firing, to-day, has been more active, and has done good execution.

A messenger from New-Madrid this evening reports that the rebels erected a battery last night opposite Point Pleasant and this morning opened fire on our works. After some time the battery was silenced by our guns, and a warehouse on the Kentucky shore set on fire by our shells. Its contents were consumed. No casualties on our side are reported. The loss of the rebels is unknown, but several must have been killed.

All is quiet here to-day.

REPORTS FROM NEW-MADRID.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 5.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated New-Madrid, 3d instant, says:

"The telegraph line was to-day discovered to be cut in a dozen places between here and Sykeston. Gen. POPE immediately issued a special order to the residents along the route, that he would hold them responsible for the safety of the telegraph line, and that if any damage was done to it near their houses and farms he would have their houses burned and themselves and families arrested and brought to camp, and visited with the severest punishment."

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

The Capture of New-Madrid—The National Batteries and Rebel Gunboats.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIDOLS'S POINT, PEMISCOT COUNTY, Mo., }
SUNDAY, March 30, 1862. }

Reporters have given to the Press full details of the investment and attack of New-Madrid, some 18 miles up the river from this place, and the enemy's sudden panic and inglorious flight from that place. It was truly a post of considerable strength to the rebels. Their fort, on which they had expended much labor, commanded the river, or rather each of the forts did so, as there were two of them. The upper fort commanded the approaches to the town. In view of the probable assault, the rebels had torn down every house, cut down every tree and leveled every fence that would obstruct the range of their guns, not even sparing their choicest shrubbery in the dooryards. Perhaps one-half the town was thus demolished, while the furniture and household stuff was carried away into the fort. After their flight, there was any quantity of these articles taken away to Gen. POPE'S headquarters, two miles north. The officers were supplied with furniture, tents, &c., from this stock, even many of the soldiers with chairs. There was scarcely a mess in the division that did not fall heir to a Dutch oven, or some other equally valuable cooking utensil.

All the evidences of the rebels' gunnery, which we saw, appeared among the boughs of the forest and apple trees, a mile or more back of the town. It is reported that their gunners were impressed "Dutch," and that they designedly overshot our forces. We know not how true this may be, but the evidence points toward the truthfulness of the assertion. We do know that the "Dutch," as they spitefully call our German brethren in arms, have been among the most reliable forces employed on the Union side, and if true that they were impressed, it is quite plausible to infer that their wild shooting was intentionally done.

The Seventh Illinois Cavalry was ordered to Point Pleasant, four miles above, to support Gen. PLUMMER'S Brigade, while our battalion was ordered to advance to this place, to Gen. PALMER'S support. We have the honor of being the advance forces down the Mississippi.

Our duty, so far, has been to prevent the rebels from landing on this side of the river. Our men have planted a battery of four guns on the river bank, and leave no opportunity unimproved of blazing away at the gun and transport boats, which cautiously, and by night, come up the river. The river, from this point to Island No. 10, makes a very large bend, so that it is not over five miles from the point opposite us to Island No. 10, while by the course of the river if is thirty miles or upwards, and they must support their forces there from below. Our batteries have, so far, been unable to prevent their partial passage, but have effectually prevented their landing on this side, or taking other then well defended boats past the batteries.

While on Sergeant's duty one day and night a short time ago, I had a very practical example of their doings. Our battery consists of two 32-pound siege guns, and two 10-pound Parrott guns. An old house stands between them, and rifle-pits sufficient to hold a whole regiment, are dug in a line along the bank. During the darkness of the night one of their boats passed up on the opposite shore. Our battery blazed away, we know not with what effect. Some said they heard the shot strike, but this is doubtful. The rebels of course returned the compliment. They threw a 64-pound spherical canister-charged shell within a few rods of our guns—directly across one of the rifle-pits containing the inmates, and half burying them up with dirt. The shell did not explode, had it done so, I have no doubt quite a number of lives would have been lost. The boys were very prudent when the firemen commenced. All scrambled for their "hole," until the fray was over, not excepting a Colonel, who set a worthy example of prudence in this respect. The old house in which we slept had been hit on a previous occasion, and was liable again to be struck by their balls, in which case the old tenement must have been either thrown down, or the splinters would have produced great havoc among the sleepers.

The rebel shells do not in many cases produce the desired effect—not over one in five explode. Shot and shell are found all over the country, a mile or more back from the river. On Saturday a soldier found one unexploded, and was proceeding to uncap the same, when it exploded, blowing him almost to atoms, and killing the citizen in whose yard it was found, beside two little children.

At this particular time, the Mississippi is very high, the whole country being submerged in many places in our rear, and there is very little chance to operate in that direction. It is said, I know not with how much truth, that the high water is even favoring Com. FOOTE to get his gunboat fleet around Island No. 10. If so, it may materially change the order of affairs at that place. A short time will tell. O. E. W.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

More About the Surrender of Fort Donelson.

The Siege of Matamoras, Mexico.

FINAL DEFEAT OF CARAVAJAL.

Rebel Reports of Army Movements.

LACK OF GUN-BOATS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

IMMENSE ARMIES TO BE KEPT IN THE FIELD.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Two months ago there were many in the minds of many on the subject of the twelve-months' volunteers, the larger proportion of our men. Those misgivings no longer exist. The diers, with unfaltering devotion to the stand to their colors, and with one never to lay down their arms until which the heroism of our troops and so happily answered has been other, not a whit less than hand when the cotton planting States must determine the fate of the crop they are to plant. Much depends upon the of their decision. Already taken their resolve to devote the whole, of their land to the But there is no good reason why not be universally adopted. *Field, and mean to keep in the field.* These will require firmness and bread and meat. The rebels have cut us off from the sources plies have hitherto been enough that henceforward these plies will find for them a ready Thus, as a mere matter of be the proper course for our planters who to attention to the production of virtues in abundance. But there are incentives of patriotism and duty who is not in the field to do his to the comfort and efficiency of sincerely trust that the entire South will unite in a policy servation of their property, liberty and

CONFIDENCE.

From the Memphis Appeal:

There is no reason why the people of rate States should allow their state success to abate or waver. At the old Revolutionary war were the Colonies as encouraging as ours are we have suffered reverses, but the battle of life because he disappointments? Who succeeds all his undertakings? But for those never beheld the beautiful stars of for reverses, we should go down to our norance of the noblest and most our nature. Suffering and misfortune tests of virtue, patience and merit. only to God.

Of our success in this revolution, we have shadow of a doubt. Our late reverses us to teach us our duty, to show us upon Providence, and to recall us to preparation and defence, without which impossible. "Sweet are the uses of the battle of Manassas, we have done long and boast of the favor of Heaven with unbounding almost to blasphemy.

Resolution is as necessary as arms. Let nerve our hearts to the contest like men, cowards to croak and turn pale at imaginary evils.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON.

STILL ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Decatur, Ala., on the 15th, makes the following statement:

The denunciations, wrongs and injustice heaped upon Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, for his retirement, are in every way undeserved. Long before Gen. JOHNSTON was compelled to make his retrograde movement, he addressed letters to the Governors of the different States, informing them of the condition of affairs, and was thus compelled to expose his weak condition; but neither the people nor the Government listened to his admonitions. As I have before stated, Gen. JOHNSTON had become convinced that neither Bowling Green or Donelson were tenable, and upon the hope of saving the latter he sent all the reinforcements he could spare to Dover, reserving for himself a force hardly sufficient to cover his own retreat when the enemy fallen upon him.

It is said that the message of President DAVIS in relation to Fort Donelson, says that the reports of FLOYD and PILLOW do not state that reinforcements were asked for; and it is not shown that the position could not be evacuated, and the whole army saved as well as part. Nor is it shown by what authority, the two senior Generals abandoned their responsibility, by transferring their commands to junior officers. In explanation of the omissions thus stated, and as part of the history of the surrender of Fort Donelson, I have obtained from a junior officer, who was present on that occasion, the following valuable statement of the particulars of the surrender, which will be read with interest:

On the morning of the 16th February, about 9 o'clock, it had been determined by the Commanding officers to cut our way through the enemy's lines, destroy the army stores, and retreat from Dover to Nashville. For this purpose scouts were sent to ascertain whether the enemy occupied the ground that had been driven from the day previous, and some of Gen. BUCKNER'S men were ordered to inspect a slough, filled with back water from the river, to see if it was passable for infantry. The scouts returned soon and reported that the roads were perfectly clear for troops, and that their camp-fires were distinctly in sight in every direction; also that the slough was half a mile in mire, and the water reaching to the [illegible]. This information produced a [illegible] and a conference then took place, at which were present Gens. Floyd, Pillow, [illegible], Forrest and John C. Burch, Majors [illegible], Haynes, and Jones, and Lieuts. Martin [illegible] the two last being aids of Gen. Pillow.

Notwithstanding that communication was cut off, Gen. PILLOW urged the necessity of making an attempt to cut our way out or make a sortie for one day more, in which time he thought that we could get steamboats enough to put the whole command across the river, and make our escape by Clarksville.

Gen. BUCKNER then said that, from the worn and distressed condition of his men, and the occupation of his rifle-pits on the extreme right by the enemy, he could not hold his position for half an hour if attacked by the enemy at daylight, which he would certainly do.

Gen. PILLOW replied: "Why can't you? I think you can, Sir," and added that the occupation of the rifle-pits by the enemy left an open passage to the river battery, and he thought we might cut our way through, at all hazards.

Gen. BUCKNER retorted, saying: "I know my position, and can only bring to bear against the enemy my men, while he can oppose me with any [illegible] number."

Gen. PILLOW then said: "Well, [illegible] do you intend to do? I am [illegible] out."

Gen. FLOYD then asked Gen. [illegible] to say.

Gen. BUCKNER replied quickly that [illegible] our way out through the enemy's lines [illegible] sacrifice of three-fourths of the [illegible] general had a right to make such a [illegible] life.

Gen. FLOYD admitted the fact and [illegible] with Gen. BUCKNER on this point.

Gen. PILLOW then remarked that there was but one alternative left, and that was capitulation; and, addressing himself to Gen. FLOYD, said: "Sir, I will neither surrender the command nor myself."

Gen. FLOYD then said he alone would not [illegible] himself, adding, "You know my relations to the Federal Government, and it would not do for me, in view of my course when Secretary of War, to surrender to the South its quota of arms."

Gen. BUCKNER replied that he thought no one [illegible] feeling ought to control official action.

Gen. FLOYD admitted it, and said [illegible] was his determination.

Gen. BUCKNER said, "Then, gentlemen, I will see the surrender will devolve on me."

Gen. FLOYD, addressing [illegible]

...will you allow me to take ...
...remarked, "Yes, Sir, if you move your ...
...offer of capitulation to the ...

...Gen. FLOYD, "I surrender the com- ...
...whom the command next de- ...
...I will not accept it, as my purpose is ...
...immediately replied, "I will accept ...
...of my command," and at ...
...pen, ink and paper, and a bugler to ...
...too dark to send a flag of ...
...asked if it would be proper for ...
...escape. To which Gen. FLOYD re- ...
...question for every man to decide for ...
...he would be glad for every man to ...
...escape that could.
...Pillow, addressing Gen. BUCKNER, said: "I ...
...General, there is more fight in our men than ...
...you suppose, but if you will let me I will also take ...
...command." To which BUCKNER and FLOYD ...
...assented.
...Then Gen. PILLOW, FORREST then said, "Gen- ...
...under your command, what shall ...
..."Cut your way out." ...
...Pillow by Gen. ...
...All the officers retired, leaving Gen. BUCKNER alone ...
...correspondence that ...
...ensued in regard to the surrender, has already been ...
...published, as well as the sequel which followed.

CONGRESS.

THE COTTON QUESTION AGAIN.

In the Confederate Senate, on March 14, Mr. PEARCE, of Mississippi, presented a bill prohibiting the planting of cotton during the year 1862, allowing for each planter only three acres for each laborer, and that not more than five bales of five hundred pounds each, for each said laborer, shall be gathered. The penalty is fixed at $1,000 fine, not less than twelve months imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the ... A short discussion ensued thereon, pending which the subject was, on motion of Mr. ORR, postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

On the same day, in the House of Representatives, a message was read from the Senate, requesting the House to return them the resolution in which the Senate had refused to concur, respecting the request to the planters of the country to refrain from the raising of cotton, and devote their energies to raising provisions. This was agreed to by the House.

In the Senate, on March 15, Mr. PEARCE proceeded to ... the bill presented on the preceding day. ... of its constitutionality. It was ... his bill to seize the land—to divest the ... property—but to prohibit him from ... quantity of cotton, in order that he ... staple. The right delegated by the ... property involved a greater and ... greater including the lesser, and ... sacrifices which this bill proposed. ... prohibition, which divested him ... against which a constitutional ob- ... be made. Would we get it elsewhere ... army? No. The position of Missouri, ... and Tennessee were such as to render that ... benefit for supplies. It being granted ... was necessary for the existence of our ... had the power to pass this law. It ... farmer to plant any particular seed; ... of one seed in order to in- ... another. It was reasonable ... such a law, corn would be ... quantity, and thus the welfare of ... promoted. The speaker enumerated ... aided for a prompt passage of ... approaching season, the pros- ... army, the necessity for meat, ... upon a supply of corn, etc.

... the argument that, by the proposed ... would be stimulated to greater ... a cotton country of her own, and ... said it was with him but a ... The argument itself was a ... it, the success of the Govern- ... upon the army, and not upon ... army must have bread. It was known ... Mississippi lands in the South were the only ... lands. The poorer lands would barely ... hired upon them. It was, there- ... necessary, since our demand for supplies was ... be in the South, to obtain those supplies ... cotton lands.

Mr. ... of Texas, said that the gentleman (Mr. ...) ... yesterday had laid down political doc- ... entirely different from his own, in respect to ... He felt bound to reply to them. If ... power, to do what the gentleman said, ... would be no use for State Governments. He ... cited ... to show what a sovereign ...

Mr. ... said he had only done so to show that ... was recognized af in other nations.

Mr. ... replied that the subject deserved dis- ... anyhow. It was almost impossible to make ... think that we had reversed the European ... of sovereignty. The Government of this nation ... the sovereign will of the people, compre- ... certain delegated powers. The State of ... was once a dependent province of Mexico. ... revelled, and, maintaining a successful revolu- ... was recognized as a separate and distinct nation. ... an alliance with the United States, became ... States, and never parted, for a moment, in ... with one iota of her power.

Here a message of a highly important nature was received from the House, when the discussion was cut short, and the Senate went into executive ses- ...

The Senate having reopened, passed the Hous- ... which requests planters of cotton to refrain from the production of that article, and devote their energies to the raising of provisions.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

In the House, on March 19, a resolution was adopt- ... instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of providing payment for dam- ... ages resulting from the use of private property for ... military purposes. On the 12th inst., a resolution was ... introduced returning the thanks of Congress to the ... officers of regiments and companies, not to the pri- ... vates, for their gallant defence at Fort Donelson. The ... resolution (which, it will be noticed, omits to thank ... the Generals in command) was referred to a special ... Committee, of which Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, was ... chairman. The Committee to-day reported a resolu- ... tion thanking, as usual, the Generals, &c. The reso- ... lution reported by the Committee was tabled. A mes- ... sage was received from the President in reply to the ... resolution of the House asking for a copy of Gen. ... CRITTENDEN's report of the battle of Fishing Creek. ... The message merely incloses a letter from the Secre- ... tary of War, saying that Gen. CRITTENDEN had de- ... manded a Court of Inquiry with regard to said battle, ... and that neither the proceedings of the said court, nor ... any report from Gen. CRITTENDEN, had yet been re- ... ceived. A bill was introduced for the relief of the ... families of soldiers. The bill looks to the relief, by ... pension or otherwise, of all discharged, sick and dis- ... abled soldiers.

QUIETING THE PANIC.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

For several days the panic-makers have been active in the endeavor to create the impression that the Government contemplated the removal of the Confederate States' armory from Richmond, to some point deemed more secure from the Yankee advance, and as a show of foundation for this absurd rumor, it is stated that the efficient Superintendent of the armory has been absent for some weeks, with a view to select a more suitable location. *We have it from good authority, that no such removal is thought of, and that the absence of the Superintendent has reference alone to business connected with the operations of the armory at this point.* The armory is now in effective blast, and is turning out rapidly a most excellent and efficient arm.

ARMS ARRIVED AND WANTED.

Sixteen hundred muskets in boxes marked "British pattern for 1851," passed through Mobile a few days ago, *en route* for Gen. VAN DORN, Arkansas. These boxes are an instalment of ten thousand similar guns which arrived at a certain port in Florida not long since, on board of a steamer. There is reason to believe that the steamer which bore Mr. YANCEY also brought arms, and others are on the way. A Co- ... lumbus, Georgia, paper mentions the arrival, up the St. ... Mary's River, of the steamer *Hard Times*, laden with arms and ammunition. She was pursued up the ... river by a Federal gunboat, but escaped by running ... into a ...

One hundred thousand men, says the *Mercury*, as easily as one thousand men, could be added to our armies in the West, if we had the arms. Let every man that can make a good gun, make one. Let no man that can and will make good guns be drafted or called off while he keeps on making the guns at ... certain rate. To stimulate this movement and assist the Government, let every community start an arms fund, and offer so much to be paid out of that fund in addition to whatever price the State or Confederacy may give, to stimulate the making of arms, especially of small arms.

ITEMS FROM FLORIDA.

From the Mobile Register.

From all we learn from persons lately arrived, the affairs of Florida are in a lamentable condition, owing to the inefficiency of the officers in command. With the exception of Col. DOWD, of the Mississippi Regiment, none of the officers were worthy of their positions. The men were eager for a fight, but were held back by their commanders. Gen. TRAPIER has met with the condemnation of every man, woman and child in Florida, and has been hooted at along the route he traveled.

In despite of these adverse circumstances, a brilliant action was performed by a Company of Col. DAWES' Regiment First Florida cavalry. This Company, commanded by Capt. WM. CLARKE, took position on a bluff on the St. Mary's River, and awaited the ap- ... proach of a Federal gunboat. As they approached, a ... man on her masthead, espying CLARKE's Company, ... cried out, "There are the d—d rebels." "Yes," said ... Captain, "here we are!" With that he raised his ... rifle, and the lookout dropped dead on the deck from ... his ... Clarke's men then gave three cheers, ... fired a volley, and twenty-five or thirty of the Fede- ... were killed or wounded. The gunboat, not being ... able to bring our men thus advantageously ... retreated.

... of Fernandina was conducted ... owing to the inefficiency ... Ex-Senator YULEE, ... President of the Florida Railroad, was untiring in ... his efforts to save the property of the citizens. He was the last man to leave Fernandina, and in the train that was fired on. He escaped by great efforts, and dejected an expedition on Monday night to bring off the train that had been left, which would have been entirely successful had not the railroad bridge been set on fire by order of Col. HOPKINS, in command, just as the train reached it. All the Florida troops need to insure success is a worthy commander.

At last accounts a battle was being fought on the main land, between the Federalists, 3,000 strong, and our forces, numbering about 2,000. There is no doubt that we shall take the whole Federal force, if Gen. Trapier does not order a retreat.

We forgot to mention that the steamer *St. Mary*, Capt. FERRIDAY, is safe in St. John's River. It is said that she has been taken far up that river and there sunk by the gallant Captain.

Had it not been for the sagacity of Capt. FERRIDAY, the *St. Mary* would have been taken on Sunday morning, when the first Federal steamer made her appearance, flying a French flag in distress. It was proposed to him to go out to this pretendedly distressed steamer. Capt. FERRIDAY took a good look at her through his glass and quickly observed that he was not to be caught in that way, because he was sure she was a Yankee build. It was then that Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND and eight men put off to her in a boat, and were caught and taken prisoners by this base stratagem of the unscrupulous Yankee.

OPARATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 21.

There was considerable inquiry on the flags in regard to the advance of the enemy's gunboats toward Fort Pike. *We now feel the want of gunboats, which we so strenuously urged on the authorities last August and September.* We learn that the *Calhoun*, late of this port, is one of the squadron. Well, we know of the whereabouts of the craft. The three gunboats named as having appeared off the mouth of the Rigolets, or Petite Coquilla Pass, carry in all about fourteen guns. The late easterly winds have caused high tides in the lakes, and the Yankees are availing themselves of taking soundings and observation. The authorities of Mississippi have not yet placed any obstacles against an advance up Pearl River—that is, in a naval way.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

FINAL DEFEAT OF CARAVAJAL.

The Brownsville correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph*, under date of Feb. 24, gives the following description of operations at that place:

"CARAVAJAL, having succeeded in bribing the officers and men stationed at one of the principal barricades, at a preconcerted signal attacked on three sides at once. His men, after but a feint at resistance, being admitted into the inside of the barricade, soon made themselves masters of the adjoining houses. In the meantime, the attacking parties on the other two sides were occupied in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, and fought with such gallant determination that the insiders had their hands full.

The Rojos, who had obtained an entrance at the betrayed barricade, gradually worked up through the houses and yards on their side toward the cathedral, which, at about 6 o'clock, A. M., they succeeded in getting possession of, together with much of the ammunition and stores belonging to the Crinolinos. This, however, so far from dampening the ardor of the besieged, served to awaken them to increased activity, and in a short time they succeeded in regaining possession of all the houses through which the Rojos had passed, together with the betrayed barricade, thus cutting off all the reinforements from the 150 or 200 men now themselves besieged in the cathedral. The accomplishment of this drew off so many defenders from the opposite side of the plaza as to enable the Rojos to make headway on that side, and to obtain a foothold in some of the houses. Thus matters stood until about 8½ o'clock, when the Crinolinos managed to construct a breastwork of bales of wool, (about the size of cotton bales,) and to place in it one of their 6-pound guns, immediately in front of the main entrance to the cathedral. A few fires from this piece soon knocked them (the doors) into fragments, when the building was charged and retaken—nearly all of the unfortunate Rojos being impaled upon the bayonet.

Taking up the narrative at this point the Fort Brown *Flag*, of Feb. 27, says:

To the surprise of all, the assault was renewed, and, although some shots were fired, there was nothing like an engagement during the night, and we fell into the idea that the assault had relapsed to a siege again.

Daylight came, and with it the truth. Brownsville swarmed with Rojos, and CARAVAJAL's army was in full flight. MORENO, who had acquired command of a brigade by the death of ALDERETE, which took place in the beginning of the fight, moved his command from the centre early in the night, and the charge is that he took off part of PENA's brigade by circulating the report that the army had been ordered to retire. The town was soon cleared of Rojos by this manœuvre, for PENA soon followed the retreating troops.

CARAVAJAL was thus left alone with the artillery, and he desperately resolved to perish. He told the artillerymen to save themselves, as he had been deserted by his friends, and had no further desire to live. The men refused to leave him, and offered to withdraw the guns into the quarters and there make a last and desperate stand; but at the same time they implored him to retire and save his life for the future and for a further struggle. Almost dragging their leader, that gallant party managed their retreat so well that they brought away two pieces of artillery, their ammunition, and many of their wounded. They crossed the Rio Grande at Freeport, and their departure was not discovered until some time after they were safe in Texas.

MORENO, with his Brigade, retreated up the river towards Reynosa, and PENA, with his Brigade, followed in the same direction. These two forces combined, muster five hundred men, and the design is to reorganize the Rojo army at Reynosa. Large bodies of Mexicans are moving on the river on the Texas side, and we do not doubt that Gov. SARNA will soon have an army of one thousand men under his command, in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

The Crioollnos were wild with excitement when they left their trenches on Tuesday morning and found that the enemy had vanished. They had almost despaired, and suddenly finding themselves masters of the situation, was such a change as to exhilarate some excesses. Men and women, officers and soldiers, alike became excited, and in the hour some brutalities were committed by the brutal, some robberies were committed by the rascally, and some insolence displayed by the low-born and vulgar; but, as a general rule, the victors acted with great moderation to the vanquished who fell into their hands.

The number killed in the assault is variously estimated at from one hundred to three hundred men. The assailants fought with remarkable bravery, and the number of their dead attest their heroism. They fell in piles where they fought, and they fought at the very muzzle of the enemy's guns. Col ALBERTUS was killed early in the action, and that inspirited his men. He was a lion-hearted Mexican, and his soldiers trusted his judgment and had proved his valor. His fall was a serious blow to the Rojos.

Matamoras is a desperate looking place to day, and it was a horrible place on Tuesday. The dead were corrupting every corner with stench, and the ruined houses, broken and barricaded streets, and the general disorder, gave the town a wrecked and castaway appearance. The places which were once so full of life, were now the crumbling habitations of the dead, and active and excited revelers who groped through the ruins were the tourists searching amid the columns and under the tottering walls of Palmyra and the dead cities of the plain.

The authorities of Matamoras are repairing the town to a certain extent by cleaning and purifying the streets and back places; but the work of reconstruction will have to go on for years before Matamoras will resume its last year's importance.

Another blockader arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande on Monday. We now have three of the plundering concerns hanging about in this vicinity, watching and preying upon such neutral commerce as happens to be unprotected.

The garrison has been actively employed during the last two days in preserving the peace of this community, and in maintaining our neutrality from questions by the parties fighting for the mastery of Tamaulipas. When the Rojo army broke up and retreated, scores of the fugitive soldiers crossed into Texas with their arms, and Col. LUCKETT very promptly sent out patrol parties to disarm them. Party feeling ran high on our side of the river, and collisions were possible; therefore, as the Rojos were refugees and sought our protection, it was proper that they should come unarmed, in order that their appearance might not invite attack. They were accordingly deprived of their arms, which are held in the garrison for the proper owners.

Col. LUCKETT dispatched Asst. SIEBERT to the headquarters of Gen. CAPISTRAN, in Matamoras, on Tuesday, after the siege was over, to ask that the usual courtesies due to foreign consuls should be extended to Mr. FITZPATRICK, the Consul of the Confederate States in the port of Matamoras. The reply was satisfactory. Col. LUCKETT adopted the step he did in consequence of some very alarming reports which reached him from Matamoras, which were either unfounded or exaggerated.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS

The Northern *Day Book* states that a most horrible deed was committed lately by a widow lady of Appomattox County, Va., named Mrs. STOVALL, while laboring under a fit of derangement. Conceiving, as she said, that herself and little boy, aged about five years, would die in a short time from starvation; she carried the boy to an upper room of her house, and hung him by the neck from a joist, and then attempted to cut her own throat with a razor. She, however, was prevented by the timely presence of some member of the household from taking her own life, but not until she disclosed it herself, was the hanging of her little boy made known—she making the request that some one should go up stairs and see if her boy had not been hanging long enough. Upon going up stairs it was then found that the little boy had been hanging at least an hour, his feet a short distance from the floor, and that life was entirely extinct. The poor demented mother, it is said, appeared delighted when informed of the fate of her child, and only regretted that she had not succeeded in taking her own life.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes that the bombardment of Island No. 10 continued desperately day and night. The main attack was directed to RUCKER's Battery. The Confederates work knee-deep in water, displaying great valor. The enemy is moving down on the west side through swamps and took water in deep coats. They have four the train that was fired on. He escaped by great efforts, and dejected an expedition on Monday night to bring off the train that had been left, which would have been entirely successful had not the railroad bridge been set on fire by order of Col. HOPKINS, in command, just as the train reached it. All the Florida troops need to insure success is a worthy commander.

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The Brownsville correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph*, under date of Feb. 24, gives the following description of operations at that place:

"CARAVAJAL, having succeeded in bribing the officers and men stationed at one of the principal barricades, at a preconcerted signal attacked on three sides at once. His men, after but a feint at resistance, being admitted into the inside of the barricade, soon made themselves masters of the adjoining houses. In the meantime, the attacking parties on the other two sides were occupied in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, and fought with such gallant determination that the insiders had their hands full.

The Rojos, who had obtained an entrance at the betrayed barricade, gradually worked up through the houses and yards on their side toward the cathedral, which, at about 6 o'clock, A. M., they succeeded in getting possession of, together with much of the ammunition and stores belonging to the Crinolinos. This, however, so far from dampening the ardor of the besieged, served to awaken them to increased activity, and in a short time they succeeded in regaining possession of all the houses through which the Rojos had passed, together with the betrayed barricade, thus cutting off all the reinforements from the 150 or 200 men now themselves besieged in the cathedral. The accomplishment of this drew off so many defenders from the opposite side of the plaza as to enable the Rojos to make headway on that side, and to obtain a foothold in some of the houses. Thus matters stood until about 8½ o'clock, when the Crinolinos managed to construct a breastwork of bales of wool, (about the size of cotton bales,) and to place in it one of their 6-pound guns, immediately in front of the main entrance to the cathedral. A few fires from this piece soon knocked them (the doors) into fragments, when the building was charged and retaken—nearly all of the unfortunate Rojos being impaled upon the bayonet.

Taking up the narrative at this point the Fort Brown *Flag*, of Feb. 27, says:

To the surprise of all, the assault was renewed, and, although some shots were fired, there was nothing like an engagement during the night, and we fell into the idea that the assault had relapsed to a siege again.

Daylight came, and with it the truth. Brownsville swarmed with Rojos, and CARAVAJAL's army was in full flight. MORENO, who had acquired command of a brigade by the death of ALDERETE, which took place in the beginning of the fight, moved his command from the centre early in the night, and the charge is that he took off part of PENA's brigade by circulating the report that the army had been ordered to retire. The town was soon cleared of Rojos by this manœuvre, for PENA soon followed the retreating troops.

CARAVAJAL was thus left alone with the artillery, and he desperately resolved to perish. He told the artillerymen to save themselves, as he had been deserted by his friends, and had no further desire to live. The men refused to leave him, and offered to withdraw the guns into the quarters and there make a last and desperate stand; but at the same time they implored him to retire and save his life for the future and for a further struggle. Almost dragging their leader, that gallant party managed their retreat so well that they brought away two pieces of artillery, their ammunition, and many of their wounded. They crossed the Rio Grande at Freeport, and their departure was not discovered until some time after they were safe in Texas.

MORENO, with his Brigade, retreated up the river towards Reynosa, and PENA, with his Brigade, followed in the same direction. These two forces combined, muster five hundred men, and the design is to reorganize the Rojo army at Reynosa. Large bodies of Mexicans are moving on the river on the Texas side, and we do not doubt that Gov. SARNA will soon have an army of one thousand men under his command, in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

The Crioollnos were wild with excitement when they left their trenches on Tuesday morning and found that the enemy had vanished. They had almost despaired, and suddenly finding themselves masters of the situation, was such a change as to exhilarate some excesses. Men and women, officers and soldiers, alike became excited, and in the hour some brutalities were committed by the brutal, some robberies were committed by the rascally, and some insolence displayed by the low-born and vulgar; but, as a general rule, the victors acted with great moderation to the vanquished who fell into their hands.

The number killed in the assault is variously estimated at from one hundred to three hundred men. The assailants fought with remarkable bravery, and the number of their dead attest their heroism. They fell in piles where they fought, and they fought at the very muzzle of the enemy's guns. Col ALBERTUS was killed early in the action, and that inspirited his men. He was a lion-hearted Mexican, and his soldiers trusted his judgment and had proved his valor. His fall was a serious blow to the Rojos.

Matamoras is a desperate looking place to day, and it was a horrible place on Tuesday. The dead were corrupting every corner with stench, and the ruined houses, broken and barricaded streets, and the general disorder, gave the town a wrecked and castaway appearance. The places which were once so full of life, were now the crumbling habitations of the dead, and active and excited revelers who groped through the ruins were the tourists searching amid the columns and under the tottering walls of Palmyra and the dead cities of the plain.

The authorities of Matamoras are repairing the town to a certain extent by cleaning and purifying the streets and back places; but the work of reconstruction will have to go on for years before Matamoras will resume its last year's importance.

Another blockader arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande on Monday. We now have three of the plundering concerns hanging about in this vicinity, watching and preying upon such neutral commerce as happens to be unprotected.

The garrison has been actively employed during the last two days in preserving the peace of this community, and in maintaining our neutrality from questions by the parties fighting for the mastery of Tamaulipas. When the Rojo army broke up and retreated, scores of the fugitive soldiers crossed into Texas with their arms, and Col. LUCKETT very promptly sent out patrol parties to disarm them. Party feeling ran high on our side of the river, and collisions were possible; therefore, as the Rojos were refugees and sought our protection, it was proper that they should come unarmed, in order that their appearance might not invite attack. They were accordingly deprived of their arms, which are held in the garrison for the proper owners.

Col. LUCKETT dispatched Asst. SIEBERT to the headquarters of Gen. CAPISTRAN, in Matamoras, on Tuesday, after the siege was over, to ask that the usual courtesies due to foreign consuls should be extended to Mr. FITZPATRICK, the Consul of the Confederate States in the port of Matamoras. The reply was satisfactory. Col. LUCKETT adopted the step he did in consequence of some very alarming reports which reached him from Matamoras, which were either unfounded or exaggerated.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS

The Northern *Day Book* states that a most horrible deed was committed lately by a widow lady of Appomattox County, Va., named Mrs. STOVALL, while laboring under a fit of derangement. Conceiving, as she said, that herself and little boy, aged about five years, would die in a short time from starvation; she carried the boy to an upper room of her house, and hung him by the neck from a joist, and then attempted to cut her own throat with a razor. She, however, was prevented by the timely presence of some member of the household from taking her own life, but not until she disclosed it herself, was the hanging of her little boy made known—she making the request that some one should go up stairs and see if her boy had not been hanging long enough. Upon going up stairs it was then found that the little boy had been hanging at least an hour, his feet a short distance from the floor, and that life was entirely extinct. The poor demented mother, it is said, appeared delighted when informed of the fate of her child, and only regretted that she had not succeeded in taking her own life.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes that the bombardment of Island No. 10 continued desperately day and night. The main attack was directed to RUCKER's Battery. The Confederates work knee-deep in water, displaying great valor. The enemy is moving down on the west side through swamps and took water in deep coats. They have four

Island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* mentions the following incident: "The 'Bell County Rebels,' from Belton, Bell County, Texas, started for their rendezvous, Hampstead, some time ago, when one of their Lieutenants, J. F. HARDIN, a lawyer, resigned and returned to Belton. Several ladies of the place, incensed to see him strutting about the streets in his uniform, got together a few days ago, and seizing him in public, stripped off his stripes, which they sent to his company, who rewarded them with a vote of thanks."

The counties of Parker, Palo, Pinto, Jack and Young, Texas, were requested to furnish a company of one hundred men for the frontier regiment. Parker was called on for twenty-five men, and one hundred were at the rendezvous, seventy-five of whom had to be drafted out to stay at home.

"Lead," says the Petersburgh *Express*, "is a very scarce article in the Confederacy, and one which is much needed by the Government to make cartridges. We hope every householder will constitute himself a committee of one to ascertain and report how much lead there is about his premises which can conveniently be spared to the Government for the protection of his home. There are thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of lead in the Confederacy, which might very well be turned over to the Government, where it would perform efficient service.

The Sumter (Ala.) *Republican*, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop as the best war policy, states that Dr. JARRATT has instructed the overseer of his plantation, in Sumter County, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres in corn potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war.

The Petersburgh *Express* states that Dr. GEO. DOWDEN is in Southwestern Virginia, engaged in stimulating and encouraging the manufacture of saltpetre with great success. He reports that a large amount can be obtained in that region.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton ready for the torch the moment the enemy advances. They are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications, and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the Government may require.

Msj. CHARLES WILLIAMS, cabinet-maker, has been arrested in Fredericksburgh, Va., and taken to Richmond on a charge of disloyalty.

The Executive Council of South Carolina has set apart $50,000 of the State funds to encourage and force forward the manufacture of salt.

The Tuscumbia *Constitution* has been shown samples of lead lately taken from mines in Lawrence County, nearly pure, and learns that any quantity has been found.

Hon. MEREDITH P. GENTRY passed through Augusta, Ga., on the 10th inst., *en route* to Richmond. He had been detained at home by illness.

The planters of the Southwest are responding liberally to the call of Gen. BEAUREGARD for bells.

WM. CURRAN, an Irishman, was shot and killed in Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday, by JOSEPH H. DANIEL.

Both branches of the Arkansas Legislature met on the 5th inst. There were only five Senators and fifteen Representatives present.

SAMUEL NICHOLS, Third Corporal of Company A, First North Carolina Artillery, has remitted to the Treasury Department a $50 Confederate note, "which he desires to present to the Government for carrying on the war."

Gov. HARRIS is making great efforts to bring the Tennessee militia into the field. He will command them in person.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE

GOV. JOHNSON AND THE CITY COUNCIL AT ISSUE.

The Nashville Board of Aldermen and City Council have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States. The *Banner* of Friday last contains the proceedings of a joint meeting of the two chambers, held on Thursday evening, from which we copy the following:

Major ROZA, President of the Board of Aldermen, on motion, took the chair. On taking his seat the chairman stated that a communication had been received by His Honor the Mayor, from Gov. JOHNSON, through his Secretary of State, which was of so important a nature as to require their most serious consideration. The documents were read as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 17, 1862.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL: I submit for your consideration the accompanying communication from Governor ANDREW JOHNSON. Very respectfully,

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25, 1862.

To the Mayor, Members of the Common Council, Police, and other officials of the City of Nashville:

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, each of you are required to take and subscribe the oath herewith inclosed, and said oath, when so taken and subscribed, you will return to this office by Friday next.

Yours, &c., ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor.

EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

THE OATH.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, —— County.

On this, the —— day of ——, 1862, personally appeared before me, ——, of the ——, aforesaid, and took and subscribed the following oath, in pursuance of the First Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which is as follows: "Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the Constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and to this end, if he having already taken an oath to support the Constitution of Tennessee, to wit: I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any law, ordinance, resolution or convention to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required by law, so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

A very animated debate ensued, during which it was argued that the proposition was unprecedented and unconstitutional to require officers of the City Government to take such an oath, and a motion was made that the subject be referred to a committee for careful consideration.

Mr. MCCANN opposed the motion, and desired immediate action. He said such an oath had never before been required from him, or any other member of the City Government, nor was it required by the Constitution or laws of Tennessee, as far as he could understand them.

The Councilman who first spoke again urged a postponement.

The Mayor informed the Convention that the communication was handed him by the Secretary of State about oark on Tuesday evening, and that he brought it before the board of Aldermen at their meeting, suggesting the appointment of a Committee to examine into the subject, and an adjournment to Thursday night, to meet the Councilmen in Convention.

The Alderman of the Eighth said it such oath was ever before required, and if so, when? He was born in the city of Nashville, and had never heard such an oath before to-night.

President RUSK then stated that by common consent the Mayor and himself were requested to take the advice of council on the subject, and that they had performed their duties, consulting with some of the best lawyers, all of whom (but one) agree that the Section and Article referred to applied not to officers of the city government. The gentleman excepted was not quite prepared to give a definite reply, never having had the subject under consideration. Since 1808, the only oath required of any officer of the city government was a simple oath to faithfully discharge the duties he had undertaken. The Committee, he said, had drawn up an address to Gov. JOHNSON, which, with the permission of the Convention, the clerk would read.

The address being read, the motion to lay over was withdrawn, and Councilman DEMONBREUN offered a resolution that the address be adopted, which was carried unanimously.

A motion was then made that the address be entered upon the record, and a copy, signed by the proper officers, be transmitted to Gov. JOHNSON. The Convention then adjourned.

The following is the address sent to Gov JOHNSON by the Nashville City Council:

CITY HALL, NASHVILLE, March 27, 1862.

Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee:

SIR: Your communication of the 25th inst., requiring the Mayor, members of the City Council, Police, and other city officials, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the first section of the tenth article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, has been received and duly considered.

We respectfully beg leave to submit the following facts for your Excellency's consideration:

Since we have had any connection with the city Government, which, in some cases, has been for several years, we have never before been required to take any other oath than the simple oath of office, to discharge our respective duties faithfully; and upon a reference to the records of the city, running back for twenty-five or thirty years, we find that no former Mayor nor Alderman have taken any oath to support either the Constitution of the State of Tennessee or the United States; but the understanding seems to have been that the provisions of the Constitution referred to, applied only to State and county, and not to corporation officers.

We have also consulted some of our best lawyers upon the subject, and the majority of them are of opinion that we, as Municipal officers, do not come within the purview and meaning of said section of the Constitution, but that the same applies alone to State and county officials.

Under the foregoing facts and circumstances, and we having taken the only oath ever taken by or required of our predecessors, and never having been required to take any oath inimical to our allegiance to the United States or the State Government, we respectfully ask to be excused from taking the oath sent us, honestly believing that under the Constitution and our charter, we are not properly subject to such requirement, and believing that the same was made of us under a misapprehension of what had been required of us heretofore.

A LOYAL REGIMENT.

The following advertisement appears in the Nashville *Banner:*

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! TO ARMS!—*First Regiment Governor's Guard, Tennessee Volunteers.*—Wanted, able-bodied men to enlist to serve during the war in the First Regiment of Infantry of the State of Tennessee, and parties will be authorized to raise companies to fill up the ranks of the regiment by applying at the headquarters and recruiting office, first office west of City Hotel. To captains organizing companies, and men enlisting, comfortable quarters and rations furnished at once in the City of Nashville.

A. S. THURNECK, Colonel.
FRANK T. FOSTER, Lieut.-Col.
H. R. MYERS, Major.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SAVANNA, Tenn., Thursday, March 27, 1862.

Every day's advices confirm the views I advanced the other day of the rebel plan of operations. They are concentrating the forces of their "Army of the Mississippi" at the point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad nearest to our positions on the river, and are preparing to move rapidly to the defence of the road, at any point we may threaten it. That railroad constitutes the base of their new line of defences.

No less than three of our scouts came in this morning, each reporting that he had been miles inside the rebel lines. They concur in estimating the rebel force at Corinth at seventy-five thousand, and reporting the daily arrival of more troops from all the Gulf States. Impressment is going vigorously forward; the Purdy Court-house is full of Union men; the advanced posts are gathering them up throughout the country, and willing or unwilling they are hurried into the ranks at Corinth. Deserters say the army is full of such men, and that they only remain in the service through the difficulty of getting away.

Meantime BEAUREGARD is pushing forward every preparation for a formidable resistance. Outposts are established at Purdy, Iuka and elsewhere along the railroad, at and above Chickasaw, on the river, and six miles in front of Corioth, directly toward our advance from Pittsburgh Landing. Fortifications are being erected at Corinth, and the raw levies are being put into as efficient a state as possible. Fortunately there is no occasion for being uneasy about the Corinth fortifications. They are like the pot-handle—it is no further around than over them.

There is no need to disguise the fact that we have serious work ahead of us. The rebels are not well posted, but they have the most skillful engineers from the old United States army. They are not inspired by successes, but they have their pet General at their head, and desperation must nerve them for a last terrible struggle. Not only does Memphis fall with Corinth, but defeat here opens to an army larger than that of the Potomac the whole territory of the Gulf States, and the rebels are not ignorant of the extremity of their peril.

Through the entire region of country adjacent to our extended lines, the Secessionists talk despondingly. Many active rebels do not hesitate to admit their failure, and are only anxious that their leaders, while arms still make them formidable, even in defeat, should use their power to secure favorable terms from the victorious enemy. At Purdy, in spite of a rebel garrison of nearly three regiments, the resident rebels are utterly refusing the Confederate bonds in any form, or at any rate of discount.

It is a mistake to suppose that the people are not informed of their disasters. I have found none, in the course of conversations with scores of them at different points outside our lines, who were ignorant of the retreat from Columbus and Manassas, the magnitude of the Henry and Donelson defeats, the occupation of Nashville, the capture of Roanoke Island, Winchester, and even New-Madrid—of which last they had information about as soon as we had. It has been supposed that the common people have been kept in ignorance of these disasters, but I have always found them fully alive to their magnitude.

Accounts of South Tennessee Unionism have been highly rose-colored, from those of the first exploring gunboats on down. There *are* warm Union men here, and in far greater proportionate numbers than at Nashville, but the great mass of the people, and all the leaders are, as they have been, Secessionists. Savanna itself is Union; I do not think the same can be said of the county, and I am confident, after careful observation and inquiry, that it can at any rate be said of none of the adjacent counties.

The better classes here, except, perhaps, in Savanna, are all Secessionists. Where you find one intelligent, educated man on our side, you will find fifty against us. I know no reason for blinking such facts, or for exciting delusive hopes, by exaggerating the Union sentiment. Continued successes, I make no doubt, will develop abundance of new-born loyalty.

And, apropos to this subject, make a discount of fifty per cent. on the story so widely has been telling, (at Cairo, that fountain of all manner of lies, I believe,) that five or six hundred recruits have been enlisted here for the ranks of our Dorcheon-thanned regiments. The truth was good enough before it was spoiled by ra

[illegible] RULE.—Gentlemen, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make appearance by filing written answers, sworn to before a justice of the peace, or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the court to appear in person.

Indorsed as follows:

Confederate States *ex.* Gar. D. P. Byrn. Issued 27th December, 1861, service acknowledged this day at December, 1861.

FROM KENTUCKY.

THREATENED PESTILENCE AT BOWLING GREEN—FEMALE PATRIOTISM—REBEL PRESS-GANGS—GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE—IMPORTANT DEFICIENCY OF KENTUCKY TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

Judge J. R. Underwood, of Bowling Green, fears that the decomposition of some 5,000 dead rebels [illegible]ly buried there, will produca pestilaoee, and dreads the effects likely to result from tha depositing of a large secesh army long eamped thare. Dr. T. S. Bell, of Louisville, trias to dispel tha Judge's fears. Ha states that the miserably bnried bodies of the rebels can have nothing to do in the production of pestilence; that there is nn instance in human history where a pestilence has been produced by the decay of animal matter, and medical records are full of impressiva and instructive facts on this point. Fifty-four of our soldiers died in Bowling Greea from Feb. 23d to March 22. One hundred and ten of the prisoners near Indianapolis have died since their arrival thera; 32 last week.

A lady of Danville writes that she had received information of the arrival of 800 Tennesseans in Barboursville within two days, and still they were coming by tens and thirties and hundreds. She says "tha sorrowful tales of more than one refugee have so aroused me, that, woman as I am, I have felt like girding on the armor and going forth to battle." Mr. Brownlow is reported as saying that whole companies in East Tennessee have been raised, onder protest from the men, by showing them the rope and the coffin, and swearing that "with this rope you shall be hung, and in this coffin buried, if you do not enter the service."

Intelligence from Central and Western Tennessee indicates tbe daily development of what "Jeff. Davis' soldiers" call a "submission sentiment." One more great victory, and the free circulation of Gov. Johnson's appeal will probably bring forth all the popular loyalty in Tennessee we could expect or ask for. Hundreds from Carroll, McNairy, Hardin and other Counties are pouring into our camps et Savannah and elsewhere, and volunteering their services on the field.

As a camp correspondent nf the *Journal* remarks, the participancy of Kentucky troops in suppressing the rebellion is doing wonders in destroying the idea of sectionalism among the conservetive classes in Tennessee, and this influence will be more important still the further South our armies penetrate. Kentucky's regiments must be filled to the maximum legal strength, and additional and powerful regiments from Kentucky must be brought into the field to aopply the casualties of battle and disease.

Louisville, Thursday, March 27.

The secession disease continues to break ont in spots even in Northern Kentucky. At a school exhibition, the other day, ten miles from Louisville, a young lady who attempted to read a Union composition, and her friends, were mobbed by secession bullies, full of whisky, who, as she rose to read commenced shouting for Jeff. Davis, Buckner and Beauregard, and soon broke up the exhibition in a shooting, knock-down-and-drag-out row. The whisky used by Kentuck secesh is not "old Bourbon"—it is smuggled from Richmond and Norfolk. It is of the unadulterated, tanglefoot, chain-lightning distillation, and is guzzled in a manner alike revolting to public dececey and the public good.

An agent here offers "for sale or exchange for Louisville property, 35,000 acres choice lands in Texas, owned by parties, good Union men, who agree to guarantee the purchaser full and complete possession without any trouble and difficulty."

Lieut.-Col. Hollingsworth, of the Nineteenth Ohio, has passed through here from Nashville with $60,000 for the families of his regiment. The Twenty-seventh Kentucky complain of neglect or oversight from the Government, the Military Board, the Adjutant General and the Ladies. Their needs should be promptly supplied.

A resident of the First Distrlcl writes that the counter-revolntion throughout li is quite as rapid as the revolution was.

Andrew Ewing and John Ball are reported lo have made last-drop-of-blood speeches on the 5th, at Huntsville, Alabama. The last audible blast of the locomotive "Louisville *Courier*" was from the direction oi Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Barr, of the Nashville *Banner*, on a visit here, tells Provost Marshal Dent that he has no polltical object in view, and while in Kentucky, or elsewhere in the Unlnn, shall be law-abiding, acknowledging the authority of tbe Federal Government, and doing naught, intentionally, to thwart that authority.

PONTIAC.

Louisville, Monday, March, 31, 1862.

Thia city's finances are flourlahing, the treasury having an unexpended balance from receipts of last fiscal year, over and above expenditures, which included $45,000 on account of old liabilities. An egent here offers for sale 20,500 acres in Grayson County, Ky., 40,751 acres in Indiana, 1,520 in Iowa, 100 in Missouri, 220 in Kansas. Twenty-one steamers arrived, and twenty-eight left here for and from various points on the 29th and 30th. Gen. Hallzor's order of the 28th, for newly licensing pilots end engineers, is deemed applicable to this as to every other district in his Department.

Twenty-nine soldiers died hera last week. One hundred and eighty-six convalescents here, were discharged and shipped for their regiments on the 29th. Four hundred are sick at Bowling Green, mostly of typhoid fever and pneumonia. The Sanitary Commission urge all the ladies and elizens of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana to contribnte articles for the sick, it being found impossible to procure suitable food for them in the country desolated by tha rebel soldiery. The Presbyterian denomination are circulating among the sick and well soldiers another half-million tracts and testaments.

The Union Club of Louisvilla la reorganized, and its oaths, constitntion and terms of membership are made more close and stringent, so aa to shut out and keep out the treacherous and dubious. It is now o strictly National organization, to be extended and established wherever our armies march triumphant. Its mottoes are: "None but loyal men on guard;" "Grapeshot and cold steel for the rebel armies;" "Hemp for the principal rebel leaders;" "Protection, peace and good-will for the people who will, in good faith, renew their allegiance to the Flag, the Constitution and the Laws of the Union."

Contradictory accounts about the popular feeling in Tennessee will be current until our forces shall have secured the whole State beyond a question.

PONTIAC.

THE WAR FEELING IN CALIFORNIA.

CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1862.

General Orders, No. 6.—Amidst the universal rejoicing of the patriotic and Union-loving people on the Pacific coast, ineldant to tha brilliant victories achieved by the army and navy of the United States, let us pause a moment to do honor to the memory of the chief of that illustrious band of patriots who established the liberties for the preservation of which we are now battling.

The 22d of the present month being the 130th anniversary of the birth of Washington, it will be duly celebrated by the army of the Pacific. All labor will cease during the day, and at meridian a salute of 130 guns will be fired from Alcatraces Island.

By ordar of Brig.-Gen. Wright.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjntant General.

REBELS IN SANTA CLARA.

A private letter, written by a gentleman in Santa Clara, of date Feb. 17, says:

"The news of the taking of Fort Donelson and 15,000 prisoners, was greeted here by raising all the flags (except the Catholic) in town, and the firing of anvils. Mrs. Dr. Caldwell raised a black flag from the top of her house, with her own hands, and nailed it up, but it was short-lived. Fred. Morris went up and ordered it to be taken dowo. At first she refused, but as Fred. started off and told her she would not be protected, she tore it down. More than 100 persons had assembled, and the excitement was intense. I have no doubt that if it had remained up 20 minutes longer, the flag, house and all, would have paid the penalty, and probably there would have been a little skirmish. My boys were first coming to the armory, and in case of that event sent me [illegible] ... At noon as the flag was nailed down, the boys headed for the stairway, each had two, and fired three times three shots for the United States Government. At this, Mrs. Caldwell took up the black flag and came down to town to where we stood, and threw the flag at us, saying that she surrendered it to the Santa Clara Light Infantry. I never saw a woman so mad, as she was raving more like an insane person than anything else. I guess she will not try it soon again.

The Doctor was absant, and on his retnrn home came down town to deliver himself to the antheritica, as he said he was told he was to be arrested. He was very much mortified, and tried to make all kinds of apologies for his wife, saying that if he had been at home no such thing could have happened.

We have the flag in our armory now, and I presume we are the first Company that has captured a Secession flag in California. Dr. C. said his wife was ignorant of what a black flag meant.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Vote on the New Constitutlan—Officers Elected—The Weather and the Snow.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, March 5, 1862.

Monday wae a great day in Utah, being the day appointed for the expression of the will of the sovereign people at the polls, respecting the new Constitntion and lha nominated officers of the "State of Deseret." Douhtless, there was a heavy turn-oul in most of the precincts in the Terriory. As far es heard from, aueh was the case in the couotry generally. In this city and county the weather was by no means pleasant for traveling, though very good for voting and gossiping. There was plenty of snow in the air, and abundance of slosh and mire on the earth all day long till within an hour of sunset, when the snowing ceased, but the mud increased. The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from Brigham's bee-hive mansion, tha City Hell and the office of tha Deseret *News*. Ballo's brass band appeared befora the residences of the principal candidates for office, and saluted their excellencies and their honors with the streins that soothe and inspire. One or two of the Wards went in solid column, with fife and flags, to the polls. In the early pert of the day the Court-house, tha place of polling, was heavily besieged. To squeeze through required no little force, either of muscle or influenee. The crush at a favorite actor's benefit might compare with the scene. And not only wes the jam of bodies to be encountered, but the gannliet of a few score of "boys," hurling grape aod cannister of snow-balls, must he run.

One lhousand nioe hundred and fifty-six votas were cast in this city all for one ticket. This result was not altogether satisfactory to the more sanguine of the Stetes' Rights men. They expected from ona-half more to double the nnmber, and were free to blame first the authorities, for having only one polling place in the city, and next the unpropitious weather. Like some other places, this is a city of distances, an unpeved city, with creeklets of water running everywhere; and it certainly argued considerable pluck or enthusiasm in a men who would walk a couple of miles or more through slush to tender his vote, when that vote could in no wise affect a result contingent on no opposition.

The names of the officers elect I have previously given. I may, however, here reiterate that Brigham Young is Governor, Heber C. Kimball is Lieutenant-Governor, and John M. Bernhisel Representative to Congress.

After the reaults in the various precincts are officially known, I suppose the next thing in the programme will be the convening of the General Assembly, which probably will not be long delayed.

The Mormons are great ou organizations, and they will soon have the machinery both of a Territorial ond a State organization in operation at the same time. That will be something like "wheels within wheels." How they will work requires a prophet to foretell.

After a few weeks of frosty nights and beautiful days, the weether has broken, and rain, snow, day-thaws, with slight night-frosts, have been in order. This has loosened the soil and relaxed the grasp of the snow on the mountains, and we hear of terrible roads in the valleys and an extra quantity of snow-slides or avalanches in the mountains and cañons. In Provo cañon, which leads from the settlements in Provo and Utah Valleys, the rains and floods a few weeks since destroyed the road, and later the snow-drifts and avalanches have completely blocked up the cañon in places, rendering it literally impassable. Some persons who attempted to travel up the cañon found it a harder road than Jordan, for one lost his mule, which broke its legs over the rocks, necessitating the speedy death of the animal, and another person found the snow suddenly embracing him from the feet up to the neck, and so strongly as to render help imperative for extrication. In American Fork Cañon particularly, two considerable snow-slides have recently occurred, completely burying a house and a sawmill. No lives were lost, both buildings having been unoccupied for some time, under apprehensions of similar accidents.

For the past ten days or more, our mails East and West have been few and far between. The breaking up of the roads, as the frost relaxes its hold, make the "salcradus swamps" westward formidable things to encounter. Eastward, it appears there has fallen far more snow than is nsual in this valley. The ground here is nearly bare now, while between Bear River and Fort Bridger, in places, very heavy falls of snow have recently occurred, rendering staging exceedingly difficult. From fifty to seventy bags of mail matter are expected to reach this city from the East the present week. Now the Spring storms have commenced, we shall expect occasional irregularities in our mails until after the time of high water. Probably the recent loss of mail animals by Indians at Devil's Gate, also tends to delay.

The new theatre is so far finished as to be ready for dramatic representations. To-night it is to be "dedicated,"—inaugurated—in the presence of a select audience, admitted by special invitation. Next week the patronizing public will have a chance to fill the house.

The New Theatre—Its Dedication—A Speech by Brigham Young—A Curious Prayer—Hindrances to the Mail and Telegraph—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

The new theatre is in full blast, that is, perhaps, as full as it will be the present Winter or Spring—two nights per week. This building is at present the most imposing of any in the city. The ground plan covers one hundred and forty-four by eighty feet. The walls are forty feet from the ground to the eaves, and from three to two and a half feet thick. The lower half is built of red sandstone and the upper of "adobes." The original intention was for the whole of the walls to be of stone, but haste to advance the building sufficiently for use before the Summer work came rnahing on, led to the abandonment of that intention, and the more easily obtained sun-dried brick was put into requisition. The hip-roof rises twenty-five feet, and there is yet to be a dome or tower to rise twenty-five feet higher.

The entrance to the building is from the south, through a porch, (bricked up now, but intended to be open, eventually,) thirty-two by twenty feet, and supported by two columns of burnt brick. Facing you are the doors leading to the parquette and the dress-circle, and at the sides winding stairways leading to tha family-circle and first and second galleries, thus making a parquette and four tiers of galleries. Within appears a forest of timber pillars, beams, joists, spars, stnds and braces, all being yet in the rough. The stage is sixty-two feet long, and forty high. The opening at the drop-curtain is thirty-one by thirty feet.

William H. Folson is the architect, but Brigham tha grand director. The building was commenced on the 1st July last, and "dedicated on the 6th inst.

But about the dedication. The audiences, of perhaps two thousand persons, were assembled by "free gratis" invitations. Not that the house was properly prepared for service, but the season being far advanced, all but the upper gallery was roughly fitted up for a few weeks' occupation. The parquette was reserved for others than the commoo crowd. On the stage appeared Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Joun Taylor and the Mormon raporiers. First, Brigham informed the house that the seats were but temporarily arranged, that the building was unfinished, though undoubtedly strong and substantial enongh, and that if a plank cracked or split there was no danger, nor cause for alarm of accident. The building had been put up without any serious mishap.

There was a very passable orchestra of about twenty instruments, and a choir of about a dozen voices.

The choir sang a hymn: "Lo! on the mountain-tops appearing."

Then followed a lengthy and curious "dedication prayer," by Daniel H. Wells. Every individual kind nf material used in the construction of the building, and every appurtenance thereof, is named specially in these dedications. This seems to be a very particular point, from which one might argue that if not named, then not so holy. The rock, the adobies, the clay, the sand, the lime, the beams, the joists, the flooring, the nails, the pillars, the laths, the plaster, the seats, the doors, the windows, the sheeting, the shingles, the paint, the canvas, the dresses, the actors, and lots of things too nnmerous for me here to mention, were "consecrated and dedicated unto Thee, our Father and our God, in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and in the anthority of the Holy and Eternal Priesthood of Almighty God." The Divine blessing was invoked upon the building, actors, musicians and audience, and, indeed, all in any manner associated with the theatre; and the express request was presented for utter annihilation of tha whole concern, rather than that it should be defiled or permitted to "pass into the hands or control of the wicked or ongodly."

W. C. Dunbar sang: "The Star Spangled Banner."

Brigham then gave his views upon theatrical and similar entertainments, from which it was evident that his notions were not cast in the Puritanic mould. The doctrine of the very pious folks, that all sorts of evils were inseparably mixed up with the theatre and amusements in general, was ignored. People could make evil of the theatre, tha church, or the chapel, or any other place, if they chose so to do, but there was no necessity for it, and nnly abuse of the gifts of God could make avil of any such place. As to music, he did not believe that the fiddle need lead to hell. In fact, eventually, there would be no fiddla in thet super-torrid region, for the "righteous" would have all the music safe up in heaven. Music, and every other good thing, were expressly intended for the good folks, while the wicked sinners had no right to any comforts. He wanted the actors to he prayed for, that they might be virtuous and behava themselves, for, if otherwise, they must depart hastily from the building. Liquor was put under speciel ban. The dramatic corps were amateurs, who had thair regular labor to attend to, as well as their theatrical "labors of love."

One thing is certain—Brigham is death on tragedy. Not a single tragic scene is permitted on the Mormon boards. This is irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The knife, or rather the scissors, are used remorselessly upon any unlucky comedy or melodrama which has anything pertaining to stabbing, shooting or death scenes, however produced, before such play is permitted to be put forth. He wishes the people to leave the theatre with pleasant impressions. So he said.

Now came an anthem, "O, God, bless Brigham Young." The particular air will be readily guessad. Hazar C. Kimball and John Taylor spoke a few words, the "Marsellaise" occupying the interval between. Then another song.

The orchestre did creditably, but the choir sang wretchedly, the latter seeming to need far more drill than the Union soldiers did at the time of the battle of Bull Rnn.

Now came what all the people wished and were anxious for—the play—"The Pride of the Market." The scenery was new and fresh, and good for this place. The acting appeared to satisfy the audience, and, under the circumstance, perhaps, should not be criticised with an unfavorable pen.

On Saturday, Wednesday, and again to-night, the "Pride of the Market," "State Secrets," "The Serious Family," and "Our Sarah's Young Man" contribute to please the theatrical public of Salt Lake. The prices of admission are: 75 cents for all seats but those in the second gallery: there, 50 cents. "Cash, storepay, and gratis taken." "Reserved seats" for cash.

It seems that we are having more Winter this month than any month during this wintry season. We are having snow nearly every day or night. The roads are in a horrible condition, which makes travel nearly impossible, and is particularly annoying in respect to the mails. The coaches come in by fits, just as they are enabled to drag through the deep mud, and the far deeper slushy snow. The telegraph, too, has been set aside for more than a week, and the "Pony" put into requisition for about forty miles between this city and the Weber. There are some short portions of the year, like the present, when the "Big Mountains," some twenty miles east, and over which the telegraph passes, cannot be crossed by reason of storms, intense cold, and depth of snow. At such times, and indeed most of the Winter, the mail-route is extended southward a few miles, round by Parley's park and cañon. If the wires cama that way, they would sometimes, in the Winter, be more readily got at for repairs.

Until there is a railroad built across the continent, perhaps no kind of mail service will be perfectly satisfactory, and even then, in the mountains particularly, Winter detentions will be unavoidable. The past, or present Winter, has been much worse than the average for travel. What with the great and unusual floods in Nevada and California, the general openness of the Winter, and the continuous mud and snow of the present time, the hindrances have not been small, few, nor far between. Considering the country they pass over, the coaches do tolerably well. But, perhaps, next to a railroad, the thing most satisfactory to the California public would be the whole letter mail by "Pony," on all the paper and book mail by steamer, and the Isthmus. Whether or not such an arrangement is contemplated, or would be justinable, in view of the present and prospective state of the national finances, is for those most directly interested to determine.

The wolves are said to be particularly destructive this season on the prairie ranges of tois valley.

Mr. Jennings has just got in a train of dry goods and groceries from California, *via* Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

The returns for the election for State officers, &c., excepting from a few Counties, have been received and made public. Nearly 8,000 votes are recorded in favor of the Brigham Young tickets. The total vote is expected to reach 10,000. Opposition votes, if any, do not appear.

Obituary.

Frank S. Eager, a young and promising engraver, was drowned on the evening of the 25th inst., near West Point, while crossing from the barge *Susquehannah* to the steamer *Baldwin*. Mr. Eager resided at Newburgh, and had taken passage to this City on the barge, and not being able to obtain a stateroom or berth on the berge, attempted to cross to the steamer along side for that purpose. The plank upon which he attempted to cross broke in the centre, and he was precipitated into the river and drowned. The small boats of both vessels were immediately manned ann launched, but too late to effect a rescue. The deceased was the son of the late Hon. Samuel W. Eager, of Newburgh, and was 26 years of age. He leaves a young wife and child. Mr. Eager was an engraver of great promise. He engraved the whole of the Lord's Prayer some years since, upon two-thirds of the side of a three-cent piece, a piece of work which was regarded by his profession as being the most minute specimen of engraving ever executed. His body has not yet been found, though boats have been continually in search since his loss. The Corporation of Newbnrgh has offered a handsome reward for his recovery.

The Buffalo papers mourn the loss of Capt. Budd as one of their citizens. He was originally a naval officer, and served as master of Capt. Wilkes' flag-ship in his great exploring expedition. He resigned his commission some ten or twelve years ago and removed to Buffalo, where his family now reside, engaging with Nathan Thayer in banking and exchange brokerege. On the breaking out of the rebellion he volunteered his services and was assigned to the command of the *Penguin*. His first exploit was the capture of a valuable prize, which was sent to New-York. At the bombardment of Port Royal he played an important part, and manifested the highest courage and most determined energy. Since that event he has been constantly employed in the operations under Com. Dupont, on the Southern coast. Capt. Budd was a staunch Democrat and a firm supporter of the peace measures which the Republicans rejected in Congress. While they were pending he contributed many able articles in their support to the Buffalo *Courier*.

Miss Sadie B. Curtis, eldest daughter of Gen. S. R. Curtis, died in St. Louis, on Friday last. A few weeks ago, she went to Rolle, to assist in nursing her brother, who was ill at that post. While there she was attacked by typhoid fever, but recovered sufficiently to bear removal to St. Louis. A relapse was brought on, however, by the exposure which she had endnred, and her sickness qnickly had a fatal termination.

Gen. Herman Gansevoort, son of the late Gen. Peter Gansevoort, the hero and defender of Fort Schuyler, of Revnlntionary fame, died at his residence in Saratoga County, N. Y., a few days ago, in the 84th year nf his age.

Hon. Marcus L. Kenyon, who represented the Third District of Oneida County in the Assembly last Winter, died suddenly, at his residence in Utica, on March 22.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Wendell Phillips—The Constitutional Convention—The Railroad Casualty—Sickness Among Rebel Prisoners—Lake Navigation—Business Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, March 31, 1862.

There has been some little excitement here during the past week, consequent upon the advent of Wendell Phillips among us. He came from Cincinnati, with the odor of the recent riot—much exaggarated, it appears—upon him, and there was, therefore, more than usual curiosity to see and hear the "lion of an honr." The daily papers had discussed the riot *pro* and *con*—one of them, which professes to be purely Democratic, evidently wishing that it might be repeated in Chicago. To this end it did all it dared do toward inflaming the "rowdy element," but to no purpose. Phillips delivered his lecture upon the *Lost Arts*, before the Young Men's Association, on Thursday evening, and on Friday evening that upon the wer. Both were listened to by large audiences, and not tha least symptom of disturbance appeared. The Police Department was prepared to quell any riotous proceedings, and a knowledge of this fact, perhaps, operated as a persuasive to keep the peace. Phillips, *per se*, is not highly regarded here. We owe too much of our present difficulties to him and those like him, who heve been unceasingly bitter in their agitations of exciting questions, to be regerded with much favor. But as representing the "liberty of speech," onr people and the city government were prompt to sustain and protect him.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned, but the full results of its labors have not been published. We are still without an anthentic copy of tha Constitution which is to be submitted to the people. As a specimen of tha fairness of the acts of the Convantion, I will mantion a single exampla. The State is divided into three Judicial Districts, for the election of Supreme Court Judges. The Northern District has a population of over 800,000, and the two others about 450,000 each. Tha Legislativa and Congressional appointments are made on the same principle. It is probable that the Constitution will not ha accepted by the people, as it is not as gond as tha present one.

The Coroner's inquest upon the soldiers of Col. Barstow's Regiment, killed in the late deplorable accident on the Northwestern Railroad near this city, exculpated all parties from blame in the premises—regarding it as one of those occurrences which could not be guarded against. The breaking of the axle was shown to be the sole cause of the catastrophe. The Grand Jury hava found bills of indictment against the engineer and conductor of the Cincinnati express train on the Central Road, which came in collision about two months since with the Hyde Park train, near this city, by which Judge Banon and others were killed. In the United States District Court, an interesting trial is to take place this week, of the case of Corbin, Butler of the Fox River Regiment, charged with defrauding the Govarnment in the matter of furnishing rations.

The sickness among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas still continues, with but little abatement. The hospitals are crowded, and saveral deaths occur daily. The whole number up to date is 131. At Indianapolis the mortality is still greater, in proportion to the numbers. A few days since several commissioned officers were discovered in the camp, in various disguises. Capt. Massa, of tha Fiftieth Tennessee; Lieut. Martin, of the Seventh Texas; and Lieut. Ostrander, of Second Kentucky, were among the number. They had succeeded thus far in passing off as orderly sergeants. Ostrander was Buchanan's Collector at Columbus, Ky. They were sent to St. Louis, to Gen. Halleck's order. A Committee of Chicago citizens has expended $105 in cash, in relieving the sick at the camp, beside various articles of clothing, &c., &c., contributed for the same purpose. One prisoner, Robert Monnihan, of the Tenth Tennessee, was released from Camp Douglas, by order of Gen. Halleck, on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds signed by himself and two brothers doing business in this City. His enlargement, however, does not extend beyond the limits of Cook and six neighboring counties. The release was granted prior to the issuing of the late order from the War Department on the subject of prisoners of war.

Navigation on our canal has commenced, and boats begin to arrive, heavily laden with flour, grain, pork, &c. The receipts both this and last week will be heavy for the next month. Our citizens are still taking active measures to secure the appropriation for the enlargement nf the canal as a national work.

Lake navigation is still blockaded at Mackinaw. Otherwise it may be considered open, both here and below.

The receipts of flour for the past week have been 15,213 bbls.; wheat, 49,350 bushels; corn, 45,260 bushels. There were received about 9,000 live and dressed hogs, and 1,000 beef cattle.

Indictments for murder were found in the Superior Court, on Friday, against John Garrity and William Gibbons, who killed the sailor Lloyd a short time ago. They are both in custody.

Advices from all sections of the West continue favorable as regards the wheat crop now on the ground. Unless some untoward event takes place, the yield for 1862 will be a large one.

Sugar refineries are to be erected in various parts of this State, to be in readiness for the large crop of sorghum to be grown this season. Experiments have been carried forward to complete success in granulation, and it is shown that sugar of a good quality can be manufactured from the sorghum syrup to great advantage. From present indications, the West will be prepared to export saccharines quite largely the coming Fall.

Business is opening slowly. Rents have advanced materially over last year, and all available buildings are quickly taken up. The signs of prosperity are around us, and we are looking forward to a prosperous season.

Monetary matters working easy. Currency plenty. Exchange still low—nearly nominal. Provisions firmer, with an advancing tendency. Weather mild and Spring-like.

Dr. Lieber on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

In reply to a note from a gentleman of Baltimore, asking how a certain passage on the writ of *habeas corpus*, in his *Civil Liberty*, can be reconciled with statements lately published in a report of one of his lectures on "The Law and Usages of War on Land," Dr. Lieber, of this City, has written the following note:

New-York, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

Dear Sir: On my return from the West, whither I had gone to see a son who has lost his left arm in the capture of Fort Donelson, I found your favor of the 25th of February. You say you have studied at Yale my *Civil Liberty*, and I consider myself obliged to answer the question you put, but I can do so only as to the *fact* whether I adhere to what I have said on the *habeas corpus* principle.

That passage, and the one in which I speak, merely incidentally, of the three-fifths rule of representation, as in lieative of a *property qualification*, have long been marked in my interleaved copy as requiring modification in the next edition.

As to the *habeas corpus* principle, I wholly and entirely adhere to all I have said of its radical importance, and of the glory of England having first elaborated it, but I do not adhere to the words "and that this cannot be done by the President alone, but by Congress only, need hardly be mentioned." The words in quotation marks express an idea, not the result of my own original investigation and study, for, I hope, the reader of my "Civil Liberty" will acknowledge that most of my remarks on the work are, but one which my mind adopted, almost unconsciously, from analogy, just as my honored friend, Mr. Justice Story, and so many others, seem to have done.

Long before the present civil war broke out my studies had led me to perceive that *analogy* falls in this case. British Parliament is, as it is called, "omnipotent;" the King of England forms part of the Parliament; no super-parliamentary restriction exists in England; and all laws, however fundamental may be infringed in England, if Parliament passes an "*ex-post facto*" act of indemnity.

To say the very least, Mr. Horace Binney has shown in his admirable pamphlet that there is, at any rate, very great doubt as to who has the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion and invasion.

The more unalterably the Constitution proclaims that the privilege shall never be suspended *except* in mentioned cases, the more necessary it becomes that some one have the power to suspend, and promptly, too, the privilege in these exceptional cases. No candid and comprehensive, upright and patriotic statesman will deny that in cases of utmost danger the privilege must be suspended. Nations in utmost need are never saved by legal formulas, and if the fundamental law of a nation omits to provide for these exceptional cases, the power will be arrogated, as people errogate power in cases of shipwreck.

Is there no danger in all this? There is great, very great danger. But the *argumentum ad periculum* alone does not settle difficult questions. To give the power of suspension to Congress alone does not lessen the danger; indeed it lessens virtual responsibility. Madison, in the *Debates on the Constitution*, speaks of "the legislative vortex." There is "danger," too, in a civil war, and giving always the benefit to rebellion. As to Chief-Justice Taney's opinion in Merryman's case, I wholly dissent from it. There, military occupation, after an attack npon our troops, came into play. I am glad the paper is at an end, for a man cannot touch npon these topics without feeling induced to write an essay. Very possibly the passage in the Constitution alluded to is one of those which were the least studied in them, was not clearly weighed in all its bearings, or seen in all its possible phases, by the framers. They were not inspired. They could do no more than what men—very wise men—can do. Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

Our Relations with Chili.

RECEPTION OF HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER, AT SANTIAGO.

From the Valparaiso Mercurio, Feb. 10.

On Thursday, the 30th of January last, His Excellency, Thomas H. Nelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Chili, accompanied by Hon. Charles S. Rand, Secretary of Legotion, was escorted by the Secretery of State for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Manuel Alcalde, to the saloon of His Excellency, the President, in the Palace, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, acknowledging the receipt of one from His Excellency anoonncing his elevation to the Presidency of Chili, and congratulating him upon so auspicious an event.

The Envoy was received most courteously by the President, who was attended by his Cabinet, and saluting His Excellency, addressed him as follows:

Mr. President: I have been deputed to deliver to your Excelleoey an autograph letter from the President nf the United States, acknowledging the receipt of that of yonr Excellency, apprising him of your elevation to the Supreme Magistracy of this Repoblic—an event upon which I am directed to offer you, in person, his cordial greetinga and sincere congratulations, and to assure your Excellency that the Government and people of the United States most heartily reciprocate the kindly sentiments which inspira your Excellency and the Government of Chili.

It is also made my agreeable duty to acknowledge the liberal and just disposition of the Government nf Chili, in promptly recognizing, and making reparation for accidental wrongs, effecting the interests of citizens of the United States, and to express the high sense of the Government I have the honor to represent, of the praiseworthy efforts of the Government of Chili, to remove every cause of complaint. Tha Government of the United States desires and intends to present no claim for redress, which does not irrisistibly commend itself to its clearest perceptions of right and justice.

The mutual good will and harmony which has existed between the two Republics, ever since Chili took her position among the free and independent nations of the world, will, I trust, be perpetnal, and continue to confer benefits and blessings alike upon each.

The people of the United Statas first inaugurated the era of revolutions, which resulted in the emancipation of South America from foreign domination and in the general esteblishment of Republican institutions upon this continent. The Government of the United States was the first to recognize the independence of the Spanish America Republics, and to urge upon the Governments Europe of a similar recognition. It is therefore not surprising, that sister Repnblics on this hemisphere, and all constitutional Governments throughout Christendom, should deeply deplore the existence of a causeless insurrection in a portion of the United States, the object of which is the destruction of that Union and those institutions which paved the way for civil liberty throughout the world, and so greatly elevated and improved the conditinn of mankind.

Notwithstanding the formidable character of that rebellion and occasional reverses in the field, the integrity of the Union and the stability of the Government will not and cannot be impaired.

The friends of free institutions, who have watched the struggle from its inception, now rejoice in the oellef that the days of the rebellion are nnmbered, that the United States of America will soon resume its peaceful career in the race of progress and civilization, and that the result of the contest will everywhere strengthen and confirm popular Government and Republican institutions.

Such a consummetion, Mr. President, I feel assured, will be hailed with joy and gladness by every Constitutional Government, and especially by the Governments and people of Chili.

His Excellency the President replied:

Mr. Minister: With very great pleasure I shall read the autograph letter of the President of the United States, wherein he acknowledges the receipt of that which I had the honor to transmit him, informing him of my elevation to the Presidency of this Republic, and manifesting at the same time my firm intention to maintain the friendly relations which happily have existed and still exist between the two nations.

I am cordially grateful for the congratulation which, for this event, you have come in person to make to me, at the request and in the name of your Honorable Chief Magistrate.

You say, Mr. Minister, that your Government will present no claim which does not irresistiely commend itself to its clearest perceptions of right and justice. I also can assure you, for my part, that I will hasten to satisfy the petitions and demands of your fellow-citizens, as well as those of every foreigner, resident in the Republic, whenever they are presented, based upon foundations so solid.

The Chilian and the entire enlightened world heve heard with pain, of the breaking out of civil war in the American Union, where law and progress have so well known how to fraternize. But, however formidable may be the present aspect of the contest, It is confidently to be hoped, that her public men, inspired by a noble patriotism, and aided by the good sense of the American people, may find some solution to the questions which divide them, and which, accepted by all the States, may succeed in restoring peace and harmony to that interesting Republic.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to his Excellency José J. Perez, President of the Republic of Chili:

Great and Good Friend: I have received the autograph letter of your Excellency, dated the 24th of September last, apprizing me of your elevation to the Supreme Magistracy of the Republic by the vote of the Chilian nation, and assuming me of your Excellency's best dispositiou to increase and strengthen the friendly and fraternal relations so happily subsisting between our respective countries.

I offer my sincere congratulations to your Excellency upon the event which you have communicated to me, and I am happy to believe that the sentiments which inspire your Excellency, and which the Government and people of the United States cordially reciprocate, cannot fail to be productive of the largest benefits to your own nation, while they will promote the best understanding and harmony with others.

Accept my best wishes for your Excellency's personal happiness, with the assurances of my profound interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Chilian nation.

May God have you always in His safe and holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1861.

Your good friend, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Colonization of Blacks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The colonization of American negroes, now amounting to one-fourth more than our entire population in 1776, is proposed by some statesmen. Several insuperable objections occur: First—The labor of the one million or so of these negroes—its working force—is essential to the Southern and Southwestern planters, and without them, for several years, there would be a ruinous reduction in the American product of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, affecting, injuriously, our whole country, and the South most of all. Second—It is inhuman to drive forth the poor negro from his native home and abode, and break up his local and social attachments. Third—The expense of removing and settling four millions of people in a new home, would be from five to eight hundred millions of dollars. Fourth—If these poor negroes are to be driven forth by legal inflictions, or forcibly expelled, the curse of God and the execrations of all Christian nations would fall deservedly upon us. This colonization scheme is wholly impracticable. Gradual emancipation—changing within twenty-one years our slaves into free laborers by a slow and sure process, leaving them, in the meantime, in compulsory apprenticeship, in the place of Slavery and its wrongs and disqualifications. WILBERFORCE.

Mr. Buckle's Views on the United States

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

Cairo, Egypt, Monday, Feb. 18, 1862.

It the charms of the Egyptian climate were more generally understood in the United States, I am persuaded that more Americans would pass the Winter here, especially as there are here good hotels, well kept at reasonable prices; and everything needed by the Frank, whether in health or in sickness, can be purchased in the bazaar. As it is, however, the Americans are said generally to constitute three-quarters of the pleasure travel here. This year the number has been about twenty-five—greatly diminished from the average by reason of the struggle for the Union at home. Among those who have lately passed through this place on their way up the Nile have been Messrs. Wm. Van Rensalaer, Watts Sherman, Frederick Bronson and Egerton Winthrop, of New-York; Mr. Chas. Hale, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Bosworth, of Portland; Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Longacre, of Philadelphia, &c.

Mr. Buckle, the distinguished author of the *History of Civilizatran*, has lately returned from an expedition of several weeks up the Nile, in search of rest and health, and is now here making arrangements for a tour to Syria. He proposes to visit America, and would have gone thither this Summer but for the war. His next volume will treat of the United States. Last week, Mr. Thayer, our excellent Consul-General here, entertained Mr. Buckle at dinner. The company included two ladies well known in the literary and social circles of England, besides several English and American gentlemen who happened to be at Cairo. Mr. Buckle, as I hear, expressed a strong feeling of gratification at the peaceful solution of the *Trent* complication, and said that a war between the two kindred nations of England and the United States would be a calamity to mankind; he had, however, anticipated from the beginning no other than a pacific settlement. In his conversation as in his writings, he shows himself favorably disposed to our institutions, and well prepared to judge discriminately of their workings. He says the subject of [illegible] Although apprehending the [illegible]

...SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

...NEW-YORK TIMES.

...in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal... Nassau, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...Letters for Anonymous Communications, ...intended for insertion must be authenticated ...and address of the writer—not necessarily ...for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. ...undertake to return rejected Communi...

...VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing ...news, solicited from any quarter of the world; ...will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

...War Department we learn that ...detached parties of the rebels were still in the vi... of Fredericksburgh. On Friday they unmasked ...a battery upon our right wing near the town; but ...were shelled out in short order. Our ad... batteries command all the elevations be... Creek, and are unassailable by the ...position was selected by Gen. BANKS ...fire of the enemy. There is a rumor ...of the rebel JACKSON'S force have re... to serve him longer, and have intrenched ...in Page and Rockingham Counties, ...him.

...from Gen. WOOL to the Secretary of ...yesterday afternoon, announces that ...been heard in the direction of York... General further states that all is go... quietly, and that he does not believe the ...Potomac will find many troops to ...He has learned that the rebel ...was yesterday on the dry-dock ...with coal, and that she was to ...the dock to-day with two more large ..., one of them of heavy calibre.

...nothing later from Island No. 10 this ...Advices from Gen. POPE'S position ...confirm the report that the rebels ...batteries along the opposite shore to ...its crossing.

...steamship *Supply* arrived at this port yester... from Warsaw Sound, below Savannah, on the ...inst. Everything at that time was in readi... for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and on ...Heavy cannonading was heard in that di... It was reported that the residents of Sa... had advanced their offer for the release of ...besieged garrison to $100,000.

...schooner *L. S. Davis*, BISHOP, from Port ...on the 30th inst., reports the frigate ... as having arrived on the same day from ... Heavy firing was heard at Port ...on the 30th, in the direction of Savannah.

...distinct idea of the important movements ...now making may be gathered from the follow... paragraph, which we find in the Fortress Mon... correspondence of the Baltimore *American*: ...acknowledging the military necessity of ...withholding my pen from a description of scenes ...and events transpiring within a radius of some ...ten miles around Fortress Monroe, it may not be ...out of order to state that preparations for crushing ...the rebellion are on a scale of magnificence ...the military annals of the world can find no ...parallel for. The material and spirit of the Union ...army are such that nothing but victory may be ...anticipated. Important intelligence from this di... vision of the army may therefore be momentarily ...expected, and that rebeldom will receive rapid and ...vigorous blows no one here for a moment doubts."

...The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th ult., which ...is here received with other Southern papers, ar... gues that the *Merrimac* should be sent out to fol... low up its first blow, break the blockade and ...sink the whole Yankee navy. The little *Moni*... *tor* is evidently deemed a troublesome customer. ...The *Dispatch* says: "The *Monitor* must be dis... posed of in some way or other. If our fertility ...of contrivance and resources is equal to that of ...the Yankees, there is no impossibility in accomp... lishing that object." The *Dispatch* is furious ...over "the disasters of Hatteras, Fort Henry, ...Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Fernandina and ...Newbern," and says "they present a catalogue ...of blunders and defaults that would under ex... perienced military governments be fatal to all by ...whom they were committed." The *Dispatch* ...speaks of a telegraph dispatch received at Rich... mond representing that "*two* thousand Confed... erates were about to bag *three* thousand Federals," ...and thinks "such an achievement would com... pensate for the abandonment of the fortifications ...below the town;" adding sadly, however, "But ...the telegraph has not yet finished the job. ...Can we hurry up?" Superintendent WM. N. ...HARRIS advertises for "10,000 ellls, delivered on ...the line of the road between Richmond and Aquia ...Creek," and "wanted immediately." The Sa... vannah correspondent of the *Dispatch* (March 14) ...complains that the military draft has crippled ...manufacturing establishments to such an extent ...that they "cannot carry on the almost essential ...business of the Government." This correspond... ent says that the defences of Savannah extend ...from the Savannah River north of the city to tha ...Louisville road, thus finishing the circuit of earth... works running from river to river.

...A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated ...Pittsburgh, April 1, states that the rebel ad... vance at Corinth, where BEAUREGARD is ...concentrated, are within six miles of our advance ...(Pea Ridge) Landing, and that there is but ...five miles between the pickets of the respective ...forces at Purdy, where the rebels have four or ...five regiments, and at Crump's Landing. The ...rebels claim a force of one hundred thousand, all ...told. On Sunday last, one division of Gen. ...BUELL'S army was within a day's march of Savan... nah. Reports were in circulation, that immed... iately upon Gen. HALLECK'S assuming command ...in person, four or five *corps d'armés* would be ...organized, with GRANT, SMITH, WALLACE, BUELL ...and McCLERNAND, as commanders. There was ...now and then a little skirmishing with the rebel ...batteries at Eastport, Miss. A telegraph to Nash... ville was in course of construction. A gentleman ...who reached New-Albany, Ind., on Tuesday last, ...also makes some highly interesting statements ...regarding the position of affairs up the Tennes... see. He states that on the evening of March 29, ...the advance of Gen. BUELL'S army arrived on the ...Tennessee opposite Savanna, and commenced ...crossing the river on Sunday morning, thus form... ing a junction with GRANT. Gen. GRANT, ...on the early part of last week, sent a force to ...Humboldt, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, ...which they reached, tearing up ten miles of ...the track, and thus breaking the connections be... tween the west and east. But before Saturday morn... ing the enemy had repaired the track, and restored ...connection between their lines, and were con... stantly receiving reinforcements of men and mu... nitions via this road at Corinth. The enemy are ...said by scouts to be strongly fortified at Corinth, ...and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles ...toward the National camps at Pittsburgh Land... ing. Their available force is believed to be from ...75,000 to 80,000 man. The united forces of Gens. ...BUELL and GRANT are sufficient to meet and con... quer this large army of rebels, and the National ...supply of artillery is superior both in calibre and ...the number of pieces to that of the enemy. A ...battle is imminent, and the best-informed say that ...it cannot be delayed longer than Tuesday or ...Wednesday of this week, and that it might occur ...at any moment after the National troops had com... menced their movement toward Corinth, which ...was to have been begun on Monday last.

A gentleman who arrived at Cairo on April 3, from the Cumberland, represents the secession element as rampant in that region. Since the withdrawal of the National troops, increased surveillance and violence has been exhibited on every hand, and the rebels are inaugureting a system of guerilla warfare exceedingly annoying to the few remaining troops. Union men are again subjected to persecution, and have been compelled to take to the forests and swamps to avoid it. The Confederates are jubilent, and threaten to raise forces to attack our troops in the rear. They think they are able to retake Paducah, and even talk of visiting Cairo, while Gen. GRANT is paying his respects to Corinth.

The Bremen bark *Washington*, Capt. WENCHE, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on the 27th ult., in latitude 38° 53′, longitude 36° 3′, she saw a side-wheel steamship, painted black, showing the American ansign at her peak. On her foremast she had a red flag, with another red one below, and a red pendant beneath; she appeared to be one of the Charleston or Savannah lins of steamers. Capt. WENCHE thought it might be the *Nashville* privateer. She was spoken but did not reply.

The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* gives currency to a rumor that Dr. FINLAY, late Surgeon-General of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, very little business of importance was done. A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the Usury laws, was presented. The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was passed. The bill to appropriate money to pay the National Government the State's quota of the General Tax, was ordered to a third reading. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

In the Assembly a large amount of routine business was gone through with. The bill to suppress Concert saloons was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among the bills reported favorably, was the one to authorize the payment of interest on protested Canal drafts, and the one to authorize the building of wharves, basin, &c., in front of the Twelfth Ward in Brooklyn. A bill to authorize incorporated companies, formed to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any vessel for the use of the United States, and a bill to provide military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State, were reported from the Military Committee and made the special order for Monday. A report in favor of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the passage of gunboats, and recommending that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, was made from the Canal Committee, and made a special order for Tuesday. The bill to allow aliens to hold real estate was killed. The Supply bill was then debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated March 12, states that a British steamer of 1,500 tons was in port, loaded with a valuable cargo, estimated at $1,000,000, part of which was brought from England. She was ready to leave for the South, intending to run the blockade.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads, some 1,500 different schemes for sinking, or otherwise disposing of the *Merrimac*, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

Hon. Judge HUTTON, Judge of Franklin County from 1851 to 1856, died at Malone, on April 1. He was about fifty years of age.

The fire in the locomotive house of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Detroit, Mich., was not so serious as was at first reported. Fourteen engines were in the building at the time, but five of them were got out uninjured. The remaining nine were injured to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000. The damage to the building will amount to $15,000. This is entirely covered by insurance, and it is supposed that that to the locomotives is also.

Col. EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, a Missouri rebel, whose brother is Governor of Kentucky, and who was convicted of violation of his parole and sentanced to be shot, has been respited by the President.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the Hackley contract injunction, or the return to the order therein, was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on account of Mr. HACKLEY'S present illness.

Business was impeded by the rain storm on Saturday. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Cotton was in demand. Sugars were active and buoyant. Provisions were less freely purchased, at essentially unchanged rates. Coffee, Hay, Fish, Molasses, Tallow, Wool and Whisky were in moderate request. Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were rather more sought after, and were dearer. The freight engagements were limited, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

THE PRIZE STEAMER LABUAN.—It is pleasant to read of captures of vessels which the cupidity of their owners has sent to run the blockade, and a profitable thing for our tars to make such captures; but justice requires that we should hold the even balance between the rights that belong to belligerents and those which may be claimed by neutrals. It is scarcely possible for seizures not to be made sometimes that turn out to have been unwarranted; but our Government has always hastened to make due reparation in such cases. There is every appearance that the capture of the British screw steamship *Labuan*, by the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is of this character. From the official documents relative to the case, which we publish elsewhere, it would really appear that the commander of the American cruiser allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. At the time of the capture of the *Labuan* she was lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande, loading cotton from Matamoras, having been chartered by a Manchester house to trade regularly between Havana and that port. As the ship was in neutral waters, loading from a neutral port with a cargo (itself not contraband of war) the property of neutral owners, the case would seem to be sufficiently clear. If these points are fully established, as they seem to be, the seizure is of course unjustifiable, and the Secretary of State, before whom Lord LYONS has laid the matter, will set it right with the same promptitude that has characterized his treatment of analogous cases.

Rebel Desperation—The Deposition of King Cotton.

A people must be hard pressed when they are forced to destroy the gods to whom they looked for protection and support. Cotton was King and Saviour—both. Under its shield any crime might be committed with impunity. The world could not go on without it. It could be had nowhere but in the Southern States. Hence lawless passions became the rule there, as lawless passions always will, when no restraints or penalties are imposed upon that indulgence. A Government was to be overthrown; the North reduced to vassalage, and the "institution" envelope in its slimy folds the whole of our wide-spread Continent.

Such was the swelling prologue with which the Slave States began their work of destruction. But no nation fell down to worship the idol set up. The North began to move slowly, but surely, and to display a colossal strength and unity never believed possible. European nations looked coldly on in the distance, showing no signs of interference. The rebels began to turn despairing eyes in every direction. Their great household god, instead of being powerful to save, soon became a feeble and helpless creature to protect. Above all things, it must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy, to be made a jest and laughing-stock, and turned to base uses. Wherever the rebels moved, consequently, must this god be carried off with other household penates, or set on fire and consumed on the spot!

What a terrible reverse in one short year. Strange as it may seem, the whole truth appears to have flashed across the minds of the Southern braggadocios, who are usually proof against any conviction unfavorable to themselves. In the rebel Congress, Cotton has been formally and regularly dethroned. But how to treat the impotent monarch is a puzzling question. "Burn him," cries one party, "and destroy his seed." "But," replies the other, "this is just what England wants." Thanks to the Confederate Commissioners for returning to tell this truth. England has certainly determined to be no longer dependent upon slave labor for the staple. For years has she been shuddering with apprehension at the prospect of precisely the catastrophe that has happened. She well knows upon what an unstable basis the industries of a society organized like that at the South, rests. She is at last forced to look elsewhere for the raw material, and she is now resolved to consult her moral sense and interest in the same act. This the Southern leaders now fully appreciate. "If," say they, "we destroy the last crop, we give a great impulse to the production in other countries. If we refuse to plant, or destroy the next crop, we render what commences as an experiment, a success." This view of the case, singularly enough, has just been carried in the rebel Congress. This body has, by a formal vote, refused to recommend the destruction of the crop, or that its culture be discontinued, although a strong party of destructives, of the class of TOOMBS and his kin, are still the earnest advocates of the universal application of the torch, and complete abstinence from culture. In the meantime, the only action that is taken in the matter is the deportation of the staple from all the routes of our armies and fleets, and its concealment in all possible out-of-the-way and unapproachable places.

We need not enlarge upon the mortification that must result from such a come-down, which must render the haughty and imperious planter a by-word and mockery, even among his own slaves, and provoke the contempt and derision of the world. The rebels took a short course in which to make away with a whole generation of arrogance, ignorance and conceit. Where can the Masons, the Slidells, the TOOMBSES and the Davises go to escape our jeers and the scorn of mankind? Europe is not large enough for them. There is no corner in it in which these pests of mankind can hide themselves. While the Union continued, they rioted in the civilization of the North, which provided for them its choicest delicacies. All this was rudely thrown aside, and is forever lost. But this is not all, nor the worst of the story. The chief anxiety of the rebels is now, to prevent falling into our hands the very article which, in peace as in war, is their almost sole means of support. Whatever be the result, whether we seize it or whether it is destroyed, they are equally ruined. The contest turns upon the question of our getting it, not upon its loss to them. How impotent must a people so situated really be! Suppose at the North our great care was the safe-keeping of our crops, which were threatened every instant with destruction. Should we not regard our cause as utterly ruined? What if all our labor was monopolized simply in defense against a foe numbering twice our own population, and with every industry in full activity and prosperity? Could we long sustain a contest that was daily sapping our strength, without touching that of the enemy? Suppose, too, that we were driven to such straits that a holocaust of all we possessed was our only means of escape against overwhelming odds? Yet such is the position of the rebels. Surely that case must be desperate which can only be maintained by the destruction of the very means that was to be its support and chief defense.

ORGANIZATION OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.—The Arizona Territorial bill has been laid over, in the House, until the Tax bill shall be disposed of. In the Senate, the bill is before the Committee on Territories, and will probably be reported back with the WILMOT Proviso—which, by the way, is regarded of little consequence, as all parties now pretty well understand that legislation, one way or the other, can have no effect on the peculiar institution in that section of country.

But there is an importance attached to the organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona which Senators and Representatives do not appear to appreciate. BAYLOR, the rebel commander, is now at Tubac, with nine hundred men, holding possession of that quarter, and, from preparations now afoot, it is evident that the Confederates intend to make a stand there, and push their incursions into Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, &c., with the view of securing that part of Mexico, and hold it, perhaps, as their last refuge. In this they will have very material assistance from Southern California. The disaffected element in California is even now steadily flowing into Arizona, Sonora and Sinaloa. Hundreds pass down by land and by the Pacific steamers every month. Before we are aware of it, therefore, we may not only have something in that quarter which will very seriously complicate us with Mexico, but we may have a powerful element of opposition to our free transit across the continent to California and the Northern Pacific Coast of Mexico.

We learn from trustworthy authority that the rebels in Arizona are already tampering with the Mexicans, and more especially with the wild Indians of Arizona and New-Mexico, putting arms into their hands, and otherwise fitting them out to commit depredations on Union emigrants and settlers. It would appear that the Territorial Government of Arizona, sustained by a military force, should be at once organized.

The Port Royal Missionaries.

It would be the height of folly to expect anything like Christianity from the New-York *Herald*. Whatever enterprise is moral or philanthropic or religious, of course, knows that its first baptism before the world must be a shower of mud from this low print. Any movement originating from the conscience of the public, which should meet with the approval of that journal, would have reason at once to doubt its own honesty or morality. This, of course, is perfectly understood in the community. Yet there are situations in public affairs in which we expect and claim decency of behavior, even from ruffians and blackguards. There are times in which even men who have no spark of generous feeling themselves, do that "homage to virtue," as to act as if they possessed it.

We conceive that, in regard to one enterprise now on foot, the public sense of decency claims this hypocritical respect even from the New-York *Herald*. As is well known, under the chances of war, a multitude of very poor and unfortunate people have fled from our enemies, and have taken refuge in our lines. These people, in one particular district, number some ten thousand. While the rich and the powerful, who have always had control over them, have insulted the National banner, and been basely traitorous to their country, these poor creatures—their slaves—have been continually loyal. At the risk of their lives, they have furnished valuable information to our officers; they have brought food and forage; they have been obedient and docile—ready to do anything required for the flag which protected them. They have been eager to serve us, whether as laborers or as soldiers. Above all, they have *intrusted themselves to the nation's honor*. If anything could possibly call out a humane or generous emotion, it would be the aspect of this throng of wretched, homeless men and women and children, who had confided themselves with such a touching faith to the protection of the Republic. To insult their misfortunes, to add another load to their heavy burden of troubles, to advise the neglect or the betrayal of them, was something which would not have occurred to the breasts of savages, but was reserved for a member of the New-York Press.

To provide for these people, to care for and protect them, was not merely a duty of Christianity or of humanity, but of common prudence. We confess we cannot easily understand the feelings—and we would be sorry, for the sake of human nature, if they were common—which could dictate the tone of contempt employed by certain writers, even in respectable journals, in treating of the governmental and private measures for the improvement of the negroes in Port Royal and the neighborhood. In all ages, wherever Christianity has been professed, it has been its chief glory that it cared most for the lowest and most despised of men. Because these miserable men and women in South Carolina had been chattel-slaves, because they were ignorant and of a degraded race, because they were ugly and disagreeable, because they were outcast and often houseless, that *therefore* Christian men and women should all the more desire to elevate them and labor for them, instead of exciting contempt ought to inspire admiration. That it does not, that men of intelligence and respectability have written of the benevolent missions to Port Royal with such a shallow sneer, shows how low the very conception of Christianity has sunk with some of our people.

Beside, the Government would be acting in the most suicidal and disgraceful manner, if it neglected these colonies of refugees. The whole world would hold it accountable. All men would say that, having first destroyed one government (even if it was a despotism) over those unfortunate creatures, we had wickedly substituted a worse condition—that of no-government. They would say that we were bound, by all moral obligations, to take the place of the masters. We had no right to leave a chaos, even where we found a tyranny. All pauperism and idleness were to be sternly checked; production, for the sake of the world and for the sake of the country, was to go on; laws were to be executed; these weak and barbarous people were to be sheltered from the oppression or the overreachings even of their allies—in a word, society was to be established by the National Government on the wasted islands of the Carolina and Georgia coast. With these obligations and sound objects in view, the Government appointed an officer of experience and character to oversee the negroes and their former plantations; to provide that as much cotton as is possible should be raised on the abandoned estates, and to promote, in general, their welfare, so that they might not become burdens, but rather advantages, to the community. Surely, a more humane or a wiser movement never followed in the track of an invading army.

In addition, considering wisely that the degraded and ignorant condition of these unfortunate persons could be most of all improved by private philanthropy, they offered an opening for individuals who desired to come on and labor under the General Superintendent. This matter was at once taken up by the religious mind of the North, and organized with the practical skill of our people. Associations were formed from our most respectable clergymen and educated citizens, to examine candidates for this arduous and disagreeable duty, to pay their small stipends, and send them on as they were called for by the Superintendent—they receiving from Government only their rations. Numbers of most refined and intelligent men and women at once presented themselves for this new mission. Proper persons were speedily selected—many leaving places of ease and comfort for this philanthropic and religious object. We do not know, and could not say, that in all cases the best individuals were chosen for this work, but we can be sure, from the character and position of these missionaries, that they went forth from the highest of human motives. To stigmatise them as "Abolition agents," is merely an old trick of the *Herald's*. Its great and sincere objection to these worthy men and women is, that they are agents of humanity and Christianity, and that objection we are unable to remove.

Our Iron-Plated Champions.

Congress never made a more sensible or a more judicious appropriation than that it has just passed, devoting twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended in procuring plans and information regarding iron-clad ships and floating batteries. The country is full of inventive genius—of constructive brains fit to "build the lofty rhyme" in iron bars and plated steel. This appropriation—which only fails in being four times too little—will set this inventive genius to work, and enable constructors and mechanics to bring forward their experiments and suggestions. We have no doubt the result will be to call out a multitude of plans, designs, models, experiments, suggestions and information, in which, along with a good deal of crudity, (as is inevitable,) there will be much that will prove to be of positive practical value, adding largely to our stock of information on the still obscure problems of iron ship-building.

We have already, on several occasions, while dwelling on the importance of obtaining, at the shortest possible notice, iron-clad boats and batteries enough for our present needs, warned the Navy Department against hasty expenditures of money in models that are as yet insufficiently tried, or which may presently be greatly improved. The world is yet on the threshold of the science of iron-clad war vessels. It has been often repeated that the conflict between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* in Hampton Roads, a month ago, has taught us all we *practically* know on the subject. But while that experiment taught us much, it is very far from having either exhausted the subject, or given a full presentation of either the weak or the strong points of the vessels engaged. For some considerations on this subject, we refer to a communication, to be found elsewhere, from our Washington correspondent, who, while strongly emphasizing the vulnerable points of the *Monitor*, fails to appreciate the vulnerable points of the *Merrimac*, and seems also to have been unaware of the ample preparations made to meet the rebel vessel. He is undoubtedly correct, however, in urging caution in regard to further constructions.

Indeed, we have no doubt that the designer of the *Monitor* would himself be the last man to claim perfection for his craft, or wish that *Monitors* alone should be built. Capt. ERICSSON has, we dare say, improved the lesson in Hampton Roads, and drawn his own deductions from that wonderful experiment. He has a quick, fertile and many-sided faculty—is a born geometer in iron—and will embody his reflections and inductions in new designs and modifications of the old. The appropriation of Congress, also, will call forth the suggestions and experiments of other engineers, mechanics and inventors; and if it could be increased by another half-million from the Fifteen Million bill passed by the Senate, it would be one of the best investments Congress could possibly make.

REBEL CREDIT ABROAD.—The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, the special organ of the classes denoted by its title, pronounces the United States hopelessly bankrupt, while it sees no reason to doubt that the Confederate States have full credit everywhere, and resources inexhaustible. This West India Docks paradox is easily tested. In New-York, where there is no doubt about the ability of the Government to quell the rebellion very shortly, National five per cent. stocks sell at 86. In London the same stocks are quoted at 77½. Has the *Shipping Gazette* an idea that Confederate bonds will sell in London within ten per cent. of the value they possess in voluntary transactions at New-Orleans? And has it not found out that gold in the Southern States is at a premium of forty-five per cent?

MR. LINCOLN'S PLAN IN ENGLAND.—One reason why the English are at a loss to comprehend the importance of Mr. LINCOLN'S emancipation project, is that they have not attended to the history of the American Government during the last forty years. Here, we know the value of any declaration from the National Executive which discloses a belief that the sole purpose and aim of our political system are not the protection of Slavery. In England, where opinions on cis-Atlantic matters are generally formed without examination into the basis of fact, Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition falls so far short of that wholesale emancipation they demand of us, that they agree to regard it with disdain. Time, and not much of it either, will soon teach John Bull better.

AN EDITORIAL CHANGE.—It seems to be generally understood, and we believe it is true, that CHARLES A. DANA, Esq., who has been for the last fifteen years Managing Editor of the *Tribune*, has withdrawn from that position, and dissolved his connection with that journal. The reasons of this step are not known to us, nor are they proper subjects of public comment. We presume, however, that Mr. DANA intends to withdraw from journalism altogether, and devote himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature. He is one of the ablest and most accomplished gentlemen connected with the newspaper Press. The ranks of the profession are not sufficiently crowded with such members to render his departure from it a matter of indifference. The *Albion* makes the following just and merited notice of this incident:

"The daily Press of this city has sustained—for a time at least—a serious loss, in the discontinuance of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA'S editorial connection with the *Tribune*. Differing as we almost invariably have done with the policy and the tenets of that paper, and having been drawn at intervals into controversy with it, we should nevertheless omit both a pleasure and a duty, if we failed to put on record our grateful sense of many professional courtesies experienced at Mr. DANA'S hands. Remembering also, that, during the palmy days of the New-York Press Club, no member of that association was more personally popular than this our genial and scholarly friend, we do but untie, we are sure, with all our brethren in hoping that he will not long absent himself from the ranks. Should he, however, hold aloof from a difficult and thankless office, his taste and abilities are certain to bring him most honorably before the public, in some other department of letters. Such as he cannot hide their light under a bushel."

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Metropolitan Health Bill Reported Complete—Lively Debate Upon the Bill for the Completion of the Chenango Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4, 1862.

The House held its usual Thursday afternoon session, for the consideration of claim bills, yesterday afternoon, at which quite a number of claims were passed upon. Several bills, however, were reported from various Committees. Among them were the bills for the incorporation of the Masonic Library, by Mr. MCLEAN; for the incorporation of an Industrial Home for Cast-off Women, by Mr. PARSELL; a minority adverse report, by Mr. STETSON, against the Poultney Estate bill; and the Metropolitan Health bill, reported complete by Mr. HAVENS, of the select Committee to whom it was referred. So far as I can learn, no cardinal principle of the bill has been changed. Some details, suggested by the debate several days since, have been perfected, and the bill, as now reported, will, it is believed, give satisfaction to all except those who are determined not to be satisfied, except with the present order of things. It will soon be reached upon its third reading, and no doubt passed by a large vote. The House held no evening session. The Senate held only a very short session of an hour and a half. The bill in regard to the school library fund, proposing to allow a district a choice between using it for books and for the payment of the teacher, was rejected by striking out the enacting clause. The bill appropriating the unexpended balances of moneys appropriated by the Legislature of 1860 for the completion of the enlargement of the State Canals, and which would, without this bill, revert to the State Treasury, was passed to a third reading; also the bill declaring the construction account for the completion of the Canal enlargements closed on the 1st of September next, and reducing the number of engineers on each division from four to two. The clause relative to contracts was, however, stricken out. Progress was reported upon the bill in regard to compensation to passengers for injuries upon railroads, and to the establishment of surgical stations and hospital accommodations along the lines of railroads, and the Senate adjourned.

Various bills were sent down from the Senate amended, and the amendments were concurred in. On motion of Mr. HULBURD, the Supply bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning in connection with the Allen bill. The special order, being the bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal from its present terminus at Binghamton, to the State line near Athens, to connect with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania, Mr. OGDEN offered an amendment authorizing the Canal Board to choose between the completion of the canal and slack water navigation on the Susquehannah. This amendment being acceptable to both the friends and opponents of the bill, passed without opposition. Mr. TRACEY, of Tioga, then moved to strike out the clause making an appropriation of $100,000 this year, saying that the friends of the bill, knowing the heavy taxation likely to weigh upon the State, did not desire to ask an appropriation *this* year. He also said later that no need an appropriation, he felt convinced now, could not be economically expended, and they had not the effrontery to ask for more now. The amendment prevailed. Mr. LOVEJOY then moved to substitute in the first section, for the words "as funds shall be appropriated," the following, "as the Legislature shall direct; so that the bill shall commence as follows: "The Canal Commissioner shall from time to time as the Legislature shall direct, extend the Chenango Canal," &c.

Mr. TRACEY hoped the motion would not prevail, and would take the occasion to say what little he had to say in favor of the bill. It proposed to make the connection complete between the Pennsylvania Canal system and the same system of this State, and complete the chain of canal communication between the great lakes and the Chesapeake Bay. It would open up also the coal fields of Pennsylvania to the Central portions of this State and afford them much cheaper fuel. It, moreover, simply proposes to carry out the original design in beginning the canal and only delayed, because Pennsylvania, owing to her financial embarassments in 1838 and 1840, was unable at that time to complete her lines of canals, with which this is intended to connect. The total cost estimated by competent engineers is $829,000, and he likewise estimates that, taking out what is necessary for keeping the line in repair, it would pay a profit of .07½ per cent. on its net cost. The length of the proposed extension is thirty-eight miles, and the whole amount of lockage is seventy-one feet, while the estimate cost is $16,000 to the mile. The actual cost of the Chenango Canal was $11,000 to the mile while the lockage per mile was much greater. It would open up the way to the anthracite coal mines of Wyoming, and the bituminous coal mines lower down the river, while it will afford an outlet in to Pennsylvania for the iron of Madison and Oneida Counties as well as their lime and gypsum. He would not press an appropriation at this time, but the people in that section did desire some assurance that the State would, when the state of her finances would warrant it, carry out the original design of the State in commencing the work.

Mr. STETSON, in replying, complimented Mr. TRACEY for his candor and fairness in presenting his bill, but thought his amendment striking out the appropriation had taken all its force out of it, leaving it a mere resolution pledging the State to a given line of policy in future. This he thought unwise. Moreover, the bill as amended, does no actual good now; it does not help in the least to build the canal. The remainder of his remarks was devoted to criticising the position of the gentleman from Onondaga, (Mr. ALVORD,) on one or two general points made in the debate upon the Susquehannah Railroad.

Mr. ALVORD briefly replied to his criticisms, and then spoke in favor of the bill. The debate was continued at length by Messrs. Dutcher, Raymond, Pryne and Phelps in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Pierce, Loveridge and Reddington against it.

Mr. PIERCE made one of his characteristic speeches upon the bill, opposing pell-mell an every possible consideration. It is one of the peculiarities of this gentleman to go at everything with a certain kind of reckless energy sufficient to tear the whole thing into tatters. He has much ready talent, wit, and pungency too, but after all it is his tremendous earnestness that gives most force to what he says. This is very impressive to a raw hand, but the mind is, unfortunately for this style of argument, very much like the more material body—it becomes callous under frequent applications. It happens, therefore, that the honorable gentleman's appeals do not have quite as much weight now as at the beginning of the session, nor, indeed, as much as they might have, if more dispassionate and less vehement, as well as, let me add, less frequent. In his argument he saw fit to attack both Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. TRACEY for their motives in advocating the measure, and to assure the House that it was voting ignorantly upon the question at issue.

Both gentlemen answered him. Mr. RAYMOND regretted his lack of omniscience, but it belonged only to a favored few, according to the gentleman's showing, and perhaps to only one on the floor. If the facts and figures were existing, why did not the gentleman show them, and so defeat the bill, instead of throwing the accusation of ignorance in the face of every member on the floor. He thought the gentleman's course neither complimentary and respectful to the House, nor very modest and unassuming as regarded himself. The gentleman had referred to his lack of influence in the House, and to his defeats in several positions taken. He was not conscious of having experienced any very severe defeat. On the financial resolutions, early in the session, he was outvoted, but it was some consolation to know that the General Government had adopted the very policy he predicted they would. His only regret in the matter was, that it was the *necessity* of the Government that compelled it to that course. In the matter of the Public Defence bill he had no disposition to complain. He certainly did not know who was defeated, except the Chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. PIERCE,) whose name was never heard of after the first debate upon it, while all those gentlemen who submitted substitutes had the pleasure of seeing the salient points of all combined in one bill and passed without a dozen dissenting votes. He somewhat further turned the batteries upon the gentleman from Ulster, much to his disgust and the delectation of the House. Mr. PAYEN remarked that the gentleman from Ulster said he had felt encouraged to try and stop the engine after the

...Assembly from Allegheny. He remarked that the majority of a bald bullock who tried to do the same thing and signally failed, as was testified by the hairs scattered along the track. The country next took him in hand. The gentleman has warned members to look out for his figures, and warned from the locality to be benefitted, and lo his motives closely. He had, indeed, insinuated that he was trying to log-roll the thing through, in connection with sundry other bills. He repudiated the charge entirely. He had not read a figure of his own. They were all from the report of one of the ablest canal engineers in the State, and one who, coming from the central part of the State, approached the subject considerably prejudiced against it. How was it with the gentleman? Was his opposition disinterested entirely. He comes from the county through which the Delaware and Hudson Canal—a coal canal, having a monopoly of coal transportation over all the eastern part of the State—is built, and whose stock, owing to its coal business, is worth 160 cents on the dollar. Where did the charge of anxiety for local interests rest now? He could easily imagine whence came the warmth of his opposition to this measure. Upon his motion, progress was reported, and, in the House, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill appointing a Commissioner of Lunacy was also considered and referred to a select committee of the Committee of Means. Pringle, Bowne, Cowles, Ferguson and Tracy.

The Senate have been engaged, most of the morning, upon the restricting of the State, and are still at work, and intending to rise until they are through with the job. The main sources of the wrangle are the proposed diverse manners of dividing the New-York districts and connecting Jefferson and Herkimer counties in one district.

The substitute for the majority report will probably be substantially adopted. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5.

The bill to establish a fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians was reported for the consideration of the House.

Mr. FENTE presented a communication from the Regents of the University, transmitting a report on the determination of longitudes of the States.

The President presented a report from the Commissioners to codify the Civil Code.

Mr. CORNELL presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce relating to the usury laws.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the State Convention of Universalists.

Mr. ANGEL moved to instruct the Committee to report a bill to increase the duty on salt.

Mr. MORGAN moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. BARLEY offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report the practicability of a bill to define the circumstances under which persons who have suffered damages from the defective condition of the canals, or neglect of public affairs, may recover damages of the State, and allowing such parties to apply to the Supreme Court to determine their claims. Tabled.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was then made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill to appropriate money to pay the United States Government the State quota of the general tax, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5.

The report of the Grinding Committee, made yesterday, was called up.

Mr. CHILES moved to strike out the bill to prevent the adulteration of milk. Lost.

Mr. CALANAN moved to strike out the bill to allow the Children's Aid Society to participate in the school fund.

Messrs. KENNY, CALLANAN and LOUTREL, argued against the bill, and Messrs. PHELPS, MCLEOD and MADDOX, in its favor.

The motion was lost.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Mr. PRINGLE reported complete the bill to suppress concert saloons.

Mr. TALLMAN'S amendment to exclude acrobatic performances from prohibition under the bill having been inserted, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A number of bills were reported favorably, among them the following:

To authorize the payment of interest on protested canal drafts.

To amend the law relating to the new Police Court room in New-York.

Relative to the transportation of convicts to the State Prison, and to fix the compensation of the physicians.

To authorize the building of wharves, basin, &c., in front of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

To amend the act to establish bulkheads and piers lines in New-York.

For the appointment of a Supreme Court room reported.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Military Committee, reported two bills, as follows:

To authorize incorporated companies, formed to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any vessel for the use of the United States.

To promote military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State.

The bills were made the special order for Monday evening.

Mr. D. WATERBURY, from the Judiciary Committee of the last House, presented a majority report on the investigation into matters relating to the drawing of jurors for this Judicial District.

The report makes no changes, but concludes that legislation is necessary to protect the jury system, by imposing severe penalties upon those tamperiog with grand jurors or officers whose duty it is to draw petit jurors.

The report was signed by three members out of seven.

The minority report, not yet presented, is signed by two members of the Committee. The remaining two are absent from the State. Mr. ODELL, from the Canal Committee, made an ably-written report on the subject of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, and one tier of the locks of the Erie Canal, for the purposes of public defence. The report concludes in favor of calling the attention of Congress to the subject, urging the importance of it, and the propriety of making appropriations for the work, giving the assurance that the State will cooperate in the work, and give free transit to the United States war vessels over the canals, it being understood that the work to be done shall be under the control of the Canal Board of the State.

The report was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. PRINGLE, from the Committee to investigate the charges in relation to the Institution for the Blind, reported that two of the Managers were interested in the contracts for the land. The remainder of the Managers the Committee find unexceptionable. The Committee also find that the institution is a very vast and beneficial charity.

The House then took up the bill to allow aliens to hold real estate.

Messrs. PHELPS and LOOMINGTON supported the bill, and Mr. LEARY opposed it.

The Committee rose and the House refused leave to sit again, which killed the bill.

The Supply bill was then taken up and debated until the adjournment.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 7: Nos. 40, 48, 49, 50, 53, 57, 58 59½, 60.

Public Reception of Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 5.

The public reception at Pike's Opera-house last night, was an immense affair.

Every available spot in the house was occupied.

Mr. BROWNLOW was introduced to the audience by JOSEPH G. BUTLER, President of the Chamber of Commerce; in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. BROWNLOW, in reply, made a speech, thanking the vast audience for their warm and friendly reception; relating his experience of the operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and giving an account of the sufferings of himself and of other Union men, while he was imprisoned at Knoxville.

The Parson was listened to with profound attention, and his speech frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Speeches were also made by Gen. S. F. CAREY and Lieut.-Gov. FISH, of Kentucky.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and the punishment of the leading traitors, and declaring that the flag of the Union shall again float triumphantly over the walls of Sumter, and from every other place belonging to the Union; also, declaring that our warmest sympathies are with our distinguished guest, and wishing that Constitutional Government to afford a return to the loyal men of the South, and especially those from East Tennessee.

The exercises closed by the singing of "Hail Columbia," by a large number of children from the public schools of the city, who were seated on the stage.

POPULAR VIEWS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Monitor and the Claims of its Inventor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. ERICSSON has lately said that the guns of the *Monitor* could sink the *Merrimac* with ona shot, that she is impregnable, that she could sink the *Warrior*, &c., &c. Now, although the *Monitor* has shown herself to be a formidable opponent in her engagement with the *Merrimac*, and that she can withstand heavy shots without material injury, still there is no positive proof, on the other hand, that she has materially damaged the rebel steamer, or even damaged her at all, as the other national vessels were throwing at the same time about as heavy metal as the *Monitor*. There is undoubted proof, however, that the *Merrimac can* withstand for many hours the heaviest shots that the *Monitor*, in her present condition, can send. Mr. ERICSSON cannot but be spanking hastily, to say the least, when he claims such great things for his creation before he has further demonstration as to what she can accomplish. Until this battery has had a much better trial, it would be very injudicious for the Government to build, or even make contracts for, vessels of the same plan. Why not, however, let Capt. ERICSSON arm his ship as he wishes it to be done, and as he says she is impregnable as against either ship or fort, take the direction of the vessel and go into the harbor of Norfolk, and demolish the rebel monster at her dock, or wherever he can find her. If he would do this, then by all means set him on the highest pinnacle that his countrymen can set him, and let him at once commence work, and build batteries on his plan (with such improvements as his experience may suggest) in sufficient numbers to make all our principal harbors safe against either a foreign or domestic enemy. The *facts* before us as regards this vessel are these: she fired for hours, at close quarters, at the *Merrimac*, assisted by several frigates, (the *Merrimac* having sunk and disabled several vessels before the *Monitor* came.) The *Merrimac* was not disabled, as far as we know, but very little damaged. She merely went off for some reason of her own, perhaps for want of ammunition. And she may come upon us like a thunder-clap at any moment. Now, is the *Monitor* able to stop her? Clearly not, although she may be proof against the guns of the *Merrimac* for a time; still, what of all this? This is no proof that she can in any way detain her. There is nothing to be gained by the rebels in fighting with the *Monitor*, if she is proof against the shot of their pet ship. But, on the other hand, she could steam out of her don, and, ignoring the *Monitor*, keep on her course and come upon some of our unprotected cities, or scatter and sink the blockading squadron at any point on the Southern coast, and keep on doing so as long as she has coal to propel her; for, even after her ammunition is exhausted, she has even a more terrible weapon of offence in the shape of a prong in front, with which to destroy our ships. Some other mode of stopping this monster is necessary, without doubt, even although Capt. E. says he can sink her with one shot; this neither he nor we have any proof of—it is an assumption on his part merely, until it can be satisfactorily demonstrated by the *Merrimac's* coming in contact with the bottom of the sea, from the effect of Capt. E.'s guns. However, by all means give him the opportunity of proving that the "cheese-box on a plank" can do what he claims for her; and if she can, why, then, give Capt. E. the full credit of it. He deserves a great deal of credit, as matters stand; but infinitely more if he dispatches the rebel monster with one, or even ten shots. But as Capt. E. admits that the terrible offensive power of his vessel depends entirely on the quality of her guns, as said guns are capable of sinking any ship afloat with one shot, (according to his belief,) and as our wooden ships are of far greater speed than the *Merrimac*, and could run away from her, why not arm some of them with these terrible guns and send them to sink her, if one shot can do it, as they could run up to her, give her one or two shots that would settle her, then make themselves scarce before the monster would know what hit her. This would be quite practicable, as these wooden ships stood before her much longer than was necessary to accomplish this, in their late engagement. G. E. J.

Capt. Ericsson's Claims to Originality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the TIMES of the 26th inst., a criticism by an anonymous writer, "Justice," on a paper written by me for the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, in January last. This criticism contains several *misstatements*, and I trust that you will permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal to correct them. The great success of the frigate *Princeton* is an historical fact, and all educated engineers, both to this country and Europe, accord to ERICSSON the credit of having accomplished this great engineering success. In standard works on the screw-propeller, no mention is made of the "Stevens Scull," and credit is given to ERICSSON for his connection with the introduction of the screw. (See BOURNE on *Screw-Propellers*, and *British Encyclopædia*, vol. 20.) The assertion that the iron-clad *Monitor* is an imperfect adaptation of the Stevens Battery, with the tower of Capt. COLES, of the British Navy, on its deck, is *entirely false*. I refer the reader to "The postscript on Iron Defences," by DOUGLAS, p. 26, where will be seen a drawing of Capt. COLE'S tower. The only similarity which exists between this tower and the turret of the *Monitor*, is that they are both *round*,—in every other respect they are entirely different. It will require a very great stretch of the imagination to perceive the similarity which "Justice" says exists between the hull of the *Monitor* and that of the Stevens Battery. No one, no matter how ignorant of machinery, could make such a statement (if he knew anything of either vessel) without knowing it to be wrong.

Great antiquity is claimed by "Justice" for the Stevens Battery. I assert, from my own knowledge, which I obtained from the fact that I was serving as the assistant of Chief-Engineer STIMERS, when he was investigating the plans, that when the Board of Commissioners, consisting of several of the most eminent officers of the navy, were ordered to examine and report upon the Battery, in November and December last, *the plans for the completion of it were not finished; even while the Board were busy upon the plans furnished by Mr. Stevens, alterations were made.* The report gives complete data for an impartial criticism; the first part consists of a description, which gave complete satisfaction to Mr. STEVENS himself; the latter part, which condemns its completion upon the plans proposed is simply a criticism on this description.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that the Stevens Battery has no port-holes through which the enemy may fire. The guns are exposed, with nothing to screen them from view—hence the absurdity of talking about port holes is evident. The character of the whole article may be judged from this remark. The guns, and the men who fire them, are exposed on the open deck. In the action with the *Merrimac*, the men would have been picked off like squirrels, and it is very doubtful that she could have fired half-a-dozen guns; the gunners would have been killed as fast as they appeared. I think it would require a man of more than ordinary courage to act as a gunner on this Battery, particularly after a dozen or so had been shot. Not one of the objections urged by the Board have yet been disproved.

I observe that the Senate have appropriated the money for completing this battery contingent upon the Secretary of the Navy being fully satisfied that she will be an efficient and successful steam battery. When they have modified their plans enough to obtain such favorable decision, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see it completed. ERICSSON stands upon a rock—the calumnies of anonymous writers fall harmless at his feet. The creation of his genius has saved great cities; the movements of nearly one hundred thousand men have depended upon his vessel. ERICSSON has received the thanks of Congress, and all unprejudiced men accord to him the triumph of having constructed the first IRON CLAD SHOT PROOF SEA-GOING VESSEL ever engaged in actual warfare. This reputation does not, therefore, depend upon anything that I may write for or against him.

ISAAC NEWTON, First Assis't Eng'r, U. S. N.,
Chief Engineer *Monitor*.

United States Steamer *Monitor*, March 28, 1862.

The Original of Ericsson's Invention.

[The subjoined communication appeared in our issue of Sunday last, but in an imperfect condition.—EDS. TIMES.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ERICSSON, in a note published Feb. 3, after remarking that pivot guns, shot-proof coverlegs, floating batteries protected by heavy bulwarks, to render them impregnable against shot, and the revolving turrets of his own *Monitor*, will all be recognized as military expedients of the past, goes on to say:

"But the first thoroughly-matured plan of a revolving turret, composed of iron, supported by and revolving on a verticle axle, turned by steam-power, is one in the possession of NAPOLEON III., constructed by the writer, and presented to the Emperor in 1854."

In this Mr. ERICSSON is mistaken. Mr. GARDNER VANARSDEN, of this city, invented and reduced to writing, a well matured plan for a revolving turret, or battery composed of iron, and supported by and revolving on a vertical axle, or some equal support, and turned by steam, or any other power, as long ago as 1845, and offered it to the United States Government, in a letter written to Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Jan. 20, 1847.

I have the original specifications on my table before me, and I saw the drawings and read the specifications in 1846.

The drawings and specifications, substantially as made in 1846, were sent to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, in May, 1861, and filed in the War Department at Washington. If Mr. ERICSSON had seen those drawings and specifications, and the accompanying suggestions as to construction, he would have noticed the date of May, 1861, and very naturally have concluded that his plan, made in 1854, was the first.

If the Government had accepted Mr. VANDERNYDEN'S offer in 1847, this country might have had a fleet of those vessels afloat ten years ago. It is fortunate that the invention was not made public, even by taking out a patent, for the traitors who controlled the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN would have used it for the destruction of the nation.

In his letter to Mr. MARCY, Mr. VANDERNYDEN says: "Sir, my plan, as you will see, will revolutionize the whole system of river, harbor and coast defence, and save millions to the country."

In a letter to Major R. L. BAKER, dated Feb. 18, 1847, to which a courteous reply was made, Mr. VANDERNYDEN also made the same claim to its efficiency: "Revolutionizing coast and harbor defence on an entirely new plan, and saving millions of expense to the country."

Mr. VANDERNYDEN'S plan contemplated the construction of revolving batteries on land, saving all the enormous expense of casemated forts. Four of these revolving turrets on Governor's Island, at an expense of $100,000, would be more efficient in defence than all the costly works of the central fort. Indeed, the adoption of his plan would dispense with the whole complicated and expensive system of stone, brick, and earth fortifications, as utterly useless for protection or defence.

The refusal of Mr. MARCY to accept of Mr. VANDERNYDEN'S plan, and the neglect by Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration of the offer of the same plan in May, 1861, are not unusual or remarkable things in the conduct of public affairs. All the departments and bureaus which have charge of public interests, not to this country alone, but to all countries, in time of peace, become enveloped in an incrustation of prejudice, harder to be broken than the iron roof of the *Monitor*. The citizen who invented and placed on the sites of the Government the plan of these formidable batteries, and offered them for its use and defence in time to have put the country beyond the reach of harm, from traitors within and foes without, is passed by in neglectful silence, while the patriotic offers of another sagacious inventor and his associates to build like batteries, are cautiously accepted upon the condition of their complete success.

Yours, very truly, A. G. JOHNSON.

TROY, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

The Monitor and the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the first excitement caused by the achievement of the *Monitor* has in some degree subsided, and our minds are no longer absorbed in the contemplation of the novel character of this vessel, its singularly opportune success, and the well-deserved honor its invention and construction reflects on Mr. ERICSSON, it is but simple justice that public attention be drawn to others, who, by skill, intelligence, or valor, contributed to the glorious result.

Though the sea-going qualities of the *Monitor* exceeded even the anticipations of her friends, yet on her voyage out she encountered weather which subjected her to great peril, and experience brought to light some defects in subordinate details—unavoidable in a first experiment—which, though easily corrected after her safe arrival in port, still, during the voyage, produced consequences which nothing but the most determined effort, and the most obstinate fortitude in every man on board, prevented from involving her in immediate destruction. Think of her, with the sea rushing through her hawser-holes and over her smoke-stacks, her hull filling up with the poisonous gases of the fires, rendering for a time her engineers and firemen insensible; her tow-line broken, in a raging sea, and in the darkness of the night; and remember that every man who had the courage to embark in this untried craft, on this dubious voyage, had at least half-a-dozen good friends who had warned him against so rash an enterprise, and you may appreciate the manhood which showed itself in those trying hours. No wonder that one of them wrote home, after that voyage and that fight: "It seems ten years since I left New-York."

On Friday their perils began—became so threatening by nightfall as to keep all hands during the rest of the night and Saturday morning hard at work, in momentary danger of perishing.

On Saturday evening they arrived at Hampton Roads, were ordered at once to prepare for the *Merrimac*, and all hands spent Saturday night in eager watchfulness, the furthest possible removed from rest.

It was after such an afternoon as they spent on Friday, such a night as they labored through on Friday night; after the excitement of their arrival on Saturday, and the watching wakefulness of Saturday night, that this brave crew took the little *Monitor*, untried as she was, and steered at by more than one high authority, with her two guns, into action against the formidable monster which had sunk two frigates, and spread dismay along our whole seaboard. What a preparation for such a fight! Lieut. SAMUEL DANA GREENE, the second in command, happening to have the watch on Friday morning, had not, up to the time of going into action, slept for fifty-one hours, and during the whole of this period had been on his feet almost without intermission. His name serve as an example of what was done by all on board.

The relative positions of the officers during the fight were as follows:

Capt. WORDEN, as commander, took his station in the wheel-house, and directed and controlled the action throughout. Lieut. GREENE, the second in rank, had command in the tower, where he worked the guns, pointing them and aiming them himself, and giving all the orders for turning the tower, and for making all movements within.

Mr. STIMERS, United States Chief-Engineer, detailed by the Government to accompany the *Monitor* on this voyage and report on her performance, volunteered to take charge of the machinery which turned the tower.

Mr. NEWTON, as Chief-Engineer of the vessel, had charge of her engines, etc.

In the latter part of the engagement Lieut. GREENE was sent for by Capt. WORDEN; found him wounded and sightless; helped him to his station on, and was ordered by him to take command of the ship, to continue the action, and to do the best he could.

This Lieut. GREENE did, taking his place as *commander* in the wheel-house, putting the tower and guns in the charge of Mr. STIMERS, who managed them during the further continuance of the action, and so the fight went on until it was done—a great fight—great in itself, great in its results, but one which cannot be properly appreciated by those who are not aware of the wearing, worn and exhausted condition in which they went into it who won it.

Of Capt. WORDEN it is unnecessary to speak. His devotion, fidelity and sufferings in our holy cause have already made him known throughout our land. From the time when he started on his lone mission to Fort Pickens, until the moment when, on the eve of his recent victory, his wounds obliged him to call his Lieutenant to the command, his whole strength of soul and frame has been exerted for his country. This battle was only a fitting sequel to his portion of the history of the past eventful year.

Lieut. GREENE was yet unknown to fame. Though unexpectedly called to take command of the most wonderful vessel of the age in one of the most wonderful battles in naval history, he is a mere youth. Graduating at the Naval Academy as Midshipman only about two years ago, this was his first service as a Lieutenant—and well has he shown that he deserved his epaulets. The National exigency, which required rapid promotion, has brought to light in him and others the moral treasures of our country. He has made his mark, and, like all others engaged in that glorious fight, he deserves to have it noted.

The name of every man on board should in some way be permanently recorded, from Capt. WORDEN and Lieut. GREENE down to the most unassuming coat-heaver. A. W. C.

The Escape of the Nashville.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

"Is the Navy Department to blame for the escape of the *Nashville*?" Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT says "No." Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL says "Yes;" to which last all men of common sense respond "Amen!" The TIMES says "Mr. BLUNT'S right to speak on maritime matters will not be called in question." I dissent most emphatically from this *dictum*, and want no better proof of his unfitness to speak on the subject than is furnished by his own communication. The idea that a vessel could not have been spared from Hampton Roads to blockade the pestilent *Nashville*, is preposterous in the extreme. The fact is, that imbecility in the master begets imbecility in the employe. When the head is weak and rotten, the members get infected with the same malady. Had the Secretary of the Navy known enough to be sure that a ship floats, he would have floated the *Merrimac* out of dock, and with her the fourteen hundred cannon that the entire fleet of Manassas and on the Potomac could not possibly keep the Captain of the *Brooklyn* for the college of the Potomac, naval commanders would have been more vigilant. Had the Commissioner thanked the officer who set fire to the *Vincennes*, the *Congress* would not have struck her flag. In short, had he been a man, the service would have had men and been purged of traitors. The Secretary of the Navy has done literally nothing but buy poor vessels at high prices, of which purchase, by the way, Mr. MORGAN'S commissions make but a small part of the swindle on the Government. Capt. MARSHALL, long ago, expressed the views of all honest and sensible men, when he said that he "would not trust Mr. WELLES with a raft of studdingsail boom." There was a frigate ready to carry Mr. CAMERON to Russia, and Mr. WALLAS had not one to send to Beaufort! Out upon such humbuggieg nonsense! Such recognition of the late immaculate Secretary of War, and the retention of such an imbecile fossil as Mr. WELLES, how shall we explain? Yours,

W. J. A. FULLER.

The Naval Blockade of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having heard and read much as to the inefficiency of our blockade, I was induced look for what other nations had done in that way, and found the annexed extracts in *Hallock's Art of War*:

"On the practicability of covering a small extent of coast by cruising in front of it—or, in other words, the possibility of anticipating an enemy's operations, discovering the object of movements of which we get no glimpse and hear no tidings, and seeing the impress of his footsteps on the surface of the ocean—it may be well to consult experience."

The naval power of Spain under PHILIP II. was almost unlimited. With the treasures of India and America at his command, the fitting out of a fleet of one hundred and fifty or two hundred sail, to invade another country, was no very gigantic operation. Nevertheless, this naval force was of but little avail as a coast defence. Its efficiency for this, at one time was well tested in 1588. England and Holland attacked Cadiz with a combined fleet of one hundred and seventy ships, which entered the Bay of Cadiz without, on its approach to their coast, having been seen by the Spanish navy. This same squadron, on its return to England, passed along a great part of the Spanish coast without ever meeting with the slightest opposition from the immaculate Spanish floating defences.

In 1744, a French fleet of twenty ships, and a land force of twenty-two thousand men, sailed from Brest to the English coast, without meeting with any opposition from the superior British fleet which had been sent out, under Sir JOHN NORRIS, on purpose to intercept them. The landing of the troops was prevented by a storm, which drove the fleet back upon the coast of France to seek shelter.

In 1755, a French fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, and many smaller vessels, sailed from Brest for America. Nine of these soon afterward returned to France, and the others proceeded to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An English fleet of seventeen sail of the line and some frigates had been sent out to intercept them; but the two fleets passed each other in a thick fog, and all the French vessels, except two, reached Quebec in safety.

In 1759, a French fleet, blockaded in the port of Dunkirk by a British force under Commodore BOYS, seizing upon a favorable opportunity, escaped from the enemy, attacked the coast of Scotland, made a descent upon Carrickfergus, and cruised about till February, 1760, without meeting a single British vessel, although sixty-one ships of the line were then stationed upon the coasts of England and France, and several of these were actually in pursuit.

In 1796, when the French attempted to throw the army of HOCHE into Ireland, the most strenuous efforts were made by the British navy to intercept the French fleet in its passage. The Channel fleet, of near thirty sail of the line, under Lord BRIDPORT, was stationed at Spithead; Sir ROGER CURTIS, with a smaller force, was cruising to the westward; Vice-Admiral COLPOYS was stationed off Brest, with thirteen sail of the line; and Sir EDWARD PARNEY (afterward Lord EXMOUTH) watched the harbors with a small squadron of frigates. Notwithstanding this triple floating barrier, as it was called—one fleet on the enemy's coast, a second in the Downs, and a third close on their own shore—the French fleet of forty-four vessels, carrying a land force of twenty-five thousand men, reached Bantry Bay in safety! This fleet was eight days on the passage, and three more in landing the troops; and most of the vessels might have returned to Brest in safety, had it not been for disasters by storms, for only one of their whole number was intercepted by the vast naval force which England had assembled for that express object. "The result of his expedition," says ALISON, "was pregnant with important instructions to the rulers of both countries. To the French, as demonstrating the extraordinary risks which attend a maritime expedition, in comparison with a land campaign; the small number of forces which can be embarked on board even a great fleet; and the unforeseen disasters which frequently, on that element, defeat the best concerted enterprises. To the English, as showing that *the empire of the seas does not always afford security against invasion*—that, in the face of superior maritime forces, the proudest isles were for sixteen days at the mercy of the enemy; and that neither the skill of her sailors nor the valor of her armies, but the fury of the elements, saved them from danger in the most vulnerable part of their dominions. While these considerations are fitted to abate the confidence in invasion, they are calculated, at the same time, to weaken our overweening confidence in naval superiority, and to demonstrate that *the only base upon which certain reliance can be placed*, even by an insular Power, *is a well-disciplined army and the patriotism of its own subjects.*"

Subsequent events still further demonstrated the truth of these remarks. In the following year, a French squadron, of two frigates and two sloops, passed the British fleets with perfect impunity, destroyed the shipping in the port of Ilfracombe, and safely landed their troops on the coast of Wales. Again, in 1798, the immense British naval force failed to prevent the landing of Gen. HUMBERT'S army in the Bay of Killala; and, in the latter part of the same year, a French squadron of nine vessels and three thousand men escaped Sir J. B. WARREN'S squadron, and safely reached the coast of Ireland. As a further illustration, we quote from the report of the Board of National Defence in 1839.

The Toulon fleet, in 1798, consisting of about twenty sail of the line, and twenty smaller vessels of war, and numerous transports, making in all three hundred sail and forty thousand troops, slipped out of port, and sailed to Malta. It was followed by NELSON, who, thinking correctly that they were bound for Egypt, shaped his course direct for Alexandria. The French, steering toward Candia, took the more circuitous passage; so that NELSON arrived at Alexandria before them, and not finding them there, returned, by way of Caramania and Candia, to Sicily, missing his adversary in both passages. Sailing again for Alexandria, he found the French fleet at anchor in Aboukir Bay, and, tracking them there, achieved the memorable victory of the Nile. When we consider the narrowness of the sea; the numerous vessels in the French fleet; the actual crossing of the two fleets in a certain night; and that NELSON, not a question, could see nothing of the enemy himself, and hear nothing of them from merchant vessels, we may have of this probability of waylaying our adversary on the broad Atlantic.

The escape of another Toulon fleet in 1805; the long search for them in the Mediterranean by the same able officer; the pursuit in the West Indies; their evasion of him among the islands; the return to Europe; his vain efforts subsequently, along the coast of Portugal, in the Bay of Biscay, and off the English Channel; and the meeting at last at Trafalgar, brought about only because the combined fleets, trusting to the superiority that the accession of several reinforcements had given, were willing to try the issue of a battle—these are instances, of the many that might be cited, to show how small is the probability of encountering upon the ocean an enemy who desires to avoid a meeting, and how little the most untiring zeal, the most restless activity, the most favorable professional skill and judgment, can do to lessen the adverse chances. For more than a year NELSON most closely watched his enemy, who seems to have got out of port as soon as he was prepared to do so, and without attracting the notice of any of the blockading squadron. When out, NELSON, perfectly in the dark as to the course VILLENEUVE had taken, sought for him in vain on the coast of Egypt. Scattered by tempests, the French fleet again took refuge in Toulon, whence it again put to sea, when refitted and ready, joining the Spanish fleet at Cadiz."

I now quote from "Coggshall's Book on Privateers," to show what kind of blockade the British kept over our ports in the war of 1812. The number of privateers we had on the ocean was 250. Our captures in 24 months were above 600 vessels, and at a meeting held in Glasgow, of merchants, to petition the Prince Regent, a memorial was read stating that when "we have declared the whole American coast under blockade, it is equally distressing and mortifying, that our ships cannot, with safety, traverse over our own channels," &c., &c.

During that war, our ships-of-war, until nearly the close, left and entered our ports freely, the only ships of that kind captured leaving or entering were the *Chesapeake*, which went out to fight, and the *President*, which was disabled by striking on the bar of New-York harbor.

The prices asked in our Southern ports blockaded would seem to be pretty strong proof of the efficiency of the Navy, but, as it does not appear to be to some persons, a few details will be given hereafter.

G. W. B.

The Blockade at Charleston—The Adventure of the Oriental.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to letters about the firing at the *Oriental*, in your issues of the 2d and 4th, both of which are wrong. In your paper of the 2d, you state that the orders given on board the *Florida* were distinctly heard on board the *Oriental*. That was not so, as the wind was very fresh and we were blowing steam. Also, in explanation of the firing, you state that the *Oriental's* boats were taken for goods. That is absurd, and your informant must have had a lively imagination.

In your paper of the 4th, under the heading of "The Blockade of Charleston—Correspondence of the New-York TIMES," your correspondent speaks of the good look out kept on board the *Florida*; but they did not see my ship's lights until after we had passed them, when they could have been seen, and we were at least [illegible] when the first gun was fired. My ship's lights must have been visible on board the *Florida* at 7½ o'clock. He also states that we fired on them for the *Nashville*. Nothing of the kind is true. Before then I thought that the *Nashville* was either in the hands of the Government or burnt by the rebels.

I will give you a plain statement of facts. On the evening of the 23d of March, about 8½ o'clock, the second officer reported to me that he saw the flash of a gun some distance off, about two points on the weather quarter. In a few moments a much larger flash was seen; then another, and then the fourth. While he was speaking to me, the chief officer came and told me that a shot from the last gun passed over the ship. I then ordered him to stop the engine and burn a blue light, which was immediately done. I then came on deck, and would have been there before, but was confined to my room by ill health. I went aft, and was standing by the mizen who had the blue light, when I saw the flash and heard a rifled shot pass over the ship. I then started the engine again, and turned the ship round. In the space of a few moments I saw a ship close by us. The engine was again stopped. The other ship passed close to my vessel, and, hailing us, asked, "What ship is that?" To which I replied, "*Oriental*, from New-York for Port Royal with troops." He then asked, "Who commands her?" "Trio," was my answer. He then replied, "All right," and requested me to come on board. I then had an interview with Capt. HASSENBOSCH. He stated that he took my ship to be the *Isabel*; that he had given orders to hit the vessel, and also to run her down, but that when close to my vessel one of the men said that she was a propeller, and not a sidewheel steamer; the order was then countermanded. He told me that a vessel was going to run the blockade the night that I have all the signal-lights set, side-lights all up, and burn blue lights (as was the case with my vessel) for him to see us from shore. He asked me if I was going on to Port Royal. I answered yes. I was in ballast, and had been out from Boston [illegible] days. The weather was fine, and it was blowing very fresh from W. to W.N.W. This is the simple fact.

You will oblige me by inserting the above in your paper.

New-York, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

Provision for Soldiers Wounded in Battle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several calls having been made for contributions of hospital clothing and stores for the Burnside Expedition, by gentlemen who, in each case, seem to be unaware that any systematic plan exists for this purpose, I deem it proper to state, that before the Expedition left Annapolis, I consulted Gen. BURNSIDE personally as well as the Medical Director of the Expedition, and made arrangements in advance, and with the benefit of their advice.

In accordance with these arrangements, each regimental surgeon received such a supply of hospital clothing, jellies, &c., as he thought it desirable to take with him on the transports. In addition to this, a large general stock, as large as the Medical Director was willing to receive, was supplied to the expedition before it left Annapolis.

On the receipt of the first telegraphic dispatch, announcing the engagement at Roanoke Island, I called at headquarters in Washington, and learning that the report was confirmed, I telegraphed to Baltimore for a further shipment of goods, which had been stored there for the purpose. Four hundred dollars were expended for brandy, laudanum and chloroform, and these articles, added to sixty large cases of assorted hospital goods were shipped in a Government steamer by a special order of the Quartermaster-General, and to secure all possible expedition and efficiency in their distribution, a skillful and experienced surgeon of New-York, who had resigned as Newburn, and who was familiar with the whole coast of North Carolina, was placed in charge of them.

A further shipment was made the following day from New-York, the goods being also placed in charge of an enterprising, discreet and trustworthy supercargo. I have reason to believe that a large shipment was made the same day, and that several subsequent shipments have been made from New-York to Rev. VINCENT COLLYER, an agent of the Young Men's Christian Association.

All these goods arrived safely, and were sufficient not only to meet any deficiencies at Roanoke Island, but to supply a large stock in advance for the Newbern expedition. The Surgeon referred to was invited by Gen. BURNSIDE to accompany this expedition, attached to his Staff, and assisted the Medical Director in all his work, both before and after the battle. No intimation has been received from him that a further supply of hospital clothing, jellies, &c., was found necessary. As in the former case, however, anticipating further movements within twelve hours after the first intelligence of the battle of Newbern had been received at headquarters in Washington, a large additional supply was shipped from Baltimore, under a special order from the Quartermaster-General, to insure expeditious delivery at Newbern. The Medical Director was at the same time informed that four hundred cases of hospital supplies would be placed in charge of the agent of the Sanitary Commission at Fort Monroe, who would immediately fill any requisition which he might have occasion to make upon him. If any gentleman interested will bring evidence that the wounded of the Burnside Expedition are still suffering special hardships from a deficiency of the class of hospital supplies, which have been called for, to the President of the Sanitary Commission, he will in five minutes, by telegraph, order that which is now supplied at Fort Monroe, and the goods will be sent from there as fast as they can be taken away by the Government dispatch boats.

To further allay any misgivings of those who have contributed to the stores of the Sanitary Commission, which may have been caused by the advertisements attached, I will add that one of its inspectors reached Winchester within twenty-four hours after the late battle there, with supplies; that additional supplies have since been sent there under his advice, and that a considerable number of the wounded were taken directly to Frederick City, where, in anticipation of an engagement in that vicinity, a stock of hospital goods had been previously placed, under charge of an able resident surgeon, as the agent of the Commission for their judicious distribution.

It is proper to add that an Agent of the Commission is attached to the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, at his invitation, and accompanies him in the field. A stock of hospital goods is now being placed where it is supposed it will be most readily made useful to such corps of the army under his command, if it meets the enemy.

Equal care is taken to secure the best practicable position of the goods placed at the disposal of the Commission, with reference to the movements of the Western armies.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

Justice to New-Jersey—The Recent Affair at Dumfries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of your paper I perused the following paragraph:

"A portion of the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers attempted to make a reconnoissance to Dumfries, but were compelled to retreat before an inferior force of cavalry. Censure is given in their commanding officer."

I do not know from what source this information was received, but I would respectfully say that it is incorrect. On the 10th inst. the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. MOTT, did cross the Potomac, and landed at Cockpit Battery. It was supposed that the rebels had withdrawn to a short distance in the rear, where they had made a stand and would be ready to attack us. Taking this view of the case, we were fully prepared. Immediately on our landing a reconnoitering party was sent out. It proceeded about four miles in the rear, but could see nothing of the rebels. It stopped at a farm-house, and from the inmates learned that the rebels, seeing the great preparation made on our side for an advance, and fearing that they would be taken prisoners, determined to evacuate, which they did the day before, leaving everything behind them. They were also informed that many of the men were impressed into the rebel army, who professed Union sentiments. Two of the latter were taken from Cockpit Battery, sent to Richmond, and hung. As the reconnoitering party could see nothing of the enemy, it returned and reported what I have given in substance above.

New-Jersey has ever done her duty in the past, and she will continue to do it, and when any one sees proper to cast reflections upon her I will stand up in her defence. The commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers is a brave soldier, and the men are efficient and well disciplined; they are men who will never shrink from their duty, and whenever they are called upon, they never will be backward in doing their part. J. S. F.

LOWER POTOMAC, CAMP OF THE FIFTH N. J. REG., TUESDAY, March 25, 1861.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approa

LAW REPORTS.

The Hackley Accounting Case—The Chief Conveyancer Taken Suddenly Ill.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hackley vs. Hackley, the Messrs. Hope and Robt.

By Agreement.—This case was stated in the Times of March [illegible] in the issue of April 2.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davis, the plaintiff, obtained an order directing the co-contracting defendants to show cause concerning his allegations that they refused to share with him the profits of the street-cleaning contract, so widely celebrated, or to account to him for his prop ortion of the proceeds, notwithstanding that he is, as alleged, a party in interest. Also, that an injunction was placed upon the defendant, the Comptroller, stopping payments until proper cause had been shown. The case was once before adjourned at the instance of the co-contracting defendants, and counsel now moved for a further adjournment, on account of the illness of Mr. Hackley. Counsel stated that his client came to his office on [illegible] and commenced a statement of his defence in the cause to him, when he (Hackley) was taken suddenly and so seriously ill, that it became necessary for him to return home immediately in his carriage. Counsel did not state whether the condition of the witness had anything to do with Mr. Hackley's illness, or from what cause his indisposition arose.

The Court concluded that good cause was shown for postponement, and adjourned the matter until Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M., notwithstanding the objections of counsel for the plaintiff.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for plaintiff, S. B. Garvin for Hackley, P. G. Clark for the Messrs. Hope, H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Principal and Factor—When is the Broker Entitled to His Commissions.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Pond.

Abraham S. Lee vs. James Myers & Co.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover commissions alleged to be due him as broker for the defendants for the sale of a quantity of dry goods. The goods in question were originally intended for the Southern market; but the condition of the country rendered it necessary that they should seek other channels of trade,—and the plaintiff, as he alleged, effected sales of about $10,000 worth of the surplus stock to Messrs. Uhsdell, Pierson & Co. and Messrs. Lord & Taylor, of this City, in the interest, and upon the request of the defendants.

The defence was that the goods were sold on six months' credit, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to his commissions until the expiration of the time of sale, and the money thereon was realized by the defendants.

The Court held that the broker was entitled to his commissions immediately upon the conclusion of the contract of sale, and his notification by the principal, whether the purchase money was realized then, or never.

Judgment for the plaintiff for $250, the sum claimed.

H. P. Pultyn for plaintiff; H. Bennett for defendants.

Supplies for Vessels—The Master's Contract Therefor in the Home Port of the Owners, Will Charge the Latter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

John Curtin vs. Erwin R. Wilson and Another.—The plaintiff in this case claimed that the defendants were the owners of a schooner engaged in the coasting trade, and that the master thereof engaged sails for the vessel of the plaintiff at this the home port. This action was brought to recover for the sails so furnished.

The defence was that the defendants were not charged by the acts of the master in this instance.

Upon a reference the trial of the case resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed to this branch of the Court from the judgment entered upon such report on the report of the referee.

The Court now rendered judgment on the question involved in the appeal, as follows:

LEONARD, J.—It appears to be settled upon authority not to be disputed, that the master of a vessel may bind his owner at the home port for all reasonable contracts for fitting out, victualing and repairing the ship, unless the owner or a ship's husband manage the vessel and the party contracting with the master was aware of it.

Stewart vs. Patchin, (5 Selden R. 239) and other authorities there cited. Hill vs. Denio R. (Lalor's Supp.) 323. Saxton vs. Reed.

In this case the defendants were the owners of a schooner trading between this port, where they resided, and Virginia.

The master ordered certain sails for the schooner, which were made by the plaintiff, and were proper and necessary as the Referee has found. The Referee has also found that the owners allowed the master, when in New-York, to purchase supplies and have necessary repairs done without their consent. The evidence fully warrants the Refsree in these findings.

The plaintiff had judgment on the report of the Referee, and we think it ought to be affirmed with costs.

W. T. Gray for appellants; D. McMahon for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Aymack vs. The Columbian Insurance Company.—Case settled.

Barrington et al. vs. The Columbian Insurance Company.—Case settled. Papers in the Clerk's Office.

Morris vs. Walsh.—Order granted.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. Surgis, Jr., et al.—Motion for leave to file and serve an amended and supplemental complaint granted.

Heard vs. Morrison, impleaded.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 5, 1862.

$28,500	U. S. 6s, '61 con.	92¾	50	Erie R.	s30 36⅞
10,000	do.	b30 92⅝	2000	do.	36⅞
1,000	Tr. 7.30 ₱ c. n.	99⅞	200	do.	s5 36⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 year c.	96¼	550	do.	b15 37
500	Ohio S. 6s, '60.	98	50	do.	b7 37
3,000	Ohio S. 5s, '65.	87	100	do.	b10 37
10,000	Ind. State W. L.	90	100	do.	s60 36⅞
4,000	Mich. S. & N. b.	85	150	do.	s10 38⅛
11,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	53⅜	600	Erie R. Pref.	b10 61½
2,000	do.	53¼	24	do.	61½
4,000	do.	53¼	50	do.	61¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s.	48¼	200	do.	61¾
2,000	do.	48¾	50	Hud. River R.	35⅜
60,000	do.	49	80	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	81½
2,000	do.	b60 49½	200	Harlem Railroad.	12½
5,000	do.	49½	100	do.	12⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s.	85¾	125	Mich. Cen. R.	55
1,000	S. C. W'st'r Loan.	100	50	do.	s60 55
500	do.	101	150	do.	b60 55½
1,000	L. E. & M. B. s. i.	83¾	10	do.	55½
4,000	H. R. 1st Mort.	104	150	Mh. S. & N. I. G. S.	46¾
1,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M.		550	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	60
	S. F. Conv. Bonds.	90	50	do.	s30 59¾
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c.	B 99	50	do.	s15 60
3,000	M. S. & P. Bds.	91	200	do.	s30 60
4,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds.	88¾	50	do.	b10 60¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	87	100	do.	b30 60¾
5,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	100¾	700	Cl. & Pittsburgh R.	17
250	Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	47¾	25	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	12¾
200	do.	47¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	67¾
3	Amer. Ex. Bank.	89¾	50	do.	s30 67¾
20	Bank of N. America	94	100	do.	67¾
100	Mechanics Bank.	101¾	2150	Cleve. & Tol. R.	43¾
5,000	do.	s60 101¾	50	do.	s30 45¼
2,000	do.	102	50	do.	s30 45¼
25,000	do.	b60 102¼	1100	do.	45¼
10,000	do.	b10 102	500	do.	b30 45¾
20	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	89	100	do.	s30 45¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	82	100	do.	b10 45¾
60	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s60 97¾	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	56¼
100	do.	b30 98	100	do.	s30 56¼
2000	do.	98	150	Mil. & Pr. DuCh. R.	23⅝
18	do.	98¼	250	do.	24
25	do.	s45 98	50	do.	s10 23½
50	do.	s10 98¼	175	do.	b10 24
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 82¾	30	do.	23⅝
250	do.	82¾	15	Mil. & P. DuCh. 2d Prf.	56
200	do.	b30 82¾	30	do.	55⅛
1200	do.	82¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	92¾	50	Pac. Mail S. Co	s60 98
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	92¾	25	do.	s30 98
4,000	Illinois W. Loan.	97¾	100	do.	98¼
2,000	Califor'a State 7s.	85¾	50	do.	b10 98⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	b60 49¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	82¾
5,000	do.	s30 49¾	250	Erie Railway P.	b30 61¾
1,000	do.	49¾	50	do.	b30 61¾
1,000	M. & P. du Ch. 1 m.	89¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	55¾
10,000	Amer. Gold.	s30 102	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22¾
25,000	do.	102	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 60¼
20,000	do.	s10 102	50	do.	b30 60¾
250	Erie Railway.	37¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	s60 17

SATURDAY, April 5—P. M.

There is an improved Stock Market to-day throughout the list both in prices and in the extent of sales. The actual business effect is not much above the average daily amount, of late, but considerably ahead of the dull movement of Thursday and Friday. The New-York Railways are especially active, among the speculative shares, and there is also a large business doing in Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central. The Border State Stocks appear to have touched bottom yesterday, as the demand to-day improved, particularly for Missouris, which from 48¾ ₱ cent. recovered to 49¾ ₱ cent. The National Stocks were steady at 92¼ ₱ cent. and 92⅝, buyer's option. In the afternoon the general market was firm; New-York Central was done at 82¾ and Erie at 37@37¼ ₱ cent. The demand for Pacific Mail continues firm. American Gold Coin 102 ₱ cent. Sales and bid at the close.

The market for Money is easy. The Subtreasury received, this morning, four millions from Washington, in the Notes of the United States, of lawful tendar, nearly all in the large denomination of $1,000. Other denominations will come forward next week. The present Note is a beautiful specimen of the [illegible]. The vignette is a miniature of Robert Morris, the Treasurer of the United States, under the Revolutionary rule of 1778.

The following was the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to-day:

Total Receipts	$4,852,836
Total Payments	955,622
Total Balance	5,858,591

The receipts include $90,000 for Customs.

The Sugar Interest.

PRODUCTION, IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, AND CONSUMPTION OF CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Herewith we give some facts relative to the production, importation, exportation, and consumption of sugar and molasses. Our readers, particularly those that are engaged in that trade, now one of the heaviest interests in this City, can make their own deductions from the premises laid down.

The population of the United States by the census of the year 1860 was as follows:

For the Free States	18,904,564
For the fifteen Slave States (free)	8,280,545
For the fifteen Slave States (slaves)	3,999,557
Total population of the United States for the year 1860	31,184,666

The production of sugar in Louisiana, Texas and Florida, by the census of 1860, was, lbs. 255,115,750

The importations (foreign sugars) for 1860 were 692,944,872

Total production of, and importations into the United States, 1860, lbs.	948,060,622
There was exported of domestic sugar, lbs.	1,133,986
And of foreign sugars	28,968,404—30,122,390
Total consumption of the United States for the year 1860, lbs.	917,938,232
Deduct for 4,000,000 slaves 10 lbs. each per annum	40,000,000
Consumption of 27,185,109 persons (white population of 1860) lbs.	877,938,232
Equal to 32⅓ lbs. each man, woman and child per annum.	

Again subdividing, and separating the Free from the Slave States we have 18,904,564 lbs. by 32⅓ lbs. = 611,237,579 lbs. consumption of the Free States; 8,280,545 by 32⅓ lbs. = 267,773,762 lbs. consumption of the free in Slave States; and for 4,000,000 slaves 10 lbs. each = 40,000,000 lbs. consumption of slaves in Slave States.

The production of Molasses in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida by the census of 1850 was 12,700,991 gallons; in 1860 gallons 24,888,760

The Importations of 1860 were gallons	30,922,633
The Exportations were:	
Domestic gallons	79,439
Foreign	1,226,118 = 1,305,557—29,617,076
Total consumption of Molasses in the United States for 1860	54,505,836

This makes an average for the whole population Free and Slave, of 1¾ gallons of Molasses as the consumption of 1860, namely:

As before stated gallons	54,505,836
Deduct consumption of 4,000,000 slaves, 1¾ gallons each	7,000,000
Total consumption of Molasses by the white population for 1860	47,505,836

—18,904,564 by 1¾ gallons = 33,082,987 gallons consumption of the Free States; 8,280,545 by 1¾ gallons = 14,490,953 gallons consumption of whites in the Slave States.

Notes—The export price of Domestic Sugar, 1860, was 9 cents; Refined Sugar, exported, about 9 cents. The import price of Foreign Sugar, 1860, was 4½ cents; the export price, nearly 5 4-5 cents. The export price of Domestic Molasses was 44½ cents; of Foreign, 23 cents. The import price of Foreign Molasses, 17 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 5,157 bbls. Flour, 318 bbls. and 3,186 bags Corn Meal, 5,572 bush. Wheat, 4,506 bush. Corn, 3,050 bush. Rye, 3,625 bush. Barley, 2,635 bush. Oats, 11,121 bush. Malt, 4,537 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 474 bbls., including 325 bbls. Pots, and 159 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in rather limited request. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 227 tons New Pelton at $5 25; 210 do. North Pelton, $5; 230 tons Scotch Cannel at $5 75; 256 do. Scotch Steam, and 145 do. Pensley Cross Cannel, both $7 50, all cash. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Sales 350 mats Java at 26c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 22¾c.; 100 bags Lnguayra at 21c., and 700 bags Rio on private terms, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand at 37¾c.@38c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FISH—Prices of most kinds favor buyers, and the demand is consequently somewhat brisker. Dry Cod, $3 50@$4 25 ₱ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $9 @$9 25; No. 2 at $7 12½ @$7 50, and medium No. 3 at $5 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 20c. @22c. for scaled and 13c.@14c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR and MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, to-day, at drooping prices. The reported sales reach 7,800 including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 17½ @ $5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 27½@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is quiet, to-day, at declining prices; sales 800 obls., at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra orands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active—including extra at $5 30@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request a $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales, 11,400 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; common White Western at $1 40; Red Winter at $1 34, in store; Red State (Spring) at $1 23; Red Jersey at $1 35, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices. Sales 46,000 bushels at 59c.@ 61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 59c. @61c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and Southern White, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are saleable and buoyant, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in more demand at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales were made of only small lots, including State at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair during the week, and in excess of the sales, yet prices have not varied materially. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL and Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market for this description has ruled quiet throughout the week, and sales to only a small extent have been effected to the trade and out of town buyers, a few parcels of the better grades have, however, changed hands, as below reported, on speculation. The unsatisfactory state of the Leather market, and the continued unsettled condition of National affairs, exercise a depressing influence on the market, and until an improvement is manifest in the former, or some decisive victory is achieved by the Federal forces, we can expect but a limited demand. Prices are without change, and though but few parcels could be bought at our quotations, no sales could be effected at higher rates. We notice the arrival, yesterday, of about 20,000 Californis, which will probably find ready sale on landing. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the market has been only moderately active at about last week's rates. The *Euterpe*, from Californis, brings 6,300 Green Hides and Kips. *Upper Leather Stock*—For this description the demand has been very light, and we have no sales from first hands to report. *East India Stock*—The balance of the stock of this description is held above the views of buyers." Week's receipts of all kinds, 43,273 hides; week's sales, 40,000 hides, including 4,350 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 25c.@25¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 8,500 dry Buenos Ayres, on speculation, 21 lbs., at 25c.¾., 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., at 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,100 dry Rio Grande, part on speculation, 20 lbs., at 24c.@24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,450 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 23c.@23½c., 6 months usual selection; 2,850 dry Central America, 23 lbs., at 20c., 6 months usual selection; 1,400 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 dry salted Bahia, 30 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 dry salted Maranham, 24 lbs., on private terms; 250 dry Honduras, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 60 lbs., private terms; 13 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 192,100 (same time last year, 347,700—year before, 365,100,) and 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in this line, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDENMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The receipts from tanneries are of fair extent. Sales continue quite limited and prices remain unaltered. The opening of canal and river navigation promises more business for the coming season. *Oak Sole*—Supply and demand continue about equal—neither of which, of late, have been extensive. A small near-by-trade has been doing, at full rates, for desirable stock. *Wax'd Receipts* of Sole Leather about fifty-seven thousand sides. *Boots and Shoes*—Among New-York jobbers, business has been gradually improving; sales, however, are made in small parcels, principally for cash and short paper. Among Eastern manufacturers the activity continues, and the amount of sales to the Western trade are about equal to those of the previous year. There is some demand for British North America. Good work brings fair prices, and stocks of seasonable goods are only moderate."

METALS—Have been quiet, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of about 3,000 tons Anthracite Pig at $22 for No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time; other kinds were quiet.

MOLASSES—Sales, 180 hhds., including Porto Rico at 35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@25c.; and Clayed Cuba at 20c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand at rising prices. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ gallon, with sales of 400 bbls., chiefly at the latter rate.

OILS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, says: The receints of Petrnleum from the West continue large, and considerably in excess of the demand. Sales of 4,000 bbls. at 10@11c. ₱ gallon, cash. The refined article is selling at 25@35c. ₱ gallon. The exports of Coal Oil to foreign ports, for the week ending March 28, have been:

	Gallons.	
From Philadelphia	28,111	$2,906
From New-York	181,042	52,397
From Boston	366	185
From San Francisco	1,640	1,462
Total	211,141	$56,950
Exports since Jan. 1, 1862:		
From Philadelphia	623,499	142,905
From New-York	1,091,727	342,101
From Boston	131,038	53,941
From San Francisco	2,300	2,097
Total	1,848,562	$541,054

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, at $13@$13 12½ for Mess; $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats are more inquired for, at 5¾c.@7c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales, 500 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is less active; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at former rates; sales, since our last, 185 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet here. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 2,500 bushels Clover, ranging from $4 75@$5 25 for fair and strictly prime quality, and from second hands at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and quite stiffly held. No important sales were made during the week. Goat has been in good request at about old prices, and with fair sales and light receipts the stock is somewhat reduced. We note sales of about 300 hides Curacoa at prices ranging from 25c.@45c., 6 months, according to weight, and 60 bales Vera Cruz, and 36 bales of Para, on terms not made public.

SUGARS—Find ready sale at very full prices. Sales 2,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The business continues light, without any change in prices. Sales, 102 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@12¾c.; 37 do. (at auction,) average 8½c., and 30 cases Seed Leaf, 12¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in hulk and bags, 5¼d.@5½d. Corn, 5d.@5¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s.; Bacon and Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s., and by steamer at 35s.; Tallow, 15s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.: Grain, 5¾d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and Cheese, 25s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: The clipper ship *Highlander*, 1,009 tons, to San Francisco, at about $19,000: a ship, 1,621 tons, to Galle, Ceylon, Calcutta and back to New-York or Boston, $14 50 ₱ ton; a bark, 307 tons, to Genoa, 350 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, $12 ₱ hhd., and 20 tons Measurement, 25c.; one, 446 tons, from Havana to Cowes, for orders, 2,500 boxes Sugar, £2 17s. 6d., usual conditions; a British brig, 130 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,300; another, 160 tons, same voyage, $1,500; two brigs, lo Zaza and back, Sugar, supposed 38c.; a British brig, 250 tons, lo Cienfuegos and back, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a brig, 250 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 131 tons, to Baracoa, *via* Turk's Island and back, $950; a British brig, 318 tons, to Neuvitas and back, 40c. and $2 50; a schooner, 149 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,150; a British schooner, 107 tons, to Havana and back, $1,200; a bark, 272 tons, to Sagua and back, 38c., a schooner, 203 tons, to Cardenas and back, 38c. and $2 50; a bark, 282 tons, from Mentou to Boston; a brig, 200 tons, to Campeachy and back; one to St. Jago and back, and a British brig to Trinidad, P. S. and back, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—METROPOLITAN Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.—JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., on *The Happy Man*, and at 7½ P. M., on *An Interesting Question and a Prompt Reply*. He will immerse a number of believers at 12½ P. M., in the Christian Chapel, 57th-st., near 6th-av. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE HEAVENLY WORLD.—The first of a series of sermons on this subject will be delivered by Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. Baptisms and the reception of members, will take place after the sermon. The occasion will be one of great interest.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor, preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT, who will deliver the second part of his discourse on *The Babe of the Bulrushes*. Seats free. All are welcome.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING WILL be held in the South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. CLARK, and others, and singing by the Sunday School children. If stormy, the usual church service will be held.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. CHAS. E. HASSIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will preach his farewell sermon at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. DR. WENTWORTH, returned missionary from China, will be present, accompanied by a native Chinese convert. Seats free.

"THE POSSIBILITY OF NATIONAL PEACE."—Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1st-place, corner of Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen representing various political opinions, repeat his sermon on the above subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—45th-st., (north side) between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D. Rector. SUNDAY, April 6, being the second anniversary of the opening of the present building for divine worship, a special sermon will be preached. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinee Conversationale at Hodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 6, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*. In which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Creation*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HAOKBURAR. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. S. H. REED, Rector of St. George's Chapel, by request, will repeat his sermon on *Free Churches*, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—L. JUDD PARDEE will speak as inspired at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Members of the Church of the Divine Unity and all loving souls invited.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (corner Hanson-place and Fulton-av.,) on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 A. M.

REV. MR. GEER WILL PREACH BEFORE the St. Peter Young Men's Association on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of the Fund of the Association.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Lecture by Dr. W. H. ATKINSON. Lecture at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., by ELIJAH R. SWACKHAMER, *On the Power and Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Going Before or Preparatory Work*. Lecture at 7½, at the same place, by MILES R. POER. Subject—*Part of 8th Verse of 1st Chap. of Second Peter*. Collections will be taken up to defray expenses of hall, advertising, &c,

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Rev. Dr. M. HITCHCOCK, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses united to the occasion may be expected. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken, the object being to supply religious reading to the army and navy.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives, on SUNDAY EVENING, his last discourse of the series on the "Common Objections to Universalism." Subject—*If Universalism is True, what is use in Preaching It?* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be upon—*The Moral Elements of the Present War, and its Possible and Probable Issues.*

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—A SUMmary glance at its leading doctrines of the Holy Word, by Rev. ARIEL SILVER, at the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR CHEEVER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the evening—*The Supremacy of Justice and Freedom in the Foundations of Government.*

S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF GOD, SENT in the spirit and power of Elias, to restore all things spoken by the prophets of old, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Odd Fellows Hall, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Go and hear him.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the fourth discourse concerning the Devil, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Who, or What Tempted Christ?* The public freely invited.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, April 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, on *The Apocalypse, as applicable to the present time.*

GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH—3D-av., near 37th-st. Rev. Mr. MUNGER, late Missionary to India, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. GILLETT will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—(Protestant Episcopal) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine services—MORNING 10½; EVENING 7½. Rev. E. O. SLAGG, Rector.

WILLET-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. SANDFORD. By the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 3 P. M. and at 7½. The evening sermon will close his term of service.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 4th-

FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MUNICIPAL, March 28, 1862. }

...Public Debt of the City of Mil... to receive bids or proposals from ... Banks, for the purchase of such ... of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which ... dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of ... the City of Milwaukee to readjust its ... must specify the numbers of ... proposed to be received, and be accompanied by ... office of any Bank, or of ... New-York City, that the Bonds ... said Bank or said Schall & Co., to be ... acceptance of the bid and ...

... may be delivered to the City Comp... before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, ... at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the ... the bids or proposals will be opened, ... be entitled to the preference. ... received payments of the next June ... of the Public Debt of ...

FRED. KUHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The ... books of this Company will be closed ... which it is not probable any fur... as contemplated in ... by the stockholders, ... By order ... W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-laws:

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 3 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—The undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, (now styled the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, up to the 20th of April.

HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, }
Company's Office, 25 William-st., (Room No. 3d floor.) }
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both inclusive," preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Milwaukee on April 30, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862. }

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 23 Wall st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 25 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 27 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three to be elected the next succeeding year, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862.—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.
A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 479 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on *all sums of* $500 *and under; small per cent. on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 10 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $748,859 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 10c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by Chat Tradesman's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st., about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JAMES P. DARCY, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH CYLINDER, COMBINED WITH ... power, band wheel ... with ... in perfect order. Also, ... diameter, with ... engine power. Ap...

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 2, Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply as the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location thu on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—RENT ONLY $350—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 182 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. Also second floor of house No. 184 West 22d-st. Rent $250. Has a suite of parlors, kitchen and large bedroom, with closet and wardrobe, gas and crotou water. Suitable for a small family only. Also a two-story cottage No. 324 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $240. Apply to A. McLean, No. 184 West 22d-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st, first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon, location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULLEY, No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 109 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av., has all the modern improvements. Rent, $650 Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent, $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILDing No. 330 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house; is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—No. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists, has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 63 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILLIODLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lots, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 46 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience;) pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house, rent low; situation 22d-st., near 7th-av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE in thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on libera terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., to be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 304 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 224 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 51 Wall-st., third floor, front.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chathem-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, at low rents to responsible tenants. Apply to WM. W ROSE, 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depot.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Welkar-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., near 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A four-story basement and under-cellar brick house, north side of 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20.10x48, lot 100.5, at $9,000—no less. Terms very easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st. N. B.—This house and lot was sold by the above-named brokers, five years ago, for $11,000.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE FOR THE TIMES, IN VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn, house and 12 lots, with greenhouse, icehouse, and large variety of fruits and flowers, well suited for a florist or gentleman's residence; would exchange for a small house, well located and unincumbered. Apply to E. R. BABCOCK, Montague-st., over Mechanics' Bank.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill., large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front four-story house and lot, No. 58 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot about 22 feet; possession may be had immediately and furniture if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, this place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISland, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay; for fishing and bathing, unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an excellent garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and other outbuildings, in complete order, with 80 acres land. If rented, the whole or any number of acres, as desired; within 1 hour by railroad from City, and ¼ mile of Richmond Valley Depot. For particulars, apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; communication by boat 45 minutes from Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad almost hourly. The house is 41x35 feet, two stories and attic, containing 13 rooms; excellent carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled) and bath-house, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; fine vegetable garden; extensive view of East River and Long Island Sound. Apply at or address No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I., each containing thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depot, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LOPD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts

TO LET—A NICE SNUG COTTAGE, WITH three acres of land, situated on the road leading from Piermont to Nyack, in the County of Rockland, about one mile from Piermont; contains ten rooms, with barn, stable, etc.; fine river view, good water, plenty of fine fruit, good garden. Stage passing the door to meet all the trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Rent $250. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Piermont, of J. M. DEDERER

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED ON the east bank of the Hudson River, about 19 miles from the City, and less than five minntes' walk from a station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and beautifully situated, with a fine view of the Hudson for 3 miles in extent. Ripe fruit and shade trees, good water, ice-house filled, &c., &c. For further information apply to JOHN W. CRUGER, at James Myers & Co.'s, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester Co., from 1st of May next, a commodious two story and attic frame house, with modern improvements. Has attached a good barn and stable and 2½ acres of land, with abundance of shade trees, and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Bennison, John McCraw and the late Philip Cater. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front st.

TO LET IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A GOOD and pleasantly situated house, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad station, on the main street; it contains eleven rooms and a convenient kitchen; there is about 1¾ acres of land; has an excellent garden and variety of fruit, and a good stable. Inquire in Stratford of D. F. JUDSON, Esq., or in New-York of C. H. BOOTH, No. 306 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. G. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late Abel T. Anderson, known as "Woody Crest," near the High Bridge, in Westchester County. The grounds comprise about 20 acres. The place is easy of access from the City by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars, inquire of THEODORE HINSDALE, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from depôt, a large double house, in perfect order; 2½ stories, with out-buildings, &c.; 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and necessary out-buildings; price, $3,200. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence and Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; two-story house, newly furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF Rahway, a modern built house with ten rooms and kitchen; the house has gas throughout, attached is a splendid garden containing every variety of choice fruit; stable to let with the above if desired. Inquire of J. C. RUNKLE, No. 23 Broadway.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold, on moderate terms, a cottage of eleven rooms, with nearly two acres of garden, plantation, walks, &c.; within a few minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. For particulars apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on the Hudson River.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated at Fordham, 5 minutes' walk from depôt and steamboat; house contains 12 rooms; the ground is stocked with the best of fruits in abundance; a good barn and excellent well of water on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES BEIRNAN, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 60 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY CONKLIN, No. 384 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY STONE house, with a large garden, lawn, &c.; beautifully situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, containing all modern improvements; will be let very low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 55 Beaver-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the depôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; out-buildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. F. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad depot. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester county, distant about one mile south from the stailings depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or No. 32 Bowman-place, West 43d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE MILE FROM Rye depot, 25 miles from New-York; a neat cottage, in perfect order, with about two acres of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded. Good garden and plenty of fruit.

No. 43 Wall-st (Jaunsey-room.)

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being in pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURLY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 1s to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from depôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing 11 rooms, situated in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt. Apply to HORACE PIERSON, near the depôt, or the subscriber, W. S. BALDWIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story double brick dwelling-house, within five minutes' walk of the depôt, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at the Bank of New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of E. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or E. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to E. H. DIAMOND, No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Herter, Roux, Marcotte & Co.,
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 25th-st., near 5th-av., a very handsome assortment of Furniture, consisting of rich velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask; satin damask curtains to match, lace do., superbly carved rosewood etagere, pier glass and console table, rosewood pianoforte, superb hall inlaid work-table, rosewood music stand, very rich China vases. Dining-room—In black walnut, elegant carved statuery, marble-top buffet, dining-room suite, covered in green reps; elegant mahogany extension table, 18 feet; oval pier mirrors, satin and lace curtains, Ball, Black & Co.'s clocks. Bedrooms—Richly carved black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, with statuary tops; do. lounges and cheirs, in green morocco; reclining chairs, beds and bedding, mattresses, and other fine furniture.

ALSO,

Some very choice original oil-paintings, by Huchtenberg, Wouverman, J. F. Kensett, Thomas Doughty, Mauzoni, Van Severdoock, Smets, Schmit, and others

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAFF, United States Marshal
Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, by order of FRANCIS W. WALLIS, Assignee E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all the right, title and interest which Horace Wallis had on the 1st of May, 1861, in the lot of ground, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 15 feet front on Broadway, 73 feet on rear, and 123 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 175 Broadway

Also, the unexpired term of 21 years from 1st May, 1861, as created by a certain lease or indenture, made and executed between Mary A. H. Wallis and others of the first part, and Horace Wallis of the second part, as and to the individual twelve-fifteenths part of the lot on the westerly side of Broadway, adjoining the above mentioned property, on the north, and known as No. 175 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $1,200, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MILLER & KENEDY, Auctioneers

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 299 West 29th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 15, instant, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENEDY, Auctioneers. $3,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 24 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, Embracing the works of some of our first ancient and modern artists, many of which are in rich gilt frames. Also, very fine line engravings.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 152 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 120 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all

...ATLANTIC NEWS.

...BY THE NIAGARA.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Message Discussed in England.

Important Statement in Regard to the Southern Cotton Crop.

The Effectiveness of the Blockade Confessed.

Movement for an Atlantic Telegraph.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., were received here last night.

They bring various matters of interest not anticipated by our Halifax telegrams.

The publication of the London *Morning Chronicle* was suspended on the 20th ult. The *Morning Chronicle* was only eight years short of the centenary of its birth, having been established in 1770.

The British Government had presented Capt. Judkins, of the *Persia*, £5,000, as a reward for his success in landing safely the British reinforcements at Rivière du Loup at midwinter. A dispatch, dated March 6, has been received at the War-office from the General commanding at Halifax, stating that the whole of the reinforcements for Canada, consisting of upwards of 6,000 men, had passed safely into that province, with the exception of one detachment, which was delayed within a day's march of Rivière du Loup by a slight stoppage on the railway. This has been effected with very few casualties among the troops.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Comments of the London Journals.

THE MESSAGE DESIGNED TO INITIATE A COMPROMISE.

From the London Times.

For some time it has been expected among the people of the Northern American States, that their Government was about to make some important decision in respect to Slavery. A manifesto which should electrify the Old World, cause a general revulsion of feeling to the side of the North, and seal the doom of the rebellion even in the more remote Slave States, has been looked for by persons supposed to share, in some measure, the confidence of the Government. We do not know how far the Americans will consider that their expectations have been fulfilled. President LINCOLN has made a move towards emancipation. He has ventured to look "the everlasting négro" in the face. The highest person in the State does not continue to ignore what has been in the minds and on the tongues of millions since the outbreak of the war. So far, then, the Abolitionists and the Black Republicans may be satisfied. The President has invited the discussion of a very delicate and dangerous question, and may give courage to all who wanted to speak their minds on it, but who were withheld by the fear of hampering the policy of the Government. Like the Sovereign at an old tournament, Mr. LINCOLN gives the signal to the knights to come forward and show their prowess. But the message which has just been sent to Congress can hardly be looked upon as anything more than such an invitation. The champions and the foes of Slavery are summoned to the fight in the halls of Congress and in the Legislatures of the Border States. But, as yet, the President does not show that he has any plan for assuring victory to the latter. Indeed, it is already clear that, if Slavery is to cease, even in the Border States, the change must be accomplished by other means than those at which he points.

There is one light in which the President's Message may be favorably viewed. *As a proposition, which may possibly lead to the cessation of this frightful conflict, it will be worthy of discussion, though we think there is little advantage in adopting it in its present form.* The President truly said that the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that the money now devoted to keeping up the four armies of the North might be more advantageously devoted to the extinction of Slavery in those regions which are incontestably in its power. But it is impossible for the North to spend the same money on fighting and on emancipation. If the people of the Northern States wish to make any real progress in the settlement of the slave question, they will give up the policy of burdening themselves and their children with an European debt paying American interest. *Another year of such war will make it impossible for them to buy negro liberty even in Maryland.* If they are content to keep the Slave States which have not seceded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if they are really in earnest, accomplish after a time a great work. But, with an expenditure of $2,000,000 a day, and with nothing but "shinplasters" for money, the plan of attaching wavering slave-owners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONSERVATISM AND SINCERITY.

From the London News.

Mr. LINCOLN explains his views and expectations with a frankness which some may deem excessive, but which is very characteristic, and at least leaves no excuse for misunderstanding his meaning. At every crisis of the present conflict the President has declared that the first object of the war was the preservation of the Union. This was one side of his policy, that one which was naturally brought into prominence by the circumstances in which he was placed. The other side, that which aims at the final extinction of Slavery, has not been seen until now, because hitherto no opportunity of displaying it has arisen. Indeed, not only has this part of Mr. LINCOLN's policy been concealed, but it has seemed to be denied by facts. He was advised to adopt the principle of abolition in all its naked absolutism, and it is well known that he refused. He would proceed to his end legally and constitutionally. Many of us thought that to say he would only attain it in that way was equal to saying that he gave it up altogether. But let justice be done. Whatever merits are denied to Mr. LINCOLN as the ruler of a great nation, the simplicity and sincerity of his character will not be called in question.

A SECESSION ESTIMATE OF THE PLAN.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It has been asserted that this proposal of the Federal Government has been thrown out as a feeler to the Border States, in order to detach them from the Confederation; but this hardly agrees with the language employed by Mr. LINCOLN in announcing the proposal, when he says that the "Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient for self-preservation." If we regard the separation of the Border States as a means to an end, that end being the prompt cessation of hostilities, we can understand that the policy of the Cabinet of Washington might extend no further; but the Northern President must know that the pronunciation of the Border States against the Confederate movement would not bring the war to an abrupt conclusion. The Confederates would still have their internal resources, and the natural facilities of their country, to fall back upon to prolong hostilities. We know the financial difficulties of the North. We have no assurance whatever that the Confederation is similarly situated. On the contrary we hear of the Confederate Government being in good credit, of the burning of Southern cotton and tobacco, and of the determination not to plant for the ensuing year a single acre of cotton. All this looks as if the Confederates were as resolved as they have ever been since the outbreak of the civil war, to hold their own, and realize the object for which they have taken up arms. Nevertheless, the proposal which has emanated, or is about to emanate, from the Federal Government is one which must have the good wishes of all those who desire its acceptance. We have only endeavored to show that its rejection—if it unhappily be rejected—by the South, will prove that the preservation of slave property is not the only object which the Secessionists have in view, and which has impelled them to this fierce and prolonged encounter with the North.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LABUAN.

The following is the report of the seizure of the [illegible] *Labuan*, of Hull, JOSEPH HARPSHAW, [illegible] of the Rio Grande, by the [illegible] Portsmouth:

[illegible] 30 A. M., lat. 29° 55', lon. [illegible] the ship, and on her [illegible] to be a man-of-war, flying French colors, and boarding a schooner flying the secession flag; and shortly after, the man-of-war and the schooner steered in for where we were lying, and flying the American flag, (Union.) At 2:30 P. M., the above man-of-war came to an anchor about a mile to the northward of us, the schooner bringing up close to. At 4 P. M. the man-of-war, which proved to be the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, sent a boat of armed men and the First Lieutenant on board, who asked to see the ship's papers; at the same time asked what we were laden with, and where we were loading from. I told him that we were loading cotton from Matamoras, and showed him the bills of lading for it. He then inquired for the ship's register and articles. I then showed him a certificate from the English Consul in Matamoras, certifying that the articles and ship's register were lodged with him. This information, however, did not satisfy him, and he ordered his men to take off the hatch. On looking down the hatches he remarked that it was American cotton. I told him that I did not know; all that I knew was that it was shipped from Matamoras. He then left the ship, and at 5:15 P. M. another Lieutenant came on board, with about thirty men, all armed to the teeth, and ordered me to get up steam, and lay the ship under the *Portsmouth's* guns. On inquiring the reason, the officer told me that he did not know, and if I did not order my men to get steam up, he would do it with his men; however, I ordered steam to be got up, and as soon as it was ready they hove up the anchor, and brought up close to the *Portsmouth*. At 10 P. M. the Captain of the *Portsmouth* ordered me to go on board, and to bring the ship's papers with me. On my arrival on board the *Portsmouth* the Captain told me we were a lawful prize, and said that I had no papers that proved anything, and he was certain that it was American cotton, and that we were defrauding the American Government out of the duty. I told him, as I told his First Lieutenant, that I did not know. Moreover, says the Captain of the *Portsmouth*, there is no cotton grown in Mexico. I said there was, according to what I had heard from the Mexicans themselves. He then told me that we were in American waters; this I denied, and told him that the Rio Grande was bearing by compass W., and that our latitude by observations was 25° 55' N., and 97° 5' 45" W. He said that it did not matter, he should send us to Ship Island to await the Commodore's decision. He then wished me good night, telling me he would do all he could for me on our arrival in Ship Island. When I returned on board I found that there were at least 40 seamen and marines, well armed, to prevent any outbreak.

Sunday, Feb. 2, pleasant weather. At 10 A. M. the *Portsmouth* sent the schooner *Wave*, of New-Orleans, alongside, and commenced to discharge her cargo into us, consisting of rice, sugar, tobacco and molasses. During the day they took all the wine, spirits, ale and porter on board the *Portsmouth*, and at 6 P. M. the schooner left us.

Monday, Feb. 3, hard gales, with strong sea, wind north. At 9.30 A. M. the officer on board ordered me to give him all the keys, and to order the crew to pack up their clothes and to get ready to go on board the *Portsmouth*. At 10:30, Mr. GILLIS and Mr. WALLACE, First and Second Engineers, the Carpenter, Mr. SCHOAFE, and myself, went on board the *Portsmouth*. On getting on board, the Captain told me that I had been using some very threatening language, and that if I attempted to retake the ship, he would give orders to shoot me like a dog. I told him I had said nothing that was in any way threatening. It appears that the threatening language I had been using was this: On the Saturday evening the officers on board were, Yankee-like, boasting about their ship being so staunch, and strong, and powerful. I said that in point of strength I should not be afraid to try with her, and, by way of illustration, I said they might try to run me down, and after they had tried, I should like to try, and I felt perfectly sure that by striking her in midships I could sink her. This they had told their Captain, and, no doubt, added as much as to make it appear that I really meant to do so. He then told me that he should send us to Ship Island that night, after he had tried to roast me and frighten me as much as possible. He called Mr. GILLIS in, and told him that he had been using some very threatening language, and that he should not allow him to go in the ship, but should keep him on board the *Portsmouth*—a poor, lame excuse for getting him out, for I don't think that he said a word of any kind, but intended to do his best for the ship and owners. EDWIN WALLETT was next called, and the Captain told him that he should send an engineer on board, and he (WALLETT) should remain on board, and asked him what wages he would require. WALLETT told him that he could not serve two masters at once; that he belonged to the ship, and could make no agreement with him. He then asked him to sign some paper, binding him to persevere and make the best of the machinery until we got to Ship Island. This he signed. We were then allowed to go on board, and, as we were starting, the crew of our ship were coming alongside the *Portsmouth* with their clothes and bedding. Nothing of any moment occurred until 9 o'clock P. M., when they sent on board some provisions in the shape of bread, beef and water, and the Paymaster and several officers came on board to pay us the prize crew, and, during that time, there was nothing but villainy going on; the ship was plundered of almost everything that was of any use, fruits, milk, tins of fancy biscuit, &c., &c. At 10 P. M. the prize officer was ordered on board to receive his instructions, and while on board there were four prisoners sent on board, and with them the key of Mr. FOCKE's berth, so that they might get out some of the irons with which we were so plentifully supplied, to put their prisoners in. After putting the irons on their prisoners, the Captain and mate were sent down in the after-cabin, and the other two were sent to live in the forecastle; and while they were all in, Mr. FOCKE's portfolio, which was made of leather, was cut round the lock, and what they took out of it I do not know.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—At 3 A. M., hove up the anchor, and all the idlers belonging to the *Portsmouth* left the ship, and we started on our voyage towards Ship Island, where we arrived, after a very fine passage, on the 9th February, but only to find that the Commodore was out on a cruise, and that he would not be back for a week. However, they watered the ship and scaled the hunkers, &c., and on Tuesday, the 18th February, the Commodore came in and brought up. After our prize-officer had been on board, he got orders to proceed at once to New-York.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Hard gales, with heavy rain; too much sea to get on board the provisions for our use.

On Thursday, the 20th February, got on board the provisions, and on Friday, the 21st February, hove up the anchor and proceeded on our voyage to New-York, where we arrived on the 28th, after some very heavy weather, in which we lost all our sails, and the ship, through neglect, looking more like a wreck than anything else.

REPORT OF THE MATE.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Mate:

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1862.

I here report the arrival of steamer *Labuan* in New-York, on Feb. 28. Our passage from Ship Island was very bad, having lost all our sails. On Monday, March 3, I was examined by the Prize Commissionar, in presence of Mr. LAZOCQUE, the counsel employed by Mr. FRERICHS, as Mr. DE JERSEY's agent (for the cargo) in New-York after my examination I went to Mr. FRERICHS, and from there to the English Consul, who appeared to be undecided in the matter, as Mr. FRERICHS had not decided what steps they should take in representing the ship and owners. By Mr. FRERICHS' advice I told Mr. LAZOCQUE to act for the ship until I had some advice from the owners. Shortly after I went to the English Consul, and he told me that he was obliged to interfere and defend the owners, and that I should have to be examined by their counsel, in order that he might be able to take such steps as the urgency of the case might require. I have been examined by their counsel, and the Consul has given him instructions to proceed with it. Lord LYONS appears to take great interest in the matter, for he has written to the Consul to get a full and clear statement of the seizure.

PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN AGENTS OF THE OWNERS.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your wish, we beg to state here with the circumstances under which the British merchant steamer *Labuan* came out to Matamoras, and was captured there. The *Labuan* was chartered by our head firm, Messrs. DE JERSEY & Co., of Manchester, in November last, for a period of six months, and sent by them to Matamoras, with orders to call at Havana, there to receive the instructions of Messrs. DE JERSEY & Co.'s Agent. The Agent called on the British and American Consuls at Havana when the ship arrived, in company with the Captain, and after stating his intention to proceed to Matamoras with his cargo, and possibly to bring back a return cargo, he received the assurance of both functionaries that he had nothing whatever to fear as regarded interference by the cruisers. The Captain then proceeded with his ship to Matamoras. The ship draws too much water to go up the river, and she remained, therefore, in the position which the first mate has described in his statement, namely, lat. 25° 55' N., lon. 97° 5' 45s. W., in Mexican waters. The Captain proceeded to Matamoras, and there deposited his papers in the office of the British Consul. We see it stated in the papers that the vessel run her cargo for the benefit of the rebels, but we know positively that the cargo was consigned to Messrs. DROMGOLE, OETLING & Co., of Matamoras, there to be sold for cash, and the mate tells us that the cargo was landed at Matamoras. As regards the outward cargo, which she had on board when the officers of the *Portsmouth* seized her, we are told by the mate that it came from Matamoras in the Mexican lighter *Matamoras*, and we have every reason to believe that the cotton, which is now British property, was Mexican property before it was sold to Messrs. DROMGOLE, OETLING & Co., of Matamoras, who bought it for account of Messrs. DE JERSEY & Co., and shipped it in the *Labuan*; and we have no doubt that, previous to the shipment of this cotton, certificates were obtained at Matamoras proving it to have been Mexican property, which certificates would have been placed on board the *Labuan* previous to her sailing, had she not been forcibly seized by the *Portsmouth*. We may add, that Messrs. DE JERSEY, who are British subjects, had intended the *Labuan* to trade regularly between Havana and Matamoras, and had made arrangements and contracts at both places for this purpose. Independent of the hire of the steamer up to the time when she was seized, they will lose largely in consequence of the seizure, and they confidently rely on Her Majesty's Government, and its representatives, to procure for them full damages for the loss they sustain.

We are, dear Sir, your most obedient servants,

J. N. FRERICHS & CO.

To E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., British Consul at New-York.

LETTER OF LORD LYONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

SIR: I have this afternoon received your dispatches, No. 23, dated the day before yesterday, and No. 24, dated yesterday, respecting the capture of the British steam-vessel *Labuan* at Matamoras. I have requested the Secretary of State of the United States to enable me, with the least possible delay, to allay the apprehensions expressed to you by Messrs. FRERICHS & Co., respecting the *Edward Hawkins*, a vessel about to proceed to Matamoras. I beg you to endeavor to obtain and transmit to me, as soon as possible, full information with regard to the circumstances under which the *Labuan* was captured, and to any proceedings which may be taken in the case at New-York.

I am, &c., LYONS.

To E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE—A REVELATION FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The following circular of a leading firm of Cotton Brokers, communicates some interesting facts in regard to the cotton question:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1862.

An opportunity offering, we avail ourselves of it to address our friends a few remarks. *The blockade continues, and there is, as yet, no chance of filling any of the orders transmitted to us.* All the shipments of cotton going forward are only permitted by the Confederate Government with the assurance that the shippers will be responsible that *the vessels returning will bring back munitions of war.* Nearly every bale of cotton thus shipped is sent in small vessels to Cuba. Some of our neighbors are buying here to hold until the blockade is raised; the amount, however, is not large. The inducements appear promising to some parties, as the price of middling ranges from 65c. to 9c. per pound on the plantation, and sterling exchange is 135. We have not the same confidence in such speculations, as the only security to be effected against loss is the ordinary one against fire, so that the risk of cotton being destroyed, or other calamities, would rest with the purchaser.

As to shipping by way of Mexico, *it is quite impossible, and the expense, under any circumstance, would be enormous.*

There is nothing for it but to wait the course of events.

As to the probable extent of the crop, it is hardly worth while to allude to it, as much that has been secured is still unginned; but if, happily, there could be a termination of the present difficulties, we presume Great Britain would receive a sufficient supply to force down prices to a safe point. It is a severe trial to be obliged to remain so long without usual business occupation, but as to touching on past or future events, we refrain, from obvious motives, from giving an opinion.

Flour and provisions are enormously high, and salt is $10 per sack. W. H. HAYNES & CO.

The Transatlantic Telegraph.

THE REVIVAL OF THE OLD ENTERPRISE.

From the London Times, March 21.

At the general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company—the result of which was briefly stated in our impression of yesterday—the Directors reported that the American Government had addressed a dispatch to their Minister in this country, offering, in a very handsome manner, to cooperate with the British Government in order that the telegraph might be laid between Newfoundland and Ireland, and for rendering it inviolate even in time of war. The propositions which had been submitted to the Cabinet by the Company had been to the effect that the Government should give a moderate guarantee on the undertaking, or that it might join with the United States, and also with France, if so decided, in which case the guarantee required from each Government would be smaller. It was understood that the discussion in the Cabinet had not been so satisfactory as could have been desired; but it was believed that if the Government saw that a strong feeling was manifested in favor of proceeding with the enterprise, the proposition of the Company would be complied with. An influential deputation will have an interview on Friday (to-day) with the Prime Minister on the question. The Chairman (Mr. S. WORTLEY) expressed a sanguine opinion that the telegraph would, at no distant time, be completed, and that it would be remunerative. In answer to a question, the Chairman stated that he could not give the particulars of the offer which had been made to the Company by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., but he considered it very favorable.

THE GREENLAND ROUTE PREFERABLE.

Col. TALL. P. SHAFFNER writes to the London *Star*, setting forth the superior advantage of the northerly route. Referring to the prospective profits of the rival enterprises, he says:

"On all telegraph lines a liberal percentage of time must be allowed for the administration of the Company, and for official signals between stations. Of the ten words common to the northern route two of them will be official or non-paying, leaving but eight for commercial. At this rate the result would be some 576 messages of twenty words each per day, or 210,240 messages per annum, which at £1 per message, would yield £210,240 annually. On the line from Ireland to Newfoundland the maximum income would be, even at one word per minute, only about £26,280 per year, a sum not more than sufficient to pay expenses of management."

A REBEL IN DISGUISE.

A Swindler Caught—His Adventures in Secessia and New-York.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of March, a young man called upon the pastor of one of our principal uptown churches, and represented himself as a thorough Union man, who had recently escaped, with his wife and two small children, from the town of Corinth, Miss. He stated that he and his family had endured hardships and sufferings of the most unheard-of nature, and that he was entirely destitute. He alleged that his young wife, who had come on with him to this City, was then laboring under blindness and partial insanity, in consequence of the barbarities practiced upon her and her children. The reverend gentleman (Dr. CHEEVER) to whom this story was told, felt that if the case was a genuine one the parties were deserving of aid. Several benevolent people were at once enlisted in the cause. Steps were taken to pay the hotel bill, and the young stranger and his wife were urgently pressed to take up their abode at the residence of one of the wealthy members of the church, which invitation was accepted the same evening. Throughout the next day (Sunday) the guests were treated in the most kindly manner. In the afternoon he delivered an address to the congregation of one of the churches in the City, in which he described his hardships and sufferings during his residence in "Dixie's land," in substantially the following language: His name, he said, was R. C. HALL. He was a native of Mississippi, and has resided in Corinth, in that State, since the war broke out until a few days ago. One day a squad of armed rebels entered his house and demanded his money. He told them he was a minister of the gospel, and that that gospel was one of peace. His wife told them they had no money. One of the party, not believing what was told them, then suggested that the money might be hidden in the clothes of the baby, which the nurse held in her arms. "Let's look," said one of them; and not finding any such deposit, another said, "Let's kill the damned Union brat," and with one stroke of the butt end of his musket, he dashed its brains out. After that, on his return home, he was warned by a good Union man—one of thousands in that portion of the country—to remove forthwith. In accordance with this counsel, he began by sending his first two children to their grandmother, at Benson, Vt. To aid him in escaping, his friends provided a horse and buggy, and he and his wife set out on their journey for the Union lines. Such was the result of his boldness in standing up for the Star Spangled Banner under which he had fought in Mexico. He was a Southerner by birth, and had lived in the South all his life, and he would never forsake the flag which had protected his life and his property.

When he started from Corinth in a buggy, he, in order to avoid the bloodthirsty scoundrels, drove south and came into Tennessee at a point fifteen miles from Corinth. There he met a party of rebels, who surrounded his vehicle; some of them held the steed by the head, some held one wheel, and some the other wheel, while others clambered behind. Just as one of them was getting into the buggy to get at him, he sprung his revolver and killed him, whereupon his wife took "the fellow" by the hair of the head and threw his dead carcase to the earth. She was insane! Again he fled, and again he brought down his game. Another shot still brought down one of the rebel monsters who held the horse's head. The rest of the party scampered off, and with his poor, maddened wife, he proceeded on his journey. He was eleven days in reaching the Ohio River. There he gained his first glimpse of this land of liberty and there he met with a faithful negro slave; to him he committed the horse and the buggy, and instructed him to dispose of it as he thought best. His master happened to be a good, kind, benevolent Union man, and from him he got friendly and timely aid.

He then crossed the river, and was once more beneath the glorious banner of his country. He could say, that down where he had come from there were legions of Union men, bound together in a secret league, who, if they had arms, would chase "those fellows" beyond their reach. He was a member of that league, and would join them again when he returned. Down there, Union men were satisfied that, to preserve the Union, Slavery must be abolished, as that has been the cause of the rebellion, and they were determined to enter into no compromise with "those fellows." He had seen women taken out to the street, stripped naked and whipped, because they would not take down the flag of the Union from their house-tops. He had also seen men—good, staunch Union men—brought out of their houses, and hung in front of their own doors, in presence of their own families. He closed by urging the people who listened to him to work against Slavery, if they desired to quell the rebellion.

Of course, the speech was considered very strong, and the case of the "afflicted young man" was at once made the subject of a collection, which amounted to $30.

In the evening he attended another prominent church, where, after the usual services, Mr. HALL was permitted to make a similar statement to that above detailed, and at the conclusion a collection was taken up for his benefit, which amounted to nearly $40. The story was considered by all as very remarkable, and the actors therein as deserving all the money which could be raised. Things went on prosperously with the strange couple, from that time until Friday last, when suspicion was aroused on the part of the benevolent lady who had taken them to her house, by finding a letter in the room which the young man and his wife had been occupying. Many things in this letter led to the belief that HALL was a Southern rebel in disguise, and information was immediately conveyed to Marshal MURRAY. The latter at once detailed Officers SAMPSON and DAVOS to attend to the case. HALL and his wife were both arrested and conveyed to Police headquarters. An investigation of the parties, and the whole case as presented by them, has brought to light evidence of the most overwhelming nature, that both the husband and wife are impostors and cheats of the vilest character. In a conversation with our reporter yesterday, HALL stated that he was a Doctor by profession, having had a license to practice in the State of Mississippi. To the several clergymen and others who had interviews with him, he stated that he was a minister of the gospel. He carried on family worship for about a week in the family which entertained him so hospitably, and at the same time he was in the habit of drinking two quarts of brandy per day in his room. He states that he fought by the side of JEFF. DAVIS in the war with Mexico; although, to all appearance, he is not over 25 years of age. It is estimated that several hundreds of dollars have been obtained by HALL within the last week, from different churches and benevolent individuals upon such false pretences as we have stated above. Marshal MURRAY and the Detectives who have made the arrests, and worked up the case, are entitled to the gratitude of the public for their success in the matter.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARREST OF TWO BOYS FOR GRAND LARCENY.—JOHN THEISS and ACHILLE HARDEN, two boys, each about 15 years of age, were arrested yesterday by Officer VAN RANCE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, upon the complaint of Mr. A. N. FANNINO, of No. 225 Bowery, who alleges that the boy THEISS has for several months past been in his employ as errand boy. That, on Friday afternoon, he sent him to a broker's in the vicinity with $263, in unourrent money, for which the boy was to get bankable bills; THEISS obtained $262 from the broker, but did not return to the store of Mr. FANNINO. Yesterday morning the latter instituted a search for the boy and money, which resulted in finding $240 75 of it in the possession of the boy HARDEN, at No. 215 Bowery. When THEISS was questioned upon the subject, he stated, at first, that when he was returning from the broker's office with the money, he was attacked by some other boys in the street, and the money was taken from him. The presence of a police officer, however, induced him to confess that his associate, HARDEN, had the money. The boys were then taken to the Station-house, and there searched, when it was ascertained that they had each bought a silver watch, a six-barreled revolver and a ticket for Albany, with Mr. FANNINO's money. They told the officer who arrested them, that they would have been on their way to the West at 9 o'clock A. M., if they had not been taken into custody. They were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $500 bail each.

HOMICIDE AT A WAKE.—Several days ago, a man named SAGEASON died at his residence, at the corner of Mulberry and Broome streets. The remains were laid out, and, as is the custom with people of Irish nativity, a wake was held, at which his friends attended in large numbers. A man named WILLIAM O'CONNOR attended among others, but at the instigation of the immediate relatives of the deceased, he was prevented from participating in the ceremonies. In consequence of being excluded, he became very indignant, and some hard language passed between him and another mourner named MURPHY. O'CONNOR soon after left the house, and proceeded toward his residence in the lower part of the City. He was followed by MURPHY and others, who assaulted and beat him so severely that he had to be conveyed by the police to his residence in Stone-street. Early yesterday morning he died of the injuries thus received. The physicians who made an examination found the skull fractured, and his face and breast very much bruised. MURPHY was arrested by a member of the Detective Police, yesterday afternoon, and is now held to await the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to day.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.—WM. WALKER, second mate of the Liverpool packet *American Union*, which arrived here on Friday, was arrested yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal, charged with the seduction of a female passenger named ANN MALOY, during the trip from Liverpool to New-York. On the arrival of the vessel, ANN stated her grievances to the Commissioners of Emigration, and said that she came from a convent in Dublin, and was intending to enter a similar institution in this country. WALKER was taken to the Marshal's office where he offered to compromise the matter by making the fair nun his wife. The offer was accepted by ANN, and the Mayor was applied to to tie the knot, but he refused on the ground that he had not sufficient knowledge of the parties. Alderman DAYTON was then sent for, and performed the job to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the twain went their way rejoicing.

SUICIDE AT THE GLOBE HOTEL.—On Friday night, a man who gave his name as CHARLES MILLER, called at the Globe Hotel in William-street, and asked for a night's lodging. He paid for a room in advance, and soon after retired. Nothing further was seen of him until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when a chambermaid of the establishment made the discovery that the man was dead in his room. The Coroner was sent for, and an inquest held upon the body. It was then ascertained that death was caused by hemorrhage, from a vein in the right arm. A common penknife, lying by the side of the body, convinced the jury that he had committed suicide. Nothing is known as to the motives which induced him to commit the act. Deceased was about 35 years of age. He is about 5 feet 4 inches in height; light complexion, and brown hair. He was dressed in a plain brown suit and black felt hat.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. WORDEN.—A handsome testimonial, from citizens of Buffalo to Lieut. WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, has just been prepared by TIFFANY & Co., of this City, and was placed on exhibition yesterday. It is a gold snuff-box, exquisitely worked with appropriate inscriptions, and bears on the corners of the lid, as emblems, the trident, rudder, anchor, telescope and cannon. In the centre is a beautiful engraving of the first scene of the battle in Hampton Roads, between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, at the moment when the rebel monster endeavored to run down her antagonist. Fortress Monroe is in the distance, and not far away are the National steamers *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*. The box weighs nine ounces, and cost $300.

ARREST OF A PRIZE-FIGHTER.—Inspector CARPENTER yesterday received information that HARRY LAZARUS, a noted pugilist of this City, was about to leave the State for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight. He immediately telegraphed to all the Police Stations to have the man of muscle arrested wherever he could be found. Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, soon after took him into custody and escorted him to headquarters. From there he was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Tombs, and placed under bonds not to engage in any prize fight, and to keep the peace for the next six months.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—Rev. Dr. CAHILL will preach, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, in aid of the poor who live in the vicinity of the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott-street, of whom Rev. Father TALBOR is pastor. In considering the impoverished condition of the dense population surrounding the church, we have no doubt that the coreligionists of the celebrated Irish predicateur will earnestly cooperate in the charitable work which he has undertaken.

CLOSE OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The Billiard Tournament, which has been for several days in progress at Irving Hall, closed yesterday morning with the victory of Mr. DERBY in the match of twenty-one games with Mr. FOLEY. The last game was the test, each player having previously won ten. DERBY went out on a fine run of 88 points. The entire affair will net $1,000 for the widow of Mr. WHITE.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—JAMES DASON, a colored man, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence in Burling-slip. He was taken to the New-York hospital, where the attending Surgeons pronounced his wound to be very serious.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to April 4, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 28	163	142	304
Admitted to April 4	27	34	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	38	34	72
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	150	140	290

Males, 259; females, 31.

DEATH OF MISS CURTIS.—Our obituary column announces this morning, we regret to state, the death of Miss CURTIS, a lovely young lady, twenty years of age, and eldest daughter of Major-Gen. S. R. CURTIS, now so gloriously serving his country at the head of the army of the South-west. The deceased resided in Rolla, while her father was in command at that place, was taken ill of typhoid fever, and expired yesterday, a few days after her return to this city.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS OF UNITED STATES COIN.—Sergeant CROFT and Officer FOX of the Second Precinct Police, have succeeded recently in breaking up one of the most formidable gangs of counterfeiters of United States coin that has been known to exist in this city. For months past, New-York and Brooklyn has been flooded with counterfeit fifty cent pieces, quarters and dimes, so well executed that when first issued, even experts, unless their attention was specially called to the coin, were likely to be deceived. The police have for weeks past been on the lookout for the manufacturers of this coin, but it was not until Thursday last that any definite information was obtained as to their whereabouts. On Thursday the officers above named arrested two men, who subsequently gave their names, ANDREAS HENRIQUES and MICHAEL CHERRMANTI, and upon examining the apartments occupied by them at No. 217 Gold-street, they found dies and all other necessary implements and materials for the successful manufacture of counterfeit United States silver coin, and also a quantity of coin in every stage of its manufacture. When HENRIQUES was arrested, he attempted to throw away a handful of coin, but was detected in the act and the "contraband" was taken from a gutter, where he had thrown it. The officers, surmising that these men had associates in their crime, continued their search, and succeeded on Friday night in arresting, in the upper part of New-York, two men supposed to be accomplices. The accused were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, when, after a partial examination, VALERIO LASARETTO was discharged upon his own recognizance, there not appearing evidence enough to hold him. FRANCISCO BEDINI, the other accomplice, was committed with the first two named, to await an examination. CHERRMANTI, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge of counterfeiting United States coin. He is a barber by profession, 21 years of age. HENRIQUES is a physician, 51 years of age, and BADINI is a barber, 30 years of age. All of the prisoners were born in Italy.

FUNERAL OF COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.—The last sad rites of respect to the remains of Col. MICHAEL DOHENY were paid on Friday, when he was interred in Calvary Cemetary. In accordance with the wishes of the family, there was no display made at the funeral. The body was quietly conveyed from the late residence of deceased on Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, to St. John's Church, Gowanus. The body of the house was well filled, principally with the Irish exiles of 1848, distinguished Irish-American citizens—including in the latter delegations of officers from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of which the deceased at one time was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Phœnix Brigade. At the Cemetery the body was deposited in the grave by the Irish exiles present, and when the last sod had been laid, all present, Protestant as well as Catholic, uncovered and kneeled reverently, and in silence offered a prayer for the repose of the patriot's soul, whose mortal remains had just been removed forever from their sight.

MORTALITY.—There were 100 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday—males 52, females 48. Forty-six of those who died were 5 years old and under. The diseases were as follows: Ulceration of the bowels, congestion of the lungs, small-pox, debility, cyanosis, gastric fever, typhus fever, scalds, hydrocephalus, disease of the kidneys—one each, cancer, asphyxia, casualty, disease of the liver, scarlet fever, suicide—two each; inflammation of the bowels, palsy, diphtheria, measles, old age—three each; marasmus, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs—five each; congestion of the brain, 6; inflammation of the brain, 4; disease of the heart, 8; convulsions, 9; consumption, 19.

THE LATE CHARITABLE CONCERT.—Mrs. FISHER HOWE, First Directress of "the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," acknowledges the receipt of $730 79—the proceeds of a musical entertainment recently given in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the above-named society.

The Boston Wool Sale.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 5th of April, says: "Mr. JOHN H. OSGOOD will sell, on Thursday next, one of the largest and most desirable lots of domestic fleece wool ever offered in this market. These wools were all selected with great care last Fall by an agent sent through the wool-growing regions to select and buy choice fleece wools. They have never been offered upon the market, and this sale is for the purpose of closing the account. The fleeces have all been taken from the bags and 'cast,' and piled up in separate tiers, thus exposing at least three faces, and sometimes four, so that the purchaser sees at a glance what he is buying. We are informed that there never has been offered in this city so large a quantity of equal grades. Considering that the wool has been selected, and not a promiscuous lot, and that the region of country from which it was selected is the best for wool-growing, manufacturers will have a rare opportunity to make selections."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 5—*In steamship Saxonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Miss A. Rohnmann, R. Holzapfel, Mr. and Mrs. Mauricio Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Raffelin, Emil Rost, A. Meisel, Magnus Frank, Philipp Haas, Mrs. Philippine Manrer and child, Mrs. Rupp and child, Mrs. Helena Mentzel and infant, C. F. A. Hinrichs, Miss Macherren, Mrs. Mulford, S. Lenheim, M. Brahl, S. Sommerfield, S. Behm, J. Peter Koch, John Heymann, Wm. Deckenbach and child, Mr. and Mrs. Weibel, Francis E. Lesenr, Capt. Kummicker and Hugo Brown, New-York; Chas. Frahl, London; Alex. H. Strauss, Chas. Gerlach and child, Mrs. Fr. Renner, A. Brischs, G. Heinemann, Philadelphia; M. M. Peyser, Capt. C. J. Hoyt, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stern, Washington; C. H. Wohler, San Francisco; M. S. Aschheim, California; Wm. Bloese, St. Louis; Felix Schweder, Lima; Mrs. Scheible, Mrs. Hambo and child, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. v. Schirach and child, Mrs. v. Schirach, child and infant, Williamsburgh, and others in steerage. Total, 102. Specie, $160,000.

APRIL 5—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—A. W. Wendell, T. Clapham, J. H. McChesney, E.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3288. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

General Order Relating to the Railroad and Telegraph Superintendence.

Probable Flight of the Rebels from Virginia.

Effects of the Anaconda's Movements.

The Commission on State Prisoners Coming to New-York.

Conviction and Sentence of a Newspaper Publisher for Publishing Contraband News.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

GENERAL ORDER RESPECTING RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1862.

D. C. McCALLUM, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, hold assigned to special duty in the War Department, as Military Superintendent of Railroads.

ANSON STAGER, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the War Department, as Military Superintendent of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

EDWARDS S. SANFORD, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, he is assigned to special service in the War Department, as Military Supervisor of telegraphic dispatches and army intelligence throughout the United States.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 6

PROBABLE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS FROM VIRGINIA

The prevailing belief among military men in this City is that the rebels will fly from Virginia as a military necessity, fearing that they will be cut off from all railroad communication with their friends in the State of Virginia, that being the only means by which they can be reinforced and supplied, or by which they can escape. Their flight is significantly pointed at by Gen. Wool in his dispatch to the Secretary of War yesterday, wherein he says the Army of the Potomac will not find many rebel troops to contend with.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The news from Island No. 10 to-day is favorable.

THE COMING BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Corinth, in Northeastern Mississippi, will probably furnish the field where a decisive open battle will be made.

THE "ANACONDA" POLICY.

The faithful anaconda policy of McCLELLAN, which has been so much ridiculed by Northern politicians, and at the same time dreaded by rebel military officers, is likely to have the effect to stampede the traitors from the soil of Virginia, and rid that State of the curse of traitors in arms, beyond a few small parties.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There is considerable talk here about the alleged corruption in the Interior Department, but the Secretary seems to be determined that a thorough investigation shall be had, and asks the public to withhold expression of opinion until that is done.

GEN. MCDOWELL AND GEN. WADSWORTH.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL, accompanied by Gen. WADSWORTH, rode down Pennsylvania-avenue to-day. Beyond this, we have had no military display here for 24 hours.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SENTENCED.

EDMUND ELLIS, publisher of the Boone County *Standard*, was tried before a Military Commission at Columbia, Mo., on two charges:

First Charge—The publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the Government and laws of the United States.

Second Charge—Violation of the laws of war by publication, within the lines of the troops of the United States, in a public newspaper, of articles and information intended and designed to comfort the enemy, and incite persons to rebellion against the United States. One of the criminal publications was styled "Letters from the Army"—another, "Rool, Abe, or Die"—a third, "News from Gen. Price."

The Commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missouri during the war, and that the press, types, furniture and material of the printing office of the Boone County *Standard* be confiscated, and sold for the use of the United States.

Gen. HALLECK approved the finding and sentence, and directed the printing office to remain in charge of the Quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be placed outside of the State of Missouri, and that if he returned during the war, without permission, that he be arrested, and placed in close confinement in the Alton Military prison. The proceedings being returned to the War Department, they were approved by the Secretary, and an order issued that the forms of procedure should be adapted in like cases by the Commanders of all the Military Departments.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN has so far recovered her health as to be able to accompany the President to church to-day.

THE COMMISSION ON STATE PRISONERS.

The Commission, of which Maj.-Gen. DIX is President, has left for New-York, and will commence examining the rebel prisoners now in Fort Lafayette to-morrow.

THE COMMANDER OF THE MERRIMAC.

Report from rebeldom is to the effect that Commodore TATNALL will command the *Merrimac* on her next expedition. A relative of Capt. BUCHANAN, who first commanded the rebel *Merrimac*, is in town to-day, and says that he learns that BUCHANAN is not dead, but that he was seriously injured.

MESSRS. SANFORD AND STAGER MADE COLONELS.

The Secretary of War has conferred the military title of Colonel upon Mr. SANFORD, supervisor of military telegraphic news dispatches, and Mr. STAGER, military manager of telegraphic lines. Col. SANFORD'S duties are enlarged to embrace the control of all military intelligence.

THE PERMANENT DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The House of Representatives some time ago instructed the Committee on Military Affairs to examine the whole system of permanent defences of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining what modifications of the old plans, if any, are required to repel the improved means of attack, and to report by bill or otherwise. Col. BLAIR, the Chairman, has been bestowing much time and labor on this subject, and he will soon be ready, it is understood, to report. His examination into the condition of the maritime frontier defences especially, and of the various means and modes of effective defence, is said to be very thorough and searching, and he will recommend that the more important harbors be made invulnerable to attack, even by iron-clad vessels of the largest class. In this connection it may be remarked that the State of Maine has memorialized the Government to have one of TIMBY'S revolving forts erected at the entrance of Portland Harbor.

CAPT. SEYMOUR A BRIGADIER.

A Committee of the New-York Congressional delegation, consisting of Messrs. CLIN, FRANK, POMEROY and CONKLING, yesterday called on the President, and asked the appointment of Capt. TRUMAN SEYMOUR as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which request was granted. Capt. SEYMOUR was one of the gallant men at Fort Sumpter.

GAME NEAR BEING LYNCHED.

On Saturday two persons attempted to arrest as a slave a servant of an officer in the Seventh New-York Cavalry, a free man from the West Indies. Detected in the act, they came near being lynched, but were rescued by the military guard, sent to the Provost-Marshal, and afterward confined in the Central Guard-house.

SMUGGLING LIQUORS.

The constant attempt to smuggle spurious liquors over the Potomac are in many cases detected, although much ingenuity is exercised to evade the military authorities.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

RANDOM ARROWS MISTAKEN FOR STRATEGICAL SHAFTS—THE COMMANDING GENERAL AND HIS FRIENDS—THE REASON WHY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC DID NOT MOVE BEFORE—AN OLDER DISCOURSE ON STRATEGY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

In a former letter I indulged in a few remarks upon Generals in general. These random, pointless arrows have been construed as strategical shafts, leveled directly at McCLELLAN. I am sorry for it. The General commanding the army of the Potomac has a claim upon the public sympathy that no man can disregard. He has been praised by the *Herald*, abused by the *Tribune*. Under these afflicting circumstances, he has borne himself like a hero. No Indian sachem, tied to the stake and tortured in the most approved style by the dignitaries of an inimical tribe, could evince more stoicism. He has neither opened his mouth for complaint or defence, but like *chevaux-de-frise* of indifference and contempt, though answering admirably to breast back the onslaught of enemies, is utterly powerless to protect a man against being bombarded with bouquets by his friends in the galleries, smothered beneath artificial roses—vases, and dying in a fair from any pure pain. I do not propose to run a tilt against cross lances with Gen. McCLELLAN'S enemies—doing the more dangerous duty of defending him against his friends.

It is my firm belief that had Dr. LIVINGSTONE penetrated Equatorial Africa a few leagues further than he did, he would have discovered a species of ape more formidable than gorillas—apologetic. These pests abound in all known parallels of latitude, and we have no warrant for supposing that the African Ascii are more blest by being free from annoyances than we of Northern birth, who possess the moral and material advantage of being enabled to project shadows at all seasons of the year. When the two stars of Major-Generalship fell upon McCLELLAN'S devoted shoulders, their glitter caught the eye of these troglodytes, and ever since he has been hounded by them. If they would only confine their tongues to overwhelming laudation of what he does, the affliction might be borne; but when they praise him for what he does not do, and apologize for his not doing what he would be a fool if he did, the thing becomes insufferable. Last Autumn the army did not move. These gentlemen explained it: "McCLELLAN is waiting for the leaves to fall so that he can see the enemy." The Winter waned, and still our white tents dotted the banks of the Potomac. An explanation of this phenomenon was found in the fact that then he was waiting for the leaves to grow, so that the enemy couldn't see him. Anon the Spring came, and with it rain. At once the reason of the delay was as clear as mud could make it—the sacred soil was saturated and slippery, it was impossible to advance under such circumstances, as the army was unprovided with umbrellas and goloshes. This was the unkindest explanation of all. It was assumed that roads, which would nal deter a farmer from going to mill, interfered to prevent our army from going to Manassas. The hills of Virginia were pointed out as mountains in the way of an advance, though the Alps were successfully crossed by an invading army, no better provided with means of transportation than ours, some years ago. These fanciful theories have been gravely trumpeted to the world. Under such circumstances we must pardon the Generals of Europe for laughing in their laced sleeves—impressed with the idea that our grand army was afraid to advance in Summer for fear that the green foliage concealed some lurking foe; reluctant to march in Winter through fear of wetting and soiling its feet. Satirical Frenchmen might say of it as they did of the charge at Balaklava—*c'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*

A very simple explanation of McCLELLAN'S not sooner moving, may be found in the fact that he did'nt not want to. He preferred wintering his men at Washington to quartering them at Manassas. There were more details of military economy to be perfected before a forward movement promised to be attended by any great results. So far as any gigantic plan of lying still was concerned, I do not believe that he entertained any. He simply put in practice the sensible maxim which an eminent balloon man was wont to impress on his disciples, viz.: Get good ready always before you start. But some dyspeptic individual either saw an anaconda in a museum, or read of one in a book. He learned that, after lying still for several months or longer, these monsters were accustomed to rouse and take practical views of life, shuffling their mortal coils in all directions, tying fancy knots about the necks of lesser enemies, and compressing unpleasantly the diaphragms of pampered but innocent bullocks. He had a vision of one of these monsters at night—perchance he was a lush-eater—and decanted his dream in the morning. The public caught at the cheerful idea, and our good General ever since has had to personate a python, though Scott, I believe, was the original ophidian. Thus you see that the anaconda of which so much has been said, is but the product of a diseased stomach and a depraved imagination. Allow me here to proclaim to the world that, though there undoubtedly are many great bores in the army of the Potomac, its General is not one of them.

Apropos of bores—I much wish that when McCLELLAN is bored by impertinent admirers relative to his plans and all that, he would make the sententious answer that once fell from the lips of an astute candidate for a Justice of Peace-ship in the country. In accordance with custom, a deputation of sovereigns called on the aspirant for office, and asked what his politics were. "I haven't got any," he answered. "What, got no politics!" asked the party, in surprise. "No, gentlemen, not a d——d politic," was the cool reply. Every one was satisfied, and the old man was unanimously elected.

I have before had something to say about strategy. It is singular how people catch up a word as a kitten does a ball, and frisk about with it in their mouths. Logistics, engineering and tactics, are equally important words in the dictionary of war, but they are utterly ignored. It seems the predetermination to strangle McCLELLAN with this single strand of military science. The errors that those subordinate to him in command commit, are taken, or mistaken, for parts of the one stupendous plan. Even the drowning of a soldier is thought to be done with a purpose. It is a fact, that during the late advance, a small detachment of troops blundered from the direct road, and marched ten miles out of the way; and I have heard the General in command complimented for the "strategical skill" displayed in *ordering* that detour. Those charged with the details of movements do not "make a wilderness and call it peace," exactly, but they make a blunder and call it strategy. Now, I like Gen. McCLELLAN. He has the faculty of inspiring confidence in those whom he meets, and this is a great thing in a General—it is impossible to take him by the hand, look him in the eye, and doubt his truth to the cause he has espoused, his fitness to command. But no man is infallible, and epaulettes do not make an exception to the rule in favor of the wearer. As yet, Gen. McCLELLAN does not merit the absurd praise that has been bestowed on him—it is very certain he does not deserve the savage counterblast of censure that has swept from other quarters.

Would it not be well for the one party to preserve some modicum to crown our hero with when the work is done, the campaign ended, instead of lavishing them all now when it is but begun? And too does not economy suggest that the other party should husband a little abuse to use when the sequel proves that it is merited. If we brand McCLELLAN in toto now, when the enemy is flying before him, what choice epithets can we bring into play when the Union army is routed, the Washington monument done for, and a civilized Caroliman, standing on the iron framework of a Jersey ferryboat's wheel-house, shall sketch the ruins of your City Hall? Now for [illegible] grievance.

The declaration "I am a newspaper correspondent," in the palmy days of the Republic, carried with it the imposing moral force of the famous "I am a Roman citizen," and entitled one to the same proud prerogatives. They have changed all this. A correspondent in a camp is now looked upon as something other than a spy—an institution slightly less dangerous than a barrel of gunpowder with the head out. I have a horror of military despotism, and there is a drift in that direction apparent in the restriction of the privileges of the Press now attempted, that runs upon my sensitive nerves. Not only is news interdicted, but we are also expected to refrain from all comments on what transpires in camp. This is not right. The Press is the refuge and safeguard of the common soldier; through it his wants are made known, his wrongs lighted. The London *Times* is a grumbling, irascible old bully, but it has done such good service for the soldier in the Crimea war that I honor its memory, and keep some old copies of the paper constantly on file. It put a speedy stop to the strangling of troops with red tape before Sebastopol, and utterly routed the host of titled incompetents, whose stupidity bade fair to accomplish the work of death where Russian bullets failed. How it may be with other army correspondents, I don't know; but, so far as the suppression of news anticipatory of movements is concerned, no General has as yet taken me into his confidence, and I should reject the offer with indignation, should any propose to. But, in regard to other matters, I intend to be certain of what I shall write. It is now said that Secretary STANTON refuses to allow reporters to accompany the army at all. If driven to a dire extremity, I shall appear in the van of the marching columns as a Congressman, contractor, or some equally popular character. But I apprehend that the Secretary does not intend to stultify himself in this remarkable manner. It would be hard, indeed, to deprive our generals of the pleasure of reading glowing accounts of their achievements, save in their own official reports.

To my thinking the Press has humiliated itself too much already in so readily yielding to the aggressions upon it, much more than the civil's demands. The idea is now coming to prevail very extensively in certain circles, that the most effectual step to take in crushing the rebellion is to first crush out the newspapers. So far as the utility of the Press to discuss military matters goes, I apprehend that there are very few of its representatives who would ever undertake to rival NAPIER. But, without being myself a professional pugilist, were I sent to report upon a prize fight, I flatter myself that I could, at its conclusion, speak with [illegible] precision as to what party got knocked down first, which whipped, and make upon [illegible] with definite certainty as to [illegible] combatant I would be willing to bet my money on in the next set-to. So new that we with military matters.

So far as the suppression of army news is concerned, if the War Department, instead of forbidding people to print, would forbid its employes to babble, the result arrived at would be attained by a shorter cut. Individuals are eternally to be seen rushing around the streets, heavy with secrets of State, and only anxious to be safely delivered of them. The late advance of the army, for instance, not a syllable anticipatory of it ever appeared in print, yet it was well known in Washington that the movement was to be made—and what is well known in Washington is better known in Richmond. A boy with ragged trowsers, and dirty, but intelligent, countenance, while he blacked my boots on the corner for a small consideration, beguiled the tedious minutes involved in the polishing process, by telling me the plan of the advance; he knew as much about it as any Brigadier in the service—more, if anything. The rebels, too, as subsequent events have proven, were perfectly versed in all the details—perhaps it was only proper they should be, as they certainly were more directly interested in the movement than any outside parties. Would you like to know how the secret leaked out? The army was under marching orders for some weeks before it actually marched. Every soldier in it knew that we intended to take the enemy by surprise quite as well as the enemy itself did. That the latter were not surprised is wholly their own fault; they certainly knew of the plan in season to enable them to make their arrangements in direct conformity with ours. Why, when the fact of an imminent advance was divulged to me, so reticent was I disposed to be that I not only refused to talk about the army but also refrained from talking about anything else. I was strange and mysterious by turns for several days, so much so as to alarm my friends and induce the belief among strangers that I was insane or meditated an early application for office. What availed all this reticence? I very soon became convinced that the bag was out of the barrel of State, and that it was folly for me to stand with my finger on the spigot; that the institution leaked badly in several places, and that the wisest alternative was to do with the newspaper boys did with the molasses—viz.: let it run. If it "aided and comforted the enemy" to know we were coming down on them in that style, I can only wonder at their singularity.

From my brief experience in the matter I conclude that instead of checking correspondents, and threatening editors with illegal penalties, if the War Department doesn't want its plans revealed, it had better keep them to itself. If not told it is very certain they will not be published—for not the Devil himself could divine them. If it wishes to surprise the enemy, it mustn't put its troops under marching orders more than a month beforehand, particularly if encamped within 20 miles of the enemy's lines, with man of mixed principles passing to and fro occasionally. I do not know whether JOMINI, in his celebrated treatises on the art of of war, arrives at any similar sage conclusions: if not, they are original with your correspondent.

C. H. W.

P. S.—In a previous letter I wrote that the officers and men of KING'S Western Brigade had hearts as large and broad as their own prairies, but the printer got it "frames." Either simile would argue an abnormal development of that very useful organ, but I think as originally written there is more poetry, if less truth. Having corrected one error that originated with printers, I wish now to correct one that has had birth with writers. The "wooden gun" story is again being agitated. I was one of the first who visited the deserted fortifications. In some of the embrasures of the forts we found small logs laid, evidently and that were left in building the army huts—the bark was on, the ends were not even squared, nor were they painted. Our conclusion was, that some frolicsome rebels placed them there a few minutes before leaving. Other gentlemen, however, have jumped at the conclusion that they constituted the permanent armament of the forts. Perhaps, should the same astute minds discover a tenpenny nail in a hen's nest, they would infer that a hen laid it, and that every one should have known from the beginning that that improvident hen laid nothing else but tenpenny nails. What a cackling there would have been over the remarkable discovery.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST

Arrival of the Steam Transport Atlantic.

BRIG.-GEN. SHERMAN A PASSENGER.

Threatened Attack by the Rebels upon Jacksonville, Fla.

The steam-transport *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived at this port late last night, from Port Royal on the 4th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., with mails and passengers.

Among her passengers is Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, U. S. A., late in command of Port Royal.

The news from South Carolina and Georgia is not important. From Florida, however, the intelligence is interesting. Advices from Jacksonville are to the 1st inst., at which time our forces were momentarily expecting an attack from the rebels, consisting of two Mississippi Regiments and one of Florida Guerrillas, with a troop of horse and a battery of artillery. Brig.-Gen. WAGNER, commanding the National forces at that place, was confident of being able to sustain himself, and protect the town and the inhabitants, the majority of whom are Northern men and loyal citizens. Deserters, who come in daily, represent the condition of the rebels as desperate, being entirely out of food, and relying upon foraging for sustenance.

At the request of Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, the *Atlantic*, on leaving Port Royal, passed around the stern of the United States frigate *Wabash*, in order that a parting salute might be given to Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, which was done by the crew of the frigate manning the rigging and giving three hearty cheers.

LIST OF VESSELS AT PORT ROYAL.

U. S. steamer *McClellan*, A. G. Gray; steamers *Cahawba*, Baker; *Locust Point*, French; *Parkersburg*, Hoffman; *Potomac*, J. Eldridge; *Mayflower*, Eddy; *Cosmopolitan*, Crocker; *Boston*, Johnson; *Florence*, Ackerman; ship *Cummings*, Wildar; bark *Texas*, Ayres; schr. *Oakland*, (whaler,) J. Hazleton; brig *Elizabeth*, Trimble; schr. *C. M. Neal*, Hendorson; schr. *A. H. Partridge*.

AT FERNANDINA.

U. S. steamer *Pawnee*; steamer *George's Creek*, Mott.

AT JACKSONVILLE.

Steamer *Edwards*, Sleger; schr. *Ann Lecraft*, J. M. Still; gunboats *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *Seneca*; captured steamer *Darlington* and the celebrated yacht *America*, raised by the United States naval forces.

For the list of vessels at Fernandina and Jacksonville, we are indebted to the Purser of the *Cosmopolitan*, who left Jacksonville April 1.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Brig.-Gen. W. Sherman, U. S. A., Capt. SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Capt. Haskell, U. S. A.; Capt. Morgan, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. Merrill, Fourth-Col. Reynolds, Gov't Agent; Wm. Bacon, Boston; R. Crowell, Boston; Capt. A. G. Gray, steamer *McClellan*; Wm. Caldwell, steamer *McClellan*, Jos. Petit, steamer *Cosmopolitan*; J. B. Littlefield, Third N. H. V.; H. A. Robbins, New-York; Col. Monteith and servant, Twenty-eighth Mass. V.; Mr. Bauvelt, Lieut. G. Breuen, Thirth-sixth N. Y. V.; G. I. L. White, New-York; L. Harrington, New-York; G. W. Pourland, Boston; S. Briggs, A. V. G. Taylor, New-York; G. W. Carpenter, C. D. Green Providence; Capt. Bigelow, Forty-fifth Penn. V.; J. L. Stanger, One Hundredth Penn. V.; Dr. Wooster, Eighth Mich. V.; Lieut. F. H. Sheverick, Mass. Cavalry, Lieut. J. Devine, Twenty-eighth Mass. V. W. A. Hardy, U. S. N. Surgeon F. H. Peckham, Third R. I. V.; Brigade Surgeon G. S. Kimball, Capt. G. F. McDonald, Twenty-eighth Mass. C. W. Perk, Fourth N. H.; Lieut. H. Tift, Lieut. Leavenworth, U. S. A. Capt. K. Mathison, Seventy-ninth N. Y. V.; Lieut. J. Windsor, Seventy-ninth N. Y. V., Capt. Letting, Capt. J. J. Wright, Capt. C. Nichols, R. Hamilton, U. S. N.; Dr. E. P. Cummings, U. S. N.; McDonald, U. S. N.; Rev. B. L. Agnew, Seventy-sixth Penn. V.; S. W. Bloomer, U. S. N.; J. M. Doyle, Brooklyn; D. D. Davis J. Halstead, Syracuse; H. J. Sedgwick, New-York; John Dennis, U. S. N.; E. Brown, U. S. N.; J. W. Post, B. Forbes, New-York; Mrs. A. Heermans, J. Haskell, Mrs. Gen. Stephens and daughter, Mrs. McDonald, M. C. Comber, Naval Service; Gen. A. A. Lance, Dr. Bowditch, Boston; E. A. Ran, Boston, Mr. Rice, Adams Express; Capt. Foster, Capt. Haggerty and A. W. Kelsey, U. S. N.; M. Godard, Boston; Capt. J. Phillips, steamer *Mayflower*; Levi Spencer, steamer *McClellan*; Dr. Dalrymple, Seventy-ninth N. Y. V.; J. W. Green, J. Emmatt, Naval Service; Don Amelin, Mrs. Capt. Eldridge, children and nurse; Mr. Moor, Quartermaster's Department; Jno. Young, J. Graham, steamer *Mayflower*.

We are indebted to Purser J. B. FORDHAM, of steamship *Atlantic*, for favors.

GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

Telegraphic Communication Between New-Orleans and Mobile Cut Off.

The following rebel telegram is received by way of Fortress Monroe:

MOBILE, Friday, April 4.

On Wednesday a Yankee force, two thousand strong, landed at Biloxi, from three vessels, and cut the telegraph line between Mobile and New-Orleans.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

Our Troops Ordered by the Rebels to Evacuate Newbern—Gen. Burnside Declines—The Siege of Fort Macon.

The steamtugs *Tempest*, *Hale*, and *Ellen S Terry* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday forenoon from Newbern, having left on Thursday. They brought a large mail for the North, and dispatches from the Army and Naval Commanders.

There is very little news of interest from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Department.

The report was current that Gen. BURNSIDE *had been ordered to evacuate Newbern within six days, and that he had returned reply that he would meet the Rebel Commander at Goldsboro and at Raleigh.*

There is little change in the state of affairs at Beaufort. Fort Macon still holds out, and is to be besieged. Extensive preparations are going on, and operations will be commenced in a few days. A few shells have already been thrown into the fort.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Pope Reinforced by a Gunboat—The Carondelet Runs the Rebel Gauntlet Unharmed.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 6.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated New-Madrid, April 5, states that "last night, Capt. WALN, with the gunboat *Carondelet*, ran the gauntlet at Island No. 10, and is now available to Gen. POPE. She was fired on by the rebel batteries, but was not struck once."

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 6.

A special to the Chicago *Times*, dated New-Madrid, 5th, says:

The gunboat *Carondelet* arrived last night, having run the rebel blockade at Island No. 10 without damage. She had in tow, on the side exposed to the fire of the rebel batteries, a barge loaded with hay, arranged in such a manner as to protect her.

The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first battery before being discovered. The second fired on her as soon as its guns could be brought to bear, but owing to the darkness and the speed with which she moved the fire was totally harmless.

A third battery also concentrated its fire on her, but not a shot struck the boat. She passed the fourth and fifth batteries with the same fortunate result. Fifty-three shots were fired at her. Three miles below the Island the rebel floating battery opened on her, and continued firing until the *Carondelet* was out of range.

All through the passage a continuous fire of musketry was kept up from the shore, and many bullets struck the boat; but all hands being below, nobody was hurt. The *Carondelet* did not discharge a gun during the entire passage. She passed the last battery within an hour after leaving the fleet.

A telegram from the Island at 6 o'clock, last evening, says very heavy firing was heard in the direction of New-Madrid. It is thought that the *Carondelet* was engaged with some of the rebel gunboats. From one to eight heavy reports were heard every minute.

Her escape from injury, in running the blockade, is attributable to the fact that she hugged the shore of the Island so closely that it was nearly impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her.

There is great rejoicing throughout the fleet at this signal success.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL GUERILLAS, &C.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 6.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo, 5th inst., says:

"A teamster who has just returned from Commerce says, that S. J. KITCHEN, one of JEFF. THOMPSON'S Colonels, is in the swamps back of that place, with a squadron of cavalry estimated at two hundred, and fears are entertained that Union men in that vicinity will be subject to fresh persecutions, and the report is current to-night that JEFF. THOMPSON has assembled a force of considerable strength at Alcomb's Island, twelve miles west of New-Madrid. His position is represented by scouts as very strong.

Rebel gunboats and transports pass our batteries at Riddle's Point without difficulty. None have come above Point Pleasant."

THE SITUATION AT NEW-MADRID.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEW-MADRID, Friday, March 28, 1862.

Little of stirring interest has occurred here since the date of my last epistle from this point. Most of the troops still occupy their old camping grounds in the fields around this town, but generally two or three miles from it. The division under Gen. STANLEY, composing the Ohio regiments, is camped in a beautiful oak grove, about two miles from the river. Those of Gens. PLUMA and HAMILTON lie still further to the north and east, while the divisions commanded by Gens. PLUMMER and PALMER are stationed at different points on the river bank, several miles below the town, with artillery, to cut off the communication between the rebel garrison at Island No. 10 and their supplies below.

Whether they succeed in doing this effectually is not quite certain. After the capture and occupation of the forts at this place by our troops, the rebels were in the habit of landing their supplies at a point called Merriweather's Landing, some thirteen miles below this place, on the opposite side of the river, and thence transporting them overland to the Island. Subsequently, Gen. PLUMMER by Gen. POPE'S order, planted a battery on the western side of the river below their usual landing-place, and thus put a stop to this means of receiving supplies. The diagram which I sent you with my letter of the 19th will show this position clearly. Whether by making a landing at some point still further down the river, and increasing the length of the land route, they will still be able to maintain communication, I do not know. The land lying back of Merriweather's Landing is reported to be low and swampy, and at the present stage of water must be mostly overflowed. Still, it is possible that the rebels may find some means of making the transit. That our batteries constitute a series impediment to their operations is evident from the persistent attempts which they make to dislodge them.

Several times have their gunboats come up from below and attempted to shell us out, but they have uniformly been driven away without effecting any serious damage to our troops. Several days ago a transport, loaded with rebel troops, came quietly up the river, and attempted to land them just below our batteries. She was suffered to reach the bank without molestation, and a man sprang ashore with a rope to make her fast. Suddenly a volley of musketry burst from our rifle-pits. The man with the rope threw up his arms, reeled, and fell into the river. The pilot let go the wheel and staggered back, and several men were seen to fall among the crowd on her decks. The steamer immediately reversed her engines, and backed rapidly down the river until she disappeared behind the point. The attempt has not since been repeated.

With regard to the blockade at this point, I believe it may be considered effectual. Both forts have been thoroughly repaired and strengthened, and the artillery put in complete artillerists, and a vigilant watch is kept day and night. It is scarcely possible for any boat of the rebels to pass them without being sunk or disabled. True, with the present stage of water boats are not compelled to follow the main channel, but on attempting to pass a battery, can put the entire width of the river—at this point more than a mile—between themselves and the opposing guns. At this distance, although ordinary wooden boats would have but little chance of escaping utter destruction, iron-sheathed ones, as some of the rebel gunboats are reported to be, might not be essentially damaged, and even transports, with their boilers and machinery protected by bulwarks of cotton bales, of some similar material, might possibly succeed in making the transit. The chances, however, are decidedly against it.

These remarks are approposed if an attempt on the part of the rebels to rescue their boats and garrison now at the Island, should "circumstances," to use a favorite expression of theirs, render it necessary to evacuate that position. I do not believe they will run the risk of attempting to reinforce that garrison from below, as the island, in its present condition, appears to present an insurmountable obstacle to the further advance of our fleet, but should they be compelled to leave it, I believe a strong effort will be made to bring away at least a portion of their boats and the more portable of the property there. It is supposed there are not less than ten steamers of different kinds, between this and the island—some of them gunboats—besides one or more floating batteries. That all these will be given up or destroyed, without at least an attempt to save them, I do not believe. It is not impossible, either, that an attempt may be made to run past our batteries under cover of darkness, and if undertaken during a cloudy night, I am by no means sure it might not succeed. In any case, you may be sure that every means possible will be employed to prevent their escape, and render as much as possible the victory of the Union troops at Island No. 10, which, in any event, can be only a question of time.

MILITARY SUBDIVISIONS IN MISSOURI.

By an arrangement recently made, North Missouri is subdivided into three Military Districts. The first embraces all that part of the State lying between the Mississippi River and the line which forms the eastern boundary of Linn County, and between the Iowa State line and the line which forms the northern boundary of Randolph County, and is placed under command of Col. JOHN M. GLOVER, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, with headquarters at Palmyra. Thus Col. GLOVER becomes Acting Brigadier-General.

The Second District embraces all that part of the State lying north of the Missouri River, and west of the western boundary of the First District, and is under command of Brig.-Gen. LOAN, of the State Militia, headquarters at St. Joseph.

The Third District lies south of Col. GLOVER'S, east of Gen. LOAN'S and north of the Missouri River, and is under command of Gen. SCHOFIELD; headquarters, we believe, at St. Charles.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Yorktown.

Our Army Headquarters within Five Miles of the Town.

Latest About the Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday April 5.

Cannonading has been heard all the morning from the direction of Yorktown. No official reports have been received here, but it is rumored that the town has been burnt. This is probably incorrect, however. *Another report says that a fight is taking place there this afternoon.*

A deserter came in this morning from the vicinity of Harrod's Mills. The enemy's force on the Peninsula *is not reported so large as has been supposed.*

Gen. MAGAUDER'S headquarters are at present at Lee's Mills, near Williamsburgh.

The latest intelligence that we have in relation to the *Virginia* (*Merrimac*) is dated at Norfolk last night. At that time she was coaling up at the Navy-yard, and was expected to come out to-day. She has two new guns on board.

It has been reported that Commodore HOLLINS would command the *Virginia* on her next trip, but the name of Capt. PEGRAM is the latest mentioned in that connection.

The *Yorktown*, *Teaser*, *Jamestown*, and four other gunboats are at Norfolk.

A flag of truce this afternoon brought down the following released prisoners of war from Richmond: Col. BEAUFORD, Lieut. VAN HORN, Capt. BLISS, U. S. A., taken in Texas last Summer, and Col. WOLFFORD, First Kentucky Regiment, taken in Kentucky.

The Richmond papers mention that two men, named PRICE LAWIS and JOHN SCULLY, have been convicted as spies, and were to have been hung yesterday, but that a short respite has been granted. The men claim to be British subjects, and loyal.

The steamer *George Peabody* arrived from New-York to-day, and proceede to Hatteras.

We were visited by a thunderstorm last night. The weather still continues pleasant to-day.

NEWS RECEIVED VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 6.

The boat which left Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning brings word that at that hour all was quiet *in the immediate vicinity*, and *no indications of any movement on the part of the Virginia.*

LATER.—There is authority from the War Department for saying that dispatches from Fortress Monroe, dated 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, have been received by the Department. A reconnoissance had been made toward Yorktown. *The headquarters of our army are about five miles from Yorktown.* There had been some cannonading, but apparently without any injury on either side, and no engagement had up to that time, taken place.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Buell arrived at Savanna—Brisk Skirmishing Preparatory to the Great Battle.

The following rebel telegram from Mobile conveys important intelligence which has not been allowed to reach us through legitimate channels.

MOBILE, Friday, April 4.

The *Advertiser* has a special message from Memphis stating that *Gen. Buell's army had reached Savanna*, on the Tennessee River, from Columbia. *There had been brisk skirmishing, and great activity on both sides preparing for the great struggle.*

REPORTS OF A DESERTER.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 6.

A special dispatch to the Cairo *Post* says that DANIEL WRIGHT, formerly a sailor at Oswego, arrived here to-day, having deserted from Gen. BEAUREGARD'S army a week since. He says there were about 60,000 troops at Corinth, but no heavy guns around the works.

One regiment was under arrest, being disloyal and rebellious. Their army presented a state bordering on insubordination.

Our informant thinks there will be a stampede, if attacked.

UP THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SAVANNA, Tenn., Tuesday, April 1.

The expeditinn has accomplished nothing as yet that can be laid before the public. BEAUREGARD'S advanced camps at Corinth are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburg Landing, and the rebel advanced camp at Purdy are within five miles of ours in front of Crump's Landing.

At Purdy and Bethel the rebels still have only an outpost of four or five regiments, with a small force of artillery and cavalry. At Corinth they may have 60,000, including the 10,000 without arms. They claim 100,000, and from that on up indefinitely.

There seems to be no doubt that they mean to make a stand at or near Corinth. They cannot yield that without yielding their whole line of defences along the northern border of the Gulf States.

A portion of Gen. BUELL'S army was, on Sunday morning last, within a day's march of Savannah. Gen. GRANT is understood to outrank Gen. BUELL, the latter having been confirmed Major-General some weeks after GRANT. In this case, therefore, Gen. GRANT will command the entire force.

There are rumors, however, that Gen. HALLECK will take the field here in person, as soon as the Island No. 10 agony is over, and that there will be four or five *corps d'armee* organized, Potomac army fashion, with Maj.-Gens. GRANT, SMITH, WALLACE, BUELL and MCCLELLAND, as commanders. Take them (the rumors, not the Generals) with a discount.

The wooden gunboats continue dropping occasional shells into the rebel batteries at and above Eastport, Miss. Little importance is attached to their river defences.

Gen. GRANT is to take the field in person at Pittsburgh Landing to-day, unless the plans should be changed.

The weather is sultry, delightful mornings and evenings, but decidedly too hot for Northern constitutions at noon. The roads are admirable, and the country toward Corinth is a high upland, about half under cultivation, the rest wooded, through which there are few obstacles to the easy movement of a large army.

Some cotton is being brought in from the country, under escorts of our troops, to prevent the rebels from burning it. Seventy-five bales came in that way yesterday.

We are having a telegraph built from here to Nashville, across the country, that will be done before long, but it is exclusively for military purposes.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Union Victories in England—The Prisoners at Tangier—Taxes—Mr. Russell on Thirteen-inch Mortars—Dangers of the Monroe Doctrine—Parliament on Blockades—Guerrilla Warfare in the South—Duration of the War—English Politicians on American Affairs—Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Message—Arrival of the Nashville at Newbern.

LONDON, Friday, March 21, 1862.

England has pretty well recovered from the shock of Union victories. The papers in the Southern interest have made it apparent that the surrender of Fort Donelson was not much of a disaster, and that the further the Union troops get into the South the worse it will be for them, and the better, of course, for the Confederates, which shows how foolish they have been in trying to keep them out. According to this, Mr. DAVIS should invite the entire Northern army into the heart of Georgia, or wherever the centre of the South may be, and give them free passage.

But the actual influence of Northern victories on English feeling has been to destroy the interest in the war. This interest rises and falls, just as the chances of Southern success seems more or less promising. Let the Northern arms meet with a reverse, and we should have a regular jubilation. Until then, you may expect to be treated with a dignified indifference.

The seizure of two Americans, an officer of the *Sumter*, and an Ex-Consul, at Tangier, and sending them home in irons, by the American Consul, is looked upon as an illegal act, which the Government will disavow. But, in case it disavow the act, will the gentlemen be sent back to Tangier again? The Ex-Consul may not care to return. As for the purser of the *Sumter*, I presume the Captain of the *Tuscarora* would be only too happy to meet her on the high seas, so as to have the opportunity of restoring her kidnapped officer. As these persons are of little consequence, the Government will gain more by promptly disavowing their seizure, than it can by their retention as prisoners of war, which such prisoners are already in sufficient abundance.

When the English people are more convinced that Americans will pay taxes, such as are now proposed, their respect will rise immeasurably. Ever since the War of Independence, they have looked upon the Americans as a non-taxpaying people. They have not believed that Congress would dare to lay a tax equal in the requirements of the Government. They do not believe that the people will pay it if laid; or if paid in the East, they expect that it will be repudiated in the West. They are also confused with direct taxes by two Governments, State and National, and do not understand how a man may be obliged to have a license from each to carry on his business. There is some complexity, to be sure, but Americans are used to complex machinery.

Poor Mr. RUSSELL finds it very hard getting about. His last letter is from Washington, but what with the deep mud and the Government control of the telegraph and Press he had very little news, and earns his salary with speculations and guesswork. He believes, however, in 13-inch mortars. He sees no safety for any Southern fort or city, where one can get within 3,000 yards. If so, New-Orleans, with all her boasted impregnability, is as good as taken, as taken she must be whenever the morterboats go down the river. I do not speak of Memphis, Natchez or Vicksburgh, which no one can think of defending. It is, therefore, a mere question of time—that of the possession of every river town in the South, as of every city on the seaboard.

I see but one rock on which the Government at Washington may split. Mr. RUSSELL intimates that the President was overruled on the *Trent* question—that he put his foot down, in all its amplitude and solidity, and was obliged to take it up again. I think I see in the American Press, and, perhaps, in the movements of the Government, a disposition to reassert the Monroe doctrine, rather prematurely. It may occur to those in authority that any movement in that direction may as well be postponed until the present war is actually settled. The best way to assert the Monroe doctrine, so as to have it respected, is to restore the Union, not in appearance only, but in fact. It must be apparent that the more disaffected States or the larger the disaffected territory the weaker will be the Government.

Europeans believe that a large majority of the Southern people are and will be opposed to the restoration of the Union; and all their reasonings about the war are based upon this supposition. They think, therefore, that if the Southern States are conquered, so that all active resistance shall cease, their disaffection will still be a cause of weakness to the country. Hence they cannot understand the motive or object of the war. In fact the more they read the less they know about it. All they know at present is that they have no good excuse to interfere, and they are too chivalric enough to take up a cause that seems likely to be crushed by an overwhelming force before they could strike a blow in its favor.

The debate in Parliament on maratime law allowed Mr. Bull to define his position. The merchants would be glad to enter into an arrangement to respect private property on land and sea. But that would do away with the right of blockade, which England will neither give up nor interfere with. Besides, that is not war. You might as well decide a quarrel by single combat or pitching a copper. What is the use of being strong if you can't exert your strength, and how can you exert your strength so effectually as by distressing your enemy in every way, and doing him every possible mischief, so as to compel him to submit to your terms? Mr. COBDEN was ill, and did not speak, and the peace party and commercial party made nothing by their motion.

The South—when her armies are scattered and her towns taken—threatens a guerrilla warfare. We are to have the enterprises of MARION and SUMTER again. This might do for the poor whites, who have little to lose, but how will it suit the rich planters, who own from fifty to five hundred negroes? For them, no such war is possible, and, if entered upon, it would soon destroy them. It may answer for Southern Italy, where brigands are in arms against the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL, but it can never answer for the South, without the utter destruction of her great interests. Spain—overrun by the French armies—was in a very different condition.

When the war commenced I said it would last three years, without foreign intervention. I remember the incredulity of those who thought an army could be improvised and a country conquered in thirty days. One year is past, or will be nearly, when this reaches you. With every reasonable success, it will take a year more to conquer the armies of the South which have, as yet, so far as news has now reached us, scarcely been touched, and to reduce the Southern fortresses which have not yet been invaded. When all this is successfully accomplished, if it can be done in a single campaign, it will take another year of military occupation, martial law, and the putting down of conspiracies, before the war will be fairly over. If Mr. LINCOLN can hand over a united country, and an unimpaired Constitution to his successor, it is all that can be reasonably expected, and should he succeed in restoring a firm and lasting Union, he may be honored and venerated as a second WASHINGTON.

I need not tell you that English politicians have no belief in any such consummation. First of all, they do not believe in the American system or theory of government. Talk to them about Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and they say, "How should we govern six millions of men in Ireland or one hundred and fifty millions in India. If we waited for the consent of the governed?" They do not ask for that at home. When the monarch and the House of Lords are hereditary, and a majority of the House of Commons is chosen by about one per cent. of the population, what have the great mass of the people to say about it? Were the relation of the Southern States to the Northern, like it. In trying to reconcile the actual state of things with what they suppose to be the American theory of politics, they are utterly bedeggled.

The plan proposed by Mr. LINCOLN for a gradual abolition of Slavery in the Border States, does not, so far as I can hear, meet with any response on this side of the water. "Where will the money come from?" is, of course, the first question. Next to the second is about the constitutional power of the States to purchase negroes, or to interfere in any way with the institutions of States. But it may be presumed that the "general welfare" clause will cover all that Congress may wish to do in the premises. Still, it takes two to make a bargain. There can be no more satisfactory acknowledgment of a man's right to a thing than offering to pay him for it. When Congress offers to pay one man for his slave, it recognizes the legal right of every owner to his slaves. Will the radical Abolitionists ever vote to recognize such a right? And when the offer is made, the slaveholder may say, you confess my right, and I do not choose to renounce it. Mr. LINCOLN, I observe, in proposing to make the offer, accompanies the proposal with a threat of what may be done in case it is not accepted. "Take what I offer, or I will have what I want for nothing." In the way of trade, this would be a hard bargain, but in war and politics it would be different.

The safe arrival of the *Nashville* at a Confederate port, with a large and valuable cargo of munitions of war, has given a gleam of satisfaction to our Southern sympathizers. The style in which she tricked the blockading frigate is described in full in our papers, with much glorification, and gives more pleasure than any number of Union victories. Every aid was given the *Nashville* while here—her officers and crew were lionized, while the *Tuscarora* was sullenly growling at by the British lion. The *Nashville* was loaded down with British sympathizers, and the Government so managed as to let her get off in safety. She coaled and refitted at Bermuda, and ran safely into Newbern under the guns of a Northern frigate. It is not much, but it goes to prove what I have always said of English feeling toward America. Give the British Government an excuse to act, and you will see more of it.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Effect of the Union Victories—Suffering in the French Manufacturing Districts Not the Result of the American War—The Mexican Negotiations—Italian Politics.

PARIS, Friday, March 21, 1862.

The success of the Union arms is now generally accepted here as the probable result of the conflict with the South. The fall of Fort Donelson was attended with a sudden rise in the price of silks and other articles of American trade, while certain large holders of these articles even refused to sell at any price. Others, again, bought largely, in view of a still further rise upon the re-establishment of the Union. The American buyers were unable to convince the European houses of the danger of such hasty action, since their recommendations of caution were not entirely exempt from a suspicion of self-interest; but there are few persons in Europe capable of comprehending the immense extent of the war now engaged in in America, and they thus judge this conflict by those they have seen in Europe, in which two or three battles suffired to terminate a campaign.

It comes out in the debates in the French Chambers that a very large proportion of the suffering in the French manufacturing districts results from the increased importations from England since the conclusion of the Cobden Treaty, and this fact serves still more to turn attention from the American question, and to fix the doctrine of non-intervention as the final policy of the French Government. The fact is, that in the Senate there is not one man now who would vote for an intervention in American affairs, while in the Deputies there are certainly not more than two who would thus vote. No question about which so much noise was made for a time ever collapsed more rapidly than did this.

The Secessionists here are now looking confidently for a success on the Potomac, and since the telegraph between Washington and New-York is temporarily suspended, they argue that no news means a defeat for the Nationals; and thus the Union people are more or less alarmed, or, to say the least, uneasy. To add to the plausibilities, Union officers on the Potomac have been sending news to their families at Paris, which they could not divulge at home, and which indicated that before this time the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN would have made a movement. We must wait, and hope.

The news has just arrived of the meeting between Gen. PRIM and Gen. DOELANO, and there is a general expression of satisfaction in the French circles at the prospect of an arrangement with Mexico without resorting to arms. The army people will, perhaps, not be satisfied with this result, but outside this influence there is a general feeling of relief at the prospect of avoiding ulterior measures.

The agitation which reigned for two or three weeks in the Republican party at Paris has calmed down under the rigorous measures of the Government, and a large number of the arrested individuals have been set at liberty. The leaders of the movement, however are still maintained under arrest, and will probably receive a slight punishment.

The substitute which the Emperor offered the Chamber of Deputies as a compromise on the Count Palikao difference, is likely never to be acted on, and will thus stand as a souvenir of the Emperor's back-out of an awkward position.

Both the Senate and Legislature are now employed in the discussion of inferior measures, totally without interest to the foreign reader.

Since the accession of the Ratazzi Ministry at Turin, the intercourse between the Italian Ambassador at Paris and the French Government have become so frequent and so intimate, that the hope of a speedy solution of the Roman question is still quite active at Paris, notwithstanding the late declarations of the Government in the two Chambers in a contrary sense. This hope, however, is probably ill founded, for there appears to be no change in Italy on which to found it.

The railroad between Paris and St. Petersburgh is at last finished, and an express train has just been organized from city to city. The time will be about three days.

The week has been a cruel one for the arts, for we have to record the death of HALEVY, the musical composer, VAEZ, author of librettos, and HENRY SCHEFFER, brother of ARY SCHEFFER and a painter of great merit. His best known work is the "Charlotte Corday," so long in the Gallery of the Luxumbourg.

We have also had two weddings in American society. Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New-York, to Miss RIGGS, of Washington, and Mr. W. B. COMSTOCK, of New-York, to Miss PERRY, of the same city.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

Comments of the London Journals.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECT APPRECIATED

From the London Spectator.

This American civil war, then—this awful expenditure of blood, and treasure, and energy—this mortgage placed on the wealth of the present, and on all the hopes of the future—is not to be without a result. It has cleared the path of a principle, and Abolitionism, only one year since reviled and degraded, and living, as it were, under sentence of death, without a resource save its conscience, or an ally save the God who made man, and not merely the whites, has reached the steps of the throne. On the 6th of March, a year and three days from the decree which enfranchised the last European slave, the American President announced that the policy of the Federal Government was one of emancipation. That is the clear meaning of the Message delivered on Thursday. let its motive be what it may. We are by no means prepared to assert that the latter is exceedingly grand. Mr. LINCOLN is a lawyer and politician, and legal training, political fears, and a general want of culture, combine to prevent him from accepting the dim notions of abstract right which often crop out in his speeches, as principles of statesmanlike action. That weakness, however, does not alter the effect of his proposal, or modify the broad fact that, in spite of Southern hostility and democratic opinion, of Gen. MCCLELLAN's menaces, and the threats of the border slaveholders, the ruling chiefs of the Union have at last made up their minds that the extinction of Slavery is their first political need. The secret dream entertained by the friends of freedom, that the North would purchase the Border States by new guarantees for Slavery, is finally at an end. If the President's Message means anything, it means that the Border States are invited to declare themselves free, to accept compensation from Federal funds for their slaves, and thus to render their union with the South, as an independent Republic, a hopeless impossibility. The proposal as a measure of abolition, may be pronounced in itself timid, partial, and unsatisfactory. It leaves the slaves of the South still in bondage, and admits the right even of the Border States to retain the institution so long as a majority please. Above all, it proposes enfranchisement as a political measure, and not as a return to the right, as a national advantage, and not as a national withdrawal from sin. *Nevertheless it implies that the Union is henceforth to be free, that Slavery as to end, that no compromise involving extension will be so much as discussed. It is a mighty step in advance, one for which the American Government, surrounded as it is by almost insuperable difficulties, deserves, and will, we believe, receive the utmost credit in England, a credit none the less cordial because the measure has been proposed, not as a war manœuvre but in a spirit of vengeance, but in the hour of victory when statesmen ask moderation.*

THE SCHEME NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

From the Saturday Review.

MR. LINCOLN's proposal that the Federal Government shall contribute to the expense of emancipation is the first approximately definite indication of his general policy. The arguments by which he recommends the project are even more significant than the direct overture to the slaveholders. Congress is asked to vote funds by which the Border States may be induced to place themselves outside the frontier of Slavery; and, in his public Message, the President discreetly assumes that the reclamation of all the seceding States will follow as a natural consequence when they are finally separated from their former allies. The hopes of the Southern cotton-planters are supposed to be bound up with the maintenance of the undivided Confederacy, and Mr. LINCOLN scarcely disguises the admission that their calculations of success are not altogether unreasonable. Some persons, as he says—or, to other words, all sober politicians—believe that, notwithstanding the progress of the Federal arms, the extreme South will be able to establish its independence. It might follow that the intermediate States, retaining kindred institutions, would elect to join the Federation which attracted them by the similarity of its interests and its laws. The object of the seceders would thus be fully attained, although the superiority of the Northern forces had temporarily reduced Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee to a precarious allegiance. The President conventionally takes it for granted that the Gulf States are incapable of standing alone; but the real purpose of his recommendation is to reduce them to the condition which he affects to regard as impossible. His plan, if it proves to be practicable, appears to be prudent and statesmanlike, and even if it leads to no direct result, it may prepare Northern opinion for negotiations which might otherwise disappoint the popular hopes. There is no doubt that if the war were to cease at this moment, all the regions where Slavery prevails would at once gravitate to their natural centre in the Southern Confederacy. Some of the States might perhaps be split in two by the antagonistic influences of differently situated districts; but Eastern Virginia, Western Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, and even Maryland, would sever themselves without hesitation from their uncongenial connection with the North. *It certainly seems possible that the policy of the Border States may be fundamentally altered, if they can be induced to accept compensation for the immediate or prospective manumission of their slaves.* The objection that the Government is already overburdened with debts and liabilities is not likely to interfere with the acceptance of Mr. LINCOLN's proposal. It would be worth while to make almost any pecuniary sacrifice by which a single wavering State could be permanently secured to the Union. Congress will scarcely consider the difficulty of raising a few additional millions, and the money would be better spent in limiting the area of the war than in providing additional fleets and armies. It may be true that, as the President says, the campaign will soon consume a sum far exceeding any probable compensation for slaves; but, in the first instance, both causes of outlay will be in existence at the same time. The real obstacle to the transaction can only be tested by experience, for it is uncertain whether any of the Slave States will be inclined to enter on the negotiations. Three slaveholding communities are at present subjected to the power of the Federal Government, and it is probable that the insignificant State of Delaware may be willing to abolish a system which has already almost died out within its dominion. The District of Columbia, which, though it is governed by Congress, has not yet been relieved from Slavery, will furnish a still more advantageous opportunity for Mr. LINCOLN's experiment. Maryland will hesitate between deep-rooted antipathy to the Government and a prudent desire to sell a kind of property which may at any moment be confiscated by superior power. In the larger States, which have been partially or wholly overrun by the Federal armies, any peasant sentiment in favor of freedom will be rudely shocked by the suggestion of even an amicable interference with Slavery. If the Border States constitute their own material interests, they would gladly make a bargain for the loss of their slaves; but the sentiment and passion which have been imported into the question are likely to outweigh any deliberate calculation. The breeders of human stock in Virginia may be more easily compensated than the Southern customers who frequent their negro market, because the value of the land is not, as in the cotton countries, dependent on the abundant supply of compulsory labor. As the Fugitive Slave law will never again be practically operative, the tenure by which the slaves are held in the neighborhood of the Free States will henceforth always be uncertain. Between expediency on one side, and angry prejudice on the other, it is not easy to anticipate the decision of the Border States. The plan is likely to be generally popular in the North, for the Republicans will claim the commencement of emancipation as a triumph, while the Democrats will approve of the official recognition of property in human beings.

THE MESSAGE A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

From the London Herald.

We do not believe that Congress will accept the resolution thus offered to them. But we do not think that, though rejected, it will have no effect. On the contrary, we regard its appearance at the present time as full of significance. *It is the first symptom of exhaustion. It is a sign of yielding, of despair of the object for which the nation took up arms.* Reports have been current in this country for months past, that quiet and thoughtful men throughout the Union were beginning to despond as to the issue of the contest, and to long for some terms of accommodation; but that no one dared to utter their thoughts under the reign of terror which prevails. A wish for peace was interpreted as sympathy with treason, and would have sent the utterer to Fort Lafayette or to the Boston Tombs. But this restriction has now been removed, and removed by the highest authority in the State. The President, in his own vague, blundering way, has given expression to the idea that it is desirable to terminate the war, and thousands, if we mistake not, will be found to echo that opinion. So far we anticipate a unanimous vote in Congress. But when the members proceed a further step and discuss the mode by which this desirable end may be obtained, then will come the time for diversity of opinion. Under cover of considering the President's project every man will bring forward his own. The advocates of peace, in and out of Congress, have now license to speak freely; they can, at least, say what they do not want, and they will not have much difficulty in intimating what will satisfy. And from this discussion, to which the President has, in his own favorite word, given the "initiation," we confidently anticipate that what is in so many men's hearts will find full utterance, that *the insane dream of a reconquest of the South will be exploded, that the hopelessness of a reconstruction of the old Union will be admitted, and that the independence of the South will be recognized.* and that some more reasonable scheme of boundary adjustment will be struck out than the President's suggestion for buying up slaves of the Border States.

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

From the London Times.

There is a noticeable peculiarity in the American contest which does not augur well. It is the absence of argument toward reconciliation and union. We cannot pretend to say that there is no such thing in the journals or other American publications, for it would require a hundred eyes, and those very good eyes, to read those long, innumerable, closely-printed columns of flimsy blue paper. We can only speak of the documents best known there and here—the messages, the speeches in Congress, the military manifestoes, the proclamations, and the best-written articles. Of these, we may safely say that they make no attempt to induce the restoration of the Union. The Union is now on its trial, and it has not an advocate. It holds its tongue, and leaves all to the wager of battle. It scolds, indeed, and abuses and threatens, and bullies, and blusters and brags; but it does not even attempt to show that the Southern States would consult their true interest and their glory by returning to the Union. The confession is the more remarkable because in our own Civil War there was much more argument and persuasion than hard fighting. The armies, as everybody knows, were insignificant; the battles were little more than tournaments, but the talking and preaching, the writing and arguing, were incessant. A preacher chosen for the sweetness of his delivery accompanied every flag of truce, and, while Commissioners were trying to arrange articles of peace, seven Royalist divines were pitted against seven Parliamentary, to discuss the first principles of the question. Everybody who could wield a pen had an Irenicon, or a Plea for Peace, or a Salve for the Present Troubles, or a Persuasion to Godly Unity in hand; and, though at the time it is probable the circulation was as one-sided as the argument, yet the result showed that at the bottom there was a great desire for union, and a great readiness to sacrifice opinion, and even interest, to that common good. Now, will anybody show us a line of argument or a strain of eloquence by an American writer of reputation and standing aiming to prove that the Union is as great a benefit to the Southern States as to the Northern, and that even on the narrow ground of private interest the Secessionists are bound to lay down their arms, and assist in reconstructing the Union? President LINCOLN makes a bid of a merely peculiar nature, which only tells the South, or rather the Border States, that peace is better than war, and that they had best realize while they can; but his proposal is to break up the old order of things, in at least one of its principal features, not to recommend and restore it. He seems to abandon altogether that former state of things which most people thought necessary to the commercial prosperity and political power of the United States. Moreover, the message is open to the grave charge of attempting to divide the foe. Again, the Proclamation we publish, to-day, by the Commanders of the Burnside Expedition, is in a tone rather of imperial condescension than brotherly affection or political argument. It exhorts the people of North Carolina to return to their duty much in the same language as a Nicholas would address to a body of Polish malcontents, or an Austrian General the city of Venice in revolt.

It is excusable if many on this side take a selfish, and perhaps narrow view of the question, and feel relieved at the prospect of the Union breaking up. As the Americans have been appealing now for half a century to their overpowering numbers, their physical resources, their compact organization, their irresistible strength, and their "manifest destiny," it is natural we should feel relieved to see the impending avalanche breaking into harmless fragments. The Americans themselves have raised our fears and now abate them. But why should they take themselves so gross and external an estimate of their own affairs? We can well imagine our own neighbors taking some comfort if they fancied they saw the approaching break-up of the British Constitution, or the disruption of the realm; but we should ourselves certainly meet the danger by setting forth as strongly as possible the advantages of our constitution and union to all classes and all parts of the kingdom. We should appeal to reason, to affection, and to interest, and not merely call on the loyal to help in crushing treason, or to urge misguided subjects to return to their duty. As it is, the tone of the Northern Press is just that to make the Southern population feel that their Secession is a terrible loss, not to themselves, but to the North. In fact, it is treated as a fugitive slave question. The Southern States have run away from their Northern masters, and all the powers of the law are put into force to recover the valuable property. Mr. LINCOLN, indeed, goes so far as to offer a reward; at least, he intimates what expense the North will go to, if it can get back its Southern dependents. But when it is evident that their loss is immense in the Northern estimate of the crisis, it follows that Secession is a gain to the South. *No doubt, there are mutual benefits in the Union; but those supposed to be enjoyed by the South never showed so ill as they do now under the light of the Northern commentators. If we are to believe them, they are now in the case of the man whose cattle have deserted in the night, whose tenants have taken a moonlight flit, or whose foreman, in his business, has set up for himself over the way.*

Nobody here can object to the utmost use of lawful means and arms against men who fired the first shot, and began the war. *The vigor with which the challenge has been met accords with all our ideas of the American character; and certainly they who strike the first blow must not complain of the consequences.* But, even if the laws themselves are silent in the clash of arms, why, too, should be the wisdom of the statesman, the philanthropy of the patriot, the graces of the sacred teacher, the good sense of the moralist,—all that in this country we usually sum up in public opinion? If only as a matter of scientific interest, we wish to know on good American authority the mutual relations of the North and the South. We have been accustomed to consider here that they are in fact a commercial unity; that the cotton, the crops, and the slaves themselves, are more or less mortgaged to the Northern capitalists, who are thus, in effect, copartners and part-owners; that the wealthiest classes in the North are hence Anti-Abolitionist as and disposed to sympathize with the South; that, being thus compromised in the trade and institutions of the South, the Northern capitalists do to effect, though indirectly, pay the heavy taxes imposed by the tariff; and that, in a word, there is a commercial unity as well as a Federal. Now, of course, would be the time to bring this out at length with all needful illustration, and we can imagine it telling upon all who are not past reason and persuasion. But as no one sees a solution in the Northern Press but the simple passion for victory and success. The South must be conquered, humbled and subjugated. The slave must be brought back, newly manacled and fettered, put on double task-work, beaten with more stripes, and made to feel that he is a slave. Such a tone can serve no purpose but to confirm the Confederate States in the opinion that they have been the slaves of a tyrant majority, and that it was, indeed, high time to break the yoke. Grant that the tone of the South is equally fierce; we expect that it accords with their position. They have retired to their *Mons Sacer* from the pressure of a tyrant. But the use of such a tone does not accord with the position of the Federal States. If the Union is what it pretends to be, they might to use more in sorrow than in anger the unbridal folly of their fellow-citizens in the South.

The Life of a London Journal.

From the London Star.

The disappearance of the oldest of metropolitan daily papers is an event of quite sufficient importance to merit some words of obituary. The *Morning Chronicle* ceased on yesterday an unbroken career of daily publication which had extended back for very close upon a century. In 1769 that journal made its first appearance, with WILLIAM WOODFALL for its editor, publisher and reporter. It passed, with varying fortunes, through all the struggles which form the history of our daily Press up to this moment—struggles against Government persecution; against encumbering taxation; against silly regulations which stood in the way of the issue of the most important intelligence; against the enormous difficulties and expensive which attended the procuring of foreign news; against public indifference, apathy, stupidity, caprice—encountered and out-lived all these diverse trials, only to sink at last when so many of the factitious obstacles once blocking the path of journalistic success had been removed by the development of science, of political wisdom, and of public enlightenment. Under the proprietorship of JAMES PERRY, the *Chronicle* had its battles to fight with Attorney-Generals, and even with the House of Lords; and the proprietor himself once suffered some incarceration by the order of the latter august body, for the contempt contained in an editorial phrase which described our Upper Chamber as an Hospital of Incurables. PERRY defended himself ingeniously enough against a prosecution brought upon his head through his having reprinted the editorial declaration of another journalist, that the successor of GEORGE III. would have the noblest opportunity of becoming popular by simply introducing an entirely opposite policy of Government. But the prosecutions of Attorney-Generals did not overthrow the Press, and Government had, before long, to make a silent acknowledgment of defeat. The *Morning Chronicle* grew to be a recognized political authority. It became celebrated for its news, at a time when the obtaining of foreign intelligence involved immense expense and difficulty; and its political writing gave it influence and dignity. In truth, the readers even of the leading newspapers in the days of the *Chronicle's* prime were but a limited body. Those who know anything of the circulation of influential and popular newspapers in our day will be amused to learn that it is told as a surprising triumph of the *Chronicle*, that in 1820 its sale was at times little short of 4,000 daily. During the Reform struggle it might be fairly termed the leading paper, and it continued for many years to represent Whig politics with great ability and great influence. From PERRY the management devolved upon Dr. BLACK, and the proprietorship fell to Mr. CLEMENT; and from the latter the *Chronicle* passed in 1834 to Sir JOHN EASTHOPE. During its progress thus far it had been sustained by the pens of some of the ablest writers in their generation. BROUGHAM had contributed to its columns, and CAMPBELL and HAZLITT; it had had, indirectly at least, the benefit of JAMES MILL's advanced views and great acquirements; it published the "Sketches by Boz" of the young writer who was afterwards to become the Shakspeare of a purer and more genial age than that in which *Roderick Random* was produced. CHARLES DICKENS was, as every one knows, a reporter in the gallery for the *Morning Chronicle*. LORD CAMPBELL commenced his career in connection with the same journal. The *Chronicle* had in its day the distinction of notice by SHERIDAN, by CANNING, by LORD BYRON in flattering and phrases destined to oblivion the subject to which they were applied.

Except for one brief period, during the career of the *Chronicle*, since it passed into the hands of Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, was less brilliant and in our immediate days it had, indeed, lost every gleam of brilliancy. From Sir JOHN EASTHOPE it passed into the ownership of the Perlite Party, and it was during this management that it recovered for a while some of its lost prestige, if it did not regain its popular influence. As the organ of so important a political party, it was looked to with interest and respect, and its leading articles were written with undeniable ability and power. Many of its contributions were penned by the late SIDNEY HERBERT, by Mr. MILNES GASKELL, and other men of political mark; and the management was conducted with a liberality which sometimes displayed itself in a way which would, we fancy, be unique if one did not know them to be. Every effort was made to obtain the earliest intelligence, and on some occasions we have known the foreign news, the opening of the Chamber, the speeches of some of the great Parisian orators, [illegible] and, indeed, another fact in favor of [illegible] is that its columns were the favorite arena for [illegible] on the French favorites of the day. With the decline in connection closed its great days of authority and influence. When the leaders of the party from time it was so to one of their subscribers, Mr. HOPE, who made a Peelite in politics and Puseyite in religion. Mr. HOPE parted with it to Mr. SERJEANT GLOVER, and from that date its existence became a rapid decline. It soon lost influence, circulation, dignity—it soon became remarkable, indeed, for the absence of nearly all the qualities of management which had once made it so successful. Perhaps its [illegible] must almost inevitably have ceased to exercise its influence; but there were, certainly, circumstances of an obvious character which contributed more directly to this result. The genuine *Morning Chronicle* may be said to have become a tradition from this period. After a while the print again changed hands, and became the property of a person who, acting through others, obtained for it a sort of connection with the Government of France. It is said that a subsidy of £25,000 was allowed by the French Government for the "adhesion" of this singular organ, which devoted itself, without either ability or effect, to an advocacy of every French governmental interest. Not very long since, Count PERSIGNY became, instead of Ambassador in London, French Minister of the Interior. This statesman had probably seen enough of England to appreciate justly the value of a subsidized organ here; and owing to his influence, it is said, the connection of the *Chronicle* and the Paris Cabinet suddenly came to an end. The next change was that which transferred the expiring journal to its late proprietor, who made a desperate effort to resuscitate it by a sort of galvanizing process. He suddenly converted it into a penny paper, and tried every effort to push it into circulation. But the change, even if it ever could have availed, had come quite too late. Journals which affect aristocratic fastidiousness, and rejoice over the extinction of a penny newspaper, need not pretend to be ignorant of the fact that the fate of the *Morning Chronicle* had long been sealed—that no medicine in the world could do it good. Of late, its existence was not useful to its owner or brilliant for itself. It did not win readers, even at the reduced price; and it was not conspicuous for any of the qualities which at least deserve success. Yet no one accustomed to journalism can hear of the absolute demise, after whatever descent and decay, of a journal which once had so much influence and commanded and nurtured so much talent, without a sense of something approaching to emotion. Besides the eminent men whose names we have mentioned, the *Chronicle* had helped to introduce to distinction many brilliant writers and accomplished scholars. Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS, the late ANDREW REACH, Mr. PAYNE COLLIER, were among these, and many others might be mentioned. However great its recent [illegible], it would be impossible to deny that the total disappearance of the *Morning Chronicle* is a memorable event in the history of our newspaper literature.

More French Reinforcements for Mexico.

From the London Herald.

The Government has determined to send another brigade to Mexico, with its full complement. Its commander, Gen. DOLAY, who greatly distinguished himself both in the Crimea and in Italy, left Paris for Toulon on the 21st, where he is to embark on the *Seine* steam-transport. He is to call at Oran, and take troops on board the vessel that carries him out. The troops are to consist of two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion of Chasseurs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 5, 1862.

$26,000 U. S. 6s, '61 cou.	92¾	50 Erie R	...s30 36⅞
10,000 do	...b30 92⅝	2000 do	... 36⅝
1,000 Tr.7.30 c. n. s..	99⅞	200 do	...s5 36⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year c.	98⅜	550 do	...b15 37
500 Ohio S. 6s, '60....	98	50 do	...b7 37
1,000 Ohio S. 5s, '65...	87	100 do	...b10 31
10,000 Ind. State W. L.	90	100 do	...s60 38⅜
6,000 Mich. S. S. 8 w. b..	98	150 do	...s30 38⅜
11,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	53½	500 Erie R. Pref....	s10 61⅜
2,000 do	53¾	24 do	... 61⅜
4,000 do	53¾	50 do	... 61⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s....	48⅝	200 do	... 61⅜
2,000 do	48¾	60 Hud. River R	... 36⅛
50,000 do	49	90 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	... 63¾
10,000 do	...b60 49⅝	200 Harlem Railroad	... 12⅜
5,000 do	49½	100 do	... 12¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s....	85⅜	125 Mich. Cen. R	... 55
1,000 B. C. Wat'r Loan	100	50 do	...s60 55
500 do	101	150 do	...b60 55⅜
1,000 E. R. 4th M. B. c.t.	83⅜	10 do	... 55⅛
4,000 Ill. 1st Mort....	104	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	46¾
1,000 M. C. 8 p. ct. 1st M.	60	500 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	60
S. F. Conv. Bonds.	99	99 do	...s30 59¾
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. s. p. c.	99	99 do	...s15 59
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bds....	91	100 do	...s30 60
4,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds.	89	100 do	... 60¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87	100 do	...b30 60¾
8,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	100¾	700 Cl. & Pittsburgh R	12
700 Tot. & W. 2d Mtg.	47¾	25 Cl., Col. & Cin. R	112¾
9,000 do	47¾	69 Gal. & Chic. R.	... 67¾
8 Amer. Ex. Bank	95	50 do	...s30 67¾
20 Bank of N. America	94	100 do	... 67¾
12,500 American Gold	101¾	2000 Ohio & Tol. R	... 45¾
5,000 do	101¾	50 do	...s30 45¾
85,000 do	102	50 do	...s30 45¾
35,000 do	102⅝	1100 do	... 45¾
10,000 do	102	500 do	...b30 45¾
10 Bk. of Republic	99	100 do	... 45¾
20 Penn. Coal Co	82	100 do	...b10 45¾
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	89	100 do	... 45¾
100 do	89	100 do	... 45¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	89⅝	50 do	... 45¾
200 do	89⅝	15 Mil. & P. du C. R.	20 Pf. 86
200 do	89⅝	100 do	... 85¾
1000 do	89⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$80,000 U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	92¾	50 Pac. Mail S. Co	...s30 89
35,000 U. S. 6s, 81 Reg	92¾	28 do	...s30 89
4,000 Illinois W. Loan	91¾	100 do	... 89¾
13,000 Callfor a State 6s	95¾	50 do	...b10 89¾
8,000 Ills. State 6s	...b90 91	100 N. Y. Cen. R	89¾
9,000 do	...b90 91	200 Erie Railway	... 61¾
1,000 do	90¾	50 do	... 61¾
1,000 M. & P. du C. 1 m	69½	100 Mich. Cen. R	55
15,000 Amer. Gold	102	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	46¾
20,000 do	102	100 Ill. Cent. R.	60
80,000 do	102	50 do	... 60¾
50 Erie Railway	37¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R	...s60 11

MONDAY, April 7—A. M.

The first installment of United States Notes, lawful money, under the act of February 26, was received at the United States Treasury in this City on Saturday morning, to the amount of $4,000,000, all of the denomination of $1,000, except a few thousand dollars of the denomination of $10. The latter are on the old plate of United States Notes already in circulation, with a few alterations in the face and back of the Note, to correspond with the provisions of the new Act. The plate of $1,000 is a very superb specimen of the engraver's art, the principal vignette being the head of ROBERT MORRIS, the first Treasurer of the United States after the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The paper is of superior quality to the first issue of Notes, and the size of the bill both neat and convenient. It bears the stamp of the small seal of the Treasury of the United States on the face, while on the back is engraved the provision of the law making these Notes lawful money of the United States, receivable in payment of public and private debts, and convertible into United States 6 ℘ cent. Stock of twenty years date, redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after five years. The Notes are all made payable at the Treasury of the United States in New-York, thus recognizing this City as the principal business office of this Department of the Government, which is really no more than has been practically done since the passage of the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, in which the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York is declared to be the Treasury of the United States, the same as the Department office itself at Washington. Further instalments of the new Notes are expected this week, and in assorted denominations. The Notes, however, below $50 will probably be more generally employed in paying off the army in the South and West, for the convenience of making the proper change. The large Notes already received for use at this office elicited much admiration on Saturday, and they are especially welcomed as relieving

Presidents, who had been sharing these claims pretty efficiently, themselves at the Department only a day or two before the above arrangement was made known, by insisting, as a personal favor to one who had served the Government financially, that *all* the certificates due on his claims should be issued before he left Washington. He was probably suspicious that they would fall in the market before he could get ahead of his neighbors! As it turns out, the latter will get their own share of ready cash and his besides.

The English mails by the Boston steamer of 22d March advise continued activity in American Stocks, as far as a supply can be had sufficient to induce daily operations. The latest quotations are:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland	81 @ 83	
United States 5 ₩ cent., red. 1874	76 @ 77	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	55 @ 60	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	63½ @ 64½	64
Erie shares	33 @ 34	33½
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference	83½ @ 84½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2¼	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883	60 @ 61	80½
Do. 4th M. 7 ₩ cent.	69 @ 71x.c	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₩ cent.	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 81	
Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 80x.c.	79½ x.c.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	43 @ 42dis.	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	85 @ 86	85½ ⅜
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₩ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ₩ cent. 1st M., 1878	87 @ 89x.c.	87½ x.c.
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '85	73 @ 78	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₩ cent, 1864	88 @ 92	90
Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. h., 1876	88 @ 92	90
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1866	103 @ 105	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. '72	98 @ 100	
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., conv	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent	86 @ 88	
Do. $50 shares	40 @ 42	40½
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of March, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,665,544.. Increase ..	£6,083
Public deposits	8,711,694.. Increase....	483,783
Other deposits	13,340,928.. Decrease....	422,790
Gov't securities	10,716,261.. Decrease....	492,060
Other securities	18,139,828.. Decrease....	140,726
Notes unemployed	10,451,435.. Increase....	678,525

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,870,-180, being a decrease of £143,535, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,648,586, showing an increase of £521,475, when compared with the preceding return. Of the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank, the London *Daily News* reports:

"The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England took place to-day. The net profits for the half-year ending February last were £609,818, making the amount of the "Rest" on that day £3,633,-627 18s. The dividend proposed by the Directors was at the rate of 4½ ₩ cent. for the half-year. Mr. Lavabe, the Governor, remarked that this was an annual dividend, as the Directors were not in the habit of splitting the ½ ₩ cent. This was done, however, 70 or 80 years ago, when the dividend was 2½ ₩ cent., and from the year 1767 to 1781 it was 2½. The reason for dividing so closely now consists in an alteration in the law, whereby trustees are authorized to invest in Bank stock. If a dividend on small as 4 ₩ cent. were declared, and a large sum carried over, there might be some disturbance of the proper relations between the owner of the interest for life and the owner of the remainder. It was thought best, therefore, to divide more closely than usual, leaving the "Rest" at £3,015,325 8s. The dividend as proposed was unanimously adopted. The diminution in the profits of the Bank is attributable to the reduction recently made in the amount allowed for the management of the National Debt; the establishment having received £25,000 less under this head during the half-year than hitherto, and also to the low value of money. Mr. Alderman Salomons, M. P., referred in thankful terms to the late measure respecting the transfer books, the practical effect of which is to keep them open altogether."

The following prices for Anthracite Coal have been established, by circular, by the Delaware and Hudson, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Companies:

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

	May & June.	July & Aug.	Sept. & Oct.	Nov. & Dec.
Furnace Lump	$3 30	$3 40	$3 55	$3 70
Steamer Lump	3 35	3 45	3 60	3 75
Grate	3 35	3 45	3 60	3 75
Egg	3 45	3 55	3 65	3 70
Stove	3 55	3 65	3 75	3 95
Chesnut	2 60	2 70	2 80	2 90

A drawback of ten cents per ton will be allowed from the above prices, on Grate, Egg and Stove Coal shipped from Rondout to go eastward, to ports and places on and beyond Long Island Sound.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

	April, May & June.	July & Aug.	Sept. & Oct.	Nov. & Dec.
Lump	$3 30	$3 40	$3 55	$3 70
Steamboat	3 35	3 45	3 60	3 75
Grate or Furnace	3 35	3 50	3 60	3 75
Egg	3 40	3 50	3 65	3 80
Stove	3 55	3 65	3 75	3 95
Chesnut	2 60	2 70	2 80	2 90

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, April 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Nos.* 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, and 24. On Demurrer Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—*Nos.* 1507, 1353 2097, 301, 1105, 1239, 1369, 1491, 1537, 1549, 1461, 1591, 1593, 1707, 1735, 1741, 1749, 1763, 1595, 1503. PART II.—*Nos.* 1540, 1656, 1746, 1692, 1798, 1698, 690, 418, 24, 928, 128, 1162, 1386, 1436, 1478, 1432, 1496, 1531, 118, 1302.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—*Nos.* 797, 2808, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1187, 1715, 1733, 1735, 1739, 1743, 1749, 1721, 597, 3329, 1256. PART II.—*Nos.* 1157, 3194, 3458, 3614, 3618, 3068, 3140, 3190, 3220 1020, 1064, 888, 3496, 1318, 1256.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—*Nos.* 1, 957, 958, 960, 963, 645, 910, 945, 753, 718, 914, 975, 624, 736, 615. PART II.—*Nos.* 405, 622, 611, 1814, 833, 922, 367 284, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 761, 365.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 5
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Apl 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Apl 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Apl 26

FROM AMERICA.

China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots *positively without pain or danger* can do so under the *New Improved Patented Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $35. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Best amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Buckingham, Webster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Marshall.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible] S. T. 1860, X.

[illegible] restores, strengthens and purifies the system. Is an appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual [illegible] in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia [illegible] and is just the thing for the debilitated of the [illegible] all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.

H. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Herter, Baux, Marcotte & Co.,
SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., a very handsome assortment of Furniture, consisting of rich velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask; satin damask curtains to match, lace do., superbly carved rosewood etagere, pier glass and console table, rosewood music pianoforte, superb buhl inlaid work-table, rosewood music stand, very rich China vases. Dining-room—In black walnut, elegant carved etagere, marble-top buffet, dining-room suite, covered in green reps; elegant mahogany extension table, 16 feet; oval pier mirrors, satin and lace curtains, Ball, Black & Co.'s clocks. Bedrooms—Richly carved black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, with statuary tops; do. lounges and chairs, in green morocco; reclining chairs, beds and bedding, mattresses, and other fine furniture.

ALSO,

Some very choice original oil-paintings, by Huchtenberg, Wouvermans, J. F. Kensett, Thomas Doughty, Manzoni, Van Severdonck, Smets, Schmit, and others.

RUSSELL W. WASCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE,
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 122 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood; magnificent piano-forte, rich china, silver ware, cut glass, with parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve, rain or shine.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES G. CLAPP, United States Marshal
Southern District Florida.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers

SHELLS AND MINERALS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered, with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY A. JOURNEAY,
At salesroom, No. 379 Broadway,
TUESDAY, April 8,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Velvet tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian
Carpetings.
Mattings, oil-cloths, rugs, &c. Terms cash.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART—THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, at the salerooms No. 1 North William-st., a Tax Receiver's sale of a large quantity of double-barreled guns, razors, scissors, padlocks, &c.

JOHN H. HELMER, Constable.

Also, at 11 o'clock, Sheriff's Sale—A large and general assortment of hardware, cutlery, tools, sash frames, garden implements, mallets, scales, &c., &c.

JOHN KELLY, late Sheriff.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

JASPER HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 137 Amity-st., between Bleecker and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, rosewood secretary bedstead, (Plympton's patent) rosewood sofas, lounges, arm and parlor chairs, in hair-cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, two marble-top enamelled suites, lace curtains, oak dining-room furniture, marble-top buffet, extension and side tables, chairs, china, glassware, &c. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, &c., &c. Same day at 1½ o'clock P. M., in the Store No. 99 Atlantic-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of wardrobes, tables, bedsteads, chairs, desks, mattresses, stoves, cabinet-makers' tools, hair, &c.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 30th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers, $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

M. J. BENDALL, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate, will be sold at public auction, by M. J. BENDALL, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the three story brick-front house No. 33 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, known as the "New World," with the measured lease of the lot. Also, the bar, bar-fixtures, furniture, billiard table, glassware, oil-paintings, engravings and other articles late belonging to John W. Cogswell, deceased. MARY COGSWELL, Administratrix.

For further particulars, apply on the premises, or of GEORGE W JACQUES, Office No. 86 Charlton-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, &c., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF HIRAM BARNEY, ESQ., COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, April 7, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store, No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place:

1 rosewood piano-forte, (Chickering, maker.)
1 gilt frame mirror.
87 hides (dry.)
2 bags wool.

Can be seen at public store

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY, April 8, at 10 o'clock, by CHARLES C. WARREN, (late of the firm of Alexr. Bragg & Warren,) No. 22 Cortlandt-st., one thousand cases or more of boots and shoes, embracing contributions of desirable Spring goods in great variety from nearly all the leading manufacturers of New-England, and is intended to be made

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Regular auction saloo hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

M. B CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday) April 7, at the elegant residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and black-walnut suites, mirrors, carpets, clocks, etageres, book-case, lace curtains, extension table, buffet, chairs, sofas, china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, Brussels carpets, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, toilet sets; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

PEAD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN CRANGER, at Rockaway, L. I., (17 miles from New-York,) THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, 55 acres fronting on the bay, with good landing, buildings complete, in good order modern and new. Positive sale for cash, subject to a mortgage for $2,800 at 8 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL AT HIS DAY, April 8, at 1½ o'clock precisely, the elegant household furniture of a first-class boarding house, No. 128 Waverley place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, glass, China and silverware. Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEDUC, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—Embracing the works of some of our first ancient and modern artists, many of which are in rich gilt frames. Also, very fine line engravings.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 162 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee.

DANIEL A. MOSES, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 Broadway, the entire fixtures, such as counters, tables, &c., (about 100 in all,) of a large dry goods establishment. Also, office furniture, store baskets, stoves, heaters, &c.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by HALL'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 54 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU,
IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED.
RENT, 2,300 PER ANNUM.

A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad. In the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near: every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. P., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FIFTEEN MINUTES by cars from the Hamilton-av. Ferry, a large cottage and stable, three stories; the first has from 8 to 10 rooms, attic and kitchen, situated between 4th and 5th avs. and 12th and 13th sts., running from street to street, 50 feet by 200. The house has been recently repaired and painted; a new arbor and front fence has been recently erected; trees and grapery on the premises. The present tenant has occupied the premises for the last five years. To a responsible family it will be let low for one or more years. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—RENT ONLY $550—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 182 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. Also second floor of house No. 184 West 22d-st. Rent $250. Has a suite of parlors, kitchen and large bedroom, with closet and wardrobe, gas and croton water. Suitable for a small family only. Also a two-story cottage No. 224 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Rent $240. Apply to A. McLean, No. 184 West 22d-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, $800; UNFURNISHED, $500; No. 5 St. Timothy-place, 52d-st., west of Broadway; brown-stone house; modern improvements; excellent neighborhood; handsome block; open view in front; convenient to cars and stages, and three minutes' walk from Central Park. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, owner, No. 54 Gold-st., or No. 115 West 34th-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full vont, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 36 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, the property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesman's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, ranges, furnace, washtubs, &c. In perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 109 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all the modern improvements. Rent, $450. Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 56th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILDing No. 339 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house; is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x99, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists, has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 Wall-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 416, 418 and 460 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of WYLIE & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or of No. 234 West 36th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF SEVEN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar, range and water in the house, and shed room. Rent, $351. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience) in rear and genteel improvements, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house; rent low; situation 22d-st., near 7th av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete to itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

A LARGE HANDSOME PARLOR, AND part of back parlor, to let to a doctor, dentist, merchant tailor, or for any light business; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 95 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 2 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 662 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 25½ feet front, 115 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $6,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,208 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Graot, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 68 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE FRONT, ENGlish basement house, No. 48 West 12th-st.; rent $1,000 per annum; can be seen Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 9 till 5 o'clock. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 26 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—free to May 1, the four story brown-stone houses, No. 58 East 24th-st., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., or as per bills.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 150 4th-st., near 4th-av., suitable for a small, respectable family. Rent $300 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., in grocery. Possession immediately, if wanted.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 211 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 43 Williams-st.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 28 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 107 and 109 West-st. It is well calculated for a flour, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison ave., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 41st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 173 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 3 CORTLANDT CHAMBERS-st., corner of Church-st., now occupied by Messrs. [illegible] per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all the modern improvements—Croton water, bath-room, &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high basement, No. 27 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place; rent $600. Apply to BENJ. V. MORSE, No. 845 Broadway.

TO LET—A CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH-AV., below 39th-st., a first-class 4-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—in very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., near 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, three or four rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Rooms furnished or unfurnished; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. A good table. House located in 6th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Ready by first of May. Address G. M. TURNER, Box No. 1,516 Post-office.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 28th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR, on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, as another room can be added if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 14 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. No moving on 1st of May.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, references exchanged, at No. 16 West 15th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board at No. 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent with board, at No. 43 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from the 1st of May next. References given and required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN BE OBtained at No. 38 University-place, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 102 Henry-st. Situation is desirable, within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., one door from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN—IN THE NEI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTAY, OR PRIP O' DAY.'

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RIVALS—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Saturday, states that cannonading had been heard all the morning in the direction of Yorktown. A rumor was current that the place had been burnt, but it was not generally credited. A later dispatch, received by way of Washington, states that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the headquarters of our army was within five miles of Yorktown. The cannonading spoken of had been apparently without effect on either side.

A dispatch from Gen. WOOL to the Secretary of War, dated Saturday afternoon, also announces that firing had been heard in the direction of Yorktown. The General further states that all is going on smoothly, and that he does not believe the army of the Potomac will find many troops to contend with. He has learned that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* was on the dry-dock at Norfolk, loaded with coal, and that she was to come out of the dock Saturday with two more large guns on board, one of them of heavy calibre.

We occasionally receive an intimation from the rebels of the nature of the movements now going on in Southern Tennessee, in the vicinity of Corinth and the other positions of the rebels in the Gulf States. A dispatch from Memphis to the Mobile *Advertiser* announces that Gen. BUELL'S army had arrived at Savenna, and that there had been briak skirmishing preparetory to the great struggle.

Later intelligence from the scene of Gen. BURNSIDE'S operations is received, by way of Fortress Monroe. It was reported at Newbern that the rebel commander had ordered Gen. BURNSIDE to evacuate that city within six days, and that he had returned answer that he would meet the rebel commander at Goldsboro and Raleigh. Extensive preparations for the siege of Fort Macon were in progress, and already several shells had been thrown into the works.

From Gen. BANKS' Department we learn that detached parties of the rebels were still in the vicinity of Edenburg. On Friday they unmasked a battery upon our right wing near the town; but they were shelled out in short order. Our advance batteries command all the elevations beyond Stony Creek, and are unassailable by the enemy. The position was selected by Gen. BANKS under a hot fire of the enemy. There is a rumor that part of the rebel JACKSON'S force have refused to serve him longer, and have intrenched themselves in Page and Rockingham Counties, and defied him.

By way of Washington we have important news from the Mississippi River. A dispatch to the Secretary of War states that, on Friday night, the gunboat *Carondelet* succeeded in running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries at Island No. 10, and joined Gen. POPE'S forces. She will doubtless be made available in shelling out the rebel batteries on the opposite side of the river, preparatory to a crossing of a portion of Gen. POPE'S command.

A rebel dispatch from Mobile announces that two thousand of Gen. BUTLER'S force landed on Wednesday at Biloxi, Miss., and severed the telegraphic communication between New-Orleans and Mobile.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 4th inst., and from Jacksonville, Fla., to the 1st, by the arrival at this port of the steam-transport *Atlantic*. Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, late in command at Port Royal, came as a passenger. The news from Port Royal is not important. From Jacksonville, we learn that the rebels were threatening an attack upon that place, but that Gen. WRIGHT, who is in command of the Union forces there, was confident of his ability to sustain himself, and protect the town and its inhabitants.

The storeship *Supply* arrived at this port Saturday, from Warsaw Sound, below Savannah, on the 29th ult. Everything at that time was in readiness for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and on the 30th heavy cannonading was heard in that direction. It was reported that the residents of Savannah had advanced their offer for the release of the beleaguered garrison to $100,000.

The troops ordered to Kansas some time since for the "Lane Expedition," are now being sent to other and more active fields of operation. For some weeks they had been collected at Fort Scott, but at last accounts they had been divided into nearly equal portions, to reinforce Gen. CANBY, in New-Mexico, and Gen. CURTIS, at Pea Ridge.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th ult., which we have received with other Southern papers, argues that the *Merrimac* should be sent out to follow up its first blow, break the blockade and sink the whole Yankee navy. The little *Monitor* is evidently deemed a troublesome customer. The *Dispatch* says: "The *Monitor* must be disposed of in some way or other. If our fertility of contrivance and resources is equal to that of the Yankees, there is no impossibility in accomplishing that object." The *Dispatch* is furious over "the disasters of Hatteras, Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Fernandina and Newbern," and says "they present a catalogue of blunders and defaults that would under experienced military governments be fatal to all by whom they were committed." The *Dispatch* speaks of a telegraph dispatch received at Richmond representing that "*two* thousand Confederates were about to bag *three* thousand Federals," and thinks "such an achievement would compensate for the abandonment of the fortifications below the town;" adding sadly, however, "But the telegrapher has not yet finished the job. Can't it hurry up?" Superintendent WM. N. BRAGG advertises for "10,000 sills, delivered on the line of the road between Richmond and Aquia Creek," and "wanted immediately." The Savannah correspondent of the *Dispatch* (March 14) complains that the military draft has crippled manufacturing establishments to such an extent that they "cannot carry on the almost essential business of the Government." This correspondent says that the defences of Savannah extend from the Savannah River north of the city to the Louisville road, thus finishing the circuit of earthworks extending from river to river.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Savanna, Tenn., April 1, states that the rebel advanced camps at Corinth, where BEAUREGARD is in command, are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburgh Landing, and that there is but five miles between the pickets of the respective forces at Purdy, where the rebels have four or five regiments, and at Crump's Landing. The rebels claim a force of one hundred thousand, all told. On Sunday last, one division of Gen. BUELL'S army was within a day's march of Savanna. Reports were in circulation, that immediately upon Gen. HALLECK'S assuming command in person, four or five *corps d'armée* would be organized, with GRANT, SMITH, WALLACE, BUELL and MCCLERNAND, as commanders. There was now and then a little skirmishing with the rebel batteries at Eastport, Miss. A telegraph to Neshville was in course of construction. A gentleman who reached New-Albany, Ind., on Tuesday last, also makes some highly interesting statements regarding the position of affairs up the Tennessee. He states that on the evening of March 29, the advance of Gen. BUELL'S army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite Savanna, and commenced crossing the river on Sunday morning, thus forming a junction with GRANT. Gen. GRANT, in the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But before Saturday morning the rebels had repaired the track and restored connection between their lines, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions *via* this road at Corinth. The enemy are said by scouts to be strongly fortified at Corinth, and among the hills for sixteen or eighteen miles toward the National camps at Pittsburgh Landing. Their available force is believed to be from 75,000 to 80,000 men. The united forces of Gens. BUELL and GRANT are sufficient to meet and conquer this large army of rebels, and the National supply of artillery is superior both in calibre and the number of pieces to that of the enemy. A battle is imminent, and the best-informed say that it cannot be delayed longer than Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that it might occur at any moment after the National troops had commenced their movement toward Corinth, which was to have been begun on Monday last.

A gentleman who arrived at Cairo on April 3, from the Cumberland, represents the secession element as rampant in that region. Since the withdrawal of the National troops, increased surveillance and violence has been exhibited on every hand, and the rebels are inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare exceedingly annoying to the few remaining troops. Union men are again subjected to persecution, and have been compelled to take to the forests and swamps to avoid it. The Confederates are jubilant, and threaten to raise forces to attack our troops in the rear. They think they are able to retake Paducah, and even talk of visiting Cairo, while Gen. GRANT is paying his respects to Corinth.

The first conviction under the order of Secretary STANTON, relative to the publication of dangerous war news, is that of EDMUND ELLIS, publisher of the Boone County (Mo.) *Standard*, as announced in our Washington dispatches. ELLIS is sentenced to be placed and kept outside the lines of Missouri during the war, and all his material is confiscated.

The Bremen bark *Washington*, Capt. WENCHE, which arrived here Saturday, reports that on the 27th ult., in latitude 38° 53', longitude 36° 3', she saw a side-wheel steamship, painted black, showing the American ensign at her peak. On her foremast she had a red flag, with another red one below, and a red pendant beneath; she appeared to be one of the Charleston or Savannah line of steamers. Capt. WENCHE thought it might be the *Nashville* privateer. She was spoken but did not reply.

The Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* gives currency to a rumor that Dr. FINLAY, late Surgeon-General of the Army, has been sent to Fort Warren.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Saturday, very little business of importance was done. A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the Usury laws, was presented. The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was passed. The bill to appropriate money to pay the National Government the State's quota of the General Tax, was ordered to a third reading. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

In the Assembly a large amount of routine business was gone through with. The bill to suppress Concert saloons was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among the bills reported favorably, was the one to authorize the payment of interest on protested Canal drafts, and the one to authorize the building of wharves, basin, &c., in front of the Twelfth Ward in Brooklyn. A bill to authorize incorporated companies, formed to navigate lakes and rivers, to charter any vessel for the use of the United States, and a bill to provide military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State, were reported from the Military Committee and made the special order for Monday. A report in favor of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, so as to allow the passage of gunboats, and recommending that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, was made from the Canal Committee, and made a special order for Tuesday. The bill to allow aliens to hold real estate was killed. The Supply bill was then debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated March 12, states that a British steamer of 1,500 tons was in port, loaded with a valuable cargo, estimated at $1,000,000, part of which was brought from England. She was ready to leave for the South, intending to run the blockade.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads, some 1,500 different schemes for sinking, or otherwise disposing of the *Merrimac*, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

Hon. Judge HUTTON, Judge of Franklin County from 1851 to 1856, died at Malone, on April 1. He was about fifty years of age.

The fire in the locomotive house of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in Detroit, Mich., was not so serious as was at first reported. Fourteen engines were in the building at the time, but five of them were got out uninjured. The remaining nine were injured to the extent of $10,000 or $12,000. The damage to the building will amount to $15,000. This is entirely covered by insurance, and it is supposed that that to the locomotives is also.

Col. EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, a Missouri rebel, whose brother is Governor of Kentucky, and who was convicted of violation of his parole and sentenced to be shot, has been respited by the President.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the Hackley contract injunction, or the return to the order therein, was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on account of Mr. HACKLEY'S present illness.

The Stock market recovered from the dullness of the previous day on Saturday, and closed firm in the afternoon—Gold, 102 ⅜ cent.; Exchange, 112½@112¾ ⅜ cent.

Business was impeded by the rain storm on Saturday. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Cotton was in demand. Sugars were active and buoyant. Provisions were less freely purchased, at essentially unchanged rates. Coffee, Hay, Fish, Molasses, Tallow, Wool and Whisky were in moderate request. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were rather more sought after, and were dearer. The freight engagements were limited, with 492 vessels of all classes in port.

The Pending Battles.

The two great National armies—the Army of the East and the Army of the West—are now in the situation promised by Gen. MCCLELLAN in his address to the soldiers of the Potomac—"*face to face with the rebels*;" and it is evident that it cannot be long before they meet the rebellious foe "*on the decisive battle-field*." In the East, the late Army of the Potomac—a host greater than that of either of the belligerents at Waterloo—and under commanders of approved loyalty, skill and courage,—is moving upon the strong places and key positions of the audacious enemy who, for over a year, has stood before the Capital defying the National power and insulting the flag of the Union. At any hour the telegraphic wire may tremble with news grander and more momentous than it has ever yet borne since lightning was used as an agency for transmitting thought. When it photographs before us the scenes of the great day and the great field—a day and a field upon which will be decided the fate of this Satanic revolt—we shall see not merely legions of men, and miles of steel, and an hundred parks of artillery in collision, but principles and ideas greater and more enduring than these, contending for the supremacy. Our army is strong, not merely in numbers and equipment, but in courage, and in having a just quarrel. The enemy is inspired only by the lust of Slavery, and stimulated by desperation. We have met him this year already on twenty fields; we have fought him, with the odds in his favor, at Newbern, and at Winchester, and at Pea Ridge; we have conquered him behind intrenchments at Donelson and at Roanoke. In no instance has he stood the onset of our columns, or the contact of the bayonet. In every case he has given way before the invincible men of the North and the great flag of the Republic. With this prestige on our side, our troops now advance to meet him in general battle; and, if he dare to face us at all on either of the lines, East or West, on which he is now showing fight, like results must inevitably, under Providence, crown our arms. There are rumors, however, and they are likely enough to be correct, that, as our various Eastern *corps d'armée* advance southward, the rebels are preparing to flee from Virginia altogether. They see, not only that their late boasts of conquering the North, are false and futile, but that they are unable, even with all their forces concentrated and planted behind intrenchments, to make a successful resistance to our army. They think that by retiring Westward and Southward, our army will be unable to follow them among the mountains of the West, and into the alligator swamps and under the hot Summer sun of the Gulf States. In making this confession, and in acting upon it, they virtually give up the whole contest; for, with our army advanced to the line of the warm States, and with our seaboard navy and army acting on the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and our river navy and our Western army acting on their lines, a residence for the rebels in the everglades and alligator swamps would be as fatal as for us. If, moreover, they really mean to leave Virginia without giving battle, it would be well for them to be in haste.

In the Southwest the contest is hardly less imminent than it is in the East. The forces on either side there are equally strong as in the East; and they are both inspired by the same purposes and resolves. Our soldiers on the Tennessee—though it is hardly half a year since most of them left the plow and the workshop—are already veterans. They have, during the bygone Winter, marched over more than a hundred and fifty miles, in latitude, of the enemy's country, and he has everywhere fallen or fled before them. On the new rebel Southwestern line, from Corinth to Memphis, the whole force that can be enlisted by fair means or by foul, (beyond those now in Virginia, and acting as Home Guards,) are concentrated. There are the ablest rebel Generals, and there is the strongest natural line of defence. The stake is the Mississippi Valley—rather it is JEFF. DAVIS' throne. But there, too, is a National army stronger, in every sense, than the enemy, greater than either belligerent at Waterloo, and every regiment equal in heroism to NAPOLEON'S Old Guard. It is now "face to face with the rebels." If, simultaneously with the late Army of the Potomac, our Army of the Tennessee measures swords with the enemy, the result, we undoubtingly believe, will be in both cases a triumph that will be decisive and final for the rebellion.

Foreign writers and statesmen, ignorant of the scope and conditions of this war, argue that even if these rebel armies in Virginia and in the Southwest are defeated, we will still have to meet and fight hostile armies and populations in every other rebel State. They interpret Mr. LINCOLN'S late emancipation message to mean that we are merely fighting for boundaries—for the Border States—and that when these are settled, the "South proper" will be allowed to set up a Government for itself. This is a misconception. *The battles that decide the fate of the Border States decide also the fate of the Gulf States—of all the rebel States.* The fighting men, the great bulk of them, from all the seceded States, are now in these two armies, and other formidable armies cannot possibly be raised in the South. The overthrow of the two rebel armies, which our two armies now confront, must virtually end the rebellion, in its military aspect. The hours now are big with vital issues. And the week is not likely to pass away without events which will rejoice the heart of the nation.

The Evidences of Southern Civilization.

The King of Dahomey ornaments his palace with the skulls of his enemies. The ruler of the new Dahomey, which is striving to erect itself into a nationality at the South, has not yet progressed so far into barbarism as this, but the custom appears not to have been unknown or unpracticed among those of his subjects who whiled away their time for some months back about Manassas and Centreville. The tale was too horrid for belief at first, and though we never exactly agreed with some of the English papers in their opinion that the rebels had carried on the war like a high-minded and civilized people, yet we could hardly believe that any human being, who was not an acknowledged savage, would be guilty of taking the skulls of fallen foes for ornaments, making castinets out of their ribs and spurs out of their jaw-bones—and there are those in our community to whom the whole story is still only an enormous *canard*. "It is not possible," they say, "that such things can be. The rebels were our brothers, living in peace and amity with us little more than a year ago, and is it to be supposed that they should so soon have lost all feelings of kindliness, so soon have degenerated from our boasted American civilization so far as to be guilty of such deeds as these?" And we see that even Dr. BELLOWS disposed of the matter by saying that there were doubtless barbarians in both armies, and that the Virginians with whom he had conversed expressed the greatest horror at such atrocities. We doubt not that this is so. We know that there are among our lower classes at the North men whom vice and crime have brutalized, and who, in the license of war, would show themselves barbarians. And yet, from all the evidence that has come to our knowledge, we protest against any such equalization of the two armies. We believe that when the story of the time comes to be written, the impartial historian will be compelled to admit that in all the elements of civilization, in patient endurance and firm courage on the battle-field, and in kindness and gentleness and true nobility toward those whom the fortune of war placed in their power, the Union troops were immeasurably the superiors of the rebels. For cruelty, for malignity, for use of both hand and tongue for evil, for deeds of atrocity and barbarity, the rebels, on the whole, will easily bear off the palm.

Not only does the evidence of such acts on their part already abound in over measure, but all the analogies show that this would be so. Ignorance is the fruitful mother of all such deeds. Need we go to the figures of the census to show which army would be most ignorant? If one white man in five in South Carolina could not read and write, while only one in over two hundred is so ignorant in Massachusetts, what wonder that in Massachusetts regiments every one of the soldiers should sign his name to the pay-roll, and the South Carolinians should mainly make their mark. So with the other States; and we doubt not that it would be found that the standard of education was lowest of the low in that Georgia regiment who were guilty of the atrocity committed upon the remains of Major BALLOU, of the Second Rhode Island.

And we can never forget that the rebels have lived under a social system which hugged to its bosom the "twin relic of barbarism," with all its nameless cruelties and atrocities, and many of them must have become familiar with barbarities of which we have only read in books. Such a system of itself could never fail to barbarize the people. And when upon such a people is brought the forcing heat of a civil war, how could any other result be expected than the sudden starting into new and ranker and more monstrous growth of all those dark plants of evil for which Slavery is so fertile a soil? If the cowardly and brutal act of PRESTON S. BROOKS was glorified throughout the South, if the F. F. V.'s tanned the skin of JOHN BROWN'S son and afterwards set up the ghastly remains in the Medical College at Winchester, with the inscription, "JOHN BROWN'S son—thus always with Abolitionists;" thus desecrating the halls of science by gratifying spite at the expense of all decency—if such things are done in time of peace, what could we expect in time of civil war? If such thing are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

And to all these tendencies we have to add the powerful assistance of a brutalized Press. One can hardly read an article from a Southern paper which does not directly appeal to the fiercer passions, and strive to stimulate their fire. Not to speak of the infamous falsehoods which have filled their columns, attributing to us motives and purposes, which of themselves would stir up an ignorant people to frenzy against us, they have continuously and directly excited to the greatest bloodthirstiness, and, with tongues "set on fire of hell," they have cultivated malignity, and rolled cruelty as a sweet morsel under them—a terrible cultivation, which has brought forth terrible fruits, and of which the end is not yet seen—hardly the beginning.

And, alas, there has seemed to be but little opposition to these evil tendencies in one quarter, from which we should naturally hope much. The influence of the women has not been so humanizing as we should have expected. Slavery and secession, which have made devils of so many men, seem to have made furies of the women. The letters to soldiers, gathered up by our victorious troops from Virginia to Missouri, tell a sad story in this respect. While there are many which breathe of home and affection, and the softening influences for which we have learned to look to woman, yet there is another and a large class, which breathe forth only "threatenings and slaughter." What good influence can come from a woman who hopes her lover will fetch her "Linken's skaalp," or who, acknowledging the receipt of a letter written in blood, only regrets that it was not Yankee blood. And everywhere that our forces penetrate, they report that the women are worse than the men, relying upon their sex to protect them from the results of acts of, to say the least, rudeness and indecency. And what can be expected, when women urge men to evil instead of away from it?

We do not anticipate a change for the better in this direction at present. On the contrary, with the more contracted limits and the waning fortunes of the rebellion, we look to see yet more terrible developments of these evil things, for the force of desperation will be added to the tendencies which have already wrought such dreadful result. We must be prepared for this, and nerve ourselves to meet it. And instead of being appalled by the ferocity of our foes, it must only make us hold more firmly to our purpose. We must not allow it to make us forget that we are, nevertheless, their brothers, and we must be made more earnest to overcome evil with good, and upon the ruins of that social system, which the war was intended by its authors to protect and perpetuate, but which it will inevitably destroy, to build up a truer, more humane, sweeter and nobler civilization.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The session of the State Legislature is drawing to a close. Both Houses will probably adjourn the last of next week. According to present appearances, nearly all the bills of public importance will have received attention and deliberate action. Thus far, the session has been entirely free from the influences and corruptions by which former Legislatures have been disgraced.

The Health bill will come up in the Assembly early this week, for its final reading. No doubt is entertained of its passage by a decisive vote. It will have the most important consequences upon the health and cleanliness of our City, and will, if due care be taken by the Governor in selecting the officers who are to carry it into effect, vindicate itself, by its practical results, as thoroughly as the Metropolitan Police bill has already done. The only objections that are urged against it come from partisan sources, and are based upon considerations purely partisan in their character. The day has gone by, for the present at all events, when such motives can outweigh reasons based on the public good.

There are several other bills of considerable importance to this City, which we trust will receive attention. One relates to the assessments for street openings, which is imperatively demanded to arrest abuses which have reached an enormous magnitude. Another is the bill to regulate the Corporation advertising by confining it to three or four papers having the largest circulation.—and to reduce the expense of Public Printing by requiring it to be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. A very important bill, reducing the emoluments of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Chamberlain, is also ready for immediate action and should receive it.

It is not probable that anything can be done to make any material amendments in the Charter,—certainly none that contemplate the transfer of political power from one party to another. The Republicans lack six or eight of a majority in the Assembly, and the Union men proper, who hold the balance of power, are very careful to do nothing which shall put power into Republican hands. Their relations with the Democrats proper are much more marked and tolerant.

THE ANTI-MEXICAN COALITION.—The few peaceful indications we have been receiving from Mexico are deceptive. The French Government declines to recognize the validity of the preliminaries arranged by Gens. PRIM and DONLADO, and is hurrying forward reinforcements, obviously with the design of carrying the war into the interior before midsummer shall render the coast untenable. We do not learn that Spain has strengthened its contingent, or that it has consented to disregard the negotiations of Gen. PRIM. It is quite possible, indeed, that the Spanish army may be withdrawn from Mexico. The understanding between the Tuileries and the Escurial is not at this moment entirely cordial. The Emperor is pressing the old claim for indemnity arising out of the French expedition into Spain, in 1823; a claim, the injustice of which is vehemently urged by the most conservative and judicious of Spanish statesmen. It is hard to pay a Bonaparte debt due to a Bourbon: and still harder to pay for an act of violent and unsolicited intervention, which held the Spanish people back twenty years from the career of prosperity and progress upon which they have since entered. The sudden pressure for this money, prompted by the poverty of the French treasury, must seriously disturb the relations of the two countries, and may lead to a dissolution of their anti-Mexican alliance. It is needless to say, this result is of all things most desirable.

FITZJAMES O'BRIEN.—The death of this gallant young gentleman is announced by telegraph this morning, from the effects of a wound recently received in a cavalry skirmish on the Upper Potomac. It will not be forgotten that, in the combat referred to, he met the rebel leader hand to hand. They fired simultaneously, the rebel officer being killed on the spot. The wound of Lieut. O'BRIEN in the shoulder was not at first believed to be fatal. His gallantry in the affair was at once acknowledged, by special dispatch, by Gen. MCCLELLAN. The wound continued to grow worse, and after the amputation of the arm at the shoulder, lock-jaw intervened from the intense irritation of the wound, and no skill of surgery could save him. Lieut. O'BRIEN had but recently received a lieutenancy in the regular service, after volunteering in one of the New-York regiments last Summer. He was an Irishman by birth, and came to New-York about ten years ago, where his good scholarship and fine literary and critical taste gave him varied employment on the Press, in contributions to the leading monthly magazines of the country, as well as to the daily journals. His first essays in this City appeared in our own columns, soon after the establishment of the TIMES.

LIEUT. WORDEN.—The country will hear with pleasure that this gallant officer is recovering from the serious injuries received in the action with the *Merrimac*, and that he will soon be ready to resume command of the *Monitor*. We trust that in the distribution of honors and rewards he will not be overlooked by the Government or the country. The service has no more gallant, devoted or disinterested member than he. At the very outset of the rebellion he incurred, knowingly and without a moment's hesitation, the pains and deprivations of a long imprisonment, by conveying through the rebel lines orders to the commander of the squadron at Fort Pickens, which led to the reinforcement of that work, and immediately after his release rendered an equally signal service in command of the *Monitor*. We commend his case to the attention of the merchants and others of our public-spirited citizens who are raising money to procure a testimonial for Capt. ERICSSON. This is well-deserved—but Lieut. WORDEN'S case is equally meritorious and still more pressing. He has nothing but the pay of his minor office to support and educate a large family: his health is delicate and probably his eyesight will be affected for life by the wounds he received at Hampton Roads. He is as modest as he is brave,—and would be the last man living to present any claims on the gratitude of Congress or the country. But he should not be allowed to suffer on that account.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS—NECESSITY OF HASTE.—The public mind is impatient of the slow action of Congress in regard to a supply of iron-clad steamers-of-war. Under ordinary circumstances, this action would be deemed quite as rapid as would be consistent with economy and efficiency; but there is a special emergency to be provided for, and every day lost may involve the most serious consequences. It is very well understood that the *Merrimac* has been repaired, and is ready for another dash upon our fleet at Hampton Roads; and it is further reported that two other vessels of the same general character have been prepared at Norfolk. At New-Orleans, moreover, it is said, four vessels have been clad with iron and are ready for a crusade up the Mississippi. It is impossible to predict the injury which these vessels may inflict upon the Union cause; and not a day nor an hour should be lost in preparing for their reception. The Executive Department of the Government should act instantly in initiating such measures. The danger would justify such action, and Congress and the country would sanction it.

THE NEW ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The enemies of Gen. MCCLELLAN are at a loss for the material of warfare. For the lack of anything better offering just now, they seize upon the creation of a new military district for McDOWELL, and a new department for BANKS, as evidence that the Commander of the Army of the Potomac is in disfavor with the President, who thus seeks to curtail his authority. The truth is, the new arrangement is simply an affirmation of the obvious fact that it is impossible for Gen. MCCLELLAN to be in three places at once. Should his advance carry him to Richmond, there are palpable reasons why he should be unable to control the operations in front of Washington, much less the movements of Gen. BANKS beyond the Blue Ridge. The President merely consults public necessity in making the change. The fact has no personal significance whatever.

DOUBTFUL RUMOR.—The telegraph yesterday morning repeated a report published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, on the authority of a "gentleman from Washington," that Dr. C. A. FINLAY, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, had been arrested and sent to Fort Warren. We have no reason for saying that the report is not true,—but it is only fair to remind the public that there is not, as yet, any sufficient ground for saying that it is. Dr. FINLAY is a native of Ohio, and has lived for many years in Philadelphia. His service on the medical staff of the army has been long and honorable; and we shall be very slow to believe that he has done anything to tarnish his character, or cast just suspicion upon his loyalty. We shall not credit the rumor until it receives further confirmation.

Very Latest per Niagara at Boston.

ITALY—GARIBALDI IN MILAN.

MILAN, Saturday, March 22.

The Milanese students have had an interview with GARIBALDI, informing him that they have formed themselves into a company of carbineers. GARIBALDI recalled the events of 1859, and encouraged the students. A number of ladies have associated themselves with the institution for National Rifle Clubs. A crowd has assembled before the hotel of GARIBALDI, shouting "United Italy," "Rome and Venice." A distribution of medals was appointed to take place at 2 o'clock to-day.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, March 22—3:20 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 70f. 5c., 5c. lower than yesterday.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, March 1.

(*By Telegraph to Point de Galle.*)

Shirtings active but unchanged.

Mule Twist, market improving.

Indigo and Copper dull and unchanged.

Saltpetre quiet. Linseed firm.

Exchange, first-class credits, 2s. ¾d.

Government Securities, Four per Cents, 12¼ discount.

Government Securities, Five per Cents, 101.

Freights declining.

CHINA.

CANTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Gray Shirtings declining.

Water Twist, market improving.

Tea dull and declining. Total export to date 73,106,000 lbs.

Exchange on London, 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Feb. 7.

Gray Shirtings dull at previous quotations. Tea, Coogoo firm, but little doing. Silk quiet; No. 2 Tsatlee, 375 to 390 taels. Settlements in fortnight, 2,500. Export to date, 47,530 bales. Exchange on London, 5s. 11¾d.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Quarantine Bill Again—The Fireman's Savings Institution—The Children's Aid Society's Schools—Frauds in Street Openings—Printing the Transactions of the American Institute—Abuses in Summoning Jurors, &c.

From Our Own Corrsspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

The House last evening was in Committee of the Whole upon the bill to establish a tribunal of conciliation in Delaware, the bill conveying the Quarantine Grounds to the County of Richmond, and the bill to authorize the organization of the Fireman's Savings Association of New-York City.

The first bill is interesting, as being the first practical proposition to establish a Court of Conciliation under the clause of the Constitution of 1846, authorizing such establishment. The bill was referred to a Committee to report complete.

The Committee then took up the Quarantine bill. Mr. RYAN, of Cattaraugus, offered a substitute for the first section, authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to make the conveyance at any time within two years, upon such terms as they shall deem just and equitable as between the State and County of Richmond, in view of the present value of the lands, tha price paid originally, the damages paid to the State by the County for the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, the losses sustained by the State and private individuals, and the uses to which the land have heretofore been put. Mr. PRINGLE suggested that in the equity of the case, the church from whom these lands were taken, might have as good a claim as the County of Richmond. The debate upon the substitute was continued for some time by Messrs. Bleecker, Scholefield, Phelps, Pierce, Pryne and Ely, who seems to have a sort of monomania upon the subject of the wrongs of Richmond County. Progress was reported, and in the House the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to report complete.

The Committee then took up the bill to incorporate the Fireman's Savings Institution. This institution is intended as an aid to the Fireman's Charitable Fund, and was passed without opposition. The bill authorizing the completion of the locks on the Champlain Canal was made a special order for Tuesday.

Major SCHOLEFIELD, in the absence of the Speaker, presided over the House, with inimitable dignity, decision and verbosity.

Mr. MASON reported a number of bills from the Select Committee of Nine, and also called up a former report for the action of the House.

Among the bills reported complete in this report was the following: "A bill to enable the schools of the Children's Aid Society in your City to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund." This act allows this participation, provided the schools shall subject themselves to the same regulations and restrictions as are now imposed upon the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York. Mr. CALLAHAN moved to recommit it to the Select Committee, and upon this motion considerable debate arose, Messrs. LOUTREL and KENNEY contending that to allow this diversion of the school fund would open the door for its dispersion among all the private schools of the City. Messrs. PRYNE, MCLEON, MASON, and others, opposed the motion to recommit on the ground that these schools were designed to reach a class of children whom the public schools were not open to. Mr. PHELPS thought it nonetheless whether it was good policy to divert this money, but that the condition of the public schools demanded some action in order that the poorer classes of children might have educational advantages. Children of rich men monopolize the public schools and Free Academy, while the children of the poor are often denied admission. After various motions, counter motions, points of order, and everything else that could be suggested in the general confusion, the motion to recommit was lost. Another bill embraced in the report of the Committee was one to prevent the adulteration of milk, and prevent traffic in impure and unwholesome milk. An effort was also made to recommit this, but it was voted down and the report of the Committee was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading. The report also embraces the bill to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain County purposes. Among the expenses for which this levy is authorized are advertising, County contingencies, County Jail, election expenses, new construction of Harlem Bridge, removal of incumbrances in the harbor, interest on loans, and the salaries of the officers in the various Departments of the County Government.

The bill to prevent frauds in street-openings in New-York City was also included. This is a most important bill, and I give a careful synopsis of its provisions.

Section first provides that the compensation allowed to the Commissioners in any proceeding of this kind, north of Fifty-ninth-street and south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, shall not exceed $1,500 per mile of length of avenue, and that no more than three months shall be allowed from the time of their appointment to complete any such proceeding.

Section second authorizes the employment of a clerk at a compensation not to exceed $2 50 per mile, and provides that no additional charge for any other service shall be allowed by the Commissioners, except for the expense of advertising, and this shall not exceed $100. The Counsel to the Corporation is to perform all the legal services necessary, and shall prepare all the requisite papers without charge; and the Supervisors of the County of New-York shall provide suitable rooms for the use of the Commissioners.

Section third provides that whenever Commissioners are appointed for this purpose the Street Commissioner shall appoint one of the City Surveyors to make all necessary surveys, prepare all maps, profiles, plans, &c., requisite, and that for such services he shall receive compensation at a uniform rate, to be fixed by the Street Commissioner, and that all his charges shall be audited by the Street Commissioner before they are allowed by the Commissioners.

Section fourth provides that all necessary notices shall be published in no more than two papers, and those among the Corporation papers, and that all subsequent notices must be continued in the same papers, except for unavoidable reasons, when they may be published in any other two papers in the City. Where handbills are required to be published, they must be posted in three conspicuous places upon or near the proposed improvement, and proof of their having been originally posted shall be evidence of the fact without such handbills remaining posted during the entire period.

Section fifth provides that, in making their report, the Commissioners shall give a condensed statement of their work; shall refer particularly to the diagram used by them in the proceedings by number; also, to the abstract of their estimate and assessment. They shall cause two abstracts of their estimates and assessments, and also duplicate maps and profiles, showing the lands required to be taken and the lands to be assessed for benefit. One of these abstracts and maps shall be filed with the Street Commissioner, and the other with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Section sixth provides that an abstract of the estimate and assessment shall be deposited with the Street Commissioner forty days before the report is presented for confirmation, and the Commissioners shall publish a notice for forty days of their intention to present their report for confirmation, that all persons interested may have an opportunity to be heard twenty days after the first publication of the notice; and also that the Commissioners hear such persons within five days after they have given notice of wishing to be heard.

Section seventh provides that no costs shall be allowed except the fees of the Commissioners, Clerk and Surveyor, the necessary charges for advertising and other necessary expenses, except not exceeding $100. A copy of the bill of costs shall be filed with the Street Commissioner at least ten days before it is presented for taxation, and ten days' notice shall be given in the newspapers of the intention of the Commissioners to tax costs, and the same shall be taxed by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or he may refer the same for taxation and it shall be taxed before the report shall be presented for taxation.

Section eighth provides that whenever in any proceeding the interests of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are involved, the Comptroller in his discretion employ counsel to protect their rights against the Commissioners, when, in his judgment, this cannot be protected by the Counsel to the Corporation.

Section ninth provides that this act shall affect no proceeding already instituted, except that the publication of all notices and handbills shall conform to its provisions, and that the costs, charges, and expenses of the commissions therein shall be taxed as in this act provided. The other sections are simply the repealing and enacting clauses.

Some debate arose over a report from the Committee on Public Printing, in favor of printing a number of copies of the transactions of the American Institute for the members of the Legislature, the Institute itself, and the various Agricultural Societies of the State. Some members thought the Society and its publications a sublime humbug. Some of them were the same men who thought the money expended on the Geological Survey of the State might have been as well thrown into the Red Sea. Others, it is but fair to state, were men who usually are liberal in their policy where the interests of science are concerned, but in this instance did not think the interests aforesaid much jeopardized by defeating this resolution. On the other hand, it was contended that these publications were very valuable to agriculturists, and that the State could make no better devotion of its money, in the printing of documents, than to print these. The resolutions were finally carried.

Various reports were submitted by the Standing Committees. Among them were favorable reports upon the bill amending the acts in relation to the taxes and assessments in your City, and upon the bill organizing the New-York Commercial Association.

Mr. PRINGLE, from the Select Committee, also reported the Concert Saloon bill complete, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. D. WATERBURY submitted, as a question of privilege, the report of the Judiciary Committee of the last House upon the abuses said to exist in relation to the summoning of jurors and the impanelling of juries. The Committee sat during recess, under resolutions of the Legislature of 1861, and presented two reports, one signed by three members of the Committee, and the other by two. Both reports unite in certain suggestions, although drawn up in that shape. Mr. ALVORD wished to present some statements in behalf of the "gentleman aimed at in this investigation." Mr. WATERBURY said no one was aimed at; the investigation was pursued at the request of Judge GOULD himself, if he was alluded to, not at the instance of the Committee. Mr. ALVORD had information that the contrary was the fact. Mr. WATERBURY said the assertion was false. The House choked off the reading of the report, and all the documents were, I believe, sent up to the Chair, and will be printed. Mr. ODELL then presented and read in his place, a report from the Canal Committee in reference to the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, upon the expense and feasibility of enlarging the locks on the Erie Canal, and enlarging the Champlain Canal. The report was an elaborate argument in favor of the proposed improvement in both cases, as well as the Sodus Bay Canal. In conclusion, he reported the concurrent resolution calling upon the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, to urge this matter upon its attention, and to pledge the cooperation of the State in the work, with the understanding that it was to be done under the supervision of the State Canal Board. The resolution was made the special order for Tuesday, in connection with the bill to complete the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill allowing aliens to hold real estate in the State after being residents of the State for one year. Mr. LUDINGTON, Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, sustained it in a speech of fifteen or twenty minutes, contending that the old laws on this subject were not up to the spirit of the age, and urging this measure as a most proper and beneficent reform. After he concluded, the Committee refused to hear any further debate upon the bill, although recommended by the Governor in his message, rose and reported progress. In the House, the previous question was moved, leave to sit again upon it refused, and the bill killed in the most summary manner. It was hardly accorded a decent hearing, and whatever the merits of a bill, it ought, at least, to have that when once properly brought before the House. The House then took up in Committee the Annual Supply bill, and debated it until adjournment. No important amendments were made.

In the Senate, most of the time was spent in discussing a merely local bill, and nothing of general interest was done. When this Legislature adjourns, it will have the reputation of having talked more, and accomplished less, than any Legislature for some years. Perhaps many will not think that any fault, in view of the superabundance of legislation usually.

H.

The Shoddy Report—The Military Board Vindicated.

From the Atlas and Argus.

The Committee, which confesses that its work is incomplete, intimates its purpose to pursue it. We hope it will do so with more energy than it has shown, and will not divert its inquiry into such subjects as a present of a suit of clothes, or a lady's dress pattern, when such a large a quarry as the administration of millions is before it.

And in the resumption of the work, let them do justice, also, to those public officers who have done their duty, in this crisis. There are such. A Committee of Investigation is not necessarily a Committee of Accusation, and when it finds cause of just approval, it should not hesitate to award it. Nothing lends more to the spread of corruption and the demoralization of the public mind, than these vague and sweeping accusations which include all the members of a public body, and confound in the general odium the innocent with the guilty.

We never even echoed the indiscriminate charges made against the Military Board. We were opposed to the creation of such a Board; for we thought that where the executive responsibility rested the duty should fall; and the action of the Executive Departments in organizing eighty-seven regiments (in addition to the thirty-eight organized by the Board) without difficulty or complaint, confirms our opinion by the result. But the Board was composed, in the main, of disinterested and honorable men, with whom the idea of duty to the country was paramount. There was some precipitation in the making of contracts (the occasion was a hurried one) and some errors. But such men as CAMPBELL and DENNISTON, on the Republican side, and JONES and RICHMOND on the Democratic side, were far above the suspicion of favoritism, much more of venality. They did their work effectually, and with an eye to economy. When we look back at the work of the last twelve months, and see with what facility, and order, and economy, and completeness, the State of New-York has put in the field an army of over 104,000 men, we have reason to thank Heaven that we still retain the machinery of State Governments. This army is in the field, full officered, armed and equipped, and the three millions of dollars appropriated to raise the force, provided by law, assessed and collected. The Federal Congress, on the other hand, has not yet raised a dollar for this war, except by loan, nor 10,000 men. It is still debating, in one House, the necessity of taxation for the war, and in the other, the necessity of disbanding a part of the army.

The officers of the Governor's Staff, upon whom the sudden outbreak of war imposed unexpected duties, were in general, young men, without experience; but they rose with the occasion. They consented to exchange the emoluments of their high military ranks, (which precedent would have justified them in retaining, and which the Federal Treasury would have had to meet in the end) for the modest pay of Majors of Infantry. Maj. MCMULLEN's report charges directly, that Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, Inspector-General PATRICK and Commissary-General WELCH, charged the State at the same time their salaries, and this pay of Major. This is an error, as an inquiry at the Comptroller's office would have made apparent; for the salaries due to these gentlemen still remain undrawn, and are not claimed by them. Some slighting inferences are made in the report, affecting Gen. ARTHUR, which are unsustained by the evidence, while it must have been known to the Committee (as it certainly is to us) that Gen ARTHUR made large savings to the State, in his arrangements for barracks, in the soldiers' rations, and in the entire administration of his special duties. What is imputed to him or to Gen. WELCH—the responsibility of the change of knapsacks, &c.—belonged to other officials; and independent of this fact we confess that we would accept the character of these gentlemen as more than an offset to the inferences which are sought to be forced from this testimony, against them.

We suppose that in these insufficiencies in the report Mr. WHEELER, of Delaware, found a reason for withholding his name from it. The Committee acknowledge its incompleteness, and evidently desire to rest here and continue the investigation. If they are authorized to do so, we hope they will push these inquiries vigorously, and expose fearlessly not only all palpable corruptions, but all looseness and partiality; for these, at this time, when the country needs vigor and integrity in its public men, are criminal.

We do not enter into the animosities that divide the different factions of the Republican party, nor care who is hit or who is spared in revelations like these. We stand in a position where we can help to expose the guilty and protect the innocent, and we feel it our duty to do the one or the other. As to the political future, we place our hopes upon the triumph of reason and of right, and we need no adventitious aids, and have no fear of the end.

Delmonico's New Restaurant.

When the best families were clustered around the Bowling-green, and gentlemen dandies who promenaded on the Battery were expected to wear white kid gloves, the name of DELMONICO first became known to the lovers of good living in the City. His establishment was the resort of the fashionable, as it now is of the commercial classes of the metropolis. Since then, we have witnessed the success of an up-town branch, on the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and are now called upon to record the establishment of another off-shoot of the parent stem on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The Brothers DELMONICO are determined, it would seem, to keep pace with the rapid up-town strides of society, and to secure once more the patronage of all classes of the community. Their new location is in the very centre of fashionable life. It is touched on the homeward stretch of a large majority of the merchants of the City, and is peculiarly handy for those who are hungry and athirst, after the theatres. A select party assembled in the new house on Saturday evening, and were favored with an opportunity of testing the excellence of the cuisine and the resources of the cellar. The establishment (which was formerly the mansion of Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL) has been fitted up with faultless taste, and is without any exception, the handsomest place of the kind in the City. We doubt, indeed, if Europe can boast its equal in quiet elegance and real comfort of decoration. The large restaurant on the ground floor is an extremely cheerful apartment, commanding from its windows a view of the always animated promenades of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. On the same level, but quite detached from it, is a *café* in the true Parisian style, being fitted up with small marble-top tables, and destitute of a bar. This is a new experiment, which we trust will succeed. Up stairs there are innumerable private apartments, large and small, intended for dinner and supper parties, and all fitted up with lavish luxuriousness, but without the slightest excess that can be called garish or vulgar. The establishment is, in fact, as unique as it is beautiful, and when we mention that it is placed under the charge of Mr. CHARLES DELMONICO, we have, we think, commended it thoroughly to the consideration of our readers. It will be opened to the public on Wednesday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

The bald placee which one witnesses now-a-days in theatrical audiences indicate the age of the season, and admonish the managers that their career for the present is nearly at an end. Nothing can be more capricious than the favor of the public during the early months of Spring. It reflects the inconstancy of the weather, being alt sunshine one moment and all storm the next; but with this grave difference, that whilst the weather gets gradually better, the theatrical season gets steadily worse. The business last week at the theatres was frequently excellent, but it baffled calculation by being frequently bad. There seemed to be no steady desire for amusement; only fitful spasms of curiosity on the subject. In a month or six weeks the principal Broadway theatres will close for the Summer. It is probable, however, that various experiments in management will be made by new hands. We hear already that Mr. BATEMAN has secured the Winter Garden, and will give a series of first-class entertainments, in which Miss BATEMAN is to take part. A couple of other establishments may also try the precarious experiment of a Summer season.

SHERIDAN'S comedy of the "Rivals" was Mr. WALLACK'S principal revival last week. The popularity of the work always insures for it a careful performance and a large audience. It is believed to be the best comedy in the English language, but why such a belief prevails it would be difficult to explain. The distribution at Mr. WALLACK'S theatre was, in many respects, excellent. Mr. FISHER, whose advent here has been the means of developing one of the best actors now on the stage—namely, Mr. FISHER—made an excellent *Bob Acres*—the best, indeed, that we remember to have seen; this, and his *Goldfinch* in the "Road to Ruin," display a talent for eccentric comedy which we have rarely seen surpassed. Mr. LESTER WALLACK made his reappearance, after several days of severe indisposition, in the part of *Capt. Absolute*, and was, of course, excellent. Mr. BLAKE, as *Sir Anthony Absolute*, had to steer a little out of his usual course, but to the best scenes was truly excellent. Neither Mr. NORTON, as *Faulkland*, nor Mr. YOUNG, as *Fag*, were good. Mr. FLOYD, who seems to be a very useful and painstaking artist, did not shine to advantage in *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*—owing, perhaps, to the many pleasant memories which hang about the part, and the artists who have appeared in it. All the female *rôles* are unimportant and completely artificial. It is hardly a compliment to say that they were sustained with more than sufficient ability by Mesdames HOEY, GANNON and VERNON. The comedy has been placed on the stage in a very careful manner, and will doubtless be repealed many times during the season.

In the way of Italian opera we are not likely to be gratified until after Passion Week, unless Mr. BOUCICAULT'S success encourages him to give a few additional performances. Mr. GRAU'S company is still in Boston, and will play there every night during the present week, as they have played every night (Sunday not excepted) since their arrival there. The opening night (Monday last) was extremely stormy, and, in consequence, a failure; on Tuesday the "Barbiere" was played, with Mme. D'ANGRI, who made a tremendous hit; on Wednesday, "Masaniello;" on Thursday, "Martha," with Mme. D'ANGRI as *Nancy*—another success; on Friday "Il Trovatore;" on Saturday a *matinée* performance of "Linda;" on Sunday a sacred concert. This is doing pretty well. The company will return on the 15th, and repose until the 21st, Easter Monday, when Mr. GRAU will commence a short season of a week's performances between New-York and Brooklyn. Mdme. D'ANGRI'S success in Boston seems to have been very complete. There are two or three operas in which we have yet to see this great artist. The Tremontane sensation of the present week will be the *début* of Miss KELLOGG in the *rôle* of *Maria* in the "Daughter of the Regiment." After Mr. GRAU'S season here, he and his artists will proceed on a concert tour westwards. Mdme. D'ANGRI has been engaged for two months. The celebrated contralto will sing in "La Favorita" for the edification of her Boston friends.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will return to New-York during the present week, after an eminently successful concert tour in the West.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are unusually varied. At the Academy of Music there *was* to have been a performance of VERDI'S "Traviata," but owing to the continued indisposition of Miss AMELIA J. BOUCICAULT, the *débutante*, it has to be further postponed. At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre MORTON'S comedy called "Secrets Worth Knowing" will be revived, for the first time in the new house. The cast introduces all the best artists of the establishment. At the Winter Garden Miss MATILDA HERON will appear in a new play of powerful interest, and founded on a well-known tragical occurrence in Kentucky. It is called "Sibyl." The piece is entirely original, and is written by Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, an accomplished and able local literateur. Report speaks highly of its merits, and there can hardly be a doubt that Miss HERON, in selecting the piece, has detected an opportunity for making a new sensation. At Niblo's Garden, SHERIDAN'S comedy of "the Rivals" will be played, with a very fine distribution. Mr. JOHN GILBERT will make his *rentrée* as *Sir Anthony Absolute*. At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre the "Macaulay, or the Peep o' Day" is still the attraction. At MARY PROTEUS'S Theatre the fair manager will make her *début* as *Julia*, in SHERIDAN KNOWLES' play of the "Hunchback," Mr. RYER being the *Master Walter*. At BARNUM'S Museum a sensation play, on a new plan, will be produced this afternoon, and repeated in the evening. It is called "Hop o' My Thumb, or the Ogre and the Dwarf," and its peculiarity is, that the principal characters are played by Commodore NUTT, the smallest man alive, and Mons. BIBIN, the largest. The contrast will, of course, be singularly striking. The play has been prepared at great expense.

The next performance at the Theatre Française (Niblo's Saloon) will take place to-morrow evening. The following is the programme: "Je n'y a pas de l'un sans Fumée;" a chansonette comique, and "La Soeur de Jocrisse."

VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie, in Seventeenth-street, is fairly entitled to a visit from the amusement seekers of the City. It is the largest show ever seen here, and being new is singularly clean and pleasant to the eye. The tent alone is a curiosity worth paying a quarter to look at.

Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage bids fair to become a permanent institution. It is well patronized and fully merits the favor of the public.

The sixth lecture of Prof. AGASSIZ'S extremely interesting and popular course was to have been the last, but the Professor found it impossible to complete the branch of the subject he had undertaken, and hence another lecture will be given to-night at Irving Hall. It will commence at 7½ o'clock, instead of 8, as heretofore.

Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT will take his annual benefit at the Winter Garden on Friday next, assisted by the entire company of that establishment, MARTHA HERON, FANNY HERRING, G. L. FOX and others.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the comedian, has arrived safely in Australia, after a long passage from California. He writes hopefully of his prospects in the Antipodes.

Mr. WM. SAAR'S annual concert will take place at Irving Hall on Thursday next.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver his admirable lecture on the "Pathos of Humor," at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday next, in aid of a Free Chapel Mission and Industrial School on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth-street. The entertainment is under the direction of the lady managers of the Christian School of Industry.

The HANLON Brothers—Knights of the Trapeze—take their departure for California in the next steamer. They are under engagement at MAGUIRE'S.

There will be a Gymnastic Exhibition and Reception, at BRADY'S Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, on Thursday evening next. The evening's exercises will terminate with a hop; music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Mr. MORGAN, the accomplished organist of Grace Church, gave an organ matinée in that edifice, on Thursday last. It was a complete success.

Fine Arts.

Mr. KNOEDLER, (GOUPIL'S,) corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, has CHURCH'S picture, "The Heart of the Andes," on exhibition. It is placed in the neat little gallery of the establishment, and has been isolated so that there is nothing to seduce the eye from the contemplation of its beauties. A work of such proportion and intrinsic merit is a matter of public concern, inasmuch as it indicates a very high standard of landscape art in America. Mr. CHURCH has plucked from the land of the Andes the secrets of its charms, and poetically places them before the senses. The scope of a fine fancy is fully sustained by a treatment which, whilst it is far-seeing and comprehensive, is also singularly minute in detail. The picture is so well known that no more is needed than a reference to its return to New-York. In a few days it will be withdrawn from exhibition, and forwarded to Boston. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this really fine work.

The line engraving from the "Heart of the Andes," which has been so long in preparation, is now in a state of great completeness. A proof impression can be seen at the Gallery, where, also, subscriptions are received for the copies. The plate is one of the largest landscape subjects ever executed in line, and is assuredly a remarkably fine specimen of European art. The transfer and engraving were made in Scotland, and have occupied two years and a half; the proofs were, of course, submitted to Mr. CHURCH, and to his close scrutiny the plate owes its present perfection. Without any doubt it is the finest and most important work ever published in America.

Mr. KNOEDLER has other things to interest the tasteful. Some time ago we referred to various articles in stained wood then recently imported, which were new to this country, and displayed remarkable skill in the way of carving. They are made by the peasants of Switzerland and the Tyrol during the dreary Winter months. When the Summer comes the industrious workers repair to the watering places and other centres of travel, and offer the fruits of their handicraft for sale. Paper knives, card cases, inkstands, watch-boxes, and trifles of that kind are invested with a degree of art-interest that, under ordinary circumstances, would be totally foreign to them. Mr. KNOEDLER has just imported a new assortment of these articles. The carvings are frequently admirable both in spirit and execution.

In the same establishment are two landscapes by a Philadelphia artist—Mr. W. T. RICHARDS—which display feeling of a charming kind, and much bright confidence of color. A gentleman of such marked ability should be better known in the Metropolis.

Miss LOUISA LANDER, the sculptor, (sister of Gen. LANDER, recently deceased in the cause of his country,) has taken a studio at No. 650 Broadway, with the intention of remaining in the City a short time. Miss LANDER is at work on a bust of one of our eminent citizens.

The Exhibition of the National Academy will open at the new Dusseldorf Gallery, opposite LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, in a few days. It promises to be an extremely interesting one.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The order relative to the breaking up of the recruiting service has not yet reached any of the officers on duty in this City, and it is supposed to affect the volunteer force only. If it includes the regular army, its effect will be to leave all the new regiments of infantry, and several of the old ones, very far from complete, and to deprive those Captains and Lieutenants who have commissions, but no men to command, of any chance of active service during the war. At the same time, recruiting is so exceedingly slow, that it is very doubtful whether the regiments referred to will be anything like full before the war is over.

The enlistments made in New-York last week did not exceed twelve. Three recruits and a deserter were sent from Rochester and transferred to Fort Columbus. Capt. ELISHA G. MARSHALL, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer at Rochester, will shortly join his regiment, which is in active service. The recruiting officer at Boston, First-Lieut. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, Tenth Infantry, has been relieved by Lieut. JAMES M. BROOM, of the Seventh Infantry, and will join his company in the field.

One hundred and twenty men were shipped for the navy last week, making the number of disposable blue jackets on board the *North Carolina* about five hundred. These men are composed of part of the crews of the *Roanoke*, *Congress*, *Cumberland*, *Hautsville* and *Dawn*. Many of the *Roanoke's* crew have volunteered for immediate active service, instead of waiting until their vessel is ready for sea again.

The forces in the harbor remain as last reported.

It was stated a short time ago that Capt. R. N. EAGLE, Fifth Cavalry, had resigned, he is still in the service, however, having withdrawn his resignation.

Rogers & Raymond.
SPRING 1862.
The prevailing belief among all classes that the WAR IS CLOSING,
having given a new stimulus to business, the old and well-known house of ROGERS & RAYMOND, celebrated for the last fifteen years throughout the United States for their UNSURPASSED CLOTHING
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
have made extensive preparations to meet an unusual demand. They invite especial attention to their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
for 1862,
because it embraces a wider variety than they have ever before presented, and is marked at prices which will suit the most
ECONOMICAL PURCHASERS.
The stock of clothing for Boys of all ages comprehends everything dashing and stylish in this department which taste can suggest, or skill can furnish.
The prices of all articles are displayed in conspicuous figures, and the RULE OF ONE PRICE TO ALL and NO DEVIATION is strictly adhered to.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st. and 214 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.
NEW PATTERNS,
At KELLY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

Gold Window Shades.
RICH HOLLAND Window Shades,
WHITE HOLLAND Window Shades,
GERMAN HOLLAND Window Shades,
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Patterns.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of hats, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable City trade. Particular attention given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a hat. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hernia, or Rupture, is now radically cured by using WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss, a new combination, differing in principle from all old-fashioned trusses. Braces and supporters unrivaled. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 26 Bond-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

STORER—SHELDON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, April 3, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Imbrie, WILLIAM STORER, Jr., to MARTHA F. SHELDON, both of Jersey City.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday evening, April 4, JOSEPH C. ALBERTSON, only child of D. T. and Caroline B. Albertson, aged 1 month and 11 days.

BERRELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at his residence, No. 387 Greenwich-st., SAMUEL BORRELL, in the 69th year of his age.

BOELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 6, FREDERIC C. BOELL, a native of France, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 162 Lawrence-st., South Brooklyn, without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARHART.—In this City on Saturday, April 5, suddenly, WILLIAM K., only son of William and Mariouh Carhart, aged 14 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 211 West 34th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

CARLL.—In Mott Haven, on Saturday morning, April 5, Miss ANNIE JUDSON CARLL.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her parents, on Macomb's-av., near the Mott Haven Depot, on Tuesday morning, April 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOBBIN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 5, CHARLOTTE, relict of the late James Dobbin, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, without further notice, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 36 West 37th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GULICK.—At his his residence, near Kingston, N. J., on Saturday, April 5, JACOB GULICK, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KINAN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 5, ALEXANDER P., son of A. P. W. and Sophia Kinan, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 West 38th-st.

LA TOURETTE.—On Richmond Hill, Staten Island, on Sunday, April 6, Mrs. ANNE, wife of David La Tourette, aged 68 years and 6 months.

Funeral at her residence, on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

THORBURN.—In Elmsford, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, April 5, ANN D., Thorburn, widow of the late James Thorburn, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Barry, Forrest-avenue, Elton, on Tuesday, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Trains for Morrisania leave 26th-st. station at 4 P. M.

LINK.—In this City, on Saturday, April 5, CHARLES S. LINK, of Philadelphia, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, William Link, No. 191 West 15th st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEIPER.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday evening, April 3, HANNAH ELIZABETH, wife of Lieut.-Col. B. G. Leiper, of Kentucky, and eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. McCarrell, of Newburgh.

MOORE.—In this City, on Friday, April 4, JULIA STEWART, only daughter of Henry T. and Julia E. G. Moore, aged 6 months.

VAN BOKKELEN.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 10, of typhoid fever, JOHN A., son of Adrian H. and Deborah Van Bokkelen, in the 42d year of his age.

RAWSON.—In Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Sunday, April 6, Mrs. LYDIA RAWSON, widow of the late Capt. Abel Rawson, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, George S. Puffer, No. 130 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M.

WADE.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, April 4, Dr. SIDNEY WADE, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, April 7, at 11 o'clock, from the South 5th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 161.—April 5, 1862.
45, 56, 33, 13, 1, 2, 28, 4, 7, 73, 34, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 162.—April 5, 1862.
10, 63, 19, 49, 73, 55, 26, 61, 58, 43, 32, 8, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 160.—April 5, 1862.
3, 45, 59, 22, 49, 30, 38, 10, 1, 9, 66, 6.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 152.—April 5, 1862.
12, 43, 40, 21, 34, 13, 29, 46, 22, 57, 42, 75, 36.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Washington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

DO YOU EXPECTORATE BLOOD?—DO you Cough?
Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast and Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affections?
If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases. Sold by Druggists generally.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF ATTRACTIONS!
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!
ALL CREATION CHALLENGED!
A NEW PLAY,
A NEW PLAY,
A NEW PLAY,
A NEW PLAY,
Entitled
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
HOP O' MY THUMB;
or,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
in which the greatest contrast of living humanity ever seen in any age or country will be introduced.
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!

THE
$30,000
$30,000
$30,000
NUTT,
NUTT,
NUTT,
The smallest man of his age ever known, will APPEAR AS THE DWARF.
AND
MONS. BIBIN,
MONS. BIBIN,
MONS. BIBIN,
MONS. BIBIN,
MONS. BIBIN,
The world-renowned
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
BELGIAN GIANT,
The tallest man known within the last thousand years,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 368 BROADWAY,
have now open a large assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
IN
CLOTH, SILK, AND OTHER MATERIALS,
of the latest
PARIS STYLES AND HOME MANUFACTURES,
At very low prices.

Also—A choice assortment of
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
with a large variety of
STRIPE BROCHE FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR,
WITH OPEN CENTRES.
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE—OTHER STYLES, ABOUT
HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 368 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COMPRISING ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES
IN THE
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT
RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, 7TH INST., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
2,000 AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
2,000 worth 3c., will be sold for 1s 6d.
2,000 worth 3s. 6d., will be sold for 2s.
2,000 worth 4s., will be sold for 2s. 6d.
2,000 worth 5s., will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
2,000 Ladi s' Mourning Hem-Stitch Linen Handkerchiefs closing out at 2s.; usual price, 3s. and 4s

R. H. MACY
is now opening
250 dozen Ladies', Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy COLLARS.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal Canton Bloomers—Canton May Queen Hats—Boulevard Sombrera Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAW GOODS to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles at very low prices.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style Fancy Spring Hat Ribbons—Plain Cord Edge do.—Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full Stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS—LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.
RUCHES, HEAD DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, ... each.
2,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, ... to 25s. each.
2,000 pieces JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 2s. a yard, very cheap.
... pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
... pieces MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
Lace, Cambric; Swiss, Book, Nainsooks and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Finest stock of Fine Flannels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE UP UNDERCLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
Best CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
From Auction and otherwise,
1,000 dozen LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair—usual price 2s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior makes of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
His usual Spring assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening
A fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening,
FROM AUCTION,
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS.
POINTE LACE DO. THREAD, VEILS, INFANT'S ROBES, INFANT'S WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,
JUST OPENED.
500 embroidered linen collars, 50 cents, small sizes.
2,000 embroidered muslin collars, 5c. each, worth 75 cents.
600 embroidered jaconet collars, 75 cents, worth $1.
Fine Paris embroidered collars and sets, small sizes.
Breakfast and traveling collars and sets, new styles.
Infants' robes, waists, and muslin embroidered trimmings.
Thread, Pusher and Gunadine veils, in large variety.
Black thread, Guipure and French laces and edgings.
Black lace flouncings, Pusher and Mohair lace shawls.
Real point lace collars, from $2 and upwards.
Valenciennes laces, collars and sets.
Cuffs, ruffs, bands, &c., &c.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade, all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices, at
E. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
Invite the special attention of their friends and the public to their
LARGE CHOICE,
AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
For the gentlemen's wear, entirely
NEW STYLES,
Which they are willing to make up to order in their usual well known style of excellence, at
POPULAR PRICES.
No. 51 Walker-st.

WET GOODS—WET GOODS.
WET BLACK SILK,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES AND CURTAINS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the insurance companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, April 7,
PARIS PRINTED AND BROCHE GRENADINES,
FOR DRESSES, SHAWLS AND SUITES.
PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
RICH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND ARMURE POPLINS,
METALLIQUES, VALENCIAS, &c., &c.,
Received per last steamer.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
Plain, plaid and striped—the most durable and elegant material for Summer wear. Also, check wash Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes, Nankeens, Seersucker, Poupons, &c., at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY,
American Indian Goods, Fans, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer additional attractions
IN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c.
THE LATEST PARISIAN and CITY MADE STYLES.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of ready made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would solicit the special attention of cash buyers.
No. 59 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—SPRING BONNETS, SILK BONNETS AND STRAW BONNETS, AT BARGAINS. Misses' bonnets and children's hats, millinery goods at wholesale. Call and examine C. DINNS' Millinery, No. 881 Broadway, 3d, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
CLOAKS,
ON
TUESDAY, April 8,
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will open, at retail, in the new Mantilla Room,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 8,
their entire stock of
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
including all their Paris and London importations, together with an immense assortment of their own manufacture, being the most
FASHIONABLE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
DRILLINGS,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FOULARDS, POPLINS, DE LAINES,
METALLIQUES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES
&c., &c., &c.,
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS.
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NO. 368 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 7TH INST.,
AT RETAIL,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.

AT KINZEY'S.
SPRING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
Kinzey sells new style collars 12c., 14c., 25c.
Kinzey sells new style collars 37c., 50c., 75c.
Kiozey sells new style setts 50c., 75c., $1
Kinzey sells new style veils 25c., 37c., 50c.
Kinzey sells new style veils 75c., 88c., $1.
Kinzey sells breakfast caps 10c., 12c.
OPENING 300 STYLES
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Kinzey sells dress (grenadine 2c., 3c., 4c.
Kinzey sells dress trimming 8c., 10c., 12c.
Kinzey sells trimming ribbons 4c., 6c., 8c.
Kinzey sells bonnet ribbons 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c.
Kinzey sells bonnet ribbon 15c., 25c., 36c.
OPENING 1,000 PIECES
NEW RIBBONS.
OPENING NEW FLOWERS
OPENING BLOND LACES.
Kinzey sells best French frames 12½c.
Kinzey sells best bonnet frames 12½c.
Kinzey sells all the new shapes 12½c.
OPENING BONNET SILKS.
TARLETON S, CRAPES, AND MILLINERY GOODS.
OPENING STRAW BONNETS.
SPLIT STRAWS, PEDALS, LECHORNS,
FLORENCES, NEAPOLITANS, ROUGH
AND READYS, CANTONS, FANCY STRAWS,
PLAIT STRAWS, AND LOUTON.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
BLOOMERS AND PLAITS IN NEW STYLES.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Kinzey sells linen handkerchiefs 6c., 8c., 10c.
Kinzey sells French handkerchiefs 8c., 10c., 12c.
Kinzey sells hemstitch handkerchiefs 10c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Kinzey sells gents' linen hemmed 12c., 22c.
Kinzey sells handkerchiefs cheap.
OPENING CHEAP LOT.
Shirt bosoms 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 25c., 31c.,
Cord netts 18c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
25,000 pairs ladies, misses, and gents' cheap.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
12,000 pairs ladies, misses, and gents' cheap.
OPENING NEW STYLES IN GLOVES.
BAGS, PORTEMONNAIES, FANCY GOODS, POMADES, PERFUMERY, PINS, NEEDLES, COTTONS, &c.
GOODS FROM AUCTION DAILY,
MILLINERS SUPPLIED LOW.
ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Napkins, Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks, and India Twills.
They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for
BOYS' WEAR.
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankeens and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in the City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS.
Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK
AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Ladies will find a magnificent stock of
SPRING SACQUES and MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles.
At all prices, from $6 up
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ENGLISH PRINTS.
500 CASES HOFFLES, SCHWABBES, POTTERS, DALGLEISH, GRAFTONS, &c., &c.,
7-8 AND 9-8 PRINTS, IN NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS AND COLORINGS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
PER PACKAGE OR PIECE.
Received per last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOVELTIES IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Of every description now received—
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOHAIR [illegible]
STREET A[illegible]
CHILDREN'S SCARLET SHADES,
WILL [illegible] MONDAY, APRIL 7
A. T. STEWART & CO.

W[illegible] MONDAY—NEW DRESS [illegible] new shawls, new cur[illegible] and $20,000 worth of [illegible] Cash, for cash before the great [illegible] No. 343 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, OF EVERY KIND, AT RETAIL, MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESSES, SACQUES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
In Embroidered Collars, Sets, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
From auction,
at unusually low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalisation; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, (not) and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $4, per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855
For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A Congregational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application is made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or WM. B. DOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, New-York.—First session commences April 16, continues twenty weeks. Young ladies will here find superior advantages for comfort and learning. Eighty miles by rail from New-York. Diseonnt to Clergymen of 25 per cent. For circulars, address Principal: Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Port Jervis, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 11th inst., from 4 to 5 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.
MISS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This School, for Boarding Pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good, first-class institution at low rates. Military Drills are on the School Campus. Gold's Steam Heater warms the establishment. Session begins May 6.

JULIUS A. FOYS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Elizabeth, N. J. The Summer Session will open on the 5th of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Under the tuition of a native teacher, the French is made a spoken language. For circulars, further information, apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

PRINCIPALS AND MANAGERS OF Schools, Seminaries and Colleges, and all interested in Education—in re-establishing School or introducing and encouraging simple, thorough, efficient Teachers—can receive, by return mail, descriptive Educational Circulars to suit them, by addressing RICE & ANDREWS, Office National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 63 Cedar-st., or City addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 16. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 353 Water-st.; of W. J. Elpers, No. 282 Broadway, or of the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.—will commence its 33d term on WEDNESDAY, April 9. For circulars or information, address Rutgers Female Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL,—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL.—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a school or private family; she can give instruction in the French language, which she has learned at Paris, the German, the English branches, and if requested, in the first rudiments of music; satisfactory references given. Inquire No. 1236 Bowery, or address Box No. 23 Madison Post-office, Westchester Co., New-York.

AS GERMAN AND FRENCH GOVERNESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A well-educated German girl, (Protestant,) who also speaks French, and could teach children, desires a situation in a private family; has no objection to go as nurse or seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED IN A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Must be a single man, of unblemished moral character, and able to teach the classics and higher mathematics. Address LUTHER, Box No. 40 Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Penn.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FRENCH OR Swiss lady, well educated and capable of teaching French and music, is wanted as governess and companion in a family residing a short distance from this City. Address M. R. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation to teach young children in the English branches and music, and to make herself generally useful; country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address HOME W., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWledged ability in teaching, and with the best of reference from his last employer, desires a situation in a public school for the coming summer. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A CHURCH INSTITution; a communicant of the Episcopal Church, experienced and unmarried. Address M. A., No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonium, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by C. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BASS SINGER WANTED—ONE WITH A fine voice, a good reader, and perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Address, with name as in full particulars, BASS SINGER, Station F, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

THE HOME COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following packages of clothing for the Nation's freedmen: Women and Children at Port Royal—
A Friend, 1; Albany, 1; A Friend, 1; Andrew Knox, 1; Bucks co., Broadlyn, 1; American Missionary Association, 1; Mrs. Newbold, 1; American Sunday School Union, 2; Miss Johnson, Scotland, Penn., 1; Women's Central Relief Association, 1; Friends, 2; S. S. Morris, Agent, 4; H. A. Kelly, 1; A Friend, 1; Mrs. R. W. Griswold, 1; A Friend, 1; Boys and Girls Sabbath School, Shrewsbury, 1; Miss Merritt, 1; American Missionary Association, 1; First Congregational Church of Orange, 1; Lobdell & Brothers, 1; A. S. Barnes & Burr, 1; Miss Barnes, 1; [illegible] Church, 1.
[illegible] Committee,
No. 2 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business in either capacity. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as waitress; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call for two days at No. 362 2d-av., three pairs of stairs, back room, No. 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can be seen and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman of steady habits and obliging disposition, with the best of references, desires a situation (in City or country, any distance.) Will be found a thorough chambermaid and first-class washer and ironer. Any family requiring an efficient domestic will apply at No. 324 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate to a good place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up muslins very well; or would go as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can speak the German language well; would have no objection to travel with a family; is well accustomed to such; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 289 18th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., over the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable private family by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game and poultry, sauces, and all kinds of soups and desserts, and is an excellent baker; has lived several years in the City; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; her fellow-servant as second waitress and housemaid; wages $9 and $7. Would wish to go in one family. Call at No. 184 East 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent hand at bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; she thoroughly understands her business, would assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go with a family to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country—also, the same situation wanted by a colored woman, both have good reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Call at No. 11 Cross-st., Room No. 17.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; is used in the kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 144 4th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., basement, in the rear. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do general housework, or good plain cooking, for a small family, and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; reference unexceptionable; wishes to remain in the City or country. Apply to Mr. Hendrickson, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., over the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable private family by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game and poultry, sauces, and all kinds of soups and desserts, and is an excellent baker; has lived several years in the City; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; her fellow-servant as second waitress and housemaid; wages $9 and $7. Would wish to go in one family. Call at No. 184 East 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent hand at bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can be seen and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman of steady habits and obliging disposition, with the best of references, desires a situation (in City or country, any distance.) Will be found a thorough chambermaid and first-class washer and ironer. Any family requiring an efficient domestic will apply at No. 324 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate to a good place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up muslins very well; or would go as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can speak the German language well; would have no objection to travel with a family; is well accustomed to such; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 289 18th-st., corner 6th-av.

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FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such (not exceeding the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which amounts to three thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of the Charter amendatory Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of the William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Bidders who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES, QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,

No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

Has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—The undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine (now unified the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, up to the 20th of April.

HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, 25 William-st., (Room 9, 2d floor,)
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both inclusive, in preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Milwaukee April 30, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1862.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

By order. T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. B. BIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by

E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER—7 30-100 U. S. Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $5,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and General Broker, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance to the office in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 7,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

43 Exchange Ins.	$30	80 Firemen's Ins. Co.	$17
50 Jersey City Ins.	50	20 Commerce Ins.	100
100 N. Y. & N. H. R.	100	50 Met. Gas Light	100
50 Tradesmen's Bank	40	25 Man. & Mer. Bank	100
50 Lenox Insurance	25	50 Standard Ins	50
20 Continental Ins.	100	20 Astor Ins. Co.	25

20 N. H. & N. Lon. R., 100.
$2,500 Logan Co. Manufacturing and Mining Co. bonds.
$4,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 P cent. Bonds.
$2,400 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale THURSDAY, April 10, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.
Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

UNCURRENT MONEY.
TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,618,749 20
Overdrafts		62 09
Due from Banks		85,187 64
Due from the Directors of the Bank	131,741 31	
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		382,263 26
Specie		155,864 06
Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks in Exchanges		323,930 63
Stocks: New-York City and State and United States Stocks and Treasury Notes		1,557,665 09
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		29,502 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		6,846 12
United States Demand Notes		24,700 00
Total		$6,315,776 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$417,300	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$417,300	
Less Notes on hand	142,157	275,142 00
Profits		63,876 38
Due to Banks		328,364 93
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		4,307,666 08
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,103 75
Total		$6,375,776 09

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier, of the BROADWAY BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business in New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 4th day of April, 1862. (Signed,) MATT'S BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,024,297 88
Overdrafts		1,824 82
Due from Banks and Bankers		28,359 76
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$87,984 95	
Due from Brokers	7,000 00	
Real Estate		138,099 84
Specie		245,063 37
Cash Items, viz., principally Checks on other Banks received in course of business		394,630 31
Stocks		737,934 84
Bills of Solvent Banks		22,368 00
Loss and Expense Account		5,567 63
Total		$2,648,146 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$750,000 00
Circulation Registered	$305,176	
Less Notes on hand	32,072	273,104 00
Profits		37,251 42
Due to Banks		467,042 31
Due Depositors on demand		1,122,185 56
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Sinking Fund		8,563 16
Total		$2,648,146 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tempore*, and GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, a banking association located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tem.*
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of April, 1862.

R. M. HEDDEN, Notary Public.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and all literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any other, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at Room No. 7, City Hall, on Wednesday, 2d of April, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for the erection of a public market at the foot of Jefferson-st., East River. Many of the parties interested in the subject were present, when it was agreed to adjourn until MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at the same time and place, in order to afford all parties interested an opportunity to be present, and state their views to the Committee. The attendance of all persons interested is respectfully requested, in order that the Committee may report their conclusions to the Board at the earliest practicable moment.

JAMES REED,
WILLIAM WALSH,
JOHN D. ATTWELL,
Committee on Markets.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of DEMARAY & CRANE for the benefit of their creditors: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of DEMARAY & CRANE, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated April 5, 1862.

ap7-law6w* THOS. J. NORTHALL, Assignee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMAIN,
Committee on Sewers.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,618 26
Assets	1,071,518 23

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec. GEORGE F. HOPE, Pres't.
CYRUS PEIRCE, Assistant Sec.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequence, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

Who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAIRIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULLIN, General Agent for the United States, 129 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance, also 6 Gay Hill-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWELLS' French Preventive, the important invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Market-place, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical impositions and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIL, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Advocate and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive, an important invention for married or single—price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? If so, DR. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while ignorant of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a sure remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. For Salt Rheum, &c., Tar Ointment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Remedy. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. SWARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated, to less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure, the great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confinement or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in two cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; cures without the particularly disagreeable preparations of the day, and relieves the system that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a positive vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $50 and upwards, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,352 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 31-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ALEX. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 26c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive Interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 600 times, for 28 cents. [silver.] Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office Mass.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$90	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$95	Steerage to Paris	$35
First cabin to Hamburg	$95	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; In London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOLE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862.

VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NORFOLK TURTLE MERRIMAC.

Important Particulars Regarding the Damage She Sustained.

More Formidable Armament Preparing.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES.

JEFF. DAVIS ON PAROLED PRISONERS.

How the Confederates Assert they Were Cheated.

On board the correspondent sends us a [illegible] Memphis *Appeal* of March 30, and a Memphis *Appeal* of the 31st, from which we make these important extracts:

"THE NORFOLK TURTLE."

From the Charleston Mercury.

The iron-clad steamer *Virginia* cost $165,000 to fit her up, and in one day destroyed over $1,100,000 worth of Yankee property. She lost her prow in striking the *Ericsson* a shattering blow, and not by running against the *Cumberland*. This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be as good, if not better, than ever. We give an extract from a private letter from Mr. John C. Pemran, the naval constructor, to a friend in this city. He writes:

"Considerable little encouragement from any one while the *Virginia* was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; but the most wise said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer; and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her; but I knew what I was about, and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many sleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose blessings on my efforts I have many times invoked.

I must say I was astonished at the success of the *Virginia*. She destroyed the *Cumberland* in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the *Congress* was captured. The *Minnesota* would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the *Virginia* could not get at her.

The *Virginia* steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles more per hour than it ever was. She is very comfortable; there is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the officers are highly pleased."

The *Virginia* is now in the dry-dock for repairs. Her iron plates are said to have withstood, with the most complete success, the effects of the terrific cannonading of the enemy, some of the sections only being riven. Her smoke-stack and ventilators were riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant describes them, of huge nutmeg graters. We are glad to learn from the Norfolk *Day Book* that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond for the *Virginia*, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot weighing 380 pounds.

The shot is of wrought iron, long, and has a steel point. This point is not conical, as in the common rifle cannon-ball, but shaped like that of the ordinary instrument for punching iron. Recent experiments show this to be a very ugly weapon, even against thick iron plates. The gun for this new projectile, with the two Armstrong guns, put aboard the *Virginia* since she returned from Newport's News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to being perfectly shot and shell proof.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th, says: "Private information from Norfolk assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idle, and that when she makes her second excursion it will fall with crushing effect upon the old hulks of the Federal navy. Since her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breathe freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from Burnside."

MACAULAY-ISH.—The Norfolk *Day Book* concludes an article on the new principles of warfare established by the late naval battle, as follows:

"As for the stone fortifications and earthworks, they are doomed to become mere objects of curious regret, studied as monuments of an obsolete system of warfare, and interesting to itinerant artists in search of the picturesque."

JACKSON'S DEFEAT AT WINCHESTER.

The Memphis *Appeal* publishes the following dispatches:

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, March 26.

Charleston papers of this morning contain the following dispatch from Richmond, 25th, which says:

Gov. LETCHER has received a dispatch, which says that at half-past 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, "Stone Wall" JACKSON engaged the enemy, 18,000 strong, at Barton's Mills, five miles this side of Manchester.

After 4 severe battle JACKSON was compelled to retreat, with a heavy loss of men and officers.

Capt. ANTRUM, wounded and a prisoner; Lieuts. DALLE and WATSON, Fifth Virginia, killed; Capt. BURR, Maj. JACKSON, and Lieut. WILLIAMS missing, supposed killed.

Our loss about two hundred.

Gen. JACKSON retreated to Cedar Creek, leaving his baggage in his rear. The enemy was advancing.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 26.

A dispatch has just been received at the War Department in the city, from Gen. Joe. E. JOHNSTON, which states that the Federals were repulsed with great loss. Gen. JACKSON held the field, having lost 200 killed and wounded. He fell back the same evening, under cover of the night, to Cedar Creek. JACKSON's force did not exceed 6,000.

It comments as follows:

"We have two reports from the recent battle in the valley of Virginia. That of our regular correspondent is, it will be seen, founded upon official intelligence received at the War Department, from Gen. JOHNSTON and is favorable—really indicating a victory for the Confederate arms. The retreat of Gen. JACKSON was a move which was the necessary result of the evacuation of Manassas, and had been ordered some days previous."

PAROLED REBEL PRISONERS TO FIGHT.

THAT MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 19.

We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government *be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for independence.*

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. FISH and AMES to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our Government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose, Messrs. CONRAD and SANDON were deputed by our Government as Commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently, a letter from Gen. WOOL was addressed to Gen. MEADE, informing him that he (Gen. WOOL) had *full authority* to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. HOWARD COSB was then appointed by the Government to mediate with Gen. WOOL, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each Government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our Government *has released some three hundred prisoners above those exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two Governments being so much in our favor.* At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, Gen. COBB had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages, (among them Col. CORCORAN,) who were *en route* from points further South than Richmond to go North under a flag of truce to Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been exchanged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, *not one of our privateersmen have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been thrown into the interior, where they are still confined.*

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justice and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.

From various North Carolina papers we have these particulars of Gen. BURNSIDE's victory:

The enemy's gunboats first appeared in sight on Wednesday afternoon, at a point known as [illegible] Creek, and commenced shelling the woods in that direction. A company of Cavalry, Capt. [illegible] Commander, stationed here as pickets, were ordered to retire. Two of his men were [illegible] in the heel.

Thursday the fleet advanced as far as Fort Dixie, a strong fortification, mounting four heavy guns, distant from Newbern about five miles. This fort was surrounded by a breastwork, and though shelled for three or four hours during the afternoon, by the enemy's gunboats, was manfully defended until dark, when the enemy's fire ceased. At night it was discovered that the enemy were landing in heavy force. *One estimate is that they sent ashore twenty thousand infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and thirty pieces of field artillery.* It was deemed impossible to hold this post against such a force, aided by the gunboats, so the guns were spiked and the position abandoned.

Friday morning the fighting was commenced at early dawn, and continued until 10½ o'clock, when our forces, *being almost completely surrounded by an army outnumbering them at least three to one, splendidly armed, disciplined, equipped and officered, were compelled to retreat. The retreat, we hear, was well conducted at first, and in good order, but finally became a rout.*

Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted thirteen heavy guns, two of them rifled 32-pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mounted eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Capt. EBAUGH's Company B, First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Capt. E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they were thrown down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Capt. MAYO losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern, mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minstrels, under the command of CHARLES O. WHITE, Manager. This battery fired but twice, and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minstrels are missing. It is thought they were taken prisoners. Their names are given us as Prof. ISABELLA, JAMES WOOD and FRANK HINAMAN.

Col. AVERY's Regiment, the Thirty-Third, suffered severely, and fought well. Col. AVERY and Maj. HOKE are reported killed. We trust that it is not so, but fear that it is. Col. LEE was reported killed, but we learn that this is not so. His horse is said to have been killed under him, and this, no doubt, gave rise to the report that he had been killed. His regiment also stood as long as standing was possible. Col. VANCE's Regiment was so placed, we think, that it did not get into the main battle, but also so that it had to cut its way out by some of the hardest kind of fighting. It did do so. *Our cavalry, we fear, did not do as they ought to have done. They did no good at all. Perhaps they did harm. They were not in the fight at all.*

Our loss in persons known to be killed and wounded is, perhaps, one hundred to one hundred and fifty. *The enemy's is reported at anything from six hundred to sixteen hundred.* The first panic reports, which represented a large number of our people as being taken prisoners, appear to be almost wholly without foundation. The whole number of prisoners will not reach two hundred.

It is said that the enemy was piloted through a swamp on our left by a mulatto; at any rate, they were piloted by somebody who knew the country, and there is not wanting suspicion attaching itself to some white person or persons. The artillery companies behaved well. Of course, our heavy guns had to be abandoned, and some of our field guns also. LATHAM's Battery is said to have worked great havoc among the enemy. BRAGG's Battery lost some of its pieces, as did LATHAM's. We believe the horses were killed.

The all-sufficient explanation of our defeat was, *want of men.* With the militia, they outnumbered us nearly five to one—leaving out the militia, they outnumbered us nearly six to one. After SINCLAIR's regiment left, those who bore the brunt of the battle were outnumbered fully seven to one. That, under these circumstances, we could hold our position permanently, was not in the range of possibility. Whether it was worth while to make a fight at all, with such a disparity of force, is a question.

The railroad bridge, across Nense River, was not burned until all our troops had crossed, except those whose escape had been effectually cut off by the Yankees. The railroad bridge is said to have been an elegant structure, and of a most substantial character. It was burnt by a raft, upon which was piled 200 barrels spirits of turpentine and 150 bales of cotton. The torch was applied, and the raft set adrift, and in a few moments it lay alongside the piers of the bridge, and the costly fabric was wrapped in flames from end to end.

The turnpike bridge across the river was also burnt by our forces.

The Gaston House, the Washington Hotel, many churches, and the greater portion of the town, is in ashes. A lad, who left Friday night and reached Petersburgh yesterday morning, says the Yankees were busily engaged in endeavoring to check the progress of the flames, and it was thought that some few houses would be saved, at least enough to shelter the demons who have invaded the place.

All the cotton, about 200 bales, and 1,500 barrels of resin and turpentine, besides naval stores, were destroyed.

The theatre, it is said, escaped destruction. Here the Yankees secured about twenty-five kegs of gunpowder, which had been stored there for the manufacture of cartridges.

The steamer *Post Boy* was destroyed by the Confederates, but the *Albermarle*, with a schooner in tow, loaded with commissary stores, was taken by the gunboats of the enemy.

It is said that BURNSIDE sent in a couple of officers, under a white flag, to declare to the people that they would not be molested, nor would their property be interfered with. It was stated, however, that all soldiers or other persons found with arms in their hands would be arrested.

The *Daily Progress* office falls into the hands of the enemy; but the proprietor, Mr. PENNINGTON, had thrown all the type into pi, and so disabled the press that it could not be used.

Seven trains left Newbern for Goldsboro' Friday forenoon, all crowded to overflowing. A shell from the enemy's gunboats fell within twenty-five feet of the last train as it moved off.

All the rolling stock of the railroad was saved, and quite a number remained in the town. Women and children were overtaken by the trains many miles from Newbern, some in vehicles of various kinds, and many on foot. The people, with but few exceptions, say they prefer death to living in Newbern under Yankee rule.

The obstructions which had been placed in Neuse River, gave the Yankees no annoyance whatever. They have Swiss pilots, and threaded the channel with as much facility as our own boats.

GOLDSBORO', Wednesday, March 19.

A flag of truce boat brings information that the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners during the recent battle was 500. *Burnside admits that the Yankee loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was* 1,500.

Major CRAWFORD, of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, was the only field officer killed. Col. AVERY was made prisoner.

THE WAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A Memphis correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes some interesting letters with regard to the movements of the war in the Valley of the Mississippi. In a letter dated Memphis, March 18, he says:

"We have important news from the Tennessee River. Your worst anticipations in my letter of yesterday that the enemy had landed a few regiments at Savannah, a small town on the east side of the river, about thirty miles from here. We now hear that thirty-two transports, under convoy of a gunboat, passed up the river by Reynoldsburgh, in Humphries County, Monday evening last. Fourteen other transports passed up during the night, and others again on Tuesday morning, but in what number, I am not informed. The boats were laden with troops, artillery, cavalry, wagons, mules, &c., and were making, it is believed, for Savannah. Some regiments have also been thrown forward to Paris, about thirty miles southwest from Fort Henry, and on the direct line to Memphis.

This looks as if Gen. Buell did not intend to let the grass grow under his feet. With the present stage of water in the Tennessee River, the gunboats cannot ascend beyond Eastport; yet it is evident a bold rush will be made to reach the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and to gain a position to turn our forces and defences on the Mississippi. Meanwhile Gen. HALLECK is massing a heavy force in the rear of New-Madrid, on the west bank of the river, and below Island No. 10.

Thus, it will be seen, the enemy has put in motion two heavy columns—one on either side of the Mississippi—and that they are gradually moving southward. BUELL's Division, owing to the facilities afforded by the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, has made greater progress than HALLECK's, which has many physical difficulties to encounter and overcome. The effect of BUELL's advance, however, is to help on HALLECK.

We shall never be able to stop the progress of the enemy until we are strong enough to hold both banks of the river; for if he be allowed to pass us on one side, and gain the river below, he may at any time cut off our communications, and virtually close the water-way by his field batteries. *When shall we be able to make a successful stand, and check and drive him back? Not, I fear, until large reinforcements shall have reached the field.* It is easy enough to block the way against the Federal gunboats, but closing the river does not prevent the land forces from moving on. We must not only hold the river against the gunboats, but by opposing equal forces to the columns advancing down on either bank, check and drive them back. To do this will require a large army, and the utmost skill and energy. The accounts from the river above are conflicting. For the present, I can only say it may be found necessary, in a few days, to make some other changes in our positions before we take up a final line of defence. *It will require thousands of lives and millions of money to repair the loss of Forts Henry and Donelson. It was through those neglected gateways the Trojan horse was introduced.*

The announcement is made that President Davis is coming to Tennessee to assist in expelling him from our borders. He cannot come too soon. But we need men and arms more than leaders. JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD, Lynch and Davis will lead us on to victory, if anybody [illegible] no one doubts, if they [illegible] Nevertheless, it is well the [illegible] Already the announcement [illegible] happiest effect in the *Southwest*, [illegible] well known and exceedingly popular. [illegible] been called out as militia, are answering [illegible] in large numbers, under the belief that the President will be here to lead in person.

[illegible] continue to come in. Many of the plantation bells used for indicating the time and calling the negroes together, weigh from 100 to 500 pounds, and are composed of the best metal for cannon.

Boats arriving here are not permitted to land their cargoes, except of certain kinds, and the cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., now in the city, are being sent to places of safety. All this can have but one meaning: We are clearing the decks for the mighty struggle just ahead of us.

We have good news from Mississippi. *The planters are piling up their cotton, and getting it ready for the faggot the moment the enemy advances.* They are also sending their slaves up the river to work on the fortifications; and they say they are ready to make any sacrifices the Government may require. Should the invader continue his advance, he will be lighted on his way by frowning batteries and blazing cotton, which shall be unto him a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. The little cotton at this point is being shipped to the Sunk Lands in the upper St. Francis river, in Missouri, where it will be beyond the reach of friend or foe, except in the wet season, and may be easily destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the first accounts received here of the battle in Arkansas were not wholly reliable. At first we were led to believe the Confederates had been victorious; then that it was a drawn battle; and now it is feared it was a disaster. The superintendent of the telegraph line from Memphis to Little Rock, left here to-day. It is reported that the line would be extended to-day to Fayetteville, in which event he may expect additional news to-morrow. Arrangements are approaching completion to procure and send forward dispatches from Fort Smith, and the Upper Arkansas, with greater speed and certainty than they have been coming heretofore.

Capt. JOHN MORGAN was sent, a few days ago, on a scout with a detachment of his squadron near Laverno, and had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets—killing 17, and taking about as many prisoners. Capt. MORGAN was entering the turnpike from a lane, and was alone, when he suddenly came in contact with a cavalier, who said to MORGAN, "Halt and dismount!" The reply was, "I am Capt. JOHN MORGAN, and do not obey Federal commands; draw your pistol, Sir; we are upon an equality." The Federal replied: "We are not, Sir"—at the same time making a quick motion with his hand to his side—when the valiant Captain fired, and "down went a Federal meetin'house!" He fell dead, and turned out to be the veritable Capt. WILSON, of BUELL's staff, who planted the Federal flag on the Capitol of Nashville.

THE VALLEY TO BE DEFENDED.

From the Memphis Appeal.

We learn from an officer, whose position gives him many facilities for obtaining correct information, that Gen. VAN DORN is rapidly concentrating his forces, and will immediately move to Pocahontas. His object is to move against New-Madrid, and assist in defending the great Valley of the Mississippi. It is far more important that we should hold the Mississippi than the hills and swamps in Southwestern Missouri.

It may not be strictly proper to refer to movements of this character, but our military authorities will see the importance of quieting the apprehensions of the people of the Southwest. We have never participated in the uneasiness felt by many for the safety of the Valley; but that considerable alarm has prevailed in many quarters, which it were well to allay, cannot be denied. Having arrested the further progress of Gen. CURTIS in the wilds of the West, we trust that the gallant VAN DORN will be equally successful in checking the movements of Gen. POPE at New-Madrid.

DES ARC, Ark., Tuesday, March 25.

The troops are gathering in large numbers at Jacksonport and Rocshonias. They are in the highest spirits, in prospect of immediate service. Gen. VAN DORN and Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON are preparing for an early movement on some point on the Mississippi River.

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Savannah Republican March 21.

Official information was received here yesterday of the landing of 1,000 of the enemy at Bluffton, early in the morning. Later accounts, brought by passengers on the Charleston train, state that a courier arrived at Hardeesville, in the afternoon, with the intelligence that 15,000 were landed from their gunboats, and were preparing for a march upon the railroad.

There was considerable bustle in the city last night, indicating that some of the Georgia boys were about to have a chance to participate in the fight. We shall, perhaps, hear of important developments during the day.

Most of our readers have probably already heard of the capture, on Edisto Island, of Lieut.-Col. BENNETT, of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieut. KINEY, of the Forty-seventh New-York, and a Mr. WILLIS, an "United States Government agent" to steal cotton from the sea islands. These worthies had wandered in a buggy about three hundred yards from their camp near the Baby House, when they were pounced upon, and carried off in triumph by three of our Frog Level scouts. Up to this time we have been silent with regard to this capture, in compliance with a request from headquarters. In this connection, the following letter and inclosure from Gen. EVANS, will be read with interest.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
ADAMS' RUN, S. C.,
March 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

In order to let the civilized world know the character of the enemy we are fighting, I would ask you to publish the inclosed instructions, found on the person of the captive, BENJAMIN WILLIS, of the State of Maine, United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. G. EVANS,
Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. RESIDENT AGENT,
HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA,
February 8, 1862.

Mr. Benjamin Willis, Port Royal:

You will proceed to North Edisto Island, with Col. NOBLE, and assist Mr. GILLIS REYNOLDS and Mr. BRAYTON in collecting cotton and other property on the island, and performing such other service as they may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. REYNOLDS,
Lieut.-Col. 1st Regt. R. I. Artillery,
United States Resident Agent.

A true copy:
N. G. EVANS,
Brig.-Gen. Com. Third Military District, S. C.

The Savannah *News*, of March 21, states that the enemy have erected a battery on the Martello Tower, on Tybee Island, *which threw a shell over Fort Pulaski.* They have also erected a battery on Decent Creek, southeast of Fort Pulaski, near Lazaretto Creek, *on old hulk, which it is thought will also throw shot over the fort.* The *Republican* says:

"The Yankees have been quite busy in our river, both above and below Fort Pulaski. They have one rifle cannon on an old hulk, near Decent Island, 2½ miles south of Fort Pulaski; one on the Martello Tower, and a battery of daingrene and ostumbleads on the point of Tybee; and a battery on Daufuskie Island, apparently of four guns."

The fleet at Tybee consists of one ship-of-war, one bark discouraging, and two coal schooners of the point. On Thursday week the rifled cannon on the Martello Tower was fired once at a boat near the north wharf of Cockspur, twice at the hospital, and once at the Fort, neither shot taking effect. No additional batteries have been erected in the river above the Fort.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

The Savannah *Republican*, of March 21, states that the enemy's gunboats were up to Darien, Friday last, and, without committing any depredations, returned, and are now at Doboy. The enemy have not landed in any force at Brunswick, but keep pretty close to their boats, which are anchored in the Sound.

At last accounts there were no Federals at St. Mary's. Being satisfied with their experiment in the river, they returned to Fernandina, where they are at present.

A man named SEAMAN, who piloted the gunboat *Ottawa* up the St. Mary's, was brought to Savannah in custody of officers, Saturday evening. He pleads that the Federals impressed him, and forced him to pilot their boat up the river, and that he escaped from them at the first opportunity that was offered. He is now in jail, and will soon undergo an examination. He says there were 119 men on board the gunboat, 47 of whom were killed by our sharpshooters from the banks of the river, and many wounded. The *Ottawa* was armed with four 24-pound brass pieces, and one large pivot gun, and the men had cutlasses and pistols. They buried their killed on Cumberland Island.

The Savannah *Republican* of March 27 says the Yankees are in full possession of St. John's River, Fla. About twenty-five hundred Federals, at Jacksonville, tore up the railroad, using the iron for the defence of the city.

A special dispatch from Baldwin, Fla., says a small detachment of Confederates stole on a Yankee picket guard near Jacksonville, killing four and capturing three. Lieut. STRANGE and three Confederates were wounded, it is feared mortally.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"Ship Island has proved a graveyard to the enemy, even in midwinter. The first army which they landed there was half destroyed by disease, the second is sharing the same fate. The equinoctial storm which is now upon us will be over in a few days, and then will commence all along our Southern seaboard the joint reign of mosquitoes and malaria. The enemy will fail to get into the interior, and will be compelled to move their forces to higher latitudes. We have seen their last naval expedition for the present season. No other will be sent out; and those already on the coast must in a few weeks beat a retreat.

There will, therefore, be a great concentration of their armies, and consequently of our own during the Summer. The greatest battles ever fought on the American continent, and as great as ever occurred on the globe, will be fought on the plains of Piedmont, Virginia, during the campaign now opened. We are on the threshold of great events, and our people will bear themselves in a manner worthy of the cause and the crisis."

DAVIS AND WIGFALL

From the Mobile War Spirit.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, is one of that sort of men, we take it whose bump of reverence has no large development to impress him with an uncomfortable feeling of awa in the presence of greatness. We will describe a scene between him and the President, as it was described to us:

WIGFALL—DAVIS, you are a great man, a smart man, a heap smarter than I am.

THE PRESIDENT—(Replies with a nasal grunt not susceptible of being indicated by any combination of the letters of the alphabet.)

WIGFALL—DAVIS, you are a mighty knowing man, but if I were in your place, as the Chief Magistrate of this struggling young republic, I would know a sight more than you do, and a great deal that you won't.

THE PRESIDENT—(Putting on an air of prim indignity, replies with two grunts.)

WIGFALL—DAVIS, If I were President, as you are, I should deem it a duty I should owe to my country, to know something of what others know. I would put myself in free and easy communication with men of mind, whether in official or private station, to seek information from them, and learn their views concerning public affairs, in order that I might profit by them in the conduct of the great affairs of State. No man is so omniscient but that he may learn something by association and free converse with his fellows.

(Exit the President consulting his watch.)

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sunday, March 16.

The Yankees have kept us on the *qui vive* for the last week. They have shown themselves several times in front of our works, and have once or twice placed their pickets in sight of our own. Yesterday, CARTER's East Tennessee regiment of tories crossed at Big Creek or Wheeler's Gap, twenty-five miles below this place, and surprised and captured two companies of Confederate cavalry, together with their commander, Lieut.-Col. WHITE. This is another of those incidents of too frequent occurrence in this war, where disasters have occurred through a neglect of proper guards, or from negligence of the sentinels. The particulars of the affair are not known, but it is reported that some fighting occurred, with a loss of three or on each side. The horses of the men captured, and seventeen extra horses, accoutrements, &c., were taken. How long shall these things be permitted?

The enemy manifests but little disposition to attack this position.

The health of the post is improving. There are very few sick in the old Ninth regiment, and they are mostly convalescent.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH has not yet arrived here. He is looked for every day.

Maj. BOWDRE, who has been to Richmond with dispatches, returned yesterday. He brings us the confirmation of PRICE's victory, and of McCULLOCH's death. I, and all who have at heart their country's good, unite with you in rejoicing at the tardy act of justice that has at last given a major-general's commission to the sleepless and invincible Missourian.

FROM NASHVILLE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have seen private letters from Nashville, Tenn., which say that the Yankees have lost over four hundred men since the occupation of that city. The picket duty of the enemy is done by brigades; every straggler is taken off. It is said that but few stores are kept open in the city, and that scarcely any one is to be seen on the streets. But two Union flags were hoisted by citizens; and the letters of the Nashville patriots say that these were "pulled down by little boys."

Gen. McCOOK sent his card to Miss ——, asking to renew a former acquaintance. The reply of the lady was, "That she could recognize no invader of her State even as an acquaintance." These exhibitions of patriotism and fire on the part of the people of Nashville are very delightful, but rather late in the day for any practical good.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now infest that city have been committing outrageous depredations on property. A few nights since, the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South. The community were greatly shocked and incensed at this outrage, we are informed, and made complaint to the Military Governor of the city, but obtained no redress. It is said that the Catholics in Nashville are intensely Southern in their feelings, and have, without exception, treated the Lincolnites with the most supreme contempt. This, probably, may have excited the ire as well as the thievishness of the villains.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

GEN. TILGHMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FORT HENRY, Feb. 6, 1862.

Col. W. W. Marshall, A. A. General C. S. A., Bowling Green:

SIR: Through the courtesy of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding Federal forces, I am permitted to communicate with you in relation to the result of the action between the fort under my command and at this place, and the Federal gunboats, on yesterday. At 11 o'clock and 40 minutes on yesterday morning, the enemy engaged the fort with seven gunboats, mounting fifty-four guns. I promptly returned their fire with the eleven guns from Fort Henry bearing on the river. The action was maintained with great bravery by the force under my command until 10 minutes before 2 P. M., at which time I had but four guns fit for service. At 5 minutes before 2, finding it impossible to maintain the fort, and wishing to spare the lives of the gallant men under my command, and on consultation with my officers, I surrendered the fort. Our casualties are small. The effect of our shot was severely felt by the enemy, who use superior and overwhelming force alone gave them the advantage.

The surrender of Fort Henry involves that of Capt. TAYLOR, Lieut. WARD, Lieut. WELLER, and one other officer of artillery; Capts. HAYDEN and MILLER, of the engineers; Capts. H. L. JONES and McLAUGHLIN, Quartermaster's Department; A. A. A. Gen. MCCONNICO, and myself, with some fifty privates and twenty sick, together with all the munitions of war in and about the fort.

I communicate this result with deep regret, but feel that I performed my whole duty in the defence of my post.

I take occasion to bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and men under my command. They maintained their position with the most unexampled bravery, as long as there was any hope of success. I take this great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies and consideration shown by Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT and Commander FOOTE, and the officers under their command. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

COTTON BY WAY OF TENNESSEE.

We find the following in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer:*

ATLANTA, March 18, 1862.

Maj. John S. Rowland, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad:

SIR: I am informed that certain speculators, mostly citizens of Tennessee, who are believed to be enemies of our cause, are purchasing large quantities of cotton, for shipment to points in that State, with a view, it is supposed, of placing it within the reach of the Federal troops.

You are, therefore, directed to suspend the shipment of cotton over the Western and Atlantic Road till further order; and to give public notice that the road will not receive cotton for shipment. As it is better that the cotton remain upon the plantations, you will also refuse to receive any upon the line of the road, for storage, in any depot or other building belonging to the road. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT W. & A. R.,
ATLANTA, Ga., March 21, 1862.

I am directed by His Excellency Gov. BROWN to suspend the shipment of cotton over the W. and A. R. Therefore no cotton will be received for storage in any of the depots, or in any of the platforms, or buildings belonging to this road. It would be well for agents or owners of cotton, now lying about the depots, or on the platforms on the line of the road, to have it removed forthwith to some warehouse or other place of safety, as the road will not be accountable for loss by fire or otherwise.

JOHN S. ROWLAND, Superintendent.

It is but justice to that community to say, that as soon as these facts were ascertained, a special meeting of the Common Council was called to deliberate upon the matter, and to request the Mayor to prevent any further shipments of the fleecy king. Public sentiment is most decidedly opposed to any surreptitious attempts to evade the cotton blockade, and the man who has the hardihood to undertake it the task will be held up to the scorn he merits. It is to be hoped that these Tennesseans were loyal men, and legitimately engaged; but it is certainly a strange freak of judgment which could induce a thorough-going financier to make large investments, such as these, with the probability staring him in the face that his goods will be captured by the advancing enemy in less than thirty days.

The Construction of Iron Clad Ships.

Secretary WELLES has sent to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs the following communication:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 25, 1862.

SIR: In my report of July 4, 1861, I had the honor to present to the consideration of Congress and the country the matter of iron-clad steamers for naval purposes. A sum of money was appropriated at that session to build one or more armored iron or steel-clad ships or floating steam-batteries. This appropriation, intended as experimental, resulted in ordering three armored vessels of different construction. One of these three has been built under a contract with this Department, and arrived in Hampton Roads in time to be of great service to the country, in driving into port the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, clad in armor. This memorable conflict is the first which has taken place between vessels protected with iron, and the results to be deduced from it are so important that I feel impelled to submit some general views in writing to your Committee.

First—Steam has become such an indispensable element in naval warfare that vessels propelled by sails only are considered useless for war purposes. The last sailing vessel built on the navy yard was the *Constellation*, commenced in 1853, and completed in August, 1855.

Second—Steam vessels of war, unless protected from the enemy's shot and shell, can make but feeble resistance to, and must surrender when assailed by, an iron-clad vessel.

Third—The navy, as it exists at present, cannot successfully contend against a power employing iron-clad vessels, and consequently cannot meet the requirements of the country.

Fourth—I deem it imperative that we should forthwith commence the construction of armored vessels on a scale commensurate with the great interests at stake.

Fifth—The Department, under date of Feb. 20, 1862, advertised for plans, which are now being received, developing the ingenuity and skill of our countrymen; I have faith that they will produce models for a class of vessels for home defence and for sea service that will secure to our country equality if not preeminence in naval construction.

Sixth—The heaviest ordnance in present use is not sufficiently heavy and powerful to break and destroy the armature now placed upon vessels; we shall, therefore, be compelled to increase the calibre of our guns until a size be attained which will crush any armature that can be borne by a vessel. I have already given orders to construct 15 and 20-inch guns, but their manufacture is attended with great difficulties, and requires the highest skill to attain success. There are but few establishments in the country willing to undertake the manufacture of these guns, and they can produce but a small number. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that an appropriation of $500,000 be made to extend the grounds and to build furnaces at the Washington Navy-yard, where some of the lathes and turning machines are already in operation. In that event, the anchors and cables now manufactured at that yard should be transferred to some other station, leaving nothing to be manufactured but guns, ordnance stores, and matters pertaining thereto. A civil assistant to the ordnance of the yard at a salary of $1,800 per annum, and one clerk at $1,400, and one clerk at $1,200 per annum, are recommended.

Seventh—The Department proposes to construct a few vessels of light draught, great speed and heavy armament, for the Western waters; also a class for harbor defence, and to operate upon the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, which shall be as far as possible invulnerable, each armed with 15-inch guns. And finally, it proposes to attempt an ocean steamer, possessed of the same sailing and armored properties, armed with guns of 20-inches calibre. The two latter classes also to be used as rams.

Eighth—Assuming that an enemy can always construct ships and vessels similar to our own, and that he can also attack us upon the seaboard with a superior naval force concentrated at the point selected to be attacked, and that forts, however skillfully constructed, and whatever the calibre of the guns mounted thereon, cannot be relied upon to sink every iron-clad vessel which attempts to pass the line of fire at high speed, it becomes absolutely essential that we should resort to mechanical means to clear our ports at the points where the forts are constructed. The attention of our people once invited to such a project, will no doubt give us a simple plan to do this at will, without injury to the harbor, or hindrance to commerce.

Ninth—I ask the Committee to consider the important subject of procuring iron plates for the armature of vessels. It is believed there are but few, if any, mills in the country capable of rolling plates over two inches in thickness, and these cannot be produced in very large quantities. The demands of the Government will be likely to raise the price of these plates, so as to render the vessels more expensive than, under ordinary circumstances, would be the case. Under these circumstances, shall the Government, under proper restrictions, advance money to some well-known establishment, to enable the proprietors to put up the necessary buildings and machinery? Shall one of the Navy-yards be selected in which to erect the works called for under the change in naval armament, or shall a new point be selected; and the foundation laid for an establishment meeting all the requirements of an iron navy? Forging for heavy shafting is also requisite, and some measures in regard to such an establishment seem indispensable in connection with the other plans suggested. The qualities of iron that may be used for armature is a matter of great importance, the iron produced in some mines being capable of vastly greater resistance to projectiles than others. An investigation, with practical tests as to the quality of iron in different localities, with a view of selecting that which is best adapted to the purposes of the Government, would be highly useful. I would also request an appropriation of $100,000 for targets and experimental practice.

Finally, I would ask that the sum of $30,000,000, including the appropriations already made the present session, be appropriated for iron-clad vessels, heavy ordnance, and plating any naval vessels already in the service, should such a course be deemed advisable.

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FLAG-RAISING.—On Wednesday last the boys and girls of Grammar School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth street, indulged in a most pleasing and successful display of patriotism. The pupils of this school, numbering some 1,500

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3289. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS

Gen. McClellan Before Yorktown with the National Army.

The Water Batteries on York River Shelled Out by Our Gunboats.

Gen. Magruder in Yorktown with 30,000 Rebel Troops.

Shipping Point in Our Possession.

Some of the Rebel Outworks Carried.

A Probable Siege of Two or Three Days.

LIST OF CASUALTIES THUS FAR REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

The following is a summary of the intelligence received by the War Department up to 10 o'clock to-night:

Yesterday, the enemy's works were carefully examined by Gen. McCLELLAN, and were found to be very strong and the approaches difficult. The enemy was in force and the water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester said to be much increased. There was sharp firing on the right, but no harm was done. Our forces were receiving supplies from Ship Point, repairing roads and getting up large trains.

It seemed plain that mortars and siege-trains must be used before assaulting.

Another dispatch received at 10½ A. M. states that *Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days. Some of the outer works were taken.*

A dispatch from Gen. WOOL states that Gen. MAGRUDER had 30,000 *men at Yorktown.*

Another dispatch to the Secretary of War states that a new rebel camp was discovered on the beach at the Rip Raps, and was shelled out by Col. HOLLIDAY. Several regiments of the enemy's infantry were seen from the Rip Raps during the day.

There were no signs of the *Merrimac*. A rebel ing was seen making a reconnoissance off Sewall's Point, on the afternoon of Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Ship Point Battery had been taken, and our gunboats had shelled out the water batteries.

There was considerable delay caused in crossing Deep Creek, at Warwick Court-house, and resistence was made by the rebels, during which several casualties occurred on our side.

All the fortified places of importance before Yorktown had been taken at every point.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among our troops.

A fuller account is contained in the following dispatch:

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Saturday Evening.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

That portion of the Army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced yesterday morning in the direction of Yorktown, twenty-four miles distant. The right was assigned to Gen. MORELL'S Brigade, of Gen. PORTER'S Division, two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and a portion of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters acting as skirmishers. Nothing of interest took place until their arrival at Big Bethel, twelve miles distant, where they met the outer pickets of the rebels. The troops were delayed here two hours in reconstructing a bridge which had been destroyed.

The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howard's Creek, where they had some abandoned earthworks. Four shots were fired here by the rebels from two field pieces which were soon silenced by the Fourth Rhode Island Battery, when the rebels beat a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them. The main body of the army here rested for the night, while Gen. MORELL'S Brigade advanced three miles to Cuckleville and six miles from Yorktown, and then encamped.

By 7 o'clock this Saturday morning, the column was again in motion, and at 10 o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown.

The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the heads of Gen. PORTER and Staff without exploding. The batteries of GRIFFIN, Third and Fourth Rhode Island and Fifth Massachusetts, were now placed in position, replying to every shot sent by the rebels. The cannonading continued, with but slight intermission, until dark. About 400 shots were fired by both parties during the day. The loss on our side was three killed, as follows:

ED. LEWIS and CHARLES L. LAIB, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, and JOHN REYNOLDS, of the Fourth Rhode Island Battery; wounded, TIM DONOHUE, in the hand, FREEMAN KARRIG and CHARLES TUCKER, concussion of chest, all of the Third Massachusetts Battery; Sergt. JAMES WADE, of Company C, in the arm, CYRUS WILCOX, Company C, pieces of shell in the leg, and C. W. PECK, of Company F, in the leg, all of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters.

The position of the rebels is a strong one. From present indications, their fortifications extend some two miles in length, and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their heavier guns is low and swampy, making it utterly impassable.

[The following important paragraph appeared in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning. So much information had not been allowed to come over the telegraph wires.—EDS. TIMES.]

"Private intelligence from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, at seven o'clock on Saturday night, announces *his advance to Yorktown with three Divisions, and his attack on that position. The bombardment of Magruder's fortifications was progressing well, with very few casualties on our side.* The final result will probably be known here to-day."

NEWS RECEIVED THROUGH BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7.

The Fortress Monroe boat to Baltimore brings to-night the following:

Yesterday, the rebels opened fire from their batteries on Gloucester Point, which was replied to by our gunboats, and kept up for several hours. The rebels were driven from their batteries, and our troops took possession of the Point. The rebels fled in the direction of Yorktown.

Our troops have also taken possession of Ship Point, which is situated on the York River, about four miles from Yorktown. The rebels fled from this point also, leaving behind them a large quantity of ammunition, provisions, and camp equipage.

Our troops are now in possession of the whole line of the enemy's works, from Ship Point to Gloucester Point.

Our troops are now within three miles of Yorktown, and are pressing forward.

Our loss in the engagement at Gloucester Point was 15 killed and 35 wounded.

The rebel loss is reported to be very heavy.

Our troops have also taken possession of Tyler's Point, on the York River, about two miles from Yorktown.

Our troops have also taken possession of Wormley's Point, on the York River, about two miles from Yorktown.

Our troops have also taken possession of Temperance Point, on the York River, about two miles from Yorktown.

Our troops have also taken possession of Hampton Point, on the York River, about two miles from Yorktown.

Our troops have also taken possession of Newport's

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. SUMNER.

OUR WARRENTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SUMNER'S CORPS—LABORS AND HARDSHIPS—A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE—BLOWING UP THE BRIDGE OVER THE RAPPAHANNOCK—SKIRMISHING.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Ve., March 31, 1862.

Last Tuesday the greater part of Gen. SUMNER'S corps took up the line of march toward the region beyond Manassas. Its destination, of course, was all conjecture, except with those who had the matter in charge, and various ware the surmises among the troops as to the exact locality where we would "fetch up," as a true son of New-England expressed it. Bidding farewell to Centreville and Manassas, with their numerous villages of rebel huts, their now useless intrenchments, their murky surrouedings, (the sacred mud,) and the liberal Seceshers who had fed upon the remains of rebel commissary stores, but in a manner recognized our National Government by receiving for the same some of Uncle Sem's enrreney, we fell into the long column with deep intent to explore that section of the Old Dominion which, for the twelve-month past, has been as little traveled by Northerners as the region of the head waters of the Nile. We hurried through Manassas, having previously "marked well its bulwarks and examined the towers thereof," and hoped that before our return to its desolate muddiness, that some enterprising ragpicker would visit there, and add to his stock in trade as well as to the cleanliness of the place, by gathering up the extraordinary remains of rebel linen.

Heavy rains have swollen the streams, and by no means improved the naturally bad roads. The clamorous, grumbling, fault-finding, croaking civilians, who, sitting by quiet firesides, look over the smooth surface of a map and howl because the wings of an army do not move as rapidly as the wings of the wind, or who depounce our commanders because their Parrot guns do not, like parrot-birds, fly as well as speak, here would find abundant reasons (if they ever use reason) for changing their tone. The labors of a day's march can only be fully appreciated by being seen. Even when divested—as our army now is—of every article not strictly indispensable, it is a hard day's work that advances an army ten miles in the present state of the roads. The streams are deep from recent rains, and generally rapid. The bridges are destroyed and the fords difficult. In our march to this place, in many instances, the infantry waded the streams, although the water is far from blood-heat, and kept on in the march with their drenched clothes still on them, trusting to the genial warmth of the night's camp fire to dry them.

Such crossings were generally attended with much sport-making, and the cry of RICHARD (when on another Richmond expedition) for a certain quadrupedal animal, was repeated in style that would have made the Old Bowery ring again.

The bugler of the Sixty-sixth New-York elicited some applause by defiantly dashing in—accoutred as he was—and crossing the turbulent stream to the music of his own trumpet, which, by the way, he blows like another VAN CORLEAR. Gen. MEAGHER dismounted from his horse, and set his men the example by wading himself. You can be assured that there was then no hesitancy in the Irish Brigade about doing the same thing. But I will not, at greater length, elaborate on the difficulties of marching. I suppose that the same obstacles are everywhere to be found, and I only wish that the noisy grumblers who incessantly complain because miracles are not wrought, had the task of undergoing what an army on the march each day experiences.

We arrived at this place on Thursday, seeing throughout the march occasional glimpses of the enemy's scouts, but not in great force. With the exception of the Northern families who have settled here, and a few Virginians, the farms and houses are left to the mercy of whoever chooses to occupy them. I conversed with Major SNOW, of Clover Hill, formerly from New-Hampshire, and learned much about the blessings (?) of secession as experienced by himself and his neighbors. The country, after leaving Manassas, improves in appearance, and many Northern farmers—mostly from New-Jersey—having settled here, they have given this section a thrifty appearance. The rebels have had but few troops quartered here. I noticed a graveyard, however, near where the Tenth Alabama Regiment had been encamped, in which I counted over seventy graves. That number had died in the space of three months.

The citizens here who have deprecated the present troubles have been much harrassed and put to much trouble in order to avoid impressment. When the rebel army left Manassas every horse in the vicinity was pressed into the rebel service, regardless of the necessities of the owners.

Last Friday Gen. SUMNER sent out a strong force on a reconnoisance toward the Rappahannock. The object was to drive the enemy across the river and compel him to blow up the bridge, information having been received that it was mined for that purpose. The force consisted of the Fifth New-Hampshire, Eighty-first Pennsylvanie, Sixty-first and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiments of Infantry; the Eighth Illinois and Fourth New-York Cavalry, with Capt. HAZZARD'S and a section of Capt. FRANK'S Batteries of Artillery. The expedition was placed under command of Gen. HOWARD, of RICHARDSON'S Division. We had advanced but a few miles before our skirmishers fell in with small parties of rebel cavalry who appeared to be watching our movements. They ware drivan back by portions of the Fifth New-Hampshire and Eighth Illinois Regiments, but made their appearance again at every open space. Occasionally we unlimbered a gun and sent our regards to them in shape of a shell, never failing to disperse them. They retired at safe distance, burning every bridge and tearing up the track in front of us. At every farm-house along the road the smoke and flame of burning hay and wheat-stacks also marked the desolating pethway of the retreating foe. The farmers were (as I afterward learned,) advised by the rebels to leeve, carrying with them whatever they, in their haste, could transport. Their stacks and grain were burnt by the rebel troops to deprive us of forage. Our sconts arrived at the village of Rappahannock while the last train of cars was in process of loading. They speedily started off after setting fire to a few remaining cars and to the dépot buildings. By the time the head of the column arrived the buildings broke out in flame, and the rebels had safely passed to the other side of the river.

Three loud explosions announced the destruction of the bridge, and soon the rising smoke revealed the fact that all the bridge timber was also fired. The rebels having taken position on the opposite bank of the river, two Parrott guns were brought to bear on them. They responded with the same number of pieces, and for several minutes the cannonading was quite lively. Their first shots were well directed, but after changing the position of our guns they failed to get the correct range. Capt. HAZZARD'S Battery (late Capt. CLARK'S) then arrived, and was placed nearer to the batteries of the enemy, where it did effective service, speedily shelling the enemy from his works and forcing him to a hurried retreat. We met with no loss on the Union side. The rebel loss is only conjectured, but cannot be very heavy, as the force engaged was small, and they stood their ground for as short a time. Some of the New-Hampshire sharpshooters succeeded in killing or badly wounding several of them at long ranges. We took two prisoners, and as one expressed great desire to get in the papers I will give him a place. His name is ALEX. B. RAY, of the first Maryland Regiment. He fell asleep through some soporific influence of a spiritual nature, and was awakened by the artillery. Finding himself, like Gen. SCOTT, between two fires, he wisely laid down again until taken captive by Lieut. MILES. He stated that the force of the enemy at Rappahannock consists of eight infantry regiments, two cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, the last being English guns, brought by the *Bermuda*. Sergeant McCARTY, of the Sixty-ninth, also captured one of the foe, and also at Bull Run. During the skirmishing, Lieut. MILES dismounted from his horse, and the traitorous animal, breaking away from him, ran at full speed into the ranks of the enemy, with all the equipments on him. I observed, however, that the Lieutenant was mounted on a gray charger coming back that certainly was not with the party when we started. The main part of the work of the day fell upon the Illinois Cavalry and Fifth New-Hampshire, as skirmishers, and gallantly did they perform the duty.

Having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, we bivouaced on the banks of the river, having penetrated this part of Virginia a distance of fifty-two miles from Alexandria. On our return to this point we lost some men, who let their appetites get the better of their duty and judgment. It will prove a wholesome lesson to the rest of the troops, however. The rebels being perfectly posted as to the roads and by-paths, can follow upon the skirts of our army and pounce upoe all such stragglers with impunity. The woods bereabouts seem alive with them, and they are aided by farmers who still lurk around here. Whenever they find two or three gathered together, they are sure to find a rebel in the midst." I have sent you by telegraph the names of all thus captured.

The orders of Gen. SUMNER regarding marauding or as th y mildly call it, foraging, are plain, explicit and stringent. Many have paid the forfeit of their disobedience by the loss of their liberty. Others who escape capture, will meet with summary punishment from the General.

Our forces will remain here for a day or two, and then move on the village of Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier County, and former home of Extra Billy SMITH.

Gen. ARMSTRONG'S Brigade, of Gen. BANKS' corps, are now at Manassas. Stirring events are soon expected, but time will disclose them.

Three men of the Sixty-first New-York, were wounded on Saturday by a sing'e accidental discharge of a musket. Their names are FREDERICK HESSELBERGH, wounded badly in the knee; PATRICK MARTIN and JOHN LYONS, both in thigh, flesh wounds. They belonged to Company D.

Heavy firing was heard here on Saturday in the direction of Fredricksburgh. The telegraph is now completed to this place, and the railroad repaired to Bristol station, seven miles from Manassas.

W. W. C.

The Navy Department and the Escape of the Nashville.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your paper of the 3d inst., I notice a statement of facts in reference to the escape of the *Nashville*, which the writer thinks vindicates the Department. This statement furnishes conclusive proof of the justice of the condemnation of the Department so universally expressed by the public. It appears that the arrival of the *Nashville* at Beaufort was known to the naval authorities at Washington on the 6th of March. She escaped on the 18th; thus leaving an interval of twelve days during which to provide for an effectual blockade of the port. What was done? The statement says that they wrote to Capt. MARSTON, who was in command at Hampton Roads, under date of March 6, as follows: "The Department *is unable to learn* what measures you can take to keep the *Nashville* in Beaufort, but they should be characterized by energy," &c., &c.

This is a full admission that the Department were entirely ignorant whether there was a vessel-of-war out of port which could be relied upon for the emergency, and it further appears that there was not one in port which was in readiness for sea. The Department telegraphed to Boston and Baltimore for gunboats, but they were all either unfinished or in need of repairs, and, "notwithstanding the efforts made," none of them were got off in time, and the earliest arrival off Beaufort was on the *day after* the *Nashville* had escaped.

It was perfectly practicable to have had two vessels on the way to Beaufort within forty-eight hours after the news of the arrival of the *Nashville* at that port reached Washington. The *Vonderbilt*, *Arago* and *Illinois*, and other sea steamers, were lying at New-York, and ought to have been fitted ont at once. The *Quaker City* and *Monticello* were chartered by the Union Defance Committee, and got in readiness, and at their instance, were armed and equipped at the Nevy-yerd, and dispatched in about thirty-six hours—the former being then under command of the gallant Capt. MAYNE, (who lotely fell while fighting for the Union in Floride, under DUPONT.)

The same thing could and ought to have been done by the Navy Department in this naw emergency.

The Department claims to have done as well as it could to keep the *Nashville* in Beaufort, but, after all, she got out. That this should have been permitted, when it was obviously in its power to have prevented it, no one who is competent to judge of the matter will for a moment contend.

The moral effect which must neturally be produced, both at home and abroad, by the escape of the *Nashville*, should have warned the Department to put forth extraordinary exertions to prevent such a disaster. I have no desire to do injustice to anyone, bnt we are engaged in a war whose success depends, very much upon the vigor and efficiency of the Navy Department; and as a seafaring man, who has had an experience of more than half a century in ships, steamers, and all other seagoing craft, I must say that the administration of that Department does not seem to me to have been marked by that sagacity, foresight and energy, which the exigencies of the country at this time imperatively demand.

Permit me in conclusion to warn the Department against a similar disaster from the *Merrimac*, to that which took place on the 7th of last month, by which some 150 brave tars were scnt to their final account in the twinkling of an eye. The eyes of the whole nation are tnrned in that direction.

Very respectfully, yours, C. H. MARSHALL.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.

THE LANCASTER AND ITS COMMANDER.—The *Lancaster* is here, commanded by Capt. HOFF, a most estimable and accomplished officer. Flag-Officer CHAS. H. BALL has his flag flying on board the *Lancaster*. Flag-Officer BELL is conceded to be one of the most efficient, active and energetic officers in the American navy. He is a strict disciplinarian, unflinching in the exercise of his duty, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. To the professional acquirements of Flag-Officer BELL are added all the attributes of a Christian gentleman.—*Panama Union.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1507, 1333, 2097, 1105, 1289, 1369, 1537, 1549, 1561, 1591, 1593, 1749, 1763, 1595, 1563, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1789, 1843, 1859, 1885, 1923, 1927, 1947, 1949, 1969, 1977, 1981, 2007, 2019, 2043, 2055, 2103, 6069, 6071, 2033, 2087, 877.—*Part II.*—Nos. 590, 418, 128, 1386, 1436, 1496, 1300, 1552, 1126, 1654, 1670, 1696, 1512, 1700, 1712, 1730, 1734, 1750, 1760, 1764.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3195, 2917, 597, 647, 797, 1205, 1289, 1313, 1355, 1365, 1357, 967, 1385, 1163, 1383. *Part II.*—Nos. 3008, 888, 1218, 1256, 1370, 3376, 1522, 294, 3560, 3556, 2496, 1644, 1646, 1848, 2770, 806.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 624, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 986, 842, 656, 570. *Part II.*—611, 833, 922, 284, 761, 723, 568, 462, 470, 471, 468, 466, 629, 647, 139.

Proceedings in the Oyer and Terminer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

The April term of this Court was opened yesterday morning, and the following Grand Jurors were impannelled:

W. A. STARR, Foreman, William Adams, Charles Keuning, Charles S. Fraser, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Henry Lewis, E. Lawrence, Edgar Stansbury, Wm. F. Skiff, Orrin Terry, E. M. Banks, Elias Dexter, Maurice Eilger, Wm. B. Hook, Abram Ludlam, C. E. Leveridge, Geo. R. Sheldon, Oliver Strong, John M. Gilford.

As it was not expected that a quorum of the Grand Jury would be present, no business had been prepared for the first day of the term. Upon the suggestion of the District-Attorney the charge to the Grand Jury was postponed until to-day. The Grand Jury were then sworn, and discharged accordingly.

Mr. Hall stated that the trial causes would not be proceeded with until Monday next.

The civil calendar will be called the first and fourth week of the term.

The Court announced that no petil jurors would be excused from serving without the certificate of a physician in respect to health was accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant.

Unauthorized Levies—Verdict Against a Constable.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Barnard.

Benjamin C. Gale vs. *Henry Zulck and Conrad Reuss.*—This was an action for the wrongful taking and detention of furniture belonging, as alleged, to the plaintiff.

The defence set up was, that in December, 1859, Znick recovered a judgment against a Mrs. Morgan, and that the property in suit was levied upon under an execution issued pursuant to that judgment and placed in the hands of Reuss, who was, at the time, a constable, and who made the levy—Zulck claiming that the levy was made without any agency of his own, and without his authority.

Evidence was introduced to show that Mrs. Morgan had mortgaged the property seized to the plaintiff, but that it remained in her possession. The mortgage was attached by the defendants, who claimed that it was merely an evasion, and not a genuine transfer or instrument, as the possession of the property was not changed.

The Court charged the jury that the fact that the property remained in the possession of Mrs. Morgan, did not necessarily render the mortgage void. The Court left to the jury the question of responsibility, as to the levy, and it was determined by their verdict, that Reuss, the constable, acted without authority from the judgment creditor Zulck, and that he was, therefore, alone responsible. Verdict accordingly, assessing the value of the property at $149, and giving the plaintiff six cents damages.

James (A. Culver for plaintiff; Solomon L. Hull for defendants.

A General Transfer, and What Came of It.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Thomas E. Stewart, Receiver, vs. *Anson J. et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as receiver, in proceedings supplementary to execution, to set aside as fraudulent and void, a transfer of stock of hardware, and of the lease of the premises No. 294 Fourth-street, in the City. Executed by the defendant, Colt, to Charles Goodyear, jr., May 1, 1861, which expressed a consideration, as alleged, of $75. The bill of sale of the personal property expressed a consideration of $3,500, and was executed on the 22d of May, 1861.

Evidence was offered to show that Goodyear was a son-in-law of Colt, and that at the time of these transfers Colt was insolvent, having actually failed in business. The plaintiff contended that the consideration expressed in the bill of sale of the stock was inadequate, and that, in fact, no consideration whatever was paid by Goodyear. Also, that no consideration was paid for the real estate, and that both transfers were made to hinder, delay and defraud creditors of Colt.

The defendants denied the allegations of the plaintiff, and offered evidence conflicting with the plaintiff's proofs.

The Court held that the transfers were void, and adjudged that the defendant deliver over the property to the plaintiff, and account to him for the value or proceeds of any portion of the property which may have been sold by the defendant, Goodyear, in good faith, under the direction of Bartholomew O'Conor, Referee.

T. E. Stewart and J. A. Crain, for plaintiff; Niles & Bagley, for defendants.

Interesting to Hardware Dealers.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before White, J., and a Jury.

Alfred Field et al. vs. *James H. Banker.*—This was an action brought to recover the value of certain chains purchased by the defendant from the plaintiff's house of Field, Ibbottson & Co., at Liverpool, which chains were shipped on board the *Isaac Wright*, and were destroyed by the burnieg of that vessel in the River Mersey, Dec. 23, 1858. In consequence of the neglect of the plaintiff to notify the defendant of the shipment of the chains, he was prevented from obtaining any insurance, and consequently refused to pay for them, claiming to have been discharged by such neglect.

The defendant offered to prove that, by the custom of parties engaged in the hardware trade, persons in England shipping goods for New-York purchasers, were bound to notify them of such shipment.

The Judge excluded such evidence, holding, on *matter of law*, that they were bound to give notice of shipment, with reasonable diligence, to the purchaser; but that evidence to show *a custom* so to do was irrelevant.

The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Charles Jones, for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Judge BARNARD, on the opening of the Court yesterday, made an order that hereafter no cause would be postponed on account of the engagements or sickness of counsel, and that in case of the absence of a material witness, the cause would only be postponed till the return of an attachment.

That when cases were on the day calender they must be tried or referred, or they would be sent to the foot of the calendar.

Court of General Sessions.

The April Term of this Court opened yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding.

John Wallace pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

On Wednesday, Margaret Smith, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Capt. Lucas, was tried and convicted of robbing her employer, and remanded for sentence.

Charles Henderson pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Longo vs. *Longo.*—Application denied.

Coleman vs. *The Second-Avenue Railroad Company.*—Motion granted.

Holcomb vs. *Prior.*—Motion granted.

Edward et al. vs. *Martin et al.*—Defendant must move at Special Term to dissolve injunction.

Rotham vs. *Reiman, &c.*—Reference ordered to take proof on demand.

Wright vs. *Mills.*—The sureties proposed are both insufficient.

Walbridge vs. *Westervelt, Jr., et al.*—Motion granted. $10 costs.

Jerome vs. *Hollett et al.*—Motion denied.

Town vs. *Edmonds et al.*—Motion denied, on plaintiff's stipuleting, &c.

Casy vs. *Adams.*—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Williams et al. vs. *Barth.*—Motion denied.

Westervelt vs. *Welch, Jr.*—Order settled.

In the Matter of Ida J. Wickerman, &c., in part for leave to sell, &c.—Order settled.

Fowler vs. *Seaman.*—Settled.

Field et al. vs. *Wordell et als.*—Motion granted on conditions, $10 costs of motion.

Green vs. *Clark et als.*—Motion denied.

THE REVISED CODE.

REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Commissioners of the Code, appointed by the act of April 6, 1857, beg leave to make this, their fifth report:

It will be remembered that the work with which the Commissioners were charged, was to prepare and submit to the Legislature a Political Code, a Civil Code and a Penal Code; the first to embrace the laws respecting the government of the State, its civil polity, the functions of its public officers, and the political rights and duties of its citizens; the second to embrace the laws of personal rights and relations, of property and of obligations; the third to define all the crimes for which persons can be pnnished, and the punishment for the same. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure having already been prepered and reported to the Legislature in 1850, by the Commissioners on Practice and Pleadings, the general design was to form, out of the labors of the two Commissions, in obedience to the Constitution, a written and systematic Code of the whole body of the law of this State.

The first report which the Commissioners had the honor to make to the Legislature, was presented on the 27th of February, 1858. With that they submitted a general analysis of the three codes which they were to prepare.

Their second report was presented on the 31st of March, 1859, setting forth the progress made by them to that time, and informing the Legislature that they had made a draft of the Political Code, and submitted it to the Judges and others, for examination.

On the 10th of April, 1860, the Commissioners presented, with their third report, the Political Code complete, having revised it, after receiving suggestions from those to whom the draft had been submitted.

By an act passed in the session of 1860, the Commissioners were requested to prepare and submit to the Legislature a Book of Forms, adapted to the Code of Procedure. This work they performed, having first prepared a draft, submitting copies for examination, and then revised and reported the work complete. This was submitted to the Legislature with their fourth report, on the 30th of March, 1861.

They have now prepared a dreft of the Civil Code, of which they are distributing copies among the judges and others, for examination. A copy is herewith transmitted to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the Assembly.

This draft, the result of much labor, may be regerded rather as the outline of a code, than as a code completed, or perhaps as a collection and arrangement of materials for the preparation of a Code, which, when finished, is intended to embrace all our laws, whether written or unwritten, concerning personal rights and relations, property and obligations, and establishing general principles. What is new will of course be understood as mere suggestion, to which even the Commissioners themselves are not committed, but which is thrown out for the conseideration of those most competent to judge.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ....April 7, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	92½	59	Pac. Mail S. Co.	98¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 c.	b30 92½	50	do	b30 99
27,000	do	92½	50	do	s30 98½
20,000	do	b30 93	50	do	s30 98¾
500	U. S. 6s, '81 O. W. L. y	93½	50	do	b30 98¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 O. W. Loan ½-yearly	92¾	100	do	s30 98¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74 coup.	87	150	do	99¾
4,000	N. coup. 1s, '79	90	100	do	99
5,000	Penn. St. 6s, '90	55	15	N. Y. Cen. R.	82¼
3,000	do	b30 55¼	100	do	b3 83
5,000	do	b30 55	100	do	82¾
5,000	do	54¾	100	Reading Railroad	42
9,000	Mo. State 6s	50	200	Erie Railway	37¼
1,000	do	b30 50½	200	do	37
25,000	do	b30 50½	100	do	b30 37¼
5,000	do	s10 50½	100	Hud. River R.	36¾
33,000	do	50½	200	Harlem Railroad	12¾
1,000	M. 6s, 1st to H. & St. J. R.	58	325	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	23
4,000	do	57½	50	do	22¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86	25	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	46¾
2,000	Brook. City W. L.	100	10	Panama Railroad	120
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	96¾	30	Ill. Cen. R. Sp.	61¾
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B.	93	200	do	b30 61¾
1,000	E. R. 4th m. ex. in.	84	350	do	61¼
500	Mich. So. 2d m.	74	100	do	61¾
500	do	74¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 45¼
14,000	do	76	200	do	b10 45¾
5,000	To. & W. 1d m.	48	600	do	45¾
8,500	Cleve. & T. S. F. B.	85¾	25	Chic., Bur. Q. R.	b30 82
10	North. River Bk.	75	50	do	81¾
20,000	Am. Gold	102¼	50	do	s30 81
20,000	do	b30 102¼	300	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	28
40,000	do	102¼	100	do	b30 28¾
20,000	do	b60 102¾	100	do	28¼
20,000	Del. & H. Canal Co.	89½	100	do	28¾
			25	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pf.	56

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	92¾	50	Pacific Mail	98¾
4,000	do 1 year c.	94¾		do	99
1,000	U. S. 8s, '81 coup.	93		do	99¼
10,000	Penn. 6s, '90	93	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	82¾
10,000	do	s30 94¾	100	Erie R.	b10 37¾
4,000	Missouri 6s	60¾	50	Erie R. Pref.	62¾
2,000	do	s30 60¾	50	Hud. River R.	36¾
5,000	do	60¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	55¾
5,000	do	s30 60¾	50	do	b60 55¾
10,000	do	50¾	100	Mich. S. guard.	b30 47
5,000	do	b30 51¾	50	Panama R.	121
5,000	do	b30 51¾	50	Gal. A. Chicago R.	69
5,000	M. C. 6s	s30 66	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	55¾
2,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c.	97¾	50	do	b10 55¾
1,250	T. & W. 2d M. c.	48	50	do	b60 55¾
52,000	American Gold	102¾	50	M. & P. Du Chien	27
30,000	do	b30 102¾	100	do	27¼
20	Penn. Coal	82	50	C. B. & Quincy	b10 61

MONDAY, April 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 5, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 29:

Decrease in Loans	$544,146
Increase in Specie	922,580
increase in Circulation	941,328
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	345,446

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchonges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 5, 1861.	April 5, 1862.	March 29, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	122,113,496	124,477,484	125,021,630
Specie	41,705,558	33,764,382	32,841,802
Circulation	9,930,141	7,699,641	6,758,313
Gross Deposits	115,406,085	112,578,197	112,256,976
Exchanged	20,546,278	17,495,572	17,628,905
Undrawn	94,859,810	94,082,625	94,428,071
In Sub-Treasury	8,486,494	5,858,591	4,450,701

The Bank return shows a considerable addition to the Specia line, and, also, to the average Circulation. The latter is rapidly returning to the point at which it stood when the Banks suspended paymants in Gold at the close of last year. As their circulation may now bo redeemed on peremptory demand, in United States Notes, the same as in Gold, no hazard is incurred by supplying the demend for it. Meny of the Country Bauks of New-York have wholly exhausted their own circulation, and applications are daily made to the Money Brokers in Well-street, for an additional supply of Currency upon other Banks. Of this demand some of the City Banks have probably availed themselves. The average of Loans and Discounts is comparetively steady. There is less inclinetion to decrease the sums loaned last Fall to the Treasury on Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds. The Deposit line is also steady.

The market for Money is easy to-day, at 6 ℔ cent. as the rule to the Brokers, though 7 ℔ cent. continues to be paid on miscellaneous collateral in a good many instances. The merkst for Gold is up to 102⅛@102¼, and Exchenge on London advanced before the close of business to 112¾ ℔ cent. The demand for both was to a considerable extent of a speculative nature. This feeling pervades nearly all departments of the Stock and Money affairs of the Street, on the calculation that the increased volume of United States Notes, as the lawful standard, will gradually work a chenge in merket values. How fer or how soon this theory is to be realized, it would scarcely be safa to predict, after the experience of the past Winter with the first $60,000,000 iseued by the Government. But that a speculative spirit pervades the Street to-dey, either from this cause, or the prospect of an early end to the war, or from both combined, there is no question.

There was a stronger market for stocks today; than we have been able to report for a week or ten daye past. The feeling of confidence in regard to the pending War news from Virginia and the Southweet was increased by the telegraphic advices in the morning papers, and by private letters from the seat of Government. But in addition to this cause for the improvement, is the belief that the infusion of the $90,000,000 United States Notes into the Currency will add to the present ease and cheapness of the Money merket, and impart additional strength to the Government Funded Stocks. These Stocks of 1881 were higher to-day by 2@2½ ℔ cent., and a heavy business was also done in the United States Treasury Certificates of 1863, at 96½@99¾ ℔ cent. In sympathy with the National Securities, the demand for the Border State Stocks further recovered ¾ ℔ cent. on Missouris and ½ ℔ cent. on Tennessees. Nearly $200,000 were taken up at this improvement, and more bid for at the close of the Second Board. The Railway Shere list was buoyant at a rise of ½@¾ ℔ cent., and in some instances the advance wes 1 ℔ cent. as compared with the average sales of Saturday. The New-York Roads were the favorites, Central selling at 83⅛@¼, and Erie at 37⅛ ℔ cent. The Westerns were in request for nearly all descriptions. The common sheres of the Prairie du Chien Road rose 2@2½ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail was ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher, and the seme rise was bid on Panama, without eliciting much stock. The Second Board in the afternoon left off quite buoyant.

Late in the afternoon, the market showed continued firmness, end on some descriptions a further rise in prices. For United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881, 93 ℔ cent. was bid for the coupon issue. Pacific Mail sold at 99¼; Gold, at 102¼; New-York Central, at 83½; $50,000 Missouris, at 51, and there was e further rise of ½ ℔ cent. on Prnirie du Chien shares—sales being made as high as 27½ ℔ cent.; Erie closed 37¼ ℔ cent.; Erie Preferred, 61½@¾; Galena, 68¾@¾; Michigan Southern, 22½@23; Guaranteed, 46¾@47.

The week opens with the following bids for the Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Mech. Banking Assn	80
Manhattan	135	Bank of the Republic	89
Merchants'	94	Broadway	126
Mechanics'	10½⅝	Bank of N. America	94
America	101	American Exchange	99
City	112	Irving	55
Phœnix	91	Pacific	110
North River	75	Chatham	78
Tradesmen's	91⅜	Metropolitan	95
Fulton	120	East River	80
Merchants' Exch	80	Corn Exchange	90
Leather Manufact's	108	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	85	Atlantic	55
Commerce	57	Park	101

The following are the offers, to-day, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98⅜	Mich So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	92¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, R. E.	90	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	74¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	N. Ind. firsts	60¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	97¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '76	88¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con	102	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	90
Erie firsts, '68	106	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 8's	12
Erie seconds, ext., '64	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie seconds, ext., '59	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	45
Erie thirds, '63	93	Han & St. Joseph 1sts.	40
Erie fourths, '80	84	Galena & Chic. firsts	99¾
Erie fifths, '88	79	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Hudson seconds, '65	99	L. E. & Wa. seconds	48
Hudson thirds, '75	83	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	100¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Clev. & Tol. firsts s. f.	85¾
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Mil. & P. Du C. first pref.	77
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Mil. & P. D. C. seconds pf.	56
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	96	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	87½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	98¾	L. C. & M. Low Nos.	56

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $729,885, including $184,000 for Customs; Payments, $645,566; balance this afternoon, $5,942,909.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railwey Company for the fiscal years, ending March 31, 1862 and 1861, were:

	1862.	1861.	Increase.
Passengers	$308,540 19	$241,206 36	$67,319 83
Freight, mails, &c.	540,530 86	480,936 97	59,593 89
Totals	$849,077 05	$722,163 33	$126,913 72

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line (310 miles) in March, 1862, were $121,272 30
In March, 1861 156,007 33
Showing a decrease of $36,734 94

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83½; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	Loans. April 5.	Loans. March 29.	Specie. April 5.	Specie. March 29.
Bk. of New-York	3,881,300	4,026,900	1,762,679	1,492,114
Manhattan Co.	4,586,874	4,618,499	1,771,961	1,930,771
Merchants' Bank	4,878,579	4,852,812	1,438,389	1,476,342
Mechanics' Bank	3,504,051	3,476,146	640,271	623,190
Union Bank	3,007,787	2,746,595	1,436,983	1,441,959
Bank of America	6,371,671	8,219,277	1,049,917	1,055,424
Phenix Bank	2,270,471	3,395,674	594,734	646,751
City Bank	2,952,793	2,930,236	1,782,737	1,748,899
Tradesmen's Bank	1,568,566	1,578,069	242,017	211,071
Fulton Bank	1,410,011	1,507,814	452,732	415,028
Chemical Bank	1,559,435	1,665,978	2,440,174	2,345,418
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,068,180	1,994,573	205,905	192,311
National Bank	2,029,604	2,077,701	434,804	418,459
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,522,048	1,527,205	235,159	228,302
Mech.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.
AT AUCTION,
BY RICHARDS & WHITING,
On WEDNESDAY, April 9,
At 10½ o'clock,
At store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
COMPRISING ALL VARIETIES
OF
SPRING GOODS.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, ALL MADE TO ORDER.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 48 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., a general assortment, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble-top centre and sofa tables, rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Clark; music rack, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, sideboard, extension dining table, hair mattresses, feathers, bolsters, and pillows, globe mirrors, mantel vases, rosewood trim-chairs, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, spring mattresses, marble-top flat-stands, gilt frame mirrors, white china dinner set, china and glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 38 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Large and attractive sale comprising
INVOICES OF SILKS, MERINOS, ALPACCA, LINENS, DAMASKS, REPS, LASTINGS, TABLE-CLOTHS, &c.
Also, the most complete assortment of Furnishing Goods offered this season, consisting of superior made SHIRTS and DRAWERS, TIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
A LINE OF SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLORED CRAPE SHAWLS, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods. Fancy Goods, Woolens, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MANILA ROPE, CANVAS, OAKUM SHAKINGS, REFUSE FROM BRASS FURNACE, BY ORDER OF ISAAC HENDERSON, NAVY AGENT
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn,
OLD MANILA ROPE, about 3,000 pounds.
OLD CANVAS, about 3,000 pounds.
OAKUM SHAKINGS, about 30,000 pounds.
OAKUM DUST, about 10,000 pounds.
About 60 loads refuse from brass furnace.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Bennett, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshall
Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 288 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, a general assortment, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocatel; pier glasses, etageres and centre-tables, rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Clark; music rack, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, sideboard, extension dining table, glassware, cutlery, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses and pillows, wardrobe, black-walnut chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, one hall-stand, oil-cloth, and other furniture. Sale commences with the kitchen furniture.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 208 West 29th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

M. J. BENDALL, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate, will be sold at public auction, by M. J. BENDALL, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the three-story brick-front house No. 337 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, known as the "New World," with the unexpired lease of the lot. Also, the bar, bar-fixtures, furniture, billiard table, glassware, oil-stings, engravings, and other articles, late belonging to John W. Cogswell, deceased. MARY COGSWELL, Administratrix.
For further particulars, apply on the premises, or of GEORGE W. JACQUES, Office No. 86 Charlton-st.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—EDWARD PETTINGER will sell, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 Chrystie-st., the stock of foreign wines, champagnes, clarets, (in wood and glass,) Rhine wines, white wines, and liquors of every description, bar fixtures, utensils, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Simon Stelger; also, one bay horse, six years old, sound and kind; three sets harness, saddle, sleigh, wagon, &c. Sale positive without reserve. Catalogues ready. By order of
HENRY E. SILBERHORN, } Executors.
DAVID GRECALIN, }

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—On THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, by CHARLES C. WARREN, (late of the firm of Alexis Bragg & Warren,) No. 22 Cortlandt-st., one thousand cases or more of boots and shoes, embracing contributions of desirable Spring goods in great variety from nearly all the leading manufacturers of New-England, and in intended to be made
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.
Regular auction sales hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 NASSAU-ST., between Fulton and John sts.,
THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANO, PIER MIRRORS,
VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, &c., REMOVED FROM THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 189 FOURTH-ST.
Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY A. JOURNEAY,
At salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
TUESDAY, April 8,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Velvet, tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings.
Mattings, oil-cloths, rugs, &c. Terms cash.

HENRY D. MINES, Auctioneer, *Salesroom* No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, at the private residence No. 7 Amity-place, Laurens-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, rosewood centre tables, brocatel window curtains, pier mirror, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather pillows and beds, stair carpet, oil-cloths, black walnut extension table, &c., &c.

PEET & BURLEY, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION-STREET.—BURLEY & FISK will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick house, and lot, known as No. 242 East Broadway, 23 feet 10 inches by about 45 feet deep; lot 106 feet in depth, running through to Division-st., with a brick building on Division-st. Maps at the office, 43 Wall-st.

TITUS & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN A. GRANGER, at Near Rockaway, L. I., (17 miles from New-York), THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEET & CO., Auctioneers, 55 acres fronting on the bay, with good leading, buildings complete, in good order; modern and new. Positive sale for cash, subject to a mortgage for $2,500 at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the finest stocks of first-class work ever offered at auction, embracing a large variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. SABIN, Auctioneer.
CHOICE BOOKS, INCLUDING THE COLlection of a Professor, now United States Consul in Europe. Illustrated books, which will be sold at auction by J. SABIN, at No. 84 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and boxes on view.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witchouse, No. 79 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 162 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee.

PEET & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising three painted chamber suites, sofas, chairs, tables, school desks, bedsteads, hair mattresses, sewing-machines, piano, paintings, engravings, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, lounges, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, stoves, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, cottage suites, looking-glasses, feather beds, hair mattresses, blankets quilts, pillows, bolsters, kitchen ware, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE—BUILDING MATERIALS.—I will expose to sale on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of April, 1862, at 11 A. M., in 58th and 59th sts., between 2d and 3d aves., a large quantity of brick, beams, window-frames, work-shops, lumber, &c.
P. T. SHANER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable cherry-st. property, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JESSE HOYT, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 326 Jay-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
A very superior Piano, 7-octave, D. Gilbert & Co., handsome rosewood parlor suite, 9 pieces, in green and gold satin damask, marble-top side and centre-tables, Chinese work-table, lace curtains, 3 French plate pier glasses, rich vases, paintings, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., mahogany hatstand, oak extension table, chairs, rich China dinner and tea sets, glassware, &c. Velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, heater, stoves, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., between Henry-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn.
By order of the Executrix of Ann Forbes, deceased.
Valuable private library, comprising about 2,000 volumes, among which are many valuable medical works.
Catalogues at the salesrooms.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, APRIL 8,
By C. W. DAVENPORT, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, No. 117 Nassau-st., (late Artisans' Bank building,) part of the stock of a first-class cabinet-maker, containing a varied assortment of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and other furniture, of the best make, and warranted in every respect, as worthy the confidence of intended purchasers. Can be examined by catalogue before sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, ETC.,
To be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 162 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood, magnificent plate-forte, rich china, silverware, cut glass, with parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office No. 453 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private dwelling-house No. 143 West 43d-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained therein, consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, rosewood, and plush, and mahogany, and hair-cloth parlor suites, two beautiful Japanese cabinets, (brought by the steamer Niagara,) fine bedroom and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, glassware, &c. &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
CLOAKS,
ON
TUESDAY, April 8.
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Will open, at retail, in the new Mantilla Room,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 8,
their entire stock of
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
including all their Paris and London importations, together with an immense assortment of their own manufacture, being the most
FASHIONABLE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
EVER EXHIBITED!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
DRILLINGS,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FOULARDS, POPLINS, DE LAINES,
METALLIQUES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES
&c., &c., &c.,
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING,
GOODS, OF EVERY KIND, AT RETAIL.
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESSES, SACQUES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
Invite the special attention of their friends and the public to their
LARGE, CHOICE,
AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
For the gentlemen's wear, entirely
NEW STYLES,
Which they are willing to make up to order in their usual well known style of excellence, at
POPULAR PRICES.
No. 57 Walker-st.

WET GOODS—WET GOODS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES AND CURTAINS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the insurance companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK
AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Ladies will find a magnificent stock of
SPRING SACQUES and MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles,
At all prices, from $5 up.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail. Notice—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in black and white silks, at 5s. per yard; also, to our stock of black silks, in which will be found many rare bargains. In bonnets and mantillas we defy competition, for style and cheapness. Call and examine. Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in Store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

TO LET.

TO LET,—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.
TO LET—Store No. 249 Front-st.
Store, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.
Very nice house, No. 8 Willow-st., Brooklyn.
Brown stone house, No. 111 East 39th-st.
Three-story brick house, No. 126 East 39th-st.
Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.
Small brick house, No. 109 East 27th-st.
Two-story, &c., house, No. 60 Bleecker-st.
Brown stone house, No. 62 East 38th-st.
Large house and lot, No. 100 East 13th-st.
Very nice house, No. 265 Greene-st.
Two-story, &c. house, No. 6 Charlton-st.
Two-story, &c., house, No. 482 Broome-st.
Coal yard, &c., No. 48 Wooster-st.
Small modern house, No. 153 East 50th-st.
Light stone house, No. 114 East 34th-st.
First and third floors, (modern) No. 346 Third-av.
Four-story house, No. 153 West 34th-st.
Three-story house, No. 100 West 28th-st.
Three-story, &c., house, No. 95 East 24th-st.
Store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
House and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—RENT ONLY $650—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 162 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. Also second floor of house No. 124 West 23d-st. Rent $250. Has a suite of parlors, kitchen and large bedroom, with closet and wardrobe, gas and croton water. Suitable for a small family only. Also a two-story cottage No. 224 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $240. Apply to A. McLean, No. 184 West 22d-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 763 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $425; for lower part, $325; upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire at T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 60 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 36 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 129 East 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all the modern improvements. Rent, $450. Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 158 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is 20x50 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the first of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The building No. 433 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. This location, between Canal and Grand sts., being considered the most valuable on the street. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A SMALL DESIRABLE AND HANDsomely located corner house (8th-st. and 2d-av.) with very large handsome external appearance, well calculated for a physician; also other desirable houses in West 10th, 27th and 8th sts.—from $400 to $650; immediate possession of the corner and others, if desired. Inquire of C. PITT & SON, No. 60 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILding No. 339 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house; is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all the modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Honston and West sts.

TO LET, CHEAP—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story English basement house, No. 37 West 35th-st.; it is in a first-class neighborhood, in complete order, furnished with gas fixtures and all modern improvements. Apply to T. WEBB, No. 38 East 28th-st., or to SAMUEL SMITH, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 Charles-st., consisting of 8 rooms; would accommodate two small families; also the 3-story house No. 692 Washington-st.; will accommodate two families; rent $400. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 274 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

A LARGE HANDSOME PARLOR, AND part of back parlor, to let to a doctor, dentist, merchant tailor, or for any light business; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 95 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 183 Bowery, under the Bank.

LOFTS TO LET.—THREE FLOORS AND OFFice of No. 8 North William-st., separate or together, well-lighted and adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at the office on second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. L. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN S. PARSONS, No. 63 West 35th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 145 NINTH-ST., NEAR Broadway; 228 9th-st., near 2d-av.; 226 3d-av.; 54 Bond-st.; all, except the parlor floor, have gas, hot and cold water, &c. Apply at No. 37 East 22d-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 107 and 108 West-st. It is well calculated for a flour, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mensfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third floors of brown-stone house No. 141 West 37th-st., to a small family of adults. Rent $250. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, any time after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. H. PINE, near the depot.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 163 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 6th-av. and University-place.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 182 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 16th-st., 4-story, English basement.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., brick 2-story, high stoop, $350.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Dnane-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) near Greenwich-av., the largest house in the block, three rooms deep, papered and painted throughout; well arranged for one or two families; hot and cold water and gas on each floor; wash-rooms, bathing-tub, &c.; back stairs from second floor, under cellar; everything in first-rate order; rent $900; would prefer to rent to one party, but not for a boarding-house. Inquire of MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

TO LET, AT YORKVILLE—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 86th-st., a house consisting of store, a good cellar, and ten rooms up stairs; this is one of the most desirable locations in the City for a grocery, as the new reservoir and Central Park improvements, employing from three to five thousand men, are going on in the immediate vicinity of the premises; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of L. HART, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.; or of H. CROMBIE, No. 28 Chambers-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 18 rooms, inside shutters and all modern conveniences, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house, it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (26x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.,) No. 216 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

HOUSE TO RENT—A RARE BARGAIN—In one of the most delightful localities in Brooklyn—a modern built brown-stone house, replete with every modern convenience; the house cost $22,000 and has never been occupied; gas fixtures and chandeliers will be put in for a desirable tenant; this house would rent in these times, if located in New-York, for $1,600; as it is the owner will take $800 for one year. Apply to G. HENDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all the modern improvements—Croton water, bath-room, &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-ST., between 10th-av. and the Bloomingdale Road, with garden and stable. Apply on the premises or to J. W. MITCHELL, Esq., No. 75 Nassau-st. Rent $200.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO NEW WELL-FURNISHED COUNtry residences, on Long Island Sound, 15 miles from New-York, or one hour by steamboat; contain 11 rooms each, besides kitchen and cellar; fine stables; ice-houses filled; one 12 acres and the other two acres in lawn; water view; bathing and boating unsurpassed. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

PUBLISHED in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, 29 Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, AN IRISH DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WIRE WORKS WONDERS—PIZARRO.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—GIVE TO THE MILL—SIMPSON & Co.

WINTER GARDEN—SIBYL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department has given forth a summary of the intelligence received from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to 10 o'clock last night. On Sunday the enemy's works were examined and found to be strong and the approaches difficult. There was sharp firing upon our right, but it is said no harm was done. Another dispatch, at 10½ o'clock, says that some of the outworks had been taken; but that the city could not be taken without a siege of several days. Gen. WOOL states that the rebel MAGRUDER has 30,000 troops. The latest intelligence announces that on the afternoon of Sunday Shipping Point was taken, and the gunboats had shelled out the water batteries. Resistance had been made by the rebels at our crossing of a creek, and several casualties occurred. All the fortified places before Yorktown had been taken by our troops, and the army was full of enthusiasm.

From Gen. BANKS' command, we learn that the bridge over Stony Creek, at Woodstock, was captured on Sunday, and that our troops crossed over upon it, greeted by a lively cannonade from ASHBY'S battery. The rebels, however, were soon driven away, and our forces, at last accounts, occupied their late position. There had been some skirmishing at Edenburg, but nothing of importance had occurred.

From the Mississippi the news this morning is extremely important. The Secretary of War has received dispatches announcing that Gen. POPE has landed on the Tennessee shore, the movement being a grand success. The General had previously received a ferry-boat by the new route cut through the swamps, and another gunboat had run the rebel gauntlet, and was at his disposal. We shall now soon hear the last of the rebels at Island No. 10.

Operations have begun in the department of Gen. FREMONT. A telegram from Wheeling advises us that Gen. MILROY has advanced from Cheat Mountain to the rebel Camp Alleghany, and that the rebels there and at Hunterville and Monterey have fallen back. Other of our columns in the Mountain Department are said to be moving. Bushwhackers are appearing at different points, but they will soon be brought into subjection by the rigors of martial law.

It is said that ASHBY'S rebel cavalry have returned to the vicinity of Romney, west of Harper's Ferry, with the idea of carrying on a guerrilla warfare in the mountain fastnesses of that region.

The Nashville papers of April 2 state that Hon. W. L. YANCEY made a speech some days ago at Chattanooga, while on his way to Richmond. It was chiefly a repetition of what he said at New-Orleans. He referred to his reported capture, and remarked that the best proof of its unfounded character was his presence before his audience. Furthermore, he said, he had not only got in safe himself, but a considerable supply of arms had been received.

The refugee named MORGAN who told such startling stories a few days ago through the Chicago *Tribune* about the Union feeling in New-Orleans, and the fleet of gunboats in course of construction on the Mississippi, has been arrested as a spy by order of Gen. HALLECK. The proofs of his guilt are indubitable. During the last two months he has passed between Cairo and Memphis four times.

Not many weeks ago the rebels expelled the venerable Judge CATRON from Nashville, for persisting so firmly in his loyalty to the National Government. He is now about to return to that city to try for treason the individuals who maltreated him.

The Committee appointed by Gen. HALLECK to investigate the condition of the prisoners of war at Alton, Ill., has made its report. The total number confined there is 791, including 5 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 18 Captains and 22 Lieutenants. Of the entire number, 459 were taken at Pea Ridge, 190 at Fort Henry, a number at Milford and the rest were bridge-burners, &c. Their quarters, rations and hospital arrangements are all that could be desired.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a report was made from the Military Committee, authorizing the President to transfer the appropriation made for fortifications to the building of iron-clad gunboats. The Confiscation bill, introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, was taken up, and Mr. TRUMBULL made a long argument in favor of its passage. Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, announced his intention to introduce a substitute, and the subject was postponed until to-day. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was introduced by Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, providing for the appointment of a Committee of nine to inquire and report as early as practicable whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the extinction of African Slavery in the Border States, whether the emancipated slaves can be colonized, and whether the Government can facilitate these objects,—with power to extend their inquiries so as to embrace the other States where Slavery exists. Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved to lay this resolution on the table as unconstitutional and absurd, but the motion was voted down. The resolution was then passed, 67 to 52. A preamble and resolution looking to the speedy repeal of the Morrill Tariff were introduced by Mr. VOORHIES, of Indiana, but they were laid on the table, 88 to 35. The House then proceeded to act definitively upon the amendments of the Tax bill adopted in Committee of the Whole, and got as far as the 74th section, when further consideration was postponed until to-day. A bill establishing a uniform Bankrupt law was reported from the Judiciary Committee, by ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, and pending a motion to make it a special order, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills passed was the one authorizing the Governor to appoint persons to take acknowledgments of deeds in Great Britain and France, and the one making an appropriation for the payment of the State's quota of the direct tax to the National Government. The bill to provide for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and other State officers was made the special order for this evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in the organization and equipment of troops was ordered to be reported complete. An adverse report was made from the minority of the special Committee on the Metropolitan Health bill. The bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy was ordered to a third reading. The bill to provide for the enrollment of the militia, for the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State, and for the public defence, was read a third time and lost—22 voting in favor of it, and 44 against it. The House then found itself without a quorum, and took a recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at Portland of the steamship *Hibernian*, we receive advices from Europe five days later than were brought by the *Niagara* at Halifax. She left Liverpool on the 27th, and Londonderry on the 28th ult. The proceedings of the British Parliament had not been of special importance. Mr. GREGORY had called attention to the case of the British steamer *Luban*, captured by our blockading fleet off Galveston, and Mr. LAYARD, in behalf of the Government, had stated that measures had been taken to ascertain the facts in regard to it. The British Press continued to comment upon President LINCOLN'S emancipation Message. The *Sumter* and *Tuscarora* were still at Gibraltar. The deaths of Prince WINDISCHGRATZ and Count NESSELRODE are announced. It is stated that the Spanish Government has ordered Gen. PRIM not to negotiate with the Mexicans until the troops shall have entered the City of Mexico. This will necessitate a breaking of the treaty arranged between PRIM and DOBLADO at Soledad, a short time ago. GARIBALDI was making a tour through Lombardy to stir up the young men to join the volunteer corps. Demonstrations were reported to be becoming quite frequent in Venetia, and numerous arrests were being made. Cotton is reported dull but firm, with an advance of ¼d. on middling grades. Breadstuffs were very dull, and Provisions quiet. Consols were quoted at 93¾ on money.

We have advices from Mexico to the 23d ult., by way of Havana, from which port the steamship *Roanoke* arrived last night, having left on the 2d inst. The most important intelligence is the announcement that President JUAREZ had ordered a forced loan to be collected from a number of merchants at the Capital, some of whom were Spaniards, and that a protest had been made against it by the Allies. A persistence in the collection of the loan would, it was believed, lead to the immediate commencement of hostilities. The Allied troops had advanced to the positions assigned them during negotiations. The news from Havana is not of special importance. There were still occasional arrivals of small craft with cotton from the blockaded ports.

The Connecticut State election, which took place yesterday, resulted in the reelection of Gov BUCKINGHAM by a very largely increased majority over last year.

Major WM. H. POLK, of Tennessee, brother of the late President POLK, and a strong Union man, had a long interview with President LINCOLN yesterday morning.

In a card to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Gen. ROSECRANS explicitly denies that he has thought of resigning, or that he objects to serving under Gen. FREMONT. He expresses the opinion with reference to Gen. FREMONT, that "if a General is fit to hold his commission, he ought to have his command."

The Germans of Chicago have inaugurated a movement to purchase a homestead for Gen. SIGEL, and to present him with a sword—not one of honor, adorned with gold and jewels, but of plain steel, which shall have engraved on its blade, "The Germans of America to their first combatant." The homestead is to be purchased in that State the German citizens of which shall subscribe most liberally to the fund.

Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, positively declines to become a candidate for reelection to the office which he has filled for the last two years.

Gen. DUMONT has been assigned to the command of Nashville. His district extends as far as Columbia and Murfreesboro to the south, and to Munfordeville on the north.

There is said to be a great deal of sickness among the troops under Gen. GRANT'S command. Most of it, however, is of a mild type, and readily yields to treatment.

There was no meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a quorum not being present. The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, and among the petitions presented was one from property owners on Greenwich-street, below Canal, asking the removal of the rails laid there and not used, which was referred, with instructions to report at an early day. A resolution to prepare and present a stand of colors to Col. FERRERO'S (Fifty-first) Regiment was unanimously adopted; the colors now borne by them being completely riddled with balls at Roenoke and Newbern. Beyond the above the business transacted was routine and unimportant.

The City Inspector reports 455 persons as having died during the last week, of which 105 were men, 81 women, 165 boys, and 104 girls; being an increase of 49 over the previous week.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday, but adjourned until to-day, without taking up any cases on the Calendar. The Grand Jury will receive their charge to-day. A case of some importance to constables and judgment creditors, respecting levies without indemnity, was determined at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice HOYT, by a judgment against the constable for the value of the property unwarrantably seized.

The Stock Market was stronger yesterday, and closed at an advance of ¼ ₩ cent. on United States Stocks, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, as compared with Saturday afternoon. Gold was also firmer, closing 102½, and Exchange rose to 112½ ₩ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted. Prices of Flour tended downward. Wheat was quoted steady. Corn was stiffly held. A limited inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Spices and Foreign Liquors. Provisions were rather quiet, though generally unchanged in value. Java Coffee, Sugars, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request at uniform rates. Resin and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention and were quoted higher. The freight market was depressed and rates were lower.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—It is to be regretted that the appropriation for the completion of this vessel was left dependent by the Senate, upon the decision of the Secretary of the Navy. This will certainly occasion delay, since, as the Secretary has not only never been called upon to investigate the subject, but has expressed his entire ignorance about it, he would of course take advice, perhaps of a Committee who would sit several months. The success of the Stevens Battery has been decidedly pronounced upon by a large number of experts in every branch of marine engineering, and it is to be hoped that the House will avail themselves of *this information*, without delaying the completion of a vessel so sorely needed, in order that another set of examiners may make their report. It is undoubtedly important that every member of the Department and of the Senate should have the opportunity of going over the usual round of inquiries concerning the Stevens Battery; but the question of completing the vessel and putting her into commission on the ample evidence already before Congress, would seem to be more timely, just at this juncture of our affairs.

Reconstruction in Virginia.

The reduction of Virginia to the National rule, which now bids fair speedily to happen, will be a most important step, not only in the progress of our arms, but in disclosing the degree of resistance we are to encounter in restoring the *status ante bellum*. Eastern Virginia is as antagonistical to the spirit of our institutions, and to a true nationality, as South Carolina; while her commanding geographical position, her vast resources in spite of their negligent culture, the important part she played in the drama of the Revolution, and in the formation of the Government, had secured to her such an hereditary prestige that she exerted more influence in National affairs than a half a dozen States of equal population. All this had pampered a pride that brooked no restraint, while she fancied that she possessed a power commensurate with her natural gifts. In these Virginia, more than any other member of the Confederacy, is an *imperium in imperio*. The fertile imaginations of her people were never weary in looking forward to, and in expatiating upon the wealth, numbers, commercial and manufacturing greatness, that were to be realized in a future, in which Norfolk was to supplant New-York, and the James River and Kanawha, the Erie Canal. In South Carolina we had to contend with *caste*, which Slavery created in its most perfect form. A few families had come to monopolize both the soil and labor of the State. Their ambition stopped at the ostentatious display of a long roll of serfs and of wide domain. They had the quiet demeanor that belongs to persons conscious of their wealth, and of the secure tenure by which it is held. The State had no harbors—no coal nor iron—no elements to which the inductive spirit of modern progress could attach itself, and plant, as in Massachusetts, populous and thriving communities upon sterile plains. Its people were not avaricious of political power, because they had few objects to which it could be directed, and were modest in their demands, for the very good reason of a conscious inability to enforce them.

Not so Virginia. We find concentrated here every refractory element that aided to bring on the rebellion. Virginians have always taken the lead in all the speculations and theories of the South, not only in reference to the Government, but to the *peculiar* institution. Of all Southerners they are most opinionated and fanatical. Their hatred to the North is heightened by immediate contact of territory, which, of course, threatens violent interference with their industries and institutions, in case of defeat. We are soon, consequently, to take the bull by the very horns. In a week more the sacred soil of Richmond will be desecrated. Northern *barbarians*, with their proverbial curiosity and inquisitiveness will, with covetous eyes, force themselves into every nook and corner of the land, will violate all the proprieties of *caste*, and rudely demand of the ceremonious and haughty planter the price of his estate, and cheapen, perhaps, the very horse upon which he is riding! What sacrilege! For the first time in his life will the consciousness of the instability of all human things flash over him. For generations, land and negroes had descended in an unbroken routine, with as little change in the general surroundings, and in the mode of culture of the soil, as among the fixed types of Asia. For the future, the law of ages and progress is to assume control, leaving no alternative but abject submission to the will of the stronger, or retirement from the presence of the unwelcome invader, to a seclusion so long cherished, but now so rudely broken.

In Virginia, consequently, will the work of reconstruction be found more difficult and arduous than anywhere else. The people of the Eastern portion of the State are as antagonistic to the North as in any State in the South. But they have greater consequences involved in defeat. In common with all the rebels, they will be compelled to make the terrible exhibition of impotence before those who have never before doubted the supreme power of their masters, and which cannot be questioned or doubted without destroying the value of Slavery. No anguish or mortification can exceed this. But in Virginia a traditionary influence which had consolidated itself into a power, and which had enabled the aristocracy of the State to wield the patronage and destinies of a great nation, has all passed away like a dream. JEFFERSON, the apostle of Freedom, and WASHINGTON, its brightest exemplar, had, to be sure, long ceased to be the canonized saints in their calendar; but the Resolutions of 1798 were still the test of the Democracy of the whole nation—a Democracy whose dominant course kept exact pace with that of Slavery, and which enabled Virginia to reign supreme in National conventions, and guide a corrupt and servile party, which had but two instincts—political plunder and the maintenance and extension of human bondage. All this power has been ruthlessly thrown away. Virginia politics and principles, as expounded by her present leaders, will forever after be a by-word and abomination. To regain her influence, she must return to the doctrine of the fathers, which were but synonyms of Freedom. This is the work of regeneration she must undergo. The National Government will supply the conditions in perfect protection of the rights of all, the most important of which will be the right of private judgment and of public debate, in which any institution, or system, or doctrine, will be subjected at least to the test of truth, and in time, conform themselves, as far as human nature can, to the perfect standard. We must have a patience and tolerance as broad as the work before us. The reception we meet with, and the progress we make, will be some of the most interesting results of this most interesting and momentous contest. It is easy to destroy. It is in creation that we are to show what we are, and the qualities we possess.

The Two Cotton Crops.

The Southern planters have not destroyed their last Cotton crop, nor will they give over planting their next crop. The former is safe on hand; not all ready for market to be sure, but in the gin houses ready to be prepared for market. A few thousand bales have successfully run the blockade; a few thousand more have been captured in the attempt to run the blockade. With these trifling exceptions a full average crop of Cotton is now in the country. The war ended, it will soon be seen with what alacrity and certainty this crop will come forward. There has been no application of the torch to it yet, and we venture to say there will be none unless through force of the military rule in particular localities, and then only in the desperation of retreat. Even in the rebel counsels at Richmond a proposition to burn the crop was voted down. The proposition was simply the mad thought of men who have little or nothing of Cotton or any other material wealth to lose. It scarcely rose to the dignity of a self-sacrificing idea, since all the sacrifice would be with the planter and not the politician. The talk of Moscow is worse than moonshine. The conflagration of the whole three million of bales, believed to be on hand in the States in insurrection, would not prevent the National authority from repossessing the places, and territory, and channels of trade which secession is attempting to deprive it of. The conflagration of Memphis, and Vicksburgh, and New-Orleans would not deter the same authority from restoring the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi, from its head waters to the Balize. The Government is not after the capture of Southern cotton or Southern cities. With the first it has nothing whatever to do. The latter they will either occupy or restore to their allegiance, not for their own sakes alone, but for the restoration of the commerce of the whole Union to its accustomed channels. The President of the United States could not, if he would, give up the freedom of the Mississippi. Backed by the whole North and East, if such backing were possible, he would not be permitted to do so. The great Northwest would never submit to its surrender. That point is certain. End this war when and where you may, the free navigation of the great Father of Waters is part and parcel of the inalienable heritage of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. As much so, and more, if possible, than the heritage of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The present Cotton crop will not be destroyed, nor the Cotton ports on the lower Mississippi given to the flames. Nor will the succeeding crop be neglected. The seed is now going into the ground. It will germinate as usual, and the plant will grow and bloom, and its textile product be gathered in due course of the revolving season, and a second crop will be on hand before the crop of last year is fairly disposed of, even though the war should end by midsummer. The Richmond counsels attempted to instruct the planters not to grow another crop. The attempt failed, and if it had not, the instruction would not have been regarded. The planter may devote more attention to his corn crop than heretofore, but the main business of his costly possessions in land and negroes will go on. By confession of YANCEY himself, and others of the Confederate conspirators, Cotton is no longer king in Europe, nor indispensable to the North. The destruction of one crop, and the failure to grow another, would neither revolutionize the one nor convulse the other. Such folly would simply deprive the planting States of their chief, if not their only element of material strength.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.—The *National Intelligencer*, which one would hardly think of calling a sensation journal, has nevertheless on several occasions anticipated the War Department with impunity; and yesterday it again outrune the official utterance by the announcement that the National army advanced on Saturday to Yorktown, with three divisions, and attacked the enemy's position, and that "the bombardment of MAGRUDER'S fortifications was progressing well, with very few casualties on our side." As this intelligence supplements Gen. WOOL'S telegram, that firing was heard in the direction of Yorktown that same morning, it will, doubtless, be accepted as authentic, and will naturally concentrate public attention on the peninsula where operations have been begun that can have but one aim, and a line of march taken up that can have but one goal—the possession of the rebel capital! But without attempting to outrun in anticipation what we must ere long hear of as a stirring actuality, we may well pause awhile at the historic field whence the booming of the National artillery comes to our ear. Yorktown marked the close of the Revolutionary struggle, and may be said to mark a new era in the existing contest. It was here that, eighty years ago, CORNWALLIS took up his position, intrenched behind powerful works; here he was sought out and assailed by WASHINGTON, and, after a desperate siege of many days, was finally compelled to surrender his whole army to the American commander. The siege of Yorktown was among the most wisely planned and the most vigorously executed of all WASHINGTON'S military operations; and there are many features in which the present siege promises to resemble its illustrious prototype. WASHINGTON was careful to take to this decisive work an overwhelming force—four or five times that of the enemy—with abundance of artillery and a powerful cooperating French fleet: we have probably ten times the number of the rebel force, and artillery and fleet to match. WASHINGTON carried the royal stronghold by a flank movement—a favorite mode of attack with our Union Generals against the rebels. CORNWALLIS had made all his arrangements to escape with his army; MAGRUDER has, doubtless, like his fellow rebel commanders, done the same. But WASHINGTON captured the whole force, and we sincerely hope the example will be emulated by our present General. Finally, the capture of Yorktown was described by a journal of the times as having "dispelled those nocturnal vapors that hung around us, and put the most pleasing aspect upon our present political affairs that any era of the present war has ever taken." And though the capture of this place at the present time will not be, as it was last century, a termination of the campaign, yet the operations that are immediately *beyond* can be nothing less than "the swelling prologue to the imperial theme" of a vanquished rebellion and a rehabilitated Union.

The Atlantic Telegraph and International Good Faith.

It will have been noticed that the Commission authorized by Secretary SEWARD to make a proposal on the part of the American Government to cooperate with England in a renewed effort to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable, has been favorably received and is reported to feel confident that the British Cabinet will accept the offer. We are not sure, however, that some recent developments will not dispose Mr. SEWARD to reconsider his proposition. In the course of the late extended debate on Maritime Rights in the House of Commons, a doctrine of international good faith was avowed by Lord PALMERSTON, the Lord Advocate and other speakers, official and non-official, which is certainly far from inspiring the conviction that such a cooperation would be a judicious measure on our part, and which indeed, if taken literally, would in the event of hostilities between the two nations, turn the Atlantic cable into a terrible weapon of war against ourselves. According to this doctrine, which has received the sanction of the leading English Press, war breaks up all treaties, and Lord PALMERSTON, in a series of aphorisms that would not have done discredit to MACHIAVELLI, went even so far as to erect bad faith into the dignity of a principle. The special subject under discussion was the Treaty of Paris, the provisions of which are already found to be so inconvenient that one party in the Commons is desirous of abolishing them altogether, while another party urges the noble step of advancing to, and accepting the American doctrine of neutral rights propounded by Mr. MARCY in 1856. It was seriously argued, however, by several Government speakers, that there was no necessity for abrogating it, as in the event of a war, Great Britain could disavow her treaty obligations, or as the Lord Advocate put it, she might "*retract under the pressure of an actual struggle the engagements she had made in peace!*"

Now if these views, so frankly avowed, are really seriously entertained by the British Government, they may well give us pause before entering into an international partnership in this great enterprise. Of course there can be no arrangement entered into, unless there is positive assurance that the telegraph shall be absolutely inviolate, and impressed with the character of complete neutrality in war as in peace. Of course solemn guarantees to this effect would be given by the two nations in the event of proceeding with the undertaking. But what surety have we, in view of the newly-avowed doctrine of international good faith that, in case of hostilities supervening, these obligations would not be "retracted?" The proposed route from Ireland to Newfoundland places both ends of the cable in British possessions, and would put into the hands of that Government a formidable instrument of war. It must be confessed that our experience during the late *Trent* excitement, does not inspire any great confidence that the British Government would not act on the principle its authoritative representatives have just put forth, and turn the telegraph to a hostile use, however strongly its neutrality might be guaranteed by treaty. But we are willing to give England credit for being honester than her official spokesman would make us believe; there are still weighty reasons why we should insist on having one end of the line on United States soil. The proposition made by Mr. SEWARD has not yet received the necessary sanction of the National Congress; and it will, at least, be prudent to have the subject thoroughly discussed, before entering on vast and expensive outlays.

AN APPEAL FOR CHURCH BELLS.—If the Southern people remain much longer under the rule of the Confederacy, they will assuredly be as thoroughly despoiled as was the land of Egypt by the swarm of locusts. A little while ago the Richmond usurpers issued an imperative demand for all firearms; they now go further, and make an appeal for the church-bells, with inland to turn them into cannon. The "appeal," issued from the Ordnance Bureau of the rebel Government at Richmond, urges congregations to send in their bells "for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defence." The special metallurgic reason set forth for this measure is that "while copper is abundant, the supply of tin is deficient to convert the copper into bronze; and bells contain so much tin that 2,400 pounds of bell-metal, mixed with the proper quantity of copper, will suffice for a field battery of six pieces." Accordingly, congregations are recommended to send along their bells for this "patriotic purpose" to places of deposit provided at Richmond, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Columbus, Baton Rouge, and other points designated. At the close of the war the clergy are assured, the bells will be paid for or replaced—that is, things will be restored to the condition *ante bellum*. It remains to be seen with what degree of alacrity the people will respond to this appeal, which significantly reveals the desperate straits of the rebels. As there is every probability that most of the points indicated as depots will be in our possession before the bells can be sent along and cast into cannon, we need not look with any great trepidation to the anticipated increase of rebel light artillery. The only subject of regret in this connection is that the bells should not remain long enough in their belfries to ring the funeral knell of the secession-rebellion and its nefarious leaders.

POLITICAL SIGNS.—The Union-Republican State ticket achieved a decided and complete success at the election in Connecticut yesterday; and Gov. BUCKINGHAM was triumphantly reelected. This is a gratifying indication of the confidence of the people of Connecticut in the Administration, and will help to strengthen the hands of our rulers in the great work of National conservation. It is a pleasing corollary to the triumph of the Union-Democratic candidates in Rhode Island last week.

THE REBELS EVERYWHERE RETREATING.—Activity pervades the army of Virginia in every Military Department. This morning we have news that Gen. MILROY, who for some time has been holding the pass of Cheat Mountain, Randolph County, in the northern part of the State, has advanced to the rebel position at Camp Allegheny, some twenty miles in a northeasterly direction, and that the rebels there have retreated before him; while the bodies of rebels stationed at Monterey, the capital of Randolph County, and at Huntersville, the capital of Pocahontas County, have also fallen back in the direction of Staunton, from which they will have a railroad escape toward Richmond. It appears, also, by our special dispatch from Wheeling, that a general southeasterly movement of all the main columns in Northwestern Virginia has commenced simultaneously with the retreat of the rebels over the mountains. The rebels have kept these and other bodies of troops in the Western mountains during the Winter to prevent the advance of our army into the Shenandoah Valley, towards the rear of JACKSON'S lately defeated force. Their retirement now would seem to be another indication that they have given up all hope of holding any part of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, if indeed they have not given up hope of retaining any part of the State. If Gen. MILROY is able to advance much further in the direction he is pursuing, he will get in the rear of JACKSON'S brigade, which is still annoying our forces at Edenburg. With BANKS in his front and MILROY in his rear, brief work will be made with that insolent rebel. Cheat Mountain and Gen. MILROY are in FREMONT'S new Department of the Mountains.

OBITUARY.

Death of Count Nesselrode.

The death of the distinguished Russian statesman and diplomatist, NESSELRODE, is announced by the *Hibernian*. He had reached the great age of 83 years, and from his early manhood up to within a few years of his death, had been engaged in various important duties of State. He was of a Russo-German family, and was born on board a Russian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and baptized in the Protestant faith on board an English ship. He began his career in the military service, but in early life became attached to the various embassies of his father, who, as well as his grandfather, was an Ambassador. He gained the favor of ALEXANDER by the brilliant style of his diplomatic compositions, and received from him an appointment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg. He married a woman, neither young nor handsome, but who had grown rich by speculation and assumption. He was intrusted with the ministry of foreign affairs *en second*, after the rupture with NAPOLEON, in 1812; and from that time he controled the relations of Russia with foreign countries. In the night of March 31, 1814, he signed the capitulation of Paris, which put an end to the wars of the first French Empire; and 40 years afterward he retired from public service, after the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris, March 30, 1856, which terminated the war with NAPOLEON III. and his allies. At the Congress of Vienna, and the formation of the Holy Alliance, he was the leading spirit, and he assumed for Russia that attitude of superiority which has since given to Russian State craft such a distinguished position in the diplomatic world. He exerted himself to obtain a reduction of the enormous fines imposed upon France after Waterloo, and LOUIS XVIII. and RICHELIEU showed their gratitude by passing into his hands immense amounts of money, which made him one of the richest men in Europe. His flocks of sheep amounted to over 150,000, and his personal property was reported as almost fabulous. After the death of ALEXANDER, NESSELRODE continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar NICHOLAS, and he was promoted to the rank of Chancelor of the empire. His emoluments from his various offices became enormous; and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overburdened with wealth, years and honors. He was famous for his skill in cooking and for inventing new dishes, as for instance the pudding à *la Nesselrode*. What of his time was not employed in the heavy duties of diplomacy was passed in the more delightful occupation of cookery. In politics he was an absolutist.

Death of Prince Windischgratz.

The Austrian Prince WINDISCHGRATZ, whose death we learn simultaneously with that of NESSELRODE, was some time Generalissimo of the Austrian troops, and had bombarded more capital cities than any commander of his time. He was descended from WALLENSTEIN, and on account of his high aristocratical manners, he earned the title of "the first Austrian gentleman." He was an Absolutist in politics; and shortly after the breaking out of the Liberal movements in 1848, he took the chief command of the army against the Hungarians. He bombarded Prague in July, and soon after he bombarded Vienna. He rejected all overtures on the part of the Hungarians, imprisoned their envoys, and amused himself by shooting the suspected. He took the field in December, swept in three weeks from Vienna to Pesth, driving the Hungarians before him, and was extolled by the Absolutists as the greatest general in Europe. When the Hungarians recovered themselves, and in turn drove him and his army beyond their frontier, he was superseded, and those who had before extolled him to the clouds, now abused him, while the people exulted in the fall of the harsh and blood-stained aristocrat. He will be remembered only as the man who destroyed some of the most flourishing cities of Germany, who murdered ROBERT BLUM, one of the ablest and most patriotic men in the Frankfort Parliament, who suppressed newspapers, and administered musket-balls to a large number of unhappy editors.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Last evening a new and original play was presented at this theatre, entitled "Sibyl," written by Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, a gentleman of high reputation, both in the literary and political world. It has many claims on popular interest, picturing, as it does, events which at the period of their occurrence, some thirty years ago, created an unexampled sensation in this country. "Sibyl" is founded on the story known to all the readers of the romance of American history, as the "Beauchamp Tragedy of Kantucky." At the same time, the play is, by no means an exact dramatization of the incidents of that thrilling story. In the story, revenge is the all-absorbing thought of the heroine; in the play, the author's idea is evidently to picture her in a more womanly color, and to show that the passion of love is stronger even than that of revenge. In doing so, he has fitted the part far more perfectly to the peculiar genius of Miss HAGON, which finds its fullest sweep in the portrayal of the depth and self-sacrifice of woman's love.

Last evening, she was in her highest form, and in the surge of sentiment and pomp of passion which swells around the character, she surpassed herself. In the fourth act she found her highest triumph, and well merited the enthusiastic call which summoned her before the curtain. The other characters were well filled, Mr. BARRON HILL especially playing with great power the *rôle* of the lover, and the piece may be pronounced a decided success. As might be expected from a young author, and one unacquainted with stage business, there are faults of construction which at once present themselves, and are easy of correction, but they are fully compensated for by the luxuriance of imagery and richness of diction in which the play abounds.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 7.

The propeller *Mary Stewart*, of the Western Transportation Company, which was sunk by the ice on Saturday, while coming into our harbor, has been raised. She had a cargo of pork and flour.

The remains of Capt. THOS. A. BUDD, U. S. N., who was killed on the coast of Florida, were received here yesterday with military and civic honors. The funeral takes place this afternoon. The City Government, military, and citizens generally will assist in the ceremonies.

Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo, in accordance with an invitation from the Pope, is about to proceed to Rome.

[illegible] March, 7 1862.

[illegible] on motion of Alderman [illegible] was called to the chair.

[illegible] called and a quorum not appearing, [illegible] pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next [illegible] Thursday.

D. F. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ADJOURNED SESSION—Monday, April 7, 1862.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, at 5 o'clock P.M., at their chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

PRESENT—Clarence C. Pemigner, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Messrs. Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—22.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Lent—

The petition of the Nursery and Child's Hospital for a [illegible], which was referred to the Committee on Charities.

By the President—

Petition of J. H. Tobitt, to print the Minutes of the [illegible] Councilmen—

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Councilman Healy—

The petition of sundry citizens that John Duff be granted permission to erect a stand on sidewalk in front of his store in Oak-street, for the sale of crockery-ware, &c., estimated to be 2½ feet wide and 12 feet long.

In connection therewith Councilman Healy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to John Duff to erect a stand on sidewalk in front of his store in Oak street, for the sale of crockery-ware, &c., estimated to be 2½ feet wide and 12 feet long, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Long—20.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter.

By Councilman Snyder—

Petition of property owners in Forty-seventh-street, to have a sewer built in said street, from the easterly side of the Eleventh-avenue to the North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Babcock.—

Petition of Jas. D. Bell and others, owners and lessees of property, to have the sidewalks on the westerly side of the Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-ninth streets, and also the sidewalks on the north and south sides of Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, between Fifth and Sixth avenues to be flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Orton.—

Petition of Edwin H. Darling to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Lent moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Councilman Webster moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was subsequently withdrawn.

Councilman Hayes renewed the motion to refer.

Which was lost on a division—6 members voting in the affirmative, and 7 in the negative.

The President stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Lent, that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, The President—7.

By Councilman Babcock—

Petition of property-holders on the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, that Andrews & McDonald may be granted permission to extend the line of their stage-route to Forty-third-street.

In connection therewith, Councilman Babcock offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Andrews & McDonald, to run their stages from their present terminus, Forty-second and Fifth-avenue, to Forty-third-street, and to their stables in Forty-third-street.

Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—21.

Negative—Councilman Hogan—1.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of property-holders, business men, and occupants, in and of the Fifth Ward, that the railroad track now laid down in Washington and Greenwich streets, from Canal and Rea e streets, be immediately removed, and said streets be placed in proper condition for public use.

Councilman Orton moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Councilman Barney moved that the motion be amended by adding the words, "and that the Committee be instructed to report at an early day."

Which amendment was accepted by Councilman Orton.

The President put the question on the motion as amended.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, The last appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers now at the seat of war, allowed as per act by the Common Council of the City of New-York, is now nearly exhausted, and it will be necessary to make a new appropriation therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York be and he is hereby authorized and instructed forthwith to memorialize the Legislature, now in session, for the passage of an act authorizing the Common Council of the City of New-York to make such appropriation as may be necessary for the relief and support of the wives and families of the soldiers who now are or hereafter may be, enlisted for the war, and to issue bonds for the raising of the money necessary for that purpose.

Councilman Barney moved that said preamble and resolution be referred to a Special Committee, with power to prepare and present to the Legislature a suitable memorial for an act to enable the Common Council of the City to make such appropriation.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently announced as the Special Committee contemplated by the above resolution, Councilmen Gross, Orton and Jones.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That Augustin P. Mange be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Desmond moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That the NEW-YORK TIMES be, and is hereby, designated as a Corporation printing paper.

Councilman Keech moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be amended by striking therein, after the word "TIMES," the words "and *Staats Zeitung*."

Councilman Webster moved to amend said amendment by adding after the words "and *Staats Zeitung*" the words "and New-York *Herald*."

Councilman Hayes moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Resignation of Wm. Boerkel as Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hazleton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Henry A. Smith be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of William Boerkel, resigned; the latter having been appointed in December, last.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the Sixth and Ninth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Broadway, or Bloomingdale road, be widened between 59th and 59th streets, according to the plan annexed, pursuant to the act, entitled "An Act authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to widen Broadway, or Bloomingdale-road, between 51st and 59th streets, in the City of New-York," passed, April 13, 1857, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary proceedings therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Street openings.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That Samuel Lackey be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the salary of the late Revn C. Haoce, Water Register in the Croton Aqueduct Department, be paid to the 1st day of May, inst., and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay same over to his widow.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—22.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That Saturday, the 12th inst., being the anniversary of the battle of Fort Sumter, be observed by the display of the National flag on the City Hall and other public buildings, and that the Common Council will attend Divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in a body, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

Whereas, The National Color of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, raised in this City, having been the first American flag planted on the fortifications at Roanoke and Newbern, has been shot through and through in the various actions in which it has been gallantly borne, and so much injured by the enemy that it can no longer be used in the field: therefore,

Resolved, That in appreciation of the valor of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. E. Ferrero, Commanding, the City of New-York request them to deposit in the City Archives their American Color, and that the Committee on National Affairs be empowered to furnish the regiment another suitable American Flag, in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to carry out the object of these resolutions.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—22.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Thirty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and the side walks flagged a space of four feet wide, immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot northwest corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avennes, be paved with Belgian Pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property frontiug said street.

Which was referred to a Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the crosswalks, and the curb and gutter-stones at the northwest corner of Eighth street and Second avenue, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—22.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, on the westerly line or side of Broadway; said crosswalk to be a continuation of the one already laid from Thirty-third to Thirty-second-street. The work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Bartholomew B. Chappel be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of Bartholomew B. Chappel and inserting in lieu thereof the name of John Brown.

Councilman Gedney moved to amend said proposed amendment by inserting the initial "W" between the words "John" and "Brown."

Councilman Hogan accepted said amendment.

The President stated the question to be on the amendment to strike out the name of Bartholomew B. Chappell and insert in lieu thereof the name of John W. Brown.

Councilman Gross moved that the proposed amendment be amended by inserting after the name John W. Brown the designation "junior."

Councilman Lent moved that the proposed amendment to the amendment of Councilman Gross be laid upon the table.

Carried on a division—11 members voting affirmatively and 8 negatively.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Hogan moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Long moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Gross, Repper, Webster, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—9.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cherry-street, between James and Rouse velt streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Thirty-eighth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag the sidewalk on the northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Councilmen on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, with a resolution that New-Bowery be numbered from Pearl street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Barney and The President—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, exhibiting the balance in the Treasury, March 31, ult., the receipts and payments since that date, and the balance at the close of business on Saturday, April 5, inst., according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer:

Balance, March 31	$1,835,921 64
Receipts	316,611 90
Total	$2,144,533 54
Payments	351,628 84
Balance, April 5	$1,793,604 70

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting a statement of the disbursements made in the several Senatorial Districts for the month of March last, pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council, making a second appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) in aid of the families of volunteers in the service of the United States from the City of New-York, as follows:

District.	No. of Families.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
4	3,765	3,765	4,238	8,003	$20,375 10
5	3,934	3,871	5,509	9,380	23,206 50
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	13,484	13,342	18,097	31,429	$109,502 50

The following statement exhibits in detail the operations in the several wards of the City during the time specified:

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13	573	585	736	1,295	4,579 00
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22	811	796	1,224	2,020	6,765 50
	13,794	13,716	18,487	31,429	$109,502 50

Which was received, directed to be printed at length in the minutes and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, viz: being his report of the public business done by the Street Department for the first quarter of this year, ending March 31. The Commissioner states that requisitions have been made by this Department for the quarter, amounting to $229,357 51, of which amount $140,338 94 were drawn upon tax appropriations, and $89,018 57 on trust account, which amount will be reimbursed the City Treasury by assessment upon the property benefited thereby.

After summing up the business of the several departments, the Commissioner says:

"As the appropriations for the year 1862 have not yet been made, this Department has been compelled only to curtail its expenditures to the purchase of supplies, and the performance of work absolutely necessary, and even this, to many cases, could not be done. Executive Departments under the City Government must necessarily be trammeled in the prosecution of public business intrusted to them, under the present detective laws, regarding appropriations and expenditures of money, a fact."

Councilman Long moved that the communication be received, and that 2,500 copies thereof be printed in document form.

Councilman Orton moved to amend said motion by striking therefrom the number of "2,500," and inserting in lieu thereof the number of "1,500."

Which was lost.

Councilman Long (by consent) amended his motion so as to make the same embrace only the printing of 2,000 copies instead of 2,500.

The President put the question on the adoption of Councilman Long's motion to the amended form.

On which the ayes and noes were had, with the following result:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Keech, Babcock, Snyder, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, The President—8.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot northwest corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot northwest corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avennes, be paved with Belgian Pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property frontiug said street.

Which was referred to a Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the crosswalks, and the curb and gutter-stones at the northwest corner of Eighth street and Second avenue, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—22.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, on the westerly line or side of Broadway; said crosswalk to be a continuation of the one already laid from Thirty-third to Thirty-second-street. The work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Bartholomew B. Chappel be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of Bartholomew B. Chappel and inserting in lieu thereof the name of John Brown.

Councilman Gedney moved to amend said proposed amendment by inserting the initial "W" between the words "John" and "Brown."

Councilman Hogan accepted said amendment.

The President stated the question to be on the amendment to strike out the name of Bartholomew B. Chappell and insert in lieu thereof the name of John W. Brown.

Councilman Gross moved that the proposed amendment be amended by inserting after the name John W. Brown the designation "junior."

Councilman Lent moved that the proposed amendment to the amendment of Councilman Gross be laid upon the table.

Carried on a division—11 members voting affirmatively and 8 negatively.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Hogan moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Long moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Gross, Repper, Webster, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—9.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cherry-street, between James and Rouse velt streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Thirty-eighth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag the sidewalk on the northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Councilmen on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, with a resolution that New-Bowery be numbered from Pearl street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Negative—Councilman Barney and The President—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, exhibiting the balance in the Treasury, March 31, ult., the receipts and payments since that date, and the balance at the close of business on Saturday, April 5, inst., according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer:

Balance, March 31	$1,835,921 64
Receipts	316,611 90
Total	$2,144,533 54
Payments	351,628 84
Balance, April 5	$1,793,604 70

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting a statement of the disbursements made in the several Senatorial Districts for the month of March last, pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council, making a second appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) in aid of the families of volunteers in the service of the United States from the City of New-York, as follows:

District.	No. of Families.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Amount.
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After summing up the business of the several departments, the Commissioner says:

"As the appropriations for the year 1862 have not yet been made, this Department has been compelled only to curtail its expenditures to the purchase of supplies, and the performance of work absolutely necessary, and even this, to many cases, could not be done. Executive Departments under the City Government must necessarily be trammeled in the prosecution of public business intrusted to them, under the present detective laws, regarding appropriations and expenditures of money, a fact."

Councilman Long moved that the communication be received, and that 2,500 copies thereof be printed in document form.

Councilman Orton moved to amend said motion by striking therefrom the number of "2,500," and inserting in lieu thereof the number of "1,500."

Which was lost.

Councilman Long (by consent) amended his motion so as to make the same embrace only the printing of 2,000 copies instead of 2,500.

The President put the question on the adoption of Councilman Long's motion to the amended form.

On which the ayes and noes were had, with the following result:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Keech, Babcock, Snyder, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, The President—8.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Park avennes, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot northwest corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avennes, be paved with Belgian Pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property frontiug said street.

Which was referred to a Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the crosswalks, and the curb and gutter-stones at the northwest corner of Eighth street and Second avenue, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

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Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, on the westerly line or side of Broadway; said crosswalk to be a continuation of the one already laid from Thirty-third to Thirty-second-street. The work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

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Carried on a division—11 members voting affirmatively and 8 negatively.

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Councilman Hogan moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Councilman Long moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried by the following vote:

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SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or chamberwork; can make herself generally useful; can make her business in either capacity. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Welsh girl as chambermaid and to do plain washing; best City references given. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 315 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, for two respectable girls, sisters, situations where the eldest would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork; have the best of City reference from their last places; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Amity; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as laundress, in a small family; understands her business in the best manner; has no objection to the country; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 25 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing; or would do waiting, or can do very good plain cooking; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 241 7th-av., one pair of stairs up, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing or chamberwork and waiting; best City reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 34 West 15th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can be seen and is recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly and has the best recommendation from her last employer. Call at No 25 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 26 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or sometimes as chamber and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for one week, at No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a person of very neat, personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies, and a girl who considers a place in a good family more than wages. Apply to Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situat on by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent for her business, and has four years' reference from her last place; the lady can be seen if desired. Apply at No. 201 East 33d-st., near 2d-av., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country during the Summer months; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Amity; can be seen for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 26 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or sometimes as chamber and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for one week, at No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a person of very neat, personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies, and a girl who considers a place in a good family more than wages. Apply to Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situat on by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent for her business, and has four years' reference from her last place; the lady can be seen if desired. Apply at No. 201 East 33d-st., near 2d-av., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can be seen and is recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly and has the best recommendation from her last employer. Call at No 25 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 26 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or sometimes as chamber and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country during the Summer months; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Houston and Amity; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and to assist in the fine washing and ironing;

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ADJUSTMENT

[illegible] BONDS.

[illegible] First Comptroller's Office, }
MILWAUKIE, March 25, 1862. }

[illegible] the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukie, to receive sealed bids or proposals from [illegible] Bonds, for the purchase of such [illegible] of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which [illegible] in pursuance of section 10 of [illegible] City of Milwaukie to readjust its [illegible] upon the mode specified in said section, [illegible] to be redeemed, and be accompanied by [illegible] proper officer of any Bank, or of [illegible] New-York City, that the Bonds [illegible] Bank or said Schall & Co., to be [illegible] upon acceptance of the bid and [illegible]

[illegible] duly be delivered to the City Comptroller at his office before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, [illegible] day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the [illegible], the bids or proposals will be opened, [illegible] bidder be entitled to the preference.

[illegible] have received payment of the next June [illegible] must state in their propositions

[illegible] of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of [illegible] Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

[illegible] STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 10th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for fractions, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The instrument books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed notice:

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—The undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, (now styled the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, up to the 20th of April.

HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., }
New-York, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 5th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, }
Company's Office, 25 William-st., (Room 9, 2d floor,) }
New-York, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., "both inclusive," preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Milwaukie April 30, 1862.

Per order, P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall. }
New-York, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of the Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., }
New-York, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862. }

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for inspectors of next election, will be held at the Hotel of P. Cornell, in the village of Jamaica on SATURDAY, the 3d day of May next. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

JAMAICA, April 1, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No 33 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

A. W. GERROLT, Secretary.

LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of 5 per cent. per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS Have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., corner of 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. KIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862 —also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
Bought and sold by
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 139 Pearl-st., cor. Wall.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 4, 1862.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND CONVERSION STOCK.—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Government Scrip, purchased at best rates by

E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on bond and first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address [illegible], Box No. 173 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE FAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 41th-st. and 4th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $300 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written the on, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, April 11, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and re-setting curb and gutter stones in Chambers-st., from Chatham-st. to James-slip, and in James-slip, from Cherry-st. to the East River, and the cross and intersecting streets between Chatham-st. and the East River.

For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 121st, between 3d and 4th ave., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For setting curb and gutter stones in 33d st., between 4th and 5th ave., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and

For building a fence around Mount Morris-square.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, March 31, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., April 3, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April inst., for the transportation hence to Hilton Head, South Carolina, of forty launches, one third each size—say, 40, 37 and 34 feet long; 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam; 4½, 4 1-6 and 3 10-12 feet deep—to be carried in such way as to insure their safe delivery at the place of destination. Persons offering will please state the price per boat of each size, or for the whole—(this will be accepted apart)—and to indorse them "Proposals for transportation of boats."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
APRIL 1, 1862. }

TO GRANITE CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and laying 8,121 lineal feet of granite coping, for parapet wall around the new Reservoir, of the following dimensions, viz.: Three feet wide, 12 inches thick, and in lengths not less than 5 feet.

Plans and specifications for the work can be seen on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased, the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agnatha his wife, William Hubert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Anu nie wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchenan, Hume Robinson Buchanao, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robiuson Buchanan, James Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Ilcber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the people of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlau and Ann S. McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, City of New-York, Georgiana Dudley, John Dudley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

18f-law12w*

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 26th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Lndlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty second street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap5 2aw3w*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Veterans of the War of 1812, you are again notified to assemble, at the corner of 2d-av. and 42d-st., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday) April 8, at 9 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother soldier, JOSEPH A CLUSSMAN, aged 70 years. All the Veterans, in this and the adjacent counties, are respectfully invited. Let all be present. We don't know who will receive the next summons. Our time on this earth is short; let us be brotherly to each other while here, and seek for happiness in another and a better world. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
J. M. PAYN, Adj. ABM DALLY, Col.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
ISA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
ISA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Flow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND Spanish polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 315 Water-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 65 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. B. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published (the fiftieth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 33 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Clarke's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventiva; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cured in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops are the greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 7 Division-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without deprivation, restriction in the habits of the patient, or even without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what has no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak suits. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 651 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A choice stock of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 24 Canal-st., one door East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER JANE and West sts.; 88x225 feet, long established, properly fitted up, and doing a large business. The premises will answer well as a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

$1,000.—THIS AMOUNT WILL SECURE a paying business in this City and State, without competition; this is a general chance for a specie-jobber or army contractor; smaller amounts will secure the same business in other States. For particulars, call on FISLER & REED, Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership, that, for safety, respectability and profit has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address WALL-STREET, Box No. 105 Times Office.

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SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
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Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX.
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 63 East 25th-st., or
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LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOULD'S only Genuine India rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT on diamonds, watches, jewelry, merchandise in bond, &c., by S. H. ESSENG, Auctioneer and Broker, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$180
Third-class..... 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
SANGARO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.....$55 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. La Messosier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 23d inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862. }

VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe, and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier—North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.
LUTLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN AT PORTLAND.

Comments of the British Press on American Affairs.

Death of Prince Windischgratz and Count Nesselrode.

The Sumter and Tuscarora Still at Gibraltar.

Cotton Firm--Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull---Consols 93 3-4.

PORTLAND, Monday, April 7.

The steamship *Hibernian* from Liverpool, March 29, at 2 P. M. via Londonderry the subsequent day, arrived here at 2:40 P. M.

Her mails will be due in New-York to-morrow night.

The *Hibernian* has sixty-three passengers.

The steamship *Arabia* from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The steamship *City of New-York* from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The steamship *Borussia* from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 27th.

The steamship *Etna* sailed from Liverpool 26th, Queenstown 27th for New-York. Annexed is a summary of the news sent out by her.

THE ETNA'S NEWS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. GREGORY asked if the Government's attention had been called to the capture of the British steamer *Labuan*, in Mexican waters, by a Federal cruiser?

Mr. LAYARD said the Government's attention had been called to the matter, and Lord LYONS had been instructed to communicate with Mr. SEWARD on the subject. He was unable to state yet what conrse would be adopted, but the Government had thought it right to order a vessel of war to Matamoras for the protection of British interests in American waters.

The debate on the Education question had not developed the expected strong opposition to the Ministry.

The English journals criticise the commencement of the campaign in Virginia.

The *Daily News* eulogizes Gen. MCCLELLAN's tactics, thinks the crisis approaching, and believes the Confederates, although retreating, have prepared the field for a great battle.

The same journal rejoices at the adoption, by the House, of President LINCOLN's Emancipation project, as an immediate step in favor of human rights.

The *Times* reiterates its belief that nothing will be made of Mr. LINCOLN's proposition, but regards it as important, in admitting the principle of an accommodation between the North and South.

The *Times* believes the real defence of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country, and argues that, if they are really in earnest, the North must look for bootless victories and exhausting conquests.

The *Herald* thinks peace may possibly be conquered, by one side or the other, in or around Richmond.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's unprecedented munificence has been formally consummated in a correspondence now published, in which he places £150,000 at the disposal of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, Lord STANLEY, Sir EMERSON TENNENT, and Messrs. LAMPSON and MORGAN, as trustees, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor of London.

At the annual meeting of the Galway line, the Directors announced that they were about ready and efficiently able to resume their contract. They intended, formally, to apply for a renewal of the subsidy, and expressed great confidance in its restoration.

Lord PALMERSTON is again suffering from gout.

The King of the Belgians is reported critically ill.

Rumors of Ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes 70f.

There were rumors of ministerial modifications at Turin; various changes are rumored, but nothing confirmed.

A ministerial circular had been issued maintaining the rights of Italy to recognition, asserting that Rome should be the centre of the Government, and affirming that the solution of the Venetian question, according to the wishes of Italy, is necessary for a general peace.

A grand banquet had been given to GARIBALDI at Milan. He and others made patriotic speeches indicative of approaching movements.

Austria has taken another step favorable to the freedom of the Press.

Prince WINDISCHGRATZ and Count NESSELRODE are dead.

The Spanish Government has ordered Gen. PRIM *not to negotiate with the Mexicans till the troops shall have entered the City of Mexico.*

The United States sloop-of-war *Constellation*, from Portsmouth, N. H., had arrived at Cadiz.

It was asserted that the Greek insurrection was not yet over.

THE HIBERNIAN'S NEWS.

The steamers *Sumter* and *Tuscarora* were still at Gibraltar, March 21.

The proceedings in the British Parliament on the 20th of March were devoid of interest.

The London *Times* has a letter from Dr. RUSSELL, dated Washington, March 11, which says that the passage of the Federal army over the Long Bridge was a magnificent spectacle, and a most imposing display of military power. A special eulogy is passed on the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment as one of the finest in the army. Dr. RUSSELL says that whatever may happen, Gen. MCCLELLAN can never lose the credit of having formed disorderly masses of men into an army, and of having instilled into them the principles of soldier-like discipline. The battle so many were looking forward to is indefinitely postponed, and there is no telling where it may be fought. Dr. RUSSELL shows the difficulty of any considerable advance of the Federals, owing to the barrenness of the country.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says that the time cannot be far, when the South must either surrender their cotton and tobacco, or burn them. If they give up their crops to the invaders, we may consider they intend to succumb. *If they give them to the flames, all the worst that can happen to them will have been endured, and that task of conquest which never can be performed will have commenced.*

The *Daily News*, in remarking on the abandonment of the important arsenal of Pensacola, observes that they (the rebels) gain much in immediate efficiency by the contraction of their area of defence, and will probably make a desperate stand either at Richmond or Norfolk, where it is very likely a great battle may decide the fate of the war.

Lord PALMERSTON continued confined to his room by gout.

It is reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON does not intend visiting the Great Exhibition at London.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and drooping.

GARIBALDI left Milan on the 26th ult., amid the cheers of the people. His tour through Lombardy is for the purpose of stirring up the young men to join the volunteer corps.

It is asserted that demonstrations were becoming quite frequent in Venetia. Numerous arrests were reported at Mantua and Venice.

The rumors of ministerial arrests at Turin are pronounced unfounded. The Budget had finally passed by a large majority.

The question of Austrian finances had been debated in the lower House of Recharath. The policy of the Finance Minister was attacked, but the House justified the increase of the military force by the political situation of 1866. During the debate the Polish and Czech members left the House.

Judgment had been given in the prosecutions for offences against the Austrian Press laws.

The editor of the *Wanderer* was sentenced to eight months imprisonment, and the editor of the *Presse* to fourteen days.

An Imperial decree orders several modifications in the censorship of printed matter in Russia. A commission is appointed to revise the law of the Press. The censorship of works published by scientific societies has been abolished.

Six hundred Turkish troops had been surrounded by insurgents at Crinitza, the insurgents having previously repulsed the troops which came to the rescue.

In the London money market, the funds on the 26th fell ¼ per cent.—the only apparent cause being a great demand for the new Turkish loan—the bids for which already amounted to £24,000,000, or three times the sum required.

The demand for discount was moderate, and the rate unchanged.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday, March 12.

COTTON active and advancing. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton 60s.@62s. 6d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, March 10.

Freights to London—for Seeds, 65s.

LONDON, Friday, March 28.

The *Times'* "City Article" says: "In the discount market, there was a fair demand yesterday, at about 2⅝ per cent. At the Bank, applications were moderate. The state of Foreign Exchange already shows every sign that the accumulation of Bullion will continue here. This prospect is strengthened by the movement now adopted on the Paris Bourse. United States 5-20s are quoted at 77 to 78.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 27.

COTTON—Sales of four days, 11,500 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm and unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is dull, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour declining; quoted 26s.@29s. Wheat dull, and 2d. lower; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; Red Southern, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; White Western, 12s.@12s. 3d.; White Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. Corn still declining; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.; Yellow, 29s. 1d.; White, 34s. @36s.

PROVISIONS—The same circular report Beef steady; Pork steady; Bacon active; Lard quiet but steady; Tallow quiet and unchanged at 44s.@45s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but steady; Pots 32s. 9d.; Pearls 33s. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull. Rice dull. Resin firmer; Common at 13s.@13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 70s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 26.

FLOUR and WHEAT have each declined 1s. SUGAR easier. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE dull. TALLOW quiet, at 45s. 9d. LINSEED OIL advancing; sales at 43s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares, 43 discount: Erie, 33@33½. Console for money closed at 93⅛@93¾.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 28.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales for the week at 23,500 bales. The market closed dull but firm, with an advance of ⅛d. on middling grades. The sales to speculators were 4,500, and to exporters 1,500 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....13¼d.	Middling Mobiles...12½d.
Middling Orleans...12½d.	Fair Uplands.....12⅝d.
Fair Mobiles..... 13d.	Middling Uplands..12½d.

The stock of American in port is estimated at 144,000. Total stock 400,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull and prices nominal. CORN is declining. Mixed 28s.@28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS are quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, March 28.

CONSOLS for money, 93⅝. Erie shares, 33⅛. Illinois Central, 44@43 discount.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased £264,000. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Trade with Matamoras—British and French Naval Vessels in the Rio Grande—More Vessels Running the Blockade—From Venezuela and San Domingo, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The French steamer *Le Tage*, which left this port a short time since for Metamoras, came in on the 28th ult., bringing, I am told, the same cargo she took. This, they say, is because the Mexican authorities have increased the port charges so much as to effectually prevent commerce, and ordering her to unload in a place where there was not water enough. There was very little cotton in Matamoras, and not more than 200 bales in Brownsville, for which they asked 18 cents per pound.

The Fort Brown *Flag*, of the 20th ult., says the British steamer *Phaeton*, 56 guns, and the French steamer *Bertholet*, 6 guns, appeared in the Rio Grande. The French officers did not land, but some of the English did, were in Matemoras on the 18th, and went to Brownsville on the 19th. They were offered a ball, but did not accept. It also says the English commander assured them that his mission was to keep open the navigation of the Rio Grande at all hazards.

Col. JOHN L. PICKETT, rebel Minister to Mexico, arrived in Brownsville on the 19th, and would soon start for Richmond.

The *Iroquois* came in on the 23d, and the Norwegian screw-corvette *Norway* sailed, also, H. B. M. steamer *Steady*.

On the 24th, arrived the Sardinian schooner *Gato*, 51 tons, 40 days from New-Orleans, and five days from the mouth of the Mississippi, with cotton.

On the 25th, came in the rebel schooner *Independence*, six days from Mobile, 102 tons, with cotton. The same day the rebel schooner *Cuba*, seven days from Mobile, 99 tons, with cotton.

On the 27th, the rebel schooner *Eagle*, 24 days from New-Orleans, and three days from the mouth of the Mississippi, 54 tons, with cotton. On the same day the English (?) schooner *Julia* sailed for Matamoras. On the 28th, the English (?) schooner *Mayflower* sailed for Matamoras. On the 29th, the schooner *Mary*, from Pensacola, 26 days, arrived with cotton. From Nassau, came in the same day, English (?) steamer *Ella Warley*, Capt. SWASY, 10 passengers. On the 30th, sailed the English (?) schooner *Borgia*, for Matamoras.

On the 1st inst., the rebel schooner *Mary Ellen*, 68 tons, arrived from Pensacola with cotton, also the United States dispatch-boat *Newsboy*, bringing Judge MARVIN.

From Venezuela we have dates to the 6th, from Caracas. The only remaining rebellious factions are those of Caracas, Aragua, Cojedes and Coro. In the first, a decisive battle, gained by the Government troops at Rio Chico, had broken up the "secesh" movement, and their Chief is a prisoner. In Aragua, Gen. PEREZ ARROZO has destroyed the party of RUFO ROJAS. A battle at Balasia Cojedes, resulted in the death of the rebel Chief, RIVAS SANDOVAL, and the whole district is under the control of Gen. MARTINEZ. The retreat of Gen. FALCON, the dispersion of his forces, and the death of Gen. PARR, has killed the rebellion in Coro. This nearly ends the "Federacion Venezotane," and peace will soon be restored, though Gen. MONAGAS still lives in the East; being an imbecile, the rebels can hope for little from him; he amuses himself in being conveyed about by his Indians in a hammock.

Gen. PAEZ and his Government passed through Puerto Cabello, *en route* for Caracas, where a financial scheme was carried out. Fifty thousand dollars was immediately advanced by the merchants, and the Government has destined 25 per cent. of the revenue on imports for the liquidation of this loan. In Caracas, a subscription for $100,000 per month has been formed, to cash for one year what bills the "Banco de Venezuela" may issue, these bills to be payable in six months.

A new line of steamers is to be established between Guawa and Ciudad Bolivar, touching at the island of Trinidad.

We have dates from Puerto Rico to the 13th ult. Gen. ECHAGUA sailed on the 12th for Spain. The command of the island is left to Don RAFAEL IZQUIERDO. There was a large fire at Mayeguez on the 10th. Nineteen buildings were burned, and the loss, as far as ascertained, was over $200,000. Many lives were lost, and several have since died of lockjaw caused by burns.

We have dates from Santa Domingo to the 17th. Her Catholic Majesty has ordered a church to be erected on the spot where the first mass was said in America, and in commemoration of the return of the Island to the mother country. Small-pox and scarlet fever are raging in the towns of Monsanillo (this Island) and Bayamo. We have had these diseases, particularly the former, throughout the Island, but it is now abating.

By the arrival of the Spanish mail steamer *Canarias*, twenty days from Cadiz, we learn of the loss of the steamer *Cantabria*, which left Cadiz on the 29th of February. She had on board some 360 souls, including a battalion of soldiers. She left Santa Cruz de Tenerife on the 1st ult., and on the 2d sprung a leak, and would have sunk but for the exertions of the soldiers, through which they were able on the morning of the 5th to beach her on the island of Gomera. A calm fortunately prevailing, only one life was lost—that of a child.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Spanish Troops at Cordova and Orizaba—Further Particulars of the Late Explosion at San Andres—The Mexican Government Demands a Forced Loan from Six Spanish Houses—Protest of the Allied Plenipotentiaries—A Possible Cause of War.

By the steamer *Roanoke*, which left Havana on the 3d of April, and arrived at this port last evening, we have received further news of interest from the neighboring Republic.

The *Eco de Europa*, of the 15th ult., which is now published in Orizaba, gives the following particulars of the explosion in the Mexican quarters, and which took place at a place called San Andrés de Chalchicomula.

"On Friday, the 7th inst., there occurred in the village of San Andrés, Chalchicoomula, one of those terrible misfortunes that cannot be contemplated without a movement of compassion mingled with terror. About two thousand men of the Mexican Army were quartered in the Commissariat building, the whole or the greater part belonging to the corps raised in the State of Oajaca. There were inside the building large quantities of powder and munitions of war, which instead of being warehoused, lay in disorder on the ground, within reach of the fires burning in the court-yards and of the cigars of the smokers. At 8 o'clock in the above-mentioned day, from causes that we do not know, but which mark a very unfortunate negligence, a spark fell on one of the chests of gunpowder, and suddenly communicating fire to the rest, the immense building came to the ground with a dreadful crash, burying immediately under its ruins all that were inside. We have been assured that there perished more than a thousand persons, some five hundred remaining wounded or horribly mutilated."

The above paper gives in the same number, the following particulars respecting the march and position of the allied forces, and the animation that Orizaba offered after their occupation:

"Our readers will recollect that the Spanish Division left Vera Cruz on the 1st and 2d inst., the Second Brigade on the 1st under the orders of Brigadier MILANS, and on the 2d the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier VARGAS. Both brigades continued their march by short journeys until the 7th, on which day they entered Cordova, where they rested two days. The Second Brigade recommenced their march on the 9th for the town of Orizaba, where they now are, the First remaining in Cordova."

The military hospital of the Spanish division has been established at Orizaba, and this is also the residence of the Commander-in-Chief.

The French division is at Tehnacan.

It is probable that there will be no change in these positions of the allied forces, whilst the negotiations last for a definitive arrangement, and which will begin on the 15th of April.

The *Eco*, in its paper of the 19th, gives the following with respect to the political state of the Republic and the phases that the civil war offers:

"War continues to rage in the interior of the Republic, and mention is made of various fights that have recently taken place between the troops of the Government and those of the contrary party. As it generally happens in such struggles, each one counts these combats according to the bias of his opinions, and gives their result as favorable to his party. We are without certain news, and must consequently abstain from relating what we have heard say in contrary accounts. The only thing that appears certain is that Gen. MARQUEZ, after several skirmishes, the results of which is not known by us, proceeded to Cuernavaca, in which town he entered on the 8th inst., with a force of 900 men, the greater part cavalry. Three other parties of the same politics, with their chiefs, Cobos, Bultron, Garcia, Velez, Galvan and Lemus, afterwards joined him, forming altogether, according to the *Siglo XIX*, of Mexico, a force of 1,300 men, who are, according to that journal, all the remains of the reaction.

On the other hand, it is said that there still exist in the Sierra several guerrilla parties, and that VICARIO with his party was lately attacking the town of Iguala in the State of Guerrero.

There has been lately a report in circulation that a body of troops, sent by the Government in pursuit of the Conservatives, had declared in their favor; but this needs confirmation.

It has been also said that the object of the reaction, in concentrating its forces in Cuernavaca and its neighborhood, is to translate the theatre of war to the State of Puebla, so as to be between the Government and the Allies. We do not know, but the new movements appear to indicate that a new plan of campaign has been adopted."

The *Diario de la Marina* gives the following in its correspondence:

"ORIZABA, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

The idea of the establishment of a monarchy in this Republic is visibly repugnant to the party now in the ascendancy, but not to the Conservative party, and much less to the pure Indians, who show themselves our friends, as I have had occasion to observe in an excursion that I made out of the highroad. They still preserve, not only with appreciation, but with veneration, the remembrance of the Spanish laws which favored them, and which have been transmitted to them by their fathers. And, as there is always poetry in the past, they compare them very favorably with the sad situation to which the political disturbances have now reduced them.

Yesterday, a corporal of the Battalion of Cuba, who was coming from the camp, was surprised by three Mexican countrymen, who robbed him of three dollars, and having tied him with ropes, were taking him off, when a sergeant and a soldier succeeded in rescuing him, and overpowering the robbers. Gen. PRIM gave them over to the authorities of the country, telling them that, although the robbers had not been tried by a court-martial, still he would not fail to require that they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

In consequence of JUAREZ' Government having imposed a forced loan of $500,000 on six Spanish houses, the Allied Plenipotentiaries are about to send to that Government an ultimatum that the loan be annulled without delay, intimating that a negative would be the signal for a declaration of war.

If my information is correct, the loan was resolved upon by President JUAREZ and his Minister of War and Foreign Relations, Señor DOBLADO. The first news that the Secretary of the Treasury had of this unjust exaction was by a clerk, who informed him that the Government required of him about $100,000, as his part of the loan. It is said that this gave rise to a very lively altercation between that Minister (Señor ECHEVARRIA) and Señor DOBLADO. This last may appear paradoxical, but I repeat what I have been told.

On account of this circumstance, or, perhaps, on account of being indisposed, the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty will not carry into effect the journey that the Marquis de los CASTILLEJOS had intended for to-morrow, to have an interview in Puebla with Señor DOBLADO, but it is said that the Secretary of the Treasury, Señor EGAZVARRIA, will come here to-morrow.

If the ultimatum is not attended to in every particular by the Mexican Government war will be declared, in which case I have been assured that our General will comply exactly with what was stipulated at Soledad, that is, will return with the troops to Paso Ancho, for which purpose there is going to be established there a dépôt of provisions, and later one of munitions of war."

The *Diario* adds at the conclusion:

"We have just seen a letter from Orizaba, in which it is said that the forced loan of $500,000 required by the Mexican Government, and of which one of our correspondents gives an account, has been divided between six commercial houses, but that only three are Spanish. Each of these had to contribute $100,000."

In Vera Cruz there were expected every hour two squadrons of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, (French,) and another battalion of Zouaves, likewise French.

On the same day that the French forces left for the interior, Gen. ALMONTE, Padre MIRANDA, HARO and and some others also left.

The St. Johns, N. F. Coast.

VESSELS IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 7.

The coast is still completely jammed with ice. Many foreign vessels are close by, and can't get in, and their crews are starving.

About fifteen sealing vessels are known to have been crushed.

The voyages of the sealing vessels this season have generally been disastrous.

The screw sealing steamers from Scotland have also proved a total failure.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, April 7.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 8:

Nos. 40, 48, 42, 50, 53, 57, 58, 59, 69¾, 60.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 7.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Governor to appoint persons to take acknowledgments of deeds in Great Britain and France.

To authorize the clerks of the Boards of Excise to take affidavits of acknowledgments in certain cases.

For a railroad in West Farms and other towns of Westchester County.

To make an appropriation for the payment of the State's quota of the direct tax to the United States.

On motion of Mr. FARRA, the act supplementary to the amendment of the Excise law was moved forward to be reported complete.

The bill to provide for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and other State officers, was made the special order for Tuesday evening.

The bill to extend the term of the Commissioners' code was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was occupied the entire evening in consideration of the special order of the Claim bill.

Mr. SQUIRE, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill providing for the enlargement—the Champlain Canal, for the passage of the United States gunboats and munitions of war, whenever the United States Government shall furnish the necessary means. Referred to the Committee on Canals. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 7.

The bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred for the organization and equipment of troops was moved forward, and on motion of Mr. GRAY, ordered to be reported complete.

The bill to amend the New-York District Court Act was reported favorably.

Mr. CODDINGTON reported a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York City.

Mr. CODDINGTON, from the minority of the Committee on the Metropolitan Health bill, made a written report adverse to the bill.

Mr. PRINGLE reported complete the bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy, which was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the enrollment of the militia; for the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State, and for public defence, was read a third time and lost, by a vote of 22 in favor of it and 44 against it.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

Another motion being lost for the want of a quorum, Mr. ALVORD moved a call of the House, which was ordered, and 65 members only were found to be present.

Proceedings under the call continued until the adjournment.

Several members were brought in, in custody, and excused.

Further proceedings were then suspended.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Military bills were made the special order for Monday.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Shipmaster's Association.

To provide for the collection of agricultural statistics, in several counties in the State.

To amend the law relative to the expenditures for the apprehension of criminals.

To provide for the payment of the interest on the protested Canal drafts.

To prevent the use of chain bridges at ferry landings.

To punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

To provide for the payment of the bonds issued in the City of New-York for the defence of the National Union.

To reduce the taxation of the City of New-York, by applying the surplus moneys of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the City debt.

To divide the crime of murder into two degrees, and define the crime and prescribe the punishment of arson; to supply the Sing Sing prison with Croton water; to amend the law concerning the rights and liabilities of husband and wife; to authorize the Supervisors of New-York to raise money.

The bill to increase the license for hawkers and peddlers came up for third reading. Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit to Committee of the Whole. Carried.

The bill to authorize the American Guano Company to issue bonds was lost, 49 to 39. Motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Adjourned.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard remain much the same as last week. All the works in progress are going on as satisfactorily as can be wished, and the greatest activity prevails in all the departments.

It was rumored in the Yard that the steamer *Huntsville* would be converted into an iron-clad vessel, but the rumor has no good foundation, as the *Huntsville* is not strong enough for that purpose, nor yet for active service as a war vessel. The only thing she is fit for is a supply ship, and she will most likely be converted into one immediately. The first-class steamer *Franklin*, now at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, would make an excellent iron-clad steamer.

The crews of the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland* were drilled at the Yard yesterday, preparatory to their public appearance at the forthcoming performance at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the men who were lost with the above-named vessels.

The work on the frigate *Roanoke* continues to be the important feature of the Yard. Gas-pipes have been laid round the dry dock, and lanterns fixed in the shed convenient to it. From this it might be inferred the gangs of men will be kept at work night and day. It does not appear that the exact nature of the *Roanoke's* rig and armor has been settled upon, and she may therefore take the form of the *Merrimac*, or be made a *Monitor*, with four turrets.

The chartered schooner *Blandome* has sailed from the Yard, with stores, &c., for Fortress Monroe.

The ship *Danube* has also left the Yard, and her berth is taken up by the gunboat *Fort Henry*, which requires repairs to her exhaust pipe. The chartered schooner *Margaret* [?. *Davis* is at the Yard taking in shot and shell for Ship Island.

The steam transport *Fulton* is at the foot of Beach-street, taking in coal, and will probably sail to-day.

We are requested to warn hotel-keepers and tailors against placing too much confidence in persons representing themselves to be naval officers, as there are gentlemen (?) going round in the uniform of Lieutenants and Acting-Masters, who are in no way connected with the navy, and whose operations are calculated to bring discredit on the service. It would be well to consult the Navy Register, or to make inquiries at the Lyceum in all cases of doubt.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Boston, arrived here on Sunday, and was sent to Fort Columbus, and several drummers and fifers were sent from Governor's Island to Boston, having been transferred to the Eleventh Infantry, Fort Independence.

Gen. STONE, under arrest at Fort Lafayette, is allowed to walk out on parole, and avails himself of this indulgence to take exercise during the prevailing fine weather.

The Connecticut Election.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, April 7.

BUCKINGHAM'S majority in New-London is 317; ERASTUS D. AVERY, Republican, is elected Senator in the Seventh District by a large majority.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 7.

The following is the vote of Hertford: BUCKINGHAM, 2,230; LOOMIS, 2,116. One Democratic and one Union Representative are elected. Last year the Democrats carried Hartford by 385 majority. Gov. BUCKINGHAM is reelected by a very largely increased majority over last year.

Danbury—The Union ticket has 221 majority.

The Union candidate for Senator in the Eleventh District is elected.

Two Union Representatives are elected.

Ridgefield—The Union ticket has 117 majority. Two Union Representatives are elected.

Brookfield—The Democratic ticket has 35 majority. The Democratic Representative is elected.

New-Fairfield—The Democratic ticket has 15 majority. The Democratic Representative is elected.

Bethel—The Union ticket has 87 majority. A Union Representative is elected.

Newtown—Democratic majority 113. Two Democratic Representatives elected.

Redding—30 Union majority reported. Two Union Representatives elected.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 7.

The election in this State is overwhelming Union and Republican, as much so as to make the details unimportant to-night. More than two-thirds of the Legislature is supposed to be Union-Republican. Not one Democratic Senator is known to be elected. The whole Union-Republican State ticket is supposed to be elected by over five thousand majority.

CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, of the *Monitor* celebrity, and DAVID J. PECK, both Union men, one Republican and the other a Democrat, are elected Representatives over TILTON E. DOOLITTLE and JAMES GALLAGHER, Old-line Democrats.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 7.

Hartford County, complete, gives BUCKINGHAM 7,956; LOOMIS 6,558; a Republican gain over last year, of 1,466. Of the 21 Senators, 20 are Republican and Union. The gain in the whole State is several thousands.

The United States District Court.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 7.

The United States District Court opened to-day, and the oath of allegiance was administered to the Judges, clerk, attorneys and jurymen. Several treason cases will probably come before the Court during the present term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN BROADWAY.—LOUISA BRADY, EDWARD ALLEN and Officer ARMAN, of the Concert Saloon No. 444 Broadway, appeared before Justice STEERS yesterday, and gave their testimony in the case of JAMES A. NORMAN, who is charged with shooting ELLEN FOOS at the above named place of amusement, on the night of the 3d inst. In answer to the usual inquiries NORMAN stated that he was a sail-maker by occupation, aged 37 years, and that he fired the pistol at ELLEN. He was committed to await the injuries of the wounded girl, now in the New-York Hospital.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT COTTON.—To-morrow the cargo of the captured steamer *Magnolia*, consisting of one thousand bales of New-Orleans cotton, will be sold at LAMBERT'S stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. On Thursday another sale will take place of Sea Island cotton from Port Royal. The sale will comprise nearly six hundred bales, and will take place at the corner of Wall and Front streets, in this City.

NIGHT BOAT FOR NEW-HAVEN.—The 11 o'clock night-boat to New-Haven has resumed her trips for the season. Under this arrangement, passengers for towns on the railroads out of New-Haven can spend both the day and evening in New-York, and reach home early next morning.

Fireman's Fight on Sunday.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph appears in yesterday's paper, which implicates the members of my company as being concerned in a fight which took place between some rowdies while we were returning from the fire on Sunday afternoon. No member of Engine Company No. 31 had any participation in the disturbance you refer to. A collision took place at the scene of the fire, but this was all the difficulty I know anything about. Whoever the combatants were, at any other time or place, I know not; but when my members were assaulted with hooks, axes, and pitchforks, as can be satisfactorily proven, they turned to defend themselves, when the police of the Third Precinct interfered, and drove off our assailants.

CORNELIUS GILLEN,
Foreman of Peterson Engine Company No. 31.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—NOAH WATHAUSEN, resident of the Eastern District, and for many years President of the Williamsburgh City Bank, died at an advanced age, Saturday evening last. Out of respect for the memory of the deceased, the flags on the ferryboats and the shipping were raised at half-mast yesterday.

LECTURES ON SYRIA.—Mr. WILLIAM WHITE WILLIAMS is now delivering a course of lectures on Syria and its Customs, in the Lee-avenue Sabbath School Hall, corner of Lee-avenue and Hewes-street, Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAMS gives the result of his personal observations, and the lectures are made more instructive and entertaining by the use of charts and costumes.

A CHARITABLE OBJECT.—Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN will repeat his address on "Washington, the Teacher of the Hour," at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this (Tuesday) evening, for the benefit of that excellent charity, the Home of the Aged and Orphan. The exercises will be interspersed with music from DODWORTH'S Band.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—In March, 500 patients were treated in this Institution, to whom 905 prescriptions were dispensed. Of the whole number, 261 were medical cases, 184 surgical, and 55 were diseases of women.

CITY COURT.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 18, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

[Advertisem nt.]

OUT OF HIS MIND.—An officer last night met a man in the street who inquired for Manassas Junction, and informed him that he was looking for the grand army, having been appointed by HORACE GREELEY to supersede MCCLELLAN in the command, and he was going onward to Richmond as soon as the City Railroad Company had laid the tracks and opened the route to that city. The new General said his name was THORN. He was accommodated with lodgings at the Fifth Precinct Station-house until this morning, when his friends claimed him. His insanity is supposed to have been produced by reading the *Tribune*, or from his inability to procure one of KNOX's Spring style of hats. The charitable should take the unfortunate man to No. 212 Broadway, and present him with one, if the latter is the true cause of his aberration of mind.

[Advertisement.]

COMMODORE NUTT and the BELGIAN GIANT, in the new play, "Hop O My Thumb," at Barnum's yesterday, acquitted themselves creditably. It is decidedly a rich treat for the small price of admission to the Museum. It will be played again this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Wm. P. Hammond, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Helena Kenneth, Mrs. Fanny Kenneth, Adelaide Bossaggio, Eliza Mosson, G. Tombesi, G. Ferri, C. Ferranti, G. B. Antonnelis and lady, G. Bossaglo, E. Musilo, W. Bossaglo, A. Feiline, A. Volpini, Geo. Donaldson, Samuel Lewis, Margaret Lewis, Rachel Wieburg, Manuel J. Lewis, Visente A. de Castro, M. D., John Hedhull, Edward Pettrelli, Juan Ellichre, Antonio Pellon, Wm. Lawson, Jr., A. A. Nacosi, Capt. J. C. Fifield, Asians Merteney, Lorenzo Dupey, Rafael Dupey, Thos. R. Job, Jas. M. Wood, L. H. Defourney, J. De Alcazar, James McLeod, P. A. Sellor, James Mastre, Domingo P. Brea, Pedro Hurrao, P. Pacheb it, Jesse C. Benson, Mrs. Benson, Miss De Gay, C. J. Gerrie, Mrs. and Miss Urquhart, A. A. Ferrara, C. Ogden, J. W. Coombs, G. H. Storey, H. A. Gorr, Dr. David Thomas, J. N. P. Burnham, H. A. Allen, Capt. Roger Horner, Isaac Fernold, A. Stetbeoback, G. Howard, G. De Franca, A. Alexandre, D. Nicolsy, G. Bardra, A. Demarco, T. Scheeck, Jno. Dongan, H. Lenandt, James Bonta, Wm. Sandson, B. Lose, Wm. Freeman, F. La Roy, Chas. Sbew, Sidney Bausend, Miss C. Burta, Miss Burta, Miss Derby, Miss Minns, E. C. Laparia, Louis Laparia, Angelo De Franca, Pedro Blanchard, and Henry McPherson and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets.... 6 31 | Moon sets.... 2 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov. Island. 2 46 | Hell Gate.... 4 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 7.

Cleared.

Steamer F. Cadwallader, Pierson, Wm. Dalzell.
Ship James Montgomery, Havana, N. H. Brigham.
Barks Aeronaut, Sherman, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Son; D. C. Murray, Van Name, Philad-lphia, John C. Conner; Liliden, Howell, Philadelphia, Sturges, Clesrman & Co.
Brigs Nellie Mowe, Pike, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Commonwealth, Charlton, Kingston, D. R. De Wolfe; H. Colthurst, Emery, Point-a-Petre; Brett, Son & Co.; Evergreen, Letting, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Newton & Sons; Silka, Elliott, St. Pierre, Martinique, F. Talbott & Co.
Schooners Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Chisholm, Nassau, N. P., H. S. & G. De Wolfe; M. M. Freeman, Howes, Philadelphia, master; Relodeer, (Br.,) Leavy, St. Martins, W. I., E. G. Hamilton; W. Berry, Lamb, Laguayra, Metcalf & Duncan: Mazon Rogers, Dill, Matanzas.

Arrived.

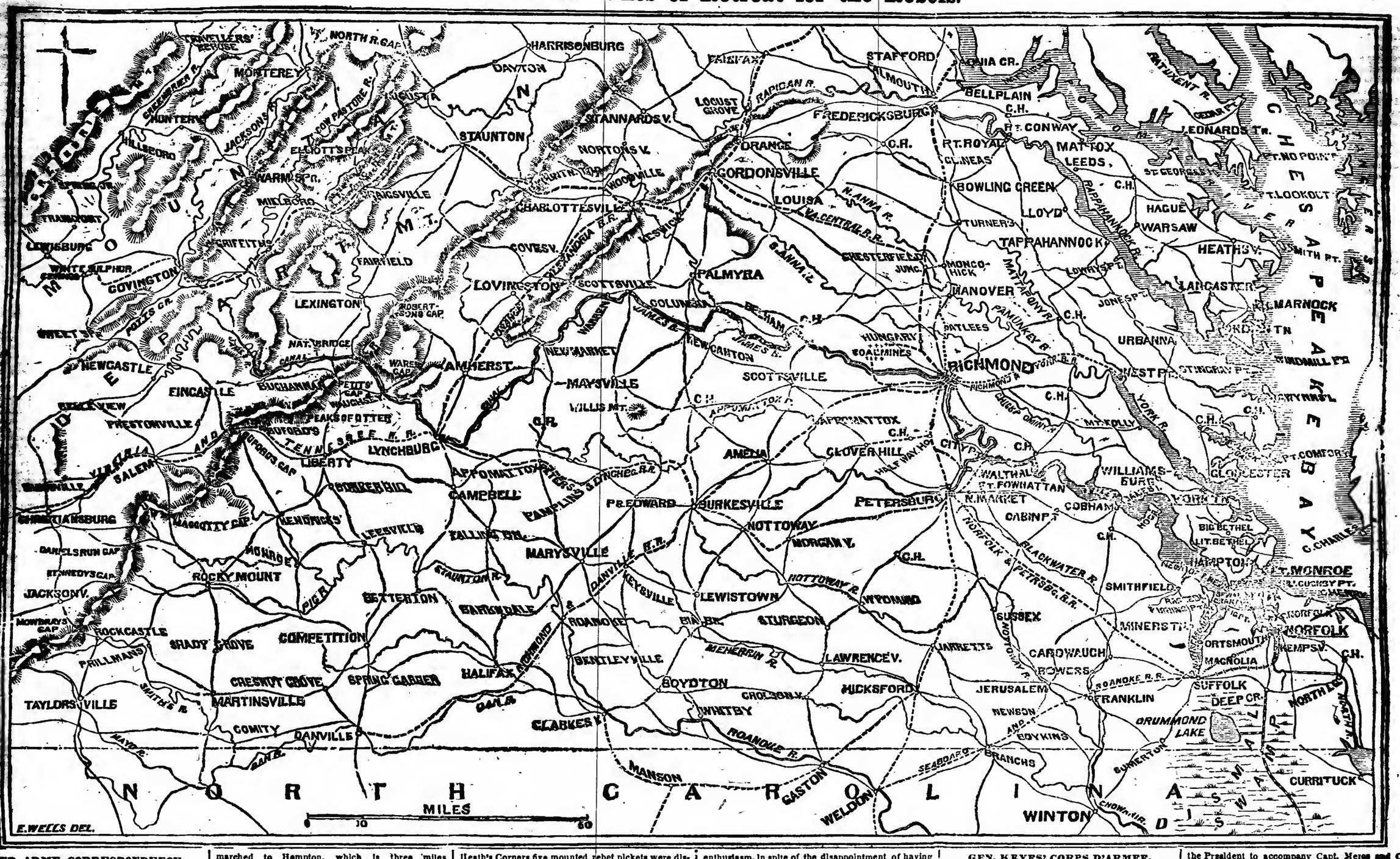
Steamship Roanoke, Conch, Havana, April 2, 4 15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlum, Heinecken & Co.
Steamer Gen. Shields, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer J. A. Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer F. W. Broone, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trentoo, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.
Ship Endymione, (Br., of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London via Queenstown 23 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley.
Ship Prince Albert, (Br.,) Pistz, Hamburgh 21 ds., with mdse. and 47 pass

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3290. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE SOUTHERN, EASTERN, AND MOUNTAIN PARTS OF VIRGINIA.

Indicating the positions now held by the Rebels, and some of the positions held by the Union Army; and showing, also, the Railroad Lines of Retreat for the Rebels.



OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. PORTER'S DIVISION.

Departure from Alexandria—The cyage down the Potomac—Arrival at Fortress Monroe—One Night Amid the Ruins of Hampton—Encampment Near New County Bridge—A Reconnoissance at Big Bethel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR NEW COUNTY BRIDGE, Va., Friday, March 28, 1862.

On the 21st of March, the Division under command of Gen. PORTER left its temporary quarters at Cloud's Mills, Va., and proceeded to Alexandria, where it embarked on a fleet of thirty-six steam and sailing vessels, and at 11 o'clock the following morning, commenced moving down the Potomac. The embarkation was conducted with the utmost order and precision, and without accident of any kind. A fall of rain the night previous made the roads somewhat yielding, but did not tend to dampen the ardor of the troops, who expressed their willingness to march a greater distance, along roads in worse condition, so delighted were they at the prospect of soon being brought face to face with the enemy.

The flight of the rockets from the *Daniel Webster*, Gen. PORTER'S flagship, was the signal for the fleet to get under weigh, and shortly after the vessels with crowded decks and streaming pennants, amid the hearty shouts of the troops, glided slowly from their anchorage and piers on their way southward. The *Daniel Webster*, having on board the Fourth Michigan Regiment, took the lead, closely followed by the *Elm City*, *State of Maine* and *Knickerbocker*, bearing respectively Gens. MARTINDALE, MORELL and BUTTERFIELD, with their Staffs. The other vessels of the fleet came in regular order. Your correspondent secured a passage on the flagship, thereby having facilities for becoming acquainted with any important event which might happen on board any of the vessels. Nothing of moment, however, occurred. Some uneasiness was caused on the afternoon of the 21st by a report to the effect that the *Knickerbocker* had sprung a leak, and the pilot deemed it unsafe to enter the Bay that night; but an investigation proved that the leak was not of a serious character.

A signal corps attached to the expedition rendered valuable service by their system of rapidly communicating from one vessel to another.

The soldiers, occupying every part of the boat, enjoyed themselves amazingly, and frequently engaged each other's attention by pointing out places and objects of interest on the banks of the river. Our point of destination was unknown to but few, consequently much speculation was had in reference to it, which continued to be indulged until the fleet had fairly arrived under the protecting guns of Fortress Monroe. At about 9 o'clock in the evening, it being considered imprudent to advance in the darkness, without the guide of lighthouses, the vessels came to anchor within ten miles of the mouth of the river, where they remained till 4 o'clock the next morning. They then proceeded on their course and arrived in good order at Fortress Monroe at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the regiments disembarked that night and were marched to Hampton, which is three miles west of the fortress, where they were joined on the following day by the remaining troops of the division. HAMILTON'S Division, which had sailed from Alexandria a few days in advance of PORTER'S, was already encamped at Hampton. In referring to Hampton, it would be more proper to say the ruins of that place, for scarcely any thing remains of that once favorite rural district but lonely chimnies, heaps of mortar and brick, scathed trees, and despoiled gardens. The flaming torches of seven hundred rebel fiends, in a single night last Summer, was the cause, as is familiarly known, of this wholesale and wicked desolation. They did not even hesitate to wreak their insatiate vengeance on the sacred memories of the dead, as the defaced, dislocated, and shattered tombstones, plainly testify. Lest any desecration should be caused on the part of our troops, to the graveyard surrounding the ruins of a church, which was built over two centuries ago, a guard was stationed over it night and day. This precaution, however, was unnecessary, for not a Union soldier had the inclination to even speak but softly as he moved with cautious tread over that ancient and hallowed ground.

Gen. PORTER'S Division left Hampton on Tuesday, the 25th, and proceeded up the peninsula to within about a mile and a half of New-County Bridge, and, about two and a half miles from Hampton. At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning an order was issued to the Second and Third Brigades to prepare for a

RECONNOISSANCE AT BIG BETHEL.

At a few minutes past 7 the Third Brigade, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, accompanied by GRIFFIN'S Battery, formed in line and led the way to Big Bethel, taking the direct road thither, and after proceeding some distance, met, unexpectedly, Gen. MORELL'S Brigade, who intended to go by a different route. The two Brigades met upon the same ground where, on the 10th of June last, the unfortunate collision occurred between two Union regiments, but on this occasion every precaution had been taken to prevent a similar disaster. Here the brigades parted, the Second taking the road leading to the right, and the Third pushing forward as originally planned, preceded by a line of skirmishers, composed of a portion of Col. BARDAN'S Sharpshooters, who were followed by Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, Capt. GOWEN, supported by a line of skirmishers from the same regiment. Then came the other companies of that regiment, GRIFFIN'S Battery, the Forty-fourth, Eighty-third, Twelfth and STOCKTON'S Michigan Regiments. The Brigade moved in the order indicated, and when arrived within a mile of Big Bethel, encountered an obstruction, consisting of a number of large trees felled across the road, which were soon thrown aside by the pioneers. Everything was then got in readiness for an attack in case the enemy should be found in position at the works of Big Bethel. A careful disposition was made of the force, and if the enemy had showed fight at that place he would bitterly have repented his rashness. A few rebels who were stationed behind the works fled precipitately at the approach of our skirmishers, and shortly after the American flag was planted thereon by Lieut. S. HOWLAND ROBBINS, one of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S aids. Gen. BUTTERFIELD, at the head of three regiments, then took a road leading to the left, and proceeded a distance of three miles, for the purpose of reconnoitering the country, and driving out the enemy, should he show himself at other works which were visible beyond. Upon arriving at these works, they were ascertained to be about a quarter of a mile beyond Heath's Corners and to the right in front of a house owned by Mr. CARROL PARKER. At Heath's Corners five mounted rebel pickets were discovered, who sped away with the greatest possible dispatch. They were pursued by our skirmishers until the latter had come up to the works.

It was ascertained that these earthworks extended from Big Bethel to James River—a distance of ten miles—and were evidently designed to prevent a flank movement by our troops. This extensive range was the only formidable feature they presented. All the works were abandoned. In the rear of the works, at Heath's Corners, lives a man named CALLOWY, who reported that a company of the Second Louisiana Regiment, Capt. CURTIS, had been there the preceding morning, also that the Tenth Louisiana Regiment was there about a fortnight ago, and staid one day. He further stated that the nearest works from that point were three miles distant, at WALL'S farm, and were strongly built. On the right of the road leading to Heath's Corners, and across a morass, was another work, near the house of widow HEATH, which was unapproachable on account of the deep mire. On the return of the force they were followed by the rebels to Heath's Corners, near to the position where they were first seen.

The Second Brigade, under command of Gen. MORELL, with MAGRIN'S Massachusetts Battery and the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived at Big Bethel, and pursued a road leading to Rosetown, a distance of two miles. No earthworks or fortifications were observed on the route. They learned, however, from an inhabitant that two companies of rebel cavalry had left Rosetown fifteen minutes before their arrival. In one house an Irishman was discovered secreted under a bed. He had blackened his face, hoping by this means to pass himself off as a negro, but the imposture was detected, and the Irishman taken to headquarters.

A party of skirmishers advanced two miles beyond Rosetown to Smithville. A strong fortification was observed here, behind which were about 700 rebels. Our troops did not attack the fort, their purpose being only to reconnoitre. When turning a sharp corner three rebel cavalry officers were seen by the signal corps, who immediately gave chase. One of the rebels was shot, and his sword and belt were picked up.

The result of the reconnoissance was eminently satisfactory, and the whole force returned the same evening, in good order, to their quarters behind New-County Bridge. WHIT.

GEN. SUMNER'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

The Advance Upon Manassas—Camp Life—A Letter from the Chaplain of the New-York Sixty-sixth.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., (Col. PINCKNEY,) SANGSTER'S STATION, Va., Tuesday, March 11, 1862. Nine miles from Manassas.

I write on the ground by a camp-fire, under the strangest and most romantic circumstances. Nothing could surpass the grandeur of this extempore encampment, and words will fail, I am afraid, to give you much idea of it as it strikes the senses of those who are in the midst of it. Our exhilaration at leaving the dull monotony of the tented camp, where we have endured all manner of dull, wintry hardship, within sight of the Capital, and at last making the advance, of course adds zest to our feelings; and yet here is something truly grand. After two days' severe march, through deep woods, we at last emerged upon a wide expanse of open, hilly country, and Gen. SUMNER'S Division now rests from its toils, full of the highest enthusiasm, in spite of the disappointment of having the enemy escape the anaconda, and give us yet a chase, perhaps to the Gulf.

Some twelve thousand troops are here resting on their arms for the night. A part rests on an immense open hill, a part in heavy woods on the left, on a steep hill, with woods intervening, while others occupy a hill in front.

I have just strolled through the whole command. Gen. SUMNER bivouacks on the right, on a little rise of land, and from this point the whole may be taken in at a glance.

Thousands of camp-fires glowing in every direction, showing a most variegated scene,—horses picketed by thousands,—artillery drawn up in grim array.

On the left of Gen. FRENCH'S Brigade, the Sixty-sixth Regiment of New-York occupy the most prominent position. Bivouacking in a heavy piece of woods on a steep hill-side, their fires by hundreds light up the whole with wondrous splendor, the flames rising high among the lofty trees, and the smoke lit up with lurid light above, casting the forest in relief, as though the trees were interpersed with auroral columns. Here you may recall all that you ever read of romance in wild wood life, and multiply its multitudes and extent, and you can imagine something of what is not to us imagination or fiction, but *reality*.

The men are scattered around in booths, or under shelter-tents, made of India-rubber blankets, or by hundreds rolled up in blankets on the bare ground, like so many mummies. Others are discussing chickens, (rebels',) or even larger animals, making merry over their campaign cooking—so rich, compared with the ordinary camp rations. They have bid adieu to their tents with the utmost alacrity. Meanwhile the bands lend their inspiring strains, answering one another from hill to valley, and echoing through the woods with peculiar sweetness. Over the whole, serene, the same as from the beginning of creation, shine unclouded stars and moon.

The headquarters of the chiefs are, of course, object of peculiar interest. The veteran hero of Mexico, and Kansas, and Utah—a splendid man—Gen. SUMNER, now commanding a *corps d'armée* with as much composure as though it were a regiment, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and surveying the whole scene, with couriers coming and going; and not far away, the model of a Brigadier-General, pacing back and forth, with hands behind him, before his fire, every now and then stopping to receive a messenger or dictate an order—the heroic FRANCH—every inch a man of war, who defied Gen. TWIGGS in Texas, and brought off the only battery in the State, defying the rebels to take a gun, through a wild march of five hundred miles, from beneath his flag.

Or you may visit Col. PINCKNEY, of our Sixty-sixth, seated on a log before his booth, like a chieftain of the olden time, receiving his Captains and regulating the wild enthusiasm of his command.

I have tried to give you a picture most difficult to draw. But think of the money that it has cost to get up this little entertainment, the intelligence, science and experience here concentrated, and you may fill the details for yourself, drawing very deeply on imagination before you can come near what is real.

To-morrow we move on Manassas, but not through fire and blood, as we thought this morning. The anaconda, winding through so many woodland roads, with slow but determined advance from the Potomac toward the rebel strongholds, have frightened the foe, and he has slipped away from his hole, and we must have a long chase yet. * * * *

My desk has been the ground and the light precarious, so you must excuse all mistakes.

JAMES H. DWIGHT.

GEN. KEYES' CORPS D'ARMEE.

Skerch of the Commander—His Military Services.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. KEYES' CORPS D'ARMEE, WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21, 1862.

The Press, echoing the impulses of the great popular heart, developes the military spirit as fast as the people can follow it. At the outset of the rebellion we had a correspondent to each regiment; soon they became so numerous that a "Press Brigade" was formed, and now we make another leap and divide our brigades and divisions into *corps d'armées*. Your correspondent having been assigned to the above command, finds that he will have to describe, amplify and glorify the valorous deeds of some 400 Captains, 800 Lieutenants, some 40 Colonels, Adjutants, Majors, and Chaplains, and any quantity of Sergeants, Corporals and privates, making a grand total of over 40,000 men, selected from the volunteers of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—a tremendous responsibility for one pen, which, however, having shed considerable ink before, buckles to the good fight again, with a determination to lay before the public the truth.

Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES, the commandant of the fourth *corps d'armée*, was born in Massachusetts. He was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1828, from Maine, graduating sixth in his class; in 1832 he was ordered to report to the Third Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant. Under Col. CUMMINGS, of the Second Infantry, he took an active part in the Black Hawk war. During the first whisperings of secession in South Caroline, in 1832, he was stationed at Charleston. Gen. SCOTT appreciating his services at that time, invited him to become one of his military family, and on his staff he remained nine years, being with him during the Patriot difficulties in Canada, the removal of the Cherokees, etc. In 1841 he was made Captain of the Third Artillery, and served in Florida. While passing through New-Orleans with a number of Seminoles, an insurrection broke out among the blacks, which was quelled by his promptness. In 1842 he was appointed head of the Department of Artillery and Cavalry at West Point; remained there four years, devoting himself to the study of military tactics. In February, 1849, he was ordered to the Pacific coast, and was stationed there eleven years. During this time he greatly distinguished himself in the Indian campaigns by his intrepidity, nerve and self-possession. Not forgetting the claims of civil life, he was assiduous in improving the tone of society, was a leading man in all matters appertaining to the improvement of San Francisco, and personally superintended the Harbor Improvements. In 1858, as a tribute to his daring courage in the Indian wars on the Pacific coast, as well as his civil services, he was made Major of the First Artillery, and in 1859 returned to New-York. Gen. SCOTT again recalled him to his Staff, making him Military Secretary, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Stationed at Washington during the stormy Winter of '60-'61, while YULEE and his traitor band were plotting treason in their Senatorial seats, Col. KEYES carefully watched the pulse of the tide which was so rapidly drifting the country into war, and, had his repeated warnings been heeded, measures would have been taken which might have rendered impossible the consummation of the designs of the arch conspirators.

In April, 1861, Col. KEYES received an order from the President to accompany Capt. MEREE and Col. BROWN to New-York, and there superintend the expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens. When Washington was in such imminent danger, during the week subsequent to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Col. KEYES took charge of the 5,000 volunteers that flocked to the National Capital.

At Bull Run Col. KEYES served under Gen. TYLER. After the rout commenced, instead of falling back on Washington, he retired to Fall's Church, where he remained two days, and saved and sent to Washington over two hundred wagon-loads of stores, ordnance, &c., which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. He also recovered all the tents which were deserted by the panic-stricken artillery. For this Col. KEYES received the thanks of the entire country, and the President was not slow in placing him at the pinnacle of his profession. After commanding a brigade for three months, under Gen. MCDOWELL, he was ordered to the command of a division to relieve Gen. D. C. BUELL, and within a few days has been assigned to the Fourth Corps d'Armée. Can the country doubt that such a man will fail to lead his 40,000 to victory and imperishable renown?

JASPER.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Voyage From Hampton Roads—Arrival at Port Royal—Skirmish at Edisto—Loss of the Steamer Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Sunday, March 30, 1862.

The good steamer *Atlantic*, bearing Gens. BURNSIDE and BENHAM, with their Staffs, left Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and reached this place this morning. The voyage was entirely devoid of incident.

The coast about Port Royal disappointed me. It is low and sandy; Hilton Head is but little above high tide. But the harbor is truly royal in extent, and the channel, though intricate, equal in depth to that of New-York. Government has replaced the buoys, and a light-ship lies each night near the bar. Over the site of the rebel Fort Walker, on the northside, the Stars and Stripes floated proudly in the evening breeze; and where was only an old plantation house a few months ago, now appeared a little village of barracks and government offices. A fine new wharf, T-shaped, has also been built out into the bay, on piles. Riding at anchor, in different parts of the harbor, were about fifty vessels of all sorts and sizes—mostly large. All the coasts in sight are covered with forests—mainly the emblematical palmetto; I could almost fancy that I saw the rattlesnake coiled around its stem. It was a satisfaction to see headless trunks of some which our shot have decapitated.

Of course, we had plenty of visitors, both from the shore and the ships in port. The mails have been sent in by the pilotboat; but numbers had old acquaintances to see or inquire after, and all were anxious for news by word of mouth. Fortunately, the passengers had no occasion to go ashore till they pleased, and so the evening was undisturbed by the bustle and care of departure.

My voyage ended, it is only proper that I pay my honest tribute to the admirable condition of the *Atlantic*, under the experienced charge of Capt. BARNARD and Purser FORDHAM. Everything makes for comfort

...ursday, and a voyage from New-York to Port ... in good weather, is scarcely more attended ... personal inconvenience than a three days' rest... on the "Astor."

...ough the runs in the service of the Government, ... the *Atlantic* was not destitute of passengers not on ... ordinary list. There were some ladies; among ... the wife of Gen. VIELE, who commands a bri... ...ossing the Drum*; and may not improbably give ... sequel to her book. One lady came down to look ... a sick son. Col. SERRELL, who commands an ... engineer regiment here, and who was the second man ... the landing of Hilton Head after the bombardment, ... with us on board, and accompanied by his wife, who ... will return on the *Atlantic*.

We now learned of a little affair which took place a ... or two since on one of the islands near Edisto—... toward Charleston. One or two hundred of our ... men, from the Thirty-46th Pennsylvania Regiment, ... had been thrown selves on this island to hold it; and ... were surprised by a greatly superior force which ... attempted their capture. The enemy was, by some ... means, accurately informed of the number and posi... ...tion of our men, who were quartered in a house which ... they completely surrounded; but it seems that some ... warning had been given in time, to enable the ... ...inhabitants to escape to "the brush." The rebels were ... themselves suspicious of a "trap," and in great haste ... to get away: so much so that they were not very ... thorough in their work. Some skirmishing, however, ... took place; and though the most of our men escaped ... back to Edisto, yet some twenty are missing, of whom ... five are believed to be killed.

I am indebted to G. W. POUSLAND, Esq., of Boston, ... for an account of the wreck of the brig *Empire*, of ... Boston, LEWIS CROSBY, master, which was lost on the ... 20th inst., on the coast near Edisto. The account is ... mostly taken from the ship's log. Mr. POUSLAND came ... down here for purposes of trade, and had taken pas... ...sage on the *Empire* for New-York. She came here ... with a cargo of merchandise, and was loaded back ... with Government freight. She was freighted at ... Edisto with about two thousand bales of cotton, be... ...side a lot of furniture, (taken from the houses,) and ... sailed on the 25th inst. When she weighed anchor ... at 4½ o'clock P. M., the weather was fine. At 6½ ... o'clock she anchored outside the mouth of the rivar. ... At midnight, the wind began to rise, and continued ... to increase till, on the morning of the 26th inst., at 3 ... o'clock, she furled her sails. At 5 o'clock she got ... under way, but struck aft while in the act of staying. ... She let go her anchors, but when she payed off and ... struck, her anchors would not hold. The tide being ... about two hours ebb, she furled sails and hoisted a ... signal of distress. The United States steamship *Cru*... ...*sader* came to her assistance, and sent off a boat in ... charge of Acting Master D. S. COLLINS, who displayed ... great courage and skill in getting off the passengers ... and crew. At 11 o'clock A. M., the *Empire* com... ...menced striking heavily, and at 2 P. M. lost her rud... ...der. At 3 o'clock, there were two feet of water in the ... hold; at 4½ ten feet; at 5 a lifeboat came from shore ... in charge of Mr. BAILEY; at 6 the boats got clear of ... the brig, saving only the specie and Captain's papers, ... and reached the *Crusader* at 7 o'clock.

It is understood that the *Empire* is a total loss, and ... that only a small part of the cargo has been got off. ... At last accounts she was full of water. Great credit ... is awarded Lieut. REED, commanding the *Crusader*, ... and his officers and crew for their conduct.

A TRIP OF INSPECTION TO TYBEE ISLAND—TYBEE ISLAND AND FORT PULASKI—THE MARTELLO TOWER—TYBEE LIGHT—GEN. GILMORE—ARTILLERY PRACTICE OF THE REBELS, &c.

TYBEE ISLAND, Ga., Monday, March 31, 1862.

I had intended, to-day, to go to Beaufort, but thanks to fortune and Gen. BENHAM I have done better. That enterprising officer, not willing to waste a day, projected a visit of inspection to the defences of Daufuskie and Tybee Island; and upon his invitation I made one of the party.

About 7 o'clock, this morning, Gen. SHERMAN came on board the *Atlantic*, and turned over his command to Gen. HUNTER. He is a medium-sized, well-looking man, with open blue eyes and an energetic walk; but the eye does not indicate decision. His age I should judge to be about forty. From all that I gather, I judge him to be personally well esteemed by the officers and men, who, nevertheless, manifest great satisfaction at his displacement: for they say that they came here to fight, and they regard their long inactivity as mischievous and disgraceful. The substitution of Gen. HUNTER seems a most welcome change.

Gen. BENHAM had ordered the *Ben. Deford* to be in readiness for his trip by 9 o'clock; but the want of promptness here seems chronic, and it was nearly half past 10, before we got off. This delay was very annoying to Gen. BENHAM, who has a notion that time is valuable; especially when Government is paying triple prices, as it seems to be doing for the use of the *Ben Deford*. But we all got aboard at last, including Mrs. Gen. VIELE and another lady who came to be landed on Daufuskie Island; and we steamed off full of high spirits and curiosity.

The company was not large, including, besides a half-dozen civilians, only Gen. BENHAM, his Adjutant, Capt. ELY, Col. SERRELL and Lieut. DUTTON, of the Engineer service. We traveled up Broad River, keeping along the north shore of the island on which Hilton Head is.

Our course was nearly west. The first plantation I noticed was on our right; a comfortable-seeming house was partly visible and partly hidden by trees; and a gang of negroes were planting cotton in a field. These were contrabands, working in charge of the Government agents. Seabrook and Braddock's Point on our left were groups of small buildings located where the land was a little higher than usual, and the landing better. As we progressed, plantations appeared on either side—the best being correctly indicated by better buildings—in some cases presenting an appearance of great comfort and considerable beauty. One of the most distinguished of these we saw on Daufuskie Island, lying on the south side of Cooper River, into which we passed from Skull Creek through one of the innumerable sounds; the family mansion was half embowered in trees, even now green with foliage, and with its deep piazzas, roof projecting far over the gables, dormer-windows, looking out on the river, and comfortable out-buildings all around, really looked a home where the owner of a plantation might worry away time without being too conscious of its passage. This description modified, will suit all the residences I noticed. Seeing these splendid estates, each bounded by a river or a sound, I began to realize the lonely independence of their owners—for here, isolated from all the world beside, the great slave-owner rules over his black bondsmen more despotically than the Turk, and is a richer and more absolute sovereign than many a German Prince. To yield this power, so sweet to the evil humen heart, and risk this royal wealth, must indeed cost a struggle.

On all the plantations I saw there were more or less negroes visible, plaufing cotton or sweet potatoes. In some places soldiers were stationed on guard against surprises by the enemy. I saw some pickat guards fishing in skiffs, or groping for oysters in the shallow water; in this way combining pleasure with duty, without detriment to the duty.

We had designed stopping on Daufuskie Island, on which Gen. VIELE has his headquarters, to inspect the works, but our late start had made it needful to economize time. So, sending the ladies ashore in a skiff, we turned about the steamer and headed for Tybee. This island is on the coast, below Port Royal, and at the mouth of the Savannah River, on the south bank; and it may seem to poor geographers that we exercised an unaccountably bad judgment in going a round to reach a point on the sea shore. But such persons are utterly unaware of the peculiarities of this wonderful region, where the whole coast is simply a vast net-work of sounds and rivers, communicating with each other in all directions, and inclosing in its meshes the innumerable "sea islands" which compose this portion of the States of South Carolina and Georgia. For small craft these water-courses are all navigable; sometimes seeming mere canals, sometimes sweeping rivers, and sometimes widening into seas. All, of course, are in direct communication with the ocean, and it is one of the errors of the Government that it has not supplied Gen. SHERMAN with a fleet of tugs and small gunboats with which to penetrate in every direction. Had Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces come here instead of subduing the more difficult and less important coast of North Carolina, we should easily now have possessed all the important points in South Carolina and Georgia.

My description will explain how it was easy for us, in descending the Cooper River, to strike to the southwest through Calibogue Sound, into Savannah River, to Tybee Island. Arrived here, we found ourselves in front of the sea, on the east, and of the rebel Fort Pulaski on the southwest, about two miles distant. Before us lay Tybee Light-House rising a monument of Southern vandalism. As far as we could see toward the southwest, was the Savannah River, a dozen miles up whose course lies the great commercial city of Georgia, whose capture will be the first object of our Generals. This channel, however, is guarded by the frowning fortifications of Pulaski—not more than two or three miles distant from Tybee; and though we have succeeded in cutting off the communication between it and Savannah, yet its guns must be silenced before we can advance in force upon the city.

Tybee presents a singular appearance, having upon its beach, as far as can be seen, a high, irregular levée, like those artificially made on Western rivers, and formed of sand by the action of the wind and waves. This furnishes a natural breastwork, and tree-tops have been so arranged in front as to make a very fair abattis. Rising on its top, to the east of the light-house, stands the old Martello tower, said to be the work of the Spaniards; a circular structure of two stories, the upper considerably tha smallest in diameter, composed of a concrete made of oyster-shells and mortar. Tha walls are very thick and strong and pierced for cannon; but the small size of the building renders it almost useless as a fortification in modern warfare.

Our mode of landing was compound and novel. We got as near the beach as possible in the ship's boat, and rode the balance of the distance in one of the carts, each drawn by a mule, which were providentially present drawing off the stores being landed from some ships. In this quaint vehicle, too, we rode to the quarters of Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, whom we found in an abandoned plantation-house, about a hundred yards from shore. The General is a good-looking, fresh-complexioned man, seeming young for so high a rank, though he is old in the service. While he accompanied the military visitors in a tour of inspection of the works of the Island, I amused myself in studying the place, the soldiers and the light-house. The walls of the tatter rose close beside the dwelling, an octagon structure of brick, now cracked and ruined by the fire with which the rebels consumed its interior. Very few Government improvements on the coast have been considered more valuable than "Tybee Light," and the London *Times* had best consider how its friends should be punished for so wanton a destruction.

There is another light-house on Cockspur Island, near Fort Pulaski, and this, (useful only in interior navigation,) has not been destroyed, though at present it contains no light.

Some artillery practice has already taken place across the Savannah. The firing has mainly been on the part of the rebels, as our men are too busy in the work of construction. I saw one shell which was dropped in Gen. GILMORE'S door yard; and that with wooda intervening. Fortunately, a bucket of water was at hend, and the threatened mischief prevented. Another shot cut ona of our men in two pieces, who recklessly exposed himself on the shore. It is said that the rebels have a gunner of wonderful skill; and these shots would seem to prove the fact.

On Tybee, as tha other islands here, the trees are in leaf, and the gardens well advanced. Still, we are told, this is the first really warm day this Spring. The soldiers are somewhat demoralized by inactivity, and anxious for work. They will have it soon, and probably on this very island; for it would seem as though the road to Savannah lies through Fort Pulaski.

F.

AN AFFAIR AT TYBEE ISLAND—LOSS OF A BOAT-LOAD OF UNION SOLDIERS—CANARDS IN REGARD TO EDISTO—ACTIVITY OF GENS. HUNTER AND BENHAM—THE CONTRABANDS—COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT—AFFAIR AT FORT ROYAL FERRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Thursday, April 3, 1862.

I am notified that the *Atlantic* will sail to morrow morning with the mails, and that whatever goes by her must speedily be made ready. Hence I propose to add to whet I have written before, some notes which are the meegre fruit of my few days' gleaning in this field.

The principal affair since my arrival, occurred yesterday, at Tybee Island, in which the enemy cut off one of our boats, with an officer and seventeen men, who are supposed to be captured. The matter is only important as it may give the enemy, through the prisoners, the command of some information which has heretofore been successfully kept from their knowledge. The men captured are the very persons, of all others, who should not have been exposed to such an accident, on account of their possessing the special information in question; the boats—two, in number—were out on service, preventing communication between Fort Pulaski end Savennah; they were members of a German regiment stationed on Tybee Island—the Forty-seventh New-York; but as no official report of the details has been received, I am unable to give any names.

For a day or two past, the air has been filled with rumors of an engagement at Edisto; and we have had statements of a surprise by the enemy, and the captnre of more of our troops. But investigation fails to verify any of these stories, and it is believed that nothing important has transpired there since the affair of which I wrote you, and which happened before we came.

I am more then ever satisfied that the whole management of this District, since the occupation of Beaufort, has been wrong in principle. Who may be responsible, I do not know; whether Gen. SUSAMAN, Gen. MCCLELLAN, or the Department of War, but the policy of scattering our entire available force over so much ground, and occupying a multitude of islands and villages, having in themselves no strategical importance, must strike every reflecting person as puerile and vain. The occupation of Edisto itself, and all the smaller islands, and those little hamlets we have garrisoned aloog down the coast, yields us no advantage corresponding with the expense. The possession of Port Royal end Beaufort gave us the necessary base for operations against Savannah and Charleston; and had Gen. SHERMAN marched 5,000 men at once against the former city, he might have taken it without a struggle, and Charleston within a week after. From the moment that those cities and the railroad had fallen into our hands, every island on this coast would have been deserted by its rebel inhabitants, and so thoroughly deserted that each could be safely held by a corporal's guard.

The time spent, however, has not been wholly wasted. The improvements and fortifications made here, are of great importance. The piers at Hilton Head—the hospital and barracks—the works for permanent defence—are enterprises of value and importance.

It is clear, however, that a change was needed. Its effects are already visible on all sides. Gen. HUNTER has entered at once on the discharge of his responsible duties, and manifests an energy and judgment that inspire us with the most lively hopes of successful action. In Gen. BENHAM, who takes the place of Gen. SHERMAN, (the latter going North at once, in the *Atlantic*,) he has an officer of great experience, activity and skill, who seconds him with the most prompt and cordial coöperation. In addition to his intense and irrepressible vitality and professional acquirements, Gen. BENHAM has also a thorough personal geographical and topographical knowledge of this entire coast region, which make his services peculiarly valuable.

The *contraband* question is one of great seeming importance here, but which I have as yet been unable properly to investigate. My present judgment is, that it will become greatly simplified as we increase our area of possession, and include a while population so large, that it cannot run away *en masse*, but must to a considerable extent, submit to an occupation, and remain at home in charge, at least, of the resident negroes. The present condition of affairs, necessitating an instant and entire change of masters, and bringing the negroes in sudden contact with the soldiers, must inevitably produce serious difficulties, which will require great judgment and self-control on our part to surmount. In sending down persons here of either sex to take charge of the contrabands, I think too much care cannot be used in selection. The negroes are perceptive and imitative; they notice every word and movement of the new masters and mistresses whom they are called upon to obey, and the first impressions thus received will give a decided shape to their future conduct. As the *manners* of our missionaries fall below the standard, they have always observed if they do so, in the same proportion will the impressible negroes regard with contempt the very friends who are sacrificing so much for their improvement.

A case of hardship in regard to the Engineer Regiment of Col. SERRELL, demands some notice. This regiment was organized as a corps of Engineers, upon a direct authorization of Secretary CAMERON, and with the distinct understanding that the pay was to be that of Engineers. At present, the Paymaster here refuses to so pay, under the positive order of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, *to go under arrest* rather than do so. To meet a supposed technicality in the case, a bill is now in Congress, if, not already passed, and while waiting its action, the families of these men are suffering for want of their pay. That the regiment is composed of the most useful materials, the whole coast country attests; and here, at Port Royal, it has saved the Government many times the expense of the whole organization. Congress should act on the motion without delay.

I have just learned the details of a little affair that happened last Monday, at Port Royal Ferry. This place is about ten miles from Beaufort, and is the point against which Gen. STEVENS directed his movement in January. Of late, the enemy has become troublesome there, in the way of picket-shooting; and this trouble Gen. STEVENS proposed to remedy. So, preparation being duly made, a force of 125 men, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. BEIDLEMAN, started at 1 o'clock in the morning, made a forced march, crossed the Coosaw Rivar at Port Royal Ferry in flat-boats, dislodged the enemy and burned the house they had used as a fort, and returned without loss. A reserve force of four companies of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, (the Highlanders,) was in readiness in case of need. The first man to cross the river was Capt. STEVENS, the Adjutant of Gen. STEVENS, (and his son,) who joined the expedition as a volunteer.

J. M. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI—ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

U. S. STEAMER KENSINGTON, PORT ROYAL,
Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

A gentlemen, from Tybee on Monday last, says that occesional shots were fired all that day, at Fort Pulaski, as was supposed to obtain the range of the guns. News reaches us, by the *Atlantic*, that the pestilent *Nashville* has again run the blockade, escaping from Beaufort on the night of the 18th ult. Will tha Department *never* learn how to manage that craft? Your correspondent, for the last four years, has been intimately acquainted with the speed of the different sea steamers that used to ply on this coast, and he knows there are not more than eight sea-going steamers of her size, and very few of any size, that have speed equal to that of the *Nashville*. The *Quaker City*, tha *Yorktown*, (Confederate gunboat,) the *Columbia* and the *Connecticut*, are all faster than the *Nashvillle*—tha *Keystone State*, the *Alabama*, the *Rhode Island*, and the *R. R. Cuyler*, under favorable circumstances, are as fast, and there are no others in the United States equal to her—not one of the regular navy vessels can catch her. The *Tuscarora*, which watched her so zealously in Southampton, would have lost sight of the *Nashville*, in a fair race, in *eight* hours. It would seem, then, that the fast vessels only should be sent to seek her, or to watch her when found; we could easily spare those fast vessels for that purpose. Cannot other steamers, not quite so fast, carry the provisions and mails, just as well as the *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island*? Those vessels would be invaluable to search for, and watch the *Nashville*.

So long as such fast vessels as the *Nashville* are watched by slow coaches like the *Tuscarora* and the *Cambridge*, and especially by sailing vessels, the public are sure to be dissatisfied, and not without reason.

F.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—*First*—Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER having arrived at this post, hereby assumes, in accordance with the order of the War Department, the command of the Department of the South, consisting of the States of South Caroline, Georgia and Florida.

Second—For the convenience of military operations, and the administration of Department affairs, this Department is divided into three districts, to be constituted as follows:

I. The first, to be called the Northern District, will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia and all that part of Florida North and East of a line extending from Cape Canaveral Northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line. The Headquarters of this District will be at Port Royal, South Carolina, and Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM, (who will relieve Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN,) is appointed to command this District, and the troops therein, which troops will constitute a Division, to be called the First Division of the Department of the South. Gen. BENHAM will receive from Gen. SHERMAN all charts, maps, plans, reports, moneys, &c., with all official records, returns, &c., appertaining to the expeditionary command in this District.

2. The second, to be called the Southern District, will comprise all of Florida and the islands adjacent south of the said line from Cape Carnaverel, extending northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys. The Headquarters of this District and the troops, will remain as at present, under command of Brigadier-Gen. J. M. BRANNAN.

3. The third to be called the Western District, will comprise that part of Florida, west of the line before described as running north from Cedar Keys to the Georgia line. The Headquarters of this District will remain at Fort Pickens, as at present, with Brigadier-Gen. L. G. ARNOLD commanding.

Third—The usuel reports, returns, &c., will hereafter be made to the Generals commanding districts, and every senior officer of every separate command within the districts named, whether brigade, regimental or post, will immediately forward to district headquarters, detailed reports showing the actual condition of their commands, the number of officers and men for duty, the number sick, quantity end quality of supplies, including arms, ammunition, clothing, tents, camp equipage, horses end horse equipments, mules end transportation, quartermaster and commissary stores; and will also state what supplies of all kinds will be necessary to perfect their organization, and place them in a condition of full efficiency for active service. Returns of the effective forces present, will in all cases be rendered as soon as they can be prepared without being delayed for the completion of the other reports called for in this paragraph.

These reports when received by district commanders will be consolidated and transmitted to the General commanding the Department for his information end action.

Fourth—The Staff of the Major-General commanding the Department will consist of the following-named officers:

Major Charles G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. E. W. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Cul. J. W. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. J. W. Turner, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Major R. M. Hough, Major Edward Wright, Capt. D. W. Thompson, Capt. W. R. Dole, Lieut. S. W. Stockton, Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Lieut. A. M. Kinzie, Lieut. A. O. Doolittle, Aids-de-Camp.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

[Official Copy.]
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—In relief of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN from duty in this Department, pursuant to orders of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, March 15, 1862," the Major-General commanding desires to express to Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN his full appreciation of the amount and importance of the services rendered by the expedition under Gen. SHERMAN'S command; and his thanks for the full, reliable and valuable information as to the condition of the troops, defences, &c., in this portion of the Department of the South, which Gen. SHERMAN has furnished. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—The following-named officers are hereby announced as additional members of the staff of the Major-General Commanding Department of the South, and will report accordingly:

Surgeon Geo. E. COOPER, (Medical Department, U. S. A.,) Medical Director; Capt. LOUIS H. PELOUZE, (15th Infantry, U. S. A.,) Acting Inspector-General; First Lieutenant FRANCIS J. SHUNK, (Ordnance Department, U. S. A.,) Chief of Ordnance; First Lieut. JAMES H. WILSON, (U. S. Topographical Engineers,) Chief Topographical Engineer; First Lieut. E. J. KEENAN, (11th Pennsylvania Volunteers,) Chief Signal Officer.

By command of Major-General D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Fremont's Staff—Business Affairs in Wheating—Arrests of Confederate Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, April 5, 1862.

The commissions for Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, so anxiously waited for, and promised to be here on his arrival—27th ult.—have just arrived this day. The members of the Staff are not all here, and no official list has yet been published. I can, therefore, speak only of such as are here.

Col. A. ALBERT, the Chief of Staff, a Hungarian, was with ASBOTH and SIGEL in the West. He is a theoretical and practical soldier, thoroughly educated in the Austrian service; has been in seventeen pitchad battles, and under fire some thirty times.

Col. CHAS. ZAGONYI is a Hungarian, and well known as the hero of Springfield. Previously a Major, he has now been made a Colonel. He had been promoted in the Mexican war for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. He is a thoroughly educated soldier and gentleman.

Col. A. TRACY is the only officer of the regular army given to the General.

Col. J. T. FIALA is a Topographical Engineer, of great skill. He was FREMONT'S Engineer in Missouri, and is peculiarly adapted to the place, having surveyed nearly the whole State as civil engineer.

Lieut.-Col. J. SAVAGE is aid to the Chief of Staff, as he was in the West, when ASBOTH held that position.

Major CORWIN is Judge Advocate, and held the same position in the Western Department. He is from Cincinnati, and at the bar has been associated with such men as President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON.

Major WEED is Gen. JIM LANE'S former Adjulant.

Capts. J. R. HOWARD and R. W. RAYMOND, Gen. FREMONT'S private secretaries, are both young, ardent and ambitious, heartily devoted to the cause, enthusiastically attached to their leader, and faithful and thoroughly reliable.

Capt. J. C. HOPPER is a new appointment, but is said to be an energetic and able man.

I have just called upon a highly respectable lawyer here, an old citizen, who informs me that this city has been rather benefitted than injured by the rebellion. Everything seems quiet, and there is no appearance of great activity; but the interruption of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad served to throw an increased trade to this place. The currency is good, payments have been good, and there has been little embarrassment here, and no failures among business men.

Col. R. N. HUDSON, of Indiana, late of New-York, where he was acting as agent for his own State, and who came here to be one of FREMONT'S staff, as he had been in Missouri, has just been offered the command of a magnificent Indiana Cavalry Regiment, said to be the finest in the West, and the first body of National troops that entered Nashville. The former Colonel has been obliged to leave on account of ill-health. So tempting an offer of a regiment already in the field, could not be declined, and he has accepted the position and will leave at once for Nashville.

THE ARMY AND ITS WEAPONS.

The Waste of Ammunition—A Highly Necessary Improvement in the Enfield Rifle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the celebration of a long peace among the civilized nations, and of its results to Science and Arts by the great Exhibition during 1851, in London, wars have taken their turn again, and followed each other in rapid succession. These have brought to light features entirely new, suggested by science and realized by inventions previously made, but then for the first time put to the test in actual practice. The results of steam in navigation forced the introduction of this more expensive locomotion, and the concomitant necessity of rebuilding entire fleets of vessels-of-war, upon reluctant Governments and nations. The introduction of "explosive projectiles into naval artillery," suggested the construction of "bomb-proof iron-clad vessels," which this country has the unfortunate honor to be the first of having tried in actual fight. The very first results will serve as a sign-post to all maritime Powers. Should they, from fear of additional heavy taxation, neglect henceforth to protect their wooden walls by the addition of those seamonsters to their navies, then these on the first conflict at sea will not be worth one years' purchase. How long will it be till we shall see a new moving power, independent of gunpowder, practically adapted to throw 1,000-pound shells from swift steamers, annihilating all iron-plated ships afloat?

The introduction of all the various kinds of artillery into the battle-field on a gigantic scale, as the First NAPOLEON styled them, "The Gods of Battle," necessitated the general adoption of a "long-range rifle," which, in its turn, again called for "rifled cannons, and a change in drill and tactics. The line has now arrived for comparing results, viz.: Relative numbers of killed and wounded in various battles, fought during the last nine years, in various parts of the globe, and examining into the causes of their striking difference. With correct statistics at command, this would lead to very valuable information on the subject of small arms. But even a furtive survey may prove interesting to the reader.

In the Crimean War, irrespective of artillery, and especially rifled cannon, the decisive results in open battles were obtained by the French Zouaves through their superior novel drill, their agility and masterly handling of the bayonet sword; by the English through the bayonet. The long-range Enfield, comparatively speaking, did not tell much on the immovable lines of the Russian infantry, entirely armed with smoothbore guns. Was this because the Enfield was a bad military arm? No! Was it because the English soldier is a bad marksman? I think not. Quite contrary to the foranemed effect in the Indian so-called "rebellion," the Enfield rifle told most fearfully upon the Sepoys, who were trained by the English for, and armed with old smoothbore guns—but why? Was it because they lacked pluck? No!—fanaticism supplied it, so that they dared even to convert gas-pipes into cannon to meet English artillery—this branch of the service having remained loyal, and artillery, to a great extent, having slipped from their grasp. Why, then? Because they, being accustomed to smoothbore range only, few good hits at long distances from the Enfield, followed up by the especially English weapon, the bayonet, had an equally overwhelming moral effect upon the Sepoys as has the rapid firing from a revolver upon the American Indian.

In the Italian campaign the slaughter on both sides was unprecedented, and so overwhelming that it led both Emperors to a premature peace. Why? The rifled artillery worked frightfully; the stubborn spirit of the German troops led them into hand-to-hand fight—the most killing one; but as to the rifle, its effect resulted from the cause that the French, Austrian and Sardinian armies fire, comparatively speaking, at short ranges; and even the Tyrolese Jaegers, the French Chasseurs, and the Sardinian Bersagliori—all picked marksmen of the three armies—never fire beyond, if up to, 500 yards.

Comparing the proportion of killed and wounded during the present civil war in the United States with that of the late Italian campaign, the difference is most striking and instructive. Having no statistics of either at my command, I restrict myself to one instance in the present civil war.

At the late battle of Pea Ridge the number of killed and wounded out of say 40,000 United States troops is reported as about 1,200. How many of that number fell by cannon shot, sabre and bayonet, is a matter of computation. Taking for average from these arms only one-third, leaves during a fight of three days' duration 800 men disabled by rifle-shots, or about 270 per diem. Taking 25,000 men, infantry, in action daily, to whom the usual 60 cartridges per man for action shall be issued, makes 25,000×60=1,500,000 cartridges to disable 270 men, equal to one hit out of 5,556 shots. At this rate, each hit cost the country $100 wurth of mere rifle ammunition. This is, beyond contradiction, a waste which ought to, and easily can be avoided.

Let us now enter into the cause of, and define the remedy for this unsatisfactory result. Much has been done, during the last ten or fifteen years, toward the improvement of small firearms; much more has been said and written on this subject; but considerable more has to be accomplished still, ere we shall be possessed of a proper rifle with proper fittings—fit in every respect for general use in the army. Having written on this subject at full length, after years of study, based on personal, official and private trials and experiments, with a view to publication, it is not my object here, in these few lines, to fully enter into the "construction of small arms," but merely to answer the question at issue, viz.: "What is the cause of so many misses from a good rifle, against proportionably so few hits, IN ACTION, and how can it be remedied?"

All I need to do in answer to this question is to direct the attention of those whom it may interest to the present construction of the "sights" on the English and United States patterns, and other similar rifles in the services of various States, and the inconsistency of these sights with the arms, as also their impracticability when required in actual war. These arms are all of a twist (in the rifling) of about half a turn in the entire length of the barrel, and under the most favorable conditions none will shoot with accuracy by the average beyond 700 yards. That this range is more than sufficient in the hands of even well drilled men in the ranks may be readily admitted. But why employ a clumsy device, 2½ inches long, for a sight, making up to 1,100 yards on an arm, which will do execution beyond 700 yards, and which, from the difficulty in the method of adjusting it to the necessary nicety never will be used, at least not effectually, by the soldier in battle? Few men are able without some rest to do any execution beyond 500 yards at the very utmost; therefore firing at an enemy at any longer range, generally speaking, is waste of ammunition, and should not be allowed. Yet the very "regulation sight" invites the soldier to fire at the enemy at 1,100 yards, and who can blame him if he tries it? The English military officers all complain of the enormous waste of ammunition in all their actions of late years, and many have from this reason a horror of all "breach-loading" rifles, apprehensive of increasing that waste by thus facilitating the loading. Some commanders of the old school even have expressed a wish to return to short range firing and "Brown Bess."

It answers well to place a long-range rifle sighted for 1,200 yards with corresponding range into the hands of picked and highly-schooled men, embodied as in some European armies by companies, and attached to every regiment of infantry as sharpshooters for draillenr and similar service. As such they can find all kinds of rest, and acting almost independent of the regiment and of each other, they can choose any convenient position. For the bulk of the infantry however, and until a perfect breech-loader is generally introduced into the service, no better arm than the present kind of rifle could be found. But its present regulation sight is a perfect disgrace to the arm. It is good enough for target-practice, where fatigue from marching and excitement from the situation are carefully avoided; and plenty of time is given to adjust the sight. But in there one man out of a regiment to be found able to march upon an enemy, or to receive his columns approaching in "double quick," to reload, judge the distance, accurately to adjust the present sight at every change of distance, say from 100 to 1,000 yards, sufficiently quick for the situation? How many men will even think of this under the excitement of battle? Surely few, if any! Furthermore, even the best Government-made "English Enfield," of which the writer has an extensive experience, though all interchangable in their parts, vary in the accuracy of their sighting to such an extent, that a. g. some at a range of 500 yards require the slide down to 400 yards' mark, others up to that of 600 yards.

How perfectly must the individual men be acquainted with, and how thoroughly trained in the use of this arm, to adjust this sight, even for target practice, at a known distance, not to speak of its application in "action." But if all these difficulties were not "facts incontrovertible," where is the eye that can penetrate for correct aim, at a long range, the smoke in battle, resulting from cannon and small-arm firing, or the dust made by moving masses.

Now, one word in regard to the remedy. Instead of a useless instruction in the use of a useless sight, let him be practically instructed in judging distances, adding to this "useful sights," and you will increase the efficiency of his firing in action three-fold and more. It would be a valuable assistance, if the commissioned and non-commissioned officers had to be "well up" in judging distances practically, and had to pass the word to their men at every change when charging.

Of all the fittings of the Enfield and similar rifles, none is more easily altered, at a trifling cost, than the sight. It should be shortened to 500 yards' range, which would reduce the new sight to only one inch above the barrel, when erect, or reduce it nearly one-third of the present full hight. This should be simple in its application, say marking only three leading distances, viz.: 100, 300 and 500 yards by two movements. For intermediate distances the men should be taught to aim, as the case may be, at the enemy's legs, waist or heads. With the use of such or a similar sight properly acquired, he will be a practical and efficient marksman for all intents and purposes of warfare. To obtain the indicated alteration nothing in the present fitting requires to be materially changed but the leaf of the sight.

Even under the slight excitement of target drill men often will raise their rifle end aim, to fire with the piece at "half cock!" This done before an enemy, may just cost their life, but save ammunition. Should they, however, forget to adjust the sight, or do it incorrectly under the same circumstances, it may cost both their life and the ammunition of the country to benefit the enemy. If the simple yet necessary action of double cocking leads the soldier so easily into such neglect, how much more does the action of the sight require to be simple. Then make it so in the manner substantially as above indicated. This might be done by giving to the new blade the same or a similar movement as that in the cock—less any fixed catch, viz.: As half cock end full cock, so, half-up, 200 yards; full up, 500 yards; down being 100 yards distance. The aperture in the sight, nearest the eye, should be small and sharp, just sufficiently wide for easily looking through—the front sight full and plump, like a bead, easily caught and brought into a straight line with the object to be fired at. It should always be remembered that the object of military rifles and deerstalking rifles are not the same, though, at present, in consequence of the necessary target practice, treated as such. In actual warfare they are quite the reverse, and all that is required there is a hit to disable the man, to place him *hors de combat*.

If, in future, the twist in the military rifle should be increased to three-quarters or a full turn in the length of the barrel, which would not in the least affect the necessary ease of loading, accuracy and range would be considerably enhanced.

The height of the trajectory line would be essentially reduced, and the above proposed sight be still available for 800 yards range on occasional emergencies.

H. A. BRONX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans in Winter Quarters.

The following letter, which satisfactorily clears up certain charges to the disadvantage of the writer, has been handed us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
WHEELING, March 24, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington:

GENERAL: Inclosed I return Senator WADE'S note to the Secretary of War, containing a newspaper slip casting unjust end unfounded reflections on me, with the following report:

The statements are formed with artful vagueness, giving neither places, dates, nor names of authorities. The only thing definite and certain appears to me to be the *animus* of the author.

But, notwithstanding, I have had a rebel frontier of more than 300 miles to guard, and 30,000 to 40,000 square miles of country to reëstablish in peace—a country rough, mountainous, penetrated by few and narrow roads, I undertake to say that all along that frontier border, and over all that area, peace and quietness have prevailed, end, with the exception of one incursion of rebel brigands, in the latter part of December, fewer thefts, robberies and outrages have been committed on loyal citizens than have been perpetrated during the same period of time in the City of New-York. The brigand incursion alluded to was in the vicinity of Sutton, end was thoroughly punished, and the facts reported to headquarters by telegram, and noted on my Department-return at the proper time. There were reports of loyal citizens in Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton Counties being outraged by guerillas and borse-thieves about six weeks ago, and the inhabitants of Tucker were greatly alarmed about them. But I wish it to be distinctly noted that those counties were then in the Department of the Potomac, and under the command of Gen. LANDER, to whom I had sent, or loaned, three regiments of troops, and to whom Gov. PIERPOINT, at my suggestion, wrote about it at the time, calling his attention to the troubles of these citizens.

After stating the above, I need hardly notice the complaint of taking up my quarters at Wheeling. It was done for the good of the service, not for my pleasure.

As to going into Winter quarters, our troops have most of them spent the Winter in tents and on scouts. Any important advance of troops playing the part ours have done to tha grand army, was simply absurd, and when the Senator learns that the roads are such that it costs us $2 10 per hundred to transport, in Government wagons, provisions and stores for our troops from Grafton to Beverly, a distance of forty miles, he will conceive what would be the result of an attempt to make a permanent advance movement in the Winter season.

The fact is, General, we have neither the time nor the disposition to cry up ourselves or cry down others. I do not expect the public to know this, but trust it will be understood and appreciated by my proper superiors, to whom and to my actions I leave my vindication before the nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General United States Army.

A Tribute to Col. H. A. Smalley, of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

CAMP NEAR CLOUD'S MILLS, Va., March 19, 1862.

Col. Henry A. Smalley, Commanding Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers:

SIR: The line and staff officers of this regiment having, within the past few months, become duly sensible of your high tone and character as a gentleman, and your qualifications as an officer, and desiring to acknowledge in some manner your uniform courtesy to us, and your ever-watchful care of your soldiers, have directed me to apprise you that, in token of our sincerity, we have procured for presentation to you, a case containing some articles which we trust may be acceptable to you, not for their intrinsic worth or value,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AND OTHER POEMS. By L. New-York: Publisher, No. 130 Grand-street, (late RUDD & CARLETON.) 1862.

The title to this little volume scarcely prepares the reader for the merit of its contents, nor does the timid, self-distrustful language of its dedication to Prof. LONGFELLOW give any earnest of the power that is latent beneath it. *Sybelle* is a beautiful creation. A young girl, in a seclusion that is almost solitude, pants for the great outer world and its raging conflicts of passion and ambition. The thirsts for activity and fame sleep within, and filled, as her being is, with every keen sympathy with all the loveliness and mystery of the universe, this mad dream of a grander life overmasters it with unreasonable longings. Raimond, who has tasted all the follies of the ontside world, and sought repose in the delicious quiet which causes Sybelle to repine, calmly rebukes this discontent.

"O never poet's subtlest art
Could weave you laurels from the air;
Go down into your woman's heart,
And find your own crown jewels there!
Turn from the flowery dim ideal,
And live and sing the present real."

This forms the theme of the poem, and the triumph of the heart becomes the triumph of a life. In the struggle of its love, every glorious attribute of humanity is developed, and the grand moral that nothing in its sphere is insignificant, useless or ignoble, is shown forth.

Pathos and tenderness are the distinctive traits of our new poet, but these are nowhere revealed in excess. They are exquisitely attempered with reason and strength. We will not consent to fall into that commonplace and easy system of literary observation which, at once, detects the resemblance of some poetical predecessor in the efforts of each new aspirant to the honors of the Muses, and coolly assigns the neophyte to classification in some so-called "school" of the inspired;—we are not sufficiently suspicious of genius, nor so much afraid of its universality, nor yet so tired of its endless strivings, that we are inclined to exult at every little failing or foible that may dim its lustre. It is a difficult and a perilous gift, and to criticize it from a cold, worldly point of view, is far easier than to possess or comprehend it. Our author may depart in many places from the strict principles of literary haberdashery. These poems have evidently not been measured with the carpenter's rule, nor made to fit the attenuated limbs of some modern models, but they are fresh, vivid, earnest and true. Stanza after stanza forces from the rapid lip the utterance: "There spoke a tender and a noble soul!" Read "The Spirit's Warning," "Life is Real," or "My Morning Dream," for thought, depth of feeling and strength. "My Glory," is as sweet a lyric as the English tongue can boast, and it is no extravagance to say that "Diana Chained to the Distaff," is worthy of JOHN KEATS, whose name, though "writ in water," is crystalized in English song. There is, in most of L's poems, an excess of sadness; but some of them are as merry as they are sweet. With the following gem from the casket of our unknown friend, we must, for the present, take leave of this charming little contribution to American literature. Our readers may judge whether we have given L. too cordial a welcome:

"I am a king in my own domain,
And my little wife is queen;
And jointly over our realm we reign—
A royal couple, I ween.

Beauty and grace are the robes that flow
From her lily shoulders down;
The gems of truth on her bosom glow,
And love is her golden crown.

But her dainty hands are brown with toil
Her cheeks with the breezes' kiss,
And she works for a tiller of the soil,
As if work for him were bliss.

I am the king, and the tiller, too—
My farm is my proud domain;
And the will to dare, and the strength to do,
Are the sceptres of my reign.

At my touch, the teeming Earth yields up
Her wealth for my feast and store;
The nectar of health brims high my cup,
My measure of bliss runs o'er.

Oh! ne'er was a happier realm, I ween,
Than ours, 'neath the arching sky;
And never a happier king and queen
Than my little wife and I."

THE KORAN, OR MOHAMMEDAN BIBLE—Translated into English immediately from the Original Arabic. By GEORGE SALE, Gent. To which is prefixed the Life of Mohammed; or, The History of that Doctrine which was Begun, Carried on, and Finally Established by him in Arabia, and which has subjugated a larger portion of the Globe than the Religion of Jesus has set at liberty. One handsome volume, 12mo., in extra cloth binding, 470 pages. Price $1.

What the Holy Gospel is to us, the Koran is to the Moslem "true believer" of the East. His faith tells him that this code of penal and religious law was treasured in the Seventh Heaven, where it has, forever, existed in the original writing of God and his commissioned angels, who have therein set down his Almighty decrees and all the incidents of Eternity for all time past, present and to come. No human pen can imitate its sacred sentences, and its very existence is the grandest miracle of the Omnipotent handiwork.

To no meaner agency than that of the Archangel Gabriel could its transmission even to the lower regions of the blest abode be intrusted. By that illustrious high prince the Koran was copied upon tablets and conveyed to the heaven nearest to our poor earth, and thence revealed to Mahomet by the command of Allah. Undoubtedly it is a stupendous monument of human skill and industry, if we are to look upon it as one man's work; and such is the purity and elegance of its language that it is to this day regarded as a model of the true Arabic tongue. Among the many erudite and able writers who have exhausted their powers of research in examining this great work, Professor TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, is even tolerant of the idea that the Koran may be regarded as one of the apocryphal books of the Bible. Some of its narratives are a curiously close, though transformed, copy of statements contained in the Old Testament, and it has been suggested that its claim to be considered the real creed of Abraham may account for the wonderful tenacity with which it has retained its hold over the minds of so many millions of the human race. Mr. SALE has done well with his translation. The Arabic scholar will find that occasional liberties have been taken with the text, but as these never occur in passages of vital importance, and as they are susceptible of diverse judgment, they only prove our author's care and conscientiousness. This work is to be followed by translations of the *Zend-Avesta* of the Persian Parsees, or Fire-Worshippers; the Hindoo *Veddas*; the Chinese *Book of Kings*, and the Scandinavian *Edda*.

UNDERCURRENTS OF WALL-STREET. A Romance of Business. By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger," "Romance of Student Life," etc. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway; 1862. Extra cloth binding. 428 pages, 12mo. Price $1 25.

Mr. KIMBALL'S twenty years of profesalonal experience at the Bar have yielded him the material with which his fine ganins now illustrates our real life. The success of *St. Leger* at once gave to this author the rank he so undisputedly maintains in our current literatnre, and it is, perhaps, the highest commendation we can utter, to say that Mr. KIMBALL in *Undercurrents* is as truthful and real as in his former work, while displaying still superior point and force. In both he surpasses himself in expression. The characteristic basis of *genuineness* remains the same. All the actors in this *Undercurrents* drama have, undoubtedly lived, moved and breathed; many of them can, to-day, look upon their own portraits in this book. How many, indeed, among those who will read it! The moral is a grand one, contradicting the unholy dreams of only half-philosophic writers. Good does really triumph—trinmphs in suffering, triumphs in apparent defeat. Wrong falls—must ever fall, even while seeming to win. Heaven and all the angels—every influence and element in nature—tha incidents and even the accidents of every hour conspire to ultimately overthrow persistent evil. The tutelary demon of tha wrong-doer may, as in tha "Strange Story," work seeming successes for his disciple; bnt every boon of his is, necessarily, a curse. His every flower exhales a poison; his every fruit conceals an asp; his Venus is a Gorgon and a Nemesis, in one, disguised.

UNION SPEECHES DELIVERED IN ENGLAND DURING THE PRESENT AMERICAN WAR. By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, of Boston, United States, author of "Young America Abroad," "Young America in Wall-street," "Young America on Slavery," "Spread Eagleism," &c., &c. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. JOHN A. KNIGHT, No. 100 Fleet-street, London. 1862.

Mr. TRAIN has become an American celebrity both at home and abroad, and has pretty thoroughly identified himself with the peculiar, and sometimes even eccentric characteristics which distinguish our cis-Atlantic youth. Not that Mr. TRAIN still lingers in his 'teens, or on the sunny side of thirty, do we employ the juvenile designation, but because "Young America" is a favorite phrase with that gentleman, and, moreover, because he has certainly, on all occasions, manifested the go-ahead, dashing, devil-may-care style and disposition, which are by most foreigners, and a great many of our own people, supposed to place our young folk of both sexes far in advance of other races. Mr. TRAIN, until very lately, has been chiefly known to the world in connection with street railways, which he has been endeavoring, with a certain measure of success, to introduce in London and other English cities. He has been in this work decidedly a "fast" train; and the unsophisticated, sober-sided, commercial Cheerybles of England have contemplated his exploits with commingled wonder and awe. Since tha ontbreak of the Southern rebellion, Mr. TRAIN'S talents have been devoted to the task of sustaining the Union cause in the British Isles; and the present pamphlet, in PETERSON'S best style, contains a rare selection of his speeches and letters, put forth on that subject during the past twelvemonth. The proceeds of its sale are to be applied to the benefit of the *London American*—the only American newspaper published beyond tha Atlantic. The journal is pledged to the service of the National Flag, and opposition to secessionism, and is conducted with ability by Mr. JOHN ADAMS KNIGHT. Mr. TRAIN'S speeches on the American question, on war and cotton, and on the future treatment of rebels, have made a decided sensation wherever read. They are given *verbatim* and entire in this collection,, and will furnish the reader with the highest order of excitement producible by *electrical* oratory, doubly powerful in the present case, because the rhetorical Galvani here uses his batteries in tha best of services. FREDERICK A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street, is one of the special agents for the sale of the work in New-York.

A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M.D. A new edition, enlarged and improved, with additions from the author's manuscripts, and original notes. Illustrated by engravings drawn from nature under the supervision of Professor AGASSIZ. Edited by CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS, No. 117 Washington-street. 1862.

This superb volume, apart from its contents, is a triumph of American bookwork. Paper, binding, imprint and illustrations are of the highest order. Upon the appearance of the first edition we had a good deal to say concerning the science and perseverance displayed in the production of the work. We will not, therefore, go further, at present, than to mention that the present edition has been issued in accordance with a resolution of the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1859, and that under a permission conveyed in another resolution of 1861, Mr. FLINT was authorized to use the plates employed for the State edition. In the present compilation, the author's manuscripts have been made to yield a valuable increase of material, and the cuts have all been subjected by Prof. AGASSIZ to the closest comparison with original specimens. Such assistance as that of Dr. JOHN L. LECONTE, of Philadelphia, on the Cleoptera; PHILIP R. UHLER, Esq., of Baltimore, on the Orthoptera and Hermiptera; Dr. JOHN G. MORRIS, of Baltimore, on the Lepidoptera; EDWARD NORTON, Esq., of Farmington, Conn., on the Hymenoptera, and Baron R. OSTEN SACKEN, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, on the Diptera, has been amply applied, and, aided by such artists as the SONRELS in drawings, JOHN H. RICHARD in the engraving and coloring of the steel plates, and HENRY MARSH in wood-cutting, with the benefit of the Cambridge University Press, Mr. FLINT has produced a volume which, in a scientific point of view, has scarcely been equaled for completeness and usefulness in its range in America, and as a specimen of tasteful workmanship, will form a centre-table ornament. The steel and wood engravings, colored and plain, of which there are some hundred, are exquisitely neat and accurate, and the half folio style of the volume exhibits its beautiful paper and typography to the best advantage. A thorough classified index fills the perfection of the work as a practical production.

NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES. By KENNER GARRARD, Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1862.

Here is something new, curious and opportune. We have collected together in the Union army vast masses of men on horses, but, as yet, possese comparatively few battle steede or riders. Equitation, civil or military—particularly the latter—is an arduous science, and the training of the horse is one of its most difficult departments. Here is an almost royal road made plain for both branches of the study. Capt. GARRARN professes that his first object in the compilation he edits has been to preserve NOLAN'S celebrated system, now almost out of print; and his next one, to combine with it the new principles laid down in BAUCHER'S *Methods* for the French Cavalry service. Capt. S. E. NOLAN has for years past been *the* authority on Military Equitation in tha English army. M. BAUCHER was an innovator and reformer, but NOLAN, after a long investigation of the subject, and visits to tha riding-schools of Europe, saw every reason to adopt BAUCHER'S system, and did so. To use his own language, he took what he found best in practice, viz.: "From the old system, the principle of first bringing out the horse's action, improving his paces, giving power and freedom to his movements; and from Monsieur BAUCHER'S, those lessons which enable us to control that action and thus regulate the horse's paces, and render him handy and obedient." To this treatise, Capt. GARRARD has added a chapter on "Rarey's Method of Taming Horses," and another on "Horse-Shoeing." Tha work is copiously illustrated with plates designed with skill, by Capt. W. H. BELL, of the Third United States Infantry, and is, in every respect, a treasure to our American cavalry service.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT. By an Officer of the United States Army. With a descriptive sketch of West Point, by BENSON J. LOSSING. Boston: published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. 1 vol., 16mo., pages 267. Elegantly bound and printed, with steel frontispiece, representing the parade ground. Price $1.

This book is invested with a peculiar interest at the present time. It is written by a graduate of West Point, now an officer serving in the National army, and gives an insight into the military discipline and routine of duty at West Point, such as has never previously been brought before the public. Full of personal reminiscences of cadet-life in its social as well as military aspects, it will be hailed by all graduates of West Point as they would greet the familiar face of an old friend; to them the interests, the incidents, and tha localities of West Point will, in these animated pages, be brought back with all the freshness of actual presence, while the general reader will be drawn to it by the wide-spread interest attached to this "stronghold of romance, chivalry, and song."

The author's style is lively, animated, and picturesque. He describes everything well. He has also a keen sense of the ludicrous, which finds congenial sphere of exercise in many of the adventures he narrates.

To the officers and soldiers of the army it will be an interesting and fruitful volume; it will while away many an otherwise weary hour, and will be valuable for the practical suggestions pertaining to military life, which it gives. No person having a friend in the army should fail to send him a copy of this work.

LAST POEMS. By ELISABETH BARRETT BROWNING. With a Memorial by THEODORE TILTON. New-York: Published by JAMES MILLER. (Successor to C. S. FRANCIS & Co.,) No. 522 Broadway. 1862. 12mo, cloth, blue and gold.

This beautiful little volume is uniform with the three already published, as a series, by the same firm, and completes the issue of Mrs. BROWNING'S Poems. Most of its contents were left in MSS. at the time of the death of their lamented author—others had, during the later days of her life, been contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and the *Independent* of this City. The present collection is published simultaneously in London and New-York, Mr. JAMES MILLER having, for a liberal consideration, as Mr. ROBERT BROWNING states, in a prefatory certificate, secured the copyright in America.

The value of Mrs. BROWNING in the realms of Poesy is too well ascertained, and her fame rests upon a pedestal too lofty to require fresh words of eulogy from us, but we cannot refrain from once more paying brief tribute to genius so pure, so kind, so true in all its utterances, as that which has made the career of Mrs. BROWNING a gift to our civilization as well as to our literature. With her, poetry and poetic success were not aims, but means. She had glorious thoughts to utter, beneficent deeds to do in behalf of humanity, and as this useful and beautiful life began to stir within her, seeking outward expression, she "lisped in numbers, for the numbers came." In the "Memorial," which Mr. TILTON has executed with rare taste and feeling, on every page disclosing the admiration and affection awakened by his theme, these words, truthful as they are profound, occur: "True poets are lovers of the poor; they are knight-errants of the down-trodden. They catch their fire from the Apostle: 'Who is offended and I burn not?' Nor are they respecters of persons. They cannot narrow themselves to classes. They cross palms with the brotherhood of men." Mrs. BROWNING was a living illustration of this wise and righteous proposition. The present sheaf of her latest harvest glows with all the ripeness of this truth. Her "Song for the Ragged Schools" is an epic of Poverty—its squalor and its greatness; it murmurs and pleads, like prayer, in lowly places, and bursts forth, at times, with Sinaic thunders of protest and denunciation. "The Forced Recruit" is a terrible and beautiful rebuke of tyranny and war-hunger, and in it the powerlessness of mere brute force over the eternal work of justice is thrown forward in a word-picture of wonderful relief. "Garibaldi," and "A View Across the Roman Campagna," alone form an acquisition to the language we speak, and the entire collection is a chaplet of *immortelles* fit for a head that wore through life a poet's crown. The exquisite gems that compose it have lost nothing by the felicitous setting which the Memorial has given them.

PHŒNIXIANA, OR SKETCHES AND BURLESQUES. By JOHN PHŒNIX. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, 1862. Dedicated to Dr. CHARLES M. HITCHCOCK, San Francisco. Twelfth edition

Americans, from Labrador to Cape Horn, on shipboard or on solid land, have roared over the oddities of this Alta Californian quiz. John Phœnix is not a humorist of the Hood or Hook order. He is very plain-spoken, copies nothing from other people, and merely ripples the surface of things with rings of laughter. John looks out on the world through windows that have "bubbles in the glass." These indeed distort every object, but into only funny shapes. There is no sourness, ill-humor or vindictiveness anywhere. One great charm about *Phœniziana* is the fact that it gives us a mirthful collection of life-pictures from our new States on the far Pacific, and shows us, through a medium quaint and *bizarre* indeed, yet most oddly serviceable, that we are one people. Wherever the genuine Yankees go, "*cœlum non animam mutantur.*" We contemplate the peculiarities of our young kinsmen in the farthest West through Phœnix' spectacles of easy satire, much as our transatlantic cousins may have looked upon our own shortcomings through the mingled haze and sparkle of the intervening deep.

THE WINTER SCHOOL; Or, THE BOYS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST ONE OF THEIR WORST ENEMIES. By Mrs. H. E. BROWN. Published by the American Tract Society, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston.

We congratulate the Tract Society upon the scope and aim of this very neat and useful little production, and hope it may have the widest possible circulation among our American boys. In an amusing and entertaining manner it makes war upon the "filthy weed" tobacco, which, raised in the first place by the forced sweat of bondaged millions, brings countless ills to millions more. Adults who think it no harm to stifle their neighbors with the fumes of

"The bogus Havana,
Detested cigar,"

which, after having dirtied and deformed their own mouths, palates and lungs, passes thence, in volumes of minnta particles, to defile the organs, clothing, books, furnitnre, nay, very hair and skin, of the defenceless but writhing victims whom business or necessity compels to remain in their vicinity, might take a wholesome hint from this child's book. We commend it especially to those *gentlemen!* who loll along Broadway, puffing their disgusting componnd emanations of bad breath and vile cabbage-leaf into the faces of delicate women, since public opinion has not yet reached the point which would permit the peremptory abatement of this grievous nuisance.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS: Its Causes and Prevention. By Drs. LIGGTHILL. Edited by E. BUNFORD LIGGTHILL, M.D., with Illustrations. Dedicated to J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief to the New-York State Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery to the New-York Medical College. CARLTON, No. 413 Broadway.

This is a brief, but comprehensive and complete treatise on the anatomy and physiology of the ear, with a thorough examination of all the known diseases to which that inestimably precious organ is subject. The causes of deafness and the means of preventing it are minutely set forth, with great ability and research. Not the least valuable portion of tha little work is its closing chapter on deaf-mutes, or dumbness connected with deafness. During these days of military reverberation, of mammoth cannon, shells and mortars, this work will be acceptable, not only because it teaches the cure, but the manner of avoiding one of the saddest misfortunes that occur to the physical man. Spiritual deafness has, perhaps, been a boon for some time past, but in the every-day working world, "He that hath ears let him hear."

BAPTISM, THE COVENANT AND THE FAMILY. By Rev. PHILIPPE WOLFF, late of Geneva, Switzerland. Translated freely from the French, by the author. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS, 117 Washington-street. 1862.

This is a substantial work in reference to the tenets and practice of a large and influential body of Christians, whose growth has excited much attention of late, in both Europe and America. The author has indulged, to some extent, in polemical inquiry, and his production will, as he frankly predicts, awaken some discussion. He has, more than once, thrust his arm into what SPURGEON calls "a hornet's nest," and may expect loud beatings of the drum ecclesiastic, as the champions of old usage or modern innovation are mustered against him. CROSBY & NICHOLS have given Dr. WOLFF the benefit of handsome typography, binding and arrangement, and offer this book at a moderate price, to the mass of laymen, as well as clergymen, who will find no difficulty in perusing its plain, unaffected chapters.

CAN WRONG BE RIGHT. By Mrs. S. C. HALL. Complete. Boston: Published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, No. 143 Washington-street. 1862. Paper covers. Handsomely printed. pp. 142. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. HALL has here given us a tale of deep interest, told with earnest power, and clothed in language so eloquent that it conveys the impression that the narrative is a history of real life. "Mildred Kennett, the schoolmaster's daughter," is the heroine of the story, and is a fresh and bright creation. Her orphanage, her trials, wrongs and ultimate spiritual triumphs, are recited in autobiographical narrative with a force and picturesqueness of effect which, while preserving all the healthiness of Mrs. HALL, continually remind us of the sombre power of CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON. By NORMAN MACLEOD. Complete. Boston: Published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, No. 143 Washington-street, 1862; 130 pp., clear, full print, paper covers; price 30 cents.

This is a beautiful story of humble life. "Old Nod Fleming," the Lieutenant, and his son, the gallant, glorious "Neddy," are the chief actors in a succession of pleasing pictures of seafaring adventure and home meetings and partings in one of the old maritime ports of Scotland. There is no attempt at "fine writing" anywhere in Mr. MACLEOD'S productions, but there is a gentle, Christian spirit, a quiet depth of feeling, and a simple, touching truth to nature in all he writes, that wins esteem far more than all the tinsel phrases in the world. *The Old Lieutenant* is a fair success.

GUNSHOT FRACTURES. By Dr. LOUIS STROMEYER. Resection in Gunshot Injuries. By Dr. FRIEDRICH ESMARCH. Translated by J. F. STATHAM. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1862.

This is a most timely and valuable addition to our stock of Military Surgery, prepared by pens as eminent in the literary as their saws and forceps have been in the practical service of this profession. Mr. STATHAM, too, has well performed his part in the translation. The treatises here embodied comprise a large range of experience in European practice, and give a compendious *examen* of the whole theory of gunshot injuries in every part of the human system and their treatment, from infliction to cure. The names of STROMEYER and ESMARCH are heralding enough for a work that must become a favorite manual in our army practice.

TRIAL OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDS FOR MURDER, at New-York, December, 1861. CHARLES E. WILBOUR, Reporter. New-York: ROSS & TOUSEY, Publishers, No. 121 Nassau-street, 1862.

A complete and thoroughly well arranged report of one of the most interesting trials that has ever illustrated the annals of crime. The whole narrative of the Jefferds tragedy ranks it among the darkest of the *causes celebres*, and Mr. WILBOUR has done it justice, which is saying a very great deal. ROSS & TOUSEY have given the public a specimen of handsome binding and clear print on good paper, that will be a great facility to the multitude of readers.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF CHANTICLEER. An Interesting Story in verse for Children. From the German. By Mrs. LOUISA POLLOCK. With Eight Illustrations. Boston: A. WILLIAMS & Co. 1862.

This is another of those tasteful little juvenile story books, with which Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co., assisted by conscientious translators, teach the young idea how to crow, if not to shoot

THE MAGAZINES.

The American Theological Review. Edited by the Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York; aided by Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and a large number of able contributors. For April, 1862. New-York: W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-street. J. E. TILTON & Co., No. 161 Washington-street, Boston. SMITH, ENGLISH & Co., No. 23 North Twenty-sixth-street, Philadelphia. TRUBNER & Co., No. 60 Paternoster-row, London. OGLE & MURRAY, No. 49 South Bridge street, Edinburgh.

Among the periodicals of the day, not entirely devoted to the lighter efforts of literature, the *American Theological Review*, although but two years in existence, has already risen to a most eminent rank. Applied, as its prospectus promised, to theology, practical religion, philosophy, science and general literature, it has well redeemed the pledges of its originators, and furnished to the ministers and churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies, which "accept the shorter catechism as an expression of their theological views," a substantial and acceptable pabulum, especially adapted to their wants. At the same time, to the solid thinker of every class and creed—in the sound Christian spirit of its articles, treating of every subject that bears upon the evidences and authority of our common faith—it offers the most valuable food for thought. A glance at the table of contents presented in this April number will convince the reader that the materials of the *Review* are not, by any means, of that dry and heavy character which so often deters the most anxious inquirer after truth from the perusal of theological works.

Article 1, by LAURENS P. HICKOK, D.D., is entitled "Modern Philosophy Pantheistic;" the second, upon "Religious Instruction in Colleges," by Rev. D. R. GOODWIN, D.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, merits the attention of every citizen; "Swedenborg's Theory of the Divine Human" is an elaborate disquisition on an abstruse but most attractive theological and philosophical topic, by Prof. E. A. LAWRENCE, D. D.; "The Homeric Doctrine of Sin," by Prof. N. S. TYLER, D. D., of Amherst; "The Perpetual Observance of the Sabbath," by Prof. EGBERT C. SMYTH, of Bowdoin College; "The Origin of Idolatry, and the Roman Question," with a review of PASSAGLIA, GUIZOT, and DOELLINGER'S writings on that great theme, are quite as remarkable for their polished and easy style, as for their erudite research. The writers have striven to be plain and comprehensible, and their gems of learning shine, therefore, the more conspicuously where entanglements of phraseology would have obscured them, as cobwebs dim even diamonds. The Theological and Literary Intelligence, the Critical Notices, and the Statistics and Church News are very thorough and valuable.

The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Science and Art. April, 1862. W. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Proprietor, New-York, No. 5 Beekman-street.

This very handsome number of a popular collection of the cream of periodical literature is, in all respects, the most desirable we have seen for a year or more. Indeed, we cannot, at this moment, recall to mind any former issue that was equally varied and complete. It contains no less than twenty-three articles and compilations, historical, philosophic, descriptive, religious, poetical, artistic and literary, selected from the very best of the British magazines and reviews.

"The Physical Philosophy of the Ancients," from the London *Review*, unlocks the hidden stores of by-gone learning with a golden key; the paper from the *North British Review* on "Spain in its Present Aspects" is an article of rare interest at this moment; "The Contest in America," by JOHN STUART MILLS, from *Fraser's Magazine*, is one of the best essays yet written on the subject; "The Lady of Garaye," a poem by Hon. Mrs. NORTON, possesses a charming and touching attraction; "The Lapideries of the Ural" is a casket of gems most curiously wrought, and the "Leaf from the Secret History of Russia," from *Titan*, the organ of HERZEN, the Muscovite exile, whose book on CATHERINE II. it reviews, will yield a new sensation to the most *blasé* historical peripatetic. Yet, these are but a choice of many papers equally good. They are accompanied by a well compiled Literary Miscellany. The last number of the *Eclectic* was frontispieced with a fine steel engraving of the reigning King of Prussia; the present one has a uniform portrait of his Queen, the lovely MARIE LOUISE, whose graces as a lady rival her dignity as a Princess. The excellent print and paper, and neat exterior of the *Eclectic*, united to the superiority of its selections, bid well to give it a circulation far wider than that of any publication of the same character in either England or America.

The twelve monthly numbers comprise *three volumes of six hundred pages each*, with titles, indexes and embellishments, for $5. The April number gives the Index and title-page of the first quarterly volume for the present year.

The Knickerbocker, for April. J. R. GILMORE, No. 532 Broadway. It is superfluous to say much about an institution as well known in Manhattan as her City Hall. It is not long since we thought that our "friend of many a year" was growing drowsy or indolent, from lapse of time. He dwindled from his fair proportions somewhat, and meandered in his cups. But HOMER sometimes nods and Wall-street has been known to haggle about payment; yet each rules in the customary realm to this very hour. Approaching April brings us back pleasant Knickerbocker days. Our learned and yet waggish neighbor glides, this season, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," as he was wont to do in better times of general peace and brotherhood. The table of contents will satisfy any one that, to be truly merry in these troublous times, he must turn to the "Old Knick."

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Good Intentions—No Telegrams—The Weather—Results of the Deluge—Incidents—McKean Buchanan's Experience—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 10, 1862.

I was going to do great things last steamer in the way of a letter to the TIMES, but somehow I didn't; *Tempus* does *fugit* so fast, and procrastination is such a villainous thief, that I have it on my conscience yet—that is, the letter I was *going* to write.

The streets of a certain place way down South are, they say, paved entirely with just such good intentions. I don't know how the people found it out who say so, and have not seen the "reliable gentleman" just from the seat of war who makes the statement, so, we will take it with the grain of salt. I met your other correspondent, "Glaucus," and supposing, of course, that *he* was keeping the TIMES' readers "posted," I confessed my short-comings, and closed with the remark: "It don't make any difference, as you are attending to their case." To which he replied: "Hav'n't written a line in two months—too much to do—consoled myself with the idea that *you* were doing it brown." So, like the two Irishmen, who discovered that it wasn't either of them, we both resolved to Obadiah Oldbuck and do better, and behold the fruits of repentance.

A friend writes that his wife is going into a "decline and settled melancholy" because I have slacked off on correspondence to the TIMES. I know the effect of disappointment on the fair sex—they take to cats, snuff, or photographic albums, and run mad on Brigadier-Generals—the effect, under any phase, is grievous to the proprietor of the crinoline, and drives him to clubs, "melojums," subterranean concerts, late hours, and he comes home smelling strongly of malt and bad cigar smoke. The friend in question is worth saving, and it is my duty to do it, and hereafter the Madam shall be kept posted on all matters of interest hereabouts. So let her revive.

We are, just at these presents, enjoying the luxury of a broken wire, and have had no news from the various seats of war for a week. We hope the war, with so many seats, will not consider it necessary to sit down, even before a beleaguered city. We cry for news, like children for lozenges, and its very provoking to get about half a message and then have to wait ten days for the balance, for instance, I received this much of one the other day. "Can you"—and there it ended—the confounded wire broke, and the other end of the sentence flew back to the other end of the string, I presume. Now what a blessed and delightful state of doubt and uncertainty it leaves one in—what conjecture as to the inquiry. How do I know it was not from the Chief of the Nation, about to ask me if I couldn't "come on" and assist him in the management thereof? Perhaps some man wanted to leave me some money, and wished first to make the inquiry whether I felt myself equal to the task of spending it. He may dis and leave it to some one else on the spot before I can answer. If it was a message inquiring how my finances were, and the reading of it was, "Can you lend me ten dollars," I can save further trouble and expense and answer at once, "I cannot." Premising that such will turn out to be the nature of the dispatch, when it comes, I don't know that I *am* so anxious about receiving it.

I wish, as one of a distant community, to protest against the sending of war items over the wires to the "Associated Press" here, stern foremost, and entreat that the reporters will send us their "doubts" first, and assort their suppositions from facts. For instance, we get an item: "Gen. Switlager has just defeated Gen. Brown, with a loss of five hundred?". Query—Who lost the five hundred? Who was Switlager, and who is Brown? Next day—item: "The defeat and battle mentioned yesterday was premature. A skirmishing party met the enemy at the Four Dogs Crosstails, and after a severe contest hit one rebel in the saddle and captured a brindle cow. Our loss, a yard and a quarter of Capt. ——'s coat-tail." And thus are our great hopes and expectations raised and lowered. We get the skeleton items of a great battle wherein our side is victorious, and off we go in a fit of patriotism, to JONES', or BAAR'S, & PATTEN'S—conduct ourselves in an unbecoming and bolsterous manner, spend our money for Union drinks, take the oath a dozen times in an hour, go home very jolly, get up next morning with a "hlawsted" headache—but with the consolation that it was earned in a good cause, pick up the paper and read a flat contradiction of the whole affair. It is not calculated to gain one a reputation for amiability that day. Sorry am I to be obliged to say it, but the old wires have got so low down in the scale of morals, and at such a low ebb for truth and veracity, that the company at this end are actually taking them down, and supplying their places with bran-new wire, that has never "associated" with the Press, and we are hopeful of a better state of affairs in future.

It seems to me sometimes as if newspapers were given to lying, and I *did* say, the other day, that was an arranged plan that the *Evening Bulletin* should publish sensation telegrams in the evening and the *Alta* should contradict them in the morning, thus eking out a short supply of news. I say, I did say this, but I will take it back if that scamp of an agent of the "Associated Press" that never associates with each other—first will only send us some real live news by way of a change, from Chi-cago or elsewhere, wherever he locates. We are hoaxed to death, and our constitutions are suffering under the pressure of unjustifiable sprees by the results and expenditures of coin to the benefit of JOANS and BARRY & PATTEN solely, and general damage of our reputations for propriety and sobriety.

We have had a week or two of very respectable weather and I hear that Sacramento begins to show a little above water, the tops of many houses are out, and a chicken that had escaped the flood was seen sunning itself on a roof, but by its ragged appearance giving evidence of fowl play. *Our* streets are dry and dusty, or have been for a few days; it threatens rain now; however, a little won't hurt us; we can always keep *our* heads above water. There was a period of general gloom, (not a Brigadier-General,) and everybody said we are ruined; gone to the what's-his-name. A few days sunshine and pleasant weather has changed things; long faces have shortened up, and people say as old Capt. Nosh did, "that it was not much of a shower after all." Some millions were lost, but what's that in a country like this, where there's plenty more where that came from, and you have only to scratch a little for it. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good; the torrents in the mountains have washed out more gold than the miners could have "sluiced" out in two years; it has been a grand hydraulic experiment which will result to the profit of all. Of course some houses were washed away, and the sluice-boxes, flumes, and expensive works were all swept endwise and carried off, but the same freshets turned over the beds of the rivers and brought to light gold enough to pay the damages; in fact, the inundations, storms, freshets and floods here had the effect to stir up things generally, and "turn over, plaze," has been the word, and no down-east "flap-jack" was ever more thoroughly turned over or done browner. But its all coming round right; the increased quantity of gold that will be taken out the coming Summer will foot the bill and make everybody glad and saucy again. Some funny incidents occurred during the flood, up about Sacramento. Everybody knows MCKEAN BUCHANAN, the tragedian, who can chew more "soap" than FORREST, even, and being fully his equal, physically, can tear things generally; in fact, I think he can outroar friend FORREST—he's a "tearer" when he gets his blood up, which takes place when the pit and gallery begin to "hi, hi." Well, BUCHANAN, as we call him, had been "up country" doing "Metamora." "Richard No. 3," and other original plays for the "honest miners," and was coming down,—got overhauled by the flood at some little town, which, beginning to leave by installments, as the water rose, BUCK concluded to leave himself—so chartered a boat, and with a Jew, a stray contraband, and an Irishman and his own agent, set sail for Sacramento. They got along very well for a time, but finally got caught among the tree-tops and brush, and capsized. It was every fellow for himself, and Tragedy took to a tall button-wood. The darkee continued on with the boat bottom up (the boat.) The Jew followed BUCHANAN in his lofty flight. Once safely ensconced they began to look about them for aid, but none came, and it was not until they had been "tree'd" eighteen hours that they were seen and rescued by a descending steamboat, which "rounded to" on seeing a strange-looking figure in the top of the tree shouting out and gyrating at a great rate. BUCHANAN'S appearance was a little strange, as in escaping from the sinking boat he had seized upon the first articles of his wardrobe handiest, and had clambered up the tree with a Roman helmet on his head, a sword in his waistband, and the ermine robe of Richard the Third, floating from his shoulders.

They say MAC made a splendid appearance as he, true to instinct and habit, stood forth with one foot on a projecting limb, sword in hand, helmet on his head, and the regal toga floating majestically from his shoulders, and in true tragedy attitude—the ruling passion strong even in a tree-top. When recognized, some of the fellows, who were dry and very comfortable aboard the steamer, wanted MAC to give them a touch of "Richard" before coming down; but MAC was cold, and his teeth were chattering, and he couldn't do it justice, and to their polite request he said he "would see them" &c., &c. SHAKESPEARE, slightly modified to suit circumstances, would have been very appropriate: A steamboat! a steamboat! my kingdom for a steamboat! Poor MAC has "taken water" several times, but never before under such circumstances. He had his ardor dampened and lost his wardrobe, with exception of the magnificence before mentioned, in which he descended to the level of the river and common people.

A friend who was likewise irked about the same time, in another place, spied a Chinaman on a log, coming down, and as he swept by, hailed him: "Hallo, John, (all Chinamen are called John here,) where are you bound?" To which John replied: "No shabee, no shabee," (Chinese-English for who sauves, or, who knows,) and John floated on his voyage, to China or elsewhere, according to circumstances.

We see by the papers that the good people of Gotham are considerably exercised on the subject of "melojums," and basement concerts, and appear to feel very wolfish about it, because they can't get the Legislature to "pass a bill." Of course, the Legislature won't do it. Can't see it—never can. Morals are out of their line—have none. We have the same kind of a Legislature in session here now, and they don't even pretend to have any morals to speak of; that is, the morals they have are better not spoken of. We have "melojums" too, lots of 'em, and nobody cares "shucks" about them, and nobody worries themselves. There are fifty of them running, all sorts and kinds, and for all sorts and kinds of people, from those two much-abused classes, "Jack" and the "honest miner," from whom may the Lord deliver me, for no greater scamp exists than your honest

...ur New nights a week for the next year. The public taste for opera improved while SQUIRES and ESCOTT were here, and they paved the way for a successful ...mission for a good opera company. Won't somebody try it? But, hark'ee, no "shysters" or broken down old gals, that won't do for the Academy. We know a good-looking woman [by sight, and there are people] here who know what good singing is, and any accommodate fry won't do. We pay our money and want its value. Don't bring out anything that won't pass at the Academy, or it will be a failure. A star *danseuse* wouldn't be a bad auxiliary—something "stunning"—a LA DU SORA, as she used to was. It will pay, for just about these days we are all run out of talent. Nobody here, except Miss LIZZIE PARKER, that pretends to sing. She is a late arrival, all the way from the "hub of the universe," Bosting, and like everything from that high-toned moral city, where the wickedness is done on the sly—is something worthy of notice. My friend, JOE LAWRENCE, who edits the *Weekly Golden Era*, (the honest miners' paper,) seraphic *Joe*, as a young lady said of him one evening at a Firemen's ball, when [illegible] had his good clothes on and his [illegible]ear" all done up in fine style—...ays of Miss PARKER that she is the ralgning lyric queen, and that Mrs. LUNDBORG, who co-operates with her, is the Thalia and comic muse of California. If he had said comic a-muse, he would have hit it, for she is wonderfully condncive to a good laugh. Of Miss PARKER's merits as a singer I shall not give an opinion until I see her in "Trovatore," one act of which she will give in connection with Madam SQUIRES, and the same old standy-by lager-bier chorus that has stood by us this many a year. I say lager-bier chorus, because they and them are of that nationality. Send along the true blues—the genuine article (of operatics, not lager-bier)—and we will "do them proud."

Rev. STARR KING is going to lecture on the rebellion, and quote MILTON's *Paradise Lost* on the occasion, in support thereof—that is, not in support of the rebellion, but his argument. I am not sura but what he had better call it a lecture on "Paradise Lost," for if the Southern institution is, or was, one-half the thing we read of, (which *I* never could see,) it is a Paradise they are in a fair way of losing right speedily, and their fate is foreshadowed by that of the faction of which the blind poet wrote. Mr. KING lectures for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum on this occasion, and Mr. KING does a great many other things in that way which don't find their way into the papers; his example might better be followed by some of the brethren who spend their time in wrangling abont his "creed." No man does more in the way of charities or is more deserving of credit for good deeds than Mr. KING, if he does laugh once in a while in a jolly way, like any other man with a clear conscience.

Are there any nice young men coming out here who don't belong to the Seventh Regiment? Thus far there has not been an importation from Gotham, in big breeches and a "blawsted" English hat, that did not claim to be one of that famous corps of heroes, and they turn up their noses, of course, at our city troops, and smile supercilitously, and look wondrous knowing, and no donht feel perfectly competent to advise Gen. MCCLELLAN how the war should be conducted.

The clipper-ship *Polynesia* took fire, or was set on fire by the crew, and burned up, or rather down, without any proper steps being taken to put her out. I don't say it was really the case, but it looked as if they were not very anxious to save her. She was undoubtedly fully insured, but as nobody suffered but my natural enemies, the insurance offices, I don't feel very bad about it. I have an old grudge against insurance companies in Wall-street. They did me very brown once.

All the old steamers are being bought up and sent to China. The tug *Martin White*, steamers *Cortez* and *Columbia*, have been sold for this purpose, and are fitting out and will sail in a few days. Mr. PAUNN, Minister to Japan, and suite, sail to-morrow in a clipper-ship; also, Consuls RICE and FISHER, bound to Kanagawa and Hakodadi.

Mining stocks are looking up. Opnir is in demand at $1,200 per foot. The Company is out of debt, and will pay large dividends from this time out. It is a very rich mine. Half a ton of gold and silver was received last week from the Washoe mines, and the receipts will continue to increase as the season advances.

Our sidewalks are being widened eight feet, in consequence of the expansion of crinoline. Real estate is going up, and things look very promising, and we are feeling very comfortable generally. California is all right, and is bound to make a noise in the world, croakers to the contrary, notwithstanding; and so mote it be. PODGERS.

WARD'S ISLAND.

Improved Accommodations for Emigrants—Economical Results of Home Supplies—Cost Outside Contracts—Dairy—New Laundry—Quarters, &c., &c.

During the past year, Ward's Island has undergone a much-needed sanitary improvement, and, directed by the present administration of Mr. FAGAN, its internal economy has exhibited marked financial results. The drainage of sixteen acres of miasmatic swamp land, and clearing away of useless thickets, has enhanced the value of the property, while it has removed a long standing nuisance. A productive addition is thus made to a farm, of some sixty-five acres in extant, which affords the main supply of edibles for the sojourning emigrants. It is estimated that $5,850 are by this means saved to the treasury yearly. In connection with the farm is another eccentable and highly sanitary feature, the Dairy, the establishment of which has heretofore been unsuccessfully attempted, but now is a permanent arrangement, to which the physicians attribute the decrease in mortality among children of tender years. Including the expense of purchasing cows, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars has, during this, its first year, attested its economy over the contract provision of former years. Sheds and appropriate space are allotted the cows, and they are kept in a healthy condition. Fifteen acres of the Island are appropriated to grass land, and nobly grown Southdown sheep repose their wealth of wool and flesh upon the rolling mounds.

The emigration of the past year has greatly fallen off in consequence of the disturbed state of our country, in which the yearning emigrant traced small promise of the proverbially kind welcome. Thus we find, by 358 sailing vessels and 95 steamers, a total arrival of 68,211 passengers at Castle Garden. Thence they are conveyed to Ward's Island, except in cases where families desiring further transport into the interior are assisted so to do, by pledge of a portion of goods which they are able to do without for a time, and which is immediately forwarded to them upon receipt of the sum advanced. Sometimes this redemption fee never comes, and then, after many a long day, a strange, sad sight is to be met, when the sale commences in the baggage-room, and the "chest" is opened, the sacred household remnants quickly grasped by the irreverent hand of the auctioneer, and upheld for "bids," comes the treasured keepsake, or memento of happy days passed with loved ones "at home in Ireland," or by the peaceful hearths of the Fatherland. Again the thrifty "family man," though just congratulating himself upon being fairly landed, is unexpectedly "put about," and finds himself more thoroughly "at sea" than ever, with the confusion consequant upon the purchase of a "bugus ticket" for the inland fragment of his journey; and after all the hurry, and worry, and perspiration, of getting the wife and children prepared for immediate transfer to train or steamboat, is grimly informed that his ticket "ain't worth a cent;" in other significance, that he may "fork over" his scant remaining funds, or wait for the train that will be along by the time the fraudulent parties could be detected, and redress procured. This redress has, through the aid of the British Consul, been obtained to the amount of nearly five hundred dollars during the last year, all referable to imposition practiced in London and Liverpool. Agents of the Emigration Society of this port are located in various parts of the country to procure employment for such as are reliable, and, after a brief sojourn upon Ward's Island, their capabilities being tested, they are transferred to homes in the interior counties. No less than six thousand and twenty-three employes have within the last year been thus provided for in this and other States. The sick, the aged and infirm, the destitute, the helpless children, and travel-exhausted foreigner are at once packed off by steamboat from their landing at Castle Garden, to the hospitals and Refuge of Ward's Island, where they may remain till the way opens for their mental perfistination as citizens of their adopted country, or till health and strength recuperate their energies, and they are allowed a pass from the Superintendent, which admits them as candidates for position in our great marts of trade. Sometimes the parents go forth together, leaving the children in charge upon the Island, but generally the father goes alone, leaving the anxious wife to tend the little brood, "all broken up," as she feels to be, without "a place of her own to mind them as she should." Some feet thus, but many are indifferent, and prefer indolence to the healthful stimulus of self-support; but the stout heart is full of trust and battles determinedly for days 'mid stranger faces and unfamiliar customs, feeling only that it is God's land still, though foreign to his feet, and somewhere in its limitless refuge must be found a shelter where he may keep his little family together by honest labor. Such a father sat upon a camp-stool aloof from the crowd of newly-arrived emigrants, gathered in one of the large community rooms upon the Island. His person was fairly beset by four rosy Scotch bairns, while the wife stood off a little end looked with great sad eyes inquiringly into his face, or wished to, rather,—for the jaunty Scotch cap was all that showed of his head resting between the plump shoulder and cheek of the babe upon his knee. He had just returned from a long, weary search for employment, and had just succeeded in securing a nest for his brood, for he never could have brought them disappointment. The reaction from the anxious strain now held him a moment weak as his "bonnie bairns," but he lifted his honest face again, and made them joyous with good news.

In case of inability to procure employment, emigrants are allowed a home upon the Island for five years, at the expiration of which time their citizenship is established, and they no longer claim the protection here tendered. All personal effects, except religious *souvenirs*, are given up to the Superintendent, who gives the owner a receipt, which is guarantee for their safe keeping and return at the time of leaving.

The able-bodied man is placed at work upon the farm, or in whatever capacity his labor is best available. A tailor, blacksmith, carpenter and shoe-shop offer employment to those of the trade, although no contract work is done and the resources of the shops are limited to the necessary repairing upon the premises. The healthy women, unincumbered with infants, are employed in the several departments of the wash-house, (the operations of which are very extensive,) the sewing-room, general house cleaning, &c., &c., and the sick are placed in hospital wards, indicated by their peculiar type of disease. A word regarding these hospital buildings is very essential, more especially as our cousins over the water are suggesting the plan of them, (a purely Yankee invention,) as a "*big*" idea of *their own*.

The insulated buildings, or, as the "Royal Sanitary Commission of Great Britain" say it, the "Pavilion Plan," which confines each class of disease to a separate building, consisting often of only one, and never more than two stories, provides for the distinction of nationalities as well. Thus we find all Germans together, presided over by a German nurse, or "orderly," as the *men* are called; Irish, English, French, &c., the same, so that no confusion of tongue occurs, and much genial sympathy is engendered by affiliation of a kindred people.

The *ventilation* of these buildings is their triumphant singularity, and, properly arranged, completely ignores contagion. Here we have a long continuous saloon, with beds arranged on either side, usually from thirty-five to forty in number, the windows placed at every few feet along its entire length and across the ends, admitting of every possible modification of draft. Besides this, the foundation of each structure is a succession of arches above ground, which not only prevents dampness from that quarter, but admits of the freest circulation of air, and is a particularly cool and seductive place for convalescing patients to lounge in the heat of Summer, although not just the locality for shade that a physician would prescribe. Speaking of Summer and cooling resources, a plentiful supply of ice is procurable for the use of the hospitals from the reservoir upon the island, which is fed with Croton water by means of pipes laid under Long Island Sound.

In the female department of these isolated wards are to be seen some beautiful specimens of fancy work, done by patients who are able to use their eyes and hands, and thus, by the kindness of the nurse who provides the material of some inexpensive quality, they are kept from brooding in indolence upon their lot. In one of the wards (German) were displayed richly-wrought bed-covers, and though knit of the common tidy cotton, would lend an elegant effect to any couch. In lying-in ward No. 23 presides a nurse who is recognized as a *host in herself*, and who has held the same position for ten years. So *an fait* is she in matters of deliverance, that the resident physician who retires mentally resigned to a probable breaking in upon his midnight slumbers by a demand for his services at No. 23, is not unfrequently taken aback in the course of his morning rounds in that locality, to have presented for his admiration a *very minute* and sprightly addition to his flock, and himself none the worse for broken rest.

The wretched sheds which formerly served as pens, rather than accommodations, for the insane, have been superseded by a commodious brick building, to which is attached a large yard for exercising, with every privilege of fresh air and water. A high fence surmounted with bristling nails incloses this department, and beyond this mysterious barrier visitors do not care to penetrate, unless, indeed, a sense of duty or humanity impels them. The dignified dame who presides here as Matron seems, together with her assistants, kindly considerate of her charge, and one sees none of the repulsive paraphernalia of ancient mad houses. The "gloves" and "foot-strap" alone are here to remind one that fists and feet impatient of control need strange subduing. The violent patients are kept below, and the more harmless in the upper ward of the two-story building there are no dungeons, and the cells have *wooden* gratings.

The upper ward, where the patients are comparatively unrestrained, is a strange place at night, for it appears that with the recumbent attitude (which is in many cases assumed without that weariness which renders it acceptable) comes a disposition to talk; and although quarreling in all its phases is easily quelled, it is impossible to check this conversational tendancy. Some, it is true, never speak from morning till morning's dawn again; but, as no partition divides the beds, they have all the benefit of their garrulous neighbors. One poor creature constantly bemoans the lost condition of those around her, and says the whole world has gone to perdition. A friend asks her if she has no faith in the salvation of the priests, but this thought increases her grief, and she replies, between passionate sobs: "No, indeed, the priests are lost—the Virgin Mary, too—else why would I be here?"

A woman from the North of Erin's green isle, sings wild Irish songs in tones that would not sound amiss playing with echo of the craggy peaks where they originated, but which, in the confines of an insane ward, were wild indeed. She seemed to be gratified with the attention paid her song, and reverently stepping forward, gently made a sign of the cross upon her visitors' brow, and murmured the most solemn blessing of her Church. Below, where the solitary cells are provided, a poor girl not over 18 years of age, was raving at the heartlessness of a sister, who would not visit her, and begged each passer-by to send her hers, giving her address (Morrisania) over and over again. The patient-visit might be the gentle dropping of mercy upon that distracted brain, and cool it into reason; at least it is worth trying while a hope remains. In the male department dwells a swain so *madly in love*, that when his sweetheart, moved with compassion, sent him a small batch of gingerbread, he exultingly seized upon one in the shape of a heart, and in the spirit of those who hang upon the language of flowers, wears it with undiminished fidelity in the vast-pocket lying just above the palpitating member of his own mechanism, which its contour suggests.

Two well-appointed chapels are connected with the Refuge—one Catholic, the other Protestant. A School-room, also, capable of accommodating 160 pupils, is conducted upon the principle of our public schools, and is under the control of the Board of Education.

The kitchen resources are equal to the demand of three thousand people, and, during the great emigration of 1854, between three and four thousand did actually inhabit the island at one time, so that it was found necessary to build a number of long, low wooden buildings as a temporary accommodation for them. Some of these sheds are still standing, but are little used, being generally too dilapidated, but from time to time they are pulled down, and the material of which they are built used for the more modern and substantial improvements which are constantly going on.

The Killing of Phelan.

STATEMENTS OF THE CASE—CAPT. AVERY'S APPEARANCE—BROOKLYN PRISON, ETC.

Among the many young gentlemen of position and character who assisted Col. VAN BUREN in raising the 102d Regiment New-York Volunteers, was Mr. ROBERT AVERY, of Brooklyn, an attendant at Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, and a young man in every material point of life correct. He was assigned the command of Company A in the regiment on account of his quickness, energy and power of control, and was mustered into the service of the United States in the early part of March.

On the 10th of March the regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington, and Capt. AVERY was designated as the "officer of the day." In the performance of his duties it was his misfortune to cause the death of one of the soldiers, and, as a great deal of excited feeling is manifest amongst the friends of the deceased, and also by the members of the regiment, we have taken some trouble to ascertain the exact facts of the case, that our readers may be correctly posted.

The regiment was stationed on Long Island, not far from East New-York, and in consequence of the order referred to above, was on its way to Brooklyn, whence it would go to the National Capital.

While the men were drawn up in line, the Lieutenant, who had temporary charge of Company A, reported to Capt. AVERY, as Officer of the Day, that several men in his Company were disposed to be mutinous and disorderly, and that they refused to march.

Capt. AVERY went to them, and remonstrated with them, urging them not to disgrace their Company, but to go on like soldiers, and set a better example.

To his remonstrances, PHELAN, the deceased, and another soldier, paid no attention, but swore the louder that they would not go on. They cursed the Captain and the other officers, and acted as outrageously that AVERY threatened to put them in charge of the guard, and arrest them. At this they threw off their knapsacks and sprang at the Captain, seizing him violently by the throat and shoulders. The guard then came up and threw them down, while the regiment marched off toward Brooklyn.

Toward AVERY, PHELAN in particular felt dislike, because he had requested Gen. YATES to dismiss him from the service, on the ground that he was a thief and a jailbird, and very likely his manifestations of unruliness were more immoderate than they would have been in the presence of any other officer. However, the guard then raised them up and forced them on, PHELAN acting all the time as if he were madly drunk. His companion, in a little while, seeing the uselessness of misbehavior, walked along quietly.

Presently PHELAN subsided and seemed more reasonable, at which AVERY approached him to remonstrate with him upon his conduct, and to urge him to join his comrades and go along like a man. But while he was yet talking, PHELAN sprang at him with an open knife, and had it not been for the second rebellious soldier, who snatched the knife away from him, it would doubtless have been buried in Capt. AVERY's heart.

Foiled in this attempt, PHELAN became furious; he taunted AVERY, as wearing sword and pistol that he dare not use, and in other ways added to his impertinence. He then refused to walk on, and the guard abetted him in his conduct, by refusing to carry him, when ordered by the Captain.

The Captain then drew his sword, and advanced toward PHELAN, who threw himself back into the arms of the guard, and kicked out at him. Capt. AVERY, undoubtedly impatient at the delay, pricked PHELAN with the point of his sword, when the latter, in his struggles for an advance, thrust himself forward, and the sword entered his abdomen.

He was conveyed to a house near by, and everything done which could help him, but unavailingly, as he died very shortly.

Capt. AVERY, by direction of Col. VAN BUREN, remained in the city several days after the regiment had gone on, but as no steps were taken in the matter, he reported to the Judge-Advocate, who advised him to go to Washington. He followed the advice, joined his command there, and reported to Col. VAN BUREN as under arrest, and demanded a Court of Inquiry. For some reason, this was not granted, and the arrest was broken by an order from the Colonel, who detailed him for duty in the advanced line of picket, near Fairfax.

Upon return from that duty, he was arrested in camp by civil officers from Brooklyn, was brought on here, and lodged in the Brooklyn City jail.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY has been retained as his counsel, and his friends eagerly press an early trial, that a consequent verdict of justifiable homicide may enable the Captain to rejoin his command, which is now far on toward Manassas.

The Captain is quite a young man—probably not more than twenty-five years of age. He is well, but naturally nervous.

A UNION NEWSPAPER IN A SECESSION OFFICE.—A correspondent of the Children's Aid Society has sent Mr. MACOY the first copy of a pretty little sheet, published at Berryville, Va., and bearing date March 11. It was printed upon the press of the *Berryville Conservator*, a secession sheet which has become a thing of the past since the occupation of the town by the Minnesota regiments. The heading of the paper is as follows:

"*The First Minnesota*,
Published by a detachment of the Typographical Fraternity of the Regiment.
"Death to Traitors."
Vol. 1. Berryville, Va., Tuesday, March 11, 1862."

"A chiel's among ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent 'em.'"

EXTRACT.

"The morning editions of the *First Minnesota* (10,000 copies) was exhausted soon after daylight, and to accommodate the constantly increasing demand we issue this evening an edition of 15,000.

The *First Minnesota* is one of the 'big things' that are visible.'

Their latest news were reported exclusively for this paper by grapevine telegraph and wheelbarrow express.'"

From another direction an offshoot of the Society writes to his early guardians that the secash mothers are kind to the music boys, and in addition to nice hot biscuit and sugar-house syrup will, upon occasion, repair their wardrobes, to the extent of a much-needed patch or the letting out of a waistband, (the latter necessity probably arising in consequence of the biscuit.

SYMPTOMS OF REFORM IN THE POST-OFFICE.—Mr. WAKEMAN has taken hold of the General City Delivery with the determination not only to improve, but, if possible, to perfect its system. One symptom of reform is found in the announcement, that on and after this morning the mails will be opened at 7½ o'clock, instead of at 7¾.

It is also the intention of Mr. WAKEMAN to have five collections daily, instead of four, as at present.

The following special notice has just been issued from the Post-office:

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All letters deposited in this box for the mails must have placed thereon a United States one cent stamp, in addition to the regular postage. Also, all letters or circulars deposited in this box, intended for City delivery, must be prepaid, by putting thereon a one cent postage stamp; in default of which they will be retained at this office according to the rules of this Department.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.
POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.

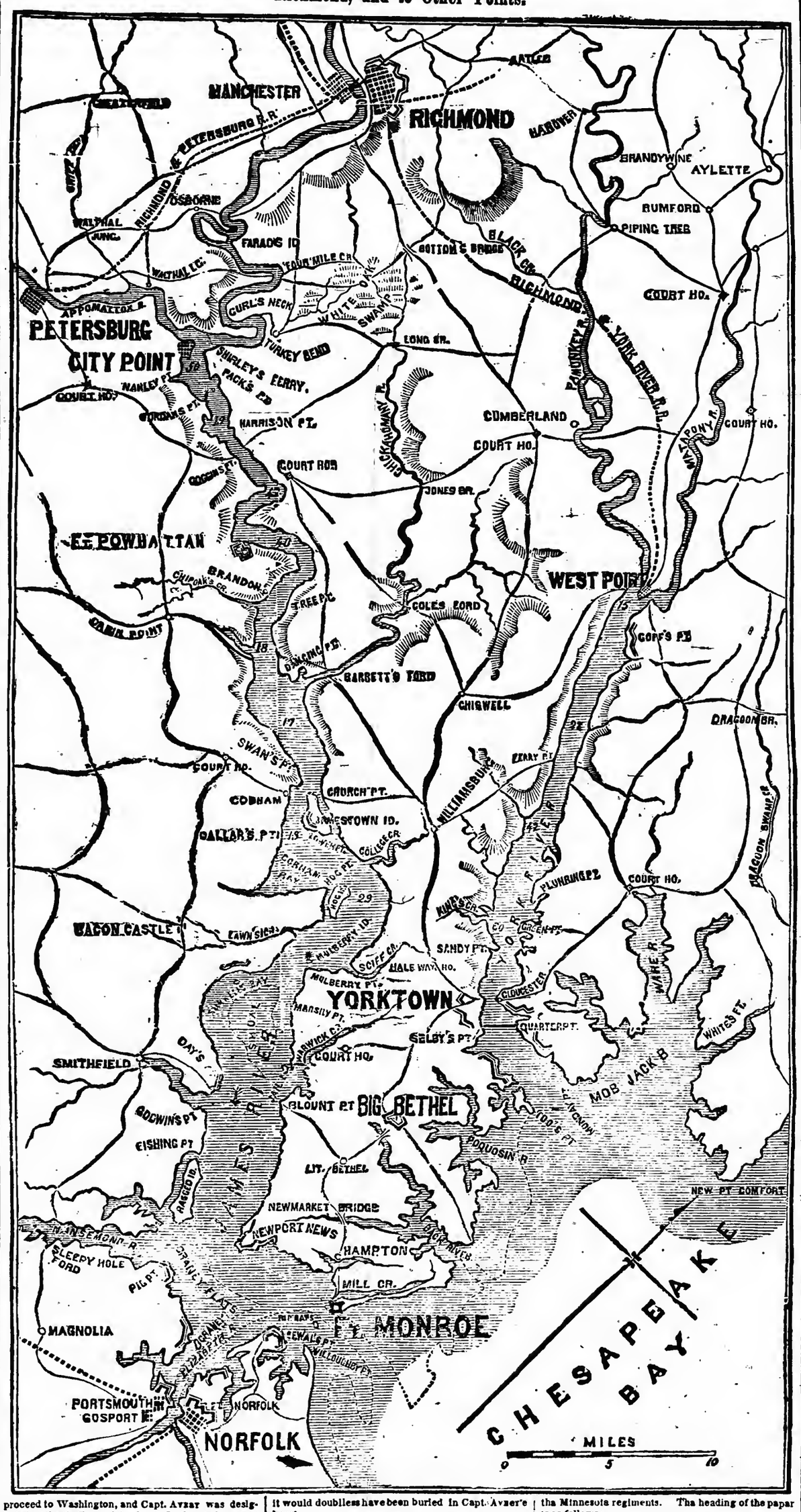
Personal.

Americans registered at GYE & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading-room, 10 Strand, London, W. C., England, Week ending 22d March, 1862, Wm. Henry Rawl, Philadelphia; Mr. [illegible], New-York; Thos. Johnson, Buffalo, New-York; H. C. Turner, Massachusetts; Mr. Parsons, Georgia; Oscar Newton, Boston.

B. ELLIS MARTIN is the name of our Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and not B. ELLIS as it has been given.

THE LINE OF THE YORK AND JAMES RIVERS, VIRGINIA.

Showing the Relation of the Present Union Position at Yorktown to Norfolk, to Petersburgh and Richmond, and to Other Points.



OUR SHIPYARDS.

New Steamers for the Merchant Service.

We present to our readers, this morning, a statement of a portion of the work that has been completed within the last thirty days at our various shipyards and machine-shops. It will be observed that, notwithstanding our troubles, there has been considerable activity manifested in these branches of industry.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-TSE.

Hull built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULIS, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., Brooklyn; owners, Messrs P. S. FORBES & Co., China; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet, 6 inches; draft of water, at load line, 7 feet, 6 inches; tonnage, [illegible] tons; frame is of white oak, chestnut, hacmetac and locust; and has iron straps diagonally and double laid, 4 by ⅜ inches, running around it.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 10 feet. The waterwheels are 28 feet in diameter, and have 26 blades in each; two return fine boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER THAMES.

Hull built by Messrs. GEO. GREENMAN & Co.; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER, New-York; owners, Messrs. GEO. GREENMAN & Co.; has no route of service.

Hull—Length on deck, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; depth to spar-deck, 16 feet; draft of water at load-line, 9 feet; tonnage, 361 tons; frame of white oak and chestnut.

Machinery—Vertical direct engine; one cylinder, 34 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet 6 inches; the propeller is to feet in diameter, of cast iron, and has four blades; one tubular boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLER FALCON.

Hull built by Mr. CHARLES MALLORY; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER, New-York; owners, Commercial Steamboat Company; intended service, New-York to Providence.

Hull—Length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar-deck, 18 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 670 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical direct engines; two cylinders, 30 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet; the propeller is 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and has four blades; two tubular boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER TA-KIANG.

Hull built by Messrs. ROOSEVELT & JOYCE, New-York; machinery constructed by Messrs. DICKINSON & Co., Scranton, Pennsylvania; owners, Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co., New-York; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; depth to spar-deck, 19 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 525 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical direct engine; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches. The propeller is 10 feet 8 inches in diameter, and has four blades. One tubular boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CLIFTON.

Hull built by Mr. JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint, Long Island; machinery constructed by the Allaire Works, New-York; owner CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Esq.; intended service, New-York to Staten Island.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 5 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 718 tons; frame of white oak, hacmetac, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 43 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. The weter-wheels are 22 feet in diameter. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WESTFIELD.

Hull built by Mr. JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by the Allaire Works, New-York; owner, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Esq.; intended service, New-York to Staten Island.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 3 inches; draft of water, 5 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 807 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 60 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. The water-wheels are 22 feet in diameter. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLER TOUITIA.

Hull built by Mr. THOMAS COLLYER, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. MCCREADY, MOTT & Co., New-York; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 149 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 3 inches; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 495 tons; frame of white oak and chesnut.

Machinery—Vertical direct engines; two cylinders, 26 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches. The propeller is 9 feet in diameter, and has four blades. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HU-QUANG.

Hull built by Mr. HENRY STERNS, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by Allaire Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. J. M. FORBES & Co., China; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 290 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet 7 inches; draft of water at load line, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,[illegible] tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine, fitted with SAMUEL'S cut-off, one cylinder, 76 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet; the water-wheels are 28 feet in diameter; two return flue boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER DANIEL S. MILLER.

Hull built by Messrs LAIRENSON & FOULIS, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., New-York; owners, Messrs. HAMILTON & SMITH, New-York; intended service, New-York to Coxsackie.

Hull—Length on deck, 195 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 593 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 40 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 6 feet. The propeller is of cast iron; one flue-boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLOR JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Hull built by Messrs. LAIRENSON & FOULIS; machinery constructed by Messrs. STARTUP & MALLORY, Newburgh, N. Y.; owner, Mr. B. U. CRARY, New-York; intended service in New-York harbor.

Hull—Length on deck, 110 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 170 tons; frame of white oak, &c.

Machinery—Condensing engine; one cylinder, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 20 inches. The propeller is 8 feet 4 inches in diameter, and is of cast iron. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE-CRACKER.

Hull built by Mr. JOHN ENGLIS, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. HENRY W. JESSUP and others; intended service on Yang-tse River, China.

Hull—Length on deck, 252 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 9 feet; tonnage, 1,200 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder 60 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet. The water-wheels are 30 feet in diameter and of iron. Two flue boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER HAZE.

Hull built by M. C. MALLORY; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER, New-York; owners, Mr. C. MALLORY & Co.; in Government service.

Hull—Length on deck, 122 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; depth to spar deck, 17 feet; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 300 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vibrating lever engines; two cylinders, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston is 3 feet 6 inches. The propeller is 8 feet in diameter, is of cast iron, and has a pitch of 12 feet. One tubular boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLER BLACKSTONE.

Hull built by Messrs. GEORGE GREENMAN & Co.; machinery constructed by COGLAN, NORRINGTON & Co.; owners, Messrs. J. & M. SMITH, and others; in Government service.

Hull—Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 19 feet 3 inches; draft of water, 12 feet; tonnage, 946 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Horizontal engines, one cylinder, 48 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches; the propeller is 12 feet 4 inches in diameter, is of cast iron, and has a pitch of 16 feet; four tubular boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER ORIOLE.

Hull built by Messrs. GEORGE GREENMAN & Co.; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. DELAMATER, New-York; owners, Messrs. GEO. GREENMAN & Co.; has no route of service.

Hull—Length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 225 tons; frame of white oak and chestnut.

Machinery—Vibrating lever engines; two cylinders, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 6 inches. The propeller is 8 feet in diameter, and of cast iron. One tubular boiler in vessel.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

"ISLAND NO. TEN IS OURS."

Surrender of the Rebel Strong-hold to Com. Foote.

Evacuation of the Shore Batteries in the Night.

The Whole Rebel Force Captured by Gen. Pope.

Three Generals, 6,000 other Prisoners, 100 Siege Pieces, Several Field Batteries, Immense Quantities of Small Arms, &c.

The Great Rebel Floating Battery and the Whole Rebel Fleet.

NOT A UNION SOLDIER LOST.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

The steamer *Alps* arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Master LORD, of the Flag-ship *Benton*, with dispatches from Commodore FOOTE, announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position of the rebels, including men, guns and equipments. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance-stores.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

Gen. HALLECK has just telegraphed the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the rebels last night, leaving all their artillery, baggage, supplies and sick.

FIRST REPORT OF COMMODORE FOOTE.

STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 8, 1862—9:35 A. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Two officers of the rebel navy have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, by order of their commanding officer; they were ordered to surrender Island No. 10 to the commander of the naval forces. As these officers knew nothing of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I have sent Capt. PHELPS to ascertain something definite on the subject. Gen. POPE is now advancing in strong force to attack the rear. I am ready with the gunboats and mortars to attack in front. BUFORD is ready to coöperate; but it seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defence. (Signed,) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

SECOND REPORT OF COMMODORE FOOTE.

FLAG-STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 8, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

My telegraph of three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. PHELPS has this instant returned, after having an interview with the late commandant. I have requested Gen. BUFORD, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately, in company with two of the gunboats, and take possession of the island. The batteries on the Tennessee shore have been hastily evacuated, where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munitions of war, I communicated immediately with Gen. POPE, who has, under cover of the two gunboats which gallantly run the blockade in the thunder-storm, crossed the river in force. I was ready, as well as the gun and mortarboats, with Gen. BUFORD and his troops, to have made a simultaneous attack upon the rebels, had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore and surrendered Island No. 10. A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. POPE. (Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Capture of the Whole Rebel Army, with All its Appurtenances, Without the Loss of a Man.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

GEN. POPE HAS CAPTURED THREE GENERALS, SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS OF WAR, ONE HUNDRED SIEGE-PIECES, SEVERAL FIELD BATTERIES, IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF SMALL ARMS, TENTS, WAGONS, HORSES AND PROVISIONS.

WE HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE MAN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MERRIWEATHER'S LANDING, Tuesday, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Gen. PAINE'S Division marched forward to Tiptonville, last night, and captured Gen. MAGALL, formerly an Adjutant-General of the United States Staff, and about 2,000 prisoners, from Arkansas and Louisiana, large quantities of stores and ammunition, and other property.

Gen. PAPE's movements have been a complete success. He moved in the direction of Island No. Ten, in a few minutes, to capture all that are left.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. W. M. MAGALL, late of the United States Adjutant-General's Department, and 2,000 of the rebel troops, have surrendered to Gen. POPE, and it is expected that many more will be captured to-day. Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. POPE has captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred seige-pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS BELOW THE ISLAND.

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Monday, April 7.

The gunboat *Carondelet* ran the blockade at Island No. 10 on Friday night, and the gunboat *Pittsburgh* on Sunday night. All the batteries of the enemy opened fire, but not a shot struck either boat.

Gen. POPE has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges by the channel cut through the swamp from Phillips' Landing, above Island No. 10. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. BISSELL, with his Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy and capture of the island.

Yesterday, the gunboat *Carondelet*, Capt. WALKE, accompanied by Gen. GRANGER, Col. SMITH, of the Forty-third Ohio, and Capt. L. H. MARSHALL, Aid to Gen. POPE, made a reconnoissance, by order of Gen. POPE, to Tiptonville, the object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy.

A large number of batteries were discovered at each point where troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day.

The *Carondelet* attacked one battery on her way up the river, and LEWIS H. MARSHALL, Aid to Gen. POPE, accompanied by some soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, landed, spiked the guns, broke the carriages, and threw the rebel ammunition into the river. All returned to New-Madrid in safety, delighted with the excursion.

This morning the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* proceeded, by order, to the point selected by Gen. POPE for his forces to land, and in two hours, three batteries were silenced and the guns spiked. At 11 o'clock the First Division of four regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. PAINE, crossed the river, followed by Gen. STANLEY'S Division, under Gen. GRANGER. The whole operation of crossing the river in the face of the enemy was a magnificent spectacle, and reflects great credit upon Gen. POPE, whose energy and skill have been severely tested; but he has triumphed.

Within the next forty-eight hours the fate of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NEW-MADRID.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says:

"Dispatches from New-Madrid say that the gunboats *Pittsburgh* and *Carondelet* yesterday shelled and silenced the batteries on the opposite shore, when Gen. POPE ordered the troops across, which was accomplished without the loss of a man. The rebels fled toward Tipton, sinking several of their transports and gunboats. Their floating battery, mounting ten guns, drifted down the river last night, and is now aground near Point Pleasant, and will be recovered, with its armament. The *Ohio Belle* will also be recovered.

Gen. POPE took the *Pittsburgh* and *Carondelet* and with a part of his army marched to Tipton and attacked the enemy this morning. He took 2,000 prisoners, and will probably get as many more before night. The rebels fled to the swamps in great consternation. Our victory is complete and decisive.

Great quantities of stores, cannon and ammunition have fallen into our hands; also all their baggage and supplies. The rebel Adj't-Gen. MAGALL is a prisoner.

The country between Island No. 10 and New-Madrid, on the east side of the river, is being scoured by our troops. The entire rebel force at and near Island No. 10 are either taken prisoners or utterly routed and demoralized.

Col. BISSELL has been ordered to Tipton, which is 12 miles below New-Madrid, with a transport to bring up the cannon and other property taken.

The Chicago *Times* special says that a messenger arrived on the *Benton*, at 9 o'clock last night, with a letter from the commanding officer of the Island, proposing capitulation. Commodore FOOTE replied he would accept no terms other than unconditional surrender. At one o'clock this morning the surrender was made.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

Further advices from New-Madrid represent that Gen. POPE has taken 3,000 prisoners at Tipton in their retreat. The rebels abandoned everything.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says: Boats commenced running to New-Madrid to-day. The river has fallen four feet in the last two days, greatly facilitating the operations of Gen. POPE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE arrived, this evening, from Paducah. He has telegraphed a large number of citizens, who were driven away by the rebel troops, to come down to return with him. The probably leave to-morrow.

Reliable reports, received from JEFF. THOMPSON, a week ago, place him in the swamps, some 80 miles west of here, with a few hundred marauders.

Several men who have been in his army from the vicinity of Charleston, Mo., have petitioned Gen. STRONG of the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance. The General has authorized the County Clerk to take bonds and administer the oath.

A special to the *Times*, says that 480 prisoners, including seven officers, thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, muskets, and small arms were captured on the Island.

It is said that the rebels had become perfectly demoralized, and in many cases whole regiments refused to obey orders. Much ill-feeling prevailed among the officers, and none had any confidence in their commanding officer.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPIKING THE GUNS IN THE MAIN REBEL BATTERY—HOW THE THING WAS EFFECTED—THE LATE HURRICANE—GETTING TRANSPORTS TO GEN. POPE, ETC.

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Friday, April 4, 1862.

It is just three weeks to-day since we left Cairo for this place, and, apparently, we are just as far from Memphis as we were then, with a single exception. Night before last a little progress was made toward silencing the rebel batteries, whereby one of the strongest was put *hors du combat* in a style that will guaranty its remaining so for some time to come.

The inception of the plan was daring almost to foolhardiness—had it failed, it would have been so termed, but having been successful it assumes an entirely different character. Wednesday night five launches, one from each gunboat, and carrying in all fifty seamen and soldiers, armed to the teeth, "might have been seen" a little after dark pushing out from the various gunboats, and gathering under the shadows of the willows that fringe the Kentucky shore. Each boat had an officer in command, and the whole were in charge of Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS, of the Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

The strictest silence was observed—not a whisper nor even the splash of an oar broke the stillness. At length everything was ready, and giving themselves to the current the boats started down the stream, the oarsmen quietly giving each boat sufficient motion only to enable the steersman to keep close within the shadows. In this mysterious manner they departed, and speedily disappeared in the darkness.

An hour later and the solitary rebel sentry who, musket in hand, paced forward and backward along the parapet of the upper battery, had his thoughts disturbed by a remarkable appearance. He had just entered the depths of a cogitation, the main features of which probably were that Yankees were vulgar, base, low-born mudsills; that Southerners are chivalrous, noble, knightly, superior; and that one of the latter is just an equal match for from five to twenty-five of the former, when suddenly happening to glance toward the river, his eyes caught sight of numberless black objects drifting slowly toward him, and above these dark masses were luminous points and flashes, which seemed to envelop them like a network of ghostly phosphorescent flame. He rubbed his eyes, looked again at these mysterious phenomena, and was about to conclude that something was abroad, when suddenly a voice was heard, "Give way!" fifty oars dropped in the water, and the dark looking objects, with the swiftness of thought, shot straight for his position. He had only time to see that the supernatural light was the gleam of bayonets, and then to his disordered vision there appeared to be coming at him a hundred boats, each carrying a thousand Yankees. With a yell of horror, he pulled off his piece in the air, and fled with the darkness, no more to be seen.

He had no more than left when the five boats struck the bank, their contents poured ashore and took possession of the battery, and guards were posted around, and their rat-tail files and sledge-hammers were brought into requisition, with a success that in the course of half an hour effectually spiked every gun—there were seven—in the battery.

The party remained in the works about an hour, and then, without hearing a word from the enemy, returned in the fleet. The very audacity of the thing seems to have so paralyzed the rebels that they offered no opposition; or possibly the fears of the frightened sentry so magnified the Federal force that they were induced to believe that an army had effected a landing at the battery, and hence, instead of assuming the offensive, they busied themselves in preparations to repel an attack. The circumstance of the battery being entirely surrounded by water, with the exception of the gun platforms and narrow parapet, which alone connected them with the higher banks below, prevented the rebels from keeping a large force at this place, and consequently they were in no condition to offer any effective defence.

Furthermore, who would have supposed that a lot of cowardly Yankees would dare any such enterprise?—hence their absence of preparations to meet any such attempt.

Of course we shall be informed by Southern papers, either nothing whatever about it, or else we shall be told that fifty boats each carrying one hundred Hessians, landed at a deserted battery of one gun, which they succeeded in spiking; but that in a few minutes they were driven back with tremendous slaughter by twenty high-born Southerners, who had one man slightly wounded.

One thing is certain, and that is that the heaviest and most commanding battery of the rebels at this point is rendered as valueless as if the guns were veritable Quakers. The blow was a cruel one. Ever since the bombardment, by which all their guns were dismounted but one at this battery, the rebels have made superhuman efforts to restore the works to their original strength. An immense force has labored night and day in piling up sand-bags and dragging guns from the island and batteries below. Wednesday they had just fairly completed their labors. The chasms torn by the shells of the memorable Monday were filled up, the defences were everywhere strengthened, six guns hauled up and mounted after tremendous exertion, and just then the fortifications were as good as new, the guns heavier, the whole affair more formidable than ever.

That night their labors were rendered useless—their guns spiked in a manner that will take nothing short of new pieces to remedy.

The enemy seemed to feel somewhat chagrined at the operation, for the next morning, as soon as they could see, they opened a furious fire from three batteries on the mortar and gunboats which lay at the Point. For an hour or so they "hammered" away, but with their usual ill-luck, succeeded in hitting neither a boat or a man, or in creating the slightest interest on the part of any one connected with the National fleet. Of course, our next Memphis papers will inform us that two gunboats were sunk by the fire, one sent up to Cairo for repairs, and some two hundred Yankees killed and wounded.

The hurricane that came up Wednesday night did no damage to any of the gunboats or mortar-rafts; several transports, however, were not so lucky, but were blown across the river, losing most of their upper works, including smoke-stacks, steam-pipes, pilot-houses, &c.

Yesterday, about noon, the *Benton* and two other gunboats ran over to the Point, and, together with five mortars, opened a lively fire upon the Island. They kept it up for two or three hours, without eliciting the slightest reply from the enemy. During the height of the bombardment, Lieuts. GLASSFORD and WHEELOCK, of the mortarboats, took a skiff and rowed down to the sunken steamboat, opposite the head of the island, and set fire to it. This was a feat of infinite daring, as in approaching the steamboat they went directly in the teeth of the rebel batteries, and could at almost any time have been reached by grape-shot or riflemen.

The mortar and gun practice were excellent. One shell from a mortar struck the floating battery on the north side of the island, and apparently blew one end of it all to pieces. There was a large number of rebels on it at the time, who appeared to be engaged in removing the guns. Whether any were killed, I do not know; that all were not is certain, for when the smoke lifted above the boat, they were seen flying ashore in crowds.

I think the object of the bombardment yesterday, was to engage the attention of the rebels, in order that Gen. POPE might effect some movement at New-Madrid. Four transports from the place have succeeded in reaching New-Madrid, and they did it just in time, for yesterday and last night the river fell four feet, and is still going down rapidly.

Heavy guns are being mounted at Columbus to protect the river from below. GALWAY.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED.

REJOICING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The Secretary of War received an official dispatch at noon to-day that Island No. 10 surrendered to our land and naval forces at sunrise this morning. It is expected that the National forces will capture many prisoners, although it is said that large numbers fled upon the advance of our troops.

The capture of ammunition, stores, cannon and other material of war will be very large.

There is great rejoicing in this city over the prospect that the Mississippi River will now be speedily opened to Memphis and New-Orleans.

REJOICING AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, April 8.

By order of Lieut.-Gov. ARNOLD, a national salute was fired on the great bridge in this city this afternoon, in honor of the success at Island No. 10.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

RECONNOITERING THE ENEMY'S POSITION

A Line of Defence from Yorktown to the James River.

The Batteries on Each Flank Attacked by Our Artillery.

Berdan's Sharpshooters Picking off the Rebel Gunners.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 7, *via* Baltimore, Tuesday, April 8.

Nothing has been done to-day in front of Yorktown, with the exception of a reconnoissance in that direction and some cannonading.

A telegraph line is built to our headquarters near Yorktown.

The *Spaulding* came in this morning from Ship Point. The rebel works abandoned there are quite formidable. The rebels took off their guns, but left their barracks complete. Ship Point is about eight miles from Yorktown, affording a fine base of operations.

A great crowd of Norfolk people assembled on the shore near Sewall's Point on Sunday, including men, women and children, all eagerly engaged in watching the Yankees.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The Secretary of War received a letter this afternoon from Gen. WOOL, stating that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nothing was doing at Yorktown except preparations for attacking the fortifications; that the enemy's force was reported to be from 25,000 to 30,000, and at 2 o'clock P. M., the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and four tugs were lying at Craney Island.

THE ENEMY'S LINE OF DEFENCE.

From the National Intelligencer of Yesterday.

From the seat of war in Lower Virginia private information up to Sunday noon has been received. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army then confronted the enemy's line of defence, which extended across the peninsula, from Yorktown to James River, embracing three batteries and several mill-dams.

An artillery engagement had occurred with MAGRUDER'S Battery at Winn's Mill, near James River, and another with the battery at Lee's Mill, two miles from Yorktown. The battery in the centre had not been attacked. The peninsula at this point is six miles wide.

The first shell from MAGRUDER'S battery killed three men in the Seventh Maine Regiment, but 200 shells afterwards thrown did no injury whatever.

Yorktown was seen to be in flames, and it was conjectured that the rebels had fired the town, perhaps with an intention of evacuating their position. The place, it was supposed, would be taken and occupied by Gen. MCCLELLAN on Sunday night. So far there had been no infantry engagement.

THE ADVANCE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Friday, the 4th inst., was the day fixed for the movement on to Yorktown. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, on board the steamer *Commodore*. The troops were full of enthusiasm, and longed for an advance movement. They complained that the enemy would not stand to give them a "show" of Northern prowess. They, the soldiers, have great confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN.

On Friday morning, about daylight, the *grand army* struck tents, and commenced the march "onward to Richmond." Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S *corps d'armée* moved up through Great Bethel—the direct route to Yorktown. After leaving the camp, some miles beyond Hampton, the advance struck across New-Market Bridge, along a most beautiful and romantic road, the birds singing sweetly through the woods. It seemed as though the *grand army* was a grand pageant, celebrating some gala day.

As we stood at New Market Bridge we saw a full brigade of Philadelphia troops pass, viz.: Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. AVERELL, (formerly YOUNG'S Kentucky Cavalry;) Col. OWENS' Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; BAXTER'S Fire Zouaves, and the celebrated California Regiment. The houses along the road towards Great Bethel were old frame and log rookaries, with one or two exceptions. Some of them had been destroyed by the rebels. In many places the fences were destroyed, especially where the rebels were encamped.

A company of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters took the advance, with the Fourth Michigan and the Fourteenth New-York, and the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry in the extreme advance.

The first place of note along the road was "Rosedown," a beautiful and unique dwelling. It was a white frame, three stories high, with large chimneys on the outside. There were numerous small buildings around it. In fact it was a Southern mansion of the largest dimensions. We saw the proprietor, Mr. W. RUSSELL, standing at the gate, his slaves carrying water for the wearied soldiers. Mr. R., as usual among all we came to, expressed Union sentiments, and complained that the rebels had burned down all his fences, and disturbed him generally. Some of his slaves were almost white.

About one-half mile beyond this is a place called the Half-way House. This is about twelve miles from Yorktown. This is a hard-looking corner—dilapidated old dwellings and negro quarters, as usual, with the largest part of the house on the outside, in the shape of chimneys. One old building had its windows secured with iron bars—this was the old store. This village had not been inhabited for twelve years. After leaving this delectable place, we heard the boom of a gun. The troops shouted—the horses pricked up their ears—all were anxious to push on at a double quick. The officers checked them. York River could be distinctly perceived some distance on the right. It was now 1½ o'clock—the men were wearied, yet anxious to proceed. The discharge of heavy rifled pieces became numerous. The enemy seemed to respond briskly with a very heavy piece, as the sound of the discharge seemed sullen and heavy.

We soon perceived ALLEN'S Fifth Massachusetts Battery banging away at a very formidable earthwork. A short time previous to this, the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry drove in the rebel pickets. GRIFFIN'S Battery was also unlimbered in range. The Fourteenth New-York, Companies B and A of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, were advancing toward the batteries. There being no further response from the enemy, after firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced along a winding road made by the rebels around Howard's Mills. After getting to the top of the hill, batteries could be seen all around. It was a very formidable stronghold. The enemy retreated. Major PHILLIPS had command of the rebel cavalry. He left everything behind—meat on the fire cooking. They were somewhat surprised at the rapid advance of the Union forces. The rebel huts were superior to anything of the kind we had ever witnessed—log-houses, floored and lighted, as comfortable as any city house with windows.

At this point Col. LANNIXE, of the Fourth New-Jersey, and Col. AVERELL captured two of the enemy belonging to the Second Mississippi Battalion, Col. TAYLOR. They were both from the North—FITZ SPENCER from Cincinnati, and JOHN LAVY from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They had been pressed into the rebel service, and wished to get home. They were comfortably dressed in thick gray cloth, and armed with Enfield rifles with sword bayonets.

The Second and Eighth Mississippi occupied the above fortifications, and called the place Camp Misery. Most of the residents that remained had their houses filled with children. They claimed them as their own, but it was evident they belonged to Secessionists, who had gone off to fight in the rebel cause. Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. PORTER arriving, made a house in the centre of these fortifications the headquarters of this corps. The family who occupied the house bear the name of BUCHANAN. During the evening, several families came out of the woods with white flags flying, wanting to get to their residences, which they had escaped from during the day through fear. They were terribly frightened, claiming that gentlemen would not insult them, their only fear being from stragglers. The Union army bivouacked in the rebel camp "Misery," preparatory to an early start.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6, 1862.

The army, under the immediate command of Gen. MCCLELLAN, left camp at daylight, the advance being as far as Cockeysville. Soon after starting, the heavens became black with large heavy clouds, giving evidence that we were to march through a heavy shower of rain. Very soon it began to rain, flooding the roads—especially those through the woods—so as to be almost impassable. The infantry pushed on, overcoming all obstacles. The cavalry and artillery dashed on pell-mell through, all anxious to get ahead. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff were but a short distance behind the advance. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the booming of the first gun was heard. It electrified the whole line. Overcoats, blankets, haversacks, &c., were thrown away by the anxious soldiers, each regiment vieing with the other to be the first in. The roads became terrible for locomotion the further we advanced; mud-holes, ruts, sloughs, &c., seemed to go far toward making up the road.

The line of battle was formed about 10 o'clock, BERDAN'S Sharpshooters in the advance. As the various columns arrived on the ground, they at once began to take their respective positions. Gen. PORTER'S Division has the centre, Gen. SEDGWICK the extreme right, Gen. HAMILTON and Gen. SMITH the extreme left.

A heavy pine forest intercepted the troops, except occasional clearings, which gave a distinct view of the enemy's intrenchments. These intrenchments seemed to be of the first-class style, and mounted with heavy guns, supposed to have come from the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Soon after the firing commenced, the enemy recognized Gen. PORTER and Staff, and at once opened upon him with shell, one of which burst within twenty feet of the General. Col. AVERELL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, also made a very narrow escape.

The fight was carried on almost entirely with artillery, with the exception of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters. WEEDEN'S Battary opened first, followed by MARTIN'S on the left. Soon GRIFFIN'S Third Rhode Island and Fifth Massachusetts were in position, and the battle commenced in earnest. The discharges were rapid on the Union side, answered, at intervals, by the enemy.

The first man struck was J. REYNOLDS, of the Rhode Island Battery. Two of Col. SAM BLACK'S men were next hit by a round shot—a thirty-two—tearing the knapsack off one man. One was wounded slightly, while the other was mortally wounded. The heaviest firing commenced at 12¾; MORELL'S Brigade, on the left, advanced within three-quarters of a mile of the intrenched enemy. The sharpshooters, with their telescopic rifles, kept the enemy away from their guns. They crept within half a mile of the rebels. For one hour they did not reply, our sharpshooters popping them off as soon as they attempted to load. At 1 o'clock Capt. MARTIN'S Battery had two men killed, five wounded, and three horses dead. The two men killed were named LEWIS and LOAN.

Three of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters were at this time wounded, and one killed—a man from New-Hampshire. He was shot through the forehead by a musket ball. Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY killed the man who shot him, thus avenging his death. Mr. WAY, of Company C, (BERDAN'S,) was shot in the arm, a bad flesh wound; Corporal PEOR, shot in the leg; Mr. WILCOX, of Company C, bruised by a shell.

About 7 o'clock, ALLEN'S Fifth Massachusetts relieved the Fourth Rhode Island, the rebels all day, when opportunity offering, tryleg to shell out the sharpshooters, without avail. GRIFFIN'S Battery received no loss, although batteries at their side lost several.

During the day, the rebels fired a small piece of ordnance, of one inch bore, rifled, at the Berdans. After GRIFFIN'S Battery was brought into action, it silenced three guns of the rebels. The artillerists acted nobly during the whole engagement. They took their position, and maintained it until ordered to move.

D. H. PEELPS, Company H, BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, was brought in about dusk, wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell.

BUTTERFIELD'S and MARTINSDALE'S Brigade acted nobly during the day—both reclining on their arms within range of the enemy's guns, throughout the day.

Heavy firing closed with the day; but during the night the pickets occasionally could be heard banging away, far in the advance.

SUNDAY MORNING, 6 o'clock.—There is no heavy firing, but an occasional shot by the pickets; apparently no response by the enemy. The report is they are changing the location of their guns, and have two gunboats on the York River.

A rebel, on a white charger, has been seen by our advance all the way up from Great Bethel. He was within fifty yards of Company G, Capt. ROBINSON, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Saturday morning. He turned and cursed the Federals, and then vamoosed. He rides a very fast charger. At Camp "Misery" he was behind the rear of the flying Mississippians. The troopers swear they will have that white horse.

The men of the right amused themselves on Sunday morning by catching oysters in the creeks, which abound here.

If it were not for the picket firing, no one would imagine that a battle was raging. The morning is beautiful and clear, and the birds are warbling forth their Spring notes. The men stand ready for the action. As yet nothing important has been done apparently.

Lieut. LIBBY, of the Fourth Maine, was shot in the arm. He had been out for some stragglers when he was attacked by two men.

SUNDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.—The enemy are commencing to evacuate their batteries on the right.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the United States Steam-Gunboat Mohawk—The National Troops in Good Health.

The United States steam-gunboat *Mohawk*, Commander JAMES H. STRONG, arrived at this port last evening from Key West, which port she left on the 1st inst.

The general health at Key West was excellent. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment and Nineteeth and Ninety-first New-York Regiments are all well and in good spirits. They are considered as fine and well drilled a body of troops as our army can boast of. Gen. BRANNAN is well liked and very popular. It is said that no better General could assume that position, he having for some years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion been stationed there, and is well posted in reference to the citizens of Key West, and some who were prominent Secessionists have, since his administration, become firm in the Union cause.

The *Mohawk* has been 31 months in commission. She was called home 13 months ago, and immediately ordered to convoy the *Empire City* and *Star of the West* to Matagorda Bay, Texas. From there she steamed to Key West, Havana and Fort Pickens. She was then ordered to the blockade off Santa Rosa Island, and on being relieved from that station she cruised off the coast from Galveston to Corpus Christi, and from thence returned to Key West, where meeting the Commodore of the station, she received orders to blockade the port of St. Marks, Fla., where she remained for nine months, during which time she saw only one vessel, the sloop *Geo. B. Sloat*, which she captured, having on board the family of Adj.-Gen. HOLLAND, of the Confederate Army. They were landed under a flag of truce, and the sloop was sunk off the bar.

The *Mohawk* has had the most severe time of any vessel on the blockade, and is the only vessel retained at one port for so great a length of time, during which period she had seen only the monthly steamers from New-York. She was relieved on the 12th of March by the brig *Bainbridge*, is greatly out of repair, and will require a thorough overhauling.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Commander, JAMES H. STRONG; Lieutenant, Chas. C. Carpenter; First Assistant Engineer, John S. A. West; Surgeon, Albert Schriver; Acting Masters, Wm. H. Latham, Chas. Potter and Geo. E. Thurston; Assistant Paymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Third Assistant-Engineers, S. D. Emmons, Henry Brown, Jno. D. Van Buren; Master's Mate, Geo. Van Duzer.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

A Great Battle Fought at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn.

VICTORY OF THE UNION FORCES.

"The Hardest Battle Ever Fought on this Continent."

Beauregard and Johnston in Command of the Rebel Army.

Gen. Grant in Pursuit of the Flying Rebels.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

A PRIVATE DISPATCH RECEIVED IN THIS CITY, TO-NIGHT, FROM ONE OF GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF, SAYS THAT "WE HAVE FOUGHT AND WON THE HARDEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT ON THIS CONTINENT." THE DISPATCH IS DATED PITTSBURGH LANDING, 6TH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. HALLECK said that *Gen. Beauregard with an immense army advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Gens. Grant and Buell. The battle began at daybreak yesterday, and continued till late in the afternoon with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications.*

He also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tenn., yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details are given. (Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

"On the 6th inst. the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburgh Landing. The battle lasted from morning till late in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides. Gen. GRANT is following up the enemy."

Gen. BUELL has arrived in Tennessee. Two divisions of his army were in the battle.

Gen. POPE is scouring the country round Island No. 10, and so far has captured Gen. MAGALL and Staff, and 2,000 men.

The above is not from an official source, but is deemed authentic and corresponds with the expectations formed upon previous official information.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 8.

Information was received here, to-night, that, on the 6th, the rebel forces, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, attacked our forces under Gen. GRANT. The battle lasted all day. Our lines were driven in by the attack, but, as our reserves were brought into action, the lost ground was regained, and the rebels repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss is very heavy. No particulars are known as yet.

THE ADVANCE OF BEAUREGARD.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 8.

The Nashville *Patriot*, of this morning, says a gentleman who left the neighborhood of the rebel army of the West last Thursday, says Gen. BEAUREGARD left Corinth that day, with his command, for Purdy, Tenn., and Gen. JOHNSTON left for Purdy the same day, *via* Hamburg. It was expected they would bring on battle Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain.

REBEL NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent sends us the following:

A Norfolk paper of this morning contains a dispatch from Mobile, dated the 6th inst., announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning of a great battle; that the Confederates had taken eight Federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and that it was expected the whole Federal army would be swept away. This is given as a specimen of the rebel mode of keeping up the spirits of their people and the courage of their army.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Capture of Tugboat Loads of Meat Destined for the Rebels, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 8.

A special dispatch to the Indianapolis *Journal*, dated Nashville, 7th inst., says that Gen. DUMONT is just now bringing in two boat loads of meat, weighing 160,000 pounds, captured by Col. HASKARD fifty miles above here on the Cumberland, yesterday.

Col. DUFFIELD, at Murfreesboro, captured a mail direct from Corinth, with upward of one hundred and fifty letters, many of them containing valuable information in regard to the strength and position of the enemy.

From these letters Gen. DUMONT learned of a number of spies at Nashville and Edgefield, and had them arrested.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON has suspended the Mayor, and the Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, by filling their places with loyal appointees.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

EDENBURG, Va., Tuesday, April 8.

Private T. MCCULLOCK, Company A, First Vermont Cavalry, accidentally shot himself in Strasburgh to-day, by a pistol falling against a stove. He was shot through the breast, and killed immediately.

Arrival of the St. George.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 8.

The British steamship *St. George*, Capt. WILEY, from Glasgow, arrived at this port this evening, about 10 o'clock, having made the passage in thirteen days. She will discharge her Portland cargo, and proceed to New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 8, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	94	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68	94	
$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93¾	
10,000	do	b10 93¾	
$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 c.	b10 93¾	
20,000	do	93¾	
5,000	do	b30 93¾	
5,000	do	b10 93⅞	
$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 coup.	89⅞	
2,000	Goshen Br. bs	90½	
1,000	C.B. & Q.R. s p.c.b	97½	
10	Bank of Com'ce	88	
100	Amer. Ex. Int.	90½	
$5,000	Amer. Gold	b30 102½	
2,000	do	102	
$4,000	do	s10 102	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 100	
50	do	99⅞	
50	do	s30 99¾	
18	do	99⅞	
5	N. Y. Central R.	83⅛	
50	do	s30 83⅜	
100	do	s10 83⅝	
200	do	83⅝	
175	Erie Railway	37½	
100	do	b30 37½	
200	do	b10 37⅝	
361	do	37⅝	
200	do	b30 37⅝	
310	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	23¾	
200	do	23⅞	
50	Erie Railway Pref.	62	
100	do	b10 62	
400	do	s30 61⅞	
100	do	61⅞	
50	Hud. River R.	38⅜	
40	Nor. & Wor. R.	34	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b60 56⅞	
50	do	b60 56⅝	
250	do	56⅝	
14	do	56	
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 47	
100	do	47	
10	do	46¾	
250	Panama Railroad	121	
150	Illinois Cen. R. Sc'p.	61½	
50	do	b30 62	
200	do	62	
100	do	b20 61¾	
100	do	b20 61¾	
100	do	b30 61¾	
100	do	s20 61¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17½	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69¾	
1250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45¾	
1800	do	b10 45⅞	
100	do	s30 46⅛	
500	do	45⅞	
100	do	b30 45⅞	
425	Ill. & P. Du Ch'n R.	21¾	
100	do	s60 27⅞	
60	do	b30 28	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	93⅞	
10,000	do	b30 93⅞	
$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	93⅞	
500	do	94	
$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 O. W.	93	
	Loan ½-yearly	93	
$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 coup.	87½	
$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	86	
5,000	do	s30 86	
20,000	do	86¾	
2,000	do	86½	
5,000	do	b30 86¾	
$5,000	Mo. State 6s	s60 52	
2,000	do	b10 52	
5,000	do	51¾	
5,000	do	s60 51¾	
2,000	Goshen Br. bs	90½	
1,000	C.B. & Q.R. s p.c.b	97½	
10	Bank of Com'ce	88	
100	Amer. Ex. Int.	90½	
$5,000	Amer. Gold	b30 102½	
2,000	do	102	
$4,000	do	s10 102	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 100	
50	do	s30 100⅛	
50	do	100¼	
50	do	s30 100⅜	
$5,000	N. Y. Cen. R.	83	
100	do	b10 83⅛	
200	do	s60 83⅜	
50	do	83⅜	
50	Erie Railway	37½	
50	do	b10 37⅝	
50	do	b20 37¾	
50	Erie R. Pref.	s60 61¾	
50	do	61¾	
150	do	b10 61¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
50	Cble. Bur & Q. R.	b30 61¾	
50	Reading Railroad	43⅞	
200	do	44	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 56⅛	
50	do	b30 56⅜	
$5,000	Mo. State 6s	s60 52	
2,000	do	b10 52	
5,000	do	51¾	
5,000	do	s60 51¾	
2,000	Goshen Br. bs	90½	
1,000	C.B. & Q.R. s p.c.b	97½	
10	Bank of Com'ce	88	
100	Amer. Ex. Int.	90½	
$5,000	Amer. Gold	b30 102½	
2,000	do	102	
$4,000	do	s10 102	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 100	
50	do	s30 100⅛	
50	do	100¼	
50	do	s30 100⅜	
$5,000	N. Y. Cen. R.	83	
100	do	b10 83⅛	
200	do	s60 83⅜	
50	do	83⅜	

TUESDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again quite strong to-day, with a further advance on United States 6's ₱ cents, and most of the Railway Shares and Border State Stocks. The recovery in the first-named this week is as rapid as the decline of last week. Sales were made as high as 93¾ ₱ cent., against 92½ on Saturday last. Early in the day $125,000 registered 1881s were taken at 93½@93⅝ ₱ cent., and $60,000 coupons at 93⅛@93⅜ ₱ cent. At the Second Board, 93½@93¼@93⅜ ₱ cent. was bid, and 93⅜ paid for $50,000. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents advanced rapidly to 58@58½ ₱ cent., but subsequently fell off to 57½@57⅜ ₱ cent., under a rumor through a rebel channel that the National forces were damaged in an engagement at Corinth. The same rumor affected adversely the Railway shares at the close of the Second Board ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the top sales, though the news was not generally believed on the Street. The Gold market was hardly as firm as at the close of business yesterday. At the same time Exchange continued to show an advancing tendency, and some of the leading Bankers declined to go on with their drawings at 112¾ ₱ cent. As the mail for the *China* was about closing in the afternoon, the quotation stood 112⅞@113 ₱ cent. There is increased ease in the supply of Money, and the Stock Brokers are readily supplied at 6@7 ₱ cent. By private sale, as well as at the Exchange Board, there is a strong and increasing inquiry for the National Stocks, of all descriptions, including the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds and the 6 ₱ cent. 12 months Certificates. For the New-York Railways the demand is also firm for Central and Erie Common Shares. The Erie Preference Shares fell off a fraction at the close of the Second Board. The Western Stocks were generally steady, with a large business in Cleveland and Toledo at 45⅞@45⅝ ₱ cent. There was another rise of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in the Common Shares of the Prairie du Chien Road, making 4@4¼ ₱ cent. in the course of a few days. The Wisconsin Legislature has removed the restriction in the original Act of Reorganization upon the division of profits over and above the interest upon the debt and preference shares of the Company. As these profits are already in excess of the interest charges, and the property under the management of the President, Mr. LOUIS H. MYER, of this City, is rapidly gaining in productive value, the early prospect is held out that the common stock will be made at least a moderate income security. Few of the Railway concerns reorganized in the West are doing so well at the present time, and none managed with greater integrity. Late in the afternoon the market recovered from the Corinth rumor, and a considerable business was done in the outside room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The late rates of the day were not in all cases, however, realized. New-York Central, 83¼ cash, and 83⅜, buyer 10 days; Erie, 37⅞; Erie Preferred, 61½@⅝; Missouris, 51½@⅝; Tennessees, 57⅞@58; Gold, 102 @102⅛ ₱ cent.; United States 6 ₱ cents, of 1881, 93¼@⅜ ₱ cent. The Western Shares about the same as at the Second Board, except Prairie du Chien, for which 28 ₱ cent. was bid, and 28⅛ asked.

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92¾	Mech. Banking Ass'n	80
Manhattan	125	Broadway	126
Merchants'	94	American Exchange	49¾
Mechanics'	102	Pacific	110
Union	92	Bank of the Republic	91
America	101½	Bank of N. America	94
City	110	Irving	55
Phœnix	90	Metropolitan	95
Tradesmen's	91½	East River	80
Fulton	120	Market	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Shoe and Leather	96
National	90	Corn Exchange	90¾
Merchants' Exch	80	Continental	85
Leather Manufact's	128	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	113	Atlantic	55
State of New-York	80	Park	101
Commerce	87½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p.c.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102½	Ill. Cen. 7 p.c., '75	85½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	103	P. H. & A. sec's, 8 p.c.	55
Erie firsts, '68	100½	Ohio & N. W. s. f.	87¾
Erie seconds, '64	100	Chic. & St. Joseph 1sts	39
Erie seconds, '79	101	Mich. Lake & W. firsts	100½
Erie thirds, '83	92	Tol. & Wabash firsts	77½
Erie fourths, '80	83	Tol. & Wabash seconds	43¾
Erie fifths, '68	76	Mil. & P. Du C. first	89¾
Hudson firsts, '60	104½	Galena & Chic. firsts	99¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	101	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	87½	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	85½
Harlem seconds, '64	92	N. J. Cen. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69–'72	96	Long Dock Co. Bonds	110
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 p.c. '82	85	Ill. & P. D. C. 1sts pf.	77
Mich. So. firsts 7 p. c.	85	Ill. & P. D. C. seconds pf.	56
Mich. So. seconds	73	Ill. Cen. & Clev. firsts	102¾
N. Ind. firsts	91½	Ind. & Mil. firsts	50
N. Ind. Goshen L., '62	90		

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 8 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,040,892	$2,066,899	$2,237,152
Previously reported	29,500,551	32,608,616	32,666,140
Since Jan. 1	30,541,443	34,675,505	34,903,292

The Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad earnings for the month of

March, 1862, were	$81,149 07
March, 1861	49,194 46
Increase, 1862	$31,950 51

The Adams Express Company offer, through their Washington Agency, to procure on Quartermaster and other checks of the Treasury, the 7 ₱ cent. Certificates of Indebtedness in which such checks are payable.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-street, have recently completed arrangements by which they can make prompt returns to the holders for United States, Quartermaster's, Navy Agents' and other checks on the Treasurer at Washington, which are payable in United States certificates of indebtedness.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $583,253, including $148,000 for Customs; payments, $171,160; balance, this afternoon, $6,355,002.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. April 7.	LOANS. March 31.	SPECIE. April 7.	SPECIE. March 31.
Philadelphia	$3,159,000	$3 280,000	$1,039,000	1,046.000
North America	3,455,335	3,219,121	599,545	599,196
Farmers & Mech.	4,475,310	4,530,084	1,115,077	1,113,500
Commercial	1,629,000	1,661,000	248,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,925,000	1,937,000	234,453	231,500
N. Liberties	1,542,000	1,561,000	364,000	361,000
Southwark	853,238	867,207	234,422	233,635
Kensington	677,211	673,289	136,335	135,178
Penn Township	845,745	859,077	175,533	175,433
Western	1,598,524	1,544,311	409,968	407,752
Man. & Mech	1,308,000	1,237,595	160,980	160,755
Commerce	617,513	606.305	170,079	168,221
Girard	2,085,196	2,076,919	314, 22	349,581
Tradesmen's	539,470	495,045	191,378	192,344
Consolidation	665,213	664,353	123,383	113,671
City	874,336	882,207	121,057	119,980
Commonwealth	894,198	869,916	77,795	75,278
Corn Exchange	697,000	656,000	103,000	100,000
Union	518,009	507,000	73,093	73,000
Total	28,037,691	27,831,332	5,886,434	5,886,314

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. April 7.	DEPOSITS. March 31.	CIRCULATION. April 7.	CIRCULATION. March 31.
Philadelphia	$1,841,000	$1,900,000	$196,000	$205,000
North America	1,942,962	1,886,103	512,218	426,080
Farmers & Mech	3,246,292	3,377,694	343,925	308,325
Commercial	922,000	1,009,000	143,000	106,000
Mechanics'	926,195	910,000	194,300	102,575
N. Liberties	1,101,000	1,104,000	124,000	99,000
Southwark	53,094	631,962	81,550	76,356
Kensington	596,514	605,831	202,795	166,250
Penn Township	627,704	637,165	144,072	129,066
Western	1,109,108	1,078,824	69,345	63,720
Man. & Mech	661,600	623,275	203,670	174,535
Commerce	448,899	449,259	88,200	81,660
Girard	935,034	941,534	264,952	213,966
Tradesmen's	443,115	394,576	93,055	84,656
Consolidation	283,500	276,463	210,225	167,349
City	445,860	472,034	131,948	123,300
Commonwealth	218,345	236,334	161,918	129,655
Corn Exchange	380,000	365,000	139,000	115,000
Union	238,000	246,000	142,000	117,000
Total	16,636,538	17,024,198	3,378,970	2,904,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 31.	April 7.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,690	$11,970,690		
Loans	27,831,332	28,037,691	Inc.	$206,358
Specie	5,886,314	5,886,434	Inc.	2,110
Due from other B'ks.	2,134,362	2,231,498	Inc.	96,487
Due to other Banks	5,100,186	5,087,686	Inc.	507,500
Deposits	17,024,198	16,636,538	Dec.	387,660
Circulation	2,904,542	3,378,970	Inc.	574,428

The National Finances.

POLITICAL UNITY OF THE COUNTRY—ITS FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

From Hallet's European Circular, April 8.

In our last Circular we otated tha relation thet the political unity of tho coentry beers to the fieancial sed commercial prosperity of the Gaverament and the people, and that the contest was one for order, without which we should, like the Republics of Spanish America, relapse into anarchy, barbarism and poverty. This foct has been most strikingly illustrated by the rapid rise in the market value of tha securities of the rebel States, as they are reduced to subjection to the National authority. The theory is that protection will be extended sed obedieace to law enforced, under which society will be soon restored to its normal condition, sed resume the discharge of the obligations resting upon it, among the most sacred of which is the public faith. Left to itself it is felt that the disintegrating process would go on, till no considerable body of men would acknowledge any common head; so that, at no distant day, communities would be broken up into numberless clans, each hostile to the other, and all dwarfed in their meane, aims and ideas by the petty and personal objects which would necessarily engross attention. All such tendencies, so universal at the South, are abhorrent to the truly national sentiment of the North, and must, if need be, be curbed by a strong hand. As our armies progress, consequently State Stocks rise, while those of the Confederate Government fall. We have only to capture Richmond and a few other important places to raeder the latter utterly worthless.

The whole contest is oec for the maintenance of property under the duty of the maintenance of law. As we have natural resources vastly greater than those of any other people, and as property in the Northern States is much more equally distributed than aeywhere else, society here must rest on foundations more stable than in any other coentry. Civilized society rests upon no other basis. Property is the true conservative, and that community, consequently, is the least exposed to change where property exists in the greatest measure, and is the most equally shared. We can have no violent and radical changes at the North, because these are believed to be injurious to all and beneficial to none. Change here is rapid only as it results from growth. No man at the North can see any way by which his condition would be bettered by any important alteration of the social structure. This section is now a unit in feeling and ideas, because it is a unit in interest. Society at the South, notwithstandieg its assumed conservetism, rests upon a volcano, because one-half of the people would gladly witeess its completo subversion. Some European nations are obnoxious to a similar charge. There are in all numerous classes rendered discontented by a belief that their humiliation is caused by unjust laws and institutions. But where the people are almost universally well to do, as in this country, and where universal equality exists, every member forms a portion of the base of the pyramid of society, which cannot be overturned without overturning and destroying all.

We have only to look at the public debts of this country in the light stated, which is the true one, to see that they really exceed in the excellence of their security those of any other nation, or certainly those of any other community that does not rest upon an equally immutable basis. With us every expenditure is identified with the preservation of what is dearest to man—his property, and the order and ideas to which he has been trained. The debt will soon add another tie to bind still closer the Governmeet and the people. Being issued in sums of five dollars and upwards, it will soon be distributed as widely as property itself, so that nearly every voter, which with es means every citizen, will see in the maintenance of the Government the preservation of the means upon which he depends, in part or whole, for support. These securities will be regarded all the more valuable from provisions that are certain to be made for their ultimate payment, in accordance with the universal practice of the States, as well as the eatioe. The public debts of all have, almost without exception, been treated as commercial transactions, to be paid off at an early day. We shall, in the present instaece, be true to precedent and tradition. Government has reserved to itself the right to pay off all the debts contracted, or authorized to be contracted, within a period of five years, with the exception of some $70,000,000 of twenty years bonds. The object of this was two-fold—not to borden itself with a debt running through a long course of years; *or, in case it became necessary to borrow on long time, it was till the credit of Government was fully restored, when it would be enabled to make loans at the rates of interest which, for nearly twenty years past, its securities have yielded the purchaser, and which have not exceeded four and one-half per cent.* Snch, we are confident, it will be enebled to do, even before its 7.30 ₱ cents. fall due. We are to have no more long bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, unless sold at par. With the progress of our arms, those issued of this class must advance to the figures the 6 ₱ cents. so long held, and serve as standards of price for other securities. The small amount issued, and the certainty that no more will be issued yielding so high a rate of interest, are important elements in the value of those outstanding, and must cause their steady, if not rapid appreciation.

Another important element in the value of the public securities is the rapid progress of the country in population and wealth. The ratio of increase of the former from 1850 to 1860, was 36.5 ₱ cent.; the total increase being 8,300,000. The ratio of increase of the value of property of the country was considerably more than 100 ₱ cent.; the aggregate for 1850 being $7,066,562,966; for 1860, $16,162,224,116. There will be a slight check to the progress of population, though not a permanent one. In the Northern States the conditions favorable to a rapid increase—abundant food, remunerative prices for labor, and cheap fertile lands, were never more perfect and complete. Their wealth will probably increase faster in the next ten, than it has in the last ten years. The agencies to which the marvelous increase for the last ten are due—steam as applied to production and locomotion—have only just begun to be put in motion, to convert our natural wealth into forms fitting for use. In the North the demon of discord has not shown its head, and industry pursues its objects with the same confidence and success that it did before secession was dreamed of. The strength that the North has displayed showed that secession took off only a very small fraction of that of the whole country. But the burdens that we can bear to-day will become light to-morrow, enabling us, as on two former occasions, to commence, after a brief pause, the rapid retirement of our liabilities. At the close of the war it is not probable that we shall have a larger debt, in ratio to our population, than we had at the formation of our Government, while the means of our people, compared with their numbers, are certainly five-fold greater, and are increasing in vastly greater ratio than this.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 8.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85¼; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 38; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¼; Mechanics' Bank, 14; Penn Township Bank, 5; Corn Exchange Bank, 23; Bank of Commerce, 17; Bank of Commonwealth, 10; Bank of Northern Liberties, 11; Bank of Penn Township, 5; Bank of Kensington, 10; Bank of Southwark, 10; Bank of Western Districts

CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.
CLOAKS AND DEMI-SACQUES,
Exclusive in Style,
Unique in Manufacture.
POPULAR PRICES.
GEORGE CAREY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll at wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made,
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS
AND SKY-LIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Napkins, Towels, Quilts, Blankets &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks and India Twills.
They would call particular attention to their very fine stock of
BOYS' WEAR,
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankeens and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequalled in the City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS,
Cornices, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 25th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & O. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
Invite the special attention of their friends and the public to their
LARGE, CHOICE,
AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
For the gentlemen's wear, entirely
NEW STYLES,
Which they are willing to make up to order in their usual well known style of excellence, at
POPULAR PRICES.
No. 37 Walker-st.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
Black and colored, plain, plaid and striped—the most durable and elegant material for Summer wear. Also, check wash Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes, Nankeens, Seersucker, Pongees, &c., at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY.
American Indian Goods, Fans, &c.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 619 6TH-AV., CORNER of 26th-st., WILL OPEN, THIS DAY, a beautiful assortment of GOODS from Auction, which we offer at extremely low prices.
COLLARS—Ladies' Embroidered Collars, all new shape, 12c., 25c., 31c., to 75c.
CAMBRIC BANDS, EDGINGS, FROCK WAISTS, &c., very cheap.
BLACK LACE VEILS; also, Dona Maria VEILS, 2s. and upward.
LADIES' and GENTS' Linen Handk'fs., selling much under price.
CAMBRIC SETS—3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., to $2.
LACES—Every variety of Lace Goods at Auction Prices.
RIBBONS—Figured Bonnet Ribbons—12c., 15c., 18c., 25c., to 37c. a yard.
RIBBONS in Cord Edges, for Dress Trimmings—cheap.
RIBBONS in every variety, selling at auction prices.
RIBBONS—Black Velvet Ribbons, extra quality.
BONNET and LINING SILKS, in every variety.
RUCHES and TABS—Very cheap, to close.
FLOWERS and ROSES—Just received, a splendid variety.
MILLINERY in all its branches.
LADIES' SILK HATS, ready made and made to order.
BONNETS—Bleached, pressed and altered over.
STRAW BONNETS—Children's Straw HATS, 56c. and up.
STRAW GOODS in every variety—Cheap!!!
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
N.B.—LADIES' BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, 63c., worth $1.

METALS.
IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Sweden and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Square and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
WILLCOX & GIBBS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES
From $50 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible machine. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 508 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.
$15—LOST—ON MONDAY, 7TH INST., BETWEEN No. 45 Bond-st. and Cooper Institute, or in the Institute, a lady's small gold watch and chain; Wm. D. Briggs, New-York, Maker, No. 18,935. The finder will receive $15 on returning the same to No. 45 Bond-st.
LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH INST., ON 6TH-AV., a small PURCAPE or TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 625 6th-av.

ROOFING.
LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and rendered impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine Patent Fire-proof Roof Paint. Office No. 22 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

INSTRUCTION.
BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, President.
Rev. J. BRACKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
The Preparatory Department is in full operation, educating boys from the Primary Branches up through the Freshman Collegiate Studies.
The smaller boys are under maternal care and watchfulness.
Boys are admitted at any time in the term. There are two terms in each year, beginning Nov. 1 and May 1.
Application for admission and for further information should be addressed to the Rector.

"A M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1865. For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*.
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments.
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools.
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Prest. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Gregg, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Messrs. Iveson & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Wilson, at Hargers, N. Y.
C. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 256 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application be made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or WM. B. HOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

ST. MARY'S HALL—THE BISHOP OF NEW-Jersey, President; Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150 per session of five months, beginning May 1 and Nov. 1. Thorough instruction in music, drawing and painting, modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply, for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. Catalogues can be had at Appletons, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 10th inst., from 4 to 6 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.
MRS. C. H. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

GREENLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This School, for Boarding Pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents desiring a good, first-class institution at low rates. Military Drills are on the School Campus. Gold's Steam Heater warms the establishment. Session begins May 6.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 15 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 165 4th-av., corner 22d-st., or address the Principal of the Dwight Institute, at Litchfield.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The SUMMER TERM of this Collegiate Seminary will commence April 14. Special attention is given to music and physical culture. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 11 preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange Co., N. Y., for ladies; eighty miles by rail. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Port Jervis, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $149 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $122 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.
A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY HIGHLY educated, and of superior attainments, to superintend a gentleman's household and teach his two children (aged, say, 10 and 12) the usual English branches, music, and French, and Latin. To a competent, accomplished and agreeable person, and of lively and cheerful disposition, a home will be offered. Address, giving full particulars, Mr. B., Box No. 3,701 Post-office, New-York.

A RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young lady (English) wishes to make an engagement with a family residing in or near the City, in the above capacity: her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, and drawing; having taught in the City, she can offer the highest testimonials from any of her pupils. Address O. M. O., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A CLERGYMAN OF COLLEGIATE AND Theological training, compelled by bronchial disease to relinquish preaching, would prepare boys for college, or serve as private tutor to young men desiring to enter mercantile careers. Would also accept a position as bookkeeper, or as confidential clerk; has had experience in business. Address CLERICUS, box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music and drawing, desires an engagement in a school preferred, or would instruct a private class of pupils in the City or country. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER, No. 170 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., south side of the street.

MUSIC, FRENCH AND GERMAN.—A LAdy, a thorough instructress of vocal and instrumental music, and the French and German languages, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a private family, in the City or country; best of reference given. Address W. St., Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, music, and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school, where her services will be considered an equivalent for board and tuition in French, or as governess for a home; no objection to the country. Address F. E. B., Station E, New-York City.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMpanion.—An English lady of experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address P. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation to teach young children in the English branches and music, and to make herself generally useful; country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address HOME W., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach children in the English branches of education, either in a private family or in a private school; has no objection to sew or embroider. Address Miss QUACKINBOSH, No. 235 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A CHURCH INSTItution, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, experienced and unmarried. Address M. A., No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher, either in a family or first-class school. Address Miss REED, Station C, Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
GLASS LETTERS
BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Depôt No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

$10.000 OR $15,000.—A PERSON HAVING this amount to invest, can obtain an interest in a respectable, substantial, and profitable business. The article is manufactured under contract, and is secured by letters patent. Is in general use and good demand. Address Box No. 298 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN METROPOLITAN Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 47th-st., together with the apparatus, fixtures, &c., &c., complete, being one of the most complete establishments in the City; rent low. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, ONE OF THE OLDEST established grocery stores in the City, the owner having no further use for it, as he has retired to the country with an ample fortune, made on the premises. Terms moderate to responsible parties. Inquire on the premises of DAVID BRITTON, No. 27 Amity-st., corner of Greene.

$25,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—The interest of a retiring partner in a manufacturing establishment in this City, long established and doing an extensive business. Address CASH, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
FIRE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO LET.
TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.
Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 25 and 29 West 45th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x60, lot 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $780.
Also, two-story frame house No. 782 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 44x50, lot about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $800. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 25 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERGY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET O. L. LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two Houses and lots at the north-west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIPLEY WATTS, No. 701 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME, NEW, LARGE store and basement, 25x85 feet, having elegant plate-glass windows, high ceilings, and all the late improvements, No. 99 5th-av., directly opposite 8th-st., near the Jefferson Market; a very desirable location for a first-class grocery, dry goods, or other retail business. Apply at 168 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 168 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The house is 20x51 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the 1st of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Ploe-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable for rest. $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Second-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 Charles-st., consisting of 8 rooms; would accommodate two small families; also the 3-story house No. 692 Washington-st.; will accommodate two families; rent $400. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths on water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACIfic-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341—8 feet long, with plate-glass windows, the best block on the avenue, and next door to George Keyes' large dry goods store, suitable for a large boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply at No. 343 8th-av.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 3 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST SIDE,) for business purposes. House three stories, 26 feet front, by 45.6, with rear kitchen, high basement and attics. Apply to WM. M. BURGOYNE, No. 68 Exchange-place; or THEODORE BURGOYNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A LARGE HANDSOME PARLOR, AND A part of back parlor, to let to a doctor, dentist, merchant tailor, or for any light business; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 95 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

LOFTS TO LET.—THREE FLOORS AND OFfice of No. 8 North William-st., separate or together, well-lighted and adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at the office on second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 86 West 25th-st., with 6th-av. to excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Graud-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business. No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 63 West 35th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 47 West 13th-st.
Will be rented a bargain.
Inquire of F. A. MILLER,
No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Inquire at No. 49 East 25th-st., or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 107 and 109 West-st. It is well calculated for a flour, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

HOTEL TO LEASE—REDUCED RENT; LOWer part City; modern built; 89 rooms, &c. Owner will aid liberally in furnishing it. Apply at BELLS' auction store, No. 26 New-Bowery.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 221 West 24th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 33 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses Nos. 59 East 28th-st. and 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., or to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third floors of brown-stone house No. 141 West 37th-st., to a small family or adults. Rent $250. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, any time after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Reed-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Lets last by JOHN SAUDL, No. 108 Water-st.

TO LET.
TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 116 Pearl-st.

TO LET, IN YORKVILLE—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 86th-st.; a house consisting of store, a good cellar, and ten rooms up stairs; this is one of the most desirable locations in the City for a grocery, as the new reservoir and Central Park improvements, employing from three to five thousand men, are going on in the immediate vicinity of the premises; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of C. BELL, 85th-av., between 4th and 5th sts.; or of H. CROMBIE, No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 18 rooms, besides six en pantries and closets, corner of Bates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it, or omnibuses; large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house, is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

HOUSE TO RENT—A RARE BARGAIN—In one of the most delightful localities in Brooklyn—a modern built brown-stone house, replete with every modern convenience; the house cost $22,000 and has never been occupied; gas fixtures and chandeliers will be put in for a desirable tenant; this house would rent in these times, if located in New-York, for $1,800; as it is the owner will take $800 for one year. Apply to G. HENDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 125 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all the modern improvements—Croton water, bath-room, &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses, in Grecne-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-ST. between 10th-av. and the Bloomingdale Road, with garden and stable. Apply on the premises or to J. W. MITCHELL, Esq., No. 75 Nassau-st. Rent $300.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 15th-st.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—CONSISTING OF parlors and basements, with three bedrooms. No. 1,256 Broadway, near corner of 32d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
TO LET—TWO NEW WELL-FURNISHED COUNtry residences, on Long Island Sound, 15 miles from New-York, or one hour by steamboat; contain 11 rooms each, best of kitchen and cellar; fine stables; ice-houses filled; one 12 acres and the other two acres in lawn; water view; bathing and boating unsurpassed. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 90 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale or to lease for a term of years, near 29th-st. The house is four stories high stoop, brown-stone front, elegantly furnished. Inquire of L. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only,) near Union-square. House 25 by 69 feet, four stories high, modern and furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office. Possession in April or May.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ST. GERMAIN HOTEL. —To let, the large and elegant building at the junction of 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st., known as the St. Germain. Elegantly furnished throughout. For further information, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST. four-story brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements; will be let low to a desirable tenant. For cards of admission apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 20th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300. is brown-stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story, brown-stone English basement house, in complete order and elegantly furnished, on south side of 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent, $1,400. Address Box No. 993 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 113 Ld-av. Apply at No. 103 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe, who owns valuable first-class property in the vicinity of the Post-office, this City, which lets for 10 per cent on its value, will sell or exchange the same for Government securities, or undoubted Bonds or Stocks—$85,000 required. Address Box No. 2060, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THAT WELL built and conveniently distributed, small three-story brown-stone house No. 265 Sackel-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., with all modern improvements. The house is perfectly new, and will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of E. D. DAY, No. 21 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, on Dwight-st., New-Haven, Conn.; one house new, with thirteen rooms; one with seven rooms; both in good order and finely shaded. Will exchange for a small farm on Long Island or in New-Jersey. Inquire at No. 178½ Water-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWNstone front four

...APRIL 9, 1862.

...FOR THE TIMES.

...Building, fronting the City Hal... Spruce and Nassau-streets.

...TIMES, published every morning and ... Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a ... Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, containing ... news, solicited from any quarter of the world; ... will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or ... o' Day.

...'S GARDEN—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

...'S GARDEN—The Rivals—Black-Eyed Susan.

...PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—...

...GARDEN—Sixth.

...'S MUSEUM—Con. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—... Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

...& CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-... Sixth-avenue.

...No. 728 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of ..." from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

...—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, ... Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

"Island No. 10 is ours!" This time the announcement is founded, not on conjecture or belief, but on positive knowledge. The imminence of the danger threatening them after the crossing of Nine Foot to the Tennessee shore, and the reduction of two of our gunboats by their batteries, proved too much for the rebels, and on Monday night, at midnight, they hastily evacuated their whole batteries, leaving everything behind them, and surrendered the island into the hands of Commodore Foote. The gallant Commodore, in a dispatch dated at 3:25 A. M. yesterday, announced to the Navy Department that he had just been informed by two officers of the rebel navy, by order of their commanding officer, with instructions to surrender to the Commander of the Union naval forces. The Commodore, of course, made no delay in availing himself of the rebel offer. By this surrender, a large number of heavy cannon, quantities of munitions of war, the famous floating battery, and a number of gunboats and steam-transports come into our possession. The number of prisoners is not stated in our dispatches.

Later dispatches make it certain that our triumph at Island No. 10 has been most complete. Gen. Pope, we are informed, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the flying rebels, and captured three Generals, with 6,000 other prisoners of war, 100 large pieces, several field batteries, immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions,—without the loss of a single man in the Union army. As we write this, we are still without the particulars.

Still more glorious news! Brief dispatches announce that a great battle was fought at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., on Sunday last, which resulted in a complete National victory. It appears that the rebels made the attack upon our position there, intending, probably, to strike an effective blow before we could fully concentrate our forces, but were signally repulsed. A private dispatch received in Chicago, from a member of Gen. Grant's Staff, calls the battle the hardest one ever fought on this Continent. At last accounts, Gen. Grant was in full pursuit of the flying rebels.

We have, this morning, quite full particulars of the advance from Fortress Monroe to Yorktown, and of the preliminary skirmishing, which finally settled down into regular siege operations before the city. Gen. McClellan and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last; and Friday, the 4th inst., having been fixed upon for the advance, about daylight on that day the army struck tents and commenced the march. The advance on the first day reached Cockeysville without encountering the enemy in any force. On Saturday, the 5th, a rain-storm commenced, which put the roads in a horrible condition, but our troops pushed on with enthusiasm, anxious to reach the scene of operations. About 10 o'clock on the 5th the first gun was fired from the rebel works, and it was soon answered by our batteries, which lost no time in getting into position, and our line of battle was immediately formed. The fight was carried on entirely by the artillery, assisted by Berdan's Sharpshooters, which did excellent service in picking off the rebel artillerists at long ranges, with their telescopic rifles. Several of the rebel guns were silenced during the day, and on the morning of the 6th (Sunday) the enemy commenced evacuating some of their works on the right, our cavalry and rifle practice proving too much for them. In the meantime, Ship Point, about eight miles above Yorktown on the river, had been abandoned by the rebels, under the pressing influence of our gunboats and land forces, and all the fortifications there fell into our hands, though the rebels succeeded in saving their artillery. This point afforded a fine place at which to land siege guns for operations against Yorktown, and the advantage was at once seized. On Monday, very little was done except to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which, as before stated, was found to be a very strong one.

From the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning, we obtain a definite statement relative to the position of the rebel fortifications on the peninsula. The enemy's line of defence extends across from Yorktown to the James River, and embraces three batteries and several millidams in addition to the main fortifications at Yorktown. The *Intelligencer's* information extends to Sunday night, at which time an artillery engagement had occurred with Magruder's battery at Winn's Mill, near the James River, and another with the battery at Lee's Point, two miles from Yorktown, while the centre battery had not been attacked. The peninsula at this line of defence is six miles wide.

The officers who were recently released from Richmond, and who arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, report that the Confederate Congress recently appropriated $20,000 for the repair of the ... One of the officers was the room-mate ... to be confined in a warehouse in ... he reports him well.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who returned to Washington from the Rappahannock on Saturday, states that our troops have advanced to the north side of that stream. No rebels are in sight on the opposite side. They may, however, be concealed behind the hills in that direction. The magnificent railroad bridge over that stream was entirely destroyed by fire, as were also all the bridges over the smaller streams on the whole railroad route. For the space of four miles, near Warrenton, the track was torn up and the bars placed in piles, and a fire kindled beneath them, warping them so as to render them unfit for use. Our troops are all in good health, though fatigued with rapid marching. It is currently reported through the entire neighborhood, that White's and Stewart's cavalry are prowling about the country, plundering property and capturing stray Union troops. There is some mystery about these rebel troopers, who disappear suddenly when they are pursued. Knowing ones say that the residents of that section will be found to be those who pursue this villainous system of ruffianism.

Gen. Sickles received, on Sunday morning last, an order from Gen. Hooker, depriving him of his command of the Excelsior Brigade, the reason assigned being the failure of the Senate to confirm his nomination as Brigadier. Gen. Sickles has protested against this action, and has gone to Washington to consult the President in the matter. Before leaving his command he issued an address to the men composing it, regretting the necessity which caused the separation.

Gen. Butler was at Port Royal on the 2d inst., on his way from Ship Island to Boston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of and against a General Bankrupt Law were presented. The Confiscation bill was again considered, and Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, made a long argument against its passage. A bill to confirm the act of the President in accepting the services of volunteer engineer troops was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and referred. An Executive Session was then held—after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution proposing, with the consent of the Senate, to adjourn on the third Monday in May, was introduced by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The amendments of the Tax bill were considered and all disposed of, and the bill was finally passed, 125 to 13. The following persons voted in the negative:

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Buffinton of Mass., Rep.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Sibel of Va., Union.
Kerrigan of N. Y., Opp.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Op.
Knapp of Illinois, Opp.	Voorhees of Indiana, Opp.
Lane of Indiana, Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Norton of Mo., Secesh.	

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, made a speech urging the importance of its passage upon the House. The bill establishing certain post routes was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed. The resolution securing to officers and men in the Western or Missouri Department their pay, bounty and pensions was passed. The House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Assembly amendments to the bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money and create a Court-house stock were concurred in. The Congressional Apportionment bills were referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a single bill complete. The bill to amend the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was reported complete; also, the bill to reduce taxation in this City, by appropriating the surplus revenue of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the interest of the City debt. A resolution was adopted requiring the Clerks of Boards of Supervisors to transmit a statement of expenses to the Comptroller by the 15th of December. The bill authorizing the formation of Companies for inland navigation was ordered to a third reading. Messrs. Folger, Woodruff and Angel were appointed a Select Committee to redistrict the State.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the reorganization of the Militia and the disciplining of the National Guard was passed, 81 to 15—the vote of yesterday rejecting the bill having been reconsidered. The bill to confer the power to inspect steam-boilers upon the Metropolitan Police was passed; also, the bill to appropriate $10,000 in aid of the People's College, and the bill to license ballast lighters in this port. The bill to amend the act to establish regulations for this port was passed, the former vote defeating the bill having been reconsidered. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money to build a Court-house was passed. Various other bills of minor importance were passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The iron-clad frigate in course of construction near Philadelphia is progressing quite rapidly, some of the 4½-inch plates having already been placed on the bow. The work of putting the plates on the sides of the vessel was to have been commenced yesterday. The plates are bent to suit the formation of the vessel, and but a short time is required to fasten them on the vessel, large iron screws, about two feet long, being used for the purpose of keeping them in place. A large number of the plates for the spar-deck have already been laid.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. Buckner has been placed in close confinement by orders from Washington, and not for any act since he was a prisoner. He occupies an apartment where he can have no intercourse whatever except with the officers of the fort. It is reported that his close imprisonment is wearing upon his health and spirits. Gen. Tilghman is subjected to the same imprisonment. These are the only rebel officers who are in close quarters at Fort Warren.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has issued a farewell address to his Diocese, preparatory to his departure for Rome, whither he has been summoned.

Norristown, Penn., was the scene of a terrible murder on Friday last. Mr. Daniel Brenner, a well-known citizen, was driving home about midnight, when he was assaulted and killed by some unknown person. His body was thrown into a stream near by, whence it was recovered on Saturday. Mr. Brenner was engaged to be married, and was returning from a visit to his intended bride when killed.

The sale of Government cotton at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, yesterday, realized the net sum of $123,000.

The Board of Supervisors had a regular meeting yesterday, but the business transacted was entirely routine and unimportant. A veto was sent by the Mayor, objecting to the payment of the last quarter's bill of Ex-Sheriff Kelly, which will be found in the advertising column.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Justice Barnard, Simon Katz, convicted of arson in the first degree, when the evidence showed that he was not present at the fire, was discharged, the General Term having granted him a new trial, holding that there was a fatal variance between the offence proven and the charge in the indictment. The District-Attorney consented to the discharge. The Court also charged the Grand Jury, and they retired. A case of some interest was, yesterday, heard at Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, involving the question of the limits of the port of New-York, and also whether or not piers are subject to summary proceedings.

The Stock Market was again strong and animated, yesterday, and a large business was done in United States Stocks at a further recovery of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Gold left off at 102@102¼. Exchange firm at 112¾@113 ₱ cent.

Flour was depressed, and a trifle cheaper, yesterday. Wheat was inactive. Corn was more freely purchased at steady rates. The principal business in Cotton was the Government sale of the prize cargo of the steamer *Magnolia*, at which very full prices were realized. Groceries were less active. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard were in lively request. Hay, Tallow, Fruit, American Iron, Pig Lead, Fish, Tobacco and Wool were in moderate demand. Rosin was much dearer, and Spirits Turpentine very firm. Plate Tin was freely offered, and purchased at reduced figures. Whisky was actively sought after at advanced rates. The freight market was quite heavy.

The Cattle trade was quite brisk at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday. About 3,200 beeves were on sale, besides some 500 which were disposed of on Monday. Prices were a shade lower than last week. The presence of Government buyers, both morning and afternoon, induced butchers to take hold greedily, and most of the stock was sold before night, the closing rates being higher than the opening prices. Good cattle were scarce, and found early purchasers at 8¼c.@9c. per lb.

The Great Victory in the West.

The great victory achieved by the combined military and naval forces of Gen. Pope and Commodore Foote at Island No. Ten, on the Mississippi River, and the capture of six thousand rebels, and their arms and a hundred siege guns, without the loss of a single man on our side, crowns in a worthy manner the long siege of the famous river stronghold. In its importance, it is second only to the capture of Fort Donelson—if, indeed, it be second to that achievement. The fall of Fort Donelson opened our way into the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and gave us virtual possession of all of Tennessee, excepting its southwestern corner. The fall of Island No. Ten must soon give us possession of that rebel corner, and will thus open our way through the entire rebel territory to New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Donelson was won by terrific fighting, and after the loss of between one and two thousand brave men. Island No. Ten is gained by pure strategy, and without the loss of a single National soldier. At Fort Donelson, we took twice the number of rebels prisoners; but we did not get half the number of siege and other heavy guns that now fall into our hands, which latter are a far greater loss to the rebels than men would be. The artillery and warlike munitions the rebels cannot supplement; and they will soon have to stop the war, if but from the lack of the death-dealing implements. At Forts Henry and Donelson, at New-Madrid, and now at Island No. Ten, we have captured nearly three hundred pieces of ordnance, besides immense quantities of small arms and miscellaneous material. Gen. Pope and Commodore Foote have raised themselves even higher than the position they have heretofore achieved; and their persistence and spirit have won for them unmingled admiration. With such heroes and such strategists on the side of the nation, there is not a shadow of danger of the success of this atrocious rebel war.

The operations at Island No. Ten, which have culminated in its evacuation by the rebels, have been conducted with a skill, gallantry and patience beyond praise. It was twenty-three days from the time that Commodore Foote opened fire upon it until the date of its fall; and during all that time, acting in conjunction with Gen. Pope, he has persistently and by every means possible, labored for its reduction. The position was really a formidable one. There were not merely the works and batteries upon the Island itself, but there was a powerful line of supporting batteries upon the eastern land shore; there were also a number of coöperating rebel gunboats and an iron-clad floating battery. The force of rebel troops was sufficiently strong.

On Sunday morning, the 20th of March, Commodore Foote anchored his gun and mortarboats in safe position and saluted the rebels with a monstrous shell. After a time they responded; but so briskly did he keep up the action, and so successfully did it seem to proceed, that on the next day Gen. Halleck announced publicly in St. Louis that the island stronghold was ours. It was soon discovered, however, that the works were more extensive than had been thought, and that their reduction would not be such an easy, off-hand matter. Foote and Pope then went to work systematically to reduce the position—in the meantime keeping up, night and day, a lively bombardment from the boats, for the purpose, as the gallant Commodore said, of keeping the rebels awake. Gen. Pope, who had previously taken the rebel fortifications at New-Madrid, below Island No. Ten, planted his batteries on the river at Point Pleasant, a little further down stream, to prevent the escape of the rebels or their gunboats in that direction. He then began the herculean work of cutting a water-passage for Foote's gunboats through a swamp or bayou on the mainland west from the island. Foote now sent Col. Buford, with three thousand men, to disperse the rebel force at Union City, on the mainland east from the island; and the work of dispersion was gallantly accomplished. He then dispatched that famous midnight expedition (so well described by our correspondent "Galway" in another column) to destroy the main rebel battery on the island; and the battery was destroyed. He then directed his mortar-fire to the rebel iron-clad floating battery; and that was discomfited and floated down stream. Then, on the dark and stormy nights which closed last week, he ordered one, two, three of his gunboats to run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and take position below the island; and that was successfully accomplished. The water-passage on the Western mainland was by this time cut, and boats and transports were thus enabled to outflank the island by that line. And now everything having been made ready for the grand assault, on Monday of this week, Gen. Pope's troops, infantry, artillery and cavalry, were conveyed across from the Missouri bank of the river to the Tennessee shore. Things began to look bad for the rebels. They were virtually surrounded; and there was known to be only a narrow road along the river bank, which was nearly always submerged, by which they could possibly retreat. They prudently resolved not to die in the last ditch, but to surrender the island, ditches and all; and on Monday midnight they sent word to Commodore Foote to that effect. The rebel force on the mainland was at the same time intercepted by the troops under Gen. Pope, and surrender being thought by them preferable to death, they, too, to the number of six thousand, have laid down their arms. And so the long agony of Number Ten has at last come to an end. This terrible blow must utterly discourage the rebels, and show the futility of further resistance to the Government. Before the close of this week, the Corinthian rebels will probably follow suit of those at Number Ten.

The Tax Bill—Necessity of Revision.

The House of Representatives has rid itself of the labor of revising and perfecting the Tax bill by sending it to the Senate. How far the latter body will conceive it proper to alter radically a "bill for raising revenue," originating logally in the popular branch, we cannot foretell; but it is certain the measure is very far from perfect, and we should not be surprised if, leaving only the framework standing, the Senate were to replace the manifold subjects of taxation in the bill by a dozen leading and equally profitable sources of income. Time is certainly short. There is still time, however, to borrow wisdom from the veteran experience of Great Britain, by simplifying the provisions of the act.

"Taxing," said Burke, "is an easy business. Any projector can contrive new impositions, any bungler can add to the old." Probably many of those whose attention has been called to this subject during the last few months, have fallen into the error indicated by this remark of the English statesman. A simple and easily comprehended political economy has taught them that taxes should be imposed equally on all articles except the particular one in which they are especially interested, and to make this list of articles exhaustive, and the rates equal, is therefore the whole labor of the legislator. A moment's reflection, however, will tell one that to prepare an equable tax—which is the only proper tax—is a task of the utmost delicacy, requiring in its framer a comprehensiveness of intellect to anticipate remote effects and contingent difficulties, as well as a breadth and minuteness of knowledge rarely found in a single man, and seldom found in any one assemblage of legislators. It is, in fact, much to be doubted whether a system of taxation adapted to the wants of a people unaccustomed to taxation and approaching even approximately to equality, can be generated at once *ab ovo* by any body of men, however patriotic and sagacious. A tax must be to a certain extent an outgrowth of the character and resources of the people. The different systems in use in the several European States conform to this rule, growing up slowly subject to constant change and improvement.

The English Excise, which most resembles our own, was for nearly sixty years after its introduction under continual modification, before it took the comparatively fixed form it has retained for the last century and a half. It adjusted itself to the habits and wants of the people. Any tax bill which this Congress can pass must be, therefore, to a certain extent, merely tentative. There are some mistakes, however, which need not occur, and which in a final revision of this bill should be specially guarded against. Reference has been made in a previous issue to the third rule of Adam Smith, "that every tax ought to be levied at the time or in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it." Still more important is the fourth rule: "Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and keep out of the pocket of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the treasury of the State." Under this head falls any unnecessary increase in all that class of expenses which go to pay simply the cost of collection. The proportion of these expenses to the total amount collected, is extremely variable and different in almost every State. In France they have sometimes risen to 18 per cent. of the entire revenue of the State, and have been in the past uniformly nearly double the expenses for the same labor in England. The most common, though least obvious, way of increasing these expenses, is by multiplying minute taxes upon insignificant objects. In England, in 1839, there were 849 distinct articles subject to taxation, producing less than £100 per annum, or an aggregate of only £8,050; 132 articles producing between £100 and £500 per annum, or altogether £31,629. Ninety-eight and two-fifths per cent. of the whole tax was derived from 46 articles. The cost of collecting these minute taxes more than consumed the whole revenue derived, the people in the meantime suffering the loss occasioned by needlessly increased price of the articles. From this fruitless source of expense we should at least be saved. It should be the care of Congress in this last revision of the tax bill to look closely and see if any articles of this kind have crept into the list. The people are willing to meet all the taxes necessary to carry on this war and lessen the public debt, but no equalizing spirit, no fictitious sense of justice to the different sections of the country should lead to the imposition of useless burdens; laying on a multitude of minute objects taxes which are devoured by the very act of their collection.

Negroes for Garrison Duty.—The Secretary of War, with provident eye to the heats of Summer, and the necessity of holding forts and arsenals in places where the yellow fever demon will enlist, for three or four months, on the side of the rebels, has, we are told, conceived the possibility of using negro soldiery for garrison duty. The blacks, thoroughly acclimated, will be saved from the risks of climate; while in the well-defined limit of fortifications they will be restrained from the commission of those revengeful excesses which are the bug-a-boos of the Southern people. And, indeed, we hardly know why so much care should be taken of those same Southern nerves, seeing the merciless readiness of the rebels to turn upon us the Indian savages of the Southwest. But there is an argument for the use of the negro troops sufficient to acquit Mr. Stanton of sympathy with Garrison Abolitionism. Experience proves the blacks to have rare merit in the handling of artillery. Both in the British and American service has this excellence been noted. They are proof to the heat and smoke of the casemate, unendurable by whites in a warm climate, while the ardor of their labor and courage throws the utmost energy into their gunnery. It is also asserted that their practice is quite as accurate as that of the whites in this line. Other considerations equal, and the legitimacy of arming the blacks in any circumstances was determined—a subject we are sure the Secretary will weigh carefully before deciding—this faculty of the negro as a gunner would would go far to commend his employment.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to the London Poor.

It is an established law of Political Economy that all *giving* is, scientifically, a blunder; but it is a blunder which, happily, it is impossible to keep the human heart from conniving at when a deed of private charity, fitly bestowed, or of public beneficence, wisely directed, contravenes our cold economics. We do not care to inquire what a Mill or a McCulloch would say of Mr. Peabody's gift of three-quarters of a million of dollars to the poor of London, satisfied that this munificent largess justifies itself by a higher economy than that of the schools. The distinguished American merchant has made a benevolence which is indeed princely, in the best meaning of that term, and which widens our experience of the generous qualities of human nature. And Mr. Peabody's gift acquires a peculiar moral interest from the fact that it is to a considerable degree the fruit of a vow made with himself many years ago. We learn from the letter which conveys the offer, and which is addressed to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, that he, at a comparatively early period of his commercial life, resolved in his own mind that, should his labors be blessed with success, he would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to "promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare and comfort of his fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon him should be the strongest." He has already carried this resolve into effect in two conspicuous instances in his own country, having founded in 1852 an institute and library for the benefit of the people of his birthplace in Danvers, Mass., and in Baltimore an institute devoted to science and arts, with a free library, which is now completed, though not yet opened. The present gift, accordingly, he devotes to the benefit of the poor of London, where he has resided for the past five and twenty years, and been blessed with great worldly prosperity. Our Minister at London, with Lord Stanley, Sir James Emerson Tennent and Messrs. Curtis Lampson and Junius S. Morgan, are made trustees of the fund, and to them he transfers the sum of £150,000, (or $750,000,) to be used in such ways as shall "ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts" of the poor of the great English capital; and, among other ways, by the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy. The trustees have certainly a wide field of action before them in descending to benefit that class with which Mayhew makes us acquainted in his terrible piece of social anatomy, the *London Labor and London Poor*. Our countryman thus not only does an act of very pure and noble charity, but at the same time teaches a lesson of practical democracy. Such acts put the whole world under contribution, and it can scarcely be that this munificent benefaction of one who, by his sympathies and ties, is, as it were, at once American and Briton, shall not prove a new bond of international amity.

A Dark Future for Mexico.

The Emperor Napoleon need not be under much apprehension that peace will be made in Mexico before the arrival of his reinforcements. The friendly disposition which some time back seemed to animate the negotiators, is rapidly giving place to feelings of distrust and antipathy. The financial necessities of Juarez have driven him to impose a forced loan of $500,000 on certain foreign houses, and this impolitic act has so incensed the Allies that they have determined to send an ultimatum to the Mexican Government, threatening it with a declaration of war, if said loan be not immediately annulled.

It is not, of course, likely that the President, in face of the dangers which confront him, will have the temerity to persist in this exaction; but the mere attempt to carry it out, has already done him incalculable mischief by giving the invaders a pretext for assuming an imperious attitude at the approaching convention, and by increasing immeasurably the difficulties of his position. Whatever may have been the offences and indiscretions of Juarez, however, it is evident that his enemies have been abusing the advantages which his weakness and vacillation have given them. While the aggressors were walled up in Vera Cruz, the people were unanimous in support of their Government, and united as one man in defence of their country; but such is no longer the case. Since the foreigners were permitted to ascend into the interior, faction has again raised its head, and the *Eco de Europa*, the Allics' organ, chronicles, with ill-concealed delight, the various fights that have recently taken place between the national troops and the adherents of the traitors. That these troubles have been fomented by the agents of the interventionists, and that their existence will be turned to account against the Mexican President, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the Orizaba correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina* already gives us intimation of this. Now that Maximilian is out of the way, he does not dread to offend his Spanish readers by talking of a Mexican monarchy, and even enumerating the parties in the Republic who will be favorable or adverse to it. "The idea," says he, "of the establishment of a monarchy in this Republic is visibly repugnant to the party now in the ascendancy, but not to the Conservative party, and much less to the pure Indians, who show themselves our friends,".....and "still preserve, not only with appreciation, but with veneration, the remembrance of the Spanish laws which favored them, and which have been transmitted to them by their fathers."

It is plain that Spain would have no objection to take that "conservative party," and those "pure Indians," under her patronage, and to advocate the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, provided, only, that she could seat a Spanish prince in the new throne. Were this possible, she would probably be as much in favor of such a protectorate as she was of the Spanish Republic, and doubtless the matter will be again subjected to consideration, and that, if the Powers can agree about the personality of the sovereign, Juarez's tenure of office will be of short duration. The sword of Damocles, in fact, is suspended over the head of the Mexican President by the traditional hair. If that fail, all will be lost. Notwithstanding, however, the weakness of his position, and the gloom of his prospects, his case is not yet utterly desperate; he has still one chance of escape. The pusillanimity of the Allies by proving irreconcilable, may effect his salvation, and perpetuate the independence of Mexico. But Juarez is for the moment at their mercy, and will need all his Indian craft and tact at Orizaba to extricate himself from their toils.

A Loophole for the London Times.—The course of events in this country promises ill for the reputation for sagacity of the most prominent London journals. With the cause of Slavery and rebellion, its British apologists and abettors are rapidly coming to grief. The case of the London *Times* is, indeed, so pitiable that we hasten, for its name's sake, to its relief. Let its conductors, then, when they stand wondering and puzzled how to get out of the hobble in which their time-serving and the power and determination of the faithful citizens of this Republic have placed them, turn to its files at the time when they began to be occupied with the discussion of rebellion, and they will find that, just as usual, they are able to say, "We told you so." In a leading article in the *Times* of Nov. 26, 1860, we read:

"Should South Carolina, Georgia and the adjacent States separate themselves permanently from the Federal Union, and constitute themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, customs, foreign-office, and all the appanage of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and *this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible*, will have been in the wrong with them."

And only six days before the Times had said "For the safety of the Union we have no fear."

And so we find that, after all, the Thunderer did keep a prophet.

At the End of their Tether.—We are enabled to say that, even before the surrender of Island No. 10, Gen. Scott expressed the opinion that the rebels were so disorganized and demoralized that they would offer little further armed resistance to the authority of the Government, and only make such stands and take to such shifts as their desperate leaders could intimidate or cajole them into. This opinion from one who has judged and dealt so wisely upon all public affairs, in peace or war, heretofore, and who appreciated in the very beginning the magnitude of the task of the Government in putting down the rebellion, and saw that it was not to be accomplished by a direct march into the hostile country, is, we need hardly say, of great importance, and will add much to the feeling of confidence which is now universal.

The Siege of Yorktown.—The most exciting and important action of the war, thus far, the siege of Yorktown, is veiled in great part from the people's eyes by the mandates of the military authorities, and we only get the dryest and most meagre outline of what is going on. This is all unlike the glowing pictures we have heretofore had of battles, sieges and bombardments, even while they were in progress; and it is to be feared that posterity will lose as much as we do from the lack of special telegrams and special correspondence. But the work is, nevertheless, going on. The progress of the siege daily shows favorable signs; and, added to the glorious news from the West, we shall probably soon have news of the fall of Yorktown.

Amusements.

Mary Provost's Theatre.—A little piece called "Grist to the Mill" was played here last evening, and although slight in structure and not very brilliant in dialogue, served the useful purpose of further introducing Miss Mary Provost to the public. The lady played with much vivacity, and is entitled to the merit of very thorough study,—for not only did she know her own part, but prompted the other actors in theirs. She is quick-witted, coquettish and merry, but her style is provincial and explosive. It needs to be toned down for two reasons—first, because spasmodic demonstrations are out of date here; and, second, because her voice becomes nasal the moment it is forced. A short experience of metropolitan audiences will place Miss Provost on the right road, and then we shall be mistaken if she does not speedily become a favorite with the public. The play does not call for further mention.

Barnum's Museum.—Nothing hits the public taste so much as a dramatized version of some fairy tale, that all have been familiar with from early childhood. Consequently it was a matter of no surprise to find the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum crowded, yesterday, to its utmost capacity, by a delighted audience, to witness the burlesque of "Hop o' My Thumb, or the Ogre and the Dwarf." It was produced for the purpose of introducing Commodore Nutt, the smallest man, and Monsieur Bibby, the largest man in the world, as aspirants for histrionic fame.

The Commodore, as *Hop o' My Thumb*, entered with great spirit into his part; sang several songs, danced two or three dances, chucked young ladies under the chin, made an agricultural gentleman jealous, and played the mischief generally. So naturally did he enact the character of a dwarf, that a lady, in our hearing, called him "sweet," which is high praise indeed.

Monsieur Bibby, a Belgian giant, eight feet high personated the *Ogre*, with a taste for his fellow-creatures. If he has a weakness, it's soldiers, two or three of whom he gobbled up, and then looked round for more, as if that number were only sufficient to whet his appetite, and nothing less than a full company would satisfy his hunger. Monsieur Bibby is the finest giant we have ever seen, well-proportioned, strongly built, and without that weakness in the knees so common to gentlemen above the ordinary height.

The other characters in the burlesque are well filled up. Mr. Bridgman made a good *King Cole*, Mrs. France was excellent as the *Ogre's* wife, and Miss Jennie Walters blooming as *Margery*. During the piece the Amazonian infantry, under command of the Commodore, went through many warlike evolutions in a very creditable manner. The scenery throughout is good, the last, entitled the "Bower of Beauty," being gorgeous in the extreme. Performances will be given every afternoon and evening until further notice.

☞ The remains of Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien will be taken to their final resting place to-day. They lie at the Seventh Regiment Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue, and will be escorted to Greenwood by the company of which the lamented gentleman was a member. We need scarcely add that a large number of literary men, friends and associates of the deceased, will be present to pay the last tribute to a fellow-laborer, whose rare genius and merit may never be matched again. Mr. O'Brien laid aside the pen to espouse the cause of his adopted country, and in the brilliant skirmish at Bloomery Gap met the death of a hero. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

The London Times' Correspondent on the Advance into Virginia.

Mr. George Peabody's Munificent Gift to the Poor of London.

REMARKS OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The mails by the steamship *Hibernian*, at Portland, from Liverpool, March 27, reached this City last evening.

We glean from our files various extracts of interest.

THE ADVANCE IN VIRGINIA.

Extract from a Letter of the London Times' Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The Capital of the United States is at last liberated by the action of the enemy who so long menaced it. Yesterday saw the Union army pour across the Potomac in pursuit of the Confederates, with an absence of haste rendered necessary by the condition of the roads, which, however, no longer forbade all onward movement. Gen. McCLELLAN cannot go very far in chase of search of his wily adversary; every yard he stirs from Washington adds so much to the difficulty of feeding his army; but if the river blockade be removed, and the Confederate batteries abandoned along the shores, the Federalists will secure great advantages in water transport, not to speak of the benefit to the population of this city, who have suffered so long from the high prices of their necessaries of life, such as wood and coal. On Saturday, spies and negroes reported to various officers, at different points of the line, that the Confederates were retiring from Centreville and falling back on Manassas, whence a steady stream of regiments had been pouring South for some time before. It was apprehended that these movements were caused by the advance of BURNSIDE and HALLECK, and that either or both would be attacked in force. The rumors had so often been repeated that people did not pay much attention to them; but the officers on outpost duty, from what they saw, were inclined to believe that the enemy in their front were not in such force as they had been lately, even though they showed a bold front on all their line, and skirmished successfully with the Federal patrols toward the close of the week at Pohick and on the Occoquan, and inflicted on them some loss. Their cavalry force was increased, and appeared in constant observation along all the approaches toward Centreville. On Sunday forenoon, while visiting the headquarters of Gen. SMITH'S Division, I heard that the Confederates were certainly falling back from their advanced positions, but it was not supposed they were doing more than concentrating in order to prepare for the attack which was coming upon them, and of which, no doubt, they had full information, although they might have divined it without any great sagacity. Still, it never was intended, I believe, to attack them at Manassas. The increasing power of BANKS' demonstration on their left must have seriously disquieted their Generals and inconvenienced their means of supply; and, notwithstanding the possession of two lines of railroad, they must have had very great difficulties to overcome in order to feed their troops. One of Gen. SMITH'S Staff said that the men they had seen in front recently were ill-armed and poorly clad. Some prisoners lately made in a cavalry hunt were so badly mounted that the Federals ran them down. They were dressed in coarse civilian clothing, and were miserably equipped; very different fellows, as he remarked, from the Carolinians whom he and his party had taken after a sharp brush some weeks before. It may be remarked here that not one of these officers had any positive information that the Confederates were retiring at 2 o'clock in the day, and that they spoke of their movements, force and position as matters of conjecture. Their impression evidently was that a flank movement was soon to be made, but that no attempt would be directed in full force on Manassas. From Gen. SMITH'S quarters at SNOOP'S house the path to Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER'S Division "lies all over the country," through stumps and brush, which mark the sites of "used-up" forests, and through woods not yet laid prostate by the soldier's axe. The headquarters are about four miles and a half apart, and by the time we reached the camp of Gen. MORELL'S Brigade, the regiments were just turning out for evening dress parade. The camps were in excellent order, though the late gales had committed havoc on the pretty evergreen archways and protecting lines of transplanted pines—not only with these, but with the great observatory from which one used to have such a fine view of the surrounding scenery. The Fourteenth New-York were marching out in columns of companies from the streets to their parade-ground, and nothing could be better than the way in which they took up their ground and the steadiness of their line. They are young, robust men, considerably exceeding the average height, well uniformed, and armed with rifles. Next to them came one of the finest regiments, taking them all in all, I have yet seen—the Ninth Massachusetts, all Irish, from the Colonel to the drummers. Their regimental flag displayed the harp and wreath or shamrocks in gold on a green ground. The men were very steady, and marched with the precision of well-trained troops. Next in line came a Pennsylvanian regiment, which is highly spoken of; but it was not so well "sized" as either of the others. There were many men exceeding six feet, some over six feet three, and even four, inches; but there were also some round-shouldered, ill set-up men. Still, never were steadier looking troops seen on parade. All these troops were armed with excellent new rifles, and Gen. HOWARD has certainly as fine materials in his hand as ever were molded into soldiers. As the parade was going on, Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER rode over, and Gen. SMITH also came across from his camp. Then the telegraph which binds the whole of the various commands together with the offices and departments in Washington, announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN was coming over, but, as it was getting late, we could not remain to see him on the ground. A regiment of this division had marched out in the morning and occupied Vienna without any opposition from the enemy, whose videttes were visible in the distance, but there was no idea of a movement of the whole army, or even of the division, in the evening when we left the ground. Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Military Affairs, in whose company I returned to Washington, was not aware of the positive confirmation of all the reports respecting the retreat of the enemy from Centreville, though he is so earnest and active that few things connected with the progress of the war escape him. All his thoughts were centred on one subject—an advance by McCLELLAN, the sooner the better, and a victory. Indeed, it is not possible to conceal the fact that the confidence of many persons—I do not allude to Senator WILSON—has been greatly shaken in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S ability and energy, because he had not displayed more of the qualities of "*fulmen belli*," which would be better appreciated in the United States armies, on account of their rareness, as well as because of their special utility in this expensive and exhausting war, than any others a General could possess. There were stories of all sorts last week respecting his resignation, retirement, dismissal; how the President had said to the General that he must move in ten days or go, and many things of the kind, which may be heard canarding about in the halls of the hotels. Last Autumn, as I stated, it was proposed to divide the army into separate corps, which would at least have a tendency to mobilize it, and render it more easy to handle. Jealousies, rivalries, conflicting interests and parties, as well as objections in high quarters, prevented the accomplishment of the idea; but it has now been adopted, and Gens. HEINTZELMAN, SUMNER, KEYES, MCDOWELL and BANKS are thus in command. Gen. MCCLELLAN still remains Commander-in-Chief, subject, of course, to the President, who may be said to work with the Secretary of War. Military men are divided in their opinions of their General. Some men of experience and authority acquainted with his plans maintain that he possesses skill and ability; others characterize his inactivity in the strongest terms, and ridicule the notion that he directs operations in the West or elsewhere by telegraph, or that the recent successes were due to any direction he him, or to any concerted plans at Washington. Gen. WOOL, who commands at Fortress Monroe, and who has been pressing hard for an independent command of 30,000 or 40,000 men, with which he pledges himself to move on Richmond, is especially malcontent at the sight presented to the world by the vast army of the United States held in check under the dome of the Capitol, month after month, by the so-called "rebels," and unwilling, or unable, to march against their audacious enemy. The Generals of the Potomac, such as it was, has left Washington, but it has not been done by the Federal arms. The Confederates exhibited little skill or daring in the way in which they used such means of damage and annoyance, and such as will be seen hereafter, they have abandoned on their works, burnt their steamer *Page* in some enormous panic or on some pretext or other, and fled to parts unknown, alarmed, probably, at the enormous flotilla assembled in the Lower Potomac, near Fortress Monroe. In the most assured way there is much of future good or ill in these successes as in untoward events. Mind

Accord, and the arrangements for their future administration, satisfactorily organized, are entrusted to

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
STANLEY J. EMERSON TENNENT,
C. M. LAMPSON,
J. S. MORGAN.

To GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., London.

THE GIFT A NEW PLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

From the London News.

The splendid gift of GEORGE PEABODY to the poor of London is more than an act of personal greatness and worth. High as it deserves to be rated in this respect—and none will put it higher than we do—it has a value and a meaning at the present time which is even loftier and nobler. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds judiciously invested, and its yearly produce well applied, will bring comfort and solace to many a shattered struggler in the combatant rank and file of life, and not only in the present generation, but in generations still unborn, many will learn to bless the generous American banker who lived and prospered amongst us during the last five-and-twenty years. And, as it is unerringly written that it is more blessed to give than to receive, the happiness which the benefactor must feel at having done so much good with his vast wealth, ought to be greater than any which the most grateful recipient of his bounty can express. Yet, on public and permanent grounds, we repeat, this magnificent donation for the relief of one of the greatest masses of human misery in the world, is worthy of being regarded in a more comprehensive point of view. At a season when blind and reckless men on either shore of the ocean are indefatigably toiling at the work of mutual estrangement, and while every engine of hatred, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness is busy in the deepening of reciprocal distrust, an irrevocable act is calmly and deliberately done by a private person, at his own expense, calculated to thwart, by pure and peaceful means, the machinations of the malignant, and to confound the most obstinate believer in the antagonism of two kindred nations. Social fact is stronger than political fiction, and instinctive sympathy is far more reliable than factitious hate. An American gentleman, whom the accident of commercial speculation induced to fix his residence in the old country many years ago, has by thrift and enterprise realized a rapid fortune here; and on the eve of his retirement from business, while preparing to return to the home of his childhood, there to enjoy in tranquillity the fruits of a life of honorable toil, he looks around the scene where he has dwelt, and is penetrated with the thought that he can do nothing better than to bequeath by anticipation a tithe of his acquisitions for the benefit of the many poor among whom his active years have been spent. To use the touching words of a great writer of our day, applied to a very different man—"from the down hill's steep, life seems to him to be all limited;" the end, though it may be distant, is still discernible; and the vanity of the world, and the deceitfulness of riches are, he feels, the snares of success to be avoided, and, if possible, escaped. The miserable distinctions of local birth and breeding are as nothing in the eyes of a man casting up his life account with the world. Before all things he wishes it to be remembered of him that he was a just man, and that he did good in his day and generation. A preference for those whom he knows best, whom in early life he trusted most, and amongst whom at the close of age he hopes to pass a tranquil eventide, is but natural, and reasonable, and right. But all this is compatible with a cordial and grateful remembrance of the somewhat less closely related kinsmen among whom he has lived his busiest years, and thrived. The temporary distinctions of political forms and political prejudices fade away before the catholic feeling of proud affection for the Anglo-Saxon race; and the destitute myriads whose necessities he has ever been ready to relieve from time to time during his sojourn in our capital, elicit a put in their melancholy claim to his compassion when about to withdraw from amongst them; and they plead not in vain. *This is, indeed, a noble protest against international ill-will—a noble testimony to the untruth of mutual repulsion. Though a thousand pens be dipped in gall, they will not be able soon to efface the impression which this gracious and generous deed has made upon the minds of all sincere men.*

The manner of the thing is as good as the substance. The fund is secured by special trusts to be rendered useful at all future times to deserving persons without distinction of birthplace, creed, or opinion; and it is to be vested forever in a given number of trustees, who are to be chosen with a like indifference as to the grounds on which prejudice is usually formed. Of those who have in the first instance been named by Mr. PEABODY to dispense his princely benevolence, some are American citizens, some Englishmen or Irishmen. It was but fitting that the representative of the great Commonwealth of which he himself is a citizen should head the list; and there is a significance, not to be mistaken, in the association with him of the liberal and enlightened heir to one of the oldest peerdoms of England. And so with the others, there is a fitness and meaning in the choice of each. The whole scheme has been maturely considered and beneficently framed, and we doubt not that it will be found to work well for the truly philanthropic and pious purposes for which it was intended.

JUDICIOUS TRAITS OF THE BOUNTY.

From the London Star.

Our criminal classes we must aim to exterpate—to reform and to correct them out of existence. Those grosser forms of vice which directly involve destitution are deserving but of repression—and their miserable offspring must be placed in new conditions before they can be permanently succored. But both classes are fed from those just above them in social gradation. It is the forced company of the honest and laborious poor with thieves and mendicants that make so many boys and girls candidates for the reformatory and the refuge. To break off this compulsory association, to release the good from the degrading and contaminating neighborhood of the bad, is the work of a wise philanthropist. And it is to this particular object Mr. PEABODY wishes his magnificent endowment to be appropriated. With a purpose as enlightened as it is generous, he suggests the devolion of at least a portion of the fund he provides to "the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor, as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy." His unprecedented munificence will thus follow the best precedents of modern philanthropy. The affluent stream of his bounty will flow into channels already marked out by the experience of cotemporary benefactors to our great cities. Neither churches nor schools are so much needed as dwellings. Tradesmen and artisans find themselves straitened to obtain residences at once healthful, pleasant and cheap. The laboring poor are, of course, subject in a much severer degree to the same difficulty. They are crowded together in defiance of all sanitary laws, and very often of all proper sensibilities. In a vitiated atmosphere and in chronic discomfort, that they should contract habits of intemperance and even of impurity, is nothing marvelous—still less that they should be the ready victims of sickness or death. To relieve them from these hard and noxious conditions—to enable them to breathe more freely, and therefore to live more healthfully and happily, is the special object of Mr PEABODY'S stupendous act of charity. Twenty-five years a resident in London, he devotes the splendid result of his speculation and his saving to the grandest improvement of which London is susceptible. If he had raised and endowed a cathedral or university, he would have surpassed in munificence the proudest of our territorial nobles, the most generous of our merchant princes. In rebuilding the homes of the poor and needy, he will erect the noblest, because the simplest, monument of Anglo Saxon philanthropy.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 42, on demurrer. Nos. 158½, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 35, 40, 185, 191, 249, 264, 286, 297, 302, 329, 342, 353, 354.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2007, 1289, 1537, 1763, 1505, 1563, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1769, 1675, 1923, 1927, 1917, 1949, 1969, 1981, 2007, 2013, 2055, 2103, 2033, 2067, 1707, 1735. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 128, 1496, 1552, 1106, 1654, 1670, 1636, 1612, 1700, 1712, 1730, 1731, 1786, 1764, 928, 1410, 1594, 1786, 1792.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1205, 1569, 1571, 1627, 1373, 1751, 1757, 1767, 1769, 1765, 3047, 3049, 1711, 1721, 827. *Part II.*—Nos. 3008, 1256, 1370, 1522, 324, 1234, 1650, 1658, 1744, 676, 1754, 1774, 1776, 660, 2394.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 980, 656, 570, 989, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 1000, 591, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 922, 611, 284, 761, 723, 568, 629, 222½, 373, 434, 649, 444, 684, 693, 365.

Simon Katz Discharged—Not Guilty of Arson as Principal, Not Being Present.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. *Simon Katz.*—The prisoner was convicted of arson in the first degree, having been indicted for setting fire to the premises corner of Division and Attorney streets, in this City, in 1860. The lower part of the premises were occupied by the defendant as a grocery, and the upper portion occupied by families. Upon the trial it appeared that the prisoner's nephew, a lad of about 17 years of age, set fire to the building, but he testified that he did so upon the solicitation and request of the prisoner, by whom he was instigated to do it.

A new trial was obtained, prisoner's counsel contending that he had been improperly convicted as principal, when the evidence showed that he was only accessory before the fact. The particulars were stated in the TIMES of Feb. 21.

Motion was now made that the prisoner be discharged, and the District-Attorney consenting, it was so ordered.

Henry S. Clinton for the prisoner; A. O. Hall for the People.

The Charge to the Grand Jury.—The Court, in charging the Grand Jury, alluded to the Extortion law, or the law fixing fees, and prohibiting the exaction of illegal fees, saying that it was a law not much respected, nor much entitled to respect. It was generally disregarded. Constables, especially, disregarded it, and were guilty of that which could be considered but little less than robbery under the forms of law. Complaints had reached the Court, both as a man and a Judge, of this practice.

The Court then remarked that the office of District-Attorney had been used in different parts of the State as a political engine, and also of oppression. Indeed, that parties of the opposition had been induced to restrain their effective operations on election day, and others had escaped indictment, who were useful in "packing" the boxes, &c., on that day. Such charges as these had been brought to the attention of the Court, and it was to be hoped that indictments for offences that should be tried in Justices' and inferior courts, would not be allowed to accumulate to gratify the malice or rascality of any man.

The jury then retired.

The Limits of the Port of New-York—Is a Pier Properly Subject to Summary Proceedings?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Robert M. Ward and Walter S. Grove vs. *Charles Kelsey.*—This was the return to an order to show cause why an injunction restraining the defendant from collecting the wharfage at an addition to a certain pier in Brooklyn should not be dissolved. Affidavits were read on the motion to show that the defendant rented to the plaintiffs eleven stores in Brooklyn, with the bulkhead and pier in front; and that subsequently he agreed, in writing, to erect an addition to the pier on the north side. The rental of the addition to the pier was to be $1,700 per annum. On plaintiffs failing to pay the rent on the addition, defendant, by summary proceedings, obtained possession thereof. The plaintiffs thereupon obtained an injunction against defendant, restraining him from collecting the wharfage from vessels lying alongside of the addition. The defendant obtained an order to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved, to which this was the return.

The plaintiffs claim that the reason they did not pay the rent was, that the addition to the pier was a nuisance. The Court intimated that plaintiffs having assented to the construction of the addition, could not claim it to be a nuisance, and if a violation of contract, which it seemed to be, if anything, plaintiffs had their remedy at law for breach of that contract. Among the legal points raised, is the one whether a pier is the subject of summary proceedings, and whether it, being below low-water mark, is not in the City of New-York, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the City Court of Brooklyn, before which the summary proceedings were instituted.

Decision reserved.

Britton & Ely for motion; S. Sanxy opposed.

A Question of Fact to be Passed Upon—Alleged Fraudulent Representations.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry T. McCann et al., vs. *Jacob Manning.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are merchants in this City, to recover the sum of $1,075 81, the value of goods sold by them to Ezra Manning, a son of the defendant. Plaintiffs allege that in April, 1859, the defendant came to their store, and represented to them that his son Ezra, who was a merchant at Cohoes, in this State, was doing a good business and making money, and that he did not owe more than $100, and that by reason of these representations they trusted Ezra Manning to the amount claimed. It was alleged, also, that Ezra Manning did not own at the time more than $100. The defence set up was a denial of the allegation of the complaint, and an allegation that at the time he believed his son to be doing a good business, and to be making money.

Sealed verdict ordered.

A Cornwall, for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean and Donohue, for defendant.

Rhine Wine and "Rhine."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Thomas Mayo vs. *Louis Brost.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $119 33, for the freight and transportation of ten casks of wine from Rotterdam to the City of New-York, and for moneys paid thereon. It appeared that the plaintiff was the master of the ship *Golden Rule*, the transportation vessel. The bill of lading acknowledged the receipt of ten casks marked wine, but specified that the captain was not accountable for leakage, and that the weight and contents of the casks were unknown.

The answer of the defendant set up that 158 gallons of the wine were lost by the breaking of the casks containing them, through the defective system of stowage, the value of which the defendant claimed to receive from the plaintiff.

The evidence was conflicting, and the case turned, to a considerable extent, on what testimony had been given on a former trial of the cause in the Marine Court, and also as to the soundness or unsoundness of the casks containing the wine. A question also arose as to the effect of the Port Warden's certificate of the condition of the casks and storage of the cargo.

After the jury had been out some time, the Court directed a sealed verdict.

J. N. Lewis, Jr., and J. Francis Walton, for plaintiff; Lua & Brown for defendant.

A Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Alfred Field et al. vs. *James H. Banker.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was brought to recover the value on certain chains alleged to have been forwarded to the defendants, from Liverpool, to their order.

The defence was that the chains were lost at sea, and no insurance had been effected thereon, because of the neglect of the plaintiffs to notify the defendants of the shipment.

The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,244 57.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Catharine —— was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing clothing from Bridget Monahan.

Andrew Robb, formerly clerk of Lord & Taylor, was tried and convicted of stealing silks, poplins, &c., from his employers, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Mear was tried for robbery in the first degree, in assaulting Joseph Rohan in the street, and stealing from him two watches. The jury were unable to agree, and after being out several hours, were discharged by the Court.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful pateatees.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, JR.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

NEW-YORK.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality in their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Patterns.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of hats, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable City trade. Particular attention given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a hat. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hernia, or Rupture, Is now radically cured by using WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss, a new combination, differing in principle from all old-fashioned trusses. Braces and supporters unrivaled. Pamphlets free.

GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—POLLOCK.—On Tuesday, April 8, at the residence of C. H. Lilienthal, Esq., "Belvoir," by Rev. Dr. McLeod, E. BERGA BROWN and ADRAH I. POLLOCK, daughter of the late James Pollock, all of this City.

SQUIRES—MONACO.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. WALTER R. SQUIRES to Miss CARRIE MONACO.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, on Monday, April 7, WILLIAM RUFUS, youngest son of ROSS H., and the late Rev. ELI C. BOSTWICK, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on 36th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., without further invitation.

BURR.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, ELIZABETH HINSDALE, daughter of Melancthon and Euphemia J. Burr, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 21 West 38th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 7, ELISA H., only daughter of N. J. and C. H. Elliott, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., and the remains will be conveyed to Guilford, Conn., for interment, on Thursday.

EAGLESON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 8, after a severe illness, WILLIAM MORRISON EAGLESON, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Coggeshall, No. 148 East 32d-st.

GOODSELL.—In this City, on Sunday, April 6, ELIZABETH C. GOODSELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from All Souls' Church, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

KILMER.—In this City, on Monday, April 7, Mrs. MARY ANN KILMER, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, David Kilmer, No. 187 East 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—At Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., March 24, SAMUEL L'HOMMEDIEU, Esq., aged 76 years.

LAWRENCE.—At Hamburgh, Sussex County, N. J., April 3, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Walter L. Shee, CATHARINE J. LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Lawrence, in the 60th year of her age.

MONTAGUE.—In Hartford, Conn. on Monday, April 7, CLARA, second daughter of the late William Montague, of Hartford.

O'BRIEN.—The friends of the late Lieut. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

RAMAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, of disease of the heart, EDWARD LEON, youngest son of C. H. Raberg, aged 15 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Waverley-place, on Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, la 23d-st.

RIGGS.—On Tuesday, April 8, MARY BRIGHT, daughter of Lawrason and Mary T. Riggs, aged 2 years and 3 months.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 7, after a lingering illness, borne with fortitude and resignation, JANE ANNA, wife of Joseph R. Stuyvesant and daughter of the late Samuel S. Browniog.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 188 East 20th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, and at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., at 4½ o'clock.

STRAUSS.—In this City, on Monday, April 7, ANDIN REGINALD, infant daughter of Lambert J. M. and Mary C. Sythoff, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 148 West 46th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 165.—April 8, 1862.

46, 65, 26, 6, 18, 25, 15, 49, 35, 36, 60, 51, 61

KENTUCKY, CLASS 166.—April 8, 1862.

72, 45, 2, 5, 30, 41, 43, 60, 46, 10, 31, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 113.—April 8, 1862.

41, 13, 46, 61, 29, 66, 9, 27, 64, 52, 6, 69, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 194.—April 8, 1862.

7, 71, 24, 60, 36, 51, 35, 4, 28, 31, 73, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of March 29, 1862, No. 1,618 drew $100,000, No. 409 drew $50,000, No. 23,988 drew $30,000, No. 24,059 drew $10,000, No. 7,849 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed, and information furnished, by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO HAVE used this Standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness.

In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity and exteaded the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

It is claimed, therefore, that, having stood the test of time—the sales still increasing—and the direct testimony of cures effected by its use accumulating on our hands, the proprietors of the EXPECTORANT are justified in recommending it to the afflicted with renewed confidence, not, be it borne in mind, as a "Cure-all," nor as being absolutely infallible in all cases and under all circumstances, but as the best combination of medicines within the reach of the public, calculated, in *most* cases, to eradicate the various diseases for which it is commended, and in ALL cases to afford relief.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the testimony to the curative powers of the EXPECTORANT is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character—clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves—not only use, but recommend it in the highest terms for the uniformity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The EXPECTORANT is especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and others accustomed to speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness and all Bronchial Affections, and for strengthening the organs of speech.

For sale by Druggists generally.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.

The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., John Ordronaux, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Sanitary Commission.
Theo. W. Dwight, LL. D., J. S. Thomas, Esq.,
Col. Col. Law School. Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, John Torrey, M. D.,
C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Chas. King, LL. D., Pres. Sanitary Commission.
Col. College.

G. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

NEW AND SURE METHOD.

Since the invention of our "Insufflation Tube," the cure of luveterate catarrh, severe colds, influenza, diseases of the tonsils and uvula, diphtheria, croup, asthma, &c., &c., is perfect and speedy. No patient is troubled with gargles, neither will internal remedies ruin the system. The mere insufflation of our pulverulent agents produces such an astonishing result.

Office hours for this specialty, 9 to 10 A. M.—3 to 6 P. M.

DRS. SEGNITZ & BUSH,
No. 192 2d-av., corner of 12th-st.

DR J. H. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT

is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS

with the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS

that flesh is heir to, it is without equal,

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.

For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

DONE GONE! DONE GONE!

AND

THE NEGLECTED PICTURE.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

of these remarkable paintings, published by E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

No loyal Album should be without them.

Price 25 cents each, with printed description. Remittances may be made in postage-stamps, and the pictures will be sent by mail, prepaid.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.

For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.—Recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles; no missing stitches; no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted.

Address the HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

METTAM & CO.'S PATENT GALVANO-Electro Voltaic Belts and Armlets, a perfectly safe, certain, and mostly instantaneous remedy, for all rheumatic and nervous diseases.

HAIR DYE—WIGS.—AUGUST, NO. 266 BROADway, near Chambers-st., informs his customers and the public that he has opened his Hair Dye and Wig Establishment. Private rooms for hair-dyeing.

MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS WANTED FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY, W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding, Now in active service in GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be had for families, or any member thereof, payable on application in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefit of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Lian Tidball, Commanding.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. F. J. JOACHIMSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.

Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.

Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.

Recruiting Officers.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

Recruits wanted for the above gallant regiment, doing active service in Beaufort, S. C. Apply at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., New-York. M. B.—Recruits will be sent to the regiment in a few days.

Capt JOSEPH LAING, Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,

No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 24,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class chambermaid, in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly, and can produce most unexceptionable references as to character, &c.; does not object to doing some fine washing. Apply to 200 GRAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Welsh girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best City references given. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 313 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork; have the best of City reference from their last places; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a small family; has no objection to the country; can give the very best City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 95 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and assist in waiting; or would do waiting, or can do very good plain cooking; the best of City refereoces can be given. Call at No. 241 7th-av., one pair of stairs up, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing or chamberwork and waiting; best City reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has best references from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 116 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business in either capacity; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 154 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly and has the best recommendation from her last employer. Call at No 83 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 211 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 98 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for one week, at No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 21th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, neat, willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 197 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a person of very neat, personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies, and a girl who considers a place in a good family more than wages. Apply to Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent in her business, and has four years' reference from their last place; the lady can be seen if desired. Apply at No. 201 East 30d-st., near 2d-av., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country during the Summer months; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 98 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 21th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business thoroughly and has the best recommendation from her last employer. Call at No. 83 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 211 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 98 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 21th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for one week, at No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 21th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 353 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references; understands her business. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; City references given. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly and has the best recommendation from her last employer. Call at No 83 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 211 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 98 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, and on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must do so as a part of their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCK HOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement here to be executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 16th of April, next, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our branch agency in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY.
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.
Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 3, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared.
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 9 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and Interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

Section 4. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Trenton Buildings, No. 30 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the last for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Coupons at the Treasurer at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Hotel of P. Pearsall, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of May next. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

JAMAICA, April 7, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NOTE, MADE BY EDWARD J. WINANTS, dated 16th November, 1861, for $300, at 4 months, indorsed by G. Winants and J. Fitch. The maker resides in City of New-York, the indorsers at Rushville, Ontario Co., N. Y. Apply to H. B. BUNSTER, Agent, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862.—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES

Bought and sold by
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st., cor. Wall.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—U. S. Treasury Notes, and the certificates of indebtedness bought and sold at the best rates; also, demand notes for duties for sale by F. P. JAMES & CO.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK.—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. L., Box No. 173 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TERM-FEES OF THE SHERIFF.

VETO OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF RESOLUTION ALLOWING THE BILL OF $3,446 43 FOR FEES OF THE LATE SHERIFF, INCLUDING ALLOWANCE FOR TERM-FEES IN EXCISE CASES.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, with his objections, the resolution allowing the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, at $3,446 43 for official services during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861, and directing the Comptroller to pay it, &c.:

Whereupon it was

Ordered, That said Message be received, entered in the journal, laid on the table ten days and printed at length in the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*.

JOS. B. YOUNG,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution allowing the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, at $3,445 43 for official services during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861, and directing the Comptroller to pay it, &c., and would submit the following objections thereto:

The amount mentioned in the resolution embraces these two items:

Term-Fees on suits in Common Pleas by the Board of Commissioners of Excise against violators of the Excise Law, as per statement annexed.....$3,349 00

Fees on Executions against the property and person (in suits by) the Board of Commissioners of Excise against various defendants as per statement annexed.....1,188 18

Total.....$4,437 18

The number of suits in which Term Fees are charged is 1,349, and those in which the other fees are charged number 1,722.

These items are for a period extending as far back as January, 1861, for Term Fees, and September, 1859, for fees for returning executions.

These charges, prior to the beginning of the quarter specified in the resolution, form a very large proportion of the whole sum.

It is evident, on the face of this bill, that these items are not for "official services during the quarter ending December 31, 1861," and therefore they should not be embraced in a resolution expressly providing for that quarter only.

Again: I am satisfied, from the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation adverse to the liability of the County for this bill, and from such examination of the statutes as I have been able to make, that there is no law calling for the payment of these charges by the County.

The Corporation Counsel has fully discussed the subject in his communication to your honorable body of June 4, 1861, (page 167 of your printed proceedings,) and in his communication to you of Feb. 19, 1862, (page 163,) written in reference to the present bill, he reaffirms his former adverse opinion. As stated by him, if these charges are proper in character and amount, the Sheriff has his remedy against other parties than the County.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly curner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Lewis-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Cornelears-st., from Crend to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1860.

THOMAS STEVENS, THOMAS B. TAPTEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

ANOTHER VETERAN DEPARTED THIS LIFE.—Veterans of the War of 1812 are again called upon to follow the remains of another worthy hero-soldier, JOHN McILVEEN, in the 73d year of his age, to his last resting-place, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Lewis-st., with the usual badge of mourning. All the Veterans in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. Attend: It is the last tribute of respect we can confer on a brother. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier.

ISAAC M. PRYPE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAM,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. B. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.

Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.

AGNES A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

Dated March 1, 1862. lawsw

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on allsums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $946,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 77 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 5th-st.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and an Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
I CHAUNCEY PECK, Assistant Sec.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT on diamonds, watches, jewelry, merchandise in bond, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and Broker, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

$150 WILL BUY A LARGE-SIZE SAFE, Herring's Patent, nearly new, and in first-rate order—cost $445. Address G. L., Box 169 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents. No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE, —

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free any where, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unprocured, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisers, should call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Bromfield-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,237 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive is important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops: price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Remedies. The great periodical remedy, Dr. Ward's Female Pills, for the relief of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 85 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER APPARATUS, NEW and second-hand, of every description. Druggists, confectioners and bottlers, send for an illustrative and descriptive catalogue and price list, at WILLIAM GEE'S, Nos. 6 and 7 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting, delivered—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAML B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS

FOR
PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be presented at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 2, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 200 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 500 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of proofs of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM E. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERT COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of Friday, April 11, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Chambers-st., from Chatham-st. to Jamesslip, and in James-slip, from Cherry-st. to the East River, and the cross and intersecting streets between Chatham-st. and the East River.

For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For setting curb and gutter stones in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and

For building a fence around Mount Morris-square.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, March 31, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICER, No. 56 SUNDAY-ST., April 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April inst., for the transportation hence to Hilton Head, South Carolina, of forty bunches, one third each, size—say, 40, 37 and 34 inches long; 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam; 4½, 4 1-8 and 3 10-12 feet deep—to be carried in such ways as to insure their safe delivery at the place of destination. Persons offering will please state the price per boat of each size, or for the whole—bids will be accepted apart)—and to inscribe their "Proposals for transportation of boats."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1862.

TO GRANITE CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and laying 8,121 lineal feet of granite coping for parapet wall around the new Reservoir, of the following dimensions, viz.: Three feet wide, 12 inches thick, and no lengths not less than 5 feet.

Plans and specifications for the work can be seen on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Tax Bill Through the House.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS MADE.

Probable Speedy Action of the Senate.

Indian Affairs in Kansas, Colorado and California.

Rejoicing Over the Capture of Island 10.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Toesday, April 8.

THE TAX BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

The House passed the Tax bill to-day, a very few members opposing it. The attempt to tax slave property was defeated by a small majority. Cotton, the principal product of slave labor, is taxed one cent per pound, allowing a drawback on what is exported. Anthracite coal is taxed 15 cents per ton; Bituminous coal one-eighth of a cent per bushel. The following important amendment, offered by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, was adopted, and inserted in section 73.

That from and after the first day of May next, on cloth, and all textile or knitted or fitted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, a duty of three per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That when the cloth is sold or delivered exclusively for dyeing, printing, bleaching, or to be finished and prepared in any other manner, the duty shall be assessed on the article so finished and prepared for use or consumption, and thread or yern, manufactured and sold or delivered exclusively for knitted fabrics, or for weaving when the spinning and weaving for the manufacture of cloth of any kind is carried on separately, shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of this act, but all fabrics of cotton wool, or other material, whether woven, knit or fitted, when finished for sale, shall be regarded as manufactures, and be subject to the duty as above of three per centum ad valorem.

The bill goes back to the Senate for concurrent action on certain amendments, upon which the two Houses now disagree. The Senate will undoubtedly act upon the bill at once, so that it may become a law and go into operation.

As soon as this is done, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House will proceed to the consideration of the Revision of the Tariff bill, and not until then—so say the Committee.

THE FALL OF ISLAND NO. 10.

On the receipt of the news of the fall of Island No. 10, to-day, Secretary STANTON communicated the fact in person to the President and to members of the Senate, and great was the rejoicing thereat. The President seems in excellent spirits, and especially so because Gen. POPE is the principal hero. Capt. POPE was persecuted by President BUCHANAN, and placed under arrest, for accompanying Mr. LINCOLN to Washington as one of his suite. Mr. LINCOLN promoted Capt. POPE, when the rebellion broke out, to be a Colonel; and since that time, by the most brilliant achievements in the field, he has won his commission as Brigadier-General. Of course this may well be, and is, particularly pleasing to the President.

OFFICERS IN TOWN.

Ex-Gen. SICKLES has arrived in town. Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL was in Washington, to-day.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Mr. STEVENS, the inventor of the famous battery, had a long and satisfactory interview with the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, and afterward explained the working of his wonderful invention to members of Congress and others, who seemed highly pleased. There is now a prospect that he will obtain the aid from the Government that he requires.

BAD WEATHER.

For the last twenty-four hours we have had a combination of rain, snow, and hail, each accompanied by severe wind—the most uncomfortable kind of weather for our gallant troops who are doing battle for the flag and the Union.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from Mr. W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a report dated March 31, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, which report has been submitted to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian affairs, and, in brief, is as follows:

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of $1,482,910 as the total estimate of funds required for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, and for making treaties not heretofore estimated for. The statement of present and future interest due various Indian tribes on $870,000 of abstracted bonds, up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, is as follows:

Tribes.	Stock.	Interest.
Cherokee National Fund	$66,600	$10,305
Cherokee School Fund	15,000	2,376
Delaware General Fund	514,000	77,745
Iowas	77,000	11,580
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	196,000	29,400
Totals	$870,000	$131,400

The statement of present and future interest due various Indian tribes, arising from non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the time being (one bond of the State of Indiana, for $1,000, now in possession of Hon. G. N. FRESE, of Indiana, included) up to and including the interest payable, July 1, 1863, on investments amounting to $1,714,300, is as follows:

Cherokee National Fund	$53,595 00
Cherokee School Fund	25,840 00
Cherokee Orphan Fund	6,759 00
Creek Orphan Fund	21,620 00
Chippewa and Christian Fund	750 00
Chickasaw Incompetents	500 00
Chickasaw Orphan Fund	1,245 00
Choctaw General Fund	67,900 00
Choctaw School Fund	2,850 00
Delaware General Fund	20,315 00
Iowas	8,465 00
Kansas School Fund	2,775 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	15,235 00
Menomonees	3,795 00
Osages' School Fund	1,650 00
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork	1,200 00
Ottawas of Roche de Bauf	150 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,975 00
Pottawattomies' Education Fund	9,280 00
Senecas and Shawnees	1,412 50
Total	$255,782 50

INDIAN SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WENTWORTH, Superintending Agent of the Southern District of California, writes to the Secretary of the Interior that $59,300 is the estimate of funds that will be required for the Indian service for that District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, writes officially that he deems it his duty to call attention to the situation of the various bands of the Pah Ute Indians of that territory. Rich gold mines have been discovered within their country, and it is probable that the number of miners already at work there will be considerably increased during the coming Summer. These Indians are of a friendly disposition, and have as yet given the white population no trouble, but as their numbers, of from twelve to twenty thousand, have agents for only about one-half their population, Mr. BENNET seriously apprehends great danger of an open rupture between our people and them, and urges the propriety of treating with them in such a manner as to extinguish their title to the mineral lands of Colorado, and to preserve the public peace and safety in that country.

SECRETARY OF COLORADO TERRITORY.

Mr. SAMUEL H. ELBERT was nominated by the President to the Senate to-day, as Secretary of the Territory of Colorado.

MARSHAL FOR NEW-MEXICO.

ABRAHAM CUTLER, of Kansas, has been appointed Marshal for New-Mexico.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

A recent letter from W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Fort Scott, Kansas, states that the number of loyal Indians at that place and vicinity is some eight thousand, two thousand of whom, he thinks, will leave within the next three months with the army. Besides which three thousand more are early expected from the Indian Territory. The cost of supporting them is about fifteen cents per day each.

THE MEXICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day to consider the Mexican Extradition treaty, as on Thursday next the time for its consideration will expire; hence immediate action, if any, is necessary.

No final action was taken, but the subject will be resumed to-morrow, when it is hoped the treaty will be ratified.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The number of slaves is progressively diminishing by reason of their removal beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others unceremoniously depart.

Persons arrive here from time to time, to claim their contrabands, but their visits are attended by little if any success. The contrabands are in charge of the military authorities.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nominations of ROBERT B. MITCHELL and JAMES G. BLUNT, of Kansas, to be Brigadier-Generals. A number of nominations for the same grade are pending, some of which it is understood have given rise to a debate.

CONTRACT FOR ENGRAVING.

Secretary CHASE to-day awarded to the American and the National Bank Note Companies of New-York the contracts for the plates, paper and printing for the fifty millions registered, and coupons twenty-five millions each.

FOR CHIEF ENGINEERS.

First Assistant Engineers, DAVID B. MACOMB and GEORGE F. KUTZ, were nominated to the Senate, today, for Chief Engineers of the Navy.

ARRIVALS.

The United States revenue steamer *Miami* arrived at the Navy-yard, yesterday afternoon, from New-York, bringing as passengers GEO. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; HIRAM BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York, and F. B. STILLIMAN, Engineer of the revenue service. The *Miami* came by the way of Old Point.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, for committees of Congress to sit during the recess to frame a general Bankrupt law.

Mr. COWAN also presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against the passage of a Bankrupt law.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill allowing the Attorney-General, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, to fix the salaries of United States District-Attorneys, was taken up.

After discussion the bill was postponed and the Confiscation bill taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) considered the bill one of the most important ever presented to the Senate, not only from the influences like to follow from it, but from the precedent it established. Never had there been more complete victims then the people of the Border States since this rebellion commenced. The people of both sections met in the Border States, and knew each other better, and stood ready to mediate, and to try to stop the progress of this insurrection, but the attempts were of no avail, and the Border States had thus far suffered the most of any. It was not to be supposed that the Border States have any particular sympathy with the rebellion, after all the suffering they have endured; but the majority must be careful how they enact any laws which would fully complete the ruin already begun. No true lover of the Union would willingly do anything to tend to strengthen the rebellion and add fierceness to the war. He referred to the progress of treason in the country, and said lessons were furnished by Northern Abolitionists and English fanatics, and carefully treasured up by the Southern conspirators to delude and incense the Southern people until at last even honest people were driven to desperation and rebellion. Brave and true men in the Border States were overawed by an armed mob. To these men moderation and kindness were due, and Congress should act with dignity and according to the usages of civilization, and not in an evil moment of revenge forget duty. The Government could not make war on women and children. He contended that the proposed Confiscation bill was practically a bill of attainder. There must be a limit to all war and all measures of war. The Constitution is that limit, and he thought that sufficient for all purposes for the suppression of the rebellion. This bill assumes to take property and pass the title to the Government, without any legal proceedings. This he thought contrary to the express provision of the Constitution. He was willing to admit that property found among us belonging to the public enemy, who were not under jurisdiction, might be condemned; but all agree that the "seceded States" are yet in the Union; therefore, the citizens are entitled to all the safeguards of the Constitution, and the loyal citizen must be protected in all his rights. It was useless to devise subtle schemes to destroy Slavery. Its doom was written in the shots against Fort Sumter, and if the rebels were determined to effect its ruin it was best to leave them to work their own destruction. Let the war be prosecuted till the rebellion is crushed, and if Slavery was swept away in the struggle he would not care for the loss.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the pay of the navy.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confirm the act of the President in accepting the services of certain engineer volunteer troops. Referred.

Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, proposing, with the consent of the Senate, to adjourn on the third Monday in May.

Mr. AGNOLD, of Illinois, (Dem.,) read a dispatch from Com. FOOTE to Secretary WELLES, dated yesterday, saying that "two officers from Island No. 10 boarded the *Benton* yesterday, offering to surrender the Island."

The dispatch was received with rounds of applause.

The House resumed consideration of the amendments to the Tax bill.

Among other amendments concurred in are the following:

Every person owning a dog to pay a tax of one dollar.

Pleasure or racing vessels, under the value of $600, shall pay a tax of $5; when not exceeding $1,000 in value, $10; and for every $1,000 additional, $10.

Organs and melodeons, kept for use or hire, according to their value, from a half dollar to $6.

All dividends in scrip, as money, or sums of money, hereafter declared due or payable to the stockholders of any railroad company, as part of the earnings, profits or gain of said companies, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the amount of all such interest, or coupons, or dividends, whenever the same shall be paid.

Duties on dividends of Life Insurance Companies shall not be deemed due or collected until such dividends shall be payable by such companies, banks, trust companies or savings institutions.

Insurance companies are authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons or party, on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid after the first of May next, the said duty or sum of three per centum.

Foreign bills of exchange or letters of credit drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or if drawn in a set of more than one, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, for every bill of each set or drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $500 or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard value fixed by the United States, shall pay a stamp duty of five cents.

The manifest of a part of the cargo of any vessel, or Custom-house clearence, shall pay a duty of 25 cents.

A manifest for the Custom-house, entry, or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, shall pay a duty of $5.

Upon every protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a Notary-public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State to make such protest, there shall be a duty of 25 cents.

The proceedings were agreeably interrupted by Mr. COLFAX sending up to the Clerk's desk the following dispatch to be read:

WATSON'S LANDING, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy evacuated Island No. 10 last night. It is occupied by Col. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment. Gen. POPE will capture all that remains on the high lands to-day. The movement on the rear has done this work.

(Signed.) THOMAS A. SCOTT, Ass't Sec'y.

This was received with loud applause and cries of "Good."

All the remaining amendments having been acted upon,

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) obtained consent to offer a new section, providing that any person claiming to own the services or labor for life, under the laws of any State, of any person held to service or labor, shall pay a tax on such person of two dollars.

This was voted on and rejected by 51 in favor of it, to 75 against it.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Campbell, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cravens, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Fessenden, Gurley, Hanchett, Hickman, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, McPherson, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Olin, Patton, Pike, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Shanks, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Vermont, Wheeler, Wilson, and Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Baker, Biddle, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Calvert, Chamberlain, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Edwards, English, Fisher, Frank, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Leary, Lehman, Lovejoy, Mallory, Menzies, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of California, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of Missouri, Sargeant, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trowbridge, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Wadsworth, Webster, White of Indiana, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wright.

Mr. STEVENS, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, in closing the debate on the Tax bill, addressed the House. He said: We are now about to take final action on this important bill. If it should become a law, it will undoubtedly be a subject of comment among well-meaning people, and be used as an engine of mischief by unprincipled men, who prefer the possession of power to the prosperity of their country. These remarks are not suggested by the conduct of members of the House. I take pleasure in saying that in the Committee of Ways and Means there was an entire absence of all party feeling, and the most cordial desire of every member to promote the public welfare; and I have a strong hope that the same spirit in the House will give the measure a unanimous vote, and that no member will shrink from his share of the responsibility. But while such is the patriotic spirit of this body, I cannot be blind to the use which will hereafter be made of it by small politicians. I will, therefore, say a few words in its defence. The first question which will suggest itself to every citizen is, Was it necessary? for if unnecessary, it is wholly indefensible. I will assume that every loyal man admits the necessity of everything required to extinguish this wicked rebellion. To do this requires armies and navies; to sustain them money is absolutely necessary, for the soldiers of the Republic must not go unpaid, whatever it may cost the civilian. Money can only be had through loans, and loans cannot be had unless at the same time means be provided for paying punctually the interest. This nation must never repudiate her debts. This brings us to the direct question: How much must be annually raised to pay such interest? If the war was to end now, or within sixty days, we could tell very nearly. I suppose our debt on the 1st day of July next will not be less than eight hundred millions. When, sometime since, I had occasion to address the House on the Treasury Note bill, I stated our daily expenses at two millions. They are now, and have been for some time past, over three millions a day. It is plain, therefore, that the sum I have stated will be rather below than above our indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year. The interest, at seven and thirty hundredths, will require about sixty millions annually. How much this will be increased by the necessary sacrifice of our bonds, owing to the unfortunate specie clause in our Treasury Note bill, it is hard to conjecture. The ordinary peace expenses of Government will not be less than seventy millions, which, added to the annual interest on our debt, sixty millions, will make it one hundred and thirty millions, independent of the advance on our pension list. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. MORRILL) estimates the revenue from this bill and from customs at one hundred and sixty-three millions. We have been so little accustomed to national taxation that our statistics and means of ascertaining the actual product of this bill are very scanty. Any estimates must necessarily be very imperfect. Much depends on the amount of trade and the prosperity of domestic industry. I am fearful that my colleague has overestimated the amount for the fiscal year. But for the second year, when the stock on hand, which will escape this tax, shall have been consumed, I believe the amount will go considerably above his estimate. But, as the amount of interest for the first year will be considerably less than the second year, if I have a confident hope that this bill, with our other revenue, will raise at least fifteen millions beyond the interest of the debt and the ordinary expenses of the Government. If our debt should not be creased beyond twelve thousand millions, and commerce should revive, I believe in after years we shall have a surplus of fifty millions to apply to the reduction of the debt. This circulation is merely hypothetical, as I cannot foresee the course of the Government in dealing with this rebellion. If they should use the legitimate means in their power, I have no doubt that in ninety days the rebels might be so crippled that our army could safely be reduced to one hundred thousand men, and thus five-sixths of the present expenses be saved. In that case I feel no hesitation in predicting that not another dollar of taxes need be imposed on the people to defray our whole debt. If the Government should further determine, in accordance with the practice of nations, the dictates of wisdom and of justice, to make the property of the rebels pay the expenses of the war which they have so wantonly caused, this tax need never be collected beyond the second year; but if the Administration should deem it wise to prolong the war, and suffer the loyal citizens to be assessed for the purpose of showing mercy to traitors, the people must expect further and heavier burdens. In selecting the objects of taxation, the Committee have found it necessary to visit many articles which they would have gladly spared. They have laid no burdens on those who have but small means. They have accepted property and business below the value of six hundred dollars, so that the poor men's tenement shall not be disturbed by the tax-gatherer. For the same reason they have imposed no poor tax. They have, no doubt, notwithstanding their best efforts, failed to equalize the burden to the extent which they desired. They have endeavored to raise the largest sums from articles of luxury and from the large profits of wealthy men, but even on those articles it is light compared with that of other countries. Take spirits, for example: you may call it a luxury or a nuisance, as best suits your taste. The excise in England is two and a half dollars per gallon; here but fifteen cents. And similarly favorable is the tax on tobacco, on the raw material and on the manufactured article. Where we have a tax laid on the domestic article, the Committee have adopted the principle of laying compensatory duties on the foreign article, when imported. This we deem necessary to retain the home market, and not to discriminate against our own industry. The income tax has been found very difficult to adjust so as to escape double taxation, but the Committee thought it would be manifestly unjust to allow the large money operator and wealthy merchant, whose incomes might reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, to escape from their due proportion of the burdan. They hope they have succeeded in excluding from this tax the articles and subjects of gain and profit which are taxed in another form. The Committee have been greatly embarrassed by the Canadian Reciprocity treaty. They have been obliged to omit many articles which, with a high tax, would have produced a large revenue. This is but one of many illustrations of the evils of commercial treaties which are in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The treaty-making power has no more right to regulate commerce than it has to declare war and raise armies and navies. I have no fear that the loyal people of the Free States will complain of any burden that may be necessary to vindicate the authority of the Union, and establish the principle of self-government and the inalienable rights of man. So long as the money is honestly and economically expended, they will not refuse, while the rich and thrifty will be obliged to contribute largely from the abundance of their means. We have the consolation to know that no burdens have been imposed on the industrious laborer and mechanic. The food of the poor is untaxed, and none will be affected by the provisions of the bill whose living depends upon his manual labor.

Mr. STEVENS' remarks were listened to with deep attention by the House.

The tax bill passed—Yeas, 125; Nays, 13.

The following are the nays:

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Buffinton of Mass., Rep.	Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Kerrigen of N. Y., Opp.	Vallandigham of O., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.	Voorhies of Ind., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.,	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Norton of Mo., Secesb.	

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) in the Chair—on the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill, and reported by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on that subject.

This gentleman advocated the construction of the road as a military and commercial necessity, and referred to the facts and figures to show the large amounts to be saved the Government by this means of intercommunication.

This bill, after careful consideration, was reported by the unanimous consent of the Committee. They took for their basis that heretofore reported by Gen. CURTIS. While it preserves the middle route and repudiates both the Southern extrema and Northern routes, it contemplates two branches, uniting with the main trunk, which is to be located within 300 miles west of the Missouri River. The bill authorizes certain existing Railroad Companies to connect with these branch roads with the cooperation of the Corporations named in the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury is required on the completion of any forty consecutive miles of railroad and telegraph to issue to the Company bonds of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per cent. interest, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mill. Land all to be granted, &c. After explaining all its provisions,

Mr. CAMPBELL appealed to the gentlemen to give the bill their careful consideration, as demanded by its great public importance.

The Committee rose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices, reported back the bill establishing certain post routes. He said it contained no overland routes, and none which would lead to dispute. No legislation was provided, excepting in the second section, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to change the termini of existing mail routes, when connected with or intersecting railroads, when the service may thereby be improved.

The bill passed.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution extending to officers and men in all the Military Departments the provisions of the act securing to officers and men in the Missouri, or Western Military Department, their pay, bounty and pensions.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said no objections should be made to this bill, as it applied only to those who had actually been employed in the field.

The resolution passed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the competency of witnesses in equity and admiralty cases. Recommitted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to punish or prevent the practice of polygamy. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Business Done in the Legislature on Monday—The Bill to Organize the Militia, and Provide on the Public Defence, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The House assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to business. The special order, being the third reading of bills, was postponed awhile, only some sixty-five members being present.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill to consolidate the several acts relating to the District Court of New-York City into one act. Mr. CODDINGTON reported favorably the bill to increase the number of notaries public in the City from 300 to 500. He likewise submitted a minority report from the Select Committee upon the Metropolitan Health bill, adverse to it. Mr. WHEELER reported complete the bill to establish a Court of Conciliation in Delaware County, and it was ordered to a third reading. Mr. PRINDLE reported complete the bill establishing the office of Commissioner of Lunacy. The third reading of bills was then taken up. These have accumulated very rapidly of late, and I think there are over an hundred now awaiting this formality. This business has been suspended from time to time to make way for what have been considered important special orders, until they have reached this number, and the Senate have but comparatively little to do until some of them are passed and sent up to that body for concurrence. But very little progress was made through this morning. One of the most important bills of the whole session, viz.: The bill to organize the militia and provide for the equipment and drill of the National Guard, was taken up for the third reading, having been reported some days since by a Select Committee of Thirteen, and was lost, not enough members being present to carry it. The vote stood 44 to 22. A motion was, however, made to reconsider and to lay that motion upon the table. This prevailed, and the bill is still, therefore, within the grasp of the House. Much time and labor have been spent upon this bill, first, in the Committee on Militia, ably aided by the Military Departments—the Inspector-General's and Adjutant-General's—and since by the Committee of Thirteen, who have labored to strip it of some of the objections urged against it at the time it was discussed in Committee of the Whole. I gave some idea of its provisions at that time, as you will remember. Its distinguishing characteristic is that it divides the militia into two classes, one to be called the National Guard and to undergo active drill and preparation for active duty should an emergency require it; and the other to be called the Reserve Corps, and not, probably, designed to be much more efficient than the Militia generally, under the present system. The small vote upon this bill excited the ire of various members who were at their business, and Mr. ALVORD moved a call of the House, which was ordered. The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in various delinquent members; they presented their excuses, and, in all cases were excused. Both acting and delinquent members seemed to take it very much as a matter of course, and there was nothing very exciting about it. After awhile, and after voting down a number of resolutions to the same effect, the House concluded that its dignity was sufficiently vindicated, and all proceedings under the call were suspended. Immediately thereafter the House adjourned till evening. In the Senate there was a working quorum present, but the proceedings were not much more interesting. No business of general interest. The bill supplemental to the act to regulate the sale of liquors and prevent intemperance, was passed on its third reading. Much of the time of the session was spent in discussing a claim bill not possessing much interest to your readers. The House, in its present spirit, will not do much until it has heard the bills awaiting their third reading, and disposed of them in some way. The Health bill, the Concert Saloon bill, the bill in regard to street openings, the Militia bill, the bill authorizing the settlement of various claims for expense in equipping volunteers for the United States service, and the Susquehanna Railroad bill, all of them important, are among the number awaiting disposition. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to tha bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money, and create a public fund called the New-York County Court-house stock.

Various claim bills were passed.

Mr. FOLGER moved to refer the Congressional apportionment bills to a Select Committee, to report complete.

Mr. GANSON moved to amend, by instructing the Committee to make an apportionment without dividing any county except New-York and Kings. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved an amendment, providing that the districts be composed of contiguous territory. Lost.

The original resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS COMPLETE.

Amendatory of the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To reduce taxation in the City of New-York by applying for that purpose the surplus revenue of the sinking fund for the payment of the interest of the City debt.

Mr. GANSON offered a resolution requiring the respective clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of this State to transmit a statement of their expenses to the Comptroller by the 15th of December next. Adopted.

The bill authorizing the formation of companies for inland navigation was ordered to a third reading.

The President appointed Messrs. FOLGER, WOODRUFF and ANGEL a Select Committee for redistricting the State.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FOLGER, by consent, reported the bill relative to the sale of bonds issued by the City of New-York to provide for the defence of the National Union.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Appointing three Commissioners to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor of the Canal Department.

The bill regulating the size of apple-barrels, after being amended, providing for barrels of sufficient capacity to contain hundred quarts of grain, and extending the provisions for pears and potatoes, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act authorizing the laying of a double railroad track in Brooklyn. A motion to recommit the bill, by Mr. McMULLEN, was lost.

To provide for the reorganization of the militia and tho disciplining of the National Guard. A motion to reconsider yesterday's vote was carried. The bill was then passed by a vote of 81 to 15.

To confer the power to inspect steam-boilers upon the Metropolitan Police.

To amend the act to provide for the collection of demands against vessels.

To amend the Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, act.

To appropriate $10,000 to aid the People's College.

To appropriate $5,000 a year for two years to the Troy University.

To license ballast lighters in the Port of New-York.

The bill to authorize the American Guano Company to issue bonds was taken from the table, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, the vote defeating the bill to amend the act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money to build a Court-house.

Amending the act to consolidate Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick.

Providing for the trial of offences against joint-stock associations.

Repealing Act 55 relative to contingencies for religious and benevolent purposes.

Recess till 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The entire afternoon session was consumed in the consideration of the Annual Supply bill, and the same was made a special order for the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ALVORD moved to refer to the Select Committee of Nine the bill relative to the Harbormasters of New-York, reducing the number of those to be appointed from experienced seamen from six to five. Laid on the table.

The bill to enable the American Guano Company to issue bonds was reported complete.

The residue of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Supply bill. The question of appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs was discussed at length.

Mr. STRYKER moved an amendment, laying a duty of 2 cents a bushel on all salt sold, which, after a debate, was adopted.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for Thursday evening.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Court of Appeals

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 9:

Nos. 50, 58, 57, 56, 59, 59½, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

The wooden-ware factory of TAMM & MEYER was burned last night. Loss $50,000, insured for $15,000.

The distillery of HAIDALL & Co., in Collinsville, Ill., with 500 barrels of whisky, was burned on Monday morning. The loss on the building and machinery amounts to $35,000; no insurance.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Letters from Port Royal to the 3d state that Major-Gen. BUTLER arrived there on the evening of the 2d, in the steamer *McClellan*, on his way from Ship Island for Boston. He was saluted with fifteen guns by the flagship.

Cincinnati Election.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 8.

At the city election yesterday the Uncouditional Union Party elected the Judge of the Superior Court, City Commissioner, Director of the Infirmary, Wharfmaster and thirteen Councilmen. The Democratic Union Party elected the Police Clerk, Trustee of Waterworks and six Councilmen.

Charter Election in Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 8.

At the charter election to-day, 1,818 votes were polled for WILLIAM W. THOMAS, Straight Republican, and 1,678 for JACOB MCCLELLAN, Citizen's Union. Four wards were carried by the Republicans, and three by the "Unionists."

Municipal Election in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

The City election here to-day resulted in the election of a Democratic Mayor, ELI PEREE, by 2,300 majority. Mr. PARSONS, the Republican Police Commissioner, was reelected by 21 majority. The Aldermen and Supervisors comprise seven Democrats and three Republicans.

Charter Election in Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, April 8.

The election for town officers in this town today, resulted in a Democratic triumph. JAMES JACKSON, Jr., was elected Supervisor by 202 majority. It was the most closely-contested election for years.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,209,000
Specie	8,679,000
Amount due from other Banks	8,133,000
Amount due to other Banks	9,245,000
Deposits	21,014,000
Circulation	6,557,000

Fine Arts.

A meeting of artists will be held in the council-room of the National Academy, (Thirteenth-street, corner of Broadway,) on Wednesday, the 9th, at 4:30 P. M., to consult on a plan for the culture of Fine Arts in a National Institution for patriotic orphans.

Artists are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.—The several Democratic Committees in Kings County are endeavoring to unite the party upon a platform of hostility to Abolitionism.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 23, 26, 28, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 52, 25.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposure. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is fuller than ever. It is crowded early and late, and well it might be, for his attractions are greater and better than ever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 189 Broadway.

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Two coaches, low price.

Second-hand rockaways.

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Effects insurances in first-class Fire and Life Companies, upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and fidelity, or he will act as assistant buyer. For experience, ability, &c., references and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Bleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

M. W. KING, AGENT—PATENT EASY CHAIRMAKER—Many years in Broadway—has completed an invalid chair combining the following peculiarities: It is adapted for comfort in any season or climate; it is arranged on wheels, and is operated upon by the occupant, with perfect ease and facility; the back inclines to any angle to insure ease, also the foot-rest extends and elevates to the exact line of comfort, and in addition there is fitted in it a substantial copper portable commode, not noticeable to view, by which arrangement the object of three different kinds of chairs are combined in one, making this the invalids' traveling chair. N. B.—Every kind of easy chairs to suit all cases.

M. W. KING, No. 70 East Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT THE Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3291. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

Important Particulars of the Terrible Struggle.

The Fight Continued Through Two Days.

Fruitful Success of the Enemy on Sunday.

Opportune Arrival of Gen. Buell's Forces.

Final Defeat and Flight of the Rebels.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's Body Left on the Field.

Other Prominent Rebel Officers Killed.

Gen. Probable Loss in Killed, Wounded and Missing Five Thousand.

Gen. Wallace Killed and Gen. Prentiss Taken Prisoner.

Occupation of Corinth by Our Forces.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 9.

Further advices from Pittsburgh Landing give the following about the battle:

The enemy dashed at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, the brigades of Gens. SHERMAN and PRENTISS being first engaged. The attack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, where the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of the gunboats.

Our force was then increased by the arrival of Gen. GRANT, with the troops from Savanna, and inspirited by reports of the arrival of two divisions of Gen. BUELL's army.

Our loss this day was heavy, and, besides the killed and wounded, embraced our camp equipage and 36 field guns.

The next morning our forces, now amounting to 40,000, resumed the offensive, and by 2 o'clock P. M. had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some of the enemy's guns and a number of prisoners, and the enemy were in full retreat, pursued by our victorious forces.

Our casualties were numerous, and include:

Gen. GRANT, wounded in the ankle, slightly.

Gen. W. H. WALLACE, killed.

Gen. SHERMAN, severely wounded.

Col. MAGI, Sixteenth Illinois, killed.

Col. LOGAN, Thirty-second Illinois, wounded severely.

Col. DAVIS, Forty-sixth Illinois, wounded, severely.

Major SHERMAN, Thirty-second Illinois, killed.

Col. PEABODY, Twenty-fifth Illinois, severely wounded.

Our killed, wounded and missing are not less than 5,000.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 9.

The Times' account of the battle at Pittsburgh Landing on Sunday and Monday, says that the enemy surprised Gen. PRENTISS' Brigade, which was in the advance five miles beyond Pittsburgh, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, taking two regiments prisoners and capturing the General. The fight continued during the entire day, the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburgh with fearful loss.

Gen. BUELL, with Gen. NELSON's Division, arrived at 6 o'clock, and turned the tide of battle.

The enemy was commanded by Gens. POLK and BEAUREGARD, who suspended the attack about 5 o'clock.

On the morning of Monday, the troops having rallied on the field, and being reinforced by Gen. NELSON's Division, supported by the gunboats, drove the enemy back and occupied their former position, completely routing the rebels, who were immediately followed by several thousand cavalry, who at last accounts were some miles beyond Corinth.

The Times places our loss at from 600 to 1,000 killed, 3,000 to 4,000 wounded. The rebel loss is twice our number. *Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times.*

The Times says that Gen. BEAUREGARD had given orders not to destroy any of the camp equipage taken on Sunday, as he *expected a complete victory the next day.*

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 9.

The Times's special from Cairo, 9th, gives the following summary of reports gathered from persons who have escaped the battle at Pittsburgh Landing:

The National army was posted between two streams, about four miles apart, that run into the Tennessee nearly at right angles, within about two miles of Pittsburg. The left front was commanded by Gen. PRENTISS, who had several raw regimens. In his rear was Gen. SHERMAN, with his division, completely separated from the main army.

Gen. McCLERNAND put himself at the head of his troops [illegible] way through the rebels, and rejoined the main army.

The fight became desperate, and on Gen. GRANT's [illegible] the enemy were driven back, and the National forces occupied at night nearly the same position they did in the morning. The fight lasted 15 hours.

During the night, Maj.-Gen. WALLACE came up [illegible] and in the morning the fight was resumed with great fury, neither party seeming disposed to yield. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the fight was terrific.

Soon after noon, Gen. BUELL had crossed the Tennessee, and attacked the enemy in flank with 40,000 men. The rebels were soon routed, Gen. BUELL pursuing them with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry, and *the latest rumors were that he had taken Corinth.*

Eight hundred wounded are reported to be on one steamer, on the way down. Gen. HALLECK is expected here in the morning *en route* for Tennessee. Several barges of lee are ordered to go up the Tennessee to-night for the use of the wounded.

THE FIELD OF CONFLICT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Showing Number Ten, and the Rebel Defences on the River to Memphis; also, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and the Line of the Tennessee River.



THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Gen. BUELL having arrived on Sunday evening, in the morning the ball was opened at daylight, simultaneously by Gen. NELSON's Division on the left, and Major-Gen. WALLACE's Division on the right. Gen. NELSON's force opened up a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy. Generals McCLERNAND, SHERMAN and HURLBURT's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting still maintained their honors won at Donelson; but the resistance of the rebels at all points of the attack was worthy a better cause.

But they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, and that their all depended upon this great struggle, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under Gen. NELSON, was driving them, and with wonderful rapidity, and by eleven o'clock Gen. BUELL's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They however again rallied on the left, and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort. But reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Gen. Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. BUELL, who had again commenced to drive the enemy.

About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. GRANT rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body-guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, as he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were falling like hail around him.

The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay, as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand.

Gen. BUELL followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by 5½ o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, with what further result is not known, they not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces prisoners yesterday, among whom is Gen. PRENTISS. The number of our force taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundred. Gen. PRENTISS was also reported as being wounded. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief, A. Sydney JOHNSTON, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. It is further reported that Gen. BEAUREGARD had his arm shot off.

This afternoon Gens. BRAGG, BEAUCHAMPOS and JACKSON were commanding the rebel forces.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to obtain their names. The following were among the number:

Brig.-Gen. W. H. WALLACE, killed.
Col. PEABODY, Acting-Brigadier-General, killed.
Col. ELLIS, Tenth Illinois, killed.
Maj. GODDARD, Fifteenth Illinois, killed.,
Lieut. CANFIELD, Seventy-second Ohio, mortally wounded, since dead.
Lieut.-Col. KYLE, Forty-first Indiana, mortally wounded.
Col. DAVIS, Forty-sixth Illinois, mortally wounded.
Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball.
Col. SWEENY, Fifty-second Illinois, Acting Brigadier-General, wounded. Received two shots in his only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico; also a shot in one of his legs. Col. SWEENY kept the field until the close of the fight, exciting the admiration of the whole army.
Col. DAVE STUART, Fifty-fifth Illinois, Acting Brigadier-General, shot through the breast on Sunday, returned to the field on Monday.
Col. CHAS. CRAFTS, Thirty-first Illinois, Acting Brigadier-General, shot through the right shoulder, not dangerously.
Col. HAYNE, of the Forty-eighth Illinois, wounded slightly.
Col. C. McKENNY of the Seventeenth Kentucky, wounded slightly.
Lieut.-Col. STOOR, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, wounded slightly.
Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, wounded badly in the head.
Col. MASON, of the Seventy-first Ohio, wounded slightly.
Maj. EATON, of the Eighteenth Illinois, (Acting Colonel,) wounded fatally.
Maj. NEVINS, of the Eleventh Illinois, wounded slightly.
Capt. IRVING W. CARSON, Gen. GRANT's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball.
Capt. PRESTON MORTON, wounded mortally—since dead.
Capt. DILLON, of the Eighteenth Illinois, killed.
Capt. MAGI, of the Fifth Illinois, killed.
Capt. CARTER, of the Eleventh Illinois, killed.
Maj. PAGE, Fifty-seventh Illinois, killed.

Gen. GRANT and staff were in the field, riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground Sunday night, during a heavy rain. On several occasions Gen. GRANT got within range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon.

Lieut.-Col. McPHERSON had his horse shot from under him when alongside of Gen. GRANT.

Capt. CARSON was between Gen. GRANT and your correspondent, when a cannon ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others.

Gen. SHERMAN had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McCLERNAND shared like dangers. Also Gen. HURLBURT, each of whom received bullet-holes through their clothes.

Gen. BUELL remained with his troops during the entire day, and with Gen. CRITTENDEN and Gen. NELSON, rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men.

OUR FORCES OCCUPY CORINTH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 9.

An officer who left Pittsburgh Landing on Monday evening reports that *our forces occupy Corinth, and that Gen. Johnson's body had been found on the field.*

He also confirms the report that BEAUREGARD had his arm shot off.

There have been no arrivals from the Tennessee River since early this morning. A boat is expected to-night.

THE BODY OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The following was received at the War Department this evening:

"Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON's body was left on the battle-field, and is in our possession, as well as the bodies of a large number of other prominent officers."

BEAUREGARD AND HELL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April, 9.

The *Democrat's* special from Cairo says that the rebels were pursued by about 8,000 of our cavalry.

Rebel prisoners say that BEAUREGARD made a speech to his troops before entering the fight, saying he *"would water his horse in the Tennessee River or in hell—and that the fight before them was hell unless successful."*

THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE.

Sketches of Some of the Commanders at the Battle at Pittsburgh Landing, and of Some of the Killed and Wounded Officers.

The hasty dispatches that were received yesterday of killed and wounded officers are probably both incomplete and incorrect in many particulars. Indeed, some of those reported dead have already turned up, and others will doubtless do so. Under these circumstances it might be both injudicious and painful to give sketches of the officers reported fallen until the facts are definitely ascertained. We will briefly notice some of those honorably engaged in the battle, and some of the fallen, regarding whom the statements seem to be authentic. The officers in chief command were Major-Gen. GRANT, who acted so gallantly on Sunday, and Major-Gen. BUELL, who was in joint command on Monday.

MAJ.-GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT is just forty years of age, is a native of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, and served honorably in the Mexican War, having been attached eleven years to the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, serving as Second and First Lieutenant, as Quartermaster and as Captain. After his resignation he settled in Missouri, and moved from there to Illinois, in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the present war, he offered his services to Gov. YATES, and was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and served until promoted as a Brigadier-General, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. He was engaged as Colonel and Acting-Brigadier-General in several of the contests in Southeastern Missouri; and his course as Commander of the Southern District of Missouri has been thoroughly scrutinized, and among his most praiseworthy acts was the occupation of Paducah and stoppage of communication and supplies to the rebels via the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. He was the planner of the battle of Belmont, and had chief command of the troops at the capture of Fort Donelson. After the latter event, a new district was created, under the denomination of the District of West Tennessee, and he was created a Major-General, and assigned to the command of it. But it was reported that he was under a cloud with the superior military authorities, and the most absurd stories were circulated as to the cause thereof. The simple fact was that there was some dissatisfaction with his "strategy" at Fort Donelson. When the expedition went up the Tennessee, he was not at first put on duty; but was very soon after assigned to the command of that heavy column. His personal bravery and dash is undoubted. He is a man of plain exterior, light hair, blue eyes, five feet nine in height, plain and retiring in his manners, firm and decisive in character, esteemed by his soldiers, never wastes a word with any one, but pays strict attention to his military duties. He is one of the hard-fighting school of Generals.

GEN. BUELL.

Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL is 42 years old, was born in Ohio, resided in Indiana, graduated at West Point, has been twenty years in the army, and his service has been almost continuous. He served with great distinction in the Mexican war, as Lieutenant, Captain and Adjutant, until at Chuhubusco he received a severe wound from a bullet, which passed through the upper part of his chest. At the time the present war broke out, he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular army, in California, but he was appointed a Brigadier-General by Congress, and was ordered to take command of a division of the army of the Potomac. On the resignation by Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON of the command of the Department of the Ohio, he was assigned to that important position, and it was under his eye that the magnificent army which lately marched from Bowling Green to Nashville, was raised and drilled. The various battles of Gen. GARFIELD against HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the battle of Mill Springs, where ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and various other important actions in Kentucky, were the emanations of his skill, and his military management in Kentucky was of the highest order. On the recent reconstruction of Departments in the Southwest, he was subordinated to Gen. HALLECK, but was at the same time created a Major-General. He left Nashville with his fine army a fortnight ago, and arrived at Pittsburgh Landing, at a most opportune moment to achieve a triumph for the previously wavering National arms. Gen. BUELL is remarkable for industry and energy; his coolness and self-possession are such that it is believed he could think as calmly, and form his plans as deliberately in a tempest of grape as in the quiet of his tent; and in the regular army he is esteemed as emphatically a fighting man. He is of compact frame, very deep chest, indicating great vital power, possesses almost herculean strength in his arms, and can lift prodigious weights at arm's length; has light hair and full beard; blue eyes, which are steady and unmoved in danger; carriage erect, step measured; and, in short, is such a type of man as is produced by long service in the American army.

GEN. W. H. WALLACE.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. WALLACE, who was the only General officer killed at Pittsburgh Landing, was a native of Illinois, a graduate of West Point, and, previous to the present war, had seen service on the Pacific frontier, as a Captain of the Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers, in which position he took part in the Indian War of 1855. At the opening of this war, he raised and obtained the Colonelcy of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment of Volunteers. With his regiment he was at Fort Henry, and from there went to Fort Donelson, at which battle he was Acting Brigadier-General, and immediately afterward was confirmed as Brigadier-General by Congress. He was a very skillful and gallant officer, and his loss will be deeply mourned by the brave soldiers of the West.

GEN. C. F. SMITH.

Major-Gen. SMITH, who was severely wounded at the battle, is already well known to the country for his immense personal bravery at Fort Donelson. He is a Pennsylvanian, graduated at West Point in 1825, and held successively several responsible positions in the Academy until 1843. He went to Mexico as Captain, but, for various gallant acts, was soon brevetted Colonel. In 1854 he received regular promotion as Major of the First Artillery, and in 1855 was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Infantry, which rank he held up to the opening of the war. He then received a commission as Brigadier-General, and was appointed to the command of the forces at Paducah, Kentucky. Various preposterous charges of disloyalty were here brought against him by personal enemies, but all these he has since disproved in a most splendid manner.

COL. T. W. SWEENEY.

Col. SWEENEY, whose conspicuous gallantry is mentioned in the dispatches, is THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Captain of Co. D, Second United States Infantry. He is a native of Ireland, but has been long resident in this country, and when war was declared between the United States and Mexico he was one of the first to volunteer his services. He served with great distinction in various engagements, as Second Lieutenant in a New-York volunteer regiment, and was seriously wounded, losing his right arm. As a reward for his services, he had the option of receiving either a pension or a commission in the regular army, and immediately chose the latter, and was, accordingly, appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, March 3, 1848, and ordered to report for duty on Governor's Island, where he remained some months. Since then he has served with his regiment in various parts of the frontiers, and has the reputation, among the regulars, of being a good soldier, but a strict disciplinarian. He was on recruiting service in this city from June, 1858, to June, 1860, when he was relieved. At the close of the year he set off to join his regiment in Nebraska. He has been in active service ever since the commencement of the rebellion, and has previously distinguished himself under the lamented Gen. LYON, in Missouri, where he acted as Brigadier-General.

THE REBEL GENERAL KILLED.

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

Gen. JOHNSTON, the bogus report of whose capture at Fort Donelson gave him a biographical fame two months ago, is now certainly disposed of at last, as his dead body is in our hands. He was one of the five rebel "Generals," the other four being BEAUREGARD, LEE, COOPER and JAS JOHNSTON. He was for half a year commander of the rebel Department of Kentucky, with his headquarters at Bowling Green, which famous stronghold he evacuated six weeks ago. He is 60 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in 1826. He was engaged in the Black Hawk war, in the Texan war of independence, in the Mexican war, and in the war against the Mormons. He was Brigade-General in command of the Military District of Utah, and at the opening of this rebellion, was in command of the Department of the Pacific. Shortly after the rebellion got under way, his loyalty was suspected, and Gen. SUMNER was sent out to supersede him. Before Gen. SUMNER reached California, JOHNSTON had left to join the rebels. For fear of being caught, he took the overland route, with three or four companions, on mules, and passed through Arizona and Texas, and thence to Richmond. At first he was appointed to a rebel command on the Potomac; but upon the great importance of the Western Department being seen by JEFF. DAVIS, he was appointed to take chief command at Bowling Green. He did everything to strengthen that position, and bring as large a force as could be got for its defence. But, on being outflanked by our advance up the Cumberland, he incontinently deserted his stronghold, fled to Nashville, from thence to Decatur, and from thence to Corinth, and now has fallen—a traitor to his native State and to his country. JOHNSTON was a little over six feet high, of a large, bony, sinewy frame, with a grave, gaunt and thoughtful face; of quiet, unassuming manners—forming, in all, a soldier of very imposing appearance. He was considered by military men the ablest General, for command, in the rebel service, and his loss will be a severe blow to the tottering rebellion.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The Commissioners have ordered the release of the following Members of the late Maryland Legislature from Fort Warren: Hon. E. G. KILBOURNE, of Ann Arundel County, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Josiah H. Gordoe, of Alleghany County; Dr. Charles McGill, of Washington County; Clark J. Durant, of St. Mary's County; Dr. Mills, of Carroll County; and Messrs. Claggett, of Frederick, and Jones, of Talbot County.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Commodore Foote's Official Report of what he Found at Island Ten.

Seventeen Officers and Three Hundred and Sixty-eight Privates Captured.

Four Rebel Steamers, Seventy Heavy Cannon, and Immense Quantities of Provisions and Ammunition Taken.

Two Steamers and the Gunboat Grampus Sunk by the Rebels.

The Great Floating Battery Found Ashore.

DETAILS OF PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP BENTON, ISLAND No. 10, April 8, (via CAIRO.)

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have to inform the Department that since I sent the telegram last night, announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken of both the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore, by the gunboats, and the troops under command of Gen. BUFORD. Seventeen officers, and three hundred and sixty-eight privates, besides one hundred of their sick, and one hundred men employed on board the transports, are in our hands unconditionally prisoners of war. I have caused hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries, and munitions of war captured. There are eleven earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100-pounders rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell, and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat *Grampus*, are sunk, but will be easily raised. The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New-Madrid. The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving in many cases half prepared meals in their quarters, and there seems to have been no concert of action between the rebels upon the Island and those occupying the shore, but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate. These works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantages would have been impregnable if defended by men fighting in a better cause. A combined attack of the naval and land forces would have taken place this afternoon or to-morrow morning had not the rebels so hastily abandoned their stronghold; to mature the plans of attack having absolutely required twenty-three days of preparation. Gen. POPE is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed the river yesterday under a heavy fire, which, no doubt led to to the hasty abandonment of the works last night. I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

The following is a copy of the order of Gen. McCALL on assuming command of the rebel forces on the 5th inst.:

SOLDIERS: We are strangers, commander and commanded, each to the other; let me tell you who I am. I am a General made by BEAUREGARD, a General selected by BEAUREGARD and BRAGG for this command when they knew it was in peril; they have known me for twenty years; together we have stood on the fields of Mexico; give them your confidence now; give it to me when I have earned it. Soldiers, the Mississippi Valley is intrusted to your courage, to your discipline, to your patience. Exhibit the vigilance and coolness of last night and hold it.

(Signed) W. D. McCALL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

I regret that the painful condition of my feet still requiring me to use crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works; I was, therefore, compelled to delegate Lieut.-Com. S. PHELPS, of the Flag-ship *Benton*.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer,
Commanding Naval Forces.

COMMODORE FOOTE CONGRATULATED BY SECRETARY WELLES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The following congratulatory letter was sent to-day to Flag-officer FOOTE by telegraph:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Wednesday, April 9.

Flag-officer A. H. Foote, Commanding Gunboats on Western Waters:

SIR: A nation's thanks are due you and the brave officers and men of the flotilla on the Mississippi, whose labors and gallantry at Island No. 10, which surrendered to you yesterday, have for weeks been watched with intense interest. Your triumph is not the less appreciated because it was protracted, and finally bloodless.

To that Being who has protected you through so many perils, and carried you onward to successive victories, be the praises for his continued goodness to our country, and especially for this last great success of our arms.

Let the congratulations to yourself and your command, be also extended to the officers and soldiers who cooperated with you.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND —HOW COL. BISSELL GOT THE STEAMBOATS TO GEN. POPE—THE CARONDELET RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF THE REBEL BATTERIES, ETC.

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

My last letter gave you the particulars of a brilliant affair on the part of our troops, in running the most formidable rebel battery at this place—an operation whose daring has scarcely ever, until yesterday, been equaled, and which stamps the impress of valor upon every man who was engaged in it. Brilliant as was this, it has been equaled, if not excelled, in the enterprise by which the *Carondelet* was, that evening, run by the rebel guns, and moored in com-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Particulars of the Late Reconnoissance to Stafford Court-house.

Gen. Sickles Relieved of His Command by Gen. Hooker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL POINT, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

Gen. SICKLES received orders from Gen. HOOKER to make a reconnoissance to Stafford Court-house on last Tuesday.

The force taken over consisted of a regiment of picked men from the five regiments of SICKLES' Brigade.

I accompanied Gen. SICKLES in the capacity of volunteer aid. The troops arrived at Liverpool Point early on Tuesday evening, and immediately commenced embarking on board of the steamer *Stepping Stones*, belonging to the Potomac flotilla, for Shipping Point. The capacity of the *Stepping Stones* for transportation was limited to from three to four hundred men, each trip.

Everything went on smoothly until the second trip of the steamer, when she run aground on the shoal near Shipping Point. The gunboat *Freeborn*, after some hours' delay, succeeded in towing her off, and landing her troops safely; returning, she took on board the horses and the remaining portion of the expeditionary force. Some difficulty occurred in landing the horses at Shipping Point, owing to the steamer not being able to approach the bluff from the low state of the water, and it was supposed we would be compelled to leave our horses behind. Fortunately, before the troops started for the interior, the horses were gotten off successfully, and the General, his staff, and a portion of the field officers were soon mounted and on their way through the valley leading from the Shipping Point batteries to Dumfries. On reaching a point about five miles from Shipping Point, we turned into the road leading to Aquia and Stafford Court-house, leaving Dumfries on our right. The roads were anything but good. The mud and small streams of water retarded our march a little. The men, full of determination, marched along enthusiastically, not seeming to care about the state of the roads, nor uttering any complaints. After reaching the deserted village of Aquia, about a mile the other side the column rested. The skirmishers sent out encountered a force of the enemy's cavalry, who immediately retreated over the mountains, exchanging shots with the skirmishers as they left. Several horses were captured, and contrabands brought in to the presence of the General, who was seated on the top of a rail fence, talking to some of his officers. The General questioned them relative to the force in the vicinity, and they all agreed in their statements. They represented there were from six to eight hundred cavalry at Stafford Court-house. At Brooks' Station, two and a half miles from Stafford, they said the enemy had a regiment of infantry twelve hundred strong, and six field-pieces. One old negro gave the General very truthful information. When the examination was finished the General handed the negro some silver change, asking him, at the same time, how long it was since he had seen any like it.

The negro, scratching his head, replied:

"Mighty, Massa, I can't remember *back so far*."

We had rested about an hour, when the order to advance was given. The rebel cavalry, as we ascended the hill, commenced a scattering fire on the advance corps. The skirmishers fired in return, emptying several saddles. The rebels picked up their wounded comrades and rode away through the woods. Their horses fell into our hands. When within three miles of Stafford Court-house the rebel cavalry formed in line of battle on a level piece of ground, in front of a dense wood. On the approach of our forces, they commenced firing at us. The order was passed along the line, "Double-quick." With yells, they rushed up, throwing away their knapsacks, overcoats, and every article cumbersome, to the front, just in time to see the battle line of the rebels broken, retreating through the woods in all directions. We had two men wounded, one severely in the leg. The rebels lost some, but how many it was impossible to say, as the enemy invariably carried those who fell with them in their retreat. One of the rebels' balls passed close to the General's head. His position was one of continual exposure, for he constantly rode at the head of his column. During the progress of the skirmishing, his orders were given in a clear tone, void of the slightest excitement.

At a house on the road, not far from Stafford, we found the table set for dinner for five persons, who proved to be rebel officers. In their haste of departure they left swords, pistols and saddlebags behind, as well as a good dinner. The house was cleared of secesh articles and the march continued to the town of Stafford, where we arrived at 4 P. M. The cavalry retreated as we appeared, setting fire to the place. Gen. SICKLES gave orders for his main column to rest on the brow of the hill, and with two or three officers, rode in the town. The General ordered the fires to be extinguished, to prevent the conflagration from spreading, which the troops succeeded in doing. The enemy had commenced destroying their stores two hours before our arrival, and consequently they were destroyed. The private stores in the town, however, were ample to feed ten times our number, and were supplied to our men within half an hour after our occupancy of the place. No male citizen was to be seen. The women and children were left to defend their homes by the cowardly chivalry. One old lady begged an officer not to kill her, with pitiful sobs. He assured her she was safer under the Union flag than under that of the stars and bars. The old lady then said she read in the Fredericksburgh paper that the Yankees always killed every one they took prisoner, and appeared highly delighted when assured to the contrary. The contents of the Court-house and several houses and stores were taken by the soldiers. Every one of them was anxious to bring away some memento of their visit, and as the town had the appearance of being fired and deserted, it was partially excusable in their pillaging the houses. As soon as Gen. SICKLES' heard of some of his men entering a private house, he sent the most peremptory orders to his Provost-marshal to protect the property of citizens at all hazards.

Skirmishers sent out toward Brooks' Station reported the advance of the enemy's forces to protect their cavalry, giving their numbers at upward of 2,000, with a battery of artillery. The rebel forces came within a mile of Stafford, but retired, thinking, probably, we out-numbered them. After remaining three hours in Stafford, camp-fires were built on the hills, and our force, tired and weary as they were, took up their march to Shipping Point. The camp-fires had the effect of deceiving the enemy, who, having a superior force, intended attacking us during the night. One citizen of Falmouth, who had a son in the Confederate army, and who himself is a bitter Secessionist, was captured on the road to Brooks' Station and brought in. On the road back, the men would drop down and fall asleep, whenever it became necessary to halt; but when the order was given "Forward," they took their positions in the ranks. Gen. SICKLES, with part of his force, arrived at Shipping Point; the other portion came in at Bread's House, opposite Liverpool Point. The marching-time made to Stafford Court-house and returning, a distance of forty-seven miles, was accomplished in seventeen hours. This excels any march ever made by the army of the Potomac, and Gen. SICKLES deserves the unanimous confirmation of his appointment, by this successful proof of his soldierly qualifications.

Forty horses, arms and a lot of prisoners were brought in with us. Only one of the prisoners expressed Union sentiments. They will be sent to Washington as soon as possible. The returns of the Commanders of the different regiments have not as yet come in to the General, and I cannot state whether any of our men are missing. There may be a few left behind.

P. S.—I have since learned through Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. PALMER that the troops comprising the corps taken to Stafford have all returned.

BY LIVERPOOL POINT, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Gen. SICKLES received this morning an order from Gen. HOOKER depriving him of his command. It was supposed by almost every one that the President intended allowing him an opportunity to lead his men in the first action; and, from its results, judge of his qualifications for the position of Brigadier-General. No such chance, however, has been allotted to him, and he returns to Washington this afternoon on the gunboat *Freeborn*, to see the President.

He has had but one of the most brilliant and successful careers possible, to show his competency as a commander, following his recent march to Stafford Court-house, forty-seven miles, without losing a man, and capturing a number of prisoners, arms, horses, &c., a march accomplished in seventeen hours, over the worst mountain roads.

As soon as the officers and men connected with his brigade heard of [illegible] festered, unanimously, at the [illegible] parting with their old commander, with whom its inception, toiled additionally [illegible] to accomplish its perfection.

I inclose a copy of the General's farewell to his troops.

Col. TAYLOR, by order of Gen. HOOKER, assumes command of the brigade.

GEN. SICKLES' PROTEST AGAINST HIS SUPERSEDURE.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
SECOND HOOKER'S DIVISION,
ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT ELM CITY,
OFF LIVERPOOL POINT, April 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, of Special Orders No. 123, announcing that by command of Brig.-Gen. HOOKER, I am relieved from duty in the Second Brigade. The reason assigned is that my appointment of Brigadier-General has been revoked.

I respectfully bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General commanding the Division, the fact—of which I cannot presume him to be ignorant—that I am the senior Colonel of the Brigade, having been mustered into service as Colonel of the First Regiment on the 69th of June, 1861, which muster was afterward duly confirmed by the letter of appointment of the President of the United States.

This fact was officially made known to the division commander, in a recent communication from myself on the 27th ultimo, addressed through him to Brig.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Until superseded in command by a Brigadier-General regularly assigned to duty with this Brigade, I respectfully claim that I am entitled to the command as the senior officer present.

For these reasons I respectfully protest against Special Orders No. 132 as illegal, unauthorized and unjust. I shall obey them—since obedience to superior authority is the first duty of a soldier—and shall avail myself of my right to appeal for redress to the General commanding this army.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Colonel First Regiment U. S. Volunteers.

CAPT. JOSEPH DICKINSON, Assist. Adj.-General.

GEN. SICKLES' FAREWELL TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
SECOND HOOKER'S DIVISION, ON BOARD U. S.
TRANSPORT "ELM CITY," April 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—SOLDIERS: Special Orders No. 132 will announce to you that I am relieved from further duty in this Brigade, by order of the Brigadier-General commanding the Division.

My last act of duty is to bid you farewell. After a year of service with you, it is hard to yield to the necessity which separates me from so many brave and devoted companions-in-arms, endeared to me by more than ordinary ties.

While protesting that it is unlawful and unjust, I obey this command, because obedience to superior authority is the first duty of a soldier.

It is my earnest hope that a prompt appeal for redress, to the General commanding the army, will permit me to share with you the honors of the campaign now so auspiciously begun.

Whether we are separated for a day or forever, the fervent wishes of my heart will follow your fortunes on every field. You have waited patiently for the hour now at hand, when the Army of the Potomac will move upon the strongholds of the enemy.

Your discipline, courage and bearing will place you among the foremost of our legions. The glory which surely awaits you will help to reconcile me to the pain it costs me to say again—Farewell!

By command of Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

J. S. PALMER, Jr., Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 14, 352, 353, 40, 269, 380, 391, 398, 413, 418, 424, 429, 430, 433, 436, 438, 442, 444, 446.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2097, 1289, 1537, 1763, 1595, 1563, 1771. *Part II.*—Nos. 690, 1496, 1559, 1106, 1670, 1696, 1612, 1700, 1734, 1764, 928, 1594, 1810, 118, 1230, 1386, 1882, 1854, 1860, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1205, 1571, 1627, 1373, 3049, 1721, 1411, 2763, 1023, 1187, 1739, 1163, 1771, 1773.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3008, 1256, 1754, 1776, 660, 2294, 1810, 1416, 2496, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 2032. *Part II.*—Nos. 761, 723, 568, 629, 434, 649, 684, 693, 1998, 603, 439, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

ACT OF JULY 13, 1861.—PLEADING.

The United vs. The Schooner Ned.—This was a proceeding to forfeit the vessel under the provisions of the Act of July 13, 1861, as being owned in part by citizens of one of the Insurrectionary States, a share of her belonging to Ely Murray, of Wilmington, N. C. Elay F. Powell intervened by claim and answer for himself, Ely Murray and others, alleging that they were owners and in possession of the vessel, and embodying six specific exceptions, amounting to special demurrers, to the libel, and on the pleadings and the exemplification of the register of the vessel, offered in evidence by the District-Attorney, the case was brought to a hearing. It appeared from these that at the time of the seizure she was in possession of the claimants as owners, and that Murray was alleged to be a resident of North Carolina.

Held by the Court—That the information sets forth all the particulars necessary to bring the vessel within the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861.

That the act itself, and the public acts of the Government in relation to the existing rebellion within the United States, afford judicial notice that the matter comes within the provision of that statute.

That the act calls for the forfeiture of the interest of the rebel owners in the vessel, if it is constitutional.

That the Court has already decided it to be constitutional.

Therefore the exceptions are overruled, and judgment is rendered in favor of the libelants forfeiting one quarter of her, and the District-Attorney having remitted all claim to the other three-fourths, as belonging to loyal citizens, that share of the proceeds is ordered to be restored to the claimants thereof.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Ridgway.

PRIZE—WHAT EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

The United States vs. The Cargo of the Ship Thomas Watson.—This was a proceeding to condemn as prize a quantity of merchandise alleged to be part of the cargo of the ship *Thomas Watson*, which, in attempting to violate the blockade, was run ashore, set on fire and burned, and this portion of her cargo was taken from her by the naval forces of the United States and brought to this port, where it was libeled as prize. No one intervened to claim it.

Held by the Court—That although in case of absolute necessity, proceedings in prize may be prosecuted to effect without the observance of the formalities required by the prize rules, and the attendance and testimony of witnesses from the delinquent ship may be dispensed with, adequate proof must be supplied *aliunde* of the *delictum* charged to enable the Court to sustain the accusation.

That there is no legal proof furnished that the lost vessel committed the offence charged, or that the goods were part of her cargo.

The libelants are allowed time to furnish evidence of these facts, and if they fail to furnish it within thirty days the libel must be dismissed.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

PRIZE—ENEMY'S PROPERTY—VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE—IRREGULAR PROOF.

The United States vs. The Schooner Henry Middleton and her Cargo.—This was a proceeding to forfeit the vessel as a prize. She was captured off the coast of South Carolina by the *Vandalia*, Aug. 21, 1861. The vessel and cargo were owned in Charleston, South Carolina, and sailed thence for Liverpool, between Aug. 6 and 21. The master of the vessel knew the port was blockaded. Her documents were furnished her by the rebel Government, at Charleston, and she sailed under the rebel flag. When she was chased by the *Vandalia*, her master threw overboard the private letters of shippers of the cargo, and also his deck load to avoid capture. None of the officers or crew were sent into port with the prize, nor were they produced with her to be examined as witnesses.

Held by the Court—That this irregularity is substantially cured by the subsequent appearance and examination of the master of the schooner, and moreover no one appears to contest the validity and regularity of the captnre.

Vessel and cargo forfeited for violation of the blockade, and also as enemy's property.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

PRIZE—VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The Cargo of the Schooner Edward Barnard.—This was also a proceeding in prize. The schooner was captured in the Gulf of Mexico on Oct. 15, by the *South Carolina*—she and her cargo being enemy's property, and having also intentionally violated the blockade of Mobile.

The vessel was afterward stranded by stress of weather, and her cargo was transhipped to this port. The master destroyed private letters on board when he gave up his vessel to the captors. No defence was interposed.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture as prize.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

PRIZE—WHAT EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

The United States vs. The Cargo of the Schooner Sarah and Caroline.—The libel in this case alleged that the schooner, with a cargo of sixty barrels of turpentine, was captured by the *Bienville*, on Dec. 11, off the mouth of the St. Johns River, Florida. The schooner was reported unseaworthy to be navigated to a Northern port in the Winter season, and her cargo was transhipped.

The papers on the vessel were authenticated by the rebel authorities of Florida, and showed that she and her [illegible] county's property. Not no legal [illegible] before the Court of the actual capture [illegible] at sea, nor of any physical or moral impediment to the [illegible] evidence of it.

Decree of condemnation ordered, therefore, until such evidence is furnished or a lawful excuse given for the admission of secondary proofs.

[illegible] no one appeared in the suit, the vessel to be [illegible] sold, and the proceeds brought into Court, to abide its further order.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

United States District Court.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL—DUTY OF STEAMER.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Propeller Sophia, &c., vs. John T. Messereau.—This libel, *in rem.*, is brought by John T. Massereau, owner of the sloop *David D. Crane*, to recover damages suffered by the sloop in a collision with the propeller in the Kills, between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore, on the 10th day of June, 1859.

The sloop was bound from the Palisades to Elizabethport, and the propeller was on her voyage from Philadelphia to New-York. The wind was blowing fresh at the time down the Kills toward New-York Bay, and the tide was ebb, setting with a pretty strong current in the same direction. The collision occurred about 11 o'clock in the morning, and while the propeller was moving with considerable speed. The sloop was under single reef mainsail and jib, heavily loaded with stone, and was beating against wind and tide.

The Captain of the propeller states that when he first saw the sloop she was standing on her long tack toward Bergen Point; that she did not continue on that tack as long as she might, and as long as he had a right to expect she would; but that she suddenly went in stays, and stood for the Staten Island shore, on her short tack. He states that when she went in stays for this latter tack she was rather astern of the propeller, and that if she had kept her course close she would have passed to the westward of and under the stern of the propeller—but that, on the contrary, she kept away, as if making a long instead of a short tack toward Staten Island, thereby coming across the bows of the propeller. That when he saw the course of the sloop he slowed and stopped his engine, and ported his helm, thereby endeavoring to avoid the collision.

Now, I think, the evidence clearly shows that the Captain of the propeller both mistook the position of the sloop and his duty toward her, and that he failed in his duty toward her in several important and decisive particulars.

1. I think he was bound to anticipate that the sloop would go in stays and come on to her short tack near the spot where she did.

2. That if the vessels had occupied the relative positions which he claims they did when the sloop went in stays for her short tack, the collision would have been impossible, for the steamer, with her speed, as stated by him, would have passed the point of collision before the sloop could have reached it.

3. That, seeing this sailing vessel beating up a narrow channel against wind and tide, the propeller, going in the opposite direction, with the wind and tide in her favor under the power of steam, should have had her speed effectually checked, and, if necessary, stopped, in season to have passed the sloop in safety.

4. It is evident from the whole evidence, including that of the captain of the propeller, that he did not accurately calculate the position of the sloop, the necessary course which she must take on her short tack, and the inevitable effect of the wind and tide in carrying her on this tack to the eastward, down the Kills, and that he erroneously supposed he could safely pass to the southward of her; and that in attempting to do so, the collision occurred through the fault of the propeller, and without fault on the part of the sloop.

It follows from these conclusions, that a decree must be entered for the libelants, and an order of reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Accommodating Paper—A Defence of Usury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

The Chatham Bank vs. *Frederick B. Betts et al.*—This was an action on a promissory note, to recover the sum of $2,350. The defence set up by defendant Betts, who alone appeared to defend, was that in 1861 he made the note in suit and delivered it to the defendant, Archibald A. Thomas, as an accommodation note, and without any consideration. That Thomas subsequently entered into an agreement with the defendant Samuel B. Potter, by which Potter gave an usurious rate of interest and agreed to pay Thomas for the note the sum of $150, more than its face. It was also alleged in defendant's answer, that plaintiffs were not the real parties in interest, but that the suit was commenced and prosecuted at the instance of and for the benefit of the defendant, Potter, who, as alleged, was the real party in interest; and the defendant alleged that he had an equitable set-off to the note as against Potter.

It was argued on the part of the plaintiffs that the fact that the note was transferred from Thomas to Potter at an usurious rate of interest, did not constitute a defence of which the defendant, Betts, could avail himself. The trial resulted in favor of the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

E. C. D. Kittridge for plaintiffs; Larned and Warren for defendants.

The Alleged Unauthorized Issue of a Lease—Measure of Damages.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

George Stein vs. Henry Neil.—This was an action to recover damages for the alleged destruction of a lease, whereby the plaintiff claimed he lost possession of a house in Hamilton-street which, as claimed, he had rented from May 1, 1860, for five years, from the defendant, at $400 per annum. The plaintiff averred that the defendant sent for the lease, under the pretence of wishing to make a copy of it. But that, when in his possession, he destroyed it, and subsequently rented the premises to other parties, thereby depriving the plaintiff of the benefit of his lease. The plaintiff laid his damages at $3,000. The defendant denied the making of the lease, and set up that even were there a lease, that the plaintiff could not recover more than the sum total of the rent. The jury, after canvassing the evidence, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Isaac V. Van Winkle, for plaintiff; Cyrus Lawton, for defendant.

Transportation—Liability of Shipmasters.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Thos. Moyo vs. *Lewis Brosi.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The plaintiff sought to recover the value of freightage upon several casks of wine, brought to this port from Rotterdam in his ship, the *Golden Rule*. The defence was that 150 gallons of the wine were lost by the breaking of the casks containing it, through the defective system of stowage. The defence set up the value of this wine as a counter claim. The plaintiff replied that by the bill of lading he was not to be accountable for leakage, and that the weight and contents of the casks were unknown.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted: John Kelly, for petit larceny, Penitentiary six months; William Collins, for petit larceny, Penitentiary six months; John O'Brien, for petit larceny, Penitentiary four months; Michael Kutz, for petit larceny, City Prison one day; Margaret Smith, for grand larceny, House of Refuge; Charles Henderson, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months; John Wallace, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year; Andrew Robb, for petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Legal Notices.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

The Calendar of one-hour causes for this Term will be called on Thursday, April 17, instead of the last Friday of the Term. By the Court.

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

There will be no calendar of short causes made up in this Court until Monday, April 21, on which day the entire calendar of short causes remaining in the two branches of the Court, will be taken up and continued until disposed of.

United States District Attorney's Office.

In view of the pressure caused by legal business, growing out of the war, the Secretary of the Interior has authorized the appointment of an additional assistant. Mr. Smith has accordingly promoted to the position of Assistant United States District-Attorney, Mr. George P. Andrews, late Chief Clerk, who has won the confidence of the District-Attorney and the public by close attention to the business of the office. He is a man of integrity and talent. Mr. Smith and his assistants have promptly transacted all the business arising in the District-Attorney's office during the last year, and have materially reduced the number of pending suits.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Banks vs. Rushmore et als.—Demurrer to the complaint averruled with costs.

Brown et al. Survivors, &c., vs. Charles Walker and Mercy A. Walker his wife.—Demurrer to complaint by Charles Walker sustained with costs. Demurrer to the complaint by Mercy A. Walker overruled with costs.

Lorschigk et als. vs. Pinner et als.—Demurrer to the complaint by defendants Porter and Boylen, overruled with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Mosher et al. vs. Fitch.—Motion granted.

Tracy et al. vs. Clarke.—Motion dismissed.

Hay vs. Kendall et al.—Motion granted.

Rogers vs. Rogers.—Motion granted.

Townsend vs. Newcomb.—Motion granted.

Banks vs. Abraham.—Motion dismissed, without costs.

Holyoke Bank vs. Northrup; Wood vs. Hornstead; Gould (two cases) *vs. Church et al.; Dale vs. Dipperly et al.; Ward vs. Murray et al.; Breed et al. vs. Coff et al.; Rose vs. Kenworthy; Shaw and Leather Bank vs. Warmsley.*—Motion granted in these cases.

Wetmore et al. vs. Stafford.—Motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew.

Alcott et al. vs. Winton; Trisleil et al. vs. Harris; The Same vs. Pople; White vs. Fleitman; Willetts, &c. vs. Benson; Hurly &c. vs. Bradly, &c.; Horn vs. Anspire; Flagg et al. vs. Van Antwerp.—Motion granted in these cases.

Vail vs. Coughlin et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Marshall vs. Hogg; Bean et al. vs. Wellington.—Motion granted in these cases.

Roosevelt vs. Abbott; Roosevelt vs. The Same.—Motion denied without costs, in these cases.

Wetmore et als. vs. Stafford et als.—Motion denied without costs, with leave to renew.

Cutler et als. vs. The Sams; Haydock, &c. vs. Sickell; Wells vs. Wells; Jones vs. Butt et al.; Stage vs. Dodd; Dowd et al. vs. Graff.—Motions granted.

Richardson vs. Abendroth et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Simonin vs. Groslin et al.; Winkle vs. Rice et al.; Burlington vs. Walker; Macy et al. vs. Wetmore et al.; Park Bank (3 cases) vs. Charles et al.—Motions granted in these cases.

The Same vs. Litchfield et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Gaynor vs. Pearse; Hirsch vs. Serfert et al.; Laing vs. Henderson; Green vs. Wetmore et al.; Emmet vs. Gibbs; Cohen vs. Bell et al.; Frank et al. vs. Demarest; Kutry vs. Dowbecker.—Motions granted in these cases.

In rel. Andrew Grass vs. Russell, &c.—Disbursements only allowed.

Bernheimer et al. vs. Foote et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Curtis vs. Hertz, Jr.; Myers et al. vs. Whiting et al.; Hotch et al. vs. Nash et al.; Simonson vs. Williams; Haggerty et al. vs. Brown; Isaacs vs. Grosham et al.; Denison et al. vs. Arthur et al.; Foote et al. vs. Rudolph; Russ et al. vs. Stook et al.—Motions granted in these cases.

Ranken vs. Ramsey et als.—Motion granted; allowance to plaintiff $125.

Gilsheuen vs. Calvut et al.—Motion granted, without costs.

Watson vs. Coe.—Motion denied, without costs.

Thompson vs. Culver; Cromwell et al. vs. Hewitt; Dexter vs. Clark; Low vs. Gros; President, &c., Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Drummond; Manufacturers' Bank vs. Nash et al.—Motions granted in these cases.

Stone, &c. vs. Rauth—Motion denied, without costs.

Metropolitan Bank vs. Toplitz; Mills vs. Goodenough, &c.; Edward vs. Wellis, &c.—Motions granted in these cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosscrief.

Huester vs. Davenport—Order granted.

Hurdt vs. Morrison—Motion denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff.

Veinante vs. Veinante—Consent and ordergranted.

Schenck vs. Brown—Order granted.

Sturges vs. Sturges—Referred to L. B. Woodruff, to hear and report, with opinion.

Harper et al. vs. Miller.—Order granted.

Hart vs. Rothschild.—Furm of judgment settled.

Cossart vs. Graham.—Judgment for plaintiff, and for foreclosure and sale.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Levy, &c., vs. Griffy, &c.—Delanit opened on plaintiff's paying $10 costs and discharging order of arrest against P. Griffy. The cause not to be tried until P. Griffy returns to New-York, unless plaintiff pay expense of procuring his testimony.

Green vs. Thompson.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Galloway vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 9, 1862.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94	50 Pac. M. S. Co	99 100
31,500 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	94	50 do	b60 100⅛
30,000 do	b30 94	350 do	b30 100⅜
14,000 do	93⅞	50 do	b30 100⅝
4,500 U. S. 6s, '81 Cp W. Loan	93⅞	50 do	100⅝
16,000 U. S. 6s, '74..Cou.	87½	150 N. Y. Cen. R	93⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s Fy'r Cer.	96⅜	50 do	b30 93⅝
800 Treas. 7 3.10 p. c. Notes	small. 100⅝	150 do	b30 93⅝
1,000 do	100	50 do	b3 93⅝
5,000 Kentucky 8s	87	70 Erie Railroad	37⅛
6,000 Ill. Canal B. '60	88	500 do	37
14,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	58	250 do	b10 37
5,000 do	57½	350 do	b30 37⅛
3,000 N. C. State 6s	67½	250 do	s30 37
5,000 Mo. State 6s	61	100 do	s60 36⅞
5,000 do	61½	100 do	b30 37
5,000 do	b30 61⅝	11 Erie Railroad Pref.	61¼
5,000 do	61⅝	50 do	61⅜
10,000 do	61	100 do	b30 61⅜
10,000 do	s30 61	200 do	61½
10,000 do	b10 61⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. R	23½
5,000 do	b30 61⅛	50 do	b60 23½
5,000 do	b30 61⅛	100 Panama Railroad	121
10,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. It	b60 60	50 do	121¼
2,500 Cal. State 7s	86½	75 M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	47¼
500 do	86½	200 do	b30 47¼
10,000 N. Y. State 6s, '78, '08	103	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	62
15,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	92	250 do	62¾
2,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	99¾	50 do	c 63
5,000 M. C. 8s 1m s. f. c. b.	99	225 do	62¾
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d m. b.	15 49	200 do	b30 63
2,000 Ill. & P. du C. 1st m.	90	50 do	b30 62¾
10,000 American Gold	101⅞	100 do	b30 62¾
50,000 do	s60 101⅞	100 do	62¾
30,000 do	s15 101⅝	50 do	s60 62¾
25,000 do	s10 101⅞	150 do	s30 62¾
50,000 do	s60 101⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts R	17⅜
15,000 do	b60 102	200 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 45⅞
40 Broadway Bank	130	200 do	45⅞
20 Am. Ex. Bank	90	200 do	s60 45⅞
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	92	200 do	45⅞
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	90	400 do	b30 46
12 Penn. Coal Co	81⅜	100 do	b30 45⅞
50 Mich. Cen. R	s30 56⅜	500 Chic. & R. Island R	55⅝
50 do	b30 56⅜	350 Mil. & Pra. du C. R.	28
100 do	b30 56⅜	100 do	s30 28
50 do	56⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	93⅜	450 N. Y. Cen. R	b3 83⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	93⅜	50 do	s30 83
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. La. ½ yearly	93¼	50 do	at 60 83
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Con	87	100 Erie Railway	37
3,000 U. S. 5s, '65	92	300 do	b60 37⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year c.	96⅝	50 Erie R. Prf.	s60 61
2,500 Ill. War Loan	88¼	50 Hud. River R	36⅛
4,000 do	88	5 Mich. Cen. R	65⅛
2,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	57	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	b30 23⅞
10,000 do	b30 57	100 do	23⅞
5,000 do	s60 56⅞	40 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	62¾
1,000 do	56⅞	100 do	62¾
14,000 do	56⅞	400 do	s60 62
1,000 Mo. State 6s	51	100 do	b30 62⅜
5,000 do	b30 51	200 Gal. & Chic. R	68⅝
10,000 do	50¾	25 Cleve. & Tol. R	46
5,000 B. C. W. Loan	100	50 do	45⅝
2,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	16 do	47⅛
1,000 H. R. 3d Mor	83	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s30 55⅝
30,000 American Gold	101⅜	100 do	s60 55⅝
10,000 do	b30 101⅜	10 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R.	28
10,000 do	s30 101⅜	150 do	27⅜
50,000 do	101⅜	50 do	27¾
650 Cumb. Coal Prf'd	6¾	5 do	27
100 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	s30 100⅜	30 Ch., Bur. & Q'y R.	62¼
60 do	100⅝	200 do	62
5 do	100⅝		

WEDNESDAY, April 9—P. M.

Government securities rose ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and Gold declined ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., on the exciting war news of this evening. In other respects the Stock Market failed to respond to the National victories. There was a large amount of business done, but the speculators against the market were free sellers at about yesterday's prices, on the Railway Shares, while the Border State Stocks were ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower. In the afternoon there was considerable excitement between the *Bear* and *Bull* speculators. The former offered New-York Central at 83, seller 30 days, and 82⅞, seller 60 days; while the latter bid for large amounts at 83⅛ ₱ cent., buyer 3 days. The other Railways were offered and bid for in about the same proportion. The business in New-York Central, after the printed list, amounted to about 2,000 shares, at 83, seller 30 days, and 83⅛, buyer 3 days. Erie Shares rated 37@37⅛ ₱ cent. On Erie Preferred Shares the first transactions early in the forenoon were at 62 ₱ cent. The subsequent transactions were at 61⅛@61⅜@61 ₱ cent., ultimately closing 61⅛@61⅜ ₱ cent. The Western shares were firmer on Illinois Central, owing to the news from the Mississippi River, Island No. 10, but on other descriptions the prices paid were almost the same as yesterday, except Prairie du Chien, which was lower at the close by ½ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail stock the demand was again very strong, and 100⅜ ₱ cent. was paid for 500 shares cash, and 100⅛, seller 30 days.

Late in the afternoon the market left off steady, at about the following rates:

New-York Central	83⅛	Mich. Southern	23⅛
Erie	37	Mich. Guaranteed	47⅛
Erie Preferred	61⅛	Michigan Central	55⅛
Toledo	45⅛	Missouris	50⅜
Galena	66½	Tennessees	56⅜
Rock Island	55⅛	United States 6s, '81	93⅛
Illinois Central	92¼	Pacific Mail	100⅜

The following were the bids, to-day, for the [illegible] Bank Shares

Merchants'	96
Merchants' Exch'g	94
Mechanics'	102
Union	92
America	101
City	113
Phœnix	90
Fulton	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	110
Commerce	95
Broadway	123
American Exchange	90
Pacific	111
Republic	91½
Bank of Commerce	94
Metropolitan	96
Market	92
Corn Exchange	90
Continental	85¼
Marine	100
Commonwealth	80
Atlantic	55
Park	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95⅛	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	95
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Mich

...SALES.

...PUBLIC AUCTION.
...DAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. ...
...contained in the dwelling- ...
...a full assortment of ...
...furniture, suites in brocatel, ...
...rosewood piano; 1 octave rosewood piano-...
...rosewood marble-top ...
...ornamental, rich enamel orna- ...
...chairs, carpets, &c.
...—In rosewood and oak, secretaries, ...
...cabinets, ...
...chairs, &c.
...oak table, buffet, sideboard, ...
...and dessert. ...
...Terms cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT CLIFTON, S. I., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A fine country residence, with 21 1-10 acres of land, (formerly the Osgood property,) beautifully situated on the Finger Board Road, ...ing by stages from Vanderbilt Landing, near the residences of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend and others. The ...house is two stories, frame, and contains library, dining-...room, drawing-room and nine or ten bedrooms, &c. Fine ...stable, with stalls for five horses; also, gardener's lodge. ...in beautiful order.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 76 Clinton-place, near 5th-av., by order of F. R. Sherman, Executor of Seth Staples, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, piano forte, pier-glasses, pier and ...mantel mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, ...mahogany bureaus, ...rosewood chamber furniture, ...chairs, tables, &c., mosaic and ingrain carpets, oil ...cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, ...which will commence the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MANILA ROPE, ...OAKUM SHAKINGS, REFUSE FROM ...FURNACE, BY ORDER OF ISAAC ...HENDERSON, NAVY AGENT

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, ...

...MANILA ROPE, about 2,500 pounds.
...CANVAS, about 2,000 pounds.
...OAKUM SHAKINGS, about 50,000 pounds.
...OAKUM DUST, about 10,000 pounds.
About 60 loads refuse from brass furnace.

R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$6,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock precisely, at No. 130 West 21st-st., between 7th ...and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above ...three-story house, which is elegantly furnished through-...out, and will be sold in reserved; magnificent piano-forte, ...fine pictures, statuary, ormolu, cut glass, with parlor, chamber ...and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale ...positive, without reserve.

EDWARD SUTPHEN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

...BY E. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, April 10, at 10½ ...o'clock, at salesrooms No. 127 Nassau-st. The stock of one ...of the best cabinet-makers in this City, consisting of rich ...Brussels carpets, black walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room, ...and hall furniture, manufactured expressly for ...private families and for peremptory sale. By order of ...the Mortgagee.

AUCTION NOTICE.

...the grand opening sale of ...
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BY CHARLES C. WARREN,
No. 22 Cortlandt-st.,
Will take place THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD SOHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, ...and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...ELEGANTLY MADE BY G. HERTER, IN THE HIGH-...EST STYLE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auc-...tion on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 84 West ...19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suites of rose-...wood, hair-cloth and ormolu, covered in rich silk brocade, do. of richly carved rosewood, inlaid with buhl and rosewood, covered in ...grand silk reps, reps curtains, rosewood etagere, rose-...wood piano-forte, velvet carpets, richly carved rosewood ...centre table, real ormolu and bronze clock and candelabra ...from Paris, chandeliers to match, large bronze ...Parian, ebony pedestals.

Dining-room complete in black walnut, buffet extension ...tables, lounges, and chairs, covered in morocco and reps. ...Bedroom suites in carved rosewood, do. black walnut, do. ...enamelled oak, &c.; bedding, China and glass, and other ...furniture. Sale without reserve.

EDWARD SUTPHEN, Auctioneer.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...ELEGANTLY MADE BY G. HERTER, IN THE HIGH-...EST STYLE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auc-...tion on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 84 West ...19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suites of rose-...wood, hair-cloth and ormolu, covered in rich silk brocade, do. of richly carved rosewood, inlaid with buhl and rosewood, covered in ...grand silk reps, reps curtains, rosewood etagere, rose-...wood piano-forte, velvet carpets, richly carved rosewood ...centre table, real ormolu and bronze clock and candelabra ...from Paris, chandeliers to match, large bronze ...Parian, ebony pedestals.

Dining-room complete in black walnut, buffet extension ...tables, lounges, and chairs, covered in morocco and reps. ...Bedroom suites in carved rosewood, do. black walnut, do. ...enamelled oak, &c.; bedding, China and glass, and other ...furniture. Sale without reserve.

EDWARD SUTPHEN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

...BY E. W. DAVENPORT, THIS DAY, April 10, at 10½ ...o'clock, at salesrooms No. 127 Nassau-st. The stock of one ...of the best cabinet-makers in this City, consisting of rich ...Brussels carpets, black walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room, ...and hall furniture, manufactured expressly for ...private families and for peremptory sale. By order of ...the Mortgagee.

AUCTION NOTICE.

...the grand opening sale of ...
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BY CHARLES C. WARREN,
No. 22 Cortlandt-st.,
Will take place THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, ...and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...ELEGANTLY MADE BY G. HERTER, IN THE HIGH-...EST STYLE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auc-...tion on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 84 West ...19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suites of rose-...wood, hair-cloth and ormolu, covered in rich silk brocade, do. of richly carved rosewood, inlaid with buhl and rosewood, covered in ...grand silk reps, reps curtains, rosewood etagere, rose-...wood piano-forte, velvet carpets, richly carved rosewood ...centre table, real ormolu and bronze clock and candelabra ...from Paris, chandeliers to match, large bronze ...Parian, ebony pedestals.

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EDWARD SUTPHEN, Auctioneer.

...PERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE ...of the authority vested in him the Comptroller will ...sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate ...security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day ...of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead ...and pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-...feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, ...or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the ...City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom ...to the foot of Hudson-street, Jersey City, but such land-...ing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at ...his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from ...the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants ...usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also ...such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common ...Council, in relation thereto, passed December 3, 1860.

By the Commissioners of Finances, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 209 West 22d-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one. Lot-side, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office No. 453 Broadway.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, April 10, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private dwelling-house No. 143 West 53d-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained therein, consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, rosewood, and plush, and mahogany, and hair-cloth parlor suites, splendid Japanese chamber furniture, (brought by the ...steamer Niagara,) fine bedroom and dining-room fur-...niture, hair mattresses, pallisses, pillows, &c., velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, glass-ware, &c., &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—THIS DAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, by CHARLES C. WARREN, (late of the firm of Alexis Bragg & Warren,) No. 22 Cortlandt-st., one thousand cases or more of boots and shoes, embracing contributions ...of the early Spring goods in great variety from nearly all ...the leading manufacturers of New-England, and in-...cluding many made ...

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON. ...Regular auction sales hereafter, of which due notice ...will be given.

W. A. WARE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 69 Union-place, Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., the ...entire household furniture, consisting of a very superior ...hair-cloth parlor suite, rosewood centre table, ...chamber suites, pier mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, ...bureaus, washstands, and chairs, hair and other mat-...tresses, ingrain carpets, extension tables and libraries. ...Dining-room and glass ware, &c., &c. Sale positive.

...Auctioneer, No. 45 Wall-st.

...SALE.—EDWARD PETTINGER ...April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at ...of foreign wines, cham-...Rhine wines, white ...brandies, &c., ...Sherry, Madeira, ...Claret, Burgundy, ...Hock and Sauterne, ...Malaga, Muscatel,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND RECEPTION—OFFICERS AND CREWS OF THE FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MARRIED, OR PRIDE o' DAY.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MONEY.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—COUSIN SAMS.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CON. NUTT, [illegible] NUTT—[illegible] CHRISTENINGS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL [illegible] PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The battle at Pittsburgh, Tenn., a few miles from the rebel position at Corinth, brief dispatches regarding which were published in our first edition yesterday, and fuller details of which appeared in extra editions, proves to have been one of the first magnitude in its progress and results. It was brought on by the rebels themselves, early on Sunday morning, and continued, with an intermission lasting only through the darkness of Sunday night, until late in the afternoon of Monday. The collision of the two armies was hurried by the desire of the rebel leaders to engage our Southwestern army in detail instead of in mass—the necessity, in fact, of defeating Gen. GRANT before he could be joined by Gen. BUELL. Dispatches received from Louisville informs us that BEAUREGARD left Corinth with his command for Purdy, a few miles west of Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, and that JOHNSTON, with his command, left on the same day for the same destination, by a different route—intending to concentrate their forces at Purdy and make an attack upon Gen. GRANT on Friday or Saturday, should the state of the roads permit. Fortunately they were delayed so that the attack could not be made until Sunday, as before stated, when Gen. BUELL was so near the scene of action that he was able to participate on the second day, and turn the tide of battle in our favor. The brigades of Gens. SHERMAN and PRENTISS were first engaged, and the rebel attack was successful. Our entire force was driven back to the river, when the advance of the enemy was first checked by the fire of two of our gunboats. Gen. GRANT then arrived at the scene of action with the troops from Savannah, and our men, who had been contending against fearful odds, were inspirited by the news that two Divisions of Gen. BUELL'S army had also arrived. The next morning our forces, now outnumbering those of the rebels, assumed the offensive, and, after a hard-fought day, succeeded in routing the enemy at every point. Our losses on the first day were heavy, and beside the killed and wounded, embraced the camp equipage at Pittsburgh and thirty-six field guns. On the second day, however, by two o'clock P. M., we had retaken the camps and batteries, and some forty of the enemy's cannon, beside a number of prisoners. A number of our men were taken prisoners on the first day, including, one report says, Gen. PRENTISS. The reports of our killed, wounded and missing are doubtless much exaggerated, but it is likely the number will approach five thousand, while the enemy's losses must be much heavier, as our artillery was served upon them with terrible effect. Among their killed the name of their best General, ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, is given.

Commodore FOOTE has sent to the Navy Department a more detailed report relating to the capture of Island No. 10, from which we learn that there were surrendered unconditionally prisoners of war, on the Island and the transports near it, seventeen officers and 368 privates, beside 100 sick and 100 employed on the transports. An examination of the fortifications and munitions of war has disclosed eleven earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100-pounders, rifled, with good supplies of powder and large quantities of shot and shell, besides provisions, etc. Four steamers were found afloat, and two others, with the rebel gunboat *Grampus*, were sunk, but will be raised again without much difficulty; and the great floating battery, mounting sixteen guns, having been cut adrift, was found ashore on the Missouri side below New-Madrid. The works prove to have been erected with the highest engineering skill, and are of great strength.

In reference to the great victories recently achieved by the National arms, Secretary STANTON has issued an order directing that at noon of the Sunday next following the receipt of the order, the Chaplain of each regiment of the army shall, at the head of his regiment, offer up a prayer of thanksgiving; giving the thanks and congratulations of the War Department to officers prominent in the recent important movements, and ordering a salute of one hundred guns to be fired at the Washington Navy-yard.

From Yorktown, our latest advices are to the effect that our siege operations there were progressing favorably. We shall soon, doubtless, receive the right sort of news from that quarter.

Advices from Fortress Monroe state that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* had come down from Norfolk as far as Craney Island, and was ready to again make her appearance in the Roads as soon as the weather should become favorable. A dispatch from Washington was read at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday announcing that the *Vanderbilt* and *Monitor* had together disabled and sunk the *Merrimac*, after a severe fight; but the intelligence has not been confirmed.

Advices from the Lower Potomac represent that the recent reconnoissance of Gen. SICKLES to Stafford Court-house created the greatest panic at Fredericksburgh. Every vehicle there capable of transporting goods was made available, and whole families fled to Richmond, leaving everything behind. Our force was exaggerated to twenty thousand men, with six field batteries.

We have already noticed the vigorous measures adopted by Gov. JOHNSON to bring the rebels in Nashville to their senses. The *Banner* of Saturday last reports the proceedings at a joint convention of the two branches of the City Council, [illegible] consideration the course of action to be pursued regarding taking the oath of allegiance. During the meeting of the Convention, Mayor CHEATHAM tendered his resignation of the Mayoralty, which was not accepted. Mr. CHEATHAM stated that it was his understanding of Gov. Johnson's policy, that if a majority of the members agreed to take the prescribed oath, they would be allowed to fill vacancies and carry on the business of the city government. Several members spoke upon the subject, the substance of their remarks being that, having received a communication from Gov. JOHNSON a week ago, they had met, deliberated upon the subject of its contents, and returned him a respectful reply. [illegible] heard from him since, at least not in any formal manner, they were unable to conceive of any other course to pursue than to adjourn, and a motion to adjourn was carried. The *Banner* states that it is the purpose of Gov. JOHNSON to bring matters to an immediate crisis, and that the city legislators will be removed at once, unless they adopt the only course open to them. The telegraph has already reported the committal of Mayor CHEATHAM.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, not much business of public importance was done in open session. After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the bill relating to fixing the salaries of District Attorneys was passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army was considered, and passed, after the adoption of some important amendments. ALBERT G. HIGGINS, of Boston, was brought before the bar of the House for contempt, in failing to answer a summons from the select Committee on Government Contracts. His excuses were considered valid, and he was discharged from arrest. The Senate's amendments of the Post-office Appropriation bill were nearly all concurred in. A slight amendment, made by the Senate to the joint resolution declaring that States desiring to emancipate their slaves should receive the cooperation of the Government, was agreed to, and the resolution was sent to the President for his approval. The Senate bill, appropriating $1,000,000 for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was then taken up and read the first time. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, objected to a second reading, when the question came up on the rejection of the bill, and it was decided in the negative—93 to 45. It was then read a second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole—that course being necessary with all bills making appropriations. The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was afterward considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Loan Association was reported favorably; also, the bill to authorize the payment of bonds created in this City for the National defence. A bill to incorporate the New-York Exchange Company was introduced, read a third time by unanimous consent, and passed. The bill providing for the diminution of Taxes in this City, by applying for that purpose the surplus revenue, was also passed.

In the Assembly a number of bills were read a third time and passed—among them the one making it the duty of county officers and Justices of the Peace to report annually to the Boards of Supervisors of their respective counties, and the one incorporating the New-York Blind Mechanics' Association. The Susquehanneh Railroad bill was passed, after an ineffectual effort to amend it. The Metropolitan Health bill was then considered, and after a debate of considerable length, it was passed, by a vote of 68 to 46.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are indications at Nashville of a decided revival in the cotton trade. One of the largest brokers recently received several wagon loads of the staple.

A rebel prisoner, who recently escaped from Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, had the hardihood to return to his home in Bowling Green, Ky. His servant reported his arrival at that place, when he was arrested and again put under confinement.

The prize steamship *Magnolia*, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday, by public auction for $50,000. She was purchased by Mr. STARKS W. LEWIS, for the Government.

Our new Consul to Brunswick, Germany, who was confirmed on April 4, is B. ELLIS MARTIN, not B. ELLIS, as has been given.

The Stock Market was stronger for Government Stocks and easier for Gold, yesterday, on the great War news of the morning. But, in other respects, the market failed to respond to the favorable nature of the news. The Exchange Market, 112¼@112⅝ ₱ cent.

The Flour market was quite heavy yesterday, and prices were generally lower. Wheat was dull and unsettled. Corn was in good demand and was a shade firmer. Cotton was quiet. Lard, Bacon, Cut Meats and tierce Beef were in lively request at buoyant rates. Pork was lightly dealt in, as were also Coffee, Rice, Metals, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Seeds, Spices and Foreign Liquors. The auction sales of Dry Goods were generally well attended by purchasers, including a few buyers from Western Virginia and from Nashville, Tennessee; desirable fabrics brought fair prices. Sugars were pretty actively sought after, as were also Rosin and Whisky; the latter at higher rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 481 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were supplied with 4,000 beeves, 100 milch cows, 850 calves, 4,700 sheep and 12,330 hogs for the past week. The beeves were all sold before the market ordinarily closes, and prices were a shade lower than one week ago. Calves are lower, and in excess of the demand. Sheep are scarce at former rates. Hogs are a trifle lower, and nearly all sold. Fat, heavy hogs find a ready market, while light poor stock goes off very slowly.

The Coming of the Merrimac.

The Navy Department has doubtless good reasons to give for permitting the disabled *Merrimac* to be refitted at leisure, and to select her own time and place for another essay of her destructive powers. The Department had good reasons to give for the original loss of the vessel, along with the Norfolk Navy-yard, and for the success of its former desperate attempt. It had reasons quite as good for the successive escapes of the *Sumter* and the *Nashville*. They all, however, resolve themselves into the very simple formula, that adequate measures are not taken by the Department until the rebels have had ample opportunity to do their worst. Among those in New-York who understand such matters, quite as well as the Secretary himself, it is believed that the means instituted (partly by Government) to destroy the *Merrimac*, would have done the work far more effectually had they attacked her boldly at the Navy-yard, crippled and without steam, than they can do it, now, when she is repaired, newly armed, and with steam up and abundant sea-room. That these advantages are on her side is unquestionably a source of extreme alarm, not only to the people but to the Government. The latter, for fear of the monster, is unable to harbor the fleet of transports tributary to the army of the Potomac under the guns of Fortress Monroe; and the public, equally fearful, shows none of the enthusiastic satisfaction which the splendid victories on the Mississippi and Tennessee so fully warrant. Why, if our mailed champions are what they are represented to be, do they not seek their enemy, and at once terminate the general suspense?

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.—The second siege of Yorktown threatens to rival the first in time, as it far outrivals it in magnitude. Its reduction occupied WASHINGTON'S army almost a month, and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army has been already close on a week in front of the place. As the War Department thinks it prudent to shroud operations in that quarter as much as possible, [illegible] the public of the excitement of special telegrams and special correspondence, excitable readers are taking a sort of historic revenge by diligently perusing the history of the siege of 1781. They could not do better; and, for this purpose, let us tell them, there is nothing so good as the journal of the operations kept by WASHINGTON himself, and transmitted by him, day by day, to the President of the Continental Congress.

The Commander of the National forces is undoubtedly making good use of his time. While rumor limited the force of the rebels to twenty-five or thirty thousand, there might have been anticipation, of a really formidable resistance; but now that it has carried it up to seventy-five or a hundred thousand, all fears may be dismissed, for this is simply a *reductio ad absurdam*. We do not believe the rebels have behind the intrenchments of Yorktown a body of men more than sufficient to man its works of defence. Gen. MCCLELLAN obviously means to repeat the brilliant strategy of WASHINGTON, and, by hemming the enemy completely in, compel a surrender.

The Battle on the Tennessee.

Of the splendid achievements of the Union army, day unto day utters speech. Barely have we noted the tranquil success of the plans, so admirably matured by FOOTE and POPE for the reduction of Island Ten, when we are called upon to chronicle the brave fighting of GRANT and BUELL on the Upper Tennessee. The battle at Pittsburgh is justly described by the reporter, whose account is, thus far, our only source of information, and which we assume to be only defective in its exaggeration of the number killed and wounded, as the most formidable and destructive of modern times. What with the numbers engaged on either side, the desperate character of the fighting, the tremendous part played by artillery, and the fatal consequences of the defeat, it certainly lays just claim to this preëminence; for on no other recent battle-field have all these conditions been so thoroughly represented. The conflict sets at rest forever the doubt whether courage is a national trait. On the side of the Union as on that of rebellion, there was exhibited the most obstinate displays of valor; the loyal army resolute to win, the rebel army with the impulse of desperation, determined not to lose. Of generalship there would seem to have been less than there was of personal daring and persistent intrepidity; what, in fact, may be properly termed soldiership. Of such a struggle the fruit could not be other than a frightful sacrifice of life. There was, indeed, reason in Congress receiving the bulletin of victory in silence. On whichever side the dead had fallen, they were our own dead; our brethren and friends, who had gone out loyally to redeem the country, or those other brethren, and sometime friends, who, misguided and untaught, are struggling for the overthrow or prevention of imaginary wrongs. There is no aspect of such a victory, save one, which has not its tinge of melancholy. That one is the hope it authorizes of the war drawing to an early close.

For whatever the disposition of the rebel leaders to prolong their resistance, and however slight the diminution of the moral strength of the rebellion, we must not forget how rapidly the material for conducting the war is passing from them. With every State lost to them, the means of replenishing the treasury, of recruiting new armies, of procuring supplies, escapes them. The founderies and and powder-mills at Nashville, were, the other day, busy in repairing their losses; but Nashville is again in the Union. The Tredegar works have done yeoman service in replacing the artillery taken by our forces. A fortnight—who can doubt?—will place Richmond and them in our hands. When, therefore, we read, as in the story of Island Ten, of guns captured by the hundred, we know that the rebel ability to continue the contest is very largely diminished, and beyond the possibility of restoration; and we know the power of creating similar obstacles in the way of the Union army is lost. The same remark is true of their losses of life. On the side of the Nation there is no gap made by death, or damage, or demoralization, which there are not inexhaustible reserves standing ready to fill. On the rebel side there are no such reserves. The utmost strength of the enemy's resources were exhausted at the first effort. To strengthen himself at threatened points he has been obliged to shift his armies, not create new ones. To defend Fort Donelson, FLOYD'S Brigade was carried thither, the campaign in Western Virginia having ended for the Winter. When the new line of defence on the Tennessee was devised, it was only supplied with troops by leaving Pensacola undefended, and weakening the army in Virginia. This served, so long as the main body of the Union army remained inactive. But motion is now the order along the entire line. There is no point on the rebel front where defenders are not as urgently needed as at any other. This circumstance must of itself satisfy the leaders of the absolute fertility and indefensible inhumanity of protracting a struggle the event of which cannot be long delayed, and which is deferred only by heaping the dead bodies of their followers in the path of the Union advance. The rebels may retreat, but we must remember that a retreat cannot be indefinite, which is toward positions securely held by an adversary.

THE WAR-CENSORSHIP NUISANCE.—The following is transmitted to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* by authority of Gen. WOOL:"

"A circular, issued by the rebels, was found by one of Gen. HAMILTON'S Aids. The purport of it was a full description of the present onward movement, with all the details; also, Gen. MCDOWELL'S plan of defeating the Union programme. *The enemy must have received this information from a high source several weeks ago, or they could not have got the circular out so soon.*"

We submit to the Secretary of War the propriety of at once suspending all restrictions upon the publication of war news. We have his own statement that the censorship was established to protect the forward movement of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The Press, at an incalculable cost, has complied with the rules of the Department, and yet the only result is, that loyal people have been kept in the dark about matters touching which rebeldom has been flooded with light. The last excuse for the [illegible] evidence we reproduce, it be still maintained, it will be a gratuitous abuse of official authority, deserving the utmost popular indignation.

Naval Ordnance—A Word of Caution.

When the conspirators began to put into shape and form, several years since, their plan for erecting a Cotton Kingdom on the ruins of the American Union, one of their first steps was to provide the means of warfare. To that end their eye fell upon the Navy-yards at Washington and Norfolk. These yards, located within slave territory, were nurtured and enlarged in every possible way. They intended that when the theft was accomplished the booty should be worth the stealing. As a means to this end, they secured for these yards enlargement and the monopoly of certain species of naval material, so that other parts of the country should be dependent upon them. Immense sums were lavished on these two yards, especially on that at Washington. A man of some talent in supervising mechanical operations, was selected to superintend this yard; hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on his education to make him an adept. In some of his gun improvements and adaptations he was successful; in fact, he has produced the most effective cannon used in any service. It was contrived that a large class of munitions should be manufactured at this yard only. Even the great New-York Yard has to send to the Washington Yard for half of the ordnance fabrications required. The Norfolk Yard was made the great storehouse of ordnance. Large contracts were given to the Tredegar Works, at Richmond, fostering its manufacture there till the result was attained—that those Works produced the best cannon in the country. Three thousand cannon fell into the hands of the enemy with the Norfolk Yard. These have been distributed all over the "Confederacy," and on every battle-field have they dealt death among the loyal men of the country. But the plan was only half successful. The Washington Yard, when its open rebellion was reached, slipped through their traitor fingers, and remained the property of the Union.

Now that the motive for a monopoly in the Washington Yard appears to have passed, it is curious to inquire why the effort is made in Congress to carry out the same plan—a wrong both to the general service and to the other yards. We wait to see a valid reason assigned why this Washington Yard, now that it is supposed to be beyond the power of the "Golden Circle," should continue the manufacture of articles for the other yards—the New-York Yard for instance—when the same work could be done there at a saving of freight, and what is more important, a saving of time. Or, why $250,000 should be appropriated to fabricate cannon at Washington alone, when the founders all over the country will do the work quite as cheaply. The finest cannon which bears the mark of that yard, are now cast at private founderies and transported to Washington at considerable cost, to be bored out there—a work which might as well be done at the points where they are cast, and then retransported to the destinations where they are to be put in service.

It is also pertinent to inquire why the country should be confined to the genius of one inventor of cannon, as it undoubtedly would, be if the pending bill should pass, and the motive and design of that bill be carried out—to the extinction of the advantage of having all the inventive talent of the country at command. The purpose of this bill, according to the statement of a Senator, made in his place in the Senate, is to put at the head of the Ordnance Department a pupil of the Government, whom it has so lavishly nurtured, and to give him greater pay and power than are enjoyed by other heads of bureaus.

We must confess that it seems a faulty policy to put a National Ordnance Bureau in charge of an inventor of guns. What other inventor would risk the hazard of a test with his great rival as chief judge? The Ordnance service must, consequently, be cut off from all improvement, except at the hands of one man. The scientific journals of England have made frequent complaints of a like policy in regard to Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. He was given a position at the head of Ordnance Improvements. Of course, as is human nature, he cherished his own devices, and slighted, where he did not expropriate, those of others, and all the time he was spending the public money, till at one time it was true that his guns, then amounting to hundreds in number, had cost England $10,000 apiece.

Let us not, especially in the event of foreign war, be put to rely upon the resources of a single Navy-yard. Washington is but poorly defended against a maritime enemy. Had war grown out of the *Trent* affair, the fleets of England would have been up the Potomac in brief time, and the Navy-yard and all it contains, been in possession of the enemy.

DEPARTURE OF MR. RUSSELL.—Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, was among the passengers by the *China*, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday. Mr. RUSSELL'S stay in the United States had extended over more than a year of our eventful times, during which time he has contributed letters of a varying merit to the leading London journal. Some of his earlier descriptive letters were characterized by all his brilliant and unrivaled power in that style of writing; but he was less happy, and sometimes extremely unhappy, in his speculative and philosophical essays, and thus incurred the odium of many who were, perhaps, not always willing to make due allowance for the extreme difficulty and delicacy of his task.

One can easily see, indeed, how, in order to deal with the shifting and subtle elements of our political life in a crisis when everything is changing, only the instructive apprehension which one acquires by being native and to the manner born can serve one. This Mr. RUSSELL had not, of course, and the guides to whom he intrusted himself, were, it must be owned, not always of a kind fitted to supply the deficiency. It will be a matter of regret to Mr. RUSSELL'S many friends that he leaves the United States with the feeling that his career here has been in great degree a failure. He leaves without having had an opportunity to see a single battle, at a time when battles [illegible] history records.

THE FIRST-HONOR MAN AT PITTSBURGH.—The hero of the fierce fight at Pittsburgh is evidently Gen. ULYSSES GRANT. Throughout the action he is reported as constantly on the perilous edge of battle, rallying the men, and leading them upon the enemy, in contempt of danger. Let the malicious aspersion upon his courage, founded on an incident at Fort Donelson, be expunged forever. The only doubt about his bravery, is whether or not it amounts to rashness.

Will Congress consider the propriety of altering the gallant commander's name? It should be ACHILLES, not ULYSSES.

THE REBEL HEAD OF ARTILLERY.—Gen. BEAUREGARD, deficient in brass, has been begging the disloyalists of the Southwest to send in their dinner bells as material for cannon. The success of Capt. FOOTE and Gen. POPE at Island Ten must demand a further appeal. The number of heavy guns captured in the land batteries was seventy; while there were many others taken upon the rebel gunboats and floating battery. Losses like these must convert the very buttons of the army into artillery.

A BOUNTY FOR SOUTHERN VALOR.—The Southern chivalry, who are so desirous of shedding the last drop of their blood that they are unwilling to shed the first drop, are advertising in the rebel journals for "substitutes," and offer as high as $1,500 to any of the "white trash" that will take their place. This does not show that the said "white trash" are insensible to the seductions of the lucre; it only shows that they have a pretty just estimate of the value of the Confederate scrip, in which the $1,500 is to be paid.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Preparations to Reduce Fort Macon—Destruction of Bridges and other Property by the Rebels—Speedy Restoration by the Indomitable Energy of Yankee Soldiers—Occupation of Beaufort—A Surprise—The American Flag Flying Over the Town—Capture of the Absconding Collector—The English Ships in Port—The Blockading Fleet.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Monday, March 31, 1862.

Since it became apparent that a regular siege would be necessary for the reduction of Fort Macon, the operations for that purpose have been pushed forward with vigor by Lieut FLAGLER, under direction of Gen. PARKE. On Thursday last I came down from Newbern with the Ordnance officer, on board the steamer *Union*, as far as the head of Slocum's Creek, where the Ordnance officer landed horses, wagons, ammunition, and other *materiel*. At Havelock Station, one mile from the landing, I found Parrott guns of large size waiting to be moved on the railroad down to Morehead City. This station is in charge of Capt. ARNOLD, of the Rhode Island Fifth Battalion, who, with his company, is guardian the place and protecting the property near by, which has been threatened by the rebels.

On their escape after the battle of Newbern, the retreating army carried off all the engines and cars toward Goldsboro; but one or two hand-cars, with a freight and platform car, were left. Gen. BURNSIDE brought with him a number of good hand-cars, which have been put to excellent use in traveling to and fro along the track. An engine and the necessary rolling stock will be placed on the road without delay, and then business will be resumed upon the road, and rapid communication established between Newbern and the sea-coast towns.

On Tuesday, the 16th, a party of soldiers went up from Fort Macon and destroyed the most important bridge upon the railroad—that across the creek near Lucknow, or Newport Station, eight miles below Havelock. The object was evidently to prevent the advance of our forces eastward, to Morehead City and Beaufort. On the Sunday following Maj. WEITZEL, in command of the Fifth Rhode Island, arrived at the bridge, and after examining its condition, reported to Gens. PARKE and BURNSIDE, when the latter ordered the immediate reconstruction of the bridge. Maj. WEITZEL, who is one of the most thorough civil engineers connected with the expedition, and a practical mechanic, was charged with the execution of the order, and Capt. M. D. FIELD, with a party of mechanics, were detailed to cooperate. A number of colored mechanics, picked up in the neighborhood, were also brought into use. The bridge was a truss structure of 190 feet span, and cost nearly $100,000. Five weeks would have been allowed to build such a work, with all the materials at hand for the purpose. It required two days to remove the *debris* of the old wreck. He commenced work on Monday morning. An old secession fort near the place furnished timber, and the iron rods were cut up into fastenings to secure the upright supports upon the old posts. On Friday evening the track was complete over the creek, and on Saturday everything was ready for a train of fifty tons' weight to pass over. The bridge is now stronger than it was before. The energy and skill exhibited by Major WEITZEL in the reconstruction of this important work must be highly gratifying to the Commanding General. During this time the Fifth have occupied Camp Graham, which was deserted by the secession troops on the 6th inst., and they have been doing picket duty within a circuit of two miles of the bridge. Camp Graham was one of the most elaborate of the rebel headquarters in this part of the State. It consisted of some thirty houses, snugly built, for the accommodation of the soldiers. It was near Newport Station, within a few rods of the railroad, inclosing a level spot for the drill and other practice of the troops. On leaving the grounds they attempted to fire the camp, but failed. They then carried off the light woodwork, and tore down some portions of the buildings. These defects have been restored, and the officers and troops are now in very comfortable quarters, so lately occupied by the rebels. The health of the command is reported to be good. They have just received assurances from Gov. SPRAGUE that the command will be filled up to the regimental standard at once. They are also to have a handsome color, as a testimonial of the brave and efficient part they acted during the battle of Newbern.

Another instance of Yankee versatility is worthy of mention.

Capt. ARNOLD, of Company E, Rhode Island Fourth Regiment, after the battle of the 14th, was ordered to take possession of the cross-roads at Havelock Station. Near this place he came upon a large and valuable property, in the shape of a corn and flour mill, combined with a saw mill, belonging to Dr. MASTEN, of Newbern. He found the place deserted, and the machinery purposely thrown out of gear, to prevent its use by the Yankees. The Turbine wheel had wedges and clogs placed in it, so that it would be both difficult and dangerous to attempt to start the mill. Being a practical mechanic, and withal possessing some experience in the management of mills, Capt. ARNOLD immediately discovered "what was the matter with the mill." He drew down the pond, came to the seat of the difficulty, repaired damages, and in a few hours the mill was jogging along as good as new, doing good service in the cause of the Union by grinding corn meal for the use of the troops. After it had been restored, a person claiming to be an agent of the Doctor made his appearance, who, everything being made satisfactory, the premises were gracefully turned over to him, without any charges for repairs. It is also [illegible] side of the road, belonging to [illegible] allowed to rest. Dr. [illegible], a cozy cottage, [illegible] grounds, to Newbern, was also deserted, the doctor carrying off only the most precious of his earthly possessions—two lovely daughters and the plate.

The house, during the confusion following the hegira of the 14th, had been entered by the plunderers, black and white, and pretty generally ransacked. Finding affairs in this condition, three [illegible] connected with the Quartermaster's Department, Wm. D. HAIL, E. E. PRESSEY and E. F. [illegible], took possession, restored order out of chaos, set up house-keeping, eated, and carefully [illegible] whatever remained upon the premises. Some of the servants, left to take the chances of conflagration and ravishment, still cling to the old mansion, and, judging from their appearance, they are not displeased with their new masters. As the Doctor is reputed to be a Union man, he will not, it is presumed, object to the extensive American flag which has been floated over his domicil, though it be the only respectable American Ensign flying in the town.

Gen. PARKE'S Brigade has pushed on toward Beaufort, a part of the Fourth Rhode Island taking its quarters near Carolina City, where the headquarters were established, and where there was an [illegible] encampment left by the rebel troops. At this place there was a large hospital burned by the troops from Fort Macon, on their return from their excursion to Newport.

A detachment from Gen. PARKE'S Brigade, consisting of the Rhode Island Fourth and the Eighth Connecticut, crossed to Beaufort on Tuesday night. In the day time their passage would have been opposed by the fort. They landed in the town without opposition, or, indeed, without finding so much as a guard to challenge their approach. In the morning, the citizens found their houses well guarded by Union troops, and the town in their possession. The visit, however, was by no means "ill-taken." The head men came out, and met Major ARNOLD, and tendered to him and his troops the freedom of the city. They were invited to their houses, and every evidence of good will was exhibited by the people toward the new-comers. On the whole, their reception was courteous and gratifying. They declared they had never given their adhesion to the rebel movement, and were good Union men. Large numbers have daily come to the Major's headquarters to take oath of allegiance. The town consists mostly of wooden houses, set widely apart, with two or three brick buildings of respectable size. There were some fifteen hundred inhabitants in the place, but about one-third of that number are now absent—on [illegible]. Some, it is affirmed, are in the fort, whose guns look at them from the frowning battlements on the opposite side of the channel, and a few, it is admitted, are in the Southern army. They are quite isolated from the rest of the State, and being directly under the guns of the fort, the status of that institution naturally exerts a powerful influence upon the condition and opinion of the town. The location of the place, however, dependent as they are almost wholly on outside trade, naturally inclines them to the old order of things, as their interests would only be damaged by a breaking up of the Union and the destruction of trade and commerce. A secession flag waved over the town until Wednesday morning, responsive to the rebel rag which floated at the top of the flag-staff on the fort, but the commander of the garrison waked from his uneasy slumbers on that morning to see the hated Stars and Stripes flying in its place. A large American flag was found in the Post-office, evidently kept there for an emergency like the present. It was hoisted over the Custom-house. Meantime, the Collector, JOSIAH BELL, took the alarm and ran off, carrying with him $2,100, mostly in secession scrip. The same evening he was pursued and captured by a party sent out for the purpose, money and all, and is now on his way to Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters at Newbern.

The commander of Fort Macon, which is a small, but very strong casemated work, is a Col. WARD, (not SMITH, as heretofore reported,) and was a graduate of West Point. He is a native of Mississippi, and is called hereabouts a kind of half horse, half alligator man, with a considerable touch of the snapping-turtle. He threatened to shell Beaufort if his fresh beef were stopped. The embargo was put on, but he has not yet opened on the town. If the Union troops occupied the place, it was to be instantly consigned to the flames; but the Union flag flies there as yet unnoticed by the belligerent Colonel. The fact that there are in the garrison many men who have families living in the place, is supposed to account for the postponement of the sulphurous display. He has been accustomed to fire on all boats seen passing between Morehead and Beaufort, which has rendered the trip unpleasant, and obliges our messengers to thread the devious channel-way only under cover of darkness.

The churches were well attended on Sunday, and in one of them—the Episcopal—the Rector prayed for the President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives, and all who are in authority. I cannot say whether the form of prayer has been changed since the advent of our troops.

The unction with which the prayer was whispered leads to the charitable belief that it came from the heart, as well as the responsive "Amen" which followed. The truth of history, however, requires that I should state the current rumor that the President of the *Confederate States*, and his set, were prayed for with equal fervor on the previous Sabbath.

The ships doing bockade service off the bar are the United States gunboats *Chippewa* and *State of Georgia*, the bark *Genesee* and the steamer *Albatross*. Lieut. HAXTON, from the *Chippewa*, landed yesterday, and had an interview with Major ARNOLD, touching the arrangements for the capture of the fort.

A guard from the Rhode Island Fourth crossed over on Saturday and Sunday, taking possession of the beach Southwest of the forts, and cutting off the communication with the cattle on which Col. WARD has drawn heretofore for his supplies of fresh beef. Thus, step by step, the fortification is surrounded by our forces, and the final attack will not be long delayed.

Two ships flying the British flag are lying in this harbor, one at the railroad wharf and the other at anchor within three hundred yards of the pier. The first is the well-known ship *Alliance*, of Liverpool, Capt. DE FOREST, which arrived here from St. John's, N. B., last August, with an *assorted* cargo. She found Charleston blockaded in June, and, failing to get in there with a cargo of railroad iron, went to St. John's, discharged, and came here with a full knowledge of the existence of the war and of the blockade. What she brought is well known to the United States authorities. She has been loaded with resin and turpentine (including four bales of cotton,) for seven months, and evidently waiting the opportunity to escape to sea.

The other is the ship *Condor*, of Liverpool, Capt. GOODING, also loaded with resin and turpentine. Both are in our hands, and guards have been placed on board.

In the railroad depot there are some five hundred barrels of resin stored for shipment.

Capt. GOODING protested against this proceeding, but Maj. ALLEN deemed it a necessary police regulation. His ship is lying where communication with the fort can easily be carried on, and Capt. GOODING admitted that Col. WARD sent for him a day or two since and *desired him to have his ship out of range of the depôt where she now lies at anchor, so that he could have a fair chance at it without injuring the Condor.* Maj. ALLEN observed on Friday that the ship had been moved, which induced him to place a guard on board. Capt. DEFOREST did not object to the guard, but claimed the right to dismiss him whenever he saw fit. The *Alliance* lies at the head of the railroad wharf where any shots from the fort aimed at the depôt would be almost certain to hit her. Col. WARD says he shall shell the depôt if troops are placed in it; and, also, that he will open on either town if obstacles are made to erect works of defiance. He evidently acts on different principles than we have done at Sumter and Pensacola.

The lighthouse, which stood near the fort and to the west of it, has been undermined and thrown down, as it was supposed to be in the line of the guns which would be needed to command the line of our approach. On the whole, the belligerent Colonel shows considerable industry in preparing for his defence.

A considerable mail, intended for the garrison, was intercepted by Col. ALLEN a few days since, which revealed some important facts touching the condition of the command. A list of provisions sent in since February shows that they have a tolerable supply of certain kinds of food for months to come, while the stock of small stores is limited. Some of the letters also make startling, and, it is to be hoped, exaggerated statements of the [illegible] tence of "chronic diseases" of [illegible] character prevailing in the fort. There are about 400 men in the fort. A large secession flag floats from the tall flag-staff, which is regularly hauled down at sunset and hoisted again at the rising sun. The entire fort can be easily seen, by the aid of a glass, peering his ugly round upon the ramparts, which are thickly "gemmed" with heavy guns of the long-32 pattern mounted en barbette. There is one rifled gun which Col. WARD particularly prides himself upon, which it is said, can send a shot several miles. There is no doubt that both towns are exposed to the fire of the fort, and could be damaged, if not destroyed by the guns. The three positions occupy the points of a triangle at nearly equal distances. The distance between each of the three points being about one and a half miles.

Since the conflagration after the battle of Newbern, it is reported that some seven thousand barrels of spirits of turpentine have been consumed in this vicinity. Probably some five thousand barrels of resin were burnt in this town (Newbern) on the 14th. There

[illegible] the vessels in the [illegible] was seized by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable chambermaid, in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the most unexceptionable references as to character, &c.; also must unexceptionable references as to character, &c.; also has no objections to doing some fine washing. Apply to MOORHAM & BEDELL, No. 267 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, to do chamberwork and help with washing, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has best references from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 116 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business in either country; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 East 22d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has thoroughly understaods her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two neat, industrious girls; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress; has lived seven years in one place; the other, as nurse and seamstress; both are fully competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 22d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress and help to take care of children; is a very neat sewer; or would take chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; has best City references. Call as No. 196 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; would be willing to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; will be found trustworthy, willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl, a situation by a smart, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; would not object to assist with washing and ironing; she is an excellent surveyor; has first-rate City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., top floor, near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or waitress, or seamstress, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 30 11th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a young woman willing to go into the country, as chambermaid, or as waitress; she has lived four years in one family. Apply where she now lives, No. 212 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a first-class waitress. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 20th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she has three years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to travel with a lady. Call at No. 216 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen until engaged at her present employers, No. 49 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is very neat in her work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 38th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country for the Summer; understands milking and making butter. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 47 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in the washing, and to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, soups and game; lived the two years in her last place; will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 290, 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands plain and pie baking, bleaching and soup and game; has the best references for three years; will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 290, 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference given from the upper-class families in this City. Call, for two days, at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, A Protestant, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce first-class City references. Inquire at No. 168 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 209 West 20th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 416 6th av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a small, private family; will assist in the washing; best City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 8 Albany-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is very neat in her work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 38th and 40th sts.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, soups and game; lived the two years in her last place; will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 290, 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking, soups

FINANCIAL.

...ADJUSTMENT

...COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.

...of the City of Milwaukee to receive bids or proposals from ... Bonds, for the purchase of such ... the Sinking Fund on hand, (which ... dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of ... City of Milwaukee to read/just the ... Such bids must specify the numbers of ... to be retained and be accompanied by ... the proper officers of any Bank, or of ... Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds ... such Bank or said Schaaf & Co., to be ... upon acceptance of the bid and ...

...may be delivered to the City Comptroller ... the first day of June, A. D. 1862, ... day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the ... Milwaukee. The bid or bids will be opened, ... the next June ... Debt of ...

FERD. KUBER, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

...R, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

...Company will be closed ... 16th inst. and not probable any further ... (Sundays excepting) as contemplated in ... Act of the Legislature, passed ... by the stockholders, ...

By order.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

...FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

...of stock of this Company will be issued to ... of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago ... Company on and after the 10th of April, ... complying with the following provision ... for the reorganization of said Company, ...

...of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and ... Company, upon the assignment of such ... as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive ... an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for fractional amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, CITY WARRANTS, and
ALL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

...FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, April 8, 1862.—At an election for ... Year, held on Monday, the 7th inst., ... were unanimously elected for the ...

...URCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
...DYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
...WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
...G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
...W. EKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. A. SAYRE,
...CORWIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
...LEAD,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. ROSEBOUCK,	JOHN C. BERGH,
JAMES OLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
...ISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	THOMAS P. WAY,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	GEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL election for Directors of the Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, held at the banking-rooms, on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, JOHN BOYCE,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, PARKER HANDY,
JAMES M. BENEDICT, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
JOHN CASTREES, ALBERT A. MARTIN.
LEWIS A. EDWARDS,

And the following named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:

HARVEY WEED,
RALPH MEAD,
JOSEPH M. BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
CHARLES PALMER (late Assistant Cashier) was unanimously elected Cashier.
By order of the Board. CHARLES PALMER, Cashier

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' INS. CO., held on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Levi Apgar,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
D. R. Martin,	David Magie,
Benjamin S. Taylor,	Ebenezer Beadleston,
Walter W. Cruschlin,	Jeremiah Robins,
Crowell Hoyt,	E. H. Van Anken,
C. V. S. Schroder,	Ely Hopcock,
G. W. Burnham,	Wm. Hustace,
J. S. Barker,	Jos. M. Brown,
Nathaniel Weed,	David M. Earl,
Mead H. Hoppock,	Chas. Burkhalter,
	Henry A. Kerr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, C. V. S. SCHROEDER was unanimously reelected President, and S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Trustee Buildings, No. 68 Wall-st.
New-York, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th April next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

COUPONS LOST.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS have been lost by mail, and payment stopped:
1 of $35, No. 69, Lawrenceburgh and Upper Mississippi Railroad, first mortgage, due March 1, 1863.
5 of $35 each, Nos. 99, 151, 152, 153, Jeffersonville Railroad, first mortgage, due April 1, 1862.
5 of $3 67 each, Nos. 99, 100, 151, 152, 153, Jeffersonville Railroad, first mortgage, due April 1, 1862.
BALLIN & SANDER.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
New-York, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P.M. By order of the Board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 26, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors at next election, will be held at the house of P. Pearsall, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of May next. The poll will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock P.M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 7, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 6th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF 7TH-ST. ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

A FEW NO INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862 ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & CO., Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
Bought and sold by
McGREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st., cor. Wall.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES, Auditor's Warrants, Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

OLD DOMINION DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMONWEALTH Preferred Shares Erie Preferred bought and sold at best rates by
J. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT TO LOAN $6,000 on bond and mortgage. Address J. S., Box 1,607 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 10,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange,

50 Tradesmens' Bank	100	50 N. H. R.R.	50
50 Met. Gas Light Co.	100	50 N. W. Ins. (Oswego).	50
20 Commerce Ins. Co.	100	4 Citizens' Gas L. Co.	20
50 Chatham Bank	50	10 Am. Telegraph Co.	100
50 Brooklyn Com. R.	50	50 Jersey City Fire Ins.	50
50 Hope Ins. Co.	50	10 Wash. Market Ins.	50
40 Lenox Insurance Co.	25	50 St. Mark's Ins. Co.	25

3 Ch...Bank & N.Y.R. 100
$2,000 Virginia State 6 cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, April 14, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 52 William-st.,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall,
New-York, April 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 3, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: in 50th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 49th-st. to sewer in 5d-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 433 to New-Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written the eon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of Friday, April 11, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Chambers-st., from Chatham-st. to Jamesslip, and in James-slip, from Cherry-st. to the East River, and the cross and intersecting streets between Chatham-st. and the East River.

For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For setting curb and gutter stones in 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs. and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and

For building a fence around Mount Morris-square.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, March 31, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., April 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April last., for the transportation hence to Hilton Head, South Carolina, of forty lighters, one third each size—say, 40, 37 and 34 feet long; 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam; 4½, 4 1-6 and 3 10-12 feet deep—to be carried in such way as to insure their safe delivery at the place of destination. Persons offering will state the price per boat of each size, or for the whole—(bids will be accepted apart)—and to indorse them "Proposals for transportation of boats."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1862.

TO GRANITE CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and laying 8,121 lineal feet of granite coping, for parapet wall around the new Reservoir, of the following dimensions, viz.: Three feet wide, 12 inches thick, and in lengths not less than 5 feet.

Plans and specifications for the work can be seen on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SOUTHWEST CORner of 16th-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday morning, a bundle of new papers, with name of "E. W. Cone, Ally," on them, and of no use to anybody but the subscriber, and of use to him only to save trouble of copying. $10 reward paid, if returned to No. 25 Irving-place in or before 9 o'clock Thursday morning—$5 reward paid if returned later.
HENRY A. CRAM.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, a promissory note made by AUSTIN A. FULLER, dated March 17, 1862, payable in thirty days from date, for $150, to the order of ANDREW OSMUN. Payment has been stopped, and the negotiation of the same is hereby forbidden.
ANDREW OSMUN.

$15—LOST—ON MONDAY, 7TH INST., BEtween No. 45 Bond-st. and Cooper Institute, or in the Institute, a lady's small gold watch and chain; Wm. D. Briggs, New-York, Maker, No. 18,935. The finder will receive $15 on returning the same to No. 45 Bond-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH INST., ON 6TH-av., a small FUR CAPE or TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 625 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE, —Plain, decorated and grained solid waluut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 659 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—$20,000 of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 30 Catharine-st., near East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 4th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 45 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other desperate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $ per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address a copy of the work, stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, Pearl-st., from No. 433 to New-Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written the eon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of Friday, April 11, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Chambers-st., from Chatham-st. to Jamesslip, and in James-slip, from Cherry-st. to the East River, and the cross and intersecting streets between Chatham-st. and the East River.

For regulating grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For setting curb and gutter stones in 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs. and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and

For building a fence around Mount Morris-square.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, March 31, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of the sexual organs. During that time he has treated fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge use it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can use it. It is a vital, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 20th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BUCKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-first-st., described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-st; and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of lot No. 4 above and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary S. Spencer, Francis B. Dutton and Charles C. King," made by Thomas C. Latham, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 615. In the case.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys.
ap3-2awTW Th&F.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. FAGEBL, No. 123 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
m7-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL E. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.
New-York, March 24, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and D. F. SULLIVAN, under the name of D. F SULLIVAN & CO., is this day dissolved.
M. F. BRESLIN.
New-York, April 8, 1862.

BROKE IT.—THAT'S NOTHING, WHEN YOU have A. RICHARDS & CO.'S combined glue and cement to mend with. Wholesale Agency for the United States, ALLYN & FRELPS, No. 427 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 22 CHAMBERS-ST.; NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and also in Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and curb-stones at the following places, to wit: In 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Bowling-st., about 75 feet from the northwesterly corner of Bowling and Rutgers sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 10th av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Cornelers-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, where all parties interested in the following matters are requested to attend:

Petition to stop steam on Hudson River Railroad above 58th-st.

Petition relative to railroad track in Washington and Greenwich sts.

Councilmen
ROSS,
BARNEY,
LENT,
WEBSTER,
SNYDER,
Committee on Railroads.

ANOTHER VETERAN DEPARTED THIS LIFE.—Veterans of the War of 1812, you are again called upon to follow the remains of another worthy brother-soldier, JOHN McILYEEN, in the 73d year of his age, to his last resting-place, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 38 Lewis-st., with the usual badge of mourning. All the Veterans in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. Attend; it is the last tribute of respect we can confer on a brother. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River.
W. DUNNING.
Manhattanville, N. Y.

$2,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, with a small cash capital,

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Continued from First Page.]

photo safely, this morning, alongside the National flotilla at New-Madrid.

Before giving the particulars of this feat of the *Carondelet*, it will perhaps be well to notice some events which have occurred within the last week or two, and whose character, from the necessities of the case, have been no more than hinted to the public.

Soon after our fleet reached this place, it was found that the work of reducing this stronghold would be one, which, if dependent upon the naval force alone, would take perhaps months. The position chosen by the rebels, and the disposition of their works, so as to command by tremendous cross-fire every approach from above, indicated that their movements had been decided by an engineering skill second to none in the country. The batteries were so distributed that their reduction by mortars, owing to their want of exactness, was nearly or quite impossible, while the fact that the approach is down a current that runs like a mill-race, has prevented the gunboats from operating with the efficiency that characterized them when breasting the swift currents before Henry and Donelson.

That the batteries *could* be taken by a direct assault, no one doubted; but it would have been at an expense of life and means that would by no means have justified the result, unless it should be first ascertained that the reduction by less costly measures was impossible. One of the plans suggested was that Gen. POPE, who holds the river at New-Madrid, should cross a sufficient force to the Tennessee side, by which the only remaining line of communication of the rebels would be cut off, and hence their speedy surrender made a matter of certainty.

Gen. POPE, however, had no transportation, while the swiftness of the river, and the possession of the opposite shore by strong forces of the enemy, made a crossing by rafts impossible. It was at this time—that is, when it was found to be impossible to reach the other shore by any materials in the possession of Gen. POPE—that Col. BISSELL made the visit to the fleet, to which allusion was made in a former letter. After an interview with Flag-Officer FOOTE, it was decided to adopt and carry out a suggestion, advanced by Col. BISSELL, to the effect that a way might be found to enable transports to pass from above to New-Madrid below.

Col. BISSELL immediately went at it, with that vigor which so predominantly distinguishes him—the same vigor with which he received some heavy siege guns at Cairo, and thirty-five hours after had transported them over the most execrable roads in existence, erected fortifications, mounted them, and had them playing upon the astounded enemy at New-Madrid. With a corps of assistants, he launched a fleet of canoes and skiffs, and distributed them all over the country between our position here and that at New-Madrid, with a view to finding the most available route.

In a day or two he had decided upon the route, and the transport *Terry* was detailed to attempt its passage.

About four miles above here is a slough, which runs inland through the woods till, at a distance of some five or six miles from the river, it opened into a sort of lake or basin, formed by an earthquake that shook this vicinity like an ague-fit some forty years ago. Crossing this lake, one reaches Chipousa Bayou, a creek which leads from the lake to the river, at a point just above New-Madrid. It was by this route that Col. BISSELL proposed to reach Gen. POPE—a route whose difficulties would have deterred almost any other man in existence. The first step was to deepen the slough for the distance of three-fourths of a mile across a cornfield, to an extent that would admit the passage of the *Terry*. This done, after laboring several days, the real difficulties of the task commenced at the point where the slough entered the timber.

It is not necessary to particularize further than to say, that the obstacles met and overcome thereafter were of the most gigantic character. A road had to be literally made through the dense woods for the passage of the boat, which included cutting off immense trees at a sufficient distance below the water's surface to clear the keel, the removal of overhanging branches that disputed the passage of the smoke-stacks, and the removal of acres of driftwood that had, for a quarter of a century, been gathering and solidifying in rafts and piles, and which was jammed in every conceivable position along the narrow slough.

Two weeks were spent in clearing out these obstructions, at the end of which time, the *Terry* poked her nose into the mouth of Chipousa Bayou. A proud set of men were all who participated in this enterprise, as they saw the broad Mississippi rolling Gulfward just before them, and reflected that one of the most arduous tasks ever undertaken, was so nearly and so handsomely completed. But their joy was short-lived, for they had scarcely caught sight of New-Madrid, a mile or so below them, scarcely had made ready to give a vigorous cheer of honest gratulation as the boat should enter the river, when they were saluted by a perfect torrent of iron hail, from a battery which the rebels had erected and masked, with a view of meeting this very enterprise.

With creditable celerity the machinery was reversed, and the *Terry* backed into the woods, beyond the reach of these unexpected favors; and there she remained till some steps could be taken to meet this unlooked-for difficulty. This occurred last Wednesday morning; before night, Col. BISSELL had reported the issue of the undertaking to Commodore FOOTE.

I infer that the programme concerted was, that in case Col. BISSELL should be successful in getting a boat through, the Commodore agreed to send down a gunboat, without which a transport would be useless. The opposite shores are lined with light rebel batteries, against which it would be insanity to attempt to land troops. With a gunboat to cover the troops and silence the batteries, the landing would be a matter of no great difficulty; hence it was probably determined to send down a boat as soon as the transport should succeed in getting through to the river.

Why the *Carondelet* was selected particularly for this enterprise I do not know. Some boat had to go, and Capt. WALKE, being nearly the oldest officer in the fleet, and having on all occasions performed excellent service, was dispatched for the enterprise.

The preparations made were few. On the port side a flatboat was lashed, loaded with bales of pressed hay, and calculated to afford considerable protection against batteries located on the Kentucky shore. If they got through safely she would need fuel, and to supply this a barge laden with coal was lashed to the opposite side, and by balancing the breastwork of hay, enabled her to be more easily handled. During the day (Friday) two of her bow guns were removed, and their places supplied with rifled Dahlgren pieces of 50 and 42 pounds calibre respectively.

This was all the preparation made, and, thus accoutred, she waited for night, when black mantle would, to some extent, lessen the danger of the attempt.

At 10 o'clock she cast loose, and started slowly down the stream. At the same time heavy clouds had overspread the sky, and a genuine tropical (in size) thunder-storm came howling up the river. It did not rain in the ordinary meaning of the term, but whole gulfs of water came pouring down in masses. Nor did it thunder and lighten in the usual meaning given to those words, but it roared at us as if all the electric batteries of north, south, east and west had concentrated their forces, and were bellowing at us in unison, while the lightning in each broad flash was so vast and so vivid, that it seemed as if the gates of some hell like that of MILTON were opened and shut every instant, suffering the whole fierce reflection of the infernal lake to flash across the sky.

At such a time the *Carondelet* lifted her anchor, and slowly swung into the stream, watched, through the almost blinding flashes, by thousands of eager eyes, whose owners, regardless of the driving storm, crowded the decks of the other gunboats and transports, to watch the heroic undertaking.

Slowly she swung round till hauled down stream, and then she pushed straight ahead, keeping well over toward the Island. We could see her almost every attitude—every brace, port and outline could be seen with startling distinctness enshrouded by a bluish-white glare of light, and then her black form, for the next instant, would become merged in the intense blackness that lay upon the river like a pall.

With beating hearts, we saw her arrive opposite to, and pass the first battery on the Kentucky shore, without a demonstration from the enemy! But just below was another battery, whose guns had often pitched their immense balls a clear distance of four miles; and with hearts, whose beating could almost, it seemed, be heard beneath our jackets, we watched her slowly approaching, in checkers of darkness and flame, the dreaded works.

A crashing peal of thunder—a blinding flash of light, which scarcely had disappeared when a broad blaze of flame burst from the fortifications, followed almost instantly by a second and a third. A few instants later, and the reports came up to us dulled by the roar of the storm.

No reply from the *Carondelet*. Slowly she steamed ahead, the sky all ablaze about her, the Kentucky shore vomiting fierce flames; the thunders of the storm and the roar of the rebel artillery commingling, as if heaven and earth had joined to crush the audacious intruder.

In about twenty minutes the *Carondelet* had passed below the island, chased all the way by the outbursting flashes along the shore, roared at by the thunders above, beset by the rain and buffeted by the savage winds. Then the flashes along the shore ceased, and then came a few moments of terrible suspense. Had she gone down, or was she drifting helpless in the swift current? Just then the roar of a gun came up faintly from below, then another, and another. It was the signal that she had passed through safely; and then there went up such thunders of cheers and hurrahs as of shouts from the watching crowds, that even the storm itself was out-roared, and the voice of our jubilation beat down to the rebels, who were gnashing their teeth in baffled rage behind their fortifications.

To conclude, I will add, that forty-seven shots were fired at the *Carondelet, not one of which struck her!* She lay off last night a short distance above New-Madrid, and this morning early steamed up to the landing.

Such another scene of rejoicing at her arrival was probably never witnessed. Men hurrahed, cried, laughed—they fired cannon, tossed up their hats; and finally their excitement culminated in seizing the crew of the boat that came ashore from the *Carondelet*, and carrying them on their shoulders in triumph all over the town.

The fate of the rebels at No. 10 is now sealed. Three days more will see the works in possession of the National troops. GALWAY.

QUARTERS FOR PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 9.

Quarters for three thousand additional prisoners, at Camp Douglas, were ordered by Gen. HALLECK this morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Order from Secretary Stanton Regarding the Late Victories.

Reception of the War Intelligence in Congress.

The Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District Sent to the House Committee of the Whole.

INTERESTING FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

The Effect of Gen. Sickles' Reconnoissance to Stafford Court-house.

A PANIC AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9.

ORDER GIVING THANKS FOR THE RECENT GREAT VICTORIES OVER THE REBELS AND TRAITORS.

Ordered, first—That at meridian of the Sunday next after the receipt of this order, at the head of every regiment in the armies of the United States, there shall be offered by its Chaplain a prayer, giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of His power in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of His aid in delivering this nation, by the arms of patriot soldiers, from the horrors of treason, rebellion and civil war.

Second—That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are[] rendered to Major-Gen. HALLECK for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his Department, and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds, in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

Third—That the thanks of the Department are also given to Gens. CURTIS and STEELE, and the officers and soldiers of their command for matchless gallantry at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge, and to Maj.-Gens. GRANT and BUELL and their forces, for the glorious repulse of BRAUNEGARD at Pittsburg, in Tennessee; and to Brig.-Gen. POPE and his officers and soldiers for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors intrenched at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, whose daring courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valor and military achievements, are unsurpassed.

Fourth—That there shall this day be a salute of 100 guns from the United States Arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The synopsis of the newspaper report of the Tennessee battle was read both in the Senate and House. It was listened to with unusual silence. In the latter branch there was some slight applause, which suddenly ceased. The latest dispatch from Commodore FOOTE was also read, and this was enthusiastically received in the House.

GEN. POPE'S TRANSVERSE MOVEMENT.

About two weeks ago Commodore FOOTE, in telegraphing the Navy Department, said Gen. POPE intended to make a transverse movement, which would astonish "Secesh" on Island No. 10. The fulfillment of this prediction is already known to the country.

GEN. M'DOWELL STILL IN WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. McDOWELL is still in Washington.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH MEXICO RATIFIED.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day ratified the Extradition Treaty with Mexico, and Mr. PIERCE, of the State Department, will go out with it as special messenger in the steamer that leaves New-York on Saturday for Havana, as Special Messenger to Mr. CORWIN. He takes passage in the British steamer from Havana to Vera Cruz.

OTHER DIPLOMATIC MATTERS.

The Senate to-day also ratified the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Ottoman Government, and a special messenger will be immediately dispatched to our Minister at Constantinople, with official copies of the action of our Government.

Mr. ROBERT S. CHILTON was sent a few days since to Hanover with dispatches and the sum of $42,000, to be paid to that Government as the quota due from the United States in settlement cooperative with other nations of what is known as the Sadt Dues.

FRIGHT OF THE REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The TIMES correspondent writes from Liverpool Point, under date of April 8, as follows:

Several Virginians belonging to Falmouth, Fredericksburgh and Stafford have come over to Liverpool Point. They say that the reconnoissance made to Stafford Court-house created the most intense excitement at Fredericksburgh. Every vehicle capable of transporting goods was brought into requisition. Whole families left for Richmond, leaving everything behind them. Orders were given by Gen. WALKER, commandant at Fredericksburgh, for all his available force to leave immediately for Brooks' Station, to defend the line of the railroad and repel the advance of the invaders. Gen. SICKLES' forces were reported by the Fredericksburgh paper as amounting to twenty thousand men, with six field batteries. It also has a report of a battle, fought between 500 Texas cavalry and SICKLES' entire forces, just before entering Stafford. They put down SICKLES' loss as 350, and their own as only 13.

The effective force of the rebels between Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek is less than 4,000, beyond Fredericksburgh to Richmond, probably 10,000, including a few batteries of artillery. My informants report no scarcity of provisions. Confederate bonds can be bought for five cents on a dollar. Shinplasters, issued by banks and private parties, are of more value—commanding a hundred dollars in specie for every thousand dollars.

It is said to be the intention of the Confederate Government to abandon Virginia, unless the people of the State render more aid of men and money.

Gen. WISEFALL commands a brigade five miles from Fredericksburgh. He has had a serious misunderstanding with the General Commanding, HOLMES, and has accordingly forwarded to Richmond his resignation.

All men suspected to be for the Union are robbed of property with impunity, and no redress can be had. In consequence of this, most Union men preserve a studied silence.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE SLAVES.

During the embarkation of our troops from Liverpool Point, a large number of Maryland slaveholders lined the shore on horseback, said to be looking for lost slaves. No slaves from Maryland or Virginia were allowed to go on board our transports. Some free negroes were taken as servants. There were about eight hundred fugitive slaves left at Liverpool Point and Mattawoman Creek, without any protection. Some of the slaveowners threaten to make trouble.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, just relieved by Gen. HUNTER, arrived here to-day from Port Royal, and reported himself at the War Department. He expresses the opinion that before this time Fort Pulaski has been attacked, and has no doubt of its final capture. A gentleman who arrived here from Port Royal yesterday, says that several contrabands, who came within our lines a few days since, reported that they were direct from Charleston, and that the people of that city were dreading an attack from our forces, and complained bitterly that nearly all their troops were in Virginia and in the West. The same gentleman brings information, received through similar channels, that Savannah, Georgia, is strongly intrenched, and cannot be easily taken. He says our military leaders, however, will teach the people of that city, in a short time, that they are mistaken.

THE NORTHERN COAST DEFENCES.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress a communication on the Northern Coast Defences, inclosing an elaborate report from EDWIN F. JOHNSON, of Connecticut, well known as a practical civil engineer, and connected with the Joint Commission of 1817 and 1819 for drawing and marking the North-eastern Boundary line. Mr. JOHNSON recommends the passage of Senator MORRILL'S bill and the adoption of the policy of placing in the hands of the President the necessary power to accept loans of money from the several States, for public defence, as therein proposed. Among the modes of defence contemplated is the use of railways, and of floating ball-proof batteries, in addition to the ordinary system of fortifications. His report is the result of careful examination of all the matters in question, including a long list of documents, based upon a thorough acquaintance with the physical geography and the topographical features of the country.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nominations of SAMUEL E. BROWN, of Ohio, as United States Attorney for Colorado Territory, and JOHN K. RUSSELL, of Maine, as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; DAVID M. COHEN as Captain of the Marine Corps. Mr. E. D. MORGAN was freely discussed by the Senate in Executive Session to-day.

THE CASE OF GEN. M'KINSTRY.

Brevet-Maj. McKINSTRY, who was Quartermaster on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, and was nominated as Brigadier-General some months since, and reported against by the Military Committee of the Senate, is now to have a new hearing by the Committee, his case having to-day been recommitted to them.

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIER.

Maj. S. W. CRAWFORD was nominated by the President to-day to the Senate as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

TAXES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, requesting information showing the system of revenue and finance now existing in any foreign country, the President transmits a copy of a recent dispatch from Mr. PIKE, our Minister at the Hague, as containing the only information received by him not before made public. Mr. PIKE says he obtained, through the Department of Finance of the Government at the Hague, some particulars showing the method by which it raises the large revenues necessary to defray its excessive annual expenditure. The sum proposed to be raised for 1862 was 57,928,000 guilders, or $24,000,000, from a population of but little over three millions. Of this sum, 4,450,000 guilders, or $1,840,000, was raised from custom duties and an export and navigation tax. The remainder was raised by direct taxes in a manner which Mr. PIKE exhibits in a tabular form. Beside the items enumerated above he names the following: A direct tax on real estate, or land and buildings, of $4,200,000. The estimated value of real estate in the kingdom is about one billion, and this tax is computed upon its revenues, which are valued at $30,000,000. The tax is thus equal to 4½ mills per cent. on the value of the property. A tax denominated the personal tax, which is levied on house rent, doors, windows, chimneys, servants, and horses, amounting to $2,236,000; a tax on trades and occupations, $1,200,000; an excise tax on consumption on the articles of sugar, wine, distilled liquors, saltsoap, beer and vinegar, meat, fuel and light, $17,200,000; a Stamp tax imposed on all bargains and contracts and on all acts brought into legal or administrative proceedings, $580,000; a registration duty of $1,760,000; a tax on wills and inheritances, $2,665,000; on mortgages and deeds, $145,000; manufactures of gold and silver, $100,000; postages, $800,000; tolls on highways and canals, $692,000—making a total of $24,000,000.

Mr. PIKE concludes his dispatch as follows:

"It will be observed that there is no direct tax on personal property or income, as such taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development, and to operate to expel capital.

The late decisive successes of the National Government in Tennessee have produced their natural effect on this side of the water. When Charleston and Savannah shall have fallen, and our gunboats traverse the Mississippi River, all interest in the affairs of the Confederates will cease in Europe."

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS' bill, reported yesterday from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates money from the Treasury for the following purposes:

To reimburse the contingent fund of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for additional clerks, authorized by the act of July 27, 1861, and for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending 30th of June, 1862, $50,650.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1863, $103,000, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury he and is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to classify the temporary clerks so authorized according to the character of their services, or assign to such of them as he shall see fit any compensation not exceeding that of clerks of the first class.

For the necessary furniture, stationery and labor consequent upon the increased clerical force, $7,000.

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

The question of the new Minister to Spain is settled, but he has not yet been nominated to the Senate, and will not be until Mr. SICKLES is confirmed as Brigadier-General, which will be in a few days.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

Messrs. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.;) CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.;) SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a National Armory and depôt in that State.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the more convenient enforcement of the laws of the United States for the security and keeping of the peace for good behavior.

The bill relating to fixing salaries of District-Attorneys was taken up. After a discussion the bill was passed—20 to 19.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 9.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

The bill proposes to add to the present Medical Corps ten Surgeons and ten Assistant Surgeons, to be promoted and appointed under existing laws, twenty medical cadets and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon-General shall consider necessary. The Medical Inspector-General, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, is to have supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army. There are to be eight Medical Inspectors. Medical Purveyors are to be charged, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, with the selection and purchase of medical supplies, etc.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., (Rep.) said he hoped the bill would be promptly passed. There comes up to us a cry of distress from our camps and hospitals, from our wounded and sick, who are suffering cruelly from the want of proper medical and hospital provisions. He would vote for any bill calculated to give relief to our soldiers, who have so nobly endured and suffered for their country. Our medical department needs reorganization and enlargement, to enable it to attend properly to its vastly increased duties.

The debate involved the question of incorporating surgeons from the volunteer service with the regular Staff, thus giving a broad field for selection, and this was agreed to.

The bill, as amended on the recommendation of the Military Committee, was passed.

ALBERT G. HIGGINS was brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt, in failing to appear before the Select Committee on Government Contracts.

The Speaker asked him what answer he had to make?

In reply, a written statement was read, to the effect that he had not heard of the Committee being in Boston at the time of the notice, and, further, that he derived an impression from the officer serving it that the next day would do, if he could not go that day. When he went the next day he found the Committee broken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that, whereas Mr. HIGGINS had since appeared before the Committee, and answered all the questions put to him, he therefore be discharged on the payment of the fees chargeable on the warrant.

After a conversation, the resolution was amended by striking out the requirement to pay fees, and adopted, there being nothing to show that Mr. HIGGINS acted in contempt.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making further appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government.

The House concurred in nearly all the Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill.

During an explanation, Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the amount for special agents was necessary, as these officers open post-offices and transmit other mail business as our armies advance.

On motion of Roscoe CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the house proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table.

The first was the joint resolution that Congress ought to cooperate with, and afford aid to, any State adopting gradual emancipation. The Senate's amendment, substituting the words "United States" for "Congress," was then agreed to by the House. The proposition, therefore, requires only the President's approval to become law.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill, authorizing branch post-offices in cities.

The Senate bill, appropriating $1,000,000 for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and $100,000 for colonization, was taken up and read the first time.

The question occurring on the second reading, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) objected.

In case of objection being made to the second reading of a bill, the rule requires the question to be put, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

The question was accordingly put, and decided in the negative, 45 against 93.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittendeo, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Grider, Hall, Harding, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, May, Menzies, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Woodruff, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Rhode Island, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellis, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchott, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noble of Ohio, Patton, Phelps of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Vermont, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom.

Mr. Roscoe CONKLING moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Roscoe CONKLING, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The rule requiring all bills making appropriations thus to be referred for consideration.

The House went into Committee on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. PERLES, of California, (Opp.,) advocated it, regarding this means of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific as not only important in a military, but also in an agricultural and commercial point of view.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) argued that the time is peculiarly fitting for the commencement of this work, and our domestic exigencies demand its early completion. Until we shall have built this road, our country can never assume its just and commanding position among the nations of the world. He considered the subject in its various aspects.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

State Editorial Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9.

The Editorial Convention was held at Stanwick Hall, this afternoon and evening, for the purpose of protecting their interests and promoting the efficiency of the State Press. Some sixty delegates from various portions of the State were present. A plan of organization was adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet the third Wednesday in January next.

CALVERT COMSTOCK, of the *Argus*, was chosen President, and A. B. CALDWELL was made Secretary.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 8.

Sailed, ships *Golden Rule*, Port Townsend; *Pocahontas*, London. The following vessels are chartered and prized for Chinchs Island for guano, thence to England: *Black Hawk, Juno, Blaudina, Wilbur Fiske, Radiant, Nucowah* and *Egypt*.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W., Wednesday, April 9.

The Welland Canal will be open for navigation on the 15th inst.

[Advertisement.]

Of all places of popular resort, BARNUM'S is the place. No other establishment under the sun presents such a conglomeration of extraordinary wonders, and fascinating amusements, as any one may see by reading his advertise, or what is more convincing, take a look.

[Advertisement.]

A DECIDED SUCCESS!—KNOX'S Spring style of Hat for 1862, eclipses all former efforts of that hatter. All who want a stylish, becoming and durable hat, should make a reconnoissance at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and, if the store is not too full, make a charge for one of KNOX'S latest.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Everything Progressing Satisfactorily at Yorktown.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Ready for Another Raid.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 9.

The Old Point Boat has arrived. She left Fortress Monroe about 8 o'clock last night.

The latest news from Yorktown by telegraph, 8th, is that everything is progressing satisfactorily. A battle is not expected within a day or two.

The *Merrimac* is confidently expected, with seven other gunboats, on the first favorable day.

The weather is cold and foggy; wind northwest.

The *American's* special correspondent says, the storm which arose Monday afternoon, and continued through Tuesday, doubtless prevented the *Merrimac's* coming out as she intended. She is now looked for confidently as soon as the weather permits. A gentleman who was on board the steamer *Rancocas* when she went up with a flag of truce on Monday, says the *Merrimac* was then lying off Craney Island. The *Yorktown, Jamestown, Teaser*, and four small tugs, were in company with her, all under steam. No particular change in the appearance of the *Merrimac*, from that presented when she was down before, was noticed. It was the impression of those on board the *Rancocas* that the whole fleet were on their way down when the flag of truce appeared.

The weather moderated since this morning, with some prospects of clearing up. The storm must have been severely felt in the army now advancing up the peninsula, deprived as they are, to a great extent, of shelter and tents, and compelled to a constant watchfulness in the face of the enemy. The roads, none too good before, will be brought to a horrible condition, and the public must not be impatient in expecting early results in this direction. We have exaggerated reports here as to the number of rebels on the peninsula, the formidable character of fortifications, number of guns, &c.

An order has been issued from this Department, (Fortress Monroe,) announcing that Capt. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, has been appointed by the President an additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. WOOL, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut.-Col. WHIPPLE will continue to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff of Gen. WOOL, which office he has filled with great ability and success since September last.

THE ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CAMP MILES FROM YORKTOWN, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

At 9 o'clock this morning the troops at Cockletown were joined by those who had remained in the rear during the night, and the march continued toward Yorktown. Scarcely had the movement commenced before a heavy fall of rain took place, which lasted until nearly noonday. The route for a considerable portion of the way laid through a dense woods, abounding in the deepest and worst species of roadruts. Into these the wagons and the carriages bearing the artillery plunged every moment, but, with slow movements and skilful drivers, no breakage of any kind occurred.

When within three miles of Yorktown the command was again halted, heavy forts having been discovered within a mile of the main road to the right. The troops were immediately ranged at the most commanding points, and the batteries wheeled into position in advance of the infantry, by whom they were supported. The firing was opened from the forts to the North, (two of them connected by earthworks and mounted with heavy guns,) the first shell bursting itself in the ground to the left of the road, about a mile and a half from the fort. A Union battery was posted a little to the right of the lower fort, and then replied to the rebel invitation with great precision and accuracy. Both batteries then being opened upon each other, the firing on either side for a time was heavy and rapid. After an hour had elapsed, the rebels' force at the forts was considerably diminished by many of them withdrawing to a less exposed position, but the firing was still kept up at intervals of every three minutes.

So soon as the forts alluded to had opened their fire, another Union battery was posted in the woods on the west, and commenced to throw shell into the forts at that point, from which shell had been thrown among our troops by the rebels. The firing on these forts, as also those on the north, was continued all day long, and occasionally after night, shells fell among our troops. Skirmishers were also deployed in the woods to the right and left, and an incessant exchange of shots took place between the contending foe.

All day long has the skirmishing been kept up. The shells from the rebel forts have been whizzing over our heads, and in the case of many a poor soldier, through them. We have been operating in the dark. Neither the force nor the position of the enemy have we been able to ascertain, further than what we have seen with the naked eye. We have heard their wild cheers when a shell exploded in our midst, have seen their soldiers riding across the country, and moving from fort to fort. They have heavy guns mounted there; 42-pound howitzers the heaviest. There is no doubt of that, however, for several of them are in possession of our troops.

Shells have been thrown by the rebels in all directions, most of them with a view of feeling our position. Our batteries have been changed from one position to the other, as the case may require, and our men are working like soldiers and patriots.

To-night the barracks of the rebels on the west were fired by them, it is supposed. So great was the conflagration that almost the entire horizon was illuminated.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

To-day has been one of rest to the soldiers. There has been little or no firing from the rebel forts, although, during the afternoon some twenty or twenty-five shells were thrown at and into the forts on the north by a Union battery. Upon the forts named, two rebel flags were seen floating to-day for the first time.

The most important feature of the day has been the balloon ascension, which, in point of importance to the Government, has been one of the grandest balloon reconnoissances ever made. The first ascension was made at 5 o'clock in the morning, and then and there the position and strength of the enemy were ascertained for the first time. Subsequently, reconnoissances of from one to two hours were made, and important information gained.

The fortifications of the rebels are of the strongest possible character, and sweep an extent of country of seven miles, extending across the Peninsula from the York to the James Rivers. Behind these fortifications they have a large reserve force, so that the entire strength of the rebels at this point is rated from twenty-five to thirty thousand men. Their forts are mounted by guns of the heaviest calibre, and some of them are of a continuous character for miles, being connected by earthworks. The heaviest chain of forts are on the west, although those on the North—the point from which the firing was first commenced on Saturday—are sufficiently formidable to resist a powerful attack. There are other minutiæ of these forts in possession of our officers, which it is not proper to make known at present. Suffice it to say that through the means of the balloon ascensions, made all day yesterday, every information is in our possession of its design and intention of the rebels.

Gen. MAGRUDER issued a proclamation to the rebel army on the 26th ult. He states that the enemy is upon them, and that his number is far superior to theirs. He advises them to fortify themselves in every possible place, and to control every inch of ground. Three days' rations are to be cooked, and baked biscuit are to be carried instead of flour. The fight, he anticipates, will take place on the Warwick River. In conclusion he advises them to *fire low*.

Heavy firing, probably proceeding from our gunboats, has been heard on the river all day.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Sunday, (Midnight,) April 6, 1862.

JOHN T. QUICK, correspondent of the New-York [illegible]

World, captured a rebel, supposing him to be the man who shot the Lieutenant from Maine. He was taken to headquarters. Gen. HAMILTON had his horse knocked from under him on Saturday. The horse was killed, and the General escaped injury.

A circular, issued by the rebels, was found by one of Gen. MAGRUDER'S aids. The purport of it was a full description of the present General Government, with all the details; also, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan of defeating the Union programme. The enemy must have received this information from a high source, several weeks ago, or they could not have got the start of us so soon.

Two men of MARTIN'S Battery were buried on the day morning, about 11 o'clock. The Chaplain read in a very appropriate and feeling manner. The bodies were interred under a large tree.

The roads, on account of the severe rain on Saturday, are almost impassable, and the transportation of goods is very difficult; the consequence is, the troops and horses are placed on short allowance.

At 12 o'clock there was nothing of any consequence occurring except an occasional discharge of heavy pieces by the Union gunboats.

The following were the wounded: Freeman Lowry, Third Massachusetts Battery; W. Rambach, Sixty-second Pennsylvania; James Way, Company C, Berdan's Sharpshooters; Tim. Deshlee, Third Massachusetts Battery; Jos. W. Tompkins, Fourth Michigan; George Field, Silas W. Bailey, M. C. Bennett, Frank B. Smith, John Colligill, C. James and Corporal A. O. Emerson, all of the Twenty-second Massachusetts; O. H. Tucker, Third Massachusetts Battery; Lieut. W. D. Morris, also of the Twenty-second Massachusetts; Silvas Wilcox, Berdan's Sharpshooters.

A division took the Newport's News road, along the James River, and when sixteen miles beyond their camp, came to Young's Mills, at Deep Creek. Some rebel cavalry and infantry were here encamped, who dispersed upon the arrival of the Union forces. They fired a volley before leaving, killing one of the Union soldiers in the shoulder. They left a camp in perfect order—fires burning and rations being cooked.

The division rested here on Friday night, and then advanced, intending to form a junction with the other portion of the army before Yorktown.

At 4½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon no shots had been fired for near an hour. Previous to 3 o'clock, the enemy attempted to strengthen their works, but the Union batteries soon stopped them with a few shells.

The sharpshooters have covered themselves with glory; so have the artillerists. Up to Sunday evening the infantry regiments have been in the background—the artillerists and sharpshooters doing nearly all the work.

The troops seem anxious for an attack, and speak of it with great enthusiasm. About dusk the enemy appeared on their earthworks, as if desiring an attack. A shot from the pickets sent them helter skelter to their covers.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Monday, April 7—9 o'clock.

All is quiet along the lines, with the exception of now and then an occasional shot from the sharpshooters. The enemy appeared on their ramparts this morning as though going through a dress parade.

EGBERT TOOKER, Company H, Berdan's Sharpshooters; GEORGE GLENN, Company I, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and W. CHARLESWORTH, Fourth Rhode Island Battery, were brought into the hospital wounded last night and this morning.

A Union Captain, with a small squad of his men, succeeded in capturing two of the enemy's horses last night. The rebel pickets escaped by swimming Wormley Creek.

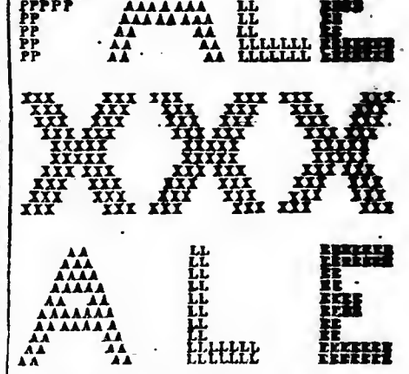
Six gunboats are anchored off the mouth of Wormley Creek.

No more soldiers are reported as wounded or dead up to this time.

BROOKLYN COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 26, 28, 30, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK



The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3292. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

A Clear and Graphic Account of the Two Days Action.

Splendid Generalship Displayed on Both Sides.

Indomitable Bravery of Our Troops Against Great Odds.

Opportune Service of the Gunboats Tyler and Lexington.

The Movement of the Union Army which Caused the Rebel Retreat.

Seventy Thousand Men Engaged on Each Side.

The Rebels Reinforced by Price and Van Dorn.

Reported Capture of John C. Breckinridge.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 10.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes the following account of the Pittsburgh battle:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's [illegible] our centre being in front of the main road to [illegible] our left extending to the river in the direction of Pittsburgh, four miles north of Pittsburgh Landing.

At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, 400 men of Gen. PRENTISS' Division were attacked by the enemy, half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the Twenty-fifth Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Col. PEABODY'S Brigade just as the long roll was sounded, and the men were falling into line. Resistance was but short; and they retreated under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second Division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along our whole front. The enemy, in large numbers, drove in the pickets of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, and fell on the Forty-eighth, Fiftieth and Seventy-second Ohio Regiments. Those troops were never before in action, and, being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as possible, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. PRENTISS, forced to seek the support of the troops immediately in their rear.

At 10 o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged—the roar of cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing. The rebels made a desperate charge on the Fourteenth Ohio battery, which, not being sufficiently supported by infantry, fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By 11 o'clock, a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire, and made vigorous efforts on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank and driving it to the river bank. This wing was under Gen. HURLBURT, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Indiana; Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Illinois. Fronting its line, however, was the Fourteenth, Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Ohio, and Fifth Ohio Cavalry of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a vigor that was only equaled by those contending with them.

While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat *Tyler* passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to 3 o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attempt at our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before the reinforcements which had been sent for should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the fire of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile, when they suddenly wheeled, and again threw their entire forces upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* poured in their shot thick and fast, with terrible effect.

Meanwhile Gen. WALLACE, who had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to throw shells at them until out of range.

After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. BUELL appeared on the opposite bank of the river. The work of passing the river began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixty-eighth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portions of Gens. NELSON and MCCOOK'S Divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long steamers were engaged ferrying Gen. BUELL'S force across, and when *daylight broke, it was evident the rebels, too, had been strongly reinforced.*

The battle was opened by the rebels at 7 o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line. At 9 o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by our reinforcements and the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy they certainly could not have expected.

It became evident they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and endeavoring, with perseverance and determination, to find some weak point by which to turn our force. *They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of Generalship, direct a most vigorous attack upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock-work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.*

Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and took position on the right of the main centre, under Gen. WALLACE. Gens. GRANT, BUELL, NELSON, SHERMAN and CRITTENDEN were everywhere present, directing movements for a new stroke on the enemy. *Suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy, with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery, stationed in the open field, poured volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks.*

At 11½ o'clock the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebels' fire was not so vigorous, and *they evinced a desire to withdraw.* They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column as they retreated. They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect; but from all the divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear.

The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides in this day's battle are estimated at about 70,000 each.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 10.

An arrival from Pittsburgh Landing says that the rebels, in making the attack on Sunday morning, carried the Stars and Stripes, and wore the Federal uniform.

Gen. Bragg is reported to have been killed. Provisional Governor JOHNSON, of Kentucky, is wounded, and was taken prisoner.

It is stated that Gen. PRENTISS escaped in the confusion of the rebels' retreat on the second day's fight.

Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of the military commanders who were in the engagement. Of this number about 2,000 were taken prisoners, the balance are killed and wounded, in the usual proportions.

Gen. WALLACE, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live; he was, however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out of his nose.

Gen. HALLECK passed Cairo to-day, *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing.

Five thousand prisoners are expected to arrive here to-night from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is being made here for the reception of our wounded from Pittsburgh.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 10.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

We are just beginning to get reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburgh. From several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight, the following is gathered:

Gen. PRENTISS' Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-first Illinois, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Thenty-fourth Indiana and Seventy-first Ohio, were attacked while eating their breakfast, by what seemed to be the entire rebel force. Gen. PRENTISS had no artillery, and his brigade was cut to pieces and forced to retire. PRENTISS and many of his men were taken prisoners.

At 12 o'clock, the entire line was engaged, but in full retreat. At 4 o'clock the enemy had taken SCHWARTZ'S Battery of six guns, DESADEN'S Battery of four guns, and WATKENOUSS'S Battery, also, two Ohio batteries, names not known. Thousands of our soldiers who had taken refuge under the bank of the river utterly refused to fight, and in fact, they could not, as officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion.

The army at this time seemed to be utterly defeated. At this juncture the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler* opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy, and kept it up every half hour during the night. Some of the shells set the woods on fire, and many dead rebels were burned.

At 7 in the evening the firing had generally ceased. About midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within 300 yards of our siege guns, but were driven away by the gunboats and siege guns, supported by three regiments of Gen. MITCHELL'S Division, which had arrived and crossed the river about 6 in the evening.

Our informants persist in estimating our loss on Sunday at 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded as being a low figure.

During the night the rebels were reinforced by Gens Van Dorn and Price, from Arkansas, with a very large force.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE came up with the Eleventh and Twenty-third Indiana, Forty-fourth Illinois, and Eighth Missouri, and WILLARD'S Battery, and in the morning fiercely attacked the enemy's left wing. They went into the fight at the double-quick, with tremendous shouts, and did terrible execution. By 10 o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles.

At about 10 o'clock the rebels were reinforced, and for a few minutes our men were forced to yield.

The other divisions of Gen. BUELL'S army now appeared, and at once became fully engaged. For two hours all the destructive elements of the earth seemed to be striving for the mastery on this fatal field; but at last the Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions.

Gen. BUELL followed the flying foe with 12,000 troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy, those who would not surrender. *He was reported to have taken Corinth with all its immense stores of arms and ammunition.*

The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, with many from Georgia and Alabama.

Our informants say that they could ride through the battle-field where our forces were posted, *but the dead was so thick in the enemy's lines that they could not do it there.* They assure us that the rebels occupied our camps on Sunday night, and took care of our sick and wounded, destroying nothing, *expecting confidently to have our entire army the next day. They thought the battle already fought and won.*

On Monday, Gen. MCCLERNAND cut his way through the enemy that had surrounded him. Most of his troops behaved with great gallantry, but the Fifty-third Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight.

Our informants state that John C. Breckinridge is taken prisoner. They say they saw him pass to the general headquarters.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 10.

The *Times'* special, in its account of the Pittsburgh battle, says:

Gens. PRENTISS and SHERMAN, with reinforcements from Gen. HURLBURT, maintained their position. The attack gradually extended to the centre, under Mc CLERNAND, which soon became engaged with a superior force. Up to noon these four division, PRENTISS', SHERMAN, HURLBURT and MCCLERNANDS, held the entire rebel force in check. Although the enemy was constantly bringing up fresh troops, they gained no advantage until noon. Our lines were unbroken, except Gen. PRENTISS' command. They being compelled to fall back, abandoned the camp.

Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON commanded on the right, and Gen. POLK on the left.

Shortly after noon, the enemy made a grand attack on our whole line. Our force obstinately held their ground until the enemy hurled the entire force of 70,000 men against us.

Our line fell back, under the pressure, in good order, half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning the camp to the enemy, taking a position in a semicircle on the bank of the river. Here they stood immovable, and fought obstinately five hours, the ground being fought over and over again.

The gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* had got within raking range, and, from their position on the left, poured in a storm of shot and shell which fairly annihilated them. Our immense siege guns had the same position on the right, so that, wherever the rebels turned they met iron hail, which scattered them like chaff. They advanced no more, but stubbornly held their position. Night came without any change.

In the meantime Gen. BUELL arrived on the opposite bend of the river, having made a forced march all day. Eight regiments were crossed, took position in the centre, and immediately engaged the enemy. The fight continued with unparalleled obstinacy and appalling slaughter till darkness closed.

During the night Gen. BUELL crossed with 39,000 men Gen. WILSON took position on the left, and Gen. McCOOK in the centre.

The battle was renewed in the morning by the rebels, after the arrival of 25,000 reinforcements, under Gen. BRAGG, who were precipitated on SHERMAN'S, MCCLERNAND'S and WALLACE'S Divisions. They were held in check, however, and at the same time Gen. NELSON threw himself on their right with his division, supported by HURLBUT and all the other available force.

The enemy, after maintaining their ground till 3 P. M., gave way. *The decisive blow was given by Gen. Grant, who headed a charge of six regiments in person, and precipitated his whole body on the enemy's centre with such desperate force, that they broke and ran.*

Retreat at once became general. Within half an hour the whole rebel army was falling back in dismay. Our rejoiced soldiers followed them, driving them through our camp in complete disorder. They were soon driven into broken country, where they would not form or fight.

There was no relaxation in the pursuit. At the last accounts the cavalry were eleven miles from the river, still following. The fugitives, exhausted, lay down and wait to be taken prisoners.

We can get no estimate of our loss. It is immense, however. *Some of our regiments had not above one hundred and sixty or two hundred left.*

Gen. PRENTISS displayed conspicuous bravery during the first part of the engagement, and before he was taken, had just led a gallant charge of 1,000 men against a superior force of the enemy. He was repulsed and received a musket ball in the arm; at the same time his horse was killed. Before he could extricate himself the enemy were upon him.

I am informed on authority direct from the rebel camp, that BEAUREGARD made his advance on Friday to a point within a few miles of Gen. GRANT'S position, here formed his line of battle, and during the night resumed his march, coming upon our forces before daybreak, completely surprising them. *The only wonder is that a rout of our army did not ensue at once.* Gen. HUELBURT, whose Division was in reserve, *made himself the main prop on which the fortunes of the day hung.* He acted with the utmost promptness.

Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON was killed in the forenoon of the second day's fight, during the attack on his position by our force, while endeavoring to rally his men. *Apparently fearless of danger, he rode along the entire front, waving his sword, shouting to his dismayed officers and frightened men.* When the rout was at its height, a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull, killing him instantly. His body was found by the pursuers and brought to Gen. NELSON'S tent.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CORINTH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Up to 4 o'clock, this afternoon, the Government had received no official dispatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth by our troops.

THE WOUNDED IN THE GREAT BATTLE.

The Western Sanitary Commission has an overwhelming task before it, in providing for the wounded soldiers on the battle-ground of Pittsburgh. It therefore appealed to the East for assistance, in the subjoined telegram:

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1862.

James A. Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York:

Send us shirts, drawers and sheets, all you can. Great battle. Sending four hospital steamers to Gen. GRANT. J. E. YEATMAN, President.

We are authorized to say that contributions for the above object, either in money or goods, will be taken charge of, and properly forwarded, by J. A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, or may be sent direct by Adams' Express to JAS. E. YEATMAN, President Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

Two steamers fitted up as floating hospitals left here yesterday for Tennessee River, and large contributions of all kinds of supplies are being made today to furnish two more, which will leave this evening. The Western Sanitary Commission is moving earnestly and with energy in this matter, and every effort will be made for the speedy relief of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburgh Landing.

Col. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Gen. KETCHUM, are in charge here, while Gen. HALLECK is in the field.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 10.

Telegraphic communication was opened between Savanna, Tenn., and this city this afternoon.

Forty physicians and nurses arrived from Frankfort this evening, and will immediately leave on the steamer *Autocrat* for Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. Several other boats, with similar aid, are passing down the river from this city and elsewhere.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Great Strength of the Rebels at Yorktown.

Their Force Reported to be Sixty Thousand Strong.

General Joe Johnston in Command.

The Merrimac Still Detained by Bad Weather.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Wednesday, April 9—1:20 P.M.

The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for nearly two days. The creeks are very much swollen, and the low grounds covered with water, making the roads almost impassable, even for empty wagons.

Information received shows that *the rebels have a force of sixty thousand*, which is rapidly being added to by troops from the neighborhood of Richmond, which is one day from Yorktown by railroad and river, they having four steamers and sixteen transports in use, and by the time the roads are in condition for the Union army to move *the rebels may be able to meet them with one hundred thousand men.*

The flower of their army, with the best arms, are in a strongly-intrenched position. Previous to our troops occupying the present position, the military authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent of the rebel works. Information obtained through deserting contrabands and other sources, shows that the enemy have *nearly five hundred guns*, some of them of the largest calibre.

The rebel General, JOHNSTON, with some of his forces, has arrived, and takes command in person, showing that they intend making a *desperate resistance to the advance of our troops at every point.* Their intrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula, from the James to the York River.

The cheering news from the Western Department arrived here to-day, and our troops are wild with enthusiasm over the result, and are anxious to be led to action and similar deeds of valor.

REPORTS RECEIVED THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 10.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

The news of the capture of Island No. 10 caused great rejoicing and enthusiasm

The storm still continued, but had somewhat abated toward evening.

Reports from the Army represent our brave forces facing exposure undauntedly, and meeting it with characteristic ingenuity in the way of improvised shelter. The enthusiasm and anxiety to meet the enemy was unabated, and confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN was unbounded. Though the storm at this time is unfortunate, the time has not been lost, and the retreat of MAGRUDER and his forces, or their defeat, is about as certain as any possible future event.

The prospect of clearing up is looked for with anxiety at Old Point, in the belief that sunshine and the *Merrimac* will come together. All seem confident that she will be captured or sunk if she comes out.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The latest news received from Cherrystone reports everything quiet in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. A strong wind was blowing, and the sea running very high.

OUR ARMY AT YORKTOWN.

POQUOSIN BAY AND AFFAIRS AT SHIPPING POINT—GEN. WOOL'S CORPS—SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POQUOSIN BAY, Va., Monday, April 7, 1862.

Poquosin Bay is perhaps not laid down in the geographies immediately accessible to most of the readers of the TIMES. It is a small bay, a few miles below the mouth of York River, jutting into the peninsula far enough to make a very safe harbor for at least a hundred vessels, of the size and draft usually found in these waters. The rebels appear to have thought it of sufficient importance to defend it very formidably, for on the western shore of the bay, and just south of a little creek called Cheeseman's Creek, that runs into it from the direction of Yorktown, they built four water batteries, and erected a continuous breastwork a quarter of a mile long. The woods adjacent are full of "elegant" wood huts, and a long, well-built shed for horses, showing that a large body of cavalry had lain here.

There were no guns in the batteries, however. They had been removed, and the place evacuated by the rebels, for what reason I cannot guess, unless under a panic fear of capture. They left everything uninjured, and I assure you the buildings afford capital quarters for a lot of Union soldiers that I saw enjoying them.

Poquosin Bay is reached by a channel of eighteen feet depth, and I saw one of our best Potomac gunboats, that perform police duty around "Old Virginia's shore," glide in as easily as she could into New-York harbor.

The fortified place on this bay is called "Shipping Point," by the natives. There is a place further up the Potomac, of the same name, that has become rather famous in our Winter's history of the blockaded Potomac. But the folks here are innocent or careless of the fact, or claim their place as the old "original" Shipping Point. Notwithstanding the danger of confusion, it must continue to be thus known. This lower Shipping Point is only about ten miles southeast of Yorktown. A portion of the Union army on the peninsula have their headquarters about six miles from this landing, which would put them within four miles of Yorktown. It is supposed that the rebels have discovered this fact, judging by the frequent firing they have indulged in, and I hope, therefore, I shall not be considered guilty of furnishing "valuable information" to the enemy. Poquosin Bay has no wall-built wharfs, and I saw two "Yankee" regiments a few moments since wading ashore from their transports. Doubtless before these beavers leave here they will greatly improve the commercial facilities of Shipping Point. They will do, within a week, more to advance the usefulness of this admirable little haven than the Virginians have done in a hundred years. Perhaps, after all, it will turn out that this war has not been a bad speculation for the Old Dominion. I have met many enterprising Northern soldiers with a keen appreciation of Southern soil. Southern skies and Southern harbors, longing for the return of peace and the sale of confiscated rebel lands at low rates. The "Chinese Wall" has been broken down by the "invasion" of the Vandals, and it will be said of Virginia, as was said of ancient Greece, that though "taken," she has in turn taken the hearts of her conquerors, and will even polish their civilization.

I shall make an overland trip from Poquosin Bay to the Union headquarters, and being just now of an archæological turn of mind, I will try to visit "Yorktown," the scene of the close of the American revolution. The roads are very bad at present, but the soil is sandy, and only a day or two will be needed to render them passable.

The official reports from Fortress Monroe inform you that "cannonading has been heard in the direction of Yorktown." I saw a young Lieutenant at Poquosin Bay, who had had communication with the Union forces. He reports no material mischief done on either side. But it is thought there will be "somebody hurt," if the enemy does not discreetly move his position.

Fortress Monroe is not so busy a scene as it was ten days ago. Many transports have left Hampton Roads. About sixty left the day I reached the Fortress. Whither they have gone, or whether they will return, it is unnecessary to state. Gen. WOOL has a model army in his Department; not so large as some other *corps*, but yet large enough to do for more than he has been allowed to attempt. They are the very *élite* of the grand army of the United States. Gen. WOOL has always been distinguished for the superiority of his discipline. He makes of the rawest volunteers soldiers equal to veterans in an incredibly short time. When he took command of volunteers in the Mexican war, no officer was so odious to them. He converted them into soldiers, and after one or two successful battles, many of his men came to him, with tears in their eyes, and apologized for their former conduct toward him, and thanked him for *making* them to do their duty in the beginning of their campaign.

The *Merrimac* has so long been talked about and looked for at Fortress Monroe that many are beginning really to think she will never come out again. They say, (and with apparent good reason,) that if she had not been afraid or unable to come out, she would certainly have come when there was so vast a number of wall-laden transports here. Her destruction or her capture of property, supposing her to have been successful, would have been incalculable.

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, is at Fortress Monroe, waiting for an exchange to go forward, when he will take the head of his regiment again.

YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Occupation of Monterey by Gen. Milroy—The Enemy's Scouts in Sight—The Enemy Reported to be Fortifying, &c.

WHEELING, Thursday, April 10.

The following is from a telegram just received here from Gen. MILROY, who is working vigorously to carry out Gen. FREMONT'S orders and plan of active operations in his district. Tremendous rain and snow-storms have raged throughout the mountain region for several days, rendering movements of troops almost impossible.

There is no sign yet of the much needed and promised reinforcements.

MONTEREY, Wednesday, April 9.

Arrived here yesterday at 2 o'clock. Weather terrible. Rain and snow continually for two days. Fear that I will be out of provisions, as I learn that Greenbrier River, in our rear, is impassable. Rear guard of the enemy at McDowell. Their mounted scouts in sight to-day—driven in by our scouting party. Enemy reported fortifying east side of Shenandoah Mountains.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WHEELING, Thursday, April 10.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. MILROY is in possession of Monterey and Crabbelton. The enemy's mounted scouts are still in sight of Monterey. Their rear guard was driven back by our troops. They are reported fortifying themselves east of the Shenandoah Mountains.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Texans Ordered to Evacuate the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The following was received to-day by the Secretary of War:

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, April 10.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived. The Texans, 1,500 strong, had evacuated Santa Fé, and were marching up the river. It was reported that Col. CANBY had intercepted an express with orders to the commander of the Texan forces to evacuate the Territory and return to Texas. Col. HOVEN had left for Fort Union with 1,400 men, to make a junction with Col. CANBY. The Texans were exacting contributions and forced loans from the inhabitants. Clothing was being taken from the merchants without regard to politics or circumstances.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

FORT UNION, Sunday, March 23, 1862.

Our column, under command of Col. HOUGH, is breaking up camp for a forward movement South toward the rebel forces. The Texan army occupies a strong position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, seventeen miles south of the depôt, about midway between this and Fort Craig, where Col. CANBY was at last accounts. The Texans have taken up this as a strategical point, doubtless intending to march upon either column as they leave their stronghold of Fort Union or Craig, and by their superior force, which is estimated at 2,400, and 21 pieces of artillery, whip one, and face about and assault the other column before they can form a junction.

It would seem that Col. HOUGH and Col. CANBY, the Department Commander, are not acting in concert, and sound men fear that this movement—one of the most difficult of military combinations—may not prove successful, and render our depôt at Fort Union which is the only supply depôt left us, comparatively defenceless. I can scarcely believe, however, that Col. HOUGH will march beyond supporting distance of this depôt. The Texans are occupying Santa Fé, 100 miles south of here, with from 100 to 200 troops.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

EDENBURG, Va., Thursday, April 10.

All is quiet. The enemy's pickets have not been seen during the severe storm of the past two days.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—Yesterday afternoon the above Board held its semi-monthly meeting. The regular weekly statement shows that on March 29, 1862, there were remaining in the various Institutions 7,711, and since admitted 1,843, making a total of 9,554. A communication was received from Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, inquiring of the President if wounded soldiers, who had no homes, could be furnished with accommodations at Bellevue Hospital. The answer was in the affirmative, provided they paid $3 per week. The use of the Tombs court-yard was granted by the Board for the execution of WM. HAWKINS, who is now under sentence of death. CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, who is now under sentence of death, also sent a communication to the Board, requesting permission to take exercise at the City Prison, or else be transferred to the Hospital. The request was referred to the Warden of City Prisons, with instructions that while he (JEFFERDS) should be treated with all liberality, he must not be permitted to go beyond the rule, in all cases to be adhered to, of safe keeping. The Board then ad-

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Prisoners and Spoils Captured at Number Ten.

Nearly the Entire Rebel Force Prisoners.

One Major-General and Three Brigadiers

Seventy Rebels Killed and Wounded on the Island

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

A special to the *Republican*, from Island No. 10, says that two hundred hogsheads of sugar, and several hundred barrels molasses, eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty-six horses, sixty mules, five thousand stand of arms, thirty pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., have fallen into our hands.

The total number of prisoners captured is five thousand. One Major-General, (MAKALL,) and three Brigadier-Generals, (GAULT, WALKER and SCHAUM.) The prisoners are being embarked as rapidly as possible for Illinois.

We also took about 16,000 solid shot, and immense quantities of ammunition.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 10.

With a few exceptions the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 are now prisoners. An attempt was made by them to cross Lake Redfoot on rafts, but they were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Thirteen guns were taken, instead of the number previously reported.

The prisoners say that seventy men were killed on the island by our mortars.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT BY THE ENGINEERS.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a member of Col. BISSELL'S Engineer Regiment to a friend in Rochester, give a description of the obstacles surmounted in order to furnish the necessary means of transportation to Gen. POPE'S forces. The achievement was certainly the most remarkable engineering exploit of the war thus far. The writer says:

"After the surrender of the forts at New-Madrid, we (Col. BISSELL'S Engineer Regiment) were engaged for four days unspiking guns, changing batteries, establishing new works, and other engineering matters. Then we were sent over by Gen. POPE to ascertain whether it was not practicable to establish batteries opposite Island No. 10, so as to enfilade their works on the Kentucky shore. We spent three days in the swamps in canoes, with darkies as guides, but found the project impracticable. Col. BISSELL, however, stated that he could, by hand labor, get steamboats and flatboats through the woods and bayous, and by that means land our forces nearly opposite New-Madrid, and take all the enemy's works in the rear. Gen. POPE at once gave him a *carte blanche*, and he sent to Cairo for four steamboats, six flats, and such guns as could be spared. They sent the steamers *W. B. Terry, John Trio, Gilmore* and *Emma*, with the barges, a quantity of lumber, &c., and one eight-inch columbiad and three 32-pounders. Tools we did not need, for the regiment carries everything from the heaviest ropes and screws down to fine steel drills for unspiking guns. Our route is about twelve miles long, of which two miles were through timber, and the remaining ten through narrow, crooked bayous grown up full of brush and small trees. We have cut our way right through, the track being fifty feet wide, in which thirty are required for the hulls of the boats. The timber is cut four feet below the surface of the water. In one short stretch we cut seventy-five trees thus deep, not one less than two feet through. The machines were rigged from rafts and our lowest flats, and worked each by about twenty men. In the first place, three large launches went ahead to cut out and push out of the track the underbrush and driftwood; then three rafts followed, on which were the men who cut down and cut off the trees; then the saws, then two large barges, then one of the steamboats. Very large lines were provided to run from the capstan of the steamboats, and haul out by snatch-blocks what the men could not handle. Then followed the rest of the fleet, men being engaged all the time converting the flatboats into floating batteries. From the river to the levee the distance is about 500 feet; here the water was shallow and the route full of stumps; it took one whole day to pass this—then the cut in the levee. Here the fall was over two feet and the rush of water was tremendous. The largest boat was dropped through with five lines out ahead. Then a cornfield, overflowed from a cut in the levee. Here was something of a channel cut by the swift water, and we got along nearly a quarter of a mile to the woods; here was the labor—two straight and long miles to the nearest point in the bayou. Then it took eight days to get through. Then Wilson's Bayou, then East Bayou, then St. John's Bayou, which empties into the Mississippi at New-Madrid. If you have never seen a Southern swamp, you have no idea how thick it is; a New-York elm swamp does not begin. It sometimes took twenty men a whole day to get out a half sunken tree across the bayou. Such a place as that kept us all back, and none of the rafts or flats could get by, and all had to wait. The water after we got into the woods was about six feet deep, with a gentle current setting across the peninsula. In the East Bayou the current was tremendous, and the boats had to be chained down with heavy head-lines. Here we found some obstructions caused by drift-heaps, but cutting off one or two logs would start all down the current.

This is the hardest job I have ever seen undertaken, but Col. BISSELL is so far down now as to call it successful, for we are in sight of the fences on the "other side of Jordan."

An engraving of the saw used in cutting off the stumps is then given, and the writer adds by way of description:

"At each end of the saw a rope 30 feet in length is fastened and carried to boats upon which men are stationed. Ten men man and work each rope.

When the saw runs right we have cut off a stump two feet in diameter in fourteen minutes. Often it pinched and run crooked; then a gang would be two or three hours on one of the same size. If there happened to be any brush under the water it added much to the labor; it all had to be fished up and got out of the way."

COTTON COMING.

From the Louisville Democrat, of the 8th.

The *Glendale* arrived here, yesterday, from Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee River, with some two hundred bales of cotton, shipped by the planters to their brokers, in this city. One of our houses received 108 bales, another 74, and a third a smaller number, making about two hundred bales. *This cotton was shipped by the planters for their own benefit, and is not confiscated cotton.* Some of the planters of that region, now here, represent that large quantities of cotton have been burned, but *not* by the planters. It is done by the rebels, at the command of the military authorities. It is only a few days since that some planters from the interior applied to Gen. GRANT for assistance in saving their cotton from destruction at the hands of the rebels, and he sent a force of five hundred men, with a large transportation train, and brought no small amount within our lines, where it was safe. Talk about the planters burning their cotton! All such tales are nothing else but lies.

FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS.—JUSTUS SCHMIDT, who arrived here in the Schooner *Edwards* from Tampico on the 7th ult., and was arrested on suspicion of being a rebel agent, was yesterday released on parole by the Commissioners appointed to examine into the cases of prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette. WM. T. SMITHSON, a Washington baker, declined to take the oath of allegiance and was recommitted to the Fort. The following persons were also examined by the Commissioners and recommitted as prisoners of war: Thos. E. Sanders, H. R. Dubie, Geo. Baker, Thos. C. Fitzpatrick, Joseph D. Smith, J. S. Hughes, John Cronenough, Jeremiah Mealey, Robert [illegible] of [illegible] on board

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The New-Mexican Expedition—Regiments Arriving—Quantrell, the Guerrilla—Changes in Regiments—New-Mexican Affairs—Blunders in the West, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP WENDELL PHILLIPS, LAWRENCE, Kan., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

Since my last letter to the TIMES, nearly a month ago, I have visited the different regiments and commands in Southern Kansas, and arrived at this point three days since, having been induced to return by the news of the proposed New-Mexican Expedition. Three out of the five regiments under orders for that destination are already assembled at this rendezvous. The Second Kansas, (Cavalry,) Col. R. B. MITCHELL, is now in Johnson County, having been engaged for some weeks past in hunting and breaking up the gang of Missouri cutthroats under command of QUANTRELL. Detachments of this command have had two or three skirmishes, which resulted badly for the guerrillas. Major POMEROY, of the Second, was severely wounded in one of these encounters; and it is reported that QUANTRELL himself was killed by the bullets of our men.

This fellow QUANTRELL has managed to do a great deal of mischief on the border, through, I think, the mistaken policy of Gen. HALLECK. Had the stern policy of Col. JENNISON been allowed full sway, this gang of murderers would months ago have been exterminated. He had succeeded in suppressing every such manifestation while his force remained in Jackson County, though well aware that if prematurely removed, the "bushwhackers" would break forth again. It requires a long experience, such as the Kansas men have undergone, to fully comprehend the character of the Missouri Border Ruffians. Remorseless, tenacious, crafty and cruel, they have the turbulent vices which surge on the surface of a democracy, with all the base passions, lust, unrestrained brutality and dominance that Slavery creates among its votaries. Perhaps there may be added to this the fact, that being on the outskirts of the system, there is no need among them to even gild over these foulnesses, as, to a certain extent, has been done further South. All these passions have been stirred and embittered by the opening prelude of our present contest, of which, for seven years, Kansas has been the stage. The population of the Missouri border has, indeed, been peculiar. The State was, to a great extent, settled by the poor whites and "one-nigger" owners of the Southern States. These people, coarse, brutal, unadncated, believing in the supremacy of their white skins, tha only thing which they had to boast of, became, as they grew prosperous, the most bitter and malignant of Pre-Slavery partisans. This is the basic plantocracy of slava Missouri. Added to this is the usual quantum of wretched "white trash," beastly, brutal, ignorant, whisky-drinking, having, it is probable, more force in this respect than the same class in other Slave States, from their having been cast ont on the border, where a roughar hand-to-hand tumble with the wilderness had tended to give them brute conrage and adaptation to its rude life. Then fill up the interstices of such a community with all the chaff, the tees and acum of civilization, and you hava the Missouri border in its first stages. Later must be added the flashily-educated, surface-potished young men, sons of the planters previously described—young men who havs never known the sweet infinences of a pure home-circle, bnt who in early life were familiarized with inst in the slave-quarters, cool villainy at the gambling-table, and drunkenness by the whisky-saloons. Thia is the border population against which Kansas had to contend, which, from its very elements, naturally and necessarily takes to the remorseless guerrilla warfare as its means of resistance. It was from a knowledge of this character that Col. JENNISON pursued that policy he did in Western Missouri, which gave him tha hatred of the *quasi* Union men, and the disapproval of Gen. HALLECK, which latter was probably the result of ignorance of the people to be dealt with. It is likely we shall see the same warfare renewed in Arkansas that we had here.

But I commenced this with the design of telling some facts in relation to QUANTRELL which might be interesting. Ha is a young man, bnt 24 years of age, a native of Central Ohio, well educated, having been a school teacher. Ha came to Kansas in the latter part of 1857. He was known for some time by the name of "Charley Hays," and under thatpseudonymn, gained the confidence of some Kansas men who were busily engaged in the Underground Railroad. He indneed three yonng men, (one of whom was a cousin of EDWIN and BARCLAY COPPIC,) two of the yonng men who were with JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry) to go with him to a slaveholder named MORGAN WALKER, near Independence, Jackson County, Mo., with the design of rescuing several slaves WALKER was intending to sell South. He had previously betrayed this design, and prepared an ambnsh. The young men were fired upon, one killed instantly, one shot in the leg, and the other escaped unhurt. This latter was recaptured and instantly hung. The wounded one was followed into the neighboring timber, where in the morning he was ordered to surrender. The brave lad (for he was very yonng) drew himself against a tree, and raising his revolver replied, "that he never surrendered to slaveholders," and fell dead instantly, pierced with bullets from a half dozen rifles. CHARLEY HART appeared no more, but the name of QUANTRELL soon became a terror. He announced himself a Regulator. During the rebellion he has principally acted with the rebels, though not always. He is daring, cool, calculating, fine-looking, and possessed of considerable ability, and should he not have met his fate already, will yet do much harm on the border.

The news of the changes made in this section by the President, whereby tha Department of Kansas was merged into that of Mississippi, under command of Gen. HALLECK, created, as may be readily supposed, much excitement in the camps of tho Kansas Volunteers. But that excitement culminated when it was known that J. W. DENVER, known as a Brigadier-General, was ordered by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK to take command of the District of Kansas. No more deliberate expression could have been made of the spirit in which Gen. HALLECK intended to act toward our soldiers. It certainly seemed that patriotism was at a discount, and devotion to the Union a nullity, when no more regard was felt for the sentiments of the Kansas soldiers than was evidenced by this order from St. Louis. Because they differed with Gen. HALLECK as to the cause of the war, though agreeing with the sober-sense and average intelligence of the loyal nation—a just sense, giving his decrees sternly as Rhadamaothus—it was felt this thing had been done. Was it to be wondered at that men felt mutinous, and officers talked of resigning? It was certainly but a fair yielding to a sentiment already outraged, to appoint Gen. DENVER to a post which, if he were a gentleman, he would not have sought, knowing that his usefulness must be impaired by the distrust and dislike entertained against him by the majority of the men and officers placed under his command.

Col. Geo. W. DEITZLER, of the First Kansas, is now in command at this point. Col. JENNISON arrived here first with his command, and as he had, therefore, the choice of camp and name, his regiment was stationed on the west side of the town, upon a portion of the camping ground used by ROBERT J. WALKER, when in 1857 he threatened Lawrence with destruction for organizing a Municipal Government outside of the bogus laws. The name by which the camp was honored, was that of the Anti-Slavery orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS. Col. JENNISON, by this slight tribute, only expresses what all who have fought through our struggle here, feel toward the early pioneers of liberty, to whose past exertions we owe so much of our present success.

The march from Humboldt to Lawrence was accomplished in three days and a half, the distance being ninety miles. The First Cavalry was the last to receive orders, but the first to appear on the ground. The First (Infantry) Regiment reached here the same day, and the Thirteenth Wisconsin on Monday, both from Fort Scott. The sudden influx of so large a body of men has of course created some excitement in the town, and on Sunday the Provost-Marshal, Capt. SAM. WALKER, of the First, had a difficulty in closing a liquor-saloon and bowling-alley, which resulted in the shooting of two men belonging to JENNISON'S Regiment—one by his own comrade, accidentally, the pistol being aimed at the Provost, and the other by the Marshal himself, who wounded the one who resisted him, twice. Both men will probably recover. Several slight disturbances have occurred, bnt the appearance of a strong guard, and a stringent order against allowing men out of camp without written passes, signed by the commanding officers, will have the effect of stopping this entirely.

Col. DEITZLER has issued a number of General Orders, in relation to drill, organization, &c. Among these is the following:

HEADQUARTERS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—Commandants of regiments and corps will cause immediate and careful inspection of their respective commands to be mada, and submit to these headquarters at the earliest practicable moment, full reports, showing the strength and condition thereof—the nnmber, kind, and calibre of serviceable arms on hand, and the quantity of ammnnition for each calibre. These reports will ba accompanied by requisitions for whatever ordnance and ordnance slores, end camp and garrison equipage, may be necessary for a six months' campaign in New-Mexico. By order,

GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Colonel First Kansas Volunteers,
Commanding Troops in Lawrence.

Order No. 2 has reference to drill, discipline and camp regulations. It requires four hours drilling each day by companies and bat alion commanders, and regimental parade at 5 P. M. each day.

The remaining troops at Fort Scott are under command of Col. DOUBLEDAY, of the Second Ohio Cavalry.

Hon. JAMES H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, left this place yesterday for Fort Craig. He does not anticipate that the Texans will be able to maintain their hold in the Territory, though they will fight desperately, being so far from assistance and thus completely isolated from supplies, except such as they conquer. Mr. HOLMES is quite anxious about his lady, as it is supposed she is in the hands of the rebels, having been unable to remove from Santa Fé. The office and seal of the Secretary has been captured by Gen. SIBLEY, thus necessiteting the adoption of a new seal, which Mr. HOLMES carries with him.

The necessities which make imperative the sending of troops at this data to New-Mexico is but another evidence of that blundering policy which has been constantly pursued towards the Far West since this revolution commenced. "Truly somebody hes blundered," and it has cost valuable lives and the wasting of large emounts from the public Treasury. Take, for instance, the present condition of affairs in New-Mexico. Some 2,500 Texans, under Gen. SIBLEY, have managed, in the presence of over 2,000 regulars and three regiments of Mexican volunteers, to obtain control of the mejor portion of the Territory, including the seat of government. Why has this been so? Partly because the military authorities have overlooked its importance strategically, and partly because in the vain desire to conciliate an element which should be crushed, the Administration has given position to old Pro-Slaveyrites that so long ruled this western country, and who persuaded the authorities at Washington that no serious attempt would be made by the rebels to conquer New-Mexico, and that consequently the Mexican volunteers and militia would be sufficient to defend it.

Gen. FREMONT'S knowledge of the Southern and Western character, his thorough acquaintance with the designs of the conspirators, which was a necessary consequence of his Southern birth, as well as that broad, intellectual generalization, and rapid comprehension of the needs of the country and his department, which must be accorded to him, whatever may be said of his administrative laxity—early led him to sea the importance of the Indien Territory and of Arizona. Among his first suggestions last Summer was one advising the equipping in California of a half-dozen regiments, to be moved over the mountains into Artzona, there to drive out the few hundred Texans who had control, and, forming a conjunction with the three or four thousand regulars then under Col. CANBY, march down the Rio Grande by way of Et Paso, to San Antonio, Texas. At tha same time a force should have been landed at Galveston, and a column moved down from this section through the Indian Territory, to Eastern Texas. These three corps d'armée would not necessarily hava comprised more than thirty thousand men in all, and with the advance of the centre down the Mississippi, and of the flanks from the Potomac and the sea shore, tha rebels would have found themselves girdled by a ring of fire, instead of now having the opportunity of fighting their way westward, and thereby securing the probable escape, *vid* Mexico, of their principal leaders, and inaugurating a desperate guerrilla war in the Southwest. It was not done, and we ara reaping the results of a seed-time of misomprehension, and a harvest of blunders.

Putting aside the conjectures let us see the events themselves. With regard to New-Mexico, the present state of affairs has already been given. A glance at the history of a few months past, will show the incapacity, if not worse, which has allowed such results to come. Up to last January there has never been in Arizona a rebel force exceeding three hundred Texans and a thousand Mexicans, but indifferently armed and poorly supplied with munitions. Col. CANBY, commanding in New-Mexico, has never had less than 2,000 of the best regulars in the service, and at one time over 3,000 under his orders. From the rebel outbreak in Arizona, last June, till now he has done absolutely nothing. He had provisions and munitions amnle enough to enable him to heve moved down into the Mesilla Valley, drive out the rebels, and hold the country against any reinforcements. Yet in face of this, 2,000 Texane are enabled to move a thousand miles from their base of operations, and to defeat more than that number of Nationel troops. This seems to argue inefficiency somewhere, which neede investigation. The Congressional War Committee ought to look after this a little, and while they ere about it, would it not be as well to ascertain by whose representations the enlistment of Mexican volunteers was suggested? It is well known to all who have had any knowledge of affaire in New-Mexico, that these people have a terrible dread of the Texans, that they would not fight them, and were good for nothing except behind adobe walls. It was by the influence of some of tha Territorial officiats, the Delegates and others, that the Administration was persuaded into not sending troops from Caiiornta or Kansas, and into allowing of raising regiments in the Territory. It would probably be found that these advisers made a snug thing ont of the arrangement—the equipping, arming and supplying of the militia and volunteers gathered by this policy, running up probably to from ten to twenty millions. Look at the present proposed expedition under Brig.-Gen. BAIRD. It is to consist of five regiments, two of cavalry and three infantry, with several batteries. They cannot possibly be ready to march under a month or six weeks, and hardly then. It will take at least six weeks longer to reach the northern boundary of New-Mexico. This will make it in all three months. By that time the Texans would be either masters or fugitives. In the former case there would be desperate fighting; in the latter none. I think the last more probable than the first. Tha expense of this movement will be enormous, for everything required for the usa of the army has to be supplied from Fort Leavenworth, and hauled several hundred miles over the Plains. If the Administration would give the Colorado miners a chance, enough two months' volunteers could be obtained to clean out the Texan rebels, and the arms of the Mexicans could be put to better use than they now are.

But it is to be presumed from our past experience, that the most expensive, longest and most blundering way will be the one chosen by the military authorities, especially as that gets rid of a set of Anti-Slavery fighters, whose stern policy is rather in the way of that political school which seeks to conserva Slavery, in order again to build power upon its remains.

Did anybody ever see a greater series of blunders than all of the movements in this section? Take, first, the utter neglect of Kansas and the Indian Territory. Though it Paios was enabled so long to maintain himself in Western Missouri, and by that means keep the Union forces from moving into rebel territory. Through this neglect, our Indian allies were overlooked and driven from their homes, and, as a consequence, are to-day a burden upon the Government, costing many thousands to keep them daily from starvation. Then came the spasmodic notice with which we were flattered in the creation of the Kansas Department. A Major-General, with his Staff, arrived, and Fort Leavenworth was stirred to *mock!* activity, and there the matter remained. From November to February, the only favorable result from Gen. HUNTER'S advent, was the clearing out of the rebel guerrillas in Border Missouri, by Col. JENNISON, by the orders and with the sanction of Gen. HUNTER. But this did not suit St. Louis, so the jayhawkers were condemned to inactivity, and sent to Humboldt. Then came LANE'S Southern Expedition. We all know how it went off—in smoke. Somebody blundered, that's all—and the Treasury has to foot the bill to the tnne of several millions. Take a few details of the mismanagement here; let me show how the First Cavalry and its Colonel have been used. He was ordered to move his command to Humbold in February last, in order to protect the Indians. This he did. Then Col. JENNISON was made Acting-Brigadier, with assurance that he should have a decent force to enable him to move South. He had, in addition to his own regiment, a battalion of cavalry, without horses or arms. His instructions gave him discretion in moving, but what was to be done, with a stretch of hostile country 150 miles across, no forage, no transportation, and no force sufficient to enable him to keep open his communications, tlc remained at Humboldt six weeks. When ordered here, he left six thousand Indian refugees unreturned to their homes. These marches must have cost several thousand dollars—a good thing for Kansas, but not for the Treasury. Take another instance. Col. HERRON was also made an Acting Brigadier, and sent to Fort Scott to assume command. CURTIS and SIGEL were rapidly advancing into Arkansas; LANE and HUNTER were quarrelling, and the 10,000 men gathered here were like Gen. DEITZLER was at his post some time, but none of the troops from Leavenworth made their appearance. Gen. HUNTER goes to Washington. A messenger reaches Fort Scott from CURTIS, who supposed Gen. HUNTER to be advancing to form a junction with him, and to be in the neighborhood of Neosho, Mo. Gen. DEITZLER sent the message to Fort Leavenworth. Then orders were issued to all the troops to move by forced marches to Fort Scott, transportation being hired to convey their tents, &c. On arrival, no orders were received, and no supplies were on hand wherewith to move forward. The men had to go on half rations, even, for in sending the troops the wise men at headquarters had neglected to forward the essentials for a march. So the men ley at Fort Scott until they were ordered to march here. Thus it has been throughout our experience, until at last we exclaim against the vanity and mutability of all things military.

If Kansas had had her way, the border of Missouri would long since been cleared, tha Indian Territory in our hands, and the Union flag been flying further South than that. But we fought Slavery as the *cause* of the rebellion, consequently our patriotism must be rendered abortive, and all our sacrifices nugatory.

R. J. H.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE.

A NIGHT ALARM IN CAMP—REINFORCEMENTS—ATTACK ON PICKETS—RELEASE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

On my way from Beaufort I stopped at Camp Graham, at Newport, where, as previously stated, the Fifth Rhode Island is encamped. The officers of the Battalion always extend a warm-hearted welcome to friends and visitors, and are always glad to receive the gentlemen of the Press. During the night there was a good deal of excitement, a considerable body of rebel cavalry having been reported by the country people as within a few miles of the camp. During the evening, the pickets gave the alarm, the long roll was beaten, and in five minutes all the troops in the camp were formed in line, and ready for action. Reports were brought in of cavalry having been seen within a mile of the camp, and fired upon, but, after waiting for some time without discovering any attacking party, the men were dismissed, but ordered to sleep on their arms, so as to be ready for an attack at any moment. The night, however, passed off without an attack, much to the disappointment of the officers and men. The promptness with which officers and men responded to this sudden call reflects credit upon them. They have already done good service, and it is with pleasure that I learn the battalion is to be immediately filled up to a full regiment.

There was an attack on the pickets, who are advanced about ten miles toward Kingston, last night, which, coupled with the report that the rebels have advanced a brigade some eight miles this side of Kingston, created considerable excitement in the city. It appears that two mounted pickets, who were stationed in advance, were suddenly attacked by a party of about thirty mounted rebels, and immediately fell back as rapidly as possible. One of them succeeded in reaching the infantry pickets, who were stationed in the rear, but was severely wounded by a shot in the back of his head. The horse of the other came in, but without his rider. A party went back and searched for him, but without success, and it is thought that he is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. One of the attacking party was taken prisoner and brought into headquarters.

The city is now considered safe against any attack from the rebel forces, and it is not probable that they will attempt it. They may have had some idea of attempting to revenge their defeat and the occupation of this town by the Union forces, by an attack upon the troops stationed here, but the reinforcements received and the precautions taken will probably prevent any such movement. At any rate it could not be successful, as the troops here, with the assistance of the gunboats, can hold the place against any force that they could bring against it.

Gen. BURNSIDE has a large force of contrabands at work throwing up a fortification about half a mile beyond the railroad depot.

The prisoners taken at the battle of the 14th ult., and subsequently all of the sick and wounded able to be removed, have been released on parole, and sent to Washington, N. C. Neither force occupies Washington, but it will be remembered that it was visited by the gunboats, a short time since, and the Union flag displayed and Union sentiments expressed by the people. The prisoners in confinement on board the *Albany*, number about two hundred. They were sent up to Pamlico River, where they were transferred to the captured steamer *Albemarle*, which took them up to Washington. Either from ignorance, or in consequence of an accident, the pilot got the boat on the obstructions placed in the river by the rebels, and she was sunk, but the passengers were safely landed. It is thought that she may be raised and repaired. She was a very useful boat to the expedition.

The Rebel Trade at Nassau—Vindication of Lieut. Temple, of the Flambeau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undereigned, officers of tha U. S. steamer *Flambeau*, feeling it our duty to vindicate the action and course of our late respected commander, Lieut. W. G. TEMPLE, from the espersions of ignorance and malice, are desirous thet an expression of our feelings should find admittance to your columns.

In the Boston *Post* of Feb. 3, there appeered an unjust and uncalled-for attack upon Lieut. TEMPLE—unjust, because it is a base attempt to impeach the loyalty of one, whose every thought, word and action has been for the honor and glory of his country; uncalled for, because, in possession of those qualities which constitute an American gentleman, Lieut. TEMPLE was well calculated to gain the asteem and regard of all except those of a malicious and envious spirit.

This assault emanates from a certain Capt. CROSTON, whom we now charge with repeating a tissue of falsehoods, and grossly insulting a brother officer's good name.

In the first place, he states that the *Flambeau* had lain in Nassau doing nothing, while rebel vessels "were running in and out in the meantime, loaded with cotton, firearms, &c., apparently disturbing him but little." Was it nothing when, by watching the *Gladiator*, then in port, we prevented her from leaving or transhipping her valuable cargo of 22,000 rifles, &c.? It was the first and paramount duty of Lieut. TEMPLE to watch the movements of, and capture, if possible, this vessel. During the seventeen days thus employed, two or three small craft, evidently "Secesh," went to sea, for the purpose of drawing us away from our more important duty, but all such plans signally failed. And as the result of the wise policy of Lieut. TEMPLE, the rebels were deprived of the use of a cargo, which to them was incalculable in value, especially at a time when every day's delay was weakening their resources. Now, what greater benefit to the Government could the *Flambeau's* commander have rendered? None—except to seize the vessel, and that was out of the question, laying as we did in a neutral port. Moreover, our actions were closely scrutinized by the British authorities, and two war vessels, so that, even if inclined, anything we might act, it would have been impossible for us to have done so. Devoted to our duty, we were powerless to prevent such a thing as the running the blockade. Our late commander felt this severely, and it distressed him greatly to think that we had no consort to aid us. Another matter which annoyed him was the alarming want of coal. A supply had been sent us to Nassau, but we were forbidden to take it in. Lieut. TEMPLE made repeated endeavors to obtain the Governor's consent, but in no avail, and finally it was with the utmost chagrin that he was obliged to seek his coal at Key West.

We returned to Nassau as soon as possible, and found the *Gladiator* still there. The *Ella Warley* had gone out, and, as we since learned, succeeded in running the blockade. The *Flambeau* was not ubiquitous, nor could she steam without coal; therefore, this unfortunate escapade could not have been prevented.

Again, on the morning of Jan. 18, the *Cecelina* (*Kate*) entered the harbor of Nassau, and, as Capt. CROSTON states, with 1,000 bales of cotton. She brought only 440 bales, however, and two or three passengers. Now, when the *Kate* was first discovered, and her flag recognized, she was in British waters, and close under the land. She was safe enough from us. We could not prevent her from entering, nor could we run out and seize her, contrary to inte national law. It grieved and mortified us all, and I rone more so than Lieut. TEMPLE, when this rebel steamer glided past us with her colors boldly flying; but, though our hearts bolled in their eagerness to tear down the coffin flag, our hands were helpless at our sides.

When the *Kate* entered, she dipped her flag to the *Alert Benedi*, and that vessel, flying English colors, returned the courtesy. This gave rise to some conversation between the Consul and Lieut. TEMPLE, which has been willfully misrepresented by Capt. CROSTON. Lieut. TEMPLE did state, in a smiling way, that "under certain circumstances, he would dip his flag in return to an enemy, viewing it in the same light as the salutation of a negro." This was the opinion of a gentleman, but Capt. CROSTON would have us infer that it was the language of a traitor. To the credit of our country, everything high and noble is a cankering sore. As for the answer, which has been ascribed to Consul WETMORE, we consider it a stretch of the imagination, and leave it to the Consul himself to deny.

Lastly, Capt. CROSTON takes the same liberty in warping the language uttered by Lieut. TEMPLE while at dinner with F. DARLING and his family. The remark which he then made, was this: "Should Boston, or any other Northern city, have done as Charleston, I would fire on it with the same feelings." Such language as this was not "after-dinner talk," but the deliberate expression of whole-souled loyalty. Indeed, everything that Lieut. TEMPLE did, was done from preconceived and legitimate motives; every word that he uttered was full of meaning and to the purpose. Well aware of the secession sympathy manifested by the people of Nassau, he found it difficult to avoid giving offence, but his ability and good judgment finally gained all the ends contemplated. In all things, though suffering at times from great bodily pain, or extreme weakness, and with a strength of mind rarely met with, he held but ona idea, and that was, *Couts qui coute*, to obey to the very letter, the instructions of Government.

In conclusion, we would say that though the slurs thus cast upon a respected brotber officer, and well-beloved commander, emanate from a malicious source; still, as they might affect the opinion of those who do not know the merits of the case, we have deemed it incumbent upon us, without consulting Lieut. TEMPLE, but solely in the impulse of our own outraged feelings, to offer this vindication.

Respectfully, signed,

FRED. R. SMITH, F. H. D'ESTIMANVILLE,
JAMES MOWATT, A. S. MEGATHLIN,
Dr. J. R. LAYTON, GARDNER COTTRELL,
F. V. D. HORTON, G. VAN IDERSTINE,
J. L. ABRAMS, WM. RICHARDSON,
J. C. CLAPHAM, WM. B. SHELDON,
WM. L. KEMPTON

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLAMBEAU, OFF CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

The Prisoners in Chicago.

From the Nashville Patriot, April 1.

The following letter was received at this office yesterday, with a request to publish:

CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, ILL., Thursday, March 6.

MR. EDITOR: In behalf of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, composing the two companies from Dixon County, I ask permission, through your columns, to say to their friends that they are generally well and properly cared for. Only one (A. L. CUNNINGHAM) has died since we have been here. W. E. WINFREY and M. L. BAKER, of Capt. GALOSEY'S Company, were killed in the fight at the fort. Capt. CORNING lost none. We want to say to our wives, fathers, mothers, and children, not to run away from homes and firesides, as others have done, even if the Federal forces should come in their midst; nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long) how our wives and children will live; but we are prisoners of hope, and have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and the army than we were accustomed to hear. We are short of clothing, and particularly of money.

JACOB LEECH.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 40. On Demurrer. 40, 396, 418, 429, 433, 438, 446, 451, 463, 466, 469, 470, 471, 480, 481, 489, 490, 491, 493.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1563, 1779, 1927, 2103, 2033, 1707, 1735, 1491. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 4056, 4534, 5402, 5672, 5712, 5854, 6798, 6812, 6522, 6278, 7096, 7118, 7204, 7210, 7220, 7248, 7374, 7396, 7406, 7410, 7416, 7420, 7434, 7484, 7504, 7206, 7244, 7394.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1296, 1571, 1622, 3049, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1739, 1103, 1773, 1229, 1033. *Part II.*—Nos. 1256, 1754, 1776, 660, 2394, 1816, 1822, 1828, 3556, 1268, 1830, 1832.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1003, 1004, 1009, 1013, 2032, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1027, 526. *Part II.*—Nos. 723, 629, 434, 649, 684, 693, 603, 1020, 953, 1028, 1030, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1037.

Immortality in a Singular Group—Statesman, Actors and Actresses Convened in a Studio.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Hoyt.

Louis M. Martin vs. *George W. Lewis.*—This was an action to recover sixty lithographic stones, among which were the likenesses of Henry Clay, Wm. H. Seward, Laura Keene, Dion Bourcicault, Agnes Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Lester Wallack, Gabriel Ravel, Widow McCrea and others *ad infinitum*.

The plaintiff claimed that he left the stones with the defendant to print from, under an agreement to the effect that the defendant would return them at any time on three days' notice.

The defence was that the stones were delivered to the original owner and manufacturer, before the commencement of his action, and that they were not in the possession of the defendant when the action was commenced.

The Court held that the matter set up in the answer was no defence to this action, and that, under the Code, replevin could be maintained, although the property claimed was not in the actual possession of the defendant at the time of the commencement of the action.

The jury found for the plaintiff, assessing the value of the property delivered up (which was done during the progress of the action) at $420, and the value of the property not delivered at $35, and giving the plaintiff $13 50 damages for the detention.

Mr. Bryan and D. A. House for plaintiff; Messrs. Robinson & Yenni for defendant.

Counter Claim—How Pleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Barnard.

James Brown et al. vs. *Philo B. Buckingham.*—This was an action to recover possession of a certain quantity of silk. The plaintiffs claimed that defendant received the silk of them in its raw state, and agreed to manufacture it into sewing-silk and to return it to the plaintiffs. They also claimed that the silk had been manufactured, but that the defendant refused to deliver it up to them. The answer admitted the receiving and manufacture of the silk, but averred that the plaintiffs are indebted to him, and were at the commencement of the action, in the sum of $568 61, and that he had a lien upon the silk for that debt. The defendants also set up a counter claim, to which the plaintiffs demurred. The Court, at Special Term, sustained the demurrer, on the ground that the answer did not state facts which show that the alleged counter claim arose out of the transaction set forth in the complaint."

The answer averred that the counter claim "arose out of the contract and transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, and is connected with the subject of this action."

The General Term sustained the decision of the Court below.

The case now came before the Court to determine the questions of fact at issue between the complaint and that part of the answer which did not contain the averment of the counter claim, upon which issue was tried.

Miller & Barlow for plaintiffs; H. & C. S. Andrews for defendant.

Replevin—Liability of the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Hoyt.

Hawk Mut. Co. vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was brought to replevin to recover 96 bags valued at $2,000, which were claimed by the defendant at the suit of the firm of Corlieu street, North River, in November, 1861, under an execution in favor of Hoyt & Ainsley Yorks and James A. Hamilton.

The evidence was, that although the original title may have been in the firm of Anthony Yorks was the real owner.

It appeared from the testimony that in May or June, 1858, Yorks was in possession of a large amount of property, and he was not satisfied that he could be bought a [illegible] and clothes and clerks in this [illegible] left by his father.

In April, 1861, a creditor's bill was filed against Anthony Yorks and the Yorks, and about that time, as alleged, the partnership became connected with their business.

The defendant was advised in respect to the property of Yorks and the disputes [illegible] been [illegible] and also for the benefit of the plaintiffs as the property [illegible] to the same suddenly possessed of.

The Court charged the jury, in substance, that if they believed that the plaintiff held the property merely as a cover for Anthony Yorks then they must find for the defendant.

A verdict was finally given in favor of the defendant.

Mr. Wood and D. S. Beadle, for plaintiff: A. J. Vanderpoel, for defendant.

An Issue of Fact Undetermined.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Barnard.

Henry T. Reed et al. vs. *Jacob Manning.*—This case was stated in the Term of Tuesday, at which time a verdict was ordered.

The action was brought to make the defendant responsible for a bill of goods sold, as alleged, to his son, upon the defendant's representations that the son was doing a business on his account, and did not owe more than $1,000. The plaintiffs denied that such representations were made.

The defendant claimed that the representations were believed to be true at the time, when made, and that they were made in good faith.

The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged from further deliberations.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Michael Kellogg vs. *The New York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This action was brought to recover damages, (laid in the complaint at $5,000,) in consequence of injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff, through the negligence or fault of a servant of the defendants, in driving one of their stages down Broadway, coming in contact with a hand-cart with which the plaintiff was proceeding down Broadway, on the west side, near Prince-street, knocking the plaintiff down, injuring both legs and arms severely, and cutting his face. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff went to show the facts set up in the complaint. The defence set up was a general denial, and on the trial the defendants proved that instead of the injury having occurred through the fault of the driver of one of their stages, that the same was caused by a stage belonging to another company. The evidence for both parties was very conflicting in almost every particular. The cause was submitted to the jury without argument of counsel, under a very elaborate charge by the Court, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25.

P. J. Joachimssen and J. A. Godfrey, for plaintiff; Geo. R. Thompson for the defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Chas. Knight *alias* Chas. Neil, a clerk, was tried for embezzling money from his employer, Jacob Molter, and acquitted.

Joseph Howard, a bright-looking youth, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

The Short Calendar.—Mr. Justice HOYT will call the calendar of short causes, to-day, in Part Second of this Court, notwithstanding the notice of yesterday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ogden.

Cockcroft (two cases) vs. *Conen et al.*; *Racey* vs. *Michelbacher et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Vail vs. *Culver.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Hass vs. *Tomlinson et al.*; *Barry* vs. *The Same.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Middleditch vs. *Livingston et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Freeman vs. *Odell et al.*; *Simpson* vs. *Wells et al.*; *Miller, &c.*, vs. *Latapie et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Home Insurance Company vs. *Valkenburgh et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

North River Insurance Company vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Schesd vs. *Aims et al.*—Motion granted; allowance to guardian, $25.

Brown et al. vs. *Herman et al.*; *Johnston* vs. *Bleakie et al.*; *Thompson* vs. *Culver*; *Dwight* vs. *Sears et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Kensington Bank vs. *Penfold et al.*; *Crommelin* vs. *Finnecan.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Lockwood et al. vs. *Percey et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Alexander vs. *Belloni, Jr., et al.*—Motion for judgment denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Wright (two cases) vs. *Dosh et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Hilliger vs. *Rogers et al.*—Motion granted.

Hilliger vs. *Churchill et al.*—Motion for judgment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.

Clarkson vs. *Ellinger.*—Motion denied without costs.

Quille vs. *Isdell.*—Motion granted unless defendant appears on the 15th of April, 1862, at 10½ A. M., and submits to an examination.

Hunt, &c., vs. *Hecht, &c.*—Motion for receiver denied, injunction to continue, order to be settled.

Russell vs. *Melrose.*—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 10, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou	93¾	34 New-York Cen	83
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '77..	89¾	8 do	82¾
1,000 do	89	300 do	82¾
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	56⅜	100 do	b30 82¾
6,000 do	56	250 Erie Railway	b30 37
10,000 do	s30 55⅝	1000 do	36¾
5,000 do	55⅝	250 do	s30 36¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s	50	100 do	s10 36¾
7,000 do	49¼	100 do	b10 37
32,000 do	49⅜	10 do	37
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86⅜	100 Erie R. Pref	b10 61
2,000 H. R. 3d M. bds	83¾	500 do	61
1,000 Har. 1st M. bds	101¾	250 do	s60 60¾
4,000 M. C. 8 ₱ c. 1 M.	56	50 do	s30 61
S. F. Cvt. bds	99	20 Harlem R. Pref	31
2,000 C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. bds	97	50 Mich. Cen. R	55⅜
500 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	75	10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23¾
20,000 Am. Gold	s10.101¾	50 do	23¾
20,000 do	101¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	47
135,000 do	b30.101⅞	50 do	b30 47
50,000 do	b60.101⅞	50 Panama R	121¾
5,000 M. & F. Duc. letm.	90	100 Ill. Cent. R. Sp.	s60 113
3,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F. b.	85¾	65 do	62
42 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	350 do	61¾
50 Cumberl'd C. Pref.	8¾	350 do	s60 61¾
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	100¾	100 do	s30 61¾
100 do	100¾	150 do	s10 61¾
25 do	s15.100¾	250 do	62
50 do	s30.100¾	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	113
50 do	s10.100¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	68
5 do	100¾	20 Clev. & Toledo R.	45¾
250 Hud. River R.	36⅜	50 do	s30 45¾
100 do	s30 36¾	100 do	b30 45¾

**SECOND BOARD

[illegible] have been made to-day of 80 bags [illegible] at 24½c. and 1,200 bags do. do. on private [illegible] 100 bbls.

MOLASSES—Have been in fair demand, and sales [illegible] made of 740 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c. [illegible], and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c.; also, 555 boxes [illegible] at 7¾c.@7¾c.; 250 bags China on private [illegible]; and 64 hhds. Melado at 3¾c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request, including SUGAR's, which are now quoted thus: Best quality Loaf, 10¾c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A, Crushed, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Ground, 10¾c.; White, A, 9¾c.; Yellow, C, 9¾c., cash, ₩ lb. Government contracts for 1,875,000 lbs. Refined Yellow have been awarded at 9¼c.@9¾c., including SUGAR'S Yellow, C, at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 36,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@ 24½c. ₩ gallon, the market closing irregular.

FREIGHTS—Very Moderate, engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. @1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 4¾d.@5¼d. Corn, 4¾d.@4¾d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pyt, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 1s.@1½. 6d., and by steamer, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Cheese and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer at 50s. @55s.; Tallow, 45s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@ 23s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5¼d.@6¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 1s. 6d. @ 2s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Bacon and Lard, 16s. 6d.@ 20s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26

FROM AMERICA.

China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MIKE.—YOU LIKE FUN; THEN READ JEAMES McDOODLE'S letter in the *Caucasian* this week, giving an account of his visit to the "Theatre" and "Uproar."

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Napkins, Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks and India Twills. They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for
BOYS' WEAR.
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankeens and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in the City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS.
Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, socks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; tinted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table, linen and bed clothes; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
Black and colored, plain, plaid and striped—the most durable and elegant material for Summer wear. Also, check wash Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes. Nankeens, Seersucker, Pongees, &c., at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY.
American Indian Goods, Fans, &c.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. S. NAPT,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56, 9th-st. near 5th-av., terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe, who owns valuable first-class property in the vicinity of the Post-office, this City, which lets for 10 per cent on its value, will sell or exchange the same for Government securities, or undoubted bonds or Stocks—$56,000 required. Address Box No. 2369, Post-office, New-York.

$1,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot; contains 6 rooms; good location; $200 cash, the balance to suit the purchaser. Also, one for $1,800. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS four-story, brown-stone house, 25x65, with an extension; new and in the most desirable location in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 48 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE Brooklyn property, near Fulton Ferry, for a farm of 20 to 50 acres, near railroad depôt; healthy location; price about $4,000. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class, 3-story and basement brick house No. 221 West 13th-st., 24 ft. 9 by 46, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Five thousand dollars can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO LANDLORDS AND AGENTS—BROOKLYN PREFERRED.—The advertiser will pay from $200 to $300 per year for a small house in perfect order, having the modern conveniences, and within forty minutes by cars from the Astor House. Location must be free from nuisances. Extra ground no objection. Family very small. Good care taken of premises. Will be permanent if suited. Part of a house with a small family of adults might suit. Address PROMPT PAY, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN 20 MILES OF New-York, of easy access by railroad or steamboat, a small cottage, with five or six rooms, an acre or two of land, and small fruit. Also, within the same distance, a house with six or eight rooms, suitable for a family of six persons, with 15 or 20 acres of land under cultivation, with fruit in abundance. Parties having such places may address L. D., Box No. 303 *Times* Office, stating particulars and terms.

WANTED TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, for offices, for a very respectable and quiet business, near Broadway, between Chambers-st. and Astor-place. The parlors or second floor of a dwelling-house would be acceptable. The rent must be low, to suit the times. Address T. O., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES, in a pleasant location, (on the water preferred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE BY a family of three; must be pleasantly located, not above 40th nor below 23d-st. Address J. W. P., No. 30 Pearl-st., with full particulars.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, without board, in neighborhood of Amity and Thompson sts. Address, stating location and terms, J and C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Five to twenty acres of land, within five miles of some [illegible] to New-York. Address
[illegible] H. ALDRICH, No. 56 John-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] PEREMPTORY SALE OF
HANDSOME FURNITURE,
WITH THE USUAL ADDITIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock precisely, At No. 18 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The entire rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in French brocatel, rep, rich carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, hall furniture, secretary, elegant etageres, rosewood centre and pier tables, four splendid pier and mantal mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, Turkish chairs, magnificent mantel vases, paintings, bronzes and costly ornaments, with a complete and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, dining-room, in oak, rich China, silver ware of all descriptions, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at hand.

N. B.—HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND THIS SALE WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION,
As the whole will be sold without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

By A. JOURNEAY, FRIDAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 East 13th-st.

All the household furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 26 East 13th-st., comprising a full assortment of magnificent parlor rosewood furniture, suites in brocatel, rohrge French plate pier mirror, 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, carved legs, overstrung bass and rich tone; rosewood carved etagere, plate glass; rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, encoignuer, rich mantel ornaments, velvet carpets, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Marble-top, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, wardrobes, cheval glasses, cosnches, chairs, carpets, &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—in rosewood and oak, secretaries, bookcases, divans, voltaire chairs, &c.

DINING ROOM—Extension table, buffet, sid-board, presque chairs, China and glassware, dinner and dessert. Also, a line of kitchen furniture. Terms cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 West 32d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, têtes-a-têtes and chairs in plush, rosewood piano-forte, Stoddart, maker; elegant pier glasses, rosewood centre and pier tables; marble tops; mahogany sofas, chairs and rocking-chair cloth; French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MANILA ROPE,
CANVAS, BAKUM SHAKINGS, REFUSE FROM BRASS FURNACE, BY ORDER OF ISAAC HENDERSON, NAVY AGENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

OLD MANILA ROPE, about 3,000 pounds.
OLD CANVAS, about 3,000 pounds.
OAKUM SHAKINGS, about 80,000 pounds.
OAKUM DUST, about 10,000 pounds.
About 60 loads refuse from brass furnace.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. Auctioneers.

SHELLS AND MINERALS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered, with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

E. H. CUNLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, by order of Francis W. Webster, Esq., assignee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all the right, title and interest which Horace Waldo had on the 31st day of May, 1851, in the lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., running through to Temple-st., being 15 front on Broadway, 33 feet on rear, and 153 feet on Cedar-st., and known as No. 135 Broadway. Also, the unexpired term of 21 years from 1st May, 1854, as created by a certain lease dated Feb. 10, 1854, made between Mary A. H. Welsh and others, of the first part, and Horace Waldo of the second part, in and to the undivided twelve-fifteenths part of the lot on westerly side of Broadway, adjoining the above mentioned property on the north, and known as 137 Broadway, subject to an annual rent of $3,800, payable quarterly. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 2 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, extension dining-tables, mahogany work-tables, carved rosewood suits, covered in brocatel, gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains, oak bullet oak chairs, enameled cottage suits, office and library tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood sofas and centre-tables, cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top tables, rosewood and elegant black walnut bookcases, mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, the entire assortment to be sold without reserve.

Also, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Stylof, of Boston, of beautiful tone and finish.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 2 Nassau-st., a rosewood piano, about 6 hands high, very powerful and of great endurance, suitable for a school; has been used as a family horse and drove by a lady for some time; will stand anywhere without tying; perfectly gentle and afraid of nothing.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A full-blooded mare about 12 years old, 15 hands high, long tail, round and kind in harness, and a good saddle mare. A wagon and harness in good order. Sold as the owner has no further use for them.

MILLER & KENNEDY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 206 West 40th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 14, instant, at 12 o'clock, by CHARLES MILLER and WILLIAM KENNEDY, Auctioneers. $3,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, in excellent repair, having recently had extensive improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Friday), at 9 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, next to the American Telegraph Office, a very large stock of first-class work, consisting of parlor suits, walnut and rosewood; superb chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; parlor secretaries; etageres, bedsteads, wardrobes, extension dining-tables, lounges, chairs, mirrors, mattresses, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of line engravings, etchings, water colors, &c., embracing biblical, classical, mythological, historical and allegorical subjects. The above are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 172 ed-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings remained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the Assignee.

J. SABIN, Auctioneer.

CHOICE BOOKS, INCLUDING THE COLlection of a Professor, now United States Consul in Europe. Illustrated books, which will be sold at auction by J. SABIN, at No. 48 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on view.

J. M. MILLER & WM. KENNEDY, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—On FRIDAY, April 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two four story Philadelphia brick tenement houses, Nos. 325 and 327 20th-st., Thirtieth Ward, New-York; subject to $4,000 mortgage each. Rent roll $480 each.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES DECORated, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pillows, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canalst., four doors east of Broadway.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE TRADE ARE invited to examine Wilson's patent cut rosewood, mahogany and black walnut veneers. They are cut from very choice woods, and are sold at prices to suit the times. Also, rosewood slabs and planks. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE, Plain and gilt, and solid walnut and oak suits. Suits at $20 and upwards. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—$20,000 of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 207 Chatham-st., near East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE SET ROSEWOOD Brocatel, and one mahogany, (black hair cloth cover,) parlor furniture, at low price. Can be seen at No. 147 East 19th-st., TO-DAY, (Friday,) from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; and TO-MORROW, from 1 to 5 P. M.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY HAS REmoved his piano warerooms to No. 593 Broadway, where Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, and other Boston and New-York Pianos, may be found, at great bargains. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, $16 and 7-octave, $150 to $254.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.

Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 26 and 28 West 46th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x50, lot 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $700.

Also, two-story frame house No. 782 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 44x50, lot about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $800. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 63 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 195 West 45th-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $500.

A three-story brick house, high stoop, with modern improvements.

No. 124 West 49th st., very cheap.
No. 272 8th-av., corner 44th-st.
No. 830 Greenwich-st., three-story, high basement. Rent $500.
No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 36 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME, NEW, LARGE store and basement, 25x85 feet, having elegant plate-glass windows, high ceilings, and all the late improvements, No. 99 6th-av., directly opposite 8th-st., near the Jefferson Market; a very desirable location for a first-class grocery, dry goods, or other retail business. Apply at 153 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FULL THREE-story and attic house, pleasantly located, convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries, furnished or partly furnished—the family of the occupant, four persons, to remain as boarders; a private family requiring no other boarders preferred. Address, with name and references, B., Box No. 181 New-York Post-office.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 158 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The house is 20x50 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the first of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 187 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, 3-story, high stoop, brick house, pleasant location, near Stuyvesant Park; house 21 by 54 feet; very convenient arranged; contains 13 rooms besids bath room, kitchen and sub-cellar; gas fixtures, and all the modern improvements. Rent, to a good, responsible tenant, $700 and Croton. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD-STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hamuond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st., lot 50 by 116 feet, house 25 feet front; has all the modern improvements, with large garden, containing grapevines and fruit trees in abundance. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 87 Beaver-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; 3 offices on third floor, top suitable for artists; has eleven sida windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $270; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 35th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF one of those desirable cottages in Hanover place, Brooklyn, having more room than he wants, is desirous of renting the upper floor, (consisting of four rooms,) to a small family. Rent $150. For particulars address AMES, Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.
Apply to JAMES CARR,
No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-st., and 17 Pearl-st. The former with an L on Pearl-st. either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY HOUSE, IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PAPIllon-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, No. 139 Lexington-av., having a private stairs and every convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Builder, No. 8 East 20th-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 63 Wall-st.

VALUABLE STORE IN CHAMBERS-ST., near Broadway, to let from May 1 next—the store No. 88 Chambers-st. Apply, by note, to J. BOORMAN, No. 13 Washington-square, or to N. W. WEST, Agent, No. 18 Albany-st.

TO LET—NO. 3 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST SIDE,) for business purposes. Passes three stories, 26 feet front, by 45 deep, with rear room, high basement and attics. Apply to WM. M. BURGOYNE, No. 5 Exchange-place, or THEODORE BURGOYNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 632 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, three-story and basement, 26½ feet front, 125 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 46 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 142 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Brant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and feather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 68 West 25th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 47 West 19th-st.
Will be rented a bargain.
Inquire of F. A. MILLER,
No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 5 THIRD-st.; size, 25x45, two-story and attic, sub-cellar, gas, Croton, &c. Can be seen between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. DELAFIELD, No. 25½ Wall-st.; or after 6 o'clock P. M. at No. 36 3d-st.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 47 EAST 27TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent, $750. Inquire at No. 42 East 20th st., or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 53 Nassau-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 108 and 108 West-st. It is well calculated for a dry-goods, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

HOTEL TO LEASE—REDUCED RENT: LOW-er part City; modern built; 60 rooms, &c. Owner will aid liberally in furnishing it. Apply at BELLS' auction store, No. 26 New-Bowery.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 220 West 24th-st., 22x50, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 35 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET.—STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 367 to let from 1st of May. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 262 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 80 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 68 rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Getes and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house. It is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 5 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; containg gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 352 AND 356 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a respectable tenant. The location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and mantle mirrors; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses, in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 51 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $40 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 19th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $100 to $1,600 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE three-story brick house, No. 88 1st-st.; to be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. Apply at No. 90 1st-st., or of GEO. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, with gas fixtures, in good order, No. 231 West 33d-st., at rent to suit the times. Inquire of M. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 584 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

April 11, 1862.

NEW-YORK TIMES.

...Times Building, fronting the City Hal... and Nassau-streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

...NIBLO'S TEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or ...Out of Debt.

...WALLACK'S—The Rivals.

...BURTON'S GARDEN—The Stranger—The Honeymoon.

...LAURA KEENE'S PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—...Going to the Mill—The First Night.

...BOWERY GARDEN—Woman's Rights—Co-lean Born.

...BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—...Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all ...Afternoon Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

...ASTLEY'S & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-...near Sixth-avenue.

...PANORAMA, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of ...the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

...SEAMEN'S CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, ...on Sea Whaling Voyage.

...NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued a proclamation recommending the people of the United States, on the ... day of worship occuring after its reception, ... thanks to Almighty God for the recent vic..., and to implore spiritual consolation for ... who have been brought into affliction by the ... and calamities of sedition and civil ...

Secretary Stanton has issued two orders—ons... all telegraphic communications to the ... Rebellion to be stopped, until it shall ... satisfactorily proved that its recent publications ... to the operations at Yorktown have been ...; and the other directing that all appli... for passes by newspaper editors or cor... shall be referred to Edward S. Sand..., Military Supervisor of Telegraphs.

We publish this morning the first clear state... that has yet been received of the battle at ... Landing; and it very materially modi... accounts heretofore published. Our forces ... stationed in the form of a semicircle—the ... in front of the main road to Corinth, the ... wing extending to the Tennessee River, and the ... wing resting on a point to the north called ... Landing. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning ... preliminary skirmish took place half a mile in ... of our lines. The main body of the rebels ..., and at 6 o'clock the attack had become ... along our whole front. At 10 the entire ... on both sides was fully engaged. The con... on both sides was for death or victory. Foot ... the ground was contested, the fortunes of ... day wavering, and the enemy having succeeded ... capturing two of our batteries and driv... back some of our columns. The enemy was ... with great skill. They tried to break ... centre, then our left, then the centre again, ... again the left. While the fight was hot, one ... our gunboats came up and did good service. At ... the rebels fell back, having failed in achiev... decided success at any point. In the night ... Buell's troops arrived, and were immediate... to the advance; and the rebels were also ...reinforced. The battle was opened by the rebels ... morning (Monday) at 7 o'clock, and in half ... hour it raged along the whole line. The ... labored desperately to find some weak ... in our lines; but he found the task hopeless. ... both wings of our army were turned ... the enemy; and he began to fall back, re..., however, in order. He was driven ... our lines, and made for Corinth, harassed ... cavalry. And so ended the great battle of ... Landing. The forces engaged in the ... day's battle are estimated at 70,000 on each ...

Information from our army before Yorktown, ... Wednesday, 1:20 P. M., states that the ... still continued unfavorable for military ..., it having been raining for nearly two ... The enemy's force proves to be much supe... in numbers to what was anticipeted—the ... reports placing it at sixty thousand men, ... arriving from the vicinity of Richmond, ... accessions from the Gordonsville army. ... rebel troops are represented to be the flower ... army, and of couse have an immense ad...tage in being posted behind intrenchments of ... most formidable character. Our troops, how..., notwithstanding the stormy weather, were ... the best of spirits, and anxious to meet the ...

The stormy weather at Old Point, yesterday, ... interfered with the intention of the *Merrimac* ... attack our vessels in Hampton Roads—if she ... entertained any such intention, which some per... are disposed to doubt.

Our latest reports from Island No. 10 state that, ... few exceptions, the whole rebel force recent... around the island, have been captured, includ... as before stated, three Generals. The spoils ... have fallen into our possession are of im... value.

From the Mountain Department we learn that ... Milroy has advanced to Monterey and taken ... The enemy's mounted scouts were ... in sight, and they were reported to be forti... on the side of the Shenandoah Mountains.

Intelligence from the Rappahannock, to the ... of April 9, is to the effect that the United ... forces occupy the north bank of the River, ... is much swollen. The railroad is repaired up ... Warrenton Junction. Numerous refugees and ... are coming in daily, who report that ... main body of the rebel army have fallen back ... Richmond, doubtless with the intention of ... Gen. Magruder. The rebel pickets ... occasionally seen on the south bank of the ... but they are believed to be merely ... our movements. The health of our ... is generally good. A guerilla warfare is ... on from Brentsville toward the Oc... and stray soldiers are picked off by these ...

... from New-Mexico, received in ..., confirm it probable that the rebels are ... the Territory and return to Texas. ... already evacuated Santa Fé.

A letter received in Louisville from Lieut.-Col. ..., of Col. Fope's Regiment, gives an interesting account of the occupation of Shelbyville, on the 3d inst. The Union flag which was hoisted on the occasion was raised by the loyal citizens of Shelbyville, the Union sentiment prevailing there among the better citizens, and the National troops meeting a cordial reception upon their arrival. Col. Pope's Regiment is attached to Gen. Mitchell's Division, which has been detailed as the rear guard of Gen. Buell's army.

Parties lately arrived at Nashville from the counties of Queston, Fentress, and Bledsoe, state that a fierce civil war has been raging in those and adjoining counties between Union men and resident Secessionists, backed by roving bands of Confederate cavalry. Neighbors are daily killing each other in casual rencontre. Not long since, a band of about forty Union men killed not less than eighteen of their persecutors in one day. McHenry's Cavalry are still marauding in those sections, and a number of these have been killed by the citizens.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Secretary of War was requested to report to the Senate what disposition had been made of the vessels captured by Gen. Burnside at Roanoke. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave preliminary notice of a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law. The bill to establish a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai, was then taken up, and Mr. Latham, of California, made a speech in favor of its passage. The Confiscation bill was then debated at considerable length by Messrs. Hale of New-Hampshire, Willey of Virginia, Trumbull of Illinois, and others, but no vote was taken upon it. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was introduced by Mr. Aanoln, of Illinois, expressing gratitude to the Almighty for the recent triumphs of our arms, and tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foote, Generals Pope, Grant, Buell and Halleck, and to each soldier, officer and sailor, for their gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to the country. It being suggested that other names should be added, Mr. Arnold consented that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were considered, and the one appropriating $13,000,000 for iron-clad steam-vessels was concurred in. The amendment making an appropriation for finishing the Stevens Battery was also concurred in, after considerable debate. The resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to. Consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed until next Thursday. The bill regulating the Franking privilege, introduced by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was considered in Committee of the Whole, but nothing was done with it. The Senate bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia was considered, all other bills before it on the calendar being temporarily laid aside, and Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, made a speech on the general subjects of emancipation and confiscation. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, concluded the session with a speech in explanation of the principles involved in his resolutions on the subject of Maritime Rights, introduced some time ago.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment. The Metropolitan Health bill was received from the Assembly, and a warm contest occurred as to its reference, which was not decided before the arrival of the hour for the consideration of the special order, the Annual Appropriation bill.

In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Excise law was received from the Senate, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee after some debate. The Committee was instructed to report the bill the first thing on Saturday morning. A number of bills were passed, including the one to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal; the one to prohibit State officers from engaging in contracts; the one to enable the Supervisors of this City to raise money by tax for certain purposes, and the one to incorporate the Union Home for children of volunteers not otherwise provided for.

GENERAL NEWS.

The reception of the crews of the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* at the Academy of Music last evening was a brilliant success. A vast audience was present, and addresses were made by Peletiah Perit, Dr. Hitchcock, Wm. M. Evarts, George Bancroft, Wm. E. Dodge, and Jack-tars Marlow and Williams, of the crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The sailors sang a number of their songs, which were enthusiastically received. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the killed.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening, for want of a quorum.

A still, in the Kerosene Oil factory of D. O. Ketcham, corner Mill-street and Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, exploded last evening, instantly killing three men and mortally injuring another. The immediate cause of the explosion is unknown. The building—a small cheap structure—was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $1,500.

The steamship *Etna*, for Liverpool, will be dispatched, on Saturday next, 12th inst., in place of the *Kangaroo*, and the *City of New-York*, on Saturday, the 19th inst., in place of the *Etna*, the *Kangaroo* remaining over until her regular sailing day, the 26th inst.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Salvor* was sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday. Havana cigars, which constituted the bulk of the cargo, sold at from $19 to $51 the thousand. No less then 351,500 were disposed of by order of the Court, not as contraband, but as perishable goods. There were among the cargo of the *Salvor* fire-arms and other weapons, which were sold as contraband, consisting of pistols, revolving rifles, knives of various kinds, &c.

Twenty-eight rebel officers, prisoners of war, in charge of Col. Thorn, of the U. S. Army, and a detachment of National soldiers, arrived in Albany from the West on Wednesday morning, and, after breakfasting at the Delavan House, took the train for Boston and Fort Warren. A portion of them registered their names at the hotel as follows: W. M. McConnice and M. B. Carter, Tennessee; J. N. Gelaher, Louisiana: S. F. Chipley, Georgia; Lieut.-Col. Speen, Capt. Baird and Capt. W. F. Estip. They are all officers taken from the Western rebel army.

The rebel gunboat *Grampus*, which Commodore Foote reports having captured, was only an ordinary river towboat, fitted up with two or three guns.

Wm Kirk has been tried by Court-martial in St. Louis, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $100, for outrages on loyal citizens committed while he was a member of Jeff. Thompson's guerilla band.

The Stock Market ruled dull through the early part of yesterday's business, but finally closed steady, with some inclination to firmness. Gold sold largely at 101¾ @ cent., and Exchange fell to 112½ @ cent.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased yesterday, at reduced prices. Limited sales of Wheat, Rye and Barley were reported at drooping rates. Corn was active and buoyant. Cotton was more sought after, but was a trifle cheaper. The Government sale resulted in the disposal of the whole amount offered, at 29c.@64c. for Sea Island, and 24½c. for Gulf @ lb. The principal demand for Provisions was for Bacon, Lard and Beef, which were very firm. Sugars were in fair request, as were also East India Rice, Tallow, Molasses and Whisky, the latter article, however, closing irregularly. The auction sales of Dry-goods were numerous and generally spirited. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features.

So much for Buckingham.—The final returns of the canvass for Governor in Connecticut, raise the Republican Union majority to over *nine thousand!*

The Real Triumph of the North.

The contest between the two sections, and the triumph of the North, is to be followed by a pretty radical change in the construction of the organic law of the country. Such law should always be in exact harmony with the interests of a people, and its growth or construction reflect the progress of the nation, and every permanent change in its habits and ideas. Such harmony must obtain in the end, as the prevailing sentiment or interest will be sure, sooner or later, to express itself upon the statute-book. This is as it should be. We do not think of using the modes of locomotion practiced, from necessity, by the framers of our National chart. We have new powers, new objects, new relations, and new interests, and we must have a tether as wide as our newly-acquired facilities and gifts.

Such is the theory and fact in reference to the English Constitution, which is stable and permanent, because it forms a part of the national life, which has become homogeneous in every portion of the kingdom, though not till after repeated struggles, similar to that which now convulses our own country. The history of England is a history of factions, till these were at last subdued by a strong hand to a predominant idea or rule. We are going through a similar process—a process inseparable from all Governments where freedom of opinion is allowed, and where the growth or progress of one section or party naturally encroaches upon another. In the United States the people were, from the outset, necessarily divided into two parties in reference to the construction of the Constitution. The North, fluent, educated, skilled in all the arts that create wealth and apply it to human comfort and enjoyment, naturally desired the Government should possess every function, the exercise of which could benefit a highly-educated, industrious and ingenious people. To such, the degree of excellence of a Government may be measured by the extent, within proper limits, of the powers assumed—as the authority to charter Banks, construct highways and improve the navigation of lakes and rivers—since all these could be exercised to the advancement of the general welfare. Let Government provide a way, and the inventive and active genius of the people would soon avail itself of it. But for the people of the South, Government could do little, because they could not turn to account any provisions it might assume to make in their favor. A protective tariff could do nothing for them, because the superior intelligence of the North would monopolize whatever advantage could be derived from it. So with public works, such as a railroad across the continent, or the improvement of our internal watercourses. As the radical differences between the two sections, founded on Slavery, grew wider and wider, each party sought the aid of the organic law in its behalf—one to extend the institution, the other to curb it. The South sought to impress upon society a fixed type; the North committed itself fearlessly to whatever change growth might develop. The people of the former sought to make the local law the paramount authority; those of the latter desired to live under the same rule, wherever their lot might happen to be cast. The former were sectional; the latter cosmopolitan. The former claimed a difference of opinion to be a sufficient ground for breaking up the Government; the latter denied any cause but that found in the right of self-protection against intolerable oppression. After angry disputes for a generation, the question has at last been referred to the arbitration of the sword, which has decided the contest, without appeal, in favor of the North.

The physical triumph of the North must be followed by that of its civilization and ideas. This is inevitable. It is the real success of the contest. The North will seek a stronger Government, but it has learned enough to see that the strongest of all Governments rests on material or commercial development, and that entire freedom in one is strength in the other. All the Free States are a unit—a nation—simply because their interests are identical. They will hereafter seek to extend this identity by extending the principles upon which it is based. A vast step toward the consolidation of our national unity would be a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as it would promote the advantage of every industry and section, and form a tie that would bind them all the closer together. So with the improvements of our lakes and rivers. Government must become the instrument of material progress—the servant of the people, with all its functions adapted to the promotion of their welfare—like any other contrivance of modern society. Until it was free to do this, we were not in the true sense a nation, because the law of its progress, and the power that controlled it, were in direct conflict rather than in harmony. Henceforth the unfolding of our national life, whatever this may be, will assert itself in government and in laws, and the Constitution will, in the construction given to it, from this time, forward, express the progress and the highest achievements and ideas of the people.

One Reason why the Merrimac has Staid In.—It seems very certain that the only thing that has kept the *Merrimac* from coming out any time during the present week, is the storm that has lashed the waters of the Chesepeake into fury for the last three days. Whatever the power of the rebel monster may be against wooden walls, the one condition of her doing anything is that she have a smooth sea. She could not live an hour amid such a gale as swept over the Chesepeake on Tuesday and Wednesday, for a wave catching her overlapping, eaves-like sides, would peel off her iron coat like pasteboard. Indeed, Sir Howard Douglas, the first authority on iron-clad war ships, in discussing the qualities of a vessel of the form of the *Merrimac*, (for nothing is more absurd than to suppose that her model is a rebel invention,) proves mathematically that *such a ship is wholly unseaworthy*. And here is precisely where our plucky little *Monitor* has the advantage; she can buffet any sea, and is capable of being completely submerged without hurt. And this only disposes one to reiterate the question we have already put, namely: Why are not our mailclad champions allowed to seek out the enemy, (which is said to be lying off Craney Island,) and strike when she cannot follow? Now that fair weather has returned, we may at any moment expect to hear that the rebel monster is out a *Merrimac*-ing.

The Victory and the Victors.

We print this morning another and most clear and intelligent account of the great battle and Union victory of Sunday and Monday last on the Tennessee River. It is written by an eye-witness, to one of the Cincinnati daily journals, and will command attention for its succinct narrative of the two days' fighting. It leaves no question of the terrific and bloody nature of the engagement, or the completeness of the Union victory. It diminishes the extreme peril in which the first report placed the army of Gen. Grant on Sunday afternoon, while it adds to the promptness and efficiency with which our gunboats were brought to his assistance. Two other important facts are made manifest. First, that the division of Gen. Lewie Wallace, who mistook his way, in the early hours of Sunday, was enabled to coöperate with the remainder of Gen. Grant's forces before the close of the eventful day; and, secondly, that the army of Gen. Buell, which reached the opposite bank of the river, was thrown across during the night with extraordinary promptness and expedition, and without a single accident—the means of transportation being at once ample and available. The last point is equally gratifying, from the triumphant results which followed, and important as removing all color of delay or mismanagement.

One or two of our neighbors, in the fullness of their military experience and strategic wisdom, and moved, perhaps, by a zealous spirit of fault-finding—never so much out of place as on the present glorious occasion—yesterday labored to attach blame to our Generals in the field, and to the Commander of the Western Department, either or all together. That they fail to agree in their criticism upon the good conduct and martial skill of Halleck and Buell and Grant, does not detract from the unity of purpose in turning a great victory, in the very midst of the popular rejoicing over it, into a text for unworthy, not to say unmeasured, censure upon the gallant victors. Fortunately, however, the blame of failure to achieve success cannot be laid at their door. There is not even the pretext of charging upon them the short-coming of a partial or incomplete result. The enemy was met in full force, he was defeated, driven from the field and hotly pursued, and if our neighbors would have more than this, they are unquestionably less reasonable than their own intelligent and patriotic readers.

One of our cotemporaries denominates this great battle "*simply Ball's Bluff over again!*" Why? Because in one case reinforcements failed to come up, and in the other *happened* to come up! The logic is not clear, nor the facts on the Tennessee very clearly stated. Gen. Grant's force, by no means a "slender" one, was landed on the side of the river designed for its operations. It was not without transports, nor unsupported, as we have seen, by its gunboats. It was never designed that it should be on any other side of the river. That the enemy attempted to drive it into the river is no proof that the wrong side had been selected. The position was neither "unmilitary" nor extra "dangerous" in any proper sense. There was no fault that Gen. Grant crossed too soon, or that Gen. Buell arrived too late. The former did not cross at all. The latter arrived upon time, and crossed, as we have seen, without delay. It was not expected that Buell's command would arrive sooner than it did. It was not designed to give battle until he did arrive. Nor was it the fault of Grant that he had to accept battle instead of tendering it, nor the fault of Buell that the time chosen by the enemy was a few hours in advance of his appointed arrival.

But, says our military critic, Gen. Buell "is certainly a *slow* man." He lay for months "*inactive* in Central Kentucky." If this be true, the public are for the first time made sensible of it. It was late last Fall before a National army began even to form in the Southwest. On the 17th of September about two thousand men, hardly better than an armed mob, hurried out of Louisville to stay the threatened approach of five times their number of rebels. And this was then the Union army of the Southwest! The Department of the Ohio was in charge of Gen. Sherman, subsequently of Gen. Anderson; and the condition in which its affairs were when Gen. Buell was put in command was deplorable. In two months Buell had a hundred thousand splendidly drilled soldiers under his command. Shortly afterward he routed Humphrey Marshall; he fought the important battle of Mill Spring; he had cleared all Eastern Kentucky of rebels, and he had still greater and more decisive operations on the *tapis*, which have since been gloriously carried out.

A large part of the troops at Donelson were Buell's; and if his march from Munfordville, in Central Kentucky, to Pittsburgh, near the northern line of Alabama, a distance of over 250 miles, has been a *slow* affair, considering the circumstances, then we must even turn him over to our *fast* and impetient neighbor of the Press, to learn new lessons of military strategy.

Another cotemporary, who is nothing unless critical, especially in military affairs, whether planning victories for the Russians in the Crimea which never came off, or defeating Napoleon III. in Italy, as the Austrians never defeated him, or in marching "on to Richmond," as McDowell did not march, censures, by implication, the Secretary of War for commending, in his late order, the good conduct and management of the great and thus far triumphant Western campaign. He is doubtful of Halleck's efficiency, or "signal ability," though graciously admitting that the Secretary ought to know as much about it as himself, and is unsparing in his censure of the movement of Buell upon Bowling Green and Nashville. It is reported, he says, that Halleck denied Foote the authority to seize upon the rebel stores in Nashville, in due season, and it is undeniable that Sidney Johnston was permitted to retreat across the Tennessee! To all which it might be replied that the end, after all, is success—the only end probably aimed by Halleck or expected of him by the Government or the country; and whether Johnston was permitted to retreat, or retreated without permission, he was finally overtaken, his force and that of Beauregard beaten in battle, and himself slain. For all which, the country will doubtless be content to join the Secretary of War in his acknowledgment of thanks to the Commander of the Western Division, and his gallant and victorious lieutenants, Grant and Buell.

Sunday Battles.

The late terrible struggle at Pittsburgh adds another to the long list of Sunday battles. The facts are so clear in this and numerous other conflicts, and the results have been so uniform and decisive, that comment is not only warranted but demanded, alike by philosophy, patriotism and piety. The general statement cannot be gainsaid, that the more important movements of the National forces, in the early stages of the present war, were made on Sunday; and that they were undeniable failures. Patterson's column was constantly notorious for its manœuvring on Sundays,—and for little else. Big Bethel, Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff were the great blunders and defeats of attacking armies on Sunday. All these engagements, excepting Ball's Bluff, under the now imprisoned Gen. Stone, preceded Gen. McClellan's noble Sabbath order. Thenceforward the rebels have made the Sunday assaults, with invariable loss of the battles thus waged. Mill Spring opened their career of Sunday fighting, which closes with Pittsburgh. The battle of Winchester was begun on Sunday morning. The first of these battles cost the rebels Kentucky; the second, the valley of Virginia; and the third, the Mississippi Valley. The *Merrimac*, too, after its destructive Saturday's raid, ran a muck against the *Monitor* on Sunday, and has spent a month in repairing damages.

Add to the facts, that most of the Generals Commanding whose names figure as assailants in these battles, were slain in them, or are in disgrace, on account of them, and there is food for reflection in these bits of history. What hee become of our Gen. Pierce, of Big Bethel memory? What of Gen. Stone? Where are Zollicoffer and Sydney Johnston? In short, since we have ceased the business of Sunday fighting and the rebels took it up, we have had only victories to record, and they only defeats—and surrenders. Fort Donelson and Island No. 10 were our Sunday morning benison on week-day prowess.

Nor are these isolated historical facts. History is full of them. The British forces assailed us on Lake Champlain and at New-Orleans on Sunday, and were defeated. We assailed them at Quebec; our army was repulsed and its leader slain. We began the battle of Monmouth and had the worst of it. Napoleon began the battle of Waterloo, and lost his army and his empire. The battle of Blenheim, which has been repeatedly cited by the *Herald*, with its usual accuracy, as a successful Sunday battle, was not fought on Sunday, but began on Wednesday.

We content ourselves with the simple collation of these suggestive facts. Let them go to swell that mighty volume of testimony to the supremacy and stability of a law as old as creation, which claims quite other use of one-seventh part of time than the work of willing human butchery.

A Nation's Thanksgiving.—The President's Proclamation—though less a proclamation than a prayer, so is it pervaded by a beautiful natural piety—setting apart next Sabbath as a day of thanksgiving for the victories Heaven has vouchsafed the Union arms, will meet with a heartfelt response. Secretary Stanton has already issued an order directing every Chaplain to offer public thanks at the head of his regiment at noon of the same day. The order will reach to all the armies of the United States, and half a million of men in the field will unite in grateful acknowledgment to that beneficent Providence who has so signally crowned with triumph the National arms; while with their voices will blend those of the millions in the peaceful walks of life. This is meet and Christian behavior for a Nation that professes to be a Christian nation. The day, moreover, is signally appropriate, as Sunday, the 13th of April, is the anniversary of the day when the nation received its stab at Fort Sumter. What an interval of gloom and glory is there between the dates! But now the sky is so radiant with the Divine smile, that every loyal heart will be a shrine whence grateful incense will ascend to Heaven.

One of the Heroes of Pittsburgh.—Among the killed on the National side, at the late bloody victory in Tennessee, was Acting Brig.-Gen. William Peoram. He was a brother of Robert Peoram, commander of the *Nashville*, who has rendered his name forever infamous. Though born in Virginia, he had resided for a number of years in Kentucky, and was never seduced from his loyalty by the poor sophisms that led his brother into treason. From the first he was a staunch loyalist, raising a regiment of cavalry, which was in the engagement at Pittsburgh Landing, and has now offered up his life in defence of the country against which his brother has lifted up a traitor's hand. There is certainly no feature of the present war so tragic as when brother is thus found arrayed against brother; but it should teach foreign critics, who magnify the unanimity of sentiment at the South, how baseless is the claim that the rebellion against the Union is founded on any deep or universal conviction.

Short Time to Washington.—Congress, we learn, is about to take a step—at least, the subject is favorably before it—which will do more for transportation, military or otherwise, between the Metropolis and the Capital, than all the railroads that could be hung upon the mountain-tops of Pennsylvania. It is to make a post-route of the whole shore line from Jersey City to Washington, and compel or allow it, as the case may be, to use steam through any city, and to transport passengers and freight without breaking bulk, and to *avoid delays* from local, thieving ordinances, and all other causes. This system of coercion costs nothing, while the system of promiscuous aid to poor railroads, which the Reading and Columbia scheme was invented to establish, simply knocks the bottom out of the Treasury. If legislation will go a step further and compel the several connecting railroads to lay a double track, there will be no occasion for circuitous lines.

Health of New-York.—The Metropolitan Health bill has passed the Assembly by a strong vote, and it was brought up yesterday for action in the Senate. A warm contest ensued on the question of its reference, which indicated that some of the members were not willing to let the bill stand on its merits at all, but were disposed to drag in side issues of no moment. This kind of work was anticipated in the Senate. It is there, of course, that the enemies of the bill propose to make their last stand, and it is upon this body that they mean to bring to bear all possible influences to defeat it. Members will have to be exceedingly careful of their good names; for there are and have been rumors that corrupt tactics are to be resorted to, and that money and men to use it have gone up to the Capital from this City to defeat a bill which otherwise could have but few opponents. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that there is virtue and intelligence enough in the Senate to overrule all such attempts. The importance of the bill to the health of the City is undeniable; its necessity may be learned from the mortality statistics. So, let the Senate, with as little manœuvring as possible, give us the Metropolitan Health bill, and the improved health of the Metropolis will be their speedy recompense.

Too Late.—The rebel Government has made its last desperate bid for foreign recognition in the shape of an act that has just passed the rebel Congress establishing Free-trade with all the world. The precious band of traitor-legislators, at a time when the capital they have usurped is momentarily menaced by the avenging army of the Union, have "*Resolved*, That the ports of the Southern Confederacy are open to the free entry of goods from every nation of the world except the United States!" The desperate bid has come too late. The measure might possibly have had some weight if made a year, or even six months ago. It would have taken John Bull in a soft place, and might very likely have brought them a certain kind of "sympathy" at least. But they have allowed the opportunity to slip by, and now not even poor purblind Bull is likely to be deceived by a measure which, if it had any basis in real intention, would have been announced long ago. As for legislating that the Southern ports are *open*, in face of the present perfection of the blockade—that is a delicious fiction, such as only the Southern legislative mind is capable of.

An Unfounded Charge.—A Washington telegram reports that an officer, who has just come from the scene of operations near Yorktown, states that "the intrenchments might be taken without bloodshed in two or three weeks, *but, as the country expects urgency, a different course will be taken.*" This may be the engineer's view of the matter, but the inference he wishes to convey—namely, that it is a view shared by Gen. McClellan—is certainly an erroneous one, as assuredly it places the country in a false position toward the Army of the Potomac. After the unmurmuring patience with which the Nation has, for almost a year, awaited operations in Virginia, Gen. McClellan is the last man to feel that any popular "urgency" will compel him to lay aside a well-considered plan. The country expects that *no* "different course will be adopted" from that best calculated to put his business through with vigor and success.

A Meritorious Officer Vindicated.—The letter in another column, from the officers of the *Flambeau*, must set at rest sundry charges impeaching the loyalty and energy of Lieut. Temple, who, during the Winter, commanded that vessel on the Nassau station. We are assured that the delicate duties imposed upon the Lieutenant were fulfilled with rare intelligence and the utmost activity; and were effective in withholding from the rebels a vast quantity of war material. The Navy Department has acknowledged the value of Lieut. Temple's services, not only in express terms of eulogy, but by placing him in charge of ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, a position heretofore intrusted to no one below the dignity of Commodore.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The bill increasing the Medical Department of the army having passed both Houses of Congress, the organization of the Department has been modified to some extent, and is now as follows:

One Surgeon-General, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.
One Medical Inspector, with rank and pay of Colonel of Cavalry.
Eight Assistant Medical Inspectors, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
Forty-six Surgeons, with the rank of Major.
Thirty-eight Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain.
Seventy-two Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant.
Seventy Medical Cadets.
One hundred and twelve Hospital Stewards, and as many more as may be required.

Maj. S. W. Crawford, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who has been nominated by the President for a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, was the Surgeon of the post at Fort Moultrie, and subsequently at Fort Sumter, when Maj. Anderson removed his command there. After the surrender of Fort Sumter he was on duty on Governor's Island until promoted from the Medical corps to a Majority in the Thirteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861. Maj. Crawford is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the service, from that State, on the 10th of March, 1851, as Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of First-Lieutenant.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the sloop-of-war *John Adams* is progressing rapidly. There is a large body of men working on her, and great efforts are being made to get her ready for sea. She is intended for a sea-going school ship for the use of the naval cadets in the Summer. The sloop-of-war *Preble* was formerly used for this purpose, but as she is now on blockade duty some other vessel was required, and the *John Adams* is well fitted for such a school-ship.

The workmen at the Yard were being paid yesterday, for the last month.

Commodore Paulding is, at present, unable to attend to his duties, having been sick for the last two or three days. In his absence the command devolves upon Capt. Almy.

The officers appointed to the steamer *Fort Royal* are ordered, by Capt. Almy, to report themselves at the Commandant's office without delay.

The officers and blue-jackets belonging to the frigates *Congress*, *Cumberland* and *Roanoke* left the Navy-yard at half-past four yesterday evening, accompanied by the marine guard of the *Roanoke*, the band of the *North Carolina*, &c., and marched in admirable order down York-street, Brooklyn, on their way to the Academy of Music

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, in approval of the resolutions in accordance with the President's Message, in relation to emancipation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the States. He said the petitioners were asking what Congress had no power to grant, but he was willing citizens should be heard in foolish requests.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate what disposition has been made of the vessels captured by Gen. BURNSIDE at Roanoke. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, introduce a bill to amend the act approved in September, 1850, supplementary to the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved Feb. 12, 1793.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) the bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai, was taken up. He spoke at some length in favor of establishing such a line of steamers, as it would not only be a great commercial benefit, but also, in time of war, afford the most useful character of transport. He referred to the benefits already derived by the British and French Governments from such steamers in the Crimean war, and by our own Government from the *Vanderbilt*, *Baltic*, &c. The preservation of our control on the Pacific, and the growing commerce with China and Japan, render it imperative on the Government to take effective measures for the purpose, and render itself independent of all other nations in commercial transactions. At present all purchases by Americans in China and the East have to be made on London credits, at great cost and delay, putting the whole trade under the control of foreign capital. But, by such measures as these, New-York will become the great trading centre of the world, where all balances are finally settled. The estimated total outlay for four ships and coal, successfully to commence the enterprise, would be $1,525,000. The total yearly expense would be $1,152,500, and the yearly earnings about $333,000, leaving an annual deficit of about $800,000, to be supplied by carrying the United States mails, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the American Winegrowers' Association, in regard to the proposed tax on native wines.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered an amendment to the original bill, making an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the colonization of free negroes, made free by this bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILLEY thought it not fair to throw on the Border States a class of population which Senators refuse to receive in their own States. It must necessarily result in the State of things foretold by the Senator from Kentucky, and all free negroes have to be reënslaved. Senators seem disposed to make the Border States suffer all the evils of war, and also thrust upon them this new evil.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the Senator seemed to think Virginia and Kentucky would some day have to tear from the free negroes the little rights they have and reënslave them. He wanted to tell the Senators and the country that this was a job they could not do. The idea of colonizing this race is utterly absurd. The whole navy could not carry off their natural increase. He understood that the Creator meant for the black man as well as the white man to live on the earth. But these negroes are to be made free by the States themselves, of their own free will, after they have used them as long as they are wanted; and is it for these States to say they shall not have a resting-place on the earth? And that will be to reënslave them. Such a thing cannot be done. It will only react to the ruin of the States which attempt it, against the moral sentiment of the age. He said that Mr. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, when here as a Senator, admitted he could see no solution of this problem of races.

Mr. WILLEY wished to correct a palpable mistake the Senator from New-Hampshire had fallen into. He had already given up thousands of dollars in freeing negroes in support of the very theory of the Senator, but offered this amendment for the best interests of the negro, and to secure him full freedom, which he would never receive in this country if he were to be set free. Why not make him truly free, and let him go from every State where hepleases.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he could not understand how the Senator whose neighbors, and perhaps himself had been driven from their homes by the rebels, could get up and oppose a measure calculated to weaken the rebellion. Yet he was fighting here to retain the slaves of these very rebels, and talks as though this was an attempt to increase the free negroes. There was no such attempt. What has the question of colonizing free negroes to do with the bill to cripple the rebellion? The bill proposes to colonize every negro willing to go, who is freed under it. He knew no reason why sixty thousand negroes in Virginia should be cast into Illinois, and if she did not receive them, then would not these free negroes be come rebels? Would they not fight against the bill to crush the rebellion?

Mr. WILLEY said he was not opposed to the bill in any way, but simply wished to improve it.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) by consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the North Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. He wanted to get a vote on the amendments to the bill. But if the Senate chose not to act, he at least would do his duty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE protested against the supposition that he wished to antagonize the bill in any way. He made the motion at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Military Committee.

The question was taken on going into Executive Session:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Klog, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey—13.

After an Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee of Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution, giving construction to the act of 1856, granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. It authorizes a change of location, so that the road may be constructed from Appleton to some point on Green Bay, at or near the mouth of Fox River. Passed.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumph of our arms over rebels and traitors, recognizing in the brilliant victories at Island No. 10, and Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., the exhibition of that Divine power which has so signally blessed us as a nation; that the gratitude and thanks of Congress are due to Commodore FOOTE, Gens. POPE, GRANT, BUELL and HALLECK, and to each and every gallant soldier, officer and sailor, for the gallantry, energy, endurance, patriotic suffering and devotion to the country. Their names shall be always cherished and honored by a grateful people. While Congress honor the brave who escaped death, they would not forget the wounded and dead who fell in their country's cause. Congress extend their sympathy to the widows and children, and promise relief.

Mr. POTTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) suggested that the name of Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE be added.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) thought it proper to include Gen. MCCLERNAND and the other officers.

Mr. RICHARDSON had anticipated this difficulty. It was usual to insert only the names of the commanding officers, as they could not embrace the names of all who distinguished themselves.

Mr. ARNOLD consented that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

The House concurred in that appropriating $13,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of iron-clad steam vessels-of-war, as a substitute for the original item.

The amendment to the appropriation for the Stevens Battery being under consideration, Mr. LOVEJOY opposed it.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) learned from Lieut. WORDEN that when he went on board the *Monitor* he had no faith in her efficiency, and, therefore, thought she would be useless, and in reply to Mr. LOVEJOY, expressed the opinion that the Stevens Battery would prove alike successful. If Congress, at the extra session, had authorized its competion, the *Merrimac* would not now be in existence.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that $500,000 had already been spent on the latter, and with the amount now proposed the total would be $1,288,000. It draws so much water as to be of no sort of cosequence in any Southern port.

Mr. STRATTON remarked that it drew less water than the *Merrimac*.

Mr. PIKE said the *Monitor* cost $275,000, and four such vessels could be constructed for what the Stevens Battery would cost.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the *Monitor* has not been a success so far as the contest with the *Merrimac* is concerned, for she did not run her down—the only way to destroy her. This, he believed, could be done by the Stevens Battery. Ten guns could be fired from her while one was fired from the *Monitor*, besides which she would move far faster and was more manageable.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) briefly recounted the superior merits of the Battery. The argument against this experiment would apply to every other experiment. There could be no progress in human affairs without experiment. Perhaps the *Monitor* was a more reckless experiment than this battery.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress will adjourn *sine die* on the third Monday in May, and it was agreed to.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had unsuccessfully proposed as an amendment the first Monday in June, and Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) the first Monday in May.

The Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till to-day week, to afford members an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, mails and stores of the United States between the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. Recommitted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill repealing the franking privilege.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said this bill was prepared by a Select Committee appointed during the Thirty-sixth Congress, consisting of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, KELLOGG, (of Illinois,) and himself. It was a digest of all the laws on that subject, with but one new provision regulating the manner of stamping documents in the folding-room. The bill corrects existing abuses of franking, and provides penalties for violation of existing laws. If gentlemen believe the bill, heretofore passed by the House entirely abolishing the franking privilege, cannot meet the approval of the Senate and become a law, then they ought to pass the bill now under consideration in order to correct abuses. The Senate could take its choice between the two.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that early this session the House passed a bill entirely abolishing the franking privilege. It was sent to the Senate and there reported upon, with an amendment authorizing the Departments to send documents free of postage, but excluding members of Congress. It was not within his knowledge that the Senate intended acting on that bill, but if it was not passed, the responsibility will fall on that body. He was opposed to passing the bill now before the House and sending it to the Senate, in order that the Senate might take their choice, as is suggested by the gentleman from Ohio. If the House pass this bill, it would be taken as the sober second thought, and regarded as a preference by the House over that heretofore passed by them entirely abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped that the latter bill would, as it ought to, die in the Senate. He was opposed to any further action upon the subject.

The Committee then rose.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. DAWES in the Chair.

Mr. STEVENS moved to take up the Senate bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) and several others, objected, when

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay aside the first bill on the calendar. This was agreed to, and so on until all of them thereon were severally laid aside, until the bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was reached.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay this aside, (laughter,) but his motion was sustained by only 36 yeas.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) spoke of the design of the Federal Constitution as a bond of perpetual union, and its adaptation to all the exigencies of war and peace. In his humble judgment, there was but one issue before the country, and that was, whether the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. He maintained the affirmative of this proposition—hence no act of separation by the States can be legal, and must, necessarily, be wholly inoperative and void, and the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws of the land, must be enforced in every part of the Union, and over every inch of territory of the United States. There was nothing in the doctrine of nullification more disloyal than that of State secession. What, he asked, was the legal character of this great insurrection? The answer was—a rebellion of citizens of the United States against the Government of the United States—an organized effort at resistance, to subvert and overthrow its authority, and establish an oligarchy in its stead. It was not a war of countries, but a contest between the Government and its disobedient citizens. Congress, however, was acting under the war power, and using precisely the means warranted by the Constitution to insure domestic tranquillity—namely, the sword—which that instrument has placed in our hands. The so-called seceded States, and the people thereof, are integral parts of the Union, over whom, when the conflict of arms has ceased, the Constitution and the laws passed under it, will resume their peaceful sway. Traitors, and some institutions may perish—but the States will remain as essential parts of the body politic. The leaders should at once, for their crimes, pay the extreme penalty of the laws. As the entire people of the insurrectionary States cannot be indicted, the acts of general confiscation proposed, would defeat the ends in view, namely, the restoration of order, Union, and obedience to the laws—they would create the strongest possible motives to continued resistance. He was not satisfied that we have the requisite power to pass them. The thing sought to be done by these bills was the confiscation of property of rebels as a penalty for the offence, without trial and conviction. Government is never free from the restraints of the Constitution—in war, as in peace, it is the supreme law. Mr. THOMAS was proceeding to speak on the subject of emancipation of the slaves, remarking that the people did not seek to subdue the rebellion beyond the pale of the Constitution, when the hour to which he was limited by the rule, expired.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.) said the Committee on Foreign Affairs have authorized me to report back the resolutions I offered some time ago on Neutral Maritime Rights. The Tax bill has prevented their presentation hitherto. He then proceeded to explain their provisions, in order that members might have them under consideration.

Mr. COX said: The resolutions reassert the American doctrine in favor of neutral rights and for the protection of private property on the sea. Against force and pretension in the past, we have championed democracy upon land and sea—equality of right under our flag for citizen and ship. In the debate on the same subject in the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., DISRAELI said it was the most important question for England which could engage attention. Next after our rebellion, it is the most important for us. We are a commercial people, with more mercantile tonnage and sea-coast than any other nation. Our interest lies on the line of neutral rights. The English Administration Party, as well as the Tories, already exult over the failure of democracy here, and the London *Times*, in the same breath with which it sneers at our failure, condemns the humane policy of BRIGHT, COBDEN, HORSFALL, and others, as to the sea, as well as the efforts of French Liberalists, like CREMIEUX, HAUTEFEUILLE, THOUVENEL, and even NAPOLEON himself. England, judging by the recent debates, wishes to retrograde, in spite of her commercial men, from her advanced position assumed at the Paris Conference. She must either advance to our position or recede from her present position. As she stands she will, in case of war, find her commerce in neutral ships and her cruisers useless. So say her merchants to her proud rulers. France and all other Powers, except England, are in sympathy with the American doctrine. These resolutions acknowledge this sympathy. It is the sympathy of enlightened men in favor of civilization. Each interest in our country is imbound with that of commerce. The agricultural State I live in is vitally, though indirectly, interested in neutral rights on the ocean. "Though inland far we be," the ship which plows the sea assists and rewards him who plows the soil in the Western valleys. Commerce has been the great civilizer of mankind. The more the fetters which war imposes upon commerce melt away, the greater will be the advance of human happiness. This is the object of these resolutions. It matters not what opinion members may hold as to giving up those seizes on the *Trent*, all can agree in asking for a better and more explicit law regulating such action. True, England could not consistently ask their release without reversing her authorities. But her conduct has settled nothing of principle. France desires to settle principles, and the resolutions respond to her wish. The letter of THOUVENEL, of Dec. 3, 1861, referred to the Committee, is dictated by a friendly regard for us and for the rights of her own flag, "essential to the security of neutrals." The action of France is in harmony with her traditionary friendship for us, in harmony with the letter of THOUVENEL, of May 16, 1861, and when NAPOLEON desired earnestly to "prevent our political disintegration, and to contribute toward the maintenance of the Union." The American people are not insensible to these expressions. On these questions of neutral rights they desire to be allied with France. At our suggestion France has taken a leading part in their discussion, and always on the liberal side. Had the arbitrament of the *Trent* question been left to France, she doubtless would have released the prisoners; but we would have had an authoritative precedent on principle, binding England forever. Now we have it not, and England creeps back into her old selfishness already. Such an award would have been in harmony with our American doctrine, though it would have reversed the cherished English decisions. Doubtless we have received from other countries suggestions upon this question which we have especially befriended. Such doctrine as ours is the natural result of opposing extravagant maritime pretensions. It is natural reason rebelling against arbitrary force. Nations have, at different eras, pretended to an exclusive control of the sea, especially that part adjacent. Denmark, Venice, Spain, Portugal and England, are instances. SELDEN, in his "Mare Clausum," claimed the four adjacent seas as appurtenant to Great Britain; and during the Napoleonic wars, England claimed to control the neutral commerce of the Atlantic, Baltic and Mediterranean. NAPOLEON retaliated upon her orders in Council. America denounced these acts, in the language of JEFFERSON, as a lawless system of piracy. We hold the sea to be a common highway; that no nation had dominion over it save to the extent of the curtilage of a cannon shot from its shore; that the ship is the floating territory of the nation whose flag floats over it, and there is no power to question or curtail its privilege. QUINCY ADAMS, in 1823, declared these doctrines to be founded on natural right, and all belligerent practices in violation of them, on force. He followed FRANKLIN ADAMS, JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON—who, approving of our treaty with Prussia, maintained that all not directly engaged in the war should be free from its ravages—such as farmers, mechanics, merchants and traders in unarmed ships. CLAY gave the same enlightened advice to our Panama Commissioners; and MARCY, inspired with the genius of public justice, sought to fix these principles on the laws of the world for the interest of mankind. The late war with England was waged in their vindication. In these developments France has been our collaborator. Great Britain, owing to her constant belligerency, her jealousy of other naval Powers and her isolated pride has been and is yet laggard in freeing commerce. Our policy is the same to-day as it was when FRANKLIN treated with Prussia and when WASHINGTON wrote to ROCHAMBEAU in favor of his treaty. Peace is our history. Peace will continue to be our history. Our interests lie not in claiming for belligarent, but in claiming neutral rights. Even if we were at war with England, so long as we have the largest commerce and the least navy, our interest would be that of a neutral. In case of the adoption of the Marcy doctrine, and the freedom of private property on the sea, England's great naval force becomes in a great part useless. Her cruisers could only be used to fight ours in the duets, or to blockade our ports. Commerce would go on; and with the improvements of ships, of steam and iron, her blockades would be of no sort of avail under the guns of our *Monitors*. Our interests are those of peace. Neutrality filled our coffers in the Napoleonic and Crimean wars. All other Powers except England are identified with us in this policy. A declaration of it by this Congress is fit and proper, as our position is anomalous in this, that our diplomacy is liberal, yet our judicial decisions adverse. We have clung to the English Admiralty decisions, holding the law of nations to be what England decided when we were a part of the British Empire. Our treaties and our thoughts are in advance of our law as administered. It is proper to pass these resolutions, as France has invited us to resume the negotiations which we have often urged. [Here Mr. Cox cited from various authorities examined by Hon. Mr. LAWRENCE in the State Department, showing that all the lesser maritime Powers, with Italy, Prussia, Russia and France, were anxious to agree with the Paris declaration, as modified by us, and that, in the language of Count CAVOUR, "England was the only obstacle to its full adoption."] France is our ally. She inaugurated, on our prompting, these discussions at Paris, in 1856, and she has obtained the assent of forty-six Powers to them. Our correspondence last Summer shows that she was only withheld from adopting the Marcy amendment by a clause in the Paris declaration requiring the assent of the other parties, and by the refusal of England to assent. Mr. DAYTON so writes. Her most eminent publicists, including M. HAUTEFEUILLE, has recently given to mankind an earnest appeal on behalf of neutral rights, to be guaranteed by a coalition of neutrality, formidable enough to counterbalance the naval superiority of any belligerent—i. e., England. Our resolutions respond to his idea of a maritime equilibrium. England, finding her present position untenable, and unwilling to advance all at once, begins to recede from even the Paris declarations. Earl MALMESBURY, in a late debate, thought England would disregard the Paris declaration in time of war. Earl RUSSELL countenanced the same bad faith in future. In a debate on the 11th, on Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution, the exponants of the Government indicated the same policy. Again, on the 17th, they reiterated it with growing emphasis. They fear our doctrine will, as PALMERSTON said, *level a blow at English naval supremacy*. Lord COWLEY agreed to the Paris declarations reluctantly. This treaty had hardly been celebrated before one hundred of Her Majesty's peers recorded their votes against it. When last Summer Mr. ADAMS proposed the Marcy amendment, England held it to be inadmissable. She even refused to accept the abolition of privateering, so unwisely proffered by Mr. SEWARD, without the Marcy amendment to protect private property from public cruisers, because she had recognized our insurgent States as belligerent, and she held that the treaty we might make with her should not bind our rebels against using privateers to devastate our commerce. Negotiations were then suspended with England. There is only one way to reach her, and that is, by the neutral coalition in peace, to be carried out with force, if needed, when war comes. So much for the past history of negotiations on neutral rights. What of the future? The wisest and best of men and nations agree that the American doctrine is right, and ought to be a part of the *lex gentium*. The Paris declarations failed to give that uniformity and certainty desirable. They are well enough as a starting point. Here Mr. Cox reviewed the four declarations, indicating that to complete them it ought to be declared that private property should be held inviolable in war, upon sea as well as land, and that, as contraband is always excepted, it ought to be defined what contraband is—whether it includes dispatches, Ambassadors, civil as well as military persons. This definition ought to be made, with a view to unrestrain trade as far as it is possible. Its definition now is elastic. It means shot; it may mean provisions. It means saltpetre; it may mean coal. It means military men; does it mean an Ambassador? It may mean anything the strong Power chooses. McCULLOCH gives the English meaning, and of course it is, generally, *munitions de guerre*; but it is, particularly, what England pleases. Without this definition, the Paris declaration for neutrality, excepting contraband, is very indefinite, if not a dead letter. Treaties have been made as early as 1604, even with the Turks, embodying the maxim of "free ships, free goods;" but they were cobwebs of peace, which the hand of war brushed away. Never till this Government began its work with Prussia, Russia and France, has there been any actual progress. Now we have the opportunity of securing the fruits of our labor. Our nation, with its extensive and extending commerce, under the influences of a liberal code of neutral rights, will take its place at the head of the commercial world. England knows and fears this. We do not require guns and armament to do it. Our marine, if as free as these doctrines would make it, would make New-York what London is—what Amsterdam or Venice was—*universi orbis terrarum emporium*. The present is auspicious for such results. All the nations are anxious, except England. Under the pressure of a Congress of Powers she may forego her laggard notions and barbaric code. We must not omit to do England justice, however backward she now appears. She has progressed somewhat. We had hoped her demand in the *Trent* affair meant something more than her wounded pride and affronted flag. For one hundred and fifty years she made neutrality more precarious on the sea than hostility. In 1818, through CASTLEREAGH, and as late as 1842, through ASHBURTON, she still insisted on her right to search our ships in time of peace for sailors. That pretention is now gone. This is progress. Not many years ago she overhauled, insulted and outraged almost every ship her cruisers pleased, particularly ours. Now the same England, on the 13th of November last, protested, as a neutral, against taking certain persons from under her flag. This seems encouraging. From 1793 to 1815 Prize Courts strained every belligerent right to the uttermost, and piled prohibition on prohibition until neutrality itself was prohibited; yet now her merchants, her reviewers, and her statesmen begin to talk of prohibition upon neutrals as prohibited. Not many years ago she proclaimed a paper blockade upon the coasts of France, because simply of their geographical position with respect to the English coasts, and she destroyed French harbors by blocking them up; now she has a holy horror of stone blockades, when we use them as a domestic arrangement to quell a rebellion. Then she could seize a vessel on the Chinese coast and send it back to England for adjudication because it was presumed to have escaped from a French port; but now she inquires carefully into the efficiency of our blockade of our own ports, even when cotton is five-pence in New-Orleans and twelve-pence in Liverpool. Is she not progressing? Then she issued orders in Council to persecute and destroy all neutral navies, and that too "for the happiness and independence of mankind;" now she begins the Crimean war by allowing Russian vessels to clear out from her ports, and ends it by the declaration of Paris in 1856. Her ancient practice has insensibly given way. It was based on force and sustained by pride. It was sanctioned by her Courts and the harsh customs of barbaric law. She was jealous of a hostile vessel carrying neutral goods, because it was profitable to her enemy, and of a neutral ship carrying the goods of an enemy, because that encouraged the commerce and augmented the wealth of the foe. In either case the enemy of England was benefited by the impunity and damnified by the stoppage of such traffic, therefore England stopped it. Millions of confiscated commerce felt into her rapacious clutch. Opinion and practice have changed somewhat since then, because her relative commerce has changed during the long peace. France has now a large naval force. The United States have five times the marine it had at the close of the Revolution. The use of iron to clothe war steamers is still changing her relations to other maritime Powers. ERICSSON has ameliorated the laws of the sea for neutrals. We have five hundred thousand more tons of shipping than England. These facts have made England, once the buccaneer of the sea, quite a respectable trading Power. Squirm as she may, her days of naval supremacy are numbered. Earl GREY, in 1850, in discussing the Paris declarations, warned his peers that the mere increase of sea-going ships had made her old right of search after the property of belligerents in neutral bottoms an utter impractibility. He warned them of a time—now here—when England would invoke neutral rights for the protection of her own flag and commerce. The time is therefore auspicious for further improvements in maritime law. A Congress of nations should date a new epoch, by declaring that private property shall be respected unless it be contraband. While limiting and defining contraband, it should carry its respect so far as to respect the property of an enemy not actually contraband, wherever found, on sea or land. It should fix the rules of blockade—not such a domestic blockade as ours, as to which no foreign Power has any business to meddle, but of international blockade. They should be so framed as to exempt all unfortified coasts and cities, and all private property by land and sea from capture. Such a Congress should stop all irritating searches and seizures of neutral vessels. It should give effect to Mr. WEBSTER'S declaration of Aug. 8, 1842, that the entry into a neutral vessel by a belligerent is like the entry into its territory—a trespass *et armis*. It should make the Paris declarations not the end, but the beginning of reform, the threshold of a temple wherein commerce should be crowned with the palm and the olive—victory and peace. It should inquire how wars may be made brief; whether injuries to non-combatants, of whatever trade, age, sex and condition, tend to make wars short. Such inquiries would show to the dispassionate delegates in an international Congress, that wars are protonged by rapine, cruelty and pillage. They would show that a war which sacks towns, destroys property, lays waste fields, and inflicts penalties and barbarities on the inhabitants, does not hurry, but procrastinates, peace. Atrocities are the seeds of future strifes. They stimulate conflict, and every such conflict is sure to be renewed when the antagonists recover from their exhaustion. Such a Congress would, therefore, stop the confiscation of the private property of enemies found in the country at the commencement of hostilities. It would save contracts from violation and private debts from confiscation. It would do, as FRANKLIN and other American statesmen early proposed, separate the prodncing classes from those whose business it is to make war. It would make war what it ought to be—the affair of Governments and not of individuals. Already these doctrines have considerable sway upon the land in time of war; why not upon the sea—why not? This brings me to the question of privateering. The Committee do not favor its abolition, except it be accompanied with Mr. MARCY'S amendment. With our large commerce and small navy it would be ruinous and senseless to give up privateers unless other Powers give up their cruisers as spollators upon private property. Unless public armed ships are abolished *quoad hoc* there is no principle settled. The principle involved is the protection of property at sea; not the mode of its destruction, but how it shall not be destroyed at all in war. If you except public armed vessels from this principle, why not arbitrarily say that steam vessels shall be allowed to prey on commerce but sailing vessels must not be allowed? There is just as much, or rather just as little, principle in it as to say private armed vessels shall be disallowed, but public vessels shall be allowed to seize private property. To surrender privateering, without the Marcy equivalent, is to surrender the sea to the nation which has the superior guns on her cruisers. It is to surrender the sea again to England. No wonder she declines the Marcy amendment. To protect private property from both public and private armed vessels is to free the seas in the interests of commerce and mankind, which is the glory of the American doctrine. I do not despair of bringing England into the alliance for the free sea. Had she not her immense navy and her immense pride in it, she would accept the American doctrine, as her merchants urge, in case we abolished privateering. She has a direful recollection, lately refreshed by the speech of Mr. BAGOT, of what privateering did for her commerce in our late war. In 1814 her tonnage was 3,500,000, and her exports were (about the same as her imports) £10,000,000. During the two years of that war our privateers took 2,500 of her ships, worth £21,000,000, or $107,000,000. Now, with a tonnage three times as great as then, and with imports (the same as exports) to the amount of £120,000,000, and with our commercial and privateering force increased even more than her own, what might she not suffer from our enterprising people, wrought up to an intensity of revenge and hate by a war with her? Does she wish to become our belligerent? Or would she not prefer, if that event come, to relieve her commerce as well from our private armed ships as from our vessels of war? If this principle of protecting private property—of limiting the consequences of war to the combatants—of making the war a duello between them—be good for the land, as civilization has confessed, why not apply it to the sea? If, on the land, the camp and fort are the theatre of strife; if the graces of home, and of art, and the libraries of knowledge and the peaceful occupations of men are guarded in war upon the land, why not apply the same principle to the sea? Why, in this age, when opinion rules, and law is made by its teachings, why offer up to the cupidity of men the golden freight of Australia and California, or the rich steamers and packets which connect Europe with America, and both with the Orient? Why place in added perils the peaceful craft, which brings us the teas and spices, the sugars and silks of the earth? Why not banish from the sea the ravaging belligerent, whether he sail under the king's commission or a letter of marque? Why involve neutrals in the hot passions of war? Why not make a law in imitation of Him, who said to the raging of the sea, "Peace, be still!" I trust that the American Congress will give its voice for the great American doctrine, which would enfranchise commerce, guarantee peace, and give a new impulse to civilization.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 790, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents at Headquarters, and letters from other divisions of the army.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10, with Official Documents.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Advance to Warrenton and Edenburg—The Opening Campaign—A Reconnoissance near Fredericksburgh—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

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An invaluable Number.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at 42s.; Slips and Tyes at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, India-rubbers, Anklets, &c., of all styles and prices at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CLARK.—On Thursday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbet, ARCHIBALD K. BROWN to MARY FANNIE CLARK, daughter of H. F. CLARK, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

BURDGE—PUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, by Rev. John Q. Adams, WILLIAM M. BURDGE to Miss MARY PUFF, all of this City.

HOYT—MATHER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Peary B. HOYT, of New-York, to Miss EMILY MATHER, of the former place.

HUBBARD—JOHNSON.—In Bloomfield, Conn., on Monday, April 7, at the residence of A. D. Wyckoff, Esq., by Rev. George B. Newcomb, JAMES E. HUBBARD to EMMA G. JOHNSON, all of Bloomfield.

MASSA—GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, FERDINANDO N. MASSA to ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, youngest daughter of the late Z. Griswold.

PAYSON—DABNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, at Christ Church, by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., of Perth Amboy, FRANCES PAYSON to MARY PEACHAS, daughter of Charles H. Dabney, all of this City.

RAYMOND—SELLECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's brother, Wm. A. Keeler, by Rev. Alexander Hopper, Rev. E. S. RAYMOND, of Port Chester, N. Y., to Mrs. MARY E. SELLECK, of Bridgeport, Conn.

TRENOR—CUTTER.—On Thursday morning, April 10, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Dr. EUSTACE TRENOR, of New-York to SOSIE, daughter of Francis Marion Cutter, of Avon Springs, N. Y.

WRIGHT—KEYS.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George S. Hare, GEORGE L. WRIGHT to Miss MARGARETTA KEYS, of this City.

DIED.

BUAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, ELIZABETH HINSDALE, daughter of Melancthon and Euphemia J. Burr, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 21 West 38th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

COE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH SARAH, eldest daughter of Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., aged 18 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 125½ East 18th-st.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, MARY, daughter of Dr. J. T. and Carrie E. Conkling, aged 7 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 15 Clinton-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, April 10, suddenly, JOHN B EDWARDS, of the Methodist Book Concern.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HAMMEL.—In Rye, on Wednesday, April 9, NEWBURY D. HAMMEL, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Rye, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12¼ P. M., Returning, leave Rye station at 4 o'clock and 6:28 P. M.

HILL.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, April 9, ELIZA, wife of S. Wilton Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Flushing, on Saturday, April 12, at 12½ o'clock. Steamboat *Enoch Dean* leaves foot of Fulton-st., at 10½ o'clock.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 10, SAMUEL C. HOWALL, aged 33 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Louis B. Cobb, No. 169 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Parsippany, N. J., for interment.

KING.—In Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry among the same people, Rev. BARNABAS KING, D. D., senior Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Rockaway.

Funeral at the Church, Sabbath, 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

LESTER.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, suddenly, April 9, JANE MARIA, only daughter of Simeon Lester, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, at New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1¼ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MOKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, MARY NORRIE, eldest child of Mr. George Moke, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MERRELL.—In this

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation either as chamber-maid or children's maid; no objection to the country for the Summer months; also is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 206 1st-av., in the dry goods store, one door from 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer, with a respectable family; City preferred; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 441 3d-av., (entrance in 32d-st.,) second floor, front room, over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as shambermaid and waitress, or will take care of a baby, and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, to do chamberwork and help with washing, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or travel with a lady; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. City reference given. Address H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, native born, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Willet-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable person, a situation as above; has a three years' reference, and can now be seen at No. 9 West 19th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two neat, industrious girls; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress; has lived seven years in one place; the other, as nurse and seamstress; both are fully competent. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress and help to take care of children; is a very neat sewer; or would take chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 161 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable girl; would assist in the care of grown children; can be seen Thursday and Friday at her present employer's, No. 190 East 10th-st.; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; has best City references. Call at No. 195 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; would be willing to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; will be found trustworthy, willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who is very neat in her habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; will go any distance from the City, if required; has the best of refereure. Also, an excellent young woman for down-stairs work. Will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small family; would prefer the country. Has good City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., upper floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and up-stairs servant; is a girl of very neat personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, tidy girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; would not object to assist with washing and ironing; she is an excellent servant, and has first-rate City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., top floor, near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or waitress, or seamstress, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, where she has been two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 205 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse to grown children; good reference given. Can be seen, in her present situation, for two days, at No. 117 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a first-class waitress. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen until engaged at her present employers, No. 49 5th-av.

A COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in washing, and to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, gravies, boning, larding and pastry; anything required in a private family; has the best of recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, boning, soups and game; lived three years in her last place; wages $8. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 181 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands bread, biscuit and pie baking, and soup and game; has the best references for three years; will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 290, 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference given from the upper-ten families in this City. Call, for two days, at No. 18 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing; is a good baker; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 206 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference given from the upper-ten families in this City. Call, for two days, at No. 18 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; is a good baker; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 206 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, in a private family; understands bread, biscuit and pie baking, and soup and game; has the best references for three years; will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 290, 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862. }

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from parties who have subscribed to the Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such portion of said bonds (to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is about two thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of the Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the consent of the proper officer of any Bank, or of the assignee of the subscriber, that the Bonds which are deposited with such Bank or said Schell & Co., to be then delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive the equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY;
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

ISAAC PECK,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 36 Pine-st. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5.

Effects insurances in first-class Fire and Life Companies, upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and fidelity, or he will act as assistant buyer. For experience, ability, &c., references and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, April 8, 1862.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIM'Y C. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN LAUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. S. WYRE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	JOHN C. BERGH,
JAMES OLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	THOMAS P. WAY,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. E. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	CEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' INS. CO., held on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Levi Apgar,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
D. R. Martin,	David Marie,
Benjamin S. Taylor,	Ebenezer Bendleton,
Walter W. Conklin,	Jeremiah Rogers,
Crowel Adams,	R. H. Van Anden,
C. V. B. Ostrander,	Isaac Hopper,
G. W. Burnham,	Wm. Lawrence,
J. S. Barker,	Jos. M. Brown.
Nathaniel Weed,	David M. Earl,
Moses H. Hoppock,	Chas. Burkhalter,
	Henry A. Kerr

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, JOS. S. BARKER, Secretary pro tem.

J. L. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of *Three (3) per Cent.* on the Capital Stock of the Road for the *three months* ending this instant, payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 5th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862. }

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE SHORT-TAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. DEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 9th inst. inclusive.

W. A. MISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
Bought and sold by
McCORMICK & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st., cor. Wall.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES. Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, 7.30 United States Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and Government Vouchers, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,512 28
Assets	1,071,512 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec. } CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to..... $1,085,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862..... 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years..... $1,187,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash..... 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862..... $765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Lcconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Bernes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort.
Sanford Colob, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Melleu,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. OXNEGODONK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
CARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. OBEEN, President.
AUGE. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

COMMISSION
CARRIAGE WAREROOMS
No. 412 Broadway, (near Canal-st.,) N. Y.
B. W. TILTON,
Agent for some of the most reliable manufacturers of carriages, rockaways, Duct. phaetons, buggy-wagons, trollers, &c., in this and other cities.
Two coaches, low price.
Second-hand rockaways.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 16 hands high, with close carriage and harness, for sale cheap, as the owner is about to leave the City. May be seen at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS GIG, NEARLY NEW, having been used only three times; suitable for a doctor. Inquire at WM. STIVER'S stables, 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COAL, &C.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, Cumberland. English house, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at lowest current rates, HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts and corner Jane and West sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until and before eleven until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, inst., at which hour, for supplying the Central Wood-yard, and all of the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year, viz.: Eleven Hundred (1,100) tons of coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, free-burning stove size, and to order; to be thoroughly and well screened, and be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the names from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be in proper yard weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity on or before the first day of October, and the remainder on or before the first day of November next. Satisfactory references required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The proposals must state one price per cord of 128 cubic feet, of the measure of both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cord for sawing and splitting per load—the quality of said cord as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, as the case required, and must be piled on the premises, wherever the of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 30th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAML B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, for the following work and supplies, and the contract awarded for the completion of same in the following streets, to wit: In 84th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 85th-st. to sewer in 4th-av.; also to Pearl-st., from No. 43 to New Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 2d-st., and in Thirty-second-st.

Blank books for the work, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN A. YARD,
A. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, '63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, each quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz.:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels containing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels and half-barrels, and with white-oak heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third of the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and pinched in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half-barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels and half-barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of two pieces each, well jointed; the staves not to be less than ⅞-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel shall be coopered in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-18th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspection officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried Apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	60,000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy-yards: and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved annuities, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of Feb., and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1856-'57, approved 10th of August, 1856,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The guarantee will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law: the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy-agent, district attorney or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the aspect of the case on a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, reserving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 25th March, 1854, and to the act of the 19th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall, }
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 2, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 2 Ann-st.,
Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition; 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Stranguary and Burning, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GRIGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUGHS,
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX.
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	DAILY DEBILITY.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 129 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life—the vigor of manhood restored in few weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 55th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by L. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE restores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President Recommending a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRESS CENSORSHIP

Telegraphic Dispatches Cut Off from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Stevens Battery Appropriation Through the House.

A New Treaty with England Regarding the Slave-trade.

Proposed Modification of the Fugitive Slave Law.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is, therefore, recommended to the people of the United States that, at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all those who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our National counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

The following orders were issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 10.

To the Military Supervisor of Telegraphs:

SIR: You are directed to stop all telegraphic communications to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, until satisfactory proof is furnished to this Department that the recent publication respecting operations by the army at Yorktown were duly authorized.

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe and make arrangements to enforce the orders of this Department.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ANOTHER ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

ORDERED—That all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents be referred to Col. EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Military Supervisor of Telegraphs, &c., and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 10—Midnight.

The editor of the *Inquirer* states that the dispatch deemed objectionable by the Secretary of War, was countersigned by Gen. WOOL on the letter itself, and on the envelope, and feels confident of making a satisfactory explanation to the Government.

Meanwhile the editor requests that the order of Secretary STANTON be withheld from publication, or, if published, to be accompanied by this note of explanation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The test vote in the House, yesterday, on abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, was so positive an expression of the sentiment of that body in favor of the project, that no one doubts the passage of the bill, and all opposition to its provisions has died out.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

In the House to-day, the bill to confiscate slave property of rebels was considered. Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the project, and probably made the ablest speech that will be uttered on that side of the question.

A TREATY RELATING TO THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, covering a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, and the correspondence had by those gentlemen, the whole relating to the subject of the African Slave-trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmits the papers to the Senate for its ratification or rejection. If ratified, the Government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty as now drawn up by the Ministers of the two Governments, is finally agreed upon, and becomes law, it is believed that, by a thorough compliance with its provisions, the Slave-trade will cease to exist in less than ten years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, has reported a bill providing for appropriations as follows:

For completing the west wing of the Treasury building..... $500,000
For painting the outside of the old portion of the Capitol..... 8,000
To supply the deficiency in the appropriation for lighting the Capitol and public grounds 12,000
For compensation to Henry K. Brown, Jas. H. Lambdin and John F. Kensatt, for thirteen months' service as Art Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States, under Acts of Congress of June 12, 1858, and March 3, 1859..... 9,000

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived here to-night, in obedience to a summons from the President, and will to-morrow report to the Secretary of War. It is not unlikely that the President will give Gen. ROSECRANS some important command, where he will see immediate active service.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. SPRAGUE arrived in town to-day.

COL. SICKLES REPORTED FOR DUTY.

To-day, Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES reported for duty to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, claiming that, never having surrendered his commission as Colonel of his regiment, the refusal of the Senate to confirm him as a Brigadier-General, places him where he was before he was nominated to the last-named office. If he is sustained in this position by the War Department, he will be ordered back to duty, and, being then the senior Colonel, the command of the Brigade will naturally fall to him.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of Col. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, Col. R. S. Canby, of the Ninoteenth Infantry, and Paymaster Benjamin Brice, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers. Bayard Taylor, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh; Green Clay, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Turin; Cyrus O. Poole, of New-York, Consul at Minitilan; George P. Van Wyck, of New-York, Consul at Bayonne; J. S. Rodfield, of New-York, Consul at Otranto; James Lealie, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons; Wm. E. Webster, Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston; John M. Allen, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Vermilian, Dacotah Territory; Wm. H. Bennett, of Oregon, to be Marshal of that State; Wm. Gallup, Postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio; Lieuts. Francis S. Hagerly, J. R. M. Mullany, Mathias C. Marin, C. R. P. Rodgers, to be Commanders in the Navy.

NO MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

No military nominations were made to the Senate to-day.

A RAILROAD SOLD.

The Washington and Alexandria Railroad was sold to-day at Alexandria, and purchased by ALEXANDER HAY, Esq., of Philadelphia, for $12,500. He is the owner and attorney for claims for more than $200,000.

PRISONERS FROM THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

The following has been received at the Navy Department. The subscriber, PETER J. HARGOUS, is, of course, included among the prisoners:

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1862.

SIR: The following is a correct list of the men taken prisoners from the United States ship *Congress*, on the 8th of March last, at Newport's News, viz.:

Wm. Robinson, seaman.
James A. Wickes, Second Quartermastor.
Jeremiah O'Connor, Captain of Hold.
Ashbur Clegg, Captain of Hold.
David Sherry, Boatswain's Mate.
Amos Gallup, Carpenter's Mate.
Peter Barker, (colored,) cook.
Charles Costello, seaman.
Thos. C. Jones, seaman.
Samuel Kenny, seaman.
Michael Quinn, ordinary seaman.
John Torson, ordinary seaman.
W. H. Williams, ordinary seaman.
Benjamin F. Wing, landeman.
Mathew Kenny, landsman.
Edward Morrisey, landaman.
Daniel Barton, (colured) landsman.
James McCauley, landsman.
John Beard, ordinary seaman.
John Mymdus, landsman.
John O'Malley, marine.
Wm. Baldwin, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
John Blackwood, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Richard Thomas, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Miller DeLame, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Archibald McLean, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
John Peterson, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
Francis Kenny, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.
James Goodwin, Coast Guard 99th Regt. N. Y. V.

In the Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., are John Collins, Q. G., slightly wounded; Thomas Forward, landsman, badly burnt; —— Flynn, landsman, left leg amputated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PETER J. HARGOUS,
Master's Mate United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The official returns show that on the 4th inst. the number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria was 3,110.

AN INTERDICT REMOVED.

The New-York *Freeman's Journal* is, by order of the Post-office Department, readmitted to the mails, dating from this week.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following is the bill for the revision of the Fugitive Slave law, of which Senator WILSON gave notice to-day. It will be offered by him to-morrow, and will produce an important debate:

A bill to amend an act, approved Sept. 18, 1850, entitled, "An Act to amend, and supplementary to the Act entitled, 'An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved Feb. 12, 1793."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That whenever any citizen of the United States of America shall file with any Judge of a District Court of the United States, or with any Commissioner of any Circuit Court of the United States authorized to take acknowledgment of bail and affidavits, his petition setting forth that a person held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, has escaped from that State into another, and that such service or labor is due to the petitioner by the laws of the State whence such escape has been made, and that said fugitive from service or labor is, to the best of the petitioner's knowledge and belief, within the district in which said Judge or Commissioner has jurisdiction, and shall verify such petition by oath or solemn affirmation before the Judge or Commissioner, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner to issue his warrant, addressed to the Marshal of the said district or any of his Deputies, commanding him to take the body of the said alleged fugitive, if found within his precinct, and him safely keep, so that he have him before the said Judge or Commissioner upon the return day of said warrant, which return day shall be not less than five nor more than thirty days from the issuing of said warrant.

SEC. 2. That if, upon the return of the warrant, the Marshal or his deputy shall return the warrant to the Judge or Commissioner, with his return thereon written, setting forth the acts done by virtue thereof, and if it shall appear by said return that the process has been duly executed, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner to examine the alleged fugitive in a place apart, and in the presence only of his counsel, if any he have; and if said alleged fugitive, having been first duly cautioned and informed of the provisions of this act, and that he has a right to a trial by jury, and that he is free from all danger and peril whatever from his plea to said petition to be made, shall confess that he owed service or labor to the petitioner, and that he had escaped from the State where such service or labor is due, and shall afterwards, in an open and public place, being publicly cried, plead guilty to the allegations of the petition, the Judge or Commissioner may enter judgment thereon for the petitioner, and may issue his warrant to the Marshal aforesaid or any of his Deputies, commanding him to take the body of said fugitive and safely convey to the boundary line of said District, and him there safely deliver to the petitioner.

SEC. 3. That if upon the return of the warrant of arrest, as aforesaid, the Judge or Commissioner shall not issue his warrant of rendition according to the provisions of section two of this act; or, if being duly cited thereto, the alleged fugitive shall plead not guilty to the allegations of the petition, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Commissioner to certify a copy of the petition, with the proceedings thereon, and said certified copy, at the petitioner's request, shall be entered by the Clerk of the District Court for the said District, upon the docket of said Court, forthwith, whether in term time or in vacation. The plea to the petition shall be not guilty, and shall be entered by the Clerk upon the entry of the case; and the alleged fugitive may, under such plea, set up any defence to the petition, whether of law or fact, in the same manner as the defendant may to an indictment at the common law. The trial of such petition shall be by jury, and within forty days after the case, and shall be conducted according to the rules of law and of evidence upon the trial of indictments in said Court; and it shall be the right of the jury to return a general verdict. And the Court, when necessary, shall order jurors to be summoned to attend such trial, and shall render judgment on the verdict of the jury.

SEC. 4. The final judgment of the District Court upon such petition may be reexamined and reversed or affirmed in the Circuit Court of the United States, holden in the same District, upon writ of error, in the manner provided in the twenty-second section of the Act of Congress of Sept. 24, 1789, and the final judgment of such Circuit Court may also be reëxamined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States as specified in said statute; *provided*, however, that any such writ of error shall in either case be sued out within thirty days after the entry of the judgment sought to be reversed, and if thirty days after any judgment for the petitioner shall elapse without a writ of error being sued out, or if upon writ of error such judgment shall be finally affirmed, it shall be the duty of the Court rendering final judgment to issue a warrant of rendition as provided in the second section of this act, or to remit the case to the lower Court for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim under the provisions of this act, he shall, before any order for the surrender of the person whose service is claimed, establish that he has not taken up arms against the United States during the present rebellion, or in any manner given aid or comfort to said rebellion, but that he is and has been loyal to the Government of the United States.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of such Marshal or his Deputy, upon the tender to him at any time before final judgment of a bond, with sufficient sureties for the value, in the State whence the escape is alleged, of the service or labor alleged in the petition to be due for the appearance from time to time of the alleged fugitive before any Court in which the case is then pending, or to which it may be taken, and to abide the final judgment in the case, to release said fugitive from custody.

SEC. 7. The fee of the Commissioner for all his services in any case under this act shall be $25, which shall be paid to him by the petitioner at the time of filing the petition.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Fifth Page*]

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Code of Procedure—The Death of Mr. Halstead announced in the Assembly—The Excise Laws—Struggle Over the Reference of the Health Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

In the Senate, last evening, but little was done; most of the session was consumed in the consideration of a bill to amend the Code of Procedure, and to extend the term of office of the Commissioners of the Code appointed under the act of April 6, 1857. An amendment was finally adopted that no Justice or Judge shall sit as Referee in any action pending in any Court in which he is a Judge. This is intended to reach even the Justices of the Supreme Court and of any Court of record, and to correct sundry abuses which have arisen under the practice here forbidden. Mr. HARDIN mentioned one or two of them of this character. Oftentimes the Referee will sit in the Appellate Court, in judgment on his own decision as Referee. Another is, that it is calculated, by throwing into their hands too much work, to interfere more or less seriously with the business of their office. After the adoption of this amendment, and the voting down of a proposition to strike out the provision that husband and wife may be a witness for or against each other, progress was reported.

In the House, the bills made the special order for that hour were, on motion of Mr. PIERCE, committed to appropriate committees to report complete. They were the bills to provide compensation to certain persons belonging to the militia for clothing and equipments lost or destroyed in the United States service; to promote military education in the higher institutions of learning in the State, and to authorize incorporated companies formed under law to navigate lakes and rivers to charter any of their vessels to the United States Government. It seems that there has been some doubt of their right, legally, to do so, and this law is simply intended to remove any difficulty on that score.

Mr. TALMAN, of Westchester, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. HALSTED, and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, This House has learned of the sudden death of Hon. D. HALSTED, a member of this body from the Second District of Westchester; therefore,

Resolved, That while recognizing the justice of the Almighty Ruler and dispenser of human events, we cannot but mourn the loss of our departed associate, whose presence has always been marked by personal kindness and urbanity, and whose character was bright and conspicuous in all those traits that adorn human life, and we tender to his family our sincere sympathies in their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That this House appoint a Committee to attend the funeral of our late associate, and that copies of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased.

Messrs. Talman, Depew, Stetson, Schoolfield and the Speaker pronounced fitting eulogies. The remarks of Mr. DEPEW were especially appropriate, chaste and appreciative, and contained a pleasant tribute to the memory of his departed colleague. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Talman, Depew, Stetson, Duncher, Reed and Hazlstou as the Committee to attend the funeral services, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned until this morning.

A bill to amend the excise laws came down from the Senate, and quite a contest arose on its reference to a Committee. Mr. McMULLEN, who has been prominent in the liquor interest, moved its reference to the Committee on Internal Affairs, who have already reported two bills on the subject to the House, one of which simply proposes to repeal even all excise laws, and throw the State clean back upon the "moral suasion" platform. Mr. TRACEY contended that it ought to go to the Judiciary, the direction about to be given to it, when Mr. McMULLEN's motion was interposed. He sustained his position by showing that it was a thoroughly penal bill, and such a one as was peculiarly fitted for the consideration of this Committee. This reference to the Judiciary Committee prevailed by a very fair majority. The House than adopted a resolution requiring the Committee to report on Saturday morning. The bill providing for the closing up of the Canal Enlargement, and the reduction of the number of engineers, came down from the Senate slightly amended. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Rather an amusing passage occurred between Mr. ELY, of Richmond, and MURPHY, of Erie. Mr. ELY offered some resolutions reflecting upon the course of the member from Erie, and with some justice, but after explanations, the affair was settled, and the resolutions withdrawn. The remainder of the session was devoted to the third reading of bills. With the exception of the bill incorporating the Fireman's Savings Institution, and the bill allowing the schools of the Children's Aid Society to share the Common School Fund, none of them possess any especial interest for your City readers. The bill referred to yesterday, in regard to choosing Supervisors for three years, was reconsidered and lost.

In the Senate the Metropolitan Health bill came up from the House, and quite a struggle arose over its reference. Motions to refer to Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to Committee on Cities and Villages, and to a Select Committee composed of the Senators from the District, were all made; but before any result was reached, the hour for the special order, the Annual Appropriation bill, came around and cut off further debate. The salt appropriation is having trouble up in the Senate, as well as in the House.

The Editorial Convention yesterday was quite an assemblage, and a harmonious, and, it is hoped, effective organization was formed. Almost every Judicial District in the State was represented, and there is a prospect that the Association there formed will extend over the whole State. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The bill relative to additional cash capital to existing funds of mutual marine insurance companies was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the charters of the Metropolitan Medical College and the Long Island College Hospital.

To authorize the extension of streets in Brooklyn.

To amend the Flathush-avanue act.

To amend the law relative to expenditures for the apprehension of criminals.

To punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment.

The Metropolitan Health bill came up from the Assembly. A warm contest ensued on its reference.

Mr. BRADLEY moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. GANSON hoped it would be referred to the Representatives from the District interested.

Mr. MURPHY favored the latter reference as a matter of simple justice.

Mr. CONNOLLY said the Mayor of the City desired to be heard in relation to the bill. He had not been afforded an opportunity by the assembly Committee.

Several members spoke for and against the bill on the question of its reference.

Before action was taken, the Speaker announced the special order of the Annual Appropriation bill.

Progress was reported.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill declaring the office of County Judge vacant when such Judge shall absent himself from the County for more than twenty days. Refarred to the Judiciary Committee to report complete.

The Committee reported in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to allow the passage of National gunboats, the General Government to furnish the means (estimated at $7,000,000). The Committee recommended the passage of Senator SMITH's bill.

The bill for the enlargement of the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

Mr. ELY, as a question of privilege, brought to the notice of the House the personal difficulty occurring between himself and Mr. Murphy, of Erie, and offered a preamble and resolution relating thereto. After mutual explanations, the resolution was withdrawn.

The bill to amend the Excise law came down from the Senate.

Mr. McMULLEN moved its reference to the Committee on Towns and Counties.

Mr. RICE moved it go to the Judiciary Committee.

After a sharp skirmish between the friends of the bill and the temperance members, Mr. RICE's motion was adopted.

Mr. McMULLEN moved to instruct the Committee to report the bill the first thing Saturday morning. Carried.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD announced to the House that a report had reached the city of the capture of Gen. BEAUREGARD. This was received with loud cheers.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

To incorporate the Firemen's Savings' Institution of New-York.

To prohibit officers and managers of institutions, supported in whole or in part by the State, being interested in contracts for supplies of materials.

Enabling the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax for certain purposes.

For extending the time of the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railway.

Incorporating the Union Home for children of the families of volunteers not otherwise provided for.

Several claim bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the amendment increasing the duty on salt stricken out. Pending the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, the House adjourned.

Republican Union Caucus.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The Republican Union caucus was heldin the Assembly Chamber. The propriety of organizing a Union State Committee was discussed. Resolutions condemning men who avail themselves of the war or official positions to advance their personal interests were adopted. Resolutions indorsing the conduct of the Government in its home and foreign policy were discussed, several members thinking the resolutions too broad. The conduct of Mr. CAMERON seemed indorsed by its adoption. Mr. RAYMOND thought it was out of respect that Mr. CAMERON had been deprived of his office. Mr. ALVORD said he had been sent on exile to Russia, but rather in an honorable than a dishonorable position. The resolution was adopted. Various amendments to the resolutions relative to the course of the President toward Gen. FREMONT were referred to the Committee to report on Wednesday evening next.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The Metropolitan Health Bill will come before the Senate to-morrow, under the order of reports. It will probably be referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10.

The Day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 11, is: Nos. 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 2.

Arrived, ships *Wilber Fiske*, Boston; *Devonshire*, Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 1.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, carrying 250 passengers and $620,000 in treasure for New-York, and $130,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 3.

Arrived, United States steamers *Wyoming* and *Narragansett*, Acapulco.

Dates from Japan to the 12th of February, *via* Victory, per British steamer *Charybdis*, have been received. At Zakalumo, Teas had an upward tendency; several cargoes were loading for England. Silks were improving, and the other Japanese products were in limited supply in consequence of the Government holding the merchandise back. It has perfect control over all mercantile matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 4.

Sailed, ships *Charger*, *Flying Childers* and *Aurora*, all for Hong Kong; *Winfield Scott*, Callao; bark *Fruiterer*, Japan.

The steamer *John S. Wright* has been purchased at $70,000 for the China trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 6.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*.

Sailed ship *Dictator* and *Orpheus*, Hong Kong; brig *Augnett*, Amoor River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 7.

Arrived, ship *Webfoot*, New-York.

News had been received from British Columbia and Oregon, to the 29th ult, and 2d inst. Snow and frost continued to keep back adventurers to the mining region, while scanty supplies of provisions threatened starvation in many remote places. Flour at Port Yale was $75 per barrel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXPLOSION IN A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY—THREE LIVES LOST.—At about 6 o'clock last evening, a still in the kerosine oil factory owned by D. O. KEYSOMAN, located at the corner of Smith-street and Hamilton-avenue, exploded, killing three men instantly, and mortally injuring another. The names of the killed are JOHN SMITH, JOHN FLANAHAN and MICHAEL FARRELL. PATRICK O'HARE was injured so seriously that he cannot recover. The men killed were engaged in experimenting with the still in the manufacture of some new kind of oil, when the still exploded, killing all the persons in the room, and entirely destroying the building in which it was located. O'HARE, as the explosion occurred, was entering the premises to obtain his coat. When restored to consciousness, he inquired for the other persons employed in the building, and when told they were all dead, he exclaimed that they were better off than himself. SMITH leaves a wife, who resides on Hamilton-avenue, near Smith-street. FLANAHAN leaves a widow and children, who reside on Centre-street; and FARRELL leaves a widow and children, who reside on President-street. O'HARE resides on Hamilton-avenue, near the bridge. No explanation as to the cause of the explosion can be given. JOHN COOK, foreman of the establishment, was absent at the time of the explosion. The still was of the capacity of 2,000 gallons, and the explosion, as may well be supposed, was heard at a great distance. The damage to the premises is estimated at $1,500.

THE CONTRABANDS.—A concert was given, last evening, at Plymouth Church, by the "Sunday School Vocalists," assisted by HORACE WATERS and Mrs. PARKHURST, for the benefit of the contrabands at Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. The house was about three-quarters full, and a number of persons left their cards at the door with directions where to call for clothing to be forwarded to the contrabands.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 26, 28, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 25, 58, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71. Circuit Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

The Duane-street Fire.

The following is a correct list of the losses and insurances of the fire in Duane-street on Wednesday night:

The ground-floor of the building, No. 69—where the fire originated—was occupied by HOFFMAN, PLACE & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods. Their loss is $4,000. They are insured for $15,000—$5,000 in the New-York Etna, $5,000 in the Relief, and $5,000 in the Commercial Insurance Company.

The basement was occupied by GEORGE HOFFMAN, hardware merchant. His stock was damaged about $1,000. He is insured for $4,000 in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Companies. The second floor was occupied by A. & J. HUMPHREYS, commission marchants. Their stock of linan goods was entirely destroyed. They estimate their damage at about $7,000. Their insurances are for the full amount in the Royal Havana and Relief Insurance Companies. The front part of the third floor was occupied by JAMES GOWER, agent. The stock of lastings and damasks was wholly destroyed. Loss about $6,000. It was insured for $7,000 in the Excelsior and Relief Insurance Companies.

The back part of the third, and the whole of the fourth and fifth floors, were occupied by DAVID R. STRAAT & Co., importers of laces and embroideries. Their loss is about $20,000. They are insured for $25,000 in the Continental, Relief, Lorthard and Humboldt Insurance Companies.

The building is owned by W. C. WALLACE, and is damaged about $4,000. It is insured for $8,000 in the Bowery, and $6,000 in the Continental Insurance Company.

The stock in the adjoining buildings were considerably damaged by water.

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION—APRIL 10, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Fromont.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

COUNTERFEITS.—Last night an effort was made to flood the City with counterfeit $5 bills on the Merchants' Bank of Albany. Owing, however, to the facility of the Police telegraph, the operators were foiled in their efforts.

THE TURF.—There is to be a meeting at the New-York Hotel this evening, in relation to matters connected with the Turf. See advertisement.

HONOR TO OUR BRAVE TARS.

Grand Reception of the Crews of the Frigates Cumberland, Congress and Roanoke at the Academy of Music.

Speeches by Felatiah Perit, Prof. Hitchcock, One of the Crew, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., W. E. Dodge, George Bancroft.

The brave tars who survived the terrible onslaught of the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac* on the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, received a most flattering welcome at the Academy of Music last evening. Besides the handsome sum realized from the sale of tickets, large amounts were subscribed to a fund, which is to be devoted to the relief of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the killed, so that, aside from the personal testimonial to the survivors, there will be a more substantial return for the sufferers and their families.

The Academy was well decorated for the occasion, from pit to dome. The flags of all nations, and numerous signals, were scattered about the building, and everywhere prominent were the Union Jack and the Star Spangled Banner. Immediately over the stage were the flags of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and a banner with the inscription:

"Welcome Brave Defenders of our Flag and our Country."

The sailors, to the number of 104, in about equal numbers from the *Cumberland*, *Congress* and *Roanoke*, left the Navy-yard at 4½ o'clock, accompanied by a detachment of fifty marines, and the Navy-yard Band. The sailors were in charge of Lieut. PEARCE, of the *North Carolina*, assisted by Lieut. LIMA and Master's Mates CUNNINGHAM, BARKER, ODDIE, MOSES, LINCOLN and HAWKINS. The marines, to the number of fifty, were in charge of Capt. HAYWARD, Lieuts. PARKER and MCKEAN. They proceeded through York-street, Hudson-avenue, Sands and Fulton streets, to the ferry, and on arriving in this City, passed up Fulton-street, Broadway and Fourteenth-street, to the Academy.

Precisely at 8 o'clock, the distinguished speakers, Messrs. FELATIAH PERIT, Dr. HITCHCOCK, WM. M. EVARTS, and W. E. DODGE, and invited guests of note, took their seats on the platform. They were soon followed by the brave tars, bearing their colors. As they entered, they were greeted with the most enthusiastic welcome. The entire audience rose, and gave cheer after cheer as the sailors, with blushing modesty, took their seats. The enthusiasm continued several minutes, and broke forth anew in repeated cheering. The Boatswain's shrill whistle soon called "order for prayer;" and Rev. Dr. FERRIS invoked the Divine blessing.

FELATIAH PERIT, Esq., then welcomed the sailors, adverting to the achievements of the Navy during this war, and the renown won by DUPONT, STRINGHAM, FOOTE, PERZER, and others, and to the fact that, although the educated officers of the Navy had proven faithless to their trust, Jack had never turned rebel. (Applause.) In conclusion, he extended the formal welcome, and introduced the sailors to the audience.

Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK was next introduced, and said that he was proud of New-York for this reception. He called for the jolly tars to give three cheers for the flag, which were given with a will. He next called upon New-York to give three cheers for Jack, and a New-York tiger. These were also given with a resonance that seemed to reverberate throughout the building the entire evening.

The Speaker then proceeded to review the triumphs of the navy, at Hatteras, Port Royal, Fort Henry and Island No. 10. Parson FOOTE, he said, had been holding a conference meeting with the rebels, and when they went away before the benediction, he sent the rebels FOOTE after them. (Laughter and applause.) He praised in glowing terms the heroism of the officers and crew of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and urged that all honor should be done them; that we should all do our duty; that our only duty was to fight, fight, fight until the end was gained. (Applause.) As to the debt we were incurring, he never knew a man whose family was starving to be in fear of running in debt for bread. (Laughter.) Let the debt take care of itself. (Applause.) It was complained that the South was alienated from us, but he never knew a father in chastising his child, to trouble himself about the alienation of feeling likely to occur. (Applause and laughter.)

Miss MARIA BRAINERD then sung "Viva l'America," which was well received.

Mr. PERIT read a letter from Gen. SCOTT, regretting his inability to attend. He likewise read a letter from Capt. RADFORD of the *Cumberland*, ascribing all honor to Lieut. E. W. MORRIS, who was in charge. Three cheers were given for Lieut. MORRIS.

JAMES MARLOW, one of the crew of the *Cumberland*, was then introduced, and gave a rapid description of the attack of the *Merrimac*. He said that the shots of the *Congress* or *Cumberland* had no more effect upon the *Merrimac* than if they had been so many peas or apples. But if they could have kept the *Merrimac* off, she never could have sunk the *Cumberland*. They had been nothing to do but stand and fight and die like men. (Applause.) When BUCHANAN asked their commander, Lieut. MORRIS, "Will you surrender the ship?" "Never," said MORRIS, "never will we surrender the ship." (Applause.) He backed his infernal machine off again and the *Cumberland* fired as rapidly as she could, but the *Merrimac* ran her steel prow in again, and BUCHANAN asked Lieut. MORRIS again, calling him by name, "Mr. MORRIS, will you surrender that ship?" "Never," said MORRIS, "sink her." (Applause.) Then a marine drew a bead on Mr. BUCHANAN, and he thought he (BUCHANAN) was dead now. The paper that said he was only wounded, told, he thought, an untruth, for the marine drew a sure bead on him. (Laughter and applause.) The sailors only did their duty, and hoped they would always do the same. (Applause, and loud calls for MORRIS.)

The Chairman announced, in response to the repeated calls for MORRIS, that that gentleman had been ordered to Washington. He called for three cheers for Lieut. MORRIS, which were given with a will.

Geo. MCKINNEY, one of the crew of the *Cumberland*, led off in the song of the "Red, White and Blue," the man-o'-wars-men joining in the chorus.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., was the next speaker, and delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the bravery of the sailors. In support of the praise uniformly declared by their friends, he quoted the language of an enemy, from the Mobile *Register*, praising the valor displayed on the *Cumberland*. He stated that there were present some sixty who had actually gone down with the ship. (Applause and "three cheers for 'em.")

Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the crew of the *Congress*, then gave a most original and characteristic description of the attack on that vessel. He thought the *Merrimac* went at them "bog-fashion." (Laughter.) He knew most of the rebel crew; they were old shipmates, but they were rascals now. (Laughter and applause.) They all wondered, when they saw the *Merrimac* coming, what JEFF. DAVIS had got at them now. He called it e" What is it." (Great laughter.) He gave a rapid account of the movements of the *Merrimac*, and the terrible effect of her shots and collisions upon the helpless frigates. When the rebels called to the Captain of the *Congress* to surrender, the reply was, "Never, so long as I have a gun or a man." (Great applause.) They only surrendered when they had no chance to do anything else. The next day, when the *Merrimac* went to cut up her fandangos with the *Minnesota*, she found a little "bumble bee" after her, (applause and laughter,) and she was mighty glad to get away. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he said: "There is the flag that the Father of our country left us to defend, and, by the power of God above, we will do it." (Thunders of applause.)

The songs of the "Boatswain's Call," by WALTER M. PIERCE, and the chorus by the sailors, and the "White Squall," by S. C. CAMPBELL, were received with great favor. The latter gentleman was encored, and sang a patriotic air with equal success.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE BANCROFT, ESQ.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was next introduced. He said: Being invited to express the gratitude which is felt for the great achievement by the man who are with us to-night, I could not withhold my assent. We remember the terrible condition in which they were placed—not exactly face to face with the enemy, but met by a new and untried foe, with whose powers they were unacquainted. The effect of their repulse of the *Merrimac* has been beautifully and eloquently described by one of the crew of the *Cumberland*: "Our shots fell from the side of the *Merrimac* as if they had been so many peas." But not only this. Their minutes were counted. They could see how many sands should fall ere the *Cumberland* was destined to go down. It was under these circumstances that our sailors manifested such extraordinary self-possession that led them, in the presence of an enemy, to do their duty so nobly. These men are entitled to our gratitude, and to the gratitude of every one who is in favor of the liberty of mankind. Yes, my men, you are the champions of humanity. You are the champions of the great cause of the people. You are the champions of this Republic, and your names shall be imperishable. Your glory shall never fade, for our country, is it to die? The greatest invention of the eighteenth century was a Republic founded on the principle of the People's rights and the equality of all men. Is that Republic to perish? No, my men; you have proven that it cannot perish. When this war commenced, the people from their workshops and farms started to arms, and six hundred thousand men were ready to do battle for liberty, and prove that we had a country; that the Republic did live; that liberty should never perish so long as it was intrusted to their keeping. And the people, they have perpetual success. They will take care to bring the torch of Liberty to the goal this time in safety. And that flag, they will hand it down from generation to generation. In perpetual succession. The voice of the people comes up to us as the voice of eternal truth itself. It is therefore founded upon my belief in the perpetuity of these United States, that I declare that your glory shall never fade away. And that glory, while it has gone to the world in one sense, is especially honored by us. Where should our country find its new boundaries? On the Rocky Mountains? Amongst the Rocky Mountains? No, sir. From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] Let us rejoice over that these men went down fighting to the last, and that when they went down they left the Star Spangled Banner of the *Cumberland* flying at the peak. It is an evidence that no enemies, no treason, nay, rebellion itself, can destroy our Union. [Applause.]

A further address to the crew was made by Wm. B. DODGE, Esq., at quite a late hour.

Several songs were sung by the sailors, that were not down in the bills, and were listened to with eager interest, and every verse applauded. The measured cadences of the singers, and the hearty chorus from over a hundred as jolly tars as ever splashed the main brace

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3393. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862. PRICE [illegible]

FORT MONROE AND YORKTOWN.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Again in the Roads.

Ship Fires One Gun and Retires.

Steady Progress of our Army on the Peninsula.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES GAINED.

EXPLOITS OF BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Mr. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned from Fortress Monroe to-day. He has been in the vicinity for the past five days, expecting to witness the destruction of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* if she ventured out from under the shelter of Craney Island rebel batteries, where she lay up to 10½ o'clock this morning. In her present position she controls the mouth of James River, and will choose to remain there at present to prevent our gunboats from going up that river to shell the right wing of the enemy, now powerfully fortified on the west bank of the Warwick River near its mouth. The necessity for this delay to venture into the bay will soon be removed, when it is to be hoped that the traitors who now shield themselves behind the iron mail of the stolen steamer, will meet the *Monitor* in fair combat, and no longer skulk behind the guns of Craney Island. But the fear is that this hope will not be realized, as it is now asserted that the rebels prefer to keep the *Merrimac* as a protection to Norfolk, in the event of the approach of our forces by land and water, rather than to risk her total destruction.

A gentleman who left Fortress Monroe and the army of the Potomac yesterday asserts that our troops are in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the recent severe storm. But for the latter a decisive battle would have occurred ere this in front of Yorktown. In consequence of the storm much delay has been occasioned. It is known reliably that a short time since Gloucester Point, directly opposite Yorktown, was strongly fortified. The river here is not over three-fourths of a mile wide, and the rebel batteries would have fair play at any boats attempting to near Yorktown. The country between the James and York, known as the Peninsula, and lying between Yorktown and Richmond, is of a soft, marshy character, and during rainy weather it would be almost impossible to move artillery. It can well be imagined, therefore, the difficulties against which Gen. MCCLELLAN has to contend at this moment.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Gen. MCCLELLAN telegraphs the Secretary of War that nothing of interest has occurred to-day (the 10th.) (The weather and roads are a little better, and operations are progressing favorably.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Assistant Secretary FOX from Fortress Monroe to-day, the President summoned a Cabinet meeting, and Capt. FOX stated the result of his recent investigations relative to the condition of our naval forces in Chesapeake Bay, the position of the *Merrimac*, her future purpose, and also his visit to the great camp of the army of the Potomac before Yorktown. He stated that the troops have the greatest confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that the latter is confident of success.

NEWS BY THE WAY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 11.

The Old Point boat has arrived.

The following are the main points of a letter from the *American's* special correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 10.

The storm has at length broke, and the sun shines brightly this afternoon, though the wind is still blowing. Nothing has been seen or heard of the *Merrimac* to-day, and in view of the recent terrible reverses to the rebels in the West, it is doubted whether they will have the courage to attempt offensive operations, even with their iron-plated monster. Still, desperate circumstances require desperate remedies, and their desperate strait may induce attempts at something in this way. If she ever does come, she will probably come to-morrow.

Parties who come in from the army report no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant little affair occurred yesterday morning, in which GRIFFIN's Battery participated with marked effect, killing and wounding twenty-seven rebels.

The rebel position extends across the peninsula from Yorktown to Warwick, near James River, a short distance above Mulberry Point. The conformation of the land and the making in of the creek from James River, shortens their line of defence, and enables them to command with their fortifications all the roads up the peninsula.

Gens. LEE and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON are both reported to be with the rebel force here, one commanding at Yorktown, and the other at Warwick.

MAGRUDER, holding a subordinate command, is with the reserves at Williamsburgh.

According to reports of deserters, the rebel force numbers about 90,000, of which 30,000 are reinforcements recently drawn from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk.

Despite the weather and bad roads, our Generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault upon the enemy's works, and not many days will elapse before Yorktown will be ours, and Richmond threatened.

The glorious news from the West is acting as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages the troops under their present hardships, to strive to win equal honors.

Especially the sharpshooters give good accounts of themselves. They hold an advanced position, under the rebel batteries, from which they constantly harass the enemy. A head above the parapet becomes an inviting mark for [illegible] soldiers. From a well-selected rifle-pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gun, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it without the rebels losing one or two men from his deadly aim.

One of the *on dits* of the day is that one of our divisions has secured an important position, the holding of which will lead to the eventual forcing of the rebel lines of defence.

Much important preliminary work has been performed, and with the return of good weather [illegible] will hardly be possible to hold out. This fact before Gen. MCCLELLAN, the reduction of fortified intrenchments, is that for which he is held specially qualified, and the result is not doubtful.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Out Again.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 11, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The *Merrimac*, *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* and several other gunboats and tugs appeared between Newport's News and Sewall's Point. The only damage done us is the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded, it is said, with coal. The vessels were captured opposite Brig.-Gen. CASEY's Division, with small guns of three inch calibre, and some two hundred feet from shore.

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11—5 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The *Merrimac* came down towards the *Monitor* and *Stevens*, (Naugatuck.) *The latter fired four or five rounds, and the Merrimac one round, when she, with her consorts, retired to Craney Island.*

Thus ends the day. What the night may bring forth, I am unable to say.

Signed, JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

DREADFUL WEATHER FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS — SIEGE-GUNS FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN — THE PRESS CENSORSHIP, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

Since Monday morning, a steady northeast wind and rain-storm has been prevailing here, which has greatly retarded military operations in this region. The army of the Potomac is in front of Yorktown, twenty miles distant. The roads are dreadful, and yet all the provisions for men and horses of an army far above the average of numbers, even in this great war, have to be drawn over the intervening space. Given bad roads, a sweeping wind and blinding rain, for now the third day, and you have a clear idea of campaigning for the Union under difficulties.

Great exertions are making to prepare landing points nearer the army. Ship Point, in Pequosin Bay, just below York River, is the most advanced post for a wharf; but the very rough weather of the past three days has delayed operations there.

To-day is busy with preparations to reinforce Gen. MCCLELLAN with heavy siege artillery. As soon as it is in position, you will hear the heaviest thunder of the war. The *S. R. Spaulding*, steamer, is about leaving Fortress Monroe for Ship Point. We have on board Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX, Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, and Messrs. SEDGWICK and WASHBURNE, of the House, together with a fair representation of the Press. I shall try to be on hand when the heavy business begins, and let you have all that occurs. The censorship of the Press has been carried here to the extreme of severity. Letters addressed to editors or proprietors of newspapers must be submitted to military inspection; and if this is not done, and such letters are found in the Post-office, they are detained until perused by the Military Censor.

I have not felt like subjecting the *Times* to this humiliation, and hence have not written as fully as I desired from this point. But now the restrictions in the outer world seem to be removed. I find in the Philadelphia and New-York papers matter published by authority of the War Department that we have never dreamed here would be allowed to be published. Supposing, therefore, that you can publish as fully now as in former times, I shall keep you regularly and fully advised.

Considerable excitement at this moment (9 A. M.) prevails at our Fort Monroe wharf. A rebel steamer is descried off Sewall's Point. She was at first thought to be the *Merrimac*, but the thick mist on the waters prevents a clear sight. Later observation leads to the conclusion that it is the *Jamestown* or *Yorktown* on a reconnoissance. I can't keep open this letter to report the result. YORK.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

Our Loss Seven Thousand, Including Two Thousand Taken Prisoners.

Terrible and Disastrous Defeat of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 11.

The latest and most authentic intelligence received from Pittsburgh Landing estimates our loss at seven thousand, including two thousand men who were taken prisoners by the enemy.

It is still reported that our forces have captured Corinth, Mississippi, and that immense supplies of provisions and munitions of war have been taken; but this news lacks confirmation.

The tidings direct from Pittsburgh Landing are no later than Monday night. The correspondent of the *Gazette*, who left at that time, reports that it would be impossible for the rebels to make a stand, their retreat having culminated in a heedless flight.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the enemy sustained a terrible and disastrous defeat. They staked the fortune of their army upon the issue of the battle, and, after their failure to surprise our forces, fought with desperation, but the sustained bravery of our troops won the day gloriously.

The flying rebels are represented as having been broken and dispirited to the last degree. Their defeat was overwhelming.

There is as yet no contradiction of the reported death of Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, nor of the wounding of BEAUREGARD.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but must have been heavier than ours, for our troops poured in a close and deadly fire.

CAIRO, Friday April 11.

The only additional information received to-day from Pittsburgh Landing is that the pursuit was kept up only a little distance beyond the positions of our advance previous to the battle.

CAPT. WM. G. MCMICHAEL A PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 11.

A private dispatch says that Capt. WM. G. MCMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, and his son, MORTON MCMICHAEL, of this city, were taken prisoners at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He was chief of Gen. SMITH's staff.

PRISONERS FROM ISLAND TEN.

CAIRO, Friday, April 11.

Several boat-loads of prisoners arrived here to-day from Island No. 10. The Colonels of the [illegible] regiments are being sent to Fort Warren, company officers to Columbus, and privates to Chicago and Springfield. [illegible], McCausland Evans, and several subordinate officers, are here at Cairo. The latter Generals, in very [illegible] character, say they find our "four weeks' bombardment killed only one man.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Bulletin from the War Department.

Acknowledgment of Offers of Assistance for the Wounded in the Great Battle.

The Bill Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia Passed in the House.

Debate on the Confiscation Bill in the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1862.

The Secretary of War makes public acknowledgment to the Governors of Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio, and the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, Penn., for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the late great battle on Tennessee River. Their offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humane and patriotic service has been rendered by other city and State authorities, and which have not been reported to the Department, but are thankfully acknowledged.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862.

Grave complaints against Assistant-Surgeons HEWIT and SEIPP having reached the Department, they are suspended from duty and ordered to report themselves. A negligent or inhuman surgeon is regarded by this Department as an enemy of his country and his race, and will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of military law.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The passage of the bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was followed by applause in the House, to-day. Only two members from slaveholding States (Messrs. BLAIR, of Missouri, and FISHER, of Delaware) voted for it, and of the thirty-nine against twenty-two are from the Free States.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the Senate District Emancipation bill, in substance as follows:

"Every person who was aggrieved by the award of the Commissioners making compensation, may appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States within three months after the filing of Commissioners, and in that Court either party might have a trial by jury: that decision to be final."

This amendment was based upon the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which is to the effect that private property should not be taken for public uses, and as the original bill provides that the average value shall not exceed $300, and as the 7th article of the amendment of the Constitution stipulates that when the property exceeds $20, the owner shall have a jury trial, said bill would be unconstitutional unless this amendment is adopted. The amendment was opposed by SUMNER and LOVEJOY, and lost—nays 53, yeas 53.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS.

The following special dispatch was received to-night from the TIMES' correspondent:

MANASSAS, FRIDAY, April 11, 1862.

A heavy fall of snow, commencing with Monday and ending with Wednesday, has marked a change in the landscape seldom seen here in April. If our oldest inhabitant had not gone South with the Confederate army it would be believed that nothing of the kind was within his memory. The runs have all become "roaring rivers," and fording, in the absence of bridges, has been attended with danger as well as difficulty. Under all this unfavorable weather the soldiers of the Department of the Rappahannock have preserved their health and spirits wonderfully. The hospitals are almost wholly untenanted, and the soldiers are to be seen around the camp fires whiling away the hours of enforced inaction with songs and cheerful games.

It is to be regretted that at Manassas Junction the most lamentable misrule prevails. Stragglers or drunken soldiers are the only objects of interest to be seen in the vicinity—other traces of rebel occupancy having wholly disappeared. Your correspondent, passing through the place this morning, saw a First Lieutenant and Sergeant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve arm in arm, staggering together over the rail track, in a state of disgraceful inebriety. It is stated that the Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve serves out whisky to his men twice daily, and that this morning the Conductor of a train opened six barrels of the beverage, and gave the soldiers free access thereto. For the truth of this statement, your correspondent cannot vouch. It was had at first hands from a member of it, however. It is certain that over a hundred drunken gorillas, with the number of that regiment on their caps, were occupying the place, threatening to shoot peaceful contrabands as being prime causes of the war—insulting peaceful travelers—subject to no ruin whatever. It is to be hoped that a speedy stop will be put to such disgraceful proceedings.

An accident occurred, yesterday, on the railroad near Bristol, by which a number of cars containing supplies were thrown from the track, killing one man and wounding several others.

Much excitement and joyful feeling was occasioned in the different camps by the reception of the cheering news from the West, the soldiers only hoping that they, too, may soon have a chance to meet the enemy.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

A large number of nominations are before the Senate for the office of Brigadier-General. The rule is to act upon them in the order in which they are nominated, except when names of officers are sent in who have won the right to promotion in the field. The exception will comprise a large list from the West in a day or two, when the candidates who have not yet smelled powder will have to stand aside. It is true that 70 is a very large number of brigades to be without Brigadier-Generals to command them, but such is the fact nevertheless. The recent fight in the West has shown that [illegible] who know how to command a brigade, for it is a fact that [illegible] in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, who have [illegible]

The President made the following nominations of Assistant-Adjutant-Generals to the Senate to-day:

THOS. MORRISON, of Kansas, detailed to Gen. [illegible]; HENRY E. [illegible], of Kansas, to Gen. [illegible]; HENRY S. [illegible], detailed to Gen. [illegible].

RICHARD F. VANDEVER, of New-York, to be Assistant Quartermaster.

Q. C. DEMAREST, 2d, to be Surveyor of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.

JOSEPH H. ELMER to be Collector of Bridgetown, N. J.

PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS.

The House bill providing that "the provisions of an act entitled an act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions, approved March 25, 1862, are hereby extended and made applicable to the officers and men in like manner employed in any other military department of the United States," has been read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and will undoubtedly be reported back favorably, pass the Senate and become a law.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The House bill, as amended in the Senate by Mr. SIMMONS, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture, to be located here, whose duty shall be to obtain all information on that head, collect new and valuable seeds, prepare statistics on the subject, and make official reports. He shall have charge of the property of the Agricultural Division of the Patent-office in the Department of the Interior, and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated for that branch; also employ persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture, with the view of perfecting the Department.

A FRENCH WAR-VESSEL TO VISIT ALEXANDRIA.

The commander of the French sloop-of-war *Gassend*, now in Hampton Roads, has notified the Secretary of the Navy of the fact that he intends proceeding up the Potomac River, for the purpose of visiting the port of Alexandria. The Secretary of the Navy accordingly notified Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and it is expected that the latter will extend the courtesies usual in cases where foreign vessels visit inland ports. It is the right of the French nation to maintain a [illegible] of ships, but under circumstances like that attending the visit of the *Gassend* to Alexandria, it is the practice to give notice of the fact, that any [illegible]

[illegible] THE JUDICIARY.

The bill "relating to the Judiciary," presented in the Senate some days since by Mr. DIXON, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, has been reported back from that Committee by Mr. FOSTER, the colleague of Mr. DIXON, in the following modified form: "That the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in all trials at common law in the Courts of the United States in cases where they apply; also in all trials in equity in all States having Courts of Equity, either separate from Courts of law or where the Courts of law are vested with equity powers."

LORD LYONS.

Lord LYONS called upon Mr. SEWARD, at the War Department, to-day.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS reported to the Secretary of War to-day, and has received his orders, and will leave the City to-morrow.

SECRETARY CHASE ABSENT.

Secretary CHASE has left the city, to be absent two days, and Assistant-Secretary HARRINGTON is Acting-Secretary of the Treasury.

TRANSPORTS TO BE DISCHARGED.

The immense fleet of transports now lying at anchor off Alexandria, having been chartered by the Government to convey troops and army material, not being longer desired by the Government, will be returned to the owners of said vessels, thus relieving the people of an enormous daily expense.

CASSIUS M. CLAY CONFIRMED AS A MAJOR-GENERAL.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, who was nominated six weeks ago as a Major-General, was confirmed by the Senate to-day.

COL. PATTERSON A BRIGADIER.

Col. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania, was also confirmed as a Brigadier-General without any serious opposition.

ORDERS TO ACTING MASTERS.

The following orders to Acting Masters were issued to-day: LOUIS F. ZIMMERMAN, San Francisco, Cal., to report to Flag-Officer CHAS. H. HALL, Pacific Squadron; THOS. L. PETERSON, Truro, Mass., and JAS. H. STIMPSON, North Cambridge, Mass., to report to the Boston Navy-yard: WM. C. ROSSNEY, GEO. E. NELSON and WM. HEDGES, do., to report to the New-York Navy-yard; HOLLIS M. BLANCHARD, of Searsport, Maine, has permission to report to the Boston Navy-yard for examination as an Acting Master.

The officers and crew of the *Mohawk* have been detached.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

It is not true that the female rebels confined in old Capital Prison have refused to go South, but that the delay in their departure has arisen from the fact that their exchequer was at a low ebb. Sympathisers here are now making up a purse of five hundred dollars, and we shall soon hear of their exit. The contributions to the rebel outfit are mostly female sympathizers with secesh.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

The Legislature of California, through their Congressional delegation, remonstrate against the taxation of mining claims, and are in favor of continuing the Overland Mail service, and that the Government transfer from the overland route all printed postal matter other than the letter mail to a steamship line, by way of the Isthmus, and, in addition, that the Pony Express be restored.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the employment in the suppression of the rebellion of all classes of persons without respect to condition or color.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as home guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their own State.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the War Department was already mustering out of the service this class of troops.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he heard this morning that some troops from Maryland refused to go over the State line.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he understood that some of this class of troops were being non-enlisted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a bill to collect agricultural statistics.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a resolution that a majority of the Senators now in the Senate, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to remove all disabilities for color in carrying the mails was passed—Yeas, 24: Nays, 11, viz.: Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up and debated at length.

The Senate went into executive session after which adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) expressed a desire to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the House take up the bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT, which was assented to, and the bill passed. It reimburses him $1,000, which amount, while serving as Quartermaster in Mexico, was stolen from his trunk without neglect or default on his part.

Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. VANDEVER has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the military service of the United States as Colonel in an Iowa Regiment since September last.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a debate on the bill for the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia, to close in one hour after the consideration of the same, to be resumed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COLFAX, of Ind., (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to extend the debate two hours in order that a speech might be made on the Southern side if desired.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) wanted to know what the gentleman meant by saying the Southern side.

Mr. COLFAX promptly replied that he meant no disrespect to any one.

Mr. WADSWORTH objected to the term.

The Speaker called him to order.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that he made his motion with a view to accommodate the other side, but as it had undesignedly given offence he withdrew it.

Mr. WADSWORTH—I made a point of order in the language used by the gentlemen from Indiana.

The Speaker said: The Chair sees no reason why the gentleman from Indiana should not use the language he did; but the motion is withdrawn.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was disagreed to, 57 against 64.

The bill came up in Committee of the Whole and was fully debated.

The Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House precisely as it came from the Senate.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. [illegible] unsuccessfully appealed to Mr. SHERMAN to let the Yeas and Nays be taken on the main question.

The bill was passed—82 against 39, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, R. Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Egerton, Edwards, Eliot, English, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Haight, Hale, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Hoar, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Odell, Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shefield, Shellaberger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Vewer, Wallace, Walton of Vermont, Washburne, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Baily of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Casey, Crittenden, Delaplain, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robbins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Wood, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wright.

Adjourned till Monday.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11.

Mr. HUTCHINSON reported a bill to increase the duty on salt.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to recommit the bill with instructions to sit during the recess to consider whether it is possible to enact a law to increase the revenues on salt.

A long debate ensued, after which the motion of Mr. RAMSAY was carried—15 to 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To license lighters in the port of New-York.

To reorganize the militia of the State.

To provide for the payment of the interest of the protested canal drafts; to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association; to incorporate an association in New-York for the education and maintenance of children of Volunteers; to enable the Children's Aid Schools to participate in the school fund.

Mr. CONNOLLY reported favorably the bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal.

On motion of Mr. TRUMAN, it was made the special order for this evening.

The bill to impose a tax on dogs was passed.

The Congressional District bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for permanent water in the City of Brooklyn; to regulate the size of apple barrels; providing for the payment of bonds issued in the City of New-York; repealing the Charter of the Metropolitan Medical College in New-York; amending the Charter of the Long Island College Hospital; incorporating the Mutual Loan Improvement Company; the annual appropriation bill; to facilitate the closing of insolvent and dissolved Mutual Insurance Companies; to extend certain streets of Brooklyn; to amend the act to provide for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal.

The Metropolitan Health bill was then taken up. The question pending was to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. GANSON moved to add a Committee of the Senators of the Second and Third Districts.

The Metropolitan Health bill, at 2½ o'clock, was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs, by a vote of 15 to 11.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill abolishing the office of State Assessors.

The residue of the session was consumed in the discussion of the bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The following bill was reported unfavorably:

The amendment to the usury laws.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11.

The order, third reading of bills, was laid on the table to receive reports. Several of importance were made. The following were reported favorably:

To amend the charter of the Loaners' Association of New-York; to increase the duties and pay of physicians of State Prisons.

Mr. PRINGLE reported favorably the bill to amend the Charter of New-York. It provides that the Mayor may appoint any Alderman to act during ten days' absence; in case of death the President of the Board be the Mayor; gives the Aldermen and Council five dollars per day from the first of January last, not exceeding during the year $1,200; the bill places the paving, repairing, guttering, &c., all under the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Mr. PRINGLE reported the City Tax levy, with the provision that the surplus assessment of one fifth may be applied to a deficiency of another item; striking out the provision for the back pay of Aldermen and Councilmen, on the ground that it is not warranted by the present Charter.

Mr. BENEDICT reported complete the bill in relation to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors.

Mr. MCMULLEN spoke against the bill. He moved to recommit with instructions to amend to make the Commission a non-partisan board. A warm debate ensued, during which he charged that a majority of the Judiciary Committee never acted on the bill.

Under the previous question the motion to recommit was lost—44 to 54—and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PISACK reported a bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in the organization and equipment of volunteers; to provide for the payment of individuals' and regiments' uniforms lost or destroyed in the service of the United States.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, both were ordered to a third reading to-morrow morning.

Mr. SHERWOOD reported a bill to continue the term of Police Justices in New-York.

Mr. SMITH moved to recommit, and spoke at length in favor of the motion and against the bill.

Mr. TRACEY advocated the bill.

The motion to recommit was carried—45 to 29.

Mr. TRACEY reported against the bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads, on the ground that a reduction of from five to four cents, would destroy the profits if the sworn statements of the expenses were true. But the Committee thought it remarkably high. The bill was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCKFIELD moved to appoint a Committee of [illegible]

[illegible] to investigate the expenses of [illegible] roads. Ordered and adopted.

The following bills were rejected:

For the appointment of [illegible] to [illegible] mansion in Albany.

To provide for the laying of railroads in the [illegible] lanes, and avenues of New-York.

To extend the term of office of [illegible] bles.

To legalize the primary [illegible]

For the better protection of [illegible] omnibuses in New-York.

To encourage the construction of [illegible] manufacture of flax or cotton.

To amend the apprenticeship law of [illegible]

To enforce the responsibility of the [illegible] banks.

On motion of Mr. TRACEY, THOMAS G. [illegible] elected Speaker of the House, *pro tem.*, during the absence of the Speaker.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors of Kings County, 66 to 22.

To amend the act to alter the plan of the [illegible] New-York.

The Assembly held an afternoon session.

Mr. HULBURD offered a resolution, that the Senate concurring to adjourn *sine die* at 12 M. Friday next. Laid on the table under the rules.

The Spring-street Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill providing for the payment for the completion of the canals and increasing the revenue of the sinking fund.

EVENING SESSION.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill incorporating the New-York Baptist Convention of Universalists.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the New-York [illegible] Missionary Society; reducing the number of [illegible] tors in the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company, of New-York; relative to Police Justices and Justices of the Peace of Brooklyn; to prevent frauds in laying out streets of New-York.

The bill imposing a tax on dogs was reported from the Conference Committee and passed.

Providing for protection from fire in the City of New-York.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the bills to incorporate the New-York Lecture Association, and enabling the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax.

The Swill Milk bill was referred back to the Select Committee, on motion of Mr. [illegible] the purpose of striking out a section exempting [illegible] cities. He made the motion, he said, in order that the bill, as in the present shape it could not pass the Senate.

Adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day at 4:30 o'clock, for the term. They rendered a final decision in the Parish Will case, argued at the January term. The will of Mr. PARISH is affirmed, but the appeal made in the interest of his wife after his alleged paralysis, are pronounced to have been made when he was incompetent, and are therefore void. The property thus goes to the brothers of Mr. PARISH, and not to the brothers DELAFIELD, who claimed as the legators of his wife, their sister, who died after Mr. PARISH, the costs to be paid by the defeated parties personally. The opinions are said to be very able.

Hon. ROYAL PHELPS has been detained from his seat in the Assembly, for several days past, by family position.

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11.

Satisfactory proof having been furnished to the War Department by the publisher of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that the recent publication of military operations in that newspaper were made by him without any willful intention of violating the order of the Department, and in the full belief that they were properly authorised, the telegraphic privileges of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* are restored.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. S. SANFORD,
Military Supervisor of Telegraphs.

Counterfeiters' Nest Broken Up.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 10.

The police of this city, yesterday, broke up an extensive counterfeiting establishment, and seized about $25,000 in bogus United States Treasury notes, and some $10,000 in counterfeit notes on the Indiana Bank of Indiana, together with steel dies, plates, and an assortment of implements and [illegible] used by bank-note engravers. An adroit counterfeiting note engraver, named HARVEY WARNER, and [illegible] and a number of suspicious characters residing here, and all known to have been heretofore engaged in the sale or passing of counterfeit bills, were arrested.

Suspected Privateer.

BOSTON, Friday, April 11.

A letter from Hamburg, dated March 29, says the British steamer *Bahama*, of Liverpool, was then loading with guns and ammunition, to clear for Matamoras, Mexico. The writer had been on board, and thinks she is intended for a privateer. She had her flush deck very heavily laid.

Fire in Cherry Valley.

CHERRY VALLEY, Otsego Co., N. Y., Friday, April 11.

Last night a fire broke out in EDWARDS' [illegible] shop, opposite CASE'S Hotel, running east on both sides of the street to LEWIS' Hotel, thence south to WALWORTH'S law-office, including LEWIS' Hotel, Bunnell Hall, PHINNEY'S new building and POST'S [illegible] north to MCNAMER'S dwelling, including the [illegible] office. Almost every thing was lost. Thirty-three to thirty buildings were burnt. The loss cannot be less than $200,000.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANAL-STREET.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CRANE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of JOHN B. EDWARDS, who was almost instantly killed on Thursday evening, by being run over in Canal-street, by a car of the Hudson River Railroad Company. At the time of the accident, Mr. EDWARDS was in the act of getting on an up-car with the intention of going to his residence in Yonkers. Another car was at that moment coming down on the other track, and unfortunately he was between the two. In trying to get out of the way of the down-car he was knocked down by the one he was endeavoring to get upon and caught under the wheels of the latter. His body was thus crushed and mangled in a shocking manner. He was immediately taken up by a policeman and some citizens, placed upon a stretcher, and carried to the nearest station-house. He died while on the way there. The deceased was 38 years of age, a native of Connecticut. He has left a wife and five or six children. For the last twenty years he has been the confidential book-keeper in the Methodist Book Concern in Mulberry-street. He was for many years Recording Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and also Treasurer of the Methodist Tract Society. Until he removed to Yonkers he was a prominent member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue, and superintendent of its Sabbath School. Throughout the whole of his [illegible] he was extensively known, and highly respected by all. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict exonerating the drivers and employees of the Hudson River Railroad from all blame. The funeral of the deceased will take place this morning at 9½ o'clock, from the Methodist Church in Seventh-avenue.

SPRING RUNNING RACES.—An influential meeting of lovers of the sports of the turf was held at the [illegible] New-York Hotel last evening, with a view to complete the arrangements for the spring and fall running races. Mr. FRANK MEANEY presided. It was signed to collect an extensive stud of the best [illegible] horses in the country, to attend at [illegible] in length, to begin about the middle of June, in Philadelphia and continue at New-York and Boston. Subscriptions have already been raised for the purpose to the amount of about $5,000 for each city. Those present in training about thirty horses in this vicinity. [illegible] D. WILSON, Major HUNDLEY, Col. [illegible], MEANEY, Moore, of Kentucky, CUMMINGS, of Tennessee, [illegible] and HALL, of Maryland, and BANGHART, of New-York, have signified their intention to enter horses. The races are intended to take the place of the Spring [illegible] New-Orleans, Mobile, Nashville and Metairie running races, and will afford rare sport for the lovers of the turf. It is expected that the meeting in June will come off about the last week in June at the Union Course. Entries to close on the 1st of May with JOHN L. CASSIDY, of *Willis' Sporting Life*, in this City, to whom communications may be addressed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

OUR CENTREVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

[Reasons for the Movement of an Army Correspondent—Preparations for a March—Gen. Joseph Johnston—Talk with the Contrabands—Rebel Fortifications.]

CENTREVILLE, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Useless as the life of a soldier proverbially is, that of the army correspondent is prodigiously more so. It might possibly be the Colonel who figures prominently in this campaign, the subsequent period of the nation's history, when peace shall be restored and Mason and Dixon's line promiscuously extended, shall stretch [illegible] the Gulf States and dip its strands in the [illegible] Ocean, to take his grandchild on [illegible]

[illegible] but a battle and a march,
[illegible] the wind-blast, never resting, homeless,
[illegible] across the war-convulsed earth."

But the truthful correspondent will be obliged to confess to an indefinite number of grandchildren, his own or some one's else, that his life was all marches and no battles; that in vain pursuit of one he wandered through [illegible] Country South, invariably finding that the enemy had left a few days before the Union forces arrived, always mindful, in his faithful desire to be found at the place where a fight, according to all military calculations, was certain to take place, the locality where it actually did. Once before I followed our army Manassasward, only to find, in lieu of the enemy, a ragtag array of empty huts, but a charming chestnut-skirted ripples invitingly in the rear. This ground has already been thoroughly explored by the pen of your correspondents and the army of the Potomac. After bivouacking in this vicinity for a few days, however, a heavy rain-storm offered an excellent opportunity for marching the soldiers in again. It was suddenly determined to advance on Richmond by water, and such an eminent opportunity for familiarizing the troops with the fluid that chiefly enters into the composition of lakes and rivers, could not be neglected. It was made available.

Subsequently the Corps attached to my special superintendency decamped for a few days in the vicinity of Fairfax Seminary. The view from that position is charming in the extreme. For miles and miles around the sacred soil stretches itself in graceful undulations, stirred in the distance by the waters of that stream facetiously called the "blue Potomac." But the bearing upon its bosom hosts of invaders had "ruled" the tide and temper of the river amazingly; its indignation was stirred deep down to profoundest depths, and the result reflected on the surface in mud. Rising like a sheeted ghost on the opposite banks, the monument intended to perpetuate the memory of the Father of his Country and the patience of his progeny, was plainly to be descried. The mind of the soldier became lost in vague speculations as to when the glistening column would reach an altitude sufficient to overlook the pedestrian in seeking its apex as a refuge from the waters that dash around its base. Lost in the overwhelming sea of consequent crude conclusions the monotonous hours slipped away, and classic the [illegible] movement dwindled down to solitary [illegible] periodical profanity was reduced to occasional interjections.

But even the most interesting prospects lose their charm after too long a season. Minds and muskets alike rust when shelved. Inactivity wears more upon the soldier than the toils and hardships of marches. Accordingly the order for a "movement" was received with joyful acclaim, though it bore with it the necessity of retracing former steps. We prepared to take up the dropped stitches of a former demonstration, as careful housewives do in knitting. Folding our tents like the Arabs we stole away, though more quietly, for in the van we had "sonorous music blowing martial sounds."

The march when a *corps d'armée* is preparing for a march is piquant and interesting in the extreme. It is as though a hive of very buzzingly inclined bees were suddenly preparing to swarm. Huge clusters hang upon the hill-sides; indefatigable individuals of the body politic dart in all directions; purple shirts and variegated blankets are gathered like grapes from the bushes—(here the metaphor becomes so mixed as to be unworthy further pursuit.) An army, be it remarked *en passant*, does not advance, according to the popular idea, with banners flying and accentric trumpets blowing, but it goes on decently and steadily—skirmishers in front and doctors in the rear: death at both ends of the column. As the long, black, dense lines go crawling over the hills, I can only think of Dr Cranium's African acts, that, after assuring themselves that they're right, go industriously ahead, turning out for nothing, but swarming over everything that attempts to bar their progress. In accordance with a habit acquired by long repertorial experience, I have boldly button-holed several straggling soldiers and asked them whither the army is going. But one might as well tap a turtle on the back, or on the rim of his shell, and inquire at what island the main body of fleet intended to make a landing, as to ask a common soldier, or a sutler, the destination of his regiment, much less division. Even colonels don't know, and generals, as a general rule, are equally stupid, or, rather, [illegible] For fear of infringing the Fifty-seventh Article of War, and incurring a glance of reproach from the golden-rimmed spectacles of Secretary Stanton—if not a worse fate—I shall here drop all mention of the "movement."

In a former essay, an historiographer of this particular campaign, I made a signal failure. I was too modest in chronicle personal observations and experiences. The consequence was that at the end of the campaign I had nothing to write about. That mistake, shall not again occur. After all, the experience of one man is that of thousands; chronicle this faithfully, and the record of any important event, from a too confining experiment with unripe melons to the storming of a Sebastopol, is before the world. Having nothing else to do, I intend to again go over this ground as gleaner, bundling up all the loose straws that correspondents and other rakes have neglected.

Again we are at Centreville; again ensconced in the quarters that once sheltered the aggravated rebel General, Joseph Johnston, Esq. The change that has come over the fortunes of the proprietor of the house is worthy of remark. A year ago he was rich in land and goods; now he is a fugitive in the interior; his land untilled, and his goods gone to that bourne, the Confederate pouch, from which nothing portable returns. A faithful servant states that he only went because Gen. Johnston was owing him a large sum of money for supplies and house-rent, and refused to pay, even in Confederate scrip, unless he cast his fortunes with the Confederate army. When we were here a few weeks ago, a few sons of this worthy gentleman, embryo F. F. V.'s, lay tarily under the beds, the whole day through, playing [illegible] infinitessimally small antes, but contact with the Northern masses seems to have imbued them with a spirit of thrift. They have now turned their [illegible] into a hotel, and sell execrable [illegible] and suspicious eggs to hungry travelers, with an [illegible] eye to profit as any native of New-England would evince under similar favorable circumstances. Of the slaves which appertained to the premises, the majority have taken a northerly course of travel, and a sort of [illegible] change has come over the idea of those that remain. The changed relations between master and chattel were curiously evidenced this evening, in a conversation we had with one of the young men. We missed "Aunt Polly," an old and favorite house servant, from her accustomed post in the kitchen. Inquiring for her whereabouts, we learned that she thought hotel keeping on a large scale too laborious a business, and had accordingly set up a small hostelry in the neighborhood on her own account. "Were your people accustomed to complain of the character and extent of their work in former days?" we asked. "No," was the reply, "but they say they are free now, and, if we work 'em too hard, they'll go North. But, if they do, and ever we get hold of 'em again"—here he applied to the whole Ethiopian race that rather harsh term, expressive of condemnation, that some clergymen and all Yankees can well remember them by. Aunt Polly, we [illegible] observed, is an old house servant, by whom [illegible] set immense store; she has been, so to speak, the very altrigudinous pippin of his eye. I have [illegible] heard him declare he would not part with her, for any consideration whatever. The [illegible] now part with her for no consideration [illegible] Aunt Polly, be it here remarked, [illegible] small vessel to [illegible], hoping to re[illegible] from the [illegible] of citizens. Capt. [illegible] guarded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] days since, reported that with [illegible] had furnished to the Stockholding rascals at that station some vegetables, which, becoming known to the citizens, they threatened the lives of the offenders, and a party, headed by one Hiram Mulligan, undertook to hunt them out and administer punishment. Pursuing them until they sought a refuge in the house of one of the parties, they were there watched until they finally made good their escape by cutting through the floor of the house and planting out from underneath. They then took to a small boat, and with a very limited supply of food, made their way down the coast, arriving in safety at one of the neighboring islands.

The steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. Eidelet, arrived here on Thursday, the 27th, from Ship Island, and her officers report having chased off the Mississippi a large steamer laden with cotton. She refused to heave to or to allow the *Santiago* to approach. The rebel steamer finally ran into water where there was but one foot more of depth than the draft of the *Santiago*. Seeing that she was likely to escape, shells were fired into her, and soon the vessel was in flames. The officers and crew are all supposed to have escaped in the boats. The name of the steamer was not ascertained.

An English bark, the *Director*, Capt. W. S. McNeal, of London, was totally wrecked on the Florida Reef on Friday night, the 21st, about four miles above Carysfort Reef Light-house—Capt. McNeal mistaking this light for Gun Key Light-house. The bark was loaded at Jamaica for London with sugar and rum. She is lodged in eight feet water, and the sugar will be a total loss. Some of the rum may be saved. A fishing-smack arrived from the wreck with the sails and rigging, bringing the Captain, passengers, and one of the crew, the remainder being left in care of the wreck. The passengers, Mr. E. Smeaker, Miss Linn, Miss Gipfoan, and Master Apoleous Rosaers, will proceed North to continue their journey across the Atlantic. The small number of wrecks, and the exceedingly small remuneration in the shape of salvage that has been awarded of late, offer but small inducements to wreckers, and they have all abandoned the wrecking stations, consequently there was not assistance to save this cargo promptly, and rough weather may break up the vessel and cause a total loss of it. Wreckers, like all other men, require the stimulant of fair prospects of remuneration.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* returned to this port this morning (Monday, 31st) from a short cruise on the Cuban coast, where she captured, not very far from the Moro, a rebel schooner, the *J. C. Baker*, from New-Orleans, laden with cotton and moss. The prize-master, Lieut. Thomas Wright, who brought his prize safely into the Union harbor, says that the rebels at first pretended they were from Matamoras, but as they were unable to show any papers from that port, they concluded to owe up, and admitted that they had run the blockade at New-Orleans. It is stated that the Cubans will remonstrate against capture in such close proximity to their island.

The brigs *Judge Blaney* and *Francee J. King* arrived on the 30th from Philadelphia, with coal, and report long passages—one 28, the other 30 days. Spoke the ship *Great Republic*, 22 days out, bound to Ship Island.

Great inconvenience and delay has been suffered by officers of the navy and army, owing to their letters having miscarried from the changed station of their ships and other causes. Mail-bags often arrive here and are forwarded to the Gulf, and it is afterward ascertained have contained letters for officers attached to vessels at that time in this harbor, or perhaps gone North. The attention of the Post-office Department has been given to the subject, as may be seen by the following letter:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

Postmaster, Key West, Florida:

Sir: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, of the 20th inst., in regard to the dispatch of mails to your office, and other points in the Gulf. The mails will be dispatched from this office in accordance with such instructions, and you are requested to report the result of the first trip, as stated in the Department letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL OFFICE, March 20, 1862.

Sir: Re'erring to your letter of the 10th inst., on the subject of mails for the army and navy forces serving in the Gulf of Mexico, you are requested hereafter to send such correspondence as may be addressed to Key West, Fort Pickens, Fort Jefferson and Ship Island, directly to those places, together with letters for ships and persons known to you as being at or near those places, but which may be deficient in the address. All other matter for the Gulf send to the office at Key West, with instructions to this Postmaster to forward to the points of destination, according to his best knowledge. Request him to report to you after the receipt of the first mail under these instructions. Respectfully, &c., G. W. McCLELLAN,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

This is very well, but does not meet the entire case, and there is a universal desire to have this office made a full distributing office for all mail matter addressed to any point in the Gulf, which, with the contemplated service of the *Kearsarge*, would secure the speedy and correct dispatch of all such correspondence. A new and eligible building has been very recently appropriated by Gen. Brannen for the use of the Post-office, and every facility exists to make this proposed change efficient and complete. Here is the headquarters of this military department; also the headquarters of one division of the Gulf Squadron, and the great central point of operations and communication, calling, we think, for this desired change.

News of the utmost importance is hourly expected from some of the Gulf ports.

There are now in port the following vessels: Frigate *Niagara*, steam gunboats *R. R. Cuyler*, *Sawon*, *Water Witch* and *Mohawk*, ships *National Guard* and *S. R. Mallory*, barks *Pilgrim* and *Teresita*, brigs *Rebecca Sherwood*, *Frances J. King* and *Judge Blaney*, schooners *S. J. Baker*, *Narraganeett* and *Abigail Haley*.

There are ten prize vessels now in port awaiting trial

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

Charles A. Williamson et al. vs. James A. Suydam.—This was an action of ejectment to recover two lots of ground situated on the north side of Twenty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The case involved the will of Mary Clarke, out of which and the acts of the Legislature in relation to it, a great deal of litigation has been had in the State Courts.

Mary Clarke died in 1802, leaving a will devising these premises, among others, to Benjamin Moore and Charity, his wife, and Elizabeth Maunsell and to the survivor or survivors of them and the heirs of such survivor in trust, "to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof and to pay the same to" Thomas J. Clarke during his life, and after his death "to convey the same to the lawful issue of the said Thomas J. Clarke, living, at his death, in fee," with a contingent remainder to one Clement C. Moore.

On April 1, 1811, the Legislature of New-York passed an act which, after reciting the will, and that the property was unproductive and that the Trustees had only consented to the passage of such act as the Legislature should deem proper to make for the benefit of Thomas J. Clarke, on [illegible] his heirs and assigns, and desired that some one else should be substituted as Trustees, and that Moore, who was entitled to the contingent remainder had also consented to the passage of such acts by the Legislature, provided that it should be lawful for the Court of Chancery to appoint one or more Trustees in place of the abovenamed Trustees, who were discharged from their trusts.

A supplemental act was passed in March, 1815, repealing so much of the previous act as required the appointment of Trustees by the Court of Chancery, and authorizing Thomas R. Clarke himself to do everything in relation to the real estate which Trustees appointed under the previous act might have done.

The Chancellor on Clarke's petition thereafter made orders for the sale of portions of the property. In March, 1816, the Legislature, by another act, provided that Clarke, under the Chancellor's orders, might sell or mortgage the premises, and apply the money to the purposes required by the Chancellor. The Chancellor subsequently authorized a sale of part of the property to be approved by a master in Chancery. Under this order Clarke conveyed these premises, with others, in fee to one Peter J. McIntyre in 1818, the sale being approved by the Master in Chancery, who also conveyed contemporaneously to McIntyre an interest which he held as trustee for Clarke.

The three trustees named in the will died; Moore on Feb. 27, 1816, his wife December 4, 1838, and Elizabeth Maunsell before 1820. Thomas R. Clarke died May 1, 1820, leaving three children, Isabella, who married Rupert T. Cochran, Catharine, who married Charles A. Williamson, and Bayard. The children commenced this suit in 1845, being all than living. The case has been twice to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The plaintiffs, to establish their title, proved the will of Mary Clarke, and that it covered the premises in question, of which the defendant was in possession, the death of the trustees, and of Thomas J. Clarke, leaving the plaintiffs, his children, and the value of the premises at about $2,000.

The defendant then offered in evidence the acts of the Legislature above referred to, the deeds from Clarke and the Master in Chancery, and then traced his title from McIntyre. The plaintiff objected to the transfers, as not authorized by law.

Several points were taken by them, among which the main one, however, was, that the acts of the Legislature were unconstitutional and void, as contrary to the provision of the Constitution of the United States forbidding any State to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The defendants urged that all the points in the case were *res judicata*, citing the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this very case when it was last before the Court, (24 How., 427,) in which the [illegible] they must be governed by [illegible] Courts of the State of New-York in [illegible] the question being [illegible] relating to [illegible] State, [illegible] [illegible] were of the degree of [illegible] As to all the other points taken by the plaintiffs, the Court sustained this view of the defendants, saying that it was the duty of the Federal Courts to administer the law, at least in relation to real estate, according to the law of the State in which it was situated, and that the decision of the Court of last resort of the State was conclusive as to what that law was.

But the Judge held that the question of the constitutionality of the law was not *res adjudicata*, and it could therefore consider whether those acts were contrary to that provision of the Constitution; and, after citing the case of Sturges *vs.* Crowninshield, (4 Wheat., 122,) in which Judge Marshall says, "a contract is an agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do a particular thing; the law binds him to perform his undertaking, and this is of course the obligation of his contracts—any law which relieves a part of this obligation must impair it;" and also the case of The Trustees of Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, (4 Wheat. 518,) in which Judge Story says, "a grant to a private Trustee for the benefit of a particular *cestui que trust* cannot be the less a contract because the Trustee takes nothing for his own benefit;" and also the case of Fletcher *vs.* Henshaw, decided in Vermont in 1808 or 1809, to the same effect, he held that these acts did impair the obligation of a contract, and were therefore unconstitutional and void, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. Field; for defendant, Mr. Ellingwood.

How a Blind Lady was Prevented from Publishing Her Book—Verdict Against the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Clara A. Davenport vs. Elisha Ruckham, impleaded with the Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff from falling down the steps of an area in front of the premises No. 320 Eighth-avenue, in this City. The plaintiff is well known in town as the "Blind Lady," for whose benefit a book was written by William Cullen Bryant, and for whom many other literary persons have interested themselves. As alleged in the complaint, the Mayor and Commonalty, as agents of the City, neglected to maintain an iron railing and a grate around the steps leading to the basement, and that the plaintiff being nearly blind, while walking along the street fell into the area and, as alleged, was very much injured; so much so that she was unable to superintend the publication of her book, and from the delay in the publication she claims to have sustained great damage.

The defence set up was, that a fence had been erected around the place, but that it had been removed for repairs, and that the accident occurred by reason of the negligence and carelessness of the plaintiff.

Verdict for plaintiff, $1,000, and $50 allowances thereon.

Defendants obtained the usual time to make a case for appeal.

Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge, and William Curtis Noyes for plaintiff. Doolittle & Crittenden for Ruckman; H. H. Anderson for the Corporation.

The Chamberlain Controversy—Who is Entitled to the Face of the Office during the Contest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

George W. Platt vs. Andrew V. Stout.—This was an action by the plaintiff as assignee of Nathan C. Platt, late Chamberlain of the City, to recover $2,000 alleged to have been received by the defendant as fees while contesting his right to the office of Chamberlain, and in which contest the plaintiff's assignor was successful. It was alleged in the complaint that subsequent to Mr. Platt's appointment as Chamberlain, and before he took possession of the office, Mr. Stout received $200,000 of the State tax, paying over to the State Treasurer all but $2,000, which he retained as fees, and which it is claimed, of right, belonged to Mr. Platt, by reason of his appointment. The matter was before the Court on a demurrer to the complaint, the defendant contending that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The Court now gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, and ordered that that judgment be given for the plaintiff on the merits, unless the defendant pay the costs of demurrer and put in an answer within twenty days.

Mr. Sutherland for plaintiff; R. W. Andrews for defendant.

Verdict Against a Ferry Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry W. Hicks, Jr., vs. The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.—This was an action to recover the sum of $6,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the negligence of the defendants. The defendants run a line of ferryboats between Staten Island and the dock at the foot of Whitehall-street, in this City. The plaintiff alleged that about 6 o'clock in the afternoon of a day in November, 1859, he paid his fare of six cents to the agent of the company at the ferry-house on this side, and proceeded to go on board the ferryboat *Josephine*, which was then lying at the dock; that the prow of the *Josephine* was very sharp, and old not fill up the space at the dock, and, by reason thet the defendants had neglected to place lights at the right side of the dock, and that the *Josephine* was then on the left, the plaintiff stepped from the dock into the water, and was thereby greatly injured.

The defence set up a denial, and alleged negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Barrett & Brinsmade for plaintiff. H. W. Robinson and J. M. Smith for defendants.

The Value of Personal and Political "Influence" in Washington.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Joseph Hoxie vs. Daniel B. Allen.—This action was commenced in 1853, to recover for labor and services alleged to have been rendered the defendant by the plaintiff, in procuring the release of three steamships plying between this port and San Francisco, which had been libeled for violation of the Passenger Act prescribing the number of berths and passengers for passenger craft.

It appeared that one of the ships had been condemned, and proceedings were pending against the other two, in the United States Courts at San Francisco, when the defendant requested Mr. Hoxie to go to Washington and use his influence with President Fillmore, then in the White House, to procure their release. This was done, and, as shown, the ships were subsequently released.

Mr. Hoxie thought his services worth $5,000, but the jury gave him only $4,000.

M. B. Hoxie and Mr. Stevens for plaintiff, N. Dane Ellingwood for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Clerke.

Grafton vs. Norcum et al.—Motion granted.

Welden vs. Seat, Astor vs. Richards, Fox vs. Brouwer.—Motions granted in these cases.

Philips vs. Wooster et al.—Motion dismissed, with $5 costs.

Edwards vs. Ferris et al.; Huffman vs. The Same.—Motions granted in these cases.

Coggett (two cases) *vs. Mo se et al.*—Motion for commission granted.

In the matter of Petition of Jno. F. Roberts, Receiver; Littell vs. Hoenger, Reed vs. Grant et al.; President, &c., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, vs. Drummond.—Motions granted in these cases.

Robinson vs. Bulpin et al.—Motion for reference granted.

Gurl vs. Conway.—Motion for reference granted.

Arkenburgh &c. vs. Barton.—Motion dismissed with $5 costs.

Pearce vs. Kelly.—Motion granted with a stay, &c.

Rogers vs. Godfrey et als.—Motion dismissed as irregular, without costs.

Morss vs. Costello.—Motion for attachment granted.

Cramer vs. Barth et al.—Motion for attachment granted.

Kerr et al. vs. McElran—Motion granted with costs.

Betry vs. Butter et al.; Peyster vs. Ferris; Christmas vs. The Same; Lewis vs. Graham et al.—Motions granted in these cases.

Grifford (two cases) *vs. Morse et al.*—Motion for commission granted.

Manchester Print Works vs. The Same; Strong vs. The Same.—Motions granted in these cases.

Peter vs. Hayward.—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Brophy vs. Hughes.—Motion granted without costs.

Demarstown et al. vs. Jones.—Motion dismissed, with $5 costs.

Worthington vs. Trumbull.—Motion granted.

Kitching vs. Deihl.—Motion denied, without costs.

Ferguson vs. Fredersburg et al.—Motion granted.

White vs. Stebbins.—Motion granted.

Sarah S. Smith vs. Wm. H. H. Smith.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Hackensack and New-York Railroad Company vs. Boardman.—Motion denied, without costs.

Gifford et al. (No. 2,) vs. Morse.—Motions to consolidate in the two cases above entitled denied, without costs.

In the Matter of Proving the last Will, &c., of Chas. F. Hovey, &c.—Decree settled.

In the Matter of Petition of George W. Cavanagh, &c.—Motion granted. Reference ordered to ascertain amount of the costs and expenses of the purchaser.

Wilcox vs. Denny.—Motion denied, without costs.

In the Matter of Assignment for Regulating and Grading Eightieth-street, &c.—Motion dismissed.

In the Matter of the Petition of C. E. Appleby vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Linden, Jr., vs. Graham.—Motion denied.

Scott vs. Hatch, et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bean vs. Millington.—Motion dismissed, with costs to abide event

SUPERIOR COURT

Before Justice [illegible]

Burrows vs. D[illegible]
Parks vs. [illegible] granted in [illegible] Order

Willet, Sheriff, &c., vs. [illegible]
for plaintiff upon [illegible] judgment
defendants to answer within ten days after notice of this decision, upon payment of the costs of the demurrer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Friend vs. Baker.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Carnahan vs. Pond, &c.—Motion granted, but without costs.

MONETARY FFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 11, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	93¾	1100 N. Y. Central R....	93¾
11,000 U. S. 6s '61. Csn.	93¾	300 do.....s60	93¾
800 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. War Loan yearly.	94¾	12 do.....	93¾
1,000 Tenn. 5s ats 6s'10	56¾	600 Erie Railway.....	20¾
1,000 do.....	56¾	10 do.....	20¾
1,000 do.....	56¾	300 do.....s15	20¾
5,000 Virginia 6s ats.	57¼	50 do.....s20	20¾
5,000 Ga. State 6s.....	75	150 do.....s10	20¾
20,000 Ma. State 6s.....	49½	200 Erie Railway Pref..	30¾
10,000 do.....b4	49¾	50 do.....s30	30¾
13,000 ds.....s60	49¾	250 do.....s60	30¾
5,000 ds.....s30	49¾	100 do.....b10	30¾
15,000 do.....s30	49¾	20 Hudson Riv. R'd....	36
10,000 do.....b30	49¾	100 Mich. Cent. R'd....	55¼
10,000 do.....s30	49¾	50 do.....s5	55¼
10,000 ds.....s30	49¾	100 ds.....s5	55¼
10,000 do.....s60	49¾	100 do.....b30	54½
500 Ohio 6s, War Loan	99¾	50 ds.....s5	54½
2,500 M. C. & Pa. O.	97¾	10 Mich. So. & Ind. R..	23
2,000 Mich. Sc. 2d Mtg.	74¾	4.6 Cam. R. Scrip	61¾
1,000 M. S. & N. I. R'd,		do.....s60	61
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. (.)		do.....s10	61
1,000 O. & M. 1st M'g.	46	50 do.....b60	61¾
1,000 M. C. & Pa. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	99¾	350 do.....	61¾
5,000 To. & W. 2d m.b60	50	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.s10	11
10 Bank of Com'ce.	89	12 Gal. & Chi. R.....	69¼
20 East River Bank	85	100 do.....	67¾
25,000 Am. Gold....b10	101¾	900 Clev. & Tol. R.....	44¾
64,000 do.....b30	101¾	200 ds.....b30	45¾
15,900 ds.....b30	101¾	250 do.....b30	45¾
20,000 do.....s60	101¾	100 do.....s30	45¾
425 Pacific Mail St. Co.	100	300 Chic. & R. I. R.....	55
100 do.....s30	99¾	124 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	28¾
50 do.....10	99¾	30 Mil. & P. Du C. pf.	49
5 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	46	50 do.....b30	57¼
150 do.....	46¾	185 Chic., B. & Q. B....	62

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	93¾	20 Penn. Coal Co.....	80
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year o.	97¾	26 Pacific Mail S. Co.	100
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Con	87	100 do.....s10	100
7,000 N. C. State 6s	68	100 do.....s30	100
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..s10	55¾	50 do.....s60	100¾
18,000 do.....b30	55¾	50 Erie Railway.....s10	30¾
10,000 do.....s30	55¾	100 do.....s60	30¾
5,000 do.....s30	55¾	100 Hud. River R.....	36¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	43¼	100 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	23
5,000 do.....	43¼	100 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	61¾
10,000 do.....s30	49	10 Cal. & Chic. R	68
2,000 Cal. State 7s.....	86	200 Clev. & Toledo R	45¾
10,000 Am. Gold.....s5	101¾	300 do.....s30	45¾
10,000 do.....b60	102	100 Mil. & Pr. Duch. R.	26
25,000 do.....b3	102	23 Ind. & Chic. R.....	20
60,000 do.....b10	102		

FRIDAY, April 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was lower to-day by ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on the rumor in the morning papers of a much larger rebel force at Yorktown than was previously estimated. The sellers for the decline availed of this rumor to increase their *short* contracts, while the *Bull* support to the market was evidently weaker then yesterday. The dispatches to the afternoon papers materially corrected the rumor referred to, and represented the progress of the National arms before Yorktown as progressing satisfactorily; but the influence of this later news had no particular influence on prices, and the closing quotations in the afternoon were at much the same prices as in the printed sales. The Government Securities were less affected than the Railway Shares. The decline on the funded 6 ₱ Cents was only ¼ ₱ cent., while a further advance of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. was realized on the Treasury Certificates of 1863, sales of which were made at 97¼ ₱ cent. The Treasury 7.30 ₱ Cent. Bonds of 1864 were also in demand at par, and the 6 ₱ cents of 1863 at 100@100¼ ₱ cent. The credits of the Government generally are improving in public favor, and, so far as this circumstance is the true standard of the estimation in which the recent successes of the Union arms is held, it may be safely assumed that the market is firmer than at the beginning of the week. The same rule holds good in reference to the condition of the Money market. The deposits made with the Government Sub-Treasury, to-day, amount to over one million of dollars, on an interest of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The loans made to Brokers by Money lenders are more generally at 6@6½ ₱ cent. than at 7 ₱ cent. The Banks and Trust Companies are disposed to place Money at 30 days on rather cheaper terms than on demand. The impression obtains that as the circulation of United States Notes is enlarged, the local Bank currency, especially of the smaller denominations, will also rapidly increase, thus leading to a general expansion of the paper currency, and a consequent ease in the Money Market, which will reduce the rates of interest later in the Spring and Summer season below 6 ₱ cent. How far this theory may be substantially based, we will not undertake to say; but there seems to be no question that both the City and country Banks are rapidly increasing the volume of local circulation. The price of Gold to-day pertinently recovered from the low premium of yesterday, and sales were made this afternoon at 101¾@102 ₱ cent. At the same moment, the Exchange on London, for the mail of Saturday, (to-morrow morning,) is closing dull at 112¼ ₱ cent, with less actual business than for the last packet One reason for this is, that the entries of Foreign Dry Goods show no improvement on the moderate movement of last season, although a better condition of trade this Spring, especially after the reopening of Lake and Canal navigation, is confidently looked for.

Late in the day the prices of Stocks show no material alteration from the printed sales at the First and Second Boards of the Exchange. The business is generally tame. On the Government Stocks the bidding is steady at 93¾@93¾ ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and 97@97¼ ₱ cent. for the treasury certificates of 1863. The Border State Stocks continue weaker; Tennessees at 54¼@55, and Missouris at 49@49¾ ₱ cent On the Railway Shares, New-York Central is steady at 82¾@82¾ ₱ cent.; Erie 36¾@36¾ ₱ cent. Most of the Western descriptions are dull. Pacific Mail par@100¼ ₱ cent. Gold leaves off 101¾@102 ₱ cent.

The City Bank shares are steady. The following are the bids made to-day:

New-York	92	Mech. Bk'g Assoc	80
Merchants'	95	American Exchange	89¾
Mechanics'	102	Bank of the Republic	91
Union	92	Hanover	78
America	103	Irving	60
Dry Dock	90	Metropolitan	96
Butchers & Drovers'	110	East River	85
State of New-York	62¾	Continental	93
Commerce	86¾	Marine	100
Commerce Scrip St'k	93	Park	101

The Railway Mortgages are firmer than the Share list. The following were the bids made to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	90¾	N. Ind. firsts	91¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes, re. ge.	90	Mich. S. & N. I. s. y. f.	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ C. '75	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	102	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	93¾
Erie firsts, '69	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	48
Erie seconds, '84	100	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	67
Erie seconds, '79	101	Lack. & West. bds	95
Erie thirds, '83	92	Del., Lack. & W.s firsts	100¾
Erie fourths, '80	82¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77
Erie fifths, '85	78	L. E. & Wabash seconds	60
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	91	Galena & Chi. sepands	100
Hudson thirds, '75	83¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	94
Harlem firsts, '99-'73	101¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	88
Harlem seconds, '84	92¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '68-'72	97¾	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts, pf.	78
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	93	M. & P. Du. C. seconds, pf.	66¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	74¾		

The Cunard steamer of Wednesday last carried out the first report of the great battle on the Tennessee River. The mail of Saturday (to-morrow) morning will take full confirmation of the Union victory in a pitched field engagement, in which no less than 140,000 men, or 70,000 on each side, were brought into the conflict. The account of the surrender of 5,000 of the rebel troops at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, and the capture of an immense amount of artillery, small arms, ammunition and transports, will also go forward by this opportunity. We do not anticipate that these practical evidences of the power of this great Government to suppress domestic insurrection will be at once appreciated as they should be in England, but there is little question that they will go far to satisfy the public on the other side that the large expenditures of our Treasury, for the past six or eight months, are not [illegible] of preparation [illegible] sults attained by our gallant armies in the field. The succeeding accounts to go forward will probably advise the reopening of the [illegible] Cotton port of Memphis, Tenn., and the further advance of the Southwestern army into the interior of Mississippi and Alabama. The Liverpool and Manchester people may dismiss their fears of an old Cotton crop, given up to the flames, and the refusal of the planters to cultivate the succeeding crop. Threats of this nature were indulged before our armies entered Middle and West Tennessee, but we now learn that trade is reviving at Nashville, and on the Tennessee River, and that Cotton is gradually coming to market, as the Tobacco crop on the Cumberland River has already resumed its accustomed channel.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanne and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, April 5:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	6,206 00	60,760 00
Shipped South	16,116 13	169,839 00
Total	22,321 13	230,599 00

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	5,208 04	51,169 00
Shipped South	15,784 04	165,490 10
Total	20,992 08	216,659 10
Increase		13,940 01

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad the first week of April were:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
First week, 1862	$17,125	$17,125
First week, 1861	19,284	19,284
Decrease	$2,000	

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending April 10, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1862.	1861.
Entered at the port..	$1,572,196	$1,220,072
Thrown on market..	1,412,791	1,241,729
Since Jan. 1.		
Entered at the port..	$34,246,195	$

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Female Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow throughout the day, in the Lecture Room of the Church, corner of Fulton and Henry streets. In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, a missionary sermon by Rev. WILLIAM HARRISON, D. D., of Baltimore. In the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock addresses to the children by Rev. Dr. HARRISON, Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, Missionary, from Africa; Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, Missionary, from China, and Rev. —— HE, a native Chinese convert. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, addresses by Rev. J. B. HASBROUCK, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. NADAL. Collections will be taken up for the Missionary Society in the afternoon and evening.

REMOVAL.—THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH has removed from 7th-av. to Metropolitan Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. HELDEN; at 3 P. M., by Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH. Preaching on TUESDAY EVENING, by the Pastor. Sanctification meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Daily worship from 8 to 9 A. M.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Reformed Dutch Church, Greenpoint, L. I., SABBATH EVENING, in aid of the Board of Publication, for furnishing religious reading to the army and navy. Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Rev. Mr. VANARSDALE, the Pastor, will conduct the services, commencing at 7½ P. M. Addresses by an army Chaplain, and Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of New-York, member of the Board. A collection will be taken! All are cordially invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAS, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

THE SERIES OF SABBATH SERMONS SUPPLEMENTED.—A sermon, in English, on *The American Sabbath and European Sunday*, will be delivered by Prof. SCHAFF, of Mercersburg Seminary, on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rice's,) corner of 19th-st., by invitation of the Sabbath Committee. NORMAN WHITE, Ch'n. R. S. COOK, Sec'y.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Service of Love.* And in the Evening at 7½ o'clock, the second of a series of sermons on *The Attractions of the Heavenly World.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE LAST OF the series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, of this City, will be preached by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ONLY TRUTHFUL PREACHING on the second coming of the Lord, can be heard at the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Mr. S. S. Snow, the Messenger, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Let all true friends of Christ come and hear. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ, to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. H. D. GANSS may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by Rev. JOHN BRASH, in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16. Subject: *The John Browns of Scotland.* Tickets 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Professor E. A. PARK, D. D., of Andover, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. in the evening, at 7½, Dr. THOMPSON will preach on the *Unity of Mankind from traditions, monuments, and institutions.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, 6th-av., corner of 10th-st., before the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., by the Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMILTON-ST., corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., near 5th-av. Sunday evening services during Lent. Evening service will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD Y. HINCKS, D. D.

SECOND-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 118th-st.; preaching on SUNDAY, 13th, by the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, D.D., at 10½ A. M., and by the Rev. J. ELLIS at 7 P. M. The public are cordially invited to be present—seats free.

BLECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Moses BALLOU will consider the question—*Is the Christian Sabbath of Divine Appointment?* Communion service in the morning.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request, will give an exposition of 1 Peter, iv. 18—*If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?* on SUNDAY EVENING. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

REV. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Communion. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

"A NATION REDEEMED."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, upon our recent victories. He will also preach in the morning.

REV. S. F. FARMER OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, supported by large orchestra and organ, will perform a grand Te Deum on EASTER MONDAY, April 21, at Irving Hall, in commemoration of the recent victories of the National forces. See advertisements next week.

"THE VICTORY" WILL BE THE SUBJECT of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle; Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. J. McGILL WILL PREACH IN THE West 27th-st. United Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTNER (SILENT OR ACTIVE) with about this amount, is desired in a wholesale Grocery business in this City, to be conducted strictly on a cash basis. The parties advertising are especially desirable for character and competency. Applications addressed to W., Box No. 2,173 Post-office, New-York, will command prompt and confidential attention.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 238 and 238 West 36th-st., containing steam-engine, and every kind of machinery and apparatus necessary for an extensive laundry business, and in perfect running order. L. & J. HIGGINS, No. 747 6th-av., corner of 44th-st.

$15.000.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSIness for sale on account of ill health. Business highly respectable. Profits large. None but capitalists need apply. Address B. C., Box No. 3,039 New-York Post-office.

A NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE (A steady business and sure profits) of 660 subscribers, and increasing, on the New-York *Times*, morning edition. Inquire at 58 Beekman-st., New-York, first floor.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 416½ Broadway.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, two Ruling-machines, two Cutting-machines, two Paging-machines, and two Standing Presses, in good order. Also, an assortment of first-class blank books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—ONE HORIZONtal engine, 15½x36 inches; one horizontal engine, 22x60 inches; one beam condensing engine, 25½x54 inches. Also, engines from 5 to 20 horse. Dealer in locomotives and machinery. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

WOOD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 43 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY POSSESSING WEALTH, SOCIAL position, refinement and loveable qualities, can ascertain, by corresponding with COLLEN, Station E., Post-office, that a gentleman of undoubted respectability, and possessing intrinsic merit, is sincerely seeking a wife.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation either as chambermaid or waitress, or children's maid; no objection to the country for the Summer months; also is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 208 1st-av., in the dry goods store, one door from 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer, with a respectable family; City preferred; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 441 3d-av., (entrance in 32d-st.,) second floor, front room, over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of a baby, and will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or travel with a lady; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; City reference given. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, native born, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Willet-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable person, a situation as above; has a three years' reference, and can now be seen at No. 9 West 19th-st., where she has lived for the last three years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who is very neat in her habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; will go any distance from the City, if required; has the best of reference. Also, an excellent young woman for down-stairs work. Will go separate or together. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do lone work for a small family; would prefer the country; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., upper floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; is willing and obliging; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a girl of very neat personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse to grown children; good reference given. Can be seen, in her present situation, for two days, at No. 117 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, gravies, boning, larding and pastry; anything required in a private family; has the best of recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing; is a good baker; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowl, baking, boning and larding; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman; is an excellent cook of meats, game, soups, &c.; is a good cooker of bread and pastries. Would like the country. Has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its brsoches; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 291 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A Protestant woman, as cook; fully competent. Apply at her present employer's, No. 243 Madison-av., two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls, one as good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the fine washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 73 West 4th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A willing and obliging young woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker and first-rate laundress; has good references from last employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, industrious young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 37 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference from her last employer of two years. Apply at No. 156 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted for an excellent girl to do general housework, in a private family; can wash and iron in a superior style, and a nice plain cook. Every confidence can be placed in her as being an honest, faithful servant. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; would make herself generally useful; is kind and attentive to children; no objection to a lady who boards; is not afraid of work; wages $6. Call at No. 154 East 21st.; send a note.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a smart middle-aged lady, as housekeeper, or would tend a store. Address H. G., No. 109 Leroy-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a very respectable English Protestant person as first-class lady's maid; good City references will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced girl wants a situation as first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing to the best manner. Has lived with some of the best families in the City; also understands French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the use of a mangle; would assist with a little chamberwork; prefers a family going in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a very respectable person, as first-class launderess in a private family; is well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 270 3d-av., near 22d-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of a couple of growing children; can sew very nicely; or make herself otherwise useful; would have no objection to travel with a family to Europe, if required. Has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 289 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her nurse; she fully understands the care of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; or would do fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country or to travel. The best of City reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

AS ASSISTANT NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a very respectable young woman, as assistant nurse; would be willing to do light chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where references can be obtained.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a respectable private family as baby nurse; is capable of taking charge of a nursery; can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery; has four years' excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young American girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can give the best City references. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; she has just lost her babe, one month old; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 Madison-av., between 33d and 34th streets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse, for her first baby one month old. Call at No. 447 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; she is a good operator on Singer's machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; can accompany the piano and other instruments; would prefer families in this City, where there is a school. Inquire of Dr. DALTON, or WM. B. HITCHCOCK, corner of Pine-st.

WIDOWED PARENTS, others, who desire a pleasant school for their children, or wards, are invited to the BOYS' FAMILY SCHOOL, at Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at No. 1 Ann-st., or address Box No. 1,966 Post-office. The next session commences May 1.

N. B.—A view of the premises, with testimonials, may be had at No. 1 Ann-st., or address Box No. 1,966 Post-office.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Circulars, with full particulars, of the best schools in the country, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL BUREAU," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS of EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. Liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 16th inst., from 4 to 6 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE,
MRS. A. C. ELTING, Principals.

SELECT FAMILY Gastonal clergyman, two miles from the village in Connecticut, [illegible] City, having a successful career, will receive into his family [illegible] tion is made immediately. [illegible] will be required. The [illegible] advantages of [illegible] families in this City, [illegible] school. Inquire of Dr. DALTON, or WM. B. HITCHCOCK, corner of Pine-st.

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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, CROSBY'S NECK, WESTCHESTER.—Superior educational advantages in English, French and Music. The school is pleasantly located near the Sound, and has 20 acres attached. The situation is noted for its salubrity, and is conveniently near the City. Terms moderate. For particulars, address Miss OWEN, Throgg's Neck, Westchester.

JULIUS A. FOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Elizabeth, N. J. The Summer Session will open on the 5th of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Under the tuition of a native teacher, the French is made a spoken language. For circulars or further information, apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH ADAMS, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Forty-fourth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to fifty pupils. Circulars can be had of Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 36 56th-av., corner 23d-st., or address the Principal of the Dwight Institute, at Litchfield.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen for the Summer Session in Yonkers (Westchester County, N. Y.,) on MONDAY, the 5th of May. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. E. S. SHAW, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 30. Terms $200 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of W. Sedderlah, No. 115 Water-st.; of A. J. Elger, No. 482 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. HOLT, PRINCIPAL.—A family boarding-school for 15 pupils, pleasantly located in the Village of Fair Haven, about one mile on New-Haven Road, Conn.; has been in use 7 years. Summer term begins May 7.—Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT MILton, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York City; location healthy and pleasant; number of pupils limited to the immediate care of the Principal; terms $150 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington Square, corner of Mercdougal-st., (CLARKE & FISHER, Principals,) assisted by instructors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years experience; has vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 years. Address A. B., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Box No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., Rev. RICHARD FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. PIERCE, Miss BARSTOW and FERRIS, Principals. The next term will commence April 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWLAND.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, education, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a competent Protestant man; well recommended, to fill such a situation. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SMART, INDUStrious woman, to cook; wash and iron; and help general housework. Apply at No. 84 Christopher-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wanted, to go a short distance in the country; she must be a good plain cook, a first-class washer and ironer, and a willing, industrious person. Apply at the office of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 78 Wall-st., before 12 o'clock. Good references required.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A man as farmer and gardener, to go [illegible] from the City; Protestant preferred; good [illegible] tions as to character and ability required; [illegible] man without children, his wife might be [illegible] cook, washer, &c. Inquire at No. 18 East 38th-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE vegetable gardener, who can mind and drive a horse, and is a good milker, honest, sober and industrious, one who is not afraid of work, married, but without incumbrance. Such man may find a very desirable and permanent situation in Westchester County, at $30 per month. Summer and Summer, and a good house to live in. Address, for two days, with reference, T. H. F., Box 209 Times Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant girl to do general housework; must have good cook, washer and ironer; good City references required. Apply at No. 211 West 12th-st., from 10 to 2.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; good recommendation required. Wages, $6. Apply at No. 256 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

A LAD.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT Lad, about 15 years of age, in an office; must write well, with his parents preferred. Address, in own handwriting, A. S., Box No. 2,800 Post-office, New-York.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Apply, with references, at No. 321 West 46th-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a waitress and chambermaid who thoroughly understands her business; must be a good waitress and ironer; wages $7. Call at No. 149 6th-av., between 9 and 10 morning, from 9½ A. M. to 12 M.

HOUSE AGENT WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED.—A smart, active man to devote his whole time to let houses, collect rents, &c., and who would be satisfied with about $600 a year. One perfectly competent will address Box No. 718 Post-office, with references, &c.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—TO GO A FEW days 25 miles from New-York; one fully competent to cut and make in a fashionable style, and to take charge of a workroom. Call at No. 66 Lispenard-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Press. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 8 Chatham-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—MEN WANTED IN EVERY Village in the United States, to sell a new subscription book, for New-York City and State; liberal commendations of Judges of the Supreme Court. DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.

TWO EDGE GILDERS CAN FIND DIY employment at C. HEITKAMP & BRO.'S, No. 1 North William-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $60 the first year. Address No. 761 Post-office.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class accountant, in a forwarding and commission or wholesale establishment, as book-keeper, assistant, or entry clerk; good reference. Address J. M. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, porter, or in any other capacity in which he can be useful, by a young man, 22 years of age; has had some experience in business, and is correct at figures; can produce good references, and is willing to work for a small compensation. Address S. A. D, Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a Protestant man; has drove the best family in England and in this City; has the best of City reference from his last employer; knows his business and is willing to do it. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 University-place. Mr. Graham's saddlery-store, or address a note to C. A. C.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & Co., No. 61 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., in the harness store. Has the best of City references.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as groom or coachman; he perfectly understands his business and has the best of reference from his last places; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Coachman and plain gardener, by a young man of experience; has first-rate reference. Call or address J. C., at the saddlery store, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Understands her business perfectly. Best City references. Call, Saturday and Monday, at No. 135 8th-st., near Broadway.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING; NO OBjection to going out to days' work. Call for two days at No. 27 Carmine-st., rear, top floor.

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..., APRIL 12, 1862.

...ublished Every Evening.

...THEATRE—THE MAGAZINE, OR ...FOR SCANDAL.

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...GARDEN—CAMILLE.

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...EL, No. 120 Broadway—Afternoon and ...—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VEN...

...OF THE WORLD—No. 598 Broadway, ...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Two dispatches from Gen. WOOL to Secretary ..., received late last night, announce that the ...ficial steamer *Merrimac*, accompanied by several gunboats and tugs, made her appearance between Newport's News and Sewall's Point yesterday afternoon. The only damage done by them, however, was the capture of three small vessels, one of which was loaded with coal and one empty. The *Merrimac* proceeded a short distance onward the *Minnesota* and the *Stevens*, (*Naugatuck*,) and four shots were fired from the latter and one from the *Merrimac*, when the rebel vessels all returned to Craney Island. Gen. WOOL's latest dispatch is dated 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin acknowledging the promptitude with which Massachusetts, Ohio and other States have tendered aid in behalf of those wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh.

Our accounts from Yorktown do not yet announce a victory over the rebels there, but they indicate that our forces there are steadily progressing towards one. Thursday's reports from Fortress Monroe state that continual skirmishing was going on, varied by occasional artillery duels of more or less magnitude. One of the latter, in which GRIFFIN's Battery participated, resulted in killing and wounding twenty-seven rebels. The enemy's position, as before stated, extends across the Peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near the James River, and their fortifications command all the roads up the Peninsula. It is understood that Gen. ..., and Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON are both with the rebel force behind these fortifications ..., commanding at Warwick and the other at ..., while MAGRUDER holds a subordinate position, and is with the reserves at Williamsburgh. The good weather which commenced on Thursday, has doubtless aided in facilitating the operations of our forces.

Under date of Fortress Monroe, April 9, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "The roads are in a horrible condition, and there is but little communication with Yorktown, even the sutlers being, almost without exception, compelled to remain at this point. The shipping, fortunately, have received but little injury. The few persons who have come in from the battle-field agree that the heavy rains have caused our brave troops before Yorktown considerable discomfort, but that they are not disheartened, and are eager for the fray. A large number of cattle have been sent up; half famished specimens of poultry and hogs abound in the vicinity, and the Quartermasters, as far as practicable, are attending to the 'inner man' of the soldiers."

The tidings direct from Pittsburgh Landing, the scene of the recent terrible conflict in Southern Tennessee, are no later than Monday night, at which time the retreat of the rebels was known to have culminated in a headlong flight. It is still reported that Corinth, with its immense supplies of provisions and munitions of war, has been taken, though this news lacks confirmation.

In concluding his speech to the citizens of St. Louis, on Tuesday night last, Gen. HALLECK remarked, that he would be in constant telegraphic communication with the city, and that nothing would be wanting on his part to restore to the city her former peace, her former patriotism, her former trade, and her former prosperity. He had already reopened the trade of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and he thought it would not be long before the merchants of St. Louis would be again in free and uninterrupted intercourse with the ocean.

The officers of the Maury County, Tenn., Court, recently applied to Gen. JAS. NEGLEY, Post Commander of that place, for permission to open Court, alleging that they had all sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and that they had never taken any pledge to support the Confederate Government. With the understanding that no proceedings contrary to the spirit of the Constitution should be permitted, Gen. NEGLEY complied with the request. A large number of the citizens of Maury County have voluntarily appeared before Gen. NEGLEY and taken the oath of allegiance, among them three officers lately in the rebel service.

Lieutenant MARSHALL, whose headquarters are now at Lebanon, Russell Co., Va., has called out the militia of Russell, Washington, Scott, Wise, and Lee, to drive back the National troops now threatening to advance by way of Pound Gap.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced his bill amendatory of the Fugitive Slave Law, published in the TIMES a day or two ago. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as Home Guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their States. The bill to remove all disabilities of color in carrying the mails was passed, 24 to 11. The Confiscation bill was then taken up and debated until the Senate went into Executive session. The adjournment was until Monday.

In the House, the bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT, reimbursing him one thousand dollars, which amount was stolen from his trunk while he was Quartermaster in Mexico, was passed. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, has not been entitled to a seat in the House since he was mustered into the military service of the United States as Colonel of an Iowa Regiment, in September last. The Senate bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated at great length. Various amendments were proposed, but all were rejected. The bill was finally reported to the House and passed precisely as it came from the Senate—82 to 38. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to increase the ... having been reported, a motion was ... to recommit it, with instructions to the ... to enact a law to increase ... This motion was carried, after some debate. A number of bills from the Assembly were reported favorably, among them the bill to reorganize the Militia of the State, and the one to incorporate an Association in this City for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers. The bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal was made the special order for last evening. The Congressional District bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed was one to impose a tax on dogs, the one to provide for permanent water in Brooklyn, the one to provide for the payment of bonds issued in this City, and the Annual Appropriation bill. The Metropolitan Health bill then came up again, the question being as to the mode of reference. It was finally referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs, 16 to 11.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the charter of this City. Under its provisions, the Mayor may appoint any Alderman to act for him during ten days' absence—the President of the Board to be Mayor, in case the office is vacated by death; it allows the Aldermen and Councilmen five dollars per day from the 1st of January last, the aggregate during the year not to exceed $1,200; and the bill places the paving, repairing, guttering, &c., of the streets, under control of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The City Tax Levy was also reported, with one or two important amendments. The bill in relation to Jurors and Commissioners of Jurors was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading, after some opposition. It was subsequently passed. A bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in raising volunteers, and to remunerate regiments and individuals for the loss of uniforms, was ordered to a third reading. The bill to reduce the fare on the City railroads was reported against and rejected, and a number of other bills were also rejected.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the night of the 9th inst., during the late northeasterly gale, the schooner *A. Canale*, from Nassau, N. P., for this port, went ashore near Squan, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved. She had a cargo of fruit.

On Monday Gen. HALLECK carried on a telegraphic conversation with Gen. CURTIS in the Southwest, Gen. STEELE *en route* for *some* point, and Gen. POPE, in the vicinity of New-Madrid.

Official information has been received at the Adjutant-General's office, from Gen. BUTLER, of the desertion from Ship Island of B. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of READ's Mounted Rifle Rangers, who enlisted in Boston, and pretended to be a nephew of JEFF. DAVIS. He has a wife at Middleboro, who has been drawing the State aid, which will now be stopped. This desertion was mentioned by writers from Ship Island some time since, but at that time it was believed that he had been taken prisoner by the rebels.

It seems that JOHN BELL has made no speech at Huntsville, Ala., or anywhere else, since his flight from Nashville. In a letter to his wife he denies the statement made to the contrary, with feeling. The people, he says, assembled at his window, and asked him to speak, but he refused.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE was at Cairo on March 8, on his way to his home, thirty-five miles southeast of Hickman, whither he was to be accompanied by a guard detailed for that purpose by Gen. STRONG. He had telegraphed to three hundred of the citizens of Bourbon County, who had been obliged to fly from their homes, to return with him.

Parson BROWNLOW was at Indianapolis on April 3. He visited the prisoners at Camp Morton, and made them a speech, which was well received. Among the number was a first cousin of the Parson.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, has issued a pastoral letter to the Churches in his Diocese, recommending that they should take up a collection for the benefit of the Jews on Good Friday.

SAMUEL P. CARUSI, a resident of Westmoreland County, Virginia, who was arrested by the military authorities in Washington, took the oath of allegiance, went home, and was subsequently made prisoner by the rebels and conveyed to Richmond, has been tried by them and sentenced to death. His father is in Washington endeavoring to persuade Mr. LINCOLN to take measures for his release.

WM. KISSANE, the Cincinnatian so notoriously implicated in the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington*, some five years ago, was killed in the desperate battle at Fort Craig, New-Mexico. He was a Major in the rebel army.

Ninety Kentucky mules—large, strong, hardy animals—were shipped in the schooner *Viola* on Thursday for Port Royal, where they will be used in preparing the soil for cotton culture. The contractors from whom these mules are purchased by the Government, last year exported an immense number of them to the British and French West India Islands, to be employed on the plantations there.

In the Supreme Court, at Special Term, a case is now pending between the Assignee of NATHAN C. PLATT, late City Chamberlain, and ANDREW V. STOUT, ditto, in respect to the fees of the office, pending the contest for that office between the latter as incumbent, and the former as appointee. The matter was now before Justice BALCOM on demurrer. At the Circuit of the same Court, before Justice BARNARD, one H. W. HICKS, Jr., recorded a verdict for $5,000 against the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company, for an alleged neglect in respect to lights on the dock, in consequence whereof the plaintiff was thrown into the water and injured. In the Superior Court, before Justice WHITE, a blind lady obtained a verdict for $1,000, and an allowance of $50 thereon, against the Mayor, &c., and a codefendant, for alleged negligence, in consequence of which the plaintiff fell into an area and was injured.

The Stock market was dull and lower yesterday on the rumor of a larger rebel force before Yorktown than was generally anticipated. Late in the afternoon the market closed heavily steady at the reduced rates, except for Government Securities, which were wanted at 93¾@¾ ₱ cent. Gold improved to 101⅞@102 ₱ cent. Exchange closed dull at 112½ ₱ cent.

Increased receipts had the effect of depressing the market for Flour, yesterday, and prices again declined a shade, yet the demand was not active. Wheat attracted rather more attention at, however, irregular figures. Corn was steadily improving. The Provision trade was less animated; Pork was a trifle cheaper, and Lard dearer. Sugars, Molasses and Coffee were in good demand at uniform quotations. Metals were quiet, as were also Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Candles, Hops, Hides, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seed, Tobacco and Naval Stores. Cassia and Cotton were more sought after. Whisky was heavy and lower. The freight engagements were somewhat more extensive.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.—We can well afford to take our time for the capture of this position, if it is defended, as we trust it is, by a large force. We hope all the military strength of Virginia is concentrated there. The western portion of the State has for a long time been under our full control. Gen. BANKS, with a strong column, is moving down the Shenandoah Valley, the finest part of the State, and from which the greater portions of the rebel supplies for the war have been drawn. The loss of this fertile productive region, the rebels already admit to be a great calamity. Other movements will doubtless soon threaten Richmond from the Northwest. Two columns are rapidly overrunning the State, while the great bulk of its forces is holding Yorktown in its extreme eastern section. If Gen. MCCLELLAN remains simply on the defensive, the rebels must soon abandon their position, or they will be cut off from retreat to Richmond. But we presume that our forces have already made good headway in dislodging the enemy. After our glorious successes in the West, the capture of the rebels at Yorktown would end the rebellion, as did the capture of the British forces there end the War of the Revolution. We have steadily forced the enemy back by ... now entrenching ... on a small scale in Virginia.

A Year of the War.

The President, in issuing his noble Proclamation setting apart to-morrow as a day of National Thanksgiving, has doubtless been mindful of the significance of the date, and has fitly chosen that the anniversary of the blackest day of our National annals shall be signalized by a devout recognition and grateful remembrance of all the Providential experiences that fill the intervening twelve-months. It is a year ago, to-day, an hour before sunrise, that the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter; a year ago, to-morrow, that its little band of heroic defenders surrendered to armed traitors. This, then, is the first anniversary of the war for the Union. We shall have enough of them in days to come—anniversaries of triumph—some few of defeat; of Hilton Head and Henry, and Donelson, and Roanoke Island, and Newbern, and Pea Ridge, and Pittsburgh Landing, of LYON's death and the surrender of Lexington and of Bull Run, and of glorious victories yet to be won. But none of all of them will come to us, as this first one comes, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter, of the first felon blow struck in the bad cause of secession and rebellion.

How vividly we recall the troubled days which preceded it; the slowly gathering clouds which betokened the approaching storm, but whose warnings we refused to accept, still hoping against hope, still confident that madness could not have so far carried away our Southern brethren, and that they would yet refrain from firing the train which they had laid! How we recall the anxiety with which we watched for daily tidings from Maj. ANDERSON and his little band of heroes, who seemed going down into an ever deepening gloom of privation and danger, deserted by all but Heaven, and then the spring of hope as we saw the Government at last bestirring itself to shake off the paralysis into which imbecility and wickedness had brought it, and taking means which showed some prospect of relief to that brave company. And then, one year ago to-day, there went over the land those magnetic pulsations which proclaimed that the die was cast, that rebellion had crossed the Rubicon, that the hands of traitors had aimed hostile shots at that glorious banner which their and our fathers had fought for, and which had been to them and to us the symbol of all that was truest and best and most hopeful for humanity.

Who can forget the thrill with which he heard that dreadful announcement, and how the land started under it? Who of us can forget how men went through the streets with faces pale with rage and teeth set with determination, and how all the land was filled with the cry of patriotic fervor with which we gathered round the old flag? How we flung it to the breeze from every corner of the streets, how our eyes filled with tears as we gazed upon its glorious folds! We had never loved it half enough before, had never half appreciated all its significant beauty, and now how that beauty burst forth like the morning from every hilltop, and everywhere throughout the broad North all traitors and cowards slunk away before it amazed, abashed, disheartened, discomfited by the outbursting patriotism of a people whom they had thought to be sunk too deep in materialism and selfishness to be capable of such a sentiment!

All this comes over us fresh as if it were yesterday. And yet, when we think of all we have lived through since that day, it seems like a life of centuries. We, who had gone our daily rounds of business and of pleasure, who had married and given in marriage, who had bought and sold, built houses and lived in them, built ships and sailed them, busying ourselves about this material prosperity of ours, which, splendid though it is, has yet little of the heroic in it, we to be thus suddenly plunged into such a whirlwind of events, which not even history can make dull, of sensations running through the whole range from defeat and disgrace to victory and success coming in upon us like a flood! How could such a year fail to occupy more space in our lives than our whole lives beside? How much has been crowded into it! We cheered our patriot hosts as they rushed from all quarters of the land to the defence of their Government, so causelessly assailed; we heard, with gleaming eye and close-pressed lip, the dying shout of that Massachusetts boy in Baltimore, our first martyr, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes;" we labored and we waited alike; we went down through the valley of the shadow of Death after the fatal field of Bull Run, and nerved ourselves only with firmer determination to carry on the conflict to the bitter end; we have followed, with ever-increasing joy, the movements of our armies, as they slowly gathered around the strongholds of rebellion, sweeping them down one after another, and engulfing them as surely as the rolling tides of the Bay of Fundy engulf the beach. And now we stand to look back over the past year and thank God for it, as the richest, most bounteous year in our history. A year of privations, but of privations nobly borne. A year of griefs scattered broadcast through our peaceful homes, but of griefs which were counted as nothing for the sake of the cause. A year of heroisms springing up among the people, common as wayside flowers. A year of growth in firmness and endurance, in courage and strength, in all those manly qualities which make a nation truly great. A year of progress such as, in our shortsightedness, we had thought that only long years would bring. A year mighty in events, but mightier yet in promises. A year not free from stain, not wholly pure, not wholly worthy of the great cause which it has borne forward, but yet a year whose burdens and whose honors we can never be too proud that we were permitted to share. Far better one such year "than a cycle of Kathay!"

This year closes brightly around us. Victory is ours; defeat is the portion of our enemies. We are confident in ourselves; we are conquering the approval of those who bear us none too much good will. What shall the next year bring to us? Shall it be as this and yet more abundant, or shall we be called ... disaster and defeat? He who rules the ... from the beginning alone knows. But if we are only true to ourselves and to the teachings which this year has given us, no overthrow, no disaster can take from us the most valuable results of this past year, and the world will be the richer, and mankind will be the better, for the burdens, the toils and the cares which have filled full its hours.

The Health Bill.

We beg the *Tribune* to reconsider its demand upon the Senate to substitute the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for the two Police Commissioners who are made members of the Board of Health by the bill now pending in the Legislature. The reason why the Police Commissioners are put on this Board is, that the execution of the details of the bill,—the inspection of the Wards, the discovery of sources of disease, and the other duties which should now be, but are not, performed by the Health Wardens, is imposed upon the Police Department, and must be performed under the immediate supervision of the authorities of that Department if it is to be performed at all. The Mayors have nothing whatever to do with the Police, and could contribute nothing to the practical efficiency of the Health bill. We beg the *Tribune* not to overlook this important consideration in canvassing the merits of this bill.

The only reason which the *Tribune* gives for its suggestion is, that the Mayors are of diverse politics. So are the Police Commissioners. The political character of the Board would not be changed, nominally, in the least by the change proposed. The only effect of it would be to substitute two officers who are, and of necessity always will be, active politicians,—dependent on popular votes for their re-election, and certain to be swayed by that consideration in their official action,—for two members of a Police Board who depend on no such support, and would be influenced by no such motives.

The *Tribune* desires the Board of Health to be composed of eight instead of seven,—for the purpose of having an equal number of each political party. We submit that this is sacrificing the entire spirit and substance of this reform to a piece of political prudery. The leading feature of the bill is that which gives control of sanitary affairs to the *medical profession*. The four physicians have control of the Board. It is this feature which commends the bill to the favor and support of the great body of our most respectable citizens without distinction of party. And if this is disregarded, for any political purpose whatever, the vitality of the bill will be destroyed.

Up to the present time, the only opposition this most beneficent measure has encountered, has come from the City Inspector's office, and the political hangers-on who have made that Department an intolerable nuisance for years past. From that quarter nothing better was to be expected. But the great mass of our people, Democrats and Republicans, all who are interested in good government and especially in the promotion and preservation of the public health, have urged its passage as demanded by every consideration of the public good. We trust the *Tribune* will see no reason, political or personal, to add the weight of its influence to that of the "Ring," which controls the City Inspector's office for its own purposes, against this bill.

ABOLITION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The bill providing for the emancipation of the District slaves passed the House of Representatives yesterday. It lacks, therefore, nothing but the approval of the President to become law. The disposition of Mr. LINCOLN toward the measure is, however, still a matter of doubt—the friends of the bill representing him as eager to see it realized, while its enemies pretend to know that the recent articles in the *National Intelligencer*, opposing the act, were prompted by the President himself. The usually well-informed correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* speaks with confidence of Mr. LINCOLN's determination to apply his veto. The doubt will be of short duration, as any delay will have all the injurious effects of the signature of the act, without any of its beneficent tendencies. The slaves, in other words, will have been carried bodily beyond the boundaries of the District.

Our Wounded Soldiers.

The following, relative to the proper care of our wounded soldiers, on their way through this City, is published by request of the New-York Surgical Aid Association:

"1. The southern section of the Park Barracks, on the Broadway side, has been fitted up with every requisite convenience for a Surgical Infirmary.

2. The Committee have been assured of the cordial cooperation of Dr. R. S. SATTERLEE, Surgeon and Medical Purveyor of the United States Army, who will furnish the necessary supplies of lint, bandages, and other dressings.

3. The Committee have enrolled the names of a large body of competent and experienced physicians and surgeons, as well as medical students, for dressers, who have volunteered their gratuitous services, and will attend at the Infirmary when required, and in such numbers that the wounded will not be subjected to delay.

4. To carry into effect these measures funds will be required, for which the Committee must appeal to the liberality of their patriotic and benevolent fellow-citizens. Contributions are solicited, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Dr. JACOB HARSEN, No. 72 Ninth-street, or any member of the Committee.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The above Committee met last evening at the Steuben House, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Mr. ANDREAS WILLMAN, the President of the organization, was in the Chair, and Mr. HENRY RICHARD, of the Twentieth Ward, was called upon to act as Secretary *pro tem* in the absence of Mr. WM. M. WARMBRATHOM. After the ordinary detail of business, Professor PARISMAN, of Union College, Schenectady, was presented to the Committee, and in compliance with their request gave a very impressive and interesting statement of his recent experiences at Washington and in the Potomac camps. Dr. NAUMANN, the Treasurer of the general organization, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, then read the financial report for the past year, which represented a flourishing condition of affairs; and Mr. HANDSCHUH, of the Committee on By-Laws, reported a plan of business routine. Both reports were cordially accepted. Mr. HENRY RICHARD, in very eloquent and feeling terms, alluded to the death of Mr. MARTIN STRAUSINGER, of the Twentieth Ward, for many years an active and influential member of the Central Committee, and, at a late hour, the session was adjourned.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—This Club held its second meeting last night. A platform for the party, which was offered to the Club for adoption, was, on motion of WM. L. REED, Esq., returned to the Committee to embody the plank that the Democratic Party will support the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. JOHN A. BANNING moved that the Democratic Party refrain from agitating the abolition question, but leave that question to the Republicans and Abolitionists. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. REED. He was in favor of speaking and acting against the abolition measures of the Republicans, and of letting the people know where the youngmen of the Democratic Party stood. Mr. BARSON replied at some length, defending his resolutions. Messrs. MURRAY and TALLENT spoke against the resolutions, and they were finally rejected, only one voting in favor of their adoption. A large number joined the Club.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Another Rebel Privateer at Large.

The Merrimac and Monitor Before Parliament.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Important Meeting on the Subject in London.

Dissensions Among the Allies in Regard to Mexico.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 29th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The *City of New-York* reached Queenstown shortly after noon on the 27th, and arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 28th.

The *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and the *Bremen* reached the same port on the evening of the 28th.

The rebel schooner *C. S. Evans* was passed on the 4th of March by the *G. Fleming*, from Bombay. There was an unknown American ship alongside. The Union flag was lowered when the ships parted company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, Sir G. GREY stated that it was very doubtful if Lord PALMERSTON would be able to attend in his place on the following evening, and requested Sir G. BOWYER to postpone his motion with respect to the state of affairs in Italy.

Sir G. BOWYER agreed to do so, but asked if it was true that a reward was offered for the heads of brigands, taken dead or alive, and that persons receiving them were to be immediately shot, whilst all untenanted houses and cottages were ordered to be unroofed. He also complained that the country people were dealt with most severely on mere suspicion. He wished to know if the Government had received information of these facts, and would remonstrate with the Italian Government.

Mr. LAYARD said that her Majesty's Government was not responsible for articles in Italian newspapers, or for proclamations which might or might not have been issued. With respect to the facts alluded to by the honorable Baronet, he believed he had some information. He believed that a draft of a proclamation had been drawn by an officer named CUSALLI, who was not in the service of the Government, but it had never been printed. How the honorable member got hold of it he could not say, but his question was one which had been better asked in the free parliament of Turin than in the English House of Commons.

Sir F. SMITH gave notice that he should call attention to the recent naval engagement between the Confederate Iron-plated frigate *Merrimac* and the National gunboat *Monitor*, and ask whether, in consequence of its result, the Government would not suspend the construction of iron-plated ships until the question of iron-plated gunboats had been considered.

It was suggested that the Lord Mayor of London should call a meeting to consider the terms of an address of thanks to Mr. PEABODY for his munificent gift for the poor of London.

The Government had determined to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of the volunteer force.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 27th ult., reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The Marquis DE LAVALETTE had reached Paris from Rome, and there were some doubts as to his returning to Rome, owing to the differences existing between him and Gen. GUYON.

The Paris Bourse had been depressed, at one time rentes being as low as 69.45, but after some fluctuations they closed on the 28th at 69.75.

The *Moniteur* states that the Princess CLOTILDE NAPOLEON is in the fifth month of her pregnancy.

RUSSIA.

Gen. PATKUF, Chief Minister of Police, retires on account of illness. Gen. ARMENKOFF succeeds him. The Committee of Examination on the project of hypothecating the Banks report that Government should not be connected with it.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Return of Mr. Cyrus W. Field—Prospects of the Enterprise—New Plans—An Important Conference on the Subject—Remarks of Mr. Adams, the American Minister.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has returned home in the *Asia*. His mission to Europe, as is well known, had reference to the resuscitation of the Atlantic Telegraph. We understand that Mr. FIELD—after having been in intimate communication with many of the leading men of England, including not only the members of the present Government, but prominent men of all parties, and having also had interviews with some influential parties in Paris—drews the most favorable conclusions for the ultimate success of the enterprise, and is satisfied that it is in a fair way for early solution. The confidence of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., the well-known contractors, is exemplified in the following letter to the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

LONDON, Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

DEAR SIR: We have to acknowleuge the receipt of yours, of the 23th inst., on the subject of laying a Submarine Telegraph Cable between Ireland and America. We should be willing to undertake this important work, and would contract to manufacture and lay an efficient cable, of the kind stated by Mr. VARLEY, to be capable of working at the least of twelve words a minute, between Ireland and Newfoundland. We will agree that in case of failure the cost price only of the manufacture of said cable and laying shall be paid to us. We further agree that even in the case of success our profit shall be payable in shares of the Company. Such shares to be made deliverable to us in equal monthly portions at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in good working order, the whole payment of profit to be completed at the end of twelve months from the opening of the line. In case any difference should arise as to the actual cost of such cable, we engage to provide in the agreement with the Atlantic Company such machinery as shall enable the same to be ascertained to their satisfaction, either by arbitration or otherwise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GLASS, ELLIOTT & CO.

On the evening of the 26th, a conversazione on the subject of uniting America and England by means of a telegraph between Ireland and Newfoundland, took place at the residence of Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, M. P. A numerous attendance testified to the interest with which the question is regarded in political, commercial, and scientific circles, and amongst the company were the Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir EMERSON TENNENT, Mr. ADAMS, United States Minister; the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. STUART WORTLEY, Chairman of the Atlantic Company; Mr. CYRUS FIELD, Dr. MCILVAINE, Bishop of Ohio; Prof. WHEATSTONE and a large number of members of Parliament, and other eminent men.

A telegraphic communication having been completed, in the saloon, with the principal cities of the Continent, ... communication was ... with Tunis, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Turin and Odessa, literally with lightning speed. An inquiry addressed by Lord SHAFTESBURY to St. Petersburgh, with regard to the health of the Emperor of the Russias, was responded to and the answer read off to the audience in the brief space of eight minutes. The correspondence continued for several hours, and during its progress the company were addressed on ... the electrical question, and the progress of the ... accomplishment.

Speeches were made upon the subject by Sir ... Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. FIELD, Mr. ADAMS and others. In response to an inquiry, Mr. ADAMS stated that a most remarkable overture had been made to her Majesty's Government by the President of the United States, who had requested their co-operation, assistance and encouragement in laying down the cable. (Loud applause.) That overture was still before her Majesty's Government; he was, therefore, not at liberty to enter into any details, but he saw no reason why the despatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister to this country, directing him to make the contents known, should not be laid before the public. In the despatch in question Mr. SEWARD used the following language:

"You may say to Earl RUSSELL that the President entertains the most favorable views of the great enterprise in question, and would be happy to co-operate with the British Government in securing its consummation and such arrangements as would guarantee to both nations reciprocal benefits from the use of the telegraph, not only in times of peace, but even in times of war, if, contrary to our desire and expectation, and to the great detriment of both nations, war should ever arise between them."

Mr. ADAMS, Minister from the United States, entirely reciprocated the spirit in which Mr. WORTLEY had spoken. The proposed telegraphic communication was interesting to both England and America; but for many reasons it was obviously proper that Great Britain should take the initiative. All that he was then authorized to say on the part of his Government was that, having the greatest confidence in the judgment and integrity of the British Government, and satisfied that they would not agree to any plan without mature consideration, the United States Government were ready to cooperate with them in any manner they might determine to adopt. [Much applause.]

All the speakers were most hopeful in their remarks, and a very general conviction was expressed that the British Government should come forward in aid of the enterprise.

The following is a description of the cable just submitted by Messrs GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., as the one they would propose to lay.

The electrical conductor is composed of 7 copper wires, each 1-16th inch diameter, and laid into a strand rendered perfectly solid by the six outer wires being imbedded in CHATTERTON's compound upon the centre wire. The conductor weighs 510 pounds per nautical mile, and is calculated to transmit (under the old system of working) twenty-two letters, equal to 4½ words per minute, but is certified by Mr. C. F. VARLEY to be capable of being worked, by means of recent improvements, at the rate of 60 letters or 12 words per minute between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The conductor is insulated by eight coatings—four of the purest gutta percha, and four of CHATTERTON's compound, laid on in alternate layers—forming together a thickness of 3-16ths of an inch from the centre, the external diameter of the whole core being 9-16ths of an inch, weighing, with conductor, 1,000 pounds per nautical mile.

It is proposed to do away with the tarred hemp, hitherto surrounding telegraph cores, and, as a protection to the core, to use strands, consisting each of three best charcoal iron wires, guage 655, each strand being separately covered with CHATTERTON's compound and gutta percha, to prevent decay. These coated strands, thirteen in number, are then laid around the core spirally by the usual machinery, and the finished cable passes out of the covering machine into tanks filled with water, there to wait till the whole length is ready for shipment. Water tanks will also be provided on board ship, so that, from the very infancy of the cable to its final submersion, it will be continuously every moment under tests of the most certain and delicate description.

The Mexican Question.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, March 29.

I have some reason to believe that the French Government is far from satisfied with the manner in which matters have been conducted by their own people in Mexico. Much was expected of Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE—but the Admiral, perhaps from no fault of his, has not quite fulfilled their expectations. It was understood that the French force would proceed at once to the capital and occupy it. This was not done, and it is now provoking to find the Spanish Gen. PRIM negotiating on his own account with the Mexicans. *Should these negotiations be successful, and should the Mexicans satisfy the demands of the Powers, there would be little pretext for a French occupation, and the Archduke Maximilian's pretensions would be interfered with.* It is thought that Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE will be recalled.

There certainly appears a sore feeling on the part of the French against the Spaniards, if we may judge from the articles which appear in some of the "devoted" Paris papers. They remark with severe bitterness on the conduct pursued in this affair by the Spanish Government, as well as the comments in the Madrid Press.

THE DIFFICULTIES POLITICAL RATHER THAN MILITARY.

The *Independance Belge* states that the Allies agree about the military but not the political part of the expedition to Mexico.

Naval Engagement at Fortress Monroe.

From the London Times.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of the lessons contained in the incidents of the late sea fight between the Federal and Confederate squadrons. In this unexpected and unparalleled engagement we get the first real glimpse of a new system of naval warfare, and it will be our own fault if we do not profit by the instruction afforded. It is clear, however, that neither the *Merrimac* nor the *Monitor* can be exactly measured against our own productions. It does not appear, for instance, that either of these vessels could put to sea, or venture far from land, whereas our own *Warrior*, as will have been seen from Capt. COCHRANE's report in our Impression of yesterday, is fit for active service in any part of the world. Still there are points of great interest involved in the comparison. Both the American vessels have sloping sides, or if the *Monitor's* sides are not set at an angle they are so low as to offer little mark for shot. The Americans, therefore, seem to rely upon the protection obtained by this expedient, whereas we have not yet adopted it, and, indeed, the "Iron Plate Committee" of the Institution of Naval Architects have just declared their conclusion, that "angulated sides possess no real advantage as compared with the usual upright sides." Yet one objection which was urged against sloping sides has not been supported by the experience of the late action. It was plausibly said that a ship acting like a ram might run over one of these low vessels with the greatest ease; but the *Merrimac* did strike the *Monitor* without any such result. Another notable point is suggested by the armaments of the two vessels. The *Monitor* had two guns only, but each of these guns was nearly twice as large as one of the *Merrimac's*, and they were worked from a "turret." If, therefore, two guns proved a match for twelve, it must have been owing either to their calibre, or to the new method of working them. One conclusion, however, admits of no doubt whatever, and it happens to be the most important of all. *There is an end of wooden ships for ever, and the Americans are now recognizing the fact to some purpose.* In addition to what they have lavished on iron-clad vessels during the last twelve months they are now preparing to vote $26,000,000, or upwards of 5,000,000*l.*, more, for structures of the same class, and will probably spend on this object, without stint or scruple, in the course of a year or two, a sum which no British Minister would venture to demand. Let us hope that we may turn their teaching to good account, and match them in the efficiency, if not in the ... ness, of our proceedings.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX-ED INTO A COCKED ... stood to be the fate of the ... though, strange to say, no ... wear a KNOX Hat. The loyal Chapeaux bought at No. 212 Broadway, would fly off in indignation from the head of a rebel. It is a curious fact that wherever the most stout-hearted loyalty prevails—in New-York City, for instance—there Knox finds out the rage. His Spring styles, by the way, have just come, at the same time an Independent, as it were, increased, the future.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY FOR CHILDREN AT ... MUSEUM.—ALBERT SMITH's great play, founded on the most popular of nursery romances, entitled "Hop O' My Thumb," with Commodore NUTT and the Belgian Giant sustaining the leading characters, is to be played both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

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To Bankers and Brokers.—A business man, of large acquaintance and experience, and very favorably known, is anxious to form a connection with some established house. He can furnish $20,000, and would expect an interest. Address, in confidence, CITIZEN, Box No. 138 TIMES Office.

GAS—GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—New Styles for the Spring Trade just out. Call at our Great Depot, No. 512 Broadway. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufacturers.

...Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation... Use Brown's Bronchial Troches, relieved by using... Sold only as "Brown's Bronchial Troches" to distinguish... All Druggists sell them.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is unsurpassed as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy those only of the rightful proprietors.

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...are cautioned that to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which infringe from two specific, and under the claims known as the GROVER & BAKER ..., cannot be purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or ... Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1850.

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At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY of every description.
SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single. English planished and Japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c., &c.
The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.
H. H. CASEY.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.
There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.
Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Hernia or Rupture, is now radically cured by using WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss, a new combination, differing in principle from all old-fashioned trusses. Braces and supporters unrivaled. Pamphlets free.
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Hertzog's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FUHR—McGAW.—On Thursday, April 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. WILLIAM H. FUHR, of Manchester, N. H., to HANNAH THORBURN, daughter of John A. McGAW.

HAMPTON—EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at the Strear-place Baptist Church, by Rev. Charles Evans, CHARLES W. MAXFIELD to ELLEN S., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Brooklyn.

SYMONDS—BRADFORTH.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, April 10, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. H. Black, Capt. H. C. SYMONDS, U. S. A., and Miss BEATRICE, daughter of Hon. Benj. Brandreth.

TRUMAN—CUTLER.—On Thursday morning, April 10, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Rev. EUSTACE TRUMAN, of New-York, to SUSAN, daughter of Francis Marion Cutler, of Avon Springs, N. Y.

TRIPPETT—HABBERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at the residence of J. W. Harper, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Nadal, JOSEPH TRIPPETT, Jr., to ETTIE, daughter of the late John Habberton, both of Brooklyn.

WILSON—YOUNG.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, April 10, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Mr. ROBERT WILSON to Miss HANNAH, youngest daughter of John Young, Esq.

DIED.

BRAINARD.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 11, of consumption, HENRY BRAINARD, Jr.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 2 Amity-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

BARSTOW.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday morning, April 11, HENRY G. BARSTOW, in the 28th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Glen Cove, on Monday, in the steamboat *Long Island*, at 2 P. M.

CAMERON.—On Wednesday, April 9, RUTH CAMERON, aged 48 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son, Rev. James Cameron, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

CRAFT.—On Thursday, April 10, STEPHEN B. CRAFT, aged 65 years.
The remains will be taken to Long Island for interment this Saturday morning.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 10, suddenly, JOHN R. EDWARDS, of the Methodist Book Concern, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

HALSTED.—In Rye, on Wednesday, April 9, NAWAUAT D. HALSTED, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Rye, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The New-York and New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12½ P. M. Returning, leave Rye station at 4 o'clock and 6:30 P. M.

HOWELL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 10, LEWIS C. HOWELL, aged 33 years, 1 month and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Louis B. Cobb, No. 139 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Parsippany, N. J., for interment.

KING.—In Rockaway, N. Y., April 10, in the 52d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry among the same people, Rev. BARNABAS KING, D. D., senior Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Rockaway.
Funeral at the church, Sabbath, 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

KNIGHT.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, April 9, ANNE, wife of Wm. Knight, and daughter of the late Wm. A. Thomas.
The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day, (Saturday,) April 12. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MOFFAT.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 11, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, from No. 124 5th-av.

MYERS.—In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday evening, April 6, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM EVERETT, son of Jno. A. and Maria O. Miller, aged 5 years and 9 months.

NASSAU.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM R. NESBELL, in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. Bloodgood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M., from No. 43 West 17th-st.

NOBILI.—In Florence, Italy, on Wednesday, March 19, of Roman fever, MARY T., widow of the late Thomas P. Norris, of Newark, N. J.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 10, EPHRAIM ALFRED, youngest son of Richard Oakley, in the 21st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRICE.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, April 11, SALETTA ANN, wife of Cyrus W. Price, aged 36 years, 7 months and 23 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 West Washington-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SKIDMORE.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday morning, April 11, WILLIAM D. SKIDMORE, in the 34th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Mount Vernon, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem till 12 o'clock.
☞ Columbian papers please copy.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 8, MILDRED BABCLAY, youngest daughter of Julius and Mary J. Van Wagenen, aged 8 months and 13 days. On Thursday morning, April 10, MARY JANE, wife of Julius Van Wagenen, and daughter of Col. Joseph Burroughs, of Newark.
The funeral of mother and child will take place at the residence of Col. Joseph Burroughs, No. 190 Bank-st., Newark, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARMAN.—Yesterday morning, Mr. DAVID WARMAN, aged 46 years, 5 months and 26 days.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Hughes, Esq., No. 373 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171.—April 11, 1862.
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20, 36, 17, 28, 3, 12, 4, 13, 67, 70, 25, 29, 75.

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Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those affected with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 2 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by a method peculiar to himself, by which perfect and speedy cures are effected in cases where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

The following gentlemen, or members of their families having been under treatment, have kindly permitted the Doctor to refer to them, and will be pleased to testify to his success:

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Have you Sore Throat?
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Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.
Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.
Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.
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DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *New-York*, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per the *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
On receipt of any of the following sums in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, at discretion, a Gold Pen or Pens, *selecting the same according to description*, viz.:
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For $1 25, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
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THE SAME GOLD PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For $1 50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
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For $2, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50, a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
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GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.
For $2 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.
The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.
The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.
The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.
In regard to the cheap gold pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as good writing and durable pens, for the price, had the gold been furnished gratuitously.
☞ *Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Numbers" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind of Pens they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.*
☞ For sale by all dealers in the line throughout the country.
Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Any one sending a single letter post-stamp, will receive a circular with the engravings above referred to.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS.
There is no country in the world where the value of early and accurate news is so keenly appreciated as in the United States, and in no city of the United States is the very latest intelligence deemed of such importance, or sought after with such avidity, as in New-York. Hence
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
presenting, as it does, on the morning of its publication, the fullest and most reliable information upon all subjects of immediate public interest, brought down to within *two hours* of its issue from the press, necessarily takes precedence of cotemporaries which possess no such claims to the patronage of an inquiring people. The ENORMOUS CIRCULATION of the
LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF THE UNION is the result of SLEEPLESS ENTERPRISE, backed by liberal expenditures, in every department of journalism where money can be made to tell. No stale news, revamped, appears in its columns. Its dispatches and reports are from the fountain-heads of intelligence. In order to give the last items that flutter over the wires from the various war-points, its columns are kept open until 4 o'clock A. M.; and when the employes of its cotemporaries are abed, and their entire editions worked off, its agents are still scooring the city in search of the *very latest* local news for the breakfast-tables of its readers. These are among the reasons that have given the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER A CIRCULATION EXCEEDING BY MANY THOUSANDS that of all the other Sunday journals, rendering it a much more valuable medium of advertising than the whole of them put together. As a commercial paper, it takes rank with the leading dailies—its markets, shipping news, financial intelligence, &c., &c., being reported by vigilant and competent men, and comprising every thing of interest to merchants and the business world. Its circulation is not only immense, but OF THE RIGHT KIND, reaching thousands of homes, where papers less comprehensive in their scope, and twelve hours behind the SUNDAY MERCURY in their SECOND-HAND NEWS, are never seen. The fact that its REGULAR EDITION EXCEEDS BY THOUSANDS THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, no one of them has had the temerity to deny. And for this reason, the books and press-room of the establishment are open to the inspection of the public, and every man can verify the statement for himself. This test is courted by the publishers, and shrewd business men who wish to know with absolute certainty where a given amount of cash can be most advantageously expended in advertising, are invited to apply it.

GREAT SUNDAY SPECIALTY
FOR TO-MORROW.
NEWS—LITERATURE—RUMOR.
As usual, on SUNDAY, all New-York will be on the look-out TO-MORROW MORNING for that unequaled newspaper and inimitable literary journal, the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
which has become celebrated for presenting the latest, most complete, and most accurate
WAR NEWS,
no less than for its unequaled array of the most interesting
NOVELLETTES,
SKETCHES,
POEMS,
and
GOSSIP
of the day.
The SUNDAY MERCURY possesses facilities, in the way of monster presses, special telegraphic correspondents, "Associated Press" news, special reporters, &c., enjoyed by but few of the largest daily papers in the world, and is thus enabled to procure and publish the very latest intelligence from all parts of the country up to Sunday A. M.
Those who purchase the SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW MORNING,
will find it to contain every item of news transmitted by telegraph and mail to this City from the various scenes of army movements, between the issues of this morning's papers and 4 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, thus presenting a complete reflex of the War as it has so far progressed. The same paper will contain the
GENERAL NEWS
of the whole country, including full reports of every event of interest transpiring in other cities and States; together with all the
FRESHEST LOCAL NEWS,
as gathered by the largest force of news reporters employed on any one paper in New-York.
In that famous department of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
THE
SUNDAY TABLE TALK,
will be found the usual assortment of original and relishable facts and fancies, such as
I. CHIVALRY'S DECAY.—Wherein it is proved that Chivalry is on the wane in this country, owing to the remarkable and unprecedented conduct of the rebel leaders on a late occasion.
II. FROM THE CAPITAL.—A description by the unsurpassed ORPHEUS C. KERR, of an artillery battle fought on strictly constitutional principles, by the Orange County Howitzers, for the reduction of a Rebel, who finally consented to be reconstructed. Members of the Democratic Party and other conservative martyrs will find much edification in this document.
III. A GENERAL SCANDAL.—An article intended to illustrate the whole art of newspaper generalship, and to show that there is at present a commander in the field whose outrageous misconduct is past all bearing.
IV. MEANING TRANSPARENT.—Which refers particularly to a member of the fair sex.
V. OUR IRONICAL NAVY.—Concerning the beauties of the *Monitor*, as appreciated by our excellent old friend, Mr. John Bull.
VI. THE CLASSIC MUSE.—A fine translation from Euripides, of the capture of Troy by night, and well worth attention in these days of tedious sieges.
ALSO,
another witty, unique and side-splitting epistle from that veteran campaigner,
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
whose lucubrations are just the things to be enjoyed at the Sunday breakfast-table, or after a good dinner.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF TO-MORROW
will present, in combination, all the great characteristics of
A GREAT NEWSPAPER,
A LITERARY JOURNAL,
A SOLDIER'S GAZETTE,
A MERCHANT'S RECORD,
A CITIZEN'S GUIDE,
A JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HUMOR,
and a paper worthy of preservation for its authentic presentiment of the current history of the country.
Its Shipping News, Market Reports, Table of Importation, Military Criticism and Correspondence, Fire Department, Specials, Base-Ball Reports, Gleanings from the Latest European Journals, Theatrical Notes, &c., will also merit special attention.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
enjoys A CIRCULATION LARGER BY SOME THOUSANDS THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, and is increasing it every week. The community knew it to be the ablest and most complete Sunday Journal ever published in this country, and it is believed that its sale to-morrow will reach figures beyond the highest ever before attained by any newspaper.

CLASS LETTERS
BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Depot No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

COUGHS,
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PERSONS WISHING RELIABLE LOCAL Agents for the sale of any articles, will address, giving all particulars, STAR, Merrille, Penn.

MILITARY.
SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 76 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Lion Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on Honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 676 Broadway, between Bleecker and Grand sts.
F. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. FAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

THE SOLDIER'S
BULLET-PROOF VEST.
Proved and approved by a Board of officers at Washington. It will
SAVE THE LIVES OF FRIENDS.
Expressed to any address, charges paid on receipt of
$7 FOR PRIVATES.
$9 FOR OFFICERS.
Write MESSRS. ELLIOTT,
No. 292 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR LIGHT ARTILLERY U. S. V.
WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED GUNS.
WANTED—A few more good able-bodied men for this command. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, saddlers, and other mechanics preferred. Also a good bugler and teamster wanted. Subsistence, quarters and uniforms furnished at once, and pay commences on signing the roll. Recruiting Offices: Tammany Hall, room No. 22, New-York; Odeon, Williamsburgh, cor. South 4th and 5th sts.
JOHN T. BRUEN, Captain.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.
THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned:
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 28.—II. No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities instructed with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made, and information obtained at the office, No. 79 White-st. By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
W. A. NICHOLS, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT when mustered in the service.—Wanted for Company D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—A Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 383 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBURY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

PARTIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
are invited to examine our
NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
We are confident we can suit them, both in style and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

MARVIN'S
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK,
April 11, 1862.
IN FURTHERANCE OF THE PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States, dated yesterday, I would earnestly recommend that the people of this City, at their next weekly assemblage for public worship, offer up devout thanks to the Supreme Being for so richly blessing the heroic efforts and sacrifices of our noble army and navy; and that they beseech a continuance of the Divine blessing upon the efforts now being made to attain such complete and lasting victory over the rebellion as shall give the people of our beloved country perpetual unity, peace and concord, and let us not forget in our prayers the many thousands of men, women and children upon whom the recent battles have brought so much of bereavement and affliction.
I would also respectfully suggest to the Clergymen of our City, and others in authority in the various places of worship, that this would prove a most timely and suitable occasion to respond by public collections to the appeals now urgently made on behalf of the wounded of our army. The battle of Pittsburgh Landing has greatly increased the necessity for such relief. Let us respond liberally. The United States Sanitary Commission and its auxiliary in St. Louis, whose appeals are now so pressing, in view of recent events, are organizations of the highest character, well worthy of being made the almoners of relief in this emergency.
Let us on this occasion not only offer to God our fervent thanksgiving for the victories achieved, but also give substantial manifestation of our sympathy for those who were wounded in gaining these victories.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.



HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and stimulates the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are redu

[illegible] FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

[illegible] CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock, at No. 257 [illegible] the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, piano forte, pier-glasses, pier and centre tables, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense, and at no cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.

COMPTROLLER OF FINANCES, Comptroller's Office, March 25, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, cle-gant hair-cloth upholstered suites, covered in heavy figured silk damask, bronze and gilt mantel chandeliers, mahogany ex-tension dining-table, gilt frame mirrors, bronze and gilt cornices and chairs, covered in hair cloth; gilt cornices, lace window curtains, engravings, rosewood marble-top stand, with glass mantle vases; rosewood 7½-octave piano, iron safe, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

To let, the above house, with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, extension dining-tables, mahogany work-tables, carved rosewood suite, covered in brocatel, gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains, oak buffet, oak chairs, enameled cottage suites, office and library tables, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood side and centre-tables, cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top tables, rosewood etageres, black walnut bookcases, mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, the entire assortment to be sold without reserve.

Also, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Stylof, of Boston, of beautiful tone and finish.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., dark-brown horse, about 16 hands high, very powerful and of great endurance, suitable for a doctor; has been used as a family horse and drove by a lady for some time; will stand any where without tying; perfectly gentle and afraid of nothing.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A full-blooded mare about 12 years old, 13 hands high, long tail, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle mare. A wagon and harness in good order, sold as the owner has no further use for them.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 12, AT 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Williamsburgh-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—continuation sale of Friday, comprising a large and general assortment of second-hand furniture, in good order.

MONDAY, April 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 59 Dean-st., near Raymond-st.

FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.

Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, extension-table, crockery, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

A. M'MAHON, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 494 and 496 Broadway,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,

APRIL 14 AND 15, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY—Comprising choice and scarce works on America, Indian History and Literature, Local Histories, Biography, &c; also, American Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., besides a great variety of standard and miscellaneous books.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of Illuminated Missals, Prayer-books, Water-colors, &c., &c., embracing biblical, classical, mythological, historical and allegorical subjects. The above are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN H. BUALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, safe-beds, fine bar and other glasses, carpets, oilcloths, matting, feather beds and bedding, saloon utensils, decanters, glasses and chandeliers, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of silver-plated ware, cake-baskets, salt-sellers, trumpet sugar-bowl, fish-knives, etc.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story Philadelphia front, brown stone, basement, stoop and front door-way, built in a good, substantial manner, with all the modern improvements complete. Will be sold low until on easy terms. House situated in State-st., first house west of Fleet-walk-av. For particulars inquire of JOSHUA WHITMORE, No. 214 Fulton-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IT IS AN ELEGANT EX-tension-front brick house, nearly new, and in complete order; contains gilt, vestibule, rosewood doors, black walnut trimmings, &c., &c. Is situated in 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 806 6th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, extra width—28 feet front, with two-story extension, 95 feet deep—built in the very best manner for the owner's use, in the most desirable location in the City. Five doors from 5th-av. Apply on the premises, No. 9 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, unsurpassed for design and finish, situate on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No. 28 East 34th-st., near Madison-av. Also, house No. 47 East 30th-st., near 5th-av.; four-story, brown-stone front. Inquire on the premises in both places.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—EIGHT-av. lots for sale. Three lots on the west side, corner of 5th-st., 100 feet wide, and within a block of Central Park. Sold separate or together. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 301 Broadway, basement.

$4,000 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, containing 6 rooms; good location; $200 cash, the balance to suit the purchaser. Also, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE Brooklyn property, near Fulton Ferry, for a farm of 30 to 60 acres, near railroad depôt, healthy location; price about $4,000. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone House, of full width and sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story stone house, 25x65, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply to E. P. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third door from Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.

Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 28 and 29 West 45th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x59, lot 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $700.

Also, two-story frame house No. 723 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 46x66; 304 about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $400. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 49 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 82 West 44th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 182 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 86 East 13th-st., 4-story, English basement.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $325.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 196 West 48th-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $500.

A three-story brick house, high stoop, with modern improvements.
No. 126 West 49th st., very cheap.
No. 32 7th-av., corner 4th-st.
No. 820 Greenwich-st., three-story, high basement. Rent $500.
No. 76 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) near Greenwich-av., the largest house in the block, three rooms deep, papered and painted throughout; well arranged for one or two families; hot and cold water and gas on each floor, wash-room, bathing-tub, &c.; back stairs from second floor, under cellar; everything in first-rate order; rent $900; would prefer to rent to one party, but not for a boarding-house. Inquire of MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A GENteel two-story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location. (XIXth Ward,) a few minutes' walk from the ferries, containing gas, water, chandelier, etc. To any party wishing to buy, the above will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to WALTER T. KEHTS & BRO., foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant will let on favorable terms. Apply to RIPLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 159 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The house is 20x50 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the first of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 187 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, 3-story, high stoop, brick house, pleasant location, near Stuyvesant Park; house 21 by 55, lot 103 feet; very conveniently arranged; contains 13 rooms beside bath room, kitchen and sub-cellar; gas fixtures, and all the modern improvements. Rent, to a good, responsible tenant, $700 and Croton. HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD-STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st., lot 50 by 116 feet, house 25 feet front; has all the modern improvements, with large garden, containing grape vines and fruit trees in abundance. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 87 Beaver-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 65 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of Prussee. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. N. J. GILLHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable. Rent $220; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF one of those desirable cottages in Hanover-place, Brooklyn, having more room than he wants, is desirous of renting the upper floor, (consisting of four rooms,) to a small family. Rent $-.00. For particulars address AMES, Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACIfic-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, No. 129 Lexington-av., having a private stairs and every convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Builder, No. 87 East 28th-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 832 Broadway. Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 75 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 86 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 78 SOUTH 2D-ST., WILLIAMSburgh, a three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, sewer, &c.; rent, $400; possession given immediately, and no extra charge to the 1st of May.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 68 West 35th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 6 Barrow-st.; the store, back room and basement, No. 734 8th-av.; the two-story house, No. 175 50th-st., near 8th-av.; the house and store, No. 35 7th-av. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 33 Washington-square.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 311, 40 feet deep, with plate glass windows; last block on the Avenue, and next door to Geo. Keys' large dry goods store; suitable for boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply No. 2,038 8th-av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 4 EAST 25TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Inquire at No. 49 East 25th-st., or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 38 Nassau-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 31th-st., 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the handsome four-story dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED W. LOWERRE, office No. 96 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 192 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CANAL-STREET.—STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 367 to let from 1st of May. Apply to J. CRAM, No. 50 Union-square.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 163 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE WHOLE, OR PART OF THE first-class house No. 125 East 34th-st. Also, first-class house No. 7 Livingston-place. Rent low.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of P. D. PINE, near the depôt.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 26 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.
TO LET—Store No. 349 Front-st.
Store, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.
House with stable, &c., No. 166 East 39th-st.
Very nice house, No. 8 Willow-st., Brooklyn.
Brown stone house, No. 111 East 30th-st.
Three-story brick house, No. 125 East 30th-st.
Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.
Small brick house, No. 109 East 27th-st.
Two-story, &c. house, No. 60 Bleecker-st.
Brown stone house, No. 62 East 30th-st.
Large house and lot, No. 100 East 13th-st.
Very nice house, No. 255 Greene-st.
Two-story, &c. house, No. 6 Charlton-st.
Basement No. 346 3d-av., corner 27th-st.
Coal yard, &c., No. 66 Wooster-st.
Small modern house, No. 153 East 50th-st.
Light stone house, No. 114 East 34th-st.
First and third floors, (modern) No. 346 Third-av.
Four-story house, No. 153 West 24th-st.
Three-story house, No. 160 West 26th-st.
Three-story, &c., house, No. 95 East 26th-st.
Store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
House and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.
Apply at No. 152 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 18 rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small dosirable families, or a boarding-house, it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.) No. 216 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, painted, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT three-story, basement, &c., brick dwelling, with modern improvements, with or without furniture, situate on the north-west corner of Staten-av. and Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET—THREE STORIES, HIGH-stoop, gas, bath, water-closets, &c., Nos. 185, 203 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 166 East 13th-st., No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 109 St. Mark's-place. Rents low. Also, upper part of Nos. 201 and 197 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO RENT ON EAST 14TH-ST.—THE 3-STORY and attic and high stoop house No. 173 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; 23½ feet front; brown stone; in fine order; with the modern conveniences; to a private family only. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a respectable tenant. The location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, opposite the premises, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 139 WEST 36TH-ST., 20 rooms, suitable for a large and genteel family, or two small families; price $600. Also, house in Brooklyn, No. 21 Ross-st., suitable for a genteel family; price $400. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 16th-st., at 7 o'clock, No. 299 Pearl-st., in business hours.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NEAT LITTLE HOUSE IN A VERY pleasant part of the City, No. 28 Charles-st., convenient to Amity line of stages or 4th-st., or 6th-av. cars. Rent to a small family, $400. Inquire on the premises, or of P. C. DOREMUS, No. 225 West 12th st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and Park avs. To a good tenant the house will be divided to suit their convenience. Address PARKES, Box No. 3,230 Post-office.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, with gas fixtures, in good order, No. 231 West 33d-st., at rent to suit the times. Inquire of M. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 31th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

WORKSHOP TO LET—AT NO. 108 EAST 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; a 4-story brick building, with a 2-story rear building connected; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 8 Reade-st.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width, sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A BROWN-stone front house, consisting of eight rooms, with privilege in basement for washing. Will be let to a good tenant very low. Inquire at No. 166 West 49th-st.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 594 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO NEW WELL-FURNISHED COUNtry residences, on Long Island Sound, 15 miles from New-York, or one hour by steamboat; contain 11 rooms each, beside kitchen and cellar; fine stables; ice-houses filled; one 12 acres and the other two acres in lawn; water view; bathing and boating unsurpassed. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT FISHKILL Landing, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt. The house contains nine rooms, kitchen, and cellar; there is a fine vegetable garden, 6 acres of ground, and a profusion of all kinds of fruit. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT P. LEE, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THE ENGlish-basement house, No. 39 9th-st., near 6th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent from the 20th of April, for six or twelve months, to a private family only. For terms, and cards of admission, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Nos. 28 and 28 Exchange-place, or to Box No. 2,837 Post-office, with full address.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house, containing 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable. For further information inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—(TO A PRIvate family only.) near Union-square. House 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address C. W., Box No. 286 Post-office. Possession in April or May.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ST. GERMAIN HOTEL. —To let, the large and elegant building at the junction of 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st., known as the St. Germain. Elegantly furnished throughout. For further information, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 55 EAST 23TH-ST. four-story brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements; will be let low to a desirable tenant. For cards of admission apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 73 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,200; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, New-Jersey—three acres of land in fruit; a very desirable place. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 143 2d-av. Apply at No. 102 4th-av.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY.

The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four furnished Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment. WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, March 26, 1862.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The hotel at this fashionable watering place will be opened to visitors on the 15th of May. Families and parties wishing accommodations for the season will please address the proprietor. Terms reasonable.
A. PARSONS.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Hopkins, in the village of Seneca Falls, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property consists of about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary washstands, range, hot water furnace, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the country—60 acres of choice land—buildings large and superior; in a garden of good fruit; grounds ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, and whole farm washed by a fine stream. Situated in Southern New-York, not far from the New-York and Erie Railroad; has cost the present owner nearly $10,000. It is incumbered for $3,000. It can be had, if applied for soon, for $1,600 above the incumbrances. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway, or to Col. J. B. ROYCE, or C. T. LEONARD, Esq., Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—TO LET, FOR the Summer or year, an unfurnished house, stable and carriage-room and garden. It offers rare advantages; good spring water in the house, high and dry, picturesque views, fine drives to the lakes in the vicinity, boating, fishing and crabbing. It is a mile from Peckskill, at the head of the bay, just above the town, and 20 minutes' rowing from the railway station. Furniture can be sent by sloop, foot of Laight-st., almost to the house. Also, farm for sale. Inquire of C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 8 Beaver-st., or of L. J. AGNEW, No. 146 Chambers-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange for City or Harlem property, situated at West Morrisania, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Melrose depôt, nine miles from City Hall, double house, nearly new, filled in with brick, delightful situation, society select, with about three-quarters of an acre of ground, about 70 fruit trees and 20 grape-vines, just in bearing, of the choicest variety, with fine shade trees, vegetable and flower garden in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st. Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I., each house containing thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds (five acres) are handsomely laid out with flower gardens, kitchen garden and well supplied with fruit: good bathing, fishing and boating; within 16 minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboats. Rent, $600. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large out-buildings, &c. A large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river lawn, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A neat, two-story and basement cottage-house, 8 rooms, and washhouse and woodhouse attached; on quite high ground; has a delightful river and inland view; good water; healthy fruit; within five minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat dock; rent, $156 per annum. Inquire of J. BERWICK, Yonkers. Capt. M. ONDERDONK, next house, will show it.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS (about 20 acres) known as Woodland, situate near 135th-st. and fronting on the Hudson River. The house is very spacious, and well suited for a private residence or large boarding-house, being one of the finest locations on the river. Immediate possession can be had. Apply for further particulars, to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLE

[illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible] YORK.

[illegible] 50 WALL-ST. }

[illegible] on Inland Navigation, and an additional [illegible] ONE-TENTH Per Cent. on the [illegible] premiums and additions, being the [illegible] of profits on policies in force to

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH [illegible]	SHEARD KNAPP,
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[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Examiner.
[illegible] Counsel.
N. C. [illegible], Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from wathin and now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is in round thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.
UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.
Loans negotiated, and advances made on Marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIMY G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS O. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. L. SAYRE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. RIKER,	JOHN C. BENSON,
JAMES OLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. BURLBUT,	THOMAS P. WAY,
ISAAC M. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. HOWARD MOLONEY,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	GEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' INS. CO., held on Tuesday, April 8, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Levi Apgar,	C. D. Van Wagenen,
D. R. Martin,	David Magie,
Benjamin S. Taylor,	Ebenezer Beadleston,
Walter W. Cunoklin,	Jaremiah Robins,
Crowell Adams,	B. H. Van Auken,
C. V. B. Ostrander,	Ely Hoppock,
G. W. Burnham,	Wm. Hunter,
J. S. Barker,	Jos. M. Brown,
Nathaniel Weed,	David M. Earl,
Moses H. Hoppock,	Chas. Burkhalter,
Henry A. Kerr.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, JOS. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. D. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD Co. }
CINCINNATI, April 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for six months ending March 31, payable on or after May 1. Those who have had their stock transferred to the Agency of the Company at the Bank of America, will receive their dividends direct from that Bank; those who have not, will receive a check from here by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The interest on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at the above Bank, as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Sec'ry.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall, }
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., }
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 4th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order.
WM. R. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION and PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES. Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 100 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., $50 each.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK.—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 178 Times Office.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—For the provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 420 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall, }
New-York, April 8, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until Monday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of cough minutes, printed, cut, folded and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, folded and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 2, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: in 56th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 58th-st., to sewer in 8th-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 452 to New-Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: In 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 338 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Charry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Correars-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, where all parties interested in the following matters are requested to attend:

Petition to stop steam on Hudson River Railroad above 54th-st.

Petition relative to railroad track in Washington and Greenwich sts.

Councilmen
ROSS,
BARNEY,
LENT,
WEBSTER,
SNYDER,
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE CREDITORS OF JOSEPH DARROW will please send in their claims to C. T. WETMORE, Esq., No. 481 Broadway. Dated April 11, 1862.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 85 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 16 hands high, with close carriage and harness, for sale cheap, as the owner is about to leave the City. May be seen at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS GIG, NEARLY NEW, having been used only three times; suitable for a doctor. Inquire at WM. SILVER'S stables, 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 190 6TH-AV., CONTAINing stable for eight horses and four carriages. Size 30x40. Apply on the premises.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,559 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham square, on or about the 24th of April.*
M. H. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL on the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLDS only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges on Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Chimney-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Has given advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been imposed upon by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, as gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. TILLERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor.—The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kounedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. Without dieting or inconvenience, and never subjects the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE TRADE ARE invited to examine Wilson's patent cut rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut veneers. They are cut from very choice woods, and are sold at prices to suit the times. Also, rosewood slabs and jucks. S. B. WILSON, No. 198 Goerck-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—$20,000 of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 29 Catharine-st., near East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries bought for ready money, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860, X.

It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calasaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ALTERATION OF SAILINGS.
The ETNA will sail on next SATURDAY in place of the Kangaroo, and the CITY OF NEW-YORK the 19th, in place of the Etna.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, April 12.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, April 19.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 26,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$38
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCUMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WAGER, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 22d April.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run from depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM FLUSHING
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone, also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.
N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars

[illegible] NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.

[illegible] for your superb Gold Pen, which you hope I will employ in my versifying. In[illegible] I will, and the [illegible] in honor of your own [illegible] below.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

[illegible] OF THE PEN.

[illegible]—the lovely; for the brilliant the bright;
[illegible] bearing the signet of might [illegible]
[illegible]e well that my spirit, so vast in its mold,
[illegible]ld be shrined in the precious the beautiful gold.
By that Universe Alchemist wondrously wrought
When He lightened through chaos His life-giving thought.

I joy as I glide o'er the Ledger as light
As [illegible] in its gracefullest flight,
[illegible] the strong tempest hurled,
[illegible] forest tree on the world—
[illegible] along in the hail,
[illegible] will my world's-to-contain.

For the Statesman, the Editor, Author I shine,
Never causing rude blots, like the steel or the quill,
On the sheet in fair perfectness unblotted still:
O! 'tis mine to exult in the sun and the shade,
Mightier far than the voice or the crown or the blade.

Then a toast for the Pen, for the true Golden Pen,
As it's fashioned by Morton for millions of men,
Not a jar in my nib, not a fault in my flow,
As exulting and graceful and perfect I go,
O'er the page pressed by Liberty's glorious Land,
Giving honor and wealth to a Star Bannered Land.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

At Port Royal I slept, like a bold Highland chief,
And dreamt the Confederates had all "come to grief"—
That the Star-Spangled Banner was fastened firm, then,
To the flag-staff of Freedom, by means of the Pen—
That Southern "stray sheep" were all brought to one fold,
And the [illegible] of the Union made of fine gold—
That peace was proclaimed—all the States reunited—
Then a brilliant procession my senses delighted;
Past my tent, in great cohorts, marched millions of men,
And each man, for a bayonet, upheld a GOLD PEN!
I asked an old hero who those men so bold
All came from the wars, with those weapons of gold?
He replied: "El Dorado—a far-distant State—
With mountains of gold, has been gifted by Fate;
Her auriferous fields are so very extensive,
That those PENS, made of gold, are by no means expensive.
Those weapons perform the most wonderful work,
When wielded by Book-Keeper, Author, or Clerk,
School-boy, Statesmen, or Copyist; by day or by night,
They are durable, flexible, strong, smooth and light;
Ever ready, uniform, beautiful, cheap;
And one PEN, with care, will a century keep!"
I asked the old soldier, so gallant and witty,
"Can gold PENS be bought in great Nineveh City?"
To this question the warrior quickly replied:
"No, indeed!" "Then he pointed with laudable pride
To ten baggage-wagons, all heavily laden,
With PENS: and all marked, "From the Lane of the Maiden."
As I pen-sively pondered upon that grand sight,
(A vision sin-pen-dous,) he said: "Write or fight!"
PENS of steel may suffice for those renegade sons
Of the South, who, by *steal*-ing, possess forts and guns
Which belong to the one indivisible nation,
And by right should descend to the next generation.
But the power of the North," said the veteran bold,
"Is mainly made pen-dent on PENS made of gold!"
Continued the soldier: "The time is at hand,
When all the brave people of Liberty's land,
And the divers inhabitants of the whole earth
Shall admit that no treasure exceeds the PEN'S worth:
Then the demon of war shall by all be ignored,
And the PEN will be mightier far than the SWORD!"
[*Scottish American.*

PENOGRAPHY.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Bad Pen.

How many a splendid train of ideas has been interrupted and lost forever by the tripping of a bad pen! How many an editor, when the current of his invective was flowing freely, and he was flattering himself that that article would do the work for "that horrible monster" over the way, or the "Imbecile Secretary," or the "Great Reviewer of the Potomac," has suddenly found his page bespattered with ink, his speech with very hard words, and his "happiest vein" ruined for that day—all because of a bad pen.

How many a merchant has lost a profitable bargain because, in the correspondence that was tending to it, while writing the decisive letter, he lost his temper from using a bad pen?

How many an accountant has ruined a balance-sheet, the labor of weeks, by the unlucky sputtering of a bad pen?

How much of success in every pursuit in life above that of hod-carrier depends upon having a good pen. Of the millions of men in the civilized world who use a pen for two or three or more hours a day, to nearly every one the possession of a good pen is worth in salary, or in extra quality or amount of labor accomplished, from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars a year, while it is more conducive than any other material substance of the same size, which the wit of man has yet invented, to the exercise of the Christian virtues, as all will admit who have witnessed the profanity, silent or spoken, which is provoked by an unlucky pen.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Cheap Gold

Who has any regard to the amount of work which a live man ought to do in this world, in case he can find an equally good pen, which saves the enormous expense of time required to make quill pens. In one year, there have been sent from St. Petersburgh to London, 27,000,000 of quills. No wonder that the English people are "slow," compared with Americans. Where would the universal Yankee Nation be in the scale of material progress, if it had to whittle up 27,000,000 of quills every year?

Nobody Can Afford to Use Steel Pens.

They are unequal, rarely good, and costly in every way, and yet nine-tenths of the world's writing is done with steel pens. A single house in Birmingham, located near the Birmingham Idol Factory, turns out 1,000,000,000 of them every year. A horrible waste of valuable metal. For no man can write well with a steel pen, and even if he does find one that suits his hand, after writing an hour with it, the action of the acid in the ink upon it, and its positive wear, will change its point and temper and elasticity so utterly that it is no longer the same pen, and there are not ten pens in a gross which will suit any man who has even a fair degree of delicacy of touch in writing. They cost in actual outlay far more than the best gold pens; they cost on the inferior quality of work produced with them a hundred times their cost in money.

Nobody can Afford to Use Anything but a Gold Pen.

A pen, to be a good pen, must not only be good while it is new, but it must be permanently good. A steel pen may be accidentally good, but it is only the accident of an hour. To perpetuate the good qualities of a pen, it must be made of a substance which will not be corroded by the acids of the ink, nor affected by the wear of writing. Gold will resist these acids, and the iridosmin with which all good gold pens are pointed, will wear for generations.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Hand-made Gold Pen.

Because hand-made gold pens are unequal in hardness and spring and temper. If one side is rolled or hammered a little harder than the other, as must be the case with all pens made by hand, it will show it in some way by the point on that side catching on the paper; it will show it, too, by the uncertainty with which the pen moves—the disobedience which it shows to the will of the writer—sometimes slipping over the paper so easily as to go far beyond where it is meant to go, and sometimes dragging so heavily as to fall short of the intended mark, or making a [illegible] when it should make a curve. Besides, the hand processes require that the metal should be worked in a state in which it is impossible to bring out the elasticity of which the metal is capable. Many of these faults are found in [illegible] gold pens.

Nobody can Afford to use a Gold Pen with the Point Soldered on.

The points of gold pens are small particles of iridosmin, which by all the minor manufacturers are soldered to the gold. This solder is slowly corroded by the acids of ink, and consequently the points are sure to come off, sooner or latter. When pens are repointed, the points are always soldered on; consequently it is bad economy to repoint gold pens. Exchenge old gold pens for new ones, the points of which have been imbedded in the melted gold, so as to become a part of it; they will never come off.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Any Gold Pen but Morton's.

Because Morton makes his pens by machinery, most of which is patented and cannot be used by any other penmaker. He has $30,000 worth of machinery employed in the production of gold pens. By the use of this mechinery, one dollar's worth of labor rolls out and hammers as many pens in his factory as thirty dollars' worth of labor in any other, and while all pens rolled out by rolls, the adjustments of which are continually changed, are variable in density, and spring, and their variations are increased by hand-hammering, MORTON'S pens are rolled out by machinery, which, in the most unskillful hands, cannot produce anything but the best and most equable and uniform work, and are hammered by a hammer which gives each pen the same number of blows of precisely the same force, the hammer striking each exactly in the same way. So great importance does Mr. MORTON attach to the securing of perfect control over the elasticity of the pen that he has expended more than $7,000 for that purpose, on the machinery now used by him. Mr. MORTON has also produced, at an expense of $9,000 and upward, the machinery which he now uses, in order to make certain that the points shall always be perfectly parallel, and that each side shall always heve exactly the same amount of metel of equal density. By these means he has entirely overcome the tendency of the gold pen to sputter.

How Gold Pens are Made.

The gold is melted in a crucible and cast into ingots. These ingots are then passed between heavy rollers until they are rolled out into strips about three times the thickness of the gold pen. Out of these strips are then punched pieces called blanks, nearly square, except a little point on the middle of one end. One side of this point is then cut away so as to leave a bed for the small particle of iridosmin which is to form the point of the pen. This iridosmin, which is a compound of iridium and osmium, comes from the Ural Mountains in Russia, and the best of it is worth $200 an ounce, or more than ten times the value of gold. In hardness it is inferior only to the diamond, whence the name of "diamond-pointed pen."

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
The gold at the point is brought to a state of fusing when the iridosmin point is sunk into it and becomes part and parcel of it.	These points are attached to the gold by solder, which is slowly but surely eaten away by the acids of the ink, when the point drops off.
The blanks are then passed through a series of patented rolling-mills, comprising for each of the 24 sizes and styles of his pens a series of seven pairs, by which they are stretched out to about three times their original length. These rolling-mills, which are connected together and driven by steam power, are permanently adjusted so as to stretch out the metal in such a manner as to give elasticity precisely where and to the extent required, insuring at the same time perfect uniformity. Mr. MORTON uses 16 pairs of rolling-mills.	The blanks are then passed through one pair of rolling-mills, which requires readjusting with every pressure on the blank; this is done by screwing down the upper roll, and, being done by hand, renders accuracy impossible, either as regards elasticity or uniform density or thickness of metal. Only one pair of rolls is required.
Further to improve the elasticity of the pen, Mr. MORTON has invented and secured by several patents, a trip hammer, also driven by steam, to the action of which the pen is now subjected. This striking always with precisely the same force, counts its own blows, and when it has struck any given number stops of its own accord; it never can make a false blow or strike in the wrong spot.	The pen, when hammered at all, is hammered "by a small plaoishing hammer, worked by the hand, while the pen is held across a little anvil or curved surface." If one more blow is struck on one side than on the other, or if the blows struck on one side should be in the least degree harder than those on the other, the denelty of the metal must be greater on one side, and the pen will have a tendency to sputter.
Dies in a punching machine now cut the pen out in its final form, the name is stamped on it, and it is then rounded into its permanent shape. The iridoamin point is now split by a thin revolving copper disc and emery, and	

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
the slit is continued by a the slit is continued by various expensive and intricate processes of hand labor, many of which takes away as may be readily seen by the metal entirely, and insures its being made exactly as the many unevenly slit pens in use. in the centre of the pen.	

The points of the pen which have been separated by the making of the slit, are now brought together,

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
and the slit is perfectly closed by the single revolution of a very powerful steam-press, the dies of which press the sides of the pen with exactly equal force.	with a small jeweler's hammer, worked by hand.

The point is then ground into the proper shape on copper wheels or discs, with emery, and the pens are finished by smoothing and polishing.

Who Makes the Best Gold Pen?

The New-York *Tribune*, of April 12, says:

"GOLD PENS.—Mr. A. Morton, the principal manufacturer of Gold Pens in this country and in the world, takes a page of this issue of the *Tribune* for the proper description and recommendation of his wares, and we improve the opportunity to say a few words of our own on the same general subject.

The Gold Pen is we believe, a Yankee invention. At all events, while our oldest recollection of Steel Pens bears a British stamp upon it, we do not remember to have seen a European Gold Pen for sale in this country: and if any are, or ever were, imported, their number must have been few. We are confident that such Pens do not figure in the Federal Treasury's annual catalogue of imports.

The Gold Pen in its infancy was a rude affair, made by hand, and clumsily made. Now every one of the thirty or forty processes through which it passes from the melted metal to the finished pen is achieved by the aid of steam and machinery, precisely as the best fire-arms are made at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass. Mr. Morton's spacious manufactory is full of costly and delicate machines, together costing many thousands of dollars, by the aid of which every operation is performed with an economy, celerity and accuracy utterly unattainable by manipulation alone. Such pens as he sells for $1 could not be made by hand for double that sum—in fact, could not be made at all. For ten years or more he has been inventing and perfecting the machines he now uses, until he can now turn out a thousand pens per week with less labor than would have originally been required to make a hundred. And it is probable that he has not yet attained the ultimate goal of his endeavors.

During the last four months Mr. Morton has sent away to our order, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-five Pens, each of them to some friend who had aided us in extending or sustaining the circulation of the *Tribune*. In not more than ten instances have we had complaints of the non-receipt of the Pens thus transmitted, while in barely *two* instances have we been apprized that the Pens received were not entirely satisfactory, and those were promptly replaced by Mr. Morton. Such a spontaneous tribute to the excellence of this workmanship and the care with which his business is transacted, enables us to guarantee our friends that those who see fit to order Pens of him by mail will not be disappointed, either in the receipt or the quality of the goods, and we heartily commend them to public favor."

The New-York *Tribune*, of July 11, 1861, says:

"We happen to know Mr. A. Morton to be not only one of the best and most extensive manufacturers of Gold Pens, not only in America but in the world. We use his pens, and can assure our readers of their excellence."

In its issue of Aug. 8, of last year, the New-York *Evening Post* says:

"We have been in the habit of using these Gold Pens for a long time, and have always found them the best instruments of the kind that have fallen in our way."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of July 23, says of gold pens:

"A good pen is essential to a perfect chirography, and there is nothing to our mind comes under that designation better than a good gold pen. Such an one, for instance, as is made by Mr. A. Morton."

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* of New-York, of Aug. 21, says:

"Nous appelons l'attention de nos lecteurs sur les plumes d'or de Morton. La plume d'or, au prix de vente de M. Morton, cesse d'être un objet de luxe et devient un objet indispensable pour tous. Nous adressons [illegible] convons certifier l'excellence [illegible] dans nos colonnes."

The New-York *Observer*, of March 13, bears witness to the superior excellence of Morton's Gold Pens thus:

"'The Pen is mightier than the Sword,' says our friend Morton, who manufactures Gold Pens for the million. To say nothing of its might, we can speak of the real comfort of one of Morton's Gold Pens. We have been using more than twenty years trying to coax ourselves into the habitual use of a Gold Pen, but have never found one, till we used Morton's, that we did not cast aside after a[illegible]."

The New-York *Criminal Zeitung und Belletristisches Journal*, the principal German literary paper of the country, of Oct. 25, under the caption of "Gold Pens," pays the following tribute to the perfection of Mr. Morton's manufacture:

"GOLDFEDERN.—Es ist bekannt dass eine wirklich gute Goldfeder nur sehr selten für den Schreiber hat, als eine volle Schreibfeder. Stahlfedern, indem dieselben die Eigenschaften der Dauerhaftigkeit und Biegsamkeit besitzen und den Rosten nicht unterworfen sind. Durch langjährigen Betreibung dieses Geschäftes und den dabei gemachten Erfahrungen, ist Herr Morton in den Stand gesetzt, diesen Artickel so zu vervollkommnen, dass kaum et was zu wünschen übrig bleibt. Verschiedene neue Erfindungen, die derselbe zum Vortheile seines Faches anzuwenden, ermöglichen ihm einen vorzüglicheren und veshältmässigen billigeren Artickel, als irgend jemand Anders, herzustellen; und wir sind fest überzeugt, dass sobald die Vorzüge der Goldfedern mehr bekennt werden, die Stahlfedern immer mehr, und mit der Zeit ganz und gar aus dem Gebräuche kommen müssen. Der Schreiber dieses benutzte das Stahlfeasement des Herrn Morton und überzeugte sich persönlich von der Güte dessen Federn: es macht ihm daher viel Vergnügen, dieselbe unsern geehrten Lesern aufs Beste empfehlen zu konnen, und ele zu bitten, sich von obigen angegebenen Thatsachen selbst zu überzeugen."

The New-York *Methodist*, of Sept. 21, says of Mr. Morton:

"His Gold Pens, one of which we are now using, are the very best we have ever met with:

The *American Baptist*, of Nov. 26, says:

"Mr. Morton's Gold Pens are worthy of special attention. We have never seen a lot of Pens so universally excellent. It would be running little risk to take any Pen out of a hundred, so smooth and fine are the points, and so well-bodied are they all. In elasticity they resemble the Quill more than any Gold Pens we have seen, and render it a luxury to write. We do not hesitate to assure those who wish a good Pen, that they will find that article at Mr. Morton's."

The New-York *Evening Post*, of Dec. 12, says of Mr. Morton's establishment:

"Mr. Morton makes an excellent Pen, and the resources of his extensive establishment are such as to enable him to furnish a great variety of styles. The superiority of the Gold Pen is acknowledged, for it is at once more durable and pliable than Steel or Quill, and on the score of economy alone, Mr. MORTON shows us that the low price he charges renders the Gold Pen cheaper than any other kind. He has been engaged in the business for many years, and produces an article which cannot fail to give satisfaction."

The New-York *Independent* of April 9, says that Mr. Morton is

"The great unrivaled Gold Pen manufacturer of this City. We know, from the actual use of his pens, that he makes a first-rate article, and we assure our friends that orders sent him will have prompt and faithful attention."

The Boston *Traveler* of Jan. 10, says:

"A good Gold Pen is unquestionably the most economical, and the best in the long run, of any which has ever been made. It is not quite so good as a first-rate new Steel Pen is for a short time, but it has the advantage of lasting forever, and always being in order, never for a moment being at fault. Some of the first Gold Pens which were made were excellent, though they cost high. We used one for six years, writing every day on all kinds of paper which came in our way, from the finest letter to the hardest and coarsest wrapping, and on the last day broke an interloper came into our sanctum, knocked it down upon the floor and crushed it with his clumsy boot, it was as good as the first day it was used. Since then we have not been so fortunate in finding a good one, until a few months since, when we tried one of Morton's best, and this promises to last us. If no accident befalls it, for many years. We think Morton's Gold Pens decidedly the best of any in the market, and those who like always to have a Gold Pen by them, which no fair usage can ever damage in the slightest degree, should not fail to supply themselves with one of these."

The *Scottish American Journal*, of New-York, in its issue of Dec. 19, says of the economy of Gold Pens:

"We have had a Gold Pen in constant use for more than a year, writing daily with it for several hours. It had been in use before it came into our possession. It does not appear to be worn now, and in fact there can be no appreciable difference in it at this time and when it came from the maker. It is as inflexible, the up-stroke is as firm, and the ink flows as freely from it as ever. It is a perfect Pen. It has all the good qualities of the best Quill and its own durability, and more cannot be said of it. Our experience convinces us that no man who writes much—be he copyist or merchant, or lawyer or author—would willingly use any other than a Gold Pen, after a fair trial of their quality. The Gold Pen is the cheapest Pen, even if its wear merely most against the wear of other Pens. But when those who write much consider that for years they can rely on Pen always in good condition, that they are in all that time never once troubled to change their Pen, nor is their patience tried with bad Pens, the economy of the Gold in time and otherwise is very striking. A Gold Pen, with a short, porcupine quill for a handle, we look upon as the most perfect writing implement the mind of man has contrived, or ever can invent. Such Pens combine lightness, flexibility, strength and durability—in short they are perfect."

The *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, on the 30th of November last, says:

"We can well remember when a Gold Pen was about as rare a luxury as a chronometer gold watch; now it has become a universal institution. Morton, of New-York City, whose establishment is noticed in another column, has brought the art of Gold Pen making to the highest point of perfection. We are fconstantly using an article from his manufactory, which for service could hardly be excelled, and in looking at his tariff of prices, we have concluded that a Gold Pen is not only the most beautiful and tasteful, but that it is the best and *the most economical* that can be used."

The New-York correspondent of the *Christian Advocate*, of Auburn, says, in a letter dated Jan. 21, under the head of "A Word of Praise to My Pen:"

"Before I lay down my Pen, let me say a word in its praise. It is one of Morton's, and does its work finely. The great superiority of his Pens is that you get one with all the finish and the diamond point of a Gold Pen for a very low price. Those who vex their righteous souls and eyes with the sputtering ones that soon turns to scratching, and then to stabbing the paper, should secure these easy moving machines. For from 25 cents to a dollar you can get one as good and permanent in its point, and as easy in its motion, as the best of Gold Pens. From a dollar to three you can get the solid gold of the best workmanship. Form their speedy acquaintance, through the ministry of Br. Rosser. I close, therefore, as the Latin Grammars began, with *Penna*, though those grammers, unfortunately, were ignorant of the virtues of the Morton Pen."

—The Boston *Recorder*, of Nov. 21, says:

"We write this paragraph with a new Gold Pen, set in a neat silver case, from the manufactory of A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. We have had much experience in the use of Gold Pens, and are prepared to say that we think Morton's the best that we have ever tried."

The *Evening Express*, of Rochester, N. Y., of March 20, pitting America against the world, says:

"The greatest Gold Pen manufactory in this country is that of A. Morton, in New-York. Probably this firm makes more Gold Pens, and a greater variety, than any other in the world. The Gold Pen is an American invention, and American ingenuity has perfected it and kept out all foreign manufacturers from this market. While nearly all our steel pens come from abroad, no one ever sees an English, or French, or German Gold Pen. The use of this description is becoming almost universal, as the cost is reduced to so small a sum, they are preferred even on the score of economy. The objection lately raised, that the use of steel pens paralyzes the nerves of the arm, does not hold good against the pliable Gold Pen. Morton studies his specialty, and his name is on a majority of those now in use."

The New-York *Weekly Tribune*, of Nov. 22, says:

"The pens will be of the manufacture of A. Morton, whose make we are using, and we know them to be the best made."

The New-York correspondent of *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, in a letter dated Feb. 21, apologizes for its length in this way:

"We ought to have been done a column or two back. We trust our long tarrying has not been as profitless as it probably has weerisome. The best lessons are often those which are the most difficult to learn. How happy would heory authors, preachers, editors, and epistolareane be, were it also true that the best writings were those which were the most tedious to peruse, and the best sermons those which were the most painful to hear. If so, then this will come very near perfection. The real reason, after all, why we have talked so long, perhaps, may be found in the fact that we have been using one of Morton's celebrated Pens. They are not unlike the famous cork leg, which went of itself, and couldn't be stopped. Apart from this fatal facility, they are worthy of the praise so generally bestowed upon them, and even if that fault, if it exists, wouldn't be objectionable, when ideas and words seem to cleave to the brain, and are dragged away from their homes with great difficulty. I trust the proprietor will soon inform the readers of the *Herald* where they can be had, and that they will hasten to make one of them their own."

The New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Christian Times*, of February 5, under the head of "Notes from Gotham, says:

"On one of the streets in this City is the largest Gold Pen manufactory in the world. An influential City journal occupies a considerable portion of one of its issues in an interesting description of the 'hidden wonders' in that building, showing how the pen, that is 'mightier than the sword,' is made. I refer, of course, to A. Morton's establishment, who is certainly the 'Nestor' in pen making, in this country. For myself, I never had a perfect pen till I got hold of one of his; and there are hundreds of editors, ministers, clerks, &c., here who will use nothing else."

The New-York *Tribune*, of Jan. 1, says, under the head of "Gold Goods:"

"Those who have still purchases of holiday presents to make will find in the Gold Pens, Pencils, and elegant Pen and Pencil cases of Mr. A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and other tasteful and precious articles manufactured and sold by him, what will prove very generally acceptable and enduringly useful. Whoever has not already fixed his ruin on something else, will do well before purchasing to give Mr. Morton a call. His workmanship is admirable, and his assortment very extensive."

Why Mr. Morton's Gold Pens Are the Best.

Dr. Foreman, Examiner in the Patent-Office, writes to Mr. Morton thus:

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, July 1, 1861.

SIR: The machines employed by you in the manufacture of Gold Pens were examined and passed for patents under the close of Metallurgy, in my charge in this office. Their novelty and fitness for this delicate work was obvious to all, and their construction is such as to insure great accuracy in the details of the manufacture, and their use is doubtless attended with much economy of time and labor. It is within my knowledge that some of the Pens so made have been subjected to prolonged service, and their performance is admirable. Very respectfully, &c.

ALEX. MORTON, Esq., New-York. E. FOREMAN.

The sincerity of this Patent-Office opinion is proved by the following letter, dated six months later:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Will you please send to me by mail, under cover to the "Commissioner of Patents," two dozen short nibbed Gold Pens, with handles. You may remember that you sent one to the Commissioner and myself. We have written with them ever since and agree that they are the best we have ever used.

I indorse duplicate bills for you to sign. The amount of your bill shall be immediately forwarded.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN L. HAYS, Chief Clerk.

A. MORTON, Esq., Manufacturer of Gold Pens.

P. S.—No. 6 is marked on the Pen I want. I want a free flowing, or rather soft Pen.

The editor of the *Scientific American* adds his testimony to that of the Patent-Office:

OFFICE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

I have used gold pens exclusively for the past ten years, and have preferred those of Mr. A. Morton to all others. Their points are very smooth and enduring, and since he commenced to use his new machinery their elasticity and uniform action have been so much improved that, in my opinion, no other gold pens can compare with them.

I am acquainted with the manufacture of gold pens, and I have no hesitation in saying that the machines invented and patented by Mr. Morton, and employed in his business, enable him to manufacture the best gold pens in the world.

ROBERT MACFARLANE,
Editor *Scientific American*.

Mr. James P. Blake, of the firm of Blake & Johnson, of Waterbury, Conn., a firm the reputation of which for the manufacture of rolls is so great that they execute work for the Royal Mint, in London, writes to Mr. Morton, under date of Aug. 1, 1860:

"The manufacture of rolls is a specialty with our firm, (Blake & Johnson,) of which I am the senior member, and I believe I am familiar with nearly all the rolling-mills in this country, and the various contrivances attached to them for the purpose of producing different kinds of work and design, and fully believe there is nothing in use which should in any way interfere with your securing and holding a patent for your invention.

I am also familiar with nearly all the rolls in use by the manufacturers of gold pens, and I know to a certainty that your invention will produce better pens for less money than have been produced in any other way."

The *Household Journal* of October 6, in a very interesting article on pens, says:

"Men whose hair is are scarcely gray with years, remember the time when quill pens were universally used in writing. These were at length superseded by those made of steel, of which one thousand millions are stated to be made annually in Birmingham, England. The great objection to steel as a material for pens, is its liability to corrosion with ink. It possesses great elasticity, but its durability is very limited. Gold being an anti-corrosive metal, is well adapted for making pens, and during the last ten years has come into considerable use for this purpose. Generally speaking, however, gold pens have not been so universally esteemed for writing as steel pens, because the former did not possess the same uniform peculiar elasticity of the latter. This was owing, in a great measure, to the defective machinery which has hitherto been employed for rolling the blanks. These defects have been completely remedied by new improvements in eccentric rolls, just invented by Mr. A. Morton, gold pen manufacturer, New-York. Formerly the rolls for operating the blanks of gold pens were arranged in single pairs, and as the nature of the metal precluded the possibility of its being rolled down (without injuring it) at one operation, these single sets of rolls required continual adjustment by hand. There was, therefore, no certainty in such devices to produce pens of a uniform elasticity, even with the most skilled labor. The new improvement embraces a train of perfectly adjusted rolls, which impart differential and exact pressures to the blanks, so as to give a perfect and uniform elasticity to the pens. This invention is one of a series in this peculiar manufacture, and a vast extension to this business may be expected, because such pens, owing to their great durability, are much cheaper, in the long run, than the lowest-priced steel pens in Christendom."

The New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the leading organ of the Methodist denomination, of Aug. 1, says of Mr. Morton's machinery:

"The improvements made in the machinery for manufacturing Gold Pens by Mr. Morton, and secured to Mr. Morton, of New-York, have enabled him to overcome all the imperfections hitherto unavoidable in the manufacture, and also greatly to lessen the price. He is now a well-established fact, that constant writing is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with those manufactured of any other material, and thus as well as expense is saved in their use. We have tried Mr. Morton's Pens, and are fully satisfied of their superior quality."

The Hartford *Times* of Jan. 2, says:

"It is a fact, that constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with steel pens: therefore it is economy to use Gold Pens. We have tried, with some care, all the different kinds of Gold Pens made by the several manufacturers of this article, and, after the most thorough trial, we can conscientiously say that for the best Pens are those made by Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Mr. Morton's long experience in the business, and his newly perfected and patented machinery, enables him to produce a Pen of fine gold, more perfectly and durably made, and at a cheaper rate, than any other maker can. His long, fine-pointed Pens, with best iridosmin points, are beautifully elastic and quill-like; while his blunter Business Pens are perfectly adapted to the requirements of the counting-room. These Pens, in all varieties, are for sale by the principal dealers in stationery."

The New-York *Examiner*, the organ of the Baptist denomination, of Jan. 2, says:

"Mr. Morton is one of the largest, and we believe the largest, Gold Pen maker in the world. His machinery for their manufacture has been so thoroughly perfected that he can make durable and uniform pens of any required temper, flexibility or style; he affords a first-rate article, certainly equal to anything in the market, at a lower price than usual; and our own experience of his pens, and acquaintance with the man, enables us to say that those who deal with him will not be disappointed."

The *Metropolitan Record*, of New-York, the official organ of Most Rev. Archbishop [illegible] of Mr. Morton's Gold Pens:

"They [illegible] make a high [illegible] material and unexceptionable workmanship, that [illegible] have time engaged in the business [illegible] manufacture of this new [illegible] ent staple of perfection. He has, in fact, reduced it to a science. The [illegible] voltaic, which he uses to [illegible] manufacture, and by the other [illegible] pens a superior device to the [illegible] trifling together one of the [illegible] at which Gold Pens are sold [illegible] the steel pens altogether out of [illegible] no doubt that as soon as the superior [illegible] former are known, they will be used [illegible] The superior advantages of Mr. Morton's [illegible] found in their durability, their elasticity, [illegible] receive character, and general good writing [illegible] can testify to their merits in these all-important points, and cordially recommend them to our readers, who will find them to be all that is claimed for them."

The Steel-pen Disease.

The New-York *Tribune* of July 23 contains the following article, copied from the Boston *Journal*:

"Some of our readers will probably recollect a notice which appeared in the *Journal* last February, relative to a theory advanced by President Felton, of Harvard, that the debilitating and sometimes paralytic affections of the hand and arm experienced by those accustomed to write much, were attributed to the use of steel pens. Since the appearance of the notice in question, there has been a good deal of speculation regarding the theory it described, and many practical tests of its reliability have been instituted. President Felton has received a great many letters proving the efficiency of resorting to the old goose-quill in curing partial, and almost complete, paralysis of the hand and arm, caused by using steel pens. One instance is very remarkable. An eminent publisher in this city some five years ago found himself unable to steadily use his pen to write. His hand and arm swelled so that he was forced to employ an amanuensis; and such was his necessity, only at very brief intervals, until he happened to see a description of President Felton's theory in the *Journal*. He obtained the goose-quill instead of the steel pen, and in a month thereafter was able to do his own writing, which he continues to do without any trouble. It may save parties the risk of annoying President Felton with inquiries relative to the basis of his theory when we inform them that he has none to explain."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of July 10, takes up the subject thus:

"President Felton, of Harvard, is advancing a new theory that the continued use of steel pens is not only injurious to the nerves of the hand and arm, but sometimes produces paralytic affections of those parts, and recommends their abandonment and a substitution of quill pens. It seems rather strange at this age of the world's progress that we should retrace our steps and redeploy as an article of daily use one which has now become almost obsolete. Although a quill is very pleasant for a penman, few persons can afford to spend an hour after breakfast in preparing pens for the day's labor, nor can a professional writer conveniently stop the current of his thoughts to repair his worn pen nibs. If, therefore, steel pens are as injurious as President Felton alleges, and it becomes necessary to give them up, after using them so many years, why return to quills, which have so many disadvantages, when a good Gold Pen is so readily obtained, and against which none of these objections can be charged. A good Gold Pen may, with care, be used for months, or even years. It is always ready, never carrodes, seldom loses its degree of flexibility, and with the present improved mode of manufacture may be purchased, of Mr. Morton, at prices varying from twenty-five cents to ten dollars. Let us advance, then, instead of retrograding."

The *Home Mission Record* (Baptist) says of this disease, in its August number:

"The increasing prevalence, among those who have occasion to write very constantly, of the 'writer's paralysis,' an affection of the nerves of the forearm and wrist of the right hand, which entirely incapacitates the sufferer from the use of the pen, has led to a careful investigation of the causes of the disease; and eminent pathologists have become satisfied that it is due to the use of Steel Pens. President Felton, of Harvard University, some months since addressed the students under his care upon the subject, and advised them to avoid steel pens altogether, and revert to the use of the quill, which he believed the only safe implement for the writer. The manufacturers of Gold Pens, however, assert that they can not only imitate, but surpass the quill with their manufacture, and as there is the great objection to the quill that pens have to be made and mended, if they can do so, they will confer a great boon on the world. One of them, a Mr. Morton, of New-York, who has been for many years one of the most extensive pen-makers in the world, has given special attention to the subject, and has, it is said, made some improvements which will render the Gold Pen the successful rival of the quill."

The New-York *Observer*, of Sept. 12, follows it up thus:

"Several articles have lately been published calling the attention of the public to the injurious effect upon the nerves of the hand by the constant use of Steel Pens. We do not wish to discuss the merits or demerits of steel versus gold, but to those of our readers who wish an economical and, at the same time, a good, useful Pen, we would recommend those of A. Morton & Co., No. 25 Maiden-lane, one of which we are now using."

Gold Pens versus Steel Pens.

The July number of *Blackwood* says, in an article entitled "The Barbarism of Steel Pens:"

"I am aware that it may be very fairly said, that if a man is green enough to be induced, by any representation of seller or advertiser, to make his coffee with a windlass and shave himself with a stone, the only verdict he can expect from an intelligent jury is, 'Served him right:' but look at another invention, under the tyranny of which we all groan more or less, but which very few have the strength of mind to resist. Has not the curse of steel pens swept over this land, until decent handwriting is almost unknown? Do not ninety-nine persons in a hundred use Steel Pens, and has more than one of the ninety-nine the effrontery to say he can write with them? Lord Palmerston was quite right—the handwriting of this generation is abominable: and as new improvements in steel Pens go on, that of the next will be worse. The fine Roman hand of the last century has died out: the steel can't do it. There is neither grace nor legibility in the angular scrawl that prevails now. Open any parish register of fifty years back, and see in what a fine legible hand, and scholar-like, too, in most cases, the parson of that day made his entries. Our present young parson, though he took a first-class at Oxford, and wears a most correct waistcoat, doesn't do it, and couldn't do it, if his benefit of clergy depended upon it."

The New-York *Observer*, of Feb. 6, says:

"To write with a steel pen is to be penny wise and pound foolish, for Mr. Morton's Gold Pen is cheaper in the end. We have used one of his for about six months, and, if it only had will as it has point, we would trust it to go alone. So beautifully it does its work. Clergymen, statesmen, literary and business men, who write constantly, should have a pen adapted to their hand, that the easiest possible pressure may do the work; and for a person engaged in composition, the pen should run so easily and uniformly as never to lead the thought from the subject to the instrument. After years of search, we found just this thing at Mr. Morton's, and the labor of writing and of composition has been a delightful pleasure, and both increased. For their sakes and ours, we wish that all our correspondents would use his pens."

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of March 29, says:

"Morton's Gold Pens are cheaper, in the long run, than steel, and much better. Having one in constant use, we speak advisedly."

The New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in its issue of Nov. 28, says:

"Morton's Gold Pens are the best we have ever used. They are elastic, well finished, well pointed and very durable, and of good writing qualities. Being made by machinery, they are sold so low that they are preferable in point of economy, as well as convenience, to the steel pen."

The New-York *Independent* of Sept. 26, says:

"The Gold Pen, made by Morton, of Maiden-lane, in this City, is warranted to remain unchanged by years of constant use, and is adapted exactly to the hand of the writer, because the Pen is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity. Constant writing for six months will wear out more steel pens than a Gold one will cost, while the latter will last a good part of a lifetime."

The Boston *Recorder*, the oldest religious newspaper in the world, in its number of Oct. 3, says:

"Clergymen and others, who have much occasion to use the Pen, are referred to the announcement of Mr. A. Morton, of New-York, in our advertising columns. He has for many years been engaged in the manufacture of Gold Pens, and has now, by recent improvements in machinery, achieved the important result of being able to manufacture them so as to reduce the price and to bring the cost within reach of all. We are using one of Mr. Morton's manufacture of Gold Pens, and can assure our readers that they are really excellent and vastly superior and cheaper than the quill or steel pen."

The October number of the *Home Mission Record* says of the Gold Pen, as compared with the quill and the steel pen:

"Our readers, who have much occasion to use the Pen will be glad to learn what, from some months' experience, we can assure them is the case, that a Gold Pen is at last produced which is in every respect a good substitute for the quill, and which possesses that quality of permanency in which the quill is lacking. Mr. A. Morton, of No. 25 Maiden-lane, has, by some recent improvements in the machinery, achieved this desirable result, and has at the same time reduced the price so low that Gold Pens are no longer an object of luxury, but of necessity; one of his best Pens costs less than the steel pens a writer will use in a year, while it is far superior to them, and will last, accidents excepted, a lifetime."

How Mr. Morton's Pens are Sent Out.

Morton's Gold Pens can be sent safely to any part of the country by mail as well as in any other way. Tens of thousands of dollars' worth have been sent out

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3293. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Mitchell's Division at Huntsville, Ala.

The Line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad in Our Possession.

Two Hundred Prisoners and Fifteen Locomotives Captured.

Further Details of the Great Battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded Ten Thousand—That of the Rebels Fifteen Thousand.

Rebel Reports of the First Day's Fight.

A BULLETIN FROM BEAUREGARD.

More Valuable Spoils Discovered at Island Number Ten.

OCCUPATION OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday by Gen. MITCHELL, without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken; *also fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.*

The news of the capture of Huntsville is of greater importance to the Government than at first appears. Efforts have been making for a long time to cut the railroad leading from Richmond to the West. It was expected that we should be able to do this at Knoxville, in Tennessee, and more recently at Salem, in Virginia, but the news of to-day precludes the necessity of either of these movements in the States named, as our gallant troops in the West have got possession of the same road in Alabama, at a better point, so that Corinth is now completely flanked, and the only hope of escape for the rebels in Virginia is by way of North Carolina, and they cannot accomplish this without engaging the bayonets and cannon of the brave army under Gen. BURNSIDE. The fifteen locomotives and large amount of rolling stock found at Huntsville will furnish the facilities required for other important achievements which must soon take place.

GEN. MITCHELL'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 noon, my advanced guard, consisting of PUSCAN'S Brigade, KENNETT'S Cavalry, and SIMONSON'S Battery, entered Huntsville this morning at 6 o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, fifteen locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails.

We have, at last, succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States. (Signed)

O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE CITY OF HUNTSVILLE.

Huntsville, the occupation of which by our troops is above reported, is the Capital of Madison County, in Northern Alabama; and is situated ten miles north of the Tennessee River. *It is a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.* It is a small town of four thousand inhabitants, and is exceedingly pleasantly and beautifully situated, in a fertile and rich planting country. The town is well-built and elegant, and contains a handsome brick Court-House in the Grecian style of architecture, erected at a cost of $45,000. The other principal buildings are the Bank (which cost $80,000, constructed of brown stone, with an Ionic portico;) a female seminary, a market-house, and six churches of various Protestant denominations, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopalian, etc. There are three printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper. There is a macadamized road to the Tennessee River, and also a navigable canal. Madison County, by the census of 1860, had a population of 20,480. The principal feature of importance in the capture of Huntsville is the fact that thereby we cut the railroad connection between the eastern and western rebel States.

THE PITTSBURGH LANDING BATTLE

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 12.

The *Gazette's*, Pittsburgh, Tenn., correspondent says the sum and substance of the battle is:

On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and BUELL'S approach saved us.

On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps on Monday, except Gen. LEW. WALLACE'S.

The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded at 3,300, and in prisoners 3,000 to 4,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably 4,000 heavier. The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead, whom they had carried to the rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, who were so severely handled on the first day, were only able to man three guns on Monday, but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded completely in silencing and capturing the rebel battery of six guns. They were, however, compelled to abandon it, from lack of horses to draw it off. Their own pieces were brought off by hand.

The general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday, our cavalry following them until the horses were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads, the route would have been made complete, and we could have carried their intrenched camp at Corinth. It will be impossible, on account of the condition of the roads, to do it now for some days.

The rebel artillery was superior to ours; their small arms were almost equal.

The rebel loss was 15,000 *killed and wounded; ours was* 10,000. *These will be found moderate estimates.* The enemy have taken more prisoners than we. The Eighth Iowa were captured *en masse.*

When the reporter left, Wednesday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing the rebels, had only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half way between Pittsburgh and Corinth. *The enemy are straining every nerve to get in reinforcements, and bloody work must yet occur before we drive them from their position.*

The TIMES' special says, the responsibility of the surprise *rests with the commanding officer.* On Friday a large force of rebel cavalry appeared within sight of our lines and remained there, but Gen. SHERMAN, who occupied the advance, had been ordered not to bring on an engagement, consequently he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in this position until Sunday morning. They served as a screen, behind which Gen. BEAUREGARD formed his troops into line of battle undiscovered.

When the attack was first made the Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Seventy-first and the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiments displayed inexcusable inefficiency. The latter fled without firing a gun—the others fired one or two rounds, and then fled. Cowardice! These regiments left the point undefended, and the enemy immediately closed in and surrounded the more advanced regiments. It is also stated that the Eighteenth Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Iowa fled after firing two or three rounds. When the enemy fled they burned all their wagons, and left their wounded behind, all of whom are prisoners. The Waterhouse Battery lost one killed and sixteen wounded. WILLIARD'S Chicago Battery had five killed and thirty wounded.

One of the New-Orleans regiments, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the field, either killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy men, and dressed in the Zouave uniform.

Gen. Prentiss escaped on Tuesday, and came into camp alone. In the confusion of the retreat he managed to elude the rebel vigilance.

BEAUREGARD intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival. Had the attack been made at the time intended, Gen. BUELL could not possibly have reached in time to save us from defeat.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 12.

The Chicago *Tribune* reporter, who has returned from Pittsburgh Landing, furnishes the following:

"TAYLOR'S and WATERHOUSE'S batteries, supported by the Twenty-third Illinois, Seventy-seventh and Fifty-third Ohio regiments, were the first in the fight. Both the Ohio regiments ran, the Seventy-seventh without firing a gun, leaving WATERHOUSE without any support. He fought half an hour, however, retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh by a Minié ball, but not fatally. His battery is badly cut up. TAYLOR'S battery continued to fight, supported splendidly by the Illinois Regiment, until he and his support were outflanked on both sides; he then retired through a cross fire, having but one man killed and seventeen wounded.

Meantime WATERHOUSE, with his three guns, took up a second position, supported by the Second Brigade of McCLERNAND'S Division, composed of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois, Col. MARSH commanding. During the forenoon they were compelled to retire through their own encampment, with heavy loss, into some woods, where they form d a second line of battle.

An advance was then ordered by Gen. McCLERNAND; a hundred rods advance brought them in sight of the rebels. Here commenced one of the most fiercely-contested engagements of the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who were driven back through our encampments. At this point the enemy met reinforcements, and, our ammunition being out, Col. MARSH gave the command to give place to another brigade. They were, however, compelled to retreat within half a mile of the river.

At this moment, the gunboats opened fire, throwing shells over the heads of our men, and covered the ground in every direction with rebel slain. TAYLOR'S Battery again took a position on the parade ground of the First Division, and opened on the rebel battery placed eight hundred yards distant, and a splendid artillery duel took place. The rebel battery was silenced, and their caisson blown up; TAYLOR'S Battery then ordered into a reserve.

During the fight several Mississippi regiments, who had arrived Saturday night, came to the fight at double-quick, but were immediately repulsed.

On Monday a Michigan battery, captured the day before, was retaken by the Sixteenth Wisconsin. The fight after taking this battery was conducted in person by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and in his efforts to recover it he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it was again taken from him. *It was captured and recaptured not less than six times."*

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 12.

Major MCDONALD, of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, arrived here last night, direct from Pittsburgh Landing. He confirms the death of A. S. JOHNSTON, and was told by a Lieutenant that BUSHROD JOHNSON, who escaped from Fort Donelson, was also killed. He thinks all the reports about BEAUREGARD'S being wounded are unreliable.

An officer of the New-Orleans Creole Battalion, who was taken prisoner, says that BEAUREGARD made a speech on Saturday, before the battle, in which he told them the result was *a sure thing, and could not fail.* They would capture GRANT'S army, then whip BUELL, and thus hold their railroads. *If they lost the day, he said, they might as well lay down their arms, and go home.*

Maj. MCDONALD thinks the story of the escape of Gen. PRENTISS is not true; he and a greater portion of his brigade were taken prisoners in the early part of the fight on Sunday.

The gunboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total destruction on Sunday.

The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise, *many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents, and slaughtered or taken prisoners.* Gen. SMITH was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savanna, not being able to get out of bed.

Our forces on Sunday were not over 35,000 men, and the enemy's not less than 90,000. *The rebel Quartermaster says 90,000 rations were issued before they left Corinth.*

The second day's fight was not half as desperate as the first. The rebels soon gave way before our fresh troops, and the pursuit was not continued.

Major MCDONALD thinks our killed will number at least 1,000, and 3,000 wounded. He says 1,500 or 1,600 wounded rebels were left on the field, and thinks their killed amounts to 3,000. Besides the wounded, we did not take more than 500 prisoners.

BEAUREGARD is thought not to be prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and if pressed will retreat to Jackson, Miss.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 6—Midnight.

In my last letter I stated that I did not believe that any battle would take place for the next ten days between our forces and the rebel troops which were concentrated at Corinth. I was led to this belief by the opinion current among our officers, that the enemy would intrench themselves and await an attack at their cherished stronghold named above, and known as the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railways. This being the policy heretofore adopted by the rebel forces, it was supposed it would be adhered to in the present case. The sequel shows that they have changed their tactics, and prefer an offensive rather than a defensive mode of warfare. This arose, in part, from the fact that they knew of the approach of the divisions from Gen. BUELL'S column, and from their design to destroy or conquer the force already in the field before their arrival.

Under these circumstances matters have gone on rather loosely for a few days past on our side, our commanders feeling confident that even secession audacity would never dare to assert an opposition in the open field. How often they may have been warned as to these facts I cannot say. Yet no longer than yesterday a "secesh" prisoner, who died on the steamer *Hiawatha*, assured them with his latest breath that "to-day the battle would take place." Yet no extra measures were adopted to guard against a surprise, or allow the troops to prepare themselves for defence in case such an attack should be made. Thus matters rested until an early hour this morning.

The battle-ground chosen for the struggle of to-day occupied a semi-circle of about three and a half miles from the town of Pittsburgh, our forces being stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being directly in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburgh—a small place four miles north of Pittsburgh Landing.

It has been known, for some days past, that proper attention had not been paid to the placing of pickets a sufficient distance from our front lines to insure against surprise, and in some cases it had even been neglected altogether. No pickets, it is said, have ever been placed in front of Gen. PRENTISS' Division, although it was known that the secesh spies and scouting-parties were continually hovering even near to the outside row of the tents of his regiments. They were to be met by every scouting-party which left our camps, and the rencountres of the last few days have proven so disastrous to them that they determined to repay them with interest.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Col. PEABODY, of PRENTISS' Division, fearing that everything was not right, dispatched a body of four hundred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of looking after any force which might be lurking in that direction. The step was wisely taken, for a half-mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with great slaughter. Those who escaped fell back to the Twenty-ninth Missouri Regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The contest had been of but short duration, and the advance of the Secessionists reached the brigade of Col. PEABODY just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. Their resistance, taken so unawares, was of but short duration, and they retreated in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second Division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our line. The enemy, in large force, had driven in the pickets of Gen. SHERMAN'S division, and fallen with vengeance on the Forty-eighth Regiment O. V. M., Col. SULLIVAN, the Seventieth, Col. CUERRELL, and the Seventy-second, Col. BUCKLAND. The troops here had never before been in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, ere they could fully understand their position, or get into line, they made as able a resistance as was possible, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. PRENTISS, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry, formerly belonging to this division, had been removed to Gen. HURLBUT'S command the day before yesterday, and their place supplied and camp occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry. These latter knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their tents, and applying the torch as they came.

The slaughter, on this first onslaught of the enemy, was very severe, scores falling at every discharge of the enemy's guns, and all making their best effort to escape, or repel the foe. It, however, soon became evident that the secession force was overpowering, and nothing was left for the advance line but retreat. This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it of course falling into the enemy's hands.

At 8½ o'clock the fight had become quite general, the second line of divisions having received the advance in good order, and made every preparation for a suitable reception of the foe.

As your correspondent reached the third line of our forces, he met several thousands of stragglers, many of them from the hospitals, but many more who had never before witnessed the service of the battle-field, and who so far had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river, and neither persuasion or threats could induce them to change their course. I must say, that at this juncture your correspondent was strongly reminded of the great panic at Bull Run, for appearances indicated that the same scenes were likely to be reenacted upon this occasion. Men and women came promiscuously, singly, and by dozens, filling the road, limping, staggering along, in some cases supported on the arms of comrades or others, but all having the same destination and bent on the accomplishment of the same purpose, viz.: To escape from the sound of the whizzing balls, which were flying in every direction.

The timely arrival of Gen. GRANT, who had hastened up from Savanna, due to the adoption of such measures as put a termination to this uncalled-for flight from the battle-field. A strong guard was posted across the thoroughfares, with orders to halt every soldier whose face was turned riverward. Some few of the wounded were allowed to proceed, but the self-constituted guard who had chosen that as a means of escape, were made to keep within the lines under penalty of a stronger admonition at the hands of the established line of sentries.

All the wagons and other vehicles of transportation on their way to the camps were turned back, and the road given as far as was practicable to the use of the ambulances, which were now getting to be very plenty. They were not, however, sufficient for the demands of the occasion, there being in many cases but two to each regiment, and heavy army wagons were used to make up the deficiency. These rattled along over the jagged road, through the mud, over roots and stones, filled to the top with the wounded and such of the sick as were unable to leave the regimental hospitals without assistance.

At 10 o'clock the entire line on both sides was engaged in one of the most terrible battles ever known in this country. The roar of the cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half-way down the left wing. The great struggle was more upon the gathered forces, which had fallen back upon SHERMAN'S position into the next line of troops. A desperate charge had just been made upon the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by a force of infantry, it was at last relinquished, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio Battery, which resulted in three of its guns being taken by the secession forces.

By 11 o'clock quite a number of the commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which plainly showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. The almost deafening sound of artillery, and the rattle of the musketry, were all that could be heard as the men stood and silently delivered their fire, evidently bent on the work of destruction with a fervor which knew no bounds. Foot by foot the ground was contested, a single narrow strip of open land dividing the opponents. Not having had time, in their hasty departure from their camps, to bring forward the hand-stretchers so necessary for the easy transportation of the wounded, such available means as were at hand were adopted, and the soldier's outstretched blanket received his crippled comrade, as the only available method by which he could be carried to the rear. Many who were maimed fell back without help, while others still fought in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their company officers.

Finding it impossible to drive back the centre of our column, at 12 o'clock the enemy slackened their fire upon it, and made a most vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank it by driving it into the river bank at a point about one and a half miles above Pittsburgh Landing. This wing was under command of Gen. HURLBUT, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Indiana, the Eighth, Twenty-first, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its entire line, however, was a brigade under Gen. SHERMAN, composed of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Ohio. TAYLOR'S Fifth Ohio Cavalry were also in Gen. HURLBUT'S Division; but, from the improper nature of the arms with which they were provided, they were not able to do one-half the execution the main desired.

With the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poured out upon it with the determination that it should give way. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the small arms to nothing save a cane brake in a state of conflagration. The Mississippi riflemen, a large and well organized body of good marksmen and desperate men, fought with a valor that was only equaled by those who received their unerring fire, and returned it with an energy which secured them that many of those who had endured the fire of Donelson was in the ranks before them.

In this quarter it seemed, for the period of nearly an hour, that the enemy would succeed in driving our forces. Three different times they drove our men slowly before them, until they came in sight of the river, and were plainly visible even to those on the main landing below.

While the conflict raged the hottest in the quarter we were writing of, the gunboat *Tyler* passed slowly up the river to a point directly opposite the force of the enemy, and poured in a broadside from her immense guns. The shell went tearing and crashing through the woods, felling trees in their course, and spreading havoc wherever they fell. The explosions were tremendous, and the shell falling far inland, most probably, from their direction, in the very heart of the Secession force, must have told with a startling effect. At any rate, I attribute the failure of the foe to carry the left wing, in a great measure, to the well-directed shots of the *Tyler*. The land force might have been able to have successfully kept the immense weight of the enemy, but from my observation of the matter, I think they were greatly aided by the well-directed shots from the gunboat.

Up to three o'clock, it will be remembered, the battle had raged with a fury which defies description. At every point the rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left wing. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on the centre, and fought like tigers. They found our lines well prepared for and in full expectation of their coming; every man to his post, and all willing to bring the contest to a definite conclusion.

In hourly expectation of the arrival of the forces under Gens. NELSON and THOMAS, who were at Savanna, and to whom messages had been sent, a fact as well known to the Secessionists as ourselves, they made every effort to rout our forces before these reinforcements should come forward. They were, however, fighting against a wall of fire and steel, manned by as brave hearts as ever smelled the essence of gunpowder. Volley answered to volley, and for a time the battle of the morning was reënacted over the same ground, and with the same vigor on both sides.

At five o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back on the centre for the distance, perhaps, of nearly a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon the left wing, determined to make the final struggle of the day in that quarter. The gunboat *Lexington*, in the meantime, had arrived from Savanna, and after sending a messenger to Gen. GRANT to ascertain the direction in which the enemy lay from the river, the two boats took position about half a mile above the landing and poured their shell up a deep ravine reaching to the river on their right. The shots were thick and fast and told with a thrilling effect.

In the meantime Gen. WALLACE had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing and appeared suddenly on the right wing of the enemy. In face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise was for the day a failure, and as night was about el hand they slowly fell back, fighting as they went until they reached an advantageous position, somewhat in the rear, and yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they had entirely got beyond their reach. Thus ends an outline of the battle of the first day.

There is no time or opportunity at this hour to obtain a list, or even any accurate knowledge of the loss by killed, wounded or missing. Some of our Ohio regiments have suffered severely, although the number of those severely wounded is comparatively small. Gun shots in the arms and legs are very plentiful, it seemingly having been the object of the enemy to wound rather than kill outright, being in adherence to the policy that it requires four men to take care of one wounded, while none are required to look after the dead.

After a wearied watching of several hours of the most intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. BUELL'S Division appeared on the opposite bank of the river, at five o'clock this afternoon. Steamers were immediately sent over, and the work of ferriage began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Gen. NELSON'S Division. They were succeeded by Gen. BAUER'S command, embracing, among others, the First and Second Kentucky. Cheer after cheer greeted the arrival of the reinforcements, a knowledge of their importance in the crisis being firmly impressed upon all who had witnessed the events of this dreadful day. Without a moment's delay, they disembarked and marched to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. They had come at a double-quick from Savanna, but their comrades in the field had sustained an unflinching fight for fifteen hours, and they were glad to relieve them, and afford them a few hours' rest.

As I sit to-night, writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs and arms lie scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victims, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow man. All day long they have been coming in, and they are placed upon the decks and within the cabins of the steamers, and wherever else they can find a resting-place. I hope my eyes may never again look upon such sights. Men with their entrails protruding, others with bullets in their breasts or shoulders, and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been shot entirely away. All kinds of conceivable wounds are to be seen, in all parts of the body and from all varieties of weapons.

It is midnight, and beside the cries of distress, all is silent, save the hourly discharge of a broadside from the gunboats, sending heavy shell into the vicinity of the enemy's camps. I should judge that they are having a rather sleepless night, under the circumstances. The rain is beginning to fall heavily and mercilessly on the poor wounded, who are exposed to its peltings. Every particle of sheltered space is occupied by them, and yet there are hundreds who have no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstances incidental to the terrible war.

There is no need of endeavoring to deny that this is the battle of the great rebellion. No harder fighting has ever been done in any contest which has ever taken place in this or any other country. Soldiers stood at their guns and fed them with cartridges, hour after hour, from early dawn until sunset. Officers have been present wherever their presence could afford encouragement to their men; and privates, muskets in hand, have—hungry, thirsty, and worn—fought with an energy and perseverance which defies all description. I cannot particularize, for among so many I fear I should do some injustice by omitting to mention them, while they richly deserve all that could be said of their bravery and coolness in the hour of danger.

It might not, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, be proper to mention any case of apparent cowardice which could occur in such a contest; yet I think justice demands that reference be made to the conduct of a new regiment, (I spare the name in consideration of the brave sons of the State,) who had arrived at this point the day previous to the battle. They marched to the top of the hill after the battle had begun to wax hot, but soon returned, and could not be induced to go forward at any time afterward. Their officers, at a late hour in the afternoon, rode among them and entreated that they fall into line. They told them that their brothers-in-arms had borne the brunt of the battle all the day long, and now needed their help. But they refused to stir.

The sound of the cannon and musketry, the whizzing of the balls over their heads, and the sight of the wounded momentarily carried past them was too much, and they refused to stir an inch from beneath the hill where they had been landed. The officers then deoonnced them as cowards, and warned them that a 6-pounder should be fired into their midst. Just at that time the steamer *Planet* rung her bell, and a general stampede was made, led off by the said regiment, for the possession of the boats. The Captains of the steamers having all been at their posts during the day, immediately withdrew their fastenings and put out into the stream. The *War Eagle*, rather slow in the movements of its crew, was overrun by the cowards, who refused to return to the landing until they were satisfied there was no intention on the part of the steamers to go away and leave them in the land of the "Secesh."

How different was the action of this regiment from that of a score of others I might mention, who stood manfully in the fight, amid a shower of balls such as seldom fall in any battle of modern times, especially on this side of the Atlantic. It must not be forgotten, that in this fight there were engaged troops who had not tasted a mouthful of food since the previous night, and who, in the trying peculiarities of the occasion, knew nothing save the great work in which they were engaged.

At the same time, I would say that if I were a connoisseur in the art war, and felt no interest in the result, I could not pay too high a compliment to the bravery and perseverance of the rebel troops. It seemed that they had staked their entire prospects and hopes of success upon the issue of to-day, and they could not make up their minds to retire.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had promised them that they should drink to-night of the waters of the Tennessee River. Having unlimited confidence in the great hero of Bull's Run, they believed him, and felt that it must be verified. They disputed every foot of ground in the face of our soldiers, and charged time and time again upon our lines, only to meet with repulse after repulse at every effort. The first day's trial was unsatisfactory, and they retired a few miles in the rear to await the coming day for a second attempt.

It is useless to attempt to chronicle all the various incidents of the day as they are told in every circle. All agree that it was not only the hottest work they ever experienced, but also that at several times the danger was most threatening in regard to the driving in of our lines. Those who were present at the different onslaughts made on our left wing, declare that they could not tell fear, at every instant, that it would give way before the pressure. Nothing but the strongest determination on the part of both officers and privates, and the good service of the gunboats, prevented the worst fears on our part from being realized.

I do not think it proper at this time to record the statements made as to the damage done to our troops. Such and such a regiment was said to be badly cut up, and, to a certain extent, those commands which were in the first attack surprised by the enemy, did suffer considerable loss, yet not so heavy as was at first supposed. Regiments able to muster, on the previous evening, at dress parade, some six hundred men, when an effort was made to collect them to-night, did not count one-third that number. Later in the evening, however, they came in singly or in squads, until their number was considerably augmented. Certain officers were stated to have been killed who were afterward found to be but slightly wounded, the shock having been sufficient to throw them from their horses, and these returning to camp, had given foundation to the stories of their riders' death.

It is known that Gen. PRENTISS was taken prisoner in the early part of the day. Col. PEABODY, Acting Brigadier in the Sixth Division, was killed soon after the fight began, Maj. POWELL, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, falling mortally wounded near to him. I merely refer to these at this place because they occur to me as I write.

Many of the regiments who have sustained the brunt of the entire day's fight, have not tasted one mouthful of food since last night, nor can I see how they are to be supplied with any to-night. They are beyond their camps, and cannot, in the darkness, be reached by wagons laden with stores, of which there is an almost endless quantity here. Even if such stores were in their possession, they have no means to cook with, their kettles having been left behind, and the beating rain being sufficient to extinguish any fire which they might kindle. No order had been given to keep cooked rations on hand previous to the fight, because it was but little expected that any would be needed in so short a period.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 7.

During all the horrors of last night, the steamers lying at this point, which were not too heavily laden with stores or too much filled with the wounded, were engaged in ferrying the troops belonging to NELSON'S Division from the opposite shore. Every load was greeted with cheers from those on shore, and returned hastily by those who had so opportunely arrived to take part in the battle of to-day. As the boats reached the shore, the troops immediately left, and, without music, took their way to the advance on the left wing of our forces. They had received marching orders at a late hour in the afternoon, and had come on a "double quick" from Savanna. They were, however, but little evidence of exhaustion, and evinced a stolid determination that they had not come for a child's recreation. Among the troops near the landing, they were regarded as something like veterans in the cause, and the greatest confidence began to grow up as to the successful termination of the battle, whose result had been doubtful more than once during the struggle of yesterday.

With the first hours of daylight it was evident, however, that the enemy had also been strongly reinforced, for, notwithstanding they must have known of the arrival of the new Union troops, they were the first to open the battle, which they did about 7 o'clock, and with considerable alacrity. The attack then began from the main Corinth road, a point to which they seemed strongly attached and which at no time did they leave at all unprotected. It mattered not where the main force was engaged nor where the fight raged the fiercest, there was at all times evidence that the safe security of that thoroughfare was continually cared for.

Gen. NELSON, on taking his position on the left wing last night, had dispatched a messenger to Lieut. GWYNNE, of the gunboat *Tyler*, with his compliments, requesting the loan of a box of cigars and a bottle of wine, and extending an invitation to the gunboat officers that they should visit him at his headquarters, under an oak tree near the river's bank. He also assured them that "they should see some man-of-war fighting to-day."

At the conclusion of yesterday's fighting, Gen. GRANT had assured the soldiers that "they would be in Corinth to-night," and those who had heard of his prediction in regard to the taking of Fort Donelson, made three days previous to that time, looked somewhat cheerfully to such a result, although they felt confident it would take some more hard fighting to get there.

Within half an hour from the first firing of the morning, the contest had again spread in either direction, also both the main centre and left wing were actively engaged. The rebels were, however, not so anxious to gain their way to the river's bank as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might again expect if brought again under the powerful guns of the *Tyler* and *Lexington*, whose black balls steamed slowly along the stream, keeping careful watchfulness for any signs they might be able to gather as to the exact location of the enemy in the dense forest which stretched away to their right.

The foe was not, however, lacking in activity, and they were met by the reinforcements, together with the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy that they certainly could not have expected. At nine o'clock the sound of the artillery and musketry fully equaled that of the day previous, though it could not be said to continue so long in one quarter. It now became evident that the rebels were avoiding the extreme of the left wing, and endeavoring to find some weak point in the lines by which to turn our force, and thus create an irrevocable confusion. It is wonderful with what perseverance and determination they adhered to this purpose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous assault upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected. The fire of our lines was steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy almost considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.

Notwithstanding the continued repulse of the rebels wherever they had made their assaults, up to 11 o'clock they had given no evidence of retiring from the field. Their firing had been as rapid and vigorous at times as during the most terrible hours of the previous day, yet not so well confined to one point of attack.

Still further reinforcements now began to arrive. The steamers *Crescent City*, *Hiawatha*, *Louisville*, *John Warner* and others having left Savanna, loaded to the guards with troops belonging to Gen. BUELL'S command. Those immediately mounted the hill and took possession upon the right of the main centre, under Gen. WALLACE.

So far the fight of the morning had been waged some one and a half miles within our former lines, and but a short distance from the river's bank, in a line westerly direction.

Gens. GRANT, BUELL, NELSON, SHERMAN, and CRITTENDEN, (I learn, though I have not seen him,) were present everywhere, directing the movements for a new stroke on our part against the foe. Gen. WALLACE'S Division, on the right, had been strongly reinforced, and suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving the immense body into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery had been stationed near an open field, known as the "battalion drill ground" for SHERMAN'S Division, and this, loaded with canister, poured volley after volley upon the somewhat disgusted rebels. The cannonading of the day previous had been mostly confined to shell and heavy ball, but it was evident that the change now made was having a telling effect.

At 11½ o'clock the roar of the battle almost shook the earth in this vicinity, for the Union guns were being fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat could inspire. The fire from the rebels was not, however so vigorous, and they began to evince a desire to withdraw. They fought as they slowly moved back, keeping up their fire from their artillery and muskets along their whole column, and apparently disdaining any motion which could be considered as approximating to a retreat. As they retreated they went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. Moving somewhat in the direction of the river, closely followed by our men, Gen. GRANT feared that some mistake might occur on the part of the gunboats, whereby our men might be injured by their fire. Accordingly a messenger was sent, ordering the *Tyler* and *Lexington* to "steam up to Hamburg, four miles above, and on no occasion to fire inland before reaching that point, as our men had driven the enemy so far that the shells might injure the wrong party."

It was now a matter settled beyond dispute that the enemy were retreating. They were making but little fire, and heading their entire column for Corinth, by both roads leading in that direction. From all divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear, which they still returned at intervals, but with little or no effect.

I have neglected heretofore to mention that, from Sunday noon until night, and from Monday morning up to the time I have now reached in this outline description of the battle, not less than three thousand cavalry had remained seated in their saddles on the hill-top overlooking the river, patiently and earnestly awaiting the arrival of the time when an order should come for them to pursue the flying enemy. That time had now arrived, and a courier from Gen. GRANT had scarcely delivered [illegible] the entire body was in motion.

Those who have never witnessed [illegible] large a force of horsemen, should [illegible] have seen the wild tumult of the [illegible] parently equally excited steeds. [illegible] been driven beyond our former lines, [illegible] retreat in the direction of Corinth.

In regard to this result, I think [illegible] that the rebel leaders were not [illegible] this morning as when the [illegible] for I am informed to-night, [illegible] that "BEAUREGARD had [illegible] hundred empty cars be sent [illegible] early part of to-day." [illegible] whether it was preparatory to the [illegible] in case of defeat, I leave your [illegible] themselves. One thing is [illegible] troops that they should drink of the [illegible] Tennessee to-night, has proved a [illegible] must for the present satisfy their thirst [illegible] the creeks which flow into that river from a southerly direction.

A visit to the field immediately after the retreat of the rebels and the pursuit of our forces, exhibited a spectacle seldom to be witnessed and most horrible to contemplate. The first approaches, occupying the further range of the enemy's guns, showed all the forest, and shell which had overshot the mark. Large trees were entirely cut off within ten feet from the ground, heavy limbs lay strewn in every direction, and pieces of exploded missiles were scattered all around. The carcasses of dead horses and the wrecks of wagons strewed all the woods, and other evidences of similar character marked every step of the way.

Half a mile further on, and the more important feature of the struggle was brought to view. Dead bodies in the woods, the dead and dying in the fields, lying in every conceivable shape, met the gaze on either hand. Some lay on their back with their clenched hands raised at arms length, upright in the air. Others had fallen with their guns fast in their grasp, as if they were in the act of loading them when the fatal shaft struck them dead. Others still had received the winged messenger of death, and with their remaining strength had crawled away from further danger, and, sheltering themselves behind old logs, had lain down to die. Here were the bodies of those who had fallen yesterday, and mingled with them were those from whom wounds the blood was yet trickling away. The scene beggars all description, and I do not wish to attempt to depict its horrors. The fatality on the open space I have referred to as the "Battalion Drill Ground," was the greatest which came under my observation.

The canister which had swept it over in the morning had been terrible in its results. Scarcely contested ex its possession had been by both parties, yet the dead were as five to one on the side of the rebels. One man here was in a bent position, resting on his hands and feet, with his face downward, yet cold and rigid as marble. One had crawled away to the border of the woods, and ensconcing himself between two logs, had spread his blanket above him to shield him, perhaps, from the rain of the previous night. Another, a wounded rebel, and he pitiful to see, had tried to do anything for him?" At his feet lay the body of one of those Union boys I have spoken of as having had his hair burned from his head. On interrogating the rebel as to the cause of his being in such a condition, his only reply was, "I do not know, I did not do it." We assured him that an ambulance would soon be at hand, to take him to better quarters, and left him.

The larger guns had done some strange work. One case I saw where the entire lower portion of a man's foot had been carried away, leaving two toes and the upper portion remaining. Another had been struck by a bullet on the forehead, and the missile had followed the curve of the head entirely around to the termination of the hair on the back portion of his cranium. The case of the celebrated Kansas scout, CARSON (not KIT), was horrifying. His face and the entire lower portion of his head were entirely gone, his brain dabbling into the little pool of blood which had gathered in the cavity below. I could fill pages with such cases, but it is useless to particularize. Suffice it to say that the slaughter is immense.

As I write this I just learn of the deaths of Lieut.-Col. CANFIELD, of the Seventy-second Ohio, Capt. CRAM, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Capt. WARNER, of the Forty-eighth Ohio. The case of the former-named officer is peculiarly affecting. His amiable lady has reached here in company with her young son, in time to learn that her husband has been sent to Savanna severely wounded. He is now dead, and his body has been placed aboard the *J. W. Cheeseman* for transportation home to Indiana. Capt. BURNHAM'S body will be sent forward to Cincinnati to-morrow.

The rumors to-night as to who are killed, wounded and missing, are so numerous that I do not think it proper to consider any statement I hear as to the victims in either case, except such as have come under my own

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Progress of Legislation—Salt and Salt Manufacture—The Albany City Elections—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—The Metropolitan Health Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

The close of legislation may be onward, hnt [illegible] nothing done this week. In the Senate there was a morning, but little was done. Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill relative to the sale of the [illegible] owned by New-York City for the defence of the [illegible] Station. The bill appointing, or providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to [illegible] of the State Treasurer and [illegible] of the Canal Department, was ordered to a [illegible]. The bill amending the charter of Binghamton [illegible] at some sixty odd pages in length, [illegible] for the time, but a motion to reconsider was laid on the table by general consent. The Committee then overlooked itself over the size of apple barrels. The bill was made applicable to apple, pear and potato barrels, and in Committee, the size was [illegible] at a capacity to hold 106 quarts of grain, but in the Senate it was placed at a capacity for 100 quarts, and the bill went to its third reading. The bill relative to [illegible] the affairs of insolvent Mutual Insurance Companies took the same course, and the Senate adjourned.

The House was engaged most of the afternoon and evening upon the Supply bill. They did, however, dispose briefly and report progress upon the bill appropriating money in aid of the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad, and the bill reported from the Grinding Committee in relation to Harbormasters for your port, was laid upon the table for further consideration, and the bill allowing the American Guano Company to [illegible] lands, was reported complete, with the amendment referred to yesterday, and ordered to its third reading. In the matter of the Supply bill, various amendments were adopted in the afternoon raising the pay to the clerks for engrossing, and of the Speakers, clerks and sergeant-at-arms, messengers, as well as the bank messenger. The clerk's messenger and bank messenger receives $2 50 per day, and the others $2. The whole evening until nearly 11 o'clock, was occupied in the discussion of an amendment to the clause appropriating some $10,000 to the Onondaga Salt Works.

Mr. STETSON moved to amend by affixing a duty of two cents additional to present duties upon every bushel of salt. The amendment was finally carried, by a vote of 45 to 41, but not until Mr. ALVORD, the representative of the salt population of Onondaga, had made a strong fight against it. Mr. STETSON thought this amendment would not embarrass the manufacturers, while it would salt down into the State Treasury the snug little sum of $100,000 per annum. Mr. ALVORD, who is fairly saturated with salt, and salt statistics, apparently, and is, therefore, a pretty tough customer to handle on this subject, replied at great length, something like an hour and a half, favoring the House with a lecture upon the salt [illegible] manufacture, which was interesting and instructive, if not convincing. I know, at least, [illegible] that I ever did before, the salt-producing localities and capacities of the country, and the manner of its circulation. The [illegible] of the market, the demand, the price, etc., and [illegible] by the general laws of political economy, of [illegible]. The salt interest was certainly well represented, and to strong a case as possible was made in its favor. We saw the Onondaga salt manufacturers toiling early and late for a mere competence, and only making more by connecting other branches of business with this; we saw a disinterested Company overstocking their salt upon the market at ruinous prices, just to keep speculators from preying upon the poor; we saw the manifold obstacles in the way of the remunerative production of the article at Onondaga, the high price of fuel, the high cost of barrels, the [illegible] of labor, the difficulty of obtaining water, and all these, in contrast to the manifold advantages that surrounded every other locality than this most unfortunate one, while the plea was urged with power and pungency, that the last half should not be placed upon the camel's back.

The debate was continued at length by Mr. ALVORD against the amendment, and Messrs. STETSON, E. DAVIS, H. CONNELL and PETER in its favor, until a vote was taken and the result before-mentioned reached. The conviction that the salt manufacture, which could invite the investment of $2,500,000 worth of private capital, could afford to pay this additional revenue to the State, was too strong to be overcome, even by the able arguments and vivid pictnrings of the gentleman from Onondaga. Whether or no the amendment will be finally retained, is another question. Time can only answer that, and the question is so saline in its character that I've no doubt but that it will keep.

The election here passed off quietly, and with certainly but little effort on the part of the Republicans. The day was exceedingly raw and uncomfortable, while they had but little hope of success, and they did not turn out their full strength. Mr. PARKER, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 2,392 majority. The Republicans, however, saved Mr. PARSONS, their candidate for Police Justice, a very worthy and competent man, and the present incumbent of the place.

The House quashed a bill this morning proposing to have Supervisors elected for three years. The thing was to be brought about in this wise. The Chairmen of each Board of Supervisors was to provide ballots as near alike as possible—one-third marked one year, another third marked two years, and the last third marked three years. Then all these tickets were to be put into a hat, and hocus-pocused until thoroughly mixed, and the Supervisor representing each town was to draw a ticket. Those towns whose Supervisors drew a ticket marked one year were, at the next election, to choose a Supervisor for one year; those drawing, through their representatives, tickets marked two years, were to choose a Supervisor to hold office for two years—and so on to the end of the tickets. After the next election, *all* the towns were to choose three officers for three years. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. BARCLAY called up the Albany and Susquehanah Railroad bill, which was laid aside yesterday, because its friends could not quite muster the requisite majority vote.

Mr. FINCH moved to recommit, with instructions to add a clause submitting the question to the people. This was negatived, sixty-one votes to thirty odd being cast against the proposition. The vote was then taken upon its final passage, and it was carried by a vote of 66 to 61. This gives it three more votes than are absolutely necessary. This does not leave much of a margin for passing it over a veto if such a fate awaits it. The most persistent bill. The acitivity of its friends upon the floor and in the cloak-rooms during the progress of the vote was, to say the least, noticeable. The result was received with applause by the lobby. They were immediately called to order, but Mr. STETSON protested that the House ought to allow the lobby their hour of rejoicing, and he thought this peculiarly theirs. Mr. ALVORD thought the gentleman out of order, but the remark was out, and the ruling came too late.

The Metropolitan Health bill also came up for its third reading. Mr. MCLEOD moved to recommit to the Select Committee of Nine, with instructions to add the Governors of New-York and Brooklyn to the Health Commissioners. Mr. ALVORD moved to amend the instructions by bringing forward again the rejected proposition to leave the appointment of the Commission to the Supervisors of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and sustained it in a speech, reiterating the ground that it was robbing the people of their rights to leave the appointment as proposed in the bill; and to grant the strong argument that the largest portion of New-York's citizens, who are able to form any intelligent judgment in the premises, desire this bill, he urged that if the respectable citizens won't vote and take care of themselves, then the Legislature has no [illegible] in particular to do in the matter, except to [illegible] the consequences of their negligence. He, he observa the Democratic idea in its fullest [illegible] rights or not. To such sad shifts are [illegible] of this bill driveo, even threngh their [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] of Oswego, spoke in reply. He thought [illegible] characteristic of the American people a desire to make money, and that, in general, it was all right enough. But, when it comes into a question of [illegible] kind, it comes altogether too far. He read from [illegible] to show the great mortality in New-York, [illegible] for some action such as contemplated in this bill. He approved the main features of the bill, and thought the medical profession better fit [illegible] other to discharge the duties here proposed to be delegated to them. He thought, too, that [illegible] less open to any political considerations than almost any other profession. He, however, [illegible] that the question of politics had been introduced at all.

Mr. SAMMONS also sustained the bill as originally reported. He opposed leaving the appointment to the Supervisors, because it would leave it to men dependent upon political parties for their own positions, and leave open the door for the same abuses that now exist. He opposed putting in the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. ALVORD's amendment was then lost. The question then recurred upon Mr. [illegible]'s amendment. Mr. RAYMOND spoke briefly, but with force and feeling, against the amendment, [illegible] that it would destroy the professional [illegible] of this Commission, which the bill was designed to create, and throw the thing [illegible] the vortex of politics. The amendment was lost, by a vote of 69 to 41. Mr. LOUGHRAN then moved to amend, by providing that the expenses of the Commission be apportioned among the different counties of the State according to their population, and the whip of party was cracked so lustily that even this absurd proposition received twenty-seven [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] then moved the previous question, [illegible] ordered; and the bill was put upon its [illegible] in the midst of considerable excitement, [illegible] was carried by a vote of 68 yeas to 16 [illegible] have been very loth heretofore to believe [illegible] to be carried on in this Legislature, but I must confess that the action on the Sus[illegible] bill, taken conjointly with that upon the Health bill, have shaken my faith. When I see mea-

[illegible] been proclaimed in favor of [illegible] bill, after the [illegible] of one [illegible] with the speaking of [illegible] other [illegible] vote, either [illegible] against it. I cannot but conclude that the fortunes of the two are linked together by some secret agreement. I am sorry to record the fact; but I do not see how any other construction can be put upon the votes and actions of some members this morning in view of their former course.

News has been received here to-day of the death of Hon. NEWBERRY D. HALSTED, one of the members from Westchester County. Mr. HALSTED left here in the latter part of last week only, intending to return early in this, but a sudden and severe illness has removed him from all earthly scenes. Mr. HALSTED was a resident of Rye, the representative of the Second Assembly District of the County, and a Democrat in his politics. He was an unobtrusive, but faithful and diligent member of the House, and his sudden demise will leave its mark of sadness upon the hearts of all his fellow-members as the session draws to its close. Mr. TALMAN, his colleague, from the First District, will announce his death either this afternoon or evening.

The day is beautiful, and in pleasant contrast to the exceedingly raw and sharp air of yesterday. Most of the snow has disappeared from the streets, even the narrow ones, and the surrounding hills are also beginning to show their bare summits to the Spring sunshine.

There is to be a Convention of Editors and Reporters here this afternoon, pursuant to a call issued some time since, designed to take measures for some State organization, by which the interests of the craft generally may be promoted. H.

Office of County Judge—Claim Bills—Amending the Supply Bill—New-York City Charter—Terms of City Justices—Railroad Fares.

ALBANY, Friday, April 11, 1862.

The Senate, last evening, held a short session. Mr. BELL introduced a bill providing for vacating the office of County Judge when, for any reason, he shall have been absent from his post for 20 days. The bill, while general in its character, is particularly designed to hit the case of the Judge in Lewis County, who is now serving in an artillery company at Fortress Monroe. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report complete. The Oneida Lake Canal bill was then taken up, and, after some time, progress was reported. Mr. SANFORD spoke for the bill, and Mr. GANSON against it. This bill, as you will remember, created quite a debate in the House when up for consideration there, quite a number contending that it was simply intended to create a "shunpike" to the Erie Canal. Buffalo fights the bill, and Oswego favors it. I gave a more full account of the dispute when it was up in the House. In the Senate, the report of the Committee of the Whole was disagreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 15 to 8.

The House held no evening Session, but prolonged the afternoon Session until about half-past seven, and adjourned until this morning. Claim bills were the special order, and some six or eight were passed upon and ordered to a third reading. I believe that no claim bill, reported favorably by the Claim Committee, has been rejected, and I think that, in two or three instances, the adverse decisions of that Committee have been reversed by the House. Certain it is that the Committee has got itself into odium with some members, because it has not reported favorably on all the claims before it, although the amount allowed already, taking Senate and Assembly bills together, is something like $2,000,000. This is certainly a large allowance, and some of the economical spirit devoted to stopping public docnments of paper covers and cutting down the number issued from five to one, or ten to five, might perhaps be profitably applied to giving the cold shoulder to some of those claimants, who prey like harpies on the public Treasury. The public works of this State have, in the aggregate, benefited the dwellers along their lines millions of dollars, and yet their land cannot be overflowed for awhile by a break, a rotten old boat can't sink on the canals, or a road cannot be built up near their dwellings, but what a claim for damages is set up against the State. One hardly knows which to admire most, the boundless impudence of the thousand claimants, or the easy good nature with which the State allows herself to be mulcted. The House Committee, this year, has the reputation of being a hard Committee for claimants, and some of its members have had to endure a perfect purgatory of button-holing and anathemas, and yet, their favorable reports, taken in connection with those of the Senate Committee, cover nearly the nice little sum above named. The State will begin to inquire hyo and hye, whether such a state of things is to continue indefinitely.

A bill also passed to the third reading allowing the Commissary General $20,0000 instead of $10,000 for last year's expenses.

The House then took up the Supply bill, succeeded in reading it through, and in passing upon a large number of amendments. The vote fixing an additional duty on salt was reconsidered, and the duty taken off. The vote was largely in favor of this move. A claim of $150 to JOHN H. REYNOLDS for counsel fees in the case of the present Treasurer against Dodsworth in trying to oust him from the place, was disallowed. The Ways and Means Committee rejected it in reporting the bill, and Mr. ALVORD's motion to insert it was lost. The House seemed to think that the Attorney-General might as well have taken up the case; and, in any event, that if Mr. LEWIS had been entirely prompt in signing his bonds, no question would have arisen. They therefore decided to let him pay his own counsel. Progress was finally reported upon the bill, and in the House Mr. HULBURD moved to disagree to the report of the Committee. Mr. RICE moved to make it a special order for this evening, but before any vote could be taken the House adjourned.

This morning the third reading of bills was suspended to make room for the reports of Standing Committees. Mr. PRINDLE reported favorably the bill to amend the charter of New-York City, but it was very much amended. Instead of the twelve or thirteen sections it contained when introduced, it now has only four or five. One of these prohibits any member of either Board of the Common Council from holding any other office from the City, County, State or United States, or from receiving directly or indirectly, any emolument arising upon any ordinance of the Common Council. Another gives the Mayor power to appoint an acting Mayor from among the Aldermen for ten days, but in case of his longer absence or his removal, the President of the Aldermanic Board is to act as Mayor during his absence or until the next charter election, as the case may be. Another section provides that each member of either Board shall receive $5 for every day of actual attendance upon the meetings of his Board, or attendance upon the Committees of his Board, as a member of the Committee, provided that at no time the aggregate of his pay shall exceed $1,200 per year. This pay is to be in lieu of carriage hire and such like expenses, and the sums due are to be paid upon the certificate of the clerk of either Board or the Chairmen of the Committee. The Supervisors of the county are empowered to raise the sum requisite to pay this salary by annuel tax. These include, I believe, the only important amendments proposed. All the rest have been pruned out in the Committee. The Committee on Cities also reported adversely to the bill legalizing primary elections, and to the bill providing for the better protection of passengers in omnibuses and cars in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Judiciary Committee reported complete that "raw head and bloody bones" of a bill, yclept the Brooklyn Jury Commissioner bill. Mr. MCMULLEN immediately moved to recommit, claiming that he had not been heard, and that the Committee had not authorized the bill to be reported. The latter statement was refuted by various members of the Committee, who said that the gentleman from King's (Mr. BENEDICT,) did have the authority of the Committee to raport, and that, moreover, the Brooklyn delegation, at least four of them, had been heard upon the bill before the Committee. After continued acrimonious debate the motion to recommit was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Mr. PIERSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill providing for the satisfaction of certain claims for moneys expended in preparing the Militia for the United States service, and the bill providing for the payment of claims for clothing and equipments lost or destroyed by members of the Militia in the United States service. The bills were reported complete, and were ordered to a third reading early to-morrow morning.

Mr. SHAWOOD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill extending the term of office of the present Police Justices of the District Courts of your City, and of the Clerks of the same, until 1868; and providing that at the Charter Election of 1867 these officers shall be chosen for ten years. Mr. SWEET, of New-York, moved to recommit, asserting that the bill had been in the hands of the Committee since early in the session; that they were understood to be unanimously opposed to it; that therefore the City Delegation had not been heard upon the bill; that some of the Judges, whom it is thus proposed to keep to office, were eminently unfit for the place; and finally, that he did not think the Committee had authorized any report to be made in favor of the bill.

Messrs. SHAWOOD and TRACY replied, saying that the Committee had [illegible] of the Court [illegible] the propriety of the [illegible] from the Committee [illegible] through discussion before [illegible] Police City; that many [illegible] the Judges [illegible] to be good officers, better than the City might be likely to get if the office was again submitted to the popular vote; and that while feeling entirely indifferent to the fate of the bill, upon the whole, they did not think best to kill it in Committee, but to report it, have it go before the Committee of the Whole, where its merits and demerits could be fully discussed, and then let it be killed or not, as the House saw fit. Mr. TRACY, in reply to the insinuation that political considerations had something to do with it, said that most of these officers were Democrats, and, strange as it may seem, were most of them good men. Rumor had, indeed, assailed the character of one or two of them, but no reliable evidence in regard to such charges was brought before the Committee. If the gentleman from New-York could prove his allegations, why did he not do his duty as an honest citizen, bring in his evidence before the proper tribunal and have them ousted by due process of law. The statute is ample to reach such cases. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 48 to 39. The House apparently thought that if the bill was at all dubious in its character there was but little use in wasting time in discussing it. The bill compelling County Treasurers to pay over the funds in their hands at an early date, and not allowing them to hold them until near the end of the year to speculate with, was favorably reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. This is one of the most important bills of the session, and ought to be acted upon immediately. It proposes to remedy a crying evil and one very dangerous to the prosperity of the State. It was introduced early in the session by Mr. MASON, of Ontario, one of the most reliable and useful men in the House, but for some cause has been shelved in the Committee of Ways and Means until this time. I do not mean to cast any imputations upon the Committee, for it has been one of the most industrious Committees of the House and has accomplished a vast amount of business, but it may not have appreciated the importance of the bill. The lobby influence brought to bear upon this bill has been very strong. County Treasurers have been here from all parts of the State working (hard against it, and to my mind this is one of the very best proofs that the bill is salutary and cuts into their individual gains in some manner. Why should the State loose the use of her money and pay interest upon her outstanding accounts while the County Treasurers hold it in their hands, oftentimes to their private advantage?

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported complete the bill authorizing incorporated companies formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers to charter their vessels to the Government.

The Committee on Railroads reported adversely to the bill reducing the fare upon your City railroads. Mr. TRACEY, the Chairman, in making the report, said that from the sworn statements of these companies, made to the State Engineer, it appeared that all the profit of these companies was the difference between four and five cents fare, and to cut down the fare, therefore, would ruin the business and the companies. He deemed it proper to say, however, that the expenses of these companies, as sworn to in their returns, appeared most extraordinary to the Committee, reaching as high as $100,000 per mile in some cases. However, the Committee had no power to go behind the sworn returns, and therefore reported adversely, leaving it to the Legislature to devise some means for obtaining the date requisite to intelligent action in future.

The resolution furnishing each member, officer, and reporter with a copy of the Civil List was taken from the table and passed. The Select Committee on that subject, reported Mr. ALVORD's assessment bill complete with emendments. The amendments were ordered printed, and the bill made a special order for Monday morning.

Mr. LUDINGTON likewise submitted a majority report from the Select Committee upon the reapportionment of the State into Congressional Districts. The report lies upon the table until the minority raport is submitted.

Mr. RAYMOND having been suddenly and unavoidably called away for a few days, Mr. ALVORD was chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

In the Senate, the salt question came up again, and finally power was given their Salt Committee to sit during the recess and collect data to base action upon next Winter. A long contest arose over the reference of the Health bill. The motion to refer to the delegation from the proposed metropolitan district was voted down. Also a motion to refer to Committee on Cities and Villages. It was finally referred, on motion of Mr. BRADLEY, of your City, to the Committee on Towns and Counties. It is feared that this reference is intended to kill or smother the bill, and its friends cannot be too active in advocating an early report and decisive action. The members of that Committee are Messrs. MONTGOMERY, ABBOT and FARER. Two of them would naturally favor the bill, and perhaps all of them. The eyes of the inhabitants of your City and of the State, who desire the passage of the bill, for the sake of the public health, are upon them, and if the bill is smothered it will be impossible to keep down the assertions, even now rife, that corrupt influences are in active use to defeat the bill. H.

The Evangelization of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article in the TIMES of Saturday last, on the "Evangelization of the South," one important point was lost sight of. The plan for turning the disunion organs of the South, as fast as they fall into our hands, into day-springs, to let in the light, is eminently proper and should receive the hearty concurrence and support of the powers that be; but in that it does not reach the tens of thousands of the erring masses led on to their own and their country's destruction by reckless leaders and the most unscrupulous demagogues. It does not go far enough. To reach these tools of designing men, by restoring the Press in their respective States to a healthy tone, will require in addition an army of Northern school-boys to feed the papers to them; for it is manifest that if we simply sow the seeds of learning broadcast, they will fall on stony ground. If proof of this is wanting, we have a stronger evidence of the fact than will be found in the amount of ignorance displayed in the letters and documents seized in every rebel camp that has fallen into our hands, strong as this argument is to those who are accustomed to look with pity and surprise on a man who can neither read nor write—as is the case with tens of thousands of those who are now in arms against us. And for confirmation of this we have only to turn to the census to gether facts that will startle the reader by the overwhelming amount of ignorance in the States we are seeking to reclaim—to draw back into a brotherhood rather than to punish for their disloyalty and most unnatural crimes.

The returns for 1860 are not at my command; I must, therefore, fall back on the census of 1850, which, for the purpose I have in view, will answer very well. If we start from Virginia, or go round by the seaboard, or up the Mississippi, to Kentucky, inclusive, we have with these States North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri—thirteen States in all, with an aggregate population of 8,255,000 in round numbers. This is independent of any slave population; and in these States we find that the number of native Americans over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, to be 500,043. To understand this fully, we must contrast it with the state of things at the North. Take the five New-England States with New-York, and we have a population of 5,815,000, and of this number the native Americans who cannot read and write amount to 39,029. Any one may calculate the ratio; I have only to present the facts. If we go still further into an examination of this matter, we find that the six Northern States have 1,308,010 pupils in their schools: tha thirteen South, with 50 per cent. more inhabitants, educate but 471,961 of their young. The thirteen States South have 517 libraries, other than private, with 411,202 volumes. The six States North have 13,196 libraries of the same class, with 2,986,864 volumes. The six States North (1850) issued 824 papers or periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of 197,069,197. The thirteen States South have 625 publications of the same class, with an aggregate circulation of 60,804,269—not a third part for once and a half the number of inhabitants.

With these facts before us, is it at all surprising that the masses of the South are so brutally ignorant? Here are half a million of native Americans who have no knowledge of the simplest rudiments of learning—half a million of citizens of the United States wholly dependent on others for what they may know of the world's doing, and what is expected of them as a part of the body politic. With no trustworthy means of enlightenment within their reach, and with no desire, even, to learn the letters that spell their own names. Can anything be more degrading—anything more foreign to the whole spirit of our institutions, tha "peculiar" are excepted, which we here see has spread its blight over the minds of the whites, as well as the blacks; else would we behold a different state of things, where we now see ruined cities, desolated homes, lawlessness and rapine—the natural fruits of a rebellion, kindled by leaders bankrupt in credit, idle by habit, proud to a degree that will admit of no approach to labor on the part of the lords of creation, and hurls back with horrid imprecations every allusion to the cause of a degeneracy that has marked the course of the South, till it has left her at last a wreck, helpless and undone.

These comparisons are not made to show any superiority on the part of the North, or to add to the bitter hate of the South of everything Northern—a hatred that should be met by an expression of good will for [illegible] "hate," says LAMB, "it demands a return of much as love, and starves without it." The North would starve out this state, but at the same time we would probe the wound, that we may the more readily apply the remedy best adapted to the cure. It has been truthfully said, "In the shadow of universal ignorance, a thousand superstitions, like foul animals of the night, are propagated." Of this we have had evidence enough, and the Press must commence the work of enlightening DAVIS' legions as fast as they are brought within our lines; and our lines, it is pleasing to know, are daily extending over his territory. Other methods may also be employed with success, particularly with many of the class we have to deal with. In days gone by—days that have been described as the dark ages when ignorance of letters was general, not from neglect, but of necessity, inasmuch as there were few or none to teach the many, songs and ballads were resorted to, to give expression to the patriotic sentiment of the people, particularly at a time when their liberties were enerosched upon by a tyranny both civil and ecclesiastical, as witness the poems attributed to MARYS, who lived under HENRY II. Resort may be had to the same means to teach these five hundred thousands how their liberties have been wrested from them by their leaders, and to arouse a deeper love of country than could otherwise be expected of men who have never been taught to know the value of the Union they are now madly bent on destroying. They must first be met with kind acts—even wild animals can be subdued by kindness—then with gentle words in reply to opprobious epithets, and lastly by an appeal to their better nature, latent though it be. This last duty will devolve in great part on the Press, seconded and supported by every man who is willing to take upon himself the task of spreading the truth and enlightening the masses now arrayed against us. The army must still press forward, but the soldier must carry with him the olive branch as well as his musket, and he must show by his acts, whether in the field or the camp, that he would rather be the messenger of peace than the avanger of a terrible wrong.

AQUEDNECK.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Another Threatened Attack by the Rebels on Shanghai—The Policy of the Foreigners—The Rebels to be Kept Out—A Skirmish between French Troops and Rebels at Wusueg.

From our own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

We are again threatened with an attack from the rebels, and the whole community are in a state of great excitement. You are aware that Ningpo was taken by them on the 9th December. It is now certain that Heng-Chau also, after a siege of two months, has fallen into their hands. The date of the capture was probably the 30th December. It is reported that the people underwent intense sufferings during the siege. The city was closely invested, and no provisions could be procured from without, and many were starved to death. The details of the capture it is not easy to get at. One story is that the Canton and Fuh-Kien men, overcome by hunger, entered secretly into an arrangement with the rebels to be allowed to escape, on condition of opening the gates. The rebels added another condition, that they should take away with them all the booty, so as to prevent the escape of any one else. When the rebels entered the city the rush of the people attempting to escape was so great that multitudes were trampled to death, and the number drowned in the city moat was so great that the dead bodies choked it up completely, forming a bridge for those who came after to cross by. The Tartar garrison, who, shut up in their own quarter—the inner city—seeing escape to be hopeless, and knowing the practice of the Tai-pings to murder all Tartars, deliberately put to death their wives and children, and then either committed suicide or killed each other. Thus when the rebels entered the city they found the "*imps*," as they called them, had all escaped their clutches. What amount of truth there may be in these stories it is not easy to say, but there is nothing improbable in either of them.

And now these men seem to be determined to get possession of Shanghai. It is not strange they should want to take so rich a prize. They know that not only is there an immense amount of wealth collected here in the hands of foreigners, but also that a large part of the people who succeeded in escaping from Sin-Cheu, Ningpo and Heng-Cbau, are now hero under the protection of foreign Powers. They brought with them such valuables as they were able to carry away with them, and could the rebels once get into the city, they would soon find means to compel these people to disgorge whatever they have left, even if the place should not be given up to plunder. Besides, the rebels well know that an enormous sum is annually paid into the Imperial Treasury by the Shanghai Custom-house, and that this sum furnishes the means of carrying on the war against them. Moreover, the Taou-tai of Shanghai, quietly ensconced behind French and English guns, collects his bands of "braves," and sends them out to attack their posts whenever a good opportunity offers. They run back to their lair, when worsted, and cannot be pursued by their victorious enemies. The rebels, having now secured the capital of this and the neighboring Province, and having command of the whole surrounding country, very naturally turn their eyes wistfully toward Shanghai, and ask, "Why should it not be ours?" If foreigners are neutral, why do they protect the Imperialists in a position which, without their aid, they could not maintain for a day against the immense force the rebels are now able to bring against it? Others besides the rebels will ask this question. It seems to be a rather one-sided neutrality, which we would hardly tolerate if shown toward the Southern rebels in the United States.

The policy which ought to be pursued by foreigners becomes a question of the gravest importance, in the circumstences in which they are now placed. The rebels are approaching us on all sides. The flames of burning villages, in all direction, announce their presence, and the swarms of refugees flocking in from the surrounding country tell us of myriads of the long-haired soldiers closing in around us. Some of their leaders have sent in communications to the foreign Consuls, and to the American Minister, to say that if the Chinese city is given up to them, they will not molest foreigners at all. Why, it will be asked—why not let them come and take the Chinese city? To this it is answered by most foreigners here, that the rebels have not, as yet, given any reason to believe that they are men to be trusted. The possession of the Chinese city would give them complete command of the foreign settlement. Even if they should keep things quiet, and allow trade to go on, as they seem to be trying to do at Ningpo, there would be dangor of difficulties arising, in which case an unruly soldiery might be let loose upon us, and the rebels would be able to dictate to the foreign authorities. The only safe wey, it is contended, is to keep them out altogether.

The arguments of those who advocate this course are greatly strengthened by the atrocities committed by the rebels in this vicinity. They prowl over the country, murdering and plundering, and driving the people before them like a flock of sheep. I have myself seen simple-minded countrymen coming in with great gashes, out by the swords of these miscreents. A foul murder was committed by some of them under the very eyes of the guard at one of the English outposts. A respectable Chinese gentlemen was seen riding in a sedan chair. A small band of horsemen rode up to him; one dismounted, upset the chair, cut off the head of the occupant, killed one of the bearers, wounded the other, and then turned round and murdered a poor woman, who happened to be near, so terrified that she was unable to run away. Women are not spared more than men. Their ear-rings are violently jerked from their ears, tearing out the flesh. Their hands are sometimes hacked off, to get get more quickly at the bangles on their wrists. Everything worth taking is seized, and the people are compelled to carry heavy burdens of their own property to the camps of these savages. We see the fires of the burning villages in every direction, and all the roads from the country are covered with long lines of refugees fleeing for their lives, with such of their goods and utensils as they can carry away. All the younger women and able-bodied men, who do not succeed in getting out of the way, are carried off by these marauders for their own purposes. These things are done, though on a smaller scale, wherever the rebels have succeeded in establishing their rule. The [illegible] of the people are not safe anywhere while in their [illegible] power. There are [illegible] exceptions, owing to the character of [illegible] men may be placed in charge of [illegible] have sense enough to see that in protecting and conciliating the people, they are consulting their own interests." The number of such cannot be very large.

Now, in view of these facts, it is not strange that the foreign community of Shanghai should feel somewhat nervous at the idea of having their dwellings and warehouses placed under the guns of such men. On the other hand, the alternative seems to be a tedious siege, and a long and disastrous war. The rebels are in sufficient force, it is supposed, to cut off our communication with the surrounding country, and prevent our obtaining supplies. With a population of over half a million to feed, this is not a pleasant prospect. Trade must, of course, be stopped, except the coast and rives trade. No tea nor silk can be brought, as heretofore, through tha rebel lines. Tha force now here is amply sufficient to defend the place, but not to raise the siege. Not over three thousand troops, of all arms, including a volunteer corps of some four hundred men, can be raised. The place, however, will soon be in a thorough state of defence. A sum of $100,000 has been raised, and block-houses and barricades are erected at all important points. A canal, 50 feet wide, and deep enough to admit a gunboet, is now being cut between the creeks on the north and south sides of the foreign settlement. The rebels are to be kept out, it seems, at all hazards. The result will probably be that the French and English will attack them in Nankin, unless they give up very soon their project of taking Shanghai.

Some contend that Shanghai should be made a free city under foreign protection, the Imperial officers being required to leave, and the revenues of the Custom-house *not* being paid to the Government at Pekin. There are some difficulties in the way of this arrangement, and it is doubtful whether the insurgents would be satisfied with it.

Day before yesterday the rebels appeared in force at Wusung, where the French have a naval depôt. A body of French troops went out to attack them, feigned a retreat, and drew them within range of their heavy guns, when they opened fire and drove them back with heavy loss. Such is the state of things at Shanghai at present. Before another mail we shall probably have stirring times. S.

The Last Hours of the Rebels in Nashville.

Special Correspondence of the Edenburgh Daily Review.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

I write surrounded by the distraction of alarm and divided counsels—the inhabitants urging the evacuation of Nashville, the Generals insisting on making a stand. Torrents of rain have fallen, and the rich land round the city is a trampled waste of mud, through which trains of commissariat carts are being dragged by wearied oxen and mules. Soldiering up here is no play. The absence of a coat and a ragged shirt may be suggestive of merriment on the sunny shores of the Mexican Gulf, but here, in a climate as bad as yours, the loss is a misfortune, bringing disease and death in its train. In spite of all that can be done for the troops, they are suffering terribly—sacrificing business end occupation, exposed to cold, and wet, and fatigue, to sickness and suffering, dying by hundreds from exposure; while thousands of hearts at home are aching, anxious, sinking under protracted anxiety. The army which at present guards, or encumbers, Nashville, is an extemporized one, formed of the wrecks of several divisions and the fugitives from Fort Donelson, under Gen. FLOYD. No preparations had been made for encamping, and very few of the regiments retained their camp equipage on their retreat. The army is demoralized by repeated reverses; and companies make their appearance without officers, and officers without companies, and whole regiments without arms. The tendency to pillage is rapidly developing. The storekeepers have closed their shutters, and some of them have already refused to take Confederate paper. If it were not for the humanity of the ladies, even the sick and wounded, of whom there are upwards of 4,000 in the city, would be left untended. Hundreds of men and women are coming in utterly destitute, having traveled miles on foot or with the help of any chance conveyance, and with nothing but the clothes they wore. Their houses were destroyed and their farms desolated—it is difficult to say by which army, but probably by both. The husbands and fathers of some had been shot. It is difficult to imagine the waste and horrors of the bloody borderland. The opposing armies find it as the Garden of Eden, and leave it as a desolate wilderness, and, from what I can learn, property has been equally disregarded on both sides in the late advance and retreat. The soldiers are suffering such miseries that almost any amount of misconduct is excusable. The camp is a sea of mud, almost bottomless in some places. There are scarcely any tents; the rain is pouring, soaking and penetrating; a rain cold, cheerless, unirrigated; and many of the men have only a single blanket and few have shoes. They have no cooking apparatus, and are eating raw salt pork and raw turnips, and drinking water which contains the seeds of dysentery. Many of the men, if they had arms, would be unable to carry them, and lie on the wet earth huddled together for warmth, too weak and helpless to stagger to the nearest hospital shed, dying without an arm to save or an eye to pity." one mute shadow watching all." Scarcely fares it better with the sick and wounded, except those who are in private houses. The number is so vast, the appliances so small, the aspect of affairs so gloomy, and the lukewarmness in the cause of secession so great, that the nursing machinery has given way, unable to bear the strain. Miss COX, its mainspring, is herself down with the fever, the surgeons are worn out, and death is stalking rampant in all the hospitals, with neither food nor medicine to bar his approach. Yesterday the deaths among the soldiery reached 200, and to-day long funeral trains, bearing the uncoffined dead to their nameless graves, have been passing every hour. I visited a church, the best managed of the hospitals, containing 400 sick. There were a few iron bedsteads and a large number of mattresses on the floor, but even here many men were lying on sawdust covered with a piece of cotton tick. The building was overcrowded and filthy; there was no attempt at classification; patients delirious in fever ravings were side by side with those in the last exhaustion of dysentery, or struggling in the agonies of death. A fetid "break-down" odor pervaded the building, and ghastly convalescents in groups, half-naked, were huddled together wherever a vacant corner could be found. There were no shirts, and the men, however ill, even though near to death, were in their ordinary clothes, with their overcoats for pillows. On one of the beds a young officer, burning with fever, lay. He had evidently been delicately nurtured, and his bright eyes were fixed with a diseased, unnatural lustre upon a mininture of a regal-looking woman, which he held in his heetic, wasted hands, his hot purple lips all the while murmuring, "Mother, mother!" He was covered with a single blanket—enough as long as disease was burning in his veins of fire—and head rolled from side to side uneasily with the intense pain, vainly trying to find relief or rest on the hard, unyielding knapsack, which was his only pillow. I knelt by him and bathed his face with some water, while one of the gray-robed ladies placed a pillow under his head. "Ah, mother, I knew you would come," he said, "this is the first moment of comfort I have known for a week." The worst place was an old granary outside Nashville, to which many of the wounded had been carried to lie beside the fever and dysentery patients. "He who enters here leaves hope behind" might well be written over its low browed portal. Dimly lighted, an earthen floor, two redhot stoves, damp, unclean, muddy, with the smell of a charnel-house, dreary, crowded, helpless, homeless, life and death in horrible juxtaposition; no mattresses, no clothing, few blankets; one water-pail and two small tin basins for over 200 men; no stimulants for low fevers little medicine, no opiates; the food, salt pork, hard bread, hoiony and rice half cooked, nothing with relish or nourishment; strong young men, with still a good deal of life in them, weeping over untempting food—misery, hopeless, unalleviated, was everywhere. Patients in wild delirium were tossing themselves and grasping vainly at the barren air, reaching for water, tearing their hair, glaring fiercely at each other; dysentery patients shivering and exhausted, had lain themselves down to die, the cold death-sweat unwiped, the lined dry lips unmoistened; the wounded, racked with pain, were writhing till in some violent spasm the bandage would burst, and the life-blood ebb out on the floor—the floor itself wet and cold with puddles of slimy gore—the audacious rats rudely assaulting the heaps of animated rags before life was extinct; the living and the dead were lying in a promiscuous mass. Nine dead bodies were unremoved, two had died to death, and those who lay nearest to them had in vain tried to drag themselves beyond the huge crimson pool in which the dead men lay. Seventeen men were in death's last agonies, and yet at noon the surgeons had not been their rounds. Some of the bodies were terribly contorted, most awful to look upon, but one or two had that look of marvellous relief which weary mortality sometimes assumes when its turbulent inmate has departed. If the sights were terrible, the sounds were enough to ring in the ears a lifetime; idiotic giggling, frenzied shrieks of maniacal laughter, groans of agony, frenzied prayers, the low murmur wrung by despair from dying lips, raving, howling, sobbing, cries for aid, and, above all, for water, mingling in one fell discord. And more piteous than all were the cries for ghostly consolation from the lips of unshriven dying men, on whose [illegible] were resting the [illegible] of eternal [

DOINGS IN THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

CONDUCT OF THE REBELS.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer in Gen. BUELL's Division to a friend in Brooklyn, dated Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1862:

"There is no telling the amount of property we captured from the rebels, particularly commissary and forage stores. I heard one Division Commissary say he captured enough salt meats and flour to last his men for six months. Just think of that! It is evident, from what we see and hear, that they little thought we would ever occupy this place. They were just completing an armory—one of the finest buildings I ever saw save in New-York. All they are all secesh; not one man in one thousand is friendly in his sentiments toward the Union, and the Government, with its usual tender care for treason, is trying to pacify them while our brave officers and men are hooted, insulted, at every corner and in every manner by ladies, or rather *females* dressed as such, who walk up to our men and spit in their faces, and openly and avowedly curse and talk treason under our very noses, and our officers are not to interfere. The point may yet be reached out here, when patience will cease to be a virtue. When will this thing stop? I suppose that fight that sweep these vipers from the face of the earth? Nothing else will ever establish the Union as it was. We must subdue them, as this something 'down with the grain' is played out; for no sooner do we leave a place than secesh raises her head high in the air, and were it not for the gunboats lying in the river, and the fear that we would shell the city, our men would be murdered right in the streets, without much fear of retaliation. Our army is marching inward Alabama, and I follow in the morning. This thing of marching right through a place is foolish in my opinion, as we do not stay long enough to make an impression. Only the other day the rebels came in our rear ten miles toward Bowling Green, and tore up the track, capturing a train of cars, several officers, all our mail, and running the last engine we had into a creek, and now our mail goes by water, taking days where previously it only took hours. But I suppose the Government knows best, though I don't believe it, as I with all our brave comrades in arms, did not come out to play—we came to plant the old flag where it once was and see that it remained there. Just think of it, there are but two flags displayed on any other than a Government building in this city! I hope, if spared through the expected battle, to see you soon. We look for a big fight at Decatur, Alabama, having been informed that the enemy are there in force, and that BEAUREGARD says that he will '*dig no more ditches*,' but take to the field—so may God defend the right.

"I visited the grave of that old hero, ANDREW JACKSON, some days ago, and while gazing at his tomb-stone, could not help ejaculating, 'By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved, now and for evermore, and let *all* the people say amen!'"

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

From the Nashville Banner, April 2.

We notice in several Northern and Eastern papers statements in regard to the business of Nashville, which are entirely incorrect. So far as legitimate business is concerned, there is literally nothing doing here. Many of our principal stores are entirely closed, and those which are open are doing nothing worth speaking of. There is no manufacturing going on; printing establishments are closed, with the exception of that portion of the newspapers now published here; and, indeed, we may say briefly that only bakers, confectioners, and hotel-keepers are doing enough business to pay rent, to say nothing of other expenses.

A rumor has reached the city that V. K. STEVENSON, Confederate Quartermaster, has been placed under arrest, upon a charge of mismanagement in his department, growing out of the evacuation of Nashville. This rumor may have grown out of the fact that an examination into the conduct of his office, as connected with that affair, has probably been ordered by the Confederate Congress.

We understand Mayor CHEATHAM reported himself to the Provost Marshal yesterday at 12 o'clock, and stated he was ready to answer any charge that might be preferred against him, but he was informed that the Government was not ready, and his parole was extended until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. HAMILTON & SHARP have been arrested and placed under bond for their appearance when called for. They had been engaged in the manufacture of swords for the Confederate Government.

Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW, the Senator in the Legislature from Davidson County, was arrested yesterday. The charge, we presume, is treason.

S. C. BAKER, for some time connected with the interests of the Federal Government, was to-day appointed by the War Department special agent to take charge of all the property abandoned by those who sympathize with the South.

The peach trees are out in full bloom, and we learn from our country friends that the promise for an abondant crop of that delicious fruit never was more promising at this season of the year.

We learn that the wheat crop in the surrounding country is unusually promising. The prospect is that there will be an abundant harvest this year.

THE DASH THROUGH BIG CREEK GAP.

From the Knoxville Register, March 16.

By a number of cavalry direct from Jacksboro, we learn that on Friday morning, at daybreak, a regiment of infantry, assisted by cavalry, attacked our cavalry in the neighborhood of Big Creek Gap, five miles east of Jacksboro, and thirty miles west of Cumberland Gap. Our information is exceedingly confused, contradictory and meagre. In our next issue, we expect to give more detailed accounts. But from the best information we can gather, the enemy have captured and killed the larger portion of five companies of Col. ROGER's Cavalry Regiment. By some culpable negligence of our officers, no pickets were out; besides, our encampment was at least a mile from the Gap. Indeed, even if the enemy made an attack by the enemy could have been held out by the cavalry cannot be well imagined. The surprise of our forces was consequently complete and successful.

When it comes that cavalry will permit themselves to be surrounded by infantry, we think good policy would dictate that they be disbanded altogether, or at least changed into infantry. We have not been able to ascertain the names of the five companies who were engaged. Lieut.-Col. WHITE, who was in command, in the absence of Col. ROGERS, is reported captured.

One report is that Pineville, a village five miles above Big Creek, was owned by the Hessians—two of the companies having been stationed at that place, the other three being immediately at Big Creek.

Mr. WM. H. MALONE, a lawyer of Jacksboro, but who had recently removed his family to our city, is reported among the killed, although only a private citizen.

The enemy had possession of Jacksboro, having ridden down there on the horses captured from our men. They may constitute the vaoguard of the Lincoln army into East Tennessee. If so, our forces will meet them at Phillippi. Mark our prediction.

MORGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS EXPLOITS.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., March 19, 1862.

Major-Gen. W. J. Hardee, Commanding First Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a portion of my command on the 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst. At about 4 o'clock P. M. on the 15th inst., with Col. WOOD and a detachment of 40 men, I left Murfreesboro' for Gallatin, having learned that no Federal forces remained at that place. The chief objects of the expedition were to intercept the mail, to destroy the rolling stock on the road, to make prisoners, and to obtain information of interest to the service.

Our destination was kept secret, and the command having been sent from Murfreesboro' in separate parties, by different roads, to unite at some distance from town, it was impossible that the enemy could be apprised of the movement until after the blow was struck. A citizen of Murfreesboro', whose zeal and loyalty is undoubted, made the necessary arrangement of runners to keep us perfectly posted as to any movements that might be made with the view of cutting us off.

Our first march, conducted mostly at night, carried us about two miles beyond Lebanon. Early next morning we continued the march, crossing the Cumberland at Canoe Branch Ferry, and reached Gallatin about 4 P. M. Leaving the command just outside the town, Lieut.-Col. WOOD, of WIRT ADAMS' Cavalry, *myself and the men, disguised as Federals*, entered and took possession. The Colonel, myself and two men, galloped to the dépôt, and secured the telegraph operator, his instruments, books, &c. Among the papers found, are several orders of Gen. BUELL, some in cipher, which please find inclosed.

We secured, also, a few minutes after, as it came in, an engine and tender, carrying a number of carpenters to repair the road; they were made prisoners, but were released as we left town. As soon as the citizens were made aware *that we were Confederate troops, facilities were afforded us to carry out our plans.* Upon securing the engine, we at once commenced to accumulate all the rolling stock (a large quantity) on the main track, preparatory to burning. When this was complete, the fire was applied, and in the course of an hour all, except the engine, was rendered permanently useless. That night, having picketed securely, we remained in Gallatin. The next morning we destroyed the water-tank; and, taking the engine, the Colonel and myself proceeded some miles up the road, with a view of discovering any aporoach of the enemy or the mail train. In the meantime, a Lieutenant and four privates of GRIDER's regiment, (Federals,) on their way to Nashville, were taken prisoners by our pickets. The mail train being some hours behind time, and learning that our presence might have become known, we concluded to withdraw and return to Murfreesboro'.

We were made acquainted, just before reaching the town, that a body of Federal cavalry had ridden through the evening before, and that the enemy was in large force near by. We remained about twelve miles from town, long enough to ascertain their exact locality, and then passed safely through, within three miles of their infantry. We reached Shelbyville about 4 o'clock P. M. to-day, the men and horses a good deal jaded. Yesterday several transports passed down the Cumberland, carrying the remnant of Gen. T[illegible]'s forces. As our party had not entirely recovered our dirk and fire into them. From all we could learn, their infantry has commenced to move. A large body of cavalry was seen on the road to Columbia. It is believed that the entire force down the Tennessee by boats, and by land, will move in force across the country. A R[illegible] to Nashville that they intend to visit the conquered before June. The prisoners will be sent forward in the 3 o'clock train to-morrow.

Shortly after leaving Gallatin, we learned that a party of twenty of the enemy, in charge of three prisoners, were approaching Gallatin by the Scottsville road. It was determined to cut them off. Pushing the prisoners, with a guard, across the Cumberland, we returned to effect the capture. We had taken our position on the road so as to secure the capture of all, but, unfortunately, when within half a mile of them, they were warned of danger by a negro, and fled precipitately to the woods, Capt. AUSTIN, in command of the party, making his escape on a horse cut from a buggy. It being too dark to follow, we remained picketing the road until morning. No further opportunity offering, we resumed our march, and after traveling about 60 miles, reached Murfreesboro' about 2 o'clock, next morning.

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Gallatin, the engine was destroyed, thus leaving but one on the road.

I have ascertained, beyond doubt, that LOVE, a man of my command, who was taken prisoner in the affair of the 8th inst., (since dead,) was shot by the enemy after being taken. [This is false.—*Ed. Press.*]

The whole country through which we passed turned out in masses to welcome us. I have never before witnessed such enthusiasm and feeling. Men, women and children never wearied in their efforts to minister to our wants. All expressed themselves gratified at the presence of Southern soldiers in their midst. A handsome flag was presented us by the ladies of Gallatin, and some accompanied us even to the ferry.

Upon our return, a number of Col. BATES' regiment were enabled to accompany us.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN H. MORGAN, Commanc

A SKIRMISH NEAR McMINNVILLE, TENN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 3, 1862.

There was a brisk little skirmish near McMinnville, Tenn., last Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, between two companies of Confederate cavalry and about fifty Ohio cavalry. The Ohioans had been seat forward under Capt. HASTINGS, on the McMinnville Branch Railroad, to make some repairs, or to guard it from further damage. The Confederates have no regular post at McMinnville, but had dispatched thither from Decatur two companies of Tennessee cavalry, under Capts. MELLENRY and BLEDSOE, at the request of certain leading Secessionists, to keep Union men in subjection. The County of Warren, as well as many of the surrounding counties, has great numbers of Union men of the East Tennessee stamp, and the disloyal portion of the people are greatly alarmed, lest they should rebel against the rule of treason.

The Secessionists of McMinnville, on the arrival of the Confederates, imagining Capt. HASTINGS knew nothing of their approach, determined to have him taken, with his entire command, by a night surprise. The celebrated ANDREW EWING, of this city, with Judge MARCHBANKS, of Warren County, and Judge RIDLEY, who conceived the expedition, were taken into the impromptu council of war with the two Confederates and their subordinates. Mr. EWING, being the leading spirit, and having a full-grown fight in him, was permitted to go with the cavalry as high private or knight-errant. For this purpose he procured a good horse and a single-barreled shot-gun. When within a mile or two of Capt. HASTINGS' encampment, the expedition halted, and Mr. EWING addressed them in a passionate speech, advising, as usual, the shedding of the last drop of blood rather than let an armed foe escape. After this, in ranks of four or five, they proceeded, as they thought, to certain victory.

But Capt. HASTINGS had learned their intention, and arranged his plans accordingly. Camp-fires were built by his men—bright, attractive ones; but the men retired behind a grove of cedar trees, and waited quietly until the enemy came well up to the light. Then they poured upon them a discharge from their carbines, which drove their valor into their heels. They were thrown into utter consternation. Next the Ohioans drew their revolvers, and began a continuous fire, which made the rebels literally run over each other. Two of their number were killed and four wounded. They would not wait for more damage to be done before they got out of range. In their precipitate haste, they threw away everything which they could detach from their persons. Mr. EWING sent his shot-gun into a creek with such force as to break the barrel from the stock. And he threw himself forward so fast that after a pause of but a few minutes in McMinville, to get breath, he has not since been heard of. The Confederate cavalry scampered back towards Decatur faster than they came.

Our secesh ladies of Nashville have been mooting the practicability of tabooing all their sex except those who profess treason. In some of their caucuses it was proposed to make special exception of a very accomplished and beautiful young lady, just because she is so lovely, aside from her "treason to the South." When their kindness came to her ears she spurned it, letting them know she would rather suffer affliction with the people of God than be called Pharaoh's daughter, aggravating her Roman hauteur by wishing ANDREW JOHNSON would other to attend her to public worship. She would proudly accept his company, and a seat beside him.

On the 1st inst., Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW was arrested on a charge of treason. After being paroled till 12 o'clock yesterday, he was sent to the penitentiary to await further proceedings.

A contract has been closed with THATCHER, BURT & Co., for a railroad bridge over the Cumberland at Nashville. They are to finish it in 60 days from date of contract, or forfeit $100 for each excessive day. If the work be finished in less than 60 days, for each day saved they are to receive $200. The contractors are well known to builders of railroads, and have ample skill and resources for the work. We shall, therefore, have a bridge very soon.

PRISONERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19, 1862.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Brigadier-General and Military Governor, Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: There are daily discharged from our hospitals citizens of Tennessee, formerly belonging to the rebel army, who have become convalescent, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. They are in our streets without the means of living, or of returning to their homes. The Commanding General can render them no assistance; it is not within the province of this Commission, nor are our means adequate to the object; and private generosity has been so long and so severely taxed that it ought not to be relied on.

Cannot your State furnish transportation and subsistence for them promptly to return home. Very respectfully, for Western Sanitary Com'n.

R. R. HAZARD, Secretary *pro tem.*

In view of the foregoing statement, I feel called upon to appeal, not only to the charitable, but especially to those who have been instrumental in reducing their misguided fellow-citizens to this sad degree of suffering, and who have been co-laborers in the unholy work in which they were engaged, to come forward and contribute to their relief.

Any moneys so contributed and deposited with the Secretary of State will be promptly applied to that purpose.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nashville, March 29, 1862.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with Gen. BANKS' advance, writes from Strasburgh under date of April 1:

"ROSECRANS, it is said here, was to have been near Woodstock last Friday, advancing from the West, but nothing definite has been heard from him as yet.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters, in Strasburgh, are in a small one-story house, about the centre of the town.

It is thought here that JACKSON will retreat direct to Richmond on the approach of ROSECRANS and the advance of BANKS' division from this place.

The telegraph between Winchester and Strasburgh will be completed to-day or to-morrow. The postal facilities are very irregular and uncertain.

A small brick house here is used as a prison for captured rebels. It contains at present four or five prisoners, one of whom came in yesterday, voluntarily; he is allowed a certain amount of freedom, but of course not allowed to leave the lines of the army.

Many of JACKSON's men yet remain in Strasburgh, suffering from wounds received in the battle of Sunday, 23d. They are quartered in houses of the citizens, and receive attention from the residents here. Several bodies of rebels have been found in the fields and woods near here, within the past two or three days, who, it is thought, have been wounded and crawled away to save themselves from being taken by our troops.

The road, for four or five miles beyond Strasburgh, toward Woodstock—over which your correspondent walked this morning—bears the same marks of the retreating rebels and pursuing Union troops that exist between Winchester and this place. Bodies of horses, shot during the retreat, lay here and there on the road. All of the rail fences are *non est*, having been used to build fires at night, around which our troops bivouacked, resting on their arms, in readiness to continue the pursuit at daybreak, if ordered to do so.

Some sharp fighting took place along this road during the retreat, the day after the battle, between Ashby's Cavalry, some pieces of the enemy's artillery, and the advance of our pursuing forces. The enemy made a temporary halt on every hill of importance, firing a few rounds, and making the best of their way towards the main body. The pursuit was continued about seven miles beyond Strasburgh; it was then relinquished, and the troops slowly returned towards this place.

The road commencing about a mile and a half from the town, and continuing for three or four miles, presents at various places, admirable points of defence, winding round rocky projections. Two or three guns placed at eminences near at hand could check the advance of a whole army, over the only practicable road leading South. A few masked batteries placed on eligible points near "Cedar Creek," before the road enters Strasburgh, could also have done incalculable damage.

JACKSON made no attempt to hall in Strasburgh during his retreat, but pushed through as speedily as possible. He had with him some eight or ten Union prisoners, and succeeded in carrying them off with him.

It is difficult to conceive how he managed to save the greater portion of his artillery. The bridge at Cedar Creek had been burned by him at the time of his first retreat from Winchester, and previous to his first reconnoissance in that direction. In the late advance on Winchester he forded the creek, with all his artillery, taking his own time, on the supposition that he had scarcely any opposition to meet with, and not calculating on such a speedy and disastrous retreat as he experienced.

Under date of Woodstock, April 2, the same correspondent writes:

"Our troops entered Woodstock about noon on Tuesday, April 1, after a brisk skirmish between the artillery on either side. Our artillery was planted on a hill to the west and north of the town, and that of the enemy on an eminence to the south and east—the town being directly between the contending forces.

The steeple of the Court-house was partly carried away by one of our shells during this skirmish; a ball, also, from our guns, entered the side of the jail, adjoining the Court-house, tearing away a portion of the gable end of the building. Some four or five other houses in the town were struck by balls, without doing any personal injury, but creating much consternation and alarm among the inhabitants. One man, belonging to Col. J. K. MURPHY's Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, was instantly killed during this fight, a portion of shell carrying his head away. One or two rebels were killed during the fight.

ASHBY's Cavalry, as usual, were the last to leave the town, retiring a half a mile in advance of our troops. Col. ASHBY himself was the last man to leave, stopping to water his horse in full view of the Union advance guard, then putting spurs to his horse, and escaping beyond gun-shot.

During the retreat of ASHBY's Cavalry, a Lieutenant of that corps stopped at a house, a short distance from Woodstock, to replenish his canteen. He was seen to enter the house by some of our men, who immediately surrounded it, entered, and took the library Lieutenant prisoner while in the act of filling his canteen with whisky. A toast to the Union and the disappearance of the liquor followed each other in quick succession. The Lieutenant remains with us, a sort of martyr at the shrine of "old rye."

JACKSON passed through this place during Monday night after the battle of Winchester, marching with the remnant of his command over thirty miles since Sunday evening after the fight. He encamped just beyond the town, and remained there until our troops were reported advancing on Woodstock, when he left, leaving ASHBY's Cavalry to cover his retreat.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, some rebel artillery made their appearance near the position occupied by the Third Wisconsin Regiment, at Edenburg, and commenced throwing shells. The men were forced for a short time to vacate their position, but a gun or two being brought to bear, the rebels hastily retired. No one was injured during this occurrence. Everything at the present time is quiet around Woodstock.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters are at the hotel here, but it is reported he returns to Strasburg this evening.

Gen. SHIELDS and Staff are at Strasburg still.

Woodstock is the neatest town in appearance in this part of Virginia. It is built, like Strasburg, on the main road, and is about three-fourths of a mile in length. Some few of the houses are tolerably well built, and, in comparison with the generally old and primitive appearance of the houses of nearly all the villages in this section of country, constitute quite eligible residences.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

EDENBURG, Va., Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Our army is now fully encamped on the hills and fields around this town, waiting for the completion of the bridge across the Shenandoah, about one-half a mile from the town. The bridge will most likely be completed to-morrow, but it is not known yet whether the army will move on at once or wait until supplies come up from Harpet's Ferry and other points.

It is supposed that a fight will take place at "Narrow Pass," just beyond where the troops will cross the Shenandoah, it being reported and believed that JACKSON has received reinforcements, and is fortifying the pass. The two armies are separated from each other only by the hills that extend a short distance, and wall the Pass above mentioned. The pickets of either army are frequently in sight of each other on either side of the Pass, posted on the hills.

The road to Staunton leads directly through Narrow Pass, and if JACKSON concludes to make a stand there, and fortify the hills and road beyond the river, he can cause great trouble to our troops. The road, at this point, is about wide enough for two wagons to go through abreast, and from the naturally strong position an enemy would have, much loss of life would ensue in forcing a way through. There is no other road leading toward Staunton, and the army must pass here, or make a detour of a great many miles.

ASHBY's Cavalry frequently make their appearance on the other side of the river, unlimber one or two pieces of artillery, fire a shell or two, limber up and scamper off; but, so far, without damage.

On Friday, a trap was set for him. A battery of artillery was masked in some woods adjoining Edenburg, commanding the entrance to the Pass. ASHBY, as usual, paid us a visit, was about leaving his card, when he met with a warm reception by the whole battery opening on him at once, scattering, and I believe, killing some of his men. He has been less assiduous in his attentions since.

Shells have from time to time been thrown by our men across the river into the woods on the other side, in order to ascertain the position of the enemy, but have not elicited any reply.

Beyond Narrow Pass, the road all the way to Staunton, a distance of nearly sixty miles, is through an open, moderately level country, and no opposition could be made to the advance of our army, save the one that would just suit the inclinations of our men, *i. e.*, an open field fight.

On Friday, Col. HENSLOW, of the First Vermont Cavalry, committed suicide. The following are the circumstances:

The regiment arrived at Strasburgh early in the week, about twelve hundred strong, and were much admired as they passed through, presenting a very fine appearance, being strong, athletic looking men, splendidly mounted and equipped. They were quartered for a short time just beyond Strasburgh, and on Friday were proceeding to join the army. After proceeding a short distance, the Colonel, who was some little in advance of the regiment, dispatched an Orderly who accompanied him back to the troop, with instructions to tell the Adjutant to ride up to him. Immediately on the departure of the Orderly, the Colonel rode with some speed a short distance ahead, turned his horse to the right, where a small stream runs near the road, dismounted, drew a pistol, placed the muzzle near his forehead and fired, killing himself instantly. He fell back into the stream, and had floated with it some 20 or 30 yards before he was reached by any of his command.

His body was taken up, conveyed to Strasburgh, and to-day sent under an escort to Winchester, on its way to the North.

No definite cause has as yet been assigned for the rash deed. It is said, however, he was laboring under temporary derangement of mind.

The Colonel was a fine-looking, middle-aged man, of large build, heavy beard, and commanding appearance.

The names of the two men drowned in the Shenandoah—which occurrence, I believe, has been telegraphed—are Sergeant W. E. RICHARDS and private JOHN CANNON, both of Bethlehem, Penn., and belonging to Company C, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. KNIPE.

There were three of them out pleasuring in a boat, which accidentally capsized, drowning the two mentioned, and one escaping.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS AT WINCHESTER.

HEADQUARTERS P. M., HARRISBURGH, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.—The Governor congratulates the members of the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers upon their gallantry in the recent severe and brilliant action at Winchester. Their bearing upon that occasion, under the formidable attack of a bold and desperate foe, was worthy the high reputation already won by the soldiers of Pennsylvania in the memorable fields of Drainsville, Roanoke Island and Newbern. The Governor is proud to recognize the enviable distinction thus gained by the troops of the Commonwealth, and trusts that to the end of the wicked rebellion they may be distinguished for similar deeds of valor and endurance, and that whenever called to meet the enemies of their country they may prove their fitness to sustain its flag.

The example of the gallant Col. MURRAY, of the Eighty-fourth, who fell at the head of his regiment in the conflict at Winchester, with that of the noble men of his command who there gave their lives a willing sacrifice to their country, must stimulate all who are enlisted in her service to increased devotion, while their memory will be cherished by every patriot, and add honor to the arms of Pennsylvania and the Union.

The Governor directs that "Winchester, 23d March, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the Eighty-fourth and One-hundred and Tenth Regiments, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General P. M.

REPENTANT REBELS IN MISSOURI.

A Baptist clergyman in the interior of Missouri, some weeks ago, left his parish to take a Captaincy in PRICE's army. Subsequently he turned chaplain, and now, having become disgusted with the rebellion, wants to return home. His wife very suspiciously asked to be made the bearer of Gen. HALLECK's answer to a request of this purport. The General wrote as follows to Mr. W. MCPHERSON, who brought the case to his attention:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, April 3, 1862.

Wm. M. McPherson, Esq., St. Louis:

SIR: Your letter of this date is received. In answer to your inquiries, I have to state that persons in arms against the United States, under Gen. PRICE, can be received only as prisoners of war, and that they will be treated in the same kind and lenient manner as others have been who are willing to abandon a hopeless and unholy cause, take the prescribed oath of allegiance, and give satisfactory security for their future good conduct.

Any one who voluntarily takes the oath, and gives his parole of honor, and afterward violates it by aiding or abetting the enemy, will most certainly be executed. A man who violates his military parole commits the most serious of all military offences, and I will pardon no one who is guilty of that crime.

In regard to the wife of the Rev. Captain, Chaplain in Gen. PRICE's army, who wishes to visit her husband, please inform her that no such permission can be granted. Nearly all the Secessionists of this State, who have entered the rebel service, have left their wives and families to the care of the Federal troops. There is scarcely a single instance where this confidence has been abused by us. But what return have these traitors made for this protection? In many cases, they have acted as spies and informers for the enemy, and have been most loud-mouthed in their abuse of our cause, and most insulting in their conduct toward those who support it? Under any other Government they would, for such conduct, be expelled from the country, or confined within the walls of a prison.

I am well aware that some good Union men in the interior of the State think that those now serving the rebel cause under Gen. PRICE should be permitted to return to their homes without being considered prisoners of war, or when taken prisoners of war, that they should be released simply on promise of future good conduct.

Experience has satisfied me that such a course would neither be wise nor safe. Indeed, I find that the very persons who advocate a more lenient policy toward returned Secessionists, are also continually petitioning to have additional troops sent to their counties, to protect them from the operations of these same rebels. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.

REPORT OF ACTING MAJ.-GEN. COL. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION,
PEA RIDGE, Ark., March —, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Division, under my command, in the recent engagement with the rebel forces at this place.

On the morning of the 1st inst., in obedience to instructions from the General, I broke up my camp near Cross Hollows, and took position on the heights of Pea Ridge, on the north side of Sugar Creek, commanding the main road.

On the night of the 5th, I received intelligence of the approach of the enemy, from the General, and of his intention to concentrate his forces on my right and left, and give battle at this point. On the morning of the 6th, I deployed the First Brigade of my Division, consisting of the Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana, with KLAUS' Indiana Battery, commanded by Col. THOMAS PATTISON, on the right of the Fayetteville road, so as to command the approach completely. The Second Brigade, consisting of the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Illinois, (formerly Ninth Missouri,) with DAVIDSON's Illinois Battery, commanded by Col. JULIUS WHITE, I ordered to take position on the left of this road. This battery commanded the valley of Sugar Creek, east and west, and strongly supporting KLAUS' Battery on the right. This Battery was well posted, and protected by a small earthwork, which I had ordered to be thrown up during the night. The Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana, under Cols. BENTON and WASHBURN, strengthened their positions by felling timber and throwing up some small intrenchments.

During the night the General himself arrived, followed by a part of Col. CARR's Division from Cross Hollows, which took position on the left.

On the afternoon of the 6th, Gen. STOLL's column arrived from Bentonville, and took position on the right. During the night, my troops bivouacked on the ground, anxiously awaiting the enemy's approach. On the morning of the seventh, it was ascertained that the enemy was making an effort to turn our right flank, and to attack us in the rear. In order to prevent this, Col. OSTERHAUS was ordered, with some cavalry and artillery, to make a demonstration in the direction of Leetown. The First Missouri Cavalry, under Col. ELLIS, and the Twenty-second Indiana, under Col. HENDRICKS, were ordered to support this movement. Col. OSTERHAUS advanced about a mile beyond Leetown, and found the enemy in force, moving rapidly along the road leading from Bentonville to Elkhorn Tavern, where Col. CARR's Division had already sharply engaged him. At this time the unexpected appearance of the Third Iowa Cavalry from the field, gave proof of the necessity of reinforcements being sent at once in the direction of Leetown, and an order to that effect was timely received. Passing through Leetown a few hundred yards, I found Col. OSTERHAUS with the Forty-fourth Illinois, Twenty-second Indiana and some artillery, had taken position on the left of the road, and was contesting the approach of the enemy over a large open field in his front. In the meantime the enemy was rapidly approaching and advancing his forces on the right of the road, and had already lodged himself in large numbers in a thick oak scrub, extending to our camp. I immediately ordered the Second Brigade to deploy to the right and engage him. This was done in a vigorous manner by the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Illinois, assisted by DAVIDSON's Battery, which I had put in position for that purpose.

I soon became satisfied, from the increasing and excessive fire of the enemy, that he was being rapidly reinforced, and ordered the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana to make a flank movement to the right and perpendicular to the enemy, and then to move forward and attack him. This was accomplished with alacrity, but not, however, until the Second Brigade had begun to recede before the excessive fire of the enemy, who had now concentrated his forces to the number of several thousand, under McCULLOCH and MCINTOSH, with a large body of Indians under PIKE and ROSS. The Second Brigade being thus overwhelmed, I ordered it to fall back and change front to rear on its right, and the First Brigade to change front forward on its left, so as to attack the enemy in his rear, who was now exultingly following up his temporary success. The Eighteenth Indiana soon executed the movement as directed, and opened a well-directed fire upon the enemy's rear, which had the effect of drawing his fire and disconcerting his pursuit so as to enable the Second Brigade to re-form their lines as directed, but not until the enemy had succeeded in capturing two guns of DAVIDSON's Battery, which, owing to the precipitate advance of the enemy, and disabled horses, could not be withdrawn. The Eighteenth Indiana pushed rapidly forward and drove the enemy from this part of the field, and advancing to the open ground, found these pieces in the hands of the enemy, charged and rescued him with a heavy loss, from them. The Twenty-second Indiana, during all this time, engaged a large force of the Arkansas troops and Indians, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight. In the meantime, the Second Brigade renewed the engagement, when the enemy fled from the field, leaving behind him many of his killed and wounded. Among the former were Generals MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH. At this moment I ordered the cavalry to charge the fleeting foe, but for some unexplained reason, it was not done. The enemy made an attempt to re-form on his former position, near the Bentonville Road, but was easily driven from it by the action of our batteries. Two regiments of reinforcements, with two pieces of heavy artillery (18-pounders) arrived at this time from Gen. STOLL's command. These I ordered to take position on the right, so as to be able to move the more readily to the support of Col. CARR's Division, which had been hotly engaged in the vicinity of "Elkhorn Tavern" for several hours. Gen. SIGEL soon arrived himself, and, accompanied by OSTERHAUS' command, moved in the direction of CARR's left. I at the same time threw forward the Second Brigade to the Bentonville and Elkhorn Tavern Road.

Finding the enemy gone, and night upon us, I ordered the troops to bivouac on the field they had so gloriously won. After reporting to the General the entire rout of the enemy at Leetown, he directed me to move my division during the night to the support of our position of the previous day at Elkhorn Tavern. The fore part of the night was occupied by the troops in collecting the wounded and dead. Daylight, however, found us in position in front of the enemy at Elkhorn Tavern, where the troops under Col. CARR had so nobly fought the day before. That gallant officer, though suffering much from a wound, was still upon the ground to assist in disposing of my troops.

The First Brigade was deployed a few hundred yards to the right of the Fayetteville road to support KLAUS' Battery, which was placed at the edge of an open field intervening between the range of hills at Elkhorn Tavern and the timber protecting our camp. Here the five companies of the Eighth Indiana, under Lieut.-Col. SHUNK, joined their brigade. These companies had the previous day participated in the engagement with Col. CARR's forces, and had bivouacked on the field during the night. DAVIDSON's Battery was placed in a similar position on the left of the road, supported by the Second Brigade. At sunrise the enemy's position was discovered by a few shots being thrown from DAVIDSON's Battery, which was at once responded to by the rebel batteries. KLAUS' Battery responded, but after a sharp contest of a few rounds, was forced to retire by a sudden attack of one of the enemy's heretofore undiscovered batteries, which opened closely upon his flank with grape and canister. This battery, however, soon withdrew on discovering dispositions being made by the first brigade to charge it. The second brigade at this time was much exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's guns, and I ordered it to fall back and take position under shelter of the timber. By this time the position of the enemy's batteries was well developed, and DAVIDSON now took a more commanding position in the open field. He was soon joined by KLAUS, whom I had ordered to support him, and in a few moments the contest was opened and maintained with great spirit on both sides, until the arrival of Gen. SIGEL's force about 8½ o'clock.

SIGEL's artillery soon took position on the enemy's right, and engaged with spirit in the contest. The approach of SIGEL's infantry on the left of my division, rendered the position of my batteries secure, and enabled me to withdraw the Second Brigade from their support, and prepare my entire division for a general attack upon the enemy's left. This gradual decrease of the enemy's fire and the withdrawal of some of his guns offered a favorable opportunity, and I immediately ordered an advance across the field. Previous to this movement, Col. DODGE had taken position with his brigade on my right, so as to prevent any attempt the enemy might make to attack me on this flank.

The Second Brigade, together with the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana, soon warmly engaged the enemy's infantry, occupying a strong position in the "thick scrub-oak" skirting the base of the hill, on which his artillery was posted. The enemy soon began to yield to the steady fire and determined advance of our troops, and finally broke and fled in much confusion, leaving behind his dead and wounded.

The heights were soon carried, and on reaching the summit of the hill, I ordered a halt in order to bring my artillery in position on the road leading to Huntsville, my left resting at Elkhorn Tavern. Here Col. BENTON, with five companies of the Eighth Indiana, and a section of artillery, who had been kept back, guarding the road leading from Cross Hollows, joined their gallant Colonel, who [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] ready upon the field.

The division lost during the engagement 49 killed, 270 wounded, and 9 missing. Total, [illegible] wounded and missing, 328.

It affords me pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the prompt and efficient manner in which the brigade commanders, Cols. PATTISON and WHITE, conducted their brigades throughout the entire engagement. The regimental commanders, Col. BENTON, Eighth Indiana; Col. HENDRICKS, Twenty-second Indiana, and Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, Eighteenth Indiana, of the First Brigade, and Lieut.-Cols. BARNES, Thirty-seventh, and FREDERICK, Fifty-ninth Illinois, of the Second Brigade, acquitted themselves with distinction. Col. HENDRICKS fell early in the engagement, after which Major DAILY commanded the regiment with great credit to himself during the remainder of the battle.

The part taken by the Peoria Light Artillery, (Ill.,) under Capt. DAVIDSON, and the First Indiana Battery, under Capt. KLAUSS, have been so conspicuously described in the above report that it would be useless to call further attention to their efficiency and gallant conduct. The First Missouri Cavalry, under Col. ELLIS, reported during the night of the 6th from a four days' scout on the White River, during which time they captured fifty rebels with their arms and horses.

The bearing and efficiency of my staff-officers, Lieut. HOLSTEIN, A. A. General, and Lieuts. PEASE and MORRISON, Aids-de-camp, were conspicuous everywhere, fearlessly executing every order. Every part of the field witnessed their gallantry.

My Division Surgeon, BENJAMIN NEWLAND, deserves the highest commendation for his promptness and skill—establishing his hospitals and taking care of the wounded.

My Division Quartermaster and Commissary Captain, BRANSON and BRADLEY, performed their duties equally prompt and efficiently. The superior number of the enemy's forces, engaged as he was in his favorite "scrub," his utter rout when led on to desperation at the loss of two of his famous generals on the field, is sufficient proof of the valor and patriotism of the troops displayed in every conflict with the enemy. Both officers and men fought with a courage and determination seldom excelled, and which will ever entitle them to the gratitude of a grateful country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Colonel Commanding Third Division.

Capt. F. J. MCKENNY, Assistant Adjutant-General Army Southwest.

ANOTHER CHAPTER REGARDING INDIAN BARBARITIES AT PEA RIDGE.

The following documents, which are published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, speak for themselves:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
CANTONMENT DAVIS, March 23, 1862.

The inclosed copy of orders is forwarded to Major-Gen. CURTIS, to the end that he may know that the inhumanities ceasured and forbidden by it are not likely to be repeated, and are regarded with horror by the Confederate commanders.

And having learned from a letter penned on the field that those who burned private dwellings at Bentonville, had been ordered to be tried by Court-martial

...TIMES.

...SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1862.

...NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MITCHELL, with his division of the National army of the Southwest, has made a somewhat unexpected movement, the immense importance of which will be at once recognized. The Secretary of War has received information that he, on Friday, occupied Huntsville, Ala., about ten miles southeast of the Tennessee River, almost without resistance. He captured two hundred prisoners, and what is of more importance, fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which runs through the place. This gives us what we have been aiming at in our recent operations on the Upper Tennessee—control of the road on which the rebels have mainly depended for the transportation of troops and supplies since their new line of defence was assumed.

In addition to fuller reports from the National correspondents, we give this morning BEAUREGARD'S brief official report of the first day's (Sunday's) fighting at Pittsburgh Landing, or, as he calls it, the "battle-field of Shiloh;" and also some accounts of that day's engagement from rebel correspondence. BEAUREGARD announces the assault upon our troops, and says that after ten hours' severe fighting the Nationals were driven from every position. He also confirms the report of the killing of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who, it appears, was rebel commander-in-chief. From the Mobile *Register* we learn that he fell as early as 2½ o'clock on Sunday. The dispatches to the rebel newspapers sent from the vicinity of the battle-field on Sunday night, state that the National forces were in full retreat, hotly pursued by the rebels. "We are driving them back on the river," it is said, "and shall kill or capture the entire army." So far as these reports are correct at all, they but confirm the statements we have already had from our own side, that the fortunes of war went against us the first day. The rebels had not at that time heard of the second day's (Monday's) battle, in which their army was defeated and driven back with great slaughter.

Gen. WOOL telegraphed to the War Department at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that the *Merrimac* had remained stationery near Sewall's Point all day, but in plain sight.

We have this morning a detailed account of the circumstances attending the second appearance of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, on Friday. She showed herself early in the forenoon, accompanied by the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and other steamers, and manœuvered evidently with the intention of drawing our iron-clad champions, the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*, from the positions taken up by them well down in the roads. Failing in this, their programme was varied by the capture of the three vessels, as stated yesterday. These vessels, it appears, were in a position where they could not be aided by our war vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water. Finally the *Merrimac*, after more manœuvering, fired a shot about 6½ o'clock at the gunboat *Octorara*, full four miles distant, but did not reach her within a mile. The *Octorara* returned the shot, but of course with no effect. The *Naugatuck* then discharged her rifled gun, the missile from which fell beyond the *Merrimac* full half a mile. Subsequently the *Naugatuck* fired at the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, the shots coming very near the mark, and the rebel vessels soon afterward all returned to Norfolk.

Our latest advices from the vicinity of Yorktown indicate no material change in the relative positions of the two armies. The rebel forces are known to have been greatly augmented within two or three days, several transports having been seen to land troops near Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which has not until recently been occupied by the rebels. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk, by way of the James River.

Gov. DAVIS, on Monday last, in an address to some wounded soldiers, announced his intention to take the field in person, and participate in the next battle.

We learn from Mobile, through a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that our forces, on the 4th, shelled the rebels at Pass Christian, near Mississippi City, and came near capturing them, a force of 2,400 men having been landed for that purpose, with twelve 4-pounder howitzers. The rebel force is reported to have been 300, with two howitzers.

The rebels announce, in a dispatch received from San Antonio, Texas, by way of New-Orleans, in Richmond, that Fort Craig, New-Mexico, has been unconditionally surrendered by Col. CANBY, to the rebel General, SIBLEY. The story is extremely doubtful, as at last accounts the rebels were reported to be on the point of evecuating the Territory.

Secretary STANTON has issued a bulletin appointing Col. ANSON STAGER to grant passes to editors, correspondents and reporters desiring to pass the lines of the army, under certain restrictions.

Gov. MORGAN, in conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, has organized an auxiliary corps of Volunteer Surgeons, who are to report themselves to the Surgeon-General of the State for duty, when required, subject to the call of the Medical Bureau, and to act under its instructions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, several bills of a local character were passed. The bill for the selection of a site for another State Prison was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill to provide for the enrollment of the Militia, and the organization of the American Guard, was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly amendments to the Concert Saloon bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the Governor.

In the Assembly, the bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers was ordered to a third reading. An extension of time until Tuesday morning, in which to report the Excise bill, was granted. A number of bills were passed—among them the one to amend the Excise law; the one to prohibit Concert Saloons; and several to reimburse parties for expenses incurred in raising troops, &c. The Congressional Apportionment bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The resolution to adjourn *sine die* was made the special order for Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. KING, commanding a division in the Department of the Rappahannock, has issued an order to his command, directing that any soldier caught in the act of committing depredations, or with evidences of theft about his person or quarters, will be stripped of his arms and accoutrements, and sent back to Alexandria, there to be confined in the common jail, and await his trial by the civil authorities. No thief shall be permitted to accompany the division on its march, if it be in the power of the General Commanding to prevent it.

Capt. HAMPTON L. BOON, of the Confederate service, was captured, a few days since, with several recruits, on his way to join Gen. PRICE, at Van Buren, Arkansas. They were caught at Hog Eye, twelve miles south of Maysville. The rebel Colonel, J. R. BOYD, of Buchenan, was with them, but made good his escape under cover of the thick brush. BOON being with his party in advance, signaled back the danger, and then made a bold and daring, but unsuccessful effort to escape. Several shots were fired. No one knew of Col. BOYD'S presence, until BOON remarked to Maj. HUBBARD a day or two afterward, "Well, Major, you missed the biggest game."

Company A, Capt. PRATT, of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, made an important seizure near Havre-de-Grace a few days ago. They captured a schooner having on board twenty-nine rebels, who expected to make an early start for the Southern Confederacy. Bowie knives, pistols, JEFF. DAVIS medals, and photographs of rebellious women were among the prizes taken.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the HACKLEY contract case was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. Plaintiff's counsel promises developments when the case is heard. Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, delivered an opinion in relation to the Sunday liquor law, arising out of the arrest of IRELAND and MATTHEWS, in which he holds that the Police have no right to enter a house, or other place of business, when the same is closed, for the purpose of making an arrest, without complaint being first made, and a warrent duly granted.

Flour was heavy and cheapar on Saturday. Wheat was in limited demend at easier rates. Corn was depressed and decidedly lower, in view of the recent very unfavorable advices from England. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for Lard, Becon, and Cut meats, at buoyant prices. An unusually extensive invoice of Oolong Teas was purchased on speculation. Cotton was in moderate request, as were also Hay, Laths, Molasses, Tallow, Cassia, Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Whisky was plenty and less sought after, at reduced figures. Sugars continued in fair demand at full rates. Very light freight engagements were reported.

The Restoration of the Union.

There is one characteristic of our people pervading them at the South, possibly more than at the North, which accounts in some degree for what would be in many countries utterly inexplicable, viz.: That a people should so suddenly change their Government, and that a change so suddenly undertaken should, nevertheless, in so short a period be accepted so generally among them. Our people, more than, perhaps, any other in the world, are accustomed to change. Change, in fact, is rather the rule, the custom of our lives. We are not like the people of the Old World, who have lived for centuries under the same institutions, ruled by the same classes, in whose selection the people have no choice, and dwelling, generation after generation, contentedly under the shadow of the same hills or by the side of the same stream, until the whole course of their life runs in the same direction, and their associations from childhood to the grave all wrap around the same objects, and tend to make change of any kind an object of distaste and abhorrence. Our people are a wandering people. It has become the habit of their minds to seek for new resting-places on very slight provocation. The rich fields of the West have acted as a constant stimulus upon their imagination and their hope, before which home associations, never too closely knit, were powerless. Especially has this been so at the South, where the exhausting cultivation of the soil under slave-labor, has driven the people continually to seek fresh lands, always to make their homes but a temporary resting-place, to be at once forsaken under the incitement of some fancied richer soil, or more convenient location. So, too, in our political system. We have been accustomed to frequent change of rulers. One dynasty has gone down and another has risen in its place continually. And the people have learned to accept each, when it came, with the same feelings and submission as if it were to abide forever, and with equal readiness to yield to the requirements of the new powers which speedily took its place.

This habit of mind has contributed much to the apparent success which secession met with, and the apparent unanimity with which it was accepted. There was not so much of a change in the political system, or, at least, in the present methods of its working, as to shock the popular mind. The conspirators used the ordinary measures of controlling political action. They worked by means of Legislatures and Conventions, and if this bowie-knife and the revolver were used more freely than usual to prevent the casting of any vote contrary to their wishes, yet to a slaveholding community that is not an unnatural means to be used. The State Governments were kept in action, and the substitution of the Confederate for the National Government was not so different in name or in the method of its working at first, certainly, as to excite repugnance in a populace accustomed to change its Governor every year or two, and its Constitution every ten or twenty years. And so, as the new officials quietly took the seats of the old, exercising nearly the same powers in nearly the same way, it is not unaccordant with the character of the people that the new state of things should be accepted, even by those who at first most bitterly opposed it, and that the Union sentiment should be rapidly smothered down.

And there is this encouraging thought in the case, that the very same tendency which has helped to work changes, will as powerfully work with us in our efforts to reëstablish the old order of things; and if a year under the Confederate Government has made North Carolina quiet and submissive under the new *régime*—has made Nashville to cast scowling looks upon our Union armies as they passed by to overthrow and scatter the rebels in the far South, it is not unreasonable to expect that a year under the Union again will make Nashville unbend her brows, will make whatever regions are brought back beneath the Stars and Stripes to accept again the old state of things, and substitute heartily the old flag, with its glorious associations, for the dishonored Stars and Bars, under which WISE and BRANCH and FLOYD fought and ran away.

And this will be all the more easy to be done, from the different effects of the two changes upon the people. The first change, however quiet in its form, has been followed only by privation, disaster, ruin—postal conveniences curtailed, schools shut up, newspapers forced to suspend, privation of the luxuries and difficulty of procuring the necessaries of life, boots at $35 a pair, salt at $10 a sack, and gold at 50 per cent. premium, private grief and public calamity, all these have proved to be the direct consequences of secession—and they are not things which will tend to make the people look back with affection and tender longing to the days of its continuance. While in the track of the reëstablishment of the true Government comes the restoration of the old order of things, with its peace and its plenty. The schools open, the newspaper increases its circulation, the post-office brings its freight as of old, and all things show the people that they are again under the rule of a Government which was never anything but beneficent toward them.

And thus we have no fears for the reëstablishment of the Union, and on a firmer foundation than before. Just as surely as right is stronger than wrong, just as surely as men prefer prosperity to adversity, and success to defeat, and civilization to barbarism, just so surely will the Southern people learn to look back upon the days of secession as a hideous nightmare, and wonder how they could for a moment have thought that that anxious, oppressed, dreary period, was a period of real, true life.

We only hope that when that day of restoration has come, we shall all have been taught by experience, and shall shun in the future the errors and faults which have brought us into this present trouble.

Prof. Agassiz's Lectures.

The course of lectures by Prof. AGASSIZ, finished on Monday evening, have drawn forth such an audience as rarely gathers in New-York. This City, as is sadly known to lecturers, is not a lecture-hearing community. There are too many world-wide interests here—there is too much life and intense activity—to leave people any especial interest in the usual coruscations of rhetoric which serve to dazzle the Lyceum audience. The men of science and thought, of course, cannot usually afford to waste their time in hearing that which they can learn from books in half the time. Thus it happens that, except for some great oration, or on some remarkable occasion, the most intelligent part of New-York society rarely meets in an audience-room. Prof. AGASSIZ'S course has been a notable exception to the usual experience of lecturers among us. The benches have been crowded from an early hour every evening with an excellent audience, among whom could be seen a large number of the "representative people" of New-York. It seems as if our citizens gladly took refuge from the intense excitements and the tremendous questions of the day, in a brief and abstracted contemplation of the events and conditions of the world, ages before man had entered on the scene. It was an incredible relief for an evening to escape from the sound of "secession," and Slavery, and battle, and bombardment, and hear only of coral and polyps, of radiates and molluscs, of articulates and vertebrates. For the types conveying to us incessantly the thrilling news of a vast revolution, we had exchanged "the types of animal structure;" for the various and confused "plans of campaign," we had now "the plans of creation;" for the noise, and bustle, and hurry of the day, we had in exchange the thousand ages of silence, when the slow foundations were being laid on which we now securely rest.

If we heard of South Carolina, it was of her position in the tertiary period; or of Virginia, it was of her fossil-flora. Florida carried with her no Revolutionary associations, and we only cared for her as we heard of the hundred thousand years in which her coral reefs were being formed. Only occasionally, when the lecturer spoke of a family of animals destitute of back-bones, were our thoughts carried to recent events, and we called to mind a—we may hope—recently extinct species of politicians; or, when we heard of parasites consuming the life of some unhappy animal, they wandered gloomily to the Washington contractors. If of a moralizing frame of mind, there was much in those abstract lectures to comfort the despairing or the impatient patriot. We saw that the Great Originator of the Plan of Creation had in view, in the earliest fish which breathed in the waters of the earth a million ages since, the structure of the completed man; we caught a glimpse of that slow working which moves to a definite end, never wavering through uncounted centuries; we beheld the vast and slow periods of preparation through which the earth was made ready, only physically, for the abode of man, and we may have felt that it was not necessary to be so hasty or impatient with the immense moral problems of this age and country.

If the earth needed a thousand million years to deposit its fuel, we ought not to be discontented that six thousand or ten thousand years have not yet fully laid the stratum of liberty.

Some of the illusions of the lectures were perhaps broken by the sight of Gen. ANDERSON on the stage, and, on the last evening, by the grand presence of one of our heroes, Gen. SCOTT. The mind would wander from the "typical plan of structure," the "order of creation," and the like, to the iron storm of Sumter and the glorious campaigns of Mexico.

Of Prof. AGASSIZ as a *savant* or a lecturer little need here be said. He is one of those who has preferred the instruction of the masses, the unbounded honor from an intelligent but unscientific community, and the field of work in the New World, to a high position among a more distinguished but narrower circle in Europe. To no man—unless we except SILLIMAN—does America owe so much in popularizing science, and in promoting a thirst for it among the people. As a lecturer on scientific subjects, he is unquestionably without peer. No man living can take the dryest subject—as, for instance, [illegible] abstract classification—and render it immediately so vivid and interesting to even an uncultured audience. His hand is equal to, and as rapid as, his word, in unfolding his ideas, and his enthusiasm carries every one with him. Still, with all the well-known qualifications of Prof. AGASSIZ for public teaching, we must confess to a certain degree of disappointment, both in this course of lectures and in the explanation of his theory. The Professor very naturally presumed too much on the unscientific character of the audience, and treated them to too many elementary disquisitions. His own ideas and investigations, to hear which his hearers had come, were kept too much in the back-ground, and valuable time was spent in laying foundations which were familiar to all.

The argument as an answer—not to the "development-theory," as the lecturer somewhat casuistically called it—but to the Darwinian theory, was not at all satisfactory, even to the superficial listener. And even admitting that "natural selection" does not explain the gradation of the orders of creation, or the remarkable facts adduced by Prof. AGASSIZ with regard to the early appearance of the lowest sub-classes in each family, in the earliest strata, yet it does not any the more solve the matter to call it all "the plan of creation," or a "typical Divine idea." Science demands another method of solution, and we may wisely believe that neither DARWIN, on the one side, nor AGASSIZ, on the other, has yet discovered it.

Still, with these slight drawbacks, the course has been a most valuable one to our citizens, and a pleasing diversion during this Winter of civil war.

THE GREAT REBEL RAILROAD LINE CUT AT LAST.—The public will be surprised to hear of Gen. O. M. MITCHELL at Huntsville, Alabama. He was with Gen. BUELL at Nashville, but did not accompany that officer in his march to form a junction with Gen. GRANT, on the Tennessee. He took a northeasterly course from Nashville to Murfreesboro, and thence to Shelbyville, in Bedford County, by railroad; and from there he marched in a southerly line over the turnpike to Huntsville. Huntsville is a point of very great value. It is the centre of one of the richest districts of the whole South; roads converge there from all directions; and, more important still, it is situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—the only railway line connecting the rebel army in the Southwest with the rebel army in Virginia. Gen. MITCHELL will now prevent any further reinforcements being sent from the East to BEAUREGARD. He obtains control of the Upper Tennessee River. The way is open for him to Chattanoogn, the strongest natural position in the Southwest, where the rebels have expected to make a "desperate stand." There the railroad diverges, one line taking southward, and the other following an eastward; and Gen. MITCHELL can either push on to East Tennessee, or enter Northern Georgia and menace the South Carolina rebels in a new direction. It is impossible now for JEFF. DAVIS to move to the Southwest, as he announced he was going to do a fortnight ago. It is impossible for his army in Virginia to escape southward either, except by long marches through the Gulf States. The movement will defeat many of the plans of the rebels, and will render their now desperate situation more desperate still. Gen. MITCHELL is a fighting man, and he commands a fighting column—one of the best drilled and most efficient divisions in the army; and we shall soon see still more important results follow the present brilliant movement.

A REBEL VICTORY NOT WON.—Gen. BEAUREGARD'S dispatch to the Confederate War Department from the battle-field on the Tennessee, is dated on Sunday evening. He makes haste to claim a complete victory. The death of SYDNEY JOHNSTON is admitted. The dispatches to the Mobile papers are equally modest. They confidently claim an overwhelming victory—not actually won, as our army had not *yet* been exterminated, but in near prospect. The night which followed, and the coöperation of BUELL, materially changed the fortunes of the next day, and the final result proved that, if victory had not been claimed in advance, it could not have been boasted of at all. Some of the secession sympathizers in Wall-street, yesterday, were yet incredulous as to the ultimate repulse of the Confederates, for no other reason than that our Generals were not so prompt to announce their positive success as BEAUREGARD, in communicating the first day's work. On this point they had only to recur to the delay of Gen. GRANT, in his official report of what was done at Fort Donelson. The glory of that achievement, it will not be forgotten, was claimed by PILLOW up to a late hour on Saturday, 15th February; yet on the night of that eventful day he and FLOYD escaped from their intrenchments with their favorite regiments, leaving poor BUCKNER to surrender his 13,000 remaining troops unconditionally the next morning.

The telegraph advises that on Friday last Gen. MITCHELL, of BUELL'S army, entered Huntsville, Ala., taking possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which he could not have done had BEAUREGARD been victorious, or even left in a condition to defend the road east of the Tennessee, on the Monday previous.

THE MERRIMAC'S EXPLOIT.—The *Merrimac's* little episode of Friday was such as we were perfectly prepared for—the rebel steamer having been hovering round Craney Island for the past week, ready to run out whenever fair weather and a smooth sea should offer themselves. The capture of the three vessels is small game for the mailed monster, and will only occasion a momentary provocation at the stupidity that allowed such craft to be floating around loose when it was known they were liable at any moment to be seized or sunk. The only circumstance that gives this little deed significance is that it announces definitively that the *Merrimac* is again completely ready for action. It is simply an interlude between the wonderful act performed five weeks ago in Hampton Roads,

[illegible] will probably prove the final [illegible] of the rebel ship. To say that we await [illegible] renewal of the action with interest is but [illegible] to express the feeling with which it is looked forward to, not only by ourselves but [illegible] world—by the world as affording [illegible] of the greatest maritime questions of [illegible]age, and by ourselves as being of [illegible] concerned, and holding the [illegible] most momentous of interests.

The President's Message in France.

The French Press is full of articles relative to the recent Message of President LINCOLN proposing a method of gradual emancipation to the Southern States.

The leading Parisian journals devote long and, in some instances, very able essays, since they might, with great propriety, be considered such, to the subject. Among these, the lucubrations of the *Opinion Nationale* whose comments upon the various topics of the American rebellion, we have frequently translated, deserve especial notice. The *Opinion* takes especial credit to itself, at the outset, for having all along predicted that the convulsion now raging in the United States would solve the problem of Slavery. After remarking the sensation which the appearance of the message produced in this country, and the variety of opinions it elicited from the American Press, it expresses a belief that the document will not produce the effect desired. The planters of the Cotton States, it thinks, will listen to no such proposition, and the speech in which Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice President of the Rebel Government, calls Slavery the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy, is quoted to sustain this belief. The very recent directions issued by the rebel leaders, ordering the total destruction of Southern staples, on the approach of the Union armies, are also adduced as evidence that Mr. LINCOLN'S benevolent offer will be rejected with disdain. The Border States, however, the *Opinion* is willing to admit, may be glad to accept indemnity for their slaves in view of the great decrease steadily occurring in the number of these human chattels, especially since the war commenced. Whatever may be the fate of the measure in Congress, it, nevertheless, cannot fail to push the solution of the question a great stride forward, thinks the *Opinion*, since American journals which, but last year, defended Slavery, now admit that if it be unjust to deprive the slave-owner of his property, it is also unjust to rob the negro forever of his liberty.

Mr. LINCOLN'S intimation that the employment of other means may be rendered necessary by a refusal to terminate the quarrel in the manner he proposes, is regarded as a warning to the slaveholders. Immediate emancipation is declared to be fraught with serious difficulties, since more than one-half of the slave population is either under fifteen or over sixty-two years of age, and would become a burden to the Federal Government. The systems of emancipation adopted by England and France would not be applicable, and the *Opinion* seriously recommends the famous plan pursued by Mr. MCDONOUGH, a New-Orleans slaveholder. He exacted no tasks from his slaves on Sunday, but, observing that they employed the time in working on their own account, he offered to let them have Saturday afternoon to themselves, on condition that they would abstain from labor on the Sabbath. The slaves accepted this offer, and MCDONOUGH perceiving that they achieved as much in the half as they had previously done in the whole day, called them together, and offered to pay them a certain sum if they would work for him during the afternoon relinquished to them. This opportunity was, likewise, readily seized by them. Allowing them to receive only a portion of the wages thus earned, he applied the rest to the purchase on their behalf, of additional time, computing that at the fixed price of $400 for the labor of each man between the ages of twenty and fifty, for each day, they could buy the whole six days in about seven years, and their freedom in fifteen. The sum paid to Mr. MCDONOUGH in that time, clear of all drawbacks, would amount to about $2,500 per head.

The slaves, not at all discouraged by these pretty hard conditions, went to work with such zeal that they purchased Saturday in less than six, Friday in four, and Thursday in two years, Wednesday in fifteen months, Tuesday in one year, and Monday in six months.

Mr. MCDONOUGH represented that from the moment when he gave them the chance to purchase their liberty, they underwent an entire transformation. They became industrious, economical and attentive to all their duties. He never saw one instance of intemperance among them, nor had he occasion to inflict punishment once during the subsequent years. They might have purchased their freedom in fourteen years, had they not indulged in some little luxuries for their families. Moreover, with the surplus they owed him, MCDONOUGH was enabled to purchase 140 other negroes, the original number having been only eighty, who, after their complete emancipation, migrated to Liberia.

This method, excepting, of course, that peculiarity which admits of a repurchase of slaves, is recommended by the *Opinion* to our Government as a means of accomplishing all it desires without incurring an enormous debt. It lays down as positive tha fact, that the question must now be decided in some manner, and it expresses the belief that when Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional right to regulate the commerce between the States, shall prohibit the internal traffic in slaves, the border communities will quickly abandon the whole institution of Slavery. In reference to the States of the far South, it ascribes to Congress the authority to reduce them to the form of Territories, and redmit them, only on condition of gradual emancipation.

The *Patrie* combats the proposals of President LINCOLN, and asserts that Slavery is no longer even an apparent cause of the secession conflict, nor is it even pretended to be so anywhere but in Washington. The *Patrie* even denies the sincerity of the President, and regards his offer as merely a diplomatic resource, which may utterly fail. It says:

"The President's Message has made the fact too apparent that the Federal Government has failed especially to the adoption of its arguments against the South by solemnly responding to the impartial men who, in some of the Northern States, denounced Slavery."

The journal proceeds, however, to commend the humanitarian views of Mr. LINCOLN, and agrees with him in regarding the abolition of Slavery as one of the most essential means to save the Union. It is still seriously inclined, while admitting that Congress may adopt the measure by acclamation, and that every other preparatory step may succeed, to doubt the efficiency of the *practical* steps toward its fulfillment. We quote:

"What is gradual emancipation? In what proportions is the redemption to be brought about? What measures are to succeed those which, annually, shall have set millions of black laborers at liberty? Questions like these occur of themselves and the Message does not answer them. Will Congress bethink itself to regulate emancipation in such manner that this numerous slave population which it is now desired to liberate, shall not, to-morrow, constitute an anti-social army composed of men who will not know how to avail themselves of either their rights or their liberty, and will yet be ever ready for revolt? This, however, is an important point. The interest of humanity does not consist entirely in the liberation of slaves,

[illegible] States, the says [illegible] by the Chief Magistrate of the [illegible] of that Revolution [illegible] is, at length, declared. [illegible] deemed possible eighteen [illegible] rendered necessary by [illegible] events. Mr. LINCOLN [illegible] consolidated for to [illegible] yond the strictest [illegible] where the most urgent [illegible] compelled it temporarily to suspend certain privileges of freedom, which have since been restored. The Emancipation Message is regarded as a striking proof of this, and as affording the prospect of a peaceful issue from the present conflict. It implicitly recognizes the rights of State Sovereignty in domestic relations, and is of a nature, thinks the *Presse*, to hasten the close of the war. Slave labor, says the French journal, is the costliest. It can be applied advantageously only where, owing to the climate, white labor cannot compete with it, and is, consequently, reduced to very narrow limits in the United States. Since property is already merely nominal in the Border States, and from these facts and the condition of things that has hen ensued upon the advance of the Union armies, the writer infers that Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition will be warmly welcomed in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. The project of emancipation has already been discussed there, and its feasibility will be greatly increased by the prospect of full indemnity. The Border States relieved of Slavery, the rest would have but little weight in retaining it, and would soon, although, perhaps, gradually, harmonize themselves with the condition of their neighbors and the ideas of our time.

After referring to the sensation produced by the Message among the journalists and politicians of this country, the *Presse* thus eulogizes Mr. LINCOLN:

"He has shown himself to be equal to the lofty functions to which the confidence of his fellow-citizens has called him. Many persons thought it impossible that a man who, scarcely thirty years ago, was but a poor laborer, should be able to guide public affairs through the shoals that beset his course. They were in error. Mr. LINCOLN has, thus far, managed with admirable sagacity. Combining, in a high degree, moderation with firmness, he has, it seems to us, followed, without deviation, the double purpose he must have laid down to himself, viz: the maintenance of the Union and the abolition, by peaceful means, of Slavery."

The writer here quotes that passage in Mr. LINCOLN'S well-known Springfield speech of 1858, in which he expresses the belief that the country would be agitated by the Slavery question, until it should be finally settled, and that the Union would not be severed, but would become all one thing or the other—all slave or free territory.

He thus concludes:

"The man who pronounced these words has succeeded by the sole force of his will, and the vigor of his intellect, in raising himself from the humblest position to the Presidency of the Republic; that is enough to guarantee that he will realize the expectations he has awakened."

A Union Force Marching Eighty Miles in Twenty-four Hours.

Of all the elements thrown into the war, perhaps the one which deserves the credit of meeting this rebellion in a spirit fiercer than its own, is that contributed by the personal fibre of the West. No sectional distinctions can be made in point of heroism; but, speaking here from the Atlantic, it can hardly be acknowledged too deeply with what special admiration and gratitude we of the East have watched the part borne in the great contest, by the soldiers of the free West.

What a striking picture, for instance, does the following extract bring to view—an example of prompt courage and perseverance, (on the voluntary American principle, too,) which the records of PLUTARCH and XENOPHON do not outrival. It is from a private letter of a young soldier—a Lieutenant in the First Colorado Regiment recruited from the Pike's Peak miners last Winter in Denver City, and now serving in New-Mexico. It describes what is probably one of the most remarkable military marches ever made. We have already given the facts of this frontier advanture, and of the previous battle between the United States forces under Col. CANBY and SIBLEY'S secession Texans; but this gives a better idea of the march than has yet appeared in print:

FORT UNION, N. M., Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

* * * We were just on our way south, from Denver City, (in Colorado,) when we heard of Col. CANBY'S despair. As soon as we heard of it, and of the battle, we commenced a forced march to the rescue. We marched our men 350 miles in fourteen days. *We marched one hundred and twenty miles in three days, and eighty miles in twenty-four hours.* I think we have made the best time on record.

We understood that SIBLEY and his Texan rebels were making an attack on Fort Union. The word came to us about sundown, *when the men had already that day marched forty miles*, and were preparing to camp and get supper. But *they threw their hats in the air, and swore they would march forty miles further before they slept!* And they did. They started off, singing the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "Red, White and Blue." So you may imagine what sort of men this Colorado regiment is composed of.

We are now in Fort Union, without a fight so far, (March 12,) but start in three days for Santa Fé to attack SIBLEY; when I expect, without any blowing, we shall have as bloodily contested a fight, for its size, as ever was known.

We have traveled across mountains and plains. We are within one hundred miles of Santa Fé, which I suppose is taken by the Texans by this time. Men, women and children, and thousands of head of stock, arrive here daily from that country. They are all glad to see the soldiers. Three or four companies of the Fifth Infantry (regulars) will march with us to Santa Fé."

We wish our gallant soldiers in the deserts of the far Southwest, to know that such movements as this do not escape the attention of their countrymen here in the populous Atlantic cities, but that hundreds of thousands of *eyes* are following them in their heroic march.

The men engaged fighting our battles out in these New-Mexican wilds, are natural, hard-sinewed combatants, of a type almost unknown elsewhere. They mean *fight* on both sides. In the battle alluded to under CANBY, (who is in chief command in New-Mexico,) our soldiers fought like lions. One company lost nearly its whole force—only 17 men coming alive out of the battle. But they had taken a big price for this from the rebel troops and made them pay it in advance, for at their first fire they emptied thirty-five Texan saddles! In the engagement, according to the letter of the officer alluded to, who writes from the spot some days after its occurrence, the National forces lost 225 killed and wounded, and the rebels 400.

Death of [illegible]

The telegraph an[illegible] ark, yesterday, of [illegible] RUTGERS, of New[illegible] the parent stock] men and most acc[illegible]holars of the] eration of great [illegible]pidly disappearing] from the scene of [illegible] was the cotemporary, in the America[illegible] WEBSTER, CLAY, BENTON and CALHOUN [illegible] Congress in 1829, with the advent [illegible] Administration, and participated [illegible] bates of the Senate [illegible] text of the great sectional battles

MAINE—on the [illegible] Indians; [illegible] of the United States; [illegible] the removal of the deposits. [illegible] since been witnessed in the [illegible] of that body in point of giant ability; [illegible] distinguished representative men of [illegible] Whig Party, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was not [illegible] conspicuous, for profound information [illegible] commanding personal influence, joined to [illegible] purest philanthropy which made itself conspicuous on the Indian policy of the Government, at that time one of the leading topics of the day. [illegible] in a very eminent degree, the confidence of the great Kentucky Statesman, then, as afterward, the acknowledged leader of the party; and nine years after his retirement from the Senate, was nominated for Vice-President of the United States, with Mr. CLAY for President, by the Whig Convention at Baltimore, in 1844.

In 1839 Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was elected Chancellor of the University of New-York, and in accepting this appointment made his residence in this City, where he remained until the year 1850, when he returned to New-Jersey, to the Presidency of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick. His devotion to letters, as well as his varied literary accomplishments, rendered these positions more congenial to his taste than the field of active statesmanship; especially so as relieving him from the periodical contests for the latter before the people and the State Legislature. Mr. F. was born on the 28th March, 1787, and had, consequently, attained the age of 75 years.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The District Emancipation Bill Not Yet Signed by the President.

No Official Dispatches Received from Pittsburgh.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FRANCE.

Views of the Recent Movement of the Merrimac.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 12.

Col. ANSON STAGER is hereby authorized to grant passes to the editors, correspondents, and reporters of newspapers, to enter the lines of the United States army, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the person applying for such pass is loyal, and his written parole not to publish any information in regard to military operations that would give aid or comfort to the enemy—persons holding such passes to be subject to such rules and regulations as the General commanding may prescribe.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL NOT YET SIGNED.

The President has not yet signed the bill for the emancipation of the slaves of this District, and to-night there is some doubt whether he will do so or not. An intimation is made from a high source that he will veto the bill, and recommend some modifications favoring gradual emancipation, and the amendment offered by Mr. TRAIN, explained in this correspondence last night. A strong pressure will be made, however, to induce the President to sign the bill.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LEVEE.

Secretary STANTON had his usual Saturday levee to-day for Senators and Representatives. During the ceremony he received a dispatch announcing the taking of Huntsville, Ala., which he read aloud to the Congressmen then assembled.

NO OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

No official dispatches have arrived here from Gens. BUELL or GRANT of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in consequence of the fact that the rebels this side of that point have continually cut the telegraph wires. It is hoped that a connection of the wires may be made, so that information will be received to-night.

THE MERRIMAC'S CAPTURES.

The capture of the three small vessels by the *Merrimac* off Newport's News is of slight consequence, inasmuch as notice was given to all such vessels to keep out of those waters or they would be captured, as our war-vessels could not venture to their support or protection without a risk of getting aground, as the *Minnesota* did in going to the support of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The *Merrimac* did not venture yesterday within five miles of the guns of Fortress Monroe, and don't dare come out and risk an open battle in the bay. The Captain of the stolen *Merrimac* thinks by lying at Craney Island that he is equal to a large army, from the fact that he prevents our gunboats from entering James River and cooperating with McCLELLAN against the right wing of the rebels, and that he also keeps the *Monitor* and other Federal war vessels from proceeding up the York River to attack the enemy, from a desire on their part to watch him.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FRANCE.

A distinguished United States Senator received a letter from one of the ablest statesmen of France by the last steamer, in which the former is congratulated that the National troops have achieved the recent glorious victories in the West and on the coast, and compelled the menacing rebel army to fly from before Washington. He says the Liberals of France take courage that the free people of the North have not only asserted, but demonstrated their greatness, and indicate by so doing that the Government of the States will no longer be controlled by the Slave power, but will be, in fact, what it is in name, a free Government indeed. The French writer alluded to above is misled in precisely the same manner that many of the American people have been. He speaks of the rebel army of the Potomac having stood in front of the National Capitales a menacing powar. Such was n ever the fact. On the contrary, the fact was that Gen. McCLELLAN asserted three months ago that he was afraid they would run away before our forces in the West and on the coast accomplished all that he desired. He repeatedly said that he believed that whenever he moved toward Manassas the rebel army would run away from there, and in order to prevent them from moving their forces from Manassas coastward and westward to repulse BURNSIDE and HALLECK, BUELL, GRANT and THOMAS, he caused frequent demonstrations to be made against the enemy's right and left, to induce him to believe that he (McCLELLAN) intended an early attack. All this time the uninitiated, including Congressmen and other Government officers, and jealous military men would ask, "Why don't the army of the Potomac move?" The people also, ignorant of the details of Gen. McCLELLAN'S, plans became impatient, and at last a pressure was organized which finally compelled the raised McCLELLAN, who was all the while strengthening and urging forward the army of the West and pushing BURNSIDE into North Carolina. There are other important facts in connection with the history of the army of the Potomac that will cover McCLELLAN with glory, and smite certain civil and military officials with the blackest infamy. This chapter cannot now be written. It is sufficient at present to say that HALLECK and BUELL will not be wanting, when the time comes, to do that justice to McCLELLAN for the part he took in procuring the victories of Forts Henry and Donelson, Bowling Green and Island No. 10, that has so honorably distinguished Gen. BURNSIDE in his recent report to the War Department.

SHIPMENT OF SUTLER'S STORES STOPPED.

The following has been received by the Military Governor of the District of Colmbia:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL: It is the request of Gen. McCLELLAN that no permits be given for the present to ship sutler's stores to places occupied by his army. You will please act accordingly and stop all shipments.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON,
Brig.-Gen. WADSWORTH. Secretary of War.

THE FEELING IN EUROPE.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD arrived here this morning direct from London, and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Mr. FIELD brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered in New-York, and payable entirely in bonds of our Government.

ORDER AGAINST UNAUTHORISED TRADING.

The following letter addressed to Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, was issued from the Navy Department on the 5th inst.:

SIR: It is not unlikely that some vessels may make their appearence at Old Point, for the purpose of trading with the army and naval forces without authority to do so. None should be allowed without the permission of the Treasury, War, or Navy Departments, and should you discover any that have not such permission, you will seize them and send them into port for adjudication.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servent,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE SAFE-KEEPING AND COMFORT OF PISONERS.

By orders recently issued, it is the duty of a commanding General in the field, or of a Department, to make arrangements for the safe-keeping and reasonable comfort of his prisoners. He will give no order exchenging prisoners or releasing them, except under instructions from the War Department. But, in emergencies admitting of no delay, the General will act upon his own authority, and give any order relative to his prisoners the public interest may require, promptly reporting his proceedings to the War Department through the Adjutant-General. A general dépôt for prisoners will be designated by the Secretary of War, to be under the command of the Commissary-General of prisoners, but leaving it discretionary with the Generals commanding departments, or in the field, to send their prisoners thither.

MAIL SERVICE TO MANASSAS.

The Postmaster-General has appointed J. W. ROSEBAUG Postmaster at Manassas Junction, and H. C. BROOKS Postmaster at Fairfax Court-house, thus restoring the mail service which has been interrupted for the past year.

A SUBJECT OF SURPRISE.

In view of the recent sharp passage in the House between WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and LOVEJOY, of Illinois, a few days since, the fact of their riding down Pennsylvania-avenue together, yesterday, was a subject of surprise.

A VISIT TO MANASSAS.

A large party of distinguished persons visited Manassas to-day, among whom were Speaker GROW and his sister-in-law, Miss GROW, Judge HALE, of Pennsylvania, and family; the daughters of Senator HALE, and Mr. HAY, the private Secretary of the President. The party captured many curiosities, and seemed delighted with the trip.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

The following appointments and details have been made by the Secretary of the Navy to-day:

A. R. HOLMES, of New-Bedford, Mass., appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to report to Com. PAULDING for duty.

Capt. E. B. HUNT, of San Francisco, permission to be examined by Flag-Officer CHAS. H. BELL, of the Pacific Squadron, for Acting Master.

THOS. R. HARRIS, of New-York, promoted from Master's Mate to Acting Master, and to report to New-York.

A RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. GEO. E. WALSH, of Philadelphia, Commander of the United States schooner *Kittatinny*, has sent his resignation to the Department, and it has been accepted.

BOGUS ARMY OFFICERS.

The city is being fast cleared of the bogus army officers who have infested the hotels and promenades of Washington for some time past. Counterfeit Colonels, Majors and Line officers, by scores, have been arrested, confined in the Central Guardhouse, and released, shorn of their feathers. The uniform of these men is generally a cloak for rascality.

FORGING A CHECK.

CHARLES GRIFFIN, an express driver, has been arrested and confined in the Central guard-house, charged with forging a check for $25, in the name of Capt. STEELE, affixed to a false account for services. The check was passed on Capt. DANA. GRIFFIN has been turned over to the civil authorities.

NEW SYSTEM OF PATROL.

The Provost-Marshal has adopted a new method of patrolling the streets of the city. It consists in having the guards of cavalry and infantry accompany each other on their tour, and thus be able to render aid to one another, in case any difficulty occur in making arrests.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC VS. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—APALACHICOLA AND ITS ADVANTAGES—FRANZ SIGEL IN 1859.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The order creating a new Department, under Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL, is but the culmination of a long-cherished plan of the "progressive Republicans." His friends have felt that he has been made to shoulder the terrible disgrace of the Bull Run rout, and have believed that the assignment of McCLELLAN to a supreme command, almost immediately on the heels of that fatal Sunday, was a direct expression of the President's dissatisfaction with the whole plan of the battle, and its unlooked-for *denouement*. Believing that their General simply obeyed orders on the 21st of July, they have been unwilling that he should play second fiddle to one who, before then, was his military inferior. There is no doubt, too, that McDOWELL has chafed under the arrangement, and all persons at all conversant with Washington life the past Winter, know very well that "the two Macs," as they are called are, and have been directly antagonistic. Your reliable neighbor, in Fulton-street, assumes that McCLELLAN has gone where the fighting will be, and says McDOWELL is simply assigned to an "inactive command." Those who commend the key-notes of "the movement" understand that the truth is quite as likely to be the other way. The simple fact that the Department of the Potomac is cut in two, carries, with the official announcement, an ample explanation.

Your able editorial on Apalachicola, Fla., as a cotton port, will bear some corrections which it may not be inappropriate for me to make, having formerly resided there, and having kept up a correspondence with friends still living there as late as the past Winter. The expedition you allude to will not find as much cotton as you anticipate, from the fact that the orders were imperative, at my last advices, to return it to the planters, reserving only sufficient to use as breastworks for the defensive works which were not at all important. The people there have been anticipating an attack since last August, and had sent their silver and other valuables up the river. Provisions were very scarce and high. It was intended that about one-third of the land usually under cotton cultivation should be planted the coming season. In view of the fury many [illegible] has no power to imprison the parties for an [illegible] that authority belongs entirely to the magistrate. The police authorities, however say that this portion of the statute is not to be taken in its literal sense, but means "to the nearest magistrate holding Court." I fully concur in the view and for the same reason, I hold that rum liquor as a beverage, and as intended by the Legislature, does not include drinking or selling it to customers or boarders, quietly and with closed doors on Sunday. But if would be a violation of the act to sell and use liquor with open doors, before the public gaze, to the annoyance of the neighbors and passers, and to the disturbance of the public peace. I maintain that laws, especially sumptuary laws, should be taken together and the true, legal, and equitable intention of the Legislature, if possible, clearly ascertained, so that no part of the laws should be construed to the benefit of one portion of the community, and to the oppression of the other. It must not be forgotten that this act does not create the violations of it *criminals*, or contemplate consigning them to felon's cells. It is simply intended to correct a *vice*, not *crime*, and provides an ample redress in civil action, and it is a well settled rule in the criminal courts that where a civil remedy is incorporated in a criminal statute, such as where it provides for an indictment for assault and battery, and a civil suit for the same offence, the criminal proceading is stayed until the civil remedy is tried, and the criminal courts, therefore, cannot be too careful in carrying out this liberal principle in regard to those who may be accused of violating the sumptuary laws and of extending to them the benefit of any rational doubts. For the fact is becoming more apparent every day that every species of fanaticism, emanating never mind from what source, is inconsistent with the general well-being of the great masses of the people living under free institutions. Human nature is becoming too universally educated, too magnanimous, too broad and grand in its scope here to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition, never mind how wholesome it may be in its special relations to the well-being of society, or to speak more plainly, any special law in regard to preventing any indulgence in sumptuary vices, might, *per se*, be good, if it could reach any special vice, which was not indulged in by the people in general. But any law in regard to the general sumptuary vices, or in other words, in regard to limiting the manner, expenses, food, dress, the natural appetite and corporeal indulgences, at the time of the citizen, must be deficient, simply for the reason that one style of living, one kind of food, the occupation of certain hours, or one peculiar indulgence, might be injurious to one citizen and beneficial to another. These vices are too generally prevalent to be entirely reached by legal enactments. History is rich with testimony to establish the fact that all countries have, at some period of their history, passed restrictive sumptuary laws, which have always been oppressive, and opposed by the people, and prevented the attainment of the very object for which they were enacted. Luxurious living, extravegant display, gambling, prostitution, drunkenness and kindred vices, which are inherent in human nature, though they have never been prevented by laws, they have been mitigated, and sometimes eradicated in communities, by simply educating the people against them; but they probably will never be entirely established—certainly not by fanaticism—for fanaticism has built up Government and afterward destroyed them; has pled severe penalties at the stake, the gallows and the prison; created enormous crimes from mere vices, fearful factions from conservatism, religion and politics; has created riots, mobs, and disorder, from peace and prosperity; set brother against brother, and has plunged the world, from time to time, into a great deal of trouble, out of which, it is true, some good has resulted; but as fanaticism is the offspring of tyranny, it partakes very much of its nature, and should, therefore, under a liberal form of government, be held in very great check. As fanaticism is the offspring of tyranny, so are sumptuary laws the offspring of fanaticism, and the ministers of these laws cannot be too cautious in their interpretation to fully preserve the rights of the citizen. These laws creep from time to time on our statute books, and it becomes the duty of the Judge to construe them liberally, and to administer them impartially to all who may come before them under these laws, for their condition frequently calls loudly for projection by reason of the prejudice of some portion of the community against them; thus the Courts must extend justice to all classes, and the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak, the learned and the ignorant, find relief and security especially against laws that are simply restrictive in their nature in regard to some vice which may not be regarded by a large portion of the community, certainly in large cities, as being criminal, but only departures, perhaps, from strict morals or religious sectarianism, and I am of the opinion that if legislators, in passing laws for our great Metropolis, would consider more the general welfare of the majority of our citizens, and less of partisan interest, we would not have the occurrance of these unpleasant circumstances. The fourth article of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"The right of the people to be secured in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Now this article is too broad and too clearly stated to permit for a moment of any other construction than that which the law gives place upon its face in the Statute Book; and under this section, I hold that, unless in war or rebellion, no police officer or other guardian of the public peace has any right to enter the house or store of any man, when the same is closed and the seal of privacy is placed thereon, without a complaint on oath being first made, and a warrant granted upon that oath, or without the parties seeing the law violated with their own eyes. And when a police officer or spy of any kind enters any man's place of business at a time when it is closed, or enters his dwelling-house in disguise without such authority, he is a trespasser and commits a crime. I therefore hold that the arrest of Messrs. Ireland and Matthews, under the circumstances, was unlawful and the fact that the District Attorney has consented to their discarge on the testimony of the officers themselves, justifies the inference on my part that he fully concurs in the views which I have expressed. Such consent having been given and entered by Mr. Hall himself on the original papers, the necessity of a formal order of discharge is dispensed with.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—About 5½ o'clock last evening the premises No. 107 South-street, near Beekman, took fire, causing considerable damage in a few minutes. The damage by water sustained by P. O'BRYAN, who occupied the basement as a hat and cap-store, amounted to $2,500, upon which there was no insurance. A portion of the first floor was occupied by PATRICK ROONAN as a clothing-store. His stock was damaged by water to the amount of $50; insured in the Market Insurance Company for $1,000. The remaining portion of the first floor and the second floor was occupied by K. COULLAND, Ship-chandler, and was damaged by water to the amount of $200; insured in the Security Insurance Company. The third floor was occupied in part by WILLIAM D. MURRAY as an office; damaged to the amount of $200; no insurance. The other portion of the floor was occupied by GAILWAY and SMITH, dealers in vegetables, who sustained damage to the amount of $100; no insurance. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by GREEN and BAKER, sail-makers, who sustained damage to the amount of $100; insured. The building is owned by Messrs. RAKELAND, and was damaged to the amount of $200.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HALL, THE CHURCH SWINDLER.—It will be remembered that, about a week since, we published in the TIMES an account of the way in which a certain man, calling himself Rev. J. C. HALL, had succeeded in swindling some of the uptown churches out of large sums of money. Since that time certain persons in this City, who are interested in bringing HALL to justice and to punishment for the crimes he is alleged to have committed, have written several letters to the parties to whom HALL referred for the truth of what he alleged. Answers have been received from seven of them, and they all, with the exception of two, pronounce HALL to be a cheat and swindler. The two persons excepted say that they know nothing about any such man as the one described. HALL is now confined in the Tombs, upon the charge of having obtained large sums of money from several churches in this City by false representation. His wife is still confined at Police Headquarters, upon the charge of being a conspirator with him in defrauding the public.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY APPOINTED.—Mr. GEO. P. ANDREWS, who has acted for some years as Chief Clerk in the United States District-Attorney's Office, has been appointed to the position of Assistant District-Attorney by Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH. This is an excellent and a judicious appointment. Mr. ANDREWS has performed the duties of his late situation with an ability and an efficiency that could not be surpassed. His previous experience has admirably fitted him for his new position; and beside this, he enters upon it with a legal knowledge of great scope, and possessed of scholarly acquirements and a clearness and vigor of intellect which will do honor to the office.

POLICE MOVEMENTS.—*Appointments.*—Richerd LEO, to the Third Precinct; Michael Sullivan, Fourth; John Kelfienrieter, Fourteenth; Edward Conway, Fifteenth; David W. Tyler, Seventeenth; John Reed, Eighteenth; Patrick Morrison, Twenty-ninth; Edward Fitzgerald, Seventeenth; Peter Hasleu, Seventh, Brooklyn; Henry Kidd, Ninth, Brooklyn; Thomas J. Evans, Eighth, Brooklyn. *Resignations.*—Charles Daly, of the Fourth; Ely Devoe, Seventeenth; Tark J. Tjarks, Twenty-seventh; Thos. Sampson, Twenty-ninth; Thomas Cobb, doorman, Fifth, Brooklyn.

FIRE IN TENTH-AVENUE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of Messrs. W. WILKENS & Co., situated on Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. The building was entirely destroyed, together with three horses, two mules, and a large quantity of hay, harness, &c. The aggregate loss is estimated at $3,000. WILKENS & Co. were partially insured in City companies.

FIRE IN SIXTH-STREET.—At 9 o'clock, last night, the stables owned by Messrs. VAN, SWEARER & PALMER, No. 138 Sixth-street, were destroyed by fire. Supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, $400. No insurance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

Mr. MONROE reported favorably from the Majority Committee the bill to incorporate the Firemen's Savings Institution of New-York, stating that the Committee had doubts of the propriety of chartering any more savings institutions in the City.

Mr. TOMPKINS dissented from the report on the bill to authorize the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company to construct a telegraph along the Canal. Referred to be reported.

Several bills of local character were passed.

The bill for the selection of a site for another State Prison was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. GANSON called up the concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the appointment of a Commission to which be referred certain causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals, the object being to relieve the calendar of the Court.

After a debate by Messrs. HUTCHINSON, MURPHY and GANSON, the resolution was lost. Yeas 13, nays 11.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading:

Relative to claims made against insolvent debtors.

To provide for the enrolment of the militia and the organization of the American Guard.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Concert Saloon bill.

Claim bills were made the special order for Monday evening.

The remainder of the business was only of private interest.

Adjourned till 10½ A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

The bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers was amended, providing not to apply to sales between regular merchants, was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To incorporate the Exchange Company of New-York; to repeal the Bushwick-avenue Act; to amend the act relating to Justices' Courts of Brooklyn.

D. WATERBURY asked for an extension of time until Tuesday morning to report the Excise bill, which was granted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Excise law; to provide for the payment of money expended in equipping the Twentieth Regiment; to prohibit Concert Saloons (eyes 64;) to provide for the peyment of certain expenses incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of the Volunteers to reimburse certain officers and regiments for uniforms lost and destroyed in the service of the United States; to reorganize the State Idiot Asylum, to authorize Wm. Beard and others to erect and maintain piers and docks, &c., in front of their land in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn; to provide for the formation of societies for the prevention of horse-stealing; to establish a tribunal of conciliation in the Sixth Judicial District.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A motion to make it the special order for Tuesday was lost.

A motion to take up the bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company was lost.

The resolution to adjourn Friday, at 12 o'clock, was made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endeavored by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

To Bankers and Brokers.—A business man, of large acquaintance and experience, and very favorably known, is anxious to form a connection with some established house. He can furnish $30,000, and would expect an interest. Address, in confidence, CITIZEN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A Balmoral Boot for $2 50, suitable for Ladies' Spring wear at

CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts

Hayman's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 12, ELLA FRANCES, only child of Henry and Harriet M. Bonnell, aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, John S. and Lydia M. Savary, No. 116 High-st, this day, (Sunday,) April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BEMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 12, in the full triumph of faith in Christ, Mrs SAMANTHA BEMAN, aged 74 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst., from her late residence, No. 19 West 39th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BRAGG.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday evening, of scarlet fever, ALICE [illegible], infant son of Henry D. and Annie E. Bragg, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The funeral takes place this day, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at Bergen, which the friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JAUNCEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, Mrs. ELISA MASCOE JAUNCEY, relict of the late James W. Jauncey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MYERS.—In Fordham, on Saturday morning, April 12, MARGARET E., daughter of the late S. F. Myers, M. D., and grand-daughter of the late James Bethgate.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Fordham, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, THOMAS S. NELSON, of the firm of Holbrook & Nelson, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 173.—April 12, 1862.
33, 32, 49, 76, 18, 45, 20, 47, 74, 19, 72, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 174.—April 12, 1862.
1, 67, 23, 27, 37, 22, 15, 16, 43, 54, 75, 3, 49.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 12f.—April 12, 1862
25, 16, 54, 31, 29, 35, 68, 1, 56, 27, 36, 67.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 198.—April 12, 1862.
28, 7, 9, 55, 22, 13, 67, 24, 53, 54, 61, 39, 18.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1862.

To the Clergy, Wardens and other officers of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections:

The President of the United States, with a full appreciation of his elevated position, and a just judgment of the obligations he and his fellow citizens owe to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, requests them to appear before Him in the attitude of prayer and thanksgiving, seeking owledging our success in battle, and asking on behalf of our whole country without diminishing the magnitude of our criminal and unjustifiable treason already perpetrated by rebels, a restoration of peace, harmony and unity. With a cheerful acquiescence in the entire sentiment and expression of the Executive, the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction desire that the services of TOMORROW should conform to the order referred to, and especially should we remember those noble defenders of the honor and flag of the nation who have closed their lives in its service, as well as those now suffering under wounds received in its defence.

S. DRAPER, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 BROADWAY,

Will forward Quartermasters' Checks to Washington, and procure Government Certificates of Indebtedness therefor at low rates.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.

At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. CULLENS, foot of East 23d-st.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donors shall direct.

Committee—Jas. Beaumont, No. 170 Water-st.; Wm. H. Dodge, Jr.; Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry T. Mallon, R. PLATT, No. 76 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

MILITARY.

SHAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding.
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, [illegible] half pay, to the families, or any member [illegible] in New-York. The Volunteer Fund in New-York and [illegible] men will also receive a [illegible] and bedding, on being mustered [illegible] good fifers and drummers are [illegible] is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, [illegible] Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE [illegible]
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Lind[illegible]
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.
This Regiment, one of the finest [illegible] stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the [illegible] capital, a short distance from Washington. [illegible] ber of able bodied men now wanting to complete the Regiment to the maximum number. [illegible] subsistence, clothing and [illegible] of war. Families relieved by the [illegible] $100 on honorable discharge. For [illegible] apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, corner [illegible] and Grand sts.

Lieutenant-Colonel F[illegible]
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTOX, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

UNITED STATES RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 29 White-st.,
New-York, April 8, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 28.—II. No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities instructed with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made, and information obtained at the office, No. 79 White-st. By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
W. A. NICHOLS, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT when mustered in the service—Wanted for Company D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also a few good men for non commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply at Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West-Houston-st.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 43 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

LADIES' FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, NEW STYLES.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

FANS.
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

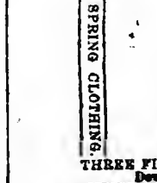
FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the NEW YORK *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AT KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, (hemmed,) 18c, and 25c.
Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c. and 8c.
Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, 12c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch, (cheap lot,) 15c., 18c., 25c.
Ladies' Fine Linen Tucked, at 25c.
1,500 Muslin Worked Collars, 12c., 15c., 25c.
2,000 Muslin Worked Collars, 37½., 50c., 75c.
1,000 Infant's Fine Worked Caps, 31c.
LACE VEILS—LARGE VARIETY.
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE EDGINGS.
1,500 Shirt Bosoms, (cheap lot,) 8c. to 31c.
KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223
EIGHTH-AVENUE.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
2,500 Best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
2,500 Best Bonnet Frames, 18c.
2,500 Best Bonnet Frames, 25c.
12,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c.
8,760 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
9,676 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
7,561 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 38c.
ALL COLORS IN CORD-EDGE RIBBONS.
OPENING, 1,250 PIECES DRESS TRIMMING.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, TARLETONS, RUCHES.
FLOWERS IN ALL STYLES.
STRAW BONNETS.
Split Straws, 31c., 38c., 50c.
PEDALS, NEAPOLITANS, LEGHORNS, FLOUNCES, CANTONS, FANCY STRAWS.
CHILDREN'S PEARLS.
1,500 Cord Nets, silk tassels, &c.
HOSIERY AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.
1,500 pairs Heavy-Ribbed Hose, 12½c.
2,000 pairs Gents and Boys' Half Hose, 6c., 8c.
3,000 pairs Gents and Boys' Half Hose, 10c., 12c.
GLOVES AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 pairs Ladies' fine Lisle Gloves, 10c., 12c.
2,500 pairs Ladies' fine fancy Tops, 12c., 15c.
2,800 pairs Ladies' fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12c., 15c.
1,600 pairs Ladies' fine Lisle Gauntlets, 18c., 25c.
1,200 pairs Ladies' Silk Gloves, 18c.
500 pairs Misses' Silk Gloves, 12c.
FANCY GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
BAGS, PORTEMONNAIES, BRUSHES, COMBS.
Clark's and Willamantic Spool Cottons, &c.
2,500 good Spool Cottons, 1c.
Best solid Head Pins, 3c. paper.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
English Hair Pins, 2c. bundle.
Fine White Linen Tapes, 1c.
Best French Working Cottons, 2c.
Best fancy Rubber Combs, 6c.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

SPRING CLOTHING.
CLARK'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Drill Rooms,
New-York.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.



THREE FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS
Devoted
MEN'S, BOYS'
BLACK [illegible]
Prices..... $6, $7, $8, $10 and $12.
SPRING OVERCOATS.
Prices..... $6, $8, $9, $10, $12, $15, $18.
CASSIMERE BUSIN

MONEY AND STOCK AIRS.

[illegible] March 29, 1862.

[illegible]		M. S.S.Co.	b60 100
		do	100
		do	b30 99¾
		N. Y. Central R.	82¾
		do	b60 82¾
		do	82½
		Erie Railway Pref.	60¾
		do	b60 60¾
		do	s30 60¾
		Erie Railway	36¾
		do	b10 36¾
		do	36¾
		do	b10 36¾
		do	36¾
		do	b30 36¾
		Harlem Rd	13
		Mich. Cen, Rd.	b60 65
		do	64¾
		do	s30 64¾
		Mich. So. & N. I. R.	22¾
		Mich. S. & N.I. C.S.	66
		Panama Railroad	122
		Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
		do	61½
		Clev. & Tol. R.	45
		do	b60 45
		do	45¾
		do	45¾
		Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	b60 84¾
		do	84¾
		Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62
		do	s30 62
		Mil. & Prai. Du C.R.	25¾
		do	25

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]		N. Y. Central R.	b60 82¾
		do	82¾
		do	82¾
		Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	118
		Clev., E. & Qu. R.	62¾
		Erie Railway	36¾
		do	b60 36¾
		do	s15 36¾
		do	36¾
		do	b30 36¾
		Erie Railway Pref.	60¾
		Mich. Cen. R.	b60 64¾
		do	64¾
		do	s15 64¾
		do	64¾
		do	b30 64¾
		Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	66
		Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
		Clev. & Tol. R.	45
		do	b60 45
		do	45¾
		do	45¾
		Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	84¾
		Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62
		do	62
		Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	25¾
		do	25

SATURDAY, April 12—P. M.

The Stock Market was weaker in prices today by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the Railway shares, and ½@¾ ₩ cent. on Government Stocks, ostensibly on the news from Hampton Roads, in the morning papers, in regard to the reappearance of the *Merrimac*. The *Bull* holders of Stocks appeared to be much less alarmed on this point than their *Bear* opponents, who put out cash contracts at the early Board with considerable freedom, and after the adjournment made good their deliveries by borrowing the Stocks, certain descriptions of which were scarcer on the Street about 2 o'clock than the Money needed to pay for them. At the Second Board, however, the disposition to sell for the fall was renewed, and while only a few hundred shares of each prominent Railway were put out, the amount was sufficient, in the present dullness of the Market pending later news from Hampton Roads and Yorktown, to establish the decline.

Late in the afternoon there was a demand for New-York Central at 82¼ ₩ cent., and Erie at 36¼ ₩ cent. The Government Stocks were 93¾@93¼ ₩ cent.; Missouris 49@48¾ ₩ cent., and Tennessee 54¼ ₩ cent. bid. The Western Shares were generally dull.

The market for Money was very easy to the Stock Brokers, and 6 ₩ cent. was more generally accepted by leaders than for several weeks past.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury during the week have been nearly met by the receipts from customs, $1,028,000, and the deposits left with the office on 5 ₩ cent. interest $2,085,000. The Treasury Certificates, 12 months, to run at 6 ₩ cent., issued at Washington, which come upon the market, are in request at 97@97¼ ₩ cent.

The price of Gold, which went up to 102 ₩ cent. yesterday, fell back to 101¾@101¼ to-day. The shipments of Gold during the week amount to $1,500,000, notwithstanding which the Banks on the statement of Monday next will show an increase of $800,000 on the last average, the actual count to-day being $34,493,000.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	92	Market	90
Manhattan	125	Nassau	68
Merchants'	95	Commerce	88
Mechanics'	102	Mech. Bk'g Assoc	61
Union	92	Bank of N. America	92½
America	101½	Irving	60
City	110	Shoe & Leather	91
Phœnix	90	Corn Exchange	90¾
Tradesmens'	91¾	Continental	85
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Marine	100
Mechanics'	96½	Commonwealth	80
Eagle	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. sixes, rs, ca.	90	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	74½
N. Y. Cen. sixes subscr	90	N. Ind. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	N. Ind. Goshen Line	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	Mich. S.&N. I. s. f. ₩ c.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	102¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	88
Erie firsts	106½	Pac. R. 7 ₩ c. by Mo.	94½
Erie seconds, '64	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	94
Erie seconds, '79	101	T. H. & A. seconds 8 ₩ c	60
Erie thirds, '82	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie fourths, '80	83½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
Erie fifths, '82	79	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	60
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	80	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	100½
Buffalo, '78	104	L. E. & Wabash firsts	78
Hudson seconds, '66	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	49
Hudson thirds, '75	64	Mil. & P. D. Ch. firsts	89¼
Hudson fourths, '87	75	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99¾
Hudson fifths, '69-'73	101¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	99¾
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	96
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	97½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	85½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '62	99	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	96	Long Dock Co. Bonds	108

We copy from an evening cotemporary the following account of a trial trip down the Bay by the new steam ferryboat of the Erie Railway Co.:

At the invitation of the President of the Erie Railway Company, a distinguished party of capitalists and railway gentlemen made an excursion this morning upon the new steam ferryboat *Pocomia*, to run from Chambers-street to the Long Dock, upon the ferry of the Erie Company. The boat is an improvement upon any now in use, and will enable the Erie Company to give new facilities to business on their line, and at a satisfactory profit. The new ferry daily advances in its business, and in running quartel will be like all the other ferries leading from New-York, largely profitable.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, April 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 5,344 bbls. Flour, 267 bbls. and 2,016 bags Corn Meal, 438 bush. Wheat, 11,297 bush. Corn, 1,881 bushels Rye, 830 bush. Barley, 4,353 bush. Oats, 1,263 bush. Malt, 8,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,395 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouses this morning, 445 bbls., including 302 bbls Pots, and 143 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 30 bags of Maracaibo at 23c., and 170 bags Rio at 19c.@19¾c. ₩ lb.

SUGAR—Is in moderate request at 27¼c.@26½c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour tends downward, decidedly, to-day, especially for low grades of Western, the demand for which is restricted. State brands are in moderate request for export. The inquiry for trade brands is limited. Sales have been made, since our last, of 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 95@$5 05; very inferior to common State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 05@$5 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$5 15; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; fancy extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 85; chiefly at $5 55@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

State	$4 95 @ $5 05
Western	5 10 @ 5 40
Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00 @ 5 00
Indiana and Michigan	5 10 @ 6 10
Inferior extra Ohio	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, hoop, shipping brds.	5 55 @ 5 85
Extra trade brands	5 70 @ 6 10
Extra Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 6 70

Rye Flour unchanged. Sales 350 bbls., at $5 00@$5 25 for common to good superfine Baltimore. Corn Meal continues plenty and depressed, with sales of extra at $3 60@$3 90 ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 10@$4 25 for common and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at about $5 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Best descriptions have been freely offered, with a good request, at drooping prices, including 1,000 bush. Canada Club at $1 25; White Western at $1 37; Red Western at $1 37; choice Amber Western at $1 37 ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and decidedly dull and languid, and prices weak. At the sale, which attracted a number of Eastern and other buyers, the bidding was rather spiritless, and the prices realized, considering the quality of the Leather offered, were very satisfactory. During the latter part of the week the market has been more active, and sales to a fair extent have been made at about our quotations. Most of the trade are firm in their views, and many are of opinion that a more active demand and better prices will soon be experienced. From the tenoneries the receipts have been light, but a large and well-assorted stock still remains in the market. Oak Tanned—For this description only a very moderate demand exists at about old rates. Other descriptions continue dull at weak prices." We quote: Oak sleaughter and salled, good light, 27c.@28½c.; Oak slaughter and salled, good middle, 28c.@31c.; Oak slaugoter and salted, good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Oak Western slaughter, good heavy, 26c.@29c.; Oak light cropped, good heavy, 32c.@34c.; Oak middle cropped, good heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Californie, Good Light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 22c.@23c; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged all weights, 16½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock slaughter in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oeek slaughter in rough, 27c.@29c., ₩ lb., on six months credit.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for, at $1 12½ ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 82½c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13, chiefly at $12 75@$12 87½, for Mess; $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 6½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoolders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and firm; sales, 900 boxes, et 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard continues active and buoyent; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is less active; sales since our last, 285 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₩ lb. State Cheese is in fair request, at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Is inactive et previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in request et 11c.@11¾c., cash, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have attracted less attention, including Clover at 5c.@5¾c., cash, ₩ lb.; Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 15, cash, and Timothy at from $1 75@$2 25 ₩ bushel. Sales, in Philadelphia, during the week 1,500 bushels Clover seed at $5@$5 25 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and quiet; a moderate demand prevails for prime heavy Goat, of which the market is quite bare. Other descriptions continue quiet, though occasional sales are made at fair rates. The stock of all kinds is light, and the receipts meagre. We note sales of 50 bales Curacoa Goet, 170 lbs. av., at 45c., and 75 bales Vera Cruz, slightly damaged, at 40c., 6 months.

SPICES—Sales, 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¼c.; also 83 boxes Havana, part at 8c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—An unusually extensive invoice of Oolongs (10,000 packages,) was purchased on specolation, for cash, at prices not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs. et 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 520 bbls. in lots al 22½c.@23¼c., chiefly at 23c.@23½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements were made, today, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 4¾d. @ 5¼d. Corn, 4¼d. @ 4¾d., ₩ 5 bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Becon and Lard, 14s.@16s. Butter and Cheese, 20s.; Tallow, 12s. 6d.@15s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Cheese, 2s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork—Two foreign brigs, with grain in bulk, for orders, for a British port, 10¾d.@11d. per bushel. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d.@6¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s.6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Bacon and Lerd, 18s. 6d.@20s., and by steemer, 47s. 6d., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. The lestest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, heve been: a hark, 241 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., at $1 37½c. ₩ bbl.; a ship, 899 tons, to Acapulco, Coal, $10 or $10 50; one 549 tons, to Panama, Coal, $10; another to the Pacific, at or about the same price; one, 524 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, Sugar in hhds. 22 1-2s., or boxes 22 1-2s. 6d.; a brig, 218 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₩ bbl.; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to south side of Cuba and back, $1,250; a schooner, 206 tons, (now in Philadelphia,) and two or three others here, same voyage, Suger 40c. and Molasses 36c.; a hark, 225 tons, three brigs, 130, 170 and 195 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, 40c. and $3; two brigs, 250 and 300 tons, from North side Cuba to Portland, 40c. and $3; one 170 tons, to Matanzas and back, 38c. and $2 50; a British bark, 398 tons, to Havana, $1,400; a British brig, 175 tons, to St. John, P. R., $1,300; an American schoooer, 150 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,300; a British brig, 156 tons to Barbados, thence to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 45c., Molasses, $4 under and $3 50 on deck; and five steamers, including the *Fulton*, to Government, on private terms.

The Great Wool Sale in Boston.

We have already noticed the main features of the extensive auction sale of Wool, in Boston, on Thursday last, the 10th inst. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* furnishes the following particulars:

"Considering thet this sale was made in the very face of a new clip, the prices obtained were remarkably good, and though not perhaps up to the full expectation of the holders, yet bigher than a majority of the company anticipated. The sale was very rapid, averaging just one minute to each lot. It will be seen by the detailed account given below that the buyers were largely manufacturers.

3,000 lbs. Nos. 1 and 2 Ohio fleece, sold to Reese, Seal & Co., Philadelphia	43c.
3,000 Extra do. do.—R. W. Morrison & Co., Dexter, Me.	43
5,000 Ex. and double ex. Ohio and Pennsylvenia fleece—Willism Hudson, Providence	45
9,000 Do. do. do.—Van Blarcom & Co., New-York	44
6,000 Double ex. do. do.—J. Ripley, New-York	44
6,000 Do. do. do.—V. Azarian & Co., Boston	46
3,000 Picklock do. do.—Gilberl & Co., Ware	50
5,000 Unwashed do. do.—H. Robinson & Co., Dexter, Me.	29
7,000 Nos. 1 and 2 do. do.—Bullock & Sons, Philadelphia	43½
82,500 Ex. Ohio fleece, very light—Van Blarcom & Co., New-York	46
6,000 Double ex. do. do.—Gilbert & Co., Ware	48
15,000 Do. do. do.—J. W. Edmands	48
1,500 Do. do. do.—J. G. Sbedd	46½
8,000 No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece—C. Luling, New-York	45
5,000 Ex. do do—J. Eddy & Sons, Fall River	44½
800 No. 1 Ohio fleece—C. Luling, New-York	46½
1,200 No. 2 and 3 Ohio fleece—J. Taylor & Co	45½
3,500 No. 1 Washington Co. fleece—B. W. Gleason, Rock Bottom, Mass	46½
1,500 No. 1 Ohio fleece—Morrison & Co., Braintree	43
5,000 Double ex. Ohio fleece—C. Luling, New-York	48
3,500 Picklock do do—Hopkins & King, Springfeld, Mass	49
6,000 Double ex. do do—J. Ripley, New-York	46
10,000 Extra do do—to same	45½
12,000 Do do—B. W. Gleason, Rock Bottom	46
10,000 Double extra do do—Hopkins & King, Springfield	47½
3,000 Do Washington Co. fleece—J. P. Bradley	46
6,000 Ex. do do—J. Taylor & Co	47½
5,000 No. 2 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece—Z. Parkhurst, for N. E. Worsted Co	45½
12,000 Ex. do do—Van Blarcom & Co., New-York	45½
2,000 Double ex. do do—Crane & Walker, Millbury, Mass	47½
600 No. 1 and 2 do. do.—Bullock & Sons	45½
12,000 Ex. and double ex. do. do.—J. P. Bradley	47½
5,000 Picklock, Ohio and Pennsylvania, fleece, very light—Gilbert & Co	49½
12,000 Do. do. do—Van Blarcom & Co	49
10,000 Extra do. do.—J. Farmington, Eagle Mills	48
53,000 Do. do. do.—F. Skinner & Co	47
1,500 Choice do. do. do.—Gilbert & Co	48½
9,000 Extra and double ex. do. do. do.—J. Ripley	46
10,000 Do. do. do. do. do.—Nahum Frye, Fryeville	46½
11,000 Do. do. do. do. do.—J. W. Edmands	46½
10,000 No. 1 do. do. do.—Benj. Bullock & Sons, Philadelpbia	47
21,000 Do. do. do. do.—to same	46
8,800 Picklock Pennsylvania fleece—J. Ripley	47
13,000 Double ex. do. do.—Dale, Brothers, & Co	45
10,000 Extra and double extra do. do.—G. M. Stillman & Sons, Westerly, R. I	46
10,000 Do. do. do., R. F. Wales, Wales, Mass	46
25,000 Ex. Washington Co. fleece, —Vila & Cb	45½
48,000 Do. do. do.,—C. Lane & Co	45
13,000 No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece,—Bingham, Joy & Sandford	46
4,000 Nos. 2 and 3 do. do. do.,—Bullock & Sons	45½
8,500 Ex. do. do. do., Robinson & Co	46
9,000 No. 1 Washington Co. fleece,—Morrison & Co	46
5,000 Ex. do. do. do.,—Robinson & Co	46½
1,500 Choice Picklock Pennsylvania fleece,—Gilbert & Co	51
10,000 Ex. Washington Co. fleece,—H. W. Hinsdale, Hinsdale	45½
25,000 Do. do. do.,—J. Taylor & Co	45½
33,000 Ex. and doohle ex. do. do.,—Vila & Co	46½
1.000 No. 3 Penn. fleece,—Bullock & Sons	43½
4,500 No. 2 do. do.,—to same	44½
5,000 Double ex. Washington Co. fleece,—Gilbert & Co	47½
8,000 No. 1 do.do.,—F. A. Sawyer, N. Hampshire	46
12,000 Do. do. do., Bingham, Joy & Sanford	46
9,000 Ex. Washington Co. fleece,—to same	46

Chicago Provision Trade.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 10.

The Beef and Pork-packing season in Chicego, for 1861-'62, is now closed, and the result exceeds the highest anticipations of the trade.

Receipts of Hogs and Beef Cattle in Chicago.

Year.	Hogs. Received.	Hogs. Shipp d.	Beeves. Received.	Beeves. Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,580	10,715	8,253
1856	293,625	281,540	21,950	22,502
1857	251,115	131,216	48,524	25,502
1858	530,099	176,368	118,151	43,149
1859	284,496	212,640	90,574	35,973
1860	355,851	156,284	155,753	104,122
1861	675,902	289,094	204:579	124,146

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs During ten Seasons.

Season.	Received.	Shipped.
1852-53	65,158	10,000
1853-54	73,980	10,628
1854-55	138,565	52,881
1855-56	308,539	187,763
1856-57	220,702	103,074
1857-58	213,216	66,546
1858-59	251,102	46,434
1859-60	255,384	71,266
1860-61	354,684	119,866
1861-62	746,567	228,662

Hogs Packed in Chicago for ten Seasons.

Year.	Number.	Average Weight.
1852-53	48,156	211
1853-54	52,849	239
1854-55	73,694	246
1855-56	80,380	233
1856-57	74,000	230
1857-58	99,262	230
1858-59	179,684	200
1859-60	151,339	225
1860-61	271,805	240
1861-62	514,118	240

Beeves Packed in Chicago for Eleven Years.

Season.	No. Packed.	Season.	No. Packed.
1851-52	21,866	1857-58	34,675
1852-53	24,663	1858-59	45,504
1853-54	25,431	1859-60	51,809
1854-55	22,691	1860-61	25,209
1855-56	28,972	1861-62	55,212
1856-57	14,987		

We present the figures of pork packing for the past season at several leading points, viz.:

	Hogs.
New-York	541,216
Chicago	514,118
Cincinnati	473,267
St. Louis	65,000
Louisville	80,000
Total	1,693,601

The figures above presented show that Chicago leads by 40,851 hogs, while New-York leads Cincinnati 68,949, and is ahead of Chicago 27,098. All the above named places show e gain in packing excepl Louisville, which in 1860-61 packed 198,751 hogs.

The following table sbows the number of cattle and hogs packed et Chicago for the season of 1861-'62, with the particulars of packing. Those marked with a * having failed to furnish their returns, the number is merely estimated:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Craglu & Co	31,075	51,139
Harback & Kriegh	1,500	53,154
Bowers & Co	—	35,013
R. M. & O. S. Hough	8,000	35,000
J. G. Law & Co	1,602	3,500
Jones & Culbertson	—	29,700
G. S. Hubbard & Co	4,135	28,786
T. E. Kent & Co	—	28,529
Flint & Thompson	—	26,000
Leland & Mixer	—	22,043
Pusilfer & Co	—	21,500
Thomas Nash	—	17,650
Tobey & Brother	—	16,545
Reid & Sherwin	—	12,132
J. L. McDaniels	—	10,015
Adam Smith	—	9,879
G. W. Higgins & Co	—	9,215
Freeman, Burt & Co	—	7,372
George Steel & Co	—	7,000
Mitchell & Zahm	1,200	5,000
*McConkey	—	4,500
Holden & Priest	—	4,456
G. & J. Stewart	—	4,346
Ed. M. Vickery	—	3,492
J. Louis	—	3,432
*Hubert, Coker & Co	—	3,400
Andrew Brown	8,500	3,119
T. D. Booth	—	3,000
L. French	—	2,514
Reynolds & Co	—	2,450
Aubery & Co	—	2,218
*Phillips	—	2,200
*Clough & Bros	—	2,000
John Hayward	4,200	1,400
R. & W. H. Smith	—	1,922
P. Curtis	—	1,218
W. R. Prentice & Co	—	1,200
Murphy	—	750
Gibbs	—	530
Gutherau	—	400
Packers who failed to send returns	—	6,000
Total	55,212	614,118

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	2
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Ap'l	3
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l	5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l	12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l	19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l	26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l	30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May	3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May	7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May	10

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	16
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	19
St. Gsorge	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l	19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l	26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l	30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May	7
Europa	Bostoo	Liverpool	May	14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May	21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May	28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June	4

PERSONAL.

INVALID.—YOU WILL GET THE RECEIPT FOR a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and long affections, by sending to Dr. ADEE, No. 21 Pearl-st., N. Y. His sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A matinée conversationalis at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questiioos from the audience. Sceptics Invited. At 7½ P. M., she will discourse on the "*Age of the World.*"

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject: *Grounds of Thanksgiving to God for our recent victories.* Evening: (*Grounds of Hope of a brighter Future for our Country.* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. H. D. GANSE may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *The Young Man's Books*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, (THIS (Sunday) EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the Evening—*National Thanksgiving for Victories.*

FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 110, HANDSOMELY LOcated in the north aisle of the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Dr. Rice Pastor. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
Also, several hundred pieces of their own importation, comprising all the
NEWEST STYLES IN THE
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS,
which they are now offering
AT RETAIL,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHECK SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received by steamer, and will offer on
MONDAY, April 14,
A very choice assortment of
CHECK SILKS,
Consisting of
BLACK AND WHITE,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE COLORS,
To which they would invite the attention of purchasers.

R. H. MACY,
IN ADDITION,
IN ADDITION,
IN ADDITION,
Is now opening
400 CARTONS OF SUPERB PARIS
FANCY HAT AND SASH RIBBONS,
NOT EQUALED IN THE CITY.

FROM AUCTION.
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS SILK MITTS,
New style, opening from 3s. to $2 50 a pair.
R. H. MACY

now opening
FROM AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
2,000 worth 2s, will be sold for 1s. 6d.
2,000 worth 3s. 6d., will be sold for 2s.
2,000 worth 4s., will be sold for 2s. 6d
2,000 worth 5s., will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
2,000 Ladies' Morning Hem-Stitch Linen Handkerchiefs closing out at 2s.; usual price, 3s. and 4s.
R. H. MACY

Is now openiog
250 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's plain and fancy STRAWS.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers—Canton May Qneen Hats—Boulevards—Leghorn Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAWS to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles at very low prices.
☞ MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY

is now opening
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style, Fancy Spring Hat Ribbons—Plain Cord edgs do.—Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full Stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS—LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.

RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 4s. each.
2,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 5s. to 20s. each.
2,100 yards JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 2s. a yard, very cheap.
500 pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
10,000 yards MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
Muslins, Cambrics; Swiss, Book, Nainsooks and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Finest stock of Fine Flaonels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
Best CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
From Auction and otherwise.
1,000 dozen LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair—usual price 2s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior makes of Ladies, Misses and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
His usual Sprlog assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
is now openiog a
fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
is now opening,
FROM AUCTION.
3,000 Neediswork COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
3,100 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
3,150 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS.
POINTE LACE DO. THREAD VEILS, INFANT'S ROBES, INFANTS' WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK, TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

At CUSHMAN & B

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 48 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $13 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:
No. 230 West 32d-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements $550
No 264 West 22d-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements 700
No. 192 West 24th-st., 3-story, brick, gas and water 300
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 450
No. 341 West 19th-st., 2-story and attic, modern improvements 550
No. 266 Hudson st., 2-story and attic, brick, modern improvements 450
No. 152 West 30th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 400
No. 803 Washington-st., 3-story, high-stoop, gas and water 350
No. 165 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and water 300
Nos. 7 and 9 West 41st-st., 4-story, English basements, water and gas 450
No. 243 West 31st-st., 4-story, English basement, modern improvements 550
No. 174 West 21st-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements 700
Large cottage corner 23d-st. and 9th-av., with garden. 900
No. 623 2d-av., 2-story, all the modern improvements. 500
Nos. 164 West 39th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, modern improvements 550
No. 171 West 37th-st., 4-story, brick, gas and water ... 350
No. 93 West 47th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, modern improvements 1,000
No. 17 Gay-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick 325
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick, gas and water 500
No. 338 West 15th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 500
No. 114 West 11th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 800
No. 162 Lexington-av., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 600
No. 68 East 36th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, modern provements 800
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic, high-stoop, modern improvements 650
No. 201 West 14th-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements 900
And others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th st. From 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL FOUR-story Philadelphia brick front house, No. 174 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.; all in good order; possession immediately; the house is 16 feet 8 inches front and rear, 55 deep, containing 11 rooms; bath, speaking-tube, waiters, hot and cold water, wash-basins, wash-trays, and everything complete; rent about $550, which is very cheap. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 239 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn—five minutes from the ferry—containing all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 530 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, or S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341, 80 feet deep, with plate glass windows; heat block on the Avenna, and next door to Geo. Keys' large dry goods store; suitable for boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply No. 343 8th-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THE ENGlish-basement house, No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent from the 20th of April, for six or twelve months, to a private family only. For terms, and cards of admission, pply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-alace; or to Box No. 2,837 Post-office, with full address.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house, containing 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable. For further information inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT YONKers, near cars and boats, yet retired and beautifully located; 12 rooms, water in the house; gas throughout; good view of the Hudson; plenty of shade, garden shrubbery, etc.; occupied by owner; rent moderate, to a good party. Address J. J. Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, New-Jersey—three acres of land in fruit; a very desirable place. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 143 2d-av. Apply at No. 102 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low: premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREEstory Philadelphia front, brown stone, basement, stood and front door-wey, built in a good, substantial manner, with all the modern improvements complete. Will be sold low and on easy terms. House situated in State-st., first house west of Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of JOHN H. WHITMORE, No. 214 Fulton-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IT IS AN ELEGANT EXtra-size 25-feet house, nearly new, and in complete order; extra cellar, vaults, rosewood doors, black walnut trimmings, &c., &c. Is situated in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 886 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, extra width—28 feet front, with two-story extension, 95 feet deep—built in the very best manner for the owner's use, to the most desirable location, two doors from 5th-av. Apply on the premises, No. 9 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, unsurpassed for design and finish, situate on one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No. 29 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Also, house No. 47 East 37th-st., near 4th-av.; four-story, brown-stone front. Inquire on the premises in both places.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT.—EIGHTav. lots for sale. Three lots on the west side, corner of 57th-st., 100 feet wide, and within e block of Central Park. Sold separate or together. Apply to S. L. LEE, No. 301 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, of full width and sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRSTclass dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY person having a small furnished or partially furnished house, in a good neighborhood, who would regard care of the property more than the price of rental, can find a family of three adults (without children) who will give unexceptionable references, by addressing G. Box No. 3,722, Post-office. No objection to Brooklyn, if convenient to Wall-st. or South ferries.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN 20 MILES OF New-York, of easy access by railroad or steamboat, a small cottage, with five or six rooms, 60 acres or two of land, and small fruit. Also, within the same distance, a house with six or eight rooms, suitable for a family of six persons, with 15 or 20 acres of land under cultivation, with fruit in abundance. Parties having such places may address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, stating particulars and terms.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAges, in a pleasant location, (on the water preferred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, without board, in neighborhood of Amity and Thompson sts. Address, stating location and terms, B and C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR HALF OF EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a valuable farm lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.
There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.
Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnace, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RARE BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the country—60 acres of choice land—buildings large and superior; an orchard of good fruit; grounds ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, and whole farm washed by a fine stream. Situated in Southern New-York, not far from the New-York and Erie Railroad; has cost the present owner nearly $10,000. It is incumbered for $3,000. It can be had, if applied for soon, for $1,600 above the incumbrances. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway, or to Col. J. B. ROYCE, or C. T. LEONARD, Esq., Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE A—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the depôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.—TO LET—TWO cottages, known as Hazelwood and Hose Cottages, in the Village of Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y. One very well furnished, the other more simple, with boat, ice-house (filled,) hot-bed and garden; beautifully located on the banks of a lake surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery; fine trout fishing and hunting in the vicinity; rent very low. Inquire of Mrs. B. C. BUTLER, Albany, N. Y.; or of Mr. A. F. KING, 14th-st., New-York, and MEAD, BELCHER & TITUS, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A PLAIN dwelling-house, with garden, barn and carriage-house, at Eatontown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; five minutes' walk from the depôt. Communication several times daily by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. Will be let for six months, with privilege of a year. For further particulars apply to ABNER ALLEN, Eatontown, Monmouth Co., N. J., or to JAMES A. DE GRAUW, No. 50 South-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad depôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, 11 chamber and 3 parlors; cottage, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 62 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnaces, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, WITH fine large carriage-house, abundance of fruit and shrubbery, to rent or lease, adjoining Fernando Wood's country residence in Bloomingdale Road. Will be rented on moderate terms to a good and responsible tenant. The house has gas and water in every room; fine garden and eight lots of ground. Inquire on the premises, or of HENRY KELLY, No. 56 University-place.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Pougbkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas-furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of the fruits. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERCEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 45 MINutes from New-York, a large dwelling-house, with barn, and about two acres of ground, fruit trees, &c.; in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and railroad depôt. $350 per annum. Inquire of
U. D. WARD, No. 115 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A HOUSE CONTAINing 11 rooms; beautifully situated; grounds front 100 feet on the East River, by 400 feet deep; shade and fruit trees and grape vines. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York, second floor.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—TO LET, AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a cottage, with half an acre of ground, containing twelve rooms, surrounded by woods, with good spring water, cistern, stable, &c; 15 minutes by plank sidewalk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Rent only $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence to let, furnished, within five minutes' walk of a depôt of the Hudson River Railroad; about an acre of ground, with carriage-house and stable attached. For further particulars apply to F. BRIGGS, No. 117 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1¾ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the depôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, A DWELLing house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant one mile south from the Hastings depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AT BELMONT, NEAR FORDHAM—AN ELEgant villa, with about one acre of land, containing 14 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c. Will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH orchard, coach-house, etc., and about six acres of land, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, at Hastings. Also, a small cottage near the above, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a good sized family house, with about 1¼ acres of land; an arrangement can also be made for a pair of fine carriage horses, carriages and cow, with the house. For terms, apply to
G. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to
HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A SPLENDID country residence, completely furnished, or unfurnished, with stables, gardens and all the conveniences for a genteel family, immediately on the Narrows. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATERCOOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers. No. 628 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY REARRANGEMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 20, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.
Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.
Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.
By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.
FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.
Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.
We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undispnted claims against the United States Government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS OR CHECKS.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES BOUGHT AT THE BEST MARKET RATES, by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
Dealer in Securities, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIM'Y G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. E. SAYRE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	JOHN C. BERCH,
JAMES OLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLIS,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. BURLBUT,	THOMAS P. MAY,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HUNLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	GEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY C. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN C. BERCH, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, April 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for six months ending March 31, payable on or after May 1. Those who have had their stock transferred to the Agency of the Company at the Bank of America, will receive their dividends direct from that Bank; those who have not, will receive a check from here by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The interest on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at the above Bank, as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secry.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, April 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst., inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. the poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES.
Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK.—Also Fractional Sheres Erie Prefarred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,532 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1¼ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 51 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. BARCER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEWUtrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET—A FARM NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., WITH 10 or 30 acres of land, good buildings, fruit, &c.; a very healthy location; also, to let in Rahway two dwelling houses, new, and in good order, with modern improvements, gas, &c.; distance twenty miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTNER (SILENT OR ACTIVE) with about this amount, is desired in a wholesale Grocery business in this city, to be conducted strictly on a cash basis. The parties advertising are especially desirable for character and competency. Applications addressed to W., Box No. 2,173 Post-office, New-York, will command prompt and confidential attention.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 236 and 238 West 36th-st., containing steam-engine, and every kind of machinery and apparatus necessary for an extensive laundry business, and in perfect running order.
L. & J. HIGGINS,
No. 147 6th-av., corner of 44th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the old established hat, cap and fur store No. 361 Canal-st. Attached is a large well-lighted and well-ventilated work-shop, sufficient for 20 finishers, trimmers and capmakers. Apply as above.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

The untiring activity with which the acknowledged genius of the Drama are produced, the
UNRIVALED CASTS,
beautiful scenery and appointments, having established the confidence and unqualified approbation of the public and attracted a succession of crowded houses,
MR. WALLACK
intends to pursue the same system, by producing, with the utmost care, a still greater
VARIETY.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:
MONDAY 14.....LOVE AND MONEY
TUESDAY 15.....THE BELLE'S STRATEGEM
WEDNESDAY 16.....A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE
THURSDAY 17.....A HIGHLY POPULAR COMEDY
FRIDAY 18.....THE WONDER!
SATURDAY 19.....THE ROAD TO RUIN

MONDAY 14,
First time here, Bourcicault's Comedy
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley.....Mr. Lester Wallack
The Mac Dunnon.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes.....Mr. Norton
Craven Acton.....Mr. Reynolds
Wilbers.....Mr. Young
Williams.....Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet.....Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless.....Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Augusta.....Miss Miller
Baroness.....Mrs. Reeves
Mrs. Fox French.....Mrs. Vernon
Matilda.....Miss Crocker
Sally Singleheart.....Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Warren.....Miss Carman

The Comedies of
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
AND
LOVE IN A MAZE,
Are in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management desires to announce
MONDAY, 14,
as
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
of
MATILDA HERON,
and
CAMILLE.
TUESDAY, benefit of Mr. N. S. CLARKE, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Viellors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—This Society will celebrate their annual PAAS FESTIVAL, with a supper, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Members of the Society will please procure their tickets previous to 1 o'clock of the day of the Festival, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation, from either of the Stewards, viz.:
JAMES H. PINKNEY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, No. 20 Nassau-st.,
JAMES M. LEAN, No. 67 Wall-st.,
EDWARD SLOSSON, No. 40 Wall-st.,
AUGUSTUS R. MACDONOUGH, No. 18 Nassau-st.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, No. 104 Broadway,
EDWARD SCHELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane,
And of
R. E. MOUNT, Jr., Secretary,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF RESPECTfully announces that he will give his FIRST SOIREE since his return from Europe, assisted by Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, on MONDAY EVENING, April 14, at Dodeworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Readings from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Dickens, &c., by Mr. Vandenhoff, and Recitations by Mrs. Vandenhoff. Mr. Vandenhoff gives notes on and IMITATIONS OF FECHTER IN HAMLET AND OTHELLO.
Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:
Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: In 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Bowling-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Bowling and Bedford sts.
Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:
Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th-av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Corlears-st., from Grand to South-st.
All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.
THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE CREDITORS OF JOSEPH DARROW will please send in their claims to C. T. WETMORE, Esq., No. 481 Broadway. Dated April 11, 1862.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. Meewin, Auctioneer.

S.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

[Concluded from First Page.]

Belle, and, from the sudden- [illegible] your readers may judge that the [illegible] not were calculated to be steady the [illegible] At one time during the con- [illegible] that every field officer of the For- [illegible] was killed, but they turned up in time to [illegible] men to the number of 250, and after a [illegible] the west ground last night, they led [illegible] to the field to-day.

Col. [illegible] returns to-night with a wound in his [illegible] not at all dangerous, although quite painful. He will be all right again in a few days. Gen. SHER- MAN, yesterday, complimented the Colonel, also Lieut.-Col. PARKER, of Highland County, Major JAMES WOOD, Adjutant RENNER MCGILL, and the men [illegible] saying that even older regiments could [illegible] themselves more nobly.

The Ninth Ohio, under Lieut.-Col. ANDERSON, occu- [illegible] position from the time of their arri- [illegible] val to the close of the battle, and I could see no dif- [illegible] ference in their manner and mode of bearing to that of the Nineteenth Illinois, who had borne the [illegible] on the left wing on the day previous. Each [illegible] did its duty well.

The First and Second Kentucky, in the fight to-day, were the men for the position they occupied. They, as well as the Sixth, were under a galling fire for not less than five hours, yet when the enemy thought proper to turn their faces toward the "most sacred soil of Kentucky" they were ready and eager to fol- low, which they did with great alacrity.

The Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment were at their post in the thickest of the fight. Also the Fifty- seventh, and remembered that Ohio wished all her sons to do their duty.

Among those who thronged the river bank at differ- ent times during the battle, I could not find one of these regiments present, except those who were wounded, and who, in consequence, had been sent back by their officers.

As a total, I would set down our killed, during the two days' fight at near one thousand, and our wound- ed at about thirty-five hundred. I find but few, who have an equal opportunity of judging, but set my estimate at too low a figure. Many of the wounded are trivially injured, and will soon be able to again perform the duties of the soldier's life. No correct estimate can be made within the next five days, as it will require some time to gather the wounded to- gether, and inter the dead. The confusion of the hour at which I write, so early after the close of the battle, prevents any more accuracy than I have given in this particular.

You will, no doubt, have learned the names of many of the wounded officers, sent you by telegraph, before my letter reaches you. I consequently shall pay no attention to the rumors in that direction to- night. I learn, to-night, that Gen. LEW. WALLACE is killed, but upon investigation, I find that it is Col. W. H. H. WALLACE, of Illinois, who had been left in com- mand of the force of Gen. SMITH, whom I have re- ferred to previously as being confined by sickness at Savannah. His presence would have been a great benefit on this occasion.

I found, even at the end of the first day's fighting, that many of our surgeons were missing. They were known to have been at the hospital tents at the period in which the battle opened, but after that time they were not to be found. After the retreat of the enemy had began, and those of the sick who had been left in the hospitals were again under the protection of our troops, they stated that the rebels had forced the sur- geons away with them, in order that they might attend to their own wounded. I have no doubt they greatly needed their services.

The ground upon which this most bloody battle was fought is known as Pittsburgh Landing, and is situated in Harding County, two hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the Tennessee River, and about ten miles from the Alabama border. It occupies an emi- nence of some fifty feet above the river, and has but two houses, both of which were riddled by the shells of the gunboats when the Nettonal troops first arrived, several weeks since. It was the main outlet, pre- vious to the building of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, for the transportation by steamer of all the produce raised in the vicinity of Corinth, and the more interior portions of the State.

The ground, beyond the eminence, stretched away along a broad ridge, which was pierced at intervals by deep ravines, running mostly in a southwesterly direc- tion, and covered with scrub-oak, growing so close to- gether that it was impossible for either infantry or cavalry to press through them and at the same time preserve any kind of order. In this scrub-oak, or "black-jack," the enemy kept themselves as much hidden from sight as possible. From the river bank to the furthest line of the National camps there were but three open fields, of from fifteen to twenty-five acres each, and it was when the enemy endeavored to cross these, into the heavier forest on the top of the ridge, that our troops were enabled to do them the most damage.

The rebel loss in killed must have been nearly double the estimate I have made of our own. Their wounded is also very great in numbers, al- though perhaps not so great in proportion, as Minié balls are more fatal than those usually fired from Mississippi rifles, the old Harper's Ferry, or even the Algiers rifle, of which they seemed to have a large number.

I am of opinion that the rebels have fought their last grand fight in this vicinity. That they will make no stand at Corinth is evident from the fact that the surrender of Island No. 10 must immediately follow this defeat—because with the Memphis and Charles- ton railway in our possession, we shall be able to throw the forces of Gen. POPE on their left, while the entire force now here will be in front of them eager for another trial as to bravery, endurance and mili- tary skill.

Their last effort may be to make a rally in some more southern portion of either Alabama or Missis- sippi, where the hotter climate may make it unsafe for our troops to pursue them. This is, however, a matter for Gen. BEAUREGARD and circumstances to de- termine, Gen. ALGERNON SIDNEY JOHNSTON not being in the consultation, having been sent by some well directed shot to a hotter climate than that of even the cotton-growing States of the Gulf border.

One strange feature in the battle was, that neither yesterday nor to-day have I seen many prisoners. On our side it did not seem to be a contest for captives. It was a life and death struggle to us, and the rebels seemed to entertain the same idea as to themselves. I do not believe that more than one hundred prisoners were taken to the rear during the battle of both days. All I know is, that if prisoners were taken, I do not see how they disposed of them.

In furnishing the above outline of the great battle at Pittsburgh Landing, your correspondent has been guided by his own observations, and has set down nothing but such matters as came under his own views. In regard to the disposal of the troops, and the different movements of the army, they are re- corded as he could judge of them himself, without counsel from any of the generals of the day, they having sufficient to occupy their attention without being bothered by newspaper correspondents of any character or calibre. The field of occupation, though not large, was the hotter in consequence, and at times it was found necessary to retire, in order to obtain a little air not quite so much impregnated with the flavor of gunpowder or lead.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PITTSBURGH BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The telegraph line to Savanna, Tenn., was completed last Tuesday, but it has been broken and carried away, so that communication is not now per- fect. The Department, up to 10 o'clock to-night, received no further information from Pittsburgh Landing than has already appeared in the newspa- pers.

As Gen. HALLECK is near the scene of the last battle, an official account is very soon expected.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

The First Day's Fight and its Results.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The United States gunboat *Reliance* arrived here this morning, with the schooner *Hartford*, cap- tured off the mouth of the Wicomico River. A copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th was found on board, which has been furnished to the *American*. It con- tains the following dispatches in reference to the bat- tle in Tennessee, all being dated on the 6th, and giv- ing accounts of the Sunday fight only:

BEAUREGARD'S BULLETIN TO THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH, April 6, *via* CORINTH AND CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburgh, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, in- cluding our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ALBERT SID- NEY JOHNSTON, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General-Commanding.

DISPATCHES TO THE MOBILE PRESS.

MOBILE, Monday, April 7.

Special dispatches to the *Advertiser* and *Regis- ter*, dated yesterday afternoon, say that the bat- tle continues fierce and furious, the ene- my stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely force- [illegible] back them. Our loss is heavy, but our troops are in good spirits, and are [illegible] up to the work in hand. [illegible] Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops fighting most gal- lantly. The Twenty-first Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two bat- teries. The First Louisiana Regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. BUCKNER, one of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded. SUNDAY NIGHT.

The enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured PRENTISS, and a large number of officers. Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON fell at 2½ o'clock; one of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minié ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. Gen. BEAURE- GARD now commands the army. He says this is a sec- ond Manassas fight. Gen. BUELL was not in time to take part in the action. Gen. GRANT was in command of the Federal forces.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 7.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated yesterday, (Sun- day,) says the great battle commenced at daylight this morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles. Our victorious columns are still advancing. The First Louisiana Regiment has taken one Federal bat- tery, and several others have been captured. Col. WILLIAMS, of Memphis, was killed. Gen. PRENTISS was captured. He says they have thirty-five thou- sand men on the field, and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. BUELL had a portion of his force at Duck Creek. We have the enemy's camp, and all their ammunition, stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one, and the loss on both sides is heavy. The fighting is still going on.

Gen. POLK is in the advance. Gens. PRENTISS, GRANT, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, WALLACE and SMITH commanded the Federals. Gen. SMITH was sick. Two thousand prisoners have been taken, and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fight- ing BUELL to-day. (Monday.) Gen. CLARK and Col. BROWN, of Mississippi, and Col. RICHARDSON, of Mis- souri were wounded. The Federals have been driv- en to the river, and are attempting to cross in trans- ports. Many prisoners are still being brought in.

JEFF. DAVIS TO TAKE THE FIELD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

On Monday JEFF. DAVIS addressed some wounded soldiers, and said *he intended to share their fate on the next battle-field*, and, come weal or woe, he would be with them; and whatever might betide—whether victory or defeat ensued—of one thing he assured them, "the cause is safe; we'll conquer in the end."

GEN. GLADDEN WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Snturday, April 12.

The Richmond *Whig* containe a dispatch an- nouncing that the rebel Gen. GLADDAN lost his left arm in the battle of Sunday.

[Gen. GLADDEN went to Mexico as Major of the Palmetto Regiment, and came home as Colonel.—EN. TIMES.]

VAN DORN REPORTED NEAR MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 12.

Arrivals from Ironton say that the rebel General, VAN DORN, is at Pittman's Ferry, on the Currant River, near the Missouri line, with 10,000 or 12,000 troops, awaiting reinforcements.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, NEW-MADRID, Mo., April 9, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck:

The canal across the peninsula opposite Island No. 10, and for the idea of which I am indebted to Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, was completed by Col. BISSELL'S Engineer Regiment, and four steamers were brought through on the night of the 6th. The heavy batteries I had thrown up below Tiptonville completely commanded the lowest point of the high ground on the Tennessee shore, entirely cutting off the enemy's retreat by water; his retreat by land has never been possible through the swamp.

On the night of the 4th, Capt. WALKE, of the navy, ran the enemy's batteries at Island No. 10, with the gunboat *Carondelet*, and reported to me here. On the night of the 6th, the gunboat *Pittsburgh* also ran the blockade. Our transports were brought into the river from the bayou, where they had been kept concealed, at daylight on the 7th, and PAINE'S Division load- ed. The canal has been a prodigiously laborious work. It was twelve miles long, six miles of which were through heavy timber, which had to be sawed off by hand, four feet under water.

The enemy has lined the opposite shore with bat- teries, extending from Island No. 10 to Tiptonville, Merriweather Landing, to prevent the passage of the river by this army.

I directed Capt. WALKE to run down with the two gunboats at daylight, on the 7th, to a point selected for crossing, and silence the enemy's batteries near it. He performed the service gallantly, and I here bear testimony to the thorough and brilliant manner in which this officer discharged his difficult duties with me, and to the hearty and earnest zeal with which, at all hazards, he cooperated with me.

As soon as he signaled me, the boats containing PAINE'S Division moved out from the landing, and began to cross the river. The passage of this wide, furious river by our large force, was one of the most magnificent spectacles I ever witnessed. By twelve o'clock that night, the 7th, all the forces designed to cross the river were over, without delay or accident.

As soon as we commenced to cross, the enemy be- gan to evacuate Island No. 10, and his batteries along the shore. The divisions were pushed forward to Tiptonville as fast as they landed, PAINE'S leading. The enemy was driven before him, and although they made several attempts to form in line of battle and make a stand, PAINE did not once deploy his columns. The enemy was pushed all night vigorously, until at four o'clock, A. M., he was driven back upon the swamps and forced to surrender.

Three Generals, seven Colonels, seven regiments, several battalions of infantry, five companies of ar- tillery, over one hundred heavy siege guns, twenty- four pieces of field artillery, an immense quantity of ammunition and supplies, several thousand stand of small arms, a great number of tents, horses, wagons, etc., etc., have fallen into our hands.

Before abandoning Island No. 10 the enemy sunk the gunboat *Grampus* and six of his transports. These last I am raising, and expect to have ready for ser- vice in a few days. The famous floating battery was scuttled and turned adrift with all her guns aboard: she was captured and ran aground in shoal water by our forces at New-Madrid.

Our success is complete and overwhelming. Our troops, as I expected, behaved gloriously. I will in my full report endeavor to do full justice to all. Brig.- Gens. PAINE, STANLEY and HAMILTON crossed the river and conducted their divisions with untiring activity and skill. I am especially indebted to them. Gen. PAINE, fortunate in having the advance, exhibited un- usual vigor and courage, and had the satisfaction to receive the surrender of the enemy. Of Col. BISSELL, of the Engineer regiment, I can hardly say too much. Full of resources, untiring and determined, he labored night and day, and completed a work which will be a monument of enterprise and skill.

We have crossed this great river with a large army, the banks of which were lined with batteries of the enemy to oppose our passage; have pursued and cap- tured all his forces and material of war, and have not lost a man, nor met an accident.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

THE SPOILS AT NO. 10.

CAIRO, Friday, April 11.

Yesterday two splendid batteries of rifled guns were found in the woods below Island No. 10. Large amounts of property, consisting of horses, wagons and arms, are being daily brought in by our men.

OPERATIONS ON THE GULF COAST.

Pass Christian, Mississippi, Occupied by Our Forces—Narrow Escape of Three Hundred Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

A dispatch, dated Mobile 5th, says the enemy shelled Pass Christian yesterday, landed 2,400 men and twelve 4-pound howitzers. Our force was 300 men and two howitzers. We made a narrow escape.

Reported Surrender of Fort Craig.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th, has the fol- lowing:

"A letter has been received at New-Orleans, from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig by unconditional capitulation. Col. CANBY proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war; but Gen. SIBLEY insisted on an un- conditional surrender."

[illegible]

Her Second Appearance in Hampton Roads.

How the Three Vessels were Captured.

Wary Manœuvering of the Iron-clad Champions.

The Merrimac Evidently Afraid of an Engagement.

Effectiveness of the Rifled Cannon Aboard the Naugatuck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 11—2 P. M.

The return of pleasant weather, to-day, brought the *Merrimac*, as was generally anticipated. She had been seen three days ago under steam at Craney Island, and as the evening of yesterday promised that the storm had exhausted itself, few were surprised this morning at the announcement that she was in sight coming down.

The alarm gun was fired at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, and as soon as the appearance of the *Merri- mac* was generally known, the docks, beach, ramparts of the Fortress, and other points commanding a view were crowded with spectators.

The *Merrimac*, after showing herself beyond Sew- ell's Point, appeared to be heading this way. She did not long continue on this course, however, but turned toward James River, followed by six other gunboats, which had come round the Point in her company. Of the latter, the *Jamestown* and *York- town* were recognized. Among the others were sup- posed to be the *Raleigh* and *Teazer*.

Arriving at a point about half way between Sew- ell's Point and Newport's News Point, and near the place where the French war vessels *Gassendi* and *Catinet*, and the English steamer *Rinaldo* had placed themselves early in the morning, the whole fleet came to a stop, while the *Jamestown*, followed, at some distance, by the *Yorktown* and a small tug, con- tinued on her course.

The intention of the *Jamestown* was not at first per- ceived. As she came around, leaving Newport's News on her left, it was seen that her object was to capture two brigs and a schooner which were anchored near the shore, about two miles from the Point. This was done without the slightest difficulty, and the as- sistance of the small tug being rendered, the three prizes were taken off under the rebel flag.

The whole affair was concluded in less than half an hour, and the *Jamestown* having rejoined the fleet, was ordered to tow the prizes to Craney Island. Taking one brig in tow astern, and the others along- side, she moved slowly away.

Slightly alarmed at this bold dash, quite a number of schooners in the upper harbor availed themselves of a favorable wind and sailed.

Up to this time the rebel fleet has remained in the position in which they first placed themselves, and nothing more has been done. The tide is now out, and probably no new movement will be made for some hours. If the *Merrimac* should then see fit to pay us a visit she will be appropriately received.

The names of the two brigs captured are the *Sabao*, of Providence, R. I., and the *Marcus*, of Stockton, Me. The former was loaded with hay, on private ac- count, and the latter was chartered by the Govern- ment, but had been unloaded. The name of the schoon- er has not been ascertained. The Captains of the two brigs escaped to the shore in a small boat, with four of the crew of the *Marcus*. Two men were left on board the latter, and six on board the *Sabao*, who made no efforts to lower a boat to escape. They were all taken prisoners, together with the crew of the schooner.

It is said that the captured vessels were ordered last night to move down the harbor for safety.

The schooner *Harmony*, used as a water boat by Mr. NORRIS, Government contractor for supplying wa- ter to the fleet, happened to be alongside one of the French men-of-war when the *Merrimac* made her ap- pearance, and was taken under protection of the French flag, thus escaping capture. Mr. NORRIS has previously lost by capture two schooners, employed as water boats by him.

LATER.

The *Jamestown* returned from Craney Island at 3 o'clock.

Not a shot was fired until 4 o'clock, when the *Merri- mac* fired three shots in the direction of Hampton Creek. The *Naugatuck* and *Octorara* which had been sta- tioned in that vicinity, replied with a number of shots, all of which fell near the rebel fleet.

The whole fleet led by the *Merrimac* then returned to the Elizabeth River.

The name of the schooner captured is the *Emily*. She was from Washington, with sutler's stores.

A passenger steamboat filled with spectators came out of Elizabeth River this afternoon, and a number of small sailboats could be seen through the day, off Sewell's Point.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The following is the account given of the day's operations by the *American's* correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 11.

I said two days since that we were looking for the *Merrimac* and sunshine together. Both are here this morning. The day opened bright and clear, with the broad expanse of Hampton Roads almost unruffled by a wave. About 7 o'clock a signal gun from the *Minne- sota* turned all eyes towards Sewell's Point, and com- ing out from under the land, almost obscured by the dim haze, the *Merrimac* was seen, followed by the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and four smaller vessels, alto- gether seven in number. There was instan- taneous activity among the transports and ves- sels in the upper Roads to get out of the way. Steamboats, several of which were crowded with troops, moved down out of danger. Steamtugs ran whistling and screaming, towing strings of vessels be- hind them, whilst sloops, schooners and brigs took advantage of what air there was, got up sail, and moved out of harm's way. In the course of an hour the appearance of the crowded roads was greatly al- tered. The forests of masts between the fortress and Sewall's Point disappeared, and the broad, open ex- panse of water bore on its surface only the rebel fleet, and two French and one English men-of-war, which, with steam up, still maintained their position.

Half-past 8 o'clock.—For the last hour the man- œuvres of the rebel fleet have apparently been directed toward decoying our fleet up toward Sew- all's Point. When the *Merrimac* first appeared, she stood directly across the mouth of Elizabeth River, followed by her consorts, as if they were bound to Newport's News. The *Merri- mac* approached the English sloop-of-war, and after apparently communicating with her, fell slowly around, and moved back toward her consorts in the rear. The English and French ves- sels then moved up, as if they had been informed that the Lower Roads were to be the scene of conflict and they had been warned to get out of the range. For an hour the rebel fleet kept changing posi- tion, without making any decided advance in any direction. On our part, no movement [illegible] Monroe, and [illegible] between our vessels, the fort and the Rip Raps, but no movement was made. Curiosity grew rapidly into suspense.

At length the *Yorktown* moved rapidly up, and after advancing well toward Newport's News, steamed rapidly toward Hampton. The object was then seen to be the capture of three sailing vessels—two brigs and a schooner—transports which were lying either aground or had not been furnished with a steam-tug, in order to make their escape. The bold impu- dence of the manœuvre contrasted with the apparent apathy of our fleet, excited surprise and indignation. There was a rebel boat, not built for war purposes, leaving the protection of the *Merrimac* and her con- sorts, where it appeared to unprofessional eyes she could easily be cut off, and yet no attempt was made on our part to do it. Of course there were good reasons for this policy, though the crowd "could not see" them. The *Yorktown* then steamed rapidly along the beach from Newport's News to Hampton, sent a boat to each of the vessels, which were apparently deserted by their crews, and steamed toward the three. A small tugboat, loaded with troops, followed, whilst the *Jamestown* laid off about a mile distant.

Nine o'clock.—The rebel tugboat has made fast to the largest brig and is towing her off. The *Yorktown* is still in the bend above Hampton. The *Naugatuck* has moved up, and is apparently getting within range of the *Yorktown*. There is no other move on the part of our fleet. Our inaction seems unaccountable except upon the supposition that the desire is to get the reb- als still further down.

Half-past 9 o'clock.—The rebels have accom- plished the capture of three vessels, the *Yorktown* towing off two of them, and the tug taking hold of the third. Not a shot was fired on either side. The *Merrimac* maintains her position about half-way be- tween Sewall's and Pig Points. One of the French steamers is coming down to the Lower Roads. She has a water-schooner in tow, which was alongside her when the *Merrimac* appeared. One of our gun- boats went up along the shore toward Hampton, but too late to prevent the capture of the three vessels, if that was the purpose. The *Yorktown* and tug towed the prizes well up toward Norfolk, when small tugs came out and took charge of them. Upon one of the brigs they hoisted the American flag at half-mast.

Half-past 10 o'clock.—There is no change in the position of affairs. The rebel fleet lies in line of battle, stretching from Sewell's Point up towards Pig Point. The *Merrimac* is black with men, who cluster on the ridge of her iron roof. The other vessels are also thronged with men. In all, the rebels show twelve craft—all except the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* being insignificant tugboats.

The *Jamestown* is armed with an iron prow, which can be seen protruding about six feet beyond the wa- ter line of her bow. The position is simply an of de- fiance on both sides. The rebels are challenging us to come up to their field of battle and we are daring them to come down. The French and English ves- sels still lay up beyond the rebels, the French vessels not more than a mile from the *Merrimac*, and the Eng- lishman further up. Not a shot has yet been fired by either party.

Twelve o'clock M.—No fight yet. The *Merrimac* occa- sionally shifts her position, but does not come further out. The *Yorktown* and some of the smaller tugs have gone up to Norfolk.

Two o'clock.—The position of affairs has not changed, and there seems to be little probability of any fight to-day. The *Merrimac* and all the rebel fleet keep their position, and so does our fleet. It is possible that the rebels may come down with the flood tide, in an hour or two hence; but it looks as if both parties hesitated to assume the offensive.

The events of this morning are much commented on, and have caused considerable feeling of irritation, and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of three transports, the demonstration of the rebel fleet has been little more than a reconnoissance; it cannot but be concluded, however, that the rebels have had the best of the affair. The capture of the three prizes was a bold affair, and we can well imagine the "hurrah" with which their arrival at Norfolk was greeted. Whether they might not have been saved and the rebels have been made to suffer for their temerity, is a point upon which I shall not venture a decided opinion. Their position was close in to the beach, about half way between Hampton and Newport's News, and from four to five miles dis- tant from the position of the *Merrimac*. A tight draught gunboat or two, sent up in time, might have saved them. The *Naugatuck* started, but in little too late to be of any effectual service.

Of course the naval authorities are acting upon some concerted plan, and under definite orders, the carrying out of which are considered of more impor- tance than saving two or three small vessels. The capture was effected almost under the bows of the French and English cruisers, and we may be sure that our National prestige was not increased in their eyes by what they saw.

Half-past 4 o'clock P. M.—For some hours the *Merrimac* had continued moving about, some- times advancing toward the *Monitor*, as if chal- lenging her to combat, and then again fall- ing back. About an hour since she moved over in the direction of Hampton and fired a shot toward the gunboat *Octorara*, lying in the bend near Hampton, and full four miles distant. The shot fell at least a mile short; the *Octorara* immediately re- plied, but her shots also fell short, though well in line; the *Naugatuck* then took part and discharged her rifled gun, making a splendid shot, but the ball fell beyond the *Merrimac* full half a mile.

The *Naugatuck* then fired at the rebel gunboats *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, which were lying beyond the *Merrimac*; the practice was excellent and her guns showed extraordinary length of range. Turning her at- tention from the *Merrimac*, her shots were all directed at the rebel gunboats, and of four which fired all ap- peared to strike near the object aimed at.

The rebel vessels fell slowly back, and firing soon ceased. The practice and prowess of the *Naugatuck's* rifled gun excited great admiration, and if brought into play this morning would probably have prevented the rebels from capturing any prizes. As I close, at 5 P. M., the firing has ceased, and the *Merrimac* ap- peared to be returning to Craney Island. We look for warm work to-morrow.

Half-past 5 o'clock.—All the rebel fleet are moving off towards Norfolk.

THE MERRIMAC AFRAID TO VENTURE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, from Gen. WOOL, says:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 12—5 P. M.

The *Merrimac* has been stationary near Sewell's Point all day, but in plain sight.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

The Rebel Forces Concentrating in the Northwestern Part of the State—Illness of Gen. Sigel, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 12.

It is reported that the rebels have withdrawn their forces from Northwestern Arkansas, and con- centrating them at Pocahontas, in the northeastern part of that State. Their force at that point is repre- sented to be 10,000. The National forces, under Gen. STEELE, are between Greenville, Mo., and the Arkan- sas line, prepared to meet any movement the rebels may make.

Major-Gen. STEELE has arrived from the Southwest, having been compelled to leave his command for a time on account of ill health.

SAMUEL ENGLE, who was banished from this city some time ago, by Gen. HALLECK, for attempting re- sistance to the military authorities, has returned to live undisputed in a community from which he had been so long proscribed. He is said to have taken the oath of allegiance, and given every assurance of future loyalty to the Government.

The Escape of the Nashville.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

A letter from Pattonsburg, N. C., to the Rich- mond *Whig*, says that the *Nashville* was taken to sea by Lieut. WM. C. WHITTLE, and that *she was taken to Charleston* to be delivered to her new owners.

THE SIEGE OF [illegible]

The Weather once more Favorable for Military Operations.

Heavy Reinforcements Received by the Rebels.

SUCCESSFUL BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

Compliments to the National Troops.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 12.

The sun shone brightly yesterday and to-day, much to the relief of the thousands of soldiers who are com- pelled to sleep in the open air. The roads are still in very bad condition.

The rebels still continue to open with artillery whenever they discover a picket post, to which our guns never reply.

The rebel forces have been greatly increased within the last two days. On Thursday several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which place has not been occu- pied up to this time. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk by way of the James River.

The balloon reconnoissance made yesterday, by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, shows that the rebels had materially strengthened their works since the ad- vance of the National troops, and that many addition- al guns had been placed in position. He reached an altitude of five thousand feet, affording an unob- structed view as far as Williamsburgh and Norfolk.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has written a letter highly com- plimenting the Sixth Maine Regiment for their gal- lant behavior while making a reconnoissance on War- wick River. Similar honors have also been bestowed on the Berdan Sharpshooters, by Gen. PORTER, for their conduct while acting as skirmishers during the advances. They now do picket duty in front of the enemy's works, and many a rebel has fallen from the bullets of their unerring rifles.

Among the wounded in the Division Hospital is private FRED. KOWALSKI, of the Mississippi Battalion, who was shot through the lungs while deserting from the enemy.

Capt. SPAULDING, of the Fourth Michigan Regi- ment, was severely wounded on Thursday, in the left shoulder.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. MAGRUDER.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 12.

The Richmond *Whig* contains news from York- town that Gen. MAGRUDER, with his staff, was at the "Lee House," near Lee's Mills, on Sunday, and came near being captured or killed by Gen. KEYES. The horse of one of his staff was killed under him, in his flight, by a shell.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS AT SHIP POINT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

EIGHT MILES FROM YORKTOWN, Va., REBEL FORT, SHIP POINT, Wednesday Evening, April 9.

One week ago yesterday, the Fourteenth Louisi- ana, under Lieut.-Col. JONES; a battalion of Vir- ginia troops, Col. TOMLIN, from James City and Charles City; five batteries of artillery, Capt. SMITH'S; the Hampton Grays, raised in Hampton, and Capt. RICHARDSON'S, from James City, constituted the rebel force at this place. On the 2d of April, these troops left here for Great Bethel, and said they would "be back in a few days;" from Bethel, they immediately marched to "Winn's Mills," about two miles this side of Yorktown.

Before the fight at Big Bethel, last June, a picket guard came down here every day from a camp lo- cated some five miles in the interior. Soon after the fight, the First North Carolina, Col. HILL, from Raleigh, N. C., came down, and pitched their tents here in the Pine Grove. They remained here without any artillery until their time expired, in September, when they left and went home.

In October, the Fourteenth Louisiana, under Col. ZULASKOSKI, a Polish officer of great military ability, came here, and were followed by the Virginia infantry and artillery, Col. ZULASKOSKI in command; he set at work immediately to fortify the Point, and constructed four forts at a distance of about three hundred yards apart, around the landing point, and which would completely command the channel.

The one on the right was built for ten guns, each of the others for but one gun; the works are scientifi- cally laid out, and the soil admirably adapted for mak- ing a fort—it is a hard, tough clay; a trench twelve feet wide, filled with water, in front of the whole line, which is a mile long, makes it impossible for it ever to have been carried in front by storm; around the embrasures the banks are covered with turf eighteen inches thick; the banks of clay are fifteen to twenty feet wide; around the embrasures are "rat-holes," for the men to crawl in to avoid shells; the powder magazines were also under the trenches.

In the latter part of November, three heavy siege guns were mounted, but about New Year they were hauled away toward Yorktown, and since then they have had nothing but field artillery.

Col. ZULASKOSKI was a severe disciplinarian, and his regiment were made up of all nations. Most of them were of the Catholic faith. He said that idleness was the ruin of an army, and so he forced the men to build the forts, and the whole Winter, nearly, did he keep them at work—draining, building forts, huts, &c.: every day he made them work at something.

This made him unpopular with the body of the men, but the result is a fine row of intrenchments, a camp finely drained, a church, huts, warehouses, sheds, &c., regularly laid out and systematically built. The huts are of logs, brick chimneys, and shingle roofs; all the timber, &c., cut in the woods, not half a mile from the camp. A saw-mill a short distance off furnished good boards, out of which panel doors have been made. The huts have good windows in them—the horse stables have shingle roofs. The Colonel's headquarters were with the men; in his hut is a handsome tabia, made from pitch-pine. It is now occupied by my friend, Dr. J. HOWARD TAYLOR, Brigade Surgeon. Many of the buildings have fancy boards along the eaves. The Quartermaster's storeroom is a two-story concern.

The church, over which is a cross, is about fifty feet by twenty-five; in one end is an altar, seats, &c., that would do credit to a town in the West. It is now used as a hospital. These buildings are all in the centre of the fort.

In the front of them are three graves. Around one is a handsome pine fence, and a pencil-mark informs me that it is Private MORRIS, of the First N. C. In the woods close by are the graves of eight of the Louisiana Regiment, who died during the Winter. The lively manner that the Colonel kept his men em- ployed during the Winter preserved them in a healthy condition. About six weeks ago he resigned because the authorities at Richmond refused to make him a Brigadier-General.

Lieut.-Col. JONES then took command. When they left here they told the farmer who lived here that they were going down to Bethel to give the Yankees a pounding, and would be back in a few days. This accounts for the fact of the huts and everything being left in good condition when MCCLELLAN marched on them. They made a forced march to "Winn's Mills," and had not time to come here to destroy the huts. They have no tents, and must suffer intensely during this storm which is now raging with such severity.

Our troops look upon them as a godsend, and are nestled in them, huge fires blazing upon the hearths, and the wind howling through the pines as though it were the depth of Winter.

The house we are now writing in was, but a short time ago, used by Gen. MAGRUDER, this being his head quarters. When he left he informed the owner that the Yankees were coming down here, but he would make "*every house* between Hampton and Richmond *a hospital*, and *every field a graveyard*, before they reached their Capital," He has not done so the first twenty-five miles—what he will do for the next seventy, remains to be seen.

The peach trees are out in blossom. Another week will give us pasture for our horses, and the trees will be out in leaf.

The roads are in an awful condition, but a day or two will remedy that, as the soil is a sandy loam.

There is no great wealth around here. The man who owns the place from which we write informs us he has about two hundred acres and a dozen slaves. Before the war he thinks it was worth about fifty dollars an acre. He has a family of about nine, and his only son is in the rebel army. He never had anything to sell. It took all he could raise to keep his family and slaves. All live on corn cakes, bacon, fish and oysters, and trade off chickens and corn for slave clothes and groceries. This is about a fair sample of the residents of this region.

There are important military movements, but we cannot speak of them at present. We would advise the public to rest easy. We are all safe now, and when an advance is made in some future time we will have no repetition of the Bethel tragedy. The rebel force in front of us is said to be thirty to forty thou- sand, and they are bringing up large numbers of re- inforcements from Norfolk and Richmond, by boats, and unloading them above.

Should we drive them from their line here, they

[illegible]

[illegible] will leave c[illegible] and [illegible] plenty [illegible] [illegible] Yorktown, [illegible] [illegible] whose [illegible] [illegible] it must be done.

The same new [illegible] and steps to change [illegible] the point of the bayonet.

The rebels have a large force in front of [illegible] Fifth Street, Yorktown; but our [illegible] keep them at their distance.

We want a wharf, which can be [illegible] hours out of the ports, &c., [illegible] continues to rage, and it is [illegible] wind rubbishes considerably [illegible] of wagons, &c., are [illegible] to swim to the shore. [illegible] brought in in small boats [illegible] by soldiers; no [illegible]

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Completion of a Bridge over Cedar Creek—Brisk Skirmishing with the Rebels.

EDENBURG, Va., Friday, April 11.

The bridge across Cedar Creek at this place is completed.

A private in the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment was shot on picket duty by the rebels to-day.

A foraging party was attacked by a detachment of ASHBY'S Cavalry forty strong, who were repulsed.

One man died from exposure during the storm.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of Transports Locust Point and Parkersburgh.

The steam transport *Locust Point*, Capt. FRENCH, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday after- noon, bringing dates to the 7th inst. She sailed in company with the steamship *Parkersburgh*, for New- York, with the mails. The *Cahawba* would sail for New-York on the 10th.

There had been no arrivals of transports since the sailing of the *Atlantic*. Nothing of importance had transpired since our last dates. The health of the troops was as before—good.

The United States steam-transport *Parkersburg*, Capt. HAYMAN, also arrived last night from Port Royal, sailing from thence the 7th inst. She fur- nishes no further intelligence. She brings the mails and fourteen passengers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Capt. Henry Hayne, of [illegible] Regiment, Lewis J. Mole, [illegible] States Navy, Lieut. Meade, [illegible] Light Battery, Lt. C. Coffin, [illegible] Staff at Port Royal, Mr. James [illegible] in steerage.

Death of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

NEWARK, Saturday, April 12.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN died at 2 o'clock to-day, at his residence, in New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.

New Counterfeit.

BOSTON, Friday, April 11.

Well executed counterfeit $100 bills on the Tol- land County Bank, Conn., are in circulation. The Suffolk Bank has detected about $5,000 of this coun- terfeit within the past few days.

Sailing of the Jura.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 12.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. AITON, sailed at 3½ o'clock P. M. for Li

The New-York Daily Times.

VOL. II—NO. 394. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] DOUBLE NUMBER
[illegible] GREAT DOUBLE NUMBER
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
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WILL BE ISSUED
NEXT
THURSDAY MORNING,
CONTAINING
A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-PAGE PICTURE OF THE
BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.
ALSO,
THE FOLLOWING ENGRAVINGS.

The Last Shot from the Cumberland. Sketched by an Officer on Board.

The steamer Carondelet Running the Blockade of the Rebel Batteries at Island No. 10 during a Thunder Storm. Sketched by McLaughlin.

Fort Macon and Morehead City. Sketched by Mr. Ichell.

View of the City of Newburn, North Carolina. Sketched by Mr. Schell.

The Battle at Winchester. Sketched by Mr. Forbes.

Capture of a Rebel Battery at the Battle of Winchester. Sketched by Mr. Forbes.

Shipping Resin, Cotton and Turpentine, the property of Union Men, from New Fernandina, Florida. From a sketch by Mr. Crane.

Camp Douglas, Chicago, used for Rebel Prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Herron, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

F. Munson, Esq., Volunteer Nurse on board the steamer Memphis.

Capt. A. E. Porter, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Peck, U. S. A.

Passage of the Mississippi River by Gen. Pope's army, previous to the battle of Pittsburgh. Sketched by Mr. McLaughlin.

A detachment of Union sailors spiking the guns of a rebel battery below Island No. 10, Mississippi River. Sketched by Lorie.

Fort Macon from the river. Sketched by Mr. Schell.

Morehead saltworks, erected to supply the rebels with salt. Sketched by Mr. Schell.

Headquarters of Gen. Pope, New-Madrid.

Burning of bridge over Trent River by the rebels.

Railroad bridge, Woodstock, Va., destroyed by the rebels.

U. S. Troops passing through Winchester after the battle. Sketched by Mr. Forbes.

Cannon captured at the battle of Winchester.

Religious services in Col. Grossbeck's Brigade, Gen. Pope's army.

And other interesting illustrations.

REMEMBER
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
WAIT FOR IT
IF YOU
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OF ALL
THE IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.
BUY

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Action of the President on the District Emancipation Bill.

The New Arrangement of Military Departments Unsatisfactory.

No Offical Reports of the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

CAUSES OF THE DELAY.

The Reported Death of Gen. Beauregard.

Rebel Atrocities at Bull Run and Pea Ridge.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 13.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

Washington seldom originates much news on a Sunday, Bull Runs being scarce in this country. We have had no occasion for a Cabinet meeting. To-day, Senators and Representatives have regaled themselves by attending church, visiting Manassas, writing letters, franking documents to their friends and constituents, and discussing military men in general and McCLELLAN in particular.

THE CHURCHES

The recommendation of the President in his recent proclamation was generally observed in the churches to-day.

THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION BILL.

It so happens that the District Emancipation bill did not reach the President on Saturday, as was supposed, as the Senate adjourned for dinner on Friday before the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses were obtained to it. Nevertheless, the President has determined the course he will take upon the matter when it reaches him to-morrow, and will at once sign the bill or return it with his veto. It is a subject of speculation which he will do. There is good authority to-night for asserting that he will sign it, although it differs with his ideas of the *modus operandi* by which Slavery should be removed from the District.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

The President has approved the joint resolution suggested by him, declaring the United States ought to cooperate with and afford pecuniary aid to any State which may adopt the gradual abolishment of Slavery.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

The creation of the new military department of the Rappahannock does not meet the public expectations, and another change is likely to take place. Gen. BANKS seems active in his new department.

NO OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night, the Government has not received any official dispatches of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. There are several reasons for this: First, there is no person authorized to send such dispatch directly from the field, except the Department Commander, who in this instance was Gen. HALLECK, who was at St. Louis; second, the report of the above-named battle must be made from Colonels to Brigadiers and Commanders, and thence to Division Commanders, and thence to HALLECK, and then the latter will have to write his report, which could not be done until he reached the headquarters of his army, which was not until to-day; third, it must be remembered that the list of killed, wounded and missing, is enormous, but, nevertheless, should be correctly stated, which will take considerable time, especially where, as in this case, the army is in the face of a great army, and on the eve of another great battle; fourth, the telegraph wires do not extend nearer to Corinth than Savanna, in Tennessee. Let the readers take all these things into consideration, and make up their minds that they will be lucky if they see the official report of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing any time within three months.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF BEAUREGARD.

The traitor, BEAUREGARD, is reported dead. So says a dispatch from Gen. BANKS to the War Department. The source from whence the news was obtained by Gen. BANKS is the one of all others most likely to be correct. If it is true, BEAUREGARD may have had an opportunity ere this to execute his threat made before the battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

REBEL ATROCITIES AT BULL RUN, ETC.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have completed their examination of witnesses in regard to the alleged atrocities of the rebels at Bull Run, and will this week make a personal inspection at that place, and soon thereafter present their report. Members of the Committee say it is true, according to the testimony of Gov. SPRAGUE and many others, that in some cases the graves which contained the bodies of our soldiers were opened, and the bones of the dead carried off, to be used as trinkets and trophies for secession ladies to append to their guard chains, &c., while skulls were used for drinking cups. Those of our dead interred by them were placed with their faces downward, and in repeated instances buried one across another. The barbarities in respect to our dead are not, it is further said by the same authority, exceeded by anything in the history of the last four thousand years, the details being savage practices. The Committee, under the resolutions of inquiry, are receiving testimony from Pea Ridge, showing incontestibly that there our dead were not only scalped by the rebels' Indian allies, but in other respects outraged—the brains of the wounded, too, being beaten out by clubs, thus confirming the previous newspaper reports.

MR. DANA IN THE CITY.

Mr. CHAS. A. DANA, late managing editor of the New-York *Tribune*, is in this city, the guest of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

THANKS TO CAPT. THOMPSON.

Capt. AMBROSE THOMPSON, Jr., of New-York, Chief Quartermaster of Gen. SHIELDS' division, has been thanked in the general order read by the Commanding General at the head of the army, for his efficiency both in that position, and in connection with events in the field.

THE BURIAL OF THOSE KILLED IN BATTLE.

In order to secure as far as possible the decent interment of those who have fallen, or may fall in battle, it is made the duty of Commanding Generals to lay off lots of ground in some suitable spot near every battle-field, so soon as it may be in their power, and to cause the remains of those killed, to be interred, with head-boards to the graves, bearing the numbers, and, where practicable, the names of the persons buried in them. A register of each burial-ground will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with the head-boards.

ORDER RELATING TO SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1862.

Ordered that the certificate "soldier's letter," when the letters are written by soldiers at detached posts or in hospital, may be signed by the Chaplain or Surgeon at such post or hospital, as well as by any field officer, and shall be equally recognized by Postmasters; postage to be collected on delivery.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant P. M. G.

CAPT. STILH DISMISSED.

Capt. DONALD C. STILH, of the Maryland Fifth Infantry, is, by direction of the President of the United States, dismissed from the service, to take effect Sept. 25, 1861.

The Military Committee of the House have matured a report and bill for a National Cemetery in the District of Columbia. Col. WELLIS, of New-York, who has had much experience in the cemeteries of the country, has been called before the Committee. Representative DUNN will make the report.

A CORRECTION.

ELIJAH WARD, and not Mr. WOOD, voted against the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—the latter not being in Washington. This correction is necessary, in consequence of a typographical error in the Yeas and Nays.

TENDER OF AID FOR WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 13.

The following dispatches have been received at the War Department:

BRATTLEBORO', Vt., April 12.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

If events happen at Yorktown calling for more surgical aid than our troops have at command, I will send several of our most eminent surgeons for temporary service at no expense to the Government, save their transportation to and from. Brigade Surgeon PHELPS, of the Vermont Brigade, will inform you if he needs aid, and how much.

(Signed.) FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Governor of Vermont.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, April 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I dispatched the steamer *Lancaster No. 4*, in command of the Chief of Police, with nurses, stores, &c. It will reach Pittsburgh this day: also, the steamer *Superior*, as you authorized. She was ordered to report to Gen. HALLECK, and will reach Pittsburgh Landing on Tuesday, with large supplies of hospital stores, surgeons, and nurses, mostly gratuitous.

C. R. HATCH, Mayor.

ADVANCE INTO ALABAMA.

Occupation of Huntsville by Gen. Mitchell's Division.

GEN MITCHELL'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12.

The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 noon, my advanced guard, consisting of PERCHIN'S Brigade, KENNETT'S Cavalry, and SIMONSON'S Battery, entered Huntsville this morning at 6 o'clock. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, fifteen locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box platform cars, the telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails.

We have, at last, succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States. (Signed)

O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

GEN. MITCHELL'S MARCH INTO ALABAMA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 5, 1862.

I am writing this letter from Shelbyville, a point just thirty miles north of the Alabama State line. This is, perhaps, as far as any division of the Union army has yet penetrated by land, although we do not know but what Gen. BUELL may at this very time be fighting the enemy at Corinth, or some other place in "the South proper," as Mr. JEFF. DAVIS has it.

We had an exceedingly pleasant camp near Murfreesboro, and yet, when the word came to move, we never, since the commencement of the war, went to packing up more willingly.

A large portion of the Division had to pass direct through Murfreesboro, and as they trod the streets of that rebel town they stepped more gallantly, handled their arms more quickly, carried their banners more proudly, and beat their drums more emphatically than they are wont to do. We did not indulge in many regrets at leaving Murfreesboro. To get further and further South is the earnest desire of apparently every soldier in the army—at least of all in the Third Division. If there is any fighting to be done, we ardently long to have a hand in it. Not a farewell was waved to us as we left the town—not a single "God speed" was spoken either by lips or countenence. What few Union people were there, were afraid to show their sentiments, "because we might be beaten and the rebels might return."

The order to move was received on Friday morning, and by 1 o'clock, P. M., everything was to be in readiness. Everything *was* in readiness even before the appointed hour, and when the trumpet sounded the different regiments wheeled into column, and the bayonets of thousands of soldiers flashed brilliantly even in the midst of a cloud of dust. The day was fine, and the sun shone forth in the same manner that he seems accustomed to shine down here—not with dazzling splendor which indicates that there is neither cloud, mist nor smoke in the sky, but with a sort of subdued lustre, while at the same time a dreamy, filmy, almost transparent haze seems to settle down upon the landscape.

After we were fairly out of the town we observed that there were no houses for a couple of miles on either side of the road. Presently a vast luxurious mansion reared itself amidst an immense grove of cedars and other trees. A broad carriage way led through the lawn up to the house, and the huge gateway was regularly flanked with towers. Some distance off was a cluster of miserable log tenements. These were the "negro quarters," and here it was that the lord of those miles of land had his dwelling. He was evidently "secesh," because as we passed by the house was tightly closed, not even a shutter being flung open to admit the light. A colored boy along the road informed us that "massa and missus was to home." The negroes at first peeped timidly out of the windows, and from behind the corners of their houses; but finding they were not punished for that, they walked out more boldly, and at last, losing all control of themselves, they broke like quarter horses, and a score or more of them came down to the pike in a full run.

Five miles out, we came to a tract of country desolate and barren in the extreme. There was no soil at all, and the bare brimstone rock extended in every direction as far as we could see, fissured, and seamed and scarred. Innumerable cedars grew from the clefts in this mighty floor of stone, but with the exception of these, there was no other appearance of vegetable life. We felt a sense of relief when we once more came upon a fertile tract.

A mile further on, we reached a spring of sweet and delicious water. It was a basin which seemed cut artificially in the rock, and the crystal fluid fairly sparkled as we dipped into it eagerly with our canteens and tincups. A dark grove of evergreens surrounded it, and a little stream issued forth and found its way through a widening fissure, until it was lost to sight amid the cedars.

An hour before sun-down we reached another barren region inhabited by "poor white trash." Their houses were of the worst imaginable description, and how they managed to obtain a living upon such a soil, was a problem to us. Yet hither the pitiless monopoly of the slaveholding class has driven them, and, by some means or other, they manage to wring sufficient food to keep themselves and their children from starving, out of these inhospitable rocks.

Passing these poor people and their dreary homes, we came to the better country, and another immense estate with more than a hundred negroes, which absorbed thousands of acres of land.

About 8 o'clock we halted for the night, resuming our march at 7½ the next morning. A shower of rain drenched us on the way, and continued to pour down until we reached Shelbyville. As we neared the town, long lines of cedar trees stood upon each side of the turnpike, as regularly as if planted by the hand of art. A class of people neither very rich nor very poor, dwelt all along the road, within two or three miles of the town, and among these the Union feeling was strong and pronounced, apparently deepening in interest at every house we came to. The men hurrahed and swung their hats over their heads; the women waved their handkerchiefs, and the children danced and shouted with delight. Almost every residence displayed the "Stars and Stripes;" at some, the ladies clapped their hands in ecstasy, and cried, "Thank God for this blessed day!" and all the time, notwithstanding the rain, wild and enthusiastic cheers ran from one end to the other of our marching columns.

It was the same way in the town itself: cheerful, thoughtful, intelligent-looking faces greeted us at every corner, and beautiful women bade us welcome with smiles and tears. We had before seen nothing resembling this in Tennessee, and the memory of it will sink deep into the hearts of us all. I am already beginning earnestly to inquire the reason why Shelbyville and vicinity are so pronounced in their loyalty, but I am not yet ready to state the result of my inquiries.

Thirty men from Marion County, East Tennessee, came into our lines yesterday, having fled from their homes to escape impressment into the rebel army. They report no enemy this side of the Cumberland Mountains, and think there are none at Chattanooga.

We had a furious storm of rain and wind last night, which upset a number of tents, and scattered things about generally; but to-day the birds sing gaily, and the sun shines forth again.

Our cavalry have scoured the country away beyond Tullahoma.

BEAUREGARD REPORTED DEAD.

Dispatch from Gen. Banks to Secretary Stanton.

THE NEWS RECEIVED FROM THE ENEMY.

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We learn from Jackson's camp this morning that Gen. BEAUREGARD IS DEAD!

The report comes direct from rebel sources near Mount Jackson.

Impressive services were held to-day in all the brigades.

There is nothing new to report in regard to the enemy.

(Signed.) N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Brisk Action with the Rebels near Monterey.

The Rebels Repulsed and Put to Flight with Considerable Loss.

WHEELING, Va., Sunday, April 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A dispatch just received from Gen. MILROY, at Monterey, under date of yesterday, states as follows:

"The rebels, about 1,000 strong, with cavalry companies and two pieces of artillery, attacked my pickets this morning about 10 o'clock, and drove them some two miles. I sent out reinforcements, consisting of two companies of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, two companies of the Second Virginia, two companies of the Thirty-second Ohio, one gun of Capt. HYMAN'S battery, and one company of cavalry, all under Major WEBSTER. The skirmishing was brisk for a short time, but the rebels were put to flight with considerable loss. The casualties on our side were three men of the Seventy-fifth badly wounded. The men behaved nobly." (Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, Sunday, April 13.

Intelligence has just arrived that transportation, long since asked for this department, has at last been ordered; also that reinforcements under Gen. BLENKER are coming—when and what number is not stated.

A telegram from Gen. SCHENCK, District of Cumberland, gives a rumor that the rebel Gen. JACKSON has ordered his Green Brier force, four thousand, (4,000,) to Moorfield. They are not yet in sight.

Gen. MILROY, at Monterey, reports organized bands of thieves and murderers, under commissions from Ex-Gov. LETCHER, in that vicinity, and his prompt measures to exterminate them.

Gen. COX sends encouraging news from the Kanawha, but speaks of bottomless roads and rivers over the banks, and a week of terrific storms.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

The Advance of the Army under Gen. Osterhaux at Rock House Creek, &c.

ROCK HOUSE CREEK, Mo., Sunday, April 6.

Correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* says the advance guard of our army, under Gen. OSTERHAUS, encamped at this point last evening, having marched 20 miles from their old camp at Cross Timbers. The people in this vicinity are mostly Union, there being but three Secessionists here on this road from Cassville to Fort Creek. I stopped with a good Union man last night, and found several of his neighbors present, all anxious to be informed whether our army was going to leave them to the tender mercies of the Secessionists. They said no money could hire them to endure the constant annoyance submitted to last Summer. They were obliged to leave their families and crops suffering, and sheltered themselves for weeks, to get out of the reach of the rebels.

Bands of outlaws frequently came down from Cassville, and would rob Union men of everything in the house, blankets, bacon, &c. If they caught the owner he would be taken to Cassville under a strong guard. In consequence of the uncertainties of the future, and the unsettled state of the country, there are but few making any preparations to put in crops. Farms are laid waste, and fences burned up along the road, and Union men are discouraged. The Secessionists have mostly gone south with their negroes. Some Union men have not only abandoned the idea of making crops, but are getting their wagons out intending to forsake all, and emigrate to a place of safety.

The wounded are doing well at Oaksville.

The Court-house and all the prominent stores are being used as hospitals, it being a fortunate circumstance for them that the owners of the principal buildings had stampeded the town.

On the 30th ult., an expedition, consisting of cavalry and two mountain howitzers, reconnoitered the country about Huntsville. At the latter place it was found that a force of rebel cavalry, whom we intended to bag, had made good their retreat.

The flag planted by Gen. CURTIS at Kitesville was ruthlessly torn down, but was recently brought in, and when last seen was floating over the Provost-Marshal's office at Cassville.

THE ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

Repulse of a Rebel Sortie by the Twelfth New-York.

BRISK INFANTRY SKIRMISHING ON FRIDAY.

Active Preparations for the Advance.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Sunday, April 13.

On Friday, while the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, in command of Major BARNUM, was on picket duty in front of the enemy's works, near York River, a regiment of rebels came out from under cover, and advanced in line of battle. The Major rallied about three hundred of his men to receive them at musket-range, pouring in a deadly fire of Minié balls, when the rebels retired, leaving their dead and wounded, which they afterwards removed in ambulances.

Later in the day, the rebels advanced in considerable force, from another point, driving in our entire pickets, and burnt a dwelling used by the National troops. During both these skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded.

The Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiments had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we had two men killed and four wounded. Killed—E. CROSS, Company K, and JAMES THOMPSON, Company A, both belonging to the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. Wounded—THOMAS BROOKS, Company C, Sixty-third Pennsylvania: D. R. LYNCH, Company E, Sixty-third Pennsylvania; Sergeant SAMUEL MERCINE, Company E, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and JOHN COCHRANA, Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania.

A balloon was sent up from the rebel lines this morning, for the first time. The weather still continues pleasant, much improving the roads.

The stern-wheel steamboat *Wissahickon*, of Philadelphia, while entering a creek yesterday, was fired upon by the rebels' water battery, one shot passing very close to her cabin.

There was no firing of artillery yesterday, by either party, of any moment.

The army is busily occupied in pushing forward the necessary preparations for an advance.

There are no sutlers here. The Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments are rapidly progressing their arrangements to keep the army supplied with everything needed for the comfort of the troops.

THE WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, April 13.

Arrangements to facilitate the prompt removal to Philadelphia of all the Pennsylvanians wounded in the coming battle of Yorktown, has been made, and Surgeon-Gen. SMITH, with extra surgeons and medical stores, will proceed to Fortress Monroe, ready to render any aid and assistance, and remove the wounded to vessels, conveyed to Baltimore, thence by rail to Philadelphia. The President of the Bay line of steamers, generously offered to convey the surgeons, medical stores and wounded soldiers between Fortress Monroe and Baltimore free of charge. The plan of removing our wounded soldiers was practically carried out at Winchester. The result is a strong evidence of its utility and humanity. The credit for originality is due to Gov. CURTIN. Similar action is being taken by the Executive officers of other States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Reported Evacuation of Fredericksburgh by the Rebels—Dispatch from Gen. McDowell.

CATLET'S STATION, Va., Sunday, April 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

An intelligent negro has just come in from Stafford County, and says his master returned this morning from Fredericksburgh to his home in Richmond, and told his wife, in the negro's presence, that all the enemy's troops had left Fredericksburgh for Richmond and Yorktown, the last of them leaving Saturday morning. This has just been confirmed by another negro.

(Signed,) IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHIELDS' DIVISION.

EDENBURG, Va., Sunday, April 13.

A review of the whole division has been made by Gen. SHIELDS, who rode in a carriage with his Staff, amid most enthusiastic applause of the soldiery. The appearance of the whole command was quite noticeable.

A Medical Auxiliary Corps Formed.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 12.

In conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, Gov. MORGAN has organized an Auxiliary Corps of Volunteer Surgeons, who are to report themselves to the Surgeon-General of the State for duty, when required, subject to call of the Medical Bureau Department, and to act under its instructions. The corps will comprise the most eminent surgeons in the State, and serve without pecuniery compensation. The Governor has already issued commissions to the following: Drs. James R. Wood, Alfred P. Post, Ernest Krackowizer, Stephen Smith, Charles D. Smith, George A. Peters, John O. Stone, Thaddeus M. Halstead, Willard Parker, Gurdon Buck, Luther Voss, and Thomas M. Monkol, all of New-York. Alden March, John Swinburne, of Albany; Edward H. Parker, of Poughkeepsie, and Charles Winne, of Buffalo.

From Bermuda—Safety of the Vermont.

The steamship *Baltic*, J. J. COMSTOCK Commander, arrived at this port yesterday from a cruise in search of the missing U. S. ship *Vermont*. The Captain learned at Bermuda that the *Vermont* was in good condition, and had proceeded on her way to Port Royal.

The steamers *Bermuda* and *Herald*, under English colors, were loading at Bermuda for Nassau, or to run the blockade at some Southern port, the cargoes for the steamers being brought from England in sailing vessels, and then transferred to steamers, one of which had lately left that port. Under the impression that the *Baltic* was an armed ship, notice was served upon her to depart in twenty-four hours.

The following vessels are at St. George's, Bermuda: Barks *Wheatland*, *F. A. S. Hunter*, *Euphrates*; brig *Lorain*; schooner *O. H. Booth*.

The American schooner *Passport*, Capt. NORTON, from Palermo, out 110 days, with a cargo of fruit and brimstone, bound to New-York, put into Hamilton leaky and in distress, having experienced a succession of gales and hurricanes for 60 days. The *Baltic* brings 12 seamen from the last ship [illegible] received at Bermuda from the *O. H. Booth*.

We are under obligations to Mr. JAMES ALLEN, Purser of the *Baltic*, for the above items of intelligence, and also for files of the Bermuda *Gazette*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Believed to be Aground off Craney Island.

NO DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY.

Arrivals from Hatteras and from the West.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 13.

The Old Point letter brings nothing later than the dispatch of Gen. WOOL last night, except that as the *Merrimac* remained stationary off Sewall's Point it was thought she was aground. The letter closes thus:

Four P. M.—The *Merrimac* still lies in the position she assumed early this morning. The other vessels of the rebel fleet move about, but she remains quiet, and it is the opinion of some that she is aground, as the tide is quite low, but this is only a matter of surmise.

Five P. M.—The *Merrimac* still remains off Craney Island, and from the cluster of tugs about her, it is pretty certain she is aground.

The *Suwanee* came in this morning from Hatteras. She brings no news.

The *Rhode Island*, from Key West and the blockading squadrons in the Gulf, also came in this morning, and left again for New-York.

No news has transpired.

LATEST DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 13.

A report from Gen. WOOL to the Secretary of War, at 5 o'clock, P. M., states that all is quiet and the weather fine. The last dispatch received at 9:30 P. M., is to the following effect:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The *Merrimac* has not made her appearance to-day. Her object I think is simply to prevent any interference with the reinforcements being made from Norfolk to Yorktown.

Two deserters come in last evening from the rebel camp, who reported constant reinforcements to the rebels from the direction of Richmond and the Rappahannock. (Signed,)

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Affairs in Kentucky.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOR OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD—THE LATE GREAT VICTORY, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

Gol. DENT has forbid any sort of Southern Rights demonstration in honor of C. S. MOREHEAD. If Mr. MOREHEAD has returned home a wiser and better man, he will change his associates, and refuse any invitations or attentions from secession sympathizers.

The General Council, last evening, extended to Col. W. E. WOODRUFF the hospitalities of Louisville. The citizens, on his arrival, will present him an elegant sword, costing some $200.

In response to Mayor DELPH'S call, our citizens assembled in mass last evening, to extend aid to the patriotic wounded in the tremendous battles of the 6th and 7th. Drs. Bell, Hewitt and Flint, Rev. D. P. Henderson, J. D. Osborne, of the *Journal*, Col. Wolfe, Jas. Speed, and others, were appointed a Committee to report resolutions to the following effect, which were unanimously adopted: That, whilst we, the citizens of Louisville, deplore the ravages of the war, recklessly and without provocation, waged against the people of the United States, by the armed rebellion of the South, we rejoice in the grand and immortal triumph of the Union arms, near Shiloh, Tenn.; that we will cheerfully take care of all the wounded brought to this city, no matter what the number; that we deeply sympathize with the mourning relatives of the loyal dead, who have fallen as the champions of the right; that a deputation of our citizens and a steamboat load of hospital stores be immediately sent to Savanna; that a subscription be opened at once, and that Drs. HEWITT and RAMSEY, OLIVER LUCAS, of the *Journal*, and as many ladies as can go, serve as the deputation from Louisville to the wounded heroes of Savanna. Mr. WOLFE and others made highly patriotic and appropriate remarks. Twenty-five hundred dollars were raised in less than thirty minutes. Capt. ALEX SHERLEY, ANDY GRAHAM, RICHARD COXE, and several others, subscribed $100 apiece. Messrs. J. B. OSborne, W. E. Hughes of the *Democrat*, J. H. Harwood, Zack Sherley, and sixteen more, were appointed a Committee to solicit contributions. A band full of stores for the wounded left last evening. Another leaves to-day, and takes along the Louisville deputation. The loyal ladies and gentlemen of Louisville are manifestly doing their part. Dr. T. S. BELL, the energetic and excellent President of the Sanitary Commission of Kentucky, is receiving from our cities immense quantities of hospital articles.

It is thought that our forces can and will forthwith follow up our magnificent victory, so as to prevent another rally of the rebels, completely demoralize them, and thus to occupy and secure Memphis without further delay.

The citizens of Warren and other southern counties have determined that no rebel or rebel sympathizer shall hold any office in their midst.

PONTIAC.

Western Sanitary Commission.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums, in aid of the Western floating hospitals, &c.:

L. D. Wolf	$50	Atlantic Ins. Co.	$100
S. N. Lawrence	25	Cash	25
M. W. C. & Co.	25	J. Herring	25
S. B. C.	25	D. A. Cushman	25
Cash	12	Merriam	5
L. Bronson	10	Wm. Gregg	5
H. and A.	10	Irving	5
Cash	1	A. D. Munn	50
Cash	1	J. L. Miller	1
J. Q. Johnson	25	D. of Brooklyn	10
Cash	2	R. M. Bries	5
Cash	200	A Widow	3
A. T. Stewart	25	Cash	10
Jas Horo	25	G. Schuan	25
L. M.	5	Cssh	25
R.	25	A. W. Riker	1
A. N. L.	25	Ropes	2
Brown, Bros. & Co.	100	W Lonene	25
G. N. Lawrence	50	M. F. W	20
Wood & Redmond.	20	Cash	7
L. Sampsoo	50	W. B. Ross	5
25 Ladies, by J. H. T.	170	F. Randell	3
J. N. A. Griswold	100	W. Murray	5
B. W. O.	5	W. I.	5
W. S. Gilman	50	M. Gran & Co.	100
G. S. Howland	25	Previ'ly acknowledged	67
		Total	$1,000

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Donations to the Army Hospitals.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FORT MONROE, VA., April 7, 1862.

In behalf of the sick soldiers of this division of the army, I gratefully acknowledge the receipt from the Army Aid Society, of the Allen-street M. E. Church, New-York, of valuable articles contributed in January and March, 1862.

CHARLES B. WHITE,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

THE TEMPERANCE UNION—A SUCCESSOR TO GOV. BRIGGS.—Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has been elected President of the American Temperance Union, in place of Ex-Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, deceased, and has accepted the appointment. In his acceptance he expresses a special interest in the Society's operations in the army.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN FRANCE.

The Duel between the Merrimac and Monitor in Hampton Roads—American Marine Guns—The President's Message, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 28, 1862.

The startling news which the mails from the United States bring us this week again directs the public attention to American affairs. The power developed by the Ericsson Battery and the *Merrimac* in the Bay of Norfolk, and the President's Message on the emancipation of Slavery, are two subjects which [illegible] have the liveliest interest. The new naval force which has suddenly come into existence [illegible] for the great Powers of the world; the distance between the vessels, even of the best models now in use, and vessels which can neither be sunk nor boarded, is so immense as to constitute the [illegible] a total revolution in this branch of the art of warfare. The journals have published as full details of the fight, and of the vessels engaged, as could be found in the American journals, and at the present moment the marine officers of the Old World are poring over these astonishing details with an interest which may easily be comprehended. In the public, exclamations of surprise are everywhere heard at this sudden revelation of a new power, for the embrassed ships of the French and English navies may not only be boarded, but it is not contended that they are proof against e 200-pound wrought bolt at close quarters. Thus America again takes the lead in the production of those great inventions which stand as landmarks in the world's progress.

It is not certain, even, that the American marine guns will not also come into more favor now than they have heretofore enjoyed, for one of the journals asks the question, very seriously, whether the authorities are satisfied as to the superiority of the guns employed on French vessels. The only gun now being cast at Toulon is an 84-pound gun, cast heavy at the breech, then turned down, and afterward handed with hot iron hoops. It is rifled, of course, and is consideered the perfection of a naval gun. The whole French navy is being supplied with it.

The President's Message on the emancipation of Slavery continues to meet the warmest encomiums from all sides, and this one act has sealed the hopes of the Slave Confederacy in Europe.

MALAKOFF.

The New Naval Epoch in France.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Saturday, March 29.

The account of the success of the *Merrimac* has been read here with great interest, and it is looked upon as affording positive proof that naval superiority is henceforth wholly independent of the number and strength of a nation's wooden walls. If, as appears to be the case, the heavy ship guns have no effect on the iron carcase of the *Merrimacs*, *Warriors*, and *Gloires*, than mere pea-shooters, it may be as well for us to bear in mind, that at this present moment France is our superior in the number of her iron-plated ships. In military and naval circles here, the successful experiment of the *Merrimac* is hailed as a symptom of the downfall of the maritime supremacy of England, as the new invention renders superior skill, seamanship and number of vessels (timber built) alone avail. No doubt that in course of time our iron fleet may be raised to the level which our position and rank requires, but as yet, in the competition which has been going on between the two countries in iron-ship building. It is idle to deny that the advantage rests with France.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Bark Gem of the Sea off Georgetown—Capture of the Schooner Fair Play.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. BARK GEM OF THE SEAS,
Off Georgetown, S. C., Friday, March 21, 1862.

We have just received a mail from New-York, and there is, consequently, joy on board the saucy *Gem of the Seas*, as we are called. It is the first mail we have had since December, and we should still be without our letters and papers from home, were it not for the captain of another schooner.

The most important incident that has occurred since we captured the *Prince of Wales*—a schooner, not a young man of that name,—was the overhauling and capture of the schooner *Fair Play*, which occurred in this wise: On the 12th inst., while cruising along the coast, with Georgetown light-house in sight, we saw a schooner to the northward running before the wind. We immediately crowded all sail in pursuit, and got within hailing distance of the chase by 11 A. M. She showed English colors, and we ordered her to heave to under our lee. We observed that she had her foresail and jib blown away, and while crossing to the stern of us the Captain said he was short of water and in distress. A boat was sent off for her captain and papers. We also sent an officer on board to look after matters there. She proved to be the *Fair Play*, of Halifax, N. S., bound to Nassau, N. P., with a cargo af herrings, mackerel, and general merchandise. She had on board six men and a passengar—a rather large complement for a schooner of 50 tons burden. According to the Captain's statement, the *Fair Play* was 24 days out, had experienced very bad weather, and had been twenty-four hours without water. The Captain was in suspicious ignorance of what his cargo consisted of, did not know he was so close in shore, and, in fact, did not know many things which it was his business to know. Among other things, he said he had seen a large vessel that morning close in shore, and that on observing the schooner she made all sail, and cleared out as fast as possible. If he thought by this statement to make us relinquish the substance of his little vessel, and follow the shadow of the large vessel, he reckoned without his host. The Captain concluded by saying that his men were very thirstyf and requested us to send some water to them. This we did, of course. We also sent, what the Captain did not seem to expect, Acting-Master NELSON PROVOST as prize master, and a prize crew, with instructions to take the *Fair Play* to Port Royal. While Mr. Provost was getting ready, the officer on the *Fair Play* was making a little investigation on his own account, the result of which was the eliciting of much evidence from the crew altogether opposed to the Captain's story. For instance, they had not seen a single vessel in four days, and they exhibited more than a natural curiosity to learn how many vessels had run the blockade at that point. On filling the water casks, one marked 163 gallons was found to be quite full after less than 120 had been put in. On being closely questioned, the mate acknowledged that they had 25 or 30 gallons left. This did not quite agree with the Captain's tale of distress and twenty-four hours' thirsting. Indeed, there could be no doubt that, but for the loss of his sails, the Captain would have tried to run her in.

We parted company with the *Fair Play* at 5 P. M. on the 13th, and the next day she arrived at Port Royal, where her carga was exemined by Capt. LARDNER of the *Susquehannah*, who determined to send that vessel home as a prize. While at Port Royal the Captain of the schooner was recognized as Capt. TRAVIS, formerly Captain of the Water Police at Charleston, S. C.

This morning we again saw the *Fair Play*, but this time she approached us for the purpose of delivering the mail already referred to, thanks to the consideration of Prize-Master Provost. She had been fitted up a little, and looked in much better trim than when she fell a prey to the *Gem of the Seas*. We found that when she had all sail set, we were no match for her. The passenger says he is a Cuban—he looks like a quadroon.

Since we captured the schoonar *Prince of Wales*, the rebels have built a fort around Georgetown Lighthouse, and would, no doubt, give us a warm reception, if we followed another vessel in there. We expect that we shall be on our way to New-York in a few days, as our provisions are nearly exhausted, and the health of the crew is not so good as could be desired. The officers are all in first-rate health.

Obituary.

—Col. Jonas P. Holliday, of the First Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, who lately committed suicide on the banks of the Shenandoah, near Edenburg, was born in Central New-York, was graduated at West Point in 1851, when he took a high position, and those who knew him bear warm testimony to his excellent qualities as a man and as a soldier. He was 35 years of age, and gave promise of prominence and usefulness. He was only a short time connected with the First Vermont Cavalry, but had gained a firm hold upon the hearts of officers and soldiers, and was held in the universal regard and respect of the whole regiment, who mourn the loss of a man whose place they fear will not be easily filled.

The following verdict was rendered by the Court of Inquiry, to inquire into the cause and circumstances attending the death:

That the deceased, Col. J. P. Holliday, late Colonel First Vermont Valunteer Cavalry, came to his death from a bullet wound, made by some person or persons unknown, but, from the evidence before the Court is of opinion the act was committed by [illegible].

JOHN B. [illegible], Judge Advocate.

Wm. D. COLLINS, Major First Vermont Volunteer Cavalry; Capt. S. G. PERKINS, First Vermont Cavalry; Capt. F. MOORE, First Vermont Cavalry.

A detachment of Company A, commanded by Lieut. Erhardt, were detailed to accompany the body to Winchester as an escort. It will be taken to New-York in charge of Capt. E. B. Sawyer, Company I.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

Report of the Committee on Canals, on the Bill to Provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, so as to Admit the Passage of Gunboats and Vessels of War.

The Committee on Canals, to which was referred the bill entitled, "An act for the enlarging the locks upon the Erie and Oswego canals, for enlarging the Champlain Canal and locks, and for the passage of boats, vessels, supplies, and munitions of war belonging to the United States Government through said canals," have had the bill under consideration, and submit the following

REPORT.

The aggregate length of the canals of this State is 906 miles, and they have been constructed at a cost of $58,371,790, exclusive of interest, without aid of any kind from the Government of the United States. The Auditor of the Canal Department reports that the commercial tonnage borne upon the waters of these canals in 1860, was more than 70 per cent. of the whole import and export tonnage of the United States.

These works are supposed to be adequate to meet the requirements of this immense commerce, and all its ordinary increase for years to come.

While the enlarged Erie Canal, with a depth of water of seven feet, and a width of seventy feet, is scarcely completed, the bill referred to your Committee proposes n further immediate enlargement of its locks, and the enlargement of the Champlain Canal and its locks, as well as those on the Oswego Canal, not at the expense of this State, but of the National Government. Such a proposition ought not to be sanctioned, at a time when the expenditures of the Government, for self-preservation, are reported at $3,000,000 per day; nor should any addition be made to the heavy taxes which ere to be imposed upon our people, unless the proposed enlargement is required as a military occessity, and for purposes strictly National.

The frontier line between the United States and the British possessions, in North America, from its commencement in the St. Lawrence River, westerly through the Great Lakes, forms n length of water boundary of about fifteen hundred miles; to this should be added a thousand miles of coast on Lake Michigan, of which one harbor, Green Bay, is as large as Long Island Sound.

The American shore line of Northern lakes, including bays, sounds and islands, is 3,620 miles. The British shore line, including bays, &c., is 2,629 miles.

Our coast is studded with flourishing cities and villages, surrounded with fields rich in harvests of grain, and these great lakes, well termed inland seas, are crossed, in every direction, on both sides of the boundary line, by large but unprotected fleets of steam and sail vessels, bearing freights already nearly equal to those of our seaboard.

Shortly after the treaty of Ghent, a supplementary treaty was made between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in the following words:

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American lake, by His Majesty, and the Government of the United States, shall, henceforth, be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is:

On Lake Ontario, to one vessel, not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon.

On the upper lakes, to two vessels, not exceeding like burdens each, and armed with like force.

On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel, not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessel of war shall be there built or armed.

If either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party."

Not only does this treaty prevent our placing on the Lakes all vessels of war save those enumereted, but in case of unexpected hostilities, there is no channel, East, or West, or South, from the seaboard or the Mississippi, through which gunboats could be taken to the Lakes in time to prevent the total destruction of their cities, villages, harvests, fleets, and commerce. On the other hand, Great Britain has secured herself against this denger on her part, by constructing canals and locks of sufficient capacity to pass gunboats of ample size for the protection of the cities, property, and vessels of her subjects.

The canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence are built to pass vessels, from that river to Lake Ontario, 186 feet long, 44½ feet beam, and 9 feet dreught.

The Welland Canal around the Falls of Niagara, connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie, will pass vessels 142 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 10 feet draught.

The Rideau Canal, avowedly constructed for military purposes, occupies an interior line, comparatively remota from the frontier, and connecting Montreal with Kingston through the Ottawa River.

Of these works we do not complain, nor can Great Britain justly complain of us, or view it as an act of hostility, if the United States Government takes immediate measures to place itself on an equal footing. We shall but follow her exmple.

The mere statement of the above facts, respecting the extent of the Northern frontier, the magnitude of the interests and commeree at stake, and their defenceless position through the existing treaty, is sufficient to show that the opening into the great lakes of some channel of internal communication larger than any we now have, is strictly a national work, and plainly required by prudence as a measure of military necessity.

The idea that our canals could be speedily enlarged so as to pass vessels of war, of sufficient power to be useful in the defence of our Northern and Western frontier, would have seemed visionary a short time since; but in our efforts to enlarge our canals, solely to meet the requirements of commerce, we have brought them almost to a size to pass such iron-clad steamers, as the astonishing lessons just taught by the *Monitor*, have demonstrated, are to be our chief reliance, not only on our seaboard, but also on all our Northern and Western water frontiers.

It is also a matter of national interest that, in conjunction with the proposed enlargement of the channels of navigation between the Atlantic and the great lakes, as increased commerce will be turned toward the seaboard through two important outlets which are to be opened from the Mississippi River to the lakes.

One is the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers through the State of Wisconsin, from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, now nearly completed. This will be the outlet of the Upper Mississippi.

The other is a proposed ship canal from Chicago through the State of Illinois, by enlarging the present canal, and improving the Illinois River. This will be the outlet of the lower Mississippi. Both will form great branches of a water route, of which the enlarged Erie canal must be the main trunk. Both are worthy of National and State encouragement. They are quite distinct, and not antagonistic.

The ship canal from Chicago is one of great magnitude, the locks of which are to be 350 feet long by 70 feet wide. It involves an expenditure of $9,202,444 at the lowest estimate, and can be completed in five years. The present canal transports a large quantity of grain, and yields a handsome revenue over ordinary repairs and expenses.

The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers is 295 miles in length, of which about 175 miles are in successful operation. Its locks are 160 feet long by 35 feet wide.

The harbor of Green Bay is protected against storms and invasion by numerous bold and rocky islands. The lower Fox has had an uninterrupted navigation for the last two years, passing steamboats and barges capable of carrying from eight to ten thousand bushels of wheat. The upper Fox is not yet fully improved; nevertheless, it passes boats and barges of greater capacity than those of the old Erie Canal.

By these two important routes, there will be in a few years, an unbroken navigation between the harbor of New-York and the Mississippi River. They will give a safe transit to our commercial and naval vessels through a fertile and populous region, and one, too, which has always been loyal to the Union. The necessity of such outlets has been demonstrated by an unnatural rebellion, which willfully closed the lower Mississippi against the richest sources of her prosperity.

The commercial and agricultural interests of the Valley of the Mississippi, of the great Lakes, and of the Erie Canal, will ever be the most important in our country. They are surely entitled to the same military protection that is given to a smaller commerca on our Atlantic coast.

This can only be provided under our treaty with Great Britain, by opening channels from the East and West, through which iron-clad vessels can be moved without delay whenever the occasion may demand. The Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals are the only possible channels for this purpose east of the Lakes.

According to the recent report of the State Engineer, (Assembly Document No. 174,) these canals can be adapted to the passage of iron-clad steamers of the dimensions therein mentioned, at the following cost:

Enlarging the locks on the Erie canal	$2,815,900
Enlarging the locks on the Oswego canal	625,500
Enlarging the locks and prism of the Champlain canal	3,770,190
Total	$7,211,590

This work can readily be paid for in six per cent. stocks of the United States Government, payable at a day sufficiently distant to avoid any material increase of the present financial burdens or taxes of the country. For the comparatively trifling annuel interest on its stock, the Government will secure perpetual transit, free from toll and charges, on all its vessels, troops, and munitions of war.

It will be necessary and proper that the officers of the National Government be fully consulted as to the size and character of the proposed works of enlargement. The whole of this work, so important to the national defence, can be speedily completed.

The Committee accordingly report a bill for this purpose, and respectfully recommend its early passage.

CHARLES COOK,
ALMANZOR HUTCHINSON,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 12, 1862.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	93½	
40,000	do	93½	
2,000	do	b10 93½	
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	97¼	
15,000	do	97	
2,000	U. S. 6s 1862	94⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s '74. Con.	97	
5,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p.c. N.	99⅞	
1,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '62.	88¾	
1,000	do	88¾	
1,500	Ill. War Loan	88¾	
15,000	Tenn. S. 6s. '50	54¾	
2,000	do	s10 54¾	
5,000	do	54¾	
26,000	Missouri S. 6s	48¾	
5,000	do	b30 49	
1,000	Cal. S. 7s	86	
10,000	N. C. S. 6s	65	
5,000	Va. State 6s	s40 55½	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	108	
11,000	Er. R. 2dm. b.	93 92	
16,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	83¾	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. B.	84	
3,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	101¾	
1,000	O. & Q. R. 8	b8 96	
500	Mich. S. 2d M.	95	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	92	
5,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st M	94	
4,500	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	49¾	
3,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	85¾	
2,500	American Gold	102	
10,000	do	b62 102	
5,000	do	s30 101¾	
25	Bank of North Am.	93	
15	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	90	

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	93¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	93¾	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	54	
10,000	do	b10 54	
5,000	do	s3 54	
10,000	do	b60 54¾	
8,000	Missouri State 6s	48¾	
5,000	Tol. & W. t Mig.	78	
4,000	To. & W. 2d M.	49¾	
5,000	C. B. & Q. 8% c. bs.	85¾	
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. X.	89	
85,000	Am. Gold	b60 101¾	
5,000	do	101¾	
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	100¾	
50	do	s30 99¾	
50	do	100	
50	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b60 100	
223	do	100	
100	do	s30 99¾	
300	N. Y. Central R.	82¾	
100	do	s60 82¾	
50	do	82¾	
250	Erie Railway Pref.	60¾	
100	do	b60 60¾	
100	do	s60 60¾	
20	Erie Railway	36¾	
100	do	b10 36¾	
100	do	36¾	
900	do	b10 36¾	
100	do	36¾	
50	do	b30 36¾	
303	Harlem Rd	12	
100	Mich. Cen. Rd.	b60 65	
50	do	64¼	
50	do	s30 64¾	
70	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23¾	
10	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	45	
6	Panama Railroad	122	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61	
50	do	61½	
130	Clev. & Tol. R.	45	
100	do	s60 45	
650	do	45¾	
100	do	sswk 45¾	
100	Chi. & R'ck. Isl. R.	b60 55	
50	do	54¾	
13	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	62	
50	do	s30 63	
200	Mil. & Pral. Du C. R.	25¾	
5	do	25	

MONDAY, April 14—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was on a moderate scale in Import entries, scarcely equal, in the aggregate, to the correspending week of last season, though heavier in General Foreign Merchandise. The Export clearances are fully up to last season in declared value, and larger in the bulk of Provisions and Grain now being moved. The difference in prices is partly compensated by the lower freights to Europe, so that altogether the Export trade is held steady, notwithstanding the dullness recently reported from the other side. There is continued activity at the Custom-house in passing Foreign Merchandise into consumption, and the Government is enabled to collect about $1,000,000 per week in cash duties. The Jobbers in the Dry Goode line are only fairly employed, the disposition of Western and other interior buyers being still to caution. In General Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, a steady business is going forward, while the speculation in staple articles, which preceded the passage of the National Currency Bill by Congress, has disappeared, the result being a considerable disappointment in reference to the immediate effect of that measure upon the prices of Merchandise as well as on the rates of Exchange and value of Gold. The United States Notes, of lawful tender, are accepted by the country with a degree of favor amounting to almost universal confidence; the difference in Gold being left mainly to the regulation of the Export demand. This demand is now on the increase, and the movement somewhat ahead of the receipts of new Gold from California, though not ahead of the income from the interior by express. The accumulation in Bank continues at the rate of $700,000 or $800,000 ₱ week, and the aggregate amount held on Saturday was $34,493,000. The price, in the open market, is not inclined to fall much below 102 ₱ cent., but at this rate and Exchange at 112½ ₱ cent., the supply appears to answer the immediate demand. The abundance of Money available for regular business, and for the wants of the Stock Exchange, is beginning to be strongly marked, since the infusion of the new issue of United States Notes and the rapid enlargement of the local Bank Note Circulation. One result already seen is an increased line of deposits in United Stetes Notes with the Treasury, on 5 ₱ cent. interest. The New-York office alone received $2,085,000 during the week. The sum now on deposit is about $18,000,000, and including the other offices, probably $23,000,000, or over two-fifths of the limit of the recent Treasury Act. When this limit is reached, as it promises soon to be, the probability is that the price of Money in the open market will fall to 5@6 ₱ cent., from 6@7 ₱ cent. as now quoted, from the redundant circulation of United States Notes and State Bank currency, and the comparative moderate employment in regular mercantile discounts. These are now rather less at Bank than a fortnight ago, and the amount of strictly prime paper offered outside of Bank is also falling off, although readily placed at or within the Bank rule. The Treasury Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness have improved to par for the 7.30 ₱ cents, and to 97@97¼ for the Certificates of 1863. The latter have been in better request since the rule adopted of the Department of paying out only four-fifths of the audited claims in this medium, the remaining 20 ₱ cent. being tendered in ready cash.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,593,141, against $2,853,984 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,297,152, against $2,005,889 same week in March, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,491,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few weeks since, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to February 28, amounted to $74,066,000
Add six weeks since March 1 22,446,924
Total entries since July 1 ..... $96,512,924
To same date last year 166,813,141
Decrease since July 1 ..... $70,300,217

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to Feb. 28 ..... $94,550,009
Add six weeks since March 1 14,267,775
Total clearances since July 1 ..... $108,826,775
Against same date last year 99,155,352
Increased Export this season $9,681,423

The same tables make the Export of Specie
From July 1 to Feb. 28 ..... $7,411,000
Add six weeks since March 1 4,860,000
Total since July 1 ..... $12,271,000
Against same time, 1861 23,026,000
Decreased Specie Export $10,735,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	92¾	@93¾	@93¾
New-York Central	82¾	@83¼	@82¾
New-York and Erie	37	@37¾	38¼
Erie Preferred Shares	61¾	@62	@60¾
Rock Island	55	@54¾	
Michigan Guaranteed	46	@46	
Michigan Southern	23	@22¾	
Michigan Central	55	@54¾	
Toledo	46	@45¼	
Galena	67¾	@68¾	@67¾
Illinois Central	51	@51¼	@50¾
Panama	120	@123¾	
Pacific Mail	98¾	@100¾	@100
Missouris	49¾	@50	48¾
Tennessees	55	@58	@54¾
Hudson River	36¼	@36	
Harlem Preferred	31	@30¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17	@17⅛	@17¼

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week were scarcely up to a fair average in amount. The extreme fluctuations on the speculative list were 1@1¼ ₱ cent. The highest figure in New-York Central was 83¾, and the lowest 82¼, at which the Stock left off on Saturday, as against 82¾ at the close of the previous week. The changes in Erie, Erie Preferred and the Western Shares were in about the same proportion. The majority of the speculators on the Street and inside the Board were disposed to sell against the market, except on Wednesday, on the news of the victories in the West, when for an hour or two prices were quite buoyant, and the sellers of the few days previous were buyers at the advance. Later in the week, on rumors about the *Merrimac* and in the absence of stirring news from other quarters, the same parties were again free sellers, and the market finally closed dull on Saturday afternoon. The recovery in United States 6 ₱ cents. from 92½ to 93¾ ₱ cent. was well maintained, up to Saturday, when offers were made to sell at 93¾@¼ ₱ cent. Missouri and Tennessee State Stocks fluctuated more violently than the Railways; the former, after advancing to 52, fell back to 48¾, and Tennessee, after touching 58, fell back to 54@54¼ ₱ cent. These wide differences, both ways, in the course of a few days, have placed the Bonds of the two States more decidedly in the *fancy* line than many of the Railway Shares, and the same disposition is shown to speculate or contract for the rise and fall. The improving Union news from Nashville and the prospect of the battle on the Tennessee end the capture of Huntsville, Ala., bringing the Railways under the regulations of a legitimate and steady trade, have somewhat strengthened confidence in Tennessee Bonds, secured as they are by a mortgage lien to the amount of $10,000 per mile on these roads. On the restoration of quiet the Railway Companies will be held to their responsibility for the resumption and future prompt payment of interest, and of the 1,200 miles mortgaged as above, about 1,000 miles were n productive property before the revolution, and it has probably been so since to the rebel authorities. Some of the bridges have been destroyed, but beyond this we understand the damage to the main lines to be comparatively slight. Of course no attempt will be made to resume payment of interest upon the Bonds until the Provisional Governor, JOHNSON, restores the whole State to order and loyalty.

The following were the bids at the close of the week for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Market	90
Manhattan	125	Nassau	68
Merchants'	95	Commerce	88
Mechanics'	102	Mech. Bk'g Assoc	81
Union	92	Bank of N. America	92½
America	101½	Irving	60
City	110	Shoe & Leather	91
Phœnix	90	Corn Exchange	90¼
Tradesmens'	91¾	Continental	85
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Marine	100
Metropolitan	96¾	Commonwealth	80
East River	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. sixes, reg.	90	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	74¾
N. Y. Cen. sixes subscr	90	N. Ind. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	N. Ind. Goshen Line	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	102¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	99
Erie firsts, '68	106¾	Pac. R. 7 ₱ c. s. fy. bs.	46¾
Erie seconds, '61	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	94
Erie seconds, '79	101	T. H. & A. seconds 7 ₱ c.	60
Erie thirds, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	86
Erie fourths, '80	83½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
Erie fifths, '85	79	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	60
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	80	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	100¼
Hudson firsts, '60	104	L. S. & W. Wabash firsts	78
Hudson seconds, '85	99	Ill. C. & Wabash seconds	49
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Mil. & P. D. Ch. firsts	89¼
Hudson convert., '67	75	Gal. & Chi. firsts	93¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101¾	Calena & Chi. seconds	99¾
Harlem seconds, '64	93½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	97½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	85¼
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	99	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Chi., B. & Q. 9 ₱ c. firsts	95	Long Dock Co. Bonds	108

The business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts	$999,084
For Customs	207,000
Payments	826,895
Balance	6,346,360

The Boston *Courier* has the following notice of the advantagee of one of the Georgia coast herbors, which the National Government has just recovered and repossessed:

"The port of Brunswick, Georgia, recently brought into notice by the occupation of Commodore DUPONT, and by the reports of officers of his fleet, will command the extensive commerce in cotton and rica which has heretofore enriched the cities of Charleston and Savannah. The harbor of Brunswick is confessedly the best on the South Atlantic coast, having eighteen feet of water at the lowest tides over its permanent sand bar. Situated on an arm of the sea, the marshes being salt, with no river ur fresh water mingling with the influx of the daily tides, consequently no miasma, which is avowedly the main cause of yellow fever in other Southern cities—the place is always healthy, and may be approached in safety during the hottest month in Summer. More than one hundred years ago, under the wise administration of Gov. OGLETHORPE, the English Government selected Brunswick as a naval station. The site of the town was laid out in numerous squares and spacious streets, all bearing the names of eminent English statesmen and families, which are retained at this day. At the close of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, the United States Government purchased one thousand acres on Blythe Island, within the harbor of Brunswick, for a Navy-yard. While the question of a Southern Atlantic Navy-yard was pending, in reply to a demand for information, the following certificate, from an influential mercantile house in Boston, was sent to Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, then the respected member of Congress from Massachusetts:

We hereby certify that our ship *Agnes*, J. E. SCOTT, master, of 950 tons register, laden with 1,300 tons of railroad iron, and drawing 21½ feet of water, entered the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia, in the month of December last, on an ebb tide, without a pilot. Capt. SCOTT had never entered said harbor before, and he hauled up to the Railroad Wharf and there discharged the whole cargo.

A. CUNNINGHAM & SONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 25, 1861.

L. W. GODON, the commander and senior officer of the United States steamship *Mohican*, under date of Brunswick, Ga., March 10, 1862, reports: 'I reached the bar at St. Simon's Island at dead low water, passing it and getting into St. Simon's Channel, through which I carried about seventeen feet.' With a railroad across the rich cottou belt of Georgie—now completed from Brunswick to Albany and Flint River, which will be extended to the Chattahoochee—and with a railroad more than half completed to Macon, from whence railroad communication extends to Nashville and Memphis, in Tennessee, as well as the principal Southern inland cities and depôts of commerce, Brunswick cannot fail to be the favored commercial seaport of the whole South, as soon as Georgia annuls her secession ordinances—which now fetter her energies.'

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers, Nos. 17, 18, 36, 39. Issues of law and fact, Nos. 158½, 418, 429, 433, 438, 446, 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 352, 353, 354, 0, 172½, 185, 191.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT.—*Part I.*—No Circuit Calendar will be made in this part uotil further orders.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be in session daily at 11 o'clock A. M. *Part II.*—Nos. 1406, 1108, 1870, 1696, 1612, 1700, 1734, 1784, 928, 1594, 118, 1386, 1822, 1854, 1878, 1450, 1624, 1680, 1846, 1886.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No. 1205. *Part II.*—Nos. 1256, 1754, 660, 2394, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1830, 1868, 1832, 1416, 1064, 1570, 294, 1370, 1650, 2084.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2032, 1024, 1025, 526, 1038, 1040, 710, 963, 910, 763, 718, 736, 615, 992, 994. *Part II.*—Nos. 723, 629, 434, 649, 684, 693, 603, 1020, 953, 1028, 1020, 1033, 43, 173, 2067.

United States Circuit Court—APRIL 11.

Before Judge Smalley.

James B. Kinslow was put on trial, charged with fraudulently destroying papers at the Custom-house. The evidence given by the Government showed that Kinslow was e clerk in the Custom-house, from which he was discharged; that shortly thereafter some bonds were discovered to have been torn out of a book there in which they were kept; that the book was all right when it was put away the day before; and that after office hours of that day Kinslow was found by one of the night watchmen at the desk, where these bonds were kept, apperently making memoranda with a pencil upon one of the books, and the watchman ordered him out.

There being no further evidence, the District Attorney consented that the jury should render a verdict of acquittal.

SATURDAY, April 12.

The District-Attorney applied to the Court this morning to fix a day for the trial of Booth, of the *Buckeye*. Mr. Benedict, his counsel, objected to having a day fixed now, and read affidavits in relation to absent witnesses. The Court declined to fix a day for the trial, leaving the District-Attorney to renew his application at a later day in the term.

The District-Attorney then made application to have a day fixed for the trial of Haynes, the first mate of the slaver *Nightingale*. Mr. McKeon, his counsel, urged that it should be postponed until Judge NELSON should be here, but Judge SMALLEY said that Judge NELSON would not be here till about the middle of May, and having already a good deel of business set down before him, did not desire that any case should be set down for trial before him unless it was necessary.

The trial of Haynes was accordingly set for two weeks from Tuesday next.

The trial of John Culligan, for conniving at the escape of a prisoner while in his custody as Deputy Marshal, was fixed for a week from Wednesday.

In the case of Thomas H. Burtis, indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade, it was arranged that Judge Beebe, his counsel, should prepare affidavits as to absent witnesses to meet a motion to fix a day for the trial.

The Hackley Contract Injunction—Promised Developments in Respect to that $40,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley, Robert T. Haws, et al.*—This case has become familiar to the public, having been frequently published in the TIMES and other papers. It now came before the Court pursuant to adjournment. Counsel for Mr. Hackley applied for a further postponement. Counsel for the Messrs. Hope persisted in going on. It was argued by their counsel that if further postponed none of the laborers could be paid, and the whole contract would be suspended, and that more than $70,000 was now due under the contract.

Mr. James said that he was most anxious to have this motion at once decided. His client had no desire that the performance of the contract should be interfered with. He was willing that a temporary receiver should be forthwith appointed by the Court, with power to pay the laborers every week; but he would not consent to the Messrs. Hope receiving the money.

Mr. Clark argued that the Messrs. Hope were trustees of the money, and objected to the appointment of a receiver.

Counsel for Davis replied that his client had never consented that the Messrs. Hope should be his trustees. They had expended a very large sum before the contract was entered into, and for what purpose, and how applied, he should be prepared to show when the argument came on. To repay themselves such advance they attempted to make his client contribute, and as such advance was made without his knowledge and sanction, he would never assent to it. Counsel alluded to an attack which had been made in the *Tribune* upon gentlemen whose names had not appeared in any discussion on this matter in Court.

Case adjourned to Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; James T. Brady, S. B. Garvin, J. E. Burrill and P. G. Clark, for defendants.

The Petty Attachment—Its Removal to the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Petty.—In this case an attachment was issued against Capt. Petty, at the Sessions, for refusing to obey a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Upon motion of the District-Attorney the matter was now transferred to this Court at General Term,

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

A FULL STOCK OF
[illegible] AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND [illegible] FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL [illegible] CORNICES, &c.

[illegible] all paintings will be found the celebrated picture of "Niagara," by Cignoni; the important picture, "Evening Evangeline," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land [illegible]," by James; works by George Hall, Seaman, [illegible], Culverhouse and others. Also, [illegible] and unframed engravings in immense variety; the [illegible] works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing [illegible]; will be permanently, purchasers may rely [illegible] as especially to supply themselves [illegible] as perfect [illegible] never before occurred in this City.

[illegible] will be ready on Wednesday next.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, the entire furniture contained in said house, [illegible] rosewood sofas, chairs in plain and gold satin damask and crimson [illegible] damask; rosewood centre tables, [illegible] rosewood pier tables, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by [illegible] & Co.; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, [illegible] mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, [illegible] in satin damask and hair cloth, rich [illegible] with silk, gilt cornices, mahogany [illegible] extension tables, French bedsteads, [illegible] top bureaus, washstands, card tables, &c., [illegible] bolster and pillows, rich mehogany [illegible] velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire Furniture of a large House.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., a large and elegant variety of household furniture, magnificent piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, elegant parian bronzes, china ornaments, of every description, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, rich china, glassware, &c. Over $6,000 worth to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT NO. 380 FOURTH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 18, 1862, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

FOURTH-STREET.—The handsome 4-story brick house and lot No. 380 4th-st., south side, between Bowery and Lafayette-place; house is 25.6x50 feet, and extension of 17 x20 feet in excellent order, and contains gas, baths, water closets, &c., with party walls. Lot 25x84.6.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

By A. JOURNEAY,

TUESDAY, April 15, at 11 A. M.,

at salesrooms No. 373 Broadway,

OF VELVET TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENITIAN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,

OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. Auctioneers.

SHELLS AND MINERALS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered, with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in heavy-figured satin damask; bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany extension dining-table, gilt frame mirrors, bronze clock, sofas and chairs, covered in hair cloth; gilt cornices, lace window curtains, engravings, rosewood marble-top stand, with glass mantle vases; rosewood 7½-octave piano, iron safe, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

To let, the above house, with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE

of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and street [illegible] at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being fifty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, March 29, 1862.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WM. DOMONY, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM DOMONY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 St. Timothy's-place, 52d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, a general assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting of Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood sofa covered with satin damask, large drawing-room chair to match, superb etagere, centre-tables, rosewood piano, 7-octave, (by Chickering,) tete-a-tete, cut-glass, china dinner set, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble-top bureaus, dining table, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. HOGSMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M., at No. 10 Clinton-st., between Joralemon and Livingston-sts., Brooklyn, rosewood parlor suite in green satin, etagere with mirror doors, centre-tables, walnut marble-top chamber furniture, oak set of ten pieces with marble tops, large hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., oak marble top buffet, pillar extension table, side table, chairs to match, china dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, &c.; chandeliers, water-slides, gas brackets, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CARD CHANDELIERS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of gas fixtures of a Broadway establishment, consisting of bronze and ormolu chandeliers, hall pendants, gas fixtures, suitable for stores and dwellings, bronze and ormolu 4 light, 5 light and 6 light gas brackets; chandeliers, both of bronze and ormolu; Hilly brackets, fancy shades, dome shades, &c., all in fine order.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell for cash, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 86 Maiden-lane, a well-assorted stock of white granite and common ware, glass, &c. Country merchants would do well to attend these sales, as they will be able to purchase their supply for below ordinary trade prices. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, and FRIDAY, April 18, [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed from [illegible] for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

BOARDING AND ROOMS.

[illegible] Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A [illegible] family, to let, with board, to an invalid [illegible] requiring to require medical care, [illegible] attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT [illegible] second floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, as the entire floor can be had, if desired. References given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d av.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and lady, of quiet habits, board in a private family. A note addressed to HENRY, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., will meet with attention.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT Room on third story, with hot and cold water, gas, &c., to let, with board; dinner at 6. No moving in May. Inquire at No. 60 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 14 East 26th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. No moving on 1st of May.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BOARD WANTED.—An office upon first floor, or a suite of apartments on second floor, with board for himself and wife, is desired by a physician. Location between 14th and 36th sts., 4th and 6th avs. A quiet home in a refined and religious family is sought. References exchanged. Inquire at the office of WM. H. GULICK, 82 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four gentlemen may obtain furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from City Hall, convenient to city rails, with or without partial board, in a very small family. No other boarders and no children. Apply at No. 313 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, or No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHAS. CARTER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown-stone house in one of the best locations in the upper part of the City, desire to let the entire second floor and one room on the third floor, with board. Inquire at No. 76 West 38th-st., near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A permanent home in a private family. He would require one or two pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea. Situation near Broadway, between 12th and 22d sts. Address J. S., Box No. 2,507 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FROM THE 1ST of May, two large unfurnished rooms, on first and second floors, at No. 74 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn. The house has all the modern improvements.

TO LET WITH BOARD—AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome suite of furnished rooms on the second floor front, with two large pantries attached, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN A first-class house, for single gentlemen, with partial board—convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,121 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE English wants board in a German or French family, payable wholly or partly by instruction. Address TUTOR B., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

TWO OR THREE SMALL ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. References exchanged, at 16 West 19th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with good board, at No. 34 West 28th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Bellvale Station.

SUMMER BOARD AT PEACH LAKE, Westchester County, N. Y., near Croton Falls, and accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The house is new and situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots in the country, with pleasant drives and good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity. The rooms are large and airy, and may be engaged in suite or otherwise, at reasonable rates. The grounds are ample with a large grove adjoining, and suitable buildings for horses, carriages, etc. For particulars inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. C. Collamore & Co., No. 479 Broadway; of BOKER & VAIL, No. 208 Washington-st., or of T. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

ON STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES DESIRING superior accommodations for the coming season, can obtain the same, on reasonable terms, in the splendid gothic villa adjoining the residences of Messrs. Barrett and Pickersgill, at Clifton. The villa is surrounded by the finest trees; commands a full view of the City, Lower Bay and ocean; is five minutes' walk from the water, and ten minutes' driving from Vanderbilt's Landing. Families without young children, and gentlemen and ladies, will find here every requisite for comfort and elegance. References exchanged. Apply on the premises.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to make engagements with families for the season. Address H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Refers to G. H. Coggeshall, Esq., Bowery Savings Bank; Ralph Wells, Esq., No. 42 East 16th-st.; Wm. M. Franklin, Esq., No. 192 Broadway. Circulars containing full description of location, &c., &c., can be obtained from any of the above-mentioned gentlemen, or from the subscriber.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIding 2½ nr on hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 805 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE RESIDENCE known as Ashland Hall, Monte Clair, (formerly West Bloomfield,) N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Families can here find a desirable home. The grounds are beautifully laid out and well shaded; milk and fresh vegetables in abundance. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, apply to J. ANDRUS, No. 46 Murray-st., New-York, or at No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS.—Families and single gentlemen desiring board for the Summer, will find superior accommodations at the above place. The house is large, splendid garden, fruit trees, and stabling; the scenery is unsurpassed, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles. For particulars inquire at No. 24 University-place, corner 9th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two or three single gentlemen can obtain board in an elegant private mansion, where all the comfort and freedom of their own home can be enjoyed. Time drives, good bathing, &c. Distance one hour from New-York. Ample stable room. Parties in want of such accommodations only, address COUNTRY BOARD, Station D, Bible House. Foreigners preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED by families or single persons at a commodious farm residence near the Hudson (west bank,) about 7 miles above Poughkeepsie. Ground high, air pure, fine scenery, communication with City by boat or rail. For particulars, address H. E., Box No. 4,086 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG gentleman and wife, for six months, near the salt water, and not over one hour's ride from the City, and not in any fashionable house. Address W., Box No. 3,565 post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., rooms handsomely furnished to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen, without board. House has all the modern improvements.

HOTELS.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The hotel at this fashionable watering place will be opened to visitors on the 15th of May. Families and parties wishing accommodations for the season will please address the proprietor. Terms reasonable.

A. PARSONS.

MACHINERY, &c.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A STEAM ENGINE EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two-feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8-feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—ONE HORIZONtal engine, 15½x36 inches; one horizontal engine, 23x60 inches; one beam condensing engine, 28½x54 inches. Also, engines from 5 to 20 horse. Dealer in locomotives and machinery. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.

J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.

Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 26 and 28 West 45th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x50, lot 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $700.

Also, two-story frame house No. 782 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 44x36, lot about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $200. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 182 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 127 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 60 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 184 East 14th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 14th-st., 4-story, English basement.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $336.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.,) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 5 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A GENteel two-story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, (XIXth Ward,) a few minutes' walk from the ferries, containing gas, water, chandelier, etc. To any party wishing to buy, the above will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to WALTER T. KEMTS & BRO., foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET—NO. 270 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., RENT $400; No. 67 West 42d-st., rent $350; No. 713 6th-av., rent $300. These houses have all the conveniences required by a family. Two stores and basement corner 37th-st. and Broadway, with room in yard for workshops or machinery. Apply to I. ROGERS, No. 69 East 13th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the north west corner of Irving-place and 15th-street, the former is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD-STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st., lot 50 by 116 feet, house 25 feet front; has all the modern improvements, with large garden, containing grapevines and fruit trees in abundance. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 87 Beaver-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has extra width and lofts and bins large as lots. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT three-story, basement, &c., brick dwelling, with modern improvements, with or without furniture, situate on the northwesterly corner of Gates-av. and Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 34th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a respectable tenant. The location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or of J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 139 WEST 36TH-ST; 20 rooms, suitable for a large and genteel family, or two small families; price $600. Also, house in Brooklyn, No. 121 Ross-st., suitable for a genteel family; price $400. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 28 West 13th-st., at 7 o'clock. No. 239 Pearl-st., in business hours.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable; rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be called upon must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson-sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF one of those desirable cottages in Hanover-place, Brooklyn, having more room than he wants, is desirous of renting the upper floor, (consisting of four rooms,) to a small family. Rent $150. For particulars address AMES, Box No. 1,777 New-York Post-office.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACIfic-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of A. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWNstone house, No. 139 Lexington-av., having a private stair and every convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Builder, No. 87 East 24th-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 23½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 36 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 152 Grand-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NEAT LITTLE HOUSE IN A VERY pleasant part of the City, No. 28 Charles-st., convenient to Amity line of stages nr 4th-st., or 6th-av. cars. Rent in a small family, $400. Inquire on the premises, or of P. C. DOREMUS, No. 225 West 12th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and Park avs. To a good tenant the house will be divided to suit their convenience. Address PARKES, Box No. 3,230 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 68 West 36th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 6 Barrow-st; the store, back room and basement, No. 734 6th-av.; the two-story house, No. 175 56th-st., near 8th-av., the house and store, No. 93 7th-av. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 47 EAST 28TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Inquire at No. 49 East 28th-st, or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the handsome four-story dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED W. LOWERRE, office No. 96 Warren-st.

WORKSHOP TO LET—AT NO. 108 EAST 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; a 4-story brick building, with a 2-story rear building connected; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 8 Reade-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRICKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width, sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the best desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 163 Read-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house, No. 53 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:

No. 230 West 32d-st., 4-story brown-stone, modern improvements $550
No 264 West 22d-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements 700
No. 192 West 16th-st., 2-story, brick, gas and water .. 300
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 450
No. 244 West 19th-st., 2-story and attic, modern improvements 550
No. 256 Hudson st., 2-story and attic, brick, modern improvements 450
No. 173 West 36th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 400
No. 803 Washington-st., 3-story, high-stoop, gas and water 350
No. 166 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and water 300
Nos. 7 and 9 West 41st-st., 4-story, English basements, water and gas 450
No. 345 West 31st-st., 4-story, English basement, modern improvements 550
No. 174 West 21st-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements 700
Large cottage corner 23d-st. and 9th-av., with garden. 900
No. 623 3d-av., 3-story, all the modern improvements. 500
Nos. 184 West 39th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, modern improvements 550
No. 171 West 37th-st., 4-story, brick, gas and water... 350
No. 93 West 47th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, modern improvements 1,000
No. 17 Gay-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick 1,125
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, high-stoop, brick, gas and water 500
No. 338 West 16th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 500
No. 114 West 11th-st., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 800
No. 163 Lexington-av., 3-story, brick, modern improvements 1,000
No. 68 East 26th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, modern improvements 800
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic, high-stoop, modern improvements 650
No. 201 West 14th-st., 4-story, brick, modern improvements 900
And others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. From 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.
Also upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also store and basement, No. 2 Cedar-st.
Also store and basement, No. 8 Cedar-st.
Also lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.
Also rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO RENT—THE STORE IN THE ASTOR HOUSE, now occupied by the Western Transportation Company. Apply to HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE dwelling-house No. 6 St. Timothy-place, north side of 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 3-story brown-stone; in first-rate order; modern improvements; hand-some block; convenient to cars and stages, and but three or four minutes' walk from Central Park. Rent low to suit the times. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, (Owner,) No. 115 West 34th-st., or No. 54 Gold-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 60 Bergen-st., Brooklyn—14 rooms—10 minues from South Ferry—or would let part. Rent low. Also, stores, basements, and floors for dwellings, each complete with gas fixtures, water closets, &c., in new buildings on Greenwich-av., opposite Jefferson Market. Apply to MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 241 Broadway.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Howard-st.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. Also, the entire building No. 428 Broadway, to good tenants; a lease will be given at moderate rents. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenience, with large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 125th-st. and 5th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high stoop, cornice and iron front, and with all modern improvements. To be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—HALF OF A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, surrounded by ample grounds, in the best of neighborhoods, on Murray Hill; the comforts of the country, shades, flowers, fresh air, fine prospects, &c., at a small cost. Rent low to an approved tenant. Apply at No. 47 Cliff-st., to H. WILLS.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448, and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x10 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF East 23d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 320 6th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas fixtures. Also the three-story brick house, No. 18 West 28th-st., near 5th-av., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 2-th-st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET, NO 528 Hudson-st., suitable for druggist, stationer, confectioner, milliner, clothier, or almost any retail business. House large and in good order, suitable for boarders. Apply from 10 to 12 n'clock, or after 4 in the afternoon.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341, 80 feet deep, with plate glass windows; best block on the Avenue, and next door to Geo. Keys' large dry goods store; suitable for boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply No. 343 8th-av.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET, IN A private family; location very desirable, near Broadway and opposite 5th-av. Hotel. Also, a room for a gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 14 West 24th-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 241

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS: mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, AR PREP A' DAY.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

BEAUREGARD is dead! So says a report which we publish this morning. Gen. BANKS telegraphed to Secretary STANTON, yesterday, that he had received this report direct from rebel sources, near Mount Jackson, the locality of JACKSON'S camp. If the report is true, he must have been killed during the second day's fight at Pittsburgh Landing. It will be recollected that some of the earlier dispatches announced that he had his left arm shot off, and the story has thus a color of probability.

We gave yesterday morning BEAUREGARD'S brief official report of the first day's (Sunday's) fighting at Pittsburgh Landing, or, as he called it, the "battle-field of Shiloh;" and also some accounts of that day's engagement from rebel newspapers. BEAUREGARD announces the assault upon our troops, and says that after ten hours' severe fighting the Nationals were driven from every position. He also confirms the report of the killing of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who, it appears, was rebel commander-in-chief. From the Mobile *Register* we learn that he fell as early as 2½ o'clock on Sunday. The dispatches to the rebel newspapers sent from the vicinity of the battle-field on Sunday night, state that the National forces were in full retreat, hotly pursued by the rebels. "We are driving them back on the river," it is said, "and shall kill or capture the entire army." So far as these reports are correct at all, they but confirm the statements we have already had from our own side, that the fortunes of war went against us the first day. The rebels had not at that time heard of the second day's (Monday's) battle, in which their army was defeated and driven back with great slaughter.

Gen. MITCHEL, with his division of the National army of the Southwest, has made a somewhat unexpected movement, the immense importance of which will be at once recognized. The Secretary of War has received information that he, on Friday, occupied Huntsville, Ala., about ten miles southeast of the Tennessee River, almost without resistance. He captured two hundred prisoners, and what is of more importance, fifteen locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which runs through the place. This gives us what we have been aiming at in our recent operations on the Upper Tennessee—control of the road on which the rebels have mainly depended for the transportation of troops and supplies since their new line of defence was assumed.

Gen. WOOL telegraphed to the War Department at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, that the *Merrimac* had remained stationary near Sewall's Point all that day, but in plain sight. Dispatches by way of Baltimore state the belief that the reason of her remaining thus stationary was that she was aground. A cluster of tugs was busily engaged about her. Gen. WOOL'S latest dispatch, received in Washington at 8½ o'clock last night, states that she yesterday made no further hostile demonstration, and expresses the belief that her object is simply to prevent interference with the rebel reinforcements proceeding from Norfolk to Yorktown.

We gave yesterday a detailed account of the circumstances attending the second appearance of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, on Friday. She showed herself early in the forenoon, accompanied by the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and other steamers, and manœuvered evidently with the intention of drawing our iron-clad champions, the *Monitor* and the *Naugatuck*, from the positions taken up by them well down in the roads. Failing in this, their programme was varied by the capture of the three vessels, as previously stated. These vessels, it appears, were in a position where they could not be aided by our war vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water. Finally the *Merrimac*, after more manœuvering, fired a shot about 4½ o'clock at the gunboat *Octorara*, full four miles distant, but did not reach her within a mile. The *Octorara* returned the shot, but of course with no effect. The *Naugatuck* then discharged her rifled gun, the missile from which fell beyond the *Merrimac* full half a mile. Subsequently the *Naugatuck* fired at the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, the shots coming very near the mark, and the rebel vessels soon afterward all returned to Norfolk.

Our latest advices from the vicinity of Yorktown indicate no material change in the relative positions of the two armies. The rebel forces are known to have been greatly augmented within two or three days, several transports having been seen to land troops near Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which has not until recently been occupied by the rebels. Reinforcements have also been received from Norfolk, by way of the James River. On Friday the enemy made a sally from their works upon the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, doing picket duty in front of the rebel works, but were repulsed by a deadly shower of Minié bullets, leaving on the field a number of dead and wounded, whom they were subsequently allowed to remove in ambulances. Another skirmish of a similar character occurred later in the day. Our loss in these affairs was only three men slightly wounded. The Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiments also had a brisk skirmish, in which we had two men killed and four wounded. There was no artillery fired of consequence on Friday.

Gen. MCDOWELL has telegraphed to Secretary STANTON, from Catlett's Station, near Warrenton Junction, that the rebels have evacuated Fredericksburgh, and gone to Richmond and Yorktown, the last of them leaving on Saturday morning last.

Gen. FREMONT informs the War Department that Gen. MILROY had a skirmish with the rebels, about 1,000 strong, with cavalry and artillery, on Saturday, near Monterey, in which the rebels were repulsed with considerable loss. The casualties on our side were trifling.

We have advices from Gen. HUNTER'S Department to Monday the 7th inst., by an arrival at this port, which brings the letters of our special correspondent. No movements of importance had taken place in the vicinity of Port Royal, but Gen. HUNTER was actively engaged in preparations for his campaign. The bombardment of Fort Pulaski had not yet commenced, the original intention of commencing it on the 1st inst. having been given up—on account, probably, of the change of commanders. It was reported that a messenger from Savannah had succeeded in reaching the fort, notwithstanding the blockade, and had given assurances to the garrison that the first gun fired upon the fort should be the signal for the march of thirty thousand men to their relief. It was reported also that another iron-clad monster, similar to the *Merrimac*, had been constructed at Savannah, and had already made a trial trip down the river.

JEFF. DAVIS, on Monday last, in an address to some wounded soldiers, announced his intention to take the field in person, and participate in the next battle.

We learn from Mobile, through a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that our forces, on the 4th, shelled the rebels at Pass Christien, near Mississippi City, and came near capturing them, a force of 2,400 men having been landed for that purpose, with twelve 4-pounder howitzers. The rebel force is reported to have been 300, with two howitzers.

The rebels announce, in a dispatch received from San Antonio, Texas, by way of New-Orleans, in Richmond, that Fort Craig, New-Mexico, has been unconditionally surrendered by Col. CANBY, to the rebel General, SIBLEY. The story is extremely doubtful, as at last accounts the rebels were reported to be on the point of evacuating the Territory.

Secretary STANTON has issued a bulletin appointing Col. ANSON STAGER to grant passes to editors, correspondents and reporters desiring to pass the lines of the army, under certain restrictions.

Gov. MORGAN, in conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, has organized an auxiliary corps of Volunteer Surgeons, who are to report themselves to the Surgeon-General of the State for duty, when required, subject to the call of the Medical Bureau, and to act under its instructions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Saturday, several bills of a local character were passed. The bill for the selection of a site for another State Prison was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill to provide for the enrollment of the Militia, and the organization of the American Guard, was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly amendments to the Concert Saloon bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the Governor.

In the Assembly, the bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers was ordered to a third reading. An extension of time until Tuesday morning, in which to report the Excise bill, was granted. A number of bills were passed—among them the one to amend the Excise law; the one to prohibit Concert Saloons; and several to reimburse parties for expenses incurred in raising troops, &c. The Congressional Apportionment bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The resolution to adjourn *sine die* was made the special order for Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Bermuda, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports having learned from the schooner *O. H. Booth* that they had spoken the United States ship *Vermont*, and that the *Vermont* supplied them with provisions. She was in good condition, and expected to make Port Royal in a few days.

In compliance with the proclamation of the President, the various churches in Jersey, Brooklyn and this City offered up prayers and returned thanks, yesterday, for our recent victories. Many of the ministers selected texts suitable to the occasion, and all were most fervent in their prayers for our late successes.

The United States storeship *Release* is preparing, at the Navy-yard, Booklyn, to take a cargo of provisions and stores to the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, and will sail about the 20th inst. This will afford a good opportunity to send letters and packages to the *Constellation*, *Kearsarge*, *Tuscarora* and other vessels composing that squadron. Any letters sent to the Naval Lyceum, post-paid, will be duly forwarded.

The French steam frigate *Bellona*, Admiral DE LA PERUSE, from Havenna in 13 days, arrived here yesterday. She was up to the bar on the 9th inst., and was driven as far south as the Capes of Virginia by the late N. E. gale.

Nine Massachusetts regiments and five Massachusetts batteries are with Gen. MCCLELLAN in his advance towards Richmond.

The St. Louis Chief of Police and his detectives have succeeded in bringing to light and frustrating one of the most ingenious and extensive attempts ever made to swindle the community. It transpires that an effort has been made to counterfeit, on an immense scale, the United States Treasury notes, and that an issue of at least $100,000 of the bogus bills was about being put in circulation when the enterprise was discovered, and the agents, their tools and unfinished work all taken possession of.

Gen. KING, commanding a division in the Department of the Rappahannock, has issued an order to his command, directing that any soldier caught in the act of committing depredations, or with evidences of theft about his person or quarters, will be stripped of his arms and accoutrements, and sent back to Alexandria, there to be confined in the common jail, and await his trial by the civil authorities. No thief shall be permitted to accompany the division on its march, if it be in the power of the General Commanding to prevent it.

Capt. HAMPTON L. BOON, of the Confederate service, was captured, a few days since, with several recruits, on his way to join Gen. PRICE, at Van Buren, Arkansas. They were caught at Hog Eye, twelve miles south of Maysville. The rebel Colonel, J. R. BOYN, of Buchanan, was with them, but made good his escape under cover of the thick brush. BOON being with his party in advance, signaled back the danger, and then made a bold and daring, but unsuccessful effort to escape. Several shots were fired. No one knew of Col. BOYD'S presence, until BOON remarked to Maj. HUBBARD a day or two afterward, "Well, Major, you missed the biggest game."

Company A, Capt. PRATT, of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, made an important seizure near Havre-de-Grace a few days ago. They captured a schooner having on board twenty-nine rebels, who expected to make an early start for the Southern Confederacy. Bowie knives, pistols, JEFF. DAVIS medals, and photographs of rebellious women were among the prizes taken.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the HACKLEY contract case was postponed until Saturday next, at 10 o'clock. Plaintiff's counsel promises developments when the case is heard. Judge MCCUNN, Saturday, in the Court of Sessions, delivered an opinion in relation to the Sunday liquor law, arising out of the arrest of IRELAND and MATTHEWS, in which he holds that the Police have no right to enter a house, or other place of business, when the same is closed, for the purpose of making an arrest, without complaint being first made, and a warrant duly granted.

The Stock Market closed dull on Saturday afternoon; the majority of the speculators operating for the decline on unfavorable war rumors. The Government Stock left off 93¾@93¼ per cent. Gold, 101¼. Exchange, 112¼.

Flour was heavy and cheaper on Saturday. Wheat was in limited demand at easier rates. Corn was depressed and decidedly lower, in view of the recent very unfavorable advices from England. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for Lard, Bacon, and Cut meats, at buoyant prices. An unusually extensive invoice of Oolong Teas was purchased on speculation. Cotton was in moderate request, as were also Hay, Lathe, Molasses, Tallow, Cassia, Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Whisky was plenty and less sought after, at reduced figures. Sugars continued in fair demand at full rates. Very light freight engagements were reported.

The Health Bill at Albany.

The public will hear with amazement that Mayor OPDYKE visited Albany on Saturday to *resist* the passage of the HEALTH BILL. The ground of his opposition, and the sole ground thus far disclosed, is that the Mayor of the City is not made a member of the Board of Health which it creates. This omission he considers disparaging to the office and to himself, and an infringement of the right of the City to provide for its own government. The Mayor confined himself to proposing that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn be substituted on the Board for the two Police Commissioners. But DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., who also appeared in aid of the Mayor, did not hesitate to say that, unless this amendment could be made, *the bill ought to be defeated.*

We have no disposition to comment upon this proceeding in the language which it naturally prompts. Indeed, there is no occasion to do so, for the public will employ terms much more severe than any we could use; and, if the attempt to defeat this bill should prove successful, the retribution which it would entail upon Mayor OPDYKE would prompt to pity and disarm resentment. For many years now, the most intelligent portion of our citizens, without distinction of party, have been striving to secure for New-York, what every considerable commercial city in the world has long enjoyed—a Board of Health under the control of medical men. The absolute necessity for such a Board has long been made manifest by the extraordinary mortality of the City, by the unchecked establishment in the very heart of our population of the causes of pestilence, by the filthiness of the streets, the deaths of thousands of children every Summer from causes directly traceable to official neglect, and by the dissemination to other cities every year of small-pox and other contagious scourges of the human race. The men who have given this subject their closest study unite in declaring that nothing will cure the evil but the same remedy which has proved efficient elsewhere,—the establishment of a uniform sanitary system over all the waters of the harbor and the neighboring shores, and the execution of that system, by a Board of *Medical* men. For years the attempt has been made to secure the passage of such a bill; but in every case it has been defeated by the selfish partisan politicians who held sway in the Capital, or by the venal treachery of professed friends. If this bill is defeated now, it will be by both these causes combined.

Mayor OPDYKE and Mr. FIELD deem it "derogatory" to the Mayor that he should not be made a member of the Board of Health. They did not deem it derogatory to him or his office that he was not made a member of the Police Commission. They deem it an infringement on the rights of the City for the Legislature to create a Health Commission which should have charge of its sanitary affairs. They did not resist, on the ground that it involved any such infringement, the creation of a Commission to take charge of the Police. Both these gentlemen were the advocates of that act. They may say, it is true, that it was necessary then because we had a selfish man for Mayor,—one who held his own purposes above the public good; one who sought power for the promotion of his own personal and political ends. If they go on as they have begun and defeat this bill, because it does not give the Mayor increased political power, they will satisfy the public that the necessity for such action has not ceased, and that in changing *men* we have not changed the influences by which our City is likely to be controlled.

Both Mayor OPDYKE and Mr. FIELD understand perfectly well that it is absolutely necessary that the Police Commissioners should be members of this Board, because the enforcement of the measures contemplated in the bill devolves upon the Police Department, and upon members placed by law under the exclusive control of these Commissioners. Both know perfectly well that no power whatever is taken away from the Mayors by leaving them off, that the nature of their duties does not render their active coöperation at all essential, and that nothing but a desire of the *political* power which the bill is supposed to confer, prompts them to seek such a change in the bill as would make them members. Both know perfectly that a sanitary system, to be of any value, must be metropolitan in its character,—that it must include all the region lying upon the waters of the harbor, because measures against contagion in one city are of no value whatever unless aided and made effectual by similar measures in the other. If they choose to shut their eyes to these considerations, to ignore them entirely, in their pursuit of a little paltry political patronage, they must take the responsibility:—and if they defeat this bill by such means, and under such influences, they may rest assured that responsibility will be fastened upon them.

OUR NAVY.—The following paragraph, from the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of March 16, shows that the action of the Navy Department is not regarded there as having been quite so inefficient as many of our people are inclined to pronounce it:

"The Northern and Southern people are alike in one respect—they must have somebody to denounce in case of a disaster. They are not willing to accuse themselves of negligence and apathy. When we lose a battle, as in Tennessee, we hold the Commanding General or the Confederate Government responsible and immediately there goes up a cry for the condemnation of somebody, forgetful that we have neglected to furnish the condemned commander with reinforcements and supplies; forgetful that we know but half of the circumstances of his situation. In like manner, the Northern people, neglectful of the gallant defence made by the surrendered captains of the lost frigates against their inevitable fate, are casting about for somebody to hold responsible for the disaster, and a great cry goes up against their Navy Department, *which we devoutly wish had not been as well managed as it has been.*"

The Indefensibleness of the South.

In spite of our best efforts we cannot teach Englishmen geography. The London *Times* admits that we have gained some successes; but these, it tells us, are upon the exterior lines of the rebel States; and it then goes on to describe the vast and inhospitable wastes and pestiferous swamps to be traversed by our troops—swamps whose miasmatic vapors will be fatal to them, to say nothing of the impossibility of dragging over them heavy ordnance and trains of supplies. The end is as far off as ever, according to this journal. But the facts are exactly opposed to the arguments and conclusions it draws. There is no country in the world so indefensible as the Southern States, and so easily overrun, taking into consideration the fact that the inhabitants of the mountain districts are, a great majority of them, still loyal to the Union. The greater portion of the Southern States is an open, champaign country, and traversed in any direction by navigable rivers. The battle near Corinth, was fought, the first day at least, under the cover of our steamboats, which had transported our troops to the battle-field hundreds of miles within rebel territory, and rendered them efficient support when assailed. We are not compelled to traverse extensive districts by land to reach the rebel forces; but, having command of the watercourses, or being able to gain command of them by means of our formidable gunboats, to which the rebels can oppose resistance neither by land nor water, the whole country, in fact, lies at our mercy. It requires some time for preparation; but when this is complete, our forces move forward into the heart of the enemy's territory, on vast flotillas, which transports them, with whatever is necessary for active operations in the field. With the command of the Cumberland River, which was secured by the fall of Fort Donelson, the whole of Central Tennessee submitted to our arms without the loss of a man. The army fell back to another line of defence, approachable by the Tennessee River, which enabled us, with the greatest ease, to collect 80,000 men within a day's march of his stronghold. With the Mississippi River under our control, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana will be incapable of any further resistance. By holding this great artery we can literally starve the people of these States into submission. They will be alike incapable of defensive or offensive operations. With the capture of a few more Southern ports we can disband the greater portion of our army, and quietly sit down to the game of endurance. The rebels will be carefully hemmed in, and it may be our wisest course to give them a little experience of entire isolation, in which they will have nothing to do but to prey upon each other. We shall take all their outlets, control all the channels of their commerce, when we can well afford to await their return to common sense, and obedience to laws. We do not desire extirpation; but as we can do very well without them, we propose to put them upon probation for good conduct, the length of which will be for them to determine. But whatever time they take, we shall all the time be growing stronger, and they the weaker.

ANOTHER REBEL STATE OPEN TO OUR ARMY.—If the statement be correct that PRICE and VAN DORN, with their rebel troops, took part in the battle at Pittsburgh, then Arkansas must be nearly cleared of rebel soldiers, and the State is open for the march of our army to its capital. The whole of the troops of Arkansas, with the exception of those in Virginia and in Tennessee, were concentrated under the two leaders named, at the battle of Pea Ridge, and the rebel newspapers had already announced that they were all ordered for the defence of Memphis; so that the statement of their being present at the great battle is not at all unlikely. There have been rumors of the existence of small bodies of rebels at Pocahontas and Jacksonport, on the Big Black river, in the northeastern part of Arkansas; but the probability is that these are only detachments of the Home Guard or local militia. In no other part of the State are there any rebel troops, excepting a small body who are fortifying at Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, and the garrison at Fort Smith, five hundred miles up the same stream, and perhaps the savages of the renegade PIKE and of MCINTOSH—all these bodies being small, detached, widely scattered, and utterly ineffective against a brigade of National troops and a gunboat.

In the northwestern corner of the State, at Bentonville, is the victorious National column of Gen. CURTIS, the heroes of Pea Ridge. The fall of Number Ten has opened the way for our troops into the eastern part of the State. The military occupation of Little Rock in force would very speedily dispose of all the armed rebels in Arkansas, and the State would at once be delivered from the tyranny of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS.

Arkansas is not a very populous State, but, in the Southern system, it is an exceedingly important one. It corners upon Texas, forms the whole northern line of Louisiana, runs along more than half of the western boundary of the State of Mississippi, and more than half that of Tennessee, while on the other side of the State is the Territory of the rebellious Indian tribes. The military possession of the State would enable us to coöperate with the still loyal Germans of Northwestern Texas; it would give us control of Louisiana as far as and along the line of the Red River; it would make it possible and easy for us to operate in the very heart of Mississippi; if the rebels continue to hold on to Southwestern Tennessee, it would enable us to outflank them in a new direction; and the mere fact of our holding the State will at once bring into obedience the rebellious and troublesome redskins.

The State, too, would be very easily held. The Arkansas River runs entirely across it, and is navigable for the whole distance. If one or two of Commodore FOOTE'S gunboats should now run the rebel batteries at and above Memphis, as several of them last week ran the batteries of Number Ten, they might go down the Mississippi as far as VICKSBURGH, with the exception of the Arkansas, accost that stronghold to the State capital, and reduce it; then run still further up to Fort Gibson, and there to Fort Smith, and reduce it; then show the Indians the power of civilization; and Arkansas and the Indian Territory would virtually be ours. The river has somewhat the same relation to the State whose name it bears, as the Tennessee has to the State of that name; and the feat would be analogous to that celebrated gunboat expedition up the latter stream, which has since produced such important results. In the same way a gunboat may any day run across nearly the entire State of Louisiana from the mouth of the Red River to Shreveport, carrying in its wake terror and loyalty. The gunboats have yet very important work to do in the West; and both of the rebel States named may be conquered, in great part by their aid. Even if PRICE and VAN DORN have not decamped from Arkansas, the reduction of the State would not be difficult. CURTIS' army is probably strong enough to annihilate the entire rebel force; and now that coöperation with our navy, and with our land forces in the East, is possible, it is likely that we will soon see action that will result in the liberation of another of the rebel States.

The Bankrupt Act.

The tardy action of Congress upon the important subject of a General Bankrupt Law occasions surprise. The fact is perhaps owing in some degree to the silence of the Press; and that has in turn been owing to the almost universal understanding that Congress had fully admitted the necessity and expediency of the measure, and that the only delay would be caused by the caution and care essential to the preparation of an act so important. These impressions would seem to be incorrect. The subject has been permitted to sleep until the session has passed its meridian; and the bill has not yet been called up for discussion in either House.

We can conceive of no reason why there should be hesitation in this matter. It is not proposed by the law to create bankruptcy, but to recognize as bankrupts men who are actually insolvent; and to enable them to reënter upon the prosecution of business. There are no creditors to oppose it; for the act will be as much to the advantage of the creditor as to that of the debtor. The only opposition the bill can have in any circumstances will come from the rebels, who will see all their special laws for the robbery of Northern creditors nullified at once by the operation of the bill, and who, no doubt, have their retained advocates in Congress in readiness to oppose this piece of retributive legislation. But while there is this poverty of arguments against the law, there is opulence on the other side.

The traditional objection to legislation of this character is that it tends to encourage imprudence and extravagance in business, and to enable men, whose ruin has been their own work, to recommence a fresh career of misconduct. But the bankruptcy of Northern traders is not in the present case the result of commercial recklessness, but of political causes, which it was not in the power of the dealer to avert. The wicked rebellion at the South carried with it a wholesale repudiation of Northern debts. The war has not cost the Government anything like an amount equal to the losses of the loyal merchants of the North. Suffering from these political evils, it is evidently just that the business victims of rebellion should have whatever relief it is in the power of Government to afford them; and that relief can take no better form than the passage of this bill. It at once places the unfortunate in a position to resume their career; it defines the relation of debtor and creditor to the satisfaction of both; it accomplishes all that laws can effect toward compelling the Southern repudiators to pay the debts, which without compulsion they will never be induced to pay. These reasons are abundantly sufficient to demand the immediate passage of the act. Let Congress consider them fully and favorably.

GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.—The measure proposed in the Chamber of Commerce, on the 3d inst., by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, late Canal Commissioner, for enlarging the locks of our State canals to a size sufficient to pass war vessels adequate to the defence of the lakes, seems to have met the approbation of the Legislature. The bill suggested by the Committee of the Chamber was promptly introduced by Senator SMITH, Chairman of the Military Committee, and favorably reported without delay by the Standing Committee on Canals. Their Report will be found in another column. It is of more than usual interest, as clearly and succinctly stating the merits of the measure, both in its military and commercial aspects.

SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.—Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, the soldier-astronomer, marshals the hosts of the Union quite as well as he has long marshaled the hosts of heaven. It is he that has just made the swoop down into Huntsville, Alabama, and performed the neat bit of surgery of "cutting the great artery" of railway communication between the Southern States. MITCHEL was undoubtedly born under Mars, and, thanks to his lucky future, is familiar with rapid movements and vast spaces. Wherever the astronomer-soldier shows himself, depend upon it he will be very sure to put the rebellion into total and permanent eclipse.

WHO WERE THE HEROES OF THE FIRST SIEGE OF YORKTOWN?—It is an interesting fact that in the Revolutionary siege of Yorktown, WASHINGTON had no Southern troops. His force, numbering about twenty thousand men, consisted chiefly of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and New-England regiments. Soldiers from the self-same region are now before Yorktown, prepared to battle for the maintenance of that independence and unity which their Northern forefathers won on that memorable historic ground.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.—One of the members of the Army and Navy Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will leave immediately for the West, to minister to the necessities of the sick and wounded at the late great battle of Pittsburgh Landing. He will take with him all the hospital supplies that can be obtained. Any contributions or donations sent to THOS. H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to the rooms of the Association, Nos. 182 and 184 Washington-street, will be thankfully received, and promptly forwarded.

[illegible] Amusements.

MR. GEORGE [illegible] appears in Boston [illegible] and on Saturday [illegible] During the two weeks of this [illegible] gave the Athenians no fewer than fourteen representations—maintaining, at the same time, a large force of concert-giving skirmishers in the neighboring towns. The performances last week were as follows: On Monday, "La Sonnambula;" on Tuesday, "Martha;" on Thursday, "La Favorita," (with D'Angri as *Leonora*;) on Friday, "The Child of the Regiment," (with KELLOGG as *Maria*;) [illegible] "La Favorita," (for the *début* of a British [illegible] VERIAN by name;) and on Sunday a Sacred [illegible] The company returns to New-York to-day, and will observe a religious fast until Monday next, when Mr. GRAU will commence a short season of a week. For this enterprise several new artists have been engaged. The return of Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S company from Mexico, and of Mr. MUNIO'S artists from Havana, has overstocked the market, and hence there is no difficulty in the way of a prudent manager like Mr. GRAU obtaining what he wants for the limited Opera campaign contemplated. We are glad to hear that Mr. GRAU has effected an arrangement with Mr. MAPLESON for the coming season, (in September,) and that in consequence we shall have an opportunity of hearing the artists whom the latter will engage for the Italian theatre. The importance of the combination will justify Mr. GRAU in placing the works of his repertoire before the public in a more creditable manner than was possible during the troublous times of his late essays.

Until Monday next, the LUBIN BROTHERS—Conjurors—have secured the Academy, and will give their entertainments every night. Rumor is silent on the subject of the merits of these gentlemen, and hence something may reasonably be expected of them. The worst thing we have heard concerning their entertainment is the word Cagliostroanatheam, which seems abusive, but may not be so intended.

Several novelties are in readiness at the theatres to-night. Mr. WALLACK announces another of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S comedies, "Love and Money," with an excellent distribution. It is a very amusing piece, and on its first production enjoyed much popularity. At Niblo's Garden, the "Congress of Artists" has quietly subsided, and to-night the "Enchantress," music by BALFE and Dr. CUNNINGTON, will be produced as a spectacular play. Two well-known and highly-esteemed artists, Mr. and Miss RENWICK, sustain the principal parts, with powerful auxiliary assistance in the way of scenery, chorus, orchestra and ballet. Señora GALLETTI, the justly-esteemed danseuse, is engaged for the principal terpsichorean business. At the Winter Garden, Miss HEZIOR will appear for the last time in her truly remarkable performance of *Camille*, in the play of that name. It is an intense realization of a fine pathetic part, such as is seldom seen on any stage, and should be witnessed by all who take an interest in American acting. At Laura Keene's Theatre the new Irish drama called the "Macarthy" continues to attract good audiences, and will remain the sufficient attraction. At Mary Provost's Theatre there will be a performance to-night by Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH, who plays *Sir Giles Overreach* in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," after which, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss PROVOST, the theatre will remain closed until Monday the 21st. It will then be reopened with an entirely reorganized company, selected by Mr. G. L. FOX, (late of the New Bowery,) for the presentation of spectacular drama, burlesque, pantomime, vaudeville and farce. We learn also that the price of admission will be reduced to suit the times. At Barnum's Museum the new and curious piece called "Hop O' My Thumb," introducing Commodore NUTT and MONS. BUHIN in parts for which they have been measured, draws so well that it will doubtless remain the principal attraction for many weeks to come.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, who as a humoristic lecturer is entirely without an equal, gave one of his pleasant readings on Thursday evening last, at Dodworth's Saloon, the subject being "Courtship and Marriage." The contrasts between these two emotional extremes, were pleasantly presented and kept the audience in good spirits from begining to end. The lecture formed the first of a series which Mr. CORDOVA is now delivering at the same establishment, and which embraces three of his best known productions. Number two takes place on Thursday next, and is the one called "The Ball is Up." Number three, on the following Thursday, is "An Omnibus Ride up Broadway."

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give a reading from various poets, and an imitation of Mr. FORREST at Dodworth's Saloon to-night.

VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, continues to enlist the whole sympathies of the youthful population. It is a complete success.

Mr. WILLIAM SAARS' first annual concert took place at Irving Hall on Thursday evening. It was a pleasant occasion, and gave assurance of much improvement in the young artist.

A battalion drill of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Tuesday evening next.

One of the finest concerts of the season will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, at Irving Hall, on the 13th May. The orchestral pieces are unusually interesting, the overture to WAGNER'S "Flying Dutchman," and MAYERBEER'S music to "Struensee."

The National Academy of Design opens to-day at the new Dusseldorf Gallery, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre.

Mr. CLARKE, the comedian, will take a benefit at the Winter Garden to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will assist on the occasion.

The Navy—New Iron-clad Steamers.

The iron-clad steamer *Galena*, which has been expected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for several days past, has not yet arrived. The *Galena* is one of the three iron-clad vessels contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy under authority of the act of Congress approved Aug. 3, 1861. The other two are the *Monitor* and *Kensington*. Of the *Monitor* it is not necessary to say more than that the public are by this time pretty well acquainted with her. The *Galena* has also been described several times, but the following particulars will bear repetition. She was designed by Mr. JULIUS PATTERSON, and constructed at Mystic, Conn., by Messrs. MASON, FISH & Co., the builders of the gunboat *Owasco*, now in active service. Naval Constructor ROOK was charged with the general superintendence of the work. As soon as possible after being launched, in February, she was sent to the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, L. I., to receive her armor, which consists of iron plates, 25 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick, overlapping each other, and extending 4 feet below the water-line. Her dimensions are, length over all, 208 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12½ feet; burden 1,000 tons. She is not at all like the *Monitor*, being simply an iron-plated screw steamer of great strength, and modeled with a view to speed. She is pierced for 16 guns, but will carry 6 only, viz.: 4 Dahlgren and 2 Parrott guns. Her rigging is made of copper wire.

The *Kensington* is a frigate, with three full decks, and is being constructed at Philadelphia. Her dimensions are, length over all, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 60 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; draught of water, 15 feet; burden, 3,500 tons. Her armature will be iron plates, 15 feet long, 20½ and 30½ inches wide, and four inches thick. The plates will not overlap each other, as in the *Galena*, but will have mortice-and-tenanet joints, like an ordinary wooden floor. No bolts or screws will be visible outside, but the armature will be secured inboard by means of heavy screws, and will extend four feet below the water-line. Her sides, which will be perfectly smooth, will present an angle of 30 degrees to the enemy's shot. Naval Constructor HOVEY superintends the building of the *Kensington*, which is expected to be launched in about three months. Her armament has not been decided upon, but she will carry 16 or 18 guns of the most formidable kind now in use.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard nothing of importance has occurred since Friday. The steamers *Dawn* and *Massachusetts* will be ready to be put into commission in about a week. The repairs on the sloop-of-war *Adirondack* are progressing. The sloop-of-war *Savannah* is having new masts put in, and the *John Adams* is being pushed forward rapidly. The "practice cruise" of the Naval Cadets, which will be made this year in the *John Adams*, generally extends from June 15 to Sept. 30. The storeship *Release* is discharging her surplus stores, and will take in a

[illegible] will [illegible] for the sloop-of-war [illegible] on blockading [illegible] disagreement has occurred. [illegible] Captain Tattnall [illegible] detached from [illegible] to the gunboat *Flag*.

[illegible] recruiting stations has been very [illegible] week, the number of men booked [illegible] viz.: army 16, navy 67, marine [illegible]

The construction of a battery for the better protection of the Navy-yard has been commenced at the Cobb [illegible] It will mount nine or ten heavy guns, [illegible] each.

THE HEALTH BILL AT ALBANY.

Appearance of Mayor Opdyke and David Dudley Field in Opposition to the Bill before the Senate Committee—Their Arguments.

ALBANY, Saturday Evening.

The Health Bill in the Senate, as you have been already advised, has been sent to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. The reference was on the motion of Senator BRADLEY, and was supposed to indicate the defeat of the bill. More importance is attached to it, however, than the facts warrant. The bill when first introduced in the Senate was sent to the Committee on Commerce, of which Messrs. ROBERTSON and TAUMAN, (Republicans,) and Mr. GARSON, (Democrat,) were members. They held joint sessions with the Assembly Committee on the bill,—*listening* to all the arguments *pro* and *con*, and taking an active part in perfecting its details. Mr. GARSON especially suggested several important amendments, which were adopted, and both the other members were understood to be in favor of the bill.

When the bill went to the Senate, therefore, its friends urged that it be sent immediately to the Committee of the Whole, inasmuch as it had already undergone discussion at the hands of a Standing Committee. Its opponents, however, insisted on its being recommitted; but this motion failed. Senator RAMSAY, who is believed to be friendly to the bill, then moved to send it to the Committee on Cities,—which is also a friendly Committee,—but the supporters of the bill, holding to their original purpose of sending it to the Committee of the Whole, voted against this and defeated it. Then Senator BRADLEY moved its reference to the Committee on Internal Affairs, and it was carried, partly, however, by the votes of its friends.

That Committee is composed of Senators MONTGOMERY, a strong and influential supporter of the bill; ANDERS, also friendly, but regarded by its opponents as likely to be influenced by Mayor OPDYKE and the *Tribune*, if they should take strong ground against it; and FRENCH, who is a Democrat, and opposed to it because it abolishes sinecure offices held by Democrats. The enemies of the bill hope, therefore, that this Committee can be induced to smother it. Mr. ANDERS's action will decide that point. I do not believe he will be a party to any such movement. He represents the Cayuga District, and can have no possible motive, either personal or political, for inflicting so grievous a wrong upon the City of New-York, or for assuming a responsibility which will crush any man, I care not how high his position may be.

Another element, however, has been brought into the opposition to the bill, which alarms its friends and surprises everybody. Hitherto, the only hostility manifested against it has come direct from the City Inspector's office, and from the agents of the "Ring" in the Board of Aldermen, who control all the appointments in that office. It is well known here that ten days since each of the employes in that department was called upon to assign a month's pay for a fund to be used to "test the constitutionality" of the bill—to employ the phrase used by the official engineers of the movement—but really, as every man understands, to defeat its passage by bribery in the Legislature. These assignments were cashed at one of your City banks, which has the custody and control of city funds, and was placed in the hands of certain persons whose names are known, and who have since visited Albany. It was supposed by the enemies of the bill that its defeat had been secured in the Assembly; and the result proved, in the hostile votes, or equally hostile absence of some whose support had been expected, that their expectations were not wholly unreasonable, though they were disappointed. But, up to that vote, no opposition, which was not wholly selfish and venal or political in its character, had been manifested against the bill. It was universally conceded, even by its opponents, that on its merits it ought to pass.

To-day, however, Mayor OPDYKE and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD appeared before the Committee of the Senate in opposition to the bill—and the parties who have had all the labor and responsibility of defeating it, look to this new coöperation as relieving them greatly of both.

The Committee held a session at 9 o'clock this morning, and Mayor OPDYKE addressed them at some length. He said he appeared as the representative of New-York, and that he had been greatly surprised to hear of a bill, which ignored the regular City authorities as this bill does. The bill originally introduced was not open to this objection. What would the Committee think if Congress should assume to appoint the Canal Board of this State? He said he could see no reason why the Police Commissioners should be members of the Board of Health; he thought they had enough to do already. The Board could give no instructions to the Police Commissioners which would secure the coöperation of the Department as effectually as if they belonged to the Board. What he proposed was, not to add the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to the Board, for that would make it too large, but *to substitute them for the two Police Commissioners*. He did not think it necessary that Richmond County should have a local representation on the Board, but the other two counties should. He claimed the right to speak for the people of New-York, and he asserted that, with one voice, they demand that the Mayor shall belong to this Board, and be substituted for the Police Commissioner. He was not convinced of the necessity of the Metropolitan feature embodied in this bill. He said he had no power over the City Inspector's office in regard to cleaning the streets, but he could control it by refusing to sign the pay-warrants of the Contractor. He believed the present Hackley contract to be illegal, and he had refused to sign warrants under it until the Contractor had promised to sweep the streets twice a week, which he was not bound to do by his contract; and this he is now doing. This was the substance of the Mayor's remarks. The only proposition he made was to strike out of the bill the two Police Commissioners, and substitute the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Mayor was answered by Mr. F. WINSTON, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has taken a very active part in support of the bill. He directed attention to the feature of the bill which committed the close, active inspection of the sanitary condition of the City to the Police Department, and showed the necessity of having it done under the immediate direction of the Police *Commissioners*. If it was to be done effectually. The Mayor had new no direct connection with any one of the subjects embraced in the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, nor was there any valid reason why he should have, and still less any personal disrespect in not putting him into the Board.

At the afternoon session D. D. FIELD addressed the Committee, also in opposition to the bill. He opposed it on three grounds: *First*—That it was in violation of the spirit of our institutions, and disparaging personally to the Mayor to have him out of so important a Board as this bill creates. *Second*—That the street cleaning was now sufficiently under the control of the Mayor, inasmuch as no warrant can be paid without his signature. *Third*—That the present bill confirms the Hackley contract, by providing that all "existing contracts" shall be undisturbed by this Board. These were the only points urged by Mr. FIELD; but he went further than the Mayor had done by insisting that if the bill could not be amended so as to meet these objections, *it ought to be defeated*. This neither the Mayor nor any of his professed friends, has hitherto ventured to say. I do not know whether Mr. FIELD appeared simply as the friend of the Mayor, or whether he had been retained as counsel by the opponents of the bill, as he was last year, I believe, by the friends of the Broadway Railroad. But the last remark noticed above would indicate that he was directly in the pay of the City Inspector and the Aldermanic ring. As a lawyer, he has probably the right to hire his services to any person or party who chooses [illegible]. [illegible] unfortunate for Mayor OPDYKE that his opponents should seem to be serving him [illegible] "the Ring" at the same time.

Mr. BARNARD, of this Assembly, took part in the discussion, and made brief replies to both the Mayor and Mr. FIELD.

THANKS FOR OUR VICTORIES.

PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES.

Yesterday, in accordance with the President's proclamation, prayers were offered in the various churches in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and thanks given for our recent victories. The day was generally observed, many ministers selecting texts suitable to the occasion. Yet the gratitude for our successes was tempered with sadness on account of the many brave and gallant soldiers that have fallen. We give below notices of the sermons in some of the churches.

Henry Ward Beecher on Christian Duty—Rights of Citizens—Freedom of the Press—The Common People of America.

In conformity with the suggestion of the Mayor of the city, many churches in Brooklyn devoted the contributions of yesterday to the Associations whose organized duty it is to supply the sick and wounded of our army with comforts and dainties, as well as with bandages and needed clothing.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached an admirable sermon on the "Duty of Christian Sympathy with all who Needed Spiritual or Bodily Comfort." At great length he treated each kind separately, including, among others, the prisoners at the South taken from our armies; the prisoners at the North, whether they be those taken in battle, or those imprisoned for political or other unknown offences; the sick and the wounded, and the desolated hearts all over the country. In detail Mr. BEECHER described the peculiar sufferings of each class, and the claims which such persons had upon Christians for prayer, for comfort, for sympathy and for aid.

In alluding to such as are confined in our military prisons, unconscious of what is charged against them, he deprecated in unmeasured terms the action of any Government, and particularly of this Government, which should take away, without trial and without verdict, the dearest rights and liberties of the people. He did not believe that it was well, or in any way justifiable, to confine for weeks and months in the dark depths of a dungeon men who might, if opportunity was offered, prove themselves absolutely guiltless of the crimes charged upon them. He considered such trifling with the rights of the people dangerous to our liberties and dangerous to our institutions, and when people were found willing to submit to it, it was more dangerous yet.

Nor did he believe in the muzzling of the Press. Under certain extreme conditions he thought it might with moderation be tried, but it was far better to let the Press alone; it was with us an absolute necessity, and it would be as senseless to take away the air from our prisons as to take from us the sight of printing. "If this is treason," said he, "I shall be a traitor again and forever."

IN THE EVENING,

Mr. BEECHER proposed to present a review of the year. At an early hour the house was thronged, the aisles, the chairs, the stools, the benches, the pulpit stairs and even the little rim around the platform were occupied by people who represented all classes, all churches, all nationalities and all interests. From New-York, it was estimated that at least a thousand persons went over the ferry, hoping to find seats. Many hundreds of people went away, unable to get within hearing, while others organized a prayer-meeting in the lecture-room and had a good time in the most orthodox manner.

After the preliminary services, Mr. BEECHER read as his text, the 11th Daniel, from the 9th verse on.

He commenced by stating that of course he did not intend to give an absolute meaning to the text, or to the words North and South, but that he considered it a remarkable passage, and one which he thought might be applied to the present time with particular emphasis.

He proceeded to recapitulate the thrilling events of a year since, when on such a bright day as this, the guns first opened on Fort Sumter. He described the sensations experienced by one and all, as the various reports were brought to us, and then paid a glowing tribute to the flag which has so nobly been carried around the globe unharmed by any, and which was insulted at last by our own people. He alluded to the memorable Sabbath which was so full of visible and unobservable events.

The sentiment which was so prevalent a short time since, viz.: that the Government was lax and behind the necessities of the war, was admirably rebuked by the complete *résumé* of the triumphs accomplished on the raising of our army and navy.

There are peculiar ideas in this country—ideas which lie at the root of institutions. The root idea is that MAN is the most sacred trust in the world. Every man is so valuable that you cannot make distinction between man and man. Men cannot think alike, nor are they in all things of equal value, but looking at them spiritually, the lowest is so infinitely valuable that we cannot draw a distinction. There is nothing to be compared with man. Institutions, days, doctrines, usages, come to minister to God's son, Man, and he only is master. He should be thoroughly enlarged, and then thoroughly trusted. That is the American idea. The education of the common people follows as a necessity. In Europe the governing classes are educated at great expense—so with us, we educate our governing class, the common people. Our education, though not so deep or so high, is broader than that of any other nation. School-books do more for this country than Encyclopedias. The whole community, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, constitute with us the commonwealth. All elements of civilization, art, policy, religion, derive their most potent influences from the common people. To others our glory seems our shame, our invincibility seems defeat. England does not hesitate to say so, but she will one day be surprised when she finds out the truth. We sympathize with the Government—a free, educated people always will sympathize with democratic institutions. In no other society can be found such freedom of discussion as here; a foreigner would think, were he here pending an election, that we were on the eve of dissolution. But are we? We have an internal Government, not an external one, and such can stand even fanatic excitement. We let the silent paper fall into the box and all excitement vanishes. We laugh at the idea of danger from excitement. We need no watching government; we grow strong under these things. Voting cures the evil, talking cures the individual. Having said our say, we feel better. Talking is our safety-valve; don't let us stop that. Liberty that is dangerous abroad is our safety. The glory of the common people is our pride. This year of 1861 is the year of the common people. A year ago a trouble fell upon the National heart, upon the common people. It was the shot at the National flag, and in an hour all things that separated the common people were swept away and their voice called to the Government to take thought, energy and rescue the land. They had and have a comprehension and clear view of National unity, of the trust in territory held by all for all—not a Northern belt, a middle ridge, or a Southern section, but an undivided continent—a sacred trust held for the divinest ends, for the establishment of American ideas over the whole American continent, and the Government felt they could lean back upon the common people.

We see the duty, rolled upon us by God, of continental liberty. We gave our blood, our sons and treasure, and will do so until the end. The people have laid aside all prejudices and party divisions, and for a year have maintained an unbroken unity. They have given continually and still want to. The order has been necessary to stop recruiting, so many men are yet offering for the war. They pay cheerfully their taxes—a test which brings men to their bearings quicker than anything else. Debt and bereavement, blood and money, they cheerfully have given. They demand that the Government shall not spare them. Take more, do more, is their continual cry. They have submitted to apparent wrongings in their fundamental rights. The *habeas corpus* which has been taken from them; the imprisonment of men with long duress without trial; freedom of speech and other matters have been checked, and to *all* the people have submitted.

The diplomatic language of foreign Government and the language of the foreign papers was polite, but not friendly—tried at home, by foreign impertinence, in all ways, the common people behaved with heroism, when after the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, it was determined to give them up. No one said nay, and yet you know how we felt. MASON SLIDELL might have been taken from Washington to New-York, and shipped under the care of a single officer, unmolested by those whom people call the mob.

The events of the year have completely revolutionized the opinions of the world concerning the warlike powers of the nation, and those of the Southern States. It has long been the educated belief of many that the habits of the Southern people are favorable to a warlike prowess. Have they?

The last ditch was not at Hilton Head; they are yet in search of it, for you know they are determined to die in none other. There is no proof in the taking of Roanoke Island that the Yankees fight well; they have had no chance to show it. The Southerners fled again ignominiously. So again at Newbern, at Edenton and Warrenton. Fort Henry and Fort Donelson and but other evidences of shame and disgrace. Our men fought bravely, but 'twas no great credit to take only such men.

Somerville and Nashville then fell, and then came the scenes of Island No. 10. Every natural aid was in favor of the South; but yet Gen. POPE moved across that swollen current, and took the batteries without the loss of a single man, while the enemy were bagged like so many partridges.

I thank the Mississippi men, and the Tennessee men; Virginians haven't done anything, North Carolinians not much, and the South Carolinians were as fleet as gazelles.

Has there been any field where Northern courage and endurance have not shone conspicuous? I think that at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, hands, not brains, conquered. Our soldiers, and not our Generals, fought and won there.

There is coming to be an impression among the common people, that men educated under the influence of Slavery do not make good citizens. I think they believe that people educated thus and people educated under the influence of liberty cannot live together. It's worth living for to see the Capital of the nation freed from the taint of Slavery. I wish that bill had been signed at once, but we have learned that though ABRAHAM LINCOLN is sure, he is slow, *but* if he is slow, he is sure. [Applause.] We also suspect that hereafter the North must prevail in the legislation of the nation; for I declare the North is the nation, and the South is but the finger. The North is the brain, the heart. Without New-England the nation would be like a man who goes to bed at night well, and wakes up in the morning without his head, and goes off about his business. The North is the home of civilization, and of those peculiar ideas which gave us our past prosperity. The North is this nation, and must govern it—not for selfishness, but for the well being of the whole. It has the conservative force, and must not hesitate to take and maintain the Government. Her ascendency means Liberty, and she owes it to herself not to give up her present supremacy.

Two spirits are going forth towards the Territories—one represented by our flag—the one of Liberty; see what it has done in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and then see the fruits of the other in Mississippi and Arkansas. Which of the two shall be the future seed-planter?

We have seen the end of that most Un-American, "Native Americanism." Every nation has furnished its quota. Alongside of our CHARLES was their SIGEL; by the side of the wounded American was the wounded German. We have foreigners among us no more.

I am not a prophet. I am not sanguine, though hopeful. I think victory awaits us at every step, but if God thinks Liberty too dear to be purchased so cheap, we can give more. We can give more sons, more treasure—we will give everything—but this country shall be one, and one undivided. The Atlantic and Pacific shall say it—deep answering with deep.

HEAR IT, ENGLAND, ONE people, one Constitution, one Government.

One God, one country, one flag, one destiny—cost what it may, we *will* have it. Let God name the price, and it shall be paid.

Dr. Bellows' Church.

Dr. BELLOWS preached from 1st John, chapter v, verse 4: "And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." He spoke first of the meaning of the text, showing that the world was supposed by the Orientals and Alexandrians to have been made not by God, but by the Demiurgoes; that matter was thought accursed, and nature a blundering and imperfect workmanship; that the world was supposed to be near its destruction, by the early church and by the New-Testament writers, which accounts for the phraseology that always speaks of the world as to be overcome. These prejudices or superstitions covered a great truth—the world and nature, and the lower parts and passions of humanity were to be overcome, not because evil is accursed, is destined to destruction, but because they are not ends but means, and need to be subordinated and kept in their places. They need to be overcome and subdued even more than if they were not a proper part of us. He then went on to illustrate the main doctrine thus unfolded at length, with a comparison of the rebellion of the lower powers, passions and tendencies, in our country, against the higher. Look, he said, on those frowning rebel fortresses, upon our Eastern and our Southern coast, on which, a little more than a year ago floated peacefully our National flag. See those guns and sabres, marked with the stamp of our National armories, those vessels launched in our own Navy-yards, those soldiers educated at our own military schools! Were they ever made to turn against the very Government and country that gave them existence? But they have done so! and now we are engaged in subduing our own forts, in conquering our own ships, in retaking our own arms, and in putting to the death which traitors merit, our own citizens! And what is it that gives us the victory in this most terrible struggle with our very selves but our faith—our faith that God has not made our nation for suicide, but for a beneficent, and honorable and lasting life among the great nations of history; that we are called by every glorious instinct of patriotism to quell intestine disorder and the witchcraft of sectional pride and rebellion; that the cause of universal liberty, and honor, and humanity, is involved in our vindication of the ability of a schooled, and enlightened, and free laboring population, to control and to reduce to order and decency, a slaveholding, a backward, and a slothful population, which systematically neglects the principle of modern civilization, and sets its face, of choice, toward semi-barbarism.

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said: Before the sorrow of the Church culminates in the crucifixion of our Lord, other mothers and other kindred may, nay, must be weeping at the foot of other crosses. God alone knows what calvaries are preparing at Yorktown, at Richmond, at Corinth. Yet, ye will not be dismayed, ye brave sons of the nation; and we will not suffer our hearts to fail us. Let your faith in your commander, in your commanders, in a grateful country, in a blessed and ever-mindful posterity, in your sacred cause, in your Saviour and your God, be perfect, and you shall shortly, whether you live or die, taste the victory by which Christ and his followers continually overcome the world.

Dr. Osgood's Church.

Dr. OSGOOD'S text was from the First Epistle of Corinthians: xv. 57: "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Victory! What word is there in our language that tingles the ear, and stirs the blood, and thrills the nerves, like this? Victory! it calls up by its spell all the great passages in the history of our race, all the emergencies of affairs, all the achievements of heroes, all the triumphs of man in all spheres of enterprise, all the trophies of his sagacity, strength and daring. We are willing to sacrifice everything for conquest, and whatever the sphere, whether war, industry or religion, the hero can yield up the last breath with a smile if the ear, as it is closing forever to earthly sounds, can only catch that magic word, victory.

The preacher analyzed the elements of our interest in the idea of conquest, illustrated its various forms, and then announced the subject—the victories that may be regarded as the gift of God. He considered, first, the characteristics of the victories and the character of the victors.

2. He dwelt at length upon the marks of those great providential triumphs what may fitly be designated as particularly the work of God, and which culminated in the rise and progress of the Christian religion. The first mark is extent or universality; and he maintained that whatever was God's gift was sure not to be shut up in a corner, but to make its way in the world. Extent of influence was thus one mark of Divine authority, and whatever Providential wish partook of the largeness of Christian truth was to be expected to share in its dominion. Thus the victory of Constitutional liberty in this country allies itself with the great drama of Christian civilization, and the stamp of God's own majesty is upon this grand movement of human light and intelligence. The second mark of God's victories is elevation of ideas and affections. The gospel subdued them in order to exalt them, and measured its triumph not by the number wounded or slain, but by the number redressed and exalted. The redeeming and assisting office of our National victories gave them a place in the same line of Providential movements, and we rejoice to-day, not over the disasters and sufferings of our opponents, but in the vindication of law and liberty, and we desired to extend to them the very blessings that we ourselves enjoy. The last mark of the victories of God is perpetuity; and when the Gospel triumphsal, the eternal Word was spoken, the Infinite Spirit was given, and the Church was established upon the immutable rock. Every great movement in defence of Christian civilization puts forth a power that partakes somewhat of this perpetuity, and we take comfort in the assurance that our present sufferings is to prevent centuries of strife, and if our Nation's life is vindicated now against sectionalism and its ally, Slavery, it is vindicated for ages, and we leave the country secure and hopeful to our children. The connection of the nation with religion was here considered, and the impossibility of having a sound Church-life without a civil basis, was set forth and illustrated.

II. The discourse continued with considering the victors in God's battles, and declared that he ought to look above politicians, and even statesmen, to the sovereign light which Christ taught, and which is the providential principle in this struggle, within and above all party passions. He ought also to look above military power, whether that of the soldiers or their Generals, to that rightful authority of which the discipline of the camp was the impressive symbol, that needs to be studied and respected wherever, whether North or South, the principle of self-will, which is brutal secession, darn show its satanic hand in opposition to civil or domestic or religious order.

Through Christ, then, in His justice and obedience, we have the victory, and so also through His sacrifice. We, as a nation, near His cross in a twofold sense, for we not only expose ourselves and our kindred to wounds and death, but it is a bitter cross to inflict pain and death upon our neighbors, and treat them as enemies whom we have regarded as friends, and never wholly ceased to respect and love.

Dr. OSGOOD spoke during his sermon tenderly of the President, and praised him for his fidelity to the cause of liberty, and his regard for the constitutional standards of our national life. He planted himself without reserve upon the side of human rights, and declared that there could be but one issue to a war in which the nation whose corner-stone is freedom is forced to wage against the sedition whose corner-stone is bondage.

Dr. Adams' (Presbyterian) Church.

Dr. ADAMS, after the opening prayer incidental to the Presbyterian form of worship, adverted to the request of the President, that some form of thanksgiving for the recent victories of the Union armies should be yesterday offered up in churches of all denominations, and stated that, at the conclusion of his sermon he should comply with that request. The sermon itself was simply a discourse appropriate to Palm Sunday. Immediately after it was finished, Dr ADAMS read the President's proclamation, making thereon certain comments, to the effect that it was the duty of ministers of the Gospel to sustain all good and loyal rulers in their efforts to administer a beneficent form of Government, especially in times of trial like the present. Dr. ADAMS then delivered a special prayer and thanksgiving expressive of gratitude to the Almighty for fevers hitherto shown the National cause, and entreating a continuance of the Divine countenance and support.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Father PRESTON, at the morning service, announced that in accordance with the President's proclamation, the priests would, during the masses, take occasion to return thanks to God for the recent victories of the National arms. He called upon the congregation to unite heartily in that purpose, and to pray that the Union cause shall be finally triumphant, and the conclusion of this fratricidal war be reached.

St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. WESTON read the President's proclamation, and prayers for the soldiers of the Army and Navy, sick and well, the wounded, widows and orphans, the President and Government, and the final triumph of the National cause. The day being Palm-Sunday, the ordinary services were too long for a special sermon. He made, however, an earnest appeal for the sick and wounded, and succeeded in obtaining a liberal collection in their behalf, to be expended under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission.

Church of the Messiah.

Owing to the illness of Dr. CHAPIN, who has a severe attack of rheumatism in both feet, Rev. Mr. CUTLER, formerly of San Francisco, officiated. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with the National Standard, which was draped from the desk in festoons. In the morning prayer, Mr. CUTLER invoked the divine blessing on the National cause, returned thanks for the successes already accomplished, and prayed for still further victories, until this nation should be again united as one people. He also prayed that the *navy should wake up to its duty.*

Laight-street Baptist Church.

At the Laight-street Baptist Church, in the morning, Rev. I. H. KALLOCH, in the course of the prayer, returned thanks to Almighty God for our recent victories, and prayed that more might soon follow, until the crowning victory, which should give us triumph and peace. He set apart the evening for a special discourse on the subject, and a collection for the aid of wounded soldiers, according to the suggestion of Mayor OPDYKE.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church—(Colored.)

The Pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church had made arrangements to deliver an address to the children of the congregation in the afternoon, and his sixth anniversary sermon in the evening. The all-important occasion was, however, duly remembered in the prayers, and incidentally in the discourses. The little benefit which has thus far accrued to the colored race from the war was duly acknowledged, and more reverently implored. At the morning prayer-meeting, the supplications were marked by special fervor in gratitude to the Almighty.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the absence of the pastor, the pulpit was filled by Rev. Mr. VAIL, who made special allusion in the morning prayer to the proclamation of the President and the occasions which had called it forth. Fervent thanks were rendered for the glorious successes which had attended our arms, especially for the great victories achieved by our forces in the Southwest, and the blessings of the Almighty were invoked upon our arms every where, and earnest prayer for the speedy termination of the wicked rebellion which has caused so much bloodshed and disaster.

German Lutheran Church.

In this church, where so many of the members have friends and relatives in the army, both in the South and Southwest, the proclamation of the President was made the subject of special notice in the morning prayer, (the service being in the German language.) The Reverend gentleman, also, in the course of his sermon made allusion appropriate to the present unhappy condition of our National affairs, and in the afternoon, the service being in English, similar references were made in the prayer and sermon.

Church of the Incarnation (Episcopal.)

The services at this Church were conducted by the reverend Pastor, assisted by Rev. Drs. PATTON and JOHNSON. The regular forms of the Episcopal Church, as set forth in the Psalmist, with the addition of the prayer set forth, and the prayer for persons in affliction, by the Bishop of the Diocese, were used throughout the service, the sermon being preached by the reverend Pastor, but no reference was made to the Proclamation of the President, or the circumstances which had called it forth.

Dr. McElroy's Church.

At this Church, yesterday being the regular Communion day, no direct allusion was made in the sermon, which was preached by Dr. MCELROY, to the proclamation of the President, nor to the war, or to the victories which have crowned the Union arms. In the morning prayer, however, the Rev. Doctor was fervent in expressions of gratitude for the goodness of God in crowning the Union arms with such glorious victories, and imploring Divine protection over and perpetuation of the Union. The Church was unusually full, and the sermons were heard with marked attention.

St. Paul's.

The morning service at St. Paul's, yesterday, was attended by a very large congregation, nearly every seat both in the body of the church and in the galleries being filled. The officiating clergymen was Rev. MORGAN DIX, son of Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX. The special prayers, recommended by Bishop POTTER, and used at Trinity, were read at this church. The sermon was preached by Mr. DIX from a text in *Exodus*, having special reference to the religious anniversary of Palm Sunday.

The President's Proclamation in the Boston Churches.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 13.

The churches have seldom been more thronged than to-day, and the services were mainly in answer to the President's proclamation for prayer and thankfulness for the recent victories.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.—Nos. 25, 28, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 25, 58, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

Boys' Clothing.

Not only are boys suited at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, but the prices suit their parents. Nothing superior to the present Spring styles of this old established firm, have ever been offered to the boys of New-York. Every style of fabrics, for the store, the school, the drawing-room, &c., is comprised in the stock. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

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MARRIED.

SYKES—LEWIS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, April 11, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Mr. JAMES GEORGE SYKES, of Geneva, N. Y., to Miss MARIA THERESA K., youngest daughter of John Lewis, of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

BIRD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 12, Miss ELIZA BIRD.

Her remains will be taken, this (Monday) morning, April 14, to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

BURNS.—In this City, BENJAMIN C. BURNS, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 90 Greene-st.

DALTON.—In Westchester, on Sunday morning, April 13, HANNAH SACOE, wife of George T. Dalton, and daughter of Charles A. Secor, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 13, EMELINE A., wife of Giles S. Ely, and daughter of the late Robert Hoe, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 241 Jay-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

JAUNCEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, Mrs ELIZA MERCAN JAUNCEY, relict of the late James W. Jauncey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In West Farms, on Sunday, April 13, SAMUEL W. LAWRENCE, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MCILROY.—In Lafayette, on Saturday, April 12, of scarlet fever, MILES CHAMBERS, second son of John and Mary Ann McIlroy, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., from the residence of his parents, at Lafayette. Friends are invited, without further notice.

MCDONOALL.—In this City, on Friday, April 11, HANCE H. MCDOUGALL, youngest son of Matthew and Susanna McDougall, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 58 West 28th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MYERS.—In Fordham, on Saturday morning, April 12, MARGARET E., daughter of the late S. F. Myers, M. D., and grand-daughter of the late James Bathgate.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Fordham, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

MOFFAT.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 11, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, from No. 124 5th-av.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, THOMAS S. NELSON, of the firm of Holbrook & Nelson, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st.

REID.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 12, suddenly, MARY REID, wife of Alexander Reid, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her sons, Robert and John Paterson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., between 9th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, after a short and severe illness, ANN ELIZA, relict of the late Geo. G. Sheppard, aged 57 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Amity-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TINKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 12, ELISABETH, wife of Capt. Joseph Tinkham, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, without further invitation.

WILDEY.—On Saturday, April 12, of scarlet fever, CHARLES EDWARD, the beloved son of Wm. H. and Mary A. Wildey, aged 3 years, 3 months and 13 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR THIS WEEK, which will be ready THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, will contain an exceedingly interesting article entitled:

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BY HORACE GREELEY.

"No comment is necessary."



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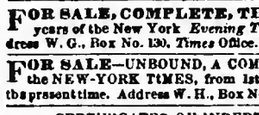
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Are now offering at very low prices,

A FULL LINES OF SUPERIOR

LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS AND TOWELINGS.

ALSO,

PLAID, STRIPED and PLAIN

NAINSOOK SWISS MULL

and CAMBRIC MUSLINS.

ALSO,

COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

At manufacturer's prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will exhibit on

MONDAY, April 14,

600 pairs

LACE CURTAINS,

Varying in price from

$2 50 to $6 per pair.

600 pairs do. from

$10 to $50 per pair.

ALSO,

2,000 pieces

DRAPER MUSLINS,

From 12½ cents to $1 per yard.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,

AND

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

A CHOICE SELECTION,

Received per late arrivals,

For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL

FROM

SPRING STOCK

OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

Also, several hundred pieces of their own importation,

comprising all the

NEWEST STYLES IN THE

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH MARKETS,

which they are now offering

AT RETAIL,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHECK SILKS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Have just received by steamer, and will offer on

MONDAY, April 14,

A very choice assortment of

CHECK SILKS,

Consisting of

BLACK AND WHITE,

AND OTHER DESIRABLE COLORS,

To which they would invite the attention of purchasers.

AT KINZEY'S,

Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, (hemmed,) 18c. and 25c.
Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c. and 8c.
Ladies' Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, 12c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch (cheap lot,) 15c., 18c., 25c.
Ladies' Fine Linen Tucked, at 25c.
1,500 Muslin Worked Collars, 12c., 15c., 25c.
2,000 Muslin Worked Collars, 37c., 50c., 75c.
1,000 Infant's Fine Worked Caps, 31c.
LACE VEILS—LARGE VARIETY.
NEEDLEWORK AND LACE EDGINGS.
1,500 Shirt Bosoms, (cheap lot,) 8c. to 31c.

KINZEY'S,

Nos. 221 and 223

EIGHTH-AVENUE.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

2,500 Best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
2,500 Best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
2,500 Best Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
12,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c.
8,760 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
9,076 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
7,861 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 38c.
ALL COLORS IN CORD-EDGE RIBBONS.
OPENING, 1,200 PIECES DRESS TRIMMINGS.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, TARLETONS, RUCHES.
FLOWERS IN ALL STYLES.
STRAW BONNETS.
Split Straws, 31c. 38c., 50c.
PEDALS, NEAPOLITANS, LEGHORNS, FLOUNCES, CANTONS, FANCY STRAWS,
CHINA PEARLS.
1,500 Cord Nets, silk tassels, 18c.
HOSIERY AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,600 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.
1,500 pairs Heavy-Ribbed Hose, 12½c.
2,800 pairs Gents and Boys' Half Hose, 6c., 8c.
3,000 pairs Gents and Boys' Half Hose, 10c., 12c.
GLOVES AT KINZEY'S.
2,000 pairs Ladies' fine Lisle Gloves, 10c., 12c.
2,400 pairs Ladies' fine fancy Tops, 12c., 15c.
2,800 pairs Ladies' fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12c., 15c.
1,600 pairs Ladies' fine Lisle Gauntlets, 18c., 25c.
1,200 pairs Ladies' Silk Gloves, 18c.
500 pairs Misses' Silk Gloves, 12c.
FANCY GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
BAGS, PORTEMONNAIES, BRUSHES, COMBS.
Clark's and Willamantic Spool Cottons, &c.
2,500 good Spool Cottons, 1c.
Best solid Head Pins, 3c. paper.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
English Hair Pins, 3c. bundle.
Fine White Linen Tapes, 1c.
Best French Working Cottons, 2c.
Best fancy Rubber Combs, 6c.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

Invite the special attention of their friends and the public to their

LARGE, CHOICE,

AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

For the gentlemen's wear, entirely

NEW STYLES,

Which they are willing to make up to order in their usual well-known

POPULAR PRICES.

No. 87 Walker-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

KINZEY'S

"EXCELSIOR MANTILLA HOUSE,"

No. 37[illegible] near Houston-st.,

Ladies will find a [illegible] stock of

SPRING [illegible] and MANTLES.

Also, a large assortment of "ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"

Made and trimmed in the [illegible] styles.

At [illegible] from $4 up.

W. E. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

THREE-PLY

AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

Just opened in the [illegible] Department, fifty pieces Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of good patterns and quality.

GEO. L. HYATT,

No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.

PARASOLS

AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

LATEST STYLES,

Now Open at A. T. STEWART & CO.

WET GOODS—WET GOODS.

WET BLACK SILKS,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES AND CURTAINS.

We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the insurance companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.

W. E. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL (FORMERLY [illegible]) has a few of those very reasonable LONG BLACK INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG BLACK INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
SQUARE BLACK and RED CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
[illegible] India fringes. Also, India [illegible] at No. 232 Wooster-st., 2d door [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,

The finest and Best-Fitting Shirt made, and for sale at lower prices than any Shirts manufactured in this City.

At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 Williamst., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LINENS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,

AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

of every kind—a full assortment

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

POPLINS, ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, MOZAMBIQUES, MOUS. DE LAINES, METALLIQUES, &c., &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.

LATEST PARIS STYLES FOR SPRING!

IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

NEW PATTERNS IN UNDER-GARMENTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

C. TAYLOR,

No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel,

Will open on MONDAY, the 14th inst., a large and attractive stock of

LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES,

in the way of

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

KID, CASTOR AND CALF GLOVES,

ALSO

COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED SUADE DO.

GENTLEMEN'S EMBROIDERED STREET (new thing) DO.

FRENCH SHIRT FRONTS,

ENGLISH COLLARS,

COLORED FRENCH SHIRTINGS,

SILK UMBRELLAS,

SMOKING JACKETS,

SPRING HALF-HOSE,

SILK AND GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS,

Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,

Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,

From the richest and most costly,

To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,

Upholsterers,

No. 369 Broadway,

are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Manufacturers,

offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

SOLOMON & HART,

Importers,

No. 369 Broadway.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY.

ENGLISH COTTON, THREAD

AND

SILK HOSE.

Misses' SILK AND COTTON HOSE (all sizes.)

Boys' ENGLISH HALF HOSE.

Ladies' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.

Misses' Spring UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.

Boys' SPRING UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS.

KID, SILK and LISLE GLOVES.
Boys' SHIRTS, COLLARS
AND
SUSPENDERS.

My stock of English Hosiery is from the best makers, and will give entire satisfaction, both as to fit and service.

C. TAYLOR,

No. 713 Broadway,

First corner below New-York Hotel.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the best styles and makes of

SHIRTING LINENS.

Linen Sheetings, Table Damask, Napkins, &c., Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks and India Twills.

They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for

BOYS' WEAR,

Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankeneetes and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in this City, for style and cheapness.

LACE CURTAINS,

Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 14,

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS IN

FANCY DRESS SILKS,

FROM AUCTION,

At 75 cents and $1 per yard,

One-third less than the cost of importation.

SPRING CLOTHING

AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.

N. A. KNAPP,

No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

MADE TO ORDER.

ENTIRE SATISFACTION WARRANTED,

Both as to fit and workmanship.

C. TAYLOR,

No. 713 Broadway,

First corner below New-York Hotel.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

500 Embroidered Linen Collars, 50 cents, small sizes.
1,000 Embroidered Muslin do., 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
500 Embroidered Jaconet do., 75 cents, worth $1.
Fine Paris Embroidered Collars and sets, small sizes.
Breakfast and Traveling Collars and Sets, new styles.
Infants' Robes, Waists and Muslin Embroidered Trimmings.
Thread, Pusher and Grenadine Veils, in large variety.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces and Edgings.
Black Lace Flouncings, Pusher and Mohair Lace Shawls.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $2 and upwards.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Sets.
Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.
Together with a full assortment of every article in the trade, all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices.

A. & E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

NO. 130 BROADWAY,

Will be opened on MONDAY,

FRENCH PRINTED BRILLIANTS at 25c., worth 40c.
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS at 25c. worth 30c.
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES at 30c., worth 50c.
The above goods are QUITE NEW DESIGNS.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE CHOICE OF ORGANDIES,

LATEST PARIS FASHION,

HONEY-COMBS.

The newest material for traveling and garden dresses, (really stylish and ladylike,) ONE YARD WIDE, washes beautifully, ONLY 38 CENTS PER YARD.

For $1 75, a flounced robe, good barége Anglais, REALLY WORTH $6.

PARIS PRINTED BAREGES,

MODE AND FANCY COLORED PLAIN

CREPE MARETZ AND TAMARTINES,

CHOICE PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES.

All at 25 cents per yard—value 50c.

Purchased at the recent large auction sales.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every description and variety,

FOR SALE AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLINERY.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS',

7,000 LADIES' AND MISSES' STRAW BONNETS, all new shapes, only 50c., worth 75.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES done at very low prices—bonnets bleached and pressed, bonnets lined and trimmed; fine stock flowers, ruches, &c., at 6th av. and 28th-st. CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country, or travel with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 186 West 18th-st. Best City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman; country preferred. Apply for three days at her present employer's, No. 43 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RE spectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 270 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Call at the residence of her last employer, No. 109 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER. A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 557 6th-av., in the store, between 33d and 34th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very accomplished and experienced servant, as chambermaid and waitress; will be found of very neat appearance, and of the most obliging manners and disposition; has had experience in Brooklyn families, by whom she is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servaots' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, with best of City references; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., near 25th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young girl as waitress or chambermaid: good City reference given. Call or address M. A. K., No. 310 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game, and is a good baker; has no objection to a first-class hotel, first-class boarding-house, or first-class private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 9th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., private door, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, a Welsh woman, who thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; would go with a family to the country. City reference from her last place. Will do no washing. Call for three days at No. 19 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A steady, reliable woman, who is a good thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently; make first-rate bread, pies, and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable woman as cook in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies, game and soup; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good baker, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., front house, third floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; good City reference given. Apply at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A Protestant woman, as cook; fully competent. Apply at her present employer's, No. 203 Madison-av., two days.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation for a most excellent woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, American, English and French styles; is especially neat and economical; and has the very highest references. Apply for JULIA, at No. 15 Court-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references. Call or address No. 19 East 11th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wants a situation as good cook, in a private family; can produce long and satisfactory references; has no objection to do part of the washing, or to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged American Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference; would have no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as cook, or to do general housework in the country; she is used to country work, and prefers it, but would not object to the City; good references. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and its vicinity, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.

R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)

No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family. Best City references given. Call for two days at No. 245 East 30th-st., Mrs PALMER, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman and her niece want situations to take care of a gentleman's house, who is going to Europe for one or two years; has been housekeeper some years in a gentleman's family, now deceased; for reference as to responsibility, &c. call at No. 44 8th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young American widow lady, who understands housekeeping thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to work and do her best to please; gives the highest reference. Address Mrs. A. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by an American young lady; has had experience in housekeeping, and in the care of children; can do all kind of family sewing. Call for three days at No. 86 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable middle-aged lady, a situation as housekeeper; perfectly understands carving and marketing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, from 10 to 3 P. M., at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as houseworker; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter-making; good reference. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av. Good girls of every capacity on hand.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very deserving girl, to do general housework in a private family; is a good servant, not afraid to work; will study to please, and values a good home more than high wages; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, to do good plain cooking, or general housework, either in the City or the country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A LADY about leaving the City, desires to find a situation for her girl; she is good at general housework, plain cooking, and can be recommended in every respect. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her present employers for two days, at No. 117 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTaat Scotch woman, a situation as laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting perfectly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to travel with a lady; can give the most satisfactory references. Address O. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced nurse and a first-rate seamstress, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to a lady who boards, and to do her washing and ironing; wages from $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS BABY'S NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a steady young respectable Protestant Scotch woman, as baby's nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and sewing; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer, in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy-store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Inquire on Monday, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE.—A situation wanted, by an experienced child's nurse, in a private family; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go the country for the Summer; first-class City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE spectable young girl desires a situation in a private family, to mind children and sew; is a good sewer, and has some knowledge of dressmaking, and understands operating a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; can do embroidery; can give good City references as to honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second flight of stairs, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in the City, or would be willing to instruct children in the English branches; is competent for either position; can produce undoubted testimony as to character and ability. Address or call at No. 89 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTeslant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, or will do chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent seamstress; has the best of references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 3d-av., second floor, back room, between 35th and 36th-sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; has three years' reference from her last place; the country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 214 1st-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress; is competent to take charge of a babe from its birth; would travel with a lady; has the best references. Call at No. 285 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, rear building; call for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN American young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is a Protestant; she is willing and obliging, and fond of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a neat, tidy young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting for children, and all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objections to the country for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young American girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can give the best City references. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted by a most efficient and trustworthy young woman, as nurse and seamstress; will be found of neat and genteel appearance and well-informed, fully capable to the care of an infant child; is recommended by a Brooklyn family as a most valuable permanent servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as a seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is capable and willing to assist with up stairs work of any kind; has satisfactory reference. Call, or address a note for two days, at No. 195 West 20th-st. Would work by the day or week, or travel with a lady.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also, all kinds of family sewing; would assist in a nursery, or do light chamberwork; has best of City references. Call at or address No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble Protestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; can walk on a lady and make herself generally useful; best of testimonials can be produced. For further particulars apply to BOORHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress, or to travel with a lady; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses perfectly, and does all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 115 East 22d-st

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—LADIES in Brooklyn and all parts of the country, requiring a superior class of domestics, are respectfully informed that I have opened an elegant and commodious office for "Employers and Servants," at No. 15 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn, and am prepared to furnish my former patrons, as well as those who may now favor me with their patronage, with the most reliable servants of different nations, having references direct from Brooklyn families, where they last served.

WM. MANNING, (late of No. 10 Tillary-st.)

A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAID WISHES a situation to go traveling, either in Europe or America, with a family, to wait upon ladies or children. She is competent to perform the duties required in such a position. Speaks English. Can produce excellent City recommendations. Address M. L., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for two days.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., a number of men want situations; two first-class German gardeners, who understand their business in all its branches; two German coachmen and gardeners. Also, capable coachmen, waiters, farmers and men furnished at short notice for all kinds of business and work.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., have now on hand first-class servants for all branches of work for City and country. Wanted, a number of well-recommended girls, for first-class private families. Also, four first-class waitresses, a Protestant cook and Protestant waitress.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, A civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Understands her business perfectly. Best City references. Call, Saturday and Monday, at No. 136 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 248 7th-av., near 26th-st.

A RESPONSIBLE LADY, WISHING TO travel, desires a suitable agency that will defray expenses; or would accept a situation as companion for an elderly lady; satisfactory references. Address, for two weeks, A. N. GILMORE, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING; NO objection to going out to days' work. Call for two days at No. 27 Carmine-st., rear, top floor.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—WANTED, EMployment in the above capacity in a private family by a steady, respectable Englishman; would act as valet or traveling servant to a gentleman or family going to Europe; first-class City reference. Address UNION, at Henry A. Keer's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., for three days.

AS CARMAN OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a sober, honest and industrious man as carman or porter; is not afraid of work; has been in the business for a length of time; knows the City well, and can give the best of reference as to the care and management of horses. Address, for two days, T. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or No. 200 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also the training and breaking-in of horses; who has lived in some of the best families in the City and country; who has lived in his last place three years; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address C. CAMPBELL, No. 56 4th-av., or W. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, industrious Protestant young man, (single,) a steady, permanent place as coachman; is a careful and judicious driver, and understands the care and management of carriages and horses thoroughly; has the best of country testimonials, and can refer to his last employer in this City; can milk, if required, and make himself generally useful. Address B. A., Box No. 193 *Times*

UNITED STATES [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

[illegible] Directors have this day declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the premiums, and an additional ONE AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the [illegible] dividends and additions, being the [illegible] division of profits on policies in force to the 31st of March, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible] DOLLING,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
[illegible] DEGER,	EDWARD B. CLARK,
[illegible]	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
[illegible]	CHARLES E. BILL,
[illegible]	JOHN J. PHELPS,
[illegible] ERMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
[illegible]	JACOB HARDEN,
[illegible]	WILLIAM K. ROLLES,
[illegible]	HANSON K. CORNING,
[illegible] NOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
[illegible] GHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
[illegible]	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
[illegible]	JAMES DALLATIN,
[illegible]	JERE. P. ROBINSON,
[illegible]	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

[illegible] President.
[illegible] M.D., Medical Examiner.
[illegible] Consulting Physician.
M. [illegible] JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

[illegible] CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is [illegible] thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an act to [illegible] the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

38 Lenox Insurance Co.	$25	60 Stuyvesant Ins. Co...	$25
100 St. Mark's Insurance.	25	40 Adriatic Insurance Co.	25
10 American Tel. Co....	100	40 Knickerbocker St'g Co.	100
16 Brevoort Insurance...	50	20 Bank of Commerce....	100
10 Hamilton Insurance.	100	50 Washington Marine In.	100
100 Germania Life Ins. Co.	50		

$2,500 Logan County Manufacturing and Mining Company Bonds.
4,000 Sacramento City and County 6 Per cent. bonds.
4,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, April 17, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker, No. 62 William-st.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 2 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS OR CHECKS.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES BOUGHT AT THE BEST MARKET RATES, by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
Dealer in Securities, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIM'Y G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. L. SAYRE.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. G. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN J. BOSEROUCK,	JOHN D. BERGH,
JAMES COLWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	THOMAS P. WAY,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBNEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE D. SATTERLEE,	HENRY PALMER,
H. G. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	GEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, April 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for six months ending March 31, payable on or after May 1. Those who have had their stock transferred to the Agency of the Company at the Bank of America, will receive their dividends direct from that Bank; those who have not, will receive a check from here by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The interest on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid as the above Bank, as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Sec'ry.

SNOW AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
By order,
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—42-AV. CORNER OF 8TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES. Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS AND checks converted into one-year 6 per cent. certificates or bought at the highest market price by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK.—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by
E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 153 Times Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 20 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL OF [illegible] where they can be supplied with [illegible] of PRINTING TYPES, made from [illegible] METAL, and finished in the more [illegible] Frames and every article they require. [illegible] PRICE for cash or approved paper. [illegible] ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; [illegible] bought and sold. Type [illegible] by the Newton Company. Old type [illegible] for new at 15 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

[illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT [illegible], No. 1 Park-row, Harpers' Building, [illegible] lowest factory prices. Paint [illegible] constantly on hand.
JOHN E. HOPPEL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and [illegible]wards,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the [illegible] Seven hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the prices from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAM'L B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 City Hall,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 2, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-street, until 2 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, inst., for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:

270 pieces 8x8, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x8, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
180 pieces 4x6, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
1,043 pieces 3x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 4x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
432 pieces 4x6, 21 feet long, hemlock.
223 pieces 3x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
42 pieces 6x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
36 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
600 pieces 3x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
84 pieces 4x8, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 4x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
36 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
108 pieces 4x6, 18 feet long, spruce and pine.
364 pieces 3x6, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
48 pieces 3x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
120 pieces 4x6, 20 feet long, spruce and pine.
120 pieces 4x8, 12 feet long, hemlock.
720 pieces 3x4, 12 feet long, hemlock.
174,000 feet good merchantable pine boards 12 feet long.
126,584 feet good merchantable pine boards 16 feet long.

The above to be good seasoned lumber, subject to inspection, and to be delivered alongside of such vessels as may be provided to receive it, which vessels will be placed as near as practicable to the place from which the lumber is to be delivered. Persons offering to supply, will please indorse their offers "Proposals for Lumber."

D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened, and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In 56th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 59th-st. to sewer in 8th-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 434 to New-Bowery; also in 28th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 77 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

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DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

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CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
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GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
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PLANTATION BITTERS.
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It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. It is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide, 14th edition, 400 pages, 125 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and practice; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work; fee $1. of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; BOSS & TOUREY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

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DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX.
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE.
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR.
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE.
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have tried them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

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YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $3 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Agent's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has devoted less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 16 hands high, with close carriage and harness, for sale cheap, as the owner is about to leave the City. May be seen at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses, very stylish, 7 and 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness. Can be seen at 51 East 12th-st., at MULGROVE'S livery stable.

FOR SALE.—NEW NO. 119, HANDSOMELY LOcated in the north aisle of the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Dr. RICE Pastor. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
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AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Coor.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

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REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ALTERATION OF SAILINGS. The ETNA will sail on next SATURDAY in place of the Kangaroo, and the CITY OF NEW-YORK the 19th, in place of the Etna.
LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London good back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, April 19.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 26.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$36
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLME, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 26th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 290 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st., ground floor.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "Passport Office, Box No. 3,413 New-York.

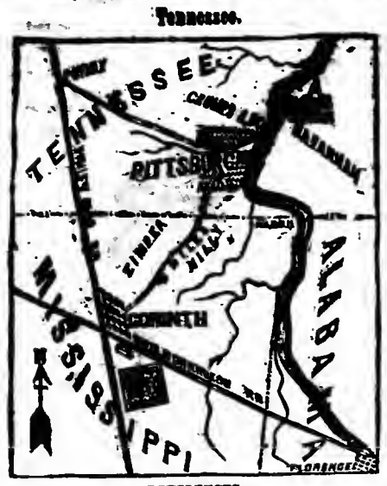
RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TRIPS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, on and after MONDAY, March 24, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railro

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

Locality of the Battle-ground in Southern Tennessee.



REFERENCES.

A—Troops under Gen. Grant.
B—Rebel troops under Johnston and Beauregard.

The above diagram shows clearly the positions held by our army, and by the rebels, previous to and at the time of the battle at Pittsburgh, on Sunday and Monday last—exhibits also the relation of Pittsburgh to Corinth, Florence and Purdy, and to the line of railroad running north and south, and that running east and west.

An obscure landing on the bank of the Tennessee River has suddenly taken a prominent position in the world's battle annals. Pittsburgh is situated on the west bank of the Tennessee River in Hardin County, 210 miles from the mouth of the river. Before the battle it was described as consisting of two log shanties, one under the bluff, used as a bakery for the troops, and another on the top of the bluff. Besides these, a few scattered houses comprised the entire town.

The place owed its little importance to the fact of its being the landing on the Tennessee used by the people of Corinth, Purdy, and the adjacent country. It is connected with both of these towns by good roads. It is twelve miles from Savanna, the county seat of Hardin, the latter being on the east bank of the river.

The bluffs at Pittsburgh are very bold, and from 150 to 200 feet above the river. A little distance back from the river the country is broken into a succession of sharp ridges, steep hills and gorges, not much unlike the region along the Potomac in the front of Washington. The roads are excellent, and the country generally is heavily timbered with sparse clearings.

Our lines extended along a front of from six to eight miles, or from Crump's Landing, six miles before Pittsburgh, to a place about two miles south, or above, on the river. Our pickets were thrown back into the country to a distance varying from four to eight miles west of the river. This advance was held by Gen. Prentiss with an unorganized brigade, of regiments recently thrown together. Gen. Hurlbut, four miles further east, had a heavy column. Gen. Grant had retained his headquarters at Savanna up to Friday, although but a few troops were left there, and he was daily expecting to transfer his headquarters to Pittsburgh. Troops kept arriving daily in large numbers, to swell the National forces. Gen. Buell was known to be marching from Neshville, 125 miles distant, with his columns. This fact decided the rebel leaders to offer battle at once. Beauregard did not deem it safe to await attack at the not tenable position at Corinth, eighteen miles distant, and resolved to make the assault, hoping to throw Gen. Grant's camps into confusion, and thet before Gen. Buell could reinforce him.

Savanna, where a large body of our troops were massed, is the county-seat of Hardin County, and is on the east bank of the Tennesee River, 210 miles from its mouth. It was here that Gen. Buell's forces, from Nashville, first reached the Tennessee River, after a weary march of 62 miles from Columbia.

From Savanna to Crump's Landing, whera Gen. Lewis-Wallace was stationed with his command, the distance is about four miles, and from Crump's Landing to Pittsburgh five miles. The position of these important points will be understood by a glance at the maps we publish this morning.

From Pittsburgh to Corinth, the headquarters of the rebel army, the distance is 20 miles, by a good turnpike road, the road running in a southwest direction over a heavily timbered and rolling country. Corinth is a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated near the Tennessee line, in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, the northeastern county of that State.

It is ninety-three miles east from Memphis. A rebel newspaper, recently discoursing of it, said: "It is a very important strategical point. It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country, a branch of the Apalachian range, which diverges from the Alleghany Mountains, and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. The village is nearly surrounded by an irregular circle of hills, rising on the North, about four miles distant, with the State line between Tennessee and Mississippi crossing their summit. The Mobile and Ohio Railway crosses this ridge through a cut seventy-five feet in depth. Similar cuts, of lesser depth, penetrate the hills on the East, West and South, where the railways enter. Beyond these hills, in the direction of Pittsburgh and Savanna, the ground becomes more level, and much of it is low and swampy."

Corinth, it is well known, is at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads. From this point a road stretches northward through the whole of Western Tennessee to Cumberland, Ky.; southward the road runs through Eastern Mississippi, and a corner of Alabama, to Mobile on the Gulf; westward a road runs direct to Memphis, and eastward through Florence, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., to Charleston, S. C. Corinth, therefore, commands the communications to Memphis, the Gulf, and the seaboard rebel States.

Not only so, but this Memphis and Charleston Road is the only rebel railroad connection between the Southwest and the Southern seaboard States. Troops can only be sent east from New-Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburgh, Memphis, or Mobile, or to those points from Virginia, North or South Carolina, or Georgia, over the Memphis and Charleston Road, the only Railroad line connecting the East and West of the rebellion. When that road is broken, the rebel Confederacy is cut in two as effectually as if a Chinese wall were built between the Gulf and the seaboard States. Though we did not succeed at present in breaking it at this point, Gen. Mitchell has since then broken it at a still better point—at Huntsville, Alabama. The road to Purdy, from Pittsburgh, runs almost due west, a distance of twelve miles. The rebels recently had a body of troops at this point; but it is probable they were called down to Corinth before the battle. A detachment of our troops was sent out to Purdy soon after our army was concentrated on the Upper Tennessee, to destroy the railroad connection between Purdy and Corinth. The expedition was successful, but the rebels repaired the injuries to the road and reopened communication.

The weather, previous to the battle, was mild and Spring-like, and so warm that our troops slept in the open air, envelopad in their blankets, in preference to the closer atmosphere of the tent. On the night of Sunday it rained heavily, causing great suffering to our wounded troops.

It cannot be conjectured whether the rebels will make another stand at Corinth. Johnston, the best of their Generals, is dead, and if it be correct that Beauregard also is dead, it hardly seems likely that there will be any further show of battle in the Southwest, other than detached and irregular fighting.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times—(Reproduced from our Sunday Edition.)

Pittsburgh, April 6—Midnight.

In my last letter I stated that I did not believe that any battle would take place for the next ten days between our forces and the rebel troops which were concentrated at Corinth. I was led to this belief by the opinion current among our officers, that the enemy would intrench themselves and await an attack at their chosen position, as mentioned above, and known as the junction of the Memphis and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads. This being the policy heretofore adopted by the rebel forces, it was supposed it would be followed in the present case. The sequel shows that they have changed their tactics, and prefer an offensive rather than a defensive mode of warfare. This arose, in part, from the fact that they knew of the approach of the divisions from Gen. Buell's column, and from their design to destroy or conquer the force already in the field before their arrival.

Under these circumstances matters have gone on rather loosely for a few days past on our side, our commanders feeling confident that even secession audacity would never dare to assert as opposition in the open field. How often they may have been warned as to these facts I cannot say. Yet no longer than yesterday a "secesh" prisoner, who died on the steamer *Hiawatha*, assured them with his latest breath that "to-day the battle would take place." Yet no extra measures were adopted to guard against a surprise, or allow the troops to prepare themselves for defence in case such an attack should be made. Thus matters rested until an early hour this morning.

The battle-ground chosen for the struggle of to-day occupied a semi-circle of about three and a half miles from the town of Pittsburgh, our forces being stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, our centre being directly in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburgh—a small place four miles north of Pittsburgh Landing.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Col. Peabody, of Prentiss' Division, fearing that everything was not right, dispatched a body of four hundred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of looking after any force which might be lurking in that direction. The step was wisely taken, for a half-mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with a great slaughter. Those who escaped fell back to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The contest had been of but short duration, and the advance of the Secessionists reached the brigade of Col. Peabody just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. Their resistence, taken so unawares, was of but short duration, and they retreated in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second Division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our line. The enemy, in large force, had driven in the pickets of Gen. Sherman's division, and fallen with vengeance on the Forty-eighth Regiment O. V. M., Col. Sullivan, the Seventieth, Col. Cockerell, and the Seventy-second, Col. Buckland. The troops here had never before been in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, ere they could fully understand their position, or get into file, they made as able a resistance as was possible, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. Prentiss, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry, formerly belonging to this division, had been removed to Gen. Hurlbut's command the day before yesterday, and their place supplied and camp occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry. These latter knew nothing of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their tents, and applying the torch as they came.

The slaughter, on this first onslaught of the enemy, was very severe, scores falling at every discharge of the enemy's guns, and all making their best effort to escape, or repel the foe. It, however, soon became evident that the secession force was overpowering, and nothing was left for the advance line but retreat. This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it of course falling into the enemy's hands.

At 8½ o'clock the fight had become quite general, the second line of divisions having received the advance in good order, and made every preparation for a suitable reception of the foe.

As your correspondent reached the third line of our forces, he met several thousands of stragglers, many of them from the hospitals, but many more who had never before witnessed the service of the battle-field, and who had not found it much to their liking. Their faces were turned to the river, and neither persuasion or threats could induce them to change their course.

The timely arrival of Gen. Grant, who had hastened up from Savanna, led to the adoption of such measures as put a termination to this uncalled-for flight from the battle-field. A strong guard was posted across the thoroughfares, with orders to halt every soldier whose face was turned riverward. Some few of the wounded were allowed to proceed, but the self-constituted guard who had chosen that as a means of escape, were made to keep within the lines under penalty of a stronger admonition at the hands of the established line of sentries.

All the wagons and other vehicles of transportation on their way to the camps were turned back, and the road given as far as was practicable to the use of the ambulances, which were now getting to be very plenty. They were not, however, sufficient for the demands of the occasion, there being in many cases but two to each regiment, and heavy army wagons were used to make up the deficiency. These rattled along over the jagged road, through the mud, over roots and stones, filled to the top with the wounded and such of the sick as were unable to leave the regimental hospitals without assistance.

At 10 o'clock the entire line on both sides was engaged in one of the most terrible battles ever known in this country. The roar of the cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half-way down the left wing. The great struggle was more upon the gathered forces, which had fallen back upon Sherman's position into the next line of troops. A desperate charge had just been made upon the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by a force of infantry, it was at last relinquished, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio Battery, which resulted in three of its guns being taken by the secession forces.

By 11 o'clock quite a number of the commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained, yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which plainly showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. The almost deafening sound of artillery, and the rattle of the musketry, were all that could be heard as the men stood silently delivered their fire, evidently bent on the work of destruction with a fervor which knew no bounds. Foot by foot the ground was contested, a single narrow strip of open land dividing the opponents.

Finding it impossible to drive back the centre of our column, at 12 o'clock the enemy slackened their fire upon it, and made a most vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank it by driving it into the river bank at a point about one and a half miles above Pittsburgh Landing. This wing was under command of Gen. Hurlbut, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Indiana, the Eighth, Twenty-first, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its entire line, however, was a brigade under Gen. Sherman, composed of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Ohio. Taylor's Fifth Ohio Cavalry were also in Gen. Hurlbut's Division; but, from the improper nature of the arms with which they were provided, they were not able to do one-half the execution the men desired.

With the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poured out upon it with the determination that it should give way. For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the small arms to nothing save a cane brake in a state of conflagration. The Mississippi riflemen, a large and well organized body of good marksmen and desperate men, fought with a valor that was only equaled by those who received their unerring fire, and returned it with an energy which assured them that many of those who had endured the fire of Donelson was in the ranks before them.

In this quarter it seemed, for the period of nearly an hour, that the enemy would succeed in driving our forces. Three different times they drove our men slowly before them, until they came in sight of the river, and were plainly visible even to those on the main landing below.

While the conflict raged the hottest in the quarter we were writing of, the gunboat *Tyler* passed slowly up the river to a point directly opposite the force of the enemy, and poured in a broadside from her immense guns. The shell went tearing and crashing through the woods, felling trees in their course, and spreading havoc wherever they fell. The explosions were tremendous, and the shell falling far inland, most probably, from their direction, in the very heart of the Secession force, must have told with a startling effect. At any rate, I attribute the failure of the foe to carry the left wing, in a great measure, to the well-directed shots of the *Tyler*.

Up to three o'clock, it will be remembered, the battle had raged with a fury which defies description. At every point the rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left wing. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on the centre, and fought like tigers. They found our lines well prepared for and in full expectation of their coming; every man to his post, and all willing to bring the contest to a definite conclusion.

In hourly expectation of the arrival of the forces under Gens. Nelson and Thomas, who were at Savanna, and to whom messages had been sent, a fact as well known to the Secessionists as ourselves, they made every effort to rout our forces before these reinforcements should have come forward. They were, however, fighting against a wall of fire and steel, manned by as brave hearts as ever smelled the essence of gunpowder. Volley answered to volley, and for a time the battle of the morning was reenacted over the same ground, and with the same vigor on both sides.

At five o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back on the centre for the distance, perhaps, of nearly a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon the left wing, determined to make the final struggle of the day in that quarter. The gunboat *Lexington*, in the meantime, had arrived from Savanna, and after sending a messenger to Gen. Grant to ascertain the direction in which the enemy lay from the river, the two boats took position about half a mile above the landing and poured their shell up a deep ravine reaching to the river on their right. The shots were thick and fast and told with a thrilling effect.

In the meantime Gen. Wallace had taken a circuitous route from Crump's Landing and appeared suddenly on the right wing of the enemy. In face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise was far the day a failure, and as night was about at hand they slowly fell back, fighting as they went until they reached an advantageous position, somewhat in the rear, and yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they had entirely got beyond their reach.

There is no time or opportunity at this hour to obtain a list, or even any accurate knowledge of the loss by killed, wounded or missing. Some of our Ohio regiments have suffered severely, although the number of those severely wounded is comparatively small. Gun shots in the arms and legs are very plentiful, it seemingly having been the object of the enemy to wound rather than kill outright, being in adherence to the policy that it requires four men to take care of one wounded, while none are required to look after the dead.

After a wearied watching of several hours of the most intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. Buell's Division appeared on the opposite bank of the river, at five o'clock this afternoon. Steamers were immediately sent over, and the work of ferriage began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Gen. Nelson's Division. They were succeeded by Gen. Bance's command, embracing, among others, the First and Second Kentucky. Cheer after cheer greeted the arrival of the reinforcements, a knowledge of their importance in the crisis being firmly impressed upon all who had witnessed the events of this dreadful day. Without a moment's delay, they disembarked and marched to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. They had come at a double-quick from Savanna, but their comrades in the field had sustained an unflinching fight for fifteen hours, and they were glad to relieve them, and afford them a few hours' rest.

As I sit to-night, writing this epistle, the dead and wounded are all around me. The knife of the surgeon is busy at work, and amputated legs and arms lie scattered in every direction. The cries of the suffering victim, and the groans of those who patiently await for medical attendance, are most distressing to any one who has any sympathy with his fellow man. All day long they have been coming in, and they are placed upon the decks and within the cabins of the steamers, and wherever else they can find a resting-place. I hope my eyes may never again look upon such sights. Men with their entrails protruding, others with bullets in their breasts or shoulders, and one poor wretch I found whose eyes had been shot entirely away. All kinds of conceivable wounds are to be seen, in all parts of the body and from all varieties of weapons.

It is midnight, and beside the cries of distress, all is silent, save the hourly discharge of a broadside from the gunboats, sending heavy shell into the vicinity of the enemy's camps. I should judge that they are having a rather sleepless night, under the circumstances. The rain is beginning to fall heavily and mercilessly on the poor wounded, who are exposed to its pelt ings. Every particle of sheltered space is occupied by them, and yet there are hundreds who have no protection from the storm. Yet these are the circumstances incidental to this terrible war.

There is no need of endeavoring to deny that this is the battle of the great rebellion. No harder fighting has ever been done in any contest which has ever taken place in this or any other country. Soldiers stood at their guns and fed them with cartridges, hour after hour, from early dawn until sunset. Officers have been present wherever their presence could afford encouragement to their men; and privates, muskets in hand, have—hungry, thirsty, and worn—fought with an energy and perseverance which defies all description.

It might not, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, be proper to mention any case of apparent cowardice which could occur in such a contest; yet I think justice demands that reference be made to the conduct of a new regiment, (I spare the name in consideration of the brave sons of the State,) who had arrived at this point the day previous to the battle.

How different was the action of this regiment from that of a score of others I might mention, who stood manfully in the fight, amid a shower of balls such as seldom fall in any battle of modern times, especially on this side of the Atlantic. It must not be forgotten, that in this fight there were engaged troops who had not tasted a mouthful of food since the previous night, and who, in the trying peculiarities of the occasion, knew nothing save the great work in which they were engaged.

At the same time, I would say that if I were a connoisseur in the art of war, and felt no interest in the result, I could not pay too high a compliment to the bravery and perseverance of the rebel troops. It seemed that they had staked their entire prospects and hopes of success upon the issue of to-day, and they could not make up their minds to retire.

Gen. Beauregard had promised them that they should drink to-night of the waters of the Tennessee River. Having unlimited confidence in the great hero of Bull's Run, they believed him, and felt that it must be verified. They disputed every foot of ground in the face of our soldiers, and charged time and time again upon our lines, only to meet with repulse after repulse at every effort. The first day's trial was unsatisfactory, and they retired a few miles in the rear to await the coming day for a second attempt.

It is useless to attempt to chronicle all the various incidents of the day as they are told in every circle. All agree that it was not only the hottest work they ever experienced, but also that at several times the danger was most threatening in regard to the driving in of our lines. Those who were present at the different onslaughts made on our left wing, declare that they could not but fear, at every instant, that it would give way before the pressure. Nothing but the strongest determination on the part of both officers and privates, and the good service of the gunboats, prevented the worst fears on our part from being realized.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

Pittsburgh, Monday, April 7.

During all the horrors of last night, the steamers lying at this point, which were not too heavily laden with stores or too much filled with the wounded, were engaged in ferrying the troops belonging to Nelson's Division from the opposite shore. Every load was greeted with cheers from those on shore, and returned hastily by those who had so opportunely arrived to take part in the battle of to-day. As the boats reached the shore, the troops immediately left, and, without music, took their way to the advance on the left wing of our forces. They had received marching orders at a late hour in the afternoon, and had come on a "double quick" from Savanna. They gave, however, but little evidence of exhaustion, and evinced a cold determination that they had not come for a child's recreation. Among the troops near the landing, they were regarded as something like veterans in the cause, and the greatest confidence began to grow up as to the successful termination of the battle, whose result had been doubtful more than once during the struggle of yesterday.

With the first hours of daylight it was evident, however, that the enemy had also been strongly reinforced, for, notwithstanding they must have known of the arrival of the new Union troops, they were the first to open the battle, which they did about 7 o'clock, and with considerable alacrity. The attack then began from the main Corinth road, a point to which they seemed strongly attached and which at no time did they leave at all unprotected. It mattered not where the main force was engaged nor where the fight raged the fiercest, there was at all times evidence that the safe security of that thoroughfare was continually cared for.

Within half an hour from the first firing of the morning, the contest had again spread in either direction, and both the main centre and left wing were actively engaged. The rebels were, however, not so anxious to fight their way to the river's banks as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might again expect if brought again under the powerful guns of the *Tyler* and *Lexington*, whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, keeping careful watchfulness for any signs they might be able to gather as to the exact location of the enemy in the dense forest which stretched away to their right.

The foe was not, however, lacking in activity, and they were met by the reinforcements, together with the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy that they certainly could not have expected. At nine o'clock the sound of the artillery and musketry fully equaled that of the day previous, though it could not be said to continue so long in one quarter. It now became evident that the rebels were avoiding the extreme of the left wing, and endeavoring to find some weak point in the lines by which to turn our force, and thus create an irrevocable confusion. It is wonderful with what perseverance and determination they adhered to this purpose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous assault upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected. The fire of our lines was steady as clock work, and it soon became evident that the enemy almost considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.

Still further reinforcements now began to arrive. The steamers *Crescent City*, *Hiawatha*, *Louisville*, *John Warner* and others having left Savanna, loaded to the guards with troops belonging to Gen. Buell's command. Those immediately mounted the hill and took possession upon the right of the main centre, under Gen. Wallace.

So far the fight of the morning had been waged some one and a half miles within our former lines, and but a short distance from the river's bank, in a due westerly direction.

Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman, and Crittenden, (I learn, though I have not seen him,) were present everywhere, directing the movements for a new stroke on our part against the foe. Gen. Wallace's Division, on the right, had been strongly reinforced, and suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving the immense body into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery had been stationed near an open field, known as the "battalion drill ground" for Sherman's Division, and this, loaded with canister, poured volley after volley upon the somewhat disgusted rebels. The cannonading of the day previous had been mostly confined to shell and heavy ball, but it was evident that the change now made was having a telling effect.

At 11½ o'clock the roar of the battle almost shook the earth in this vicinity, for the Union guns were being fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat could inspire. The fire from the rebels was not, however so vigorous, and they began to evince a desire to withdraw. They fought as they slowly moved back, keeping up their fire from their artillery and muskets along their whole column, and apparently disdaining any motion which could be considered as approximating to a retreat. As they retreated they went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. Moving somewhat in the direction of the river, closely followed by our men, Gen. Grant feared that some mistake might occur on the part of the gunboats, whereby our men might be injured by their fire. Accordingly a messenger was sent, ordering the *Tyler* and *Lexington* to "steam up to Hamburg, four miles above, and on no occasion to fire inland before reaching that point, as our men had driven the enemy so far that the shells might injure the wrong party."

It was now a matter settled beyond dispute that the enemy were retreating. They were making but little fire, and heading their entire column for Corinth, by both roads leading in that direction. From all divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear, which they still returned at intervals, but with little or no effect.

I have neglected heretofore to mention that, from Sunday noon until night, and from Monday morning up to the time I have now reached in this outline description of the battle, not less than three thousand cavalry had remained seated in their saddles on the hill-top overlooking the river, patiently and earnestly awaiting the arrival of the time when an order should come for them to pursue the flying enemy. That time had now arrived, and a courier from Gen. Grant had scarcely delivered his message before the entire body was in motion.

Those who have never witnessed a charge of so large a force of horsemen, should have been there to have seen the wild tumult of the eager rider, and apparently equally excited steed. The enemy have been driven beyond our former lines, and are in full retreat in the direction of Corinth.

A visit to the field immediately after the retreat of the rebels and the pursuit of our forces, exhibited a spectacle seldom to be witnessed and most horrible to contemplate. The first approaches, occupying the further range of the enemy's guns, showed at the first glance the work of devastation made by those ball and shell which had overshot the mark. Large trees were entirely cut off within ten feet from the ground, heavy limbs lay strewn in every direction, and pieces of exploded missiles were scattered all around. The carcases of dead horses and the wrecks of wagons strewed all the woods, and other evidences of similar character marked every step of the way.

Half a mile further on, and the more important feature of the struggle was brought to view. Dead bodies in the woods, the dead and dying in the fields, lying in every conceivable shape, met the gaze on either hand. Some lay on their back with their clenched hands raised at arms length, upright in the air. Others had fallen with their guns fast in their grasp, as if they were in the act of loading them when the fatal shaft struck them dead. Others still had received the winged messenger of death, and with their remaining strength had crawled away from further danger, and, sheltering themselves behind old logs, had lain down to die. Here were the bodies of those who had fallen yesterday, and mingled with them were those from whose wounds the blood was yet trickling away. The scene beggars all description, and I do not wish to attempt to depict its horrors. The fatality on the open space I have referred to as the "Battalion Drill Ground," was the greatest which came under my observation.

The canister which had swept it over in the morning had been terrible in its results. Strongly contested as its possession had been by both sides, yet the dead were as five to one on the side of the rebels. One man here was in a bent position, resting on his hands and feet, with his face downward, yet cold and rigid as marble. One had crawled away to the border of the woods, and ensconcing himself between two logs, had spread his blanket above him to shield him, perhaps, from the rain of the previous night. He was a wounded rebel, and he pitifully asked "if we could do anything for him?" At his feet lay the body of one of those Union boys I have spoken of as having had his hair burned from his head. On interrogating the rebel as to the cause of his being in such a condition, his only reply was, "I do not know, I did not do it." We assured him that an ambulance would soon be at hand, to take him to better quarters, and left him.

The larger guns had done some strange work. One case I saw where the entire lower portion of a man's foot had been carried away, leaving two toes and the upper portion remaining. Another had been struck by a bullet on the forehead, and the missile had followed the curve of the head entirely around to the termination of the hair on the back portion of his cranium. The case of the celebrated Kansas scout, Carson (not Kit), was horrifying. His face and the entire lower portion of his head were entirely gone, his brain dabbling into the little pool of blood which had gathered in the cavity below. I could fill pages with such cases, but it is useless to particularize. Suffice it to say that the slaughter is immense.

An old surgeon, who has been long in the service, and who has just returned from the field for the first time since the battle began, said to me as he sat down to-night on the river bank: "I have been present at both Bull Run and Fort Donelson, but they were skirmishes to what I have seen since yesterday morning." Such, it seems, is the testimony of all with whom I have conversed in relation to this great contest.

Though the health of the men was improving, yet there were many who had not yet been discharged as fit for duty. These were on the sick list at the time the enemy so suddenly made their appearance within the camps on the front lines. Many of them left for the river, an order being issued for the immediate evacuation of the hospitals, and it was a pitiful sight to see the poor invalids, scarcely able to drag one foot after another, wending their way slowly to some place of safety. The fire of the enemy was severe behind them, but some of them looked as though they would welcome a friendly bullet, or at least receive it with indifference. Those who were unable to walk remained and awaited their fate.

The tide of battle rolled on, and they were left to such treatment as the rebels might choose to bestow upon them. In some cases the hospital tents were burned, with the sick still within them. These, I believe, were isoleted cases, for in others, all the kindness which could be afforded in the excitement of such an hour was awarded them. In some cases I found that they had even filled the canteens of the sick with water, and left them by their couches for future use.

As near as I can estimate of the entire force engaged in this conflict, I have set it down at the opening of the battle as being about sixty thousand on the rebel side, with a somewhat smaller number—say over *fifty* thousand—on ours. This morning witnessed an addition to our troops of about twelve thousand men, while from the testimony of the rebel prisoners taken to-day, the reinforcements to the enemy were about eight thousand men, more than half of whom had been left at Corinth when the troops moved from that point on Saturday evening last.

The intricate knowledge possessed by the enemy of every foot of the contested soil on which the battle was fought, gave them a greater advantage than was awarded us by the trifling increase in numbers, but on either side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the minds of men, unless in cases of strong personal grievance. The determination appeared, even under the most galling fire, to be victory or death. The Mississippians, on the side of the enemy, were the ruling spirits, and they well deserved to be set down as among the best fighting men of the day.

As for our own troops, I shall not refer to but few especially. The Illinois, already famous at Donelson, fought like devils to sustain their well-earned reputation. The same may be said of Missouri, Ohio Indiana, Wisconsin, and some of the Iowa Regiments.

The ground, beyond the eminence, stretched away along a broad ridge, which was pierced at intervals by deep ravines, running mostly in a southwesterly direction, and covered with scrub-oak, growing so close together that it was impossible for either infantry or cavalry to press through them and at the same time preserve any kind of order. In this scrub-oak, or "black-jack," the enemy kept themselves as much hidden from sight as possible, from the river bank to the furthest line of the National camps there were but three open fields, of from fifteen to twenty-five acres each, and it was when the enemy endeavored to cross these, into the heavier forest on the top of the ridge, that our troops were enabled to do them the most damage.

The rebel loss in killed must have been nearly double the estimate I have made as to our own. Their wounded is also very great in numbers, although perhaps not so great in proportion, as Minie balls are more fatal than those usually fired from Mississippi rifles, the old Harper's Ferry, or even the Algiers rifle, of which they seemed to have a large number.

One strange feature in the battle was, that neither yesterday nor to-day have I seen many prisoners. On our side it did not seem to be a contest for captives. It was a life and death struggle to us, and the rebels seemed to entertain the same idea as to themselves.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS FROM PITTSBURGH, ETC.

Louisville, Sunday, April 13.

The steamer *Minnehaha* arrived here to-day with about 240 wounded from Pittsburgh Landing, whereof one-fourth are rebels.

A wounded officer reports that Grosos W. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, had his horse shot under him on Sunday, while acting on Breckinridge's Staff; and was himself killed on Monday, when fighting in Steel's company of the Fourth (rebel) Kentucky Regiment.

Cairo, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The steamer *Woodford*, from Pittsburg, arrived here to-day, with 200 to 300 prisoners from that place. She also brought down the body of Gen. Wallace.

The report that Gen. Prentiss had escaped is untrue.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTURE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 10.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, Maj.-Gen. Halleck and Staff went on board the steamer *Continental*, and at about 5½ o'clock the steamer left the landing for the seat of war. The boat was well loaded with Government stores and forage, and her cabin was reserved for the General and his Staff. The following is a list according to rank:

Maj.-Gen. Halleck.
Brig.-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff and Engineers.
Capt. N. H. McLean, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. Smith, Chief of Cavalry.
Col. Ortts, Chief of Topographical Engineers.
Col. Callenner, Chief of Ordnance.
Gen. DuBois, Chief of Artillery.
Col. McKibbin, Aid-de-Camp and Judge Advocate.
Major Key, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Smith, Aid-de-Camp.
Assistant-Surgeon, Peter V. Schenck.
Lieut. Price, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Throckmorton, Aid-de-Camp
Mr. Weis, Military Telegrapher.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Difficulty in Getting Quarters—Departure of Troops—Suicide of a Sentry—The Negro Question—Conduct of "Contrabands" at Port Royal—Projected Telegraph—Organization of the Department—Sanitary Condition of the Department—A "Contraband" Sunday School—Testimony for the Negro—The Affair at Edisto—Important Information from Savannah—Another Isolated "Monster" Ready, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of the South, Port Royal, S. C., Friday, April 4, 1862.

The *Atlantic* sailed this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, with a large number of passengers, including Mrs. Gen. Stevens and Gen. Sherman. We shall all welcome the return of the noble vessel to Port Royal.

Up to the present time I have given myself no trouble about quarters on shore, having adhered to the steamer up to the morning of her departure. The reason of my quietude was that a change of Quarter-masters had taken place with the supersession of Gen. Sherman, and the successors of Capts. Saxton and Haskell had not yet become acquainted with their own resources. As to finding quarters except by favor of these officers, it seemed out of the question. But now the necessity became irresistible, and I devoted my talents to the stern duty before me. The day has brought forth little fruit; but Capts. Ely and Hawks, of the staff of Gen. Benham, have kindly given me permission to share their rooms for the present. These are in a new building, erected on the shore for the querters of the Generals, and have the merit of cleanliness, the house being just built of pine lumber, and supposed to be innocent of vermin. The officers only take possession to-day, and are still destitute of much of their necessary furniture. I expect to get a blanket for a bed, and a place on the floor to spread it, and have reason to be thankful for that.

Two regiments left Hilton Head this morning—the Third New-Hampshire, Capt. Fellows, on the *Ben Deford*, for Edisto Island, where the Colonel will assume command, and the Eighth Maine, Col. Rust, on the *Cahawba*, for Tybee.

Last night a sentry committed suicide. About 11 o'clock at night, an acquaintance passed him, and exchanged salutations without noticing anything unusual in his manner; but in a few moments the report of his gun was heard, and he was found dead. He had removed his boot and stocking from his right foot, placed his toe against the trigger of his gun, and discharged its contents into his body. His name was Custin, and he belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment.

The negro question is one which here forces itself daily on our notice. I am edified by the conflicting testimony of different persons on the subject of their character and behavior. Some see in them nothing but an inferior race, given to laziness, theft, and all manner of petty vices; others discover no difference between their capacity and morals, and those of whites *of the same grades*. In fact, the verdict uniformly takes the color of the prejudice through which the case is examined. My own opportunities for judging have been too limited to warrant my giving, at present, anything like an opinion; but, observing them for several days, working here in every capacity, I here yet to notice an instance of conspicuous ill-conduct. As a rule, those whom I have seen are civil, quiet, hard-working people, apparently needing only good employers to make them useful. While I write, in Gen. Benham's quarters, a party of joiners are erecting a cooking and mess room near by. Of these workmen, four are negroes—I should say, of pure blood; and if there are four more docile, ready, industrious men on the job, I have failed to see them. The countenances of the negroes here are uniformly pleasant and cheerful; and though only a portion touch their caps when they meet you, yet I have not seen a solitary instance of apparent insolence.

A survey is now being made for a telegraph between Beaufort and Tybee, by way of Port Royal. The necessity of this is so obvious, that I wonder it was not done sooner. When Fort Pulaski falls, it can easily be extended to that point, and on to Savannah, when we get it, giving an immense advantage in communication.

Col. J. W. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has entered upon the details of the office vacated by Capt. Saxton, who is now supposed to be a Brigadier-General. Capt. Saxton was generally popular; but I imagine that Col. Shaffer will be none the less so. He was with Gen. Hunter in the West, and brings a deservedly high reputation. With great energy and promptness, he unites a genial manner, nowhere needed more than in his difficult and laborious position.

Major R. M. Hodges, senior aid on the General's staff, has been appointed Superintending Officer here. He is also a Western man, and was one of the earliest staff appointments. His ability, experience and uniform courtesy, fit him eminently for the performance of perplexing and responsible duties. I am satisfied that the organization of the Department is destined greatly to increase the efficiency of the operations in this region.

It will be seen by the General Orders I have sent you, that the headquarters of this Department have been fixed at Port Royal. Many have anticipated that they would be at Beaufort; but a glance at the map will show the propriety of the present selection. Hilton Head, (or Port Royal,) is on the coast, where the heavy ships and steamers have abundance of water; and Beaufort is some fifteen miles interior, where none but light draught boats can go.

Saturday, April 5.

I arose this morning from as refreshing a sleep on my blanket as I ever enjoyed in a bed. My early movements were attended with brilliant success. As I sauntered out for a walk, I encountered Mr. Sears, the popular Postmaster here, who has just completed the erection for himself of a small portable house, ("one of his ready made") which he has surrounded with a yard and garden of unusual taste and beauty. He was kind enough to grant me temporary quarters; (everything here seems temporary;) and I am at length supplied with a *place*; my next task being to secure the rather needful furnishing of a bed (some kind,) a table and a chair. Here, *where nothing can be bought*, this is no contemptible achievement; but I confide in the fortune that has heretofore stood my friend.

A review of the troops here took place this afternoon by Gen. Hunter, attended by his Staff and by Gen. Benham. I did not see it, but understand that the performance of the man was excellent.

Sunday, April 6, 1862.

The sanitary condition of this Department, as I learn from Dr. Cooper, Medical Director, is excellent. There are very few cases in the Hospitals, and the Surgeons are out of business. He pronounces the health of this army superior to that in any other Department. What has become of the 33½ per cent. of sick soldiers that we used to hear about at Port Royal?

I had an opportunity, this morning, of attending the contraband Sunday School. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Lee, who is in charge of the negroes here, Mr. Boynton, who teaches the day school, and Mr. Wilson, the head carpenter of Government, and consisted of Scripture reading, singing, prayer, exhortation and elementary instruction. About thirty-five girls were present, and nearly as many boys, of all ages, besides quite a number of adults. All were decently clad; some neatly, and with considerable taste; and the department was as good as could be expected

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3295. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Contracts for Arms Made by Secretary Cameron.

Consideration of the Bankrupt Law Postponed Until December.

The Select Committee of the House on Gradual Emancipation.

The Restrictions on Newspaper Correspondence.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

THE HOUSE AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The action of the House to-day, in refosing to consider the bill providing for a Bankrupt law, excites the surprise of every one here. It is generally conceded that there is no more important subject before Congress than this measure, and the business community are exceedingly anxious that something should be done on the subject at this session, and a strong effort will be made to reconsider the vota postponing the consideration of the bill until the fourth Monday in December next.

CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

It will be remembered that Mr. Secretary CAMERON replied to an inquiry of the House of Represenlatives, not long since, that he had not authorized any contracts for the purchase of arms. His snccessor, Mr. STANTON, in reply to a resolntion of inquiry of the House, of Dec. 23 last, in relation to the purchase of small arms, states that the Secretary of War, from Feb. 12, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, ordered contracts for muskets and rifles to the number of 1,636,000.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Senator WILSON'S bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers has been reported back from the Military Committee, as erigirally presented by him, and provides as follows:

That the Corps of Engineers and the Corps of Topographical Engineers be, and they are hereby, united into one corps, to be called the Corps of Engineers, and its organization shell be as follows: One Brigadier-General, four Colonels, eight Lieutenant-Colonels, sixteen Majors, twenty-four Captains, twenty-four First Licutenants, twenty-four Second Llantenants, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, and five companies of enlisted men, as provided hy law. The relativa rank of the officers of the corps shall be the same as before the passage of this act. The general officer herein provided for shall be appointed by selection from the commissioned officers of the corps. The other vacancies shall be filled by regular promotion of the present officers, and hy graduates of the Military Academy who have heretofore been recommended by the Academic Board for the Corps of Engineers, Topographical Engineers, or Ordnance Corps, or who may he recommended to the Secretary of War for appointment by a Buerd of Engineer officers; and all vacancies hereafter occurring in the Corps of Engineers shall be filled only by graduates of the Military Academy who have been recommended thereto hy the Academic Board.

GEN. MCDOWELL.

Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL was in town to-day.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executiva Session, confirmed the appointment of a large number of Paymasters, Assistant Commissaries and Quartermasters of Volunteers, and also the following:

Cept. Cuvier Grover, of the Tenth Infantry, and Amiel W. Whipple, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier Generals.

Clarke McDermott, of the Ohio Brigade, Surgeon.

Maj. Wm. R. Palmer, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Colonel.

Capt. Franklin D. Calendar, of the Ordnence Department, Major, hy brevet, for faithful and maritorious servlcea in his Department.

Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant-Quertermaster, performing services for fourteen years, to be Major.

Samuel H. Elliott, of Nebraska, to be Secretary for Colorado Territory, *vice* Weld, resigned.

Lewis Kline, Surveyor of Custome at Havre de Grace, Md.

John Loree, Indian Agent for the Indlens of the Upper Platte.

G. H. C. Salter, of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court at Hankow, China.

Charles M. Allen, of New-York, Consul at Bermnda.

Elisha F. Wallace, of New-York, Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

Jasper Smith, of New-York, Consul at San Jnan, Porto Rico.

Aaron S. Westervelt, of New-York, Consul at Bangkok.

George F. Seward, of New-York, Consul to Shenghai.

Frederick Charles Welsch, of New-York, Consul to Cobira.

BOATS FOR THE WESTERN WATERS.

A Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine the plans and specifications for boats for the Western waters, consisting of Commodore JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards; JOHN LENTHEL, Chief of the Bnreau of Construction; B. F. SHERWOOD, Engineer-in-Chief; EDWARD HART, Naval Constructor; and DANIEL B. MARTIN, Engineer in the United States Navy, have recommended thet contracts be made with the following parties: TOMLINSON & HARTUPEE, Pittsburgh, for two iron vessels; BROWN & MCCORD, St. Louis, three wooden vessels; GEORGE C. BUFORD, Cairo, one wooden vessel; JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, two iron vessels. The aggregate cost of the eight vessels will be $1,229,500.

THE PRESS CLAMPS.

As there is considerable curiosity to learn the precise nature of the restraint under which newspaper correspondants and reporters are required to place themselves in proceeding with and reporting upon the operations of the army, I transmit herewith a copy of the document furnished to each, substituting ficticious names of person, paper and town, for convonlenca sake.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 12, 1862.

Permission is given to JOHN SMITH, representative of the *Spread Eagle* at Spikaville, to pass within the lines of the United States forces as a newspaper raporter, subject to the following conditions: First, that he is loyal to the Government of the United States; second, that he gives his parole of honor that he will faithfully observe the orders of the War Department, and will observa such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commanding General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) A. S., Colonel of Volunteers.

I accept this pass on the above conditions, and give the parole required.

(Signed,) JOHN SMITH, Raporlar.

The objection to this certificate is, that there are several orders nf the War Department on this sul ject, and the special order that the Government will require a correspondent to faithfully observe is not quoted. Then, again, men differ in opinion as to what might and might not be compliance with the urder. Besides, a correspondent is not only required to observe the order of the War Dapartment, but also to do nothing contrary to the orders of the War Department. What orders? Why not quote them, as by the language of the permit there is evidently more than one? This is not all. The correspondent is required to observe such rules and regnlations as may be prescribed by the Commanding-General. It is clear that the man who eubscribes to the above permit can never make his private jonrnal of the war, and publish it after the war is over, without violating his word of honor.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Great complaints are made of the management of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The delays and mishaps upon it, in the transportation of troops, have been as great as if managed hy Secessionists. One man has been killed and five wounded hy collisions during the last week, and the delays have been interminable. Some of the troops have been marched on foot over the route, in preference to transporting them. Heve the Government no engineers?

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Sergeant-at-Arms BROWN, of the Senate, recently presented HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Jr., son of the Vice-President, an elegant sword, upon his being appointed a Captain in the United States Army—a fact already noticed.

THE CASE OF MR. SEGAR.

The House Committee nn Elections were unable to agree on the case of JOSEPH SAGAR, claiming a seat as a Representative from the First District of Virginia, and hence asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. It will come up for decision by the House upon its merits.

FROM FORT MONROE.

A private dispatch, dated Monroe last night, 10 o'clock, received here this morning, represents that there was clear moonlight, and all quiet in that vicinity.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Some of the newspapers erroneously state that the Tax bill, as passed by the House, taxes the stock of whisky and other spirits on hand previous to the first of May.

APPOINTMENT.

VOLNEY HICKOX, of Springfield, Ill., is appointed upon the staff of Major-Gen. FREMONT, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to Major-Gen. HUNTER.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) presented petitions in favor of allowing Democratic papers the same privileges in the malls as the Republicnn papers.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition 700 reet long, signed by 15,000 women, praying for the abolition of Slevery.

Several petitions were presented in favor of a Bankrupt law, and remonstrating against a tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, in favor of the Bigelow system of taxation.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution of inquiry if further legislation is necessary to enforce the articles of war for preventing the reciamation of sleves from within the tiues of the army.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowe, (Rep.,) at some length reviewed the instences lately occurring in Gen. HOOKER'S Division, showing that efforts had been made by slave-owners to reclaim their negroes within the lines, with the knowledge of the commanding officer; that slaves were taken at Fort Donelson and carried to Columbus, Ohio, and were furced to render menial services under military law to rebel maslers, thus estahlishing e system of Slavery in a Free State. He cited similar instances in Iowa and Illinois, and he thougbt it was high time that Congress should adopt some legislation in regard to the matter. There were as many different systems es there were Military Departments. Some slaves were fogged and returned, others shot; others called contrahands, and admitted within the lines, and others prohibited from entering the lines, as in the celebrated order No. 3, of Gen. HALLECK, which ought to be-al once countermanded, and forever erased, in obedience to the popular feeting. He thought that great emounts of information could he acquired from these people, coming,es they do, from the enemy's line, if they were properly availed of. The Northwest would not submit to any temporizing or compromising policy, now. They have suffered too much already, and they demanded that thie rebellion ebould be crushed out. The forts of the South Atlantic were yet to be captured, and must be held for years to come. How should they be garrisoned when recsptured? He would answer that he was in favor of garrisoning them wholly or in part by soldiers of African descent, to be commanded by white officers. Our troops would wither under the enervating influences of the climate of the Gulf States; therefore the measure was one of humanity, saving many valuable lives. He had no doubt of its efficiency, for contrahands had worked the guns on the *Minnesota* at Helteras. He was thankful that no one in the navy had followed the disgraceful exampte of the officers of the army in issuing proclamations in regard to Slavery, and had returned no slaves. He argued that the rebels were using by thousands the slaves at Yorktown in throwing up fortifications. Why should we not use them in putting down this rebellion?

The Confiscation hill was then taken up. Prior to its consideration—

Mr. HALE resigned as Chairman of the Naval Committe, and in order thet no misapprehension might occur, he stated that he was influenced by no case outside the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) addressed the Senate nn the Confiscation bill, stating that this was the anniversary of the commencement of the war, and tracing the great uprising of the people after the firing on Fort Sumter. The last year had been one of preparation. Now the grand armies were pressing forward, from Fortrese Monroe to New-Orleans, like a vast wall of fire, and the rebel foe was giving way to the onward march et every step. He thought thet the magnenimity extended by the Government had been without parallel, yet he was glad this was so. Tha gallows and exile for the leaders, confiscation and outlawry for those who aided the rebellion with malice aforethought, but mercy for the deluded followers.

Referring to the bill under consideration, he concluded, at length, that under the article of the Constitution empowering Congress to punish treason, the property of a traitor could be condemned as easy as his life could be forfeited. The next question was the expediency; how far the Government was going in confiscation. He agreed with the Senator from Pennsylvania (COWAN) that some disiinction must be made between a rebel General and private soldier. In his bill he had made a discrimtnation; first, he had provided that property of every kind, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person who, having heretofore held any office, civil, military or naval, under the Government of the United States, or in any State, now holds any office under the "Confederate" Government or the States now in rebellion, civil, military or naval, should be forfeited and confiscated; second, thet any person found holding or exercising any office, civil, military or naval, under the Confederate Government, or who shall be found with arms assisting those who have taken up arms against the Government of the United States, or in any way resisting, opposing or obstructing the laws, officers or forces of the United States, or aiding, abatting or assisting those who shall be so engaged, shall he forfeited and confisated to the United States, and all the rights and privileges of all such persons arising from the Constitution of the United States, or to which, but for the provisions of this act, such persons would be enitled, are forfeited.

To these extents, the Confiscation bill was imperiously demanded. The personal prosecution of traitors, he thought, would mostly prove ineffectual. It would be far more difficult to convict the arch-traitor, JEFFERSON DAVIS, if within the power of tha National Government, than soma people imagine. Whera would he be tried? Who would be the witnesses? Thase are questions which our worthy Attorney-General would find it difficult to answer. He did not believe the Government would ever profit one dollar by the confiscation of rebel property. No Government has ever been thus benefitted, and nona ever would be. He favored the confiscation of slaves, as tha slaves hed been the cause of the present war, and had been for a year disturbing the elements of our National politics. Northern politicians had cowered before it, and ignominiously yielded to its imperious exactions. The rebellion was inaugurated because the political power was wrested from the hands of the slave oligarchy. To limit the power of Slavery is the dictate of statesmanship, and while he would scrupulously observe all constitutional provisions, he would deprive them of all the political power that he could constitutionally. The time had not arrived as to what measures are requisite to effect this purpose. As the army advances, numbers of slaves are itberated, and as to what was to become of them he could not determine. This he would say: No one of them would ever be returned by authority of the Government to bondage. If the master seeks to recover them, the burden of proof is on him to show that he himself is loyal. A provision of the original bill was founded on the presumption that every slaveholder was a rebel. This change was the most effective part of the bill. In seeking the restoration of the Union we should prudently take new steps. We should administer law with magnanimity and forbearance, and tender generous forgiveness to all penitent rebels. This the bill presented by him proposee to do by giving the President discretionary power to discharge all persone whom he may deem fit from the pains and penalties of the act. His hope was that multitudes invited by such generous act would gladly accept the nation's forgiveness, while others more guilty must expiate their crime on the scaffold, or, escaping righteous condemnation of law, self banished as the first malefactor of the race, become fugitives on the face of the earth, and find their greatest punishment in living, their only relief in dying.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for exchange of commodities and productions of the United States through our Ministers, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Commissioners with different Governments to which they are accredited, and report by bill or otherwise. Passed.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

The following is the Select Committee appointed by the Speaker, on Gradual Emancipation in the slaveholding States, by the people or local authorities thereof, authorized by the resolution of Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, and adopted last Monday:

Albert S. White, of Indiana.
F. P. Blair, of Missouri.
George P. Fisher, of Delaware.
William E. Lehman, of Pennsylvania.
Cornelius L. L. Leary, of Maryland.
Kelliah V. Whaley, of Virginia.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.
Samuel L. Casey, of Kentucky.
Andrew J. Clements, of Tennessee.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, that F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the State of California. This resolution is predicated on a paper claiming that California is entitled to three Representatives instead of only two.

Mr. DAWES also reported resolutions that SAMUEL E. DALEY, of Nebraska, the sitting Delegate, is, and that J. STERLING MORTON is not, entitled to represent that Territory. He also presented a resolution asking that the Committee on Elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of JOSEPH SEGAR, requesting to be admitted to a seat as Representative from tha First Congressional District of Virginia.

These several reports were ordered to be printed and laid over for further consideration.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvenia, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a petition, 700 feet long, signed, he said, by 15,000 ladies of one slave and eleven free States, asking for the extinction of Slavery.

Objection wes made to its open presentation, and it was referred, under the rules.

Mr. COX, (of Ohio, (Opp.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of such an amendment to the Tax bill as may permit the States to collect the same within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers employed.

Mr. COX said that these resolutions came too late, perhaps, for their proper influence with this House. The bill is before the Senate, but it is to be hoped that that body will so modify it as to make it more just and equal upon different localities and interests, less multifarious in the objects of taxation, and so change the machinery of its collection that it may be, if possible, remitted to the States, who shall have the privilege of collecting the same, and of determining the officers and their compensation. Such, I am assured, is the unanimous wish of the Legislature and people of Ohio. Tha Legislature, in passing these resolutions, was actuated oy the purest patriotism—with no other desire than to have this war-tax levied and collected fairly and economically. If the bill is thus modified the vote of Ohio here for it will be much nearer a unit.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report, asking to be discharged from further consideration of petitions from citizens of Northern New-York and Michigan, praying tor the adoption of measures to secure the speedy abrogation of tha Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. PRICE, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, if not incunsistent with the public interests, to communicate eny official information he may heve relative to the reported entry by the United States troops from Kansas into Missouri during the last four months, and the forcible carrying away of slaves, mules, horses, &c., to the emount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well as the destruction of dwellings and farmhonses of peaceful citizens; whether the said property has been accounted for; and, if confiscated, under what process, &c.

Mr. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay it un the table. Disagreed to—23 against 92.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of Interior to inform the House how much of the appropriation recently made for the purchase of cutton seed had been expended, in what manner the expenditure had been made, what amount of seed had been received, and why the distribution was not made; also, what number of egents are employed.

The House voted on the motion, made last Monday by ROSCOE CONKLING, to suspend the rules, in order thet the Bankrupt bill, reported by him from the Special Committee, might be made a special order, and decided the question in the negetive—56 against 42, two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the fourth Wednesday in December. Carried, 67 against 50.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution transferring the supervision of the Capitol extension from the War to the Interior Department, and providing that only so much money shall be expended thereon as will protect the material from the elements, and to complete the dome.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for tha construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan for the passage of army and naval vessels. Government munitions, stores, &c. It proposes, with the consent of the State of Illinois to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The House refosed to suspend the rules to make the bill a special order.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN NEW-MEXICO.

Eleven Hundred Texans Engaged by Col. Hough.

A Drawn Battle — The Rebel Supply Train Captured and Burnt.

DENVER CITY, Monday, April 7, }
VIA JULESBURGH, Wednesday, April 9, }

Information received from New-Mexico states that on the 26th ult. Col. HOUGH, with 1,300 men, reached the Apache Pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement, some distance beyond this place, with 250 rebel cavalry, and took 57 prisoners. The Federel loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

At Pigenn's Ranch, fifteen miles from Santa Fé, on the 28th, Col. HOUGH met a force of 1,100 Texans, strongly posted at the mouth of a canon. The fight began about noon, Col. HOUGH engaging them in front with seven Compagies, while Maj. CHERRINGTON, with four Companies, attacked them in the rear. This latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned. They also captured one cannon and spiked it. The fight continued desperately till 4 o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. HOUGH withdrew his forces to a creek four miles distant.

The National loss was three officers and twenty privates killed, and forty to fifty wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Communication between Cols. HOUGH and CANBY is continually kept up.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A special meeting of the officers of this regiment will be held in the Armory, over Essex Market, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock precisely.

By order. P. DUFFY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Johnston's Expose of the Campaign in the Southwest.

The Rebel Congress and the Rebel Press on Johnston's Death.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

THE REBELS STILL BOASTING.

UNOFFICIAL LETTER OF GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON TO GEN. JEFF. DAVIS.

In the rebel Congress, on the 7th, Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, read a letter from Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON to JEFF. DAVIS, vindicating himself for his conduct of affairs in the Southwest. It is as follows, so far as published:

DACATUR, Ala., Tuesday, March 16, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received the dispatches from Richmond, with your private letter, by Capt. WICKLIFFE, three days since; but the pressure of affairs and the necessity of getting my command across the Tennessee prevented me from sending you an earlier reply.

I anticipated all that you have told me as to the censure which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossible for me to gather the facts for a detailed report, or to spare time which was required to extricate the remainder of my troops, and save the large accumulation of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster.

I transmitted the reports of Generals FLOYD and PILLOW without examining or analyzing the facts, and scarcely with time to read them.

When about to assume command of this Department, the government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Kentucky, which involved not only military but political consideration. At the time of my arrival at Nashville, the action of the Legislature of Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the formation of companies menacing Tennessee, by assuming the cause of the Government at Washington, and by abandoning the neutrality it professed, and in consequence of their action the occupation of Bowling Green became necessary as an act of self-defence, at least in the first step.

About the middle of September Gen. BOCKNER advanced with a small force of about 4,000 men, which was increased by the 15th of October to 12,000, and though accessions of force were received, it continued at about the same strength until the end of November, measles and other diseases keeping down the effective force. The enemy's force was then reported to the War Department 50,000, and an advance was impossible.

* * * * * * *

Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campaign, as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and to gain time to strengthen *myself* by new troops from Tennessee and other States, *I magnified my forces to the enemy*, but made known my true strength to the Department and the Governors of States. The aid given was small. At length, when Gen. BEAUREGARD came out in February, he expressed his surprise at the smallness of my force, and was impressed with the danger of my position. I admitted what was so manifest, and laid before him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and sent me a memorandum of our conference, a copy of which I send to you. I determined to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and have the best part of my army to do it, retaining only 14,000 men to cover my front, and giving 16,000 to defend Donelson.

The force of Donelson is stated in Gen. PILLOW'S report at much less, and I do not doubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I supposed to be 14,000 effective men, the medical report showing only a little over 500 sick in the hospital,) was diminished more than 5,000 by those who were unable to stand the fatigue of a march, and made my force on reaching Nashville less than 10,000 men. I inclose Medical Director's report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to defend Donelson, BUELL would have known it, and marched directly on Nashville. There were only ten small steamers in the Cumberland, in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively neccessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition for the defence of the fort my means allowed, and the troops were among the best of my force. The Generals, FLOYD, PILLOW and BUCKNER, were high in the opinion of officers and men for skill and courage, and among the best officers of my command. They were popular with the volunteers, and all had seen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I awaited the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict each day was favorable. At midnight, on the 15th, I received news of a glorious victory; at down, of a retreat.

My column, during the day and night, was thrown over the river—(a hettery had been established below the city to secure the passage.) Nashville was incapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guerd was left under Gen. FLOYD to secure tha stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were terrified, and some of the troops were disheartened. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to Murfreesboro, where I managed, by assembling CRITTENDEN'S Division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army abla to offer battle. The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new depots.

This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, I marched southward and crossed the Tennessee at this point, so as to coöperate or unite with Gen. BEAUREGARD, for the defence of the valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with Gen. BRAGG at Corinth. The movement was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after to-morrow, unless the enemy intercepts me, my force will be with BRAGG, and my army nearly —— thousand strong. *This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.*

I have given this sketch, so that you may appreciate the embarrassment which surrounded me in my attempts to avert or remedy the disaster of Fort Donelson, before alluding to the conduct of the Generals.

When the force was detached, I was in hopes that such disposition would have been made as would have enabled the forces to defend the fort, or withdraw without sacrificing the army. On the 14th, I ordered Gen. FLOYD by telegraph. "If he lost the Fort to get his troops to Nashville." It is possible this might have been done, but justice requires us to look at events as they appeared at the time, and not alone by the light of subsequent information. All the facts in relation to the surrender will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, as soon as they can be collected, in obedience to his order. It appears from the information received, that Gen. BUCKNER, being the junior officer, took the lead in advising the surrendar, and that Gen. LLOYD acquiesced, and they all concurred in the belief that their force could not maintain its position—all concurred that it would require a great sacrifice of life to extricate the command.

Subsequent events show that the investment was not so complete as their information from their scouts led them to believe. The conference resulted in the surrender. The command was irregularly transferred, and developed upon the junior General, but not apparently to avoid any just responsibility or from any want of personal or moral intrepidity. The blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy. I, therefore, in my first report, remained silent. This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to the motive to excuse my course. I observed silence, as it seemed to be the best way to serve the cause the country. The facts were not fully known, discontent prevailed, and criticism or condemnation was more likely to augment than to cure tha evil. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censure would fall upon me, but convinced that it was better to endura them for the present, and defer to a more propitious time the investigation of the conduct of the Generals, for, in the meantime, their services were required and their influence useful. For these reasons, Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW were assigned to duty, for I still felt confidence in their gallantry, their energy, and their devotion to the Confederacy.

I have thus recurred to the motive by which I have been governed, from a deep personal sense of the friendship and confidence you have always shown me, and from the conviction that they have not been withdrawn from me in adversity.

All the reports requisite for a full official investigation have been ordered. Gens. FLOYD and PILLOW have been suspended from command.

[Here followed some allusions not necessary to an understending of the main objects of the letter, and a statement of the disposition of the forces in command, which is not deemed necessary to publish. The letter closes as follows:

I have troubled you with these details, as I cannot properly communicate them by telegraph.

The test of merit in my profession, with the people, is *success*. It is a hard rule, but I think it right. If I join this corps to the forces of Gen. BEAUREGARD, (I confess a hazardous experiment,) then those who are now declaiming against me will be without an argument. Your friend, A. S. JOHNSON.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. BARKSDALE said:

"I hold in my hand an unofficial letter, probably the last written by the lamented deceased, to the Chief Executive of the Confederacy, to whom he had long been united by the ties of friendship, and with whom he had enlisted at an early day under the flag of a Government, which, together, they abandoned when it became the symbol of a monstrous despotism. These facts triumphantly vindicate his fame as a true patriot, and an able and skillful military leader. This letter, written under most trying circumstances, shows that no trace of passion was visible in the awful severity of the pure, brave and undaunted spirit in which it originated. It is a simple recital of facts in justification of his actions, before which the calumnies of the ignorant or the wicked will flee like mist before the brow of day. He has left a noble example of magnanimity in the midst of unjust complaint, and of courage and fortitude amid disaster. His fame rises brighter from the severe ordeal through which he has passed, and his name will live green and fresh forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

THE REBEL CONGRESS ON THE BATTLE, AND ON THE FALL OF JOHNSTON.

In the rebel House at Richmond, on Monday last, 7th inst., the "great victory" was announced, and the following resolutions introduced:

Resolved, That Congress has learned, with feelings of deep joy, and gratitude to the Divine Ruler of Nations, the news of the recent glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee.

Resolved, That the death of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, the commander of our forces, while leading his troops to victory, cannot but temper our exultation with a shade of sadness at the loss of so able, skillful and gallant an officer.

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of Gen. JOHNSTON—the Senate noncurring—Congress do now adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate, however, thought there might be some error in the announcement, and refused to act on the resolution, and it was afterward adopted as a House resolve.

EULOGIES ON JOHNSTON.

From the Richmond Whig, April 12.

The fall of a mattery chieftain on the field of honor and victory, at the head of his rushing columns, fighting for liberty, is the death the soldier most covets, and the country most laments. Such has been the fate of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. A dispatch from Gen. BEAUREDAN says he fell "gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight." Better information in regard to his recent retirement from Bowling Green, and his presumed responsibility for the disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, had already cleared him of the hasty and unjust censure visited upon him for these occurrences, and now his splendid victory and glorious death come to canonize his name for history. His countrymen, in their rejoicings, will not withhold the tribute of their tears, and coming generations will keep his memory fresh.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing previous to the battle, says of JOHNSTON:

"Gen. JOHNSTON has, to a considerable extent, lost the confidence of the people along his line of march, but the dissatisfaction is less general than the public has been made to believe. It will require, however, some master stroke of strategy, or some brilliant exploit on his part, to recover entirely the favor of tha public. From another source we learn that he addressed his officers, after their arrival at Murfreesboro', when he is reported to have said thet, 'In however low esteem he might now be held as a military commander, be would in a short time retrieve his lost ground, and demonstrate the military value of his movements.'"

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON DAVIS.

The *Whig*, discoursing on JEFF. DAVIS' statement that he was about to take the field in person, says:

"We chronicle the incidents with inexplicable pleasure. Heretofore the President has not exhibited that warm human sympathy which so becomes the leader of a great cause in a dark hour, and which wins the heart and inspires the courage of the soldier as nothing else does. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Let the President show himself a man of feeling; let him visit the hospitals; let him, on all proper occasions, encourage the men who are fighting our battles, and he will quickly become what he ought all along to have been—the loved and honored chief of a glorious cause and an honored people."

GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

The Fayetteville *Observer* learns from a reliable source that up to the 21st instant, Fort Macon had not been attacked, but that a Yankee regiment was at Shepardsville on the night of the 21st. Shepardsville is in Carteret county, about 14 miles from Beaufort, and 16 miles from Fort Macon. The enemy have taken possession of Swansboro', which is a small port at the end of Bogue Sound, about 50 miles from Wilmington, and had advanced to Potlockville, in Jones County. Gen. RANSOM'S brigade, we learn, is looking after them. Of the strength of our force in that section we say nothing; it is, however, believed to be ample.

Nut half-a-dozen persons had left Beaufort, their means of egress having been cut off. The Carolina City Hotel had been burnt by urder—it is said—of Col. WHITE, the commandant at Fort Macon, for what reason we cannot imagine. Fort Macon is fully provisioned for six months, which will servo for eight or ten months, if carefully preserved.

THE REBELS STILL BOASTING.

From the Richmond Whig.

We have been often defeated by the Yankees, but never yet whipped in a fair fight. The truth is, our defects have proved the superiority of our fighting qualities, as our victories never did or could have done. The Southerner is more courageous than the Yankee, and nothing has served to convince the Yankees of this truth so much as their late triumphs. Take the list of our disasters, from Drainesville to Kernstown, and we find in every one of them ample evidence of Southern pluck. STUART saved his wagons at Drainesville. The Yankees were on the eve of withdrawing, just as he did, and a few more rounds would have driven them off in confusion. STUART ought never to have permitted himself to be caught in such a trap. We paid dearly for it: No one doubts that the day would have been won at Fishing Creek if ZOLLICOFFER had not fallen. Even after that our troops might have been rallied if CRITTENDEN had possessed any claim to their confidence.

Though the odds at Roanoke Island were enormous we cannot boast over that affair. The batteries were fought splendidly, and some of the troops acted gallantly; but Gen. WISE told the whole story when he said to some of his soldiers who had retreated, "There is no blood on your bayonets." At Newbern things were managed very badly; yet the pluck displayed by LATHAM and BREM, and the obstinate resistance of VANCE'S regiment and others, came near retrieving our fortunes in spite of the vastly superior numbere of the attacking party. What a glorious history is that of the fall of Donelson—what heroism, what endurance, what indomitable courage, the Mississippians, Virginians, Kentuckians and Tennesseeans displayed in and around that ill-starred fort. The charge of Scott's Louisiana Cavalry was never surpassed. Indeed, Louisianians, Mississippians, Missouriane and Texans have distinguished themselves on every field. We would not disparage the fighting qualities of the soldiers from any State of the Confederacy, but the history of the war seems to prove that the men just named have more *elan*, more dash, daring and desperation than any others. The art of "giving up" had not been learnt by the Mississippians, who tore down, and kept tearing down, the white flags at Donelson. Competent authority asserts that the only actual hand-to-hand fights which have occurred during the war happened in Missouri and Arkansas, the party to them on our side being always Louisianians and Missouriane, and always successful.

We might refer to the valiant three days' struggle in which MCCULLOCH and MCINTOSH fell, in further proof of the superiority of Southern over Yankee fighting. But the case is too plain. We always believed we could whip the Yankees, and nothing has done so much to strengthen and confirm that belief as our disasters. Other things being equal, courage is a matter of habit. Temperament and training have much to do with it, but habit has more. The men of the South are accustomed to the use of arms, and to the contemplation of death by the bullet or the knife. There is no danger the Yankee will not face for the sake of the almighty dollar. It is the force of drill and the hope of getting a Southern farm of 160 acres that enable him to fight now. But the justice of the Southern cause, the greater natural courage of the Southern man, and the lofty motives which inspire him, will surely tell in the long run. With equal equipments we can always whip the Yankees two to one. With competent direction Southern fighting would extort the admiration of the world.

The Richmond *Whig* says: "We have it from good authority that, since the commencement of this war, the Commonwealth of Virginia has furnished arms and armament sufficient to equip 90,000 men. This is exclusive of arms captured at Norfolk or Harper's Ferry. Virginia has done her part well, and it is time that her revilers should cease their slanderous slang."

OPERATIONS IN ALABAMA.

Important Movements of Gen. Mitchel.

One Hundred Miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in his Possession.

STEVENSON AND DECATUR OCCUPIED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, Tenn., April 14:

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars. One under Col. SILL, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevens, on the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, *which point they seized, two thousand of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Capt. Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.*

The other expedition under Col. FORCHE, of the Nineteenth Illinois, went west and arrived at Decatur *in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames.*

Gen. Mitchell now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

PITTSBURGH LANDING BATTLE.

Dispatch from Gen. Beauregard Claiming a Victory on the Second Day.

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 13.

A Norfold paper has been received here containing a dispatch from BEAUREGARD in relation to the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He claims a complete victory, and says that after capturing thirty-six of our guns and eight thousand prisoners, *his forces fell back upon his works at Corinth, which they are fully able to hold.*

WHAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 14.

In reference to BEAUREGARD'S dispatch, alluded to in the Old Point letter, inquiries have been made at the War Department, and we are authorized to say that the reports from Pittsburgh Landing already given to the public, contradicts the report in the Norfolk papers. All reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of Gen. GRANT would permit, and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 14.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says that BEAUREGARD called a council of war of all the best rebel Generals before the battle of Pittsburgh. There were present PILLOW, FLOYD, BRECKINRIDGE, HARDEE, BRAGG, CHEATHAM, SIDNEY JOHNSON, Bushrod Johnson, the rebel Provisional Governor of Kentucky and a few other Generals. The following policy was fixed on: If they beat us they would follow us and drive us North as far as possible. If beaten they would withdraw their forces and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States. VAN DORN did not reach Corinth until the fight was over.

It is now believed by persons latest from Pittsburgh that the rebel force in action was 65,000 men.

The Ninth Illinois Regiment could count but 320 effective men on Monday morning, the Eleventh Ill

			do		
			do		
			do	s30	100
			do		
		300	Erie R. preferred		60¾
		50	Harlem R. pref'd		39
	83¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	84¾
	85	8	do		85
	84¾	20	do		84¾
	84¾	100	do		84¾
	84¾	50	do		84¾
	84¾	50	do	s60	84¾
	84¾	200	do	s30	84¾
	82	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		45¾
	95¾	50	Ill. Central R. scrip		60¾
	78	250	do		61¾
	82	100	Panama R.		122
	99	50	Gal. & Chic. R.		57½
	99¾	150	do		67¾
	93¾	100	do	b10	67¾
	101¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10	45½
	101¾	400	do		45¾
	101¾	100	do	b30	45¾
	82¾	50	Chic. & R'k. Isl'd R.		61¾
	82¾	50	Del., Lac. & W. R.		80
	83¾	10	New-Jersey R.		128
	90¾				

SECOND BOARD.

	93½	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30	100
	99¾		do	s60	99¾
	51¾	100	do		100¾
	53¾	50	do	s15	100¾
	54¾	50	do	b30	100¾
	54¾	50	do		100¾
	54¾	200	do		100¾
	62½	100	N. Y. Central R.	s30	62½
	63½	50	do		63½
	82¾	200	do		82¾
	82¾	30	do		82¾
	36¾	200	Erie Railway		36¾
	36¾	100	do	b60	36¾
	88¾	100	Erie Rail. Pref.	s5	88¾
	39	50	Hudson Riv. R'd		39
	39	80	Harlem R. Pref.		39
	51¾	50	Mich. Cen. Rd.	b60	51¾
	87¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.		87¾

MONDAY, April 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 12, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 5:

Increase in Loans	$1,793,904
Increase in Specie	830,286
Increase in Circulation	305,202
Increase in Deposits	323,562

In the Clearing-house operations of the week which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks and including also the Sub-Treasury operations average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 12, 1862.	April 12, 1862.	April 5, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	123,168,985	122,683,580	124,477,484
Specie	41,764,748	34,594,668	33,764,382
Circulation	6,901,129	8,004,843	7,699,641
Clearing Deposits	119,306,794	112,882,065	112,578,197
Undistributed	22,680,717	19,123,002	17,495,572
Undrawn	96,926,078	93,759,063	94,082,625
Due Sub-Treasury	10,441,278	6,346,360	5,868,591

The Bank Return shows a further considerable gain on the Specie line, and a continued decrease in Loans and Discounts. The aggregate of the latter is reduced to $122,683,000, of which only $82,968,000 is in regular or mercantile discounts, and $39,715,000 in advances to the Government on United States Treasury 7 30 ₩ cent. Bonds and 6 ₩ cent. Stock of 1881. The Circulation continues to advance, and is now $8,004,000 as against $6,900,000, the lowest point after the suspension last Winter. The market for Money to-day is down to 6 ₩ cent. on Demand Loans, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on Merchant Discounte. The supply of means offered to the Brokers is very decidedly on the increase, growing mainly out of the large disbursements of the Government in United States Notes issued from the Treasury Department. A second installment of the new issue of Government Demand Notes was received at the office of the United States Assistant-Treasurer, amounting to $1,000,000, of the following denominations:

$[illegible] in notes of	$1,000
[illegible] in notes of	500
100,000 in notes of	50
100,000 in notes of	20
[illegible] in notes of	5
$1,000,000	

The price of Gold is 101¼@101½ ₩ cent., the same as on Saturday. The market is steady at this quotation. The rate of Exchange is 112½ ₩ cent. on London, and f5.05@f5.02½ on Paris. Some short-sight bills on London have been done as low as 112 ₩ cent. The next mail goes by the *Niagara*, from Boston, on Wednesday. The New-York mail for this opportunity closes at 5½ o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

The business on the Stock Exchange to-day was the lightest reported for some weeks past. The recent free sellers against the market are not disposed to push their operations on lower figures, but appear to stand aloof to afford others the opportunity to supply Stocks at easier figures. But there was no disposition among actual holders to do so to-day, and the result was a dull movement at both sessions of the Board, while prices remained steady, and if anything a fraction firmer than at the close of business on Saturday. Erie Shares of both classes were a fraction higher, and Cleveland and Toledo in request at 45½@½ ₩ cent., the same as on Saturday. In New-York Central only 400 Shares were registered among the sales at the early Board, and 180 Shares at the Second Board. The shares of the Pacific Mail are again very firm, and for Panama 122 ₩ cent. was paid for several small parcels. The movement in United States 6 ₩ cents. was moderate, and the price 99¾ ₩ cent., the same as the closing bid on Saturday. The general market, at the adjournment of the Second Board, was dull in speculation and steady in prices. The Street was less excited by war rumors than at the close of last week; and, while considerable anxiety is evinced to hear later news from the siege of Yorktown, the confidence in the success of the Union arms is quite general.

Late in the afternoon, the market left off steady in [illegible] on a small business; New-York Central [illegible]; Erie, 36¾@¾; Erie Preferred, [illegible]; Tennessees, 54½@¾; Missouris, 48¾@49; United States 6 ₩ cents., [illegible].

The following are the bids made to-day for the [illegible]:

[illegible]	92	American Exchange	89½
[illegible]	95	Bank of the Republic	91½
[illegible]	92	Bank of N. America	92½
[illegible]	90	Metropolitan	96
[illegible]	75	People's	80
[illegible]	96½	East River	85
[illegible]	88½	Corn Exchange	90
[illegible]	84½	Continental	85

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]	86	Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₩c. firsts	95½
[illegible]	90	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	93
[illegible]	93	Mich. So. 7 ₩c. seconds	74½
[illegible]	103	N. Ind. firsts	92
[illegible]	82½	Mich. S. & N. I. 8 ₩ c.	91
[illegible]	104½	Pac. R. 7 ₩ c. g'd.	95
[illegible]	100	R. I. & A. sec. 6 ₩ c. '70	85
[illegible]	101	Chi. & M. W. firsts	46
[illegible]	92	Cin. Clev. & T. firsts	103
[illegible]	95½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	79
[illegible]	77	Tol. & Wabash seconds	49¾
[illegible]	80	Tol. & Wabash Int. B.	49
[illegible]	104½	Mil. & P. D. Ch. firsts	89¾
[illegible]	1-5	Gal. & Chi. firsts	90¾
[illegible]	73	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
[illegible]	78	Chi. & R. I. firsts	97
[illegible]	101	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86½
[illegible]	92½	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
[illegible]	71	Long Dock Co. Bonds	107
[illegible]	86	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 1st Prf.	79
[illegible]	99½	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2ds Prf	56¾

The following are the quotations of Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY for out-of-town Bank-Note currency:

	Dis.		Dis.
[illegible]	3-10	Mobile, Ala	50@—
[illegible]	1-5	New-Orleans, La	40@—
[illegible]	¼@½	Illinois and Wis	1½@ 3
[illegible]	1-5	Ohio and Indiana	½@—
[illegible]	¼@¾	Missouri	½@—
[illegible]	¼	Free Indiana and Ky.	3@—
[illegible]	1@2½	Tennessee	2@ 3
[illegible]	⅝@40	Michigan	40@50
[illegible]	40@50	Canada	1@—
[illegible]	¾@—		prem. ¼@—

The Treasury receipts to-day were: [illegible] $181,000 for Customs; pay[illegible] $130; balance, this afternoon, $7,[illegible].

The Post has the following para-

The Usury Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a source of much gratification that (late as the movement of the Chamber of Commerce for usury reform was sent to Albany) there is a good prospect of its being acted upon favorably before the Legislature adjourns. The reform is to be confined to New-York and Brooklyn. This is well, for if it be a fact that our fellow-citizens in the interior sections of the State are fearful that a change would damage them, they will now be afforded a chance to see that their fears are groundless. In the two cities—New-York and Brooklyn—the voice is perfectly unanimous among all business men for a change. This being the case, and our law-makers seeing more and more plainly that such is the fact, will no longer delay the change.

Our State now presents about the only essential instance of stringent usury laws in either Europe or America. This seems strange, when we consider that this is the very spot of all others where liberal financial laws would do the most good.

But, "let by-gones be by-gones"—and scold no more about it. The change for a more liberal course could not come at a more opportune moment than the present. COMMERCE.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. April 12.	Loans. April 5.	Specie. April 12.	Specie. April 5.
Bk. of New-York	3,828,469	3,881,390	1,786,562	1,762,579
Manhattan Co	4,801,155	4,890,674	1,744,151	1,771,961
Merchants' Bank	4,436,733	4,578,379	1,451,083	1,438,302
Mechanics' Bank	3,638,073	3,504,051	719,526	686,271
Union Bank	3,048,013	3,007,187	1,633,336	1,436,993
Bank of America	6,836,560	6,371,571	1,069,550	1,040,917
Phenix Bank	3,125,739	3,270,471	628,417	694,538
City Bank	2,151,312	2,052,793	1,914,767	1,782,737
Tradesmen's Bank	1,612,451	1,566,566	236,438	232,577
Fulton Bank	1,334,168	1,410,041	424,557	422,132
Chemical Bank	1,866,887	1,559,435	2,499,933	2,480,472
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,016,325	2,068,180	216,500	206 905
National Bank	2,050,070	2,029,604	445,323	454,904
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,503,508	1,525,048	251,652	255,159
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	972,468	950,961	219,228	216,678
Greenwich Bank	414,027	439,609	415,311	425,944
Leather Man. Bk.	1,396,072	1,388,843	731,224	721,697
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,203,800	1,183,568	290,289	286,228
Bk. St. Nicholas	4,224,426	4,463,206	852,988	850,918
Am. Exchange Bk.	5,575,140	5,724,436	3,026,383	2,954,222
Bk. of Commerce	13,469,484	13,593,338	1,757,119	1,630,261
Broadway Bank	3,290,653	3,187,543	1,337,204	1,350,693
Ocean Bank	1,637,944	1,673,017	266,125	257,287
Mercantile Bank	2,797,162	2,815,419	504,231	516,446
Pacific Bank	1,115,266	1,064,249	201,975	232,481
Bank of Republic	3,836,400	3,767,106	1,253,965	1,031,956
Chatham Bank	746,651	725,208	119,155	109,937
People's Bank	723,466	696,078	105,738	107,589
Bank of N. Am.	1,891,262	2,075,015	344,824	340,628
Hanover Bank	1,658,317	1,645,876	138,561	151,054
Irving Bank	719,655	684,621	105,178	97,095
Metropolitan Bk.	6,149,621	6,524,617	1,789,358	1,798,884
Citizen's Bank	814,891	796,256	146,285	143,997
Nassau Bank	1,698,106	1,816,251	308,498	306,605
Market Bank	1,629,692	1,610,549	260,092	253,851
St. Nicholas Bank	1,218,170	1,338,140	136,543	148,248
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,585,114	2,729,069	368,454	360,560
Corn Exch. Bank	1,991,640	2,022,496	528,776	389,409
Continental Bank	2,872,953	2,978,517	251,003	290,933
Bk. of Commw'lth	955,745	1,569,182	216,664	225,881
Oriental Bank	509,421	548,352	107,283	113,157
Marine Bank	1,035,015	867,768	187,803	182,400
Atlantic Bank	657,548	742,551	113,779	108,882
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,683,098	2,678,559	291,881	291,750
Park Bank	5,878,930	6,017,416	2,562,960	2,556,117
Mech. Bk's Ass'n	667,014	652,689	154,181	151,965
Grocers' Bank	491,074	502,052	70,262	69,740
North River Bank	624,807	584,535	100,017	96,378
East River Bank	314,032	316,847	41,840	39,477
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	736,308	719,016	205,931	208,724
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	468,410	454,253	113,297	109,648
N. Y. Exch. Bank	353,917	348,110	57,806	55,468
Bull's Head Bank	410,327	409,865	50,004	49,196
N. Y. County Bank	320,34	310,463	63,494	62,394
Total	122,683,580	124,477,784	34,594,668	33,764,382
	Decrease $1,793,904		Increase $830,286	

Banks.	Circulation. April 12.	Circulation. April 5.	Deposits—Net. April 12.	Deposits—Net. April 5.
Bk. of New-York	420,004	412,124	3,353,941	3,393,536
Manhattan Co	112,951	118,819	4,110,419	4,330,251
Merchants' Bank	119,633	118,748	3,017,996	3,181,586
Mechanics' Bank	263,887	259,901	2,577,721	2,433,710
Union Bank	190,566	186,592	1,145,170	1,142,690
Bank of America	51,777	53,556	5,410,521	5,342,481
Phenix Bank	53,825	56,621	2,269,059	2,292,563
City Bank			2,989,714	2,975,117
Tradesmen's Bank	199,694	192,858	989,955	919,663
Fulton Bank	80,494	84,938	1,297,219	1,332,884
Chemical Bank	145,795	148,830	4,287,615	4,196,459
Merch. Exch. Bk.	124,867	118,960	1,102,658	1,108,571
National Bank	159,275	135,965	1,054,185	1,086,763
Butch. & Drov. Bk	262,851	259,476	1,284,981	1,189,848
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	165,839	166,632	882,046	907,211
Greenwich Bank	97,826	99,101	553,382	583,139
Leather Man. Bk.	194,053	151,123	1,089,839	1,139,651
Seventh Ward Bk.	168,402	149,398	734,582	803,020
Bk. St. New-York	146,782	111,631	3,305,000	3,431,350
Am. Exchange Bk.	253,431	250,804	4,210,844	4,122,976
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,644,548	5,676,508
Broadway Bank	362,321	360,429	3,772,120	3,715,449
Ocean Bank	80,219	78,011	1,046,257	1,066,605
Mercantile Bank	6,995	6,995	2,238,495	2,241,732
Pacific Bank	133,503	135,412	888,399	851,685
Bank of Republic	226,554	215,781	2,622,971	2,403,752
Chatham Bank	80,274	79,179	457,581	452,405
People's Bank	89,347	87,926	1,517,398	1,547,500
Bank of N. Am.	131,956	132,410	1,258,428	1,671,421
Hanover Bank	88,131	78,293	768,591	797,706
Irving Bank	115,223	117,245	499,823	449,212
Metropolitan Bk.	247,651	242,175	4,842,151	4,933,233
Citizen's Bank	154,749	151,563	645,017	635,555
Nassau Bank	47,355	49,435	1,158,611	1,257,020
Market Bank	221,938	211,530	1,062,143	1,038,913
St. Nicholas Bank	132,553	125,380	977,601	947,401
Shoe & Leath. Bk	314,471	307,657	1,535,929	1,631,452
Corn Exch. Bank	201,135	203,058	1,376,886	1,308,714
Continental Bank	218,357	222,800	1,156,632	1,215,353
Bk. of Commw'lth	283,911	286,433	1,026,093	1,032,247
Oriental Bank	98,884	100,646	485,052	455,547
Marine Bank	190,979	191,931	852,798	739,469
Atlantic Bank	96,299	97,737	519,725	501,466
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	183,760	168,319	1,574,319	1,611,495
Park Bank	300,302	270,913	6,798,065	6,683,063
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	86,552	87,063	410,443	434,211
Grocers' Bank	46,079	44,422	372,222	379,137
North River Bank	73,042	72,849	454,424	422,758
East River Bank	103,549	105,231	216,925	196,788
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	41,285	44,877	611,242	592,079
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	147,744	135,913	299,315	314,532
N. Y. Exch. Bank	102,637	101,635	333,801	326,215
Bull's Head Bank	129,354	129,684	400,158	385,860
N. Y. County Bank	76,724	76,292	288,681	284,997
Total	$8,084,842	$7,692,641	$9,759,063	$9,083,625
	Increase $305,192		Decrease $323,562	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, April 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 20,731 bbls. Flour, 511 bbls. and 1,840 bags Corn Meal, 1,107 bush. Wheat, 7,459 bush. Corn, 2,343 bushels Rye, 5,923 bush. Oats, 2,323 bush. Malt, 4,514 pkgs. Provisions, and 945 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were confined to small lots, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and is steady, at 27½c.@28¾c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., under the depressing influence of heavy receipts. The demand has been quite moderate generally. Sales have been made, since our last, of 10,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 90@$5 00; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 00@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 95@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65; chiefly at $5 55@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 00
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 10
Inferior extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 6 70

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales 800 bbls., at $5 20@$5 60 for poor to good superfine. Baltimore, and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including extra at $5@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 80@$3 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat nominal. Holders are not willing to make any important concessions to buyers, in view of the limited receipts, and the reduced stock, available. Sales 6,300 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, at $1 40; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 33, ₩ bushel. Corn continues depressed. Sales 28,450 bush, at 58½c.@60½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing heavily; 59c. @61c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canadian, at 38½c. @39½c.; Western, at 35c.@39½c.; State, at 40c.@ 40½c., chiefly at 40c., ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, at 79c.@81½c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,100 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales were made of small lots of State at 80c.@85c., and 2,000 bushels choice Canada West, at $1 ₩ bush.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy, at 65c.@80c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at unchanged prices, including last year's crop, at 12c.@19c. ₩ lb.

[illegible]—Have been very light; prices have [illegible] materially.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited to [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 97 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Transactions have been generally limited to former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 600 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13, chiefly at $12 75@$12 87½, for Mess; $12 25@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 37½ for Prime. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales, 700 boxes, at 6¾c. @7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard finds ready buyers at full rates; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@ 8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $14 25@$14 75 for extra Mess, and $12 50@ $13 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₩ lb. State Cheese continues in fair request, at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, were confined to 210 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 8c.; also, 235 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. in lots, chiefly at 23c.@ 23½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate business was transacted, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 4¾d. @ 5¼d. Corn, 4¼d. @ 4¾d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 14s.@16s. Butter and Cheese, 20s.; Tallow, 12s. 6d.@15s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. ₩ obt.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@ 25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d.@6¾d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s.6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 55s.; Bacon and Lard, 18s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d.; and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 32, 33. On demurrer. Nos. 418, 429, 433, 438, 446, 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 354, 172½, 191, 402, 469, 352, 353.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1105, 1070, 1096, 1612, 1700, 1734, 1764, 928, 1594, 1398, 1682, 1854, 1878, 1450, 1624, 1886, 090, 1860, 556, 1912.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1571, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1163, 1773, 1033, 2181, 1121, 3005, 3329, 1767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1256, 1754, 660, 2394, 1818, 1828, 1830, 1064, 294, 1650, 884, 1348, 2498, 1848, 2770.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 710, 963, 910, 718, 736, 615, 992, 994, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 819, 254. *Part II.*—Nos. 629, 434, 649, 684, 993, 603, 1020, 953, 428, 424, 1998, 439, 1046, 1047, 1048.

Authority of a Surviving Partner to Transfer the Property of a Firm.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

William W. Shulter et al. vs. *Amos F. Hatfield et al.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, who are judgment creditors of Addison Brothers, to set aside a conveyance of real estate in this City, and certain transfers of personal property. The conveyance was made in September, 1857, from Sam'l. D. Addison, one of the firm, to Rachel Addison, his wife, of property valued at $13,000. A transfer was made, as alleged, in 1861, by Addison, as surviving partner of the firm, of a stock of goods valued at $45,000, to the defendants Hatfield and Marshall, and a certain lease claimed to have been worth $4,500, was also, as alleged, transferred from Addison to Hatfield.

Plaintiffs brought this action to set aside the conveyance and transfers, on the ground of fraud. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that they were creditors of Addison Brothers, to the amount of nearly $6,000, for goods sold in July, 1860.

The defendants denied the allegations contained in the complaint, and alleged that the conveyance and transfers were made in good faith. They alleged that Addison was, in 1857, a member of the firm of Hale, Addison & Co., which at that time was entirely solvent, and was succeeded by the firm of Addison Brothers, and paid all its liabilities at the time of its expiration. It was also alleged that the firm of Addison Brothers failed because so many debts were owing to it in the South, and that the transfers to Hatfield and Marshall were made in payment for moneys lent by the latter. The plaintiffs claimed that the conveyance by Addison to his wife having been voluntary, was void, and that Samuel Addison, as *surviving partner*, had no power to make the transfers, the effect being to prefer one creditor of the firm over the others. The Court held that the conveyance of real estate was valid as against the plaintiffs, they being creditors subsequent to the sale, unless actual fraud was shown—which was not—and that the surviving partner had full power to make the transfers; and in the absence of proof of fraud, the transfers were valid. Judgment for defendants with costs.

William Watson, for plaintiffs; A. R. Dyett, for defendants.

Building Contracts—Counter-claim.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Freeman Campbell et al vs. *Francis Price.*—This was an action to recover for work, labor and services, and for materials furnished in building two blocks in the North River, on the west bank, in New-Jersey, near Weehawken. The defence set up was that the plaintiffs agreed to construct the buildings according to certain plans and specifications, and agreed to make a foundation in a certain manner, which they had failed to do. The answer also set up a counter-claim for $1,500, for alleged damages sustained by the defendant by reason of the failure of the plaintiffs to perform their part of the contract. Plaintiffs' reply contained merely a general denial of the counter-claim. Case still on.

E. P. Clark for plaintiffs; Cummings, Alexander & Greene, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Jeremiah Cook pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Henry Hill pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person of Catherine Murphy, and was remanded for sentence.

James Diviney pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

John Thompson was tried and convicted of an assault upon John Hart, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Slater Bank vs. *Sturdy, et al.*—Leave given to discontinue. Defendant is entitled to term fees and to only one bill of costs.

In the matter of Deborah Bell.—Order settled.

Scudder, et al. vs. *Wait et als.*—Motion denied. $10 costs. Injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Kearny vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Motion denied without costs and prejudice to a renewal upon written notice, or order under rule 39.

Michelbacher vs. *Bernhard.*—Order granted.

Darling vs. *Ubsdell et al.*—Referred to Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, to hear, try, and determine the same.

Huntington vs. *Douglass et al.*—Order granted.

The New-York Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. *Tomlinson et al.*—Referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman to report, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Kelly &c. vs. *Munn &c.*—Demurrer sustained; liberty to plaintiff to amend in 20 days, on payment of costs.

Tomson vs. *Harrison.*—Motion to dismiss order granted, but without costs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Hunter.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—I. The Major-General Commanding, desires to call the attention of all officers and men in this Department to the paramount necessity of observing rules for the preservation of health during the warm months upon which we have now entered. There is less to be apprehended from battle than disease; the records of all campaigns in climates such as this showing many more victims to the neglect of sanitary precautions than to the skill, endurance or courage of the enemy. With proper care exercised, and certain simple rules of hygiene observed, the hardy soldiers of the Union, inured to toil and fortified by habits of industry, temperance and cleanliness, have nothing to fear from the climate of the Department in which it is their privilege to serve.

During our war with Mexico, the soldiers of New-England, the Northwestern and Middle States, and the adopted citizens serving in our army, suffered far less from the diseases incident to a semi-tropical climate, than did the soldiers from the States embraced in this Department. Though not so well accustomed to excessive heat, their physical energies had been more fully developed by habits of steady industry, and their constitutions presented greater natural obstacles to the inroads of malaria. Anxious that the men of his command may be preserved in the full enjoyment of health to the service of the Union, and that only those who can leave behind them the proud epitaph of having fallen on the battle-field, in defence of their country, shall fail to return to their homes and avocations on the termination of this unholy rebellion, the Major-General Commanding, in conformity with the excellent advice of Surgeon GEO. E. COOPER, U. S. A., Medical Director of the Department, hereby establishes the following rules for the sanitary government of all the troops at present serving, or hereafter to serve in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; and he will hold all officers, having the charge of camps or posts, to a strict responsibility for their enforcement.

II. Care will be taken in the selection of camping-grounds, to avoid as much as possible the vicinity of [illegible] over which can be procured, at an elevation of about three inches from the ground. When this cannot be done, each soldier will have a bunk raised eighteen inches from the ground, on side-poles, supported by forked sticks. All Quartermasters, to the extent of their ability, will furnish barrel staves, to be placed across these side-poles, and will issue the necessary lumber on receipt of proper requisitions.

IV. Tents will be struck at least three times each week, and every article of bedding and clothing taken out and aired; the flooring and bunks to be thoroughly cleaned before the tents are recrected. On the days in which the tents are not struck, the sides will be raised, and kept raised, for the purpose of ventilation; and during the nights free ventilation will be secured by having the centre-seam in rear of the tent opened for the space of two feet, and kept open by the insertion of a forked stick. An officer of each company will inspect the tents of his men nightly, except during stormy weather, to see that this important provision is carried out.

V. Sinks of the proper size, screened with brushwood or palmetto branches, shall be sunk at suitable distances on different sides of each camp; and the bottoms of these will be covered each morning with a layer of sand or clay, about a foot thick. It will be the duty of the camp-police to see that only the sinks on the lee side of the camp are used.

VI. Fresh meat is to be issued as often as practicable, and commanding officers, while near the seacoast or any pieces of water in which fish exist, should encourage such of their men as are off duty, or not otherwise employed, to fish during the cool hours of the morning and evening,—not later than 9 o'clock in the morning, and not earlier than 5 o'clock in the evening. In a scarcity of fresh meat, those troops in the most exposed and unhealthy situations are to be the first served—for instance, the troops stationed in the batteries on the Savannah River; and to all troops so placed, a large share of vegetables, in addition to the ordinary rations, should be sent.

VII. Vegetables, fresh or preserved, must be issued frequently to all the troops, and an extra issue of coffee furnished to the men on guard during the night, just previous to their being marched to their respective stations. The Chief Commissary of the Department will see that the estimates and requisitions necessary to fulfill these requirements are forwarded to the Commissary-General without delay, and will report to these headquarters the failure of any Brigade or Regimental Commissaries to make due requisition for the supplies of the troops under their charge, in conformity with the terms of this order.

VIII. Breakfast will be ready for the men as soon as they leave their tents, which must not be till after sunrise. Except when immediately in face of the enemy, or when especially ordered by the commanding

[illegible] Auctioneer.
[illegible] SALE THIS DAY.
AT 10 A.M., AT THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.
The large and ornamental brown-stone front house and lot No. 16 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. The house is 30x76, well built, in perfect order, and replete with all the modern conveniences; lot 27.2x94.6. Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars at No. 30 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

E. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY,
Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing
On MONDAY, 21st instant,
And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.
contained in said establishment.
Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated [illegible] original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important [illegible] "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Lone Storm," by Inman; works by George Hall Sonning, Cuddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.
As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.
Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 227 6th-av., near 27th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs and arm chairs in white and gold satin damask and crimson and silver satin damask; rosewood centre tables, with cut-work tables; mantel clocks, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in satin damask and hair cloth, rich satin curtains lined with silk, gilt cornices, mahogany sideboard, marble-top; extension tables, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, card tables, &c., paillasses, hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, rich medallion velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' office.

H. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,
The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.
TERMS—Bills under $500, cash in bankable funds; all over that amount, four months approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.
Catalogues will be ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway, on Tuesday, April 18.

LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren-sts., will include in their sale of
THIS DAY,
A large and attractive line of
Fine bosom shirts and gentlemens' furnishing goods.
Also,
Desirable invoices of white goods, jaconets, cambric and Swiss muslins.
Also,
White and colored grapes, Paris filet mits.
Also, embroideries, dress goods, linens, domestics, cloths, cassimeres, restings, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 76 Clinton-place, near 8th-av., by order of F. R. Sherman, Executor of Seth Staples, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany parlor furniture in haircloth, piano forte, pier-glasses, pier and centre tables, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, chairs, tables, &c. Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN I. VANDERWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY,
TUESDAY, April 15, at 11 A. M.,
at salesrooms No. 373 Broadway,
OF VELVET TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENITIAN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS. RUGS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN FINE ORDER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 255 Greene-st., one door north of Waverley-place, velvet, medallion, Brussels, and other carpets; rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel; parlor suites in crimson and gold silk velvet, &c.; highly carved etagere; a very fine rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, made by Haines & Bros., cost $450; spring-back chairs, covered in silk brocatel, reps, &c.; a very fine rocking-chair, made by Klag, covered in morocco; large mantel and pier mirrors, oval mirrors, rosewood music-case, reps and worsted, brocatel and lace window-curtains; chairs covered in tapestry, picture, dining-room chairs, &c.; extension table, China and glass ware, richly carved rosewood bedsteads, made by Roux & Meeks; very fine mattresses, 70 pounds in each, nearly new; bolsters and pillows to match; rosewood wardrobes, rosewood dressing-bureaus, black walnut and mahogany oval mirrors, couches in delaines, velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., without reserve. The entire furniture in fine order.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MACHINERY, PATTERNS, FIXTURES, &c., of a Paper Hangings Manufactory—By order of the Assignee—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 153, 154 and 156 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York, all the machinery and appurtenances of a first class paper hangings manufactory, nearly new, and of the latest and most improved kind, embracing stamping presses for embroidered gilt papers, made by Anstin & Campbell, New-York, and polishing, grounding and embossing machines, made by Waldron, of New-Brunswick, with calendars and other machinery. Also, a large assortment of printing rollers and blocks, many entirely new, with printing presses, stands, tables, tubs, shelves, partitions and racks, and all other articles used in the business. Also, a large number of satin and other grounds, plain and figured papers and finished paper hangings. To be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods can be inspected the day previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 37th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofa in hair cloth, carved rosewood suite, elegant gilt frame pier mirror, carved rosewood corner etagere, mahogany card-table, rosewood bedstead, rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany wine-chest, Brussels stair-carpets, stair-rods, oil-cloth, double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood book-case, gilt oil-paintings and engravings, black walnut book-rack, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. DEMONT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM DUMONT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 St. Timothy's-place, 62d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, a general assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting of Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood sofa covered with satin damask, large drawing-room chair to match, a superb etagere, centre-tables, rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Chickering, 3 tête-à-tête, engilt-glass, china dinner set, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble-top bureaus, dining table, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway, next the American Telegraph Office, a very large stock of first-class parlor suites, of various styles and coverings; library and dining-room suites, chamber suites, superb extension dining-tables, sideboards, etageres, secretaries, library book-cases, armoire-à-glace, wardrobes, lounges, easy-chairs, encoignenrs, work-tables, mirrors, mattresses, toilet sets, tea sets, and a general assortment of fine goods, to which the attention of our friends is asked, as the sale is absolute.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of suites parlor furniture, bedroom suites, window curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, piano, feather beds, mattresses, paillasses, quilts, sheets, bolster and pillows, arm-chairs, centre tables, extension tables, sofas, chairs, dressing bureaus, mirrors, refrigerators, office desks, stools, letter press, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock of gas fixtures of a Broadway establishment, consisting of bronze and ormolu chandeliers, hall pendants, gas fixtures, suitable for stores and dwellings, bronze and ormolu 4 light, 6 light and 6 light gas lilly brackets; chandeliers, both of bronze and ormolu; lilly brackets, fancy shades, dome shades, &c., all in fine order.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell for cash, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a well-assorted stock of white granite and common ware, glass, &c. Country merchants would do well to attend those sales, as they will be able to purchase their supply far below ordinary trade prices. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 59 Wall-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the office of Henry J. Crate, No. 1 Franklin-square, all the printing materials contained therein, consisting of presses, wood and metal type, devices, borders, galleys, chases, cabinets, tinted and white papers, and office furniture. Sale positive, without reserve.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, [illegible], chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and [illegible], hair mattresses, mirrors, chandeliers, counters, [illegible] furniture.

[illegible] Auctioneer.
[illegible] SALE.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
Salerooms, [illegible] and 16 Crosby-st.
CONCLUDING SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
CONSISTING OF
HARDWARE,
FINE SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
OF ROGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, MAPPIN'S, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS,
GUNS, SPORTING IMPLEMENTS, &c.
BY ORDER OF
James Lynch, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,
AT NO. 176 FULTON-ST.,
COMMENCING ON
THURSDAY, April 17, 1862,
At 10 o'clock,
And to be continued daily until the entire Stock is disposed of.
Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 16th inst., and may be had by applying at the salesrooms of the Auctioneers, No. 450 Broadway.
The stock will be on exhibition at the store, No. 176 Fulton-st., one day before the sale.
Terms of sale—Cash in bankable money.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood, walnut, secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall-racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
A FINE WINTER-SCENE.....By SMETS
SHEEP.....By ROSA VENNEMAN
STABLE-SCENE.....By WOUWERMANS
THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.....By P. E. NICOLIE
TWO WINTER-SCENES.....By DE BRUYN
and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Tannuer, Berghius, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND PARTIES IN WANT OF SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Being the entire contents of a large House,
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., a large and elegant variety of household furniture, magnificent piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, elegant parians and bronzes, china ornaments, of every description, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, rich china, glassware, &c. Over $6,000 worth to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
At Auction,
BY RICHARDS & WHITING,
On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of men's, women's, Misses' and children's wear for CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
Auction sales every Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
made by ROUX & HUTCHINGS.
ROSEWOOD PIANO;
FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS;
VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &c.
Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, balance of stock of a retail dry goods dealer, comprising a variety of seasonable dress and domestic goods, hosiery, shawls, gloves, &c. The above are choice goods and worthy the attention of dealers and others, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
A SMALL INVOICE OF HARDWARE—Britannia ware, coal scuttles, padlocks, feather dusters, &c., &c., to close a concern.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of assignee. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1¼ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $430 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, IN a desirable neighborhood; the advertiser's family is small, and the furniture would be carefully used: rent must not exceed $1,200 per annum. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 97 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES, in a pleasant location, (on the water preferred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED, BY A QUIET FAMILY OF FOUR adults, about four rooms; location between 36th and 59th sts. West. Rent about $10 per month. Address CLERK, Box 3,508 Post-office.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—QUALITY TEST OF CHEAPNESS.—WE are now discharging direct from the mines, the celebrated Locust Mountain coal, (from Locust Gap,) prepared expressly for family use, which we offer at the lowest market price to families and others. Dealers supplied in quantities less than a cargo, at a slight advance on cargo prices. We trust that our long experience in the coal business is a sufficient guarantee that all orders will receive prompt and honest attention. Orders can be sent by mail, or left at No. 24 William-st. Depôt 21st-st., corner 10th-av. ASHFIELD & CO.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORCHard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel at lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

CHURCH PEWS.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, situated on the corner of Montague and Clinton sts., fourth pew from the chancel, in the middle aisle, and one of the best situated in the church. For particulars, address S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn; or JOHN MAYHER, No. 197 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 110, HANDSOMELY LOcated in the north aisle of the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Dr. Rice Pastor. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE, IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. RICE,) No. 160, near the pulpit. Inquire at No. 45 Broadway, up stairs.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL OF the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET.

TO LET, $150.—TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, TO ONE family, a three-story brick house, containing eleven rooms, one minute's walk from a railroad to Fulton Ferry, and about 3½ miles from the South 7th-st. Ferry; location pleasant and healthy.
Also, within one block of the above, a neat two-story frame house; seven rooms; rent, $120.
Apply at No. 198 Front-st., New-York, (up stairs,) one block from Fulton Ferry.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY HIGH stone stoop, brick house (26x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 5 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. To be being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A GENteel two-story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, (XIXth Ward,) a few minutes' walk from the ferries, containing gas, water, chandeliers, etc. To any party wishing to buy, the above will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to WALTER T. KEHTS & BRO., foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

LOW RENTS IN BROOKLYN.—THREE 3-story basement houses, well built, with gas and water, on north side of Hoyt-st., between Butler and Douglass sts., heretofore rented for $360, will now be rented to one family for $200, or to two small families for $125 each. Apply at 9 A. M. or 8 P. M., at No. 16 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., near Irving-place.

TO LET—NO. 270 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., RENT $400; No. 67 West 42d-st., rent $350; No. 725 8th-av., rent $300. These houses have all the conveniences required by a family. Two stores and basement corner 37th-st. and Broadway, with room in yard for workshops or machinery. Apply to I. ROGERS, No. 60 East 13th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the northwest corner of Irving-place and 18th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT three-story, basement, &c., brick dwelling, with modern improvements, with or without furniture, situate on the northwesterly corner of Gates-av. and Rycrson-st., Brooklyn. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 253 Canal, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 139 WEST 38TH-ST.; 20 rooms, suitable for a large and genteel family, or two small families; price $600. Also, house in Brooklyn, No. 121 Ross-st., suitable for a genteel family; price $190. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 25 West 15th-st., at 7 o'clock, No. 289 Pearl-st., in business hours.

TO LET ON SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET, 1¾ blocks from Central Park, a medium-sized and very convenient frame house in the centre of 6 lots of ground, containing a garden and a variety of choice fruit, with a stable and chickery on 80th-st. Inquire at No. 426 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $220; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 Times Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET.—SUITABLE FOR CITY AND COUNTRY residence combined, for a school, or for a first-class public house. The large double house on 2d-av. and 125th-st., with stable, large garden, fruit trees, &c. On the premises is also a cottage containing 8 rooms. GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Howard-st.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. Also, the entire building No. 423 Broadway; to good tenants a lease will be given at moderate rents. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES TO LET—WITH modern improvements and low rents, Nos. 185 and 207 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 169 East 13th-st., No. 109 St. Mark's-place, Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st. Also, part of Nos. 197 and 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 221 West 30th-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and grass fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 201 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACific-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE IN THE ASTOR HOUSE, now occupied by the Western Transportation Company. Apply to
HUGH ALLEN,
No. 1 Coenties-slip.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards, and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $6,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,375 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry-sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 42D-ST., brown-stone, 4 stories, 25x55x100, wide street, fine location; house is being painted and put in perfect order; ought to be let for $2,500, can be had for $1,800. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 73 Greenwich-st., near Perry-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 27th-st., 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone house, No. 47 West 13th-st.; will be rented a bargain. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE HOUSE No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn, 3-stories, with all the modern improvements; is in good order. Apply to F. WAYDELL, No. 36 Dover-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

WORKSHOP TO LET—AT NO. 108 EAST 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; a 4-story brick building, with a 2-story rear building connected; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 8 Reade-st.

HOUSES, NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, and house No. 136 Franklin-st., near Varick-st., to let at low rents. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 23 West 22d-st.; gas and Croton introduced; house in good order. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width, sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 113 Madison-av.]

TO LET—THE STORE No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway, 26x50. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone English basement house, in 22d-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 1 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depôt.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.,
Also upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also store and basement, No. 2 Cedar-st.
Also store and basement, No. 8 Cedar-st.
Also lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.
Also rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 60 Bergen-st., Brooklyn—14 rooms—10 minues from South Ferry—or would let part. Rent low. Also, stores, basements, and floors for dwellings, each complete in themselves, with gas fixtures, water-closets, &c., in new buildings on Greenwich-av., opposite Jefferson Market. Apply to MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenience, with a large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 126th-st. and 8th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements. To be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448, and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF East 23d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st.
S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 329 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas fixtures. Also the three-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 18 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IT IS A stone front house in 12th-st., near 5th-av., extra size two parlors and tea-room, extension dining-room, spacious chambers and dressing-rooms, library extension, two bath rooms, spacious chambers in third story, and rooms in the fourth, roomy closets, and in a word, a most convenient house for a genteel family. It is in good order, and ready for possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 161 East 13th-st.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house, containing 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable. For further information inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN THE best part of Brooklyn, for six months or longer, at a low rent to a good, responsible tenant; contains ten rooms, modern improvements; furniture good. No. 4 Garden-st., near Joralemon-st., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry.

ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Containing twelve rooms, handsomely furnished, stable, 1½ acres of ground, well-laid out, flowers and fruit; the ground is high, the air healthy, and only ten minutes' walk from the depôt, and half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to M. HUERSTEL, 630 Broadway.

$1,000.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 41 East 28th-st., 13 rooms, with the improvements, three-story, high basement, large yard, with vines, &c. For card to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Unfurnished, $800.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SOMERS MAGIQUES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PERE O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT WAS—THE IRISH TIGER—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MITCHEL is rendering a good account of himself at Huntsville, Ala. On Saturday, the day after his occupation of the place, he sent out two expeditions—one east on the railroad to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the other west to Decatur, at which place it arrived just in time to save the railroad bridge there, which had been set on fire. Two thousand of the enemy at Stevens retreated without firing a gun, and five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock were captured there. Gen. MITCHEL now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

If the report announcing BEAUREGARD'S death be correct, he at least lived long enough after the second day's battle at Pittsburgh Landing to write a dispatch regarding it. In this dispatch he claims a complete victory, and says that after capturing thirty-six of our guns, and eight thousand prisoners, his forces fell back upon the works at Corinth, which they were fully able to hold. That the rebels captured thirty-six of our guns is true, but BEAUREGARD fails to note the important fact that they were recaptured by our forces, together with forty belonging to the rebels. The statement that eight thousand of our men were taken prisoners is a gross exaggeration—two thousand being the true number. And it certainly is a curious victory which culminates in the retreat of the victorious army to a fortified position, which they believe themselves *fully able to hold*. BEAUREGARD'S claim to a victory has a very poor foundation. All reports received at the National War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed, and pursued as far as the previous orders of Gen. GRANT would permit; and that the rebel army is now shut up in Corinth, with all chance of reinforcement from the North and East cut off by the occupation of Huntsville, by Gen. MITCHEL'S forces.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who was taken prisoner at Pittsburgh Landing, and afterwards made his escape, states our loss in killed at four thousand, and twelve thousand wounded. He says positively that BUSHROD JOHNSON was killed, and that he made his will before dying. Another statement, which he makes, it is to be hoped will prove true, although as yet we have no confirmation of it,—that the enemy lost all their cannon but two, and that among the batteries captured is the famous Washington Light Artillery of New-Orleans.

There were in all twelve regiments, and parts of regiments, taken prisoners at the capture of Island No. 10. The principal ones were the Third, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Arkansas; the Fortieth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Tennessee; First Alabama Artillery (battalion); one regiment "Mississippi Devils," as they are called; two companies Pelican Guards. Among the officers are Cols. Henderson, Montgomery, Cook, Smith, Schaum; Major H. B. Davidson, formerly of the First Regular Dragoons; Col. Mackall, son of the General and Aid to his father, and about sixty Captains and a hundred and fifty Lieutenants.

The Generals and field-officers captured at Island Number Ten are to be sent to Fort Warren, the company officers to Columbus, Ohio, and the privates to Chicago, Springfield, and Madison, Wisconsin. The Colonels are as follows: Col. CLARK, of the Forty-sixth Tennessee; Col. SLEDMAN, of the First Alabama; Col. HENDERSON, of the Fourth Tennessee; Col. BRYAN, of the Fifty-fifth Tennessee; Col. SMITH, of the Eleventh Arkansas; Col. COOK, of the Twelfth Arkansas; Col. BAKER, of WARLEY'S Regiment.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac*, after remaining apparently motionless all day Saturday off Sewall's Point, returned with her consorts to Norfolk in the evening. None of the rebel fleet appeared on Sunday.

The United States steamer *Hercules*, cruising in the Chesapeake Bay, has succeeded in capturing the schooner *Pride*, and the sloops *Wren* and *Velma*, engaged in contraband trade with Virginia. On board the latter was found a mail from Richmond and five passengers, one of whom proved to be a Captain in the revenue service. The prizes have been taken to Baltimore, and the passengers and crews lodged in Fort McHenry.

Commodore DUPONT has notified the Navy Department that no less than five vessels have recently been captured and wrecked on the South Carolina coast, while attempting to evade the blockade—the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, the schooners *Julia Warden*, and *Lydia* and *Mary*, and the English sloop *Coynell*, captured, and another schooner run ashore on Sullivan's Island and wrecked. This indicates something more than a "paper blockade."

Letters from Ship Island to March 21, make mention of no especially interesting events. On Saturday, the 22d, the Major of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, with a few men, went over to Cat Island, crept along among the rebels to the light house, took down the lantern and brought it to Ship Island for the benefit of the National forces.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition 700 feet long, signed by 15,000 women, praying for the abolition of Slavery, was presented by Mr. SUMNER. Petitions in reference to a bankrupt law, and to taxation were also presented. The resolution of inquiry as to whether further legislation is necessary to enforce the article of war for preventing the reclamation of fugitive slaves within the lines of the army, was taken up, and Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, made a speech, in which he cited several cases in which the article in question had been violated. The confiscation bill was then considered, and Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, made a speech advocating the principle of confiscating, with certain restrictions. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. During the proceedings Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Naval Committee.

In the House, the Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation in the Slaveholding States was announced by the Speaker. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Mr. F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as Representative from California; another that SAMUEL E. DALY, of Nebraska, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat as Delegate; and another, requesting to be discharged from further consideration of the case of JOSEPH SEGAR, claiming a seat as Representative of the First District of Virginia. Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio, asking a modification of the Tax bill, so as to allow each State to collect its proportion of the tax, were presented. The House refused to make the Bankrupt bill a special order, and postponed its consideration until the fourth Wednesday in December—67 to 50. The Senate resolution, transferring the supervision of the Capitol Extension from the War to the Interior Department, was passed. A bill for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan was reported from the Military Committee. The House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of bills were reported favorably. Among them the one providing for licensing ballast-lighters in the port of New-York; and the one extending the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad. The bill to amend the law relative to taking testimony out of the State was passed. The bill to provide for the Collection of Agricultural Statistics in the State was ordered to a third reading; also the bill for the prevention of burglaries and other crimes. The bill for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal locks and the Erie Canal was debated, and progress reported.

In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Assessment law of the State was taken up after some opposition, and its consideration by sections commenced. A debate occurred on a motion to strike out the clause exempting property and Life Insurance Companies and Savings Banks deposits from assessment, when progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-day. A number of bills were passed, of no particular importance.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Norwegian* at Portland, last night, we receive advices from Europe, five days later than previously received. Two brigs, the *Adelaide* and the *Mary Wright*, had arrived at Liverpool, having run the blockade at Charleston, on the 3d of March. They carried over about 1,400 bales of cotton, and a quantity of tobacco and resin. They reported that the fleet of stone vessels sunk across the harbor was fast breaking up. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been of no special importance. The subject of iron-clad vessels was attracting much attention, and the London *Times* understands that orders had been transmitted to all the British dockyards to stop operations on all wooden ships. The improvements being made in projectiles in this country were also beginning to attract attention. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported to be without material change.

The Stock market was dull in speculation, but steady in prices, yesterday. The amount of business done was unusually small. Money easy at 6 ₩ cent., at call; 6@7 ₩ cent. on discounts. Exchange 112½; Gold 101⅞@101¾ ₩ cent.

Cotton was more sought after, yesterday, at uniform rates. Flour was freely offered, and prices again declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; yet the demand was very moderate. No important movements occurred in Wheat. Corn was dull and heavy. Rye was in fair request. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky and the principal kinds of Provisions. Metals were quiet. Limited transactions were reported in Hay, Hops, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco, and Naval Stores. The Freight engagements were restricted.

JUDGE MCCUNN, THE POLICE, AND THE LEGISLATURE.—Our readers may be supposed to have "learned and marked"—though none of them can "inwardly digest"—the monstrous *dictum* of our City Judge on the Sunday Liquor traffic, and the authority of the Police to restrain it. It would be as easy to digest the lightning whisky dealt out by Sunday publicans, as to bolt the adulterated law enunciated for their protection in wrong-doing. We have no intention of reviewing an opinion too sophistical to mislead the plainest intellect, given under circumstances which convict its author of sympathy with offenders against the most wholesome laws, and as acting in the interest of conspirators against the administration of justice, and the morals and good order of society. Indeed, were it not evident that a plot has been laid, to which some of the Police Justices are parties, by which this opinion is made to cover their refusal to entertain complaints against liquor-sellers on Sunday, we should leave the case without comment. Justice CONNOLLY began this game yesterday, to be followed up, we suppose, by all the Justices who owe their office to the liquor-dealers.

It should not be forgotten that Judge MCCUNN had no case before him for decision. The District-Attorney had dismissed MATTHEWS and IRELAND from arrest—not because "he fully concurred in the views expressed" by the Judge, but for the sake of having them indicted for their offence, and tried by a proper Court. It was a pure *obiter dictum*, having only the judicial weight which belongs to a representative of the Liquor Dealers' Association on the Bench, with the added authority of a military reputation none too savory. That's all. But, inasmuch as the rum Justices will eagerly give it the authority of law, and there is thus danger of our being deluged as of yore, with Sunday tippling and consequent crime, a remedy must be sought.

Perchance there may be some legal process by which such a Judge may be constrained to employ his functions for the promotion of justice—or not to employ them at all. But there is a speedier remedy. The Legislature is to consider to-day the amendments to the Excise act. The clause affecting the Sunday sale of liquors should be so worded as to render nugatory the attempts of MCCUNN and all like him to misunderstand or pervert its meaning. This and other communities have had enough of Sunday rum-selling. With or without "shutters," through whatever doors, the means of intoxication should not be *sold* on Sunday or election days. The traffic is without apology or defence, and should be suppressed utterly. And if the judicial gentlemen who think themselves called upon to favor and encourage that traffic are suppressed with it, there will be no public grief on that score.

The Flank Movements in the West—The Work of Last Week.

The past week has given the rebellion the most damaging blow it has yet received. The grand line of communication between the two extremes of the rebel States has, for the first time, been cut, and their two great armies isolated from and rendered incapable of supporting each other, defeat in either field of operations must be fatal to the army engaged, and so far to the cause. With our success or defeat in either, our Government would still be enabled to consolidate overwhelming forces upon any point menaced, or to be attacked. So that, in a strategic point of view, the capture of Huntsville must be decisive of the contest in the Southwest. The line of railroad we have severed was not only necessary for the maintenance of the rebel communications, but for feeding their army. In the Southwest we had completely driven them out of the food-producing districts. With the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in their hands, they still had the best portion of Tennessee and Virginia for supplies of beef and grains. We have, by this success, dealt a more fatal blow at the commissariat of the enemy than at his forces in the field, because an army can be kept together only so long as it can be fed, and well fed. By simply maintaining our present positions, we can starve them into submission.

We have had an equal, perhaps greater success, in turning the left flank of the enemy, by the capture of Island No. 10. It was the key to the whole river, as the vast works and armament captured show. These works held our army and boats three weeks in check. We do not believe there is any other work on the river that cannot be shelled out and rendered untenable in a day. With Island No. 10, Memphis must fall. With the capture of this city, the position of the rebels at Corinth will be no longer tenable. A new line of defences must be taken, in Central Mississippi. We shall then have completely driven the enemy out of all the West but the Southernmost cotton districts. With New-Orleans captured and held, we can well afford to give the rebels time to reflect upon their situation, huddled, as they will be, whites as well as blacks, within a narrow circle, whose pestiferous climate they confidently reckoned upon as a means of decimating our own armies.

With these two grand flank movements, the value of our success at Pittsburgh Landing becomes all the more apparent. Had we sustained a crushing defeat there, Tennessee, so quiescent and apparently humble now, would have been instantly in a blaze. BEAUREGARD would in a few days have shown himself on the banks of the Ohio. But holding him in check in the centre, enables us to gradually inclose him with our wings, leaving him no other alternative but to retreat, as did JOHNSTON from Bowling Green.

The success in the West for the week was vast—overwhelming. There has been nothing like it since the war commenced. The blows must everywhere tell with crushing effect. The dream of the invincibility of BEAUREGARD has been rudely broken. No hope henceforth remains. The rebel soldiers are not fitted for the routine and discipline of camp life. They are good at a dash which promises success, but are dispirited and scattered by defeat. Where there is no chance of success, they are as cowardly as they are cruel. In the mixed civilization of the South, the worst features of the African element is most conspicuous in the soldier. Hence all the Southern journals have been clamorous for an advance, as the only means of sustaining the spirit of the rebel chivalry. This has been attempted—signally repulsed; and with the repulse, the whole rebel army of the South will be thoroughly demoralized. It will not again meet an equal number in the open field.

The possession of the Mississippi will soon cut the extreme Southwest in two, preventing any further aid from reaching BEAUREGARD'S army from Arkansas, Texas, and the greater portion of Louisiana, and rendering retreat to these States impossible. If we could have as good a week's work in the East as we have in the West, the rebellion would now be well nigh over. But we are doing well here. Our means of communication are not so good. But we are compensating for these by greater exertions, and we are confident we shall not have to wait much longer to chronicle an equally decisive result.

THE EMBARGO ON ANTHRACITE.—At Philadelphia, yesterday, much consternation prevailed because of a Government order forbidding the exportation of coal. It was thought to have some relation to the *Merrimac*, and to be an awkward way of announcing that coal-bearing vessels, southward bound, were in special danger of that arch-adversary. Similar orders were doubtless sent to all the loyal seaports, and possibly provoked like irrational commentary.

The explanation, we take it, is simple. The coal shipped from our Northern ports has been going to the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and Antilles, where it has been on sale to any customer. Some of these have been ugly customers—privateers, to wit, and British steamers carrying arms and munitions to the rebels—all of whom have eagerly paid any price to obtain anthracite in preference to bituminous coal. And this for an obvious reason. The steamer burning bituminous coal is visible at sea even when on the very horizon. Its flaring column of smoke is seen even when the hull of the ship is beyond sight, whereas the anthracite coal shows no smoke whatever. The difference in fuel has therefore become a distinguishing mark of the American navy, which uses the latter coal, while British and French steamers use the former. It has been a constant practice of the privateers, and of such contraband vessels as the *Ella Warley* and other traders between Nassau, Charleston and Savannah, to lay in a stock of anthracite at the British Islands, and thus add a most important aid to their means of eluding our cruisers. This game it is, no doubt, the purpose of Government to terminate. Two, and perhaps more, steamers, laden with arms and munitions for the rebels, are on their way from England, designing either to tranship their cargoes at Nassau, or to run the blockade. It is not the intention of Government to facilitate this traffic by keeping up the supplies of anthracite at accessible points. It is, on the contrary, the intention to draw the line so sharply between National vessels on the one hand, and rebel and foreign steamships on the other, that the smoke-pipe shall decide whether a doubtful vessel is entitled to approach or pass the blockade. Or, to express the formula colloquially, smoking will not be allowed within the lines.

Emancipation in the District—Mr. Lincoln's Opinions.

The bill manumitting the slaves in the District of Columbia reached the President yesterday. If it is to become a law, it will, no doubt, be returned with approval to-day; while its retention will justify a belief that it is to go back to the other end of the avenue with a veto in company. Those who are best acquainted with the views of the President, give confident assurances of the executive sanction; asserting that Mr. LINCOLN'S approbation would have been cordial had the measure been a little less hasty and radical, but that he does not care to take the responsibility of veloing an act of Congress on other than constitutional grounds.

It may aid in fathoming Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions in the matter, to recall a page or two of his political biography. When in the Illinois Legislature, in 1837, resolutions, strongly Pro-Slavery, were passed almost unanimously, the exceptions to unanimity were DANIEL STONE and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, members for Sangamon County. The following passage was contained in a protest entered on the minutes, and signed by those two members:

"The Congress of the United States has the power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; but that the power ought not to be exercised *unless at the request of the people of said District.*"

On the 13th of December, 1848, Mr. PALFREY, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce into the House of Representatives, a bill repealing all laws sustaining Slavery in the District, Mr. LINCOLN, then a member from Illinois, objected, "not believing in the expediency of abolishing Slavery in the District *without compensation to slaveowners.*"

On the 16th of January, 1849, Mr. LINCOLN introduced into the House a bill providing for the abolition of Slavery in the District, in which the principle of full compensation was reserved; and the right of the inhabitants to vote upon the measure was asserted in the following section:

"SECTION 6. That the elective officers, within said District of Columbia, are empowered and required to open polls at all the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday of April next, and receive the vote of every free white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided within said District for the period of one year or more next preceding the time of such voting for or against this act, to proceed in taking said votes in all respects herein not specified, as at elections under the municipal laws, and with as little delay as possible, to transmit correct statements of the votes so cast to the President of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, *and if a majority of them be found to be for this act, to forthwith issue his proclamation, giving notice of the fact, and this act shall only be in full force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation.*"

To pursue the inquiry to the present time, we have only to interrogate the recent message upon emancipation in the Border States, to learn that the President not only retains his convictions as to compensation, and the propriety of consulting the will of communities retaining the institution, but thinks that the liberation should be gradual, and attended with ample arrangements for colonization. The bill now lying before him for signature provides indemnity to owners, and means to colonize the blacks. It omits to consult the will of the people of the District, and makes the liberation immediate; two important points in which the views of the President are disregarded. The probability is, the divergency is not so serious as to influence Mr. LINCOLN to defeat the bill.

Port Royal Intrenched Against Yellow Fever.

Gen. HUNTER'S first care on assuming command of the Department of the South, is to provide in advance against the worst foe his troops will have to encounter—namely: the hostile climatic influences of those Southern latitudes. In his admirable General Order No. 5, (published in another column,) he lays down such sanitary precautions as must be observed by the soldiers in his Department during the hot Summer months. They are sensible and practical in the highest degree, and, if rigidly enforced, will enable our men successfully to withstand the malign principalities and powers of the Southern air. Though each direction is simply a necessary precaution against some inimical element, several of them produce a rather odd impression, contrasted with the reckless ways our troops are able to indulge in in our healthier upper latitudes. Thus they are to be sure "not to rise till half an hour after sunrise, when breakfast will be ready for the men as soon as they leave their tents;" they are to receive, during the hot hours of the day, "quinine in prophylactic doses, each dose combined with half a gill of whisky;" the importance of "good cooking" is insisted on with a gusto that would have warmed the heart of a Soyer or a Francatelli, and "fishing during the cool hours of the morning and evening—not later than 9 A. M. in the morning, and not earlier than 6 P. M. in the evening"—is commended as at once a pleasing mental pastime and a source of provender for the culinary department. The General justly observes that, "with proper care exercised, and certain simple rules of hygiene observed, the hardy soldiers of the Union, inured to toil and fortified by habits of industry, temperance and cleanliness, have nothing to fear from the climate of the Department in which it is their privilege to serve;" and when he instances in proof the fact that, during our war with Mexico, the soldiers of New-England, the Northwestern and Middle States, suffered far less from the diseases incident to a semi-tropical climate than the soldiers from the Southern and Gulf States, he is completely borne out by established sanitary statistics.

The Southern journals, despairing that any power of the Confederacy will be able to dislodge the Union force already in possession of over half the Southern seaboard, have been offering up impious prayers that the Summer plagues and malaria, which they claim as their peculiar appanage, may come and do for them what they can't do for themselves. It must tend to intensify their disgust for the Yankee nature, that those fellows no sooner plant themselves on the hospitable soil of the South than they coolly set to work to analyze the hostile influences of earth and air, and meet them by sanitary, hygienic and dietetic provisions, and by "prophylactic doses of quining combined with whisky!"

GEN. JOHNSTON.—The death of the rebel General, SIDNEY JOHNSTON, at the battle of Pittsburgh, is now definitely settled; and the rebels grievously mourn the loss of their distinguished commander. He had previously been under a cloud on account of his want of success in Kentucky and Tennessee; but he vindicated both his courage and skill, as well as the sincerity of his treason, on the fatal Sunday upon which he fell; and though that affair, like all his previous efforts in this war, was a failure, yet rebel criticism is silent in presence of his death. It was undoubtedly he, and not BEAUREGARD, who conceived and managed the brilliant rebel manœuvring of Sunday, by which the rebel columns were shifted with such rapidity, and hurled now upon one of our wings, then upon the other, then upon the centre, then upon some apparently weak point, and everywhere with a spirit and dash that could not be excelled. The tactics were all characteristic of JOHNSTON. He exposed his person, too, with recklessness. It is probable indeed that he had been driven to desperation by the assaults that have recently been made upon him, and that in despondency and misery, he courted death upon the field. It is a sad ending to a career which had for so long time been eminent and honorable.

THE CONCERT SALOON BILL was passed by a *unanimous vote* on Saturday, and the Senate concurred at once with the House amendments, so that it only needs Gov. MORGAN'S name to make it a law. It has not been changed since its publication in the TIMES, with the exception of a single word. The public pests of our thoroughfares will disappear instantly; for the penalties are too formidable, and the counsel of the House of Refuge too vigilant to admit of trifling with its provisions. Its effect will be to purge our places of public amusement of most of their evils, and to make respectable and popular those that are properly conducted. Few laws have been enacted with more palpable beneficence in their aim, or reflecting more honor on all parties concerned in their passage. Senator ROBERTSON, Judge PRINGLE, and others that might be named, are justly entitled to the public approbation for their disinterested care of this bill. And the Grand Jury, Mr. WINTHROP, foreman, whose presentment furnished the basis of intelligent legislative action, performed a noteworthy service.

THE BANKRUPT BILL QUELLED.—Congress has laid the General Bankrupt act over until the Winter Session. Republics are, it seems, merciless as well as ungrateful. One-half the commercial community was ruined by the war; the other half has furnished all the means the Government has had to defend and sustain itself. Both halves have demanded of Government this law. In refusing it, Congress has been pitiless to the one, and thankless to the other.

National Academy of Design.

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened, yesterday, at the new rooms of the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The collection is placed in three apartments, two of which are good; the third is without daylight, and is meanly illuminated by a series of upright jets (excellent for throwing a good light on the ceiling) from a gaspipe that surrounds the room. Unthe Academicians possess their own building, difficulties more or less grave must always prevail concerning the place in which they hold their annual exhibition. They are fortunate this year in having a really elegant gallery. In stretching its capacity to the utmost, however, they have not been careful to make the few additional arrangements that were requisite in view of the crush. Room No. 3, to which we have referred, contains some excellent pictures, and merits at least sufficient battens to thrown the light properly, and also an arrangement by which the heat arising from the constant use of gas might in some way be obviated.

There are in all 555 works of art, representing about 220 artists, and fairly but not grandly maintaining their Metropolitan fame. Unlike other years there is not this season a single work of overshadowing importance. Little groups of admirers gather round the canvases of their favorites, but there is no frame to which the multitude flocks like sheep. The interest of the exhibition is therefore thoroughly diffused, and its merits will no doubt be discussed by fairer standards than usual. Among the most attractive pieces are some which have already won a meed of praise at the Winter receptions of the artists.

It would be folly to blink the fact that many worthless daubs are favored with places which might be occupied to greater advantage. In every room there are instances of genius and stupidity being unnaturally yoked together by the carelessness of the Hanging Committee. Except on the theory of chance, or the hypothesis of favoritism, it is impossible to account for so many bad pictures having good lights, and so many good pictures bad lights. The first reveals a wealth of mediocrity which, we are glad to know, money cannot purchase. How it got there, and why it was not buried in the more congenial obscurity of the third room, are questions which we leave to the conscience of the Hanging Committee—a tribunal, we regret to add, not renowned for its justice or courtesy.

The rooms were well attended during the morning, and they filled up rapidly in the evening. We shall take an early opportunity of speaking of the pictures.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The LUBIN BROTHERS, magicians of the old fashioned kind, commenced here last evening. Their programme, so far as we witnessed it, did not present any novelty, or call for any special consideration.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOURCICAULT'S very amusing comedy, "Love and Money," was revived here last evening under the usual favorable circumstances of a good and appreciative audience, and an admirable distribution. The author himself arranged the version played by Mr. WALLACK, and improved the action of the piece by compressing into three acts what had formerly straggled through five. Without much pretense, "Love and Money" serves the useful purposes of supplying the audience with an abundance of fun; of presenting to them a not-too-flattering picture of an upstart who has nothing but money to recommend him; and of bringing out a few episodes of the heart which, if not absolutely fresh, are, at least, pleasant. The comedy was played, last night, with much spirit. Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S *Lord Fipley*, (from which Mr. SOTHERN'S *Dundreary* was doubtless taken) was thoroughly well established, and never for a moment sank to vulgarity. However Mr. WALLACK may be *Fipley's* manner, he never ceases to be a gentleman. Mrs. HOEY, as *Helen*, was charmingly natural and impressive. Mr. FISHER, as the *McDunnan*, did not thoroughly satisfy us in the part, nor was Mr. MARK SMITH entirely at his ease as *Claude*. The remaining characters were excellently supported by the members of the company, and the stage appointments and scenery left nothing to be desired. The last scene, a view of Boulogne, was one of the best efforts we have yet seen at the new theatre. The success of the comedy will doubtless lead to many repetitions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Last evening the operatic spectacle, entitled the "Enchantress," was produced at the above theatre. The piece has been very nicely put upon the stage, with new scenery, dresses, &c. Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS was the *Stella*, and very nicely did she sing and play the part. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT was to have enacted the pirate *Rondo*, but, owing to a sudden indisposition, an apology was made for him, and a Mr. SEPHUS stepped in at a few hours' notice to perform the part. Mr. WHEATLEY also made a good *Don Sylvio*. During the piece, an excellent ballet, headed by GALLETTI, introduced some very graceful dances. There is no doubt that the "Enchantress" will have a good run, but to insure it, considerable curtailment will be necessary, as the curtain did not fall till past 12 o'clock.

CAPTURES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

A Schooner and Two Sloops Engaged in Contraband Trade with Virginia—A Rebel Mail and Several Passengers, one of them a Rebel Captain.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 14.

The United States steamer *Hercules*, THOS. S. DUNGAN, Lieutenant Commanding, reached this port this morning, having with her the schooner *Pride*, previously noted as being captured, and the sloops *Wren* and *Velma*, both of Great Wycomico River, Western shore of Virginia, also prizes.

The *Hercules* left this port a short time since, towing down the light-ship, which had been previously fitted up for the tail of Horse Shoe Shoal. After this, Lieut. DUNGAN cruised in the vicinity of Smith's Island, and succeeded in capturing schooners *Whig* and *Pride*. He then placed on board the latter Lieut. J. G. BAKER, with an armed crew, who, on Friday night, observed in Cager's Straits, off Fog Island Light, the sloop *Wren*, and, after a chase of two hours, the latter was run ashore at Shark's Point by her crew, who escaped. The sloop was immediately boarded, but no goods or cargo of any description were found in her. In the stove were found the remnants of certain papers which had been partially burned, among them a permit of license to trade, signed by the Clerk of Northumberland County, Va.

The *Hercules*, with her new consorts, cruised about, and on Sunday a sail was noticed about six miles off, steering directly for the steamer, which at the moment was anchored. The steamer immediately got under way and proceeded toward the vessel, the captain of which, after perceiving the *Hercules*, changed his course and endeavored to alter his escape. After a chase of half an hour the *Hercules* came up to the vessel, which proved to be the sloop *Velma*, having on her stern the name of "Bridgetown," but hails from Great Wycomico River, in Western Virginia. Possession was taken of her, together with the captain, SAMUEL D. LANKFORD, of Great Annemsio, and crew, with five passengers from Richmond. One of the latter was a Captain in the rebel army. On searching the *Velma* there was found a large mail, containing about 200 letters, a number of which were addressed to persons in Baltimore, and a large number to persons in various parts of the State of Maryland. On searching the crew there was also found $2,000 in old Virginia bank-notes. The *Velma* had, some time previously, been cleared from this port for Pokomoke Sound, with a cargo consisting of provisions of various kinds. This cargo, instead of being discharged in a Maryland port, was taken over to Great Wycomico River, and there discharged within the boundaries of Virginia. The sloop, in ballast, was coming back to get a new cargo.

The rebel captain, previous to being captured, burned his commission in the fire, remnants of which being found among the ashes, he acknowledged the fact, and also that he had been engaged in the battle at Manassas.

LANKFORD, the captain, is part owner of the vessel, and has been engaged in the contraband trade for five months.

The passengers and crew were all, with those captured, a few days since, by the *Reliance*, given in charge of Col. MORRIS, at Fort McHenry.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the *Velma*:

John G. Little, of New-York.
Jos. C. Wilson, late a merchant of Baltimore.
John Starkey, late of the house of T. T. Martin, of Baltimore.
Geo. McCaffrey, of Baltimore.
H. A. Brooks, a son of Prof. N. C. Brooks, of Baltimore, a Captain in the rebel army.
The crew are: Capt. Samuel D. Lankford, Robt. H. Creswell, Samuel Somers and I. J. Whittington, who is part owner.

JOHN F. MCJILTON, Esq., Surveyor of this port, went on board, and succeeded in finding the mails and money.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Important Captures of Prizes on the South Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

Commodore DUPONT reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 6, that the schooner *Julia Warden* and schooner *Lydia and Mary* were captured in Cape Rowan Passage, between the Santee River and Charleston, the first on the 27th and the second on the 29th ult., by the United States armed bark *Restless*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. COMAR commanding. Their cargoes were rice and corn meal.

He also reports that the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, of Charleston, from Calcutta, was captured, on the 18th ult., by the blockading squadron, while steering directly for Charleston harbor. Her cargo consisted of 2,173 bales of gunny cloth. Commander GOLDSBOROUGH sent her to Philadelphia for adjudication. Most of her crew went North in the steamer *Oriental*, which left Port Royal on the 28th ult.

The English sloop *Coynell*, of Nassau, N. P., was captured by the *Susquehanna*, Capt. LARDNER, on the morning of the 3d inst., about two miles from Charleston Bar. She had a cargo suitable for and in great demand in a Southern port. Capt. LARDNER sent her to Philadelphia for adjudication.

Another schooner was run ashore by the blockading vessels, on Sullivan Island, where she remains a wreck.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry—Firing upon Our Pickets, &c.

WOODSTOCK, Monday, April 14.

A party of ASHBY'S Cavalry, said to number two companies, attacked a body of infantry at the railroad bridge, yesterday, east of Strasburgh. A squadron of the Vermont cavalry were called out, but no enemy was seen, and returned.

One hundred rebel cavalry have been seen across the mountain near this place.

EDENBURG, Monday, April 14.

At an old iron furnace, seven miles from the turnpike, where a body of cavalry, infantry and artillery are stationed, to protect foraging parties, two rebel cavalry and infantry men have been captured and brought in.

The rebels are firing at our pickets constantly, but are not replied to. The Provost-Marshal at Edenburg came very near being shot this morning by them.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH and his staff of cavalry have just arrived from Warren.

A salute has been ordered in celebration of the recent victories to-day.

The Chaplains observed the events in an appropriate manner on the Sabbath in their different regiments.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Fremont's Headquarters—An Interview with Gov. Pierpoint—His Views on the Rebellion—Treatment of Rebels—His Success in Fremont's Way.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 10, 1862.

We have been having rain and snow here for the last two days, and it must have been much worse in the mountains, rendering army travel exceedingly difficult, not to say impossible.

Gen. ROSECRANS has gone eastward. Gen. FREMONT has left the hotel, and has taken the only unoccupied dwelling in town, known here as the Stanton House, which is now his headquarters, the owner and late occupants having gone South. Here with him reside Cols. ALBERT, ZAGONYI, Lieut.-Col. SAYERS, and Capts. HOWARD and RAYMOND, performing their appropriate duties. Here also, in the large office, during business hours, (from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.,) may be found other members of his staff, at their respective labors. Gen. FREMONT is an early riser and hard worker, and his subordinates naturally, not to say unwillingly, fall into his habits. Here, too, as I have by a card in the Wheeling *Press*, he will receive such officers as desire to call upon him, "between 9 and 10 o'clock each day, until further notice."

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Col. TRACY, has his office in the building formerly the headquarters of the Department of Western Virginia. Here also are the offices of the Provost-Marshal, Chief Commissary, Medical Director and telegraphic rooms, where the Department machinery of officers and clerks works busily at the details of current military business.

I have just had an interview with Gov. PIERPOINT, which proved exceedingly interesting. The Governor believes that the people of Western Virginia are the most thoroughly loyal to be found in any part of the United States. He seems perfectly familiar with the country, and with the people. He says that when Gen. FREMONT first came here, some *politicians* ventured to express their disapproval, owing perhaps, in part to the personal popularity of Gen. ROSECRANS. But these are now reconciled: and among the people the Governor daily meets with from all Western Virginia, he assured me he is yet to find the first man who does not express the most entire confidence in Gen. FREMONT. On the subject of Slavery, the public mind here is changed, and changing, and runs ahead of the politicians. In the Convention of June 11, 1861, held in this city for organizing a new Government, those members who favored a Constitution admitting Slavery, and even those who shirked the question, on their return home were held accountable by their constituents, in a tone that surprised them; and whenever hereafter the question can be fairly submitted, there will be found an overwhelming majority against the institution. This applies, of course, to Western Virginia, and to some counties, perhaps, of Northern and Eastern Virginia. In respect to this new Government of Virginia, a popular misapprehension exists. It is by many supposed it was organized to inaugurate and establish a new and free State, to be called, perhaps, Kanawha. That was indeed the idea of Mr. JOHN S. CARLILE, and his party, but Gov. PIERPOINT opposed it, and took the ground that the whole State was virtually without a government—the old government, with all its offices, having been made void and virtually abolished, by the inexcusable deed of having criminally united in a treasonable rebellion against the Constitution and laws of this State, and of the United States. This new Government is, therefore, the only one that exists, or that can be recognized by the people of this State, or of the United States, and the Governor has already reorganized the Government in Northampton, Accomac, Fairfax, and other eastern and northern counties, to the number of forty-two, as fast as he could reach them, and will continue to do so, by appointing loyal Union men to fill the offices. The question of organizing a new State out of Western Virginia, is held in abeyance, and will come up at a more fitting time hereafter.

On one point the Governor was particularly emphatic—and the Government at Washington will do well to give heed to it—and that is with reference to the manner of dealing with traitors and treason. The National Government is doubtless in earnest in putting down the rebellion, but how is it dealing with the traitors and rebels taken in arms against the Government? The people demand, and must see a more vigorous policy pursued toward them, and especially against the leaders. Gov. PIERPOINT is in favor of extreme measures, and of enforcing the extreme penalty of the law against treason. But in this regard the National Court here is altogether behind the time, and any rebel arrested for treasonable acts feels himself perfectly safe if he can be brought to trial in it. Gov. PIERPOINT has appealed to Gen. FREMONT for aid to remedy the abuse, and their convictions of the necessity of adopting a sterner policy are identical; but Gen. FREMONT is unable to take any action until he receives instructions from Washington.

As showing the tone of feeling on this subject, I give an extract from a letter written by a Kentucky soldier, now in Tennessee.

He writes: "What has been done with those men who ran off from home, came here, and have done all they could against us? Nothing, I suppose. They are allowed to go home with perfect impunity, and in complete safety. What encouragement does this afford us? Is it very encouraging for us in fun ourselves almost to death to catch these rebels, and undergo all the privations incident to a soldier's life, to maintain the Union and put down the rebellion, when they are allowed to go to our very homes and preach treason with impunity? We have heard of several persons who have done all they could against our cause, and now are quietly sitting down at home. A little hemp-pulling in that neighborhood would help matters greatly."

I have alluded several times to the great embarrassment which this Mountain Department is laboring under from the lack of means for any vigorous action. It is unpleasant to speak of it more pointedly, but the country is no doubt wondering there is not more promptness and efficient action exhibited in Gen. FREMONT'S command. In justice to him, it is proper the public should know where to place the responsibility, and a reference to Washington is necessary at every step.

The country is filled with guerilla bands of scouting rebels, who burn bridges, and destroy forage wherever our troops advance. Our troops, consequently, must go prepared with transportation to carry their own supplies of commissary stores, forage, &c. Not only this, but more troops are indispensable. Promised reinforcements are held back because needed elsewhere; troops which could be raised in Western Virginia are not allowed to enlist; batteries lie idle for want of horses; commissary supplies accumulate for lack of transportation; and yet, not a horse can be bought, but requisition must be made upon Washington, and the slow tread-mill of the circumlocution office delays for weeks what should be accomplished in hours. Setting aside all apparent incompetency and possible causes for these strange delays, the bare fact remains—and a fact which ought to be known—that this department is not properly supplied, and not in any manner furnished as it ought to be, and could be, by prompt attention and willing hands in these places whence alone such needed aid can come effectively. How discouraging is all this, while far East and West are glowing with the news of the utterly brave and brilliant achievements of our gallant armies!

Notwithstanding all this, FREMONT is as active as his present means and powers will allow. The Western Virginia road is finished, and within a week after his arrival he had started up all his Generals: but the terrific succession storms of snow and rain, swelling the rivers and making the roads impassable, have temporarily checked his advance. When he gets his needed and promised reinforcements, and transportation, he bids fair to do substantial work.

Fatal Accident near Carbondale.

SCRANTON, Monday, April 14.

Balls Dam, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad works, near Carbondale, broke away last night, sweeping off a number of laborers' dwellings, drowning nine persons, filling the adjacent mines, and doing great damage in the vicinity and along the line of the river.

A NEW NOVEL.—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, have now in press and will publish, on Saturday next, a new work of great merit, entitled *The Channings; a Domestic Novel of Real Life*, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD. It will be in paper covers, uniform with the Peterson series, and sold at the retail price of 50 cents per copy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 791, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents at Headquarters, and letters from other divisions of the army.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Advance in Virginia—Opening Campaign—Brisk Skirmishing in Shenandoah Valley—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, with a Record of Each Day's Fighting—The Balloons—Gens. Davis, Johnston, Lee and Magruder, in command of 100,000 men.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF THE REBEL IRON STEAMER MERRIMAC, AND HER EXPLOITS.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth; and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., on the main Southern line of Railroad—Official Dispatches and Description of the place.

THE TERRIBLE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING, with thrilling letters, detailing the particulars of the two days' struggle, accompanied with a diagram.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS, with letters from abroad, including one from China describing the latest horrors of the anti-Tartar rebellion.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

This number, either for preservation, as a record of the latest great events, or to send distant friends, has rarely been equaled.

Boys' Clothing.

Not only are boys suited at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, but the prices suit their parents. Nothing superior to the present Spring styles of this old established firm, have ever been offered to the boys of New-York. Every style of fabrics, for the store, the school, the drawing-room, &c., is comprised in the stock. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

The Voice.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, clear the voice, which commends them particularly to Singers and Public Speakers.

Home Furnishing Hardware.

The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY of every description.
SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single, English planished and Japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c. &c.
The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.
There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.
Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Auction Sale of Paper-Hanging, Machinery, Paper, Racks, Tables, Presses, Partitions, &c., &c., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on THURSDAY, April 17, 1862, at the factory, Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., by order of the Assignee, being the entire stock of a first-class factory.

To Bankers and Brokers.—A business man, of large acquaintance and experience, and very favorably known, is anxious to form a connection with some established house. He can furnish $30,000, and would expect an interest. Address, in confidence, CITIZEN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A Balmoral Boot for $2 50, suitable for Ladies' Spring wear at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.
CANTON TEA COMPANY.
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BRITTON.—In South Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, April 14, KATE E., wife of Benjamin F. Britton, in the 28th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURNS.—In this City, BENJAMIN C. BURNS, in the 30th year of his age.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 90 Greene-st.

COLES.—In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, April 14, SIDNEY DICKERSON, infant son of Nathaniel and the late Maria D. Coles.
Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, this day, (Tuesday,) 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DALTON.—In Westchester, on Sunday morning, April 13, HANNAH SECOR, wife of George T. Dalton, and daughter of Charles A. and Lydia S. Secor, aged 24 years, 8 months and 25 days.
Funeral service at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DRAKE.—On Sunday morning, April 13, Rev. S. J. DRAKE, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-Jersey Central Railroad, at 12 M., and return same evening.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Monday, April 14, after a lingering illness, GEORGE P., youngest son of the late Dr. John and Alletta Matilda Graham, aged 18 years and 21 days.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 Stanton-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GAHAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, Mrs. SARAH GAHAGAN, widow of the late Thomas M. Gahagan, in the 71st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry V. Gahagan, 363-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, at 2 P. M. Nearest route by Atlantic-st. and 5th-av. cars.

HEATH.—In this City, on Sunday night, April 13, WILLIAM E. HEATH, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 915 Broadway. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

JAUNCEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, Mrs. ELIZA MERCIA JAUNCEY, relict of the late James W. Jauncey.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

KINNEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 14, GEORGE KINNEY, Jr., son of Edward B. and Emma Kinney, aged 1 year and 12 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Alfred S. Pardy, M. D., No. 277 4th-av., without further notice.

LOWRAN.—In West Farms, on Sunday, April 13, SAMUEL W. LOWRAN, in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Norman K. Freeman, M. D., West Farms, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge from 12 M. until 2 P. M.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Monday, April 14, WILLARD BRADLOW, son of James W. and Emilie W. Newton, aged 2 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 43d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 14, Mrs. JANET PARKER, in the 71st year of her age.

REID.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 12, suddenly, MARY REID, wife of Alexander Reid, in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also her sons, Robert and John Paterson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TINKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 12, ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. Joseph Tinkham, aged 71 years.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 175.—April 14, 1862.
72, 9, 35, 47, 23, 34, 16, 78, 71, 56, 62, 74, 69.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 176.—April 14, 1862.
12, 25, 66, 62, 56, 19, 26, 33, 7, 69, 13, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—April 14, 1862.
5, 35, 25, 51, 71, 45, 6, 50, 69, 73, 37, 18, 19
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 199.—April 14, 1862.
8, 51, 53, 57, 11, 39, 23, 72, 4, 32, 6, 18.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those affected with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by a method peculiar to himself, by which perfect and speedy cures are effected in cases where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

The following gentlemen, or members of their families having been under treatment, have kindly permitted the Doctor to refer to them, and will be pleased to testify to his success:

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. V. STOUT, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank.
JAS. G. COOPER, Esq., Notary Public, *Sun* office.
EVERITT CLAPP, Esq., Western Trans. Co., No. 9 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR HOLLY, Esq., No. 42 5th-st.
DEWITT C. BROWN, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Firm of Sheldon & Brown, No. 82 Nassau-st.
LOUIS GOODHEIM, Esq., No. 11 Warren-st.
A. HECHT, Esq., No. 136 6th-av.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Esq., Ed. N. Y. *Teacher*, Albany, N. Y.
Rev. P. R. RUSSELL, Lynn, Mass.
Hon. IRA FISH, Patton, Me.
Hon. JOHN A. CHITD, Hyde Park, Vt.
CHARLES SHELDON, Esq., Troy, N. Y.

PARTIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, are invited to examine our NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT. We are confident we can suit them, both in style and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, Corner of Broome-st.

MARVIN'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. NO. 265 BROADWAY.
Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

A. D. 1862,
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining
ARNICA FLOWERS
with the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to; it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
Pains in the Side or Breast,
Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.
For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having painted my store and prepared to receive "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS, as URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASSETS, ICE PITCHERS, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC.,
May be obtained at the lowest prices.
For sale wholesale and retail at
LUCIUS HART'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE PLANTING SEASON.
PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND EXOTIC PLANTS,
LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at
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CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 BROADWAY.
Will forward Quartermasters' Checks to Washington, and procure Government Certificates of Indebtedness therefor at low rates.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 70 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, 76ot of East 23d-st.

CARPETINGS OF NEW DESIGNS FOR SPRING SALES:

Tapestry Carpets	80c. to $1 00
Three-ply Carpets	$1 00 to 1 12
All wool Carpets	50 to 60
Common Ingrain	30 to 40

Also, Oil-cloths in all widths, and well seasoned, at low prices, for cash.
BEATTY & BOAK,
No. 6 4th-av.,
Opposite Tompkins' Market.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.
COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st.; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry F. Marshall, E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

COLLARS—BEST FOUR-PLY AT 10 CENTS.—An immense stock of NECK-TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, LINEN HDKFS., &c., &c., at prices which will astonish the whole country. AT RETAIL or any way to get rid of the goods. No. 370 Broadway, corner of White-st.

ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, table and piano covers, at remarkably low prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING A greater variety to our columns, we propose to publish in the LEDGER, from time to time, stirring narratives of the existing War, recounting the exploits and experiences of our brave Volunteers. In pursuance of this intention, we have the pleasure of announcing that we have secured a graphic tale of recent events in Virginia, entitled

THE WEB OF FATE:

A TALE OF THE MIDDLE GROUND.

BY CAPT. WHEELER, U. S. A.

The author is a popular officer of the army, who has been in active service ever since the commencement of the rebellion. The scenes are laid in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe; and the characters, including an "irrepressible contraband," are drawn from real life. The mysteries of the secret service, scouting, the bivouac, the various excitements and adventures experienced on the lines of the two hostile armies—all the realities of the current campaign—are described in this work with the dashing vigor of the soldier, the skill of the veteran writer, and with a morsel beauty which cannot fail to please every intelligent reader. The LEDGER is now ready, with the first part of this splendid story.

STANDARD BOOKS, AT LOW PRICES.
No. 625 BROADWAY.
For a few days only, to close the business, will be sold, regardless of cost, the stock of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
comprising the publications of the principal houses of Boston and Philadelphia, and of the late firm of Derby & Jackson.
WM. P. COOLIDGE, Trustee.

☞ *Will be published and for sale on Saturday next, April 19. Booksellers and all others had better order at once, as we are now supplying orders in advance of publication day.*

THE CHANNINGS.
AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL
BY AUTHOR OF "EARL'S HEIRS."
THE CHANNINGS!
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THE CHANNINGS!
BY AUTHOR OF "EARL'S HEIRS."
THE CHANNINGS: A DOMESTIC NOVEL OF REAL LIFE. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, author of *Earl's Heirs*, will be published and for sale on Saturday next, April 19, but all orders are now being filled in advance of publication day. It is printed from the advanced sheets purchased from the author, and is in a large octavo volume of 304 pages, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price 50 cents in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth. Published by
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Advance copies of the Channings will be sent, free of postage, on remitting 50 cents to the publishers, in a letter, or two copies will be sent for $1.
Booksellers, News Agents, and all others will please send on their orders at once for what they want of this book, which will prove to be even more popular than "Earl's Heirs" or "East Lynne."
Address all orders to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

REMEMBER,
REMEMBER,
REMEMBER,
REMEMBER,
REMEMBER,
A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
ON
THURSDAY MORNING NEXT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing if required; is willing to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a Protestant girl; is a good plain washer and ironer; would be willing to assist in washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in fancy-store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire on the front area, first door.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable English Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in fancy-store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the summer months; best City references. Call for two days at No. 124 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 34th-st., near 1st-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 133 West 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Call No. 67 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 18th-st. Best City reference given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 270 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid or nurse; no objection to the country; has two years' City reference. Apply at No. 70 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 557 6th-av., in the store, between 33d and 34th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of the nursery; can cut and fit young children and children's clothes neatly; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call, or address, No. 142 East 21st-st., first floor, rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 109 West 43d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; is capable of taking charge of the nursery; can cut and fit young children's clothes; understands repairing and plain sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 80 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in a family where she can get moderate wages; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls wish situations—one as chambermaid or waitress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; both have the best of City references of four years' standing from their last place. Call for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived 4½ years in her last place; best City reference. Apply at No. 123 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, as chambermaid and to do laundry worker as chambermaid and laundress, by a fully competent girl with good City reference. Call or address at 9 West 18th-st., first floor, front room, for three days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 13th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire on the front area, first door.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable English Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in fancy-store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the summer months; best City references. Call for two days at No. 124 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 34th-st., near 1st-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 133 West 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Call No. 67 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 18th-st. Best City reference given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 270 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 557 6th-av., in the store, between 33d and 34th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of the nursery; can cut and fit young children's clothes neatly; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call, or address, No. 142 East 21st-st., first floor, rear.

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A CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; is capable of taking charge of the nursery; can cut and fit young children's clothes; understands repairing and plain sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 80 6th-av.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in a family where she can get moderate wages; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room. Apply at No. 305 6th-av., square for BRIDGET.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. She can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 221 5th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 242 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 27 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to take care of children. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 15 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, with best of City references; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 229 12th-av., near 25th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; six years' references from her last place. Call at No. 172 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business; can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 25th-st. Good reference given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active Protestant girl wants a situation; is a thorough chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as waitress or chambermaid; good City reference given. Call or address M. A. R., No. 310 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Apply for two days a her present employer's, No. 89 East 30th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family, as cook; good washer and ironer; is willing and very obliging; good reference. Call at No. 4 East 15th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as pastry cook; understands jellies and ices; is a good baker; has no objection to do a little washing; has lived in the best families in this City; can be seen at present place for two days, at No. 25 East 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire on the front area, first door.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived many years in her last place; has the very best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, or take charge of a gentleman's house in their absence for three months. Call for two days, at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, a Welch woman, who thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; would go with a family to the country. City reference from her last place. Will do no washing. Call for three days at No. 19 6th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as first-class cook, who understands French, English, and American cooking; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; has lived with the best families in this City; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 623½ West Washington-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A steady, reliable woman, who is a good thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently; make first-rate bread, pies, and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking in meats, soups and pastries, understands bread and biscuits; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of games, soups and pastry, and is a good baker; has best of City refereece, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over the plumber's store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent cake and bread maker; no objection to a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place; she is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52a 7th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies, game and soup; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady woman as a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a respectable private family; has good country and City refereece. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing, if desired; the best of City refercece from her last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a good baker, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City refreuce. Call at No. 96 West 14th-st., front house, third floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good pastry and bread baker; town or country; has good city references. Apply at No 138 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; good City reference given. Apply at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st.

A COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman wishes a situation; will assist in washing, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; has 7 years reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 144 East 26th-st.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY A respectable woman and her niece; one as good cook, washer and ironer; no objections to do part of the washing; lived three years in her last place; would like to go a short distaece in the country; the best of reference can be given. The other as good chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City refcrence can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 241 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference; would have no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 13 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY two respectable girls; one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 8 Union-court, University-place.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; understands baking and pastry, prefers the country. Apply at No. 408 3d-av., between 26th and 31st sts., under the Post-office.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 428 7th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references. Call or address No. 19 East 11th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wants a situation as good cook, in a private family; can produce long and satisfactory references; has no objection to do part of the washing, or to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion for a most excellent woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, American, English and French styles; is especially neat and economical; and has the very highest references. Apply for JULIA, at No. 15 Court-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls; one as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; have the best City reference from their last places. Call at No. 94 West 33d-st., in the basement, for two days.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good references, wants a situation as above. To get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 334 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front rooms.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as cook, or as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has the best references. Call at 39 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

A COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Experienced nurses, waiter girls and general servants. Ladies desirous of engaging a superior class of servants are respectfully informed I have opened a spacious and commodious office at No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) corner Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where I have now waiting for situations a select number of the most reliable servants, with unexceptionable references direct from Brooklyn ladies, as well as many of them have been personally known to me for a length of time; and it will ever be my highest aim to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage so liberally bestowed upon me for the last twelve years. WM. MANNING, (Late of No. 10 Tillary-st.)

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the most satisfactory references from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a Protestant German girl; is a good, plain cook, baker, first-rate washer and ironer; can make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 210 Division-st., in the tailor store, for two days.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family. Best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 245 East 30th-st., Mrs. PALMER, up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts., in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes to get a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 56a 8th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl, who can cook, wash and iron, and do general housework, in a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9a East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation; is a good plain cook, good baker, &c., and a good washer and ironer; or is willing to do general work for a small family; City or country; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, as above, who has six years reference from her last employer; can take entire charge of grown children, and is quick with the needle; no objection to a lady that boards; wages $7. Call, or address, for two days, No. 184 East 21st-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a dressmaker—has a Wheeler and Wilson machine—to go out by the day, week or month; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 408 3d-av., between 26th and 31st sts., under Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPERS.—AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman and her niece want situations to take care of a gentleman's house, who is going to Europe for one or two years; has been housekeeper some years in a gentleman's family, now deceased; for reference as to responsibility, &c. call at No. 64 5th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young American widow lady, who understands housekeeping thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to work and do her best to please, gives the highest reference. Address Mrs. A. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for three days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American young lady; has had experience in housekeeping, and in the care of children; can do all kind of family sewing. Call for three days at No. 86 Mcdougal-st., between Fleecker and Houston sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged lady, a situation as housekeeper; perfectly understands carving and marketing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, from 10 to 3 P. M., at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a family or to take charge of an invalid. References given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., for three days, commencing April 15.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER & SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, to do good plain cooking, or general housework, either in the City or the country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework, with good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 276 8th-av., between 24th and 25th-st.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANted by a young woman as housework'r; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter-making; good refereuce. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av. Good girls of every capacity on hand.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and of an obliging disposition, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 140, corner Smith and Pacific sts.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, can do all kinds of baking; has the best of City references. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A LADY about leaving the City, desires to find a situation for her girl; she is good at general housework, plain cooking, and can be recommended in every respect. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young French woman a situation to wait on a lady and sew; understands English; can work on Grover & Baker's machine. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 13 West 42d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

A LADY'S OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; is accustomed to sea travel; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 106 Lexington-av.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; or would travel with a family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her present employers for two days, at No. 117 8th-st., near Broadway.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to travel with a lady; can give the most satisfactory references. Address G. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class laundress; understands the doing up of all kinds of fine washing and French fluting in the neatest style; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing, at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing, in the neatest manner. The best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family; has the best City refereuce from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 12th-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a tidy, competent woman, as regular laundress and chambermaid. Does up linens in style. No objection to the country. Wages, $7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two young women, one as laundress and chamberuaid, and the other as seamstress and to see to grown children; both can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days at No. 96 West 20th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., near the 5th-av.

A MATRON OR TEACHER.—A LADY with practical experience and genteel address, is desirous of obtaining a situation as matron or teacher, in a school or institution, or in a private family as housekeeper; she can produce satisfactory testimonials and give good reference; advertiser is capable of taking the entire charge. Apply or address T. C., No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of a couple of growing children; can sew very nicely; or make herself otherwise useful; would have no objection to travel with a family to Europe, if required. Has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 289 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do a little washing, and to do her washing and ironing; wages from $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, NEAT, CAPable nurse, with excellent City reference, wishes a situation to take charge of an infant from its birth, or of young children and to sew. Address or call at No. 153 West 16th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of a young infant. Can be seen at No. 103 West 27th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork; or laundress. Has the best of City reference.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City reference as to obaracter and capability. Inquire on Monday, at No. 63 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl, in a gentleman's family, to take care of children, or to do light chamberwork; the best of City references given; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 308 Broome-st.

A EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE.—A situati n wanted, by an experienced child's nurse, in a private family; can take the entire charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself generally useful, if required; no objection to go the country for the Summer; first-class City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 252 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable Englisb Protestant woman as wet nurse; her baby is only three weeks old. Call for two days at Manhattan Employment Office, No. 942 Broadway, near 23d-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby. Call at No. 145 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to travel with a lady. May be seen by applying at No. 46 West 31th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City references.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young American girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; can give the best City references. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced nurse and a first-rate seamstress, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY two young American persons of the highest respectability, either in New-York or Brooklyn; one as nurse and seamstress, the other to attend in a store or would take care of a walking child; the very best of refereuces can be furnished as to capacity, &c. Call or address No. 158 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl desires a situation in a private family, to mind children and sew; is a good sewer, and has some knowledge of dressmaking, and understands operating a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; can do embroidery; can give good City references as to honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 362 4th-av., between 33d and 34d sts., second flight of stairs, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress in the City, or would be willing to instruct children in the English branches; is competent for either position; can produce unbounded testimony as to character and ability. Address or call at No. 89 East 14th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby, or will do chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent seamstress; has the best of references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 3d-av., second floor, back room, between 35th and 36th sts.

A NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; or as seamstress; is competent to take charge of a babe from its birth; would travel with a lady; has the best references. Call at No. 211 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, rear building; call for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Protestant, strong young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; has five years and a half City reference from one place, and a year's reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A American young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is a Protestant; she is willing and obliging, and fond of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 24th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; has three years' refereuce from her last place; the country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 214 1st-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway; has the best of reference.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by an American girl, as nurse or seamstress; country preferred. Apply at No. 457 Grand-st., N. Y.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a competent woman as chambermaid and laundress. Apply, with written recommendations, at No. 61 8th-av., between 9 and 12 A. M.

COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGH SERVANT as cook and general housemaid: must have a good reference from her last place; German or English preferred. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 34 East 32d-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, willing to help wash; obliging and neat; none need apply but such as can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 321 West 23d-st., for two days, between the hours of 9 and 11.

COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COOK. Ladies need apply who have not the best references from their last places. Call at No. 325 5th-av., near 37th-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, to work on a farm. Must be a good vegetable gardener, and willieg to work at moderate wages. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 313 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands out-door gardening; must be sober and reliable and bring good references, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st., before 10 o'clock in the morning, or after 6 in the afternoon.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD GARdener, English, Scotch or Germen; the best of references required. Apply at No. 325 6th-av., near 34th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTant girl as assistant nurse; must be accustomed to care of children, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 65 Lexington-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, FOR A FEW weeks, a seamstress; one who can sew well with a dressmaker, and operate on Singer's machine, may apply this morning at No. 105 West 21st-st.; must have good City reference.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED waitress. City reference from her last situation indispensable. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 105 6th-av.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT dentist, competent to do either filling or mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, wages required. Also, a dental student. E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery.

HOUSE AGENT WANTED—MECHANIC PREferred.—A smart, active man to devote his whole time to let houses, collect rents, &c., to whom we would be satisfied with about $600 a year. One perfectly competent will address Box No. 715 Post-office, with name, references, &c.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.—Wanted, first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses and seamstresses, girls for general housework, and girls lately landed, to fill situations in first-class private families.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 20 Cliff-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY IN a store. One who writes a good hand may address B. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, with references. Salary $100.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a young man who can write well and quick at figures. Direct to Box No. 2,650 Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

TWO EDGE GILDERS CAN FIND STEADY employment at C. HEITKAMP & SON'S, No. 3 North William-st.

WANTED—A PICTURE FRAME MOUNTER. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 28th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $200 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. Y HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank unites more to the present, less lately occupied by the Tradesman's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. K. EYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

DELMONICO'S,
CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
WILL BE OPENED
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A DISPENSARY IN THE UPPER PART OF THE ISLAND.—Notice is hereby given that at a preparatory meeting of some of the friends of the above institution, held at the school-house corner of 129th-st. and 11th-av., on Friday evening, April 11, Daniel F. Tiemann in the Chair, it was resolved that the initiatory steps to the establishment of a Dispensary for the upper part of the island, above 86th-st., be confided to a Committee of well-known citizens of this locality, and that Messrs. L. Silliman Ives, D. F. Tiemann and Charles M. Connolly, Esqs., be appointed a Committee to solicit subscribers as members both yearly and for life.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Chairman.
S. L. Hoguet, Secretary.
MANHATTANVILLE, April 11, 1862.

DELLAHAY FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE QUI PARLE parfaitement le francaise voudrais se placer comme bonne d'enfants. 4th-st., No. 5, third floor, front room.

FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Per Cent. on the premiums, and an addition of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the sum of all previous dividends and additions, being the fourth triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th of March, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
W. R. VERMILYE,	JERE. P. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. De Groot, Actuary. JOHN EARLE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.
JAMES STEWART, } City Agents.
HENRY PERRY, }

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such bonds to the credit of the Sinking Fund on hand (which now are thousand dollars), in pursuance of section 39 of the Act to organize the City of Milwaukee, as amended by [illegible]. Such bids must specify the numbers of [illegible] which [illegible] & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Controller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next [illegible] City of Milwaukee.

FRED. KOTTER, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having an own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST.
UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,800,634 20
Due from Banks and Foreign Bankers	280,330 02
Due from the Directors of the Bank	257,000 00
Due from Brokers	58,000 00
Real Estate	333,283 87
Specie	1,539,513 68
Cash Items, viz, Checks on other Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous, and U. S. demand notes	1,168,939 33
Stocks	10,391,056 64
Bills of Solvent Banks	419 50
Expense Account	10,001 75
Total	$17,630,603 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$9,148,180 00
Circulation Registered	1,875 00
Profits	415,730 38
Due to Banks	2,000,227 54
Due Depositors on demand	5,004,749 19
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	1,021,326 00
Total	$17,630,603 11

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, a Banking Association located and doing business in New-York, being duly and severally sworn each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 14th day of April, 1862. THOS. P. OAKS, Notary Public.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, April 8, 1862—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

TIM'Y C. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	ELIAS G. BROWN,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	JAMES M. HOAGLAND,
WILSON G. HUNT,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH W. WEEKS,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	A. C. SAYRE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
BENJ. C. CLARKE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	JOHN C. BERGH,
JAMES O'WELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES ENGLISH,	H. P. LISCOMB,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	THOMAS P. WAY,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
JOHN GIBSEY,	WM. J. BLACK,
JOHN A. ARMSTRONG,	JAMES STEVENS,
CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,	HENLOKE W. PALMER,
A. M. C. SMITH,	C. B. CHURCHILL,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	GEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr.,
FRANCIS LELAND,	MORTIMER BROWN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, OF February 25, 1862, I am authorized to receive deposits of United States Notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than one hundred dollars ($100) for a period not less than thirty days, to be repaid with five (5) per cent. interest on ten days' notice. For such deposits, I issue certificates in favor of the depositor, negotiable by indorsement. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 6th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES. Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS AND checks converted into one-year 6 per cent. certificates or bought at the highest market price by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$8,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on a valuable farm in Westchester County, near the Hudson River. Security unexceptionable. Apply to WM. P. PALMER, President Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

WANTED—$8,500 ON A FIRST-CLASS PAYING country property, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad; buildings in fair order. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE-MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. B. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCOS GOLDEN PILLS
FOR FEMALES.
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing obstructions from whatever causes, (whether married or single,) and always successful as a preventive. Beware of counterfeits. None are genuine unless each Box is signed S. D. HOWE. Price $1 per box. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st.; CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st.; HOYT & BLANCHARD, No. 216 Fulton-st.; J. E. HAZARD, No. 191 Maiden-lane, and at retail by all Druggists. Will be sent confidentially by mail to any part of the City or country, by inclosing $1, S. D. HOWE, New-York. As you value your lives and health, see that the box is signed S. D. HOWE.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF the Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. TRIESEMAR No. 2—The superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all imprurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $2; four cases for one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 145 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire cessation of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 RUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, enables him to treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences on the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Cronp and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the cramp; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, whooping cough, and consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops: price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restoration unsolved to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without detiring or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the distressing and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in four weeks in less than six hours; cures and strengthens the whole system; cures the worst cases of impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of BULKLEY, FISKE & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM BULKLEY, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, at the store lately occupied by them, at No. 51 Vesey-st.

WILLIAM BULKLEY,
FREDERIC B. FISKE.
C. VIBBARD.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 12, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York, under the name and style of WM. BULKLEY & CO.

WILLIAM BULKLEY,
C. VIBBARD.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 12, 1862.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

STAGES FOR THE BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD *via* Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, leave from Ribban's Cigar-store, before Willard's, Washington, D. C., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 12 M. Fare for the round $6. A guide accompanies the stage to explain the battle-field.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, Capt. CHINA.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
The undersigned are again prepared to take fast freight at usual rates.
Freight must be delivered day before sailing of steamer, before 3 P. M.
Parcels received up to 10 o'clock A. M. day of sailing.
Letters *covered by Government stamps* taken as usual. Steamers sail 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. Those days falling on Sunday on the Monday following.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ALTERATION OF SAILINGS.
The ETNA will sail on next SATURDAY in place of the Kangeroo, and the CITY OF NEW-YORK the 19th, in place of the Etna.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First class.....$153
Third class.....60
STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.
—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, April 19.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 26.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 3.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75
First cabin to London	$80
First cabin to Paris	$85
First cabin to Hamburg	$85
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$33
Steerage to Paris	$35
Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $43. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. H. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOCQ, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND LONDON, $50.—The A 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 26th March. | WEDNESDAY, 2d April.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 31st May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE—NO. 200 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st., ground floor.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "Passport Office, Box No. 3,183 New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 28th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at H

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian at Portland.

Arrival at Liverpool of Two Vessels from Charleston.

The Stone Fleet Reported to be Breaking Up.

The Question of Iron-Clad Vessels.

Work on Wooden Vessels Suspended in the British Dockyards.

[illegible], April 14.

the [illegible], Capt. McMASTERS, from Liverpool, [illegible] 3d, and Londonderry, 4th, entered [illegible] at 6 o'clock.

The steamship [illegible] from Boston, 6th, [illegible] arrived out on [illegible]

The [illegible] and North [illegible] the 3d inst.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 3d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The brigs *Adelaide* and *Mary Wright* both arrived at Liverpool on the 2d, having successfully run the blockade at Charleston, which port they left on the 24 of March. They had between them about 1,400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of tobacco and a considerable quantity of resin. They left Charleston in company with the bark *Etesian*, and four schooners, all laden with cotton and resin. *They report the sunken stone fleet fast breaking up*, Charleston harbor being full of the floating timber. They also represent that Charleston and Savannah were well fortified, and in command of Gen. LEE.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 2d were unimportant.

The question of iron batteries continues to attract great attention.

BERESFORD had given notice in the House of Commons that he would move an amendment to Mr. OSBORNE'S resolution declaring it inexpedient to proceed with fortifications, to the effect that the Government be empowered to *apply the money voted for fortifications to the construction of iron sheathed vessels.*

The *Times* says it is understood that *orders were in the course of transmission to all dock-yards to suspend any further operations upon wooden ships.*

The leading journals continue to urge, editorially, the necessity for iron fleets.

The *Morning Post* calls attention to the improvements America is making in ordnance, the weight of the shot thrown by the *Monitor* being nearly double that used on board any of the British ships.

The steamer *Mars*, bound from Waterford to Bristol, was wrecked near Milford during a gale and fog. About 50 lives were lost.

The British exports for the first two months of the year are slightly in excess of the same period last year.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* believes the French and Spanish Governments intend signing a new treaty for the regulation of joint action in Mexico.

The Bourse is firm and higher at 70f.05c.

ITALY.

It is asserted that there were nearly 5,000 brigands in the Roman States, awaiting a favorable moment to cross the frontier.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* has good reason to predict important events in Italy. GARIBALDI appears to have scared NAPOLEON out of his deep-laid scheme, and it would not be surprising if those who summoned the modern Cincinnatus from his farm have made a rather lucky hit, and may eventually applaud themselves for results of what seemed at first a very rash and dangerous measure.

The *Times* editorially adds:

"It would be a strange fatality if a demonstration against the Austrian occupation of Venetia should have the indirect effect of terminating the French occupation of Rome, and if GARIBALDI, of all men, should be the unwilling instrument of bringing about a compromise with NAPOLEON."

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

It is asserted that Spain, sharing the opinion of France, disapproves of the Convention concluded at Soledad with the Mexican Plenipotentiaries.

It is authoritatively denied that the Cabinet of Madrid has been requested by the French Government to recall Gen. PRIM. The French Government merely confined itself to expressing its disapprobation of Mexican intervention. M. SALIGNY had in consequence been intrusted on behalf of France with the full political powers with which Admiral LA GRAIERRE was invested.

GREECE.

By way of Constantinople it is stated that the news of the surrender of Nauplia is unfounded. The citadel would be able to hold out four months longer. The 150 men in it would treat only with the King, and demand the dismissal of the Ministry, the dissolution of the Chambers, the arming of the National Guard, and the appointment of a successor to the throne.

RUSSIA.

The National Bank of St. Petersburgh had announced the issue of a fourth portion of four per cent. metalliques, amounting to 12,000,000 roubles.

TURKEY.

The insurgents in the Herzegovina have destroyed four towns in Albania by fire and sword.

All the Turkish inhabitants were massacred, and the lives of the Christians spared.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

(*By Telegraph from Suez.*)

CALCUTTA, Sunday, March 16.

Lord ELGIN has assumed the Government of India, Lord CANNING leaves for England on the 19th.

Shirtings dull and declining. Twist active and advancing. Freights advancing. Exchange 2s¼d.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, March 26.

Cotton advancing. Imports quiet. Freights inactive.

CANTON, Saturday, March 1.

Shirtings firm. Twist active and advancing. Tea dull and unchanged. Exchange 4s. 5¼d.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Feb. 21.

Shirtings drooping. Tea dull. Exchange 5s. 11¼d.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Trade is improving. The gold shipments since the last mail were 120,000 ounces. Exchange unaltered.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, March 11.

Coffee advancing; good firsts 5$6,800@5$7,000. Shipments since last steamer, 75,000 bags; stock, 150,000; receipts small. Exchange 25¼; at Bahia, 25¾@26. Brown sugar, 2$100@2$100; white, 2$500@2$700. At Pernambuco, white sugar 2$600@2$800; brown, 1$950@2$1,000.

The City of Baltimore's News.

The following is a summary of the news taken by the *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool 2d and Queenstown 3d.

There is a vague and doubtful report that a steamer built at Liverpool, armed with 20 Blakely 100-pounder guns, has gone to Gibraltar for an encounter with the Tuscarora.

In the House of Commons, Sir F. SMITH called attention to the engagement between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and urged the consideration of future prospects of defensive warfare. *He argued in favor of small vessels like the Monitor in preference to stationary forts*, and advocated the cessation of work

[illegible] on behalf of [illegible] hasty selection in naming [illegible] whether [illegible] any new light [illegible] could be made to [illegible] believed artillery [illegible] vessels. It would [illegible] further experience, [illegible] the question care- [illegible] without action, but Mr. [illegible] notice of a motion that [illegible] the construction of forts [illegible] of iron-roofed gunboats [illegible], shall be fully considered.

[illegible] were freely discussing the subject, [illegible] somewhat of a panic on it, [illegible] but a day should be lost, as wooden ships [illegible] clearly demonstrated to be wholly useless against iron-plated rams. Other journals and letter-writers in abundance are also in favor of floating batteries.

A motion in the House of Commons, favorable to the reduction of fire duties, was carried by a majority of eleven against the Government.

Dr. RUSSELL'S latest letters from Washington harp upon the insufficiency of the American armies, for the lack of confidence in their leaders.

The *Times* eulogizes HENRY J. RAYMOND for his recent speech in the New-York Legislature, and compliments him as the first public speaker who has done justice to England.

The new Cunarder *Scotia* made a very satisfactory trial trip, averaging fifteen knots per hour.

The official revenue tables are published, and regarded as satisfactory.

The French Mediterranean squadron was about to return to Toulon. Six vessels go to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor to England for the Great Exhibition.

It is denied that Gen. DORAY, with his reinforcements for Mexico, has been ordered to return.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, April 4.

Mr. GLADSTONE has made his financial statement in the Commons, which is generally satisfactory. No taxes are to be remitted, and the only change of moment is, that in September the hop duty is to be repealed, and transferred to an excise duty on beer.

It is supposed that England withdraws from the expedition to Mexico, but there is no rupture between the Allies. England abstains merely from interfering, the chief part of the expedition being now undertaken by France. NAPOLEON has written an autograph letter to Admiral LA GRAVIERE, disapproving his conduct.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 3.

The Empress of Austria leaves Venice for Goritz to-day.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, April 2.

The Minister of Marine stated to-day in the Council of State, that he shall ask large credits for the construction of iron-plated ships. He promised that no further wooden men-of-war shall be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

The printers of Paris were on a strike, owing to the introduction of female labor.

The Bourse was flat at 69f. 85c.

The Italian Ministry has been reconstructed. CORDOVI, MANCINI and POOR have resigned, succeeded by MATTEUCCI, Minister of Public Instruction; DURANDO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and CONSORTI, Minister of Justice. RATAZZI retains the Interior.

GARIBALDI has arrived at Parma.

The Portuguese Ministry has been reconstructed.

NAPOLEON has ordered a reduction of 3,000 men in the active army.

Inquiries have been made in England by agents of the American Government, as to the price of iron plates for ships.

The *Times* (City Article,) says English funds opened yesterday at a further recovery of an eighth, prices being sustained by expectation of increased ease in the money market, on commencement of the payment of dividends on Wednesday next.

Commercial News by the Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 3.

COTTON—The sales of the past three days sum up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an upward tendency, but quiet, at unchanged prices.

The Mancbester market is, dull, but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull, and declining. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, AYRYA & Co., report Flour still declining, and prices 6d. lower; American, 25s.@28s. 6d. Wheat irregular, and 1d.@2d. lower; Red Western, 10s. 4d.@11s. 3d.; Red Southern, 11s. 6d.; White Western, 11s. 9d.@12s.; White Southern, 12s.@12s. 4d. Corn tending downward; Mixed, 27s. 9d.@28s.

PROVISIONS—The same circulars report: Beef quiet but steady; Pork firm; Bacon quiet and unchanged; Lard easier, quoted 42s.@44s.; Tallow quiet but steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots, 32s.9d.; Pearls, 32s.3d.; Sugar inactive; Coffee steady: Rice quiet; Rosin firm, Common, 13s.6d.@14s.; Sprits Turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 2.

Funds had been dull, but had an improving tendency. Consols advanced ¼ on the 2d. There was less demand for discount at the bank, and the supply larger in the open market. Gold continued to flow into the bank.

BREADSTUFFS steady and unchanged. SUGAR tending downward. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet; but steady. RICE dull and unchanged. TALLOW firm, 46s.3d. LINSEED OIL firm at 37s.@37s.3d.

CONSOLS closed at 93¾@93⅞.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Sheras, 41@43½ discount. Erie Shares, 33¾@34¼.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 4.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 32,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators, and 7,500 to exporters. The market advanced ⅛d., principally on the middling qualities, closing quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing firm at the advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	13⅛d.	Middling Orleans	12⅛d.
Fair Mobiles	13d.	Middling Mobiles	12⅛d.
Fair Uplands	12⅛d.	Middling Uplands	12⅛d.

The stock in port is estimated at 456,000 bales, of which 142,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS—quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, April 4.

Consols for Money, 93⅞.

American Securities dull, but steady and unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £36,000.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac and the Rest of the Rebel Fleet Returned to Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14.

I left Fortress Monroe last night. The *Merrimac* and her consorts lay off Sewall's Point all yesterday, making no demonstrations whatever.

J. T. QUIGG, correspondent of the *World*, was arrested yesterday, and placed under guard, for attempting to send letters forward outside of the mails, and without submitting them to the Censor.

Mr. SANFORD, General Military Censor, is now at the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 13.

The *Merrimac* remained in the same position all day yesterday, until evening, when, together with the rest of the rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She was generally supposed to have been aground.

None of the rebel fleet have shown themselves today.

Several captains of vessels in port testify, in relation to the three vessels captured by the rebel steamer *Jamestown*, that they were ordered to move either outside Fortress Monroe or inside of Hampton Bar. As the position of the vessels in question was inside the bar, the blame, if any, on account of their capture, should rest upon the harbor-master, rather than upon the captains of the captured vessels.

The U. S. schooner *Haze* sails for Hetteras this afternoon with the mails and passengers.

Mr. QUIGG, a correspondent of the New-York *World*, was arrested here this morning, on a charge of having prepared matter for publication of a contraband character.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.—The funeral of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN will take place at the Second Reformed Dutch Church of New-Brunswick on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISSOURI AND MISSOURI.

The Rebel Army of Price and Van Dorn gone East—The Rebels of Pocahontas, &c.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Wednesday, April 9.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

The whole Confederate force in the late Pea Ridge battle *have gone East down the Arkansas.*

A little over a week ago they passed through Clarksville, 60 miles East of Van Buren. At that place 20,000 cavalry were said to have taken the road north towards Huntsville. It was impossible to learn the destination of these troops, but it is most probable some point on the Mississippi River or Jacksonport.

It was also reported that the rebels at Pocahontas have orders, on the appearance of a National force, to retreat to Jacksonport. Gen. PRICE and the Missouri State Guard were at Van Buren.

Col. WOOD, at this place, is kept very busy watching the enemy and keeping them back in Arkansas.

A week ago, COLLEMAND and MCFARLAND quarrelled and separated, not agreeing in policy, but it is now asserted that Gen. MCBRIDE has succeeded in combining all his forces. He has been reinforced by 600 men from Pocahontas, and intends a raid from there to Rolla; but he will find Union troops ready to receive him.

We have almost daily communication and information from the rebel camp. Last week they had a grand muster, the whole country turning out, and only three men volunteering.

THE CITY GOVERNMEMT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION, April 14, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman Dayton, Alderman Jeremiah was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

Present—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Fromont.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the Chairman *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday evening next, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, April 14, 1862. 5 o'clock—P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members:

Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and appoved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Lent—

Petition of the Managers of the North-Western Dispensary, for aid.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That all that part of 124th-street between the 8th Avenue and Harlem River, be opened, according to law, except so much thereof as has already been so opened.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That John M. Harriogton be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Barney moved that said Resolution be adopted,

Which was carried.

By Councilmen Webster—

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Grand and Christie streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Society for the erection of a German hospital in the City of New-York, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the same to the proper account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to the proprietor of No. 45 Bowery, to place a gas lamp in front of his premises, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Gross moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given, to Francis Lawlor, to place a lamp and post at his own expense in front of his residence, No. 231 West Seventeenth-street.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, first, What revenue (if any) is derived by the City from the premises lying north of pier foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, (Harlem River,) and east of Third-avenue, as laid down in the diagram hereunto annexed, to wit: The triangular piece of land marked "A," and the pier or platform thereunto annexed, marked "B," together with the buildings thereon erected. Second. If no revenue is received by the City therefrom, then by whom the same is occupied, and by what right or authority the same is used or occupied.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Pinckney—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built on Fifty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to within 70 feet of Lexington-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs inquire into and report to this Board, whether Tifford Hall, which is rented by the City at $1,200 per annum, and assigned to the use of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war, is sub-let by said Regiment, the amount of rent received by them for its use and occupancy, and what action, if any, is necessary on the part of the Common Council, in the premises.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Committee on National Affairs," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Committee on Public Buildings."

Which amendment was accepted.

Councilman Barney moved that the resolution as amended be adopted.

Which was carried.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting the resolution that permission be given to the property owners on Horatio-street, between West-street and the Thirteenth-avenue, to pave said street at their own expense, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Standing Committee be directed to advertise for proposals for laying a new floor in the engine-room of Engine Company No. 43; also, for new doors to the house, and for putting said house in thorough repair.

Which was carried.

And the resolution laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, in relation to the ordinance "That West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and so much of the cross or intersecting streets as may be affected by the proposed change of grade, be paved with cobble-stone pavement," suggesting that unless certain receiving-basins and culverts be first constructed, the surface-water will not be carried off, but will remain upon the street at the following intersections, viz.: Gansevoort, Jane, Bethune, Bank and Hammond streets, respectively, at their intersection with West-street. At each of these streets, except Bethune, sewers are now built, with which the necessary receiving-basins and culverts could be connected. At Bethune-street it will be necessary to construct a sewer from the easterly line of West-street to the North River, as well as basins and culverts. The pavement improvement must be defarred until further action shall have been had by the Common Council, and it is recommended that an ordinance (accompanying) be adopted, authorizing the construction of a sewer in Bethune-street, also the alteration of such basins as are now built, and the construction of such new receiving-basins and culverts as may be necessary for the proper drainage of the surface-water from the several intersections of West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets, both inclusive.

Received and referred to Committee on Sewers.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that in compliance with his request, (by order of the Common Council,) the Legislature has passed the act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation in the City of New-York by applying to that purpose the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, a certified copy of which is transmitted.

An ordinance to carry into effect the provisions of the act will be prepared by the Finance Department, and submitted to the Common Council at an early day for its action.

Received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement exhibiting the balance in the Treasury April 5, the receipts and payments since that date, and the balance at the close of business on Saturday, April 12th inst., according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer:

Balance April 5	$1,793,004 70
Receipts	74,903 92
Total	$1,867,908 62
Payments	148,007 45
Balance April 12	$1,719,901 17

Received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department representing that an ordinance which they received for the construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was adopted by the Common Council prior to the opening of the street by law. As under such circumstances it is very doubtful whether an assessment for the expense of the improvement could be legally enforced, it is recommended that the ordinance referred to be readopted, and for that purpose a new ordinance is submitted.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Sewers.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution adopted March 31, that the Street Commissioner report at the next meeting, in accordance with resolution adopted March 10, in regard to sash doors for Essex Market, suggesting that the resolution of March 10 had never been received, and that the Commissioner is therefore uninformed as to the precise information required by said resolution. The Commissioner states that the Department gives every paper the respectful consideration it demands, and, when notified, will be pleased to give any information relative to the business under its cognizance.

A second communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to the same matter, and stating that the resolution of inquiry adopted by the Board of Councilmen had been received. In reply to the inquiry contained in the resolution, the Commissioner refers same to answered report of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, also bill of items. The Commissioner states that the work was done under the authority given the Street Commissioner by the charter of 1857, and the ordinances of the Common Council. The annexed report of the Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies states that the work was done because new doors were thought to be more economical than to repair the old ones, the Superintendent of Markets, with the concurrence of the City Inspector, having made a requisition for the work. The bills are: Henry Wallace, one hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-eight cents; H. F. Anbery, thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents; George Patterson, eleven dollars and fifty cents.

Which was received, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company No. 5, the cost of the same not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be adopted, by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Said work to be done by contract, and no Inspector to be appointed thereon."

Councilman Webster demanding a division of the question contained in the amendment,

The President stated the question to be on the first portion of the amendment proposed by Councilman JONES, viz.: to add to the resolution the words "said work to be done by contract.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gedney, Snyder, Brice, Long—8.

The President then stated the question to be on the second part of the amendment to the resolution as proposed by Councilman Jones, viz., "and no Inspector to be appointed thereon."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Trotter—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—9.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be further amended by striking therefrom the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "five hundred dollars.

Which was subsequently withdrawn.

Councilman Long moved that the whole subject be remitted to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of permitting him to call up Special Order No. 78, being a report of Committee on Sewers, relative to sewer in Thirty-eighth-street.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend said motion, so that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of permitting any member to call up a General Order, which was carried.

The President stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Stevenson, as amended, viz.: "That the regular order of business be suspended."

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson called up General Order No. 78, being a Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Thirty-eighth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—The President, Trotter—2.

The Board then resumed the consideration of General Order No. 38, being the resolution that the further filling and extending of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, &c.

The President stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following, viz.: "That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for rebuilding the bulkhead between Chambers and Jay streets, and to contract with the lowest bidder therefor, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter."

Pending said amendment, the paper was temporarily laid aside.

Councilman Barney called up General Order No. 38, being a resolution that the further filling and extending Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, and that the Street Commissioner notify the contractor for regulating said street to cease further filling at the foot of the street at the Hudson River, the same being unnecessary and injurious, there being no bulkhead lines to retain the filling from working into the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Jones called up General Order No. 68, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a first-class engine, for Engine Company No. 20, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 16.

Councilman Lent moved that said report be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that no Inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President Babcock, Trotter—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

The President stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—The President, Trotter—2.

The Board then resumed the consideration of General Order No. 38, being the resolution that the further filling and extending of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, &c.

The President stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following, viz.: "That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for rebuilding the bulkhead between Chambers and Jay streets, and to contract with the lowest bidder therefor, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Councilman Jones moved to amend the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And that the work be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, without extra compensation therefor."

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazelton, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Long—10.

The President then stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton (as above,) as amended by the motion of Councilman Jones.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved to still further amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that the same be done at the expense of the lessees."

Councilman Orton moved that the whole subject be recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Councilman Barney moved to amend said motion by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "To meet on Monday evening, 21st instant."

Councilman Long accepted the amendment proposed by Councilman Barney.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion, "that the Board do now adjourn to meet on Monday evening next, 21st inst.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Ross, the President, Trotter, Snyder, Loog—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice—12.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion that the whole subject matter (pending) be recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—All.

Councilman Hogan called up General Order No. 71, by a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting the resolution that the Street Committee be directed to bave the bulkhead between Chambers and Jay streets rebuilt, and that the same be done by contract.

Councilman Orton moved to amend said resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "That the said Committee be and is hereby directed to prepare specifications, and advertise for proposals for rebuilding the bulkhead between Chambers and Jay streets, and to contract with the lowest bidder therefor, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter."

Pending said amendment, the paper was temporarily laid aside.

Councilman Barney called up General Order No. 38, being a resolution that the further filling and extending Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, and that the Street Commissioner notify the contractor for regulating said street to cease further filling at the foot of the street at the Hudson River, the same being unnecessary and injurious, there being no bulkhead lines to retain the filling from working into the Hudson River.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Jones called up General Order No. 68, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a first-class engine, for Engine Company No. 20, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 16.

Councilman Lent moved that said report be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that no Inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President Babcock, Trotter—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

The President stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—The President, Trotter—2.

The Board then resumed the consideration of General Order No. 38, being the resolution that the further filling and extending of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, &c.

The President stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following, viz.: "That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for rebuilding the bulkhead between Chambers and Jay streets, and to contract with the lowest bidder therefor, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Councilman Jones moved to amend the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And that the work be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, without extra compensation therefor."

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazelton, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Long—10.

The President then stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton (as above,) as amended by the motion of Councilman Jones.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved to still further amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that the same be done at the expense of the lessees."

Councilman Orton moved that the whole subject be recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Councilman Barney moved to amend said motion by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "To meet on Monday evening, 21st instant."

Councilman Long accepted the amendment proposed by Councilman Barney.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion, "that the Board do now adjourn to meet on Monday evening next, 21st inst.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Miller, Ross, the President, Trotter, Snyder, Loog—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice—12.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion that the whole subject matter (pending) be recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—All.

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Which was adopted.

Councilman Jones called up General Order No. 68, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a first-class engine, for Engine Company No. 20, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company No. 16.

Councilman Lent moved that said report be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that no Inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Jones, Gross, Repper Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President Babcock, Trotter—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

The President stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keecb, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—The President, Trotter—2.

The Board then resumed the consideration of General Order No. 38, being the resolution that the further filling and extending of Fifty-seventh-street into the Hudson River be dispensed with, &c.

The President stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following, viz.: "That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for rebuilding the bulkhead between Chambers and Jay streets, and to contract with the lowest bidder therefor, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Councilman Jones moved to amend the proposed amendment of Councilman Orton by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And that the work be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips, without extra compensation therefor."

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Councilmen

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3296. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

An Important Movement Against the Rebels.

Their Communications Below Corinth Cut off by Our Forces.

Bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Destroyed.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Grant's Official Report on the Way to Washington.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, TENN., Monday, April 14.

A force of four thousand men, on five transports, left this landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, and proceeded up the Tennessee River to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed, and proceeded inland to Bear Creek Bridge, and *destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad*, one measuring 121 feet, and the other 210 feet in length.

A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, who, after having four killed, "skedaddled" in the most approved Southern style. The expedition returned Sunday night, without having lost a man.

This was one of the most successful operations of its kind during the war, *completely cutting off communication of the main rebel body at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except Mississippi.*

A flag of truce arrived at the outposts yesterday, with the son of Gov. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, asking for his father.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 15.

Several gentlemen connected with the Army at Pittsburgh, arrived here yesterday. Among them is Capt. LAGOW, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who is the bearer of GEN. GRANT'S official report of the battle of Pittsburgh. They left the army on Friday night.

Gen. HALLECK arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday, and immediately assumed command of the army.

Gen. GRANT, in his official report, estimates our loss 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours. In wounded an estimate cannot be made, as many must have been sent to Corinth and other places. The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot; some losing all their horses and many men. Not less than 200 horses were killed.

The rebel army has its headquarters at the foot of Pea Ridge, extending two miles from Corinth. The advance of the National troops is eight miles from Pittsburgh Landing, *leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. A battle may be fought at any moment. We have the strongest assurance that our army is ready for the encounter.*

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 15.

The *Commercial* has information from a reliable man, who left the battle-ground on Thursday evening. He estimated our loss in killed at from 1,200 to 1,500; wounded, 3,500 to 4,000, and missing, 2,500. The rebels lost more in killed than we did, but not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoners were taken, and about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time he left 2,200 rebels had been buried.

Our troops retook on Monday all the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured twelve pieces from the enemy. The rebels were so confident of their ability to hold our camps which they took on Sunday, that with a single exception they did not destroy them.

On Tuesday Gen. BEAUREGARD sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying:

"Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, *I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle.*"

The permission was not granted.

The bearer of the flag admitted that Gen. BEAUREGARD received a slight wound in the left arm.

DEATH OF GEN. WALLACE.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 13.

The body of Gen. WM. H. L. WALLACE, killed in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived here; also, nearly 300 prisoners. The twice-repeated report of the escape of Gen. PRENTISS from the enemy is now contradicted; it is no doubt untrue.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette,
ABOARD STEAMER COMMODORE PERRY, EVANSVILLE, April 11.

We send you a list of wounded taken from the field at Pittsburgh Landing, and conveyed aboard steamer *Commodore Perry* on the 8th inst., the day after the fight at that place. We arrived there on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., with 500 troops from Nashville, expecting to be in time for the fight, but were a little too late, so I immediately organized those under my command and sent them into the field to gather up the wounded and bring them aboard. We left there Wednesday, at 3 P. M., under the advice and assistance of Dr. MURRAY, Medical Director of Gen. BUELL'S forces, one of the most kind and efficient surgeons in the field. Every attention was shown us at Paducah by Drs. ASPEN and HAINES, contributing largely to the comfort of the wounded. The officers and men of the 58th Indiana, quartered at that place, seemed to vie with each other in their attentions to the wounded. Under the kind and attentive assistance of Capt. M. A. HAWES, of the 30th Indiana, Lieut. POSEY, of the 29th Indiana, and Drs. KING and MERKEL, of the 29th and 9th Indiana, the wounded were amply provided for. Capt. ANDREWS, in command of the boat, has left nothing undone that could contribute to the comfort of the men. The following is a list of the wounded under our care:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. J. RAFT, 32d Indiana, slightly; Capt. M. S. Stuart, 30th Indiana, slightly; Capt. Wm. Dunson, 29th Indiana, slightly; Capt. J. B. White, 30th Indiana, slightly; 2d Lieut. L. S. Brown, 24th Kentucky, slightly; 2d Lieut. S. A. Saxton, 54th Ohio, slightly; 2d Lieut. A. B. Stanley, 26th Kentucky, slightly; 2d Lieut. S. C. Scott, 31st Indiana, slightly; Capt. Peter Emery, 6th Kentucky, slightly; Capt. Edward Johns, 32d Indiana, slightly; Capt. S. L. Allen, 26th Indiana, slightly; Capt. Casey, 29th Indiana, slightly; 2d Lieut. G. Woodmause, 39th Indiana, died of wound April 9; Maj. Fred. Arn, 31st Indiana, killed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

—— Pierce, 9th Indiana, slightly; William Mitchell, 9th Indiana, slightly; M. H. Horne, 9th Indiana, &c.; George Blackman, 9th Ind., do.; C. H. Morris, 9th Ind., do.; C. E. Peaples, 9th Ind., do.; O. Drakeman, 9th Ind., do.; C. H. Gould, 9th Ind., do.; David Miller, 9th Ind., do.; James Marsh, 9th Ind., do.; Joseph Brooks, do.; John Marsh, do.; J. H. Weir, do.; Isaac Peterson, do.; Hiram Peterson, do.; Wm. Ryder, do.; Hanson Beck, do.; Wm. B. Gillman, do.; Peter Stanbury, do.; Thomas Brown, do.; W. H. Stewart, do.; A. B. Winfield, do.; J. W. Morehouse, do.; Chas. Morris, do.; T. W. Graham, do.; J. Abbett, do.; J. Morrow, do.; J. Reprogle, do.; Jonas Bartlett, do.; E. W. Porter, do.; Amos Dashoff, do.; Silas Rose, do.; Luther Johnson, do.; John Grant, do.; Mavray McCenner, seriously; Solomon Hanna, do., Henry Burgiss, do.; C. S. Wise, do.; Lewis Keeler, do.; Peter Cakeral, do.; Jno. Desrdorff, slightly; Chas. Kelley, do.; Jasses Saigett and Adam Shaller, do.; D. W. Heydor, slightly; Lewis Roberts, seriously; A. L. Pierce, slightly; S. H. Teber, slightly; J. N. Becker, slightly; A. F. Morris, seriously; Nathan Rector, slightly; Israel Finch, slightly—all of the 30th Indiana. J. A. Chester, slightly, Benj. Evans, seriously; Peter Kingsnguil, do.; H. B. Mobendey, slightly; C. Coe, seriously; Elane Rice, do.; Jacob Miller, do.; William H. Cole, do.; Milton Mitchell, do.; J. S. Encard, slightly; J. W. Green, do.; H. C. Hawnall, slightly; George Myers, do.; John H. Geller, seriously; Orderly Cogley, slightly; D. Kohler, do.; J. Eagert, do.; E. Chase, do.; A. Whitney, do.; J. Kynor, do.; J. Hood, do.; W. H. Coffin, seriously; J. McGowan, slightly; Jas. Woodworth, do.; Geo. Nagens, do.; Abner Beck, do.; Geo. Magers, do.; Wm. Jenkins, do.; Elam Rice, do.; George Maners, do.; Paris Henderson, do.; Daniel T. Walch, do.; F. Douglas, seriously; Wm. Eawart, slightly; C. W. Price, do.; E. S. West, do.; Fred. Flager, do.; Daniel Roger, do., Joseph Buffot, do.; John H. Gillon, do.; R. H. Creig, do.; Dev. Kalahen, do.; John Olt, do.; T. S. Conly, do.; B. E. Mondervelt, do.; J. H. Bennett, do.; Wm. Foine, do.; D. F. Beach, do.; Henry C. Green, seriously; S. Bishop, slightly—all of the Thirtieth Indiana. Wm. McConnell, slightly; M. Cramer, seriously; Geo. Hasse, slightly; J. Ford, seriously; P. Romain, do.; W. D. Carder, do.; S. B. Ireas, do.; R. E. Hurburt, do.; S. Eriy, do.; A. Finly, do.; A. Wright, do.; J. S. Welch, slightly; J. G. Morris, do.; Wm. Archer, do.; John Lawrence, do.; J. Schultz, do.; Jacob Crowder, do.; W. H. Phelps, do.; A. Brown, seriously; C. Beuford, slightly; A. Harper, do.; J. H. Clesnee, do.; Capt. M. L. Stuart, do.; Capt. J. B. White, do.; Capt. Dawson, do.; Martin Whitmore, do.; J. Wornen, do.; R. McCash, do.; W. H. Allen, do.; J. Davis, seriously; J. Elliott, slightly; J. Michael, seriously; S. Garlton, slightly; T. M. Lane, slightly; J. Fidler, slightly; J. S. Hall, do.; C. A. Bennett, do.; W. Baker, do.; C. H. Castler, do.; J. Utley, seriously; J. Huffman, slightly; A. Carson, do.; H. McCulloch, do.; H. Bush, do.; C. Mozert, do.; B. F. Eatsell, do.; J. McGraw, do.; W. Neff, do.; A. Horriss, do.; D. Pollock, do.; D. S. Irish, do.—all of the Thirty-first Indiana. N. T. Ryman, slightly; G. H. Mahon, do.; J. Steveos, do.; T. Jacoby, do.—all of the Thirty-second Iodiana. F. Jacoby, slightly; G. Crearer, do.; C. Ciendar, seriously; J. Ehaan, do.; J. Brant, do.; J. G. Weachler, do.; J. Wack, slightly; L. Knit, do.; J. Wantz, do.; J. Theobald, do.; J. Roaker, do.; P. Ketch, seriously; C. Miller, slightly—all of the Tweaty-fourth Ohio.

Dr. Norriss P. Wiltney, Fifteenth Regulars; John Bush. N. Shntller, W. Landis, Nineteenth Regulars.

J. Shelby, slightly; George Hauzer, do.; John Lester, do.; J. Bunn, do.—all of the 11th Indiana.

F. Eush, slightly; A. Berrymen, do.; G. W. Durhem, do., of 36th Indiana. R. Anderson, slightly; C. Barthos, do.; F. Mnrray, do., 6th Indiana. W. J. Crossby, slightly, 39th Indiana. J. J. Williams, slightly; W. C. Elliott, seriously; J. Bailey, do.; H. Harrick, do.; J. Jackson, slightly, 21st Iowa.

D. B. Glenn, slightly, 54th Ohio; S. Ingle, slightly; J. H. Kirchberger, do.; Simon Coll, do.; P. Ulimer, do.; J. C. Schrenker, do.; W. Miller, of the 46th Ill.; R. Wiley, do., 11th Ky.; R. Harney, slightly; W. B. Rhodes, seriously, 48th Ill.; P. Maley, slightly, 15th Regulars; C. A. Ahmes, slightly; R. McDonald, do.; H. Waldener, do.; W. C. Hilling, do.; R. Hunt, do.; J. Bridges, seriously; N. Webster, slightly; N. Work, do.; J. W. Evans, seriously; Z. Weir, do.; J. Kelley, slightly; D. J. Jones, do.; J. S. Low, do.; D. Clerk, do.; W. C. Davis, do.—all of 17th Ohio.

L. Gross, slightly; A. Burroughs, do., 8th Wisconsin; B. W. Sarver, slightly, 15th Michigan.

C. Simonds, slightly, 23d Indiana; F. Shuber, slightly, 54th Ohio; J. L. Doline, slightly, 34th Illinois; D. C. Young, slightly; W. F. Corple, do.; S. R. Wertz, do.; J. J. Brown, do.; J. Gillett, do.; J. H. Riggard, do.; M. Bahan, do.; J. Everett, do.; J. Bornhizer, do.; Otho Lizer, do.; G. Tondine, do.; W. Carr, do.; D. Hinman, do.; J. M. Baird, do.; Thomas Butler, do.; J. A. Noel, do.; J. Barnlizer, do.; J. Watson, do.—all of the 7th Illinois.

C. P. Long, slightly; J. Walker, F. McKinness, do.; J. E. Larkin, do.; M. Maupton, do.—15th Michigan.

C. F. Trey, seriously, 16th Regulars; E. Picket, seriously, 19th Regulars; S. Melseler, seriously, 6th Kantucky; A. Lane, slightly, 24th Ohio; T. J. Moody, slightly, 25th Indiana; L. B. Jones, slightly, J. Shook, slightly, 36th Kentucky; J. D. Mideson, slightly, 19th Ohio.

A. Green, slightly, 23d Indiana; J. Davis, slightly, 25th Indiana.

J. S. Parker, slightly; 49th Illinois.

P. Relce, seriously, 23d Wisconsin; D. Grover, seriously, 19th Regulars; J. McDonald, seriously, 16th Iowa; J. M. Brower, slightly, 6th Ohio; J. Faircbild, slightly, 14th Wisconsin; E. Austin, seriously, 25th Indiana; John Webber, slightly, Charles Hainer, seriously, 24th Iowa; L. C. Peck, seriously, 16th Regulars; D. D. Patterson, seriously, 15th Regulars; J. Williams, seriously, 6th Iowa; B. F. Hutchinson, seriously, 18th Wisconsin; A. N. Coon, seriously, 16th Wisconsin; D. Nornpool, slightly, 49th Illinois.

D. McClain, seriously; S. J. C. Bryant, seriously, 7th Ill.; J. Donahao, seriously, 11th Ind.; J. E. Chatfield, seriously, 15th Ill.; Wm. S. Lathrop, slightly, 3d Ky.; A. B. Mankin, slightly, 11th Ill.

D. Sullivon, seriously; 32d Ind., Hendleam, seriously; Wm. Sabler, slightly; 15th Mich., C. Weldon, slightly.

Rebel prisoners—Maj. Samuel T. Lovo, 27th Tonn., mortally wounded; David Smith, Jackson Artillery, mortally wounded.

H. J. BLOWNEY, Major Commanding,
Aboard *Commodore Perry*.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 15.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We sent a boat laden with supplies and attended by doctors and nurses, to the seat of war. Will you pay the expenses of the boat alone, and enable us to use the money raised for the wounded? We have a number already here, and more on the way. Answer immediately. (Signed,) J. M. DELPH.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Com. Foote and Gen. Pope en Route for Memphis.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 12.

The Flag-officer (Commodore FOOTE) left New-Madrid to-day with the flotilla and mortarboats, *en route* for Fort Pillow, accompanied by a large body of troops.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

Interesting Dispatches from Commodore Dupont—A Colony of Contrabands Established.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore DUPONT, inclosing a communication from Commander GODON, dated United States steamer *Mohican*, March 30, from which it appears that on the 17th ult., with the launches and another armed boat, he entered Jekyl Creek, and proceeded to DUBIGNON'S place, where he discovered a deserted battery of three guns commanding that stream, and the remains of a camp of some 200 men. A considerable number of cattle remained on the island, but were very wild upon our men approaching them. On the 22d the *Bibb* made her appearance, and Capt. BOUTELLE at once commenced placing the buoys for the bar and channels. Commander GODON says: Contrabands continued to come to us. I sent a number by the *Potomska* to Fernandina, and also several by the *Connecticut*. We loaded our field-pieces and a strong force on Colonel's Island, and obtained what we needed; and that night, after again firing a shell or two at Fancy Bluff, proceeded to St. Simons. There I landed all the contrabands, with their corn and provisions, tools, &c., and, having housed them, set them to work. Already they have planted potatoes. To-morrow they will begin to prepare the land for corn.

They have set up their mill, and I have told them they are to plant cotton, and thus to become of use to themselves. They seem contented, but, without a vessel at the other end of the island they are in danger of being interfered with by soldiers landing in that direction and approaching them at night. St. Simon's is a fine, rich island, about ten miles long; on the north end is a village, Frederica. It is said to be healthy, and a thousand blacks could be usefully employed here and made self-supporting. Such a colony, properly managed, would do much good. Those now here, some forty in number, live on T. BUTLER KING'S place, under cover of our guns.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

An Unconditional Surrender on Friday Afternoon Last.

Terrible Bombardment by the National Batteries.

Seven Large Breaches Made in the South Wall.

Over a Thousand Shells Exploded within the Fort.

NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 14.

A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and, although containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, no effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the Press. I am, however, able to give you the substance of the glorious news, as published in the Savannah *Republican*.

The *Republican* says, substantially, that it learns with deep regret, that after a gallant defence, against guns mostly superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered at 2 P. M., yesterday, the 11th. Corporal LAW, of the Pulaski Guards, who did not leave Fort Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the event. The surrender was unconditional. *Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the National battery of eight Parrott guns*, at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. *Three balls entered the magazine, and a clean breach was made in it.*

The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they *went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.*

Col. OLMSTEAD, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that *no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment*, and that over 1,000 large shells had exploded within the fort.

The *Republican* publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its edition, and makes no comments, nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of the surrender. It says, however, that none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The steamer *Rancros* went out this afternoon with a flag of truce, and was met by a rebel boat having on board Lieut. PARSTON, of S. C.

A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* was brought back containing highly important information. It states that the Union forces captured Fort Pulaski on Friday night after a fight of a few hours. It is also stated that every one of the steel-pointed shot from our guns went through the walls of the Fort as if there had been no impediment.

We lost none in killed. The rebel loss was none killed, and only four wounded. The surrender was unconditional.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 15.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 12th, announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the previous day.

Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's Landing, and all the barbette guns on that side, and three casemate guns, were dismounted.

Three balls entered the magazine.

Col. OLMSTEAD, the rebel commander, signaled, the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment.

FORT PULASKI.

The best description of Fort Pulaski is that given by Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, who visited it less than a year ago, shortly after its seizure by the rebels. The same description will answer for the present day, as it has undergone few alterations except to mount a few guns:

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 1, 1861.

It is said that fools build houses for wise men to live in. Be that true or not, it is certain that "Uncle Sam" has built strong places for his enemies to occupy. To-day I visited Fort Pulaski, which defends the month of the Savannah River and the approaches to the city. It was left to take care of itself, and the Georgians quietly stepped into it, and have been busied in completing its defences, so that it is now capable of stopping a fleet very effectually.

The river at Savannah is as broad as the Thames at Gravesend, and resembles that stream very much in the color of its waters, and the level nature of its shores. Rice fields bound it on either side, as far down as the influence of the fresh water extends, and the eye wanders over a flat expanse of mud and water, and green osiers and rushes, till its search is arrested on the horizon by the unfailing line of forest. In the fields, here and there, are the whitewashed square wooden huts, in which the slaves dwell. At one point a small fort, covering a creek by which gunboats could get up behind Savannah, displayed its "garrison on the walls, and lowered its flag to salute the small blue ensign at the fore, which proclaimed the presence of the Commodore of the Naval force of Georgia on board our steamer. The guns on the parapet were mostly field-pieces, mounted on frame-works of wood, instead of regular carriage.

After steaming down the river about twelve miles the sea opened out to the sight, and on a long, marshy, narrow island near the bar, which was marked by the yellowish surf, Fort Pulaski threw out the Confederate flag to the air of the Georgian 1st of May. The water was too shallow to permit the steamer to go up to the jetty, and the party landed at the wharf in boats. A guard was on duty at the landing—tall, stout young fellows, in various uniforms, or in rude mufti, in which the Garibaldian red shirt and felt slouched hats predominated. They were armed with smooth-bore muskets, (date 1851,) quite new, and their bayonets, barrels and locks were quite bright and clean. A few minutes' walk led us to the fort, which is an irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain face inland, and the other faces casemated and bearing on the approaches. The curtain, which is simply crenellated, is covered by a redan surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms, ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the counterscarp are faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge. As the Commodore entered the redan the guns of the fort broke out into a long salute, and the band at the gate struck up almost as noisy a welcome. Inside, the parade presented a scene of life and animation very unlike the silence of the city we had left.

The garrison of the fort is 650 men, and fully that number were in and about the work, their tents being pitched inside the redan or on the terreplein of the parapets. The walls are exceedingly solid and well built of hard gray brick, strong as iron, upwards of six feet in thickness, the casemates and bombproofs being lofty, airy, and capacious as any I have ever seen, though there is not quite depth enough between the walls at the salient and the gun-carriages. The work is intended for 128 guns, of which about one-fourth are mounted on the casemates. They are long 32s with a few 42s and columbiads. The armament will be exceedingly heavy when all the guns are mounted, and they are fast getting the 10-inch columbiads into position *en barbette*. Everything which could be required, except mortars, was in abundance—the platforms, and gun-carriages are solid and well made, the embrasures of the casemates are admirably constructed, and the ventilation of the bombproof carefully provided for. There are three furnaces for heating red-hot shot.

It will take some hard blows before Georgia is driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The channel is very narrow, and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing its armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and, if there are no columbiads among them, the *Merrimac* and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns uninjured, will yield up their Dahlgrens to turn their muzzles against their old masters.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An order for the better regulation of Military Hospitals, and for facilitating the discharge of soldiers unfit for service, has been issued from the War Department.

All General Hospitals are placed under the direction of the Surgeon-General. The chief medical officer, to whom the charge of all the general hospitals in a city may be intrusted, will make out certificates of disability for such men as, in his judgment, should be discharged. The certificates must give such medical description of the cases, with the degree of disability, as may enable the pension-officer to decide on any claims to pension which may be based upon them. These certificates are to be forwarded to the Military Commander, who is authorized to give discharges, and furnish final statements of pay and clothing due to the soldier.

The Military Commander is instructed to collect stragglers and send them to their proper stations, or discharge them on certificates of disability, as above, if unfit for service. He will also send such patients as are reported fit for duty to their regiments, under proper escort. Convalescent, wounded, or feeble men, capable of acting as cooks, nurses and attendants, are to be employed as such, instead of being discharged. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers, who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They will immediately report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be duly informed from the Adjutant-General's office, as to their exchange or discharge. The duties of Military Commanders will devolve upon the following officers:

District of Columbia..On the Military Governor.
City of Baltimore.....On the Commander of the Middle Department.
City of Philadelphia..On Lieut.-Col. H. BROOKS, Second Artillery.
City of New-York and Military Posts in vicinity } On Brevet Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON BROWN.

The iron-clad sloop-of-war *Galena* arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday at 11 A. M., and immediately hauled under the shears to receive her armament. She will carry four 9-inch Dahlgren guns, and two 100-pound Parrott guns. Her rig is what is known in naval circles as that of an hermaphrodite brig, viz.: brig rigged forward and schooner rigged aft. As might be expected there was a good deal of bustle and excitement at the yard when the *Galena* came in, and a crowd of people thronged the wharf anxious to inspect her, but no one was permitted to go on board unless passed by a Naval officer. Among the crowd on the wharf we observed several would-be critics passing judgment on the untried vessel, and deciding to their own satisfaction how far she was shot-proof, and what were the defects of her armature. When the *Monitor* was at the yard there were very few outsiders who thought they should like to be aboard of her either at sea or during action.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts* will be put into commission to-day, under the command of Lieut. COOPER, who, we may mention, is to be presented with a handsome and valuable gold watch, by the Navy-yard employes, as a token of their appreciation of his gentlemanly and obliging disposition while Executive officer of the yard.

The General Order relative to the recruiting service, referred to about ten days ago, was not correctly given. As we stated at the time, it applied to the Volunteer force only. The following is a correct copy of the order:

"The recruiting service for Volunteers will be discontinued in every State from this date (April 3d.) The officers detached on Volunteer recruiting service will join their regiments without delay, taking with them the parties and recruits at their respective stations. The Superintendents of Volunteer recruiting service will disband their parties and close their offices, after having taken the necessary steps to carry out these orders. The public property belonging to the Volunteer recruiting service will be sold to the best advantage possible, and the proceeds credited to the fund for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers."

Capt. DONALD C. STITH, who has been dismissed from the service, belonged to the Fifth United States Infantry, not the Maryland Fifth Infantry, as published yesterday.

A detachment of one hundred blue jackets left the *North Carolina* Monday, for Cairo, Ill., accompanied by a guard of marines. Mr. JOHN BYRNES, carpenter of the *North Carolina*, went in charge of them.

Capt. GANSEVOORT, Chief of the Ordnance Department at the Yard, will take command of the sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, now fitting out. Capt. GANSEVOORT is a native of this State, and has been in the service since March 4, 1823. His last sea service was in 1856, since when he has been on duty on shore. Lieut. WILLIAM G. TEMPLE will succeed Capt. GANSEVOORT in the Ordnance Department, and another officer will be detailed, *vice* TEMPLE.

The destination of the store-ship *Release* is the Mediterranean squadron, not the blockading squadron, as printed.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Sabine.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Capt. CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, from a cruise in search of the United States ship *Vermont*, arrived at this port last evening. The *Sabine* left Hampton Roads March 12, and on the 29th of March, off Bermuda, fell in with the *Vermont*, lying unmanageable in the trough of the sea; kept in company with her for two days, during which time supplied her with sails, rigging, &c. April 1, during a heavy squall, parted company, and saw nothing of her since; left her in a good condition, and she would make for Port Royal.

The *Sabine*, since leaving Hampton Roads, has had a succession of heavy gales from all quarters of the compass, and during which she behaved nobly.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Sabine*:

Captain—CADWALLADER RINGGOLD.
Lieutenant and Ex.-Officer—H. C. Blake.
Paymaster—J. George Harris.
Surgeon—J. J. Abernethy.
Master—C. A. Walker.
Acting Masters—J. Ewer, J. K. Beatle, W. R. Hathaway, E. B. Hennessey, D. E. Taylor.
Assistant-Surgeon—D. M. Skinner.
Lieutenant Marines—W. R. Remey.
Captain's Clerk—E. Brown, Jr.
Paymaster's Clerk—C. D. Bose, Jr.
Acting-Master's Mates—L. H. White, H. M. Noe, B. W. McKeever, Jas. Courtney.
Carpenter—G. E. Boucham.
Sailmaker—T. E. Chavalier.
Acting-Gunner—C. Baymour.
Acting-Boatswain—R. Robinson.

The *Sabine* was towed up to the Navy-yard.

Rebel Prisoners En Route to Fort Warren.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15.

The rebel officers Major-Gen. MAKALL, Gens. BROWN and GAUNT, and Majors DAVIDSON and McCALL, and Capt. SELLNER arrived here this morning, under charge of Capt. SELFRIDGE, United States Army. They breakfasted at the Delavan House, and proceeded on to Fort Warren.

OLD POINT AND YORKTOWN.

Nothing Seen of the Merrimac on Monday or Yesterday.

Fears of the Rebels for the Safety of Richmond.

One of the Rebel Papers Shows How the Monitor, the Naugatuck and the Galena Might Take the City.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Rebel Batteries on the York River Shelled by Our Gunboats.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

I have just received the following under date of Fortress Monroe, April 14:

Although the weather has been unusually fine to-day, the *Merrimac* has not made her appearance. The opinion prevails with many, that she will remain as a protection to Norfolk, while the rebel troops that have been stationed there will be removed to Yorktown, to take part in the impending battle. The apparent desertion of some of their batteries around the Point, would seem to confirm this opinion.

The Norfolk *Day-Book*, received by flag of truce, claims the battle at Pittsburgh Landing as a great rebel victory. They state that VAN DORN and PRICE joined forces with BEAUSSEARD, and gave battle again on Wednesday with great success.

The Captain of the Rebel boat that met the *Rancocas* admitted the defeat of the Rebel Army at Pittsburgh Landing on Monday.

Up to this hour, 4 P. M., we have no important news from our army before Yorktown.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 14.

A Richmond paper contains an editorial, exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of that City. It intimates that the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck* and *Galena*, all armored vessels, might easily come up James River, and by their invulnerability and powerful guns take and keep possession of the city. To prevent such a result, it proposes that the channel of James River shall be obstructed by stone, which it says is abundant for the purpose, and should be used at once.

The *Merrimac* has not come out, and nothing has been seen of her to-day. The tide has been low, and this may have kept her in. Early in the morning a rebel tug ran out from behind Sewall's Point, but soon returned. Later in the day there was a large fire in the woods on the Point, apparently from the burning of brush, which engaged the attention of the curious, and gave rise to some speculations that the rebels were building a new battery there.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

Dispatches received from Old Point up to 9 o'clock this morning, report all quiet there. Various rumors were current about the *Merrimac*, but nothing reliable was known. She had not made her appearance up to the hour above referred to.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Tuesday, April 15.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a section of artillery was posted within half-a-mile of the rebel works near the river, supported by sufficient infantry to prevent their being captured. Fifteen shots were fired into the rebel earthworks before they were able to bring their guns to bear, when our men withdrew without damage.

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the position of the rebels both at Yorktown and Gloucester, from FAIRCHILD'S house, at the mouth of Wormlith's Creek. Twenty-four guns were seen in the water-battery at Yorktown, and nine at Gloucester. At the latter place a large number of workmen were engaged in erecting new works.

At Yorktown the old works used during the siege of 1780 were still visible and readily distinguished from those of recent construction. Heavy guns were mounted on their walls, and the rebel flag was flying from its battlements. The principal wharf was covered with commissary stores, while the river was dotted with sails. Every one appeared to be busy, as though the coming struggle depended upon his individual exertions.

Late in the afternoon, a schooner anchored a short distance above the wharf, was burnt.

The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels, who were engaged in constructing a shore battery, about four miles below Gloucester. The result of tha firing was not known.

On Saturday, Corporal WALTER H. BEAN, Company E, BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket.

Last night things were remarkably quiet. A slight shower occurred this morning, but the sun soon made its appearance.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Nothing has occurred since my dispatch of this morning to disturb the quiet then represented. The fine weather is very favorable to the operations at Yorktown, and it is probable that Gen. MCCLELLAN will soon be able to open his batteries at the fortifications of the enemy.

The French Minister honored me with a visit this morning. He has gone to Norfolk and will go to Richmond. On entering the fort I gave him a salute of thirteen guns.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

OPERATIONS ON THE YORK RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

The steamer *Yankee*, Capt. EASTMAN, arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, having left York river at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Yankee* went about eight miles up the York river on Sunday night, and anchored off Gloucester Point, where the steamers *Penobscot*, *Marblehead*, and *Wachusett* were already lying.

The rebel batteries at the Point, which are said to be very extensive, mounting mostly 100-pound rifle guns, tried the range of their guns on the steamers about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the shot falling very little short of the *Marblehead*. The vessel then dropped down the river, and, about three miles below the Point, discovered a party of rebels erecting a battery on the North bank, on whom the *Yankee* opened fire at the distance of three-fourths of a mile. The rebels seemed loth to abandon their works, and although the shells of the *Yankee* fell in their midst, they did not leave the vicinity, but took refuge in the woods and behind some neighboring log houses. The *Yankee*, after firing some 60 or 70 shot and shell during an hour and a half, left the scene, the other boats having come up to do their share.

As the *Yankee* was leaving, the boats of the *Marblehead* were on the way to the shore to burn the houses behind which the rebels had taken refuge.

During the engagement a battery up the river fired some eight or ten shots, but they fell far short of them. The guns in the batteries at Gloucester Point are said to be only in a position to reach vessels below them in the middle of the river, and light-draught vessels can approach within a short distance of the point with safety by hugging the shore.

LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN.

CONGRESSMEN AND GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ON A LEE SHORE—ROADS ON THE PENINSULA—LIFE IN CAMP.

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, Friday Morning, April 11, 1862.

Yesterday morning I left the comfortable quarters I had found in farmer HUDORA'S house near Ship Point, intending to reach the front of the army, somehow, during the day. I waded through the mud to the landing, to find some opportunity of sending a letter to the TIMES. The steamers were all anchored out in the bay, and there was no transportation to them except such as persons in my situation might invent. I soon found two others seeking the same object, and we three borrowed a leaky skiff, wherein we set sail; not much wiser, in some respects, than the three "wise men of Gothem" that once "went to see in a bowl." Your correspondent, being the best seaman of the three, had to do the rowing. The wind was still high, the three days' storm not having abated, and the bay very rough. The mile and a half of pulling at the oars then and there performed by me cost an hour's time and the sorest pair of hands I have had for some years. But I was rewarded by success and the commendation of my companions, and that is what a "soldier" chiefly values.

On board the boat, the *King Philip*, I found Surgeon GARDNER, Mr. SUMNER, of the House, Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, and one or two others, who had come up with us the day before, and had spent the dreary day and night on board, rocked by the waters and housed by the rain, with nothing to amuse them but a score or more of transports around, loaded with horses, hay, commissary stores, heavy guns, mortars, shot and shell, which rocked as ceaselessly as they, with no prospect apparently of ever reaching a landing. Occasionally our imprisoned and desperate legislators did what other men do in such trying circumstances—they took something to drink; and wondered when the war would end, if it progressed at this rate.

The successful voyage of your correspondent to the weather-bound ship, inspired the distressed exiles with the thought of themselves reaching land; which they were soon enabled to do through the courtesy of the *King Philip's* Captain, who sent them off in a long-boat. Not long after, I found them wandering in the rebel village of camp-huts, much surprised at their neat construction and comfort. We all met at length at the head-quarters of Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, and while there, a messenger arrived from the headquarters of the army. It was Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, who had "plied" into a forage wagon the evening before, determined to see what he could of the famed Peninsula and the vicinity of Yorktown. Capt. FOX, of the navy, had followed behind the wagon, mounted on that abhorrence of a sailor, a horse. It was a perilous movement for a seaman to leave his official element; and when, in the morning, Mr. WASHBURNE returned alone, hardly recognizable through the several coatings of mud that encased him, we were fearful the right arm of the navy had been lost. But in a short time the Captain, too, returned. Both had a tale of horrors to outpour, regarding the state of the country they had traversed. They had ridden to camp through a piti

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

News not Contraband—The Weather—Moving under Difficulties—A Sea Change—Several Reflections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, April, 1862.

There was a time when the pathetic threadbare telegram, "All quiet along the Potomac," bade fair to go down to posterity with the epigrammatic but comforting "All Right" of the oppositious DeSaussure, in sweet unison blushful, a philological monument to the patriotism of a people. But time works changes as well as revenges, and it now seems likely that correspondents will be compelled to construct some neat little substance expressive of serenity and repose in the fields of the Rappahannock. In mentioning the name of this river, I trust I am guilty of no indiscretion; the rebels have long been aware of its existance, and the fact that a department of similar nomenclature has been created was some time since published with official sanction. Perhaps, without impinging my pen against the fifty-seventh article of war, or seriously incensing the Censor of the Press, I may also venture to make public a little startling news relative to the weather, inasmuch as this theme is generally regarded as particularly open to discussion and criticism, and at last dates from the authorities that control the destinies of the world—and other enterprising dailies—no official prohibition had been issued forbidding meteorological revelations.

The weather which a special dispensation has lately allotted to the Department of the Rappahannock, may be ranked as decidedly phenomonical. Sunday was pleasant enough, but of what avail are pleasant Sundays in a land where the soond of the church-going bell is not heard; where, indeed, they propose to recast their few bells into cannon. But Mondsy opened damply, drizzily and dresrily; toward evening the "silent sadness of snow" made itself manifest in the air, assuming, before Tuesday dawned, the type of an aggravated sorrow. Throughout that day and the ensuing one, rain, hail and snow fell alternately; the stats of roads naturally produced by these singular atmospherical combinations HARDLY can never achieve in the streets of any city which be msy contract to clean. I do not intend to disparage the efforts of that gentlemen in producing bewildering maxes of mud in which unhappy travelers may hopelessly involve themselves, but the truth compels me to confess that Virginian roads, under certain extraordinary circumstances, can indeed bear awey the palm of nastiness, and rob the streets of your mstropolis of their preëminence in that particular.

But unpromising as the prospects of pleasant journeying seemed, necessity has no law, and correspondents must move when duty drives. There were rumors of an advance and an imminent eogagement blossoming beyond the Rappahannock, and we prepared to respond to the call. In company with a very pleasant representative of the Metropolitan Press, whom a kind Providence sent to alleviate sorrows that no mortal could possibly bear alona, your correspondent nerved himself to moistly ride across the country in a pouring rain. It is somewhat singular that however antagonistic papers themselves may be in principles and politics, those who write for them invariably meet upon the friendliest footing, and interchange courtesies and confidences and other social amenities with a heartiness that must astonish those who do not know that deep down under the dead sea of journalistic bitterness lies a well of good feeling that only an accidental plummet can sound. Beguiling the tedious hours with chearful conversallon wa rode along; our horses, however, plodded silently side by side, voiceless and muts. It is rather to be regretted that the dialect of horses consists ooly of dissenting neighs, as in the interchange of ideas they could express a mutual good feeling whicb, under existing restrictions, they can only make masifest by sharing each other's oats, and hobnobbing together over hay. Tradition says that the animal which Baalam did erst bestride was endowed with rare conversational gifts, but as Baalam's borse was an ass, the case is to be looked upon as exceptional. Perhaps had even that remarkable animal been following the advance of an army he would have been too tired to talk, too wise to attempt rsmonstrance with his rider, rushing upon the flaming sword that promised to end his unhappy existence with a feeling of joyful relief.

Beyond Manassas we learned that the swollen streams had burst their natural barriers, and borne away the bridges upon their broad bosoms as triumphal badges. But thsre seemed no olher resource than to ride on. Duty urged; drowning was imminent whether we halted or advanced, and it was certain that the unfortunate country round about offered entertainment for neither man nor beast. There was the prospect of bearing EDWIN FORREST, if we encamped at Manassas, as he was to play one of his most favorite and deafening characters at Washington that night, and experisnce assures us that even his softest soliloquies would come rolling out on the line of the road a much greater distance. But even this cheerful inducement failed to tempt us to neglect the interests of our respective papers and lingar on the roadside.

Some three miles beyond Manassas wa encountered a stream known as Broad Run—the name is indelibly impressed on my memory. Bivouacking on its borders were a number of batteries and several companies of cavalry, that feared to plunge in and attempt the ford, accoutred as thay were. No one offered us shelter for ths night, but sevsral kindly volunteered to show us the ford. Tbera was certainly no desire on our pert to display individual heroism by doing wbat so many bundreds of heroes did not dare attempt, but the stream at least offered us a bed, and this was more hospitality than any of our acquaintances on land thougbt of extending. Our horses were singularly averse to the enterprise, hinting by gentle snorts expressive of distaste and indignation, that they were not fishes; but, headstrong as the prophet of old, we urged them on, quietiog all conscientious scruoles on their part by spirited applications of spur and tbs utterance of wild shouts. The result was unfortunate. Rusbing with the velocity of a mill-race, tha stream lifted my horse bodily from his feet, and bore him to a miniature maelstrom, where, like aquatic Ixions, we revolved for some seconds on a watery wheel, the furthest remove from a "right wheel" that ever horse or rider attempted. You would have thougbt we were members of some freshwater circus company, performing for the entertainment of a sub-aqneous audience, and that it was a benefit night. On escaping the clutches of the whirlpool my horse developed a peculiarity of swimming on the part of that interesting animal that never before obtruded itself quite so violently on my notice. Settling down by his stern in the water, as though he intended to walk upon his hind legs, but sagaciously elevating the tip of his nose some two or three inches above the surface of the water, he suddsnly instituted a series of more startling and spasmodic struggles than I shall attempt to describe. For the first time I learned that in making his arrangements for swimming, this otherwise unselfish animal is not at all solicitous as to the comfort and possible fate of his rider. For the first time in my life I learned why those singular little fisb in BARNUM's Aquaria, that wriggle through the water perpendicularly by aid of their tails, are called "sea-horses." It is stated by those who stood npon the banks, that for some minutes, amid the rush of waters, the tip of a horse's nose and the crown of a correspondent's hat were alone visible. In such cases a borse's mane is the rider's main reliance, and to this I clung with a tenacity worthy a better cause. Had the mene proved as treacherous as did the tail of Tam O'Shanter's mare, dire indeed would have been the consequences. But, fortunately, nothing broke.

The water was cold—in fact there was snow in it. Such a baptism as we then endured—of course whera the soil is sacred, it follows that the water is holy—never fell to the lot of either correspondents or conquerors before, I fancy. It reminded me forcibly of the remark made by the darkey that underwent heptism by total immersion at the hands of a Baptist clergyman, who held him under for a longer time than was considered: "Look a-yera, Massa, some man will drown dat preacher by dis dam nonsense."

It is said that at such critical moments all the inexcusable deeds of one's lifetime pess before us in rapid review. How it may be with others I do not know; my experience, however, does not quite bear out the statement, though it did indeed seem, some, while whirling in the [illegible] rimentary [illegible] assumed office. But [illegible] impression on my mind at the [illegible] Those [illegible] imminent danger of [illegible] and that I was personally interested in the result. How we finally extricated ourselves from the unpleasant dilemma and escaped what is sometimes strikingly and freshly called a "watery grave" I know not; but probably the sweet little cherub that is said to sit up aloft to watch over the fate of all mariners, momentarily descended from his elevated perch, and took the helm in his own hand. Certain it is that we reached the shore some rods below where we rode in, both wetter and wiser. Everything in pockets and saddle-bags was saturated—even some sardines that we providently carried got uncomfortably wet in their snug little tin-boxes. My wallet that, under ordinary circumstances, would never attract the attention of even a pickpocket of unambitious aims, presented itself then as an object of curious contemplation. Free tickets; complimentary notices of various articles of my own intended for distribution among the editors of country newspapers; peremptory damands and pathetic appeals from Metropolitan tailors; Treasury notes, (not many,) and perhaps a dozsn withered rose-leaves, were all mingled together in a most extraordinary pulp. Of a raven tress which I had promised to carefully cherish forever and forever after, but a few individual hairs remaind; of the others by this time threads of amber are undoubtedly made. It was a wondrous "sea-change" indeed that our portable property then underwent. As to the cold that struck through our livers immediately we reached the bank, it can only be fully understood and appreciated by the curious mortal who chooses to pack himself in a patent freezer and undergo the ohilly churnings that are commonly employed in the production of ice-cream. An artillery company permitted us to enter their hut and dry ourselves. I am very certain that the fire of artillery was never so graciously encountered before in either front or rear. But of the kindness and warm hospitality wherewith Major ADAMS, of the Lincoln Cavalry, received us the next morning, I cannot speak in too grateful acknowledgment. He furnished us food and easy chairs, and almost led us to believe that our lives had fallen in a well-conducted hotel, supplied with all the luxuries of the season, instead of in a major's temporary quarters. Rev. Mr. RICHMOND, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, too, was such a Richmond as ons likes to meet in either field or house, though it seemed for some time donbtful whether the chearful task of preaching our funeral sermons would not devolva upon him. Certain it is that had it not been for the united care and kindness of these gentlemen you would now have an ohituary to print instead of this letter.

The moral conclusians afforded by this advsnlure may be summed up briefly: a correspondent is not bound in the faithful performance of his dnty to drown himself, naless the emergency is very pressing indeed. In going to Richmond by land it is well to count upon performing some distance of the journey by water, and, accordingly, provide oneself with a good, steady-going, easy-riding duck, a salmon that will not particularly object to the saddle, a hippopotamus with a groom from the River Nile, or, at least, a few courier fishes to bear dispatches across streams.

It is a singular peculiarity of these mountain streams to fall so speedily, that one rather wonders they ever trouble themselves to rise. We forded Broad Run, the morning after our adventure, with very little difficulty. To satisiy my curiosity and thirst, I scooped up a little of the water in the hollow of my hand, and tasted it—a distinct flavor of gray mare was plainly to be detected. A brisk ride of a mile or more brought us to Bristol, whera the hospitality of Gen. KIMO and the officers of his staff soon caused us to forget all previous discomforts. When it is so easy to be both soldiers and gentlemen, why is not the combination of the two charsoters oftener attempted.

It will gratify those who beve friends in Gen. MCDOWELL's command, to know that even under the execrable weather that ruled for some days, the health of the camps was excellent. Beyond two mild cases of varioloid, no sickness at all fell under my notice. With the snow falling around them, we saw soldiers sitting by their flickering fires, indulging in soog and "seven up," with a jollity that no legion of Mark Tapley's could attain under such remarkable cooditions. It is much to be regretted that more provision had not been made for the soldier's comfort, for, with the railroad completed some miles beyond, there seems to be no reason why the men should be short of rations, and the horses compelled to split straws to eke out their miserable days. The greatest anxiety prevails to meet the enemy, though officers and men are alike beginning to despair of any such good fortune, and so is your correspondent, for the nesrest approach to a general engagement that I've seen since leeving New-York, has been the accidental shooting of a horse, and a railroad accident, by which one men was killed and several wounded.

I telegraphed you that Manessas was occupied at present by drunken guertilas. An alectric change was effected on the word, making it read "gorillas." I much regrat the arror, and herewith offer most humble apologies to that eccantric but respectebio beast.

The state of things prevailing at Mansssas when we passed through—on our return from Bristol—was simply disgraceful, and some one should be made to shoulder the responsibility. Several contrabands, who were peacefully sitting around on fragments of plank to rest their weary feet, were cheered by these drunken brutes with oatha and abuse, far beyond the confines of the camp, and threatened with being sho to death if they dared return. There was no lack of officers to preserve order, but some of them were staggering arm in arm over the ruins, and othsrs slunk away whenever tha hand of brutes approached, in evident fear of consequences. For the credit of the army, it must be distinctly nndarstood thet this scane is exceptional, and that, in all my experience, I have not before witnessed anything approaching it. But once to enconnter it is like *Mercutio's* wound, "twill serve." The moral degradallon of being made a witness of it, only able to remonstrate, and obliged to see outrages committed by men wearing ths uniform of United Sistes soldiers, which one is powerless to prevent, is quite enough to dampen a man's self-respect for a life-time.

C. H. W.

Mayor Opdyke and the Health Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are right in etating that the public will hear with amszement thst Mayor OPDYKE has visited Albany to resist the passage of the Health bill. It is well known that, in formsr years, Mr. OPDYKE was a consistent and ardent snpporter of this bill, and even visited Albany to urge its passags through the Legislature. At the commeocement of the present session the friends of this measure endeavored to secure again the coöperation of the Mayor, but he turned the cold sboulder upon them, alleging that he did not believe in State Commissioners, that the health inspection sbould be committed to the police, and that the head of the police should be his Honor the Meyor. He had, in fact, adopted tha favorite political theory of Mayor Woon, that thsre should be a one-man power in this City. In his Inaugural the Mayor developed his plan for attaining that powar by sbarter amendments, which, if adopted, would inavitably place the City again under the control of FERNANDO WOOD at the close of Mr. OPDYKE's term.

Tbe Mayor at that time evidently ignored the Health Bill, as not giving him a sufficient grasp of power, and its friends left him to concoct his charter amsnd'ments, and set themselves earnestly to work to get the bill through the Legislature. During ths entire Winter this measure has been canvassed in the public prints, before Senate and Assembly committees, and in public meetings, but nothing was heard from the Mayor or his friends. At length the session is drawing to a close. The Health Bill, after a great personal sacrifice of time and effort hy some of our most prominent citizens, has successfully overcome the opposition of the City Inspector and his hirelings in the Assembly, and now awaits the action of the Senate. What is our astonishment to find a Democratic City member of that body, in close alliance with the City Inspector, rising in his place and stating that Mayor OPDYKE wished to be heard on this hill, the privliege having been danied him in the other House.

The question was at once asked by scores of citizens, "Is tha Meyor in league with the enemies of this great measure?" That question can be answered only in tha affirmative. He knows very well that at this late hour of the session tha Healtb Bill cannot be successfully returned to the Assembly with an amendment; and such is tha sxpress understanding of its eoemies.

The reported remarks of the Mayor's attorney before tha Senate Committee, ara too trifling to influence the Committee, or any one. The ground be assumes (and be must assume it as a lawyer, not as a citizen of New-York) is, that that the Mayor must be gratified, or tha bill must be defeated. Is Mr. FIELD aware of the fearful responsibility which he assumes in ettempting the defeat of this measure? We believa that tha person at whose door this charge will be laid, will invoke upun his bead a storm of indigoation which will render his name a hissing and a by-word.

Mr. Editor, I am aware that it is no time now for argument, but I cannot forbear calling the attention of Mayor OPDYKE and Mr. FIELD to the character of the measure which they have so flippantly abont debating, if their personal prejudices are not compelled with.

Several years since some of our most philanthropic citizens became strongly impressed with the great improvement in the public health of the City of Lohdon, under a Board of Health having jurisdiction of London and its suburbs, and having for its Health Wardsns educated medical men. The death-rate gradually diminished, until from 4 deaths in every 36 of its population, it was but 1 in evary 42. We may add that the death-rate of London has continued to diminish, until that city is now as healthy as the country. Hear the proud boast of ona of her leading papers less than a month ago: "We can now point to our great metropolis and say, Behold! this is the largest city of tha world. A century ago or more it was the most unhealthy. Other cities have endeavored to surpass us, but in vain; we are the great Babylon of the earth, and, moreover, we are now the most healthy. We have widened our streets, and the plague has ceased to visit us; we have made sewars and enforced cleanliness, and dysentery and scurvy have disappeared and fever has diminished; we heva provided purer water as a drink and cholera has lessened its hold upon us. The nation exults justly in its manufactures; but the progress of its manufactures is surpassed by the progress of the health of its capital."

They found New-York just where London was when this reform was made in her Health Department, which led to such beneficent results, and they took the resolution to obtain the enactment of a similar health law for this city. For five years they have labored to bring about this reform. At length success seems abont to crown their efforts, when they are met by the Mayor himself, who threatens them with defeat through his Attorney, if he is not elevated to power. Let our citizens then understand that the fate of the Health Bill rests with the Mayor.

Yours, &c., J. C.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 418, 422, 433, 438, 441, 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 354, 101, 402, 403, 317, 486, 488, 494.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 118, 1264, added to Calendar of Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1571, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 3005, 659, 597. *Part II.*—Nos. 1754, 660, 2394, 1818, 1828, 1064, 294, 1650, 1348, 1846, 2770, 3618, 798.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 963, 910, 718, 736, 616, 992, 994, 1041, 354, 1050, 1051, 1054, 639, 979, 316. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 649, 684, 692, 603, 1020, 053, 428, 2067, 405, 1814, 973, 2068, 1036.

Vendor and Purchaser—When a Purchase, for Value, Confers no Title.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James H. Irwin vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This was an action to recover the possession of a quantity of dry goods, which had been seized by the defendant on the 11th day of July, 1861, under an attachment in favor of Graham & Atkins against the property of Hard & Pierce. The plaintiff, a brother-to-law of Pierce, claimed, under a bill of sale executed to him by the firm on the 22d of June, 1861, and offered evidence to prove that he had paid therefor the sum of $3,600, part of which was in the notes of Hard & Pierce, for money which he had loaned to them, and the balance, about $1,700, in cash. The defendant claimed that the sale was fraudulent and void, as against the creditors of Hard & Pierce, and that the plaintiff had notice of their intent in making the sale. The Court, after reviewing the facts, charged the jury in substance that if Hard & Pierce made the sale with intent to blnder or delay, or defraud their creditors, and the plaintiff purchased with a knowledge of that intent, or with notice of such facts as would put him, as a *prudent man* upon inquiry, that he could not recover, even though the jury believed that he made the payment of the consideration he alleged. Jury disagreed.

Wekemen & Smith for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and L. Johnston for defendants.

A Mechanic Sues to Recover for the Loss of an Arm.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hugh Robinson vs. *Wright Gillies and James Gillies.*—This was an action brougbt by the plaintiff, who is a mechinist, claiming the right to recover the sum of $10,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the negligsnce of the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants in March, 1860, employed one William McKenzie to work on their building, No. 235 Washington-street, in this City, and that McKenzie, as contractor, employed plaintiff to work for him. That while at work on the building, the defendants, or their servants, carelessly set the machinery in operation, and that his left hand was caught between a band and cylinder, and so crushed that he was carried to the New-York Hospital, wbers his arm was amputated. The defence set up was a denial, and negligence on the the part of the plaintiff, and that he was not working according to the instructions of McKenzie, at the time of the accident.

T. B. Turner for plaintiff; S. B. Brague for defendants.

Mechanics' Liens.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Campbell et al. vs. *Price.*—This cese was stated the *Times* of yesterday. The action was brought to recover for work done and materials furnished in the building of certain houses in Weehawken.

The defence was, that the work was not done according to contract, and a counter claim.

The jury now give tha plaintiff a verdict for $409 63.

Rights and Powers of Surviving Partners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Shulter et al. vs. *Hatfield et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yeterday. The action was brought to set aside certain conveyances of real estate and other property, made by a surviving partner of a firm.

The Court gave judgment for the defendants, except as to Samuel D. Addison, against whom it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to judgmsnt, to the effect that all the right, litle and interest of said defendant in the choses in action mentioned in the complaint, held by the Pacific Bank, be assigned to a receiver, and that it ba referred to a referee to appoint such receiver, and take from him the requisite security.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Daniel McGarry pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Reynolds pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to tha Penitentiary for three months.

Augusta Marsh, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Caroline Clark, of No. 213 West Twenty-second-street, pleadad guilty to petit larceny from her employer, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Justice CLERKE will not hold Chambers on Good Friday, the 18th inst., bnt he will attend at his residence from 8½ to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 2 o'clock P. M., on that day, for the purpose of granting *ex parte* orders in urgent cases. By order of the Court,

H. W. GENET, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Rogers vs. *Godfrey.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs, without prejudice to defendant's right to move on the merits.

Pomeroy vs. *Wells et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of General Term, as taxed. Costs of action against sureties, and $10 costs of this motion.

Before Justice Barnard.

Chambers vs. *Voorhies.*—Motion denied. Injunction dissolved.

Before Justice Leonard.

McBrair vs. *Hanson et als.*—Case settled.

Ward et al. vs. *Kelsey.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Bonton vs. *Kane, &c.*—Demurrer overruled. Defendant may answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 15, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 8s '81..Cou	83⅛	10
500	do	83¼	50
7,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N.	99⅛	50
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60..100		50
4,000	Ohio State 6s '86..100¾		166
13,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	65	150
2,000	do	510	480
2,000	Louisiana State 6s '68	65	450
800	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s..102¾		200
3,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '63 s10	91⅞	850
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B....	83½	250
1,000	E. R. 6th M. B....	80	200
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M..	105½	300
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	97⅜	400
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	75	400
4,000	M. C. 8½c. 1st M.		100
1,000	S. F. Com. B....	80¾	100
1,000	N. L. 1st mtg....	82	100
1,000	T. & W. 1st mtg.	78	100
1,000	T. & W. 2d mtg..	49	50
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	104	150
20,000	American Gold..	101⅞	50
10,000	do	b60	102
15,000	do	s30	101⅞
55	Phœnix Bk		94
10	Am. Ex. Bk		89⅜
8	Bk. of N. America		93
100	Mich. Cen. R.		54⅜
50	do	b30	55
420	do		55
50	do	s10	55

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '61. Con.	93⅜	10
1,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	93⅜	50
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	97⅜	50
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	58	25
10,000	ds	s10	55
16,000	Va. State 6s....	57	250
1,000	Missouri S. 6s....	49⅜	50
5,000	do	49⅜	50
5,000	do	b30	49⅜
5,000	do		49⅞
2,000	C. R. & Q. R. 8p.c.	b	95⅜
2,000	Chic. & R. Isl. B.	100	
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	49	
5	Bank of North Am.	92½	
10,000	Am. Gold.....	s10	101⅛
50,000	do	b60	101⅞
75,000	do		101⅜
125	N. Y. Can. R.		82⅜
100	Harlem R.		12¼
55	Panama R.		122
100	Erie R. Pref.	s10	31¼
200	Harlem R.		14¾
200	do	s30	15
100	Hud. Riv. R.		43⅝
100	Harlem R.		13¾
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		29¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61⅞
50	do		61¾
150	do		61¾
50	do	s10	61½
100	do	s30	61
50	do		61¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30	17
50	Galena & Chic. R.		67⅜
500	Clev. & Tol. R.		65⅜
150	Chic. & R'k Isl. R.		54⅞
20	Tol. & Wabash R.		9¼
50	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien 2d Pref.	b30	53⅜

Tuesday, April 15—P. M.

The market for Stocks is firmer to-day, and for Money easier than yesterday. The movement on the Stock Exchange is not yet decidedly buoyant, though a much better disposition among buyers is shown than on Saturday or yesterday. The Fsderal Stocks are firmer, and a speculative demand is shown on Pacific Mail and New-York Central. Both classes of Erie Stock are also firmer, and among the Western Sheres there is a good demand for Illinois Central. Among the Border State Stocks the rise is ¾ cent. on Tennessees, and ¼@¾ cent. on Missouris, with a good demand for both dsscriptions. The markst for Gold was ¼ cent. lower than yesterday, the cash bid this afternoon being 101¾ cent. while seller's options were put out at 101⅝ cent. The course of the Government continues to puzzle the Bankers and Brokers of the Street, and opinions of the future of prices are as wide apart as they were two months ago. The rate of Exchsnge on London is 112¼@112½ cent., steady, which figurss would justify rather better offers for Gold, if they could be had in any considerable emounte. But we understand the market for the Boston mail to close at our quotations, after a moderate demand, and it is questionable whether a large amount of Exchange could be placed at the inside figure of 112¼ cent. The market for Money is 6 cent. on nearly all current negotiations. The exceptions above this rate are not so frequsnt as at the close of last week, while the sums left on temporary deposit with soms of the old Stock Exchange firms, at 5 cent., are on the increase.

The War news to-day is generally regarded as encouraging to the National cause. The capture of Fort Pulaski was made public early in the day. By wey of set-off to this, certain rumors were circulated about 2 o'clock that BEAUREGARD had egain attacked the National army on the Tennessee River, but these were soon found to be erroneous, and the impression on the street at 5 o'clock in the afternoon was that our great army in the Southwest is not only safe, but in a fair way to win new laurels in driving back or dispersing the rebel force at Corinth. At 5 o'clock the General Market left off steady at about the following prices:

New-York Central..	82⅛	Mich. Guarantsed...	46¼
Erie	36⅞	Panama	122¾
Erie Preferred	60¾	Pacific Mail	103¾
Missouris	49⅝	Illinois Central	61¾
Tennessees	65½	United States 6s....	92⅜
Mich. Central	55½	Toledo	42½ ex. d.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92½	Bank of N. America	93
Manhattan	125	Hanover	76
Merchants'	95	Irving	61
Mechanics'	102½	Metropolitan	96¾
America	102	People's	80
Phœnix	94	Nassau	88
State of New-York	85	Shoe & Leather	90
Commerce	87⅝	Continental	85
Broadway	125	Merine	100⅜
American Exchange	69½	Park	101
Bank of the Republic	91		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	97⅜
N. Y. Cen. six's, R'l Es	90	Mich. Ceo. n. L. s.f. p.c., '82	99⅜
N. Y. Cen. sixes subscr	90	Chi., B. & Q. s. f. p.c. firsts	95
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102⅜	Mich. So. 7 p.c. seconds	74½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	N. Ind. firsts	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '74	103⅜	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p.c.	81¾
Erie firsts, '68	108⅜	Pac. R. 7 p.c. g. by Mo.	46
Erie seconds, ext., '64	100	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	67
Erie seconds, ext. '79	101	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Erie thirds, '83	91	Gal. & Chi. firsts	89¾
Erie fourths, '80	83½	Osleoa & Chi. seconds	100
Erie fifths, '68	79½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	96
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	80	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44¾
Hudson seconds, '66	99¾	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	89¾
Hudson thirds, '76	84	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102
Hudson convert., '67	75	Del., La. & W. seconds	93
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Long Dock Co. Bonds	107
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2ds Prf	56¾
Harlem thirds, '68	76		

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 15 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,156,227	$2,642,772	$2,458,439
Previously reported	22,437,286	35,674,506	34,903,292
Since January 1	$24,593,513	$38,317,277	$37,361,831

The Assistant-Treasurer received from Washington this morning $200,000 of Treasury notes of small denominstions, making $5,800,000 which have thus far been received.

The United States Sub-Treasury received to-day $834,000, on deposit, for United States 5 cent. certificetes.

The City Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable May 1.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. April 7.	LOANS. April 14.	SPECIE. April 7.	SPECIE. April 14.
Philadelphia	$3,169,000	$3,223,000	$1,039,000	1,037,000
North America	3,465,335	3,233,919	609,545	611,062
Farmers & Mech.	4,475,310	4,477,832	1,112,677	1,110,590
Commercial	1,639,000	1,632,000	248,000	260,000
Mechanics'	1,925,000	1,897,000	234,458	232,000
N. Liberties	1,582,000	1,591,000	364,000	381,000
Southwark	853,239	836,290	234,422	234,063
Kensington	677,211	684,877	136,935	138,331
Penn Township	845,746	844,004	175,533	175,674
Western	1,582,524	1,631,656	409,963	409,973
Man. & Mech.	1,276,000	1,281,716	150,990	150,256
Commerce	617,513	632,446	170,079	170,986
Girard	2,065,195	2,108,989	314,522	311,742
Tradesmen's	839,870	834,986	191,378	192,507
Consolidation	655,213	628,948	120,685	131,184
City	874,336	830,205	121,057	125,467
Commonwealth	694,199	689,049	77,785	76,035
Corn Exchange	657,000	658,000	103,000	103,000
Union	516,000	537,000	73,000	72,000
Total	28,037,891	28,076,717	5,886,424	6,912,870

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. April 7.	DEPOSITS. April 14.	CIRCULATION. April 7.	CIRCULATION. April 14.
Philadelphia	$1,841,000	$1,868,000	$138,000	$211,000
North America	1,942,982	1,968,752	512,218	528,078
Farmers & Mech	3,248,262	3,690,169	343,225	329,808
Commercial	922,000	1,008,000	143,000	149,000
Mechanics'	926,493	960,085	124,295	148,900
N. Liberties	1,101,000	1,199,000	134,000	130,000
Southwark	53,094	623,488	81,550	83,235
Kensington	596,514	646,195	202,795	209,855
Penn Township	627,704	665,540	144,072	140,787
Western	1,109,106	1,170,008	60,345	54,059
Man. & Mech	661,800	732,550	203,570	209,283
Commerce	448,899	490,631	89,200	89,975
Girard	938,034	1,016,462	264,962	316,478
Tradesmen's	443,116	468,548	93,055	95,214
Consolidation	283,500	278,456	210,225	207,046
City	445,860	464,430	131,948	136,372
Commonwealth	218,345	226,244	161,910	160,332
Corn Exchange	380,000	391,000	139,000	139,000
Union	236,000	267,000	142,000	162,000
Total	16,636,839	18,112,546	3,378,970	3,496,420

The aggregates compara with those of preceding statements as follows:

	April 14.	April 7.
Capital Stock	$11,970,716	$11,870,690
Loans	28,078,717	28,037,691
Specie	5,912,870	5,886,424
Due from other Banks	2,634,171	2,231,689
Due to other Banks	4,868,841	5,607,488
Deposits	18,112,546	16,636,838
Circulation	3,496,420	3,378,970

The Cleveland and Toledo transfer books closed to-dey for the 3 per cent. dlvidend, and reopen ou the 25th instaut.

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned the first week in April:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$4,[illegible]	$3,991
Freight	13,491	13,537
Total	$17,366	$17,429

The March earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad were:

	1862.	1860.
Passengers	$7,459	$9,134
Freight	13,904	15,125
Total	$21,454	$24,259
Increase		$2,795

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$3,054,822
Total Payments	1,444,397
Total Balance	8,350,400

For Customs $100,000.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the Month of March 1862, were: $638,615 27
Earnings March, 1861, were: 458,560 08
Increase: $178,055 19

United States Notes—The Effect of their Circulation.

From Hallet's European Circular, April 15.

The almost inetent addition to the specie currency of the country of $150,000,000, could not fail to be followed by a largs increese of prices, from the excess over the ordinary volume of the common standard, or measure of value. Such would be a necessary result. Now the affect will be precisely similar of the addition to the currency of whet must perform, by law, the functions of specie—Treasury notes made legal tender in all contracts. The volume of the circulating medium would be enlarged, without any corresponding increase in the amount of property or merchendise to the country.

The action of Government, consequently, necessarily tends to inflation. But if the elements at work were all embraced in such action, the effect of it might be comparatively trifling and harmless. But we must remember that the Government with its $150,000,000 of Treasury Notes, will supply only a very small portion of the currency. We have the usual amount of gold and silver, and the currency and discounts of some 1,200 State Banks. All these Banks being relieved of the obligation to pay specie, they can, with apparent safety, increase their loans to the amount held of Treasury Notes, and the obligations of other banks. For the present there are no limits to such increase, provided the whole mass of currency furnished by Government and the banks swells together. No matter how rapid the inflation, it appears sound and normal for a time, provided no party turnishing the currency, gets ahead or legs behind in the grand movements.

Is such Inflation going on?

AUCTION SALES.

...BROOKLYN.

...April 17,
...place, between Clinton
...and Henry-sts.

...FURNITURE.—Rosewood parlor suits,
...pieces, in blue and
...gold brocatel; centre and side-tables, marble-tops; rich
...cornices, superior rosewood 7-octave
...piano-forte, made by Bodmann & Son; rosewood
...Etagere, Veltaire and side-chairs, in hair-cloth; real
...bronze mantel clock, ornaments to match; Brussels and
...ingrain carpets, gas chandeliers and brackets, elegant
...rosewood buffet, extension table, dining-chairs, mirrors,
...French china dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware,
...mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-
...stands, work-tables, curled hair mattresses, feather beds,
...bolsters, pillows, bedding, bed crockery, window shades,
...floor-cloths, stair-rods, rosewood hall-stand, hall-chairs,
&c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be obtained at sales-room, No. 79 Nassau-st., this afternoon.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

A FINE WINTER-SCENE.....By SMETS
SHEEP.....By ROSA VENNEMAN
PEARLE-SCENE.....By WOUWERMANS
THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.....By P. L. NICOLLE
TWO WINTER-SCENES.....By DE BRUYN

and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Tannuer, Borghus, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

No. 56 West Twenty-second-st.—The handsome four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 56 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet front, in perfect order, has recently been painted and papered throughout, and contains every convenience. Lot 23x98.9. $8,000 can remain on the premises.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

At Auction,
BY RICHARDS & WHITING,
On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of men's, women's, Misses' and children's wear for CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

Auction sales every Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. Auctioneers.

SHELLS AND MINERALS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., WITHOUT RESERVE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of the above, from the stock of an old-established importing and jobbing-house, recently engaged in the business in this City, including a reserve stock not heretofore offered, being the substance of their importation and selections for the past twenty years, consisting of Stalker's Amontillado, 1843; Duff Gordon Imperial Sherry, 1836, imported 1842; very old Brown & Golden do. Harmony and Portella Sherry; old South Side Madeira, very choice; dry old White Port, some of rare quality; Green Seal and other fine choice Champagnes; Cognac Brandy, 1836; an invoice of Brandy in bond, do.; W. I. Rum, Clarets, Hocks, &c. Also, in dox. cases as imported, Wines, Brandies, &c., bottled by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, one pillage octave; very fine Brandy, 1795; Bourbon Whisky, Holland Gin in cases, &c.; no other goods admitted.

Also, a select importation of about 75,000 Havana cigars, viz.: Figaro, Cabanas, Cervantes, Gaviota, Rosa, El Mora, Vijilancia, Henry Clay, and other favorite brands, in 10th boxes, consisting principally of Conchas, Zaruc-as, Londres, Regalias, Brevas, Trinsados and Millar Communes, &c., which must be closed at any sacrifice.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRTY-FOURTH, FIFTY-SIXTH, AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS AND BENSON'S-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John N. Hayward, Assignee:

West Thirty-fourth-st.—The first-class brown-stone house on the south side of 34th-st., 175 feet east of 6th-av. The house is four stories, high stoop, 25x60 feet, with extension, attic, basement and conter-cellar; is finished in the very best manner with improvements, black walnut doors, staircase, &c. Lot 25x98.9.

Fifty-sixth-st.—The large plot of ground on the north side of East 56th-st., 321 feet east of 2d-av., 46 feet front, 20 feet rear, 143 feet on east side, and 141 feet west side.

One Hundred and Twenty-third-st.—Five lots on the south side of 123d-st., 30 feet east of 8th-av., 25x100 feet each.

Benson's-lane—Five gore lots immediately in the rear of the above, 26 feet front each. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MACHINERY, PATTERNS, FIXTURES &c., of a Paper Hangings Manufactory—By order of the Assignee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York, all the machinery and appurtenances of a first class paper hangings manufactory, nearly new, and of the latest and most improved kind, embossing stamping presses for embroidered gilt papers, made by Anstan & Campbell, New-York, and polishing, grounding and embossing machines, made by Waldron, of Naw-Brunswick, with calendars and other machinery. Also, a large assortment of printing rollers and blocks, many entirely new, with printing presses, stands, tables, tubs, shelves, partitions and racks, and all other articles used in the business. Also, a large number of satin and other grounds, plain and figured papers and finished paper hangings. To be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods can be inspected the day previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 West 21th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood sofa in hair cloth, carved rosewood suite, elegant gilt frame pier mirror, carved rosewood corner etagere, mahogany card-table, rosewood bedstead, rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany wine-chest, Brussels stair-carpets, stair-rods, oil-cloth, double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood book-case, gilt oil-paintings and engravings, black walnut book-rack, &c., also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. DOMONT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM DUMONT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 St. Timothy's-place, 42d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, a general assortment of handsome household furnitnre, consisting of Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood sofa covered with satin damask, large drawing-room chair to match, a superb etagere, centre-tables, rosewood piano, 7-octave, (by Chickering,) centre-table, cut-glass, china dinner set, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble-top bureaus, dining table, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD PETTINGAL, Auctioneer, No. 85 Wall-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the office of Ilsany J. Crate, No. 1 Franklin-square, all the printing materials contained therein, consisting of presses, wood and metal type, devices, borders, galleys, chases, cabinets, tinted and white papers, and office furniture. Sale positive, without reserve.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, April 18, in front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a splendid [illegible] horse, 15¼ hands, trots in 3¼; bound, [illegible] gentle in all harness; good saddle beast, very [illegible] family horse.

AUCTION SALES.

...ST THEIR NEW STORE,
Salesrooms, Nos. 699 Broadway and 18 Crosby-st.
...OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN
IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
...EDWARE,
FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY AND TABLE CUTLERY
...BY ORDER OF
...ROSENZ, WOOTENHOLM'S, MAPPIN'S, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.
GUNS, SPORTING IMPLEMENTS, &c.
BY ORDER OF
James Lynch, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,
AT NO. 176 FULTON-ST.,
COMMENCING ON
THURSDAY, April 17, 1862,
At 10 o'clock,
And to be continued daily until the entire Stock is disposed of.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, 16th inst., and may be had by applying at the salesrooms of the Auctioneers, No. 650 Broadway.

The stock will be on exhibition at the store, No. 176 Fulton-st., one day before the sale.

Terms of sale—Cash in bankable money.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers to young ladies superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Special attention will be given to French, under the instruction of an accomplished governess from Paris; also to music, under the direction of one of the best masters of New-York. For circulars address the Principal,

C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

TOGHONIC INSTITUTE—LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass. The fourteenth Semi-annual Session of this select family school for boys will commence on THURSDAY, May 8. The Principal invites the most thorough examination of his claims to public confidence. He will be at the residence of E. L. CHILDS, Court-st., corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn, until THURSDAY, April 17.

City References—Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D., Union Theological Seminary; Milton St. John, Esq., No. 22 John-st.; Andrew Stewart, Esq., No. 146 Broadway; R. L. Scott, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Rt. Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, President.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.

The Preparatory Department is in full operation, educating boys from the Primary Branches up through the Freshman Collegiate Studies.

The smaller boys are under maternal care and watchfulness.

Boys are admitted at any time in the term. There are two terms in each year, beginning Nov. 1 and May 1.

Application for admission and for further information should be addressed to the Rector.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying Schools of Every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:

For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:

For giving Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools:

For selling and renting School Properties.

References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 598 Broadway.

ST. MARY'S HALL—THE BISHOP OF NEW-Jersey, President; Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150 per session of five months, beginning May 1 and Nov. 1. Thorough instruction in music, drawing and painting, modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply, for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. Catalogues can be had at Appletons, Nos. 413 and 445 Broadway.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 16th inst., from 4 to 6 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 3 West Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

AT $2 50, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, $10—Lessons unlimited. Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter—78 lessons each. Hundreds of young men are dragging out disconsolate lives for want of better knowledge of these essentials, which may be acquired at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 288 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at hours suiting, day or eveuing.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The SUMMER TERM of this Collegiate Seminary will commence April 18. Special attention is given to music and physical culture. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $200 a session. Next session will open May 8. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 862 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—A family boarding-school for 12 pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn.; has been established 11 years. Summer term begins May 7. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 22d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 (the-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.

J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

MR. TH. BOVEL, CLERGYMAN IN GENEVA, Switzerland, wishes to receive in his house four young men, for their educstion. References: Mr. C. A. Roberts, New-York; Mr. le Comte de Gasparin and Mr. le Prof. Merle d'Aubigne, Geneva.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN from Yale wants a position as teacher in a family of New-York or Brooklyn; can fit a boy for college; is also a highly successful teacher of singing and beginners on the piano; has a fine instrument which his pupils might use; would like board and pleasant room as compensation. Address TEACHER, Box No. 103 Williamsburgh.

A TEACHER, HOUSEKEEPER, OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, competent to teach the English branches, with music, desires a situation in a school, or as housekeeper and governess to young children. Address, one week, A. V., Box No. 82 Broadway Post-office.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—An English lady of much experience, fully qualified to give instruction in the several branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address J. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (graduate of Yale) desires a situation for the ensuing Summer; has the best of testimonials respecting his uniform success, both as an instructor and as a disciplinarian. For full particulars address TEACHER, Box No. 1,633, New-Haven, Conn.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, in a private family, by a lady competent to teach common English, higher mathematics, Latin, French and drawing, and who can furnish the best evidences as to scholarship and character. Apply, for two days, at No. 80 East 13th-st.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music, the higher English branches, and French, desires to obtain a situation as teacher in a private family. Address Miss H., Randolph's Bookstore, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A NATIVE TEACHER OF THE French and German languages, in a well-established school in this State. A liberal salary will be paid. A gentleman preferred. Address, with full particulars, N. HILL FOWLER, No. 79 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE for the Summer or year, at a very low rent, for a gentleman and wife; not particular about distance; must be comfortably furnished, healthy location, horse and cow not objectionable, best of care taken; reference given; payment in advance, if an object. Address, stating rent, location, &c., or call on W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAGES, in a pleasant location, (on the water preferred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,110 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED, IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE lower part of a house, by a small family; must have water and gas, and be near the ferries; rent not to exceed $225. Address S. A. B., No. 109 East 29th-st.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A small country house, with some land, within short distance of City, on railroad route. Address W. Box No. 80 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 39 Cherry-st., consisting of three bright and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.

TO LET—Store No. 249 Front-st.
No. 139 Wall-st.
House with stable, &c., No. 106 East 29th-st.
Large house, No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.
Brown stone house, No. 111 East 39th-st.
Three-story brick house, No. 126 East 30th-st.
Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.
Small brick house, No. 109 East 27th-st.
Two-story, &c., house, No. 60 Bleecker-st.
Brown stone house, No. 127 East 39th-st.
Large house and lot, No. 109 East 30th-st.
Very nice house, No. 255 Greene-st.
Two-story, &c. house, No. 6 Charlton-st.
Basement No. 346 3d-av., corner 27th-st.
Cool yard, No. 69 Wooster-st.
Small modern house, No. 135 East 50th-st.
Light stone house, No. 114 East 37th-st.
First and third floors, (modern) No. 346 Third-av.
Four-story house, No. 163 West 24th-st.
Three-story house, No. 160 West 26th-st.
Three-story, &c., house, No. 96 East 29th-st.
Store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
Houses and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.

Apply at No. 142 Broadway from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x58, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.), No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET—NO. 270 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., RENT $400; No. 87 West 42d-st., rent $350; No. 713 6th-av., rent $300. These houses have all the conveniences required by a family. Two stores and basement corner 37th-st. and Broadway, with rooms in yard for workshops or machinery. Apply to I. ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET ON SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET, 1½ blocks from Central Park, a medium-sized and very convenient frame house in the centre of 8 lots of ground, containing a garden and a variety of choice fruit, with a stable and chickery on 80th-st. Inquire at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Beade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET.—A NEAT, SMALL BRICK HOUSE, with the modern conveniences—water, gas, bath, kitchen-range, &c., No. 423½ Douglass-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, at No. 22 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES TO LET—WITH modern improvements and low rents, Nos. 185 and 207 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 168 East 13th-st., No. 109 St. Mark's-place, Nos. 18 and 19 Stuyvesant-st. Also, part of Nos. 197 and 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Howard-st.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. Also, the entire building No. 428 Broadway; to good tenants a lease will be given at moderate rents. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448, and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

STORE NO. 79 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE IN THE ASTOR HOUSE, now occupied by the Western Transportation Company. Apply to

HIRAM ALLEN,
No. 1 Coenties-slip.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDY,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards, and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to J. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JACKSON, 20 Exchange-place.

STORE, AND WHOLE OR PART OF DWELLING TO LET—No. 528 Hudson-st.; possession immediately, if desired; good location for any retail business. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock. A. M., or after 4 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement houses, Nos. 236 and 238 West 25th-st.; the location is very desirable, and the houses are in good order, and contain all modern improvements. Rent, $650. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 73 Greenwich-st., near Perry-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment, brown-stone house, No. 47 West 13th-st.; will be rented a bargain. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE HOUSE No. 36 State-st., Brooklyn, 3-stories, with all the modern improvements; is in good order. Apply to F. WAYDELL, No. 36 Dover-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

HOUSES, NOS. 45, 47 AND 51 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, and house No. 138 Franklin-st., near Varick-st., to let at low rents. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 23 West 22d-st., gas and Croton introduced; house in good order. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width, sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—A FRONT BASEMENT ON 6th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, to let to a respectable physician, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, No. 6 Allen-st. Has water and gas, and adapted to two families. Apply to G. OSTRANDER, Naval Office, Custom-house.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, replete with all modern improvements, No. 159 West 18th-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WASHINGTON SMITH, No. 261 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway, 25x50. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone English basement house, in 22d-st., near 7th-av. Inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Wurth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depot.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 109 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGLY cheap, at No. 49 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 18th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 153 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 12th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 24th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 6th-av. and University-place.
No. 60 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 186 East 14th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 83 St. Mark's-place, rent $600.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 189 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Darkee & Co.

Also upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also store and basement, No. 2 Cedar-st.
Also store and basement, No. 8 Cedar-st.
Also lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.
Also rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.

Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 60 Bergen-st., Brooklyn—14 rooms—10 minutes from South Ferry—or would sell part. Rent low. Also, stores, basements, and floors for dwellings, each complete with gas fixtures, water closets, &c., in new buildings on Greenwich-av., opposite Jefferson Market. Apply to MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenance, with a large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 126th-st. and 5th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements. To be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF East 23d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st.

S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK houses, Nos. 78, 80 and 84 4th-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.; gas and Croton water introduced; if good tenants would be rented low. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 294 6th-av.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE WHOLE OR part of the three-story house No. 692 Washington-st., near Charles-st.; would accommodate two families; water and gas in the house. Rent $375. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, 25 feet front house, No. 222 Thompson-st., near Washington-square; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. CHURCHILL, No. 84 William-st.; or JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas fixtures. Also the three-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

OFFICES.—THREE VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES in new building, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce, will be let at a low rent, together or separately. Inquire in Room No. 14, third story.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 1 Lexington-av., near 28th-st.; has all the modern improvements; rent low.

JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, CONTAINing 8 rooms, cellars and 10 closets, gas and Croton water, Nos. 97 and 101 West 40th-st.; rent, $260 and $325. Apply to GEO. F. BROWN, No. 22 West 41st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—TWO FURNISHed houses on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, 1½ miles from the Ferries, to be let or leased to private families.

The smaller place is an English cottage, containing about 18 rooms, with stable and coach-house, and eight acres of land.

The larger place consists of fifty acres, twelve of which are in gardens, orchards and lawn, an elegant mansion, 50 by 75 feet, fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all other modern conveniences, a very handsome lodge or gate-house, and a large coach-house, stables, &c. Carriages and horses might go with the place.

The situation of both houses is high and healthful, and the views are unsurpassed.

Apply to I. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, carriage-house, gardens, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE and well-furnished house, containing 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; one acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable. For further information inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

$1,000.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 41 East 20th-st., 13 rooms, with the improvements, three-story, high basement, large yard, with vines, &c. For card to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Unfurnished, $800.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, A furnished cottage-house, at New-Brighton, Staten Island; rent $40 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED H

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Sundays and Fri days, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SOIREES MAGIQUES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The reduction of Fort Pulaski has been accomplished, and that old National stronghold is once more in possession of the Government. This gratifying news is obtained from the rebels themselves, by way of Fortress Monroe. The Fort was surrendered at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday last, the 11th inst., after a bombardment continuing only a few hours, but during which, according to the Savannah *Republican*, seven large breaches were made in the south wall by a National battery of eight Parrott guns, stationed at King's Landing, which fired conical balls of such a formidable character that the work, notwithstanding its great strength, offered very little resistance to them. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on our battery; and three balls entered the rebel magazine, making a clean breach in it. Besida all this, over one thousand shells were exploded inside the fort, and Col. OLMSTEAD, who was in command there, telegraphed that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, so terrible was our fire. The losses on either side were very slight. It is understood that we had no men killed, while the rebels had but four wounded. The surrender was, of course, unconditional.

Our information from Gen. HALLECK'S Army of the Southwest is highly important, and shows that the condition of the rebel army at Corinth is becoming a desperate one. An expedition on Saturday night last proceeded from Pittsburgh Landing up the Tennessee River to a point near Eastport, where the forces landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—one measuring 121 and the other 210 feet in length. A small cavalry force of rebels was found there, four of whom were killed, when the remainder left precipitately. The expedition returned without having lost a man. The importance of this movement will be seen when it is stated that the destruction of these bridges completely cuts off communication of the main rebel body at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy except New-Orleans. A flag of truce from BEAUREGARD was received at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, asking permission to bury his dead. His request was refused. In his communication he acknowledges his defeat, by saying that owing to our heavy reinforcements and the fatigue of his men, he deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle. The bearer of the flag of truce admitted that BEAUREGARD was wounded in the left arm.

Gen. GRANT'S official report of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing is now on its way to Washington, and will soon, undoubtedly, be given to the public. Capt. LAGOU, of the General's Staff, reached St. Louis on Monday, having the report in charge. Gen. GRANT estimates our loss at 1,500 killed, and 3,500 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours. An estimate of their wounded cannot be given, for the reason that many must have been sent to Corinth and other places, before the battle was decided. The two armies are reported to be only two miles from each other, and another battle may be fought at any moment. Our dispatches contain assurances that our army is fully ready for the encounter, in which they will be commanded by Gen. HALLECK in person,—he having arrived, and assumed command, on Friday last.

Our advices from Yorktown indicate that constant progress is being made in our operations against the rebel works. Occasional skirmishes take place, but nothing of serious importance.

The gunboat *Yankee*, which arrived at Washington yesterday, reports having gone up the York River about eight miles on Sunday night, to a position near Gloucester Point, where she found three other gunboats. The rebel batteries on the Point, which are reported to be very strong, on Monday afternoon tried their range on the steamers, but without effect. The steamers then dropped down about four miles, when a party of rebels were discovered engaged in erecting a new battery on the north bank. The *Yankee* shelled them away from their work, and when she left a party from the other steamers were landing in boats to destroy some log-houses behind which the rebels had taken refuge.

The weather at Fortress Monroe was fine on Monday, but the rebel steamer *Merrimac* failed to show herself. The opinion is gaining ground there that she intends to remain at Norfolk to protect that place, while the rebel troops will be transferred to Yorktown. Our Iron-clad fleet is beginning to give the rebels at Richmond some uneasiness. It is intimated in one of the papers published there that the *Monitor*, *Naugatuck* and *Galena* would have little difficulty in passing up James River, and taking and holding possession of the city. To prevent such a catastrophe, the paper proposes that the channel of the river be obstructed with stones.

We may expect to hear good news from Memphis soon. Commodore FOOTE, with his flotilla, left New-Madrid on Saturday last, for Fort Pillow, accompanied by a large body of troops, and on the land.

One of the most gratifying captures of Island Ten has been left unnoticed by the telegraph. Commodore HOLLINS, whose "ram" has gained such a notoriety, was among the prisoners taken.

We have advices from Gen. BURNSIDE'S command, in North Carolina, to the 13th inst., by the arrival at this port of the United States transports *Jersey Blue* and *George Peabody*. Preparations for the reduction of Fort Macon were still proceeding vigorously, though necessarily slowly, from the difficulty of transporting the heavy siege train to the desired position. The next arrival will probably bring us the news of the opening of the bombardment, and perhaps of the surrender of the fort. Matters at Newbern were progressing favorably. The health of the troops continued good.

A letter from St. Augustine, Fla., dated March 22, says the United States ship *Wabash* had left for Mosquito Inlet or Naw Smyrna, to capture the Confederate steamer *Kate*, (formerly the *Carolina*,) which is blockaded at that place by a United States gunboat. The *Kate* is a superior sea-going steamar, of 350 tons burdan, and is the vassel that took MASON and SLIDELL to Havana. She has run the blockade several times.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill prescribing the qualifications of electors in the City of Washington, which was laid over. The House bill for the establishment of a Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, was reported from the Finance Committee, without amendment. Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, called up the resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the arrest of Gen. STONE, and made a long speech in vindication of that officer, in the course of which he censured the course of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which called up Mr. WADE, of Ohio, who replied in defence of the Committee. The resolution finally went over until to-day, Mr. MCDOUGAL desiring to speak further on the subject. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, called up a motion heretofore made by him, to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information as to the delay in exchanging Col. CORCORAN, and directing him to stop all exchanges until Col. CORCORAN should be released. Mr. TROWBRIDGE protested against this, as it was unjust to other prisoners. After considerable debate, the resolution was amended so as to include Col. WILCOX and other prisoners. The bill to regulate the franking privilege, being a codification of the laws upon that subject, was considered. On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, who explained that the Post-office Committee, with one exception, were all in favor of the entire abolition of the privilege, in accordance with the provisions of the bill now before the Senate, the bill was laid on the table, 58 to 48. The bill to amend the act establishing a Court for investigation of claims against the United States was called up, and passed after considerable debate. An outline of its provisions is given in our report of the proceedings. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill relative to the Commissioners of Jurors of Kings County, was reported favorably; also the bill providing for the public defence and the protection of New-York Harbor. Among other bills passed was the one dividing the State into Congressional Districts; the one extending the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad, and the one to prevent attempts at burglaries and other crimes. The bill to allow the Children's Aid Society to participate in the Common School Fund, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, nearly the whole session was occupied in the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the bill to amend the Assessment Laws.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are not so late as were received by the *Norwegian*. The *Norwegian's* mails also came to hand last night.

By the British steamer *Plantagenet*, we have Jamaica papers to the 5th. A great fire occurred in Kingston, March 31, consuming all the buildings between Church-street, on the east, King-street, on the west, Harbor-street, on the north, and the harbor on the south. All the houses on Port Royal and Little Port Royal streets and Tamarind-lane, were burnt, with all on the south side of Harbor-street, the west side of Church-street and the east side of King-street. The loss is estimated at £300,000. There is no other news of interest.

The schooner *Napoleon*, Acting Master F. S. WELLS, from Newbern, N. C., in nine days, with cotton, arrived here yesterday. The *Napoleon* was captured at Newbern by our forces when they occupied that place. She had been used as one of the rebel harbor defences, she having mounted a large pivot gun forward.

Mr. JOHN P. CUSHING died in Belmont, Mass., a few days ago, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was so noted for his liberality to the poor that their pertinacity drove him from Boston, where he once had his residence.

The United States gunboat *Galena*, (Iron-clad,) steamed from the pier at Green Point to the Navy-yard, yesterday morning, where she will receive her armament, and will be ready for sea in a week. Her performances were highly satisfactory. She is drawing 12 feet aft and 9 feet forward at present, but when trimmed and ready for sea, will draw about 13 feet.

The machinery for the iron-clad frigate, now building in Philadelphia, is progressing rapidly at MERRICK & SON'S establishment. She will have two horizontal condensing engines, with cylinders 50 inches in diameter by 30-inch stroke, to make 85 revolutions, turning a 13-feet propeller. Four horizontal tubular boilers, capable of developing 1,600 horse-power, will be placed in her. Her speed, it is supposed, will be about ten knots per hour. The battery of this vessel will consist of sixteen 9-inch guns, eight on a side, and a rifled gun at the bow and stern, to be placed on her spar deck. It is believed that her powers of resistance will enable her to go alongside of any vessel or fort with impunity.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association was formally opened yesterday evening. It is located at No. 194 Broadway, and is capable of holding three hundred men. At present only one hundred and fifty beds are made up. Col. FRANK E. HOWE is the general superintendent. The object of the Association is, as the name indicates, to assist all wounded New-England soldiers on their way through this State to their respective homes.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, but the only business of public interest transacted was the reception of a communication from the Comptroller, announcing the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the issue of county bonds, in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and an ordinance framed to meet the requirements of the law was adopted. The session was devoted entirely to routine business, of no public interest, being confined to the remission of taxes erroneously laid, and the payment of bills duly audited by the appropriate committees of the Board. The Board adjourned to meet on the 29th inst.

The Stock Exchange was firmer yesterday, by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares; ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the National Stocks; ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. on Tennessee and Missouri Bonds, and 2@2¼ ₩ cent. on Pacific Mail. The General Market closed firm. Exchange, 112½; Gold 101⅜ ₩ cent.

Cotton was in lively demand at a shade higher prices. Flour was depressed and lower; Wheat, inactive and unsettled; and Corn, sparingly sought at easier rates. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Groceries were quiet, as were also Candles, Fish, Metals, Oils, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine. Cotton and Whisky were in good request, and were firmer. Shipowners were asking higher rates on ocean freights, and engagements were restricted.

The Cattle Market opened on Monday, this week, the Jewish dealers operating on that day, Tuesday being their Passover. Up to last evening 3,150 cattle had been yarded, and more than one-half of them were sold on Monday. Prices scarcely vary from last week, being 8¼c.@9c. for the best, and 8c. for medium kilting steers. Stock nearly all sold by Tuesday night.

The Tribune and the Health Bill.

It is quite possible that the *Tribune* may succeed in misleading a few of its readers concerning the Health bill by personal abuse of the editor of the TIMES. The fact that it falls back upon such a method of vindicating its position, proves conclusively its intrinsic weakness. Whether the TIMES, or Mayor OPDYKE and the *Tribune*, have been the most "consistent and straightforward" in regard to the Health bill, is a question which future inquiry may determine; but it is one which may safely be postponed. The main question *now* is whether New-York City is to have any Health bill, or whether the control of its health is to be left in the hands of the political profligates and vagabonds who have controlled it hitherto; and the decision of this question rests mainly with Mayor OPDYKE and the *Tribune*.

The *Tribune* says:

"The TIMES seems to ignore the fact that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn were *ex-officio* Police Commissioners under the Metropolitan Police bill, as originally passed—as, in our judgment, they should have remained. *The reasons which led to their exclusion from the Board were purely personal, and have now disappeared.* They were members of the Health Board in the bill as drafted by the doctors, but the politicians have juggled them out."

If the fact which the *Tribune* cites has been ignored, it has been to the advantage of the course which the *Tribune* espouses. The experiment of putting the Mayors into such a bill has been fully tried and proved an utter failure. The Police Bill, as it passed originally, *did* include the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn,—and it was found impossible to make it work. Both those gentlemen were politicians,—dependent on popular votes for their places, tempted constantly to consult that interest in their control of the Police, and changing so rapidly as to give neither stability nor steadiness to the action of the Department. It was found impossible to maintain the law on such a basis—and at the very next session of the Legislature the law was changed so as to exclude the Mayors, and that too *with the full assent of Mayor* OPDYKE, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., *and the New-York Tribune*. If the principle was wrong, why did the *Tribune* agree to it? Was it because of personal or political objections to the men who were then Mayors? Then must we have new laws, new Boards, new charters, and new principles, with every change of men? The simple fact is, the Mayors were excluded from the Police bill, as they should be from the Health bill, because their tenure of office and the temptations which go with it, are *utterly incompatible with the independent and efficient discharge of their duties*. From the very nature of the case, every one may see that this must be so, and the fact which the *Tribune* cites demonstrates by practical experiment that it is so.

The *Tribune* says the Mayors were excluded from the Police bill by the "juggling of politicians." The *Tribune* may know this to have been so,—for it was one of the "politicians" by whom the "juggling" was performed. The *Tribune* advocated and urged the change. It did, perhaps, as much as any other agency, to produce the change. And if it intended any "juggling" by its action then, it is perfectly fair to infer that it intends some similar juggling by its action now.

The *Tribune* closes its reply to the TIMES with the following paragraph:

"The naked truth—and it may be as well to put it forth in plain words—is just this: The Republican politicians of our City, who always hated Mayor OPDYKE for his hostility, when in Albany, to venal legislation—who opposed and defeated his election as Mayor in 1859—who tried to prevent his renomination last November, and failed again—who then declared his nomination a farce, and his defeat a foregone conclusion—some of whom openly, others secretly, opposed his election, while the residue yielded him but the coldest and faintest support—*have fixed this Health bill so as to fill the City offices, so far as possible, with men of their own stripe, who will be animated by their own hostility to the Mayor and his sincere friends.* If the Legislature sees fit to lend itself to this intrigue, we must, of course, submit. We only ask that the matter be fully understood."

This is the *Tribune's* appeal for the defeat of the Health Bill. It is utterly false in point of fact, and utterly reckless of the public good in its political motive. The Health Bill has been framed with the utmost care, for the purpose of taking the power which it confers *out of the hands of politicians altogether, and giving it to professional men.* A majority of the Board of Health which it creates are medical men. Four out of the seven of its members are to be physicians. They have entire control of its action; not an office can be created, not a man appointed, without their consent, and the only other members of the Commission, (except one local representative of Richmond County,) are Police Commissioners who are charged with executing the details of the ordinances which the Board may enact. New-York is the only large city in the world whose health arrangements are not in the hands of medical men; and this bill remedies that defect. The *Tribune* seems ignorant of the fact that the duties now devolved upon the Health Wardens fall upon the Police Department, and must be performed under direction of its authorities, if they are to be performed at all. Suppose the Commissioners to be left out and the Mayors put in;—what control have the Mayors over the Police? Suppose their orders to the members of the Department clash with the orders of the Commissioners,—who is to reconcile these discrepancies?

The *Tribune* in charging selfish motives upon those whom it styles the "enemies" of Mayor OPDYKE, only betrays its own. We have not the slightest hostility to the Mayor, personal, political or official, and oppose now only what we deem a most extraordinary interposition on his part to defeat the most important and beneficent bill for the City of New-York which has been presented to the Legislature for the last ten years. The *Tribune* betrays its own motive, though we hope it does not indicate the Mayor's. Its determination is to defeat this bill unless it can secure for the Mayor and his immediate friends, the political power which it attributes to the bill. We regard this as utterly reckless of the public interest,—as sacrificing every consideration of the public good to the base malignity of a faction. Whether it will succeed or not, remains to be seen.

We should very gladly concede the *Tribune's* claim on behalf of the Mayor, if it involved only the political considerations which it deems so important. We would cheerfully agree that every particle of power belonging to this bill should fall into the Mayor's hands, and be wielded in his peculiar interest, if this could be done without depriving the bill of the very feature most essential to its practical working, viz., the *active, hearty coöperation of the Police Department*. But it cannot. The *Tribune's* proposed amendment vitiates the essential principle of the bill. It cannot be inserted without paralyzing the bill, or rendering necessary a thorough and radical change in its provisions. If Mayor OPDYKE had made his proposition earlier, it might possibly have been carried without detriment to the bill. But he made no suggestion of the sort until the bill had passed the Assembly, nor until any important amendment was almost certain to kill it entirely. Under these circumstances, it is not easy to believe that the change now proposed had any other object.

Strength of the Rebel Army.

Certain journals, having this in common, that so long as the thing was at all safe and profitable they adhered to the fortunes of the rebels, concur in the opinion that the insurgent Government will shortly have in the field an army three-fourths of a million strong. They found this figure upon data purely conjectural. Quite unadvised of the positions occupied by the forces of the enemy, or of his strength at any of his positions, they place him at random wherever there is the slightest chance of his being; and arrange the numbers to suit themselves. The result might as well be ten millions as a fraction of one.

It has long ago been evident that the power of creating rebel armies is exhausted. The analogy raised by the history of every war that has disfigured the map of the world, is of itself sufficient to discredit the ability of the Davis Government to place 500,000 men in the field. The whole strength of the rebels, upon their own showing, was this, so long ago as last August. Since then, sickness, disaster, desertion, the battle-field, have in turn exerted their energies, until a liberal estimate would give their army no more than three-fourths of its maximum force. This diminished volume is not lacking positive demonstration. The remarkable confession of the late Gen. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, republished in this paper yesterday, from rebel sources, proves that when the preservation of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the entire Valley of the Mississippi was dependent upon the resistance that officer could offer to the advance of BUELL and GRANT, the Rebel Government was unable to furnish him with more than two or three brigades to oppose the large armies of the Union. The several descents upon the Atlantic coast; the reconnoissances along the Mississippi Sound; the observations of the officers at Fort Pickens, and the uniform reports of fugitives, show the rebel strength to have been concentrated at two or three leading inland points, while the whole maritime frontier of the Confederation has been undefended otherwise than by deficiently-armed militia. Of these internal points, Manassas and Bowling Green were for a half a year the principal. Yet at Bowling Green we now know there never was a force much exceeding twenty thousand men; and there is great reason to believe the numbers at Manassas were as much exaggerated as was the character of the defensive works at that place. The utmost liberality of estimate could not assign the rebels, at any time within two months, a force exceeding three hundred thousand. Important fractions of these have been on garrison duty, guarding bridges, or skirmishing about the country as guerrillas; so that we greatly question the ability of the enemy to bring to a single battle-field one hundred and fifty thousand men. And such concentration would certainly leave the rest of his Territory fatally uncovered. It is corroborative evidence of this view, that after the labor of weeks, and the transportation of troops from Virginia, Pensacola, New-Orleans, and Arkansas, Gen. BEAUREGARD was only able to gather at Corinth a force which he confesses was unequal to cope with the army of 60,000 brought into action by BUELL and GRANT. And yet, to swell this force, it seems the vitally important lines of communication between the East and the West have been sacrificed to a handful of Union troops.

The impolicy of disparaging the enemy's strength is, of course, not to be questioned. But when the consequences of exaggerating it are to be a ruinous enlargement of the National expenditure for new armies, and the diffusion of doubt, gloom, and even hopelessness among the people, the wiser course is to look the matter squarely in the face, and state it impartially and fairly. And there is not a fragment of evidence that the enemy has in the field one-half the numbers of the Union army; while the Union has, to boot, its batteries and gunboats, and mortar flotilla, which, through the winding rivers of the great West, and the sea island passages, can reach every section of the rebel territory. The fighting qualities of the North must be something less than recent facts of the war have proved them, if, with the present odds in our favor, the rebellion cannot be very speedily extinguished.

HOLLINS AT LAST.—There seems to be no doubt about Greytown HOLLINS figuring among the prisoners in the hands of Gen. POPE. HOLLINS is an invaluable acquisition. In the calendar of Rebellion there are heroes of first rate, and heroes of second rate classification. HOLLINS belonged to the former. He, with SEMMES and PEGRAM, were the naval demigods of the South; TATNALL had been beaten, and his laurels are drooping. To have secured this gallant Captain, who is only known to history for bombarding a defenceless village in time of peace, and for an unsuccessful night attack upon an unsuspecting enemy, is indeed a triumph worthy of the National arms. If it be asked, what shall we do with him? suppose he be made a powder-boy on board the *Monitor*, where his talents will be exercised upon a fit subject.

warned, and for once in his interest of his country.

The Fall of Fort Pulaski.

The anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter could not have been more fitly celebrated than it was by the capture of Fort Pulaski, by its rightful owners, from the rebels, who for sixteen months have usurped its possession. Twelve months to a day from the time the now discomfited BEAUREGARD summoned Major ANDERSON to surrender Sumter, the beleaguered garrison in Pulaski capitulated to the National force. Whether Gen. HUNTER had an eye for a bit of poetic justice in thus timing the attack, we know not, but the gratifying achievement is made doubly gratifying by presenting a conspicuous instance of historical retribution.

It is moreover worthy of note that the reduction was made in precisely the same manner as that employed in the rebel assault of Fort Sumter—namely, by an inveating circle of batteries around the fort. Finally, the parallel, curiously enough, holds good in the result also; for in neither case, if the rebels may be believed, was there any loss of life on either side.

This bloodless triumph is the result of the admirable plan adopted for the reduction of the fort—a plan determined on some months ago, leisurely carried out, and now bearing its legitimate fruit. It may be remembered that, as long ago as last December, a naval reconnoissance was made from Port Royal, under command of Capt. DAVIS, which resulted in the exploration of a back channel by which Fort Pulaski could be isolated from Savannah. This important passage was immediately taken possession of by a naval force, as were also the neighboring islands and their water surroundings above and in the rear of the fort. Forthwith batteries were begun on Long Island, Oakley Island and Wilmington Island; other batteries were erected on Bird and Jones' Islands, which completely command the Savannah River; while the National gunboats took possession of the creeks and water-passages on the opposite side. Quietly, under cover of night, but very energetically, these operations were conducted, till the rebels in Fort Pulaski awoke one morning over a month ago, to find that they were completely isolated from Savannah, and that the fort was invested. Under these circumstances a detachment of our army sat down to a siege; and in this interesting situation was Fort Pulaski for the six weeks preceding its capitulation.

When the Pulaski rebels found out that they had been outwitted and caught in a trap, they first swore the place was impregnable, and then—offered to surrender, on conditions. If, as they proposed, the Union commander would allow them them to withdraw "with the honors of war," they would gracefully waive the respects of his mortars. But Gen. SHERMAN, with the kind of behavior the rebels call "ungenerous and unchivalric," demanded an unconditional surrender, and threatened to open fire if they held out. It appears that Gen. HUNTER was equally "ungenerous and unchivalric," and not only *threatened* to open fire, but actually *did* open fire, and with such effect that, as the rebel officer in command signaled to his compatriots in Savannah, "no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment." The rebels apparently concluded to consider themselves only "human beings;" and as the bid of a hundred thousand dollars, put forth by their friends in Savannah, for any one that would rescue them, proved insufficient to elicit a valiant forlorn hope, they were fain to surrender minus the "honors of war."

We are, as yet, wholly without details of the bombardment; but enough is known to conclude that it was terrible in its effect. The rebel officer in command reports that over a thousand bomb-shells exploded in the fort; that all the barbette guns on the exposed side, and three of the casemate guns, were dismounted. It is also reported in the Savannah paper, that seven breaches were made in the south wall by the National battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing. If this really be so, it is certainly a startling proof of the powerlessness of our old-fashioned brick and stone fortifications to withstand rifled shot and shell. The walls of Pulaski are nine feet in thickness, while the Parrott guns used were but thirty-six pounders. But even if it shall turn out, as it probably will, that it was only the embrasures (which are five feet through) that were pierced by the conical balls, it is still ample demonstration that henceforth fortifications without a sheathing of iron are practically powerless against the terrible impact of modern projectiles.

The capture of Fort Pulaski is a literal carrying out of the programme put forth by President LINCOLN just a year ago, when in his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops, he stated that the first service to which the force would be assigned, "would probably be to *repossess* the forts, places and property seized from the Union." No work of equal strength or importance on the Southern coast has yet come into the National possession since the rebellion; certainly none to which so much Southern valor and brag were pledged. But important though the capture be in itself, it is still more so in what it opens up. Between Pulaski and Savannah there are no works worth speaking of. The most important city of the Southern Atlantic seaboard, excepting Charleston, thus lies within our reach; and judging from Gen. HUNTER'S well-known vigor, we believe its capture will not be delayed.

EXAGGERATION OF THE REBEL FORCES.—A letter, published yesterday, from the rebel General JOHNSTON, who was slain at the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, fully sustains the ground that we have always taken, that the number of the rebel forces have everywhere been greatly exaggerated. The army collected at Bowling Green, he tells us, was purposely magnified as to numbers, the object being to avert attack and gain time for foreign interference, for the release of cotton. It is well known that the almost sole dependence of the rebels was upon such aid. Every day gained, consequently, was, in their programme, of the utmost value. The same trick was unquestionably everywhere played, with a similar object. The

Our Successes in the Southwest.

Every day that passes only serves to show the magnitude and value of the recent triumph of the Union arms in the Southwest. That holding our ground at Pittsburgh Landing was equivalent to a great victory, is shown by the success of the flank movements of the army, which would have been overwhelmed, and the troops making them captured or destroyed, had the main body suffered a repulse. But the defeat of the rebels, still menaced by a superior force, allowed General MITCHEL to move forward unopposed, and to occupy the line of their communication for an hundred miles in extent, capturing the rolling stock of their most important railroad, with a large number of prisoners, and unquestionably a large amount of munitions and stores. In a strategic point of view nothing can exceed the value of the advantage gained. The two wings of the rebel army are now fighting unsupported. The defeat of one necessarily involves that of the other.

Another movement more recently accomplished, shows that the battle near Corinth was a real victory. Already is Gen. HALLECK assuming the offensive, with results only a little less important than those accomplished by Gen. MITCHEL'S column. A strong force has succeeded in cutting off the rebel communication with Alabama, and the second city of the South, Mobile, by destroying two important bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, directly south of Corinth. Over this road, and the Memphis and Charleston, now in our possession, the rebel army under BEAUREGARD has received nearly all its supplies. They are obtainable from no other quarter. Corinth will soon be untenable, whether we advance against it or not. The only lines of communication left open are the railroads to New-Orleans and Memphis. But it is certainly safe to predict that Memphis will soon be, if it is not already, in our possession. Commodore FOOTE, with an ample force of gunboats and troops, left Island No. 10 Saturday noon to attack Fort Pillow, the only remaining defense of Memphis. At best this Fort can offer only a feeble resistance, and may none at all. The rebels evidently staked the possession of the Mississippi upon the defenses we have just captured. We think we hazard nothing in assuming that the Mississippi River for its whole course, will, within a fortnight, be in our possession. With this great artery under our control, the rebellion in the Southwest will become contemptible both in the strength of numbers and in the area held, and can be starved out, not by the movement of our forces, but by the holding of a few commanding and healthy points. Our great success here has been due to the navigable rivers of the country, which have been avenues through which we could, unopposed, throw our armies directly into the heart of the rebellion.

In the more remote portions of the Confederacy, where it might be expected we should meet with the greatest obstacles, everything is going on as prosperously as we could expect, and almost as we could desire. In the meantime, the rebellion is evidently concentrating its great strength where it will soon be most accessible to our blows. The larger the force concentrated by the enemy in Virginia, the better. We can soon clear away all difficulties in attacking it. We do not see how the advance under McDOWELL, can allow the rebels to remain long concentrated at Yorktown. Richmond may have to be defended in a far distant field. Everywhere, east and west, are we steadily inclosing the enemy in our toils, and resistance must soon everywhere cease from the consciousness that success is utterly hopeless.

MCCUNN AND HALL.—Our City Judge had an opinion which he has seen fit to make public. It purports to be a legal opinion, the drawback being that there was no case before him for adjudication, and that there is neither law nor common sense in his utterances. In these circumstances, the weight to be given to this *ex-parte* warrant for illicit Sunday dram-selling is just that attaching to the personal and professional character of its author. Its official value is as little as would be the opinion on military discipline of a militia Colonel cashiered for profanity and unofficer-like conduct: no more.

But there is an implication that the astute District-Attorney has given his sanction to the Judge's bad law and worse logic. "The fact," says McCUNN, "that the District-Attorney has consented to their (IRELAND and MATHEWS) discharge, on the testimony of the officers themselves, *justifies the inference on my part that he fully concurs in the views which I have expressed.*" With our recollection of the case, the discharge of the prisoners brought up by McCUNN'S midnight *habeas corpus*, was on the ground that the Court was filled with liquor dealers, the case prejudged, and with the purpose of arraigning them before an impartial tribunal. But, Mr. HALL owes it to his own reputation as a lawyer to discard the imputation, which we must presume to be false, of any complicity with or toleration of "views" of such a Judge, expressed on such an occasion, with such a motive. It is bad enough to have "rot-gut" law from the Bench, it would be too bad to have it "fully concurred in" by the Prosecuting Officer of the City. How is it, Mr. HALL?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the State Department Relating to Mexico.

The Proposed Treaty with Great Britain for the Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

How it is Proposed to Collect the Tax on Liquors.

The Case of Gen. Stone Considered in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

THE SUCCESS AT FORT PULASKI.

The news of the recapture of Fort Pulaski comes through rebel sources, accompanied by evidences of the effectiveness of our bombs ann guns truly wendarful. The Government is highly delighted.

PROGRESS AT YORKTOWN—WHAT MR. STANTON SAYS.

A gentleman accosted Secretary STANTON, to-day, thus: "Well, Mr. Secretary, do you think you see daylight for our army at Yorktown?" "Certainly, Sir, certainly." replied the Secretary; "everything is going on finely, and I have no donbt that the result will be speedy and glorious to our arms."

An officer who left the National army before Yorktown, reports that he left Gen. McCLELLAN in the best of spirits, and sanguine of his ability to drive the rebels out of Rorktown and Virginia. The same officer says that when he left *the rebels were burning their barracks*, an evidence of a preparation to evacuate, or an expectation to be speedily driven out.

NOMINATED AS MAJOR-GENERAL.

The President was so much delighted at the achievement of the great astronomical General, O. M. MITCHEL, in making forced marches upon Huntsville, Decatur and Stephenson, on the Memphis, Charleston and Richmond line of railroad, and seizing one hundred miles of that road, capturing rebels, locomotives, and rolling stock, that he has to-day, on the recommendation of Secretary STANTON, promoted him to be a Major-General. Gen. MITCHEL's recent movement is viewed as one of the most important of the war.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, transmitted voluminous documants, embracing all the correspondence which has taken place since June last, relative to the affairs of Mexico. From a hasty glance at their contents, it appears that on the 3d of that month, Mr. SEWARD, in writing to Minister CORWIN, informs him that from intelligence bearing an air of authority, a design exists on the part of the insurgents of this country to gain possession of Lower California, and that the the President expects him to exercise his best judgment not only to thwart this scheme, but to prevent rebel armed vessels from finding shelter in Mexican ports, and from carrying arms through the territory of that Republic. The defence of the Mexican sovereignty is urged upon the attention of that Government, and the declaration made that the United States does not desire to acquire any part of Mexico,

On the 9th of June Mr. CORWIN informe Mr. SEWARD that it had been his constant endeavor since his arrival at the City of Mexico to possess the Mexican mind of the true cause of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the danger which would result from any unfavorable termination of them. He was quite sure that, whilst the Mexican Government would endeavor to preserve peaceful relations with all European Powers on fair terms, it regarded the United States as its true and only reliable friend in any struggle which might involve its national existence.

Toward the close of July Mr. CORWIN, in the course of his dispatch, incidentally remarks that Europe is quite willing to see us humbled, and will not fail to take advantage of our embarrassments to execute purposes of which she would not have dreamed had we remained at peace. This was said with reference to the joint intervention by England, France and Spain in the affairs of Mexico,

Mr. SEWARD, writing to Mr. CORWIN on the 2d of September, assures him the President greatly desired that the political status of Mexico as an independent nation should be permanently maintained, and in December, after speaking of the joint intervention, informs him that the Government cannot consent to his returning from Mexico, as be desired.

It is known that Mr. CORWIN negotiated a treaty with Mexico, but the Senate rejected it on the ground that it was not advisable to assume, as was proposed, any portion of the principal or interest of the debt of Mexico, or which would require the concurrence of European Powers. In communicating this result to Mr. CORWIN, Mr. SEWARD says, April 3:

"Under these circumstances, the President is unable to suggest to you any other mode for contributing to the deliverance of our sister Republic from the embarrasments by which it is surrounded, which will be acceptable to the Senate. Meanwhile I desire to direct your most earnest attention to the necessity of guarding, if possible, against any such pledge of the resources of Mexico to foreign Powers, as might affect our canse injuriously, or impair the ability of the people of Mexico to sustain the free Government established by their own choice. You will not leave the Government of Mexico in doubt, for a moment, that the Government of the United States are not indifferent concerning the perils by which they are surrounded."

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

It appears from investigation that less than 80,000,000 gallons spirits, domestic liquors and whiskies, are consumed and used in the United States annually, North and South. It is proposed, in reference to this particular branch to place the tax on the article as it comes from the distillery, leaving the dealers to pay the distillers, and the consumers to pay the dealers. By this process the whole duty will be collected, and honest dealers placed on the same footing with unscrupulous ones, at a much less expense and in less time.

ARMOR-CLAD VESSELS.

The interest in armor-clad vessels attracted quite a party from this city to Philepelphia, this week, to visit the vessel now building there for the Government, by Messrs. MERRICK & SONS. The laying of the huge plates, weighing over three tons each, upon this vessel has already commenced. She will not be completed for two months. Her tonnage will be near four thousand. The armor will weigh about eight hundred tons. Of the party above referred to, were Senator MORRILL, Messrs. PIKE and GOODWIN, of the House, and several other scientific gentlemen, with their ladies.

ORDER RELATIVE TO PASSES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1862.

Hereafter no more passes will be granted for the the shipment of sutlers stores to the army of Gen. McCLELLAN. Passes for the transportation of sutlers stores across the Potomac will only be granted on a permit from the commanding officers of regiments or detachments within this military district, stating the quantity and destination.

(By order,) Major W. E. DOSTER,
Provost-Marshal.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade, reported it back without amendment, and with the favorable indorsement of the Committee. It is the opinion that this treaty will receive the prompt sanction of the full Senate, and be forthwith forwarded to England for the exchange of the ratifications by the respective Governments.

NEWS FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

The Telegraph line has been erected again, for the third time, from Savannah, Tenn., to Nashville, so that we may now hope to hear more directly with our gallant army of the West.

GEN. SHERMAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

To-day, the Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned before them Gen. SHERMAN, late commander of the Southern Department, to give his testimony relative to affairs in that section. The Committee intend that their report shall be a detailed history of the war.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed Gov. E. D. MORGAN as Major-General, and the following gentlemen as Brigadier-Generals: Geo. L. Hartsuff, Carl Schnrz, Rufus Sarton, Chas. Devens, Benjamin Alvord, N. B. Boford, Nathan Kimball, J. Van Allen, and Wm. S. Smith.

AMOS PERRY was confirmed as Consul to Tunis.

MARLON WILKINSON was nominated and confirmed to-day, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Vermullion, in Dacotah Territory.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, also received from the President two Indian treaties and the nominations of Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of Indiana, and Col. CASE, as Brigadier-Generals. Both officers distinguished themselves at the battle of Pea Ridge.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

J. MILTON FLINT, New-Hampshire, appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commander PAULDING for duty.

Lieut. ROBERT L. MAY has been detached from the *Niagara* and ordered to report for ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

CHARLES C. KINGSBURY, of Boston; JOHN B. CROSBY, Orlond, Maine, PAULE C. GIBBS, Pocasset, Massachusetts, and JOHN L. LAS of Bangor Maine, were today appointed Acting Mestere in the United States Navy, and severally ordered to report to Boston.

GEO. R. DURAND, late Masters' Mate on United Slates steamer *Mystic*, promoted to Aeting Master.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Gov. HICKS is in town, urging the removal of the Neval Academy back to Annapolis. The Government will undoubtedly be glad to do anything for Gov. HICKS, in reason, but be is requested to wait until treason ceases to exisl in Maryland before his request can be granted.

A DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN OFFICER.

Count SWEINITS CRAIN, late aid-de-camp to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, Governor of Venice, has been tendered an appointment of aid-de-camp upon Gen. FREMONT's staff.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The bill transferring the superintendence of the the erection of the dome of the Capitol and the extension of the same from the War to the Interior Department bas passed both Houses. This will rednce the labors of Quartermaster Gen. MEIGS, so that he can devote his time to the details of his Department, which is of itself very burdensome and perplexing.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The House passed a bill to-day, creating two additional judges for the Court of Claims.

SENATOR WILSON.

Senator WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, leaves for home on Thursday.

DEATH.

The wife of Hon. A. W. CLAGE, Member of Congress from Jefferson and Lewis Districts, New-York, died in this city yesterday after a brief illness.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Minnesota, praying Congress to call on all the people of the United States, bond and free, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and assuring them of the protection of the flag therefor.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) on leave, introduced a bill prescribing the qualifications of electore in the City of Washington. Laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill, without amendment, for establishing a Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) called up the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the causes of the delay in the trial of Gen. STONE, and if the latter has not applied for speedy trial, ele.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the resolution call on the President, instead of the Secretary of War.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said he specially preferred it as it now stood. His alluded to the fact that it was now fifty days since Gen. STONE had been arrested at his home at midnight, and closely confined in a dark fort, without being ahle to learn why he was arrested, by whom, nor had he learned whether his arrest was ordered hy the President, Secretary of War, or the Commanding-General. The manner of his arrest and confinement seemed to be more the result of a Venetian Council of Ten than that of officials of a free Repuhlic. He briefly recapitulated the circumstances immediately prior to STONE's arrest. He stated that Gen. STONE had visited the President and Secretary of War in friendly intercourse, and dined with the Commanding-General not many hours before his arrest. Rumor, that had the power to blast the fairest fame, was all that had made chargee against Gen. STONE, and nothing else could he learned. He quoted from HENRY WARD BEECHER'S sermon defending constitutional liberty, truth and justice, and spoke of these arrests as fraught with danger to a free people. He was glad the pulpit had taken nn tbese cases, and, though not expecting it from that source, was glad to quote any one favoring truth and justice. He then reviewed Gen. STONE'S career in the Mexican war, being hreveted for gallant conduct, while his ancestors were among the first of the early defenders of the country. In California, of which Gen. STONE was a resident, no man was regarded higher personally, and he was the selection of Gen. SCOTT to command the First Brigade here, and superintend the defences of the Capital last year. Was there any suspicion on him at that time? He was also made Colonel in the regular army by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and commanded a brigade under Gen. MCDOWELL, when the army first entered Virginia, holding at that time a responsible command, including Alexandria, and the line of defence to Ball's Cross Roads, which was threatened by the enemy. He was made a Brigadier-General, and was at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in that he had made many enemies, but had even demanded a Court of Inquiry prior to his arrest that day, and was informed by Secretary STANTON that no charges had been made against him, and that he could return to his command. The greatest efforts bad been made in vain to learn the charges against him. Several letters were read, addressed by eminent lawyers of the country to Secretary STANTON, inclosing open letters to Gen. STONE, asking if he knew what were the charges made against him, and if he could afford him counsel; but these were withheld, and Secretary STANTON returned replies that no communication could be held with Gen. STONE. We had a Committee on the Conduct of the War, and from that source Rumor has intimated that this arrest and other things have emanated. Testimony is taken secretly and *ex-parte*, to go abroad in the Press, and in this way the Committee conducted the war. He read a dispatch from Gen. STONE to his friends, saying that he desired to he before Yorktown now. He (MCDOUGALL) had endeavored to see the Secretary of War, but failed to procure audience, and he thought the country had fallen upon strange times, indeed, when the Secretaries of the President could not be seen on official business. There was no excuse even offered by this master of all the Government forces, who set aside law and statute, but had never seen a squadron in the field. Written application had likewise failed. Gen. MCCLELLAN had three distinct times demanded of the Secretary of War a Court-Martial for Gen. STONE, but had failed. He then reviewed the European and American Military Codes, showing that they were for the protection as well as punishment of soldiers. The Articles of War provided for summoning a Court-Martial eight days after the arrest, yet no steps had been taken for fifty days after Gen. STONE's arrest, and worse than this, no charges had been made, nor could any one be found who had heard of any. If he was charged with treason, he could be speedily tried by Civil Courts. He quoted a case during Mr. MADISON's administration, where an officer was sentenced to death hy a Court-martial, but ordered afterwards to duty by the President. But that was in better days of the old Republic, before the faction had raised its hydra head in one of the departments of this Government. He cited the fact, that by the delay of the trial, one of the most important witnesses, Gen. LANDER, had gone to give his evidence in another world. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of State could not make laws, for that belonged to legislative bodies. Mr. STANTON, however, had made a law which was the law of a tyrant, inmre worthy of St. Petersburg and Constantinople one hundred years ago. "Fools rushed in where angels dare not tread." In conclusion, he thought that the Senate should demand a trial for Gen. STONE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought that the two heavy offenders of the California Senator and the lawyer whose client was at the head of the Rebellion, meets. He fully agreed with all the Senator from about Constitutional rights. No one respected law and liberty more than he did; but he repelled the insinuation made against the Committee on the Conduct of the war, of which he was Chairman.

Mr. MCDOUGALL disclaimed any reflections on the Committee. He had heard that the Committee had the case of Gen. STONE under consideration, which led to his arrest. Was that so?

Mr. WADE said that the Senator had stated that the Committee had stabbed men in the dark.

Mr. MCDOUGALL replied that he did not say so.

Mr. WADE was glad to learn that he did not say so. There was not a word of truth in it. The Committee endeavored to correct many wrongs in the army, and had never published a word, but had given the result of their investigations to the Executive. They had never undertaken to conduct the war, as had been alleged frequently. The Committee were entirely above stabbing men in the dark, and had never injured a single man, but remedied numerous wrongs. So far as Gen. STONE is concerned, he was a stranger to the Committee, and it would not harm a hair of his head. He would say here, in this place, that there was, probably, cause for his arrest, and the testimony relating to him was laid before the President and Secretary of War. Whether that evidence led to his arrest or not, he did not know. That testimony should not be drawn from him now. While the country was struggling for existence, and unborn generations were to be taxed, traitors were walking these streets. The Senator talked about constitutional liberty. BRECKINRIDGE need to stay here and talk about it, and was a traitor at heart. It was so with others. Those who talked of *habeas corpus* in times like these, were sympathizers with the rebellion. The movements of our armies were known to the rebels as quick as to loyal people. The Government had endeavored to keep this information away from the traitors, but failed. Times of revolution demanded stringent measnres, but traitors had been too leniently dealt with, owing to too much goodness of heart. All that Mr. MCDOUGALL had said in favor of Gen. STONE, would apply equally well to JEFF. DAVIS. The letter was in Mexico, and had defended the Government, but he was a traitor. Lucifer was an angel in Heaven once, but had fallen, and had not been respected much, since in that quarter. [Applause.]

Mr. WADE continued at some length, urging a vigorous prosecution of the traitors, sacrificing the institution of Slavery. Let Slavery die and the Union live.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the resolution, calling on the President for all information not incompatible with public interests relating to the arrest of Gen. STONE. Ere a vote was taken,

Mr. MCDOUGALL desired it to go over till to-morrow, as he wished to reply.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rop.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported hock the Pennsylvenia-avenue Railroad hill, with amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the motion heretofore made by him, to reconsider the vote by which, on the 24th of March, the House adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform them the cause, if any, for the protracted delay in exchanging Col. CORCORAN, who has been a prisoner at the South since July, and directing him to stop all exchanges until Col. CORCORAN shall be released.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE wished distinctly to say that it was no part of his desire to place an impediment in the way of the release of Col. CORCORAN, but he protested, and asked the House to join him in protesting, against the release of the other prisoners being made subordinate to that of Col. CORCORAN. He had no doubt that every gentleman had some friend whom he desired should be released, though of lower rank than Col. CORCORAN. He (TROWBRIDGE) mentioned the name of Cole WILCOX in this connection as a man of signal bravery and gallantry with that officer.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he met with Col. WOODRUFF the other day, and heard him tell the President and Secretary of State that though our prisoners at Richmond are exceedingly anxious to be released, they are willing, if the purpose of the Government should require it, to remain there as prisoners, and to serve their country in that way as in any other.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania. (Opp.,) who offered the resolution, said he was not aware till now that Col. CORCORAN was still a prisoner, and his only desire was to call attention to the fact that worthy and gallant soldiers are still prisoners, and to ascertain the cause of the delay in making exchenges.

After further consideration, the resolution was amended so as to request the Secretary of War to inform the House the cause, if any, which bas prevented the exchange of Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX, and the other prisoners of war held since July last.

The House resumed the consideration of the hill reported from the Select Committee to regulate the franking privilege, being a codification of the laws upon that subject, with amendments.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the Post-office Committee, with one exception, were in favor of the abolishment of the franking privilege, and the House had passed the bill for that purpose, now pending before the Senate. He moved to lay the hill on the table. Agreed, 58 against 48.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill reported hy him, from the Committee on the Judiciary, amendatory of the act establishing a Court for the investigation of claims against the United States. He said there was no cultivated nation in Europe where claims are not finally decided hy judicial tribunals. This should be the case in the United States. Claims without merit are frequently passed by persistent effort and tact, when really meritorious ones are neglected by Congress; hence, judgments should he finally subject to appeal.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York. (Rep.,) opposed the bill, for the reason, among others, that it placed the Government in the position of a mere corporation to be sued. We have already, in this Court, an Admiralty system.

Mr. WATTS, of New-Mexico, briefly advocated the bill, and was followed on the same side by

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who looked upon it as a measure to facilitate the administration of justice between Government and citizens.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in his remarks, said the Court is, at best, a Committee with no power of finally determining questions, and the Committee on Judiciary therefore propose to reconstruct and make use of it as far as possible, to accomplish good results.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was in favor of requiring the Government to do justice to its citizens, and, if necessary, levying on property, whether real or personal, of the United States, to satisfy just demands.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to.

The hill then passed.

It authorizes the President to appoint two additional Judges, and the Court to have jurisdiction of all claims for which the Government would be liable in law or equity if it were suable in Courts of Justice, except such claims as Congress may, by joint resolution, specially declare shall be disposed of by act of Congress or otherwise, and shall also have a concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, of all suits or cases against the United States for the title to real estate, or for muniments for title to the same, and in all such cases the judgment shall be final, subject to the right of appeal. Disloyal persons are excluded from the operation of the act.

The House concurred in the reports of the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes of both branches of Congress to the Post-office and Navy Appropriation bills.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A grand dramatic and musical entertainment will take place here to-night in aid of a fund for the widow and orpban of the late Thos. J. MORGAN, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty as a New-York fireman. The pieces "Still Waters Run Deep," and "Rubert Macaire" will be performed, and Miss MAGGIE HAIGHT, Miss HALLOCK and Mr. CHARLES LOCKWOOD will furnish a musical *intermezzo*. The benevolent object of the entertainment commends it to the attention of the amusement-going public.

Musical.

Mr. GRAU'S new season of opera will commence on Monday evening next. It promises to be one of the best yet given under that energetic and enterprising gentleman's management. Mr. GRAU has succeeded in affecting an engagement with Signora AZZLIDE BASSEGOIO, the successful and highly-praised dramatic prima dorna, of the Tacon (Havana) Theatre. This lady is said to possess youth, good looks and ability. Her *début* will be one of the most interesting events of the season. In addition to Signora BASSEGOIO, Mr. GRAU has also secured the sevices of Signor TOMBESI, a young tenor, whose voice is described as one of the freshest and best now on the lyric stage; also, of Signor FAGNI, the fine baritone, and of Signor MUSIO, *chef d'orchestre*. With these valuable additions to his regular *corps*, consisting of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY, Mme. D'ANGRI, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor MANCUSI and Signor SQUIN, Mr. GRAU will have no difficulty in giving a series of performances thoroughly desirable in distribution. The first performance will take place at the Academy on Monday next, when "Il Trovatore" will be given with Signora BASSEGOIO as *Leonora*, Mme. D'ANGRI as *Azucena*, Signor FAGNI as the *Count*, and Signor BRIGNOLI as the *Trovatore*. On the following Wednesday Signor TOMBESI will make his *dibut*.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.—The funeral of Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN will take place at the First Reformed Dutch Church of New-Brunswick on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M. The 12 o'clock train from New-York will be in time. The friends are invited to attend without further notice.

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The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will soon be all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Auction Sale of Paper-Hangings, Machinery, Paper, Racks, Tables, Presses, Partitions, &c., &c., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on THURSDAY, April 17, 1862, at the factory, Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., by order of the Assignee, being the entire stock of a first-class factory.

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MARRIED.

GIMBERNE—FOCK.—On Tuesday, April 15, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, SEYMOUR N. GIMBERNE to ADDIE, eldest daughter of the late Edwin Peck.

KEARNAN—MOES.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 18, by Rev. J. Hagany, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. KEARNEY, of Finshing, L. I., to Miss ANNIE E. MOSS, of this City.

PEARSON—SELLEW.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, JAMES F. PEARSON, of Brooklyn, to JANE STATIRA SELLEW, of the former City.

DIED.

BATLES.—In Terrytown, Westchester County, on Tuesday, April 15, after a lingering illness, JONATHAN BATLES, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, William J. Decker, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BULLOCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 15, after a long and painful illness, MOULTON BULLOCH, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 182 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, HEMSLEY HOWE, son of Alexander V. and Maria E. Blake, aged 1 year and 20 days.

Funeral at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BRITTON.—In South Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, April 14, KATE E., wife of Benjamin F. Britton, in the 28th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROOKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, ELISA CROOKS, aged 28 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 17th, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, in 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

☞ California papers please copy.

CLARKE.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 12, KATHARINE WATSON, only child of Henry K. and Katharine W. Clarke, aged 3 months and 7 days.

☞ Cooperstown papers please copy.

COLLYER.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 15, Widow SARAH COLLYER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her fuoeral, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in the village of Sing Sing.

CROMWELL.—At Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y., on Second Day, April 14, after a short illness, MARY M. CROMWELL, wife of Richard Cromwell, formerly of this City, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth Day, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GAHAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, Mrs. SARAH GAHAGAN, widow of the late Thomas M. Gahagan, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry V. Gahagan, 3d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, at 2 P. M. Nearest route by Atlantic-st. and 5th-av. cars.

HAMILTON.—In Wilbur, Ulster County, on Monday, April 14, GARRET F. HAMILTON, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his mother, in Wilbur, this day, (Wednesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

KELSEY.—On Tuesday, April 15, ANNALINE B. KELSEY, daughter of the late James E. Kelsey, and step-daughter of Rev. Robert Woodruff, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Graham-av. Mission Church, Williamsburgh, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HART.—In this City, on Sunday, April 13, JOHN W. HART, only child of Peter W. and Katharine Hart, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 15, after a lingering illness, HENRY JACKSON, aged 58 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWERRE.—In West Farms, on Sunday, April 13, SAMUEL W. LOWERRE, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Norman K. Freeman, M. D., West Farms, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge from 12 M. until 2 P. M.

MANTIN.—On Monday, April 14, MARTIN MANTIN, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his friend, Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 73 Bleecker-st. His relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Monday, April 14, WILLARD BIGELOW, son of James W. and Emilie W. Newton, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANKIN.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, suddenly, WILLIAM MANDEVILLE RANKIN, only son and child of Daniel and Jane Rankin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his his aunt, Mrs. Louisa Bird, No. 39 East 11th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for Interment.

VAN AMRINGE.—In camp before Yorktown, Va., on Thursday, April 10, of typhoid fever, Henry H. VAN AMRINGE, Jr., member of Company F, One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of Wm. F. and Susan B. Van Amringe, of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, April 12, WM. W. WOOD, of Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., in the 34th year of his age.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; is willing to do plain sewing; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 31st-st., between Madison-av. and 4th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl; is a good [illegible]; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; would like to assist with the washing; the best of City reference given; can be seen at her present employer's, [illegible]-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and sewer; understands all kinds of embroidery; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO RESPECTable young girls wish situations—one as chambermaid or waitress; the other as chambermaid and waiter-room, or to do plain sewing; best of City reference of four years and a half from their last place. Call for two days at No. 344-6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived six years in her last place; best City reference. Apply at No. 122 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, as chambermaid and to do fine laundry work, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City references. Call at No. 86 West 11th-st., first floor, front room, for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable English Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable yuung woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in fancy-store.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with the best of City references; no objection to the country, wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A nice tidy young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing; is capable of embroidering, or would take care of children, or would do light waiter's work. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 22 East 32d-st., between Madison-av. and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take the care of children and do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable yoong woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 340 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and will assist in the washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 441 3d-av., corner 35d-st., over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the summer months; best City references. Call for two days at No. 184 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; or as laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 223 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 153 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call No. 57 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl as chambermaid or nurse, has no objection to the country; has two years' City reference. Apply at No. 79 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; can produce respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, and understands operating on a machine. Apply, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a thorough waitress and up-stairs servant girl, of very neat personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies, and considers a good place more than high wages. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 16 Court-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A chambermaid and sewing, or chamberwork and washing; situation wanted by a young Scotch Protestant girl, speaks German and French fluently; understands all branches of housework thoroughly, and can give good references. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av. below 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing. Is neat and obliging. Apply at No. 368 6th-av. Inquire for BRIDGET.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing, the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an honest, steady, obliging girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Also, for a middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 174 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as waitress and to assist with the ironing; good refereece from her last place. Call at No. 420 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Call for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best City references. Call at No. 440 3d-av., corner 35th-st., over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the summer months; best City references. Call for two days at No. 184 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; or as laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing. Is neat and obliging. Apply at No. 368 6th-av. Inquire for BRIDGET.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing, the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an honest, steady, obliging girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Also, for a middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 174 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as waitress and to assist with the ironing; good refereece from her last place. Call at No. 420 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Call for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City references. Call at No. 440 3d-av., corner 35th-st., over the grocery store.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; or as laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing. Is neat and obliging. Apply at No. 368 6th-av. Inquire for BRIDGET.

A SCHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing, the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an honest, steady, obliging girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Also, for a middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 174 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as waitress and to assist with the ironing; good refereece from her last place. Call at No. 420 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active Protestant girl wants a situation; is a thorough chambermaid and waitress; will [illegible] to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference required. Apply at No. 6 CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or [illegible]. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 240 East 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young English girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, as first-class cook, who understands French, English, and American cooking; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; has lived with the best families in this City; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 63½ West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as competent cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has lived 9 years in one family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in every branch; preserves, gnme, getting up desserts, is an excellent pastry cook and baker; has no objection to the country, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two and a half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family. She thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of the kitchen. Has seven years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 229 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble, honest woman, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily; is mistress of her business in every department; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; has the best of references; no objection to a hotel or restaurant. Call at No. 252 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing in a private family; best City references given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 278 7th-av., northwest corner 25th-st., entrance in street.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen by calling at No. 76 West 19th-st., opposite the plumber's, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of games, soups and pastry, and is a good baker; has best of City reference, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over the plumber's store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent cake and bread maker; no objection to a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 328 Greenwich-av., in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place; she is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 820 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady woman as a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a respectable private family; has good country and City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing, if desired; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City and country reference. Call at, or address No. 25 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, is a good pastry and bread baker; town or country, has good city references. Apply at No 138 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; she understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer it required: the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family, as cook, good washer and ironer; is willing and very obliging; good reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman wishes a situation; will assist in washing, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; has 7 years reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 164 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

A SCOOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would also assist in the laundry work. Has the best references. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, understands cooking in all its branches; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 34th-st., one door east of 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to do a part of the washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY two respectable girls, one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing; good City refereuco. Call at No. 8 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a most efficient girl, as cook, or to do general housework; she is well acquainted with country work, but would take a place in the City. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; understands baking and pastry; prefers the country. Apply at No. 405 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., under the Post-office.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 424 7th-av.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, as cook and baker; understands pastry; has choice reforonco. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, By a competent City woman, with three year's City reference from her last employers, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, and an excellent baker; wages, $8; City or country. Call, or address for two days, No. 139 East 21st-st.

A SCOOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front rooms.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as cook, or as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has the best references. Call at 39 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation, in a private family, as cook and laundress. Apply, for one day, (Wednesday,) at her present employers', No. 146 West 34th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, who can cook, wash and iron; and do general housework, in a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook; is mistress of her business in every department; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; has the best of references; no objection to a hotel or restaurant. Call at No. 252 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing in a private family; best City references given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 278 7th-av., northwest corner 25th-st., entrance in street.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen by calling at No. 76 West 19th-st., opposite the plumber's, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of games, soups and pastry, and is a good baker; has best of City reference, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over the plumber's store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent cake and bread maker; no objection to a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 328 Greenwich-av., in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place; she is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 820 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady woman as a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a respectable private family; has good country and City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing, if desired; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 6th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City and country reference. Call at, or address No. 25 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, is a good pastry and bread baker; town or country, has good city references. Apply at No 138 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; she understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer it required: the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family, as cook, good washer and ironer; is willing and very obliging; good reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman wishes a situation; will assist in washing, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; has 7 years reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 164 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

A SCOOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would also assist in the laundry work. Has the best references. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, understands cooking in all its branches; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 34th-st., one door east of 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to do a part of the washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY two respectable girls, one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing; good City refereuco. Call at No. 8 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a most efficient girl, as cook, or to do general housework; she is well acquainted with country work, but would take a place in the City. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; understands baking and pastry; prefers the country. Apply at No. 405 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., under the Post-office.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 424 7th-av.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, as cook and baker; understands pastry; has choice reforonco. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, By a competent City woman, with three year's City reference from her last employers, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, and an excellent baker; wages, $8; City or country. Call, or address for two days, No. 139 East 21st-st.

A SCOOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, front rooms.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as cook, or as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; has the best references. Call at 39 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation, in a private family, as cook and laundress. Apply, for one day, (Wednesday,) at her present employers', No. 146 West 34th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, who can cook, wash and iron; and do general housework, in a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes to get a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 559 8th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl, as above, who has six years' reference from her employer; can take entire charge of grown children, and is quick with the needle; no objection to a lady that boards; wages $37. Call, or address, for two days, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent dressmaker, with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; no objection to fill the position of lady's maid if required; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 12th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a dressmaker—has a Wheeler and Wilson Machine—to go out by the day, week or month; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., under Post-office.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A LADY, A DRESSmaker and millinor, fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing, wishes to meet with a family where she would have a pleasant home; the country preferred: salary no object. Address Mrs. HOMER GODFREY, Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a family or to take charge of an invalid. References given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., for three days, commencing April 18.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework, with good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 236 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and has an obliging disposition, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 100, corner Smith and Pacific sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, in City or country, by a well disposed, willing and obliging young woman in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A NICE AND COMpetent French girl, of fine disposition and pleasant manners, wishes an opportunity to accompany a lady to Europe as maid, or a family as nurse. Inquire of her present employers, southeast corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young French woman a situation to wait on a lady and sew; understands English; can work on Grover & Baker's machine. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 13 West 42d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to travel with a lady; can give the most satisfactory references. Address O. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A SLAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class laundress; understands the doing up of all kinds of fine washing and French fluting in the neatest style; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing, at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing, in the neatest manner. The best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family; has the best City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 12th-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; would do chamberwork, if required; prefers a family going to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a tidy, competent woman, as regular laundress and chambermaid. Does up linens in style. No objection to the country. Wages, $7. Call for, two days at No. 134 East 21st-st.

A SLAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two young women, one as laundress and chambermaid, and the other as seamstress and to see to grown children; both can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Can be seen at No. 3 East 12th-st., where they have lived, one five, the other four years. They leave in consequence of the family moving into the country.

A SLAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, NEAT, CAPable nurse, with excellent City refsrance, wishes a situation to take charge of an infant from its birth, or of young children and to sew. Address or call at No. 133 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of a young infant. Can be seen at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE IS wanted by one accustomed to taking care of children from their birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork; or laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Per Cent. on the premiums, and an addition of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the sum of all previous dividends and additions, being the fourth triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th of March, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
FREDERIC DePEYSTER,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JONAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES BOLTON,	JAMES GALLATIN,
A. A. LIVINGSTON,	JESSE P. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
G. F. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
H. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EANE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.
JAMES STEWART, } City Agents.
HENRY PERRY, }

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862. }

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 6 WALL-ST.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON,
Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rate.

Six per cent. two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchenged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862. }

$4,000 TO LOAN ON SECURITY OF REAL estate in this City.—Rents and bills collected, and security given; houses sold and rented; country and City board agency; furniture bought and sold; furnished and unfurnished houses wanted in good localities for first-class tenants now waiting. Apply to J. SIMS, No. 820 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

BROADWAY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. DEBT CERTIFICATES.
Illinois State Auditor's Warrants.
Bought and sold by
A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$6,000, $1,800, $3,000 and two sums of $4,000 each; $5,000, $1,000 to loan in Westchester County. Inquire of M. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., and C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT AUCTION—AT MERCHANTS' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, 22 shares Jefferson Insurance Company, $30. 10 shares Eagle Insurance Company, $40.

$3,000. 5,000, $7,000—TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on New-York City improved property, for a term of years, at 7 per cent. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Georgia and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' guarantee, and no equal. Price reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has announced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best on the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $2,748,350.38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
C. V. VAUGHRWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE. (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, No. 6 State-street, until 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, inst., for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:

270 pieces 8x8, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
180 pieces 4x6, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
1,043 pieces 3x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 4x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
432 pieces 4x8, 12 feet long, hemlock.
222 pieces 3x8, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
42 pieces 6x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
36 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
600 pieces 3x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
54 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 4x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
36 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
102 pieces 4x6, 18 feet long, spruce and pine.
361 pieces 3x4, 24 feet long, spruce and pine.
48 pieces 3x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
120 pieces 4x6, 20 feet long, spruce and pine.
120 pieces 4x8, 12 feet long; hemlock.
720 pieces 3x4, 12 feet long, hemlock.
174,000 feet good merchantable pine boards 12 feet long.
136,584 feet good merchantable pine boards 16 feet long.

The above to be good seasoned lumber, subject to inspection, and to be delivered alongside of such vessels as may be provided to receive it, which vessels will be placed as near as practicable to the place from which the lumber is to be dallivered. Persons offering to supply, will please indorse their offers "Proposals for Lumber."

D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: in 56th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 59th-st. to sewer in 8th-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 1438 to New-Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Bowling-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Dowing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 8th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Cornelears-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 9, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ROSALIE ZELLER, and as Executrix of Felix Zeller, deceased, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the easterly side of Avenue A—commencing at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant twenty-six feet southerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth-street; thence running southerly along the easterly line of Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running westerly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 16, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap16-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861. Dec. 18-1aw6m W* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of BULKLEY, FISKE & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM BULKLEY, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, at the store lately occupied by them, at No. 51 Vesey-st.

WILLIAM BULKLEY,
FREDERIC B. FISKE,
C. VIBBARD.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 12, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York, under the name and style of WM. BULKLEY & CO.

WILLIAM BULKLEY,
C. VIBBARD.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 12 1862.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STEWART L. WOODFORD
Will deliver an address before the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, on
THE QUESTIONS OF THE WAR,
at their Headquarters, in the large Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 17th, Instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats reserved for ladies.

WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, Chairman.
GEORGE W. JAQUES, }
JOSHUA G. ABAR, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Demorat, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCOS GOLDEN PILLS
FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing obstructions from whatever cause, (whether married or single,) and always successful as a preventive. Beware of counterfeits. None are genuine unless each Box is signed S. D. HOWE. Price $1 per box. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st.; CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.; HOYT & BLANCHARD, No. 215 Fulton-st.; J. H. HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane, and at retail by all Druggists. Will be sent confidentially by mail to any part of the City or country, by inclosing $1, S. D. HOWE, New-York. As you value your lives and health, see that the box is signed S. D. HOWE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impura blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consults with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinery organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be, or the victims of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY LADY.—THE SUBscriber, after years of suffering and care, has discovered, through her own experience, and by the advice of a skillful physician, a means by which much suffering, trouble and expense can be avoided, both by the married and single of her sex. No married lady should be without this simple remedy, which can be had by inclosing $1, addressed to BENEFACTRESS, Station D, New-York City, on receipt of which full information will be sent by return mail.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GLORIOUS CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases—Dr. WARD'S popular "Unfortunate's Friend"—price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the most perfect and the only effectual remedy. While innocent of all poison, it alone cures, and is warranted never-failing. Save time, money and health. Call immediately. The only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, anal fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND silver Jewelry, gold dust, and foreign coins, at 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Diamonds, pearls, medals, and other precious stones, bought. A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stoae, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Andrson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
The undersigned are again prepared to take fast freight at usual rates.
Freight must be delivered day before sailing of steamer, before 3 P. M.
Parcels received up to 10 o'clock A. M. day of sailing.
Letters *covered by Government stamps* taken as usual.
Steamers sail 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. Those falling on Sunday on the Monday following.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ALTERATION OF SAILINGS.
The ETNA will sail on NEXT SATURDAY, in place of the Kangaroo, and the CITY OF NEW-YORK the 19th, in place of the Etna.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back.

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COVE) HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, April 19.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 26.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at exceedingly low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAWHA, Capt. LA MASURIER, will sail

OLD POINT AND YORKTOWN.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ut a thousand yards in front, I fetched a halt here, and on inquiry of Col. LANSING's regiment, camping in a skirt of timber near by, learned that I stood under the rebel guns of Yorktown—that this was the site of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's camp the day before, who had the post of honor; and that Capt. GRIFFIN, that dauntless and skillful artillerist, had exchanged rounds with the enemy for two days past, from the position I occupied, the enemy's shells passing over his head and far to his rear. Having satisfied myself of the inhospitality of this locality, I withdrew slowly and in good order, (no single individual being ever regarded as worthy of a shot from a piece of artillery,) and sought Gen. BUTTERFIELD's camp, which, for prudential reasons, had that day been moved backward a mile.

Not finding Gen. BUTTERFIELD in his tent, I proceeded to Capt. GRIFFIN's quarters near by, and was welcomed with such kindness as a genuine soldier and good friend knows how to show. He offered me meat and bread, and the privilege of spreading my blanket beneath his tent, and sleeping for the night.

The day closed on me here more cheerfully than for a week past. The clouds had cleared away during the afternoon, the sun set gloriously, and a warm Spring air blessed the earth again. We lay in close proximity to York River, whose placid waters furnished a splendid foreground to the white spread sails of several schooners away down in the Chesapeake, which was in full view. As I had left the dreary plain of Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters the roads appeared to become worse than I had traveled previously; but before reaching the neighborhood of York River, the surface of the peninsula became broken by ravines and the beds of little creeks, which drained the earth, and left dry and pleasant plateaus and ridges. These were covered by a wilderness of white tents, just erected, and soldiers swarmed like ants around them, cutting down bushes, gathering fuel, making fires and preparing suppers. And by the time daylight was gone, a myriad lights blazed out over the vast field, looking like the gas-lights of a great city, while the murmuring tumult of voices that reached the ear well maintained the illusion. YORK.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

Arrival of the Transports Jersey Blue and George Peabody.

The Preparations for the Bombardment of Fort Macon.

The Difficulties Encountered in Transporting the Siege Train.

Continued Good Health of the Troops.

The United States transport *Jersey Blue*, Capt. JACKSON, arrived yesterday from Newbern, whence she sailed on the 11th, leaving Hatteras Inlet on the 13th. There had been nothing new at Newbern. Preparations were being made for the siege of Fort Macon—getting heavy guns into position, &c. The bridge over the River Neuse had been finished. The transport Albany would sail for New-York on the 12th, with two hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners, taken at Newbern. The health of the troops continued good, and but few cases of fever and ague had been known. The transport *Thomas Sparks* had just arrived at Hatteras. There had been no new arrivals at Newbern. The *Jersey Blue* has the following passengers:

Rev. Geo. Soulé, chaplain Eleventh Connecticut, having in charge the body of Capt. Edwin R. Lee, who fell at Newbern, March 14; Lieut. J. A. Shipman, of the Eleventh Connecticut, resigned; Capt. Francis L. Lewis and Samuel Steel, a private, discharged; Romazo Gage, private, on furlough, all of the Eleventh Connecticut. Rev. Horace James, chaplain Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, in charge of John S. Mayo, whose arm had been amputated, and Leonard D. Hadley, whose arm had also been amputated; Capt. Williard Clark, of Company B, resigned: Wm. H. Fairbanks, Daniel W. Eames, Charles Henry, privates, on furlough, all of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. Private Geo. Lawrence, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, discharged; Sergeants John Meserole and John Merkle, of the Fifty-third New-York, D'Epeneuil Zouaves, on furlough; private A. J. Hood, Twenty-third Massachusetts, with the horse of Lieut.-Col. Merritt, who fell at Newbern.

The U. S. steam transport *George Peabody*, Commander TRAVIS, arrived at this port Monday night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing government dispatches and the mail.

She brings no news excepting that Fort Macon was still in possession of the rebels, and as all communication had been cut off from it both by land and water, it was expected it would soon surrender. There are about 500 rebel troops in the fort. The steamers *Jersey Blue* and *Albany* were both at Hatteras Inlet when the *George Peabody* sailed, both ready to sail for New-York, the former with wounded and sick, and the latter with prisoners. Major CHAS. W. LE GENDRE, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, and forty soldiers on furlough, come home in the *George Peabody*.

OUR NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF FORT MACON—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY—AFFAIRS NEAR NEWBERN—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—JUSTICE TO SURGEONS—SICK AND WOUNDED GOING NORTH.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, April 5, 1862.

There is little of stirring importance to communicate by the mail of to-day. Since my last, dated on the 2d inst., considerable progress has been made in the preparations for the taking of Fort Macon, which is the next most essential step in the programme of the campaign in North Carolina. There being no locomotives on the road between this place and Morehead City, all the siege materials have to be carried hence by steamer fifteen miles to the head of Slocum's Creek, and then hauled one mile to the railroad station at Havelock. At the latter point they are placed on platform and baggage-cars, and, by the aid of mules, are slowly hauled to Carolina City, which is the headquarters of Gen. PARKE. Here there is a turn-out, and short track leading to a wharf on the edge of Bogue Sound, where the guns, mortars and ammunition are received on board of flatboats and conveyed across the sound to Bogue Beach, a distance of one and a half miles. When these heavy guns and other peliderous *materiel*, are on board the flats, the labor of transporting them to the desired place of operations has but just commenced. The *Sound* is so shallow that it can easily be sounded by wading knee-deep for more than half the distance across—a narrow channel, containing only some five or six feet at high water, intervening. Having reached the opposite shore at a point four miles due west of Fort Macon, a wide marsh must be crossed, in which the wheels of artillery carriages sink to the hub; and when this obstacle has been overcome, a continuous line of sandy knolls is reached, extending to the fort. These sandhills are covered by a stunted growth of bush and briar, in which the wheels sink to the axle, and requiring a very great force to move the massive loads. I mention these matters for the purpose of explaining—if explanation should be necessary—the cause of any delay that may occur in the reduction of the fort, a result which is only the work of time.

There is good reason to believe that the force loaded at Macon is not adequate to the effective working of the guns, and this is being daily weakened by desertions. It is certain that no important movement will be made until Beaufort is open to the entrance of our ships. With this accomplished, and with two or three good locomotives placed on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, operations will go on swimmingly.

The importance of this line of communication with the interior makes the rebels desperate in their efforts to retain it. Immense schemes of aggrandizement for the South and West were identified with the completion of this road. Direct trade with Europe was to flow in an unbroken stream through the magnificent harbor of Beaufort, (it has not room enough for half-a-dozen ships to anchor safely in,) and a new future was to be developed for the South, no longer dependent on the indifferent harbors of the North. Charleston, too, was to be thrown into the shade. Englishmen invested largely in the stock, and out of compliment to British cousins, each station on the route, which were hereafter to grow into towns and cities, was dignified with the names of "Havelock," "Lucknow," and "Newport." "Carolina City" is all on paper, there being only three or four miserable houses squatting upon burning sandy plains, and "Morehead City" has only some twenty-five houses, upon an equally desolate location, and not to exceed 400 inhabitants, white and black. It will take a century, with such materials as now occupy this country, to raise it to a condition of activity and importance equal to Marblehead or Newport. This, however, by way of parenthesis.

Some demonstrations were recently made at Newport Station by rebel cavalry, and the Fifth Rhode Island were turned out of their comfortable quarters and formed into line of battle, to receive the coming foe. After waiting in vain for the attack, they found out that there were only a hundred secession cavalry, which were advancing to capture the Union men of the neighborhood, or burn their houses and the new bridge. Finding the Rhoda Island boys were ready for them, they deemed it prudent to retire.

The following day the New-Jersey Ninth were sent down to occupy the place, and support the Rhode Island Fifth.

The fortifications for rendering secure the town of Newbern against attack are in an advanced state, and New-York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts troops are encamped west of the town, upon the level plain extending in that direction, to make all things secure.

Comperatively few of the citizens have returned to Newbern. Those who remained receive full protection for person and property, and are going on with their business without hindrance or molestation.

Contrabands abound in the place, and the cry is, "Still they come." They exhibit great joy at the changed order of affairs, and work cheerfully for their new-found uncle—Sam. Their labor at the present time is of great service to the army, as they perform a great part of the drudgery of the camp, and thus enable the troops to look after the defence of the place.

The process of acclimation is causing some sickness among the men, but it is not generally of a serious type. The sick and wounded of the Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments will be sent home in a few days, under the care of Mr. LARAN MORSE, of Athol, Mass.

A large mail, for which we have waited with much impatience, arrived yesterday. There is much complaint at the tardiness of these visits from home. Cannot the Post-office Department do something to improve the communication between the troops of this expedition and their homes? If the Postmaster-General will do so, he will rendar himself the most popular man in this country next to Gen. BURNSIDE.

Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, goes home by this steamer to recruit for his regiment.

I append a list of the dead of the Fifty-first New-York Regiment, who fell at the battle on the 14th of March:

Chaplain O. N. Benton, died of wounds, March 15.
First Lieut. George D. Allen, killed, March 14.
Capt. D. R. Johnson, wounded March 14, died March 19.
Private T. C. Mott, Co. A, killed, March 14.
Orderly Sergeant R. B. Smith, Co. B, killed, March 14.
Private G. Zimmerman, Co. B, killed, March 14.
Private Patrick Keyes, Co. C, killed, March 14.
Orderly Sergeant H. I. Kendall, Co. D, killed, March 14.
Private Mathew Meghan, Co. D, killed, March 14.
Sergeant J. Hayre, Co. E, killed, March 14.
Private F. McCarty, Co. F, killed, March 14.
Private N. Fitzmaurice, Co. H, killed, March 14.
Private Charles Lusty, Co. H, killed, March 14.
Drummer John Gaylor, Co. H, killed, March 14.
Private George Cease, Co. I, wounded, March 14; died, March 16.
Private John Kevsnagh, Co. K, killed, March 14.
Private A. Shelmer, Co. A, wounded, died March 20.
Sergeant Cyrus A. Powers, Co. I, wounded, March 14; died, March 22.
Private John Walsh, Co. H, wounded, March 14; died, March 26.
Private George Odell, Co. H, wounded, March 14; died, March 23.
Capt. Jefferson Dopp, Co. H, died, March ——, of disease.
Private John Moore, Co. E, wounded, March 14; died, March 28.
Private Andrew Kelter, Co. H, wounded, March 14; died, March 30.

In justice to the Surgeons at the late battle, I inclose the following statement from one of them:

NEWBERN, March 27, 1862.

SIR: In your description of the "attentions to the wounded," you mention correctly the principal dépôts, and pay a deserved tribute to the courageous and faithful labors of Dr. DERBY. You omit, however, altogether to mention the hospital established in the group of shanties a hundred yards distant from the farm-house occupied by Dr. DERBY, (known as HARRISON's house,) between that house and the battlefield. In those shanties, there were thirty-one men severely wounded, and over thirty others were dressed there, and sent on to the hospitals in the rear.

You will recollect that, on that morning, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts formed on the right of the road, foot without opening fire until the bowitzers were put in position. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts formed on the left, and opened fire. The Twenty-third Massachusetts came up rapidly, and formed on the left of the Twenty-seventh. The first man wounded was a private of the Twenty-seventh, whose arm was carried away by grape (JOHN CUSHMAN, Company D. I had him carried a little way down and across the road, where I prepared for the necessary amputation near the shoulder. But was were perfectly within range, and one of the attendants was wounded as we stood there, and it was necessary to convey the first patient to the shanties, the location of which, on the lane leading to HARRISON's house, you will recollect. Here I did this operation, and had hardly completed it when the house began to be thronged with wounded men. I had just got through with a second amputation, when Dr. DARBY came in, accompanying Capt. SAWYER, whose thigh he had just before removed on the field, under a hot fire. Finding that the shanties were already crowded with wounded, Dr. DERBY went on and occupied the farm-house.

The shanties were repeatedly struck by musket-balls and grape. One of the attendants volunteered to climb to the roof of the principal building, to attach a hospital flag thereon, and the flag was presently perforated by a ball. I here performed seven of the major amputations, three operations for the extraction of balls, besides several amputations of fingers and such like minor procedures. I was assisted for a portion of the time by Assistant-Surgeons LATHROP, of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, and CAMP, of the Twenty-seventh, each of whom performed an amputation of the arm, and applied a great number of dressings for patients subsequently moved further to the rear.

I remained in charge of thirty-one patients of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Fourth Rhode Island, Eleventh Connecticut, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Naval Brigade, too severely wounded to be moved, for five days, when I moved them to the steamer *Union*, and accompanied them to Newbern.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient, servant,
GEORGE A. OTIS,
Surgeon Twenty-seventh Mass. Vol.
North Carolina Correspondant of the Times.
E. S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

WOODSTOCK, Va., via EDINBURG, Tuesday, April 15.

A National salute was fired at noon, to-day, in honor of the recent victories, by order of Gen. BANKS. Great enthusiasm is manifested throughout the division.

The rebels continue barbarously to fire on our pickets.

Arrest of Ex-Secretary Cameron on Complaint of Pierce Butler.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 15.

Ex-Secretary CAMERON was arrested in this city, to-day, on a warrent issued by the sheriff's officers, on complaint of PIERCE BUTLER, for alleged illegal retainor in Fort Lafayette.

To-night a hundred citizens, headed by a number of public officers, visited the residence of Mr. BUTLER, and regaled him with the noise of horns, fiddles and other discordant instruments.

Mr. CAMERON had made ready to start for Europe at an early period, and this arrest will materially interfere with his arrangements.

Mr. WALL and friends, of Burlington, N. J., have been in town all day, waiting to castigate Mr. CAMERON for the arrest of Mr. WALL last Fall.

The ex-Secretary is guarded by the United States Marshal, the District-Attorney and others. For the present, Mr. CAMERON has declared his intention not to sail for Russia until the case in question is disposed of.

The arrest took him entirely by surprise, and occasioned much mortification.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Tuesday, April 15.

The Welland Canal opened to-day. Vessels are moving each way. There are about 60 to 90 up.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore, and the Mails by the Norwegian.

Debate in the British House of Commons on Iron-Clad Vessels.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived here late last night. A summary of her news was received by the *Norwegian*, at Portland, and published yesterday morning.

Our mails by the *Norwegian* also reached this City last night. We find little in them to add to our full telegraphic summary.

Iron-Clad Vessels of War.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir F. SMITH called attention to the reports of an engagement between an American iron-clad frigate in the naval service of the Confederate States, called the *Merrimac*, and an iron gunboat called the *Monitor*, in the naval service of the Federal States, having a shot-proof roof, and asked whether, in consequence of the results of that action, it would not be prudent to suspend the construction of some of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of such iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads should have been fully considered, especially referring to the fortification of Spithead and Portsmouth. He pointed out that already the Americans were constructing a formidable iron fleet, calculated for every species of defence of their coasts and harbors.

Mr. LAIRD urged that the success of the *Monitor* had shown that small iron-clad vessels could contend with large ones, while the action of the *Merrimac* had settled the question of wooden ships, and he understood that the Americans were so satisfied with the capabilities of the new vessels that they meant to give up fortifications and trust to a fleet of *Monitors* for the defence of their harbors. He contended that the whole British fleet should be reconstructed by the adoption of iron-clad ships, and it would be a saving of expense to construct docks on our naval stations abroad for the repair of these vessels, which would obviate the objection which was made to each vessels being employed abroad.

Mr. GASCOYNE thought that what had just occurred had caused a complete revolution in naval warfare; and, although the Americans had declared that the naval supremacy of England was at an end, he believed that, with our natural resources and mechanical appliances, we might easily retain that supremacy. The adoption of iron-built vessels, such as were now in question, would be a cheaper system than that at present existing, and would remove the burden entailed by the erection of fortifications; while the question of colonial fortification was decided. Naval superiority on the American lakes, and the invulnerability of Quebec, were involved in this question of small iron-clad vessels. It was hardly doubtful but that an encounter between the *Warrior* and the *Monitor* would have ended in the success of the latter.

Sir J. D. HAY, who, as Chairman of the iron-plate commission had been appealed to by Sir F. SMITH, said that his opinion as to the fortifications of Portsmouth had changed, and that the defence of that arsenal ought to be intrusted to iron-clad vessels instead of to forts. He was of opinion that the smallest kind of war vessels ought still to be constructed of wood, as they could only bear thin iron plates, but all large fighting ships ought to be, and must be, iron-cased. He thought that all our line-of-battle ships should be cut down to their lower deck beams, and plated with iron, and with Capt. COLES' cupolas placed on them, one of them would be more effective than eight or nine of those ships as they now were. He thought that the money proposed to be spent on fortifications should be expended on docks at Malta, Bermuda, and other naval stations, for the repair of iron vessels. He thought it was proved that sloping sides were not necessary.

After some observations from Mr. A. DUFF,

Lord A. VANE-TEMPEST said that, having seen the *Merrimac*, he could state that she was deeply immersed in the water—she was only adapted for river purposes, and was not a sea-going vessel.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that Mr. GREGORY had suggested that revolutionizing our naval system would lead to diminution of expense; but all experience had shown that such steps had led to large expenditure. It was possible that a great change in our naval system was required, but if so, it would involve a large expenditure of public money, and it would be necessary to bring in a supplementary estimate of ten or twelve millions. The question raised by Sir F. SMITH was the same as that which was brought before the Defence Commission, and they had recommended the construction of forts at Spithead; but they were to be combined with a force of iron-clad vessels. The question now was, Whether recent events rendered an alteration in that plan necessary. His information led him to believe that the recent naval engagement had not settled the question. In reference to the defence of our coast against iron-clad vessels, by vessels of the same description, in such a case there would be something like equality between them; but the question was whether by means of improved and still more powerful ordnance the present acknowledged superiority of land batteries against ships might not be maintained; and he saw no reason why there should not be invented ordnance which could smash the sides of any iron-clad vessel. The Government were not prepared precipitately to incur great cost, but every attention would be paid to the subject. He could not undertake to say that the construction of the forts at Spithead would be suspended.

Mr. BRIGHT said the question raised was a simple one, from which the Government ought not to escape without some definite statement. It was, that the fortifications now in course of construction were proved to be useless against iron-clad vessels like the *Monitor*. There was no doubt that what had occurred in the James River was a very serious matter, and was sufficient to induce the Government to suspend the expensive fortifications which were being erected.

Capt. JERVIS said that it was now proved that the plan of fortifications agreed on two years ago was a mistake, and their construction ought to be suspended.

Mr. OSBORNE had hoped that among the numerous conversions on the subject of fortifications he should have found the Government. A scheme for converting a number of our line-of-battle ships into floating batteries for the defence of our harbors, was long ago proposed by Admiral Sir RICHARD DUNDAS; but it seemed that the Government was about going on with these costly fortifications. What had occurred in America justified the House in calling on the Government to suspend their construction.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the impression on his mind was that it was the duty of the Government to pause and consider the real tendency of recent events before persevering in the construction of fortifications.

Lord C. PAGET said that important as the event alluded to was, there was nothing beyond what was previously known to induce the Government to take any sudden and decided step in reference to our means of defence. The relative merits of iron and wooden ships and the power of the former to run down on another vessel with their stems, were well known for the last three years, and the navy was being remodeled from that point of view. But the navy of England had certain duties to perform which could be performed as yet by iron-clad ships. He maintained that nothing had taken place which altered the necessity of having a combined system of defence of our naval harbors by forts and iron-clad ships. With regard to Capt. COLES' cupolas, he believed that was a plan which was capable of great development, but the vessels constructed on that principle were not capable of keeping the sea, and a ship on the plan which was being constructed by the Admiralty was far superior to the *Monitor*, for she could carry her guns nine feet out of the water.

Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. CONINGHAM argued against the usefulness of the proposed fortifications of Spithead.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Raymond's Speech on Our Relations with Great Britain.

From the London Times.

What we have sought for in vain in the Federal Chambers, we have just found in the State Assembly of New-York. The NEW-YORK TIMES reports a speech of Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, delivered in that Assembly, which is really that of a calm, reasoning man, taking a comprehensive and business-like view of the foreign relations of his State, and clearing away before him the ridiculous conceits and absurd panic which seem to have possessed his coadjutors in the State Assembly. On this side of the water people will probably laugh when we go on to say that the object of this speech, which has thus drawn from us an expression of some gentle surprise and moderate applause, was of no higher aim than to convince the people of New-York that the State Assembly might adjourn without any fear that New-York would be invaded by England before it again met. Loudly, however, as London may laugh at there being a necessity for such reassurance, it would seem to exist, since the proposition which drew forth Mr. RAYMOND's elaborate speech, occupying eleven columns in the NEW-YORK TIMES, was to enrol and discipline an army of one hundred thousand men, and to build and arm forts upon the Western frontier, as a security against invasion from Canada! It might be supposed, from the interruptions with which Mr. RAYMOND was met when he argued against this waste of energy and against the permanent establishment of a great State army, that the Trent affair had been settled in a hostile fashion, and that the Guards were already advancing from the eastern shores of Lake Ontario. "The truth cannot be concealed," says the telegram we publish to-day, "that many Americans look still to a possibility of a war with England." It would be a very good thing if these "many Americans" would steadily read through Mr. RAYMOND's sensible speech upon the matter. He is the first man who, without ceasing from the usual nonsense about the envy by Great Britain of the superior freedom and prosperity of the United States, does justice to the course of policy which has been pursued by this country from the outbreak of the Civil War to the present moment.

Very Latest per City of Baltimore.

PARIS, Thursday, April 3.

The steamer *Seine*, having embarked at Oran troops for Mexico, with Gen. DOUAY and Staff, left for Vera Cruz on the 1st.

The *Pays* states that the final instructions to the French Minister in Mexico, were to act vigorously, and sign no treaty unless in the City of Mexico. The other Powers have probably given similar orders.

The *Débats* says a pacific solution of the question with Mexico is indefinitely adjourned.

BERLIN, Thursday, April 3.

The Government has no chance of victory in the elections. Wherever a Government candidate appears, Liberal electors appear against him.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15.

The following bills were reported upon favorably:

Extending the term of office of the Code Commissioners. Relative to the Commissioners and Jurors of Kings County. Providing for the public defence and protection of New-York harbor.

BILLS PASSED.

Facilitating the taking of oaths, affirmations, and proofs of written instruments by persons in military service; amending the revised statutes relative to insolvent debtors, and facilitating the appointment of referees; dividing the State into Congressional Districts; (Messrs. Connolly, Hutchinson, Montgomery, Murphy, Robertson, Sanford and Woodruff voted against this bill;) providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal; providing licenses for ballast-lighters for the port of New-York; extending the time to complete the Erie and New-York City Railroad; amending the charter of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn; to prevent attempts at burglaries and other crimes; to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association of New-York.

Messrs. BALL, TRUMAN, and MURPHY, were appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate for the appropriation bill.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to allow the Children's Aid Society to participate in the Common School Fund.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved an amendment, that new schools may be established in the same manner that Common Schools are established in said City. Lost.

Mr. BRADLEY moved an amendment, to provide that schools of the said Society shall be subject to visitation by the Board of Education of New-York. Lost—9 to 13.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the New-York Christian Association; punishing frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

The Senate then took up the special order, the bill to reorganize the militia of the State. After a debate on the provisions of the bill, the Committee rose and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15.

Mr. DARCY moved to recommit the bill to repeal the act to widen Main-street, Brooklyn. Carried.

The whole session was occupied in the consideration of the bill to amend the assessment laws, in Committee of the Whole, P. E. HAVENS in the Chair. After a long debate, the clause exempting the taxation of all deposits in Savings' Banks and Life Insurance Companies, which are held solely for the benefit of the insured, was stricken out. Mr. LEWIS spoke against the inquisitorial character of the portion of law which seeks out personal property for taxation. Mr. PHELPS opposed some of the provisions of the bill which bear most heavily upon the commerce of New-York City. He moved an amendment, giving informers in cases of willful concealment of real or personal estate, half the legal tax received from such concealed property. The Committee rose at 1½ o'clock, when Mr. ALVORD moved to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. PIERCE moved certain amendments, allowing offsets on real estate for mortgages held in this State, and on personal estate for debts, and requiring the returns of mortgages on property out of this State.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a long debate, the Assessment bill was referred to a Committee of Nine, with instructions to amend, inserting provisions compelling payment of taxes on mortgages on real estate by the mortgagee, allowing offsets for debt on real personal estate, bringing into assessment bonds and mortgages on lands out of this State; the Committee to have power to report complete.

On motion of Mr. HULBURT, the Supply bill was taken up, out of its order, and passed.

The report of the Committee of Nine was taken up. On motion of Mr. DAGGY, the bill allowing the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company to lay rail of less weight than is required by the General Railroad law, was stricken from the report of the Committee.

Mr. SHERWOOD moved to strike from the report of the Committee the whole bill relating to negotiation of personal securities on short credit. He said the bill was an attempt to evade the Usury laws to a great extent in New-York.

Mr. PHELPS spoke in favor of the bill as one of vast importance to his constituents. It was a commercial necessity in New-York. They did not ask to interfere with bonds, mortgages or banks, but only to be allowed to loan their money at any rate they pleased. It was not proposed to intrsfere with the Usury laws; far if a person after borrowing money did not choose to pay more than the legal rate, 7 per cent., there was no power to recover more than that rate.

Messrs. PEARSON, BENEDICT and SHERWOOD spoke on the motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to strike from the report, and recommit the bill to provide for the appointment of a Supreme Court Reporter. A long debate ensued, Mr. TRACY opposing the motion to recommit, when the previous question was ordered, and the bill recommitted.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out, and send to Committee of the Whole, the bill in relation to County Treasurers. After a debate, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. TRACY moved that the bill be made the special order for Thursday morning. Agreed to.

Mr. MCMULLEN, on a question of privilege, offered a resolution referring back to the Special Committee to examine the proceedings of the State Military Board so much of the report of said Committee as relates to the late Col. WM. JACKSON, to take additional testimony. He stated it was believed that the Committee had done injustice to the deceased Col. JACKSON, and they were desirous of making amends at the earliest moment.

Mr. PIERCE thought there were other portions of the report that needed early attention, and while he was willing to keep this subject separate from the other, he yet hoped the resolution would be so amended as to give a review to the whole report.

Mr. BARNARD wanted to know if the report would be construed so as to extend to the existence of the Committee. He though they were already discharged.

Mr. MCMULLEN said the Committee had only made a partial report, and could not therefore be discharged.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mr. MCMULLEN asked for unanimous consent to offer the resolution. Refused.

Recess till 8 o'clock.

Mr. WILBUR, by consent, introduced a bill relative to unclaimed dividends in banks; also, a bill to facilitate the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

The bill to prevent the adulteration of milk and to prevent traffic in swill milk came up on third reading.

Mr. DARCY moved to recommit. Mr. DUTCHER advocated the bill and explained its provisions. The motion was lost and the bill passed.

Mr. DARCY moved to reconsider the vote. Lost.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, the bill to incorporate the Exchange Company of New-York was taken up out of its order and passed.

The following were also passed:

To amend the act in relation to the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn. To incorporate the New-York Commercial Association. To authorize Brooklyn to issue bonds for the relief of families of volunteers.

Adjourned at 16½ o'clock.

The State Canals, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners to-day, opening the Canals of the State on the 1st of May.

It is rumored that the following will be sent in as Harbor-masters to-morrow by the Governor: Collet Tinkham, Owen Brennan, Hewitt A. Beakley, ——— Kirby, New-York; Robert Crittenden, Albany; Hall, Ex-Canal Appraiser Steuben; Brainerd J. Carhew, Brooklyn.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.

Last evening, the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, located at No. 194 Broadway, was formally opened. There were present Dr. OSGOOD, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Judge BONNEY, Gen. WETMORE, R. S. GOULD, Esq., Col. HOWE, Judge PEABODY, and others. Mr. LOW, Treasurer, Chairman of the Financial Committee, reported that, for the furnishing of the hospital wards, and for current expenses, it was supposed that $5,000 would be necessary. The circulars requesting aid were only printed last Friday, and up to yesterday $2,455 had already been subscribed.

The whole of the upper part of the building, No. 194 Broadway, will be devoted expressly to the care and comfort of New-England wounded soldiers on the way to their respective homes. One hundred and fifty beds have already been furnished, and as many more can be erected if wanted. Drs. BUCK, STONE, and LAMBERT have undertaken the organization of a proper medical staff, and the selection of a number of young surgeons to assist in the care of the men upon arrival here.

An auxiliary committee of thirty ladies have also been appointed, six of whom are to act weekly, and call upon our New-England soldiers, converse with them, and endeavor to alleviate their sufferings.

The Association has already received a number of blankets, beds, sheets, and other articles necessary for the furnishing of a hospital. Mr. A. T. STEWART contributed a carpet, and Messrs. FRANCIS & LOUDERL a set of books to the Association.

A janitor and two women have been appointed to attend to the building and sick while stopping at the institution.

A collation was served. After which, speeches were made by Col. HOWE, Dr. OSGOOD, Judge BONNEY, Dr. PARKMAN, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Gen. WETMORE, Mr. LOW, and others. The health of Mr. R. G. MOULTON was drunk with appropriate honors, in consequence of the energy he displayed while in England at the commencement of the war, in raising a sufficient contribution from Americans abroad to present to the United States a full battery of WHITWORTH's rifle guns.

Funeral of Lieut.-Col. Haggerty.

The officers of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment held a meeting last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of Lieut.-Col. HAGGERTY, which is to take place at 9 A. M. to-day. Communications were received from the officers of the Fifth, and also of the Seventh Regiment, intimating their intention to take part in the ceremonies. On motion of Quartermaster TULLY it was voted that the line of march should be as follows: Through Grand to and through the Bowery to Prince; through Prince to the Roman Catholic Cathedral; thence up Mott-street to Houston; Houston to Bowery; Bowery to Canal; Canal to Broadway; Broadway to Tenth, to the ferry, and thence to Calvary Cemetery, the place of burial. The salute will be fired by Company A, to which the deceased once belonged.

NEW-YORK FIRE ENGINES SENT TO FORTRESS MONROE.

—At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Mayor OPDYKE received a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, asking that two of the most powerful hand engines of this City be immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe. In the absence of Chief-Engineer DECASA, his Assistant, Mr. BAYLOR, was instructed to select the engines to be sent on. Engines Nos. 16 and 31 were accordingly prepared, and with their respective foremen and assistant foremen, were started for Baltimore by the 11 o'clock train last night, over the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Assistant Foreman BAYLOR accompanied them. The engines selected are regarded as two of the best hand engines in New-York. They took with them about 1,500 feet of hose.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 15.

Capital Stock	$39,231,700
Loans and Discounts	41,056,000
Specie	5,466,600
Due from other Banks	7,173,400
Deposits	21,197,200
Circulation	6,176,600

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, at 73c. CORN firm. MESS PORK—Limited demand. *Receipts*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bush. Wheat, 19,000 bush. Corn. Exchange and Gold unaltered.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

[Advertisement.]

COAL—QUALITY TEST OF CHEAPNESS.—We are now discharging, direct from the mines, the celebrated Locust Mountain coal, from Locust Gap, prepared expressly for family use, which we offer at the lowest market price to families and others. Dealers supplied, in quantities less than a cargo, at a small advance on cargo price. We trust our long experience in the coal business is a sufficient guarantee that all orders will receive prompt and honest attention. Orders can be sent by post or left at No. 24 William-street. Depôt Twenty-first-street, corner of Tenth-avenue. ASHFIELD & CO.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX HAS ACHIEVED ANOTHER VICTORY.—We have it from undoubted authority, that the principal reason which induced Mr. JENNY, the President of the Secession Convention of Virginia, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, was to enable him to procure one of KNOX's Hats. This is a triumph of genius alone, and while the fame of KNOX's Hats produces such results among the disloyal, it easily accounts for the crowds who throng his store daily and hourly to adorn themselves with the best and most stylish hat in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for all wounds, sores and ulcers. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

In India and the Crimea, British soldiers were amply provided with Holloway's Ointment and Pills, for wounds, sabre cuts, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performences at BARNUM's Museum to-day, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M, "Hop O' My Thumb," with Commodore NUTT and the Belgian Giant; and the "Lesson for Lovers," at each. All the living novelties at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 15—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Mulrhead, Miss E. Thornton, H. Lawson, A. Osler, B. Lawrence, J. B. Leach, A. F. Marsh, Mr. Stockford, Charles E. Hess, Wm. Wellington, C. Dubois, W. P. Eastman, M. Carroll, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Morlan. *From Queenstown*—Mrs. Canway and lady, Mr. Scully, James Sullivan, Miss Hanna, and 469 in the steerage.

In steamship Plantagenet, from Kingston, Jam.—Messrs. Burk, Fitzgerald, Brown, Londell, Weeks, Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Carl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 189 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

ISAAC PECK,

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 36 Pine-st. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5.

Effects insurances in first-class Fire and Life Companies, upon the most reliable terms. Special attention given to filling orders for general merchandise, which will be selected and bought with the utmost care and fidelity, or he will act as assistant buyer. For experience, ability, &c., references and testimonials of the highest respectability in the City, can be produced.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SEL

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3267. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope at Fort Pillow.

The Gunboats and Mortars Ready to Open Fire.

Gen. Pope's Army on the Arkansas Side.

Grant's Official Report of the Battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

The Fighting on the Second Day Commenced by Our Forces.

Gen. Grant's Correspondence with Beauregard.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance on the Corinth Road.

Additional List of Wounded.

COMMODORE FOOTE AND GEN. POPE AT FORT PILLOW.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following:

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, April 15.

The flotilla has been within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then returning, took up a position two miles further up. The rebel gunboats escaped below the fort. Ten mortar boats were in position, and had opened fire. This is up to 6 o'clock last evening. Gen. POPE'S command was occupying the Arkansas side of the river.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 16.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin*, says that a dispatch was received by the Navy Department, this morning, from Commodore FOOTE, saying that he is ready to attack Fort Pillow, *having succeeded in getting a position for his gunboats in the river below the Fort.* He has no doubt of success.

THANKS FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following letter of thanks has been issued from the Navy Department, addressed to Flag-officer FOOTE:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1862.

SIR: The Department desires to convey to the commander, HENRY WALKE, and the officers and men of the *Carondelet*, also to Acting First Master HOIT, of the *Cincinnati*, who volunteered for the occasion, its thanks for the gallant and successful service rendered in running the *Carondelet* past the rebel batteries on the night of the 4th inst. It was a daring and heroic act, well executed, and deserving of special recognition. Commendation is also to be extended to the officers and crew of the *Pittsburgh*, who in like manner, on the night of the 7th inst., performed a similar service. These fearless acts dismayed the enemy, enabled the army under Gen. POPE to cross the Mississippi, and eventuated in the surrender to yourself of Island No. 10, and finally to the capture by Gen. POPE of the forts on the Tennessee shore, and the retreating rebels under Gen. MAKALL.

I would also, in this connection, tender the acknowledgments which are justly due the officers and crews of the several boats, who, in conjunction with a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, under Col. ROBERTS, captured the first rebel batteries, and spiked the guns on Island No. 10, on the night of the 1st inst. Such services are duly appreciated by the Department, which extends to all who participated in the achievement.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

THE PITTSBURGH LANDING BATTLE

Gen. Grant's Official Report with the Accompanying Documents.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN TENNESSEE, PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1862.

To Capt. N. H. McLean, A. A. G., Department of Mississippi, St. Louis:

CAPTAIN: It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best Government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five Divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them.

The battle soon waxed warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the line. There was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent kept up until nightfall. The enemy having forced the entire line to fall back, nearly half way from their camps to the landing, at a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left, and get possession of the landing, transports, &c.

This point was guarded by the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, Capts. GWYNNE and SHIRK, commanding, with four 24-pounder Parrott guns, and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry at this point, no troops were stationed here except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major-Gen. BUELL'S column, and a part of the division of Gen. NELSON arrived, the two Generals named both being present. An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy was soon driven back.

In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gun-boats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, and their able commanders, Capts. GWYNNE and SHIRK.

During the night the divisions under Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK arrived.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, at Camp Landing, six miles below, was ordered, at an early hour in the morning, to hold his division in readiness to move in any direction it might be ordered. At 11 o'clock the order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburgh, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route, did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night, all was quiet, and feeling that great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from 9 o'clock until, probably, 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy was retreating.

Before the close of the action the advance of Gen. T. J. WOOD'S Division arrived in time to take part in the action.

My force was too much fatigued, from two days' hard fighting, and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately.

Night closed in cloudy and with a heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by the next morning.

Gen. SHERMAN, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order.

Hospitals, with the enemy's wounded, were found all along the road as far as pursuit was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found. I inclose, herewith, a report of Gen. SHERMAN, which will explain more fully the result of the pursuit, and of the part taken by each separate command.

I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of the Division Commanders are handed in.

Gen. BUELL, commanding in the field with a distinct army long under his command, and which did such efficient service, commanded by himself in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command, who particularly distinguished themselves, than I possibly can.

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, to make special mention. He not only was with his command during the entire two days of the action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three horses killed under him. In making this mention of a gallant officer, no disparagement is intended to other division commanders, or Maj.-Gens. JNO. A. MCCLERNAND and LEW. WALLACE, and Brig.-Gens. S. A. HURLBUT, P. M. PRENTISS and W. H. L. WALLACE, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause. Gen. PRENTISS was taken prisoner on the first day's action, and Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE was severely and probably mortally wounded. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. WM. MCMICHAEL, is missing, and was probably taken prisoner. My personal Staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. WEBSTER, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. J. B. MCPHERSON, Chief of Engineers; assisted by Lieuts. W. L. B. JENNY and WM. KOSSAO, Capt. J. A. RAWLINGS, Assistant Adjt.-General, W. S. HILLYER, W. R. RAWLEY and C. B. LAGOW, Aids-de-Camp; Col. G. PRIDE, Volunteer Aid, and Capt. J. P. HAWKINS, Chief Commissary, who accompanied me upon the field. The Medical Department, under direction of Surgeon HEWITT, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Col. WEBSTER was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as always heretofore, both skill and bravery. At least in one instance he was the means of placing an entire regiment in position of doing most valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions. Lieut.-Col. MCPHERSON, attached to my Staff as Chief of Engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and the plans, carefully prepared under his supervision, give the most accurate information of the nature of the approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle, leading the troops, as they arrived, to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburgh, or Shiloh, more properly.

The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two.

At present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded.

The loss of artillery was great—many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than two hundred horses killed.

The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. Of the wounded an estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Gen. BEAUREGARD. I inclose herewith a copy of the correspondence. I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEAUREGARD AND GEN. GRANT.

BEAUREGARD'S REQUEST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, MONTEREY, April 8, 1862.

SIR: At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces, being exhausted by the extraordinary length of the time during which they were engaged with yours, on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of the conflict. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the usages of war, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce, to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle-field of Shiloh, for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead. Certain gentlemen, wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to remove the remains of their sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and in this connection I deem it proper to say I am asking what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances. Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comd'g.

To Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding United States Forces, Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN FIELD, PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1862.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Army on Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. Owing to the warmth of the weather I deemed it advisable to have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose, and it is now accomplished. There cannot, therefore, be any necessity of admitting within our lines the parties you desired to send, on the grounds asked. I shall always be glad to extend any courtesy consistent with duty, and especially so when dictated by humanity.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

RECONNOISSANCE ON THE CORINTH ROAD.

REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, April 8, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Army in Field:

SIR: With the cavalry placed at my command, and two brigades of my fatigued troops, I went this morning out on the Corinth road. The abandoned camps of the enemy lined the road, with hospital flags for their protection. At all of these we found more or less wounded and dead. At the forks of the road I found the head of Gen. WOOD'S division. At that point I ordered cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry. Col. DICKEY, of the Illinois cavalry, asked for reinforcements. I ordered Gen. WOOD to advance the head of his column cautiously on the left hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the Third brigade of the Fifth division up the right hand road. About half a mile from the forks was a clear field, through which the road passed, and immediately beyond it a space of two hundred yards of fallen timber; and beyond that an extensive camp of the enemy's cavalry could be seen. After a reconnoissance, I ordered the two advance companies of the Ohio Seventy-seventh, Col. ALDERMAN, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself to move forward into line within intervals of one hundred yards. In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted that this disposition would clear the camp, I held Col. DICKEY'S Forlieth Illinois cavalry ready to charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their guns and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defence of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber. As the regiment of infantry broke, Col. DICKEY'S cavalry began to charge with their carbines, and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the brigade to form in line of battle, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and cavalry rallied on this line, and as the enemy's cavalry came up to it, our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the line. I then advanced the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Col. DICKEY'S cavalry a mile further on the road. On examining the ground which had been occupied by the Seventy-seventh Ohio, we found fifteen dead and twenty-five wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded carried back to the camp, and the dead buried. I also ordered the whole camp to be destroyed. Here we found much ammunition for field-pieces, which was destroyed; also, two caissons, and a general hospital, with about 280 Confederates wounded, and about 50 of our own troops. Not having the means of bringing them off, Col. DICKEY, by my order, took a surrender, signed by the medical director, LYLE, and all the attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war, and also another pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended to, and surrendered to us to-morrow, as soon as ambulances could go out.

I inclose the within document, and request you to cause to be sent out wagons or ambulances for the wounded of ours to-morrow; also, that wagons be sent out to bring in the many tents belonging to us, which are pitched all along the road for miles. I did not destroy them, as I knew the enemy wouldn't move them. The roads are very bad, and are strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances and limber-boxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber-boxes of at least twenty guns.

I am satisfied that the enemy's infantry and cavalry passed Lick Creek this morning, traveling all last night, and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat. But the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road. The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers delayed our advance, so that night came upon us before the wounded were provided for and the dead buried; and our troops being flagged out by their three days' hard fighting, exposure and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Division.

PARTIAL LIST OF WOUNDED.

From our Western exchanges we compile the following alphabetical list of those wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, most of whom are now in Hospital at Cairo:

Thos. Anderson, 77th Ohio, Co. E.
J. Alexander, 46th Ohio, Co. H.
E. Archer, 1st Kentucky, Co. G.
Michael Ansbury, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Alexander Allen, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Timothy Angleon, 18th Illinois, Co. —
John Ammon, 77th Ohio, Co. G.
Jno. Angle, 8th Iowa, Co. D.
S. T. Anderson, 2d Tennessee, rebel, dead.
Fred. Abel, 1st Kentucky, Co. G.
Hiram Astor, 71st Ohio, Co. K.
John Abel, 16th U. S. Infantry, Co. G.
Sergeant Anderson, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
S. Andrew, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
Martin Arnold, 9th Illinois, Co. H.
Andrew Ackerson, 48th Illinois, Co. C.
Martin Arnold, Co. B, 9th Illinois, left foot.
Michael Ahnsbroncy, Co. C, 55th Ill., right knee.
Hanson Blanchard, 14th Ohio Artillery.
Thos. H. Boyd, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
Daniel Bauteley, 36th Indiana, Co. A—badly.
D. Burnsly, 15th Iowa, Co. —
Harvey Barrow, 4th Missouri, Co. B.
George Barton, 17th Illinois.
Stephen Barley, 39th Indiana, Co. C.
Amos Bagoy, 25th Illinois, Co. B.
John Buray, 44th Indiana, Co. H.
J. C. Brown, 6th Kentucky.
Orlando Bridgeman, 11th Illinois, Co. D.
Edgar B. Brown, 13th Ohio, Co. C.
Nathan Buchanan, 58th Ohio, Co. F.
Tilman T. Brigall, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Stephen Belcher, 8th Illinois, Co. H.
Henry Beaken, 9th Illinois, Co. C.
Joseph Bean, 72d Ohio, Co. D.
Richard Brown, 15th Illinois, Co. B.
Ferdinand Brown, 69th Ohio. Co. I.
Joseph Bundut, 44th Indiana, Co. I.
J. M. Bronson, 9th Kentucky, Co. K.
Robert Browning, 4th Kentucky, Co. D.
James H. Brown, 12th Kentucky, Co. G.
George W. Bryan, 70th Ohio, Co. B.
Reuben Brubaker, 40th Illinois, Co. G.
Benford Brown, 6th Kentucky.
Fred. Bane, 58th Ohio, Co. A.
Baker, 25th Missouri, Co. F.
Wm. Burgon, 58th Illinois, Co. F.
W. H. Bowers, 12th Illinois, Co. C.
Walter Burbuck, 5th Ohio Artillery.
O. W. Baitlow, 57th Indiana, Co. A.
Matthew Berry, 15th Illinois, Co. F.
James W. Beal, 4th Ohio, Co. C.
Chas. Bryon, 6th Iowa, Co. A.
S. J. Burns, 12th Illinois.
O. H. Bennett, 15th Illinois, Co. C.
E. H. Barley, 12th Iowa.
Maj. Fred. Bartleson, 28th Ill.—arm off at shoulder.
Wm. Bibuson, 9th Illinois, Co. D.
Joseph Brothers, 32d Illinois, Co. E.
Wm. Bratty, 19th Ohio, Co. K.
David Borman, 77th Ohio, Co. A.
Wm. Boyle, 59th Ohio, Co. D.
J. H. Brown, 28th Illinois, Co. J.
Charles Burnett, 41st Ohio.
Wm. Bue, 18th Missouri, Co. H, died on *Memphis*.
W. A. Beard, Bergc's Sharpshooters.
Martin Reanlon, 13th Iowa, Co. H.
Louis C. Bishop, 20th Illinois, Co. K.
Jesse Benton, 4th Kentucky, Co. D.
Edwin Beach, 72d Ohio, Co. K.
Elijah Blackman, 46th Illinois, Co. H.
Geo. Bucommon, 19th Ohio, Co. H.
Lewis Bell, 21st Missouri, Co. H.
Peter Brown, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
Moses S. Barlow, 15th Illinois, Co. K.
Maj. B. P. Bunkel, of Ohio, shot in mouth.
E. P. Buell, 28th Illinois, Co. J.
George Baxter, 34th Illinois, Co. H.
Benj. F. Barton, 8th Iowa, Co. E.
Lieut. O. B. Burton, 5th Ohio Artillery.
Jonn Ban, 9th Illinois, Co. E.
Joseph Beard, 41st Ohio, Co. K, mortally.
Joseph Batton, 6th Kentucky, Co. A.
Charles Burr, 14th Wisconsin, Co. K.
Hamilton Bunheld, 7th Arkansas, Co. K, rebel.
George Blakesly, 2d Kentucky, Co. H.
Patrick Boyle, 16th Iowa, Co. G.
Martin Baker, 49th Illinois, Co. E.
John Bright, 40th Illinois, Co. H.
Joseph Belinot, 15th Ohio, Co. A.
Capt. Burrells, 14th Ohio, badly.
J. M. Broyles, 46th Ohio, Co. F.
Clinton Bacou, 41st Ohio.
Paul Bean, 44th, Indiana.
Charles Bacon, 14th Wisconsin.
J. D. Breese, 46th Illinois, Co. K.
John W. Blank, 31st Indiana, Co. E, badly.
J. W. Brown, 40th Illinois, Co. B, badly.
H. E. Buck, 13th Kentucky, Co. B.
A. Bliber, 12th Iowa.
Thos. Baker, 6th Iowa, Co. E.
E. J. Barlon, 31st Indiana, Co. B.
Cyrus Bonham, 57th Illinois—left knee.
Thos. H. Boyd, Co. D, 48th Ill.—left hip and thigh.
Abel H. Bennett, Co. C, 15th Illinois—left hip.
Jas. H. Brown, Co. B, 40th Illinois—left tag off.
T. Benjamin, Co. C, 55th Illinois—left arm, flesh.
John F. Berk, Co. K, 57th Illinois—thigh.
Ludwig Blackmann, Co. H, 46th Illinois—head.
Orlando Bridgman, Co. D, 11th Ill.—left shoulder.
James Bogby, Co. B, 28th Illinois—right thigh.
Henry Beshner, Co. C, 9th Illinois—back.
Fred. Bartleson, Major, 20th Illinois—left arm off.
Martin Baker, Co. E, 40th Illinois—chest.
Rich. Brown, Co. B, 15th Ill.—left leg and shoulder.
Stephen Boher, Co. H, 9th Illinois—left hand.
Ruben Brucker, Co. G, 40th Ill.—right arm broken.
Joseph Brothers, Co. E, 32d Illinois—hip.
Dan Cunningham, 5th Artillery, Co. H.
George H. Cradler, 15th Illinois, Co. K.
J. M. Clark, 12th Iowa.
W. B. Cleyton, 1st Minnesota Artillery.
E. R. Crandall, 3d Iowa, Co. D.
John Coley, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
A. W. McConnell, 46th Ohio, Co. H.
Campbell, 13th Kentucky, Co. B.
Jas. Calhoun, 6th Iowa, Co. G.
R. F. Carpenter, 3d Kentucky, Co. I.
Chas. Cnrt, 5th Missouri Artillery.
Thos. W. Cuner, 46th Ohio, Co. F.
Thos. Claywell, 28th Illinois, Co. C.
Stephen Coasias, 3d Iowa, Co. A.
W. W. Crist, 12th Iowa, Co. H.
J. B. Caraway, 4th Illinois, Co. A.
Isaac G. Clark, 12th Iowe, Co. D.
Elias Curtis, 9th Indiana, Co. D.
Edrastus Cook, 16th Wisconsin, Co. I.
Henry Connelly, 6th Kentucky, Co. D.
Garret McCason, 31st Indiana, Co. G.
Sam. D. Camp, 24th Ohio, Co. K.
Peter Cochill, 14th Illinois, Co. H.
Thos. P. Clayton, 45th Illinois, Co. F.
S. T. Cormack, Waterhouse Battery.
Chas. Cennicker, 38th Illinois, Band.
E. R. Clark, Co. K.
McCallistar, 13th Iowa, Co. F.
D. Crowley, 18th Wisconsin, Co. K.
Hampden S. Cottek, 15th Illinois, Co. C.
Jerome Cook, 46th Illinois, Co. H.
Francis Childers, 8th Illinois, Co. G.
Daniel Calum, 34th Illinois, Co. H, badly
S. W. Coombs, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
W. Connelly, 14th Illinois, Co. H.
August Chafit, 15th Illinois, Co. A.
Joseph Clonky, 2d Indiana.
Jacob Cook, 58th Ohio, Co. E.
Alfran Cook, 16th Wisconsin, Co. D.
Simon Claywell, 14th Illinois, Co. K.
John B. Clemens, 32d Illinois, Co. E.
Geo. H. Cadler, 15th Illinois, Co. K.
Edwin Cochran, 3d Iowa, Co. C.
James Colgson, 20th Kentucky, Co. C
Alden A. Cook, 13th Ohio, Co. C.
Edwin Cowdery, 41st Ohio, Co. K.
Matthew W. Cline, 30th Indiana, Co. B., mortally.
James Castelle, 56th Illinois, Co. F.
Wm. L. McConell, 9th Indiana, Co. K.
Lieut. D. A. Cutom, mortally.
Jacob Crandell, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Edwin Clerk, 13th Iowa, Co. E.
R. Cadwell, Co. D., 12th Iowa.
John Carbary, 72d Ohio, Co. D.
Georga Crabtree, 11th Illinois, Co. C.
Lieut. David J. Crage, 6th Iowa, Co. H.
Asa W. Cammamack, 46th Ohio, Co. G.
Louis Casto 13th Iowa Co. D.
J. F. Carter, 15th Illinois, Co. B.
Charles Cahow, 54th Ohio, Co. E.
William C. Chembers, 3d Iowa, Co. E.
Huston Cronk, 14th Wisconsin, Co. F,
George Cnnerd, 49th Ohio, Co. A.
Geo. Case, 26th Missouri, Co. C.
Michael Crowan, 57th Illinois, Co. A.
Simeon Claywell, 14th Illinois—right arm.
Elles Challoff, Co. C, 11th Illinois—left shoulder.
Wm. Connell, Co. H, 14th Illinois—head.
Hampden N. Cotton, Orderly Sergeant, Co. C, 15th Illinois—left hand and hip.
Daniel Calmer, Co. H, 34th Illinois—leg off.
Monroe Cook, Co. H, 46th Illinois—right arm.
Mike Coonin, 57th Illinois—in the knee.
Francis Childers, Co. G, 8th Illinois—ankle.
George Crabtree, Co. C, 11th Illinois—side.
Charless Ceanickee, 57th Illinois—ribs, back and right side.
Samuel G. Comert, 1st Artillery—right thigh.
John Douglas, 8th Iowa, Co. A.
A. W. Dickey, 18th Wisconsin, Co. G.
Henry Diffin, 3d Kentucky, Co. F.
A. D. Dury, 41st Ohio, Co. A.
L. Davis, 77th Ohio.
Dillon Dunn, 41st Ohio, Co. F.
G. M. Dillon, 77th Ohio, Co. H.
Chas. M. Davis, 36th Indiana, Co. K, badly.
Andrew J. Dawson, 18th Illinois, Co. D.
James Dernam, 28th Illinois, Co. I.
David Dibble, Fife-Major, 12th Michigan.
Wm. Dullef, 2d Kentucky, Co. F.
Rudolph Darster, 18th Louisiana, rebel.
Earhart Dittmer, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
Rowland Dukens, 6th Kentucky, Co. H.
Joshua Dunn, 55th Illinois, Co. A, mortally.
Isaac Dalman, 44th Indiana, Co. F.
Jos. Day, 1st Ohio. Co. G.
Jno. Duncan, 2d Iowa, Co. E.
Matthew Doyle, 15th Illinois, Co. G, badly.
T. Darley, 25th Missouri, Co. D.
Joseph Dwott, 13th Iowa, Co. C.
A. S. Durney, 55th Illinois, Co. D.
Samuel E. Dust, 12th Illinois, Co. E.
Hugh Donnelly, 32d Illinois, Co. F.
—— Drommell, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
Wm. Dotan, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
James R. Dickinson, 41st Illinois, Co. I.
C. Dunny, 12th Illinois, Co. B.
Thos. C. Davis, 13th Ohio, Co. C.
S. Degen, 24th Ohio, Co. H, badly.
Chas. B. Danforth, 4th Illinois Cavalry, badly.
Jas. Dasby, 14th Illinois, Co. H.
Jas. Dalffy, 5th U. S. Artillery, Co. H.
L. Dicoon, 41st Illinois, Co. I.
Reuben Davis, 15th Ohio, Co. C.
Joseph Darmport, 18th Missouri.
John Davis, 17th Kentucky, Co. B.
Matthew Doyt, Co. G, 15th Illinois—spine.
Charles B. Danforth, 4th Illinois Cavalry—head.
Andrew J. Denson, Co. B, 18th Illinois—left knee.
— Dittmer, Co. B, 45th Illinois—left leg.
James K. Dickerson, Co. I, 41st Ill.—right cheek.
Hugh Donnelly, Co. A, 32d—left shoulder.
Wm. Dollar, Co. H, 26th Illinois—abdomen.
James I. Denarce, Co. I, 33d Illinois—left thigh.
James E. Dash, Co. E, 12th Illinois—left hip.
John Eustice, 5th Kentucky, Co. H.
Henry Eslus, 11th Kentucky, Co. H.
Mathias Erhert, 13th Illinois, Co. A.
Chas. T. Elliot, 7th Illinois, Co. A.
John Ebler, 6th Kentucky, Co. C.
Samuel Edwards, 25th Missouri, Co. E.
Henry Elsy, 44th Indiana, Co. G.
G. Emerht, 71st Ohio, Co. E.
Reese Esley, 61st Illinois, Co. D.
Jacob Eckleson, 24th Illinois, Co. F.
Robert J. Emmis, 70th Ohio, Co. G—badly.
John Emery, 9th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. Edwards, 48th Ohio, Co. F.
Wm. Earl, 18th Illinois, Co. F.
Bea. Ebuhart, 12th Iowa, Co. E.
Thos. J. Elrod, 55th Illinois, Co. A.
Anthony Eass, 48th Ohio, Co. C.
Wm. Earl, Co. F, 18th Illinois—left ear.
Thos. J. Elrod, Co. A, 55th Illinois—thigh.
Jas. F. Eatos, Co. t, 29th Illinois—right arm.
Samuel Elman, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
C. M. Farmington, 16th Wisconsin, Co. D,
Martin Foeter, 48th Illinois, Co. D.
J. S. Forbes, 13th Kentucky, Co. C.
H. C. Ferrill, 13th Kentucky.
Joseph Farther, 31st Indiana, Co. G—badly.
Martin L. Faiddin, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Lazarus Fuller, 43d Illinois, Co. G.
Jacob Fisher, 32d Indiana, Co. B.
J. Flynn, 8th Iowa, Co. H.
Wm. Fanile, 41st Ohio, Co. B.
Capt. T. B. Ferris, 12th Illinois, Co. I—badly.
D. Fuller, 41st Ohio, Co. A.
Ebenezer Froutman, 41st Ohio, Co. I.
John P. Fidudy, 6th Kentucky.
Jas. Fenson, 20th Illinois, Co. I.
Wald Filton, 14th Iowa, Co. K.
A. S. Fuller, 12th Iowa, Co. G.
John Foster, 6th Kentucky, Co. B.
Fred. Froschins, 43d Illinois, Co. E.
John Fitzsimmons, 28th Illinois, Co. B.
Henry Fryts, 72d Ohio, Co. H.
Lieut. Fields, 11th Illinois, Co. A—badly.
W. Freeland, 49th Illinois, Co. F.
Philip B. Ferguson, 5th Illinois.
A. Fish, 17th Ill., Co. B—died on *City of Memphis*.
Amos Foulls, 55th Ill.—died on *City of Memphis*.
Arduck Fromlisheress, 14th Wisconsin, Co. I
Fred. Fuscher, 15th Illinois, Co. H.
Aloazo D. Fitstrong, 15th Michigan, Co. A.
E. B. Frantz, 18th Wisconsin, Co. C.
Philip P. Furgurson, 55th Illinois—left hand.
Wm. H. Fell, Co. I, 11th Ill.—left leg and shoulder.
John Fitzsimmons, Co. B, 28th Illinois—thigh.
Henry Fuller, Co. H, 20th Illinois—both legs.
L. Fuller, Co. G, 23d Illinois—left arm.
Peter Grimes, 32d Illinois, Co. G.
Lewis F. Guthen, 58th Ohio, Co. E.
Joshua Gipse, 46th Ohio, Co. I.
Wm. M. Gruder, 6th Kentucky, Co. B—dead.
James Gardner, 8th Iowa, Co. B.
S. Griffin, 12th Iowa, Co. K.
Jessa Garwan, 5th Kentucky.
Capt. J. R. Gaduer, 12th Ohio, Co. I—badly.
Edward Gilmore, 14th Wisconsin, Co. H.
George F. Gordon, 19th Ohio, Co. G.
Alfred G. Green, 15th Ohio, Co. B.
Capt. Wm. Gound, 46th Illinois, Co. G.
Hiram Good, 31st Indiana, Co. E.
H. Gruis, 54th Ohio, Co. B.
Charles Grace, 54th Ohio, Co. D.
Wm. G. Gross, 11th Kentucky, Co. H.
Lieut. Gurnam, 6th Kentucky, Co. C.
G. W. Garty, 12th Iowa, Co. K.
George W. Grimes, 9th Indiana Battery.
F. S. Garntzon, 39th Indiana. Co. E.
Albert Gardner, 12th Illinois, Co. D.
Wm. Griggs, 15th Michigan.
Eugene Gay, 16th Wisconsin, Co. H.
Jesse Gevelyn, 77th Ohio, Co. F.
Wm. Gordon, 1st Ohio, Co. I.
George A. Gibson, 6th Kentucky, Co. D.
W. Gtass, 76th Ohio, Co. F.—dead.
James Gardner, Co. K., 28th Illinois—left foot.
J. Harvey, 12th Inwa, Co. E.
Capt. R. R. Hudson, 13th Ohio, Co. H.
Jesse Hampton, 12th Iowa.
Fallx Hartreho, 57th Ohio, Co. E.
G. W. Howard, 49th Illinois, Co. D.
Thomas Hackney, 41st Illinois, Co. A.
Geo. Hills, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
Wm. H. Hoskins, 41st Ohio. Co. K.
M. H. Huntley, 52d Illinois, Co. G.
Jerome Howett, 24th Ohio, Co. F.
Col. Haynie, 49th Illinois—wnundad in the thigh by musket ball.
Arthur Henderson, 4th Ohio Artillery.
Peter B. Hobson, 3d Iowa, Co. D.
Martin Hughes, 32d Illinois, Co. E.
H. Hartline, 19th Alabama.
Lieut. Thomas M. Hood, 46th Illinois, Co. G.
Lieut. Martin W. Hulburt, 14th Illinois, Co. K—daegerous.
J. T. Hassell, 28th Illinois, Ce. C.
Hans Heyden, 28th Illinois, Co. F.
Stanfield P. Harmon, 26th Illinois, Co. H.
Mathews Haguman, 41st Ohio, Co. F.
Thomas B. Hory, 52d Illinois, Co. F.
Isaac Hoffmann, 72d Ohio, Co. E.
Richard Humphrey, 23d Indiana, Co. K.
Joseph R. Hall, 3d Iowa, Co. G.
Lieut. Henry Hiller, 34th Illinois, Co. H—badly.
Allius Hill, 10th Kentucky—Co. I.
Robert Hunter, 28th Illinois, Co. B.
Wm. W. Hamilton, 30th Indiana, Co. C.
Johnson Hammock, 15th Ohio, Co. K.
Loss Helfer, 32d Indiana, Co. E.
S. M. Howard, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
Capt. Elister Hedden, 6th Kentucky, Co. D—badly.
A. Hickman, 18th Wisconsin, Co. H.
Wm. C. Hall, 14th Ohio Battery.
Wm. Hopper, 53d Ohio, Co. A.
David Honall, 30th Indiana, Co. D.
James Hatfield, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
John A. Hughes, 11th Iowa, Co. D.
H. A. Hurlbut, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
James Hangan, 19th U. S. Infantry, Co. A.
Francis A. Heft, 28th Illinois, Co. H.
J. M. Hicks, 28th Illinois, Co. F.
P. B. Hnbenson, 3d Iowa, Co. D.
James Herris, 14th Wisconsin, Co. D.
Samuel Hoag, 40th Illinois, Co. G.
George W. Hanson, 46th Illinois, Co. G.
E. K. Howe, 9th Indiana, Co. E.
Michael Hurt, 3d Kentucky, Co. G.
Henry M. Howe, 6th Iowa, Co. A.
Col. Hicks, 40th Illinois—wounded in breast, slight.
G. S. Hall, 28th Illinois.
Solomon Hughes, 61st Illinois, Co. D.
Joseph Halleck, 18th Missouri.
John A. W. Hufford, 6th Iowa, Co. K.
Jos. J. Hart, — Iows, Co. F.
James Hendricks, 28th Illinois Co. E.
Ben. N. Hills, 34th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. Higgins, 52d Illinois, Co. E.
Benjamin Harris, 9th Kentucky, Co. I.
Wm. F. Hemshier, 8th Kentucky.
W. W. Hampshire, 23d Missouri, Co. C.
James N. Howard, 44th Wisconsin, Co. I.
John Hutchins, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
Myron Hyatt, 28th Illinois, Co. D.
E. Hewkins, 52d Illinois—badly.
O. M. Hawes, 41st Ohio.
Andrew Hammonds, 15th Illinois, Co. H.
James Hobbs, 9th Illinois, Co. F.
Fred. Hammon, 11th Illinois, Co. I.
Edwia Horrin, 39th Indiana, Co. C.
Spencer Hamblin, 14th Wisconsin, Co. H.
Peter Horry, 44th Missouri, Co. I.
Jos. R. Hall, 3d Iowa, Co. G.
S. R. Hayner, 18th Wisconsin, Co. E.
Geo. K. Hatfield, 55th Illinois, Co. C.
Francis A. Hall, Co. H, 28th Kentucky—left thigh.
Amaas Hilley, Co. H, 34th Illinois—left hand.
Milton T. Harris, Co. A, 32d Illinois—taft tung.
James Hobbs, Co. F, 9th Ill.—left leg and right arm.
Fred. Hammum, Co. I, 11th Illinois—in right side and back brnised.
E. Hog, Co. H, 41st Illinois—left arm.
Edward Hawkins, Co. F, 52d Illinois—arm and other small wounds.
Andrew Hammond, Co. H, 15th Illinois.
Atagnus L. Holt, orderly sergeant, Co. C, 43d Illinois—right arm and hand.
James Hendricks, 28th Illinois—abdomen.
Harris Hackney, Co. H, 41st Illinois—thigh.
Thos. B. Hog, Co. F, 52d Illinois—left foot.
A. Matthew Hughes, Co. E, 32d Illinois—left thigh and back.
Henry Hartline, Co. G, 19th Illinois—head.
George H. Haler, Co. K, 15th Illinois—left shoulder.
Fred Irwin, 71st Ohio, Co. A.
Wm. Inland, 46th Ohio, Co. K.
Thomas Import, 6th Iowa, Co. C.
James Ilisbar, 9th Illinois.
Wm. Ilsey, Co. H, 9th Illinois—right leg.
C. J. Johnson, 12th Iowa, Co. F.
—— Johnson, 9th Illinois.
Capt. G. W. Jenks, — Illinois,

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

HOW TO SOLVE THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Speech of Hon. F. P. Blair, Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 11, 1862.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said: The charge has frequently been heard, here and elsewhere, that the President is without a policy in the Administration. I shall endeavor to show that this imputation is unfounded, to explain my conceptions of his policy, and to demonstrate that it is wise in every aspect, and commends itself to the lovers of the Union and of freedom. There can be no dispute with respect to the object of the war so far as he is concerned. He says, in his Annual Message, that he has been anxious that it "shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle." I have, therefore," he adds, "in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest." No one can refuse belief to this utterance. If the President stood on his mere declaration, his life has been so marked by integrity that all men yield implicit faith to his words, as the true index of his heart. But the language truely characterizes his conduct. It has not been attempted to show that he has not endeavored, in every way, to prevent the struggle from degenerating into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle, and, as its first great object, to maintain the integrity of the Union.

But it is objected by some of those who aided in his election that he has not in aid of this object made the war upon the cause of the war, and decreed emancipation by an order as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as an effective agency in suppressing the rebellion.

This measure might unquestionably be justified if it were deemed necessary or expedient for the purpose of accomplishing his object, and if it could be shown that he knew this to be true, he might be arraigned for failing to use this means. But when the record of his opinions is examined, it is easy to understand that he does not consider the measure, which is regarded as so omnipotent by a portion of his friends, as likely to be effective for the purpose, and I think it can be shown that his judgment is probably the most correct.

In his canvass for the Senate with Mr. DOUGLAS, his views respecting the subject of Slavery were fully developed, and though not speaking with reference to the present aspect of affairs, his position then led logically to his present attitude, and shows a far deeper insight into the relations of the subject than any other man of the day had then attained. In his declaration, that above all things he desired "a separation of the black and white races," he showed that he knew the excitement occasioned at the South by the idea of emancipation was not due to the fears of the loss of property it would occasion to those holding slaves. His birth in a Slave State, and subsequent residence in Indiana and Illinois, among a people a large proportion of whom also sprung from the Slave States and from the non-slaveholders of the Slave States, taught him that the greatest repugnance to this measure was to be found among men who had no such property interest at stake. He knew, also, that these men were for the most part, and the best part, ardently attached to the Union, and especially in those regions of the country where military operations would be difficult.

To superficial observers who believe that the rebellion grew out of Slavery, and is, as they term it, a slaveholder's rebellion, when it is known to be true that the non-slaveholding regions of the South are for the Union, it is natural that it should occur to them that the proper course to carry all the non-slaveholders against the rebellion would be to decree emancipation. But a closer scrutiny demonstrates the contrary to be true; such a scrutiny demonstrates that the rebellion originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing, however, from any love of Slavery, but from an antagonism of race and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation. This idea among slaveholders was naturally of greater intensity in proportion to the number of slaves about them, and its force in neutralizing Union feeling diminished as we approach the high and mountain regions where the slaves are few.

Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this a "slaveholder's rebellion." If such was the fact, two divisions of our army could have suppressed it without difficulty; the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders; but it is a matter of history that the slaveholders, as a body, were the last and most reluctant to join the rebellion. The representative men of that interest, like BADGER of North Carolina, AIKEN of South Carolina, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, struggled as long as there was hope against the rebellion, and for the obvious reason that the entire interests of the slaveholders were put in extreme jeopardy. It was the *negro question* and not the *Slavery question* which made the rebellion—questions entirely different, and requiring entirely different treatment; and it is as necessary to understand the distinction to enable us to deal with it successfully, as it is that the physician should know the disease which he is called on to treat and to cure. If the rebellion was made by two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, for the sake of perpetuating Slavery, then it might be a complete remedy to extirpate the institution; but if the rebellion has grown ant of the abhorrence af the non-slaveholders fer emancipation and amalgamation, and their dread of "negro equality," how will their discontent be cured by the very measure the mere apprehension of which has driven them into rebellion?

No wise man desires to increase the number of enemies to the State within the hostile regions, ar divide its friends outside. Mr. LINCOLN knew that a decree of emancipation simply would certainly have this effect. Such an act he knew was calculated to make robots of the whole of the non-slaveholders of the South, and at the same time to weaken the sympathy and a large number of the working-men of the North, who are not ready to see their brethren in the South put on an equality with manumitted negroes.

In accordance with this view of the subject, proclaimed before he was named for the Presidency, he has acted since he has been President. To disarm the jealousy of race, which he knew lay at the bottom of the rebellion, he recommended in his first annual Message that homes should be provided in some neighboring country for such of the blacks as should be made free by the events of the contest. But this did not complete his view of the subject. While aware that the chief cause of the rebellion was the antagonism of race, stimulated by the disappointed and defeated politicians, who had made it the source of their power over the Government, he also saw that the progress of events had affected and would still further affect the class who had property interests in the subject. And while it was true that that class had not originated the policy which culminated in the rebellion, they were now involved in it, many of them actually engaged, and all, whether sympathizing with it or not, having their property staked on it, and, therefore, in danger of being drawn into it. To do justice to those who were not engaged in the rebellion, and to prevent them from being drawn into it by their property interest, and invite their cooperation in ridding the country of this disturbing element, he now proposes a measure of compensation for their interests.

If we were called to consider this policy, simply upon its reasonableness abstractly considered, and were devising a scheme for future events, its wisdom would be apparent to all practical men; but it does not rest on such grounds. It is fully vindicated by the condition of things by which we are surrounded. The North is a unit, and the South is divided on the question of the Union. Would the gentlemen who are advertising for a policy for the Administration improve this condition by a policy which would divide our friends and unite the South? They imagine, indeed, that by decreeing emancipation they could get more efficient help from the negroes. If they could show any reason for supposing that the negroes would run away in any greater numbers than they now do, under such a decree, there might be some ground for debate; but there is not the slightest opinion for supposing this. All run away now, I believe, who can get away. It is only when our armies invade the slave regions that they can get away, and it would still require that the forts they are compelled to build should be taken by our armed men. We could not strengthen ourselves at the South, for we cannot reach the slaves by such a proclamation except by force, and we should add to the force of the free men to oppose us.

These considerations demonstrate that, in a military calculation, the policy to which the President is invited by a portion of his original friends is erroneous.

But many reject arithmetic in considering this policy, and imagine that the inscription of emancipation on our banners would be a talismanic word which would carry victory with it. I doubt whether any better sequencing words could be invented than those we now conquer by: the Union, the flag, the Government founded by WASHINGTON, maintained by JACKSON; language which speaks to the hearts of our soldiers, and to the world, of the nationality of the great Republic. I am for the freedom of all races and creeds, and look for the day to come, and that not far distant, when the flag of the Union shall float over no slave, and our country shall be absolutely the land of the free; but the battle now is for the country, and the gallant men who day by day find a bloody winding sheet, give their lives for this cherished idea, and [illegible] emancipation of the African race.

Having considered the President's policy on the subject of Slavery as a military policy, let us view it in its bearings on the extinction of the institution itself. A brief retrospect is necessary to its comprehension in the present state of the question. It is important, in the first place, to see what was the essential issue in the last Presidential election. I think that it was in effect, whether the minority should [illegible] with the [illegible] connect[illegible] passions [illegible] the prop[illegible] comfo[illegible] should [illegible] posed, a slaveholders' rebellion in its origin, for it is matter of fact that the party at the South to which slaveholders as a class were attached was not the Disunionist Party there.

The sensitiveness which enabled the leaders of the Democratic Party in the South at any time to unite the South, by playing on the Slavery chord, was not in the property nerve. It was caused by that morbid condition inseparable from the presence of diverse races in the same community.

To the people of the Union, however, it was not so important how the resolutions produced; the effect was to disenfranchise them. The people had no share in the Government. All power was vested in the clique which dominated in the South. It was to put down this dominion that the organization which elected Mr. LINCOLN was formed. It was, therefore, against Slavery, as the governing power of the country, that the Republican Party rose as a national party, and not to abolish Slavery as a local institution. This was not only avowed in the platform of the party, but it is manifest that whether the leaders of that party were sincere or not, the people who gave them power were sincere. We have but to consider their conduct to see that they at least were sincere, and it is of no moment to consider whether the leaders were so or not. There is no mistaking their purpose in the matter. This is demonstrated by their action in relation to the compromise of 1850. The terms of that compromise were not satisfactory to the North. But as, by common consent, it was understood to have settled all Slavery questions, they accepted it as a means of preventing Slavery issues, and thereby to put down Slavery as a governing power of the Federal Government. That this is true, is demonstrated by the fact that their public men, who truly represented the public will, in contesting the terms of the compromise, were not countenanced, in attempting to disturb the compromise, and lost their positions, and both parties were obliged to proclaim adherence to it in the contest of 1852. So strong was this feeling, that the main reason for the success of the Democrats in that contest was that, being the chief authors of the compromise, they were with reason believed to be more friendly to it than their antagonists.

I had been a proviso man myself from the start, and opposed to the dominion of Slavery, but believed that Gen. PIERCE, who had been a close friend of SILAS WRIGHT, would have sense and patriotism enough to oppose any measure intended to make the Slavery question so as to enable the Southern clique to rule the nation. I was deceived and the country was deceived. The universal discontent manifested at his breach of faith to the nation in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise ever one remembers; and if I refer to his unenviable position now before the country, it is not in any unkindness of spirit, but for the purpose of vindicating the public judgment upon great public measures.

I know that some persons would explain the acquiescence of the people in the compromise measures of 1850, and their indignation at the repeal of the compromise of 1820, by assuming that the people were fickle and deficient in judgment, thinking that those only were logical and consistent who resisted both these measures, and who would have persisted in making issues on those measures after they were passed. But it is just that difference between the people and that class of persons which marks the difference in the objects of the people and the objects of this class. The people of the Union have been willing to leave it to the people of the States affected by it to deal with the institution, but unwilling that it should be extended, and unwilling to have the institution made use of to control the Federal Government. The ultra Anti-Slavery men go further, and cooperate with the slave interest in making questions affecting Slavery, but for directly the contrary purpose. Now, the masses of the people do not participate in the objects either of those who wish to make the Government of the Union the active agent to extend or to abolish Slavery, not because they are indifferent whether the institution continues to exist or not: on the contrary, they are most anxious to see Slavery extinguished, and are ready to cooperate generously in the work, but they are law-abiding, and know that by law it belongs to the Governments of the States to decide that question.

The Slavery Government was broken down by the election of LINCOLN by the people of the North, and they had a right to break it down; and, in my judgment, the effect will be to extinguish Slavery, not because the General Government can or will be used to decree abolition. The fact, however, will follow, because it will work a complete change in the tactics of the ambitious man of the South. No sane man believes Slavery a good thing, and the revolution in opinion on this subject, which Mr. HUNTER said in one of his last speeches in the Senate, had taken place there within the last twenty years, does not prove, to my mind, that he or the people have had a new revelation and a new code of ethics, or different consciences than the fathers whose teaching they have come to disregard. An examination of the facts will show only this, that the Calhounites discovered, not that Slavery was the moral and economical blessing they professed to believe it, but that the morbid feeling engendered by it might be turned to their account in securing them political power. That was the good and the only good there was in it; and this being the only consideration with them, it came to be regarded as the only true basis of Government; and this theory, which was boldly announced by Mr. CALHOUN, in 1837, was confirmed by the success which attended them till 1860. Nor are they a peculiar class of politicians in thinking that an institution which gives them political power is a divine institution. All the aristocrats of England, with rare exceptions, think that primogeniture is equally divine; and it was argued in Parliament, with more earnestness, eloquence and learning, to show that the rotten borough system was the source of English power and prosperity, than was ever exhibited in Congress to show that Slavery was the secret of the marvelous greatness and growth of America. The source of these strange perversions of reason is obviously the same. It was merely because Slavery, in the one case, and the rotten borough system in the other, gave the orator of his party political power. But now the scepter of Slavery is broken, and its empire can never be restored. Even as a personal relation, it is out of date in this age of the world, and strangely out of place in America, and nothing but the despotism it temporarily possessed could have prevented its destruction by the enlightenment and moral pressure of the age. But when to the catalogue of wrongs inflicted by it upon the nation, and especially upon the laboring millions of our own race in the midst of whom it exists, is added to the crime of this rebellion, no one can doubt that its doom is decreed.

But the question comes, By whom is this decree to be executed? I reply, it can only be done by the constitutional authorities. But will they do it? I have already said they would; and my belief is, that any assumption of authority to expedite it may stay the work, and might restore the slave dynasty again temporarily to power; and, indeed, the talk of such usurpation has already given hopes of restoration, and lead, I hear, to what may be called a Jacobite conference in these Halls. It was not love for the King, but impatience engendered by the senseless rigor of the Puritans, that brought back CHARLES II. to England. If the Pro-Slavery Democracy is restored to power, it will be by similar folly on the part of the most extreme opponents of Slavery. It is a local institution; and while opinion and external power can and must aid in its eradication, yet from the very nature of the subject it is only by the cooperation of the local authorities it can be effectively dealt with; and the rebellion, though it intensifies and consolidates opinion against the institution, does not remove the necessity for this cooperation. But this cooperation is easily secured. It needs only the will to secure it, to find the way to secure it. A manifestation of the spirit of justice on the part of the nation, and a disposition to do unto the people of the South as the people of the North would be done by under similar circumstances. Is all that is necessary. If I am asked to be more specific in defining the policy this spirit would beget, I point you to the policy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If the Republicans had proclaimed that policy, I verily believe we should not have had the rebellion; and if it can even now be recognized by Congress, I believe it will save the blood of many of our soldiers, and soon bring us peace and good-will, and speedy emancipation beside.

Many assume that Mr. LINCOLN'S programme of conciliation by separation of the races is inadequate, because the blacks are so numerous that they cannot all be removed, and time will be required to remove even a small portion of them. They argue that because the Liberian colony has failed to attract the freed negro population in any considerable numbers, that any schemes of colonization must also be a failure. There is a vast difference, however, between the idea of being colonized on our own continent, under our own flag, and being buried in Africa. It is the difference between life and death, home and banishment.

The fact that even now many of these persons are going to Hayti, and that multitudes of them have for years been looking out for an asylum in some neighboring country, has not attracted the attention of those who have not been interested in the subject. They do not know that a Delegate Convention was held at Cleveland by them in the year 1857, to consider the subject, and a Commission appointed to examine and report. I was not aware of this myself when I made my first speech in the House, in 1858, on the subject. That and other speeches attracted the attention of these people, and I have since been furnished with copies of their proceedings, and received letters from their leading men, evincing not only the deepest interest in the subject, but displaying a comprehensive knowledge of it, which shows that they have men among them fitted to be the founders of a new nationality. I was assured by the organ of this Convention that if the Government would act on my proposition, he was already authorized to speak for five thousand persons, who had some means, who would embrace it in the first year. I do not myself doubt that ten times that number would be found in the first year, and that the establishment of such a colony would be followed by an outpouring of this population like the outpouring of the Mississippi when a crevasse is opened. It is looked so manifest that this population tends by nature to that region, that I could as soon doubt that water would seek its level when permitted to flow, as that this race would not seek its natural home when permitted to go there.

The census shows that it gravitates to the tropics, so that, even under existing conditions, it is but a question of time; and that it will free itself when it gets there, we also have seen, so irresistible is natural law. Mr. LINCOLN only proposes to obey this natural and irresistible law and facilitate its operations. It is the disregard of it which has created the disorder [illegible] which the [illegible] doubted that the [illegible] policy is adopted [illegible] in case of the case that [illegible] disturbance will [illegible] nation has accepted Mr. LINCOLN'S policy and before a single negro has left the Union. The outbreak, as I have already said, sprang from the convictions in the common mind in the disturbed regions that the negroes were to be liberated and put upon an equal footing with the whites. The mere idea of this amalgamation was instrumental in producing the rebellion. There was no actual emancipation. The idea of the separation of the race is a complete antidote to that poison.

It is the duty of the National Government to make the provision Mr. LINCOLN recommends. That Government alone has the control of our external relations, and, therefore, the States could never be relieved of this race without the action of the Federal Government. And I will take the occasion to say that, in my judgment, the Representatives of the North will very soon find that they will be called on to act by their own people. The contrabands are going North, and it will soon be demonstrated, I think, that the working men of the South do not differ from their brethren of the North, in desiring that this population shall be provided with a more suitable home than is to be found among the white population. The wisdom of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy will vindicate itself then, if not before.

The efficacy of Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition to give pecuniary aid to such of the States as may wish to embrace the emancipation policy is also questioned. If that proposition stood alone, there would be reason for this. And it is because the venerable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WICKLIFFE,) who I believe truly reflects the feelings of the Union slaveholders of his State and section, did not consider it only as a part of the President's policy, that he regarded it with disfavor. I judge so, indeed, without having conferred with him upon the subject; but I feel some confidence in the opinion, because while he differed on other points of public policy with his distinguished brother, the late ROBERT WICKLIFFE, upon matters pertaining to Slavery, these were, I believe, an accordance of views. If I am right in this impression, then I am enthorised to say that the views of the President, taken as a whole, will be accepted by that gentleman; for I received a letter from his brother in 1858, warmly sustaining those views as explained by me in my speech of that year; and I will take occasion to say, that although Mr. ROBERT WICKLIFFE was never a member of Congress, or otherwise engaged in administering the Federal Government, yet he was among the foremost of those extraordinary statesmen and lawyers who have rendered the State of Kentucky so illustrious in the history of the Union. He was the composer of the great JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, HENRY CLAY, HARDIN, BLEDSOE, and other great minds who have passed from the scene.

I am not of those who believe that it is impossible for this Government to put down this rebellion and emancipate the slaves or make any other disposition of them which may seem good. That opinion has been put forward generally by those who did not wish to see the rebellion put under foot. I observe that much has been said by the English Press to the effect that this Government could never subjugate the seceded States, and we can appreciate the sincerity of their declarations when we consider that the British Government itself holds nearly two hundred millions of people in the very condition to which some of its public men declare that this Government cannot subject the seceded States. As far as physical power is concerned, I have never doubted the ability of this Government to reduce the seceded States and subject them to any terms we may choose to dictate; but I contend that we cannot subjugate them without maintaining a vast army and without changing the very form of our Government. We cannot emancipate the slaves of the South and maintain them in the condition of freemen upon the soil of these States without the presence of an immense force equal to that which is required to set them free. It cannot be done because no law can be executed which is against the sense of the people of a community without the application of force. This is illustrated by the Fugitive Slave law, which has been held to be constitutional, and which is acquiesced in by every large majority of the people of the North, and yet it has been evaded and resisted, and its execution in almost every given instance costs the Government more than the value of the slave rendered up under it. This is because the law is repugnant to the moral sense of a large body of the Northern people. How will you execute a decree of emancipation which will set free the slaves of the South upon the soil and among a people the whole body of whom are opposed to it, and who have taken up arms in rebellion against this very idea of negro equality? It can only be done by the presence of an immense army, sufficient to prevent the white race from reenslaving the black, and by waging a constant war upon the people of our race for the protection of the black race. How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals? I do not believe that any party could retain power at the North upon such an issue. We should not overlook another consideration in dealing with this subject. Our armies are composed of men, and men act alike under similar circumstances. Northern men in the South are not noted for any particular prejudice against Slavery, and the soldiers whom it will be necessary to maintain at the South in order to secure the freedom of the enfranchised slaves, may come to look upon the matter in a different light, and the result may be simply a change of masters for the slaves. It is notorious that the contrabands are now the servants of our soldiers.

We can make emancipation acceptable to the whole mass of non-slaveholders at the South by coupling it with the policy of colonization. The very prejudice of race which now makes the non-slaveholders give their aid to hold the slave in bondage will then induce them to unite in a policy which will rid them of the presence of the negroes; and, as nine out of ten of the white people of the South are non-slaveholders, and as the right of suffrage is almost unlimited, it is easy to see what will be the result.

It is objected, however, that we have no right to remove the negroes from their own country against their will. I do not believe that compulsory colonization is necessary to the ultimate success of this plan; but neither do I regard it with any abhorrence. On the contrary, I look upon it as the greatest boon we can confer upon this race—greater by far than the gift of personal freedom in a land in which they must forever remain in a condition of social inferiority, among a people who will treat them with every imaginable indignity.

Contrast this with the policy which will build them up as a great nationality, in a country peculiarly adapted to their physical organization, in which their natural vigor and endurance make them superior to all other races, and whose vegetable and mineral wealth exceeds that of any other portion of the world.

Events are now transpiring on the continent, beyond the limits of our own country, which have a bearing upon this question, almost as significant as those which are taking place upon our own soil. The nations of Europe have seized upon the moment of our great troubles to interfere in the affairs of the feeble Republic of the South, and to establish thrones to be upheld by European policy, and to be subservient to the commercial power of Europe. The fact that the time of our own weakness has been chosen for this attempt, is of itself sufficient to prove to these American States that heretofore the moral power of this Republic has alone sustained them against European rapacity, and its effect has already been to restore to us the good will which we had forfeited by the filibuster schemes of the Slavery Governments which have so long dominated this Republic.

With the end of this rebellion will return the power and influence which will enable us to liberate Mexico from her threatened dangers; will return, also, in its fullness, the confidence and good will of that people, and of all her kindred races of the Central and South American States. They will all need the fostering care and kindness of our Government to assist in organizing their own strength and maintaining stable Governments. With the restoration of good feeling will revive the commercial interconrse which once existed between these people and our own, and which was lost to us when they became alienated by the injustice and outrages of our late filibustering rulers.

It is in this gorgeous region of the American tropics that our freedmen will find their homes, among a people without prejudice against the color, and to whom they will carry and impart new energy and vigor in return for the welcome which will greet them, as the pledge of the future protection and friendship of our great Republic.

I look with confidence to this movement as the true and only solution of this question—a question by which the life of the nation has been so often put in peril—a movement by which two races of men will be delivered from an unhappy conjunction, fatal to both, and by which two empires are to be established to bless mankind by their beneficent influences through all future time.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 32, 33. *On Demurrer*—418, 429, 433, 438, 40, 446, 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 354, 191, 3, 486, 488, 494, 451, 317, 296, 123.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1386, 1882, 1450, 1624, 1866, 690, 1860, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1940, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1956.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1571, 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1163, 1033, 2181, 3006, 659, 1739, 3049, 223. *Part II.*—Nos. 1754, 660, 3394, 1818, 1828, 1064, 294, 1650, 3496, 2770, 1762, 1894.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—One hour causes, Nos. 992, 1494, 1905, 1915, 1816, 1916, 1968, 2049, 2051, 2052, 2068. *Part II.*—No. 2066.

Hotel-Keepers and their Guests—Liability of the Former for Money Stolen from the Latter from Rooms in the Hotel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $328, which was alleged to have been stolen from the pocket of one James Petioo, an agent of the Company, while he was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, of which the defendants were the proprietors.

The facts as alleged were that Patton became a guest of defendants, Aug. 30, 1857, and applied for, but failed to obtain, an opportunity to deposit his money in defendants' safe, that he was put into a parlor or reading-room, occupied by several persons, to sleep, and while asleep his money was stolen from him.

The defence set up was a denial of the complaint

[illegible] cause was [illegible] Court, and [illegible] rendering [illegible] verdict [illegible] that [illegible] defendants did [illegible] they had [illegible] exercise, and that the authority of Patton across the [illegible] of the Company had not been shown. The principal point of the [illegible] was that the maintenance of a corporation need not be proved on the trial unless the defendants shall have pleaded in abatement or in bar that the plaintiffs are not a corporation.

Decision reversed and a new trial ordered.

D. Jno. Baker for plaintiffs; Sickles & Cushing for defendants.

Verdict against a City Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Jane C. Englebrecht vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff claimed to recover of the Company damages for injuries sustained, as alleged, by reason of the negligence of one of their conductors.

The plaintiff was stepping off the rear platform of the car, which had been stopped to let a lad off, when, as claimed, it was started, throwing her down, and injuring her seriously.

The defence was that the plaintiff should have notified the conductor of her desire to get off, and an allegation that her failing to do so was such negligence leading to the accident, on her part, as to bar her recovery.

The jury, however, gave the plaintiff a verdict for $300.

J. C. Dimmick and W. C. Carpenter for plaintiff; H. W. Robinson and James M. Smith, Jr., for defendants.

Alleged Conversion—A Jerseyman's Complaint.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Samuel D. Haring vs. *Joseph Shannon.*—This was an action for alleged fraud in obtaining nineteen head of cattle. The plaintiff, who resides at Bergen, New-Jersey, alleged that in November, 1859, the defendant wrongfully took the cattle from him, and converted them to his own use, and that they were worth $645. The defense set up a denial, and alleged that the cattle were paid for by an order on one PURDY, which was verbally accepted. The defendant also alleged that the transactions were in good faith, and without any intention on his part to defraud the plaintiff.

Verdict not in.

N. Smith, for plaintiff; Sweeny, and R. H. Shannon, for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. *John Cole.*—The prisoner was indicted for the murder of Thomas Morton. Cole, who is apparently about 47 or 48 years of age, was foreman in the kindling-wood factory of John T. Williams, corner of Horatio and Washington streets, this City. On the evening of Christmas last, about 5¾ o'clock, he, in company with Wade Fielder, a German, was walking down Greenwich-street, near the lower corner of King-street, when deceased and one Fay met them, and struck and pushed them, as is contended. Offensive language was used, and a *melée* followed, during which Morton was stabbed, and died from the wound shortly after the parties were taken to the station-house. A knife having blood on it was found on the person of the prisoner. Fey was searched, and a pair of brass or copper knuckles found on him. Fielder was considerably injured on the face.

Prisoner proved an excellent character for peace and quietness.

The case was ably summed up for the prisoner by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., and on behalf of the people by the District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall.

After an able and impartial charge from Judge BARNARD, the jury retired, and, after an absence of some two hours, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Court, in view of the prisoner's previous good character and the recommendation of the jury, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the City Prison.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James Gorland, indicted with Charles McGinnis and George Allen, for burglary in the first degree, was convicted of an attempt at burglary in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Moran pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Charles Rheinhardt was tried for keeping a disorderly house, and acquitted.

The following sentences were passed upon persons previously convicted: Henry Hill, for attempt at burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary six months; James Diviney, for the same offence, House of Refuge.

Disagreed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hugh Robinson vs. *Wright Gillies and James Gillies.*—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover damages for the loss of an arm, alleged to have been occasioned by the negligence of their agents. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The jury now disagreed, and were discharged.

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT.

By special order, the General Term will be held only on Saturday during the May term.

The Special Term will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen in the City Hall—will open at 11 o'clock.

Four trial terms will be held:

Part I.—In Room No. 11 in the brown-stone building.

Part II.—In Room No. 16 in the brown-stone building.

Part III.—In the General Term room, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Part IV.—In the room underneath the General Term room, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

The Chambers will be held in the room formerly occupied by the Special Term, in the building corner of Chambers and Centre streets—open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

All motions, &c., will be heard at Chambers during this May term.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

The Calendar of Short Causes will be called on Thursday, 17th inst., Friday, 18th inst., being Good Friday. NATH. JARVIS, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bolcom.

Morton et al. vs. *Sands et al.*—Demurrer to answer sustained; but leave given to defendants to amend the answer, on payment of cost.

Barnard et al. vs. *Kercher.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs; but leave given to amend, on payment of costs.

Before Justice Clerke

In re. Petition of Laurent Porral.—Let an order be granted, requiring the Attorney to pay the amount collected on a personal demand, or show cause on the first Monday inst., why an attachment should not issue against him.

Cunningham et al. vs. *Chamberlain.*

Porral vs. *Demure et al.*—Motion denied.

Morris vs. *Way et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs, to abide events.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Motion granted.

Anna Barry vs. *John Barry et al.*—Motion granted, with leave to renew.

Jones vs. *Davies.*—Motion granted to vacate attachment.

Home Insurance Company vs. *Bridge et al.; Clapp et al.* vs. *Wells; Blake et al.* vs. *Sturgis, Jr. et al.; Rose et al.* vs. *Steimer et al.; Roediger* vs. *Roediger.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Before Justice Ingraham.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Schuyler et al.*—Case and amendments settled.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Case settled, (also memoranda for counsel.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Palmer vs. *Adams and White.*—Order settled. Opinion on file with Special Term Clerk.

Wright vs. *Weeks, &c.*—Order of substitution granted.

Stone vs. *King—Bingham* vs. *Hill.*—Order of substitution granted in these cases.

Ganlet vs. *Asceller and Meyer.*—Order settled. Opinion on file with Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Barbour.

Weesley vs. *Osborn.*—Order of substitution granted.

Before Justice Monerief.

Mack vs. *Cohen et al.*—Order granted.

Wright, Appellant, vs. *Weeks et al. Respondents.*—Motion granted on terms, &c.

Lockwood et al. vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, findings, &c., on file.

Before Justice White.

Forgay et al vs. *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—Extra allowance of 5 per cent. on $6,250 granted to the plaintiffs, who are limited to one bill of costs against all the defendants. Addition findings on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Gilbert vs. *The Sullivan Manufacturing Company.*—Default opened. Cause to be tried on the 17th April, 1862.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stewart vs. *Colt.*—Judgment settled.

Before Judge Brady.

Hoyt vs. *Converll.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

Quinlan vs. *Van Schaick, &c.*—Motion denied without costs, on the ground that it does not clearly appear that an assignment was made of the judgment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

$25,000 U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	b10. 103⅛
100,000 U. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,000 U. S. [illegible] C.	[illegible]	10,000	b60. 101⅛
3,000 do [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101⅛
18,000 Ohio State 6s '70	100	10,000 do	s10. 101½
1,000 Ill. Canal B. '60	87⅛	10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91
5,000 Ill. Con. B. 1862	89	95 Pacific M. S. Co.	103¾
2,000 Ill. War Loan	88⅛	200 do	104
5,000 do	88⅛	60 do	s10. 103
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55⅛	50 do	c10. 103⅛
3,000 do	b30 56⅛	200 do	b30. 103⅜
10,000 Virginia State 6s	57	100 do	s30. 103⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	62	50 do	s30. 103
6,000 Missouri State 6s	65¾	50 do	s30. 103⅛
5,000 do	b30 65	50 do	s30. 103⅜
12,000 do	63½	20 New-York Cen. R.	92¾
1,000 Brook'n C. W. L.	100¾	50 do	s60. 92⅝
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	100	50 do	92⅝
2,000 Mich. C. & N. C. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	s10 97½	150 Erie Railway	36⅞
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 c. Bonds	96¾	10 do	36⅞
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	74⅝	100 do	b30 36⅝
3,000 do	74¾	50 do	36⅝
2,000 N. I. 1st M'g	99	50 Erie Railway pref.	61
5,000 Ill. C. R. Bds.	88¾	100 do	b30 61½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1 m.	68	50 Harlem R. preferred	20⅝
5,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1 m	89¼	200 Mich. Cen. Railroad	86⅛
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1 m.	106	60 M. S. & N. I. R. opg.	88
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1 m.	78	50 M. S. & N. I. G. A.	85⅝
10 Merchants' Bank	94	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¼
25 Phœnix Bank	93¼	25 do	61⅝
100 do	94	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 67⅛
5 Bk. of Commerce	93	400 Clev. & Tol. R. ex div	opg 42¼
15 do	93⅝	200 do	s30 42¾
5 Metropolitan Bk	97	200 do	b, c & 30 42¾
5 Manuf. & Mer. Bk	90	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	64¾
50 Hud. Riv. R.	36	25 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pre	79
50 do	36¼	15 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pre	86¼
100 do	35⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	98¾	150 Pacific M. S. Co.	104⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98⅜	100 do	b30. 104⅜
10,500 do	98⅜	50 do	s10. 104⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s '68. Cou	96¾	60 do	104⅜
6,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	56⅛	50 do	b30. 104
10,000 do	b40 56⅝	50 do	s60. 103⅝
1,000 do	56⅛	25 do	s30. 103
8,000 do	56⅛	150 do	b10. 104
2,000 Missouri S. 6s	49¾	8 N. Y. Cen. R.	82½
3,000 do	b30 50	50 do	82½
5,000 do	49½	50 Hud. Riv. R.	35¾
9,600 Ill. War Loan	88⅛	50 do	b30 35⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. B. '76	103⅜	50 Harlem R. pref'd	30⅛
5,000 C. B. & Q. 8 c.	b60 98⅛	150 M. So. & N. I. G.	opg 46¼
5,000 do	98⅛	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¼
50 Erie Railway	b15 36⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R. ex div	42¾
100 do	b30 36⅝	50 New-Jersey R.	128
300 do	36⅜		

WEDNESDAY, April 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of March, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing nine months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of March, 1862, were:

[illegible] Fair to good refining at 6½c.; [illegible] Falls, Jacksonville and Cienfuegos at 6¾c.; [illegible] Cuba at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

[illegible] for export and are stiffly held. Cut [illegible] ₩ lb.

[illegible]-York has been in more demand [illegible] $12 88½@$12 75 for Mess; $13 25@$13 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are unchanged and steady, at [illegible] for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. [illegible] continues in request at full rates; sales, 500 [illegible] at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is less buoyant; [illegible] sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¼c. [illegible] ₩ lb. Beef is in request and is steady; sales [illegible] bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $9@; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in fair request [illegible] for poor to choice Western, and [illegible] for State, ₩ lb. State Cheese is in good [illegible] ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 bags East India at $5 25@$6 ₩ [illegible].

SUGAR—Has been generally inactive, yet quoted [illegible].

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in fair request at [illegible] and Nitrate Soda at 3¼c.@3¾c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is inquired for, and is now quoted [illegible] ₩ lb. Rough Flax is quiet at $2 10@$2 25 [illegible]. Timothy is neglected at $1 75@$2 ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 10c@10½c ₩ bushel.

TOBACCO—Are inactive at former rates.

SUGARS—Are inactive at former rates.

SUGARS—Sales, 576 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@ 7¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales were reported of 10,000 mats Cassia, but without particulars.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The market continues inactive, and will remain so until the tax bill is settled. Sales 45 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@13c.; 74 bbls. Havana at [illegible]c.@50c.; 50 bbls. damaged Sagua, at auction, 17c.@18c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,650 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@25c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was reported to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5d.@5¾d., Corn, 4¾d.@5d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 2s.@3s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s.; Tallow, 12s. 6d.@15s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@ 25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6¾d. ₩ bushel.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. @5s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 55s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d.; and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been bark *Carlotta*, 610 tons, to Wellington and one other port in New-Zealand, thence to one port in New South Wales, thence to China and back to New-York, $18,500, or if to London or Monirenl, $20,500; a ship, 672 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, usual privileges, £3 10s., and 5s. 6d. more if to Baltic ports; two, 900 and 996 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 10s.; a brig, 175 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 12½ ₩ bbl.; a schooner, 206 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a [illegible] schooner, 445 tons, (now at Boston) from Saguа to a port north of Hatteras, $5 ₩ hhd.; a Br. brig, 147 tons, to St. Kitts, 75c. ₩ bbl.; a schooner, 97 tons, to Nassau, N. P., and back, $550; ship *Wanderer*, 1,197 tons, to Shanghai, and ship *John Tucker*, (now at Boston), 996 tons, to San Francisco, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Apl	5
Columbia	Southampton	New-York	Apl	9
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Apl	9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Apl	12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Apl	16
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl	16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Apl	19
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Apl	23
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	Apl	26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Apl	30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May	3
Pennsylvania	Southampton	New-York	May	7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May	10

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Apl	19
St. George	New-York	Glasgow	Apl	19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Apl	23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Apl	26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Apl	30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May	3
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May	21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May	28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June	4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INVALID.—YOU WILL GET THE RECEIPT FOR a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all lung affections, by sending to D. ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., N. Y. He sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE FIRST RESpectability would like to open a correspondence with a lady of the same character, with a view to matrimony. She must be intelligent and refined, and of prepossessing appearance; age not over twenty-one. Any lady answering the above requirements will confer a favor on the undersigned by addressing him in sincerity. Address LESTER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISania, near a Railroad depôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

RARE BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE in the country—60 acres of choice land—buildings large and superior; an orchard of good fruit; grounds tastefully ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, and whole farm washed by a fine stream. Situated in Southern New-York, not far from the New-York and Erie Railroad; has cost the present owner nearly $10,000. It is unincumbered for $3,000. It can be had, if applied for soon, for $2,000 above the incumbrances. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 196 Broadway, or to Col. J. B. MOORE, or C. T. LEONARD, Esq., Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL.—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the Hudson River. There are two parlors, with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture. Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT—On the Palisades fronting on the Hudson; also, from five to fifty-acre plots, near depôts, churches, schools, &c., (Northern New-Jersey Railroad.) Location and views unsurpassed. For sale or exchange for City property on favorable terms.
S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A DElightfully situated house and garden, with an abundance of fruit, and from one to five acres of land, if desired, adjoining and overlooking the beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J.; 28 miles from the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO RENT.—A DWELLING VERY PLEASANTLY located on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., with ingrounds and gardens; will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant, for the summer months; longer if desired, with or without furniture; gas, hot and cold water in each story of the house; bath room, &c. Address, Box No. 2,632 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET—NEAR HIGH BRIDGE STEAMBOAT landing, a house with eleven rooms, and carriage-house, a good spring of water, and cistern. Inquire of Capt. DALY, at No. 101 Front-st., or on the premises, on Westchester side, where the Captain now lives.

RAVENSWOOD.—TO LET OR LEASE, A VERY desirable large country seat, near the East River, with 14 or 15 acres, with carriage-house, garden, shade, shrubbery, fruit in abundance. Apply to J. C. MALLORY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 10 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT, TASTY RESIdence, with half an acre of choice garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., all in perfect order; beautifully situated, convenient to the City. (Westchester County); $6,000.
S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—OPPOSITE DEPOT, 12 miles from this City, dwelling, containing eight rooms, and garden. Rent, $300. Apply on premises, of MRS. MUNSON, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL HOUSE with ¾ of an acre, six rooms, large closets, shade trees, &c., within three minutes' walk of junction depôt. Rent $175. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, near the premises.

TO RENT—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, A cottage of seven rooms, with garden attached, half a mile from the river. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, Agent, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $400. Inquire of E. M. BLACKWELL, Jr., or E. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 140 Front-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 91 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement; for washing Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 2 STORY HIGH stone stoop, brick house (Stuart, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.), No. 218 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 3 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—ABOUT FIVE minutes from ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses, with modern improvements, and in good condition, Nos. 140 and 144 Grove st., near the street and in the best neighborhood; rent $400. Apply to CHARLES HOBBS, No. 629 Broadway, New-York; or to Mr McLOUGHLIN, northwest corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

TO LET—IN CANAL-ST., THE SPLENDID WARErooms, on the first and second floors, over the store corner of Canal and Wooster sts., marble building, thoroughfare equal, and in some respects superior to Broadway for business purposes, lighted by eleven windows, a fine showy entrance on Canal-st.; has gas, Croton water and hoistway on rear entrance. Apply on the premises, in the hat store below.

TO LET.—CANAL, CORNER OF WOOSTER-ST., a basement, a very desirable stand for a trunk store, furniture, tinware, basket and housekeeping articles, hair-dressing and bathing rooms, having two show windows and a wide entrance. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, in the store over the basement.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenience, with a large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 125th-st. and 5th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements. To be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET ON SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET, 1½ blocks from Central Park, a medium-sized and very convenient frame house in the centre of 8 lots of ground, containing a garden and a variety of choice fruit, with a stable and chickery on 80th-st. Inquire at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Brooms-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET.—A NEAT, SMALL BRICK HOUSE, with the modern conveniences—water, gas, bath, kitchen-range, &c. No. 423½ Douglass-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, at No. 22 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or at the East River Bank, No. 689 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, a 5-story and basement brick building, 25 by 80 feet—well lighted and with water on each floor—located within two blocks of the City Hall. Also, store No. 184 Water-st. For particulars apply to
S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448, and 450 Water-st. Nine lots, 25x10 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. LUDWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN CAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards, and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $25,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,235 Broadway, next to corner of 31th-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF East 23d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 27th-st.
S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 6 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries: 11 rooms, court-yard, grocery, range, gas and water. Possession given immediately. Also, other cottages.
C. H. DUDLEY, No. 15 Liberty-st.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—A two-story and basement house, and a three-story and basement brick house, with gas and water; very desirable location, at low rent. Apply to JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 61 Washington-st., Hoboken, N.J.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of 9 arren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. HOME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 6 Commerce-st., on the east side of Varick-st., consisting of eight rooms, good basement and cellar. All in perfect order; rent moderate. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 50 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 124 Henry-st., Brooklyn; modern improvements; good neighborhood, to a good tenant, rent $450 per annum. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 256 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, N. Y.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Fulton-st.

$375.—TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house, 11 rooms, large kitchen and cellar, in perfect order; marble mantles, gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av. Possession can be had soon, if required.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT (cabinet-maker's shop) of a new house, No. 117 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., has marble mantels, grates, gas and Croton water. Rent $23 per month. Apply to No. 535 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 118 West 19th-st., near Fleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BURTON, No. 36 Warren-st., Irving Savings Institution, or No. 120 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement houses, Nos. 24 and 26 West 32d-st.; the location is very desirable, and the houses are in good order, and contain all modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to T. C. FIELD, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house, No. 22 West 20th-st., having all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; rent $600; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of No. 287 West 14th-st., adjoining.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 20 Desbrosses-st., containing 11 rooms, pantries, &c.; will be given out low to a good tenant. Inquire at JAMES CARLISLE'S, No. 20 Desbrosses-st., between 10 and 30 o'clock, or at No. 36 West 20th-st., after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn, near Clinton-st.; convenient to cars and ferries. Rent low. Apply at No. 228 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 73 Greenwich-st., near Perry-st.; gas and Croton introduced.
C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 201 West 24th-st., 25x70, with six-horse power steam-engine.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE basement, brown-stone houses, No. 47 West 13th-st.; will be rented a bargain. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick house, No. 6 Allen-st.; has water and gas, and is adapted to two families. Apply to G. OSTRANDER, Naval-officer, Custom-house.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 76 Christopher-st., near Bleecker-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to
C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

HOUSES, NOS. 45, 47 AND 53 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway, and house No. 136 Franklin-st., near Varick-st., to let at low rents. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 6 St. Mark's-place. To a good tenant it will be rented low. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 23 West 22d-st.; gas and Croton introduced; house in good order. Apply to
C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, replete with all modern improvements, No. 189 West 18th-st. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WASHINGTON SMITH, No. 261 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway. 25x50. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,400 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, No. 147 and 153 Barrington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 1 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 75 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY IN Jersey City. Apply to C. H. DUFF, No. 96 Colonel.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—looking Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durham & Co.
Also upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also store and basement, No. 2 Cedar-st.
Also store and basement, No. 8 Cedar-st.
Also lofts and offices at No. 143 Broadway.
Also rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK houses, Nos. 76, 80 and 84 4th-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.; gas and Croton water introduced; 10 good tenants would be rented low. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 294 6th-av.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 100 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS to let to a private family; 12 rooms; gas throughout; shade, shrubbery, garden, etc.; near boats and cars, yet retired; good view of the Hudson; occupied by owner. Rent would be taken in board. Terms reasonable. Address J. J., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for six months from May 1. A delightful Summer residence, eight minutes' walk from the depôt, having a large garden attached, growing vegetables and fruit for the season, together with barn, hennery, &c.; house is old-fashioned, but very convenient, furnished throughout, together with use of a large library. Address, post paid, Box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office, or G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished, in the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 161 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKlyn, in a desirable location, with gas, water, bath-room, &c. The owner, a widow with four children, would like to let it to a small family (without other boarders) and board with them. Address, through the Post-office, Box No. 3,988.

ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Containing twelve rooms, handsomely furnished, stable, 1½ acres of ground, well-laid out, flowers and fruit; the ground is high, the air healthy, and only ten minutes' walk from the depôt, and half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to M. HUERSTEL, 630 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, A furnished cottage-house, at New-Brighton, Staten Island; rent $100 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, separate or together, unfurnished; house is new, brown-stone, with all the improvements. Inquire at No. 196 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARDING SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family, residing near South Ferry and Court-st. cars, will let front and large parlors, second floor, unfurnished; also, large front room and bedroom on third floor, furnished, at a reasonable rate, to a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar, between Willow and Columbia sts., and near the Fulton Ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIvate family, for single gentlemen, one large front room and one back room, with convenient pantries, comfortably furnished: bath-room attached; suitable for two or three gentlemen. Inquire at No. 1,119 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., or at sadler's store, corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large and two single rooms more than they require for themselves, will let them with board, from May 1, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen; house is first-class and located in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged. Address E. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four gentlemen may obtain furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from City Hall, convenient to city rails, with or without partial board, in a very small family. No other boarders and no children. Apply at No. 300 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, or No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHAS. CARPER.

BOARD WANTED—(ON OR BEFORE MAY) for a family of five. Who furnish and take care of their own three rooms, on a floor with gas, water, &c., for which and board, somewhere between 4th and 40th sts., $40 per month is offered. Address HOME BOARD, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN BE obtained by a gentleman and wife, with handsome accommodations, in a first-class brown-stone house, containing all the modern improvements, and in a good location. Terms moderate, and references exchanged. No. 70 East 27th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; one room furnished, with partial board—bath, gas, &c.—from 4th to 10th inst., and between 4th and 7th sts., for which $25 per week will be paid. Address H. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FIVE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let in Brooklyn, suitable for housekeeping, with immediate possession; rent moderate. Part of rent taken out in tuition, music and all the common branches of the English language. For further particulars, inquire at No. 230 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with first class private table, to let; house delightfully located on a corner, with side windows and fine view; family private; most unexceptionable reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished bedroom, with grate and gas in it, and breakfast and tea daily, with breakfast, dinner and tea on Sundays. State location of room, particulars and terms, with name, to C. B. E., Box No. 4,957 Post-office, New-York.

42 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FEW ROOMS, newly and neatly furnished, in a very pleasant and convenient location, to let to single gentleman, with breakfast if required, in a private family. Apply as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN private house, would rent two handsomely furnished rooms to two gentlemen and their wives or to a party of single gentlemen. Address H. A. Z., Bowling Green Post-office, for three days.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN A first class house, for single gentlemen, with partial board—convenient to Hoffman and Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,141 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEWBurgh, L. I., lying between high house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

CHOICE 60 ACRE FARM.—LOCATION UNsurpassed; good improvements, finely timbered, watered, and two large and valuable orchards. Two tenant houses, near depôt and village, N. Y. and L. R. 35 miles from City, for sale or exchange in part for City or Brooklyn house. S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—230 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOMESTEAD IN THE COUNTRY, stocked and in order, is wanted for three years, by an excellent tenant, not over thirty miles distant from town. It is wanted immediately, but no application will be attended to without an accurate description, rent, accurate distance from station, &c., &c. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—, BY A RESPONSIBLE party, without children, a small two-story brick house with water and gas, in a respectable neighborhood; situation prefered between Carmine-st and 14th st., west of 6th-av.; rent, from $300 to $400, or would purchase if house and price suited. Address, Box No. 1,863 Post-office, with location and terms.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO SMALL COTTAges, in a pleasant location, (on the water prefarred,) and not over one hour's ride from the City Hall. Address, stating rent, means of access, commutation, &c., Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1833,)
No. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL OF the Subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AUCTION SALES.

W. L. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Second great package auction sale of boots and shoes, FRIDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock,
by CHARLES C. WARREN,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this important sale will include from five hundred to one thousand packages of boots and shoes,
embracing an assortment of
FIRST-CLASS SEASONABLE GOODS,
adapted to the trade of every section of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES
(WEEKLY) ON FRIDAY,
hereafter during the season.

Also,
In a separate department, a large stock of boots and shoes at private sale, by the package, at or below manufacturers' prices.

CHARLES C. WARREN,
Commission dealer in Boots and Shoes,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY, will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing
On MONDAY, 21st instant,
And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.

Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the interesting picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey; "Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Hastag, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety, the latter including works of all the leading artists, English, French and German schools, suitable for the library or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 48 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the entire contents of above house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suite, 9 pieces, in blue and gold brocatel; centre and side-tables, marble-top; fine curtains and cornices, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Lindemann & Son; rosewood lounges, Voltaire and side-chairs, in hair-cloth; rich bronze mantel clock, ornaments to match; Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas chandeliers and brackets, elegant rosewood bedstead, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, work-tables, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, bedding, toilet crockery, window shades, floor-cloths, stair-rods, rosewood ball-stand, hall-chairs, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be obtained at auction-room, No. 79 Nassau-st.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,
The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

TERMS—Bills under $500, cash in bankable funds; all over that amount, four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.

Catalogues will be ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway, on Tuesday, April 22.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND PARTIES IN WANT OF SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Being the entire contents of a large House,

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., a large and elegant variety of household furniture, magnificent piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, elegant parians and bronzes, china ornaments, of every description, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, rich china, glassware, &c. Over $9,000 worth to be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening; price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may reserve an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars out of the commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar of the compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARIRY, OR PEEP o' DAY.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TOODLES—DELICATE GROUND—ROBERT MACAIRE.

DODWORTH'S HALL—DA CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE: "THE BALL IS UP."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-Street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 853 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President signed the District of Colnmbia Emancipation Bill yesterday morning, and accompanied his notice of the fact to Congress with a Message, in which he says he never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District, and had ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there had never been, in his mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. He is satisfied that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act. In the matter of compensation, however, it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and he points out the fact that there is no saving for minors, *femmes coverts*, insane or absent persons. He presumes this is an omission by mere oversight, and recommends that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

Commodore FOOTE and Gen. POPE are rapidly pushing their way down the Mississippi. A dispatch to the Navy Department announces that FOOTE, with his gunboats, had reached Fort Pillow, at the mouth of the Big Hatchie River, 70 miles above Memphis; and on Monday he had opened fire upon the fort with the mortarboats. He had previously run the batteries of the fort, and secured a position below it,—so that he can fight his gunboats up stream, as he did at Forts Henry and Donelson. In the meantime, Gen. POPE's forces, which went down the river in transports, had reached a point in Arkansas opposite Fort Pillow, prepared to cooperate with FOOTE in whatever work he might undertake. We shall doubtless immediately hear of the fall of Fort Pillow, as well as of the minor works—Randolph, Wright, Osceola, &c. And then the way will be open for our navy and army to advance upon Memphis and New-Orleans.

A dispatch from Woodstock, Va., announces the capture of sixty-one of ASHBY's Rebel Cavalry. They were surrounded in a house near Mount Jackson, while at breakfast, and surrendered without firing a shot.

Later reports of the battle of Apache Pass, New-Mexico, prove it to have resulted in a decided National victory. The rebel Texans acknowledged a loss of from three to four hundred killed and wounded, and ninety-three of them were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom are officers. Beside, our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons, loaded with provisions and ammunition, and killed two hundred mules. Our loss was one hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing. The Texans fell back to Santa Fé.

We publish this morning Gen. GRANT's official report of the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, with the accompanying documents. It proves the previous reports to have been remarkably correct in most particulars.

Concerning the date of the appearance of Gen. BUELL's army at Pittsburgh Landing, remarks the Cincinnati *Commercial*, there has been much difference of opinion. A great many are disposed to censure the General as tardy, and consider that he might, with exertions such as the situation demanded, have appeared so as to engage in the battle on Sunday morning. It is evident, however, that the enemy counted upon his further detention. Their cavalry destroyed all the bridges on the route from Columbia to Pittsburgh, and expected to delay his movements until they had crushed GRANT. Parson BROWNLOW, whose knowledge of the country is intimate, states that he was in Nashville when Gen. BUELL left that city, and is surprised that he should have reached Pittsburgh so soon. Not only were the bridges destroyed, but the streams were high, and for fifty miles there was no turnpike, and the rain fell heavily nearly every night, making the dirt roads almost impassable. The soil of the Tennessee bottoms is rich and deep, and the wonder is not that in such weather BUELL was so long on the way, but that he was able to struggle through with his artillery.

Southern papers, received in Washington, intimate that Gen. MITCHEL has taken possession of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, from Beaufort, N. C., in 51 hours, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings as passengers a number of the rebels taken prisoner by Gen. BURNSIDE, at that point. Nothing new had transpired since the last departure.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, at the request of the other members of the Naval Committee, withdrew his resignation as Chairman. The resolution calling for information relative to the arrest of Gen. STONE was taken up, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, made another speech on the subject. The Confiscation bill was subsequently considered, and Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in opposition to its passage. The bill was then postponed until Friday afternoon. A special Message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill for the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The death of Representative COOPER, of Pennsylvania, was then announced, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, requiring that all certificates of indebtedness shall bear date at the time the claims are audited and settled. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge contractors when they have fulfilled their obligations, with fifty per cent. additional. It was explained that this was to meet those cases where contractors had furnished supplies beyond the terms of their contracts, and after the articles had advanced in price. The bill to provide for the organization of a signal corps was called up and passed. The resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee several days ago, relative to the Telegraphic Censorship, was passed. A bill was reported by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating thirty million dollars to enable the Government to pay the two and three years' volunteers, being an additional amount required for the year ending June 30, 1862. Mr. MORRILL explained that this appropriation was necessary, owing to a larger number than half a million men being employed. A lively debate ensued, in which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio expressed the belief that this additional amount was wanted to cover a defalcation in the War Department. This provoked rejoinders from several members. During the debate, a communication was read from the Postmaster-General, saying that the additional appropriation of thirty millions was necessary, as over half a million of men were in the service. The Secretary of War expresses his belief that the number is nearly 700,000. The bill was finally passed, 190 against 2—Messrs. CALVERT and MAY, of Maryland. The President's Message announcing his approval of the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was received. The death of Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania, was then announced, and the House adjourned, after the customary eulogies.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment, was passed. A motion was made that the Committee on Internal Affairs be directed to report immediately the Metropolitan Health bill. Debate upon this motion continued until the Senate went into Executive Session. After the doors were again opened, the bill to adopt the Canals to the defence of the State, was debated until the recess.

In the Assembly, Messrs. Pringle, Andrus, Meher, E. W. Thomas and McLeod, were appointed the Special Committee on the bill to apportion the Congressional Districts. Nearly the entire session was occupied in the third reading of bills, mostly of a private character. Among those passed were the General Tax bill, the bill to provide means for the payment of the interest on the Canal indebtedness, and the bill to punish frauds in the use of false stamps, brands and trade-marks.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we receive advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Norwegian* at Portland. It is announced that the ship *Yorktown*, a regular packet running between London and New-York, had been captured by a rebel privateer—where or when we are left to guess. The British House of Commons had debated the question of the relative value of fortifications and floating batteries, and had adopted resolutions providing for a suspension of the fortifications at Spithead. The expediency of empowering the Government to use the money already voted for the forts in the construction of iron-sheathed vessels, was also soon to be considered. Some explanations had been made in Parliament relative to the withdrawal of a large portion of the British contingent from Mexico. The Continental news is generally unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton market was unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93⅜@94 for money.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia have sent a memorial to the President of the United States, asking that Gen. ROSECRANS be made a Major-General. They state that in the discharge of his duties, as commander of the Department of Western Virginia, he has not only proved himself a skillful and accomplished soldier, "but a man possessing rare qualifications in the difficult task of restoring to our people the ordinary and peaceful operations of our civil government and laws, and that his promotion having been earned by meritorious service and good conduct, it is due to the General and the Government, and will be hailed by the people of Western Virginia as the just and suitable reward of an officer who has won for himself their most grateful admiration and warm personal regard."

Capt. JAMES HAGGERTY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who fell at the battle of Bull Run, was interred yesterday, at Calvary Cemetery. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Major BAXLEY, the officers of the Fourth Artillery, Seventh and Fifth Regiments, acted as escort. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Father MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mott-street.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday referred to a Committee the plan of internal taxation submitted by the Boston Board of Trade. A series of resolutions was adopted, protesting against the practice of paying Government contractors in certificates of indebtedness. A Committee was appointed to remonstrate against the passage of bill No. 500, in the State Assembly, relating to the Assessment laws, and virtually adding four per cent. to the taxation of mortgages.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have granted a new trial in the case of the New-York, Albany and Salem Railroad Company against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, brought to recover for the loss of a sum of money by the plaintiffs' agent while a guest of the Hotel. The plaintiffs recovered, and a new trial is ordered on a technical point. One JANE C. ENGLEBRECHT, yesterday recovered against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for personal injuries sustained in consequence of alleged negligence on the part of one of the Company's conductors, $300. The case was tried before Justice HOFF of the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was firmer, yesterday, on New-York Central and United States 6 ℅ cents., and quite excited on Pacific Mail shares, which sold as high as 105 ℅ cent. Gold was weak at 101¼@101⅛ ℅ cent. Exchange 112½@112¾ ℅ cent.

Cotton was less active, but very firm, yesterday. Flour again declined in price, and closed heavily. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat, at regular figures. Corn advanced slightly, and was more sought after. Provisions also attracted more attention, especially Pork, but this article was cheaper, and Lard tended downward. Light transactions were reported in Groceries, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Leather, Seeds, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors. Cassia, Hides and Whisky were in better request. Very moderate freight engagements were effected. There were 424 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit marked changes this week. Beeves number 3,517, which is 500 less than last week, and 750 below the average of last year. They were early disposed of at a trifling advance, or 9c. for the best, 8c.@8¼c. for fair cattle, and 7c. for poor. The stock was of pretty good quality, and two-thirds of it was sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday. Calves are a drug, they are so abundant. Prices ½c. lower than one week ago. Sheep are in excess of the demand, and 50c. ℅ head cheaper. Hogs are a shade higher, owing to lighter receipts.

THE SECRETARY AND THE SAILORS.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, there was read a letter from Secretary WELLES, congratulating the Chamber on the success of the ovation at the Academy of Music, in behalf of the crew of the *Cumberland*. It will throw some light into the depths of the Secretary's sympathy, to recall that every officer of the *Cumberland*, though stripped by the sinking of the frigate of all his worldly goods, was, as soon as the news reached Washington, reduced by the Navy Department to half pay. So eager was the Secretary to condole with the survivors of a calamity for which the incapacity of his administration is alone responsible.

End of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The act of the President, in signing a bill to put an end to Slavery in the District of Columbia, places the Government of this country in its proper position, in reference to the subject of human bondage. It is a declaration that its sympathies and its action, as far as they can be constitutionally exerted, are henceforth to be in favor of freedom, as better in a moral point of view, and more economic in a material one, than Slavery. Such is the genius of the age, as well as Christianity. This act of Government is but the record of a progress in this country in liberal ideas, common to the whole civilized world. In the United States, the comparative economic value of freedom and Slavery have had a double test. At the adoption of the Constitution, the two sections exactly divided the population between them, but Slavery claimed by far the fairer portion of the country. Seventy years have elapsed, and the Free States, with equal area, number nearly twice the population of the Slave, and ten times their wealth and material strength, to say nothing of the infinitely superior type of civilization of the former. The Slave States denied this superiority, and demanded the arbitrament of the sword. The last decision has been conclusive in favor of freedom. We cannot avoid the effect of the moral if we would, while the action of the slaveholding section has fully warranted Government in affirming a judgment irresistibly sustained by results, and at the same time by the general sense of mankind. Henceforth it will stand as the representative of freedom and progress, although the members of what it is composed may, for an indefinite period, maintain Slavery, which must, for the future, as it should, look to local law for its support. The Constitution of the United States cannot be directed to its overthrow in the States composing the Confederacy, but it must not be used as the instrument of its extension.

Upon these fundamental principles there will be little difference of opinion. We have objected to the manner in which emancipation in the District is to be accomplished, as unwise and impolitic, both for those to be manumitted as well as the public generally. Change in the social structure of society should, as far as possible, have all the attributes of growth. By allowing ample time, those to be affected will adapt themselves to the new order of things, without suffering in any respect in their condition. In all radical changes the only way to proceed safely is to proceed slowly, in which case experience will supply guidee to our conduct as we move along. But, while objecting to the mode, we emphatically approve the principles which lay at the foundation of this new declaration of human rights, which cannot fail in the end, by eliminating, through the working of natural laws, and by peaceful modes, the only real cause of discord, to render us a perfectly harmonious and united people.

BEAUREGARD AS A WRITER OF BULLETINS.—The confidence of many people in the victorious result of the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, has been much shaken by the announcement of Gen. BEAUREGARD that he had taken eight thousand prisoners and thirty-six pieces of artillery. The doubt is, perhaps, natural; but it is not well founded. The effect produced is just what the wily Louisianian aimed at. He knew that people generally would ask, how could BEAUREGARD carry off so many prisoners if he were finally beaten? But there is no inconsistency whatever between the capturing and the keeping of even 8,000 prisoners, and a final victory over their capturers. For when prisoners are taken they are immediately marched off to the rear, far out of the way both of harm and of rescue. These prisoners being taken on Sunday—when, Gen. GRANT's force having been surprised by an overwhelming force of the enemy, we suffered severely, and would have been almost hopelessly defeated but for our gunboats,—were of course sent to the rear of the rebel army; and on the morning of Sunday, were doubtless with their guard nearer Corinth than Pittsburgh Landing. But owing to the arrival of Gen. BUELL and the proceedings consequent thereupon, Monday saw Gen. BEAUREGARD's front rapidly converted into his rear. His rear of course became his front, and the prisoners whom he took on the previous day were soon going off in the van of his retreating army, with his whole force between them and their pursuing friends. There was thus probably no way of releasing these men but by the capture of the whole rebel force. It does not at all diminish the certainty or the importance of our victory to admit that, under the circumstances, our army was not able to follow the flying foe fast enough to get between him and the base of his operations. The true character of BEAUREGARD's position appears clearly in his announcement that he has "fallen back upon Corinth," and that he is "able" to maintain himself there. This is the language of a man defeated, though not annihilated.

As to the number of his prisoners and of the guns which he claims to have captured, unfortunately Gen. BEAUREGARD is not good authority. To speak plainly, this Mr. PIERRE TOUTANT, called Gen. BEAUREGARD, has more than once since the outbreak of this insurrection put his name solemnly and deliberately to slanderous statements, which he knew to be false when he uttered them. Aside from all political questions, he has placed himself beyond the pale of recognition among men of honor; and the people of the Free States have some accounts to settle with him which cannot be squared upon the battle-field. He may have *four* thousand prisoners, and he not improbably took twenty or thirty pieces of artillery on Sunday; but that he kept them long after Monday noon, we must have more trustworthy evidence than his for believing; especially after his sending a petition to be "allowed" to bury his dead, and his accompanying admission that he did not deem it prudent to renew the battle.

Gen. Sidney Johnston's Report.

The remarkable *exposé* of rebel military affairs in the Southwest, made by Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburgh, throws a good deal of light upon late rebel movements and prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee. The failure of that distinguished rebel officer to hold Bowling Green—his signal failure to defend successfully Forts Henry and Donelson, which were the keys to his Department—his failure to defend Clarksville—his flight from Nashville—his retreat from Murfreesboro'—his abandonment of the entire State of Kentucky and nearly the whole of Tennessee—his decampment into Alabama—his miserable failure everywhere, had called forth execrations upon his head from every part of rebeldom. He was hooted at by the Tennessee rebels for delivering them up into the hands of HALLECK; he was cursed by the Cotton States for bringing the war within their borders; he was maligned by his own subordinates, and his army was deserting him; he was fiercely assailed in the rebel Congress; he was bitterly criticised in the rebel newspapers—until finally he is reported to have said despondingly that he had not a friend left in the Confederacy. And yet he was the man who, of all others, had been until lately looked upon in the South as a commander without a peer for active field work—combining in himself science, skill, daring, coolness, resoluteness, experience, popularity, and whatever other characteristics or elements of success are supposed to belong to a great leader. This was the fourth war in which he had seen and done service; and in each of the previous wars, he had gained only renown and achieved always success. His letter to Gen. JEFF. DAVIS attempts to explain the causes of his present failure. It is apologetic and defensive in statement and tone; and as the rebel disasters in the Southwest all date from the fall of Fort Donelson, he makes that the event upon which to hang his defence.

Gen. JOHNSTON's career, since he took command of the rebel army in the Southwest, as exhibited in his report, has been beset with difficulties. He was charged, when he received command, with the duty of deciding whether or not it was politic to occupy Bowling Green—a question which, he says, involved not only military, but political considerations. He decided it in the affirmative, and in the middle of September that stronghold was taken possession of by four thousand rebel troops. The object of seizing that point was undoubtedly for nothing less than to obtain military possession of the State of Kentucky, and thereby carry the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy to the Ohio River. There were then no National troops in the State, and a triumphant march to Louisville was the purpose and hope of the rebels. But, by the extraordinary and patriotic efforts of Gen. ROUSSEAU and other prominent Kentuckians, to whom due credit has never been given, the rebel scheme was frustrated. It was on the 17th of September, only a few days after the rebel army had commenced its northward march, that two thousand Union militia, under ROUSSEAU, hurried out of Louisville to stop its advance; and if they did not meet the rebels in the field, and defeat them in pitched battle, they at least compelled them to assume a merely defensive position at Bowling Green. The National army in Kentucky increased in magnitude with great rapidity, and JOHNSTON had to resort to various expedients to maintain his ground. He makes the following statement, curious enough in the light of subsequent events:

> *"Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campaign*, as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and to gain time to strengthen myself by new troops from Tennessee and other States, *I magnified my forces to the enemy*, but made known my true strength to the Department and the Governors of States."

It would seem that he succeeded in his attempt at deception; for, though the National troops in Kentucky grew from a couple of thousand to over a hundred thousand, while he, all told, had never, according to his own statement, higher than from twenty-five to thirty thousand, he managed to keep our great army at bay for five months. He adroitly reported his force, by various means, at sixty, eighty, a hundred thousand; and a secession newspaper in this City repeatedly gave details of it, showing it to reach a far higher figure even than these. He perpetually threatened our army with assault and annihilation, kept Louisville, and even Cincinnati, for a time, in a state of perturbation, and delayed the progress of our arms until it seemed his end was on the eve of accomplishment. It was only when the vigorous policy of Gen. HALLECK had carried the war up the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and outflanked Bowling Green, that the weakness of his position and the falsity of his pretences were exposed.

He determined, he says, to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and for this purpose he dispatched 16,000 of his best troops to that point. While the battle there was raging, he evacuated Bowling Green with the remainder of his troops, (14,000,) and awaited the issue of the day at Nashville. Why he did not take the whole of his force to the decisive point, and direct the movements himself, he does not say. Had he done so, the fight would certainly have been a closely contested one; and, with the immense advantages of position which the rebels had, he might have had a prospect of repulsing our army. It looks as though, at this moment, JOHNSTON's genius and spirit had forsaken him—as his patriotism had done previously. At all events, frauds on his part were no longer available.

It seems that the Generals in command at Fort Donelson (FLOYD, PILLOW and BUCKNER) had practiced upon him, while he halted at Nashville, the same deceptions that they practiced through the telegraph and newspapers upon the Southern people. To the last moment, they represented the battle as a rebel triumph; and even on the night of Saturday, when the main position of the fort was in our possession and speedy defeat for the rebels was inevitable, they reported to him only success. [illegible] received news of a glorious victory, instead of a retreat." He should rather have made a *surrender*; for of the sixteen thousand men which he says he sent to Donelson, fourteen thousand laid down their arms on Sunday morning, and are still prisoners of war. Why, under the circumstances, FLOYD & Co. should have so misrepresented affairs to their chief, it would be impossible to conjecture, unless it be that deception and falsehood have become chronic with them.

He acknowledges that "the blow was disastrous and almost without a remedy." "The people were terrified; the troops were disheartened; the discouragement was spreading." This quite confirms all the reports we have had of the demoralization in the rebel army produced by that terrible blow. There was nothing then for him to do but to retreat—retreat from Nashville and from Tennessee, and try to form a junction with the troops of BEAUREGARD and BRAGG on a new defensive line. The junction was formed, and the subsequent rebel wreck at Pittsburgh—now fully proven—was the issue. "The test of merit, in my profession, with the people," says JOHNSTON, "is *success*." It is a hard rule; but I think it right." He himself has now sealed his failures with his life; and in the melancholy picture which he gives of his career as rebel chieftain in Kentucky and Tennessee, we see not only the hollowness of this rebellion, but the road to ruin of a traitor.

Delaying Our Defences.

After a full discussion of the Stevens Battery, on its merits, and at the conclusion of the most desperate opposition on the part of its few enemies, Congress has passed, by a majority of more than two to one, in both branches, the appropriation necessary to finish the vessel. But since some of the other features of the general bill to which this appropriation was attached, as passed by the Senate, were not concurred in by the House, there is another delay; and this formidable engine of defence which ought to be covered with workmen at this very hour, has got to wait till a Committee of Conference finish their dispute about some other matters entirely foreign to it.

When this delay is terminated, the Secretary of the Navy must give his opinion that the vessel will be an "efficient steam battery" before the appropriation takes effect. This reference to the Secretary was merely made according to custom, since the point in question was the very one most fully discussed, and upon which the vote turned. It is understood that the Secretary has expressed his intention of appointing another Board of Examiners to answer this question—another mere matter of form, since the Department already has all the information it could desire. The former Board were some months—long enough to finish the vessel—in making their report. But we cannot believe that the Department will place any further obstacle in the way of the immediate defence of New-York and our coast. Congress has expressed its views and the demands of the people by a decided vote; the former Board of Examiners admitted all the great features of the vessel, and the other features, left in dispute by them, were most thoroughly indorsed by engineers and iron-shipbuilders of the highest professional standing. Now, what more can be accomplished by Boards of Examination? Nothing but to delay our defences.

The *Merrimac* is at this moment holding a whole fleet at bay, and seriously interfering with our operations at Yorktown. One broadside from the Stevens Battery, according to Col. DELAFIELD, who is in charge of the defences of this City, would send that rebel ram to its long account. Now, all the available squadron at Hampton Roads is huddled together between this Fort and the Rip Raps, in the fear that if a part of it pursues the *Merrimac*, she will run by the remainder to sea. The *Monitor* is not fast enough to catch the enemy, and the Stevens *Naugatuck* is only a hundred-feet canalboat with one gun. So the United States navy is obliged to stand by and see the rebels capture three vessels, almost within shot-range. But no one has ever questioned either the unparalleled speed or the impregnability of the Stevens Battery. Her presence for half an hour would be worth a hundred thousand men to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Her completion *might* have been one-third accomplished since the *Merrimac* first appeared, but she is no nearer ready than she was at the end of 1856. Will the people be likely to acquiesce in further delay?

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH.—We have at last an official report of the great battle in Southern Tennessee. It is given to the public ten days after the close of the fight—not a very long time, but long enough to have engendered the most painful popular rumors, and induced a state of suspense in regard to the reality of our triumph which has had very depressing results. It is dated on the 9th, two days after the battle, and might certainly have been transmitted to the Press a week ago. This report of Gen. GRANT is, of course, merely preliminary, and will doubtless be supplemented by a full report from Gen. HALLECK, as soon as he can digest the material upon which it must be based.

The part of the present report devoted to the battle is very brief, and very indistinct in statement. Some of those things that the public desire most to know are entirely ignored, and others upon which light is demanded are left as obscure as they were before the rendering of this statement. The report, however, as a whole, gives confirmation to the averments so extensively made in the Western Press, as to the inexcusable lack of proper preparations for the event of battle, which has been imminent now for over a month past, and as to the absence of anything like good generalship after the operations had begun. There is no dispute as to the personal pluck of the officers and soldiers of the National army in the battle; there is no doubt that there were divisions of the troops which were handled with skill; but there is abundant proof that the general management during the two days' battle was bad enough, had the heroism of the men been less, to have resulted in our total rout.

There is one point of importance mentioned [illegible] the battle, thereof from [illegible] Confederate position. It is that the [illegible] during almost the assault upon the [illegible] the second day. It had heretofore been [illegible] stated that, as on the first day, so on the [illegible] end, had the rebels first attacked the offending. The public will be glad to learn that it was not so—and that the spirit of our troops, after the disaster of Sunday, was still high enough to lead in the attack. The report, added to the other evidence we now have, puts beyond all doubt that the rebel army suffered a repulse and disastrous reverse.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.—It is evident that a new element has been suddenly thrown into the campaign in New-Mexico. Heretofore we have heard only about the [illegible] of one National fort after another, the [illegible] peated surrender of bodies of regular troops, the rouls of regiments of New-Mexicans, disaster following disgrace, until a handful of Texan rebels had obtained possession of nearly the whole Territory, including its capital. The only redeeming incident in the campaign there was the personal heroism of Capt. MCRAE, who, at the battle of Valverde, fought his piece until all who manned it had fallen or fled, and then, planting himself against it, fought hand to hand with the enemy, until he fell dead. But now the scene is changed. There is real fighting, positive progress, advancing movements, there as well as on other fields. A regiment of frontiersmen and miners from the gold territory of Colorado, after a march without a parallel, reached Fort Union from Denver City; and, instead of laying down their arms at the orders of the foe, "advanced immediately upon his works." The news which we had the other day by way of Denver City, of a battle at Apache Pass, in the mountains to the northeast of Santa Fé, is fully confirmed this morning by intelligence direct from Fort Union, New-Mexico. The rebels had intrenched themselves in that noted Pass, which has been the scene of so many Indian fights; but Col. SLOUGH advanced upon them, gave them battle, and defeated them, with a loss estimated at three or four hundred. They fled to Santa Fé, but our troops, it seems, are following them up, and, it would appear from the present position of Col. SLOUGH, that he is about to take them in the way so greatly in vogue of late, "in the rear." There will be no more surrenders of National troops heard of in New-Mexico; the forts there will now all speedily be repossessed, and held; and the bloodthirsty Texan marauders will be dispersed or destroyed. Such, at least, is the work which SLOUGH's men have undertaken for themselves; and it is not in the power of all the rebels in New-Mexico to balk their purpose.

MR. BLAIR ON EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—In other columns of the TIMES is given a report of a speech on the President's view of Slavery, delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. Mr. BLAIR is the author of an admirable, if practicable, plan of removing the African race from this to some other American territory. As long ago as 1858, he commenced the public discussion of his project, securing, among other converts, the actual President, who, having always held that emancipation and colonization should go hand in hand, cheerfully accepted the idea of a Central American home for the deported race. The accord of Mr. LINCOLN's opinions with those of Mr BLAIR is understood to be perfect upon the entire subject. Both believe that Slavery is only indirectly chargeable with the war; that the real groundwork of Southern aversion from the North is a belief that negro freedom is to carry with it negro equality; and that nothing will so surely extirpate the opposition to emancipation as a knowledge that the two races are to be forever separated. Mr. BLAIR discusses these propositions with his usual ability and earnestness; and will be listened to by the public with the greater attention because he reflects the policy which the Government proposes to follow.

SPAIN AND MEXICO—THE BREAKING UP OF THE COALITION.—The defection of England from the Anti-Mexican coalition is likely to be an example to Spain. The *Canada* reports an official declaration of the Spanish Government, that in no circumstances will it take part in any effort to deprive Mexico of sovereignty and independence, and as the projects of France clearly involve such a privation, France, we are left to infer, will have to pursue its projects alone. The attitude of Spain would no doubt have been much less resolute, if a Bourbon, rather than a Hapsburg, had been the nominee of the French Emperor for a throne. But the Bonapartes have no affection for the Bourbons. It will not require weary waiting to see how far this utterance of the Spanish Cabinet is the opening of a new policy, or the mask of an old one.

A NAVAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.—Capt. ERICSSON told the Navy Department that the name *Monitor* had been chosen for his turreted boat, because it was to serve as an admonition to the British Admiralty that the age of wooden walls is passed. The admonition has been heard, heeded, and the name is justified. England has not only surrendered her wooden navy on the spot, but loses all faith in her walls of stone. The works at Spithead, and works everywhere, destined to repel invasion, are to be instantly discontinued. This prompt learning of the American lesson does credit to the docility of John Bull. By unflagging application, he may presently learn to be a soldier, as well as a sailor, in this American school of arms.

UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH.—Generals HUNTER and BURNSIDE have solved the problem of the existence of a strong Union sentiment in the Carolinas. To construct works for the defence of our army there come to the National lines large numbers of men, whose aid is not only invaluable, but indispensable. These loyalists, it is observed, are uniformly of African origin, a circumstance that greatly enhances the value of their services.

Obituary.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, April 16

Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., Ex-President of the University of Vermont, and one of the most prominent and respectable men of this State, died here, this morning, at the advanced age of 84 years.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Capture of the Ship Yorktown by a Rebel Privateer.

The Question of Iron-Clad Vessels in the British Parliament.

An Armored Fleet in Course of Construction.

The Financial Exhibit of Mr. Gladstone.

Great Britain and the Mexican Question.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the evening of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. She has 36 passengers for Boston, where she will be due at noon on Thursday.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the night of the 3d inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* is advertised to leave Milford for New-York on the 6th of May.

The ship *Yorktown*, regular packet from London to New-York, has been captured on her voyage by a Confederate privateer.

THE QUESTION OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The French and Continental, as well as the English Press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engegement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the *Monitor* is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

In the House of Lords on the 3d inst., the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have ten effective armor-plated vessels afloat, and in the course of next year five or six more.

In the Commons, Mr. OSBORNE moved the resolution that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead, until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for defence shall have been fully considered. He referred to the exploits of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, and claimed that the invention of the principle of the *Monitor* belonged to Capt. Ellis, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty, and reported favorably upon and then shelved. He opposed permanent fortifications, and hoped that the Government would not plunge into useless expenditure on them.

Sir MORTON PETO seconded the resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit. The question had occupied the earnest attention of the Government. He did not deny that the action of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* had taught a lesson, but while it had done that in one direction, it had also given a warning in another, as showing what they could not do as well as what they could do. He pointed out the drawbacks of the *Monitor*, and what England was doing with iron ships, and said that tenders had been sent out for the construction of a ship on Capt. Coles' principle. He questioned the expediency of entirely neglecting fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said the Government was not averse to suspending the works at Spithead for a time. The Defence Committee had been instructed to reconsider the subject, and after Easter he would bring the whole subject again before the House.

After some further debate, the resolution was amended, to the effect that the House will, at an early day, empower the Government to expend the money voted for fortifications, etc., on iron-sbealhed vessels, and was then agreed to.

Preparations had commenced for cutting down the *Royal Sovereign*, one of the finest ships in the English navy, from a 131-gun screw three-decker, to a 121-gun ship, on Capt. Coles' plan. The *Bulwark*, 91 guns, was also to be converted into an armor-plated frigate.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 3d, Mr. FITZGERALD gave notice that he would soon call attention to our relations with Mexico.

Lord PALMERSTON announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Easter recess, from the 11th to the 28th of April.

Mr. GLADSTONE made his financial exhibit. He stated the actual expenditure of the Government the past year was £70,838,000, and the revenue £69,674,879, showing a deficit of £1,160,000. He estimated the revenue next year at £70,090,000, and the expenditure at £70,040,000, thus showing a small surplus. As regards changes in duties and taxes, the only alteration of consequence is a commutation of the hop duty, the amount of which is to be got in the future from beer, at the rate of three pence per barrel, instead of from the material. The duty on playing cards is reduced from one shilling to three pence. Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to pay one-eighth per cent. The other changes are merely modifications of Sunday licenses and the wine duties. The 15th of September is the day fixed for the repeal of the hop duty. Mr. GLADSTONE, in the course of his speech, adverted to the great drawbacks arising from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England. A blockade had, of course, been expected, but it proved far more vigorous, and extended over a greater line of coast, than had been anticipated, and its effect had been nearly to double the price of cotton. The loss on American trade was great, the exports having fallen from nearly twenty-two millions sterling in 1860, to only nine millions in 1861. Trade with America, according to recent returns, was, however, improving.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Marquis of Normanby again recurred to the Italian grievances, and Lord KINNAIRD adverted to Russian violence in Poland.

Earl RUSSELL gave some explanations, but declined going into the general question of the two countries.

Mr. LAYARD said that the Government had received official information that a convention had been entered into between the Commissioners of the Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico, and it was true that the British forces had been withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men; that it was not the intention of the Government that they should take any part in the expedition into the interior, and they would all be brought home except about one hundred, who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Although her Majesty's Government did not entirely approve of all the articles of the convention, they approved of it generally.

Mr. DENMAN called attention to the Polish question.

Lord PALMERSTON in response reviewed the position of Poland, and expressed sympathy with the Poles, but recommended them to wait patiently and he believed that the kindly feelings of the Emperor of Russia would ultimately grant their desires. The subject was one in which England could not wisely interfere.

A prospectus is issued of a British Columbia Overland Transit Company, whose object is to establish a regular transport system for mails and passengers by road and relays of horses through British territory.

The budget is generally very favorably received, and although some of the Conservative and Ultra Liberal journals express themselves dissatisfied, the general conviction was that any serious opposition will be shown to it.

It is almost universally admitted that the existing circumstances would not justify any remission of taxes.

The London *Globe*, ministerial organ, remarks that Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed entanglement than ever, but that so far as the English Government is concerned, there is no reason to believe its views have undergone the slightest change. England will not mix herself in any recondite scheme affecting the future of Mexico.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that there is more than the usual element of uncertainty about the issue of the civil war in America, owing to the ignorance of the real capacity of the South to resist, and the real capacity of the North to move. The Nationals will have to prove by getting to Richmond that they have a Quartermaster-General's Department, a good commissariat and military train.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that in order to lighten the burdens of the Treasury and enter forthwith into the economy promised by the Budget, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men in the effective strength of the army. The disbanding of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Infantry Regiments, and sale of 2,200 horses, are also ordered.

Gen. GOYON'S return from Rome was regarded as almost certain.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 70f.15c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

It is asserted that detachments of the French troops have received orders to traverse the frontiers to prevent the passage of brigands from the Pontifical States into Italy, and arrest such persons even should they be found unarmed.

The French troops have also been instructed to arrest any Pontifical *gens d'armes* who may aid the brigands.

SPAIN.

It was asserted that Spain, although wishing to receive explanations relative to the doubtful article of the treaty recently concluded between the Juerez Government and the Representatives of the Allies, has no intention of making a new treaty.

INDIA.

A private telegram from Calcutta of March 15, quotes freights to London at 62s. 6d. per ton, being 2s. 6d. decline. Produce is quiet. Imports show a strong market.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: The difference between England and France in Mexican affairs is very ticklish. It continues to be given out that Spain agrees with France and will disavow the Convention.

It is rumored that King VICTOR EMANUEL is expected in Paris on a visit to NAPOLEON.

The Turin journals assert that VICTOR EMANUEL will go to Naples at the end of April, accompanied by RATAZZI and POPOLI.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the sum to be paid by any person desiring exemption from military service, is fixed for this year at 2,500 francs, and bounty for reënlistment for seven years, is fixed at 2,200 francs.

The Calcutta, China, and Australian mails left Alexandria, April 4, for Marseilles.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

The *Academy Gazette* states that the Minister of the Interior has officially announced that the Government intends preserving the censorship over all periodicals, but to do away with it gradually by judicial proceedings. PARIS, Sunday, April 6.

The question of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is definitely settled. The conferences of the Society will henceforth be separate and independent of the central tie. MADRID, Sunday, April 6.

It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans. BERLIN, Sunday, April 6.

A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War, is published, urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions, in order to remove the present additional taxes.

Commercial News by the Canada.

(The weekly Cotton Market was received per *Norwegian*.)

The Manchester Market is steady and firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady, except for FLOUR, which is still declining. The various circulars report: FLOUR downward, and declined 6d.@1s.; quotations range 24s.@29s. WHEAT is quiet and steady; red Western, 11s. 3d.@11s. 2d.; red Southern, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; white Western, 11s. 9d.@12s.; white Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet; mixed, 27s. 6d.@28s.; white, 33s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co., and others, report: BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON easier. LARD heavy, and declined 2d.; quoted 41s.@42s. TALLOW steady at 45s.@46s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 32s. 9d.; Pearls, 32s. RESIN—Common dull, at 14s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE inactive, at 68s.@70s. SUGAR dull, and declined 6d. CORTAS firm. RICE still declining. CORN OIL quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL still advancing; quoted 37s. 6d.@38s.

LONDON MARKETS (BARINGS.)

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull; Scotch Pig, 51s. 6d. SUGAR quiet. TEA firm. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. TALLOW inactive, at 46s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. CORN OIL inactive, at £39. SPERM OIL dull, at £93. LINSEED OIL downward, at 37s.@37s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday night, at 93¼@93⅝ for money.

The Funds were steady on the 4th, but closed rather weak, and the market inactive. The demand for discount was again more active; only good short paper was taken at 2½ per cent. The applications at the BANK were rather large. The Egyptian Loan introduced into London is for £1,611,000, in 7 per cent. Bonds, issued at 62¾.

American Securities were quiet and firm. Sales of New-York Central at 72½; Erie, 34; Illinois Central, 44 discount.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed upward but quotations remained unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and easier. Corn inactive.

PROVISIONS—The market closed quiet and steady. Bacon has a declining tendency.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The SUGAR market is firmer.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Consols closed on Saturday at 93⅞@94 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 43¾@43¾ dis.; Erie, 34@34¼.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 2,250 bales. Orleans *très ordinaire*, 156 francs; *bas*, 149 francs. The market is dull, but quotations firm. The total stock in port is 77,000 bales. PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 70 francs.

FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the United States Transport Albany —Rebel Prisoners on Board.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. Lawis, from Newbern, N. C., in 51 hours, with passengers and rebel prisoners, arrived this morning. She brings as passengers:

Capt. James Belger, First Regiment Rhode Island Artillery; Capt. H. G. Barnett, Ninth New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. S. George, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut. D. B. Currier, Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers; Lieut. O. Harding, Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

The guard over rebel prisoners are:

Capt. Richardson, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Clarke, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and 42 privates of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

Rebel prisoners taken at Newbern, March 14:

Col. Avery, Thirty-third North Carolina State Troops; Capt. Ran, Twenty-Sixth North Carolina State Troops; Capt. Magnall, Thirty-third North Carolina State Troops. Also, seven Lieutenants, 130 non-commissioned officers and privates, from different North Carolina regiments.

The *Albany* reports all quiet at Newbern on the 12th. She took on board at Hatteras Inlet, April 13, the crew of the schooner *Messenger*, of New-York, wrecked on Currituck Beach, April 10. She was bound to New-York, from Key West, in ballast.

TIFFIES IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN.

Splendid Movement of Gen. Davidson's Brigade—Pluck of Officers and Men—Under Fire for the First Time.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR LEE'S MILLS, Va., Sunday, April 13, 1862.

Just one week this day, the forces under arms and encamped near and about James River, above Fortress Monroe, at early sunrise, took up their march toward Richmond. The left of the advancing column was the Third Brigade of SMITH'S Division, KEYES' corps. The Third Brigade is commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON, and as your correspondent's observations were confined mainly to this corps, it is of its operations that he proposes to write.

The day was all that could be wished; officers and men were filled with enthusiasm, and never did stouter hearts move to more willing tread. "On to Richmond" had been the soldier's dream and anticipation, and it was about to be realized. The General's eager eye, at a glance, took in the *status* of his brigade, and a brave heart and steady head gave the word "Forward," and the column moved.

Watts Creek was known to be the line of the enemy's picket. The Sixth Vermont, of Gen. BROOKS' Brigade, was advanced as skirmishers, and drove the rebels before them, until at night the division rested at Young's Mills, within rebel camps and fortifications, having accomplished a march of ten miles, with the single casualty of one men wounded.

Saturday morning the Third Brigade took the advance, with the Seventh Maine thrown out as skirmishers. Near Warwick Court-house, skirmishing began between the Seventh Maine and rebel cavalry. The enemy gradually fell back, retiring from field to wood, and from wood to field, until, about 2 o'clock P. M., an open space was reached, in which were drawn up two regiments of the enemy's infantry. The Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteers, commanded respectively by Cols. TAYLOR and MCKAAN, with WHEELER'S Battery, advanced through the woods in line of battle, with the Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. ALLERGER, in reserve, in close column, and the rebels beat a hasty retreat, showing us some handsome footing. The Brigade steadily advanced in this order across the field, and under a somewhat irregular fire of shell thrown from beyond the opposite trees into the woods, which proved to be wet and marshy. WHEELER'S Battery advanced along a road through the marsh, and the infantry passed through in the same order, with shell, and grape, and canister, falling thick and hastily on all sides. Coming on to another field, the Seventy-seventh was sent to the right of the road, WHEELER'S Battery being brought into position at the end of it, the Thirty-third directly at the left of it, and the Forty-ninth still further to the left, the Seventh Maine still in advance as skirmishers. At this point the Brigade found itself opposite to two forts, with a low, wet piece of ground, covered with trees and underbrush, directly on this side, and on a creek running down toward the river, on the left. Gen. DAVINSON, Lieut. Col. ALLBAUGH and Lieut. MANN, of AYRES' battery, rode boldly down to the front, under a shower of bullets, to reconnoitre. It was discovered that the opposite bank of the creek was lined with the enemy in rifle pits. The three officers returned safely to their respective positions, much to the surprise and admiration of the troops, and the Forty-ninth was all once thrown further down to the left, facing the defences on the creek, and within three hundred yards of them. It took such shelter as it could, behind trees, logs and stumps, and at once opened fire and conversation with the opposing forces, so near were they to each other. During the night, the Seventh Maine were relieved by companies from the other regiments, and at nightfall the troops rested in their places, and on their arms; but the ever and anon report of a gun showed that watchfulness was the way of the night. Capt. AYRES, on Saturday afternoon, with his own eye sighted a gun upon the flagstaff in the lesser fort, that brought it toppling to the ground.

Daybreak Sunday found positions the same, and the fight was renewed. In the meantime roads were being built and cut through the woods. The fire was not as brisk as the day previous, and the day passed off. Sunday night the Forty-ninth was relieved from its position by the Seventy-seventh, and on Monday night a line of pickets was established, and the brigade fell back about three-quarters of a mile. The Third Brigade is composed mainly of men who have never been under fire before. Gen. DAVIDSON was present, and everywhere, exposing himself to the enemy's fire, encouraging his men, by word and action. The General has the confidence and respect of his brigade, and under his able command it moves like mechanism. He is proud of it, and it has but to follow when he leads, and no man will lack opportunity for fame and distinction.

The following is a list of casualties in this brigade:

Three killed.

Thirteen wounded, including Lieut. GALE, of the Thirty-third.

One Lieutenant and one bugler, of the Seventh Maine, taken prisoners. BUFFALO.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 11 o'clock for Halifax and Liverpool, with 61 passengers for the latter, and 19 for the former port. She also takes $55,000 in specie.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 552, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI AND THE INVESTMENT OF FORT MACON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—The Siege of Yorktown—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Battle at Apache Pass—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth; and a variety of other exciting Intelligence.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING—Gen. GRANT'S Official Report, and Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

THE SEIZURE OF HUNTSVILLE, DECATUR, AND CHATTANOOGA BY GEN. MITCHEL.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great Debate in the British Parliament relative to Iron-clad Vessels of War and Fortifications.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

An extremely interesting and valuable number.

House Furnishing Hardware.

The old establishment of J. & C. BERRIAN, At No. 601 Broadway, Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.

CUTLERY of every description.

SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single. English, planished and Japanned TIN WARES. STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c. &c.

The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No 125 Chatham-st.

New Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value in Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be at his office, in the REVERE HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., April 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.

All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALTRHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS IN THE EYES and FILM GROWN OVER THE SIGHT are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALY ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN are requested to call.
All that are troubled with BOILS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Another Victory Won!!!—As with Union, so with WHITE, the HATTER. His SPRING STYLE of DRESS and SOFT HATS are pronounced by the Union and life-beating North, THE BEST, and can always be found at No. 216 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BLAKELY—WELCH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 6, at the 42d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Fox, Mr. GEORGE BLAKELY to Miss KATE C. WELCH, both of this City.

DUGOIN—HARRISON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, CHARLES DUGOIN, of New-York, to EMILY HARRISON, of the former place.

MORRIS—EDWARDS.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, April 16, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. James Brownlee, EDGAR H. MORRIS to EMMA C., daughter of John S. Edwards, Esq., all of Staten Island.

WESCOTT—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, ALEX. F. WESCOTT to LIZZIE MILLER, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, WILLIE M. BROWN, infant son of Capt. Wm. F. Brown and Catharine Meagher, aged 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 356 Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Flatbush.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 15, after a long and painful illness, MOULTON BULLOCK, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 182 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, HERBERT HOWE, son of Alexander V. and Maria E. Blake, aged 1 year and 20 days.

Funeral at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CLAYTON.—In Denver City, Colorado, on Thursday, March 20, Mrs. LAFITIA E. CLAYTON, wife of G. Washington Clayton, and daughter of P. D. Myers, Esq., of Philadelphia.

CAMMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, at her residence, in Clermont-st., Mrs. MARIA M., widow of Charles L. Cammann, in her 89th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Oswald and George P. Cammann, and son-in-law, Edward Whitehouse, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without more particular notice.

COLLYER.—In Slog Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 15, Widow SARAH COLLYER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church in the village of Sing Sing.

ESSAMAOOK.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, April 15, FRANCIS ESSAMAOOK, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

GAHAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 14, Mrs. SARAH GAHAGAN, widow of the late Thomas M. Gahagan, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Henry V. Gahagan, 3d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, at 2 P. M. Nearest route by Atlantic-st. and 5th-av. cars.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 15, after a lingering illness, HENRY JACKSON, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 East 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

KELSEY.—On Tuesday, April 15, ANGELINA B. KELSEY, daughter of the late James E. Kelsey, and step-daughter of Rev. Robert Woodruff, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Graham-av. Mission Church, Williamsburgh, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANTIN.—On Monday, April 14, MARTIN MANTIN, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his friend, Dr. Nelson Stelle, No. 37 Bleecker-st. His relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

MYERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of consumption, KATE E., daughter of Gilbert Myers, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. C. Hays, No. 5 West 30th st., on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RAYMOND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, at the residence of H. J. Raymond, Mrs. JAMES F. RAYMOND, of Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAMS.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, April 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter M. Ryerson, Mrs. MARGARET WILLIAMS, late of Newburgh, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, April 18, at Pompton, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Market-st. depôt, Newark, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

WYMAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday morning, April 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, CORNELIA WYMAN, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Samuel Pierce, and Charles Blondell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Samuel Pierce, No. 164 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The 12 o'clock train from New-York will arrive in time.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 179.—April 16, 1862.
8, 58, 72, 66, 20, 59, 32, 35, 25, 23, 51, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 180.—April 16, 1862.
78, 62, 27, 71, 15, 25, 12, 43, 52, 46, 65, 54, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 127.—April 16, 1862.
41, 54, 18, 46, 49, 31, 10, 14, 16, 72, 53, 69.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 201.—April 16, 1862.
68, 34, 24, 63, 3, 48, 42, 61, 54, 41, 13, 52, 27.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.—His Excellency, Gov. Burton, of the State of Delaware, on the 8th day of April, 1862, appointed Thomas H. Sharpe, Esq., a Commissioner, for the term of sixteen years, to superintend the drawings of this Lottery, in connection with John W. Walker, Esq.

MARVIN'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS!!

About the 25th of April I will open a new store at NO. 919 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 21ST-ST., And, until that time, to save expense and risk of breakage in removing, will make a DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. from the present low rates, on all bills of $5 and upward, purchased at MY OLD STAND, NO. 232 BLEECKER-ST.

Plain and ornamental China, Table Glass, Table Cutlery, Silver Plate, Britannia, and Japanned Ware, Parian, Gas Fixtures and Broozes, Ironstone China, Kitchen Furnishings, &c., &c.

R. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer and Dealer, No. 232 Bleecker-st., west of Carmine-st.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, F. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. A. French, Henry P. Marshall. E. CLAPP, No. 76 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

NOTICE.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those afflicted with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by a method peculiar to himself, by which perfect and speedy cures are effected in cases where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

The following gentlemen, or members of their families having been under treatment, have kindly permitted the Doctor to refer to them, and will be pleased to testify to his success:

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., No. 26 Nassau-st.
A. V. STOUT, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank.
JAS. G. COOPER, Esq., Notary Public, *Sun* office.
EVERITT CLAPP, Esq., Western Trans. Co., No. 9 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR HOLLY, Esq., No. 43 5th-st.
DEWITT C. BROWN, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Firm of Shaldon & Brown, No. 82 Nassau-st.
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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ABTIST IN HAIR. LOUIS BASTET, NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted a any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GAS FIXTURES. STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 BROADWAY, Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of GAS FIXTURES. FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,) Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Gronps, Inkstands, &c. N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worse cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Dépôt, No. 346 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post*, *Express*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.

The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

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Is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS, With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS That flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, Pains in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THE PLANTING SEASON. PARSONS & CO. OFFER FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND EXOTIC PLANTS, LARGE AND HANDSOME, AND AT LOW PRICES. For Catalogues, address at FLUSHING, L. I.

RECEPTION DAYS! Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY at THREE P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS, as URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., may be obtained at the low

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] as chambermaid and to do chamber-work and sewing, or as chambermaid and waiting on a lady. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has good City references from her last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, by a young woman who has the best City reference; no objection to the country, wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing; is capable of embroidering, or would take care of children, or would do light waiter's work. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 440 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 104 Hicks-st., corner of Clark.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and will assist in the washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do chamber-work and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 87 West 26th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, seamstress, or as nurse. Can give unexceptionable City reference. Will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.) Has no objection to take a situation in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of grown children, in a genteel private family; has unexceptionable references from her last employer, with whom she has lived several years. Apply to BOCKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is a good dress respectable City references can be given. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 93 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months, and has the very best City reference for honesty and industry. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would help with washing and ironing; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, who is neat in her habits and obliging disposition, a situation in City or country; has an excellent chamberwork and tough waitress; can set the table in good style; best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her for any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an honest, steady, obliging girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Also, for a middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 174 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as waitress and to assist with the ironing; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 429 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; has lived in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; no objection to the country; five years City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 East 36th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 409 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance from the City; has the best of references. Call at No. 126 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young English girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 8th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and sew; is a good embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 63 Prospect-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as competent cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has lived 5 years in one family; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two and a half years' reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 37 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook to a private family. She thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of the kitchen. Has seven years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen two days, at No. 229 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily in every department; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; has the best of references; no objection to a hotel or restaurant. Call at No. 262 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 1st floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook of meats, game and deserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & ALLEN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with washing in a private family; best City references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 15 West 19th-st., northwest corner 5th-av., entrance in street.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen by calling at No. 15 West 19th-st., opposite the plumber's, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of soups, game, and desserts, and is a first-rate bread, cake and biscuit baker; no objections to a large family. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City and country reference. Call at, or address No. 25 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and larding, makes excellent pastries, soups, jellies, &c. Can give unexceptionable reference as to character and ability. Apply to BOCKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands business well. Will not object to going into the country. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 32 Bond-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and baker; no objections to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as competent cook; [illegible] with the washing; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference. Call at 22 West [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has given the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for five years. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 West 22d-st., first floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; has understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner 8th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION. A wanted by one who understands French cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Address J. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook; understands pastry, and makes good bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by an English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; both have the best of City reference from their last place, and have lived a long time in the best of families. Call at No. 63 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable person to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; would like to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer, and tried by a return to her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, used to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would also assist in the laundry work. Has the best references. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at 34th-st., one door east of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to do a part of the washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 East 15th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her duties perfectly; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 206 7th-av., near 21th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a good plain cook; understands making good bread and biscuit, and is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and would go as laundress; with the best of City reference. Call at No. 185 West 14th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the country, by a most efficient girl, as cook, or to do general housework; she is well acquainted with country work, but would take a place in the City. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as cook and baker; understands pastry; has choice reference. Call at No. 104 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO sisters wish situations in a respectable private family; one as experienced and competent cook, is willing to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress and to do sewing; is capable of either. Have the best of City refereeces from excellent families where they have lived several years. Call at the present place, this week, No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman, as plain cooker; is a good washer and ironer, or as chambermaid; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her for any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with three years City reference from her last employers, a situation as cook and laundress; does it up fine in style, and no excellent baker wishes $8; City or country. Call, or address for two days, No. 104 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation, in a private family, as cook and laundress. Apply, for one day, (Wednesday,) at her present employers', No. 146 West 31th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITER-GIRLS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies in Brooklyn, and all parts of the country, requiring an excellent class of servants, are respectfully informed that, having left Tillary-st., I have opened an elegant and commodious office at No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) one door from Joralemon-st., opposite City-Hall, Brooklyn, where the accommodations, waiting-rooms, etc., are superior to any other establishment of this kind in Brooklyn or New-York, and it will ever be my highest aim to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage so liberally bestowed on me for the last twelve years. WM. MANNING,
Late of No. 10 Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business, or would go as laundress; with the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, top floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a steady, temperate person as cook, washer and ironer, and has no objection to do house-work for a small family; best of City references, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 32d-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman of experience desires a situation in City or country as good cook and baker; will assist in washing; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency; wages moderate. Apply at No. 376 6th-av. Inquire for MARY.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an American woman, in either City or country, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; City reference given. Apply, for two days, at 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 83 8th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 367 7th-av. Inquire in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 47 2d-st., two doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can get good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 83 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) corner 1st-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent dressmaker, with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; no objection to fill the position of lady's maid if required; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 12th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to go out to work by the day or week. Call or address No. 144 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A LADY, A DRESSmaker and milliner, fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing, wishes to meet with a family where she can have a pleasant home; the country preferred; salary no object. Address Mrs. HOMER GODFREY, Post-office, No. 931 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families. The best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DRESSMAKING OR FAMILY SEWING.—Understands sewing machines. Would go out, or take it home, having a machine. Call, or address No. 9 2d-st., 1st floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentleman's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to [illegible] West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived out as laundress for five years. The best of City [illegible] Call at 22 West [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman, a Protestant, recently a widow, with two young children, would like a house to take care of for the Summer, or would act as housekeeper where the duties are light. Is an excellent cook. If necessary, would take but one child with her. Inquire for Mrs. HOSMER, No. 96 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeping in all its branches; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; best references given. Address, for three days, M. E. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a family or to take charge of an invalid. References given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., for three days, commencing April 15.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; has reference for both. Can be seen at 163 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted, in City or country, by a well disposed, willing and obliging young woman in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A NICE AND COMpetent French girl, of fine disposition and pleasant manners, wishes an opportunity to accompany a lady to Europe as maid, or a family as nurse. Inquire of her present employers, southeast corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; would do chamberwork, if required; prefers a family going to the country. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good references from her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable young women, situations, as first-rate laundress, or cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the dry-goods store.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Can be seen at No. 3 East 12th-st., where they have lived, one five, the other four years. They leave in consequence of the family moving into the country.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant women, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, between 16th and 17th sts., east side.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE IS wanted by an American Protestant woman, one accustomed to taking care of children from their birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork or laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has the very best references. Call at No. 174 East 49th-st., corner 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH the best of reference, desires a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is very neat in appearance and habits; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; inquire for LIZZY.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman who is an experienced nurse and other ways capable; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a highly respectable woman, as children's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or of growing children; can do chamberwork if required; is trustworthy and obliging; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as infant's nurse, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly competent of her business; very best City references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 323 Bowery, in the druggist-store, corner of 2d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has the very best references. Call at No. 171 East 49th-st., corner 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself generally useful. No objections to go in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 Thompson-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, is capable of taking care of a baby; or, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as a situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 411 2d-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a very respectable middle-aged Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, from 9 to 12.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Address C. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has eight years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an active young girl, who has spent a long time at dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent seamstress; would take charge of children, or do light chamberwork and sewing; she will be found capable, honest and faithful to her employer's interest; refers to her last place; would go in the country or travel with a family. Address M. G. H., Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable Protestant woman as first-class waitress. She may be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 39 East 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has been in the family where she is at present two years; other refereeces give, if required. Call till Saturday at No. 136 5th-st.

AS WAITRESS—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable young women; one as first-class waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress, also understands welting on a lady; can furnish the best City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway, German, French, and Italian languages spoken.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to keep on hand first-class servants for all grades of business and work, for City or country. Wanted, this day, a number of well recommended girls to fill situations now open in first-class private families.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, active, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places alway ready.

TO TRAVEL WITH A FAMILY TO CALIfornia or Europe, by a respectable English young woman, as nurse, or in any capacity where she can make herself useful; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 963 Broadway, near 23d-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced book-keeper, with the best of City reference; would not object to going out of town. Address F. O. M., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANted, by a book-keeper, who can furnish the best of reference as to capability and [illegible] Address BOOKKEEPER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AS CLERK.—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN [illegible], or [illegible] wanted by a young man who has been in the above business in this city almost [illegible] capable and willing to make himself generally useful; best reference; satisfied with a small [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN INDUStrious Protestant man, (single,) a permanent situation. Is an excellent driver, good understands the treatment of horses and carriages thoroughly. Has first-class City and country testimonials. Country preferred. Can refer to his last employer in City. Can milk and make himself generally useful. Address R. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a steady, sober, honest and industrious young man; who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful to his employer, and take an interest in his employer's business; has the very best of reference from his last place; an interview with him will satisfy any gentleman in want of such a man. Address W. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has drove for many years in the City and country; would be willing to assist in the gardening, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is also a good milker and a first-class groom; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store, or apply to J. N., at No. 219 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure for his coachman a good situation. He has lived with some of the first families in the City; he can be highly recommended by his present and former employers as to honesty, sobriety and respectability; none need reply to this who will not pay good wages. Call on or address T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness in every respect; long experience in this and the old country; has the best of reference from last and former employers; no objection to the country. Address A. B., for two days, Box No. 270 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married Protestant man, a situation as coachman; is strictly sober and of good habits; understands the business thoroughly; is civil and obliging; three years' reference from last place; is a good City driver, and may be relied on. Call or address R. M., No. 77 Greenwich-av for two weeks.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable man who has been bred a servant; can wait on a dinner party if wanted; has reference as to his treatment of horses and steady driving; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, D. K., Coachman, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his duties as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver, and will be well recommended by gentlemen in the City. Call, or address J. M., no. No. 27 William-st., in the office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses and a plain vegetable garden; the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman, by a steady, active and reliable man. Ten years' family reference. Has the City thoroughly; is decidedly handy, and understands the care of stock and poultry; can take hold of anything on a City or country place; location no object. Call at No. 72 West 23d-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel, or address C. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GARDENER.—A respectable Protestant single man, who is long in the business as gard-ning in its various branches; is also a first-class groom and coachman, and competent to fill either or both situations to the satisfaction of his employer; reference of the best kind. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business well; can produce the best of reference as to capability, sobriety and attention to business; will make himself generally useful; not afraid to work; has lived 2½ years with his last employer. Address for three days, M. T. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wanting a situation as coachman and gardener, and can make himself generally useful; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, by a young man of experience; has first-rate reference. Call, or address J. C., at the Soldiery Store, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Address B. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a situation by the above capacity by a respectable German young man of steady habits; understands his business thoroughly as regards driving, grooming and gardening, &c.; has the best of reference. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A unmarried man, as farmer; the man is a first-class farmer, vegetable grower; the wife can take charge of a dairy and poultry; can give the best City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for six years. Has a small family. Can be seen for two days at Smith's seed store, No. 34 Liberty-st., or a note addressed to JACOB, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will be attended to it.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL AMERICAN farmer, single, would like to make an engagement as foreman, to take full charge of some first-class place, or would like to go to California, to take charge of some good place. Address FARMER, Box 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—A man and wife, without children, wish situations: the man understands the care of horses, farm and garden; the wife can do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Both are competent persons. Address M. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—A MAN and wife wish situations in the country—the man as farmer, gardener, &c., and the woman as general housekeeper: they have the best recommendations. Address R. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a respectable Protestant single man, who is long in the business as gard-ning in its various branches; is also a first-class groom and coachman, and competent to fill either or both situations to the satisfaction of his employer; reference of the best kind. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business well; can produce the best of reference as to capability, sobriety and attention to business; will make himself generally useful; not afraid to work; has lived 2½ years with his last employer. Address for three days, M. T. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a man capable in all departments of the profession; fifteen years in this country; the very best of testimonials as to capability and sobriety; no quadrupeds taken care of. Address J. H., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No. 676 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class general gardener, English educated, 12 years in this country, thoroughly practical in all its departments; is married; has the highest testimonials. Address R. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; understands new grounds, &c.; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as vegetable Gardener; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address T. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, (German,) as gardener, with a gentleman, to take good care of a greenhouse, where vegetables are the principal object. Address F. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Address for two days, G. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged married German, who understands flower and vegetable gardening, a situation; he would prefer an engagement where he could have his own house to live with his family. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer. The advertiser is a Protestant, with small family; understands his business well. Any person in want of such a man will do well to give him a call. Good reference given. Address T. G., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single young man, as groom; is capable of driving in single harness; is willing and obliging, which references will certify; reference given to last employer for capability and honesty. Call or address POST, harness-maker, No. 1,170 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Per Cent. on the premiums, and an additional FIFTEEN AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the holders of all previous dividends and additions, being the fourth triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th of March, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
[illegible]	CHARLES S. BILL,
[illegible] CISCO,	JOHN J. PHILIPS,
EDGAR C. DORÉMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ELIJA F. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN L. LUQUERE,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
SOLAS MUCH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
[illegible] WRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
[illegible] ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
ELIJA VERMILYE,	JAMES ROBINSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
C. F. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
M. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.

JAMES STEWART, } City Agents.
HENRY PERRY, }

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of Messrs. Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 17,
at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20	Jersey City Ins	$50	40 Rutgers Ins	$25
20	N. Y. & N. H. R. (gen.)	100	40 Chatham Bank	25
20	Atlan. Bk. of Portl'd	100	40 Germania Fire Ins	35
20	Am. Ex. Ins	100	20 Equitable Ins	35
20	Am. Telegraph Co	100	24 Commerce Ins	100
40	Bull's Head Bank	25		

$5,000 New-York and Boston R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next Regular Sale MONDAY, April 21, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

MOURNENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

U. S. CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS,

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS OR CHECKS, ONE YEAR 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, Bought at the best market rates, by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK

OF COMMERCE in New-York, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,609,634 20
Due from Banks and Foreign Bankers		280,230 02
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$257,000 00	
Due from Brokers	38,000 00	
Real Estate		393,283 07
Specie		1,536,513 69
Cash Items, viz., Checks on other Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous, and U. S. demand notes		1,168,930 35
Stocks		10,391,056 04
Bills of Solvent Banks		419 80
Expense Account		10,001 75
Total		$17,630,608 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,148,480 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975 00	
Less Notes on hand	None.—	1,975 00
Profits		445,730 38
Due to Banks		2,008,287 54
Due Depositors on demand		5,004,749 19
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		1,021,386 00
Total		$17,630,608 11

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, a Banking Association located and doing business in New-York, being duly and severally sworn each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 24th day of April, 1862. THOS. P. ORIE, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, OF February 25, 1862, I am authorized to receive deposits of United States Notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, for which a period not less than thirty days, to be repaid with five (5) per cent. interest on ten days' notice. For such deposits, I issue certificates in favor of the depositor, negotiable by indorsement. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

STATE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

$750 LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of $1,800, $3,000 and two sums of $4,000 each; also $1,000 to loan in Westchester county. Inquire of L. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., and C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 3 P. M.

$200,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Georgia and Chicago 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, Pacific Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
Deposits, to $5,000 received on deposit 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—OFFICE OF the COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 25th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 25th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. F. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and enlverts at the following places, to wit: In 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 8th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 225 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Correlears-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee will meet for the purpose of hearing parties interested relative to the sub-letting of Tilford Hall, assigned to the use of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, } Committee
MICHAEL SNYDER, } on
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of a lot; known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King," made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137, in a tin case.—Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys.
ap3-2aw3wTH&F.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ROSALIE ZELLER, and as Executrix of Felix Zeller, deceased, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the easterly side of Avenue A—commencing at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant twenty-six feet southerly from the southerly line of Sixteenth-street; thence running southerly along the easterly line of Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; thence running easterly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches; thence running northerly parallel with Avenue A fifty-one feet six inches; theuce running westerly parallel with Sixteenth-street ninety-five feet six inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 16, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap16-2aw3w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhasset, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McIntELL.
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm Bruce, at No. 249 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
ap17-law6mTh* WM. BRUCE, }

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 94 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes: $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will ripen the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl.; or only $15 per ton delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Chemist-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury; or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, sold also by Wells & Co., No. 185 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Waan, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habits, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY LADY.—THE SUBscriber, after years of suffering and care, has discovered, through her own experience, and by the advice of a skillful physician, a means by which much suffering, trouble and expense can be avoided, both by the married and single of her sex. No married lady should be without this simple remedy, which can be had by inclosing $1, addressed BIRD ACTRESS, Station D, New-York City, on receipt of which full information will be sent by return mail.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated Compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while Innocence of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Infoguinate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE restores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventiva; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HENTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without hindrance to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value City the resort and home of the afflicted, known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCharges from the ears, blindness, chronic inflammation and all diseases of the eye and ear; also, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & SALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.—For sale, cheap, two ruling-machines, two cutting-machines, two paging-machines and two standing-presses, in good order. Also an assortment of first-class blank-books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, 147 Fulton-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depot and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a master white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. Adams, United States Navy Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passporte can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freights or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
The undersigned are again prepared to take fast freight at usual rates.
Freight must be delivered day before sailing of steamer, before 3 P. M.
Parcels received up to 10 o'clock A. M. day of sailing.
Letters *covered by Government stamps* taken as usual.
Steamers sail 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. Those days falling on Sunday on the Monday following.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONDON EXHISITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, April 19.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 26.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, May 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM & CO., No. 15 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship SREMEN, H. Wassels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 53 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 powerful, Clyde-built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN &

THE WOUNDED AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

[Continued from First Page.]

Wm. Shadit, 17th Kentucky, Co. I.
Capt. W. Simmons, 11th Iowa, Co. C.
Wm. Sivensky, 14th Wisconsin, Co. I.
Sergeant Spert, 3d Missouri Artillery—badly.
Noble Sanford, 45th Illinois.
Joseph Shack, 44th Indiana, Co. D.
S. Shillingar, 9th Illinois, Co. E.
S. Swautson, Co. C, 45th Illinois—badly in right shoulder and arm.
Franklin Smith, Co. A, 46th Illinois—right ankle.
John Smith, Co. E, 15th Illinois—both thighs.
Fred. Shere, Co. C, 9th Ill.—right and left hips.
Sutton F. Sellers, 1st Lieut. Co. H, 49th Illinois—left knee and groin.
Fred. Strap, Co. A, 9th Illinois—back.
Adam Simon, Co. A, 23d Illinois—left knee.
Rufus B. Smith, Co. H, 20th Illinois—in shoulder.
Hiram V. Sanders, Co. E, 12th Illinois—right foot.
Gus. Steinberger, Co. B, 12th Illinois—left leg.
J. W. Shaw, 15th Illinois—left leg.
Simon Shilinger, Co. B, 9th Illinois—right shoulder.
Andrew Sebastian, Sergeant Co. A, 9th Ill.—left knee.
J. L. Steffeen, Co. C, 59th Ill.—left side, arm and thigh.
Martin Shive, 2d Illinois Cavalry.
M. Sieg, Co. K, 7th Ill.—right shoulder broken.
Wm. H. Smith, Co. V, 41st Ill.—leg off at the knee.
Noble Sanford, Co. B, 45th Illinois—right hand.
Alvy Stewart, Co. D, 34th Illinois—left leg.
Ferdinand Smith, Co. I, 58th Illinois—right knee.
W. J. Smith, 49th Ill.—right thigh, hip and left arm,
Wm. H. Till, 11th Illinois, Co. I.
C. Truner, 9th Illinois, Co. H.
Michael Tarry, 72d Ohio, Co. K.
David Tibbs, 48th Illinois, Co. I.
Joseph Travis, 6th Kentucky.
Owen Tennant, 15th Illinois, Co. G.
John Thomas, 19th Ohio, Co. C.
Richard Taylor, 14th Ohio.
Nathan Trump, 71st Ohio, Co. K.
Geo. Tuthawey, 25th Indiana, Co. A.
T. M. Talbott, 25th Missouri, Co. D.
A. Torman, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
J. Thompson, 6th Iowa.
Fred. Tilley, 2d Iowa, Co. I.
Sergeant Jos. Turner, 9th Missouri, Co. K.
Frank Tuthoff, 70th Ohio, Co. I.
J. W. Tipton, 7th Illinois.
Geo. E. Taylor, 8th Illinois, Co. F.
S. Taylor, 41st Ohio, Co. K.
Wm. Turner, 44th Ohio, Co. A.
Michael Tuthill, 54th Ohio, Co. A.
Geo. Taphan, 28th Illinois, Co. A.
J. Tiffany, 15th Illinois, Co. F, badly.
John Tucker, 16th Missouri, Co. G.
Marion Trows, 21st Missouri, Co. I.
Lieut.-Col. Anson Taper, 41st Illinois.
Chas. M. Thomas, 44th Indiana, Co. K, badly.
Owen Truant, Co, G, 15th Illinois—left arm.
F. Tenser, Co. H, 15th Illinois—knee.
Cornelius D. Throw, Co. H, 12th Ill.—right knee.
David Tibbs, Co. I, 48th Illinois—left eye.
Capt. Wm. Tenny, Co. G, 46th Ill.—left cheek.
C. Veal, 16th Indiana, Co. E.
Joseph Vonany, 13th Missouri, Co. H.
Andrew A. Veach, 26th Illinois, Co. I.
Adjt. F. E. Vaseeaar, 41st Ohio.
Anmun Viley, 34th Illinois, Co. H.
Chas. Vincent, 14th Missouri, Co. F.
Lewis Viley, 23d Indiana, Co. H—mortally.
John Urben, 3d Kentucky, Co. E.
Grotree N. Udell, 6th Iowa, Co. D.
— Vanwinkle, Sergeant-Major, 32d Ill.—right thigh.
John Winbetson, 18th Illinois.
Lieut. Jas. Wildon, 55th Illinois, Co. H.
H. W. Warner, 46th Illinois, Co. B.
R. Williams, 25th Missouri, Co. B.
Henry D. Wood, 34th Illinois, Co. D.
Wm. Webster, 41st Ohio, Co. F—dangerous.
Sam. Wright, 44th Indiana, Co. G.
Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse, 1st Artillery.
F. M. White, 28th Illinois.
W. White, 45th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. Donald Williams, 20th Illinois, Co. G.
Mortimer L. Witridge, 50th Illinois, Co. C.
Silas Wiley, 15th Illinois, Co. C.
Edwin C. Whelock, 18th Illinois, Co. I.
Leonidas Walker, 9th Kentucky, Co. E.
Lafitte Wilcox, 55th Illinois, Co. H.
Horatio Walkar, 28th Illinois, Co. I.
Van Winkle, 32d Illinois.
Wm. Walderburger, 46th Ohio, Co. E.
Old Watson, 12th Iowa, Co. G.
Lucius Waters, 4th Iowa.
Joseph Wilkins, 17th Illinois, Co. A.
G. Wilson, 28th Illinois, Co. E.
W. Windle, 46th Illinois, Co. D.
Andrew Winton, 41st Ohio, Co. K.
John White, 22d Indiana, Co. K.
Thomas Webster, 71st Ohio, Co. K.
Sylvester Waldaff, 50th Illinois, Co. K.
Capt. Ward, Co. A, 52d Illinois.
Wm. Walsey, 9th Illinois, Co. K.
M. Wheatman, 5th Kentucky, Co. B.
Jas. Williams, 15th Illinois, Co. F.
Wm. W. Wilson, 8th Iowa.
Sanford Worden, 44th Indiana, Co. D.
Capt. F. G. Ward, 7th Illinois.
Stephen Workman, 48th ——, Co. K.
Peter Wolfe, Dresser's Artillery.
Lieut. James Weldon, 55th Illinois, Co. H.
Wm. F. Williams, 58th Illinois, Co. C.
Wm. F. Witliams, 29th Illinois, Co. K.
Grove Willis, Chicago Light Artillery.
Augustus Whalen, 8th Illinois, Co. C.
James Wallace, 1st Ohio, Co. H, badly.
Geo. W. Woorter, 25th Illinois, Co. K,
Jonathen Wright, 19th U. S. Infantry.
Milton Wheeler, 29th Illinois, Co. H.
M. A. Wall, 23d Iowa, Co. I.
Jas. Wheland, 43d Illinois, Co. A.
Lafayette Wilcox, 55th Illinois—one finger off.
Edwin C. Weelock, Co. I, 15th Illinois—in arm.
Henry D. Wood, Co. D, 34th Illinois—left arm.
Wm. Windle, Co. D, 46th Illinois—left shoulder.
Jas. Whliems, Co. F, 15th Illinois—left foot.
Jos. Wilkins, Co. A, 17th Illinois.
Wm. Wheeler, Co. H, 29th Illinois—groin.
H. Walker, Co. I, 28th Illinois—neck.
W. I. Williams, 1st Corporal, Co. C, 58th Illinois—right arm badly.
Augustus Whalen, 3d Illinois Cavalry—neck.
G. W. Wooster, Corporal, Co. K, 52d Illinois—right thigh.
Peter Woolf, 1st Illinois—breast.
Allan C. Waterbouse, Co. E, 1st Artillery—thigh.
James Weldon, 1st Lieutenant, 55th—thigh.
Sylvester Waldriff, Co. K, 50th Illinois—left shoulder broken.
Fred. Young, 57th Ohio, Co. D.
A. Yates, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. F.
John Yard, 40th Illinois, Co. C.
Wm. Yany, 12th, Co. C.

THE BATTLE OF APACHE PASS.

REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Decided Union Victory—Retreat of the Rebels to Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

Secretary STANTON received, early this morning, the following dispatch, dated

KANSAS CITY, Monday, April 14.

A Fort Union mail brings a confirmation of the battle at Apache Pass. Our loss is 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from 300 to 400 killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, 13 of whom are officers. Our forces captured and burned 64 wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, and killed 260 mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within 40 feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Col. SLOUGH is encamped at Bernal's Springs, forty miles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa Fé.

CANBY, with 1,000 regulars, and Kit Carson's regiment, are reported to be within three days' march of Col. SLOUGH, and Col. SLATE is on the Journada with reinforcements for the enemy.

The report, copied from Southern papers, that Col. CANBY had surrendered Fort Craig, and his entire force, is untrue. Later advices from that vicinity have been received at the War Department, and are to the effect that Col. CANBY has obtained a success over the enemy, and is now in pursuit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY OF ASHBY'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WOODSTOCK, Va., Wednesday, April 16.

Sixty-one of ASHBY'S cavalry, including three officers, were captured this morning and brought into Woodstock. They were at their breakfast just at daybreak, in a church, and were surrounded by a body of RINGGOLD'S Cavalry and four companies of infantry of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, and surrendered without a show of resistance. This advance of several miles beyond Columbia Furnace, was made seven miles of Mount Jackson.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 15.

The salute fitting to-day caused considerable consternation among the rebels, who were unaware of the occasion of it. They approached in some force, and a few shells from a Blakely gun, one of which was a number in the camp playing cards, but did no harm. Several regiments were marching in line as if for an advance, but all was quiet at our latest dates.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Bill for that Purpose Signed by the President.

Appointment of Commissioners to Carry Out its Provisions.

Additional Appropriations for the Payment of the Army.

Its Numbers Estimated at Nearly 700,000.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROVED.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish Slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and there is no saving for minors, *femmes coverts*, insane or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

THE NEWS OF THE SIGNING.

The news of the signing of the bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District, soon spread through the city, and was the cause of great rejoicing among the black population, and especially those who have been secreted for days for fear of being carried beyond the limits of the District to prevent their obtaining their freedom.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE ABOLITION ACT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate JAS. G. BERRET, Ex-Mayor of Washington, Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio, and DANIEL R. GOODLOE, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners under the Act for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, whose duty is to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented.

The appointment by the President of J. G. BERRET, who was sent to Fort Lafayette on a charge of disloyalty to his country, as one of the Commissioners of the Emancipation Act, is received by many Senators as highly offensive. All political prisoners who have been honorably discharged have never been required to take the oath of allegiance, but allowed to go free. It was not so with Mr. BERRET. He was required to take the oath. Is it possible that among all the sound, unsuspected men in the District of Columbia, some of whom petroled the streets of Washington night after night with cordons, to preserve the peace and protect the President, one year ago, not one can be found worthy of performing the duties assigned to the man who was one of the parties watched, and believed at that time to be an enemy to this Government? There is little doubt that the Senate will reject BERRET.

FROM THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Ohio addressed a preamble and joint resolution to Congress, in which it asserts that the Tax bill proposes a tax on leaf tobacco of three cents per pound, being equal to about 67 per cent. on the value thereof; that it forms an unjust and oppressive discrimination against a legitimate agricultural pursuit, greatly to the injury of a large portion of the respectable citizens of Ohio, as well as of the other States; therefore, the Legislature requests its Senators and Representatives in Congress to modify the proposed tax on leaf tobacco, so as to equalize it with the assessments made on other legitimate pursuits of agriculture. The whole subject was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Finence.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the motion by which the Bankrupt Bill was defeated in the House, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, so that the bill could not be considered again this session, without a two-thirds vote of the members. It seems to be generally conceded that the management of the bill was in bad hands, else it would have shared a better fate. There seems to be a determination to bring the subject before the Senate for consideration at this session. There has not been a question agitated for years that seems to enlist a larger or more influential class of citizens in its behalf from every part of the country, than the one referred to.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

It is now asserted that the President will select his new Minister to Spain from Illinois.

IRON GUNBOATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Navy Department has invited proposals by mail or telegraph to the 30th inst., at noon, with general specifications and plans, for the construction of one or more up to four iron gunboats, for the Mississippi River and Gulf service, with two turrets on the plan of the Ericsson turrets, for 11-inch guns, the thickness of the iron of which to be eight inches, the sides to be plated with iron of three inches thickness, in one or two layers, to extend two and a-half feet below the load line; the vessels not to be less than 220 feet in length and 56 feet in breadth, and not to draw over nine feet of water, when loaded and ready for service; to be propelled by screws to insure a speed of nine knots or sea miles through the water per hour, and easte time and price.

CALLED HOME.

Major LECOMAT of the Swiss army, who was attached to Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, has been called home by his Government to the regret of the latter gentleman, as expressed in a complimentary letter.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, has decided to redeem 20 per cent. in cash of the certificates of indebtedness issued before the 7th inst. It is thought he will receive 40 per cent. additional of these certificates in payment of the bonds he may thereafter sell.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The credit of the late naval operations on the Western shore of Virginia belongs to the revenue cutter service, under the control of Secretary CHASE. During the last Summer the steamers *Reliance*, *Hercules* and *Tiger* were purchased by Mr. CHASE, with which, and two sailing cutters under his direction, rebel mails and communications have been entirely suspended. These vessels also rendered most efficient service in the capture of the two Eastern counties of Virginia, and have given other evidences of the growing efficiency of an important arm of the public service heretofore grossly neglected.

MAIL SERVICE.

The Post-office Department now supplies the mails to Waterford and Leesburgh, Va., from Point of Rocks, Maryland, and has re-established Post-offices at both these towns. The soldiers in Gen. BANKS' Division are supplied with mails by a military messenger.

As Utah is not under official construction, on the Pacific coast, letters from the East, and to and from that Territory, are chargeable with only the three cent rate of postage.

ON PAROLE.

According to a late army order, all officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on parole not to serve against the rebels, will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They are requested immediately to report their address to the Governors of their States, who will duly be informed from the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, as to their exchange or discharge.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

NATHAN W. HAMMOND, of Goldsboro', Me., was today appointed Acting Master, and ordered to the New-York Yard.

Lieut. WM. K. MAYO is ordered to report to Capt. HUDSON, for duty, on board the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, at Boston.

Lieut. C. E. FLEMING is ordered to report to Flag-officer DUPONT for duty.

GOING HOME.

Hon. CHAS. R. TOWN, M. C., of Massachusetts, has paired off with Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, for one week, and will leave for home on Thursday.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

It appears, by an official report to the Secretary of War, that the large guns for the batteries against Fort Pulaski were hauled by the men, with their own hands, a considerable distance through a deep swamp, that being the only mode by which they could be transported and placed in position.

A report of the 7th of April stated that the fire would be opened on the 11th. The fort was captured on that day.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Documents Transmitted to Congress from the State Department.

The Offer of Pecuniary Assistance to Mexico.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16.

The following is an official and ably-drawn history of our affairs with Mexico, as transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives yesterday, in a cumbersome mass of documents, covering a message from the President of Dec. 17, 1861, transmitting a draft for a convention with the Republic of Mexico, with accompanying papers, and another message from the President of Jan. 24, 1862, transmitting a dispatch from Mr. CORWIN.

On the 2d of September, 1861, Mr. SEWARD addressed to Mr. CORWIN, at Mexico, a dispatch in which he says that the President greatly desires that the political status of Mexico, as an independent nation, should be permanently maintained; that the events communicated by Mr. CORWIN alarmed him, and that he conceived that the people of the United States would scarcely justify him were he to make no effort for preventing so great a calamity on this continent as would be the extinction of that Republic; that he had therefore determined to empower Mr. CORWIN to negotiate a treaty with Mexico for the assumption by the United States of the interest, at three per cent., upon the funded debt of the country, the principal of which was understood to be about sixty-two millions of dollars, for the term of five years from the date of the decree recently issued by Mexico, suspending such payment, providing that Mexico could pledge to the United States its faith for the reimbursement of this money, with six per cent. interest, to be secured by a special lien on all the public lands and mineral rights in the several Mexican States of Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa—the property so pledged to become absolute in the United States, at the expiration of the term of six years from the time when the treaty went into effect, if such reimbursement be not made before that time. The President felt that this course was rendered necessary by circumstance as new as they are eventful, and which seemed to admit of no delay.

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to say, in his instructions, that they are conditional upon the consent of the British and French Governments to forbear from action against Mexico, on account of her failure or refusal to pay the interest in question, until after the treaty was submitted to the Senate, and, if ratified, then so long thereafter as the interest should be paid by the United States. Mr. SEWARD added that his instructions are not to be considered as specific, but general, subject to modification as to sums, terms, securities and other points.

Mr. CORWIN, in an earlier dispatch, dated at Mexico, 29th July, 1861, and addressed to Mr. SEWARD, had already suggested the policy which he was now authorized to pursue, and proposed to obtain a lien on the public lands and mineral rights in the Provinces mentioned by Mr. SEWARD. By such an arrangement, in his opinion, two consequences would follow: First, all hope of extending the domain of a separate Southern Republic in this quarter, or in Central America, would be extinguished; and, secondly, any further attempt to establish European power on this Continent would cease to occupy either England or Continental Europe.

Afterward, in a dispatch dated at Mexico, June 29, 1861, Mr. CORWIN inclosed to Mr. SEWARD the project of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, by which the United States was to lend Mexico five millions of dollars, payable in monthly instalments of one-half million a month; also the further sum of four millions of dollars, payable in sums of one-half million every six months—the whole loan to be secured by a mortgage on the public lands, mineral rights, and Church property of Mexico, for the realization of which a Board of five Commissioners was to be organized, three to be appointed by Mexico and two by the United States, holding sessions in the City of Mexico, until the debt and interest are fully discharged. No reference was made in the proposed treaty to the consent of the British and French Governments, mentioned by Mr. SEWARD, as a condition, nor to the application of the money when received by Mexico; nor does any thing on this subject appear in the accompanying dispatch. The President, by his message of Dec. 17, 1861, submitted the draft of this treaty to the Senate for their advice.

Afterward, by another message of Jan. 24, 1862, he called their attention to it again, in the following language:

"I have heretofore submitted to the Senate a request for its advice upon the question pending by treaty for making a loan to Mexico, which Mr. CORWIN thinks will, in any case, be expedient. It seems to me to be my duty now to solicit an early action of the Senate upon the subject, to the end that I may cause such instructions to be given to Mr. CORWIN as will enable him to act in the manner which, while it will most carefully guard the interests of our country, will at the same time be most beneficial to Mexico."

Meanwhile Great Britain, France and Spain, by a convention dated at London, Oct. 31 1861, have entered into an alliance, the declared object of which is to demand from the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted by the Republic of Mexico. The high contracting parties engaged not to seek for themselves in the employment of coercive measures, any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government. They further declare that, desiring that the measures they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, they agree that this Government shall be invited to accede to this Convention. Mr. SEWARD, in a dispatch dated at Washington, Dec. 4, 1861, declined to become a party to this Convention, saying "that the United States prefer, as much as lies in their power, to maintain the traditional policy recommended by the Father of their Country, confirmed by successful experience, and which forbids them to make an alliance with foreign Powers."

In pursuance of this convention, the naval and military forces of the three great Powers assembled at San Juan d'Ulloa, and the flags of the three powers now float over the Castle. The Government of Mexico has rallied the people to resist these Powers, and there is at et this moment the prospect of a prolonged and exhausting contest. The occasion seems now to have arrived when the aid proposed by Mr. SEWARD, in his dispatch of Sept. 2, 1861, may be of decisive importance to Mexico. To the United States it would also be of great importance, if it could be the means of removing from Mexico the pressure of these hostile armaments, in and placing a neighbor republic in a more tranquil and independent condition. If the Allied Powers simply desire security for their claims and nothing else, then a reasonable provision of this nature ought to be satisfactory, so far as any question arises from the claim. The debt of Mexico to the Allied Powers may be stated, in round numbers, as follows: To England immediate, say $1,000,000; Convention, 4 per cent. interest, $9,000,000; Bondholders, 3 per cent. interest, $65,000,000; General Claims, say $4,000,000—total, $75,000,000. To France, immediate, say $500,000; Convention, balance immediate, $200,000; PENNAND agreement, $800,000: Claims, general, say $3,500,000—total, $5,000,000. To Spain, immediate, say $500,000; Convention, 3 per cent. interest, $8,000,000; Claims, say $1,500,000—total, $10,000,000. Grand total, $90,000,000.

Of course any payment or guaranty of this large sum on our part is out of the question; nor was it contemplated by the United States in the original instructions to Mr. CORWIN. It was proposed to make such payment as would afford present relief to Mexico, and would secure the forbearance of the Allied Powers. To this end Mr. SEWARD offered to assume the interest of the Mexican debt for the term of five years. But the claims in the foregoing list which are not funded, and are entitled "Immediets," it is understood are pressed with equal energy by the Allied Powers. If these were satisfied, and provision were made for the interest, the United States would have the following liabilities:

Payments, immediate, or say at three, six, and twelve months, as follows:

To England, say six and twelve months drafts of Mexico on United States	$1,000,000
To France, say six and twelve months drafts of Mexico on United States	700,000
To Spain, say six and twelve months drafts of Mexico on United States	800,000
Total, cash, or three, six and 12 months	$2,500,000
Interest, say semi-annual drafts of Mexico on the United States, to England, Convention, 4 per cent	200,000
Bondholders, 3 per cent	1,950,000
Total	$2,150,000
To Spain, Convention 3 per cent	240,000
Total interest per annum	$2,390,000

Certain other outstanding claims of the Allied Powers are not included in either of these lists. It has been proposed that these should be provided for by a sinking fund at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for ten years, as follows:

Sinking fund for claims, 10 per cent. per annum for ten years:

To England, claims, per annum	$400,000
To France, Pennand agreement, per annum	80,000
To France, claims, per annum	350,000
To Spain, claims, per annum	150,000
Total, per annum	$980,000

The assumption of all these liabilities for a long period would throw upon the United States a burden too great for the present moment, although, perhaps, not out of proportion to the anticipated advantages. If anything be done on our part, it must be more moderate. The offer of Mr. SEWARD for five years, if accepted, would throw upon the United States a responsibility sufficiently large, and this responsibility ought to be kept within a limitation of which $15,000,000 should be a maximum.

But there are two conditions which must be required by the United States before the assumption of any such responsibility. The first is the assent of the Allied Powers, and the acceptance on their part of the friendly offers of the United States. Unless these Allied Powers are parties to the transaction, it would be productive only of embarrassment and loss, without accomplishing any permanent good to the United States or to Mexico. The other essential condition is that security should be given by Mexico to the United States for the liabilities assumed. It is not too much to expect such security, nor is Mexico, as is well known, disinclined to give it. Her creditors are now foreclosing their demands upon her, at the cost, perhaps, of her national existence, and she turns to the United States for help. Not merely friendship, but a continental policy, affecting, perhaps, our own cherished interests, prompts us to afford such help, so far as in our power.

In asking for security, we shall simply follow the rules of prudence, whether between nations or individuals. The security proposed by Mr. SEWARD on the public lands and mineral rights in the several Provinces of Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa, is simple, and it is understood that in some of this territory there is a vast mineral wealth. The Province of Lower California is unquestionably the territory of Mexico most interesting to the United States, in a military and naval point of view.

Another security, perhaps less manageable, but more interesting still, would be the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a mortgage on the adjoining public lands of the Isthmus. Estimated only its pecuniary value, this security would not be large, but there can be no doubt of its political and commercial importance.

Still another security would be a pledge by Mexico of 25 per cent., or perhaps a larger percentage of the Customs or other revenues.

But it is not easy to say positively at this distance from the scene of operations, and with the information before the Committee, what is the most practicable form of security. Perhaps it is advisable to leave this matter to the careful discretion of our Minister at Mexico, under instructions from the President, with the explicit understanding that the United States declines any territorial acquisition, and seeks only the consolidation of Mexico, without dismemberment of any kind.

Such are the main features of the question on which the President, in December last, asked the advice of the Senate. With more precise information on matters of detail, it might have been proper for the Senate to enter upon details in its answer; but such information, especially with regard to the actual relations, now daily changing, between Mexico and the Allied Powers, can be obtained only on the spot. It was evident, therefore, that the Senate could do little more than indicate an opinion on what has already been done, and declare the proper principles on which a negotiation with Mexico should be conducted, without presuming to fix in advance all its terms. Much is left to the discretion of our Minister there, and to the instructions which he would receive from the President.

The Committee recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the changing condition of the relations between Mexico and the Allied Powers, and in the absence of precise information, it is impossible for the Senate to advise the President with regard to all the terms of a treaty with Mexico, so as to supersede the exercise of a considerable discretion on the part of our Minister there, under instructions from the President, but that in answer to the two several Messages of the President, the Senate expresses the following conclusions:

First—The Senate approves the terms of the instructions to our Minister at Mexico, as contained in the dispatch bearing date Sept. 2, 1861.

Secondly—The Senate does not advise a treaty in conformity with the project communicated by our Minister to Mexico in his dispatch of Nov. 29, 1861, as the same fails to secure in any way the application of the money in question to the demands of the Allied Powers, or either of them, and therefore can be, in no respect, satisfactory to them.

Thirdly—The Senate advises a treaty with Mexico, providing for the assumption of the interest on the debt from Mexico to the Allied Powers, for a limited period of time, and also for the payment of certain immediate claims by these Powers, the whole liability assumed to be kept within the smallest possible sum, it being understood that the same shall be secured by such mortgage or pledge as shall be most practicable, without any territorial acquisition or dismemberment of Mexico.

Following the above explanation, I herewith transmit the correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CORWIN, which explains more minutely the main points in the proposed treaty. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 29th July, No. 3, has just now been received. The account of Mexican complications which it gives is painfully interesting. The President greatly desires that the political status of Mexico, as an independent nation, shall be permanently maintained. The events you communicate alarm him upon this point, and he conceives that the people of the United States would scarcely justify him, where he to make no effort for preventing so great a calamity on this continent as would be the extinction of that Republic. He has, therefore, determined to authorize and empower you, and you are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate a treaty with the Republic of Mexico for the assumption by the Government of the United States of the payment of the interest at three per cent. upon the funded debt of that country due to Mexican bondholders, the principal of which is understood to be about sixty-two millions dollars, for the term of five years from the date of the decree recently issued by the Government of Mexico, suspending such payment; provided that that Government will pledge to the United States its faith for the reimbursement of the money so to be paid, with six per cent. interest thereon, to be secured by a specie lien upon all the public lands and mineral rights in the several States of Lower California, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa, the property so pledged to become absolute in the United States at the expiration of the term of six years from the time when the treaty shall go into effect. This course is rendered necessary by circumstances as new as they are eventful, while the Mexican crisis seems to admit of no delay. He therefore accepts the responsibility, and will submit his action in the premises to the consideration of the Senate of the United States, so soon as that body shall be convened for the constitutional sanction, without which the treaty, when made, will be of no affect.

It must be understood, however, that these instructions are conditional, upon the attainment of consent on the part of the British and French Governments to forbear from resort to action against Mexico, on account of her failure or refusal to pay the interest in question, until after the treaty shall have been submitted to the Senate, and if ratified, then so long thereafter as the interest shall be punctually paid by the Government of the United States. I shall immediately instruct our Ministers in London and Paris to apply to the British and French Governments for their consent to the terms thus indicated. You will see at once the importance of urging the Mexican Government to give its best efforts to the support of these applications.

I am to be understood, moreover, as giving you, not specific, but general instructions, to be modified as to sums, terms, securities, and other points, as you may find necessary, subject to approval when made known to me. Other matters discussed in your dispatch will be treated of in distinct papers.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOS. CORWIN, Esq., etc., etc.

MR. CORWIN TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, since my last communication of the 29th of October, of the missing dispatches, Nos. 14 and 15, and also of your other dispatches from No. 20 to No. 28, of Oct. 28, inclusive. Dispatch No. 16 has not been received by me.

Since my last dispatch—No. 7—Mexican affairs have assumed a very unfavorable aspect. Sir CHAS. WYKE, the British Minister, having arranged with Mr. ZAMACONA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, a treaty on the basis mentioned in my communication to you, and which I considered very favorable to Mexico, and this treaty having been submitted to Congress and rejected by a vote of almost two to one, I have withdrawn my propositions for a loan from the United States, understanding from your instructions that this loan was to be made merely with a view to prevent European intervention in the affairs of Mexico. As this treaty has been rejected, I have good reason to believe that England will take possession of the ports of Mexico, with the intention of paying the debts due to her citizens. The fleets of France and Spain, I have no doubt, will cooperate with that of England. What the views of France may be I cannot say. I agree, however, entirely with Mr. SCHUAS, that it is the desire of Spain to regain her dominion over this country, and to establish here a monarchy. Whether the other Powers referred to will consent to this you can judge better than I. In accordence with the instructions contained in your first dispatch on this subject, I made an arrangement with the Government of Mexico for a loan of five millions of dollars, payable in monthly installments of one-half million per month, and secured by the pledge of all the public lands, mineral rights and Church property. In addition to this I agreed, on behalf of the United States, to make a further loan of $1,000,000, making in all $9,000,000, to be paid in sums of one-half million every six months, and to be secured in like manner as the five millions. Since the rejection of the English treaty, I have not felt at liberty to complete this arrangement, and shall await further instructions. Should the three European Powers referred to take possession of the Mexican ports, and then offer to relinquish all claims upon this country, in consideration of the payment of the principal, I shall feel at liberty to renew my propositions, unless otherwise instructed.

It will be seen that the treaty now proposed reduces the loan from the sum proposed in my last advices from eleven to nine millions. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty as drawn by myself, and submitted to the Cabinet here. I have no doubt it will be ratified here, if I shall hereafter be authorized to propose it. On this point I ask the favor of instructions as early as possible. I entertain a confident belief that when the English, French and Spanish fleets shall arrive at Vera Cruz, and demand and obtain possession of the Mexican ports on the Gulf, as well as Pacific frontier, that Mexico will enter into treaties with all these nations, such as was proposed by the lately-rejected British treaty. Her national pride is so great that nothing but actual demonstration of her weakness will subdue it.

From the best judgment I can form as to coming events here, I am inclined to the belief that England will unite in taking possession of the ports, and appropriate the proceeds of the custom-houses in some way to the payment of the just claims of the three nations, but will not agree to any intervention in the internal concerns of the Republic. I think Spain will desire to seize the entire Government of Mexico, and reëstablish her power here. If France concurs in this, they can accomplish it. It it is attempted by Spain alone, it will ultimately fail. The hatred of the Spanish race is extreme here, and has been so since 1820. The conflict with the Church, which has raged for the last three years, has intensified this feeling greatly. I think the obvious folly of rejecting the British treaty will be corrected by the events of the coming month—at least in the realization of this hope consists the peaceful solution of the questions which threaten the destruction of Mexican independence.

I send herewith copies of the late proceedings of a portion of the Diplomatic Corps here, in their attempt, by the tender of their good offices, to reconcile the differences between France and Mexico. It will be seen that the French ultimatum required the Mexican Government to admit French intervention in the Mexican ports, with power to reduce the Mexican tariff. The organic structure of the Mexican Government does not admit the delegation of such power. And, as far as I could learn from the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, this was the main objection to his unqualified acceptance of the ultimatum. I endeavored to induce the Minister of Foreign Affairs to give his unqualified acceptance, being satisfied that in any arrangement which would follow, the French Minister would not insist upon a demand of that kind. The fear of being charged with bad faith prevailed over my suggestions, however, and our efforts ended, as the papers I send will show.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
THOS. CORWIN.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16.

Mr. MUNROE gave notice that he would move to suspend the rule requiring bills to be acted on in the order which they occupy on the Calendar, for the purpose of taking up the Metropolitan Health bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New-York Christian Benevolent Missionary Society.

To punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment.

Mr. TOBEY moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs be directed to report immediately the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. FAMAN stated that the Committee heard the last argument upon the bill yesterday. They met this morning to compare views, and found that none of them agreed. He hoped the Committee would be able to report to-morrow.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the motion. The anxiety about the passage of the bill proved the political character of the bill. He hoped the Committee would be allowed to take their own time in making a report.

Debate continued until the hour for Executive Session arrived, when the doors were closed.

On the reopening of the doors, the bill to adapt the canals to the defence of the State, was taken up as the special order, and debated till the recess, the pending question being to limit the use of the canals by the General Government for war purposes only.

Mr. LAW reported favorably the bill for regulating buildings for the better protection from fires in New-York. Messrs. GANSON and FOLGER dissented from the report. The bills to make valid the ordinance of the City of New-York passed in 1855, amending the Harlem Stage Ferry, to amend the lien laws of Kings and Queens Counties, to establish piers and bulkheads in New-York City, were all reported favorably.

The bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy was reported unfavorably, and the bill rejected.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the bill relative to piers and bulkheads in New-York and Brooklyn was moved forward. A large number of private claim bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate then took up the bill to reorganize the militia and provide for the enlistment of a National Guard, which was debated till the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16.

The Speaker appointed the following Special Committee on the bill to apportion the Congressional Districts:

Messrs. Pringle, Andrus, Moher, E. W. Thomas and McLeod.

The House occupied all the session in the third reading of bills. They were nearly all of private interest, being mainly those reported by the Grinding Committee. Among those passed, were the following:

To amend the act for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies.

To amend the act to establish bulkhead pier lines in the port of New-York.

To amend the law relative to the election of Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners in Kings

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3296. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Operations of Commodore Foote at Fort Pillow.

The Bombardment Commenced on Monday Last.

The Performances of Our Gunboats Below Island Ten.

Official Report of Commander Walke, of the Carondelet.

The Gunboats at the Battle of Pittsburgh.

Reports of the Officers Commanding the Tyler and the Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The War Department to-day received the following:

CAIRO, Ill., April 16, 1862.

The mortars opened on Fort Pillow on the 14th inst., and soon cleared the river of all vessels. Our shells fell in the rebel camp. The rebel works are strong and extensive.

Two deserters came on board the gunboats, and say that ex-Lieut. THOMAS HUGER, late of the United States Navy, is in command at Fort Pillow, and that Gen. PILLOW and Commodore HOLLINS had gone below.

THE GUNBOATS BELOW ISLAND TEN.

REPORT OF COMMANDER WALKER OF THE CARONDELET.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following dispatches, detailing the operations of our gunboats on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Island No. 10:

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CARONDELET, OFF TIPTONVILL, Tennessee, April 8.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of Gen. POPE, I received on board Gen. GRANGER and Staff, on the morning of the 6th inst., and proceeded down the Mississippi River opposite to this place, making an extensive reconnoissance. On our way down we exchanged a few shots with some of the enemy's batteries on the Tennessee shore, and on our way back we attacked two siege guns, 24-pounders, which had engaged us. We disabled and spiked these guns without receiving any injury. The remainder of the enemy's batteries fired upon us on our way to New Madrid as long as we were within range.

After my return to New-Madrid, Gen. POPE informed me of your intention to send another gunboat, and requested that I should go down the river and destroy the remaining rebel batteries above Point Pleasant. At dawn the following morning, and after a given signal, he informed me he would land his army and attack that of the enemy at or near Island No. 10. The *Pittsburgh* did not arrive till 5 o'clock A. M., but as the transports, one at least, were under way with our troops on board going down, I got under way at 6½ o'c ock, having ordered Commander THOMPSON, verbally and by signal, to follow my motions, and proceeded down to the enemy's lower and heaviest battery, consisting of one 64-pounder and two 64-pound siege howitzers. We opened a constant, deliberate, and well-directed fire upon it for three-fourths of an hour, feebly assisted by our own batteries on shore, when the enemy slackened his fire. Shot passed through our fourth cutter and starboard quarter, cutting away the sheave of our wheel-rope, striking our stern gun and bounding over our stern.

About this time the *Pittsburgh* commenced firing at long range, as she came down. As soon as our steering gear was repaired, I gradually closed on the enemy, firing a shot now and then—the *Pittsburgh*, at a distance astern, throwing shell in a dangerous position across our bow, until the fort was deserted by the enemy. I spiked and disabled the guns of this fort, and I then proceeded up three hundred yards further, and found a 64-pound siege howitzer, dismounted. Still further up, I spiked another 64-pound howitzer, and yet further, we found a fine 64-pound gun on a pivot, spiked and being deserted by the enemy, who had set fire to a private residence there, and upon whom we fired as they ran off. A large quantity of ammunition was left by them at each fort.

I then made the required signal, crossed over to our army, received further instructions from Gen. POPE, and covered their disembarkation on the Tennessee shore, at the captured fort above Point Pleasant.

At evening, we steamed down to our camp opposite the enemy's fort at this place, headed the gunboats for the enemy's battery until early this morning, when we got under way and crossed over to Tiptonville, the enemy having disappeared.

The officers and crew of this vessel, during the trials and dangers of the battle, conducted themselves with admirable coolness and ability. To do justice to many of them will require a more detailed letter.

Most respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. WALKE, Commander U. S. N.

To Flag-officer A. H. FOOTE, Commander United States Naval forces, Western waters.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

The Part Taken by the Gunboats Tyler and Lexington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, to-day, detailing the valuable service rendered by our gunboats, at the battle at Pittsburgh Landing:

REPORT OF LIEUT. GWIN.

U. S. GUNBOAT TYLER, PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April, 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the enemy attacked our lines on our left, the morning of the 6th, at 6½ o'clock, and by his overwhelming numbers forced our men to fall back in some confusion. At 1:20, finding that the rebels were still driving our left wing back, I steamed up to a point one mile above Pittsburgh, taking a good position to support our troops. At 10¼, the *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK, joined me, having come up from Crump's Landing. After a short time she returned, for the purpose of supporting the command of Gen. WALLACE, which occupied that point.

Not having received any instructions from the Commanding General in regard to the service to be rendered by the gunboats, I awaited them patiently, although for an hour or more shot and shell were falling all around us. Feeling that, could some system of communication be established, the *Tyler* could be of great advantage to our left wing, at 1:25 P. M. I sent an officer, requesting that I might be allowed to open on the woods in the direction of the batteries and advancing forces of the rebels. Gen. HURLBUT, who commanded on our left, sent me word to do so, giving me directions how to fire, that I might do it with no damage to our troops, expressing himself grateful for this offer of support, and saying that without reinforcements he would not be able to maintain the position he then occupied for an hour. Therefore, at 2:50 o'clock, I opened fire in the line directed, with good effect, silencing their batteries on our left.

At 3:50 o'clock I ceased firing, and dropping down opposite the landing at Pittsburgh, sent Mr. PAYNE, gunner, on shore to communicate with Gen. GRANT for further instructions. His response was to use my own judgment in the matter.

At 4 P. M., the *Lexington*, Lieut.-commanding SHIRK, having arrived from Crump's Landing, the *Tyler*, in company with the *Lexington*, took position three-quarters of a mile above Pittsburgh, and opened a heavy fire in the direction of the rebel batteries on their right, the missiles of which were falling all around us. We silenced them in thirty-five minutes.

At 5:35, the rebels having succeeded in gaining a position on the left of our line, an eighth of a mile above the landing at Pittsburgh, and a half mile from the river, both vessels opened a heavy and well-directed fire on them, and in a short time, in conjunction with our artillery on shore, succeeded in silencing their artillery, driving them back in confusion.

At 6 P. M. the *Tyler* opened deliberate fire in the direction of the rebel's right wing, throwing five and ten second shells, and at 6:25 ceased firing. At 9 P. M., the *Tyler* again opened fire by direction of Gen. NELSON—who greatly distinguished himself in yesterday's engagement—throwing five, ten and fifteen second shells, and an occasional shrapnel shell from the howitzer, at intervals of ten minutes in the direction of the rebel right wing, until 1 A. M. At this juncture the *Lexington* relieved us, and continued the fire at intervals of fifteen minutes until 5 A. M., when our land forces having attacked the enemy, forcing them gradually back, it made it dangerous for the gunboats to fire.

At 7 I received a communication from Gen. GRANT, which prevented the gunboats from taking an active part during the rest of the day.

Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK deserves the greatest praise for the efficient manner in which the battery of the *Lexington* was served.

At 5.35 P. M., the enemy were forced to retreat in haste, having contested every inch of ground with great stubbornness throughout the entire day.

The officers and men of this vessel displayed their usual gallantry and enthusiasm during the entire day and night. Your "old wooden boats," I feel confident, rendered invaluable service, on the 6th inst., to the land forces. Gunner HERMAN PETERS deserves great credit for the prompt and courageous manner in which he traversed our lines, conveying communications from this vessel to the Commanding-Generals. The rebels had a force of 100,000 men, A. S. JOHNSTON, killed—body found on the field—BEAUREGARD, HARDEE, BRAGG, and POLK, being their commanding Generals. Gov. JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is a prisoner in our hands, mortally wounded. Loss severe on both sides—ours probably 10,000. The rebels suffered a much greater one. I think this has been a crushing blow to the rebellion.

I am happy to state no casualties occured on either of the gunboats. The *Tyler* expended 188 shells, four solid shots two stand of grape, and six shrapnels.

Inclosed I send you the report of Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GWIN,

Lieutenant-Commanding Division of Gunboats on Tennessee River.

To Flag-officer A.H. FOOTE, commanding Naval Forces on Western Waters.

LIEUT. SHIRK'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT LEXINGTON, PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 6th inst., while lying at "Crump's Landing," I heard severa cannonading in the direction of Pittsburgh. I got under way, and stood up the river to communicate with Lieut.-Commanding GWIN, of the *Tyler*. Upon my reaching this place, I found that an attack had been made upon our army by the rebels in force. I returned to Crump's Landing, to support the division under command of Gen. LEW. WALLACE, when I found that his division had proceeded to join the main force, back of Pittsburgh Landing. I then steamed back to this place, and no instructions reaching the gunboats from the Commanding General on shore, we were forced to remain inactive hearers of the desperate fight until the left wing of our forces, having been forced back and completely turned, and the rebels getting so near the river, that the missiles from their batteries fell thick and fast over and around us, we were enabled to use our great guns with such effect that the fire of the enemy was silenced in thirty minutes. This was between 4:10 and 4:40 P. M.

Again, at 5:35 o'clock, the enemy having gained a position on the left of our lines, within an eighth of a mile of the Landing and of the transports, we again with the *Tyler* opened fire upon them, silencing the enemy, and, as I hear from many officers on the field, totally demoralizing his forces, and driving them from their position in a perfect rout, in the space of ten minutes. The firing on the part of the land forces then ceased.

At 8 o'clock I went down to Crump's Leading, and finding that everything was quiet there, returned to this place. At 1 o'clock A. M., on the 7th, I relieved the *Tyler*, Lieutenant-Commanding GWIN, in a position immediately above the Landing, and fired, until daylight, a shell every fifteen minutes into the enemy's camp.

Yesterday, at daylight, the fight commenced between the two parties on shore, and continued until 3 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy left in a hurried retreat. The gunboats occupying a position on the left of our lines, not being allowed to fire, spent the morning and a part of the afternoon, in acts of mercy, picking up the wounded who had found their way to the river, and conveying them to the hospital boats.

I must say that the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men whom I had the honor to command, as displayed upon this occasion, and often before, are beyond all praise. I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obd't serv't, JAMES W. SHIRK, Lieut.-Commanding.

To Flag-officer A. H. FOOTE, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. naval forces on Western Waters, Cairo, Illinois.

TROOPS IN THE PITTSBURGH BATTLE ON MONDAY.

The correspondant of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the line of battle agreed upon for our forces on Monday was: Right wing, Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE; left wing, Brig.-Gen. NELSON. Between these, beginning at the left, Brig.-Gens. TOM. CRITTENDEN, A. McD. McCOOK, HURLBUT, McCLERNAND and SHERMAN. In the divisions of the three latter were to be included also the remains of PRENTISS' and W. H. L. WALLACE'S commands—shattered, disorganized, and left without commandere, through the capture of one, and the probably mortal wound of the other.

BUELL'S three divisions were not full when the battle opened Monday morning, but the lacking regiments were gradually brought into the rear. I give here a list of his troops and of WALLACE'S engaged:

BRIG.-GEN. NELSON'S DIVISION.

First Brigade—Col. Ammon, Twenty-fourth Ohio, commanding; Thirty-sixth Indiana, Col. Gross; Sixth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Anderson; Twenty-fourth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Jones.

Second Brigade—Saunders D. Bruce, Twentieth Kentucky, commanding; First Kentucky, Col. Bavart; Second Kentucky, Col. Sedgwick; Twentieth Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. ——— commanding.

Third Brigade—Col. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio, commanding; Forty-first Ohio, Sixth Kentucky and Ninth Indiana.

BRIG.-GEN. TOM CRITTENDEN'S DIVISION.

First Brigade—Gen. Boyle; Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Beatty; Fifty-ninth Ohio, Col. Pfyfe; Thirteenth Kentucky, Col. Hobson; Ninth Kentucky, Col. Grider.

Second Brigade—Col. Wm. S. Smith, Thirteenth Ohio, commanding; Thirteenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Hawkins; Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Merwell; Eleventh Kentucky, Col. P. P. Hawkins; with Mendenhall's Regular, and Bartlett's Ohio batteries.

BRIG.-GEN. MCCOOK'S DIVISION.

First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau; First Ohio, Col. Ed. A. Parrot; Sixth Indiana, Col. Crittenden; Third Kentucky (Louisville Legion); battalions Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Regulars.

Second Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Johnston; Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Willich; Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. Harrison; Forty-ninth Ohio, Col. Gibson.

Third Brigade—Col. Kirk, Thirty-fourth Illinois, Commanding; Thirty-fourth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Badsworth; Twenty-ninth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Drum; Thirteenth Indiana, Col. Bass; Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Stambaugh.

MAJOR-GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S DIVISION—RIGHT OF ARMY.

First Brigade—Col. Morgan L. Smith commanding; Eighth Missouri, Col. Morgan L. Smith, Lieut.-Col. James Peckham commanding; Eleventh Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis; Twenty-fourth Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey; Thurber's Missouri Battery.

Second Brigade—Col. Thayer, (First Nebraska) commanding; First Nebraska, Lieut.-Col. McCord commanding; Twenty-third Indiana, Col. Sanderson; Fifty-eighth Ohio, Col. Bausenwein; Sixty-eighth Ohio, Col. Steadman; Thompson's Indiana Battery.

Third Brigade—Col. Charles Whittlesey (Twentieth Ohio) commanding; Twentieth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. ——— commanding; Fifty-sixth Ohio, Col. Pete Kinney; Seventy-sixth Ohio, Col. Chas. R. Woods; Seventy-eighth Ohio, Col. Leggett.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CORINTH.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains a telegram from BEAUREGARD, dated Corinth, the 9th inst, stating that he was strongly intrenched and prepared to defy the Federals in whatever numbers they might attack him. He claims the battle of Pittsburgh Landing as a most important rebel victory. He says "we captured six thousand Federal prisoners and thirty-six cannon."

The *Dispatch* commenting on the above, thinks that the total route of Gens. BUELL and GRANT is certain.

No mention is made of BEAUREGARD being wounded.

THE PRESENT SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Map Showing the Line of the Mississippi from Cairo to Memphis, and the Rebel Forts, Including Fort Pillow, on its Banks; also, the Tennessee River, with Pittsburg, Corinth, and other Points of Interest.



GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS.

The Enemy Driven Out of Mount Jackson.

Capture of Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Rebels Reported to be in Force at Rude's Hill.

Probable Occupation of Newmarket by Our Forces.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The following has been received at the War Department:

MOUNT JACKSON, Thursday, April 17—A. M.

Our troops occupied Mount Jackson at 7 o'clock this morning, and are now in front of Rude's Hill, where the enemy appears to be in force. The people report that they intend giving battle there. They resisted our advance in order to gain time for the burning of the bridges and railway cars, engines, &c., which had accumulated at the terminus of the road. But our movement was so sudden, and the retreat of the rebels so precipitate, that *we were enabled to save the bridges, two locomotives and some cars.* All these had been prepared with combustible material for instant conflegration. Many prisoners have been taken, and several horses captured from the enemy.

The troops have acted admirably. They were in motion at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Col. CARROLL'S Brigade of Gen. SHIELDS' Division led the advance on the back road to the rear of Mount Jackson, and Gen. MCCALL on the turnpike.

Gen. WILLIAMS, with his main division, brought up the reserved column.

We shall occupy New-Market to-night.

Gen. SHIELDS has so far recovered as to command his Division in person.

DISPATCHES FROM STRASBURGH.

STRASBURGH, Va., Thursday, April 17.

It is reported here, by reliable officers, that Gens. WILLIAMS' and SHIELDS' commands passed Stoney Creek last evening, and advanced toward Mount Jackson. They surprised, in a church, a company of ASHBY'S Cavalry, fifty to sixty in number, together with three Lieutenants and the horses of the company. So secure did they feel that they neglected to post pickets. The prisoners are now here, in charge of Col. CANBY, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, commander of the post, to be forwarded to Baltimore.

Col. CANBY, in person, keeps up active scouting through the mountain haunts of the rebels with cavalry, between the two forks of the Shenendoah, and has brought in several prisoners who aided in the attack on his pickets. He reports the inhabitants almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and ignorant of our presence in force, but that they request protection against rebel depredations, having never taken part in the war. It is thought they are generally decidedly in favor of the restoration of the Union.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Dispatches from Gen. BANKS, dated Mount Jackson, this morning, state that he had seized two locomotives and several cars, saved the bridges, and taken many prisoners and several fine horses. His advance was so sudden that the enemy had not time to destroy their works or property, although every preparation was probably made to do so.

A SAD DISASTER.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, April 17.

Yesterday a large boat containing a number of the men and officers of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, swamped at Castlemao's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, drowning between forty and fifty men and several officers. Among the latter are Adjutant TEATMAN, Capt. WILSON, of the Third Brigade, Commissary, and Capt. WARD. The regiment was formerly commanded by Col. BOHUN, now Acting-Brigadier of the Third Brigade, Gen. BLENKER'S Division.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Operations of the National Army up to Yesterday Noon.

Our Gunboats Within Two Miles of the City.

Attempt of the Rebels to Strengthen One of Their Batteries.

They are Driven Away by Our Artillery.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

A Wholesome Dread of Our Sharpshooters.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 17.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

During Tuesday and Wednesday, the gunboats amused themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown yesterday morning, when the rebels opened from a new battery concealed in the woods. The boat having obtained the position of their guns, returned to her position without receiving any damage.

The firing, to-day, was renewed at long intervals.

The rebels, yesterday morning, with 1,000 men, commenced to strengthen a battery, located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was now kept up for about four hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both parties ceased for awhile, but firing was resumed on our part, late in the afternoon and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damages they had sustained.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable as the firing of our artillery was very accurate.

Our loss was Sergeant BAKER, Second Michigan, killed; and F. PAGE, Company K, Third Michigan Regiment, both feel shot off; also four horses, which were killed.

Yesterday RICHARD PAINTER, of Berden's Sharpshooters, was probably fatally shot while on picket.

Other engagements took place yesterday, further to the left, and near James River, in which our troops showed very great gallantry. The results have not yet been fully ascertained.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRES MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 16.

The rebels have been for several days building large fortifications on the Gloucester side of York River, about two miles from Yorktown, and within sight of our gunboats; but their guns were of too long a range to allow of the approach of the gunboats to shell the works. About 1,000 men were at work on the fortifications, and the mortars were not of sufficient range to check the operations.

Yesterday morning, however, the gunboat *Sebago* arrived, having a heavy 100-pound rifled Parrott gun, and at once opened upon them with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen falling in their midst and exploding with fatal effect. The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their killed and wounded, and in the course of two hours the work was entirely suspended—the men retiring out of range. At every attempt to renew the work they were driven back, up to night.

The guns mounted by the enemy on the Yorktown side of the river, number not less than fifty 100-pounders, some of them rifled, bearing directly on the bar.

Our gunboats are at present about two miles below the town.

There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line before Yorktown, and the Berdan Sharpshooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the enemy, by their unerring aim.

The enemy have made several sorties with infantry to dislodge or capture our riflemen, but have been driven back, with heavy loss.

As to the arrangements for the final siege, we need only say "the work goes bravely on."

There was some firing this morning by the rebel batteries to the left of Yorktown, but no damage was done.

An explosive smoke has been arising all to-day from Newport's News, leading to the belief that preparations are making to evacuate it. It has now ceased to be a position of importance.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says in reference to affairs on the peninsula, that no anxiety need be felt as to the result of the forthcoming battle. The Yankees are to be driven back to the Fortress and thoroughly vanquished by the forces under Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER.

LATEST FROM OLD POINT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The boat which left Old Point at 5 o'clock this morning, reports all quiet in the vicinity. The weather is clear and warm, and excellent for our troops.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS AT YORKTOWN—A NIGHT IN THE CAMP—A MORNING INCIDENT—A RECONNOITSSANCE OF YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Friday night I availed myself of Capt. GRIFFIN'S hospitality, and spread my rubber blanket on the floor of his tent, and put a pair of boots under my head for a pillow. This was a pretty good beginning for a night's rest. But unfortunately my bed-clothing gave out at this point. The Captain and his estimable Lieutenant, KINGSBURY, (may they never lack boots or blankets in this world or any other!) saw my quandary, and each contributed a quilt from his own bed to perfect my lodging. One folded beneath me, and one spread over my wearied frame, made my outfit complete and with a feeling of contentment and *dolce far niente*, far beyond anything I had felt in long time enjoyed on feathers, I resigned myself to rest and slumber. The other camp-lodgers had rolled themselves in their blankets and gone to the ground before me. I had prudently waited to see how the thing was done, so that I might not betray any awkwardness in my bed-making. At last we were all in place, with our feet to the camp-stove in the centre, the lights extinguished, and sleep creeping slowly over the group. Just then a sharp volley of rifle-shots was heard, too significant to pass unheeded. Capt. GRIFFIN chuckled with the satisfaction of an inborn artillerist, and exclaimed: "There they go, give it to 'em boys." Nothing in explanation to the rest of us that the rebels had come out of their intrenchments in the night to plant a battery in the peach-orchard that lay between their camp and ours, but that BERDAN'S Sharpshooters had driven them away: that doubtless they were trying to finish their work under cover of night, and our sharpshooters in the peach-orchard were driving them away. Feeling sure that this work would not be neglected, we resigned our cause into the hands of BERDAN'S corps, and soon were fast asleep.

By daylight in the morning we were all awakened by the most terrific braying of a thousand mules in the camps around—the most plaintive mournfulness, mingled with the most harsh and startling vigor. But all meant one thing only, the want of fodder—for they had been living eight days on two days' rations. No wonder they whinnied and cried, as if each had lost his respected father. The first one of our party that rose next morning brought us all to our feet and to the door of the tent, in camp *Richabilli*, with the exclamation that a balloon was loose in the upper air. It floated majestically, and rose rapidly some miles to the south and east of us. We were startled by the announcement made soon after, that it bore aloft Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, commanding the division that we were in, that he was alone, and the rope that bound the balloon to the earth had broken. The balloon continued to ascend after we learned this, and as it was apparently too high already for observations on land, we did not doubt the news, and began to fear greatly lest the luckless air-ship should land our General among the rebels. Soon we saw, however, that the General was master of his position in the air, as he generally is of that on land; for he had evidently opened the valve and let out a large quantity of gas, and the flaccid bag began to descend rapidly to mid-earth. Our next fear was that he would not know how to moderate his descent, and be shattered by his precipitate fall. There was reason to fear this, as the event proved; for we learned about an hour afterward that he had come down so violently as to bend one of his sides for some time.

This camp incident being over, we dressed ourselves, and addressed ourselves to the duty of eating breakfast. We had as good a meal as many, in far more favorable circumstances. Among our delicacies were fried oysters, caught fresh from their beds in York River, and hot corn cakes. These oysters were part of the wealth of Old Virginia, on the enriching of which, by Yankees, Gov. WISE proposed to place a tax, to help support the broken-down treasury of the State. Let him consider that the party of Capt. GRIFFIN'S tent owe him an *obolus* for Friday's breakfast, which the Captain will pay in Spartan coin on demand.

Breakfast being disposed of, my host informed me that there was a point on York River bank, a mile or so from our camp, from which I could get a good view of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, on the opposite shore; and I gladly accepted his pilotage to visit the spot. It was considered a very little bit hazardous, as the point was in easy range of the enemy's shells. Whether for this reason or not, I do not know, but the Surgeon of the Griffin Battery volunteered to accompany us. I thought he might be useful, as well as an agreeable member of the party. We forded two creeks in our ride before we could make our desired position, which was at a large frame farm-house on the shore of York River, not more than a mile and a half from the most formidable redoubt of the Yorktown fortifications, and not more than half a mile from our camp, though we had ridden three miles to reach it. On nearing the house, we were directed by our leader to approach quietly, and to tie our horses in separate places. A "solitary horseman" may be an important feature in a novel of Mr. JAMES, but it takes several men and horses to be worth a shot from a battery. The farm-house belongs to a Mr. FARMHOLTZ. He had taken refuge in Yorktown, from which we inferred his rebel politics. But he had his wife on the place, or she had chosen to stay to look after the few contrabands roaming lazily about. Mayhap, I thought to myself, she will be able to pick up, occasionally, a little National news and communicate it to her husband, in possible nocturnal visits to the old farm. To be sure, we had two pickets on the spot, but pickets are sometimes not sharp enough to see everything. Mrs. F. had removed from the mansion, and taken up her quarters in a negro hut a hundred yards distant, giving as a reason, the fear that the house would be shelled from Yorktown, or by our gunboats.

From the second-story windows of this house, by the aid of glasses, we got views of the immense earthworks of Yorktown. They seem to be wonderfully strong. The walls are high and thick, surrounded by a moat, and having sally-ports and draws. It seemed impossible that any army could carry the fortifications by assault. They must be reduced by siege guns and mortars—making them, by the flight of hot shot and shells over the ramparts, too hot to hold their defenders. There are the usual defences of sunken hetteries and rifle-pits outside of the works. Mostly 32 or 24-pound columbiads, placed *en barbette*, command the river and shore approach, while a water battery can rake the waters in any direction. Yorktown stands on a bluff thirty or forty feet high, apparently. Gloucester Point opposite, is about on the same level. It has lately been crowned with strong earthworks, and has on the beach, immediately opposite the Yorktown wharf, a beautifully constructed water battery with seven embrasures. The river just here is only about three-quarters of a mile wide. Gloucester was the first place seized by Gen. WASHINGTON, in his celebrated siege and capture of the British army, at Yorktown, in the Revolution. It was a part of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan to have occupied it also: but the remarkable change of the habits of his Department, and the diversion of the troops to another field, after he went forth to consummate his campaign, is said here to have thwarted his purpose. With our glasses, from the Farmholt House, we could easily trace the old earthworks built by the British, now covered with the smooth, green sod. We could see the soldiers and the contrabands lazily lounging on the sand-bags of the water-battery, or loitering on the wharf, gazing down the river at four of our gunboats, lying like black watch-dogs below. There were two schooners at the wharf, that had apparently just been discharged, whether of men or food we could not tell. There were, in all, twenty-five schooners and other water-craft in sight, the majority of which had no doubt been used to bring reinforcements of rebels to Yorktown.

While we were intently studying these strong-holds, a heavy gun was fired. I saw the smoke and the magnificent whirl of the white cotton-ball high in air, and in a moment the roar of the rude monster burst upon the ear. We did not quite know the shot fell, but concluded it was a [illegible] outside of the old wooden mansion, if a shell [illegible] all likely to hurst into it. We therefore [illegible] our horses as cautiously as we left them, and took leave of the pleasing rebel landscape—not, however, until I had tried to make a crayon sketch of it, which I turned over to that talented and enthusiastic young artist, ARTHUR LUMLEY, of the New-York *Illustrated News*, to be elaborated into a presentable picture for the patrons of that magazine. Do yourself the pleasure to buy a copy of the next number, and judge of the merits of our joint skill.

On our return to camp, we visited a rebel fort, small in size but formidable in structure, that it

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Contradictory Statements Regarding Movements of the French Troops — Execution of Gen. Robles—Murder of a Spanish Officer—Banquet to the Commander of the Potomac by Gen. Prim.

By the French steamer *Le Tage*, which left Havana on the 5th inst., we have received news from Mexico via the above-named port, brought from Vera Cruz by the English steamer *Avon*, which arrived at Havana on the 7th inst.

The *Diario de la Marina* says:

"In a letter from Vera Cruz we are told that the French Vice-Admiral, M. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, has been called home by his Government, and that the French were falling back upon Chiquihuite, to advance afterwards in a hostile manner. It was believed that the Spanish expeditionary division would do the same. This new attitude of the allied forces was attributed to a dreadful act of barbarity committed on a Spanish officer, an Ensign of the regiment Isabel Catholic, who, having gone a short distance from the camp, was surprised by a Mexican guerrilla, and captured by means of a lasso. The unfortunate man was dragged along the ground for some distance and his head cut off, but without stripping him of any of his clothes or of the money which he had about him.

"The same letter announces that JUAREZ's Government had intimated to the French plenipotentiary that he should order Gen. ALMONTE to retire, and in reply, His Excellency said that if he wished to withdraw of his own accord he would not oppose it, but that he would not oblige him to do so."

The following we extract from the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana:

"We have been favored with a short note written on the 30th of March by a person of confidence, a little before the departure of the mail for Vera Cruz, in which he assures us that the Plenipotentiary and French General had desisted from their project of abandoning immediately the position of Tehuacan, and of returning to this side of the Chiquihuite. Before taking a definite determination, they will await, as was stipulated at Soledad, the result of the conferences which are to begin on the 15th inst., unless, however, the conduct of the Mexicans should oblige them to revenge any flagrant infraction of what had been agreed upon.

"It is stated in the same letter that perhaps Gen. ALMONTE, Señores HARO and TAMARIZ, and other Mexicans of distinction that were in the French camp would return, but voluntarily, to Vera Cruz.

"The correspondent of the *Prensa*, under date of Vera Cruz, April 2, says:

"I have prophesied that there will be no breaking out of hostilities, for the simple reason of there being no one with whom to fight. By the fatal catastrophe of San Andrés Chalchicomula, the loss to the Mexican army was not less than five thousand, including killed, wounded and deserters, and the Mexican garrison of San Andrés at present does not exceed a squadron and one or two companies of infantry. This is their headquarters. Along the line of Jalapa there are only militia, and they, with the regular forces that are scattered from Vera Cruz to the capital, do not amount to 6,000 men, a force altogether insufficient to make a serious resistance, on which account it is reported as almost sure that the Juarez Government is preparing to retire to Morelia after having abandoned the capital, threatened at present by MARQUEZ, who commands, in spite of what they say, large forces from Iguala to Cuernavaca.

"For my part it appears certain that the reaction will triumph as soon as the moral support fails which their recognition by the Allies in the treaty of Soledad gave the Juarez Government. With the Reactionists triumphing there will not be war, but very peaceable and satisfactory arrangement.

"The Government of Mexico has prohibited all correspondence with Vera Cruz, so that we are without the particulars of what happened in that city at the last date, the 20th ult., when the courier left.

"The *Eco de Europa*, in its paper of the 26th ult., gives the particulars of the execution of Gen. ROBLES:

"Gen. Don MANUEL ROBLES was arrested three days ago in the neighborhood of Teonacan, by a Government force detached from the army of the East, and having been taken to San Andras Chalchicomule, was shot there the day before yesterday by order of the General-in-Chief of the abovenamed army. We are ignorant of the circumstances of the case; we neither know from whence Gen. ROBLES went, nor where he was going. Some say that the point to which he was traveling was this city, (Orizaba,) but they do not say what was his object. To explain his disastrous end, some affirm that there were found about him papers which proved that he was engaged in a conspiracy against the present Government, but others deny this.

"By an incomprehensible fetelity the steps that were taken to save the life of the unfortunate General were useless. As soon as his apprehension was known in this city (Ortzuba) tha Ministers of Justice and the Treasury, who happened to be here, being urged to it by the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and England, used their official authority with Gen. ZARAGOZA, to prevent the execution of tha captured General from taking place. Gen. PRIM, (the Conde DE RUS,) who took a lively and particular interest in the business, folded up and sealed the order with his own hand, handed it to tha courier who was to take it, telling him to make haste, and giving him beforehand a recompense for so doing.

"It was all in vain, the courier had time enough to arrive, but it was night, the road is uneven, perhaps he missed his way, wa know not what might have occurred, the result was that he did not arrive in time. RAMOS was executed at the hour appointed, and died with the serenity and valor of a soldier and a Christian.

"The *Eco de Europa*, in its papers of the 23d and 26th of last March, gives a detailed account of a compliment paid by the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS (Gen. PRIM) to the Commander of the United States man-of-war *Potomac*, and of the favorable impression made on the latter by the frank explanation of the Commander-in-Chief of tha Spanish Division of the expedition. The *Eco* says:

"Everybody knows that, about the middle of February, the United States man-of-war *Potomac* arrived at Vera Cruz, the Commander of which, seeing the English, French and Spanish flags floating over the town and castle, deemed it prudent to omit the usual salute, and went and anchored between the port and the anchorage-ground of Sacrificios.

"This omission of the salute was no small cause of talk to many ill-humored persons. It appeared to them that the omission was substantially no less than a hostile demonstration of the Government of the United States against the Allied Powers.

"The truth is, that the American Commander did not know what to do, seeing the three European flags waving over a Mexican town. To salute only once might appear too little; to give three salutes he would have to begin with one of them, and he could not make up his mind which ought to be the first, because the others might be offended at it. The ease was new, and therefore difficult. Hence, he determined to anchor in silence.

"A few days afterward the Commander of the *Potomac*—who certainly appeared to be a person of excellent education and refined manners—went to pay a visit to the Conde de RUCS, (Gen. PRIM.) The latter, who, of course, did not participate in the vulgar ill-humor of which we have just made mention, not only treated him with his usual politeness, but invited him to a banquet which he gave at his residence on the following day. The American sailor accepted the invitation, and was present at the dinner, at which were assembled, together with the Plenipotentiaries of the three Allied Powers, the principal military and naval commanders of the expedition.

"That day happened to be the 22d of February, the birthday of WASHINGTON, but nobody certainly was aware of this at the table, except the Commander of the *Potomac*.

"This circumstance, however, happened to occur to the memory of one of the persons near the General, and he whispered it to him, when the usual toasts for the sovereigns of the nations whose representatives were at the table had passed round. Then the Conde de RUCS proposed the toast most unexpected, accompanying it with words that we are not able to repeat, but which were in substance the following:

"Gentlemen: To-day is tha anniversary of the birth of a great man—of one of those personages who shine in history with the brilliant colors of heroes, and with the softened colors of benefactors of the human race—GEORGE WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, gentlemen, one of the greatest figures that the annals of the world offer; his memory is dear, not only to the great people which owes its existence to him, but to the whole human race his name is a name of blessing, not only in the country that saw him born, but wherever there beat generous hearts. It is right, therefore, that we should toast his memory, now that a fortunate accident has brought us together on the anniversary of his birth. I drink, gentlemen, to the Memory of WASHINGTON.

"The sailor was deeply effected, and thanked the General most fervently. "I," said he with emotion, "thought that no one here remembered that except myself; but since you also remembered it, thanks, a thousand thanks, General."

"The blow had struck home; the American Commander was conquered, subdued; if any remnant of antipathy, of race, or of political interest remained in him against Spain, or against her undertakings, it disappeared as it were by enchantment by the occasion of that toast and of those words.

"After the dinner they both talked for a long time about the European expedition, and our General explained to him with such frankness, and in such a manner, his motives and his object, that the Commander could not help confessing that his country was in error, adding that he was going to write immediately to his Government to undeceive it, explaining to it that the European expedition not only was just, but that its idea was grand, noble and generous.

"On the following day the *Potomac* entered the Bay, and saluted the three flags of the Allies in the order in which they were placed in the town, the Conde DE RUCS himself having told tha Commander to do so, that none of the three nations might consider itself offended.

"The same paper announces the arrival at Orizaba of JUAREZ's Ministers of the Treasury and Justice, and says:

"The night before last there arrived at this city Don JOSE GONSALEZ ECHEVERIA, Minister of the Treasury of this Republic, and Don JESUS TERAN, Minister of Justice. It is probable that the errand of these gentlemen is to hold a conference with the Representatives of the Allied Powers upon subjects relative to the European expeditions, for which they had treated before about an interview, which was to take place in Puebla, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Conde DE RUCS.

"The papers of the Capital of the Republic, and the *Progreso*, of Jalapa, with dates of the 29th and 31st ult., respectively, bring some news worth reprinting.

"The State Treasurer, who had gone to Vera Cruz to reëstablish his office there, had returned to Jalapa, but both he and tha head of the Custom-house met with difficulties at the moment invincible.

"The *Heraldo*, which is published in the Capital, gives, in its paper of the 29th ult., a review of the month, from which we make the following extracts:

"Gen. GONSALES had ordered the departure from San Luis of 1,300 men, to pursue the bands of robbers that find shelter in the Sierra, the above troops being commanded by Col. ESCOBEDO.

"The Commissioners of the Allied Powers disapproved of the memorial forwarded to them by the merchants of Vera Cruz, asking to be exempted from the payment of 20 per cent. of the duties on importation that, according to the existing tariff, goods from abroad are liable to.

"The corps of Zacatecas are in large force, well clothed, equipped and paid. Gen. GONSALES OCTEGA continues occupied at San Luis Potosi, with all the activity he is able, in casting projectiles at an arsenal he has established in that city, making use as material of the bells of the churches, and in making leather belts and military outfits, as well as getting ready a train of artillery on a great scale.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the East, the National Guard of Vera Cruz has been dissolved, the citizens that formed it returning to their homes, until their services should be required, if by any chance there should be left to the decision of arms what reason and justice ought to decide.

"Gen. DON JUAN ALVAREZ, on receiving information that an Anglo-French Squadron had weighed anchor from Panama for the port of Acapulco, had the cannon in the fortress of San Diego dismounted, and sent into the interior all the munitions of war that were there, so that the fortress was entirely bare, but the whole sea-shore of the port belonging to the State of Guerrero is well garrisoned by the forces of the coast. Gen. ALVAREZ has taken charge of the government of the State.

"Gen. BERRIOZABAL arrived on the 9th ult. at Jalepe, where there is a garrison of 2,000 men. The Castle of Perote, which has been furtified, holds five hundred men. There are forces besides in Corral Falso.

"On the 9th, the news was received at the Capital of the unfortunate accident that occurred at Chalchicomule on the 6th. The notice given of the killed and wounded was the following:

	Killed.		Killed.
Soldiers	1,025	Persons of the village	47
Women	321	Total	1,644
Children of both sexes	127	Wounded	558
A regidor and others	81		
Turnkey and prisoners	37	Killed and wounded	2,202

"On the 15th ult. took place the preparatory meeting of the general Congress. There were present seventy deputies. Afterward others were held for the object of calling on the representatives who are needed to form a quorum. If they should succeed in meeting together by the 1st inst., the Chamber must be installed according to the Constitution.

"In view of the preliminaries already known, Gen. TAPIA, military Governor of Tampico, ordered that the Vice Consulship of H. M. should be reëstablished in that port, and in accordance with the resolution of Señor DOBLADO, ordered word to be sent to the correspondents and families of tha Spaniards who were expelled, that they could return in peace and employ themselves in their private affairs.

"A gang of about 500 reactionists attacked the town of Jalos, in the State of Jalisco. In the town there was only a small force of fifteen men, who in union with other residents made a prolonged and stubborn resistance, which was concluded by the above entering the place, burning a great part of it and committing other crimes. A strong brigada left Guadalajara in pursuit of them.

"It was believed that in virtue of the preliminaries agreed upon, the Mexican corporation of Vera Cruz would again exercise their functions. In fact, the Spanish Governor sent to the members of the Corporation a note, in which he invites them, in accordance with an arrangement which they say the commissioners of the Allied Powers have agreed upon. The note is as follows:

"The Commissioners of the Allied Powers to intervene in Mexico, assembled in conference, have agreed upon a regulation *of civil administration to govern provisionally the country*; the 6th and 7th articles of it, which are sent with this, have reference to your honor; accordingly your honor is at liberty to undertake your functions again as Alderman (*regidor*) of the honorable Corporation of this Capital. The commission that I have the honor to preside over cherishes the hope that your honor will not refuse to occupy your place, in which you can continue affording particular service to your country.

VERA CRUZ, March 3, 1862. R. MENDIUÑA.

"The members of the Council replied that they considered tha installation of tha Municipality illegal, and that the publication of the official act was an insuperable objection to Mexicans to continue to undertake any public office.

"A proclamation was received in this Capital, dated from Vera Cruz, and supposed to have been put out by Don JUAN NEPOMUCENO ALMONTE, in which he calls himself the representative of the allied nations. Many doubt the authenticity of the proclamation.

"The so-called Reactionary President, Don FELIX ZULOAGA, published a proclamation in Cuernavaca, in which he supports the intervention. He concludes by advising the Mexicans to present themselves to the Europeans on the side of their party.

"A courier from ALMONTE, bearer of dispatches, has been taken. Among other papers, there were found several copies of the proclamation published by ALMONTE in Vera Cruz, of which mention has been already made, and other copies of a plan by which ALMONTE is to be proclaimed head of the nation, and the assemblies of a Congress, suggested to determine upon the form of Government to be given to Mexico.

"The supreme Government has appointed Don TOMAS O'HORAN Military Governor of the State of Mexico, who is to take upon himself the civil and military authority, from its having been declared under martial law.

"In use of the faculties belonging to him, Señor VIDAURRI, Governor of the States of New-Leon and Coahuila, has appointed Gen. Don IGNACIO COMONFORT Military Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and commander of the division that is marching to that State, and will take a part, if required, in the defence of the national territory.

The following is a translation of the orders given by the Mexican General, ZARAGOZA, commanding the army of the East, shortly before the occupation of the cities of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan by the Allied troops,

ARMY OF THE WEST, HEADQUARTERS.

Notwithstanding the occupation of the cities of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan, by the Allied forces, these internal Governments are not to be in the least changed, since that occupation is only friendly and solely with the object of facilitating the negotiations that are begun in virtue of the preliminaries agreed upon between the Supreme Government of the Republic and the Commissioners of the Allied Powers. In virtue of this, the authorities will continue in the free exercise of their functions, with the political character that is assigned to them by the laws.

"The Allied forces have nothing to do with the domestic government of the places where they fix their quarters, and have no right to cause any annoyance, however insignificant it may be to their inhabitants.

"They are to be quartered in the camps that served for the Mexican army, and the public buildings that may happen to be there; beyond this, nothing else is to be granted them, without express orders from the e headquarters, they being obliged to provide themselves at their own expense with the necessary articles of food, without there being any obligation on the part of the authorities of the Republic to furnish them except at their fair prices. The inhabitants will not be obliged to lodge the commanders and officers, unless they wish to do so voluntarily, for the unoccupied public buildings are intended for this object; and if, in addition to those buildings, others are required, they will be furnished only at their own expense.

"It is the duty of the authorities to prevent the enemy from providing themselves with transports and other articles, that, not being at present of absolute necessity, might be serviceable to them afterward if, unfortunately, hostilities broke out; and to give information to these headquarters of whatever occurs contrary to these orders, trying to preserve with the abovenamed troops the most cordial harmony, and addressing their commanders politely whenever they have any complaint, or are obliged to arrange any business having relation to these instructions.

"The Postmasters will continue as before, entirely independent, and following in cases that may occur their respective regulations; they will give up the mails that are demanded of them, previously requiring their fees.

"In the administration of justice particular care is to be taken to inform the respective commenders of those persons who commit any fault or crime, that they may be punished—the Mexicans being subject to the punishments appointed by the laws now in force; and for the examining of the facts the abovenamed commanders are to be addressed officially, so that they may take the steps they think proper, and inform the Mexican authorities of their consequent result.

"If, unfortunately, the public peace is disturbed, the authorities are to try to establish it with the police force; but, if they believe that this is not sufficient, they are to send information immediately to these headquarters, so that the consequent necessary orders may be given.

Liberty and Reform. Headqnarters in Jalapa, the 27th of February, 1862.

The White Plains Ladies and the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

White Plains is wide awake at last. In prospect of the coming battle at Yorktown, the ladies of this village have turned out to-day with immense quantities of old linen and muslin, and are hard at work making bandages and scraping lint. The Grand Jury Room and the Surrogate's Office, in the new Court-house, have been taken possession of, and are full of patriotic women hard at work for our soldiers.

PHIL.

A Literary Reclamation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The authorship of the political pamphlet entitled *Our Unity as a Nation*, bearing the *nom de plume* "P. Santval," and published in the *New-Englander* of January, 1862, having been claimed by another, I beg to state that the article was written by Mme. G. F. DE VINOUT, of this City.

Yours respectfully,

G. F. DE VINGUT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Question—The Spanish Law On Slaves—The Nashville turned up—Rewarding Officers of the Spanish Navy—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The news brought from Mexico by the English steamer *Avon*, which arrived at this port on Monday last, the 7th inst., is of a contradictory character, some accounts representing that the French expeditionary forces had made a retrograde movement toward their former position, as a token of having broken off negotiations, whilst others represent them as still encamped at Tehuacan. I am inclined to the opinion that the latter account is the more likely, although if one were to believe the rumor that was in circulation in this city even before the arrival of the *Avon*, hostilities had already begun, and the French and Mexicans were fighting. There is no doubt, however, that the feelings of the French Plenipotentiary and the French Commander-in-Chief are hostile toward the present Government.

The circumstances connected with the late murder of Messrs. LINAGES and PEDASA, of which I sent you the particulars a few weeks ago, are beginning to leak out, although I dare say the result of the now pending judicial investigation at Villaclara, will never be made officially public, lest they may shock the *public morals*. It appears that the abovenamed individuals carried on, secretly the business of dealing in slaves—that is, the contraband part of the business—buying negroes who had been illicitly landed on the island.

LINARES, as I have already mentioned in a former communication, carried on business as a better in Muralla-street, and PEDASA, who owned a sugar estate in the interior of the island, lived here in Havana, in the same house with his associate and partner in this illegal business.

In a transaction some time ago in negroes they had not acted in a fair manner toward the parties of whom they had bought the unfortunate slaves—that, in fact, they had not paid the price stipulated, when they had once got the negroes in their possession, but had offered a nominal sum, for each, far below the real value. As the slava-trade is, as everybody knows, illicit in the island of Cuba, the parties of whom they had been bought, and who had delivered them up to the above, had no remedy for this grievance, and as the law does not sanction these proceedings, any complaint would have led to their own punishment. Their only remedy was to take the law in their own hands, and retaliate for an act of injustice by a barbarous and cruel revenge. For this purpose, the deceased parties were invited into the country to make a purchase of negroes, which, however, was only a feint to induce them to go with a large sum of money (of which the murderers got possession,) together with the proceeds of a bill of exchange, which LINAGES was obliged to sign, and which, as I have already mentioned in a former letter, was cashed in Havana.

Your surmises with respect to the *Nashville*, as stated in an editorial of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Tuesday, April 1, are correct in the main. She "abnegated her character as a public armed vessel of the Southern Confederacy and sailed as a merchantman," arriving on the 30th of last month at Nassau, not, however, laden with cotton, but in ballast. She is now under the English flag, and rehaptized by the name of the *Thomas W. Wragg*. At the last accounts received here from Nassau, by the steamer *Karnak*, she was moored by the side of an English steamer, the *Southwick*, which had just arrived from London, with an assorted cargo. The *Southwick* is said to be a larger vessel than the *Gladiator*. She was lying in the anchorage ground of the East. Confederate schooners continued arriving there. Accounts from the same place state that the English war steamer *Bull-dog*, which is stationed there, had gone out on a cruise. The screw war-steamer *Liffey*, (English,) of 51 guns, that entered our harbor last week and left, had arrived at Nassau, but stopped only one night. The brig *Gen. Pierce*, which left Matanzas on the 20th ult. for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, (Muscovado,) had to put in at Nassau on the 2d inst. on account of a leek, there being seven feet of water in the hold.

On Monday last there entered our port the English steamer *Elizabeth*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-Orleens, with a cargo of cotton, consigned to the house of CANUSAR & Co., and five passengers; also another English steamer, the *Fox*, Capt. REINHARDT, 546 tons, with a like cargo from the same place, and consigned to the same firm. The *Columbia* likewise arrived from New-York on the same day, the 7th inst., with a large number of passengers (nearly sixty) for this advanced period of the year. The English mail-steamer *Avon*, from Vera Cruz, likewise brought a large number of passengers (seventy-eight); as did also the *Cuba*, a Spanish steamer that runs between Havana, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Puerto Plata, in Sante Domingo. The English screw-frigate *Melpomene*, Commander M. EVANS, arrived on the 6th from Jamaica, and on the morning of the 8th there arrived likewise from Jamaica the French frigate *Pomone*, in five days; on entering, she fired the usual salute, which was returned. The French man-of-war *Turenne* arrived the other day from Vera Cruz, where it had landed troops, and on last Wednesday, the 9th inst., there arrived from the same place the French steam-transport *Finistere*, which also landed fresh reinforcements. We were likewise favored on the same day with a visit from the steamer *Philadelphia*, formerly in the line between this port and New-York, and now in the service of the United States. She came over from Key West. The United States sloop *Marion*, which entered our port a few days ago, left on Friday, the 11th, on a cruise. The *Philadelphia* is still in this harbor, not having left when I sent this letter.

On the afternoon of Monday last there entered our port the brig *Hercules*, from Campeche, having on board the pilot, three sailors and the cook of the Confederate schooner *Diana*, which left Mobile for this port with a cargo of 101 bales of cotton. The *Diana* began to leak a few days after leaving, and as the crew were not sufficient to keep it under, and the vessel threatened to go down, the Captain resolved taking advantage of a favorable wind, to proceed to Campeche, on the coast of which he succeeded in running the vessel aground, so that all the persons who were on board, and various articles, were saved.

The *Tage*, French merchant steamer, which was advertised to leave here for New-York on the 8th, did not leave according to the announcement of its consignees. The cause I do not know; I heard say that she was not able to get cargo enough, a strange thing at this time of the year, when sugar is so abundant, or else there must be little speculation for our sugars in the New-York market.

The company called the "Liceo de la Habana," who are the proprietors of the Tacon Theatre, are to have a general meeting on the 15th inst., to settle to whom they will rent or sell that building.

It is an old adage that "it never rains but it pours," and so with regard to the late defalcation of the "Banco Industrial," of this city, the other day. I understand the clerk of the "Mont de Piété," a pawnbroking institution on the plan of those in Europe, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement of the funds of the institution, to the amount of $50,000. The business part is ordered to be closed until the 20th inst., the reason assigned being that the Intendente has to pay a visit of inspection, but the above is the real cause, no doubt, although not publicly stated.

It seems that it is the intention of the Spanish Government to reward the naval officers who were present with the fleet when St. Domingo was annexed to Spain, and pecuniary as well as written satisfaction was demanded and obtained from Hayti. Similar recompense to be awarded to those who were with the fleet at the late expedition to Mexico. With respect to affairs in the neighboring island of St. Domingo, a correspondent of the *Diario*, in the city of the same name, the capital of the Spanish part of the island, writes as follows:

"The Spanish troops were being concentrated at Azua, and it was thought that as soon as they amounted to 3,500 or 4,000 men, they would be moved toward the frontier to reëstablish the dividing line. There the Haytians occupy the most fertile pastures and other lands of the Spanish part of the island, and it is not just that they should continue in possession of them because they think proper. It does not seem to be expected in Santo Domingo, that the Haytians will give up willingly the lands they have usurped; but if not to justice, they will have to yield to arms."

Incendiary and accidental fires, both in town and country, appear at present to be quite the order of the day. The principal are a fire at Matanzas, by which a hotel was burned down, and another at Manzanilla, of the house belonging to the *regidor*, the fire communicating to a building where there was a large dépôt of guano, and which continued burning for twenty-four hours. In the country there have been some very destructive fires among the cane.

FABRICIUS, the New-York photographer, is doing a roaring business here. Since the late fancy-dress ball at the Palace, there has been quite a *furore* among the fashionables, both ladies and gentlemen, to have their photographs taken in the costume in which they appeared.

It has been for a long time the wish of the Spanish Government to do away with the present system of weights and measures that exists in the island of Cuba, and to substitute in its place the decimal system of France. Order after order has been promulgated to that effect, at various times, by the various governing authorities, but always to no purpose; the edicts were no more obeyed than if they were so many pieces of waste paper; and the same system continued and continues to reign, maugre the efforts of the different Captains-General. Gen. SERRANO has come out with a very fierce circular, directed to the various Governors of the districts into which the island is divided, ordering them to see that the town authorities everywhere comply with the law, voted thirteen years ago, in the Cortes, for introducing the decimal system, and cause to be made a set of standard weights and measures for their district. The Captain-General says in his circular, that the time has arrived in which the use of the meter, litre, kilometre, and other decimal measures, is to be obligatory, and that the old measures of the *vara*, (a yard,) the *caballeria*, (32 acres,) the *quartillo*, the *arroba*, (25 pounds), the *libra*, (1 pound), and every other measure that is commonly used, be prohibited, advising parties interested to procure, at the earliest opportunity, those of the new system, to avoid conflicts at a day (not distant,) when this change must take place; and more particularly the proprietors of large estates, wholesale merchants, and all those who use weights and scales by retail.

LARA.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

The French Press on the Fight of the Merrimac and Monitor—A French Monitor at Fault—The Emperor and the Pope—A Power Behind the Throne—The Presse again Controlled by M. Emile Girardin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 31, 1862.

The European Press continues to express surprise and admiration at the wonderful power developed in the late fight at Norfolk, between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. It would have been strange, indeed, if this colossal war had been finished without giving birth to some of those wonderful practical inventions for which the nation is already so famous. The Swedes, however, are claiming the invention, because Capt. ERICSSON is a countryman, and the English are claiming it because one of their own officers, Capt. COLES, proposed something similar to it some time ago to the Admiralty. As to the *Merrimac*, it is said that she has not developed any new principle in naval architecture; she has only shown the resisting power of iron placed at a certain angle. The *Monitor*, however, is a novelty and a progress, and as such will stand as a great land-mark in naval history.

The deep concern which the English journals manifest about the American cuirassed ships, serves to enliven the wit of the French journals. They point out to the now trembling English nation how, if they had pushed on the war about MASON and SLIDELL, the little *Monitor* would have sunk their whole American fleet; and how, if they desire to be ready for the Americans at the end of the civil war, they must at once transform their whole fleet, at an expense of hundreds of millions.

Alone, the *Constitutionnel*, malicious and spiteful to the end, can find nothing better to say than that, when the American civil war is over, it will only be remembered for its singular naval combat in Hampton Roads—for its *Merrimac*, *Monitor*, *Sumter* and *Tuscarora*.

We were much in the habit, some time ago, of giving great weight to everything which appeared in the political bulletin of the official paper, the *Moniteur*, especially if it were on our side, (we may as well tell the truth, now that the danger is past,) and continually accepted the leanings of the bulletin to this side or that, as the very thoughts of the Government itself; but in reality, when we look at the loose manner in which this bulletin is written, as well on European as on American affairs, we are obliged to laugh at our own folly, or rather fear, in accepting such guessing for gospel. Take an example or two: when Gen. BURNSIDE took Elizabeth City, the *Moniteur* said that he immediately advanced and cut the railroad between Nashville and Columbus! Now again, the news has just arrived that Gen. BURNSIDE has taken Newbern, after a hard fight, putting the enemy to rout in the direction of Goldsborough, and that although it had been reported that Island No. 10 (in the Mississippi) had been taken, that the fight still continued at that point. The *Moniteur*, in giving this news, adds by way of criticism, that the telegraph must be in error in stating that tha Confederates at Newbern were routed, since they seemed to have taken a stand at Island No. 10, whara they were making a stubborn resistance! After that, oh! immaculate *Moniteur*, how are we longer to accept your grave political bulletin as a stern reality?

The best political joke of the season is the settlement of the Mexican question before tha French supplementary expedition arrives at its destination. If the ministerial journals of Paris tell the truth—it is not often they do, however—the commander of this expedition carries out orders intended to supersede the previous ones; and these orders, based upon an assumed state of anarchy in Mexico, looked to a forced war and the establishment, if possible, of a monarchy. When this supplementary and unnecessary force arrives at Vera Cruz peace will have been declared and the country evacuated, and tha army which went out with high hopes of honors and promotions, will return with their sacs empty!

The news of the settlement of the Mexican question arrived yesterday, but not a word has yet appeared in the French papers on the subject, all waiting, no doubt, to see what the *Moniteur* will say. There is a general feeling that the Mexican expedition has been an immense "sell," and the most of tha responsibility falls upon the Emperor, who allowed himself to be deceived by ALMONTE and MIRAMON and tha French clericals.

Speaking of the Clerical party, one is at a loss to penetrate the mystery of its power at the Tuileries. The public, tired of seeking the key to the situation, fall back upon that traditional and accommodating explanation—an all-powerful female behind the throne. Thus it is said that the Empress, every morning when she sends the Imperial Boy in to say "Good morning" to his father, instructs him to say "*Papa, ne fais pas de mal à mon parrain!*"—("Pape, don't harm my god-father!"—the Pope.) But this is finding an excuse for a big wrong in a very small argument; his Majesty is subject to other influences than the innocent inventions of the Empress, or the prompted babblings of his son. NAPOLEON has no confidence, either in the fidelity or the political integrity of the priesthood; and since this class is the only one which has free intercourse with the people, and is thus beyond the control of the police or army, he is obliged to act toward it with the greatest delicacy. Nevertheless, he is said to be awfully bored over this Roman question, and at times almost renounces all hope of ever arriving at a satisfactory solution.

M. MIRES, the defrauding millionaire banker, who was some time ago condemned to five years' imprisonment for swindling, and obtained a new trial, is now before the Court of Errors at Douai, on the final hearing of his case. Many people think that on account of his long imprisonment and deep mental suffering he will this time be acquitted, but it is doubtful whether the Court of Douai will be more lenient than that of Paris.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN has again assumed principal direction of the journal *La Presse*, and M. JUIF, who was also employed on that paper to write the American articles, but who gave in his resignation during the *Trent* excitement because his views were not accepted by the Director, has returned again to the journal, and is striking heavy blows for the cause of the Union. He is entitled to and receives the thanks and the commendations of the loyal Americans at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

Mayor Opdyke on Metropolitan Interests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his first Message, Mayor OPDYKE gave utterance to the following enlarged and statesmenlike views of the unity of the material interests of New-York and the adjacent communities:

"Our City has already grown to be the third city of Christendom, and if we are to include all who live within a radius of five miles from its centre, our population would be second only to that of London. For many reasons the union of New-York and Brooklyn under one Municipal Government would be desirable. I hope to see the vast population inhabiting this island, and the western county of our sister island, united in one Municipal Government, under the ancient name of Manhattan, and forming a metropolis of imperial dimensions, worthy of that nation whose mercantile marine exceeds that of any other nation in the world."

How does he reconcile these opinions with the following statement in his letter to the *Tribune* of April 15: "I should have greatly preferred a bill limited to the sanitary interests of this City?" Does the Mayor believe that the sanitary interests of all who live within a radius of five miles from the centre of New-York are less identical than their municipal interests? Have not the people of New-York a vital interest in every epidemic or contagious disease that locates itself within a radius of five miles? Supposing cholera (a disease now proved by the London Board of Health to be in a great measure controllable by sanitary precautions) should appear at Quarantine with all its virulence, what would it not be worth in dollars and cents to the commercial interests of this City to have an efficient Medical Central Board of Health exercising jurisdiction for a radius of five miles from the centre of New-York? Epidemic diseases spread like fire by cocooming the combustible material to stay their progress this material must be removed or destroyed, and this can only be accomplished by an intelligent Board of Health having supervision of the entire district, whose population are daily intermingled as members of one family. We may put New-York in the best possible sanitary condition, and yet if Brooklyn allows contagious diseases to prevail unchecked among her people, they will hourly convey the seeds of these pestilencies to our own population, much of which will take root. He must be a poor student of political economy who does not discover that the commercial prosperity of this City is intimately linked with a measure which, all experience proves, would render New-York City, and the territory included in a radius of five miles from its centre, as healthy as the rural districts. Yours, &c., J. C.

JAMAICA.

Destructive Fire—Six Squares of Buildings Burnt—Half a Million of Property Lost—Departure of the Governor and Arrival of his Successor—Small-Pox—Troops for Canada—The Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

By a conflagration, as mysterious in its origin as it has been destructive in its ravages, almost the entire of the commercial community has been brought to the point of ruin, hundreds of industrious persons thrown out of employment, and nearly forty of the finest buildings in the city reduced to ashes. The fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of last Saturday, and continued to burn, in defiance of all exertion to suppress it, till six entire squares, extending from Harbour-street to the sea, were completely destroyed, including several wharves—the fire burning literally to the water's edge. The flames raged for nearly 24 hours, and, whilst I write, the ruins, in some places, are still smouldering. There have been no less than 37 places of business, mostly uninsured, destroyed. For the information of those of your readers interested in Jamaica, I enumerate them:

Harbour-street.—Da Costa and Aria, drapers; W. A. Nethersole & Nephew, ironmongers; Geo. Fisher, baker; Jacob Aarons, draper; S. Laraque & Co., fancy warehouse; C. Gadpaille, grocer; P. Goldsmith, earthenware house; A. Groom, fancy warehouse; J. Francis, draper.

Port Royal-street.—H. Metzgar, draper; F. Singleton & Co., ironmongers; J. W. Brennan, grocer; Isaac Lawton, printer; David Qualo, provision store; Alexander Branker, provision store; H. Vendryes, Attorney-at-Law; Isaac Cespedes, provision store; Chas. Levy & Co., retail spirits; A. DeCordova & Son, retail spirits.

Little Port Royal-street.—Andrew Hart, provision store; William M. Cormack, wharf; John J. Hart, wharf and store; George Solomon & Co., wharf and store; W. G. Atwood & Co., wharf; J. F. Lawrence & Co., counting-house; R. L. Baugh, provision store; J. Were, shipping agent; Thomas Brown, provision store.

King-street.—Albergas & Mitchell, grocers; F. A. Autey & Co., provision store; A. J. C. Deleon, retail store; J. Stiggs, provision store; J. Young, provision store; O. Delgado, retail store; Same, retail store; A. Lyon, retail store.

The Vegetable Market.—The only places that escaped have been the fire-proof stores of CHARLES LEAKE, Esq., which stand like a beacon amidst the ruins of three blocks of buildings, extending from Harbour-street to the sea. The fire-proof store of D. FINZI & Co., which was in the middle of a burning mass for fully five hours, and around which there are, at the moment we write, smouldering embers. Both the fire-proof stores lately occupied by Mr. LUCAS, and the fire-proof store of Mr. GALL. The fire destroyed everything that adjoined these buildings, and played around and about them for several hours.

It affords me a melancholy satisfaction to state that there is a great elasticity of spirit among the merchants. Many of those who have been burnt out have already entered into arrangements to commence business again; and some are even going so far as to make arrangements for building up their old places again.

In the last packet which sailed for England Gov. DOWLING took his departure from the Colony, and he did so amidst the execrations of the people. A public meeting, summoned by a few of his admirers, to present him with an address, was attended by thousands, who were loud in condemning him, and who passed resolutions not only denouncing the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Colony, but also deprecating all attempts to compliment him in any way.

The successor of Mr. DARLING, Lieut.-Gov. EYRE, has made a good impression upon the people, and the manner in which he conducted himself during the late fire has gained him many admirers. I venture to say he will become popular. With the concurrence of the Privy Council, he has appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes of the fire, and to suggest means for the future protection of the City against such calamities.

A vessel recently arrived here from Cienfuegos, Cuba, infected with small-pox, which now rages fearfully at Cienfuegos, but, by the prompt execution of our quarantine regulations, we have been protected against the epidemic.

The French steamer-of-war *Caique* arrived here yesterday, on her way to Vera Cruz, with a large number of troops.

In consequence of the late fire, there has been a rise in the prices of all imported provisions, and I am afraid, unless there are early arrivals from America, we shall be reduced to something bordering upon a famine.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Sunday in Newbern—New-England Sabbath Bells—Services in the Churches—Preaching in the First Baptist Church—Concert at Gen. Burnside's Headquarters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

A Sabbath like that which was passed yesterday in Newbern, is one of the events which smoothes the wrinkled front of war, and atones, in no small degree, for the hardships and evil influences inseparable from the life of the soldier. The day itself was one of the most delightful which thus far has followed in the march of Spring; the air, tempered of its heat of the previous few days, was neither too warm nor too cool for enjoyment, and was fragrent with the odors of peach blossoms and freshly blown flowers which already bloom in every garden, and in front of many of the better class of dwellings. The music of the bands at the various regimental headquarters in and near the town, floated on the quiet morning air, and lent its charm to the day. In the harbor, gay colors were displayed from the mast

not delay upon *information and belief*, and that the latter was answered. That in my in his answer that a notice of protest was received, [illegible] with he puts in the further proof of motion sheet, as furnished by the notarial certificate with seal. Decidant excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Mr. T. E. Wilkins for plaintiff; Pennington, Sullivan and Harrison for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Hals, a well known pickpocket, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Geo. W. Lane, at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, of $80 in money. Remanded for sentence.

William Somers, a negro, indicted for a felonious assault upon a little girl named Mary Marshall, who played a practical joke upon him on April Fool's Day, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence. Wm. Patten pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. Margaret Riley, a notorious female pickpocket, jointly indicted with Kate Kennedy for picking the pocket of Phebe McKenny of $11, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and together with her accomplice, was remanded for sentence. Peter Williams (colored) pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Verdict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Haring vs. *Shannon*.—This case was etated in the Times of yesterday, and was brought to recover for the alleged conversion of ninsteen head of cattle. The case now terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

All orders and motions returnable on Friday, April 18, will stand adjourned until Monday the 21st.

By order of the Court,
H. W. GENET, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The branches of this Superior Court have adjourned (under rule five) until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Tibbals vs. *Losee et al.*—Motions.

Lizzie Eckrl vs. *Samuel Eckel.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Johnson et al. vs. *Johnson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Ward, Jr. vs. *Trimble et al.*—Case settled; first and second amendments allowed, third disallowed.

Kerr vs. *Kerr.*—All the interrogations allowed, except 18.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Haskrll et al. vs. *Coleman.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

A Coercetion.

The case of Mr. KINSLOW, formerly head bond clerk in the Custom-house, charged with abstracting bonds, which was before Judge SMALLEY on Friday, was dismissed, as no proof was offered to sustain the allegation. The jury was not directed to render a verdict of acquittal, as has been stated. Hons. ADD. SOMELL, GREENE C. BRONSON and DANIEL DEVLIN, the Chamberlain, with various others were present, to testify to Mr. KINSLOW'S good character.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...APRIL 17, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.b30	93¾	
10,000	do	93⅝	
3,000	do	93¾	
500	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Loan yearly	94⅜	
500	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. Loan ½-yearly ..	92¼	
3,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. c. Notes.... largs.100		
1,500	Treas. 6 p.c. 2 year.100	93⅜	
43,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	93	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '62	99	
6,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '76	89¾	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 . b30	56⅜	
20,000	do h10	57	
5,000	do b30	57	
11,000	do	57	
1,000	do	57⅛	
4,000	do h10	57⅛	
500	Va. State 6s....	60	
13,000	N. C. State 6s....	63	
15,000	Mo. State 6s.....	49⅞	
5,000	do b10	49⅞	
1,000	Har 1st mt. bds.	101⅜	
8000	M. C. 8 p.c. bds. old	97½	
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c. s.f.c bd.	99⅞	
1,000	do	100	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.c.	96	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	74⅜	
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	49⅜	
2,000	do	49¾	
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st mtg.	78¾	
14	Bk. of America	102	

50	Am. Exchange Bk .	90	
5	Continental Bk....	86	
22,000	American Gold	101⅝	
50,000	do	b30	101⅜
10,000	do	h30	101⅜
15,000	do		101⅜
203	Pac. M. S. Co....		104½
225	do	s60	104
250	do	s30	104
5	do		104
40	Mil. & P. Du. C. 2d	Pf.	56⅜
230	N. Y. Cen. R.		82⅞
200	do	s20	82⅝
100	do	s10	82⅞
400	do	b30	83
626	do		83
300	Erie R		30⅝
100	do	s10	30⅝
100	do	b30	30⅝
100	do	b15	30¾
200	Harlem R	s30	12½
90	Nor. & Wor. R.		35
5	Mich Cen. R. Scrip		55¾
6	do		55¼
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		61⅛
50	do		61¾
500	Ill. Cen. Can B. Sp.		31
550	Clev. & Pitts. R. ..		17
7	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		115
50	Gal. & Chic. R		103⅜
600	Clev. & Tol Rex div		42⅝
20	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		54⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.b30	93¾	
10,000	do	93⅝	
30,000	U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	93¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	93⅝	
8s,300	do	93⅞	
13,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90.s10	57⅜	
10,000	do	57¼	
7,000	Missouri State 6s	53	
5,000	do	49⅞	
10,000	do b10	50	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s 1st. C.	59	
	Ha. & St. Jo. R..	60	
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	91⅜	
5,000	do b60	92¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. '76	103⅜	
2,000	T. & W. 2d mtg.	49¾	
3,000	Clev. & Toledo S. F. B. b60	66¼	
50	Bank of America	102	
8	Bank of Commerce.	88	

10,000	Amer. Gold	b60	101⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co		104⅜
	do		104½
10	do		104¾
50	Mich. Cen. Railroad		55⅜
100	Cal. & Chic. R.	b10	67¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	83
200	do		83⅛
300	Erie Railway.....		30⅞
600	do	b30	31
350	do		31
60	Erie Railway pref.		61¾
100	do	s10	61⅜
50	do		61⅝
50	do	s30	61⅝
100	do	s10	61¾
100	do	s3	61¾
100	do	b60	61¾
350	Clev. & Tol. R ex div		42⅜
50	Chic. & R. Is. R..		54⅜

THURSDAY, April 17—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in the Stock Market to-day, partly from political causes, but mainly, perhaps, from the increasing ease in the supply of Money, at cheap rates of interest, the fall in the price of Gold, and the moderate ruling of Foreign Exchange. The course of the market for Gold and Bills on London continues to puzzle a good many of the Bankers and Brokers on the Street, who had made very different calculations upon the effect of the issue of $150,000,000 in Government Currency. The fact that this circulation is now popularly received, and esteemed as in all respects, other than the settlement of Foreign balances, as the equivalent of gold, ought not to create astonishment, in view of the solid credit and vast resources of the Government, and the indisposition of our people to employ gold coin as an every-day currency; but there seemed to be some good reason, in the estimation of prudent financial authorities, to suppose that the export demand for Gold might carry the premium something above 101¼@102 ℔ cent. until the Cotton ports are reopened to trade with Europe. The contrary tendency, however, is now apparent, and Gold to-day is dull at 101¼@101⅜ ℔ cent., and Exchange at 112 ℔ cent., while the price of Money is 6 ℔ cent. per annum, on a very free supply. The surplus held by the Banks and some of the private tenders is going into the Sub-Treasury on temporary deposit at an interest of 5 ℔ cent. per annum. The following are the rates of Exchange on the Continent to Saturday's steamer:

Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar	5f. 6¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar	5f. 3¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder	42½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℔ marc banco	37¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin	42¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar	81¼c.

On the Stock Exchange the price of United States 6 ℔ cents advanced to 93¾ ℔ cent., and the United States Treasury scrip of 1863 to 97¾@97½ ℔ cent. and interest. The latter in quick demand, both at the Board and at the counters of the leading Money Brokers. At the present rate the scrip pays about 8¼@8½ ℔ cent. per annum interest, with the certainty that it will be paid at the end of the twelve months, though without any convertible privilege. The Treasury Bonds of 7.30 ℔ cent. of 1864 are also in demand, at 99¾@100. The Border State Stocks rose again on Tennessees, to 57½ ℔ cent. and Missouris to 49¾@50 ℔ cent. The first mortgage Bonds of several of the Western Roads were also higher and in request. The demand for Pacific Mail was renewed, and 104¾@105 ℔ cent. paid for the cash stock. The recent sudden rise from 98 ℔ cent. has been from no inclination of the leading buyers of the stock to make it scarce, or to bring about a corner, but chiefly from the improved relations of the Company to the Government, and the Overland competition for the United States Mails, together with an increasing general business. The Railway Share list was firmer on New-York Central, and the Western list followed in the same direction. At the early Board, Erie Common stock was steady, and the Preferred shares indifferently supported. But, soon after the adjournment, a large private sale of the latter was reported on the Street, at 61 ℔ cent., and this was followed up by an active business in the afternoon, at 61¼@61¾ ℔ cent., the price closing 61¾ ℔ cent. The Common stock left off 36¾@37 ℔ cent. The volume of business in both descriptions is likely to be enlarged as the season advances, and the wonderfully improved condition and prospects of this great property attract attention. The statement of the 6 months' earnings of the Road, from 1st October last, (the beginning of the New-York Railway year,) shows the unprecedented result of *Four million one hundred thousand dollars*, comparing as follows with the previous two years:

AGGREGATE EARNINGS OF ERIE ROAD FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1859—60.	1860—61.	1861—62.
October	$473,775	$585,598	$722,362
November	499,427	551,532	734,826
December	409,131	404,276	708,136
January	336,391	404,508	695,607
February	203,279	391,932	603,930
March	426,470	458,560	636,615
Total	$2,448,473	$2,799,406	$4,100,576

Late in the afternoon the market for Stocks closed firm; the advanced bids of the day failing to bring out sellers to any marked extent. The following are the last figures:

New-York Central	83¼	United States 6s, '81	93¾
Erie	30¾	Tennessees	57½
Erie Preferred	61¾	Missouris	50
Toledo	42⅜ ex. d.	Pacific	104¾
Rock Island	55⅛	Panama	122½
Mich. Southern	23	Galena	67¾
Mich. Guaranteed	46⅝	Illinois Central	61¾
Mich. Central	55⅜	Hudson	35¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	102	American Exchange	89
City	112	Pacific	112
Phœnix	93	Chetham	75
Tradesmen's	93	Bank of the Republic	91
Fulton	120	Corn Exchange	90¼
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Continental	85
Commerce	87¾	Park	101¾
Broadway	125	Manf. & Merchants'	78

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. So. 7 ℔c. seconds	74¼
N. Y. Cen. sixes, real es.	90	N. Ind. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. sixes, subscrip	90	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	85
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102¾	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔c.	91½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Illinois Cen. 7 ℔c. '75	88
Erie firsts, '68	107	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7 ℔c.	93
Erie seconds ext., '64	101	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie thirds, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s. f.	75
Erie fourths, '80	104	Mich. Cen. firsts	104
Erie fifths, '88	79	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Hudson firsts, '69	104¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	78¼
Hudson seconds, '85	99¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	49¾
Hudson convert., '67	76¾	Lack. & W. Bonds	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101¾	Clev. & Toledo firsts s. f.	85¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c. '69-'72	97¾	Long Dock Co. Bonds	108
Mich. Cen. n. b. 8 ℔c., '62	99¾	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. 1sts prf	79
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔c. firsts	95¾	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d s prf	56¼
Mich. So. 7 ℔c. firsts	93	Detroit & Mil. firsts	51

The restoration by Gov. MORGAN of Mr. THOMAS A. JEROME, of Brooklyn, to the post of Harbor-master, from which he was removed some years since by one of the Governor's predecessors, for political cause, is received with much favor down town. Mr. J. is an efficient man for the post. The appointment of the gallant Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN to the same position also affords satisfaction to business men of all parties.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., for the purchase of all United States Securities, including Treasury Certificates and claims upon the Department payable in such Certificates.

The circular of Messrs. SAMUEL HALLET & Co. presents the following table of railway earnings for March, comparing favorably with the large business in the same month last year:

MARCH, 1862, VERSUS MARCH, 1861.

	1862.	1861.
Michigan Central	$159,658	$119,763
Chicago and Rock Island	86,699	64,015
Hudson River	281,568	205,342
Cleveland and Toledo	90,657	75,751
Galena and Chicago	101,593	76,859
Toledo and Wabash	47,141	46,842
Milwaukee and P. Du Chien	62,906	44,626
Buffalo, New-York and Erie	56,085	37,426
St. Louis A. and C	62,351	75,620
New-York and Harlem	96,939	78,201
Milwaukee and La Crosse	54,785	45,689
Chicago and Northwestern	10,739	11,731
Northern Central	135,356	69,265
Philadelphia and Reading	160,538	217,161
New-York and Erie	603,029	391,932
Nnrwich and Worcester	18,863	16,524
Illinois Central	150,808	370,267
C. B. and Quincy	119,973	115,524
Total	$2,999,696	$2,072,545

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $2,877,481, including $152,000 for Customs; payments, $3,026,452; balance, this afternoon, $8,008,836.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 58 bbls. Ashes, 16,695 bbls. Flour, 920 bbls. and 968 bags Corn Meal, 1,026 bushels Wheat, 985 bushels Corn, 57 bushels Rye, 226 bushels Barley, 715 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Malt, 7,105 pkgs. Provisions, and 935 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day 55 bbls. at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 50 bags Jamaica at 21c., and 30 bags Rio at 19c., ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day comprised French Dress Goods, Woolens, Linens, Ribbons, &c. Each sale was well attended, and all really desirable articles were disposed of advantageously, especially the Linens and Ribbons, which brought very satisfactory prices.

COTTON—Is in lively request, at firmer prices. Middlings at 29c.@30c. ℔ lb. Sales since our last 3,500 bales, to spinners and speculators.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Under the influence of liberal arrivals a limited inquiry, and a rise in rates on ocean freight, the market for State and Western Flour has been very heavy, to-day, and prices have been again reduced 5c.@15c. per bbl., closing with a downward tendency. Sales have been made since our last of 8,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 60@$4 75; very inferior to choice extra State at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 85@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 60	@$4 75
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 6 50

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales, 900 bbls., at $4 90@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and declining, including extra at $4 85@$6 35 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in limited demand at reduced prices. Sales have been 21,000 bushels, including very poor Canada Club, at $1 10; White Western, at $1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, on private terms; Red State, (Spring,) at $1 18, and Red Jersey at $1 34 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at irregular prices. Sales 44,000 bush., at 58c. @60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 57½c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c.; State, at 39c.@40c., ℔ bush. Rye continues in good demand, at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ℔ bush. Sales 16,300 bushels. Barley is quiet, at former rates; sales were made of 4,500 bush., including State at 85c., and Canada West at $1 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been inactive, at 60c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, including last year's crop, at 12c@18c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Continue quiet at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, 470 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c.@38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@30c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders are asking $6 for Common Resin, and $6 50@$6 75 for No. 2 ℔ 310 lbs., but the market is quiet. 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at $1 20@$1 22½ ℔ gallon, in advance; also 200 bbls. Wilmington Tar at $10 per bbl.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed at 84c.@85c. per gallon. Nothing really new in Whale, Sperm, Olive, or Lard Oils.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $12 37½@$12 62½ for Mess, $12 25@$13 75 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales, 800 boxes, at 6½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard favors buyers. Sales 1,200 lbs. and bbls., prime to choice, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at former rates; sales since our last, 370 bbls. at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess and $12 25@$13 75 for

[illegible] at $1 10. Red Mess, $9 50@$10 50. Beef Hams, $17@$18 50. Pork is salable and steady at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℔ lb. State Cheese continues in good demand at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to 40 tierces Carolina at $6 25@$7, chiefly within the range; and 120 bags Rangoon at $5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales, reported to-day, 410 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also 281 boxes Havana at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 55,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active, to-day, and ship-owners have obtained higher rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s.@22s. 6d. and by steamer, 50s.; Tallow, 15s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. and by steamer, 2s. 6d., ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5¾@6¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and by steamer, 25s., and Cheese, 25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol, Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s., and by steamer, 55s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d.; and Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 19
St. George	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10¾ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

READ
THE CAUCASIAN
THIS WEEK.

INVALID.—YOU WILL GET THE RECEIPT FOR a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all lung affections, by sending to D. ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., N. Y. He sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Damask, Napkins, &c., Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks and India Twills.
They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for
BOYS' WEAR,
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankoneetes and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in this City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS,
Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the tientlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS,	STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS,	SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS,	DRAWERS,

Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collers, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel. No. 521 Broadway.

BARGAINS—FROM AUCTION,
IN
Black and colored Silks, Broche and Stella Shawls.
Ladies will find the prices about 50 cents on the dollar of their value.

ALSO,
500 dozen gold medel Paris Kid Gloves, at 62 cents per pair. Importer's price for those goods, $10 50 per dozen.

ALSO,
Lots of cheap Dress Goods receiving daily, at
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 274 Bowery.
N. B.—No lady should purchase her Dry Goods without first calling at No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK
AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,
Ladies will find a magnificent stock of
SPRING SACQUES AND MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles,
At all prices, from $5 up.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS AND SACKS FOR SPRING,
OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi, Costumer. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

MILLINERY.

A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of Spring Millinery and Straw Goods, of the newest shape and styles, are now offered to the ladies of New-York, and vicinity, at the lowest cash prices. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway. N. B.—The trade supplied.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 478½ Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," Has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO: No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1862, between 27th and 43d sts., on 9th-av., a gentleman's GOLD WATCH, with ribbon and seal attached. By leaving the same at No. 1 South-st, the finder will receive $25 reward and no questions asked.

DELMONICO'S,
CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
WILL BE OPENED
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

"OUR NEW PLACE."

Splendid hot cross buns on Good Friday, at Baker's No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, for the last ten years proprietor of the bakery, cor. Broadway and Howard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. No objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer: has good City references from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 105 West 14th-st., basement door, for two days. Inquire for JULIA.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 104 Hicks-st, corner of Clark.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 21th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and washing, or cooking and washing, in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would help with washing and ironing; she is a very capable servant, and has axcellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 223 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going by Saturday's steamer to Europe, wishes to find a situation as chambermaid and waitress for a young and active girl, who has served her faithfully, and can be well recommended by her. Inquire at No. 179 West 11th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, who is neat in her habits and obliging disposition, a situation in City or country; is an excellent chambermaid and thorough waitress; can set the table in good style; best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance from the City; has the best of references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

A CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and sew; is a good embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 69 Prospect-st.

A COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook of meats, soups, game and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of soups, game, and desserts, and is a first-rate bread, cake and biscuit baker; no objections to a large family. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, makes excellent pastries, soups, jellies, &c. Can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Apply to BOOKH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, or Paddy's Day.

WALLACK'S—THE WONDER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOYD'S CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. WILLIAMS' Recent Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 598 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. BANKS' column indicates that it is steadily advancing up the Shenandoah Valley. A dispatch to the War Department announces that our troops occupied Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah County, yesterday morning. The enemy were reported to be near by at Rude's Hill, where they intend to give battle. The dispatch announces that our troops would last night occupy Newmarket, in the extreme southeastern corner of Shenandoah County, and in the rear of the rebel position at Rude's Hill. Another dispatch says that our troops, in their advance upon Mount Jackson, surprised and captured a company of rebel cavalry, who were profaning a church by their presence. A third dispatch says that our troops had also seized two locomotives and several cars at Monnt Jackson. The rebels meant to destroy all the bridges and property, but they were outwitted by Gen. BANKS' swift movement.

We have intelligence from our army before Yorktown to yesterday forenoon, at which time everything was progressing. The gunboats on the York River had approached within two miles of the city, and caused the unmasking of a rebel battery before concealed in the woods. On Wednesday morning the rebels, one thousand strong, attempted to strengthen one of the works located about three miles from Yorktown, but they were forced to desist under a heavy fire from one of our batteries. An exchange of shots with heavy guns was then had, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted. Fire was continued from our batteries all night, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing damages. Our loss in these encounters was slight. There had also been skirmishing on the James River end of the lines, details of which have not yet reached us. Our sharpshooters are said to be spreading terror among the rebel artillerists.

Intelligence has reached the Navy Department that on the 14th inst., a portion of the Potomac Flotilla passed up the Rappahannock as far as Tappahannock, about fifty miles below Fredericksburgh. At Urbana, our men on attempting to land, were fired upon, but without affect, when a few shells, judiciously distributed, scattered the few rebels there. Two miles from Tappahannock is Lowry's Point, where the rebels had a strong battery. This was engaged by the flotilla with such success that the rebels were speedily forced to flee, when our men landed and destroyed the rebel quarters and secured considerable booty. At Tappahannock information was obtained that the rebels had obstructed the channel of the river five miles below Fredericksburgh, by sinking four large schooners. The fleet remained at Tappahannock until the 15th, and then returned down the river, having gained much valuable information. Among the captures was a sloop, on board which were found several letters, one of which announced the fact that the rebels were evacuating Fredericksburgh, and were talking of burning the town.

The weather for the past day or two has been most propitious for the reappearance of the rebel steamer *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, but she does not seem disposed to avail herself of the opportunity. The belief prevails at Old Point that she was injured in some manner during her last visit—probably by running aground. It is asserted, also, that in her exchange of shots with the *Naugatuck*, the last shell fired by her burst before it left the gun, and thus destroyed the piece.

A dispatch from Cairo to the War Department announces that Commodore FOOTE opened with his mortars upon Fort Pillow on Monday, the 14th, and soon cleared the river of all vessels. The rebel works are represented to be strong and extensive. Deserters who have come on board the gunboats state that the Fort is commanded by Lieut. THOMAS HUGER, late of the United States Navy, and that Gen. PILLOW and Commodore HOLLINS have gone down the river. Thne it seems that the proprietor of the "ram" is not after all a prisoner. PILLOW's movement down the river is significant. It indicates that the Fort is going to surrender.

Official information has been received by the Rebel Government to the effect thet an attack on Forts Jackson and Philip, below New-Orleans, commenced on Monday, the 14th inst. We shall doubtless, then, soon hear of the entry of our forces into New-Orleans.

A gentleman long connected with railroads in the South, was in Cincinnati on Tuesday, having recently left New-Orleans. He reports the condition of affairs there as exceedingly discouraging to the rebel cause. The people are suffering for the necessaries of life. In business there was nothing doing. Citizens were distrustful of each other. Disloyalty to the Confederacy was increasing, and there was an unmistakable desire for the reestablishmet of National authority gaining ground.

A letter from the rebel forces at Cumberland Gap, who has arrived at Pittsburgh, Penn., is positive that quite a number of the crack regiments from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, which were at Manassas, were in the late battle at Pittsburgh, Tenn. At lasst, they passed through Knoxville, by the railroad from Abingdon, Va. The Louisianians, Alabamians and Mississippians have the best reputation among the rebels for pluck and fighting qualities; the Virginians, Carolinians and Georgians not so good; bnt the Alabamians are very delicate, and die off quite rapidly. TAYLOR'S celebrated Washington Artillary, from New-Orleans, was he thinks, at Pittsburgh.

Those curious to know why Fort Pulaski surrendered so speedily after our batteries opened fire may be satisfied by the following summary of the strength of the preparations made for the reduction of the place. A Rhode Island soldier, who expected to assist in the bombardment, writes: "There are five batteries of three mortars each, which are capable of throwing a shell weighing 200 ponnds, with a charge of 20 pounds of powder, more than four miles, and which can be manœuvred with sufficient celerity to drop a 13-inch shell every minute into the fort for ten consecutive days, (day end night both,) if necessary. There are several batteries of 8-inch mortars nearer the fort, which will fire a shell every five minutes for the time stated above. There are eight 12-inch columbiads, the largest in use, mounted within less than a mile of the rear of the fort, which can be fired every minute during the day, and are capable of forcing a solid shot two feet into the brick-work of the fort. There are four 10-inch columbiads, beside JAMES' rifled cannons, 42-pounders, and Parrott guns, all of which are for breaching the walls, and all planted within a mile of them.

A letter from the army of the Southwest, dated the 4th, says: "Five hundred cavalry and the monntain howitzers returned yesterday from Huntsville, (Ark.,) where they had gone in search of the enemy, but they could not be found. Our information is, that Gen. PRICE has gone to Memphis, and that some 6,000 of his cavalry are going north of the Arkansas River, intending to make a dash at Rolla, or some other exposed point. They will find the Union troops ready for them."

It is rumored at Newbern, N. C., that the rebels are constructing at Norfolk two iron-clad steamers of light draught to descend the canal, and, if possible, annihilate our fleet in Pamlico Sound.

The report which arrived here by the *Canada*, and was published in yesterday's TIMES, that the London packet-ship *Yorktown* had been captured by a rebel privateer, on her way to this port, is entirely without foundation. She arrived here safely on the 24th of March last, and is now lying at Pier No. 19 East River, taking in a cargo for London.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the act creating the Court of Claims, recently passed by the House, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House bill amending the act to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness, was referred to the Finance Committee. A joint resolution appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the officers and privates of the Marine Battalion, who lost their personal effects on the Port Royal expedition, was passed. The bill prescribing the qualifications of electors in the District of Columbia, was passed. The House bill for the establishment of a Department af Agriculture was debated at considerable length, but finally postponed. The Indian Appropriation bill was also debated, amended, and laid over to be printed. The House bill for the establishment of a branch mint at Denver, Colorado, was passed. The resolution relative to Gen. STONE was postponed until Monday. The bill providing for a steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghai, was under consideration, when the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the Honse, the bills adversely reported upon by the Judiciary Committee, on the subjects of Confiscation and Emancipation, were taken up, bnt no action was had upon them. The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered nntil the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to prevent frands in laying out streets and avennes in this City was reported favorably; also the City Tax Levy. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one relative to the rates of wharfage in this City and Brooklyn. A large nnmber of bills were passed, mostly of only local interest. The one relative to the inspection of unsafe buildings in this City was among them. The bill to adopt the Canals of the State to the defence of the Northern and Northwastern Lakes was recommitted, with instructions to so amend it as to leave it optional with the Canal Board to enlarge the locks of the Oswego Canal, or build a new Canal from the Clyde to Great Sodus Bay. The Metropolitan Health bill came up as the special order, when a majority and minority report from the Special Committee were presented—the former being the Assembly bill with amendments, and the latter being the same bill without amendments. They were made the special order for today, after the presentation of reports. The Assembly amendments to the Swill-Milk bill was not rejected, and the bill was laid on the table.

In the Assembly a minority report was made from the Committee appointed to investigate the transaction of the State Military Board. It was ordered to be printed. The Harbor-master bill was ordered to a third reading, after undergoing some important amendments. The Conference Committee on the General Appropriation bill reported that they had agreed on striking ont the clause to abolish the office of State Appraiser, but the Assembly insisted upon non-concurrence, and asked a further conference. The Senate Excise bill was reported, and a motion to recommit it was lost. It was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT reached his old residence in Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, where, it is stated, he intends to remain for the future. He was met at Elizabeth Port by a large delegation of his old friends and neighbors, who received him with the most touching demonstrations of delight, and escorted him to his residence with all the respect due to his exalted character and services.

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 9th instant, contains a proclamation from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, declaring vacant the offices of Mayor end moet of the City Councilmen, who refused to take the oath of allegiance. He appointed other persons to serve *pro tempore*, until a new election is held by the people; and on the 10th the reorganized Council assembled to complete the regeneration of the City Government. President BRIEN in the course of the session vindicated Gov. JOHNSON's course, and declared that he "had some property which he had made himself, and that he would rather lose all he had than that the best Government on earth should be broken up." Resolutions sustaining the Governor were adopted, and Mr. JOHN HOUGH was elected Mayor. He pledged himself to administer the affairs of his office in a spirit of loyalty to the Government.

Mr. JOHN LILLYETT, Postmaster at Nashville, has given notice that no post-offices have yet been opened in Tennessee, except at Nashville, Clarksville, Columbia, Franklin and Gallatin. It is worse than useless to send papers to other places until it is learned that post-offices are opened at them. As other offices are established, due notice will be given. Many old offices will probably never be reestablished, and still more of them not for a long time.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE, who fell in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, arrived in Chicago on Sunday last, where they were received with military honors. Gen. WALLACE served in the Mexican war as Adjutant of HARDIN'S Regiment, and was near to that lamented officer when he fell at Buena Vista. When the rebellion broke out, Gen. WALLACE was among the first to enlist, and was elected Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment. During the Summer he has been Acting Brigadier-General, and commanding the post at Bird's Point most of the time. At the battle at Fort Donelson he was Acting-Brigadier and in command of a Brigade, and was in the hottest of the battle. He was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for his gallantry in that battle. Gen. WALLACE, on his return from Mexico, married the daughter of Col. T. L. DICKEY, who commands the Fourth Illinois Cavelry, which was attached to Gen. WALLACE's Division. He had three brothers in the service.

A personal difficulty between Senator CARLILE, of Western Virginia, and United States Marshal NORTON, culminated in a street encounter in Wheeling on Saturday last. Mr. NORTON took the initiative in assaulting Mr. CARLILE, bnt the parties were separated before they had injured each other.

Judge SUMMERS, of Kanawha, Western Virginia, is about to present himself before the United States Court, and ask leave to plead the cases of those who have been indicted for treason in that country. It is hinted that the Judge will be compelled to purge himself of all ground for suspicion before he can come into Court.

The Wilmington, Delaware, *Republican*, states that while the forces under Gen. LOCKWOOD were at Drummondtown, a slave gave information of the burial-place of several cannon belonging to the rebels, and on search being made they were found and brought into camp. The negro was afterward sent back to his master, who had him handcuffed and whipped severely, after which he was closely confined. The conduct of the master coming to the ears of some of the volnnteers, they visited his premises, released his chattel and took him into camp, where he became a general favorite; and on leaving their quarters he accompanied them to Baltimore, notwithstanding application, accompanied by an offer of $50, had been made to an officer for him.

Capt. W. E. ARKINS, former master of the schoonsr *Alice E. Moore*, of Baltimore, has just arrived in New-Haven, whither he was taken, under arrest, charged with having killed one of the sailors belonging to the British brig *Colleen Bawn*, while lying in the harbor of Mayaguez.

Col. JENNISON, who has gained much notoriety by his exploits in Kansas and Missouri, has resigned his commission, as he says, because he cannot conscientiously serve under the Government, so long as it pnrsues a Pro-Slavery policy in Kansas. He says he will not serve under men opposed to Kansas, and opposed to freedom.

A destructive fire occurred in Cooperstown, N. Y., on the night of April 11. The entire loss is estimated at $85,000, with an insurance of bnt $25,000. By a second fire on Monday night, $10,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday in prices, with a much improved feeling in the demand for Government and State Bonds and Railway Shares. Gold fell off to 101¼@101⅛, and Exchange was dull, at 112@112½ ₱ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Cotton, yesterday, at advanced prices. Flour again declined materially, under the depressing influence of liberal arrivals, a limited inquiry, and a rise in rates on ocean freights. Wheat was more freely offered and purchased at lower figures. Corn favored buyers, yet was not active. Rye was salable and buoyant. Provisions were in moderate demand, generally. Pork and Lard were cheaper. Groceries were inactive, as were also Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco and Whalebone. Whisky was less sought after, and prices tended downward. Naval Stores were quoted higher, with a fair business in Spirits Turpentine. Tallow was in demend. The Freight engagements were somewhat heavier, and rates were decidedly firmer.

American Diplomacy in Mexico.

A few days ago, the TIMES laid before its readers a remarkably thorough and instructive history of the origin of the European coalition against Mexico. It was illustrated with the text of all the more important dispatches which had passed between the British, Spanish and French Governments, and with abstracts of papers of secondary moment. This remarkable chapter of diplomatic history we have now completed. On Tuesday, the President submitted to the House of Representatives a statement of the relations of the American Government with Mexico, accompanied by copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the State Department and Mr. CORWIN, our Minister at the Mexican Capital. These papers, reproduced in our columns yesterday, show with what steadfast loyalty Secretary SEWARD has adhered to the great American principle, adverse to entangling alliances; how tenaciously he has grasped the Monroe doctrine, and with what zeal he has employed all the resources of diplomacy to save Mexico from impending ruin. And in the more detailed intelligence, in another column, of recent events in the adjoining Republic, our readers have made perfect in their favor a summary of the Mexican question, as it stands to-day.

The most striking trait of this curious history, is the directness, frankness and friendliness of the American policy as contrasted with that of the three European Powers. The latter embarked in the Expedition under pretexts, now known to have been two or three removes from the truth. The recovery of debts due their respective subjects, and the protection of those subjects resident in Mexico, were put forward as the groundwork of the triple treaty. But the Expedition had hardly sailed before the Mexican Congress had passed laws conceding all the Great Powers could reasonably ask; while it was clearly intimated to the Allies that the United States stood ready to guarantee the payments, the suspension of which was the moving cause of the war. Nothing, however, could suspend the movement of the Expedition. A pretence was made that a large body of the Mexican people, weary of misgovernment, desired protection in recasting the National Constitution, so as to substitute a monarchy for a republic. The utmost ingenuity in manipulating correspondence and the Press, was used to justify this assertion. A sovereign was found and his head measured for a crown, ready to meet the unprompted wishes and free choice of the Mexicans. All the earlier reasons for war were dismissed. The preliminaries arranged at Soledad, on the assumption that those earlier reasons were still the *casus belli*, have been repudiated by the French Government, which declines to negotiate elsewhere than in the City of Mexico. The diplomatist who was so confiding in the good faith of his Government as to negotiate under the terms of the treaty, has been disgraced and displaced. The preliminaries served the end of gaining a footing for the Allied armies in the wholesome interior. They were then discarded.

There is good reason to exonerate the British Foreign office from conscious complicity in the arrangement and conduct of this Machiavellistic business. There was every sensible reason for England to embark in the original enterprise. She was the largest creditor of Mexico. Her citizens were extensively interested in Mexican lands and mines. To attend and see that her subjects got no harm, and that a due share of indemnity should be obtained for British creditors, was an imperative duty, and to that length the British Government proceeded. But when it became apparent that the motives of France and Spain were less commercial than religious and political; that every tradition of English policy would be violated by a partnership in such designs; that, prescriptively opposed to intervention, the British Government was about to intervene; and, committed by ages of precedent to the propagation of civil and religious liberty, it was about to become an agent of reaction and superstition; there was no hesitation about withdrawing from the alliance. But the withdrawal was in itself an aid to the remaining Allies. A heterogeneous element was expelled. There was no check left upon the movements of the two Roman Catholic Powers. Were they disposed to restore the Inquisition and recall the Jesuits, there would be no Protestant ally to object. Thus, both by original adherence to the arrangement, and by withdrawal from it, by assent and dissent, the British Government contrived to damage the cause of Mexico, and aid the views of Governments not unwilling to advance the interests of the priesthood. Nothing so well suits the purposes of NAPOLEON III., as to appease the clergy offended by his treatment of the Pope, by figuring on the world's map as the champion of the Church. For this he sent his legions to Cochin-China, as avengers of martyred missionaries, and for this he now lends himself to the objects of the Ultramontanists and Legitimists.

But from beginning to end of this business the American Government has held a consistent and honorable course. It might have detained the Expedition by a simulated approval of its objects, and empty negotiations about co-operations. It might have acquiesced in what it was not possible to prevent. It might have subsidized Mexico, and by secret agencies have stimulated a resistance that would have driven the invaders into the sea. It might have seized the moment of Mexican extremity and poverty to buy territory, needed to round the American frontiers. It simply accepted the ground of war alleged by the Allies as the real one, and stood ready with millions to meet the pecuniary claims of the Allies, and so procure their withdrawal. When all the advantages of important territorial cessions were tendered by JUAREZ, as the equivalent of a loan, the loan was refused, because of a fear that the money might be diverted from the payment of the European debt of the Republic to the furnishing of armies to carry on the war. First and last, through every phase of the question, the cordial good faith of the United States has stood out in shining contrast to the obscurity and deviousness of the European Powers, and in laying the story before Congress Mr. LINCOLN may not unreasonably congratulate himself upon this particular leaf of his Presidential record. Those who have followed the development of the President's mind, and observed the widening reach of his statesmanship, will know there are pages still more resplendent.

The English Parliament on Our War Developments.

The battle of the ironsides in Hampton Roads has produced almost as stunning an effect on the British public as the *Merrimac* itself did on the wooden walls before the *Monitor* appeared on the scene of action. We predicted at the time of the battle that it would make a profound impression in England; but we hardly anticipated that it would throw John Bull into a panic such as it has hitherto been reserved for a "French invasion" to arouse. In the extended debate, which took place in the House of Commons on the 30th ult. on the subject of the respective merits of fortifications and iron-clad vessels as means of harbor defence, it was urged by the various speakers, with wonderful unanimity, that not only has the day of wooden ships gone by, but that, as Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE said, "it would be folly to spend another shilling upon fortifications until we are in a position to know that they will be able to hold their own against the monsters of the deep which are now being constructed." Accordingly, Parliament has directed the suspension of operations on the works at Spithead, and promises soon to consider also the subject of a general transfer of the fortification appropriations to build armor-clad ships.

But, while the present debate clearly proves that Parliament fully recognizes the importance of the lesson of Hampton Roads, there is not much evidence that the speakers appreciate the best way of taking advantage of that lesson. It is true that one of the finest frigates of the British navy is being cut down, plated and turreted, according to Capt. COLES' plan (which is a cumbersome adaptation of the Ericsson model); it is also true that certain members talked wildly of immediately building "thirty or forty *Monitors*;" but it is evident that the ruling whim is to rush into the construction of a fleet of ships of the *Warrior* and *Gloire* pattern. If this whim is acted on, it will soon be bitterly repented. Such a cannonade, at short range, as both the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* endured would have breached the sides of the European ships as surely as the National batteries breached Fort Pulaski. And yet, as we begin to discover, neither of these vessels is entirely free from objection, nor can either be considered the model on which to reconstruct a navy. Both models, indeed, realize admirably the desideratum of diminished exposure to shot, but with respect to the other desideratum of perfect seaworthiness, the experiment is much less successful. The sea-going qualities of the *Monitor* are certainly still indeterminate, while there is every evidence that the *Merrimac* is utterly unseaworthy. It is hardly necessary to point out that, until both desiderata are realized, the problem of iron-clad war vessels must be considered as still in the experimental stage.

The fact is, that since the epoch-making event in Hampton Roads, the constructive engineering genius of the country has already taken a step in advance; and, while British legislators are pottering over their bulky, bulky exposed *Warriors*, which the *Monitor* could easily riddle with her two hundred-pound shot, American invention is elaborating models that will ere long make even our *Monitors* obsolete. Moreover, while we have been attending to engines of attack, we have made corresponding advancement in means of defence, and are now making projectiles which, by experiment, go through eight inches of wrought iron, and before which the iron walls of the *Warrior* would be as helpless as pine lathing! It will probably confound British legislators, if, after they have voted the proposed ten or fifteen millions sterling to carry out the lesson taught them by the great American revolution in naval warfare, another revolution comes on its heels to frustrate all their plans and make useless all their vast expenditures. If, therefore, John Bull does not wish to bleed most unmercifully, he had better understand at once that he need go no further with the construction of *Warriors*, and either devote a portion of the proposed ten or fifteen millions to the purposes of experiment—understanding that the constructive inventor now rules the hour—or else wait awhile till America finally and practically solves the problem for him.

SHILOH.—We learn from Gen. BEAUREGARD's letter to Gen. GRANT, asking leave to bury his dead, that the field which our brave fellows fought so stoutly and won so nobly should be called Shiloh and not Pittsburgh Landing. We willingly accept the name. For Shiloh means deliverance; and on that field of Shiloh we believe that the deliverance of our country was really accomplished. The field of Shiloh he it then. We thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word.

McCunn on Beverages.

Great jurists are often immortalized by a single standard treatise or some memorable decision. Our great City Judge will be apt to go down to posterity as "McCUNN on Beverages," to be quoted at every *Bar* in that Millennium of Liquor-dom, he thus describes as already dawning upon us:

"Human nature is becoming too universally educated, too magnanimous, too broad and grand in its scope here, to be narrowed down to any one idea in regard to any one proposition, never mind how wholesome it may be in its special relations to the well-being of society—or to speak more plainly, any special law in regard to preventing any indulgence in sumptuary vices, might *per se*, be good if it could reach any special vice, which was not indulged in by the people in general."

Now, if the "especial" judicial pen that indited that sentence ought not to be employed on "beverages," pray how should it be employed? How could "the art of putting things" find higher illustration, or TRENCH himself be more trenchant on "words," than when the exponent of law and "human nature" condescends thus to "speak more plainly?" As a clearly enunciated principle of law, what could be more fundamental than the axiom embodied in the preceding pregnant sentence? We commend it to the study of our readers, lay and professional, while we proceed with our subject.

Every lawyer knows that particular branches of jurisprudence have been made a specialty by learned men—circumstances in their professional career, or peculiar aptitude of mind, controlling their choice of themes. CHITTY was great on "Pleading" and "Contracts," PHILLIPS and GREENLEAF on "Evidence," BATEMAN on "Excise," and so on through the text-books of the profession. It remained to our times and to our City to produce a competent commentator on "Beverages." We leave to history and biography the task of unfolding the special causes which moulded the man and the times for this latest and greatest achievement of judicial erudition. Meanwhile, the "universally educated; magnanimous, broad, grand human nature" of the present may defiantly ask: Who knows more of "beverages" than McCUNN? If this be not his specialty, what is? Has he not an indisputable claim to priority of invention, alike of legal principles, diction and administration? We should like to see the man who will dare to treat on "Beverages"—especially Sunday "Beverages"—after McCUNN.

"The first inquiry," says our learned commentator, is, "what constitutes *a beverage*" under the 21st section of this (Excise) act? Does it mean liquors sold to be drunk over the counter, openly, and with open doors, on Sunday, which might thereby annoy neighbors and those passing to and from their places of worship?" Was there ever a happier definition of "a beverage" than that, unless it be found in the "Bedott papers," where the widow BEDOTT defines "chicken-pie" to be "a delightful *beverage*." How it cuts up root and branch the pestilent distinction of modern times between the medicinal and the ordinary use for purposes of intoxication of spirituous liquors—elsewhere declared to be "preposterous!" What a masterly basis does it afford for the conclusion that Sunday rum-selling is a worthy and legitimate business, if so be, the dealer and his customers withdraw enough from the public gaze to imbibe without "annoying those passing to and from Church!" And what could be more clever than proof from "Webster," that *beverage*, *beveragium*, or *biberagium*, was money for drink, in the middle ages, with the overwhelming conclusion that "the Legislature could not have been so preposterous as to intend by this act, to prohibit all kinds of drink or the drinking of any liquor on Sunday?"

To be sure, the objector might pose our commentator with the plausible assertion that the Legislature have said nothing about "*drinking* liquor on Sunday;" it only prohibits *selling* liquor at all without a license; on Sunday with a license; and on election days as a "beverage." It might be charged that the Judge has falsely quoted the statute, and laid the foundation for his "*beverage*" theory by transposing the word from its relation to election-day sales to the Sunday prohibition, which is absolute. But that would impeach both the etymological, legal and bibulous standing of our commentator—to say nothing of his honesty—and, of course, we should be soon think of questioning his loyalty as to admit the force of any such suggestion.

We insist, then, that what MORSE is to the telegraph, and ERICSSON to the *Monitor*, McCUNN is to "beverages." Rising above *dry* statutes to the *spirit* of law, he has the unimpeachable honor of having decided a question that was not argued, in a case not before him, by fixing a meaning never before dreamed of, to a word that has no connection with the crime prohibited and committed, and over which crime he had no more jurisdiction than JEFF. DAVIS; and all in the interest of Sunday tippling, against the officers of law, and in the name of justice! *Vive* the elective Judiciary! *Vive* McCUNN! *Vive* "beverage, beveragium or biberagium!"

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.—The visit to the rebel Capital of the French Minister, M. MERCIER, is, of course, too good a quarry of *canards* not to be extensively worked, and some of the funniest of mares' nests have been found in that perfectly simple occurrence. The motive of the visit was, without doubt, correctly indicated in our yesterday's Washington telegram, though the form of statement was not altogether accurate. It was stated that the object of M. MERCIER'S visit was to secure new and ample protection for the tobacco stored at Richmond, and owned by French merchants. Now, though such an object might appear hardly to call for an exercise of ambassadorial functions, their exercise becomes perfectly justified when it is understood that the tobacco referred to, instead of belonging to French merchants, in reality belongs to the French Government. It is well known that tobacco is a staple which, in France, is [illegible] by the Government, and this monopoly, known as the *Regie*, contributes largely to the revenues of the Empire. About the time of the outbreak of the rebellion immense quantities of the staple were purchased by Government agents, and stored at Richmond. This tobacco was at one time in danger of confiscation, and it has since been in perpetual danger of conflagration. To secure its safety is the object of the French Minister's visit, though it would certainly be worth while knowing what form of argument he will use toward the insurgent chiefs, maddened and desperate at their failure to secure the recognition of their "Government" by France, in common with the other European Powers.

WHERE IS FORT PILLOW?—Next to the question of the identity of JUNIUS, seems to be the difficulty of locating Fort Pillow. It is supposed to be situated somewhere on the banks of the Mississippi River; but no two of our cotemporaries, no couple of intelligent contrabands, no pair of reliable deserters, no brace of rebel captives, no two maps, though in other respects they may be duplicates, can be found to agree as to its definite position. They differ, as to its location, tens and even hundreds of miles from each other; and if Commodore FOOTE, like the rebels, shapes his movements entirely after newspaper statements, he will have some difficulty in discovering Fort Pillow, now that he has set out in search of it. The *Herald*, with its accustomed versatility and determination to suit every taste, has, in its various descriptions, located the fort along the entire line of the river from Columbus to Memphis, and the last *Herald* "map" was attempted to decipher, planted it almost in the heart of Memphis. The *Tribune* yesterday gave a remarkable diagram of the fort, which, if the cut be correct, must be a work worthy of the ditch-digging hero after whom it is named, and in the accompanying description said it was located "*just above* the city;" but gave scope to the imagination in the remark that "there are (*sic*) in the rear of the fort a line of breastworks five or six miles long," and twelve hundred negroes working at it night and day—who, by this time, must have carried the works up nearly to Columbus. The *World* yesterday said that the fort was "situated about thirty-five miles *from* Memphis, near two villages called Randolph and Fulton"—which two villages, by the way, are *about* seventy miles above Memphis. The TIMES, of yesterday, located the fort at a point different from either of its cotemporaries,—at which precise spot Commodore FOOTE is now throwing shot and shell. The country editors are, of course, fearfully obfuscated in regard to the situation of the fort; and those who are daring enough to mention the thing at all, conceal their ignorance in the river generally. If the loyal Press (not including the *Herald*) is thus "mixed up" in regard to the situation of Fort Pillow, the rebels who built the work ought to know something about it; and *they* say (we quote the Memphis *Appeal*) that it is located on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventy miles above Memphis, near the mouth of the Hatchie River. In order to give the City Press, our country cotemporaries, and our readers generally a correct idea of its situation, we give the map on the first page; and when the news comes—as it soon will come—that Fort Pillow is ours, the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *World* can also give *their* unhappy readers some authentic conception of its geographical bearings.

CABINET RESIGNATIONS.—The ingenuity of the croakers has been, these several weeks, tried painfully. The steady success of the National arms; the broad areas recovered to the Union; the audible tolling of rebellion's last hour, are provocations to cheerfulness, insufferable to these political Mark Tapleys. To the strong and sonorous chorus of triumph, therefore, the croakers have maintained as a constant under-song, the coming of the *Merrimac*. The skeleton they bring to the popular banquet has been iron-plated, fire-belching. No assurance from the most belief-worthy that the monster cannot live in salt water, and that the means provided by Government are ample for its destruction, quieted these inconsolables until the *Merrimac* came forth, and again hobbled back to Gosport seeking repairs. The part of this particular confidence-queller was thus played. Another invention was demanded. This, which has just come to hand, is neither very new or very shocking. We are threatened with a dissolution of the Cabinet. Cabinet quarrels and dissolutions are the *pièces de résistance* of these prophets of evil. They serve to fall back upon in the absence of anything better. But as changes are quite likely to occur in the councils of the President, for reasons which it is not proper to mention, we may go so far as to say, that no change will take place in consequence of antagonistic opinions, or because the President is dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his Secretaries. The Cabinet having been never more thoroughly harmonious than at present, the foreboders will have to find some other theatre of disaster than the Council Chamber.

AN OPEN ROAD TO RICHMOND.—It is remarkable that while the rebels reappear at the Aquia Creek batteries, the National gunboats have ascended the Rappahannock to a point only a few miles distant from those works, and find the country entirely free from enemies. The fact is significant. The line of the Rappahannock has doubtless been abandoned by the large bodies of troops concentrated at Yorktown, some scattered forces being left on the forsaken ground in order to delude our commanders. In all probability the direct road from Washington to Richmond has no obstacle to the advance of our troops. That advance accomplished, the rebel army at Yorktown would be captured, and the war practically ended. Where is McDOWELL? Where is BANKS?

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 17.

Brig.-Gen. KELLY has promptly removed all restrictions requiring military passes from passengers over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Parkersburgh, Wheeling, or Benwood, to Washington and Baltimore, no document of the kind being now necessary for travel East or West bound.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Merrimac Again at the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

SHE IS BELIEVED TO BE INJURED.

ITEMS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

Attack on the Fortifications Below New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 16.
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 17.

Calm weather is prevailing in the Roads. It has been most propitious for the reappearance of the *Merrimac*, but as she does not come it is concluded that she was most likely injured by getting aground when last out.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, has some comments on the *Merrimac*, which, it says, spent two days in Hampton Roads, bantering the *Monitor* and the Yankee fleet to come up from the shelter of the batteries.

The rebels claim that the *Merrimac* is the master of Hampton Roads.

The exploit of the *Jamestown* in seizing three of the National vessels is regarded as showing the "terror" with which the Yankees view the *Merrimac*. The *Dispatch* says: "Considering it not worth while to waste any more coal to entice the *Monitor* into a conflict, the *Merrimac* has returned to her anchorage.

The belief is very general here, that the *Merrimac* received some injury during her recent raid, which compelled her to go back to Norfolk. She was undoubtedly aground all the second day, and may, from the heavy weight of her armament, have sprung a leak. She is, however, back at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and was, there is little doubt, taken back for repairs of some kind.

When moving about the Upper Roads on Friday last, and exchanging shots with the *Naugotuck*, she was very close to the English steamer *Racer*. At one time she was close alongside.

In conversation with one of the English sailors, yesterday, an experienced gunner, he assured me that the last gun the *Merrimac* fired, the shell exploded before it left the muzzle. He was close enough to see a great commotion on board, and the escape of smoke from her port-holes.

A flag of truce was sent this morning to deliver letters and dispatches, but no news transpired. It was impossible to obtain even a glimpse of the papers received at headquarters.

The course recently adopted by the authorities here in reference to Southern newspapers, frequently received by flags of truce, deprives the public of news which is often of considerable importance, and always of the greatest interest. Until within a short time, there has been no obstacle in the way of obtaining such papers for the use of the Northern Press, but at present none are allowed to be received, and those which find their way to headquarters are not allowed to be seen by correspondents.

We have, however, gained access to some Norfolk papers, from which we glean the following items of news:

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

One of the garrison who escaped from Fort Pulaski is represented as contending that the National batteries contained one gun that would put its shells through the walls of the fort, at any point at which it was aimed, rendering the working of the guns almost impossible. The barbette guns were all dismounted, and most of those bearing on the attacking batteries were in a similar condition before the fort surrendered. The garrison consisted of over five hundred men.

ATTACK ON THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Official information from New-Orleans states that an attack on Forts Jackson and Philip commenced yesterday, 14th inst.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE.

SAVANNAH, Monday, April 14.

The *Morning News* learns that Jacksonville, Fla., was evacuated by the Federals last Tuesday. They said they were going to Tybee. The town is now in possession of the Confederates.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 15,

The Conscription bill passed Congress on the 9th inst.

Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, and to meet again on the third Monday of August.

NATIONAL EXPEDITION UP THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Reports have been received here of the landing of Yankee troops at Tappahannock, Essex County, Va., on the Rappahannock River.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 15.

Five Federal gunboats went to Urbana, on the Rappahannock River, on Sunday, and next day proceeded to Tappahannock. No troops were landed. This is supposed to be a reconnoissance, or feint.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT RICHMOND.

Speculation as to the Cause of his Visit—Curiosity at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 17.

The following reliable information relative to the visit of the French Minister to Norfolk seems to be sufficiently significant to justify particular mention.

On Sunday morning last Commandant GAUTIER, of the French war steamer *Gassendi*, received a telegraphic dispatch from Richmond, *viâ* the Government Telegraph Line, *viâ* Cherrystone, to repair immediately to Alexandria for the French Minister.

The *Gassendi* proceeded forthwith and returned to Hampton Roads, without even giving the Commandant time to stop in Washington, and after paying a hasty visit to Geo. Wool, and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, the *Gassendi* got up steam and went to Norfolk, whence the French Minister was to proceed to Richmond.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 15.

The *Day Book* announces the arrival of the French frigate *Gassendi* with M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, on board. There is great curiosity and many surmises as to the occasion of his visit.

The editor of the *Day Book* says that M. MERCIER has dispatches for the French Consul at Richmond, which is the cause of the visit.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

An Important Expedition—Communication between Gens. Schenck and Milroy Restored.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 17.

A force of cavalry and infantry, from Gen. BANKS' corps, yesterday captured a whole company of the celebrated Ashby Cavalry, comprising more than 60 men, with horses and arms, and all their officers except the Captain. The prisoners will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

An expedition just returned to Moorfield, from Franklin, reports that one bridge was burned by the rebels just before the recent attack on Milroy. The flag was cheered at various points along the road. Franklin is strongly secession. This expedition has opened free communication between Schenck and Milroy, a very important element of future success.

Under date of Monterey, April 15, Gen. MILROY reports that large numbers of fugitives of both sexes are arriving at his camp daily, travel worn and hungry. He asks instructions about them. He has information that rebel refugees from Highland and other counties are taking their effects, cattle and negroes, such as they can, to Rock Bridge County as a place of safety.

A cavalry company, returned from Pocahontas County, reports all quiet in that vicinity. It captured two rebel soldiers on furlough, one supposed to be a guerrilla. It also took a rebel mail, the contents of which are unimportant, and killed one cavalry soldier, who attempted to escape.

EXPEDITION UP THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Trip of Our Potomac Flotilla to Tappahannock.

The Rebel Batteries at Lowry's Point Shelled Out.

The Evacuation of Fredericksburgh by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

Intelligence was received to-day from the Potomac flotilla, which, on the 14th inst., visited the town of Urbana. A boat's crew was sent ashore there, but when within a few yards of the beach, they were fired upon from the rifle pits. No one was injured. The boat received several bullets in her hull. The *Jacob Bell* being the nearest to, immediately opened fire upon the rebels, which scattered them in every direction. After this, the flotilla proceeded on its voyage toward Fredericksburgh. Arriving opposite Lowry's Point batteries, they commenced from the whole fleet to shell the works and fortifications, driving out the pickets who have occupied it since its evacuation twelve days ago by a large body of the rebel army.

After the shelling, the boats' crews landed, and proceeded to burn some one hundred and fifty plank and log houses used by the rebels as quarters, which were entirely consumed. After which, the boats returned to their ships loaded with blankets, quilts, medicines and muskets, left by the rebels in their flight.

The fleet thence proceeded to the town of Tappahannock, about two miles above Fort Lowry, arriving off which a blank cartridge was fired and a flag of truce hoisted, which was responded to by the people of the town, by displaying a number of white flags.

Our commander, with his gig's crew, landed, when they were met at the beach by a large concourse of persons of all colors, and it seemed with great demonstrations by the dark population. One old woman exclaimed, "Bless God! the Yankees have come at last."

The American flag was run over one of the largest houses in the town, when it was hailed with enthusiastic cheering by the crews of our own gunboats. Subsequently our commander was informed that some of the people of the place had said that as soon as we left it would be torn down. Our commander then politely told them if it was he would give them six hours to leave the town before he burnt it.

Information was given by the contrabands that four large schooners and other obstructions had been placed in the narrow channel of the river, five miles this side of Fredericksburgh, to prevent our approach to that place, where lie the steamers *St. Nicholas*, *Eureka* and *Logan*, the former mounted with two guns.

As far as could be learned there were no rebel soldiers on the neck of land lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock, excepting a few picket cavalry, mostly composed of Marylanders, to prevent the escape of negroes.

On the 15th inst. the fleet lay off Tappahannock about fifty miles below Fredericksburgh.

Our fleet captured the sloop *Reindeer* loaded with oysters, shad, cedar posts, and carpet bags containing a quantity of clothes for the rebels, with many letters, from which it was ascertained that the rebels were evacuating Fredericksburgh, and talking of burning the town to keep it from falling into our hands.

The fleet then proceeded down the river to Collin's Creek, and there cut out two very fine schooners, one of them being the *Sidney A. Jones*, of Baltimore. Just below the creek two secession soldiers were captured. Contraband goods were found there and appropriated, but the liquor was all destroyed.

OLD TAMMANY ASTIR AGAIN.

Great Excitement in the Wigwam—The Schemes and Braves on the War Path—Grand Caucuses and Preparations for the Annual Campaign—Sayings and Doings of the Ancient Tribe.

The time-honored Society of St. Tammany, whose lightest movement excited universal curiosity and interest throughout our political circles only a few years since, has, of late, reated in comparative seclusion. The annual election of Sachems has, for some time past, been a mere formality—the same old stereotyped set of officers being returned, year after year. But the death within the past twelvemonth of Messrs. JAMES CONNER and WM. D. KENNEDY, two of the most influential members of the Order, seems to have reawakened the elements of strife around "the sacred spring."

After a variety of smaller skirmishing, just by way of keeping the hands of the younger braves in practice, a combination of some power seems to have been formed for the purpose of procuring a new deal of the cards, with the intention, probably, of introducing some fenia of political prestidigitation into the approaching contests for party supremacy in this State, which would make HARMANN and the LUBIN Brothers hide their diminished heads.

Supervisor ELIJAH F. PURDY, better known to the unterrified as "the War Horse of Old Tammany," has long held the honors of Grand Sachem with undisputed sway, as unapproachable to the incautious wight who sought to invade his chosen pastures as *Cruiser* was ere RARAY tamed him. Now, it seems, however, mortals have been found in the Wigwam who, not having the fear of ancient usage before their eyes, and thoroughly tinctured with the iconoclasm of the age, by no means hesitate to uplift their profane eyes to the very citadel of power—nay, they are even clamoring for the scalp of the venerable champion of Tammany, or, in other words of ordinary life, they aspire to pieca one of their own number on that "bad eminence."

Sooth to say, the boldest of these innovators is one NELSON J. WATERBURY, whilom District-Attorney, who, having about one month ago, been invested with the dignity of Grand Sachem, to fill a vacancy until the General Election of the Society, to take place on Monday next, is "the head and front of the offending." Mr. WATERBURY, one of the most eloquent "talking medicines" of the Tribe of Tammany, in the recital of great deeds done and wise words uttered by his illustrious predecessors in the Chieftancy, omitted the name and titles of the farfamed "War Horse," whereat immediate and angry murmurings arose, as though all the Houhynyms on this hemisphere (if there be any) were rising in revolt. The "nays" to every proposition thereafter presented by the offending Waterburyites were constant and emphatic. Hereupon, the New-York *Leader*, a weekly publication, which Rumor, with her many tongues, declares to be the organ of the aforesaid WATERBURY, being even partly edited, as some gossippers insist, by Mr. PETER B. SWEENY, his brother-in-law, opened its musketry upon the unfortunate "War Horse," once more, with no stint of savage menaces and fearfully bad jokes, charging that venerated Bucephalus with lending the Democratic Party to *Purdy-tion!* The Purdeyites, nothing daunted, held their own, their distinguished leader prancing and curvetting over the political fields of the Fourth and Seventh Wards in a style which proved that the illness from which he was suffering when WATERBURY ascended the council-seat had quite departed, leaving him in more than pristine vigor. Hereupon the new coalition, led by Messrs. Waterbury, Sweeny, John Clancy, John R. Briggs, John Y. Savage, Alderman Andre Froment and Edward Cooper, all doughty and valiant warriors, famed in the very van of the Old Hunker and Barnburner contests, of which they fought the battles on opposite sides, though now happily united in one common glory, took special counsel together, devising sundry ways whereby to furnish and overcome the prancings of the indomitable Purdy.

So, on Saturday evening, the 12th inst., a caucus of these gentlemen met at the Westchester House, for the purpose of forming a ticket of Sachems, who, if successful, would reelect Mr. WATERBURY to their Grand Sachem and beat "Boss" PURDY. A recent defeat of the Waterbury interest by the Purdyites in the Tammany Hall General Committee, added fuel to this flame of intestine warfare, and the results lend intensity to the spasms that again convulse the Order. Indeed, it is freely declared by the Anti-Purdy leaders that, in the event of their success at the Sachems' election, the General Committee shall be "purified," the "Aldermanic influence" broken down, and the members of the opposite faction expelled from the Wigwam. The caucus of Saturday night was preceded by an editorial article in the *Leader* of that day, ascribed by the knowing ones to the pen of Mr. SWEENY, and presaging such an event.

As might have been expected, after a like announcement, there was a considerable gathering of Tammanyites at the Westchester House caucus. Among those present were noticed Col. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, as pleasant and as portly as ever, Ex-Collector SCHELL, looking all the better for his release from "Poverty Corner," Ex-Congressman THOMAS J. BARR, bustling and wide-awake, ANSON HERRICK, of the *Sunday Atlas*, with a sly joke as usual, Assemblyman JOHN HARDY, and others of distinction. At five minutes before 8 o'clock Alderman FROMENT assumed the Chair, and a motion was promptly made, entertained and carried, that a Committee to nominate a Waterbury ticket be appointed by the Chair, it being understood that this ticket was *not to be made public until the polls should open*. An amendment was, however, carried, to the effect that the Committee should report at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. The Chair then proceeded to appoint the Committee, of which Judge HEARNE, of the Marine Court, is Chairman, and the caucus adjourned.

The whole proceedure was achieved with that ease and rapidity which distinguish those who are sure they're right and go ahead!

The Purdy caucus assembled on Monday evening at the Home House, and was largely attended. Hon. JOHN E. DEVELIN was called to the chair. Several gentlemen who had been present at the Westchester House caucus addressed the meeting, reteting the "high-handed proceedings," as they termed them, by which the business there had been "cut and dried," and "put through" by the Waterbury leaders. A great deal of warlike sentiment was manifested, and a committee, of which Aldermen T. B. TAPPAN, Hon. ULTSSES D. FRENCH, Commissioner of Jurors, Dr. ROLLINS, of the Croton Board, Mr. GALS, Clerk of the Marine Court, Sheriff LYNCH, Ex-Aldermen DODGE, Ex-Alderman HERRICK, Messrs. BOYCE, VANDEWATER, THOMAS BRENNAN, TOM WHEELAN and others of equal note, were members, was named to arrange an anti-Waterbury ticket. The caucus then adjourned until Friday, to reconvene at the same place, when the Committee will report. *It is said that the Purdy ticket will be headed by the name of Horatio Seymour*, while that to be run by the friends of Mr. WATERBURY will present at the top of the *list General John A. Dix*.

Thus stands this precious quarrel, at the present moment. On all sides, we hear the note of preparation. The Democratic tribes are gathering to the fight. In Kings, Queens, Richmond, and all the adjacent counties, nightly meetings are held, the tomahawk is unearthed and war paint abounds. All eyes are, of course, directed to the issue of the Horstil and Curiatii enntest pending in the purlieus of the Wigwam. WATERBURY, CLANCY, and Company, have comparative youth, enthusiasm and no small amount of the "needful" gold as well as other metal on their side, and the Purdyites farm their lice with the proud consciousness that their leader's neck is clothed in Democratic thunder. Let us who are outside of the "Ring" only see fair play, and we shall believe that "the couotry" is saved.

Seriously, the numbers of the Tammeny braves—members—do not exceed four hundred, and not above half of them are active Democratic politicians, there being a number of Republicans and Union party men among them. But the action of the Society which is the owner of the building that, for fifty years, has been recognized as the Democratic Headquarters in this great City, cannot but have a considerable bearing upon the future policy and course of that party, especially as it is understood that the tease to the present tenant of Old Tammany will expire within a year or two!

"ANY OTHER MAN."

The Questions of the War.

A lecture upon this theme was delivered before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, last evening, at the headquarters of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee, by STUART L. WOODFORD, Esq., the former Chairmen of the Committee. After alluding to the attack upon Fort Sumter, a year ago, and the extraordinary uprising of the North which immediately followed, and briefly sketching the history of the struggle thus far between loyalty and treason, Mr. Woodford proceeded to discuss the principles involved in the contest, and the questions growing out of the war that now present themselves for solution. The purpose of the rebellion was and is to destroy the Federal Union—the purpose of the loyal men of the nation to perpetuate it. Is the purpose of preserving the Union and restoring the Federal authority over the entire National domain worth the effort necessary to its achievement? Will the desired end repay the labor and suffering, the treasure and blood at which alone it can be bought? These were questions which we need not fear to ask; rather were they questions to which we should make full and ready answer, for, unless they could be honestly, logically, and convincingly answered in the affirmative, this struggle would even yet be abandoned without achievement. The speaker proceeded to consider these questions at length in all their bearings, and argued with great force that the perpetuation of our liberties as citizens, our dignity, stability and power, as a people, our freedom from internal strife, our interests of every kind, economical, social, moral and intellectual, not only favored, but absolutely demanded that we should continue a united people. In no other way can the great problem of our National existence, which, in the language of WEBSTER, is to "determine whether Governments can be stable as well as free," be successfully solved. The recognition of Southern independence to-day would be but a temporary truce, before a final and more deadly struggle—a struggle which would mean, not a restoration of a Union, but iron-heeled subjugation. Nor would the new Confederacy remain long at peace among themselves. The doctrine of State secession, on which it is based, would give rise to new rebellions. Once break the charmed circle of the Union, and accustom the people to regard secession as a political right, and you steadily proffer inducements to treason. Intestine struggles would be speedily followed by foreign intervention, and even if they were not, war itself, when long continued and often repeated, as it would be among a number of different Republics, is fatal to liberty. The value of the Union than is the worth of the personal liberty and equality of rights which it secures; the worth of free speech, a free Press, and free worship; the worth of our ballot-boxes, our school-houses and our churches. Its value is the worth of our material and National growth, the worth of our farms, factories and forges, our railroads and telegraphs, our industry and commerce, our history and progress, our army and navy, our flag streaming in every wind and our power behind the flag—in fine, it is worth all the possible cost, whatever it may be, of its complete restoration. The paramount duty of every man, therefore, was to use all his influence and all his means to the attainment of this object.

The speaker dwelt at some length upon the causes of the rebellion, among which the institution of Slavery and the arrogant and domineering spirit engendered by it, held a chief place. It was, therefore, a matter of congratulation that the President, aided by Congress, had initiated steps for the gradual extinction of so baleful a system. Alluding to the bill for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, the speaker indulged in the following reminiscence of the past:

Twenty years ago, said he, an old and honored man stood in his place, a representative of the people, and presented a petition that this National sin should be done away. The slave-power rose in wrath and demanded his expulsion for this simple act of fidelity to liberty and the right of petition. For three days, "the old man eloquent," single and alone, pleaded the cause, not so much of himself as of his country, and though they shrunk abashed from that contest, the petition was tabled, and the North so cowed that the slaveholders felt that they had triumphed. Time has passed. HENRY A. WISE, who led that attack, is today a broken-hearted old man; his boy stricken unto death in the same bad cause, and himself in disgrace among a people he has served so long. In his grave, in liberty-loving and God-fearing Massachusetts, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS sleeps, but the fight he fought has now been won. As our President affixed his name to this new charter of liberty, the angel of Mercy, long sadly waiting beside the lowly bondsman in his chains, winged his glad way heck to Heaven to tell the sainted patriot that at last the prayer of his petition had been answered.

Parson Brownlow at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, April 17.

Person BROWNLOW had an enthusiastic impromtu reception at the depôt this evening. He responded to the cheers in a short speech, in which he said that Tennessee would be voted back into the Union by 50,000 majority. As the train departed, three cheers were given for the patriot of East Tennessee.

Rejoicings at Providooce, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 17.

A citizens' salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon, in honor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, *viâ* Halifax, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded by the morning train to-morrow, due at New-York at 5 P. M.

"THE TOPICS OF THE DAY."—Mr. GREELEY will speak, this evening, on "The Topics of the Day," at Dodworth Building.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, in the County Jail. A large number of bills were ordered paid, and several reports upon minor matters were received and acted upon. Supervisor KIRBY attempted to bring before the Board a complaint against the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Fund, for paying out money to soldiers' wives which cost the recipients eight per cent. to pass. He was shut off by a motion to adjourn. The Board adjourned to the second day of May.

OFFICERS.—The following named ladies have been elected officers of the Industrial School Association for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. FISHER HOWE; Second Directress, Mrs. JESSE C. SMITH; Treasurer, Miss ELLEN THURSTON; Secretary, Mrs. H. W. SHIPMAN; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. TUCKER.

LOSS BY FIRE.—During the quarter ending the 1st inst., property valued at about $23,000 was destroyed by fire in this City.

CIRCUIT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 88, 92, 94, 100, 101, 102, 111, 113, 225.

Operatic.

Mr. GRAU'S opera season (of one week only) will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday next, with the *début* of the new tenor, Signor TOMBESI, in VERDI'S opera of "Rigoletto." The cast in other respects is admirable, including the names of Mme. D'ANGRI, (as *Magdalena*,) Signor FAZZI, (as *Rigoletto*, an excellent impersonation,) and Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG as the heroine. We doubt if the opera has ever been given in this City with so effective a distribution.

Signora BOSSADOGIO, who was to have made her *début*, is laboring under a relapse of a throat affection which troubled her in Havana, and has been ordered by her physician to return at once to Europe. She is compelled consequently to relinquish her New-York engagement. It is much to the lady's credit that she has firmly brought herself to this unwelcome decision in time to avoid any disappointment to the public or the management.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM announces that he has added to his Museum of curiosities one of the celebrated Quaker or wooden guns from Centreville. Its authenticity is vouched for by good authority, and its exhibition will doubtless interest the thousand frequenters of Mr. BARNUM'S popular establishment.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 792, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents at Headquarters, and letters from other divisions of the army.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI AND THE INVESTMENT OF FORT MACON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance to the Rappahannock—The Opening Campaign—Brisk Skirmishing in Shenandoah Valley—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, with a Record of Each Day's Fighting—The Rebels using Balloons—Gens. Davis, Johnston, Lee and Magruder, in command of 100,000 men.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Battle at Apache Pass—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth; and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

BATTLE OF APACHE PASS.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING—Gen. GRANT'S Official Report, and Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

THE SEIZURE OF HUNTSVILLE, DECATUR, AND CHATTANOOGA BY GEN. MITCHEL.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great Debate in the British Parliament relative to Iron-clad Vessels of War and Fortifications.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION Handled by the State Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—A Speech in Congress by Hon. F. P. Blair.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

This number, either for preservation, as a record of the latest great events, or to send distant friends, is unsurpassed.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youths and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Defiance Salamander Safes, with Pareor Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be at his office, in the REVERE HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.,
April 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALTRHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS IN THE EYES and FILM GROWN OVER THE SIGHT are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALY ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN are requested to call.
All that are troubled with BOILS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

House Furnishing Hardware.
The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY of every description.
SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single. English planished and Japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Refrigerators of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c. &c.
The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.
There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.
Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters, with heels at 12s; Slips and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with ladies', misses' and boys' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Ladies patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Another Victory Won!!!—As with Union so with WHITE, the HATTER. His SPRING STYLE of DRESS and SOFT HATS are pronounced by the Union and life-beating North, THE BEST, and can always be found at No. 216 BROADWAY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BATTERSON—GOODWIN.—In Hartford, on Thursday, April 17, at the South Congregational Church, by Rev. E. P. Parker, Geo. T. BATTERSON to MARIA A youngest daughter of Allen Goodwin.

WAERDELL—DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, at the North Collegiate Dutch Church, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, CHARLES WAERDELL to MARY, daughter of Alex. F. Dodge, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CROWN.—On Wednesday, April 16, GEORGE W. CROWN, son of the late Anthony and Susan M. Crown, aged 20 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Colon, No. 3 Sheriff-st., near Grand-st, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

CAMMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, at her residence, in Joralemon-st., Mrs. MARIA M., widow of Charles L. Cammann, in her 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Oswald and George P. Oemmann, and son-in-law, Edward Whitehouse, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without more particular notice.

DERRICKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, GEORGE H., son of Samuel B. and Ann E. Derrickson, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and his own friends, including his classmates, the students and professors of the Mount Washington Institute, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 320 4th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, of apoplexy, CORNELIA B. GRISWOLD, daughter of the late Edmund Griswold, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from No. 24 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

GILBERT.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday, April 16, suddenly, MARIE A., wife of H. G. Gilbert, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. John F. Bacon, of Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HERKIMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., wife of George Herkimer, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Westminster Church, corner of Lawrence and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HORSFALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, IDA LAVINIA, only child of Wm. and Lasine Horsfall, aged 3 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 305 Navy-st.

HALLECK.—On Tuesday, April 15, TILLY, daughter of William H. and Maria C. Halleck, aged 18 months.

The remains were taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 15, after a lingering illness, HENRY JACKSON, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 East 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of consumption, KATE E., daughter of GIDEON MYERS, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. C. Hays, No. 6 West 30th-st., on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEVERIDGE.—On Wednesday, April 16, BENJAMIN C. LEVERIDGE, M. D., in the 84th year of his age.

LAIDLAW.—In Claremont, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday, April 16, ROBERT LAIDLAW, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCNAMARA.—On Thursday evening, April 17, MR. TIMOTHY MCNAMARA, of the firm of S. B. Chittenden & Co., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, 30th-st, near 3d-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Binghamton, N. Y., for interment.

MEANS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 17, MARY ANN MEANS, widow of Thomas Means, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 98½ 1st-st., without further notice.

WYMAN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday morning, April 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, CORNELIA WYMAN, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Samuel Pierce and Charles Blondell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Samuel Pierce, No. 164 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The 12 o'clock train from New-York will arrive in time.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

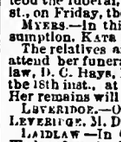
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 181.—April 17, 1862.
1, 55, 35, 42, 74, 69, 62, 75, 27, 52, 44, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 182.—April 17, 1862.
27, 58, 3, 29, 43, 23, 54, 52, 10, 15, 44, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

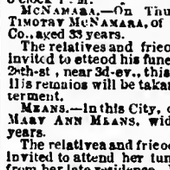
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 129.—April 17, 1862.
19, 3, 25, 67, 73, 36, 12, 30, 62, 54, 29, 32.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 202.—April 17, 1862.
51, 41, 33, 39, 10, 35, 15, 42, 5, 45, 1, 23.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF ALL descriptions—some in Gold Hunting-cases for Ladies, as low as $25, each warranted correct timekeepers. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, the FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.


CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

THE TURKISH BATHS.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post*, *Express*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and the *World*.
Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.
Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.
The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., JOHN ORDRONAUX, M. D., WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., Sanitary Commission. THEO. W. DWIGHT, LL. D., J. S. THAYER, Esq., Col. Col. Law School. Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Hon. GEO

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, COUPE AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHELL, on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 12 O'CLOCK A. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant span of long tail bay horses, eight years old, sound, kind and gentle in every way, very stylish and of great beauty; also an elegant coupé and double harness.

ALSO,

A (beautiful) BLACK HORSE, seven years old, is an elegant ladies' saddle horse, and has only been used as such for the last two years; is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and perfect in every way; also, an elegant ladies' saddle and bridle.

ALSO,

A beautiful BAY HORSE, eight years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; is very stylish, fine in harness or under the saddle, for which he has been mostly used; also, a gentleman's saddle and bridle.

ALSO,

A thoroughbred SORREL HORSE, by imported Trustee, has been used for the last two years only as a saddle horse, kind, sound and gentle; also, a superior English large, kind, sound and gentle; also, a superior English large, kind, sound and gentle; also, a superior English large

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Per Cent. on the premiums, and an addition of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the sum of all previous dividends and additions, being the fourth triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th of March, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPARD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN A. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
DAN. B. ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
A. P. VERMILYE,	JERE. P. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
G. F. COMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. DA COSTA, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.

JAMES STEWART, } City Agents.
HENRY FERRY, }

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862. }

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

We beg to inform buyers of United States Bonds, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and other Securities, that we are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates current on the day when the orders shall be received, at a difference of ⅛th per cent., as compared with the Brokers' Board, and frequently at or below Board prices net, without commission.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE FUND BONDS" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, April 16, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.'s Bonds, numbered 966 to 972, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated Feb. 8, 1862. If presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SIBLEY, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing the cost, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF New-Haven Railroad Stock. To loan, in bond and mortgage, $50,000, in sums to suit. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., or C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, room No. 4, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Georgia and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1862 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years $1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $765,200

The dividends have returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. G. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Heppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vanderveort.
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1 6 6 X.

It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a good appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Colisaya Barks, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to debilitation, loss of appetite, nervousness and weakness. And is one of the best Tonics for Spring use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 2 ... Square.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, '63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1862. }

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz.:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, in air and water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufactures of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining heops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels containing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be of dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of this crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molosses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned oak barrels and half-barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron heops, one on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half-barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels and half-barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel shall be ecopered in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States: one-third to be in half-barrels.

All the forgoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles: and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried Apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	50,000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy-yards: and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy-agent, district-attorney or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection, for acceptance, a strict and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1-54, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, April 21, 1862, when they will be opened and the contracts awarded for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: in 56th-st., from sewer at 3d-av., to and through Lexington-av. and 59th-st. to sewer in 8th-av.; also in Pearl-st., from No. 438 to New-Bowery; also in 58th-st., from 3d-av. to 75 feet west of 2d-av., and also in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clork at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
THOS B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 9, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office, No. 6 State-street, until 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, inst., for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:

270 pieces 6x6, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
180 pieces 4x6, 21 feet long, spruce and pine.
1,043 pieces 3x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 3x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
432 pieces 4x6, 12 feet long, hemlock.
222 pieces 3x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
42 pieces 6x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
36 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
600 pieces 3x6, 23 feet long, spruce and pine.
54 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
12 pieces 6x6, 24 feet long, spruce and pine.
36 pieces 4x6, 22 feet long, spruce and pine.
102 pieces 4x6, 18 feet long, spruce and pine.
360 pieces 3x4, 24 feet long, spruce and pine.
48 pieces 3x6, 27 feet long, spruce and pine.
120 pieces 4x6, 20 feet long, spruce and pine.
120 pieces 4x6, 12 feet long, hemlock.
72 pieces 3x4, 13 feet long, hemlock.
174,000 feet good merchantable pine boards 12 feet long.
136,584 feet good merchantable pine boards 16 feet long.

The above to be good seasoned lumber, subject to inspection, and to be delivered alongside of such vessels as may be provided to receive it, which vessels will be placed in a position accessible to the place from which the lumber is to be delivered. Persons desiring to supply will please call, bearing offers. Proposals for lumber

D. D. COPPINS, Asst Quartermaster-Gen

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALSACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Inability, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for sale by A. L. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 45 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the ten districts of China—A SPEEDY, PERMANENT AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARN, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between the Courts, where, with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principle. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY LADY.—THE SUBscriber, after years of suffering and care, has discovered, through her own experience, and by the advice of a skillful physician, a means by which much suffering, trouble and expense can be avoided, both by the married and single of her sex. No married lady should be without this simple remedy, which can be had by inclosing $1, addressed to BENEFACTRESS, Station D, New-York City, on receipt of which full information will be sent by return mail.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from premature debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures: warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.: Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCharges from the ears, blindness, chronic inflammation and all diseases of the eye and ear; also, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 93 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plats, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st. New York. For sale wholesale and retail.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 41st-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Correars-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1862.

THOMAS STEVENS, }
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN, } Aquednct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
April 11, 1862. }

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which it will be disposed of.

P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee will meet for the purpose of hearing parties interested relative to the sub letting of Tilford Hall, assigned to the use of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, }
MICHAEL SNYDER, } Committee on
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on MONDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties having business before them will please attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, }
MORGAN JONES, } Committee on
WM. ORTON, } Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO, to present the same without further delay to the undersigned.

J. GUERIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT A. CLID and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the easterly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

[Continued from First Page.]

rebels had built during the Winter, but abandoned on the approach of our army. It was doubtless part of the line of defences by which they expected to prevent any approach of hostile forces to the rear of Yorktown—to the ground now occupied by our army.

Redoubt No. 1 is a square earthwork, covering about an acre of ground, surrounded by a broad, deep ditch, full of water, and having an entrance in the rear by a draw, or rather a pole bridge, that could in a moment be displaced.

It was 2 o'clock before we got back to camp from our reconnaissance, and as I had determined to go to Ship Point that night, ten miles over that dreadful road that I have once before described, I had barely time to call over at Gen. McCLELLAN'S new camp, just moved up to this admirable region, to find all hands industriously engaged in pitching their tents. They were greatly elated on their removal from the fields of mud below. While here, I saw a dispatch just received from Gen. WOOL, announcing the exploit of the rebel fleet in capturing the schooners near Newport's News. This intelligence increased my anxiety to get off to Old Point, for we all considered another battle of the iron monsters imminent, and I trusted to be there to see it.

How I stumbled again over *that road*—how I sought transportation on the ocean steamer *Daniel Webster*, from Ship Point to Fortress Monroe—now kindly Capt. J. H. BUDDEN assisted my endeavors for the sake of the NEW-YORK TIMES—all this, and more, must be reserved for another letter. YORK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Payment of Certificates of Indebtedness.

Absurdity of the Restrictions Upon the Press.

How the Rebels Get Their Information.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES.

To-day the Secretary of the Treasury made an order to redeem twenty per cent. in cash of the certificates of indebtedness issued before the 7th inst., where the certificates are presented by the parties to whom they were originally issued. Some, it is said, were paid to-day.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

A bill has been reported in the House, and referred to the Committee on Claims, giving extraordinary authority to the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to create a commission of three, with a salary of three thousand dollars each, to be accompanied by salaried officers, the duty of which commission shall be to take cognizance of all claims against the United States, which shall be presented to them by any person who, during the present rebellion, has sustained or may sustain damages. Such a commission should not be too hastily created. The Government is already sufficiently involved without hurrying it into deeper pecuniary difficulty. The North did not precipitate the war; hence its Representatives should not hasten to remunerate those in the South who may be losers by it.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE PRESS.

The Secretary of War orders, under the law giving extraordinary power to the Government to control army intelligence by telegraph and mail, that a correspondent shall agree—

First—To be "loyal to the Government of the United States."

Second—To "give his parole of honor that he will faithfully observe the order of the War Department," which order is not designated.

Third—To "publish no intelligence contrary to the orders of the War Department," neither of which is designated.

Fourth—To "observe such rules and regulations as the Commanding-General may prescribe," which rules and regulations are not laid down.

Fifth—To "observe such rules and regulations as the Military Supervisor of Army Intelligence may prescribe," none of which are named.

I quote the exact language of the printed permit furnished each correspondent by order of the Secretary of War. Would it not be more honest to say directly to the Press, what is implied in the language quoted, that they shall publish nothing that is of any value, while at the same the Secretary of War sends to Congress the statement of the strength of our army and the weakness of the Treasury, which members at the House proclaim to rebel spies in the gallery, who send it South? The information becomes a part of the debates, and consequently was to-day printed in all the papers of the country. This city, at the present time, is filled with active spies, and if half the effort was made to arrest them that is devoted to the work of excluding loyal correspondents from serving their employers and the public generally, or was expended upon Ives, who, it is said, obtained a few Government secrets, there would be less need of restricting the Press and depriving the public of information, the publication of which can do no harm if discretionary power could be left to the correspondents.

NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Col. ADOLPH VON STEINWERR, of Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and Col. J. H. CARLTON, California Volunteers, for Brigadier-Generals.

MARTIN MERCALF, of Callentes, as Consul at Aquas.

W. W. QUINN, of Nottingham, Maryland; BENJ. FERNELL, Lowellynsburgh, Maryland, and GEO. D. CROSS, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, as Surveyors of Customs.

The following gentlemen were nominated Assistant Adjutant-Generals:

ROBERT C. SELFRIDGE, detailed to Gen. GOINGS.

WM. C. RUSSELL, detailed to Gen. S. HAMILTON.

ALFRED B. ELY, detailed to Gen. BENHAM.

DANIEL HOLMES is appointed Brigade-Surgeon.

JOHN H. MOORE is nominated as Assistant-Quartermaster.

CHARLES MCCLURE is nominated as Commissary of Subsistence.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, nominated sometime since as Brigadier-General, was to-day reported favorably upon by the Military Committee of the Senate. No military confirmations were made by the Senate to-day.

ACCUMULATION OF MAIL MATTER AT NASHVILLE.

The Post-Office Department has received information that newspapers from nearly all the principal cities of the North and West, addressed to the rebel States, and to offices long since discontinued, are being sent in large numbers to the Post-office at Nashville for distribution. These papers cannot be forwarded. They accumulate at that point to such an extent as to make it difficult to find room for them in the office. To relieve the Postmaster from the heavy burden thus improperly imposed upon him, it has become necessary to instruct him to sell as waste paper such as cannot be delivered or forwarded under the present postal arrangements.

ILLNESS OF GEORGE WILKES.

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, who arrived here last week from Yorktown and Fortress Monroe, has been confined to his bed for several days, under a severe attack of typhoid fever. His physician to-night thinks he has passed the crisis.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The proposal to construct a new military railroad from this city to New-York, by which means passengers will be able to avoid the present unnecessary delays and dangers in crossing Baltimore, the Susquehanna River and the City of Philadelphia, has precipitated upon this city and Congress a powerful lobby, representing all the Railroad Companies at present operating on the line between Washington and New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The bill to amend the act creating the Court of Claims, was received from the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, the House bill amendatory of the act authorizing the issuance of Certificates of Indebtedness. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A number of petitions on the tax bill were referred.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Uoton,) presented a memorial for the restoration of the Harper's Ferry Armory.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the officers and privates of the Marine Battalion, who lost their personal effects on the Port Royal Expedition in November last. Passed.

The bill prescribing the qualification of electors in the District of Columbia, by administering the oath of allegiance to the Government, and that said electors always have been loyal at municipal elections, to all persons who may be challenged on the charge of disloyalty, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) would inquire if an addition to the bill should not be made giving loyal citizens, who have resided here six months, a right to vote. There was a disloyal community here, and he favored such an amendment.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) preferred the bill as it stood. The oath prescribed in the bill was the same as that provided by the State of Maryland to electors. The bill was passed.

The House bill for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture was taken up, and the Senate Committee amendments agreed to. It provides for a bureau, independent of the Interior Department, with a Commissioner and assistants, who are to obtain and diffuse agricultural information.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a substitute for the bill providing for an Agricultural, Statistical and Commercial Bureau. He briefly recapitulated the changes produced in agricultural products by the war, and instanced that sugar-cane and tobacco were being raised in the West since the resources of the South had ceased to come North. He believed we had less agricultural statistics in this country than any other, and we depended too much in the States on the often inaccurate knowledge of the loyal Press. A Bureau of Statistics on Agriculture would prove to be of the greatest benefit to the country. The present Bureau had descended into the mere distribution of seeds, two-thirds of which are useless to the people. Able and scientific men were needed at the heads of these Bureaus. A Statistical Bureau would show what the country was doing, while it could be managed as economically as under the present appropriation. He had little faith in any bill which did not include a Statistical Bureau.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill was postponed, and the Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended at length, and laid over to be printed.

The House bill establishing a branch mint at Denver was taken up, and was passed without amendment, after a brief explanation by Mr. FESSENDEN that the yield of gold fur Colorado fully warranted the establishment of a mint in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) the resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest of Brig.-Gen. STONE, was postponed until Monday next, after a long debate as to the order of business.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should move to refer the resolution to some Committee, perhaps the Special Committee on the War, would be the best one.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution calling on the President for the papers and testimony in the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. FLEMING, of the navy, if not incompatible with public interest. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) the bill providing for a steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghai was taken up, pending which the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

Chaplain STOCKTON, in his opening prayer, returned thanks for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, regarding it as a divine intervention.

The House resumed the consideration of the bills adversely reported on from the Committee of the Judiciary, upon the subjects of the liberation of the slaves of rebels, confiscation, &c. The pending motion was on tabling these sixteen bills. Half of them had been read through, when the House, evidently indisposed to take further action, to-day, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) in expressing his opposition, said the bill was patchwork, got up on the plan of logrolling, to suit six, eight, nine, or ten Railroad Companies.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Rep.,) advocated postponement till the next session. Apart from the magnitude of this project, we would by that time find out where we were, and the extent of the prodigious load of debt with which we and our descendents would be oppressed for many years to come.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) was in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, but was not in favor of this House undertaking to control its location. He wished as far as possible to leave the location to capitalists who were willing to invest their money in the enterprise. Let the practical men of the country who believe they can build a paying road have the privilege of undertaking it. The enterprise would do honor to this generation. If we put the road into successful operation, it will give us the control of the commerce of the world.

Messrs. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and FESSENDEN severally advocated the construction of the road, the military necessities of the country, the latter said, affording additional reasons; besides, the Republican Party in their platform promised it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) recognized that plank in the Chicago Platform, but if the question was whether he should knock his brains out or knock the plank out, he would prefer the latter.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that to go for the Pacific Railroad was the way to keep the brains in.

Mr. MORRILL resumed, saying, as practical legislators, they were to do the right thing at the right time. This was not the right time. Owing to the expenditure for the war, capitalists would not subscribe a dollar.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) said Mr. MORRILL'S mind had been absorbed by providing the "ways and means," and perplexed by another favorite hobby, namely, "the Morrill tariff," for the protection of domestic industry. The people of the West had done their duty in the field, as well as everywhere else, and it did not now become the representatives of the people to treat them as step-children. We had heretofore seen Disunionists opposing this measure, and had not anticipated adverse action from the East.

Mr. MORRILL replied that the tariff had nothing to do with this question. But for the Morrill Tariff the country would now be bankrupt. Under it the burdens fall quite as much on foreign nations as on our own. He repeated the reasons why he thought the bill should be postponed, and challenged an examination of the records to show that he had in his public course been never actuated by miserable local prejudice.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he had heretofore shown that the Government annually paid $7,600,000 for transportation to the Pacific, and the amount was doubly sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds contemplated by the bill, if they should be issued to-morrow. The construction of the road has been delayed long enough. It might not be built for ten or fifteen years, but if we never begin, we shall never finish it. Here the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New-York; Hon. W. S. Holman, R. W. Botes and Thomas F. Andrews, the Congressional Contract Investigating Committee, arrived yesterday from Washington, and will resume their duties at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Trumbull and son, and Senator Howe and daughter, from Washington; Capt. Mackenzie, from England; A. T. Mosman, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and lady, and Capt. Merzon, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Stevenson, from Lexington, Mo.; Hon. Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire; Chas. Watrous of San Francisco; Capt. Hathaway, of Port Ewen; N. H. Green, of Rhode Island; T. B. Edgar, of Saint Louis; Pedro Ferrers, H. Harris and E. Lavedacy, from Havana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, Major Pearson, Capt. Blair, and Capt. Cooper, of Her Britannic Majesty's army; Rev. H. G. Nelson, of St. Louis, and Dr. Vedder, of Schnerlady, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Lecomte, of Switzerland; D. C. Winter, of England; L. Swain, of the U. S. Army, and lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

L. W. Ledyard and J. L. Ledyard, of Casenovia, and C. W. White, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17.

The bill to prevent frauds in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues in New-York, and the City tax-levy, were reported favorably, and ordered to the Committee of the Whole.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the law relative to the Supreme Court, First District.

Relative to rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage Ferry Company.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund transmitted a communication relative to paying the State indebtedness in coin.

BILLS PASSED.

To regulate awnings, etc., in Brooklyn.

To increase the capital of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the Guardian Life Insurance Company.

Relative to Justices of the Police Courts in Brooklyn.

For the construction of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad.

Relative to the inspection of unsafe buildings in the City of New-York.

The bill to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the northern and northwestern lakes came up for a third reading.

Mr. FOLGER moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend, leaving it optional with the Canal Board to either enlarge the locks of the Oswego Canal, or build a new canal from the Clyde to Great Sodus Bay.

Messrs. HUSCHINSON and SANFORD opposed the motion.

Messrs. BAILEY and LOW supported the motion, which was carried by a vote of 15 to 10.

Mr. LOW offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn *sine die* on Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Laid on the table.

Mr. MUNROE moved to suspend so much of the rules requiring bills to be considered in the order in which they stood on the calendar, to the end that he might move to make the Metropolitan Health bill the special order for to-morrow morning.

The question was debated until 1 o'clock, when the bill came up as the special order.

Mr. ABBOTT submitted a majority report, being the Assembly bill with amendments; and Mr. MONTGOMERY a minority report, being the Assembly bill without amendments. Made the special order for to-morrow after the presentation of reports.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the majority bill was ordered to be printed.

The Senate now concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Swill Milk bill. Laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Relative to Companies organized to navigate Long Island Sound.

To authorize the American Guano Company to issue bonds.

To amend the act relative to Telegraph Companies.

To amend the law relative to firms, and names of partners.

Relative to the fees of Associate Justices in criminal bastardy cases.

To confirm MICHAEL BRADY'S contract, New-York.

To reimburse certain expenses in raising and subsisting volunteers.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17.

Mr. WHEELER, by consent, made a minority report from the Committee to investigate the transactions of the State Military Board.

The report reviews thoroughly every transaction alluded to in the majority report, showing that not a single one is susceptible of any serious condemnation. The only errors committed were those inseparable from the hasty organization of a vast system in which all were inexperienced.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BANDIGT called up the question upon agreeing with the report of the Grinding Committee, on the bill relating to Harbor-Masters in New-York.

After a long debate, the bill was amended so as to secure the exclusive use of the canal slips and boats, without the interference of Harbor-Masters, and by striking out all qualifications for Harbor-Masters, except requiring nine of them to live in New-York during the term of office, and two in Brooklyn. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Conference Committee on the General Appropriation bill, reported they had agreed to strike out the clause to abolish the office of State Appraiser, and in the other Senate amendments, except increasing the appropriation of the Institution for the Blind to $38,000, distributing the appropriation of the Orphan Asylum *pro rata* among all the counties of the State.

On these items the House insisted on non-concurrence, and asked a further conference.

Mr. STETSON reported the Senate Excise bill.

A long debate ensued on a motion to recommit. The motion was lost by a vote of 38 to 60.

A motion to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

The bill was then sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRINDLE reported favorably the bill to repeal the act to widen Main-street, Brooklyn, when, on motion of Mr. DARCY, the bill was again recommitted.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill was made the special order for this evening. The remainder of the afternoon session was consumed in the consideration of private claim bills.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7.

The special order, being the Congressional Apportionment bill, was postponed till to-morrow.

The general orders being announced, several vain efforts were made to put forward the excise and other bills, when, after considerable filibustering, without doing any business, the House adjourned.

The Metropolitan Health Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17.

The majority of the Senate Committee on the Health Bill, in their report, speak as follows:

The Metropolitan District feature of this bill, the political policy for passing laws for a locality and appointing persons to execute the same without the consent of, if not in opposition to, the well wishes of the governed, does not meet the cordial approval of your Committee; and in their opinion, the bill, if it becomes a law, should be amended as far as possible to answer this objection. The bill proposes to appoint as a part of the Metropolitan Board of Health, two of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and a citizen of Richmond County. The Committee are of the opinion that it would be far more consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, with the acknowledged policy of the Republican representation, taxation, and with the rights and wishes of the people, to substitute in the place of the Police Commissioners, the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, and in the place of a citizen of Richmond County, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of said County. If the bill becomes a law, and the substitution be made, the electors within the district, when they cast their ballots respectively for Mayor and Supervisor, will do so in view of the fact that the officers will sit and act as members of the Metropolitan Board of Health,—will thus, in fact, to a certain extent at least, be directly represented in all that pertains to the public health within the District. The sanitary care of the marine hospital, the appointment of physicians, nurses, and orderlies therefor, should be transferred from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Board proposed in the bill. The suggestion is not only consistent with the general scheme of the bill, but contemplates the change desired by the Commissioners of Emigration. An addition to the bill, embodying this transfer of duties and powers is made the more necessary because the provisions of the existing laws do not clearly impose upon the Commissioners the duty of providing for the sick arriving at, and being under, Quarantine; and, certainly, such duties, for the sake of humanity, should be accurately defined, and some party or parties held responsible for its faithful performance.

The report reviews other features of the bill, and submits the bill, amended in conformity with the above suggestions.

Harbor Commissioners Appointed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16.

The following names were sent in by the Governor to-day to fill ten Harbormasters' places when the time of the present holders has expired: Mr. Conlter is reappointed, Col. Corcoran, O. W. Brennan, Hewlett Bleakley, John Cashaw Jerome, J. P. Cummings, James Husted, Henry Brenner. Ex-Canal Appraiser Hall, of Stenhen, is also appointed, making eleven nominations in all.

Veto of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 17.

The Governor returned the Susquehannah Railroad bill vetoed. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was tabled.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Message of Jeff. Davis on the Death of Gen. Johnston.

Comments of the Rebel Press on the Late Battle.

MAJ.-GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON.

MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS TO THE REBEL CONGRESS.

To the *Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:*

The great importance of the news just received from Tennessee induces me to depart from the established usages, and to make to you this communication in advance of official reports. From official telegraphic dispatches, received from official sources, I am able to announce to you, with entire confidence, that it has pleased Almighty God to crown the Confederate arms with a glorious and decisive victory over our invaders.

On the morning of the 6th the converging columns of our army were combined by its Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON, in an assault on the Federal army, then encamped near Pittsburgh, on the Tennessee River.

After a hard-fought battle of ten hours the enemy was driven in disorder from his position, and pursued to the Tennessee River, where, under the cover of the gunboats, he was at the last accounts endeavoring to effect his retreat by aid of his transports. The details of this great battle are yet too few and incomplete to enable me to distinguish with merited praise all of those who may have conspicuously earned the right to such distinction, and I prefer to delay our own gratification in recommending them to your special notice, rather than incur the risk of wounding the feelings of any by failing to include them in the list. When such a victory has been won over troops as numerous, well-disciplined, armed and appointed, as those which have just been so signally routed, we may well conclude that one common spirit of unflinching bravery and devotion to our country's cause must have animated every breast, from that of the commanding General to that of the humblest patriot who served in the ranks. There is enough in the continued presence of invaders on our soil to hasten our exultation over this brilliant success, and to remind us of the grave duty of continued exertion until we shall extort from a proud and vainglorious enemy the reluctant acknowledgment of our right to self-government.

But an All-wise Creator has been pleased, while vouchsafing to us His countenance in battle, to afflict us with a severe dispensation, to which we must bow in humble submission. The last long, lingering hope has disappeared, and it is but too true that Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON is no more. The tale of his death is simply narrated in a dispatch from Col. WM. PRESTON in the following words:

"Gen. JOHNSTON fell yesterday, at 2½ o'clock, while leading a successful charge, turning the enemy's right, and gaining a brilliant victory. A Minié ball cut the artery of his leg, but he rode on until, from loss of blood, he fell exhausted, and died without pain in a few moments. His body has been intrusted to my friend, Gen. BEAUREGARD, to be taken to New-Orleans, and remain until directions are received from his family."

My long and close friendship with this departed chieftain and patriot forbid me to trust myself in giving vent to the feelings which this intelligence has evoked. Without doing injustice to the living, it may safely be said that our loss is irreparable. Among the shining hosts of the great and good who now cluster around the banner of our country, there exists no purer spirit, no more heroic soul, than that of the illustrious man whose death I join you in lamenting.

In his death he has illustrated the character for which through life he was conspicuous—that of singleness of purpose and devotion to duty with his whole energies. Bent on obtaining the victory, which he deemed essential to his country's cause, he rode on to the accomplishment of his object, forgetful of self, while his very life-blood was fast ebbing away. His last breath cheered his comrades on to victory. The last sound he heard was their shout of victory. His last thought was his country, and long and deeply will his country mourn his loss.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The message was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to have five hundred extra copies printed. Agreed to.

IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, April 6.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. KEPLER, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. HAYNES, of Tennessee, moved that the resolutions touching the victory near Corinth, and lamenting the death of ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, be taken up, so that he could offer resolutions in lieu. Resolutions were then presented by the Senator expressive of the joy of Congress on hearing of the great victory of our army in Tennessee, paying a glowing tribute of respect to the memory of the Commander-in-Chief, and conveying the thanks of Congress to Gen. BEAUREGARD and the officers under his command, for their services in that memorable battle.

Mr. HAYNES stated that he was one of the Tennessee delegation who requested the President to transfer Gen. JOHNSTON'S command to some other officer, after the retreat from Nashville. Subsequently information had caused him to alter his opinion, and he therefore felt it his duty to offer the resolutions named.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, moved that the resolutions be so amended as to designate the place of the battle as indicated by Gen. BEAUREGARD, viz.: the battle-field of Shiloh. He moved, also, that the resolutions be so amended as to tender the thanks of Congress to Gen. BEAUREGARD, and the surviving officers and soldiers, for their gallantry and skill on that memorable field.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 8.

Our arms have just been crowned with a glorious and most important victory near Corinth, Miss. The particulars are yet meagre, but enough to satisfy us that the great Yankee army under BUELL has been signally defeated by our brave Southern troops, led by Generals worthy of them and the cause. Our joy at the event is mingled with grief for the death of the Commanding-General, and the heavy loss of gallant Southern men who perished in the grand battle.

BUELL'S army was large, no doubt, exceeding our own in number. That General was esteemed one of the best in the Federal army. His *rôle* in what the Northern Press and military authorities considered to be the last scene of the rebellion, was, with the cooperation of the gunboats, to crush us in the Mississippi valley. The gunboats assisted him in his triumph to Nashville; but there, in his further advance southwardly, he was forced to leave them. Our disaster at Donelson, and our retreat from Bowling Green, through Nashville, to the Tennessee River, filled the enemy with confidence, and he proceeded with eagerness to follow and strike a final blow upon what he considered a remnant of a disorganized army. But JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD had made a wonderful use of the brief time allowed them. They organized and reinspired their troops, and rousing the spirit of the South, added largely to their strength. Thus rapidly recruited, and with a large number of undisciplined men, they lost no time in attacking the enemy as soon as he came within striking distance. The attack was made on Saturday morning, and "after ten hours' hard fighting," according to Gen. BEAUREGARD, "we gained a complete victory."

This glorious triumph over one of the best of Northern Generals, and over the best troops the Unionists have brought into the field, (those from the Northwest,) is an event of the most gratifying kind. It, indeed, shows the hock of the anaconda that was to crush the South. He is no longer a constrictor. He folds have no crushing power. But the snake is scotched, not killed. He may "close and be himself again," if we relax a little of our energy. To render him powerless, we must *fight, fight, fight! We must fight* ALL THE TIME, *and never rest until the enemy is driven from the land.*

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 10.

Though we have gained an immensely important victory at Shiloh, it is still a fact not to be disguised, that more heavy fighting will more than likely have to take place before the enemy in that region may be considered as shaken off. His numbers there were no doubt very great. GRANT, according to a Northern letter writer, had about 50,000. If BUELL had as many more, the aggregate must have reached about 120,000. These figures, however, may be in excess. Yet Gen. FLOYD reported that the enemy had at Fort Donelson eighty full regiments. These regiments were independent of BUELL'S line. They came from St. Louis, Cairo, Smithland and Paducah. So that the number then under GRANT must have been from sixty to eighty thousand.

According to the Memphis *Appeal* of the 3d inst., BUELL was marching towards Savanna, which is on the right bank of the Tennessee River, not far from the Pittsburgh Landing, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the battle-field of Shiloh. McCOOK and NELSON were in command of the advance, and it was supposed would reach Savanna on the 4th, just two days before the battle of Shiloh occurred. So that when it did occur we may suppose that BUELL was very near at hand.

We may, therefore, while gloryingin a really grand victory, look with interest to immediate military movements in the vicinity where it was won. Our gallant Generals may be forced to a little manœuvering there. They have the noble advantage, however, of an army of heroes who have been tried, who have not only fought like heroes, but who have whipped their enemies in the open field. They have the prestige of victory—they have the indomitable spirit and bravery of true men and heroes—and they have the cause to stimulate them and nerve their arms to deeds that will glorify the history of their country. With such men and such a cause, ultimate triumph cannot be doubted.

P. S.—After writing the above, information, for which we were prepared, came to hand, showing that our army, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, retreated in consequence of the arrival of BUELL, powerfully reinforcing the column under GRANT. (See latest news.) This withdrawal from the river and the vicinity of the gunboats was, of course, a matter of necessity. We shall yet hear a good account, we believe, of our gallant army. Gen. BEAUREGARD retires to his fortified camp, there to await the movements of BUELL. But he will not await them too long, we are sure. He will not lose the advantage of the great victory of the 6th by any blunder, nor will he remain inactive as an instant after an opportunity for another decided blow.

United States Sanitary Commission—Supplies for the Wounded.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
No. 10 Cooper Union, Third-avenue,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 17, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two hundred boxes of hospital supplies, from the United States Sanitary Commission, reached Pittsburgh the day before the battle. We now wish to do as much for Yorktown. Mr. OLMSTED has just sent a telegram calling upon us to aid in fitting up floating hospitals for this purpose. Our supplies are very much reduced, and we need contributions of every sort" without delay."

Will you be kind enough to give this notice a prominent place in your issue of to-morrow morning, as we hope that all who read it may feel it to be a direct personal appeal. Respectfully,

Miss E. COLLINS, Mrs. WM. FALLOWS,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD, Mrs. ROBERT COLBY,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER, Dr. W. H. DRAPER,
Mr. S. W. BRIDGHAM, Com. on Supplies.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Malden-lane, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western Floating Hospitals and wounded soldiers:

$1 subscriptions	$130 00	Cash	$10 00
Cash	1 00	St. Anne's Church for Deaf Mutes, Thos. Gallaudet	137 07
S. Cash	2 00	$1 subscriptions	207 00
Sec. Refm'd Dutch Ch., Kingston, J. A. Collier	43 25	Rondout Presbyterian Church, W. B. Crane	38 00
M. Herzog 120 prs flannel drawers.		Ladies West Springfield, large box of hospital stores.	
Trinity Ch., New-York, M. T. Mercer	76 12	Cash, J. S. N	25 00
First German M. E. Mission Ch., 2d-st., L. Argelyne	13 00	Cash	1 00
D. W. Bishop	25 00	Cash	3 00
Allen-street M. E. Sabbath School	25 00	Jewish Congregat'l Temple Emanu	
Jas. Boorman	50 00	12th-st., Dr. Adler	250 00
Cash	25 00	Ladies St. Paul's Church, Bergen,	
Cash	100 00	H. Putnam	100 00
C. Valentier	2 50	Previously ack	$4,640 36
Third Con. Unitarian Society, O. B. Frothingham	92 55		
Cash	3 00	Total	$5,929 86

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSIONS, April 17, 1862.

Present: Aldermen HALL, JEREMIAH and FROMENT.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman FROMENT, Alderman HALL was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and quorum not appearing, the Chairman *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION" AT A DISCOUNT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Capt. TAGERT, of the Fourth Police Precinct, with several men, made a descent upon a disorderly house on James-street, known as the "Flag of Our Union." About fifty persons, male and female, were taken into custody. The house, which is kept by FREDERICK LEWER, is one of the most notorious in the Fourth Ward. A short time since a man was killed there by being shot with a pistol. The proprietor was arrested upon the charge of having committed the homicide. He was afterwards tried and acquitted in the Court of General Sessions. The parties arrested were taken to the Tombs yesterday morning. Justice BRENNAN held the proprietor in $500 bail, to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The females, fifteen in number, were committed for examination, and the men were discharged. The group was composed of persons of all nations and languages.

DEATH OF A NEWS AGENT.—Mr. DANIEL BONMAN, a well-known news agent and esteemed citizen of Staten Island, died yesterday, after a brief illness, aged 27 years.

[Advertisement.]

The *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* do not attract more attention than KNOX'S new Spring styles of Gentlemen's Hats. The fine weather, of the same time that it causes an advance movement on the part of our armies, creates a rush in the direction of KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, every gentleman being anxious to display his taste and judgment by exchanging his rusty beaver and a small amount in currency for a light and graceful "Knox."

[Advertisement.]

The Principals of the Rockland Female Institute, Messrs. L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, between 12 M. and 2 P. M., where their patrons and those desirous of securing admission to their Seminary, will be able to meet them.

[Advertisement.]

THE TWO PLAYS at the two performances this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, will be found a rich entertainment by those who make this Good Friday a holiday. The Belgian Giant, Com. NUTT, &c. &c., will be on hand all day.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon rises.... 11 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 35 | Gov. Island. 11 24 | Hell Gate.... 12 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...THURSDAY, April 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.
Ships Kearsarge, Sawyer, Havana, W. H. Wyersmith; Florence Nightingale, Holmes, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Sebastian Cabot, Watts, Calino, Snow & Burgess.
Barks R. B. Walker, Raynes, Sagua, Miller & Houghton; Adelioe Adams, Harrington, Havana, J. E. Ward.
Brigs Eurus, Parsons, Sisal, Riera & Thebaud; Lady of the Lake, Hill, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.
Schooners Whistler, Freshury, Tauiton, master; Mora, Norris, Alexandria and Washington, Mott Bedell; Southern Belle, Goodsell, Demerara, J. Eneas.
Sloops Deep River, Hoyt, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.
Barge Itasca, Williams, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Arrived.

Steamer Cygnet, Wanson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Windsor Forest, (of Bath,) Delano, Havre March 9, and Portland Roads March 13, with mdse. and 169 passengers to master.
Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gutjen, London March 20, in ballast to Henniors & Gosling.
Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, via Turk's Island 8 ds., with salt, &c., to John M. Nesmith's Sons. March 31, in Mona Passage, spoke Fr. bark Gustave, of Cherboorg, for Europe. Sld in co. with schr. Greyhound, for Boston.
Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. of New-Haven. Had heavy weather, and sustained some damage.
Bark Lavanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Gibraltar 15 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.
Bark Queen Victoria, (Br., of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin March 11, with iron and lead and 4 passengers to Barclay & Livingston. Had very severe weather on the passage.
Brig King Brothers, (of Turk's Island,) Laraway, Fortau-Prince April 4, with coffee, logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr. 4th inst., off St. Maro, spoke schr. Joseph Grice, hence for Port-au-Prince, who reported a schr. in sight 8 ds. from Boston.
Brig Heroine, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Caffery, Carthagena March 13, with hides and tobacco to Handy & Headley. March 22, off Cape St. Antonio, was spoken by a U. S. gunboat. 15th, lat. 37 43, lon. 72 26, spoke bark C. B. Hamilton, from Cardenas for Portland

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3299. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR WAR LETTERS.

Interesting Diary of Events on the Yorktown Peninsula.

COMMENCEMENT, Va., 6 Miles beyond Big Bethel, Friday P. M., April 4, 1862.

The Division under command of Gen. PORTER, and one of the three composing HUMPHREYS'S corps d'armee, crossed over New Market Bridge at 6 o'clock this morning, and took up the line of march in the direction of Yorktown. The division approached Big Bethel by four routes, the First and Third Brigades taking the direct road, and the Second Brigade taking a circuitous course thither. Arrived at Big Bethel the troops halted one hour for lunch, and then took the line of road forward. Col. BERDAN'S Sharpshooters were some distance in the advance, and did good service in scouring the country, and by making written notes and sketches of all important points. With the exception of the deserted earthworks at Big Bethel, a description of which I have forwarded in a previous letter, no obstructions were encountered or rebels observed until ALLEN'S Fifth Massachusetts Artillery, which preceded the First Brigade, had advanced about five miles from Big Bethel, when some breastworks were discovered a short distance beyond at a place called Howard's Mills. About 400 cavalry and infantry were all the rebels that could be seen on the works. The artillery, consisting of six pieces, was quickly formed in position, and a few shots fired from the section under the charge of Lieut. HYDE, caused the rebels to flee in great haste, dragging after them one gun. A reconnoissance of the rebel quarters was then made by Gen. PORTER and Staff, who were subsequently followed by the Division in force. The natural barriers of this section of the country rendered it an admirable field of defence, and the failure of the rebels to possess themselves of this advantage, by making a bold stand at this time, was the subject of considerable comment on the part of our officers. The works were about 1½ miles in extent, and their position, commanding as they did the main road and the approaches to it, made them very formidable. Just in the rear of their left, and on the opposite side of a deep ravine, was a large number of log huts, capable of accommodating between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The space in front was covered by rows of felled timber, which served as a protection for the guns. The general appearance of the barracks gave evidence of having been evacuated at about the time our advanced column came up. Steaks, delicately seasoned and cooked, together with other palatable viands, were left on the tables, it doubtless being the intention of the officers to partake of a quiet, social meal. This convivial arrangement was interrupted by the sudden arrival of uninvited Union guests. Unopened barrels of flour, bags of sugar, quantities of rice and other provisions, beside various articles of cooking utensils, were found. The barracks themselves were well built, many of them having glass windows, and, judging from the internal appointments, they were occupied by persons who had an eye to personal comfort.

Two young rebel deserters, brought in by Col. LANSING, of the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, stated that the Second and Eighth Mississippi Regiments had quartered in the huts to-day. They also informed us that the rebel force at Yorktown amounted to 30,000 men, was under the command of Gen. MAGRUDER, and that troops were daily arriving. The fortifications were five miles in extent and of the most formidable and effective character, it being the intention of the rebels to make a desperate resistance against an attack. They were confident that if we took possession of Yorktown, our progress to Richmond would be easy and rapid. The substance of this statement was corroborated by an inhabitant of Howard's Mills. The excuse given by the deserters for leaving the rebels was ill-treatment, bad fare, and the fact that they were pressed into service, being, as they claimed, natives of Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

At Howard's Mills the First and Third Brigades bivouacked for the night, while the Second Brigade pushed on to Cockletown, a distance of two miles. Howard's Mills is the name of little more than a locality. There are but half a dozen houses in the place, and they are widely scattered. A few women and aged men were all that were seen of the inhabitants. One family in particular were exceedingly kind to our officers, and invited them to partake of their scanty meal. They murmured much at the difficulty in getting provisions, but had little or nothing to say in reference to the cause of their trouble. A small, rough, board shanty on the right of the main road leading through a thick wood, had been used for a telegraph office, but the wire was cut or taken away which was the case along the whole line of march. The enterprise of our telegraphic corps, however, will soon put us in direct communication with Fortress Monroe, a number of men having been detailed to fix poles and adjust the wires as fast as the army advances.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 5, 1862.

Early on the morning of the 5th the column was again formed and marched to Cockletown, where the Second Brigade was in waiting. It must not be supposed that Cocklatown is a town or village according to the civilized acceptance of these terms, unless three or four dilapidated looking buildings, used for dwellings, and situated at long intervals, are admitted to share that title. But one reviving feature was the peach orchards, which were now and then observed, and which were in full bloom, and occasionally a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep might be seen grazing in the fields.

The division was now within about six miles of Yorktown. The order was again given to "fall in," and the column, headed by WEEDEN'S Rhode Island and GRIFFIN'S Batteries, followed by the Fourth Michigan Regiment, of the Second Brigade, proceeded forward. About this time a heavy thunder-shower occurred, which by no means improved the condition of the roads. On the contrary, the mud in some places was several inches deep, but, by a little extra exertion on the part of the horses, and a reasonable amount of patience on the part of drivers, the batteries moved along in good order.

At 4 o'clock A. M. the defences of Yorktown appeared, and a half an hour later the Second Brigade, under command of Gen. MORELL, was drawn up in line of battle. WEEDEN'S Battery of six pieces advanced immediately to a position on the right of the works, and about 1,800 yards from them, a thick wood being in the rear. Before the guns were placed in position the rebels opened fire with field pieces, their shot falling in advance of the battery. At about 10 o'clock the first shot was fired from our side, directed to a group of the enemy drawn up before the intrenchments. This was a compliment the rebels were not disposed to appreciate, as was plainly shown by the quick dispersion of a troop of cavalry to the rear of their works. The ball was now fairly opened, and the firing commenced in earnest. At this time GRIFFIN'S Battery, supported by the Fourth Michigan Regiment, came up and took a position at the right of WEEDEN'S. Shortly after the Fourteenth New-York was ordered to join the support—the two regiments supporting the two batteries. Shots were then fired in quick succession from our guns, which were responded to promptly. After this exchange, without any damage on our side, the guns were moved forward 150 yards, and fire opened on the enemy's camp, which could be seen behind the intrenchments. Many of our shots exploded directly over their works, and must have done execution. After using their field pieces for a time, the enemy commenced throwing 32-pound shells and 12-pound shrapnel. His fire was well directed, and several excellent line shots were made. At a point near where the batteries were stationed, a large post was driven into the earth, which had been the target for the enemy's practice previous to our occupation of the ground. This range they had got completely. At about noon Capt. GRIFFIN withdrew two of his guns and placed them some distance to the left, where they were used against another point of the enemy's works. In the afternoon, by order of Capt. GRIFFIN, our guns were fired at longer intervals, which tended to slacken the fire of the rebels. At the commencement of the attack a continuous storm of shot and shell were thrown from both sides for two hours. What effect it had upon the enemy could not be ascertained. Late in the afternoon the firing gradually ceased, and at 5½ o'clock WEEDEN'S and the remaining sections of GRIFFIN'S Batteries were relieved by ALLEN'S Massachusetts Battery, and they retired to the rear. The loss on our side at this point of the engagement was one man killed and two wounded, the latter having been struck by fragments of a stray shell while standing in the rear with their regiment.

At the time the artillery was coming in battery on the right of the road, the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, of Gen. MORELL'S Brigade, and the whole of Gen. MARTINDALE'S Brigade, defiled to the left of the road near one section of GRIFFIN'S Battery. The Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, came up in splendid order and were formed in line near the centre, ready at a moment's notice to march to the support of either of the batteries. MARTIN'S Massachusetts Battery moved over to the left at 2 o'clock P. M., and took a position in two places, three pieces acting in conjunction with GRIFFIN'S Battery.

The batteries were about a mile from the rebel earthworks. A heavy fire was kept up for two hours without making any visible impression on the antrenchments. The rebels were active in returning the fire, and were apparently in good spirits, for when they supposed a shot took effect, cheers and yells could be heard distinctly.

In the afternoon, HAMILTON'S Division arrived and took a position on the left.

The infantry, with the exception of the Twenty-second Massachusetts and the Sharpshooters, did not participate in the engagement to any extent. Skirmishers, consisting sometimes of whole regiments, were sent out to reconnoitre the woods, but returned without meeting with the rebels in force.

At 5½ P. M., MARTIN'S and GRIFFIN'S Batteries, which had been at the left, and working under a severe fire from the enemy, returned to the rear, having been relieved by the Sixth R. I. Battery. Capt. MARTIN had two men killed, and three wounded. The names of the killed are EDWARD N. LEWIS and CHARLES L. LORD, both of Charlestown, and both formerly living in the same house.

BERDAN'S Sharpshooters were early in the field, and did good service. A detachment of this corps crept cautiously forward on their hands and knees to a clump of woods situated about 600 yards from the fortifications, and midway between the batteries. Thus concealed from the sight of the enemy, they could easily observe his movements, and whenever a head appeared above the parapet, or between the interstices, it was almost sure to receive a ball. An open space between two bastions was especially marked by the Sharpshooters. During the engagement a body of three thousand infantry were observed passing through this space. In a twinkling the unerring rifles were discharged, and man after man fell reeling to the ground. The effect of this volley caused the column to move in double-quick, and warned the rebels to shun that locality as much as possible. A bastion, mounting four guns, belched forth defiance for a while, but the Minié bullets greatly interfered with their working, and, finally, notwithstanding, as a last resort, the gunners had shielded themselves with planks, were silenced altogether.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts, supporting with other regiments the batteries on the left, made a bold forward movement in the afternoon, and when within three hundred yards of the breastworks, gallantly stood under a perfect hail-storm of rebel bullets. Finding it impossible to maintain their advanced position against such fearful odds, they retreated in good order to the rear, with a loss of one killed and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot, of course, at the present time be estimated, but we may safely judge that it far exceeded ours. The Sharpshooters alone picked off over forty men. When taking into consideration the proximity of our regiments, not only the support, but the reserve, it is surprising that the casualties were so few. Many remarkable escapes occurred, among both officers and privates, and several lives were saved by a dodge or a bend. At one time, Gen. PORTER and Staff were standing conspicuously on a piece of rising ground, taking observations with a glass, when three successive shells burst within twenty yards of the spot.

At night, the firing ceased on both sides, except now and then an occasional shot from the batteries, or a discharge from a rifle in the hands of skirmishers or pickets.

At 6½ P. M. Prof. LOWE made a balloon reconnoissance. He ascended about 800 feet, and remained up about half an hour.

Generals MCCLELLAN and HEINTZELMAN, with their Staffs, were on the field during the day.

Several reconnoissences were made in the evening, the most prominent of which was one planned by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and resulted in the discovery of a strong fortification on our right, in line with the rebel centre.

Our loss during the day was eight men killed, and sixteen wounded.

Several horses attached to the batteries were shot.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.

John Reynolds, Weeden's Rhode Island Battery.
Edward N. Lewis, Martin's Massachusetts Battery.
Charles L. Lord, Martin's Massachusetts Battery.
Adilan Munn, Co. I, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.
John Collingdale, Co. H. Twenty-second Mass.
Thomas H. Snowdel, Co. B, Fourth Maine.
J. Ida, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
David Phelps, Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Wounded.

C. H. Tucker, Martin's Battery, not seriously.
F. Carey, Martin's Battery, not seriously.
Timothy Donohue, Martin's Battery, not seriously.
Lieut. William D. Morris, Co. B., Twenty-second Massachusetts, not seriously.
Corporal A. O. Emerson, Co. B., Twenty-second Massachusetts, not seriously.
M. C. Bennett, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
George Field, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
C. W. Bailey, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
C. S. Jones, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., not seriously.
Frank Smith, Co. B, Twenty-second Mass., severely.
Wm. Bamburgh, Co. D, Sixty-second Penn., severely.
Joseph W. Tompkins, Co. C, Fourth Mich., slightly.
Sergeant James Way, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.
Corporal C. W. Peck, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.
Cyrus Wilcox, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.
Wm. Parkins, Berdan's Sharpshooters, not seriously.

SUNDAY, April 6.

The day has been comparatively quiet and little firing has taken place on either side. Our army is snugly bivouacked on each side of the road in an open field surrounded by woods, and out of the enemy's view. A few shells thrown into our midst would soon disturb the composure of our camp and possibly compel us to move further to the rear, but fortunately the rebels are not informed of our locality, and the vigilance at the pickets is not likely to enlighten them. ALLEN'S Battery has been stationed all day on our right, and in the afternoon sent over a few shots by way of ceremony. The rebels did not reply as promptly as they did yesterday, and the shots they gave us went over the heads of our gunners and exploded or fell in the woods at the rear. The Fourteenth New-York and Fourth Michigan regiments are bivouacked in the same woods, and although fragments of shells went whizzing around there in every direction only one man was injured and he slightly. The wound was immediately dressed, and in an hour the man reported himself prepared for duty.

Throughout the day reports of heavy guns have been heard on our left, which come doubtless from KEYES' Corps. Rumors are afloat that SMITH'S Division took six of the enemy's guns yesterday, but they are not generally credited.

This morning Gen. PORTER made a balloon reconnoissance, remaining up an hour and a half. There was scarcely any breeze, which circumstance afforded him an excellent opportunity for making a sketch of the rebel works and camps. At 11 o'clock the balloon was transferred to a point further to the right, and Gen. BUTTERFIELD made an ascension, but by this time a strong breeze had sprung up, which swayed the balloon to such an extent that it was impossible to obtain good observations of the earthworks. A large number of small boats, however, were discovered in the bayous leading from York River, and near the mouth of the river four or five Union gun boats were perceived. Later in the day one of the gunboats approached the rebel fortifications, and after exchanging a few shots retired down the stream.

The Sharpshooters were out exhausting all day, and occasionally got a shot at a rebel picket. It was seldom that a rebel could be seen on the fortifications. At one time, a General, supposed to be MAGRUDER, was observed, by aid of a glass, riding along behind the intrenchments.

Our supply-trains have been coming in slowly all day. Much difficulty is experienced in getting the wagons over the road, on account of the mud made by the shower of yesterday. In some places, the wheels sink to the hub in the mire. The roads are narrow, and if one wagon is detained, it necessarily delays the whole train. Commissaries and Quartermasters are kept in a constant state of activity, and many of them, whom I could name personally, deserve credit for their untiring efforts and perseverance. A movement is on foot to have our provisions brought in vessels to Ship Point, a small place on the York River, distant from here about six miles. The adoption of this measure would greatly facilitate transportation, and, in fact, without some such arrangement, it is not easy to conceive how the army is to receive sufficient supplies.

Most of the citizens in this section of the country are inclined to secession. Others favor the Union sentiment, probably as a cover to protect their property. Not a few instances, however, may be enumerated which conclusively reveals a preference for, and even an attachment to, our cause. Fathers and mothers had been robbed of their sons, and wives of their husbands. The rebel ruffians would enter a house suspected to harbor a male, search it from cellar to garret, and if by chance a man was discovered, young or old, capable of holding a gun, he was forcibly marched off to headquarters, with the threat ringing in his ears that his house would be destroyed and property confiscated should he dare disobey orders.

Officers in charge of baggage trains have been fired at several times by cowardly, skulking rebel citizens, concealed behind trees near the road, one of whom succeeded in slightly wounding a Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, and another in wounding a guard attached to HAMILTON'S Division. A Quartermaster in the Third Brigade was deliberately fired at twice by different individuals, but fortunately escaped without injury.

A widow lady—a personage who seems to abound in this locality—in summing up the high prices demanded for commodities, informed your correspondent that coffee sold for $1 20 per pound, sugar for 37 cents per pound, and calico for 50 cents per yard. Flour and potatoes were plenty. Clothing of all descriptions was extremely high, and not easily obtained.

MONDAY, April 7.

Three guns of Capt. GRIFFIN'S Artillery are the only ones in battery to-day. They occupy a position on the enemy's left, a little to the right of that occupied by ALLEN'S Battery yesterday. This change has caused the enemy to lose his range; consequently the few shots he sent us this morning fell without doing any damage. Our guns return a shot for every one received and no more—special orders having been issued to that effect.

Whether heavy siege guns have any virtue in breaking down strong fortifications, we shall soon have an opportunity of testing, and possibly the 32-pounder with which the enemy is so fond of playing from the right of his works may find itself unceremoniously dismounted. A reserve train of over eighty siege guns are now on the road, about a mile below us, and will be placed in position when the proper time arrives.

Last night, the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment threw up a breastwork fifty-five feet in length, and nine feet in thickness, on our right, to protect our gunners. While at work, the rebels gave them the contents of a 10-inch mortar, which did not serve, however, to impede the progress of their labor.

At 8 o'clock A. M., a cold, driving rain-storm set in, which has continued all day. The men on duty take out an extra blanket, and button their thick coats closely about them; while those remaining in bivouac are constrained to creep under their diminutive shelter tents for protection. Fires are in great demand, and all over the field may be seen small heaps of burning brush and wood. The fires are necessarily kept low, lest the ascending smoke should discover our position to the enemy.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, accompanied by Assistant Adjt. Gen. HOFF, of his Staff, at the head of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, started out last evening on a reconnoissance. The regiment advanced to the enemy's outer line as practicable, when they were ordered to the rear, and the General and his Aid proceeded cautiously forward to within 600 yards of the rebel works. The result of this reconnoissance was the discovery of some important particulars, which were immediately transmitted to Division headquarters.

This morning a rebel deserter was dangerously wounded by a sharpshooter while attempting to come within our lines. He delivered himself up to a sentinel who imprudently directed him to proceed forward alone to the camp. Upon observing a sharpshooter skirmisher he threw down his rifle and raised his hands in token of his friendly purposes, when the latter, not comprehending the act, discharged his piece, wounding the deserter in the breast. He belonged to the Mississippi Jackson Guards.

Capt. SPALDING, Co. B., Fourth Michigan regiment, was shot in the arm this afternoon by a rebel picket. The ball was extracted soon after the occurrence, and the wound will doubtless heal in a few days.

Some firing has been heard on our right, to-day, coming probably from the Union fleet in York River, testing the ranges of their guns. Transports, having on board RICHARDSON'S Division, are arriving at Ship Point, and the troops disembarking.

TUESDAY, April 8.

Both the enemy's and our own batteries have maintained a solemn silence to-day. Why this reservation of fire should be observed on our part is, of course, best known to the chief actors in the campaign, and the policy of the course pursued will doubtless be soon made apparent. That the rebels do not send a complete hail-storm of shot and shell into our midst, bivouacked as we are within easy range of their heavy guns, is truly surprising, and can only be explained by the supposition that they are either unaware of our nearness, or are in much need of ammunition.

Last night twenty-one rebel boats were seized in the bayous leading from York River, by a party of eight men, under command of Lieut. PARKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Staff. The boats were hauled up to a point where they can be made available to our men in case it be found convenient to use them. This adventure was also attended by the discovery of a line of water batteries not far from the left of the enemy's works; but their strength could not be ascertained, on account of the profound darkness and a drenching rain.

A daring feat was accomplished this afternoon by Lieut. GORDON, Company I, Fourth Michigan, who, with ten picked men, approached a small house, situated within half a mile of the enemy's breastworks, driving therefrom a party of six rebels, killing two in their flight, and returning with twenty head of fine cattle.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

One section of ALLEN'S Artillery is in battery to-day. At noon the rebels favored us with several shots from their large guns, but without doing any harm. Two unexploded shells were picked up. The rebels have resorted to a singular contrivance to conceal from us the fact of their using mortars. It consists in discharging a 6-pounder field-piece at the same instant the mortar is fired, but the shallow ruse was detected by our gunners, who observed that the flash of the field-piece was not followed by a projectile, while a bomb came from the mortar.

THURSDAY, April 9.

The only important event of the day was the falling back of PORTER'S and HAMILTON'S Divisions one mile to the rear. This was a judicious movement to protect our men in case the rebels opened fire on them. It cannot be expected that our light, 3-inch pieces are a match against the 32 and 86-pounders that the rebels mount. Heavy siege-guns are now being landed at Ship Point, which will enable us, in a brief time, to send some 100-pounders into the enemy's works.

A telegram announcing the capture of Island No. 10, and the defeat of BEAUREGARD at Corinth was read to the troops, who received it with loud acclamations of delight.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

At 10:30 A. M., yesterday, two guns of one of our batteries were placed in position at a point bearing upon the right of the rebel centre fortifications.

Shortly after the guns had been placed in position, the rebels opened a continuous and well-directed fire from their 12 and 32-pounders, and also from a 13-inch mortar, to which our little 3-inch guns actively responded.

In the afternoon two of our Generals made a thorough reconnoissance in person, all along the front of the Division, visiting every point of interest and getting views of the enemy's works and their positions.

At 5 o'clock P. M., one regiment of the enemy ted out from his left sally-ports, and under cover of an incessant fire, advanced rapidly upon our pickets. Major BARNUM, of the Twelfth Volunteers, in command of the pickets, immediately reinforced the line of sentinels to about one hundred and fifty men, and drove the rebels back, the latter, in the meantime, having offered battle at a distance of five hundred yards. For this successful movement the Major was warmly commended by the General commanding the division.

While the enemy was at work on our right, another detachment of six hundred men advanced upon our pickets at the left, and succeeded in driving them in, but Gen. JAMESON came up with a portion of his brigade and compelled the rebels to retire to their lines.

During the engagement upon the part of the infantry, our two guns, under command of Lieut. CLARKE, of WEEDEN'S Rhode Island Battery, were exposed to a heavy cross fire from three different points. Not a man, however, shrank from his duty, and as fast as the guns could be loaded they were fired in return. It is a singular circumstance to note that, under all this fire, not a man attached to our battery was in the least wounded, although one shell came ricochetting along, shattering in its course the end of a trail handle, and another ignited the fuse of two canister shots, that were placed near the wheel of a carriage, to be used in case the enemy came within canister range.

It is presumed that the object of this expedition on the part of the rebels was to burn one of our houses, ascertain the situation of our forces, and capture, if possible, the two guns which did such admirable service—but in all these particulars they were evidently unsuccessful.

Our loss in this affair was one man named HUGH DAVIDSON, who was wounded in the fleshy part of the leg, and another who received a shot in the foot. They both belong to the Twelfth Regiment, New-York. The rebels carried away on stretchers six of their men during the action, and after dark returned with an embulance and carried off more men which they took from a ravine near where they made a stand.

Before our guns withdrew for the night four good shots were sent over to the rebels by way of a parting salute.

While Gen. PORTER was making a balloon reconnoissance yesterday, the single rope attached to the car parted, and the General, in endeavoring to descend, bore too heavily upon the valve, which caused the balloon to fall rather suddenly upon a shelving bank in SEDWICK'S Division. The General was not seriously injured, and in the afternoon was able to make a reconnoissance.

Yesterday, two rebel spies were brought into camp by our pickets. They had on the uniforms of two Seventh Maine prisoners whom they took from us last Saturday.

WM.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

A CAMP STORY—ORIGINAL SIN OF QUARTERMASTERS—COL. INGALLS—CAPT. GRIFFIN—SCENES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 13, 1862.

The most extraordinary scene that met our observation on the return from near Yorktown to Fortress Monroe, was presented as we approached the entrance to Hampton Roads. Before leaving Gen.

McCLELLAN's camp on Friday, I had seen the dispatch of Gen. Wool announcing the capture of the schooners near Newport's News by the rebel guebost. On the way to Ship Point I had heard the heavy booming of guns in the direction of the Fortress. It did not require much effort to get up an immensa sensation story on this foundation, especially in camp. Accordingly, when I reached Ship Point, I was not surprised to learn that the *Merrimac* had "come out"—had swooped down right under the guns of Fortress Monroe, captured numerous vessels in Hampton Creek—struck utter panic into the *Monitor*, *Vanderbilt* and other defenders of the Union, not one of which had dared fire a shot at her; and finally, after devouring, as she certainly would, all the prey in the harbor at the Fortress, the iron cormorant would steam around to Ship Point, and shell and sink all of the magnificent fleet there. It was a startling story, bristling with perils, and struck a salutary fear into shipmasters. Col. INGALLS, of the Quartermaster's Department at Ship Point, and who controlled the transportation to the Fortress, and had a number of unladen steamers ready to send down, very prudently determined to start none to the Fortress till the alarming reports of the *Merrimac's* ravages were cleared away. But Capt. BLETHEN, of the ocean steamer *Daniel Webster*, a vessel here as a transport, was not so easily scared off. He had served seven years in the waters of the Pacific, commanding steamers of the Panama Line, and was somewhat acquainted with semi-civilized ports, from his experience alongshore of Central America. He preferred a request to Col. INGALLS to be allowed to go down to the fortress and "look in." If the coast was clear he could enter. If the *Merrimac* was monarch of the waters, he could turn tail, and make a race of it to Washington. Col. INGALLS granted permission. Capt. B. offered me passage, and off we steamed Saturday morning to the fort.

Before leaving Col. INGALLS, let me record a few lines to his credit. He is regarded in all quarters as one of the most valuable men in the public service. But for his foresight and energy there would have been extreme suffering in the grand army of the Potomac in its transfer from Alexandria to the peninsula. He anticipated orders in forwarding supplies, and fed the thousands of horses of the army a week before the "regular routine" would have reached them. The rush of so vast a number of transports to the roads, carrying the enormous retinue of a great army overwhelmed the officials at that port, and everything fell into direst confusion. Matters so remained for two weeks. Thousands of men and horses were crowded on ship-board in the worst of weather for days in succession, just in front of the wharves, but no landing could be effected. A schooner filled with hay, if it happened to get in ahead, would hold on to the wharf and leisurely reload, while human life and horse life was suffering the horrors of the middle passage standing off in the harbor.

Never, until I witnessed the scenes of this sort at Fortress Monroe, did I comprehend the regret that all great commanders have been said to express—that they did not, at some time in their career, hang a few Quartermasters. The good conduct of this enormous and complicated branch of army service is so transcendently important that *incompetency* is a crime. The arrival of Col. INGALLS at Fortress Monroe inaugurated a grand reform, and intelligent gentlemen informed me that he had done more work there in two days than any one else had done in two weeks. Col. INGALLS was sent forward to Ship Point to organize the dépôt of supplies for the army before Yorktown. To all who first saw the bay and shore at Ship Point, the difficulty of supplying an army then in immediate need seemed appalling. It looked as if it would take months to effect a landing of the stores then afloat in the bay. Observers looked, and wondered when the work would begin, and some of the Washington officials came away from a visit to Ship Point almost in despair for Gen. McCLELLAN's army. But while the terror was spreading for the fate of the army, Col. INGALLS was putting off tons upon tons of stores, two miles nearer the army than Ship Point; and horses in the camps of the army were foraging bountifully, while croakers were wondering when a bale of hay would be brought to shore at Ship Point.

Now, one other word about this officer, and I will be through. He is invaluable to the service—worth his weight in gold. He deserves promotion, and would have had it long since, but for the singular fact that his superior officers, who draw higher pay, *could not spare him*; for if *he* left, whom could they get to do his work? So it happens that Col. INGALLS goes unappreciated by his Government, to serve the convenience of those who rank him. He is too valuable to be promoted. If he had been less useful, he would long since have been a Brigadier.

While on this topic, let me advert to a similar case, that of Capt. GRIFFIN, of GRIFFIN's Battery. A more gallant man or accomplished artillerist our service does not afford. At Bull Run, his conduct was admirable, the management of his battery skillful and effective, the only disaster the fruit of a superior officer's order. In the transfer of the army to the peninsula, Capt. GRIFFIN's value was appreciated, and he was assigned to the command of four batteries, (24 guns in all,) and put in the advance to clear the way between Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. ALLEN's Battery, Weaver's Battery, and MARTIN's Battery, which, with GRIFFIN's, marched through Big Bethel, and cleared that and every other rebel obstacle in the way of our army's march, were all directed by Capt. GRIFFIN; yet no one would suppose, from any of the accounts published, that he was the Commander of the four batteries. But such is the case. Capt. GRIFFIN has all the responsibilities of a Colonel's command and the care of the direction of twenty-four guns, and yet wears only the honors that the single battery may win that bears his name. He is worth to the army a dozen Brigadiers, but he is too useful to be promoted. If he were a Colonel even, as he should have been months ago, who would do *Capt.* GRIFFIN's work—for after all, military men should do some work, as well as wear shoulder-straps! This quandary keeps Capt. GRIFFIN from the rank that is his due, and that was long since *promised to him*. I put on record these two cases of men eminently useful to their country, but eminently neglected; not by way of reproach to our Government, which doubtless intends some time to do them justice, but merely that their friends may know their merits are neither unobserved nor unhonored, in the midst of apparent indifference and neglect.

But an end to these reflections, made on shipboard to be recorded in future. Here we are in sight of Fortress Monroe! What a wilderness of masts piercing the sky! There is no other such spectacle outside of New-York harbor. It is evident at a glance that the *Merrimac* has not done any extensive damage to our fleet. As we near the port, however, we find that every vessel is anchored outside of the mouth of the harbor. A rapid count sums up over a hundred schooners in the huddle, while the crescent front towards the bare harbor is a row of heavy dark steamers, gunboats and men-of-war, all with clouds of steam spinning away from their scape-pipes, showing their readiness for action and their expectancy of it. The *Monitor* stands far forward in the channel, the champion of all the rest. The house-tops of Old Point Comfort are covered with spectators. The rigging of the outlying schooners are similarly filled. A Sabbath silence prevails over all. Its effect is like that of the stillness that precedes the outburst of a terrible storm. Our Captain cast anchor in the outer circle of the fleet, and we sought the shore in a long-boat. I soon had on the wharf at Old Point my first view of the monster *Merrimac*, viewing her through a glass, as she lay anchored below Craney Island, with steam up, and the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* disporting themselves one on either side.

The *Merrimac* is not correctly represented in the pats of her hitherto published in the illustrated papers. She is longer than usually shown, and appears not so high above water. She appears not black, but of a rust color. Altogether she inspires profound respect, with a shade of terror, in one who looks on her as an enemy. When I looked at our vast flock of schooners outside the Roads, huddling together, with their white wings folded, and then at the long rusty creature that turned about so viciously in the waters ahead, I could compare her to nothing but a huge copper-head snake, unbending its coils in a barn-yard, to the terror of all the young chickens resorting there; or, to change the figure, and look at her and her consorts alone, she appeared as the bully bruiser of the ring, and the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* as her bottle-holders and spongers—who basked her in bets, and called "time" in the fight.

YORK.

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT

A Trip to Beaufort—Scenery on the Route—Deserted Plantations—Ancient Fortifications—Appearance of Beaufort—The Palaces and Gardens—Air of Desolation—Absence of Hotel Accommodations—Brig.-Gen. Stevens.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

This morning opened cooler than yesterday—a strong breeze blowing from the sea. Gen. BENHAM proposed a visit to Gen. STEVENS at Beaufort, and I was glad to accept an invitation to join his party.

We expected to get off at 9 o'clock, but were delayed by the wind. The steamer *McClellan* had been ordered alongside the *Atlantic* to take us on board, and once there, found it nearly impossible to get clear. The breeze had swelled to a gale, and all attempts proved useless to get the *McClellan* away, till the pilot-boat *Potomac* had been brought up to tow us off. As it was, the wheel-house of the *McClellan* was badly broken by rasping against the *Atlantic*.

Steaming across the bay, towards the mouth of Port Royal River, we experienced the buffeting of a very rough sea—one great objection to Hilton Head as a landing—and consequently, to the founding of a city there, in the fact of its lying on a shore looking to the northeast, without any defence from the heavy winds that sweep down from that quarter. It is, in fact, a lee-shore during the prevalence of the severest storms. Bay Point which lies facing it, has a much better location for a landing, but is located on a small island, and is less accessible to the mainland.

On our way we passed the steam frigate *Wabash*, the ship of Flag-Officer DUPONT, which lies at anchor in the middle of the harbor. The steamer flying from her mast indicated the presence of the Flag-Officer on board, and as we passed her a message was transmitted to him from Gen. BENHAM. The *Wabash*, with her vast proportions and triple row of guns, looks the perfection of a wooden war-vessel, and fully justifies the anticipations formed from her gallant deportment during the bombardment of Forts Beauregard and Walker. One of her shattered masts, now repaired, bears the only perceptible scar of that memorable combat.

Beaufort lies some 15 miles north of Hilton Head, on the Beaufort River—a name for one of the innumerable inlets that penetrate and divide up this entire coast. After following Port Royal River some four miles, we strike across into Beaufort River, through another of these inlets. While in the former river we pass Parris Island on our left, and Helena Island on our right, the latter showing several plantations, with antique residences and rows of negro houses running out from the shore. One of these old mansions is surrounded by a splendid grove of orange trees, whose graceful shape and bright green foliage impart to it an air of elegance and taste. After entering Beaufort River, we see, on our right, the west shore of Ladies' Island, and on our left the east shore of Port Royal Island, on which lies the town of Beaufort, which, however, is yet hidden from sight by the winding course of the channel. As we steam up the river, however, we pass the noble plantation of Bishop SMITH, on our left, whose residence, located on gently rising ground, looks out eastwardly over the river, from amidst a grove of varied character, the finest we have seen. Near it stands his cotton-gin, and the steam machinery which operates it; and a little further away is a small church, nestling among trees, and erected with a special view to the spiritual needs of his colored chattels. The rebel bishop evacuated the premises in great haste on the approach of the Union troops, and the plantation is now in charge of a Government Superintendent, whose contraband forces we could see planting in the distance.

Still further on we discovered, on the same side of the river, the remains of some old fortifications supposed to have been erected by the Spaniards in the latter part of the sixteenth century; in the midst, a small building which must have been designed for a magazine. So, in successive, does one race and set of institutions give place to another, till the hour finally strikes for the domination of the Anglo-Saxon, developed and strengthened by the principles and practice of freedom and labor.

The first view of Beaufort is pleasing in the extreme. The coast here is so indented as to give a mile of southern exposure; and on this spot the town is built. A fine street runs along the shore, lined on the north side by elegant residences, looking out on the water, and surrounded by groves and gardens which give them an indescribable charm. Among these houses there are pointed out to me the houses of the Rhetts, the Barnwells, the Fullers, the Elliots, who figure conspicuously among the first families of South Carolina. Many of them are shaded by spacious verandahs, sometimes partially inclosed by green lattice-work, which, by excluding the sunlight and admitting the breeze, still further tempers the semi-torrid heats, which not even the umbrage of our orange trees, live oaks and magnolias can fully subdue. As the *McClellan* cast anchor in front of the town, and sent us off in boats, we discovered an occasional group of ladies welcoming us with smiles from the balconies; worthy successors of the accomplished, but rebellious dames of South Carolina, who had drunk in treason with the odor-laden air of those gardens, and, inspired by either fear of deserved punishment or a hatred of the Government outrunning all reason, had fled in haste from the approaching flag of their country, leaving furnished mansions and yards bright with flowers in bloom, to tempt the hardships of outlawry and exile.

During the two hours which Gen. BENHAM consumed in his visit to Gen. STEVENS, and in a review of the troops of occupation, I amused myself in another way. I strolled through the streets, mostly ankle-deep in sand, entered some of the houses, now in possession of loyal occupants, and visited the public square, where are pitched the tents of a Michigan regiment, (the Eighth,) and near which are quartered the New-York Seventy-ninth, (Highlanders,) the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, and the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry. This square is surrounded and shaded by a grove of the most magnificent live oaks I have ever seen, and facing it are some fine houses, among them that of Ex-Gov. BARNWELL.

Notwithstanding the presence of our troops, and the partial occupation of the houses of Beaufort, a new comer is struck with the painful air of desolation that prevails. He feels that he treads the streets and sits in the saloons of a deserted city. This wholesale hegira of an entire population, flying before the approach of brethren who desire them no harm, leaves a sting behind it. My prevailing sensation was one of melancholy, on seeing promiscuously huddled in the offices and private quarters, rosewood pianos and mahogany sideboards, with immense mirrors, fine sofas, elegant toilet bureaus and costly tables.

In the Quartermaster's office—a spacious room looking out through a broad verandah and shaded yard upon the water—I saw a piano, a large book-case, a venerable old full-length clock, an elegant mahogany extension dining-table, and a splendid mirror, besides the usual complement of sofas, chairs, and *etageres*. Here, it would seem, meet the characteristics of the parlor, the dining-room, the library, and the *boudoir*.

I went also to see the *last man*—the solitary remnant of the vanishing population of Beaufort—the veritable Mr. WILCOX, who, being a Massachusetts man, was sharp enough to remain and make money by selling goods, instead of running away and losing all. A friend with me wished to make a purchase, and his was the favored place.

While looking about the town, it was no unusual thing for a carriage and pair to dash past, with a driver in military dress, and a lady in silks. These equipages were found here by our troops, in the stables, ready for use. The lady of Gen. STEVENS is particularly pleased with the possession of a span of ponies, so well broken that she drives them without the slightest apprehension.

Of the books found here, a good deal of surprise is excited that so large a proportion should be of a religious character. Some have drawn from this circumstance an opinion highly favorable to the piety of the ex-residents; but others discover evidences of the greater part of the libraries having been removed, while these holy volumes have been left *as rubbish!*

The furniture and loose property here, as on the plantations, not needed for use, has been gathered up by the Government agent, and is by him being shipped North to be sold. Occasionally, a house is permitted to be occupied by civilians not connected with the army; as in the instance of a Mr. FORBES, of Boston, who, desiring to remain here on account of health, has gone to housekeeping with his wife. The popular and efficient agent of Adams' Express Company, Col. STIMSON, is also an occupant, with some others, of one of the finest houses in Beaufort. Mr. LEWIS, of Boston, an enterprising and liberal merchant, who supplies the Government with fresh meat, also uses one of these residences as a store. This gentleman, by the way, has done the army and the public here a great service by bringing down a supply of ice, which will be incalculably useful as well as luxurious, in the fervent days which we feel to be approaching.

Should any person not in the Government service be tempted to visit Beaufort, let him first ascertain whether he has interest enough with any of the officers to secure quarters and rations, or consider whether he can live on air and sleep on the ground. A stranger in Beaufort, to-day, must do both, or intrude on the privacy of some unfortunate resident. Not only has Gen. STEVENS forbidden the opening of a hotel here, but he will not even permit the existence of an eating-house; a stringency of authority which seems to me to be totally groundless, and which might much better be exerted in some other direction. The excuse is, a fear of the sale of liquor; a singular reason to emanate from such a quarter; but if the General, having the full power to dictate and enforce conditions, cannot regulate so trifling a matter, he must lack something of the administrative ability needed in such a command. At Hilton Head, the case is so much the better as that we have an eating-house; but a hotel would be a public blessing in both places.

The *McClellan's* whistle began to scream at 5 o'clock, and the signal gathered in the visitors, who were scattered about the town. The mode of passing between the steamers and the shore is by means of boats, which land at an old boat-house which stands on the edge of the low water shore. It is an octagonal structure, resting on piles, with stairs reaching down to the water, and connecting, by a rickety old foot-bridge, with the dry land, and is haunted by an *Afrite* of native origin, whose hair curls in little hillocks over his skull, and whose intensity of color tones down the garish brightness of the most brilliant day. I think him a fit genius of the place; for the air always seems shaded and cooled by his presence. He has a physiognomy unlike any American negro—massive, sharp, and well-lined—and he speaks Congo, or some cognate tongue, with infinitely more fluency than he discourses English. He is an accomplished boatman, and at present in the service of the Government; but laudably employs his spare time in raking up and selling the abundant oysters, whose violated shells meet the eye in heaps on every side.

About 5½ o'clock we are on board. The General and his Staff have climbed up the sides of the steamer, and are now reviewing the shore from the deck; the ladies, with hands filled with gorgeous bouquets, rifled from the secesh gardens which they have visited, are chattering gaily with their attendant cavaliers, and ready to return. A last shriek from the whistle—some coquetting on the part of the machinery, the wheels moving in all sorts of queer ways—and the boat, with some trouble, is turned about, and we steam gaily down the river, anchoring at a respectful distance from the *Atlantic* when we arrive at Hilton Head, and go on board in the midst of a sea that wets us through before we get there.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

This day has been dedicated to dullness. Gen. BENHAM had intended to leave this morning on the *Cosmopolitan*, for Fernandina and Jacksonville, on the Florida coast; and on this expedition, which was to be one of inspection, and would consume three or four days, I had thought seriously of accompanying him. But the trip has been postponed, and Gen. HUNTER and he took the opportunity to pay a visit of ceremony to Flag-officer DUPONT, on the *Wabash*. Into this strictly and severely military enterprise I did not attempt to intrude, and occupied my time alternately in preparing my dispatches for the approaching departure of the *Atlantic*, in studying negro character on shore, and in watching the soldiers fishing for crabs from the side of the pier. The last exercise furnished some amusement, for the indignation of the crab, when caught, was in strong contrast with the complacency of the captor, who would proceed, with great composure, to remove a claw for fish-bait. The day finally wore away, and the evening reduced me to the necessity of a game of *euchre* with three Boston gentlemen, including Capt. ELDRIDGE and his brother, in which, of course, playing with Bostonians, it was impossible for me not to gain instruction, as well as amusement. The brother of our Captain—JOHN by name, Jack-ter as his friends call him—is the personification of an old salt, uniting in himself the most piquant qualities of *Falstaff* and *Capt. Cuttle*. He is in command of the pilothoat *Potomac*, and the appearance anywhere of his jolly face and generous bulk, is a signal for the flight of dullness and blue devils.

THURSDAY, April 3.

The morning I spend in writing up my matter; the afternoon in a trip on the *McClellan* to Beaufort, whither she goes to carry Gen. STEVENS, and bring back his wife, who is to sail on the morrow in the *Atlantic*. Gen. STEVENS is not a man of prepossessing manners, and yet he secures a certain kind of popularity among his soldiers. He has a reputation for ability which soldiers, like other men, highly respect. He is said to be very passionate, and often abusive, to his subordinates; his habits not being above reproach in other things. My impression is, however, that his brigade are satisfied with his command.

It is dark before we get back to the *Atlantic*, and having my dispatches to complete, the day with me closes as it began, in writing.

J. M. W.

A Negro Conventicle—The Rev. Abraham Murchison—Trip to Seabrook—The Drayton Plantation—The Elliott Plantation—Rose and Her Family—A Negro Bayonoted—The Contrabands at Seabrook—A Human Phenomenon—Cotton Planting—The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski to Commence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, April 7, 1862.

I went last evening to meeting in the negro quarter. The large room in which it was held was well filled, and by negroes, excepting some fifteen or twenty soldiers and white civilians. The preacher was Rev. ABRAHAM MURCHISON, who follows the Apostolic example of earning his daily bread by temporal work, and who at present honors "the mess," by serving as chief cook. ABRAHAM is a remarkable negro, and is often compared to Mrs. STOWE's ideal "Uncle Tom." His sermon was marked by considerable originality and a closeness of logic that surprised me; and the evident sincerity of his ministrations gave it an interest which does not always attend more pretentious efforts.

His congregation was attentive and decorous. A large majority were men, owing, I suppose, to the preponderance of males here demanded by the prosecution of Governmental business. All were decently dressed; some of the women indulging in jewelry and hoops that might have excited the admiration of those of pale complexion. The distinguishing feature in their dress was the turban, which is generally worn, and with a good deal of grace, giving to them an oriental and picturesque appearance. These head-dresses are of all colors, from the neutral tint up to the flaming red, and not unfrequently combining half a dozen colors in a plaid. The fashionable bonnet of the white woman has not yet secured any extensive introduction; though, amongst a class of ladies indifferent to the preservation of their complexions, I judge that an article so well adapted to expose the features will not fail eventually to achieve a great popularity.

It is a noteworthy fact that, though there are at Hilton Head many hundreds of white civilians, yet this colored church is the only one here.

This ABRAM is a character. From the members of the mess which enjoy his services I hear many anecdotes and opinions, which go to show him to be a man of very considerable intelligence and ability. His influence over the negroes here is immense, and the Generals in command do not despise his aid. A few days ago, he was sent for by Gen. HUNTER, at which ABRAM was filled with the greatest "extonishment." "Dat General," said he, afterward, "is smart—he got an eye dat looks troo a man. When he looked at me, I thought his eye go clean troo me—I tout I could see it behind me. Dat a berry smart General, sah; I know he be a fightin' General, by he looks!"

A few Sabbaths since, one of the chaplains preached at the negro meeting, after which ABRAM followed in a few remarks. "I was berry glad," said he, "to hear de brudder speak so well of de 'postle Paul. 'Postle Paul was a good man; he was a educated man, and was acquainted wid all de arts and sciences, havin' been rared up at de feet of old Doctor Gamaliel."

I heard this morning a statement that told decidedly against the industry and good conduct of the negro laborers. An officer of high position, and an entirely candid man, assured me that he was credibly informed that the negroes employed in coaling our vessels at Seabrook were lazy and insubordinate, and were guilty of gross impudence to the Government overseer. So, as I was proposing a ride in the afternoon, I went with Mr. WILSON over to Seabrook (some seven or eight miles from here, on Skull Creek) to ascertain the fact. You may judge of my surprise when the overseer informed me, with emphasis, that the negroes under his supervision were the best hands he had; that they were industrious, civil and obedient, and that he desired the Government to give him negroes for all the labor needed there. He has now 26, and has asked for more. He says they are not as quick and intelligent as white laborers, but very steady and reliable. For awhile last Winter—I think some two months—they did not get pay for their work, and were discontented, but, now that they are paid and fed, all complaint has ceased. By the way, this back pay is still withheld, to our disgrace and the injury of the laborers.

I also talked with some of the hands whom I saw at work, and they expressed satisfaction with everything but the withholding of their back pay. They wish, they say, to procure clothes for their families; and seem to begin to feel the responsibility of self-support.

The ride to Seabrook was one of great interest and novelty. In leaving the fort, we passed through several lines of pickets, indicating a good state of discipline, and near the tents of the soldiers, mostly surrounded with young evergreen trees, giving the appearance of both taste and comfort. We also went through the old rebel camp, remains of which are numerously visible. Cantering along through the deep sand, which makes this point of the island seem a Sahara, we presently struck a road running along the east edge of a pine forest; and turning to the right hand, were presently on the plantation of Gen. DRAYTON, the rebel commander here when the place was taken. Evidently, a good deal of taste and care had once been bestowed upon it. Our approach to the house was through a pleasant avenue of trees, while negro huts ranged on each side, around and in which were innumerable little darkies and some women, nearly all ducking their woolly heads and rolling up their protruding eyes, whenever they saw themselves observed. The plantation-house itself faces on Broad River, so that we approached it in the rear. Like all these residences, it is surrounded by trees and shrubbery, among which are majestic live-oaks, just growing green in their tops, and from whose branches swing long masses of the moss which we use in the North for beds; symmetrical cedars, dense and dark; and rich, glossy-foliaged fig and orange-trees, many of them just opening into blossom. The air was fragrant with the perfume of roses and other flowers, unknown to me by name, which were visible on every side. A circular road runs down to the beach, between which and the house is interposed a hedge of privet, luxuriant and untrimmed; in fact, the whole place shows clearly that of late years it has lacked the hand of care.

On this plantation was found a cotton-gin, with a steam-engine in good condition, excepting the loss of a shaft, which the engineer (a negro) said had been taken to the fort for a remrod, and which Mr. WILSON was enabled to find and replace. This machine has already gleaned all the cotton here, and is now being changed to a sawmill, till needed for the new crop.

Our ride was now continued through a dense forest of small pines, but tall and straight, and which are being made useful, as the numerous stumps testify. After some three or four miles, we again emerged, upon the cultivated lands of the Elliot plantation—the house of which appeared on our right. We found this a still finer place than the Drayton; the live oaks were magnificent in size and shape, and the beech, sandy, clean and spacious.

We saw here a family, consisting of a black woman named ROSE, and six mulatto children, the oldest a girl of nine years, one of twelve years, having been unavoidably left in Savanna. ROSE was the slave of a Mr. JAMES GARRETT, of Bluffton, S. C., who was the father of her children. It seems that he had always been a kind master; and before his death, which occurred some two years since, had manumitted the whole family, and provided for their support. Evidently, ROSE entertained for him a good deal of affection and respect; but, on the war breaking out, she had been impelled to flight by an instinct of fear, and had succeeded in safely accomplishing the journey, with the six young children with her. She is a woman of intelligence and good appearance, and I think contemplates returning to her old home, and asserting her claim to the property left her, as soon as the National authority shall have become re-established in that region.

On this plantation there has been some trouble with the negroes; they have been reported lazy and impudent. As we were preparing to go, Mr. BLAKE, the Superintendent, came in, and from him we learned the facts. It seems that the negroes had not been able to get their rations from the Government, and black men, like white, have an aversion to working without food. One "boy" had been impudent and disobedient, and when Mr. BLAKE ordered a soldier to enforce obedience, the latter had fixed his bayonet and run it through the negro's side, narrowly missing a vital part, and would have fired on him but for the physical interference of the Superintendent, by whom such an enforcement of obedience was not contemplated, and who was greatly pained by the occurrence. In the evening he took the boy alone and gave him a plain, kind talk, which melted him to tears, and accomplished what the bayonet failed to do. Mr. BLAKE has, to-day, been to Gen. BENHAM's quarters, and procured authority to draw the necessary rations, and he does not anticipate any further difficulty. He reports the negroes sluggish and not overmuch given to industry, but thinks they will improve under proper training.

As we passed on to Seabrook, we saw the hands on this plantation putting in cotton-seed, under the supervision of another Superintendent, Mr. PRICE. They looked downcast and somewhat sullen. It is thought that Mr. PRICE may not have found his proper vocation, in assuming their management, and I am inclined to think that his influence is not improving. The cotton-seed is placed in the furrow between last year's ridges, and the earth brought down over it by the stroke of an immense, long-handled hoe. The soil being almost as light as ashes, the operation is not difficult.

Seabrook we found a pleasant little village, flanked with two rows of negro houses, running back, and a wide, open space, of perhaps thirty rods, between. At one of these houses we saw a little girl whose hands, head, eyes and mouth in their motions imitate those of a turtle. Her mother states that some time before the birth of this child she was very badly frightened by a turtle, and to this cause she ascribes the sad phenomenon.

TUESDAY, April 8.—Generals HUNTER and BENHAM go to-day, at 12 o'clock, to Tybee, to superintend in person the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, which will commence to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. Of course your correspondent goes along; and he trusts that his next letter may be dated from Savannah, though, with the troops at command, he "don't see it."

J. M. W.

GEN. BRENNAN'S COMMAND.

Affairs at Pensacola—Stories of a Deserter—Destruction of Saw-Mills—Abandonment of Mobile and Apalachicola—Refugees from Tampa—From New-Orleans.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has this morning arrived from Fort Pickens, bringing as passenger a gentleman who made his escape from Pensacola, from whom I obtain the fullest confirmation of the reported abandonment of that city. He says he has been residing there, and that the inhabitants are all gone from both Pensacola and Milton, the adjoining town, some miles distant, where were some very extensive lumber-mills, which the rebel military have burned, together with about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. It is believed that many of these mill-owners were not Secessionists—yet all are made to suffer alike in this work of destruction. These lumber-mills have been the greatest element of wealth at Pensacola, have furnished employment to large numbers of man, and been the means of acquiring great wealth to the owners. My informant states that the rebels have removed all the heavy guns from the forts and Navy-yard, which they have mined and prepared for blowing up. For this chivalrous work they have left one regiment only of their forces, who, no doubt, like true Secessionists, will complete the devastation of the towns also when they shall be threatened with attack.

It is hoped Major ARNOLD will occupy the town, and cut off the retreat of the regiment. By the same arrival we learn also that Mobile has been evacuated by the removal of all the troops into the interior, leaving only the inhabitants for its defence. Also, that Apalachicola has been entirely abandoned.

A wrecking vessel of this port returned, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., with the Captain, crew, rigging, anchors, &c., from the wreck of the British bark *Director*, Capt. MCNEILL, from Jamaica, bound to London, with sugar and rum, and wrecked on the Florida Reef, about four miles from Carysfort Reef Lighthouse. The cargo of this wreck (before reported) has been mostly saved by the continued efforts of the bark's crew, aided by the wreckers. But it is our sad duty to report the loss of four of these men while engaged in this laudable work, viz.: CHARLES LEBUDA, (Prussian,) WILLIAM HOBURN and BENJAMIN BOSWELL, (English,) of the ship's crew, and JOHN BAKER, one of the wreckers of Key West, who left the wreck one week previous in a small boat, and went to the lighthouse, but four miles away, to obtain some provisions which they were in need of. On their return they were drifted out into the gulf by the strong current, and lost to sight. Heavy squalls springing up, it is presumed their boat capsized, and they were all lost, as nothing has since been seen or heard of any of the men or of the boat. The cargo of the wreck is damaged some, and will probably be sold to pay salvage.

Three refugees arrived here on Wednesday night, the 2d instant, from Tampa, Fla., having made the distance of nearly 300 miles in an Indian canoe, about 16 feet long, subsisting mostly on sweet potatoes and pumpkins. These men were in June last captured by the rebels while engaged in fishing off the coast of Florida, in a smack bound to this city, and have been ever since detained at the former place, living in a precarious manner. They represent the rebels as growing more and more desperate, refusing rations to their prisoners who are unwilling to enlist in the rebel cause, and threatening them with violence. To avoid being arrested, they were induced to make escape in the manner related, incurring many and serious dangers in getting away from the land of Dixie, to find again the protection of the Old Flag.

A pleasant sight was enjoyed by our citizens on Thursday afternoon, in the approach to the naval wharf of a fleet of boats from the *Niagara*, with about 200 marines and sailors, armed for drill, accompanied by an excellent band. The sailors wore blue pants and white shirts; the marines were in full uniform. Line was soon formed in most excellent order, when they marched through the principal streets to the parade-ground of the Ninety-first Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, where two hours were occupied in drill and evolutions. The precision in the movements of these fine, athletic young men, was a rich treat to all who saw them. At sunset they embarked for the ship, the band playing National airs.

A paper called the *New Era* was issued for the first time on Saturday, the 5th, by some of the officers of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers. They are laboring under some difficulty from want of proper materials and type, and particularly from lack of the latter, which they have obtained from the office of the late rebel *Key of the Gulf*.

Thirty cases of small pox have taken place among those members of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment which arrived at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, in the ship *Tycoon*. The invalids have all been removed to a hospital on one of the adjoining islands, and are thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

On the 2d, the gunboat *Sachem*, Capt. F. A. SEARS, arrived from Port Royal, expecting to find here Capt. GARDIS, of the Coast Survey, but has had left a few days previous, on the *Connecticut*, for Ship Island. The *Sachem* got supplied with coal, and after some difficulty with the crew, proceeded on Saturday, the 5th, for the Gulf.

By an arrival on Saturday, the 5th, from Havana, we receive a New-Orleans *Picayune*, of March 29, giving an account of the battle at Winchester, stating the rebel force at 3,500, and the Federal force engaged 18,000, with 12,000 in reserve. Gen. SHIELDS, it says, was badly wounded, and had to have his arm amputated. Result of the battle satisfactory to our Government. Not one word about the mortar fleet or gunboats known to be in the Mississippi, nor any remark having reference to their cause of encouragement or otherwise. A desperate case. Passengers by this arrival report the arrival at Havana of the rebel steamer *Austin*, from Berwick Bay, with 1,150 bales cotton; also, the schooner *Independent*, from New-Orleans, with cotton. The rebel steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. SMITH, which ran the blockade, has been wrecked on the Coast of Florida, and vessel and cargo were totally lost, together with some of the passengers and crew.

One of the certain results of this war will be to give a new impetus to Northern enterprise, whenever the success of our army and navy shall restore the protection of the old flag. Some enterprising New-Yorkers, cognizant of the business openings on this island, are now discharging their first cargo of ice, lumber, provisions, &c., and are also putting up a complete building for a warehouse. We are glad to see this, and hope the time is approaching when the unholy wharf and warehouse monopoly that has so long and exclusively ruled and dwarfed the business of this island will be broken up, as an outrage against individual rights. Let there be free scope for competition, and all combinations broken up that stand in the way of this natural right.

The health of the island continues to be excellent; no deaths among our native population, and but few among the three thousand unacclimated persons among us, and those are mostly from bilious and typhoid fevers. I will give the names of those who have died in the brigade since landing here, three months ago, viz.:

Lieut. H. H. BUSH, of Company F, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of typhoid fever, 31st of March; was buried with military and Masonic honors in the soldiers' burying-ground. *Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers*—Privates John Stettwell, Geo. Adams, Co. I; Lyman B. Dewey, Henry Davis, Co. E; John Ferris, Co. C. *Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers*—Privates Frank Watt, Co. H; Andrew Bellar, Co. A; Henry Beltz, Co. B; Amandes Long, Co. R; Edwards Bortetman, Co. F.

There had also been some deaths in the Ninety-first Regiment, but I have failed to obtain the names in time for this mail.

Most of these cases are said by the surgeons to have resulted from exposure by sleeping outside of their tents in the night air, and by too much indulgence in tropical fruits. The three regiments now here form a fine body of well drilled soldiers, and their only serious trouble is that they can find no enemies to fight, and fear that they may have to go home without either scars or glory.

The transport ship *City of New-York* passed our harbor on the 7th with troops for Ship Island, and being spoken by the pilotboat *Oriental*, sent in a large mail for the North, and reported passing a steamer the day previous off Indian Key, Fla., which refused to show any colors, or make any communication. They were both standing south.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDECE

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Censorship of the Press—General Reception Day at the War Office—Obligations of the Government to the Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

If in the minds of any very amiably disposed persons there should linger any doubts about the justice of your late pungent editorial on the "War-Censorship Nuisance," let them read the following, and see what onerous restrictions are imposed on the loyal Press of the country:

On Thursday, the 3d of April, a number of gentlemen connected with the leading papers of the North, East and West, who had remained in Washington until the various *corps d'armées* were ready to assume the offensive, called on the Secretary of War and asked for a "pass." An official called their attention to a late order, restricting all but those in the "military service" from having any admission within the lines of the army of the Potomac, or any other army. Intimations were thrown out that perhaps the order might be modified so as not to include army correspondents who presented undoubted credentials. Each one who obtained an interview was invited to call again. I sought the august chambers of the War Office four consecutive days, and each time the answer was given me, "Come again, we have not decided this important point," etc. On Monday, the 6th of April, the War Secretary sees everybody. Amid the jostling crowd there was a Confederate artillery officer who wished to obtain an exchange; he was told the Government had nothing to do with these exchanges; they were purely individual affairs. Then there came a woman whose husband had gone down the Potomac, and forgot to allot her anything; she was very earnest in impressing upon the Secretary's mind that she was legally married, and wanted to show him her marriage documents. Then came a loyal citizen from a disloyal State, who wanted an office, he didn't care what. Most of the crowd wanted offices, and had a very eager, wolfish and rapacious look. One was forced to think of wolves in connection with their aspect. In this supplant crowd were the men who shape the thoughts and actions of the people, asking as a favor that which they should demand as a right. After all this delay and circumlocution, I was politely informed by the Secretary of War that he had nothing at all to do with the matter; I must see Mr. SANFORD, who had been appointed a Colonel of Military Intelligence, and was to be obeyed accordingly. It is about as easy to find a needle in a hay-stack as this new official. His labors are so severe, and he is so summoned hither and thither, that with the strongest desire to oblige the Press, and the utmost amenity of manner, yet when one wants him he can't find him. Six days after my first application, I managed to catch the Military Supervisor and Colonel of Military Intelligence, and he promised to arrange the matter for me if I would submit to a "parole;" in other words, if any inadvertent *lapsus pennæ* should occur, either through the types or myself, why I would immediately be deprived of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," as a deliberate violator of the 57th Article of War.

In making these strictures, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I believe the entire country owes a debt of gratitude to EDWIN M. STANTON. He found the War Office a vast Golgotha of contracts; corruption lifting itself everywhere, and the whole Department demoralized. He has infused fresh life into its numerous bureaux, and has wielded the *bâton of office* with an able, uncorruptible and unflinching hand. His war orders have been models of military brevity, and their sonorous periods have sent a vivid thrill through the whole National heart. But in attempting to regulate the loyal Press, he has attempted something quite beyond his province. It requires as much ability to wield the complex machinery of a great journal as to control the destinies of a great nation, and it is not politic, it is not judicious, it is not wise, it is not *safe*, for any man to attempt to misrule the loyal Press in any way, shape, kind or description.

A year ago this very day, 10,000 men at Charleston opened

...Navy, our ...ervice is indebted for its great practical skill, his ...xtensive knowledge of Ordnance, and his untiring ...nergy in ...and testing every new theory ...adopted to ...y. A more cautious man we have ...never had, ...which the following incident shows: After ...the success of the *Monitor* over the *Merrimac* it was ...suggested that Capt. DAHLGREN should at once go to ...work and manufacture twenty-inch guns. With ...characteristic prudence, he informed our legislators ...that such a thing could not be done without testing ...them gradually, which could be accomplished by increasing the size inch by inch, and by taking sufficient ...time to prove them; but to have them made at once ...the projected size it would be highly dangerous to ...use them. Perhaps not four in the whole delegation ...of Senators and Congressmen know even the ...rudiments of artillery; hence, it were better for ...them to follow the advice of a practical man who has ...devoted nearly all his life to the science of gunnery ...in all its branches. This practice battery mounts six ...or seven rifled guns of various calibre, besides inventions have been kindly allowed room for their ordnance, for the purpose of testing it. The day your correspondent visited the battery a new steel gun, manufactured at Pittsburgh, Mass., was being tested. It was a Sawyer ten-pounder, made for the purpose of testing his projectiles. Mr. SAWYER was present himself, and brought a number of his projectiles of various calibre, which were fired from the different guns in battery. In consequence of the blockade of the Potomac being raised, not more than sixty shots can be fired per diem, as vessels are continually passing up and down, and great caution has to be used, Capt. DAHLGREN allowing no shots to be fired while any vessels are in sight between the two points, and the consequence is that sometimes the gunners cannot fire scarcely once an hour between sunrise and sunset. When the wind does not blow too hard, a canvas screen or target is put up at about 1,800 yards distance, and the firing is directed at that, often with great accuracy. The 9-inch Dahlgren gun is fired quite often with various projectiles, and every gun manufactured must be submitted to a thorough test before being placed in battery or on shipboard, consequently when once thoroughly tested the gun may be considered safe in proper hands. The old theory of bursting guns to test their strength has long since exploded, and more attention is paid to the casting of iron and the relative strength of gunpowder, which show by gradual experiments the safety and utility of the ordnance used. The 9 and 11-inch shell guns are cast at the West Point and Fort Pitt foundries, the latter foundry turning out the best guns manufactured in the Union. There are some at the yard manufactured at the Tredegar Foundry in Richmond, Va., but these guns are not safe, and it will be remembered that most of the heavy rebel ordnance used at Columbus and Fort Donelson, which burst, were from these latter works. The beautiful brass boat howitzers, with wrought iron carriages were manufactured at this yard under the immediate supervision of Capt. DALHGREN, and for a light gun are the handsomest and best in the service. But one of the greatest objects of curiosity to be seen on the gun battery is the English rebel gun. This famous gun, which stands second in battery, was manufactured at the Low Moor Works in England, bearing on its surface the date of 1861. It is a rifled muzzle piece, with heavy wrought hand shrunk on the breech, and weighs something over 10,000 pounds. It was fired a few times at a distance of 1,700 yards, but there was great variation in the shots, some falling as short as 1,200 yards. It has not been thoroughly tested, but it is the opinion of the Captain that it is not altogether safe, and he increases the charges very moderately, not firing it often. It was captured at the Evansport rebel batteries, and when found had its muzzle plugged with shot wedged and spiked with rat-tail files. It is said that the workman employed to spike it worked two days at it, and after all did not do his work effectually. A number of conical shells, unfilled, were brought to the Navy-yard with it, and a few have been fired. It will remain in battery for the inspection of the curious for the present. At Capt. DAHLGREN'S quarters your correspondent was shown a shell which the *Monitor* fired at the *Merrimac*, also some of the *Merrimac's* shells, sent to him by the gallant Capt. WORDEN. At the gun practice on yesterday several officers of the English Coldstream Guards stood outside the line of sentries.

The daily practice of young men—ordnance students—at the gun-battery, brings forth for the navy many scientific gunners. The gunners for the navy are supplied from this school, which is scientifical as well as theoretical, as every one has a chance of promoting himself by prompt attention to his business. The strictest attention to business is required, and a daily practice from sunriso to sunset cannot fail, in a short time, to make a man accurate and perfect as a marksman. Most of the young men on this battery are intelligent and studious, and each one tries to excel the other in practice. One young fellow of about twenty years of age, was distinguished for his accuracy of firing and his fine eye, who said to me, "Sir, I would I could go down on the Mississippi and get on one of these gunboats, so I could have a shot at the rebels. I think I could do something. As for staying on this gun-battery, I suppose it aids me, but I want to try some practice on a live target." It was too tame work for him; he wanted to be in the glorious fights which our gallant navy are daily participating in.

There is a good deal of fun in these gunners; for, like all sailors, they have an eye open for greenhorns. Woe be to the reporter who is found with note-book in hand, or to any stranger who asks too many questions. They gather around him, and with solemn face immediately begin to talk about gunnery in all its phases, giving him vague ideas, utterly devoid of correctness, taking pleasure to quiz him, and Mr. POWERS, the gentlemanly Superintendent of gun-practice in the yard, tells me they know a reporter as soon as they see him. Yet with all this badinage, they do not neglect their business in the least, and may be counted upon as reliable men. So much for the Navy-yard and its school of gunnery. R.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Collections for the Wounded—Confiscation of Contraband Goods—Popularity of Federal Securities, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 11, 1862.

Nearly $3,000 more for the wounded were collected here yesterday. Ward Committees to make and report daily collections, were appointed. Over two hundred applications as physicians and nurses were necessarily declined. Another steamer, chartered by our Mayor and Sanitary Committee, freighted with stores and bedding and carrying the Louisville and Frankfort delegations of surgeons and nurses, has left. Frankfort sends four surgeons and seven nurses. Two steamers from Cincinnati, with large delegations and abundant supplies, passed down yesterday morning. New-Albany, Madison, Evansville, and Mount Vernon, are doing their part. The Ohio is rising at the rate of four inches per hour, threatening a great flood.

Mr. A. H. SHERD, United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, by direction of JAS. HARLAN, Esq., United States District-Attorney, comes out to-day with two dozen advertisements, notifying all concerned that extensive quantities of enumerated contraband goods and articles shipped from Louisville last September and October, are seized and forfeited to the United States, and in process of condemnation.

The *Weekly Messenger* resumes publication at Richmond, Madison County. Its platform is: Restore the Union, hang the leading traitors, pardon the people, and stand by the Constitution.

The Nashville *Patriot* has suspended, and the Nashville *Banner* may follow suit. The loyalty of the *Banner's* editor is gravely suspected. He is charged with not conforming to the spirit or letter of Gov. JOHNSON'S conditions.

The editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* is reported under arrest for being a member of a Union League there, and for complimenting the forbearance and clemency of the Lincoln officers and soldiers, and equinting at "submission to Yankee rule."

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Two more boats from Cincinnati, with doctors, nurses and supplies, passed here yesterday for Savannah. Pretty much all the cities and towns on both banks of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, are vieing with one another for the relief of our wounded on the Tennessee. Twelve soldiers have died here this week; forty-three at Munfordville and twelve at Woodsonville during March. The ladies of our Sixth Ward furnished, received and distributed during March, some twelve hundred hospital articles, twenty-four boxes hospital stores, three hundred and fifty books, and $210.

There is an increasing demand here for National funds. One of our first [illegible] advertises this morning, for United States 6 per cent. 5-20 Certificates of Loan. Cash commands in Memphis 60 to 80 per cent. premium. A Kentucky prisoner, at Camp Douglas, (who, like many others there, appears anxious to take the oath and return home,) writes: "I was in the Confederate army nine months, and in all that time received $30, and that at a discount of 40 per cent. That is all the South paid her soldiers."

Southern Rights ladies here boast of making up twelve hundred garments in less than two days, for their Dominion friends at Camp Morton.

Merchants from Southern Tennessee are purchasing here. Two hondred and twenty bales of cotton sold here yesterday at 18 to 20 cents.

Our Press favor the organization of a great Constitutional party, on the coeservative, common and comprehensive basis of a vigorous prosecution of this war, for the sole end of reestablishing the Government in its constitutional integrity, without directly or indirectly waging hostility against the constitutional rights of the States. They speak of our victory on the Tennessee as the most tremendous victory of the war, and of modern times, and as forever settling the fate of the rebel Confederacy.

The new Nashville Counell is heartily loyal, is and backed by a whole-souled Union paper, the Nashville *Union*, started on the 10th, by S. C. MERCER, Esq., formerly of Hopkinsville, Ky. He states that the work of restoration in Tennessee progresses most cheeringly. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The New Constitution—Municipal Politics in Chicago—Wendell Phillips and Parson Brownlow—Rebel Prisoners—Commercial Items—Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The conetitution, prepared by the recent State Convention, has at length been published. It is to be submitted for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the third Monday in June. The sections relating to baeking, to colored persons, and to the Congressional districts, are to be submitted separately.

The "Bill of Rights," which is embraced in artiele 2, is principally derived from the Constitution of the United States, and from the Declaration of Independence. A few innovations, however, are made. A Grand Jury of fifteen is provided for -twelve of whom are necessary to find a bill. All offences less than felony, whose punishment is by fine or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, are to be tried summarily, without the action of the Grand Jury. It is also declared "that the people of this State regard the union of the States, under the Federal Constitution, as permanent and indissoluble, from which no State has a constitutional right to withdraw or secede." Dueling is forbidden under pain of eotire disfranchisement.

In the Executive Department, we are to have a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, who are to hold their offices for two years. The Senate is to be composed of thirty-three members, and the House of Representatives of one hundred and two. These latter are equal to the number of counties in the State; but several of the smaller counties are grouped together to form a representative district, while the larger ones have one or more members each. Cook County is allotted eight, and three Senators. The sessions of the Legislature are to be, as now, biennial, and the first election is to be held next November.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court of three Judges, sixteen Circuit Judges and a County Judge in each county. The Supreme Judges are to be elected in districts, and are to hold their offices for nine years, after the first term, which is to be three, six and nine years.

After 1870 the Legislature may provide for two additional Supreme Judges. The State has been divided into three Districts—the two Southern, having a population of about 450,000 each, and the Northern, 800,000. There has been a disgraceful gerrymander in this, as well as in the Legislative and Congressional appointments. In all these departments, I notice nothing out of the usual course.

General education is to be amply provided for. It is provided that the General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, moral scientific and agricultural improvement, and a thorough, uniform and efficient system of free schools throughout the State. The election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction is also provided for.

The Legislature is also required to pass laws to establish a mechanics' lien, a homestead exemption law, and a law to exempt the property of married women, acquired before or after marriage, from all liability for the debts of the husband.

The article upon "Banking and Currency," is one upon which a fight may be expected. As it is submitted separately, however, it will not materially affect the main question upon the adoption of the Constitution itself. It provides that no bank of any description, for the issuing of bills, &c., shall hereafter be created in this State. The Convention enacted that this should take effect immediately, but little heed will be paid to it. It is also declared that no bank-bill af a less denomination than $10 shall be uttered or passed within this State; after 1864, noee less than $20; and, after 1866, bills of all denominations are utterly prohibited. Think of that. The sovereign and independent State of Illinois going back to a metallic currency!

The "negro clause" provides that: "No negro or mulatto shall migrate or settle in this State after the adoption of the Constitution, or shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in this State." This is also to have a separate submission. Provision is made for the amendment of the Constitution in a manner similar to that of your State. The votes of the soldiers in the field are to be taken, by a Commission appointed for that purpose. The other provisions do not differ materially from those found in nearly all the State Constitutions.

An article was inserted repealing the law appointing Police Commissioners for Chicago, and some other local enactments; but this will not be regarded, and litigation will, undoubtedly, grow out of it. It is computed that the new Constitution will increase the expenses of the State Government from $56,000, as at present, to $250,000.

Municipal politics begin to wax warm, as the election is soon to take place. JOHN WENTWORTH is the principal candidate for Mayor, and will probably be successful, unless his usual success in management fails him. What is termed the *Tribune* or ultra clique are for a regular Republican nomination, for the purpose of running, "Long John" off the track. The Democrats have named M. W. FULLAM, Esq., who is known principally as a member of the recent constitutional Convention, and as the author of the outrageous Representative apportionment of this City.

We are to have WENDELL PHILLIPS again, and Parson BROWNLOW, to lecture before the Young Men's Association. They are, just now, two lions, but entirely of a different breed. Buth will draw crowds. BROWNLOW is to give us his great lecture on the rebellion leaders.

During the past week there have arrived two detachments of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas—being of the sick and wounded captured at Fort Donelson. The deaths continue, and there has been no considerable nhatement in the sickness. The whole number of deaths is 163, including two killed in fights among themselves. There have been several escapes, but nearly all have been retaken.

ADA ISAACS MENKEN, having succeeded in proving to a jury in the adjoining Country of McHenry, that she had been legally married to HEENAN, and that HEENAN had committed a divorceable offence in Chicago, obtained a decree of divorce last week, notwithstanding the "Boy's," vehement disclaimer that he was ever married. The case went by default.

Canal navigation is fully opened, and grain begins to arrive quite freely. The coasting trade on Lake Michigan has also commenced for the season, and we are looking for the breaking of the ice blockade at the Straits every day.

The pork-packing season has closed, and the results present the following figures:

Total receipt of hogs	763,500
Packed in Chicago	551,300
Shipped East	232,200

The figures for the past four years are as follows:

1858-9	179,600	1860-1	266,500
1859-60	151,800	1861-2	551,300

Cincinnati reports for the season, 473,267. The value of the hogs received in Chicago is estimated at $5,353,600. From this it will he seen that the pork trade has grown to huge dimeesions with us. The number of cattle packed here is put down at 56,000, being an increase of 3,000 over last season. But a large number has been bought up on Government account, which is not included in the above.

Freights open more reasonable than was feared, and the prospect is that they will range much lower than last season, though the rates will not be fully established until navigation is open.

The weather is variable—an alternation of sun and rain, with freezing nearly every night; favorable for the maple-sugar districts. Immense quantities of this article—maple-sugar—have already appeared in our market, and the price is down to 10c.@11½c. for common.

Money matters quiet. Currency still continues equal to the demand. Exchange ¼@⅝ on New-York. Gold, 1¼@2. Business quite active. Markets firmer, and an inclination to advance on agricultural products. Dwellings and business houses in demand, at advanced rates of return over last year.

FROM CANADA.

A Militia of 750,000 Men to be Immediately Organized.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The Canadian Government recently appointed a Commission to report a plan for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department, and the best means of reorganising the militia of the Province. The report has just been laid before Parliament. It commences with the following

PREAMBLE.

First—Canada presents a frontier upward of a thousand miles in extent, assailable by land or water at every point.

Secondly—She possesses a population of little more than 2,500,000 souls, (less than the population of London) thinly but unevenly scattered throughout her full extent.

Thirdly—The adjoining country is powerful, contains a population vastly superior in numbers to that of Canada, possesses great resources, and abounds with excellent means of communication, both hy land and water, diverging from the heart of the nation, and leading to all the most vulnerable points on the front of this Province.

AMOUNT OF FORCE REQUIRED.

The Commission report that "in order to provide for an efficient force for the defence of the Province, we are of opinion that a far greater number of trained men will be required than have hitherto been sanctioned, and recommend the organization of an active force, amounting to about 50,000 men of all arms, with a reserve of the same number. A reference to the map of Canada will, we think, clearly point out that even this number of men would be insufficient, without the coöperation of a strong body of regular troops, and a powerful fleet of gunboats on the lakes."

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

The minute details of the composition of the force are not worth reporting in the NEW-YORK TIMES. There are to be four officers, eighty-five non-commissioned officers and men, and forty-seven horses to each field battery; three officers, fifty non-commissioned officers and men, and fifty-three horses, to each troop of cavalry; thirty-seven officers, and eight hundred and four non-cummissioned officers and men, to each active battalion of garrison artillery or infantry.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING OFFICERS.

On this subject the Commissioners report:

1. We suggest that all officers of the volunteer and regular militia be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

2. We also recommend, with a view of insuring the efficiency of corps of the volunteer and active regular militia, that field officers he selected who have served in the regular army, or who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of all military duties, according to the present system—their efficiency to be practically tested prior to their appointment.

3. That all gentlemen and officers, desiring to hold commissions in the active forces, below the rank of field officers, be required to pass a practical military examination before a Board consisting of three officers, one being a field officer, prior to their appointment to the militia, and that in the first formation of the militia the officers of the Board shall be selected from the regular service.

4. We also recommend that promotion, as a general rule, shall take place by seniority; this rule being, always, subject to such deviations and exceptions as the Commander-in-Chief may think proper to make, on account of inefficiency, misconduct or other causes of irregularity; all officers, under the rank of field officers in the active force, to he required to pass a practical military examination before a Board consisting of three officers, one of them being a field officer, prior to their promotion; provided, also, that the Commander-in-Chief shall have the power to promote any officer, out of his turn, for distinguished gallantry in the field, or marked military capacity. [Thus preventing the election of officers by the companies, except *sub rosa*.]

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MEN.

Respecting the men, the Commissioners suggest:

1. That the men of the volunteer militia shall he enrolled for a period of 5 years.

2. That men of the regular militia shall serve 3 years in the active force, and

3. That men of toe regular militia shall, at tha expiration of their term of service in the active force, pass into the reserve force and continue to be enrolled in that force for a further period of 3 years.

4. That the Sergeants of the volunteer and regular militia he encouraged, at the expiration of their first terms of service in the active force, to reengage for a further period of 5 years in the volunteer militia or 7 years in the regular militia, receiving at the expiration of 10 years' service in the active force a gratuity of $40, and that any Sergeant, who may retire at the expiration of his first term of service, may be replaced by any Corporal who has completed his first period of service, such promoted Corporal to receive the same grant at the expiration of his 10 years' service. It being always understood that the above mentioned reengagements, in both cases, shall he subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the corps.

PAY AND CLOTHING.

On this important subject, the Commission suggest—

1. That the officers receive $1 per day, and the non-commissioned officers and privates 50 cents per day during the period of training. The horses are to be paid for at the rate of $1 a day.

2. In active service, they are to have the same pay and allowances as the Queen's regular service.

3. Clothing is to he supplied to the regular militia, while training, and $3 a year per man to each man of the volunteer militia.

4. The usual time of training is ta ha from 14 to 28 days per annum, as the Commander-in-Chief directs.

The following is the skeleton of the forces that would thus be raised:

VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN UPPER CANADA.

Cities and Districts.	Field Batteries, 85 strong.	Troops Cavalry, 50 strong.	Bat Gar. Artillery, 804 strong.	Bat. Infantry, 804 strong.	Total Strength.
Ottawa	1	—	⅓	⅓	439
Kingston	1	1	⅓	⅓	530
Toronto	1	1	1	1	1,713
Hamilton	1	—	—	1	989
London	1	—	⅓	⅓	489
Tot. V. F. in U. C	5	2	1	3⅓	4,149

REGULAR MILITIA IN UPPER CANADA.

Military Districts.				
No. 1	—	—	2	1,703
No. 2	1	1	1	1,703
No. 3	—	1	2	2,462
No. 4	—	1	3	2,462
No. 5	—	1	4	3,266
No. 6	—	1	6	4,874
No. 7	1	3	2	2,647
No. 8	—	3	3	3,366
No. 9	—	2	1	904
Total Mil. in U. C.	2	14	24	23,982
Add Vol. In U. C.	5	2	3⅓	4,149
Total Force in U. C.	7	16	27⅓	27,531

VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN LOWER CANADA.

Cities or District.	Field Batteries, 85 strong.	Troops Cavalry, 50 strong.	Batt. Gar. Artill'y, 804 strong.	Batt. Inf'y 804 strong.	Total Strength
Quebec	1	1	1	1	1,743
Montreal	1	2	1	3	3,401
T'l Vol. Force in L. C.	2	3	2	4	5,144

REGULAR MILITIA IN LOWER CANADA.

Military District.					
No. 1	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2	—	—	—	2	1,608
No. 3	—	2	—	2	1,708
No. 4	—	—	—	1	804
No. 5	—	—	—	3	2,412
No. 6	—	2	1	2	2,512
No. 7	—	—	—	2	1,608
No. 8	—	—	—	3	2,412
No. 9	—	1	—	3	2,462
No. 10	1	3	—	2	1,843
Total Militia in L. C.	1	8	1	20	17,369
Add Vol'trs in L. C.	2	3	2	4	5,144
Total Force in L. C.	3	11	3	24	22,513

a No. 1 Military District will furnish no men for the active force, but will be expected to register a large proportion of seafaring men.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Force in U. Can	7	16	5	27⅓	27,531
Force in L. Can.	3	11	3	24	22,513
Total F. in Prov.	10	27	8	51⅓	50,044
Add reserve	10	27	8	51⅓	50,044
Grand total					100,088

I have every reason to believe that, after Parliament here has passed a bill to legalize all these preparations, Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, Minister for Militia Affairs, will proceed to England to make a treaty with the Imperial Government to supplement our Provincial endeavors by a definite amount of Imperial aid.

AN AMERICAN IMPOSTOR IN LONDON.—The London *Observer*, of March 15, says: "A rather tall, white-headed, gentlemanly-looking man, who refused his address, but gave the name of FITZ-SIMMONS CALHOUN, Captain in the American service, was charged at Bow-street with fraudulently obtaining £10 under the following circumstances: Mr. G. O. HALL, a gentleman possessed of large estates in Louisiana, said: I am at present staying at Norfolk-villas, Paddington. Last April I was residing in Gloucester-square. About that time the prisoner called, and said he was brother to a gentleman known to me in Paris hy the name of MEREDITH CALHOUN. I invited him into my parlor, and in the course of our conversation he said that on his way from Sweden to London he had lost his pocket-book. He also said he wanted to go to Philadelphia, and asked me to lend him £10, and that when he got to Liverpool he should have some funds from Mr. BROWN, the shipper, and he would remit it the following day, or he would give me a hill on his brother in Paris. I lent him the £10, and he gave me an order. I never received the £10 again, and I afterwards heard he was an impostor, and for form sake, as I had a friend going to Paris, I got him to present it. Mr. CALHOUN was out, but his wife, who was at home, confirmed the report as to his being an impostor, by saying that they knew nothing at all of the prisoner. Yesterday, I saw him in Burlington-arcade, and for the sake of public security I gave him in charge for forgery, as he had signed himself 'Francis Fitzsimon Calhoun,' and when I addressed him yesterday he said his name was 'Fitzsimmons Calhoun.' Prisoner after saying that he knew some of the most eminent men in America, was remanded."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation hy a respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 104 Hicks-st, corner of Clark.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation hy a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st. Has no objection to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, hy a respectable girl to do chamberwork and washing, or cooking and washing. In a small private family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 128 6th-st., near 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going by Saturday's steamer to Europe, wishes to find a situation as chambermaid and waitress for a young and active girl, who has served her faithfully, and can be well recommended by her. Inquire at No. 179 West 11th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, who is neat in her habits and obliging disposition, a situation in City or country; is an excellent chambermaid and thorough waitress; can set the table in good style; best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance from the City; has the best of references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor.

A CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and sew; is a good embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 60 Prospect-st.

A COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook of meats, soups, game and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of soups, game, and desserts, and is a first-rate bread, cake and biscuit baker; no objections to a large family. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, makes excellent pastries, soups, jellies, &c. Can give unexceptionable refereuces as to character and ability. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 397 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is willing to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 276 1st-av., near 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business well. Will not object to going into the country. Best of City reference given. To be found at No. 32 3d-av., for 2 days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, hy a respectable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and baker; no objections to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 333 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLOdi gested cook in a hotel or private family, by one accustomed to the business, who understands making all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Good reference. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 4th floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable middle aged woman as competent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for five years. Can be seen at No. 120 West 15th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., first floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 West 27th-st., corner 8th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by one who understands French cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Address J. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook hy a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her duties perfectly; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook; a good baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or as chambermaid; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st, third floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant young woman, who is very neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; no objection to do general housework; has the best of reference; wages moderate. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by an American woman, in either City or country, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; City reference given. Apply, for two days, at 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 47 2d-st., two doors from 2d-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to go out to work by the day or week. Call or address No. 134 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families. The best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DRESSMAKING OR FAMILY SEWING.—Understands sewing machines. Would go out, or take it home, having a machine. Call, or address No. 3 2d-st., 1st floor.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman, a Protestant, recently a widow, with two young children, would like a house to take care of for the Summer, or would act as housekeeper where the duties are light. Is an excellent cook. If necessary, would take but one child with her. Inquire for Mrs. HOSAER, No. 95 West 27th-st

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a widow lady, who perfectly understands housekeeping in all its branches; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; best references given. Address, for three days, M. E. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED hy an American lady, in some respectable family, is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a family or to take charge of an invalid. References given. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st, for three days, commencing April 15.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation hy a neat, tidy young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; has reference for both. Can be seen at 163 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A NICE AND COMpetent French girl, of fine disposition and pleasant manners, wishes an opportunity to accompany a lady to Europe as maid, or a family as nurse. Inquire of her present employers, southeast corner of Madison-av. and 37th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has good references from her last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 111 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE IS wanted by an American Protestant woman, one accustomed to taking care of children from their birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 130 West 14th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has the very best references. Call at No. 171 East 49th-st., corner 2d-av.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse, having lost her own baby. Call, for two days, at No. 145 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted hy a respectable girl, as nurse or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 54 West 36th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, hy an active young girl, who has spent a long time at dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and fit for children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 7th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to find a good situation for a person as nurse and seamstress; she would prefer the care of an infant or a young child; she is experienced in the care of children, and has had a child of her own. She can be seen, to-day from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, hy a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby; or, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, hy a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children: has eight years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable American woman, a situation as seamstress or housekeeper in a private family; can do all kinds of plain and fancy needlework; has a little girl, four years old, which she would like to have with her. Apply at No. 74 East 24th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, hy a young girl with good City reference; is an excellent plain sewer; will have no objection to assist with up-stairs' work or children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 372 6th-av., second floor.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable Protestant woman as first-class waitress. She may be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has been in the family where she is at present two years; other references given, if required. Call till Saturday at No. 1358th-st.

A WASH-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WIDow woman wants washing; is a first-rate laundress; is a good house-cleaner or whitewasher; will go out by the day or week. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 239 West 13th-st., to MRS. S. DUNBAR. Apply by note or personally—will be strictly attended to.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to grocery store No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived out as laundress for five years. The best of City reference given. Call at 217 West 25th-st., in the store.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable man who has been bred a servant; can wait on a dinner party if wanted; has reference as to his treatment of horses and steady driving; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, D. K., Coachman, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A THOROUGHLY CAPAble coachman and driver wants a situation. Address (or call on) J. M., at the office of Messrs. Polhamius & Jackson, No. 27 William-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at, or address P. L., No. 9 John st., in the seed store.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. Kenyon, Auctioneer.

A. T. WILLIAMS, No. 286 BROADWAY,

Will sell through Messrs. RANGE, MERWIN & CO., as private vendue, (closing out,) commencing

On MONDAY, 21st instant,

And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,

THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.

Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture of "Sabbath Evening," by George Mosley, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Jones; works by George Hall, Sonntag, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or fine portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES. COUPE AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at his salesrooms Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, an elegant span of long tail bay horses, eight years old, sound, kind and gentle in every way; very stylish, and of great beauty; also, an elegant coupe and double harness.

ALSO,

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, seven years old; is an excellent lady's horse, and has only been used as such for the last two years; is perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and perfect in every way. Also, a lady's elegant saddle and double bridle.

ALSO,

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, eight years old, perfectly sound, kind, gentle; is very stylish, fine in harness or under the saddle, for which he has been a great deal used. Also, gentleman's saddle and bridle.

ALSO,

A THOROUGHBRED SORREL HORSE, by imported *Trustee*; has been used for the last two years only as a saddle horse; kind, sound and gentle; also, a superior English saddle, double bridle and blanket. The whole of this entire elegant establishment may be seen and tried previous to the sale by application at the office of the auctioneer.

ALSO,

A beautiful Jagger wagon, made to order, by Young. Also, a four-wheeled dog cart. The whole to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPAN OF FAST HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK,

THIS AFTERNOON, April 19,

At 5 o'clock P. M., at

VANDEWATER'S CLUB HOUSE,

near 128th-st., a span of elegant black horses, 14¾ hands high, perfectly matched; six and nine years old; warranted sound, kind and gentle; a splendid team for a gentleman; can trot inside of 2:50 together; cost the present owner $2,000. Also, a light wagon, double harness, blankets, whip, &c. Will be positively sold without reserve. Can be seen at the private stable in Mott-st., one door below Bleecker, until day of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSE JACK CADE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at Vandewater's Club House, near 128th-st., the celebrated horse JACK CADE, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, for which the written guarantee of the owner will be given, together with a light wagon, which has only been used two weeks, and light harness, made by Lowden to order; also, blanket, whip, &c. The whole to be positively sold without reserve. Can be seen at the private stable in Mott-st., one door below Bleecker-st., until day of sale.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD will sell on MONDAY, April 21, at 9¾ A. M., the entire stock of boots and shoes of every description, in lots to suit purchasers, manufacturing utensils, boot and shoe trees, lasts, trunks, umbrellas, desks, counters, fixtures, &c., &c., together with the store to let—all to the highest bidders, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale. JOHN WHYTE, Jr., No. 13 St.-av., opposite Cooper Union and Bible House.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 10¾ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, do. washstands, carved rosewood suite in brocatel, carved oak and black walnut sideboards, mahogany commodes, toilet sets, black walnut bookcases and secretary, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil-cloth, mahogany extension dining tables, black walnut and oak do., bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, mahogany hall stands, pier mirrors, lace curtains, black walnut etagere, mahogany card-tables, oval-framed mirrors, &c.; also two sets elegant blue and gold brocatel curtains, lined with silk and interlined with crimson, looped, cords and tassels all complete, made to order by Solomon and Hart, cost $200 each suite; rosewood brocatel furniture, made by Roux, removed for convenience of sale. At 12 o'clock, a Newfoundland dog.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, in the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of this City, of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 2, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1862, at 11 A. M., at No. 18 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush; centre-tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stodart; pier glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; rich cloth and lace window-curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands and commodes, marble-tops; black walnut library bookcase and tables, cottage furniture, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, mantel clocks, China and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

UNCLAIMED RAILROAD FREIGHT.—MONDAY, April 21, at 1 o'clock, at the store No. 41 Harrison-st., for account of whom it may concern, to pay freight and charges, about seventy packages machinery, furniture, liquors, boxes, &c., &c. Terms cash; deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st, a very fine coupé rockaway, for four persons, in fine order, patent boxes; also, a new coupé rockaway, New-Haven built, in fine order, without reserve; a very fine coupé rockaway, inclosed with shifting partitions, built by Beardsley, in good order.

DRY GOODS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. **359**
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY,
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS
AND SKY-LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. **359**
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all kinds of TRIMMINGS,
at KELTY'S, 359 Broadway

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

BARGAINS—FROM AUCTION, IN

Black and colored Silks, Brocho and Stella Shawls. Ladies will find the prices about 40 cents on the dollar of their value.

ALSO,

500 dozen gold medal Paris Kid Gloves, at 62 cents per pair. Importer's price for these goods, $10 50 per dozen.

ALSO,

Large assortment Dress Goods receiving daily, at
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 274 Bowery.

N. B.—No lady should purchase her Dry Goods without first calling at No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK
AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Ladies will find a magnificent stock of
SPRING SAQUES AND MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles.
At all prices, from $5 up.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of Spring Millinery and Straw Goods, of the newest shapes and styles, are now offered to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, at the lowest cash prices. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway. N. B.—The trade supplied.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, mill, hoisting and cabstan rope machinery, millwright work and castings, gas, general machinery, merchants, vessels' and steam, &c. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain. Ecole do Pharmacie. Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even 5in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 40th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 15 Court-st., Boston

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A fruitful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY LADY.—THE SUBscriber, after years of suffering and care, has discovered, through her own experience, and by the advice of a skillful physician, a means by which much suffering, trouble and expense can be avoided, both by the married and single of her sex. No married lady should be without this simple remedy, which can be had by inclosing $1, addressed to BENEFACTRESS, Station D, New-York City, on receipt of which full information will be sent by return mail.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CRAIGMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. This is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in another the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Sent free, mosey, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE Restores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Assures manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Any one place in which have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, secret [illegible], Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 street. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. AGRIPPINA'S, 321 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without a instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole flesh of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages. 130 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished Imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

GREENWOOD LOT FOR SALE.—A DESIRable circular plot, beautifully located on Glade Hill, containing two and one-half lots. Apply to CHARLES ABERNETHY, Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st.; or M. BURR, No. 23 West 35th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO THREE story and basement houses, containing ten rooms and two pantries, with gas, water, marble mantels, vaults in front, &c. The houses are centrally situated, being less than five minutes walk from two depôts; time by rail to New-York 30 minutes; possession given immediately. Rent, $300; or they will be sold very low. Inquire of W. D. RUSSELL, No. 338 Broadway, New-York, or of D. W. CRANE, No. 44 Halsey-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, of 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 86x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, AT BRIAR CLIFF, ONE mile from depôt, Sing Sing; rent $250; 6 rooms, and dining-room, kitchen and cellar; garden, stocked with small fruits; stable, if required; fine view of Hudson River; near the Episcopal church. Also, a house to let, No. 151 West 12th-st, with all modern improvements. Apply to W. R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sun Mutual Ins. Co., No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—ONE THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 119 Bloomfield-st., five minutes from the ferry; 9 rooms, gas, water and sewer connections all complete; also, one two-story and basement brick house, No. 203 Bloomfield-st., eight minutes from the ferry, with same improvements as No. 119, at low rents. Apply to JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 94 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NYACK, Rockland County, 15 minutes' walk from the landing, a nice house, containing ten rooms, and carriage house attached, with large garden, containing grape vines and fruit trees in abundance; a range in the kitchen, and a fine well of water at the door. The house commands a fine view of the Hudson. Rent, $200. Apply to T. TASMAN, Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A very desirable country house in Westchester County, with two acres of land, stables, ice-house, &c., and good garden. The property is two minutes' walk from depôt, and 20 miles from the City Hall. Everything is in complete order, and the house is ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 13 Park-st., adjoining Park-place, one of the best locations in the City for a small family, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent moderate. Apply to C. S. HAINES, No. 1 Commercial Dock, Newark, N. J., or T. D. JAMES, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

TO RENT.—A DWELLING VERY PLEASANTLY located on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., with fine grounds and gardens; will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant, for the summer months; longer if desired, with or without furniture; gas, hot and cold water in each story of the house; bath room, &c. Address, Box No. 2,032 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately.—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE.—Pleasantly situated near the depôt. The house is large, double, convenient, mostly furnished, and having every needful requisite; stable and other outbuildings, fruits and shrubbery abundant, pure water and nine acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to L. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS.—Furnished or unfurnished, in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c., finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with coach-house, orchard, grounds, &c., one mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station at Hastings. Also, two small cottages near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE country seats to be found within 30 miles of New-York City, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Replete with every modern improvement. For full particulars apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A CONvenient house, containing twelve rooms; barn large; garden containing fruit trees of all kinds, grapevines, &c.; five minutes' walk from depôt. For further particulars apply to H. C. SEWARD, No. 223 East 17th-st., New-York.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED and unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Elm-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the depôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—OPPOSITE DEPOT, 12 miles from this City, dwelling, containing eight rooms, and garden. Rent, $250. Apply on premises, of MRS. MUNSON, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 108 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL HOUSE with ¾ of an acre, six rooms, large closets, shade trees, &c., within three minutes' walk of junction depôt. Rent $175. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, near the premises.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS $150 to $250. Inquire of E. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or E. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee will meet for the purpose of hearing parties interested relative to the sub-letting of Tilford Hall, assigned to the use of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, MICHAEL SNYDER, CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
A. J. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on MONDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties having business before them will please attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, MORGAN JONES, WM. ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAM,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved, and the business of said firm will be closed by O. E. WOOD, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1862.
G. L. WILLARD, O. E. WOOD,
J. A. BARKER, J. LE B. WILLARD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—A Special Meeting of the Union will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No. 103 Bowery. As business in connection with the meeting of the National Union in May next will be transacted, a full attendance is desirable.
M. H. McNAMARA, President.
D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 20, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

We beg to inform buyers of United States Bonds, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and other Securities, that we are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates current on the day when the orders shall be received, at a difference of ¼th per cent., as compared with the Brokers' Board, and frequently at or below Board prices not, without commission.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

T. D. HENNESSY,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, April 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.'s Bonds, numbered 966 to 972, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. F. BEIB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, OF February 25, 1862, I am authorized to receive deposits of United States Notes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, (§100,) for a period of not less than thirty days, to be repaid with five (5) per cent. interest on ten days' notice. For such deposits, I issue certificates in favor of the depositor, negotiable by indorsement.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF New-Haven Railroad Stock. To loan, in bond and mortgage, $50,000, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., or C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, room No. 4, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Galena and Chicago first mortgage; per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM G.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Full Particulars of the Bombardment and Surrender.

Arrival of the Steam-Transport McClellan with Prisoners.

The Labor of Constructing the Batteries.

Opening of the Feu d'Enfer on the Fort.

The Breaching of the Walls, and the Surrender.

Details of the Spoils and Prisoners Captured.

Official Report of Gen. Gilmore, Constructor of the National Batteries.

OTHER INTERESTING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

The United States steamer *McClellan*, J. W. Beers, coming from Port Royal April 14, at 4 P. M., arrived yesterday.

Fort Pulaski is now in possession of the United States forces. The Stars and Bars have been supplanted by the Stars and Stripes.

The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers occupy the quarters so lately occupied by the First Georgia Volunteers.

On the morning of the 10th the preparations for the bombardment of the fort under Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, were completed, and a communication under flag of truce was forwarded to Col. OLMSTEAD, the Commander of Pulaski, demanding the unconditional surrender of the fort. To this Col. O. replied in a very gentlemanly and witty note, stating that he was placed there "to defend, not to surrender the fort." Upon receipt of this, at 7:52 A. M. of the 10th, the batteries on Tybee opened fire. After firing a few rounds from the several batteries, a chance shot carried away the halliards on Pulaski, and the Confederate flag "kissed mother earth." At this point our fire slackened, our people not knowing but that the occupants of the fort were tiring of their sport, and had concluded to succumb. Presently, instead of the white flag, the Stars and Bars were once more seen, waving from a temporary flagstaff on the parapet. The batteries on Tybee recommenced with redoubled vigor, and the firing continued without cessation during the remainder of the day. Towards night, Gen. GILMORE being satisfied, (from the effects of the Parrott guns and James' projectiles during the day) of the practicability of breeching the walls, again slackened the firing in order to make arrangements for the planting of more guns at the Goat Point batteries, that point being the nearest to Pulaski, distant but 1,685 yards. From sunset till 12 midnight, there was no firing. From then until daylight an occasional shot was fired, and on the morning of the 11th, two small braeches were visible (at the distance of two miles) on the Southeast face of the fort. By 12 M., these under the heavy and well directed firing from the Goat Point batteries, had assumed formidable proportions, and at 2:16 P. M., the Confederate flag was hauled down, and a white flag displayed. A boat was then sent to Pulaski, and a surrender of tha fort was made. Col. OLMSTEAD stated that it was impossibla to hold out any longer, as the rifle shots were fast working thair way into the magazines, and a goodly nnmber of his guns were disabled, and he was, therefore, compelled to comply with Gen. HUNTER'S demand. Accordingly, the same night, the Seventh Connecticut, Col. TERRY, was thrown into the fort, and the munitions of war, provisions, &c., were turned over to the credit of the Union.

Union loss, one killed; one wounded, slightly.

Confederate loss, three wounded; amputation necessary, and performed in each case. Prisoners, 385, including officers.

PASSENGERS.

Col. J. H. Morrow, aid to Gen. Hunter, and in charge of prisoners, and bearer of dispatches; Lieut. A. Badeau, aid to Gen. Hunter, bearer of dispatches; L. C. Styles, Secretary to Com. Dupont; F. C. Ford, Commissary Department; H. E. Lord, do. do.; Lieut. W. Scott, Volunteer Engineer Regiment: Capt. J. J. Cooley, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and 106 prisoners, with 12 of tha Rhode Island Regiment for guard, seven discharged soldiers and mechanics.

Our forces have been withdrawn from Jacksonville, and Gen. VIELE, with 1,500 men, arrived at Hilton Head on the steamer *Cosmopolitan* the 18th.

Dr. SAML. C. ROBINSON, Acting Purser of the United States steamship *McClellan*, will please accept our thanks for favors rendered.

DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The following was received at the War Department to-day, from Gen. HUNTER, commanding the National forces in South Carolina:

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 17, via SANDY HOOK, N. J., April 18.

We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th instant. After thirty hours continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck.

We have captured forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. One of our men was killkd and one wounded.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Preparations for the Bombardment—How the Batteries were Placed—Who Constructed tham—Progress of the Bombardment, &c.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, TYBEE, Ga., Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

I left Hilton Head to-day about 12 o'clock M. for this place, accompanying Gens. HUNTER and BENHAM, and Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, and the Government steamer *McClellan*.

The sea was rough and the afternoon gloomy. As we approached Tybee from Calibogue Sound, Fort Pulaski, about three miles distant on our right, seemed clothed with frowns more than usually sullen. The sky was covered with a thick veil of clouds, and the physical aspect of the scene was anything but cheerful. The general expectation of action the next day, however, inspired the party with a feeling of intense satisfaction; and hope seemed to animate each breast and beam from every eye.

Gen. BENHAM and Capt. ROGERS, with many of the Staff officers, having to make a tour of inspection of the batteries, I joined the party going on shore. As the first of tha batteries is at least a mile from Gen. GILMORE'S quarters, horses were found for four of the chief officers, and one-mule carts placed at the disposal of the others. Accepting a seat in one of the vehicles, in company with Capt. BENHAM, an Aid of the General's, we proceeded, in charge of a Hibernian driver, to traverse the pine, cedar and palmetto forest through which ley our road. The first battery reached is named "Battery Stanton," in honor of the Secretary of War, and consists of three 13-inch mortars, each weighing 17,120 pounds, and having a range of 3,476 yards. The next is precisely like it, and is named "Grant"—the range being 3,256 yards. The line of batteries, some two miles in length, is oblique to the fort, and the range continues to decrease. The following table will show the force of guns which is to be brought to bear in a day or two upon the garrison of Pulaski, from Tybee Island:

Battery.	No of Guns	Size.	Kind.	Weight. lbs.	R'nge. Yds.	When Made.
Stanton...	3	13 incb.	Mortar...	17,120	3,476	1861
Grant.....	3	13 incb.	Mortar...	17,120	3,256	1861
Lyon.....	4	10 inch.	Columb'd	15,059	3,256	....
Lincoln...	3	8 inch.	Columb'd	9,240	3,045	1814
Burnside..	1	13 inch.	Mortar...	17,120	2,760	1861
Sherman..	3	13 inch.	Mortar...	17,120	2,477	1861
Halleck..	2	13 incb.	Mortar...	17,120	2,407	1861
Scott....	2	10 incb.	Columb'd	15,059	1,777	1861
	1	8 incb.	Columb'd	9,240	....	1841
Siget	5	30 lbs...	Par't s.c'r	....	....	....
	1	24 lbs...	James..	....	....	....
	2	42 lbs...	James..	....	....	....
M'Clel'n.	2	32 lbs...	James..	....	....	....
Totten	4	10 inch.	Mortar...	1,852	1,643	1841

The construction of these batteries by Gen. GILMORE involves a history of some interest. He received an order Dec. 1, 1861, from Gen. SHERMAN, to make a reconnoissance of Tybee Island, with a view to its occupation, preliminary to the reduction of Fort Pulaski. This he did; and the following extract from his report shows the result, and also gives a partial outline of the project of construction, afterwards adopted.

"I deem the reduction of that work (Fort Pulaski) practicable by batteries of mortars and rifled guns, established on Tybee Island. I would place these batteries twenty or twenty-five yards apart, behind the ridge of sand westward from the lighthouse. I would mink the mortar batteries as low as the water will permit; and the guns sufficiently low to leave a high parapet in front. On the sides and rear of each I would have a high mound of earth. The embrasures for the guns should be deep, narrow, and of little display. I estimate that, after once obtaining the range, five-eighths of tha shells from tha mortars should lodge inside tha fort. I would have enough mortars to throw one shell a minute, and as many guns as mortars. The batteries should be served day and night."

Gen. GILMORE was placed in charge of the work of construction, and took possession of the Island on the 20th of February, 1862. On the 22d he commenced the work of landing the ordnance, and on the same day, sent two companies of men with a battery to Decent Island, in Lazaratto Creek, to cut off the communication of the fort with Savannah. Tha blockade of Pulaski dates from that day, since which time its garrison have received neither reinforcements nor supplies, and have had no intercourse with outside rebels, except as an occasional courier has stolen in, without being able to return. On the 29th of February, all the force on Tybee was placed under command of Gen. GILMORE, in order to assure a more thorough prosecution of the work.

These works are several batteries, constructed with a parapet in front about eight feet high, and with a bomb-proof traversa between every two guns; the sides of the parapets and traverses being riveted with sods, fascines or hurdle work. The mortars fire over tbe parapets, and the guns through embrasures cut in the parapets. The embrasures are riveted like the traverses and parapets. The batteries nearest the fort are connected by trenches, which afford a safe means of communication between them. All the advanced batteries have splinter-proof shelters, and each one having three rellefs, two of them can all the time be under shelter. These advanced batteries have also a bomb-proof surgery, supplied with a table and all requisites for surgical operations; and each battery has also a well of water.

There is no doubt that great credit is due Gen. GILMORE for the projection and construction of these batteries. They exhibit a high degree of engineering skill, and show a valuable executive talent in the energy and mechanical excellence displayed in the prosecution of the work. Besides the batteries given in the above table, a boat has been brought around through Lazarette Creek and placed near its mouth, on which is mounted a battery, in some respects more effectively located than any of the others.

All the appliances of construction involved immense labor. Tybee Roads has a very heavy surf, and the landing is destitute of any wharf. The heavy ordnance were obliged to be landed at high tide, from floats, and then slung and drawn by hand to their destination. In this connection, especial credit is said to be due to Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department, who took charge of the transportation of the ordnance, and to Sargeant WILSON, Company A. Corps of Regular Engineers, who superintended the mounting of the heavy guns. Seven of the eleven batteries, were manned by volunteer infantry soldiers, who did the work of unloading, transporting and mounting the guns, and of constructing the batteries and tha roads leading to them. They were instructed in artillery practice during the three or four days preceding the bombardment, by Lieut. J. H. WILSON, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. PORTER.

The men doing the heavy labor on these works were the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and two companies of the Regiment of New-York Volunteer Engineers, under command of Lieut.-Col. HALL. A few days since this force was increased by the addition of three companies of the Rhode Island Artillery, five companies of the Eighth Maine Regiment, and eight companies of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. The Eighth Michigan Regiment was added to-day. Seven of the batteries being located in full view of the fort, have of necessity to be approached and constructed during the night. About one mile of the road leading to the advanced batteries is over ground composed of an alluvial deposit, very wet and marshy, and rests on a foundation of fascines and brush. Several thousands of these fascines, composed of small poles eighteen feet long, were constructed, nine inches in diameter and bound together by wythes.

Tha batteries were considered complete last night; but I learn that only half the amount of ammunition has been furnished estimated as necessary in the original *projet*. This, in the opinion of our engineers, is our weak point; and in case we fail to reduce the fort the fault will rest with the Ordnance Department, and not with the laborious and brave men who have made and will move these batteries, so truly admirable in their construction.

We walked along the beach, from battery to battery with the grim fort staring ominously at us, seemingly only a short way off—really about a mile and a half distant; and feeling a sort of satisfaction in the consciousness that *we* knew that the hour of its assault was close at hand, while its garrison did not. At one time we pansed and inspected it through a glass; the red and white bars being plainly visible on the flag that flaunted from the high flag-staff, and the sentries seen distinctly. An officer passing gava us a friendly caution, as our inspection might provoke a retaliatory shot; but we reckoned that none of their guns bore upon the spot where we stood.

We continued our inspection as far as Battery Halleck, when, the day being nearly spent, we retraced our steps. One or two guns we saw not yet mounted. That is to be done to-night. Immense piles of round and conical shot and shells lie at every battery, and all the magazines are stored with powder and other necessary munitions. We talked with some of the men, who declared themselves ready for the fight, and anxious to have it begin.

I am told that it is proposed to make two additional batteries on Long and Turtle Islands, north of the Fort, and south of Daufuskie Island, but believe that the work is still unfinished.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Rain in torrents. No opening gun roused us at 5 o'clock; the bombardment is postponed till to-morrow. Meantime more troops are to be brought from Beaufort, and Gen. BENHAM and Capt. ROGERS propose a visit to Gen. VIELE on Daufuskie Island.

THURSDAY, April 10.

From Maj. WAGNER, of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, I learn that a summons to surrender has already been sent to the fort; that immediately on the receipt of a refusal, the firing will commence from the long range mortar batteries.

The few persons remaining on the *McClellan*, are on deck anxiously awaiting the sound of the first gun. The boat bearing the demand to surrender, has returned from Pulaski; we are momentarily expecting to hear the opening roar. Some think the rebels will not attempt a defence; some that they will fight to the bitter end; some that they will sullenly retire into their casemates and await the result. They have men enough for a good defence—some three or four hundred, and plenty of provisions; but are believed to be short of ammunition.

What is that? a cloud of white smoke wreaths up over "Battery Halleck," presently a sullen boom comes struggling to our ears against the wind. *It is the first gun.* We watch eagerly for the explosion; the shell bursts high in the air, and evidently innocent of mischief. In a few seconds, we hear the sound of the explosion. This is at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, and the shot is followed by others in rapid succession. Five minutes later, a sharp jet of smoke shoots out from the side of Fort Pulaski, near the ground, as an answer to our fire from one of her casemate-guns. She follows it presently by a shot from a barbette-gun, and the fight is fairly in progress.

At first, the firing upon neither side is rapid nor true. Gradually, the discharges grow more frequent, particularly from the National batteries, and the aim is getting somewhat less wild. A sharp, whistling sound, succeeding a shot from the fort, indicates the discharge of a rifled-gun. This is speedily answered from our own guns in kind. Presently, a cloud of yellow dust, rising from the side of the fort, shows that one of our shots has taken effect on her brickwork. Our glasses are instantly turned to the point, and reveal a jagged dent, where the shot from one of our rifled-guns had struck. At 9½ o'clock, we are able to count ten of these fractures, mostly near the southeast corner of the fort, and know that numerous others must be hidden from our sight by the angle. At 10 o'clock, we learn from Major HOUGH, who has come on board from the island, that our men or works have as yet sustained no damage, except that one of our mortars has been dismounted by its own recoil. He tells us, too, that, at their request, Capt. ROGERS yesterday sent for one hundred picked men from the *Wabash*, to work our guns—an assistance much needed, as our men have had but little practice.

A little before 11 o'clock I retire to the cabin to write up my notes. I have been there not over ten minutes when I hear a great cheer on deck, which is echoed by the soldiers on the *Ben Deford*. I rush up stairs, and see that the flag-staff on the fort stands naked. Has the flag been struck? or has it been shot away? Opinions differ, but not for a great while—for presently fresh streams of smoke issua from the walls of the fort, showing that the garrison is still for fight. They have fired a barbette and casemate gun, nearly at the same moment, to show that they are not thinking of surrender yet.

So the firing goes on. Our mortars seem now to be doing bettar; the shells often burst over the fort, and sometimes fairly inside. As for the rifled guns, aimed at the walls, with a view of making a breach, their service is admirable. Scarca a moment elapses, but a cloud of brick-dust tells of a shot planted near the fractures made by its predecessors. At one time, wa think one of the enemy's barbette guns is dismounted; but a more careful scrutiny convinces us that this is not the fact.

For some time we have observed a danse smoke rising southeast from the fort; but cannot determine its origin. The supposition is, that our shells have fired some of the wooden structures on the island. We also see a herd of horses running loose in the same direction.

EVENING.—I went on shore about 3 o'clock. Passing along in the rear of our batteries, I came upon a spot sheltered by a sand ridge, which Gen. HUNTER and Gen. BENHAM had selected as a point of observation. It was between Batteries Burnside and Lincoln; and here a telescope was established, and the Generals and Capt. ROGERS, and some of the staff-officers, were watching the effects of the fire. The enemy had trained one of their barbette guns to bear upon this spot, and at frequent intervals a shell came whizzing through the air—sometimes falling short into the river, and sometimes bursting beyond us in the swampy ground, scattering the black earth and water in all direotions. We could see the flash and smoke of the gun in time to guard against the shot, and the whizzing sound enlightened us at once as to its direction. When the word was given that the barbette gun had been fired, a general ducking of heads took place behind our sandy parapet, except as some veteran disdained the salutary precaution.

I was here enabled to get from Major HALPINE, copies of the summons to surrender, sent to the fort in the morning, and the reply returned, which were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, TYBEE ISLAND, Georgia, April 10, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer, Fort Pulaski, Georgia:

SIR: I hereby demand of you the surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States. This demand is made with a view to save the effusion of blood, which must follow the bombardment and assault now in readiness to be opened.

The number, calibre and completeness of the batteries surrounding you leave no doubt as to what must be the result in case of your refusal; and as the defence, however obstinate, must eventually succumb to the assailing force at my disposal, it is hoped that you may see fit to avert the useless waste of life.

This communication will be carried to you, under a flag of truce, by Lieut. J. H. WILSON, U. S. A., who is authorized to wait any period, not exceeding thirty minutes, for your answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT PULASKI, April 10, 1862.

Major-Gen. David Hunter, Commanding on Tybee Island:

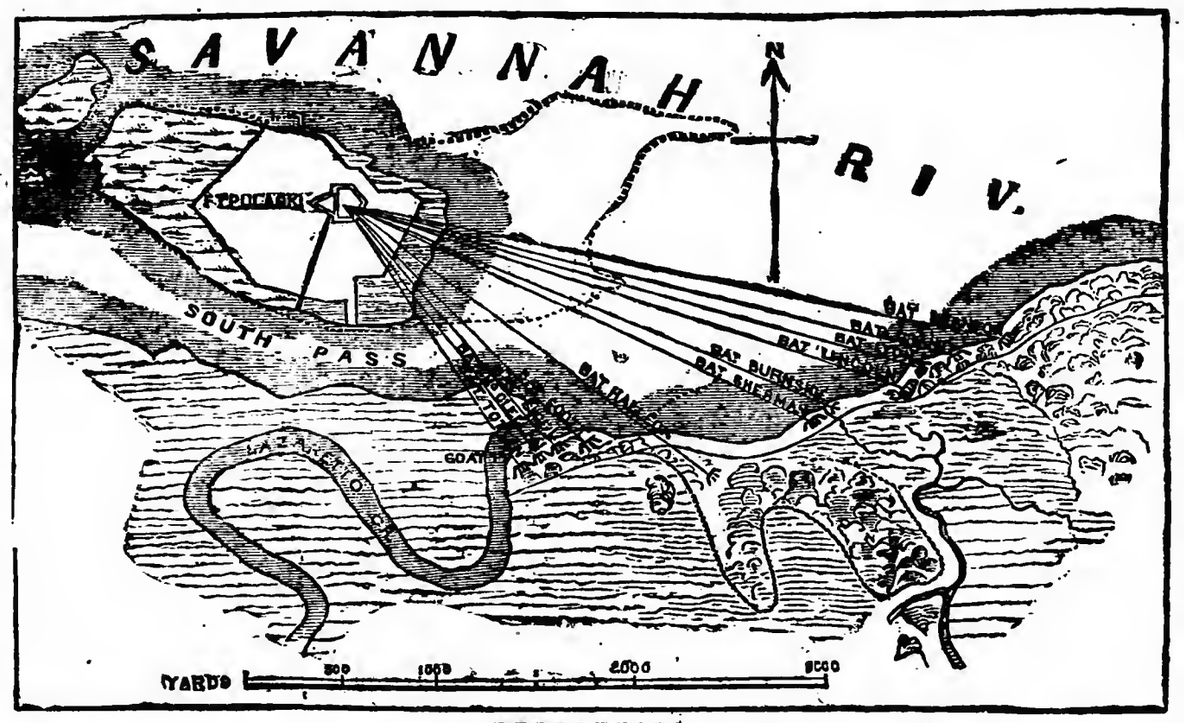
SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this dale, demanding the undonditional surrender of Fort Pulaski. In reply I can only say that I am here to defend the fort, not to surrender it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, commanding Post.

Thus far not a man has been hurt on our side, not a battery disabled. We have no reason to suppose that the enemy has sustained any injury to the garrison; but it is evident that our guns are going to be able eventually to breach the walls of the fort.

So ends the first day of the bombardment.

THE FEU D'ENFER AT FORT PULASKI.

The Grand Concentric Fire from the Eleven Batteries which Reduced the Rebel Fort.



REFERENCES.

No. 1—Battery Stenton—Three heavy 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 2—Battery Grant—Three heavy 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17120 lbs.
No. 3—Battery Lyon—Three 10-inch Columbiads, pattern 1861; 15,059 lbs.
No. 4—Battery Lincoln—Three 8-inch Columbiads, pattern 1844; 9,240 lbs.
No. 5—Battery Burnside—One 13-inch morter, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 6—Battery Sherman—Three 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 7—Battery Halleck—Two 13-inch mortars, pattern 1861; 17,120 lbs.
No. 8—Battery Scott—Three 10-inch and one 8-inch Columbiads.
No. 9—Battery Siget—One 24-pounder James', and five 30-pounder Parrott; siege-carriage.
No. 10—Battery McClellan—Two 42-ponnder and two 32-pounder James', sea-coast.
No. 11—Baltery Totten—Four 10-inch mortars, pattern 1841; 1,852 lbs.

FORT PULASKI, Ga., Saturday, April 12, 1862.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the bombardment of Fort Pulaski terminated, by the hoisting of a white flag on the walls in token of a desire to capitulate.

This sign, accompanied by a cessation of the enemy's fire, was followed by silence along our whole line of batteries. As soon as practicable, Gen. GILMORE, commanding on Tybee Island, proceeded to the fort, and arranged with Col. OLMSTEAD, the Commandant, the terms of capitulation; and, about 5 o'clock, the fort was formally surrendered to our possession.

During the night of the 10th, the fire from our batteries was practically suspended. On the morning of the 11th, it was renewed with great spirit on both sides. Our columbiads were worked with much more effect than on the first day, and the rifled guns soon made a marked impression on the corner where a breach was sought to be effected.

Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*, obtained permission to man Battery Sigel that morning with the brave tars who had been brought over to assist in the bombardment. He, himself, took charge of the battery, and worked it with his hundred men, relieving each other as occasion required. The coolness and skill of the Captain and his men won the highest praisa from all. Lieut. J. W. TURNER, too, of the First Artillery, United States Army, but Captain Commissary of the Department, had volunteered to take charge of some of the rifled guns in this battery, and has been warmly commended for his conrage and efficiency.

About 11 o'clock a dispatch was received at Gen. GILMORE'S quarters announcing the death in Battery McClellan of a member of the Rhode Island Third Artillery, THOMAS CAMPBELL, Company H. The shell which struck him, entered the embrasure and killed him at his gun. Another man was stunned, but not wounded, by the effect of the shot. This, I may as well mention here, was the only casualty occurring on our side during the bombardment.

About 2 o'clock the rebel flag on the fort was pulled down. The impression at first prevailed that it had again been shot away, and no cessation of our fire took place, when the white flag was raised at once.

When this occurred, Gen. GILMORE was at dinner; but the shouts of a hundred volunteer couriers, not on duty, soon conveyed the news, and he was speedily on the spot. To communicate with the fort was a work of some difficulty; the wind had been blowing a gale for nearly twenty-four hours, and the river was very rough. But he succeeded in getting over to the fort, with his Aid, Lieut. BADEAU, about 4 o'clock, and was speedily followed by Major HALPIN, Gen. HUNTER'S Adjutant; Capts. ELY and HAWKS, Adjutant and Aid of Gen. BENHAM; and Lieut. IRWIN, United States Navy, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, and Capt. PELOUZE, Inspector-General of the Department.

Gen. GILMORE entered the fort alone, the remaining officers, on the request of Col. OLMSTEAD, remaining outside. After about an hour's delay, the terms of capitulation were negotiated, and Gen. GILMORE returnad, with Lieut.-Col. HALL, to Tybee, to submit tha articles to Gen. BENHAM, and through him to Gen. HUNTER; leaving Maj. CHAS. H. HALPINE, of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff; Capt. A. B. ELY, of Gen. BENHAM'S Staff; and Lieut. JOHN IRWIN, U. S. N., to receive possession of the fort and garrison, and to await the forces to be detailed to the duty of occupation. These officers then entered the fort; the guns of the garrison were stacked in the area, and the men ordered to their quarters. The National officers were conducted to the quarters of Col. OLMSTEAD by his Adjutant, where the commissioned officers of the garrison, twenty-four in number, were assembled, and surrendered to Maj. HALPINE their swords, according to the terms of capitulation.

By order of Gen. BENHAM, Col. RUST, of the Eighth Maine Regiment, also came over with the flag of his regiment and that of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, to raise on the flag-staff, which was done.

The whole number of the garrison was 385 men, of whom only about 350 were effective. They consisted of five companies—three native Georgians, one German and one Irish. The regiment was the First Georgia.

Col. TERRY, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, had been ordered to occupy the fort with his regiment, two companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and one company of the New-York Volunteer Engineers. After considerable delay in getting the boat in readiness, a detachment of these troops embarked on the steamer *Mattano* about 9½ o'clock at night; and, after groping our way with great caution, by the half-shrouded light of the moon, through a devious and uncertain channel, we reached the wharf on Cockspur Island about 10½ o'clock. On the landing, we found a dozen or so of the rebel soldiers, who had struggled out of the fort, inspired by curiosity and a desire to know the treatment they were to receive. Most of them were Irish and Germans; and, while awaiting the landing of our men, I was able to gather some facts in regard to their feelings and purpose in taking up arms against the Government. They were all very serious in manner; and there was no symptoms of insolence or bravado. It seemed that about a hundred of the whole garrison were Irish, and about eighty Germans.

One man privately expressed to ma the deepest sorrow at the necessity which had forced him to enter the rebel army; said he had lived in New-York City for nine years, and had borne a good character, and did not yield to the pressure till he was absolutely compelled to do so. Several others expressed themselves similarly, though with less freedom; but they seemed laboring under great depression of spirits, and feeling like men who were evidently conscious of being in a very bad scrape, and who had no heart in the cause which had tempted them to ruin. They expressed considerable anxiety as to their destiny, but did not seem to anticipate ill-usage. Some attempted a little show of argument in justification, but as though distrusting their own reasoning.

Everything was done very quietly. Tha rebels were all directed to return inside the fort, and await further orders. It was noticeable that our men indulged in no taunts nor braggadocio. Though irrepressibly jubilant when the surrender of the fort was decided upon, and when they embarked on the boat—though singing "Old John Brown" and the "Star Spangled Banner" on the passage—yet tha presence of their misguided, vanquished, but gallant countrymen awakened sentiments of chivalrous generosity and forbearance.

From the wharf to the fort—some eighty rods—is a good plank foot road or bridge, perhaps fifteen feet in width. This, the officers say, they constructed in a single day. As we crossed the bridge over the wide moat that surrounds the fort, we met Maj. HALPINE, who had been holding the place for some hours, and was very glad to relinquish the command to Col. TERRY. He led the way into the fortress. The entrance was through an arched gateway; and stumbling over a mass of rubbish, composed of fragments of timber and brick from the works, we presently stood inside the walls of the fort.

The scene was one that beggars description. The light was ample to show the outlines of the structure, with the guns and transverses on the walls; the bomb-proofs, (which were timbers standing on end, all around, nearly vertical in position, the tops leaning against the walls, forming a wooden defence inside the brick one,) and the ditches cut in the area, the dirt from which had been thrown up against the timbers. On every side the walls were scarred by bomb-shells and rifled shot, and the ground torn up in all directions. Masses of fallen masonry and splintered timbers lay thickly strewn around. A few groups of of rebel soldiers and officers lingered—the most having retired to their quarters for the night.

While the sentries were being placed, I fell into conversation with one of these groups of officers and soldiers in the area. The tone of the men was similar to that I had heard on the dock, though they said but little; but the officers were much more positive. Most of them were eager to defend themselves for their conduct, arguing that the atrocious tyrannies of LINCOLN and SEWARD, (before the election, of course,) and the election of LINCOLN as President, were their cause for their revolt. I presently encountered a party of officers, National and Confederate, among whom was Lieut. JACKSON, an officer of fine personal appearance and manners, who was giving some account of the bombardment and capitulation. To his courtesy, both then and afterwards, I am indebted for much valuable intelligence, which I am desirous to acknowledge. His statements were confirmed afterwards by Col. OLMSTEAD and others.

It appears that when, on the morning of the 10th, Col. OLMSTEAD declined to surrender the fort, it was distinctly understood that its reduction was only a question of time. But it was felt by these men that as soldiers it was their duty to make the best possible defence. It was only after we had breached the corner of the fort, thus enabling our missiles to play upon the chief magazine, located in the opposite corner, that it was felt that the defence had become hopeless, and that a further resistance would be in defiance of the rules of WAR, as attempting to hold an untenable fortress, and needlessly endangering the lives of the garrison without the hope of any corresponding advantage. Both officers and men manifested an anxiety that their conrage should be properly appreciated, and seemed gratified by the general testimony which we all bore to their gallant defence.

Lieut. JACKSON having offered to show us through the works, we first visited the casemate against which the fire of our rifled guns was directed, and where our breaches were finally effected. The scene startled us all. The walls there were much thinner than we had supposed—not over three or four feet—and the whole side of the casemate was shot away, and the gun lay covered by the rubbish. From here, by a flight of winding stone steps, we ascended to the ramparts; and Lieut. JACKSON pointed out to us, successively, the different barbette guns they had used, and the points of damage from our fire. Each gun was protected by large traverses of sand and sods, which had proved a most efficient protection to their gunners. The ordnance was of different sizes—some rifled, some coinmbiads, some mortars; one was named "Jeff Davis," one "Beauregard," &c. He showed us two small but elegant rifled-guns—the Bradshaw, I believe—which were received from England by the *Fingal*, and which we recognised as among the most effective they had used. One gun on the northwest was named after Com. TATTNALL, and had been much more effective than the Commodore himself with his Musquito fleet, as it had silenced the battery on Long Island, in Gen. VIELE'S command, which opened fire on Thursday. One shot had torn holes in the traverses, and our rifled shot had in many instances, after passing over the walls in front, made sad havoc in the parapets on the other side.

Our shells, it seemed, had done absolutely no effective damage; even the round shot from the columbiads had not effected perceptible injury. Still more strangely, the Parrott guns had been comparatively harmless, the work being done almost entirely by the James projectiles, which came whizzing through the air, making a noise like the whir of a circular saw at high speed; and which, from its peculiar shape and openings, the men had learned to denominate the "wheel-hub." This testimony is to us of the greatest value; and is unanimous on the part of the officers and men. It proves that the only really effective artillery we had against the fort were our five JAMES' guns—one 24-pounder, two 32-pounders, and two 42-pounders.

I had nearly forgotten to say that the mortars were of Southern manufacture, having been cast in Savannah, at the foundry of Lieut. JACKSON'S father. One of them was dismounted by a shot from our batteries.

The examination of the walls being over, our *chaperon* bid us good night, and retired to his quarters. We then adjourned to the rooms of Col. OLMSTEAD, not, however, intending to remain long. But the Colonel was at leisure, and not disposed to regard the lateness of the hour—near midnight; and as we were awaiting the return of our boat, (which had gone for more troops,) to take us off, he insisted that we should spend the intervening time in his room.

Col. OLMSTEAD strikes all who come in contact with him as a man of superior character. He is apparently not over 30 or 35 years of age, tall and well shaped, with a high forehead, calm and reflective countenance, and mild and gentlemanly manners. In him the fire-eater finds no type. He was dressed in a suit of light cloth, and looked every way the soldier. Our conversation was entirely confined to the events of the siege, and did not take a political shape. We find that the enemy have all the time been well informed of our movements; that they have had spies (as we suspected) on and near the Island a good share of the time; that they often, in the night, heard the sound of our wagons on the beach, conveying the ordnance and stores. They had plenty of provisions, but ammunition for only twelve days' defence. Contrary to our supposition, they had kept up communication with their friends in Savannah—having received a message *that morning*, before daylight, by two emissaries, and a mail only a few days since. They possess a great advantage in their knowledge of the country, cut up as it is by inlets, sounds and creeks, and bave paths, which they call "the cow's track," too intricate for strangers to trace.

The garrison sustained no loss of life, and only four woundad, one of whom is expected to die. The surgeon of the garrison was present, and d——d the Yankees in the most intense and sincere, though not intentionally offensive style.

Col. OLMSTEAD is a resident of Savannah, and I learn from one of our officers who spent the night at his quarters, is a man of religious habits, and discourses in regard to the war like one who has a motive of principle in the contest. He says that it seems to the Southerners that they are literally being "hurried down," while themselves only contending for their natural rights.

As a body, the officers I have seen are men of very gentlemanly manners, but thoroughly rebellious in their feelings. In my judgment, they differ strikingly in this respect from the men; confirming the theory that this war, on the part of the rebels, is waged for the benefit of a *class*, and that the masses already see, as they will soon do more and more, that this is the grand issue of the contest, and an issue in which their interest is not in unison with that of their leaders.

About 1 o'clock the boat returned to the fort, and we left the quarters of Col. OLMSTEAD, and returned on board.

Early in the morning the *McClellan* raised her anchors and steamed a little in toward the fort, to find a more quiet sea. Soon after Gen. BENHAM and Capt. ROGERS came on board from the *Boston*; and a general conference of the chiefs resulted in a resolution to visit the fort. So the steamer again changed her moorings, anchoring just off the wharf on Cockspur Island, when a large party of officers and civilians went on shore to visit the redoubtable fortress just recovered for the National Government. The fort by daylight did not greatly differ from the aspect it presented the night before; the ruin was something plainer to see, and the character of the works more easily discovered. I also noticed what had escaped me in the evening—two batteries, of one mortar each, erected of sods and timbers, on the island, between the fort and tha wharf.

It was intended to run down to Hilton Head with the *McClellan* to-day; but Capt. ROGERS is anxious to convey on her the seamen who came up from the *Wabash* to man Battery Sigel, and it has been determined to wait till morning and carry them down, together with some of the prisoners.

POST ROYAL, S. C., SUNDAY EVENING, April 13, 1862.

Since closing my letter descriptive of the second day's bombardment and the surrender of Fort Pulaski, I have been permitted to see the report the affair made by Gen. BENHAM to Gen. HUNTER. This report, I am happy to be able to say, corroborates my account in all essential respects. Especial credit is given therein to the persons named in my letter, and to some others of whose conduct I then had no knowledge, among whom are Lieut. J. H. WILSON, corps Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department.

I wish here to say, also, that I was myself a personal witness of the courage, coolness and vigilance of Gens. HUNTER, BENHAM and GILMORE, and Capt. ROGERS, of the *Wabash*. All of these officers I saw actively engaged during the bombardment, under the severe fire of the enemy; and can safely say that I

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MAILS BY THE *CANADA*.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Naval Revolution in England.

Interesting Discussions in the British Parliament.

VIEWS OF LORD PALMERSTON.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

More Light on the Mexican Question.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The mails from Europe by the *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 6th, reached this City last evening.

The leading points of the news have been anticipated by the Halifax dispatch.

The entire Press of London and Paris is engaged in discussing the new leaf in the history of naval warfare turned over last month at Hampton Roads.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Mr. Raymond's Speech in the Times—England in a Panic—Britannia Needs a Few Bulwarks—An Ally Wanted—The Real Feeling in England—Military Leadership—Is the South in Earnest?—The Great Exhibition—European Affairs—What of the Marrimac?

LONDON, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The London *Times* has given us a leader on the speech of Mr. Speaker RAYMOND, of the Legislature of New-York, giving that speech the highest commendations, and speaking of it as the only sensible view of the relations existing between England and America, which had appeared in any official form in the United States. The London *Times*, and England, just now, wish America to understand that they are friendly to her, that they have tried to be neutral, but that, if they have failed in that respect, it has been in favor of the strongest party, with whom they wish to be friends. They would very much regret any difficulty with a great and powerful Republic in whose prosperity and glory they have so deep an interest.

The fact is, England is in a panic. The battle between the *Virginia* and the *Monitor* has inflicted upon her a harder blow than has been struck since the loss of her American colonies. Her great and powerful navy is gone. Its prestige is broken, and it may as well be split up for ovenwood. England and America are equals on the seas. Britannia no longer rules the waves. She begins anew the struggle for supremacy, and cannot flatter herself with having the least advantage. The huge half-cased *Warriors*, after all their enormous cost, are half suspected failures. She would scarcely dare to lay one of them alongside of the little *Monitor*.

So there is a flurry in Parliament and a flurry in the papers. The Government is urged to stop all its fortifications, throw away all its line-of-battle ships and frigates, and go to building small iron-cased and cupola vessels. But the Government is a slow and unwieldy machine. It requires a generation to do anything, and it has a terrible antipathy to anything new. But something must be done. England lays at the mercy of any Power that can build iron gunboats. London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, every city on the coasts and rivers could be laid in ashes, and all her dock-yards and arsenals destroyed. I tell you the feeling is not at all comfortable.

Nothing is said about the blockade—nothing about recognition. There is a nervous feeling about Canada and the lakes, but nothing will be done which can offend the United States Government until the ice has left the St. Lawrence. The only anxiety about the South is to know whether it is still determined to resist. France, we are again assured, is ready to acknowledge her independence. It all depends upon England, and in England it will, within ninety days, if the South still hold her ground with a resolution not to be conquered, be a question whether the Southern Confederacy is a necessary balance to the great and growing military and naval power of the North. England will consult in this matter her interests, and her interests alone.

Satisfy England that she can rely upon the friendship of America, and that she has nothing to fear from her enmity; let her be assured that the great naval and military power of the West will be the ally of England against her European rivals, in the possible complications of the future, and there will be no recognition of the Confederacy. If America is to be the ally of England, she cannot be too great or too strong. If America is likely to be the enemy of England, can you expect her to do anything to strengthen her? Can you reasonably expect that she will not sympathize with any cause that will divide, and weaken her power? Up to this time it has been the evident interest of England to keep neutral, and keep terms with the North. It is especially so at this time, when, according to appearances, a striking success may bring the rebellion to a speedy termination.

But you do not need to read the English papers with much diligence to perceive that this expectation is not a very welcome one. There is no disguising the fact that one Confederate victory would produce more rejoicing here than all the successes of the Northern arms. Mr. RUSSELL participates in and truly represents English feeling. He has not thought it prudent to write all he has wished to write, and the conductors of the *Times* have not thought proper to publish all he has written; but, from his first letter to his last, he has not disguised his thoroughly English feelings. He was more at home in South Carolina than he has ever been in Washington. He is compelled to admit that the army of the Potomac has fine materiel, and that it gives some evidences of discipline, but he finds it to be totally destitute of officers fit to command it, and of the highest soldierly qualities that would fit it for important military movements.

It does seem strange that among a people so enterprising, so original in character, so full of adaptiveness to circumstances, there should be wanting the element of leadership, or the genius of command. Is it because a democracy deprecates leadership? Is it that a self-governing people cannot find governors when it needs them? Here we have plenty of men, born to command. They have a habitual reliance on their power to govern and control others, and an equal reliance on the blind obedience of those they govern. America may have soldiers as disciplined to obedience as the Russians, who, it is said, will march off a precipice, file by file, at the word of command; but has America officers who have a corresponding reliance upon their own power of leadership, with a genius for large combinations, and the dash and impetuosity of movement, which both secure and make the most of victories. At the beginning of the war it was believed that the North had such a commander in the General-in-Chief. Age, infirmity and disester, which he had no power to prevent, soon set him aside, and then came the "young Napoleon," his successor. My last files of American papers would indicate that Manassas has been equally fatal to him. FREMONT, deposed from his command in the West just as victories became possible, has a new command in the mountains, but I cannot see [illegible] distinguish himself here, unless [illegible] availabehe and precipitate it [illegible] tog across the [illegible], we see [illegible] commander, [illegible] might be expected to raise and place himself at the head of half a million of soldiers. But the time is coming, believe me, when America, both in civil and military life, must have great men. Congresses and committees of small men will not answer. Neither an army nor a State can be governed by committees. There must be unity in the brain, and the brain must be in some proportion to the body. Neither on the side of the North or of the South has yet been developed the high qualities of leadership, which command the confidence, the energies, the best life of a nation. Mr. DAVIS has been at the same time ambitious and scrupulous. He has, as he confesses, attempted too much, and he has also risked too little. No man ever threw away so many chances for success. I suspect that LEE is weak and wavering. As for the FLOYDS and PILLOWS, what could be expected of their generalship?

Before this reaches you, it will be known—what England now wishes of all things to know—whether the South is in earnest in this so-called rebellion. I say so-called, because that does not seem a proper name for the attempt to dissolve the Union. Subjects become rebels, sovereigns become enemies; but I leave the question in the lawyers and lexicographers. If the South is not in earnest, and her fighting in North Carolina up to the 20th of March did not look like it, of course the war is virtually ended; but if it turn out as England in her deep heart most ardently hopes, then the war is now to begin, and all we have had hitherto—Bull Runs and Donelsons—are but mere skirmishings of outposts, it is only to wait. Thirty days to us, and twenty to you, will tell the story.

The Great Exhibition of 1862 will soon open. The building is an immense failure, as is almost everything here in the way of architecture. America is far before England in that respect. New-York, a commercial City, is before London, the capital of a great Empire. Bad as the building is, a mere gathering of huge sheds, surmounted by two squatty domes, that might be supposed to be making mouths at each other, the situation is worse—crowded, confined, obscure and almost inaccessible. As the Queen cannot with propriety so soon appear in public, and as the Prince of Wales will be making a solemn entry into Jerusalem about that time, Her Majesty has deputed the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord PALMERSTON and two or three other respectable parties, to represent her. If the Emperor comes over with ten frigates for an escort, his presence will give some éclat to the opening ceremony, and he may be able to stand the shock of those ugly sheds, without being "blindfooled," as one of his apprehensive compatriots, dating from Leicester-square, has earnestly recommended.

I have, as you see, little news to write. Trade is desperately dull. We want some cotton. Parliament is dull. The newspapers are dull. France is quiet. Italy is a failure. GARIBALDI is incomprehensible. Austria strengthens her hold on Venetia, and NAPOLEON manages the rest. He holds a strong hand and plays his cards with patience and coolness. His is Rome, where he remains as the protector of the Pope. If the so-called brigandage, which is really a guerrilla warfare, in the south of Italy, is aided from Rome, who but the military master of Rome is responsible? A word from NAPOLEON would make a united Italy with its capital at Rome, but that word will not be spoken.

As to American affairs, I need not say that Europe waits the immediate progress of events with a real anxiety. What will the *Merrimac* do? Will she steam boldly up to Washington and shell out Congress, or destroy New-York? The whole war has been full of surprises, that have set all calculations at defiance, both your own, and those of your friends on this side of the water. This does not diminish the anxiety about the future. MONADNOCK.

THE NAVAL REVOLUTION.

Interesting Discussion in the British House of Commons—Opinions of the Premier.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. OSBORNE moved that it be expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads shall have been fully considered. Having observed that the statement made by Government upon the subject, a few days ago, was most unsatisfactory, the honorable member detailed at some length the steps which had been taken since the time of Mr. PITT to provide for the national defences. He quoted the opinion of the Royal Commissioners on National Defences, in 1859, that no fortification would be sufficient to arrest the progress of an iron-clad steamship, proceeding at a high speed, and read a letter from Admiral Sir R. DUNDAS, in which that gallant officer declared in the most emphatic terms that, for local purposes and the defences of harbors, iron-cased vessels would be necessary instead of permanent fortifications, and suggesting that a fleet of iron-clad gunboats should be at once provided. Mr. OSBORNE urged that our naval armament, as regarded guns, was in a most unsatisfactory condition, and asked Government if it was the fact that although £3,000,000 of money had been spent upon Armstrong guns, the only gun we could use for penetrating armor-plates, was the old 68-pounder. He denied that the fortifications of Spithead would afford the slightest protection to merchant vessels running into the harbor there, in the event of a war. He referred to the recent exploits of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, observing that Capt. COOPER COLES, an Englishman, and not Mr. ERICSSON, was the inventor of the principle upon which the *Monitor* had been constructed. The inventions of Capt. COLES had been for some time before the heads of the Admiralty; had been inquired into and reported favorably upon, and then quietly shelved. Now that its value had been tested in the American waters he thought there was some probability that we should hear more of the floating battery invented by the gallant officer. The whole principle of modern warfare consisted of mobility, as against permanence. Our system of artillery was in such a state that it must be entirely reconstituted, and in reconstituting it he thought much greater attention must be paid to our naval armaments than they had hitherto received. In the opinion of Lord DUNDONALD it was little short of National incredulity to expect that, because we erected impostog fortifications, an enemy would come to them when they could operate elsewhere without the slightest risk. He regarded immense fortifications as nothing more than so many National weaknesses, and concluded by expressing a hope that, whatever might be the fate of his motion, *Government would not plunge into a reckless expenee for the erection of useless fortifications.* [Cheers.]

Sir S. MORTON PETO, in seconding the motion, congratulated honorable members upon the altered state of the feeling of the House, when he introduced a similar motion last year, and failed to obtain a single supporter. After some remarks from Mr. BENTINCK,

Viscount PALMERSTON—Sir: The subject which has been brought under the consideration of the House by my two honorable friends on this side of the House, and by the honorable gentleman opposite, is one the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate, because it involves nothing less than some of the dearest and most vital interests of our common country. [Hear, hear.] Therefore I trust it is unnecessary for me to say that I accept cordially and frankly the assurances which have been given by the honorable gentleman who has made this motion, and those who have supported it, that they do so in no party spirit—[Hear, hear]—that they do not propose this as a party question—[Hear, hear]—but that they are actuated by a sincere and patriotic desire that that course in regard to these matters should be pursued which is most conducive, rapidly and efficiently, to provide for those defences which are requisite for the interests of the country. [Hear, hear.] Now, I can assure the House on the part of the Government, that we go into this consideration upon precisely the same principle. We should be ashamed of ourselves if we were to be led by opinions previously entertained, or by a desire to adhere strictly to opinions which have been at a former period entertained by us, and to shut our eyes and close our ears against facts and reasoning which, when duly considered, are entitled to mature reflection, and which may alter opinions or confirm them, and which, at all events, bear upon questions that are not to be treated lightly or hastily, and which not only deserve but require the most calm and deliberate investigation. [Hear, hear.] These are not matters which turn upon one incidental view, or the opinion of this man or that man, however distinguished by professional merit or knowledge, whether in the army or navy; but these are questions involving great expenditure, large outlay, and undoubtedly an expenditure which Government ought not to undertake without having ascertained beforehand, as far as experience can ascertain it, that that which they are about to do, and which they call upon Parliament to furnish the means of doing, will really be effective for the purpose for which it is intended. I am not surprised that the public in general have been struck with the encounter in the American waters, and that those who happened to turn their minds attentively to the question as to the degree which iron-plating is proof against cannon shot, and who are not particularly aware of the degree to which the question has been investigated by the Government, and the extent to which experiments have been made—I am not surprised that the public at large should have had their eyes opened and their minds struck by the conclusions which are naturally to be inferred from that which has taken place [illegible] assure the House that if it were necessary to [illegible] the House made by the First [illegible] matters have occupied the anxious attention of the Government for a great length of time, and experiments have been made in order to test many questions of great importance, with a view to the conclusion at which we have arrive. Take one instance referred to by one of my honorable friends relative to the value of rifled cannon and smooth-bore cannon as attacking armor plate. The idea originally was that rifled cannon would be most destructive. On the contrary, it has been found by careful experiments, that, within the short distance at which ships were likely to engage, the smooth-bore cannon was more effective than the rifled gun. When you come to think of it, it is natural it should be so, because a smooth-bore gun sends out a ball with much greater initial velocity than a rifled gun. A shot from the rifled gun being longer than that from the smooth-bore—it is spherical, and therefore meets with less resistance from the atmosphere—goes further and straighter, and preserves its velocity longer, and therefore at a distance is a more effectual shot; but the solid ball which comes out of a smooth born, starting with greater initial velocity, does not get that velocity diminished within a certain limited distance, and therefore the momentum—the compound of velocity and weight—is greater within 300 or 400 yards than that of a rifle-shot. This is one instance, in which experiments carefully made have altered opinions that were before entertained. With regard to the power of armor plates to resist shot, that has been tried very successfully; and at a short distance—300 or 400 yards, or less than that, say 200 yards—it has been found that the largest shot are in the habit of using have not succeeded in piercing the target. Well, then, these experiments have naturally led the Government, for some time past, to come to the conclusion at which the public mind has suddenly arrived from their knowledge of what has taken place in the American war. But that which happened there, although it is a lesson in one way, is also a warning in another; because if not only shows us what armor plate will do, but it shows us what kind of vessels will not do for the general service for which we require them. In the American conflict, I believe the greater part of the shot used were hollow shot; and it is well known that hollow shot will not make the impression on armor that solid shot will. The Ericsson vessel and the *Merrimac* were only adapted for the smooth water in which they were to act; and the crews were nearly suffocated during the short action, because they were so much below the water, and so much confined that there was not air enough for them. Moreover, these vessels were so near the water's edge that in regard to one, the Ericsson battery, in rough weather the water came down the funnel, and there was a great chance of the whole thing going to the bottom. Therefore, it would not do to take these vessels as our models. We were told that they cost comparatively a small sum of money, and were completed in a comparatively short space of time. In these respects they are not examples it would be safe for us to follow in regard to the ships we mean to construct. The right honorable baronet went through a course of improvements in arms. He told us about cross-bows, match-locke, Brown Bess and Enfield rifles. Well, no doubt, human ingenuity and the progress of science from time to time make great changes in the implements of destruction. For a long time we were content with sailing ships. Not many months ago it was found that they were no match for ships propelled by steam; and the right honorable baronet opposite, with great credit to himself, began what he announced as the reconstruction of the navy. That reconstruction was a substitution of ships propelled by steam for sailing ships—a great improvement at that time, and the best improvement that was known. Well, since then, other nations have armed their ships with iron-plating, and we have not failed to follow their example. The Admiralty have been absolutely engaged in doing so. The right honorable baronet was the first to lead the way. We ordered the splendid ship the *Warrior*, and upon that model the *Black Prince* was also ordered. These are sea-going ships, while the American batteries are not. In the course of a year there will be ten ships afloat and fit for sea. In the course of next year two others will be afloat and fit for sea. By the end of the year there will be five wooden ships plated with iron and ready for sea. The *Achilles*, a large ship, will be fit next year, and, besides that, there are four other iron ships ordered and in progress of construction. *Tenders have also been sent in for the construction of one on Capt. Coles' principle, which, I believe, will turn out to be the most effectual, on the whole.* Whether it can be made capable of going to sea is another thing; but for all purposes of coast defence we are of opinion that that construction of vessel will turn out to be the most effectual. Experiments have been made upon that cupola, and those experiments have been successful. These cupolas have turned out to be proof against any shot fired at them; and I have no doubt that a ship so constructed will prove to be of the greatest possible efficiency. The Admiralty have not been inattentive to these matters; and, so far as the means afforded by Parliament have enabled them, they have been at work and have already realized some means of defence of this kind; and others are in preparation, which will give, by the end of 1864, sixteen iron ships of different sizes, and all respectable and formidable war vessels. Well, then comes the question whether, with regard to the defence of Portsmouth and the change at Spithead, forts or iron vessels be the best. Gentlemen seem to forget that the recommendation of the Defence Commission was that there should be both forts and floating batteries; and they recommended that a million should be allotted to the construction of floating defences. We felt when the question was the expenditure of several millions for the purpose of erecting defences for our dockyards, which I humbly think are of great importance—[hear, hear]—that we were justified, inasmuch as these defences were permanent works, which would last for many years to come, in dealing with them as improvements of the freehold, and therefore in charging the expenses upon the freehold for a certain number of years. That is to say, we provided for them by loans on terminable annuities, for a limited period of time. Well, we doubt whether it would be justifiable to apply the same principle to the floating defences, inasmuch as vessels cannot be considered to be equally durable and permanent with fortifications; and therefore we omitted to recommend to Parliament to provide out of the loan for the construction of floating defences. We left that to be provided for out of the annual votes of the year. It appears now that it is the opinion of the House that no time out to be lost in multiplying these floating defences. [Hear, hear.] If we were to follow the advice of the honorable member who has just sat down, and to provide for all commercial ports ships on Capt. COLES' principle, certainly the expense might be very considerable; but probably he would be content with such a number as would be sufficient for the defences of our dockyards and the most vulnerable ports. Gentlemen have said that if was nonsense to think of fortifying our coast to prevent invasion. No one ever dreamed of any such thing—it is obviously impossible. As has been very well said, you might as long guard the coasts, the enemy would not come near them—he would land elsewhere; you cannot fortify your coasts to prevent him landing. All you can do is to take a certain number of vulnerable points, which are of the utmost importance to your naval service, and defend them, and leave the rest to be fought by your land army. Only the navy can prevent the enemy landing. Ridicule has been thrown upon those martello towers; but, taking war as it was, and ships as they were, I am inclined to think that the towers were respectable elements of national defence. Their day is now gone, like the old Brown Bess and other things that belong to the past. The use of these martello towers have been to test the power of guns to destroy them; and one of them was very useful as a target, and was employed to test the relative value of projectiles of different kinds. Well, then, the next question which the House now is considering is, whether it is desirable to suspend for a time and until more certainty is arrived at and fuller information gained, the construction of these forts at Spithead, for the purpose of applying meanwhile to the construction of iron-cased ships the amount which otherwise would be spent on these forts. [Hear, hear.] I do not mean to deny there is a great deal of plausibility in the recommendation, nor do I at all mean to say that Government will not be disposed to adopt that course. The contracts for these forts are not for completing them, but only for their foundations up to the level of the water's edge. The Government have not yet made up their minds as to the best construction of the forts on these foundations. [Hear, hear.] It was thought at one time that ten-inch iron would be sufficient, but it was found by experiment that it would not be so. Undoubtedly, therefore, if the House thought that some delay would be advisable in regard to these foundations, this could be secured by making amends to the contractor, for it is only the foundation of one fort that has yet been laid; and it might be prudent to incur the expense for a time until the question can again be fully and deliberately considered. [Cheers.] The state of the matter is this: The year before last I proposed to the House a bill to enable the Government to raise £2,000,000, for the purpose of various dockyard fortifications at Portland and Dover. More time was required than was at first imagined for drawing plans of the work and arranging for the purchase of land; and the £2,000,000 has not yet been spent, but it will be payable in June or July. It would, then, be our duty, in the course of this present session, to apply to Parliament to issue terminable annuities to continue these works; and it would be perfectly in order if the House wished it, and there would be no difficulty on the part of the Government to do this. [Hear, hear.] My right honorable friend, the Secretary of State for War, has instructed the Defence Commission to reexamine the question as to the utility of these forts as compared with floating defences, or combined with them, and to make a report thereupon. That report will probably be in the hands of the Government within no great length of time, and no great expense probably would be incurred by desiring the contractor to suspend the work upon those fortifications. Before the time is over we should have to submit to Parliament a bill for the further issue of these terminable annuities; and then it would be for Parliament, with the information then before them, to resolve whether they would discontinue these forts altogether, or to suspend for a longer period their construction; or to what extent they would think it advisable to devote a part of those terminable annuities to the rapid construction of floating defences. [Hear.] There is no doubt that these can be more rapidly made than the forts could be constructed, and if they were always kept ready for use, and no accident happened to them, they would probably be as effective as forts. But there is this consideration to be borne in mind with regard to the relative power of forts and ships; you can only put a certain weight of guns on ships, but you can construct forts for guns of any descrip[illegible]tion. [illegible] been said that these forts [illegible] take [illegible] every [illegible] sure my [illegible] friend will not [illegible] the question because it [illegible] we know that a great part [illegible] work of man[illegible] guns is performed by [illegible] men, and [illegible] so framed as [illegible] men is simply to [illegible] one gun. The number of artillery, therefore, would not be nearly so great as represented, in the first place; and in the next I am convinced the improvement in guns will keep pace with the improvement in iron-plated ships. The French already say that they have constructed a gun that will pierce through iron-plates; and if so, I have no doubt we shall have a gun of the same sort. In my opinion it is clear that a few permanent defences along with floating batteries will be our best protection. [Hear, hear.] There is no doubt, however, that time is a great element in these matters; and if you can get your floating defences rapidly, you had better do it. [Cheers.] And then it would be a matter for grave consideration whether you should postpone or abandon these permanent defences, which I believe would have considerable value, in connection especially with floating defences. That is the state of the case. We are quite willing to accept the disposition which I think seems to prevail in the House—[cheers]—and to give facilities for the more rapid organization of floating defences. There is a question as to the relative advantages of ships, entirely of iron, and ships of wood covered with iron. There is no doubt that a ship with iron ribs and iron skin, with teak beneath it, will resist the strain of the sea better than ships of wooden frames covered with iron. On the other hand, iron bottoms are liable to get foul, and we have not present not discovered any means of preventing this. Then, as to wooden ships, they can be more rapidly lined with iron than ships wholly of iron can be constructed. It may, therefore, be the most economical arrangement to convert more of our wooden ships into iron-cased ships. One great danger in naval warfare is the introduction of large guns sending hollow shot and shell; and it is quite clear, as we see by the action of the *Merrimac* upon the *Cumberland*, and afterwards upon the *Congress*, that shells thrown into a wooden ship are most destructive. The great advantage of iron-cased ships is, that shells will not penetrate them, whatever may be the case with shot. And the destruction caused by a shell bursting between decks must be, as we have seen, of the most formidable character. What I should propose to the House is this: that my right honorable friend, having already desired the Defence Commission to reconsider their former report, and to state again, with all the knowledge since acquired, and especially with the example of what passed this other day in America, what they think would be the speediest and most effectual method of carrying out the defences at Spithead—*that we should give notice to the contractor to suspend operations for the present*—[cheers]—the further works upon the foundation on the Norse Sand, which we have begun—and that soon after the recess, we should bring the matter again under the consideration of the House, and ask it to decide the best course to be pursued; *whether we should include in the terminable annuities a sum for the more rapid construction of armor-cased vessels for defensive purposes, and whether we should on that act count for the present suspend any further operations a the Spithead works.* The only wish of the Government is to do that which is best. We have no personal feeling in the matter. [Hear, hear.] We have no party feeling in the matter. There can be but one common object with us all, and that object is far too important to be rashly or hastily decided. It ought to be thoroughly and fairly considered, and we are quite ready to go with the House, after the recess, into its full and impartial consideration. [Cheers.]

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he had heard the speech of the noble lord who had just sat down, with a great deal of pleasure. He believed the noble lord had exercised a wise discretion in meeting the views of the honorable member for Liskeard, (Mr. OSBORNE,) in the manner in which he had done. He did not think, however, that the conduct of the Government, in relation to the building of iron-sheathed gunboats, had been entirely satisfactory. The Royal Commissioners had recommended not only the construction of forts at Spithead, but that a considerable sum of money should be set aside for the building of iron vessels; but the Government had taken no steps whatever to carry out that recommendation. He hoped the House would soon hear that steps were being taken to carry out the recommendations, and that a portion of the ten millions which had been voted for the fortifications would be used for that purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LINDSAY thought the question ought not to be referred back to a commission which had already expressed a strong opinion upon it.

After a few words from Mr. BERESFORD,

Lord C. PAGET stated that the Admiralty, with their present resources, were making most satisfactory progress in the naval defences of the country. *The construction of wooden vessels had practically, to a very great extent, if not altogether, been entirely superseded by iron ships.*

A short conversation insued, in which Sir F. Smith, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Seely, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Monsell, Lord Lord R. Montague, and other honorable members took part.

Mr. BENTINCK proposed to add to Mr. OSBORNE'S motion the following words: "And that this House will on an early day resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of empowering the Government to apply any portion of the moneys which have been voted for the construction of iron-sheathed vessels, or to the conversion of wooden vessels into iron-sheathed vessels."

Sir G. LEWIS opposed the motion on the ground that there was no money to expend.

After a brief discussion,

Mr. BENTINCK, to meet the objection, altered the amendment by inserting after the word forts, "not already expended or appropriated."

Upon a division, the numbers were;

For the amendment	74
Against it	13
Majority	61

The original motion and amendment was then agreed to.

THE NAVAL PANIC AMONG THE LORDS.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Hardwicke rose to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty what number of iron-plated ships were afloat and building, and what was intended to be done with the ships of the fleet that were built of timber. The noble Earl said that the intelligence which had lately been received of the maritime contest in America gave to that subject an extraordinary amount of interest and importance. For his part, however, he had for many years been convinced that iron should be substituted for timber in the construction of every efficient naval force; and he felt persuaded that the time had now come when the Government should no longer nibble with the question, but should undertake a complete reconstruction of our navy. We required two descriptions of vessels—one, which should be fast as floating batteries, you might call them, like the *Monitor*, to shoot and shell, but which would be capable of no rapid motion, and would only be used for purposes of coast defence; and another which could undertake long voyages and encounter every variety of weather. He cautioned the Government against building ships with such a large draft of water as twenty-six feet. He mentioned this because he saw the Government pressed by all sorts of persons with inventions and hobbies. These men were not seamen, and to follow them would lead the Government probably into grievous error. The old general principles he believed were applicable to all kinds of vessels, whether built of iron or wood, moved by steam or by sails. He had seen a proposition to build ships without keels. Why, how was a ship without a keel to be steered? He advised the Government never to build a ship without first taking the advice of men-of-war's men. With regard to the *Merrimac*, he believed she was not iron-clad. She had been cut down, and a pent-house kind of roof was built on her deck, made of railway rails sent into the required lengths. Now, he thought, instead of building what was called a cupola-decked ship, it would be better to cut down one of the existing ships and sheet her with iron. That he believed could be done for from £25,000 to £30,000 a ship. As an old officer he could see ahead a total change in the character of our navy and our seamen. Fleets of iron ships could not be kept at sea in a time of war. It would be too expensive. Such vessels would be kept at home, and the officers would become mere scientific engineers, and the men stokers, and the character of the seaman would become the same as the modern soldier. He feared the change would have the effect of preventing the youth of the country from entering the navy. With regard to arming the ships of the new kind, he saw great difficulties. He could not see how such ships could have magazines sufficient for such armaments as they must carry. These were questions of great and paramount importance, and therefore he had taken this opportunity of calling attention to them.

The Duke of Somerset said he was much obliged to the noble Earl for having brought this subject before the House. In the Summer of 1859 the Legislature was very anxious to have the navy increased, and to augment the number of line-of-battle ships. Such was the state of things when he came into office, when he found the programme of the former Government included two iron-cased ships. So far from his not following that programme, he had found it necessary to increase the number of iron-cased ships from two to six. The first that was constructed was the *Warrior*, and then the *Black Prince*. He was not quite satisfied with those vessels, and he therefore called upon the Department to reconsider the question with a view to a smaller kind of vessel. In consequence of that the Defence vessels were laid down. Those vessels were half the tonnage of the *Warrior*. He was not quite satisfied even with those vessels, as their plates, he thought, ought to be carried farther round, and then vessels of the Resistance class were laid down. All these vessels were built by contract; but it had been found impossible to build such vessels in a specific time. With regard to the armament of the vessels, the Admiralty, seeing what was coming, gave orders last Summer to build three ships of upwards of 6,000 tons each, that would carry any sized guns. They would have 40 guns each, protected all round with plates. That made ten vessels built and building, five of which would be afloat and effective in the course of the present year. He had also, in the course of last year, ordered five ships to be cut down to carry 32 guns each, protected all round. These vessels would be 4,000-horse power; five of them would be completed this year, giving ten iron ships completed this year. Still he did not think our ports were sufficiently defended, and therefore he ordered a cupola vessel on Capt. COLES' plan. The experiments that were made in that case had been attended with the most satisfactory results. It was, first of all, [illegible] action. There had first been fired at it eight or ten [illegible] pounders, then sixteen or twenty 68-pounders, and finally about forty 100-pounders; and yet the cupola sustained little or no injury. Only one of its plates had been injured, and it was afterwards found that that plate was constructed of bad iron. Those experiments had been made last Autumn, but he had not thought it necessary to commence at once the construction of a vessel with a cupola; he had delayed any action in the matter until the assembling of Parliament; and in the estimates a vote was inserted for the building of such a ship. That vote had been passed, and the construction of the vessel was to be commenced in the course of a few days. The length of that vessel would be about 250 feet: its tonnage would be a little over 2,000 tons, and it would not draw 20 feet of water. He believed that it would be found to be a ship of a very effective description. It was to be an entirely new vessel, but he believed that the principle of its construction might be applied to some of our ships, by cutting them down for the purpose. It was a vessel that could go all round the coast; but it had neither masts nor yards; and he felt persuaded that it would be found very effective for the protection of our shores. The Admiralty were at present constructing six different kinds of plated vessels, but he was not quite satisfied with any of them, because the iron plating hung heavily on all their sides without giving them the utmost conceivable amount of strength. We could cut down twenty of our line-of-battle ships, and adapt them, with iron plating, for coast and shallow water service, and that change could be effected at a comparatively small cost, while we should, during these alterations, still possess a powerful fleet of about 40 vessels. He believed, therefore, that if we were compelled to engage in a maritime war, in which we should have to fight with iron ships, we should be quite prepared for the contest. He would next proceed to say a few words with respect to the recent sea fight in America. It had been said that that fight altered everything in maritime warfare. He was not of that opinion, and he should state what he thought it did really alter, and what he thought it left unchanged. He believed that it in no way changed the opinion, which all naval authorities had already held, that a timber ship could not resist an iron ship. But it made this great difference in our case, that hitherto we had only wooden ships to encounter on distant stations, while we must henceforth be prepared to encounter iron vessels. We should certainly have to meet that altered state of things; but he believed that the cost of meeting it would not be so expensive to us as many people seemed to imagine. There was another point which he wished to notice. He perceived that many persons in this country had come to the conclusion that those iron ships were invulnerable. But he should say that he had arrived at a different opinion. He believed that they were very far from being invulnerable. As against wooden ships they were "invulnerable;" but his belief was that when iron ships met iron ships then invulnerability would not be found so secure. They were told that an iron ship could run down its opponent. Now, the *Merrimac* was a vessel of 3,000 tons, and it had run down a sailing vessel that was at anchor. But he did not think that fact was conclusive. He believed that many of our wooden ships would have done the same thing, and it would necessarily not be so easy to run down a steamer, as such a vessel would be much better able to avoid the collision. It appeared, too, that the *Merrimac* had been injured in that operation. He would next proceed to notice the other vessel, the *Monitor*. That was a vessel of a very curious form. Mr. ERICSSON, if he was the author of a communication which had been attributed to him, stated that she was quite a new vessel, and that he had built her partly as an admonition to the British government. *He (the Duke of Somerset) was obliged to the people of America for their admonition, and still more obliged to them for their experiments. If they would only make a few more of these experiments, they would save the naval authorities from this country a good deal of trouble in firing at their target at Shoeburyness.* The *Monitor* appeared to be something between a raft and a diving-bell. She was only two feet above water when the water was smooth. It was impossible to steod on her deck, and except in a calm sea her deck would be under water. Her crew, therefore, had to live under water, and to breathe through a pipe that came down through the deck. She had a cupola that was plated with layers of iron of one inch of thickness over another; and it was found that such a plate was much less solid than iron of the same thickness formed of one mass. He also learned from an account published in a Montreal paper that the *Monitor*, in her voyage from New-York, was very near being lost; that the waves broke over and extinguished her fires; and that but for a steamer which was employed to tow her, she must have gone down, and further that her crew narrowly escaped suffocation during the fight; that living in such a vessel was a sort of Calcutta Blackhole existence; and that the eyes and nose of nearly every man at the guns literally shed blood. Another important question was the nature of the armament which these vessels carried. All the American guns were Dahlgren or shell guns, and every one knew that shells were wholly ineffective against iron plates. The force, too, with which a projectile struck depended on its velocity, and it appeared that the velocity of the shells fired from the Dahlgren, which was a rifled gun, was only 950 feet per second, while our 68-pounders gave a velocity of 1,300 feet per second. The velocity of a projectile from a smooth-bore gun at a distance of only 200 yards was much greater than that of a rifled gun, and amounted to 1,700 feet per second. Now, his belief was that those American vessels would not have withstood such a shock as that; and in all probability before the lapse of two years much larger guns would be constructed, and we should have to come back to smooth-bore guns for firing at near objects. We should require three classes of vessels. There must be fast sailing ships as well as heavily-armed vessels. It was said recently when a force was sent to Canada, "Why do you not convoy the ships?" Why, that was like saying "Why do you not set a pony to catch a racehorse." Our heavy ships could not possibly catch up with the fleet merchantmen of the present day. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that we should have vessels that could cruise at sea. With regard to wooden ships, he thought we ought to hold out our hand. No new line-of-battle ship of wood had been laid down since he had been in office. With regard to the vessels on Capt. COLES' plan, he believed if we had many of those vessels it would make the approach to Portsmouth harbor almost impossible. Considering, however, that forts could carry any shed guns, we ought not hastily to give up the forts. [Hear, hear.] With reference to the action between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, he might say that it was anything but conclusive, because the *Monitor* was so low in the water that the guns of the *Merrimac* could not be brought to bear on her opponent. He had now, to the best of his ability, stated what the views of the Admiralty were on the subject which the noble Earl had brought under the consideration of their lordships.

The Earl of MALMESBURY congratulated the House and the country on the satisfactory statement which the noble Duke had made, especially after the two speeches which had been made in the other House, and which were not as satisfactory as they might have been.

THE QUESTION IN THE JOURNALS.

BRITANNIA STILL RULES THE MAIN.

From the London Times.

The Duke of Somerset made a statement in the House of Lords last night which scarcely comes up to the exigencies of the occasion. It would be foolish to suppose that a Minister who sustains all the responsibility of meeting an exigency such as now arises is less alive to the facts which have startled the world than the general public. It does, however, require a power of decision which few men possess to look such a sudden revolution as this frankly in the face, and to say that henceforward the wooden walls of England are only so far of use as they are capable of being covered by iron walls. The Duke of Somerset tells us that we have at this moment four iron-cased vessels—the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince*, the *Defence* and the *Resistance*. These four vessels, of which two only are now ready, for all practical purposes form the navy of England. If all the rest of our navy were drawn up in order of battle, there are half-a-dozen ships in the world which would run them down, and riddle them with shot, and smash them utterly, without allowing them a chance of resistance. Until, therefore, we have made these wooden ships shot-proof, it is better to put them aside altogether. It would be murder to send men out to fight in them against iron-cased men-of-war.

It must be conceded that four men-of-war are not a large complement for a British navy even in the best assured time of peace. We have, however, six other iron ships in preparation, and we are encouraged by the promise that one of them will be launched in August. We hope, of course, that no occasion will arise for any of those vessels till long after August, but it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the vessel which has of her achievements revolutionized in two days the whole theory and practice of naval warfare, was transformed from a hulk into what she now is in three months, and that while we are lagging behind the actual force of other Powers we are safe only in the forbearance of those who have been first to take advantage of this new experience. *If the nations of the world are all transforming their wooden ships of war into mailed ships, we must go faster than this, and must keep pace with them, or be left at their mercy.* We may make experiments at our leisure, and we may arrive at last at the very best model for a guardship and a seagoing man-of-war; but meanwhile we must hold our own, and we can hardly think we are holding our own by having four iron ships launched and one other promised by next August. As to the result of this new turn in the art of shipbuilding, it most clearly be entirely in favor of this country. Nothing but the most insensate neglect could allow it to operate against us. We have the best iron, the most skilled labor, the most perfect machinery, and the highest capacity of producing with rapidity great results. The more engines of warfare, whether naval or military, become complicated and elaborate, the greater is the advantage to England. We are the engine makers of the world. The new system will be more advantageous to us than any other nation on the globe. Our colonies will, of course, and of necessity, provide themselves with iron floating batteries, impregnable to any seagoing ships; and the colonies will, therefore, be secure from any foreign foe, and will cease to be a burden upon our policy or a consideration in our dealings with [illegible] be able to answer on [illegible] be available as aid [illegible] or have not fortified [illegible] seas will remain them to [illegible] our seagoing ships [illegible] as fight. The naval revolution is all in

POSITION OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

From the Journal des Débats.

The contradiction given by the *Moniteur* to the Spanish journals on the assertion relative to the recall of Gen. PARK, applies at the same time to the whole of the pacific news which has arrived during the last two or three days. It results from the French official journal that the Convention entered into between the allied Commissioners and the Mexican Government has been disapproved of by the French Government, and that the measures decided on in virtue of that Convention, such as the departure of the French and Spanish troops for Cuba, and the immediate reëmbarkation of the reinforcements destined for France, must be considered as null and void. It results also in the political powers with which Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIÈRE was invested are withdrawn from him, and confided to M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, French Minister in Mexico. Consequently, it is a complete change which is about to take place in the state of affairs, and the hopes of a pacific solution, which had been calculated on, are indefinitely postponed. The unexpected resolution come to by the French Government once more throws everything into doubt. We will not now attempt to give an opinion on this sudden incident, nor even to pregnosticate the complications which may be the result of it. As might have been remarked, the accounts which have just arrived from Vera Cruz are dated the 5th March, and it is on the 1st April that the negotiations relative to the definitive cessation of peace were to open at Orizaba. There is, therefore, reason to foresee the case, which appears very probable, that peace would be definitively concluded and signed before the arrival of fresh instructions sent from Paris. In that case what will France do? After having disapproved of the preliminaries of peace, will she do the same as regards the definitive treaty? Has France already come to an understanding, and if not, can she do so, as to the conduct to be observed with the two other allied Powers? Such are the hypotheses which naturally arise from this new situation. In putting those questions it follows as a matter of course that we do not pretend to prejudge and still less to solve them. According to a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, the resolutions of the French Government is said to have been communicated to the two allied Governments. If reliance is to be placed on the rumors current at Madrid, but which ought to be received with all reserve, there is said to be an accord on the point between the Spanish and French Governments, principally owing to the little confidence felt in the sincerity of the Mexican Government.

The British Annual Budget.

From the London Times.

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RECOMMENDATION.

As we read in the military intelligence from across the Atlantic, there are immense armies, weeks of marching and countermarching, preparations always on the point of completion, movements always to be made, at last whole days of fighting and slaying; prodigious slaughter, unparalleled bravery, and, when the worst comes to be made out, fifty are found killed ar missing on one side, and it is hoped as many on the other. Why all the fighting, if for such a result? Why a financial statement and financial argumentation, occupying twelve columns of our paper, if it is merely to find out what can be done with this estimated and still non-existent £150,000? With this paper surplus of £150,000 it is proposed to rednce the scale of wine duties to two rates—above and below 20 degrees of spirit; to abolish the hop duties, and substitute for them brewing licenses. On the new scale of wine duties there is to be a gain of £15,800 a year, and on the substitution of licenses for hop duties there may be a loss of £45,000 a year. Deducting the expected gain, the Treasury is expected to lose by the Budget of 1862 the exact sum of £29,200 a year. There is a point at which human nature must at last succumb. The noblest philosopher, the most brilliant rhetorician, faels at last that he has either exhausted his subject or the interest of his hearers. So he stops, as it were, ont of breath. In this last stage of financial energy Mr. GLADSTONE is obliged to sit down and leave a deficiency of £29,000 unaccounted and unprovided for. That much he leaves to hope, on the principle, doubtless, that life is only tolerable so long as there is something to be hoped for. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and the hope in this instance is, that we may be still able to make all ends meet this time next year. That hiatus to be filled up represents the progressive improvement of the country, and the still youthful ardor which gilds the future, and paints a land of promise beyond the setting sun. We shall not follow the Chancellor of the Exchaquer into his diminishing quantities, or scrutinise the legerdemain by which he has been enabled to work such financial wonders with so slight and so questionable a surplus. The spectators are so delighted to see showers of roses, flights of pigeons, streams of watermiles of ribbons, wardrobes of apparel, besides bonnets, apples, and port wine, come ont of an old hat, that they will not willingly destroy the illusion. All this out of £150,000! Still it is something to get rid of the deputation of hop-growers permanently established in the ante-room of the Treasury. Brewers are not formidable to high functionaries. They pursue their ends other ways. They may be made to pay for licenses, as also may country gentlemen if they choose to brew their own beer, and they will not complain. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, cannot let his day pass without completing his appointed number of hours and filling his privileged space in our columns. As the first fox, the paltry surplus of £150,000, afforded such indifferent sport, it was necessary to draw a new covert in the hope of a better run. We have really to thank the happy chance which reduced Mr. GLADSTONE to this expedient last night, for nothing could be more interesting or more reassuring than his review of our financial position and prospects. Notwithstanding an extraordinary war expenditure, which cannot be put lower than eight millions and a half during the last three years, we have reduced the national debt in that period by near four millions and a half, and the annual interest by more than two millions. We have finally abolished every one of the war taxes which Mr. SYDNEY SMITH, in a celebrated passage, describes as the penalty for glory. We have left the poor man, and even the man who is not so poor, not a single necessary article that he can put his hand upon, and say that it is taxed for the army, navy or Government, or for the cost of old wars. Our recent expenditure is light indeed compared with that of France, Austria, Russia and other countries, and our taxation light indeed compared with that which the Americans have brought upon themselves in less than a year and a half. All this is pleasant to think upon, and Mr. GLADSTONE states it in a manner to put us in good humor with him and ourselves. But we cannot forget that when he converts a surplus of £150,000 into a deficiency of £30,000 he is wielding the income-tax still closer to our wrists and ankles. He assumes its perpetuity. He boasts that he has not been dealing lavishly with taxation, because he has, in fact, added three millions and a half to the burden of the income tax. He states with complacency that it is now 9d. in the pound, and produces about ten millions a year. At the same time he adds to the assessed taxes, among which his brewing license, in its application to private houses, must be considered. We are not prepared to go all lengths with the policy of substituting an income tax and various forms of assessed taxes for the whole system of indirect taxation. It is not so conducive to thrift as the old taxes were, for they directly operated as a reason against expenditure. The income-tax has the opposite tendency, for its heavy daad drain on the income suggests the evil thought of making up for it by some plausible species of gambling, or revenging one's self upon it by reckless expenditure. At least, we are not satisfied that Mr. GLADSTONE has exhausted this part of his subject so completely as he has the disposal of his small surplus.

REFORMS IN THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

In his speech on the budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE, introduced the following reference to indiscriminate taxation, which may be read with interest in America:

When I think of these extensive changes in taxation that have taken place, perhaps I may be permitted, by way of relieving a monotonous discussion, to quota an author whose very name gives life and animation to every subject on which he wrote—I mean Mr. SYDNEY SMITH, who in a rare degree mingled wisdom with wit. [Hear, hear.] He placed on record forty-two years ago a passage that enables one in some degree to judge of the immense transition we have made with regard to our fiscal system. In 1820 he wrote an article in the Edinburgh *Review*, since published in his works, in which he warned the Americans of what would happen to them if, for the sake of glory, they were induced to rush into war; and certainly, when compared with the very letter of what was now passing—looking to the particular items and clauses of that tax bill, which in some of its stages, I can't exactly know what, is now under the consideration of Congress—a more remarkable prédiction I cannot conceive. I cannot quote the whole passage, it is too long; but he warns America by pointing to the then state of England. He says:

"We can hardly imagine what are the immediate consequences of being too fond of glory—taxes upon every article which enters it to the mouth, on covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon everything on earth and the waters in the earth—on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the same which is paid for his nutrition, and the drug that restores him when lost—the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope that hangs the criminal—[a laugh]—on the post that salt, and the rich man's spice—on the pall that covers the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride."

I believe that that passage, which was then [illegible] England at that moment, is, if what we read to-day about to be verified in a country little [illegible] taxes. Let us see how that passage, so just, vivid and [illegible] applies to England at present. [illegible] are no taxes on knowledge, [illegible] on every fresh value added to it by the industry of man; now there are no taxes on the [illegible] which tended to it by the industry of man. There were taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, now there is no tax on sauce, and man may pamper his appetite as he pleases. There were taxes on the drug that restored him to health; now there is no tax on drugs, and he may get well as quickly as he can. [A laugh.] There were taxes on the ermine which decorates the judge; now ermine is free. There were taxes on the rope which hangs the criminal; now that rope is free. [A laugh.] There were taxes on the poor man's salt; now that salt is free. There were taxes on the rich man's spice; now that spice is free. There were taxes on the brass nails of the coffin; now those brass nails are free. There were taxes on the ribbons of the bride—she winds up the procession—and her ribbons also are free. [Cheers.]

Gen. Cameron and Mr. James W. Wall—A Foolish Rumor Arrested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following paragreph, appearing under the telegraphic head in your issue of yesterday, and dated Philadelphia:

"Mr. WALL is present here from Burlington, with a number of his friends, intending to chastise Mr. CAMERON for the injury done him last Fall, by locking him up in Fort Lafayette."

The above statement is a sheer fabrication. I visited Philadelphia on Tuesday to fulfill an engagement made on the Saturday previous. I did not even know of the distinguished presence of the Ex-Secretary of War in Philadelphia, and was only made aware of it upon entering the Continental Hotel by the number of police who appeared to be watching my every movement. Upon inquiring the cause, I learned, much to my surprise, that SIMON CAMERON was at the hotel, and, apprehending a personal attack from me, had thus protected his "exits and his entrances" by an armed posse. This announcement, while it surprised me, at the same time was gratifying as a manifestation that the Ex-Secretary was just beginning to have a realizing sense of the wrong and outrage inflicted upon me. An awakened conscience first makes a coward of a man, but sometimes the very fear it provokes is often the harbinger of a genuine repentance, that indnces the awakened frightened sinner "to go and sin no more." Let us all hope and pray that it may be so in this particular instance.

The Ex-Secretary may, however, dismiss his fears and his body-guard together. The wrong he has inflicted upon us is of too grave a character to be remedied by an assault upon a gray-haired man. The stern issue between himself and the man he has so shamefully wronged, cannot be dragged down for settlement to the low arena of the bar-room af a hotel, or decided by a struggle to whose umpireship blackguards only resort as a final settlement of their difficulties. His own conduct, according to all the rules, has placed him outside the pale within whose limits gentlemen alone have their remedies for grievances of so high and grave a character as those of which I complain.

The final settlement, therefore, of this question between the Ex-Secretary of War and myself must be left to the legal tribunals of the country at the proper time. There, if the great principles of constitutional liberty are not a delusion and a snare, and our boasted freedom a sham, may yet be found a place of refuge for liberty against despotism—the oppressed from the oppressor. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES W. WALL.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, April 17, 1862.

The Act for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

An Act for the release of certain persons hald to sarvice or labor in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons loyal to the United States holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, but not thereafter, present to the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such claim, and any facts touching the value thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that he has not borne arms against the United States during the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto: *Provided*, That the oath of the party shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determina the validity and valua of the claims therein presented, as aforesaid, and appraisa and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the valne in money of the several claims by them found to be valid: *Provided, however*, That the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each person shown to have been so held by lawful claim: *And provided, further*, That no claim shall be alluwad for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any slave claimed by any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States in the present rebellion, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or which originates in or by virtue of any transfer heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amounts so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said raport to be entitled thereto as aforesaid, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation: *Provided*, That in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said Commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said Commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said Commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if said Court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said Court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall hold their sessions in the City of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, without the exclusion of any witness on account of color; and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said Commissioners shall appoint a Clerk, who shall keep files, and complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia, shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said Commissioners, and shall execute the process issuec by said Clerk.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall receive in coupensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon the filing of their Report; that said Clerk shall receive for his services the sum of two hundred dollars per month: that said Marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia: that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said Commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation, fees and expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or in any manner transport or procure to be taken out of said District, any person or persons discharged and freed by the provisions of this act, or any free person or persons with intent to reconsign or sell such person or persons into slavery, or shall reconsign any of said freed persons, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than [illegible] nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty days after the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter as the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, the Marshal of the District of Columbia shall cause to be published in two newspapers of general circulation in said District, to be designated by the Commissioners, a notice to all persons claiming to have any right to service or labor in said District, to appear before said Commissioners and present their claims to compensation, and that all such claims not presented within sixty days after the first publication of such notice will be forever barred.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Clerk, and his successors in office shall, from time to time, on demand, and on receiving twenty-five cents therefor, prepare, sign, and deliver to each person made free or manumitted by this act, a certificate under the seal of said Court, setting out the name, age and description of such person, and stating that such person was duly manumitted and set free by this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine: *Provided*, The expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each emigrant.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$617,000 IN TREASURE.

Important from the States of Colombia.

A Bold but Unsuccessful Stroke by Canal.

GEN. HERRAN DENOUNCED BY MOSQUERA.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, with specie and passengers, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

From Aspinwall.

Cartwright & Harrison.	$3,100	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	295
James Hale.....	1,515	Order.....	550
Total.....			$5,460

From San Francisco.

Order.....	$12,702	J. G. Parker & Son...	$17,000
Isaac Eppinger.....	30,600	A. E. Hecht.....	10,008
Allan McLane.....	26,342	J. Stranss Bro. & Co.	43,939
J. H. Williams.....	10,000	H. Cohn & Co.....	13,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.....	4,800	Jas. Patrick & Co....	50,000
Martin Bates & Co....	5,000	A. S. Rosenbaum.....	14,000
James Hunter & Co....	3,060	De Witt Kittue & Co...	30,100
Wm. Seligman & Co .	28,000	J. T. Hayward.....	5,000
W. Haller & Co.....	8,000	Schoole & Bro.....	20,900
Janson, Bond & Co....	5,000	M. O. Roberts.....	2,862
Richard Patrick.....	6,500	Bush & Wilder.....	15,000
Jennings & Brewster.	10,800	Wells, Fargo & Co....	146,500
J. Heller & Bros.....	9,700	Eugene Kelly & Co..	62,300
Z. Einstein & Bros...	7,100		
P. Naylar.....	6,000	From San Francisco.	$611,818
American Ex. Bank...	6,000	From Aspinwall.....	5,460
Total amount.....			$617,278

The news from California has been anticipated. That from the United States of Colombia is important, and will be found in detail in the letter of our special correspondent.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Bogota Again Occupied by Conservatives and Guerrillas—The Liberals in the Convent of San Augustine—Heroic Defence—Defeat of the Guerrillas.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

The regular British steamer from Carthagena to Aspinwall arrived at the latter port yesterday, having left Carthagena on the 2d. She brings dates from Bogota, the capital, to Feb. 16. The news is very interesting and important. It appears that Señor IGNACIO GUTIERREZ, as the oldest member of the Cabinets of Presidents OSPINA and his successor, CALVO, claimed to be the Executive Chief of the nation, and that he has been hiding in Bogota until the proper time should come for him to declare himself as such. It further appears that the ousted Conservative leaders all over the Confederation had concerted to support GUTIERREZ in this claim, and had great hopes, through the forces of Gen. CANAL, in Santander, Gen. ENAO, in Antioquia, and Col. ARBOLEDA, in Cauca, to successfully assert it. CANAL, who has a dozen times been defeated, and half a dozen times taken prisoner—on paper—by the MOSQUERA or Liberal forces, seems suddenly to have renewed a vigorous military existence, and by extraordinary exertions, had raised his oft-defeated column of from ten to twelve hundred men, to two thousend. With these he met, in the north of the State of Boyaca, the Mosquera force, about the 20th of February, both sides, of course, claiming the victory, but no doubt CANAL gained some advantages, or at least gained his object, which appears to have been to fall suddenly upon Bogota in the absence of MOSQUERA and his forces, and take it; thus giving the Capital to GUTIERREZ. In effect, after the battle, by forced marches, he reached the neighborhood of Bogota on the 24th. On that day the members of the Mosquera Government met, and placed the defence of the city in the hands of Señor VALERIO F. BARRIOA. On the 25th, at 10 A. M., BARRIOA took possession of the Convent of San Augustin, having with him all the members of the Cabinet and civil local magistracy, and under his command about 1,500 men, 500 of whom were civilians without arms. CANAL had 1,500 men of his own force, and was joined by 1,000 *Guachas*, or guerrillas, the same men who entered and robbed the city the month previous. CANAL demanded the surrander of the convent, and gave BARRIOA an hour and a-half to decide—but before the latter had made any reply, in less than three-quarters of an hour, his troops commenced to occupy the city, and to open fire upon the convent, only the lateral doors of which at that hour, 12½ o'clock, had been barricaded. At the first onset, Capt. RAFAEL MOSCOLLON, of the Liberals, was killed, and the Canalists taking one cannon, a small mortar and some hand-grenades from them, the enemy took possession of the neighboring houses on the four sides of the convent, among others, that of Señor GRAU, and which they set fire to, that it might communicate to the Chapel of Jesus, a portion of the edifice. The chapel was soon heated to such a degree "that the beautiful and venarated statue of Jesus of Nazareth, which had always been one of the images held in the most fervent devotion by the Catholics, would have been destroyed had it not, in the midst of fire and smoke, been heroically rescued by a young man, who took it to a secure place." The bulletin goes on to say: "When night came on, and the fire had communicated itself to the roof of the Chapel of Jesus, the enemy commenced a general attack against the burning building, and against the seven gates or doors of the convent, some of which had been fired. Then the combat was terrible; in the midst of it, and when the pictures and images and burning wood commenced to fall, the bugles of the enemy sounded to the charge, and the shouts, and laughter, and hootings of the soldiers, in derision of the defenders, were heard, amid the booming of cannon. The danger was everywhere. Bars and levers were placed against the entrances; such a continual discharge of canuon and musketry was kept up that the whole square was illuminated. The shouts of our numerous foe, and the incessant detonations were deafening and terrible; "but, surrounded by such a tremendous spectacle," says BARRIOA, "my braves and virtuous companions, impassive and silent, took no note of the horrible deaths by which they were threatened, and only thought of the heroic defence which was confided to them." Through the efforts of the Secretary of War, Dr. ANIBAL CREZO, united with a large force of the citizens, the fire was partially extinguished, and the garrison was thus saved from destruction. The attack continued all night till 7 o'clock in the morning, with more or less force, and at 10 A. M., another desperate general assault was made, which it was hoped, in the beginning, would be successful, especially as they had set fire to the shops which formed the angle opposite the church, but no harm was done to the convent and chapel, except that the ceilings had fallen. The entrances having been defended with the utmost vigor till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced the use of hand-grenades, which they threw in all directions, but without doing much damage. At 7 at night, a woman with a white flag approached the convent, having a letter in her hand. It was from Señor LEIVA DE POMBO, (father of the Secretary of Legation at Washington,) advising the defenders that the convent was ruined, that all further resistance was useless, and that he was authorized by CANAL to demand its surrender within an hour. Col. FERNANDEZ also appeared, with the same message, and offering BARRIOA all the guarantees he might require if he would surrender. To which BARRIOA replied that he would never surrender, and that it was against the practice of civilized nations to continue or initiate an attack in presence of a flag of truce. The messenger also assured BARRIOA, on his word of honor, that President MOSQUERA had been taken prisoner. The attack lasted for thirty six hours, without the besieged having a moment for rest. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the enemy, although intimating to the besieged that they had ceased to attack, placed some grenades in an angle of the building, causing a great explosion, when the defenders were all at their posts again, but the attack was not renewed. CANAL then learned that MOSQUERA was approaching the city with a large force, in consequence of which he evacuated the city, and took to flight. The defenders lost about 100 men in killed and wounded, and CANAL'S loss is reckened at from three hundred to four hundred, beside 300 who deserted him on leaving the city. The 1,000 guerrillas who joined him returned to their homes, and he made the best of his way toward the Magdalena River. He was, however, pursued, and in his flight lost many more men, and in crossing the Magdalena lost some munitions, and much of tha spoil he took with him. SANCHEZ, who undertook with his force to cross the Magdalena and unite with CANAL, lost nearly all his force in the attempt.

CANAL finally succeeded in escaping into Antioquia, with, it is said, only five or six hundred men. MOSQUERA claims that he has 7,000 men approaching Antioquia from the southeast, and that with the numereus forces of Gens. LOPEZ, SANCHES and PAYAN in the State of Canca, he will soon end the war.

The news, if true, from tha State of Cauca, is important. The British steamer *Anne*, which arrived at Panama on the 1st inst., reports that the troops of PAYAN (MOSQUERA) moved up the river Dagna from Buenaventnra and intrenched themselves in the guayshal. On the 25th, the camp was attacked by Gen. ENAO, (the leader of the Conservative forces in Antioquia,) who had flanked it during the night, and whe attacked the rear-guard next morning. At noon, however, ENAO was completely ronted, losing two hundred men, seven officers, his second in command, VILLEGAS, and himself being taken prisoner. Gen. PAYAN headed the pursuit in person, and is supposed to have occupied Cali. Col. ARBOLEDA was intrenched in Quilichao, between the victorious forces of PAYAN and LOPEZ, and, it is supposed is taken prisoner and his force broken up before this. BARBACOAS had also been taken by the Mosqneristas.

Gen. MOSQUERA publishes a decree dismissing Gen. HERRAN, Minister at Washington, from his post, and also destituting him as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Republic, stigmatising him as a traitor. Señor MANUEL MUSILLO, MOSQUERA'S present Minister to France, has been appointed to Washington; and Señor SIMON ASHEOLEDA, who goes to New-York by the *Ariel* to-day, is to be Chargé d'Affaires till MOSILLO can reach Washington. Señor PARAOA has been appointed Commissioner on Panama riot claims, in place of Señor HURTADO.

The following is this decree in full:

Considering, That by the fact of the acceptance by Señor P. A. HERRAN of the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia, near the Government at Washington, he actually recognized the Government that charged him with that post of honor and trust.

That he ratified said recognition by receiving from our treasury one year's salary, and from the Executive his credentials, together with instructions, which he promised to follow, and accepting as Secretary of Legation, Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA.

That on his arrival at Washington, betraying his plighted faith and all the duties of honor and delicacy, he reassumed his old place of Minister of the New-Granadian Confederacy, separating from himself Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, and calling to the Secretaryship Señor RAFAEL POMBO, who had been removed from office on account of his well-known hostility to the Government of this Union, and commenced to act in opposition to that Government, pretending to represent a Government which had long ceased to exist in right and in fact.

And finally, that it is absolutely requisite that such signal acts of treachery should be punished, I decree:

ARTICLE 1. Señor P. A. HERRAN is hereby removed from the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia near the Government at Washington.

ART. 2. Let this decree and the reasons that have dictated it, be communicated to the Government of the United States of America, and let it be officially published.

T. C. MOSQUERA.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs:

M. ANOISAR.

Another decree follows, dismissing Gen. HERRAN from the army, for the same reasons.

Gen. MOSQUERA does not approve the Guardia-Murillo Convention made in Aspinwall last September, by which the State of Panama became owner of the rights of the General Government in the Panama Railroad, so it is understood, but no official action has as yet been taken in the matter. Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, agent of the Panama State Government, in this matter, had had two interviews on the subject with MOSQUERA.

Judge BYARON, the United States Minister, had held official intercourse with MOSQUERA, but had not yet recognized his Government.

Col. MCKEE, United States Consul at Panama, has returned from Mexico to his post.

We have no special news in Panama. Capt. JOHN DAVIS, who commanded the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steam-tug *Taboga* in this bay, was drowned one night last week. He laid down to sleep on the upper deck, and when a man went to call him according to orders, he was not to be found. It is supposed he rolled off the deck in his sleep, as the boat was at the time under way from the island of Taboga to Flamenco. Mr. DAVIS was an Englishman, and much respected here. The loss of the Pacific Mail Company in the burning af their warehouses is now said to be $75,000.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* is in port. Also, the British war steamer *Termagant*, and the French war steamer *Cassini*. Capt. RITCHIE, of the *Saranac*, has been relieved by Capt. LANMAN, and goes home by the *Ariel*.

The Expected Battle at Yorktown and the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements with the War Department by which it engages to be prepared, whenever required, to completely equip, provision, and furnish floating hospitals or transports for the wounded, for ona thousand patients, and at short notice for a much greater number.

It has already in Washington the larger part of what is necessary for this purpose, and now calls upon its auxiliaries in the Eastern States to send forward such suitable additional stores as they have collected, or can at once collect, without delay. The Commission has recently sent a portable store-house to Fort Monroe, in order to be able to increase its reserve supply of stores at that point, from which articles for the wounded and sick in the line before Yorktown are daily forwarded. Two members of the Commission's regular staff of surgeons, with assistants and means of land transportation, are also on the ground.

The design of the Sanitary Commission is, in all cases to *anticipate* the contingencies of war, as far as possible. For this purpose a certain stock of supplies is maintained as near as can be to the field of active operations of each advancing column, and trustworthy professional agents are kept in daily communication with their headquarters, by whose advice aid can be directed intelligently, and without unnecessary expensa or waste. This was the case with the forces which won tha battles of Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island Number Ten, and Pittsburgh Landing. The aid supplied by the Commission in these cases was immediate and most important. The Commission, at this moment, has special professional agents attending respectively the Mississippi fleet, the army at Pittsburgh Landing, Gen. MITCHELL'S Division, BANKS' column, DIX'S column, MCDOWELL'S column, WOOSSWORTH'S Division; at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, at Newbern, at Fernandina and at Ship Island, to each of whom supplies are shipped as often as it is advised that they should be. Lodges are maintained by the Commission or its local auxiliaries at Cairo, Louisville, Nashville and Washington, at which board, lodging, surgical attendance and nursing are provided gratuitously to all soldiers or discharged soldiers who need it. Special arrangements for the care and assistance of the wounded and sick are made at Chicago, Cincinnati, and other points.

For these and other purposes of a similar character, the Commission needs to make large expenditures, and urges that in no other way and through no organization less general and comprehensive in its scope, can money be so well expended in behalf of the sick and wounded.

The Commission is at this moment in especial need of the means to enable it to act confidently and strategly wherever occasion may present. Contributions of money are requested to be sent to the Treasurer, Geo. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 WALL-STREET.

The Commission congratulates its associates on the passage af the bill for the reorganization of the Medical Staff of the army, which includes provisions proposed by the Commission for the purpose of securing a greater degree of systematic sanitary precantion in the administration of the army, and greater directness and efficiency in the "regulation" supply of the wants of the sick and wounded. Reference is made also, with pleasure, to a recent most enlightened general order of the Major-General commanding that column of the army where tha need far such an order was greatest, in which was incorporated the most important part of the advice, the adoption of which during tha last year tha Commission has been striving to obtain. From this success it takes courage for renewed zeal in the good work committed to it by its contributors.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

In addition to the class of articles previously and usually called for, the following will be now gratefully received. They may be sent:

In New-York, to the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Cooper Union, Third-avenue.

In Philadelphia, to the Pennsylvania Branch of Sanitary Commission, No. 1,325 Chestnut-street.

In Boston, to the New-England Woman's Auxiliary Association, No. 22 Summer-street.

Surgical Instruments,	Flannel, (by piece,)
Tin Cups,	Razors,
Oiled Silk,	Fans,
Muslin, (by piece,)	Sponges,
Wax,	Cotton-batting,
Hand-basins,	Soap,
India-rubber cloth, or substitute,	Twine,
	Tape.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn.,
Wednesday Evening, April 9.

The days after the battle have been spent in burying the dead and collecting the wounded. Meantime the operations of any importance have been attempted against the enemy. Last night their rear guard was still within eight miles af us. If cavalry is ever to be of any use to us, then was tha time to let it out. But no pursuit has been made. Several regiments were ordered out yesterday, on what I suppose was intended as a raconnoissance. They came up to the rebel rear guard, made a push at it, and—came back something the worse for wear. There were certainly no signs in the movements there that the retreat was a rout.

Yet the rebels abandaned large quantities of property. A mile or two out from Shiloh, (the church in the edge af our lines, where BEAUREGARD had his headquarters,) long trains of wagons, mostly loaded with provisions, gat fast in the mud. They abandoned them, but took care to go along before leaving and break off all the tongues. They seemed to imagine that that would serve, like spiking a gun, to disable it effectually. The amount of provisions abandoned was immense.

The rebels had evidently come to stay. Flour was scattered over acres on acres on either side of the road, till in places it looked as if it had snowed flour, and that the storm was heavier than had ever been seen before by the oldest inhabitant.

There were some signs, too, of rapid retreat Monday evening. In one place sabers, muskets and accouterments could be picked up in any quantity. Elsewhere, through the woods and along the road, were abandoned blankets, clothes and arms of avery description.

At one point, in the fields a mile or two beyond our lines, they seemed to have carried out most of their dead, who were killed in the battle on Sunday, for burial. Acres were thickly dotted with the bodies.

We are expecting Gen. HALLECK by Friday night or Saturday morning, to take the command in parson. He may go into things with a dash, but I should doubt it yet. He is taking command of a somewhat disorganized army. He will hardly risk his first movement with it, till it is again in good condition to meet the enemy. It will take some time too for him to familiarize himself with the minuter details of his position, let his officers, and, in general, get his bearings. At any rate, there is no possibility now of our moving till he comes.

Gen. NELSON'S Division, forming the advance, arrived at Savanneh, Saturday night and Sunday morning. CRITTENDEN'S followed soon after. MCCOOK'S marched all day Sunday to get up in time for the fight Monday. Woon's got in just as the battle was closing. Gen. GARFIELD now has a brigade in it. THOMAS' Division brought up the rear, and got in on Tuesday.

Thus all the Divisions of BUELL'S army are here, excepting MITCHEL'S. You doubtless know better where it is than we do.

It was a matter of universal regret that Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH was not able to participate in the battle. For several weeks he has been confined to his room, and sometimes to bed, by a severe attack of gout and combination of other diseases. His distinguished coolness on the battle-field, his more than a third of a century's active experience, would have gone largely towards preventing tha disasters on Sunday.

It is barely possible that there may be some complaints about the gunboats killing our own men in the cannonade on Sunday night. It is true, I believe, that they did. An officer of one of them informs me that he estimates the number thus killed at twenty; but it was better to lose those twenty than to lose tha cannonade. Firing in the dark, and in the general confusion of our lines, and the advance and change of positions during the night, it is only wonderful that they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did.

There is no *town* of Pittsburgh where the battle was fought. There is simply a tolerably good place for boats to land, at which much of the freight for the lower Tennessee, coming from Memphis and Corinth by rail, seems to have been shipped. Tha place is known to the people of the country simply as Pittsburgh Landing, and Pittsburgh Landing should be the name of the battle. As the greatest ever fought on this continent, with ten times as many troops engaged as at New-Orleans, thirteen times as many as at Buena Vista, and nearly twenty thousand more than the Allies had at the Alma, it deserves at least its proper name.

We believe here that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerably larger than our's. Certainly it is no less. They took a good many guns from us, but we got them all back again on Monday, and a few of theirs beside, including at least one fine steel rifled piece.

The balance of prisoners is against us. They took at one swoop the chief portions of three regiments. At various other times they picked isolated fragments af companies and squads. Altogether they must have from three to four or five thousand of our men. And to head the list, they have one of our Division Generals. We, on the other hand, took comparatively few. We have no definite figures yet, but 500, I should think, would cover the whole number. We have, however, a large number of their wounded, who are doubtless regarded as prisoners of war, though not included in this estimate. They carried off what wounded they could on Sunday, but on Monday they were forced to leave many to fall into our hands.

Our tents, too, are badly damaged, and much of the camp equipage is destroyed. The rebels occupied all our camps but one, on Monday night. Trunks were plundered, and private property was mostly destroyed; much, however, was left uninjured; especially the camps were not bur

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR 'TWIXT O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' Scenes SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steam transport *McClellan*, from Port Royal on the afternoon of the 14th inst., we are put in possession of full particulars of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Pulaski. It appears from our own accounts that the rebel dispatches announcing the fall of the fort were remarkably correct—only a little exaggerated in regard to the effects of our fire, to afford a better excuse for the surrender after so short a bombardment. A brief dispatch to the War Department states that we opened fire on the morning of the 10th inst. After thirty hours' almost continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck. Our captures, beside the fort itself, are forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions. Only one of our men was killed, and one wounded. The loss of the rebels was three wounded. Full particulars of the affair will be found in the letter of our special correspondent.

The steamship *Star of the South* also arrived from Port Royal last night, having left there on the 15th inst. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the United States ship *Vermont* had arrived at Bay Point, all safe. The *Star of the South* brought a number of refugees from Jacksonville, Fla.

The monotony of the siege operations on the Yorktown Peninsula was varied on Thursday night by a sortie of the enemy on our left, near the James River. A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN to the War Department, states that about half-an-hour after midnight, the rebels attacked Gen. WM. F. SMITH'S position, and attempted to carry his guns, but that they were repulsed handsomely, with the loss of several men taken prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is also thought to have been heavy. A subsequent dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN states that Gen. SMITH'S position, which had been recently assumed, was subsequently intrenched, so that the enemy was prevented from working yesterday, and his guns were kept silent. The same result had also been attained at the batteries at Hyam's Mills. The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that the sortie of the enemy against Gen. SMITH was an attempt to turn our left flank, and that the attack was made with a heavy force. The War Department also has information that our gunboats and barges on York River shelled Yorktown yesterday, but without effect, and that there was considerable firing from the Yorktown land batteries. Deserters who have come into our lines report the arrival of JEFF. DAVIS in the rebel camp, with the intention of taking command in the great battle. They represent the enemy to be in great force, and to be intrenching throughout the Peninsula. A letter from Col. BARNES, of the Massachusetts Eighteenth, received in Boston, however, states that the force of the enemy is not so large as has been reported, and does not now exceed 40,000 or 50,000 men. Neither are their guns of so formidable a character as has generally been reported. Col. BARNES further says: "Our siege guns have come, and before long they will be at work upon the rebel breastworks. Gen. McCLELLAN, I hear, is about ready to attack the place, and when he commences the rebels will not hold out very long."

The promise conveyed in the dispatch from Mount Jackson, published yesterday, that Gen. BANKS' forces would occupy New-Market on Thursday night, has been realized. Gen. BANKS telegraphs to the War Department that he has occupied the place. He states that there was some artillery skirmishing, but no loss on our side, while we have captured many prisoners.

A rumor comes by way of Chicago that Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla has captured Fort Wright on the Mississippi River. The rumor is probably true, as we already have intelligence that the Commodore has attacked Fort Pillow, which is below Fort Wright.

An arrival from Nassau, N. P., brings intelligence that the rebel steamer *Nashville* arrived there on the 1st inst. from Charleston, and changed her colors to the British, under the name of *Thomas L. Wragg*. She sailed again on the 6th, having cleared for St. Johns, N. B., having on board a cargo of arms brought to Nassau by the British steamship *Southward*. She doubtless intends to run the blockade at Charleston again. Our blockading fleet there appears to be of very little service.

The bark *Harvest Home* arrived at Boston, yesterday, having on board THOMAS T. TANSALL, late United States Consul at Tangier, and M. MYERS, Purser of the rebel steamer *Sumter*, arrested at Algesiras, Morocco, some time ago. They were sent to Fort Warren to await the action of the Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to establish a land office in Colorado Territory was passed. A report was made from the Special Committee appointed in July last to inquire into the matter of Government property at the Pensacola and Norfolk Navy-yards, and the Harper's Ferry Armory. A bill was introduced by Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, to increase the salaries of the Surveyors at Albany and Troy, and reduce the number of Customs officers at each place from seven to three. It was referred. A resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Census Bureau for information relative to the slaves of the District of Columbia, was passed. The bill to establish an armed mail steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghai was debated at considerable length, but no vote was taken upon it. The Confiscation bill was also considered as the special order, and Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, made a speech urging its immediate passage. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenditures, including half a million for completing the west wing of the Treasury Department, was passed. A number of private bills were acted upon, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill. Several speeches were made, for and against the bill, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday week. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the Metropolitan Health Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It appeared during the debate that the Committee to whom it had been referred had agreed to strike out the "Police Commissioners," and insert the "Mayors of the Cities" in their place, but the bill had been printed without this amendment. After some argument, it was agreed to strike out all relating to the Police Commissioners, 14 to 13. The word "physicians" was stricken out, and the words "physicians having diplomas as doctors of medicine" were inserted in its place. A motion to strike out of the seventh section all relating to the City Inspector's Department was lost. An amendment was made providing that no vessels shall be quarantined excepting for small-pox, ship fever, and cholera.

In the Assembly, a motion to recommit the bill abolishing the offices of Canal Appraiser was carried, which virtually kills the bill for the present session. A motion to recommit the bill to regulate the primary elections in this City, was also carried after a long debate. The Assembly then considered the Congressional Appointment bill until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the mails, passengers and treasure—$617,279—from California.

The news from the States of Colombia is important. Señor IGNACIO GUTIERREZ, as the oldest member of the Cabinet of OSPINA, and his successor, CALVO, had asserted his claims as executive chief of the nation, and by the aid of the conservative leaders through the States, with that of the forces of Gen. CANAL in Santander, of Gen. ENAO in Antioquia, and Col. ARBOLEDA in Cauca, he cherished strong hopes of success. Gen. CANAL had rallied his forces, and by gaining some advantages over the forces of MOSQUERA in the northern part of Boyaca, had succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Bogota with 2,500 men, including 1,500 guerrillas. The Government forces in the city, 1,500 strong, immediately occupied the convent of San Augustine, where they defended themselves with the greatest bravery for nearly two days, until CANAL, learning of the approach of MOSQUERA, with a large force, hastily withdrew. He succeeded in crossing the Magdalena, with the larger part of his force, but during the retreat lost many men, and nearly all the spoils he had taken. The forces of SANCHEZ were badly cut up in attempting to cross the river to his assistance. In the State of Cauca, the Government forces under PAYAN, had routed the revolutionists under ENAO, taking that General prisoner, and killing some of his principal officers. MOSQUERA had issued a decree dismissing Gen. HERRAN from his post at Weebington, depriving him of his rank as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Republic, and denouncing him as a traitor. Señor MANUEL MURILLO, the present Minister to France, had been accredited to this country by MOSQUERA. Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, comes passenger by the *Ariel*, to discharge the duties of the position until MURILLO'S arrival. The Guerdia-Murillo Convention, made in Aspinwall, last September, had been disapproved by MOSQUERA.

By way of San Francisco we have news from the Sandwich Islands to March 1. Considerable excitement had been caused by reported discoveries of gold in the hills of Kahaluu. Crowds flocked thither, rocks were blasted and broken, but no gold was found. On the 28th of January last, a severe storm visited Waialua and adjoining places on Molokai. The sea rose to an excessive height, and the fish-ponds on its margin were all overflowed and swept clear of their contents. On the night of the 29th, a shock of an earthquake, lasting five seconds and upwards, was felt. The Honolulu *Advertiser* notes the fact that news but fifteen days' old had been received there from Washington.

The United States Dispatch steamer *Massachusetts*, will sail from the Navy-yard (Brooklyn) about the 24th inst., taking stores and the mail to the several Blockading Squadrons. This steamer is to sail in connection with, and to perform the same service as the *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island*.

A prisoner named RILEY, belonging to the Tenth Tennessee Regiment, was shot dead on Monday night by a sentry, while attempting to escape from Camp Douglas at Chicago.

As the rebel prisoners from the South passed through the streets of St. Louis on Tuesday, on their way to the military prison, a number of secesh women, collected at the house of one WM. BELL, waved rebel flags, and indulged in other manifestations of sympathy for the prisoners and insult to National troops. The Provost-Marshal, learning the facts, sent a guard to prevent all ingress and egress to and from BELL'S house, thus making it a prison for the confinement of its inmates until further orders. When the stock of provisions in the house gives out, the women will be served with army rations like other prisoners. The same course will be pursued toward other rebel fashionables in future, who persist in violating rules and insulting Government troops and officers.

The Louisville *Journal* states that a border warfare has sprung up along the Tennessee line, between bands of marauders and Home Guards organized by the citizens of Kentucky.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of March 21, says: "Lieut. CAMPBELL, Paymaster FULTON and three seamen, late of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, have, at their own request, made to the Navy Department, taken the oath of allegiance. CAMPBELL and FULTON received orders to go East by the steamer of to-day, and report themselves immediately to the Navy-yard at New-York in person, and by letter to the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that Lieut. CAMPBELL will remain in the navy, but that FULTON will resign his position as Paymaster when he arrives in New-York, as he is a man of some means, and has become tired of service."

The work on the iron-clad frigate building at the yard of CRAMP & SON, Philadelphia, is progressing so rapidly that it is expected she will be launched by the 1st of May. Nearly all the iron plates which are to cover the spar-deck are in their places, and on one side the plates have been fastened on from bow to stern. The plates now being put in place will be near the water line, and those which are to cover the vessel above that will be put in place after she is launched. Her machinery is nearly finished, and but a short time will elapse after the launch before the frigate is ready for sea.

One of the wheel mills of the Hazard Powder Company, at Hazardville, Conn., blew up at about 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, with a charge of 150 pounds of powder. But little damage was done, and no one was injured.

About 500 bales of cotton have been received in Cincinnati from Tennessee since our troops entered that State. It is held there at 23 cents per pound, but the demand is quite light. It is being shipped to the East.

Rev. JOHN WHEELER, S. T. D., for many years President of the University of Vermont, died at Burlington on Wednesday last. He was born at Oxford, N. H., in 1796, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816, and then pursued his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectured before the Ninth Ward Republican Association last evening on "One Year of Civil War." He thought that our great danger was from a compromise which would yield the South further advantages; that we had made a good fight, but might make a bad peace. He believed that the safety of the Union depended on the overthrow of Slavery. He, however, expressed the strongest confidence in the Government.

The will of the late ROBERT CLARKSON GOODHUE, now admitted to probate, leaves $5,000 to Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS, and $32,000 to certain religious charitable institutions in the City.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon, at steady prices for the Railway Shares and United States Stocks, and lower on Tennessees and Missouris. Gold was dull at 101¼ ₹ cent. Exchange 112 ₹ cent. Money easy at 6 ₹ cent. premium.

Less activity was discernible in Cotton, yesterday, but the market was very firm. Flour was in limited request, at lower prices. Wheat was quiet, and Corn depressed. Provisions were moderately dealt in, including Pork and Lard, which were cheaper. Sugars, Teas and Molasses were inquired for, as were also Logwood, Whale Oil, Cassia, Tallow, Tin, and Whisky,—the latter article, however, at reduced rates. Naval Stores were actively sought after at rising prices. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Reduction of Fort Pulaski—Another Revolution in the Art of War.

The bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski—whereof we to-day give a detailed description by our special correspondent—is one of those actions which, like the combat of the ironsides in Hampton Roads, have a double significance—being at once a valuable success in our scheme of seaboard operations, and adding most important contributions to the science of attack and defence. It has been the fortune of the present war to inaugurate a revolution in naval warfare; and the likelihood seems to be that it is destined to introduce a similar revolution into one branch of land warfare. Certainly, if it would be rash to say that our experiments on the Southern fortifications show that such works are powerless against modern heavy artillery and improved projectiles, in the same way as the wooden walls were powerless against the resistless shock of the *Merrimac*, we are at least justified in claiming that these experiments must henceforth introduce fundamental modifications into the theory and practice of land defences. The account of the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, which we publish, will, no doubt, be read throughout Europe with an interest almost equal to that with which the battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* was received. That affair has already prompted the British Parliament to order the suspension of operations on the works at Spithead, and they will soon consider the propriety of a general transfer of fortification appropriations to build armor-clad ships. The bombardment of Fort Pulaski will probably clinch their determination to do so, while the illustrations it will afford of the effects of our American ordnance and improved projectiles, will probably visit them with unpleasant suspicions whether even their stoutest ironsides will be able to resist the terrible impact of these new Yankee notions.

The reduction of Fort Pulaski has a quite other importance than the taking of the forts hitherto captured, whether on the coast or inland. The fortifications at Hatteras, at Port Royal and on the Western rivers, were earthworks, of recent construction and without casemates. Pulaski, on the contrary, is one of the strongest and most scientifically constructed forts in the country. Its brick walls are not less than nine feet in thickness and forty feet high. It covers an area larger than Fort Sumter, and cost a million of dollars. It has always been regarded by the country as impregnable, and the rebels, who sixteen months ago usurped its possession, have repeatedly so proclaimed it. And impregnable it probably was under the old *régime*, and in the view in which it was built. In case of foreign invasion, vessels in attempting to approach the fort or essaying to pass up the river to Savannah, would be obliged to come within 100 yards of the fort, and at this point the guns of large calibre could be made to concentrate and destroy everything but a *Monitor* or a *Merrimac*; while in an engagement with a naval force using the old smooth-bore cannon all the traditional advantages that land fortifications have been accounted as possessing over a floating foe would come into play. Beside, it was always contemplated, that in case of invasion by a foreign enemy, the various islands contiguous to the islet on which Fort Pulaski is located, would be occupied in force, and thus prevent the assailant from obtaining a foothold where he could plant his batteries. This the rebels were powerless to do, and some months ago these islands were taken possession of by a National force, and preparations for the reduction of the fort commenced. Moreover, a back passage in the rear of Fort Pulaski, and on its weak side, was discovered, and when occupied, as it was last February, by a portion of our army of the South, the fort was completely isolated from Savannah. It was then that the work of erecting batteries of rifled cannon and mortars on Tybee and the neighboring islands was begun. The history of these operations, so ably planned and admirably executed under the direction of Gen. GILMORE, is fully told in the narrative of our special correspondent, while the accompanying diagrams bring the plan of bombardment vividly before the eye. The reduction of the fort, after two days' bombardment, was the consequence, first, of the admirable base of operations selected by the National force; and, secondly, of the character of the warlike engines employed; and touching this a word is due.

The line of National batteries on Tybee Island—eleven in number—consisted of ten and thirteen-inch mortars and columbiads, and Parrott's and James' rifled cannon, of the largest calibre, with the improved conical projectiles—the firing being at ranges varying from 1,643 to 3,476 yards. The bombardment opened on the 10th, but strangely enough, though the effect of the firing was visible on the fort from the first, after twelve hours no breach had been made. One or two of the guns were dismounted, and some of the embrasures were injured, but it was not till 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th that any important breach in the walls of the fort was made. It will be remembered that the Savannah journal, through which the first tidings of the assault came, stated that the projectiles fired from our guns went at once through the walls, but, as might readily be conceived, such was not the case. Repeated shots, aimed at the same place, with extreme accuracy, did the work which the rebels attributed to single shots. We took occasion at the time of the first report to doubt that any breach had been made in the walls themselves, and surmised that it could only have been the embrasures (which are but four or five feet in thickness) that were pierced. We based this suspicion on the known penetrative power of shot of a certain weight; but much larger ordnance than we had understood were to be employed were brought into use; and we have concurrent, official and unofficial testimony that the sides were actually perforated. It remains, therefore, a most notable fact, that breaches of huge dimensions were made in the walls of Pulaski, nine feet in thickness!

The conclusion is irresistible. Whatever may be the effect of modern projectiles on granite fortifications, brick walls are powerless before their fierce impact, and an iron facing for works of that kind must henceforth be an absolute necessity.

The strategic importance of the point gained is so obvious as hardly to need comment. It places within our reach the chief Southern city of the Atlantic seaboard, and relieves the large blockading squadron which it has been necessary to employ on that coast. We consider it doubtful, however, whether any immediate advance will be made on Savannah. It has been the policy of the Government to get possession of as much as possible of the Southern coasts, and give the cities the go-by. Large cities with recalcitrant populations are bothersome customers to deal with. But the deeper they become enveloped in the anarchy they have themselves created, the more desirous will they be of receiving the national protection. Savannah is reported by Southern witnesses to be now in a state of indescribable panic; and we greatly err if her people do not end by welcoming as deliverers those whom they have erewhile repelled as invaders.

Gen. Hunter and the Slaves.

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER seems likely to make his Southern Department thoroughly loyal, notwithstanding its inclusion of South Carolina. Wherever he advances the National flag the rebels either succumb or fly before it; and the following General Order, one of the most important of the campaign, and issued at Fort Pulaski the day after the surrender of that important fortress, shows how the number of loyal freemen in the State is likely to be increased:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA.,
April 13, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN. By command of

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Nor is this all. Gen HUNTER has addressed to Mr. PIERCE, the Treasury Agent in charge of the abandoned Sea Island plantations, a letter which we publish elsewhere, asking, among other things, for "the names of the former owners, and the number of persons formerly held to involuntary service," now in charge of the Government agents. On receiving this information, we understand it to be the intention of Gen. HUNTER to afford said owners a reasonable time to prove their fealty to the Government, and then in case of their failure to do so, and upon sufficient proof of their treason, he will at once restore these slaves to freedom.

He has also requested to know of Mr. PIERCE "the proportions in which food and cotton are being planted" on the lands in his charge. It has struck practical minds that the extensive planting of cotton by our Government in South Carolina, is a mistake. It is an article of commerce, and subject to great risks of damage and destruction. Meantime, we are to support a large army in that region, as well as provide for the subsistence of the deserted contrabands themselves. In these circumstances, it has seemed a measure of wisdom to Gen. HUNTER to direct all the negro labor not needed in the operations of the army, mainly to the raising of food for the support of the soldiers as well as the producers. In this way the army, during the Summer, can be supplied with the esculent vegetables so essential to the health of Northern men in that climate, and the negroes with food of their own raising; and the Government will be saved a certain heavy expense, and be relieved from the incurring of great commercial risks. Besides, the effect on the now dependent negroes will be such as to lessen that dependence in the future.

Thus, by the quiet operations of a benevolent and administrative mind, is Gen. HUNTER unostentatiously solving questions which others seek to explain by discussion and theory. And if his operations, the legitimate fruits of military necessity in his Department, shall be the means of impairing the vitality of Slavery, the country will have reason to thank him for a policy which will secure in the future the peace which it is costing us so much now to restore.

THE NASHVILLE—WORTHLESSNESS OF THE BLOCKADE.—While we are quite ready to admit the impossibility of a perfect blockade, the existence of anything resembling perfection in the blockade of the Carolina coast must be emphatically denied. As the *Nashville* ran in and out of Beaufort Harbor without obstruction, so it seems she has been running in and out of Charleston. She appears at Nassau under another name, and simply as a trader, to boast of the impunity with which she has just entered and left Charleston Harbor. And, without any pretence of concealment, she has taken on board a load of arms destined for the rebels, announcing her intention to deliver them in some convenient port of the South.

The Navy Department has much on its hands, and has in some directions manifested extraordinary vigor and aptitude for its weighty duties. But in other quarters its inefficiency has been painfully manifest. The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War has just delivered its verdict that the loss of Norfolk was inexcusable. It needs no Congressional Committee to prove the fictitious character of the blockade on the Atlantic coast, when first-class steamers run the blockade as a habit without detention, pursuit and capture; and when, notwithstanding the frequent intercourse between the South and Cuba and Nassau, the appearance of a prize in our waters is an almost forgotten spectacle. Secretary WELLES will have to wake up and renew his youth, or the world will forget there is a Secretary, and that the Secretary has what he calls a blockade.

THE SOLDIERS' BATTLE.—The battle of Inkermann is known in the British army as "The Soldiers' battle," and that of Pittsburgh Landing, or Shiloh, claims the same honor for the brave fellows who won it. Both battles were brought on by a surprise; both were fought by the victorious party at first against great odds; in both each party was strongly reinforced, and both were won, and hardly won, not by generalship, but by the hard fighting of rank, file and officers. In fact, the officers became soldiers in each, and distinguished themselves, not by tactics, but by personal valor. At Pittsburgh Landing the commanding General of the insurgent force fell while cheering on his men, and the final rout of the rebels was the result of a charge of six regiments of National troops, with the Major-General in command at their head. But this is not generalship. A commander-in-chief at a great battle has (according to all military rule) no business in the van of the army, charging sword in hand. Since war became an art, his place is a stationary one in the rear. Men like RICHARD, the Lion-hearted were not great Generals, but great leaders. Their success depended upon their daring, their muscle and their skill in the use of arms. Generals win their way by will and brain. But the more cause for exultation on our part, when we see that shortcomings in generalship can be supplied by the personal bravery and daring of our men. Amid our reasonable dissatisfaction at the surprise and early discomfiture of our army at Pittsburgh Landing, we derive some consolation from the fact that one of the most important victories of the war may be justly called our Soldiers' battle.

EX-MAYOR BERRET AND HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT.—The selection of Col. BERRET, the ex-Mayor of Washington, as one of the Commissioners under the District Emancipation act, has been sharply questioned. The fact of the nominee having been a prisoner in Fort Lafayette is assumed to be evidence of his disloyalty, and the President is accused of choosing a noted sympathizer with the Pro-Slavery rebellion, to fill a position so important in relation to the future fate of the negro. The subjoined extract from a private letter from a gentleman of this City, a life-long friend of Mr. BERRET, and unquestionably loyal, goes to acquit the President of an impropriety, and Mr. BERRET of treason, overt or covert;

"In February, 1861, I was in Washington. The insurrection had not then fully developed itself, but it was felt and recognized as an impending evil. I remained a number of days; was at Col. BERRET'S house, morning or evening, every day of my stay in Washington. We conversed freely, confidentially, on the engrossing topic of the time. Without pretending to an unusual capacity for reading men's minds, I think I cannot err in saying he was as loyal as any man could be,—that he expressed his disgust at the demands of the South, I well remember; and I feel constrained to say that his arrest was uncalled for by any known act of his private or public life.

That he was intimate in social relations with many secession leaders, everybody in Washington knew; but I chance to know, also, that he used his influence zealously in the effort to discourage their contemplated action.

I think the act of Mr. LINCOLN is a graceful reparation for odium unjustly brought upon a loyal citizen, and I sincerely hope it may be consummated by a confirmation which will restore him to the position in society he had so long occupied."

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Refugees From Huntsville—Bogus Reports of Rebel Successes—Movements in the Southwest.

FORSYTH, Mo., Friday, April 13.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"Judge MURPHY and Dr. JOHNSON, of Huntsville, Ark., arrived at Gen. CURTISS' headquarters last night, having been obliged to fly from their homes since the battle of Pea Ridge, by threats made against them by a band of Texan Rangers stationed at Ozark.

Judge MURPHY was the only member of the Arkansas seceding Convention whose vote was cast against the secession of the State.

At Huntsville, the Union men are depressed with gloom, not being aware of the recent victories. No mails have been received since PRICE'S flight from Springfield. It was proclaimed by the rebels that PRICE had retaken Springfield, and surrounded CURTIS; that PIKE and his Indians had whipped Gen. HUNTER; that the Nationals were repulsed with great loss at Island No. 10; and that they were falling back along the whole line; and that JEFF. DAVIS was about to send 400,000 troops to invade Maryland and the Northern States. The assertions were generally believed, and no one had the hardihood to dispute these falsehoods.

The Judge gives much information of interest relating to Arkansas matters. Gov. RECTOR is bitter and wolfish. He called an extra session of the Legislature, but it was three weeks before a quorum was present. In his Message he recommends that an act be passed, punishing with heavy fine any person who ever expressed doubts of the success of the Confederate arms, and that a second offence be declared felony. An act was passed imposing a tax of $30 per bale on cotton, thus favoring the production of grain to the discouragement of cotton raising.

Col. WRIGHT, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, returned to Cassville on the evening of the 9th, having made a successful expedition with four companies of his command through the southwest corner of the State.

All jayhawking bands in that locality were dispersed. Several skirmishes took place, which resulted in the death of several prominent rebels. 125 prisoners were captured, all of whom, except the leaders and 25 intractable ones, were released on taking the oath of allegiance.

A number of horses were captured, together with 122 head of cattle, 327 bushels of wheat, and 4,500 pounds of bacon. All rebel gangs not captured were driven by Col. WRIGHT down to Standwatty, a point on the line of the Indian Territory, twenty-five miles below Neosho. It is reported that a body of rebels 600 strong are encamped between Cowskin and Buffalo Creek, and that ALBERT PIKE is at the head of 1,500 Indians below.

YORKTOWN AND OLD POINT.

A Midnight Sortie by the Enemy in Heavy Force.

Attempt to Carry General Smith's Batteries.

The Rebels Handsomely Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

YORKTOWN SHELLED BY THE GUNBOATS.

FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Jeff. Davis Reported to be in the Rebel Camp.

NO NEWS FROM THE MERRIMAC.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

The following dispatches were received to-day at the War Department from Gen. McCLELLAN:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 18, 1862.

At about one-half hour after midnight the enemy attacked SMITH'S position and attempted to carry his guns. *Smith repulsed them handsomely and took some prisoners.* I have no details. Will forward them as soon as my Aids return. The firing was very heavy. All is now quiet.

A LATER DISPATCH.

My position, occupied yesterday by SMITH, was intrenched last night, so that *we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns silent.* Same result at the batteries at Hyam's Mills.

INFORMATION FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18

The following is issued by the War Department to-day:

Yorktown was shelled by our gunboats and some of our barges to-day, without effect.

There has been a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18—P. M.

The following was received at 6:50 this evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 18.

An official report has been received at headquarters, giving a list of the killed and wounded in the engagement between the Third Vermont Regiment and the enemy, on Wednesday, mention of which was made yesterday. The information as far as received puts the killed at 32, and the wounded at 60; ten of the latter will probably prove fatal.

The conduct of the Vermont troops on the occasion is spoken of in the highest terms, earning for the Green Mountain boys laurels only to be won by the brave. They drove a superior number of the enemy from their fortified position, but were forced to relinquish it on the rebels being reinforced. The loss of the enemy in this engagement must have been heavy, as the well-directed fire of our artillery mowed them down in numbers.

Yesterday afternoon, while Lieut. Q. B. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, in company with a squad of men, was making a survey of the enemy's works, a shell struck the table on which lay the papers, and instantly exploding, the left arm of the Lieutenant was shattered, and was afterwards amputated. He is comfortable this morning, and no fears are entertained as to his recovery.

JAS. LUTHER, Jr., of Bristol, belonging to the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was probably fatally injured.

DAVID PAINTER, of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, mentioned yesterday, is dead.

About 1 o'clock this morning the enemy, in force, attempted to cross the dam in front of our lines, evidently with the view of capturing a battery of our artillery which had given them considerable trouble during the last few days. On the rebels making their appearance, they were opened upon by a well-directed fire from a body of infantry acting as a reserve to the pickets, forcing them to beat a retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the dam, which they succeeded in recovering before daylight. Both parties then opened with artillery, which has continued at intervals up to the present time. None of our men were killed.

DISPATCHES FROM FORTRESS MONROE

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 18.

The following is from the special correspondent of the *American*:

There are no indications of the reappearance of the *Merrimac*. The weather is very favorable and calm for her, with high water.

The French steamer *Gassendi* is still at Norfolk awaiting the return of the French Minister from Richmond, where it is presumed he has gone to secure the safety of the tobacco purchased by the French Government.

At intervals last night and this morning heavy cannonading could be heard in the direction of Yorktown. A party of deserters who came into our lines report the arrival of JEFF. DAVIS in the rebel camp, and that it was understood he would take command in the approaching battle. They represent the enemy to be in great force, and the work of intrenching to be progressing throughout the Peninsula. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from Norfolk, Fredericksburgh and even North Carolina, and the rebel Generals openly declared their intention to make this the great battle of the war, and the strongest conviction is expressed of a triumph over the National forces, and driving them from the Peninsula.

There is almost constant skirmishing going on by the riflemen, and occasionally shot and shell are thrown with great rapidity.

Just as I was about to close this letter, I learned that there was quite a heavy skirmish this morning beyond Warwick Court-house, on the James River. *The enemy attempted to turn our left flank.* The attack was made in quite heavy force, but the enemy were repulsed after a brisk artillery duel. The loss of the enemy is thought to have been quite heavy. We lost about a dozen in killed and wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 17,

To-day has been decidedly the warmest of the season thus far.

At Yorktown, firing took place during last night and this morning, without producing much effect on either side. Some six or eight of our men were killed during that time, all but one of whom, it is reported, were in Gen. SEDGWICK'S Division.

The steamer *Highland Light* will sail for Hatteras to-night.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN RELATING TO PASSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862.

In the present condition of military operations

...(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjt-Gen.

GEN. BANKS STILL MOVING.

OCCUPATION OF NEW-MARKET BY HIS FORCES.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, April 17—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our troops occupy New-Market to-night. There has been some artillery skirmishing, but no loss on our part. We have many prisoners.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Major-Gen. Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM MOUNT JACKSON.

MOUNT JACKSON, Va., Thursday, April 17.

Mount Jackson was occupied this morning at 9 o'clock, the rebels showing feeble resistance, and burning the bridges as they retreated. Our advance was made by the turnpike and by a side road, Gen. RUSSELL upon one and Gen. WILLIAMS upon the other.

Cavalry were sent out last night at 1 o'clock to cut off the retreat of the rebels, but were detained, and reached only a short time before the advance on the turnpike.

The Vermont Cavalry dashed through Mount Jackson, to prevent the burning of the bridge across the Shenandoah beyond the town. They captured several rebels in the act of firing the bridge. A lieutenant of ASHBY's, who was escaping with the Colonel himself, was captured; and ASHBY only escaped from wearing the uniform of the National cavalry.

The bridge across the Shenandoah was fortunately saved.

Our pursuing forces are in New-Market to-night without resistance. Major COPELAND and twelve of Gen. BANKS' Cavalry charged through the town in the rear of the enemy. ASHBY and men are outside the town.

JACKSON and his infantry have fallen back toward Staunton.

DISPATCH FROM WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, Friday, April 18.

Our army probably reached New-Market last night. Officers who have returned hither state that when they left, our advance was five miles beyond Mount Jackson.

The enemy attempted to make one stand on his line of retreat, but our guns spurred them on. A Lieut. O'BRIEN, of ASHBY's Cavalry, was captured at a house on the road.

The cavalry company taken yesterday was commanded by Capt. HARPER, who was absent. His three lieutenants were taken.

Our officers believe it possible that an action will take place to-day. Gen. SHIELDS was in command of the forces, and gave directions for a right flank movement, which caused the enemy's retreat.

The locomotives and cars, and every destructible appliance of war not transportable, were burned by the enemy.

VERY LATEST.

At 10½ o'clock last night, Gen. BANKS reached New-Market, and was in hot pursuit of the enemy. There is no news from Gen. BANKS this morning.

The enemy made a feint of resistance at Rudd's Hill, a very strong position beyond Mount Jackson, but on a demonstration of attack by our forces they fled.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reported Capture of Fort Wright by Commodore Foote's Flotilla.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 18.

The *Evening Journal* says: "We learn from private sources, this morning, that Fort Wright was attacked by Commodore FOOTE's flotilla on Monday, and has been captured. We presume our information is correct, as it comes from one at Cairo who knows about everything that is going on."

[Fort Wright is situated on the East bank of the Mississippi, about seventy miles above Memphis, at the upper mouth of the Hatchie River. It is built on the First Chickasaw Bluff, and was said to have ten guns mounted.]

THE BATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

Full Particulars of the Affair—How the Rebels Lost their Supply Train, &c.

APACHE GLEN, NEW-MEXICO, (BETWEEN SANTA FE AND FORT UNION,) Monday, March 30.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Since I wrote you, Col. SLOUGH's column, thirteen hundred strong, have advanced to HOGAN's Ranche, twenty-five miles north of Santa Fé, where they encountered the enemy, whose strength was not known, and immediately engaged them. Major CHIVINGTON, with the First Colorado Volunteers, and two companies of United States Infantry, under Capt. LEWIS, were sent across the river to fall upon their rear. Col. SLOUGH, according to the programme, gave way gradually, which left the supply train of the rebels unprotected, which Major CHIVINGTON and Capt. LEWIS easily captured, together with about fifty loaded wagons, which were burned, and twenty prisoners; also, one 2-pound howitzer, which was taken from us at Fort Craig, was spiked by our troops. Col. SLOUGH's command then fell back to a strong position.

Our trophies are—100 prisoners, privates and officers, 50 loaded wagons burned, one piece of artillery of 200 pounds spiked; from 100 to 200 killed and wounded, including one Major, two captains, &c.

Our loss is about 16 or 20 killed, including Lieut. BAIRD, of the Colorado Volunteers, and 30 or 40 wounded.

It is supposed that the rebel General, SIBLEY, will advance upon Col. SLOUGH's column with his entire force, from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, and that Col. SLOUGH will fall back upon the trenches at depôt Union.

At last accounts, Col. CANBY had not left Fort Craig with Col. SLOUGH's command. It is believed he can hold Fort Union against it. The whole command engaged on our side behaved with signal gallantry and coolness, both volunteers and regulars.

FORT CRAIG, March 31.—Ninety-five prisoners, with thirteen officers, of the rebel army, have just passed under escort, and will arrive at Fort Union early in the morning. Col. SLOUGH's entire command has fallen back to Bencal Springs, forty-four miles from Fort Union, and within supporting distance.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Driving Out the Guerrillas—A Skirmish on Holly River, &c.

WHEELING, Friday, April 18.

The guerrillas in Webster County are being broken up by Lieut.-Col. HARRIS, of the Tenth Virginia. A skirmish took place yesterday on the dry fork of Holly River. Two guerrillas were killed. The loss of the rebels was three men wounded. The guerrilla organization is very extensive in parts of Western Virginia.

In steamship *Ariel*, ... Bell and child, A. C. W...

In steamship *Jesse Hoyt*, ... with C. Dimmick, ... L. Heath, Chas. ... James ... M. A. Longstaffe and family, A. ... Young, C. N. J. W. Woodruff, ... Lloyd, J. Cheny, Mrs. J. Jewett and child, J. Patterson, S. C. Bruce, G. W. Clapp, Capt. Robt. Kidder, U. S. N.; A. Methaner, W. D. Douglass, Chas. Fish, Chas. Smith, S. Arbeiodo, J. J. Andrews, E. H. Hendley, J. De Martin, M. Savage, C. Woods, and 60 passengers to steerage.

In bark *Wilhelmina, from Port-au-Prince*—Jacquet Jules and wife, Miss Hespolete Jules, Victor Duhaine, wife and child.

In ship *John Jay, from Singapore*—J. H. Safford and E. F. Chenery, both of Salem, Mass.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 37 | Gov. Island 12 26 | Hell Gate.... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffery, Liverpool. John G. Dale; Ajax, (Br.,) Munday, London, John G. Dale; Bavaria, Maier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Henrietta, Trecartin, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Monarch of the Seas, Spencer, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Montmorency, McLellan, New River, N. B., Dunham & Co.

Barks Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Hilton, Londonderry, Edmiston Bros.; Christina, (Br.,) Tobin, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton.

Brig South Boston, (Br.,) Lane, Gerce, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Lane, Halsey, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co., G. L. Lovell, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Ruby, Tracy, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Wallifleet, Mass., master; Jane Campbell, (Br.,) Harris, Havana, Edwards, Lafarge & Edwards.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Boott, Port Royal April 14, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, from Port Royal.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 16th inst., off Cape Cod Light, spoke schr. Ferrest, of Rockport, bound E.—wished to be reported.

Steamship Ariel, Seabury, Aspinwall April 4, at 3 P. M., via Port Royal 18th, with passengers and specie to D. E. Allen.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eickmann, Treaton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyéner.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship John Jay, Lord, Singapore Dec. 30, with teas, &c., to F. Hathaway. Passed Anger Jan. 7. Experienced heavy S. W. gales in the Straits of Sunda. Passed Java Head Jan. 18, and had strong westerly gales up to lat. 14 S. and lon. 103 41 E.; had light winds and calms for 10 ds. off Cape of Good Hope; touched at St. Helena March 7, and sailed on the 8th; crossed the equator in the Atlantic in lon 30 30, and had strong N. E. trade winds up to lat. 15 N., from thence to this port light southerly winds.

Ship Delphin, (Pruss.,) Reutel, Antwerp March 26, with mdse. and 6 passengers to order. Had heavy N. & W. gales most of the passage; stove bulwarks; lost and split sails, &c.; had a great deal of snow on the coast; in lat. 43 and lon. 56, saw a number of large islands of ice.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London and Queenstown March 26, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Maline Degner, (Pruss.,) Styrenger, Lisbon 30 ds., in ballast to order. Has had heavy westerly gales. March 31, lat. 31 25, lon. 59, spoke schr. Gold Hunter, of New-London, for New-York; was dismasted and bowsprit gone; had jury-masts rigged, and would try for Bermuda; she was short of provisions, but was unable to supply her.

Bark H. A. Stephenson, Hayden, Montevideo Feb. 23, in ballast to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had light winds and calms from the equator. April 7, lat. 23 30, lon. 61, spoke Br. brig Diamond, from Cardiff for Havana, 30 ds. out, short of provisions, supplied her.

Bark Eothan, (Br., of Liverpool,) Charenton, Rio Janeiro Feb. 10, via St. Thomas 24 inst., with coffee to C. S. Johnson & Co.

Bark Wilhelmina, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graves.

Bark Rose, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dowden, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Esencroke, Port-au-Platt April 5, with tobacco, &c., C. F. & F. G. Schmidt. 14th inst., lat. 31 17, lon. 72 50, passed a U. S. transport steamer, bound S., with troops. 16th, lat. 37, lon. 73, exchanged signals with a bark showing a red, white and red signal, perpendicular, strg. N. N. E.

Brig C. Walker, (Br., of Prince William,) Morehouse, Clenfuegos March 28, with sugar to Tucker & Lightburn. April 14, lat. 37 30, lon. 67, spoke Br. brig Esquimaux, from Clenfuegos for Halifax, with loss of jib-boom and head of foremast sprung.

Brig Marshal Ney, Darling, Montevideo Feb. 22, via St. Thomas 6th inst., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Atlantic, (Br., of Nassau,) Stubbs, Nassau, N. P., April 11, with mdse. to G. Darrell & Co.

Brig Scotland, Hand, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Calleta, (of Camdan,) Payson, Frontera, Mex., March 26, with mdse. to master. Was off Tortugas April 3, and in lat. 22 40, saw a ship painted white, with letters T. B. in foretopsail, stdg. to S., the wind from E. S. E.

Schr. Charlotte, (Br., of Weymouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Santa Cruz 21 ds., with sugar, molasses and rum to Wilson & Braine.

Schr. Emily, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Sheridan, Salt Cay, Turk's Island, 9 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Alice T., (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, Black River, Jam., March 26, with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Trojan, (of Philadelphia,) Sherouds, Aux Cayes March 28, with logwood to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Elliott, Arroyo, P. R., with molasses to master.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Pratt, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Hogg Island, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Jack Downing, Bishop, New-Brunswick, N. J., with oats.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Bella, Percival, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Nila, Bootbby, Portland 3 ds., with powder.

Schr. Minnie Cohb, Avery, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Charlotte, Arey, Rondont, for Boston.

Schr. Splendid, Archer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mercer, Martin, Trenton, N. J., with oats.

Schr. Savinda Jane, Ketchum, Virginia.

Schr. C. Morgan, Bedell, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. C. Bacon, Bacon, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. H. Hill, Hudson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Breeze, Dyer, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. J. R. Mitchill, Tuttle, Bridgeport, for Phila.

Schr. William Gray, Duell, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Bridgeport 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

U. S. schr. Guthrie, Springer, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Bucksport 6 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Castellane, Cunningham, Belfast 5 ds., potatoes.

Sloop Van Buren, Brown, New-London, in ballast.

WIND—During the day, S. W. and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 18—Arr. ships John O. Baker, Trapani; James Guthrie, New-York; barks Aberdeen, Cuba; Union, Havre; James Smith, Remedios; brigs R. W. Packer, Cape Haytien; Umpire, Cienfuegos; Moses Day, Marseilles; schrs. Velma, Trinidad; Georgia, Matanzas; Anna Hinks, Aux Cayes; H. W. Frye, Turks Island.

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, March 28.—The brig Triad, Capt. Brown, of Eastport, bound to Porto Rico, with lumber, &c., has been condemned, and was sold at auction to-day. the hull and materials bringing about $600. The cargo is being forwarded to Porto Rico in brig Ida Abbott, formerly brig Margaret, of St. John, N. B. The cargo of the bark Growler has been discharged, and she will be repaired.

PORT ELIZABETH, via Cape Town, Feb. 20.—On Jan. 24, the Am. Lexington, in a smart S. E breeze, parted one of her chains, and the wind and sea increasing so that an anchor and cable could not be taken from the shore to the vessel during the two following days, the vessel and cargo were in considerable jeopardy.

Spoken, &c.

A. B. Tucker—bark, (whaler,) on a cruise, March 3, lat. 31 7 S., lon. 44 50.

Ella—brig, from Baltimore, bound S., March 30, lat. 19 5, lon. 74.

Maid of Orleans—ship, was seen, April 14, lat. 38 49, lon. 68 12.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Ar, March 28, brig Asia, Sibbel, London; April 3, bark Xantho, Chapman, bence; steamship Solent, Lewis, Carthagena.

In port, April 4, U. S. ship Falmouth and brig Perry; barks Zenas Coffin and Xantho; schrs. Susan Chace and Rachel.

In port at Panama, April 2, U. S. ships Saranac and Warren, H. B. M. ship Termagant, French frigate Casini.

At Frontera, Mex., March 28, schr. O. H. Fotit, Clark, from Key West for Boston in a few ds.; Red Jacket, Payson, for New-York in 16 ds.; Venloo, Closson, for do., just arr., had 27 ds. passage to the bar; was off there 4 ds. in a norther.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Another Victory Won!!!—As with Union so with WHITE, the HATTER. His SPRING STYLE of DRESS and SOFT HATS are pronounced by the Union and life-beating North, THE BEST, and can always be found at No. 216 BROADWAY.

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William.

Americans, Throw off the Yoke! McLAUGHLIN'S, No 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st., ignores all yokes in the manufacture of his superb Union Shirts. Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

359 **Window Shades.** 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND.
AT KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.
CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, for the Spring trade, just completed. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 579 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

Eye Children Lingering from Croup or Hoarseness. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties.

Dr. KENNEDY, proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be at his office, in the REVERE HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.,
April 10, 14, 21, 28, 29,
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALTRHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS IN THE EYES and FILM GROWN OVER THE SIGHT are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALY ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN are requested to call.
All that are troubled with BOILS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.
There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.
Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Oil for Harness, Carriage Tops, &c.—FRANK MILLER'S Prepared Harness Oil Blacking, put up in the cans at 50 cents and 75 cents each, ready prepared for use.
The old saying that a thing well done is twice done, is true in a twofold sense, when applied to Oiling Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., if done with the best material. Try it.

250 **Spring Styles, 1862.** 250
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 250 Broadway, N. Y.

Gauze Undershirts
AND WHITE LINEN DRAWERS,
Wholesale or retail at
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 178 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BRITTON—LEE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, ISAAC W. BRITTON to HELEN M. LEE, youngest daughter of John Lee, Esq., all of this City.

GIBSON—DODGE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 17, at the Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. EDWIN P. GIBSON to Miss ELISA P., daughter of Samuel N. Dodge, Esq., all of this City.

VAN BUREN—BARKALOW.—In Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., Wm. TURNBULL VAN BUREN, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., to CAROLINE, daughter of Daniel Barkalow.

WILLIAMS—MARION.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS, of London, to MARIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Amedee J. Marion, of Paris.

DIED.

BAYARD.—In Stockton, Minn., on Wednesday, April 9, of consumption, RACHEL D. BAYARD, wife of Wm. H. Bayard, lately of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

CAMERON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 17, MARY CUMMINGS, beloved wife of Samuel Cameron, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, aged 75 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 286 West 45th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
☞ Kilmarnock, Scotland, papers please copy.

CHICHESTER.—In Warnsboro, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Monday, April 14, SUSAN H. CHICHESTER, in the 73d year of her age.

CAITLIN.—In Buffalo, on Friday, April 18, HORACE PAPE, eldest son of Pope and Helen Caitlin, aged 17 years, 3 months and 16 days.

CROWN.—On Wednesday, April 16, GEORGE W. CROWN, son of the late Anthony and Susan M. Crown, aged 20 years, 1 month and 26 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Mrs. Colan, No. 3 Sheriff-st., near Grand-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

DUNEAU.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, AARON L. DUNEAU, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Gay-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment, on Monday morning. New-Haven cars leave corner of 4th-st. and 27th-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FITTON.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, GEORGE FITTON, late of Manchester, England, aged 75 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Demott and Spring sts., West Hoboken, N. J., this day, at 2 P. M.

FLAGLER.—In Fishkill, on Tuesday, April 15, CATHERINE, relict of the late Zechariah Flagler, aged 88 years.

HOOPER.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 18, HERBERT TROOP, youngest son of William T. and Caroline C. Hooper.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, April 17, GEORGE ALFRED, only son of Mark K., Jr., and Susan Hamilton, aged 2 year and 9 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his parents, in the village of Fairmount, Westchester County.

HATCH.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, ELISABETH HALEN, infant daughter of Sarah C. and Roswell D. Hatch.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HARKIMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH L., wife of George Herkimer, in the 36th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Westminster Church, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—On Wednesday, April 16, BENJAMIN C. LEVERIDGE, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 21st., at 2 P. M., from the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, without further invitation.

LUDLUM.—In Nassau, N. P., on Monday, March 31, GABRIEL LUDLUM, son of Gabriel W. Lndlum, of Rondout, N. Y., aged 28 years.

LITTLE.—On Friday, April 18, THEODORE A. LITTLE, son of Mr. Thomas Little, of Newburgh, N. Y., aged 23 years, 3 months and 28 days.
The relatives, associates and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Wm. N. Little, No. 444 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Saturday,) April 19, at 1 P. M.
☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MANICE.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, DE FOREST MANICE, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 Madison-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 17, LOUISE BELDEN, infant daughter of Russell W. and A. E. McKee, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 3½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, northeast corner of Myrtle and Kantave.

PARKER.—On Thursday morning, April 17, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. CAROLINE TERESA PARKER, a native of New-Jersey, in the 57th year of her age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Redemption, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SOGBER.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, HETTY, youngest daughter of Ben. and Henrietta Sugden, aged 9 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice, from No. 120 2d-st.

STARKWEATHER.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. S. Parks, MARY, relict of Asa Starkweather, in the 79th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 136 Madison-av. Her remains will be taken to Livingstonville, Schoharie County, for interment.

WAGNER.—In this City, on Friday noon, April 18, of malignant scarlet fever, AGNES FANNIE, second daughter of John and the late Margaret Wright, in the 16th year of her age.
Funeral this day, (Saturday,) April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 322 West 30th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 183.—April 18, 1862.
76, 7, 28, 8, 26, 13, 61, 22, 5, 20, 42, 72, 73, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 184.—April 18, 1862.
8, 3, 44, 10, 24, 35, 66, 51, 78, 41, 54, 27, 56.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—April 18, 1862.
18, 46, 12, 9, 38, 62, 26, 13, 45, 27, 47, 11, 3, 51.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 203.—April 18, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NOTICE.

Dr. LIGHTHILL restores calls from those afflicted with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by an original method. Cures are effected in the most inveterate cases, where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 61 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted a any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 61 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.
WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
No 10 Cooper Union, 3d-st.,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 17, 1862.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
Two hundred boxes of hospital supplies, from the United States Sanitary Commission, reached Pittsburgh the day before the battle. We now wish to do as much for Yorktown. Mr. Olmsted has just sent a telegram calling upon us to aid in fitting up floating hospitals for this purpose. Our supplies are very much reduced, and we need contributions of every sort "without delay."
Will you be kind enough to give this notice a prominent place in your issue of to-morrow morning, as we hope that all who read it may feel it a direct personal appeal. Respectfully,

Miss E. COLLINS,	Mrs. WM. FELLOWS,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,	Mrs. ROBERT COLBY,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,	Dr. W. H. DRAPER,
Mr. S. W. BRIDGHAM,	Com. on Supplies.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 466 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

REBEL SHINPLASTERS.
REBEL SHINPLASTERS,
REBEL SHINPLASTERS,
REBEL SHINPLASTERS,
REPRESENTING
REPRESENTING
FROM FIVE CENTS TO TEN DOLLARS EACH,
FROM FIVE CENTS TO TEN DOLLARS EACH,
FROM FIVE CENTS TO TEN DOLLARS EACH,
For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

MARVIN'S
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

LADIES' EAR RINGS
AND PINS,
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S
VEST CHAINS.
One, Two and Three Dollers each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S
No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES,
WATCH CHAINS,
Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND STUDS,
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

THE TURKISH BATHS.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune,* and the *World*.
Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.
Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.
The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, LL. D.,	VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., JOHN ODDONNAUX, M. D.,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq.,	Sanitary Commission.
THEO. W. DWIGHT, LL. D.,	J. S. THAYER, Esq.,
Cal. Col. Law School.	Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Hon. GEO. FOLSOM,	Hon. JOHN TORREY, M. D.,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq.,	WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
CHAS. KING, LL. D., Pres.	Sanitary Commission.
Col. College.	

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

SELLING OUT
AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST,
TILL WEDNESDAY NEXT,
ALL OUR MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A good assortment yet of Stocks, Suspenders, Ties, Cravats, Socks, Silk and Thread Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Merino Undergarments, Thread do., Silk do., and the elegant Shaker Goods first introduced by us last season. All to be closed out by Wednesday next.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PLANTING SEASON.
PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND EXOTIC PLANTS,
LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AS
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at
FLUSHING, L. I.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY at THREE P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS, as
URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., may be obtained at the lowest prices.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowary.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COLLARS—BEST FOUR-PLY AT 10 CENTS.—An immense stock of NECK-TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, LINEN HDKFS., &c., &c., at prices which will astonish the whole country. AT RETAIL, or *any way to get rid of the goods.* No. 370 Broadway, corner of White-st.

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.—THE OPENING OF PROPHECY! By DENSLOW PHARES, called of God. Read and circulate. Peace in every form. Sent at SCOBELL'S Printing Office, No. 34 Park-row, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.


CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,

LAW REPORTS.

Debtor and Creditor—The Appointment of Receivers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Charles L. Young et al. vs. *Thomas Lanigan.*

This was an action to recover $227 32, the value of a promissory note, made by the defendant in October, [illegible].

The defence set up was that the plaintiffs had entered into a written compromise whereby they agreed to take 25 per cent. of the claim, other creditors of the defendant compromising on the same terms.

It was proved on the trial that the defendant had [illegible] a certain amount of money, but not to per cent. of the amount claimed.

The Court charged the jury that, since the defendant had not paid the 25 per cent. to the plaintiffs, he had not fulfilled his part of the agreement, and consequently could not now be relieved from paymeat of the whole claim. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Mr. Morris, for plaintiffs; O. A. House, for defendant.

Charitable Bequests—Dr. Bellows in Luck.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Robert Clarkson Goodhue, late a wealthy citizen, was now admitted to probata, leaving $1,000 to Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, and the following charitable bequests: New-York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum, $3,000; Association for Improving Condition of Poor, $3,000; New-York City Missionary, $2,000; Children's Aid Society, $1,000; New-York Life Saving Benevolent Association, $1,000; Poor Association of Messiah and All Souls Church, $1,000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $1,000; Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, $1,000; Institution for the Blind, $1,000; Five Points House of Industry, $500; Marine Society, $500; House and School of Industry, $500; Colored Home for Aged and Indigent, $500; Asylum for Seamen's Children on Staten Island, $500; School of Design for Women, in Cooper Institute, $500.

The testator also left $10,000 toward cancelling of mortgages and other incumbrances on All Souls Church property, on condition that within three years the Church raise a like sum for the same purpose, otherwise it goes into the residuary estate. The residue was supposed to be worth from $500,000 to $600,000.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were admitted to probate: J. W. Gregory, J. M. Livingston; Isiah Dick, Richard J. Compton, J. H. Burns, [illegible] Ottinger, Mary Hatfield, Peter T. Woodbury, Jonathan Hill, Joseph Addison and Moseley Danforth.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... APRIL 18, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93⅜	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	93⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War Loan 1-2 yearly	92½	
1,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr Cert.	97½	
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds., '77	90	
2,000	Ind. State 5s	77	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	57⅞	
5,000	do	b30	57⅞
1,000	do		58
5,000	do	b60	57⅞
21,000	Mo. St. 6s		49⅞
3,000	do		50
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		96⅛
2,000	Erie R. 1st m. b.		101⅛
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b.		92⅜
2,000	Erie R. 8th m. b.		80
2,000	Sd R. R. 1st b.		100
2,000	S. & R. R. 2d p. o. b		97½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs		87⅛
2,000	Mich. So. & N. Ia.		91½
1,000	do		91½
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		99½
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		50
1,000	do		49⅞
2,000	do	b30	50⅛
1,000	do	b30	50⅛
1,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F. Bs		88½
2,000	Bank of Commerce		80⅛
4	American Ex. Bank		90
20	Bank of Leather Bk.		95
1	Bank of New-York		62⅜
100	Mechs. Bkg. Ass.		83
40	Mechanics Bank		103
20	Com. Coal Co.		81

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	93⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R. & O	93⅛	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 year C.	97⅛	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	57½	
17,000	do	57	
7,000	do	s60	56⅛
7,000	do		55⅛
2,000	do	b30	55⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s		49⅞
3,000	do	b30	49⅞
2,000	do		50
10,000	Ill. Nor. Loan		88
2,000	N. Y. State 6s		83¼
4,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8's		90
2,000	do		90
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. R.		91⅜
6,000	Tol. & Wab. M. M		49⅞
2,000	Golden Br. Bds.		90
4,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. R.		88
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M		61⅜
38,000	American Gold		101¾
125,000	do		b60 101⅞
65,000	do		b30 101⅞
30,000	do	b60 aft	10 101⅜
11	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		92
300	Erie Railway		36⅞
550	do		b30 37
465	Pac M. S. Co		106
50	do		b30 105
50	do		s60 104
75	do		104⅞
50	do	s30	104⅜
50	do		104⅜
6	N. Y. Cen. R		83⅜
600	do		83½
50	do	s60	83
50	do		83
150	Erie R. Pref.	b60	61½
14	Mich. Cen. R		85¾
75	do		85⅝
50	do	s30	85⅜
50	do		85⅜
250	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip		61⅛
100	do	s60	61⅜
50	do	b10	61⅝
50	do	b30	61⅜
90	Gal. and Chic R.		87½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60	42¾
50	Chi. & Rk Isl. R.	b10	55
100	do		55
200	do	s10	55½
100	do	b30	55⅜
125	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.		62

FRIDAY, April 18—P. M.

The Stock Market was less buoyant than yesterday through the deelings to-day, and lower on the Border State Stocks by 1 ⅌ cent. on Tennessees, and ½ ⅌ cent. on Missouris. Among the Railways, New-York Central was ½@¾ ⅌ cent. lower than the extreme advance of yesterday, closing 82¾, as against 83½ ⅌ cent. on Thursday afternoon. Erie Common and Preference Shares were steady in price, and the Preferenco ¼ ⅌ cent. firmer than at the close on yesterday. In the Western Stocks a moderate business only was done, the changes from yesterday being unimportant. The Government Securities were steady, and but few parcels offered at the bide of yesterday, 93¾ for the Registered Stock of 1881, and 94¼ for the Coupons. The Money Brokers were buying the Treasury Serip of 1863 at 97½ ⅌ cent., and some resales are reported at 97½@¾ ⅌ cent.

The general market in the afternoon was unusually dull. The speculative sellers were indisposed to multiply their contracts, while the demand for the rise, at current quotations, was not especially marked on any one description. The following figures at 4½ o'clock were:

N. Y. Cen.	82⅞	Tennessees	56¼
Erie	36⅜	U. S. 6s. 1881	93¾
Erie Preferred	61½	Galena	67¾
Hud. Riv.	42⅝	Rock Island	55⅛
Pacific	104¾	Ill. Central	61¾
Missouris	49⅜	Panama	123⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Hanover	76
Manhattan	125	Irving	64
Merchants	95	Metropolitan	97
Merchants' Exch.	95	People's	80
Tradesmen's	92½	East River	80
State of New-York	87	Shoe and Leather	88
Commerce	88	Corn Exchange	90⅜
Commercial Exch.	98	Continental	80
Broadway	128	Marine	100
American Exchange	89¾	Commonwealth	90
Pacific	112	Atlantic	55
Bank of the Republic	88	Park	101⅜

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	Mich. So. 2 ½s, seconds	91
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	R. Isl. Bonds	97¾
Erie firsts, '82	107⅛	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	95¾
Erie seconds '84	101	Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ s. '76	102
Erie seconds '79	101¾	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	83¾
Erie fifths, '83	92⅝	T. H. & Al. seconds, 8 ⅌ c.	62
Erie sixths, '89	90¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	48
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st, '77	99	Lack. & W. Bonds	90¾
Hudson firsts, '82	103	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	102
Hudson seconds, s. f. '88	93¾	R. I. & Wabash firsts	75¾
Hudson thirds, '78	84	Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ s. '76	102
Hudson convert., '67	70	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	83¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	T. H. & Al. seconds, 8 ⅌ c.	62
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	96¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	48
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. firsts	97¾	Clev. & Toledo firsts s. f.	85¾
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	93½	N. J. Cen. firsts	104

The price of Gold is again weak, to-day, 101¼@101½ ⅌ cent., and Exchange on London closes for the steamers to-morrow at 112 ⅌ cent. The market for Money is not over 6 ⅌ cent. at call or on short time, on approved security. Some of the lenders prefer to place their loans at 30@60 days on Stock collateral, at 6 ⅌ cent., to lending subject to immediate return, thereby indicating their belief that the rates of interest, as the season advances, are more likely to fall below then rise above the present rate. Prime Merchant paper of short date is scerce at 5½@6 ⅌ cent., and fair double-name bills, $0@90 days, at 6@7 ⅌ cent. There is a continued demand to-dey for United States Treasury Serip of 1863, at 97½ ⅌ sent. The Deposite with the Sub-Treasury at 5 ⅌ cent. continne large. The Import Entries of Dry Goods this week are ahead of the same week last season, hut the aggregate since the 1st of January is still 33½ ⅌ cent. below last year to the same date, and less than one-half the amount entered in 1860. The disposition among the trade is still to extreme caution.

The following are the capitals of the City Banks as reported to the Bank Department in their quarterly returns of 15th March:

Bank of N. York	$2,000,000	Bk. of N. America	$1,000,000
Manhattan Co	2,050,000	Hanover	1,000,000
Merchants'	3,776,400	Irving	500,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Metropolitan	4,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Citizen's	400,000
Bank of America	2,000,000	Nassau	1,000,000
Phœnix	1,000,000	Market	1,000,000
City	1,000,000	St. Nicholas	750,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Shoe and Leather	1,500,000
Fulton	600,000	Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Chemical	300,000	Continental	2,000,000
Merchants' Exch.	1,238,000	Bk. of Com'wealth.	750,000
National	1,500,000	Oriental	300,000
Butcher's & Drov's	800,000	Marine	400,900
Mech's & Traders'	600,000	Atlantic	400,000
Greenwich	200,000	Imp. & Traders'	1,500,000
Leather Manf'rs'	600,000	Park	2,000,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	500,000
Bk. State of N. Y.	2,000,000	Grocers'	500,000
Amer'n Exchange	5,000,000	North River	400,000
Bk. of Commerce	9,149,428	East River	300,825
Broadway	1,000,000	Manuf. & Merch'ts.	500,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Dry Dock	200,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	150,000
Pacific	422,700	Bull's Head	200,000
Bk. of Republic	2,000,000	N. Y. County	200,000
Chatham	450,000		
People's	412,500	Total	$60,051,828

The amount of Loans advanced to the Government of the United Stetas, on 15th March, reported by all the Banks, was $44,881,000. The amount of Stocks lodged with the Bank Department for the security of Circulation at the same date was $10,216,000.

The following is an extract from a letter from the seat of Government to one of our leading Money Brokers in regard to the payment of cash on the current indabtedness of the Government:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay 20 per cents to the original holders of certificates of indebtedness, in the following manner:

If one hundred thousand has been issued to you, he will redeem twenty thousand in toto. It does not require the production of the balance, eighty thousand, issued you. If you have parted with them, it makes no differeace. You are entitled to twenty per cent. of the amount of certificates issued in your name. The other four-fifths in the hands of a third party cannot, of course, be redeemed until the pleasure of the Secretary.

This decision does not apply to parties who have already received twenty per cent. on checks, or to certificates issued subsequent to 7th inst.

The City Comptroller proposes to fund for two years the Union Defence Debt of the City of New-York, which falls due May 1, at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum; interest half-yearly, May and November.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned the first week of April:

Passengers	$5,283
Freight	4,550
Mails and rents	1,015
Total	$6,850
Corresponding week 1861	9,151

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the second week of April:

Second week, 1862	$15,492
Second week, 1861	15,618

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the second week in April:

	1861.	1862.
Passeagers	$8,757	$8,683
Freight	12,217	11,618
Total	$20,974	$20,298

The following are the figures of the day's business at the Sub-Treasury: Total receipts, $2,120,723 37—including, for customs, $216,000: payments, $2,368,064 97; Balance, $7,761,494 85.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending April 17, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$655,050	$629,374	$1,222,204
Thrown on market	782,039	676,264	1,452,944
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$36,900,246	$26,455,316	$16,587,464
Thrown on market	37,664,583	26,696,587	14,703,946

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,388	$633,073		392	$76,807		472	$144,472
Mf. of Cot'n	1,214	212,377		298	61,496		515	191,893
Mf. of Silk	205	191,278		16	20,720		86	89,601
Mf. of Flax	791	175,571		72	18,840		191	44,120
Miscellan's	569	41,456		10	585		914	29,096
Total	4,147	$1,053,756		686	$168,448		2,178	$399,188
		168,448						1,053,756
Total entered		$1,222,204	Total marketed					$1,452,944

We have received the following card for publication from Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

OFFICE OF THOMPSON BROTHERS, BANKERS, } No. 2 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1862. }

The Board of Brokers having adopted a stringent rule that they will do no business for the public at less than ¼ ⅌ cent. commission, we beg to inform parties wishing to sell or buy Government Stocks, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness, or other Government Securities, or gold, that we are prepared to buy or sell at a difference of ¼ ⅌ cent. between the buying and selling prices, and that these prices are the Board quotations, and in many cases less. Parties dealing with our house will, in all transactions, save one-half, and in most cases the whole commission, which would be charged if the transaction was made at the Board of Brokers.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

Pork Packing in the West.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, April 16.

On the 26th of February we published the packing returns from 113 places, the footings up of which indicated pretty clearly that the quantity of pork packed in 1861-'62, was the largest ever cured in any previous season in the United States.

The result shown by the statistics we now give, does not indicate the increase of the crop in its fullest extent, owing to the peculiar existing circumstances of the past season. About the time arrangements were being made for packing, a general feeling of insecurity, consequent upon the existing rebellion, pervaded the minds of farmers and others throughout the entire Valley of the Ohio and on the Mississippi: as far up as Iowa, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, were then menaced by the rebels, as well as all the smaller packing points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and it was not until the season had began that any of these points were regarded safe, and not until it was over, or nearly so, that the greatar number of them were considered out of danger.

This led to the shipment of Hogs in immease numbers to the Eastern cities, and to all points on the northern borders of the Western States, so that all these places were crowded with hogs beyond the facilities they possessed to take care of them, and coopeiage had to be imported from this city and other points on the Ohio to Northern Illinois and Indiana and this State. Then, again, the low price, in many places not being over $2 to $2 25 per centni net, owing to the great distance from what was regarded as safe packing points, and the unsettled state of some localities, such as Northern Missouri, induced farmers to cure their pork at home; and storekeepers took pork in payment for debts due them, very generally, so that the quantity of pork cured in this way, outside of the regular packing places, is large, beyond any previous precedent, and which, of course, is not included in our statistics. The quality of the pork this season is very superior the hogs being young, and fed on corn almost exclusively, from first to last, which is not always the case, as they not only in the quantity very large, but the quality is superior to that of any previous season.

It will be seen that we include in our statistics the hogs packed by the rebel leaders in Tennessee. There is no doubt that hogs were plenty in Tennessee; but, in addition to this, the great bulk of those fatied in Kentucky were purchased at high prices by the rebels, and taken to Tennessee, to be cured in that State. The figures we give for Tennessee were furnished by the agent employed by the rebels to supervise the packing.

Pork packing this season has been unusually late, and it is but last week that it was closed at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago; hence it is that we were compelled to delay our usual annual report thus far in the Spring. Last year we published it on the 20th of March, and the previous year in February.

RECAPITULATION.

	1860-'61.	1861-'62.
Ohio	627,132	787,439
Indiana	382,616	486,243
Illinois	509,750	841,479
Iowa	153,241	196,373
Missouri	186,176	133,637
Kentucky	251,596	144,948
Wisconsin	53,260	160,556
Tennessee	none.	182,000
Grand totals	2,164,070	2,872,666

Thus, it is seen, that the increase in number is 708,596, including Tennessee, and without this State, 526,596. This increase is equal to about 32⅜ per cent.

With reference to the increase in weight, we did not, as usual, succeed in obtaining the average weight of hogs and yield of lard per hog from all the packing points, but, still, from a sufficient number of places to give us a correct basis upon which to make our calculations, which show the following result:

	Average weight per hog.		Yield of Lard per Hog.	
	1860-1.	1861-2.	1860-1.	1861-2.
Ohio, lbs	226	230	30½	34
Indiana, lbs	213¾	221½	30	30¾
Illinois, lbs	224½	226	34	39½
Kentucky, lbs	212	221	30¾	30½
Missouri, lbs	206 6-7	227	30 5-12	34 1-6
Iowa, lbs	233¾	224	30 2-5	34
Wisconsin, lbs	220	240	31	35

The aggregate weight of an equal number of hogs packed at all those places from whence the average weight was furnished this year, compare with last as follows:

	Pounds.
1861-2	415,751,316
1860-1	397,856,954
Increase this season	17,894,362

This is equal to about 4½ per cent., which, added to the increase in number, swells the total increase to 37½ per cent., equal to 603,410 hogs.

The yield of lard has been large, unusually so, in many cases, owing to the fact that at quite a large number of places a great portion of the sides were rendered into lard. The yield of lard ⅌ hog, last season, was 32 lbs., and this season it was 34 lbs., showing an increase of 2 lbs. ⅌ hog. Taking the whole number of hogs packed each season, as given, the total yield of lard would compare as follows:

	Pounds.
1861-2	97,649,641
1860-1	69,310,240
Increase this season	28,339,404

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 83; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad, ——; Pennsylvania Railroad, ——. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @ 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last heve been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 2,078 bbls. Flour, 479 bbls. and 2,152 bags Corn Meal, 11,854 bushels Wheat, 9,850 bushels Corn, 9,745 bushels Rye, 23,619 bushels Oats, 5,503 bushels Malt, 4,632 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,070 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-dev 90 bbls. at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,800 lbs. Western Yellow et 33c.@34c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Very limited. Sales have been reported at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has attracted more attention, chiefly at 21¾c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request and is steady at 29c@30c., for all kinds of Middling, ⅌ lb.; sales, 1,300 bales.

DRY GOODS—The most active demand, during the past week, has been that for goods wnated by the nearby trade. The purchases have been more numerous, but, in the aggregate, less extensive than those of the preceding week. Domestic Cottons have exhibited less buoyancy, and some concessions have been made to buyers, despite the rise in the raw material. Fancy Woolens have met with a ready market at remunerative rates. An improved inquiry is now looked for from Clothiers, as Government is preparing to liquidate its indebtedness to Army Contractors. Only the most desirable styles of Foreign Dress and Millinery Goods have been in lively request, and prices of such have favored sellers. Fewer and less attractive auction sales have taken place, to which we have referred from day to day, during the week. One the most successful sales of the week was that of Ribbons, held to-day; every lot in the catalogue, and numerous duplicates, were disposed of at very good prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 500 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood, at $22@$22 50 ⅌ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue dull and heavy, as previously represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderete inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, at reduced prices. Sales have been made since our last of 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 65@$4 70; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 35 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 55	@$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shiaping brds.	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Geneses	5 30	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 6 40

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales, 1,150 bbls., at $4 80@$5 55 for poor to good superfinn Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour rules heavy to-day, including extra at $4 75@$6 30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, and prices have been unsettled. Sales have been made of 10,400 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms: Amber Western, (Winter,) at $1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28; Red State, (Spring,) at $1 20, ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 53,000 bushels, at 38c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing irregularly; 57c.@58½c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c.; State, at 39c.@40c., ⅌ bush. Rye is in fair request, at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ⅌ bush. Sales 5,600 bushels. Barley rules quiet, at former rates. Sales 2,800 bushels, including Canada West (choice) at $1, and State at 83c. ⅌ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week end'g April 12.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	14,070	282,866	316,590
Wheat, bu	37,508	1,666,068	1,647,300
Corn, bu	190,531	1,453,177	2,550,021
Oats, bu	16,098	202,414	123,484
Rye, bu	6,649	166,637	99,525
Barley, bu	12,186	291,637	165,759

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending April 12.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	13,478	160,561	330,741
Wheat, bush	103,597	156,214	397,994
Corn, bush	14,009	44,610	213,873
Oats, bush	5,996	20,900	42,686
Rye, bush	442	1,811	1,156
Barley, bush	12,351	56,883	56,628

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	April 12.	April 5.	March 29.	March 22.
Flour, bbls	89,200	89,700	80,450	75,696
Wheat, bush	3,249,753	3,152,299	3,160,002	3,060,002
Corn, bushels	2,801,206	2,610,730	2,456,784	2,366,784
Oats, bushels	333,719	333,719	333,719	333,719
Barley, bush	179,103	179,103	179,103	179,103
Rye, bushels	177,298	177,298	177,298	177,298
Total bush	6,741,169	6,483,149	6,306,906	6,106,906

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, from Jan. 1 to April 12:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	103,091	94,076
Wheat, bush	1,402,035	1,206,476
Corn, bush	65,281	34,141
Oats, bush	56,949	13,270
Barley, bush	35,150	30,243
Rye, bush	14,211	10,172
Total bush	1,573,627	1,294,302

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and inactive, at 55c.@70c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including last year's crop, at 12c@18c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The market has been moderately active through the week; the principal sales have been 12,000 California, at 24c.; 5,000 Orinoco, at 23c., and 5,000 Dry Salted Maranham, at 16¼c. ⅌ lb. Wet Salted California, *ex ship*, are offering at 11c. ⅌ lb., without finding buyers.

LEATHER—The market has been dull this week, and transactions have been small in the absence of out-of-town buyers.

IRON—Has been in moderate request, at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been less active, but quoted quite firm.

MOLASSES—Sales 485 hhds., tcs. and bbls., including Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@30c., and Porto Rico, at 37c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is scarce and in demand, including Common, at $3 ⅌ 310 lbs. Tar is more sought after, at $9 50@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Spirits Turpentine is in brisk request, and is now up to $1 25@1 30 ⅌ gallon, holders generally asking even higher rates toward the close. Crude Turpentine nominal.

OILS—All descriptions have been inactive, save Crude Whale, of which 1,200 bbls. have been sold, at 48c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, at $12 25@$12 50 for Mess; $12 25@$13 75 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 5½c. @6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues unaltered; sales, 250 boxes, at 6½c. @7¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quite depressed, to-day; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7⅝c.@8¾c. Beef is moderately inquired for and is steady; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues salable and steady at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ⅌ lb. State Cheese is in fair demand at 7½c.@9c., the latter rate for choice. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, April 16, says: "The demand for bulk meats for the Liverpool market has been quite large, and prices advanced—Shoulders to 3¼c., and Sides to 5c., and Hams to 4¼c.@4¾c. The sales foot up 3,500,000 lbs. The market, however, closed rather quiet yesterday, at the quotations. There was an improved demand for Mess Pork about the middle of the week, and $10 50 was freely offered, but holders put up the rates to $10 75@$11. At the close the market became dull, under the advices from New-York, and there were no buyers at $10 50. Bacon Sides have been in good demand and advanced to 5¾c., but the market closed quiet. Shoulders are offered at 3¾c.@3¾c., but not wanted. The continued good demand in Liverpool, notwithstanding the large receipts there, and the successful movements of the army of the United States in crushing out the rebellion, have been the causes of the active demand and firmness of the market, during the week; the former, however, the chief cause. Lard has been firm, at better prices, and on Monday 1,000 tierces sold at 7¾c., but yesterday, under the advices from New-York, Keg has been held at 7¾c.@8c. Head and Gut may be quoted at 6¾c.@6¾c. Sugar-cured Hams dull, at 7c.@7½c. The demand is light."

SPICES—Sales, 5,000 mats Cassia, at 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat brisker to-day, sales having been made of 650 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c.; also 218 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, at steady prices.

TIN—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Banca at 30½c.@31c., and Straits at 29c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Light sales have been reported since our last, including 91 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@15c.; 55 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@13c.; and 67 bales Havana, at 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 23½@24½c. ⅌ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits very little animation, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6¼d.; Corn, 5¼d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and oy steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s.@25s., and by steamer, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 15s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5½@6¼d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and by steamer, 40s., and Cheese, 25s.; and by steamer, 45s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bristol, Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6¾d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s., and by steamer, 55s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d.; Tobacca, 25s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ⅌ ton.

Important Decision of Collector Barney.

The Tariff act of last August contained the following section and proviso, namely:

SECTION 5. *And be it further enocted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all goods, wares and merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three months after the same are deposited, &c. *Provided*, That merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of such deposit may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of 25 per ceotum thereto.

The Collector has recently made an important decision in reference to the meaning of the section and provisos quoted above, namely, that goods withdrawn from bond after the expiration of the three months allowed the owner to pay the duties thereon, for the purpose of transportation to another part of the United Stetes, shall be required to pay the additional duty of twenty-five per ceatum at the port of original entry. Thus, goods which have remained in bond at this port for a longer period then three months from the time the last package of the invoice was placed in store, and are withdrawn for transportation to Boston, are required to pay the additional duty at this port.

It is somewhat doubtful whether this decision of our Collector will be sustained, as cases may arise where this construction of the law would be manifest

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEDGES, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

CONTINUATION SHERIFF'S SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN

EATING AND JOBBING HOUSE,

CONSISTING OF

CUTLERY,

SILVER SHEFFIELD POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

HARDWARE,

GUNS, WOSTENHOLM'S, MAPPIN'S, AND OTHER ORIGINAL SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS,

SPORTING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

BY ORDER OF

James Lynch, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,

AT NO. 176 FULTON-ST.,

ON

SATURDAY, April 19, 1862,

At 10 o'clock,

And the business daily until the entire Stock is disposed of.

Catalogues at sale.

Terms—Cash in bankable money.

E. T. HASELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 900,000 WORTH OF

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

THOMPSON & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 6 BEEKMAN-ST.,

The entire assorted stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., consisting of a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

Terms—Cash or short approved credit; cash in bankable funds; all over $500, at short, four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c., THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at their store No. 23 Nassau-st., horses, &c., viz.: one pair long tail bay horses, warranted sound, kind and gentle, are good saddle horses, &c.; can trot in 2:16; are 8 and 11 years old. Brett coach, made by Ford's Son, very stylish; one coupé, by Wood; one set coach harness, by Londen; one top wagon, with pole and shafts; one open wagon, with pole and shafts; one light express wagon, with pole and shafts; one two-seat sleigh and one one-seat do.; one set light single harness; one set double harness, light; one side saddle, one gentleman's do., with brides, blankets, sheets, robes, whips, &c. Will be in front of store at 10 o'clock on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 Le Roy-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green figured brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top centre-table, fine window curtains, window shades, mahogany arm-chairs, mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany quartet table, mantel ornaments, mahogany marble-top side table, gilt cornices, iron hat-stand, oil-cloth, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood commode, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut extension dining table, cane-seat chairs, china, glass, crockery, cutlery, and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, marble-top centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & D. Walker; marble-top sofa table, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, Spanish bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, dressing tables and commodes, wardrobes, secretary, cottage furniture, palliasses, hair mattresses, mahogany extension tables, marble-top tuffet, dining chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, china and glass ware, Aubusson, Axminster and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets, black walnut extension table, 34 feet, gas fixtures, hat stands; also three rosewood and mahogany pianos, made by Stoddard & Firth, Hall & Pond. Also invoice of jewelry, plated ware, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 157 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, large sale of elegant new enstom-made cabinet furniture, being the entire stock of I. F. Sayre, who retires from the business; comprising suites of parlor furniture of rosewood, walnut and mahogany, in various colors of brocatel; solars of brocatel; walnut and oak library cases, hall furniture in rosewood and oak, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled chamber sets, with marble tops, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Monday.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at No. 141 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, one of the finest stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at auction, consisting of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and reception suites of various kinds; secretaries, library bookcases, parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburys, work-tables, buffets, extension tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c., to which the attention of our friends is asked, as the sale is absolute and the stock fine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William-st., a large household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mahogany sofas, do. chairs, rockers, bureaus, washstands, large quantity of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, a lot of desks, doors, &c., removed from the Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a full-blooded mare, about 13 years old, 14 hands high, long tail, sound, and kind in all harness, and a good saddle mare; a wagon and harness, in good order; sold as the owner has no further use for them.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., curtains and cornices, chandeliers, new and second hand carpets, oil-cloths, bureaus, sofas, beds, lounges, washstands, chairs, tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, looking-glasses, etageres, wardrobes, hat-racks, counters, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, elegant pier mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, floor cloths, rich lace curtains, window shades, gas-fixtures, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let, at Piermont, overlooking the Hudson; the large furnished house and grounds as above; house well furnished, and grounds well stocked with choicest cherries, pears, berries, grapes, etc.; 1¼ hours from City, and Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of S. SEYMOUR, Piermont, on premises, or of E. HOUGHTON, Agent Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard table, &c.; 5 acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, filled, all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

LAKE OPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Address M. Jermain, Esq., Albany, N. Y. Also, 50 farm-lots in all, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished throughout, in 34th-st., near 5th-av.; rent no object, if the tenant is first-class. Address Box No. 103 New-York Post-office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE let, furnished, for 6 or 12 months, on reasonable terms; house large and situation delightful, and only half an hour from 30th-st. Inquire at No. 17 Murray-st., up stairs.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—ESTABLISHED 1855

A BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION,

For those who seek well-qualified teachers;

For parents who desire particulars of good schools;

For selling and renting school properties.

WANTED—A young man of ability to join an experienced Principal in establishing a first-class military school on the Hudson River; first-class candidate for position of Second Assistant in Ward School, New-York, salary $; a lady to purchase small school for girls, on Long Island; a gentleman to teach classics in boys' boarding-school near New-York—one who can control three or four pupils preferred; a lady to teach French, music and drawing in Pennsylvania, and one in Delaware; a French lady, Protestant, in New-Jersey; a gentleman as partner in an old-established school on the Hudson; a daily teacher of penmanship and drawing in New-York.

G. F. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 14 Bible House, keeps supplies schools (without charge) with competent teachers; supplies parents, gratuitously, with information of schools; supplies competent teachers as to positions, (no advance registration charged.) Referees—Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, [illegible] SMITH, WILSON & CO.,

A VERY PATRIOTIC LADY, WHOLLY without means, having resigned a good position at the South because she would not dwell under a secession flag, desires a situation in a school, or family. Can teach the English, French and Latin languages, music and drawing. Address PRECEPTRESS, Station D, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

CHARGE OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of adults. References of the first order. Address L. S., Box No 1265 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE FIFTH PART OF THE TWO story brick house, No. 36 Spruce-st., consisting of three rooms and one cellar, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $47 per annum. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had after Monday, the 21st inst.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing, Printing House Sq., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER of both the two 4-tem front buildings, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building; perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make it in reality but one building of 50 feet front—now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—ABOUT FIVE minutes from ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses, with modern improvements, and in good condition, Nos. 140 and 144 Grove st., a wide street and in the best neighborhood; rent $400. Apply to CHARLES HOBBS, No. 429 Broadway, New-York; or to Mr McLOUGHLIN, northwest corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

TO LET IN HARLEM—NEAR STEAMBOAT landing, a spacious dwelling, two-story, basement and attic, finished in good style; new; gas and Croton water to second story. Rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Also, a business stand in the Village of Peekskill; the best corner in the place for hat or shoe business. Apply at No. 4 New-st., Room No. 2, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE at the foot of 56th-st., fronting the East River. A large double gothic cottage, stable, carriage house, garden and five acres of ground, with a variety of fruit and forest trees, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing Machine Co., No. 510 Broadway.

NOS. 160 AND 162 3D-AV.—TO LET—AN old established dry good store, with fixtures, all complete; will be altered to, two, if required; suitable for a milliner or shoe store. also a furnished house, No. 71 East 16th-st., to a private family. Apply to P. McNALLY, 160 3d-av.

TO LET AT HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., (THE Broadway of Horlem,) a large double frame house, with all the improvements; six lots, with fruit and shrubbery and carriage-house. Apply to Mr. WILLIS, No. 129 East 21st-st., or to S. B. KENYON, 34-av., corner of 122d-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY house, having gas, Croton water, and every convenience, with a large garden attached. Inquire on the premises northeast corner 125th-st. and 5th-av., or at the office of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, corner of Chambers and Chotham sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 471 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE English basement house No. 125 Pacific-st., one door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Premises in fine order, and very convenient to ferries. Lot adjoining, for garden, if wanted. Immediate possession. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A LARGE STONE-front house, containing all the modern improvements; very handsomely situated; convenient to cars and ferries; with furniture; payment taken in board by two persons. Address NEW-ENGLANDER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house, No. 30 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. It has the Ridgewood water, gas and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE NEW brown-stone house, No. 459 6th-av., consisting of five rooms, with water in kitchen and gas in every room. To a small family nothing can be more desirable. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING, FOOT OF 21st, 22d-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; will be leased for a term of years, at a low rent. Apply at the office of the Empire Works, foot of East 22th-st.

S. LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—Fine light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD Lofts of No. 370 South st., in a good, heavy, substantial store, suitable for and will be let for any purpose. Inquire of PRITCHARD & WING, corner of South and Montgomery sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 118 West 10th-st., near Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. DUTTON, No. 21 Warren-st., Irving Savings Institution, or No. 120 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the buildings on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 20th-st., covering five lots of ground; the whole or part will be let to suit. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 250 West 43d-st.; the premises are in perfect order; has all the modern improvements. Will be let very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at No. 262 West 43d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, No. 289 West 40th-st., having all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; rent $500; possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 287 West 39th-st., adjoining.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 437 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE SUITES OF apartments, for small American families, in a new brown-stone house, with gas, water, &c. Rent $8 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 35th-st., from 8 to 11 and from 2 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—AT NO. 142 East 3th-st., near Lexington-av., the parlor floor of an English basement house, consisting of two large parlors and bedroom. House has all the modern improvements Rent moderate.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN CAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 21th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW COTtage house on 114th-st., near 1st-av., containing four lots of ground. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, exchange office.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No 265 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS, ON SECOND AND third floors, in a brown-stone front house, to a family without children; rent, $275. Inquire at No. 166 West 14th-st.

TO LET—LOW PRICES—LOFTS WITH GOOD light, with or without steam power. Also, two fine stores fronting on Fulton-st. Apply at No. 84 Fulton-st., near Gold-st.

TO LET—THE NEW MODERN FOUR-STORY house No. 31 West 45th-st., brown stone front and high stoop, low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or of A. TREADWELL, No. 143 Chambers-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341—60 feet deep, with plate-glass windows, next door to Geo. Keyes' large dry-goods store; suitable for boots and shoes, grocery, clothing, &c. Apply at No. 343, next door.

EAST 14TH-ST.—TO RENT—THE THREE-story and attic brown-stone house, No. 153 East 14th-st.; the house is cheap, in good order, and may be seen by a permit from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good teoant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 109 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 126 East 35th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY, IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 98 Cedar-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY next, the 21st inst., for freighting, in two good vessels, about 475,000 feet of pine lumber, hence to Key West, Florida, with a reasonable number of lay days at each place. Persons offering will please state the lowest price of freight per 1,000 feet, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Freight."

R. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESidence, location high and commanding, the finest on the banks of the Hudson River; delightful walks and Summer houses, romantic scenery, river four miles wide, splendid view down the Highlands of 30 miles, boating, bathing, &c.; fruit of all kinds, second to none, pears, dwarf and standard plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, Lawton blackberries, currants, &c.; house contains on first floor, four large rooms, butler's pantry, with dumb-waiter, hot and cold water, &c.; on second floor, 7 bedrooms, and bathroom, water-closet, &c.; basement, two kitchens, milk-room, wash-room, with stationary washtubs and cellars; water throughout the house, country perfectly healthful and salubrious; rent will be very moderate to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LUTHER HAMILTON, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the city. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisances of any description. Rent to suit the times, $600; worth $1,000. Price, $17,000. Apply to LIVINGSTON, VAN ZANDT & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE —10 acres—for sale, near Morrisania, one mile east of the depôt. The mansion is 44x90, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable residence, in good order, suitable for a large family or boarding-house, with six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, and an abundance of berries of different varieties, and barns and other out-buildings attached. Such an opportunity seldom offers. Will be let very cheap, or will be sold for $10,000, $2,000 to be paid down and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to CHARLES CHENEY, No. 196 Broadway, New-York, or to WILLETS & CARL, Flushing, L. I., or to RICHARD DEVERRY, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISania, near a Railroad depôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—Or lease for a longer period, furnished or unfurnished, situated on the banks of the Hudson, within five minutes' walk of the depôt; the house contains gas, bathroom, water-closets, hot and cold water in each chamber, and is heated by steam throughout; there is a large garden, stocked with choice fruits. For further particulars, apply to C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, JOHN B. KITCHING, No. 10 Pine-st., or THOMAS NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ONE MILE and a half from Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av.; 18 daily trains to and from Elizabeth. The house is a large two-story, has 11 rooms; is well shaded, good water and plenty of small and large fruit; nice garden, three acres with barns and other buildings can be had too. The farm of 42 acres for sale. See advertisement in *Evening Post*.

Three-story brick house on 125th-st. to let; has 12 rooms; is now occupied by Rev. Mr. Walker; rent $300.

SYLVESTER LAY,

Attorney at Law and of all the States, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the Hudson River. There are two parlors, with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second-floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture. Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON TO RENT—Two new first-class houses, about two acres of land to each, within one minute of Fort Washington Depôt, H. R. R. R., with a fine view of the river.

Each house is 40x38, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Bath-rooms, butler's pantry, stable, &c.

For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A house and outbuildings, with 1½ acres of land, pleasantly situated in Darien, Conn., 1¾ hours from New-York, convenient to churches, school and railroad depôt. Grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars inquire of C. M. MATHER, No. 128 Duane-st., or of J. B. MATHER, Darien Depôt, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The residence of the late Prof. Olmsted, situated on Prospect-st., York-square, and near Yale College, consisting of a first-class mansion with modern improvements, 17 lots of ground, with grapery, green-house, forcing house, out-buildings, &c., &c. Grounds in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars and a full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. HANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

TO LET, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—CLOSE to the steamboat landing, a large dwelling-house, with barn, orchard and several acres of land, formerly the residence of Jasper Garretson, deceased. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 38 Whitehall-st., New-York, or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within 40 minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Salisbury, Conn., an elegant residence, with outbuildings attached, for the Summer months, to a desirable tenant from the City. Apply to S. W. ELLIOTT, on the premises, or to Dr. J. B. ELLIOTT, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE house, with over a half acre of ground, on Bergen Heights, N. J., on a horse railroad route, and within 2½ miles of Jersey City Ferry. Apply to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH—UNFURNISHED —a fine old place, finely fruited and shaded—the late residence of Archibald Gracie. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE ON CASTLEton Hill, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. A choice and healthy location, with two to three acres of land well improved. S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE and store, with stable and shed attached, situate in the centre of the town of Bloomfield. Apply at the lumber-yard, near the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—By a careful and responsible private family, from June till November, perhaps longer, containing at least six good sleeping-rooms, exclusive of servants; situated on high ground, not more than 50 miles from the City, and handy to cars or boat, New-Haven Railroad preferred; some few acres, with good garden, water, shade, barn, &c., essential, and would prefer cow, poultry, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, with the view of purchasing, a plainly-furnished cheap cottage, with eight or nine rooms, or more, well situated near the sea side, the Sound or the Hudson. Terms must be very moderate. Address G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway. N. B.—Full particulars desired; no other answers attended to.

A HOMESTEAD IN THE COUNTRY, stocked and in order, is wanted for three years, by an excellent tenant, not over thirty miles distant from town. It is wanted immediately, but no application will be attended to without an accurate description, rent, accurate distance from station, &c., &c. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN NEW-YORK, IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant on lease for a term of years. W. C. GODDARD, No. 25 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN—WANTED, A SMALL BRICK house with modern improvements; must be cheerfully situated and convenient to cars or ferries. Rent, $300 to $350, in advance. Address J. HALL, Box No. 1,166 Post office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEWTown Creek, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hundred and twenty-five acres, good fences, house and barn; will keep 50 cows; blue clay soil, 18 inches deep; 25 miles from City Hall, ¾ mile from depôt; suitable for a dairy. Rent low; price of farm $100 per acre. Apply to DR. PERICK, No. 407 4th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¾ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AN ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, made by one of the first opticians, seven feet long, six inch aperture, with prism, comet seeker and full set of eye pieces complete, equatorially mounted. Inquire of C. S. DELAVAN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain rooms, in suites or single, in a private family, by applying at No. 107 8th-st., between 6th and 6th-aves.; the house has been recently taken, and newly fitted up, and contains all modern improvements; references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 96 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on second floor. Also, rooms for two gentleman.

Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS AND several single rooms furnished with board, can be had at No. 199 East 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church. Bath-rooms and all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have board, with nicely-furnished large or small room, in a plain American private family; nice neighborhood and modern house, at moderate price; fifteen minutes to Fulton, Wall or South Ferry. Address W. P. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with handsomely furnished rooms, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar, between Willow and Columbia sts., and near the Fulton Ferry.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,560 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large and two single rooms more than they require for themselves, will let them with board, from May 1, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen; house is first-class and located in 21st-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged. Address E. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four gentlemen may obtain furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from City Hall, convenient to city rails, with or without partial board, in a very small family. No other boarders and no children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, or No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHAS. CARTLR.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with first-class private table, to let; house desirably located on a corner, with side windows and fine view; family private; unexceptionable reference exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—CONvenient to the ferries, by a gentleman, wife and child; two rooms on second floor in a modern built house, where the luxuries of a home can be had; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 3,256 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a respectable family, may apply at No. 7 Great-Jones-st. Unexceptionable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, near New-York. Country must be perfectly healthy and finely situated. Terms to suit the times. A private family with the comforts of a home, preferred. Address M. S., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman and wife wish to engage a pleasant unfurnished room with board, in a private family, up town. Address, stating terms, GEORGE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park—addition consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c.; a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 257 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Wall-st.; Mr. Coolidge, No. 255 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 281 Canal

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

{Continued from First Page.}

do not think that any soldier was required to expose himself to any danger greater than his chief officers themselves shared. The effect of such an example on the soldiers cannot be mistaken.

The staff officers, also, were conspicuous for activity and courage. Maj. HALPINE and Capt. ELY, Adjutants, respectively, of Gens. HUNTER and BENHAM, were under fire throughout the entire action, and manifested the qualities of veterans. In fact, so universal was the gallantry of our officers and men, that any special commendation must seem invidious; and if I omit any prominent cases of merit, it will be because I mention only what I saw, or what has been vouched for by unquestionable authority.

I must reiterate, too, the commendation bestowed upon Gen. GILLMORE as an Engineer. An inspection of his batteries after the bombardment increased the admiration which they before inspired. I have very little personal acquaintance with Gen. GILLMORE; but the works on Tybee Island are sufficient to prove his skill. He was appointed Acting Brigadier by Gen. BENHAM; and I am sure I speak only a general wish when I say that I trust the President and Senate will at once reward his services with the actual rank.

Had the enemy not surrendered by the time that the walls had become thoroughly breached, the fort would have been carried by assault. A large loss of life must have ensued; as the garrison, in anticipation, had prepared chain-shot with which to mow down our storming ranks. Preparations were already being made on our side for such a necessity. The most exemplary vigilance was also practiced to guard against any possible surprise; as it was rumored that the enemy were in force at Savannah, only thirteen miles distant, and might possibly force our lines in some weak point to succor the beleaguered fortress. It is stated that four of the rebel gunboats attempted to pass down the river, but were driven back by Gen. VIELE's batteries and our own boats. I do not vouch for the report.

The appearance of the rebel soldiers is not attractive. They are clad in garments of various shape and hue, generally light in color and very coarse in quality. Those that I have seen since their embarkation, take matters very quietly, and do not seem to think a trip to the North in the Summer, and all bills paid, so very bad a thing after all.

A recommendation will be made by Gen. HUNTER to the War Department, to restore to Col. OLMSTEAD the sword he used with so much courage and humanity combined. I trust this may be done; for, detest his cause as we may, he has certainly ennobled it by his conduct. I learn that he is of Northern—even Yankee—origin, being related to the late distinguished natural philosopher of Yale College.

A good anecdote is told of one of the Connecticut boys. While in conversation with a rebel, the latter said, "At least, with all our faults, we have never made wooden nutmegs." The Yankee, a very demure-looking specimen, innocently replied: "We do not make them of wood any longer," and pointing to one of the big projectiles lying near, which had breached the fort, added quietly, "we make them now of iron?" Secesh subsided.

As a general thing, the intercourse between our men and the rebels has been pleasant; the latter taking the exhortations of our patriotic soldiers in very good part.

Several steamers are now in port, from the Florida coast, having on board a number of families, refugees from Jacksonville. It having been deemed necessary to withdraw the forces garrisoning that place—some seventeen or eighteen hundred—a notice was given to all Unionists, in order that they might leave also if they chose. Nearly all who were able to do so, came at once on board the Government ships, rather than tempt the forbearance of the rebels. Among them are a Mr. FAIRCHILD and lady, formerly of Boston, who are now returning there, with no intention of ever again coming South to reside. The account they give of the brutality of the rebels is terrible. The Disunionists there are fully as malignant as in other parts of the country; subjecting *suspects* to all sorts of humiliating persecution, and treating known loyalists with a barbarity scarcely credible. Since the withdrawal of our troops, they have already commenced the destruction of Union property, destroying some of the best buildings of the place.

Jacksonville is a sort of Yankee town; built up by Northern immigrants and enterprise; and nearly the only active business place in the State. The rebels seem moved by malignant envy at sight of Northern industry and success. A very fine hotel they destroyed because the owners lived in Maine; accompanying the act by great brutality toward the family of the keeper. When the Union troops occupied the town, great indignation was exhibited toward those residents who remained; the Governor of the State even denouncing them as rebels in a public proclamation. Not long since, a party of the "regulators" surrounded and surprised a company of our pickets in a house and captured them; shooting some on the spot after the surrender, and tying others to trees and making them targets for their missiles, like savages of whose barbarities we have read. It is to be regretted that necessity compelled the withdrawal of our troops from Jacksonville; but I believe that immediate steps will be taken to chastise the parties guilty of these atrocities, and secure a guarantee for future good behavior. J. M. W.

GEN. GILMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE REDUCTION OF FORT PULASKI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT PULASKI, Ga., April 12, 1862.

Lieut. A. B. Ely, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern District, Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report that several batteries established on Tybee Island, to operate against Fort Pulaski, opened fire on the morning of the 10th instant, at 8½ o'clock, commencing with the 13-inch mortars.

When the range of these pieces had been approximately obtained, by the use of signals, the other batteries opened in the order previously prescribed in "General Orders, No. 17," from these headquarters, hereunto appended, as part of this report, so that by 9½ o'clock all our batteries—eleven in number—had commenced their work.

The breaching batteries opened at 9½ o'clock. With the exception of four 10-inch columbiads, dismounted at the outset by their own recoil, in consequence of their having been supplied pintles, and from very serious defects in the wrought-iron chapis, which will be noticed more fully in my detailed report, all the pieces were served through the day.

With few exceptions, strict regard was paid to the instructions laid down in the order regulating the rapidity and direction of the fire. At dark all the pieces ceased firing, except the 13-inch mortars, one 10-inch mortar, and one 30-pound Parrott, which were served through the night at intervals of twenty minutes for each piece.

The only plainly perceptible result of this cannonade of ten and a half hours' duration, the breaching batteries having been served but nine and a half hours, was the commencement of a breach in the easterly half of the *pancoupé* connecting the south and southeast faces, and in that portion of the southeast face spanned by the two casemates adjacent to the *pancoupé*. The breach had been ordered in this portion of the scarp so as to take in reverse, through the opening, the magazine located in the angle formed by the gorge and north face.

Two of the barbette guns of the fort have been disabled, and three casemate guns silenced. The enemy served both tiers of guns briskly throughout the day, but without injury to the *materiel* or *personnel* of our batteries.

The result from the mortar batteries was not at all satisfactory, notwithstanding the care and skill with which the pieces were served.

On the morning of the 11th our batteries again opened a little after sunrise, with decided effect, the fort returning a heavy and well-directed fire from its barbette and casemate guns. The breach was rapidly enlarged. At the expiration of three hours the entire casemate next the *pancoupé* had been opened, and by 12 o'clock the one adjacent to it was in a similar condition. Directions were then given to train the guns upon the third embrasure, upon which the breaching batteries were operating with effect, when the fort hoisted the white flag. This occurred at 2 o'clock P. M.

The formalities of visiting the fort, receiving the surrender and occupying it with our troops, consumed the balance of the afternoon and evening.

I cannot indulge to detail, however interesting and instructive, in this hasty and preliminary report; but the pleasing duty of acknowledging the services of the officers and men under my command, during the laborious and fatiguing preliminaries for opening fire, as well as during the action, I do not feel at liberty to defer.

The labor of landing the heaviest ordnance, with large supplies of ordnance stores, upon an open and exposed beach, remarkable for its heavy surf, taking advantage of the tide day and night; the transportation of these articles to the advanced batteries under cover of night; the erection of seven of the eleven batteries in plain view of Fort Pulaski, and under its fire; the construction upon marshy ground in the night-time exclusively of nearly one mile of causeway, resting on fascines and brushwood; the difficult task of hauling the guns, carriages and chapis to their positions, in the dark, over a narrow road, bordered by marsh, by the labor of the men alone, (the advance being two and a half miles from the landing;) the indefatigable [illegible] and cheerful deportment of the soldiers under the frequent discouragement of seeing their work broken down, and miring in the swamp, are strong proofs of the cause and country which I do not doubt will largely profit by their services, and which cannot be justly to leave unrecorded. An idea of the immense labor expended in transporting the ordnance can be gained from the fact that 200 men could hardly move a 13-inch mortar, loaded, on a sling-cart. Another circumstance deserving especial mention is, that six of the 36 pieces comprised in the batteries were served during the action by the troops who had performed the fatiguing labors to which I have referred above. They received all their instructions in gunnery, at such odd times as they could be spared from other duty, during the week preceding the action.

The troops which participated in all the heavy labor, were the Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, Col. RUDOLPH ROSA; the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Col. ALFRED H. TERRY; two Companies of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, (Capt. GRAHP and Lieut. BROOKS,) under command of Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL; two Companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, (Capts. MASON and ROBERTS,) and a small detachment from Company A, Corps of Engineers, under Sergeant JAMES E. WILSON.

Col. TERRY and Lieut.-Col. HALL entered most zealously upon the discharge of their varied duties.

A detachment from Col. ROSA's Regiment, under Capt. HINKLE, have occupied, since the 23d of February, an advanced and very exposed position on Lazaretto Creek, by which boat communication between Fort Pulaski and the interior was cut off. Several interesting reconnoissances of Wilmington Island were made by Capt. HINKLE, one of which, commanded by Col. ROSA, developed some useful information.

Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department, has rendered signal, important and indispensable services. Besides discharging most faithfully the special duties of Ordnance Officer, he directed, in person, the transportation of the heaviest ordnance, and drilled and instructed the men in its use, laboring indefatigably, day and night. He was actively engaged among the batteries during the action.

Lieut. JAMES H. WILSON, corps of Topographical Engineers, joined my command eleven days before the action, and did good service in instructing the artillerists. He rendered efficient service with the breeching batteries on the 10th and 11th.

Capt. S. H. PERLOUSE, Fifteenth Infantry U. S. A., and Capt. J. W. TURNER, of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., member of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, volunteered for the action, and did good service in the batteries.

I am under obligations to Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., for skillfully serving four siege guns in Battery Sigel, on the 11th.

Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, Corps of Engineers, and ADAM BINGAU, Esq., volunteered, and served on my Staff as Aids during the 10th and 11th.

Sergeant J. E. WILSON, of Company A, Corps of Engineers, (regular army,) did excellent service in mounting the heavy guns and getting them ready for action.

He commanded Battery Bornside during the action. No mortar battery was served more skillfully than his.

I will close this preliminary report by some general deductions from absolute results, without going into details or reasons.

1. Mortars, (even 13-inch seacoast,) are unavailable for the reduction of works of small area like Fort Pulaski. They cannot be fired with sufficient accuracy to crush the casemate arches. They might, after a long time, tire out any ordinary garrison.

2. Good rifled guns, properly served, can breach rapidly at 1,650 yards distance.

A few heavy round shot, to bring down the masses loosened by the rifled projectiles, are of good service.

I would not hesitate to attempt a practicable breech in a brick scarp at 2,000 yards distance, with guns of my own selection.

3. No better piece for breaching can be desired than the 42-pounder James. The grooves, however, must be kept clean.

Parrott guns, throwing as much metal as the James, would be equally good, supposing them to fire as accurately as the Parrott 30-pounder.

I append to this report a map, giving the position of our several batteries, and the orders issued, assigning the detachments to the batteries, and regulating the direction and rapidity of the firing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILMORE, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
Commanding U. S. forces, Tybee and Cockspur Islands, Ga.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Treaty Between the United States and Mexico.

GEN. McDOWELL IN WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The following is a copy of the proposed treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Mr. CORWIN, and recently submitted to the Senate, and by that body rejected:

ARTICLE 1.—The United States of America agree to loan to the Republic of Mexico the sum of $5,000,000, to be paid to the duly appointed agent of Mexico, in the City of New-York, in the following manner, to wit: $500,000 at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and $500,000 at the expiration of each and every thirty days thereafter, until the entire sum of $5,000,000 shall have been fully paid. The foregoing sums shall be paid in the current coin of the United States, or in Bonds, with coupons bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time within twenty years from their date.

ART. 2. The United States of Mexico, to secure the repayment of the loan herein stipulated, agree to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America the bonds of the Republic of Mexico with coupons attached, which bonds shall show on their face the pledge of the national faith of all the unsold public lands and all the mineral rights of the united Mexican States, and of all the nationalized mortmain property of every form and description, and bills receivable, mortgages or other claims arising thereunder, now remaining undisposed of in all the Republic of Mexico, and the said property and the public lands are hereby pledged by Mexico for the repayment of said loan with the interest thereon. Said Bonds shall be payable at five years from the date thereof, and shall be issued in sums and with dates corresponding to the payments stipulated in article first, to be made by the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury of the United States of America, where also the principal shall become due. The respective amounts of Bonds shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States by Mexico before receiving the monthly payments stipulated in article first.

ART. 3. The United States of America further agree to loan to the Republic of Mexico the additional sum of $4,000,000, to be paid to the duly appointed agent of Mexico, in the City of New-York, in equal semi-annual installments, during the period of two years, the payments to commence and to be made as follows, to wit: The first payment of $500,000 to be made at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the last payment under the $5,000,000 stipulated in article first; the second payment at the end of a future period of six months, and so at the expiration of each and every six months thereafter until the said additional sum of $4,000,000 shall have been fully paid. The said additional sum of $4,000,000 shall be secured to the United States by Mexico by the further pledge of the securities stipulated in Article Second, and by the issue of like Bonds of the Republic of Mexico for the amounts of the respective payments, which bonds shall be issued and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in the same manner, and of the same term and rate of interest as stipulated with regard to the bonds to be issued under Article Second.

ART. 4. For the purpose of realizing the amounts loaned by the United States to Mexico from the public lands and nationalized Mortmain property, pledged under articles second and third of the present treaty, a Board of five persons shall be organized, of whom three shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Mexico and two by the President of the United States, which Board shall hold its sessions in the City of Mexico, and shall not be dissolved or discharged until the debt created by this treaty, with the interest thereon, is fully paid by Mexico, or until both Governments shall agree to dispense with its services. The said Board shall be appointed and organized immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. 5. It is hereby agreed and stipulated on the part of the United Mexican States that the said Board shall by virtue hereof, and is hereby endowed with full, complete and exclusive authority, jurisdiction, control and disposition, over all the herein pledged public lands now remaining unsold, and nationalized mortmain property, and all mineral rights now undisposed of, with full power to sell, transfer and convey the same to purchasers thereof, whether Mexican citizens or foreigners; and that upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the organization of said Board, all the said undisposed of nationalized mortmain property, and bills receivable, mortgages, or other claims arising thereunder now undisposed of, and all of the unsold public lands within the Republic, together with all titles, records, mortgages or other documents, papers or books necessary to show the amount, or to facilitate the disposal of the said nationalized mortmain property or claims thereunder, and the said public lands and mineral rights, shall be fully and entirely placed in the possession and under the sole control of the said Board, and the titles given by the said Board to purchasers of the herein mentioned public lands and other property, when disposed of under the authority herein contained, shall be valid and irrevocable.

ART. 6.—It is further agreed and stipulated on the part of the Republic of Mexico that the said Board shall have full power to collect all debts, mortgages and other claims now remaining undisposed of and arising out of the said nationalized mortmain property, which are now possessed by the supreme Government of Mexico, and the said Board shall have power to survey or cause to be surveyed all of the public lands in all the States of the Mexican Republic, and to lay off the same in quantities suitable for their sale and rapid sale, and to cause to be prepared accurate maps and descriptions thereof, and to sell the same in such quantities and on such terms as the said Board may deem expedient; provided that no title deeds shall be given by said Board until such land is fully paid for. Full records shall be kept of all the proceedings of said Board, and a detailed report thereof shall be annually made to the Executive of the Government of Mexico, a copy of which shall be communicated to the Minister of the United States residing in Mexico.

ART. 7. Each member of the said Board, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath, to be administered by some officer qualified to administer oaths by the laws of Mexico, to faithfully discharge all the duties imposed on him by this treaty, and shall give bonds in the penal sum of ——, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duty as a member of said Board, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the President of the Republic of Mexico and the Minister of the United States resident in Mexico, the said bond to be executed in duplicate, and one copy thereof to be kept in the Treasury Department of Mexico, and the other to be deposited in the archives of the Legation of the United States. The salaries of said Commissioners shall be fixed by the Government of Mexico, but shall not be less than $5,000 per annum, and the amount of the same, together with the expenses of the necessary clerical assistance, shall be defrayed from the proceeds of sales of the property placed in the hands of the Board.

ART. 8. The functions of the Board herein established shall cease so soon as a sum shall have been realized sufficient to pay the principal of the debt created by this treaty and the interest thereon, and no property of any kind shall be sold or disposed by the said Board after the said debt and interest shall have been paid, but all the property then remaining on hand of that herein pledged shall revert and be fully retrained to the control of the authorities of Mexico.

ART. 9. All moneys received by the said Board from the sales of the Nationalized Mortmain property herein pledged, or from the bills receivable, mortgages or other claims arising thereunder, and from sales of public funds as herein provided, shall be deposited as recived with one or more depositaries, which shall be named and approved by the President of Mexico and the Minister of the United States resident in Mexico, and the said moneys shall each three months, after deducting the expenses of sales and of surveys, which shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, be transmitted by the said Board, at the risk and expense of Mexico, to the United States, and there paid into the Treasury of the United States at Washington.

GEN. MCDOWELL STILL AROUND.

Gen. MCDOWELL was in town all last night.

THE REPORT ON THE NAVY YARDS.

HALE's report in relation to the loss of the Norfolk Navy-yard made to-day, is the subject of discussion in private circles, and will be the basis of an interesting debate in Congress hereafter.

CONTRACTS WITH THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The House joint resolution providing that in all cases where parties holding contracts with the Navy Department have fulfilled the same, to the estimated amount of said contracts and 50 per centum additional, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to release said contractor from further obligation to furnish the articles stipulated therein, and to settle their accounts as in the case of completed contracts, was read twice in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CLAIMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

The condition of the Treasury now enables the Secretary to direct the payment in cash of all claims of dates prior to Nov. 1, 1861, including claims settled by the St. Louis Commission, and it is expected the November claims will also be paid in full within a few days. All other claims, without regard to date, will be paid on presentation, if desired, as heretofore, 80 per cent. in certificates and 20 per cent. in cash.

INDIAN EXPENSES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has submitted a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1863, amounting to $684,360.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill which provides that the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated as compensation for damages to the owners and crew of the Danish bark *Jorgen Lorentzen*, which was seized and detained by the *Morning Light*, a vessel of our blockading squadron, in December last.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries, which is as follows:

That every citizen of the United States in foreign countries, before receiving a passport from any Representative of the United States abroad, shall be required, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to take the oath or affirmation of allegience, and the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, as prescribed to persons in our civil service by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, and our representatives abroad authorized to issue or authenticate passports are hereby authorized to administer such oath of allegiance or affirmation.

THE MEDICAL CADETS.

A petition to the Senate has been sent in by the Medical Cadets of the United States Army, asking an increase of their rank and pay to that of Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry. Their present pay is but thirty dollars per month, which they claim is insufficient to meet their current expenses without assistance from friends.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The prospect of the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill, during the present session of Congress, is not promising.

PAIRING OFF.

Representatives DELANO and ALLEY, of Massachusetts, left for their homes this afternoon. The former paired with Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, and the letter with Mr. STEELE, of New-York.

APPOINTED COMMISSARY.

EDWIN D. WILLARD, brother of the WILLARDS' late landlords of the hotel bearing their name, was to-day appointed Commissary with the rank of Captain, and detailed to the staff of Gen. DUREA, who has charge of the organization and drill of the troops now in Washington.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The bill to establish a land-office in Colorado was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee appointed in July last, to inquire into the question of the property of the Government at the Navy-yards of Pensacola and Norfolk, and at the armory at Harper's Ferry, made a voluminous report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the Surveyors of the Ports at Albany and Troy, N. Y. He explained that this bill dispensed with several officers at those ports, and increased the compensation of the Surveyors, so that the business of the Government could be attended to as efficiantly by three instead of the seven officers now, while a saving of three or four thousand dollers a year would be effected.

The bill was referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Census Bureau for the names of all persons who own slaves in this District, the ages of the slaves, and other information relating to them. Agreed to.

Mr. KING presented four petitions in favor of the bankrupt law.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented memorials from citizens of Michigan in favor of the confiscation of the property of the rebels and emancipation of their slaves.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of the amount paid for legal services by the Government in legal suits in California during the last four years, and also during the same period in Mexico, and for what special service said sums were paid.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) suggested an amandment calling for a statement of the sums paid by the District Attorneys in said suits. He had received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior stating that the bill passed by Congress the other day regulating the salaries of District Attorneys were quite useless, as the business with them ceases with the exception of [illegible].

The resolution was passed without amendment.

The bill establishing an armed mail steamship line from San Francisco to Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan, each vessel to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the navy, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) briefly opposed the bill as causing expenditures not warranted during the present war.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) favored the bill as one of real economy, and compared our Pacific Squadron with that of Great Britain in the North Pacific, and argued that this armed steamship line would increase our naval strength in these waters. He urged its vast importance in a commercial view.

Pending a vote on the bill, the hour for the special order arrived, and Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate on the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) proceeded to say that the bill was one of great novelty—one which he thanked God had not been necessitated during the past eighty years. But we must remember that we are living in novel times—that the country was engaged in a struggle unequaled in history, and we were bound by the laws of man to do our whole duty. The idea of confiscation was as ancient as property itself. England in all her wars had seized property from the enemy, confiscated all the property of the Catholic Church during the reign of HENRY VIII., and had plundered the seas, and hurned the towns of the colonies, as recited in the Declaration of Independence. England, in all her history, had set the precedent of confiscation, and she ought in be the last to complain of it. He quoted from THIER's *History of the French Revolution*, to show the general seizure of property at that time, and he (HOWARD) thought that the course of the revolutionists at that time was not altogether unlike that of the rebels in the South. Mr. HOWARD then proceeded to show that during the war of the Revolution the several States had confiscated all the property of those who had levied war against them, as was instanced in the case of Georgia, which had confiscated the property of over a hundred citizens of Savannah, who were disloyal. The report of the proceedings of these confiscations are found in MARBURY's digest of the laws of Georgia. The Supreme Court had recognized the validity of these confiscations in that State, and they were likewise acknowledged in the fifth article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain. South Caroline had outlawed three hundred persons, and forfeited their property, in 1782, for giving aid to the King. North Carolina, in 1779, passed a confiscation act against disloyal persons, and against those who were even absent from the State, showing that she regarded it as a wrong not to be at home to defend the State. Virginia, Maryland, New-York, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and New-Jersey, had all passed laws forfeiting the property of the rebels. These special acts and their results were alluded to by Mr. HOWARD at length. He had no doubt of the constitutional right to pass this Confiscation bill, and he maintained that this right was fully covered by the power given us in the Constitution to levy war. Confiscation was a principle of self-defence, and he held that a foreign enemy was entitled to greater lenity than a rebel, because the former has violated no sacred obligations of allegiance to his country. He assumed that an attainder had nothing more to do with confiscation of property than he has with a mortgage or Sheriff's execution. He reviewed some length the causes which led to the war, and argued that by this rebellion the States had severed every ligament of State constitutional rights which bound them this Government—they had abdicated those relations. He would favor discrimination in the confiscation, and not let the innocent suffer with the guilty, but let the blighting breath of this hill fall upon the leaders of the rebellion. The people of the country demanded that those who led and aided the rebellion should be made to suffer part of the immense burdens placed on the country by the war. He concluded by urging the immediate passage of the bill, which would be hailed with joy throughout the land.

The Confiscation bill was then laid aside, when the San Francisco and China Mail Steamship Line bill was again considered.

Mr. LATHAM advocated the passage of the bill as of importance to the Pacific Coast and to the commercial men of the East.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the pressing demands of the Government would not warrant the establishing of a system like the one proposed by this bill, which in fact had been abandoned in times of peace, when the Treasury was full. The Pacific Coast must expect to be deprived of measures like these in common with other States, when the Government needed every dollar for extraordinary expenses.

Pending a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The House passed the bill making further appropriations for certain civil expenditures, including half a million of dollars for completing the west wing of the Treasury Department.

The House then considered several private bills, among them one reported by Mr. WARD.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.) reported a bill providing for the examination of claims for Indian depredations in New-Mexico.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.) hailed this measure as especially fitting at the present time, but he had objections to the details of the bill.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the bill.

The Committee rose, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday week.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

PENSACOLA, NORFOLK AND HARPER'S FERRY.

The Surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, the Destruction of Property at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and the Abandonment of Harper's Ferry—Report of the Senate Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18.

The Select Committee of the Senate, through Mr. HALE, made their report under the resolution adopted in July last, instructing them to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the Navy-Yard at Pensacola, and the destruction of the property of the United States at Norfolk Navy-yard and the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and the abandonment of the same by the National forces, and also, whether there was default on the part of our officers.

The Committee relate at length the facts as to the amount of property at the Norfolk Navy-yard, valued at $9,760,000, the vessels worth nearly $2,000,000. There were in the Yard at least 2,000 heavy guns, of which 300 were of the Dahlgren pattern.

The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN must have been perfectly cognizant of the series of events distinctly foreshadowing the civil war about to be enacted; therefore, the Committee regard it as negligence and dereliction of official duty of the gravest character; that it was a party to that fatal policy of temporization and negotiation with armed and causeless rebellion against the rightful authority of the laws, and of scrupulous tendencies toward sedition, agencies which seem to have actuated the Government at that time. Want of vigor and decision in the discharge of its duties on the part of the new Administration was to be regarded as strange, if not a failure to appreciate the actual condition of the country, at least until the 10th of April, or thirty-seven days after the expiration of the previous Administration. The Committee can find extenuation in this only in that insane delusion which seemed to have occupied the public mind that the portentous clouds that had blackened the heavens for months, were charged with no real danger, and were to be dissipated by a continuation of a forbearance which had been continued so long that it had ceased to be a virtue, and had become the most disgraceful weakness and pusillanimity. Capt. MCCAULEY was induced to believe that the peace and security of the Yard depended upon preserving the existing state of things, upon doing nothing further to excite the already maddened public feeling, and who was willing to see the Government lie still, and be bound hand and foot, till it should be completely in the power of the insurgents. In the threats and menaces of the mob, exaggerated by the representation of the base and traitorous officers, who surrendered the command, and against whom he was warned, without avail, the Committee find the key to his deplorable conclusion; and the fact that neither he nor Capt. PAULDING and Capt. PRENDERGAST now remember or acknowledge the operation of such influences upon their conduct, goes far to show the inconsiderate haste, if not timidity and want of nerve, under which they acted. The Committee cannot understand why Capt. PAULDING, the special and confidential agent of the Department, should have felt at liberty to leave within a few hours after his arrival, this yard and the property connected therewith, in the defence of which he was intrusted, without first letting from the Secretary of the Interior stating that the bill passed by Congress the other day regulating the salaries of District Attorneys were quite useless, as the business with them ceases with the exception of [illegible].

The Committee come to the following conclusions:

First—The Administration of BUCHANAN was guilty of negligence, in taking extraordinary care, and employing every possible means to protect and defend this yard, after indications of danger had manifested themselves.

Second—The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN cannot be held blameless, for suffering thirty-seven days to elapse after he came into power before making a movement for the defence of the yard.

Third—Capt. MCCAULEY was highly censurable for neglecting to send the *Merrimac* from the Yard as he was ordered, and also for scuttling the ships and preparing to abandon the Yard before any attack was made or seriously threatened, when he should have defended it, and the property intrusted to him, repelling force by force, as he was instructed to do, if the occasion should present itself.

Fourth—Capt. PAULDING was censurable for neglecting to consult with Capt. MCCAULEY and Capt. PRENDERGAST, while he was at the yard on the 17th of April, in regard to the course to be pursued in the event of an attack upon the yard, and also for immediately, upon his arrival at the yard on the 20th, ordering the property to be burned, and the yard abandoned, before taking proper means to satisfy himself that any necessity for such measures existed.

Fifth—Capt. PRENDERGAST, in command of the *Cumberland*, the flagship of the Home Squadron, made no suggestions as to the measures proper to be adopted, and seems to have taken no part in the transaction, except to move his ship as he was directed.

The Committee say they can suggest no remedy for the errors which they think have been proved in this case. So far as the officers of the navy are concerned, it belongs to the Executive Department of the Government to determine what course shall be pursued.

The estimation formed by that Department of the conduct of Capts. MCCAULEY, PAULDING and PRENDERGAST, has been manifested by leaving the first-named without active duty, and assigning to the others the commends of two of the most important Navy-yards we have left, namely: Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

In concluding what they have thought it their duty to say on this subject, the Committee would simply remark, that the lessons afforded by the surrender of the Norfolk Navy-yard will not be wholly without its value to us, if we shall learn by it, as a nation, that pusillanimity in the defence of our rights may be as seriously injurious as the open assaults of our enemies.

In remarking upon the subject of the Harper's Ferry Armory, the Committee see no cause for censure in the conduct of Capt. ROGER JONES. To the neglect of the Government to take any measure to strengthen and defend that establishment during the Winter preceding its abandonment, the same general remarks are applicable as those made in reference to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The Committee making this report was composed of Senators HALE, JOHNSON (of Tennessee) and GRIMES.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

FINAL SESSION OF THE UNION CAUCUS.

Adoption of a Strong Anti-Slavery Address and Resolutions—Appointment of a Committee to Consult with the Republicans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

The Union Caucus held its final session to-night, and adopted an address and resolutions strongly Anti-Slavery and Republican; supporting the Administration; against any peace involving a division of the Union, or a concession to Slavery; in favor of the President's policy of aiding emancipation in the Slave States; in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; opposed to Slavery going into free territory; and in favor of free speech and a free Press in every State. They strongly indorse the foreign and domestic policy of the Administration; recommend a State Convention of Republican and Union Democrats, and all loyal men who support the Administration and assent to these principles, and appoint a Committee of two from each Judicial District to designate the time and place of the consultation with the Republican State Committee.

The following are the names of the Committee:

First District—M. H. Grinnell, J. Brown.
Second—J. S. T. Stranahan, E. M. Madden.
Third—C. V. R. Luddington, Lyman Tremaine.
Fourth—Edwin Dodd, R. Judson.
Fifth—Alonzo Wood, Alex. Campbell.
Sixth—W. S. Lincoln, David L. Follett.
Seventh—James C. Smith, W. J. Bonham.
Eighth—T. T. Flagler, Henry W. Rogers.

The proceedings were perfectly harmonious. Strong speeches were made by Messrs. STETSON, ALVORD, OGDEN and others.

This settles the question of an united opposition to the Democratic Party next Fall. The address and resolutions will be published next week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. YOUNG in the Chair, took up the Metropolitan Health bill.

Mr. FREER stated that there had been some error in printing the bill. The Committee had agreed to strike out the "Police Commissioners," and insert "Mayors of the City" in their place. The bill by some means had been printed without this important amendment.

Mr. ABBOTT made a similar statement. He was at a loss to understand how so great an error had been committed.

Mr. CORNELL understood the error was attributable to the Clerk of the Committee, who copied the bill.

Mr. FOLGER took the ground that there was no evidence to prove that the bill as printed was not the same as agreed on by the Committee. If alterations were to be made they should be made by the Senate.

Mr. FREER replied that the Committee were positive that the bill was not printed as reported by the Committee. An error of the printer or clerk should not bind the Committee.

Messrs. TRUMAN, LOW and HUTCHINSON argued that it was only fair that the bill should be laid before the Senate as reported by the Committee.

Mr. TOOEY argued against going behind the printed bill. The alterations could be made section by section, and the vote of the Senate taken on each.

The question was then put on striking out all in relation to the Police Commissioners. Carried, by 14 to 13.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the word "physicians," and insert "physicians having diplomas as doctors of medicine." Carried.

Mr. FARGO moved to strike out of the eleventh section all referring to the City Inspector's Department. Lost by 11 to 14.

Mr. GANSON moved to strike out all referring to the Commissioners of Emigration in regard to the Quarantine.

The proceedings were here interrupted by the hour for Executive session.

On the reopening of the doors,

Mr. GANSON withdrew his motion, and moved to amend, by providing that no vessels except those having the small-pox, ship fever or cholera on board, be hereafter subject to quarantine. Carried.

Mr. MURPHY moved as an amendment, to publish the ordinances in two morning and one afternoon paper, having the largest circulation. Lost.

EVENING SESSION.

The Report of the Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. TOOEY called up the bill for the enlargement of the Canals so as to permit the passage of gunboats, and it was read a third time and passed—Yeas, 21; Nays, 5. The negative votes were by Messrs. Clark, Low, Montgomery, Pruyn and Sanford.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

The appropriate $50,000 to rebuild the locks of the Champlain Canal.

Relative to jurors and commissioner of jurors in Kings County.

To encourage the investment of small sums in State stocks. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 18.

The reports of the Grinding Committee made on Wednesday and Thursday were called up.

Mr. SCHOLFIELD moved to strike out of the report and recommit the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser.

Mr. OGDEN spoke at length against the motion and and in favor of the provisions of the bill.

After a long debate the motion to recommit was agreed to, which virtually kills the bill for this session.

Mr. RAMSDELL moved to disagree with the report, and strike out the enacting clause of the bill to amend the laws relating to the Pulitney estates.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved to strike from the report and refer back the bill to regulate primary elections in New-York.

Mr. CORNWELL spoke at length ably in support of the main principles of the bill, reviewing the evils it designed to correct, and urging the necessity of thorough radical reform in the primary elections as the very groundwork upon which our whole political fabric rests. He argued against the motion to recommit.

Mr. O'BRIEN argued on the same side.

Messrs. SMITH, CALLAHAN and KENNEY spoke warmly in favor of recommitting of the bill, declaring that it was an attempt to cripple the free choice of the people in the selection of candidates.

Mr. MADD

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3208. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Latest News from Pittsburgh Landing.

A Forward Movement by Gen. Sherman's Division.

A Sharp Skirmish and Defeat of the Enemy.

Another Successful Skirmish Near Savanna.

Reinforcements for Beauregard at Corinth.

The Rebels Pushing Forward their Fortifications.

Destruction of the Bridges at Decatur and Florence by Gen. Mitchel.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that Gen. SHERMAN moved his division on Wednesday two miles further into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy were defeated, with a loss of fifty or sixty killed, and as many wounded, he succeeded in maintaining his position.

Recent intelligence from Corinth confirms previous reports concerning the magnitude of the enemy's force.

Reinforcements for BEAUREGARD were arriving at an unprecedented rate. He has now a hundred thousand men, and is fortifying Corinth, building intrenchments, and constructing an abatis. The rebels entertain no doubt of success, next time.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, dated Cairo, the 18th inst., says:

"A gentleman just arrived from Pittsburgh reports that all the wounded have been taken away from that point.

A skirmish took place between a detachment of our cavalry and the rebel picket guard, which was posted uncomfortably near and very strong. The rebels were driven back, having five killed and sixty-five wounded."

Refugees report that *the rebels are fortifying at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at Corinth.*

Some of the refugees state that transports were arriving at Corinth with fresh troops for the rebels, while others say *they were sending off their stores preparatory to evacuating the place.*

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Times*, says that Gen. MITCHEL is now at Juba, Miss., having burned the bridges across the Tennessee River, at Decatur and Florence.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says: "When Gen. MITCHEL reached Decatur, Ala., in his late bridge expedition, he took possession of the telegraph office, and cut the wires, leaving Decatur and Corinth only in communication.

BEAUREGARD sent a message to JEFF. DAVIS, demanding reinforcements for Corinth, declaring otherwise he could not hold the position. Gen. MITCHEL promised the reinforcements.

Important movements have taken place, the particulars of which we are not allowed to publish at present.

At the latest dates, the two armies at Pittsburgh were nearing each other slowly.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 19.

The steamer *Imperial* arrived here last night, bringing 440 sick and wounded, 107 being prisoners, from Pittsburgh. This is the last of the wounded there.

The steamer *Evansville* also arrived, with 361 rebel prisoners from Island No. 10.

The *Evansville*, we are informed, takes her departure this morning, with the captives, for Prairie du Chien.

FIRED INTO BY THE REBELS.

CAIRO, Friday, April 18.

The steamers *Minnehaha* and *Patten* were fired into by the rebels yesterday, while ascending the Tennessee River with troops. Upon the former one man was killed, and one severely wounded. Those on the *Patten* were uninjured.

The troops on the *Minnehaha* landed, and burned a row of wooden buildings on the bluffs, near which the firing originated.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

After the Contest—Appearance of the Battle-Field—Story of One Engaged.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BATTLE-FIELD, PITTSBURGH LANDING, Sunday, April 13, 1862.

I arrived here this morning, and find that so far as fighting is concerned, all is and has been quiet on the Tennessee since Monday last, but in no other respect can this remark be made truthfully, for confusion confounded or confounded confusion—which-ever expression is strongest—I think never reigned more supreme since the time of Babel, that we read of. And to make matters intensely interesting, the mud was not less than five inches deep anywhere, and in many places as deep as a pole. To me, unaccustomed to the camp of a large army, there seemed to be no end to the number of soldiers on foot and on horseback, and horses in droves, interminable lines of wagons, with four horses or six mules, which had very hard work to get down the bluff to the river, and a hundred times harder to get up again—ten hundred pulling a heavy load.

It was not an uncommon thing to see a wagon [illegible] and four or five mules floundering in the mud like so many alligators. Quite a number of dead bodies were still laying around on the field, but I think they were nearly all, if not quite, buried to-day, on the bluff overlooking the river. Whenever the name of the person was known, it was marked on a board at the head of his grave; but a majority of them were without even this slight memento.

I waded out to the battle-field, or a portion of it, and found many evidences of the desperate and terrible conflict. Trees shattered, limbs torn off, and in several instances trees fifteen inches in diameter cut off, showed the nature of the struggle. Ambulances and litters were constantly conveying the wounded to the boats, and now hundreds of them are speeding their way to commodious hospitals, or to the place that the sick man holds most dear—"Home, sweet home."

I was so much interested in the account of the part taken in this battle by Lieut. GEORGE B. DOANE, of Company C, Eleventh Illinois, that I have written it out as nearly in his own words as I recollect. It has one merit at least, being entirely reliable in every particular, telling nothing but what he himself saw.

The first intimation we had of the rebels' attack, was by a very heavy salute of grape and canister in our camps. At early dawn, Sunday morning, (April 6,) I had just relieved Lieut. TOWN, Company D, Eleventh Illinois, who had been on picket duty Saturday night, when to my astonishment a shell came whizzing near by. I had not any idea, then, that it came from the enemy's gun; but still they came thicker and faster. In a few minutes, our Quartermaster rode out to where I was, and informed me that we were attacked, and that Col. RANSOM's orders were for me to bring in my guard and join the regiment. The guard was up sharp, and in double quick made for the regiment, which I found forming in line of battle. The guard took their place in line with myself immediately. In ten minutes we were engaged in a fierce and bloody conflict.

The enemy came up in as fine a line as I ever saw, presenting a solid front of six deep, with three flags flying—the Pelican, Crescent, and Lone Star. This, however, did not seem to intimidate our brave boys; they stood ready until the command was received to fire, when it was given with a will, cheering loudly for the Star-Spangled Banner that now waving defiance to their cursed rattlesnake devices.

Our brigade consisted of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-eighth and Forty-fifth Illinois regiments, commanded by Col. C. C. MARSH. In the formation of the line the Eleventh was posted on the right. On our right was an Ohio regiment, of which I cannot say much. They fought then, I should think, thirty minutes, when it was discovered that the enemy were flanking on our right, bringing in regiment after regiment of fresh men. We were then ordered to fall back so that the line in rear of us might come into action. We did so, but only to form another new line and renew the struggle.

In the first engagement, our regiment, or rather our handful of men, numbering only 210 men, lost 16 killed and wounded. Our next engagement was on the left. Orders came for us to move there briskly, as they were breaking through our lines, fighting like demons urged on by whisky and BEAUREGARD. Our brigade formed their line in time to hold them in check, until reinforced by fresh troops. At this time, the struggle looked doubtful, as to who would win the day, and the fight became general from the right wing to the left, a distance of at least five miles. And still they came, one hundred thousand against thirty-five thousand—nearly four to one—driving us, inch by inch, toward the river, where the rebel General said he would be that night or in h—l. We stoutly contested their right, however, to go to the river, but heartily wished them in the other place, for evidence of which their dead bodies lying strewn around plainly told.

About this time we were informed that our brave and gallant General, W. H. L. WALLACE, was killed, and left on the field where his division was fighting. The Eleventh grew more desperate.

About this time the commander of our regiment, Col. RANSOM, was wounded severely, but not fatally, being struck in the head by a ballet, but still kept the field, while our noble and brave boys were falling thick around us. It was truly a heartrending sight.

We were now ordered back by Gen. GRANT, saying, "Illinois Eleventh, you have done your duty." At this time things looked very checkered. They were fast driving us toward the river, shouting "Bull Run" vociferously. But there was no Bull Run about it. All they gained they bought dearly, at the cost of many lives.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., we were nearing the river so closely that I thought it was all day with us. The line was now formed for a last desperate struggle. The General rode through the lines and said, "Boys, hold that position one hour and BUELL will be here." It was an awful crisis, but we not only held the rebels in check, but drove them back a quarter of a mile. At this time a fresh line of BUELL's men was formed in our rear. The rebels fell back still further, occupying our tents that night, plundering the trunks of the officers. My own uniform, sash, pictures, books, letters, in fact everything was taken.

Without dinner, supper or blankets, we lay on our arms all night, with a heavy rain drenching us to the skin. We had ample opportunity to realize the hardships of a soldier's life. The poetry was nearly washed out that night; but we were sustained by the fact that we were fighting in a good cause, and had done our duty.

About 5 o'clock on Monday morning Gen. BUELL, with two divisions, opened the game, and drove the surprised rebels before him. They thought they would have a defeated foe to contend with, expecting, as I learn from the prisoners, that we were evacuating Sunday night, hearing the steamers running across the river landing fresh men. I must give them credit for fighting obstinately. Two days' fighting told the tale. We had whipped a foe greatly our superior in numbers, upon ground of their own choosing, and led by the best military talent they had. It was probably the hardest battle ever fought on this continent. How any of us escaped is a mystery to me, for the bullets fell as thick and fast as rain-drops. When drawn up in line Monday morning, the Eleventh Illinois had six officers and seventy-nine enlisted men, the balance being either killed or wounded. Take it all together, it was a tough old time. I must not omit to mention our gallant Major, NORTON, who did his part nobly, and was slightly wounded.

ACCOUNTS FROM WESTERN JOURNALS.

GEN. BUELL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, FIELD OF SHILOH, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The General congratulates the army under his command on the imperishable honor won yesterday by a portion of it on the battle-field of Shiloh, near Pittsburgh Landing. The alacrity and zeal with which they pressed forward by forced marches to the succor of their comrades of a sister army imperilled by the attack of an overwhelming force, the gallantry with which they assaulted the enemy, and the persevering courage with which they maintained an incessant conflict against superior numbers from 6 o'clock in the morning until evening, when the enemy was driven from the field, are incidents which point to a great service nobly performed.

The General reminds his troops again that such results are not attained by individual prowess alone; that subordination and careful training are essential to the efficiency of every army; and that the success which has given them a brilliant page in history, is greatly due to the readiness with which they have seconded the labors of their division, brigade and regimental commanders, who first disciplined them in camp, and then led them judiciously and gallantly in battle.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

GEN. BUELL'S ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, April 11, 1862.

Our defeat up to the time of the arrival of Gen. AMMON's Brigade, on Sunday evening, was nearly complete.

The Confederates had taken all our tents, all the baggage and clothes belonging to officers and men, save what they had on; also eight hundred or a thousand prisoners, and several of our batteries.

Gen. NELSON and Gen. AMMON were both of the opinion, for several days before the fight, that Gen. GRANT's forces would be attacked. If he were not, it would be a great blunder on the part of the Confederates, and they would make no stand against our combined force. With these convictions, Gen. AMMON's Brigade, having the advance, pressed forward through all obstacles. On Saturday, at eleven o'clock, we arrived at Savanna, ten miles from where the battle came off. Soon after we arrived, Gen. GRANT, who was then at Savanna, in company with Gen. NELSON, called to see Gen. AMMON. Gens. NELSON and AMMON assured Gen. GRANT that their men were ready to march at any moment. One of Gen. AMMON's Staff remarked to Gen. GRANT that they had some good men—some that had been tried, to which he replied, "I have more men than I had at Fort Donelson," and he could hold his own, &c., &c. Thus ended the interview. No boats were furnished us for transportation, and no order given showing us to go on. What was the object of BUELL's army in marching the last hundred miles, if not to be in striking distance of the advance of Gen. GRANT's forces?

* * * Early on Sunday morning we heard the firing; all was excitement and bustle. Our tents were struck, and every man ready to move at a minute's notice. We could distinctly hear the volleys of musketry between the thundering and almost constant discharge of artillery.

At 11 o'clock, Gen. NELSON determined at 1 o'clock to march, orders or no orders. In the meantime Gen. BUELL and Staff reached our advance. Precisely at 1 o'clock our column was put in motion, and all seemed eager for a conflict. When within 2½ miles of the river, opposite the battle-field, one of Gen. GRANT's aids passed me. (Gen. NELSON having gone to the river.) I inquired if the stallion he was riding was not Gen. GRANT's horse. He said it was. "What news from the fight, sir?" I inquired. "You must come up in double quick, or the battle is lost." Gen. AMMON had scarcely time to give the order for "double quick," until his entire Brigade (after marching eight miles, four of which were through a heavy swamp) were on a brisk run.

Steamers were ready to convey us over. Soon were all aboard. Immediately on the bluff, and close to the river, we could see the volumes of smoke ascending from the thundering artillery and musketry. On the front bank were thousands of panic-stricken men, making their way to the river, and attempting to board the boats, which was only prevented by drawn bayonets. The rush was so great on board the *Hannibal*, she being heavily loaded with stores, that she had to cut loose and back out, to keep from being sunk. As soon as the boat struck, Gen. NELSON rode off. The crowd was so thick with Bull Run specimens, that he urged them to rally, and follow his men. This being in vain, and being told by one of the crowd that the battle was lost, he told the "d—d cowardly rascal to get out of the way, and give room for men to win back the battle."

Under these discouraging circumstances, (and I doubt if in this whole war there has been a severer test of courage,) Gen. AMMON's Brigade formed their line. When the order to take position was given, Gen. AMMON rode up and down the line, and taking his cap off, said to them: "Remember you compose the Twentieth Brigade, my men." The effect was magical. The entire brigade marched boldly up in beautiful order, and poured in such a terrible and uninterrupted fire for half an hour that the ranks of the rebels gave way. Just at this time dark came on.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tuesday, April 15.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON's body, which was not found till Monday evening, was first recognized by Brig.-Gen. NELSON, who had known him when the one was an honored officer in the old army, and the other was a Lieutenant of the navy. Prisoners had been telling of his death, and describing him as dressed in a velvet suit, and when such a corpse was found, inquiries were naturally made as to who knew JOHNSTON. Gen. NELSON was sent for. He at once declared it to be indeed the dead Commander-in-Chief, and had it borne removed to his own tent. Gen. ROUSSEAU was subsequently sent for, and he too recognized the features. Capt. CHANDLER of the regular army did the same; and strangely enough there was a wagon-master there who had been one of JEFFERSON's teamsters in the famous Utah expedition, who likewise remembered the appearance of the Chief he had followed on that disastrous march to the Rocky Mountains.

As a party of our officers were riding over the field on Tuesday, they found a person of more than ordinary intelligence among the wounded. He was dressed in plain citizen's clothes, but there seemed no reason to doubt that he had been actively engaged in the battle, and that in all probability he was an officer of some rank. The officers were called up to see if he could be identified. Singling out Gen. A. McD. McCOOK from the party, the wounded man asked that he might be permitted to see him alone. The rest retired, and a conversation, lasting for some little time, followed between the two. After the interview, Gen. McCOOK explained that the wounded man was GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, "Provisional Governor of Kentucky," who had set in motion at Russellville the bogus machinery by which Kentucky was annexed to the Southern Confederacy, and serving as Aid, I believe, on the General Staff. He had made some personal requests. The "Governor" was severely wounded in two places. He received every surgical attention, but the next day he died.

If, in the main, the generalship of the battle cannot receive unqualified commendation, the gallantry of our Generals certainly can. Nobody, I suppose, has doubted Gen. GRANT's courage since Belmont. At Pittsburgh Landing the proper discharge of the duties of Major-General Commanding did not call him so continually into the heat of the action, but he nevertheless displayed his usual recklessness of personal danger. At one time a ballet struck his sword scabbard. Gen. BUELL's praise was in all mouths. He was perfectly cool, and wherever his duty called him along the lines he went.

Gen. SHERMAN did everything possible to rally his surprised regiments, and was compelled, to do so, to be constantly passing through the enemy's line of fire. That he escaped with two slight wounds seems almost unaccountable.

Gen. A. McDOWELL McCOOK's personal conduct on the field was all that his most earnest friends could desire. I have written nothing but the truth about Gen. McCOOK heretofore; I shall certainly write nothing but the truth about him now, when his conduct comes to deserve the highest commendation instead of censure.

Nobody needs be told how Lew. WALLACE behaved. He has been tested too often for the country not to know what to expect of him now.

Gens. ROUSSEAU and TOM. CRITTENDEN have made themselves the idols of their commands. NELSON, too, is eulogized by his troops for his reckless daring.

McCLERNAND, HURLBUT and W. H. L. WALLACE were in the terrible exposure of the first day. The latter fell mortally wounded, after having inspired his men to a brilliant resistance by his unshrinking coolness. The others were in almost equal danger, for still another day, but wonderfully came through unhurt.

Certainly, if personal courage among the Generals could have averted them, the disasters of Sunday would never have befallen us. But there are higher qualifications for important commands in the army than courage alone.

The definition of chivalry, as understood and practiced among our Southern brethren, will have, I fear, to be modified. Take, for illustration, this contrast. A rebel officer among our prisoners states that a general order was issued to their troops, instructing them particularly to pick off our officers. *Meantime the rebel officers dressed, almost to a man, in the coats or overcoats of privates,* and thus prudently avoided danger, *while our unchivalrous Northern officers mostly wore their insignia of rank, as usual.* I do not say that the rebel course did not indicate commendable prudence, and that our officers did not display more valor than wisdom by making themselves targets for sharp-shooters; but it is well enough the high-strung Southrons should be taught that the tables have turned when *they* put on old clothes to save their precious lives, and Northern Lincolnites play the chivalric *role* of going into battle and dying "with their robes of office all upon them."

It was curious to find the origin of the *élan* and dash with which the rebels came dashing against our lines, on the bodies of their dead, in the shape of a canteen filled with whisky, or with the more maddening compound of whisky and gunpowder. On our side there were no such stimulants to courage—if for no better reason, at least for the very satisfactory one that they couldn't get it.

It was curious to notice, too, the different styles of fighting, so characteristic of their respective sections, adopted by Northern and Southern soldiers. On Monday our advance was slow, steady and sure. The rebels, on the other hand, came dashing against our advancing lines, hurling themselves into the contest with a wonderful fury, and on the first repulse, flying off to try it somewhere else. Northern coolness against Southern fire, Northern slowness against Southern dash, were fairly pitted that day; and the Frenchy, enthusiastic, unstable Southerners went down.

More important, as deciding the relative value of soldiers in the field coming from the North, as compared with those from the South, is the question of the rebel numbers engaged. Our own numbers are definitely known, and have been given before; but we have had only estimates of the rebel forces. Basing my figures on the best information I could gather from prisoners, I placed the rebels at sixty to seventy thousand, on Sunday, with at least ten thousand reinforcements for Monday's action. This gave them at least twenty thousand more than us on Sunday, and from four to fourteen thousand more on Monday, counting our Sunday's loss of prisoners at only two thousand.

But, if instead of twenty thousand, we should find them *fifty* thousand stronger than our army on Sunday, at least *thirty* thousand stronger on Monday, their repulse becomes a fact so damningly disgraceful as to end, let us hope forever, the gasconade of Southern prowess. On this point I have two facts, from which the reader can draw his own inferences. A Lieut.-Colonel, who was taken prisoner, and whose conversation proved him a very intelligent man, stated that they had marched out of Corinth 90,000 strong. A captured Quartermaster, taken on another part of the field, and confined at a different place from the Lieutenant-Colonel, volunteered the statement that he knew 90,000 rations had been issued the morning they left Corinth. The facts indicate that there must have been a somewhat general belief among themselves that that was their number.

The Sumter Prisoners on Parole.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 19.

Messrs. TUNSTALL and MYERS, whose arrival here under arrest, was announced last night, were not taken to Fort Warren, but remain in the city on parole until their cases are decided at Washington.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

Occupation of Fredericksburgh by a Portion of Gen. McDowell's Army.

A Forced March Across the Country from Warrenton Junction.

Skirmishing with a Rebel Force on the Way.

Gallant Charges by Our Cavalry.

The Enemy Driven Across the Rappahannock.

Destruction of the Bridge by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19.

A portion of Gen. McDowell's army the day before yesterday marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburgh. The distance was nineteen or twenty miles, which it accomplished by 7 A. M. yesterday. Its progress was disputed by a rebel force of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, which attempted to make two distinct stands. They were, however, driven across the Rappahannock, after inflicting upon us a loss of five killed and sixteen wounded, all cavalry, including Lieut. DECKER, of the Harris Cavalry, killed.

Col. FITZPATRICK was wounded, and a valuable scout, named BARTON, badly wounded.

Col. BAYARD's horse was badly wounded under him.

Immediately after making their escape across the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburgh, the rebels applied the torch to it, and thus delayed temporarily our progress into the town. By this time, however, that obstacle is overcome.

It is not known what was the loss of the rebels in the above-mentioned skirmishing.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated: "On the road between Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek, April 18," was received to-day, as follows:

"We occupied the suburbs of Fredericksburgh, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at 7 o'clock. The troops, under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. AUGUR, left Colleti's Station yesterday, and made a forced march across the country of twenty-six miles, the advance being under Lieut.-Col. KILPATRICK, of the Second New-York. The 1st Harris Cavalry drove in the enemy's outposts, and charged and captured one of his camps. Lieut. DECKER, of the Second New-York Cavalry, was killed by the enemy in the charge.

The troops pushed on the next day, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The advance, under Col. BAYARD, the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was attacked by a body of infantry and cavalry, and had a hot skirmish, in which we lost five men and 15 horses killed, and had 16 men wounded. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded in the charge made on them by Col. BAYARD, the number not reported. The Colonel had his horse shot four times.

The command then drove the enemy's forces, which fell back without further resistance, and which consisted of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, across the Rappahannock, but were unable to save the bridges, which were prepared for burning by having tar, shavings and light wood in the crib works, and which were fired as soon as the enemy crossed.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

The Enemy Driven from Sparta, Rockingham County.

A Skirmish Between Sparta and Staunton.

SPARTA, ROCKINGHAM Co., Va., Friday, April 18.

Gen. BANKS' advance column arrived here this noon, driving the enemy from the hill with artillery and cavalry charges. 6,000 of JACKSON's troops passed through the town last evening, and encamped a short distance beyond. Last night it was currently reported that JACKSON was to be largely reinforced.

Between here and Stanton a body of our cavalry came upon two squadrons of ASHBY's Cavalry, drawn up in line of battle. The latter suddenly broke ranks, and his artillery opened upon our advance. Our cavalry, in line of battle, awaited for artillery, which arrived and scattered the rebels.

Last night ASHBY encamped near New-Market. During the night, Gen. BANKS occupied the town in force. At 7 o'clock in the morning, ASHBY being threatened by our artillery, set fire to his camp and retreated in great haste, leaving thirty butchered beeves on the ground, doing what he never did before—burning every smell as well as large turnpike bridge south of New-Market.

REPORT FROM GEN. BANKS.

NEW-MARKET, Saturday, April 19.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advance guard occupied, this morning, the village of Sparta, eight miles in front of New-Market. For the first time in their retreat, the rebels burned the small bridges on the road, obstructing, by the smallest possible means, the pursuit of our troops. Some dozen or more bridges were thus destroyed, but immediately reconstructed.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

A COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. THOMPSON.

The following is the General Order alluded to a few days since, relative to Capt. THOMPSON, a very gallant young officer:

HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS' DIVISION, WOODSTOCK, Va., April 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—The General commanding the Division directs that the special thanks of himself and command be tendered to Capt. ANDREW THOMPSON, Division Quartermaster, for the energy, industry, and efficiency with which he has conducted the affairs of his Department previous to, and during the battle of Winchester, and in his untiring and successful efforts since, to employ every means which judgment and activity could devise to furnish this division with everything required to render it efficient in the field. This order will be published to the command as an assurance of our appreciation of his ability, and a copy of the same will be furnished Capt. ANDREW THOMPSON.

By command of Brig.-Gen. SHIELDS.
H. G. ARMSTRONG, Major Fifth Ohio Volunteers and Acting Ass't-Adjt.-Gen.

AFFAIRS AT MARTINSBURGH.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, April 16.

It will be gratifying to those interested in the welfare of the Department of the Shenandoah to learn that the proposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to rebuild the line of the Winchester and Potomac road has been accepted by the Secretary of War. In the meantime the supplies for the army under Gen. BANKS will be forwarded to Martinsburgh, nineteen miles north of Harper's Ferry, and thence transported over the Stone road to Woodstock, *via* Winchester and Strasburgh. The delay in the forward movement of the army in the Shenandoah Valley is said to be attributable to the necessary delay in transporting supplies over the dilapidated road between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, more than to any other cause.

The designers and engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad inform your correspondent that during the present month they will commence the erection of a superb iron bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The structure is to be of a highly ornamental as well as of a permanent pattern, costing, it is stated, about $250,000. The piers of the present structure are to be raised five feet, far above any danger from further freshets.

Mr. QUINCY, constructive engineer of the Company, will superintend the erection of the bridge, which has been designed and nearly completed by Mr. BALLMAN, the well known bridge architect and builder of Baltimore.

A little episode in the history of the rebellion transpired here yesterday, which was the date fixed by the Confederates for convening the Coart of Berkley County. At the appointed hour the Sheriff under the rebel *régime* entered the Court-house, and was about to ring the bell, summoning the late Confederate Judge, JOHN B. NADENBUSH, in his seat, when THOMAS NOAKES, a well-known loyal citizen, seized the Sheriff by the arm, and emphatically notified him that "no rebel Court should hereafter convene in Berkley County without passing over his dead body." The Sheriff desisted and the rebel Court did not convene.

Subsequently by permission and under the direction of Maj. P. M. WALKER, of the Tenth Maine Volunteers, and Provost Marshal of the town, three Union Magistrates were selected by the loyal citizens and held the Court. Some official business was transacted, Court and County officers appointed, and the Court adjourned until the next term without ordering any election, but awaiting the action of the Constitutional State authorities in the premises.

The town begins to assume the appearance of new enterprise. The railroad depot is crowded with heavy trains of merchandise and hundreds of hands are employed in erecting new structures and repairing the damage done by the ruthless rebel soldiers.

The town is filled with refugees and deserters from the rebel ranks, the latter of whom are not very kindly received by the former, and frequent collisions ensue, requiring the interference of the Provost-Marshal.

Among the recent arrivals is Miss BELL BOYD, who figured some months ago at Manassas Junction in supplying the rebel troops with whisky, and was the heroine of a fatal conflict between two military companies who were rivals for her stimulating donations and sweet smiles.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Troubled About the Visit of the French Minister—Tobacco at the Bottom of it—Rebel Loss at Yorktown—Fire in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 18, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 19.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, speaking of the arrival of M. MERCIER, the French Minister to Washington, at Richmond, speculates in relation to the objects of his visit, and says it is an event fraught with grave signification.

The most probable solution, it says, is that a French monopoly of tobacco underlies the whole mystery. We believe, we declare the popular determination, when we affirm that the Confederate States will not tolerate any diplomacy which places them beyond the pale of public law, and attempts in their waters their very nationality. Let us be true to our honor and we shall, at least, win the acknowledgment of posterity that we deserve to be free.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of to-day, mentions that in the skirmish last night Col. MCKINNEY, of a North Carolina regiment, and 25 men were killed, and 75 wounded.

There was a very extensive fire in Norfolk last night, and it has continued to burn all day to-day. Several building were destroyed.

OUR LAND FORCES AND THE MERRIMAC.

AN EXPLANATORY NOTE FROM GEN. CASEY.

HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION, NEAR NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., April 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 12th inst. contained a telegram from Maj.-Gen. J. E. WOOL, to the Secretary of War, in which it says: "The vessels were captured opposite Brig.-Gen. CASEY's Division, with small guns of three-inch calibre, and some 200 feet from shore." I suppose that the General intended to say that I had guns of three-inch calibre, and that they were about 200 feet from shore. This is an error, and a gross one. My camp was about six miles from the place of capture, which was near the mouth of Hampton Creek, and between one and two miles from the water, and between it and the shore lies a swamp and thick growth of pine. I did not know that the *Merrimac* was out until informed of it by a message from Gen. WOOL, and some time after the capture had been made. I had been shown, during the day, a telegram which had been sent by Gen. WOOL to Gen. MANSFIELD, commanding at Newport's News, in which it was said that my division was near the place at the time of the capture. I immediately wrote Gen. WOOL, informing him of his mistake, and I received a letter from him, acknowledging that he had been mistaken, which assertion he afterwards made personally to a member of my staff. I did not suppose that Gen. WOOL would have made so grave an implication to the Secretary of War, and, by means of the Associated Press, propagated it to the four winds of heaven, without, in the first place, assuring himself of its truth. Had I found in your print of the day following that Gen. WOOL had been so prompt in refuting as he had been in spreading the erroneous statement, I would not have written this.

My division is attached to the army of the Potomac, and I was merely encamped in the Department of Gen. WOOL for the purpose of getting transportation.

I am your obedient servant,
SILAS CASEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

A Rebel Steamer Seen.

The schooner *John Roe*, Capt. MORRIS, from Montevideo, Feb. 26, *via* St. Thomas, April 9, with Salt, to MAILLIE, LORD & QUERRAU, arrived yesterday morning. She left at Turk's Island the British brig *Helen*, for Boston, in four days; schooner ——, for Boston, in four days; left at Buenos Ayres, bark *White Crest*, for New-York, loading. Lat, 16° 25' S., Lon. 35° 10' W., spoke bark *J. C. Nichols*, at Searsport, for Montevideo, 35 days out. March 18, at 3 P. M., in Lat. 6° S., Lon. 33° 33' W., saw breakers not laid down on the chart. March 14, at 5 P. M., off Savannah, passed a steam-propeller, showing English colors, and after hauling them down run up the Confederate flag at the foremast head; was steering in the direction of Bermuda, about N. E. The *John Roe* has had very hard weather all the way from Turk's Island to Cape Hatteras.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Great Consternation in Savannah.

More About the Battle of Shiloh.

The Demonstration Against New-Orleans.

Reports of the Bombardment of Island Ten.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The telegraph has informed you of the surrender of Fort Pulaski, and the consequent state of excitement you can well imagine. The evening of Friday passed in suspense, but no fear was felt that the gallantry of the garrison had caused the silence of the enemy's guns, which had not been heard since 2 P. M. yesterday. I cannot devote much time to the bombardment, as little is known about it here—mere hearsay rumors from one who left the fort immediately previous to the surrender—without a word from Col. OLMSTEAD, commanding the post, and no information of the conditions of capitulation. There is no question that the fire to which the fort was subjected was intensely severe. The wild report of steel-pointed shot is the merest nonsense, and Parrot guns that pierced a solid wall (well constructed and firm, of near 16 feet in thickness) at one shot, is a Munchausenism too glaring to impose upon any one.

I can give you but a faint idea of the consternation the capture produced. Since the abandonment of the design by the enemy to bring in gunboats from Wall's Cut, the confidence of the citizens became more assured, and the wisest hoped that the fort, which thereupon became the key and safety of Savannah, would be enabled to detain the enemy for an indefinite time. *The blow has been sudden and fatally unlooked for, and equally unprovided for.* The enemy will not wait long to attack the batteries about Fort Jackson. *Their heavy ships have entered the river above Pulaski*, as high as Venus Point, only seven miles below, and *are in plain view of the defences of the City of Savannah.* How long they will be able to withstand an attack let Pulaski be your teacher. *We will be driven from them as surely, as we now accept the fact of the loss of Fort Pulaski.*

The city has been in intense excitement, between the bold and rapid advances of the Federals, and the terribly unnerving taps upon the shoulder which the BROWN satellites, under Gen. H. R. JACKSON, without form of law or authority, inflict. *Our citizens (the few who remain) have been arrested on the street dragged to camp, shown a tent, and informed that there their habitation should be.* And this has been done by a parcel of beardless boys, who have been mustered into the State servie.

Cotton has been removed, such as remained in store here, to the railroad.

Ordnance stores and every variety of equipment has been thrown out and carted to the same receptacle for Government stores. Schooners have been seized, and some already filled with earth are ready to be sunk below, *in common with the hulls of Commodore Tatnall's fleet, which will never more venture beyond Savannah River.* The *Fingal*, which now lies near Fort Jackson, is also to be sunk, and the gunboats—one of which is nearly ready for launching—will, if the enemy sooner advances, be given to the devouring flames.

Women are leaving, and property of all kinds is being sent off, and will soon line the Central Road from Savannah to Macon, rendering every log house a palace, if rosewood and satin damask can do it.

The anxiety to learn the fate of the garrison is intense and general. Every home in Savannah can mourn the sad loss and long parting which they have to endure, in addition to the three months of absence in which they have been cut off as effectually as if in California. The garrison numbers five hundred men. Col. OLMSTEAD commanding. A large amount of stores fell with the fort—provisions for at least three months, ammunition, shot and shell; of 130 rounds for each gun in the post, not one-fourth had been expended. Our great Napoleon is still asleep.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

The Knoxville *Register* of Thursday, April 10, says that the Rebel troops were compelled to fall back upon Corinth on Monday evening, because they had run short of ammunition. "The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard to/sd Corinth. BUELL sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to rescue them, but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery, from Corinth, not only frustrated the movement, but also captured the whole of the brigade of the Federal Cavalry. Our informant saw Gen. PRENTISS a prisoner at Corinth, and saw him meeting with his command, who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech on Monday night to his fellow-captives."

The Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment are said to have captured the entire Twenty-second Illinois Regiment.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, was in the battle.

A dispatch to the *Register*, dated Friday, the 7th instant, says "Gen. BEAUREGARD is in command of the Confederate army, assisted by Generals POLK, BRAGG, HARDEE, BRECKINRIDGE and others. Generals CHEATHAM, BOWER and CLARKE are slightly wounded."

The following dispatches we also find in the *Register*:

SHILOH, April 8.—Both sides are too badly worsted to renew the fight this morning. The enemy fell back last night, and to-day we are returning to our former lines.

CORINTH, April 10.—At Monterey our cavalry found the Federal troops busy putting their camps in order, and looking after the dead and wounded. The Confederate wounded are comparatively slightly hurt, as they were well protected by the timber.

The prisoners are still coming in, and number nearly 4,600, including about 200 officers.

The Confederates are holding firmly their old lines, and the men are in good condition and ready for another fight. Our wounded have all arrived; many of them have been sent to Memphis and Oxford.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 8th, gives the estimated loss of the Union troops at 12,000 to 15,000; 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners, about 100 pieces of artillery, and 20,000 small arms, with tents, wagons, &c. The rebel loss is given at 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. The capture of SANFORD'S Mississippi Battery, except one gun, is recorded.

A dispatch to the Atlanta *Commonwealth* gives the loss at 20,000. Up to the night of the 9th inst., 7,000 Union prisoners had reached Corinth. Gen. PEAY's division drove 5,000 Union troops into the river, and 2,000 were lost. The ammunition captured was destroyed for want of transportation.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing of the Sunday battle, says: "I moved to the left, where Gen. BEAUREGARD sat on a stump, viewing the whole scene." "Bring up that artillery, and we will soon break their lines," he exclaimed. Feeling that his words were words of doom, I asked Col. TARR the hour. It was just one minute after 10. HINDMAN receives his ammunition; the fog lifts before him; a shell bursts in his horse, and hurls him in the air. The victory is ours."

The *Dispatch* says that the Hon. MR. TYLER, who arrived in Richmond from Chattanooga, on Saturday evening, reports the victory at Pittsburgh, or Shiloh, to have been most gratifying, not less than 15,000 of the Union troops being killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. He also states that nearly all the ammunition and stores captured from the Union troops on Sunday, and which Gen. BEAUREGARD left them in when he retired to Corinth, had been recaptured by the "gallant and indefatigable MORG

and courage, worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never been exceeded in any time. With such incentives to brave deeds, and with the trust that God is with us, your General will lead you confidently to the combat, assured of success. (Signed)

A. S. JOHNSTON, General Commanding.

Accompanying this address were general orders, dividing "the Army of the Mississippi" into three corps d'armée. Gen. BEAUREGARD is proclaimed second in command of the whole force.

The first *corps d'armée* was assigned to Gen. POLK, and embraced all the troops of his former command, and detached cavalry and artillery, and reserves declared detached for the defence of Fort Pillow and Madrid Bend.

The second *corps d'armée* was assigned to Gen. BRAGG, and was to consist of the second division of the army of the Mississippi, less artillery and cavalry hereafter detached.

The third *corps d'armée* was assigned to Gen. HARDEE, and consisted of the army of Kentucky.

Gen. CRITTENDEN was assigned a command of reserves, to consist of not less than two brigades.

OPERATIONS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Picayune* of April 1 says: Our Mississippi fleet, yclept, a few months ago, the mosquito fleet, promises to be, before long, a tolerably respectable one. It will be seen, by referring to our advertisements, that four more gunboats, with marine engines and boilers, are to be built in this city. Sealed proposals are invited, and "Proposals for Gunboats," will be received till the 8th of April, at the Commandant's office, Naval Station.

The *Delta*, of the 4th, says Gen. LOVELL thinks "the enemy have evacuated the month of the river." The *Delta* says:

"Certainly, the enemy's presence has not been withdrawn. It is very probable that he meditates a simultaneous attack upon Forts Jackson and Phillip and Fort Pike, and will attempt to reduce at the same time our river and our lake defences. The reasons why he should hasten to attack are obvious, if he means to attack. Warm weather is rapidly approaching, and the deadly heat of the Gulf and lake coasts, combined with pestilence, will soon commit more ravages in his expeditions than a dozen battles would. He must strike early, or his arm will be paralyzed."

The Mobile *Advertiser* of April 5 says of our Gulf fleet:

"They now directly menace New-Orleans with attack. The newspapers latest received from that city have certain intelligence that between thirty and forty Yankee men-of-war are in the Mississippi River, below the city, and of course below its defensive works. Besides this formidable flotilla in the river, a majestic fleet rides under the lee of Ship Island. These vast preparations have not been perfected to remain unemployed, and we may rest assured that the blow, strong and heavy, will be soon struck."

ISLAND TEN.

The following paragraphs foreshadow the revulsion of feeling which must have been occasioned by the fall of Island Ten. A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing from Memphis, April 1, says:

"It is reported that the enemy is constructing a railway from Hickman down to the head of Reelfoot Lake, which, as I informed you in a previous letter, flanks Island No. 10, and is separated from the Mississippi River by a narrow strip of ground. When this road shall have been completed, and batteries planted under cover of night on the shore, so as to command our position on the Island, then we may expect a desperate effort to be made to carry the position. Indeed, I hear from sources which I am not yet at liberty to mention, that an attack in force will be made at an early day—possibly to-morrow. The information was brought by a man who traveled on horseback over one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

"There is another report—not so well founded—to the effect that the enemy has also been engaged in cutting a canal from New-Madrid across the bend of the river, to a point above the Island. The distance across is about five miles, but a bayou makes out from the river, which diminishes the length of the canal to some two miles. The land is generally overflowed, and it may well be doubted whether a work of this kind would be practicable just now."

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 4th, says:

"Experienced officers of the Confederate army say that the Federals cannot turn Island No. 10 by means of a railroad to Reelfoot Lake, so if they are constructing such a road, they will have their labor for their pains. It will not help their passage down the Mississippi.

It is also stated, by the same authority, that they cannot cut a canal on the west side of the river to New-Madrid. High water and heavy timber will prevent the successful prosecution of such a work.

The garrison at Island No. 10 are well provisioned and supplied, and are confident of their ability to hold the position."

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* says:

"I left Island No. 10 on the evening of the 10th, the fifth day of the bombardment of the enemy; wrote you from that point, giving an account of operations in that quarter. For reasons which it would not be proper to make public, I think Gen. TRUDEAU, who has command of the artillery, aided by Gen. MARSH WALKER, of the infantry, will be able to hold the position for some time, despite the circumstances operating against them. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the new gunboats from your city will be of some service, and that finally, BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, having routed BUELL, JOHNSTON may be enabled to regain Nashville and Forts Henry and Donelson, and POLK Columbus and Hickman. This done, the enemy's gunboats will have to cease their bombardment of the Island, or render themselves liable to be cut off. As if they were apprehending something of this kind, the enemy have been moving the land forces which invested New-Madrid to Hickman and Columbus, where they can be ready to advance either down the river against the Island, or against Gen. POLK's army on the railroad. One thing seems certain, a heavy blow to one side or the other must soon be effected somewhere in Tennessee."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of April 15, has been received, and this is the only reference it has to Island Ten:

"FROM ISLAND No. 10.—A private letter from a firm in Memphis to a gentleman in this city, says that the Federal gunboats ran by our works at Island No. 10, and attacked our batteries in the rear, which resulted in the surrender of the position by our forces. No particulars are given."

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

From the Richmond Whig, April 8.

The following interesting and reliable account of the late battle in Arkansas was addressed to the Hon. G. G. VEST, through whose courtesy we are enabled to lay it before our readers this morning. The letter is from an officer of PRICE's army, who was in the engagement:

"The battle is fought," but whether or not "won," neither Confederates nor Federals can tell. Yet all can understand, we have abandoned the field, and have had to ask permission of them to bury our dead. Capt. SCHONSBRG, who went up with our flag, reports that he superintended the interment of eighty-eight bodies, and the enemy claim that they buried others of our dead. They may have done so, but it was unintentionally omitted on our part, and in isolated instances. Our loss in killed does not exceed one hundred and thirty. It cannot go up to one hundred and fifty. Among them, however, are McCULLOCH, MCINTOSH, RIVES and that gallant young embodiment of chivalry, Capt. CAUSCHAM CLARK. A crimson ocean, drawn from Hessian and Yankee veins would be no recompense for the loss of these heroic sons of the South. Gens. PRICE and SLACK, and Col. CARNEAL, were, with many others, wounded, the two latter seriously. SLACK almost in the same spot he was shot at Springfield. CARNEAL has his shoulder badly bruised, and Gen. PRICE an ugly hole through the arm, below the elbow. But I must tell you what came under my own observation during the conflict.

When the enemy left Cove Creek, which is south of Boston Mountain, Gens. LYON, MCCULLOCH, PRICE and MCINTOSH seemed to think—at least camp talk among officers high in rank so represented—that our united forces would carry into action nearly 30,000 men, more frequently estimated at 35,000 than a lower figure. I believe that Gen. VAN DORN was confident that not a man less than 25,000 were panting to follow his victorious plume to a field where prouder honors awaited than any he had yet gathered. Beside this, he under-estimated the number of our foes. In no case did our estimate reach 75 per cent. of their actual number. It was believed that CURTIS left Rolla with not more than fifteen or sixteen thousand men. A part, of course, would be left as they came along, to hold Springfield and other points. I am certain the enemy have more accurate information in regard to us than we of them; and, beside this, caution accompanies superior discipline.

We all, one we marched with music and banners, thinking we had 35,000 men "eager for the fray," besides teamsters and camp followers. The army went without tents, carrying a blanket each, with three days' rations. Long and energetically did the poor fellows trudge on through mud and snow until twenty-five miles were measured the first day. The second day discovered no abatement in their zeal, and the third morning confronted them with SIGEL's forces in the environs of Bentonville. GATES' regiment, the battalion forming Gen. PRICE's body guard, and the Louisiana regiment, charged and routed the enemy, the gallant Louisianians and Mississippians rivalling each other in deeds of desperate valor under the immediate eye of our heroic General. SIGEL retreated several times, but, with characteristic stubborness, placiug his batteries and receiving our charges, once or twice damaging our assailing columns very much, and in one instance losing a gun. In this way he moved backward towards where CURTIS held the main wing. Quite a number of men were lost in this day's skirmishing on both sides, the Louisiana regiments being the greatest sufferers on our side.

And now I have clumsily brought you up to Friday, the day of the fall of McCULLOCH and MCINTOSH. At night, a friend and myself within five miles of Bentonville, rose and started for the scene of the impending battle. About nine or ten miles up Sugar Creek, north of Bentonville, I stopped to get a drink of water, my friend going on ahead. In a few minutes the Union scouts, and then one of their regiments galloped into the road and occupied it just ahead of my friend and myself. I rode out into the brush, and then commenced the roar of the cannon that rolled in advance, where VAN DORN and PRICE pushed forward some 6,000 or 7,000 Missourians against twice that number of well-posted Unionists. After listening some moments to the terrible tumult in the distance, suddenly, and [illegible] hundred yards of me, two or three ranges of [illegible] throats, hurling their missiles of death through the undergrowth in every direction. At the sound of the cannon came the third or fourth time, like the noise to Springfield on the margin of a lake, only more shrill, loud and apparently more numerous than ever frogs, came the war-whoop and the hideous yell of the Indians. Here I was unconsciously in the midst almost of McCULLOCH's charging squadron, and in the range of a battery of three guns that were hurling death and defiance at them.

The battery was speedily charged and captured, those supporting it being borne backward three-quarters of a mile by the impetuous forward press of our men. Their retreat most of the way was through a cornfield, down a road upon its borders, but continuing into woods adjacent, full of undergrowth, where the main force of the enemy's strongest wing was posted. Here began the rattling musketry, which soon increased to a Niagara in sound. For hours there was hardly an intermission save that created by the stunning roar of the cannon, so close that the ears of both parties were deafened. Within this vortex of fire fell McCULLOCH and MCINTOSH. At one time, having concluded to make my way to the immediate command of Gen. PRICE, after passing from the cornfield down to the edge of the woods, just as four of us entered the woods, a shell was thrown at us, bursting in our midst, but without injury to any of our party. We were brought to a stand-still, and in an instant another was shrieking in the same path. Whether any more came in the same direction I am unable to say. We yielded the place, not drawing off in as good order as people generally preserve at funerals. Then went leisurely over the cornfield, and rode back to the deserted guns.

About forty-five men lay dead in the space of two or three hundred yards to the rear of the battery, all save one entirely dead. One was gasping in the agonies of dissolution, three were our comrades. Here was a steroer feature of war than I had yet seen. The Texans, with their large heavy knives, had driven skulls in twain, mingling blood and brains and hair.

It is now sunset, and we have everywhere advanced the "stars and bars." I have said nothing of Gens. VAN DORN and PRICE, for the reason that I have been separated from them during the entire fight, but all accounts from all quarters state that the Missourians surpassed all ancient and modern history of valor under these Generals. Gen. VAN DORN exclaims—"The Old Guard of NAPOLEON was not composed of braver men." "I have never in battle seen their equals," &c. Truly can he say so. We have seen their trials and their gallantry. Amidst the bravest of the brave, we know that the army of Missouri and its leader, STERLING PRICE, should have the highest place.

The next morning (Saturday) we all expected to capture the entire United States army. I was on the way in my second attempt to reach Gen. PRICE, when the most terrific shocks from artillary that ever saluted the Western ear burst forth. The guns of friend and foe, at least 135 in number, were in concert. Amidst this terrific cannonade, and whilst the Missourians again struggled fiercely with the foe, our army fell back. It was to this moment that the head of CHURCHILL CLARK (gallant young hero) was taken off by a shot from a rifled cannon; and here, too, RIVES, the dashing hero of other fields, was killed by a wound which, as he told me a few days before, he most dreaded—a Minié ball to the bowels.

The reasons for retreating were doubtless good. At any rate we are not disheartened; and of one thing rest assured, the army under Gen. PRICE will never surrender. The enemy's loss in this battle was fully four times as great as ours. They were so utterly paralyzed as to be unable to pursue us, and are said to be now falling back. The result is that in fighting we have shown ourselves their superior, as we always do; but the accidental deaths of McCULLOCH and MCINTOSH deprived us of the fruits of the victory.

THE BATTE OF WINCHESTER.

The Richmond *Whig* has a Southern account of the battle, from an unofficial source, however, and therefore, not altogether reliable. The writer evidently indulges in some exaggerations. After giving what he alleges were the numbers engaged on each side, he says:

For many hours our little band of heroes maintained their stand against the overwhelming hosts of the enemy, and finally withdrew in good order, when the inner easing oumbers of the foe threatened to surround them. The first rumor was that JACKSON had been caught in a trap, and dreadfully worsted. But this is altogether a mistake. JACKSON was duty apprized of the movemeot of the enemy, and acted with his eyes wide open in the whole affair. His object was to give the enemy a foretaste of what they had to expect in the valley, and if they were satisfied with the result, I am sure "Old Stonewall" is.

I learn through a gentleman who left Winchester on Tuesday, that Mr. PHILLIP WILLIAMS and other gentlemen applied to the Federal commaoder for permission to oury our dead. This was granted, and the pious duty was performed in a suitable manner. The number of our dead was eighty-three, which has been increased by subsequent deaths to ninety. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 465. Of these about 200 were wounded. Most of the wounded have been brought to Staunton, where they are comfortably quartered and are cared for in the hospital, which has been established in the spacious and commodious buildings of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. I am happy to say that much the larger proportion of the wounds are slight, involving no permanent disability. The wounded are cheerful, and anxious to be sufficiently restored to join their respective companies.

The most deadly strife occurred near the boundary of two fields which were separated by a stone wall. One of our regiments were in one field and six Yankee regiments in the other. At first they lired across the wall, but after awhile each party advanced in a run, to get the benefit of the shelter of the wall; our men reached it first, and the Yankees were then about forty yards distant. Our men immediately dropped on their knees, and, taking deliberate aim, fired deadly volleys into the advancing lines of the enemy. The effect was terrific; and it is said that an Ohio and a Pennsylvania regiment, which were in advance, were almost annihilated. It is said that, after this fire, not more than twenty men of one of these regiments were left standing.

We lost two guns in the battle—one from the Rockbridge and one from the Augusta battery. The Rockbridge gun was struck by a cannon ball and disabled. The loss of the other was caused by the killing of one of the horses, which frightened the others, and caused them to turn suddenly and capsize the carriage. The enemy were close upon us and left no time to replace it. Our men, however, cut out and secured all the horses but one, and he was cut out by the enemy, and escaped from them and came galloping to our camp.

All the troops engaged in the battle near Winchester were, I believe, from Virginia, except a company or two from Maryland.

THE SKIRMISH AT UNION CITY.

From the Memphis Appeal, April 1.

Yesterday morning, the enemy, who had marched from Hickman, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in what force is not known, (we have heard estimates as low as twelve hundred and as high as nine thousand,) surrounded our pickets beyond Union City. It is stated on the best authority, that a portion of those picketed on the road by which the enemy approached, had left their posts during the night and collected together socially in an old church. They were all taken prisoners without resistance. A neighboring citizen ran to Union City and gave the alarm, which was immediately followed by the entrance of the enemy. This was at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Federals planted a battery within two hundred yards of our camp, composed of six pieces, and immediately began to throw shot and shell. The surprise was complete, and the attempts made to form into line were unsuccessful. Our force, so far as we can at present gather, consisted of FORREST's regiment of infantry and two battalions of cavalry, one of which was JACKSON's. The enemy's shell set fire to the hotel, which was burned down; also to the railroad depot, which, together with three cars, were consumed.

About two hundred of our men arrived in Humboldt last night; about one hundred, including thirty men captured at the church,) and three hundred cavalry horses, were taken into quarters by the enemy. Those of our people who reached Humboldt, who were composed both of cavalry and infantry, had their guns and small arms with them. The number killed by the enemy's fire is stated to have been only three.

We have been at pains to get our intelligence from good sources, but more ample information may possibly soften down some of the more disagreeable portions of our narration.

The following letter from a correspondent gives another version of the affair:

HUMBOLDT, March 31.

EDITORS APPEAL: At 7½ o'clock this morning the enemy, three or four thousand strong, consisting of three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, advanced upon Union City from Hickman, taking our forces by surprise, killing and capturing quite a large portion of them. I have conversed with at least ten persons who were present at the commencement of the engagement, and escaped by the train which left soon after the attack was made, and they all agree in their statements. It was a complete surprise. Our troops were not aware that the enemy was advancing until they were within a few hundred yards of our encampment.

The cars left at Union City were burned by the Federals, as also the depot building, with $6,000 worth of Government stores, the huts, and all the baggage.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 4.

A gentleman reached Charleston, yesterday, having left Nashville a short time since. He brings interesting accounts of the condition of affairs in and around Nashville. There are now but few Yankee troops quartered in that place, the masses of BUELL's army, having been thrown forward toward Murfreesboro'. There were no signs of fortifications visible in the neighborhood, of the city, as he passed out. Business continues very dull in Nashville, many Northern shopkeepers have come in to "settle" in the city, but those of the former inhabitants who remain are steadfast in their adhesion to the Southern cause. The notes of Southern banks and Confederate Treasury Notes pass freely in the city at from 20@30 per cent. discount, and since the invaders have taken possession of the city, the pent-up fountains of silver change have broken loose, and shinplasters have disappeared.

A gentleman who left New-York on the 26th ult., arrived in this city yesterday. He reports that nothing of striking importance had taken place [illegible] and Dixon's line. He said the opinion in New-York was that the rebellion was about being crushed, and that matters would soon be restored to their former condition. There was much activity in New-York, and to a stranger things seemed to be going on just as before the war, the streets being full of people, and many of the hotels doing a prosperous business. Some of the merchants had made large profits by the rise in the price of various imported articles which took place on the inorease of the LINCOLN Tariff, one house had cleared $100,000 on a cargo of tea. The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, and a new vessel called the *Juniata*, were to be iron-clad, and although great reticence was observed by the officials, vast efforts were undoubtedly being made to increase the Yankee fleet of iron-sheathed steamers.

In Baltimore business was dull, and the city had suffered terribly by the war and by the partial destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had cut off communications with the West. The vast majority of the Baltimoreans were intensely Southern, and they so expressed themselves everywhere; but the city was kept in subjection hy a Yankee garrison of 20,000 men. It was generally believed in Baltimora that there would soon be a powerful attack on Norfolk; that McCLELLAN's army, which had crossed over into Virginia, would speedily advance, and that BURNSIDE would endeavor to force his way into North Carolina, and, if possible, form a junction with McCLELLAN's grand army.

At Fortress Monroe some large cannon were being shipped to an unknown point, and many vessels were lying at anchor in the Roads, some being war vessels, and others thought to be transports, but there was no shipment of troops going on. The *Monitor* was lying at Fortress Monroe, out of reach of the *Virginia*, which was lying in Norfolk harbor, apparently ready for service.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

"Under the direction of the President," Gen. LEE is charged with the conduct of the military operations of the armies of the Confederacy. At the same time, the President appoints four Colonels as Aids to himself—not to LEE, who also has four—and the Secretary of War is authorized to employ 22 additional clerks. This looks like business; but what earthly use the President can have for four more Aids, (he has one already,) except to act as overseers to LEE's Aids, and to reduce LEE himself from a Commanding General to an Orderly Sergeant, no one can tell. The *Enquirer* of this morning says, in effect, that *the less the President resembles Washington, the more we ought to support him*—or, in other words, the worse a ruler is the more the people ought to confide in him. God knows the people of this Confederacy *are eager to give their hearts once more to Mr. Davis, would he but give the least hint of a heart and a conscience of wisdom.*

The invulnerability of the *Virginia and the Monitor* demonstrates the necessity of a thorough revision of the whole theory and practice of coast and river defences. What is to hinder boats like the latter from passing Sumter? How are we to hold the Mississippi? These are problems which Southern genius and energy must solve at once. It will not do to refer everything to an apathetic Navy Department. The State governments must put their shoulders to the wheel, and private capital must cease to be timid, and become patriotic. It is noticeable that an Assistant Secretary of the Yankee Navy repaired promptly to Fortress Monroe, to ascertain in person, and not by hearsay, the exact nature and extent of the disaster.

The whole Valley of Virginia is flocking to JACKSON's standard, and the finest possible spirit prevails. The people in Loudoun are burning everything before the enemy, and are being arrested for so doing.

Our city defences consist of fortifications so close to the town that the enemy, once within the range of the guns in these fortifications, could, with their rifled cannon, shell us out. In keeping with this folly, is another. Negroes from the interior counties, where their labor can be applied to some purpose, are hurried off to the Peninsula, or to Suffolk to work on intrenchments, while the negro in the border and exposed counties, whose masters would be glad for the Government to take them and keep them until the war is over, are left to be stolen by the Yankees, or to run away.

The city "militia," embracing some of our very best citizens, one of them a Lieutenant-Colonel in the battle of Manassas, have gone into camp at the Fair Grounds, with tents, in-deed, but no straw and no planks. The levy *en masse* has had a capital effect upon enlistments, both in and out of the army.

A Supreme Court is being organized, and Congress is considering, in secret session, the propriety of sending Commissioners to France for the special object of bringing about an alliance. Judge MONROE, of Kentucky, hopes to become one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Major BUMFORD, it is said, refuses to be exchanged, on the ground that he is a native of Texas, or something of that sort, and does not wish to fight on the other side. Several of our apothecary stores were closed yesterday in consequence of a hint from Gen. WINDER that he would permit no more extortion. The weather has been gloomy, showery, and warm, like April.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of 22d ult., says: "The Provost-Marshal's force arrested yesterday three citizens of Richmond, named JAMES HUMPHREYS, BEN. HUMPHREYS, watchmakers, and J. T. PETTIGREW, formerly a clerk of G. H. PEAKE, all for disloyalty. The prisoners were defiant in their remarks, saying that they owed allegiance to the United States alone, &c. It is understood that all three of them are Virginians by birth, which is not a very extensive feather in their cap.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says there are some 340 United States prisoners confined there, among them Major VODDES, Col. CORCORAN and other officers. It says: "It is uncertain when the prisoners will be sent away."

INTERESTING FROM MOBILE.

THE NEW REBEL GUNBOATS.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

MOBILE, Ala, Wednesday, March 12.

The business part of our city presents a deserted and desolate appearance. Nearly all the places of business are closed, and their proprietors off to the wars. Family supplies are selling at exorbitant prices, and constantly on the rise. The bakeries are destitute of all cakes, pies, and other delicacies, their whole time being occupied in baking bread for the soldiers. Gov. SHORTER has issued a proclamation calling for militia or volunteer companies from the surrounding country, to be stationed at Mobile for the protection of our coast. The mails between New-Orleans and Mobile are not carried through; the the roads being entirely occupied in transporting troops and Government stores. The schooner *Pioneer* ran the blockade a few nights ago, from Havana. When off Pensacola she lost her rudder, but succeeded in getting safely into port, bringing a cargo of gunpowder and choice fruits. Another schooner left Havana at the same time, but has not yet arrived.

Gen. BRAGG, as an engineer, ranks first in the Confederacy, with the exception of BEAUREGARD. His skill at Pensacola has worked wonders. Twenty-five batteries have been erected around the city, and, where it formerly took twelve and fourteen thousand men to defend it, two or three thousand can now hold it against any force the enemy can bring. Gen. BRAGG's appointment to the command of Mobile was the greatest thing that was ever done for us. The fortifications which have been in course of erection under WITHERS, WALKER and various others, were speedily brought to a state of perfection under his supervision. He had all the able-bodied negroes, bond and free, in the city busily employed in filling flatboats with rock, which were sunk in the channel, to prevent the entrance of the Yankee vessels. The sale of ardent spirits was by him prohibited, on pain of severe punishment. Thanks to his skill and bravery, Mobile is now considered by all impregnable. Had the enemy made an attack on us one month ago, the city must have fallen into their hands, to a certainty; to do so now would undoubtedly result in their defeat. The General is well informed as to what is transpiring at Ship Island, and understands his business. Before his appointment here, the people were very despondent and downhearted, but his coming seemed to infuse new life and courage into every heart. The militia were reviewed in full by him, previous to his leaving for Jackson.

The two new gunboats, *Morgan* and *Gomez* made their final trip last Saturday. They are a complete success. Both are beautifully modelled, strongly built, and commanded by able and brave-hearted men. They each mount ten guns—such a one we leave the Yankees at Ship Island to judge of. In our present struggle of independence, no State has responded more nobly to the call than Alabama. Freely has she given, both from her population and her treasury. Hundreds of troops are leaving the State every day to join BEAUREGARD, and for other points where they are needed, to aid in the great cause. Thousands of dollars have been contributed, both by public and private individuals, and thousands more are ready when called for. The women, though unable to endure the hardships of the battle-field, are doing a noble work at home. The women of Mobile have started a fund for building more gunboats for our harbor, and success is crowning their efforts. A mother sent to the Committee a silver cup, which had belonged to her dead son, requesting that it might be sold, and the proceeds given to the gunboat fund. She wished to do her share, and as she had no money to give, cheerfully offered this sacred relic of the dead. A wealthy citizen hearing of it, purchased the cup, at $15, and then returned it to the mother, with a touching little note. Another sent a quilt from her bed, and all, both rich and poor, show a patriotic desire to aid in the good cause.

The Yankees of Ship Island have had a little warming up. They will *be* compelled to evacuate the island very soon. When the warm weather sets in the sand flies are intolerable; sickness will lay low many a poor fellow; and when the water rises the island is almost completely submerged.

DEFENCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mobile Register, March 30.

As CURTIS has displayed no further stomach for the fray since the battle of Elkhorn, (Pea Ridge,) the indefatigable VAN DORN has pushed forward to the Mississippi with all rapidity, his army in good condition, much reinforced, and is concentrating at Jacksonport and Pocahontas. Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON is operating closely in connection with VAN DORN's army, and it is thought that some Federals in the neighborhood of New-Madrid may be hort before long. Thus both sides are concentrating all their power for the great and desperate struggle for the mastership of the Mississippi River and Valley.

The movements of VAN DORN was accepted with [illegible] authority [illegible] He was doubtless enabled to [illegible] English [illegible] water transportation [illegible] Vernon [illegible] White River and Pocahontas [illegible] about 50 miles north of it, cross Big Black, Fork of White River. It is to be presumed that the gallant Gen. VAN DORN will have with his forces to the Arkansas River after the battle of Elkhorn, crossed down the river and ascended the White in steamers. What forces is still with PRICE and PIKE is unknown, but doubtless enough to keep CURTIS uneasy. Pocahontas is about 60 or 70 miles from New-Madrid, in a direction a little south of west, and Jacksonport about the same distance west of Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi. Both of these places are about 200 miles eastward of the late battle-field of Elkhorn, in an air line. It is gratifying to know that vigorous operations for the defence of the west bank of the Mississippi are thus initiated.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN ON THE SOUTHERN SEABOARD.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 20, 1862.

Amid the hurly-burly of battles, marches, skirmishes and retreats of the hostile armies along our vast frontier, a complete lull has prevailed for some time in the operations of the campaign along the seaboard of Georgia and South Carolina. The Yankee Generals, hereabouts, have evidently abandoned the intention of pushing their conquests inland. We are now in a state of good preparation at all the points which have been selected for defence. A few weeks hence, "Bronze John," and the other climatic fevers, will make their appearance among the Northern troops now encamped upon the sea islands, and the havoc that will inevitably come will leave but little to be done by our army of the coast. I am told that the people of Savannah, who, a short time ago, were in hourly expectation of an attack, have also relinquished the idea that any immediate demonstration is intended against their city. But neither there nor on the coast of this State have the military authorities abated a jot of their efforts to improve and perfect the condition of our defences and defenders.

Since the drawn battle between the *Monitor* and *Virginia*, we have made up our minds that the strength of the batteries of Fort Sumter will, within the next three months, be tested by half a score of iron-sheathed moosters. We are doing something to get ready for them.

THE "YANKEES" CAUGHT ON EDISTO.

A South Carolina paper says, a correspondent sends in the following with regard to the capture of Yankee pickets last Saturday, on Edisto Island:

Gen. EVANS is fond of a joke, and hearing that a good body of the vandals were posted as an advance guard at a certain point on Little Edisto, he determined to pay his respects to them in person. For this purpose, NELSON's Battalion, MOORE's Battalion, a portion of the Holcombe Legion, and Lieut. SALVO's detachment of the Washington Artillery—all under the immediate command of Col. P. F. STEVENS—were, about 6 P. M., of the 28th, seen moving forward from their different camps, whistling in high glee, in expectation of fun ahead. About 12 o'clock the advancing force had safely crossed from Pineberry to the Island over a bridge of boats. The General remained with a reserve at Ploeberry, while another reserve was held at Bears' Island. Col. STEVENS led the attacking force, and at the first gray peep of day came upon the enemy, who were well posted in a dense copse. One of the Yankee sentinels bawled out—"Who comes there?" "Friends!" was the reply, when one of our unthinking volunteers, in true simplicity cried, "*They are not friends—they are Yankees!*" and the Yankees "smelled a mouse," fired, and the fight commenced. It was vigorously kept up for a half hour or so, when the Yankees gave way and retreated in wild disorder through the woods. One of the enemy was killed, one mortally, and another severely wounded, and counting the one severely wounded, nineteen prisoners were taken. It is probable others were wounded, for the rifles cracked sharply and continuously, for about half an hour. Our forces returned yesterday without the loss of a man and without any accident worthy of note."

MORE YANKEES CAPTURED.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Dispatches received this evening report that the enemy is advancing in force against the positions occupied by our army on the Rappahannock. On Friday a party of the enemy's scouts crossed the river and encountered our pickets. A skirmish ensued, in which twenty-nine of the Yankees were captured. The prisoners were brought to Richmond to-night.

THOSE IRON-CLAD BOATS.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 4.

To hasten the construction of iron-clad war steamers for the defence of the coast and harbors of the State, there is urgent need of white-oak timber. The authorities call on the planters to assist them in supplying this want *at once*. The timber should be from 8 to 14 inches square, and if brought to any watercourse or line of railroad, will be gladly received by the Government. Let each planter see to it that he contributes at least *one* piece of timber to the Iron-clad steamer, and there will be abundance for our ship-yard.

THE MERRIMAC.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, in noticing the splendid achievement of the steamer *Merrimac*, says:

"Our Government may learn some instructive lessons from the victory achieved by the *Merrimac*. Almost the sole monument of energy and efficiency in the Naval Department we have seen are the prodigies she has achieved. Had Mr. Secretary MALLORY possessed the ability and zeal essential to his responsible position, instead of one *Merrimac*, we should have had ten. The cost and trouble are not matters of the slightest consideration. A vessel built at an expense of half a million is dirt cheap when in her first essay she destroys thrice the value of the enemy's property. With half a dozen *Merrimacs* in the ocean, the blockade would become a miserable farce, and the Yankee vessels would be in constant terror and dismay. Let us hope that the splendid success of the *Merrimac* will stimulate the flagging energies of the Navy Department, and will lead to active, prompt, and indefatigable efforts to construct other naval contrivances adapted either to the destruction of the Yankee ships, or to the effectual defence of our ports. It is possibly better manner could ten or twenty millions of dollars be expended than by augmenting the power of our infant navy.

A FEARFUL HINT.

We have a pretty strong hint that pilots acquainted with the various harbors along the Northern seaboards will speedily be in great demand, and that their services will be handsomely remunerated. It is unnecessary for us, of course, to say more than this, as those interested will easily find out where to apply for further information. As the weather is getting warm, possibly some of our Southern friends intend to get up a few pic-nic excursions to a little cooler climate, and it may be that they need the services of the above pilots.—*Norfolk Day Book, April 1.*

THE DEFUNKID ZOUAVES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. M., composed of very choice material, many of them being foreigners, and a majority natives of France, was lately attached to BURNSIDE's Division of the "U. S." army of subjugation. The Fifty-third Regiment reached Washington from New-York in due course of time, and was quartered in the vicinity of the late National Capitol. In the meantime, murmurs of discontent arose among the members, from the Colonel to the meanest private in the ranks. They did not like the style of entertainment to which they been invited, and made bold to say so. The disaffection of the Fifty-third growing too large for concealment, and the breach between it and the Government being irreconcilable, LINCOLN's Secretary of War issued an order disbanding the regiment, and turning its members adrift to go anywhere they pleased. The order was promulgated a short time since, and the regiment was resolved into its original elements, or a number of discontented private citizens. Of course the latter were subject to suspicion as enemies of the Abolition Government at Washington, that state being a natural sequence of their late condition. The sequel to the above, so far as the Southern public are aware at present, is that a few days since three French officers, Capt. ALFRED CIPRIANI, Lieut. VIRON VIPQURRIN and Lieut. MAURICE DE BEAUMONT, (*Chasseurs d'Assigné*) Casal,) presented themselves to two of our pickets on the Alexandria road, and requested to be conducted to the headquarters of the Commanding-General of the Army of the Potomac. The spokesman, Lieut. VIPQUERIN, the only one who could speak English intelligibly of the three, made known the desire of the party to enter the Southern army, if their services were accepted, and their wish, whether or no, to surrender themselves. They were elegantly mounted on fine horses, had good swords and pistols, and in all respects conducted themselves as gentlemen. They were carried to Fredericksburgh, and thence on Tuesday night were brought to this city, and delivered to the Provost-Marshal, until the decision of the Secretary of War in their case should be made known. One of the above officers is cousin to Count MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington.

PROSPECT OF A FAMINE.

From the Richmond Inquirer, April 4.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, under date of April 1, refers to the proclamation of the Governor calling everybody to the field, and not excepting farmers, as extremely unwise, and says that all the indications are that a famine will be the consequence. The whole section from Princess Anne to Norfolk is one vast wilderness—not a plow in a field, and no steps taken to provide for the public necessities of another year. He also says the militiamen are being drilled each day, but they can render no service unless properly armed. If muskets are not allowed them, let them be armed with shot guns—a formidable weapon in proper hands.

W. GILMORE SIMS

In urging the propriety of getting up a testimonial to W. GILMORE SIMS, the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"This distinguished author and devoted son of Carolina has, as we yesterday informed our readers, sustained another and almost irreparable loss. Bereaved of his children, driven from his native city by the burning of his dwelling some two years ago, and robbed of the hard-earned fruits of a long life of authorship by Northern publishers, whom his pen had helped to enrich, it really seemed as if the means for further affliction were exhausted. But fate has added another and bitter drop to his already overflowing cup, and to [illegible] ashes of the old homestead [illegible] have been born and have died. [illegible] friends were ever welcome [illegible] as it was unostentatious, and from which [illegible] have gone forth, year after year, the song and stories that make Carolina's name as familiar as the country's annals as a household word."

THE REBELS AND THE ENGLISH.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of April 15, states that a party of gentlemen left Norfolk on Saturday last, to be the steamer *S. S. Anderson*, and proceeded down the river, to the course of the day going well over the enemy's lines in the direction of Newport's News, and alongside of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Rinaldo*. They were not permitted to go on board the *Rinaldo*, being informed that no communication could be held with them at all, at which the *Day Book* becomes very wroth, and thinks the South can afford to abstain from communication with England, especially as it receives no benefit from the Government. The "Yankees," the *Day Book* states, made no attempt to interfere with the pleasure excursion.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The following advertisement appears in the Charlestoo *Mercury*:

"By joint resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina, the Governor was authorized, to appoint a Commission, consisting of five, to ascertain the value of property on the seaboard which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, lost or destroyed, either by the enemy, our own soldiers for a military necessity, or by the parties themselves to prevent capture.

Under the above, the Governor saw fit to appoint the following Commissioners: Wm. Whaley, Esq., Hon. Edmund Rhett, Hon. Nath. Heyward, Paul Hamilton Waring, Esq., Col. E. M. Seabrook.

The above Commission will assemble at the office of the Chairman, No. 48 Broad-street, Charlestoo, S. C., at 12 o'clock M., on the first day of March next.

WILLIAM WHALEY, Chairman.

N. B.—Statement of losses may be presented at No. 48 Broad-street, or to either of the Commissioners, as may be most convenient to parties."

REBEL VESSELS LOST.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Wednesday, March 28, says:

"The Confederate States steamer *Vonderbilt*, Capt. SMITH, foundered at sea, in a hurricane, on the 16th inst. The crew and passengers took to the boats. Capt. SMITH, the first-mate, five men, six gentlemen passengers, and two lady passengers, arrived safely on the Florida coast on the 20th. The other boat, with seventeen men, has not been heard from."

The *Crescent*, of the same date, records another loss:

"The steamship *America*, outward bound with a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, was announced as having been lost. The Yankees, however, did not obtain the coveted vessel and cargo. Finding the blockade tolerably effectual at the mouth of the river, the *America* put back, and came in contact with a scow below the forts, and surrendered to the arms of old Father Mississippi. No one hurt so far as we could learn, the owners of both vessel and cargo being in a position to withstand the loss and not have the least effect on their bank account."

We hear, remarks the Richmond *Whig*, of many large farmers in the upper country who have left their beautiful estates, and with the negroes have gone further into the interior. Families from London, Fauquier, and Culpeper, have been driven by the hasty retreats from heartstones dear to them

...carried on between ... The route is from ... by water, to Corpus ... by teams to Matamoras, of the ... There are seldom less ... vessels at anchor receiving freight ...

...from the Cincinnati Commercial, April 12.

... resident of New-Orleans lately passed ... our city en route for Europe, who gave very ... details of the condition of things in the ... City, and in the rebel army. From his po... as a foreign subject, he had superior opportu... for obtaining information, and doubtless was ... trusted in forming opinions than persons interest... on either side of our great contest. New-Orleans ... represented to be in a very distressed and truly ... deplorable condition. Foreign merchants of ... with were despairing of the restoration of trade, ... all as possible, had already left, or were pre... to go—most of them direction, either for the ... Indies or Europe. The banks were abundant... supplied with specie—about $12,000,000—but ... there was scarcely any in circulation, and Confederate money was worth only 40 cents on the dol... Citizens engaged as home guards were more en... gaged in police service than in the defence of the city ... apprehended attack, but only a feeble resist... ance could be made against a well-organized force. ... Every hope of their protection against the Union ... army, as well those on the Southwest, was ... being upon the success of the army concentrating at ... Corinth, and consequently, all available war material, ... even to the last man of men, was sent thither. A ... committee, comprising leading prominent merchants, ... Creoles, &c., had been formed and sent to Cor... inth, mainly to aid in stimulating others to go. The ... Vigilance Committee impressed men without hesita... tion, taking them at any time and from any place.

Leaving New-Orleans less than a fortnight ago, ... gentleman proceeded to Corinth, and learned ... much from his personal observation of the condition ... of the army there, and of its intended march upon ... our forces. The force assembled was about 130,000 ... men, a large number of whom were sick and ill pro... vided, because recently recruited. The seasoned, ... disciplined troops had many of them been eight and ... ten months without pay—never having had any. ... Their plans of attack, as determined on, was co... incident with that which we have learned ... from its results, only that it was designed to ... have been made on Wednesday of last week, it being ... regarded as all important that Gen. GRANT should be ... whipped before Geo. BUELL joined him. On its suc... cessful day staked everything, and were proportionate... ly desperate and determined. The equipment and ... spirit of the two armies he found to be greatly in con... trast when he passed into the lines of the Union ... army. He first saw our troops in Gen. MITCHEL'S ... Division, having passed from Corinth to Decatur by ... rail, and thence by carriage to Shelbyville. His relation to the combatants of course precluded the use of ... his information by our officers, and, indeed, kept him ... reticent of everything that would benefit them until ... after the engagement had removed the occasion for ... secrecy.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

FAREWELL TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, WHEELING, March 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Brother Officers and Soldiers: Department Order No. 17 published the President's War Order No. 3, announcing the change in the limits and styles of this Department, and the assignment of an officer of superior rank to its command.

Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, United States Army, having arrived at Wheeling to assume the command, I now take leave of you in the only manner in which circumstances will permit, viz., in General Order:

Companions in arms: In this vast department of mountains and forests, in the rains of Summer, the cold and storms of Winter for nine months, I have witnessed your unconplaining zeal and activity, your watchings, your marchings and your combats. Under God, to your bravery and good conduct it is due that not a single reverse has attended our arms in all these vast regions.

Wherever I go I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and its endearments against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to inure themselves to the toils, privations, hardships and dangers of military life, and have succeeded.

But, comrades, proud as I am of the manly energy you have thus displayed, I am prouder still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership, no blind and ignorant fanaticism, has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity and forbearance towards those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with a conviction that the interests of free government and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will, by rebellion in favor of despotism, lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all, both North and South.

Such men deserve to be, and will be free themselves; or, dying, bequeath liberty and a glorious name to their posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union and the Constitution and the laws, to be free and happy yourselves, and to bequeath freedom, happiness and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hope. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Brigadier-General United States Army,

PARTING COMPLIMENTS FROM HIS OFFICERS.

WHEELING, Monday, March 31, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers connected with the staff of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, held at the headquarters Mountain Department, Brig.-Gen. GEO. L. HARTSUFF was called to the Chair, and Major JOSEPH DARR was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that the President appoint a Committee to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the officers and Staff of Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS in parting with him, and to report upon a suitable testimonial to be presented to him.

The President appointed as the Committee, Major S. W. Crawford, Acting Inspector General; Major D. H. McPhail, U. S. A. Pay Department; Major Jos. Darr, Jr., First Virginia Cavalry, Provost-Marshal; First Lieut. C. Goddard, Aid-de-Camp, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the same Committee retained to procure the testimonial.

Resolved, That in terminating our official connection with Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, we tender to him unanimously this expression of our heartfelt thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy that has always been extended to us in our intercourse with him, both official and private.

Resolved, That while we cannot but regret that our connection with him is thus terminated, we will ever cherish a remembrance of our association with him with feelings of the deepest attachment and regard, and will ever honor him as the man, the soldier and the Christian.

Resolved further, That a Committee be appointed to procure a suitable testimonial, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS, as a slight token of our regard; and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to him, and also published in the Wheeling, Cincinnati and New-York papers.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Major First Virginia Cavalry, Provost Marshal,
Secretary.

THE RESPONSE.

WHEELING, March 31, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the members of my late Staff, is just received.

The expression of such sentiments by such men, and at such a time, adds one more to the ties which bind me to those who composed the meeting.

To say that I bear testimony that they have displayed, in the degree becoming their stanoing as members of the staff, the patriotism, conrage and endurance which have distinguished the troops of this Department, is not sufficient to satisfy my judgment or my heart.

I found in you all, gentlemen, such high intelligent appreciation of suggestions for the good of the service, and such prompt, cheerful and unremitting efforts to render your respective branches efficient, that I can only say that to you in a great measure our success, order, comfort and success.

May God may bless you, one and all, gentlemen of my late Staff, is the wish of your friend.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Brig.-Gen. G. L. Hartsuff, Major S. W. Crawford; Major H. E. Clary, Major D. H. McPhail, Major Jos. Darr, Jr. and the other officers of my late Staff, Wheeling, Va.

GENS. ROSECRANS AND FREMONT.

Editors Wheeling Intelligencer:

Thank you for calling my attention to a statement in a New-York paper, that "Gen. ROSECRANS has resigned, declining to serve under Gen. FREMONT."

When informed that Gen. FREMONT had been assigned to the command of this Department, I telegraphed acknowledging the receipt of the order, and my cheerful acquiescence therein, as the result of the operation of a general principle, to wit: if a General is fit to hold his commission, he ought to have his command, of which the President is the judge.

Whether it was designed to disparage Gen. F., I do not know, but far myself, I utterly repudiate the principle of action indicated in the paragraph, and my personal feelings would not furnish the slightest grounds for such a step. W. S. ROSECRANS.

THE WAR ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BENHAM.

HEADQUARTERS; NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—I. In accordance with the orders of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, Commanding the Department of the South, Brig.-Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM hereby assumes command of the Northern District of this Department, and of the troops therein, constituting the First Division of the Army of the South, said District comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and all that part of Florida north of a line extending from Cape Canaveral, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys on the Florida railroad, and thence north to the Georgia line.

II. Until further orders, Senior Aid-de-Camp A. B. Ely, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. H. HAVENS, Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. E. SPILLER, Q. M. [illegible] Quartermaster; First Lieut. JOHN A. TARDY, 104th N. Y. Vols., Ordnance Department U. S. A., as Ordnance Officer; First Lieut. JOHN A. TARDY, 104th N. Y. Vols., Corps of Engineers, as Engineer Officer.

The other officers necessary to complete the Staff will be [illegible] designated—until which time all matters relating to the Medical and Commissary Departments will be referred respectively through the Assistant Adjutant-General of the District, to Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A., Medical Director, and Capt. J. W. Tilton, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the South. By order of

Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM.

A. B. ELY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—I. As many civilians obtain permission to visit Port Royal, who have no business of importance in connection with this department, and who are obliged to remain on board the transports while in port, and often to the inconvenience of the regular officers and those belonging to the vessels, it is deemed advisable to prohibit any person from coming whose business or duties are not directly connected with the public service, or who shall not previously have obtained the direct order of the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General, or Chief Quartermaster at New-York City, for their transportation here.

II. Hereafter, upon the arrival at this port of any steamboat or other vessel, either owned by, or employed to the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the master of such vessel, immediately on casting anchor or upon arriving at the wharf, to report at once in person, or by a proper officer of the vessel, to the Quartermaster of the post in charge of the water transportation of this District, and also at the quarters of the General Commanding the District. It shall be the duty of the masters of all such vessels to report, in all such cases, in similar manner to these officers within the last half-hour before leaving the anchorage or the wharf, to depart from the harbor; excepting only in cases of unavoidable emergencies that may prevent such report being made from a vessel at her anchorage.

III. No vessel is to be ordered on any voyage beyond this port, or its coal dépôt, without the previous sanction of the General Commanding the District.

IV. In all cases of movements of detachments of troops, ordered hereafter in this district, it shall be the duty of the commander of such troops, immediately on receipt of the order, or other official notice, to communicate not only with the Quartermaster in charge of the water transportation, but with the masters of the vessels required, as soon as ascertained, that the most perfect cooperation possible may be obtained, as to the readiness of the vessel and of such troops; and such commanders will also, at once, inform the chief medical officer remaining at the post, that the proper disposition may be made in relation to the medical officers and the sick of their command.

V. No officer will hereafter be absent from any post in this district, without direct orders to that effect, or the special permission of the commanding officer of the post, and in the case of a field officer, of the senior officer on duty in the district.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM.
A. B. ELY, A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

FORT PULASKI BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

TYBEE ISLAND, Wednesday, April 9.

The Union battery on King's Landing, directly opposite to Fort Pulaski, mounts ten 13-inch mortars, two columbiads, and four rifled cannon, throwing either shot or shell. This battery will be by far the most effective in the coming bombardment, which may open now at any time.

Another battery, situated a mile further south, and within a mile of the old Spanish fort on this island, mounts two 13-inch mortars, a rifled cannon and a columbiad.

The magazines which our forces have built to support these two batteries contains 22,000 pounds of powder, 20,000 10-inch and 13-inch shells, and 30,000 solid shot.

The old Spanish fort, or, as it is called, the Martello Tower, situate on the southeastern extremity of Tybee Island, was repaired and mounted with an effective armament by our troops of 32 and 64-pounders.

Breastworks, a mile in circumference, have also been built, entirely surrounding the fort.

The battery on King's Landing was entirely built by our troops during the night, the work upon it commencing at sun down and ending at sunrise.

The mortars with which it was mounted, each weighing ten tons, were drawn from the beach, a distance of two miles, by the soldiers.

It was a difficult but necessary mode of transportation. Roads had to be made and trees felled in order to accomplish this end. It required 300 men to haul the massive mortars with any degree of progress. Ammunition has been prepared by our troops for a ten days' bombardment. The troops upon Tybee Island, a week ago, did not exceed 2,000. Shells have been thrown from the parapet of Fort Pulaski which struck inside of the breastworks of the Spanish fort. Owing to some defect, none of them exploded, and thus failed to do any damage.

A day or two since, our troops captured a white man and two negroes in a boat, who were carrying a mail and provisions to the rebels in the fort. They were stealthily rowing through a creek, and were taken within 400 yards of the fort.

The time occupied by this unfortunate trip from Savannah was 36 hours. Our troops were very much refreshed by this accession to their commissary department, and upon the rebel mail being overhauled valuable information was gained.

The captured white man is a native of Connecticut, and had resided in Savannah for nine years.

Upon being asked why he, a Northern man, should be engaged in aiding the rebels, he said that he did it for the sake of money. He received $50 for every trip to the fort; the negroes and boat were provided for him by the inhabitants of Savannah. He said the fishing business had become very dull, and it was necessary that he should do something for a living.

Our troops, using the negroes as guides, have explored all the creeks leading from the mainland to the fort, and placed pickets in their vicinity, in order to prevent any further attempts to relieve the garrison in a similar manner.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, April 1, 1862.

Since my last letter the people of this city have been so profoundly exercised on the question of the river defences and the floating battery, that I have not been able to devote the usual time to keep you posted on the events and occurrences transpiring in our neighborhood. Batteries are being rapidly placed in position on Tybee Island by the Federals, and on all points in the neighborhood affording a chance to reach the fort. Mortar batteries mounting heavy pieces, some believed by Gen. PEMBERTON to be of unusual weight and calibre, (I have been told by one who conversed with him that he does not doubt that 20-inch mortars are in possession of the Yankees,) and further, the continual and steady advance and occupation of these points seem to show a determination on their part to make the attack on the fort before long.

It may be said that Pulaski is completely invested, and though the distance is great yet they have the means of reaching a greater range by their improved ordnance. Some shots fired at the fort have passed over it, and near half a mile beyond. The fort is well protected, and the garrison is composed of men who will not be found wanting when the time or trial comes. I believe it capable of resisting or rather enduring such a bombardment successfully, but the besieged must be greatly harrassed and annoyed by their continual fire

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 7, 1862.

Our citizens, by a handsome majority, ratify their City Council's ordinance for the levy of a special tax in support of Union volunteers' families. The vote of 1,153 against the tax comprised all our rebel or Southern rights, and not a few reputable and hitherto reliable Unionists, who claim to have voted against it on personal and local grounds entirely aside from National politics. Had it been generally understood that the rebels were secretly canvassing to make this local tax question a political party test, and to claim all who voted against it as "Southern rights," the anti-tax vote would have been smaller, and the pro-tax vote greatly larger. The great bulk of the Union vote was not polled. It will speak out with its emphasis and effect of last year, whenever called forth and aroused by the subject and the occasion. Considering the location, position, relations and embarrassments of this city, she has, perhaps, proportionately done as much for the cause of loyalty as any city in the Union, and will continue to do as much.

Louisville's assets for the year ending 10th prox., were $5,271,800 35; her liabilities, $3,540,225 82. So her surplus assets, a month ago, amounted to $1,725,565 53. Her sinking fund for the liquidation of her bonded debts has increased since 1860, and exceeds $75,000. PONTIAC.

ILLINOIS TO MAINE.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has acknowledged, as follows, the message sent to the Western States by the Legislature of Maine:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, April 5, 1862.

His Excellency Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine:

DEAR SIR: I send back to Maine the thanks of all the loyal hearts of Illinois for the kind greetings and the warm approval contained in the letter of her able Executive, and in the resolutions of her General Assembly.

The gallant sons of Illinois and of other Western States, who have endured so much, and won so many brilliant victories, will have ample returns for all they have suffered and all they have achieved, by such grateful approval from her patriotic sister States. Your cheering words will fire their patriotic hearts for additional triumphs over the enemies of our common country.

It is a cheering thought that, though long distance intervene between Illinois and Maine, that the glory of one is the glory of the other, and the same success which thrills the hearts of the denizens of the prairie

...quaintanceship and sympathetic relations in all the districts upon the Eastern shore and valleys, and ever-covered hills. There is a holy bond of "Union." May that bond be forever unbroken and perpetual, and our distant people long be under one flag, one Constitution and one nationality, and forever linked together by the same undying affection for the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's obt't serv't,
RICHARD YATES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL SCHOONER KATE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOUNT VERNON,
BLOCKADING OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Thursday, April 3, 1862.

Yesterday the schooner *Kate*, of Nassau, N. P., attempted to run the blockade at this station. This vessel gave chase, when the rebels, finding they could not save their vessel, run her aground, set fire to her, and saved their precious hides from capture; a boat's crew from this vessel extinguished the fire on board of her, before it had burned long, or done much damage. Her cargo was examined, and found to consist of 450 sacks of salt, consigned by ADDERLY & Co., of Nassau, N. P., to JOHN P. FRASER & Co., of Charleston, S. C., or WRIGHT & Co., of St. Johns, N. B. She had the secesh rag on board, which we have taken. After repeated efforts to pull her off, which were all unsuccessful, as she was run well up on shore, it was determined to burn her, which was effectually accomplished. The cargo was previously started overboard to add to the saltness of the ocean. From papers found on board of her, it is presumed that she has run the blockade several times, as the *Lucy A. Holmes* and the *Leonora*; but whatever her name was, she has made her last voyage between Nassau and any of the rebel ports. The rebels on shore tried the range of their rifles on our boat's crew, but a few shells thrown among them sent them off. The United States steamer *Cambridge* arrived here on the 2d.

HOW THE CONTRABANDS WORK.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Hague's Point, S. C., April 2:

"The negroes on this plantation are planting corn and potatoes, cotton, &c., and are doing the work in the best style. They work for pay, and with that incentive accomplish more in two hours than before in two days. The corn has already sprung up, and is growing finely. There are some 50 head of negroes on this place, and they are as lively as crickets and happy as the day is long."

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LAST LECTURE.

The Relations of Mankind to Nature.

The final lecture of the course delivered by Prof AGASSIZ, before the Athoneum Association, took place at Irving Hall on Monday evening last. The presence of Gen. SCOTT upon the platform elicited from the audience the most complimentary recognition, which was duly acknowledged by the old hero.

Prof. AGASSIZ said he proposed to discuss this evening the relations of mankind to nature. Man, the highest in this work of God, was the only being who could have such emotions as they had just witnessed, (referring to the welcome extended to Gen. SCOTT.) [Applause.] The investigations of natural history were no more a subject of mere curiosity, for with that science were connected some of the most important problems which have their origin in the study of nature. He hoped the interest thus awakened would go some way toward inducing the people of this City to found an institution devoted to the study of nature. [Applause.] Natural history should be studied by all, the study to begin at school, and never to end.

The first step in the inquiry into the relations of man with the animal world, is to recognize the identity of the structure of man with the animals belonging to the same division in the animal kingdom. Man is ranked with vertebrates. In the class of mammalia we rank carnivorous and herbivorous animals. We form part of that class, the same as the birds, reptiles, and even the fishes. It is no exaggeration to say that our frame is constructed upon the same plan as the frame of these very animals, that humanity is rooted in the animal kingdom, and that these roots sink down to the level of the fish. There are different degrees of complication—different modes of carrying out one and the same plan. The calling into existence of any one member of this great comprehensive type implies relations toward all the other members, and also implies the final introduction upon the earth of that crowning being—that crowning family to which we ourselves belong. The general zoological characteristic of vertbrates is the presence of a backbone, dividing the body into cavities, each of which contains organs of a different kind from the other. Take first the representation of a fish. In the cavity of the backbone is the spinal marrow, which extends the whole length of the fish. In the head, it is expanded into the brain, for the brain is a prolongation of the spinal marrow. The cavities of the body contain respectively the organ of digestion, of circulation, and of breathing. Outside of this there is the fleshy covering, extending from the head to the tail. In the arrangement of these fleshy masses in fish, we have the simple form of transverse bands symmetrically arranged from head to tail, and from each of these bands there arise, between the successive backbones, cords or threads which are connected with the spinal marrow, and are called nerves, sending sensibility to all parts. In the head these threads are raised to a higher plain, and are the nerves of the organs of the senses. There is a direct connection of every part of the system with every other part. Nothing is more regular in its arrangement than the structure of the fish. There are various modes of arrangement of the fins of fishes; but, in general, there are two fins corresponding to our arms, and two to our legs. The four fins of the fishes correspond in the four feet of the four-footed animals, and to the limbs of winged animals. That is, the ventral fins correspond to the wings of birds, and the pectoral fins to their feet, as well as to the fore and hind feet of four-footed animals, and the arms and legs of man.

In reptiles an advance is marked by a small indentation, indicating the presence of a tendency to isolate the head, and give it prominence over the rest of the body. In proportion as this is accomplished, we have a modification of the structure of the limbs.

The Professor here illustrated, by diagrams, the wonderful similarity between the bony structure of a fin and that of the arm and hand of man. There is no difference in conception. There is only a difference of execution by fish, to whom to make a fin, or wing, or arm is one and the same thing. [Applause.] Between the lowest and the highest there are, of course, many different types. The salamander has a little projection from the side of the body, which terminates in a nail. The serpent, at the lower end of the abdominal cavity, terminates in a similar appendage. There is a snake of the lizard family with even a greater prominence. Then there are those with one finger, and in such relation to the ribs that it is no exaggeration to say that these limbs are a prolongation of the ribs. Some have them more complicated, and placed in various positions. In lizards we see these limbs greatly perfected by the complication of their fingers. These are subservient to locomotion. Locomotion is performed by the undulations of the backbone. We have to rise to a higher series to find these limbs perfected so as to enable the animal to raise itself from the ground. When we reach the turtle the backbone is stiffened, and the limbs serve as organs of locomotion. The head has by this time become longer, and the tail reduced to a slight appendage. It is not a change in the framework; it is only a difference in the dimensions assigned to different parts. The head, neck and tail are the same, with limbs instead of fins. Then the scales and feathers correspond. The difference is very slight—so slight that there are certain forms of scales that can hardly be distinguished from certain forms of feathers. Of the aquatic birds, penguins have their shoulders of the upper part covered with wings provided with scales. ARISTOTLE knew this peculiarity, for he says: "The feather is to the bird, what the scale is to the fish." The resemblance was considered a modern discovery, but, in reading over ARISTOTLE, he found that the old philosopher knew it all. [Applause.]

When we reach the noble frame of man there is a further modification in the parts. We bring the back bone in one direction with the prolongations of the hind limbs. The erect position is characteristic of man, but that there is no special difference in that peculiarity may be proven by seeing a bear rise on its hind legs. Even in those organs connected with the mental operations, man is not specially privileged. There is, of course, a difference in superiority, but the organs are one and the same. Our brain is constructed upon the same plan as the brain of a fish. It has the same parts, and no other. The organs of sense, arising from that brain, are placed in the same position, and these nerves correspond to one another. The brain of a fish is on a level with its body; but its nerves are connected with the various organs precisely like the nerves in the brain of a human being. In reptiles we find a somewhat different development. The brain is more raised above the level of the body, and the separation of the head from the body is accompanied by a slight rising. In birds, the front region of the brain becomes greater, and the head is raised and placed on a movable neck. In mammalia, the front part of the brain covers the second, and the second covers the third. The maximum development is reached in the human frame, in which the front brain covers the other parts, and the whole is placed at the head of the body, which rises perpendicularly to it. Thus, by tracing the gradation among the brains of animals, we can determine that man's is the highest develop-

...few have been so longed, ... hydrants now proposed might be made ... tw, but not enough to supply ... In this manner, and the water ... Seine by a steam-engine. Surely, we can afford to do it where the water costs nothing.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The next proposition which I shall make is for the establishment of public baths. With all our boasted civilization, how far we have fallen behind the ignorant, brutal Romans and Greeks of yore! The poorer portion of this City, who pay well for water, get but little of it. They have a right to claim that public baths be located all over the City. Private speculation is now establishing Turkish baths, as they are called, with a capital of $40,000. This is simply a luxury. Private speculation, or more correctly private philanthropy,—investing money for the good of the poor, simply hoping not to be actual losers by the operation,—established a general wash-house, with public and private baths attached. If any should doubt whether such a project was popular or not, they should look in at the public baths, where two or three cents was paid for its use. There should be at least a dozen floating baths for salt water bathing in Summer time, moored temporarily in various localities in the City. There should also be as many more fresh-water baths in various internal portions of the City, with conveniences for warming the water in Winter, and for which a cent or two might be charged. A revenue might also be obtained so as to make the house self-supporting, from extras, private rooms, &c.

Now I do not recommend this as a luxury, although I could defend the proposition on that ground alone, but I advocate it on moral and hygienic grounds. Cleanliness has been said to be next to godliness. Purity of body is certainly worthy of thought in connection with purity of spirit. Is it a mere matter of accident that thieves, burglars, and cutthroats are dirty? External cleanliness is rarely seen in connection with internal blackness. But without dwelling too long upon what is at best but speculative, let us look at a matter of fact. Cleanliness is health—filthiness is disease. Keep the pores open? says the Doctor. Keep the pores open? says Nature. But how can this be done with a skin covered with its own exhalations, with dust and dirt? With violent effort Nature sweats through this crust, but the insensible perspiration which can take the place of the secretions from the liver, the lungs, or the kidneys—this process is entirely arrested, and the consequence, sooner or later, is disease. Disease throngs the dispensaries, populates the hospitals, enriches apothecaries and doctors, but the individuals suffer and die, the families are perished, and the City population is largely taxed. Think you that the grimy skin of the coal-heaver, the soot of the blacksmith, the green hair and clothing of the workers in brass, is healthy? Do the emanations from the unwashed bodies which throng our City cars smell healthy to you?

I will say nothing of the indecent exposure, or the dangers attendant upon the Summer bathers along our wharves. These are as nothing compared with the benefits to accrue to the morals and health of a city when the opportunities for cleanliness shall be as free as the light of Heaven. As we cannot look to any modern city in either the Old or New World for an example, let us take the initiative, as we did when we undertook the herculean task of drawing a river through our City, till now, however, more for convenience and luxury than for health and general happiness.

Since this paper was written I have accidentally conversed with one of the first singers of this city, who informed me that he was about to throw up a lucrative situation in the choir of a church in this city, where he obtained a large salary, where his efforts were appreciated, and where almost everything was to his taste. But there was one fatal objection which drove him from this otherwise agreeable field of labor; this was the *animal effluvia* from the unwashed bodies of some thousands of pious, but dirty, worshipers. They had put on their "best Sunday go-to-meeting clothes," but had "made clean only the outside of the platter." Now the reason why these people were thus filthy was mainly because they were poor. The bulk of the congregation lived in a few rooms each, in which there were no baths. They wanted but the opportunity, and the luxury, as it then was, would soon have been made a necessity, and the artist would not have felt compelled to leave a church on account of the overpowering stench which rose up to the organ-loft, and which all the incense of the altar could not conceal.

PUBLIC URINALS.

The third point to which I shall draw attention, is the necessity of public places for the accommodation of the wants of the body. It cannot be possible that a City can have obtained the magnitude of New-York without any attention being paid to this great necessity, except it be that, save in individual cases, the community has not considered, not the convenience nor the decency of this proposition, but its necessity as a matter of health.

Even of those who have fully appreciated its importance, most have felt a queazy sensibility at considering a topic of so delicate a nature as one which looked at mankind in any other light than as an angel, living on air or ambrosia, and entirely spiritual, intellectual and ethereal. Having no such sensibilities or squeamishness of any sort, myself, I venture to night to tell the community, what they well know themselves, that any man, and, far more, any woman, may walk from one end of this City to the other, in the most dire torture, without finding an opportunity to obtain the relief to the necessities of the body, without such indecent exposure of the person as would render the individual liable to arrest and fine by the civic authorities.

If each individual will but consider the personal inconvenience and suffering he may have undergone once or twice only, and allow that the rest of the community may have experienced the same, perhaps in a greater degree, the opinion will be unanimous that the public imperatively demand some conveniences in this respect. Now, as medical men, look conversant with the effects of these restraints upon the general health, it is our duty to say to the community that the results of such prolonged sufferings and deprivations are most injurious as well as disagreeable, and painful diseases are engendered of a most distressing character, of life-long duration. The details of the results of such prolonged sufferings are not adapted to a public meeting, or to a popular paper, like the present, but gentlemen will find my statements corroborated by the testimony of every medical man of ordinary experience, and to them I will refer those seeking for more particular information.

Legislation upon this point is not, however, without precedent. The City of Paris is abundantly provided with appropriate places. Privies and urinals are plentifully distributed over the city, along the quays, upon the bridges crossing the Seine, along the Boulevards, resorts open to all are numerous. The better classes give a sou or so (a cent or two) to the old woman who has the charge of them. The law should compel every public place let for concerts and lectures, every theatre, place of amusement, porter-house, &c., to keep commodious and sufficiently ample accommodations for the company frequenting it, so that the nuisance and outrage of decency noticed in the streets around these places, more especially in the night-time, shall be entirely arrested. Especial attention should be paid to the accommodation of females and children, whose necessities in their various physical conditions require especial attention, as a matter alike of hygiene and humanity. Although watercloseets are to be found at most of the ferries, there is scarcely one on any of the boats; there are many of the railroad cars without them, and occasionally a whole train on which none are to be found. None of the City railroad stations are furnished with them, and but few of the churches and lecture rooms are provided with this absolute necessity. It is high time that legislation made this matter compulsory upon many, and a public matter, under civic regulations, in public squares and thoroughfares.

These hygienic endeavors, it seemed to me, to be especially necessary at the present season. We are in great danger of suffering from pestilential epidemics. Being on the grand route of travel between our typhus-infected camps and both the east and west of the country, we are constantly having the sick and wounded passing through our City, thereby, in some degree, tainting the general atmosphere and exposing our City to a similar epidemic, although typhus fever is one from which this locality is singularly exempt. I do not, however, consider this a formidable danger, or one very probable, yet, still, such a scourge would be so serious an evil, that by any neglect we should not allow the possibility of its inception.

A more probable, and every way more calamitous occurrence, would be a cholera epidemic. Should this fell disease again visit this City, the cost in actual expense, in the damage to the business of this City, coming so on the heels of the great financial disasters of the last year, would pay a hundred, aye, a thousand, times for all that is proposed to be done in this paper. The possibility of a cholera epidemic is not all imaginary. We know that it has again started from its lair in the extreme East, and that it has progressed hitherward on the same road that it has always advanced, and is now ravaging the country of Asia Minor, and thereabouts.

With the present modes of travel, we know disease advances rapidly. It is only a question of time when it arrives here. It is only a question of cleanliness and general salubrity how terrific and sweeping will be its ravages. Shall we wait supinely till it is at our threshold? Or, should not our City, which arms itself in anticipation of an iron-plated war vessel, take precautions against the root of disease, always present, which threatens to bring such reinforcements as shall decimate our City?

Hon. Horace Greeley on "One Year of Civil War."

A LECTURE BEFORE THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectured on Friday evening, before the Ninth Ward Republican Association, on "One Year of Civil War." Previous to the lecture, Ex-Alderman STARR, on behalf of the Association, announced that they had determined upon a course of lectures, and had secured for speakers some of the most eminent orators of the City. [Applause.]

Mr. GREELEY commenced by recalling the scenes of a year since—the outbreak of the rebellion, the assault on Fort Sumter, the attempt on Mr. LINCOLN'S life, the massacre of Massachusetts soldiers in Baltimore. He confessed that he had not believed that the South would ever carry into effect its threats of dissolving the Union. He had not supposed that 500,000 men would be found to take up arms against this, the best Government in the world. [Applause.] ...[illegible] If he had expected such a result he would have ...[illegible] voted and acted as a Republican, promptly as he did [illegible] act. [Applause.] It was a [illegible] ...[illegible] to live under a Government ...[illegible] by a few men, and which did not respect the popular ...[illegible]. It would be a far worse thing if we were ...[illegible] to shut our ears to the voice representing our fears, and not our duties. [Applause.] For himself he should always vote [illegible] ...[illegible], let the consequences be what they might. The noblest spectacle ever seen was that of [illegible] ...[illegible] voting for LINCOLN, ...[illegible] threats upon their personal and ...[illegible] not our duties. [Applause.] He reviewed the incidents of ...[illegible] campaign to show that the Southern ...[illegible] at the election of Mr. LINCOLN for the ...[illegible] obtaining a pretext for the violent ...[illegible] Union. This was their plan, because they ...[illegible] they could not secure in their own section ...[illegible] in favor of secession. For himself, he admitted that he was in favor of the principle of self-government, and was willing that the South should secede, if it did so peaceably and legally, by means of a convention of the people duly authorized. [A voice—but the solid planters and business men of the South who carried the South out of the Union.] It was a system of terrorism by the [illegible] ...[illegible] bility of violent revolutionary ...[illegible] The border States, had voted unanimously in favor of remaining in the Union, and with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, they had not a fair majority for secession in any of the cotton States, at the beginning. The terrorism of the Southern oligarchy had driven all the poor whites into the Southern Army. It was only by such conscription that the Southern ranks could be filled. If this was a war in which the sentiment, conscience and heart of the South was engaged they would not have to resort to such means. [Applause.] We, on the contrary, had all the recruits we wanted, simply for love of the Union. [Applause.] But it was said by some "the war could [illegible] prevented." Oh, yes; if the North would let the South have all its own way. [Laughter and applause.] But the Southern leaders were determined on secession. They knew that Republicanism was no new thing; that it originated with THOMAS JEFFERSON, the model Democrat. The statesmen of the Slaveholding States taught us to keep Slavery out of the territories. Even at the breaking out of the Mexican War, the North gave notice that if any territory was acquired, it should be free territory. The whole tenor of the propositions of the Southern delegates in the Peace Convention of 1861 was, that the North should give up its opposition to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. They would not even be satisfied with voting for their own principles in Congress, and tacking them to the appropriation bills, but insisted that the North should abandon its principles, and go with them, and do as they wished. The last Congress had gone so far as to submit for the adoption of the States an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that Congress should have no power to abolish Slavery in the States. And that would have been ratified if the South would have been pleased with it; but the South insisted that the North should openly recede from its avowed principles; and, because we had not done that, civil war had been initiated. He was glad that the Government had compelled the rebels to initiate hostilities. The Government stood deprecatingly, imploringly and trustingly. In a conversation with the President on the 4th of March last, the President had evidently no thought of having to fight for his rightful position. The Inaugural was evidently the work of a man who believed that all that was necessary was to convince the South that there was no intention of infringing upon its legal rights. The South had the advantage in the outset, but since the 1st of January last, in spite of what he deemed bad generalship, the cause of the North seemed to be successful. The rebellion was very nearly on its last legs. [Applause.] With steady earnestness, activity and resolution, we are near the end of the war. He believed that, if a silent ballot could be had, the Southern army would be found in favor of giving up the contest. [Applause.] What we had most to fear was a compromise. He was opposed to allowing the destroyers of the Union to be its masters again. [Applause.] He feared that there were men here in New-York aching to be parties to a grand, new, magnificent compromise. Such a course would justify rebellion on account of the fate of an election, which would be worse for this Republic than ten years of war. [Applause.] It would put us in the position of the South American Republics—appealing from the ballot-box to the musket. He alluded to the visit of M. MERCIER to Richmond, in connection with the rumor that the French Government was about to hint to the rebels that they had better give up the contest. His conviction was that the safety of the Union depended on the overthrow of Slavery. [Applause.] The best thing would be that Slavery should die, and the Union live. [Applause.] He thought the Government had been conducted with rare ability. [Applause.] We ought to trust Mr. LINCOLN, for his heart was right, and he was at the same time one of the shrewdest men in the country. [Applause.] He believed that the end of the contest would be for the benefit of the country. [Applause.] He did not think the war would last long—but it was certain that the longer it did last the worse it would be for Slavery. [Applause.] We still held back our most formidable weapon—that of emancipation. [Applause.] God had brought the war upon us for a wise, benignant purpose. The end would be the death of Slavery and the universality of Liberty.

The exercises closed with a patriotic song from the Union Glee Club, which was encored.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Another batch of prisoners, numbering one hundred and fifty, arrived here on Friday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They are part of those captured at Fort Pulaski. Another batch is expected this morning. The men are uniformed like the Cape Hatteras prisoners, in rather dirty looking grey.

Capt. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Infantry, late recruiting officer at Rochester, has been appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers. He is an officer of considerable experience and promise, and has long desired an opportunity of going into active service, but has been kept at Rochester as mustering and disbursing officer for volunteers, as well as recru

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; three copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important intelligence this morning is the announcement that a portion of Gen. McDOWELL'S army has occupied Fredericksburgh. Our troops, Col. KILPATRICK, of the Second New-York, in the advance, supported by the Ira Harris Cavalry, left Cattell's Station, in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, on Thursday, and making a forced march across the country, encountered the enemy's outposts, which were driven in by the cavalry, who captured one of the rebel camps. On Friday, early, the march was resumed, Col. BAYARD, with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, being in the advance. He was attacked by a regiment of rebel infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, but our troops succeeded in driving the enemy before them, across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh. The bridge had been prepared for burning, and was set on fire by the retreating enemy, and consumed. Our loss in the skirmishes was five men and fifteen horses killed, and sixteen men wounded. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded, but the number is not known. The suburbs of Fredericksburgh were occupied by our troops at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and they are now, doubtless, in the city itself.

Gen. BANKS is moving rapidly up the valley of the Shenandoah in the direction of Staunton, which place he will probably occupy in a day or two. Our latest dispatches from his advance are dated Sparta, Rockingham County, at which place it arrived on Friday week, driving the enemy from an adjacent hill with artillery and charges of the cavalry. Six thousand of JACKSON'S troops had passed through the town on the previous evening, and encamped a short distance beyond. A skirmish took place beyond Sparta on Friday afternoon, in which a considerable body of rebels was dispersed by our artillery. Gen. BANKS' progress is necessarily considerably delayed by the destruction of the bridges on the route by the rebels.

Movements in the vicinity of Pittsburgh Landing, the scene of the recent great battle, indicate that preparations are in active progress for another struggle, which will probably decide the fate of BEAUREGARD and his army at Corinth. All the wounded have been removed, and the last boat-load of them arrived in St. Louis yesterday. A skirmish is said to have taken place near Savanna on Wednesday, between a detachment of our cavalry and a strong rebel picket, which was posted too close to our position to be agreeable. The skirmish resulted in the driving back of the rebels, with a loss of five killed and sixty-five wounded. A still more important affair occurred on the same day. Gen. SHERMAN moved his division two miles further into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the rebels were defeated, succeeded in maintaining his position. The rebel loss in this affair is estimated at fifty or sixty killed, and as many wounded. The reports as to the rebel strength at Corinth are somewhat conflicting. Some of them are, without doubt, much exaggerated—placing the numbers of the rebel army as high as one hundred thousand, and reinforcements pouring in at an unprecedented rate. Some refugees state that the rebels are fortifying at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at the latter place; while others insist that the teams which arrive at Corinth, instead of bringing fresh troops, are being loaded with stores preparatory to an evacuation. Gen. HALLECK is no doubt fully advised as to the truth or falsity of these various reports. Meantime, Gen. MITCHEL is successfully engaged in carrying out his part of the programme in the Southwest. He is last reported at Jubs, Miss., having burned the bridges on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, across the Tennessee River, at Decatur and Florence.

Reports have been received at Cairo that Gen. GRANT has been placed under arrest.

We give this morning the full official accounts of the bombardment and fall of Fort Pulaski, including the reports of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, Gen. BENHAM, Flag-Officer DUPONT and Commander C. P. ROGERS. They will be found highly interesting.

The Washington *Star* remarks: "The Norfolk papers seem puzzled by the current visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to their port. That is: to account for the fact that he was passed through our lines to that end. For their information we state that, long since, this Government concluded, as an act of courtesy to other Governments, to allow their war-ships free egress to and ingress from our blockaded ports, under a pledge to carry neither passengers nor mails, except official diplomatic and consular communications between their own Government officials. This arrangement was first made with Lord LYONS, and immediately afterward declared general in its application. M. MERCIER has, ten to one, simply availed himself of it to communicate in person with the French Consuls in Norfolk and Richmond on matters in that quarter involving French interests."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent frauds in laying out and opening streets in this City was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to provide for the construction of railroads in cities, and the bill to amend the law reletive to the Superintendent of Poor and the Coroners of Kings County. Among the bills passed was the one to amend the General Railroad Law; the one to amend the laws relating to Public Instruction; the one to provide for rebuilding certain locks on the Champlain Canal; the one to authorize the payment of certain claims for expenses in raising volunteers; and the one to amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County. The Metropolitan Health bill was then taken up and debated until the recess. The Police Commissioners were restored to the Commission, and a subsequent motion to strike them out again was defeated.

In the Assembly, the bill to increase the number of Notaries Public in this City was passed. The bill to amend the Assessment Law was laid on the table; also several other bills of minor importance. The Morning Session was entirely occupied in the third reading of bills.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. O. B. CONRAD, of Gilmer County, Virginia, is now in confinement in Wheeling, having been taken thither by National officers at Sutton, Braxton County, to whom he voluntarily surrendered himself a few days ago. He was a member of the Richmond Convention, which passed the ordinance of secession, and stood side by side with the best of the Union men of Northwestern Virginia, refusing at all times to vote for the ordinance. He returned home, however, and Gov. LETCHER made him a Brigadier-General. Since that time he has been recognized as a secessionist, but now he seems to have turned from the error of his ways.

Some of the New-England contractors, after waiting for months, have received their pay, 20 per cent. in Demand Notes, and the remainder in Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing interest at 6 per cent., which latter now sell for 97½ per cent.

CHARLES KLEMM, a clerk in the Chicago Post-office, is under arrest, charged with robbing letters. He was put under bonds of $5,000.

The Hackley contract injunction was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment. It was, however, again postponed until Tuesday, it being expected that by that time a compromise will have been arranged between the parties.

A good inquiry prevailed for cotton on Saturday, at very full quotations. Flour attracted more attention as the day advanced, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Grain was generally depressed. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef quiet. Bacon and Lard drooping. Sugars and Molasses were less active, as were also Whisky, Hides and Naval Stores. St. Domingo Coffee and Cassia were in lively request. The freight market was quiet, owing, partly, to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The War in the Cotton States.

The rebel leaders in the Cotton States, when urging secession upon the people of that section, assured them that in no event was there any danger of war being carried into their midst. The Border States, which they were sure would be induced to join fortunes with theirs, would form a broad and insuperable barrier against the advance of the North—if the North should be so audacious as to declare war for the Union. The powerful State of Missouri would be a defence for Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; the populous and warlike States of Kentucky and Tennessee, would form an invulnerable shield for Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; while Maryland and Western Virginia would prevent the Northerners from crossing the Potomac or piercing the line of the Alleghany Mountains. Then, with the military possession of the forts that defend the cities of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Cotton States could bid defiance to the North in arms. The theory was a nice one, as well as a selfish one, and it seemed to them perfectly feasible.

Now, however, the people of the Cotton States must be convinced that it was a mistake, and that their ambitious leaders gave them but a broken reed to lean upon. We have had but a brief period of war, and already the armed hosts of the Union are seriously trenching on the soil of almost every Cotton State. Missouri, which was to defend the States to its southward, has, after an irregular and abortive effort at rebellion, succumbed before the power of the nation; and our troops, after marching triumphantly across its entire surface, now rest for a moment upon their arms in Arkansas, preparatory to taking up their line of march to the Gulf. There are no rebel soldiers in Missouri; but the Union soldiers in Arkansas, east and west, may be numbered by tens of thousands. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee, which were to form a shield to the Cotton States which touch upon the latter, have disappointed the hopes and falsified the promises of the rebel leaders in a way for which they were not prepared. There is not a uniformed rebel within the limits of Kentucky; and when the few in the extreme northeast and extreme southwest of Tennessee are expelled, there will not be any armed rebels in that State either. These two States contain a white population as large as that of the four great Cotton States they were expected to protect; but still they have not acted as an effective defence. Our army and navy are on the very verge of the Cotton State of Mississippi, on its Northeastern and Northwestern boundary line—indeed, it seems by the dispatches published this morning, that our troops are actively operating in that State—and on the Southern border we hold various points of importance. In the adjoining Cotton State of Alabama, we control the whole line of the railroad that crosses it from East to West; and a gallant Kentuckian, Gen. MITCHEL, at the head of a Union Division, composed in good part of Kentuckians, is now swooping in triumph from point to point of the richest section of the richest Cotton State in the South. Georgia is in little better condition. When it pleases MITCHEL to occupy Chattanooga, we will have military command of its Northern line of railroad, and its whole Southern seaboard is already in our hands. As for South Carolina, to whom in great part we owe this war—ask the chivalry what is her condition, and what are their feelings, while Gen. HUNTER has ten thousand troops on her soil, who take quinine every morning in their whisky "in prophylactic doses." Florida, too, has been given up by the rebels, and our army and navy are operating successfully in Louisiana. Thus, the Border States, which were relied upon, have furnished no defence to the Cotton States; and the sea-coast forts which the rebels for a brief time held, have nearly all again returned to their rightful owners. A glance at the map given on our first page yesterday will show how our army is closing in upon the Cotton States of the Southwest.

The plan of the campaign in the Southwest is now greatly simplified; and the area and power of the rebellion greatly reduced. We have but one great rebel army there to defeat, and a few points of strategic and political importance to capture; and then, with the aid of the iron-clad gunboats, the Cotton States, which, a year ago, were led to think themselves safe from invasion and war, will be completely under our control.

WITHDRAWAL OF UNION TROOPS FROM FLORIDA.—The evacuation of Jacksonville, Fla., is an unpleasant pendent to the capture of Pulaski, but was, no doubt, inevitable. The great error of Gen. SHERMAN'S administration of the Department now controlled by Gen. HUNTER was the diffusion of his small force over too large an area. His soldiers were spread all along the coast, from North Edisto Island to Jacksonville. Gen. HUNTER left Washington with an understanding that powerful reinforcements should follow him forthwith. It is, no doubt, because the engagement of the War Department has not been kept, that this calling in of the scattered regiments, and exposure of a Union population to the vengeance of implacable enemies, has been rendered necessary.

The Success of the North Due to its Mechanical Superiority.

When it was found, upon the outbreak of the rebellion, that the traitor FLOYD, as Secretary of War, had, in view of the event, almost completely stripped us of arms and present means of defence or aggression, we predicted that in one short year the inventive genius of the North would devise new ones so superior to the old that the latter would be comparatively worthless in the hands of the rebels, and utterly unable to contend with our new instruments of war. Never was a prediction more truly fulfilled. Not only are our new creations overwhelming the South, but they constitute for the whole world an era in modern warfare as important as that which followed the invention of gunpowder. The little *Monitor*, which hardly shows her deck above the water's edge, and which carries but two guns, is, according to English authority, the most powerful and destructive vessel afloat. Assuming that she could not be made fast to, and perhaps captured in this way, she might bid defiance to all the wooden ships composing the British navy. A well-directed shot from one of her guns would send the largest of them to the bottom, while her iron plates would be impenetrable to any metal they could, as now armed, throw. The fight in Hampton Roads has been echoed around the world, and dates the commencement of an entirely new system of naval warfare and fortifications. All nations, as far as their previous armaments, preparations for defence, and naval forces, are concerned, are instantly reduced to a common level. All are equally impotent or equally powerful. Past supremacy and prestige go for nothing; while these in future are again to be contended for, unless by general consent nations, as they must sooner or later at a similar crisis, consent to treat each other as friends, instead of enemies bent on mutual destruction through modes so terrible and expensive that even the successful party may sink under the incredible burden imposed.

But this is foreign to our purpose. Never since the Creation, has such progress been made in instruments and agencies of destruction, as that effected by the inventive genius of the North in one short year. The rebels little calculated the fearful odds that were soon to be arrayed against them. They counted strength by numbers—or rather assumed that the martial spirit of their people compensated for the disparity of numbers, and rendered them infinitely superior to the North in a contest, which, from this conviction alone, was most causeless and rashly provoked. But they challenged to the encounter whatever the most fertile invention, sustained by the most thorough training and patient toil could devise, and against which mere personal bravery is as useless and ineffectual as if opposed to the thunderbolts of Heaven, or the rage of the ocean. They took the time consumed by us in preparation to be evidence of impotence or imbecility. But when we bring our new instruments into the field, their strongest works offer hardly greater resistance than if made of canvas. A few hours of firing was enough to compel Fort Pulaski to surrender at discretion. The rebels themselves tell us that our shot made clean breaches through massive walls, lodging within their magazines. The shot used were conical, with steel points, which, thrown from rifled guns, receive a rotary motion, which, as may be readily imagined, infinitely increases their penetrative force. They bore a hole like an auger, throwing out, in a similar manner, the *debris* or crushed matter, which would otherwise resist their further progress. No language can give any adequate idea of the increased power and effectiveness of a conical shot rotating upon an axis parallel to the direction in which it is moving, compared with a round one, moving upon an axis at right angles to its course. The trials recently made throw completely into the shade all previous experiments in gunnery. The revolution here is as complete as in the construction of iron ships, rendering comparatively valueless all fortifications constructed, and the guns mounted for their defence.

The rebels counted upon distance as one of their most powerful means of defence. They fortified all their rivers to compel our arms to move by land. But our iron-clad gunboats make short work of these fortifications, enabling us to move immense armies in any direction by water. Our success in the West has been almost entirely due to these new contrivances. They will in a few days, if they have not already, open the Mississippi to us for its whole course. Against these the enemy can oppose nothing of the kind, because they lack the industry and skill of the North. Their inferiority is as striking in everything upon which final success depends. We shall gain a double triumph—that resulting from mechanical skill, as well as that which results from political and numerical superiority.

The North is richer than the South, because it brings in aid of its designs whatever service science and art can render, and these are the most powerful elements in modern civilization. The South ignores them by blindfolding its laborers. The result of the contest, consequently, will be to establish the supremacy of the North—of free institutions—upon an immutable basis. It will hereafter never be questioned. Slavery must take the inferior position in our political that it does in our industrial system. To be weak is to be despised—to be strong, respected. Perhaps we could never have cleared the public mind of its errors in any way but by actual demonstration. It has been an expensive experiment, but it will be worth all it will cost. The last apologist, in the Free States, of Slavery, has been seen. It will no longer debauch our morals or our politics. Those who have defended it have, for the first time, learned its weakness. The first step has been taken toward its final disappearance; for no people will cherish a system after they see that its maintenance involves their own destruction.

The Traitor Breckinridge.

It is devoutly to be desired that the report of the capture of the arch-traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, has not proved true. The time has now come when their own personal safety will be the chief look-out of the leaders of the rebellion. They will presently seek to escape by flight the righteous vengeance which they feel in their guilty consciousness is prepared for them; but during the short time they still continue to play their sham part, whether in the field or at the rebel capital, their supreme aim will be to secure themselves from capture. This must not be permitted. Our Generals must bear in mind that the nation commits to them, as a special duty, to secure at whatever cost the live bodies of the leaders, civil and military, of the rebellion. If it is necessary, let them detail a *posse comitatus* for this special and exclusive purpose. It is better that ten thousand ordinary prisoners from the rank and file of the rebel army should be allowed to escape—they will all be released as it is—than that one DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, STEPHENS, YANCEY, TOOMBS, COBB or FLOYD, should be permitted to cheat the gallows. For them and their mates there is one sure fate—to be hanged by the neck till they are dead. This is the punishment provided for treason, and there is a growing conviction in the public mind that it must be fully meted out to the leaders of the rebellion that has lifted up its hand against the life of the Republic.

We say this is a *growing* conviction, because hitherto, while rebellion triumphed and the end seemed yet far off, the disposal of the traitor chiefs could hardly be considered a practical question. But now that the wicked cause has about run its course, and we are able to look back and view it in its whole scope, and see how unspeakably base has been its origin, and how diabolical its course, there is being rapidly developed a stern, immovable resolve, that the leading traitors shall expiate their crime with their lives. We now hold in the State prisons of the nation several prominent rebel military leaders. The Government has wisely refused to exchange these; but there are other cases in which we think it has not acted so wisely. In this category we place the release of the traitor, Ex-Senator GWIN, who, it will be remembered, was arrested by Gen. SUMNER, at Panama, while on his way from California, and who was brought to New-York, but suffered to go on parole, and who latterly turns up orating at Richmond! Why he was permitted to go is a mystery which we are utterly unable to fathom. It cannot be that evidences of his treason were wanting; for it is well known that when the great plot was being hatched at Washington last Winter, a year ago, GWIN was a prominent agent of the traitor cabal; while of his overt acts of treason, while still in California, there is damning proof. Let the Administration know that the people are in dead earnest in this matter; and not only hold fast to such rebel leaders as they now have in custody, but make a special point that all the rest are secured. It will, perhaps, not be very long before they will be called on to place them at the bar of justice to receive the punishment due their unparalleled crime.

GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.—A writer in the *Evening Post* finds fault with the Chamber of Commerce for recommending the enlargement of the Canal locks to a size sufficient to admit the passage of gunboats into the lakes. He says:

"Let proposals be offered for mail-clad vessels, and the ship-builders of Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Oswego will show the government specimens of the handiwork of the West equal and better than the *Monitor* and *Galena*. To enlarge the locks of the New-York canals to freight gunboats to the lakes would be as reasonable as to cart flour barrels from this City to the lakes, to fill with flour for consumption here."

Let us see. By treaties with England, neither that Government nor our own has a right to maintain vessels-of-war upon the lakes. The right to put them there is a belligerent right, which takes effect only after a declaration of war. But an attempt to build them at a lake port after the outbreak of hostilities, would be utopian, for the locks would hardly be laid before the rivers of Canada, and the navy-yards of England would pour into the lakes a flood of miniature men-of-war. What is wanted is such access to the lakes as shall pass gunboats thither at once in the event of hostilities. England has such means, and we have not; consequently the odds of warfare on the Canadian border must be against us. How thoroughly this matter is appreciated in England, may be judged from the following extract from the London *Times* of January 6, a period when war between the two nations seemed imminent:

"As soon, however, as the St. Lawrence is opened again, there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the Lakes *such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and immediate command of these waters.* Directly the navigation is clear, we can send up vessel after vessel without any restriction, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. *They would have no access to the Lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up.* With the opening of Spring, the Lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is, indeed, the mastery of all, *we may expect the result* WITH PERFECT SATISFACTION. On the whole, therefore, the conclusion seems clear that, three months hence, the field will be all our own, and that, in the meantime, the Americans, if judiciously encountered, would not be able to do us much harm."

Probabilities of a war with England no longer exist. There is nothing in the relations of the two Governments which is not of the most pacific and satisfactory character. But we must always remember what double assurance has peace in thorough preparation for war; and the remarks of the London *Times* show what temptation to hostilities is held out by the defencelessness of our frontiers. The British Government looked, it seems, with complacency at the prospect of war, because it was impossible for the United States to meet the British flotilla on the lakes. Experience can have no mission to us, if it do not teach us the prudence of the preparation suggested by the Chamber.

A Word for the Despondent.

Some months ago we used now and then to hear of captures of our vessels at sea by those few sea-robbers of the South which escaped through the blockade. They were generally announced with the stereotyped formula, "The privateers at work again." It was an unwelcome sound then and it was unwelcome to hear it again brought to us by the late arrival from Europe. But there is a class of people who do more harm than privateers—and though it is a bad thing to hear that the privateers are again astir, it is worse to know that the croakers are at work again. We would almost rather hear that the *Merrimac* had come out, than that the croakers had made their appearance. But the dealings of this class have been one of the most troublesome things of all that have harrassed and hindered us in our National work through the past year, and has had its origin in the impatience of the people. That American characteristic which assumes that everything can be done in twenty minutes, was never displayed in more provoking prominence. Nor do we seem to improve in this direction much either. One would say that looking over the past year and calculating the immense amount of work that has been done, and the great results which have been accomplished, every one would feel how causeless has been the impatience which at times during the year could hardly be repressed, and that every one would learn and feel that our leaders, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, have but the interests of the country at heart, and are not men who will sacrifice those great interests selfishly to their own little ones, or who will adopt any course of action but the one which seems to them best adapted to bring about the best results.

But the people have not yet learned the lesson. Their hot impatience to have everything go satisfactorily, the universal assumption of almost everyone that he is wiser and abler than anybody else, will display itself continually. Where it cannot work itself out by suspicion of our leaders, it takes the form of despondency; it assumes at once that there is great strength on the part of the rebels in every direction, enlarges upon our weakness and our deficiencies, and can see no good in any news without at least a neutralizing ill.

So it was with relation to the siege of Island No. 10. The people heard that Commodore FOOTE and his gunboats had moved from Cairo to attack it, and they immediately besieged the bulletin boards for the news of its surrender. Day after day went on, until nearly a week had gone by, and still the stronghold held out; and the Commodore, moreover, was firing away at great distances, though he alluded now and then to some measures being adopted which insured its surrender, when they were carried out. It was not possible to believe that the Commodore was flinching from the task set before him, for past events had shown conclusively that there is not, as PRENTICE says, a braver soul in the country, than the soul of our FOOTE. And so men began to talk lugubriously about our gunboats being unfit for an attack down stream, and to conjure up visions of iron-clad rebel monsters coming up the Mississippi from behind that dreadful Island, and capturing our fleet, and proceeding to the assault of Cairo and St. Louis. The exploit of carrying that water battery revived them a little, but still the stock market was depressed and despondent, and the croakers shook their heads, if any one insisted upon taking a cheerful view of affairs, and refused to be comforted.

So it is now again about Yorktown. McCLELLAN has been before it a week, and already the croakers are putting on long faces, and the City is haunted with rumors of some different disaster for every day. But this is not the worst, though bad enough. The croakers not only disparage our strength, while magnifying that of the rebels, but they put forth rumors of dissension among our leaders, and wrong-doing on their part. And so we have been told of schemes to injure Gen. McCLELLAN, and of the proposed resignation of Mr. STANTON—rumors which, though speedily contradicted, cannot fail to work injury while they last, and are likely to have sprung from a soil which will produce more of the same sort. Why will people persist in this sort of thing? Why will they tell as facts what are but the merest rumors? And be all the more ready to tell them, if not to believe them, the more incredible they are, almost rivaling the famous paradox of the schoolmen: "I believe it, because it is impossible." It should not be so. We should all understand that we are quite likely to be entirely without the proper data to come to a correct conclusion upon the plans or projects of our leaders; and that our facts, even though we have got them from some one whose sources of information are claimed to be peculiarly good, are as likely as not without any foundation. We ought to have confidence in our leaders. They have done well for us so far—not without some errors, of course. They would not be human, if they had conducted such an immense undertaking without an error. But they have had honesty of purpose, and we ought to strengthen their hands as far as we can—and nothing that we can think of will help to do that so much as to utterly frown down and suppress this pestilent tribe of croakers. Away with them. They work only evil continually.

GEN. MCDOWELL MOVING.—While Gen. BANKS is moving up the Shenandoah, Gen. McDOWELL has moved Southward on the Rappahannock. We learn this morning that his command marched on Thursday from Warrenton Junction, near which it has been stationed for a few weeks past, and on Friday reached the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburgh, drove away a Rebel detachment, and occupied the place. A glance at the map and at the railroad connections of Fredericksburgh, will show the importance of this movement. We cannot possibly foreshadow where McDOWELL is now bound for; but if it be true that the rebel troops have all been concentrated down in the peninsula, the loyal people and the Virginia rebels can form their own opinions. Every corps and column of the Virginia army is now active. The small body under FREMONT is doing excellent service in the mountains; BANKS is advancing; Gen. DOWNEL is moving; McCLELLAN is at work. Decisive results of these movements will soon appear.

A YEAR'S CHANGES IN BALTIMORE.—The manifestations of loyalty yesterday in Baltimore, indicate the wonderful changes which have taken place in that city within the past year. The 19th day of April, 1861, was one of the gloomiest days for the nation during that whole gloomy year. The first blood spilt in this rebel war was shed on that day; and Baltimore saw the soldiers from Massachusetts, marching for the defence of the National capital, assaulted by a bloodthirsty secession mob, bent on preventing their passage over the only railroad that led to Washington. The city seemed to be possessed of the devil, so mad was it with unreasoning excitement, so furiously was it bent on blood. No man dared say his soul was for the Union; no one dared display the flag of the Republic; none could lift a voice against the howling fiends who were in the ascendancy. The civil authorities were paralyzed, and, indeed, some of them were instigators and abettors of the rebels; and it seemed at that time as though, before we could get to the Capital, Baltimore would have to be laid in ruins, and our volunteers would have to hew their way through Maryland with the sword. The wrath of the North was raised high against the rebel city, and the people were willing to pay any price for its humiliation. It was hardly possible to keep the citizens of Boston and New-York from rushing there *en masse*, ready to sell their lives at any price, so that the national honor be redeemed and the national flag avenged.

Now, what a glorious change. Since April, 1861, the rebellion in Baltimore and in Maryland has been effectually crushed out. The Union men of the city have worked, and nobly worked, in conjunction with our own soldiers, for the same end; and under the able administration of Gens. BANKS and DIX, aided by Gov. HICKS and other local civic authorities, the Union element has gained an unquestioned ascendancy. Baltimore has, during the year, on three occasions, at the polls, declared overwhelmingly for the Union. The city has now a loyal Mayor, loyal Council Chambers, a loyal Police and a strongly loyal Press. The State has a loyal Governor and a loyal Legislature, and is represented by a heartily loyal delegation in both Houses of Congress. And all of these functionaries have been, directly or indirectly, elected by the people, and in each case by a vote that was overwhelming in numbers. There is hope even for Charleston when we have before us such a transformation as this.

In Baltimore, yesterday, the anniversary of the day when our soldiers were there killed and stoned, and our banner was trampled upon, the people gave visible expression to the changes of the year. There were great displays of flags, loyal military displays, and a general burst of public joy over the auspicious improvement in the aspect of affairs. No one would have dared to insult the flag or assail a National soldier. Probably there were but few in the city that had even a desire to do so.

Nashville is at present under the same discipline which has worked so beneficently in Baltimore, and Memphis and New-Orleans soon will be. In another year, we shall probably see in all these cities, and throughout all the Valley of the Mississippi, a display of National flags and a general shout of joy over the restoration of the Union, as great as was yesterday exhibited in the whilom disloyal City of Baltimore.

THE REBEL FLIGHT UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—The Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. BANKS, is marching up the Valley of the Shenandoah with American rapidity. The rebel JACKSON, with his "Stone-wall Brigade," are pushing along the same pleasant valley with rebel rapidity. Since the battle of Strasburgh, which the rebels claim as a great victory for their side, the "Stone-wall Brigade" has shown anything but the immobility which ought to characterize walls of stone. It ran from Strasburgh to Woodstock, flew from there to Edenburg, then ascended Mount Jackson, from whence it stepped to Rudd's Hill, and now we hear that it has descended from these altitudinous regions, gone to Sparta, in Rockingham County, left Sparta, and gone we know not where. Gen. BANKS follows very closely in its rear, and it is undoubtedly this which lends fleetness to its steps. That, indeed, is a fact which might make even a stone wall anxious to move on. It seems as if JACKSON, at his present rate of motion, would soon reach Staunton, toward which important point he appears to be tending. Whether Gen. BANKS will follow him there we do not know. It is a remarkable topographical fact that there is a railroad from Staunton to Richmond.

Personal.

Capt. ELISHA G. MARSHALL of the regular army, brother of the Rev. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, of this City, has been elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers. He is a native of the State of New-York, and a descendant from one of the pioneer settlers of Windsor, Conn., who was killed in King PHILLIP'S war in 1675. Col. MARSHALL is a graduate of the West Point Academy in the class of 1836, and was gazetted in army orders in 1838, for gallant conduct in a battle with the Mohave Indians in California.

Dr. AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS, of this City, has received the appointment of Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HAMILTON, whose command is in active service against the rebels in Virginia. He has received a three-days' leave of absence, and is now in this City at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Parson Brownlow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 18, 1862.

Parson BROWNLOW was received at Independence Hall by the City authorities this morning, Mr. TARGE, President of the Common Council, receiving him with words of the heartiest welcome. Parson BROWNLOW replied in a characteristic address of some length, delivered from a stand erected in front of the Hall, to an immense audience. He recited the tribulations East Tennessee Unionists had undergone. At one time he had been within one vote of hanging by the sentence of a drum-head court-martial at Knoxville. The one vote that saved him was that of a corrupt, drunken Secessionist, and he was tempted to exclaim, "Great God, on what a slender thread hang everlasting things." He did not want office. He wanted to go back to East Tennessee with a cocked hat, sword and coil rope. In closing, he alluded to his wife and children now held as hostages in rebeldom, and spoke of the joy and exultation with which the Union army will be greeted in East Tennessee.

Parson BROWNLOW has received an invitation from the President to visit the White House.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Effects of the Recent Movements of Banks and McDowell.

A Sudden Parade of the Troops in Washington.

The New Slave-Trade Treaty with Great Britain.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, April 19.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The splendid advance of Gen. BANKS down the valley of Virginia, and the arrival of McDOWELL'S forces before Fredericksburg, will probably cause some of the rebel forces who are now disputing McCLELLAN'S advancing column at Yorktown to right about face, and make preparations to protect their rebel Capital, if not to escape from the grand closing up of the great anaconda. Gen. McDOWELL has left town, to find and take command of his *corps d'armée*.

A SUDDEN CALL UPON THE TROOPS.

The city was suddenly startled, to-night, from its recent quiet, by an immense movement of infantry, artillery and cavalry, ordered out by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of testing the promptness of the officers and men. He found them ready at the call. The troops made a splendid appearance, and afforded the highest satisfaction to the President; although the citizens generally, in ignorance of the cause of the demonstration, were much alarmed.

DISPATCHES FROM FORT PULASKI.

Col. MANSON, late of the Third Ohio Regiment, now attached to Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, has arrived, bringing dispatches to the War Department, but which, up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, had not been delivered. He states that among the prisoners taken is Capt. SIMMS, editor of the Savannah *Republican*. The sword belonging to the latter he has presented to Representative GARFIELD, of Ohio.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

It is stated, upon high authority, that the treaty for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, recently negotiated between Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS, and transmitted to the Senate, is based upon an express desire communicated by Mr. SEWARD to Lord LYONS. That the President is animated by a sincere desire for the complete suppression of the trade the correspondence shows. Since the date of the convention between Great Britain and the United States, dated the 9th day of August, 1842, no slaves have been carried into any of the territories of Great Britain, and with the exception of the case of the bark *Wanderer*, none have been brought into the United States. Large numbers have been carried into the colonies of Spain. The traffic has been mainly carried on under the fraudulent cover of the American flag by residents in other countries. Lord LYONS' response was prompt and hearty on behalf of his own Government, expressing the strongest wish of Her Majesty to act in concert with the President of the United States for the attainment of the objects desired. Her Majesty's Government believes that it is on the co-operation of the United States that the success of their own persevering labors in the cause must mainly depend. His Lordship gives assurance that his Government will be prompt to agree to any stipulations giving increased efficacy to that co-operation, and expresses his readiness to enter at once upon negotiations. To the draft of the treaty submitted to him, Lord LYONS made objections to but one clause—that limiting the duration of the treaty—which objection, it is said, was soon removed by Mr. SEWARD, who proposed if the treaty was faithfully executed, the trade would be brought to an end within the term of ten years proposed, and that should the traffic survive that period, it was easy to see that some new and probably different means from that which the treaty proposes, will have become necessary for the vindication of the cause of humanity in common. The treaty as originally drawn by Mr. SEWARD, was signed by the latter and Lord LYONS on the seventh day of April, and has been favorably reported upon by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army, adds to the present corps ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons; twenty Medical Cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon-General may consider necessary. The Surgeon-General to be appointed under this law is to have the rank and pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General. There is to be one Assistant Surgeon-General, and one Medical Inspector-General of Hospitals. The latter is to have the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the army. There are to be, beside, eight Medical Inspectors, charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of the transports, quarters and camps of the field and general hospitals. The appointments are to be made by the President, either from the Regular or Volunteer Surgeons, with sole regard to qualifications.

THE HOSPITALS CLEARED.

All the hospitals in and about Washington have been relieved of convalescent patients preparatory to the great battle about to take place at Yorktown.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

Mr. BOOREMAN has relieved the President of the necessity of withdrawing his name from the Senate as one of the Board of Commissioners nominated under the Emancipation Act, by declining to accept the place. Among the candidates urged for the place are Major BEAL, long a resident of the city, and Dr. JOHN H. BOOREMAN, formerly Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and now one of the Aldermen of this city—both good men.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains an item of nearly $[illegible] to pay for and finish STEVENS' Battery, the money not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that the same will secure an efficient steam battery. The section appropriating thirteen millions merely says "to enable the Secretary to contract for iron-clad steam vessels of war."

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The act authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish branch Post-offices in the cities prescribes the charge of 1 cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any branch Post-office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, and which shall be prepaid by stamp, and 1 cent for every letter delivered at such branch office, to be paid on delivery.

The Post-office Appropriation bill provides one million of dollars for the service of the California Central route, and repeals the acts requiring the Postmaster-General, in causing the transportation of the mails by steamships between the United States and foreign ports, or between any of our own ports touching at foreign ports, to give the preference to American over foreign steamships, when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other. The Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a coast mail, not less than [illegible] monthly, by steam-vessels between San Francisco and Crescent City, California, including touching at the intermediate ports provided the sum to be paid for such service does not exceed $20,000 per [illegible]

The President has approved and signed the above-[illegible]

NEWS WRAPPERS.

The much-needed and very convenient article of [illegible] Hilton Bridge no news of importance beyond what is noted by telegraph. The preparations for the siege of Yorktown are nearly completed, and we expect within the next twenty-four hours that we shall hear of the commencement of the bombardment.

The Public Schools are still tainted with secession, complaints having been made that a number of teachers were uttering disloyal sentiments, and stirring up children to rebellion. Commissioners have been appointed to examine into the facts, and at the meeting of the Board yesterday the following resolution was offered and assented to:

Resolved, That the selection of patriotic and national pieces by the pupils of our schools for reading exercises are highly appropriate, and should be encouraged by all our teachers, and any attempt on the part of teachers or scholars to suppress or discourage such will meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the Board.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have come out with a series of resolutions, disclaiming disloyalty as avowed by some of the journals of the day, avowing their intention not to employ any disloyal person, and to remove all persons who are in the least tainted with secession principles. It is thought that the late attacks upon them through the Northern and Western papers originated at the instigation of rival railroads, as they are well known to be loyal, and as such fully indorsed by the Government.

The anniversary of the 19th of last April will be generally observed here. Resolutions were passed last night by both branches of the City Council, "that the citizens of Baltimore and masters of vessels in port be invited to raise the American flag from the house-tops and shipping, and that the National flag be displayed at half-mast in commemoration of the sad events which happened one year ago. In the evening a grand concert will be given by the National Reading-room Committee, for the benefit of their association, and other entertainments will take place befitting the occasion.

W. B. R.

The Nineteenth of April in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 19.

The memorable 19th of April is marked here to-day by the loyal citizens with great displays of flags, in token of their joy that the traitorous deeds of the shameful day, which were designed by the conspirators of Baltimore to inaugurate secession and all its woes in Maryland, and to compass the destruction of the National Capital, have so signally failed; also that they now display the "Stars and Stripes" without endangering their lives and property, and without the penalty of the secession City Councils. There is also a military display in progress.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of the Bombardment of Fort Wright.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE REBEL WORKS.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 19.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* dated off Fort Wright, says that the firing on both sides, on Thursday, was very heavy. The mortars opened at noon. The enemy replied briskly from the land batteries, throwing shell clear over us and nearly across the river, they firing very accurate, and from very heavy guns.

The gunboats *St. Louis*, *Carondelet* and *Cairo*, stationed as picket ships near the extremity of the point, had to move up the river to get out of range. The firing was kept up on both sides until midnight.

The gunboats *St. Louis* and *Cairo* were struck by shell, but no damage was done.

Yesterday but little firing was done. In the afternoon the mortars were shifted to the opposite side of the river for greater protection. In their former locality they were in great danger from prowling rebel bands, who have already cut the levee in two or three places, to embarrass the operations of the mortars.

Deserters say the batteries now mount forty guns, and the rebels have sixty more, which they are rapidly putting in position. BRAGG has command, succeeding VILLIPIGUE. There are about 600 troops there, and four gunboats in the river, mounting 24 guns.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 19.

The bombardment of Fort Wright continues, participated in by the mortar and gunboats. The enemy reply vigorously, but have done no damage as yet. *There is no expectation of the reduction of the fort at present. The present high stage of water will prevent any co-operation on the part of the land forces for some days.*

Every house in Columbus is surrounded by water. The telegraph line from Cairo to Pittsburgh, Penn., has been carried away by the high water.

At Cairo the river is now within a foot of the top of the levee. Mound City is submerged by the water, it running into the lower stories of the hospitals and dwellings.

The Illinois Central Railroad has discontinued running below Mound City, the track being submerged and carried away.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday morning Officer HOLLAND, of the Harbor Police, received instructions from Marshal MURRAY to board the ship *John Jay*, just arrived from India, and to arrest THOS. BERRY, CHARLES BROWN and FERDINAND DEMARCHI, *alias* Hernando de Markel, upon the charge of having caused the death of a sailor named FRANK VENSEN, by violent means. An investigation of the affair, before Commissioner OSBORNE (before whom the parties were taken soon after being arrested) was asked by the accused, when it was shown that DEMARCHI was the only man engaged in causing the death of VENSEN. The accused was shipped about six months since, at Newburyport, Mass., as an ordinary seaman in the bark *Blondell*, for a voyage to Singapore. Before their arrival at the destined port, the prisoner had a desperate quarrel with VENSEN, during which the latter was beaten in such a manner that he died soon after. The Captain and Mates of the vessel regarded it as a murder, and immediately put DEMARCHI in irons. Upon the arrival of the ship at Singapore, the American Consul ordered the prisoner to be sent to New-York by the first opportunity, and also that Brown and BERRY should be sent as witnesses. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the two witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in Mulberry-street. DEMARCHI is about 21 years of age. He is quite prepossessing in his appearance, and, for a common sailor, is extremely well-informed. He denies having committed the offence with which he is charged.

A WARNING TO PEOPLE WHO DEPEND UPON NIGHT-LAUNCHES.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, a burglar, named JAMES CUMMINGS, was caught while in the act of robbing the house of Mr. WM. H. DEMAREST, No. 14 Grove-street. CUMMINGS opened the front door by means of an ordinary night-key, and succeeded in stealing property to the amount of $156, consisting of clothing, furniture, books and jewelry. Officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested the culprit, soon after he had taken the property to the sidewalk. After some difficulty, the goods were recovered, and CUMMINGS was taken to the Station-house. Yesterday he was taken before Justice KELLY, and committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail. The accused had a confederate, who made his escape when he saw the officer approaching.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Patrick Mogan to the Third Precinct; George Archer to the Eighth; Stephen Hubbard to the Ninth; Edward W. O'Hara to the Thirteenth; Isaac P. Wilkins to the Third; Richard O'Neil and Morgansa H. Allen to the Seventeenth; and James A. Hitt of the Central office. *Resignations*—Alonzo Hampton, of the Twenty-fourth, and James D. Centre, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, New-York. Eugene Van Nordhausen, patrolman, resigned, to accept the position of Deputy-Clerk to the Central office. DECEASED—John Sharkey, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

ONE MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—AMOS ABBOTT died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by reason of having been run over in Bergen Tunnel, N. J., by a train of cars on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Coroner RAMSEY will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

LAUGHTER.—Dr. COLTON gives one of his very amusing exhibitions of the "laughing gas," this afternoon and Monday evening, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The announcement will, doubtless, attract a large audience.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Official Report of the Casualties in Gen. W. F. Smith's Division.

DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Saturday, April 19.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Following is the report of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. W. F. SMITH'S Division of the Army Corps, April 16:

FIRST BRIGADE.

R. H. Emerson, Captain, wounded—contusion of thigh by grapeshot, slightly.

John L. Leyerm, private—bayonet wound in chest; accidental.

S. S. Westland, private, Co. D, 3d Vermont—missing, prisoner.

W. P. Vance, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Thompson, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—killed.

T. G. Thomas, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—killed.

John Backan, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in breast and arm, severely.

E. Brown, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in thigh, severely.

Chas. Tourner, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in thigh, severely.

C. K. Hill, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, severely.

D. Ellis, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, slightly.

C. Ludinge, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, hand, slightly.

Calvin Faller, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, thigh, slightly.

C. H. Holmes, Sergeant, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, ear, slightly.

J. Roe, private, Co. E, 3d Vermont—wounded, thigh, misslog.

C. Wills, private, Co. E, 3d Vt.—wounded, missing.

J. F. Pening, Sergeant, Co. H, 3d Vermont—killed.

D. C. Wilson, Corporal, Co. F, 3d Vermont—killed.

Aosten Bonquitson, private, Co. F, 3d Vt.—killed.

Wm. Doener, private, Co. F, 3d Vermoot—killed.

Richard Wilson, —— ——, 3d Vermont—killed.

C. Dyke—wounded head, dangerously.

Z. Pruzzen, Captain—wounded hand and thigh, seriously.

Z. Chandler, First Lieuteosat—wounded hand and thigh, severely.

L. Fairbanks, corporal—in arm, severely.

John Smith, private—shoulder, severely.

Willis Whitcomb—hip, severely.

E. A. Perry—thigh, severely.

J. H. Butterfield—side, severely.

C. H. Paige—arm, severely.

A. C. Reed—thigh, severely.

F. Metcalf, corporal—shoulder, slightly.

All above of the 3d Vermont Regiment.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Wm. Foller, private, Co. F, 3d Vermoot—killed, shot through the head.

A. H. Patch, private, Co. A, 3d Vermont—wounded in hip, severely.

A. A. Bailey, private, Co. A, third Vermoot—wounded severely in chest and arm.

E. E. Whitcomb, private, Co. A, 3d Vermont—wounded in legs severely.

S. J. Flood, corporal, Co. B, 3d Vermont—wounded in leg.

L. E. Briggs, private, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

D. Campbell, private Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Cookman, Co. D, 3d Vermont, killed.

G. Daoforth, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

D. Elliott, Co. D, 3d Vermoot—killed.

J. Leibay, Co. D, 3d Vermoot—killed.

John Neak, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

O. Stevens, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

Alfred Taylor, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

A. Hutchinson, Corporal Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded mortally.

F. A. Varcot, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, severely.

J. Blanchard, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded severely.

W. Devis, Co. D, 3d Vermont—severely wounded.

Jas. Nilcs, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in breast slightly.

Geo. Washburne, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, slightly.

S. Reyoolds, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm, slightly.

A. H. Wilson, Co. D, 3d Vermont—wounded in arm slightly.

J. E. Morse, Co. D, 3d Vermoot—wounded in shoulder, slightly.

Chas. Bunnerbaum, Co. F, 3d Vermont—wonoded slightly in the neck.

A. Wright, Co. F, 3d Vermont—wounded slighlty in the temple.

J. N. Sncoly, Co. F, 3d Vermont—wounded slighlty in the face.

F. Morrill, Co. F, 3d Vermoot—missing.

Moses George, Co. E, 3d Vermoot—missing.

G. Kibbls, Co. F, 3d Vermont—missing.

D. Morse, Co. F, 3d Vermont—missing.

Joseph Eldridge, Co. D, 3d Vermont—missing.

G. Hnrd, Co. D, 3d Vermont—missing.

L. J. Bush, Corporal, Co. H, 3d Vermont—wounded in the eye, slightly.

Dana Corsse, Co. H, 3d Vermont—slightly.

E. S. Waterman, Co. A, 3d Vermont—killed.

A. F. Wilcox, Co. A, 3d Vermont—killed.

J. Battis, Co. D, 3d Vermont—killed.

F. Somerville, Co. K, 3d Vermont—killed.

P. Devildes, Co. K, 3d Vermont—killed.

Wm. Scott, Co. K, 3d Vermont—killed.

Thomas Confuel, Co. K, 3d Vermont—wounded in the thigh, mortally.

J. R. Hoyt, Corporal, 3d Vermont—arm, severely.

J. Ferris, Sergeant, 3d Vt.—shoulder, severely.

Samuel Wale, 3d Vermont—shoulder, severely.

W. H. Emerson, 3d Vermont—arm, severely.

W. H. Green, 3d Vermont—arm, severely.

Jas. J. McManus, 3d Vermont—hand, severely.

J. McCarthy, 3d Vermont—hand, severely.

D. Ellis, 3d Vermont—wounded slightly in face.

D. J. Dibble, Co. I, 4th Vermont—killed; shot through the head.

S. B. Niles, 4th Vermont—killed.

Jos. Dadin, Co. A, wounded in left hand—not considered dangerous.

H. B. Atherton, Captain Co. C, 4th Vermont—wounded in hip, not considered dangerous.

A. Parker, Private, Co. F, 4th Vermont—wounded in leg severely, ball extracted.

C. H. Pitman Knapp, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in back, severely.

F. A. Grimes, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in right leg by part of shell, severely.

N. R. Page, private, Co. F, 6th Vermont—wounded slighlty.

John P. Harris, private, Co. H, 4th Vermont—wounded mortally, (ball passed through right thorax.)

Chas. Ingraham, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in the left arm, slightly.

Chas. Dunklee, private, Co. I, 4th Vermont—wounded in the hand slighlty.

Wm. Henry, private, Co. C, 5th Vermont—killed.

James Rennell, Co. K, 5th Vermont—killed.

E. B. Adgatt, private Co. B, 5th Vermont—wounded through the thigh, severely.

—— Mayhew, private Co. B, 5th Vermont—wounded, (contusion of breast by ball,) slighlty.

James Hemmer, private, Co. B, 5th Vermont—wounded in the hand, slighlty; no bone broken.

H. Davis, private, Co. G, 5th Vermont—wounded in the arm, fractured, severely.

A. M. Perrin, private, Co. I, 5th Vermont—wounded in thigh severely, (ball passing out in groin.)

G. P. Bixley, private, Co. I, 5th Vermont—wounded slighlty, (contusion of spine.)

E. Gernolds, Captain, Co. F, 6th Vermont—killed.

Barney Mason, private, Co. E, 6th Vt.—killed.

R. Blakesly, private, Co. F—killed.

Lewis Talbot, private, Co. D—killed.

George Parker, private, Co. C—wounded, knee, severely.

Bailey, Second Lieutenant, Co. D—wounded, groin, severely.

Davis, Ordnance Sergeant, Co. D—back, severely.

Silas Whitney, private, Co. H—arm, severely.

M. C. Shepard, private, Co. H—shoulder and jaw, severely.

N. B. Danker, private, Co. A—leg, slightly, flesh wound.

Osborbes, private, Co. I—shoulder.

L. Graves, private, Co. C—side of skull.

H. Pollard, private, Co C—leg, fracture.

E. C. Wright, private, Co. A—instep.

A. Peakon, private, Co. F—thigh.

Daniel Woodward, private, Co. F—thigh.

J. Long, Co. A—Chest and arm, severely.

Oakes, private, Co. A, 6th Vermont—wounded neck severely.

D. B. Davenport, private, Co. H, 6th Vermont—thigh, flesh wound.

Thursday Benser—ankle.

A. D. Dreffang, Co. C—knee amputated.

Jos. Simmons, Co. H—thigh.

W. H. Resing, Co. H—thigh.

J. Backley, Orderly Sergeant, Co. E—leg.

W. Casey, Corporal, Co. E—thigh.

Jos. Conney, private, Co. F—knee.

J. W. Falls, private, Co. F—arm.

P. Bates, private, Co. F—arm.

R. G. Bellows, Co. I—knee.

E. R. Keaney, Lieutenant, Co. I—leg.

A. M. Garbin, private Co. A—arm fractured severely.

J. E. Wilson, Co. C—abdomen, severely.

Geo. Beock, do.—knee.

John Robinson, Co. D—foot.

H. Walker, private, Co. K—knee—amputation.

J. Boswell, Co. C—thigh.

H. Houghton, Co. C—hand.

Dan. Ayres, Co. C—knee.

Thos. Barker, Co. C—hand.

J. White, Co. C—arm.

D. S, Jones, Co. C—hand, slighlty.

Thos. Murphy, Co. H—arm.

E. R. Gore, Co. A—neck and head.

E. Goddard, Co. C—leg.

F. H. Fuller, Co. H—thigh.

N. B. Hancock, sergeant, Co. H—both legs severely.

BATTERY—THIRD NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

THADDEUS P. MOTT, Commanding.

—— Lambert, corporal, of New-York—killed by shell.

Chas. Morehonse, private, of New-York—killed.

A. Parille, of New-York—killed.

Jos. Miller, of New-York—wounded in back, dangerously.

Thos. Danebody, of New-York—contusion thigh, slighlty.

Wm. Mabber, of New-York—scalp, severely.

Thos. Butler, corporal, of New-York—under left eye.

Fitzgerald, private, of New-York—contusion of thigh, slighlty.

Leon Kilne, of New-York—side of head, severely.

Thos. Cave, of New-York—upper part of right fool, severely.

FIFTH BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

—— McDonnell, private, of Ayer's Battery, wounded—contusion of shoulder, and flesh-wound of hand, with dislocation of radical.

Wm. E. Morrill, First Lieut. United States Engineer Corps, wounded in upper of right arm, severely.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	35
Wounded	120
Missing	9
Total	164

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Charter.

OPENING OF PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING STREETS, AND REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS.

Under the new or emended charter, the power of giving out contracts for cleaning the streets, and repairing wells and pumps, is taken out of the hands of the Aldermen of the various Wards, and placed in charge of the "Board of Contracts," which is composed of the heads of the different City Departments, including the Mayor. The giving out of these contracts was about the only way the Aldermen have had heretofore of bestowing favors upon their friends, and as may well be supposed, neither they or the contractors do not much relish the change. The Board of Contracts, having given due notice to receive proposals for the work above mentioned, yesterday at one o'clock, and in the Common Council chamber, was the time and place appointed for opening the same. The audience portion of the chamber was filled with contractors and their friends, and the expressions of countenance manifested among the auditors as the different bids were opened and read aloud, presented an interesting scene. There were 100 proposals for cleaning the streets, and 232 proposals for repairing the wells and pumps, and the following were announced as the lowest:

FOR CLEANING STREETS.

First Ward—There were three proposals alike in this Ward, viz.: John Farrel, $800; John Smith, $800; and J. Delany, $800. The Board of Contracts have power to decide who shall receive the contract. Second Ward, C. Binney, $615; Third Ward, T. McCartney, $800; Fourth Ward, T. McCartney, $769; Fifth Ward, P. Maloney, $925; Sixth Ward, Garret Burns, $699; Seventh Ward, Francis Gillen, $495; Eighth Ward, John Delany, $200; Ninth Ward, R. J. Newman, $738; Tenth Ward, T. Sheppard, $1,200; Eleventh Ward, Thomas McCarthy and Edward Hugines each bid $1,200 for this Ward; Twelfth Ward, G. Barrens, $240; Thirteenth Ward, N. Brown, $1,500; Fourteenth Ward, D. Galvin, $493; Fifteenth Ward, Wm. Nodyne, $495; Sixteenth Ward, J. G. Kuotz, $695; Seventeenth Ward, O. Fitzpatrick, $210; Eighteenth Ward, no proposals; Nineteenth Ward, F. Gillen, $500.

FOR REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS.

First Ward, Murdock Bros., $72; Second Ward, ditto, $72; Third Ward, ditto, $72; Fourth Ward, ditto, $96; Fifth Ward, ditto, $124; Sixth Ward, ditto, $132; Seventh Ward, ditto, $240; Eighth Ward, A. F. Krack, $150; Nioth Ward, H. J. Simond, $200; Tenth Ward, H. Crooker, $102; Eleventh Ward, ditto, $256; Twelfth Ward, J. Tiner, $137; Thirteenth Ward, J. Cuoningham & Co., $150; Fourteenth Ward, Ch. Schaebel, $181; Fifteenth Ward, three bids of $100 each; Sixteenth Ward, J. Tiner, $150; Seventeenth Ward, A. F. Krack, $80; Eighteenth Ward, J. Nolan, $45; Nineteenth Ward, two bids of $90 each.

These proposals are about two-thirds less than has heretofore been paid for the same work, and it is quite evident that some of the contractors will not be able to make both ends meet, if they perform the duties required of them under the contract.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 109 deaths in this city—males, 54; females, 55.

Relief to the Wounded on Returning.

The Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, are arranging to throw open their capacious and well-arranged building for a brief home to a few, say five hundred if necessary, of our brave officers and soldiers now on the field of battle from this State, who may become wounded or disabled. The regular medical and surgical staff of this Dispensary, numbering in its list nearly all of our ablest physicians and surgeons, tender their constant services *freely* in this cause, and intend on this occasion, should it require, to outdo all their former efforts. This is a creditable charity.

THE WOUNDED VERMONT SOLDIERS TO ARRIVE HERE.

The Secretary of War telegraphed this morning to Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont, that 32 soldiers of the Vermont Brigade were killed, and 90 wounded, at Yorktown. Gov. HOLBROOK requested they be sent to this City, and also telegraphed to Col. HOWE, the State Agent, the facts. These wounded will probably arrive here to-morrow from Washington, and every arrangement is being made for their comfort at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

Western Sanitary Commission.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western floating hospitals and wounded soldiers:

Dollar subscription	$50 00	St. Thomas Church—	
An Englishman	1 00	W. F. Morgan, Pastor	100 00
Dollar subscriptions	56 85	J. S. King's Sons	100 00
Sammy and Georgy	1 00	Dollar Subscriptions	60 00
W. J. Smith	2 00	Box clothing from Pelican	1 00
C. L. Perkins	20 00	Elizabeth, N. J.	2 00
J. H. T.	1 00	Cash	25 00
C. H. R.	50 00	Chas. P. Kirkland	1 00
R. S. P.	5 00	A poor but patriotic sane	
Relief Soc., Fordham, box Hospital stores		Dr. Prentiss' Church, corner 26th st and 5th-avenue	171 72
D. G. & W. B. Bacon	100 00	Cash	5 00
Grace Church—Rev. Dr. Taylor	485 00	A Lady of Third Congregational United-st. Society—G. S. Frothingham	10 00
Joel Sevis	2 00	C. C.	5 00
Cash	10 00	Previously acknowledged	5,999 86
First German Baptist Church, Williamsburgh	4 00	Total	$7,277 43
J. L. Jennison	25 00		
J. L. Jennison, Jr.	1 00		
A poor Man, moved by the spirit	2 00		

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES.—O. R. INGERSOLL, the South-street boat builder, has just completed a large number of launches for the Government. They were built in 16 days—are three-steps, viz., 30 feet long, 12 feet beam; 37 feet long, 10½ feet beam; and 34 feet long, 9 feet beam. They are now being put on board at Green Point; the Billy Platter has removed [illegible] Brooklyn, and is busily at work [illegible]

Arrest of Col. Jennison.

LAWRENCEBURG, Saturday, April 19, 1862.

Col. JENNISON, late of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, has been arrested by the military authorities and sent to Alton, Illinois. The regiment of the rest is said to be insubordination and mutiny. Lieut. Hoyt, of the same Regiment, is under arrest.

Brig.-Gen. CAREY has been [illegible] of the troops for the protection of the [illegible] Route.

Health of Col. John S. Phelps.

St. Louis, Saturday, April [illegible]

Col. JOHN S. PHELPS, who performed so distinguished a part in the battle of Pea Ridge, has arrived from Springfield. He is in bad health, suffering from disease contracted in the field. He will remain a few days and then proceed to Washington and take his seat in Congress.

Clothing.—Boys may be elegantly clothed at a small cost than is generally supposed. The leading and elegant styles for Spring, just introduced at ROGERS, PEET & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway, cannot be excelled anywhere at home or abroad, and yet the prices are far below the usual rates for far less stylish fabrics.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many regiments to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public contributions on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of supplies, stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military) Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combining Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—SUTTON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 17, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. C. Alexander Peltz, WILLIAM H. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, to Miss HANNAH W. SUTTON, of this City.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 18, GUSTAVUS ALBERT, son of Theodore W. and Cornelia Bailey, aged 10 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 33 Hicks Warren-st., Brooklyn.

CARLIN.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, April 18, HENRY POPE, eldest son of Pope and Helen Carlin, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 Amity st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock.

QUINN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, JANE QUINN, wife of Edmund Quinn, and eldest daughter of Benjamin Jacob, Ferard, County Cork, Ireland, aged 39 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at No. 32 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

☞ Cork and London papers please copy.

SHAW.—In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday morning, April 17, HARRY SHAW, Esq.

SHAMAN.—Killed at the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, WRIGHT SHAMAN, of New-York, First Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

TUNIS.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, CORNELIA S. TUNIS, daughter of the late Caleb C. Tunis.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, WILLIAM H. and NEHEMIAH TUNIS, and W. F. ROPER, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West Washington-place, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

WHEELWRIGHT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his sons, Washington and B. F. Wheelwright, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ADELE FINNIE, second daughter of John and the late Margaret Wright, in the 10th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—April 19, 1862.

21, 39, 74, 43, 52, 64, 45, 30, 62, 34, 2, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—April 19, 1862.

49, 13, 42, 69, 73, 17, 70, 2, 48, 58, 47, 72, 18

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 133.—April 16, 1862.

19, 45, 27, 20, 62, 59, 49, 67, 55, 31, 30, 44.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 204.—April 19, 1862.

34, 6, 66, 10, 54, 33, 68, 36, 20, 67, 73, 48, 42.

Circulars sent by addressing

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FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1851, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post*, *Express*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; to two shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.

The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

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POPULAR NEWS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Future of the Southern Free Negroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of the 23d ult., headed "The Future of the Southern Free Negroes," it is assumed that the thousands who have been thrust upon the protection of the General Government by the overthrow of State laws are properly to be called *freedmen*, and that they must forever remain free.

To support this view two theories of Constitutional law are adduced.

The first, the radical theory of Senator SUMNER, that is, "to treat the governments of the rebel States as destroyed, and to set up territorial governments in their stead."

The second, the conservative theory of President LINCOLN, which treats the States as still in the Union, and regards the suppression of the rebellion, "their government will be again, as of old, under the control of their own inhabitants in the Union, with their former laws not much, if at all changed." And you ask, "What, in that case, would be the condition of these freedmen?"

Are they to be left to the mercy of the old slave laws? What protection would they have against the claims of their former masters?

Certainly, such claim would be made, and if allowed to be decided by the old laws, you admit that these freedmen would be remanded to bondage.

To obviate this evil, you propose that "these freedmen be taken up as *wards* of the General Government, declared to be such, subject to regulations made by the General Government, whose rights shall only be passed upon by the Courts of the United States created for that purpose." And as you invite a full discussion, I beg to submit a few thoughts upon this important subject.

I do not think that the laws of the seceded States are overthrown. The *status* of no human being in his relation to others, either bond or free, has or can be changed by this war, unless upon the success of the rebellion.

The object of the rebellion is to destroy the allegiance of the people of the United States, and to transfer it to another and foreign Power.

The sole object of the United States, in this war, is to maintain the *status* of the people as heretofore, not only in their relations to the Governments, State and National, but in their relations to each other.

Admitting that the seceded States have committed *fola de se*, and that our Government does now hold South Carolina as a conquered Province, yet there is not a single law of that State, in relation to private rights, which would be affected by the conquest. VATTEL says: "The conqueror, who takes a town or province from his enemy, cannot justly acquire over it any other rights than such as belonged to the sovereign, against whom he has taken up arms."

"But if the entire State be conquered, if the nation be subdued, ... if the conqueror thinks proper to retain the sovereignty of the conquered state, and has a right to retain it, ... 'reason,' says VATTEL, 'plainly evinces that he acquires no other rights, by his conquest, than such as belonged to the Sovereign whom he has dispossessed; unless the *submission* of the people, he is bound to govern them *according to the laws of the State.*'"

Chancellor KENT says: "It is a settled principle in the laws and usage of nations that the inhabitants of a conquered territory change their allegiance, and their relations to their former sovereign are dissolved; but *their relations to each other*, and their *rights of property*, not taken from them by orders of the conqueror, remain undisturbed." And he cites the Supreme Court as deciding that "the laws, usages and municipal regulations in force at the time of conquest or cession, remain in force until changed by the new sovereign."

Now, by this authority it follows, that even by the radical theory, the slave laws of South Carolina are not overthrown by conquest, nor any other law, which is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

That the slave laws of South Carolina are in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, needs no other proof than that they stood upon her statute-book before the Constitution was made.

It will not be forgotten that it was this State who secured the continuance of the Slave-trade under the Constitution for twenty years, and, beyond all doubt, these very negroes are the descendants of the Africans imported there, under the authority of the Constitution.

Our Government wages no war of conquest against any State of the National Union. But it wars against a rebellious power, foreign and hostile alike to the Union, and to the oppressed States of the South.

The States, one and all, with their domain and their institutions, are the Union's, and must forever remain.

There is this distinction, between a war repelling an invasion, and a war suppressing a rebellion: when the invasion is repelled, the enemy returns to the country of his allegiance. When the rebellion is suppressed, the enemy returns to his citizenship under the Constitution.

"If," says VATTEL, "the sovereign retakes those towns, countries or prisoners, who had surrendered to the enemy, he recovers all his former rights over them, and is bound to reestablish them in their *pristine condition.*"

Upon the submission, then, of the people of the seceded States to the authority of the Union, it will be the imperative duty of the Government to reestablish them in all their rights, duties, obligations and liabilities.

It is only the 'public property of the rebellion, and property *impressed by its use with a hostile character*, that is vested in our Government upon capture.

By the right of *post liminium*, says VATTEL, "persons and things taken by the enemy are restored to their former state on coming again into the power of the nation to which they belonged." * * * *

"When, therefore, a subject, or any part of his property, has fallen into the enemy's possession, should any fortunate event bring them again into the sovereign power, it is undoubtedly his duty to restore them to their former condition—*to reëstablish the persons in all their rights and obligations*, and to give back the effects to the owners—in a word, *to replace everything on the same footing on which it stood previous to the enemy's capture.*"

Property in slaves is not affected by the war, and even though used by the enemy, if against the will of their owner, his right to them remains unimpaired.

Slaves among the Romans, says VATTEL, "were not treated like other moveable property; they, by the right of *postliminium*, were restored to their masters, even when the rest of the booty was detained."

Consequently, though that the negroes in the Seceded States are *freedmen*, it does not follow that they have become *the subject of legislation by Congress.* All the legislative powers which Congress possesses, are conferred by the Constitution.

This rebellion has added no new grants of power. It has neither added or subtracted one single article or section from that sacred instrument.

Whatever powers Congress has over the question of freedmen, they have always possessed. They have precisely the same power to legislate about the freedmen in New-York or Massachusetts, that they have in the rebellious States of the South. Now, will any one seriously contend that Congress has any legislative power over the questions of freedmen in New-York, or any other free State of the Union? Will he point me to the section and article which confers such power? Will any one controvert that the State of New-York, so far as anything in the Constitution of the United States is concerned, may reduce to Slavery every person of color within the limits of the State, and surround them with a code as dark as that which disgraces the State of South Carolina? And if New-York should deem it wise to pursue this course, the General Government could not interfere.

This is the theory of our Federative system, and whoever derides it, impeaches the wisdom of the authors of our Independence. Your refer to Secretary CHASE'S action in regard to the Port Royal "contrabands, or rather freedmen," to show "that the Government is not wholly neglecting that class."

I cannot but regard this whole project of sending down a corps of *mandarins* of both sexes to govern and lift up the negroes to *the higher plane of civilization*, as one of the *greatest absurdities* engendered by the chaotic spirit of the times.

Its advocates seem to regard the National Government as an eleemosynary institution, whose highest aim is to administer charity to the unfortunate Africans, and teach them as sisters and brothers, that they are altogether equal to the white race.

The result, I fear, of the philanthropic energies of this half-fanatic, half-knave association, will be to get all possible profit from the work of the negroes, and to keep them secure *for the convenient* reclamation of their masters, upon the return of peace.

The suggestion that the General Government take the freedmen of the South as wards, looks humane, but I can find no authority for this in the Constitution. Whatever power the Government may have over the free negroes of South Carolina, it has over the same class in New-York.

If the National Government can become the guardian of free negroes, it can become the guardian of all paupers and outcasts in every city and State in the Union.

The African is a foreign race to us, and must forever remain so: there is, therefore, but one hope for his political and social elevation, and that is, in colonization.

Our armies in their advance, will necessarily pass behind their lines. All non-combatants, and thus thousands of slaves will be separated from their owners, and left in go at large. But there is no State or Territory within the Union, where they can go and be safe from the pursuit of their owners. For, so long as the Constitution stands, so long will the Government be bound, by oath, to deliver up the fugitive from labor, on the claim of their owners.

I entirely concur with your article of April 1, in which you advocate gradual emancipation with colonization, and suggest that the Government provide some territory beyond the limits of the United States, where the negroes may be settled by themselves.

I suggest that the Government purchase for these *freedmen* a settlement in Central America; a country which promises more to the African than any other in this hemisphere.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

Remarks Relative to the Bankrupt Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have observed on the part of the House of Representatives of the *Bankrupt bill* to next December will strike the whole country like thunder. Between one and two hundred thousand Americans citizens are added to the list, pattinged the force of the bill, and comparatively very few remonstrances have been sent in against it. The majority which voted for suspending the rules of course not sufficient for that purpose, a two-thirds vote being required—and the small majority for the postponement, very decisively indicate a strong general feeling in favor of the law, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have insisted upon the respectful treatment of deliberate debate before any final action. The summary disposition of a measure so intrinsically important, so respectably and numerously demanded, and so carefully elaborated by commercial, legal and Congressional Committees, can only be accounted for by the simple consideration that a bankrupt law is a law of *peace*; and at the present crisis of our nation, nothing comparatively is regarded as worthy of present attention which has not some visible bearing upon the great conflict on whose result our very National existence depends. Still, however, we think a mere general postponement is not the proper disposition of this most important measure. Every reflecting man knows that the war itself has produced, is producing, and will continue to produce an incalculable amount of *actual* bankruptcy in the land, which sooner or later will imperatively demand the only possible recognition at the hands of that Government for whose salvation such countless individual fortunes have been wrecked. If, in consequence of this righteous war, which the merchants of the country, to say nothing of all other classes, in proportion to their more limited means, have so righteously and munificently sustained, bankruptcy has become almost the normal condition of the mercantile community, then every principle of justice demands that the Government should reciprocate this whole-souled devotion of private means to the public good by the only measure of relief within its power. The precise time when this is to be done may be a matter of doubt: but such action ought to be taken as will recognize the great principle that sooner or later the demanded law shall be enacted. Let, then, the action of the House of Representatives be so far reconsidered as to refer the whole subject during the recess to an able *Commission*, with instructions to report at the opening of the next session. In the meantime, such Commission can adopt their action to the state of the country and the progress of the war. If rebels and traitors are to be excluded from the benefits of the law, they can devise the most practicable mode of accomplishing this object. They can also carefully examine the late voluminous and elaborate Bankrupt law of England, profiting by its numerous checks upon fraud and its careful protection of the rights of creditors. The skillfully drawn bills presented to the present Congress, and the various insolvent laws of the States, will also come under their investigation, and from such deliberate action may result a system that will meet the urgent demands of the country, and give new life to the industry which has crippled itself in saving the nation.

The Ice Trade—A New Chapter in the History of Monopolies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the attempts, made by unscrupulous capitalists, to impose upon the too submissive people of the city of Gotham, the one to which I would call their attention, exceeds in audacity and contempt of public opinion everything yet attempted. I allude to a new phase in the history of the Ice business, which we will call the consolidation of 1862, in distinction to the consolidation of 1855, of which more hereafter.

In order to appreciate the extent of mischief contemplated, by a few *parvenus* for their own benefit, I will give your readers an idea of the rise and progress of this great branch of our native industry.

Many of your readers remember the time when water was peddled from door to door. One of the greatest drawbacks the water-carriers experienced was the great amount of labor entailed upon them in Summer to keep their supply cool enough to satisfy their customers. To obviate this difficulty, some twenty or so clubbed together, and with a capital of less than $5,000 gathered at Rockland Lake sufficient ice to last through the Summer, brought it down, as they needed it, on sloops and schooners—thus remedying a great evil and creating a new business, which, increasing gradually, soon enabled them to build barges specially for the purpose.

One enterprising man after another started in the business, till, in 1855, the Ulster Connly, A. BARNOSE & Co., and Knickerbocker Ice Companies, formed a protective consolidation under the title of Knickerbocker Ice Company, with a capital of $900,000. This consolidation, which had its obnoxious features, was, by far, less offensive than the present scheme. Its natural effect was to bring fresh capital and more enterprising men in the business, creating a healthy competition, reducing the price of Ice, and thus making a public necessity of what was previously a luxury.

Not satisfied with this state of things, which did not allow of realizing immense fortunes yearly, the parties in the present consolidation, who we understand to be the Knickerbocker, New-York, (composed of four or five different firms,) the Washington, the Rockland Lake, and one or two other Ice Companies, are attempting to make a league which has no redeeming points whatever, and all for the purpose of concentrating the business into the hands of a few, instead of the many, and how unscrupulous the few let the reader judge.

In the face of our present monetary difficulties, and of the fact of a long and severe Winter having enabled them to make a larger crop than usual, without any chance, for this season at least, of Southern demand, *they have resolved upon doubling the prices.* Furthermore upon putting an end to all competition by passing a measure by which no party to the said monopoly shall interfere with or supply Ice to a customer, unless a letter has been written by the customer wishing the change, in plain English. Nobody will be able to better himself, and will, therefore, be willing to put up with high prices, bad ice and insolent drivers! Whoever heard of such a preposterous notion? as if every man in this free community would not rather go without a necessary article than put up with such unexpected imposition.

For fear that the influence of the independent ice dealers might counteract these arbitrary measures, they have bound them down in three different ways:

1. By charging them at wholesale the same price ice sold at retail last year.

2. By limiting them to the same quantity they took last year, thus preventing them increasing their trade, and even, should this Summer be very warm, from giving full satisfaction to their old customers.

3. By threatening to stop their supply of ice should they violate the rules, or in any other way displease these self-appointed potentates.

These measures will appear despotic enough, but one of the most cruel is that, should a driver employed by either of these monopolists be discharged, no matter from what cause, he cannot be employed by another, without a written recommendation (permission?) And when we state that some of them have been engaged in the business upwards of fifteen years, and are unfit for any other pursuit, will you not agree with me that it is a direct attempt to throttle and reduce them to a state of dependence and vassalage, before which negro Slavery sinks into insignificance.

I might expatiate upon the effect of these measures, but the reader will readily perceive the results. All I can suggest to remedy the evil is, that the public withdraw their patronage from those who are so ready to abuse it, and extend it to the independent firms and drivers, among whom, I am sure, sufficient enterprising men are to be found who can meet the crisis. S.

The Question of Gradual Emancipation.

The following correspondence on the subject of the resolution adopted on the 6th inst. by the House of Representatives to raise a Committee of nine to inquire into the subject of gradual emancipation of the slaves in the Border States by the people or local authorities thereof, and whether Congress can aid therein or in the colonization of the liberated slaves, has taken place between a citizen of Baltimore and Hon. A. S. WHITE, of Indiana:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

HON. A. S. WHITE—*Dear Sir:* Let me, though a stranger to you, congratulate you on your practical resolution relating to the abolition of Slavery in the States. It is an entering wedge, and if the Committee is only constituted properly, you will have an opportunity of driving it home into this gnarled, knotty, crabbed subject. Mr. LINCOLN'S message and resolution were capital hits, but your resolution is a follower up, looking to results. Born and reared in a Slave State, my parents being slaveholders, my testimony against Slavery is not entirely worthless. Believe me, when I tell you that this war will never end, that there will never be any permanent peace in the country between the two peoples which Slavery and Freedom have created, until every vestige of the curse be removed; and he who shall effect its removal, or point out the way, or rather press home on the nation the necessity of emancipation, will be indeed the Savior of the Republic.

As to the means, the necessities will create them. I know no other but the fearless exercise of the war power at this juncture when every ninety-nine out of a hundred slaveholders are traitors, and have already forfeited not only their slaves, but their lives and everything else. The exercise of the war power may be stimulated by the exercise of other powers. Mr. BENTON, in 1847, I think, told Mr. CALHOUN, who was prating about direct taxation, that negro Slavery could be taxed out of existence. He was silent. Why not tax every slave his full value, and make the imposition a lien upon him, in default of the payment of which he shall be declared exempt from service to his master? If the question of recognizing property in man presents itself, lay the tax on the service he owes to his master. * * * *

These are hasty hints, worth nothing, perhaps, but I give them as I write. My purpose was simply to thank you for your timely movement, and to congratulate you on your success. I hope you will not delay a moment longer than needful the action of the Committee. Moments are precious in the solution of this grand question, for be assured our national safety is involved in it. It involves also our relations to a just God, whose hand is in this war. Repentance wide and deep, and the turning away of the nation from the monster sin, will secure our success in the war, and in the reconstruction of the Republic. Nothing else will, in my humble judgment. Indeed, I attribute our victories to the growing repentance of the nation, as evidenced in our public acts. Your resolution is a crowning evidence of repentance. So is Mr. LINCOLN'S Message. Excuse the freedom with which I write." * * * *

Mr. WHITE replied as follows:

"Your letter of the 8th was doubly welcome, as being a prompt response from the popular heart to my crude and undigested effort to untie (not to cut) the 'gnarled' and Gordian knot that stops the circulation of our life-blood, and because the first response came from a Slave State. The dangers of the hour brood over the land, and its necessities almost overpower the contemplative mind. In such a time of common and universal alarm, it is not surprising that our senses are paralyzed, and that a wondering nation sees a Congress without a policy. The President's Message, which struck a chord of hopeful sympathy in Europe, seemed to our blunted American senses a mere abstraction, and to the Border States an offence. Yet I was fain to consider it the golden link by which we might ascend to the heaven of redemption. The occasion was '*digna vindice nodus*,' and after the President had descended to the stage, we common actors might come in and fill the drama.

If we could excuse the want of Congressional policy in the bewilderment of the hur, what were we to think of the apathy of the Border States, who would neither tolerate nor suggest any scheme to remove a feculent cause of treason of which they had been made the unwilling abettors, and from whose supposed sympathy with the rebellious States all the strength of that rebellion was borrowed? They could not be ignorant that the brunt of civil war was to fall upon *them*, with all the distraction and peril of an open feud the war was sure to leave: nor unconscious that they held in their own hands the solution of the whole difficulty. They occupied at once a position of peculiar danger and peculiar strength; for, Slavery once expelled from the Border States, it could no longer disturb the equilibrium of our Government. Nor aggregately would their necessary action have involved them in any pecuniary sacrifice, for all their physical affinities are with the free States, their capacities being essentially for agriculture or manufactures, to which Slavery alone had forbidden a development, and the position of some of them making them carrying States. There was but a single aspect in which Slavery could be supposed to interest them, and that was the lucre of an inter-State Slave trade; a motive from which every one of them stood absolved, with the possible exception of Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge; and the descendants of JEFFERSON would scarcely be willing to acknowledge a policy which has been the disgrace of the petty chieftains of Africa.

My resolution, then, was intended as an appeal to the Border States through the acknowledged agency of their proper and local jurisdiction over the subject. And in the mutual dependencies of our system between State and Federation, I felt that I was offering no outrage to State sovereignty for Congress to tender on its part to do all and more than its correlative duty to alleviate this effort on the part of the Border States, for their own and the common salvation. I say "salvation," and not "good," because the times are peculiar, and now only while the planting States are in revolt can we ever hope to grapple (by peaceful process) with the magnitude of the evil. It would be a cheap redemption if the Government were to pay every loyal owner in the Border States a market equivalent for his slave.

You will see by the report in the *Globe* that the resolution was at first offered so as to constitute the Chairman and a majority of the Committee of members from the Border States, and was only modified on the urgent remonstrance of friends in their places, and to secure its passage. It was offered in a spirit of concord and conciliation, and in full reliance on the patriotism of a wise and magnanimous people."

LAW REPORTS.

The Hackley Contract Injunction—Hopes of a Compromise.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This case, which has frequently been postponed, came before the Court on Saturday, agreeable to previous adjournment.

Counsel for Mr. Hackley moved for further adjournment, stating that a compromise between the parties was nearly completed, which would settle the dispute. Counsel for the Messrs. Hope opposed the motion to adjourn on the ground that the laborers had not been paid in five weeks, and the public interests would suffer by the delay. Mr. James renewed his application for a temporary receiver to receive sufficient to pay the laborers; but he would not consent that the Messrs. Hope should receive the money. He said if they were sincere in their desire to pay the men, this course would effectually accomplish that object. He thought the case one for an amicable adjustment. The maxim "Agree with thine adversary quickly whilst thou art in the way," was applicable to all transactions and to this one in particular. The Court adjourned the cause to Tuesday next.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; J. T. Brady, P. G. Clark, S. B. Garvin and J. E. Burrill, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

The East River Bank vs. *Kennedy.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

Williams vs. *O'Keefe & Duryea.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

Von Schoning vs. *Buchanan & Mitchell.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted, with $7 costs.

Before Justice Barbour.

Beecker vs. *Ackerman.*—Ordered that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with costs.

Gray vs. *Bowen.*—Ordered that the plaintiff's complaint be dismissed with costs.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bell vs. *Weed.*—Order granted.

Palmer vs. *Potter.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Scott vs. *Hawks.*—Issues settled.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Referred to H. H. Lane, Esq.

Averill vs. *Wenz.*—Motion denied.

Fowler vs. *Swayzee.*—Motion denied, but without costs. Cause to be restored and placed on the Calendar for first Monday in May, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 19; 1862.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	93¾	8 N. Y. Central R.	93
19,500 U.S.6s '81 O.W.L.		250 do	82⅞
⅛ Yearly,.....	93	1200 do	82⅞
26,000 U.S.6s1YearCert.	97⅛	50 do	850 82⅞
5,000 do	97⅛	50 do	b60 83
10,000 do	s10 97⅛	200 Erie Railway	36¾
1,000 Tr.7-3-10 Pc. Notes	99⅛	400 do	36¾
8,000 Ill. Coup. Bds. '66	90	50 do	b10 36⅝
3,000 Ill. Coup. Bds. '77	90	300 do	b60 36⅝
20,000 Tenn. 5s, '90to10	56	200 Hudson River R.	35¾
1,000 Va. State 6s	56¼	50 do	b30 36
10,000 Mo. State 6s	49½	15 do	35¾
6,000 Mo. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	60	100 do	b30 35¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	100 Erie Railway Pf	b60 61¾
1,000 Minn. 8p.c.Bd.	86½	200 do	b30 61¾
3,000 N. C. B'ds, '76	103	700 do	61
5,000 E R. 3d M. B '53.	93	500 Harlem Rd	12¾
21,000 do	92¼	50 Mich. Cent. Rd	54¾
5,000 do	s30 92¾	100 do	b60 55
6,000 Erie R. 4th B.	85	50 Panama Rd	124
4,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B	84	350 Ill. Cen. Rd. scrip	61
1,000 M. C. 8p.c. B., old	97	50 do	60¾
1,500 do	99¼	250 Clev. & Pitts. R.	17¾
1,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	81	50 do	17¾
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85	100 do	b30 17¾
500 To. & W. 2d M.	49¼	300 do	17¾
1,000 do	49¾	50 Galena & Chi. R.	67½
1,000 LC. & M. L. G. b. l. n.	55	50 do	s60 67¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank	89	550 Clev. & Tol. R.	opg 42¾
25,000 American Gold	101¾	25 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	s15 54¾
41,000 do	101¾	25 do	s15 54¾
10,000 do	b60 101¾	200 do	s30 54¾
15 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	200 do	s30 54¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 104¾	10 do	55
50 do	b10 104¾	225 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	28
60 do	104¾	50 do	26¾
10 do	104¾	150 New-Jersey R.	129
75 do	104¾	6 Rome & Water R.	45
		50 Bnf. & St. Line R.	122¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	93½	5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	48¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	93¾	10,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	84¾
6,000 T. St. 6s '90	b60 56	5,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	105¾
5,000 do	s3 55	6,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	105
10,000 Mo. State 6s	49	20,000 Am. Gold	s10 101¾
4,000 do	hswk 49	50 Pac. M. S. Co.	b30 104¾
6,000 do	b3 49	50 do	104¾
7,000 Virginia St. 6s	56¾	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 82¾
1,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds.	107¾	100 Erie Railroad	36¾
1,000 E. R. 2d M. B. '83	92¾	100 Harlem Railroad	12¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	67¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	80	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 42¾
10,000 Miss. 6s 1st. to H. & St. J. R.	60¾	280 do	opg 42¾
10,000 do	b60 61	50 Chic. & Rock I. R.	54¾
		100 do	b30 54¾

SATURDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Stock market to-day was dull on the Railway Shares, which the speculators against the market sold ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. early in the day on New-York Central and Erie of both classes, the Western stocks sympathizing to some extent in the dullness. Later in the day New-York Central recovered to 82¾ as against 82¼ ₩ cent. yesterday afternoon, and the general share list was ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher than the lowest rates of the forenoon. The Government Stocks were steady and in good request, and Gold was ¼ ₩ cent. firmer than yesterday. Exchange 112½ ₩ cent. The Border State Stocks were ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower on Tennessees and ¼@¾ ₩ cent. lower on Missouris. The Deposits with the Sub-Treasury to-day on 5 ₩ cent. interest, were a million and three quarters; by far the heaviest sum yet deposited in a single day.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	91	Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.	60
Manhattan	123	Broadway	125
Merchants'	94	American Exchange	99
Mechanics'	102½	Pacific	115
America	102	Bank of the Repub.	91
City	112	Hanover	76
Phœnix	94	Irving	64
North River	75	Metropolitan	97½
Tradesmen's	93½	Shoe and Leather	93
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Continental	86
Merchants' Ex.	80	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	115	Importers' & Traders'	90
State of New-York	93	Park	101
Commerce	88	Manfs. & Merchants	78

And the following for the Railway Mortgeges:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¾	N. Ind. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	N. Ind. Goshen Line	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	93	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. '76	91¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	Panama R. Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	110	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	84
Erie firsts, '58	107¼	T. H. & Al. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	93
Erie seconds '64	101	T. H. & Al. seconds, 8 ₩ c.	60
Erie seconds '79	101¾	Chic. & N. W. s. f.	88
Erie thirds, '83	92½	Chic. & N. W. firsts	85½
Erie fourths, '80	86	Chic. & N. W. seconds	14
Erie fifths, '88	80¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102½
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st	80	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	94
Hudson firsts, '69	103	L. S. & Wabash firsts	76¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99¾	L. S. & Wabash seconds	49¾
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. 1sts	89¾
Hudson convert., '67	76	Gal. & Chicago firsts	99¾
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	101	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Harlem seconds, '64	93	Chi. & Toledo firsts s. f.	86
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '63–'72	99½	N. J. Cen. firsts	104½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '62	99¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	96½	Mil. & P. Du C. 1sts pref	78
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	97	Mil. & P. Du C. 2ds pref	56¾

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total receipts, $2,981,201 23, including for customs $100,000; total payments, $3,218,848 95; total balance, $7,523,847 13.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 19, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 9,345 bbls. Flour, 84 bbls. and 727 bags Corn Meal, 2,254 bushels Wheat, 35,280 bushels Corn, 370 bushels Rye, 495 bushels Barley, 2,153 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 6,177 pkgs. Provisions, and 532 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day have been limited, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 284 bbls., including 202 bbls. Pots and 82 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales, 2,500 lbs. Western yellow, at 33½c.@34c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from Western buyers has been fair, during the past week, and local jobbers have been comparatively busy in supplying the wants of their customers. No very large orders were executed, but, in the aggregate, a respectable business was transacted. Prices were more regular, and sellers more confident. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says:

"The business during the week has been fair, but considerably behind that of last week. The business for the season, all things considered, has been very good. Cincinnati has been the largest buyer—probably, owing to the fact of its position as being a great distributing market for army supplies, &c. We understand there are buyers in the market from Cincinnati who came here for the third time. Chicago has done well, and, next to Cincinnati, has purchased the largest stock. The St. Louis market has been comparatively dull; a considerable lot of goods was bought early in the season by parties who supposed they could control the market; but since other parties, not knowing this fact, have been able to purchase, and that market is somewhat overstocked. There is not much expectation of a large trade till after the rebellion is over."

COAL.—Foreign is quiet. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 227 tons New Pellon Main at $5 50; 147 tons P. C. Cannel, $6 25 ex ship; 140 tons Liverpool Gas Cannel, $6 25; 270 tons Scotch Steam, $5 25@$5; and 200 tons Newcastle Gas, $5 50 cash. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—St. Domingo has been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bags (for export), at equal to 14¾c.@14¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb. Sales, 2,300 bales.

EARTHENWARE—With an improved demand from Western buyers, there has been more general activity in the market, yet prices have not been satisfactory to sellers. The heavy auction sales exercise a depressing influence. Fresh receipts have added to the available supply, which, however, is still moderate.

FISH—The principal inquiry since our last has been for Mackerel, which command full prices. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather heavily, the eagerness of some holders to sell giving buyers any existing advantage, but with a subsequent improvement in the demand, prices rallied and closed in favor of sellers. Sales have been made since our last of 11,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 70; very inferior to choice extra State at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 80
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 6 40
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping rates. Sales of 400 bbls., at $5 75@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving slightly, including extra at $4 10@$6 30 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been decidedly brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 35, and Bunch do. at $3 15 ₩ box, and Currants at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, at reduced prices. Sales have been made of 23,800 bushels, including poor Canada Club, at $1 09; White Western, at $1 37@$1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 20; Red State, (Spring,) at $1 17, ₩ bushel. Corn continues heavy and dropping. Sales 46,500 bushels, at 57¾c.@60c., chiefly within the range, for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 57c.@58c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c.; State, at 39c.@40c., ₩ bush. Rye continues in fair request, at 80c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bush. Sales 1,400 bushels. Barley is inactive and depressed. Sales 2,450 bushels, including Canada West (choice) at $1, and State at 81c.@83c.; and California at 70c. ₩ bushel.

IRON—Has been very dull, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, 2,500 tons American Pig were sold, at $22 for No. I Anthracite, and $20 for Forge, ₩ ton, on time.

HAY—North River Bale is in limited request, at 55c.@70c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are very quiet, to-day, including last year's crop, at 12c@18c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts here been limited, and sales moderate, during the past week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market has been comparatively quiet during the week, the demand from both the Trade and out-of-town buyers, continuing only moderate. The principal transactions have been in Californias, most of the recent arrivals of which having been taken by the Trade at 24c. Prices for the most part remain unchanged. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For this description the market is dull, the demand for home consumption being very light, and prices are weak. *Dry-Salted Hides*—are in moderate request at slightly reduced rates. *Calcutta Stock*—In this description there have been an transactions from first hands." Week's receipts of Hides have been 19,131; sales, 37,200, including 1,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 22½c., cash in bond; 5,000 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 23c., less 4 ₩ cent.; 300 dry Orinoco, 23 lbs., at 23½c., 6 months; 17,000 dry California, 22 lbs., at 24c., 6 months; 1,000 dry California, 22 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, a resale; 5,057 dry salted Maranham, 27 lbs., at 16¼c., 6 months; 250 wet salted Bermuda, 75 lbs., at 8c. cash; 1,850 City and Country Slaughters, 70 lbs. @80 lbs., at 7½c.@8c., cash; 1,300 dry Western, 24 lbs. H 17c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 189,800 (same time last year, 344,400—year before, 261,100,) and 658 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 06¼@$1 12½ ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been very quiet; prices of Hemlock lavored buyers, while those of Oak

...HEADJUSTMENT ...NDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

Public Debt of the City of Mil- ... to receive bids or proposals from ... Bonds for the purchase of such ... extent of the Sinking Fund on hand (which ... dollars), in pursuance of section 10 of ... to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its ... Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of ... proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by ... of the proper officer of any Bank or ... City of New-York, that the Bonds ... deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be ... the consideration upon acceptance of the bid and ...

... to be delivered to the City Comp- ... time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, ... o'clock A. M., at the office of the ... the bids or proposals will be opened, ... decided by the Common Council.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must surrender to their presentation.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FRED. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

... and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

We beg to inform buyers of United States Bonds, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and other Securities, that we are prepared to fill orders at the lowest market rates current on the day when the orders shall be received, at a difference of ...th per cent., as compared with the Brokers' Board, and frequently at or below Board prices net, without commission.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

T. D. HENNESSY, BANKER AND BROKER, No. 8 WALL-ST.

...NCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, 7-30 TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE FUND BONDS" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars), with the interest thereon becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Galena and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JERMAIN & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, Adams Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 215 6th-av., near 14th-st., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house; consisting, in part, of rosewood parlor suite in brocatelle, centre and pier tables, fine oil paintings and engravings, elegant rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, toilet sets, elegant amoire a glace, Brussels carpets throughout the house, chandeliers, black walnut extension-table, sideboard, dinner set, mahogany sofas and chairs, and other furniture. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. N. HOLLINGSHEAD will sell on MONDAY, April 21, at 9½ A. M., the entire stock of boots and shoes of every description, in lots to suit purchasers, manufactured expressly for the Southern trade, comprising stencils, boot and shoe trees, lasts, trunks, umbrellas, desks, canoters, fixtures, &c., &c., together with the store to let—all to the highest bidders, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale. JOHN WHYTE, jr., No. 13 Bible-av., opposite Cooper Union and Bible House.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Haralmus-street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, March 25, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND SHIP HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 138 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of house and ship hardware, composition works, blacksmith's stock, &c., &c., contained in the above store.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

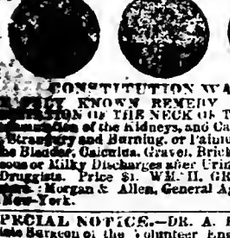
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 66 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 468 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, WITH four-passenger rockaway and harness; rockaway just put in complete order and the whole establishment a very great bargain at $350. Apply at No. 78 Walker-st., of Mr. ...

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO SMALL BLACK ... suitable for ... horses. Apply ... harness for sale. Apply ... 1862.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES ... IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravelly and Burning, or Painful Urination, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. A. P. DALRYMPLE, late Surgeon of the Volunteer Engineers, having returned from Fort Royal, resumes his practice at his former residence, No. 151 Hudson-st., (four doors above St. John's Park,) New-York.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES from the ears, blindness, chronic inflammations and all diseases of the eye and ear also, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New-York, April 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY next, the 21st inst., for freighting, in two good vessels, about 475,000 feet of pine lumber, hence to Key West, Florida, with a reasonable number of lay days at each place. Proposals offering will please state the lowest price of freight per 1,000 feet, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Freight."

H. C. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ... City property in New-York or Brooklyn, cooperative ... some of good land, with good buildings, &c., ... the village of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. ... LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of adults. References of the first order. Address L. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

To Let.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house, No. 98 ... consisting of three rooms and ... with use of basement for washing. Rent, $12 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had after Monday, the 21st inst.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER of both the two iron front buildings, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building; perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make it in reality but one building of 50 feet front—now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the 13th Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

NOS. 160 AND 162 3D-AV.—TO LET—AN old established dry good store, with fixtures, all complete; will be altered to, two, if required; suitable for a milliner or shoe store; also a furnished house, No. 71 East 16th-st., to a private family. Apply to P. McNALLY, 160 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown-stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to THOS. McPHERSON, No. 477 3d av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, WITHout children, part of a cottage house, consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, in a very desirable down-town location. Gas and water—good yard. Apply on the premises, No. 180 Hudson-st., a little above St. John's Park, from 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE English basement house No. 125 Pacific-st., one door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Premises in fine order, and very convenient to ferries. Lot adjoining, for garden, if wanted. Immediate possession. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house, No. 39 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. It has the Ridgewood water, gas and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 151 Maiden-lane.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—Fine light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of No. 370 South-st., in a good, heavy, substantial store, suitable for and will be let for any purpose. Inquire of PRITCHARD & WING, corner of South and Montgomery sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the buildings on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., covering five lots of ground; the whole or part will be let to suit. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av., between 38th and 31st-sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 256 West 42d-st.; the premises are in perfect order; has all the modern improvements. Will be let very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at No. 252 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, No. 289 West 19th-st., having all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; rent $500; possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 287 West 19th-st., adjoining.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of the brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and six closets on each floor; gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c. Apply on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW COTtage house on 130th-st., near 1st-av., containing four lots of ground. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, exchange office.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No. 235 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341—50 feet deep, with plate-glass windows, next door to Geo. Keyes' large dry-goods store; suitable for boots and shoes, grocery, clothing, &c. Apply at No. 343, next door.

TO LET—NO. 229 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., this elegant and eligibly situated 4-story brown stone house; is 65 feet deep; immediate possession given; rent low. Apply on the premises, or as per bill.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 100 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 126 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE, No. 181 Henry-st., with the modern improvements; a very desirable place for a small family.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly obeap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY, IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 93 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let, at Fairmont, overlooking the Hudson; the large furnished house and grounds as above; house well furnished, and grounds well stocked with choicest cherries, pears, berries, grapes, etc.; 25 hours from City, and Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of S. SEYMOUR, Fairmont, on premises, or of E. HOUGHTON, Agent Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.—To let, first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments, about 3 acres of ground, horse, carriage, donkey, cow, plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished throughout, in 34th-st., near 5th-av.; rent no object, if the tenant is first-class. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 227 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

MOVING AND STORING FURNITURE promptly attended to; large furniture trucks for moving; good brick buildings for storage, and moderate charges. Inquire of the furniture-store, No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE, —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 14th and 16th sts.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER.—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 425 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the city. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisances of any description. Rent to suit the times, $600; worth $1,000. Price, $17,000. Apply to LIVINGSTON, VAN ZANDT & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE —10 acres—for sale, near Morrisaw, one mile east of the dépôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable residence, in good order, suitable for a large family or boarding-house, with six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, and an abundance of berries of different varieties, and barns and other out-buildings attached. Such an opportunity seldom offers. Will be let very cheap, or will be sold for $10,000, $2,000 to be paid down and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to CHARLES CHENEY, No. 795 Broadway, New-York, or to WILLETS & CARL, Flushing, L. I., or to RICHARD DEVERRY, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISAnia, near a Railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¾ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DORÉMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,198 New-York P. O.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO THREE-story brick houses, containing ten rooms and ten pantries, with gas, water, marble mantels, vaults in front, the houses are centrally situated, being less than five minutes walk from two depôts; time by rail to New-York 30 minutes; possession given immediately. Rent, $300; or they will be sold very low. Inquire of W. D. RUSSELL, No. 538 Broadway, New-York, or of D. W. CRANE, No. 44 Halsey-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.

SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the Hudson River. There are two parlors, with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture. Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHington to RENT—Two new first-class houses, about two acres of land to each, within one minute of Fort Washington Dépôt, H. R. R. R., with a fine view of the river.

Each house is 40x38, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Bath-rooms, butler's pantry, stable, &c.

For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—House and outbuildings, with 1½ acres of land, pleasantly situated in Boston, Conn., 4½ hours from New-York, convenient to churches, school and railroad dépôt. Grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars inquire of C. M. MATHER, No. 125 Duane-st., or of J. B. MATHER, Dorien D. pôt, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The residence of the late Prof. Olmsted, situated on New-York-square, and near Yale College; consisting of a first-class mansion with modern improvements, 17 lots of ground, with grapery, green-house, forcing house, out-buildings, &c., &c. Grounds in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars and a full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—A very desirable country house in Westchester County, with two acres of land, stables, ice-house, &c., and good garden. The property is two minutes' walk from depôt, and 25 miles from the City Hall. Everything is in complete order, and the house is ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N.J.—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 13 Park-st., adjoining Park-place, one of the best locations in the City for a small family, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent moderate. Apply to C. S. HAINES, No. 1 Commercial Dock, Newark, N. J., or T. D. JAMES, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT.—A DWELLING VERY PLEASANTLY located on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., with fine grounds and garden, will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant, for the summer months, longer if desired, with or without furniture; gas, hot and cold water in each story of the house; bath room, &c. Address, Box No. 2,632 N. Y. Post-office.

RESIDENCE IN RYE TO LET OR LEASE.—Pleasantly situated near the depôt. The house is large, double, convenient, mostly furnished, and having over twenty rooms; stable and other outbuildings, fruits and shrubbery abundant, pure water and nine acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished, to the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c. Newly shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—A VERY desirable two-story and attic frame house with lot and garden 50 by 200 feet; location one of the best in the village; possession 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., or GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 233 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

TO LET, AT BERGEN POINT, N.J.—CLOSE to the steamboat landing, a large dwelling-house, with barn, orchard and several acres of land, formerly the residence of Jasper Garretson, deceased. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 35 Whitehall-st., New-York, or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

BAY VIEW HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished—situate on New-York Bay, about 3 miles from Brooklyn ferries (only 35 minutes' ride by city cars.) Three acres of choice land, fruits, barn, stables, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent or for sale low, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 2 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—VERY desirable large house, 5th-st. and East River, with carriage-house, stable and garden, shade, shrubbery and fruit. Apply on the premises. Rent low, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, several very desirable country seats in Westchester County, located on the line of the New Haven Railroad and Long Island Sound. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COTTAGE House, with over a half acre of ground, on Bergen Heights, N. J., on a horse-railroad route, and within fifty miles of Jersey City ferry. Apply to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 41 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, A SMALL HOUSE with six acres, six rooms, large closets, shade trees, &c., within three minutes' walk of junction dépôt. Rent $175. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, near the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAGRAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH—UNFURNISHED —a fine old place, finely fruited and shaded—the late residence of Archibald Gracie. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE ON CASTLEton Hill, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. A choice and healthy location, with two to three acres of land well improved. S. C. SCHENCK, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE and store, with stable and shed attached, situate in the centre of the town of Bloomfield. Apply at the lumber-yard, near the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862.

NURSES FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS.—One hundred able-bodied men, not readily liable to sickness, are wanted to serve gratuitously as nurses upon the Floating Hospitals which are being prepared by the Sanitary Commission, under orders from Government. Applicants must be men of correct habits, intelligent and experienced in the care of the sick and wounded, and fond of such labors. Apply to Dr. E. HARRIS, No. 253 4th-av., New-York, between 4 and 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROcessed cook, in a hotel or private family, by one accustomed to the business, who understands making all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Good references. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 4th floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a thorough cook and good washer and ironer; can take care of milk and make excellent butter; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 974 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A TRUSTWORthy and respectable girl desires a situation, in City or country, as general servant; is willing to do all in her power to please her employer; is a good, plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good dairymaid. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WIDow lady, a situation as housekeeper; is perfectly competent; references given; a Christian family preferred. Address, for two days, E. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 237 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her over two years; is willing and obliging, and capable of doing chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 228 West 15th-st., where she is at present employed.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to grocery store No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who understands thoroughly the care of horses; has the best City references. Address R. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS young man, about 25 years of age, desires a situation; is a good hand over horses; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; high wages not so much an object as a steady, good home; will be found a good assistant on a farm. Apply at No. 368 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant man, a situation as gardener; is a respectable married man without incumbrance; one who is long accustomed to gardening in the various branches; is a good groom and driver. Best of City reference given from his last employer. Address W. T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE.—A MAN and wife, with only one child, 3 months old, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer season. Can give good recommendations for honesty and capability, &c. Address, C. C. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for this week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN lately connected with a public office; best of references given, as to character and capability. Address J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, N. Y.

$100 WILL BE PRESENTED TO ANY party procuring for the advertiser a situation as to take entire charge. Call or address a note to GROCERY, Williamsburgh. Address, for one week, M. G. HORTON, Flushing, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

A DAIRY WOMAN AND HOUSEKEEPER —Wanted, a woman to go a few hours' ride in the country to take charge of a butter dairy and do general housework for a family of two or three; a widow woman preferred. Address S. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SINGLE man wanted. Inquire, for three days, at the Insurance office, 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A man and wife (must be both Protestants,) without children; the man must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver; the woman a good plain cook, first-class laundress and housemaid. A couple who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, desiring a good permanent home in a small family, pleasantly situated near the City, may call at No. 45 Beekman-st. None others need apply.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A CARRIAGE Warehouse, by WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and command a full knowledge of the City trade; applications received by letter, none personally. Also, wanted a first-class draughtsman.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND, containing from four to six acres, on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, on the public highway leading from the Fordham dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, to Kingsbridge—distant about four miles from the Central Park. The site is high—commanding a fine view of the Harlem River and the scenery of the Hudson—being one of the choicest locations, both as to position and society, in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A LARGE plot of ground on 27th and 28th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and near the 11th. There are 72 lots in the plot hereby offered, 6 on each street, well adapted for a business requiring much room and free access.

Also,

Two lots belonging to the same estate, and fronting on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CORNER HOUSE—Fine first-class 4-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25x62 feet, No. 215 Lexington-av., corner 38th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; all modern improvements. Will be sold a sacrifice. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st., or THOMAS KILPATRICK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON EAST 21ST-ST.—The handsome four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, No. 50 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; the house is first-class, 25x72; excellent location, and fine neighborhood. For permits and rent apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE 3-STORY and basement brick house No. 266 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements, and is in good repair. Will be sold cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 288 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-story and basement house and lot, No. 153 West 43d-st.; lot 20 by [illegible] 8 inches. Price $5,500 each. The lot alone is worth the money. Title perfect. Inquire at No. 14

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Full Official History of the Bombardment and Surrender.

The Reports of Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Brig.-Gen. Benham, Flag-Officer Dupont and Commander Rogers.

OTHER INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The flag of our country waves over Fort Pulaski. I summoned the garrison to surrender, at nine, on the morning of the 10th inst. Immediately on receiving their refusal, at 8 A. M., we opened fire, the bombardment continuing, without intermission, for thirty hours. At the end of eighteen hours' firing, the fort was breached in the southeast angle; and at the moment of surrender, 2 o'clock P. M., on the 11th instant, we had commenced preparations for storming.

The whole armament of the fort, forty-seven guns, a great supply of fixed ammunition, forty thousand pounds of powder and large quantities of commissary stores have fallen into our hands; also, three hundred and sixty prisoners, of whom the officers will be sent North by the first opportunity that offers.

The result of this bombardment must cause, I am convinced, a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy calibre.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, United States Engineers, (Actinx Brigadier-General,) the officer immediately in charge of our works on Tybee Island, for his industry, skill and patriotic zeal. Great credit is also due to his Assistants, Lieut. J. H. WILSON, United States Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department. I have also to gratefully acknowledge the services of Capt. C. R. P. ROGERS, United States Navy, who, with one hundred of his men from the *Wabash*, under command of Lieut. IRWIN, did nobly at the guns.

Our gallant volunteers, under the scientific direction of Capt. GILLMORE, displayed admirable energy and perseverance in the construction of the earthworks on Tybee Island; and nothing could be finer or more impressive than the steadiness, activity, skill and courage with which they worked their guns in battery.

When I receive the reports of the officers more immediately in command, Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM and Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, a statement more in detail will be immediately forwarded; but I cannot close without expressing my thanks to both these officers, and the hope that Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE may be confirmed in the position of Brigadier General, to which, in this bombardment, he has established such deserving claims.

I am happy to state that our loss was but one man killed, the earthworks of our batteries affording secure protection against the heaviest fire of the enemy. The loss of the enemy has been stated as three severely wounded. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding
Department of the South.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. BENHAM.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 12, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, commanding Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report the conclusion of the operations of the siege of Fort Pulaski, in Savannah River, Ga., which have resulted in the capture of that fortress and its armament, and the unconditional surrender of the effective force of the garrison, amounting to 361, of whom 24 were officers; beside about 18 who were sick or wounded.

This siege is, as I would remark, the first trial—at least on our side the Atlantic—of the modern heavy and rifled projectiles against forts erected and supposed to be sufficiently strong, prior to these inventions; almost equaling, as it would appear, the revolution accomplished in naval warfare by the iron-clad vessels recently constructed.

These operations, with the cordial assistance and cooperation of the naval forces, under Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, have been accomplished by a portion of the troops of my Division, for the most part under the immediate direction of Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, Corps of Engineers, Acting Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer of the siege, to whose report, copy of which is respectfully forwarded herewith, I have the honor to refer you for the detail of the operations.

Immediately after our arrival in this Department, as you are aware, I visited Tybee Island, (on the 31st ult.;) and carefully inspected the works being erected, there, for the direct attack upon this fort, which had been well advanced by Gen. GILMORE, under the direction of that faithful and judicious officer, Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, my predecessor in this District. These works consisted of eleven batteries, prepared for 36 to 37 pieces of heavy ordnance, extending along an oblique line of about one-and-a-half miles in length, opposite the southeast face of the fort; the extremities of this line being at distances, respectively, of about one and two miles from the fort. They were placed with great skill and judgment, and constructed properly, and with as much strength and regularity as the circumstances of the case would permit; and the care and forethought of the engineer, in providing for the proper supply of ordnance and other stores, that might be needed, is worthy of especial mention; the whole arrangement at Tybee Island meeting my entire approval.

Desiring, however, if possible, to obtain a concentric fire upon the work, I endeavored to arrange with Gen. VIELE (commanding at Daufuskie Island) to accomplish this object—directing him, upon the 9th inst., to place a battery on Long Island to attack the gorge of the fort on the west; and, after a second visit to him on the 9th, to construct another (if practicable, and the distance was not too great,) upon Turtle Island, on the north—the object being mainly the moral effect of an encircling fire, rather than the expectation of any serious effect upon the walls at that distance. From some cause, however, the heavy ordnance for these batteries did not arrive in time, and the lighter pieces most available, and placed in position on Long Island, served rather as a diversion, than for any serious demonstration upon the work.

The main attack upon the fort, as you are aware, commenced on the morning of the 10th inst., at about 7½ o'clock, and immediately after the refusal of its commander to surrender, according to your summons, previously sent. Being present yourself, at or between our batteries, for the greater portion of the day during the contest between these batteries and the fort, you are, of course, personally aware of the great efficiency with which these batteries were served, and of the successful commencement of the breach at the southeast angle of the fort on that day. You are also aware of the efficient and accurate firing of the guns at the fort, directed as they were with great precision, not only at our batteries, but even at the individual persons passing between them, or otherwise exposed. The firing on our part, though delayed at first by the necessity of obtaining the proper range, was kept up with such vigor that over three thousand projectiles, varying in size from the 13-inch mortar shell to the 30 pound Parrott shot, were thrown at the fort during the first day.

At evening, it was necessary to guard against the possibility of attack from the Wilmington Marshes, a force of some two regiments was stationed upon the ridges of land adjacent; one immediately in rear of the upper batteries, and one on a ridge running toward Tybee River; and, to give Gen. GILLMORE an opportunity for the rest which he required, I arranged with him to remain myself at the batteries, in general charge of the forces, during the first half of the night, returning, at the same time, that the shells should be thrown at the fort every ten or fifteen minutes during the night, [illegible] garrison. [illegible] early part of the [illegible] reported to be [illegible] as by day light.

As a [illegible] Pulaski [illegible] Capt. C. [illegible] P. ROGERS, [illegible] to the batteries, I directed that a portion of this battery should be placed in the hands of his command, and the remainder, with infantry aid, to be under Capt. TURNER, A. C. S., late of the First Artillery, United States Army, and now Chief Commissary of your Staff, and the James and three of the Parrott guns were assigned to the naval detachment accordingly.

At about 7 on the morning of the 11th the fire opened with great vigor and accuracy, the certainty as to direction and distance being greatly beyond that of the previous day, especially on the part of the enemy—there being scarcely any exposure of our force that did not draw a close shot, while the embrasures and parapets of our batteries were most accurately reached.

At about 10 to 11 A. M., I visited the batteries, finding each of them most efficiently served, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries just referred to, in charge of the Navy and Capt. TURNER, and the columbiad batteries under Capt. PELOUZE. I found that an embrasure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, was now opened to fully the size of the recess arch, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adjacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet wall of the casemate first injured fell into the ditch, raising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corresponding parts of the adjacent casements began to fall, the Parrott and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magazine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

In this state of things I felt sure that we would soon be called to peel off the whole scarp wall from the front of the casemates of the southeast front, making a breach greatly larger than the small garrison could defend, with, probably, another smaller breach upon the opposite side; and I at once determined that, if the resistance was continued, it would be best, and entirely practicable, to storm the fort successfully within thirty to forty hours. And I had given directions to Gen. GILMORE to have suitable scaling-ladders prepared for the purpose, and was arranging for the proper forces, boats, &c., when, at about 2 P. M., we discovered a white flag thrown up, and the rebel flag, after telling out to the wind for a few minutes *at half-mast*, came slowly to the ground.

I then directed my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. A. B. ELY, to leave for the fort; but finding soon after your own Adjutant-General, Major HALPIN, at the batteries, I commissioned him (accompanied by Capt. ELY,) to proceed there with the terms I proposed—simply those of your own first note, demanding the surrender of the garrison, and all the armament and weapons; no other modification to be allowed than that they should have as favorable terms as are given by our Government in this war. Gen. GILMORE reaching the upper batteries soon after, and appearing to desire it, and as his services most eminently merited that his wishes should be gratified, I authorized him to pass over to accept the surrender of the fort; and the terms assented to by him, are essentially those dictated by me, excepting, perhaps, those relating to the disabled men, who would otherwise have been a burden to us. And by the return of these, I have endeavored to provide by a letter from Col. OLMSTEAD, the rebel commander, for the receiving of a like number of men of the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, captured from Tybee about two weeks since.

I have now, in closing, but the pleasing duty of reporting upon the instances of individual merit that have come under my observation during that siege, which report must of necessarily be brief, where so many have done so well.

And to the kind and cordial cooperation of the naval forces under Flag-Officer DUPONT, I feel that our highest thanks are due; for it was only by their assistance that we have been completely enabled to isolate the fort from the hope of succor and relief; while the needy supply of ordnance stores and other material most needed by us, at the last moment, has been of great value. And the battery manned by their detachment, under Lieut. IRWIN, I have the pleasure of stating was one of the most efficiently served against the fort during the action; a supervision being kept over it constantly by Capt. C. P. R. ROGERS in person,—an officer who, an acquaintance of more than twenty years' standing assures me, is without a superior in our own or any other service.

To Acting Brig.-Gen. D. A. GILMORE (Captain of Engineers,) the highest praise is due, for the exercise of his great professional skill and judgment, and his laborious industry, in arranging and personally superintending all the general preparations and all the details of the actual siege, which has resulted so successfully; showing him eminently worthy of the position and rank in which his previous Commander, Gen. SHERMAN, had placed him, as far as wee in his power; and which rank I would respectfully ask your interest for confirmation of by the President.

Capt. PELOUZE, Acting Inspector-General of the Department; Capt. TURNER, Chief Commissary of the Department; Lieut. PORTER, of the United States Ordnance Department, and Lieut. WILSON, Topographical Engineers—all in charge of batteries—rendered most zealous and efficient service, which their previous military education has so well fitted them for. Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, of the United States Engineers, acting as Assistant-Engineer to Gen. GILMORE, was also most energetic and useful.

Of your own Staff, I had the pleasure of noticing repeatedly under fire, most actively engaged, Maj. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. HOUGH, most especially zealous; Maj. WRIGHT, Capts. THOMPSON and DOLE, Lieuts. STOCKTON, HAY and KINSLE, your Aids—not only complying with your own directions, but ready to aid me at all times when needed.

Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, deserves most especial commendation for his activity, zeal and general usefulness at all times, by night and by day, by which he constantly rendered most valuable services, as did the battalion of his fine Regiment during the siege and previously; and Capt. MCARTHUR, of the Eighth Maine Regiment, being highly praised by different officers who witnessed his successful management of his men at the batteries, deserves my commendation.

The Companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, under Capt. TOURTELOTTE, served their guns most efficiently; and the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, under Col. TERRY, very ably manned the batteries which they had most laboriously constructed; so that I designated them, as I was pleased to find had been, (unknown to me,) the previous selection of Gen. GILMORE, for the honor of being the first to garrison the surrendered fort.

Of my personel staff, my senior Aid, Lieut. A. B. ELY, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, was constantly with me when not occupied otherwise by my direction; still showing most eminently every qualification, as he had done previously, for the responsible position for which I had selected him—and Lieut. S. U. BENHAM, my junior Aid, and S. H. HAWES, Acting Aid, were ready and prompt in the discharge of their duties. Col. SERRELL, of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment (acting temporarily on my staff) showed great zeal and activity throughout the action.

I would respectfully recommend in relation to the commander of the garrison of the fort, Col. CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD, whose gallant conduct as an enemy, and whose courtesy as a gentleman are entitled to all consideration, that should you deem it proper, the courtesy of the return of his own sword, should be extended to him. His defence I would remark, was continued until almost the latest limit possible; for a few hours more of our fire, would, to all appearance, have sufficed for the destruction of the magazine and a larger portion of the fort, while another day would have unavoidably placed the garrison at the mercy of a storming column from our command.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. BENHAM,
Brig.-Gen.-Commanding Northern District, Department of the South.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 19.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 13, 1862.

SIR: The dispatches from the Commanding-General of this Department to the honorable Secretary of War will convey the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski. It was a purely military operation, the result of laborious and scientific preparation, and of consummate skill and bravery in execution. It would not have pertained me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement had not Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, with a generous spirit long to be remembered, permitted the navy to be represented on this interesting occasion by allowing a detachment of seamen and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching batteries. I have thanked the General personally for this kindness, and I desire at the same time to express my acknowledgments to Brig.-Gen. BENHAM and Acting Brig.-Gen. GILMORE for acts of consideration shown by them to my officers and men. I inclose the report of Commander C. P. R. ROGERS, who had the honor to command the battery "Sigel" on the second and important day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE REPORT OF COMMANDER ROGERS.

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 13, 1862.

Flag-Officer S. F. Dupont,

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the detachment from this ship, which had the good fortune to take part in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. It reached Tybee on the morning of the 10th inst., just before the fire was opened, and the batteries being already manned, our batteries could not partici[illegible] the action of the first day. Gen. STEVENS, Gen. [illegible] Regt. Vol., manifested all manifested the most generous desire to give the navy a share in the good work, and on the 10th, the most important day, four rifled guns in Battery Sigel, one of the nearest and most exposed batteries, and consequently one of the posts of honor were assigned to the men of the *Wabash*. We occupied it at daybreak, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire until the Fort hauled down its flag at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The officers and men behaved well. I beg leave to commend to you Lieut. IRWIN, Acting Master ROBINSON, and Midshipmen M. L. JOHNSON and F. H. PEARSON, and Lewis BROWN, Captain of the Forecastle, and GEORGE H. WOOD, Quartermaster. When the enemy hoisted the white flag, Gen. BENHAM most courteously invited me to detail a naval officer to accompany the officer sent by him to arrange the terms of the surrender, and I sent Lieut. IRWIN upon that honorable duty, I spent the first day of the bombardment in the trenches with Gen. HUNTER, and paid a visit to the different batteries. These batteries I caused to be visited by several of our officers and men, that they might profit by the experience to be acquired. The bombardment begun at 8 A. M., on the 10th, and continued during the day; but at first, while procuring the ranges, it was somewhat inaccurate, many of the artillerists being quite untrained. On the second day, in spite of a high wind, the firing from the rifled guns and coinmbiads was excellent, the former boring into the brink face of the wall like augers, and the latter striking like trip-hammers and breaking off great masses of masonry, which had been cut loose by the rifles. The four upper batteries were about 1,600 yards distant from Pulaski, and quite beyond the distance at which it has hitherto been held practicable to effect a breach, but which proved an easy breaching range with the wonderful projectiles which we now possess. When the Fort surrendered, the barbette guns had been silenced, and many of them had been dismounted. A breach was made in two places, and the fort could have been stormed without doubt. Our projectiles were passing through it and knocking down the opposite wall which protected the main magazine, so that the garrison was convinced that in an hour or two the magazine must be blown up. The heavy 13-inch mortars inflicted much less injury than I had expected. The casemates did not seem at all shaken by them. The parade-ground had been formed into deep furrows, into which the shells rolled and burst without the power of doing much harm. The guns used by the men of the *Wabash* were three 30-pounder Parrott's, and one 24-pounder James. I am, very respectfully, C. P. ROGERS, Commander.

OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE BATTERIES.

HEADQUARTERS, TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.—The following reassignments to Batteries are hereby made, viz.:

1. *Battery Totten*—Capt. D. C. Rodman, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. S. H. Gray, 7th Conn. Vols.; Second Lieut. S. J. Corey, 7th Conn. Vols.; with a detachment of 7th Conn. Vols. in three reliefs.

2. *Battery McClellan*—Capt. H. Rogers, with Co. H 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, in three reliefs.

3. *Battery Sigel*—Capt. C. Seldeneck, 46th N. Y. S. Vols.; Capt. T. Hohle, 46th N. Y. S. Vols., with Cos. K and H 46th N. Y. S. Vols., in three reliefs.

4. *Battery Scott*—Capt. Pardon Mason, with Co. F 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, in three reliefs.

5. *Battery Halleck*—Capt. O. S. Sanford, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. E. S. Hitchcock, 7th Conn. Vols.; Second Lieut. S. S. Atwill, 7th Conn. Vols.; with a detachment of the 7th Conn. Vols. in three reliefs.

6. *Battery Sherman*—Capt. D. G. Francis, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. J. B. Dennis, 7th Conn. Vols.; Second Lieut. O. B. Chamberlain, 7th Conn. Vols.; with a detachment of the 7th Conn. Vols. in three reliefs.

7. *Battery Burnside*—Sergeant J. E. Wilson, Co. A, Corps of Engineers; Sergeant P. Maguire, Co. A, Corps of Engineers; Sergeant Wadlie, with a detachment of 8th Maine Vols. in three reliefs.

8. and 9. *Batteries Lincoln and Lyon*—Capt. Louis H. Pelouse, 15th Infantry, Acting Inspector-General Department of the South; with Capt. L. E. Tourtellotte's Co. (B) 3d R. I. Vol. Artillery, in two reliefs.

10. *Battery Grant*—Capt. Chas. E. Palmer, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. Jerome Tourtellotte, 7th Conn. Vols.; First Lieut. Wm. E. Phillip, with a detachment of 7th Conn. Vols., in three reliefs.

11. *Battery Stanton*—Capt. B. F. Skinner, 7th Conn. Vols.; Capt. Thos. Bacon, 7th Conn. Vols.; First Lieut. Theo. Burdick, 7th Conn. Vols., with a detachment of 7th Conn. Vols., in three reliefs.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, 1st Lieut. Vol. Eng., A. Ad. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—The batteries established against Fort Pulaski will be manned and ready for service at break of day to-morrow.

The signal to begin the action will be one gun from the right mortar of Battery Halleck, (2,400 yards from the work,) fired under the direction of Lieut. HORACE PORTER, Chief of Ordnance. Charge of mortar, 11 pounds; charge of shell, 11 pounds; elevation, 55°; and length of fuse, 24 seconds.

This battery (two 13-inch mortars,) will continue firing at the rate of fifteen minutes to each mortar, alternately varying the charge of mortars and length of fuse, so that the shell will drop over the arches of the north and northeast faces of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

The other batteries will open as follows, viz.: Battery Stanton, three 13-inch mortars, 3,400 yards distant,) immediately after the signal, at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece alternately from the right. Charge of mortar, 14 pounds, charge of shell, 7 pounds, elevation, 45°, and length of fuse as may be required. The shells should drop over the arches of the south face of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Bettery Grant, (three 13-inch mortars, 3,200 yards distant,) immediately after the ranges for Battery Stanton have been determined, at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece, alternately from the right. Chargo of shell, 7 pounds; elovation, 45°; charge of mortar and length of fuse to be varied to suit the range, as determined from Battery Stanton. The shells should drop over the arches of the south face of the work, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Lyon, (three 10-inch Columbiads 3,100 yards from the work,) with a curved fire, immediately after the signal, allowing ten minutes between the discharges for each piece, alternating from the right. Charge of gun, 10 pounds; charge of shell, 3 pounds; elevation, 20°; and length of fuse, 20 seconds; charge and length of fuse to vary as required. The shells should pass over the parapet into the work, taking the gorge and north face in reverse, and exploding at the moment of striking, or immediately after.

Battery Lincoln (three 8-inch columbiads, 3,045 yards from the work,) with a curved fire, immediately after the signal, allowing six minutes between discharges for each piece, alternating from the right. Charge of gun, 10 pounds; charge of shell, 1¾ pounds; elevation 20° and length of fuse 20 seconds; directed the same as Battery Lyon upon the gorge and north face in reverse, varying the chargo and length of fuse accordingly.

Battery Burnside (one 13-inch mortar, 2,750 yards from the work,) firing every ten minutes from the time the range is obtained for Battery Sherman) Charge of shell, 7 pounds; elevation, 45°; charge of mortar and length of fuse varying as required, from those obtained from Battery Sherman. The shells should drop on the arches of the north and northeast faces, and explode immediately after striking, but not before.

Battery Sherman, (three 13-inch mortars, 2,650 yards from the work,) commencing immediately after the ranges for Battery Grant have been determined, and firing at the rate of fifteen minutes for each piece, alternating from the right. Charge of shell, 7lbs.; elevation, 45°; charge of mortar and length of fuse to be fixed to suit the ranges as determined from Battery Grant. The shells should drop over the north and northeast faces.

Battery Scott, (three 10-inch and one 8-inch columbiads,) 1,677 yards from the work,) firing solid shot, and commencing immediately after the barbette fire of the work has ceased; charge of 10-inch columbiad, 20 lbs.; elevation, 4½°; charge of 8-inch columbiad, 10 lbs.; elevation, 5°.

This battery should breach the pancopé between the south and southeast face, and the embrasure next to it in the southeast face, the elevation to be varied accordingly, the charge to remain the same. Until the elevation is accurately determined, each gun should be fired once in ten minutes, after that every six or eight minutes.

Battery Sigel (five 30-pounder Parrots and one 24-pounder James, 1,620 yards from the works) to open with 4½ seconds fuse on the barbette guns of the fort at the second discharge from Battery Sherman. Charge for 30-pounders, 3¼ pounds; charge for 24-pounder, 5 pounds—elevation 4° for both calibres.

As soon as the barbette fire of the work has been silenced, this battery will be directed with percussion shells upon the walls, to breach the pancopé between the south and southeast faces, and the embrasure next to it in the southeast face, the elevation to be varied accordingly, the charge to remain the same. Until the elevation is accurately determined, each gun should fire once in six or eight minutes; after that every four or five minutes.

Battery McClellan, (two 42 and two 32-pounders, James, 1,620 yards from the work,) opens fire immediately after Battery Scott; charge for 42-pounders, 8 lbs.; charge for 32-pounders, 6 lbs.; elevation, 42-pounders, 4¼°, and 32-pounders, 4°. Each piece should fire once every five or six minutes after the elevation has been established, the charge to remain the same.

This battery should breach the work in the pancopé, between the south and southeast faces, and the embrasure next to it in the southeast face. The steel scraper for the grooves should be used after every fifth or sixth discharge.

Battery Totten, (four 10-inch siege mortars, 1,685 yards from the works,) opens fire immediately after Battery Sigel, firing each piece about once in five minutes; charge of mortar, 3½ lbs.; charge of shell, 3 lbs.; elevation, 45°, and length of fuse, 18½ seconds.

The charge of mortar and length of fuse vary so as to combine the shells over the northeast and southeast [illegible] of work.

If any battery should by reason of either the works, Battery Totten should direct its fire upon it, varying the charges of mortar and length of fuse accordingly.

The fire from each battery will cease at dark, except special directions be given to the contrary.

A signal officer at Battery Scott, to observe the effects of the 13-inch shells, will be in communication with other signal officers stationed near batteries Stanton, Grant and Sherman, in order to determine the range for these batteries in succession.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, First Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, A. A. Adjutant-General.

THE SURRENDER.

FORT PULASKI, GA., April 11, 1862.

General H. A. Benham, Commanding Northern District, Department of the South, Tybee Island, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the terms of capitulation for the surrender to the United States, of Fort Pulaski, Ga., signed by me this 11th day of April, 1862.

I trust these terms will receive your approval, they being substantially those authorized by you, as commander of the District.

The fort hoisted the white flag at 1¾ o'clock this afternoon, after a resistance since 8 o'clock yesterday morning to the continuous fire of our batteries.

A practicable breach in the walls was made in 18½ hours firing by daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Volunteers.
Commanding U. S. Forces on Tybee Island, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, TYBEE ISLAND, GA., April 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. D. Hunter, United States Army, Commanding Department of the South:

SIR—I have the satisfaction of inclosing to you herewith, the terms of surrender of Fort Pulaski, as arranged this day by Acting Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, whom I dispatched to the fort for that purpose immediately after the appearance of the white flag from that fort, about 2 P. M., *this day—the anniversary* of the opening of the fire upon Fort Sumter by the rebels, last year.

The terms agreed to by Col. C. H. OLMSTEAD, the rebel commandor of the fort, are essentially those dictated by myself; and such as I trust will meet with your approval, from my previous communications with you on this subject.

With much congratulation to you on this first success in your present department, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General Commanding Northern District and First Division Department of the South.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Ga.:

ART. 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered at once to the forces of the United States.

ART. 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c. This not to include private weapons.

ART. 3. The sick and wounded, under charge of the hospital steward of the garrison, to be sent up under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines; and at the same time the men to be allowed to send up any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of a Federal officer.

Signed the 11th day of April, 1862, at Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Ga.

(Signed,) CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Col. 1st Vol. Reg't of Georgia, Com'g Fort Pulaski.
(Signed,) Q. A. GILMORE,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., Com'g U. S. F., Tybee Island, Ga.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 19.

The Supply bill was made the special order for this afternoon.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To prevent frauds in laying out streets in New-York; to provide for the construction of railroads in cities; to amend the law relating to the Superintendent of Poor and Coroners of Kings County.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law in relation to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District; to amend the general railroad law; to amend the laws relating to public instruction; to amend the Harlem Stage Company's Charter; to confirm the ordinance of the City of New-York, passed Nov. 27, 1855; to authorize American Guano (?); to rebuild certain locks on the Champlain Canel; to authorize the payment of certain claims for organizing, equipping and subsisting volunteers; to amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors for Kings County.

The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up. The Police Commissioners were restored to the commission. The amendment proposed that one Police Commissioner reside in Brooklyn was lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the two Police Commissioners. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend, to give the right to Mayors of the cities to nominate Doctors to the Governor for appointment. Lost.

The bill was debated till the recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate occupied all the afternoon session in the consideration of the Supply bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 19.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the numbers of Notaries Public in New-York; in relation to the transportation of convicts to State prison.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

To amend the assessment law; to reguinte the Harbor-masters' Department of New-York; to authorize extraordinary repairs in the Chemung Canal and fender; to provide for the consolidation of banking associations; to amend the laws relating to executions against property.

Several attempts were made to lay the third reading of bills on the table to take up the Excise law, but failed.

The bill to repeal the Pulteney Estate laws came up for third reading, and elicited a long debate.

On motion, the bill was recommitted.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Company.

To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To divide the State into Congressional Districts.

After passing this bill, a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Seymour, Waterbury, Pierce, Andrews and Benedict, were appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Annual Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill for the defences of the northwestern part of the State was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the law relating to the first judicial district, was reported adversely, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. DAVEY made an able report in favor of reimbursement by the general Government for uniforms and arms used, destroyed and lost in service, in the war of 1812.

Messrs. FISHER, SMITH and BANKS gave notice of motions to suspend the rules, so as to move forward the Excise bill.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, a Select Committee of five was appointed, without compensation, to present Capt. ERICSSON, Lieut. WORDEN and others, the complimentary resolution from the Senate.

Several resolutions were offered for the appointment of Select Committees to examine the affairs of the City railroads, Bureau of Assessments, &c., all of which were defeated.

On motion of Mr. BENNICE, the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Military Board was discharged from further service.

Mr. LEARY offered a resolution to request Congress to attend more to the sufferings of the volunteers and families than to the abolition of Slavery. It was laid over.

A motion to make the Excise bill the special order for Monday was lost. Adjourned.

Violent Hurricane at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Wednesday, April 16.

A most violent hurricane passed in a southeasterly direction from this place to-night. The "P. C." Railroad freight-house was demolished, injuring several persons. The steamer *Majors*, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad line, was torn from her moorings and carried down the river for several miles, but finally made a landing, being severely damaged. Her passengers were all saved. The steamer *Decatah*, of the same line, sunk, and is a total loss. She carried down her engineer, a railroad conductor and two other persons. To what extent damage is done in other sections below is not known, as the telegraph line is down between here and Atchison.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday April 19.

Arrived, ship *Talisman*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamers *Cortez* and *Union Star*, for Shanghai.

Opening of Navigation on Hudson River.

Monument, Saturday, April 19.

The ship *Shannon*, the first vessel from sea, passed Father Point yesterday.

The ice in Richelieu River broke up yesterday, inflicting great damage on steamers and other vessels at Winter quarters. Several were sunk. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

CATARRH, a preliminary of consumption, has hitherto proved very intractable to treatment. As it frequently causes deafness, it was brought very extensively under the notice of DR. LIEBHELL, of this City, who has shown, by the invariable success which attends his treatment, how much science and skill can do when concentrated upon the study of any given disease, and has consequently acquired a reputation for the treatmsat of catarrh equal to that which he enjoys for the treatment of deafness. Dr. L.'s treatment is highly scientific, and *entirely original*.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 19—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Luigi Torricelli, Jase Diaz, F. De Salas, Angel Bringas, T. J. Aguira, J. K. Savage, L. De Samer, wife and child, Havana; Miss Minnie and Master Freddy Dale and nurse, Mrs. Gray, Philadelphia; Miss Hinsdale, Albany; Miss Dinwiddi, New-York; Miss Alice Alden, Albank; Mrs. Moltram, Detroit; Mrs. Bates, New-York; Mrs. Peacock and son, Miss Eliza Masson, Havana; D. Lowitz and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. Gray, Philadelphia; Miss Tarr, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sherman Stevens, Miss Sarah Stevens, New-York; A. E. Wallace, John B. Sardy, Dr. Crosker, H. T. Crosley, New-York; Rev. Pamphill De Magliane, Capt. Manson, British Army; J. Cisnden and wife, New-York; John Nash, Chicago; J. Whitsed, Mr. Reed, London; C. W. A. Walker, Abrm. Arrents, W. T. Merrill and wife, T. Schetter, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Tothem, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Gallope, wife, 5 children and nurse, New-York; M. Quilliard, M. Da Cuvalbo, Francisco Perez, Havana; T. Griffin, Chicago; Mrs. W. H. Ternoy, Mrs. H. H. Pocock, Philadelphia; Rev. S. T. Seely and wife, Albany; James Rincalo, Chester H. Lillies, Baltimore; Mrs. Tendt, C. E. Seymour, B. Laphrop, Mrs. Schoening, Miss Schoening, Geo. Jardine and wife, New-York; Mr. Roberts, wife and child, Newark, N. J.; A. Atha, wife and daughter do.; James E. Rorke, Thos. Webster, New-York; E. D. Armeston, Hamilton, C. W.; James B. Runnico, J. Grin, J. T. Cameron, Philadelphia; W. T. Dempster, John Gopeutt, wife and 6 children, and others in the steerage. Specie, $416,000.

APRIL 19.—*In steamship Havaria, for Hamburg, Southampton, &c.*—H. R. Kunhardt and family, H. Stursberg and family, L. Villarinho, J. Birbe, James Conlin, George Coulin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rosenberg, Wm. Basch, Mr. and Mrs. Hatton and two children, Joseph Coste, Ad. Tradin, Miss Debattis, Miss Udall, E. Warburg and family, Mrs. Boker, child and nurse, Mrs. Fonke and child, N. Y.; Miss Dorothea Berthelmann, Miss Sophia Bunsen, Belleville; Mrs. Wire, child, infant and servant, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ade, Miss Emily Adae, Mr. and Mrs. Gulbertson, Miss Ella Woods, Jos. Buchmann, Wm. Woods, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Val. Becker and three children, St. Charles; A. Daneri, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lerjenotti and two children, California; Mrs. Louise Sprungk, Mrs. Josephine Sprungk, Phila.; Mrs. De Bary, child, and nurse; C. G. King, Julius Burrow; Mr. and Mrs. Beck, and child; Mrs. Rettich, two children and infant; Gustav Wendt, Ludwig Warner, Isaac N Pinner, Philip Luther, Adrian Dumonlin, Mr. and Mrs. Karl, J. B. Kerschmer, Prof. L. P. Esgiorn; Mrs. Starke, child, and infant; Miss Cath. Stevens, Miss Auguste, Pfeifer, Mr. Troy, N. Y.; Georg Rumann T. M. Brown, Miss De Wyl, St. Louis; F. Polsen, W. P. Smith, Henry Heimburg, California; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Bruhe, child, and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Sena Marten and child, St. Charles; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scholts, two children, and infant, Louisville; F. Billing, Havana; Charles Diechmann, St. Joseph; Dr. Gustav Fenneberg, Toledo, and others in steerage—total, 199. Specie, $250,000.

APRIL 19.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible] which will appear in the next number are unavoidable.

ANOTHER GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
WILL BE
NEXT THURSDAY MORNING,
CONTAINING
ACCURATE SKETCHES, by our Special Artist, Mr. CRANE,
OF THE
BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.
ALSO,
Truthful pictures from Our Special Artists, Mr. Lovie and Mr. McLaughlin,
OF THE
CAPTURE OF FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS
AT
ISLAND NO. TEN, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
ALSO,
ACCURATE
PICTURES OF THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY AT
PITTSBURGH LANDING.
Important pictures by our artists, Mr. Hall and Mr. Forbes, illustrating the
OPERATIONS
OF THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
and numerous other authentic pictures, illustrating very important movements connected with the army, in every part of the country.
THIS WILL BE
THE BEST
AND
MOST IMPORTANT NUMBER
EVER ISSUED
OF
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3500. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Movement of Gen. McDowell's Forces against Fredericksburgh.

The Bridge Across the Rappahannock, and all the Vessels in the River, Burnt by the Rebels.

Ex-Secretary Cameron and the Contracts for Arms.

A Petition from the Colored People for Colonization.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the War Committee to Visit Bull Run.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 20.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Major-Gen. McDOWELL remains in the city to-night, and returns to camp to-morrow. His forces are still in possession of Falmouth, opposite to Fredericksburgh, a fact well-known to the rebels, who occupy the latter city, and who are preparing to oppose any attempt of McDOWELL to cross the river; hence it is supposed that the loyal citizens of the United States may be trusted with the same information. When the rebels retreated across the Rappahannock and burned the bridge behind them they also burned the steamer *St. Nicholas*, which was stolen by the rebels months ago, and all the other vessels in the port.

MR. CAMERON

From present appearances, there is some considerable doubt whether Mr. CAMERON will go to Russia as successor of Mr. CLAY. Recent developments raise the question whether the Administration can in justice to Russia permit CAMERON to represent this Government at the Court of the Czar, who is counted our most powerful friend among the rulers of the earth. Among the things commented upon at the present time, and which reflect severely against Mr. CAMERON, are the facts that the United States Senate called upon him by resolution on the 17th of July, 1861, for information concerning the number and amount of the contracts that had been made up to that time, for supplies for the army, especially arms. Mr. CAMERON did not answer the call. On the 14th of January following, the Senate adopted a resolution "that the Secretary of War be again directed to answer the resolution of July 17, 1861." He responded by saying that he had not sufficient clerical force, and volunteered the following defence of himself:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1862.

"In the meantime I take occasion to state that I have myself not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that *heads of bureaus shall make all contracts for supplies*."

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The above extract will be found in Senate Executive document No. 17, of the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The successor of Mr. CAMERON, upon assuming the duties of his office, responds to the House of Representatives for the same information required from Mr. CAMERON by the Senate, and in the responce the following appears under cover of a letter, dated "War Department, Washington City, D. C., March 3, 1862," and signed "EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

"Contracts by order of the Secretary of War, from Feb. 12, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, one million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand and nine hundred muskets and rifles."

Commeats upon the two extracts are unnecessary.

A PETITION FOR COLONIZATION.

A memorial to Coagress is being numerously signed by colored persons in this District, desiring most respectfully to show for themselves, their relatives and friends whom they represent, that they appreciate to the full extent the humane actions which are now inaugurated to give freedom to their race; but they believe that this freedom will result injuriously unless there shall be opened to the colored people a region to which they may emigrate; a country which is suited to their organization, and in which they may seek and secure by their own industry that mental and physical development which will allow them an honorable position in the families of God's great world. Though colored people, and debarred from the rights of citizenship, their hearts, they say, none the less cling to the land of their birth. They desire to go to Central America, there to be temporarily protected, so that they may not be wholly excluded from the United States; that they may aid in bringing to us that great commerce of the Pacific, which will still further increase the wealth and power of our country.

THE QUESTION OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS IN FRANCE.

A private letter from an intelligent American recently in Paris, to a friend in this city, contains the following:

"The naval battle in Hampton Roads, between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor NAPOLEON has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron-clad steamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark perhaps, but it comes with peculiar emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron-clad frigates, which could sail directly on to London, if he chose, without encountering any effective resistance, except from the obstructions of a *stone blockade* thrown into the channel of the Thames. The British Government, of course, would scorn to avail itself of that means of defence.

GEN. SHIELDS A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Gen. SHIELDS has been nominated as Major-General.

WOUNDED VERMONT SOLDIERS.

Forty of the wounded Vermont soldiers came down on the boat this evening. They are full of heart, and ready for another trial as soon as they recover. Not a groan came from the crowd in all the handling getting on board, &c.

TENDER OF SURGICAL SERVICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1862.

Col. J. H. Pugston, Military Agent, Pennsylvania:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., stating that the Governor of Pennsylvania has directed you to say that, should additional surgeons and nurses be needed to care and provide for the soldiers of the Union wounded in battle, a number, with hospital stores and such medical comforts as may be necessary, will be forwarded immediately, upon the requisition of the Secretary: and to inform you in reply that your letter has been referred to the Surgeon-General, with instructions to notify Gov. CURTIN whenever the volunteer services of surgeons and nurses and a gratuitous supply of hospital stores can be made available for the necessary comfort of the sick and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON, Assist. Secretary of War.

In addition to the above, similar action has been taken by other States.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE DAY.

This has been a cold, rainy, uncomfortable day—the exact reverse of the genial, dry, beautiful Spring weather that we have had for a week past.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

Yesterday a large party of ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon. The trip was made on a steamboat. The party, including five or six English gentlemen, were highly gratified with the excursion. The sacred ground is in good order, and, from appearances, has been kept so throughout the rebellion. It has been within the lines of the National forces ever since Gen. HAINTZELMAN commanded the left wing of the army of the Potomac. The people who reside upon the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the tomb of WASHINGTON were busy as ever selling bouquets and sticks, said to have been cut upon the place, for canes.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Yesterday Senator CHANDLER and Representatives COVODE and BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, members of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, accompanied by their official reporter and sergeant-at-arms, made an advance movement toward Manassas with the determination, if possible, of reaching that place, for the purpose of taking the testimony of several rebel residents, who resided near the Bull Run battle-ground at the time of the battle, and who now assert that our wounded after that battle were badly treated. Unfortunately for the Committee, they found the streams so high, and the roads so bad, that they halted when about half-way out, beat a retreat, and reached the city in the evening, without seeing the enemy. Perhaps the Committee formed some idea, from what they saw, how difficult it must have been more than a month ago for McCLELLAN to go "on to Richmond" with his artillery and wagons.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ANATOMICAL DISSERTATION—DR. RUSSELL AND THE IMPOLICY OF GIVING HIM THE COLD SHOULDER—TROUBLES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

"Act as though you had good news." I flatter myself there can be nothing wrong in writing this. Although correspondents are forbidden to communicate anything definite or of interest, it is permitted them to be as vague and vapid as they please. As a general rule it is always well for loyal citizens, bearing Secretary STANTON's passes in their respective pockets, to act as though they had good news. How to act under these exhilarating conditions is not definitively set forth in the articles of war, but it is presumable that each can act his own pleasure—subject, of course, as indeed Secretary STANTON's passing strange passes set forth, to the orders of the Major-General Commanding, implied or expressed. If any of your readers choose to rush into Wall-street, and "act as though they had good news," the "Second Board" will probably convince them of their mistake,—whether they buy long or sell short, the inherent probabilities are that they will get beautifully cleaned out, and that the universal verdict of an intelligent community will pronounce them served eminently right. In any other respect, however, it will be prudent for all, at a respectable remove from Washington, to act as though they had "information from a reliable gentleman," an "intelligent negro," or some other authentic source, that the Devil or JEFF. DAVIS is dead, and the anaconda has finally succeeded in swallowing his own tail.

A fragmentary piece of humanity, set forth by an enormous canvas placard as "Mons. Henrique, the duck-man, born without arms," is now on exhibition in this City. The thought irresistibly forces itself on one, "What a pity that the rebels were not born duckmen, without arms." How charmingly would their struggles have been shortened and restrained by such a natal Providence! And had that Providence, too, but extended its mercies further, and also neglected to provide them with legs, what a happy dispensation! In the first instance it would never have lain within their power to take up arms against the Government that nourished and fostered them; in the second, they would have been wholly unequal to the emergency of running—thus they would have lain wholly at our mercy, and we could have bound them hand and foot—metaphorically, not anatomically, speaking—and avoided the cruel necessity of blood-shedding. They would then have been more harmless in the field of battle than they at present are; quite as useful in agricultural and other fields. An argument for Slavery could then have been found without recourse to the pages of precedent and Scripture; the white trash, who were unable to purchase "hands," wherewith to cultivate cotton, might have earned a poor but honest livelihood by being carted around the country on exhibition. MASON and SLIDELL, under such phenomenal physical conditions, would excite ten times the compassion in Europe that they do at present, and the term "ornaments of society" would be equally applicable to them. Earl RUSSELL might place them on the Parliamentary mantel-shelf, to do duty there like those triumphs of porcelain art known as "nodding mandarins," and Mr. GREGORY and other gregarious gentlemen of the Lower House, might bow down to them and call them "ducks of men," just as they do at present; and the British lion and everybody else would be quietly content, while LOUIS NAPOLEON, carefully curling the ends of his moustache, would simply say Selah!

Our country is but little indebted, by the way, to Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*. Why, then, did Secretary STANTON show that gentleman the personal favor of refusing to allow him to accompany the army? Why send him home to his paper with a ready excuse for not dragging himself through rivers, wriggling through mud, and encountering all the other moral and physical hardships that the loyal representatives of our own Press are obliged to undergo? The expenses of his journeying on horseback through Virginia, just now, would have broken the London *Times* in a month, vast as that paper's resources are! When I hear Congressmen and taxpayers grumbling at the expenses of the war, I always wonder what they would say and do were they editors and proprietors of journals, maintaining at vast expense a small army of army correspondents, who are forbidden to write anything of interest in return for the enormous outlay—frequently obliged, indeed, to go off on the field of battle without making a report. What will become of you in particular, O timely NEW-YORK TIMES, dear Spring of my existence and regular dispenser of my very small and wholly inadequate weekly salary? *Quien sabe!* For you have several horses in the field, and each horse has an unfortunate tendency to dissipation in the guise of oats. It is true that the horses are not of the Bucephalus type; the majority of them cannot be persuaded from emulating Major-Generals, by attempting to walk erect on their hind-legs; failing in this enterprise, they sometimes resort to their fore legs—but to their four legs, the natural means of equine progression, never. It seems to be an open question with them, whether they shall ride the correspondents, or permit the correspondents to ride them; and the nearest compromise to which they can be brought is to permit the correspondents to be on top half the time. When the correspondent puts his foot in one stirrup, the horse immediately places his foot in the other; if, by an extraordinary display of agility, you have succeeded in occupying both, he bites your legs, and forces a resignation; if you attempt to lead him, he treads on your feet, and otherwise makes pedestrianism unpleasant. But it is of expense I propose to treat, and not of journalistic horse-flesh. We—two correspondents and two horses—were obliged to stop at Centerville for a brief time, in the faithful performance of our duty. The "Union Hotel" has lately been opened in that place. The name was propitious, and as it is the only hotel in the place, we concluded to stop there. The accommodations could scarcely be called first-class, inasmuch as we furnished our own blankets, and slept on the floor. We also furnished our own fire, tearing several rebel hats to pieces for that purpose. The refection served up irregularly in the bar-room, consisted of ham and eggs, with slight variations—the feathers, claws and beaks of embryo chickens, constituted the variations. Now it is well-known that an egg, like CAESAR's wife, should be above suspicion. These eggs were below it. A terrible storm came on, and we resigned ourselves to a week's enforced stay. But fragments of conversations between landlords and late tenants, suggested the unpleasant possibility that unless we took some precautionary measures, our united stock of money would not suffice to defray the expenses of a week's stay. So we demanded the bill. The bill was brought. Thus it read.

Two Strangers,	To Union Hotel,	Dr.
Three *diets* and two lodgings for selves and horses		$12 00
Whisky		75
Extra feed for horses		1 00
Total		$13 75

The "three diets" was good, but we had something peculiar in that way—a modified diet of worms—and so couldn't object. Ourselves and horses likewise had lodgings, though the horses had the choice of accommodations, and were better bestowed then we. But whisky we hadn't, unless our steeds took a fancy to have a cocktail during the still hours of the night. And as for "extra feed," I am sure that my intelligent beast when I propounded a question to him relative to that item of the bill, cried distinctly "nay." My companion's horse did indeed carry off a blade or two of hay in his mouth, hence extra feed, but my animal was not a sharer in the iniquity. Impressed with the idea that it was necessary to teach rebels that Union men always paid for everything they took, and some things they didn't, we paid the bill without remonstrance—but left. It was raining and snowing, blowing and freezing bitterly. Hence Broad Run and its attendant disasters. Thus did it happen that I lost a hat and caught a cold; thus it was that a large number of postage stamps in my pocket-book became reduced to postage pulp; thus it was that the hairs of a raven tress that I had carefully treasured, went floating down a river, to be caught by unappreciative mere maids and mermen, and be by them converted into springes to catch fishes.

Forgive your correspondent for writing simply of private horses and similar woes; but such is the dire result of official restrictions and censorship—everything sensible is stricken out. C. H. W.

OCCUPATION OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Secrecy with which the Movement was Made—Our Troops in Full Possession.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 20.

The design of Gen. McDOWELL to advance upon Fredericksburgh was probably not known to more than half a dozen persons in Washington, and they strictly kept the secret. The occupation of the suburbs of that town was the first news concerning it. Our troops are now in full occupation.

FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Steamer Philadelphia—Quiet at Fort Pickens—Pensacola not Entirely Evacuated—The Rebels Removing Guns and Destroying Property—Martial Law in Pensacola, &c.

The United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, Commander BARON, from Fort Pickens, on the 6th inst., and Key West on the 14th, arrived at this port, yesterday, in ballast, consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS.

Everything was quiet at Fort Pickens. The *Philadelphia* landed fifty bullocks and fifty sheep without loss; also transferred all the Government stores on board of store brig *East*, by order of Capt. A. M. SHIPLEY, Chief Quartermaster's Department of Florida, who took charge in person and worked day night until the ship was discharged, thus saving several days' waiting for the surf to abate, as no boats could reach the beach.

Deserters were constantly coming over from Pensacola. The rebels have not evacuated, but are moving their guns away. The town is under martial law, and all the citizens who remain have been forced into the army. Col. T. M. JONES is commanding the "army of Pensacola." Large fires are seen on the mainland every night—it is supposed the rebels are destroying property.

An expedition started from Fort Pickens April 1, under command of Capt. W. H. CROSSON, (of the regulars,) consisting of Company L, First Artillery, and companies D, Capt. Duffy, and K, Capt. HUELTER, of WILSON's Zouaves. They marched to the east end of Santa Rosa Island, and were provided with boats, from United States schooner *Mary E. Wood*, to cross the mainland. The object of the expedition was to capture a picket company of rebels who were in charge of a storehouse and barracks, where vessels running the blockade were in the habit of landing their cargoes. For reasons best known to the officer in command he did not cross over, and after throwing a few shell into the buildings—scattering the rebels in all directions—the companies returned to Fort Pickens.

On the night of March 30, MINARD WOOD, a native of New-York City, came over from Pensacola in a skiff, with two other men. Mr. WOOD was formerly running a saw mill in East Bay, eighteen miles from Pensacola, but for the last six months was sutler at Gen. BRAGG's headquarters, near the Navy-yard—having been given his choice to take up arms or be hung. He managed to turn some of the Confederate shinplasters into specie, and leaving his goods behind, crossed to Santa Rosa Island. He brought a copy of a proclamation issued by the Commanding-officer at Pensacola, as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF PENSACOLA,
March 30, 1862.

For the information of all concerned:

There are certain lounging, worthless people—white as well as colored—who frequent Pensacola and vicinity, and have no observable occupation. Their intentions may be honest, but the Colonel Commanding does not believe it, and as he has no use for their presence, they are warned to leave, or the consequences must rest on their own heads.

The gallows is erected in Pensacola, and will be in constant use on and after the 3d day of April, 1862.

The town is under complete martial law.

By order of
Col. T. M. JONES,
Commanding Army of Pensacola.

J. H. BUTT, A. A. Adjt.-General.

Mr. WOOD came home on the *Philadelphia*, and has a family living in Second-street, near the Bowery.

The Purser of the *Philadelphia*, J. D. WIGHAM, to whom we are indebted for favors, has the printed copy of the above proclamation.

The *Philadelphia* left at Fort Pickens storebrigs *Elmir Parker* and *East*, schooners *W. H. Meershon* and *Holmes*. The United States ship *Vincennes* sailed for Ship Island April 5, taking the *Philadelphia's* mails. April 1. Off east end of Santa Rosa Island, spoke brig *Julia*, of New-London, with coal to Ship Island.

The United States ship *Nightingale* and brig *Mary Porter* were at Tortugas April 4.

The United States steamship *Niagara*, flag-ship, left at Key West also, gunboats *Mercedita* and *De Soto*. The *De Soto* had her starboard wheel carried away by a collision with a French vessel on the coast of Texas; will return to her station after coaling.

The United States storeship *Guard*, sailed for Ship Island April 14.

On Tuesday, 15th inst., the *Philadelphia* was spoken by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, RIDGELY, Commander, cruising in the Gulf. All well.

Freshet in the Merrimac River.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, April 20.

The freshet in the highest known since 1851. Portions of the several railroads are badly washed. A bridge at Lebanon, on the Northern Road, was carried entirely away.

ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

Safety of the Bridges Over the South Fork of the Shenandoah.

A Sharp Skirmish with the Rebels.

FLIGHT OF JACKSON FROM THE VALLEY.

Retreat of his Forces toward Gordonsville.

The following dispatches have been received by the Secretary of War:

NEW-MARKET, April 19.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I have been to the bridges on the south fork of the Shenandoah, in the Massanutten Valley, with a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to protect the two important bridges that cross the rivers. We were within sight of Buray at the south bridge. A sharp skirmish occurred with the rebels, in which they lost several men taken prisoners. Their object was the destruction of the bridges.

One of the prisoners left the camp on the bank of the Rappahannock, Tuesday morning. There were no fortifications there up to that time.

Other reports indicate a stronger force at Gordonsville, and a contest there,—the whole resulting in a belief that they are concentrating at Yorktown. I believe Jackson left this Valley yesterday. He is reported to have left Harrisburgh yesterday for Gordonsville by the Mountain Road. He encamped last night at McGangeytown, eleven miles from Harrisburgh.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

A LATER DISPATCH.

NEW-MARKET, April 20—9 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The flight of Jackson from the valley, by the way of the mountains, from Harrisburgh toward Leanmardsville and Orange Court-house, on Gordonsville, is confirmed this morning by our scouts and prisoners.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Constructing Fortifications on the Crest of the Shenandoah, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, WHEELING, Va., Sunday, April 20.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Intelligence just received from Gen. MILROY, states that the enemy, numbering about 3,500, with two batteries, including two rifled guns, are constructing fortifications upon the crest of the Shenandoah. Reliefs of five hundred men are constantly at work, day and night.

The rebel encampment is on the eastern slope of the mountain, extending down five miles from the summit.

A notorious guerrilla, named FREDERICK W. CHENNINO, has been captured by a cavalry company under Gen. MILROY.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded Men from Yorktown—The Cannonading—The Norfolk Fire.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 19.

Thirty-nine wounded from Yorktown arrived to-day, making ninety in all wounded in the fight on the left flank on Thursday. The whole number was 32 killed and 90 wounded.

Gen. MAGRUDER's report of the same fight in the Norfolk papers gives 25 rebels killed, including Col. McKINNEY, and 75 wounded.

We can hear occasional cannonading toward Yorktown, but learn that it is merely attempts of the enemy to disturb our working parties, but, with the exception of the affair of the rifle-pits on Thursday, they get the worst of all skirmishing. The work is progressing rapidly, and when the siege does commence it will be most terrific.

Mr. QUIGG, correspondent of the New-York *World*, has been honorably discharged.

The New-York Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves) are considered the finest drilled regiment in the army of Yorktown, and have been assigned the post of honor, being the only volunteer regiment with the regulars.

Smoke and flame from the Norfolk fire are still visible.

There was a flag of truce to-day, but the Agent of the Associated Press was not allowed to see the papers brought by it, or to know what news they contained.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 20.

The latest advices from Fort Monroe received at the War Department state that all is quiet, and there has been no appearance of the *Merrimac*. It is ascertained from another source that Fort Wool and Sewell's Point exchanged shots yesterday afternoon. No harm was done as far as heard from.

The Ladies Christian Association of the City of New-York.

This is an Association of ladies, formed for the purpose of aiding, in such ways as may be necessary, young women, and others of their own sex, who are compelled to earn a livlihood, and yet have not the protection of parents or the safeguards of Christian homes. In carrying out their plans, they have kept up for two years a boarding-house, where special care has been taken to provide for the refining and elevating influences of a Christian family. In this particular, they have been most successful. From their last report, we learn that fifty young women have been accommodated during the year. A clergyman and his wife have charge of the house, and every attention is paid to the comforts and religious interests of those who reside there. To young women coming to the City to engage in any of the branches of pursuit open to females, such a provision is of inestimable value. No one knows how many such have been lost to society and to themselves for the want of just such a house. There is not a more interesting and valuable class among us than the young women who are engaged as teachers in our public schools, clerks in stores, seamstresses, engravers, and apprentices in our millinery and mantua establishments; and yet there is no class more unprotected or less cared for. Many of these have to struggle with poverty—with hardships of every kind—and it is not surprising that under their manifold discouragements they yield to temptation, and throw themselves away. We are glad to find that the ladies of this Association are devoting themselves particularly to this class. Their boarding-house has been quite successful, and many young women have enjoyed its benefits during the year, and will bless God forever that such a home was provided for them. Instead of one, there should be twenty such boarding-houses in the City.

This is one of the quiet, noiseless influences which are so much needed in a great city. We are spending thousands of dollars for punishing and correcting crimes and vices already committed, where we expend one dollar for their prevention. When shall we learn that prevention is always safer, wiser and cheaper than cure?—*Christian Times.*

We are requested to add that, after the 1st of May, the location of the boarding-house will be changed from No. 21 Amity-place to No. 160 East Fourth-street. There will be more furniture than anything needed, which it is hoped families moving, or giving up housekeeping, will be able to supply.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

News from Gen. Burnside's Command—A Sortie from Fort Macon Repelled—Preparations for the Bombardment, &c.

The steamship *Ellen S. Terry*, (United States transport,) Capt. CHAPIN, from Newbern, April 17, and Hatteras 18th, arrived here yesterday, consigned to the United States Quartermaster.

The steamer *Highland Light*, from New-York, had arrived at Hatteras Inlet, after 14 days' passage.

The *Terry* sailed in company with the United States transport *Haze* for Fortress Monroe, with dispatches to Gen. McCLELLAN.

Hatteras Light was lighted on the 17th inst.

Four companies of the Connecticut Eighth had a skirmish on the 12th with a force of rebels of 150 men, who made a sortie from Fort Macon, the rebels driving in our pickets. After a sharp engagement the rebels were driven back to the fort. Capt. SCHAFFER and one private, of Company H, of the Eighth Connecticut, were severely wounded. The rebels were seen to take four of their men into the fort—one of them supposed dead. During the engagement Fort Macon fired seventy shot at the engaging forces.

The building of fortifications was still going on.

Great preparations were making for bombarding Fort Macon.

The *Ellen S. Terry* has on board 11 dead bodies of soldiers, and a number of men from various regiments at Newbern. Among the passengers is Wm. IRVINE, an officer of the rebel army, (the Fourteenth Louisiana,) taken at Newbern.

The *Terry* brings 1,000 parcels of goods, and about $250,000 from soldiers of the expedition to their families, in charge of ADAMS & Co., Agents. Among the bodies on board are those of Lieut. JOHN GOODWIN, Sergeant MOSES, Sergeant E. A. GOODWIN and LEWIS H. CUBBLE, all of Massachusetts Twenty-third; LUCIUS MARS, of Connecticut; Sergeant R. B. BARRY, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers.

OUR BEAUFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—OPERATIONS AGAINST FORT MACON—MOVEMENTS IN THE FORT—SKIRMISHING, ETC

BEAUFORT, Friday, April 11, 1862.

Gen. PARKE and his associate engineers made a reconnoissance in force this morning toward Fort Macon. Major WRIGHT, in command of the Fifth Battalion Rhode Island Volunteers, with Company G, of the Fourth Rhode Island, under the command of Lieut. BOWEN, advanced from their encampment early in the morning and drove in the pickets of the enemy, which have until to-day maintained their position two miles west of the fort, on Bogue Beach. I crossed over from Beaufort in time to witness the little skirmish which accompanied the movement. Major WRIGHT's force consisted of about four companies. The rebel pickets fell back as our forces marched, stopping thrice times to return our fire. The gunboat *State of Georgia* fired three or four shots in the direction of the retreating pickets, which greatly assisted in hastening their movements. The fort replied to these shots, but our ships were out of reach, and were not struck.

Gen. PARKE found a good situation for his guns, which will soon be placed in position. When our forces had reached within a mile of the fort, a 30-pound shell was fired from the fort, which passed over our heads and exploded, doing no harm. The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished, and a tent and a quantity of cooked rations were captured. The pickets have taken shelter inside the fort.

E. S.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Saturday, April 12—Noon.

The regular siege operations for the reduction of Fort Macon may take date from yesterday morning, when, as I advised you by a brief letter, the Rhode Island Fifth, in command of Major WRIGHT, drove in the pickets of Col. WHITE, and Gen. PARKE selected a good position for the erection of the mortar and gun batteries. The guns in the fort were all manned, the troops were formed in order of battle, and everything made ready for the anticipated attack. Our forces, however, were withdrawn out of range of the guns of the fort as soon as the object of the reconnoissance had been accomplished.

During the afternoon the *Albatross*, or *State of Georgia*, the intervening land prevented me from determining which, threw several shots at the fort, which it promptly replied to with shot and shell. No pickets, however, made their appearance, but a man was kept constantly hanging by a bowline under the crosstrees of the flagstaff, an elevation which would enable him to report the position of our men on the beach which could not be determined from the parapets.

The land, west of the fort, beginning at a distance of about one thousand yards, is a series of sandy ridges or knolls thrown up by the action of the easterly winds and, generally lie north and south, affording a line of natural breastworks or rifle pits, behind which our advancing forces can take shelter.

Our gunboats withdrew out of range toward evening, and operations ceased for the night. During the darkness, however, Col. WHITE once more threw out his pickets, in order to assure himself as to precisely what Col. WRIGHT might be doing.

Thus matters stood at early daylight this (Saturday) morning, when our advancing Rhode Island boys, in their progress toward the fort, came upon the rebels, and a short skirmish ensued, lasting about twenty minutes—the rebel pickets, the same as yesterday, falling back toward their strongbold. Several wounded soldiers were seen being conveyed into the fort.

Meantime our *State of Georgia* came up within good range, and threw several shots at the fort. One of them struck among the small buildings west of the works; another passed over and exploded at the eastern slope, while others exploded over the fort. Firing has been kept up all the forenoon between the fort and the gunboat, with what effect I have not been able, at the present writing, to ascertain.

The gunboat *Chippewa* came down from the eastward toward noon, and anchored out of range. At 11:30 the firing ceased, and the men have probably gone to dinner. After Col. TAYLOR has eaten his dinner and imbibed his digestive *eau-de-vie*, we shall probably witness an appendix to the pyrotechnic display of the morning. I shall keep you advised, as matters progress, availing myself of every opportunity to send forward the latest news.

The people of Beaufort assemble on the piers and observe the bombardment with painful interest. Many husbands, brothers and sons are in the fortress.

E. S.

The Steamer Haze at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 19.

The steamer *Haze* arrived this morning from Newbern and Hatteras with dates to the 18th.

Fort Macon is thoroughly cut off, and it being ascertained that the supply of provisions was short, it was thought that no attack would be made on the fort, but that our forces would wait to starve the rebels out.

Slight expectations still prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortifications were being built for protection.

A little skirmish took place about a week since near Beaufort, in which Capt. SCHOFIELD, Eighth Connecticut, and four others were wounded.

Gen. BURNSIDE had made a visit to Beaufort.

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

Official History of the Bombardment and Surrender.

The Reports of Maj.-Gen. Hunter and Brig.-Gen. Benham.

REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: The flag of our country waves over Fort Pulaski. I summoned the garrison to surrender, at sunrise, on the morning of the 10th inst. Immediately on receiving their refusal, at 8 A. M., we opened fire, the bombardment continuing, without intermission, for thirty hours. At the end of eighteen hours' firing, the fort was breached in the southeast angle; and at the moment of surrender, 2 o'clock P. M., on the 11th instant, we had commenced preparations for storming.

The whole armament of the fort, forty-seven guns, a great supply of fixed ammunition, forty thousand pounds of powder and large quantities of commissary stores have fallen into our hands; also, three hundred and sixty prisoners, of whom the officers will be sent North by the first opportunity that offers.

The result of this bombardment must cause, I am convinced, a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heevy calibre.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Q. A. GILLMORE, United States Engineers, (Acting Brigadier-General,) the officer immediately in charge of our works on Tybee Island, for his industry, skill and patriotic zeal. Great credit is also due to his Assistants, Lieut. J. H. WILSON, United States Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. HORACE PORTER, of the Ordnance Department. I have also to gratefully acknowledge the services of Capt. C. R. P. ROGERS, United States Navy, who, with one hundred of his men from the *Wabash*, under command of Lieut. IRWIN, did nobly at the guns.

Our gallant volunteers, under the scientific direction of Capt. GILLMORE, displayed admirable energy and perseverance in the construction of the earthworks on Tybee Island; and nothing could be finer or more impressive than the steadiness, activity, skill and courage with which they worked their guns in battery.

When I receive the reports of the officers more immediately in command, Brig.-Gen. H. W. BENHAM and Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, a statement more in detail will be immediately forwarded; but I cannot close without expressing my thanks to both these officers, and the hope that Acting Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE may be confirmed in the position of Brigadier General, to which, in this bombardment, he has established such deserving claims.

I am happy to state that our loss was but one man killed, the earthworks of our batteries affording secure protection against the heaviest fire of the enemy. The loss of the enemy has been stated as three severely wounded. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding
Department of the South.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. BENHAM.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, FORT PULASKI, COCKSPUR ISLAND, GA., April 12, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, commanding Department of the South:

SIR: I have the honor to report the conclusion of the operations of the siege of Fort Pulaski, in Savannah River, Ga., which have resulted in the capture of that fortress and its armament, and the unconditional surrender of the effective force of the garrison, amounting to 361, of whom 24 were officers; beside about 18 who were sick or wounded.

This siege is, as I would remark, the first trial—at least on our side the Atlantic—of the modern heavy and rifled projectiles against forts erected and supposed to be sufficiently strong, prior to these inventions; almost equaling, as it would appear, the revolution accomplished in naval warfare by the iron-clad vessels recently constructed.

These operations, with the cordial assistance and cooperation of the naval forces, under Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, have been accomplished by a portion of the troops of my Division, for the most part under the immediate direction of Capt. Q. A. GILMORE, Corps of Engineers, Acting Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer of the siege, to whose report, copy of which is respectfully forwarded herewith, I have the honor to refer you for the detail of the operations.

Immediately after our arrival in this Department, as you are aware, I visited Tybee Island, (on the 31st ult.,) and carefully inspected the works being erected, there, for the direct attack upon this fort, which had been well advanced by Gen. GILMORA, under the direction of that faithful and judicious officer, Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, my predecessor in this District. These works consisted of eleven batteries, prepared for 35 to 37 pieces of heavy ordnance, extending along an oblique line of about one-and-a-half miles in length, opposite the southeast face of the fort; the extremities of this line being at distances, respectively, of about one and two miles from the fort. They were placed with great skill and judgment, and constructed properly, and with as much strength and regularity as the circumstances of the case would permit; and the care and forethought of the engineer, in providing for the proper supply of ordnance and other stores, that might be needed, is worthy of especial mention; the whole arrangement at Tybee Island meeting my entire approval.

Desiring, however, if possible, to obtain a concentric fire upon the work, I endeavored to arrange with Gen. VIELE (commanding at Deufuskie Island) to accomplish this object—directing him, upon the 6th inst., to place a battery on Long Island to attack the gorge of the fort on the west; and, after a second visit to him on the 9th, to construct another (if practicable, and the distance was not too great,) upon Turtle Island, on the north—the object being mainly the moral effect of an encircling fire, rather than the expectation of any serious effect upon the walls at that distance. From some cause, however, the heavy ordnance for these batteries did not arrive in time, and the lighter pieces most available, and placed in position on Long Island, served rather as a diversion, than for any serious demonstration upon the work.

The main attack upon the fort, as you are aware, commenced on the morning of the 10th inst., at about 7½ o'clock, and immediately after the refusal of its commander to surrender, according to your summons, previously sent. Being present yourself, at or between our batteries, for the greater portion of the day during the contest between those batteries and the fort, you are, of course, personally aware of the great efficiency with which these batteries were served, and of the successful commencement of the breech at the southeast angle of the fort on that day. You are also aware of the efficient and accurate firing of the guns at the fort, directed as they were with great precision, not only at our batteries, but even at the individual persons passing between them, or otherwise exposed. The firing on our part, though delayed at first by the necessity of obtaining the proper range, was kept up with such vigor that over three thousand projectiles, varying in size from the 13-inch mortar shell to the 30 pound Parrott shot, were thrown at the fort during the first day.

At evening, as it was necessary to guard against the possibility of attack from the Wilmington Marshes, a force of some two regiments was stationed upon the ridges of land adjacent; one immediately in rear of the upper batteries, and one on a ridge running toward Tybee River; and, to give Gen. GILLMORA an opportunity for the rest which he required, I arranged with him to remain myself at the batteries, in general charge of the forces, during the first half of the night, directing, at the same time, that the shells should be thrown at the fort every ten or fifteen minutes during the night, for the purpose of intriguing the garrison. This shell practice, as to a slight during the early part of the night, while the moon was up, was reported to be most successful, or truly as accurate as by daylight.

As a principal battery, of nine James and five Parrott guns, near the fort, appeared not to have been as successfully served as was possible during the day, and as a detachment of 100 seamen from the navy, under Lieut. IRWIN, had been kindly furnished to me by Flag-officer DUPONT, (at the suggestion of Capt. C. H. P. ROGERS,) which had, unfortunately, reached me too late for the first assignment to the batteries, I ordered that's portion of this battery should be placed in the hands of this command, and the detachment with suitable men, to be under Capt. TOWNSEND, U. S., late of the First Artillery, United States Army, and now Chief Commissary of your Staff, and the James and three of the Parrott guns were assigned to the naval detachment accordingly.

At about 7 on the morning of the 11th the fire opened with great vigor and accuracy, the certainty as to direction and distance being greatly beyond that of the previous day, especially on the part of the enemy—there being scarcely any exposure of our force that did not draw a close shot, while the embrasures and parapets of our batteries were most accurately reached.

At about 10 to 11 A. M., I visited the batteries, finding each of them most efficiently served, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries just referred to, in charge of the Navy and Capt. TOWNS, and the columbiad batteries under Capt. PELOUZE. I found that an embrasure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, was now opened to fully the size of the recess arch, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adjacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet wall of the casemate first injured fell into the ditch, raising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corresponding parts of the adjacent casements began to fall, the Parrott and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magazine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

In this state of things I felt sure that we would soon be called to pass of the whole scarp wall from the front of the casemates of the southeast front, making a breach greatly larger than the small garrison could defend, while, probably, another smaller breach upon the opposite side; and I at once determined that, if the resistance was continued, it would be best, and entirely practicable, to storm the fort successfully within thirty to forty hours. And I had given directions to Gen. GILMORA to have suitable scaling-ladders prepared for the purpose, and was arranging for the proper forces, boats, &c., when, at about 2 P. M., we discovered a white flag thrown up, and the rebel flag, after telling out to the wind for a few minutes *at half-mast*, came slowly to the ground.

I then directed my Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. A. B. ELY, to leave for the fort; but finding soon after your own Adjutant-General, Major HALPIN, at the batteries, I commissioned him (accompanied by Capt. ELY,) to proceed there with the terms I proposed—simply those of your own first note, demanding the surrender of the garrison, and all the armament and weapons; no other modification to be allowed than that they should have as favorable terms as are given by our Government in this war. Gen. GILMORA reaching the upper batteries soon after, and appearing to desire it, and as his services most eminently merited that his wishes should be gratified, I authorized him to pass over to accept the surrender of the fort; and the terms assented to by him, are essentially those dictated by me, excepting, perhaps, those relating to the disabled men, who would otherwise have been a burden to us. And by the return of these, I have endeavored to provide by a letter from Col. OLMSTEAD, the rebel commander, for the receiving of a like number of men of the Forty-sixth New-York Regiment, captured from Tybee about two weeks since.

I have now, in closing, but the pleasing duty of deporting upon the instances of individual merit that have come under my observation during that siege, which report must necessarily be brief, where so many have done so well.

And to the kind and cordial cooperation of the naval forces under Flag-Officer DUPONT, I feel that our highest thanks are due; for it was only by their assistance that we have been completely enabled to isolate the fort from the hope of succor and relief; while the needy supply of ordnance stores and other material most needed by us, at the last moment, has been of great value. And the battery manned by their detachment, under Lieut. IRWIN, I have the pleasure of stating was one of the most efficiently served against the fort during the action; a supervision being kept over it constantly by Capt. C. P. R. ROGERS in person,—an officer who, in acquaintance of more than twenty years' standing assures me, is without a superior to our own or any other service.

To Acting Brig.-Gen. D. A. GILMORE (Captain of Engineers,) the highest praise is due, for the exercise of his great professional skill and judgment, and his laborious industry, in arranging and personally superintending all the general preparations and all the details of the actual siege, which has resulted so successfully; showing him eminently worthy of the position and rank in which his previous Commander, Gen. SHERMAN, had placed him, as far as was in his power; and which rank I would respectfully ask your interest for confirmation of by the President.

Capt. PELOUZE, Acting Inspector-General of the Department; Capt. TURNER, Chief Commissary of the Department; Lieut. PORTER, of the United States Ordnance Department, and Lieut. WILSON, Topographical Engineers—all in charge of batteries—rendered most zealous and efficient service, which their previous military education has so well fitted them for. Lieut. P. H. O'ROURKE, of the United States Engineers, acting as Assistant-Engineer to Gen. GILMORE, was also most energetic and useful.

Of your own Staff, I had the pleasure of noticing repeatedly under fire, most actively engaged, Maj. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. HOUGH, most especially zealous; Maj. WRIGHT, Capts. THOMPSON and DOLE, Lieuts. STOCKTON, HAY and KINSIE, your Aids—not only complying with your own directions, but ready to aid me at all times when needed.

Lieut.-Col. HALL, of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, deserves most especial commendation for his activity, zeal and general usefulness at all times, by night and by day, by which he constantly rendered most valuable services, as did the battalion of his fine Regiment during the siege and previously; and Capt. MCARTHUR, of the Eighth Maine Regiment, being highly praised by different officers who witnessed his successful management of his men at the batteries, deserves my commendation.

The Companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, under Capt. TOURTELOTTE, served their guns most efficiently; and the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, under Col. TERRY, very ably manned the batteries which they had most laboriously constructed; so that I designated them, as I was pleased to find had been, (unknown to me,) the previous selection of Gen. GILMORA, for the honor of being the first to garrison the surrendered fort.

Of my personal staff, my senior Aid, Lieut. A. B. ELY, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, was constantly with me when not occupied otherwise by my direction; still showing most eminently every qualification, as he had done previously, for the responsible position for which I had selected him—and Lieut. S. U. BENHAM, my junior Aid, and S. H. HAWKE, Acting Aid, were ready and prompt in the discharge of their duties. Col. SHARELL, of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment (acting temporarily on my staff) showed great zeal and activity throughout the action.

I would respectfully recommend in relation to the commander of the garrison of the fort, Col. CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD, whose gallant conduct as an enemy, and whose courtesy as a gentlemen are entitled to all consideration, that should you deem it proper, the courtesy of the return of his own sword, should be extended to him. His defence I would remark, was continued until almost the latest limit possible; for a few hours more of our fire, would, to all appearance, have sufficed for the destruction of the magazine and a larger portion of the fort, while another day would have unavoidably placed the garrison at the mercy of a storming column from our command.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brig.-Gen.-Commanding Northern District, Department of the South.

Harbor Defences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever Sir F. SMITH and other members of the British Parliament, may say or do, it is to be hoped that our people will not permit the excitement of the hour, or any rash example, to betray them into such extravagant folly as the abandonment of our system of fortifications, because a couple of iron-cased gunboats pelted away at each other in Hampton Roads for several hours without remarkable injury to either.

A few weeks ago iron-clad boats were pronounced a failure; but the battle between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* produced a thrilling and startling revulsion of sentiment in their favor, and public opinion jumps to the other extreme and seems ready to abandon everything else.

A perfect system of sea-coast defence contemplates the employment of every means that can add to the security of our harbors; and the superiority of the defence consists in the ability to construct along the channels of entrance, permanent casemated batteries of greater strength and power than can be brought across the seas to attack them.

The officers who have planned these defences have been among the first to urge the importance of iron-cased boats as auxiliaries in the defence, but they have at the same time all along contemplated the possibility of such vessels being brought to the attack, as well as the probable improvement in the destructive powers of cannon.

The eogagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* proved simply that the iron casing of those vessels respectively resisted effectually the shots fired. But it did not prove that the resistance would have been as effectual against the 400-lb. shot from the Rodman gun, or the new Parrott projectile.

And it is contemplated to arm our forts not only with these projectiles, but a still more formidable gun is being constructed, which is to carry a ball weighing half a ton.

It is hardly possible that a gunboat can be built strong enough to resist such a force. There is a limit to the amount of iron which a floating battery can carry, especially when it must be transported across the Atlantic. But there is no limit to the strength that can be given to the walls of a fort, which it necessary may be faced with iron plates of any thickness. This expedient is not, however, considered necessary. The story of the Parrott balls "going through and through" the walls of Fort Pulaski, is from the same source. It must be remembered, as the telegraphic reports of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in which it was said that two embrasures were knocked into one; and it is even now affirmed that the rifled shots from the rebel batteries pierced through the walls of Fort Sumter. The drift of evidence of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, who was in Fort Sumter at the time, contradicts unequivocally this report.

The circumstances attending the fall of Fort Sumter and Fort Pulaski were these: In the first case, President BUCHANAN allowed the rebels to construct their batteries around the fort, and the brave garrison yielded for want of food and ammunition, after sustaining a bombardment of several days. In the second case, our batteries were erected around Pulaski in spite of the rebels, who were cut off from supplies of all kinds, and no doubt were obliged to yield, or consent to remain under a constant rain of shot and shells for an indefinite time. Both forts are of brick, with walls nine feet in thickness. The penetration of the 6-pounder Parrott gun in loose sand at thirty yards, has been found by experiment to be only eight feet.

When the question of harbor defence by floating iron-cased batteries, on the one hand, or by casemated permanent land batteries on the other, is discussed, the cost of both systems, as well as their effectiveness, must be taken into account.

For New-York Harbor, the forts already planned are intended to mount from 1,200 to 1,500 guns, so that a vessel attempting to run up the Narrows, for instance, would, at every point of her course, for two or three miles, be subject to the shock of from 100 to 300 projectiles from the improved artillery, 15-inch, or 20-inch, or Parrott guns.

The *Monitor* carries two guns, and in general gunboats might carry four. It would require, probably, fifty iron-clad boats to produce the effect of the guns of the forts, allowing for the power which these boats would have of changing their position.

Suppose each boat, then, to cost $200,000, the estimate for fifty would be $10,000,000 for New-York Harbor alone. A sum sufficient, if expended in casemated works, to make all the approaches to the City positively impassable.

Furthermore, floating batteries may be sunk, blown up by torpedoes, or rams, or run aground, and require, perhaps, $50,000 a year each to keep them in commission. On the other hand stone fortifications are permanent; they cannot be destroyed, and require but little expense to keep them in repair.

It need not be feared that any harbor on the coast will ever be so well defended. New-York City would probably be, in a war with a foreign Power, the point upon which the utmost energies of our enemies would be directed; and if its security is to depend upon the capricious results of new experiments, instead of well directed scientific military plans, based upon the well-known principles of attack and defence, it is probable that it will never be placed in a state of security; but each new threat of war will produce a spasmodic panic, until the day comes when the only means of safety will be the destruction of the channels, by filling them up with sunken vessels.

A Note from City Judge McCunn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in the editorial columns of your journal of the 16th inst., laconically entitled "McCUNN and HALL," which is so manifestly captious in its language and spirit that I am compelled to request that you will publish this communication. Holding, as I do, an important judicial position, and called upon to administer the most delicate branch of our jurisprudence, the criminal code, because it involves the rights, the liberties, lives and safety of our citizens, I realize the immense responsibility which it places upon me, and I feel that I am responsible, also, to the *entire* community for the faithful and impartial performance of the functions which the sacred obligation of my oath imposes; and that the community have the right to call me to an account, should I become remiss therein. As it has become the fashion for judges and lawyers to exercise censorship over the Press, and take to themselves its instruction in regard to its proper conduct, I knew no reason why I should not, for the nonce, be entitled to the same privilege, especially since you have deemed it proper to place me in such a pleasing and favorable light before the community. I have been treated very kindly by the Press; have been eulogized by it when it believed I was right, as well as being censured by it when it supposed I was wrong, and I have never objected to that censure—never mind how severe—when it was expressed in *decent language*. I hold that it is a wholesome privilege of the Press to criticise, as severely as it pleases, any public acts, of any public functionary, and in a candid and unprejudiced manner attempt to correct any wrong or abuses he may perpetrate; or for any violations of the powers that may be conferred upon him. But I further hold, that when the Press utters covert insinuations against a man's character vile vulgarisms, stillborn sarcasms and attempted facetiæ, and descends to personalities for the purpose of holding him up to ridicule, or to degrade him in the estimation of his fellow men, and frequently sending the deepest pangs of sorrow into his domestic circle; I maintain, when all this is done by the Press, that it exceeds its privileges, great though they may be, and should be stopped. My motives have frequently been misconstrued, my purposes not comprehended, and I suppose I am the best abused man, as a general thing, in the profession, and still have always remained silent. I have endured it all until now, and your article of the 6th inst. is the straw that breaks the camel's back. My opinion on the Sunday Liquor Laws was rendered from a conscientious conviction that I was *right*, yet I may be in *error*; but I doubt whether there is a proposition or sentence in it, which warrants you in characterizing it as entirely "void of law and common sense," and that there was "no case before me for adjudication." If the opinion was worth publishing at length in your columns, (and for which permit me here to thank you,) and your law editor deemed it of enough consequence to notice it at all, even for the purpose of relieving Mr. HALL from an imputation of implication, of which there acquit him, he might have abstained from his specious generalities and wholesale denunciation. It was unfair and entirely discalled for. If its law is bad and its logic worse, as he asserts, and he had taken the trouble to establish these facts by any rational arguments, I should have been most happy in the enlightenment it would have probably conveyed, for even judges may receive instruction, and learn something, perhaps, from a law editor of a daily journal.

But the article in question, I suspect, was not written by your regular law editor, for I know him to be an honest and able writer, and a courteous gentleman. It probably was written by some vulgar fellow—some obscure enemy of mine, who has taken this occasion to vent his spleen on me in stupid abuse, through your valuable columns. And now I come to that part of the article in which I here utter my most solemn and positive protest. The other portions of it I might have overlooked, but this raises a question which I wish now to settle forever, that is, in regard to the brief military service I had the honor of rendering to the cause of the Union. You say, "In these circumstances, the weight to be given to this *ex parte* warrant for illicit Sunday dram-selling, is just that attaching to the personal and professional character of its author. Its official value is as little as would be the opinion on military discipline of a militia Colonel cashiered for profanity and unofficer-like conduct: no more." Of course, in this connection, "*a Militia Colonel*" can mean no other person than myself, and I here pronounce it utterly false, that I was ever "cashiered for profanity and unofficer-like conduct." When the fearful news arrived of the fall of Fort Sumter, and I realized that an unholy and bloody rebellion had been inaugurated by a set of wicked, conspiring politicians, who did not represent the entire South, any more than you represent the entire community of New-York, I was among the first to volunteer as a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. I have met with too much kindness, prosperity and success, under the liberal institutions of the United States; know too much of the tyranny of the Old World, and love and revere too dearly those glorious old emblems of liberty, the "Stars and Stripes," ever to prove a renegade to American or her institutions, or her people, in any respect. And thus it was I went with the Sixty-ninth to Annapolis; and I was immediately placed in command of the railroad. My services there are too well known to be reiterated here. Sufficient to say, that Gen. BUTLER, in the most flattering manner, thanked me for those services in the name of the Government. I returned to New-York, and at my own expense, I raised and conducted to the seat of war, a regiment, (the Thirty-seventh, one of the best now in the field,) in a briefer period than any other regiment ever was raised in the State, and on the 18th of July, I was honored by Gen. SCOTT with the command of a brigade. On the night before the disastrous affair at Bull Run, I was ordered to Fairfax Station, with directions to hold my reserve there, and protect the large stores of heavy ordnance ammunition. I arrived there when our army was on the retreat, and reported myself to Gen. MCDOWALL, and although I wanted to take the field of action, he desired me to hold the station at all hazards, and keep the road open for the retreat of our troops, which I did for 13 hours, until all the troops had retreated, and then I was peremptorily ordered to return the best way I could; and I did return, in perfect order, along the railroad, bringing with me a large number of horses, wagons, and other stores, which Lieut. CURTIS, of the regular army, had abandoned. And that noble man, Gen. MCDOWALL, said in his report, dated at Arlington, Va., Aug. 4, 1861, "The troops at Fairfax Station, leaving by the cars, took with them the bulk of the supplies which had been sent there."

After getting all the supplies off, as I supposed, I was informed by an officer of the picket-guard that some of the men were still out, and I rode to them and brought the pockets in, and placed them on their way to Alexandria; and on my return I was informed that there was a quantity of ammunition left, and as it was then too late to save it from the enemy, I buried it in Fairfax Station, where it fell into their hands. A sharp work to that he could not see it. I also brought my brigade to Alexandria, with all the sick, without any loss of a human life, together with all the ordnance stores, leaving not a single bayonet, or a round of cartridge behind. At Alexandria, I assisted in restoring order out of chaos, and for weeks after held the line of the enemy, and when, in the performance of my duty, I was grossly insulted by a blustering, drunken fellow, named ROSEAR F. HUNTER, a Lieutenant of the regular army, calling himself a nephew of Secretary SEWARD, I had to be tried by a Court-martial, charged by him with using language unbecoming an officer, namely, "That I told him to go to h—l." I was acquitted by that Court of using any such language, and proved I simply "told him he was drunk, and disgraced the uniform he wore." That fellow was himself cashiered for *drunkenness* on the 19th of November, 1861. That Court directed McCLELLAN to order me to resume my sword and command, and he took occasion, from motives I now well understand, to distinguish himself by issuing a pompous, unwarranted and cruel reprimand to me, and I felt compelled, in justice to my manhood, to go to him personally and deliver my resignation, which I did; and every officer in my regiment who had calumniated me in my absence I had tried by Court-martial, on charges of defrauding the Government, and they were *all cashiered*; and when I returned home and discovered that my implacable enemies had basely traduced me, through their telegraphic reports from Washington to the newspapers, for there was not a word of truth in any of their assertions, and that my family and immediate friends had been plunged into the deepest grief thereby. Still I did not murmur, knowing that my conscience was free from having done any wrong, resolving to let time assuage the poignancy of my feelings, and to obliterate all recollection of my troubles. And my feelings since then have not been touched, until the appearance of your article.

And now, Sir, you have had a true version of my career as a *Militia Colonel*, and I challenge its contradiction from any quarter. And I hope that my enemies in this regard are satisfied, and will hereafter remain silent. If decency does not prompt it, then from considerations of respect, if they have any manhood left, for the feelings of my family and immediate friends. Personally, their howlings are less annoying to me, than would be the barkings of a pack of village curs. I am sorry to have been compelled to have written such a lengthy communication, but your article gave it birth, and what my official course may heresafter be, and I shall follow the even tenor of my way, without fear or favor from any source. I shall always regard with feelings of respect the honest opinions and the intelligent and impartial criticisms of the Press. Very respectfully,

JOHN H. MCCUNN.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE, No. 29 Wall-street, April 18, 1862.

P. S.—Since penning the foregoing, I find that I am honored again to-day in the *refined* editorial columns of your valuable journal, under the flattering caption of "McCUNN on Beverages," (*a beverage* only is the word in question,) but I am really at a loss to discover the significance of the title, or wherein you attempt to refute my premises. If you quarrel with my interpretation of the word *beverage*, and the construction I place on the statutes in regard to the Sunday Liquor laws, I should be pleased to be informed and instructed from so eminent a source. If *badinage* means logical and truthful reasoning in regard to a serious question, then you are correct. There can be no doubt, however, from the tenor of your last most verbose article, but that you are thoroughly posted on the question of *beverage*, and I should, since reading the article, like to know your definition of *blutterer*.

J. H. McC.

Affairs in Western Virginia.

GUERRILLAS—GOV. PIERPOINT PREPARING AN ADDRESS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The rebel Gen. JACKSON has retreated before the combined movements of BANKS and MILROY, and it is not probable that another battle will occur in the valley of the Shenandoah, unless BANKS should rapidly advance and overtake the rebels.

There is daily accumulating evidence of guerrilla bands of rebels gathering in various counties of Western Virginia, and some in Pennsylvania, which promise to make a good deal of trouble when the forest foliage becomes dense enough to conceal their movements. These are of course no better than highwaymen, "thieves and robbers;" and the possession of commissions from Ex-Gov. LETCHER will not save them from the penalty due to such crimes, if caught—while it will convict him as *particeps criminis*. Gen. FREMONT is well-apprized of all these enterprises, and some of the movers therein may possibly find their plans frustrated.

Gov. PIERPOINT has just returned to this city, after several days' absence. He will doubtless be able to give Gen. FREMONT some valuable items of information. In my last letter, alluding to him, I should have added, He is at present preparing an elaborate address to *the people* of Virginia, in which he will define and defend the legitimate status of the new Government of this State, adopted by the Convention assembled in this city June 11, 1861. He will also set forth his views as to the future policy, aims and aspirations of the true and loyal citizens of this Commonwealth, treating fully, of course, the subject of Slavery, in all its varied interests and relations to the different sections of this great State, and thus necessarily including the question of a division of the State, by a natural boundary.

This will be a most important State paper, and exceedingly interesting, at this peculiar juncture of our national affairs, to the people of our whole country. It may be expected to appear within this month.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Nos.* 29, 17, 18, on demurrer, 446, 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 191, 3, 483, 494, 451, 299, 123, 495, 496, 497, 499, 18, 342, 185, 380, 172½, 486, 429, 402, 358, 355.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No Circuit calendar will be made in this part until further orders. *Part II.*—Nos. 118, 1386, 1450, 1586, 699, 1860, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1654, 1264, 242½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1571, 1721, 1411, 2763, 1187, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 3005, 659, 1739, 3049, 223, 1323, 375. *Part II.*—Nos. 660, 2394, 1428, 1064, 294, 1650, 884, 3498, 2770, 678, 518, 1038, 1948, 3618, 798, 1382.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Judge BARTOW.

Luther Beecher vs. George Ackerman.—This was an action brought under 3 R. S. (5th ed.) p. 74, § 14, to recover certain collateral securities pledged by the plaintiff with the defendant on obtaining loans of money in the years 1856 and 1857, the plaintiff claiming that such loans were usurious in their character. The defendant alleged that when the plaintiff obtained the loans, he represented himself as the agent for the Mineral Point Railroad Company, and that the loans were for such Company, and that the Company was authorized by its charter to borrow money at any rate per cent.

The defendants also made the following points:

1. A Court of Equity has no jurisdiction of this action. Minturn *vs.* The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company. 3 Comst. 498.

2. Under the statute, *collateral* securities cannot be recovered, but it is only personal obligations which the statute requires to be surrendered up and canceled.

Complaint dismissed with costs.

For plaintiff, C. S. Webb and Jas. C. Carter; for defendant, Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman and D. D. Field.

The Indictment against James B. [illegible] for Bribery Quashed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

On Saturday Judge MCCUNN gave the decision of the Court on the motion to quash the indictment against James B. Taylor, on the charge of bribery preferred by Alderman Dayton. The motion was granted, for reasons set forth in the opinion, as follows:

The indictment charges that the defendant offered a reward or bribe to an Alderman of the City of New-York, with intent to influence his vote in the Board of Aldermen, in a matter which had not yet arisen, but was expected thereafter to be presented to that body for its action.

A motion was made by the defendant's counsel to quash the indictment, on the ground that it does not allege an offence within the true meaning of the statute on which it was founded. The questions arising on this motion have been argued with great learning and ability by the District-Attorney, and also by defendant's counsel. The indictment is framed with unexceptionable regularity and precision. The defendant's counsel failed to show any defect in point of form. They only allege defects in substance. The question whether any such defect exists must depend upon the proper legal interpretation of the statute. The indictment is based upon the 524 section of the City Laws of 1857, chapter 446. That section provides for two classes of cases. First, attempts to bribe a City officer in any matter "which may then be *pending*" (before the Board;) and, secondly, like attempts in reference to any matter which thereafter "may by law be brought before *him* in his official capacity." It is urged by the District-Attorney, that, in cases of doubt, the Courts do not usually entertain a motion to quash, and may always, in their discretion, decline to interfere in that way. I fully concur in this view of the practice, and will not depart from it in deciding this case. But the Court is not at liberty to pronounce this a doubtful case. It must be admitted that different opinions might be entertained as to a question of invalid law; but the facts alleged in the present case are few and unequivocal, and the statute which is supposed to have rendered these facts the constituent elements of a crime, is not obscure in its phraseology. In such a case the [illegible] motion to quash can never be properly [illegible]. It is precisely one of those questions which the Court is always bound to meet and answer, however presented, whether it by motion to quash, by demurrer, or before the jury at trial. The first branch of the 2d section need not be considered, as confessedly, the indictment is not drawn under it, on the contrary is manifestly framed, and on the facts stated could only be framed under the second branch of this action. The simple question on this motion then is, whether that branch of the section so far as it refers to Aldermen, refers to matters which may be brought before the Board in its legislative capacity, or is confined to judicial matters authorized by law, or to such proceedings as may, by law, be brought before an Alderman in his separate official capacity as a Magistrate. On looking into the origin of this clause, I find it was first inserted in our Statute law, with exclusive reference to executive and judicial officers. Indeed, the Revisers of 1830 in their notes, expressly declare this to have been the intent; and the retention of their language by the Legislature, in the 52d section of the Charter of the City, indicates very clearly a like purpose on the part of the Legislature.

If the Legislature had intended that this clause should apply to measures brought before the Boards of the Common Council, in its legislative capacity, it would have said so; but as an Alderman is clothed with judicial powers, and as this branch of the 52d section speaks of proceedings that may be brought before him in his official capacity, and does not at all refer to matters to come before the Boards, whilst the first branch of the section is broad enough to cover all cases that may come before the Boards, or either of them, I think it clear that the second clause of the section was not intended to apply to such legislative matters as might come before the Boards, but to such matters as might come before them in their judicial capacity as magistrates. There is an other very serious objection urged on behalf of the defendant in this case, and apart from the grave question of the construction of the 52d section of the statute, goes far in disposing of this matter. The crime charged in the indictment is "the offer of a pecuniary consideration to an Alderman for his vote on a matter which may, by possibility at some future time, be brought before the Board." Can this be a crime which is to depend on contingency, which contingency happening makes the offence; not happening leaves the act blameless? I think the law contemplates a *facis penitentia*, which may be exercised by the party before the contingency occurs, so that at the time of the happening of the contingency, if it should occur, the intent of the party may be pure.

These being my views, and this being, in my judgment, the true legal interpretation of that branch of the statute on which the indictment is founded, it follows as a necessary consequence that the indictment is bad in substance and should be quashed.

The following sentences were passed by the Recorder upon persons previously convicted:

Daniel McCurry, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison for two years. The Recorder stated, *en passant*, that McCurry was the first Scotchman who had ever been before him charged with crime since his occupancy of the bench.

Margaret Riley and Kate Kenedy, for picking pockets, Penitentiary six months each.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 19, 1862.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	93¾	6 N. Y. Central R....	82
19,500 U. S. 6s '81 O. W. L.		200 do....	82¾
do....	93	1200 do....	83
25,000 U. S. 6s 1 Year Cert.	97⅝	50 do....	s80 82¾
5,000 do....	97⅝	50 do....	b60 83
10,000 do....	s10 97⅛	200 Erie Railway....	36¾
1,000 Tr. 7-3-10 Pc. Notes	99¾	400 do....	36⅝
5,000 Ill. Cent. Bds. '79	90	50 do....	b10 86¾
3,000 Ill. Cent. Bds '77	90	300 do....	b60 36¾
20,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	10 58	200 Hudson River R....	35¾
1,000 Va. State 6s....	60¾	50 do....	b30 36
10,000 Mo. State 6s....	49¾	10 do....	35¾
6,000 Mo. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R....	60	100 do....	b30 35¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s....	86¾	100 Erie Railway Pf	b60 61¾
3,000 Minn. S. 8 p.c. Bd.	84¾	200 do....	b30 61½
5,000 N. C. Bds. '79, 10 p.c.		700 do....	61
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B.	93	500 Harlem Rd....	12¾
21,000 do....	92¾	50 Mich. Cent. Rd....	54¾
5,000 do....	s30 92¾	100 do....	b60 55
6,000 Erie R. 4th B....	85	50 Panama Rd....	124
4,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B.	84	350 Ill. Cen. Rd. scrip	61
1,000 M. C. 8 p.c. B., old	97	50 do....	60¾
1,500 do....	98¼	50 Clev. & Pitts. R....	17¾
5,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	61	50 do....	17⅝
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	86	300 do....	b30 17¾
500 To. & W. 2d M....	48¾	50 do....	17⅝
1,000 do....	49¾	50 Galena & Chi. R.	67¾
1,000 I. C. & M. L. G. h. l. m.	36	50 do....	s60 67¾
5 Am. Ex. Book....	89	650 Clev. & Tol. R....	opg 42¾
25,000 American Gold....	101¾	25 Chi. & Rock Is R.	s15 54¾
41,000 do....	101¾	200 do....	s15 54¾
10,000 do....	s30 101¾	300 do....	s30 54¾
15 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	10 do....	55
100 Pac. M. S. Co....	b30 104¾	225 Milt. & Fr. Du. Ch. R.	20
50 do....	b10 104¾	50 do....	25¾

...vessel, owners ... the fine passenger ... made at the... and the natural ... Wheat in Boston ... Wheat is ... Corn and 14c. Wheat at ... Corn and 14c. Wheat at ... vessels are left fast, and those ... will be held at a little higher figure.

...al cause of low Lake Freights, though ... found in the large supply of vessels, for ... every other commercial interest, follows the ... law of supply and demand. As far as we can learn, sixty-two new vessels, of about 400 tons ... average, and nine new propellers rating 600 to 800 tons, have been built on the Lakes the past winter, and will all be in commission prior to 15th of June, ... the whole, about 30 vessels of 18,000 to 19,000 bushels capacity, have been added to the fleet to be thrown out of the grain-carriers in the last two seasons. The superior size of propellers over sail vessels is as two to one, and taking all the loading and rebuilding of the Winter and Spring account, we may say that the Lake fleet of ... is increased by at least a hundred vessels.

"With the commerce of the lakes is likely to afford ... employment to give reasonable compensation ... the business already afloat or on the stocks, the farming and producing interests of the Northwest are ... to be encouraged that sufficient capital has been invested in that direction, to give them the advantage of the seaboard and foreign markets at a small difference, and we hope it may be long enough before it will cost more to place corn in New-York than it is ... Chicago, during lake and canal navigation."

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	—gow	New-York	Ap'l 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 23
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
	FROM AMERICA.		
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 19
St. George	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
John Bell	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Jnne 4

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE—
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly, and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, WITH four-passenger rockaway and harness; rockaway just put in thorough order and the whole establishment a very great bargain at $200. Apply at No. 78 Walker-st., of Mr. SHERMAN.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO SMALL BLACK horses, perfectly sound, superior saddle horses, &c., &c., and four saddles, complete harness, for sale. Apply at CHAS. BRADLEY'S livery stable, 16th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE OR Brett carriage, well built, light and very stylish. Apply to CHARLES BEARDSLEY & SON, No. 1,362 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON,
SHOE UPPERS, BOOT UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS, BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 59 Gold-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 533 Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 165 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
Coal Oil, Benzine, Burning Fluid, Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp Materials.
DEALER IN
Alcohol, Crude Petroleum, &c. Refined Oil packed in cans and casks for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

CHURCH PEWS.

FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 110, HANDSOMELY LOcated in the north aisle of the Presbyterian Church, on 6th-av., corner of 19th-st. Dr. Rice Pastor. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 102 Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 8th-av., corner 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. Rice,) No. 150, near the pulpit. Inquire at No. 45 Broadway, up stairs.

REPORT
OF THE "LADIES' UNION BAZAAR SOCIETY."

As almoners of the bounty of the public, the Board of Managers of the "Ladies' Union Bazaar Society" have the honor to report that, during the months of January, February and March, A. D. 1862, they have dispensed the funds so generously contributed as follows:

3,863 families have received bread, meat and groceries, once a week, at a cost of	$2,439 50
Cost to the amount of	229 23
800 pairs of shoes, costing	378 22
3,192 women have been employed in the manufacture of garments, the labor upon the same and materials costing	6,704 72
(This does not include the contract work received from Government.)	
8,900 garments were made under the above arrangement, which have been donated to the poor as their necessities required.	
A Committee of the members of the Board, designated the "Special Relief Committee," have appropriated $1,000 to such extreme cases of sickness and suffering as could not be reached under the general plans of the Society	1,000 00
To perpetuate the Society and extend its benefits to the needy, the sum of $10,000 has been set aside and invested as a permanent fund for the purpose of establishing an "Industrial Society," the object of which is to supply work to the poor during the year	10,000 00
To carry out this plan, Mrs. Mott, the *First Directress*, obtained, through the agency of Col. Vinton, a Government contract for the manufacture of army shirts. Under said contract there have been completed 22,886 of said garments, at a cost of	2,824 50
This contract has furnished work to a large number of industrious poor, and since the payment of the sum above named, ($2,824 50,) the Society have been reimbursed to the amount of $1,700 by the Government.	
These results have been secured by the expenditure of the small amount of labor on the part of the Managers of the Board, and, if no greater have been accomplished, it is the occasion of regret to all connected with the Society.	
It is, however, gratifying to the Board of Managers that they have been able to contribute so largely to the comfort of the poor.	
They have endeavored to do justice to every applicant, who came before them with proper credentials, and, if they have failed in any instance, they confidently rely upon the charity of their friends and the large-hearted liberality of the public to excuse the defect.	

By order of the Board.
M. B. DWIGHT, Secretary.
New-York, April 18, 1862.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 26 Ann-st.,
Basement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated, in suite or single, in a private house, with board, at No. 187 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has been recently taken, and newly furnished throughout; modern improvements; references given and required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a reasonable family; may apply at No. 7 Great Jones-st. Only respectable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARDING.—NOS. 20 AND 22 WEST THIRTYfifth-st., near 5th-av. First-class new four-story brown-stone houses. Second story and other rooms, for families or single persons. Furniture nearly new. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 35 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 159 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS AND several single rooms furnished with board, can be had at No. 199 East 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church. Bath-rooms and all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have board, with nicely-furnished large or small room, in a plain American private family; nice neighborhood and modern house, at moderate price; fifteen minutes to Fulton, Wall or South Ferry. Address W. P. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms for families, or single gentlemen, on the second and third floors, may be had with board, at No. 252 Hicks-st., near the Wall-st. and South ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., large, pleasant room and bedroom, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife, or gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor for gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with bath-room, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with handsomely furnished rooms, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar, between Willow and Columbia sts., and near the Fulton Ferry.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent. In a small, quiet family, (their own house,) for three gentlemen; no boarders, no children, nor visitors. Four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Bellvale Station.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIding ¾ an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED by families or single persons at a commodious farm residence near the Hudson (west bank,) about 7 miles above Poughkeepsie. Ground high, air pure, fine scenery, communication with City by boat or rail. For particulars, address H. E., Box No. 4,086 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—PERSONS DESIRING Board at Orange for the year or Summer, can find suitable accommodations in one of the most desirable and healthy locations in the town; rooms large and airy; house pleasantly situated, convenient to the depôt. Address M. E. D., Orange, New-Jersey.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, N.—Mrs. RITTER will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Beaver-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 99 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, on Bergen Hill, horse-cars within one minute's walk of the house. Terms moderate. Address B. H. D., Box No. 1,652 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY TWO families, consisting of four adults, four children, and two nurses, on the Hudson, not further than one hour to one hour and a half from New-York. Address J. E., Box No. 1,507 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. References exchanged. Address H. W., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¼ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, WILL open on the 15th of May. The proprietor is now prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to take rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GRAND MARCH, with the best vignette of His Excellency that has ever been published. Music by Helmsmuller, leader of the Twenty-second Regiment Band. Price 50 cents, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to teach music, desires board in New-York or Brooklyn, where instructions would be equivalent to board; she would furnish her piano, which is a new one, if required. References given and required. Address MUSIC, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO—Carved legs, overstrung bass, and all the latest improvements, by one of the best makers, fully warranted; cost $400, been used a few months, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 32 Greenwich-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 849 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A LADY OF good musical ability, is desirous of obtaining board in a private family, in this City or Brooklyn, in exchange for instruction on the piano-forte. References given and required. Address Miss J., 166 West 26th-st.

ORGANS FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, warranted unsurpassed in tone and workmanship; two of 4 stops, one 6 stops, with pedals, one 10, do.; also, a second-hand 8 stops, cheap; one, do., 4 stops, $150.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ-builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., on account of removing; a splendid assortment of pianos, full iron frame, and warranted, will be disposed at a bargain before May.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, rosewood and mahogany, 6 and 7 octave, of the best makers, for sale at great bargains at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER of the piano and fine vocalist, offers to give lessons in exchange for board in a pleasant family. Address A., Brooklyn Post-office.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862.

NURSES FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS.—One hundred able-bodied men, not readily liable to sickness, are wanted to serve *gratuitously* as nurses upon the Floating Hospitals which are being prepared by the Sanitary Commission, under orders from Government. Applicants must be men of correct habits, intelligent and experienced in the care of the sick and wounded, and fond of such labors. Apply to Dr. E. HARRIS, No. 263 4th-av., New-York, between 4 and 6 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ABOUT two acres of land, with a new house, 2 miles from Washington Depôt, Fairfield County, Conn., on the line of the river. Each house is 40x36, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Barn, cows, butler's pantry, stables, &c. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, NEAR the pleasant village of New-Rochelle, within five minutes' from the depôt. A neat dwelling, pleasantly shaded, containing 12 rooms, best in the garden. Inquire of A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 61 Broadway, or Mr. ROBINSON, near the premises.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE HALF DOWN.—Five acres of land, a few rods of depôt, new house, eight rooms, barn, fruit, &c.; one minute from station; 45 miles on Long Island; 4½ hours from city. Inquire of DR. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 17 [illegible], N. Y.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME cottage-house, with coach-house and [illegible] looking the Hudson River, with fine garden, &c., and well situated in neighborhood. Rent low. Apply to R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA, RENTS from $250 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 59 7th-st., near 7th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND, containing from four to six acres, on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, on the public highway leading from the Fordham depôt on the Harlem Railroad, to Kingsbridge—distant about four miles from the Central Park. The site is high—commanding a fine view of the Harlem River and the scenery of the Hudson—one of the choicest locations, both as to position and society in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A LARGE plot of ground on 27th and 28th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and near the 11th. There are 12 lots in the plot hereby offered, 8 on each street, well adapted for a business requiring much room and free access.
ALSO,
Two lots belonging to the same estate, and fronting on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CORNER HOUSE—The first-class 4 story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, No. 235 Lexington-av., corner 34th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; all modern improvements. Will be sold a sacrifice. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or THOMAS KILPATRICK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON EAST 21ST—The handsome four-story, high stoop, brownstone house, No. 50 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; the house is first-class, 25x72; excellent location, and fine neighborhood. For permits and rent apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE 3-STORY and basement brick house No. 286 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements, and is in good repair. Will be sold cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 264 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and basement house and lot, No. 130 West 42d-st.; lot 20 by 100 feet 4 inches. Price $3,000 cash. The lot alone is worth the money. Title perfect. Inquire at No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, full-sized dwelling house, No. 59 East 17th-st., near Union-square, in complete order. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY building No. 344 Water-st. Inquire of JOHN BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers to young ladies superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Special attention will be given to French, under the instruction of an accomplished governess from Paris; also to music, under the direction of one of the best masters of New-York. For circulars address the Principal,
C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 for supplying Schools of every Grade, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* Parents and Guardians information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Prest. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 656 Broadway.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For particulars apply at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. A. M. WHITE, Principal.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, Vice-Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 16. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—THE SUMMER TERM of this Collegiate Seminary will commence April 15. Special attention is given to music and physical culture. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR COLLEGE.—THE UNdersigned, who has served for several years as Tutor in Yale College, is spending the year in Stockbridge, and would be glad to receive into his family one pupil, to whose preparation he will give very particular attention. Address FISKE P. BREWER, Stockbridge, Mass.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—On the 1st of May, the well-known French boarding school of Mr. PENNESSE will be removed from New-York to Washington Heights, and may be had at the Institute, No. 119 Clinton-place, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 275 43d-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 137 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.—Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. PARSS, Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals. The next term will commence April 14.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under 16, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $150 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, A. Wood's Marble Building, No. 561 Broadway; nearly seven years' successful experience; schools supplied with competent teachers (without charge); schools wishing to obtain pupils should apply early; teachers aided in securing engagements; no advance registration fee charged. Refer to A. S. Barnes & Burr; H. M. Pierce, A. M., Rutgers Institute; D. Appleton & Co., and many others.

A VERY PATRIOTIC LADY, WHOLLY without means, having resigned a good position as the South became agitation in a school, or family. Can teach the English French and Latin languages, music and drawing. Address PRECEPTRESS, Stanton P. O., New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST CITY Schools, who has travelled extensively, desires an engagement as private tutor, or to visit the Great Exhibition, and make a short trip on the Continent for the Summer vacation. Address TEACHER, Box No. 110 *Times* office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (graduate of Yale) desires a situation for the ensuing Summer; has the best of testimonials respecting his uniform success, both as an instructor and as a disciplinarian. For full particulars address TEACHER, Box No. 1,631, New-Haven, Conn.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMpanion.—An English lady of much experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement either in town or country. Address P. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of every description. Also, patent rattan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, works-shops, storehouses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 696 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO LET—THE THREE BUILDING, 3d floor, 1st floor, and cellar, suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED rents:

No. 43 7th-av., 3-story brown-stone	$800
No. 307 West 24th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
Nos. 154 West 20th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	600
No. 341 West 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone	800
No. 177 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, in complete order	700
No. 129 West 14th-st., 3-story and attic, (now vacant)	700
No. 48 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic	600
No. 510 7th-av., 3-story and attic	500
No. 239 Hudson-st., house and store	600
No. 14 Barrow-st., 3-story, high-stoop	600
No. 118 West 25th-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 218 West 19th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	450
No. 256 Hudson st., 2-story and attic	450
No. 776 West 30th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	400
No. 163 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and fixtures	300
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story	450
No. 8 West 41st-st., 3-story, bath and gas	480
No. 839 West 15th-st., 3-story, newly painted	450
No. 261 West 14th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	475
No. 228 8th-av., house and store	450
No. 238½ West 18th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	350
And others.	

J. & W. DENHAM,
6th-av., corner 16th-st.
From morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—TO A family without children, being the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 36th-st.—seven rooms, with bath, water closet, gas, cellar, pantry, &c. Rent moderate. Best of references required. The rest of the house is occupied by the owner. Apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. To be seen only from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF PRIVATE house No. 173 Hester-st., consisting of 4 rooms containing gas and Croton water; rent moderate to a suitable tenant; none need apply excepting those having good reference. Call on the premises.

EAST 14TH-ST.—TO RENT, THE 3-STORY and attic brown-stone house No. 173 East 14th-st.; the house is cheap, in good order and may be seen by a permit from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house No. 100 East 19th-st. For terms and admission, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let, at Piermont, overlooking the Hudson; the large furnished house and grounds as above; house well furnished, and grounds well stocked with choicest cherries, pears, berries, grapes, etc.; 1¼ hours from City, and Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of N. SEYMOUR, Piermont, on premises, or of E. HOUGHTON, Agent Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.—To let, first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments—about 3 acres of ground, house, carriage, cow, poultry, of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN EAST Westchester County, 1¼ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. FURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIVE-story, stone-front, English-basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av.; is fully and beautifully furnished; has all necessary conveniences, and will be rented to a private family only. Stairway inclosed. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished throughout, in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; rent no object, if the tenant is first-class. Address Box No. 803 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., to rent low to a small private family, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—By a careful and responsible private family, from June till November, perhaps longer, containing at least six good sleeping-rooms, exclusive of servants', situated on high ground, not more than 60 miles from the City, and handy to cars or boat, New-Haven Railroad preferred; some few acres, with good garden, water, shade, barn, &c., essential, and would prefer cow, poultry, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

IF THE OWNER OF A NICE HOUSE, either in New-York or Brooklyn, who contemplates being out of town during the warm season, would prefer to have his premises occupied, instead of being shut up, during his absence, an arrangement may be made with a most desirable and unexceptionable party in every respect, by addressing A. B. C., care Box 676 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE OCCUpant, in a house containing but one family, apartments consisting of five or six rooms, with water and gas, convenient for housekeeping, between 2d and 6th avs., and 3d and 30th sts., for a family of three adults. Rent not to exceed $225. Address, post-paid, H. D. J., Box No. 464 New-York Post-office, stating location and price.

A WELL FURNISHED COUNTRY COTtage wanted by a respectable party, with no children, one hour's ride from the City, for six months or one year, (on the Hudson preferred.) House must contain all the modern improvements, with stable, fruit and garden attached. Address H. L. D., No. 63 West 36th-st., stating terms with full particulars.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, with the view of purchasing, a plainly-furnished cheap cottage, with eight or nine rooms, or more, well situated near the sea side, the Sound or the Hudson. Terms must be very moderate. Address R. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway, N. Y. N. B.—Full particulars desired; no other answers attended to.

A HOMESTEAD IN THE COUNTRY, stocked and in order, is wanted for three years, by an excellent tenant, not over thirty miles distant from town. It is wanted immediately, but no application will be attended to without an accurate description, rent, accurate distance from station, &c., &c. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN NEW-YORK, IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant on lease for a term of years. W. C. GODFARD, No. 25 Cedar-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick house with all the modern improvements. Address, stating location, &c., and rent, (which must be in accordance with the times,) W. H., Box 120 *Times* Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, by Printer-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RIGOLETTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

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GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Commodore FOOTE are to Friday last, at which time the bombardment of Fort Wright was still proceeding. The firing on the day previous had been very heavy on both sides. On Friday the firing was not so brisk. The enemy had done no damage to our flotilla—whether they had suffered any from our fire was not known. There appears to be no expectation of an immediate reduction of the Fort, as the present high stage of the water in the Mississippi prevents coöperation on the part of Gen. POPE'S forces. Deserters say that the rebel batteries now mount forty guns, and that they have sixty more which they are rapidly putting in position. BRAGG, it appears, is in command, having succeeded VILLIPIQUE. He is said to have about six hundred troops, and has the coöperation of four gunboats, mounting twenty-four guns.

To prevent misapprehension as to the exact location of the scene of Commodore FOOTE'S present operations, we may state that the fortifications against which he is directing his energies is now called Fort Wright—formerly called Fort Pillow. It is the first rebel fortification on the river below New-Madrid. It is near the mouth of the Hatchie River, a few miles below Occola, Arkansas, on the opposite bluff, known as the first Chickasaw Bluff, some twelve miles above Randolph, and seventy-eight miles above Memphis. What is now Fort Pillow is just above Memphis, at the mouth of Wolf River. Late intelligence from our scouts proves that the rebels have virtually abandoned their stronghold of Randolph, where they once though of making a stand, and have concentrated their forces and artillery at Fort Wright. Here the rebels will probably fight the Memphis battle; if driven from this point, they will hardly be able to make any resistance at the forts near Memphis. Considerations beyond the mere occupation of Memphis by National troops, will urge a protracted and desperate resistance. Gen. POPE at Memphis, would be able to coöperate with Gen. HALLECK, in movements upon BEAUREGARD at Corinth, and our gunboats once past the obstructions in the river above Memphis, will have a clear way to New-Orleans. So, in a military point of view, the rebels at Fort Pillow are not only fighting the battle of Memphis, but are protecting BEAUREGARD'S left wing and shielding New-Orleans.

Gen. MCDOWELL has made a rapid and important movement, which will soon result in the occupation of Fredericksburgh. Our troops, Col. KILPATRICK, of the Second New-York, in the advance, supported by the Ira Harris Cavalry, left Catlett's Station, in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, on Thursday, and making a forced march across the country, encountered the enemy's outposts, which were driven in by the cavalry, who captured one of the rebel camps. On Friday, early, the march was resumed, Col. BAYARD, with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, being in the advance. He was attacked by a regiment of rebel infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, but our troops succeeded in driving the enemy before them, across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh. The bridge had been prepared for burning, and was set on fire by the retreating enemy, and consumed. Our loss in the skirmishes was five men and fifteen horses killed, and sixteen men wounded. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded, but the number is not known. Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, was occupied by our troops at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. The rebels, in addition to the bridge, burnt the steamer *St. Nicholas*, which they stole in the Chesapeake Bay several months ago, together with all the other craft in the river.

Gen. BANKS is moving rapidly up the valley of the Shenandoah in the direction of Staunton, which place he will probably occupy in a day or two. Our latest dispatches from his advance are dated Sparta, Rockingham County, at which place it arrived on Friday last, driving the enemy from an adjacent hill with artillery and charges of the cavalry. Six thousand of JACKSON'S troops had passed through this town on the previous evening, and encamped a short distance beyond. A skirmish took place beyond Sparta on Friday afternoon, in which a considerable body of rebels was dispersed by our artillery. Gen. BANKS' progress is necessarily considerably delayed by the destruction of the bridges on the route by the rebels.

Dispatches received from Gen. BANKS, at the War Department, last night, state that JACKSON with his rebel forces had fled from the Shenandoah Valley by way of the mountain road through Stannardsville and Orange Court-house, in the direction of Gordonsville. Gen. BANKS announces that he has advanced to the bridges on the South Fork of the Shenandoah, and succeeded in saving the bridges, after a sharp skirmish, in which he took a number of prisoners.

Movements in the vicinity of Pittsburgh Landing, the scene of the recent great battle, indicate that preparations are in active progress for another struggle, which will probably decide the fate of BEAUREGARD and his army at Corinth. All the wounded have been removed, and the last boat-load of them arrived in St. Louis on Saturday. A skirmish is said to have taken place near Severn on Wednesday, between a detachment of our cavalry and a strong rebel picket, which was posted too close to our position to be agreeable. The skirmish resulted in the driving back of the rebels, with a loss of five killed and sixty-five wounded. A still more important affair occurred on the same day. Gen. SHERMAN moved his division two miles further into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the rebels were defeated, succeeded in maintaining his position. The rebel loss in this affair is estimated at fifty or sixty killed, and as many wounded. The reports as to the rebel strength at Corinth are somewhat conflicting. Some of them are, without doubt, much exaggerated—placing the numbers of the rebel army as high as one hundred thousand, and reinforcements pouring in at an unprecedented rate. Some refugees state that the rebels are fortifying at Lick Creek, half way to Corinth, and strengthening their works at the latter place; while others insist that the teems which arrive at Corinth, instead of bringing fresh troops, are being loaded with stores preparatory to an evacuation. Gen. HALLECK is no doubt fully advised as to the truth or falsity of these various reports. Meantime, Gen. MITCHEL is successfully engaged in carrying out his part of the programme in the Southwest. He is last reported at Iuka, Miss., having burned the bridges on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, across the Tennessee River, at Decatur and Florence. Iuka is a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in Tishamingo County, Miss., and is but about twenty-two miles from Corinth.

Reports have been received at Cairo that Gen. GRANT has been placed under arrest.

The steam-transport *Ellen S. Terry* arrived at this port yesterday from the North Carolina coast, having left Newbern on the 17th inst., and Hatteras on the 18th. She brings intelligence that on the 12th four companies of the Connecticut Eighth had a skirmish with a force of rebels who made a sortie from Fort Macon. Our pickets were driven in, but after a sharp engagement the rebels were compelled to retreat to the fort. Only two of our men were wounded. The rebels were seen to carry away four of their men. Fort Macon fired some seventy shots during the affair, but without effect. The preparations for the bombardment were progressing favorably.

We have advices from Fort Pickens to the 6th inst., and from Key West to the 14th, by the steamer *Philadelphia*, which arrived at this port yesterday. Everything is reported quiet at Fort Pickens. Deserters were frequently coming over from Pensacola, which place had not been entirely evacuated by the rebel troops. They were engaged, however, in the removal of their guns, and, as large fires were seen on the mainland every night, it was conjectured that they were also destroying property. The city was under strict martial law, and a Col. T. M. JONES, commanding the "Army of Pensacola," had issued a proclamation warning certain persons that he had erected a gallows, and that if they did not leave they would be hung. Among the fugitives from Pensacola is Mr. WOOD, whose family resides in this City, and who came home in the *Philadelphia*.

We give this morning the official accounts of the bombardment and fall of Fort Pulaski, including the reports of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER and Gen. BENHAM. They will be found highly interesting.

The Washington *Star* remarks: "The Norfolk papers seem puzzled by the current visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister, to their port. That is: to account for the fact that he was passed through our lines to that end. For their information we state that, long since, this Government concluded, as an act of courtesy to other Governments, to allow their war-ships free egress to and ingress from our blockaded ports, under a pledge to carry neither passengers nor mails, except official diplomatic and consular communications between their own Government officials. This arrangement was first made with Lord LYONS, and immediately afterward declared general in its application. M. MERCIER has, ten to one, simply availed himself of it to communicate in person with the French Consuls in Norfolk and Richmond on matters in that quarter involving French interests."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to prevent frauds in laying out and opening streets in this City was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to provide for the construction of railroads in cities, and the bill to amend the law relative to the Superintendent of Poor and the Coroners of Kings County. Among the bills passed was the one to amend the General Railroad Law; the one to amend the laws relating to Public Instruction; the one to provide for rebuilding certain locks on the Champlain Canal; the one to authorize the payment of certain claims for expenses in raising volunteers; and the one to amend the act relating to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County. The Metropolitan Health bill was then taken up and debated until the recess. The Police Commissioners were restored to the Commission, and a subsequent motion to strike them out again was defeated. During the afternoon session the Supply bill was debated.

In the Assembly, the bill to increase the number of Notaries Public in this City was passed. The bill to amend the Assessment Law was laid on the table; also several other bills of minor importance. The Morning Session was entirely occupied in the third reading of bills. In the afternoon the bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Company was passed; also the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts. The report of the Committee of Conference on the General Appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill for the defence of the Northwestern part of the State was ordered to a third reading. On motion of Mr. LOUTREL, a Select Committee of five was appointed, without compensation, to present Capt. ERICSSON, Lieut. WORDEN and others, the complimentary resolution from the Senate. A motion to make the Excise bill a special order for to-day was lost. The resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. C. B. CONRAD, of Gilmer County, Virginia, is now in confinement in Wheeling, having been taken thither by National officers at Sutton, Braxton County, to whom he voluntarily surrendered himself a few days ago. He was a member of the Richmond Convention, which passed the ordinance of secession, and stood side by side with the best of the Union men of Northwestern Virginia, refusing at all times to vote for the ordinance. He returned home, however, and Gov. LETCHER made him a Brigadier-General. Since that time he has been recognized as a secessionist, but now he seems to have turned from the error of his ways.

Some of the New-England contractors, after waiting for months, have received their pay, 20 per cent. in Demand Notes, and the remainder in Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing interest at 6 per cent., which latter now sell for 97½ per cent.

CHARLES KLEMM, a clerk in the Chicago Post-office, is under arrest, charged with robbing letters. He was put under bonds of $5,000.

The Hackley contract injunction was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment. It was, however, again postponed until Tuesday, it being expected that by that time a compromise will have been arranged between the parties.

In the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, Judge MCCUNN gave his decision on the motion to quash the indictment against JAMES H. TAYLOR for an alleged attempt to bribe Alderman DAYTON. The Court decided that the indictment was bad on various grounds, and the motion to quash was granted. The opinion will be found in another column.

The Stock market was dull on Saturday forenoon, but finally ended at steady prices. Gold 101¼@101⅜. Exchange 112¾ per cent. The deposits in the United States Treasury on 5 per cent. interest amounted to the large sum of $1,781,000.

A good inquiry prevailed for cotton on Saturday, at very full quotations. Flour attracted more attention as the day advanced, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Grain was generally depressed. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef quiet. Bacon and Lard drooping. Sugars and Molasses were less active, as were also Whisky, Hides and Naval Stores. St. Domingo Coffee and Cassia were in lively request. The freight market was quiet, owing, partly, to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade.

State Politics—The Legislative Caucus.

The step taken by the Republicans and other Union members of the Legislature to secure unity of action and harmony of counsels at the coming State election, is one of very marked importance. The details of their proceedings have not yet been published,—so that we can comment only on the general results attained. It seems to be understood that they have adopted a common platform of principles, and have proclaimed their adherence to the same National policy—not ignoring nor seeking in any degree to evade the responsibility of dealing with the subject of Slavery. If the vague reports which have reached the public are reliable, this platform is quite as decided and explicit as any one could desire.

They have also taken measures to secure substantial harmony of action at the polls, by providing for a common State Convention next Fall, having appointed a Committee to designate the time and place for holding a Convention, after full consultation with the Republican State Central Committee. The names of the members of that Committee are such as will give the public a complete guarantee of the good faith with which they will perform the duties imposed upon them. It may be assumed, therefore, as reasonably certain that these two Committees will act harmoniously,—that they will unite in the call of a State Convention, and in designating the mode and manner of electing delegates, and that we shall have, therefore, but one Convention and one State ticket in opposition to the sham Democracy. This, as the Albany *Standard* well remarks, will insure the defeat of that narrow and unpatriotic party by more than 100,000 majority.

This action at Albany is the more important, because it thwarts a movement which has been actively on foot for some months past to break up, not only the Union Party, but the Republicans also, and thus to insure such a division of their votes as should give the Democrats an easy victory. Those who have been careful observers of the course of political events during the past Winter have had no difficulty in tracing these intrigues, or in marking their effect upon all questions having any political bearing in the Legislature. Some of the men most prominent and active in them have held, and still hold, high official position at the hands of the very parties they were thus seeking to destroy. They will now be driven to the alternative of acting in good faith with the Republicans and Union Democrats, whose action has been harmonized and consolidated by this movement at Albany, or else of going directly over to the sham Democracy, whose cause they have been treacherously serving for some time past.

We anticipate the best results from the action of the Legislative caucus. But we await the full publication of its proceedings before pronouncing a final judgment upon them.

Our War Taxes—The British Peace Budget.

Private mercantile and banking letters from Europe continue to express the utmost surprise at the steady and comfortable condition of financial affairs in this country, pending a great and costly civil war. The writers could see how the machine of Government, for the conduct of the war, might be kept in motion for a brief season longer by resort to a scheme of paper-money finance, as authorized by the recent act of Congress; but the end of this, they most assuredly believed, would be early and irremedial ruin, in the great depreciation of United States Notes, and the rise to panic premiums in the market value of gold, in exchange for such paper. Such, to be sure, was not the universal opinion among the English merchants connected with the trade of this country, as many of them are too intimately acquainted with the wonderful elasticity and material resources of our people, to be misled either by the false theories of their own journals, or the over-confident predictions of certain bullionists on this side, who opposed the legal-tender clause of the Loan and Treasury bill. But the burden of apprehension, for weeks pending the discussion of the bill in Congress, and for some time after its final passage and approval by the President, was to the effect that the country was to be ruined by a paper inflation, and the war brought to an inglorious end by a paper-money panic. The contrary was soon apparent here, and already begins to be appreciated on the other side. The wonder indulged in London at the ease in our foreign exchanges, and the nominal premium of only one or two per cent. on gold, continues to grow with each revolving week, and is reflected back by almost every steamer.

All this we might esteem as somewhat gratifying to our National pride, but the first mistake was scarcely complimentary to our practical intelligence, much less appreciative of our abundant resources. It reflected even less credit upon the London financial authorities who insisted, despite their own notable precedent and experience through the wars with NAPOLEON, that a National currency other than gold or silver, could not be resorted to without absolute ruin. The very experiment was to bring the war to an abrupt conclusion, in the acknowledgment that a powerful rebellion could not be suppressed with such means only. They ignored the essential facts, first, that we entered upon the war free of all foreign pecuniary embarrassment, of even foreign balances, and above all, *free of foreign financial dependence*; and secondly, that we had the will, the way and the means of internal taxation and import duties amply sufficient to back our National debt and maintain the credit of our National currency. That these facts were in proof, at the very moment of these damaging prognostics, is undeniable, since we were in receipt of forty-five millions of bullion through the first year of our civil troubles, from England and France alone in settlement of balances due to this side, besides our customary product of another forty-five millions in California, of which the large surplus of thirty-four millions was received at this port. They were in proof, because our Government had neither directly or indirectly applied to Europe for new loans wherewith to conduct our war; the Secretary of the Treasury going so far in the opposite direction as to decline to make his Stock of Sterling or other foreign denomination to facilitate its sale abroad, though authorized by Act of Congress to do so in his discretion. And finally, they were in proof, because both branches of Congress, after heavily taxing the staple necessaries of life, of foreign growth, such as sugar, coffee and tea, had almost unanimously resolved to proceed with a measure of internal taxation which should leave no question about the security of the public debt, or the prompt payment of its interest in specie, and the gradual redemption of the principal by a well-sustained sinking fund from the specific appropriation of so much of our ample revenues as may be necessary to these objects.

Turning from our own financial condition and resources, in time of war, to the peace establishment of Great Britain, and the ordinary yearly cost of its support, the wonder should be that a kindred people, in population less than the thirty-three millions of the whole United States, and exceeding in no very great measure the population of the loyal States, should doubt the ability of this Government to maintain its credit, and preserve its integrity, as against domestic insurrection, on the vital question of taxation. From *that* ordeal they had never shrank, in peace or war, and why should we? Surely not from the inequality of the trial. Our first year of active hostilities, dating from March 4, 1861, cost the country a sum total barely equal to the present peace establishment of Great Britain, say $350,000,000. The second year, should the war continue so long, will cost, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, $475,000,000. Add to both sums the $75,000,000 of public debt outstanding when Mr. LINCOLN came into power, and we have in round numbers $900,000,000 to provide for, at an interest charge of $54,000,000, as against a public debt in Great Britain of *four thousand millions*, at an interest charge of $140,000,000, in addition to a yearly civil list of $210,000,000. The budget of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently laid before the House of Commons, states that the expenditure for the last year had been estimated by him at £69,875,000; but subsequent to his financial statement there had been supplementary grants to the amount of £1,499,000, which made the total estimated expenditure £71,374,000. The actual expenditure of the year was £70,838,000, or in Federal money, $350,000,000, as stated above. We give these figures in no disparagement of the financial ability or material greatness of the British people, but simply to claim that if *they* are both able and willing to support the interest charge upon four thousand millions, heside an ordinary civil list of two hundred millions per annum, *we* should be able, as we are quite sure we are ready, to support the interest charge upon less than one-fourth the amount of public debt, with an ordinary civil list of only seventy millions.

Reconstruction of the Court of Claims.

We see that the House of Representatives has taken another step in a path of needed reform, by the passage of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, amending the act establishing the Court of Claims. That Court was established some years since for the investigation of claims against the United States, but as its decisions were in no way binding upon the Government, and every case had to be again passed upon by Congress, it did not reach the difficulty which had led to its creation. The passage of the present amendatory act comes nearer to it, as far as we can learn its provisions. It declares that this Court is to have jurisdiction of all claims for which the Government would be liable in law or equity, if it could be sued in a Court of justice, *except such claims as Congress may by joint resolution specially declare shall be disposed of by act of Congress or otherwise*, and that the judgment of the Court shall be final, subject to the right of appeal.

There is no more melancholy history in the country than that of those who have had just claims upon the Government. If it could be written it would be little but a succession of disappointments, of hopes deferred, of deception, robbery and ruin. A man who had no influence at his back, who had no power over votes, and thus no hold over members of Congress, except through the intrinsic merits of his case, had little chance. It was so likely to be of more importance that some wordy member should make a speech for Buncombe, than that an act of justice should be attended to, so hard to get officials to feel responsibility for a claim made against the nation through them; and so it has often happened that acts of the direst injustice have been done, simply by delay in giving justice.

We rejoice, therefore, in the prospect of a change in this regard, and hope that the Senate will not fail to find time to consider and pass the bill. We cannot see any reason why the Government should not be sued like a private individual. The rule that it cannot be, is a remnant of the ancient days of feudal prerogative, and should be laid on the shelf along with those other ancient maxims, such as that "the king can do no wrong," which have come down to us from the past, and are only a clog and a fetter to us now. Why should not the United States be sued as well as the City of New-York? Yet who would think of allowing the City to be exempt from suit? What would be its position, if every contractor who had a disputed claim, every person injured by the City's negligence, everyone who now applies to the Courts for relief against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, had to go through the Common Council, and subject his demand to the sweating of the Ring? It is true that the City has been doubtless robbed by means of legal proceedings. Dishonest officials will continue to do loss to those who employ them, and dishonest legal servants may have cost the City something, and they may carry unjust claims against the United States through the Court of Claims, if one is created, as proposed by this bill. But with honest Judges appointed—and our President will never knowingly appoint others—the chance of a robbery in this direction will hold no comparison with the chance of it by means of Congress.

And the present seems to us a time when this reform is more needed than heretofore. There are innumerable claims arraying themselves against the Government on every conceivable ground. Congress is to have its hands full of legislation upon matters coming within its especial jurisdiction. Subjects will have to be discussed, policies settled upon, questions decided, which will call for the undivided thought and attention of our legislators. They should not be called upon to spend one moment of time in discussing what sum of money the Government ought to pay to this man or that. Whatever it is legally bound to pay, that it ought to pay. And we may safely leave the settlement of such questions to the decision of a Court, knowing from past experience that the Government is a party whose rights are fully considered and protected, when it makes its appearance in a Court; and the adoption of this proposed change will entirely obviate any necessity for the passage of another bill which has been reported in the House, giving the President authority, by and with consent of the Senate, to create a Commission of three to take cognizance of claims against the United States for damages. Such extraordinary Commissions are in no way called for, unless by those who have friends who desire places.

There is altogether too much of a desire to adopt new measures simply because they are new. What reason can be given for not leaving the consideration of all such cases to that Department which has always had the determination of questions of a similar character arising among the citizens? Our system provides for the submission of such questions to a Court. The creation of a new and extraordinary tribunal for the purpose of examining them is an innovation uncalled for, expensive, and, to our view, unwise. Let us stand by the old landmarks as far as we can, though not suffering ourselves to be hampered by them too far.

Development of the Mexican Drama.

Recent intelligence from Europe announces that another act of the Mexican drama is about to open, and discloses to us the respective parts which the several performers are to play.

The coalition still partially lives. England, though disapproving of the raid into the interior, and determined to have nothing to do with it, has no intention of withdrawing entirely from the alliance. She will continue to maintain a small force at Vera Cruz, in order to secure some portion of the Mexican revenues. France and Spain, though mutually jealous and distrustful, and with totally different objects in view, are nevertheless bent on rushing matters to extremities with the present Mexican Government. They will make no peace with JUAREZ till they have possessed themselves of the capital. From the irreconcilable nature of their pretensions, they may be constrained to spare the Republic, but it is pretty evident that they will grant no quarters to the liberal President or his party. Late occurrences, too, in Mexico are singularly favorable to the aggressive designs of the Powers in question. The barbarous and treacherous murder of a Spanish officer had so exasperated the Allied Generals, that they at first determined to retire at once from Tehuacan and Orizaba, and to immediately commence hostilities; but, on second consideration, they thought it better to await the result of the Conferences, which were to begin on the 15th. The Mexicans also have their causes of complaint as well as the foreigners. The hospitable reception of ALMONTE, and other reactionary chiefs, by the French commander, and the increasing intimacy of the relations between the Interventionists and the Church party, have proved highly offensive to the Juarez Government, who cannot avoid regarding this coquetting with their domestic enemies and political opponents, as indicative of perfidious intent toward themselves. Such, in fact, are the irritation and alienation of both strangers and natives, that instead of anticipating aught of good from the pending Conferences, we rather look on them as a prelude to an approaching rupture. And yet what can the Mexican Executive now do, save murmur and protest, and submit? The country is in a state of anarchy, its military power has almost melted away, and resistance, which once would have been heroism, would at present be akin to madness. But there is danger that even submission will not satisfy the invaders. That item of intelligence which declares that the Allies will not treat, save in the City of Montezuma, is news of ill omen for JUAREZ. It seems to indicate a determination, on the part of the aggressors, to ignore him altogether, to refuse to recognize him any longer as the legitimate head of the Republic, and to concede no terms to Mexico, till, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box and intimidation, they have restored the reactionists to power. The extraordinary activity and exultation of the Church Party just now, and the zeal which they manifest in behalf of the interventionists, may indeed be regarded as evidence of some such scheme being in contemplation; and a dispatch of ALMONTE'S has been recently seized, which shows that he expects to be raised to the Presidency, by the arms and influence of the Allies. This would not be quite such glorious work as converting Mexico into a Spanish dependency, or transforming it into a monarchy, for an Austrian archduke; but it would nevertheless not be devoid of pleasure, as enabling the operators to display that common hatred which both entertain against Liberals and Liberalism. Beside, a war waged for the benefit of the Church would have, in the estimation of the faithful, a sort of sacred character, which would entitle its conductors to canonization.

As for JUAREZ, should he encounter such hard treatment at the hands of his enemies, he may ascribe it to his own courting manner.

Commander FOOTE—HIGHER GRADES WANTED IN THE NAVY.—Gen. MITCHEL, the astronomer-soldier, has resolved his single Brigadier star into the double star of the Major-General. Congress has done well in conferring the honor, for his gallant exploits richly merit it. His expedition is really one of the most brilliant and interesting episodes of the war. It has penetrated almost to the geographical centre of rebeldom. It "cuts the great artery" by which the rebels in the Southeast have communicated with the rebels in the Southwest. It enables us to threaten the rebel position at Corinth on the right, while HALLECK threatens it in front, and POPE, after taking Fort Pillow and Memphis, may threaten it on the left. But while Gen. MITCHEL has fairly won his honors, there is another man whose gallant exploits merit similar promotion, but who, from the imperfect organization of the arm of the service he has adorned, is cut off from receiving the reward which the whole country longs to see bestowed on him. We mean the gallant sailor, FOOTE, the hero of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island Ten and Fort Pillow, who first organized victory on the Western waters, who cleared the rebellion out of three Western States, and who is now carrying the flag of the Union on its conquering course toward the Gulf. Now FOOTE only ranks as Commander in the navy, a rank subordinate to that of Captain, which is the highest grade attainable by the American naval officer. Why for his magnificent services he has not been promoted this one possible step, we are unable to conjecture. The slowness and stupor which seem to reign around Secretary WELLES are perhaps answerable. But having already earned this grade, what is there left for FOOTE and other equally active officers to gain by their future services? Nothing. A higher grade than Captain is the want of our navy; and there can be no better name for it than that known in the naval service of all European countries—namely, *Admiral*. Even this grade is subdivided, in the English service, into various classes—as Admiral of the White, Admiral of the Red, Admiral of the Blue. The gallant FOOTE should have a chance to become Admiral of the Red, White *and* Blue.

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE CITY JUDGE.—We give place in another column to a remarkable letter from Judge MCCUNN. The writer is evidently convinced that his judicial eccentricities need the assistance of note and comment, and it will be seen he dogmatizes about his rum-selling dicta as if they were as sound law as COKE upon LYTTLETON. We can forgive this enlightened magistrate. His opinion is his own, and is likely to be so; and he may surely be indulged in partiality for a possession which none can possibly share.

It is due to this lawgiver of lager-beer to say he has fairly acquitted himself of shortcomings as a "Militia Colonel." His statement we receive with perfect credence. He really did generous and admirable service during the crisis of the national fate last Spring. He was *not* "cashiered," but, owing to misconduct on the part of others, and the inability of the head of the army to give his case due attention, he found himself obliged to tender his resignation. If, however, the transactions connected with his withdrawal have been hitherto understood in a sense unfavorable to the Judge, he has only himself to blame. The story of his enemies has been current for six months, without any attempt at correction. He has suffered popular judgment go against him by default; it may not be too late to reopen it.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.—Final action will probably be had upon the Health bill in the State Senate to-day. Its passage is doubtful. It is compelled to encounter not only the open hostility of those Democrats, who are unwilling that their party should lose the benefit of the seventy or eighty sinecures of the City Inspector's office, but also the more unnatural and unaccountable opposition of a few Republicans, among whom is the Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor ODDIE. We presume they have reasons, either personal or political, which satisfy them of the propriety of their action in thus sacrificing the most important measure to the health and cleanliness of this City, which has been presented to the Legislature within the last five years. Whether they will be equally satisfactory to the public at large, will appear when the appeal is taken.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.—The City Tax Levy is in the hands of the New-York delegation in the Senate. As reported and passed in the Assembly, it was accompanied by a bill so amending the charter as to permit members of the Common Council to receive compensation for their services. The feeling was general in favor of such an amendment; but as the bill also provided that no Alderman should hold a County office at the same time, Alderman GENET'S friends rallied against it, and prevented it from coming up for action. The clause allowing the payment of salaries may be inserted in the Senate, though this will depend mainly on the action of the Democrats from this City. The Republicans are in favor of paying the members a fair compensation for their services. The usual efforts are made to smuggle into the Tax Levy all kinds of swindles, but they are closely watched and will not succeed.

STREET OPENINGS AND THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.—We publish in another column a letter from Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation, sent in to the Assembly some days since, in reply to the imputations cast upon him in the report of a Committee appointed last year to investigate the subject of street openings. That report was apparently intended quite as much to inculpate this officer as to expose the abuses which unquestionably abound in this department of our City affairs. Judge BRONSON does not enter into the general subject at all, but denies explicitly some of the most serious of the imputations cast upon his official conduct. As we published the original report, we publish also his reply, which has been ordered by the Assembly to be printed with the former document.

...ry promises or pa... with a new opera com... and performers are ...ly bear favorable comparison ... seasons of the few past years. ...t enter largely into the bill-poster ...ive advertising line of business, but he ...ssurance of a sufficient number of really ...rtists, and falls back upon a repertory of ...standard musical works as he knows will afford ...patrons a more than reasonable average of enter...tainment and delight. He has been partially disappointed by the sudden illness of the new soprano, who was to have been the sensation of his opening night; but undismayed, he brings forward a new ...to the festival, and starts off with a vigor that ...promises well for the future enterprise and energy ...which he means to conduct this, his second mas...queradic venture at the Academy.

...Tom... left Signor Tom...ese, who really ...s... ...Havana, and what is de...cidedly to the personal benefit of his native land ...on his...tually developed brow. ...New ...who are really good, are as rare a luxury, that we cannot but hail with the highest satisfaction even the possible advent of another one. Bazzini is very charming—unapproachable on this Continent in many leading parts—but one *prima tenora* is not enough for a company such as we expect to see ...ed at the principal opera house in the country. ...Further he has to work too hard, or be is being continually apologised for by some incompetent substitute—alternatives equally detrimental to true musical interests, and to the pleasure of those who really love the lyric drama for its own legitimate sake.

Signor Tombesi makes his first appearance to-morrow evening, as *The Duke*, in "Rigoletto," an excellent part for one who has his reported quality of voice to make a favorable first impression in. Ba will be sustained by Miss Kellogg as *Gilda*, Madame D'Angri as *Magdalena*, and Signor Ferri as *Rigoletto*—a remarkably fine distribution altogether; and Signor Muzio will be warmly welcomed back to his congenial occupation of conductor. No one can organize and direct Verdi's orchestral effects as well as Muzio.

On Tuesday, "La Favorita" will be presented, with Madame D'Angri as *Leonora*, and Brignoli, Ferri, and Susini in the other prominent *rôles*.

Mr Wallack has kept on persevering with the "good, old sterling" comedies all through the week, and has continued to be rewarded with the largest and most intelligent of audiences. A slight innovation in the conventional programme of his theatre is to be made to-morrow evening in the production of "The Lady of Lyons." This play has not been performed by what we are accustomed to call "Mr. Wallack's Company," for more than eight years. Then (in the Fall of 1853,) it was acted at the old theatre with Mr. Lester Wallack as *Claude Melnotte*, and Miss Laura Keene as *Pauline*. Mrs. Hoar does *Paulina* now, and a very refined, attractive personation of the part may be expected of her. Mr. Lester Wallack is again the *Claude* of course. Serious drama is not his *forte*. He is essentially a comedian of the most finished "light description and style." He can be powerful and pathetic when he pleases, and we recollect he made a decided hit when he acted *Claude* before. The piece ran several weeks then, and it is more than likely will do the same again.

At Winter Garden, to-morrow evening, Miss Bateman commences a star engagement. She will appear for several nights in a round of well-known pieces, and afterward produce a new and original drama of American society, written by her mother, who has already attained high reputation as the author of "Self," "Geraldine," "Evangeline," and other pieces. Miss Bateman's opening essay will be as *Julia* in "The Hunchback," in which she will be supported by J. W. Wallack, Jr., as *Master Walter*, Mr. Edwin Adams (a young actor who has made his mark on the stage in other cities) as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, Mr. A. H. Davenport as *Modus*, and Mrs. Chanfrau as *Helen*. For Tuesday "London Assurance" is on the bills, Mr. Henry Placide appearing for the first time in several years, as *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, and Miss Bateman as *Lady Gay Spanker*. Last week there was a series of benefits at the Winter Gardee, of which that of Mr. Jackson, the very kind and courteous Treasurer, on Thursday, was as unusually flattering indorsement of the beneficiary's personal popularity. Mr. Barton Hill (for whom Miss Matilda Heron put in an "extra" appearance as *Camilla*,) also had, as he deserved, a crowded house on Saturday.

At Laura Keene's the Irish drama of "Macarthy; or, Peep O' Day," maintains its position on the bills and in the affections of the public. There is no appearance of its replacement by anything else for an indefinite time to come.

With regard to Barnum's Museum, it is superfluous to state that we never try to enumerate one-half the attractions to be seen there all the time. Commodore Nutt is the chief of them just now, and him we have to specially name. He appears every afternoon and evening in "Hop O' My Thumb," with the Belgian giant as the *Ogre*, to make him look yet more lilliputian by the contrast. The hippopotamus yawns at all hours of the day—and, no doubt, at night, too, if there were any one to look at him; and Mr. Barnum has added to his collection of curiosities one of the identical wooden ("Quaker") guns that some one said were mounted on the fortifications at Manassas.

Of other entertainments the most worth going to see or hear, for the ensuing week, are Mr. Da Cordova's lecture on "An Omnibus Ride up Broadway," at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Tuesday, and Mr. George Vandenhoff's Readings from Shakespeare and Dickens, at the same place, on Wednesday.

LETTER FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Reply of Hon. Greene C. Bronson to the Committee on Street Assessments.

To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New-York:

I beg leave to say that I have recently seen in the New-York Times what purports to be the copy of a report made to your honorable body on the 28th ultimo, by a Committee appointed in April, 1861, to "inquire into all matters relating to the opening of streets in the City of New-York," which report may call for some notice on my part; but the present state of my health; the press of other matters, and the probability that your session will soon terminate, all concur in forbidding anything more than some general remarks upon the document.

That the Committee, or whoever drew the report, intended to assail the present Counsel to the Corporation is evident, but that there was any just occasion for doing so is utterly denied.

The substance of all I know about the proceedings of the Committee may be stated in few words. In pursuance of a notice signed by Mr. Birdsall as chairman, I repaired to the place appointed for that purpose, on the 26th of June, 1861, and after waiting an hour, no member of the committee appeared, except Mr. Varian. On his suggestion that nothing would probably be done on that day, I told him that it would not be necessary to serve any further notice, but that I would attend on any other day on sending me word that the Committee desired my presence. On the 3d of July I received a note from the chairman, saying the Committee would meet on that day, and requesting me to attend, if convenient. I immediately repaired to the place appointed, where I met the chairman and Mr. Varian, the other three members of the Committee not being present. After fully answering all the questions proposed by the chairman, except those which required a reference to the books and papers in my office, I left, telling the two gentlemen in attendance that I would furnish the additional facts which they desired, in writing, and would at any time attend the Committee, if they desired it. They never have desired any further attendance, and this is all the meeting I have at any time had with the Committee, or any member of it, in relation to this matter. On the 11th of July I sent a written communication to the chairman, containing the further information desired, and also a full outline of the proceedings for opening streets. I afterward sent the chairman a printed copy of a report which I made to the Board of Councilmen, on the 1st day of October, in relation to the means of reducing expenses in opening streets.

The Committee sent me a resolution asking "a list of all persons employed in the Law Department of this City, the salary paid to each, &c., which I contracted in writing on the 8th of October, informing the committee, among other things, that the Common Council allowed me a gross sum in lieu of all charges for clerk hire; and thus showed, as I think, that the resolution of the Committee had no pertinency to the subject with which they were charged. It was suppositing the Committee meant, by the same conclusion, to deny merit and reputation to anything to me in the capacity, in any form, whatever. Whether the Committee submitted the papers which have been mentioned to the other members of the Committee, any or all of them, I am not informed; but if they knew the facts which were in possession of the chairman, they would not have been likely to unite in the report which has been made. The chairman was fully informed that commissioners of estimate and assessment in street opening cases were not appointed by me, but by the Supreme Court; that they appointed their own clerks, surveyors and other employes; that I thought the expenses too large by reason of an unnecessary number of meetings of the commissioners and the persons whom they employed; that too much was expended for room-rent; that the bills for street openings were taxed by the Court, and that the Corporation Counsel had no control over these and the like matters: and yet the chairmen, if he drew the report, after commencing with a censure upon the Counsel, proceeded to enumerate abuses in such an artful manner as would be likely to create the impression on the mind of a reader not well acquainted with the subject that the Counsel was answerable for many of these abuses.

It is true that the commissioners in several cases have employed my son as their clerk, and he has, I presume, been paid as any other person would have been paid for the like services and no more. That he disregarded the summons to attend the Committee I am informed and believe is wholly untrue. Although it would not have been a sin had I requested his employment by the commissioners, I deem it proper to say, that I never made any such request to a commissioner appointed in my time, either directly or indirectly.

I have not seen the appendix to the report, and know not what it contains; nor do I know further than is disclosed in the report what witnesses were examined, what testimony was given, whether any one refused obedience to the summons, or refused to testify, or answered evasively, nor whether the testimony taken related to myself or some former officer, as I was never present nor had notice of any meeting of the Committee, except on the two occasions before mentioned, when the Committee did not meet.

To meet any inference which may possibly be drawn from the report, I deem it proper to say that, beyond the salary allowed by law, I have never received nor charged a single cent for services in any case of street opening.

After stating many things in such a manner as to leave room for injurious inferences, without making any direct charge, and no such charge could be truthfully made, the Committee proceeded to say, "they are compelled to declare that the state of affairs in the Law Department of the City, as disclosed by the testimony and the refusals to testify, is such as to demand the immediate intervention of Executive or Legislative authority." It has already been stated that I know nothing of "the testimony," nor of any "refusals to testify," and consequently there is no fact stated to which I could give an answer. But if the Committee had anything before them which would give even a color of propriety to any such gross imputation as they have made, which I do not believe, they should, in common justice, have notified me of the fact, and offered me the opportunity to give any answer which might be in my power, instead of slandering me before the Legislature and the public. They had ample time to hear me if they had thought proper, and by omitting to do so they have manifested spirit and temper to which otherwise I would give the proper name.

The Committee state that "the costs under the present Corporation Counsel have thus far amounted to nearly two and a half times the average under the three preceding Counsels." This seems intended to convey the impression that the average costs in *each case* have been larger for the last two years than they were before that time. This is not only untrue, but, on the contrary, the average costs in cases commenced since I came into office have been much less than in former years.

I respectfully request that this statement may be printed among the documents, and annexed to the report, to the end that the poison and the antidote may be found together.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL.

Letter from Dr. Griscom to Hon. D. S. Coddington.

Hon. D. S. Coddington, Representing Fifteenth Assembly District of the City of New-York:

Sir: You have not done me the honor to send me a copy of your minority report on the "Metropolitan Health Bill," a courtesy which I had reason to expect at your hands.

However, a friend who is acquainted with the interest I have felt and expressed for many years on the subject of sanitary reform, has been so kind as to furnish me with the interesting document contributed by you to legislative literature.

Rhetoric is a noble art, but its professors do not necessarily take high degrees either in moral ethics, or the abstract sciences. In applying an aphorism as general, you will, I trust, permit me to remark in reference to your recent production, that, while your figures of speech are highly wrought and exceedingly brilliant, your figures of fact halt and limp most lamentably.

It is scarcely safe for a statesmen to build an argument on so slippery a foundation as you have chosen for your rhetorical edifice. Statistics are uncertain, unless they come from pure sources, and are not manipulated too severely in their progress toward the light of public investigation. Permit me (as a constituent and a friend to recommend a brief interview with "Euclid" and an occasional study of the truth to be found elsewhere than in City Inspectors' reports) before you resume the discussion you have so confidently opened.

The privileges of debate are strictly guarded both by rules of order and statute law; the privilege of a private citizen to immunity from censure in an arena where he is denied a voice, has no protection against ignoble trespass, save in the sense of propriety and self-respect which usually controls the conduct of gentlemen, though not always that of legislators.

Perhaps I ought to feel grateful for the distinction you pay me in your notice, since, "*Calumnium est accusari ab accusandis.*"

As I cannot be heard elsewhere in reply to the personal allusions contained in your report, I am compelled to address you through the same channel by which your eloquent production reaches me—namely, the columns of a newspaper.

With a sense of personal delicacy and official refinement quite remarkable, you have been pleased to allude to the "damp eye" with which I have looked on the rising death rate of the community, to a portion of which you owe the distinction you enjoy as a legislator. You would have been quite safe, also, in saying that if, thereby, the mismanaged and suffering City in which I was born, and have passed very life, could be relieved from the oppressive burdens under which it groans, my eyes would

"Drop tears fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum."

But I fear it needs more effective influence than tears can furnish, to carry the light of truth and the feelings of humanity into the secret chambers where congenial spirits meet in solemn conclave, to scoff at the appeals of the sick and sorrowing and dying; and conjure sophistical platitudes founded on tables they do not understand, and garnished with flights of a meritricious fancy, sadly inappropriate in a grave legislative document.

I propose now to glance at your facts. You assert that "none of the large cities on the globe can show a mortality sheet so favorable as that of New-York for the past ten years;" and in apparent support of this assertion, you present an array of figures whose accuracy you have not been careful to verify. For example, you have drawn a comparison between the mortality of 1851 and that of 1861, in which you present a result highly favorable to the latter year; but unfortunately for the credibility of your statement, by a slip of the pen or some other accident, an error of 1,010 deaths appears against the former period.

Your skillful handling of this knotty point confers great credit on your experienced instructor. Under his guidance, you have adopted an exceedingly convenient mode of disposing of refractory figures. By adding a thousand or more to one branch of your problem, and deducting a couple of thousands, more or less, from the other, you have safely arrived at the conclusion so necessary for your purpose.

You do not appear to be at all aware of the omission of one very large and important item in the documentary tables, on which you have relied with such complacency. I allude to the *still births*, of the number of which, in 1861, in violation of both duty and law, we are denied all knowledge, while the willful withholding of the information is used to mislead those who desire to study the records of the public health.

I have no means of ascertaining the number thus suppressed for 1861, but if the average for the previous four years can be regarded as a safe criterion, your suppositious reckoning is erroneous by at least fifteen hundred deaths. If you consider an argument thus founded—by an addition of a thousand to the commencement, and the subtraction of fifteen hundred from the close of the period you have chosen for the elucidation of this question—to be a sound one, then permit me to suggest that you make it still stronger, by omitting all the deaths occuring one day, one week, or one month after birth, for they would be equally independent of the City's condition of salubrity. Or you may still further strengthen your proposition by dropping from your calculation the deaths by small pox, by scarlet fever, or any other of those mysterious visitations of Providence, over which some officials assert human agency has no control. I know how entirely unnecessary it may seem, to offer these suggestions to one so well skilled to make the worse appear the better reason, but by extending your practice a little further, you might succeed in placing our City on the very pinnacle of reputation for healthfulness, and the logical sequence you will thus have secured will be equally sound with the other conclusions you have so confidently announced.

I regret to be obliged to show the erratic character of your magniloquent utterances concerning my humble self, namely, that "the theatrical wardrobe of a simulated philanthropy has been all consumed in the flames of an indignant disappointment, and reduced a catarist of mourners to silence, indifference and incredulity;" for, in these gorgeous and euphonious periods, (which I take pleasure in again presenting to the admiration of all lovers of tasteful composition,) you have wandered even further from the paths of sober truthfulness, than in your statements regarding the mortality of the City.

So far from being discomfited by the abandonment, as you allege, of the Health bill, which it was my privilege and pleasure to have had some share in framing, every essential principle of sanitary reform I have ever advocated, and all that was contained in the bill presented by the New-York Sanitary Association, is embodied in the bill which has passed the Assembly; the only difference being that the latter is a far stronger and more sweeping measure than that which the Association deemed it prudent or expedient to ask for. If I have not, to use your dignified expression, "haunted these halls" of legislation during the present Winter, it has been from a conviction that the cause of Sanitary reform was in safer hands, both within and without the bar of the House. And permit me here to add another reason why I might have felt at ease in regard to the ultimate success of the measure. Your powerful opposition, with the cogent arguments submitted by you against the bill, did not burst upon the Assembly and startle the public mind until several weeks after the measure had been disposed of by the Standing Committee of which you were a distinguished member.

The views which you have sought to inculcate, in reference to this subject, afford little hope that your mind can be impressed by any statements of fact going to show the comparative sanitary condition of the City which has honored you with valued suffrages, involving responsible duties. And yet I will quote for your instruction some passages from an authority which may possibly survive the terrors of your denial. In 1859, a Committee, composed wholly of gentlemen eminent in the party organization of which you are supposed to be both a supporter and an ornament, presented an able and valuable "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of New-York." In which are quoted approvingly certain statistics contained in a document published by the "Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," the officers and members of which are quite beyond the reach of your shafts of irony. These statements are taken from the document mentioned.

"The people of the United States are probably the healthiest in the world. The annual deaths are 1¾ per cent. of the population, while the ratio of deaths in this City is about the average of European cities. The following exhibit of the annual mortality in some of the principal cities of Europe, will illustrate and confirm this statement. The mortality of London is 25 in 1,000; Berlin, 25 in 1,000; Turin, 26 in 1,000; Paris, 28 in 1,000; Genoa, 31 in 1,000; Lyons, 33 in 1,000; Hamburg, 36 in 1,000; New-York, 38 in 1,000.

If, therefore, the ratio of mortality is any criterion of the condition of the laboring classes, which constitute a large proportion of the population, these our tables of mortality show that there are few cities where the improvement of the physical state of the inhabitants is more needed than in our own. We have no statistics of wretchedness, such as have been officially gathered up in some European cities; yet it is not the less certain that New-York suffers as much, if not more, from a disregard of sanitary economy, and what may be termed the science of common life, than, probably, most European cities."

The Fifth-avenue, one of the most spacious, elevated, cleanly and sparsely-inhabited thoroughfares of this or any other city, is the one you ask a residence. That noble street, within a range of one mile and a half, contains about 300 inhabited dwellings, averaging, perhaps, five inmates each. There all that ingenuity can devise, or wealth purchase, contributes to the comfort and health of the occupants of its palatial mansions. Whenever disease, however trivial, invades a household, there hasten to its removal the most learned and skilled of the medical profession. Probably every child of proper age attends school where there is no over-crowding, and no danger of small-pox, scarlet fever, or any other of the diseases so prevalent and fatal among the less fortunate of the people. There the death ratio is of course at the very lowest figure in the scale, and there the sanitary officer may pass by without inquiry or investigation. Alas! how difficult is it for the denizen of such a precinct to realize the deplorable contrast with other localities. But, to demonstrate to you the wide difference between your home and that of some of your fellow-citizens, I summon your attention to the following *analysis of a single block* in the Fourth Ward:

"Fifty-nine miserable buildings, occupied by 382 families, in which are 812 Irish, 218 German, 186 Italians, 169 Polanders, 12 French, 9 English, 7 Portuguese, 2 Welsh, 39 Negroes, and 10 *Americans*. Total, 1,520.

Of the 614 children, but 166 attend any school. Of the 906 adults, 605 can neither read nor write!

There are about 50 degraded women, but *not ons of them an American.*

In this block are 33 underground tenements, the most of which are from 8 to 10 feet below the sidewalk.

There are *twenty grog-shops*. One Sabbath a gentleman counted, for five hours, the number of persons who went into but *two* of them. There were 450 men, 445 women, 82 boys, and 68 girls: Total, 1,054 persons."

Such a picture as this has probably never been presented to your sight or your imagination. Permit me to say that thirty years' experience as a practitioner of medicine, in connection with the Dispensaries and Hospitals of this City, have made me familiar with such scenes, and thus it is that I have become convinced of the necessity of a reform in that department of the City Government which professes, but wretchedly fails to exert a care over the destitute, degraded and helpless poor thus situated.

As a further illustration of this difference, the population of the Fourth Ward is 22,000, and of the Twenty-first Ward (in which we both reside) 49,000, or more than twice as great. According to the general laws governing large populations, the mortality of the latter should be the larger, whereas we find it the reverse. The deaths in the Fourth Ward, in 1859, were one in 27 of the population, and in the Twenty-first Ward only one in 72.

Can this vast disparity be due to any other cause than the utter absence of all care and guidance over these suffering people (and I could name to you scores of other pieces of similar character) by the City Sanitary authorities? And yet you who, by virtue of your legislative office, should sympathize with these wretched constituents, and give to them the aid of your influence, your counsel, your voice and your vote, are found impeding the efforts of those who would raise this unfortunate portion of the human family from their dark-cellar degradation, to the light and pure air which God, in His beneficence, has provided for all alike.

Some branches of science make great strides in a single generation; few are brought to perfection. Sanitary science, however, has as yet made, in comparison with some, but moderate progress. Chadwick, of England, Du Chatelet, of France, Kemp, of Baltimore, Jewell, of Philadelphia, Snow, of Providence, Clark, of Boston, and Smith, of New-York, after long years of devotion to its study, and the attainment of noble reputations, still admit that there is more of it to learn than they in their life-time can accomplish.

By what magic influence can it be, then, that one who, though he scarce ever before heard the word, on attaining, whether by caprice of party or any other means, to a seat in the Legislature, in the short space of ninety days becomes a proficient in this abstruse and difficult science, and a competent instructor in its practice?

How is it that in this brief period, amid the distractions of business and pleasure attendant upon a seat at the council-board of the State, this great question, involving human health and life in every relation which man can sustain, can be conquered and secured?

Leaving the answer to these questions to your calm moments of reflection, I continue, very respectfully, your constituent and neighbor,

JNO H. GRISCOM.

New-York, Monday, April 21, 1862.

Easter Sunday.—This day was celebrated in all of the Catholic and Episcopal churches in this City and Brooklyn yesterday, and allusions to the event of which it is the anniversary were made in the churches of all denominations. At Trinity Church the services opened with an Easter hymn, "Christ the Lord has risen to-day." An anthem by Cutler, with the chorus "O Jerusalem that bringest glad tidings to Zion, lift up thy voice, be not afraid," was delivered with great effect. At St. Francis Xavier Church, in Sixteenth-street, a new Mass by Mr. Bazoa; composed for the occasion, was produced, and proved a rare musical treat. The Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, was beautifully decorated, and a very large audience was in attendance. After the usual musical exercises, an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, from the following text: "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive," &c. 1st Cor., xv. 22.

Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, will be at his office, in the REVERE HOUSE, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.,
April 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.

All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SALTRHEUM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.

All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with HUMORS IN THE EYES and FILM CROWN OVER THE SIGHT are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SCALY ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN are requested to call.

All that are troubled with BOILS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.

All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.

All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.

A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

Marteau's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Clothing.—Boys may be elegantly clothed at a smaller cost than is generally supposed. The dashing and elegant styles for Spring, just introduced at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway, cannot be excelled anywhere at home or abroad, and yet the prices are far below the usual rates for far less stylish fabrics.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in this engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

Committee—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st.. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.
E. PLATT, No. 72 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

MARRIED.

Aitken—Asten.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. Mr. Northrop, James B. Aitken to Lissia M., daughter of Mr. William Asten.

Carl—Mather.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 17, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, A. Jackson Carl to Frances J. Mathra, all of this City.

Gray—Dolmaia.—In this City, on Thursday, April 16, a. the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, John H. Gray to Consuela L. Dolmaia, both of this City.

Rogers—Sutton.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 17, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. C. Alexander Peltz, William H. Rogers, of Brooklyn, to Miss Hannah W. Sutton, of this City.

Johns—Fleming.—In this City, on Thursday, April 17, at 18th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Dr. Henry C. Johns, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., to Miss Ruthetta H. Fleming, of this City.

DIED.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, John O. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Smith-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon next, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Cole.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, Henrietta E. Cole, of consumption, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, James Richards, No. 151 Perry-st.

Catlin.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, April 18, Horace Pope, eldest son of Pope and Helen Catlin, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 165 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock.

Chastze.—In Wethersfield, Conn., on Moeday, April 14, Stephen M. Chastze, aged 68 years.

Ellis.—In this City, on Sunday, April 20, Edith Maria, daughter of Jeeorge and Merha M. Ellis, aged 3 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. D. A. Woodworth, No. 43 West 35th-st.

Farless.—In this City, on Sunday, April 20, James Farless, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 74 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

Garthwaite.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Feb. 20, William Garthwaite, of Newark, N. J., in the 58th year of his age.

Guerber.—At sea, on or about Jan. 5, Stephen T., third son of A. Guerber, Esq., of Brooklyn, aged 27 years.

Howe.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, April 19, Sarah, widow of the late Brigham Howe, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son Augustine, No. 5 Lispenard-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Lavaudor.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, Benjamin C. Lavaudor M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, without further invitation.

Manice.—In this City, on Friday, April 18, Dr Forest Manice, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 Madison-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Magee.—In Mott Haven, on Sunday, April 20, Rebecca Jane, wife of Wm. Magee, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Peet.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 18, at Washington Heights, at 8 o'clock, Dudley Peet, M. D., Professor in the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, aged 31 years.

His friends and relatives, those of his father, Dr. H. P. Peet, and also those of the late Calvin Hubbell, Esq., and the Directors of the Institution, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Chapel of the Institution, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Seaman.—Killed at the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, Wright Seaman, of New-York, First Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Sebring.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, April 15, at the Douglas Hospital, of typhoid fever, Alfred A. Sebring, of the 1st Harris Cavalry, and son of James E. and Rachel Sebring, in the 17th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Snow.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 18, at 5 o'clock P. M., Julia Maria Hoogavisch, wife of L. W. Schmidt.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Monday,) April 21, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of the family, No. 158 Union-st., Brooklyn.

Tibbous.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 18, Jane, wife of Adam Tiebout, and daughter of the late James Willett.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, James C. and Charles S. Willett, also her brother-in-law Henry Crenshebach, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d, at 12 o'clock, from No. 275 Jay-st., without further invitation.

Tunis.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, Cornalia S. Tunis, daughter of the late Caleb C. Tunis.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William H. and Nehemiah Tunis, and W. F. Heyer, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West Washington-place, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

Woodbridge.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, Joseph Woodbridge, eldest son of Joseph E. and Sarah E. Woodbridge, aged 21 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 124 Hicks-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M.

Wheelwright.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, John Wheelwright, in the 92d year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his sons, Washington and B. F. Wheelwright, are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of All Souls, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Winter.—In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, April 19, after a long and painful illness, Jane, relict of the late Gabriel Winter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Boats leave the Jamaica-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 1 o'clock, to connect at Hunter's Point, with the cars for Flushing, and return at 5 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 185.—April 19, 1862.
21, 38, 73, 43, 52, 61, 45, 30, 62, 34, 2, 69.

Kentucky, Class 186.—April 19, 1862.
49, 13, 42, 69, 73, 17, 70, 2, 48, 56, 47, 72, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 183.—April 19, 1862.
19, 45, 27, 20, 62, 59, 49, 67, 55, 31, 30, 44.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 204.—April 19, 1862.
34, 6, 66, 10, 54, 33, 68, 36, 20, 67, 78, 46, 49.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

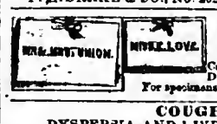


ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860, X.

It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

COUGHS,
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, 50 cents. Sold by the druggists
Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

TRIOMPHE DE GAUD!!!
Strawberry plants at $1 per hundred, at the Fonda Grape-vine Dépôt, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, at a minimum price of $3 per acre, all the lands which it owns upon the Saginaw River and its tributaries, covering nearly

100,000 ACRES,

BEING PINE TIMBER LANDS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

ALSO, ABOUT

24,000 ACRES OF PINE TIMBER LANDS, UPON THE MUSKEGON RIVER,

Will be offered at auction in the Town of Muskegon, on Lake Michigan, on the 1st day of July next.

SALES POSITIVE.

These lands, whether we regard the quality of the Pine, the amount per acre, their nearness to good streams, the cheapness of logging, the ease and safety with which logs are run and held, or the facilities for manufacturing and shipping, are unsurpassed; and are worthy of the attention, not only of actual operators, but also of capitalists; for it is not expected that they will command at auction one-half their real value.

Those lands were selected with the greatest care, and upon a comparison of duplicate reports of experienced parties, who made their examinations separately and unknown to each other.

THERE ARE, BETWEEN SAGINAW CITY AND BAY CITY,

(A distance of fifteen miles,)

FORTY-TWO SAW-MILLS,

Alongside of which vessels can lie and load, and which cut annually about

NINETY MILLION (90,000,000) FEET OF LUMBER.

THE PROPORTION OF CLEAR STUFF FROM SAGINAW PINE

IS VERY LARGE.

THE TRADE OF SAGINAW

HARDWOOD LUMBER

IS LARGE, ESPECIALLY IN STAVES.

THE SALT WORKS

On the Saginaw are at present exciting great attention. Fourteen Factories are now making 500 bbls. of SALT daily, and twenty-one new Companies are making active preparations for manufacturing.

From present indications, it is believed that in no part of the Western country will the increase of population and the rise in value of real estate, be so rapid as in the Valley of the Saginaw, for the next two years.

THE PINE LANDS UPON THE MUSKEGON are also of the best quality, and their nearness to Chicago and Milwaukee makes them desirable.

There is more Lumbering Business done upon the Muskegon than upon any other river flowing into Lake Michigan. The quantity cut last year was SIXTY MILLION (60,000,000) FEET. There are a dozen steam Saw-Mills near the mouth of the river, alongside of which vessels load. The present and prospective operations upon the Saginaw and Muskegon Rivers, make it obvious that at an early day Pine Lands in these localities will become indispensable and of great value.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash, on the day of sale, and the remainder in equal annual payments, with interest annually, at *seven per cent.* payable at the Company's office in Detroit. Contracts with purchasers will be made in accordance with the forms already adopted and in use by the Company.

Catalogues and descriptions of the groups of land, with full particulars with regard to the sale, can be had on application to

Cyrus Woodman, Esq., Detroit, Mich.,
John W. Brooks, Esq., Boston, Mass.,
C. & G. Woodman, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.
G. H. Thatcher, Esq., Albany, N. Y.,
Edwin Novas, esq., Waterville, Mo.,
Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have now open a large assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
IN
SILK, CLOTH AND OTHER MATERIALS,
OF THE LATEST
PARIS STYLES AND HOME MANUFACTURES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF
STRIPE, BROCHE, FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR, WITH OPEN CENTRES,
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERES,
AND OTHER STYLES,
ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Monday, April 21,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
Of the celebrated printing of
J. BLACK & CO.,
AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
These goods were purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES,
And are of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

R. H. MACY
IS OPENING FROM AUCTION
1,000 REAL PUSHA LACE MANTILLAS, from $5 to $12 (cost to import $30 to $40.)
3,000 REAL PUSHA LACE SHAWLS, from $8 50 to $10 (cost to import $15 to $30.)
JOB LOT IN LADIES' SILK THREAD HOSE.
JOB LOT IN MISSES' OPEN-WORK HOSE.

R. H. MACY,
IN ADDITION,
IN ADDITION,
IN ADDITION,
is now opening
400 CARTONS OF SUPERB PARIS
FANCY HAT AND SASH RIBBONS,
NOT EQUALED IN THE CITY.

FROM AUCTION,
1,200 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS SILK MITTS,
New Style, opening from 3c. to $2 50 a pair.
R. H. MACY,
now opening
FROM AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
1,000 worth 3c. will be sold for 1s. 6d.
1,000 worth 5c. 6d. will be sold for 2s.
1,000 worth 4s. will be sold for 2s. 6d.
1,000 worth 5s. will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
1,000 Ladies' Mourning Hem-Stitch Linen Handkerchiefs closing ant at 2s.; usual price, 3s. and 4s.
R. H. MACY
Is now opening
200 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's plain and fancy STRAWS.
METROPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers—Canton May Queen Hats—Honiesuckle—Leghorn Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAW Hats to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles at very low prices.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style, Fancy Spring Hat Ribbons—Plain Cord edge do. Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS AND LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.

RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
is now opening
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 4c. each.
2,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 6c. to 10c. each.
2,000 yards JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 3c. a yard, very cheap.
700 pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
10,000 yards MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
Muslins, Cambrics; Swiss, Book, Nainsooks and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Largest stock of Fine Flannels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
Best CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
From Auction and otherwise,
1,000 dozen LADIES' FULL, REGULAR MADE, WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair—usual price 2s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior make of Ladies', Misses and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
His usual Spring assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
is now opening a
fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
is now opening,
FROM AUCTION,
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
2,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS.
POINTE LACE DO. THREAD VEILS, INFANT'S ROBES, INFANTS' WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK, TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
Another case of HONEYCOMB for HOUSE DRESSES, 38 cents, one yard wide.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, $16 and $18,
Not half their value.

EXTRA-SILK GRENADINE, LATEST PARIS STYLE, JUST IMPORTED.
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
Of the very newest designs, at 25c., worth 40c.
ROBES EUGENIES, at $1 75, worth $3.
The above goods and designs can only be found at
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway.

A CARD.
[illegible] to remove, [illegible] of the public to [illegible] goods, has now on hand a large and well-selected stock of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
COLLARS, DRAWERS,
Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

BARGAINS—FROM AUCTION,
IN
[illegible] and colored Silks, Broche and Stella Shawls,
[illegible] will find the prices about 50 cents on the dollar of value.
ALSO,
[illegible] gold medal Paris Kid Gloves, at 62 cents per [illegible] importer's prices for these goods, $10 50 per dozen.
ALSO,
[illegible] Dress Goods receiving daily, at
W. K. PEYTON'S,
[illegible] No. 274 Bowery.
[illegible] Ladies will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible] SHAWLS.
[illegible] "SHAWL HOUSE."
[illegible] Ladies will find a full stock of
SPRING MANTLES AND MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles.
[illegible] prices, from $6 up.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GENERAL SALE.
BLACK [illegible] BLACK SILKS!
I have just purchased the entire purchaser's stock of BLACK [illegible] for cash, at large discount, and will offer on MONDAY [illegible] SPECIAL BARGAINS. We have all widths, from [illegible] inches wide, from 62½ cents to [illegible].
LADIES will please note the above, and call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, (near Houston-st.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, April 21,
Extraordinary attractions in the
POPULAR STOCKS OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
At 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
ANOTHER OPENING OF CHOICE BREAK-FAST Collars and Sets; French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and sets; Embroidered Edgings, Insertings, Bands and Infants' Waists; Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

LADIES—WE HAVE REDUCED OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH LACES AND FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES TO HALF THE ORIGINAL COST OF IMPORTATION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING GOODS FOR DRESS GOODS.
E. LEGRAIN.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,

No. 339 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

CHECK SILKS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received by steamer, and will offer on
MONDAY, April 21,
A very choice assortment of
CHECK SILKS,
FROM 50c. TO $1 PER YARD,
Consisting of
BLACK AND WHITE,
AND OTHER DESIRABLE COLORS,
To which they would invite the attention of purchasers.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
12,640 yards Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 6c.
8,640 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
9,780 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 13c., 15c.
10,670 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 25c., 31c.
ALL COLORS IN CORD-EDGE RIBBONS.
BONNET SILKS ALL COLORS.
BONNET CRAPES AND TARLETONS.
FLOWERS IN ALL STYLES.
Roses, Grapes, Dahlias, Lilies, Pinks, Outside Bunches.
DRESS TRIMMINGS IN ALL STYLES.
DRESS TRIMMINGS IN ALL STYLES.
12,000 Best French Bonnet Frames, 12½c.,
AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH-AVENUE.
FROM AUCTION, STRAW BONNETS.
1,500 Split Straw Bonnets, 31c., 38c., 44c.
2,000 Split Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c.
1,500 Satin and Pearl Bonnets, 31c.
500 Neapolitans and Straw Bonnets, 63c., 75c.
1,000 Pedal Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c.
600 Pearl and Split Straws, 63c.
1,250 Tape, Braids and Straw, 38c., 50c.
1,000 Fancy Straw Bonnets, 31c.
2,000 White Shaker Hoods, 20c.
FINE STRAWS, in Neapolitans, Dunstables, Tuscans, Split Straws, Rough and Readys, Pearls, Cantons and Fancy Straws.
ALL THE NEW STYLES AND VARIETIES IN BLOOMERS.
NEEDLE-WORK DEPARTMENT.
1,500 Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 15c.
2,000 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c.
3,500 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c., 8c.
2,500 Ladies' Fine Linen Hemstich, 18c., 25c., 31c.
1,500 Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12c.
LACE VEILS IN VARIETY.
1,500 Fine Worked Collars, 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 Fine Worked Collars, 37c., 50c., 75c.
LACE COLLARS IN NEW STYLES.
LACE SLEEVES IN NEW STYLES.
OPENING (JOB LOTS) FROM AUCTION.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
3,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
4,600 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,500 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 29c., 32c., 38c.
6,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
8,000 pairs very fine Lisle Gloves, 10c., 12c.
3,600 pairs very fine Fancy Tops, 12c., 15.
2,200 pairs fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,500 pairs Silk Gloves, Ladies and Misses, 12c., 18c.
2,000 pairs Taffeta Silk Gloves, kid make, 38c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Bags, Portmonnaies, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Cottons, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., very low.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEYS,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Would call the attention of all nbont to move on the 1st of May, and preparing to furnish new houses, to their extensive assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
To which they are constantly receiving additions from Europe, of the newest styles and designs,
LACE CURTAINS
AND
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Table Covers, Shades, Chintzes, Twills, &c., &c., In the greatest variety, and in which they are prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers.
DRY GOODS.
All the best makes of Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies Towels, &c., &c., in great abundance, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS!!
About the 25th of April I will open a new store at NO. 919 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 21ST-ST.,
And, until that time, to save expense and risk of breakage in removing, will make a
DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.
from the present low rates, on all bills of $5 and upward, purchased at MY OLD STAND,
NO. 232 BLEECKER-ST.
Plain and ornamental China, Table Glass, Table Cutlery, Silver Plate, Britannia, and Japanned Ware, Parlan, Gas Fixtures and Bronzes, Ironstana China, Kitchen Furnishings, &c., &c.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, Importer and Denler,
No. 232 Bleecker-st., west of Carmine-st.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SETS, &c.,
(New shapes.)
Plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Embroidered Night Caps, Infants' Waists, Rabes and Gaps. Novelties in Embroid'd Linen & Cambric Breakfast Sets. Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Flouncings, &c.
A large portion purchased at
the recent auction sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

RICH PARIS PRINTED
ORGANDIE FLOUNCED ROBES,
200 at $3 each, value $5.
250 at $4 each, value, $8.
300 at $5 each, value $10.
Also,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANDIES BY THE YARD, AT 25 CENTS, (value 50 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to her exclusive and elegant styles of Paris
CLOAKS, MANTLES, BASQUES, SACQUES, &c.,
Comprising a full variety of all the latest and most select novelties, with a large assortment of very choice garments, manufactured expressly for City trade.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS FROM $2 50 and upwards; black Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths; black Lace Shawls, Capes, Collars and Robes; black Lace Flouncings, at half the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Pater Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, hibs, baskets, &c., &c. Cardboidl, Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and cord-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF REAL Point Valenciennes and Guipura Collars and Sets; Valenciennes Edgings and Laces, all widths; Black Guipura Capes for Mantillas.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

AT MME. ROULLIER ANGIER'S, NO. 324 4th-st., one block west of Broadway, real lace goods in new and choice designs. Fancy Paris made-up sets in muslin, lace and net pelerines, handkerchiefs, etc. Corsets of a celebrated Paris make. Dressmaking carried on as heretofore. Trousseaux and mourning [illegible] in all the most fashionable styles.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CHECK SILKS.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEAT CHECKS,
In Black and White, Brown and White,
Green and White, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

POPLINS, ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, MOZAMBIQUES, MOUS. DE LAINES,
METALLIQUES, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LATEST PARIS STYLES FOR SPRING,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.
NEW PATTERNS IN UNDER-GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

LINENS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every kind—a full assortment.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
POSITIVELY THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
100,000 YARDS OF BRITISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
FROM 3 TO 25 CENTS A YARD.
2,500 yards Black Mozambique, at 3 cents a yard.
5,500 yards Barege Anglais, at 6½c. do.
5,500 yards Barege Anglais, printed, at 8c. do.
6,000 yards Barege Anglais, brocade, at 9c. do.
8,500 yards Mozambiques, in all colors, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. do.
7,500 yards Poll de Chevre, and plain, at 1s. 3d. do.
7,500 yards Plaid Mozambique Brocade, at 1s. 4d. do.
5,500 yards gray chene Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
10,000 yards plaid and figured Poplins, very rich, at 2s.
1 case of Mourning Delaines, at 1s.
1 case of Mourning Delaines, at 1s. 3d.
1 case of Mourning Lawns, very fine, at 10 cents.
1 case of Mourning Poplins, plaid and chene, at 1s. 6d.
In addition to the above we have
JUST RECEIVED
1 case of beautiful silk and wool Grenadines, in rich colors, at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
1 case Gray Poplins, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
1 case Gray Silk Poplins, 3s., worth 6s.
Besides a splendid variety of all the latest styles of Dress Goods, cheaper than at any other house in the City.
The above goods have all been purchased much below the cost of importation, and are well worthy the attention of the public.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other store.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Entirely new and choice goods, just opened for the Spring trade, at greatly reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; or is willing to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 East 23d-st., top floor. Best of City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing; understands French finting thoroughly; has the best of City testimonials, and can refer to last employer in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and froning or ns lnnndress; has the best of City refereuce; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av., between 16th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork; can operate on the sewing mnchine; would assist to care children, and travel with n family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12thsts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; understands waiting; reference good; situation preferred to wages. Can be seen at No. 299 4th-st., in the fruit store, near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermoid and nnrsa: has good reference; is obliging and good-natured to children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, to M. A. B., No. 247 1st-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress only. By a Protestant young woman, who has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation a chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; or chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and to assist in the kitchen; or would do housework in a small, private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Scotch Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; would go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chsmbermaid; good City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 304 West 22d-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. In a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situtiou as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 34 Heory-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced French woman who understands all kinds of French and American cooking; has lived in the best families; can speak both languages; best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; can give long and satisfactory reference; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Any person wanting such, call at No. 492 8th-nv., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, As situation as cook in a private family; is capable of undertaking all kinds of cooking; has good City reference; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; good references can be given. She may be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 35 University-place, near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion, in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place, and has good City reference. Call at No. 256 Smith-st., corner of Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as a good cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 636 6th-av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to obtain ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; will give the very best of City references. Call at or address a note to grocery store No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with good reference, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; you can get her, or any other good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 711 4th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, By a competent, tidy girl, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; makes good pastry; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; wages $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, in a small family. Can be seen for two days. No. 97 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second door.

AS PLAIN COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl; is a good plain cook and a superior washer and ironer; thoroughly experienced in housework, of neat appearance, obliging and trusty; wages moderate for the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITER-GIRLS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies in Brooklyn, and all parts of the country, requiring an excellent class of servants, are respectfully informed that, having left Tillary-st., I have opened an elegant and commodious office at No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) one door from Joralemon-st., opposite City-Hall, Brooklyn, where the accommodations, waiting-rooms, etc., are superior to any other establishment of this kind in Brooklyn or New-York, and it will ever be my highest aim to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage so liberally bestowed on me for the last twelve years.
WM. MANNING,
Late of No. 10 Tillary-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country requiring superior servants of neat appearance and investigated characters will find, as usual, a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This Agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity. R. P. CHRISTOPHER, late MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a neat and tidy Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; can take the charge of milk and butter; will go in the country; has thirteen months' reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation in a small, private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do general housework; none but a respectable family need apply; can give several years' recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of her present employer, No. 15 Bethune-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as above; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for 2 days, at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnson and Myrtle avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, willing girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and laundress; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not much an object as a steady place. Apply No. 378 6th-av., front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days.

AS DOMESTIC FOR CALIFORNIA.—A highly respectable American Protestant woman, of middle age, wishes a situation with a family going to California; can fill any position required; is of very neat appearance and well informed; the best of references; will agree before sailing for wages and stipulated time. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a very efficient female; understands housekeeping thoroughly, and the care and management of children, and teaches the rudiments of English; she is also capable of cutting and fitting their clothing; the best of references given. Call at, or address T. C., No. 233 Jay-st., between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED By an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 267 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WIDow lady, a situation as housekeeper; is perfectly competent; references given; a Christian family preferred. Address, for two days, R. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a young American widow lady of large experience in housekeeping, and thoroughly understands it; will do her very best to please; widower's family preferred; references given. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, a good baker of bread; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style; has lived one year in Connecticut, her last place; is neat and tidy in person; is willing and obliging. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITnation wanted, by a well recommended woman, for general housework, City or country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker; willing and obliging; understands milking, and can see to butter. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, steady young woman, a situation as lady's maid—is a very good seamstress; understands hairdressing and the use of the sewing machine; can do fine muslin in the nicest manner; no objection to light chamberwork; has long and satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 624 West Washington-place for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or as laundress and chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; has City reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wnntad, by a competent, tidy girl with three years' City reference, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; does up linens in style, flnting; wnges, $8, city or country. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, between 16th and 17th sts., east side.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be very highly recommended.

AS NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE As situation for her nurse, who has lived with her over two years; is willing and obliging, and capable of doing chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 228 West 15th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced nurse, in a private family; is a good seamstress, and understands the care of children thoroughly; is also willing to assist with chamberwork, and has no objection to the country; can produce best of City testimonials as to respectability, &c. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl desires a situation in a private family to do sewing and mind children; is a good sewer, and has some knowledge of dressmaking, and understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; can do smbroidery, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; can give good City reference from her last place for honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33 sts., second flight of stairs, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 244 6th-av, between 15th and 16th sts., rear building, first-floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to travel for the Summer; has six years City reference. Call, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY competent young woman wants a situation as above; can give good reference. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or older children; has ten years references from her last two places. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, at No. 490 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of grown children; has the best City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 31 West 21st-st.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE READILY FURNISHED with first-class respectable servants, for all capacities of work, for either City or country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.; on hand, a first-class English Protestant cook, also an English Protestant laundress. Wanted, this day, a number of neat and tidy girls, to fill situations now open.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French, and Italian languages spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO separate for his coachman a good situation; he has lived with some of the first families in the City; he can be highly recommended by his present and former employers as to honesty, sobriety and respectability; none need reply to this who will not pay good wages. Call on or address

The New-York Times, Monday, April 21, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

SILVER UNDER NEW ADJUSTMENT

OFFICE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE, March 20, 1862.

The Common Council of the City of Milwaukee will receive sealed proposals in reply to sealed bids or proposals from [illegible] for the purchase of such portion of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee as shall be [illegible] Sinking Fund on hand, (which [illegible] thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the City of Milwaukee to reconstruct its Corporate Debt." Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schmidt & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schmidt & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment therefor.

Said bids must be delivered to the City Comptroller on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, when they will be opened by the Common Council at 8 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, at which time the bids or proposals will be opened, and the highest bidder be entitled to the preference.

The bidders will have [illegible] payment of the [illegible] June [illegible] as to state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

PETER BURNS, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected obeaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

We offer to intern buyers at United States Bonds, Treasury Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness and other Securities, that we are prepared to till orders at the lowest market rates current on the day when the orders shall be received, at a difference of 1/8th per cent., as compared with the Brokers' Board, and frequently at or below Board prices net, without commission.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

T. D. HENNESSY.
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 8 WALL-ST,
UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION Defence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1861, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The United Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued for same, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
By order. T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

PENSION OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED BY MAJ. H. Myers, in 1817, for procuring bounty money, prize money, pensions, and all other war claims of officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, their widows and heirs.
C. W. MYERS, No. 299 Broadway,
opposite the Park Barracks.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Galena and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
W. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM O. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled action, made in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 146, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT, to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First-avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street, twenty-six feet, thence Southerly, parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.
—Dated, April 18, 1862.
J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap 19-law 3wS. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawen, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof they will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
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IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of DEMARAY & CRANE for the benefit of their creditors: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of DEMARAY & CRANE, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 369 Fulton-at., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated April 5, 1862.
ap7-lawtuTh6 THOS. J. NORTHALL, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe on hand.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.
New-York, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved, and the business of said firm will be closed by O. E. WOOD, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
I. A. BARKER,
J. La B. WILLARD.
New-York, April 17, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in this City between the undersigned under the firm name of HAWLEY & BROTHERS, is dissolved this 19th day of April, 1862, by mutual consent.
HENRY B. HAWLEY,
AMOS P. HAWLEY,
JOHN G. HAWLEY.

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel, marble-top etagere with mirrors, centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses with console tables, rosewood pianoforte—7⅓ octaves, marble and French ormulu clocks, bronze mantel ornaments, satin brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, amoire a glace fancy tables, cottage furniture, pallasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, oak extension table, dining chairs in plush, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, fine French china and glass ware, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, engravings, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. MEAWIS, Auctioneer.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY,
Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing
On MONDAY, 21st instant,
And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTFOLIO AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.
Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Inness; works by George Hall, Sonntag, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

HENRY B. HEBBS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
VELVET TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
On TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOMS NO. 459 BROADWAY,
Comprising richly-carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut suites, in satin damask, plush, brocatel and hair-cloth; elegant and massive French plate pier and mantel mirrors; solid carved rosewood and walnut Elizabethan and Louis Quartorze bedsteads; solid oak and walnut pillar extension dining-tables; solid rosewood armour & glace, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, etageres, buffets, secretaries, oak and black walnut dining-chairs, fine spring ourled-hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.
By order, EZRA F. KELLOGG,
Assignee.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF $60,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,
The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

TERMS—Bills under $500, cash in bankable funds; all over that amount, four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
H. WILSON, Auctioneer, by A. D. GALE, at store No. 44 Dey-st.
Semi-annual trade-sale of boots and shoes, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock; about 1,000 cases, comprising a prima and general assortment of goods adapted to the season. Also, at 12 o'clock, eighty lots of stock goods, to close the concern of a large retail store.

HENRY B. HEBBS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF TWO SUPERB-TONED
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,
On TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 459 Broadway.
TERMS CASH.
Sale peremptory, without any reserve.

EDWARD SUBRANICH, Auctioneer.
SUPERB STOCK OF RICH FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, manufactured by Mr. T. C. HOUGHTON, C. W. DAVENPORT will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, at 10½ o'clock each day, on the premises Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant furniture now in the extensive warerooms of Mr. Houghton, who is about removing on the 1st of May. The stock comprises a very rich and varied assortment of elegant goods, manufactured in the best manner, and warranted equal to any stock in the market.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Includes very elegantly-carved rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, statuary marble tops, and plate glass, washstands, commodes, armoires, wardrobes, easy chairs, lounges, cribs, cradles, &c.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
Superb assortment in rosewood and black walnut, en suite, rich mirror back etageres, centre, card, sofa and fancy tables, easy and reception chairs, secretoires, music cabinets, &c.
LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND HALL FURNITURE
Includes very rich and varied styles of oak and black walnut suites, buffets, sideboards and extension tables, library and hall tables, hall stands and chairs, bookcases and chairs, together with the usual variety of articles found in a first-class stock. Purchasers wishing storage until the 1st of May can be accommodated. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
FINE DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, chronometers, clocks, &c., part for account of administrators. All first class—no reserve.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large stock of first-class jewelry, &c., made for Broadway sales; also, fine diamond jewelry, by order of administrators, consisting of gold watches, made by Roskell, Tobias, Lewis Bros.; duplex chronometers and levers, superb diamond rings and breastpins, earrings, studs, sets, lockets, glasses, steam-chain buttons, necklaces, gold thimbles, a superb Sunday carriage clock, made by T. F. Cooper, London, cost $150; solid silver sets, gold enameled vest buttons, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, by order of the administrators, ten lots of fine diamond jewelry, being the property of a lady deceased. Among them are two very fine rings, appraised at $250 and $300 each. Without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order, by Bondowine, Deforest & Belter, at auction. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 36 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany chairs, velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, blue and white satin brocatel window curtains; rosewood piano, made by Chickering, of Boston; mantel ornaments, rosewood etagere, marble-top mahogany sideboard, handsome gas fixtures, mahogany dressing bureaus and French bedsteads, rosewood writing desk, with plate-glass door; papier-maché centre-table, oil-paintings, engravings, clothing-room furniture, &c., &c., together with a lot of china, glass ware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash. Office No. 52 William-st.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Hudsonsses-street, being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-street, or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus street, Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862.

The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed November 3, 1860.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's office, March 20, 1862. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c., THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., horses, &c., viz.: one pair long tail bay horses, warranted sound, kind and gentle; one good saddle horses, &c.; can trot in 3:15; are 8 and 9 years old. Brotherock, made by Ford's Son, very stylish; one coupé, by Wood; one set coach harness, by Looden, one top wagon, with pole and shafts; one open wagon, with pole and shafts; one light extra rest wagon, with pole and shafts; one two seat sleigh and one one-seat do; one set light single harness; one set double harness, light; one side saddle, one gentleman's do, with bridles, blankets, robes, whips, &c. Will be in front of store at 11 o'clock on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Lo lloy-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green figured brocatel, carved rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window curtains, window shades, mahogany armchairs, mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany quartet table, mantel ornaments, rosewood etagere, marble-top mahogany sideboard, handsome gas fixtures, mahogany dressing bureaus and French bedsteads, rosewood writing desk, with plate-glass door; papier-maché centre-table, oil-paintings, engravings, clothing-room furniture, &c., &c., together with a lot of china, glass ware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash. Office No. 52 William-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, sud carpets, black walnut extension table, 34 feet, gas fixtures, hat stands; also three rosewood and mahogany pianos, made by Stoddard & Firth, Hall & Cond. Also invoice of jewelry, plated ware, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 157 Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, large sale of elegant new custom-made cabinet furniture, being the entire stock of I. E. Sayre, who retires from the business; comprising suites of parlor furniture of rosewood, walnut and mahogany, in various colors of brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; walnut and oak library cases, hall furniture in rosewood and oak, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled chamber sets, with marble-tops, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Monday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 97 Middagh-st., between Fulton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, housenold furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WITH A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENTS,
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,
At the elegant dwelling-house, No. 122 West 22d-st.,
Between 7th and 8th-avs.,
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Embracing the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of the house; elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites; magnificent piano-forte, with elegant rosewood furniture of every description; also, a large collection of rich vases, bronzes, statuary, and elegant parlor ornaments; rosewood and other chamber furniture; superb mattresses and bedding; rich French china, cut-glass, silverware, cutlery, &c. The sale will be without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites; rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre-tables, etageres, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites; dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, pallasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. To be positively sold, to satisfy a mortgage.
C. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY,
TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 A. M.,
At Salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
VELVET TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,
Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel, marble-top etagere with mirrors, centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses with console tables, rosewood pianoforte—7⅓ octaves, marble and French ormulu clocks, bronze mantel ornaments, satin brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, amoire a glace fancy tables, cottage furniture, pallasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, oak extension table, dining chairs in plush, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, fine French china and glass ware, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, engravings, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.—ABRAHAM H. MULLER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 106 2d-av., an extensive assortment of costly furniture, comprising rosewood parlor and sitting-room suites in satin damask, velvet and reps; velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hangings, stair-rods, marble-top centre and pier tables, two mahogany extension tables, a number of large and handsome pier and mantel mirrors, satin damask and lace curtains, gas chandeliers; a large variety of oil and valuable paintings, bronzes, parlan ornaments, French clocks; rosewood, mahogany and enameled bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, pallasses, blankets, &c. Also, handsome French china tea, dinner and breakfast sets and glassware; two chests black tea, two barrels sugar, patent mangle in laundry; also an assortment of kitchen furniture. The paintings will be sold at 1 o'clock. Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, marble-top centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & D. Walker; marble-top sofa table, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, dressing tables and commodes, wardrobes, secretary, cottage furniture, pallasses, hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, china and glassware, Axminster, Axminister and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN LAWSON, Auctioneer.
JOHN LEVISON WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction, on the premises, the entire household furniture, contained in the private residence, No. 145 Allen-st., on TUE-DAY MORNING, April 22, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a splendid rosawood piano, Baker & Raven, makers; sofa and mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mahogany tables, looking glass, black walnut etagere, large porcelain vases, lace curtains and cornices, English Brussels carpets, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany card tables, fine mantel clock and lamps, fire sets, mahogany bookcase, stair carpets and rods, linen shades, feather beds, toilet sets, mahogany washstands, parlor stoves, astral lamp, dining and tea tables, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 52 West 24th-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of richly-carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatel: do., do., in maroon; do. rosewood centre and side tables; rich velvet carpets, dining-room, in oak extension table, chairs, &c.; bedrooms, Brussels carpets, cottage furniture, richly decorated, mattresses, pillows and bedding of best quality, lace curtains, cookery and glassware, &c., all of which were made by one of our best City makers, to order, and have been used carefully but one year, and are in fine order. Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOsite the Post-office. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 377 Washington-st., Beach, genteel household furniture, consisting of 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; centre and side tables, lace curtains, paintings, mantel ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil cloth, stair carpet, crockery, glassware, and kitchen utensils.

PEER & Co., Auctioneers.
FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by PEER & CO., Auctioneers, situate in Hempstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good smell, under cultivation, fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auctioneers, No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PEER & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, at 10 A. M., at No. 22 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, pier glass and marble console, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled chamber furniture, hair mattresses, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, oak extension table, 14 feet, lace curtains and cornices, Etna heater, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

DANIEL H. BURNAT, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND SHIP HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—GILBERT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 153 Baiden-lane, the entire stock of house and ship hardware, composition work, blockmaker's stock, &c., &c., contained in the above store.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, on the lands on the South side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 9 Crosby street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER,	Building
THOMAS KENNEDY,	Committee
NICHOLAS SEGUR,	of the
JOHN MCCABE,	Seventeenth
R. HEBBERT WILLIAMS,	Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,	School Officers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY next, the 21st inst., for freighting, in two good vessels, about 475,000 feet of pine lumber, hence to Key West, Florida, with a reasonable number of lay days at each place. Persons offering will please state the lowest price of freight per 1,000 feet, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Freights."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 26, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.—TO LET, THE COLUMBIAN BILliard rooms, northeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st., now occupied by Mr. Kilduff. N. B.—Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 5 East 22d-st., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 1 to 2 P. M. J. M. DENNIS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Mutr.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyric.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. Adams, United States Navy Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freights or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.
The undersigned are again prepared to take fast freight at usual rates.
Freight must be delivered day before sailing of steamer, before 3 P. M.
Parcels received up to 10 o'clock A. M. day of sailing.
Letters *covered by Government stamps* taken as usual.
Steamers sail 1st, 11th and 21st of each month. Those days falling on Sunday on the Monday following.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	86

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 26.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, May 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are

PRESENT DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Facts as Submitted to the War and Navy Departments.

Topography of the City—Ease of Submerging it—The Defences of the Rigolets, Forts Pike and Wood—The Rebel Gunboats on the Lake—Plan of Isolating the City—Defences on the River, Forts Jackson and St. Philip—Rebel Gunboats and Rams on the River—Com. Porter's Plan of Dealing with the Great Rebel Chain—The City at Our Mercy—Probability of its Surrender.

The military situation at the mouth of the Mississippi becomes daily more and more intensely interesting. The City of New-Orleans is virtually besieged by land, lake, and river; and as we hear of the fall of one fort, and the assault upon another, our anxiety increases for the news that the metropolis of the South is once again under the flag of the Union. The defences of the City, natural and artificial, now being assailed by our naval forces, have been described as of vast extent, and very formideble. But we have heretofore had no information of them, of onee recent and authentic. The description we gave recently in the Times, was mostly taken from rebel newspapers, and it was evident that many of the statements were in the usual style of rebel exaggeration. We are enabled this morning to publish a correct sketch of the city and its defences, from a New-Orleans gentleman, derived from data obtained on the spot after the defences were essentially in the condition in which they will be found by Gen. Butler and Commodore Porter. This evidence was submitted to the War and Navy Departments some time ago, and is now in the hands of our gallant commanders engaged in forcing the passes of the river.

No city in the world is so peculiar in its topography as New-Orleans. It is situated on the left bank of the river, one hundred and ten miles from its principal mouth, the South Pass. It stretches or straggles along the bank of the river some six or seven miles, with an average depth of one mile, it only being possible to build on the narrow strip of land lying immediately on the edge of the river, the highest point being in front, and than rapidly *sinking* in the rear, *until lost in interminable swamps.* In the rear of New-Orleans, a half mile, perhaps, beyond the suburbs, is the Metarie ridge, a narrow strip of high land two or three feet above high water mark, of an average of a half mile in width; then you come again to the swamp, which continues to the shores of the lake beyond, almost as dense as any in the surrounding valley, gloomy and peculiar and uninhabited, except by alligators and bitterns. The front of New-Orleans is of course on the river, and from the peculiarity of the country, and the tavée which serves to protect the city from being overflowed by the Spring rise, our fleet, when it reaches the city, will *be above the ground* on which the city is built, and command it as from an eminence. This circumstence, with the fact that the breaking of the levée by a cannon-shot, or a few minutes' work with the spade, *would submerge the whole place*, makes New-Orleans, with its defenceless rear, which we shall describe, the weakest and least protected piece of any commercial importance in the world.

There is no fortification immediately below the city. Seven or eight miles from the upper line of boundary there are built extensive earthworks on both sides of the river, and at the battle-ground, about an equal distance below the city, are similar low works without casemates, and on the 15th of January last without guns.

The rear of New-Orleans may be said to consist of a chain of three lakes; the northern one, the Manshac; the next, Ponchartrain, more immediately in the rear of the city; then Lake Borgne, which is really a well-protected bay on the shores of the Gulf. Now, in approaching New-Orleans from the rear, our ships come ont of the Gulf, starting, say, from Ship Island, pass, without obstacle, into Lake Borgne, proceed on to the Rigolets, a narrow entrance, half a mile wide, leading into Pontchartrain. Here, on an island, scarcely visible in the surrounding marsh, is situated Fort Pike; for it must be understood the Rigolets are not passages between high banks as usually suggested; but mere deeper passages in an almost unusual spread of water. Fort Pike is an old-fashioned United States work, mounting twelve casemated guns. The bar at the Rigolets seldom affords more than seven and a half feet of water, and this is really the defensive feeture of the place; but each side of the bar the water is of great depth. Fort Wood, another fortification near by, but more inland, is not in the way of an advance to the rear of the city, and requires no description.

Our mortar and gunboats once beyond Fort Pike, will find in Lake Pontchartrain, what is termed in New-Orleans, six gunboats—ordinary lake boats—mounting from two to six guns each, and two building, but not completed on the 15th of January last. These boats are not formidable, and would make but little resistance to our better-built and more perfect war-craft. The gunboats of the enemy taken, nothing interferes to interrupt the progress of our forces to the lake shore in the rear of the city. This shore is hard, and so continues for a short distance inland, when, as in the case of the land on the river front, it gradnelly sinks until it is lost in the surrounding swamp. If any defence is attempted by the Confederates, it must be made on the causeways—the "shell-roads"—that lead from New-Orleans out to the lakes, or by soldiers stationed along the ditches dug to drain the swamps; but our gunboats can easily end with precision shell ont these named pieces, rendering every point untenable.

But another important point can here be gained. Our gunboats can proceed up Pnlochartrain 35 miles, when they will reach Pass Manshac, a narrow entrance that leads into the lake of that name. Here upon piles crosses the great Northern railway; *that is the only land connection New-Orleans has with the country lying on the Mississippi River. This connection destroyed, all communication with the city is cut off except by the river*—a catastrophe of itself almost fatal to a long successful defence.

The second and most important approach to New-Orleans is, of course, up the Mississippi River. Here the defences are more multifarious, bnt are really, if we except one fortification, not formidable. Fort Jackson, the strongest work, is one of our old United States fortifications, situated sixty miles below the city, possessing sixteen casemated guns and some forty *en barbette*. Two of the guns are rifled 32s; several of the others are 68s; the remainder the old armament. Fort St. Philip, also a United States work, is directly opposite, (the river at this point is a trifle less than a *half mile wide*—the Mississippi grows narrower as you approach its month;) is built of low earth walls, mounting forty guns, with no casemates built np to the middle of January last. These two forts are so situated that they command the river three miles below them. From shore to shore between these fortifications is stretched a chain, composed of cables stolen from the ships in the harbor of New-Orleans at the time of the breaking ont of the rebellion. The chain is suspended within a few feet of the surface of the river by rafts, which are, in turn, held in their places by guys, running up streem, and fastened to the neighboring trees. This chain is formidable in this, that our boats must approach it from below, and will have, in striking it, to *push it up stream*, having both the strength of the chain and the force of the current to contend with.

In addition to these forts or chains there were, on the 15th of January, eight gunboats afloat and four more building, now probably completed, mounting from two to four guns, but with no iron protection except to save the machinery from being damaged. The floating battery, made from the dry-docks, mounted twenty guns *en barbette*, having in the centre of the deck an iron casing, *to protect the engine used in pumping the hull from intruding water.* (This is probably the battery now at Island No. 10.)

The people of New-Orleans on the 15th of January, were also building two large rams, cased with railroad iron, which were probably launched between the 1st and 15th of February; how formidable they are is not known. The Confederates, at the time just named, had also purchased (!) twenty lowboats used on the Mississippi, their machinery all on deck, which they were to encase in iron, and, we believe, claim to have made very formidable, but the iron could only be supplied to the machines, as New-Orleans could not supply the amount of material for a more complete armament.

The gentleman from whom we have gleaned the facts regarding the Confederate defences up to the middle of January, says that there has never been in New-Orleans more than six or eight thousand regularly-organized troops; that the reported strength of fifty thousand includes the militia, which in turn takes in all the supposed able-bodied men in the city, who drill in the afternoons—the large majority of whom do not wish or expect to meet the enemy in the shape of our Union forces. The facts we have stated were given to the War and Navy Departments on the 1st of February and Commodore Porter and his brave compatriots have gone to New-Orleans with a clear idea of the work they have to accomplish. The gallant Commodore, at the description of the chain across the river, became excited, and promptly said, "I will run by steam two or three heavily-loaded boats on it, and let them sink the thing in the depths below," which, by the way, is near 200 feet to the bottom.

Forts Jackson and Philip once taken by our troops, those who should know New-Orleans well believe that the city will surrender. The mass of the permanent population is composed of intelligent men, and the commercial interests have always had a more clear idea of the folly of this rebellion than the people in the interior. At all events, after the forts alluded to fall, and the gunboats, which are not really formidable, are taken, New-Orleans is helpless—more helpless indeed than any other city can be; and we look upon its speedy reduction, once the work is undertaken, as certain—and with its fall snaps the backbone of this most formidable rebellion.

OPERATIONS AGAINST FORT WRIGHT.

THE MOVEMENT DOWN THE RIVER.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, PLUME POINT, OFF FIRST CHICKASAW BLUFF, TENNESSEE, April 12, 1862.

We left Cairo at o'clock this afternoon and arrived at Island No. 10 about sunset. A small force is encamped upon the main shore and the island, the balance of the troops having joined Gen. Pope's Division at New-Madrid. The frowning batteries looked very pacific as we rapidly steamed past and shot out into the bend below the island just as the sun was sinking and staining the distant woods with ruby light. Three hours of beauty and repose and we were at New-Madrid, in the midst of the din and confusion attendant upon the embarkation of the large army of Gen. Pope, who are to follow the gunboats down the river.

All along the river bank the watch-fires gleamed brightly, until they dwindled into stars of distant Point Pleasant. Drums were beeting and fifes shrieking. Regiments were leaving quarters and embarking on transports. Many of the transports were already laden down to their guards with soldiers, wagons, ambulances, horses and commissary stores. Some were lying upon deck wrapped in their blankets; some chatting and smoking; here a group singing, and there another intently engaged at cards. Some twenty transports in all were engaged, and New-Madrid, for once at least, wore the aspect of a busy mart. Here we learned that the entire flotilla left Island No. 10 this morning, passing New-Madrid at 10 o'clock, and the *De Soto* steamed on her way to overtake the fleet.

SUNDAY, April 13, 1862.

We found the fleet this morning at 2 o'clock lying anchored abreast of Needham's Island, and at the mouth of a cut-off, on the Tennessee shore, 59 miles below New Madrid. Needham's Island and cut-off are usually designated simply as Needham's Cut-Off. These "cut offs" are channels formed by the current in the circular bends of the river. The floods are constantly washing away the banks by which new channels are formed, and in this instance running some distance inland, communicating with the river again about a mile below. The whole fleet was lying upon the Tennessee shore, with the exception of the ammunition boat, *Great Western*, which was anchored on the Arkansas shore opposite. The composition of the fleet was the same as at the Island, with the addition of the gunboat *Cairo*, which was ordered from above two or three days since, and is now making her first appearance in the Mississippi waters.

At daylight this morning we discovered the first symptoms of the enemy by the black columns of smoke rising from the chimneys of their gunboats over the distant woods. The more clearly to understand our position, I refer the reader to the map, especially that part from the upper "cut-off" to the First Chickasaw Bluff, on which is located Fort Pillow, or, as it is now called by the rebels, "Fort Wright."

At 3 o'clock the *Benton's* tugboat *Dauntless*, Capt. CHARLEY LEEDS, who would follow the *Benton* into ten thousand batteries if necessary, made a night reconnoissance, with a picked and well-armed crew, up the Ohio River. The Obion rises in West Tennessee, and flows southwest into the Mississippi, just above the cut-off before alluded to. The tug went up several miles, to ascertain whether any of the rebel gunboats were in the river. The Flag-officer took this very cautious step to prevent their intercepting our rear. The reconnoissance, however, developed no valuable result. Several of the natives were found, most of them rellerating the old story of "devotion to the Union." One of them gave information of the locality of a barge of hay belonging to the Confederacy, some miles farther on, but there was no time for hay expeditions.

From the appearance of the smoke it was evident that the rebel boats were very rapid in their movements, and although when the smoke was first observed they were ten or twelve miles distant, still it seemed only a few minutes before they were behind Hale's Point, concealed from our view by the heavy timber.

The Flag-Officer and the crews of the boats were in the very best of spirits. It has long been the desire of our officers to meet the rebel gunboats upon the Mississippi and test their vaunted superiority. The rebel newspapers have teemed with reports of the strength and formidable character of their gunboats, dotting batteries and "whatnots" in the shape of a flotilla. Common rumor has added its version, until we really expected to find behind that distant point a small fleet of *Monitors*, which would blow us out of existence, or annihilate us by running us down without firing a gun. Now the time had come, and the Flag-Officer was quick to improve the occasion.

One of those useful couriers of the fleet—a tug—was sent down the river reconnoitering, and reported three gunboats behind the point, with another making rapidly up.

About 8 o'clock the *Benton* displayed her signals, and rounded out into the stream. At this time the scene was animated in the extreme. In the distance the mysterious enemy, his locality visible only by the tell-tale streamers of smoke; in the immediate foreground the gunboats, seven in number, rounding out with their signals displayed in answer to the *Benton*, and taking their position; along the Tennessee shore the mortars, tows and other boats were firing up in expectation of orders to move; and in the far distance up the river Gen. Pope's transports, laden black with troops, were rounding a point. At 9 o'clock the anxiously looked for signal to drop down was displayed, and the boats were immediately under way, in the following order of battle:

UTH.

Carondelet.	Benton.
St. Louis.	Cincinnati.
	Pittsburgh.
	Cairo.

NORTH.

The *Mound City* went through the cut-off, lest some rebel craft might be lying *perdu* behind the timber, ready to come out in our rear and attack the transports. The *Conestoga* remained behind to protect the mortars and tows which had been directed to keep their positions until further orders. The *Benton* had the advance, the *Carondelet* being about two lengths behind to the left, the others following down at intervels of about a quarter of a mile. The rebel boats were soon in sight. They were lying, bows up stream, two of them alongside, the third some distance to the left, evidently their flagship. A fourth was rapidly coming up the river, but not yet visible. When about two miles distant, the *Benton* sent her compliments to the rebel flagship in the shape of a shell from her bow rifles. The elevation was excellent, and her shell exploded directly over her. The *Carondelet* followed suit, and the *Benton* sent another, the latter taking effect, but with what result is not known. Immediately after the last shot, the rebel flagship returned fire, their shell exploding directly over the *Benton*, the fragments dashing into the water between her and the *Carondelet*. Again the *Benton* returned the fire, when it was evident that the rebel fleet was leaving. The fire became estimated for a few minutes, the *Cincinnati*, which had come down in range, joining in. As the enemy's boats disappeared down the bend, they fired one more shot, which struck the water a few feet in front of the *Benton*. All steam was crowded on our fleet, but the rebels could outsail us, and were soon out of sight around Plum Bend. A courier was then sent up, ordering the mortarboats down, and the fleet steamed along more leisurely, and rounded to in Plum Bend, just below the little town of Osceola, the County seat of Mississippi County, Arkansas. The afternoon was spent in reconnoitering, and at 4 o'clock the boats moored to the Tennessee shore, awaiting further orders.

We are lying in the Plum Point Bend, probably the most difficult place in the Mississippi to navigate. The channel here is constantly changing, and new bars are yearly thrown up, in which immense amounts of drift collect and become imbedded, rendering navigation extremely difficult. The additional obstacle of the rebel enemy here, running down to a narrow point, behind which is the first Chickasaw Bluff, six miles below us. A few cabins skirt the Tennessee shore, the inmates of which are regarding us with curious eyes, but we can learn nothing from them, as the Commodore has strictly forbidden communication with the shore.

Thus ends the first day of the expedition, having for its attainment the capture of Fort Pillow. Prompt action is expected, and decisive work is ahead.

STRENGTH AND POSITION OF THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

FORT PILLOW, April 14.

Fort Pillow is right before us, in our very path, a strong fortification, in admirable position, defended by battery upon battery, and peopled by thousands of rebel soldiery. There are a great number of the heaviest pieces of ordnance in the possession of the rebel army here mounted. There are about eleven batteries on the shore, in the curve of the river, which is much the same as at Island No. 10, in regard to shape. The curve is much broader, however, and the channel sweeps an entire half-circle around the circumference of a broad lake, formed by the widening of the river in the bend, thus exposing boats that may attempt to pass to a gauntlet of five or six miles of open range, for which the batteries are planted. Opposite the last battery obstructions are planted in the river, which compel boats to pass close to the shore. Other obstructions are placed near the upper battery, all of which tend to complete a most formidable and troublesome defence. On the hill, in the rear of the batteries, is the main fort, an octagonal structure with bastions, mounting some twelve or fifteen large guns. Surrounding this, and embracing a line seven miles in length, from shore to shore, are fortifications consisting of batteries, rifle-pits, &c., all of which are being increased and strengthened by all means in the power of the rebel army.

This position must be taken by hard fighting. There are no traps to catch the rebels in, as at Island No. 10. All is plain open country in the rear, and the fortifications are on high hills. There are other hills which command them, and upon them Gen. Pope will probably erect batteries with which to fight them. The gunboats have no alternative except to lie behind the point, as at Island No. 10, and throw their shell across the intervening space at the batteries. The mortarboats will necessarily take the same position. They may be made to throw shell into the fort, in which case they will do good execution.

The whole flotilla is here, including the gunboats and ten mortarboats. Gen. Pope's army is also on the spot, having come down the river in transports. The great trouble seems to be to find a piece of dry land to alight upon. The army and navy are both sanguine of a speedy victory. Report puts the strength of the place at a hundred and fifty heavy guns, and 17,000 soldiers. I think the latter item is an over-estimate, as BEAUREGARD has drawn heavily upon all these outposts, to swell his ranks at Corinth. He took ten thousand men from Island No. 10, which was just ten thousand prisoners rescued from our clutches.

THE GREAT FIGHT AT PITTSBURGH

A Private Letter from one of the Young Heroes of the Eleventh Illinois to his Father in this City.

PITTSBURGH, Tenn., 15 miles from Mississippi line, 10 miles from Savanna, Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: God has egain spared my life, having passed through the most terrible fight this continent has ever seen. The Waterloo of America has been fought, and we are the victors. On Sunday morning, April 6, at 5½ o'clock, we were aroused by a sharp firing, commencing on our right, and running the whole length of our line, which was nearly two miles in length. The order was immediately given to "fall in;" the men, full of ambition and the remembrance of laurels won at Donelson, were anxious to be amongst the first to give them a reception; and our General, knowing what the Eleventh (Illinois) was made of, was as anxious to give us another opportunity. So, forward we went. It was nearly half a mile from our encampment to the position where the enemy had attacked us. The order for a "double-quick" was given, and we were soon on the field of action. We had not to wait long, for soon in front of us was seen—not three hundred yards—the enemy, five regiments deep, advancing steadily. It was a glorious but a terrible sight. The order was "The whites of their eyes, boys, and then give it to them," and the Eleventh was again engaged. Dear Father, never, *never* in my life have I seen, or in the annals of history have I read of such a death-struggle.

Our men fought well at Donelson, but never did they fight as they fought on the 6th of April. The enemy were repulsed—they stood for a moment seemingly thunderstruck, and then broke their ranks, and started to fly. Their officers rallied them, and then, under a most galling fire, commenced retrieving their lost ground. Our regiment being badly cut up, Col. RANSOM shot in the head, (not mortally,) Capt. CASTEE dead, Capt. COATS mortally wounded, five or six of our lieutenants down, and no reserve coming to our assistance, the order was given to fall back. We gradually, but obstinately fell back. We were soon cheered by the assistance of several regiments coming up, who filed in our front, and we were for a time relieved. We fell back—and what a sight! Not one hundred men remained in the Eleventh. We fell back about half a mile, and formed our little line once more. It was an awful sight to look at that little band, besmeared with blood and dirt, with their trusty guns in their hands, looking along the line to see how many of their beloved companions were left to them. It was a sight I never wish to see again. But there was little time to lose, and no time to complain. The General came up, and asked if that was all that was left of the Eleventh. "Yes," was the reply. "Well, my men," he said, "we must win this day, or *all* will be lost. Will you try it again?" "We will, General," was the response. As I said, Col. RANSOM was hit in the head, Major NAVINS' head shot badly, and only six commissioned officers left. The boys called on *me* to lead them. I formed the regiment (or company, as it was) on the left of the Seventieth Ohio Regiment, and was again ordered to take our position in front. I looked at my men, but no fear was pictured upon their faces—but boldly they marched on, ready to meet the enemy face to face once more. Never has this world seen better courage than was there displayed. Ten minutes' time, and we were again engaged. By this time the rebels had driven our men back, and had gained the very ground on which our tents were pitched, and which we had left in the morning.

On this ground they had placed a battery of six pieces. It was our position to take that battery. It was a hard duty, but the boys were ready to try it, and all we went. It was hard fighting; but we steadily gained on them, they throwing grape and canister; beside, the air was filled with bullets, that their infantry were pouring into us.

We had silenced five of their guns, and had gotten within six rods of the battery, when the Ohio and Indiana Regiments fell back, being out of ammunition, leaving my handful of men alone, who stood until I knew it was impossible to go forward. I gave the order to fall back. We again pressed on, encouraged by our success—but a few moments—when fresh regiments were again brought in our front.

The enemy had an immense number of men—*estimated* at 130,000; we had but about 90,000. Gen. BUELL had not arrived—was expected every hour. It was now nearly night; they had driven us back from our encampments; our tents were all in flames, and our men almost exhausted.

Then did we pray for BUELL or night. We were now back to the river. Our gunboats were throwing their shell and shot into them, when night came, and the first day of the fight was ended. About one-half hour, and BUELL was with us, with the *head* of 95,000 men; before morning we had 25,000 men of his command with us, across the river, and by sunrise the second day's fight had commenced. From that time until late *last* night, the fight raged fearfully—our forces driving the exhausted enemy back over our encampments, and piling them up by hundreds. This morning, we find that in the night they had retrented, and were far on their way South, leaving their dead and dying. It is a glorious day for us. It is hard to calculate how many we have lost, in killed and wounded—probably 7,000 men; and on their side not less than 12,000 or 15,000 men are left on the field. Although quite lame, (having been hit on the thigh by a piece of shell, and on my ankle by a musket-ball—both spent balls—and by another under my left arm, chipping out a small piece of my coat, and not a great ways from my heart,) I got on a horse and rode over the field, or a portion of it. I shall not attempt to describe it; it is terrible and revolting. Hundreds of horses and thousands of men here and there and everywhere, scattered over the ground. I am now sitting, writing on a box, near where my tent before the fight was pitched. Some of our tents were not destroyed. I can count from where I sit eleven dead men lying on the ground. The men are getting the men of our regiment together. We will never call them off, as we fought over so much ground. It will take at least a week to bury all the dead—that is, if we are allowed to remain here, and I think we shall stay here as long as we wish. Gen. BUELL, with all his forces, are after them this morning. They are retreating and falling back to Corinth.

Well, my dear father, although a terrible fight, and only about seventy-six will men remain out of our regiment, I have won laurels, and the General, I think, will not forget me. I will probably have the report of our regiment to make out. If Col. RANSOM is able, he will make it out, but will give me some attention, I can assure you. I will be most happy to send it to you as soon as made out. I thank God, dear father, that he has carried me safely through such a scene of carnage. I will try and write you a letter for publication as soon as I get time. This I have written in great haste.

Love to all at home, and believe me ever your dutiful son. L. D. WADDELL,

Captain Company E, and at this time commanding the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

P. S.—The battle-field of Pittsburgh extends over about eight square miles. L. S. D.

To WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Esq., New-York.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIRST DIVISION—ADDRESS OF GEN. M'CLERNAND TO HIS TROOPS—GEN. HURLBUT'S ORDER, ETC.

Correspondence to the Chicago Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, April 13, 1862.

I send you a list of casualties as far as I can get:

Dr. Everett, of Quincy, Ill., Brigade Surgeon of Prentiss' Division, killed early Sunday morning while cheering on the flying troops to return.

Capt. Godfrey, of a Missouri Regiment, but belonging at Quincy, killed. His son, a Lieutenant, wounded.

Col. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois, of Quincy, lost right arm and badly wounded in right side.

Lieut.-Col. Swartwont, Fiftieth Illinois, of Quincy, badly wounded.

Edward Jonas, son of the Postmaster of Quincy, was wounded and taken prisoner with Prentiss.

Rev. Mr. Walters, of Quincy, Chaplain of one of the Illinois regiments, killed.

Seventeenth Illinois—Co. A, 2 killed and 6 wounded; Co. B, 2 killed and 1 wounded; Co. C, 10 wounded; Co. E, 16 wounded; Co. F, 12 killed and 7 wounded; Co. G, 3 killed and 16 wounded; Co. H, 15 wounded; Co. I, 1 killed and 10 wounded; Co. K, 1 killed and 19 wounded.

Twentieth Illinois—22 killed and 104 wounded. Killed—Adjutant Thomson, R. Troe, Francis Dorser, Isaac B. Reynolds, H. H. Derr, J. B. Amot, J. Cullen, John F. Miller, Stephen D. Robb, F. N. Dixon, M. Biddle, H. Scott, P. Venum, H. C. Dickinson, A. Reynolds, M. Murleugh, U. A. Bronson, W. P. Kidder, John S. Delancy, S. D. Brown, E. A. Hubble.

Lieut.-Col. Rickards was wounded.

The names of the balance of wounded I could not get.

Col. David Stuart, of Fifty-fifth Illinois, wounded in shoulder, slightly.

Lieut.-Col. St. Gormm, of Thirteenth Missouri, wounded, since dead.

Lieut.-Col. Kyle, of Sixty-first Ohio, killed.

Col. Fry, of Sixty-first Illinois, wounded.

Col. Moore, of Twenty-first Missouri, wounded.

Capt. MASTERSON, of the Second Regiment Illinois Artillery, had only one gun in position, and it is quite certain a shot from his gun killed SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

The battle-ground is strewn for miles with dead horses, mules, muskets, clothing, [cartridge boxes, smashed caissons, broken down wagons, &c. Not a house or barn but what is more or less demeaned and torn to pieces. As you approach the camps of McCLERNAND's and SHERMAN's divisions, the desolation is heart-sickening, as here we where the struggle was the fiercest. Not a tree but what has received from five to twenty bullets, and it is astonishing that both armies were not annihilated.

Many of our dead have been sent home, but the greater portion have been buried where they fell. Where a large number are found together, they are buried in pits or trenches. A large number of dead Secessionists the first two days after the fight were buried by our men, chiefly in large pits.

The following order was read during the religious services held to-day at the headquarters of McCLERNAND's division. The brigade was drawn up in hollow square on a portion of the field where the hardest fighting was had, and one among the very few dry spots for miles around. Prayers and exhortations were among the exercises, which were most impressive;

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
CAMP NEAR PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER, No. 375.—But recently the officers and soldiers of the First Division received the grateful thanks of their Commanding General and the blessings of their countrymen, for the chief part borne by them in achieving one of the most glorious and substantial triumphs that have crowned the valor of our armies. Before the bonfires that had been lighted in honor of the event had yet become dim—before the notes of a nation's thanksgiving had died upon the ear—before the thanks of a preserved country had found expression, the event was eclipsed in splendor by new achievements. While the ever-memorable word "Donelson" was being inscribed upon your banners, another, equally memorable, flashed upon the canvas, and claimed its home among the chosen emblems of your valor and patriotism. "Donelson" and "Pittsburgh," brought so near together by the rapid progress of your arms, will together stand to your honor upon the page of history.

With numbers reduced by the former conflict—with the disadvantages of a recent change in organization, the forces composing the First Division found themselves, on Sunday morning last, almost without warning, in the face of the enemy. That enemy had arrayed against you his bravest and best disciplined troops, drawn from Manassas, Columbus and Pensacola, in apparently overwhelming numbers, well armed, and commanded by their ablest Generals; to be led by whom, they had been taught, made them invincible.

Thus amply prepared and confident of victory, they chose their own time and place of attack, and fell furiously upon you. Circumstances beyond the control of your commanding General brought them to your lines almost as soon as you were warned of their approach. But you were ready, and, under the guidance of gallant officers, were instantly at the point of assault and engaged in desperate encounter.

The first Division was overmatched in numbers, but not in determination and valor. Wherever the enemy came, he was met and fought. When, during the first day, you were compelled to give way, it was only to choose a new line of battle and fight again. The changing fortunes of the day did not disconcert you; the temporary loss of your camp did not discourage you, nor your fatigues and losses break your resolution. The advance of the enemy from different points was met by your skillful evolutions and steady courage. You felt that a vastly superior force was upon you, yet you held his advance in constant check, and wore away the day, until, after twelve hours of almost incessant fighting, you paused for the night in line of battle, and, facing the enemy and resting upon your arms, kept him at bay.

On the next morning, reinforced by gallant troops who had arrived during the night, and without awaiting attack, you advanced upon the enemy and drove him steadily from point to point, until you arrived at your own encampment. Here, as on the previous day, the most desperate and determined fighting took place. With the varying fortunes of the field, the ground was fought over many times, until you remained in the mastery—the terrible array of the wounded and slain bearing eloquent testimony of the fierceness and obstinacy of the conflict.

The enemy was driven beyond your encampment, and pressed by your gallant emulation of each other, until he abandoned the contest and fled from the field.

Thus closed another memorable chapter in the history of this unhappy and deplorable contest. Thus perish the hopes of the bad and ambitious men who have drawn so many thousands of their deluded followers into unholy rebellion and treason, only to be overwhelmed in ruin. Thus fell to the earth and turned to dust and ashes, in the persons of their most accomplished leaders, the vain boast that here, and upon you, the disasters of Bull Run were to be reënacted, and the records of Henry and Donelson blotted out.

It is due to your valor and constancy, and of the gallant divisions who fought by your side, that the boast was disappointed, and another crushing blow given to this rebellion—another stately step taken toward the vindication of your insulted flag, the security of the National unity, and the enthroning of the constitution and laws in their ancient supremacy throughout the land.

While rejoicing with you in this triumph which your valor has achieved, and invoking in your behalf the applause of your grateful country, your Commanding General cannot refrain from recognizing with profound sorrow the sacrifices it has demanded. The gallant and honored dead—the brave sufferers who survive—eloquently remind us at what sore cost the blessings of civil Government and the sacredness of the Union must be maintained. The muse of history will record it, and future generations will keep a solemn dey to their honor.

The General Commanding would remind you that there is still earnest, gallant and decisive work to be done. The enemy is still before you, apparently preparing for another attempt to change the waning fortunes of this rebellion, and, by another struggle, to prolong the existence of this foul and treasonable conspiracy. But the end *is to come*, and the men of the Northwest must do their full share of the work. If any are weary, let them turn back—if any fear, let them fly before the fight comes on. When it *does* come, let the First Division, and every man that wears its honors or stands in its ranks, solemnly resolve to win new and still more enduring honors in further and final victories. By order of

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Maj.-Gen. First Division.

M. BRAYMAN, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Gen. HURLBUT has also issued the following order to the troops of his division:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, April 9, 1862.

The General commending tenders his heartfelt congratulations to the surviving officers and men of this division, for their magnificent services during the two days of struggle, which, under the blessings of God, have resulted in victory.

Let this division remember that for five hours on Sunday they held, under the most terrific fire, the key point of the army and only fell back when out flanked by overwhelming masses pressing through points abandoned by our supports.

Let them remember that when they fell back, *it was in order*, and that the last line of resistance in fear of the heavy guns was formed first by this division.

Let them remember that on the morning of Monday, without food and without sleep, they were ordered forward to reinforce the right, and that wherever either brigade of this division appeared on the field of action, they were in time to support broken flanks and to hold the line.

Keep these facts in your memory to hand down to your children when we conquer peace; and let it be the chief pride of every man in the command, as it is of your General, that he was at Pittsburgh with the fighting Fourth Division.

By order of Brig.-Gen. HURLBUT.

SMITH D. ATKINS, A. A. A. G.

The following is a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the First Division at the battle of Pittsburgh:

REGIMENTS.	Killed. Commd Officers.	Killed. Enlisted Men.	Wounded. Commd Officers.	Wounded. Enlisted Men.	Missing. Enlisted Men.	Total.
FIRST BRIGADE.						
Eighth Illinois	1	22	7	84	2	177
Eighteenth Illinois	1	10	6	57	3	77
Eleventh Iowa	1	28	8	139	1	177
Thirteenth Iowa	2	23	9	130	11	175
SECOND BRIGADE.						
Eleventh Illinois	1	13	6	65	13	97
Twentieth Illinois	1	21	6	98	10	136
Forty-fifth Illinois	3	22	10	162	..	197
Forty-eighth Illinois	1	16	5	84	23	129
THIRD BRIGADE.						
Seventeenth Illinois	..	14	6	111	9	139
Twenty-ninth Illinois	3	14	1	71	17	106
Forty-third Illinois	6	39	9	122	146	312
Forty-ninth Illinois	1	10	6	96	....	115
ARTILLERY.						
Fourteenth Ohio Battery	..	4	..	23	....	29
McAllister's	..	..	1	11	....	11
Dresser's	..	4	1	26	....	36
Schwartz's	..	1	..	4	....	5
CAVALRY.						
Stewart's	..	..	1	1	....	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade—				
Commissioned officers	5	30	—	35
Enlisted men	73	410	18	501
Second Brigade—				
Commissioned officers	6	27	—	33
Enlisted men	72	409	46	527
Third Brigade—				
Commissioned officers	10	21	—	31
Enlisted men	17	412	172	651
Artillery—				
Commissioned officers	—	2	—	2
Enlisted men	8	54	—	62
Cavalry—				
Commissioned officers	—	1	—	1
Enlisted men	—	1	—	1
Total killed, wounded and missing				1,884

THE EXPEDITION TO BEAR CREEK.

We find the following particulars of the expedition which recently destroyed the bridges over Bear Creek, in the Pittsburgh Landing correspondence of the *Cincinnati Commercial*:

"Saturday evening, 12th inst., the transports *Tecumseh* and *White Cloud*, with troops and cavalry, convoyed by the *Tyler* and *Lexington*, were ordered up to Chickasaw; arrived there soon after daylight, the troops disembarked, the cavalry in the advance, the infantry supporting, and the gunboats lying off in the stream, to cover the retreat, if necessary. The object was to destroy a railroad bridge across Bear Creek, seven miles from the river, and thereby break the connection between the rebels in Virginia and those at Corinth. It was done, and well done—not only by destroying the bridge, but some trestle work, and the cross ties for the distance of half a mile. Some twenty-three miles of telegraph line was also destroyed. The bridge was guarded by 150 cavalry, who made a stand, but our cavalry charged upon them and killed four, without sustaining any loss, when the rebels left in hot haste.

While our men were there, a long train of cars approached from the east, saw the smoke of the burning bridge, and turned back. It is supposed the train was loaded with rebel troops, coming to reinforce Corinth. The expedition was commanded by Gen. SHERMAN, and was well done.

It was a good day's work, inasmuch as it effectually breaks the connection of the rebel armies of the east and west by rail. We returned here in the night, and find Gen. HALLECK well pleased with result of the expedition.

Sabbath School Anniversaries.

UNION DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Three years ago, a consolidation of the Sixth and Seventh avenue Dutch Reformed churches took place, since which time they have been presided over by REV. J. C. DUTCHER, with the popular prefix of *Union*. The school numbers two hundred and two pupils, and is of thirty years standing. Regular monthly meetings are held in order to advance the mission cause in the West, and they have also contributed to the more immediate home missions—as, for instance, the "Howard Home for Little Wanderers" in the Fourth Ward, as well as sending prayer books to the camps. The anniversary of last evening was their third since the Union took place, and was highly esteemed as a medium of good fellowship. If one could judge by the crowded aisles and gallery. Original hymns were sung, and fifty prizes awarded, in the shape of books prettily bound and filled with wisely told tales, to the deserving student and exemplary attendent. The library contains 527 volumes. A very interesting infant class is formed numbering 56 pupils.

UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Twentieth-street Sebbeth School, which evinces a progressive disposition, celebrated its eleventh anniversary yesterdey, in the church under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. BROOKS. The children marched in to the music of an appropriate and beautiful hymn, and after varied exercises calculated to convey to friends congregated an idea of their advancement during the past year, they were addressed by Rev. H. BLANCHARD. A report was read viewing the statistics of the treasury, the attendance, etc. etc. It gave the number of pupils one hundred and fifty-one, and teachers twenty-six. A glorious anthem then swelled from the well-supplied choir, which in its rich melody seemed to stir the heavy folds of our national banners which fell about the pulpit and from the centre of the ceiling, blending in the heart of each listener and observer the sentiments of religion and patriotism. An address to teachers followed, delivered by Rev. ASCHER MOORE, in a style which went home to the hearts of some who were *not* teachers, and must have fallen with good effect where they were especially directed. An address to parents was also made by Rev. Mr. FLANDS. A peculiar feature of this school is the *penny contribution* from the scholars, which goes to put forth a little semi-monthly newspaper called the *Myrtle*, which is filled with instructive and religious reading for its youthful supporters.

As the closing hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was sung by choir, children and congregation in one grand chorus, a beautiful "Banner of the free" was kept waving to the time of the music, by a little fellow who stood upon a platform in front of the pulpit.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3301. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Government Relative to Mr. Cameron's Arrest.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR SUSTAINED

Fraud by the Mutilation of Treasury Notes.

Another Debate in the Senate on the Case of Gen. Stone.

Animated Discussion in the House Regarding Gen. Fremont.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CAMERON'S ARREST.

The President sent a message to the House to-day covering a copy of correspondence between the Secretary of State and BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER of Philadelphia, relative to the arrest in that city of SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, at the suit of PIERCE BUTLER, for trespass, *de bonis*, assault and battery, and false imprisonment. Secretary SEWARD addressed a letter to the counsel of Mr. CAMERON, announcing that the President justifies the act of Mr. CAMERON, as it was done by his authority and for the public defense. The message was laid on the Speaker's table, and had not been read or ordered to be printed at adjournment.

MEETING OF THE EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee on Emancipation had a meeting to-night, to consider the various appeals made by the free colored people of the United States, and especially those just liberated in this District, that Congress will designate some Territory to which they can emigrate, and where they can enjoy the blessings of liberty in fact as well as name. The whole subject was talked over in a conversational way, but no final conclusion was arrived at.

THE RECENT ORDER ABOUT COAL.

The recent order of the Treesury Department forbidding the shipment of coal to foreign ports, and to home ports south of the Delaware, has been so far modified as to confine it to the ports north of Cape St. Rogue, South America, and west of that longitude.

GEN. M'DOWELL AND THE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday afternoon the President, accompanied by Secretaries CHASE and STANTON, Capt. DAHLGREN and D. D. FIELD, of New-York, went down the Potomac in the revenue steamer *Miami* to Acquia Creek.

Gen. McDOWELL came over early the next morning, and accompanied the President to Washington. He will immediately transfer his headquarters from Catlett's Station to Fredericksburgh.

The President's return from the Navy-yard to the Executive mansion was marked by an untoward accident. As the carriage was descending Capital Hill the horses became unmanageable and turned suddenly to the side of the street, against a bank, which arrested their further progress. A good deal of alarm was manifested by the pessers by, but the President experienced no inconvenience beyond being compelled to take another carriage to the White House.

A dispatch addressed to the TIMES last night, announcing that the President, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury went down the Potomac on Sunday as far as Aquia Creek and returned in the evening, was not allowed to pass over the wires, without so much as saying to the correspondent here or the publishers of the TIMES in New-York, "By your leave, gentlemen." The paragraph does not relate to any military movement whatever, but to a Sunday excursion of three civil officers of the Government. While it is the right of the War Department to control dispatches relating to military movements, it is not their right to interfere with information of a miscellaneous and civil neture.

BAD WEATHER.

This has been a severe day for our troops in the field, the storm has been so cold and pelting.

THE MUTILATION OF TREASURY NOTES.

Evidence has been received at the Treasury Department that the work of mutilating Treasury Notes has become quite a business, and not an unprofitable one. For instance, the mutilator takes one ten dollar note, and tears off a tenth part on one corner, and passes off the note for ten dollars—nobody questioning that it is perfectly good. He takes another note of same denomination, and tears off a tenth part on another corner, and so on, until he has secured four corners. Then he takes another note and tears out a piece from the upper side right; from another note a piece from the upper side left, next to the corners; from two more notes a piece is extracted from the lower side right of one, and a piece from the lower side left of the other. From the ninth note he removes a piece from the right of the middle, and from the tenth and last note a piece from the left middle. Then he has ten parts of what appears to be a single Ten Dollar Treasury Note, which he ingeniously pastes together, and passes off under the plea that the note was accidentally torn in pieces, but is nevertheless just as good as if it was whole. Singular as it may seem, this business has become so extensive that the attention of the Government has been called to it, and it is decided as the only effectual way of checking the evil, not to redeem any note at par unless it is whole, and to deduct one dollar for every tenth part of a note torn off, and in that proportion for larger amounts removed. I make the above statement upon the authority of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE SUBJECT OF NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Mr. BLAIR, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, has been engaged, for some time past, in the preparation of a report to Congress on our National defences. It discusses the military movements of the rebellion, and by analysis shows that the system of defence in the future must be constructed upon an entirely different plan from that adopted and practiced upon in the past. He shows that the war has not only demonstrated to our own Government, but to the whole world, that wooden walls on sea, and stone forts on land, cannot stand before the advance of science in the art of war. The iron-clad *Merrimac* and *Monitor* have illustrated this on the sea, and the rifled cannon and steel missiles that demolished the supposed impregnable stone walls of Fort Pulaski, demonstrated it on land. Mr. BLAIR thinks that the Government cannot with safety fix upon any final plan for National defences until the war demonstrates still further the science of erecting defences, and the most powerful mode of destroying them. Mr. BLAIR will recommend the appointment of a Commission, to be composed of scientific gentlemen to be selected from the army and navy, whose duty it shall be to examine the subject and recommend some plan to be adopted. The report will be finally acted upon by the Committee on Military Affairs to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of SAMUEL VINTON and DANIEL R. GOODLOE, commissioners under the act to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, also the following:

T. HINNS, of Missouri, Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry, for gallantry at Springfield and for faithful service to Gen. LYON.

JOHN S. FILMORE, of Colorado, to be an Additional Paymaster.

WILLIAM A. WARREN, of Iowa, Assistant Quartermaster.

JOHN MORRIL, of New-York, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEORGE H. JOHNSON, of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, of Massachusetts, Assistant Quartermaster.

DANIEL P. ALLEN, of Illinois, Commissary of Subsistence.

GEORGE F. NOYES, Commissary of Subsistence.

RICHARD F. VANDEVER, of New-York, Assistant Quartermaster.

Lieut. BENJ. F. SMITH, of Illinois, and SHERIDAN WATT, Assistant Adjutant-Generals.

STEPHEN F. ELLIOTT, of California, to be Brigade Surgeon.

ALFRED RUSSELL, United States Attorney for Michigan.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

It is said that Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND, of Pennsylvania, has been designated for the position of Surgeon-General of the army of the United States.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND ORDERS.

The following appointments and orders have been made to-day in the Navy Department.

NATHAN W. HAMMOND, of Goldsboro, Me., and ALEX. TILLINGHAST, of New-London, Conn., to be Acting Masters, and detailed to the New-York Navy-yard.

Commander WM. SMITH is ordered to report to Capt. HUDSON, on the 5th of May, for the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Canandaigua*.

Commander JOHN RODGERS is ordered to the command of the *Galena*.

Commander A. TAYLOR is detached from the *Galena* and ordered to the Navy-yard at Boston.

Lieut. JOHN W. KELLEY is ordered to the *Sabine*.

Acting Master N. D. OTLEY is ordered to report to Capt. HUDSON for the command of the *W. G. Anderson*, *vice* Acting Volunteer WM. C. REGERS, ordered to the command of the steamer *Huntsville*.

A STATE PRISONER SHOT.

A State prisoner, JESSE D. WHARTON, from near Hagerstown, Maryland, was shot by a sentry, yesterday, at the old Capitol Prison, and died in a few hours thereafter.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

A Cavalry Reconnoissance from Sparta towards Harrisonburgh—The Flight of Jackson, &c.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, Sunday, April 20.

Everything is quiet in front of us. Yesterday a cavalry reconnoissance penetrated the valley several miles toward Harrisonburgh, and report there are large quantities of forage and fresh provisions there.

Deserters report that JACKSON'S advance is at McGaugheystown, east of Harrisonburgh, and still retreating. ASHBY'S command still forms the rear-guard.

Signal officers report that the cavalry of the enemy was in sight yesterday afternoon.

Deserters believe that JACKSON means to cross the Blue Ridge and reach Gordonsville. Others think he intends to make a detour north in the valley of the south fork of the Shenandoah to attack our left flank.

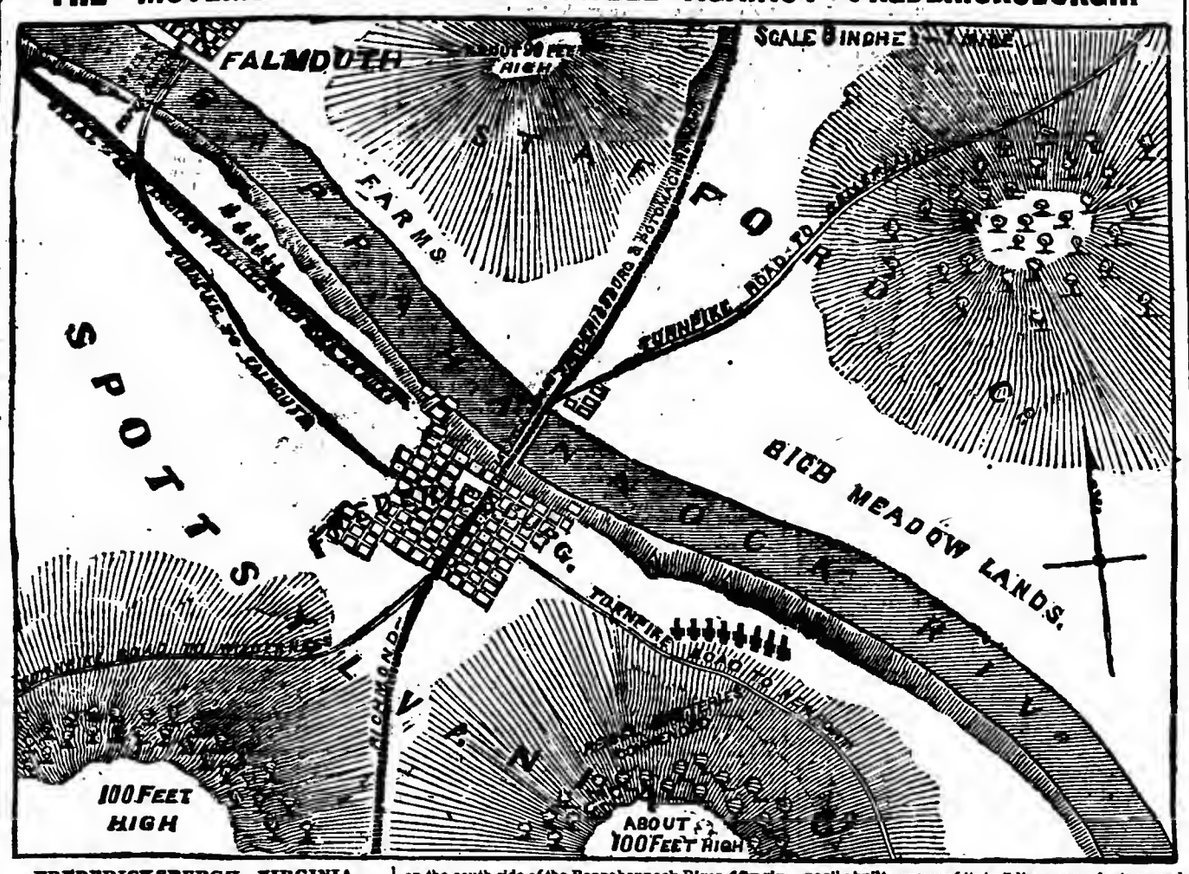
A northeast storm is prevailing in the valley.

Another of ASHBY'S Lieutenants was brought in yesterday.

First New-York (Ellsworth's) Fire Zouaves.

Capt. JAMES L. WAUGH, in command of Company H, of this Regiment, now stationed at Newport's News, is in the City for a few days, having with great difficulty obtained a brief furlough, for the purpose of visiting a son, dangerously sick. He will, he requests us to say, be happy to bear letters or small packages addressed to any member of his company, or of the Regiment, if left at his residence, No. 112 Franklin-street. Capt. WAUGH is well known in military circles as the commander of the famous "Tompkins Blues," when that company was unapproached in drill or discipline by any in the City; and, having carried into the field of active operations all his military instincts and experience, he will doubtless prove that he is quite able to win, in war, the laurels he has so long worn in peace.

THE MOVEMENT OF GEN. McDOWELL AGAINST FREDERICKSBURGH.



FREDERICKSBURGH, VIRGINIA.

The City of Fredericksburgh, Spottsylvania County, a position to which a large body of the rebels from the Potomac and from Manassas lately fell back and of which we herewith give a map from actual survey, together with a part of the rebel position, as it existed ten days ago, is situated in a fertile valley, on the south side of the Rappahannock River, fifty-six miles from Washington, and sixty-two from Richmond, on the line of the Great Southern Railroad. It is at the head of tide water, about a hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. The Rappahannock is navigable only for vessels of 140 tons to the Falls, a short distance above the town.

Fredericksburgh is regularly laid out, and compactly built; many of its buildings are of stone and brick. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, market-house, orphan asylum, one Episcopal, one Methodist, one Baptist and one Reformed Baptist Church. Its exports in cotton, grain, flour, tobacco and maize are $5,000,000 annually. Population, 5,000. It is surrounded on the south and east by hills averaging 100 feet in height, and the north bank being a valley, it forms an excellent natural place of defence.

THE CAPTURE OF APALACHICOLA.

Report of Commander Stellwagen to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

Commender STELLWAGEN, of the U. S. steamer *Mercedita*, off Apalachicote, nnder dete of Merch 25, makes a report to Fleg-Officer McKEAN, who hes forwerded it to the Nevy Department. He states that, in consequence of inteiligence received from two contrabands, that the town had been abandoned two deys after our coming in by ell the soldiers, numbering some 850, followed hy nearly all the tnhahitants, and seeing steamboats either reinforcing or preparing to evacuate, he determined to send to the city and aseertain the true facts of the case. The report which was mede to him proved to be strictly correct, there not being a soldier, cannon, or weapon of any kind, epparently remaining in the town. Certain persons, claiming to be influential men state that everybody had been ordered peremptorially eway by Governor MILTON, of Florida.

The city, commander STELLWAGEN reports, was entirely at our mercy, the few remaining inhabitants having no means of defence whetever. Those left were a part of a few white femilies, a small number of sleves, and some Spanish fishermen, numbering altogether from 500 to 600 souls, including many women and small children.

He reports that he restrained from hoisting the Amerlcan flag because his vessel did not lie near enough to protect Union citizens in the piece from the inhuman assaults of the rebes, who have threatened to return and burn the town, in case the citizens held and intercourse with us.

The negroes represent the exodns of women and children as being truly heartrending. They were taken away at the shortest notice, and, in a storm, gathering what little clothes and household furniture they could to take with them.

He also states that the batteries at the town eppear to be entirely of sand. The one at St. Vincent's he entirely destroyed, hurning the pletform for the guns, &c. Some few soldiers are at Ricatt's Bluff, 90 miles up the river. The rest are at Johnson's, 240 miles higher. At the latter place they have been five months building gunboats, which had not yet been planked tn. The soldiers, it is stated, are dissatisfied and dispirited, and some 300 will leave as soon as their time is up.

A later report from Commander STELLWAGEN, off Apalachicola, under date of April 4, states that the town was captured without resistance, as well as the vessels in the vicinity, by an expedition of eight armed boats from his ship, the *Mercedita*, and the United States gunboat *Sagamore*, Lieut. DRAKE commanding. In this report Commender STELLWAGEN states that on the 30th ult., he heard that the sloop *Octavia* hed run into St. Joseph's Bay from Hevana, and sent Acting Master WILDER, with ajselboat, to that ptace, fifty miles *vis* tha tand over a portage across the narrow strip of tand connecting Cape St. Blas with the mainland. It was found that she had left, but indications from wheel tracks, spilled coffee, &c., showed that her freight had been landed and carted away.

On the same day his boats chased a small sloop from Indian Pass to the city, and at night he sent his gig down thirty miles to the last Pass, directing the *Sagamore* to join him at the earliest convenience. She arrived on the 1st inst., and the next day the boats were fully prepared for an armed expedition to tha etty and "Old Woman's Bluff," seven miles up the river. The six boats started at 9 P. M., under command of Lieut. ABBOTT, of the *Mercedita*, and Lieut. BIGELOW, of the *Sagamore*, intending to pass the town in the night. Lieut. DRAKE and Commander STELLWAGEN followed in gigs to support them.

On arriving at the city early in the morning, they found the *Octavia*, and all the small vessels, in possession of our men. In due time the party came down the river, towing the pilot-boats *Cygnet*, *Mary Olivia*, and schooners *New Island*, *Floyd* and *Rose*, the latter loaded with cotton. Considerable time was spent in trying to get the pilot-boats and tha *New Island* over the bar, but without success, they grounding in seven feet of water.

Late in the afternoon they pulled in with all the boats to the landing-piece, and had an interview with the people of the town. Commander STELLWAGEN told them, knowing that they were in want of the necessaries of life, that they should be allowed to fish and oyster so long as they were friendly. After trying to get off the three boats which were aground without any success, he ordered them to be set on fire.

The sloops *Octavia* and *Rose* he determined to send to Key West for adjudication. He states, "I think, the demonstration will be salntary to the people and serviceable to the cause. The men deserve great credit, having been from twenty-four to thirty-six hours away from the ship engaged in very heavy work, which was cheerfully accomplished."

Government Barge Snagged.

PADUCAH, Monday, April 21.

A barge, containing 250 Government horses, struck a snag between here and Cairo on Saturday night, and sunk, with all on board.

OLD POINT AND YORKTOWN.

Another Unpleasant Storm on the Peninsula.

The Siege Operations Progressing Favorably.

INCIDENTS OF THE INVESTMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday April 20. } vid BALTIMORE, Monday, April 21. }

The weether, to-dey, is very unpleasant. A cotd rain-storm, with a North wind, has set in.

There is no news of any importance from Yorktown es yet. The advices from there are up to this afternoon, and say that everything is unusually quiet.

The sale of *Harper's Weekly*, for the present week, has been stopped, on account of the illustretions it gives of the vicinity of Yorktown.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

A NIGHT PARADE OF HOOKER'S DIVISION—EFFECTS OF A REBEL SHELL—GOOD EXECUTION BY THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND BATTERY—THE SHARPSHOOTERS—SORTIES REPELLED.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, HOOKER'S DIVISION, CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., April 17, 1862. }

The desultory cannonneding which hed been continued throughout the night of the 16th, was this morning resumed with increased activity from our hatteries, and two targe-sized guns which had been ptanted during the night opened fire npon the right wing of the enemy's lines.

About 3 o'clock this morning, all the infantry were ordered under arms, and formed in line of battle et the rear of their respective encampments. No assembly-roll was heat, but the alarm was spread in whispered tones, and in e few moments long lines of thousands of heyonets were glistening tn the earty morning moonbeams. It was expected a sortie would be made by the enemy, et dayhreak, upon the guns we had planted during the night; but as the morning advenced, with no visible preparation by the enemy for snch an event, our troops were finally dismissed, and retired to their quarters.

A fatal casualty occurred to-day, which resulted in the death of one man, and seriously wounding three others. First Lieut. —— WAGNER, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, attached to Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, was, this afternoon, injured while engaged in sketching the rebel hatteries, rendering amputation of the left arm necessary. The operation was performed by Drs. JUDSON, Brigade Surgeon; RUSSELL, of tha Eleventh Massachusetts Votunteers, and MERRILL, of the Second New-Hampshire Votunteers, and was conducted in the most satisfactory manner. The amputation was at the shoulder, and the operation, throughout, was borne hy the patient with the utmost heroism and forlitude. Lieut. WAGNER is a native of Bristol, R. I.; is connected with the United Stetes Coast Survey, and received e military education et West Point.

Three others, privates in different regiments, were also injured hy the same shell, one of whom, a Pennsylvenian, belonging to the Seventy-sixth, was probebly mortally wounded—a large piece of the shell entering his bowels. He deliberetely took the missile from ths wound, and handing it to a comrade, requested him to send it to his mother. He was conveyed to the hospital, and although he retains entire consciousness, no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The other two received slight wonnds, and are doing well.

The First Rhode Island Battery to-dey did good execution. One shot disabled a heavy rebel gun, throwing it six or eight feet into the air. A considerable group snrrounded the gun et the time, only two of whom were able to walk away, and one of these, also, appeared to be wounded.

The rebels have fired hut one gun to-day, and that resulted in the casualty above retated. The sharpshooters continue to be of great service in driving the rebel gunners from their pieces. Their death is a certain event whenever they expose themselves for an instant.

The enemy, thie afternoon, made e sorile npon a small force of our piekets, who retired from their position a short distance, when our men heing reinforced, the rebels hastily retreeted behind their works. To-night, about 12 o'clock, the rebels heve again issued from their works on the right, in force of 8,000 or 10,000, for the supposed object of snikine our large guns, but have been repulsed by our piekets and driven back.

ARGUS.

THE RECENT FIGHT AT LEE'S MILL.

The following account is from the Yorktown correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"Between Wind's Mill and Lee's Mill, the rebels had built a fort and mounted several guns upon it to cover the road leading to Lee's Mill, which run in front of it, about 1,200 yards. In front of the fort was a bog, some 250 feet wide, and above it a large dam; between the bog and road was an open field of about forty acres, in the centre of which were two fine houses, but which were burned by them a week ago last Sabbath; nothing now remains but the chimneys; below the bog is the dam used by WIND'S mill.

About 9 o'clock A. M., Morr's Battery opened upon the rebel fort from the woods in front; the first fire was a shell, and exploded right over their fort; the rebels soon returned the fire, and their first shell exploded in front of gun No. 1, killing and wounding all the men hut one, and killing one horse; their position was then changed, and the whota six guns played upon them at a distance of a little over one thousand yards between the two batteries. The rebels fired six guns, and threw Hotchkiss shell from 6, 12 and 24-pounders, and shot from a 10-pounder Parrott gun.

In about en hour we had disabled three of their guns, and they quit firing. Morr fired for half an hour into the woods, and then quit. Not e man was to he seen in front of their works, and the infantry in the rear of our hattery gave three loud cheers for the Union, that would have been heard for miles had not the dense woods all around cut off the sound. We were now victorious; we had driven them from their hettery, had silenced half their guns, and only lost seven men.

Morr's Battery was now ordered up (at 4 P. M.) to the centre of the field and within five hundred yards of the fort. The woods were soon filled with gray-coated rebels, and Morr opened with shell; they replied with but two pieces from an upper fort in the edge of the woods, and their shells all went over the artillery. When our artillerymen saw the flash of their guns, they fell flat on the ground; and when the shell exploded, et it they went, and fired canister and shell. The color-bearer, JAMES MILLER, was mounted, and a shell exploding near him, a piece cut his side open, and he fell to the ground. Keeping the colors up, he begged of the men to help him up on his horse—then he could keep the flag flying. His wound is not fatal.

In half an hour the infantry had disappeered, and the guns ceased firing. Our artillery were now aided by AYRES' and WHEELER'S Batteries, who played on their flanks. Again we had triumphed. Not a man killed. The artillery did the work. The rebel shot end shell plowed up the field in our rear, and tore through the woods et e fearful rate. One pine tree, ten feet in diameter, was cut neerly in two, a shot going entirely through it. The Vermont Fourth and Fifth were deployed down on our right, through the woods; the Third and Sixth on our left, and were safe, at a distance of from five to eight hundred yards from their line of earthworks. The artillery continued to play into the woods. No rebels were visible, and so reply was made to us hy them. Now for a piece of strategy.

Companies F and D, of the Third Vermont, were ordered to charge hayonets on the left, or on their right rifle pits. Down out of the woods they came, marched through tha bog, some two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet wide; all sank from their knees to their waists in mnd and water; hut on they went.

When they reached the shore, up they rushed to the rifle pits. A glance at the fort showed it to be empty. A ditch at the left was found to be full of men. Our men then poured one deadly volley into them, and all fled who could. A second pit was fonnd empty, and they stopped to load.

But no reinforcements came, and they commenced to fall back, trying to carry their dead and wounded; they reached the oog, when the rebels again filled the ditches they had left, and commenced e gatling fire upon them. The water had heen tet out of the upper dem, and as it is a very low flat it had now two feet more water than when they went over. A number of the wounded could not get through, and fell exhausted to strangle in the mud; many stuck fast and were shot through the head, while many were killed and wounded hefore they reached the shelter of the woods.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 19, 1662.

The weather still continues bright and beautiful, with e warm sun, and even et night all is calm and pleesent. For the siege operations at Yorktown, the past ten days have been admirably suited, and the work already done is said to be estonishing. Immense earthworks commanding the rebel fortifications have been built and guns mounted, in the face of a constant cannonade from the enemy, while the sharpshootefs have picked of many of their gunners, as a means of protecting tbe working parties.

During lest night and to-day the occasional booming of cannon has indicated the rapid epproach of the final struggle, of the result of which no one out of rebeldom has the slightest doubt. It will be fierce and hloody, and with DAVIS, JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER to teed on not tess than one hundred thousand of the flower of the rebel ermy, it may be expected that they will yield hut with the death-struggle of rebellion.

As to the arrengements making for the siege, it would not be proper for the Press to speak, hut I can convey to the reeder some idee of it hy giving a conversation with a very intelligent rebel prisoner, sent here to-day by Gen. McCLELLAN. I asked him if he thought Yorktown could be taken? He replied: "When I left Yorktown, four days ego, I thought that it could not be taken by three hundred thousand men, thet the works were impregnable, and defended by an army thet could not be conquered. I have spent three days within Gen. McCLELLAN'S lines, and witnessed the movements of his army, and will not merely add that I heve strong fears as to the result of the approeching conflict."

A second steamboet, containing thirty-nine more wounded soldiers, making in all eighty-eight, of the recent fight at Lee's Mills, arrived this evening from Ship Point. Their wounds had all heen dressed, and they appeered quite comfortable end cheerful, some of them jesting over their misfortune, and all regretting that they were thus deprived of actively participating in the approaching battle. They state thet the whole nnmber of wounded on the Federal side up to the present time, in all the skirmishing, cannonading, and affairs of pickets, is about two hundred and fifty, and the number killed does not exceed fifty-five. The enemy's loss they say must he fully equal, as the gunners have been picked off by the sharpshooters in large numbers.

The rebel guns, especially those on the heavy works, are manned altogather by negroes, or at least all the work of swahbing, loading, and shifting is done by them, with white men to oversee eod direct them. So soon as a gun is fired white faces can be seen peering over the remperts to see the effect of the ball, and our merksmen choose a white mark with their rifles in preference to a bleck one.

The attack in the rifle-pits, at which these men were wounded, was made by 198 men of tha Third Connecticut. Tha pits were held hy an entire North Carolina regiment, commanded hy Col. MCKINNEY, who was killed, according to the report of Gen. MAGRUDER, with 25 others, and 75 wounded. It was a most gallant effair, hnt badly conceived and rashly ordered, for which the officer in command will be called to a strict accountability.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The mail-clad *Galena* was put in commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and immediatety henled into the stream for her powder. The mechanics are still at work npon her. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Commander, ALFRED TAYLOR; Lieutenent and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Acting-Masters, B. W. Loring, A. W. Emerson and S. B. Washburn; Assistant-Surgeon, R. S. Van Greson; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, J. H. Seliman; First Assistant-Engineer, (Acting Chief,) J. W. Thompson, Jr.; Acting First Assistant-Engineer, A. G. Pemble; Acting Second Assistent, A. S. Chapman, Acting Third Assistants, Thomas Millholland and James Dobbs; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, J. D. Boovom; Acting Master's Mates, A. Meldram, A. McCleary, E. A. Gelando and J. H. Jenks.

The *Galena* carries a Sergeant's guard of marines, and a crew of about 100 men.

The steam-transport *Baltic* arrived at the yard, yesterday, and the *Dawn* was removed to make room for her at the wharf, where she took on board a 100-pounder Parrott gun and a quantity of ammunition for Fortress Monroe, and was ordered to be ready to tow the *Galena*, as mentioned above.

The caulkers are at work on the frigate *Roanoke*, caulking her sides preparatory to the iron armor being affixed. It is expected that part of the plates will be put on at the yard, and the remaindar at tha Novelty Works. The *Roanoke* will have three Ericsson towers.

The steamer *Massachusetts* hauled into the stream to receive her powder, and will sail immediately.

The storeship *Release* is not quite ready for sea yet, but she will probably leave to-dey for the Mediterranean station, followed by the frigate *Sabine*, which is being hurried forward.

The Fifth Regular Artillery officers have been more successful in obtaining recruits than the majority of the infantry regiments. There are already six batteries fully equipped and in active service. The removal of the headquarters of the regimant to Fort Hamilton is understood to be only a temporary arrangement.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

Closing Up the Business of the Session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 21.

The Senate is occupied in discussing and perfecting the Supply bill.

2 P. M.—The Supply bill has just been read a third time and passed.

The President has appointed Messrs. FOLGER, BARKLEY and BAILEY a Special Committee on the Apportionment bill.

Executive session.

The bill to incorporate the American Shipmasters' Association was passed.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Security Company was reported for consideration.

The bill to reorganize the State militia and provide for the organization of National Guards came up on third reading.

Mr. PRUYN moved to recommit, with instructions to amend, striking out the clause for the organization of a National Guard, and inserting a clause for the establishment of a State Military School.

SMITH and HUTCHINSON opposed the motion, which was lost.

The hill then passed—affirmative 22.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a vote of thanks to the President of the Senate, which was adopted unanimously.

The hill to establish a tribunal of conciliation of the Sixth Judicial District was passed.

The President named as a Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, Messrs. BELL, MURPHY and BASSETT.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the veto message of the Governor to the Albany and Susquehana Railroad bill.

After a debate by Messrs. RAMSEY, PRUYN, MURPHY and TOREY, the bill passed over the Governor's veto 16 to 8—ayes Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bradley, Connolly, Cook, Cornell, Freer, Hutchinson, Mosher, Murphy, Pruyn, Ramsey, Sanford, Smith, Truesdale and Woodruff.

Nays, Messrs. Bell, Folger, Ganson, Little, Low Montgomery, Robertson, Tobey.

The Conference Committee on the Apportionment reported. The report was laid on the table.

The bill to prevent frauds in laying out streets and avennes in New-York, was passed.

Several other bills of local character were passed. Adjourned at 12 midnight.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 21.

Mr. FISHER, by unanimous consent, presented a petition from 68 workingmen of Syracuse, praying for the passage of an act to prevent negro immigration into the State, and setting forth that the great and increasing influx of negroes into the Free States is franght with evil, and destructive of the value of free labor.

Mr. FISHER stated that a large number of similar petitions had been signed in Syracuse, but it was supposed that no opportunity would be afforded to present them.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BILLS PASSED.

The hill to adapt the canals of the State to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern borders, with an immaterial amendment.

To confer legality on certain acts of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

To facilitate the closing up of insolvent Insurance Companies.

To extend the term of the office of Commissioners of the Code.

To close Observatory-place, New-York.

To amend the act to consolidate the several acts relating to the District Courts, New-York, into one act.

Mr. D. WAVERBURY made a written report relating to involuntary servitude, on the petition from the Anti-Renters.

Mr. NASON, from the Committee of Nine, reported a bill to regulate primary elections in New-York, with the enacting clause stricken out.

The report was agreed to and the bill rejected.

Mr. SMITH, in pursuance to notice, moved to suspend the two-third rule so far as relates to the Excise bill. Laid over for one day, in accordance with the rule.

On motion of Mr. HALSEY, a Select Committee was appointed to examine and report, during the recess of the Legislature, the practicability of increasing the revenues of salt.

Mr. NASON moved to commit the County Treasurer's hill to the Select Committee of Nine, with instructions to report upon the three first sections.

After a long debate the motion was lost by 47 to 62. This disposes of the hill for the session.

Mr. LOUTREL moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine, during the recess, into the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Tabled.

Mr. SEYMOUR, with appropriate complimentary remarks, introduced a resolution of thanks to Speaker RAYMOND for the ability, fairness and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, indorsed the ability of the Speaker, hut could not indorse his fairness and impartiality.

Mr. ALLEN, of Steuben, spoke against the resolution, and assailing the action of the Speaker in the formation of Special Committees.

A long and warm debate ensued, Messrs. ALVORD, OGDEN, STETSON, PHELPS, SHERWOOD and others vindicating the conduct of the Speaker.

Mr. SNYDER disapproved of the manner in which the Committees had been formed, but should vote for the resolution as a compliment.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved to strike out the words "fair and impartial."

Motion lost by a vote of 10 to 87.

The resolution of thanks was then adopted, a small number voting in the negative.

Complimentary resolutions to Mr. ALVORD, Speaker *pro tem.*; to the Clerk and to the other officers of the Assembly, were adopted unanimously.

Recess.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Supply bill.

The Committee of Conference reported the Apportionment bill as agreed on. It is as follows:

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Second District—Towns of Kings County and the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Third District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York.

Fifth District—The Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Sixth District—The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Seventh District—The Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Eighth District—The Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

Ninth District—The Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

Tenth District—Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.

Eleventh District—Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

Twelfth District—Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

Thirteenth District—Counties of Ulster and Greene.

Fourteenth District—Counties of Albany and Schoharie.

Fifteenth District—Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

Sixteenth District—Counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

Seventeenth District—Counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence.

Eighteenth District—Counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.

Nineteenth District—Counties of Delaware, Otsego and Chenango.

Twentieth District—Counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

Twenty-first District—County of Oneida.

Twenty-second District—Counties of Oswego and Madison.

Twenty-third District—Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

Twenty-fourth District—Counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca.

Twenty-fifth District—Counties of Ontario, Yates and Livingston.

Twenty-sixth District—Counties of Broome, Tompkins, Tioga and Schuyler.

Twenty-seventh District—Counties of Chemung, Steuben and Allegany.

Twenty-eighth District—Counties of Monroe and Orleans.

Twenty-ninth District—Counties of Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming.

Thirtieth District—County of Erie.

Thirty-first District—The Counties of Chattaraugus and Chatauque.

The report was tabled. Adjourned.

OPERATIONS UP THE TENNESSEE.

OSITION OF AFFAIRS AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, April 18.

There has just arrived from Pittsburgh the steamer *City of Memphis*. She reached Paducah last evening from Pittsburgh, with 700 wounded, who are to be sent to Louisville.

Among the wounded was Capt. W. H. POLK, nephew of Ex-President POLK, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the leg. The surgeons held a consultation on the passage down, and decided to amputate his leg.

Just as we passed the mouth of Duck River at noon yesterday, we discovered a row of burning buildings, and a large number of Confederate troops upon the high land, in the rear; a short distance below we discovered the steamer *Minnehaha* rounded to and lying close to the bank, with a white handkerchief and flag flying from the hurricane deck. Upon inquiry, we found that she had been fired into by the rebel cavalry near where the buildings were burning, and one man was severely wounded. These soldiers on the steamer landed and set fire to the houses whence the volley was sent, but could not reach the rascals.

The *Patten* was also fired into about daylight to-day. No one was hurt. The rebels very singularly respected our hospital flag, and allowed us to proceed unmolested. There was a slight skirmish a day or two since, outside our picket-lines in the direction of Corinth, between some United States cavalry and a battalion of Texas Rangers, in which two of the enemy were killed and two taken prisoners.

Gen. MITCHEL, a few days after leaving Huntsville, made a descent upon Decatur, and burned the bridge of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which spans the river at that point. He tore up the track for a mile or more on either side of the Tennessee and then marched his forces to Florence, where he destroyed another bridge. The timbers of both structures, blackened and charred by fire, are continually floating past Pittsburgh.

Gen. SHERMAN moved his division on Wednesday two miles further into the interior, and after a sharp skirmish, in which the enemy was defeated with a loss of five or six killed and as many wounded, succeeded in maintaining his position. I believe it is the intention of Gen. HALLECK to advance slowly and surely, and particularly to guard against surprises. No such disgraceful and inexcusable blunders as those perpetrated on Monday will again happen while he is in command.

The excitement against certain officers is intense, and charges have been preferred which will saddle the responsibility of the slaughter where it rightly belongs.

The roads west of Pittsburgh are execrable, but are rapidly drying under the influence of the hot Southern sun. A battle is imminent, and cannot long be delayed.

Information from Corinth is the 15th, yesterday reached Savanna, and is deemed reliable. The person referred to, says that the rebels consider the affair of Sunday and Monday as of unequaled brilliancy, and it is producing a wonderful effect upon the people. The movement furnishes incontestible evidence that the Yankees are not invincible. The Southern heart is fired, and reinforcements are pouring in upon BEAUREGARD at an unexpected rate. He has 100,000 men at his command, and is fortifying Corinth; building intrenchments, digging rifle-pits, constructing abatis of trees, &c. The rebels entertain no doubt of success the next time, if an encounter be provoked.

We lost 13 pieces of artillery in the late battle, and captured 15.

Gen. SMITH is dangerously ill at Savanna, and his recovery is doubtful.

The wounded in the hospital at Savanna are dying eight or ten a day. Mr. PADDOCK, of the WILLARD'S Battery, is dead.

There is no foundation for the report of Gen. PRENTISS' escape. The greater part of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa, Fifth Illinois and Twenty-third Missouri Regiments were captured with him. A rebel prisoner, who accompanied PRENTISS' Division to Corinth, as one of the guards, tells me this.

The steamer *Planet* arrived at Paducah this morning, with the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment *en route* for Fort Donelson. This is one of the regiments which disgraced the State on the 6th. Their colors have been taken away from them, and they are ordered to relieve some Illinois regiments from guard duty there.

Capt. FERRIS, Company I, Twelfth Illinois, shot through the lungs, died at Paducah to-day.

Col. KIRKMAN brought into Paducah this morning ten rebel sympathizers, who have been making secession speeches in Southern Illinois, and advising rebellion on the part of the Egyptians. The prisoners resisting, one of them was shot. They will be tried and punished speedily. There is feverish feeling in Northwest Kentucky, which may break out into open rebellion at any moment. The commanding officer of the post has thrown out his pickets fifteen miles from Paducah, in every direction.

Capt. HOLSON, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, fell overboard from the *Patten*, on her downward trip, and was drowned.

The Seventy-seventh Ohio has been disbanded and mustered out of service.

A deserter from BEAUREGARD'S army came into Savanna on Wednesday, and says that Gen. PRICE reached Corinth on Saturday, the 12th, with what he calls thirty thousand men, and that the rebels were very much rejoiced in consequence. He reports the rebels as badly whipped on Monday night, and says they were greatly demoralized. BUSHROD JOHNSON died from the wounds received at Pittsburgh on Sunday night, in his tent at Corinth. Our informant says that the people in Secessia look upon him as no better than the Yankees, and rejoice at his death.

WM. NELSON, of TAYLOR'S Battery, died last night, at Mound City.

There is a material difference in the treatment of rebel and Union wounded officers. Capt. POLK, of the rebels, was, by special direction of Dr. SIMONS, United States Army, taken into the ladies' cabin of the steamer *City of Memphis*, and treated with the utmost attention, and fed upon wines and delicacies, and made the recipient of attention from nurses, while our own officers of equal rank were compelled to lie upon the guards and subsist on pilot-bread. Dr. SIMONS is directly responsible for this state of affairs. He is a native of South Carolina. His course is meeting with the severest condemnation on the part of surgeons and others.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 14, 1862.

The great force here has, during the last few days, been resolved into an army of sextons, and, from morning to night, spades are busy scooping resting-places in the mud for the five thousand dead. Foe and friend are buried side by side, and Pittsburgh, within a vicinity of five miles around, has been turned into a vast graveyard. No marble tells who are underneath, but a piece of board occasionally marks the name of an officer. Sometimes a fence (logs piled one on another) keeps wagons and cavalry from obliterating the rude mounds.

The task of burying has been a sad one. Fathers found sons and sons fathers among the slain, and the two or three left of companies from some towns assisted in gathering their comrades' bodies and placing them in the pits where fifty or more were hidden at once from view. The air is already tainted, in places sickening from the horrible stench. We rode, yesterday, over the entire battle-field, commencing on the left wing, where the foe first engaged our pickets, then swarmed instantly forth and threw themselves upon the surprised soldiers by thousands, passing along the half circle line the army formed to where the ambushes were prepared Friday night, and then following the route of retreat as the fresh troops of CRITTENDEN and NELSON, the division of WALLACE and the shattered regiments of the previous day's battle, renewed the fight on Monday and drove the enemy back.

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scene was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably, it was impossible to pass through them, and the visitor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps. Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling out to the dead and lying there to deep off from the damp earth. Many had died at that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fiftieth part of the work had been done.

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly collected. The woods, far beyond our picket-guards, are being now explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them, and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off. Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death had outstripped the physicians and was coming to their relief. Certainly a greater scene of wide-spread misery never existed.

STORY OF A SCOUT.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have just had a talk with one of the Federal scouts who was in Corinth on the Saturday preceding the battle of Pittsburgh. He says the rebel army which marched out of that place to attack could not have been less than 100,000 men. He endeavored to reach the Federal lines in time to give warning of the impending danger, but found it very difficult to pass the rebel lines. He finally succeeded by going on the cars as far as Iuka, but then found himself beyond reach. He hastened on, however, and saw the battle on Sunday and Monday.

Among the dead on the battle-field he recognized the body of Lieut. DOUGLASS, formerly of this city, who fought in BOWEN'S Brigade. He saw a number of St. Louisians while at Corinth, among whom were Dr. HAMMERSLEY and E. B. SAYERS.

He says there are no fortifications at or within four miles of Corinth. Pea Ridge, however, is strongly guarded by batteries of heavy guns. He thinks BEAUREGARD'S left may be easily turned. His right is strongly protected.

BRAVERY OF GEN. BUELL.

All accounts of the battle agree in awarding unbounded praise to Gen. BUELL, both for General-ship and bravery. Capt. STOCKDALE, of the steamer *Horizon*, who saw much of the contest, says:

"Gen. BUELL'S troops were, in drill and appearance, the superiors of those under Gen. GRANT. There was the light of battle and the promise of victory in the faces of every division of BUELL'S troops. They came up in splendid order, and kept in order, and did their work in a workmanlike manner. They dealt terrible destruction among the enemy, and did not suffer very much themselves. They were in high spirits after the battle, and contact with them reassured the dispirited troops of Gen. GRANT'S divisions. Taken all in all, the army, on Thursday evening, was in good sound trim, and good temper, fully of the opinion that they would give a much better account of the enemy next time.

The soldiers gloried in BUELL, being pleased not only by the magnificent army he brought into the field, but by the soldier-like way in which he handled them. He exposed himself freely, leading the splendid charge, which, in the first report that passed over the lines, was attributed to the generalship and bravery of GRANT. Among the incidents reported is the following: Gens. BUELL and GRANT met on the Landing. Gen. BUELL pointed to the mass meeting of stragglers who were crouching under the bluff, and asked, "what does this mean?" Gen. GRANT said, "the men won't fight." BUELL remarked: "it is the fault of their d—d officers. The men will fight if they have a chance." He then urged them in person to go to the field, but the majority of them refused to budge, except to attempt to get aboard the boats. They were so earnest in their efforts to board the boats that it was necessary to remove the temptation by withdrawing the boats, and some of them hacked out when their staging planks were covered with men, precipitating them into the river, where, it was conjectured, some were drowned. Some of the stragglers swam the river, and a few lodged on a little island in the middle of the river, and the river bank was lined with them clear down to Crump's Landing.

Gen. GRANT had vigilantly established his headquarters at Savanna, eight miles from the main body of the army, and so vigorously did he move, that he reached the battle-field eight hours after the fighting commenced. He passed up from Savanna to Pittsburgh Landing on the steamer *Tigress*, and reached the Landing, after Capt. STOCKDALE had finished a 12 o'clock dinner. Gen. BUELL was said to be on the battle-field before the arrival of Gen. GRANT.

"Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says of the closing events on the left wing, on Monday's fight:

"The rebels were only checked, not halted. On they came. Horse after horse from the batteries were picked off. Each private at one of the howitzers fell, and the gun was worked by Capt. TSEAR himself and a corporal. The rebels seemed advancing. A regiment dashed up from our line and saved the disabled piece. Then for two hours artillery and musketry were at close range. At last they began to waver. Our men pressed on, pouring in deadly volleys. Just then BUELL, who assumed the general direction of his troops in the field, came up. At a glance he saw the chence. 'Forward at double quick by brigades.' Our men leaped as if they had been tied, and were only too much rejoiced to be able to move. For a quarter of a mile the rebels fell back. Faster and faster they ran; less and less resistance was made to the advance. At last the front camps were reached, and by 2½ o'clock that point was cleared. The rebels had been steadily swept back over the ground they had won, with heavy loss as they fell into confusion. We had retaken all our own guns lost here the day before, and one or two from the rebels were left as trophies to tell in after days how bravely that great victory over treason in Tennessee was won."

BEAUREGARD'S ORDER BEFORE THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON, Tenn., March 14, 1862.

1. Field and company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men, under all circumstances, to fire with deliberation at the feet of the enemy. They will thus avoid over shooting, and besides, wounded men give more trouble to our adversary than dead—they have to be taken from the field.

2. Officers in command must be cool and collected; hold their men in hand in action, and confine them against useless, aimless firing. The men must be instructed and required each one to single out his mark. It was the deliberate sharpshooting of our forefathers in the Revolution of 1776 and New-Orleans, in 1815, which made them so formidable against the odds with which they were engaged.

3. In the beginning of a battle, except by troops deployed as skirmishers, the fire by file will be avoided. It excites the men, and renders their subsequent control difficult. Fire by wing or company should be resorted to instead. During the battle the officers and non-commissioned officers must keep their men in the ranks, enforce obedience, and encourage and stimulate them if necessary.

4. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory.

5. Before the battle, the Quartermaster of the division will make all necessary arrangements for the immediate transportation of the wounded from the field. After consultation with the medical officers, he will establish the ambulance depôt in the rear, and give his assistents the necessary instructions for efficient service of the wagons and other means of transportation.

6. The ambulance depôt to which the wounded are to be carried direct for immediate treatment, should be established at the most convenient building nearest the field of battle. A red flag marks the place and wey to it.

7. The active ambulances follow the troops, to succor the wounded and remove them to the depôt. Before the engagement about five men, the least effective under arms to the company, will be detailed to assist the ambulance conductors in removing wounded, providing water, and otherwise assisting the wounded. These men will not loiter about the depôts, but must always return to the field of battle as soon as practicable.

8. Before and immediately after the battle the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle-fied under fire, under pretence of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one parsisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, his regiment, or his company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of

Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOS. JORDAN, Acting Adjutant-General.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORSYTH, ON THE WHITE RIVER, S. W. MISSOURI, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The movement of the army from Cassville to Forsyth, through a wild, mountainous country, which has now occupied six days, has afforded no opportunity for writing or sending communications. South of Springfield there is no mail, and the telegraph and Government Express are in the control of the Commending-General. Letters can only be sent through the Government Express as a personal favor or by the slow conveyance of commissary wagons.

When we reached Cassville, on last Sunday morning, we found the whole army moving toward Forsyth, fifty miles due east, on the White River. Gen. SIGEL'S Division, under Acting Brig.-Gen. OSTERHAUS, had passed Cassville on Saturday; Gen. ASBOTH'S and Acting Brig.-Gen. CARR'S Division were also on their way, and Gen. DAVIS' Division came up from Kaltsville on Sunday, and followed on the other divisions.

The Third Missouri Infantry (Lyon Regiment) had already marched on to overtake the first division, under Col. OSTERHAUS, of which it forms a part, proceeding along a mountain road leading from Cassville eastward toward the James Fork of the White River. The road was exceedingly rough and lonely, passing along a high ridge of the Ozark Mountains, and afterwards descending through a long, deep ravine for many miles without a human habitation.

The next day (Monday, April 7) we came to a place where Flat Creek empties into the James Fork of the White River, and found that we had overtaken the first division of the army, and a battalion of our own regiment, ordered on before our arrival at Rolla, there the army was delayed an entire day, waiting for the building of a temporary bridge to cross the river. The water was too deep to be forded, and the army of the Southwest is without an Engineer Corps, so that the undertaking was pursued with difficulty. Gen. CURTIS and his staff arrived the same day, and that evening an order was given to take another route, leading through Galena, the county-seat of Stone County, where it was supposed the James Fork could be more easily forded. The distance to Forsyth by this route is fifteen miles further, making sixty-five miles from Cassville. On Wednesday morning, the army moved at an early hour, fording Flat Creek, itself a good sized stream, and we reached that afternoon, the town of Galena, a small village of a few houses near the James Fork. It was a pleasant day and the soldiers were halted for rest, till the wagon trains should arrive.

For the first time since we left Springfield we here obtained hay for our horses. The poor animals have to live on a few ears of corn at a feed, and those that have been long here are very thin and skeleton-like in their appearance. Most of the wagon teams consist of mules, who have the same fare as the horses, and these animals are used up and left by the roadside to die, with very little compunction of conscience. They are generally driven, and beaten with the buts of the drivers' whips, to make them draw the heavy ammunition and baggage wagons over these had and hilly roads, till they fall down and "give out," when they are turned out of the team, pulled out of the road and left there, either to die or to be taken by the farmers, when near enough to a farm-house, and recovered. On our route from Springfield we found the road in many places strewn with dead horses end mules, unburied, already, as the warm weather approaches, filling the air with pestilential odors.

From Rolla, southward, the whole country has been exhausted of supplies, and the army has subsisted on the poorest fare. Many of the regiments are without salt, and none can be had. The fresh meat, much of it killed by the way from stray hogs and cattle, is poor, and the bread is baked by the cooks in a hurried manner by the camp fires, often burnt on the outside and unbaked within. Officers and men alike partake of the rough fare, and the health of the army is still good; but the consequences must by and by appear, unless better fare is obtained, in those diseases of the intestinal organs so common and fatal to the army.

The condition of things at Forsyth is better. The communication with Springfield is shorter, being only 45 miles, and supplies from the commissary stores at this point can be more easily forwarded. Then the region about Forsyth and down the White River Valley has not been before visited by a large army, and the country along the river bottoms abounds in good farms, and the means of supporting life.

On Wednesday night the army encamped in the neighborhood of Galena, by the side of the James fork of the White River. The stream could not be passed without a bridge for the regiments of infantry, the water being too deep for the men to wade; but the horses and loaded teams, by doubling their strength, were able to ford it. The bridge for the foot-soldiers was built by emptying about forty wagons and placing them in the stream, so that the ends touched each other, and formed a continuous pass-way for the men It took time to accomplish this arrangement, and it was noon on Thursday before the army passed this point. The Lyon Regiment was left to bring up the rear, and to take the wagons from the river, load them with their own baggage and military stores, and come on. This was accomplished before nightfall, and we encamped in an open field on the east bank, of the stream.

The next morning, revelle was sounded at 1 o'clock and at 3 o'clock we were on the march, in the darkness which precedes the dawn of day. At sunrise, we had overtaken our division, and had to wait two hours for it to get started. During this time it began to rain, and for the rest of the day our troops marched in a driving rain-storm for twelve miles, through the low bottom lands of Bear Creek, frequently wading the stream, and tramping along the soft black mud of the alluvial soil which composes the margin of the stream. We encamped in an open field, where the men, by building large fires, were able to dry themselves and prepare for the night. Their ingenuity in gathering rails, corn-stalks, leaves and cedar boughs, and building themselves a comfortable lodging-place, was wonderful.

To-day (April 12) we reached Forsyth, where we find the whole army encamped in the town, in the neighboring fields, on the hill-sides, and along the margins of Swan Creek and White River. The Commanding General's headquarters are near the Court-house, and here we learn the glad news of victory at Island No. 10, and at Pittsburgh, on the Tennessee River. The troops are delighted with the intelligence, and give vent to their feelings in loud huzzas.

The town of Forsyth is a small county seat on the White River, which flows to the southeast through Arkansas, and empties into the Arkseneas River. The Court-house stands in the centre of the town, and is now used as a Commissary store and Quartermaster's department. Last July, just previous to the battle of Wilson's Creek, the place was visited by Gen. SWENY, with parts of the First Iowa and First Kansas regiments, and a section of TOTTEN'S Battery, and held for a few days. On reaching the hills overlooking the town, several cannon-shots were fired at the Court-house, and passed through the building, alarming the inhabitants, and causing them to leave the town. The holes made by the cannon-balls still remain.

Since Gen. CURTIS' arrival several persons have been arrested for participating in the rebellion. Among them is a captain and lieutenant from PRICE'S army, who, preferring to become prisoners to remaining in the rebel service, staid at home and were taken by our army. There are now but five families remaining in the place, and these consisting of women and children, the men being in the rebel service or escaped South. A few farmers in the neighborhood profess to be Union men, but almost the entire community have been in sympathy with the rebellion. Their commercial intercourse has been largely with the South, and in the Spring of the year steamboats have come up as high as this place from the Arkansas river.

The object of the present movement of the army seems to be to get into a region better supplied with the means of life, and to be *nearer* the enemy. There is no doubt that PRICE has been moving eastward toward Pocahontas, although his precise locality is not known. From this point he can be more easily watched, as the White River Valley runs down into Arkansas; or cut off, should he venture into Missouri again. Our own army can also more easily reach the Arkansas River; and since Island No. 10 has fallen, and the Mississippi will soon be open below Memphis, it may be that we are destined to move down upon Little Rock, and thence down the river to join the army of the Mississippi. At present no one knows what our future movements will be, and no particular movement is in contemplation. The army will doubtless remain here until further orders are received from the head of the Department unless some sudden emergency shall arise.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANAL LOCKS.

Memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, for Enlarging the Locks on the Canals for the Defence of the Lakes, with a Communication from Capt. Ericsson.

The memorial of the undersigned, a Committee appointed on the 3d of April instant by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, respectfully represents:

That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York have duly authorized and directed said Committee to memorialize your Honorable Body on

"The paramount importance to the City and State of New-York, of the commerce of the Northern and Northwestern lakes;"

On

"The unprotected condition of the cities and communities adjacent to those waters;"

And on

"The dangerous facilities of access, for naval purposes, through the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, now enjoyed by a foreign Power."

And to urge upon the Governments of this State and of the Union,

"As a matter of the highest necessity, the enlargement, without delay, of one tier of the locks of the Erie and of the Oswego Canals, to a size sufficient to permit the passage of mail-clad vessels adequate to the defence of our Northern and Northwestern frontier."

Your memorialists are aware that the important subjects above referred to have recently received the full attention and careful consideration of able and appropriate committees, both of the Assembly and the Senate, whose official reports, just made to the respective Houses, are of the most satisfactory and comprehensive character. They embrace succinctly, but fully, the most important features of our lake commerce, and especially its present defenceless condition, and present the necessity of the proposed enlargement of the locks on our canals, with a force and clearness which leaves little for your memorialists to add. They will only express their earnest conviction, with that of the numerous body they represent, that the highest interests of the State and of the American Union, demand prompt and vigorous action by the proper authorities, to secure to the vast interests, both State and National, at stake on our inland seas, that equality of naval defence, with that equality also of naval access, which was the true and only object of the diplomatic arrangement with regard to the lakes, supplementary to the treaty of Ghent. That equality of condition has been virtually destroyed, whether intentionally or not, by the construction of ship canals in Canada of dimensions far beyond the requirements of any existing commerce, and capable of placing powerful vessels of war, without a moment's warning, upon that undefended water frontier.

As inhabitants of a City to be severely taxed for municipal, State and National objects, it is highly gratifying to your memorialists to know that the necessary expenditure for securing our great inland seas, with their vast and rapidly-increasing commerce, from all danger of naval aggression, present or future, will be comparatively small, and can be limited to the cost of enlarging one tier of the locks (ninety in number) of the Erie and Oswego Canals; that their cost, it 25 feet broad and 160 feet long, will not exceed three and a half millions of dollars, and, if extended to 200 feet in length, may be kept within five millions.

The Legislature hardly needs to be informed that locks of the latter dimensions, with the present enlarged channel of our canals (being 7 feet deep, 52 feet wide at bottom, and 70 feet at surface), will require no alteration of the channel, or bridges, or any other structure on the canals.

The only inquiry then remains, but it is one of cardinal importance, whether locks of these dimensions will pass mail-clad vessels adequate to the defence of the lakes?

On this vital point, your memorialists are now enabled to furnish evidence of the highest character, from a source no less distinguished and reliable than Ericsson himself, whose invention of the *Monitor* has filled the world with his fame, and to whose vigorous and well-directed genius our country already owes so much.

From this eminent engineer your memorialists have just received a written communication, stating that a lock 25 feet broad and 200 feet long will pass a mail-clad vessel carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that can be put upon the lakes.

That communication your memorialists now respectfully transmit herewith to the Legislature.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
EZRA NYE,
CHARLES H. TRASK,
DENNING DUER,

Lake Defence Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

COMMUNICATION FROM CAPT. ERICSSON, REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING MEMORIAL.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

SIR: After full consideration of the subject of your inquiry, I have to state that an impregnable iron vessel, 200 feet long, and 25 feet wide, constructed on the general plan of the *Monitor*, will have sufficient buoyancy to carry a shot-proof iron turret carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 lbs., and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that could be put on the lakes. Without coal, ammunition, and stores, such a vessel will draw 6 feet 6 inches, and measure 18 feet in height, from bottom of keel to top of turret. Before going into action, a certain quantity of ballast, in addition to coal, ammunition, and stores, will be put on board, in order to attain what may be termed the fighting draft of 8 feet. Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, Chairman of Lake Defence Committee, New-York Chamber of Commerce.

P. S.—The cost of a war vessel, as above suggested, will not exceed $200,000. J. E.

The Engineers and Topographical Engineers of the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress is at length, I hope, going to do something for these two corps, the most neglected in the army. Every other one has been increased in rank and pay, in the rapid march of necessity during the past year. These two have, substantially, been left unchanged, for the action of last Summer by Congress was practically nothing, in view of the immense growth in other arms of the service. These two corps, each containing a single regiment of officers only, and having no higher officer than a Colonel, have done for our army of 600,000 soldiers all the complicated, arduous and highly important work of military engineering, with hardly any more force or rank than they had in our little army of 10,000 men, a few years ago. It is no wonder that this pressure of duty broke down the strongest men last Summer and Fall, and that officer after officer of these valuable corps were taken off by sickness, while the great lines of fortifications around Washington were in progress. Our army is now in the field, and there these men are the confidential Aids of the Commanders. Upon their sagacity, professional skill and devotion, the successful movements of forces and the issue of victory or defeat greatly depends. Shall they alone be left unrewarded and left literally to die of overwork? These corps are the schools which have furnished our highest Generals. MCCLELLAN, HALLECK, and FREMONT, the three Major-Generals in the regular army, were trained in these corps. POPE, the victor at Island No. 10; PARKE and FOSTER, the heroes of Newbern and Roanoke; WRIGHT and STEVENS, of Port Royal fame; BENHAM, CULLUM, WOODBURY, WHIPPLE, NEWTON, and many others whose names make so honorable list too long for us to quote, are Generals educated in these corps to lead our troops to victory. This is just what might be expected, since these corps are filled only from the highest cadets at West Point, who have, by four years' probation, proved themselves the best scholars and finest soldiers in the Academy. Yet these are the only corps who have gained little or nothing by the war. The very appointments which we have mentioned have only made the work harder for those who remain, and created many vacancies which are now unfilled, because officers from other corps, fit for such service, will not abandon the short route to promotion to enter a corps which, however honorable, is notoriously unrewarded. So slow is the promotion in these corps that in September, 1861, the Army Register showed that the Senior First Lieutenant of Engineers was almost the only man in his class not a Captain, and the Senior First Lieutenent of Topographical Engineers, *after thirteen years of service*, was the *only* man in his class not a Captain! And yet they had been graduated into those corps only because they excelled the rest of their classmates in scholarship and soldierly ability. Such gross inconsistency and rank injustice should be redressed. Public policy and private justice alike demand immediate action by Congress.

The two corps have petitioned Congress to be merged into one, and to receive a proper proportion of permanent rank and an allowance of temporary rank adequate to their present duty. Their request ought to be granted. It is shameful that nine-tenths of the greenest volunteer officers in the service should hold higher rank and draw larger pay than these trained soldiers, accomplished in the most important and most difficult branches of military science. Rank gives weight to military opinion. It might do, when a Colonel headed an expedition, as A. S. JOHNSTON did in the Mormon war, for a Lieutenant of Engineers to be the responsible adviser on the Staff. But when Major-Generals command, it is positively absurd not to give these officers, holding such intimate relations with them, appropriate rank. Let Congress give them, therefore, rank end pay adequate to such high duty. A.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 22, on demurrer. Nos. 470, 471, 481, 490, 491, 493, 191, 3, 488, 494, 298, 123, 495, 496, 497, 499, 402, 352, 353, 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1860, 1654, 1264, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1986, 1988, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2010.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1721, 1411, 2763, 1187, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 3005, 659, 1739, 223, 1323, 375, 737, 1757, 1229, 867, 1093. *Part II.*—Nos. 1528, 294, 1650, 884, 3498, 2770, 1034, 1848, 3618, 798, 1382, 1416, 1740, 1748.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

Edward G. Thompson, Administrator, &c., vs. *Henry Evans et al., Executors of Henry Sheiden, deceased.*—This was an action brought by the Administrator of Abraham G. Thompson, to recover a balance of account due from the estate of Henry Sheiden. Abraham G. Thompson died in 1851, leaving a large estate, both real and personal, amounting to about $400,000. Henry Sheiden and others were named Executors in the will, but he alone qualified and entered upon the duties. He became insolvent in 1854, and died in 1859, when the plaintiff was appointed administrator in his place. And he now brought this suit, claiming that Sheiden had appropriated portions of the property to his own use, and had not paid it over. One amount which he claimed to recover, was a certain sum of $15,000 which the will had directed to be invested and accumulate until the present plaintiff was 21 years old, when the accumulation was to go to him, the principal going to his children. This sum the Court held he could not recover in this action, as he had not sued as trustee. The other items of the account were agreed upon between the parties except one item of payment. The defendants claimed that they should be allowed for two mortgages upon property in Texas to the amount of $40,000, which Sheiden had sent to the plaintiff. But the evidence in regard to them being paroi, was ruled out, and as there was no evidence that the plaintiff had ever received anything from them, the Court declined to allow the item in defendant's favor, and the jury thereupon, under direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $260,792 94.

For plaintiff, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Blatchford; for defendants, Mr. Hadley and Mr. More.

Vender and Purchaser—Specific Performance.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Garret S. Mott vs. *Israel Coddington et al.*—This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the carelessness of the defendants, and to recover possession of certain premises. The complaint alleged that in June, 1861, the parties to this action entered into a written agreement, by which the defendants agreed to convey to the plaintiff a mill and land situated at Boundbrook, Somerset County, N. J., and to give the plaintiff possession of the premises on the 19th day of September, 1861. The consideration for this property was to be $25,600, and by the same agreement the plaintiff covenanted to convey 66 lots of land in the City of Brooklyn to the defendants. It was alleged in the complaint that in July, 1861, the parties executed and delivered to each other respectively, deeds of the different premises, and that although often requested so to do, the defendants had refused to give the plaintiff possession of the property in New Jersey on or since the 19th day of September, 1861. Also, that in August of that year, the mill was damaged by fire through the carelessness of the defendants to the extent of $12,000, for which sum judgment was asked.

The defence set up was that the fire was accidental and was not caused by the carelessness of the defendants, and that the deed given of the Brooklyn property, and which was signed by one William A. Bull, was given by the plaintiffs without any authority, and that the deed was signed by Bull with the understanding that the blanks for grantees should be filled in with the name of one Chesleys, and that Bull never gave any authority to have the names of the defendants inserted; also, that they delivered possession of the premises in New-Jersey to the plaintiff, who had knowledge of the fire.

Townsend, Dyett & Raymond for plaintiff; Tracey, Walt & Olmstead for defendants.

Sale of City Real Estate for Taxes—What is Competent Evidence of the Sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bushnell Sterens vs. *Gideon Palmer.*—This was an action to recover possession of certain premises in Forty-sixth-street, in this City, being part of the farm formerly owned by John W. Morton, and known as the "Hermitage," the plaintiff claiming to be the original owner, and that the defendant has no title. The defendant set up a general denial, and alleged that he obtained a good and sufficient title to the premises under a sale thereof by the Comptroller, for taxes, made in 1846.

Upon the trial, the defendant offered in evidence numbers of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, of 1846, to prove that the property was advertised by the authority of the Comptroller, and for the requisite number of days before sale.

The admissibility of such evidence was disputed by the plaintiff's counsel, but the Court overruled the objections, holding that since they were on file in the Clerk's Office, they were proper evidence on the point to prove which they were offered.

Case still on.

John Townsend, for plaintiff. E. D. Ewen, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Thos. Cleaveland and his wife Ellen were tried for keeping a disorderly house, at No. 304 Water-street, and acquitted.

Patrick Conoolly pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence on Wednesday next.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—MAY TERM.

By special order the General Term of this Court will be held only on Saturdays during the May term.

The Special term will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall; opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Four Trial Terms will be held as follows, opening at 11 o'clock A. M.:

Part I.—In room No. 11, Brown Stone Building.

Part II.—In room No. 16, Brown Stone Building.

Part III.—In General Term room, corner of Chambers and Centre streets.

Part IV.—In room under General Term room, corner Chambers and Centre streets.

Chambers will be held in the room formerly occupied by the Special Term, in the building corner Chambers and Centre streets.

All motions &c., will be heard at Chambers during the May Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Ingraham.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Schuyler et al.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Clerke.

Fassett vs. *Tallmadge et al.*—Motion granted, with a stay of proceedings, if plaintiff desires to appeal to the General Term.

Saltus vs. *Saltus et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Katz vs. *Dorrbecker.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Galway et al. vs. *United States Steam Sugar Refining Company et al.*—Motion denied, provided the creditors of defendants, who have proved their claims before the Referee, give notice of application within five days, for the first Motion-day thereafter, to be made plaintiffs in the action. If such application be not made or be denied, this motion shall be deemed granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary Ann Singer vs. *Isaac M. Singer.*—Order granted.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. *Porter.*—Memoranda for counsel.

United States Fire Insurance Company vs. *Foot.*—Stay granted.

Murphy vs. *Winchester.*—Report of Referee opened, and if proceedings in the order granting a new trial stayed, &c.

Royce vs. *Anderson et al.*—Leave to withdraw motion granted, on condition that plaintiff pay to defendants attorney $10 costs of opposing the original motion, and $10 costs of this motion, &c.

Charlotte Williams vs. *John G. Williams.*—Referred back to referee.

Fuller vs. *Powers.*—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Corhran vs. *Rider.*—Motion granted.

Speyers vs. *Havais, et al.*—Order granted.

Before Justice White.

McCartan vs. *Van Syckel.*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 21, 1862.

$48,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R..	93⅛	70 Tradesmen's Bank.	92
2,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou,.	93⅛	47 Phœnix Bank.....	94
184,000 do.....	93⅛	5 Hanover Bank.....	77
1,000 U. S. 5s '74, Coup.	87	150 Pacific Mail St.Co..	104⅜
1,100 U. S. 6s, '67.....	94	95 do.....	104⅜
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. Notes.....Large.	100	50 do.....s60	103⅞
		do.....s60	104
83,000 U.S.6s 1 YearCert.	97⅛	60 N. Y. Cen. R b30	82¾
1,500 Ohio State 6s, '60.	99⅜	100 do.....b10	82⅝
12,000 Ill. Coup. Bds '77.	89½	200 do.....	82¾
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	55⅜	20 Erie Railway.....	36

Common Rosin, at $2 75@3 10 bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at $1 01@1 03½ ₱ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions have been inactive, at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, at $12 @$12 37½ for Mess; $12 25@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Cut Meats are dull, at 5½c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 525 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lard favors purchasers, to-day; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales since our last, 210 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@ 23c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant, at 6¾c.@9c., the latter rate for choice ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, were confined to small lots, including Caroline, at $6 75@$7, and East India, at $5 62½@5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 365 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at prices ranging from 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, were confined to small lots, (in all, about 350 bbls.) at 23c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Limited engagements were reported, to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d.; Corn, 5d.@5½d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Cheese, 27s. @30s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s., and by steamer, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d., and by steamer, 47s. 6d.@ 50s.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 14th Day of April to the 21st Day of April, 1862.

Men, 91; Women, 98; Boys, 108; Girls, 98....Total, 395. Adults, 189; Children, 206; Males, 199; Females, 196; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	10	Fever, typhus	3
Bleeding	2	Whooping Cough	4
Bleeding from lungs	2	Inflammation of bladder	1
Bronchitis	12	Inflammation of bowels	15
Congestion of brain	7	Inflammation of brain	9
Congestion of lungs	4	Inflammation of kidneys	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Inflammation of liver	3
Convulsions, infantile	32	Inflammation of lungs	31
Cramp	7	Inflammation of stomach	3
Diarrhœa	3	Inflammation of throat	3
Diphtheria	6	Inflammation of womb	3
Epilepsy	3	Measles	1
Erysipelas	5	Pleurisy	1
Fever, nervous	1	Rheumatism	1
Fever, puerperal	2	Small-pox	11
Fever, scarlet	21	Teething	2
Fever, typhoid	9	Total	216

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dyspepsia	1
Abscess, brain	1	Enlargement of the heart	1
Abscess, chest	1	Enlargement of the liver	1
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	3	Fatty liver	1
Cancer	1	Heart, disease of	7
Cancer, ovarian	1	Marasmus, adult	2
Cancer, stomach	1	Marasmus, infantile	12
Cancer, womb	3	Mortification	2
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Mortification of womb	1
Consumption	68	Palsy	5
Debility, adult	2	Rupture of blood-vessel	1
Debility, infantile	6	Rupture of intestines	2
Dropsy in the chest	2	Softening of the brain	2
Dropsy in the head	13	Spine, disease of	1
Dropsy in the heart	1	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Dropsy in the spine	1	Total	146

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burned or scalded	1	Lues Venerea	3
Casualties	4	Old age	7
Casualties, by fall	1	Poison, by laudanum	1
Casualties, railroad	2	Premature birth	1
Casualties, run over	1	Strangulated hernia	1
Cynosis	2	Strangulation	1
Drowned	2	Suffocation, accidental	2
Killed or murdered	2	Total	33
Lock Jaw	1		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	3	Premature birth	8
Brain and nerves	84	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	45
Generative organs	6	Uncertain seat and general fevers	21
Heart, and blood vessels	12	Urinary organs	7
Lungs, throat, &c.	140	Violence, &c.	28
Old age	7		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	38		
Total	395		

AGES.

Under 1 year	69	25 to 30 years	17
1 to 2 years	40	30 to 40 years	39
2 to 3 years	23	40 to 50 years	36
3 to 4 years	16	50 to 60 years	29
4 to 5 years	12	60 to 70 years	16
5 to 10 years	14	70 to 80 years	15
10 to 15 years	9	80 to 90 years	4
15 to 20 years	9	Unknown	1
20 to 25 years	25		
Total	395		

NATIVITIES.

British America	4	Scotland	6
England	10	Spain	1
France	3	Switzerland	1
Germany	29	United States	315
Ireland	70		
Prussia	2	Total	395

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black'll Island	8	Nursery and Child's Hos.	1
Bellevue Hospital	12	Peniten. Hosp'd, B. I.	2
City Hospital	5	St. Luke's Hospital	2
Colored Home Hospital	2	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
House of Refuge	1	Small-pox Hospital	1
Island Hospital	9	Ward's Is. Emg. Hospital	6
Lunatic Asylum, B. Isl'd	2	Total	52

WARDS.

1	14	13	10
3	2	14	7
4	12	15	8
5	12	16	21
6	16	17	37
7	16	18	26
8	19	19	40
9	21	20	36
10	19	21	23
11	23	22	16
12	19		
Total			395

(Signed,) DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April, 21, 1862.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 22, 1861.....418 Dec. 23
Week ending April 14, 1862—
From acute disease.....206
From chronic disease.....149
From external causes, &c.....38— 393
Week ending April 21, 1862—
From acute disease.....216
From chronic disease.....146
From external causes, &c.....33— 395
Increase this week.....2
Children of native parents.....19
Children of foreign parents.....142

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending April 22, 1861.....75
Week ending April 21, 1862.....52
Decrease this week.....23

The number of interments in Potter's field compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending April 22, 1861.....58
Week ending April 21, 1862.....42
Decrease this week.....16

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, &c., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector.

SIR: The following is a schedule of the work of this Bureau in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending April 19, 1862.

Respectfully submitted, THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

	No.
Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	119
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	167
Nuisances abated, under notice	199
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	264
Loads of night soil removed from the City limits	1,174
Dead horses removed from the City limits	67
Dead cows removed from the City limits	6
Dead goats removed from the City limits	4
Dead hogs removed from the City limits	33
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	93
Number of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	917

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC., SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

	Pounds		Pounds
Beef	200	Fish	167
Veal	185	Tripe	309
Mutton	90	Cheese	200

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26
Kings	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 30
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 23
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
John Bell	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	June 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at.....8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor, on the second floor, with bedroom attached, to let, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, as the entire floor can be had if desired. References exchanged. Apply as No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a respectable family, may apply at No. 7 Great-Jones-st. Only respectable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY occupying their own house in one of the most accessible localities, would rent to a family of three or four a handsomely furnished suite of rooms with board. Cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained on the 2d floor of a modern house, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDERS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st. A large, pleasant room and bedroom, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife, or gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would let, with board, the entire second floor of their house, consisting of three rooms and three large pantries, also a large back parlor. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small, quiet family, (their own house,) for three gentlemen; no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large and two single rooms more than they require for themselves, will let them with board, from May 1, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen; house is first-class and located in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged. Address E. W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO reduce expenses by renting to a gentleman a chamber and bedroom adjoining, with breakfast and tea, will address, giving particulars as to location, &c., S. H. G., Box No. 950 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers need not reply.

IF A FAMILY LIVING IN BROOKLYN OR Williamsburgh. Ply to 20 minutes from a ferry, has a second story room and bedroom, with gas and water, to let, without board, they can secure a good tenant by addressing ELI, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young man, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address, stating location and terms, A., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 97 STATE-st., corner of Clinton-st., a large, pleasant room, on third floor, with ample pantries, well furnished; is just vacated, and ready for an occupant.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FROM THE 1ST of May, two large rooms, on first and second floors, at No. 74 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn. The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN of quiet habits wishes board in a private family in Hoboken; location near the ferry. Address, stating terms and other particulars, H. M. M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bedrooms connecting, suitable for families, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address E., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD,

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c.; a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 235 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Coolidge, No. 259 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 283 Canal-st.; Hon. David D. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Leydecker, Custom-house.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIding 2½ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two families can be obtained, with excellent board, at a farm-house, located 14 miles from the City, and 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; an abundance of fruit, superior vegetable garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. Only first-class boarders only will be received. Address P. O. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RITTRAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Readest. L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st. M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, on Bergen Hill; horse-cars within one minute's walk of the house. Terms moderate. Address B. H. O., Box No. 1,652 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD WANTED IN Yonkers, from May 1, by a single gentleman. Dinner on Sundays only. Location must be pleasant, and convenient to steamboat landing and railroad depôt. Address, stating terms and location, Box 1,471, Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY TWO families, consisting of four adults, four children, and two nurses, on the Hudson, not further than one hour to and a half from New-York. Address J. E., Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE for the season, in a mountain region—vicinity of Lake Champlain preferred—having soft water and containing eight or ten rooms. Address COUNTRY LIFE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. References exchanged. Address H. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND, containing from four to six acres, on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, on the public highway leading from the Fordham depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, to Kingsbridge—distant about four miles from the Central Park. The site is high—commanding a fine view of the Harlem River and the scenery of the Hudson—being one of the choicest locations, both as to position and society, in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CORNER HOUSE—The first-class 4-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25x60 feet, No. 215 Lexington-av., corner 36th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; all modern improvements. Will be sold a sacrifice. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or THOMAS KILPATRICK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 36 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE 3-STORY and basement brick house No. 286 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements, and is in good repair. Will be sold cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 284 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 158 WEST 43D-st., near 6th-av; house 3-story and basement, replete with all modern improvements; price $6,000. Will be let very low, and may be leased for a term of years. Inquire of L. BEITS, No. 294 same street.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, full-sized dwelling house, No. 59 East 11th-st., near Union-square, in complete order. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 21th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 29th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had after Monday, the 21st inst.

LOWRENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.

TO LET—Store No. 348 Front-st.

A good millinery, &c., stand, No. 107 East 27th-st.

A good stand for a ladies' shoemaker, 106 East 27th-st.

Large house, No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

Brown stone house, No. 111 East 39th-st.

Lower part of house No. 125 East 39th-st.

Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.

A good place for a dressmaking, &c., No. 109 East 27th-st.

Lower part of house No. 172 Thompson-st.

Brown stone house, No. 62 East 38th-st.

Large house and lot, No. 100 East 13th-st.

Very nice house, No. 255 Greene-st.

Two-story, &c., house, No. 8 Carmine-st.

Basement No. 346 3d-av., corner 27th-st.

Coal yard, &c., No. 66 Wooster-st.

Small modern house, No. 153 East 50th-st.

Light stone house, No. 114 East 34th-st.

First floor, (modern,) No. 346 Third-av.

Four-story house, No. 183 West 24th-st.

Three-story house, No. 160 West 26th-st.

Three-story, &c., house, No. 95 East 29th-st.

Store No. 26 Cedar-st.

House and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.

Apply at No. 393 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.

No. 162 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.

No. 176 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.

No. 158 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.

No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.

No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.

No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.

No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.

No. 146 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.

No. 162 East 13th-st.

No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.

North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 196 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron front buildings, Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building; perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make it in reality but one building of 50 feet front—now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, HAVING NINE rooms, with one acre of land, three miles from Williamsburgh ferries; pleasantly situated, with fruit and shade trees; suitable for a small respectable family; or would sell house, with two acres of land, cheap, very easy terms. For particulars address COUNTRY, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

NOS. 160 AND 162 3D-AV.—TO LET—AN old established dry good store, with fixtures, all complete; will be altered to, two, if required; suitable for a milliner or shoe store; also a furnished house, No. 71 East 16th-st., to a private family. Apply to P. McNALLY, 160 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant; the place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Call and see the premises. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the building,; or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st.; store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; lofts suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, WITHout children, part of a cottage house, consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, in a very desirable down-town location. Gas and water—good yard. Apply on the premises, No. 190 Hudson-st., a little above St. John's Park, from 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE English basement house No. 125 Pacific-st., one door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Premises in fine order, and very convenient to ferries. Lot adjoining, for garden, if wanted. Immediate possession. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET VERY LOW—THE HANDSOME brown-stone house No. 123 West 47th-st., high-stoop, three-story, 20x50, with all the modern improvements. First-class neighborhood. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 16 Union-square, from 8½ to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M., or N. B. HOXIE, No. 68 William-st.

TWOFOLD ADVANTAGES.—TO LET, LOW, to an agreeable family, a very pleasant residence in 21st Ward; natural beauties and refreshments of the country, in the midst of City facilities; has a house, 45.7 x35.8, having two or three acres of verdure under its windows. Apply to H. WILLS, No. 47 Cliff-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick house, No. 30 Poplar-st., within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. It has the Ridgewood water, gas and all modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, in complete order, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOUR NEAT COTTAGES TO LET—ON 115th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. These cottages have just been finished, and will be rented at very low rents to desirable tenants. Apply to JAMES M. BLACKWELL, Room No. 12, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any manufacturing business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, between Laurens-st., and Sullivan-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD Lofts of No. 370 South-st., in a good, heavy, substantial store, suitable for and will be let for any purpose. Inquire of PRITCHARD & WING, corner of South and Montgomery sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSE IN CLEREMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, to rent—three-story English basement, gas, bath, &c.; neat and convenient. Apply to JNO. GOULD, Brooklyn Glass Works, No. 44 State-st., or at No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York, in office up-stairs

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the buildings on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., covering five lots of ground; the whole or part will be let to suit. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av., between 39th and 31st-sts.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 6 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries; 11 rooms, court-yard, grapery, range, gas and water. Possession given immediately. Also, other cottages. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS.—TO LET, THE COLUMBIAN BILliard rooms, northeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st., now occupied by Mr. Kilduff. N. B.—Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 5 East 22d-st., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 1 to 2 P. M. J. M. DENNIS.

TO LET—$250—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, range, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

TO LET.—SEVERAL SNUG THREE-STORY houses in Greene-street, containing all the modern improvements, with fine yards, and at exceedingly low rents. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY AND attic house, No. 624 Greenwich-st., near Spring-st.; a good location for business; rent moderate. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, PART OF THE clothing store known as Oak Hall, extending through to No. 47 Gold-st., in complete order. Apply at No. 84 Fulton-st. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

TO LET—NO. 4 MINETTA-ST., NEAR BLEECKer-st., two-story and attic house, in good order. Also, the house No. 10 Minetta-st. Will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN VAN NEST, 79 Beekman-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No. 185 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—("LOW RENTS")—LARGE AND SMALL lofts, well lighted, with or without steam power. Also, two large, fine stores on Fulton-st. Apply at DE GROOT'S, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, opposite the Park. Inquire upon the premises. TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 126 East 35th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY, IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 38 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED rents:

No. 43 5th-av., 5-story brown-stone	$900
No. 207 West 24th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
Nos. 164 West 30th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
No. 141 West 22d-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 174 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, in complete order	700
No. 229 West 14th-st., 3-story and attic, (now vacant)	700
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic	600
No. 310 7th-av., 3-story and attic	500
No. 239 Hudson-st., house and store	500
No. 152 Lexington-av., 3-story, high-stoop	600
No. 115 West 25th-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	450
No. 256 Hudson st., 2-story and attic	450
No. 176 West 39th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	400
No. 163 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and fixtures	300
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story	450
No. 8 West 41st-st., 3-story, bath and gas	450
No. 338 West 16th-st., 3-story, newly painted	450
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	475
No. 229 9th-av., house and store	450
No. 238½ West 18th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	350

And others.

J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

From morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 37th-st.; the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 41 Broadway.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—TO A family without children, being the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 35th-st.—seven rooms, with bath, water closet, gas, cellar, pantry, &c. Rent moderate. Best of references required. The rest of the house is occupied by the owner. Apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. To be seen only from 10 to 12 o'clock.

STORE ON GREENWICH-ST. TO LET—On the east side, between Murray and Warren. Very desirable location for any kind of mercantile business, or for a clothing or furniture store. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—F

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARIDY, OR THE 9TH OF DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE RIVALS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL—DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE, "AN OMNIBUS RIDE UP BROADWAY."

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A severe rain-storm last night interfered seriously with telegraphing in every direction, and very little news from any of our armies in the field had reached us up to 2 o'clock this morning. Our latest advices from Yorktown indicate that the siege operations were progressing as rapidly as possible, and that the great struggle will soon commence. A dispatch from Gen. BANKS' command, dated Sparta, Sunday, states that everything was quiet in front. A cavalry reconnoissance had penetrated the valley several miles toward Harrisburgh, and found plenty of forage and fresh provisions, but no enemy. JACKSON'S advance was then at McDaugheystown, east of Harrisburgh, in full retreat, ASHBY'S command still forming the rear guard. No further news from Fredericksburgh has been allowed to come through by the War Department.

The President yesterday sent a message to Congress relating to the recent arrest of Mr. CAMERON, at the suit of PIERCE BUTLER. It was laid on the Speaker's table in the House, but was not read or otherwise acted upon. The message covers a letter from Mr. SEWARD to the counsel of Mr. CAMERON, announcing that Mr. CAMERON'S action was justified by the President, as the arrest was made by his authority.

The town of Apalachicola, Fla., has been occupied by a National force from the United States war vessels *Mercedita* and *Sagamore*. No resistance was made, the rebel force and most of the inhabitants retreating. Commandar STILLWAGEN, of the *Mercedita*, landed in charge of the party, and had an interesting interview with a considerable number of loyal inhabitants who remained. It was ascertained that there is a large Union element in all that part of the State. The National vessels are now lying off the place, and will, as far as possible, protect it.

Gen. HALLECK has his headquarters at Pittsburgh Landing, on board the steamer *Continental*.

The St. Louis *Republican* learns from a correspondent at Rolla that Col. WOOD'S Cavalry, returning to that post from an expedition to Vienna, Marion County, on the 15th, captured three officers of Gen. PRICE'S army, making their way toward St. Joseph. They were Lieut.-Col. WALTER SCOTT and Lieut. G. D. HARRIS, of Gen. SLACK'S Division, and Capt. E. V. KELLY, of Gen. STINE'S Division. The first named, is a son of Col. SCOTT, now in the National army. These prisoners report that when they left PRICE'S camp the rebel army was moving to affect a junction with BEAUREGARD in Tennessee. The captives were taken to Rolla and delivered to Col. BOYD in command of the post.

The Government has recently discovered that an ingenious fraud is being perpetrated through the mutilation of Treasury Notes. The process is described in our Washington dispatches.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from free colored citizens of the United States, praying for colonization in Central America if possible. Memorials were presented for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution asking information of the Secretary of State relative to the arrest of citizens of his State, and their confinement in forts, camps and prisons. It was objected to, and laid over under the rule. The resolution relative to the arrest of Gen. STONE was then taken up, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, made another speech, in which he assailed the course of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Mr. WADE, of Ohio, replied in vindication of the Committee, and justifying Gen. STONE'S arrest. The debate was long and animated, being participated in by several other Senators. Finally, Mr. MCDOUGALL consented to accept Mr. WILSON'S substitute, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish all the information relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. STONE, and it was passed. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, a bill making appropriation for a bounty to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers who have died or may die, and those who have been killed or may be killed, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A motion was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the expenditures of money in the Department of the West, but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the motion was rejected. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with a statement of all the appointments of Brigadier-Generals, from the 1st of April, 1861. The Secretary of War was directed to cause blank forms to be printed and circulated among the sick and wounded soldiers and their relatives, to enable them to obtain back pay and bounty. Mr. COX, of Ohio, submitted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary of War for a variety of information relating to the "contrabands," but they were tabled. A resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause to be published a book, entitled the "Patriotic Record," containing the names of all officers and men in the army and navy engaged in suppressing the rebellion, was referred to the Military Committee. The Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to report a bill providing pensions for disabled soldiers in the present war. The resolution introduced by Mr. DIXON, of New-York, requesting the Attorney-General to bring a suit against Gen. FREMONT and Mr. BLAIR, to recover money obtained on the order of Gen. FREMONT, was taken up and debated at considerable length, by Messrs. DIXON, COLFAX, of Indiana, BLAIR, of Missouri, and others. The resolution was finally laid on the table. The Judiciary Committee were then instructed to report back the bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment. It relates to the trial and punishment of military officers charged with swindling. And the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the Supply bill, after a long debate, was read a third time and passed. An Executive Session was then held.

In the Assembly, a petition from workingmen in Syracuse was presented, praying for the passage of an act to prevent negro immigration into the State. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The bill to adapt the Canals of the State to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern borders was passed; also the bill to legalize certain acts of the Common Council of this City. The bill to regulate primary elections in this City was reported with the enacting clause stricken out, and the report was accepted. A select Committee was appointed to determine during the recess the question of the practicability of increasing the revenue from salt. The County Treasurer bill was laid over for the session. A motion to appoint a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners during the recess, was tabled. A resolution of thanks to Speaker RAYMOND, for the ability, fairness and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer, elicited some debate, but was passed with but a small negative vote. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. ALVORD, Speaker *pro tem.*, and to the other officers of the Assembly, were also passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was no session of the Board of Aldermen last evening, for want of a quorum. The Board of Councilmen did a large amount of routine business. The Mayor sent in a message recommending an appropriation for the relief of the Union refugees from Jacksonville, Fla., which was favorably received and $1,000 appropriated for that purpose—the money to be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution.

The U. S. dispatch steamer *Massachusetts*, which sails from the Brooklyn Navy-yard about the 24th or 25th inst., communicates with and takes the mails and stores for the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons only, not going beyond Cape Canaveral, East coast of Florida.

The frigate *Powhatan* is still on the sectional dock at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. In accordance with the orders of the Navy Department, a large force has been put upon her, and she will be got ready for sea as soon as possible. The planking of the frigate will have to be almost entirely removed, in consequence of its rotten condition. An enlargement of the paddle-wheels is to be made, to give her greater speed, and, as she would make a powerful ram, it is not impossible that the Department will order an iron prow to be put upon her.

Some of the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indiana, who had been drinking, became unmanageable on Thursday last, and attacked the guard. The Sergeant was obliged to order his men to fire upon the disorderly individuals, wounding two seriously and two slightly.

Two rebel officers, Capt. MEDARY and Lieut. BURNETT, captured at Island Ten, succeeded in escaping from their guards at Detroit, while *en route* for Sandusky Island, and took refuge in Windsor, Canada, where they propose to remain for the present.

The Stock market improved yesterday ¼@½ per cent., and the bidding in the afternoon was quite firm at the advance. Gold, 101½@101¾ per cent. Exchange, 112½ per cent.

The rain-storm yesterday checked business materially. Flour was in fair request and was firmer, while transactions in Grain of all kinds were limited, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet though very stiffly held. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Hay, Hops, Tobacco and Whisky—the latter article closing heavily. Provisions were in moderate demand. Pork was cheaper. The Freight market was inactive.

A New Anti-Slave-Trade Treaty.

The execution of GORDON, last February, was a warning to all engaged in that abominable pursuit, that the man who now occupies the Presidential chair will not allow them, if caught, to escape with impunity. It was a demonstration to Europe that the party now in office have no sympathy for such offenders, and do not fear to enforce the law against any who violate it. But our first Magistrate has not been content with merely giving to the world the foregoing proof of his firmness and sincerity. More recently, in order to evince to Great Britain how earnestly he desires to coöperate with her for the annihilation of the Slave-trade, he authorized Mr. SEWARD to negotiate a new Treaty, to that effect, with Lord LYONS. The response of the British representative to the proposition of the Secretary of State was prompt and cordial in the extreme. He stated that it was the ardent wish of Her Majesty's Government to act in concert with the President of the United States for the attainment of the object contemplated; assured Mr. S. that the English Government was fully convinced that the coöperation of the American Republic was indispensable to success; and expressed his readiness to enter at once on the negotiation in question. What was a labor of love to both diplomats did not require much time for completion; the new treaty was signed by Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD on the 7th inst.; and, immediately after, was submitted to the consideration of the Senate's Committee of Foreign Relations, who have reported favorably upon it. As the text has not yet been published, we cannot judge of the merits of the instrument; but it is said that, if its provisions be faithfully carried out, the odious commerce against which it is directed, will cease to exist within ten years. Should such, however, not be the case, another and more stringent treaty is to be substituted for the present one, and the efforts of the two Governments are not to be relaxed, till the iniquity has been eradicated.

But be the merits of the Seward-Lyons Treaty what they may, it cannot become law, or be put in operation, without having received the sanction of the Senate. We trust, therefore, that the members of that august body, will not deal less fairly with it, than did the Committee of Foreign Relations. No angry passions engendered by late occurrences, no national antipathies, no factious or narrow views, should be permitted to influence the Senatorial judgment, during the consideration of an instrument, which is necessary to the suppression of an execrable traffic, and to the vindication of our country's honor. If the treaty pass the ordeal of the Senate, it will at once be forwarded to England, and ratified by the British Government, and then let the monsters who deal in men, and draw profit from human misery, look sharp.

The Last Scene in Eastern Virginia.

While the forces of Gen. MCCLELLAN and those of JOHNSTON are face to face on the old battle-ground of Yorktown,—the principal actors in a stupendous drama,—it is worth while to note carefully the secondary characters and the by-play, which throw forward upon the forthcoming *dénouement* much helpful light. There is little doubt that Gen. JOHNSTON opposes to the disciplined force of the Union General a force numerically its equal; and secured behind intrenchments and guns of the hugest magnitude. But there is every reason to believe that a very considerable proportion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S army consists of raw recruits, the products of the recent conscription, men more apt at handling the tool of the mechanic or plowman than the weapon of the soldier, and whose reluctant coming to the field, and novice fears will insure their speedy flight when battle is fairly afoot. And to get this unseasoned army, the whole of Eastern Virginia has been drained. Beyond the handful of troops in the valley, the relics of the Western Virginian army on the one hand, and of Gen. JACKSON'S depleted and retreating army on the other, there is probably no mentionable aggregation of rebel troops anywhere away from the Yorktown peninsula. The enemy has massed his entire strength there, there to decide the fate immediately of Virginia, and, in the event, of the insurgent Government and cause throughout the entire South.

But the unsparing concentration of strength requisite to give some chance of gaining this decisive victory has left the rear of the rebel army fatally exposed. There is no obstacle of practical moment between the Rappahannock and the James. The country is almost denuded of troops. Richmond, never completely fortified, is represented upon creditable testimony as having no other garrison than is necessary to preserve public order. Over this undefended territory, toward this undefended town, three divisions of the National army are steadily moving. McDOWELL has reached the lower Rappahannock. His army is virtually in possession of Fredericksburgh, the armed rebels having abandoned it, and his guns commanding it. Fredericksburgh is about half way between Washington and Richmond. A distance of some sixty miles separates it from the latter capital. These sixty miles, if traveled with the velocity exemplified by the forced marches of CURTIS and MITCHEL, and by Gen. AUGUR himself, in his advance to the Rappahannock, would be but the work of two days; and were we fully apprised of the force at the service of McDOWELL, we might learn some reason why this movement should not be made with the best promise of success.

On the opposite slops of the Blue Ridge, Gen. BANKS, vigorously pursuing the receding column of Stone-Wall JACKSON, has reached a point very near Staunton, and perilously near the rebel line of communication with Western Virginia, the Central Railroad. JACKSON, according to late dispatches from the valley, was preparing to abandon the contest for the possession of the valley, and was shaping his course to that predestined Golgotha of rebellion, the lines of Yorktown. It is reasonable to suppose the advance of Gen. BANKS will now diverge in the direction of Richmond, moving, no doubt, simultaneously and coördinately with the advance of McDOWELL. Thus a force able, in all probability, to cope with the entire rebel strength in Eastern Virginia, will hold the capital.

There is still a rebel and a National column undisposed of. Gen. MILROY, of FREMONT'S command, has pushed across the Alleghanies into the Warm Spring Valley, driving a small insurgent force before him. This force has, we learn, entrenched itself on the side of the Shenandoah Mountain, where the road to Staunton crosses that range, there intending to dispute the advance of Gen. MILROY. But in view of strong reinforcements sent to the latter, and of the menacing presence of Gen. BANKS in their rear, the rebels are not likely to hold their ground at this position, and their retreat will open the way for Gen. FREMONT'S column to coöperate laterally with the advance of McDOWELL and BANKS.

From these data it naturally follows, that few days will pass before the only rebel army on the Atlantic coast will be surrounded by the National forces. The cordon is drawn rapidly. Should the several columns converging upon Richmond reach that centre, the futility of further contest, and the impossibility of escape, must be obvious to the rebel General who will have to look in the face an alternative, which, in similar circumstances, occurred to a noted British officer, namely, a surrender. The surrender in the present case will have this unlike its exemplar: it will be unconditional, and not a capitulation.

A GOVERNMENT FOR ARIZONA.—Mr. ASHLEY, from the House Territorial Committee, some time since reported a bill for the organization of Arizona. It is sincerely to be hoped Congress will not adjourn without making the bill an act. Arizona is peculiarly the property of the North. Its mines have been explored and partially developed by northern men, employed by northern capital. Since the war commenced it has been in the possession of the rebels, and the great line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific has been sundered. Recently it has become the seat of an active immigration. All the rebellions and disaffected, from California and Western Texas, have congregated there upon the Mexican frontier, ready for the execution of extensive fillibuster attempts upon Mexico. The opening of hostilities between the allied European Powers and the Mexicans, will no doubt be the signal of an irresistible invasion of these wretches from the North, who will take possession of the fairest territory along the Gulf of California and the Pacific. Government has duties to perform toward its own subjects, as well as to its allies. It has no right to withhold the exercise of its power in restoring property to its wronged owners; it has no right to leave Mexico exposed to the mischievous effects of our own inactivity or carelessness. Arizona should therefore be cleared of these desperadoes; Union men should be placed in possession of their own; and the cloud which hangs on the northern horizon of Mexico should be dissipated. And the first indispensable step in this fulfillment of these duties is the erection of Arizona into a National Territory. Congress, with a causeless haste, unknown before Congressmen were paid a yearly salary irrespective of the length of the session, is preparing to shove the business of this Spring over to the Winter. This Arizona bill should not must not, be thus disposed of.

Our Progress toward Reconstruction.

It is easy to foment, and often easy to subdue a rebellion, but the rarest thing in the world for a Government, in achieving its triumph, is to maintain its paternal character, and reclaim the erring members, not by severity, but by humane and forbearing treatment; and by patient and methodical labor, but in perfect harmony with law, to seek gradually to remove the causes of the past differences, and reconstruct Government upon the solid foundation of unity in interest and ideas. This is a sublime spectacle, and, for that reason, all the more unintelligible to those who have reviled because they hated us, and who desired to chronicle the complete failure of the great experiment of humanity in America, which was in its best days, and is again destined to be a rebuke to the corruptions of the Old World, and be the source of unrest and change until everywhere a perfect harmony shall exist between Government and institutions and the welfare of the people. That a people of our own blood in the Old World should hail with such delight our assumed fall, has been the most striking scene in the grand drama. The impotence of our Government—the rottenness of our institutions—the demoralization of our people, and the utter impossibility of restoring the previous political status which promised so much in its inception, but which all enemies of social equality had assumed to be a contemptible failure, was proclaimed far and wide. The London *Times* was the chief trumpeter of our disastrous fall; but its intense earnestness was only the reflected satisfaction of the great body of the people.

The triumph of our arms has already disproved its first assertion of our inability to put down the rebellion. At the same time it has disposed of its cognate assertions of the weakness of our Government, the failure of our institutions, and the demoralization of our people. Strength is not a negative, but a positive quality; and is just in ratio to the intelligence and morality of a people. That we have displayed this former shows that we are not wanting in the latter. But we are now doing what no other Government ever attempted—reconstructing by supplying all the conditions in which the people can return to their allegiance, like the wanderer in the parable. We are only too happy to forgive all, the moment repentance is expressed. It is the theory of the Government that the relation of the people to it is not changed, but that they have been drawn from their allegiance by corrupt and designing demagogues. These, with their followers, are to be subdued. But the moment they are driven from a State, over which they had obtained temporary control, the previously existing laws instantly resume their sway, and the people their former relations to the Government. This is the most impressive spectacle the contest has yet presented. Nothing growing out of it possesses an interest at all equal to that which attaches to Gov. JOHNSON'S mission to Tennessee. This State, seized by the delirium of secession, plunged into the vortex of disunion, and was for a time its battle-ground. The rebels have been driven by main force from the greater portion of it, and to one of its most honored citizens in the past, and formerly its Governor, is delegated the office and duty of restoring, by kindness and forbearance, but by firmness, the people to a real, and not affected allegiance. His mission is not to upbraid, but to conciliate; not to promulgate a new order of things, but to restore the old; not to oppress, but to protect; not to persecute, but to proclaim the Christian rule of forgiveness, overlooking the past offences in those who return, but holding with a firm and resolute, but not oppressive or revengeful hand, the recusants to law and order. It is the Christian rule illustrated on a grand scale, for the first time by a great nation, the Government of which will not forget its parental relations and duties, no matter how base and ungrateful may have been the conduct of some of its members.

Such is the crowning work and triumph of the great contest. The Government throws aside its hostile attitude the moment a community is disarmed. It does not wait a petition for forgiveness, and to be allowed to return. We cannot doubt that the results that will follow will fully answer to the sublime position assumed. Tennessee to-day is half loyal, and will be nearly wholly so, so soon as the conviction everywhere prevails that the rebellion, as an organization, is to be put down. To-day Gov. JOHNSON'S wise and conciliatory policy has neutralized the efforts of the rebellious leaders. The influence he is exerting is worth to the United States 50,000 men in the field. He is not only accomplishing wonders, but is setting an example to be followed by persons assigned to a similar duty; while the return of Tennessee to her allegiance will be an example to States, which, like her, were carried away, to return, when reason resumes its sway, to their places in the Union, and to order, prosperity and law, which can be enjoyed only in the Union, which is the only guarantee against disorder, lawlessness, and material and social destruction.

But while the policy of Mr. LINCOLN is restoring States to the Union, he has wisely inaugurated a policy which must, in the end, prevent future estrangement. He has recommended to Government to extend its aid to such as may wish to abolish an institution which is no longer a source of profit, but a burden. He will not subvert society by an indiscriminate attack upon Slavery, but will aid a gradual and healthy change. Such change must henceforth steadily go on. Slavery must accept a moral position inferior to that of freedom. From that moment, its final extinction is only a matter of time. Delaware has already signified a desire of Congressional interference. Maryland will ere long follow the example set her; so will Missouri. In both States has the value of Slaves been destroyed by the rebellion. The question with them is whether they shall get something or nothing for the few slaves they have remaining. We are thus proceeding with the greatest rapidity toward political reconstruction; first by subduing the rebellion; next by restoring States to their allegiance; and, lastly, we are laying the foundations of a political unity for the whole country as perfect as that which now exists between the Northern States, by the adoption of a policy which must end in identity of interests and ideas. Here is the great triumph of our Government, which will in time not only efface the stain which Slavery impressed upon it, but will render it more than ever the admiration of the world and the guide of humanity.

THE REBEL CHASTENING.—JEFF. DAVIS announced to the rebel Congress the winning of a "great and glorious victory" in the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, in advance, as he told them, of the receipt of official reports. His would have done better to have waited until the official reports came in. He would then have been saved the shame which even he could hardly help feeling at learning that he had exulted over a victory where he had met with defeat, and that the very soldiers whom he had announced as endeavoring to make their escape in their transports, had driven his, as he supposed, victorious troops from the field so speedily as to leave behind them, in addition to cannon, ammunition and supplies, the body of their General, whose death he announced in the same lying message. A lying message, indeed, but it contained one truth. He tells them, "There is enough to chasten our exultation in the continued presence of invadere on our soil." And we quite agree with him; although he said what was far truer than he probably knew at the time. If the repulse of that army under their three best Generals, with the loss of their Commander-in-Chief, the shutting up of the remains of it within its intrenchments, compelling its leader to ask for leave to bury his dead, and the progress of the "invaders" upon their soil, so as to cut off its railroad communication with the rebel Capital, while at the Northwest Island No. 10, with all its stores, and its thousands of prisoners, had fallen into the hands of those invaders, who were also at that moment rapidly placing in position the terrible rifled guns which breached the walls of Pulaski, deemed till then impregnable; if all these circumstances were not enough to "chasten" any exultation the rebels might feel, they must have far more of the Mark Tapley element in them than we have given them credit for.

A GULF COTTON-PORT.—The success of the expedition to Apalachicola, announced in the TIMES a fortnight ago, was a foregone conclusion. The place had never been held by rebel regulars. The militia had thrown up some embankments, without designing them for anything more than shams; and had been prepared for flight at the first appearance of a National gunboat off the town. Lieut. STELLWAGEN had nothing to do but land and possess himself of an unarmed town.

Apalachicola is an important acquisition, inasmuch as it is the natural outlet of the richest cotton section of Georgia. Heretofore the railway system of the State has diverted the crop from this normal channel to Savannah, where the cotton ship was able to load without the subsequent risk and tedium of doubling the Florida Capes; and Apalachicola has, for this reason, sunk into insignificance. But Savannah is now a closed port. Toward Apalachicola flows a series of streams navigable into the very heart of the State, into which our steamers can go without difficulty, and procure large supplies of the raw material; for it is idle to suppose the planters of that out-of-the-way region will hesitate to relieve the pressure of poverty by accepting gold for the "flocculent fibre." We have no doubt the occupation of Apalachicola will have a highly beneficial effect upon the cotton market.

END OF THE CONCERT SALOONS.—Should the Legislature fail of its duty in regard to the physical health of the City, what it has done for its moral hygiene may be received as some atonement. The Concert Saloon Bill is a law, and Concert Saloons, with their mirth and mere triciousness, lubricity, drunkenness and multiform indecency, are things of the unsavory past. And the age of Pretty-Waiter-Galism being over, we hope the Police may be trusted with seeing that the law is thoroughly executed, and the nuisance finally quelled. Ingenuity will be taxed to suggest evasions and safe defiances of the law. Magistrates of a very common sort will demonstrate their love of order and decency by explaining the act so as to permit the continuance of the practice, with trifling modifications; or, by declaring the law unconstitutional. But if the Police Department prosecute the subject with the ardor it throws into its warfare upon the gamblers, and something more than the zeal it devotes to the prevention of Sunday dram-selling, it will presently rally public opinion to its support, and drive a debauched Magistracy from the bench. Thus a double benefit will come from the good deed of the Legislature.

BURNSIDE IN BANISHMENT.—It is to be lamented that Gen. BURNSIDE is to be withheld from active participation in the Summer campaign. His exploits in North Carolina have illustrated his invaluable skill and steadiness as a General; and have proved the irresistible intrepidity of his troops. Why such a leader and such an army should spend their time in fortifying Newbern and shelling out Fort Macon, when there are railroads to be seized and secured, and Norfolk to be attacked, is one of those military mysteries commended to the solvent of such puzzles, the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It passes the understanding of the inexpert.

LARGE COLLECTION.—The collection on Sunday morning, at Dr. RICE'S church, (corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street,) for the relief of the wounded soldiers and army hospitals at the West, was eight hundred dollars.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A well-known opera at the commencement of a new season, when seasons in opera have been as plentiful and as brief as they have lately been, ordinarily presents but little to notice or to criticise. We may perhaps say that the house was crowded—it will generally be so on the first night of a new season, unless the elements render this a matter of impossibility; we may possibly discover that the orchestra and chorus were a trifle stronger or a trifle weaker, better or worse, than they have usually been; and then with a brief compliment to the management and the artists we have previously known, or possibly the reverse, the business is ended. However, in the present instance, it is not in this manner that we can dispose of it. Last night Mr. GRAU, in commencing his thirteenth or fourteenth season, 1861-'62—we believe we are right, and apologize to our readers should we have made a computative error—presented to his patrons a well-known opera; but with it, he gave us our old friend D'ANGRI as *Magdalena*, for the first time in three years—the same two years since favorite of New-York, FERRI, in his fine part of *Rigoletto*—a new *tenore* who has never previously appeared in this country, and offered us as conductor an old acquaintance, who, however singularly he may conduct German opera, is never at fault with the composers of his own country, and may certainly lay claim to be considered the best Italian conductor we have ever had here; we allude to Signor MUSIO. Such a dish of novelty, actual and comparative, is rarely placed before the musical epicure, and most certainly has never been in so brief a season as the present one—it is a season only of three nights. We should consequently be induced in any case to award Mr. GRAU the most liberal praise, even if his first night had been a comparative *fiasco*. It was very far from being so, and we may fairly say that if this was to be the invariable style of commencement for a brief season, we should be disposed to say the briefer the better, and might wish for a new one in every week of the musical year—that part of it which lies between the commencement of October and the end of May.

Miss KELLOGG'S *Gilda* was, as everything that she does invariably is, a very careful and satisfactory rendering of the character. Occasionally it lacked power, but was rarely deficient in the right conventional musical feeling, and displayed in portions a commendable degree of sparkle. Such, for example, it exhibited in the "Addio," which was encored, and which, with Signor TOMASSI, she gave once more in accordance with the wishes of the public. It is somewhat difficult to weigh a singer correctly upon a first hearing. We may, however, beyond any doubt, accept the new *tenore* as an agreeable addition to our list of vocalists. He has a voice which, if not so clear, and, in its deep notes, so full as BRIGNOLI'S, is suggestive of more feeling. At first somewhat dubious in his intonation—possibly from nervousness—he sung better and better, and at last placed himself on an excellent footing with those of the audience who require more from the human voice than they might from a musical snuff-box. Something of the same class of *tenore* as TIBERINI, our first impression is, that we shall prefer him to his predecessor, an impression which we trust subsequent acquaintanceship may not dispel. FERRI acted and sung in the part of the Jester admirably, and indeed carried off the honors of the evening. *Rigoletto* is undoubtedly one of his best *rôles*, and in portions may fairly lay a claim to be considered a grand vocal performance—although scarcely a perfect vocal rendering. Of D'ANGRI'S *Maddalena* we can only say that we wish that there had been more of the character. The quartette in the last act, by the four vocalists, was most spiritedly given, and received with warm applause. It is to be regretted that the weather precluded the house being, as it usually is, *upon a first night*—crowded.

This evening, at the Brooklyn Academy, *La Favorita* will be given, with D'ANGRI for the first time appearing in that city. BRIGNOLI, FERRI, and SUSINI support her in her great dramatic part of *Leonora*.

WINTER GARDEN.—Last evening Miss BATEMAN made her respearance before a New-York audience. The play selected was the "Hunchback," in which she sustained the part of *Julia*. During her absence Miss BATEMAN has improved wonderfully; her voice is clear, full, sympathatic, and her acting nearly all that can be desired. In one or two scenes she carried her audience with her into the wildest demonstrations of sympathetic enthusiasm, having to appear before the curtain at the end of the third and fourth acts, as well as at the close of the play, to receive the most overwhelming tributes of applause. There is no doubt that Miss BATEMAN is an actress of real natural genius.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as *Master Walter*, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, as *Modus*, were excellent; as also was Mr. DAVIDGE as *Fathom*. Next to Miss BATEMAN, the principal feature of the evening was the introduction to the New-York stage of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, who played the part of *Sir Thomas Clifford*. This gentleman has long been a favorite in Philadelphia and Boston, and last evening he fully sustained the reputation that has preceded him to this City. He has a good presence, and his voice is superb. To-night Miss BATEMAN appears as *Grace Harkaway*, in "London Assurance," Mr. H. PLACIDE being the *Sir Harcourt Courtly*.

WALLACK'S.—Old—not to say rather *triste*—acquaintance that "The Lady of Lyons" is in the ordinary course of theatrical presentation, its production at Wallack's has all the charm of positive novelty. It seems so strange to hear Mr. LESTER WALLACK talk sentiment, and to see Mrs. HOEY in the agonizing entanglements of the really "heavy" drama. But these strange things are worth hearing and seeing, for all that. Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S *Claude* is a wonderfully effective performance, though it may want a little weight and mellowness of tone; and Mrs. HOEY, as *Pauline*, conclusively proves that there is no range of character that she has not talent and personal fascination enough to cope with, and render more than ordinarily attractive. The play has rarely been acted more acceptably than it is by them in the principal parts, supported as they are by a fair share of the strength of Mr. WALLACK'S company. Of the comparatively subordinate parts, too much praise cannot be given to Mr. MARK SMITH'S *Col. Damas*, and Mrs. VERNON'S *Widow Deschapelles*, and Mr. C. FISHER'S *Glavis* is exceedingly good. Moreover, the scenery, furniture, costumes and other stage accessories are magnificent.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW'S oratorio, "Praise to God," was performed last evening at Irving Hall, the leading parts being taken by Mrs. MOZART, Madame STOEPEL, Mr. G. F. ILSEY and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and the choruses sung by the New-York Harmonic Society. Mr. H. C. TIMM was the organist, Mr. F. EBEN, flutist, and Mr. H. B. DODWORTH trumpet. Mrs. MOZART and Mr. THOMAS were in remarkably fine voice, and the oratorio was, altogether, executed very effectively. The audience was quite large, considering the weather.

CONCERT OF MISS LOUISE ABEL.—Miss LOUISE ABEL, assisted by Mrs. J. ABBOT, soprano, Signor F. RIDOLFI, baritone, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, violinist, gives a musical entertainment this evening, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway. The programme offered is well selected and likely to be interesting.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. BRISTOW.—A grand complimentary concert is to be given to Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, by his pupils of the "Cooper Union Class," at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening. Mme. STOEPEL, Miss COLEMAN, Miss STOEPEL, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, are the vocalists, and Messrs. EBEN and BOEHM the instrumental soloists, announced to take part in the performance. Mr. BRISTOW is one of the first of our native composers, and is sure to be honored with a highly gratifying demonstration on the part of his friends and admirers.

CONCERT.—At Irving Hall, this evening, the children of St. Ann's Church Sunday-school, assisted by Mr. GEARY, the well-known tenor, and his daughter, Miss MINA GEARY, have a concert at Irving Hall. Some of the children belonging to the school are perfect little nightingales in the warbling of solos, and their choruses show careful training, as well as great natural ability.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

BOSTON, Monday, April 21.

The Hoosac Tunnel bill was defeated in the Senate to-day by the adoption of a substitute providing for the appointment of Commissioners to report to the Legislature the most economical method and expense of completing the tunnel, with its probable value and income. The Governor is authorized to take possession of the railroad under the mortgages, to put in running order so much as is completed, and the Company to have the right of redemption for ten years. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 18 to 17.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Monday, April 21, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The President, Alderman Tiemann, being absent on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Chipp was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

Present—Aldermen Hall, Chipp and Jeremiah—3.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the Board was declared adjourned until Thursday evening next, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
STATED SESSION—Monday, April 21, 1862, 5 o'clock—P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—19.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Petition of Liberty Hose Company No. 10, to have their house, lately purchased by the City and located at No. 7 Dover-street, altered similar to the house of Engine Company No. 20.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of Engine Company No. 40, asking that a new engine may be built for them, as they are now using a borrowed one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Jones—

Petition of the Committee of Arrangements of the National Typographical Union, for the use of the chamber of the Board of Councilmen in which to hold their annual convention, on Monday, May 5, and the three following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

In connection therewith, Councilman Jones offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Typographical National Convention have permission to use the chamber of the Board of Councilmen for three days, commencing May 5, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Hon. A. L. Robertson for the use of the Chamber of the Board of Councilman for the month of May, 1862, to hold therein a Special Term of the Superior Court.

In connection therewith Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the chamber of this Board be granted to his Honor Justice Robertson, for the purpose of holding a Special Term of the Superior Court, without a jury, during the month of May, 1862.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Provided such permission does not interfere with the permission already granted the National Typographical Convention."

Councilman Gross accepted the amendment, and moved that the resolution, as amended, be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Ross—

Petition of owners of property on Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to have lamp-posts set thereon and the same lighted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, for use of Tilford Hall.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to issue from time to time, in such amounts as shall be required by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in accordance with the provisions of "An act for the construction, regulation, maintenance and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed March 19, 1860, the portions of the Stock of "The Central Park Improvement Fund," created and by ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by the Mayor on the 25th day of April, 1860, remaining unissued and authorized by said act.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to purchase the lot of ground known as No. 145 Elizabeth-street, as a sum not to exceed the sum of Five thousand dollars, for the use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase the ground in the rear of the house of Hose Company No. 9.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry-landing; also one across Jackson-street at the Ferry-landing—the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "said work to be done by contract, and no inspector appointed thereon."

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be still further amended by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "Twenty-second and."

Which was lost.

The President stated the question to be on the proposed amendment of Councilman Hazleton, as above.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Hazleton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Long—10.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Trotter, Snyder—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Long—10.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Charles Campbell, to have paid for damage done to his premises by the raising of the grade of Ninth-avenue.

Report received, and the papers ordered on file.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting the resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of the Report of the Street Commissioner, for the quarter ending March 31, 1862.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that said report be received, and 2,000 copies thereof printed in document form.

Councilman Lent demanded the reading of the report.

The Clerk proceeded to read.

Councilman Long moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

The President stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Hayes, that the communication be received, and two thousand copies thereof printed in document form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—5.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the cellar of house of Hose Company No. 40 to be dug out and fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved to amend said resolution by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting in lieu thereof the words following, to wit:

"That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to cause specifications to be prepared, and advertise for proposals to fit up cellar of Hose Company No. 40, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that no inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gedney, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—11.

Councilman Lent moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution, be concurred in.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Provided, the painting, carpenter work, and plumbing work, and all work necessary to complete the job, does not exceed in cost the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, The President, Trotter—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—10.

Councilman Jones moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the words "two hundred and fifty dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "five hundred dollars," and also adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And that the same be done by contract."

Councilman Lent arose and asked whether the last amendment was seconded.

A member here seconding the amendment proposed by Councilman Jones,

Councilman Lent objected; whereupon

The President decided that the member seconding the proposed amendment of Councilman Jones, was too late, as Councilman Lent had the floor.

Councilman Lent moved the previous question.

The President stated that the question would be "shall the main question now be put."

Which was carried by the following vote;

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, The President, Trotter—9.

The President stated that the question before the Board was the original motion of Councilman Lent, viz.: "that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution, be concurred in."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Snyder, Long—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—10.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Keech—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healey, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—12.

Councilman Barney moved that the vote by which the Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution, be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Trotter—5.

The President then stated that the question would be on the adoption of said General Order, being a report of the Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the said Committee be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new engine for Engine Company No. 50.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—17.

Negative—The President, Trotter—2.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: There arrived in this City, on Friday last, by the steamer *Star of the South*, about fifty loyal citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, who were compelled to flee their homes under circumstances of peculiar hardship and in great destitution.

When the United States forces took possession of that city, the commanding officer issued his proclamation to the loyal citizens, promising protection to them. Under this promise they remained, and were about to organize a city government, when circumstances compelled the United States forces to abandon the place. These citizens, who had manifested their Union sentiments, by accepting the protection of our flag, were then compelled to flee to escape bitter persecution.

It is said that the rebels, in again taking possession of the place, in their exasperation, murdered the few loyalists that ventured to remain.

In view of these circumstances, it seems to me to be the duty of the City authorities to give some substantial evidence of the public sympathy for these destitute fugitives from a relentless despotism. They undoubtedly have a just claim on the General Government to provide for their wants until such time as they can return with safety to their own homes. But as that claim cannot be responded to in time to meet their immediate necessities, I respectfully recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

I also feel it my duty to direct your attention to the fact that in the battle now impending before Yorktown, a large portion of the National forces are from this City and State.

The collision is liable to occur at any moment, and throw upon our hands a large number of wounded, to whom we should be prepared to give, whether they be from our own City or elsewhere, all needful attention. There are in this City many patriotic physicians and citizens of both sexes, who would cheerfully and promptly respond to a call for volunteer attendants and nurses; and private contributions may be relied on to furnish the hospital material that may be required. An association of ladies, headed by Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT, and others of well-known benevolence, have organized for this purpose, and applied to me for a suitable building in which to perform their labor of mercy. I referred them to the Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, to whom the City recently gave permission to use the building in Fifty-first-street, erected for an Infants' Home. This building is admirably adapted to hospital purposes, and capable of affording accommodation for four or five hundred patients. The Board of Managers promptly responded to their request for the adoption of resolutions appropriating to hospital purposes, for wounded soldiers, such portions of the building as can be spared from the ordinary uses of the Dispensary, and by tendering the use of the rooms and the services of their medical and surgical staff to the Union Association already referred to.

I deem this action of the Board of Managers as highly praiseworthy, and respectfully recommend its confirmation.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, and directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

In connection therewith, and by unanimous consent, Councilman Trotter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the use of the loyal refugees lately arrived from Florida, said money to be placed in the hands of His Honor the Mayor for distribution.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Keech moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of "one thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "two thousand five hundred dollars."

Which amendment was accepted by Alderman Trotter.

The President stated the question to be on the original motion of Councilman Trotter, to adopt said resolution, (as amended by Councilman Keech.)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy Desmond, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Gedney, Lent, Ross—8.

Councilman Trotter then renewed the resolution in its original shape, viz:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the use of the loyal refugees lately arrived from Florida, said money to be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Mayor" and inserting "Comptroller."

Which was withdrawn.

The President stated the question to be on the original motion of Councilman Trotter to adopt said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Councilman Babcock, in the same connection, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary be, and they are hereby, authorized to tender the use of such portion of their buildings as are not required for dispensary purposes, to the Ladies' Benevolent Association; such portion to be used by said Association as a hospital for the care and relief of the wounded soldiers who may be sent to this City.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words, "Said parties to occupy said premises during the pleasure of the Common Council."

Councilman Babcock accepted said amendment.

The President stated the question to be on the original motion to adopt said resolution, (with the accepted amendment of Councilman Jones.)

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement exhibiting balance in Treasury, April 12; receipts in payment since that date, and the balance at the close of business, April 19, according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasury, as follows:

Balance, April 12	$1,719,901 17
Receipts	383,526 20
Total	$2,103,427 37
Payments	81,701 72
Balance, April 19	$2,021,725 65

Which was received, directed to be entered in the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that in compliance with the resolution approved by the Mayor on the 18th of March, 1862, application was immediately made to the Legislature for the passage of "An Act to provide for the payment of the Bonds issued by the City of New-York for the defence of the National Union;" that said act in the precise form it was adopted by the Common Council, was duly passed on the 12th of April inst. The Comptroller also transmitted draft of an ordinance in the usual form, to carry into effect the provisions of said act, so far as the same relates to the redemption of the one million dollars of "Union Defence Fund Bonds," being due and payable on the 12th of May, following. The Comptroller suggests that the shortness of the time now remaining before said "Union Defence Fund Bonds" become payable, will suggest to the Common Council the necessity of prompt action to provide the necessary means to redeem the same at maturity.

The following is the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide Means for the Redemption of "the Union Defence Fund Bonds."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and redeem the bonds known as the Union Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, ons thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, after applying to that purpose the amount of money received on account of arms, munitions, &c., supplied to the United States through the Union Defence Committee.

Section 2. The money so borrowed shall be deposited in the City Treasury by the parties lending the same, and it shall be the duty of the Chamberlain to give proposed receipts therefor.

Section 3. Upon the presentation of such receipts of the Chamberlain at the office of the Comptroller, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor, bonds of the Corporation, which shall be known and designated as "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds," and be payable on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year.

Section 4. The said Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, either in person or by attorney, and certificates of such transfer shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Section 5. For the payment of said bonds so to be issued, and the interest thereon according to their tenor, the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, also all moneys, hereafter reimbursed to or received by said Corporation on account of the expenditure made under its ordinance, passed April 27, 1861, are hereby solemnly and irrevocably pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds, at or before the maturity of the same, out of any moneys in the City Treasury applicable to such purpose.

Section 6. The moneys borrowed in pursuance hereof shall be applied exclusively to the purpose specified in the first section of this ordinance.

The Communication was accepted, and the above ordinance adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Negative—The President, Trotter—2.

Councilman Gross moved to take up and consider General Order No. 41, being a report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting a resolution that the sidewalks in front of vacant lots Nos. 180, 182, 184 and 186 East Fourteenth-st. be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying motion therefor adopted.

Councilman Keech moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday evening, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock.

JAS. W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

The Freshet in the Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 21.

The flood has now reached 28 feet 8 inches; 20 inches short of 1854, which was the greatest flood ever known here. This is the greatest, except 1854.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, April 21.

The freshet in the Connecticut River at this point, was the greatest ever known. Railroad connection to the south is entirely cut off, and cars run to the north only as far as Holyoke, passengers for Northampton and beyond, being sent round by way of Westfield.

Hampden Park, the scene of the great National Horse-show, is entirely submerged, and the greater part of West Springfield is under water, it being so high on Sunday as to flow into the first-story windows of many houses. The damage to property is very large.

At 9 o'clock this evening, the water had fallen fifteen inches, and is still receding slowly. At Northampton the water is two feet higher than ever before, and in Hadley-street there is no land to be seen, and the inhabitants go from house to house in boats.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 793, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents at Headquarters, and letters from other divisions of the army.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI AND THE INVESTMENT OF FORT MACON, with all the official documents.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance to the Rappahannock—Virtual Occupation of Fredericksburgh—Retreat of the Rebel Gen. Jackson from the Shenandoah Valley—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, with a Record of Each Day's Fighting, and Full Particulars—Repulse of a Rebel Sortie on the 16th inst., with a List of the Killed and Wounded.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Battle at Apache Pass—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—The Bombardment of Fort Wright, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents—Copious Extracts from Southern papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great Excitement in England relative to Iron-clad Vessels of War and Fortifications.

LETTERS FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

NEWS OF IMPORTANCE FROM MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, with Letters from our own Correspondents.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

This number, either for preservation, as a record of the latest great events, or to send distant friends, is of the most varied interest.

Notice.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those affected with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 31 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by an original method. Cures are effected in the most inveterate cases, where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

Clothing.—Boys may be elegantly clothed at a smaller cost than is generally supposed. The dashing and elegant styles for Spring, just introduced at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S Establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway, cannot be excelled anywhere at home or abroad, and yet the prices are far below the usual rates for far less stylish fabrics.

Public Speakers and Singers should be supplied with "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, for clearing and strengthening the Voice and curing Hoarseness.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE.—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st.; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.

E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.

CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ELLISON—MORTON.—By Rev. S. H. Weston, CHARLES L. ELLISON, of New-Windsor, to HARRIET E., daughter of J. L. Morton, Esq., of New-York.

PATTERSON—COLE.—In Tappan, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, Mr. D. P. PATTERSON to Miss ELLE E. COLE.

WICKES—CANFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 17, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. JOHN J. WICKES to Miss ADA CANFIELD, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—in Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 19, JOHN C. BROWN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Smith-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon next, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

ELLIS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 20, EDITH MARIA, daughter of JEORGE and MARIA M. ELLIS, aged 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. D. A. Woodworth, No. 43 West 35th-st.

HOWE.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, April 19, SARAH, widow of the late Brigham Howe, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son Augustus, No. 5 Lispenard-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

HAVILAND.—in this City, on Monday, April 21, CATHARINE, daughter of the late Benjamin and Sarah Haviland, formerly of Westchester, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth Day (Wednesday), 23d inst., from her late residence, No. 290 Broome-st., at 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—In the battle near Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., on Monday, April 7, Lieut. EDWARD LEWIS MITCHELL, sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, son of John F. and Anne Jane Mitchell, of the City of New-York, aged 22 years and 1 month.

MCCAMMON.—In Manheim, near Little Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, April 16, at 9 o'clock, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. MARIA H., wife of George W. McCammon, aged 56 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Her remains were interred in the Albany Rural Cemetery, near Albany, N. Y.

MAGAR.—In Mott Haven, on Sunday, April 20, REBECCA JANE, wife of Wm. Magee, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

REED.—In this City, on Sunday, April 21, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. REED, aged 50 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Church, and the congregation of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 81 1st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RANDALL.—In Madison, N. J., on Sunday, April 20, after a short illness, Rev. SAMUEL RANDALL.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Madison, on Thursday, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, after the arrival of the morning train, which leaves New-York at 8½ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—In this City on Monday, April 21, CATHARINE ROBERTS, widow of Robert Roberts, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 84 1st-st., without further notice.

SKILLMAN.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday, April 19, Rev. CHARLES H. SKILLMAN, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. for Bound Brook at 8 A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

TIEBOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 18, JANE, wife of Adam Tiebout, and daughter of the late James Willett.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, James C. and Charles S. Willett, also her brother-in-law Henry Crenshaw, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d, at 12 o'clock, from No. 275 Jay-st., without further invitation.

TUNIS.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, CORNELIA S. TUNIS, daughter of the late Caleb C. Tunis.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, William H. and Nehemiah Tunis, and W. F. Heyer, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 West Washington-place, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

WINTER.—In Manhattanville, L. I., on Saturday, April 19, after a long and painful illness, JANE, relict of the late Gabriel Winter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Boats leave the James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 1 o'clock, to connect at Hunter's Point, with the cars for Flushing, and return at 5 o'clock P. M.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 127.—April 21, 1862.
73, 15, 67, 61, 66, 26, 17, 24, 47, 28, 2, 35.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 128.—April 21, 1862.
68, 48, 10, 60, 20, 37, 18, 74, 3, 13, 53, 4, 6.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—April 21, 1862.
27, 56, 64, 22, 12, 20, 68, 39, 42, 33, 65, 4.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 205.—April 21, 1862.
38, 20, 45, 61, 36, 35, 37, 32, 27, 62, 8, 59, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted a any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

MARVIN'S
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty years' tests without a failure of the above Safes, under the name of STEARNES & MARVIN, have fully proved their value.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND Safes, of our own and others' make, in great variety. MARVIN & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; or is willing to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 23d-st., top floor. Best of City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid; the best of City references given. Call at No. 63 Cumming-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid, and would do the fine washing; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best of City testimonials, and can refer to last employer in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as chambermaid and assist with the washing, ironing or plain sewing; has no objection to the country for the Summer; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, and nurse; to go to the country for the Summer; is kind and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 3d-av., top floor, front room.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing, or as lanundress; has the best of City reference; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork; can operate on the sewing machine; would assist to care children, and travel with a family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; understands waiting; reference good; situation preferred to wages. Can be seen at No. 229 4th-st., in the fruit store, near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above, by a very respectable girl; understands her duties in every respect; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linens in good style; has excellent reference; prefers the country. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, and is willing to make herself generally useful, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good recommendations from first-class families. Inquire at No. 197 East 13th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse; has good reference; is obliging and good-natured to children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, to M. A. B., No. 247 1st-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as seamstress, and would do light chamberwork; to take care of children. Would go in the country for the Summer, and would like to live in the one family. One has six years' City reference from her last place—the other five. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has a good idea of dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Scotch Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; would go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid nod waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 220 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 334 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and fine laundry work and plain sewing, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 31th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 26 Heary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 227 Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both American and English; has lived for years in one family; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 102 West 11th-st., a few doors from the 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced French woman who understands all kinds of French and American cooking; has lived in the best families; can speak both languages; best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 234 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; can give long and satisfactory reference; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Any person wanting such, call at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is capable of undertaking all kinds of cooking; has good City reference; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 55 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, in a private family; she is a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread baker, and capable of giving every satisfaction; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; would like the country for the Summer; has undoubted reference from the most respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 34 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 26 Heary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 227 Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both American and English; has lived for years in one family; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 102 West 11th-st., a few doors from the 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced French woman who understands all kinds of French and American cooking; has lived in the best families; can speak both languages; best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 234 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; can give long and satisfactory reference; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Any person wanting such, call at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is capable of undertaking all kinds of cooking; has good City reference; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 55 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, in a private family; she is a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread baker, and capable of giving every satisfaction; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; would like the country for the Summer; has undoubted reference from the most respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 34 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; has no objections to a little washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has first-class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, at No. 146 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady girl as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook, with best of City references. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 13 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, with best of City references; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; good references can be given. She may be seen on Monday and Tuesday at No. 35 University-place, near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion, in a respectable family; has lived five years in her last place, and has good City reference. Call at No. 208 Smith-st., corner of Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as cook, and is a good baker, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook and help with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook, a first rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as a good cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 536 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, in a small family. Can be seen for two days. No. 97 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two sisters wish situations together, one with five years' character from her present employer, as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, 174 East 14th-st.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—A SITUATION is wanted by a very tidy woman to go in the country; is a good cook and bread baker; is an excellent dairymaid; understands butter making thoroughly; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; makes good pastry; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; wages $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation in a respectable private family as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; or would do housework in a small private family; no objection to take charge of the lower floor; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 67 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, between Concord and Tillary.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation in a small, private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do general housework; none but a respectable family need apply; can give several years' recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of her present employer, No. 15 Bethune-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as above; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for 2 days, at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnson and Myrtle avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; has good reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 127 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman to go in the country, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a neat, industrious girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at 303 East 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by a very efficient female; understands housekeeping thoroughly, and the care and management of children, and teaches the rudiments of English; she is also capable of cutting and fitting their clothing; the best of reference given. Call at, or address T. C., No. 233 Jay-st., between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an American lady, in some respectable family; is competent to take entire charge. Call at or address a note to Mrs. A. L., No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, for three days. References exchanged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WIDow lady, a situation as housekeeper; is perfectly competent; references given; a Christian family preferred. Address, for two days, R. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a young American widow lady of large experience in housekeeping, and thoroughly understands it; will do the same by employer's family perfectly satisfactory references given. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl to do housework in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do general housework, or as lanudress; good City reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., near Clarkson.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted, by a well recommended woman, for general housework, City or country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker; willing and obliging; understands milking, and can see to butter. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, steady young woman, a situation as lady's maid—is a very good seamstress; understands hairdressing, and the use of the sewing machine; does up fine muslin in the nicest manner; no objection to light chamber work; has long and satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker; one that perfectly understands her business, and is of a willing disposition; operates on the sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. in the store.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; would prefer to go to Europe; is accustomed to travel; would have no objection to take care of a child; excellent reference. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY an experienced laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done; on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; no objection to the country; fully understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman as laundress, laundress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at her present situation, No. 12 West 32d-st., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A young woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, or as leundress and chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; has City reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl with three years' City reference, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; does up linens in style, fluting; wages, $8, city or country. Call or address a note to No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to assist with chamberwork, if required. Would like to travel with a family. Good City references can be given. Apply at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by bend, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, between 16th and 17th sts., east side.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED, neat, capable nurse, a situation either to take charge of an infant from its birth or young children; is competent to cut and make children's clothes, and has superior City references. Call on or address A. G., No. 153 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of long experience, and fully competent to take charge of an infant; she parts with her, being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Call at No. 33 East 20th-st., on TUESDAY, 22d of April, and WEDNESDAY, 23d of April

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be very highly recommended.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced nurse, in a private family; is a good seamstress, and understands the care of children thoroughly; is also willing to assist with chamberwork, and has no objection to the country; can produce best of City testimonials as to respectability, &c. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to take care of an infant and do plain sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; has three years' reference from her last employer, No. 80 West 30th-st., where she may be seen.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an Englishwoman, a situation to attend an invalid or to do chamberwork and nursing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 2 Laurens-st., second door from Canal-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Call at No. 439 West 25th-st. City references if required.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear building, first-floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to travel for the Summer; has six years City reference. Call, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or older children; has ten years' references from her last two places. Can be seen, this day and to-morrow, at No. 490 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wants to engage with a private family, to go out by the month to make children's dresses, ladies' morning dresses and infants' clothing; prefers the country; has the best of City reference; will take care of an infant. Address, No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., over the tea-store, top room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; no objection to do chamberwork if required; has over six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of grown children; has the best City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, as competent seamstress, by a young person; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with, or take entire charge of growing children. Excellent City reference. Call or address S. O., No. 153 West 16th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A CAPABLE FAMILY seamstress wishes to engage with a nice family where there is one child to have the charge of. Apply at No. 134 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

A TAILORESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a place with n tailoress to learn pants and vest making; willing to pay her board and give her services for instructions. Address W. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-rate waitress and to assist in chamber-work; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place; can be seen for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young English girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 31 West 21st-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as first-class waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at 149 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French, and Italian languages spoken.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE READILY FURNISHED with first-class respectable servants, for all capacities of work, for either City or country, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.; or on hand, a first-class English Protestant cook, also an English Protestant laundress. Wanted, this day, a number of neat and tidy girls, to fill situations now open.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a respectable man, a Protestant; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would assist in the garden if required; no objections to the country; best of reference given from his last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, (single,) who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, if required, and will make himself generally useful, and will devote his whole time to his employer's interest; can refer to his last employers in this City. Address W. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure for his coachman a good situation; he has lived with him nearly two years in the City; he can be highly recommended by his present and former employers as to honesty, sobriety and respectability; none need reply to this who will not pay good wages. Call on or address T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., for three days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young men as coachman; he understands the care and treatment of horses and plain vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. E., No. 9 John-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man (single,) as conchman; understands the treatment of horses and carriages thoroughly; can refer to last employer in this City; country preferred; can milk, and will devote his time to work for his employer's interest. Address W. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has had long experience; can bleed and blister; the best of City reference. Call or address JULIUS. D., No. 119 East 19th-st., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who understands his business; can give the best of City references from gentlemen he has lived with; has no objection to go into the country with a private family. Call at or address No. 1,266 Broadway, near 32d-st.

A COACHMAN.—A COLORED MARRIED MAN wishes a situation as coachman; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference from his last place, where he was two and a half years. Call at No. 24 East 19th-st., second floor, front room, for three days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable married man, as coachman; he is an excellent driver, good groom, sober, honest and obliging; has lived seven years in his last situation. For reference apply at his last employer's, No. 36 St. Mark's-place, or at TILFORD & CO., No. 10 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, by the 1st of May, a situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 67 West 28th-st., or address a note to P. H. H., as above.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, will be found willing in every respect; no objection to the country. The best of City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S PLACE wanted, by a sober, active and reliable man; 10 years' first-class City reference; City, country or location no object. Call for or address HENRY, at Gardiner's feed store, No. 72 West 23d-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by an Englishman, who has had many years' experience in the care of horses, and is a careful driver; good City reference. Address E. J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man with six years 'reference from his last employer. Call for EDWARD, at Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHmen, a situation as coachman; nine years' City reference. Country preferred. Apply at No. 306 4th-av.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a man perfectly capable of the care of horses, and to drive if required; also, to take care of cows, assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; has best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a Protestant married man, no incumbrance but his wife, a situation as coachmen and farmer, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and a careful driver, is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call or address No. 15 John-st., or address Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a single young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a well-experienced, competent man, who can furnish the best testimonials as to character, &c.; can furnish 11 years' recommendations from a gentleman in this City. A line addressed to J. F. WOOD, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention; no objection to the country; or address Mr. Waters, corner Broadway and 13th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; would go to the country, and make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City and country reference from his last employer; has is a good driver. Address J. B. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and understands his business; is willing to be useful; has first-class City and country reference. Address C. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Call, for two days, at Brewster & Co.'s, corner 10th-st. and Broadway. Inquire for EDWIN McCLURE.

A FARMER—CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A practical American farmer, a situation, to go to California with some respectable party, to take charge of some good fruit ranche, or some business in San Francisco; reference in San Francisco and New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A FARMER.—A GERMAN MAN WISHES A situation on a farm; has some knowledge of farming, understands the care and management of horses and cows; does not speak much English; wages no object. Can be seen at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A SITuation as farmer; has been long accustomed to farming in all its branches; has also understands working in a garden; is a good groom and careful driver. Address Z. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation, as farmer and gardener, by one who has considerable experience both in farming and gardening; is well acquainted with growing roots, and for stock and raising of all kinds of vegetables, fruits, &c.; no objection to go a distance in the country or West. Direct G. T., Messrs. THORBURNS, No. 15 Johnst., New-York.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a situation as farmer and gardener by a Scotchman, married, wife and one child; has been many years in this country. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call on or address FARMER, for two days, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; good reference. Address A. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, take care of a vegetable garden, milk cows, keep a gentleman's place in nice order; good reference given. Any one in need of such can apply or address a note to T. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—Wanted, by a young man, an Englishman, a situation as plain gardener, &c.; understands the culture of vegetables, &c.; also the care and driving of horses, and can milk; moderate wages; good City reference. Address T. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as gardener and coachman; has the best of reference from his last employer; would have no objections to go in the country. Address X. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands gardening and farming in all branches, as well as the care of horses, either in grooming or driving; has eight years' refereuce. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion waoted by a respectable man, as groom and coachman; he is thoroughly acquainted with his business in either capacity; knows the City well, and will be well recommended; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address T. B., Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., or No. 622 6th-av., for one week.

A GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG man, with good references, wishes a situation as groom and useful man; understands the care and grooming of horses; is willing to make himself otherwise useful; can assist in the garden; is willing and obliging. Call at, or address J. B., No. 97 4th-av.

A JANITOR, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants a situation as janitor, messenger, collector, porter, or any thing to be useful; would take care of an invalid, or take charge of an imbecile; can give the best references. Address J. B., No. 145 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who is well acquainted with his business, and has had long experience; can be well recommended, and has no objection to travel. Call at or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to that effect; no objection to the country. Call at, or address N. Y., No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., care of Mr. See.

COPYING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who is a good accountant and writes a good plain hand, whose time is not fully occupied by his business, some kind of copying or accounting to do, for which a reasonable compensation is required. Address, for one week, R. S. MAYFIELD, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York.

CASHIER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CASHier of some Banking Institution in this State or vicinity, by a gentleman of large experience in banking in country and city, and who will produce testimonials of the first character. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box No. 3,974, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN YEARS wishes a situation in some good commercial business or shipping office; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary not so much an object as a position for advancement; testimonials from his teacher and others are ample. Address J. G. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE.—A MAN and wife, with only one child, 3 months old, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer season. Can give good recommendations for honesty and capability, &c. Address, C. C. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for this week.

AMERICAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE single man, a situation in a wholesale or retail fruit or butter store, or in any business where he can make a respectable living; has been in the fruit business two years. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; would prefer a wholesale business; is a fair penman and quick at figures; had eight years' experience selling, collecting, and keeping accounts in this City; satisfactory references given. Address J. J. M., Box 116 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN lately connected with a public office; best of references given, as to character and capability. Address J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, N. Y.

$100 WILL BE PRESENTED TO ANY party procuring for the advertiser a situation on the Police of this City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh. Address, for one week, M. G. HORTON, Flushing, L. I.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., ESTABLISHED 1855.
A BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION,
For those who seek well-qualified teachers,
For teachers who desire

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which will be twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by a certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schuyler & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment therefor.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

VERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and promptly; bought, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
6 PER CENT ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
DRAWBACK CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information may be obtained on application to
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. WYCKERHAM, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 23rd May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th Inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

PENSION OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED BY MAJ. M. Myers, in 1817, for procuring bounty money, prize money, pensions, and all other war claims of officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, their widows and heirs.
C. W. MYERS, No. 229 Broadway,
opposite the Park Barracks.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

$300,000 INDIANA 6 PER CENT. WAR Bonds, $100,000 Gaiena and Chicago first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, for sale by L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, also Union and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted by W. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND certificates of indebtedness, bought and sold at the best rates by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 26c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 30, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Farmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between the subscribers under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO., is this day dissolved, and the business of said firm will be closed by O. E. WOOD, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation
G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
I. A. BARKER,
J. L. & B. WILLARD.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in this City between the undersigned under the firm name of HAWLEY & BROTHERS, is dissolved this 19th day of April, 1862, by mutual consent.
HENRY B. HAWLEY,
AMOS P. HAWLEY,
JOHN G. HAWLEY.

WHO IS THE MAN THAT HAS $1,000 IN cash, and wants to become partner in a first-class manufacturing business; safe and well established? Undoubted references given. Address S. R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with real name, to insure an interview.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 5th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
} Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY next, the 21st inst., for freighting, in two good vessels, about 275,000 feet of pine lumber, hence to Key West, Florida, with a reasonable number of lay days at each place. Persons offering will please state the lowest price of freight per 1,000 feet, and indorse their communications "Proposals for Freight."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the sale of property on Walker, Hester, 10th-av. and 21st-st., New-York, and Prince-st., Brooklyn, to be made at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. By order of the executors and others. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WITH A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,

At the elegant dwelling-house, No. 152 West 21st-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.,

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Embracing the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of the house; elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites; magnificent piano-forte, with elegant rosewood furniture of every description; also, a large collection of rich vases, bronzes, statuary, and elegant parlor ornaments; rosewood and other chamber furniture; superb mattresses and bedding; rich French china, cut-glass, silverware, cutlery, &c. The sale will be without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, VELVET TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

On TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOMS NO. 458 BROADWAY,
Comprising richly-carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut suites, in satin damask, plush, brocatel and haircloth; elegant and massive French plate pier and mantel mirrors; solid carved rosewood and walnut Elizabethan and Louis Quartoize bedsteads; solid oak and walnut pillar extension dining-tables; solid rosewood sarmour a glace, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, etageres, buffets, secretaries, oak and black walnut dining-chairs, fine spring curled-hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

By order, EZRA F. KELLOGG, Assignee.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,

The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

TERMS—Bills under $500, cash in bankable funds; all over that amount, four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND GAITERS.

At Auction,
By RICHARDS & WHITING,
On WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock
At Store
NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,

Comprising our usual variety of staple goods for the Spring trade. Also a large lot of stock goods.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer, by A. D. GALE, at store No. 44 Dey-st.

Semi-annual tradesale of boots and shoes, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock; about 1,000 cases, comprising a prima and general assortment of goods adapted to the season. Also, at 12 o'clock, eighty lots of stock goods, to close the concern of a large retail store.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF TWO SUPERB-TONED

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,

On TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 458 Broadway.

TERMS CASH.

Sale peremptory, without any reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, 200 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

EMADE BY BELTER, TO ORDER, WITHIN A SHORT TIME. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at No. 63 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture made by Belter & Co.; the dining-room furniture, by Hobe, of Broadway, consisting of rich parlor suite of rosewood, covered in green silk brocatel, heavy curtains to match, carved cornices, pier and mantel glasses, lace curtains, embroidered sofa cushions, rich bronze flower vase, rare piece of Parian statuary, &c., gilt reception chairs, carved centre table, fine bronze chandeliers and brackets, clock, vases and tête-à-têtes, set imported by Ball, Black & Co., oval mirrors, embroidered reading chair, wall brackets and figures, velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets.

DINING-ROOM—(Of oak, made by Hobe)—Carved buffet chairs, cushioned back sofa, engravings, suite in rosewood and carved maroon plush, superb maroon and gold dinner set, in perfect order, 300 pieces, rich engraved glass table-ware, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Bedsteads, upholstered with cushions, bureaus, wardrobe, &c., lined satin wood spring-back chairs, in delaine, sofa and couches, bed curtains, chairs, embroidered seats, embroidered fire screens, rosewood suite, covered embroidery, centre tables, canopy bedstead, and other furniture, all in complete order, property of a family leaving for Europe.

EDWARD SILTZNICH, Auctioneer.

SUPERB STOCK OF RICH FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE, manufactured by Mr. T. C. HOUGHTON. C. W. DAVENPORT will sell, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, on the premises Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant furniture now in the extensive wareroome of Mr. Houghton, who is about removing on the 1st of May. The stock consists of very rich and costly assortments of elegant goods, manufactured in the best manner, and warranted equal to any stock in the market.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Includes very elegantly-carved rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, statuary marble tops, and plate glass, washstands, commodes, armoires, wardrobes, easy chairs, lounges, cribs, cradles, &c.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Superb assortment in rosewood and black walnut, an suite, rich mirror back etageres, centre, card, sofa and fancy tables, easy and reception chairs, secretoires, music cabinets, &c.

LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND HALL FURNITURE

Includes very rich and varied styles of oak and black walnut sideboards, sideboards and extension tables, library and hall tables, hall stands and chairs, bookcases and chairs, together with the usual variety of articles found in a first-class stock. Purchasers wishing storage until the 1st of May can be accommodated. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FINE DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, chronometers, clocks, &c., part for account of administrators. All first class—no reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large stock of first-class jewelry, &c., made for Brendway sales; also, fine diamond jewelry, by order of administrators, consisting of gold watches, made by Roskell, Tobias, Lewele Bros.; duplex chronometers and levers, superb diamond rings and breastpins, earrings, crosses, gold sets, opera glasses, sleeve-buttons, necklaces, gold thimbles, a superb 20-day carriage clock, made by E. Cooper, London, cost $150; solid silver sets, gold enameled vest buttons, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, by order of the administrators, ten lots of fine diamond jewelry, being the property of a lady deceased. Among them are two very fine rings, appraised at $250 and $300 each. Without reserve.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

JOHN LEVISON WILL SELL AT PUBLIC

auction, on the premises, the entire household furniture, contained in the private residence, No. 145 Allen-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, April 22, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a splendid rosewood piano, Baker & Raven, makers; solid mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, mahogany tables, looking-glass, black walnut etagere, large porcelain vases, lace curtains and cornices, English Brussels carpets, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany card tables, fine mantel clock and lamps, fire sets, mahogany bookcase, stair carpets and rods, linen shades, feather beds, toilet sets, mahogany washstands, parlor stoves, astral lamp, dining and tea tables, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

GEORGE HALLBROOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNI-

TURE, OFFICE DESKS, IRON SAFE, &c., &c. On TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms, No. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., J. BOYCE will sell the entire balance of his stock of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant oak buffets; rosewood, walnut and mahogany armoires, splendid chamber suites, among which is one full suite of zebra wood, the only one in the City; parlor suites; rosewood and walnut stageres; centre, side and sofa tables, &c., &c.; also, the office furniture, iron safe, &c., all of which will be sold without any reservation, to close the business. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SECURITIES,

&c., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 242 Shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, par $50; 60 Shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, par $100; 8 Bonds Hudson River Railroad Company, (1870,) par $1,000; 3 Bonds New-Haven Railroad Company, (1875,) par $1,000; 4 Certificates of Debt, New-York Central Railroad Company, $1,000 each. Terms of sale—Cash. Lists at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

TURE.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 146 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by order of the Executor, the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, rocking and other chairs, marble-top centre-table, pier mirrors, mantel clocks and ornaments, silver-plated and cut glassware, dining and tea tables, table cutlery, lounges, bedsteads and bedding, two safe leather trunks and two valises. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, one gold watch.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

at No. 444 Canal-st., wardrobes, bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, chandeliers, looking-glasses, cottage suites, glass, crockery and kitchen ware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites; rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre-tables, etageres, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites; dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsts, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. To be positively sold, to satisfy a mortgage.

C. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

ALSO,

One elegant grand piano, Driggs' Patent.
One elegant rosewood square piano, J. & C. Fischer.
One elegant melodeon, Carhart & Needham.
One elegant mahogany piano, Stodart & Dunham.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY,
TUESDAY, April 22, at 11 A. M.,
At Salesroom No. 378 Broadway,
OF
VELVET TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,
Mattings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER BY BAUDOUINE, DEFOREST, BELTER AND ROCHEFORT, AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 58 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of superb parlor suite covered with green satin brocatel, cost $475; elegant black marble clock, with two vases to match, cost $180; rosewood marble-top centre and cejolyt tables, velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, beautiful large vases and mantel ornaments, blue and white satin brocatel window-curtains, rosewood piano, made by Chickering, of Boston, mahogany sideboard, marble-top rosewood etagere, lace curtains, mahogany dressing bureaus and French bedsteads, rosewood writing-desk, with plate-glass door, papier-mache centre-table, rosewood hat-stand, oil paintings and engravings, spring hair-mattresses, dining-room furniture, handsome gas-fixtures, &c., &c., together with a lot of china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale, and terms cash, bankable money. Office, No. 52 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel, marble-top etagere with mirrors, centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses with console tables, rosewood piano-forte, 7¼ octaves, marble and French ormulu clocks, bronze and other ornaments, satin brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, smoire a glace fancy tables, cottage furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, oak extension table, dining chairs in plush, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, fine French china and cut glass, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, engravings, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 106 2d-av., an extensive assortment of costly furniture, comprising rosewood parlor and sitting room suites in satin damask, velvet and reps; velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lounges, etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, two mahogany extension tables, a number of large and handsome pier and mantel mirrors, satin damask and lace curtains, gas chandeliers; a large variety of old and valuable paintings, bronzes, parian ornaments, French clocks; rosewood, mahogany and enameled bureaus, bedsteads and washstands; mattresses, paillasses, blankets, &c.; also, handsome French china tea, dinner and breakfast sets and glassware; two chests black tea, two barrels sugar, patent mangle in laundry; also an assortment of kitchen furniture. The paintings will be sold at 1 o'clock. Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, carved rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt-frame pier and mantel glasses, brocatel window-curtains, lace do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top hall-stands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut and rosewood sideboard, extension dining-table, side tables and window-shades, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, Brussells stair carpet, stair-rods, refrigerator, crockery, china and glassware, cutlery, &c. The above is all good furniture, in good order, together with a large assortment which will be found enumerated in the catalogue. Sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1862, at 11 A. M., at No. 18 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite, in maroon plush; centre-tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stodart; pier glass, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; rich chintz and lace window-curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands and commodes, marble-tops; black walnut library bookcase and tables, cottage furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, mantel clocks, China and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 283 Henry-st., between Baltic and Harrison sts., Brooklyn. A general assortment of household furniture, French plate mirror, rosewood centre tables, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, engravings, hatstand, walnut extension table, crockery, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 12 o'clock M., at No. 16 Clinton-st., near Fulton-st., household furniture, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 254 Gold-st., between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av., household furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 27 West 18th-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of richly-carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatel; do., do., in rosewood; do. rosewood centre and side tables; rich velvet carpets, dining-room, in oak extension table, chairs, &c.; bedrooms, Brussels carpets, cottage furniture, richly decorated, mattresses, pillows and bedding of best quality, lace curtains, crockery and glassware, all of which will be sold by one of our best City makers, to order, and have been used carefully but one year, and are in fine order. Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOsite the Post-office. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 377 Washington-st., cor. Beach, genteel household furniture, consisting of 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; centre and side tables, lace curtains, paintings, mantel ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and crockets, hair mattresses, fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil cloth, stair carpet, crockery, glassware and kitchen utensils.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—

SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, situate in Hempstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auctioneers, No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer, No. 589 Broadway.

HOLBROOK & CAGNEY WILL SELL

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 West 9th-st., near 5th-av., the furniture of a first-class boarding-house, one rosewood piano, two large mirrors; rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture; carpets, fine mattresses and bedding, &c. (See *Herald*.) Sale positive. Catalogues at sale. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., neat furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, next the American Telegraph Office, a large and fine stock of the best furniture, made for private sale, but removed for convenience of sale, and is well worthy the notice of buyers, as it embraces parlor, chamber, library, reception and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate parcels to suit. Catalogues at sale.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHOGANY PARLOR furniture, black walnut chamber furniture, wardrobes, cribs, Brussells carpets, &c., by PEED & CO., WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M., at No. 143 Dean-st., near Bond, Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.

SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Coos.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. Adams, United States Navy Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freights or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 26,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 3,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$86 | Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85 | Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $95. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to J. & W. M. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM

ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW,

BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 fine,

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

The Vice President *pro tem.* presented petitions in favor of a bankrupt law; also in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition from free colored citizens of the United States, praying for setting aside portions of territory outside of the National limits, for their colonization, and naming Central America.

Mr. LANE said that while he did not believe that the free colored people were entitled to all the rights or privileges of white citizens of the United States, he nevertheless favored their just right to petition—a right awarded even among the most despotic Governments of Europe. It was evident that as slaves were freed here, and by our armies, something must be done with them, and emancipation or an apprenticeship system must be adopted, for it was not in accordance with the genius of our institutions that these people should be returned to Slavery. He alluded to the great, bloodless and moral triumph of freedom in the District of Columbia as fully equal to the triumphs of our arms by the chivalric and brave sons of the West, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. The memorial was respectful and deserving the attention of Congress. He desired that it should be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

Messrs. HOWE of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and HOWARD of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented memorials from citizens of Wisconsin and Michigan, praying for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi Rirer.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial to adjust the tax bill now pending in Congress.

Mr. CLARK of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of New-Hampshire in favor of what is known as the "internal system of taxation."

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented joint resolutions from the Wisconsin Legislature, tendering to the President of the United States an approval of his course. He said these resolutions passed almost unanimously.

The resolutions were read and tebled.

The House joint resolution for supplying the Smithsonian Institute with a copy of WILKES' Explorations, was taken up.

Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped they would pass the resolution and have the books sent to the Smithsonian, as the two most gigantic humbugs ought to go together.

Mr. POWELL, of Keotucky, (Union,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the names of all persons resident of the State of Kentucky who have been arrested by his order and confined in forts, camps and prisons since the 1st of September last; also the number and age of those who had been released, and the number, names and ages of those retained.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the resolution laid over under the rule.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill relating to the selection of jurors for the District of Columbia.

The resolution calling for information in relation to the arrest of Brig.-Gen. STONE was then taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, and compared the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to the inquisitors of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He then procaeded to review the remarks made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and read at length from Mr. WADE's remerks in regerd to the Secretary of the Committee, and asked, "What gave them the right to prononnce judgment against their brother?"

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.) said that Gen. STONE was furnished with the avidence taken against him, and was allowed full opportunity before the Committee to reply.

Mr. MCDOUGALL commented on the members of the Committee taking the oath to support the Constitution, and yet the Chairman (WADE) had admitted in his speech that all the acts of the Committee were not in accordance with the Constitution. How could they, after taking such an oath, indorse an act they call a violation of the Constitution? The Chairmen of the Committee had stated that they had not technical evidence to convict, yet the Committee had thought it necessary, for the defence of the Government, to make such arrests. He (MCDOUGALL) inquired what evidence they had if they had not technical evidence, for in law the latter was the poorest kind of evidence. He (MCDOUGALL) would do as much for the humblest citizen in the land as he would do for Gen. STONE. He (MCDOUGALL) denounced the insinuation of the Chairman of the Committee, (WADE,) that Gen. STONE had skulked awey. He then alluded to the system of warfare made on the regular army by partisan spirit, and remarked the case of the man who, by rank and position, was at the head of our armies. He was even now, when before Yorktown, pursued by this same spirit, but Gen. MCCLELLAN has built his eyrie too high on the rocks for the owls end hats to reach. Mr. MCDOUGALL then reviewed the action of Secretary STANTON in the case of Surgeon-General FINLAY, who had been forty-three years in the service of the Government. No cause was assigned for the order in that instance, but when reprimanded by the Secretary of War, Mr. FINLEY had said he should prefer a trial by Court-martial, and that if he was found guilty, then he should be reprimanded. But Mr. STANTON replied he had a prompter way of doing business, and this old man was deprived of his position, and hurried away from his family and friends to Boston. If Gen. STONE had a trial, and was found guilty, let him have a volley or the gallows. He was not disposed to be fault-finding, or to speak in this case in a partisan spirit, but he supposed this man STANTON thought he would get fame and renown by these tyrannous acts. Who was this Secretary of War? It seemed that he was a lawyer, who received large boundes from the last Administration, that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and was a supporter of BRECKINRIDGE in 1860. In November last he changed his views, and came forward and tendered advice to the Administration, and, being energetic and quick, was received in confidence. He cited the old saw of the rats who left the sinking ship as applicable there, and in conclusion preferred his own resolution to the substitute of Mr. WILSON.

Mr. WADE replied at length, and denied the intimation of Mr. MCDOUGALL, in Friday's speech, that he charged him with being a sympathizer with treason. He only wished that the Senetor had continued his assaults on traitors [which] he commenced in his speeches a year ago, on the other side of the Continent. There was an old adage which would apply to this talk about charges of treason, "The wicked flea when no man pursneth." The Senetor had gone into secret conclave to organize a party to reconstruct this Government, and there was a systematic effort here and through the country, as instanced in the arrest of Mr. CAMERON by judiciel proceedings, to assault and embarrass the Administration. He was glad to be in such good company as that of Secretary STANTON, for no man had shown greater zeal in putting down treason, and sustaining the Government. The Committee, on which he never solicited a position, had been called an inquisition for destruction. This Committee would go on in its zeal and energy, let come what may in its way, to sustain the Government, punish treason and put down the rebellion. [Applause in the galleries.] He said the speech heard this day belonged to the class made by BRECKINRIDGE and others who were here a little more than a year ago. They stood up here day after day, and talked in the same manner about constitutional rights, and were now found in arms in the so-called Confederate States. He proceeded to defend the Committee from the charge of inquisition made by the Senator, and sent to the Clerk's desk the official records of the Committee, from which it appeared that on January 29, the Committee were informed by Gen. MCCLELLAN that Gen. STONE was in the city, and he desired that Gen. STONE should appear before the Committee. Gen. STONE did appear on Jan. 31, and the character of the charges and evidence against him were presented, and he (STONE) made his own explanations in his own way. The Committee then appointed a Sub-Committee, who waited on the Secretary of War, and informed him that there was a conflict of evidence. He regretted that the Senator (MCDOUGALL) had skedaddled out of the Senate, and did not hear these facts. That was an inquisitorial course taken against Gen. STONE by the Committee. The Senator from California had stricken out of the official report all allusion to the Committee in his speech of the other day. Gen. STONE was among the very first called in by the Committee on the Ball's Bluff affair, where the young men of our country were led to the slaughter as sheep to the shambles, and he was called before the Committee at the suggestion of that very immaculate commander, Gen. MCCLELLAN, so regarded by the Senator from California. He denounced those here and elsewhere who never had anything to say against traitors, though always so anxious about the Constitution. There was not a loyal Buchanan or Breckinridge man south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the same is the case with their Northern followers. He concluded by allusion to the adherance of DOUGLAS and his followers to the Republicans in maintaining the Union; to the rebels of this city, who still gave information to the enemy; to the comparison made the other day by Mr. POWELL, between the old Senators of Massachusetts and the present ones. How stood Kentucky and Massachusetts in this rebellion? He defended the President, who in his mild way never harmed any one; and his (WADE's) abiding faith was that the time was coming when this Government would rise phoenix-like from the ashes, and in twenty years he the most powerful nation of the earth. Then the Southern people would see the error of their ways; the conceit would be whipped out of them, and they would return to their allegiance, and glory in us as having saved them from themselves.

Mr. POWELL thought the gentleman was mistaken in his (POWELL'S) allusion to the Senators from Massachusetts. He only commented on the speech made by one of those Senators. As a comparison was made of Kentucky's part in this war, he would say that no troops of that State had ever been ordered to the rear, as was the case at the battle of Pittsburgh. The soldiers from that State were brave on both sides.

Mr. WADE said that half the regiment alluded to were Kentuckians. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. POWELL said that was a mistake. The troops sent to the rear were from Ohio. As intimations had been made heretofore that Kentucky was saved by troops from other States, he would say she had enough in the field to defend herself.

Mr. WADE said that Kentucky had got armies in the field, but he inquired on which side she had the most. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. POWELL said he knew that Kentucky had troops on both sides, and he regretted that it was so.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Rep.) was of the opinion that Gen. STONE was entitled to be heard, unless there was some overbearing military necessity for the contrary. He denied the insinuations made by some newspapers that he had anything to do with the arrest of Gen. STONE. He was a stranger to him, and had done nothing directly or indirectly which led to his arrest. He favored a reference of the resolution to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that inquiries on the resolution should be answered, but he did not favor a reference of the resolution to the War Committee, as it was not a Committee of the Senate, but a joint one of the two Houses.

Mr. MCDOUGALL here suggested to refer the resolution to the Military Committee.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) as a member of the Military Committee, hoped it would not be referred to them. It would involve the same inquiries as before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, where the resolution belonged.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said the statements of the California Senator, about *ex-parte* testimony before the War Committee, were in point of fact untrue. No evidence, to his knowledge, as a member of that Committee, had ever been taken against any one, without a chance for his being heard in his own defence. He was tired of these mean and false imputations on the Committee.

Mr. MCDOUGALL asked if the Senator meant to say that he said anything false.

Mr. CHANDLER said, whoever said the Committee has taken *ex-parte* and inquisitorial evidence, made false imputations.

Much confusion ensued.

Mr. MCDOUGALL rapidly repeated the inquiry: Does the Senator mean to say I uttered anything false?

The Vice-President called him to order.

Mr. CHANDLER would not repeat what he had already said several times. He declined to answer.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said the Senator must not than point his finger at me.

Order being restored,

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he thought the inquiry was proper, unless some imperious military necessity prevented the trial of Gen. STONE; but this should be left with the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who was alone judge in the premises. No one would guard constitutional rights more than himself, and it was proper for Congress to inquire into these arrests.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) trusted that the Seoete would come back to the question before them, and not debate these side issues. He favored Mr. WILSON'S resolution calling for facts in regard to the arrests of the President, if not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) conceded the views of the Senator from Iowa, and disclaimed in his reply to the intimation of Mr. MCDOUGALL that he spoke here or elsewhere the views of the President. He spoke solely from information elicited in debate here on the question, and thought there might be circumstances which would justify the imprisonment of certain persons at such times as these, resulting in temporary individual injury for the public good. This happened with the best of Governments.

He defended the Secretery of War from the assault made on him to day, and believed no man stood higher in the estimation of the people of the country. This confidence would not be injured by this assault. He thought that Secretary STANTON'S conrse during the last days of BUCHANAN'S Administration, had insured the peaceful inauguration of President LINCOLN.

After a debate as to the form in which the resolution should be passed, Mr. MCDOUGALL accepted Mr. WILSON'S resolution in place of his own, calling on the President, if not incompetible with the public interest, to furnish all the information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. STONE, which then passed.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) obtained the floor.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, making appropriations for a bounty to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers who have died or may die, and of those killed or who may be killed, in the service. Referred to the Committee on Weys and Means.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts (Rep.,) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate a statement of the expenditures of money in the Department of the West.

On motion of Mr. NIXON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with a statement of all appointments of Brigadier-Generals—Regular and Volunteer—from the 1st of April, 1861, to April, 1862.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Secretary of War was directed to cause the necessary blank forms to be printed and distributed among the sick and wounded soldiers and their relatives, in order that they may obtain the back pay and bounty due to said soldiers.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform this House upon the following facts:

First—What has deleyed the reply to the resolution of this House calling for information as to the age, sex, condition, etc., of the Africans employed in Gen. WOOL'S Department?

Second—What number of slaves have been brought into this District by the army officers, or other agents of the Government, from the State of Virginia, since the enemy abandoned the possession of Manassas and their lines on the Potomac?

Third—What number of fugitives from Marylend and Virginia are now in the City of Washington, their sex and probable ages?

Fourth—What number is now in or has been sent to Frederick, Maryland.

Fifth—How many are now fed and supported by the money of the United States, appropriated by Congress to prosecute the war.

Sixth—By what authority negroes, old and young, male and female, were sent from Virginia by railroad to Philadelphia, and at whose expense, and the amount of expense, and the purposes for which they were sent.

Seventh—If he has not the means to answer these inquiries, to take the necessary steps to obtain the information.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the resolution was tabled by a vote of 65 against 31, the Republicans generally voting in the affirmative.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be published 5,000 copies of the book entitled the *Patriotic Record*, containing full rolls of all the officers and men in the army and navy engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Indiana, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report a bill providing pensions for disabled soldiers of the present war.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the resolution was to-day adopted, calling for the expenditures of the Western Department, and then rejected it.

Mr. DUNN's resolution came up. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to take proceedings to recover from JOHN C. FREMONT and E. L. BEARD, the sum of money obtained from the Treasury on the order of said FREMONT, payable to said BEARD, as set forth in the report of the Select Committee to inquire into the contracts of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table, but

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) claimed his own right to the floor, and said he was opposed to arraigning men without giving them an opportunity of being heard in their own defence. After indictment a speedy trial should be afforded. Either the Committee or the Government contractors are guilty of making a false report and placed a false record before the House, or Gen. FREMONT stands convicted of a gross and odious act, for which he ought to be brought to trial. All he (DUNN) proposed by the resolution was that Gen. FREMONT should have a trial before a Court of Justice.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), asked if Mr. DUNN had seen any testimony outside the report.

Mr. DUNN replied that he had only stated what he had seen in the report. If the Committee were guilty of false charges, he would punish them.

Messrs. KELLY and STEARNS interposed a few remarks in explanation, defensive of FREMONT.

Mr. DUNN resumed his speech, criticising the alleged extravagance attending the exaction of defensive works at St. Louis. Extraordinary sums were advanced before the work was done, on the mere say of the contractors. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the public money was thus spent, while the soldiers remained unpaid. Even MCKINSTRY could not approve of such extravagance and wastefulness. These points he derived from the report of the Select Committee. He wanted a suit brought against Gen. FREMONT and Mr. BEARD, in order to recover so much money as has been drawn without form of law. If all the drafts had been honored, they would have amounted to $250,000. The payment of money on such a principle would bankrupt any nation. If the friends of Gen. FREMONT want him to lie under imputations, they mistake their duty. If the jury find that the money was properly drawn, they would so find; if the money was due to the Government, Congress would be derelict to duty if it did not take measures to secure it. Owing to Gen. FREMONT'S hold upon the people, no other man could have made such drafts and escaped.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the gentleman's persistent malignity was worthy of a better cause. Why did the gentleman allow his thunders against Gen. FREMONT to sleep for the five months that Congress has been in session, till he is again in command?

Mr. DUNN explained that he introduced his resolution the very day he read the report, and was watching for it to come up for action ever since.

Mr. COLFAX replied that the gentleman had had frequent opportunities meanwhile to make his speech. Why wait till FREMONT was in front of the enemy, and then hurl arrows from the Legislative Council at his back. Common justice would demand that he should be let alone until the end of the war, when the gentleman's malignity could be sated to its full extent. The gentleman informed him, (COLFAX,) before the evidence was officially published, that he was opposed to and had lost confidence in him—predicating his opinions only on newspaper statements.

Mr. DUNN had no recollection of such conversation.

Mr. COLFAX said it was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, before the meeting of Congress. Why was not this movement made against Gen. FREMONT, when he was not in active command? Why now seek to deprive him of influence with his officers and men, and bring him into a criminal court?

Mr. DUNN said he did not purpose bringing him into a criminal court, but to a suit at law.

Mr. COLFAX replied that it was virtually making him a criminal. He believed the expenditures connected with the fortifications at St. Louis were extravagant, but he mentioned the circumstances which extenuated the expenditures, that Gen. FREMONT was just leaving St. Louis to attack Gen. PRICE and that perhaps enough had been saved in the smaller number of men requisite to defend St. Louis.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested that the friends of FREMONT should desire investigation, in order to relieve him of the pending charges.

Mr. COLFAX continued, saying the restoration of Gen. FREMONT to a command by the President was in the nature of a vindication of his character.

Mr. DUNN disclaimed malice toward Gen. FREMONT, who was a stranger to him.

Mr. LOVEJOY assayed to illustrate the position of the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. DUNN could not see the application.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Read *Virgil*.

Mr. DUNN—It is too late for me to commence the study now.

Mr. LOVEJOY said while FREMONT was in the presence of the enemy, it looked like malice prepense thus to arraign him.

Mr. COLFAX repeated that he did not approve of the St. Louis fortifications and contracts, but other generals had made far worse mistakes, and he instanced the lack of transportation at Ball's Bluff. He was willing to condemn FREMONT for his faults, for all he knew no man was perfect. After further remarks in vindication of Gen. FREMONT, he said: Give this man a chance to be heard before he is stricken down by *ex parte* Committees who publish evidence taken in his absence as conclusive, without giving him an opportunity to cross-examine them. But it is well known that the Committee on the Conduct of the War believe them exonerated.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) during the debate, said the President may, in consideration of politicel influence, have reinstated FREMONT in command, to prerent a division of Northern sentiment—placing him in the Mountain Department, where he could do no herm and no good. The people of Missouri were made to suffer by FREMONT'S bringing in his California friends into that State, and were obliged to wait for six or eight months for their money.

Mr. COLFAX inquired how J. C. Woons came to ha placed on FREMONT'S Staff.

Mr. BLAIR said that WOODS came with a pass from Gen. BEAUREGARD, and was employed by his (BLAIR'S) brother as a spy to get the mails through Baltimore, as a man of capacity, skill and courage. WOODS came here with a gang of Californians, considered the basest on earth, and it seems there was a natural affinity between them and FREMONT.

Mr. COLFAX understood that FREMONT was placed in command through the influence of the BLAIR family.

Mr. BLAIR acknowledged this, had deeply repented it, and if pardoned, FREMONT would never get into another command with his help. As the gentleman from Indiana had picked up this cast-off, he would soon get sick of him.

Mr. COLFAX said he had not picked up the cast-off of anybody. He had started in company with the gentlemen of Missouri, and had kept on, while the gentleman had switched off.

Mr. BLAIR replied that it was time to switch off when FREMONT made contracts with BEARD, giving four times as much as the work was worth. St. Louis never was in danger, excepting from FREMONT, and now the latter is in Western Virginia. The complaints inaugurated in Missouri are reenmed, and letters are written, as usual, assailing the Government for not furnishing more troops.

A running debate between Messrs. COLFAX and BLAIR occurred, concerning points in the military conduct of FREMONT.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, (Rep.,) without declaring himself a friend of FREMONT, believed he was entitled to a fair hearing. He knew BEARD was here asking for a survey of the works. As for WOODS, he was personally acquainted with him. If FREMONT selected WOODS for his business manager, he could not have made a better selection. The gentleman from Missouri seemed to have stigmatized returned Californians. In response to this he (PHELPS) had only to say, if you strip the army of returned Californians, you will have but few competent leaders.

Mr. STEVENS said in revolutionary times there was a cabal against WASHINGTON, and there seemed to be a cabal now. The only difference was in the kind of men of which they were composed. The means selected to destroy the latter were more infamous than those resorted to with the view of destroying WASHINGTON. The motive, attributed by the gentlemen from Missouri to the President in reinstating FREMONT, was not a vindication of an injured man from the trash and slender heaped upon him. If there ever was a worse charge made against any men in office then that against the motives of the President, he had yet to learn it. The gentleman had made none as bad against FREMONT, though he has condemned FREMONT as a plunderer. He alluded to what he termed scraps of slander against FREMONT, and of persons being put on this scent by those who had been his friends but became his enemies, to destroy him. There was no pretence that he had received any money to which he was not entitled. If it were in order, he would move to discherge the scandal-hunting Committee from any further service. They had committed more fraud than they had detected.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, in explanation, said, if FREMONT did not bring the Californians here, he received them with open arms and filled their hands with contracts of the most notorious chereeter. BEARD defrauded the men whom he employed. It did not lie in the mouth of STEVENS to charge him (BLAIR) with asseiling the President, when it was known that the gentleman had heretofore not only assailed the Administration but our Generals in the field.

Mr. DUNN'S resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved the passage of the resolution heretofore offered by him, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report back the bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment, and for other purposes. If this had been heretofore passed, the House would not have enjoyed the debate with which it had been treated to-day.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) believed a large portion of the House was disgusted with the discussion. The quarrels about particular Generals were distasteful. There was one parallel to it in history, namely, a Romen Emperor fiddling while Rome was on fire.

Mr. COLFAX concurred in what the gentleman said. No friend of FREMONT had here said a word about him, excepting to defend him from attacks.

The resolution was adopted.

The bill required to be reported relates to the trial and punishment of military officers charged with swindling.

Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CONCERT SALOONS AND THE POLICE.—It was generally expected last night, that the Metropolitan Police, under the direction of Superintendent KENNEDY, would make a general onslaught upon all the Concert Saloons in the City. Owing, however, to the fact, that the Superintendent had not received a copy of the bill, as passed by the Legislature which provides for the summary abolition of these places of amusement, he decided to defer the movement for a day or two, and in the meantime, the proprietors of the Saloons will receive a proper notice to close up their business without delay. Unless they do this, it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law, as they understand it, without fear or favor.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM DRINKING BEER.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterdev, at No. 194 East Eleventh-street, upon the body of a child aged 4 years, named ELLEN O'NEIL, whose death was caused by drinking a large quantity of strong beer. The parents of the child are both in the army, and for the last six months ELLEN has lived with a woman named BRIDGET HARLAN. On Sunday afternoon the child cried for beer, and BRIDGET gave her what she judged was sufficient. The latter soon after left the room. The child found a large pitcher of beer on a table, and drank the whole of it. Death ensued a few hours after. Dr. ROBINSON, who made an examination, testified that death was caused by drinking beer.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPICAL UNION No. 6.—At a special meating of the above Union held at their rooms, No. 63 Bowery, on Saturday evening, April 18, it was determined to send a full delegation to represent the Union in the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Typographical Union, to meet in this City on the first Monday in May. Messrs. D. W. FLYNN, W. G. COWLES, and P. H. BROWNE are the delegates elected to represent New-York. The Union appointed Chas. S. Taylor, W. R. Finch, G. A. Colburn, John B. Smith, and John Henry a Committee of Arrangements to receive the delegates of sister Unions to be represented to the National Convention. On motion, the officers of the New-York Union were added to the Committee.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A CHECK.—JOHN REGGINS was arrested, yesterday, for stealing a $50 check from PATRICK QUINN, of No. 181 Elizabeth-street. QUINN was passing through Wall-street, endeavoring to get the check cashed, when the accused accosted him, and while they were engaged in conversation, REGGINS snatched the check from his hand and ran. He was soon after taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination. The check was not recovered.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—Detectives ELDER and MCCOAD last evening arrested two very respectable looking men, who gave their names as GEORGE WILKINSON and CHARLES RAYNOR, who are charged with having passed upon several persons counterfeit $10 bills of the Waterbury Bank, Conn. The bills are well executed, and it is stated that many of them have been passed in this City. The accused were detained at Police headquarters for examination.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF THIEVES.—In yesterday's TIMES we reported the theft of a case of silk plush, valued at $1,000, belonging to Messrs. SOLOMON & HART, of No. 369 Broadway. The property was found at No. 653 Water-street, and not at 263, as before reported. ELKAN KRAUS, and a man in his employ, named FRITNAS BLOCK, were taken into custody upon the charge of having stolen the case. Justice STEERS committed them for examination.

COUNTERFEITERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—MICHAEL CHIARMONTE and ANDREW FEDERICI were examined yesterday, before United States Commissioner BETTS, on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit United States coin, and committed for trial. The parties were arrested about a week since, in Brooklyn, when a large lot of their bogus coin was seized. They are both Italians.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.—MARY SULLIVAN and FRANCES REARDON were arrested yesterday, upon the charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. LUCAS, in Fifty-third-street, of a portemonnaie containing about $6. The woman SULLIVAN is a well-known pickpocket. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused parties for trial. The money was recovered.

THE WAY OF PEACE.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver a free lecture upon "The Way of Peace," this evening, at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Tammany Hall Election.

THE UNION TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

The general election of Sachems and other officers of the Columbian Order came off last night at Tammany Hall, with considerable spirit; the rival parties, whose late sayings and doings were faithfully and exclusively recorded in the TIMES of Friday last, having nominated tickets very similar, but, to the knowing eye, essentially different.

Grand Suchem NELSON J. WATERBURY was in the Chair, and the session was long and animated, but finally resulted in the triumph of the so-called "Union Ticket," hereto appended, by 119 out of 162 votes cast, to wit:

For Sachems—JOHN A. DIX, Elijah F. Purdy, John Kelly, Isaac Bell, Jr., Thomas Dunlep, Edward Cooper, John E. Develin, Richerd B. Connolly, Daniel E. Delevan, James B. Nicholson, Peter B. Sweeney, Douglas Taylor, Henry Vandeweter.

For Treasurer—George E. Baldwin.

For Secretary—Casper C. Childs.

For Sagamore—George S. Masserve.

For Wiskinkie—Stephen C. Duryea.

The name of Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., was printed in an erening paper as the candidate for Treasurer, on the Waterbury ticket, so-called, but in a later edition of the same journal the following note to the Editors, was published:

GENTLEMEN—A ticket is in circulation containing my name as a candidete for Treasurer of Tammany Society, at the annual alection this avening. My name is used without my consent, and I am not a candidate.

Respectfully, &c., SMITH ELY, JR.

The Purdy section of the Order claim this victory as theirs from the fact that JNO. E. DEVELIN, their candidete for Sachem on the ticket, is elected, instead of Mr. GEORGE E. BALDWIN, the Velerhury candidate for the odd or thirteenth Sechem's cheir. Mr. BALDWIN, it will be perceived, is merely the Union incumbent elect of the Treasurership which the Weterbury men would heve given to Mr. DEVELIN.

The Cooledge Book Sale.

We would call the attention of amateurs, bibliophilists and generel readers of choice literature to the advertisement in another column, of the great book sale now in progress by W. P. COOLEDGE, Trustee at No. 625 Broadway, under the rooms of the Art Institute.

The stock offered consists of the very populer publications of the late firm of DERBY & JACKSON, and a large collection of the finest editions of standard works of nearly every class, not only from the best Philadelphia and Boston houses, but from the favorite English dealers. Fancy may rove at will along the shelves, and find its every shade of teste gratified.

The depression of the times, and a desire to close the sale et an early day, has induced the Trustee to offer this splendid assortment at half the usual prices Purchasers are daily diminishing the choice and the best moments for making the rarest selection are passing away. Among the mass, DERBY & JACKSON'S celebrated editions of the British Classics, including ADDISON, GOLDSMITH, FIELDING, etc.; the "Standerd French Classics," including MONTAIGNE, FENELON, CHATEAUBRIAND, &c.; the female Novelists, viz.: JANE AUSTEN, HANNAH MORE, JANE PORTER, FRANCES BURNEY and CHARLOTTE BRONTE; the magnificent issues of JARVES' Art Studies, (the Old Masters of Italy,) richly illustrated; recent Controversial Works by BEECHER, WALKER, and TAPPT; the new and superb Cambridge edition of THOMAS HOOD, on tinted peper, with 300 illustrations; JEFFERSON'S Works, the British Poets, the Great American Authors, and a host of others, scarcely less elegant and desirable, will attract the eye of the connoisseur.

The sale will continue for but a few days longer, and, meanwhile, we recommend a visit to this fine museum of book-work, even to those who seek an intellectual and artistic pleesure only. The actual purchaser has seldom, if ever, had such an opportunity afforded him to combine satisfaction with remarkable economy.

Arrivals in the City.

Sir Robert Cauliffe and Capt. Dulgell, of the Scotch Fusileer Guards; Judge Warren, of Boston; Col. Brewerton, U. S. A.; W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; T. A. Jencks, of Pruvidence; and Dr. Hoppin, J. F. Hoppin and Dr. C. Hoppin, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Francis Boyd, of Boston; F. Goldstein, of Paris; Francis W. Murphy, of England; W. Munroe, H. M. Fuller, A. W. Farrar, W. Pege, and Geo. H. Davis, of Boston; Dr. Vedder, of Scheuectady, and G. A. Manson, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Metcalf and Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, U. S. A., from Port Royal; Capt. J. D. Fuger and lady, from Boston; Alex. Green, U. S. N.; W. B. M. Murhill, U. S. Coast Survey; Lieut.-Col. Hazleton, Wheeling, Va., and A. Perkins, of Masenchusetts, are at the Astor House.

H. B. Haskins, of Maine; J. H. Knapp and J. H. Douglass, of Iowa; D. W. Lovell and B. Kingsman, of Massachusetts; D. C. Herskell, of Louisville, and L. B. Brown, of Chicago, are at the Metropoliten Hotel.

Capt. Power, of Hudson; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and Henry Sanford, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

THE WATER RATES—THE TEMPORARY CLOSING OF A STREET TO FACILITATE THE OPERATIONS OF GOVERNMENT.—A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, and in the absence of the President of the Board, Alderman WOOD, Alderman O'KEEFE of the Twelfth Ward was called to preside. Immediately after approving the minutes, under a special order, the communication of the Board of Water Commissioners, recommending water retes, was taken up for consideration. This matter was under discussion for nearly two hours and was finally adopted as presented, with the single exception of Section 11, under "special rates," the charge for "cert end other work horses," was amended so as to read "$1 each," instead of "$1 50 each," as recommended by the Commissioners. This wes reduced because it was deemed unnecessarily high and oppressive to the poorer classes. The general rates for dwellings are arranged upon a basis of three cents for each one hundred gallons of water used. Under "special rates," which incindes business places where a large quantity of water is used, the basis of estimate is at two and a half cents per hundred gallons.

On vacant lots where distributing mains are laid, the assessment is as follows:

On lots of which the assessed value shall not exceed $1,000, ten cents per foot on the front width. That is, a vacant lot with a frontage of 25 feet, has to pay annual water tax of $2 50.

On lots where the assessed velue is more than $1,000, and not exceeding $2,000, the tax is 15 cents per foot on the front width.

On all lots the assessed value of which is more than $2,000, tha tax is 20 cents per foot on the front width.

For manufacturing purposes, steam and ferry boats, &c., the price of water is at the rate of 2 cents for each 100 gallons.

The principal opposition to the rates proposed originated from the assumed feet that under section 10, the Water Board proposed, at the same time to supply every house with a metre to measure the water used, which if done, it was alleged, would involve an immense expense to somebody—each metre, it was stated, being valued at $20, and then, also, there would be extra expense for altering the metres; in this some of the Aldermen saw a big job for somebody. The objectionable paragraph reads as follows: "The above rates are predicated upon supplying water at the rate of three cents per one hundred gallons." Alderman STRONG moved to strike that out, but after a long discussion, the Board, by a very decided majority, refused to do so. A petition was received from Mr. S. F. ROWLAND asking permission to temporarily inclose Colyer-street, between Washington-street and the East River, at Greenpoint, so as to connect his two yards, now on both sides of Colyer-street, which would enable him to complete the three water-batteries he is now building for Government in six weeks less time than he could do, were the prayer of petition not granted. In connection with this matter, Alderman PERRY offered a resolution, authorizing Mr. ROWLAND to fence in the street for six months, only requiring of him to put up a gate, so that people can pass to the dock. As that portion of Colyer-street is seldom used, and the Board being desirous to end the rebellion as soon as possible, the resolution was adopted unanimously. After the transaction of some routine business, of no general interest, the Board adjourned for one week.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS.—The Board of Contracts met yesterday evening, and awarded contracts for cleaning streets from the 1st of May to the first of January next—eight months—in the respective wards as annexed:

Ward.	Contractor.	Price for eight months.	Paid the last year.
I.	John Smith	$800	$2,000
II.	(No person claimed the bid in this ward.)		
III.	Thomas McCarthy	600	2,600
IV.	Thomas McCarthy	791	1,600
V.	(No person claimed the contract in this ward.)		
VI.	Garret Burns	999	2,495
VII.	Francis Gillen	400	1,800
VIII.	John Delaney	200	400
IX.	Francis Gillen	455	2,000
X.	Thomas Holahan	1,195	3,000
XI.	P. Wortman	1,200	2,700
XII.	Garret Burns	240	1,200
XIII.	Nicholas Brown	1,500	4,000
XIV.	(No bidder appeared.)		
XV.	Wm. Nodyne	495	850
XVI.	John G. Knntz	695	2,329
XVII.	O. Fitzpatrick	210	860
XVIII.	(No street cleaning required.)		
XIX.	Francis Gillen	500	1,175

Total for eight months under contracts just made, $10,480; total for twelve months, as paid last year, $29,110, equal to $19,406⅔ for eight months.

The contracts for repairing wells and pumps will be awarded on Thursday next.

THE RIVER PIRATES AT WORK AGAIN—ONE OF THEM SHOT.—At about 10½ o'clock Sunday night, a party of river pirates approached in a boat a Swedish vessel, lying at the foot of Clark-street, and demanded of the mate, who was on deck, the payment of a sum of money, which they alleged the Captain owed them for shipping a crew. The mate not liking their appearence ordered them off, at the same time telling them that they must come in the daytime to get their money. A dog in the vessel, instinctively comprehending the business of the intruders, kept up a constant growling, when they threatened to shoot him if he was permitted to menace them. At this the mate put the dog into the cabin; but no sooner had he done this than four men jumped from the boat upon the deck of the vessel, and the leader of the party discharged a pistol at the mate. That officer retreeted to the cabin, and obtaining a revolver, fired at the party, wounding one severely in the head. This unexpected resistance caused them to make a hasty retreet—two into the boat, carrying their now helpless compenion, and the other made his escape on shore. The mate then weot to the First Precinct Station-house and asked for protection—fearing a return of his assailants. Capt. SMITH sent Officer DOUGHERTY on boerd the vessel, but no further difficulty occurred. It was ascertained yesterday, that at a late hour Sunday night, the wounded man was picked up in New-York by the Police, and teken to the City Hospital. Yesterday morning the mate was arrested and taken before Justice PERRY, to have tha case investigated, when the examination was postponed till this afternoon.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3002. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OLD POINT AND YORKTOWN.

Rebel Report of a Fight at Elizabeth City.

Five Thousand of Gen. Burnside's Troops Said to Have Been Repulsed by One Thousand Rebels.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT YORKTOWN.

Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondents.

Further Accounts of the Fight Near Lee's Mills.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 21, } via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 22. }

A flag of truce was received to-dey.

A Petersburgh paper of this morning, says that the Senate has refused to concur in the House resolution for adjournment.

The same paper also contains a report of a repulse of a National force under Gen. BURNSIDE, at Elizabeth City. It is stated that the National troops, 5,000 strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed, with a loss of 500 killed, by a Confederate force of 1,000, including a Georgia regiment. The rebel loss is stated to be 18, including Capt. McCOUN and Lieut. WILSON, both of the Georgia regiment.

A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was current in Norfolk last night.

There is nothing new from Yorktown, except that matters are progressing satisfactorily.

LATEST NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

All was quiet at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. The weather was pleasant, the army in high health, and operations progressing favorably.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

BRISK SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBELS—THEIR GUNS SILENCED—SPLENDID PRACTICE—MANŒUVERING GRIFFIN'S BATTERY—SHELLING THE WORKS AT GLOUCESTER POINT.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 16, 1862.

Our forces kept up an incessant fire on the enemy's works, yesterday, although it was not intended by us to bring on any general engagement; our object being to demolish some earthworks that the rebels had thrown up in front of their left wing the night previous, and opposite the line of Gen. HAMILTON'S pickets.

To accomplish this, Capt. BEAM, of the First New-Jersey Battery, at 7 o'clock A. M., proceeded with four Parrot guns to the front, and placed them in position, bearing upon the earthworks, and opened fire upon a large party of rebels that were engaged in strengthening and extending them. After a few rounds had been fired, the enemy responded with a 20-pounder Parrot gun, directing their fire principally to our gun. The impetuous and well-directed fire of BEAM'S gunners, however, soon compelled the enemy, numbering several hundred, including a large force of infantry, to abandon the works, and take shelter under bomb-proof roofs.

At about 8 A. M., Lieut. SHELDEN, of the Sixth Rhode Island Battery, came up with one piece, and shortly after Capt. RANDOLPH, of the First Rhode Island Battery, took a position with four pieces on the right of Capt. BEAM. Lieut. BUTLER, of Battery G, Regular Artillery, took a position opening on the enemy's front and between the batteries above mentioned. These pieces kept up a steady and effective fire until about noon, when two of our guns were withdrawn. Within two hours from the time of the combined attack, the 20-pounder Parrot-gun of the enemy was dismounted. The rebels then attempted to remount their piece by means of a garrison gin, which they were unsuccessful in doing, the gin having been shivered to atoms by a single 10-pound shell.

The working party, on the rebel breastworks, endeavored several times during the day, to use their implements, but at each attempt were obliged to run back and take shelter under their bomb-proof.

In the afternoon, Capt. THOMPSON arrived on the ground with one piece, and immediately commenced shelling the enemy's works. At one time the rebels directed seven of their guns to this single piece, but strange to write, not a man in charge was injured, although one shot struck a small flag that was placed on the gun near the end of the breech.

The firing in the afternoon was quite rapid, and before 5 o'clock, P. M. nearly all the enemy's guns in front were silenced. The rebels fired with ten heavy pieces.

The Second and Third Michigan Regiments, which had been ont on picket duty the night previous, were held as a reserve, to support the batteries, in case their services were needed.

The loss on our side was two killed and one wounded. The names of the killed are, DAVID PAINTER, Company B, Sharpshooters, and WILLIAM BISHOP, Company F, Second Michigan. The wounded man is named FRANK PAGE, of the Third Michigan. He was standing near the guns, when one of our own shells prematurely exploded, a fragment of which shattered both his feet.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated to be over a hundred. They were seen at three different times carrying out their dead and wounded. At about dark, three regiments and one battery were observed coming out of the rebel fort on our extreme right. The force under command of Gen. PORTER was drawn up in battle line, and two regiments sent out as skirmishers to meet the rebels, but they were not disposed to make a stand, and retired shortly after to the fort.

NEAR YORKTOWN, Friday Night, April 18, 1862.

Our continuous firing upon the rebels last Wednesday has effectually caused them to relinquish their labor on the intrenchments which they had commenced to throw up in front of their centre fortification. Yesterday morning about six hundred men were observed busily engaged between the fort and the incipient breast work, but a few shells from our 10-pounders served to drive them into their bomb-proof refuge, where they remained with few exceptions throughout the entire day. The rebels must have become aware ere this that any attempt in the future on their part to complete the earthwork on the ground indicated will be attended with the most serious results, and cause hundreds of their number to bite the dust which they would so assiduously labor to make their shield. Although we have set the example, by commencing to [illegible] parallel for our own benefit, it is by no means intended that the rebels shall enjoy the same privilege if we can prevent it, such duplication being [illegible] with our prescribed method of conducting [illegible]. It was only two nights ago that the prodigious [illegible] of our soldiers caused them much merriment, and excited their curiosity to such an unbridled extent that they sallied forth, 2,000 strong, for the purpose of driving in our pickets, and making a minute inspection of the character of the works upon which we were engaged. It is needless to add that the 2,000 strong, having been repulsed by a force not amounting numerically to half their own, were deprived of even getting a glimpse of the object they sought, other than that which was afforded them from within their own lines.

At about noon, yesterday, the rebels received a loud call from Capt. GARVIN, of the regular artillery, who proceeded, with six 10-pounder field-pieces, to a position bearing upon their centre, and without waiting to consult the inclination of the parties within the barracks just in the rear of the fort, knowingly and intentionally commenced an assault and battery on their habitations. The rebels were not slow in discovering that something was amiss, for shot and shell falling upon, and exploding directly over wooden structures, are very apt to attract the attention of parties in the immediate vicinity. In a few minutes the rebels got the range of the position of GARVIN'S guns, but when they fired, the guns were not there, they having been removed to a position further to the left. Another round of shell was then given them from our new position, after after which the guns were again wheeled to a position still further to the left. The rebels repeated their fire, which, by the way, was from a 64-pounder and a pivot-gun, but with no better result than that attending their first discharge. After three or four hours had been spent in manœuvering and firing in the manner described, the enemy being failed in getting a good range at any time, GARVIN gave him a heavy round as a parting salute and then withdrew. This last was a splendid piece of firing, every shell having bursted behind the fort. During the day the enemy must have suffered to a considerable extent in the way of casualties. Capt. GARVIN retired from the field with not a man injured or scratched.

Yesterday, Lieut. ORLANDO G. WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, was wounded in the arm by a piece of shell, while in front of the line sketching the location of a rebel battery. The same shell killed one man and wounded another, both of whom were assisting in making out the plan. Lieut. WAGNER'S arm was amputated shortly after the wound was received.

During the past three days, the naval fleet, lying in York River, a short distance from our right, has exchanged several shots at intervals with the rebel fort on Gloucester Point. The rebels threw heavy shots, one of which was seen to strike a frigate near the water line, and another to carry away the topmast of a sailing vessel. They made some excellent line shots. Most of the shots from the fleet fell short, showing conclusively that guns of heavier calibre are required to compete successfully with those of the enemy.

But little firing has taken place to-day on either side. The fleet has been silent since an early hour this morning. W.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

HEALTH OF THE DIVISION—BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS—THE ADVANCE TOWARD YORKTOWN—SHELLING THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

HEADQUARTERS 11TH REG. MASS. VOLS., CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, VA., April 15, 1862. }

Gen. HOOKER'S Division reached the place of the present encampment last Friday, landing upon the site of a rebel encampment at the mouth of a small inlet, called Cheeseman's Creek. Three well-built and substantial batteries were found here, which were abandoned several days previous to the arrival of our troops. The encampment at the rear of these batteries, as well as the batteries themselves, appeared to have been recently constructed, and were built in a very commendable manner of logs. The locality selected was a low loamy marsh, and in no wise calculated to promote good health. After halting in the rear of this encampment, we removed to a higher position, and encamped in a grove of beautiful Southern pines.

The health of the division is excellent, but very few being in hospital. The troops are stretched in close conjunction, for a distance of at least four miles toward the enemy's lines at Yorktown, which lies in a northwesterly direction about seven miles distent, The rifle corps, known as "Berdan's Sharpshooters," are intrenched in front of the enemy's works and are affording them no inconsiderable amonnt of annoyance by their unerring skill. One man, alone, known as "California Joe," and a native of New-Hampshire, has silenced one of the enemy's heavy guns, and held it st will for several days. He has killed fourteen men there, and such is the terror and dread he has inspired by his desdly shots, that not a man dare approach the gun to remove the swab which was left in the mouth of the cannon by the rebel who last fell beside the piece, a victim to brave "Joe's" excellent skill.

To-day, as Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL and Quartermester ALONZO COY, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, were riding on horseback in front of the enemy's betteries, a shot was fired at them, which proved to be an excellent line shot, and fell hut a few feet from them. "Well," said the Colonel, "this is the first time I ever received an artillery salute," and coolly completed his survey of the enemy's works.

To-night we have received msrchiog orders sgain, and at 8 o'clock to-morrow we move forward to nearer proximity with the enemy. The batile will, undouhtedly, be mostly an artillery fight, bnt wherever an opening is made, our brave boys will plunge in.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862.

Last evening orders came to Gen. HOOKER to advance his division upon Yorktown, seven miles distant. The morning came, clear and calm, and with its first dawning rays the troops began preparations for the march. At 7½ o'clock the various regiments formed in line npon the ground which but an hour previous was covered with the white, dew-spangled cones of the encampment. A few moments sufficed to transfer the convenient little "sheller tents" to the soldiers' knapsacks, who, in patient silence, awaited the word *march*. The wagons, meanwhile, took up the Staff tents and heggage, and when the division moved nothing remained to mark the spot where several thensand troops had rested for two days and nights, but the newly cut underbrush and smouldering camp fires. "Not by the roll of the stirring drum," or the "clarion wild and shrill," was the march taken np; but silently the men moved away, the heavy, measured tread of the advancing host alone breaking the prevailing stillness.

About a mile and a half from camp, near the entrance of a small inlet, and near the roadside, stood a newly-built, but deserted rebel breastwork. It was intended for infantry protection, although platforms were built for light artillery; but no guns had hean mounted. Further on, a distance of a mile, stood a well-built fort, around which, for a considerable space, had been felled treos and bushes, with limbs so intricately interlaced that any approach to the garrison would be attended with great hardship and peril. This, too, was deserted. Near hy, and still furthor on, stood an encampment for infantry, presenting every appearance of having been hastily evacuated; while along the entire route, at the verge of the road, ran a rifle-pit. This camp was built of substantial and comfortable log-houses, and much taste and skill was displayed in their construction. Some of the houses were left in an unfinished state, so recent had been their occupation and avacuation.

All along tha route were thrown up formidable breastworks, forts and redoubts, within a stone's throw of the road, and every precaution and energy had been exercised by the enemy to render the passage of National troops along this road one of great peril and hardship. Bnt all had been vacated and abandoned, with no effort to destroy or injura them, as at Manassas and ship Point, on the Potomac. They are now occupied hy our troops.

Tho roar of distant artillery was heard at the outset of tha march and "nearer, clearer," as the column steadily advanced. Our artillery was engaging the enemy's batteries in front of Yorktown, and it was not until we arrived near the long line of rebel batteries, bristling with cannon, that the division came to a halt, and threw off their burdens. The shelling of the enemy's fortifications continued throughout the day, and its vigor was only relaxed when the obscurity of night rendered objects at a short distance no longer visiblo.

This morning a sergeant of one of the Michigan regiments was shot by tha rebels while viewing the action. Yesterday, in consequence of ill health, he obtained leave of absence and spent the day near our batteries. This morning, with the hope of getting a better view of the conflict, he placed himself upon a stump in a conspicuous position before the enemy, and was killed by the first shot fired, which passed through his bowels, tearing his body to shreds.

Our batteries are so arranged that the men receive the cover of the woods, while the brave riflemen fire from behind their trenches, from which they do not move, and are supplied with food at their posts of duty.

To-night the spectacle presented around us is grand and imposing. On ascending a slight mound in the centre of the vast camp, the eye rests upon thousands of little cones, glowing with the light of the soldiers' tapers, and away as far as the eye can reach, looms up against the clear sky the reflection of distant camp fires, while the whole is occasionally crimsoned with the flash of aar artillary, as a gun is discharged to warn the rebels that sleepless vigilance is exercised by our gallant commanders. ARGUS.

THE FIGHT NEAR LEE'S MILLS.

CROSSING THE STREAM—BRAVERY OF THE NATIONAL FORCES—SHELLING THE WOODS—SHOOTING PICKETS.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 17, 1862—9 P. M. }

A number of regiments, under Gen. SMITH, proceeded last night to attack a battery and intrenched position on the enemy's left, under cover of some of our field guns. The troops marched to the Warwick River, which, from the representations of a scout, was fordable for infantry, with a good bed for the wheels of artillery. Our forces arrived at the river late at night, and commenced crossing at a point where the rebels have constructed a dam, under a tremendous fire from the heavy guns and musketry of the enemy. There were but two feet of water at the time in this portion of the river. After the infantry had crossed, the rebels turned on the water from the dam, swelling the stream so that it was three feet higher than before, making the depth of water at the crossing five feet. Of course, it was impossible for the artillery to follow—so they took positions in the woods to protect the storming party. The troops attacked the enemy's intrenchments, when some sharp fighting took place on both sides. The enemy had an imposing force to meet our men, with guns of large calibre, well protected in embrasures. Our forces withdrew, and recrossed the river. Here it was where we lost the most of our men. The great depth of water compelled the soldiers to hold their muskets up at arms' length to prevent them from getting wet. The large body of troops crossing the river in this way afforded the rebels a splendid opportunity to pick them off, and volley after volley was poured in upon them. The cannonading from our side was terrible, during this period, and caused great slaughter among the rebels. Our forces kept their positions this side of the river all night, driving the enemy from their intrenchments. Late this morning, our firing ceased, and the regiments engaged in the action returned to their camps. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 100; that of the enemy more than 300, their forces having been exposed for a short time, in the range of our batteries. The men engaged in this contest bore themselves like heroes, never flinching, but courting danger in the face of tho enemy's guns. The enemy's right flank, from Yorktown to the Warwick River, and along that river to the James, has been greatly strengthened. New earthworks have been thrown up, and guns mounted upon the parapets. Rifle pits line the banks in front of the earthworks. The Prince DE JOINVILLE, who is here, considers the fortifications at Yorktown and its vicinity much stronger than those at Sebastopol were. TODTLEBEN, the celebrated Russian engineer, constructed his works at places possessing more natural defences than Yorktown. All of our engineers admit the enemy's line of defences to be complete in every respect. One fact is important, however; we have a much larger army, and a greater number of guns—possessing all the latest improvements—than the Allies had when they besieged Sebastopol.

One of our batteries of rifled Parrot guns took a position near the Yorktown road, about a mile and a half from the rebel intrenchments, this morning, and commenced shelling the negroes, who were engaged in tearing down the barracks on the parapets. Three of our shells fell directly in their midst, causing a panic among the woolly heads. Many of them jumped off the parapets to the ground, in their haste to get out of range.

The rebels fired about ten shells at the battery. One of them went under an artillery horse, without injuring him, and sped along the ground for some distance.

This afternoon, three of our officers were wounded by the explosion of a shell from the rebels near the Yorktown road. One, Lieut. WAGNER, of HEINTZELMAN'S Staff, lost an arm. The health of the troops is excellent, although the weather for the last two days has been uncomfortably hot. The men are in a fine state of discipline, and repose the utmost confidence in Gen. MCCLELLAN.

FRIDAY, April 18—12 M.

The weather is fine to-day, and the water over the swamps is fast drying up. The roads are being repaired up to our picket-lines, and will soon be in good condition. Our army now environ the rebel fortifications, with a net of sharpshooters, who pick off the gunners as they appear on the parapets. Their heaviest gun, mounted *en barbette*, sweeping the Yorktown road, has been rendered useless from its exposed position. The gunners, as soon as they appear, are shot down by the sharpshooters.

There is no scarcity of forage or commissary stores in any of our camps. A large number of cattle have arrived from Fortress Monroe, and the soldiers receive fresh beef every other day.

We had heavy firing on our left this morning. The enemy made a sortie upon us in force, and were repulsed with loss. That barbarous mode of warfare, shooting pickets, is adopted by the enemy. Many of our pickets have been wounded by them, but few killed. The rebels set at defience all rules of civilized warfare, treating our wounded and prisoners who fall into their hands in a most brutal manner. The day of reckoning, it is to be hoped, is near at hand.

Four o'clock P. M.—The sortie made by the rebels last night was for the purpose of spiking or capturing a Parrot gun, which is mounted in front of one of their earthworks. The gun has been a source of great annoyance to the rebels, dropping shell at regular intervals, inside of their intrenchment; so last night they determined to rid themselves of its presence. As soon as our pickets gave the alarm, one regiment moved to protect the piece, and repulsed the enemy with severe loss. No one was injured on our side.

No one is allowed to pass the lines of the main guard, hereafter, in the advance. Several officers, having approached too close to the enemy's breastworks, have been wounded by the exploding shells. A party of officers were arrested to-day for going beyond the main guard. Upon their reporting to Gen. A. PORTER, and stating their ignorance of the order in question, they were discharged.

THE LATE BATTLE BEFORE YORKTOWN.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT LEE'S MILLS.

From the Petersburgh Express, April 18.

Intelligence reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning that an engagement of some severity had taken place on the peninsula, on Wednesday afternoon, in which 10,000 men were engaged, 5,000 on each side. The fight is said to have been spirited, and continued from 3 until 7 o'clock P. M., when night closed upon the conflict. At the time of this writing, we are without the full particulars.

The fight occurred at Lee's Mills, and was commenced by the invaders, who unterlook to drive our forces from that point.

They have long desired to obtain possession of this mill, as it is not only a strong position, but the mill itself furnishes provisions to a considerable extent for our troops.

Col. MCKINNEY, whose death we record with sincere regret, was a young gentleman of thorough military attainments, handsome features, commanding person, and was widely known and beloved. He was a native of Lynchburgh, Va., where his parents still reside.

He leaves near relatives also in this city, who have been plunged into deep distress at his untimely death. He was only 25 years of age, and was probably the youngest Colonel in the Confederate service, if we except Col. OLMSTEAD, of Georgia, who was in command of Fort Pulaski last week when it was surrendered.

After the above was in type, we received a dispatch from Richmond, giving further particulars of the fight on Wednesday. We infer that the fight was of much greater magnitude than at first supposed.

It lasted from 6½ A. M. until 7 in the evening, instead of from 3 to 7 P. M., as stated above. The enemy must have intended a general movement, as they opened a furious bombardment all along our lines, but were "splendidly repulsed," to use the language of the telegraph.

They next waded a creek, and essayed to force Gen. COSS'S position, between Lee's and Wynne's Mills, and succeeded in gaining a momentary advantage, but were again quickly driven back, with heavy loss. Our casualties were not large, and there is every reason for gratification at the result.

The fight will not end here, unless MCCLELLAN has received the impression from the repulse that the road to Richmond via the peninsula is equally as difficult a road to travel as was that via Manassas last Summer.

But even should this be his impression, the North will never excuse him for retiring after an exploit of but one day, and with only 5,000 men engaged. He must try again, and bring his 120,000 into action, before the popular clamor of the Yankee nation will be satisfied.

LATER.

It is stated by one that the Fifteenth North Carolina had been in line of battle for several hours during the day, expecting an attack, but the enemy not appearing, they were ordered to stack arms and prepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast, a couple of Yankee companies waded Warwick River, a very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordable, and thus eluding our pickets, came suddenly upon the camp. The long roll was sounded immediately, and the men rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back into the creek, killing all of both companies except eight, who were taken prisoners.

It is stated that it was during this charge that Col. MCKINNEY was killed, the bullet striking him at the top of the forehead and passing through his head. He died instantly. Another statement represents that the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, and the Colonel discovering that one wing of his regiment appeared to falter, rushed in that direction with his cap off, waving his men to follow. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, and he fell mortally wounded. The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite banks of the river, and the fight then became general, the Fifteenth North Carolina, the Sixteenth Georgia and the Second Louisiana being actively engaged.

Gen. HOWELL COBB commanded, and it is stated that the troops under his command were handled with consummate skill.

One report says that the enemy must have had an entire brigade engaged, and that the river and the hills beyond were literally covered with their dead and wounded. We took several prisoners, who made various statements as to their numbers, &c., but we could not hear what they were.

It is the almost universal feeling that there must be a general engagement on the peninsula to-day or to-morrow.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We understand that the Fifteenth North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight some half hour or more before the Louisiana and Georgia regiments came to their aid. They had been in the rifle-pits for two days, hourly expecting a fight, with but little food, and no opportunities for sleep, and had retired for dinner but a half hour before the enemy made his appearance.

When attacked they fought with great gallantry, and suffered considerably, as the following list of casualities will show: 11 killed, 34 wounded, and 31 missing. Of the wounded, two had died yesterday, before our informant left, and some twenty others it is thought will die.

LATER FROM ELIZABETH CITY.

REPORTS IN THE RICHMOND PAPERS OF MONDAY

The Rebel Forces Driven Into the Dismal Swamp.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

Richmond papers of yesterday (Monday) morning contain a telegraphic report of the landing of our forces near Elizabeth City, N. C., and an engagement at that point. *They admit that their forces retired to the Dismal Swamp Canal*, with a loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded, and say that the Federal loss was heavy.

They also notice the occupation of Fredericksburgh, and complain of the withdrawal of their troops, which were there in force, without a contest.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Beauregard's Call for Reinforcements—Gen. Mitchel's Operations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—Gen. Prentiss and the National Prisoners in Memphis.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 22.

The *Gazette's* Huntsville (Ala.) correspondence says that BEAUREGARD'S dispatch to Gen. COOPER, calling for reinforcements, was found in the telegraph office, having passed over the wires before MITCHEL'S Division reached Huntsville, and about two-thirds of the reinforcements called for had already passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chattanoogs, and at other points on the Tennessee River, being unable to move forward, on account of Gen. MITCHEL'S obstructions. BEAUREGARD'S dispatch was partly written in cypher, but was easily translated by Gen. MITCHEL. The rolling-stock captured by MITCHEL has been sent to Nashville.

BEAUREGARD'S dispatch is as follows:

CORINTH, April 9, 1862.

To Gen. Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Va.

All present probabilities are that, whenever the enemy move on this position, he will do so with an overwhelming force of not less than 55,000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. VAN DORN may possibly join us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be reinforced from PEMBERTON'S army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause, whereas we could even afford to loose, for a while, Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating BUELL'S army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PITTSBURGH.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 22.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo to-day says:

An arrival from Pittsburgh brings the following:

The weather in that quarter has been excessively unfavorable for movements by the army. During the last three days rain has fallen incessantly, and now it is an utter impossibility for the army to move, on account of the great depth of mud. Preparations, however, are going on steadily, so that when the roads improve the army will be in readiness for battle.

BEAUREGARD is constantly being reinforced. Citizens of Memphis and New-Orleans are throwing np their business occupations and flocking to his standard, believing that on the ensuing battle depends the fate of the Valley of the Mississippi. It is thought by those who know best, that a majority of the Southern people are ready to lay down their arms and return to the Union, if defeated at Corinth, while the leaders are as stubborn and desperate as ever.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 22.

From a gentleman, who left Memphis a few days after the battle of Pittsburgh, we learn that the rebels, putting both days of the battle together, claim the victory. Their claim rests on the supposition that more were killed, wounded and taken prisoners on the National side than on their own.

Our informant says that Gen. PRENTISE made a speech to his troops in Memphis, in which he endeavored to mollify their comolaints in relation to treatment, food, &c. He told them they would soon be exchanged, and rallied them generally to keep up good spirits.

Gen. PRENTISS was in excellent temper, and owned that the Federal troops were defeated on Sunday, but said that the rebels were badly whipped on Monday.

The prisoners were being sent to Richmond.

Our informant was in Huntsville when Gen. MITCHEL reached there with his division. The securing of that place was a complete surprise, and the occupation of the railroad between Decatur and Stephenson was regarded as the hardest blow the rebels have yet received.

The rebels were preparing to make a desperate stand at Corinth, and fresh troops were constantly arriving at Memphis when he left.

Business at Memphis was almost entirely stagnated, and the people generally seemed to believe that they were on the eve of events which would speedily decide the war.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

A Severe Skirmish on Wilmington Island.

A Reconnoitering Party Attacked by the Rebels.

THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH LOSS.

Ten of Our Men Killed and Thirty-five Wounded.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

Accident in Fort Pulaski from the Bursting of a Shell.

The United States transport *Marion*, Capt. PHILLIPS, from Port Royal on the 19th inst., with mails and passengers to the Navy Agent, arrived yesterday. On the 19th inst., at 5:30 P. M., off Charleston harbor, saw United States steamers *James Adger*, *Susquehanna*, *Flambeau* and bark *Roebuck*. On the 20th, at 6:30 P. M., off Hatteras, a heavy fog set in, which continued until the *Marion* arrived at the light-ship off Sandy Hook, at 7 A. M.

The steamship *Oriental*, Capt. TOBE, from Port Royal on the 18th inst., at 9:30 A. M., also arrived yesterday. She had fine weather up to Cape Henry, and since then strong breezes from the N. E. She had been detained outside the Hook twenty hours by fog. She towed the U. S. Revenue cutter *Henrietta*, Lieut.-Commanding BENNETT, up to the Capes of the Chesapeake, when she cast off, having a fine breeze. April 19, lat. 34°, lon. 76° 55', spoke U. S. gunboat *Victoria*, on a cruise.

We receive intelligence by these arrivals that while 250 men of the Eighth Michigan were reconnoitering at Wilmington Island, on the 16th inst., they were met by the enemy, 1,000 strong, and, after a desperate fight of an hour, in which the enemy met with great loss, the rebels retreated. On the Union side two officers were killed, and 34 privates were wounded.

The *Oriental* brings the remaining prisoners from Fort Pulaski. The following are the names of the prisoners:

Col. Chas. H. Olmstead,	J. C. Rauland,
Major Jno. Foley,	A. G. McArthur,
Lieut. M. H. Hopkins,	Capt. F. W. Sims,
Quartermaster Erwin,	Lieut. H. C. Trumen,
Commissary R.D.Walker,	Jas. Talbinin,
Dr. T. McFartand,	Capt. M. T. McMulten,
Capt. L. G. Gilmartin,	Lieut. T. Monford,
Lieut. J. J. Symons,	J. D. N. Sutton,
C. M. Murphy,	J. H. Blow,
C. Heorsey,	E. Hopkins,
Capt. T. Steyve,	Lieut. G. M. Feiment,
Lieut. C. Werner,	R. H. Lewis,
C. H. Urnback,	W. C. Cronfort,
Capt. M. McMahon,	E. M. Drumond,
Lieut. F. Blair,	Rev. Peter Whelin,

And 150 privates.

VESSELS REMAINING AT PORT ROYAL.

Steamships *Atlantic, Catawba, Ben de Ford, Fulton, Empire City, Cosmopolitan, Delaware, Boston, Honduras.*
Ship *Wm. Cummings.*
Barks *Texas, Luzon, Eagle.*
Brigs *J. P. Ellicott*, and two others.
Schooners *Loty, Americus, Senito*, and others.
Ships of War, *Vermont, Wabash.*
Gunboats, *Florida, Augusta, Bienville, Flambeau*, and others.

PASSENGERS BY THE ORIENTAL.

Major R. M. Hough, Lieut. Westerbelt, Dr. T. M. McLellan, Capt. Pelouze, Major Cooper, Major Z. K. Penbowin, Mr. Saxton, Lieut. Wm. Wealer, Mr. Cohen, Capt. Parker, Mr. Wheeler, B. D. Clark, C. Tucker, E. Wilson, C. Cartling, Quartermaster's Clerk; Lieut. A. Bainbridge, Capt. Elder, Rev. Mr. Blake, H. Chase, Mr. A. N. Stout, Mr. Morton, Mrs. Saxton, Mrs. Courtland, Lieut. Gair, Mr. Moore, P. Atward, T. Budd, Dr. G. Andrew, Mr. Ketchum, Mrs. Ketchum, Capt. Eady, Lieut. Morton, K. Thompson, T. W. Fulter, W. H. Colvert, H. Wood, John Morris.

To Mr. ANTONIO LARENS, the Purser of the *Oriental*, we are once more under obligations for favors.

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN FORT PULASKI—SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A REBEL SHELL—A SKIRMISH ON WILMINGTON ISLAND—A SUPERIOR FORCE OF REBELS DRIVEN BACK, ETC.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, April 17, 1862.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Fort Pulaski, day before yesterday, by which several men were killed and wounded, while endeavoring to unload one of the enemy's shells. MICHAEL GIBLEN and JOHN GORTEN were killed; Sergeant HILL and JOSEPH W. LUTHER, mortally wounded, and CHARLES MORGAN wounded severely.

A skirmish occurred on Wilmington Island, above Fort Pulaski, on the 16th inst., the official report of which I send, and also a list of the killed and wounded. There is a discrepancy in the numbers of killed and wounded reported, and the list given me. I cannot explain it.

ON BOARD STEAMER HONDURAS, OFF WILMINGTON ISLAND, GA., April 17, 1862.

Lieut. W. L. M. Burger, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters United States forces, Tybee Island, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following for the information of the General Commanding:

Escorted by seven companies of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers, commended by Col. FENTON, and a small detachment of the Rhode Island Artillery, I embarked on the steamer *Honduras* at Goat's Point about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of Wilmington Island.

Proceeding through Lazaratto Creek, Tybee River and Wilmington Narrows, to SCRIVEN'S plantation, two companies, (G and B,) about 115 men, under the command of Capt. PRATT, were landed, with orders to march at once to the southwest end of the island, skirting Turner's Creek on the right, so as to cover the boat partly which was to follow that stream to Wilmington River. Ascending to the junction of Oatland and Turner's Creeks, the balance of the command, in all about 300 men, was landed at GIBSON'S plantation.

The first company ashore was directed to move at once to the southwest end of Whitemarsh Island, skirting Turner's Creek, and with instructions to leave a small picket at the intersection of the roads leading from Gibson's and Oatlands to Turner's, till another company should arrive at that point. A third company was to be thrown out on the road to the ferry at Carston's Bluffs, to protect the boat party up Oatland Creek. The two remaining companies were to be held in reserve at Gibson's plantation.

Lieut. CALDWELL and sixteen men of the Rhode Island Volunteers, with one light 6-pounder, were left in charge of the steamer. The gun could not be landed on account of the inability of the boat to lie alongside of the landing.

Having proceeded through Turner's Creek to Wilmington River, I returned by the same route, and landed at Gibson's. Directly after entering Oatland I was informed that our patrols had discovered the enemy in force at or near Fleetwood's, and had seen traces of them all the way to Turner's. Col. FENTON had already given orders for the advance companies to fall back to Gibson's, and made his dispositions for repelling an attack and covering our embarkation.

After an examination of the ground, at my suggestion, one company was thrown further forward to take shelter behind the hedge and fence surrounding one of the houses. The Colonel had already designated this position, and stationed another in the woods lining the marsh on the left, and the balance behind the houses and trees nearer the landing. After these dispositions were completed, and between 4 and 5 P. M. the rebels, subsequently ascertained to be the Thirteenth Georgia Volunteers, about 900 strong, armed with Enfield rifles, preceded by a heavy line of skirmishers, made an attack upon our position. After our advance line had delivered its fire from the hedge, the bugles sounded "the charge" for the main body; this was confounded with "the retreat," the advanced line abandoned its cover, and fell back through an open space towards the reserve. While in this somewhat confused condition, the enemy advanced rapidly, pouring in upon us a steady and destructive fire. Our men replied with spirit, from such cover as could be obtained. Order was soon reëstablished, and the rebels held in check for an hour or more. After the ineffectual efforts of Col FENTON and myself to form enough men to charge their line and drive them from the hedge, a portion of one company was carried to the right and under cover of the timber skirting that side, the left flank of the enemy was met and frustrated in an attempt to move in that direction; an advance on the left and along the whole line, dislodged the enemy and put him in full flight. He fell back rapidly, leaving several dead and wounded on the field, and was closely pressed for half or three-quarters of a mile. As it was now almost night, it was not deemed advisable to continue the pursuit further. Our skirmishers were gradually drawn in, strong advanced guards were posted well out on both roads, and two companies again posted on the line of the hedge, and the fence to the right. After having made these admirable dispositions of his force to secure our position, Col. FENTON then directed the removal of our killed and wounded to the steamer; and after holding the ground for three hours, the entire force was quietly embarked without further accident—though it must be confessed had the enemy renewed his attack while we were embarking, we should have suffered great loss.

Our five small boats could not remove more than fifty men every thirty minutes, and the steamer lay in such a position that the six-pounder could not be brought to bear without jeopardizing the lives of our own people.

Our loss is ten killed and thirty-five wounded. Among the former is Lieut. and Adjt. PRATT, who fell while gallantly cheering on the men. Lieut. BADGER, in command of the advanced guard, was dangerously, if not mortally wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy; but in the hurry of their retreat he succeeded in effecting his escape.

The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained; two of their dead were left in our hands. One, mortally wounded, died before we disembarked; the balance were carried off. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. WILSON,
First Lieutenant T. E. and Chief T. E., Department of the South.

KILLED AT WILMINGTON POINT.

Co. A.—Minor Pratt, Adjutant; Levi Condon, left temple; Asa Atherton, through head.
Co. B.—George Sparbuck, right lung; Charles A. Bailey, throat; A. Vandenstack, right lung and right arm; Dessa Kapple, back and heart.
Co. H.—James E. Barton, right cheek and head.
Co. I.—Edwin Ayers, left thigh.
Co. K.—Eli Myers, lungs and back; —— Festye, left side.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—Carlos Delong, left arm and hip; Henry W. Caldwell, right breast and back; Warren Cole, through both hips; Aylmer Jennings, left thigh; Fred. Shillinger, left thigh; Barney Collins, right hand.
Co. C.—Lieut. Badger, wounded in body, (mortally;) Franklin Moore, left foot; Silas Lurner, through the body; Ezekiel Cramer, right hand; Constantine Schioppl, left leg; Amos C. Walker, right leg; Lyman A. Andrews, right hip; Lewis Piper, left thigh.
Co. D.—P. H. Hankinson, left wrist; Walter D. Smith, Engineer corps, left arm and back; Nicholas Carlin, right thigh; Andrew J. Coborne, inferior maxillary; James Cooper, right thigh.
Co. I.—Wm. B. Colf, right shoulder and back; Walter S. Ryans, hypogastric region; John R. Bunting, left ankle; Thos. Pilnstock, left hand.
Co. K.—Second Lieut. George Jennings, left leg.

There belog a want of suitable hospital accommodations at Tybee, the wounded, by direction of Brigade-Surgeon J. J. CRAVEN, were brought down here this morning on the *Honduras* to the general hospital.

The fact that the enemy fled, leaving us the field, notwithstanding their superior force, is regarded as having given us the best of the affray.

The *Atlantic* is just in, with New-York dates of the 14th inst.

The *Oriental* goes North to-day, carrying the mails and rebel officers, and 150 rebel prisoners.

J. M. W.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright Still Proceeding—The Levees on the River Cut by the Rebels, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 22.

A special to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says that the news from the fleet at Fort Wright is unimportant. The bombardment continues. The r

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Military View of the Battle of Pittsburgh—Flank Movement of Mitchel—Future Progress—Character of the Southwest—Mode of Treatment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE BIVOUAC, April, 1862.

Well, the battle of Corinth is over—very bloody, but, so far as I can see, without decisive consequences. Did not the rebel army retreat in better order than ours did from Bull Run? And have we advanced beyond our outposts? If so, must we not fight that battle over again? If we do not, it will be because Island No. 10 has fallen, and MITCHEL is at Huntsville. In that view of the case, I do not feel sure that the rebels will fight again at Corinth; but I assume that they will. I have no idea that we are to finish the war without most bloody work. The truth is, our battle of Pittsburgh was a precise counterpart to the rebels' battle of Bull Run. We won a victory under precisely the same circumstances, and with the same results, that the rebels did. These may be great results, but not so much on account of the battle as on account of the flanking movements. The truth is just this, our army was not only *surprised* in the *first* of the battle, but surprised in the *idea* of it; and yet we were advised ten days before that SIDNEY JOHNSTON told BEAUREGARD that *they* could be flanked at any time, and their only safety was in fighting a fieldbattle. In this he was right, but he was mistaken in the character of the army he had to fight, and the arrival of BUELL was a thing not exactly calculated on. So we won the victory, and rest on our arms. What next? At present the army and the people have enough to do to bury the deed, and care for the wounded and the sick. Hospitals and camps are full of sick and wounded, while doctors, woman and nurses are all busy doing something for them.

Before I go further, let me say, I had a letter from Pittsburgh Landing, written just a week before the battle; and it expressed *great fears* that this very thing would happen. Why? For the *want of discipline*, especially with the raw troops just arrived, many of whom had never fired a gun. And, as if to try the issue on our weakest point, these very troops were the ones attacked. Let no man censure their retreat on Sunday; for what else could they do? When the veteran regiments came into line, the advance of the enemy was checked, and our army reorganized. But these facts are well known to you, and I proceed. What next? The seizure of Huntsville, by MITCHEL, cuts the great Southern Railroad system in two, and they can now hold *no communication* between the Western and Eastern parts of the Confederacy, except by the seaboard. The railroad through the Virginia Valley to Knoxville does *not connect* with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, *West* of Huntsville, and hence the communications through the valley are cut off. What, then, are the rebels to do? They will resist every step of the progress in the Southwest; but their line grows weaker and weaker, and it is now only a question whether our army can move (allowing tor two or three minor battles) fast enough to arrive at New-Orleans and Mobile by Midsummer. What strength have the rebels left? They have the whole of their army, which was, or can be, reunited in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. If the feeling of the people is still hostile, and the leaders desperate, they can make that army 200,000 men. You see, then, there may be battles yet to fight. You must not count on a tame surrender. Submission is not fashionable in the West, among any sort of people. Let us look into the field. The capture of Island No. 10 opens the road to Memphis, but between are Forts Pillow and Raedolph. How much resistance may be made at either, it is impossible to say. I cannot believe they will allow us to go by without a fight. We shall soon see. But Memphis will fall, and the Mississippi be opened. Whether, then, there is another battle at Corinth or not, the whole line of the Memphis and Charleston Road must soon be in our hands, and there will no longer be a military line for the rebels capable of defence. The main question then is, how fast can our army move? and through what kind of country and people must they pass? This is an interesting question, and one which has much to do with the future results of the war. Let me trace out to you some of the topographical and social characteristics of the Southwest. Tennessee is the most remarkable of our States. In the East—the Switzerland of America—arises lofty mountain ridges, in the midst of which roll down large and rapid streams, whose confluence water the Tennessee. In the Middle, a rich, alluvial corn country, like Kentucky and Ohio. In the West, a flat, rich cotton country. The people are as unlike as the country. In the East, a people poor, hardy and simple-minded. In the Middle, wealthy, intelligent and aristocratic. In the West, a Stateholding community, with its haughty upper class and its poor dependents below. It has numerous slaves, and is entirely Southern in its feeling, though not altogether disloyal. Memphis, which was partly built up by Cincinnati mechanics, is intensely Southern,—thoroughly believing in its destiny to surpass the grandeur of the old Memphis of Egypt, utterly oblivious that the sources of strength and grandeur now are very different from those which gave glory to the Memphis of the Nile.

As we proceed South, through Mississippi, cotton plantations increase, and negroes grow blacker. With the exception of a few educated planters, it is the most barbarous part of our country. It is the land of the bowie-knife, the gambler, the overseer and the slave. You remember the Vicksburgh gamblers, and Mississippi repudiation, and the cruelties on the slain at Manassas? What more do you want? Arkansas and Texas are about the same. If our army gets possession of that country, the only thing to be done effectually is to let them know they are to be *governed*—if it must be by the sword and halter. The mild policy of the Government will do in the Border States, but not so in the land where schoolmasters and clergymen, suspected of Abolition, can be hung with impunity, and negroes have their nails drawn out with pincers, and their flesh burnt with torches. Out upon all half-way treatment of such people! JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, and BENJAMIN are the natural growth of the country. They are made traitors and scoundrels by the society in which they live. Society there is pyramidal. On the top are the few educated, enlightened men, who, by owning the plantations and the slaves, control the next class of poor, ignorant, and barbarous whites. Lastly comes the base of the pyramid—a great mass of black, debased slaves. What a state of society in a country which assumes to be free and Christian—three thousand years after the last of the Pharaohs! The power which the aristocracy of Slavery exercises must be broken; it it must be done by the army, let it be. Better it should be destroyed, than live to inflict again upon this country the immeasurable poison of its incarnate cancer.

The army on the Tennessee River is in a sort of border land, between West and Middle Tennessee, apparently without the good qualities of either. An officer of intelligence, writing from Pittsburgh, Tennessee River, gives me this account: "Many of the farms are deserted, and many old fields lying waste; the people are wretched, ignorant, imbecile, but few degrees above the Mexicans I saw on the Bravo, in 1846. The country itself is not worth fighting for. The rebels are firing cotton, forage, etc., and driving off the stock, and Union men." Such is the mass of the people—while the lordly aristocracy is above, and the dark slave below! Such is that "Sunny South," which boasts its chivalry, its power, and its magnificence! I cannot regret the destruction with which the rebels devastate their cotton and their land, for I am thoroughly convinced that, in some form and way, destruction is the great element which must terminate the dark iniquity of Slavery.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

An Appeal for Aid—The Army Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee for procuring, instructing and forwarding nurses to the army hospitals, are much in want of nurses and also of funds.

The Secretary of the Committee, Mrs. W. P. GAIRDNER, yesterday sent an advertisement of their place and hour of meeting to you for insertion. I now write to beg that you will repeat the insertion three or four times, as a donation, if you feel that you can afford to aid the cause in that way. Yours truly,

MRS. E. W. STOUGHTON,
No. 93 Fifth-avenue.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1862.

The Committee meet on Mondays and Thursdays in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, from 10 to 12.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 18, [illegible] 202, 208, 134, 372, 216, 500, 501, 502, [illegible] 507, 508, 509.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer—Nos. 118, 242¾, 1970, 1996, 2012, 2014, [illegible] 2030, 2032, 2034, 2038, 2042, 2044, [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1721, [illegible] 1707, 1708, 1699, 2181, 1121, 650, 1730, 1323, 375, 1757, 1290, 1773, 1767, 879, 3049. *Part II.*—Nos. 2094, 1650, 2496, 2770 1034, 1848, 3618, 798, 1382, 1410, 1740, 1570.

The Hackley Contract—Hon. Ben. Wood Exonerated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Duer.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This case came before the Court according to adjournment. Messrs. Clark and Bunnell moved to dissolve the injunction on affidavits of Anthony S. and Thomas Hope, and also of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Yelverton, to show that the day after the contract for cleaning the streets was awarded to Mr. Hackley, an agreement was made by which each of the Hopes was to have one-fourth of the profits for cleaning the streets, Mr. Hackley one-fourth, and Hon. Benjamin Wood one-fourth; that at that time Mr. Wood was in Washington, and Mr. Davis' name was inserted in place of Wood's, although he had no interest in the agreement, and that he never had any interest in it. That the Hopes, on the 15th day of June, transferred their interest in the contract to Bliss & Yelverton, who agreed to compensate them for the $40,000 advanced and all other moneys since advanced by them. Mr. Garvin read an affidavit of Mr. Hackley to show that Ben. Wood had told him that he had relinquished all claims whatever under the agreement, and had "torn the agreement in pieces." Mr. James, offered to read affidavits of Mr. Benjamin Wood, and Mr. Davis, and also of a clerk in Fernando Wood's office, explaining the affidavits read by the defendants, as well as to explain what was done with the $40,000. Counsel for defendant objected to the reading of the affidavits, on the ground that on the return of an order to show cause in a case like this, new affidavits could not be read by the party who obtained the order. Judge BARNARD said that he would consult with the other Judges of this Court in relation to the question, and decide it this morning at 11 o'clock, to which hour the Court adjourned.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for plaintiff; J. T. Brady, S. B. Garvin, J. E. Burrill, and P. S. Clark, for defendants.

Mrs. Singer Among the Sewing Machines—Liberal Alimony.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary Ann Singer vs. *Isaac Merritt Singer.*—The plaintiff in this action sues for a divorce from her lord, who is the noted sewing-machine potentee. A motion was now made for alimony pending suit, and in support of the motion, papers were read, showing that the defendant was very wealthy, the assets of his firm being over $1,000,000, and that this income of their business the past year had been nearly $200,000.

The Court ordered that the plaintiff have an allowance of $8,000 per annum alimony, pending suit, dating from the commencement of the action—all reasonable advances made to her by the defendant since suit to be deducted from the allowance; and that her counsel have a fee of $750, payable in twenty days after settlement and service of the order.

Abbett & Fuller for plaintiff; J. V. N. Syle for defendant.

† Alleged Libel—A Singular Defence.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Dexter B. Britton et al. vs. *Samuel Stulit.*—This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs, by reason of two certain alleged libels. The damages are laid at $20,000. The parties are merchants, and the plaintiffs, in January, 1861, were partners in business at No. 11 Broad-street, in this City. The plaintiffs alleged that they were doing a large business, and had great need of loans at the banks, and were accustomed to borrow money at the Hanover and the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in this City.

The alleged libels were that the defendants published and inclosed in an envelope and sent to the Hanover Bank a card, of which the following is a copy: "Confidential—Examine the securities of Britton & Co., No. 11 Broad-street;" and that he sent in the same manner to the Importers' and Traders' Bank a card, of which the following is a copy: "Confidential—Look to your interest. Examine very closely collaterals of Britton & Co. Dexter B. Britton positively worthless."

The defence set up a denial, and also alleged that the supposed libels were published at the instance of Dexter B. Britton, with the intent to injure the defendant.

Britton & Ely for plaintiffs; Tracy, Walt & Olmstead for defendant.

Composition Deeds—Rights of Preferred Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Jones et al. vs. *George S. Brown.*—This action was brought to recover for goods sold and delivered to the defendant, amounting, as claimed, to the sum of $2,170. The plaintiffs now moved for a reference, and the defendant for a change of *venue* to Dutchess County, defendant and his witnesses being residents of Poughkeepsie. Both motions were heard together.

It appeared by the answer that the defendant was formerly indebted to the plaintiffs in a certain sum, but he denied that it was so great as the amount claimed. The defendant made an assignment preferring certain creditors, and still later he settled with other creditors, among whom were the plaintiffs, who signed a composition deed in the usual form. After this composition the preferred creditors entered into a release to the assignee, consenting that the assets be redelivered to the defendant. It was alleged that they were induced to do so by the composition and composition deed. Among the main questions arising on the motion was whether proof of this allegation would be competent, the defendant swearing that the testimony of the twelve preferred creditors would be required to prove the facts. Counsel for plaintiff contended that the proof would not be allowed, as the preferred creditors were not parties to the action, and only they, or some of them, could set up such aquittles as they possessed.

Decision was reserved.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for plaintiffs; Samuel Jones for defendant.

A Singular Sale of Real Estate—Specific Performance.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

George E. Mendurn vs. *Maltby G. Lane.*—On the 27th of September, 1860, as claimed, the plaintiff offered for sale five lots on 131st and 132d sts., Harlem. At that time there were two buildings upon the lots, and they were sold at auction to the defendant at $710 each, without any reservation of the buildings at the time of the sale, as alleged by the defendant. It subsequently appeared, however, that the plaintiff had, before the auction sale, sold the buildings to one Fitzpatrick, who, before the time mentioned at the sale for the delivery of the deed, removed the buildings. The defendant thereupon refused to complete the purchase, unless the premises were put in the condition they were at the time of the auction sale. This action was therefore brought to compel a specific performance on his part.

The testimony was conflicting on the point of defendant's notice that the buildings were not to pass with the lots. The defendant contended that the removal of the buildings changed the condition of the lots, making a very great alteration in the property, and that the action to compel specific performance could not be maintained.

It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that if the defendant knew that the buildings had been previously sold at the time of his purchase of the lots, then he was bound to accept the deeds and complete his purchase; and that if he was not so aware, then the value of the buildings could be deducted from the purchase money to be paid by him.

The value of the buildings was estimated at from $300 to $700. The Court reserved decision.

Messrs. Van Winkle & Orrill for plaintiff; Vanderpoel & Adriance and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurymen for the remainder of the April Term—the Grand Jury sworn at the beginning of the month for the Oyer and Terminer having been discharged last Saturday:

GARDNER BELL, Foreman.

John Babcock,	J. E. Munsell,	W. A. Ketteltas,
Andrew Clarke,	E. D. Nelson,	C. C. Leigh,
S. H. Cornell,	Geo. S. Phillips,	A. C. Martin,
Wm. J. Fish,	S. Thomson,	Jesse Oakley,
Wm. E. Howell,	A. H. Tilton,	R. Patterson,
R. S. Hayward,	W. Whittingham,	J. H. Pinkney,
Henry W. Hunt,	G. L. Duyckinck,	S. Terry,
Wm. G. Lane.		

In his charge to the jury, the Recorder reverted to the great decrease in the number of criminals brought before the Court—a result which he attributed in part to the fact that large numbers of criminally disposed persons are now following their vocation in the purlieus of the army.

Lenard Olsen, a Norwegian, 30 years of age, and claiming to be a physician by profession, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Stevens vs. *Palmer.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was to recover possession of certain premises in Forty-sixth-street, which it was claimed had been sold for taxes, the defendant purchasing.

Verdict was directed for the plaintiff, subject to optnion at General Term.

Disagreed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice White.

Mott vs. *Coddington, et al.*—This action was also stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and was brought to compel the specific performance of a contract to convey real property. The defence was that the plaintiff had failed to perform his part of the contract, and could not therefore, ask a Court of Equity to compel the defendant to specifically perform.

The Jury finally disagreed, and were discharged.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.

All notes of issue for May General Term of Superior Court must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 26th inst.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dimon, Receiver, vs. *Delmonico et al.*—Case settled; all the amendments allowed except the first amendment.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kromer vs. *Gage.*—Motion for change of place of trial denied; without costs. Reference ordered to Levi F. Bowen, Esq., of Lockport.

Caroline A. Fuller vs. *Warren F. Fuller.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Low et al vs. *Graydon et al.*—Motions denied; no costs are allowed on either motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 22, 1862.

$63,000	U. S. 6s, '81-Reg.	93¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	93¾	
70,000	do	94	
40,000	do	b10 94	
500	U.S.6s,'81 O.W.L.	93¾	
2,000	do	93¾	
3,500	do	93¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Reg.	87	
7,000	U. S. 5's, '74, C.	87	
800	T. 7.3.10 Pc. N., S.100		
500	do	100⅛	
800	T. 6 ₱ c. 2 Year	100⅛	
10,000	Ill. War Loan	88⅛	
18,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90.	56	
32,000	do	56¼	
15,000	do	b10 56½	
1,000	Virg. State's	57¼	
3,000	N. C. State 6s	66¾	
15,000	Missouri State 6s	49⅞	
8,000	do	49⅞	
3,000	M. 6s Is. Il. & St. JR.	60¾	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '78	103¾	
4,000	N Y. C. R. 7s, '76 C. B.	103⅛	
4,000	E. R. 1 M. bds	88	
10,000	Erie R. 3 m. b., '83	92¼	
1,000	do	92¾	
1,000	Erie 1st, 5th m. bs.	82¾	
3,200	Ellt. R. N. Y. &		
	Erie 1st m.	81¾	
7,000	Hud. R. R. 3 m. 7s	84	
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c.		
	1st m. s. f. con. bs.	98¾	
6,000	C. B. & Q. R. Sp. c. b	97¾	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86¾	
1,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d M	62	
2,500	Chic. & N. W. 1st M	46	
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	80	
11,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	50	
3,600	do	49¾	

1,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st M	99¾	
10	Hanover Bank	77	
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	95	
150,000	Amer. Gold	s15	101¾
218,000	do		101¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b30	90
25	do		79¾
50	Pacific M.S.Co.	b30	105
50	do	b15	105
495	do		105
50	do	advanced	105
40	N. Y. Cen. R.		83
300	do	s60	83
100	do	s10	83
50	do	s10	83¾
100	do		83¾
100	Erie Railway		37¾
50	do	s30	37¾
100	do	s10	37¾
100	do	b10	37¾
100	do	b30	37¾
100	Erie R. Pref'd		61¾
650	do		61¾
1000	do	b30	62
100	do	s60	61¾
200	Reading R.		43
150	Mich. Cen. R.		85¼
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. s.	opg	66¾
100	Panama R.		124
50	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	b30	60¾
100	do	s30	60¾
15	Clev. Col. & C. R.		113
150	Clev. & Toledo R.		42
100	do	s30	42
200	do	s60	41¾
100	do	s30	41¾
100	do		41¾
250	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		54¾
150	Toledo & Wab. Pf'd		18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	94	
1,000	do	93¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	94	
25,000	do	94¼	
20,000	do	b10	94¼
2,000	U.S.6s 1 Year Cert.	97⅛	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		
	Notes	Small	100
10,000	Mo. State 6s		49¾
5,000	do	b60	50¼
4,000	do		49¾
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.		99¾
2,000	Erie R. 5th Mt. bs.		82¼
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c.		97¾
650	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	83
100	do		83
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60	105
80	do		105
50	do	b30	105
150	do	2d	105

32	Shoe & Leather Bk		95
100	Onmb. Coal Pref'd		8¼
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		41
1400	do		41¾
150	do	b30	41¾
750	do	b30	41¾
150	do	b30	41¾
100	do	s30	41¼
100	Erie Railway	s60	37
125	Erie Railway Pf.		62¾
215	do		62¼
100	do	b30	62¼
30	Mich. Cent. Rd.		85¾
100	M. S. & N. I. Railroad		23¾
12	Panama Railroad		124
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60½
5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		112¾
14	Gal. & Chic. R.		67¾
200	Chi. & R. I. R.		54¾

TUESDAY, April 22—P. M.

The general tone of the Stock Market, today, wee that of steadiness, without eny special activity, except in Government securities, of which there were large eales, both at the Boerd and by private contracts. Prices were quite firm for the whole range. At the first Board, the sales of the sixes of 1881 summed up nearly two hundred thousand dollars, on the basis of 93¾ for the registered and 94 for the coupone, and at the second the price advenced to 94 for the former and 94¼ for the latter. The Oregon Wer Loen was steady at 93¼@93¾, and the Fives of 1874 at 87. A small lot of the 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Notee was taken at the Board, at ¼ ₱ cent. premium, end par end interest is freely bidden outside, and we hear of sales to some amount at that end e shede higher. The two yeais sixes are scarce, end command ¼ ₱ cent. premium. At the Second Board a sele of the certificetes of indebtedness et 98¾, end they are in ective demand at that price, but some holdera refuse to sell below 98. Quertermesters' certificetes are worth about the seme price. In State Stocks there waa e moderate movement, end the market was held more firmly. Tennessee sixes ruled at 56@56¼—¼@¾ higher than yesterday. Missouri sixee brought 49¾ at the morning Board, end receded to 49¼ in the afternoon—¾ higher then last evening. Salea of North Carolina sixes were made et 65¼, and of Virginias at 65¼. The sales of Railroad Bonds were to more than the usuel extent, and prices were well sustained. Pacific Mail took a turn upward agein to-day, end was steady at 105—¼ higher than last evening, and up to the highest point of the recent advence. Penama wae sold down to 124—¼ lower than yeaterday. In Bank Stocks there were eales of Shoe and Leather et 95, and Henover et 77. For Tredeemen's 93 was bid and 95 asked; Butchers' end Drovers', 110 wes bid; Nationel, 93@94; Leather Menufacturers', 130 bid; Benk of Commerce, 88¼@89; Merchents' Exchenge offered et 89. In the Railroed liat there wes only e moderate movement. New-York Centrel touched 83¾ in the morning, but relapsed to 83 between the Boards, and wes steady at that at the evening session. Erie wae moderetely active, but without change in price. The Prefcrred Stock took an upward turn, and wes sold et 61¼@61¾ et the First Board, and 62¼@62¾ at the Second. Hudaon River and Harlem were quiet. A lot of Reading was teken at 43, the firet seles at the Boerd for some daya. In Clevelend and Toledo there was e large business, opening et 42 in the morning, end selling down to 41¼@41¾ in the evening. Illinois Centrel fell to 60¾—¾ decline. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati fell to 112½. At the close of the Second Boerd, prices stood about as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	94	@94	
U. S. Coupon, '81	94¼	@94¾	
U. S. 5s, 1874	87	@87¼	
Tennessee 6s	56¼	@56¾	
Missouri 6s	49¾	@49¾	
Pacific Mail	105	@—	
N. Y. Central	83	@83¼	
Erie R.	37¼	@37¾	
Erie Pref'd	62	@62¾	
Hudson River	35¾	@36	
Harlem	12¾	@13	
Harlem Pref'd	30	@31	
Reading	43	@43¼	
Michigan Central	85	@85¾	
Mich. S. & N. Ind	22¾	@23	
Mich. S. & N. I. G.	45¾	@46¼	
Panama	123	@124	
Illinois Central	60¾	@60¾	
Galena & Chicago	67	@67¾	
Clev. & Toledo	41¾	@41¾	
Chicago & Rock I	54¾	@54¾	
Chic., Bur. & Q.	69	@63	
Illinois Cen. bds.	86¼	@86¾	

Later in the afternoon the market for Railwey Sheres closed steedy, et ebout the morning prices—New-York Central, 83@¾; Erie, 37¼@¾; Erie Preferred, 62, sales; Michigan Central, 85, offered; Galena, 67¼, bid; Toledo, 41@¾, eales. Gold, 101¾@¾. The following were the bids today upon City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Pacific	116
Manhattan	125	Bank of the Republ.	91
Mechanics'	102	B'k of N. America	92¾
America	103	Hanovar	77
Tradesmen's	93	Metropolitan	98
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Shoe and Leather	95
Leather Manufrers'	130	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	115	Marine	100
Commerce	88¾	Commonwealth	80
Broadway	126	Perk	101½
American Exchange	89¾	Mercha. & Merchants.	78

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts.	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	Ill. So. 7 ₱ c. sconds	73
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103¾	Ind. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. convert. '76	103¾	N. Ind. Goshen Line	90
Erie firsts, '68	107	Mich. S. & N. I. s f. 7 ₱ c	91¾
Erie seconds '64	101	Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75.	86¾
Erie seconds '79	102	T. Ill. & Al. seconds, 8 ₱ c	62
Erie thirds, '83	92¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45¾
Erie fourths, '80	85¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass'd	30
Erie fifths, '88	81	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st, '77	81¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	30
Hudson firsts, '96	99½	Lack. & W. bonds	98
Hudson seconds, s. f. '86	99¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102
Hudson thirds, '75	83¾	L. E. & W. sbash firsts	79¾
Hudson convert., '67	78	L. E. & Wabash seconds	49¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. 1sts	89¾
Harlem seconds, '64	83	Gal. & Chicago firsts	99¾
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	97¾	Chi. & R. I. firsts	97
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	99¾	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	85¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	97¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	104

The money market rules rather quiet to-day. There is little inquiry for capital on temporary use, and as the rule the rate is steady at 6 ₱ cent., though there is some employment of bal-

anced a ₱ cent., and we have heard of some offering at even a lower figure. The supply of mercantile paper of good grades offering at the commission houses is quite limited, and the demand is good. The line of discounts at the Banks thus far this week, shows some increase upon that of the last, while the mercantile deposits are coming in very rapidly. They amounted this morning to more then a hundred end e half millions, an increase of upward of three millions upon the amount of yesterday, and more than five millions beyond the everage of last week. The specie in the Banks to-dey amount to about $35,400,000, or $800,000 in excess of the average of last week.

A good business has been done at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer again to-day, in taking deposits of the Demand Notes, though not quite up to the mark of yesterday. They emounted to $1,570,000—making e total of more than five and a half millions for the three days ending with this evening. The figures of the day's business at the Sub-Treasury were as follows: Receipts, $4,841,966—including $92,000 for customs; Payments, $5,943,131; Balance this afternoon, $6,577,263.

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 22 and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
For the week	$1 536,424	$2,082,470	$1,831,629
Previously reported	24,593,513	$38,317,277	$37,361,831
Since January 1	$26,129,937	$40,399,747	£39,193,460

In Foreign Exchange there is only a moderate movement, but there is a somewhat firmer tone in the market. On London the ruling rates are at 111¼@111¾ for mercantile signatures, 112@112¾ for bank end benkers. In Gold there hes been quite an active business, the price being uniform throughout et 101¾, and closing firmly et that.

The Union Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable May 1.

By the *City of New-York* this morning, we heve edvices from London to the 9th inst. Finenclelly, the news is not important. Consols remained steady et 93¾@93¾, end money matters were without chenge of importance. Annexed are the leteet qnotations for American Securities:

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland	80 @ 82	
United States 6 ₱ cent., red. 1874	77 @ 78	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	54 @ 56	
Atlantic & St. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	65 @ 66	65¼
Erie shares	33 @ 34	33¾ ₱
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	55¼ @ 56¾	
Do. 1st Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2¼	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	80 @ 81	
Do. 4th M. 7 ₱ cent.,	70 @ 72	
Do. 5th M. 7 ₱ cent.,	70 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	74 @ 77	xc.
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	77 @ —	78¾
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	45 @ 44	dis. 45
Do. $100 shares, all paid	53 @ 54	
Mich. Cen., Con. 1863, 8 ₱ c.	84 @ 86	
Do. S. F. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 1875	87 @ 89	x.e.
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. '65	73 @ 78	
Do. $100 shares	19 @ 21	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent		
S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. S. F., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. c. b., 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1905	103 @ 105	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72	98 @ 100	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₱ cent., conv	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent	84 @ 86	x.o.a 85¾
Do. $50 shares	41 @ 43	41¾
Philadelphia & Readiog $50 shs.	18 @ 22	

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. April 21.	LOANS. April 14.	SPECIE. April 21.	SPECIE. April 14.
Philadelphia	$3,247,000	$3,238,000	$1,044,000	1,037,000
North America	3,283,438	3,233,919	700,104	611,062
Farmers & Mech.	4,671,876	4,677,632	1,108,998	1,110,590
Commercial	1,631,000	1,632,000	251,000	259,000
Mechanics'	1,931,000	1,897,000	230,868	232,000
N. Liberties	1,649,000	1,681,000	338,000	331,000
Southwark	827,014	836,290	233,868	234,063
Kensington	680,668	684,477	138,016	138,331
Penn Township	835,715	844,004	175,873	175,674
Western	1,618,151	1,631,536	411,229	409,973
Man. & Mech	1,318,145	1,287,716	150,256	150,256
Commerce	619,140	632,446	170,637	170,986
Girard	2,153,929	2,108,989	331,894	311,742
Tradesmen's	544,343	538,986	191,651	192,507
Consolidation	816,865	828,948	133,559	131,184
City	842,362	830,205	125,873	125,467
Commonwealth	597,091	588,049	76,735	76,035
Corn Exchange	681,000	658,000	104,000	103,000
Union	844,000	837,000	71,000	72,000
Total	28,246,733	28,076,717	6,046,260	5,912,870

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. April 21.	DEPOSITS. April 14.	CIRCULATION. April 21.	CIRCULATION. April 14.
Philadelphia	$2,008,000	$1,888,000	$241,000	$211,000
North America	1,984,890	1,965,752	522,919	538,079
Farmers & Mech	3,967,714	3,890,159	206,985	329,806
Commercial	1,049,008	1,006,000	149,000	149,000
Mechanics'	1,037,214	960,085	154,135	148,990
N. Liberties	1,352,000	1,199,000	115,000	130,000
Southwark	810,579	623,488	85,930	83,235
Kensington	679,239	646,195	208 910	209,855
Penn Township	665,751	665,540	135,411	140,787
Western	1,202,485	1,170,008	95,765

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor, on the second floor, with bedroom attached, to let, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a small family, as the case may be. Location central. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 322 [illegible] Street.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, a couple of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a reasonable quality, may apply at No. 7 Great-Jones-st. Unexceptionable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care; kindness and home comforts. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 30th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM ON the second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a private gentleman, by a small, quiet family, in one of the best locations on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 27 West 30th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two mid lady or gentleman, can have a front parlor and bedroom, in a first-class house, with a small family. Address J. V., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st., suite of rooms on second floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st. A large, pleasant room and bedroom, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife, or gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would let, with board, the entire second floor of their house, consisting of three rooms and three large pantries, also a large back parlor. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—HAVING A SUITE OF Arooms unoccupied, would take a family of two or three persons (two preferred) to board from the 1st of May. The house is in a central location, rooms desirable, and table unexceptionable. The parties would have every comfort, and a fair compensation would be required. Address W. W., Box No. 4,809 Post-office.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small, quiet family, (their own house,) for three gentlemen; no boarders, no children, no pleasure visitors; four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts., Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING A large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR and extension, on the first floor, also rooms on the second floor, to gentlemen, with or without partial board; private table, if required; at No. 70 East 12th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., near Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY will let two rooms, without board preferred, and an office which has been occupied by a Doctor; house with all modern improvements on Brooklyn Heights. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st.

BOARD IS WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Clinton-av., Brooklyn, by a gentleman and his wife; the advertisers would furnish their own room; a quiet family preferred. Address C. B. R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, giving terms, location, &c.

IF A FAMILY LIVING IN BROOKLYN OR Williamsburgh, 10 to 20 minutes from a ferry, has a second story room and bedroom, with gas and water, to let, without board, they can secure a good tenant by addressing ELI, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, LATE dinner, can be obtained in a social family, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A four-story, brown-stone house, would let with board, the entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished; the location delightful. Inquire at No. 48 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FROM THE 1ST of May, two large rooms, on first and second floors, at No. 74 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn. The house has all the modern improvements.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bedrooms connecting, suitable for families, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Bellvale Station.

BOARDING.—A FARMER WISHES TO TAKE into his family four boys, from 7 to 12 years old, to board for the term of three or six months, for the purpose of sustaining a small school near his residence. Every attention will be given, and to be used as one of the family. Plain clothing would be recommended for that purpose. Distance 30 miles from the city; short distance from the depot. None but such as are willing to attend strictly to church on the Sabbath need apply. Terms $2 50 per week, including washing, mending, tuition and board. Application made any time previous to May 1. Good reference given and required. Address FARMER, Greenwich, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with plain board in a pleasant location at Rahway, N. J., one hour from City, and ten minutes' walk from depot. Every attention will be paid to make it an agreeable and pleasant home. A horse and carriage to ride when desired. Address Box No. 522 Post Office, or apply to J. F. WHITNEY, No. 66 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS—Families and single gentlemen desiring board for the Summer, will find superior accommodations at the above place. The house is large, splendid garden, fruit trees, and stabling; the scenery is unsurpassed, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 University-place, corner 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIding 3/4 of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 562. References exchanged.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Rende-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 59 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, on Bergen Hill; horse-cars within one minute's walk of the house. Terms moderate. Address B. H. O., Box No. 1,552 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily consisting of a gentleman, two ladies, three children and nurse, board for the Summer, in a healthy locality, where not more than one other family will be taken, within an hour or two of Jersey City. Address, with full particulars, Box I., Jersey City Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—A FAMILY RESIDING at Orange, would receive four adults to board for the season. The location commands a fine view and is near the station. Plenty of fruits and vegetables will be furnished. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 22 Post-office New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY TWO families, consisting of four adults, four children, and two nurses, on the Hudson, not further than one hour to one hour and a half from New-York. Address J. E., Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE for the season, in a mountain region—vicinity of Lake Champlain preferred—having soft water and containing eight or ten rooms. Address COUNTRY LIFE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. References exchanged. Address H. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 3/4 miles from depot. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-cooler—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 626 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house, No. 92 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$16 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.

No. 142 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 138 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 186 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 163 East 13th-st.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

$500.—TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY and basement high-stoop house, No. 133 West 53d-st.; this house has been thoroughly repaired, painted, whitened and cleaned within ten days; contains the modern improvements and gas fixtures; fine neighborhood and five minutes' walk from Central Park. Apply to the owner at No. 61 West 46th-st., any time during the day or evening.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.; the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 8 doors from 5th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the 12th Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET, IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A VERY genteel two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, a few minutes' walk from the ferries; contains gas, water, chandeliers, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER T. KEOTS & BRO., foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant; the place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Call and see the premises. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the building,; or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front st.

TO LET—READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPAtion, being in complete order, the three-story brick dwelling-house No. 174 8th-st., with balcony, commodious; location eligible; also, the high basement store of No. 710 Broadway. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—With modern improvements; rents $500 and upwards. Nos. 185, 205 and 207 East 19th-st.; No. 102 East 14th-st.; No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., (partly furnished;) No. 109 St. Mark's-place, (English basement.) Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 58 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET VERY LOW—THE HANDSOME brown-stone house No. 123 West 47th-st., high-stoop, three-story, 20x50, with all the modern improvements. First-class neighborhood. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 16 Union square., from 8½ to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M., or N. B. HOXIE, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 6 Barrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement, No. 734 8th-av.; also, apartments in the 4-story brick houses on 8th-av., between 56th and 51st sts.; the carpenters' shop, No. 173 5th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—Fine light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 206 EAST 9th st., from the first of May: it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TAPHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, IN CONVENIENT LOCAtions, a number of houses at reduced rents: some new houses, with all the improvements: half a block from 3d-av., and very low rents and immediate possession. Apply to S. B. KERRIGAN, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, or furniture, if desired, sold at a sacrifice; rent $500 per annum; the brown-stone dwelling, with all modern improvements, No. 207 West 45th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE —A large double gothic cottage in 66th-st., fronting the East River; carriage-house, garden, and five acres of land. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 610 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 236 Thompson-st., near Washington-square; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, THE UPPER part of a house. It is an unusually pleasant location and has water and gas. It is convenient to both stages and cars. Rent moderate. Answers to S., Box No. 127, *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

TO LET—$250—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, range, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

NO. 129 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—With pier glasses, cornices and chandeliers, now being painted and put in beautiful condition; suitable for a residence or business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL SNUG THREE-STORY houses in Greene-street, containing all the modern improvements, with fine yards, and at exceedingly low rents. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY AND attic house, No. 524 Greenwich-st., near Spring-st.; a good location for business; rent moderate. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, PART OF THE clothing store known as Oak Hall, extending through to No. 47 Gold-st., in complete order. Apply at No. 34 Fulton-st. T. R. B. Da GROOT.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FIVE-STORY HOUSE No. 2 East 37th-st., in complete order, with stable, by HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., and Broadway near 46th-st.; or STONE & HALL, 252 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 33 NINTH-STREET—FOUR-STORY Caen stone house, in good order, between 5th and 6th avs. Rent low to a good tenant. For cards of admission, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREEstory and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No 85 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—("LOW RENTS")—LARGE AND SMALL lofts, well lighted, with or without steam power. Also, two large, fine stores on Fulton-st. Apply at DE GROOT'S, No. 81 Fulton-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, opposite the Park. Inquire upon the premises. TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 136 East 35th-st.

HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS—FOR business purposes or private use, at No. 32 Waverly-place, to let.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 457 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE NEAR THE FERRY, IN Jersey City. Apply to C. B. DUFF, No. 98 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING—Fronting Office-2d suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Tower Counting-room.

FOUR NEAT COTTAGES TO LET—ON 86th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These cottages have just been finished, and will be rented at very low rents to desirable tenants. Apply to JAMES M. BLACKWELL, Room No. 12, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

STORE ON GREENWICH-ST. TO LET—On the east side, between Murray and Warren. Very desirable location for any kind of mercantile business, or for a clothing or furniture store. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 228 Henry-st., Brooklyn; a good neighborhood. Inquire of MR. ANDERSON, No. 250 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 89 Bowery, New-York. Rent only $460.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND. —To first gentleman's choice after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt av., about one mile from ferry landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments; about 8 acres of ground, horse, carriage, donkey, cow; plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS, well-furnished house, 44x36 feet, containing 13 spacious rooms exclusive of bath-room, laundry-room and kitchen; hot and cold water and gas throughout; furnace and range. Ground, 100x400 feet, inclosed by hedge, stocked with shade and fruit trees; large stable and carriage-house, water in both. For further information, inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 96 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE at "Kenah's Wood," Bedford, Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad. The house is of stone, two stories and attic, hot and cold water, and modern improvements; ice-house, coach-house, stable, gardens, cottage and green-house; forty acres, with abundance of fruit. Also, a smaller stone cottage, newly painted, papered and furnished; same location. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westebester County, 1¾ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; convenient to the house two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, and well furnished. Also, to let, No. 79 West 26th-st., 3-story brown-stone modern house, 22 by 58 feet, modern improvements. Possession at once. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, house and grounds; a very desirable location; fine shade trees, &c., &c.; good fruit; easy of access; near the healthy village of Glen Cove, Long Island; terms easy. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A PLACE beautifully situated on the East River; house furnished and very commodious; about one mile from College Point Landing; excellent bathing and perfectly healthful. Apply to T. W. OGDEN, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIVEstory, stone-front, English-basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av.; is fully and beautifully furnished; has all necessary conveniences, and will be rented to a private family only. Stairway inclosed. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

$1,000.—TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three-story, high basement, 13 rooms and improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Unfurnished, $750.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOURstory English basement house, No. 140 East 30th-st. It is nicely furnished, and will be rented for six months, if desired. Rent $70 per month. Inquire of J. T. YOUNG, No. 98 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., to a private family; rent low; will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., and Broadway and 45th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF ACTIVE BUSINESS habits, who can command some capital, desires to connect himself with a party established in respectable business, requiring an additional partner, and which will yield beyond a doubt a fair profit on amount invested; or he would conduct a branch establishment in another city. Communications, stating full particulars, addressed to BUSINESS, Box No. 177 *Times* Office, will receive confidential attention.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PERCUSSION CAP FACtory; water and steam.

Power for general factory, only 9n hour's ride from Jersey. Rent and machinery very cheap.

No. 829 Broadway, garden 110x25, dwelling in front.

Eatiug-House No. 8 Aun-st., cash partner wanted.

Saloon, Court and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, 100x50 cheap.

THE RIGHT AND INTEREST OF A NEW and valuable patent, on an improvement in Shuttle Sewing Machines. For variety of work, simplicity and durability of machinery, superior to any other yet invented. For sale, or exchange for other property, or capital-ist wanted. Address MACHINIST, Box 140 *Times* Office.

$2,500 CASH, AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—To engage with the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in an established manufacturing business, with *bona fide* property to represent the full investment, and facilities to net $1,000 per month. Address SECURITY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale: also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. R. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, STEAMBOAT WHARF and three stores un wharf, each store, 25x100 feet; one story; would be let for a flour and feed storage, or manufacturing business; water at wharf 14 feet. Apply to GEORGE HALSEY, Astoria, or N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE for sale, doing a good business in a good neighborhood. Apply to A. OSBORN & CO., No. 194 Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, LONG tails, 15¾ hands high, very stylish, good travelers, sound and kind, 7 and 8 years old; sold for the want of use; price $300. To be seen at the private stable No. 46 Hamilton-st., near Market-st., or inquire at No. 87 Market-st.

A FAVORITE SADDLE-HORSE, MAY BE used by the right sort of rider, at a very moderate charge; also, in harness, is invaluable for a lady, young person, or invalid, being remarkably easy, gentle and safe. Apply, in the evening, at 72 Henry-st. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SHIFTING TOP BUGGY MADE BY Brewster & Co., has not been run the past year, in good order and but little used. Price $150. Can be seen at private stable No. 65 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, with the view of purchasing, a plainly-furnished cheap cottage, with eight or nine rooms, or more, well situated near the sea side, the Sound or the Hudson. Terms must be very moderate. Address G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway. N. B.—Full particulars desired; no other answers attended to.

A HOMESTEAD IN THE COUNTRY, stocked and in order, is wanted for three years, by an excellent tenant, not over thirty miles distant from town. It is wanted immediately, but no application will be attended to without an accurate description, rent, accurate distance from station, &c., &c. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout family would like to take charge of a house during the absence of the owner; the lady being fully competent, could undertake instruction of children, if required; references A No. 1. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, in a picasant, healthy location, a short distance from the City; not over one hour's ride from Wall-st. Address, stating rent, &c., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick house with all the modern improvements. Address, stating location, &c., and rent, (which must be in accordance with the times,) W. H., Box 129 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VILLA FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE ELEGANT country residence, with 10 acres of land, situate on the outside of Yonkers, known as the Van Cortlandt House, offered for sale by the undersigned, is now in good order, large, centrally and pleasantly located, and every way desirable. The lot is 10½ feet front on Mill-st., running through to and with a like front on Mansion-st., and well stocked with fruit. The house is of brick, three stories high, and roomy, and convenient in size, water, &c. One of the best filtering cisterns in the city. There is a good stable, filled in with brick, and sheds adjoining, situate on Mansion-st. Also, offer for sale the large double frame house, with stable, &c., and land, adjoining corner Clinton and Thompson sts. Also, the fine building lot, 50 by 145 feet, lying on the west side of Clinton-st., near Thompson-st. Also, a large vacant lot on the west side of Union-st., north of the Railroad bridge.

For further information apply to EDWIN MARSHALL, No. 239 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, or JAMES MARSHALL, No. 181 Reade-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the city. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisance of any description. Rent to suit the times. $600 worth $1,200. Price, $11,000. Apply to LIVINGSTON, VAN ZANDT & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE —20 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the depôt. The house is 44x36, with tower, Italian style; filled up with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room; soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings; large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¾ mile from depôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CATSKILL—A large double house, situate on the hill, a short distance from the Hudson River. There are two parlors with folding doors, a library and dining-room on the first floor, five bedrooms and linen-room on the second-floor, and servants' rooms in the attic. The situation commands a fine view of the mountains and the river. The above premises will be let with or without the furniture. Address J. A. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHington TO RENT—Two new first-class houses, about two acres of land to each, within one minute of Fort Washington Depôt; H. R. R. R., with a fine view of the river.

Each house is 40x38, with modern improvements, gas, &c. Bath-rooms, butler's pantry, stable, &c.

For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON—ON THE HUDson, a large house, containing fourteen rooms, on the turnpike, a few moments' walk from the depôt, with about four acres under a large new barn, plenty of large shade and fruit trees, together with nice garden, and all small fruits, fine lawn, and splendid view of the river; location unsurpassed; will be sold at much below its value. Address B. C., Box 1,966 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR country residence, suitable for Summer or Winter, 14 rooms, with furnace, boiler, gas, bath, closet, plenty of water, and stable and carriage-house; situation agreeable and healthy and pleasantly accessible in less than an hour from the City. Also, a substantial and handsome cottage in the vicinity. Apply to D. L. DODGE, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The residence of the late Prof. Olmsted, situated on New-York-square, and near Yale College; consisting of a first-class mansion with modern improvements, 17 lots of ground, with grapery, green-house, forcing house, out-buildings, &c., &c. Grounds in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars and a full description, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREEstory brick house, No. 13 Park-st., adjoining Park-place, one of the best locations in the City for a small family, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent moderate. Apply to C. S. HAINES, No. 1 Commercial Dock, Newark, N. J., or T. D. JAMES, No. 10 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Fleming Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c.; finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE BANKS OF the Hudson, at Sputen Duyvil, to let, in the vicinity of J. R. Whiting, Esq. The house has 12 rooms, with water, range, furnace, &c., &c. The grounds consist of 13 acres, with an abundance of the choicest fruits: command a splendid view of Spuyten Duyvil Valley. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A HOUSE, FINELY SITuated, fronting the East River, containing 11 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., 100 feet front on the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Daughter of the Regiment.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macaroni, or Peep o' Day.

WALLACK'S—The Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

WINTER GARDEN—The Hunchback.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Complimentary Concert.

IRVING HALL—Miss Hawley's Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Con. Nutt, the $50,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., &c., as all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 562 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from Yorktown are to 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, at which time the weather had become pleasant again. The army was represented to be in high heert, and operations were progressing favorably. The letters from our special correspondents, which we publish this morning, give many interesting details of events which have occurred during the investment of the enemy's works.

A Petersburgh, (Va.,) paper, received by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, contains an account of a fight at Elizabeth City, a large part of which probably occurred in the Editor's mind's eye. A National force, under Gen. Burnside, five thousand strong, are steted to hava made an attempt to land at Elizabeth City, on the Pesquotank River, but were repulsed with a loss of five hundred killed, hy a rebel force of only one thousend, including a Georgia Regiment. The rebel lose is put down at fifteen, including e Captain and a Lieutenant of the Georgia regiment. There has probebly been a skirmish at Elizabeth City, resulting from a reconnoisance of a pert of Gen. Burnside's forces in that direction, hut when we receive our own reports, we shall no doubt hear that somathing more serious has occurred elsewhere.

Earlier rebel reports from Elizabeth City, contained in the Richmond papers of Monday, state that our forces landed et Elizabeth City, and that an engagement took place, which resulted in the retirement of the rebel forces to ths Dismal Swamp Canal. So the National forces were not repulsed.

A telegram from Wilmington, N. C., to the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 18th inst., saye thet the Union forces attacked Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., on Saturday, tha 12th, and hed been fighting for two days; and that the fort hed not been taken up to Wednesday, the 16th. The rebel paper adds: "The enemy hava erected e battery two miles from the fort, on the beach, and heve planted mortars and large-sized siege guns. Eleven large ships are now outside the harbor. The enemy heve sent to Newbern for gunboats to operate in the Sound." Our own advices from this vicinity are in the letters from our correspondent pnblished on Monday, and are up to the 12th, at which time our gunboats had begun the bombardment of the fort. Our correspondent wrote at noon, at which time the mail left, and said that heavy work would be begun after dinner, so that the rebel report only confirms the news already published, and gives us to understand that four days' work had not been successful in reducing the fort.

We learn from Roanoke Island, April 9, thet twn or three iron-clad steamers have been expected to arrive there from Norfolk. On the 7th inst., the gunboat *Virginia*, with 600 men, went up to Elizabeth City to ceptnre a party of rebel soldiers. Two companies of the State Militie were found. Half of them succeeded in running awsy, the rest, 80 in number, were captured and brought down to Roanoke. Other gunboats were sent to destroy the canal, in order, we suppose, to prevent the Iron boats from coming down from Norfolk.

There is nothing of special Importsnce from the Southwestern army. The rebels ere said to be busily prepering to make a desperate stand at Corinth, and troops are constantly erriving at Memphis—probebly from the Gulf States end Arkansas. Our troops taken prisoners at Pittsburgh were being sent to Richmond, though it does not eppear over what route they are conveyed.

The latest advices from Commodore Foote leave him still engaged in bomberding Fort Wright. The rebels had cut the levees on the Arkansas side, which had resulted in the overflow of a great extent of valuable farming country, causing much exasperation emong the residents in that vicinity.

By the arrival at this port of the steem transports *Marion* and *Oriental*, we heve advices from Port Royal to the 19th inst. The *Oriental* brought the rest of the prisoners from Fort Pulaski, including Col. Olmstead and other officers. An accident occurred in Fort Pulaski on the 15th, by which several men were killed and wounded. An effort was being made to unload e rebel shell, when it exploded, and did more damage than was occasioned by our troops during the investment and bombardment of the place. A skirmish also occurred on Wilmington Island, above Fort Pulaski, on the 16th, which resulted in a loss of ten killed and thirty-five wounded on our side. The affair occurred during e reconnoissance by seven companies of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers and e small detachment of the Rhode Island Artillery. The rebels, about 800 strong, made an attack upon the party, but after some severe fighting they were repulsed, with considerable loss, and retreated, leaving some of their killed and wounded in the hands of the National troops.

The St. Louis *News* state that the chaplain of an Illinois Regiment stationed at Paducah heard talk among the rebel sympathizers living in that city which convinced him that Beauregard was about to attack Gen. Grant. So reliable did he consider his source of information that he went to Pittsburgh and had interviews with Gens. Grant and Prentiss, both of whom thanked him for his timely, reproving him sharply for having left his post. The latter acknowledged that the camps were not in a position to meet an attack, and responded to urgent entreaties that something should be done to make them so by the remark: "Let them come; we can whip them anyhow."

Some days since a detachment of the two cavalry companies and Company D, of the Twenty-sixth Indiana, was sent out from Osceola, Mo., on a scouting expedition, and after a hard ride encountered about 100 of a secession guerrilla corps, whom they chased some distance. Ten were known to have been killed, and 12 or 15 prisoners were taken and brought into camp. Not a man of the National scouts was killed or wounded. The rebels are said to be quite numerous in the vicinity of Osceola, but our troops stationed there will soon pacificate them.

The St. Louis *Republican* contradicts the story that a portion of Van Dorn's forces still occupy a position at Pittman's Ferry on the Current River. Both that General and Price, it says, have abandoned all designs of operating against Missouri, and are withdrawing their forces [illegible] Memphis. It is hardly possible that they were in the recent battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the screw-steamship *City of New-York*, we have advices from Europe four days later. A new steamer, called the *Ovieto*, sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of Merch, and according to rumor she is intended for the service of the rebels in destroying Northern commerce on the Atlantic. The *Ovieto* was built at Liverpool, ostensibly for the Italian Government, and is consequently adapted for warlika purposes. She measures 750 tons, is capable nf carrying several guns of the largest calibre on a draft of about 12 feet, and is represented as one of the finest and fastest vessels of her class afloat. Gibraltar advices of tha 3d inst. states that the *Sumter* was still at that port, and the National sloop *Tuscarora* remained at Algesiras. The schooner *Sophia* arrived at Liverpool, from Charleston, which port she left in company with sundry other vessels, on the 2d of March. Her cargo consisted of cotton, tobacco and resin.

The question of Iron-clad vessels-of-war still claimed a large share of ettention. The British Admiralty have contracted for the construction of one of the cupola iron ships-of-wer, the invention of Capt. Coles, of which the *Monitor* is said to be an imperfect imitation. The vessel is to be ready for launching on 8th Februsry next, and to be delivered fit for use on the 1st of June following. The London *Times* contains an account of experiments at Shoeburyness, on Tuesday, with e gun of large size and great calibre, which showed at every discharge that the hitherto-considered invulnerable forms of iron-sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penatrated hy e shot as if the targets had been of timber. The ordnance used wes msnufsctured by Sir William Armstrong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market wes buoyent et unchanged ratee. Breadstuffs were quiet end unchanged, and Provisions steady. Consols ware quoted at 93¾@94.

CONGRESS.

In the Senete, yesterdsy, a rsport was made from the Select Committee on the case of Senator Starke, of Oregon, to the affect that Mr. Starke is disloyal to tha Government. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented a resolution celling npon the President for documents relating to Gen. Sherman, and his connection with the Department of the Sonth. Mr. Anthony explained that he wished to prove that the credit of taking Fort Puleski belonged to Gsn. Sherman, end that if he had not taken Sevennah it wes because ha had acted in eccordance with orders. The bill for the establishment of a Dapsrtment of Agriculture was briefly considered, but gave way for the Confiscation bill; and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, occupied the remsinder of the session in a speech against its passage. [He hed not concluded whan the Senate want into Executive Session.

In the Honae, after a quorum was secured—about which there was some difficulty—six petitions in favor of establishing e Professorship of Germen in the West Point Acsdemy were presented. It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, that the President be requested to strike from the rolle the nema ot any ermy officer who hes been known to be habitually intoxicated. Mr. Morrill expleined that he had been assured that the General who faited to reinforce tha two Vermont Compenies at Lee's Mill wss drunk, end had fallen from his horse into the mud. A motion to lay all the Confiscation bills—fifteen or sixteen in number—on the teble, was lost, 65 to 39. Tha first of the series—to forfeit the property and slaves of those engaging in the rebellion—was debated at considerable length, when its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The second, offered by Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, leaving confiscetinn discretionary with the Prsident, wae rejectad; but Mr. Brigham's substitute for it, declering thet all property of rebels, wharever found, shall be lawful indemnity to tha Government, was adopted, 62 to 48. The questlon then ceme upon the passage of the bill as smended by the adoption of the substitute, but the House adjourned without e vote.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senete, yesterday, the Harbormestars bill wee reportad complate, and ordered to a third reading. Tho Judiciary Committee reported thet they would not have time during the present session to act upon the Assembly Assessment bill. Bills were passed—to incorporete the Union Home School for the children of volunteers; to provide for the consolidation of telegraph companies; to encourage the investment of smell sume in State stocks, end for the preservetion of mooss, deer, fish, etc. The report of the Conference Committee on the Congressional Apportionmsnt bill was considered, and efter some dsbete it wss agreed to, 19 to 8. Tha bill to provide pay, subsistence, etc., for the volunteers, wes passed. A bill was also passed to establish bulkheads and pier lines for the port of New-York.

In the Assembly, the Senate's amendments to the bill to enroll the Militis of the State, and to organize the Netional Guard, were concurred in, and the bill went to the Govsrnor for his signetvre. Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Grindiog Committee, the bill reguleting primery elections in this City was ordered to e third reading. The edverse vote on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was reconsidered, and the bill was pessad. Ths veto of the bill by the Governor wes received, with s notice that the Senete had passed the bill over tha veto. The veto meesage wae laid on the table. The report of the Conference Committee on the Congressional Apportionment bill wse egreed to, 87 to 38. A number of Senate bills of minor importance were then passed, and ths House took e recess. During the evening session an attampt was mede to pase the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill over the Governor's veto, but it feiled.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. William A. Hammond, who has just been appointed Surgeon-General of the Army, wea born in Maryland, but his family have long resided in Pennsylvania. Ha formerly held so Assistant-Surgeon's commission in the army. He distinguished himself in various ways, end his contributions to medical and surgical aciences, the results of close study, activa practice and remarkable experiments, have made his name well known to the Profession in Europe as well as in this country. In the yaar 1860, he resigned from the army; but since the war broke out, he has been serving as a Surgeon in a volunteer regiment.

The prize sloop *Coquette*, with a load of salt, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday, in charge of a prize-master and crew. This vessel was captured by the flag-ship *Susquehanna*, off Charleston, in attempting to run the blockede. The schooner *Lizzie Taylor* also errived, on Tuesday, from Newbern, N. C., loaded with resin and turpentine, nine hundred barrels in all, which was taken possession of by the United States forces upon landing at Newbern. The cargo is a valuable one in the present state of the market.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, the Hackley Contract Injunction was yesterday brought to a hearing, on a motion to dissolve it. After the reeding of affidavits on the part of the moving parties, in support of the motion, the case was postponed until today, when it is expected the affidavits in reply will disclose what disposition was made of that "$40,000." Pending a divorce suit, brought by Mary Ann Singer against Isaac M. Singer, the noted Sewing Machine patentee, the Court yesterday ordered her an allowance of $8,000 per annum alimony, and that her counsel have a fee of $750. The application was heard before Justice Barnard at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The principal business at the Stock Exchange yesterday was in Government Securities—prices of which were quite firm generally. Moderate sales of State Stocks were made at figures indicative of an upward tendency. Railroad Bonds were rather more freely dealt in. The Share List was not active, and the fluctuations in prices were unimportant, except in the instance of Cleveland and Toledo, which changed hands largely et reduced rates. The market at the close was generally steady. Limited movements were reported in Money and Foreign Exchanges. American Gold, 101¼@101¾.

An active business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at decidedly firmer prices. Wheat wes quiet and depressed. Corn was in fair demand, and wes firm. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars, Molasses and Provisions, at essentially unchanged rates. Ingot Copper, Scotch Pig Iron and Block Tin were in pretty active request, as were also Tallow, Clovar Seed and Spirits Turpentine. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight market was somewhat brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations.

The Cattle Market opened at Forty-fourth-street on Monday, this week, with 3,200 beeves on sale. A freshet in the river at Albany prevented cattle from crossing, thus delaying several droves intended for the Monday market. A heevy rain in the afternoon kept many butchers away, so that only half the stock wes sold. Prices ware a shade lower then the previous week. More than 1,200 additional bullocks reached the yards Monday night, making an overstocked end herd market, so far as owners were concerned. Prices fell off $2 to $3, and before night, $5 ₹ head from the previous dey, and large numbers were left over for to-dey. A few of the top cattle sold for 9c. on Monday, but 8½c. wes the highest price paid on Tuesday, and pretty good beeves sold at 8c. and under. Speculators lost heevily.

The War Department and the Press.

Our Washington correspondent gives a fresh and highly characteristic illustration of the mode in which the Secretary of War exercises his functions as Military Censor. On Sunday last, the Preaident, accompenied by Secretaries Chase and Stanton, visited Aquia Creek, with a view to acquainting themselves with the etate of things at that important point, possibly, eo as to decide upon the propriety of Gen. McDowell prosecuting his advance. Our correspondent thinking no evil of this necessary journey, carried hie statement of the fact, as in duty bound, to the telegraph office, and left it for transmission to the Times. The dispatch was never sent; but through another agency there *was* sent a brief report, in which, regardless of truth, the visit was transferred to Saturday, and tha supposed odium of Sunday travel escaped at the cost of an official lie.

For the public to underetand the vexatious despotism exercised hy the War Department aince Mr. Stanton became its ohief, and the patience with which the Prese has submitted to its caprica, a chepter etill unwritten, but the meterials of which are preserved, will have to be printed one of these daye. The entire machinery of the code invented for French journalism under the Imperial *règime*, has been imported end applied to the American Preae. Warnings are given in the solemn phraseology of a police officer. Superintendents of Police appear in the rooms of the editor to read him formal notice that any announcement of a military charaoter, discovered in hie paper, will consign him at once to Fort Lefayette, and expose his establishment to confiscation. The most trivial reference to a patent projectile, the sailing of a gunboat, or the departure of a fire-engine from the City on mission, military, naval or civic—reference too insignificant to attract the notice of the person exercising editorial supervision—never fails to attract that of the inquisitive Secretary, and to incur his censure and menace. Correspondents sent with the several divisions of the army are subjected to a similar rule of terror. They are caught, and, as if they were traitors, compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and to sign a parole, obliging them to refrain from sending in their letters anticipatione of movements, or in describing past transactions; from giving the names of officers, the regiments, the divisions, or *corps d'armée* engaged in any action, or the comparative numbers upon either side—restrictions which, the reader will observe, rendere correspondence utterly worthless. But even this ie not enough. The letters, public and private, of these reporters, are taken from the Post-office, and after perusal, are destroyed or dispatched, at the option of persone wholly devoid of discretion, and of course free from responsibility. An esteblishment like the New-York Times ie obliged to maintain an army of mounted and picked men to attend and report the movements of the National forces. It can only do so at an enormous pecuniary cost, and the exaction of much endurance and courage from the correspondent. These sacrifices it hae been the business—apparently the principal business—of the Secretary of War, since his acceseion to a power which he exercises with such keen relish and eo little delicacy, to render nugatory; and to defeat, by an exaggeration of constitutional license, the efforts of an enterprising Press to furnish the people with news of the fathers, eons and brothers, whom they have sent, with agony of anxiety, to save the country. No regard to law, no consideration of justice to the Press, no sentiment of pity for the people, can prevail with the Secretary to forego the enjoyment he realizes in the exercise of this despotic and quite irresponsible authority.

The damage and annoyance the Press has sustained from thie cause it has, we have said, suffered with exemplary patience. Its motive has been to serve and aid the Government. The Secretary of War, assuming office with bustling demonstrations of efficiency, exacted the enforcement of a censorship; and, while satisfied that it was not from loyal newspapers the rebels obtained notice of our military plans, the journals were willing to acquiesce in the wishes of a new-comer, from whom so much was anticipated. The experiment has been tried. The censorship has had full swing, and it is in evidence that no movement of the Union army has been made, of which the rebels were not fully apprised. The insurgents at Yorktown were informed minutely of the intended departure of Gen. McClellan for the Peninsula, and before the arrival of his brigades, were able to enumerate accurately the several corps he was to bring. The knowledge, through the Secretary's interference, was only withheld from the loyal people of the North. Proof of the merely gratuitous and mischievous nature of the censorship could not be more perfect. It has become to Press and people an intolerable grievance, and unfortunately, there is [illegible] no such realization of the hopes entertained [illegible]

upon the coming of Mr. Stanton to office, as to warrant him in trifling further with public endurance. Disappointed in the War Minister, the people will dispense with his services as agent of secret police.

The Tobacco Trade—The French Minister's Mission to Richmond.

The mission of M. Mercier, the Ambassador of the Emperor Napoleon, to the rebel Capital, has given wide room for speculation on the part nf journalists, both National and traitor. While every movement of the representative of so powerful a friend or enemy as the French nation, is sufficient to awaken a laudable interest, it is vain to speculate heyond what the special facts involved in the commercial relations of the United States and France may rationally warrant. These afford quite an instructive field for consideration, and lead to the conclusion that there is at least one other product of the United States beside cotton which deeply and, it would appear, vitally interests some of our transatlantic cousins and allies. The telegraph informs us that rebel speculatists mainly associate M. Mercier's sudden presence among them with the French demand for that "sublime tobacco" which Byron has so glowingly apostrophized.

A brief review of our tobacco relations with Great Britain and France will show that the surmise is rational. It is computed by British statisticians that the yearly consumption of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to some twenty-six thousand tons, about half of which is probably smuggled, owing to tha inducemants held out to enterprising tars by the heavy duty on the article. An official table of tobacco exported from the United States to Great Britain, for a term of twenty-five years, from 1830 to 1855, shows that tho annual supply was never less than 17,664 hogsheads, and has gone as high as 43,131 hogsheads, exhibiting an annual average of over 28,000 hogsheads. The revenue accruing to the British Government from the article, last year, was over five and a half millions pounds sterling.

In France, the trade in tobacco is monopolized by tha Government *Regie*, or Commission, an association under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. In it is vested the sole right to import foreign and purchase indigenous tobacco. It controls and authorizes the manufacture, fixes the wholesale price tn retailers, as wall as the price at which the latter shall offer tobacco for public consumption. The capital of the *Regie*—consisting of houses, offices, machinery, and the staple in store—is stated at from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000. There is generally kept on hand a supply of tobacco to accommodate a three years' demand. This is done to give time for perfection in the manufacture of tha leaf, and to provide against accidental failures in the supply. In illustration of the importance of this tobacco monopoly to the French Government, may be adduced the facts contained in an official dispatch to the State Department at Washington. It states that in 1848—tha year of revolution, when business was considerably disarranged—the receipts from the French Customs only amounted to about 146,000,000 francs, 86,000,000 of which were derived from tobacco, nearly all grown in the United States. French authorities at hand show that after paying all expenses of purchase, transportation, manufacture and sale of tobacco, the receipts of the *regie*, since its establishment, July, 1811, have steadily increased. In 1812, it paid 26,000,000 francs to the National Treasury, and in forty years nearly quadrupled its revenues, paying in 1852, the sum of 96,544,082 francs clear profit. In eight years, this again was all but doubled, the net revenue of the tobacco monopoly in 1860, amounting to over 184,000,000 francs.

Thus will be seen the vast necessity for tobacco in France, and the naturally increasing anxiety of its Government and representatives to sweep the market at a time when the American crop is far behind what is demanded of it. It is but natural that those countries which so largely rely for revenue on tobacco, should look tremblingly at the prospect. At the best of times we never had much of a surplus, and by all accounts which reach us, it is beyond a doubt that there will be a heavy deficit in the important crop.

Virginia is *the* growing tobacco State, her fair average being 80,000 hogsheads. "It needs no ghost to tell us," after the history of the past year, that any extensive hopes built upon tobacco from that quarter, will vanish, not in smoke, but into "thin air." Nor is the prospect from Kentucky—the next tobacco growing State—any more enlivening. The information conveyed to us by the Louisville *Journal* states that the farmers, where they can pay any attention to agriculture, are devoting their chief energies to the raising of grain. If any expectations were based upon Tennessee, it would seem, also, that they will prove treacherous. Any reliance upon supplies from Tennessee, in the hope or belief that tobacco was held back in consequence of the disuse of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, would appear to be fallacious. Up to this, not 50 hogsheads have reached this market, and only about 180 have reached Louisville, the only other point which thay can reach, as they cannot go down the river, and do not go to Baltimore.

The anxiety of M. Mercier may be augmented—supposing him to be engrossed in the laudable ambition of providing smoking materials for his compatriots—by tha knowledge of a couple of additional facts.

First, That England may need an increase of the same commodity, as last year she took little or nothing from us in the way of stock, owing to the inferior quality of the crop; and,

Second, That even if the crop grown in Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania would enter into the consideration, it would be beyond the control of the French *Regie*, as within the last eighteen months prior to January 1, Bremen took over 40,000 cases. This crop, averaging some 45,000 cases and known as Seed-leaf, never enters into the calculations of Foreign countries. Its purchase by Bremen was unusual, but instigated by the failure of the Brazil crop for two successive years.

This is from a general though brief review of the Tobacco and [illegible]

exalted with the importance of the "weed," and not altogether certain hut that we may have a tobacco, as well as a cotton crisis, ahroad.

Absurdity of the Rebel Lies.—The rebels lie with very little regard for the rules of effective lying. They lie incoherently, absurdly and ridiculously, and at the present time the falsehoods are more preposterous then ever. If they concocted adroit and timely lies, they might occasionally produce quite an effect upon the loyal mind North and the rebel spirits South. But as it is, one would hardly think that even the rebel understanding was capable of accepting the news manufactured by the military and civil functionaries and the Press of the South. Some of the most curious stories have been put forth from time to time, about Gen. Burnside. Before he reached the shores of North Carolina, all his ships had gone to the bottom and all the soldiers of his contingent had been devoured by Neptune—for which the rebels duly thanked the sea-god. And when afterward it had to be admitted that he and a few men had actually landed, his resurrected forces were assailed, captured and slaughtered often enough to have finally ended their career even if they had as many lives as a cat. This morning we publish the latest of these tales for the rebel marines. It is to the effect that Burnside, with five thousand troops, attempted to land at Elizabeth City, but was repulsed hy a thousand rebels—his lose being 500 and the rebel lose 15! Now, if Gen. Burnside has been lately within a hundred miles of Elizabeth City—if he hava five thousand troops to use for any such purpose as an assault on that hamlet—and if there is any such precedent as the rebels fighting five to their one, and slaying thirty to their one slain, then there might be some foundation for the story. As it is, this news must be classed with the remerkeble intelligence we published the other day from Arkansas, to the effect that our troops were driven from Missouri, that they were defeated at No. 10, that Pike's Indians had whipped Gen. Hunter's forces, and that Jeff. Davis was about to invade the North at the head of four hundred thousand men. These yarns will, doubtless, all find credence in the London *Herald*, but that is the nearest market beyond rebeldom for such an article.

It will be remembered that there was just such a rumor of disaster to Gen. Burnside in the same vicinity, sent from the South some time ago; and there were great fears here lest it should prove correct. While we were waiting for the truth of the affair, news suddenly came that Gen. Burnside was at Newbern, a hundred miles to the southward, and had captured that important point, having previously distracted the rebel attention from it by a feigned movement up Albemarle Sound. So now it is quite likely that he has sent out a reconnoitering party from Roanoke Island to Elizabeth City, while he was about to undertake more important work elsewhere. If this reconnoitering force succeeded in whipping whatever rebels were stationed at Elizabeth City, the latter would be likely to give just such an account of the affair as we publish from Fortress Monroe this morning.

Another Pirate on the High Seas.—The news of another rebel buccanneer putting to sea comes from Liverpool. The *Ovieto*, a fast and powerful steamer, left that port on the 22d of March, upon a cruise in pursuit of American merchantmen—unarmed, as yet, but bound for some port where an armament awaited her. The English papers say with nonchalance that she will probably complete her equipment at Bermuda. They have probably lost sight not only of the principles adopted at Paris, but of the Neutrality laws and the Queen's proclamation.

If the Navy Department act at once upon the hint as to the temporary destination of this new marauder, its career may be sensibly shortened. A fast steamer sent to Bermuda might anticipate the coaling and armament of the rebel craft, and by a proper oversight, blockade it in port, or overhaul it in putting to sea. England would certainly have no right to complain. This Government would only be enforcing neutrality obligations to which the Ministry of Lord Palmerston appears indifferent.

The Cameron-Butler Controversy.—The arrest of ex-Secretary Cameron at the suit of Pierce Butler, raises a variety of questions, which affect the determination of a thousand similar cases hereafter. Mr. Butler, upon a charge of treason, in lending aid and comfort to the enemy, was confined in Fort Lafayette by order of the recent Secretary of War. Subsequently released upon swearing the oath of allegiance, he resolved upon obtaining legal redress for the alleged wrongful detention, and taking advantage of Mr. Cameron's presence in Philadelphia, procured his arrest, and afterward instituted an action for damages. The fact that the ex-Secretary was invested with ambassadorial privileges, is of secondary moment, though that of itself would seem to be sufficient to screen him from arrest. But what ie the authority of State tribunals to hold and try officers of the Government for fulfilling the orders of the President, is a question of higher import, and one likely to arise, in an endless variety of forms, before all the outstanding accounts of the rebellion have been audited. The President has distinctly assumed the act of Secretary Cameron. He declares that the latter proceeded solely upon instructions, and ministerially. With what equity can the subordinate be held pecuniarily answerable for the deed of the superior?

The *National Intelligencer* quotes apprositely the decision of Judge Nelson, in the case of Durand *vs.* Hollins. Hollins, in bombarding Greytown in compliance with orders from Washington, destroyed properly belonging to the complainant, who brought an action for damages. The Court held that, acting under superior orders, the Captain was not responsible. The analogy between the two instances is remarkable. Mr. Durand maintained that the order of President Pierce was illegal, as the bombardment was an act of war, and the right to make war belonged exclusively to Congress. Butler denies the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and while urging the Secretary, attacks the constitutionality of the President's action. It is evident that this similarity of conditions exposes the present case, and all like cases, to decision under the principles laid down by Judge Nelson. The President alone is responsible, and he can only be reached by impeachment.

An interminable tissue of litigation will be spared by the determination of the present case. On the ground assumed by Mr. Butler, every prisoner at any time shut up by Government, out of regard to public safety, may select any of some hundred agents to make defendants in an action for damages. His choice may range from the Secretary of War, and the United States Marshal, to the officer commanding the post used as a prison, and the very turnkey who locked his room-door at night. It is quite as well to foregather and extinguish all these issues by the prompt decision of that now considered. Let Mr. Butler know he has lost his way, and others will keep the road.

Who is Answerable for the Safety of the Merrimac?—Much curiosity has been expressed at the inactivity of the *Monitor* and other agencies arranged by Government for the destruction of the *Merrimac*, when the latter vessel defied them the other day in Hampton Roads. We have reason to know that the fault is not with the officers of the National vessels. They were confident of their ability to sink the monster; and all hands chafed at the disgraceful position in which they were placed, while the enemy insultingly dared them to conflict, and captured the shipping of loyal owners undisturbed. But the barrier to action could not be surmounted. *The Secretary of the Navy had given strict orders for them not to move or discharge a gun, unless the Merrimac attacked them.* We presume there is no doubt of the Secretary's loyalty. Is he mad?

Amusements.

The Opera in Brooklyn.—Last night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Grau's troupe gave "La Favarita" with the same cast as that at the Academy in this City. For a variety of reasons the house was exceedingly slim, but in quality made up what it lacked in quantity, owing to the desire on the part of many to hear D'Angri in "Leonora." D'Angri never looked, acted or sang better; Brignoli was hoarse, but in capital humor; Ferri and Susini did more than well, and the performance was a success.

To-night, in this City, "The Child of the Regiment" will be given, with Miss Kellogg and Brignoli in the principal *rôles*.

Winter Garden.—Bourcicault's "London Assurance" was given at this theatre last evening. Miss Bateman appearing as *Lady Gay Spanker*. She deservedly won the applause of the house. Mr. Henry Placide was *Sir Harcourt*, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., *Dazzle*, Mr. Adams, *Charles Courtly*, and Mr. A. H. Davenport, *Dolly Spanker*. All of whom deserve especial mention. To-night "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed, with Miss Bateman as *Juliet*.

Mr. Vandenhoff's Soirée.—Mr. Vandenhoff, assisted by Mrs. Vandenhoff, will give his second *soirée* at Dodworth's Hall this evening. Imitations of Fechter, the sensation acter of London, will be given, beside readings from several of the most popular living authors.

Miss Mary C. Hawley's Concert.—At Irving Hall a concert will be given this evening, by the above-named lady. She will be assisted by Mr. Jamsson, Mr. Miranda, and other well-known artists.

News From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, April 21.

Four steamers from Oregon and British Columbia have arrived within three days. The northern mining regions were becoming accessible again, and the steamers will doubtless return crowded with passengers.

Ship *Lotus* arrived to-day from Hong Kong, March 8, with 250 passengers.

Steamer *Orizaba* sailed to-day for Panama, taking 140 passengers, $470,000 in treasure for New-York, and $240,000 for England. Hon. Edward Stanly, the newly appointed Military Governor of North Carolina, was among the passengers.

Sailed—Ship *Uncowah*, Callao.

News from Salt Lake.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 22.

A dispatch from the telegraph operator at Salt Lake, dated to-day, says that the Indians have stopped all communication by the overland mail. No particulars are given. It is feared that the telegraph line will sooo be destroyed.

Affairs in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 22.

Henry L. Rout, one of the parties indicted by the Jury of the United States Circuit Court in this City, for conspiracy and treason, has been released from custody, by order of the President.

The difficulty at the culvert of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at East St. Louis, has terminated. No effort was made to interfere with the military guard left there. It is believed the opening of the culvert would inflict less injury than was at first supposed.

Arrest of Rev. D. R. McAnally, at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 22.

Rev. D. R. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, has been arrested and placed in a military prison, and his paper suppressed, for publishing treasonable matter. This arrest causes no surprise, as the course of McAnally's paper for some time past, has been very obnoxious to the officers of the Government.

Railroad Disaster.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, April 22.

The Central Ohio Railroad express train, bound West from Bellair, this morning ran off the track, near Spencer's Station, instantly killing S. Conner, Conductor, and severely wounding several others.

The Freshet East.

Boston, Tuesday, April 22.

The weather cleared up mild and pleasant this afternoon. Advices from the interior report that the freshet has reached its height, and the waters are now receding. Railroad travel is resuming regularity.

Hartford, Tuesday, April 22.

The river is now rapidly falling, after having reached a height lacking only 14 inches of the great flood of 1854. The trains are now running regularly through to Springfield.

The Rivers and Creeks in New-Hampshire and Vermont Greatly Swollen.

Boston, Tuesday, April 22.

The rivers and creeks throughout New-Hampshire and Vermont are swollen to an extent seldom before known. Railroad travel is more or less delayed by the submerging of railroad tracks, but as yet the important bridges stand firm.

Arrival of Cotton and Tobacco from Tennessee.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Tuesday, April 22.

The first boat-load of cotton and tobacco from the Tennessee River has arrived, having left Nashville this week, and will pass East over the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day.

All Clear at Cape Race.

St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, April 22.

The ice has entirely disappeared from the vicinity of Cape Race, and it is confidently anticipated that European news will be obtained there almost immediately.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, April 22.

Capital Stock	$32,231,700
Loans and Discounts	41,019,800
Specie	8,679,400
Due from other Banks	6,946,000
Due to other Banks	4,529,001
Deposits	21,570,339
Circulation	5,325,000

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

MORE REBEL PRIVATEERING.

A Fast Steamer Dispatched to Plunder our Commerce on the Atlantic.

Cotton Running Through the Blockade.

Progress of the Naval Revolution in England.

Letter from John Bright to the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The screw-steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. PETERS, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, and from Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

Among the passengers are Capt. PAGE, late of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, lost at sea; Rev. Mr. CAULFIELD, the Bishop of Nassau, N. P., and family; Miss Jane Coombs, the American actress; and Hon. E. B. Hart, Ex-Surveyor of the Port.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 6th, and at Liverpool at 6 P. M. on the 7th inst.

On the 7th inst., the rebel ship *Sophia*, direct from Charleston, arrived in the Mersey. The *Sophia* had a full cargo on board, consisting of 912 bales of cotton, 109 boxes and 92 kegs of tobacco, and 222 barrels of resin. Capt. STEVENSON, who commands the vessel, corroborates previous statements as to the breaking up of the granite blockade at Charleston. Several vessels were getting cargoes on board at Charleston to "run the blockade" to Liverpool.

REBEL PRIVATEERING.

A Fast Steamer Dispatched from Liverpool to Plunder American Shipping.

The following correspondence has passed between LLOYD'S and the Underwriters'-room of Liverpool respecting the fitting out of a Confederate vessel for the capture and destruction of Federal vessels:

LLOYD'S, April 3.

THE YORKSHIRE] CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

SIR: I am directed to acquaint you that a report is current at Lloyd's, which, from the confident manner in which it is put forward, is believed, of a vessel having been recently fitted out at an expense of £20,000, (at what port is not known,) to cruise in the Atlantic for the express purpose of capturing and destroying all vessels bearing the Federal flag. The Committee, considering it a matter of the greatest importance to all persons engaged in the trade with America, instruct me to give you notice of the fact; and to state that they will feel obliged by your instituting any inquiry in your power into the matter, and telegraphing the result, and also by your afterwards communicating by letter any information bearing on the subject. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. HALSTED, Captain, R. N.,
Secretary, Lloyd's.

THOMAS COUEY, Esq., Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool.

The following is a copy of a telegram received in reply to the above:

The *Yorkshire*, captured by Confederates, should be *Yorktown*. The *Oneto*, which left this on the 19th, is supposed to be the vessel alluded to in your letter. She left in ballast. I write you fully.

Copy of telegram received on the 5th of April:

The information you wanted was not collected last night, and a letter will be sent this evening. Steamer mentioned is understood to be for Confederate. She has English register. Left this manned with a crew of 50 men. She sailed on the 22d (not 19th,) under sealed orders, I believe.

The *Oneto* according to rumor, is intended for the service of the rebels in destroying Northern commerce on the Atlantic. The *Oneto* was built at Liverpool ostensibly for the Italian Government, and is consequently adapted for warlike purposes. She measures 750 tons; is capable of carrying several guns of the largest calibre on a draught of about 12 feet, and is represented as one of the finest and fastest vessels of her class afloat. The vessel was regularly cleared at Liverpool for Palermo in ballast, and had a crew of about fifty men on board. Very contradictory statements were current as to the real destination of the vessel, her armament, &c. According to some reports the vessel had arms and ammunition on board when she left the Mersey, but this is positively denied, and the denial is accompanied by the assertion that she had not an ounce of powder nor a single gun on board, and that her *bona fide* destination was Palermo. Other reports are that the vessel will doubtless go to Palermo, and that she will thence proceed to Bermuda, where she will take on board the armament and ammunition specially sent there for her. She is then (says rumor) to take the sea, either as a privateer or as a war vessel commissioned by the Confederates. The *Oneto* left Liverpool under sealed orders.

Rumora had been current that the packet ship *Yorktown* had been captured by the Confederates, but the story was soon proved to be untrue.

THE SUMTER AND TUSCARORA.

Gibraltar advices of the 3d inst., states that the *Sumter* was still at that port, and the National sloop *Tuscarora* remained at Algesiras. The sloop *Kearsarge* crossed over to Gibraltar on the 30th of March, and remained there two days, when she proceeded to Algesiras, and sailed for the West.

THE NAVAL REVOLUTION.

WHAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

The change of tone in the leading members of the Government, on the subject of armor-plated ships has not come a moment too soon, and has given a satisfaction as general as the dissatisfaction with the language of its former organs, Sir G. C. LEWIS and Lord CLARENDON PAGET. The Duke of Somerset, who unites many qualities of an excellent man of business with some of the most repellent personal peculiarities that ever raised a barrier about a Government official, did a good deal to remove the effect of Lord CLARENCE PAGET's ill-advised language, and Lord PALMERSTON, by his acquiescence in Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE's motion, has completed the good work of reassuring the nation. The feeling, that it would be monstrous to press on our enormous expenditure in brick and mortar and stone fortifications, in the face of recent facts in Hampton Roads, was too general for the Government to resist, had the engineering voice been ever so potential in Pall Mall. Lord PALMERSTON had felt the pulse of Parliament, and conceded in time to avoid a defeat. The execution of the fortification projects once arrested, if prevalent expectations are borne out, will be finally stopped, and Government will compensate the contractors, and have done with the scheme at Portsmouth certainly, and most probably elsewhere. I hear nothing but satisfaction expressed at our rescue from what nineteen out of every twenty people who have any right to express an opinion seem to consider an a waste of money.

To judge by what I hear, I should describe the sentiment that armor-plated floating batteries are the cheapest and most effectual protection of our coasts and harbors as universal. At the same time, no body in their senses indorses such dicta as that our navy is reduced to two ships, because the *Warrior* and *Defence* are the only two plated ships actually afloat. Or, if England is to be set down as having only two ships, she is still, it is insisted upon, ahead of all her rivals, as France has but one iron-plated ship, *La Gloire*, and the United States can only boast the *Monitor*.

PLATED SHIPS ON THE STOCKS.

It has been already stated that orders have been transmitted from the Admiralty to the different dockyards, directing the discontinuance of all works connected with shipbuilding, excepting those of an urgent character. We now read in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:

"It is proposed, if no difficulty be raised on the part of the professional advisers of the Department of the Comptroller of the Navy, to cut down some of our now almost useless wooden three-deckers and plate them, not exactly, perhaps, *à la Merrimac*, but in such a manner as will render them much more effective as means of open defence than even this now celebrated vessel could possibly be. Among those ships already named to be subject to this process is the *Duke of Wellington*, once considered the finest and most powerfully armed ship in the British Navy."

The London *Times* gives some additional information on this subject:

On Friday, one of the finest ships in Her Majesty's navy was removed from her moorings up the harbor of Portsmouth, and placed alongside the dockyard. The necessary preparations were at once began for cutting off her upper and main decks to convert her from a 131 screw three-decker to a 12-gun shield ship, on Capt. COLES' plan. The ship thus selected to take the lead in this fresh regeneration of the navy, is the *Royal Sovereign*. She is of 3,759 tons burden, builder's measurement; is 240 feet 6 inches long between perpendiculars, and has extreme breadth of 60 feet. The resources of Portsmouth dockyard are now principally employed on iron-cased ships—the *Black Prince* in No. 10 dock; the *Royal Alfred*, preparing for plating in No. 5 building slip, and the *Royal Sovereign*. All work by the shipwrights is for the present suspended on two out of the three wooden vessels building—the *Dryad*, 50-gun frigate, and the *Harlequin*, 17-gun corvette. The third wooden vessel, the *Helicon*, 1-gun paddle dispatch steamer, has still a few hands employed in completing her frame for planking. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on converting the 91-gun line-of-battle steamer *Bulwark*, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse-power, now on the stocks at Chatham Dock-yard, into an armor-plated frigate similar to the *Royal Oak*, under construction at that establishment, as soon as the latter vessel is completed. The *Bulwark* is about three-fourths completed. She will require to have one of her decks cut down, and to be lengthened amidships, and otherwise strengthened, to bear the heavy armor-plates with which she will be encased. It is probable that the screw-frigate *Belvidera*, 51 guns, 3,027 tons, building on the adjoining slip, will also be completed as an armor frigate. There is also a 32-gun screw corvette partially completed at Chatham Dock-yard, with a 17-gun screw steamer, the whole of the hands from both of which have been withdrawn, in order to enable the Admiralty to decide what course should be taken with regard to the completion of these vessels according to the original designs.

A PROPOSITION FROM CAPT. COLES.

Capt. COWPER COLES, in a letter to the London *Times*, complains strongly of the red tapeism which so long stood in the way of the adoption of his principle of shipbuilding, which Capt. ERICSSON has so cleverly pirated. He asserts, however, that the present Admiralty, since the experiments ordered six months ago in the *Trusty*, have been most anxious to develop the invention. The gallant Captain says:

"I will guarantee to build two of my shot-proof rafts, with 300-pounders and revolving shields, (giving them a little more length, depth and speed,) for £60,000 each. And they would inevitably dispute the entrance to Spithead against the *Warrior*, or vessels of that class, or would most certainly either destroy or drive them away. Then, if in peace times we only had a few of these vessels as patterns at each port, in case of war, or the chance of it, with the powers of our mercantile dockyards, our rivers and coasts could swarm with them in an incredibly short time. They would be manned by our coast volunteers and seaboard population, giving us a stimulus for voluntary service, with a specific understanding as to where and in what vessels they would have to fight for the protection of their own shores and homes. It is of great importance that I should make it clearly understood that we must have two distinct classes of iron vessels, one to supersede wooden frigates and line-of-battle ships for sea service, and the other for the special protection of our coasts. For both these classes of vessels my principle is equally applicable; it is quite optional whether they are rigged or not."

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

From the London Times.

Nobody pretends to say that the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* are good seagoing ships, or desirable models for us to follow. What we have been taught by the American example is not the relative efficiency of one class of Iron Ships as compared with another, but the absolute and immeasurable superiority of any Iron Ship, however imperfectly constructed, to any wooden ship or ships, however powerful. The defects remarked in the American models do but make the general case so much the stronger. If a mere makeshift like the *Merrimac*, rudely extemporized with imperfect means on the spur of the moment, could destroy the finest ships and defy the strongest forts of the Federal Government, what would a first-rate specimen of the class not accomplish? If a cheap and half-seaworthy battery like the *Monitor*—the very first experiment of her projector—could bring the *Merrimac* at bay, what may not be done on further trial? As it was, the first appearance of an iron-cased frigate on the sea would, except for the accidental appearance of another like her, have affected the issue of a mighty war. Even now the consequences of doubling a few bers of railway iron across a ship's deck can hardly be foreseen. There was a little sentence in the last letter of our special correspondent which had a very practical bearing on the topics of Friday's debate: "They are keeping a night look-out at Fortress Monroe. All eyes are straining for, all thoughts are turning on, another sortie of that tremendous destroyer, the *Merrimac*. *Neither the fortress nor the Monitor could save the flotilla of wooden vessels from destruction, nor the camps from being shelled.*" That is a sketch of the performances anticipated from a single converted frigate when matched against a wooden navy, a fort armed with enormous guns, and a floating battery as invulnerable as herself. It is on the spot, too, that these fears are entertained, at the place where the experiment was witnessed, and by the people who saw it. It would not cost much time or much money, we are told, to cover one of our wooden men-of-war with iron plates. *If we consider that a ship so covered would stand in exactly the same relation to all her uncovered consorts that the Merrimac occupies to the Federal flotilla, we shall conclude that the time and money required for the operation had better be applied without the loss of a single day.*

THE ARMAMENT OF THE MERRIMAC.

Capt. BLAKELY, the inventor of the gun to which his name is affixed, writes to the London *Times*:

"It may interest your readers to know that the *Merrimac* carried 7½-inch rifled cannon, which throw bolts weighing 120 pounds, the charge of powder being 21 pounds. The guns of the *Monitor* were 11 inches in diameter, but threw round shot weighing 180 pounds, and the powder charge was only 12 pounds. An ordinary 68-pounder would have done twice the damage at short range. Indeed, even the *Merrimac's* guns seem to have done no harm to the *Monitor*, although the same shot pierced both sides of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*. I venture to think, therefore, that the advocates of 300-pounders are in error in supposing that guns of that size can injure an iron-plated vessel.

To defend a harbor against a *Merrimac* or *Monitor* I should myself like either a steam ram, carrying no cannon and no masts, or else a lighter and faster ship, carrying only one or two guns, whose shot could crush in the side of any armor-plated ship afloat. I cannot believe any shot of less than 700 pounds (and that to be fired with at least 80 pounds of gunpowder) can do this. If I am right, then, one ship armed with 100-pounders would be a match for four exactly similar ships carrying 300-pounders, all only using their guns. The calculation is simple: The ship can carry three times as many 100-pounders as 300-pounders; she can fire each 100-pounder three times as fast as each 300-poundnr; and each 100-pounder has 40 per cent. more chance of entering a port-hole than a 300-pounder, making an advantage of twelve to one in favor of 100-pounders. On the other hand, we may admit that a 300-pound shot would kill a man three times as effectually as a 100-pounder. As Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG is not likely to produce a 700-pounder for some time—the movable breach-piece would weigh 1,000 pounds—England has no choice that I can see but to provide herself with steam rams, or make arrangements to ransom her seaports."

Comments on American Affairs.

THE WAR AND ITS GENERALS.

From the London Times.

But there are inland triumphs which we are not able to parallel. In countries which in our days were but mere wilderness there are fights and defeats. There are desultory contests even so far off as New-Mexico, and the savages and backwoodsmen are gratifying their natural hatreds under the name of a new cause. But the Federals are fighting their way down the Mississippi just as they are making incursions from the coast, and the slouchful attack we hear of near Memphis is one in which again their naval supremacy and their superior resources give them a right to victory. The last new land victory, however, startles us rather by its locality than by its magnitude. While we hear of Federal successes in distant States it seems that it has been necessary to resist an attack and to defeat a Confederate army even in the northeast of Virginia and on the banks of the Potomac. There is a great deal of Confederate American soil which does not lie upon the sea-coast, or upon the banks of great navigable rivers, and, if the Southerners are in earnest not to be conquered, the Northerners must do more than keep within reach of their gunboats. This is what the army of the Potomac is now about to attempt. In addition to the various expeditions which are creating diversions from the sea upon the east, and from the rivers on the west, Gen. MCCLELLAN is now advancing with an army of 80,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 180 guns. This is the result of all the energies of the North, and of all the mountain of debt which has been piled up. To clothe and pay and discipline these troops, and to provide them with the best arms which the world can yield, is the great achievement of the last ten months. We are now to see what this army will effect. Nothing in the South ought to be able to withstand it. It ought to march on till it finds an enemy, and to crush him wherever it finds him. All the armories of Europe have been open to the invaders—every means of supply has been closed to the invaded. If they do not now succeed, they never can. They are a fully armed and disciplined host against an insurgent population. The state of that army, as it is described by our correspondent, represents the advantages of money and credit, and the command of the sea. Yet the contest is not over, nor the victory sure. A Washington or a Wellington might yet give victory to either side. Up to this time, the crisis has produced no strategic genius. *There has been no inspiration, no aggressive enterprise, no brilliant handling of troops, no prompt improvement of successes on either side.* The Generals seem to have no faith either in themselves or in their men, and if they get the better in a skirmish, they seem satisfied with what they have done, and glad they are well out of it. This is war as war is carried on by commonplace, cautious officers; but such a war is the opportunity of a man of genius. America has not yet shown us such a man. It is time for him to appear if he anywhere exists. We shall see whether he can be produced between Manassas and Richmond.

CAUTIOUS POLICY OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

From the London Post.

The most decisive of the victories as yet gained by the Northern troops have been under circumstances where they were enabled to combine the operation of their naval and military forces. The successes on the Cumberland River, the most important achieved in the course of the campaign, as well as the more recent ones at Newbern and Beaufort, were due not less to the Federal gunboats than to the land forces. When, in order to secure the wished-for conquest, the Northern Generals find themselves compelled to plunge into the interior of the country, and transport their armies through forests and morasses, it does not seem probable that the same successes will attend their efforts. *The Confederates see the folly of risking any more engagements on nearly equal terms, and are withdrawing their troops in the expectation of sooner or later encountering their opponents under circumstances which may insure success.*

Reply of Mr. John Bright to the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., has returned the following reply to the address from the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

LONDON, April 4.

DEAR SIR: I have received through the hands of Hon. Mr. ADAMS, the Minister of the United States, your letter of the 8th of March, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York on the 6th of March. I wish you to convey to the eminent body of gentlemen over whom you preside, the expression of my sense of the honor they have conferred upon me, and of the pleasure which it gives me to know that the course I have taken in reference to the events which are now passing in your country has met with the warm approval of those whom they represent. I accept their most kind resolution, not only as honorable to myself, but as a manifestation of friendly feeling to the great majority of my countrymen, whose true sentiments I believe I have not mistaken or misrepresented when I have spoken on the side of your Government and people. I believe there is no other country in which men have been so free and so prosperous as in yours, and that there is no other political constitution now in existence in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested as in that under which you live. This is true beyond all doubt when applied to the Free States of your Union. I trust the time is not distant when it will be true over all your vast territory, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Notwithstanding much misapprehension, and some recent excitement, I am sure that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United Kingdom will rejoice at the success of your Government, and at the complete restoration of your Union. Whilst asking you to convey the expression of my grateful feelings to the members of your Chamber, I desire to tender to you my thanks for the very kind letter from yourself which accompanied the resolution. I am, with very great respect, very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

To P. PERIT, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. DISRAELI made a general attack upon the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He denounced the idea of commencing the year without a surplus, while the trade of the country was diminishing and its revenue declining. He thought England might find herself in a most unpleasant predicament, if unforeseen difficulties arise in America or on the Continent. He then dissected and argued in opposition to the various fiscal arrangements of Mr. GLADSTONE since he assumed the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied, and with considerable bitterness refuted the arguments of Mr. DISRAELI.

During the general debate which ensued, Mr. BERNAL condemned the policy of the Government, and attributed the distress of the country to its inconsistent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States.

The House ultimately went into Committee, upon the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorizing the issue of £1,000,000 Exchequer Bonds, to be paid off at par after any period not exceeding six years; renewing the income tax and the tea and sugar duties for one year; sanctioning the occasional licenses to sell beer, &c.; the reduction of the duty on playing cards, and the stamp duty on foreign loan bonds, were severally agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 8th were unimportant in both Houses. A motion was adopted in the House of Commons for the production of all the correspondence relating to affairs in China.

A comparative return of pauperism in England shows that on the last day of February there was an increase in the Northwestern District (which comprises Lancashire and Cheshire) of 66 per cent. over the corresponding day last year. In other parts of the country the increase is comparatively trifling.

The crops in England are represented as most promising and luxuriant. There is a greatly increased breadth of wheat sown, and the crops are from three weeks to a month earlier that last year.

The Earl of DERBY was suffering from an attack of influenza, coupled with gout, and was unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties. He was improving, however.

Deputy CHARLES READ, a member of the Court of London Common Council, has given notice of his intention to move at their next meeting that the honorary freedom of the Corporation of London, in a gold box, of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, an American citizen, in grateful recognition of his princely munificence in devoting the sum of £150,000 toward the relief of the needy and deserving poor of the metropolis, and of the Christian liberality of feeling which dictated that the fund thus created should be administered irrespective of considerations of nationality, party or religious belief.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by Count PERSIGNY to the Prefects, which states that 766 Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have each declared in favor of acting independently of one another, and that 88 Conferences have accepted the General Council, under the Presidency of a high dignitary of the Church. Count PERSIGNY states that, as the question of organization has been definitely settled by the Conferences, and the legal existence of the Society admitted by an Imperial decree, each of the Conferences of the Society will henceforth exist independently of each other, and have no connecting central tie. Count PERSIGNY, then alluding to a letter of M. BANDON, in which that gentleman asserted that he would preserve the centralizing power of the Society, says that this would be an infraction of the laws which would not be permitted by the Government.

Statements and counter statements had been made relative to Gen. GOYON's recall from Rome, but, according to the latest rumors, he was not to be disturbed.

A proposition of the Archbishop of Toulouse to celebrate, as a glorious event, a massacre of Protestants three centuries ago, is severely condemned by the principal French journals.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that more animation prevailed among them, and that the operatives were better employed than for sometime past. Shopkeepers, however, are complaining, and it is remarked in Paris that the advertisments from large establishments winding up, and selling off at and under first cost, are more numerous than at any period since 1848. At Lyons the trade in raw silk had become quite dull.

The accounts of the growing crops are favorable.

Breadstuffs were dull and rather lower in Paris.

The Paris Bourse on the 8th opened firm, but closed flat at 69 90.

ITALY.

The Ministry had given orders to increase the number of iron-plated ships.

A conspiracy of great extent is said to have been discovered among the clergy of Bologna.

It is confirmed that an engagement had taken place between the royal troops and the brigands under Caocco, and it was reported that Caocco himself was killed.

Rumors were current that Austria intended to incorporate with the army the best troops of the Ex-Duke of Modena, sending the remainder to infest the Neapolitan provinces. Discontent prevailed upon this account among the Modenese troops.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th inst., Signor CASAVIOLO requested explanations of the Ministry as to the measures taken against brigandage, which has recently broken out anew in the Capitanata. He demanded that the negotiations for the removal of FRANCIA II. from Rome should be renewed.

Signor RATAZZI acknowledged that troubles had occurred in some of the Southern provinces of the kingdom. He believed, however, that the reports of the outbreak had been exaggerated, because, having inquired if any augmentation of the military force was required, Gen. LA MARMORA had stated that none was necessary. He placed full trust in the officials recently dispatched to these provinces. Signor RATAZZI continued: "With regard to the removal of FRANCIS II. from Rome, the Government of the King insists on pointing out that the presence of the Ex-King is the source of the disorders arising from brigandage. The Government believes that the Emperor recognizes the evil, and perceives the necessity of providing against its continuance; but it is impossible to succeed in vanquishing all our difficulties at a single blow."

Signor PARAVEALLI added a few words, and the subject dropped.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that on the 10th inst., by order of his Majesty, a Commission composed of the highest Generals in the service would meet to consider the possibility of effecting a further reduction of the Military Budget. Gen. WRANGEL would preside. In the approaching meeting of the Chambers several bills upon changes in the tariff may be expected. It is also the intention of Government to repeal the taxes upon corn, and a considerable reduction of import duties upon rice, cattle and meat, and also on mining productions, the latter to consist of a reduction of 1 per cent. annually for the next three years, in order to support the iron trade against foreign competition. A proposal is also under discussion to increase the price of salt to its former rate, for the purpose of raising a fund to be devoted to the augmentation of the Prussian fleet.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh *Gazette de l'Academie*, states that, according to a communication addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Committee of the Press Law, it was the intention of the Government to maintain the system of censorship upon all periodical publications, but to replace it gradually by judicial proceedings.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* announces that the Emperor has authorized the issue of 18,000,000 roubles of Treasury notes.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram of the 7th says: "The Government has again declared that nothing will change its firm determination to abstain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico."

GREECE.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Athens, of the 5th inst., stating that the insurgents at Nauplia demand a general amnesty and a change of the Ministry. A decree for the amnesty has been published, excepting nineteen of the chiefs of the insurrection.

The same telegram asserts that the English and French squadrons before Nauplia are stationed there under pretence of protecting their respective Consuls, but in reality for the purpose of advising the insurgents to submit, and offering an asylum to those persons not included in the amnesty. The result is expected to transpire in the course of a week.

DENMARK.

The Rigsraad has voted the extraordinary credit of one million Rigs-daler asked by the Minister of Marine, for the construction of an iron-plated vessel.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Additional telegrams from Calcutta to March 16, report that a person calling himself BALLA RAO having corrupted some infantry regiments of the Nizam, a tumult was on the eve of explosion. At this juncture, however, the plot was discovered. BALLA RAO absconded and peace was restored.

From China there are reports that the people of Nanking were in a state of starvation, and were eating human flesh.

A large body of rebels had been driven out of a barricade at Woosung by the Imperialists, under the command of Col. WARD, an American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were inactive, but the quotations were steadily maintained.

Consols closed at 92¾@⅞ for both money and account.

The discount market was without change. Best bills 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

The influx of gold continued.

The *Great Britain* had arrived from Melbourne, with 60,367 ounces of gold.

The applications for the new Egyptian loan greatly exceeded the amount required, and the loan was quoted at 2@2⅜ per cent. premium.

A banking establishment for British Columbia had been started in London under the title of the "Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island." The capital is fixed at £250,000. Another project of a similar nature was also spoken of.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 9.

COTTON—The market is firm, and hardening, particularly for American descriptions, which are a shade dearer than when the *Canada* sailed. Sales on Monday and Tuesday about 12,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for export. The market, to-day, (Wednesday,) is firm, and tending upward; sales 10,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester also shows an improving tendency for yarns made of American Cotton, which are quoted generally ⅛d.@¼d. higher than last week.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., report: FLOUR in better demand at last week's decline. Quotations, 25s.@28s. 6d. WHEAT very quiet but unchanged. Red Western, 10s. 3d.@11s. 2d. Southern, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d. White, 12s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet at 27s. 1d.@28s. for Mixed, and 33s. @34s. for White.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon inactive and a shade easier. Lard, little doing; prices unaltered. Tallow in moderate demand at 44s.@45s. 6d. for N. A. Butter dull, and 2s.@5s. lower.

PRODUCE—Ashes inactive. Sugar keeps steady. Coffee in limited demand. Rice dull. Linseed Oil firm at 38s., in export casks. Resin quiet but firm at 14s. for common. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 60s. @40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Sugar dull and partially easier. Coffee well maintained. Tea quiet, but full rates asked. Rice dull and prices weak. Tallow in moderate demand at 46s.@46s. 3d. Linseed Oil 36s. 9d.@37s.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Thursday, April 10.

The bills have been returned of Messrs. S. JACKSON & Co., shipowners at St. Peter's, Alexandria, but their liabilities are not more than about £15,000.

About £20,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank, yesterday, making a total of £336,000 since the last return.

Messrs. W. S. LINDSAY & Co. have placed the iron screw steamship *Tynemouth*, of 1,650 tons, on the berth for the gold fields of British Columbia, to sail from the London docks on the 24th of next month.

The *Daily News* City Article says the tendency of the stock markets yesterday was more favorable, particularly at the close of business. English railways advanced ½ to ¾ per cent.

The *Times* City Article says the English funds yesterday remained without alteration. The railway market experienced an improvement during the later hours of business. After the official close of the market the tendency was especially favorable.

THE FUTURE IRON NAVY—IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The Admiralty have contracted with Messrs. SAMUDA for the construction of one of the cupola iron ships-of-war under the invention of Capt. COLES, of which the *Monitor* is an imperfect imitation. The price is to be £44,150, including everything, and the vessel is to be ready for launching on 8th February next, and to be delivered fit for sea on the 1st of June following.

The *Times* contains an account of experiments at Shoeburyness, on Tuesday, with a gun of large size and great calibre, which showed at every discharge that our best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron-sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by a shot as if the targets had been of timber. After all our labor and all our expense, after having made beyond comparison the finest and strongest iron frigates in the world, we now find that opposite a large muzzle loading gun, the best of our iron-sides can be as easily riddled and sunk as wooden sailing vessels. This discovery, only made on Tuesday afternoon last, is due to the keen and wholesome rivalry between the War Office and the Admiralty, the former striving to devise irresistible artillery, and the latter to build invulnerable iron ships. There has been an immense variety of experiments on every conceivable form of target, and upon every possible combination of iron and wood, iron and India-rubber, iron and wire, iron and hemp, and every section of the American *Monitor* has been erected and fired at at Shoeburyness, and proved to be as vulnerable almost as timber, and, that no chance may be neglected, a target is being made of railway bars, dovetailed and riveted together in the same ingenious manner as the coating of the *Merrimac*, and this also will be tried in a few days, and, beyond a doubt, with much the same results that attended the *Monitor* target. During a recent experiment, a target exactly of the same materials and strength as the *Warrior's* broadside, was subjected during the whole of one day and part of a second to a most tremendous fire, but the concentrated volleys flew off in hail of iron splinters. The targets grew almost red-hot in parts, but no missile passed beyond its iron armor. The *Warrior*, therefore, and iron ships, were justly deemed invulnerable. Sir W. ARMSTRONG has a letter in to-day's *Times*, explaining the principle which has rendered the last experiment successful in penetrating and smashing iron plates. The smooth-bore gun has a velocity exceeding that of the rifle gun by more than a quarter. A smooth-bore gun has been made by Sir W. ARMSTRONG—length 14 feet, weight 12 tons—and it was tried against the *Warrior* target on Tuesday, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, and other high officials of the Admiralty and War Office. The first shot was 156 pounds, was fired at a distance of 200 yards, with a charge of 40 pounds of powder. This solved all doubts. The iron mass was shattered into crumbs of metal, and the teak splintered into fibres literally as small as pins. An increased charge was next tried, and the shot passed not only through the plates, teak and the inner skin, but buried itself in the massive timbers that supported the target. These two shots were quite conclusive as to the power of the gun. Sir W. ARMSTRONG says that a gun of 12 tons weight, fired with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, will break through the side of the *Warrior*, or the strongest ship afloat. The *Times* remarks that no weapon of offence or defence seems left to us now so effective as a large armor-clad and very swift steam-ram.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris has reason to believe that the Spanish and English Governments take the same views of the question of Mexico.

LONDON, Thursday, April 10.

The English papers continue to discuss the affair between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*.

Great activity prevails in the English dockyards.

It is said the French army will be reduced to 94 instead of 100 regiments of infantry. Five regiments of cavalry are also to be struck off.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 10.

COTTON buoyant at unchanged rates; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchenged. PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Thursday, April 10.

CONSOLS 93¼@94.

Illinois Central shares 44@44¼ discount; Erie 33½.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from 10 to 2 o'clock. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" Sewing Machines; also improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing use, at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st.. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.

E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Valuable Property at Auction.

We would call attention to the sale of VALUABLE PROPERTY on 22d, 34th, 58th and 123d sts., Bloomingdale, in New-York, and Clifton, Staten Island, to be sold at auction TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ERVING—VAN RENSSELAER.—On Tuesday, April 22, by Rev. C. W. Baird, of Rye, Westchester County, JOHN ERVING to CORNELIA, daughter of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer.

JAOGAS—LAWRENCE.—In Flushing, on Tuesday, April 22, at St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Rev. THOMAS A. JAOGAS to ANNA L., daughter of Hon. John W. Lawrence, all of Flushing.

KENT—YOUNGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. Montgomery, JAMES E. KENT to AUGUSTA E., daughter of Daniel T. Youngs, Esq., all of this City.

LEEDS—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, at the Ascension Church, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, JOHN W. LEEDS, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., to Miss HATTIE E., daughter of the late William H. Williams, of this City.

PEUGNET—HOGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, at the Church of St. Francis de Xavier, by Rev. Father Mignard, EUGENE PAUGNET, M. D., and Clara M., daughter of the late Robert Hogan, all of this City.

WEEKS—SEABURY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rector, JAMES WEEKS to KEZIA, daughter of Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., all of this City.

DIED.

BONNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, ANNA M., daughter of William and Rose Anna Bonner, aged 5 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

BOOSEY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 20, at No. 63 Hudson-st., HENRY BOOSEY, formerly of London, aged 63 years.

BURDSALL.—In San Antonio, Texas, on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861, RICHARD BURDSALL, formerly of Rahway, N. J.

DE VRIES.—In this City, on Monday, April 21, MATTHEW DE VRIES, son of Henry and Margaret de Vries, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 337 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th ave.

HITCHCRAFT.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 22, suddenly, IDA, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Hitchcraft, aged 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner South 8th and Erie sts., Jersey City.

Wrap the snow white shroud around her,
Fold her arms across her breast;
Lay her gently in the coffin—
Our darling Ida has gone to rest.

JACKSON.—On Friday, April 18, on board the U. S. transport steamship *Constitution*, at Alexandria, Va., Capt. DAVID JACKSON, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. of O. F.,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse and do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; has satisfactory City references from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 30th st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children, and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO RESPECTable girls want situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; have the best of City reference, 4½ years from their last place. Call at No. 12, between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children in a small private family; best of references as to character, &c., from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 28 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as chambermaid and assist with the washing, ironing or plain sewing; has no objection to the country for the Summer; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 203 East 19th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, or as nurse to go to the country for the Summer; is kind and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 3d-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to assist in the care of children; can do embroidery, plain sewing or assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 348 6th-av., one door from 20th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 291 7th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front house, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT English Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, as above, by a very respectable girl; understands her duties in every respect; is an excellent washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linens in good style; has the most excellent reference; prefers the country. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do washing. Can be seen at No. 109 East 13th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good recommendations from first-class families. Inquire at No. 197 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do upstairs work and waiting; has the best of references. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very careful and trustworthy girl, to nurse children, do chamberwork, sewing, &c.; is a truthful, deserving girl, highly recommended from her last place; wishes a good home more than high wages. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as seamstress, and would do light chamberwork or take care of children. Would go in the country for the Summer, and would like to live in the one family. One has six years' City reference from her last place—the other five. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's Machines; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st., 2d floor; no objection to the country; can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has a good idea of dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a most experienced girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will be found of very neat appearance, a quick, almost thoroughly efficient assistant; has served in the best families, and has always been esteemed for her efficiency, disposition and character. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protest nt young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging, and neat about her work; has the best of City references from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a thorough waitress and chambermaid; is a girl of genteel and neat personal appearance, very efficient in the dining-room, has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies, and considers a place in a good family more than high wages. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 5 o'clock at No. 87 West 38th-st., 2d-floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, competent and trustworthy young woman, with a reference of over three years, desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing; can go as nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 229 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 84 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. You can get her or a first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 6th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and waiting or light washing; best recommendations are from the best of families. Call, until engaged, at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and fine washing. Can be seen at No. 195 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 227 Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references for three years; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in the City, or would travel with a lady; would take care of a child; has the best of references. Call at No. 36 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, in a private family; she is a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent bread baker, and capable of giving every satisfaction; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; has no objections to a little washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady girl as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook, with best of City reference. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, with best of City references; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; would go with a family to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 33 13th-st., 3d-floor, front room, between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; is a good baker; understands the entire charge of her kitchen; has no objection to assist with the washing, and would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. Can give good reference. Can be seen at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook and baker; is willing to go with the family the Summer months to the country; is willing to do plain washing if required; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; makes excellent pastries, soups, jellies, &c.; can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both American and English; has lived four years in one family; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 109 West 25th-st., a few doors from the 7th-av., first-floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do first-class cooking in a private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her last places: no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 215 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 251 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Respectable Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; she belongs to the Presbyterian Church; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 3 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 6th-av., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD AND EXPEriened woman, a situation as good cook in a gentleman's family, in the City or country. Has long and satisfactory references. Call at or address COOK, No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 58 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; would like the country for the Summer; has undoubted reference from the most respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who unders ands her business in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 10th-st. Good City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; good City reference; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 106 East 23d-st., southeast corner, top floor, back room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and can produce first-rate references. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young girl, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has first-class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; the best of City references understands her business in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; or would go as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as cook, and is a good baker, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook and help with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 West 10th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-rate plain cook, and to wash and iron; is fully competent in her business, and has united some of the best families in the City; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 305 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with good refereece, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; you can get her, or any other good servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, a baker of bread and biscuit, and good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as good cook—willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the fine washing. Have the best of City reference from their last places. Have no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A COOK AND chambermaid wants a situation; the cook is willing to assist with the washing; the chambermaid to do the fine washing, or waiting. The best of reference from the house of their present employers, No. 116 Clinton-place.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two sisters wish situations together, one with five years' character from her present employer, as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, 174 East 14th-st.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—A SITUAtion is wanted by a very tidy woman to go in the country; is a good cook and bread baker; is an excellent dairymaid; understands butter making thoroughly; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—TWO SISTERS WISH situations in a respectable private family; one as experienced and competent cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or assist in the washing; both have the best of City reference from first families where they havn lived several years. Can be seen at their present place for two days, at No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very reliable, steady servant, as first-rate private family cook; neat and economical, and has unexceptionable Brooklyn references; is a splendid washer and ironer, and makes the best of bread, biscuit and pastry. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, either in city or country, by a strong, healthy, and well recommended girl, to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and plee, is an excellent washer and ironar, and can make butter; is a good, substantial servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a small family; lived three years in her last place; the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman to go in the country, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook. Also, by her sister, a situation as washer and ironer, the best of City references. Call at No. 196 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has three years and six months reference from her last place. Call at No. 187 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a neat, industrious girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 47 2d-st., or address a note to save trouble.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at 303 East 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady, well educated, of a fine, social temperament and pleasing address, would like to meet with an engagement in housekeeping for some widower or other family; best references given. Address, for three days, B. B. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, of the best education, wishes a situation as housekeeper for a single gentleman; no objection to leave the City; can give the best of references. Address, for one week, Miss S. W., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl to do housework in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do general housework, or as laundress; good City reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., near Clarkson.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, steady young woman, a situation as lady's maid—is a very good seamstress; understands hairdressing, and the use of the sewing machine; does up fine muslin in the nicest manner; no objection to light chamberwork; has long and satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent dressmaker, and one that perfectly understands her business, and is of a willing disposition; operates on the sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. in the store

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; would prefer to go to Europe; is accustomed to travel; would have no objection to take care of a child; excellent reference. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; no objection to the country, fully understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at her present situation, No. 12 West 32d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD AND EXPEriened woman, a situation as good cook in a gentleman's family, in the City or country. Has long and satisfactory references. Call at or address COOK, No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 58 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; would like the country for the Summer; has undoubted reference from the most respectable families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who unders ands her business in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 10th-st. Good City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; good City reference; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 106 East 23d-st., southeast corner, top floor, back room, for two days, if not engaged.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook and help with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook in a private family; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 West 10th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-rate plain cook, and to wash and iron; is fully competent in her business, and has united some of the best families in the City; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 305 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

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AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, a baker of bread and biscuit, and good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

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AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A COOK AND chambermaid wants a situation; the cook is willing to assist with the washing; the chambermaid to do the fine washing, or waiting. The best of reference from the house of their present employers, No. 116 Clinton-place.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two sisters wish situations together, one with five years' character from her present employer, as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at her present employer's, 174 East 14th-st.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a small family; lived three years in her last place; the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman to go in the country, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook. Also, by her sister, a situation as washer and ironer, the best of City references. Call at No. 196 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady, well educated, of a fine, social temperament and pleasing address, would like to meet with an engagement in housekeeping for some widower or other family; best references given. Address, for three days, B. B. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, of the best education, wishes a situation as housekeeper for a single gentleman; no objection to leave the City; can give the best of references. Address, for one week, Miss S. W., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl to do housework in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do general housework, or as laundress; good City reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., near Clarkson.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, steady young woman, a situation as lady's maid—is a very good seamstress; understands hairdressing, and the use of the sewing machine; does up fine muslin in the nicest manner; no objection to light chamberwork; has long and satisfactory City reference. Call or address No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent dressmaker, and one that perfectly understands her business, and is of a willing disposition; operates on the sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. in the store

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; would prefer to go to Europe; is accustomed to travel; would have no objection to take care of a child; excellent reference. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY a competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; no objection to the country, fully understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at her present situation, No. 12 West 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to assist with chamberwork, if required. Would like to travel with a family. Good City refereuces can be given. Apply as No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED, neat, capable nurse, a situation either to take charge of an infant from its birth or young children; is competent to cut and make children's clothes, and has superior City refereuces. Call on or address A. G., No. 153 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of long experience, and fully competent to take charge of an infant; she parts with her, being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Call at No. 33 East 20th-st., on TUESDAY, 22d of April, and WEDNESDAY, 23d of April

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL who is naturally fond of children, a situation as nurse; no objection to go a short distance into the country for the Summer; can give good City reference from her last place if required; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 136 7th-av., top floor.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Can be very highly recommended.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse; is a good sewer; good references given. Apply at No. 162 East 31st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUation as children's nurse; understands the care of young infants; would like the care of two or three grown children; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front house, second floor, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young girl as child's nurse or waitress. Call at 495 2d-av., near 31st-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to take care of an infant and do plain sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork; has three years' reference from her last employer, No. 80 West 30th-st., where she may be seen.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION is wanted for a very excellent nurse; thoroughly understands taking charge of a young infant; has no objection to go in the country, and will be found, in every respect, a neat intelligent person, and highly recommended. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, one door from Joralemon-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married German woman wishes a situation in a respectable family as wet nurse, and can speak the English language. Apply at No. 308 12th-st., between A and C.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, seamstress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references: no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an Englishwoman, a situation to attend an invalid or to do chamberwork and nursing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 2 Lanrens-st., second door from Canal-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a very respectable woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid: the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 952 Broadway.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer. Call at No. 439 West 25th-st. City references if required.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear house, first floor; no objection to travel with a lady in the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NORTH of Ireland young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has sixteen years' experience; would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to the country; would go to California or Europe with a lady; wages not the object, a good home wanted; good reference. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent and experienced young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully espable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant English woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children, or can bring a baby up by the bottle; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av., front room, first floor, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to find a good situation for a person serving in the capacity of nurse and seamstress; she is fully experienced in the care of infants and young children, and has had a child of her own. She can be seen, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SE

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. Wareham, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WITH A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

At the elegant dwelling-house, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.;

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, embracing the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of the house; elegant rosewood and walnut suites; magnificent piano-forte; rich elegant rosewood furniture of every description; fine, a large collection of rich vases, bronzes, statuary, and elegant parlor ornaments; rosewood and other chamber furniture; superb mattresses and bedding; rich French china, cut-glass, silverware, cutlery, &c. The sale will be without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, VELVET TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

On THURSDAY, April 24,

AT THE SALESROOMS NO. 469 BROADWAY,

Comprising richly-carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut suites, in satin damask, plush, brocatel and hair-cloth; elegant and massive French plate pier and mantel mirrors; solid carved rosewood and walnut Elizabethan and Louis Quatorze bedsteads; solid oak and walnut pillar extension dining-tables; solid rosewood armour & buffets, secretaries, oak and black walnut dining-chairs, fine spring curled-hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

By order, EZRA F. KELLOGG, Assignee.

R. T. Haskell, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,

The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

TERMS—Bills under $500, cash in bankable funds; all over that amount, four months' approved indorsed notes, payable in the City of New-York, with interest.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 158 Broadway.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWABD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

A FINE WINTER-SCENE.....By SMETS
SHEEP.....By ROSA VENNEMAN
STABLE-SCENE.....By WOUVERMANS
THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.....By P. E. NICOLIE
TWO WINTER-SCENES.....By DE BRUYN

and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Tanner, Berghius and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

Edward Sintsanton, Auctioneer.

SUPERB STOCK OF RICH FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, manufactured by Mr. T. C. HOUGHTON, C. W. DAVENPORT will sell, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant furniture now in the extensive warerooms of Mr. Houghton, who is about removing on the 1st of May. The stock comprises a very rich and varied assortment of elegant goods, manufactured in the best manner, and warranted equal to any stock in the market.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Includes very elegantly-carved rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stationary marble tops, and plate-glass, washstands, commodes, armoires, wardrobes, easy chairs, lounges, cribs, cradles, &c.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

A superb assortment in rosewood and black walnut, en suite, rich mirror back etageres, centre, card, sofa and fancy tables, easy and reception chairs, secretoires, music cabinets, &c.

LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND HALL FURNITURE

Includes very rich and varied styles of oak and black walnut suites, buffets, sideboards and extension tables, library and hall tables, hall stands and chairs, bookcases and chairs, together with the usual variety of articles found in a first-class stock. Purchasers wishing storage until the 1st of May can be accommodated. Catalogues now ready.

J. Hedsman, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 14 Remsen-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn, an excellent rosewood piano, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, in mahogany case; rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, writing-tabls, mahogany and enameled chamber furnitnre, with marble tops, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bedding, toilet crockery, lace curtains, rosewood marble-top hatstand, mahogany-pilast extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware, cut glassware, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 191 Adams-st., between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

Mahogany secretary bookcase, sofas, chairs, tables, oval mirror, lace curtains, marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobe, walnut extension-table, china dinner and tea sets, cut glassware and fixtures, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No 188 Schermerhorn-st., between Bond and Hoyt sts., mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, walnut extension-table, china tea set, Brussels carpets, &c., &c

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY BAUDOUINE, DEFOREST, BELTER AND ROCHEFORT, AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 28 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th av., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of superb parlor suite covered with green satin brocatel, cost $475; elegant black marble clock, with two vases to match, cost $180; rosewood marble-top centrs and cephyr tables, velvet, medalion and Brussels carpets, beautiful large vases and mantel ornaments, blue and white satin brocatel window-curtains, rosewood piano, made by Chickering, of Boston; mahogany sideboard, marble-top rosewood etagere, lace curtains, mahogany dressing bureaus and French bedsteads, rosewood writing-desk, with plate-glass door, papier-mache centre-table, rosewood hat-stand, oil paintings and engravings, spring hair-mattresses, dining-room furniture, handsome gas-fixtures, &c., &c., together with a lot of china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale, and terms cash, bankable money. Office, No. 32 William-st.

John S. Betts, Auctioneer.

FRENCH MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 132 West 20th-st., west of 7th-av., the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, Paris made sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, rocking and other chairs, en suite, marble-top centre-tables, card-tables, pier mirrors, mantel clocks and ornaments, silver-plated and cut glassware, dining and tea tables, table cutlery, French bedsteads, mattresses, dressing bureaus, &c., &c., the whole embracing a good collection of fine furniture, made to order in Paris.

Also, an elegant collection of fine oil-paintings, a portion of which are on copper. A nice basement heater complete.

Also, a rich fine toned (rosewood case) piano-forte. Together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues ready on Wednesday, 23d inst.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 106 2d-av., an extensive assortment of costly furniture, comprising rosewood parlor and sitting room suites in satin damask, velvet and reps; velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lounges, etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, two mahogany extension tables, a number of large and handsome pier and mantel mirrors, satin damask and lace curtains, gas chandeliers; a large variety of old and valuable paintings, bronzes, parian ornaments, French clocks; rosewood, mahogany and enameled bureaus, bedsteads and washstands; mattresses, paillasses, blankets, &c.; also, handsome French china tea, dinner and breakfast sets and glassware; two chests black tea, two barrels sugar, patent mangle in laundry; also an assortment of kitchen furniture. The paintings will be sold at 1 o'clock. Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 50 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel, marble-top etagere with mirrors, centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses with console tables, rosewood pianoforte—7¼ octaves, marble and French ormulu clocks, bronze mantel ornaments, satin brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, amoire à glace fancy tables, cottage furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, oak extension table, dining chairs in plush, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, fine French china and glass ware, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, engravings, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Jno. S. Betts, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 146 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., by order of the Executor, the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, rocking and other chairs, en suite, marble-top centre-tables, card-tables, pier mirrors, mantel clocks and ornaments, silver-plated and cut glassware, dining and tea tables, table cutlery, French bedsteads, mattresses, dressing bureaus, &c., &c., the whole embracing a good collection of fine furniture, made to order in Paris.

Also, an elegant collection of fine oil-paintings, a portion of which are on copper. A nice basement heater complete.

Also, a rich fine toned (rosewood case) piano-forte. Together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues ready on Wednesday, 23d inst.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY BELTER, TO ORDER, WITHIN A SHORT TIME.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at No. 68 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture made by Belter & Co.; the dining-room furniture, by Hobe, of Broadway, consisting of rich parlor suite of rosewood, covered in green silk brocatel, heavy curtains to match, carved sideboard, pier and mantel glasses, lace curtains, embroidered sofa cushions, rich bronze flower vase, rare pieces of Parian statuary, &c., gilt reception chairs, carved centre table, fine bronze chandeliers and brackets, clock, vases and tête-à-têtes, set imported by Bail, Black & Co., oval mirrors, embroidered reading chair, wall brackets and figures, velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets.

DINING-ROOM—(Of oak, made by Hobe)—Carved buffet chairs, cushioned back sofa, engravings, suite in rosewood and carved maroon plush, superb maroon and gold diuner set, in perfect order, 300 pieces, rich engrared glass table-ware, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Bedsteads, upholstered with cushions, bureaus, wardrobe, &c., lined satin wood spring-back chairs, in delaine, sofa and couches, bed curtains, chair seats embroidered seats, embroidered sofa screens, rosewood suite, covered embroidery, centre tables, canopy bedstead, and other furniture, all in complete order, property af a family leaving for Europe.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 134 West 34th-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of veiret medallion carpet, Brussals and Ingrain carpets; pier mirrors and cornices, richly inlaid; ebony parlor furniture, in crimson and orange; brocade fanteuil sofa, Paris made; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by best City maker; plush furnitures, black walnut carved bedroom furniture, cottage furniture, carved black walnut library furniture in morocco, dining room in black walnut, all-carved sastension table, buffet and chairs, rosewood marble top secretary, rosewood marhta top centre tabls, etagere, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

Also, vainable ancieot and modern line engravings, in rich gilt and black walnut frames, all af which were selected with great care hy the present owner.

Also, kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware. Sale without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., velvet and Brussells carpets, carved rosewood suite, carved rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt-frame pier and mantel glasses, brocatel window-curtains, lace do., rosewood marble-top dressing bnreaus, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top hall-stands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top wash-stands, extension dining-table, side tables and window-shades, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, sofas and tête-a-têtes in hair cloth, Brussells stair carpet, stair-rods, refrigerator, cockery, china and glassware, cutlery, &c. Tha above is all good furniture, in good order, together with a large assortment which will be found enumerated in the catalogue. Sale without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made to order for the owner.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Pika-st., between Madison and Munroe sts., a general assortment of furniture, in good order, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and crimson silk brocatel; a fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; rosewood marble-top centre-table, gilt-frame mirrors, suite in mahogany, ingrain carpets, black-walnut and mahogany bedroom furnitnre, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, black-walnut dining-room furniture, extension table, &c.; china, glass, &c., dinner set; oil-cloths, stair carpets and other articles.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, marble-top centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & D. Walker; marble-top sole table, rosewood and walnnt library bookcases, French bedsteads, marhle-top bnreaus, washstands, dressing tables and commodes, wardrobes, secretary, cottage furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, china and glasswere, Aubusson, Axminister and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

M. B. Chapman & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFIENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITUF, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, and many rare and elegent WORKS OF ART,

At public auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 23, Sale commencing at 11 o'clock, precisely,

At the elegant residence No 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,

ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,

Bronze and ormolu chandeliers, velvet medallion carpets, Sevres and Dresden China vases, pier and mantel mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, oil paintings by eminent artists, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture en suite, oak dining-room furniture, china, glass and silver ware, table cutlery; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

Gerage Hollebrok, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, IRON SAFE, &c., &c. On TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms, No. 96 and 98 East Houstnn-st., J. ROYCE will sell the entire balance af his stock af rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, of every description; consistiog in part of elegant oak hnffets; rosewood walnut and mahogany armoires, splendid chamber suites, among which is one full suite of zebra wood, the only one in the City; parlor snites; rosewood and walnut etageres; centre, side and sofa tables, &c., &c.; also, the office furniture, iron safe, &c., all of which will be sold without eny reservation, to close the business. Catalogues ready on the morning af sale.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SECURITIES, &c.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, 1862, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 242 Shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, par $50; 60 Shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, par $100; 5 Bonds Hudson River Railroad Company, (1875,) par $1,000; 3 Booda New-Haven Railroad Company, (1873,) par $1,000; 4 Certificates af Debt, New-York Central Railroad Company, $1,000 each. Terms nf sale—Cash. Lists at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Peed & Co., Auctioueers.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, situate in Hampstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND GAITERS,

At Auction,

By RICHARDS & WHITING,

On WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock,

At Store,

NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,

Comprising our usual variety of staple goods for the Spring trade. Also a large lot of stock goods.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheeply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
6 PER CENT ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
ORDNANCE CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION Defence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said lionds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defance Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act af the Legislatnre, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable Nnvember 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasnre, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them far Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Bankinghouse on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1862

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo, JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims af soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

$5,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on a valuable manufacturing property, at Newark, N. J. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND certificates of indebtedness, bought and sold at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	671,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CHARLES PECK, Assistant Sec.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.

and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock

THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$750 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE IRON safe, in store No. 24 Fulton-st., the following BONDS of the Chicago and North western Railway Company, viz.: Sixteen (16) Sluking Fund Bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 809, 810, 828, 1160, 1163, 1170, 1171, 1691, each $1,000; Nn 609, $500; Nos. 367, 476, 480, 295, each $200; Nos. 146, 151, 47, each $100. Also, Seven (7) Funded Interest Coupon Bonds—Nos 1366, 1367, each $1,000; No. 757, $500; Nos. 465, 466, each $200; Nos. 72, 73, each $100. Also, Twenty-four (24) First Mortgage Bonds—Nos. 3212, 4,459, 4250, 4271, 4272, 4273, 4274, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4738, 4740, 5316, 5442, each $1,000; No. 2265, $500; No. 1779, $100. Also, Three (3) Second Mortgage Bonds—Nos. 1385, 1820, 1821, each $1,000. Also, One (1) United States 6 per cent. Bond, payable in 1867, numbered 9382, $1,000. Also, nther Securities, and about $500 in Treasury Demand Notes, Bank Bills and Gold. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the same, or in proportion for any part. The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

FISHER HOWE, No. 54 Fulton-st.

New-York, April 21, 1862.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND"—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and easy; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it come sealed,) inclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulers. Address S. D. HUMPHREY, New-York City.

GAME BAGS.—A JOB LOT OF FRENCH GAME-bags wanted, for cash. Address Lock-Box No. 543 Cincinnati Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$123
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	60

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Latt, leaves Naw-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. Adams, United States Navy Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.

For freights or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS,

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to Loudon and back:

First-class	$180
Third-class	65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, April 26,
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, May 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havra, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $95.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 83 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 fine, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 8 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. L. MESSORIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail on the 7th of May.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Werren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT MYSTERY, FIFTY tons, copper bottomed, schooner-rigged, in good order. Apply to L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP-RIGGED YACHT UNDINE, forty-five tons burden. Apply to W. H. MOVICKAR, No. 48 Exchange-place.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 3d, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6 45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Fanny Hirlge.

Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.

N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANC

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriations for the Army and Navy.

Important Modifications in the Tax Bill Probable.

Delay in the Consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Senator Starke, of Oregon, Pronounced to be Disloyal to the Government.

The Subject of Confiscation Considered in Both Houses.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The two largest appropriation bills for the army and navy for the fiscal year ending July, 1863, have not reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, although the general impression is that they have been finally disposed of. This error arises from the fact that at the early part of the present session the Committee reported two bills—one providing for a deficiency, and the annual appropriation for 1863 for the navy; and the other a similar bill for the army. The Senate struck out from both bills the annual appropriations, and passed so much of each as provided for deficiencies. Consequently, the Committee of Ways and Means will be obliged to report new army and naval appropriation bills, when it will appear that the amounts are much larger than estimated in the first bills.

THE TARIFF AND THE TAX BILL.

There will be no action taken by the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Tariff until the Senate acts definitely upon the Tax bill, now before that body. A strong effort is making to induce the Senate to set aside the House Tax bill altogether, and adopt an entirely new draft. If this is not done, it seems to be the settled opinion that many important changes will be made in the bill before it can pass the Senate.

THE NOVEMBER INDEBTEDNESS.

In accordance with the notice heretofore given, the Secretary of the Treasury is now paying, and prepared to pay, all the November indebtedness in cash.

NO MORE TEMPORARY DEPOSITS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the different Sub-Treasurers and Depositaries to receive no more temporary deposits at rates of interest exceeding four per cent.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STARKE, OF OREGON.

The Select Committee, to whom ware referred the papers questioning the loyalty of Senator BENJAMIN STARKE, of Oregon, to-day made their report, after coming to the following conclusions:

First—That for many months prior to the 21st of November, 1861, and up to that time, Mr. STARKE was an ardent advocate of the cause of the rebellious States.

Second—That after the formation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, he openly declared his admiration for it, and desired the absorption of the loyal States of the Union into the Southern Confederacy under that Constitution as the only means of peace, and warmly avowing his sympathy with that cause.

Third—That the Senator from Oregon is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

The above is signed by Messrs. CLARK, HOWARD, WRIGHT, SHERMAN and WILLEY. The other member concurs in the first and second conclusions, but is constrained, for reasons stated, to differ from his colleagues on the Committee as to the third and last.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Representative POTTER, as Chairman of the Republican caucus, has, at the instance of several members of that party, called an adjourned meeting to-morrow night.

THE ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

A gentleman who left the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac before Yorktown, yesterday, and arrived in this city to-day noon, states that the army is in good condition and "eager for the fray;" that our Generals, and especially Gen. MCCLELLAN, are in fine spirits, and sanguine of final success, but it seems to be generally conceded that this is not to be obtained without some hard fighting.

SECRETARY CHASE AND MR. CAMERON.

The published statement that Secretary CHASE was in Philadelphia, consulting with Ex-Secretary CAMERON in relation to a defalcation in the War Department, is erroneous in three particulars, namely: Secretary CHASE has not been in Philadelphia lately; he has not consulted with Gen. CAMERON upon the subject; nor is there any defalcation.

THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO EX-SECRETARY CAMERON'S ARREST.

The President has communicated to Congress the following correspondence, which has been referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Mr. Brewster to Mr. Seward.

No. 706 WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862.

SIR: By the direction of Gen. SIMON CAMERON, I send you a summons issued out of the Supreme Court of this State at the suit of PIERCE BUTLER vs. SIMON CAMERON, July 1, 1861, No. 17. The writ is returnable on the first Monday in May, and is for trespass *vi et armis*, assault and battery and false imprisonment. The cause of the action is no doubt founded upon the supposed misconduct of Gen. CAMERON in causing the arrest of the plaintiff, Mr. PIERCE BUTLER, and placing him in Fort Warren, or some other public fortification, without authority of law, while he (Gen. CAMERON) was Secretary of War. As I am instructed, the act was not the act of Gen. CAMERON, and was done by those who commanded it to be done for just reasons and for the public good.

You will please communicate the fact of this suit to the President and such other official persons as should properly be advised of it, and have such action taken as shall entitle the defendant, SIMON CAMERON, from the burden, cost and responsibility of defending this suit.

By the directions of Gen. CAMERON, I have, as his private counsel, ordered my appearance for him, while I also invite and request the intervention of the proper authorities in his behalf, and for his protection. I am, Sir, truly, etc.,

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

To Benjamin F. Brewster, Esq., Philadelphia:

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday, stating that, by direction of Simon CAMERON, you transmit to me a summons issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, at the suit of PIERCE BUTLER against Mr. CAMERON for trespass *vi et armis*, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, in causing the arrest of the plaintiff without authority of law. This communication has been submitted to the President, and I am directed by him to say in reply, that he avows the proceeding of Mr. CAMERON referred to as one taken by him when Secretary of War under the President's directions, and deemed necessary for the prompt suppression of the existing insurrection. The President will at once communicate by correspondence to the Attorney-General of the United States, and also to Congress. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE CONFISCATION MEASURES.

The Senate and House to-day were debating the Confiscation bill, and Senator DAVIS of Kentucky, made a very fine speech to a very small audience.

VAN ALEN AND HIS CAVALRY.

Gen. VAN ALEN has mustered Montiver star as a Brigadier, has restored his orders to proceed to Yorktown, and leaves to-morrow morning. Lieut.-Col. Seton MIX, of the Van Alen Cavalry, has been commissioned as Colonel to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Col. VAN ALEN, and Maj. MIX has been commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, both promotions being made by the Governor of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, is in Washington. It appears that this regiment was accepted by the Secretary of War, in September last, as one of engineers, and, as such, mustered into service. The Pay Department, however, refuses to recognize them without a special act of Congress. Thus, since that time, they have been without pay. The high commendations of Generals SHERMAN, HUNTER, BURNSIDE and GILLMORE, at Port Royal and before Pulaski, where they erected batteries under the greatest difficulties, fully demonstrates their efficiency.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following nominations in the army and restorations in the navy have been sent to the Senate to-day:

Capt. John Gibbon, Fourth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. Geo. N. Bayard, First Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. Geo. S. Green, Sixtieth Regiment, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Abraham Baird, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Catherinus B. Buckingham, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General.

Capt. Henry Z. Curtis, to be Assistant Adjutant-General for Gen. Curtis.

Capt. Louis Richmond to be Assistant Adjutant-General for General Burnside.

Wm. B. Slaughter, of Wisconsin, to be Commissary of Subsistence.

Geo. Q. White, to be Assistant Quartermaster.

J. Lowenthal, New-York, Assistant Quartermastar.

J. Jordan, New-York, Commissary of Subsistence.

For restoration in the Navy:

Jos. P. Sandford, to be Commandar from 6th June, 1861.

R. T. Renshaw, to be Lieutenant from 9th September, 1853.

J. V. N. Phillip, to be Lieutenant from 14th September, 1855.

Y. McCanley, to be Lieutenant from 14th September, 1855.

P. G. Watmough, to be Lieutenant from 15th September, 1855.

Jas. Parker, to be Lieutenant from 16th September, 1855.

Edgar Brodhead, to be Lieutenant from 16th September, 1855.

John N. Quackenbush, to be Lieutenant from 16th September, 1855.

John S. Barnes, to be Lieutenant from 16th March, 1860.

Benjamin L. Lyman, of New-York, was nominated as Marshal to the Consul's Court at Fuh-Chan, April 22.

William Marsh, of Washington, is appointed Consul at Altoona.

A STONE BLOCKADE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Let it be recorded that the rebels, who enlisted so much sympathy from England because of the "stone blockade" of Charleston harbor, have themselves sunk old vessels, loaded with stone, across the channel of the Rappahannock River, and thus blockaded the port of Fredericksburgh. What will our venerable and sagacious friend, John Bull, say to this?

THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION.

The Judiciary Committee have just made a report which settles many similar cases to that upon which it is based. The memorial of ELY S. PARKER, a native Saneca Indian, petitioned Congress to grant him all the rights, privileges and franchises of an American citizen. His petition was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, and Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, from that Committee, reports as follows:

"That the only power conferred upon Congress to admit aliens to citizenship is contained in the fourth clause of section eight, of article first of the Constitution, by which Congress is empowered 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." A law providing for the naturalization of a single Indian, of a particular tribe, could not be deemed to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization, and hence, in the opinion of the Committee, would not be authorized by the Constitution. The Committee, therefore, think that the prayer of the memorial ought not to be granted."

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Gen. WADSWORTH, the Military Governor, has issued an order requiring all farm stock in Prince William, London, Alexandria, and Fairfax Counties, Va., to be confined and carefully guarded, the destruction of the fences rendering this measure necessary for the cultivation of the land.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

The oath of allegiance has been administered to MANSFIELD S. WALWORTH, Sarelogo County, N. Y., a political prisoner at Old Capital Prison. He also gave his parole of honor he would not aid the rebels in any manner.

SOLDIERS' ASSIGNMENTS—TRANSPORTATION OF SICK.

The following General Orders have been issued from the War Department:

1. All Agents appointed by the Governor of a State, under its laws, to obtain from its volunteer soldiers assignments of pay for the benefit of their families, will be recognized as such by the Paymasters, who will afford them all necessary facilities for that purpose, so far as is consistent with the public service.

2. Transportation to soldiers on sick leave may be furnished, and the cost stopped from their pay in the same manner as other stoppages are made. Necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick leave by the authorities of any State to which such soldiers belong, will be deducted from their pay, and refunded to the State by the paymaster, whose warrant for making the stoppage will be the certificate, of the proper agent of the State, accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. Where several soldiers of different companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made for each company.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.

This morning the Military Committee of the House unanimously adopted the able report of Mr. BLAIR, the Chairman, on our National defence; also, the recommendations accompanying the report. The same will, probably, be submitted to the House to-morrow.

LIEUT. MORRIS, OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The question is repeatedly asked, "What has become of the resolution complimentary to the gallant MORRIS, of the *Cumberland*, that was offered in the Senate and referred to the Naval Committee?" It has not since been heard from. Is this doing justice to a deserving officer?

THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General has to-day signed a contract for constructing a new Post-office in Philadelphia, on the site of the property formerly belonging to BAILEY & LEWIS, on south side of Chestnut-st., below Fifth. Postmastar WALDRON has been here arranging the matter with the Postmaster-General.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

To-morrow, Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, will call up the subject of the recognition of Liberia, with special reference to our commercial relations with that country, now said to be very valuable. It is said that an unofficial understanding exists, by which the Government of Liberia, if recognized, will send a white man as its representative to Washington.

THEATRICALS IN WASHINGTON.

We are overjoyed here at the idea of having a decent little theatre. The opening to-night in this city, of "Grover's Theatre," was a complete success. The interior arrangement is elegant. It is about as large as WALLACK'S old theatre, on Broadway. The company consists of such performers as DAN SETCHELL, a great Boston favorite, and Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH, Mrs. GRAHAM, and Miss SOPHY GIMBER. The house was crowded, and SETCHELL made a perfect triumph in Burtonian action.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

Several petitions for emancipation, and for a bankrupt law, were presented.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on the case of Senator STARKE, of Oregon, made a report that the Committee find that Mr. STARKE is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island: (Rep.,) presented a resolution, calling on the President for copies of all orders of the Commanding General's instructions, &c., given to Gen. SHERMAN, lately commanding the South Carolina Expedition.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the object of asking for Port Pulaski was to get SHERMAN, and he believed that the correspondence called for would show that he had discharged all the duties required of him. If Savannah had not been taken, it was because he had acted in accordance with orders. He did not desire to disparage the merits of any one.

The bill for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture was taken up, and the substitute of Mr. WILSON for the bill was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill by a substitute, providing for a Statistical and Agricultural Bureau.

Pending a vote, the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) addressed the Senate on the bill. He spoke for two hours and a half. He commenced by saying that he desired the annihilation of the spirit of secession, and to make war upon and subjugate that spirit the army was in the field. He would violate no single principle of the Constitution. If he should be charged with disloyalty for his views, whether it were from malice or slander, he despised the insinuation, and defied its authors, whether in or out of the Senate. He would admit that in great exigencies powers unusual might be assumed, and be justified this assumption. He had faith that our armies were efficient in numbers, power and discipline to suppress this rebellion. It was to be regretted that measures should be introduced calculated in the slightest degree to effect the harmony existing in regard to the conduct of the war. Had party been merged in patriotism, it would already have saved many lives and hundreds of millions in money. Mr. DAVIS here read extracts from the bill, showing who were affected by its provisions. He assumed that the seceded States, with 3,500,000 slaves, and a loyal population no larger, proportionably, than the disloyal population of the loyal States, would have property to the amount of five thousand millions of dollars subject to confiscation, to take which would be most inhuman and unjust—an act of usurpation on the part of Congress which a citizen might resist by all the means in his power, subject, of course, to the ordeal of the judicial tribunals in sustaining him in his rights. He then showed the mutual dependence upon each other of the manufacturing and agricultural industry of the loyal States, and the slave labor of the disloyal States, by statistics of trade between said sections. The bill in effect was thus a great revolutionary and insurrectionary measure like the rebellion itself. It was an iniquitous measure. If it became a law a voice from the country would yet come up and be heard and obeyed in this Chamber. It was a measure of gigantic injustice. Mr. DAVIS then considered the legal aspects of the bill, and discussed the principles of common law which were opposed to it. The same general legal principles which prevented violations of flags of truce, shooting or maltreating prisoners, poisoning wells or food left to the enemy, or the hanging of the rebels, that might lead to cruel retaliations, would prevent the enactment of such a law as this. He dwelt at great length on the constitutional objections to the bill. He read the various sections relating to treason and commented on them. He alluded to the utility and efficiency in times of peace and war of the Constitution, and its supremacy over every class of laws, including martial law. The bill condemned property without trial by jury or any judicial proceedings, and when the right of trial by jury is overthrown liberty has fled the country. This was clearly a bill of attainder, in the meaning of the Constitution, and he believed it likewise *ex post facto*. In supporting these positions he quoted a number of legal decisions. He contended that Congress had no more right to free the slaves than to confiscate the jewelry in the land.

Mr. DAVIS had not concluded when the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

The House was engaged for some time in securing a quorum.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented six petitions in favor of the establishment of a Professorship of German in the West Point Military Academy, on the ground of the value of the study, and its practical utility, in view of the number of Germans in the army, and the richness of German literature in military science. One of these petitions is signed by most of the distinguished literary gentlemen of New-York, including Charles King, Chancellor Ferris, Bishop Potter, Gardner Spring, Wm. Adams, Francis Vinton, S. Highee, and many others.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution, which, he thought, ought to receive the unanimous approval of the House.

It was read as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to strike from the rolls the name of any officer who has been known to be habitually intoxicated by spirituous liquors while in service.

He said in the recent engagement near Yorktown, two Vermont companies were ordered to a place of extreme peril, and performed one of the most gallant exploits witnessed during the whole war. They were ordered to take a certain battery; did take and hold it for fifty minutes in the face of a rebel force of three regiments. During that time they were not supported or reinforced by their commanding General, who was on the ground. He (MORRILL) had been informed by most responsible gentlemen, who saw the General, that *he was grossly drunk, and had fallen from his horse, one side of his person and face being covered with mud.*

SEVERAL VOICES—What is his name?

Mr. MORRILL declined to furnish the information, and repeated that any man, who was in the position he described, deserved to be stricken from the rolls.

The resolution was adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the fifteen or sixteen bills heretofore adversely reported on by the Committee on Judiciary, on the subject of confiscation of rebel property. The pending motion to lay the whole of them on the table was not agreed to—39 against 65.

The first bill in the series was taken up—to forfeit the property and slaves of persons who shall engage in, or aid and abet armed rebellion against the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) had submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute for the latter.

Mr. PORTER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) proposed Senator SHERMAN'S bill, which he explained by saying that it did not design to confiscate the property and slaves of all rebels, but of those holding official positions in the army and navy and civil life; in other words, making a quarrel between the people and their leaders. The former, assured of our protection, could signify their willingness to show allegiance to the Government. This bill would thus do more than any measure to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. BINGHAM explained his substitute providing for the capture and condemnation of the enemy's property, and to indemnify the United States for expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion. The House, therefore, by a large majority, had recorded their votes in favor of the principle.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Senator COLLAMER'S bill, which he should offer should the pending substitutes be rejected.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) argued that there ought to be some line of discrimination between the different classes participating in the rebellion. There ought to be a law confiscating the property of the leaders. Such men as Davis, Toombs, Cobb, Mason, Slidell, Keitt, ect., are not only deserving of bonds, but death or exile. If arrested, they ought to suffer the penalty of the law for treason. If the Confiscation bill applied to all in the rebellion, without distinction, it would fail of its object, and become a dead letter.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, said that after the speech of Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, a few days ago, and a speech from an eminent Senator, he felt that nothing could be added to these great arguments which fix the Constitutional limits of our power in the premises. Upon the principles therein set forth, he should vote against all of the bills which had been read to the House.

The pending bill was postponed till Tuesday next by nine majority.

The House refused, by two majority, to postpone the second bill, for which Mr. BINGHAM had submitted a substitute, and in the place of this Mr. HICKMAN had offered the following:

Whereas, The power of Congress, under the Constitution, to authorize the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding in said rebellion, is doubtful, and the power of the Executive to act in the premises is ample, therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, should make use of all means not inconsistent with the laws of war, which in his judgment may be deemed necessary to crush the rebellion, including the seizure and final disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding in such rebellion, including slaves; and that in the opinion of Congress, decided measures on the part of the President have already become necessary.

The above was rejected.

The House then agreed to Mr. BINGHAM'S substitute, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall wilfully, after the taking effect of this act, engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, all the property, moneys, stocks, credits and effects of such person or persons are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture, wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing such rebellion; and it is hereby made the duty of the President of the United States to cause all such property, whenever found, to be seized, to the end that the same may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, for the use of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all property so captured or seized shall be condemned in the District Courts of the United States, and that the proceedings of condemnation shall be *in rem*, and shall be instituted and prosecuted in the name of the United States, or the District Court of the United States, or the District Court for the District of Columbia, within any District in which the same may be seized or situated, or into which the same may be taken, and the proceedings first instituted, and which property, when condemned, shall be sold and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the use of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General or any District-Attorney of the United States, of any District in which the said property or effects may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings of condemnation as hereinbefore provided.

The vote on the above was 82 against 43, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Barker, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Baffinton, Barnham, Chamberlain, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Deal, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Granger, Gurley, Hooper, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Lesnie, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Nixon, Noell, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Shanks, Shellabarger, Stevens, Stratton, Trumbull, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Baxter, Biddis, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Virginia, Browne of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Casey, Clements, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lehman, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morrill of Vermont, Noble, Norton, Odell, Olin, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Smith, Steele of New-York, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Walton of Vermont, Ward, White of Ohio, Woodruff, and Wright—48.

The motion occurring on the bill as amended, by the adoption of the above substitute,

Mr. PORTER moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report the bill which he had proposed at an early stage of the proceedings; which

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, moved to amend by substituting Senator COLLAMER'S bill.

Mr. WALTON'S motion was lost—63 against 33.

Mr. PORTER'S motion was disagreed to—25 against 73.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Gen. Banks' Advance near Harrisonburgh—Jackson's Flight Towards Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22.

The following has been received at the War Department:

NEWMARKET, April 22.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advance is near Harrisonburgh. We have troops across the mountains, protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah at Almy and on the Luray road. To-day we pushed a force forward to Luray.

The people were greatly alarmed at first, on account of the reports circulated by the rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they became quite reconciled to the presence of the troops.

There is a good road to Warrenton, 25 miles, and a turnpike to Culpepper Court-house, the same distance.

In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy we lost three men.

JACKSON has abandoned the Valley of Virginia permanently, and is *en route* for Gordonsville, by the way of the mountains.

Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the rebels.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Movement Against the Guerrillas of Webster County.

WHEELING, Tuesday, April 22.

Lieut.-Col. HARRIS telegraphs that Lieut. LAWSON returned with his detachment to Fulton. He reports having killed five of the guerrillas, and burned five houses. He was much hindered in the expedition by high water. There are no reports yet from the other detachment sent by concerted movement to destroy the guerrillas of Webster County.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 22.

The following bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading:

The Harbormasters' bill.

To authorize WILLIAM BEACH and others to build piers, slips and a basin in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. FOLGER, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. MUNROE, stated that the Judiciary Committee were unable to report on the Assembly Assessment bill this session, not having time to read it.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Union Home School for the children of volunteers.

To amend the act in relation to the election of Coroners of Kings County.

To amend the act for the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.

To provide for the consolidation of Banking Associations.

To repeal part of the act to regulate the port of New-York.

To encourage investments of small sums in State Stocks.

For the preservation of moose deer, fish, &c.

To amend the act to provide for the payment of the interest on protested canal drafts.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Congressional apportionment bill was taken up, and the adverse vote reconsidered.

Mr. PRUYN moved to strike out Schoharie from the Albany District.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. PRUYN showed that Albany and Schoharie were two Democratic Counties put together, with a population of 148,000, while Orange and Sullivan have a population of only 96,000.

The Chair decided that the only question that could be put was on concurring with the report of the Conference Committee.

The report was then agreed to by a vote of 19 to 8, Messrs. ANGEL, CONNOLLY, FARRAR, GANNON, HUTCHINSON, MURPHY, PRUYN, and ROBERTSON voting in the negative.

The bill to provide pay and subsistence, etc., for the volunteers was passed.

Mr. FOLGER reported a bill to establish bulkheads and pier-lines at the Port of New-York, which was passed.

On Motion of Mr. TOSEY, the Governor was requested to transmit to the President a copy of the bill passed by the Legislature to adapt the canals to the defence of the North and the Northwestern lakes.

On motion of Mr. ANGEL, Hon. JAMES A. BELL was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate for the remainder of the year.

EVENING SESSION.

The three mills tax bill was passed.

The following Committee was appointed to examine into the assessment laws during the recess: Messrs. Bell, Folger, Ganson, Murphy and Law.

The following bills were passed:

To provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels; to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Company; to amend the law relative to executions against property; to establish academical departments in the Union free schools; to provide for the organization of societies to prevent horse stealing.

Mr. PRYNE'S motion commending the determination of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to pay the State debt in coin, was called up, and on motion of Mr. COOK referred to the Canal Committee.

Messrs. TOMAY, PRUYN and BAILEY were appointed a committee of three to examine during the recess the affairs of State prisons and insane asylums, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOODRUFF reported the New-York County tax levy, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. MONROE a resolution was adopted requiring the Treasurer of the State inebriate Asylum to report to the next Legislature a statement of the affairs of the institution.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, a resolution was adopted requiring County Treasurers to report at the next session, under oath, the amount of their fees, perquisites, interest, &c.

The Senate went into Executive session.

On reopening the doors the New-York City Tax Levy was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. COOK moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out all the items not asked by the City Comptroller. Carried.

The bill was reported back as drawn by the Comptroller, and passed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 22.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to enroll the militia of the State, and organize the National Guard. The bill was then [illegible] passed, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. CODDINGTON moved to disagree with the report of the Committee of Nine, in striking out the enacting clause of the bill regulating primary elections in New-York, and order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. CODDINGTON spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. SMITH, KENNEY and CALLAHAN in opposition.

Mr. CODDINGTON'S motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT the adverse vote on the Susquehannah Railroad bill was reconsidered and the bill passed.

The veto of the Governor on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was received, with a message that the Senate had passed the bill over the veto.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT, the message was laid on the table.

Mr. ALVORD then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Excise Bill.

Motion lost, by 46 to 31; not two-thirds.

Mr. ALVORD called up the report of the Conference Committee on the Congressional Apportionment bill.

Several members spoke against the bill, but the report of the Committee was finally agreed to by 67 to 36, many members voting in the affirmative for the sake of closing up the session.

Mr. ELY endeavored to obtain a report from the Judiciary Committee on the bill to provide for the sale of the Quarantine grounds, but the House refused to entertain the motion.

The Governor submitted the report of the Commissioners appointed by him last December to devise and report a plan of defence for New-York harbor.

The following Senate bills were passed:

To amend the act for the removal of the obstructions in the outlet of the Cayuga Lake channel and Seneca River.

To amend the law relative to the United States Deposit Fund.

To amend the general Railroad law.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill to regulate the conveyance of convicts to State Prisons. Lost.

Recess till 3½ o'clock.

The Auditor of the Canal Department sent in a report, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, stating that the amounts paid in the three past months on contracts for the construction of canals, was awarded by the Canal Appraisers. The recapitulation shows that the total amount for construction was $2,093,185, and the Appraiser's awards $398,280.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, 90 to 22.

Mr. TALLMAN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the case of Mr. UNDERWOOD, late Journal Clerk of the House, exonerating him entirely from any dishonorable or corrupt conduct.

A heated debate ensued, during which Mr. STETSON defended the action of the Committee, severely censuring those who had striven to make it a whitewashing investigation. He stated that, in consequence of the extended character of the investigation and partial character of the evidence, the Committee begged to be excused from further report.

After a debate of a personal character, the Committee was excused.

The Senate returned the bill to amend the code, with a message that the Assembly amendments were non-concurred in.

A Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. STETSON, TREMAIN, PRINGLE, WHEELER and O'BRIEN. Recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate amendments to the New-York tax levy were concurred in.

The Conference Committee on the amendments to the code of procedure reported that they had agreed on a bill.

The report was adopted.

Several standing Committees reported back bills on which they were unable to act, and were discharged from further consideration.

The bill to regulate primary elections in the City of New-York came up on third reading, and was lost—ayes 5; noes 45.

Mr. BARTLETT then called up the Governor's veto message on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The question being—Shall the bill pass despite the veto of the Governor? and the same was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Alvord, Banks, Barry, Bartlett, Benedict, Bookstaver, Borne, Bryan, Callahan, Childs, Church, Coddington, Corey, Cowles, A. J. Cornell, E. Cornell, Darcy, Doyle, Ely, Gill, Gosjin, Hale, Halsey, Harring, Hause, Houghton, Johnston, Jones, Kinney, Lamoet, Leamy, Lostrel, McCabe, McMullen, Maddox, Maxson, Moore, Murphy, Newkirk, O'Brien, Olvaoy, Peck, Penfield, Priegle, Provoost, Purdy, Rice, Sixe, Schermerhorn, Schofield, Searles, Sherwood, Smith, Speaker, Tallman, Tee Broeck, William Thomas, Tracey, Truman, Van Etten, W. D. Waterbury, S. Waterbury, Westbrook, Wheeler and Wilber—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Ackley, Andres, Anthony, Avery, Beadle, Bowen, Brand, Crittendeo, Darrow, J. C. Davis, De Pew, Dewey, Dutcher, Fisher, Gray, J. S. Havens, P. E. Havens, Hazleton, Hudson, Horlburt, Lake, Loveridge, Luddington, Lyman, McGonegal, McLeod, Mason, Ogdee, Pearce, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Pruyn, Reed, Redington, Root, Skinner, Snyder, Springer, Stetson, Sweet, E. N. Thomas, Townsley, Van Vleet, Weil and Weard—46.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Excise bill. Lost.

Mr. STETSON moved to reconsider the vote on the Governor's veto.

Mr. ALVORD raised the point of order, that the bill was once reconsidered and could not be again. The Speaker decided the point well taken.

Mr. STETSON expressed his satisfaction at the decision. His only object in making the motion was to prevent the trap from being sprung to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, a Select Committee of Five was appointed to sit during recess on the Assessment laws.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, a resolution was adopted raising a Committee of Five to inquire and report at the next session, the amount of unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks, with the view of placing them under control of the State.

Mr. STETSON had no objection to the adoption of the resolution, but not because he deemed that the State had any right to seize their moneys.

House adjourned.

Confirmations.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 22.

Herbor-masters CASTROW and JEROME were confirmed, to-day, in executive session.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE "FRENCH LADY" ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.—On Monday night, THOMAS, who is better known as the "French Lady," for having passed out of Baltimore in woman's attire, last Summer, attempted to escape from the hospitable mansion of Col. BURNS, near Fort Hamilton. It is said that he obtained a number of tin canteens, and corking them tightly, used them as buoys in an attempt to swim beyond the immediate jurisdiction of those who look after his welfare at Fort Lafayette. A sentinel discovered an object floating in the water, an alarm was given, a boat launched and Mr. THOMAS was again restored to terra firma and Government rations.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour, Monday night, Officer FOLK, of the Fourth Precinct Police, attempted to quell a disturbance on Graham-street, near Flushing-avenue, when, having arrested two of the ringleaders, a third man came up, and struck the officer over the head with a cart-rung, knocking him senseless to the sidewalk, in which condition he remained for some time, when finally he was discovered by a citizen, and taken to the Station-house. Fortunately, the club glanced off, and to that fact alone the officer doubtless owes his life. His injuries are severe, but not dangerous. The party making the assault escaped.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR for this day, Nos. 100, 119, 120, 126, 128, 129, 130, 137, 138, 140, 1, 8, 68, 41, 70, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 161. 153, 32.

New-York Ninetieth and Ninety-first Regiments.

The following are the deaths reported up to the 12th inst., in the Ninetieth and Ninety-first Regiments of New-York Volunteers, now stationed at and near Key West, Florida:

Ninetieth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

April 8—W. C. Burch, Co. E, typhoid fever, in general hospital.

April 9—James Blass, Co. B, dysentery.

April 11—Geo. H. Van Schaick, Co. E, dysentery.

Ninety-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

March 13—Orrin Childs, Co. I, typhoid fever.

April 3—Abram Stickles, Co. I, typhoid fever.

SALE OF RARE PICTURES.—GIGNOUX'S "Niagara," GEO. HEAVEY'S "Sabbath Evening," INNES' "Landstorm," HERRING, Sen.'s, "Stable Scene," and various other rare pictures, will be sold at the auction sale of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

LAUGHING GAS.—To-morrow afternoon Dr. COLTON will afford the ladies an hour of hearty laughter, at the Cooper Institute, and the same for both sexes on Friday evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BULL RUN.—Many soldiers died for lack of medical treatment. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment would have prevented this. HOLLOWAY'S Pills will positively cure any bilious fever if taken in doses of ten night and morning.

[Advertisement.]

The Easter Holidays are filling Barnum's Museum, and to-day being the family holiday, with performances afternoon and evening, there will be a great crowd of ladies and children.

VANDENHOFF'S SERIES.—We call attention to Mr. VANDENHOFF'

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3303. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Rufus King Appointed Emancipation Commissioner in Place of Mr. Borret.

The Visit of M. Mercier to the Rebel Capital.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Caucus of the Republican Members of Congress.

The Subject of Confiscation Further Considered.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER NOMINATED.

To-day the President nominated RUFUS KING, ex-Postmaster-General, to the Senate, as Commissioner under the Emancipation act, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of BORRETT. The fact aroused a storm of indignation among the Republican Senators. They assert that when they fought Buchanan's Administration out of power, and Mr. LINCOLN in, they did not suppose the latter would call more than three of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet to assist him in administering the affairs of the Government; but as Mr. KING is the fourth—DIX, HOLT and STANTON already holding fat offices—they think it is about time to stop, especially when there are known to be better men with larger claims to the important office. One reason why the Senators are unusually indignant, is the fact that as long ago as when the President nominated Mr. BORRETT, before Mr. KING was thought of for the place, a petition, signed by seventeen United States Senators, lay before the President, asking him to appoint RUFUS BEAL, Esq. The following is an extract of that petition:

"Mr. BEAL is one of the oldest residents of this city, having resided here since 1808. By profession he is a lawyer, and practiced here for eight years. *He possesses every qualification for the position, and the undersigned sincerely desire he may be appointed.*

(Signed,) H. S. Anthony, J. M. Hobart, T. O. Howe, L. F. S. Foster, Z. Chandler, H. S. Lane, D. Clark, J. W. Grimes, Solomon Foot, J. R. Doolittle, B. F. Wade, Wm. P. Fessenden, James Dixon, J. F. Simmons, Edgar Cowan, J. Collamer, James Harlan.'

Mr. KING was not only in the Buchanan Cabinet with Mr. STANTON, the present Secretary of War, but the two have occupied offices together since, whether as business partners or not I cannot say. This may account for the declaration made to-day, that KING's appointment was dictated by STANTON. Of this I think there is little doubt. It is asserted, upon high Senatorial authority, that KING will not be confirmed. In the midst of the feeling of indignation among the Senators, this afternoon, at the nomination, the President walked through the lobby of the Senate, and proceeded to the President's Room, where a consultation was had with several Senators, some of whom expressed their surprise at the nomination, and announced their determination to oppose the confirmation. The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, did not act on the nomination of KING.

No other nomination besides that of KING was made to-day, except a small batch of Second Lieutenants of Marines.

SEA-COAST AND LAKE FORTIFICATIONS.

The following is Mr. BLAIR'S bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Military Affairs, accompanying the report on National Defences:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate, &c.*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and required, at as early a day as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to convene a board, to be called "the Fortification Board," which shall consist of two officers of the Corps of Engineers, one officer of the Ordnance Department, one artillery officer, two officers of the navy, two members selected by reason of their eminent scientific and practical attainments, and an officer of the Corps of Engineers as Secretary. It shall be the duty of this Board to examine and consider our system of seacoast and lake fortifications, with especial reference to such changes as may be necessary or desirable because of the introduction of new elements of attack and defence; to examine new devices for defence, and to test by experiments such points in fortification construction as it may think needful. The Board shall report to the President, for transmission to Congress, its conclusions and results, with such supporting information as may seem appropriate. The Board shall have power to examine persons and call for papers and reports on the subjects referred to it: *Provided*, however, that the President of the United States may, if in his judgment the exigencies of the country require it, order the work upon the fortifications recommended by the Commission to be commenced and prosecuted without submitting the same to Congress.

SEC. 2. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for fortification experiments and incidental expenses of the Fortification Board, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Board under its orders.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Fortification Board appointed under the first section of this act, shall also examine and consider the propriety of the construction of a Navy-yard and depôt upon the Northern Lakes, of a foundry for heavy ordnance, and for the construction of an armory and an arsenal of construction west of the Alleghany Mountains, and for an additional arsenal of deposit and repair; and will, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, locate the same at such points as shall, from military considerations, appear best for the defence of the country.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the number of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, and to the Naval Academy now at Newport, R. I., a number equal to the present number allowed by existing laws in said schools, to be selected one from each Congressional District and Territory, by the Academy Board of said schools, from among such applicants, from said District and Territory, as shall apply for admission to said schools; *Provided*, however, that the number thus added shall be received at the Military and Naval Academy upon the express condition that the entire expenses of each of said cadets shall be defrayed by their parents or guardians, who shall be required to deposit with the Superintendent of the Academy, at the beginning of each year, the estimated amount of money necessary to pay all expenses of such cadets for one year. *Provided, further*, That the additional cadets herein provided for shall be in every other respect subject to all the rules and regulations established from time to time for the government of said Academies, and the cadets so appointed, as well as those who have been, or hereafter may be appointed under existing laws, shall be entitled to appointment in the army or navy at end of their academic course, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the unexpended balance of all sums of money appropriated by an act for the construction, repair or completion of the fortifications therein named, shall be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, upon such works of defence as shall be recommended by the Commission created and appointed under the first section of this act; and the President is further authorized to accept any sum or sums of money loaned or advanced by the several States of the Union for the construction of fortifications or defensive works for the protection of the ports of the same; the loan or advance of money, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the proper authorities of the several States and the President of the United States, and all sums thus advanced to the Government of the United States by any of the States, shall be applied to the construction, repair or completion of fortifications or works of defence in the States making such loans or advances, and for no other purpose; *provided*, however, that all such fortifications or defensive works shall first be recommended by the Commission created by the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President cause to be made surveys and estimates of the expense of constructing a ship canal connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the waters of Lake Erie around the Falls of Niagara, and cause such surveys and estimates to be laid before Congress at the next session thereof.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

THE MEANS OF OBSTRUCTING HARBORS.

The following is an extract from a report made in 1840, to the Secretary of War by the then Board of Engineers of the United States Army, on the means of obstructing entrances to harbors:

Extract from a Report made in 1840, to the Secretary of War, by the Board of Engineers, United States Army.

Means of Obstructing Entrances to Harbors.

2. This brings us to consider a third class, consisting of establishments of importance situated at a distance up some river or bay, there being intermediate space too wide to be commanded from the shores. In such cases the defence must be concentrated upon the narrow passes, and must, of course, be apportioned in armament to the value of the objects covered. When the value is not very great, a stout arrey of batteries, at the best positions, would deter an enemy from an attempt to force the passage, since his advantage, in case of success, would not be commensurate with any imminent risk. But with the more valuable establishments it might be otherwise. The consequence of success might justify all the risk to be encountered, in rapidly passing in face of batteries, however powerful.

This condition of things requires peculiar precautions under any system of defence. If, after having occupied the shores in narrow places, in the best manner with batteries, *we are of opinion that the temptation may induce the enemy notwithstanding to run the gauntlet*, THE OBSTRUCTION OF THE CHANNEL must be resorted to. By this is not meant the permanent obstruction of the passage. Such a resort, besides the great expenses, might entail the ruin of the channel. The obstruction is meant to be temporary, closing by heavy floating masses.

There is no doubt that a double line of rafts, each raft being of large size, and anchored with strong chains, would *make it impossible to pass without first removing some of the obstructions*, and it might clearly be *made impossible to effect this removal under the fire of the batteries*. Such obstructions need not be resorted to until the breaking out of a war, as they could then be speedily formed, should the preparation of the enemy be of a threatening character.

There would be nothing in these obstructions inconsistent with our use of part of the channel, since two or three of the rafts might be kept out of line, ready to move into their places at an hour's notice.

The greatest danger to which these obstructions would be exposed, would be from explosive vessels, and from these they might be protected by a boom or a line of smaller rafts in front.

From what has just been said, it will be perceived that when the inducements are such as to bring the enemy forward in great power, and efficient batteries can be established only at certain points, we are not then *to rely on them exclusively*. In such a case the *enemy should be stopped by some physical impediments*, and the batteries must be strong enough to prevent his removing these impediments, and also to prevail in a cannonade, should the enemy undertake to silence the works.

The conditions these obstructions have to fulfill are these:

1. They must be of a nature to be fixed readily and to be speedily removed when there is no longer occasion for them, and to this end they must be afloat.

2. They must have adequate inertia to resist, or rather not to be destroyed or displaced by the shock of the heaviest ship, and in order to do this they must be held by the heaviest and strongest cables and anchors.

3. They must be secure from the effects of explosive vessels, and if in danger from this source must be covered as above-mentioned.

We do not say what are the exact circumstances in which all these conditions will be fulfilled, though we think the idea long ago presented by the Board of Engineers will, with modifications, embrace them all. The idea is this. Suppose a line (extending across the channel) of rafts, separated from each other by a space less than the breadth of a ship-of-war, each raft being about 90 feet long, 30 feet wide and 6 feet deep, formed of strong timbers, crossed and braced in all directions, and fastened together in the strongest manner. A long scope chain cable is to proceed from each of the four corners, two obliquely up stream, and two obliquely down stream to very heavy anchor; and there should also be a very strong chain-cable passing from one raft to another. Suppose a ship striking one of the rafts to break the chains leading down the stream. In doing this she must lose much of her momentum. She has then "under her forefoot" the raft connected by a strong chain with the raft to the right and left. On being tightened, this chain will throw the strain upon the down-stream cable of that adjoining raft toward which the ship happens to tend. If we suppose it possible for these chains also to be parted by the power still remaining in the ship, or by impulses received from succeeding vessels, there will be other chains still to break in the same way.

After the down-stream chains are all parted, the raft "will bring up" in a new position (higher up the channel), by the anchors then, in the first instance, were pointed up stream. Here a resistance precisely like that first overcome is to be encountered by vessels that have lost most of their force in breaking the successive chains, and in pushing these great masses of timber before them through the water. Should there exist a doubt as to the sufficiency of these remaining anchors and chains, or, should it be deemed most prudent to leave nothing uncertain, a second similar line may be placed a short distance above the first.

The best proportions and dimensions of the rafts remain to be determined; but as there is scarcely a limit to the strength that may be given to the rafts themselves, and to the means by which they are to be held to their positions and to each other, *the success of a well-arranged obstruction of this sort can hardly be doubted.*

The expense would not be great in the first instance, and all the materials would be available for other purposes when no longer needed for this.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO RICHMOND.

No political importance is attached to the visit of the French Minister to Richmond. It is said in quarters usually well informed upon diplomatic subjects, that although the Southern authorities may seek to take advantage of it, his going thither was on business in close connection with the Consulates.

I am assured by a distinguished gentleman of this city, whose position brings him in business contact with M. MERCIER, that the latter's mission has reference only to a large amount of valuable tobacco belonging to the French Government. The property is known as the Belmont tobacco. While there, it is said that M. MERCIER has undoubtedly examined somewhat into the condition of the bogus Confederacy, in order to report to the Emperor the true condition of things. M. MERCIER was conveyed to Norfolk in the French war vessel *Gassendi*, which came up the Potomac as far as Alexandria to receive him on board, and which vessel is expected at that port to-morrow on her return trip.

EX-SENATOR GWIN.

Undue importance has also been attached to the presence of Ex-Senator GWIN in Richmond. It is believed his business is domestic, rather than of political character.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A Republican caucus was held to-night, at the Capitol, continuing in session till nearly 11 o'clock. About fifty members were present, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair, and Mr. MCPHERSON Secretary.

A general debate ensued on the several Confiscation bills, in which Messrs. STEVENS, BLAIR, (Mo.,) COVODE, HICKMAN, OLIN and others participated. The discussion was somewhat of the character of that which has recently taken place in the open House upon that subject. The sense of the caucus seemed to be in favor of discrimination against the leading rebels in the confiscation of all kinds of property. It was unanimously agreed to refer all the bills pending in the House to a Select Committee of Seven Members, as moved to day by Representative OLIN

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND ORDERS.

CHAS. H. MAXIM, of Boston, appointed Acting Master, and assigned to the Charlestown Navy-yard.

Acting Master's Mate GEO. A. SURRE, of New-York, has permission to report to Commodore H. PAULDING, Brooklyn Yard, for examination as to his qualifications for the position of Acting Master.

WM. A. LEAVITT, of Lowell, Mass., appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to report on board United States Steamer *Huntsville*, *vice* JESSE W. HARNDEN, resigned.

DEATH OF MAJOR TALBOT.

Major TALBOT, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, died in this city last night, aged about 38. His funeral will take place to-morrow. After the fall of Sumter, TALBOT, who was then a First Lieutenant of the regular army, was promoted to a Major. He was a gallant officer, a genial gentleman, and a scholar. TALBOT'S health was seriously injured while on duty at Fort Sumter, and he never afterwards recovered it.

THE VAN ALEN CAVALRY.

The celebrated Mix Regiment of cavalry, heretofore known as the Van Alen Cavalry, is in great demand. One of the commanders of our expeditions on the coast has written, applying for Col. MIX'S regiment, and the regiment is willing to go, but the President says he will not allow them to leave the command of Gen. MCCLELLAN—who prizes the officers and men of the regiment very highly—without his consent.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REPORTED EMEUTE IN THE CABINET—OUR GENERALS ON THE TENNESSEE—SECRETARY STANTON—THE CASE OF GEN. STONE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

There are not many matters of local interest now before the Washington public. The reported *emeute* in the Cabinet has excited more attention abroad than it did here. Mr. STANTON is said to have peremptorily demanded a change of military leaders in a certain department, which the President as peremptorily declined to make. Political experts said the Minister must resign—but he did not.

This demand for a change of Generals was not made in the district lying west of the Tennessee River, where it might with great propriety have taken place. Gen. GRANT has been apotheosised by the Secretary of War, in his famous letter to the *Tribune*, as one who conquers by "the Spirit of the Lord," and by "moving immediately upon the enemy's works." The massacre at Shiloh, wherein 6,000 Union soldiers were lost through GRANT'S drunkenness, or incompetency, or both, is a severe commentary on the thoughtless enthusiasm which nominates GRANT for a Major-General on the telegraphic account of Donelson's fall, (probably written by one of those convenient "aids,") and holds his example up, to the disparagement of every other man in the service who has less the trick of sounding his own trumpet.

Gen. BUELL, who saved the army of the West from annihilation at Pittsburgh Landing, by his forced marches to GRANT'S aid; who sent Gen. MITCHEL to perform, in Northern Alabama, the most bold and brilliant feat of the war; who has, to-day, the best disciplined and most reliable army, for its numbers, in the United States or in the world, trained under his own eye, while unjustly accused of lying idle—Gen. BUELL was forgotten in the indecent haste to promote GRANT—he has scarcely been noticed, much less thanked for saving GRANT'S army; and Gen. MITCHEL speedily bears off all the honors of his march to Huntsville, as if he had no commanding General at all to share the honors of his well-planned and boldly executed exploit. It is not meant that Gen. MITCHEL does not deserve the promotion just awarded him. He does deserve it. He is one of the few truly Napoleonic men in our army, and Gen. BUELL showed his superior fitness to command in sending Gen. MITCHEL on the mission he has so honorably and successfully fulfilled. But how is it that the War Department, so eager to thatch the brow of GRANT with unmerited honors, and so indecent in its hostility to a General that the President chooses to keep in the field nearer Washington, has never a word of remembrance for one whose industry, skill, and timely presence have saved our cause from ruin in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee?

Inasmuch as few correspondents have said more friendly things of Secretary STANTON than I, and no paper has sustained him with more unreserved loyalty than the TIMES, to us at least should be allowed the privilege of reminding him now that he too is mortal; and that Quixotic tilts against the public Press, and rash approvals and censures of military men, whose real merit or demerit he is necessarily in great part ignorant of, do not constitute any solid part of a Minister's reputation for the discreet and successful discharge of his most important National trust.

The passage of the Senate resolution, calling on the President for the reason of Gen. STONE'S extraordinary arrest and imprisonment, gives universal pleasure in Washington. No one doubts a prompt and candid response from Mr. LINCOLN. He, at least, of all others in power here, preserves a respect for the Constitution and the rights of men.

The debate on this resolution was damaging to the War Department and to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. BEN WADE, of the latter, admitted that the evidence against STONE was *technical*, leaving it to be inferred that [the *moral probabilities* of the evidence did not justify his harsh condemnation and confinement in a dungeon without a trial.

The conviction is now very prevalent that Gen. STONE, while not a prudent officer, being very deficient of personal enemies, was never a traitor in act or thought even, and that his arrest and imprisonment were brought about by an infamous conspiracy. So strong has this belief grown, that Senator SUMNER, who had most to complain of from Gen. STONE'S ungracious demeanor, was prompt to avow in the Senate his desire to yield Gen. S. a speedy trial and relief from his present odious imprisonment. YORK.

State Provision for the Wounded in the Park Barracks.

CARD FROM THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE DEPOT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

The Park Barracks are now prepared for the reception of 100 sick or wounded soldiers, though some details in fitting up are still incomplete. Nurses and surgeons will be in attendance night and day.

Agents are detailed to meet the sick and wounded on their arrival, convey them to the Barracks and forward them to their homes. While the Barracks will be open for the reception of all sick and wounded volunteers, yet as arrangements have been made for the especial accommodation elsewhere of those from other States, the Park Barracks will naturally be devoted principally to the use of sick and wounded men belonging to New-York Regiments.

The entrance to the hospital is at the south end of the Park on Broadway.

The State intends to provide all that is needed and is receiving liberal supplies from Dr. SATTERLEE, the United States Medical Surveyor. Hospital supplies and comforts for the wounded, will, however, be gladly received, if sent to the Barracks.

There are constantly cases occurring where money is needed which cannot be supplied from any public funds at my disposal. For instance, the sick and wounded almost universally arrive here without money, but where they are to go any considerable distance from the City, it seems only common humanity to furnish them with small amounts, besides providing them with transportation and rations. In other cases, discharged men receive from the Government passes to this City, the place of enlistment, while their homes are many miles beyond. To meet these and other similar cases, the benevolence of the public must be relied upon. If any feel disposed to contribute for this purpose, and are willing to make me their almoner, I shall be happy to receive their contributions at No. 51 Walker-street, or No. 50 Wall-street.

(Signed,) GEORGE BLISS, Jr.,
Paymaster-General and Commandant of Depôt.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Authentic Account of the Late Affair at Elizabeth City.

A Reconnoissance of the Union Forces.

A Large Force of Rebels Charged Upon and Dispersed.

Their Loss About Sixty---Ours Twelve Killed and Forty-Eight Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

Capt. CUTTING, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, arrived here to-day with dispatches to the Government. He states that Gen. RENO commanded the National forces at the late reconnoissance to Elizabeth City. Capt. CUTTING saw Gen. RENO just before leaving the Sound, and I learn from him the following particulars of the affair:

On Thursday, the 17th inst., Gen. RENO left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about two thousand men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be intrenching themselves.

On Saturday, an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with their artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and from all appearances thought they had us in a trap of our own making. Our troops immediately formed in line of battle, and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. Our troops then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining there for a few hours, retired to the main army.

Our force was about two thousand men, under Gen. RENO, and three boat howitzers, under Col. HOWARD. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia Regiment, numbering eleven hundred men, a portion of WISE'S Legion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about sixty men. Our loss is about twelve killed and forty-eight wounded. Col. HAWKINS, of the New-York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. The Adjutant of Col. HAWKINS' regiment was reported killed.

Capt. CUTTING reports the general health of the troops to be good, and says the weather is very fine, but of course much warmer than in more Northern climates. The men have taken a strong fancy to the Southern climate, and enjoy themselves finely while off duty.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MACON.

Information received from private sources is, that the guns of the National forces under BURNSIDE were probably opened upon Fort Macon yesterday or to-day. Gen. PARK is in command of the besieging forces. Col. WHITE, an old West Point officer, is in command of the fort. It is said that he is subject to fits, and it is expected that our forces will give him enough of them.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Number of Refugees from Savannah.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Undergoing Alterations.

Gunboats in Course of Construction at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 22.

A small rowboat arrived here this morning from Norfolk, containing three men, one woman and two children.

The refugees report the *Merrimac* still at the Gosport Navy-yard. Workmen were engaged in placing iron shields over her portholes. It was supposed that the improvements would be completed, and the *Merrimac* would be out again in two or three days. The *Merrimac* was aground the last day she came out, as was generally supposed here. Nothing was said in Norfolk about the bursting of a gun, and that supposition was undoubtedly incorrect. Capt. BUCHANAN is thought to be still alive, having been wounded by a rifle shot only on the thigh. It was only a flesh wound.

The steamer *Jamestown* and steam-tug *Beaufort* went up the James River on Friday, and the *Yorktown* on Sunday, to obtain coal at Richmond. They took in tow a number of schooners loaded with iron, to be rolled into plates at the Tredegar Works in Richmond.

Four new gunboats have been launched at the Navy-yard, and four more are in the course of construction at Norfolk. A part of these will be covered with the iron plates above-mentioned.

The previously reported engagement between the troops of Gen. BURNSIDE and a Georgia regiment took place on Saturday. The Union troops are said to have numbered 500. The rebel troops consisted of the Third Georgia Regiment, Col. WATONY. The engagement took place not at Elizabeth City, but on the canal above that place. The rebel loss was 15 killed and 35 wounded. They were only partly equipped, and many lacked muskets and ammunition. They are said to have run on being attacked. The Union troops held their ground until they had buried their dead and carried away their wounded, when they retired. Eleven graves of Union soldiers were subsequently counted on the battle-field.

One of the refugees visited Richmond last week. He states that there are very few troops either there or at Norfolk, they mostly having been sent to Yorktown. Fourteen thousand troops are said to have passed through Richmond on one day last week, bound for Yorktown.

The whole party of refugees came from Savannah. One of the men, who brings his wife and children, belongs in Halifax. Another belongs in New-York, and is a carpenter by trade. The third is one of the crew of the *Fingal*, which ran the blockade some time since at Savannah. The crew of the *Fingal* were sent here from Norfolk by a flag of truce some weeks since, but were immediately returned. The rest of the crew are still in Norfolk. Up to last Saturday they were supported by the British Consul, but a recent dispatch from Lord LYONS has thrown them upon their own resources, and it is supposed they will be forced to enlist in the rebel navy.

One of the men who left Savannah on the 1st of March, reports great consternation there. The steamer *Fingal* and other vessels in the harbor, were ready to be sunk or burned. The troops in the vicinity of Savannah have been dying in large numbers, on account of the dirty condition in which they keep themselves. The city might have been easily taken by our troops at the time of their first landing at Port Royal. An attack was then confidently expected, and the whole city was in a state of intense excitement and alarm.

The refugees arrived at Old Point at about 2½ o'clock this morning, after passing very close to the rebel pickets and batteries, and were hailed for the first time by the steamer *Baltimore*, lying in the Roads.

The English steamer *Rinaldo* left her anchorage in the upper part of the Roads this forenoon, and is now anchored below the *Minnesota*.

The French steamer *Gassendi* returned from Norfolk with M. MERCIER, the French Minister, this afternoon. His dispatches proceed immediately to New-York by sea, where a steamer is in waiting to cross the Atlantic.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Occupation of Harrisonburgh by Gen. Banks' Forces.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE REBEL CAVALRY.

PLENTY OF GRAIN AND FORAGE FOUND.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Tuesday, April 22.

Col. DONNELLY made a reconnoissance, to-day, toward this town. When approaching he was fired on by the rebel cavalry scouts. Two companies of the Ohio Cavalry were deployed on the left, toward Gordonsville Turnpike, the same number of the Vermont Cavalry on the right, and the Michigan Cavalry on the centre; Hempton's Battery, and the Connecticut Fifth, formed the reserve.

The rebel cavalry, after the first fire, retreated to the town, where they joined their command, and when escaping by the Gordonsville route, were pressed by the Ohio Cavalry. Seven men and eleven horses were captured—the rest escaped.

The town was then entered and occupied by Col. DONNELLY and the cavalry. We found in the town eight of JACKSON'S Winchester hostages, whom he released, yesterday, near Shenandoah, on their parole of honor. Two had died of fatigue and want of attention; the rest are now on their way home.

Large amounts of grain and forage are being secured in the Valley.

THE REBEL ABANDONMENT OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Saturday, in mentioning the abandonment of Fredericksburgh by the rebels, says:

"At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday the Yankees appeared six miles from Falmouth. Our pickets were driven in, several were wounded.

The enemy being in large force advanced, and our troops fell back to Fredericksburgh and set fire to three bridges across the river, also burnt three steamers and twenty-two vessels loaded with one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and one hundred bales of cotton at the depôt.

The panic of the inhabitants was tremendous.

Our troops evacuated the city. The enemy sent shell after them, which struck the cotton factory, doing much damage. The rolling stock of the railroad company was all saved except eight cars."

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Cessation of the Bombardment at Fort Wright—The Forces Waiting the Opportunity—Reports of the Rebel Strength, &c.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 23.

A dispatch from the fleet, dated 22d, says that for three days not a gun had been fired, the combatants seemingly satisfied to save their powder until something can be accomplished by its use.

The enemy are reported to have fourteen gunboats off the fort, together with the ram *Manassas*. The letter and seven of the former arrived on Sunday. HOLLINS has returned from New-Orleans with MORAN.

The steamer *De Soto* left the fleet yesterday with 100 bales of cotton for Cairo. This is the first shipment to the North since the commencement of hostilities.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 23.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cairo, to-day, says:

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 17th is received.

In an editorial devoted to the needs of the Mississippi Valley, it acknowledges the danger of a success by the National flotilla, and advises the employment of every one, black or white, to the extent of his ability, for the defence of that endangered stronghold. It advocates the construction of the most approved description of gunboats.

The paper acknowledges the fearful mortality among the rebel officers at the recent battles, and attributes it to the enemy's organized bodies of sharpshooters, and advocates the organization of similar bodies in the rebel army.

No demonstration had been made by the Federals on the line of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad between Memphis and Union City. The road is in operation to Trenton.

A report was current in Memphis by way of Corinth that the Federals had abandoned the Tennessee River.

The *Appeal* says that the rebel losses at the battle of Shiloh do not exceed 1,000 killed, 5,000 wounded, and 900 taken prisoners, and ascribes the defeat on Monday to the whiskey found in the Federal encampments on Sunday night.

The remains of Gen. JOHNSTON lay in state for two days at the City Hall, and on the 14th inst. placed in the vault in the St. Louis Cemetery, near New-Orleans.

The gentleman who brought the Appeal reports that since the passage of the Conscription bill by the rebel Congress, all males between 18 and 35 have joined the army. There is no impressment, and the people enter the service with zeal.

Business is almost suspended, except in the class of goods for the army. Three gunboats are being constructed at Memphis, which will be completed in a week. One called the *Arkansas* is plated with two thicknesses of railroad iron, placed transversely, and is considered more than a match for the whole Federal flotilla.

Another is called the *Beauregard*, and is a wooden boat, with thirty inches of compressed cotton placed between heavy wooden timbers eighteen inches thick. This is also considered impregnable. They are provided with prows, like the *Merrimac*.

Our informant reports that there are 18,000 troops in the rear of Chickasaw Bluffs, making all necessary preparations to provide against an attack. Burning the city is still talked of. Immense piles of tobacco, sugar and molasses are gathered on the levee, and will be fired on the appearance of the National fleet above Memphis.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOATS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

FORT PILLOW, Friday, April 18, *via* CAIRO, April 19.

Operations at this fort are progressing with the Commodore's usual caution and pertinacity. Our gunboat fleet, after arriving at this locality on Sunday, made a reconnoissance down the river, and, before they were aware of the precise position of Fort Pillow, suddenly found [illegible] batteries of the fortifications [illegible] gunboats and ram transports [illegible] possible speed, at our very [illegible] enemy's batteries did not open fire [illegible] having ascertained the precise [illegible] retired beyond the Point, where they [illegible] rest of that day and following forenoon [illegible] getting mortars in position on the Arkansas [illegible] der cover of the woods on Craig's Island [illegible]

On Monday P. M. the [illegible] mortar boats kept up [illegible] The rebels replied [illegible] kept up ever since. [illegible] opened about 5 o'clock [illegible] rebel batteries replied, and for [illegible] blazed forth continuous and rapid [illegible] lery. The rebel fortifications still [illegible] mortars are to-day throwing shell into their [illegible] works at half-hour intervals. We have no means of ascertaining the precise effect of the shelling, through a slight opening in the woods on this point, we can see them bursting among the tents of the enemy's camps on the bluffs.

Deserters come in in great numbers. One arrived this morning, who reports the rebel force at [illegible] to be five thousand, and three [illegible] He says the guns at both these forts [illegible] in the South, some being [illegible]

In regard to the accuracy of our [illegible] several shells have caused great damage [illegible] my, falling within their intrenchments, [illegible] guns, killing many, and doing considerable [illegible] Adequate infantry forces are protecting our mortar boats.

The smoke of the rebel fleet can be seen over the tree tops on the Point, and scouts report rebel transports are engaged in bringing up supplies and [illegible] ing, in various ways, rebel operations.

As yet not the slightest damage has been done our gun, mortar or transport boats. Not a life has been lost on our side.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Rebels Reported to be in Large Force in the Direction of Gordonsville.

One of the National Gunboats at Fredericksburgh.

Capture of Seven Schooners and Two Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

An officer of artillery, in town to-night from near Warrenton Junction, reports the rebels in strong force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in the direction of Gordonsville. Gen. BANKS is said to be at the crossing of the river, where the railroad bridge was burnt, with eight thousand men; Gen. G. W. SMITH at Gordonsville, strongly intrenched, with thirty thousand men, and Gen. JACKSON coming over from the Shenandoah Valley to unite with them—making a total column of forty-six thousand men, if the figures are reliable. We are in sufficient force in front of Manassas to manage this rebel army.

The roads to Manassas and beyond are horrible. My informant was twenty-eight hours in coming from near Warrenton Junction to Washington by railroad. Mail facilities are shamefully neglected on this road. The soldiers have had no letters for nine days.

The *King Philip* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, and reports that the steamer *Yankee* went up the Rappahannock to Fredericksburgh yesterday, having cautiously passed through the [illegible] tions seven miles below that town. Our fleet has captured seven rebel schooners, one of which had a valuable cargo of dry-goods, medicines and tobacco, and also two small steamers. It is further stated that the rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Our troops still command the possession of Fredericksburgh, the residents of which are entirely free in their usual business pursuits.

UP THE TENNESSEE.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer J. Robb by the Gunboat Tyler—The Weather More Pleasant.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Wednesday, April 23.

The gunboat *Tyler*, while reconnoitering up the Tennessee River, captured the rebel steamer *J. Robb* near the mouth of Crane Creek. This is one of the boats which eluded our first expedition up this river after the fall of Fort Henry. Her name has been changed to *Lady Tyler*.

The weather is rather more pleasant.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 23.

It is reported that the Mound City Hospital will be suspended until the waters subside. The sick and wounded there will be transferred to other hospitals.

The steamer *Tigress* arrived this afternoon from Pittsburgh Landing. The officers of the Twelfth Iowa, who were on board, report the water falling. Their regiment has but twelve effective men left.

GEN. POPE GONE TO REINFORCE GEN. HALLECK.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 23.

The *Times'* correspondent, from Fort Wright, says that *Gen. Pope's Division has been ordered to reinforce Gen. Halleck. The whole force left the fleet for up the river on the 16th.*

A Letter from Col. Corcoran.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18, 1862.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND: Your letter of the 9th inst. reached me, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to reply. I feel deep regret for the sad intelligence it conveyed to my highly esteemed friend and fellow-prisoner, Lieut. DERBY. I have been using my best endeavors to console him, and I am happy to say that he looks upon the matter in a truly Christian manner.

We have been officially notified that we are now detained in consequence of Gen. WOOL having failed to comply with terms of agreement. To say that I am not anxious to be honorably released from my present position, would be something more than might be expected from human nature, but to say that I am not perfectly content to patiently await proper action, would be equally untrue. Therefore be not uneasy for my health is good, and my spirits buoyant, and I hope I may hereafter profit by my present experience. I know and appreciate the vast importance, &c., that my friends have taken in [illegible] tain my release, and I trust all will be [illegible] experience and let the matter rest for [illegible] am without knowledge of much that [illegible] cao, perhaps, form no real idea of [illegible] exchange. Yet I know that [illegible] to arise from time to time, which [illegible] arable diplomacy to arrange, and I feel [illegible] matter is entitled to the [illegible] Government, in which I have the most [illegible] confidence.

I received a letter from Capt. [illegible] dated at Salisbury, N. C., 17th inst. He [illegible] himself, Lieuts. BEASLEY and GARNER, and [illegible] are in good health.

I hope you will write very often. Some may reach me; and when any comes to hand, you can formerly imagine how happy I feel, and how much it relieves the dull monotony of the prison life.

The matter of the election of Lieutenant-Colonel might, perhaps, be postponed with advantage. I regret Mr. O'GORMAN has not accepted.

I inclose a letter to Miss. CONCORAN, and with fondest remembrance to all friends.

I remain, your ever most attached friend,
MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, [illegible]

To Capt. JAMES B. KIERNAN, No. [illegible] New-York.

Love to Lieut. CONNOLLY—will write to him in a few days, or as soon as an opportunity permits.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. H. L. VIELE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAH RIVER, April 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command in connection with the investment and reduction of Fort Pulaski:

[illegible] operations assigned to me comprised the erection of batteries on the Savannah River, to prevent the communication between the fort and the City. [illegible] Tybee Island, the requisite construction and armament of which was ordered [illegible] to establish batteries on the [illegible] of the fort, against the gorge and left [illegible] in connection with the batteries [illegible] the fort could be reduced.

[illegible] these purposes was fitted out [illegible] consisted of a detachment of the [illegible] Artillery, a detachment of Volunteer [illegible] a battalion of the Eighth Maine [illegible] Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, [illegible] Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers and a [illegible] company of heavy ordnance and intrenching tools. [illegible] had previously been made by Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Topographical [illegible] of the water communications with the Savannah River, by which it was developed that the [illegible] could mask the bulk of a brig, securely fixed in [illegible] position by means of heavy piles, in what is known [illegible] as "Wolfe's Cut," an artificial channel connecting [illegible] Wright River, one of the outlets of the Savannah [illegible] with Bull River, which last, by its connection, forms [illegible] a direct communication with the harbor of Port Royal [illegible] of, thus serving as a thoroughfare between that harbor [illegible] and Savannah.

The removal of this hulk was the first thing to be accomplished, and was intrusted to Major O. S. Beard, [illegible] Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, who, with the aid [illegible] a company of the Volunteer Engineers, and by means [illegible] of mechanical appliances suggested by his own ingenuity, succeeded after three weeks of unremitting night labor, and in close proximity to the rebel forces, in removing the piles and hulk from the channel, so as to admit of the passage of gunboats and light draught steamers.

This being accomplished, the expedition proceeded [illegible] to the north end of Daufuskie Island, at which point [illegible] Depôt were established for operations in the Savannah. Reconnoissances for suitable locations for the batteries were there made, under the superintendence of Captain and Acting Brig.-Gen. Gillmore, during which the telegraphic communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah was cut, and the [illegible] Island and sub-marine, removed for about the distance of one mile. Venus Point, on Jones' Island, on the north side of the Savannah, and the upper end of Long Island, in the Savannah River, were recommended as the most feasible positions to be occupied.

These islands, as well as all others in the river, are merely deposits of soft mud, on sand shoals, always covered at high-tide and overgrown with dank grasses.

The occupation of points so unfavorable for the erection of batteries, was rendered still more difficult by the presence in the Savannah of a fleet of rebel gunboats constantly passing and always on the alert.

To have floated the ordnance in the flatboats in which it had been placed into the Savannah River, would have exposed it to capture by the gunboats: to [illegible] over the swamps seemed almost impossible, [illegible] at the same time, it would constantly be exposed to view from the river.

The alternative was adopted of moving the armament of one battery by hand at night, on shifting tram-ways, across Jones' Island; and this was accomplished on the night of the 11th of February. A [illegible] storm aided to their success, the men sinking to their waists in the marsh, and the same sometimes slipping from the tram-ways. By [illegible] the guns were in position on the river, and [illegible] day resisted, with unfinished platforms and without cover, an attack from the rebel gunboats, shelling and driving them off.

Three days after another battery was erected on Bird Island, in the Savannah, under cover of the battery on Jones' Island. Bird Island was selected in preference to the upper end of Long Island, as affording a more uninterrupted command of the south channel of the river.

Since the erection of the batteries, the works have been completed on both islands—the one on Jones' Island being called Fort Vulcan, and that on Bird Island Battery Hamilton; and although the material of which they are composed (mud, highly saturated with water,) is of the most unfavorable description, they are both creditable specimens of field-works, and evidence the great labor and perseverance of the troops, under the most trying circumstances—the fatigue parties always standing in water twenty-four hours.

The positions selected for batteries to aid in the reduction of the fort, were the lower end of Long Island and the south side of Turtle Island.

As these two points were directly under the fire of the fort, it was deemed advisable to delay the erection of the batteries until those on Tybee Island were ready to open. Hence, it was not until the night before the bombardment commenced that they were thrown up. The intrenchments were completed; but before the guns were all in position, the fort surrendered unconditionally. The mortar batteries on Long Island did good execution.

In reporting the results accomplished, I have to refer to the services rendered by the Staff of Gen. Sherman, without which the work could not have been performed. These officers were Capt. and Acting Brig.-Gen. Gillmore, Chief Engineer; Capt. John Hamilton, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. J. H. Wilson, Topographical Engineer; Lieut. Porter, Ordnance Corps, and Lieut. O'Rorke, Engineer Corps.

Hesitating at no amount of exposure or fatigue, they succeeded, by their individual examples, in inspiring the men with that energy and zeal which alone could have led them to accomplish the arduous labor required.

I am also greatly indebted to the services of Capt. Sharp, of the Volunteer Engineers, and to Capt. J. H. Lesmaw, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The accompanying sketch exhibits the positions of the batteries. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Lieut. A. B. Ely, Acting Ass. Adjt.-General.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Paintings in the First Gallery.

We have already mentioned the opening night of the present annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, and although our space will not permit of an extended notice of all the paintings—good and bad, of which there are many—we propose in this and a succeeding article, to call attention to those which for one cause or another, merit attention.

For several days visitors were virtually excluded from the third gallery, owing to the singular freak which possessed the Arranging Committee, of shutting out the bright light of the Sun, and substituting in its place that of several scores of gas-burners, which, to say the least, was comparatively dim. This arrangement had the triple effect of excluding light, of poisoning the atmosphere, and of driving away visitors.

A change has been made, and all are now able to see what they before could only guess at, viz.: that as a rule the good pictures are poorly hung, and *vice versa*.

The rooms are well filled, and every popular endeavorement is given to the Academy to furnish such comforts and conveniences as the public have a right to expect from a well-patronized public servant.

No. 1. "A portrait of "C. L.," is undoubtedly a good likeness, while as certainly it is a poor picture. Chalmers is a good artist in crayon or pastelle, but [illegible] of his element in oil.

Nos. 2 and 3, by Miss Gerhardt and E. W. Nichols, are very pretty country bits, exhibiting great delicacy of touch and poetry of feeling.

No. 4, "Winter," by Grenoux, is a sunny view of [illegible] season, such as chosen spots in the White [illegible] frequently present. As a picture, it is emphatically pleasing.

No. 5, "La Cava de Sevilla," by Geo. Hall, is [illegible]. The faces are pretty; the coloring is rich [illegible] characteristic; the *poses* are truthful, but the [illegible] to an absurdity—the draught animals being [illegible] as any of the toy-sheep might have furnished, while the cart looks as if it had been shut up like a [illegible].

No. 11 we found the first departure from pencil by Thos. Nast, the well-known pictorial artist, which has come under our notice. It promises well for his [illegible] future. The subject—a young Zouave "just returned from drill"—is suited to the times; the figures are life-like, and the grouping is admirable.

No. 14. Hicks' portrait of Dr. Cogeswell of the [illegible] Library, is the subject of much discussion. The [illegible] portrait is truthful, the surrounding shelves of books [illegible] properly pictured; but a lack of harmony is [illegible]. The old gentleman seems to have been [illegible] thrust into a room, his head bumped [illegible] the book-case, and himself seated *hard* in a [illegible] mahogany chair. We look in vain also [illegible] for his green spectacles.

No. 15 is the "March of Silenus," by Beard. If [illegible] drunken and senseless dancing goats [illegible] faithfully put upon canvas, they are here. [illegible] with peculiarity, and nature, are to the [illegible] a picture is presented which at [illegible] pleases by its treatment, and [illegible] coherence to recognized rule.

No. 17, a landscape, painted by Inness, and owned [illegible] Runkin, is a calm and peaceful picture [illegible] plain and meadow, marked by [illegible] sky and deep perspective, which so [illegible] distinguish the landscapes of this artist.

No. 23 is a pretentious painting, the inspiration of [illegible] is found in the Epistle of Jude. St. Michael and [illegible]

No. 30. Miss Gove is rapidly taking rank as a portrait painter of decided merit, and this picture of Mr. Nemos will add greatly to her reputation as an artist of consciences and power.

No. 31. "Pointers and Woodcock," by Tait, is one of the best pictures in the collection. The dogs, from tip to tail, are perfect; the plain and grasses are admirable, and the sweet-toned bird is tempting to a bon viveur.

No. 34. "Sunlight and Shadow," by Bierstadt, is a wonderful painting. The Sun does its work spoiled a fair subject. Mr. Page has spoiled [illegible] upon an old church and a patriarchal tree in the most [illegible] satisfactory manner. It is one of the finest efforts of the collection.

If "Hiawatha" was *such* an "Injun" as he is represented to have been by No. 36, he ought to have been deserted, not only by Minnehaha, but by all the rest of the feminine creation. The picture is very funny.

No. 40 is a "September Afternoon" by Benvoore. It is one of the sweetest reproductions of Autumnal Champlain life we have ever seen.

No. 42. This portrait of "A Lady," by Fisher, is worth seeing. Evidently a good likeness, it impresses one most favorably in regard to the subject, the treatment and the taste both of painter and painted.

Page's "Barney" is rich. Its number is 44. If ever a capabin and most knowing artist spoiled a fair subject, Mr. Page has spoiled Mr. Barney. Mr. B.'s coat and shirt and trousers are well done; so are his table and inkstand and match-box; while in his chair doubtless every man would be delighted to sit—but really "such a man ought to be put a stop to." Mr. Page trifles with himself, trifles with younger artists, and trifles with the public, when he insists upon forcing into notice such villainous back-grounds and such absurd accessories as in the picture of Mr. Barney he has seen fit to indulge.

No. 48, "Light Triumphant," is one of Inness' most signal trimmphs in light, shade and perspective.

No. 51 is a mountain and valley scene in Maryland, by Sonntag. The rocks and hills, and moss-clad stones, contrast most happily with the far-reaching, peaceful plain, which ends in a peculiarly softened horizon.

No. 53, a "A Skye-Terrier," by Hays, is good, full of bark and nervous start.

No. 50, "Autumn," by E. W. Hall, is one of the best pictures there. It exhibits the inspiration of genius, and the refinement of experience.

No. 54, a portrait by Wenzler, is one of the most thoroughly finished things in the room. The artist was fortunate in having a good subject, and the subject was likewise fortunate in securing an artist who thought more of truth than of effect.

No. 56 presents the beautiea of our Police Chieftain, Kennedy, giving all his nervous acnteness, and hiding, somewhat, the animal husqueness of the original.

Huntington's picture of the venerable Chancellor Ferris, (No. 58), is one which attracts great attention from the friends of the distinguished subject, and the almost equally numerous admirers of tha artist. There is nothing to be desired in this picture. The well-remembered features of the Chancellor, his symmetrical head, his imposing form, with fitting vestment and appropriate surroundings, are given to the life.

Wenzler's portrait of Bryant, (No. 63), is one of the best pictures of that somewhat hacknayed subject we have seen.

No. 66. The most winning face in the exhibition is canvased very beautifully by Kensell. The favorable time for seeing it is when at noon the full powar of the sun is upon it—a power which it stands well, and which reveals the chaste beauty of the face, while it makes clear the delicate touch and freedom of manipulation of the artist.

No. 70. Gifford's "Roman Campagna," though eminently quiet and subdued in effect, is one of the most taking pictures in the gallery.

Stone is one of the most favored artists in New-York; he invariably secures fine heads, pretty faces, and comely forms for his subjects, and then industriously applying his admitted talent, effects, of course, the desired success. This is fully exemplified in No. 71.

"Olden Time," No. 75, by Whire, is an admirable *genre* picture of an ancient dame, an ancient kitchen and ancient cooking facilities, of many years ago.

No. 81 is a picture of the artist Hennessy, by his brother artist, Baker. The original Hennessy is a fine-looking fellow, with brains and other desirable possessions, but we esn't say that the pictured Hennessy would seem to have anything but hair.

Launt Thompson's "Trapper," (No. 82,) of which we have often spoke, is on exhibition, and recalls vividly the massive head, the determined face and lordly form of the original.

One of the most admired works of art in the exhibition is a plester statuette, (No. 84,) by John Rogers, called the "Town Pump." On either side of an old-fashioned pump stand a coquettish-looking maiden-pail on arm, and a saucy seeming, onward moving soldier, cup in hand. He has evidently asked her some embarrassing question, and she, though naturally pert and smart, "pauses for words most fitting to reply." The soldier, the girl, the pump are good, and so is always Rogers. Near this is a work of different nature by the same artist, No. 87, "Air Castle," in marble. The *pose*, the chiseling, the expression, all indicate to the life the well-known idea, which is happily expressed by the title.

No. 98, "Wind River Mountains," by Bierstadt, is one of the few pictures which are properly hung. It comprises a foreground of plecid water with drinking deer, a side middle of fine old trees, and e double perspective of grass-covered and sun-capped mountains. The picture is a decided success.

No. 111 is a portrait of Fletcher Harper, by Elliott. The head in itself is a study, and fifty years hence will be regarded es one of the finest specimens of menipulative power of this day. The absence of nonsensical background, the reality of the likeness, and the beauty of the painting, make it one of the attractions of the gallery.

Nos. 108 and 109 deserve no notice. No. 117 is a portrait full of gentle life and living expression. If a portrait and not an ideal, earth is to be congretulated.

In No. 121 we saw a life-like group of "Picketed Zouaves," in the most impossible blue trowsers, warming themselves near an absurdly yellow fire. Nast is a good artist, but tends to exaggeration.

In No. 129, "Salt Meadows," by Suydam, is presented a domestic farming scene, which, for fidelity to nature and depth of perspective, we have rarely seen excelled.

No. 126, "Brook-Trout," by Hays, is good enough to eat.

Hubbard's North River Scenery. No. 136, is but the reproductiou of that which we have all so often and with delight seen on the banks of the graceful Hudson.

The "Apple of Discord," No. 141, is pretentious, taking, undoubtedly truthful, and at all events well done.

No. 147 is a finely toned picture of a beautiful woman.

No. 157 is like No. 147, only younger.

Nos. 162 and 169—Portraits of Mr., Mrs., and little Hopper, by Paox. Mr. Hopper's face is one familier to New-Yorkers. The face is absolutely reprodnced on the canvas, but in such wretched taste that one is tempted to pass it with a pooh-pooh. Such a chalr mortal man cannot sit in—such a hackground mortal picture cannot stand. Mr. Page has, in his contributions to this collection, carried his well-known morbidity for sensation to an extremity almost unbearable. His portraits are truthful, his Pageisms *outré*. The child's head in No. 169 is singularly beautiful, and the positions of all three figures are well chosen.

No. 167 is one of Williamson's exquisite bouquets, which rival Nature in loveliness and surpass it in durability.

No. 179 is an elaborate picture of a shadowy June; the tints and shades, the restful river, and the cooling retreat under a branching elm, are very naturally portrayed by Casilear.

Let no one fond of Andalusian scenes of poetized coloring aod of quiet glory pass by No. 185, which so beeutifully represents a view taken by Colman in his recent foreign tonr.

No. 189 is another portrait of Elliot's. Not so good and grand, perhaps, as his "Harper," but far ahead of his competitors even yet.

No. 200 is a portrai' of a Western Belle, by the favorite artist, Carpenter, whose picture of Mrs. Bullard, of Brooklyn, attracted such general notice last year. This has been exhibited in the Brooklyn Academy, and noticed in onr columns before as one of those pictures which ought to be prized by its owner, and owned by the world.

In another article we will mention the pictures in the second and third galleries deserving of special notice, these above being hung in the first gallery.

Code Martial—Code Civil—Butler's Suit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not singular that the operation of martial law should not be generally known. The law formed for a state of peace, the code civil, aims to protect life, liberty and property by the action of judicial process. When, by an armed rebellion, or by a foreign invasion, all ordinary constitutional administration of civie law is overthrown, the President, as a Commander-in-chief of the army, navy and militia in service, by a constitutional provision, probably suggested by Washington or Hamilton, is at once clothed with power to supersede the code civil (*habeas corpus* included) to such extent and in such manner as he shall judge necessary to save the Republic from destruction, and restore the rule of the code civil by putting down armed treason or invasion. This code martial is just as much a part of the Constitution as the code civil, and is essential to the preservation of Government and its free institutions. The Supreme Court of the United States have so held this martial authority. The President governed conquered Mexico by his military and naval officers, and established trade between Mexican coasts and the United States and foreign ports, and charged and collected duties, and regulated internal Mexican law and its administration, wholly by martial power. The Supreme National Court held these acts constitutional. These acts and authorities are stated in Gardner's Institutes, pp. 78, 555, 600, 606, 194, 5, 16; How, N. St. R., 164, 13; 10., 115, 134, 7; How, 45, 9; Ib., 618. Gen. Halleck, in his International Law and Laws of War, 375, supports this view of the subject. In the *North American Review* for October, 1861, is an article written by Chief-Justice Parker, of New-Hampshire, (as I am told) sustaining this view. To the same effect. 11 U. S. R., 370; 10 Ib., 476; 20 Ib., 218 13 Cheph. [illegible]

Our National and Circuit courts have often upheld these doctrines. Mr. Justice Nelson, of a National Circuit Court at New-York, held in the Greytown case, that the plaintiff, Durand or Durkee, could not recover from Capt. Hollins for firing on Greytown by President Pierce's order or approbation, and therefore by destroying the plaintiff's property, as the President's order was a complete justification; that the President had a discretion as President and Commander-in-Chief over the subject, and no Court had any authority to review the President's exercise of such discretion. This decision was acquiesced in, and is conclusive against Durkee's action against Secretary Gideon.

The President, by his martial and civil powers, cut off, by his order through his Secretaries, all trade between the rebel States and the loyal United States and foreign countries, and the District Courts and Circuit Courts of the United States sustained the legality of the order, and a multitude of decrees of condemnation and forfeiture have been made on this basis.

Edward Livingston, an eminent jurist, in Gen. Jackson's case at New-Orleans, prepared a defence of martial law on the above principles, which the judge refused to hear read, and illegally fined the general.

We recommend to Mr. Butler and others in *pari delicto* to discontinua their baseless suits and retire from public view.

The President's fault, if any, is extrema lenity, not severity. He has used his discretionary power with too great caution. HAMILTON.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 29, on Demurrer, 191, 451, 372, 217, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 172¾, 123, 457, 510, 511, 512, 513.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1386, 1850, 1456, 2038, 2056, 2068, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2070, 2078, 2060, 2082, 2084, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2106.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1721, 1411, 2783, 1187, 1162, 1033, 2181, 1121, 659, 1323, 375, 1757, 1229, 1773, 1767, 3049, 1593, old number. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1650, 3498, 2770, 1848, 3018, 798, 1382, 1416, 1740, 1370, 516, 1070.

The Hackley Contract Controversy about the $40,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley, the Messrs. Hope and Robt. T. Haus.*—The Court decided in this case that the plaintiff could read affidavits tonching any new matter introdnced hy the defendants, and that the defendants should be allowed to reply to such affidavits, if they desired to do so.

Plaintiff's counsel then read the following affidavit of the plaintiff: Lewis Davis, the abovenamed plaintiff, being duly sworn, says that the coontract for cleaning the streets of New-York for five years, awarded to Andrew J. Hackley hy the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1861, and alluded to in the complaint herein, and in the affidavit of said deponent, filed in this eause, was afterward redneed into writing hy an agreement made the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1861, between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hy Daniel E. Delevan, City Inspector, party of the first part, and Andrew J. Hackley, contractor, of said City, of the second part; and that tha agreement marked "A," and annexed hereto, is a true copy thereof, and that the other articles hereto annexed, marked severally B, C, D, E, and F, are true copies of documents connected with the awarding and confirming of said contract as they severally purport to be. And this deponent further says, that after the said Andrew J. Hackley had assigned and transferred to him the one-fourth interest in said contract, as stated and set forth in this deponent's affidavit, he was informed, and believes, that the said Andrew J. Hackley had transferred to Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope one-half shere in the said contract. And this deponent is informed, and believes, that before tha awarding and meking of the said contract, some arrangement had been made between the said Andrew J. Hackley and the said Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope, uader whish the said Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope were to assist the said Andrew J. Hackley to procure the said contract in his favor, and thet the said Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope advanced a sum of $40,000 for the purpose of illegally and corruptly procuring the awarding of the said contract by the Common Council of the said City of New-York.

And this deponent further saith that at the time when the said Andrew J. Hackley transferred to him his one-fonrth interest in the said contract this deponent was not aware, nor had he any knowledge, that such sum or any snm whatever had been advanced by the said Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope for such illegal and corrupt purposes, and that he made the said agreement with the said Hackley without the knowledge of any snm having been advanced, or that any sum was due from the said Andrew J. Hackley to the said Hopes or claimed by them or either of them to be due from the said Hackley previonsly to the making of the said contract, and this deponent says that he is not liable in any wey for any part or proportion of any such advance, nor to reimburse them any part or proportion thereof.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes thet the said Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope have entered into some agreement or arrangement to transfer their said interest under the said contract to eertain persons named Bliss and Yelverton, by which the last uamed persons are to pay to the said Thomas Hope end Anthony S. Hope the sum of $3,000 per month uotil the indebtedoess of the contract to Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope be paid off and discharged, after which the profits accruing nnder the said contract are to he property of the said Bliss and Yelverton. And this deponent says that the payment of the said sum of $3,000 per month to the said Hopes by Bliss and Yelverton out of the said contract, includes the sum of $40,000 advanced as aforesaid by the said Hopes for the making of the contract for such corrupt and illegal purposes above set forth. And this deponeot refuses, as he is entitled to do, to bear aoy proportion of said illegal and corrupt advance of the $40,000 in violatioo of the rights of the plainiff and his one-fourth interest in the said contract, and asks an injunction to be granted and a Receiver appointed hy this Honorable Court to prevent such improper application of the paymeots due under the said contract, which he believes will be made by the said Hopee unless restrained by the interference of this Honorable Court, as prayed for in the complaint herein. And this deponent further seith the Hon. Benjamin Wood, to whom the various semi-monthly peyments of $500 each have been made by the said Hopes and Heckley onder the said contract, has received such payments on accoont of the plaintiff, and to and for his use, and in pursuance of the contract made between the said Andrew J. Hackley and this deponent. That he has been for a number of years acquainted with the said Hon. Benjamin Wood, who acted as banker and keper of the money of this deponent, and has an account cnrrent in the nature of a bank account with him in various pecuniary transactions in which this deponent is engeged. LEWIS DAVIS.

The affidavit of J. B. Auld, the Chief Clerk of Mayor Wood, was then read to show that the warrants for the payments of money under the Hackley contract were never delayed in any instance, for en hour, by the Mayor, before countersigning.

Ben. Wood's affidavit was then read, as follows:

Benjamin Wood, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That he has been for a number of years acquainted with Lewis Davis, the above-named plaintiff, and has had pecuniary transactions with him; that he has been in the habit of receiving moneys on account of the said Lewis Davis, and acting as a banker in pecuniary transactions between himself and the said Lewis Davis, and keeping such moneys for and on account of the said Davis, and settling such accounts periodically between them; that Andrew Hackley had assigned to the said Lewis one-fourth pert or shere in the contract for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, as alleged and set forth in the complaint in this action; that in pursuance of such agreement, this deponeot has received various semi-monthly payments of five hundred dollars each, for and on account of the said Lewis Davis; and this deponent further says that he denies that he used any influence of any kind whatever, directly or indirectly with the Honorable Fernando Wood, the brother of this deponent, who, at the time of the granting of the contract was Mayor of the City of New-York, to indnce him to award or confirm the contract to the said Andrew J. Hackley, and this deponent further denies that he used any influence directly or indirectly to induce the said Fernando Wood to delay or withhold his signature to the warrants to the Comptroller for the payment of the semi-monthly payments, under the said contract, with the view of procnring the payments due to the said Lewis Davis, for his interest in the said contract, or for any purpose whatever.

B. WOOD.

Mr. James then opened the case for tha plaintiff, and was replied to by Messrs. Garvin and Burrill for the defendants.

The closing argument in the case will be made today.

Messrs. James & Dunphy for plaintiff; Chapman & Hitchcock and Clark, Garvin & Burrill for defendants.

Party Walls—Action to Recover for Injuries Thereto.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Valentine Sillcocks vs. *Henry Bruner.*—This was an action for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant's excavating the earth on the premises adjoining the plaintiff's houses on Wooster and Prince streets, in this City. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the defendant excavated the earth to a greater depth than ten feet below the surbstone, and that he has not protected the walls of the plaintiff, in accordance with the act of Jan. 24, 1855, for the protection of party walls; and that he eut the water-pipes running over to the plaintiff's premises, causing damages to the amount of $3,000.

The defence admitted that the defendant dug to a greater depth than ten feet below the cnrb, but alleged that the party wall was not entirely on the plaintiff's premises, but projected on to his own. The other allegations of the complaint were denied.

Verdict not in.

A. L. Pinckney Testifies for Professors of Cookery for Criminals.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Dominick Kane, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, was tried and convicted of grand larceny and remanded for sentence.

John Lourenssson, a German, was tried for keeping a gambling house at No. 143 Mulberry-street, and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

Harrison et al. vs. *Dennison et al.*—Demurrer overruled.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Magoun et al. vs. *Malti et al.*—Motion to re-issue commission granted on terms.

Agawam Bank vs. *Williams impleaded.*—Motion to strike out answer as sham granted.

Ackley vs. *Welsh 2, impleaded.*—Motion to strike out answer as sham denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 23, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Conp	96	5 Am. Exchange Bk	89¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	94	4,000 American Gold	101¾
5,000 U. S 6s, '61 Cou. b30	94¼	5,000 do	101¾
5,000 do b10	94¼	10,000 do s30	101¾
2,000 do	94½	50 Pac. M. S. Co. b60	105¾
40,000 do	94¼	25 do s15	104½
42,000 U. S. 6s 1 Year Cert.	98	200 N. Y. Cen. R	83¼
5,000 do s10	98	50 do s10	83¼
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	99¾	150 Erie Railway	37¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '63	85¾	600 do b3	37¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '77	90	100 do s30	37¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '79	90¾	200 do s60	37¾
1,000 Ill. War Loan	89¾	200 Erie Railway Pref	62¼
1,000 Indiana State 6s	78¾	900 do b30	62¾
4,000 Mich. St. 8 week B	68	7 do	62
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56¼	100 do b10	62½
2,000 do	56¾	400 do	62½
2,000 do s10	56	5 Mich. Central R	84¾
7,000 Missouri State 6s	49¼	110 do	84¾
5,000 do	49¾	100 do s15	84¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	300 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	60
2,000 Brook. City W. L. 101		50 do b10	60
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	50 do s10	60¾
1,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79. 102		150 do	60¾
6,000 Erie R. 3 m. b., '83	92¾	150 do	59¾
5,000 do	92½	50 do s15	59¾
3,000 Eris R. 5th m. bs.	62¾	100 do s50	59¾
1,000 Buf., N. Y. & Ere 1st m	82	1000 Ill. Cen. C'd Bd. S.	30
1,000 do	82¼	700 Cleve. & Tol. R	41
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. s p. c. b	97½	800 do	40¾
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	86½	650 do	40¾
1,000 do	86¾	100 do b30	41
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st m.	103	20 Chi. & Rock Is. R	64¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m	50	150 do	64¾
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. h.	87	50 do b30	64¾
1,000 do	86¾	25 Tol. & Wab. Pref'd	18

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R	94½	50 Pacific M. S. Co. b30	105
30,000 U. S. 6s '61. Cou.	94¾	250 do	105
10,000 do b20	94¾	200 do s30	104¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cert.	98	5 do	104¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, C	87	200 Erie Railway	37¾
5,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '60	88	250 Erie R. Pref'd b30	62¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	100 do b30	62¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	56¼	50 M. S. & N. L. Railroad	72¾
3,000 do	56¾	15 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60¾
4,000 Brooklyn C. W. L. 101		100 do	60¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	74¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	17¾
5,000 Hud. R. S. F. bs. 100		100 do	17¾
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M	80	50 Clev. & Toledo R	41¾
9,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	50	50 New-Jersey R	129
150 N. Y. Cen. R	83¼	100 Chi. B. & Q. R	62

Wednesday, April 23—P. M.

The Stock market showed increased firmness on the Government Securities, and also on the New-York Railway Shares, to-day, while the Western Roads continued dull, especially on Illinois Central, which fell below 60 ₱ cent., for the first time in a month or two. Toledo at the early Board sold at 40¾ ₱ cent., ex dividend, but this figure brought forward new buyers and the price recovered to 41¼ ₱ cent. There was not much done in the other Westerns. Pacific Mail holds firm at 105 ₱ cent., notwithstanding some recent efforts on the Street to creete the impression that an English opposition to the line may soon be started on the Pacific side, if our coasting trade regulatione with Great Britain will permit, which on business from New-York to San Francisco they would not do. But aside from this difficulty, we find no authority for the rumor other than the mere gossip of the Street here referred to. Some sales of Government coupons of 1881 were made as high as 94¾ ₱ cent. this afternoon, and of registered at 94¼ ₱ cent. Gold was dull at 101⅛ ₱ cent., owing to the California arrival this morning, and the fact that only $167,000 went out by the *Asia* to-day. The moderate export demand denotee a weaker Exchange merket, and the quotation for the mail closes 112@ 112¼ ₱ cent. The market for Money increases in ease, and the large sum of $1,876,000 was deposited with the Government, to-dey, on 5 ₱ cent. interest. The Assistant Secretary failed to receive any instructions in regard to the reduction of the rate of interest to 4 ₱ cent., and some doubt ie entertained of the correctness of the announcement from Washington in the morning papers.

Late in the afternoon, the general market for Stocks was firm, leeving off about as follows:

New-York Central	83¾	United States 6s, '81	94¼
Erie	37¾	Tennessees	56¾
Erie Preferred	62¾	Missouris	49¾
Pacific	104¾	Illinois Central	59
Panama	123	Toledo	40¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	92	Metropolitan	96¼
City	112	People's	80
Tradesmen's	92	East River	80
Merchants' Exchange	80	Shoe and Leather	95
Commerce	88	Corn Exchange	90¾
Mech. Banking Ass'n	83	Continental	86
American Exchange	89¾	Marine	100
Pacific	115	Commonwealth	80
Bank of the Republic	91	Park	101
Hanover	75	Manfs. & Merchants	78
Irving	65		

And the following for the Railway Mortgeges:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¾	N. Iod. Gosben Line	80
Erie firsts, '68	107	Mich. S. & L. I. s. f.	91¾
Erie seconds, '79	102	Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	86¾
Erie thirds, '83	92¾	T. H. & Al. seconds, 8 ₱ c	59
Erie fourths, '80	85¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie fifths, '88	82¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	30
Buf. N. Y. & Erie firsts	82	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson firsts, '69	106	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79¾
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	99½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	50
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	101	Mil. & P. Du. Ch. 1st	89½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '68-'72	97½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	99¾
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	89¾	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	97¾	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	86¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	83¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	104¾
N. Ind. firsts	92¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	104

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* is right in regard to the rule of commissions at the Stock Exchange. Although our information was from a member of the Board, it appears he was under an erroneous impression touching the exemption of U. S. securities. The uniform charge, except to and between Brokers and Bankers, is *one quarter of one per cent.*

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the quarterly report of the Bank Department of 15th March, showing the condition of all the Banks in the State at that time. Separating the City from the Country Banks, the following is the result:

	New-York City.	Country.	Total
Capital	$69,051 605	$39,614,014	$108,665,619
Net Profits	6,878,894	4,224,951	11,103,845
Circulation	5,964,528	22,386,145	28,330,673
Due Banks	30,420,156	7,751,443	38,181,599
Deposits	89,789,141	35,199,118	124,988,259
Due others	3,785,701	4,884,535	8,670,236
Total	$205,900,125	$114,040,206	$319,940,331
Loans	$99,483,569	$63 564,409	$162,617,978
Stocks	44,831,583	18,985,119	63,866,702
Bds. & Mortgages	611,994	6,277,037	6,888,941
Real Estate	6,748,481	2,728,002	9,476,483
Due by Banks	2,400,418	15,448,902	17,849,326
Cash Items	21,653,911	3,504,298	25,158,209
Specis	31,087,680	3,213,412	34,301,092
Overdrafts	62,579	319,027	381,606
Total	$205,900,125	$114,040,206	$319,940,331

The Register of the Treasury publishes the monthly report of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the quarter ending 31st December last, from which it appeara that the Government borrowed from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, as follows:

On 7.30 Treasury Bonds		$91,790,000
Circulating

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY REDEMPTION BONDS.

Comptroller's Office, }
City of Milwaukee, March 28, 1862. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the City Comptroller, up to 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of May, 1862, for the purchase of such portion of the City of Milwaukee's Redemption Bonds, issued under the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Milwaukee to readjust its indebtedness," approved March 7, 1862, as may be offered for sale by the Common Council of said City. Said proposals must specify the numbers of the bonds proposed to be purchased, and must be accompanied by a certified check on the Bank of New-York City, that the Bonds proposed to be purchased will be taken by the bidder, or said Schall & Co., to be delivered at the Chemical Bank of New-York City, that the Bonds proposed to be purchased will be taken by the bidder, or said Schall & Co., to be delivered at the Chemical Bank of New-York City, that the Bonds proposed to be purchased will be taken by the bidder, or said Schall & Co., to be delivered at the Chemical Bank of New-York City, that the Bonds proposed to be purchased will be taken by the bidder, or said Schall & Co., to be delivered at the Chemical Bank of New-York City, upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Sealed proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, on which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the highest bidder will be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June instalment must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, *Comptroller.*

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 24,

at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible] Bank.....$100 | 50 Am. Telegraph Co ..$100
[illegible] Ins. Co.....100 | 23 N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co 35
[illegible] Ins. Co.....50 | 19 Washington Ins. Co...50
[illegible] Co. M. & M. Co. 100

Also, United States 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

Bonds of New-York and Boston R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Also, Bank Accounts amounting to $3,511 94, by order of Lyndall Loder, Esq., Receiver.

Next Regular Sale MONDAY, April 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market prices.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
ORDNANCE CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE OF THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at the office of the

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 13, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

OFFICE AMERICAN GRAND COMPANY, }
No. 59 William-st. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 5th day of May.

JERSEY CITY GAS COMPANY STOCK—Sacramento City and County Bonds, Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company's Bonds, City of Milwaukee Bonds and over-due "Conpons," bought. GEO. K. STEARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ORANGE COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Company, No. 644 Greenwich-st., TUESDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. H. HORTON, President.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 10c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive Interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Farmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,000.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, No. 54 Fulton-st., the following named Bonds and Securities:

Twenty Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1842 to 1861 inclusive, with their coupon bonds. All dated April 1, 1860.

ALSO,

The following Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, viz.:

Sixteen (16) Sinking Fund Bonds, numbered as follows:
Nos. 838, 816, 828, 1150, 1168, 1170, 1171, 1691.....each $1,000
No. 999.....500
Nos. 327, 476, 480, 286.....each 200
Nos. 140, 141, 47.....each 100

Also, Seven (7) Funded Interest Coupon Bonds,
Nos. 1286, 1287.....each 1,000
No. 283.....500
Nos. 485, 486.....each 200
Nos. 72, 73.....each 100

Also, Twenty-four (24) First Mortgage Bonds,
Nos. 3172, 4369, 4270, 4271, 4272, 4213, 4214, 4275, 4276, 4277, 4278, 4281, 4282, 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, 4287, 4736, 4740, 5316, 5642.....each 1,000
No. 2825.....500
No. 1779.....100

Also, Three (3) Second Mortgage Bonds,
Nos. 1836, 1838, 1821.....each 1,000
Also, One (1) United States six per cent. Bond, payable in 1867, numbered 8397.....1,000

Also, other Securities, and about five hundred dollars in Treasury Demand Notes, Bank Bills and Gold. The above numbers will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. FISHER HOWE, Treasurer.

April 23, 1862.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandize at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to teach music, desires board in New-York or Brooklyn, where instructions would be equivalent to board; she would furnish her piano, which is a new one, if required. References given and required. Address MUSIC, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT No. 385 Broadway, near 14th-st., on account of removing: a splendid assortment of pianos, full iron frame, nut warranted, will be disposed at a bargain before May.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER of the piano and fine vocalist, offers to give lessons in exchange for board in a pleasant family. Address A., Brooklyn Post-office.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SAFE; [illegible] very low price. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR ANY PART OF THE TWO story houses, [illegible] of Market and [illegible] sts., suitable for a number of [illegible] Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 168 East 12th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 170 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 145 East 20th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 140 East 23d-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 230½ East 26th-st., 2-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 196 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 94 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 163 East 13th-st.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the 13th Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET, IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A VERY genteel two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, a few minutes' walk from the ferries; contains gas, water, chandeliers, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER T. KEOTS & BRO., foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and thru floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 48 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A CLUB, BOARDING-HOUSE OR private residence, the large four-story brown-stone basement house, No. 29 North Moore-st., clean and in good order; the whole or any part of the furniture can be purchased, if desired. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BAltic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bells, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 17 Barrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement, No. 734 6th-av.; also, apartments in the 4-story brick house on 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts.; the carpenters' shop, No. 173 5th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—With modern improvements; rents $500 and upwards. Nos. 155, 305 and 307 East 19th-st.; No. 162 East 14th-st.; No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., (partly furnished;) No. 109 St. Mark's-place, (English basement.) Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 BLEECKER-ST., WITH all the improvements; for millinery, mantilla, merchant tailor, or private boarding-house; clean and in order. Possession at once. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

TO LET CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—Fine light shops, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 62 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

OFFICE TO LET AT HALF-PRICE.—A well-lighted front and back office, one door from Wall-st., handsomely frescoed, commanding full view of Wall-st., from Broad to William. Apply at No. 4 Broad-st., Room No. 7.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, THE UPPER part of a house. It is an unusually pleasant location and has water and gas. It is convenient to both stages and cars. Rent moderate. Answers to S., Box No. 123, *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

TO LET—$250—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, ronge, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

NO. 139 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—With pier glasses, cornices and chandeliers, now being painted and put in beautiful condition; suitable for a residence or business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL SNUG THREE-STORY Houses in Greene-street, containing all the modern improvements, with fine yards, and at exceedingly low rents. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 468 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

FOUR NEAT COTTAGES TO LET—ON 115th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. These cottages have just been finished, and will be rented at very low rents to desirable tenants. Apply to JAMES M. BLACKWELL Room No. 12, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

$20.—TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A fine brown-stone house No. 631 6th-av., near 40th-st.; 7 large rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; a house complete all on one floor; balance occupied by the lessee. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY AND attic house, No. 524 Greenwich-st., near Spring-st.; a good location for business; rent moderate. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 468 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

$300.—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 130 Prospect-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, first floor, six rooms, every improvement; gas, water, marble mantels, high ceilings; parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, on one floor; airy and well ventilated.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor and two rooms on the third, together with basement, if wanted, of a modern three-story house in 12th-st., near 2d-av. Inquire at No 825 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, PART OF THE clothing store known as Oak Hall, extending through to No. 47 Gold-st., in complete order. Apply at No. 84 Fulton-st. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FIVE-STORY HOUSE No. 2 East 37th-st., in complete order, with stable, by HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., and Broadway near 46th-st.; or STONE & HALL, 252 Broadway.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No. 25 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

TO LET—THE LARGE, SHOWY FRONT STORE No. 367 Bowery, near the junction of 3d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., 25x65 feet; unsurpassed by any other store in the neighborhood.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 575 SECOND-AV., NEAR 35th-st. Will be put in fine order. Rent $300. Also, 3d floor No. 775 8th-av., five rooms. Rent $140 per year. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, TO RENT—Three-story, English basement, gas, bath, &c., neat and convenient. Apply to HENRY GEORGE, No. 196 Pearl-st., 2d-floor, in office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CLOTHIERS.—TO let, two fine stores on Fulton-st., running through to Gold-st. Rent moderate. Apply of T. R. B. DE GROOT, No. 84 Fulton-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, of full width, sixty-five feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A SMALL, HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of D. T. KENNEDY, No. 128 East 20th-st.

HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS—FOR business or private purposes, at No. 31 Waverly-place, to let.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible] 2d-av.

OFFICES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED rents:

No. 43 11th-av., 3-story brown-stone.....$300
No. 327 West 34th-st., 3-story, high stoop.....350
No. 144 West 20th-st., 3-story, high stoop.....350
No. 141 West 22d-st., 4-story, brown-stone.....600
No. 174 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, in complete order.....700
No. 229 West 14th-st., 3-story and attic, (now vacant).....700
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic.....600
No. 229 Hudson-st., house and store.....500
No. 151 Lexington-av., 3-story, high-stoop.....600
No. 118 West 18th-st., 3-story, brown-stone.....450
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, gas and bath.....450
No. 256 Hudson st., 3-story and attic.....450
No. 176 West 39th-st., 3-story, gas and bath.....400
No. 163 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and fixtures.....300
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story.....450
No. 14 West 41st-st., 3-story, high stoop, and gas.....450
336 West 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop, newly painted..450
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, high-stoop.....475
No. 228 9th-av., house and store.....450
No. 238½ West 18th-st., 3-story, gas and bath.....360
And others.

J. & W. DENHAM,
8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A GENTEEL family, a three-story and basement brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, handsomely situated in a very select neighborhood, convenient to cars and ferries, containing all the modern improvements, with furniture. Payment taken in board of two persons. Address B. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.; the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and for a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS 3-STORY BRICK house No. 174 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. In addition to its modern improvements, it has just been painted and papered throughout, and will be let at very reasonable rent to a good tenant. Possession can be had immediate. Apply at No. 33 Ferry-st.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 6 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries; 11 rooms, court-yard, grapery, range, gas and water. Possession immediately. Also, other cottages. Rent $25@$350.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 70 West 45th-st. Also to let, the 3-story new brick house, in 90th-st., just east of Avenue A. Apply to A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, unfurnished, near 6th-av., a four-story house, well located, to rent moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSE NO. 222 West 33d-st., near 8th-av. All the modern improvements. Rent $400. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or to D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, NO. 428, THE ENtire building between Canal and Howard sts., to a good tenant; rent will be moderate. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.—To let, first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments—about 3 acres of ground, horse, carriage, cow, plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS, well-furnished house, 44x45 feet, containing 12 spacious rooms exclusive of bath-room, laundry-room and kitchen; hot and cold water and gas throughout; furnace and range. Ground 100x400 feet, inclosed by hedge, stocked with shade and fruit trees; large stable and carriage-house, water in both. For further information, inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE at "Katoupah's Wood," Bedford, Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad; the house is of stone, two stories and attic, hot and cold water, and modern improvements; ice-house, coach-house, stable, gardens, cottage and green-house; forty acres, with abundance of fruit. Also, a smaller stone cottage, newly painted, papered and furnished; same location. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade-trees; stables, ice-house, (filled,) all in perfect order. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health. drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 15t East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, and well furnished. Also, to let, No. 79 West 26th-st., 3-story brown-stone modern house, 22 by 55 feet, modern improvements. Possession at once. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, house and grounds; a very desirable location; fine shade trees, &c., &c.; good fruit; easy of access; near the healthy village of Glen Cove, Long Island; terms easy. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIVE-story, stone-front, English-basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av.; is fully and beautifully furnished; has all necessary conveniences, and will be reuted to a private family only. Stairway inclosed. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE ENglish basement house No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent for six or twelve months, to a private family only. Terms, $1,500 per annum. Can be seen from 12 noon to 6 P. M.

$1,000.—TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, to a private family, No. 41 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.; three-story, high basement, 13 rooms and all improvements. To see the house apply at No. 88 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Unfurnished, $750.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story English basement house, No. 140 East 30th-st. It is nicely furnished, and will be rented for six months, if desired. Rent $70 per month. Inquire of J. T. YOUNG, No. 96 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE LET—Furnished; situation is fine, and close to the City and depôt. Rent for a year, to a small, careful family, $1,000; or would be let to such a party for the season. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., to a private family; rent low; will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., and Broadway and 46th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE LOWER PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, in a good location, wanted, by a lady and gentleman. They will furnish their own apartments, pay a reasonable rent, in advance, if an inducement, and exchange first-class references. Parties, having such accommodation, will please address J., Box No. 1,281, Post-office, giving full particulars.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout family would like to take charge of a house during the absence of the owner; the lady being fully competent, could undertake instruction of children. If required; reference A No. 1. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, in a pleasant, healthy location, a short distance from the City; not over one hour's ride from Wall-st. Address, stating rent, &c., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE OF small or medium size, high-stoop and in good order, in a respectable and pleasant location. Full description must be given to receive attention. A bargain is expected. Address W. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND GARDEN—OR FROM ONE TO five acres of land, within from 10 to 20 miles of the City. Rent not to exceed $130 per annum. Address A. C. K., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT A MILE FROM Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., a handsome cottage and about 50 acres of land; or would let the cottage, containing 14 rooms, with two or more acres; buildings all good. For particulars inquire of D. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st.; or of M. S. BARRETT, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—30 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR PUBLIC SALE—[illegible] of the estate of [illegible] Marshall, deceased, offer for sale at public auction, on [illegible] the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Tontine Building, No. 229 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., the following valuable property, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, viz.: The house and lot on the corner of Mulberry and Orange sts., fronting 100 feet on Mulberry-st. and 150 feet on Orange-st., with a large variety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is large and commodious, and contains all the modern conveniences, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. The lot is well supplied with never-failing spring water, and is laid out in handsome walks, and contains

...Times.

...DAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

...ening this Evening.

...'S THEATRE—THE MAGAZINE, OR ...DAY.

...—THE LOVE CHASE.

...OR GARDEN—THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERGEANT; OR, SCANDAL.

...'S MUSEUM, ...—THE NEW, AND $50,000 NOVEL-...LYING STEREOSCOPIC, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL ...ances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

...ADWAY.—CHRIST'S "HEART OF ...M. to 5 P. M.

...No. 539 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' ...THE WESTERN VOYAGE.

...ERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE MEMPHIS ROAD.

The news from the Department of the Rappahannock is important. An officer who arrived in Washington last night, from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, reports that the rebels are in force on the south side of the river, in the vicinity of Gordonsville. At the crossing of the river the rebel Gen. EWELL is said to be stationed, with some eight thousand men, while Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is at Gordonsville, strongly intrenched, with thirty thousand men, and JACKSON on the way from the Shenandoah Valley, to join him, with eight thousand more. The Narrow Gauge in front of Manassas is considered sufficient to take care of all these rebels, even should the figures prove to be reliable. From Fredericksburg we learn that the steamer *Yankee* succeeded on Tuesday in getting through the obstructions in the river, and made her appearance at the City. Seven rebel schooners were captured, one of which had a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines and saltpetre, and two small steamers also fell into our hands.

Gen. BAKER'S forces entered Harrisonburgh yesterday, after a brief cavalry skirmish, in which several of ASHBY'S rebel cavalry were taken prisoners. In this town were found a number of JACKSON'S Winchester hostages, who had been set at liberty the day before on their parols of honor. Our dispatch states that large amounts of grain and forage are found wherever our army goes."

Those refugees who have arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Norfolk, bring some interesting intelligence from the South. They report that the *Merrimac* was still at the Navy-yard, getting additional iron plates put on, and that she would be out again immediately. They say that four new gunboats have been launched, and four more are being built at Norfolk. It is said that there are few troops at Richmond or Norfolk, most of them having been sent to Yorktown.

An authentic account of the recent affair at Elizabeth City, N. C., will be found among our special dispatches this morning. The news is brought to Washington by a member of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, who came with dispatches to the Government. As we supposed, it was the result of a reconnoissance by our forces, and the rebels who opposed our landing were summarily dispersed, with a loss of sixty men. Our loss was twelve killed and fifty-eight wounded. Among the latter, Col. HAWKINS, of the Zouaves, who received a flesh wound in the arm.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh Landing states that the gunboat *Tyler* has captured, near the mouth of Crane Creek, the rebel steamer *J. Robb*, one of the boats which attacked our forces on the occasion of the first expedition up the Tennessee River after the fall of Fort Henry. The weather at Pittsburgh Landing is reported to be more pleasant.

The latest dispatch from the fleet at Fort Wright, dated the 22d, states that there had been no firing for three days, the combatants seemingly having determined to save their powder, until they could accomplish something with it. The rebels were reported to have fourteen gunboats below the fort, besides the famous ram *Manassas*. HOLLINS himself had also returned from New-Orleans.

According to the St. Louis *Democrat*, the names of the Confederate fortifications north of Memphis are: First, Fort Pillow, named after the rebel General. Second, Fort Wright, *at Randolph*, named after Lieut.-Col. MARCUS J. WRIGHT, of Col. PRESTON SMITH'S One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment (number derived from number of district under Tennessee militia law). Lieut.-Col. WRIGHT first commanded at that point, having gone there about one year ago with four of the Memphis crack companies, since which time the fortifications have been in progress. Third, Fort Harris, six miles above Memphis, named after ex-Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Black River, Butler County, Mo., April 4, says of Gen. STEELE'S Division: "We expect to move from here in a few days. This army includes the Thirty-eighth, Twenty-first, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Wisconsin, Sixteenth Ohio Battery, First Missouri Battery, First Indiana Cavalry, and Fifth and Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Col. CARLIN, Col. HOVEY and Col. BAKER have command of brigades. Our advance cavalry had a skirmish with the rebels at Doniphan, a few days since, but none of our men were injured. Several rebels killed and five taken prisoners. We think we are going to Little Rock, *viâ* Pocahontas."

The President yesterday nominated to the Senate, as Commissioner under the District of Columbia Emancipation act, in place of Mr. BERRET, Hon. RUFUS KING, Postmaster-General under BUCHANAN'S Administration. The nomination proves to be very distasteful to many Senators, and it is thought it will be rejected.

The prolonged silence in reference to operations below New-Orleans is at length broken in upon. A private letter, which came by the *Philadelphia*, from Key West to Capt. PORTER'S son, who is a midshipman in the Ninety-first Regiment, states that seven of the bomb schooners and three steamers had passed Fort Jackson in one night. The same letter also states that one hundred plantation of negroes, numbering 150, came down in boats, batteaux, &c., to the fleet. They say that their master had abandoned their place and gone to New-Orleans. They are very glad to get away, but protest strongly against the fleet attempting to go further up the river, declaring that they will all be blown to pieces.

A Military Commission has been in session at St. Louis, trying the bridge burners who committed such havoc in Northern Missouri, last Fall. JAMES QUISENBERRY was found guilty, and put under $3,000 bonds; JAMES LANE was put under $2,000 bonds, and WM. F. PETTY was sentenced to be shot, as there were no mitigating circumstances in his case.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution, offered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, directing the Military Committee to inquire whether any General in the army before Yorktown had exhibited himself drunk in the face of the enemy, and if any measures had been taken for the trial and punishment of such officer, was adopted after some debate, during which it transpired that the matter alluded to by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in the Senate on Tuesday, is a Gen. SMITH. The bill recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, and providing for a diplomatic representation [illegible] taken up, and Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, made a speech in advocacy of its passage, after which it was postponed until to-day. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, resumed his remarks on the subject of confiscation, commenced on Tuesday. The debate was continued by other Senators, until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate bill for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the Danish bark *Jorgen Lorentzen* was passed. A bill was reported from the Military Committee to create a Board of Commissioners to examine the coast and harbor defences. Consideration of the Confiscation bill pending when the House adjourned on Tuesday, was then resumed, and the bill was rejected, 54 to 48. The next in the series was taken up, and the debate was continued. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, advocated the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the whole matter. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, was opposed to a sweeping confiscation bill. He wanted a distinction made against the leaders. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, maintained the propriety of a bill to punish all willful rebels, by depriving them of their property. Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to confiscation bills. He looked on the march of our armies as the proper mode of suppressing the rebellion, and reëstablishing the Constitution. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, claimed that the Constitution gave the President ample power, without Congressional action. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was against all confiscation measures, which would tend to exasperate the war, and postpone the time of putting down the rebellion. The House finally adjourned without action.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday forenoon *sine die*. Both Houses met at 9 o'clock. In the Senate the bill to provide for the public defence was killed. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the New-York Tax Levy, thus passing the bill without any extra items outside of those contained in the Comptroller's original bill. No other business was done. A joint resolution was adopted to adjourn at 12 P. M. When that hour was reached a farewell letter was read from Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, after which Mr. BELL, President *pro tem.*, with appropriate remarks, declared the Senate adjourned. At the same hour, Speaker RAYMOND addressed the Assembly in a feeling and eloquent farewell speech, and declared the House finally adjourned. The parting of members was marked with much cordiality and good feeling.

GENERAL NEWS.

Three steamers have arrived from Europe since our last issue—the *Bohemian* at Portland, and the *Teutonia* and the *Persia* at this port. The latter brings advices three days later than were received by the *City of New-York*, having left Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst. The news is not specially important excepting as it relates to the Mexican question, and to the matter of iron-clad vessels and the projectiles in process of manufacture to be used against them with success. It is intimated that the Allies are by no means agreed as to the policy to be pursued in Mexico, and there appears to be some danger of an open rupture among them. The matter of partially-submerged vessels, on the plan of Mr. STEVENS, had been brought to the attention of Parliament, and it appears that somebody in England has been experimenting upon the principle with partial success. The *Sumter* and the *Tuscarora* were still at their old stations at Gibraltar and Algesiras. An advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs had improved somewhat, but Provisions were dull. The latest quotation of Consols is 93¾@93¾ for money.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The advices by this arrival are of little importance. From the United States of Colombia the news is very meagre. CANAL was said to be trying to effect a junction with ENAO and JIRALDO in Mariquita, and MOSQUERA was pressing after them with a large force. In Peru all was quiet, and business affairs were very dull. Gen. TORRELIO had inaugurated a revolution in Bolivia, taking Gen. AGREDA prisoner, and proclaiming Ex-President BELZU Commandant of Lucre, in his stead. A similar movement in Potosi had been checked, and the ringleaders arrested. There is nothing of special interest from Chili. In Valparaiso business was improving. Twelve of the fourteen provinces of the Rio Plata had submitted to Gen. MITRE, the head of the Buenos Ayrean Government, and he had commenced disbanding his troops, as a step toward a final peace.

Some weeks ago, as will be remembered, the statement was circulated that agents had been sent to England to hypothecate the entire group of Sandwich Islands to the British Government. The Honolulu *Advertiser* of March 6 contradicts the story most emphatically. It says: "Messrs. S. SPENCER and C. G. HOPKINS are probably the persons referred to as 'agents,' but we understand that they were not authorized to do anything of the kind. We hear it was a part of their errand to England to inquire on what condition, and at what rate of interest, a loan could be effected there on behalf of the Government, and it is possible they may have been instructed to inquire what security, if any, was required on any loans that might be taken. But beyond this, they have not been authorized to act, nor to negotiate any loan or borrow any money, which can only be done by sanction of the Legislature. Regarding a loan, we may add here there is no necessity for one, much less for a foreign loan, even were it obtainable at one-half the rate of interest at which it could be secured here. Without retrenchment and the most rigid economy, our debt *must increase*, and it will not be long before the Washington telegram, which we now call a lying report, will become a literal truth, for nobody will trust us on our word to any great extent, and we shall be compelled to hypothecate, mortgage, and sell ourselves, body, soul, king, chiefs, people and islands, in order to save ourselves from absolute starvation and extinction."

Col. L. D. CAMPBELL has tendered the Chaplaincy of his regiment—the Sixty-ninth Ohio—to Parson BROWNLOW. The Parson has accepted, and says he will pray and preach to the regiment till they reach Tennessee, when he intends to have a hand in any fight which they may be engaged in.

A letter in the Marblehead (Mass.) *Ledger* describes a shrewd stratagem successfully employed by Capt. GREGORY, of the United States brig *Bohio*, employed on blockading duty in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 8th inst., a schooner was discovered far away in the distance, which, on the *Bohio* displaying the Stars and Stripes, tried to escape. All sail was crowded on the *Bohio*, till twenty-one were set, but without gaining on the strange craft, which proved to be a fast sailer, and beyond the reach of the *Bohio's* guns. The *Bohio's* sails were then wet, when a slight gain was made. At last the captain resorted to strategy, and rigged a "smoke-stack" amidships, and built a fire, and soon had "steam on." As soon as the stranger saw this she hove to, thinking the *Bohio* a steamer, and that she must soon be overhauled. On boarding her, she was found to be the *Henry Travers*, of Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of coffee and soap, with which she intended to run the blockade. She made a prize worth $50,000.

L. P. DE LUZE, the Swiss Consul, was among the passengers who sailed for Europe in the *Asia* yesterday.

A new phase of the Jumpertz murder case in Chicago, is reported. In 1857 HENRY JUMPERTZ, a journeyman barber in Chicago, was arrested for the murder of SOPHIA WERNER. The body of the woman had been packed in a barrel and sent to New-York, and its discovary led to the arrest of JUMPERTZ. A woman who appeared at his trial as the principal witness for the defence, now claims to be his wife, and has sued for a divorce on the ground of desertion. The Chicago *Tribune* says she was rewarded for saving her husband's life "by subsequent desertion and entire withdrawal of countenance and support, and that she and her young child were sent forth upon the world to starve."

The Hackley contract controversy was further heard before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday. An affidavit was read averring that the HOPES advanced the "$40,000" for the purpose of illegally and corruptly influencing the Common Council in respect to the award of the contract to HACKLEY. An affidavit was also read stating that the warrants for payments under the contract were ever delayed for the shortest time before countersigning by the Mayor, when presented for his signature.

The Stock market was firm yesterday on Government Securities and the New-York Railways. The Western Roads dull. Exchange 112@112¼ ₱ cent. Gold 101¼.

Flour was in good request, and was dearer yesterday. A limited business was transacted in Wheat at irregular prices. Corn was quite firm, but active. Provisions were in more request, as were also Hay, Sugars and Sardines. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tallow, East India Rice, Cotton, Cassia, and Spirits Turpentine. Whisky was heavy and drooping. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 536 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are over-supplied this week. Beeves number over 5,000 head, generally of large size. It was with difficulty that all were disposed of, at a decline of fully ½c. from last week's rates. Sales commenced on Monday, and continued until Wednesday night. Sheep are in good supply, and sell at former rates. Hogs are ½c. lower, on account of an overstock. Some 5,000 remain on the market unsold, mostly of poor quality. Good heavy corn-fed hogs are worth 3½c.@4c., while light poor trash can scarcely be sold at 2½c.@3c.

Congress upon the Confiscation Bills.

The Confiscation bill of Mr. BINGHAM met its fate, yesterday, in the House of Representatives. By a vote of 54 to 48 the House laid it on the table. Another bill, authorizing the President to emancipate the slaves of rebel owners, was then discussed, and tabled by a vote equally decided. It is evident the House hesitates to enter on this vindictive business. The Judiciary Committee has had before it a dozen measures of the same general scope, and has reported against the passage of any one of the number. A legislative warfare upon the beaten South is not the present humor of Congress.

In proposing the reference of the entire subject to a select committee, Mr. COLFAX has not exhibited his customary good sense. The Judiciary Committee has accurately represented the sentiment of the country, and, we suspect, of both Houses of Congress; its recommendations are as judicious as any we are likely to gather from the deliberations of a new committee, with little time to repeat the investigations of its predecessor, or to approximate more narrowly to the true policy. If the power of confiscation reside in Congress at all, and should be exercised, the time for its exertion has not yet arrived. If it do not reside in Congress, legislation is a mockery.

The wiser plan is evidently to leave the entire subject in the hands of the President. The Constitution does not in express terms authorize the employment of this punatory function by any department of the Government. It is a War Power. And having conceded to the President, in the exercise of the War Power, the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*—a right which the Constitution equally omitted to assign—we are at a loss to see why the same discretion cannot be left with him in regard to the property of the rebels. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, needs no act of Congress to tell him what instructions shall be transmitted to his Generals. By virtue of his commission he may take any possible step conducive to the suppression of the rebellion.

It is safe to say the feeling of the Northern people is strongly adverse to these premature, ill-considered and sweeping manifestations of resentment. The rebellion is not immediately the work of the Southern slaveholding class, nor of the masses of the Southern people. It is due to the intrigues, falsehoods and bad ambition of a class of political leaders, who precipitated a reluctant community into insurrection. For those leaders there should be no amnesty. Their persons should be seized, and they should be visited with the weightiest penalties of treason. Their property should be made, as far as it goes, to pay the cost of the war. No rigor of law should be abated in dealing with them. But for the great, misguided body of the Southern population, the Government should have a different policy. It should teach them the falsity of the representations by which they have been beguiled into rebellion. We should show that it is no design of this people to interfere with the municipal institutions of the Slave States; we should prove our ability to repress the insurrection by the use of the very weapons with which the rebels meet us. The "Yankee" has no more important business before him than to conquer the respect of the Southern people. This can only be done by our display of unquestionable superiority in the particulars of courage, determination and resource. Any attempt to supply these qualities by tricks of legislation will simply render the restoration of the Union not a wholesome and permanent peace, but a mere suspension of arms. Let Congress leave the future to take care of itself. Let it give strength, efficiency and success to the army, and let it support the Executive and Judiciary in the enforcement of anti-treason statutes already existing, and it need waste no more time upon confiscation bills.

REBEL GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Rebel marauders and guerrillas are making their appearance, with the green leaves, in quite a number of the counties of Western Virginia. We hear of them suddenly springing up in some unexpected quarter, attacking a hamlet, or a Union camp, or a supply train, or executing vengeance upon some loyal citizen, or in some other way disturbing the peace of the country. Gen. FREMONT is doing his best to put these gangs down; but the work is one which, in the thinly-peopled mountain regions of Western Virginia, can neither be done easily nor quickly, and the consequence is civil turmoil and social insecurity. It is doubtful whether it is possible to destroy effectually these rebel guerrillas before the great rebel army in Eastern Virginia has been defeated. While the fate of the State appears yet doubtful—while the rebel army is able to hold Richmond, and check our advance at half-a-dozen different points—while the laws of the rebel Confederacy are in force over three-fourths of Virginia, and nominally over the whole of it—there will be perpetual attacks on our outposts, and efforts to annoy and harass the "invaders" wherever it is possible. But when, by the defeat and expulsion of the rebel army, it is clearly seen that the State is irrevocably in the Union, the resident rebels will learn that nothing can be gained to their cause by the ravages of these robbers, and they and the local magistracy will unite with the National authorities in efforts to put them down. This is the way things have worked in Missouri. Last Fall it appeared as though the whole of that vast State was about to be overrun by rebel guerrillas. They seemed to spring up from the ground in North Missouri as well as in Southern Missouri. They tore up railroad tracks, fired bridges, ravaged towns and slaughtered Unionists, until it looked for a time as though the State were to suffer from a reign of anarchy. But since the rebels were chased southward, since PRICE was driven from Springfield, and he and all his comrades were defeated at Pea Ridge, the State has enjoyed almost entire quiet. Here and there a small gang of marauders is occasionally heard of, but the exercise of a little wholesome severity is disposing of these rapidly enough. So, in all probability, it will be in Virginia. When the rebel army is expelled from the State, a short period of martial law will dispose of the guerrillas. Until that time, it is hardly worth while for Gen. FREMONT to be at any very great trouble or expense in vain attempts to suppress them.

Favorable Position of Affairs.

If the more ardent and sanguine among us are not fully satisfied with the progress of the National cause, it is for the reason that we do not consider how much we have gained, and how rapidly the rebels are being weakened in the loss of men and territory, but above all, in resources. They have been driven from all the food-producing districts, and have in this way lost the means of feeding properly not only their armies, but themselves. The best portion of their population for military purposes are held in check by the presence of our arms. Those of the sections we have not yet possessed are mainly occupied in discussing how to destroy what available means they have left in cotton and tobacco. Every article of domestic economy among them has risen to fabulous prices. Labor is directed with the sole object of providing a scanty subsistence. Commerce and trade are annihilated. Every day brings the whole population South one step nearer to actual want, and absorbs no inconsiderable portion of the means of existence left.

On the other hand, the vast efforts put forth by the North have inflicted rather to disclose and develop its resources and powers than to diminish them. The half million of men it has already put into the field, instead of exhausting it, only serves to show how easily it might double the number, if required. Everything necessary for the support and maintenance of an army in the highest state of efficiency—money, food, clothing, and material and munitions of war—exist in the greatest abundance, and show not the least signs of exhaustion from the vast drain made upon them. The reason is, that the means of production have not for a moment been checked or interfered with, and more than compensate for the outlay we are making.

Now, a contest between parties, one of which is driven to destroy all beyond that which is necessary for the preservation of life, while the other is in full possession of whatever contributes to natural comfort and strength, cannot long be maintained, nor can the issue for a moment be doubtful. One must fall from exhaustion in its very tracks, even if the other only assumes an attitude of menace. But when the stronger party is pushing forward most rapidly in the offensive, the final catastrophe can be averted no longer than the time required for the stronger to traverse the territories of the weaker.

Everything indicates that we are now rapidly approaching the end of the rebellion as far as resistance on a grand scale is concerned. We have already cut the rebel territory in two, and are operating in each with an overwhelming force. In Virginia, the great battle-field, effective resistance is no longer attempted but at a single point. Gen. BANKS' column pursues from day to day a flying enemy; that under Gen. McDOWELL has already captured Fredericksburgh, which is unquestionably to be a base of operations for an immediate advance southward. The rebels appear to have sacrificed everything for the defence of Yorktown and Norfolk, points of no possible value to them after Richmond falls. But, with the capture of this city must follow, as a matter of course, that of the rebel forces upon York and James Rivers as well as of Norfolk.

We could not wish matters to be in a more favorable position upon the great battle ground in the East. In the West they are equally so, and promise equally satisfactory results. The progress of Commodore FOOTE down the Mississippi will, in conjunction with the army operating under Gen. HALLECK, place BEAUREGARD'S army in a position from which it must speedily retreat, or be defeated and captured. Two great victories, one in the East and the other in the West, are all that is needed to end the rebellion, and everything now indicates that these must be speedily achieved; for whatever minor reverses we may suffer, the defeat of the great armies we have massed, both in the East and West, is hardly within the bounds of possibility.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.—The amazing story which reached us through Petersburgh and Norfolk, Va., that Gen. BURNSIDE, with five thousand troops, was defeated at Elizabeth City by one thousand rebels, obtained only credence enough to awaken some anxiety as to the whereabout and whatabout of the hero of Roanoke and Newbern, who we felt sure would give a good account of himself when he had the opportunity. It turns out as we expected, that the rebels are at their old tricks about him, and that while they ran away from him into the Dismal Swamp to concoct dismal stories, he and his brave fellows were eating the breakfast which the rebels were in too much haste either to eat or to carry off with them. The occasion reminds us of the numerous instances throughout the war upon which we have had our first news of important events from rebel sources, of the fullness with which the rebel accounts of every battle and skirmish have been laid before the public, and also of the constant misrepresentation to which we are subject in this regard by the London journals. The phrase, "it must be remembered that all our information is drawn from Northern sources," might well be stereotyped for use in every article in these papers upon an encounter between the rebels and the [illegible] of the Republic. The North-[illegible] ...ment, cries the *Saturday Review*, have painted their own portraits throughout this war. Of the South we know nothing except at the mouths of their enemies. How true this is, let the readers of the TIMES say, who find half a page or more of extracts from Southern newspapers set before them twice or thrice a week. The fact is that the British abettors of the insurgent slaveholders are at their wits' end, and have no resource but to disparage, by every possible method, every National victory that they hear of, to magnify every little dash of the rebels, and to prophecy disaster to our troops at the next encounter. The last exhibition of this petty spite appears in the London *Morning Herald*, and assumes this self-stultifying form. In an article upon the *Merrimac's* raid in Hampton Roads, this bitterest enemy of the Republic says: "According to the North, she had a hole knocked in her bows; *according to the South, she was not in the least degree injured.* But it must be remembered that all our information is *drawn from Northern sources*, and that from these we are *not likely to learn anything favorable to the Confederates.*" This flat self-contradiction within four lines is probably the cap-sheaf of the absurdities of London secession journalism. We say probably; for there seems no definable limit to the lengths to which your British Secessionist will go in the advocacy of his cause. He has ranged the whole field of seeming possible absurdity; but who shall say that he may not imagine new?

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—While it has been our fortune of late to set the whole world reconsidering the resources of attack and defence, it would be unhappy should apathy in high places prevent our promptly acting on the revolution which our own experiments have inaugurated. That this is not likely to be the case we have pretty good proof in the Report on National Defences which the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday presented to Congress, through its Chairman, Mr. FRANK BLAIR. This document discusses the question in all its bearings, analyzing the systems of defence which have hitherto prevailed, and showing that the invention of armored war-ships necessarily produces a change in the methods of defensive warfare. It then specifies eight points for the consideration of Congress, to show what should be done in order to bring our defences up to the needs of the times:

1. The creation of adequate means to exclude from our harbors hostile ships, *armored vessels included*. 2. The providing of suitable means to detain invading armies on shipboard, when near important ports, a sufficient time to enable an army of the United States to be transported to the point assaulted. 3. The construction of channels in which to convey gunboats from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and from the Atlantic Ocean up the Hudson River, into the lakes; and from one lake into any other. 4. The creation of a fortress on the river St. Lawrence, or at the foot of Lake Ontario, of a capacity and power fully equal to or superior to that at Kingston, on the opposite shore; also fortifications on the Niagara or at the foot of Lake Erie of equal capacity. 5. The construction, for the protection of the Pacific Ocean frontier, of a first-class military communication between the river Missouri and the bay of San Francisco. 6. A decided increase in our means of building and repairing vessels of war; of manufacturing, testing and repairing ordnance and small arms of all gradee; and of making and testing projectiles of all kinds, and for every branch of the service. 7. The duplication or enlargement of the military and naval academies immediately after the extinction of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of peace. And, 8. The Constitutional and permanent maintenance of an army and navy sufficient in numbers and excellence to command respect both at home and abroad—a respect based on reasonable assurance of our physical ability to promptly repress domestic insurrection and to repel foreign aggression.

This is certainly a very ample programme; but we should be sorry to think that any attachment to the scheme as a scheme should prevent the Committee's embodying in a bill such of its parts as are most immediately urgent. There are some of its suggestions which we should regard it as yet premature to act on; and there are still others of the measures contemplated in the programme which we may safely leave to be carried out by the same agency by which they have been begun, namely—the pacific conquests of commerce and industry.

THE WESTERN SOLDIERS HEWING THEIR WAY TO THE GULF.—FOOTE and POPE are finding considerable difficulty in forcing their way down the Mississippi River. But it is not much over a month since FOOTE left Cairo with his gunboats, and already he is fighting a hundred and seventy-five miles down stream from that point. Between Cairo and Memphis the rebels had constructed some half a dozen fortifications at the strongest natural points. The most formidable of these works were at Columbus—and they were the first which the rebels were forced to abandon. With this position they also abandoned the fortifications at Hickman. Next came the forts and batteries at New-Madrid, which were captured by the gallant and indomitable troops of Gen. POPE. Next came Island No. 10, an invulnerable position selected by BEAUREGARD himself, which was captured by the combined navy and army of FOOTE and POPE. Now they are fighting away at Fort Wright, or, as it was formerly called, Fort Pillow. It took them twenty-three days to reduce Island No. 10, and they have now been at work ten days upon Fort Wright. But we learn that matters are progressing there as finely as could be desired. FOOTE is throwing big shells night and day among the rebels, and POPE is getting things ready to cross the river, and take their works in the rear and by assault. Nobody need doubt of soon hearing that the fort has fallen, and that FOOTE and POPE have bagged some six, eight or ten thousand additional rebels. Ten miles below Fort Wright, and on the same side of the river, there are other formidable works, known as Fort Randolph. Then comes the real original Fort Pillow, and then Memphis. There are [illegible] reaching Memphis, [illegible] the eastern and on the Arkansas sides? but none of them would retard our progress more than a day, if at all. When POPE and POPE reach Memphis, they will act in conjunction with Gen. HALLECK in a grand assault upon the rebel lines extending from Corinth to Memphis. It will not be long now before both parties are ready for this work, which will decide the fate of half part of the Mississippi and its valley which is yet in rebel hands.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHNSTON.—Among the reports from the field of Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing, one has been generally circulated and credited, that the body of the rebel General, ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, fell into the hands of our forces under Gen. NELSON. We have the best possible authority for saying that this story is not true. Mr. WILLIAM PRESTON, late our Minister to Spain, now a Colonel in the insurgent army, was near Gen. JOHNSTON when he fell: he died in the arms of Col. PRESTON, who retained possession of his remains, has them still in keeping, and will probably send them to Scott County, Texas, for interment. From the same source we learn that the body of "Provisional Governor" GEORGE W. JOHNSON has been sent to Louisville.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned yesterday morning. A number of measures of public moment were left on the calendar of unfinished business, the Health bill, so urgently needed by our people, being perhaps the most important. The Broadway Railroad was not acted upon in either House; there is no new Charter to replace the old one; the Tax Levy passed without any of the barnacles usually fastened upon it by the City Hall lobby. What has been accomplished may indeed compensate for what is left undone; and this must always be said—almost peculiarly—of the Legislature of 1862, that its action has been free from suspicion of improper influences. The taint of corruption has not in the slightest degree attached to it. The proceedings have been characterized by decorum, fairness, and unusual intelligence; the discussions have been practical and marked by striking ability; and every disposition has been exhibited to consider first the public good, and secondly partisan and personal considerations. In the history of State legislation the present, may indeed, be marked as the era of reformation.

From Salt Lake City.

OVERLAND MAIL OPERATIONS STOPPED BY INDIANS.

SALT LAKE, Saturday, April 19.

The Legislature of the State of Deseret assembled in this city on the 14th, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. YOUNG. The Governor's message is patriotic. Two Senators have been elected.

SALT LAKE, Tuesday, April 22.

The Indians have stolen the stock from nearly every station between Forts Laramie and Bridger, and killed several men. They burned one station, and threatened the entire destruction of the Overland Mail Company's property. The Company, in consequence, are concentrating their employes and property at a few stations for protection, and have abandoned all attempts to carry the mail for the present.

Later from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 16.

Arrived, ship ——— Bordeaux. Sailed ship *Prima Donna* and bark *Syren*, Manila; bark *Egypt*, Callao.

Steamers *Columbia* and *J. T. Wright* leave here in about six days for Honolulu, Shanghai and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 17.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, Panama; ship *Magnet*, Hong Kong; brig *Mary Capen*, Shanghai; steamer *Columbia*, Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 19.

Arrived, bark *John Haine*, Bordeaux.

We have news from British Columbia to the 10th. Spring had opened. Miners, in crowds, were leaving Victoria for the gold fields.

Col. CARLON with about 3,000 California volunteers and a battery, left the Southeastern border of the State on a secret expedition; some say for Arizona and New-Mexico—others say for Salt Lake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 22.

Sailed, United States steamer *Narragansett*, and cruise ship *Camden*, Keodink.

The ship *Devonshire* has been chartered to carry a load of spars from Puget Sound to Spain.

The Indians are again showing symptoms of hostility on the Eastern slope of Sierra Nevada. A party of whites were killed by them on the 13th near Owen's river, in the Almeda District of Salt Lake. It is reported they have destroyed several mail stations, stolen much property, and killed the employes of the Overland Mail Company. The mails are temporarily stopped. The telegraph line is liable to be destroyed at any moment. A regiment of California volunteers now in this State should be ordered to duty in the Plains at once.

Money for Massachusetts Sufferers Voted by the Maryland Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 23.

A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Maryland, and signed by Gov. BRADFORD, appropriating $7,000 for the relief of the families of the killed and disabled of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment by the mob in Baltimore, was read this afternoon in the House and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution caused a marked sensation, and its reading was followed by hearty applause.

Lake Navigation.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Wednesday, April 23.

The steamers *Planet* and *Sun*, of the Collingwood line from Chicago, arrived last night, they being the first of the season.

High Water in the Potomac River.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 23.

The high water in the Potomac River has done some damage to the Bridge at Harper's Ferry, which will be speedily repaired.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 23.

Two steamboats, the first of the season, arrived in port to-day.

MURDER TRIAL.—Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of the 102d Regiment New-York Volunteers, was placed on trial yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon an indictment for murder in the first degree in causing the death of JOHN PHALAN, a private, who belonged to the same regiment. The alleged effence was committed near East New-York on the 10th of March last, just as the regiment was starting for the seat of war. By the evidence it appears that the deceased was intoxicated, and refused to proceed with the regiment, when the guard forced him along, he resisting all the while. Capt. AVERY, who was officer of the day, came up, and having ordered PHALEN to proceed several times, he pricked him with a sword in his bowels to force him into obedience. Just at this moment, according to the theory of the defence, PHALEN made a forward movement, and, in fact, impaled himself upon the sword. Testimony was introduced showing that AVERY bore an unexceptionable character with all who knew him, and that he was of a peaceful and forbearing disposition. The testimony was all put in yesterday, and the case will go to the jury this morning.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Police Precinct, has taken the initiatory step in the suppression of the sale of liquors without license. The Captain reports that out of the 308 places in his Precinct where liquors are sold only thirty-five are licensed. Three arrests were made yesterday, and two on Tuesday night, for selling liquor without license. The accused are to have a hearing before Justice CONNOLLY to-day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Portland, and the Teutonia and Persia at this Port.

England, France, Spain, and the Mexican Question.

SUSPENSION OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Continued Agitation Relative to Iron-Clad Vessels.

Value of the Recent Experiments with Heavy Projectiles.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT

Advance in Cotton—Improvement in Breadstuffs—Provisions Dull.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Londonderry on the 11th, arrived at Portland at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning.

Her mails came on the morning train to Boston, due there at 2 P. M., and will reach New-York this morning. The advices by this arrival are one day later.

The steamship *Teutonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton on the 9th, reached here yesterday.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 13th inst., also arrived here last night.

Gibraltar advices are to the 5th inst. The steamer *Hunter* was still there, and the United States sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* remained off Algeciras.

A letter of the 3d inst., from Palermo, reports that the schooner *W. C. Alexander*, of Savannah, lying in that harbor, had been boarded by an armed boat's crew from the United States corvette *Ino*, and the master and crew of the schooner were taken on board the corvette as prisoners. They were subsequently, however, given up, through the remonstrance or persuasion of an officer of the port.

It is rumored that the relations between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico, are unsatisfactory. Spain maintains Gen. PRIM'S Convention, and it is reported that France wishes to march against the City of Mexico.

The Augsburg *Gazette* asserts, on reliable authority, that England has succeeded in bringing Spain to her side in the Mexican question by a promise not to object should Spain take possession of Hayti.

Measures are reported to be preparing in Berlin against the Press. It is officially announced that there is no divergence of opinion between the Prussian Ministers.

It is reported that Prussia proposes to Denmark the partition of Schleswig as a solution of the present difficulty.

The mails from the West Coast of Africa report trade in the rivers dull, particularly at Bonny, owing to the war with the Eboe men. The Bonny men had been defeated in an engagement. The King of Peppel takes no active part in the fighting. He has appointed a Consul to London, at a salary of £500 a year. The King has also applied to Miss COUTTS for £20,000 to build churches at Bonny.

The Spanish slaver *Manuel Ortz* had been taken into Cape Castle.

The return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash of four and a half millions, and in bank notes of one and a quarter million. The decrease in bills discounted is seventy-four millions, and the balance in the treasury is forty-five and a half millions. The current accounts foot up forty-six and a half millions, and the advances eleven and a half millions.

The Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, thinks that the *Monitor* could be easily carried by boarding.

JOHN C. HERRAN has gone to Paris. He don't intend to fight MACE or any other man.

In consequence of the incessant hostilities carried on by the Montenegrins, the Porte has informed the Great Powers that it has sent OMAR PASHA orders to address an ultimatum to the Prince at Montenegro, demanding an immediate release of prisoners and a formal engagement on the part of the Prince to henceforth prevent invasions of Turkish Territory.

The statement that Turkish troops have entered Montenegro is incorrect.

The report of an approaching modification of the Turkish Ministry is entirely unfounded.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Pavia, where he was received with much enthusiasm.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Lord ROBERT MONTAGUE inquired when Capt. COLES first submitted to the Admiralty his plans which had lately been adopted for ships of war, whether that report was favorable or otherwise, and if there was any objection to lay the papers on the table.

Lord C. PAGET said that there was no objection to lay upon the table the whole correspondence between the Admiralty and Capt. COLES, but he must object to publish the reports made confidentially to the Admiralty. He would, however, state that the report upon Capt. Coles' invention was most favorable. That officer had been at once placed on full pay, and was also receiving £1 per diem whilst he was engaged in preparing certain plans for the Admiralty.

Lord ELCHO asked whether Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSELSON had not, as far back as last Autumn, sent into the Admiralty plans for a double-skinned, self-submerging gunboat, similar to the *Naugatuck*, built by Mr. STEVENS for the Federal Government of America, and if so, whether steps would be taken to have the plan tested and adopted, as it had been in America?

Lord C. PAGET said plans had been sent in, but Mr. RAMSELSON had not, as far back as last Autumn, sent into the Admiralty plans for a double-skinned, self-submerging gunboat, similar to the *Naugatuck*, built by Mr. STEVENS for the Federal Government of America, and if so, whether steps would be taken to have the plan tested and adopted, as it had been in America?

Lord C. PAGET said plans had been sent in, but Mr. RAMSELSON had not afforded the Admiralty an opportunity of visiting them.

Mr. A. H. SHERMAN asked whether it was true that, at Shoeburyness, on the 6th, the target or section of the *Warrior's* side was twice pierced through by round shot; and wished for full particulars as to such experiments, &c.

Lord C. PAGET said the first experiment was tried with 156-pound shot and 40 pounds of powder, at a distance of 200 yards. The target, having been a good deal shaken by previous experiments, did not offer the same resistance as the original target, and the first shot, which struck it at a weaker point than the rest of the target, passed through both the iron plates and the teak backing, and was arrested by the inner skin of iron, which, however, was crushed by the blow. But another shot, fired with 40 pounds of powder, went through in such a manner that the most dreadful destruction would have been caused to the ship. The third shot, at the request of Sir W. ARMSTRONG, was fired with 50 pounds of powder, and that shot went right through the target.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON wished to know if the account which had appeared in the *Times* was published with the sanction and authority of the Admiralty, and whether the noble Lord thought it wise and prudent that it should be published.

Lord C. PAGET said that the Admiralty had not given any kind of sanction to the publication of the report in question. It was a very moot point whether it was advisable that all these costly experiments ought to be published. [Loud cries of "Hear, hear."]

A Bill providing for the erection of a palace of justice for the concentration of all the law and equity courts in London was debated, and finally rejected by a majority of 1, against the Government.

At Leeds, on the 11th, Lord WYNFORD put questions to the intentions of the Govern-

ment with respect to the [illegible] and the recent experiments at Shoeburyness.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON explained the views of the Government, deprecating any hasty action. He confirmed the account of the experiments at Shoeburyness, and said they showed that the country ought not too hastily to depart from the course deliberately adopted. He admitted the great importance of floating batteries, particularly as supplementary to forts, but did not regard them as wholly reliable.

The Duke of Cambridge expressed his opinion that forts would be found to be indispensable, and said he believed Sir W. ARMSTRONG *would soon produce a 600-pounder gun which would do the same mischief at* 2,200 *yards as his* 300-*pounder had done at* 200 *yards.*

The Duke of Somerset defended the policy of the Admiralty, and said they were now prepared to proceed at once with Capt. COLES' and other plans. He argued, however, that they should not be swayed by every popular panic.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Sir G. BOWYER called attention to the affairs of Italy, and a general debate on the subject ensued, in the course of which some of the Irish members bitterly denounced the policy of the Government, and the Ministry responded.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his opinion that sooner or later the unity of Italy would be completed by the possession of Rome, and that the abdication of the Pope's temporal power would increase his spiritual authority.

Both Houses adjourned till the 28th inst.

It was considered highly probable that the Parliamentary session would not extend beyond the middle of July—perhaps not beyond the end of June.

The results of the recent extraordinary experiments with a monster Armstrong gun at Shoeburyness furnish the English journals with their leading editorial theme. It is generally asserted that these experiments have fully proved that *the science of attack has again fairly surpassed the science of defence, and that the power of guns against ships has been reasserted.*

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thus writes of the present aspect of the Mexican question:

"A Spanish Ministerial paper, the *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, says it is authorized to announce that the Government has an intention of concluding a fresh treaty with France on the affairs of Mexico, but it adds it is quite possible the Cabinets of Paris, London and Madrid will concert together with a view of making certain clauses of the Convention more explicit. This last sentence is explained by the fact that the Spanish Government has intimated to the French that it would have no objection to a conference for the purpose of removing any obscurity in the present stipulation, and the French Government has declined the proposal on the ground that it was not necessary. Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE has not only been instructed to confine himself to his duties as Commander of the squadron, but has been informed in (I believe) a non-official letter, that if he thinks proper to return to France he is at liberty to do so. That gallant officer can only interpret the intimation in one sense, and will, perhaps, act upon it.

The *Forfait*, that took out Gen. LORENCEZ and his Staff to Vera Cruz, returned to Cherbourg on Tuesday evening. The documents she brings are not important. The French reinforcements were not expected to arrive in Mexico before the 25th March, and the General was still determined not to move to the interior until they joined him. Gen. PRIM adheres to the Convention of Soledad, and his Government, though perhaps not approving everything in it, has not disavowed him. The French Government has already expressed its disapproval, and disowns its own negotiator. The *Presse* attributes what it calls the change in the policy of the Madrid Cabinet, 'which,' according to a telegram from Madrid, 'nothing will turn aside from its firm determination to abstain from anything affecting the independence of Mexico,' to fear of America.

We may believe that the attitude of the United States, which from the outset, declared against all foreign intervention in America, has made Spain pause. Cuba is not in a condition to resist *Monitors* or *Merrimacs.*"

In the meantime, it is believed that as soon as the reinforcements reach Vera Cruz, the French troops will move on Mexico, and occupy it, and will, I suppose, do so alone, if Spain persists in adhering to the present Convention. What the French will do when they get there, is not so clear. The whole affair is very complicated; nobody seems to understand it; and we must wait some weeks yet before we know more.

There were rumors in Paris that the Count WALEWSKI was going to London on a special mission relative to Mexico.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show no material change in the cash on hand, the increase being less than a million francs. In the bills discounted, not yet due, there is a decrease of 74 millions, and in the current accounts a decrease of 47½ millions.

The Ministers in Council are believed to have urged on the Emperor the imprudence of visiting London during the Exhibition months. They represent that capital as swarming with political refugees, who are animated with vindictive feelings, and urge on their master the indiscretion of exposing himself to their animosities. The Emperor has more than once refused to listen to any such reasoning.

The Minister of the Interior has, by order of the Emperor, sent assistance in money, not only to the municipal authorities of the manufacturing towns of France, to relieve the distressed operatives, but likewise to all towns where distress prevails.

The commercial treaty between France and Prussia is concluded for a term of twelve years.

The Emperor had had a prolonged interview with the Minister of Marine, and had ordered a list to be prepared of all the vessels worth the trouble and expense of being covered with iron.

In the sitting of the Court at Douai to consider the appeal of MIRES, the defendant interrupted the Procureur-General, and declared himself a victim of persecution. In consequence of his violence he was expelled the Court.

The Marquis DE LAVALETTE had gone to England on private business, and his return to his functions at Rome was regarded as less certain.

The Bourse was firmer and prices were rather higher. Rentes closed at 70.10.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin papers publish a protestation of the University of Berlin against the electoral instructions of the Minister of Public Worship. The document is couched in a very independent spirit. The Professors of the University add a declaration to the effect that they will only act upon those political principles which rest upon a conscientious conviction and the free and independent exercise of the national will.

The members of the University of Bonn, have followed the example given by their colleagues at Berlin.

The Ministerial *Allegemeine Preussiche Stern Zeitung*, of to-day, says:

"In order to obtain the financial means for the increase of the Prussian fleet, a proposition has been made to augment the march duty, in addition to raising the impost on salt. This proposal appears likely to be acceptable. A quart of brandy in Prussia only pays a duty of 12 Prussian pfenings, while in England it pays 17½ silver groschen, and in France a duty of 2 silver groschen."

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna, of the 7th inst., state that M. DE SCHMERLING, Minister of State, was seriously ill. He was confined to his bed, and the physicians would not allow him to attend to the public business.

A Convention had been concluded between Austria and Prussia, which does away with passports as regards the subjects of those two countries visiting either State.

ITALY.

Rumors were current that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had addressed most energetic remonstrances to the Prussian Minister, Baron BRASIER DE ST. SIMON, in charge of Austrian interests at the Court of Turin. The objections of the Italian Government relate to the concentration of Bourbon adherents at Trieste, and their embarkation to augment the numbers of the brigands in Southern Italy. The continental journals contain accounts of several clerical conspiracies in Italy.

POLAND.

An attempt was made on the 10th, at a demonstration in the Cathedral of Warsaw by the students, with the intention of creating disturbances, to induce the public to leave the building. The Archbishop was interrupted for a short time, but afterward in eloquent language thanked the whole of his hearers who had remained.

Fourteen of the offenders were arrested when leaving the Cathedral.

GREECE.

A dispatch from Athens of the 5th inst. says:

"The captured soldiers have attempted to break out of prison. Orsini bombs have been discovered in the city. Families are flying to the Pirœus in order to take refuge on shipboard in case of need. English and French ships-of-war have left for Nauplia to afford an asylum for fugitives. Heavy firing continues against the royal camp. Fresh disturbances have broken out in Syra, for which island the steamer *Amalia* has left with troops. A band of Albanian Turks have crossed the frontier at Lomia, and have penetrated to Orano. The Government has dispatched troops thither, and has forwarded notes to the Turkish Government and the three protecting Powers."

TURKEY.

The districts of Kruschurze and Suitorina had offered to submit to the Turks, and had expelled VUCALOVITCH, who is said to have been wounded, and to have taken refuge in an Austrian territory.

OMAR PASHA is said to have received orders to withdraw from Zuper. The strength of his army was to be raised to 40,000 men.

The Porte had informed the Great Powers that it had sent orders to OMAR PASHA to address an ultimatum to the Prince of Montenegro. In this ultimatum the Turkish Government demands the immediate release of prisoners, and a formal engagement on the part of the Prince henceforth to prevent invasions of Turkish territory.

All the Great Powers, except France, are said to have consented to the invasion of Montenegro, and OMAR PASHA had consequently received orders to operate immediately from three points.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The March mails from the various ports on the West Coast of Africa had reached England. Trade in the rivers was dull, particularly at Bonny, owing to war with the Eboe men, who had defeated the people of Bonny.

The Spanish ship *Manuel Ortez* had been captured as a slaver.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 11th opened with an improving tendency but afterwards became dull. Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for money, and 94@94⅛ for account. Notwithstanding the distribution of the dividends a considerable demand for money existed, and the terms for good bills were 2¼@2½ ₱ cent. In the Stock Exchange it was difficult to employ money at 1½ ₱ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £32,747—the total now reaching £16,881,940. The steamer leaving England on the 12th for India would take out about £450,000 in specie—nearly all in silver. This specie is almost entirely designed for the purchase of cotton at Bombay, and the *Times* regards it as evidence that English manufacturers have altogether abandoned the expectation of any early supplies from America.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 12—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market has assumed a much stronger tone, owing chiefly to the improved character of business at Manchester. American descriptions are offering sparingly, and the selection becomes worse each week; prices of the more current qualities have advanced fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. In Brazil there is more doing, at firmer rates. A large business has been done in Egyptian, and, compared with the low prices of a fortnight ago, there is an average recovery of about ⅛d. in the medium qualities. Large sales have been made of Surat, and prices, in many instances, are about ⅛d. ₱ lb. dearer." The week's sales have been 61,960 bales, including 16,750 to speculators and 6,480 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the business was estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, at full prices. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans..... 13⅞d.	Middling Orleans... 12⅝d.
Fair Mobile..... 13¼d.	Middling Mobile.... 12⅝d.
Fair Uplands..... 13¼d.	Middling Uplands.. 12⅜d.

The stock is estimated at 429,730 bales, of which 133,940 are American. Receipts of the week 20,360, including 1,231 American. At sea, from India, 184,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester shows increasing activity, and an advancing tendency in prices. The latest advices from the East are represented as favorable, and assisted the more buoyant feeling.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour in good demand, and 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. dearer. Quotations, 25s.@29s. Wheat in moderate demand at full prices; Red Western, 10s. 2d.@11s. 2d.; Southern, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; White Western, 11s. 9d.@12s.; Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. Corn slow; mixed freely offered, at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.; Yellow, 27s. 9d.@28s.; White, 33s.@34s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Pork slow, at 60s.@63s. Bacon quiet, and 6d.@1s. cheaper than last week. Lard quiet, but more doing at the close. Tallow in fair demand; Butchers' Association, 45s.@45s. 6d. Butter declined 5s.@10s. in the early part of the week, but a partial recovery has taken place.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. for Pots and 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin dull, and easier to buy; common, 14s. Spirits of Turpentine—rather more done, but closes quiet, at 68s.@69s. 6d. Sugar has been active, and the lower grades are rather cheaper. Molasses unchanged. Coffee quiet, owing to small stocks. Rice very dull, and for Bengal 6d. cheaper. Small sales of Baltimora Bark at 9s. 6d., and Philadelphia at 11s. Linseed rather easier. Linseed Cakes, £9 5s.@£10. Linseed Oil firm, 37s. 6d. Fish Oils inactive and unchanged; Whale, £37 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report Breadstuffs dull early in the week, but firmer at the close. White American Wheat, 59s.@61s.; Red, 53s.@57s. Flour, 26s.@30s. Iron dull and unchanged for Welsh. Scotch Pig advanced to 53s.@54s. Sugar quiet but steady. Tallow dull, at 46s. for Y. C. Tea quiet but firm; Congou, is. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 68s.@69s. Coffee fully supported. LINSEED CAKES—Best American, in bags, £10. Linseed favors buyers. Linseed Oil rather easier; sales at 36s. 9d.@37s. Fish Oils dull. Rice quiet but steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. say: American Securities remain without material variation in prices, but the transactions during the past week have been very limited. There has been some business in United States five at 77, in Massachusetts five, sterling, at 94, and in Pennsylvania Inscriptions at 72.

Latest News by the Persia.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, April 13.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 12th.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool yesterday, (Saturday,) reached 7,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, but at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market was generally quiet and steady, but Wheat was flat.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market closed dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, April 12.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅝, for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Erie Railway, 33@33½; Illinois Central, 45½@45 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—The sales of Cotton for the week were 6,000 bales. Orleans, fres ordinaire, 158f.; Bas, 151f. The market is upward, with an advance of 1f.@2f. The stock in port is estimated at 17,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, April 12.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes close at 70f. 10c.

The Schoolboys of the Evening Post on Great Guns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the *Post* this evening an article on projectiles, in which the writer attempts to be "smart" at your expense, and to deliver his views of the laws of projectiles "as any schoolboy in the Free Academy might have" done. The perfect confidence of the writer in the truth of his ideas, and the masterly air with which he delivers them, may mislead his readers, and if you think it of any importance to vindicate your statement from the attack made upon it, it is easily done, while at the same time you may correct him.

It *is* true, as you state, that a rifled shot "bores a hole like an augur" into any material it enters. I have in my possession one of Gen. JAMES' shot which was dug out of a bank of hard-pan, and gravel, and its surface is striated with *spiral grooves* cut into the solid iron by the gravel, as the projectile "bored" its way into the mass. The answer of the *Post* to your statement on this point is not very learned, although it is true, as the *Post* says, that the rotation of the shot is "almost imperceptible in any three or "four feet of its progress." The question is not how perceptible the rotation may be in flight, but how many *revolutions a second* the shot makes on its axis. When you know that, you know how much "boring" power it will have; and that is to be ascertained by comparing the twist of the rifling in the gun with the speed of the shot as it leaves the gun. Thus in the guns used at Pulaski, the shot were revolving at about the rate of once in each twenty feet of their flight, but they traveled about 1,400 feet a second, therefore the shot was revolving as many times a second as 20 is contained in 1,400, (which the Free Academy schoolboy of the *Post* would be better able to calculate than the other facts in this case,) or 700 *revolutions a second.* When the progressive motion of the shot revolving at this rate, is arrested, its rotation does not cease till it spends the power used in imparting rotation in "boring" something, and the *debris* does fly at that time.

But the *Post*, after settling your case very summarily, attempts to give the *true reasons* why conical shot are more effective than others, and it is mistaken in every one it assigns, except one, and that one is the pointed end of the shot, which is of very trifling value indeed, so trifling that some long projectiles are made with *hemispherical ends*, and are therefore exactly like round shot in that particular, and some are cut square off. The great reason he assigns is the fact of the *higher velocity* of the conical shot over the round shot, and he gives divers subordinate reasons to account for this supposed main fact. But the main fact, so confidently stated, is not true. *The conical shot moves slower than the round shot*—not faster; and therefore it is not worth while to examine the reason assigned by the *Post* for its *faster* motion.

The real reason of the great value of these elongated projectiles is their greater *momentum*, concentrated upon a *smaller* surface of resistance. Momentum is the product of velocity multiplied by weight—so that a shot weighing 100 pounds, moving at the rate of 700 feet a second, has a greater *momentum*, and is as destructive as one weighing 50 pounds, moving 1,400 feet a second. But a long shot weighs about *twice as much* as a round one of the same diameter, and it is driven about nine-tenths as rapidly, therefore its *momentum* is greater than that of a round shot, in the ratio of 18 to 10. And then its momentum, when it strikes, is concentrated upon a *smaller area* than the same amount would be if carried in a round shot, and therefore is more destructive. Thus, if the momentum of a 100-pound shot were all in an inch diameter bolt, it would go through any fort at the first fire if the metal did not crush; but if the same momentum were spread over a surface of ten square feet, (as it might be in an iron plate,) it would be perfectly harmless against stone walls. WHITWORTH'S bolts in England are made upon this principle, and are very effective against iron plates or stone work.

Rifling a gun does not increase velocity, but diminishes it; its value is that it keeps the projectile "*end on*" in its flight. A long shot without rifling would fly wild, like a clam-shell "shyed" by a "schoolboy from the Free Academy," and of course would lose its velocity and its direction, and be useless.

Gen. JAMES has succeeded in imparting the momentum and rotation to these heavy projectiles by the use of the principle of expanding a flexible packing into the grooves of the gun, and so *shutting off all windage*, and therefore his projectiles are immensely effective with small charges of powder. All rifled projectiles now made in this country, which are good, I believe are on this principle, although none of them, in my opinion, attain the same perfection that the original inventor does in his, but all derive their value from his principle. The French rifled guns are upon a different principle, and are very inferior in execution, and very much more dangerous than those made on Gen. JAMES' plan; and the same remark is true of ARMSTRONG'S and WHITWORTH'S guns, which must be specially made for their projectiles, whereas Gen. JAMES' projectiles can be used in any gun without straining it as much as a round shot would do.

Yours, &c., EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

No. 62 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

N. B.—Since writing the above, I read in the TIMES of this morning an account of trials with projectiles in England, and of Sir WM. ARMSTRONG'S statements in regard to the speed of projectiles. It will be seen that he gives the speed of round shot, as compared with rifled shot, as 5 to 4; whereas in my statement it is given as 5 to 4½. The difference may result from the fact that my observations were made on JAMES' projectiles, which are *faster* than ARMSTRONG'S; but neither can equal the speed of round shot. The English experiments proceed upon the plan of using as *much weight* in a round as in a rifled shot. In such a case, of course, the round shot will be more effective; but if a rifled shot were used from a gun of the *same calibre* as the round shot, the effect would be vastly greater, although the speed of projectile would be less; the difficulty is in making a gun which would endure the greater weight and strain of the rifled projectiles as they make them in England. E. N. D.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 533, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI AND THE INVESTMENT OF FORT MACON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance into Virginia—The Campaign—Fredericksburgh—The Siege of Yorktown—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth; and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents. Fights on Wilmington Island and at Elizabeth City.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great debate in the British Parliament relative to Iron-clad Vessels of War and Fortifications. Letters from London and Paris.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—A Speech by Hon. F. P. Blair.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION—Handled by the State Department.

THE GENERAL ARMING OF CANADA.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

An extremely interesting and valuable number.

Notice.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives calls from those affected with diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT or AIR-PASSAGES, at his residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, daily, until 3 P. M., and Sundays until 10 A. M., from those exclusively who are unable to attend during the week.

CATARRH IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, and diseases of the air-passages, Dr. LIGHTHILL treats by an original method. Cures are effected in the most inveterate cases, where previous treatment proved ineffectual.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

COMMITTEE—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.

E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.

CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

A Balmoral Boot for $2 50, Suitable for Ladies' Spring wear.

CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Frank Miller's
PREPARED HARNESS OIL BLACKING,
in Cans, ready for immediate use.
For sale by A. R. VANNEST, No. 120 Chambers-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Spring Uniforms. [illegible]—Our assortment is now very [illegible] orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

AGRATT & RATHBONE,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN,
Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Stephens, GEORGE C. BABCOCK to SARAH M., youngest daughter of John S. Brown.

CRAWFORD—LEWIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. J. Miley, JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD to CATHARINE STULL, daughter of Ross Lewis, Esq., all of this City.

DELAFIELD—PRIME.—On Wednesday, April 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, assisted by Rev. Dr. Cook, LEWIS L. DELAFIELD to EMILY, daughter of Frederick Prime, Esq.

HILLSBOVE—MORRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, April 19, by Rev. Lot Jones, Mr. THOMAS HILLSBOVE to Miss MARTHA LAVINIA MORRIS, both of this City.

LEET—LUCKEY.—On Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Jno. Luckey, of Sing Sing, ALLEN N. LEET, Jr., to EMMA VIRGINIA, daughter of F. G. Luckey, Esq., all of New-York.

MOORE—WHITLOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, GEORGE C. MOORE to HARRIET FANSHAW, daughter of Wm. S. Whitlock, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BIDWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, Mrs. CLARA BIDWELL, wife of Marshall S. Bidwell, aged 63 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) the 24th inst., at No. 27 Clinton-place.

BUNTING.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, RICHARD LAWSHOR, only son of Thomas B. and Andarena S. Bunting.

His remains will be taken to Mount Holly, N. J., for interment.

DENMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, MARY EMILY, wife of Richard N. Denman, and eldest daughter of P. V. W. Bishop, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 368 West 35th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on Friday, the 25th inst., to Poughkeepsie, for interment.

FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 23, of consumption, LUCIEN A., son of Charles L. and Ann E. Franklin, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Schermerhorn-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HANDLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 22, MARIA F. HANDLEN, relict of the late William Handlen, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Nassau-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

ILLINGWORTH.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 22, suddenly, IDA, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Illingworth, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner South 8th and Erie sts., Jersey City.

Wrap the snow white shroud around her,
Fold her arms across her breast;
Lay her gently in the coffin—
Our darling Ida has gone to rest.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 23, GERTRUDE, wife of Frederick W. Jones, and youngest daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 21 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, JOHN B. MEAD, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Quackinbush, No. 34 Charles-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, April 23, suddenly, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Horace V. Sigles, Mr. JOHN C. SMITH, aged 53 years.

Notice of the funeral in Friday's papers.

SMITH—KAVANAGH.—Killed at the battle of Newbern, N. C., on Friday, March 14, Sergeant ROBERT B. SMITH, Company B, Fifty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols., and Private JOHN KAVANAGH, Company E, same regiment.

The friends of the family, and members of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, at their late residence, No. 85 Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, April 24, at 2 o'clock.

SNATZEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abm. Wyckoff, No. 7 Monroe-place, ELSIE, widow of the late William Snatzel, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SNOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, of croup, ELI EUGENE, youngest son of Eli and Agnes Louisa Snow, aged 1 year, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Dominick-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 191.—April 23, 1862.
22, 72, 53, 1, 67, 8, 33, 52, 28, 13, 65, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 192.—April 23, 1862.
29, 40, 24, 48, 45, 58, 41, 78, 39, 55, 27, 70, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 139.—April 23, 1862.
29, 53, 42, 12, 41, 26, 47, 10, 61, 67, 36, 8.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 207.—April 23, 1862.
73, 5, 67, 43, 31, 51, 22, 10, 55, 1, 17, 64, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



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F. Y. S.
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SHIRTS.
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TO FIT.
Send for a
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BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

CARTES DE VISITE.
PLAIN, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
VIGNETTES, $2 50 PER DOZEN.
The most Elegant Pictures
made in the City, at
JOHNSTON BROTHERS,
No. 867 Broadway,
near 18th-st., N. Y.

LOCKETS
FOR DAGUERREOTYPES.
One, Two and Three Dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, STEAM-PUMP, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPES AND FIXTURES.—An excellent steam-engine of 20 horse-power, well finished and in perfect order, built by Watts, of the "Passaic Works," Newark, N. J., with a two flue boiler, 30 feet by 44 inches, made of the best Pennsylvania boiler-iron, 5-16-inch thick, with breaching and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A [illegible] NEAT, COMPE- [illegible] babits, wants a situation in [illegible] and ironer, or waitress, or [illegible] fitting and clearstarching; [illegible] the highest reference. Can be seen at [illegible] distance in the country for the first [illegible] three years in her last place. One to come on two days at No. 124 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse and sew a little if required; no objection to the country for the present; has no objection to a satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call at No. 80 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing: is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, [illegible] between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO RESPECT [illegible] as chambermaid and [illegible] plain sewing; the other [illegible] or waitress; have the [illegible] 43½ years, from 1st and 2d ave, top floor. Call [illegible] between 1st and 2d ave, top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL WANTS [illegible] as chambermaid and assist with the washing; [illegible] would assist sewing; has lived several years in last place; can [illegible] City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A [illegible] girl, a situation as chambermaid, or [illegible] children in a small private family; best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Call for two days at No. 26 West [illegible], between 6th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, plain sewing and embroidery work, or care of small children; good reference of six years from her last place. Address No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, front, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to assist in the care of children; can do embroidery, plain sewing or assist with washing and ironing: City reference. Call at No. 338 6th-av., one door from 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT English Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front house, second floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. The girl can be seen at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived several years.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 320 East 12th-st. Best City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of fine work; can be left entirely to herself; has lived in the best City references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 181 Mulberry-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress or nurse and seamstress; has lived both situations with satisfaction to her employers; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 West [illegible]-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do general housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 2d-av., up stairs. Best of references given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, a situation by an American young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; or would undertake to take care of children and sew. Call within the week at No. 785 2d-av., third door from 46th-st. Best of City references given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress: has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 6th and 6th avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress: no objection to the country: best City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 23 East 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. 6 East 12th-st., between the hours of 8 and 12.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do waiting. Can be seen at No. 109 East 13th-st. Has the best of City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 286 2d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do up stairs work and waiting; has the best of references. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's Machines; best of City references given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st., 2d floor; no objection to the country; can be seen until suited.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS —Or seamstress and to take care of grown children.—Situation wanted, as above, by a most respectable Protestant young woman, with two years' reference to her last place, with other most satisfactory ones. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has nine years' reference; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 146 East 26th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown-up children; has the best City reference for honesty and industry; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; wages $6. Call or address, for two days, at No. 189 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a most experienced girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will be found of very neat appearance, a quick, smart and thoroughly efficient servant; has served in the best families, and has always been esteemed for her efficiency, disposition and character. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging, and neat about her work; has the best of City references from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer: has the best of City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 5 o'clock at No. 97 West 30th-st., 2d-floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBER AND CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid with care of children; no objection to country. To be seen for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st. Best of City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference

AUCTION SALES.

ASHBEL S. NILES, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE

This (Thursday,) April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] all paintings, rosewood and mahogany [illegible] bedsteads, wardrobes, &c. The paintings [illegible] at 11 o'clock.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible] THIRD GREAT PACKAGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

BY CHARLES C. WARREN,

Will take place at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.,

On FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock,

AND WILL INCLUDE

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE,

[illegible] invoices of prime, fresh-made and seasonable [illegible] manufactured by the

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible] SALE TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON [illegible] DURING THE SEASON,

[illegible] constitute

[illegible] FEATURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF THE CITY.

CHARLES C. WARREN,

[illegible] Boot and Shoe Warehouse,

No. No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF $8,000 WORTH OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

[illegible] DESCRIPTIONS, WITH A RARE AND [illegible] VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,

At the elegant dwelling-house, No. 152 West 21st-st., Between 7th and 8th ave.,

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely. Embracing the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of the house; elegant rosewood and walnut suites; magnificent piano-forte, with elegant rosewood furniture of every description; also, a large collection of vases, bronzes, statuary, and other parlor ornaments; rosewood and other chamber furniture; superb mattresses and bedding; rich Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, glass, silverware, cutlery, &c. The sale will be without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, VELVET TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

On THURSDAY, April 24,

AT THE SALESROOMS NO. 460 BROADWAY,

Comprising richly-carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut suites, in satin delaine, brocatel and hair-cloths; elegant and massive French plate pier and mantel mirrors; solid carved rosewood and walnut Elizabethan and Louis Quartoise bedsteads; solid oak and walnut pillar extension dining-tables; solid rosewood armour & glaze, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, etageres, buffets, secretaries, oak and black walnut dining-chairs, fine spring curled-hair mattresses, feather pillows, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

By order, EZRA F. KELLOGG, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

A FINE WINTER-SCENE.....By SMETS

SHEEP.....By ROSA VENNEMAN

STABLE SCENE.....By WOUVERMANS

THE UNBIDDEN GUEST.....By P. E. NICOLIE

TWO WINTER-SCENES.....By DE BRUYN

and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Tanner, Boughins and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

THOMAS COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 141 Broadway.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.

By GEORGE COOK, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, on New-York-avenue, next the Catholic Church, all the genteel furniture contained in the neat cottage, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, prints, fancy articles, beds, bedding, &c. Catalogues at office, or at the house.

J. HEGAMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL FRIDAY, APRIL 25, AT 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 31 Lawrence-st., near Johnson, a small quantity of furniture, in good order, carpets, oil-cloths, range, &c.

Also, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

FRIDAY, April 25,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—Mahogany and walnut parlor suites, painted chamber suites, mahogany sofas, chairs, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, marble-top tables, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

FRIDAY, April 25,

At 10 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 50 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., New-York.

MAHOGANY PARLOR FURNITURE.—Rosewood marble-top music stand, marble mantel ornaments, lace curtains and window shades, piano, cover and stool, &c., mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, china dinner and tea sets, glassware, silver-plated ware, walnut pillar extension table, refrigerator and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COSTLY AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION.—At the private residence No. 40 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, the first-class furniture and works of art contained in the above residence, comprising Wilton, medallion, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and other carpetings; superb rosewood piano, elegant rosewood parlor furniture, carved, in Magenta satin brocatelle, made by Zeckfest & Skarren, Baudoine and others; English library chairs, bookcases, buhl encoignure, bedroom furniture, china, glass and silver plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Also, a choice collection of paintings, fine line engravings, including many proofs, water-colors, &c., by Gignoux, Wandesford, Helf, Alston, Van Willis, Tan Kateu, and others, including an original portrait of

AARON BURR,

By the celebrated master, Vanderlyn,

an historic picture of great value, purchased from the Vanderlyn family by the present owner.

Particulars in catalogues at the office, No. 11 Pine-st. The works of art will be sold at 1 o'clock.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

FRENCH MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 132 West 30th-st., west of 7th-av., the furniture contained in the above house; consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, Paris made sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, rocking and other chairs, en suite, marble-top centre-tables, card-tables, pier mirrors, mantel clocks and ornaments, French china dinner and tea sets, silver plated and cut glass ware, dining and tea tables, table cutlery, French bedsteads, mattresses, dressing bureaus, &c., &c., the whole embracing a good collection of fine furniture, made to order in Paris.

Also, an elegant collection of fine oil-paintings, a portion of which are on copper. A nice basement heater complete.

Also, a rich fine toned (rosewood case) piano-forte. Together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues ready on Wednesday, 23d inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made to order for the owner.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Pike-st., between Madison and Monroe sts., a general assortment of furniture, in good order, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and crimson silk brocatel; a fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; rosewood marble-top centre-table, gilt-frame mirrors, suite in mahogany, ingrain carpets, black-walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, black-walnut diningroom furniture, extension table, &c.; china, glass, &c., dinner set; oil-cloths, stair carpets and other articles.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 49 East 19th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, marble-top etageres with mirrors; rosewood piano-forte, Hallet, Davis & Co., makers; fine French plate pier mirrors, centre-tables, easy chairs, mahogany sofas and chairs, rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, palliasses, hair-mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c.; oak extension-table, marble-top buffet, dining-chairs, chandeliers and gas-brackets, China and glass ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—

One magnificent cut-under Rockaway, made by Wood Bros., in good order.

One four-seat Rockaway, with turn-over seat: one Broughem do., with partition front.

One family Rockaway coach, new, and was made to order for private use.

One Rockaway, for family use, four-seat, with extra seat for children, City-made.

One depot wagon, spring-seat, nearly new.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 375 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, a general assortment of furniture in fine order, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, parlor suite in rosewood and silk brocatel curtains to match, rosewood centre-table, papier maché table, chandeliers and brackets, side-tables, &c., mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; sewing and other chairs, hair-cloth, sideboard, wardrobes, lounges, matting, oil-cloths, engravings, kitchenware. Sale without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old this Spring; would make a fine coupé carriage horse; warranted sound and kind. Also, a second horse, to carry four persons. Also, single harness, whip, &c., complete, being the private property of a gentleman having no further use for them.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

WM. YELLOTT, Auctioneer.

TO SUTLERS.—THE ATTENTION OF SUTLERS is called to the sale of brandies, wines and other articles, packed in cases, &c., as suitable for sutlers' shipments. See the auction advertisement of J. P. ATKINSON & CO., in the *Journal of Commerce*.

JOSEPH HEGAMAN, Auctioneer.

[illegible] DAYS, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, AT [illegible] o'clock, at No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., between Bond and Hoyt, Brooklyn, Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY,

Will sell through Messrs. BANKS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing

On MONDAY, 28th instant,

And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,

THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c.,

Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Bonnetag, Oddia, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

R. T. HASELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,

The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

The sale will commence with lot No. 342, pocket cutlery; of Westerholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated makers.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY A. JOURNEAY,

THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.,

At salesroom, No. 373 Broadway,

OF

VELVET TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern,) 200 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY ROUX & CO.; COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, VASES, &c.; HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at No. 264 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, all of the elegant furniture in said house, made to order by A. Roux & Co., in the most expensive style; parlor suites of solid rosewood, covered in rich silk brocade, raised flowers, satin ground, heavy silk brocade curtains to match; very costly lace do.; centre tables of rosewood, carved figures supporting a statuary top; rosewood marble-top pedestals, with large Dresden vases; carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, cost $750, made by Nunns' & Clarke, music case, lined satinwood canopy; carved rosewood etagere; bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets; very costly oil-paintings, one of which cost about $1,000; rich medallion velvet carpets, large pier and mantle glasses, elegant antique clocks, with moving singing birds, sevres, vases, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Richly carved ingame and flowers buffet extension table, cheffionlere and chairs, and sofa covered in reps to match, sliding chandeliers, valuable and costly dinner set, bnft flowers and gold tea set, do. fine cut glass, &c., oak frame pier and mantel mirrors, clock and vases.

BEDROOMS.—Richly carved bedsteads, dressing glasses and bureaus, armoir-à-glace, chairs and lounges covered in crimson satin damask reps, curtains, cabinets, oval mirrors, mattresses, &c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—A fine C C caleshe, made by Lawrence; a fine coupé, made by Wood; a double-seated rockaway sleigh, single and double harness, large polar bear and other robes, &c., &c.

Also, a very fine pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, long tails, very stylish, warranted sound and kind. The above will be on exhibition one day previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEADE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 134 West 34th-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of velvet medallion carpet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier mirrors and cornices, richly inlaid; ebony parlor furniture, in crimson and gold repp; C. G. a small-sized sofa, Paris made; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by best City maker; plush furniture, black walnut carved bedroom furniture, cottage furniture, carved black walnut library furniture in morocco, dining room in black walnut, all-carved extension table, buffet and chairs, rosewood marble top secretary, rosewood marble top centre table, etagere, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

Also, valuable ancient and modern line engravings, in rich gilt and black walnut frames, all of which were selected with great care by the present owner.

Also, kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 146 West 34th-st., handsome household furniture, all of which was made to order for the present owner by Hutchings: Royal velvet carpets, elegant pier mirrors, lace cornices, curtains, elegant 7-octave piano, rosewood case, made by Chickering; elegant rosewood furniture, covered in maroon and green and gold brocatel, etagere, secretary, centre and side tables, mantle ornaments. Dining-room, &c.—Oak extension-table, buffet and chairs, morocco covers; library in oak, library table, bookcases and oak furniture, covered in green; velvet bedroom furniture of mahogany and black walnut, armoir bedsteads, bureaus, &c., hair mattresses and bedding of first quality, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE the Post-office.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c.; sofas, arm and parlors chair, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, washstands, &c., parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, dining chairs, lace curtains, window shades, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany hat stands, oak and black walnut extension dining-tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, feather beds, hair and straw mattresses, pillows, washstands, bed-room crockery, &c., &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood etagere, marble-top centre tables, fine French plate pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & D. Walker; marble-top sofa table, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, dressing tables and commodes, wardrobes, secretary, cottage furniture, palliasses, hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, cornices, china and glassware, Anbusson, Axminister and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, together with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, IRON SAFE, &c., &c. On TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms, No. 36 and 38 East Houston-st., J. BOYCE will sell the entire balance of his stock of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, of every description, consisting in part of elegant oak buffets; rosewood, walnut and mahogany armoires, splendid chamber suites, among which is one full suite of zebra wood, the only one in the City; parlor suites; rosewood and walnut etageres; centre, side and sofa tables, &c., &c.: also, the office furniture, iron safe, &c., all of which will be sold without any reservation, to close the business. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell, THIS DAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 371 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, consisting of a fine assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, including rosewood parlor suite, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus, wardrobes, pier glasses, etageres, buffets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, wash-stands, commodes, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, feather beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, linens, &c. Also, a fine assortment of kitchen furniture.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SECURITIES, &c., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, 1862, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 242 Shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, par $50; 60 Shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, par $100; 8 Bonds Hudson River Railroad Company, (1870,) par $1,000; 8 Bonds New-Haven Railroad Company, (1875,) par $1,000; 4 Certificates of Debt, New-York Central Railroad Company, $1,000 each. Terms of sale—Cash. Lists at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON PARK-AV. AND 39TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

PARK-AVENUE—Northeast corner of 39th-st., four lots, northeast corner of Park-av. and 39th-st., 25x80 feet each, well located, sven with grade.

EAST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 30 feet east of Park-av., each 25x76 the block.

Terms to suit. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.

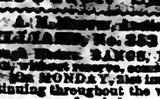
FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, situate in Hempstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, at the large dwelling house No. 128 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, consisting of Brussels, ingrain carpets, glass, China and silver ware, elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bed, bedding, &c. Sale positive.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND"—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it come sealed,) inclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. HUMPHREY, New-York City.

MEDICAL.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

DR. LA FREER'S FEMALE ANTIDOTE, THE MOST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY EVER MADE, Especially intended for the married. Price, One, Two, and Three Dollars. For further particulars send for a circular. H. FRANCIS,

Agent for the United States, No. 12 John-st., N. Y.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF fice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebe is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases of a urinary nature; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE HAND-BOOK OF PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases of a delicate nature, qualifies Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being restored to health. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, by address, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Cronp and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,213 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, whether innocent of anything deleterious, and has created a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures Instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Private Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES from the ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, and all diseases of the eye and ear; also, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE

"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"

WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.

PARKER,

BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated

AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or

REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, LONG tails, 15½ hands high, very stylish, good travelers, sound and kind, 7 and 8 years old; sold for the want of use; price $350. To be seen at the private stable No. 46 Hamilton-st., near Market-st., or inquire at No. 57 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT WAGON, built by Brewster, No. 372 Broome-st., and weighs 152 pounds; been used but a few times; also, a top-wagon, built by Dusenbury, in good order. Apply at stable, No. 4 West 3d-st., near 5th-av., or No. 82 South-st

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & [illegible], No. [illegible] Ann-st., Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Coor.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed

"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back:

First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 26,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 3,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London....$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris....$85	Steerage to Paris....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM MYLNE, No. 24 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$500,000 IN TREASURE.

A REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on April 12, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

LIST OF SPECIE.

[illegible] Cobs & Co.....	$[illegible]	James, Reed & Co...	$1,450
[illegible]	12,000	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	12,000	Schelle & Bro.....	10,000
[illegible]	12,000	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	6,000	A. S. Beerstecher.....	14,000
[illegible]	20,000	Eugene Kelly & Co..	50,000
[illegible]	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	224,000
[illegible] & Co.....	4,000	Marcus C. Hawley....	2,000
[illegible]	6,674	Duncan, Sherman & Co	20,857
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible] & Co.....	2,000
[illegible]	2,000	Beckhe & Crane.....	5,000
[illegible] Bros. & Co..	12,000	[illegible] & Co....	1,000
[illegible]	2,000	De Witt, Kunz & Co..	10,573
[illegible]	2,000	Geo. H. Chase.....	10,000
[illegible] & Son....	10,000	Wadsworth, Dimond & Co	10,000
[illegible] Bros.....	10,000	J. Stevens Bro.'s & Co.	20,000
Total.....			$[illegible]

From Aspinwall.

[illegible] Pepper & Co.....	$[illegible]	A. Louvre.....	$1,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sargent & Masserau...	600
[illegible]	400	James Hale.....	1,233
[illegible]	2,000	Cartwright & Harrison.	90
[illegible] & Williams....	1,420	Field, Morris & Co....	360
[illegible] & Minor.....	1,300		
Total.....			$9,119

The news by this arrival is of little importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru Quiet—A Revolution in Bolivia—Business Improving in Valparaiso—Affairs on the Rio Plata.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

The new British mail steamer *Peru* arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., from South Pacific ports. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to March 17, from Mendoza, Argentine Confederation to the 7th, Bolivia, 14th March, from the interior, and from Callao and Lima to March 28. From Bolivia, we have dates same as brought by the *Anac*, viz.: April 1.

ECUADOR.

The only additional item of news I can find is, that Ecuador and Peru have accepted the arbitration of Great Britain to settle their differences.

PERU.

The country remains quiet, and will, probably, till May, when the Electoral Colleges meet to count a new President in, in place of CASTILLA, and perhaps even till October, when he is to be installed. The people and newspapers continue to have great fears that Spain will pounce upon Peru after she is done with Mexico.

Señor TORRICELLI, Peruvian Minister to Belgium, was a passenger to Panama on the *Peru*; also, Señor RIVERA, Minister to Central America.

A new periodical, called the *Epoca*, has been started in Lima, with a view, principally, to the discussion of Spanish-American politics, and the consolidation of the South American States.

There were fifty large vessels loading, or waiting to load, guano at the Chinchas.

In the vicinity of arid Paita, considerable success has followed the efforts to get a supply of water from artesian wells. Slight showers have fallen in Paita this season.

The American ship *Henrietta Marcy* was discharging 2,000 tons coal at Paita, for the British steamships.

Business was very dull in Peru, and the currency in a horrible condition. Pretty much the whole circulation in Peru is the miserable Bolivian currency, and this is fast being exported, bills on England being 36½d. ₱ dollar.

It was generally believed that President CASTILLA would fail in his effort to borrow $10,000,000 in Europe, on the faith of the guano beds.

BOLIVIA.

On the 9th of March, Gen. TORRELIO raised the standard of revolution in Sucre, taking the Commandante, Gen. SEBASTIAN AGREDA, prisoner, and proclaiming Gen. EX-President BELZU.

This movement was seconded at Potosi, but was suffocated, and several of the military ringleaders were taken prisoners. Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ had marched with a force from La Paz against Sucre. Gen. BELZU remained in Tacna, Peru.

CHILI.

President PEREZ continuee to be feted by the people of Valparaiso. Balls, regattas, serenades, excursions by sea and land, firemen's processions, club performances, appear to be the ordar of the day and night. His Excellency was to return to Santiago at the close of March.

Col. SAAVEDRA, the Intendente of the South, was reported to be in treaty with eleven Indian Chiefs of Arauco, who were willing to lay down their arms and to pay a visit to President PEREZ.

Steps are being taken toward the building of a railroad in the district of Copiapo, to connect the port of Los Animas with the rich mineral district of Tres Puntas.

The British ship *King of Italy*, bound to London, from Australia, put into Valparaiso on the 17th of March, with a cargo of wool and tallow, having been on fire three weeks from spontaneous combustion. It is thought the greater part of the cargo is destroyed, but the vessel will probably be saved. She had thirty-three passengers.

The locomotives for the Coquimbo Railroad had arrived from England, and the road was soon to be opened for traffic as far as Serena, nine miles.

The American ship *John Bryant*, Capt. GARDNER, had arrived at Valparaiso, from New-Zealand, in the short passage of twenty-five days. He left Otago on the 8th of February. Capt. GARDNER speaks of the gold returns from the mines just discovered, as immense. The amount brought weekly from the interior to Otago, was 10,000 ounces.

The wheat crop in the south of the Republic, was very prolific. Shipments were being made from Talca and Talcahuano to England and France.

Credit and business was better in Valparaiso. Money (specie) was pleatier. The mining business was increasing, but the coal product was falling off. The exports for the last three months of 1861 of copper, at $17 80 per quintal, amounted to $750,000. It is thought the export duty on copper will be taken off, thus increasing the product.

Holders of American cotton goods have generally withdrawn their stocks for higher prices. Santiago Flour, from new Wheat, is held at from $3 37 to $3 44, six months; Southern, $3 per quintal; Carolina Rice is retailing at $10 50; a cargo of California pine Lumber sold, to be delivered alongside vessel, at $34; Barley, $1 75 per fanega, cash; Copper, in bars, $18 50, cash; Regulus, $7 50; Hides, $13 50, cash; Nitrate of Soda, $1 56, cash. Freights to England and [illegible], $4 5s. per ton; to United States, $15. Exchange, England, 60 to 90 days, 46½d. per dollar; on United States, 10 per cent., nominal.

RIO PLATA.

Twelve out of the fourteen little States or provinces, with their sovereign rights and Congresses, Governments and all, had submitted to the new Government of Gen. MITRE, of Buenos Ayres. Gen. URQUIZA keeps yet his province of Entre Rios in an armed position. His convention with MITRE is still kept secret. Gen. MITRE has called a Congress to assist him in the Government. There are so many jealousies to appease, so much passion to control, and so many clothings to look after in all these States, that Gen. MITRE will have to be wise above most rulers to make a smooth sea of it. He had commenced disbanding his troops—some say as a step toward a final peace, and others ever because he fears a mutiny among them. The standing army of Buenos Ayres is 14,300 men, equipped in the best European style, with Minie and Vincennes rifles. Her navy carries 186 guns (20 vessels) and 3,000 men.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Progress of the War—Contradictory Rumors—Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

The newe from all points is very meagre for this mail, and there is nothing of local interest.

The British transient steamship *Askalon* arrived here yesterday, from Cartagena, but brought no mail from Bogota, but private letters have been received to March 29. I have received a letter of [illegible], dated at Bogota, from an American gentleman [illegible], says: "CAUCA (Conservative) has crossed the [illegible] Magdalena, and is endeavoring to effect a junction with MOSQUERA and JURALDO, who are supposed to be now in the Province of Mariquita. So far as we [illegible] concerning that the Union could only be restored in a spirit of forbearance and compromise. He contended that Slavery would continue forever in one form or other. God permitted it to exist thus [illegible]; yet there were impious persons who pretend to know the will of God, and who say that He has determined on the destruction of Slavery. If the party in power was not going to keep its pledges, but going to make war on the rights of States and their domestic concerns, then the war had only begun. The Union men of the South would never submit, and he avowed it as their representative.

Mr. SUMNER moved to go into Executive Session. Yeas, 19; Nays, 18. Lost.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the bill specifying persons to whom the confiscation would apply—persons who may hereafter hold office in any way under the rebel Government.

After further discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 23.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the Danish bark *Jorgen Lorentzen*. He stated that the Secretary of State, for diplomatic reasons, desired the immediate passage of this bill. This vessel was seized by the blockading squadron under misapprehension, and taken to New-York. Eighteen hundred and fifty dollars is the sum proposed to be appropriated.

The bill was passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a Board of Commissioners to examine into the coast and harbor defences.

The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill, which was pending when the adjournment took place yesterday, and upon which the main question had been ordered.

The bill was tabled by a vote of 84 against 48.

Mr. FRANK presented the following resolution of the Legislature of New-York:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives of this State, in both Houses of Congress, be requested to obtain, at the earliest possible day, an acknowledgment by the General Government of its obligation to refund to this State any advances that it may make in payment of all just demands made by the soldiers of this State, who served in its defence during the last war with Great Britain."

The next bill taken up was to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion and prevent the recurrence of the same. It authorises the President to direct our Generals to declare the slaves of the rebels free, and pledges the faith of the United States to make full and fair compensation to loyal men who have actively supported the Union, for any losses they may sustain by virtue of this bill.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) understood that the Committee of the Judiciary, had agreed substantially, that none of the Confiscation bills referred to them ought to pass.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep., remarked that the Committee recommended that none of the Confiscation bills pass.

Mr. OLIN said that the disposition of the House and the country was that there should be some legislation on the subject. As the Judiciary Committee could not agree upon the matter, he proposed that a Select Committee of Seven be appointed to take the subject into consideration. Such a Committee being untrammeled, the House might anticipate a proper measure of legislation.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) was glad to hear Mr. OLIN's suggestion. The subject of confiscating rebel property was one of the most difficult questions before Congress, and in the decision of which was involved the restoration of the Government to its former State of prosperity. He congratulated the House and country that this morning there had been laid upon the table a bill which, if it had been passed, would have disgraced the civilization of this age. [Exclamations on the Democratic side of "Good," "Good;" "That's so," "That's so."] It was a bill which at one fell swoop would have impoverished the people generally, from old age down to innocent childhood.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) deemed it due that he should state frankly the reasons why he differed to some extent with the gentleman from New-York, (OLIN,) and his colleague, (DUNN.) He voted yesterday against recommitting the bill, with instructions to report Mr. SHERMAN'S bill as a substitute, because the Judiciary Committee, after four months' deliberation, were unable to agree.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to correct a statement which had been persistently made. As said by his colleague on the Committee, (THOMAS, of Massachusetts,) they had reported back all the bills with the recommendation that they be rejected by the House. The Committee had instructed him so to report.

Mr. COLFAX did not see that the gentleman's statement had materially changed the question, but he would accept. At all events the Committee had made a negative report. They agreed to disagree.

Mr. HICKMAN remarked they did not agree to disagree. A majority of the Committee instructed to report back all the bills, with the recommendation that they do not pass. The action was equally as legitimate as if they had reported that they should pass.

Mr. COLFAX was obliged for the information. At least the Committee were not in favor of any one of the pending bills.

Mr. HICKMAN—Certainly.

Mr. COLFAX—They could not agree affirmatively.

Mr. HICKMAN—There was a majority opposed to each individual bill. This ought to be satisfactory, and therefore the action of the Committee was against each and all the bills.

Mr. COLFAX supposed they were opposed to the bills referred to them, or to any other bill as a substitute, and hence he opposed recommitment to that Committee.

Mr. POTTER, of Indiana, (Rep.) a member of the Committee, said: Some of the members of the Committee thought there might be a better bill framed than those before them, and therefore reported against all.

Mr. COLFAX said these explanations convinced him that the subject ought to be referred to the Select Committee, and not to the Judiciary Committee. The bill the House had just laid on the table provided, in the first section, that hereafter persons who wilfully and persistently engage in the rebellion shall be stripped of all their property, and this section he could support heartily. But the second section provided that this property should be sold under decrees of the United States courts. After their extraordinary decision in the Dred Scott case, he was not certain but that they would decide the slaves of rebels to be property, and order them to be sold under the law. While favoring the many features of the bill, he could not hazard such a national shame. He did not himself regard slaves as property, but as persons held to service: but he was averse to trusting this question of legal construction to the Supreme Court, when we can under a bill open to amendment, settle it ourselves. He was willing to extend leniity to the men in the ranks of the rebel army, who have been dragged there by conscription or deluded by the traitor leaders, and who would return to their allegiance and lay down their arms; but he would punish, with the utmost severity, the Catalines of the rebellion—those who formerly sat here, with oaths on their lips and treason in their hearts—those who sat in the National Councils by day and plotted treason by night, as was shown by the recently discovered papers in Florida, belonging to ex-Senator YULEE. Such men, adding perjury to their treason, were doubly condemned before God and man; assassination and murder were the consequences of their acts, besides plunging a peaceful and happy country in all the horrors of a civil war. He repeated, he would strike at the power of the Confederate civil and military leaders in every possible way. They themselves had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, and now should be visited with the punishment due to their atrocity. Toward the conclusion of his remarks Mr. COLFAX expressed his willingness to support Senator SHERMAN'S bill or Senator TRUMBULL'S, especially favoring that clause of the former which excluded from office hereafter all who continued to hold office under the rebellion. He appealed to those who, like himself, had valued constituents killed, maimed and wounded by rebel enemies on the battle-field, while sustaining our Government and Union, to remember that we here stood between the living and the dead, and owed it to our brave soldiers to strike down the power of rebellion by every legislative measure possible to enact.

Mr. DUNN believed if the vote had been taken, last evening, on the bill which to-day was laid on the table, it would have passed the House. Great haste was exhibited a few days ago, in the passage of another bill, namely: Emancipation in Columbia—there could be no delay—it must be done at once, and the President administered to Congress a very just rebuke for their hot haste. He was for punishing rebels in every way known to the law, and would strike them, hip and thigh. He made a broad distinction between those who brought on this rebellion, namely, the leaders, agitators and deceivers, and their victims—the people who have been led into this folly, madness and ruin. He did not want a common ruin in the rebellious States, and the punishment of poor old men, women and children. The bill the House had tabled provided for seizing and confiscating all the property of rebels, without distinction. The act would have swept away the bed on which old age rests, the covering which warmed the infant sleeping in its cradle: houses and lands, cotton, tobacco, the meal from the tub, the meat from the bin, the bread from the table, beds and cooking utensils, and turn families out of doors. Such degradation was never before proposed in the councils of a civilized nation. He was against extreme measures, wanted moderation, and this course to be steadfastly pursued. He desired to hold such men as DAVIS and BEAUREGARD to just retribution, and to the ministers of the Gospel who preached treason to confiding congregations. In the course of his remarks, Mr. DUNN read an extract from a sermon of Rev. THOMAS MOORE, of Richmond, Va., to show how the people were misguided and misled. He told the people from the sacred desk, that if the Northern army should reach there, they would slaughter their men like bullocks, burn their houses and violate their women. Mr. DUNN had known Mr. MOORE for years; he was a native of Pennsylvania, educated and married in the North, but was invited, to Richmond for his transcendent talents; also Mr. MOORE, notwithstanding his Northern birth and education, had not scrupled at misrepresentation and mischief. If the rebels indulge in general confiscation and deeds of inhumanity, this was no reason why we should follow their barbarous and disgraceful proceedings.

Mr. HICKMAN replied to Mr. DUNN, saying, among other things, that the gentleman had drawn upon his imagination for arguments, and referred to the law of 1792 to show that the penalty of death was already provided for traitors, from the inception to the consummation of their schemes. This act stood undisturbed by the benevolent gentleman from Indiana, while the bill offered by himself, and which the House had laid on the table, only applied to those who may hereafter take part in the rebellion. The American people would not be cheated out of indemnity by false logic. The gentleman from Indiana said the world never before saw such an attempt at infamous legislation, but he (HICKMAN) would reply to that. It had never before seen a more righteous law. The United States would be criminal before God and man if they declined enacting all laws justified by the law of nations and the Constitution, tending to a speedy and certain overthrow of the rebellion, let the consequences fall on whom they may. If innocent persons suffer, whose fault is it? That of the conspirators against the Government; and now, when it was proposed to disarm the rebels, and prevent them from the accomplishment of their infernal felony, the gentleman from Indiana talks about the inhumanity of our act.

Mr. LEHMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) advocated the reference of the subject to a Select Committee. As to the mode and means of suppressing the rebellion, it seemed to him, looking at any action, however important and abstract, common sense generally resolves it best and most speedily. This is a rebellion differing from no other rebellion, except in its magnitude and cause. It is nothing more than armed resistance to the laws, and defiance of the Constitution. It is not to be considered a Southern rebellion, but a resistance of a section of country against the authorities of the land. So considered, it is as such to be treated. The President had adopted the proper mode for the suppression of the rebellion, by putting armies in operation. Any other means resorted to by gentlemen would not have his (LEHMAN'S) approval. As to reducing the States to the condition of Territories, that was a roundabout way of getting at the end of the matter, and not the proper method of ending the rebellion. He was not in favor of any general act of confiscation. Let the traitorous carry over their rebellious territory the Constitution, as fresh air fills a vacuum. This is the way the Union is to be restored. Let the rebellion be crushed out, and the Constitution, as the supreme law, be reinstated.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) maintained that it is the bounden duty of the President to suppress the rebellion. He was sworn to do so, the Constitution making this imperative. He was sworn to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States of America. He was sworn to make use of all means necessary to the accomplishment of that end. It required no legislation to enable the President to perform his sworn duty.

Mr. HICKMAN referred to the incarceration of members of the Maryland Legislature, and the daily seizure of man and their incarceration in forts. If there was no Constitutional power for this, then the President had played the tyrant as much as ever NERO did. The President did these things not by virtue of legislation, but by the strength of the military arm, as a measure of necessity. It was cowardice on the part of the President which had forced them into a want of unity.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed himself against a general Confiscation bill, the effect of which would exasperate the war and protract its termination. Could not they suppress the rebellion with arms without resorting to a measure, not only unwise, but clearly against the Constitution; which provides that no man shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. He addressed the House at length, asserting that the people would permit neither the Abolitionist nor the Secessionist to put down the Constitution.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said a large majority of the people of the North do not desire to interfere with Slavery in the South, and a large majority of the Republicans here do not desire to interfere with it unless it be necessary to save the country.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that he was glad of the interpretation. He was gratified with the declaration. It was what he had himself believed. He concluded by saying that he knew of no safety for himself and his countrymen but in the preservation of the Constitution and Union. He took these as his shield and spear. Adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature

PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK TAX LEVY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 23.

Both Houses met at 9 o'clock this morning.

In the Senate the bill to provide for the public defence was killed.

The House concurred in the Senate's Amendments to the New-York TAX Levy, thus passing the bill without any extra items outside of those contained in the Comptroller's original bill.

No other business was done.

A joint resolution was adopted to adjourn at 11 A. M. When that hour was reached a farewell letter was read from Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, after which Mr. BELL, President *pro tem.*, with appropriate remarks, declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the letter from the Lieutanant-Governor:

ALBANY, April 23, 1862.

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

SENATORS: Please accept my sincere thanks for the resolution you have passed, approving of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of your presiding officer.

The period has now arrived when our official relations must terminate, but I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the kindness which I have received from each of you, and I shall always cherish a fervent friendship for each member and officer of the Senate.

Hoping that you all may be blessed and prospered, I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, R. CAMPBELL.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. RAYMOND said:

The hour has arrived which has been designated by joint resolution for the adjournment *sine die* of the Legislature. Permit me, gentlemen, before pronouncing that adjournment, to return my thanks for the resolution you have adopted awarding me credit for fairness and impartiality in the discharge of the duties of the Chair. If my intentions alone were referred to, I should have no hesitation in saying that I accept the compliment as deserved. I have endeavored in all things to act with perfect fairness, and to observe rigidly that impartiality which recognizes no claims to important positions of public trust except fitness to fill them.

That I have always succeeded in this endeavor, I have not the presumption to claim. In the appointment of committees, especially, I am sensible that I may have erred in judgment, and thus done injustice to individuals and members. I can only plead in excuse therefor, the imperfect knowledge upon which, at the outset of the session, I was compelled to act.

I have the consolation of knowing that whatever errors may have been committed in this direction, the business of the House has been in the hands of members of ability and integrity, who have duly appreciated the dignity and responsibility of their position, and enjoyed the confidence of the Assembly and the State. I should do injustice to myself if I did not bear marked testimony to the industry and success with which the Committees of the Assembly have performed the laborious and responsible duties imposed upon them.

Gentlemen, we are about to separate, never probably to meet again. If trust the brief intercourse of the session has inspired sentiments of friendship and mutual esteem. For my own part, I desire to say that if I have done anything during the session to wound the feelings or incur the just censure of any member of this Assembly, my regret is deepened by a sense of the courtesies I have received at your hands. I sincerely solicit forgiveness therefor.

Bidding you now a respectful farewell, I have only to give effect to the decision of this House, and to announce this Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

The parting of members was marked with much cordiality and good feeling.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual Spring exhibition of the Horticultural Society was opened, yesterday, at the Academy of Music, and will be continued during the remainder of the week. The display of choice and rare plants and flowers is better than at any previous Spring exhibition of the Society—H. M. BARNES, Esq., of the Eastern District, alone having on the different tables more than one hundred pots, embracing some of the rarest plants; among the number is the *cyanophyllum magnificum*, from Madagascar, the largest of the class ever seen in this country. The azalias, ferns, cacti, orchids, ericas, pelangoniums, roses, fuchsias, gloxinias, carnations, are all creditable to the producers, and some of the varieties are exceedingly fine. There is also on exhibition strawberries, string beans, lettuce, rhubarb, radishes, Wardian and Waltonian vases, moss baskets of grape-vines, peaches, &c., grown without earth, by the use of chemicals alone, and many other things pleasing to the eye. Mr. JOHN CADNESS, of Flushing, has a new seedling double petunia, very fine, which he has named "Gen. McClellan." The rooms were crowded to excess, last evening, and all present were delighted with the exhibition.

THE SHOOTING CASE ON BOARD THE BARK GEORGE MICHAEL.—The examination of HARVEY MYERS, arrested on a charge of shooting a boarding-house runner, named SCHNEIDER, on board the bark George Michael, at the foot of Clark-street, last Sunday night, was continued yesterday before Justice PARSE, and at the conclusion of the evidence introduced by the complainant, the Court dismissed the complaint and discharged the accused. It was quite apparent that SCHNEIDER was fortunate in escaping with his life. The wound he received will not necessarily prove fatal.

MILITARY.—The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., paraded yesterday, it being the anniversary of their departure for the protection of Washington. About 250 men turned out. The balance of the corps is now in other regiments at the seat of war.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Museum continues crowded. Ladies and children find it the most attractive place to spend the Easter holidays, and thousands of them throng the place daily. A new farce is played this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLETD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 23.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Eland and infant, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. Conover, Mr. Conover and son, Mrs. M. Gean, infant and maid servant, Viscount J. Freithard, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Lady Alex. Russell, 2 children, 2 nurses and 2 men-servants, Mr. and Mrs. Lober, child and 2 nurses, Mr. H. B. D. Routh, Mr. Charles Goodet, Dr. W. H. Scott and lady, Miss Stuart and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, Miss Drummond, Miss Coggill, Mrs. Stargis, Mr. Richard Debell, Mr. Lockner, Mr. Geo. A. Scheidt, Mrs. Scheidt, Mr. A. A. Estrella, Miss Brown, Mr. Goepp, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Booth, Miss Annie Eagles, Mr. J. Dancy, Mr. G. H. Calvert, Jr., Mr. A. M. Dawson, H. G. Wheeler, J. Elles, Mr. Campbell, Miss Wheeler, Mr. Lingard, Mr. Stargis, F. Rusch, A. N. Saltzman, Mrs. Large, infant and nurse; Mrs. Burrows, four children and nurse; A. Campbell, F. Goodridge, Mr. Coggill, Mr. Christ. Mrs. Coffin, H. Ibbotson, Rev. J. Leys, H. T. Dobell, Archdeacon Hellmuth, C. M. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, three children and two servants; G. Finerot, Geo. A. Stead, E. T. Parker, Messrs. Tucker, Tealls, Solis and friend, Geo. Bradshaw, Jas. E. Clarke, Mr. Vesey, Mrs. Duffais and two children, Wm. Morland, Mr. Cookson, H. L. Routh, T. A. Cushman, H. T. Baylis, John Wright, John Jones, W. S. Lewis, E. Clarke, Mr. Drury.

APRIL 23.—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg and Southampton.*—J. W. Lagerhausen, W. A. Hovey, C. Classen, F. W. Meyer, R. Sipp, A. F. Leopold lady and two children, B. Smits, P. Naylor, Mr. Baer and lady, S. Kundson, L. H. Slaser, S. Nissen, W. Minderlen, C. D. Hammond, A. L. Long, M. Leton, Mr. Kessel and lady, J. T. de la Tuenpe two children and two servants, Masalino Orosco, F. Ballon and lady, A. Dyes, Jacob Ropcke, Isidor Heiliger, S. Von Beaulieu, S. Lusemihl, W. Graaf, R. Hauser, F. Hauser, M. Haber, L. Von Zakalika, J. Spicker, J. Bar, M. Bar, H. Hortheimer, H. Wolff, J. Umersbach, Dr. F. Heyland and lady, E. Haskell, S. Heilner, A. Margraf, J. Brunch, C. Steward, B. A. Wahl, F. Rehwaldt, J. Fennebergy, C. S. Gardiner, F. Edmundson and lady and three children, A. E. Bant, A. Hall and lady, Blanche Gradehon, John Peyond, Martin Scharfenberger, Jacob Micke, Henry Neaum and lady, F. Dighard, Mr. Gunet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon rises.... 2 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 26 | Gov. Island. 5 15 | Hell Gate.... 6 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Dannbe, Whidden, Shanghai, C. B. Fessenden; Margaret Evans, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley.

Barks J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Key West, H. Benner; Amanda, (Pruss.,) Wittenhagen, Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co.

Brigs Ceres, (Oldg.,) Schmidt, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. B. Johnson, (Br.,) Shaw, St. Kitts, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners E. Davidson, Allen, Gloucester, master; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Wm. Hone, Scott, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Helen, (Br.,) McDonald, Bermuda, Middleton & Co; S. W. Smith, Lisconi, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Margaret Platt, Baylis, Washington, F. L. Kneeland; Coral, Kent, Provincetown; A. Howes; Globe, Ames, Mayaguez, P. R., H. Underwood; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Tariff, Provost, Stamford.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fletcher, Alexandria, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Has been detained outside the Hook 36 hours by the fog.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg April 5, and Southampton April 9, with 263 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. In lat. 42 and lon. 57, passed four small icebergs. April 21, south of George's Shoals, passed Br steamship St. George, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool April 12, and Queenstown the 13th, at 4.19 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 14th inst., lat. 51 20, lon. 13 30, passed steamship America, bound E.; same day, passed ship Escort, hence for Liverpool, and Bremen, ship Antoinette, bound E.; 21st, lat. 49 35, lon. 57 17, passed an iceberg.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall April 15, with mails, specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. April 18, at 10 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Northern for Aspinwall; on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., passed steamship Champion.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cnndiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Eventide, (of Boston,) Partridge, Cumberland Harbor April 6, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. William, for Boston.

Bark Acme, Campbell, Vera Cruz 7th inst., with hides, &c., to Hargous & Co. 17th inst., lat. 26 58, lon. 79 39, was boarded by U. S. steamer Santiago de Cuba, cruising, all well. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Pendleton, (of Searsport,) Stringer, Cienfuegos April 1, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Timothy Field, (of Bangor,) Royal, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Casco, Gardiner, Trinidad, Cuba April 4, with molasses to G. S. Schoenson.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Teskles, Glasgow 31 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Elisabetta, (Ital.,) Tororices, Palermo Feb. 16, passed Gibraltar Feb. 26, with fruit to order.

Bark Molina, (of Rosetta,) Benner, Arecibo, P. R., 13th inst., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Andover, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Laprelle, Black River, Jam., April 9, with logwood to Henry Da Cordova & Co. 16th inst., Sombrero Light bearing W. by N., was boarded by U. S. steamer Mercedita, all well.

Brig Laurel, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dalrymple, Cienfuegos April 2, with molasses, &c., to J. F. Whitney. 5th inst., off Cape Antonio, was boarded by U. S. schr. J. S. Chambers.

Brig Fannie Butler, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Messina Feb. 5, passed Gibraltar Feb. 25, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Had westerly winds and calms all the passage. March 30, lat. 29 56, lon. 45 30, spoke brig Cuba, Ray, 50 ds. from Cette for New-York.

Brig Surf, (of Camden, Me.,) Sweetland, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Nesmith & Sons. 16th inst., off Charleston, saw a steamer, showing English colors; was going in toward Charleston; supposed her to be the steamer Catawba.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Ponce, P. R., April 13, with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig Windward, Roberts, Trinidad, Cuba, April 7, with molasses to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig J. W. Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burgess, Palermo Feb. 13, and Gibraltar March 7, with fruit to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Flying Eagle, Treworgy, Matanzas 9th inst., with sugar, to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Avondale, Dix, for Boston.

Brig Charlotte Agnes, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Eden, Grand Cayman, with coffee and logwood to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Roane, Perry, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Alpha, (Br., of Windsor,) Barton, Arecibo, P. R., April 12, with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Nuevitas 13th inst., with sugar, &c., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Elliott, (Br., of Arhroth,) Ford, Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 27, with hides to Aymar & Co.

Schr. Daniel Williams, (of Frankfort,) Hopkins, Cienfuegos April 2, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather for the last 10 ds. April 11, lat. 27 8, lon. 76, was boarded by U. S. steamer gunboat Santiago de Cuba.

Schr. Eleanor, (Br., of Halifax,) Reimer, Trinidad, Cuba, —ds., with molasses to master. Had strong easterly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Belle, Hammond, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master. Had some heavy weather; lost jib-boom.

Schr. Rising Sun, (of Parrsboro,) Carmichael, Turks Island 8 ds., salt to D. R. De Wolf. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Susan Cannon, Page, Gambia, W. C. A., March 17, with pimento to E. R. Ware.

Schr. Okolona, (of Bridgeport, 3-masted,) Wheeler, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to E. D. Huribut & Co.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, Havana 9 ds., with fruit to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, Augadilla, P. R., 9th inst., with molasses to D. C. Murray.

Schr. J. E. Dailey, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Selena Helen, Taylor, Aux Cayes, with logwood to B. F. Small.—(Arr. 22d.)

Schr. J. C. Chapman, Rogers, George's Banks 4 ds., with halibut.

Schr. John Dwight, Brown, Tangier, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. I. Merrill, Hanghson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGar, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Arctic, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Tucker, Ponce, P. R., 8d inst., with molasses to J. A. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Yorktown, Weglum, Baltimore 12 ds., with corn to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Horton, Hatteras Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to Beals, Hamilton & Co.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel 10th inst., with coffee and logwood to E. Beck.

Schr. Cerro Gorda, Crowe, Alexandria, with shingles.

Schr. S Brainerd, Buell, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Flyaway, Davis, Providence, in ballast.

SAILED—Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. fresh.

Below.

Ship C. A. Stamler, Benner, Antwerp Dec. 30, via Fayal.

Bark Flash.

Bark Donau.

Bark Francesca.

Bark "Damara."

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 23—Below—Ship Harvest, from Cardiff, with loss of mizzenmast and mainjopmast. Arr. barks John, Messina, E. Wright, Jr., &c.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Agawam is now on the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3304. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the French Minister from Richmond.

The Reported Removal of Secretary Welles.

Passage by the Senate of the Bill to Recognize Hayti and Liberia.

The Subject of Confiscation Referred to a Special Committee of the House.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

As foreshadowed in my dispatch last night, the Steam war-steamer *Gassendi* arrived up the Potomac about noon to-day, with the French Minister, M. MERCIER, on board, direct from his mission to Norfolk and Richmond. When the steamer was off the Navy-yard salutes were exchanged, and another was fired at the Yard in honor of the French Minister.

Mr. MERCIER states that he never heard, until his arrival here, of Dr. LARCHER, who is said by the Richmond papers to have represented 30,000 Frenchmen.

SECRETARY WELLES.

I learn from an authoritative source that the announcement in Philadelphia and New-York papers, to-day, that the President has decided to remove Mr. WELLES from the Cabinet, send him to Spain, and call Gen. BANKS from the field to the Cabinet, in place of Mr. WELLES, is not true.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate, to-day, by a unanimous vote, ratified the Seward-Lyons treaty, recently negotiated here for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. This is deemed a most important treaty, which will probably sweep the last vestige of the piratical traffic from the face of the seas.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND SENATOR WADE.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, while the House was in Committee of the Whole to-day, in commenting upon the recent speech of Senator WADE, is charged with having made use of the following language: "The author is a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward, and his name is BENJAMIN F. WADE." As soon as the Committee rose, and the Speaker assumed the duties of the Chair, a resolution of censure was offered and is pending. If VALLANDIGHAM does not openly avow the language, and desires to dodge behind the rules of the House, he can do so by contending that he was not called to order at the time he uttered the language, and that his language was not taken down—such being the fact—and that therefore there is no legal evidence that he spoke the language. An attempt was made to bring the members of the House up to the point of expelling Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as soon as the Committee rose, but a vote of censure was decided upon, and the resolution is yet to be acted upon.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.

The editorial in the TIMES of yesterday, holding the Secretary of the Navy responsible for the failure of the *Monitor* to attack the rebel *Merrimac*, when she last appeared under the guns of Craney Island and Sewell's Point, has caused me to inquire carefully into the facts, and I am officially informed that they are substantially as follows:

First—Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH is held responsible that the *Merrimac* shall not come out of Norfolk, or into the bay far enough to do any damage to any vessels, unless the vessels go to her, as was the fact with the three recently captured.

Second—The Navy Department gave no orders to Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH relative to his movements against the *Merrimac* when she was last out, but do most emphatically indorse his prudence in not risking his vessels in shoal water to attack the *Merrimac*, under the guns of two powerful land-batteries, and where the vessels would be very likely to meet with the same fate as the *Minnesota*, by running aground.

ACCOUNTS BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The bill introduced by Mr. FENTON in the House, to-day, provides that the proper accounting officers of the Treasury may examine such accounts between the parties as were adjusted under the act of May 2, 1861, authorizing the payment of the interest due the State of New-York; and, upon the reëxamination, to assume the sums expended by the State of New-York, and the sums repaid by the United States. In this settlement the interest must be calculated up to the time of any payment made, and the payment first applied to this; and the balance, if any, to be applied to reduce the principal. Interest is to be calculated only on sums upon which the State has either lost or paid interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund. In the application of the above rules, if any money is found due the State of New-York, it shall be paid out of the unappropriated funds of the Treasury. The proper accounting officers of the Treasury are also required to examine the claims of the State of New-York for clothing furnished and worn out in the service of the United States, for arms used and lost, and for equipments and unavoidable expenses in the war of 1812, as presented to the Comptroller of said State by the officers thereof, and the amount, if any is found due, is to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

MR. COLLAMER AGAINST CONFISCATION.

Mr. COLLAMER'S speech in the Senate to-day against [illegible] bill and SHERMAN'S amendment thereto, providing for confiscation, was a very able effort, and attracted the closest attention of Senators during its delivery. The main point of his argument was that it is impossible to confiscate the property of traitors until those alleged to be traitors are convicted. He contended that the bill contemplated a plain interference with Slavery in the States, which would be not only in conflict with the guarantees of the Constitution, but against the expressed doctrines of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago.

IRREGULAR DISCHARGES.

The Secretary of War has observed, with some surprise, that the commanders of one or two military departments conceiving themselves empowered to do so, have undertaken to accept the resignations of, and discharge from the service of the United States, officers commissioned or appointed by the President, the volunteer staff of the army, &c. These proceedings are irregular, and unless sanctioned by the proper authority, void of effect. None but the President, or such officer specially appointed by himself, are [illegible] this power to any Gen-

[illegible] Court Martial since although its sentence is, but by direction of the President.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Brigade Surgeon J. W. THOMSON, United States Volunteers, is dismissed from the service as an alcoholic, on the recommendation of his Commanding Officer, Rosecrans.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS FOR DESERTION.

On recommendation of Brig.-Gen. [illegible], commanding Second Army Corps, approved by Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, commanding the Army of the Potomac, Maj. VAN SCHAICK, Capt. BRINKERHOFF and Capt. CAMP, of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., Lieut. LEONARD, Adjutant Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon WILLIAMS, of the First New-York Artillery, are, by direction of the President, stricken from the rolls of the Army for being captured by the enemy while straggling, without authority, beyond the outposts of the Army, March 30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED.

The headquarters of Lieut.-Col. WM. HOFFMAN, Eighth Infantry, Commissary-General of prisoners, is transferred from New-York to Detroit, Mich.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

Among the memorials presented to-day was one by Mr. MCKINNEY, signed by Bishop POTTER, ALBERT HARRIS, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, A. BOARDMAN, THOMAS SULLY, Messrs. MCMICHAEL and other citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the recognition of the Republic of Liberia.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of MARVIN MICHAEL, of Michigan, as Consul at Aguas Calientes, Mexico; and of MESSRS. KING, Ex-Postmaster-General, as one of the Commissioners under the act for the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Board will organize at once.

NOMINATIONS.

J. T. TUTTLE was nominated to the Senate to-day as Brigadier-General, and J. L. ROBINSON as Assistant-Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

JAS. S. CURRIE was nominated by the President to-day, as Consul to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

CONFISCATION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day, the whole subject of confiscation has been referred to a select committee of seven, of which Mr. OLIN, of New-York, will probably be the Chairman.

NAVAL ORDERS TO-DAY.

The following officers are ordered to the steam gunboat *Mahaska*, at Portsmouth, N. H.:

C. LEE MOSES, Acting-Master.
CHARLES FAIRCHILD, Acting Assistant Paymaster.
E. C. V. BLAKE, Acting-Midshipman.

The following appointments as Acting Masters have been made in Flag-officer DUPONT'S Department, but have not heretofore been communicated to the Secretary of the Navy: James R. Beers, E. M. Baldwin, W. L. Kempton, Peter F. Coffin. In the same Department, Theophilus Tice, Charles D. Boardman, Wm. A. Durr were appointed Masters' Mates, and Henry J. Johnson to be Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

POSTAL SERVICE.

At noon to-day was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the West and Northwest, etc. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the Post-office Department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri are considerably advanced, owing doubtless to the military disturbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana and other States the rates are lower. In all the number of routes are about 2,500, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings is about equal to that of four years ago for similar service.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Milroy Driving the Rebels Out of Western Virginia.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE GUERILLAS.

WHEELING, Thursday, April 24.

On the 21st inst. the indefatigable Gen. MILROY, at the head of a reconnoitreing force, overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry six miles west of the railroad, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Western Virginia. They fled, rapidly pursued by our cavalry. MILROY learned that their main body stopped the previous night six miles beyond Buffalo Gap, but finding they were cut off at Staunton by Gen. BANKS, they bore southwest, through both Bath and Alleghany Counties, towards the James River.

A company that was sent by Gen. MILROY down the north fork of the Potomac, in Pendleton County, captured eight rebels, including BARNETT, a notorious guerilla.

FROM GEN. SCHENCK'S DIVISION.

ROMNEY, Wednesday, April 23.

Twenty-eight of FISHER'S and SHAW'S Cavalry encountered the rebel Col. PARSONS, with fifty men, at Peter Palling's, on Grassy Pick, before daylight. Two of FISHER'S and one of SHAW'S men were killed. A number of rebels were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent out, who burned the house the rebels fired from, and scoured the country adjacent.

There is bad weather; still in the Valley. It is snowing to-day at Moorefield.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 24.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A telegram from Gen. SCHENCK states that a squad of Twenty-fifth Infantry, sent from Romney by Lieut.-Col. DOWNEY, to look after guerillas, was attacked yesterday morning on Grass Lick between Sosh River and Caraplon, by the rebels, 40 in number. Our force lost three killed, but drove the rebels, who took refuge in the house of one POLLARD. Col. DOWNEY met with a reinforcement of cavalry, but the rebels fled at his approach, carrying off several dead and wounded, among the latter, Col. PARSONS, their leader, and POLLARD, the owner of the house. Col. DOWNEY reports the interior of the house covered with blood. He burned the house and pursued the flying enemy, taking five prisoners.

Gen. SCHENCK sent a reinforcement of 160 cavalry and one piece of DEBECK'S artillery to come on the enemy in the rear. These must have reached the place about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our messengers, passing to and fro, between Grass Lick and Romney, were fired on four, six and seven miles from Romney, by guerrillas.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

SERENADE TO MRS. COMMODORE FOOTE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 24.

The band of the Third New-York Regiment last night serenaded the wife of Commodore FOOTE, who is stopping in this city. The music was very fine and attracted a large crowd of listeners.

SECRETARY WELLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 24.

The *Inquirer* says that Secretary WELLES is to take the mission to Spain, but that his successor in the Naval Department is not yet known certainly.

OLD POINT AND YORKTOWN.

An Arrival from Gen. Burnside's Department.

Reported Proposal of the Governor of North Carolina to Surrender the State.

Progress of Operations Before Yorktown.

Great Advantages Gained by the National Forces.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING RAPIDLY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 24.

The Old Point boat brings little news of importance.

Col. SUMNER and Lieut. CARNE came up in the Old Point boat, having arrived there about an hour before the boat left, in the steamer *Cossack* from Newbern.

They report that a fight occurred last Tuesday near the canal locks, at Elizabeth City, N. C., between Col. HAWKINS' Regiment and a force of rebels. The rebels were repulsed, with considerable loss. Our loss is estimated at 50 killed and wounded. Col. HAWKINS was wounded in the right breast, and his Adjutant killed.

It is also reported that Gen. BURNSIDE has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of the State.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 23d, says:

"The British steamer *Rinaldo*, which, some days since, took a position far up the roads, opposite Sewall's Point, came down around the Point this morning, and anchored near the French gunboat *Cabinet*, in the lower roads. She is probably lired of waiting for the *Merrimac* to come out again, and is, no doubt, satisfied of the total inefficiency of the blockade of the James and Elizabeth Rivers.

The Elizabeth River Batteries have just enough men in them to man the guns properly, and all of the troops have been drawn from these batteries and from Norfolk to reinforce the rebel army at Yorktown. There were but about three hundred men of the Coast Guard in Norfolk when we left.

Two of the captured Union schooners were heavily loaded, and the other was empty. Their cargoes had been removed and sold, and the vessels were to be used as gunboats for harbor defence.

The visit of the French Minister to Norfolk in an armed vessel of his own nationality created the greatest surprise among the people. It was rumored that he had come to present protestations against the continuance of the war, from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Capt. AP CATESBY JONES, in a speech to some friends in Norfolk, on last Friday evening, stated that in a few days he would be ready to go down into Egypt with the *Virginia* and give the Yankees h—l! He would first capture all the vessels in Mother Hawkins' Hole, and then pay his respects to Newport's News. He was anxious to obtain a foothold also on the Rip Raps.

Every conceivable means of transportation was seized by the rebel Government for the transportation of men and stores to Yorktown, and from every indication the rebels are preparing to make a desperate stand there. The rebel line of retreat is not being neglected, however, in case of a disaster at Yorktown. The turnpike road to Richmond has been repaired, and a new road has been laid to a point opposite City Point, where the troops may be ferried across and transported to Petersburgh, where another stand will be made. Blandford Heights are now being fortified. The works will command every approach to the city. Thus the rebels seek out the strategical points of the Revolution for the conflicts of this rebellion."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following as the statements of the refugees from Norfolk:

"There was great exultation in Norfolk the night that the steamer *Yorktown* came in with the captured vessels. Everybody crowded down to the wharves to see the 'captured Yankee vessels,' and great stories were told of the doings of the redoubtable *Yorktown*. The prisoners who were taken with the vessels met with many indignities. Where they are now, I could not ascertain.

Notwithstanding the fame of the *Merrimac*, she is not very popular, and it is with the utmost difficulty that men can be got to work her. The men who escaped say they are part of her crew. Not being as invulnerable as they thought she would be, she is not in high favor with those who man her, as men are killed on board of her by shot from the Union vessels. They are afraid of the *Monitor*, too, and are not willing to venture into close quarters with her.

They also confirm the report that one of her guns burst during the recent action. They say that the explosion killed three officers and ten men. She is also badly strained by being aground.

They also state that the gunboat *Yorktown* had gone to Richmond.

The arrival of the *Gassendi* created quite an excitement in Norfolk, and much speculation existed as to the object of the visit of the French Minister. The South are not as confident of the assistance of NAPOLEON III. as they were a year since, and they are not well pleased at this visit of a foreign vessel."

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A gentleman arrived here to-day directly from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters, and reports that our forces *have greatly the advantage of the enemy*, as time will show; that our sharpshooters are the terror of the rebel gunners. Our approaches command the rebel intrenchments. *Everything is working as well as the most sanguine could wish.*

One of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, now in this city, was with Gen. SMITH when the latter was thrown off his horse, and states that the General's horse, a high-spirited animal, stepped into a mire and fell, throwing the General full length into the mud. The Staff officer alluded to asserts that Gen. SMITH was not in the slightest degree intoxicated, as asserted, and that the reconnoissance made by him at the time *was highly important, and resulted in the greatest value to the army.*

On Monday last there was *firing between two rebel regiments within the rebel works*, causing much commotion in our camp. It continued so long and was so severe that it was mistaken at first for a regular assault on our outposts, and the long roll was beaten in our camps. It turned out that one of their regiments was firing into another, which returned the fire with equal spirit. Our forces could distinctly see them carrying off the dead and wounded. The affair is believed to have been a mutiny, and measures taken to quell it. The Virginians now being conscripted, forced into the service at the point of the bayonet, resist as far as they can, more especially being drafted and forced into regiments from other States, to fill the latter to their respective quotas. It is supposed the mutiny grew out of something of the sort.

One of the gentlemen alluded to above states that information was received in our headquarters at Yorktown that the rebels were concentrating a large force at Gordonsville, hoping to bag Gen. BANKS, and that it was their intention to allow McDOWELL to get across the Rappahannock, and then to precipitate a superior force upon him.

On the morning of the 21st, a rebel picket was shot through the lungs by a Union sharpshooter, on the Yorktown road, in front of the rebel works. The rebel was discovered crawling toward the Sharpshooter's position, and anticipated in his purpose. An ambulance was sent for, and the wounded man conveyed to a hospital in our lines, where the surgeon pronounced his wound mortal. He was requested to leave any message he might desire for the living, but he refused to give even his name. On being asked what force the rebels had at Yorktown, he said, "We have one hundred and twenty thousand, and our fortifications are too strong for you to take." He died at night.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 24.

The weather is again pleasant and the roads are beginning to improve. The preparations for carrying out the plans of the Commander-in-Chief are being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Two deserters from the Sixth Alabama Regiment came within our lines yesterday. They were from Pennsylvania. They represent the rebel forces at 100,000, and that they are busily constructing works in the rear of their present lines. They had no knowledge of the arrival of JEFF. DAVIS.

On Tuesday the rebels came out from their rifle-pits in front of Lee's Mills, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely riddling it with bullets. The officer commanding the reserve then ordered his men to charge on the rebels, which was willingly responded to, resulting in several of them being killed, and one of them taken prisoner. Two men were killed on our side, and two mortally wounded.

OPERATIONS BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 23d, says:

"We have had a flag of truce from Rebeldom. On Saturday afternoon, a rebel colonel appeared with a white flag near the dam breast at Lee's Mills, and on being met by one of our pickets, delivered an envelope for 'The Commanding Officer of the Brigade of Federal troops in front.'

It was sent to Gen. ——, and on being opened was dated 1 P. M., and was found to contain a request for a cessation of hostilities for two hours, until our dead who were lying in front of their lines could be buried, and signed 'PAUL L. SIMMS, Brigadier General.' An answer was sent at 2:30 P. M. 'To the General commanding the forces opposite,' stating that the bodies of our men would be received at the middle of the dam or stream, and signed by command of the general commanding forces opposite.

A reply was received, dated 4 P. M., that the proposition to send the bodies to the middle of the dam is accepted, and hostilities will be suspended for two hours from receipt of the reply.

The officer who brought in the flag of truce, and those engaged in turning over the bodies, say they lost about a hundred men, including one Colonel of a North Carolina regiment. They thought our whole army was making an attempt to force their way through their lines. They give us great credit for the skill of our sharpshooters, and say that whenever a head is shown from the edge of the woods, pop goes a ball, and a man is killed. They have a perfect dread of our sharpshooters, which accounts for the fact of their pickets having been driven into their trenches nearly all along the whole line. They were perfectly astonished to see that a few handfulls of men should attempt to take their works, and say that we showed more gallantry than they anticipated.

Several of the rebel shells fired at Lee's Mills did not explode, as the fuse was not properly arranged. On examination, they were pronounced by one of our artillery officers to be of the old pattern left in the Norfolk Navy-yard. The powder in them was found to be of a superior quality to that we used at the same time."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

More About the Recent Battle at Apache Pass—A Serious Check to the Rebels—Movements of the Opposing Forces, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 24.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, under date of Fort Union, New-Mexico, April 13, says:

"Col. HOOVER, after the battle of Apache Cañon, fell back and took position at Bernel Springs, forty-five miles south of Fort Union. This was deemed the strategical point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union—a position to harass the enemy, and to form a junction with Col. CANBY when he should leave Fort Craig, 300 miles south. We had been there one day when Col. CANBY sent from Fort Craig his Assistant Adjutant-General, with peremptory orders to Col. HOOVER to fall back with his column to Fort Union, which was immediately obeyed."

It would seem that we crippled the enemy in the fight at Apache Cañon more than was believed at first. We have reliable information that we killed over 100 men, including six officers, and wounded over 200. We have now prisoners at Fort Union 21 officers and 62 privates. The enemy immediately fell back to Santa Fé, and are again, it is believed, concentrating in their old position at Albuquerque.

Yesterday an express arrived from Col. CANBY, stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March. If the enemy is in the vicinity of Albuquerque, with ordinary travelling, Col. CANBY is in their immediate vicinity, and as our column is 180 miles from Albuquerque, and will only leave this morning, he will be unsupported by this column, and, with 900 regulars, will have to encounter their forces, unless he can slip by and join the column, which leaves here this morning.

It is understood that KIT CARSON, with a regiment of New-Mexican volunteers, 700 strong, will remain and garrison Fort Craig.

It is rumored that Cols. STEELE and BAYLOR, of the rebel army, are advancing into New-Mexico with 800 additional men. Important events will probably occur before the next express leaves for the States.

A well authenticated report has just reached here that the Texan forces, 2,000 strong, are intrenching themselves at Santa Fé, and that Col. CANBY, having strengthened his command up to 1,200, is fifty miles south of Santa Fé. This may enable our two columns to act together and make us 2,400 strong. If this is the case we will have one of the bloodiest battles on record. The enemy's artillery numbers about 18 pieces, ours 12 pieces.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebel Defences on the Mississippi Much Exaggerated—An Easy Victory Probable.

By an arrival at this port yesterday we have received our Havana files to the 17th instant.

American affairs receive great attention.

The *Diario* discusses the question whether New-Orleans is sufficiently fortified to resist BUTLER'S and PORTER'S fleet, and comes to the conclusion that it is not. The editor states that persons who have lately arrived at Havana from New-Orleans say that the rebel defences are much exaggerated—that Forts Jackson and Phillip have been abandoned by the troops, without taking away their cannon; and that there is nothing to prevent the Federal fleets from sailing directly up to New-Orleans. The *Diario* gives these rumors without vouching for them.

MORE LIQUOR-DEALERS ARRESTED.—Three more liquor-dealers were arrested yesterday in the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of selling liquor without license. Their names are FREDERICK EICHOFF, HENRY MILLER, and JOHN TISCHNOR. They were all taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel News from Tennessee and North Alabama.

FEARS FOR THE SITUATION THERE.

Reports of Operations on the Yorktown Peninsula.

Admissions of Advantages Gained by the National Forces.

An Advance from Fredericksburgh Apprehended.

Progress of Operations Against New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d inst., having fallen into my hands, I glean from it the following extracts:

CRITICAL SITUATION IN TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA.

The Atlanta (Georgia,) *Confederacy* has information which represent affairs in Tennessee and North Alabama in a very critical situation. It says: "We are informed, and believe the information to be correct, that the enemy's cavalry have advanced southward from Huntsville; have crossed the Tennessee River at the extreme southward point of that stream in Alabama, and are now at Gunter's Landing. This is within forty or fifty miles of Gadsden, on the Coosa River, which distance they can travel in one day and *cut off the passage of any more steamboats up to Rome.* Nay, they might seize a few boats and *pass up the river to Rome and take the city, burn down our foundries, which are rapidly turning out cannon and small arms*, and do whatever mischief they pleased. GUNTER'S Landing, by a direct route through DeKalb and Cherokee Counties, Ala., along a fine road for travel, is only 80 miles from Rome. The enemy's cavalry could pass through this country in two days, and burn down our foundries in Rome. They could at that point and at Kingston *capture enough engines and cars to proceed up the road* with an armed force to protect them in burning the bridges, and be exposed to none of the difficulties that the engine stealers met with a few days ago; or they could approach and burn the bridges from Rome through the country. With these bridges burnt, KIRBY SMITH, *who is understood to be advancing on Huntsville*, would be cut off from reinforcements or retreat. East Tennessee, and our forces at Knoxville, Greenville and Cumberland Gap, with all Western Virginia, would be exposed in the same manner we pointed out in commenting on the consequences had the engines thieves been successful."

FROM THE PENINSULA—THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

We have but scanty intelligence from the Peninsula, but sufficient to induce the belief that *no general action is imminent in that quarter.* We have, from all accounts, *an active and wary foe to deal with* on the Peninsula.

It is reported that the enemy have cut a canal between the waters of the York and Warwick rivers, *which gives him a water front across the whole stretch of country, and must contribute very much to the strength of his position.*

We learn that on Saturday last sharp skirmishing continued during the entire day on a portion of our lines. During the night our men lay on their arms, expecting to renew the skirmishing and sharpshooting in the morning. By break-of-day it was found that *the enemy had been at work all night, and had thrown up a line of intrenchments and mounted guns within one thousand yards of our position.*

The indications of the intentions of the enemy are very uncertain, and it is thought not improbable that he may be drawing off some of his forces for a demonstration in the direction of Fredericksburgh. It is certain that at least three columns of the enemy might be concentrated there any day—McDOWELL'S, GRAY'S and HOOKER'S; if it be true as reported, that the latter has crossed the river from Lower Maryland.

The report that Gen. JACKSON has abandoned the upper portion of the valley, appears to be fully confirmed. *He is said to be occupying Staunton.* One report has it that Gen. FREMONT is pressing down upon him, but the most reliable accounts of the movements of this National officer represent him to be making his way toward Southwestern Virginia, and that he was last heard from in the neighborhood of Raleigh, C. H. Hopes had been indulged of some important action in Virginia, from the concentration of troops that has been going on for some time past. The only rational purpose of the combination of troops is to fight; but, if made for other purposes, it is the old *statue quo* after all.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Official dispatches received yesterday state that the bombardment of the forts below New-Orleans continued during the whole of Saturday, and that there were no casualties on our side. It is stated that the enemy's armament, owing to the shoalness of the seacoast of the water, cannot get sufficiently near to the forts to batter their walls to any extent—that there is no possibility of reducing them but by shelling the garrisons out.

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

We have some interesting advices from the battle-fields of Shiloh and Pittsburgh. These accounts assure the fact that in these engagements the enemy was repulsed on every occasion. From what we can gather from the reports of officers engaged in the battle, our loss in both engagements was about 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was about 25,000 in killed and wounded. Our forces, in falling back to Corinth, were not pursued. From information we have gathered we have but little doubt that Gen. BUELL was killed. There is no doubt that the action near Corinth was one of the most sanguinary in history, in proportion to the numbers engaged; and *we have reason to believe that official reports will increase the amount of our loss.* On account of the great distance over which the dead were strewn, the battle-field did not present as horrible a spectacle as the contracted field of Donelson, where the men were killed in masses, and an acre of open ground was filled with dead, in many instances several feet deep.

SLAUGHTER OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

We learn that the Congress, which has adjourned, failed to confirm 140 appointments sent in by President DAVIS. These appointments were all for Lieutenancies in the regular army, which is nothing more than a skeleton organization—which, we suppose, Congress was not disposed at this time to support from the public treasury.

CANNON MAKING IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"A foundryman" writes to the Mobile *Advertiser*, in reply to a question whether the contributions of old brass for cannon were serviceable, as follows:

"The Government has copper enough in Mobile to make four or five brass cannon, but it cannot be made for the want of tin, which cannot be had, or at least is very scarce. This scarcity of [illegible] was probably known to Gen. [illegible] have prompted his appeal to the [illegible] tributions for bells, for bell metal [illegible] nearly so. He certainly did not [illegible] house bells, and brass, and bronze [illegible] mestic, such as are used in private [illegible] are of no use to Foundries or the Government [illegible] is no gun metal in them, and we are doing [illegible] receive any such articles. The large bells [illegible] used by churches, factories, steamboats and [illegible] plantations are articles the General Government. The foundries in Mobile can make no more [illegible] at present."

Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, the sentry in front of Castle Garden fired at one of the prisoners for poking his head out of a front window. Nobody hurt.

NASHVILLE REPORTED TO BE RETAKEN.

AUGUSTA, Monday, April 21.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Saturday, says that passengers from Corinth report that a rumor was current there that Nashville had been retaken by Gens. KNOX, SMITH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL. The *Tribune* doubts the report, and says also that four thousand prisoners were taken. We do not credit this rumor.

It is believed at Corinth that the enemy will evacuate his position there, and going to the peninsula.

The *Examiner* pitches severely into the "secessionists and moderate cotton men," who express a desire to reconcile with the Border States, and establish a Cotton State Confederacy. The following paragraph forms the leading editorial in the issue of the 22d, and is a specimen:

"The best intellect and practical talent of the Cotton States are either in the army or at home. They have no control in the Councils of the Confederacy. The silliest of all the notions that have entered the brain of the second-rate cotton men who have a voice in public affairs is, that the Border States are a burden to them—that they could make a better fight without these States, and that they, by themselves, could, at any moment they might choose, make a separate peace with the North."

"It would be wise if there had been no [illegible] ing, especially of rich and valuable territory, filled with loyal and brave Southern people, and it would be well, even now, if the giddy men who cherish the vain belief that the South can win, though the Border States be evacuated, should banish the notion utterly from their minds."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Movements of Gen. Mitchel.

His Arrival at Tuscumbia, Fifty Miles from Corinth.

Two Hundred Miles of the Railroad in Our Possession.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, from Pittsburgh, says that Gen. MITCHEL'S Division has arrived at Tuscumbia, Alabama, and that he has now possession of 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburgh on the 22d inst.

[Tuscumbia, to which Gen. MITCHEL has advanced, is in Franklin County, Alabama, 60 miles west of Huntsville, and about 50 east of Corinth. It is situated on the southern side of the Tennessee River. It is a small town of 2,500 inhabitants, and has four churches, an iron foundry, etc. The important military relations of the place will be seen by a glance at the map.]

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Thursday, April 24.

A reconnoitering party, under Gen. A. J. SMITH, left this morning, and attacked the enemy's pickets, 150 strong, who left in great haste, leaving knapsacks, blankets and everything else. The party proceeded on foot to Pea Ridge, and there found three or four thousand drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving tents, camp equipage, private baggage, half-written letters, and other things, indicating a great surprise. Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned. We captured 12 prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being captured. They said the people of the South were getting tired of the war. The roads are improving fast.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says that the rise in the Tennessee River has reached here. The Ohio has risen an inch, and is still rising.

Dispatches from Cumberland represent that the river is rapidly rising. The country between here and Mound City is inundated. The entire track of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, between Bird's Point and Charleston, is washed away or destroyed.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has transferred the command of Fort Pillow to Gen. PRICE.

From Pittsburgh we have intelligence of a skirmish with the enemy, in which Gen. GRANGER, with 800 cavalry, participated. About two miles from our pickets they came in contact with the rebel pickets and drove them in, and encountered a strong force of rebel cavalry. After fighting for an hour both sides retired with an inconsiderable loss in killed.

Tri-weekly packets are now running from Cairo to Tuscumbia, by which the mails are supplied. Passengers from Fort Pillow yesterday afternoon, report no change in affairs.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

PITTSBURGH, April 17, 1862.

Preparations go steadily forward here, and the troops daily advance. Some of the divisions now are posted within a mile of the rebel pickets. Numbers of new batteries and fresh soldiers have arrived, and every day before another week the fate of Corinth will be decided. Gen. MCCOOK has crossed Bridges, holding the bridge there, and capturing three siege guns, on their way to Burnsville. Hundreds of wounded Confederates have been found by parties between here and Corinth, the last day or two, and brought in here. So energetic have been the measures taken by Gen. HALLECK, that the army here is fully prepared to immediately assume the offensive. Gen. BUELL'S troops are in excellent condition. Bodies of our cavalry daily meet and skirmish with the enemy. From present appearances, an important movement will take place upon Corinth. On account of the destruction of the railroad bridges, from Bear Creek to Decatur, for BEAUREGARD to obtain reinforcements.

Our army here, for fighting purposes, is more effective than before the battle. Fighting is a great reason to believe, both officers and men, that the chance of having to defend, will have effect upon steadily, constantly forward.

Gen. HALLECK has been busily employed, since his arrival, in destroying the enemy's means of communication, rendering useless those railroads that, like great arteries, have given to the heart of the rebel position, Corinth, life and strength. He has succeeded, and important results are visible already.

THOSE DISPATCHES.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* asserts that these are the dispatches which passed between Gen. BEAUREGARD and MITCHEL:

To Jeff. Davis:

You must send me reinforcements, or I shall not be able to hold ont against the enemy.

BEAUREGARD.

To Gen. Beauregard:

I cannot send you reinforcements, for I have none to spare. I want reinforcements myself.

DAVIS.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Armor Fends in France—An Amusing Production—Reduction of the French Army—The Mexican Question—Rome—The Japanese Embassy.

PARIS, Friday, April 11, 1862.

Events are passing so rapidly in thn United States, that by the time this reaches you the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads will have been almost forgotten. But on this side the excitement on the subject increases each day, and mingles with natural fidelity, so far as regards the expression of the sentiment, the affair of the *Trent*. When it is recollected that this return to the age of iron is universal for the nations of the world the necessity of defending their navies entire, with an untold amount of money, it will be admitted that this excitement is entirely legitimate.

Many mistakes have been made in the description of the Monitor, but the most amusing one was perpetrated by a Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, the same one who has never yet, even by hazard, told a word of truth on the American question. He says that the reason why President LINCOLN, when he went to visit Lieut. WORDEN, said that if he could he would have him named a Captain, was because the Ericsson battery belonged to a stock company, and that her commander was a private citizen whom the President desired to introduce into the service, as a reward for his gallant conduct!

Some writers have had their imaginations so keenly awakened to the magnitude of the interests engaged in this revolution in naval warfare as to completely lost sight of the facts in relation to the fight, which have given us highly-wrought fancy sketches, in which we only recognize the subject by the names of the vessels engaged. Others see in it a magnificent occasion for mocking at the fears of the English, and the Charivari gives itself a loose rein at England's expense.

But in high places there is the same concern felt in this matter as in England on this sudden and wonderful change in naval architecture, and the grand steeplechase in naval supremacy in iron batteries is going to commence at once. What was true of the iron-cased frigates is true of the new and more effective batteries; neither nation can afford to allow the other to get the start in whatever is new and valuable. But while the revolving towers will be accepted as the important feature in the new improvement, great efforts will be made to perfect the vessels in sea-going qualities. She, too, a great effort will be made to prodnce a force which will destroy these new vessels of war, and already experiments have commenced at Toulon to this effect. The French, who believn themselves the first nation in the world on artillery, naturally charge themselves with the duty of finding a gun and a projectile which will smash in the sides of the new vessels. We shall see what success will attend their efforts.

The reduction of 22,000 men which has just been made in the French army, creates but little remark at Paris, for the reason that every one knows that in case of war the Government has it in its power to put on foot on short notice as many men as it requires. The officers and the material of war for six or seven hundred thousand men still exist, and all wars are so popular in France that no difficulty would be found in filling up the regiments with men. The dismissal of 22,000 men, therefore, possesses no particular importance, farther than as an indication that the Government is not looking for a war this Spring or perhaps this year.

To-day the Mexican affair is in confusion, and if the Government was heartily sick of the question a month ago, how much more so must it be to-day? From Madrid we learn that there is a division in the Cabinet, one party going with England and the other with France, and thus we read in the Madrid organ of one of these parties, that Spain is entirely satisfied with the Convention of Soledad, and with England will retire from Mexico, while the other organ declares that Spain is not satisfied, and that the three Powers are discussing in the most amicable way what line of conduct they will follow. A French paper which has always opposed the expedition, *La France*, suggests that the sudden change of policy by Spain, (if this change proves to be true,) is probably owing to the exploits of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and the prospective damage such agents of destruction might cause in Cuban ports. Under any circumstances, the Spanish question for the moment is in a fog, from which, however, it must soon emerge.

The French Ambassador at Rome, M. DE LAVALETTE, is now at Paris, an account of a difference which has arisen between himself and Gen. GOYON, the commander of the French troops at Rome. M. de LAVALETTE has had several interviews with the Emperor, but no decision appears yet to have been arrived at. Neither of these gentlemen, it appears, is willing to stay in Rome if the other does, and thus the Roman question—which, like the Mexican question, was already sufficiently annoying to the Emperor—has, like the other, acquired an additional element of discord in the inefficiency or obstinacy of the official agents of thn Government. It would not be astonishing to see the Emperor lose patience, and suddenly come to the long tooked-for decision.

The Catholic Bishop of Toulouse has just scandalized the Church by ordering a jubilee in his diocese in honor of the massecre of several thonsend Protestants in Toulouse in 1562. The Government has very properly abrogated the Bishop's order, and prohibited the celebration.

A Japanese Embassy has just arrived at Paris, bnt is not exciting as much attention as did his predecessor in the United States. It is composed, as regards numbers and the grade of its members, exactly as was the one to the United States. Thn individnals, however, are not the same. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

The Age of Iron—End of Wooden Walls—Monitors will Soon Set Iron Walls and Balls at Defiance—Impressions of American Affairs.

LONDON, April, 1862.

The one subject of thonght and discussion continues to be tha iron-plated steamers, floating batteries, cupola ships, &c. The wholn country le thoroughly alarmed and stirred np to demand instant and energetic action on the part of the Government, and if the Ministry hesitate to comply with this dnmand, they are threatened with defeat. Nothing short of a fleet of twenty or thirty iron-clad ships, with floating batteries for the principal ports, will satisfy the public clamor. England, at every cost, and by every necessary means, must maintain her supremacy npon the ocean, and she felicitates herself that her coal and iron will always give her this supremacy. Does it ever occur to her public men or public writers that America has coal-fields larger than all the British Islands, and mountains of iron?

While the English are alarmed with the idea that their immense navy is practically useless—that it is reduced to four ships of doubtful efficiency, the French are also discussing the question. They tell us that the reason why the *Merrimac* was so long invulnerable is to be found in the kind of artillery used against her, and that French cannon would have told a different story. Your guns on the *Monitor* and elsewhere, it seems, are of too large calibre, and the initial velocity of the shot too small. To pierce iron plates four or five inches thick you must have oblong balls and heavy charges of powder. To pierce, no doubt; but I must think that a greater weight of shot, even at a lower velocity, might orush in the side of a ship. If ten 300-pound balls, of whatever shape, could be thrown at the same instant upon the same ten-foot square af a vessel's side, from fort or ship, it must be a very strong vnsset that could resist that ton of metal. With the aid of electricity, ten or a hundred guns can be fired at the same instant.

It is asserted in Parliament that neither the *Monitor* nor the *Merrimac* are seaworthy. Lord TEMPEST, who ought to be an authority, and who has seen the *Merrimac*, declares that she can do nothing unless the water is as smooth as nfloor. I am not quite prepared to accept his opinion, and shall wait for confirmation. As to the *Monitor* all she wants, to go round the world, is pipes high enough and strong enough, and machinery for ventilation. An elephant can swim very securely as long as he keeps the tip of his trunk out of water. I would undertake to construct a vessel which should be entirely submerged, and swim about like a shark, with thn tip of her fin above the surface. The idea that it is necessary to have engine surface is an old prejudice. The object is to get through the hurricane of twenty or thirty feet below. Again and again I have seen the storm-waves over Dover Pier, and come up again. Mr. SMITH'S ingenious and effective application of this principle, that it had be carried out more thoroughly.

I predict also that even the most formidable steel-clad ships and batteries will now meet their match. Human ingenuity is not exhausted. The struggle between the means of attack and defence will go on, until men and nations will be ready to agree not to fight. Science and invention will promote war until they have ended it. In the meantime the great Powers, France, England and America—for these are now the three really great Powers of the world—will strain avery nerve for the supremacy, and America, if but united, would not be long behind the others. America, united, might be the one sole Power of the Western Continent, leaving the Eastern to settle her own affairs.

Spain, you will see, denies any intention to deprive Mexico of her sovereignty and independence. She disclaims any intention to reconqner her ancient possessions; but she does not disclaim the intention of influencing the formation of a monarchical government, or of giving it any assistance that may be considered necessary. It is for the interest of the great European Powers that there should be a stable government, and protection to commercial interests, in Mexico. Bnt it is also for their interests, real or supposed, that Mexico should not become a portion of the great Federal Rnpnblic of the North, and that it should be a check upon, if not a rival to that growing Power. Hence the Mexican intervention, the guarantee of Cuba to Spain, and the cession of St. Domingo, and the probable absorption of Hayti. Some of the negroes of Jamaica have protested against this prospective absorption. The *Times* snubs them for this protest, and tells them that there is nothing in the history of Hayti, as an independent Government, to make any one regret its absorption by Spain, or any other Power, so that there is a guarantee against the restoration of Slavery. But, in regard to this, all that is necessary is to introduce the English system of apprenticeship. If a negro works, very well. If he does not, he is a vagrant, and should be made an apprentice, for a term of years.

What I wrote you in my last of the movements in Naples, and the responsibility of thn Emperor for whatever aid or sanction is given to these movements, I find curiously repeated in a letter from Turin, in the London *Times*, in which almost my very words are given, several days after I wrote. It is asserted, moreover, that a general movement is about to be made against the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL, not only from the Papal States, but from the ports of France, Spain, Portugal, and even those of Great Britain. Five thousand men, it is calculated will be concentrated, to act with the disaffected Italians. If this is trun, we may took for stirring times in the southern peninsula. As to the complicity of the Emperor, of course he could hinder it if he chose, just as the British Government might hinder the frequent sending of steamers loaded with munitions of war to the Southern ports of America, or the fitting ont of a privateer steemer to prey on Federal commerce, as just reported at LLOYD'S. Bnt it is avident that the Emperor will not interfere to help or hinder the efforts of FRANCIS II. to regain his kingdom. He was never, and is not now, the patron of the unification of Italy. His idea was a federation, and he believes in it still; and no one expects, so far es I can see, that hn will abandon Rome, or aid in expelling Austria from Venetia. Had he been ready for war with England, VICTOR EMANUEL would not have sent an army to Naples. And as V. E. allowed GARIBALDI to fit out an expedition at Genoa, to attack Sicily, while the Minister of FRANCIS II. was at Tnrin, negotiating a treaty of peace and amity, so L. N. will not trouble himself about expeditions in the interest of FRANCIS II. The only power to interfere is England, and she has just waked up, and finds her navy nowhere.

Bnt the great and all-absorbing interest here is the war in America, and its immediate and possible consequences. The naval action of Hampton Roads was more important than that of Trafalgar. All are waiting with inlense anxiety for the next appearance of the *Merrimac*. Bnt we do not understand why the *Monitor* did not follow her, or why she did not go up to Norfolk, destroy the *Merrimac* and take the city, nor why the *Merrimac*, instead of expending herself on the *Monitor*, did not destroy thn whole fleet of transports at Hampton Roads, and then steam up to Washington, or to New-York, if capable of such a voyage. It seems the strange fatality of this war that neither party pursues its advantages. Will it ever be known why the Confederates did not take Washington after Bull Rnn?

The war, it has seemed to me, has never, until now, been in earnest on either side. The North did not believe the South would or could resist, and the South has not believed thet the North really meant to carry on a war of subjugation. Those who believe in the earnestness and determination nf the South, look upon all that has been done so far, as only the preliminaries of the great contest that is to follow. Mr. SPENCE, whose work on the war has been more widely read than any other, still predicts great disasters to the North, and corresponding successes to the Southern cause, to which he is thoroughly devoted. His letters in the *Times* have great influence. It is, however, the case here as elsewhern, that success changes opinions. All England is astonished at the power developed by the North, and more astonished that such a military power is sustained without financial embarrassment. The predictions of the whole Press have been falsified. America has shewn her ability to invent money, as well as other things, or to do without it. The Tax bill is a perpetual astonishment.

A small bit of American belligerency has floated this way, and landed in England, within a few days, in the person of Mr. HERNAN, the "Benicia Boy." I do not know whether he espouses the Northern or Southern cause. In a small and domestic way he has been both a Unionist and a Secessionist; hut one might think he could get fight enough on either side, without coming to England for it. It is given ont here that he comes to fight MAGE, the present champion, and thet TOM SAYERS has expressed his intention, in case they fight, to have a try with the winner I see no notica of thn metter out of the sporting papers, and donbt if thn great exeitement will bear repetition.

The preparations for opening the Exhibition go on rapidly, and London is prepering for as bnsy a season as can be made of a very dnll one.

Iron Plate Smashed—Gunpowder Triumphant—Boarding the Monitor—Fortifications not Superseded—England Unsafe—France Supreme—The Question of Italy—Who Wishes to Break the Blockade?—Hard Times in Europe—English Opinions on the War in America—Credit vs. Gold—Reform and Progress Postponed.

LONDON, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The panic about the iron-plated ships has given place to a perplexing, hnt not the less amusing, bothoration. After tha details in Parliament, the discussions in the papers, the excitement averywhere, powdar and shot have triumphed, and the wonderful iron-clad ships are invulnerable no longer. It is simpty a qnnstion of more powder. The Government was sly. It would not commit itself. It shook its head sagaciously, and was not inclined to go off half-cocked. It knaw all the time that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was preparing for a new experiment; but the result was doubtful, and it kept mum. The experiment was madn, and, to the glory of Sir WILLIAM, his new 300-pound gun, unrifled, with a round shot of 156 pounds, and a charga of fifty pounds of powder, broke through tha iron plates and teak timbers of the *Warrior* as easily as a musket ball goes through a pinn board. Had either thn *Merrimac* or thn *Monitor* pnt powder enough in their guns the other would havn been demolished. Iron plates are, practically, good for nothing, nxcept against common 12 or 20-pound charges; and we come hack to where we started. As now advised, it appears that no ship can be made to carry an armor so thick that a gun on another ship will not penetrate it. No ship can be built that another cannot run into and destroy. It is a qnestion of power, speed and skill. The old navies, of course, are all swept from the seas. Practically, tbey might as well be at the bottom of the ocean. Their only use is to be convnrted into floating batteries.

Mr. SPENCER hastold us how to take the *Monitor*. It is only to board her, keeping out of the way of the vast smoke-coal. So prepare for another storm. There are many rain in a trn. The Monitor, evidently, said it would be easy to keep on the safe side. If Mr. Ericsson has not provided for a fonntain of hot water for the benefit of boarders, he may as well make that slight addition. He can then open a boarding-school and invite Mr. SPENCER to become a pupil. I think he might be finished in a single term.

It was not the intention of the Government that the results of the artillery experiments should be made public; but Sir WILLIAM has been nettled at the attacks upon his artillery, and the triumph was too complete to be kept a secret. His gun, which carries a 156 ball, or a bolt of 300, will bear a charge of fifty pounds of powder. Make a gun of the same calibre, which will bear and burn seventy-five pounds of pow der, and you beat him. Your Dahlgren must have larger chamber. But, however strong may be the armor of a ship, guns can be made to sink her; and, as there is no limit to the strength of a fortress on shore, or the size of the artillery which may be used in such a fortress, while the armor of ships and the size of their guns have a limit, we come back to the superiority of shore defences over attacking ships. So the fortifications will not be suspended.

England hopes to make her dock-yards impregnable. She would be glad to make her coast safe from invasion; but that is impossible. England is not safe; London is not safe. The volunteer force has its use in giving confidence, and even misplaced confidence has its present uses. All that can be said of the volunteers is, that there is a large body of riflemen in a state of forwardness; but as a defence against a well-appointed invading force, with plenty of artillery, landed on the southern coast of England, they would be of very little benefit. The English volunteers are no more an army than were the American volunteers a year ago. England lies at the mercy of France, and peace with the Emperor is her only safety. Hence, England will act as the ally of France, whenever such action is required, and she will not interfere with the Imperial policy on either sidn of the Atlantic. Spain, of course, is in a similar condition. Whatever is done in Mexico, or in Italy, is done by the Emperor. England will not interfere in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL. Shn would have done so long ago had she the power to do it. The liberal and Government party in England is in favor of the cause of United Italy, with Rome for its capital. It is not long since it was laboring to that end; bnt these labors have ceased. A year ago there were Italians in London, and busily at work in the canse of Italian unity, here and elsewhere, under the pay of the English Government. Their pay has been stopped. It is easy to guess at whose instance.

England, however, is not united on this question. To say nothing of the Catholin Party in England, and Ireland, the Tory, Conservative and High Church Parties have more sympathy with the Pope and the EX-Sovereigns of the Italian States than with VICTOR EMANUEL, GARIBALDI or MAZZINI; and as the conservative and aristocratic element is strongly in the ascendant just now, Italy has not much to hope from England, were there no NAPOLEON to interpose his veto. There are leedera in the liberal papers in favor of the unification of Italy. The same papers that consider union between the North end Sonth in America impossible, have no objection to pntting down the brigands who have risen against VICTOR EMANUEL in Southern Italy. If the Emperor would only leave Rome all would be well. It all depends upon the Capital. No doubt, the possession of Reme might give the King of Italy some advantage in enforcing unity, but if the people were united in heart, the position of the seat of Government would be a secondary consideration.

Bnt the Pope is at Rome, and as the stories of his failing health are untrue, there be is likely to be for some time to come. The French have been in Rome twelve years—why expect them to leave? Whichever way you look, one man, whose photograph may be seen in every stationer's window, looms up before you. The fate of England, ftaly, Mexico, bangs upon the word of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Yon have been told—it has been indostriously repeated—that the Emperor has wished to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, end to npen the blockade; bnt that England has steadily refnsed. Yon believe it, perhaps. Is not the contrary quite as probable? I do not believe a word of it, and I believe it all the tess when it is so strongly asserted. Tha necessity of conforming to the requirements of France is so bnmiliating to England, thet great pains are taken to conceal it; and thn Emperor, so long as his objects are answered, cares very little whet is said about them. If it be true, as asserted here, thet the French troops arn to occupy the City of Mexico, there is matter for serions apprehension in that quarter. The liberal professions of Spain are attributed to the proximity of the *Monitor* to Havana. The English want their commerce protected—they do not much care bow. Commercial dependencies are tess troubiesome and less expensive than political ones. Bnt trade is dull, people are suffering, taxes are high, the revenne is diminishing. It is a hard time for England. France is not content, and not free from apprehensions. The Commercial Treaty, it is said, works for the advantage of England; but this is owing to the loss of American trade. Let thet revive, and the French manufacturers will be the gainers.

There is very little said here now about the war in America. All is suspense, waiting for the next movement end thn result. The accounts from New-Orleans are contradictory, hnt most people expect it to be taken. They wonder thet Charleston and Savannah are not occupied already. Richmond is a problem to be solved. The evacuetion of Island No. 10 is looked for at the next arrival. All this is freely conceded to the superiority of the North in gunboats and artillery, and men. But then, what then? England, they say, in the wer of Independence, held all the seaports, New-York, Philadelphia, Newport, Charleston and Savenoah, and what she did not hold she burnt. She beet the Americane everywhere. WASHINGTON was routed in every pitched battle he ever fought. The wer was, to the Americans, a long series of retreats and disasters; yet, by merely persisting for seven years, they wore out their conquerors, and England wes glad to make peace. The inference is thet all depeods upon the feeling and determination of the people of the Southern States. In spite of Mr. BRIGHT, it is the general belief of the people of England thet the South can never be subjugated, if they really mean to be independent, and are ready to make the oecessery sacrifices. But Poland, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, tell another story. Vast conntries and nnmerous peoples have been subjngated, and will be. The week must yield to the strong. As to the time required, that will be in proportion to the will and power to resist, and depends upon the nature of the country to be subdned. It took yeers to conquer a few Indians in Florida. Russia has been twenty years or more subjngeting Circassia. A rebellion in Ireland could be crushed in a fortnight. A war against Switzerland, if any one thought it worth while to undertake it, might be prolonged indefinitely.

The theory of financial exhanstion is abandoned. The English have an idea that gold and silver and cash payments are necessaries of life. "But how can they go on?" they ask me. "They have no money and we wont lend them eny, end they are spending three millions of dollars a dey. I tell you it cannot last. It is impossible!" This has been said all long; but since it *does* last, and *is* possible, and the gold panic goes out, and everything goes on prosperously, Mr. B. gasps with astonishment at a state of things he cannot understand, and the Americans seem to him a wonderful pnople.

Parliement is about to take the usnal recess at Easter, and prepare for the heavy work of the session. The school system is to be revised. Parsons are to be unfrocked, if they cannot conform, and wish to get out of the difficulty. There will probably be a slight amendment to the Book of Common Prayer. Mr. WHALLEY is to make an attack on Meynooth, if he is not laughed down. There will be fights over mali and hops, which are both strongly reprnsented. Extended suffrage is not thonght of. The war in America has settled that for the present. Mr. BRIGHT may write republican letters to New-York, hnt he knows mech better than to make a movement in thet direction on this side. Thnre is scarcely a newspaper in England that talks of suffrage nxtension, or any reform in a popular direction. This, of course, cannot last, and the party of progress may become all the stronger for its present inaction and apparent defeat.

MONADNOCK.

A Private Letter from John Bright, M. P.

"Fnther" GLEASON, of Rochester, recently wrote to Mr. BRIGHT, thanking him for thn speech which hn delivered at Rochdale, and received the following cordial reply:

ROCHDALE, March 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I must write to tell you what a real pleasure your letter has given me. My speech, to which you refer, was spoken to your country as well as, and as much as, to my own, and I have many evidences from the United States, and here at home, that it has not altogether failed of its object. I hope it has done something to help on that much-improved feeling which now prevails in England toward your Government and people, and to convince them that in England there are very many who desire, with an intense feeling of sympathy, the restoration of your grand Union.

The President's Message of "Abolition and Compensation" has created much interest with us, and I am very anxious to see how far it works good in the Border States, and whether it proves a useful measure to the extreme Sonth.

It is pleasant to hear of your successful labors among the Indians, for averywhere there exists a sympathy with tha red men—the once possessors of your great continent.

I must ask you to thank your son for reading my speech so as to insure it a favorable reception in your household, and his sisters also for their approbation of it.

Wishing all success to your Government, and hap-

[Concluded on Second Page.]

I am, with great respect, yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

The Flood in New-England.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Connecticut River, at the toll-bridge in Springfield, Monday night, had receded about 15 inches from its highest point on Sunday. The singularity of this flood, in exceeding that of 1854 at West Springfield and Chicopee, while it was not so high in Springfield, is accounted for by the Agawam and Chicopee Rivers now being only at their average freshet height, so that the water runs away freely, while in 1854 these rivers, and particularly the Agawam, were extremely high from chocked ice and flood-wood, and the water was "set back" against this city. At Chicopee the flood has been 7 inches higher than in 1854, stopping all the mills with back water, and causing considerable damage to cellars and outbuildings. At Holyoke the water is upwards of 11 feet above the dam, but is receding slowly, and to-day the repairs on the railroad will probably be commenced.

At Northampton the flood has exceeded by two feet any previous hydropathic does on the wholesale plan. The damage there is considerable. In old Hadley-street there is reported not to be an inch of dry land, the citizens journeying from house to house in boats, Venice fashion. Further up the river the deluge has outdone any previous one on record. The railroad track is washed away for quite a distance, about two miles south of Brattleborough; and above that place, it is in such a shaky condition thet no trains are running to or from Bellows Falls. Of course no Northern mails were received on Monday.

At Hartford the full freshet belght of 28 feet was maintained on Mondsy. The gas-pipes were early washed away to some axtent between the gas-works and the city, and there has been a great rush for kerosene, spermaceti, &c., which, however the gas burners declared to be hardly worth a rush. On Sunday, the great dyke aronnd the Colt firearms manufactory and other property showed symptoms of caving in, from the mischievous operations of rats at various times. But a force of nearly 1,000 men were set at work to strengthen the dyke, and fortunately saved it and prevented incalculable ruin.

Amid thn havoc caused by this flood, some few daring individuals have obtained a little benefit by seizing drift-wood from their boats with a spiked pole. An old gentleman, who remembers the loss of part of the toll-bridge by an ice-freshet in the year 1819, says that this season will be a famous one for shad. When the water is very high without much ice, the shad come over the dams and weirs freely. Should this prediction prove true, it will be a renewed proof of the proverb, "No loss without some gain."

A dam of the Plunkett Woolen Company at Hindsdale, on Westfield River, was washed away on the night of the 17th, causing several hundred dollars damage and a stoppage of the mill for two or three months. At many points in Southern Berkshire, the Housatonic Railroad and neighboring highways have been overflowed.

A large boom of logs, estimated at 1,500,000 feet, in the Merrimac, just above Lowell, broke away on the 16th, went over Pawtucket Falls and down to the sea at Newburyport. The loss will be about 300,000 feet. Many of the Lowell mills are stopped by backwater. The river is about eight feet above Summer level.

The *Boston Traveller* of Tuesday says:

"The rivers in New-Hampshire and Vermont appear to have overflowed their banks in every direction, from the sudden melting of the large masses of snow among the hills. The Merrimac River, in particular, is of an nnusnlly high stage, and at Concord is higher than has been known for eight or nine years.

The state of the conntry may be imagined from the fact thet at Gervin's Falls, at Pembroke, some miles this side of Concord, the dam built by the Amoskeag Company was a number of feet under water Saturday, and the river still rising. A portion of the centre had been swept awey, and it is said thet Col. GILMORE had taken measures to heve the rest blown up.

At a number of places on the benks of the Merrimac, families have been compelled to leave their houses, particularly this side of Pembroke. The railroad bridge at Hookset, was in a dangerous condition.

Measures have everywhere been taken to save the lighter bridges, by putting weights npon them. On the Vermont Central the freshets have dooe some demage, end large stretches between Albnrgh and Swanton, in the northwestern corner of the State, are submerged. In fact, all the npper roads have suffered more or less.

The Nashau and Lowell road, in its tower portioos, is in a similar condition. A reguler train left Nasheu at 9 o'elock this morning for Lowell, the passengers in which were conveyed in stage coaches between Tyngsborough and Chelmsford, and reached Boston by 12 o'clock.

The train from Manchester, this morning, over the Boston and Meine Railroad came throngh in good time, the water between Manchester and Lawrence causing no meterial detention. At Heverhill the marks on the bridge piles showed that the water had fallen something like a foot since its highest point last night. It did not rise so high by three feet as in the freshet of ninn years since.

We do not yet hear of eny railroad bridges being carried nway this side of Concord, and the conductors say if the weier continues falling as it has all the morning the road to Concord will be clear of it to-night. Beyond Concord the case may be different."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Noe. 191, 451, 457, 372, 216, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 172½, 123, 510, 511, 512, 514.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 2840, 4056, 466, 4534, 5110, 5248, 5632, 6790, 6793, 6898, 7116, 7126, 7204, 7216, 7220, 7248, 7300, 7318, 7390, 7402, 7410, 7452, 7464, 7488, 7496, 7470.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1411, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 659, 1323, 1757, 1773, 1767, 3049, 1593. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 3498, 1848, 3618, 798, 1382, 1416, 1740, 1072.

The Troubles of thn Accessory Transit Company—Its Charter Claimnd to have been Annulled by the Rivas-Walker Government.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This case has been stated in the TIMES on several occasions, and lastly in the issue of Dec. 17, 1861.

The action is brought by the plaintiff, as Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, to recover claims amountiog in all to something like $2,500,000, the plaintiff alleging thet the defendant has fraudulently converted to his own use the property of the Company to that extent, a part of which was a monthly subsidy of $40,000, paid to him as President of the Company by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The defence is that the defendant has liens and morigages on the property of the Company to the extent of the alleged conversion. The defendant claims also that he is personally entitled to the $40,000 per month received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company since 1856.

The case was in process of trial some three weeks in December, when it was adjourned until the present time, and now resumed. The case on the part of the plaintiff was rested on Tuesday, and the defence is now proceeding. Counsel for the defeodant claims thet the Company's charter was annulled by the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua, and dissolved in Februnry, 1856, and that it cannot therefore be represented in the Courts of this State. On that ground an intention was announced to move for a nonsuit. Evidence was introduced to show that the Rivas-Walker Government was recognized by the Government of the United States—the evidence being the President's Message in that regard.

Decision was reserved on this point, and the trial is still in progress.

Amasa J. Parker, Henry A. Crem end John Sherwood for plaintiff; Horaen F. Clark, Cherles O'Conor, Daniel Lord, and Clark & Rapello for defendant.

Argument in thn Huckley Case Concluded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This case, which has been before the public so often, was concluded yesterdsy. Mr. James, in concluding his argument, said that he pitied Mr. Heckley, for by the deed between the Hopes and Bliss & Yelverton, he was prevented from acting in the matter, while he had to bear all the odium. He said that the deeds showed that Anthony Hope had appointed himself a receiver with a salary of $1,560 a year.

The Hopes could not claim thet this appointment would be a heirdship to them, since they had contended that Bliss & Yelverton were the real parties in interest, and should have been made parties defendants instead of themselves.

Decision, in respect to the injunction and Receiver, reserved.

A Libel Suit Unsuccessful.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Britton et al. vs. *Stulit.*—This was an action for libel, plaintiffs claiming that the defendant had injured their credit at certain banks by sending confidential circulars, to the effect that certain members of their firm were worthless, &c.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff, Britton, wrote the circulars and sent them himself, to injure the defendant. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 22d, and now resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Result of a Motion to Change Venue.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Jones et al. vs. *George T. Brown.*—This cause wes reported in the TIMES of Wednesday. It came before the Court on defendant's motion to change the place of trial from the City and County of New-York, to Dutchess County, on the ground of convenience of witnesses; also, on plaintiff's motion to refer the cause on the ground of long account.

Both motions now denied.

Court of [illegible]

In this Court [illegible] HOYT-HAWES, Chelsea H. [illegible] and convicted of bigamy, was [illegible] on Saturday.

John Hall was convicted of assault and battery upon Dr. Pettijohn, and remanded for sentence.

Leonard Fleigh pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Silcocks vs. *Brown.*—This was an action to recover damages for alleged injuries to party walls. The case wes stated in the *Times* of yesterdey, and now resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Monell vs. *Cassley*; *Perkins* vs. *West, &c.*; *Loyd et al.* vs. *Beman*; *Mills* vs. *Davis et al.*: *Peyronnet* vs. *Gerard*; *Giles* vs. *Slover et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Platt vs. *Salisbury et al.*—Motion granted as to Salisbury.

Smith et al. vs. *Palmer.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Jackson vs. *Jackson.*—Referred back to Referee, to take additional proof.

Bostwick et al. vs. *Abbott et al.*—Motion to set aside execution for irregularity denied, and motion for leave to appeal to General Term without security, granted.

Jones et al. vs. *Brown.*—Motion for reference and to obange place of trial denied, without costs.

Tibbals vs. *Loose et al.*—Motion for settlement of order denied, except that instead of fixing the amount of security to be given by the Receiver, it shall be provided that the Referee fix the amount. No costs.

In the Matter of the Application of B. W. Clapp for Writ of Mandamus vs. The Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.—Motion to quash alternative writ of *mandamus* granted.

Boardman vs. *Harrison et al.*; *Harris* vs. *Plume et al.*; *Hustall* vs. *Fahnestien et al.*; *Bene* vs. *Moorall*; *Chester*, vs. *Cowles &c.*; *Schums* vs. *Western Transportation Co.* Motions granted in these cases

In Matter of P. Stesby vs. *Russell &c.* Allowance of $50 granted.

Schiedt et al. vs. *Mangels*; *Smith* vs. *Mead*; *Donovan et al.* vs. *Johnston*; *Eleles* vs. *Donnelly*; *Tracy et al.* vs. *Stilson et al.*; *Sargeant* vs. *White et al.* Motion granted in these cases.

Pray vs. *Leach*, *Danvills* vs. *Wright, et al.* Motion denied without costs in these cases.

Pierson vs. *Lampat.* Motion denied without costs.

Watson vs. *Lyman's Refrigerator Company*; *Phelps* vs. *Charlet et al.*; *Solomon* vs. *Kenter*; *Littlefild et al.* vs. *Crolius*; *American Exchange Bank* vs. *Donnell.*—Motions granted in these cases.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Askham et als. vs. *Chapman et als.*—Demurrers to the complaint overruled with costs, but with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Field et als. vs. *Chapman et als.*—Demurrers to the complaint overruled with costs, but with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Murray vs. *Read et als.*—Demurrer to the complaint by defendant Read, sustained with costs; but the demurrers of the other defendants to the complaint overruled with costs. Leave given to amend and answer on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at thn Stock Exchange....APRIL 24, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg..	94⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup	94⅜	
20,000	do.....	b30 94⅜	
500	do.....	94⅜	
40,000	U.S. 5s, '74 Conp.	87½	
2,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩c. N'ts.	100⅜	
800	do.....	100⅜	
15,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	99⅜	
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	58	
1,000	Virginia State 6s.	56	
500	do.....	58	
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	63½	
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	49⅜	
16,000	do.....	49⅜	
20,000	do.....	b15 49⅜	
5,000	do.....	b30 49⅜	
5,000	Cal. State 7s.....	86⅜	
1,000	City 6s, '87.....	99	
2,000	E.R. 1st M. Bds..	101¼	
1,000	E. R. 3d M. Bds. '53	93	
4,000	M.C. 8 ₩c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds...	99¾	
3,000	do.....	99¾	
15,000	T. & W. 2d M.....	50	
6,000	do.....	49¾	
1,000	Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st m.....	82¼	
2,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	96	
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	92	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	86¾	
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	80	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	
5,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	97½	
25	Phœnix Bank.....	96	
78,000	American Gold..	101⅝	
35,000	do.....	s60 101⅜	
10,000	do.....	s30 101⅜	
25,000	do.....	b60 101⅜	
25,000	do..b60 aft 10	101⅜	
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	104¾	
200	N. Y. Cen. R....	s30 83	
60	do.....	s30 83¼	
42	do.....	83¾	
180	do.....	83¾	
100	do.....	s7 83¾	
100	do.....	s4 83½	
650	Erie Railway.....	37	
100	do.....	al0 37	
1,100	Erie R. Pref.....	61¾	
100	do.....	al0 61¾	
250	Hud. River R.....	35¼	
50	do.....	b30 35¼	
100	Reading R.....	b30 43¾	
50	Mich. Cent. R..	54¾	
35	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	22¾	
135	do.....	22¼	
100	do.....	b30 22¼	
350	do.....	22	
350	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	44¾	
200	do.....	b10 44¾	
200	do.....	b30 45	
75	Panama Railroad..	123½	
925	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	58	
100	do.....	s60 57½	
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	17¾	
5	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	112¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R..	s30 40¾	
50	do.....	40¾	
400	do.....	s30 40¾	
4900	do.....	40¾	
1100	do.....	s30 40½	
100	do.....	40½	
900	do.....	s30 40	
600	do.....	s60 40	
350	Chi. & Rock Is. R..	54	
100	Chi., B. & Q. R....	61¾	
300	MH. & P. Dn C. R..	25¾	
20	M. & P.

...Butter continues in demand, at 9c. ...Cheese is in fair request at 6½c.@8½c.

...Sales, to-day, 2,850 bags East India, part at ... @ 10c.

...Sales—Fund ready buyers at buoyant prices; ... at 8½c.@8¾c., and 40 ... on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 30,000 lbs., chiefly at ...

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls., in lots, at 2 ¼c.@23½c. ... gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation, and rates favor ship-owners. For Liverpool—Wheat, 1d. 10¾d.@12c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@12c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@12c. ₩ bbl.; Corn, 6d.@6½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@23s., and Pork, 3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@23s., and Pork, 3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@23s., and Pork, 3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol—6d.@9d.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol—6d.@9d.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and Provisions, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Milford—Wheat, in bulk, on private terms. For London—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. 6d.; Lard Oil, 23s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Revenues of European Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

Persia	Southampton	New-York	April 16
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 16
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 17
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
Britain Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Hermania	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Rosa	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
John Bell	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 4½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE REPORT of the great gathering of the Tammanees in the CAUCASIAN this week, with the speeches of the Big Chiefs Waterbree, Herrick ow and the Pow-Wow of the Braves.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone high-stoop furnished house, on Murray Hill, a few doors from 5th-av., for sale at a great sacrifice; it is furnished in the most elegant and substantial manner throughout; the house and furniture cost $30,000 cash, and are entirely new. Address CHARLES TARBELL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$2,400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,200; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Cloak mercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TO EXECUTORS AND OTHERS seeking security by first mortgage on City property—$1,500, mortgage at legal interest; two years to run; bondsmen unexceptionable. The purchaser can realize on the price 12 per cent. per annum. Address Box No. 205 New-York Post-office.

VACANT LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK, in exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant, on lease for a term of years. W. C. GODDARD, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE FIRST-class three-story brown-stone houses on south side of 43d-st., adjoining the new Methodist Church, corner of Lexington-av. Apply to PICKENS & CASLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, full-sized dwelling house, No. 59 East 17th-st., near Union-square, in complete order. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 973 EAST BROADWAY FOR SALE—Three-story and attic brick house. 20 feet 6 inches wide, with modern improvements. Lot in fee. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 69 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 22.6 by half the block. Apply on the premises, or to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 36th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 182 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders. No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 428 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND,—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 12, IN A 9th-av. stage, a PORTMONNAIE containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 71 West 13th-st., and paying for advertising.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND"—THE every article for millions. It is just the very thing for busy men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; fun to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it come sealed,) inclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. HUMPHREY, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 49 Hamersley-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of bakehouse for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 182 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 68 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.

No. 99 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 188 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 162 East 13th-st.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.

North side 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.

Also, upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also, store and basement No. 6 Cedar-st.
Also, lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.
Also, rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The residence now occupied by the subscriber, at No. 71 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. The house is brown-stone, three-story, basement and cellar, in good order, and the neighborhood is excellent. To be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock. Rent $800, including rent of gas-fixtures and mirrors, or $1,200 completely furnished. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the LXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BASEment dwelling-house situated on the northerly side of Bond-st., and known by the street No. 28. It is nearly new, and has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 97 West 14th-st., or No. 96 Warren-st., front office, second story.

TO LET, IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A VERY genteel two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, a few minutes' walk from the ferries; contains gas, water, chandeliers, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER T. KEOTS & BRO., foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has clear side windows and three large skylights. No. 53 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, water tuns, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 61 West Washington-place, of C. W. PRICE. Rent $550.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES TO LET—At very low rents. No. 140 South 8th-st., $250; No. 99 South 4th-st., $350; No. 105 2d-st., $350; No. 69 South 4th-st., $500; No. 255 Sacket-st., $500. All have water and gas. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 2e South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A CLUB, BOARDING-HOUSE OR private residence, the large four-story brown-stone basement house, No. 29 North Moore-st., clean and in good order; the whole or any part of the furniture can be purchased, if desired. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF NO. 26 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.; has water, gas, and fire-proof vaults. Location very desirable for almost any business. Power can be had, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFIces on the second loft fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third loft, or the entire loft; also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 339 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn; a very desirable location for grocery, liquor or drug business; fixtures for sale; will let or lease at a low rent. Apply to JOS. JACOBSON, No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 BLEECKER-ST., WITH all the improvements; for millinery, mantilla, merchant tailor, or private boarding-house; clean and in order. Possession at once. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 63d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 62 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—$250—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, range, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

NO. 129 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—With pier glasses, cornices and chandeliers, now being painted and put in beautiful condition; suitable for a residence or business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

$20.—TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A fine brown-stone house No. 681 6th-av., near 40th-st.; 7 large rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; a house complete all on one floor; balance occupied by the lessee. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

$300.—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 130 Prospect-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, first floor, six rooms, every improvement; gas, water, marble mantels, high ceilings; parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, on one floor; airy and well ventilated.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, PART OF THE clothing store known as Oak Hall, extending through to No. 67 Gold-st., in complete order. Apply at No. 94 Fulton-st. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No. 95 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 55 Perry-st.; it is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story end basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 575 SECOND-AV., NEAR 56th-st. Will be put in fine order. Rent $300. Also, 3d floor No. 775 6th-av., five rooms. Rent $140 per year. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS—FOR business purposes or private use, at No. 32 Waverley-place, to let.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 477 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED rents:

No. 43 7th-av., 5-story brown-stone	$2000
No. 207 West 36th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
No. 164 West 36th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
No. 141 West 22d-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 174 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, in complete order	700
No. 220 West 14th-st., 3-story and attic, (now vacant).	700
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic	600
No. 239 Hudson-st., house and store	500
No. 162 Lexington-av., 3-story, high-stoop	600
No. 118 West 20th-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	450
No. 286 Fulton-st., 2-story and attic	450
No. 178 West 39th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	400
No. 163 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and fixtures	300
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story	450
No. 8 West 41st-st., 3-story, bath and gas	450
238 West 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop, newly painted	450
No. 201 West 19th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	475
No. 228 9th-av., house and store	450
No. 239½ West 18th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	350

And others.

J. & W. DENHAM,
8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The large and elegant brown-stone mansion-house, No. 120 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; dimensions, 30 by 75 feet, five-story, and one of the most spacious and elegant houses in this City; being the City residence of the late GABRIEL WINTER, Esq. Will be let furnished, or the furniture will be sold, if desirable, at a low price, to the tenant. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story. Rent $1,650.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.: the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS 3-STORY BRICK house No. 174 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. In addition to its modern improvements, it has just been painted and papered throughout, and will be let at very reasonable rent to a good tenant. Possession can be had immediate. Apply at No. 33 Ferry-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 26x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 22 12TH-ST., near 5th-av.; four stalls, with carriage house; rent $200. Also, the four-story store, No. 126 Beekman-st., suitable for grocery or fruit business; has cemented cellar. Inquire of H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., near Wall.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, MODERN PRIVATE brick dwelling-house, No. 31 Hammond-st., between 4th-st. and Waverley-place, containing bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, heater, &c. Rent, $550. Carpets, oil-cloths, and part of furniture, will be sold. Apply on the premises, or to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 5 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries; 11 rooms, court-yard, grapery, range, gas and water. Possession immediately. Also, other cottages. Rent $225 @ $350. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 55 East 16th-st., near Irving-place; it is in perfect order from cellar to attic, and just painted throughout. Seen from 12 to 2. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 247 WEST 21st-ST. RENT $600. All modern improvements. Parlors frescoed. Parlor carpets and window ornaments will be left if wanted. Apply at once.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 394 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 51 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE country residence fully furnished, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, one mile from depôt, large double house, with verandah, commanding a fine view, warmed by furnace; pure spring water carried through the whole building; greenhouse, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, fine vegetable garden planted, every variety of choice fruits and flowers and fine shade-trees; in fact, everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the comforts of city life; or would be let for a term of years without furniture. Address, previous to May 1, J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam County, N. Y.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE No. 52 University-place, with chinа, glass, table and bed linen; kitchen, laundry, three parlors, eighteen bedrooms, dining-room 26x18 feet; house 32 feet front by 75 deep on parlor floor; suitable for a private residence or first-class boarding-house; will be rented only to a person possessed of sufficient means to deposit stocks, bonds or mortgages to the amount of six months' rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 70 New-st., near Wall.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND—To let, to first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate, Vanderbilt av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments—about 8 acres of ground, horse, carriage, donkey, cow, plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS, well-furnished house, 44x45 feet, containing 13 spacious rooms exclusive of bath-room, laundry-room and kitchen; hot and cold water and gas throughout; furnace and range. Ground 100x100 feet, inclosed by hedge, stocked with shade and fruit trees; large stable and carriage-house, with loft. For further information, inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Dunne-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, and well furnished. Also, to let, No. 79 West 26th-st., 3-story brown-stone modern house, 22 by 55 feet, modern improvements. Possession at once. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, house and grounds; a very desirable location; fine shade trees, &c., &c.; good fruit; easy of access; near the healthy village of Glen Cove, Long Island; terms easy. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIVE-story, stone-front, English-basement house on 36th-st., near 6th-av.; is in very handsomely furnished; has all necessary conveniences, and will be rented to a private family only. Stairway inclosed. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE ENglish basement house No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent for six or twelve months, to a private family only. Terms, $1,500 per annum. Can be seen from 12 noon to 6 P. M.

TO LET AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A FURnished house, with 11 rooms, half acre of ground, trees, stable, &c.; also, an unfurnished house, with nine rooms, same quantity of ground; all in good order. Inquire of G. STONE, South Orange; or H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st.

$1,000.—TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three-story, high basement, 13 rooms and improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Unfurnished, $750.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story English basement house, No. 140 East 30th-st. It is nicely furnished, and will be rented for six months, if desired. Rent $70 per month. Inquire of J. T. YOUNG, No. 93 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE LET—Furnished; situation is fine, and close to the City and depôt. Rent for a year, to a small, careful family, $1,000; or would be let to such a party for the season. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., to a private family; rent low; will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., and Broadway and 46th-st.

FARMS.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM IN New-Jersey, seven miles from the ferry, on one of the best turnpikes in the State, containing 38 acres of valuable land for gardening, 4 acres of strawberries under cultivation, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., will be let with or without stock and utensils, consisting of one pair horses, three cows, four wagons, hot-bed sash, strawberry and market baskets, plows, harrows, and all the utensils necessary for gardening. A good house, barn and carriage house, 1½ miles from a railroad station. Apply soon, as it will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the lumber yard corner of Newark and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT A MILE FROM Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., a handsome cottage and about 50 acres of land; or would let the cottage, containing 14 rooms, with two or more acres; buildings all good. For particulars inquire of D. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st.; or of M. S. BARRETT, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Huntingdon, Long Island, in a good state of cultivation, with new buildings. For particulars, apply to C. or E. SMITH, No. 62 Columbia-st., or foot of Broome-st., East River.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN, CONVENIENT and spacious mansion-house (Gothic) recently erected and occupied by the late Gabriel Winter, in the village of Flushing, distant 45 minutes from James-slip, New-York. The grounds, consisting of about two acres, are tastefully laid out, and stocked with a great variety of fruits and flowers, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Attached to the premises are all necessary outhouses, garden-house, carriage-house, stabling, green-houses, &c. As an elegant and comfortable residence, combining the beauties and health of the country with the conveniences of the City, the place is surpassed by few. Rent, to a desirable tenant, $1,200 a year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, (third floor,) New-York, or to WM. WINTER, on the premises.

TO LET—The nearly new, beautiful and spacious three-story Italian villa, recently occupied by Mr. Ketchum, on Linnæus-st., Flushing; gas and water in the house; grounds, comprising about one acre, are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; coach-house and stable attached. Rent, $700 per year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, (3d story,) New-York, or to WILLIAM WINTER, at Flushing.

ALSO TO LET—On the same street, the nearly new, spacious and beautiful mansion recently occupied by Mr. Potts; gas and water in the house; grounds, comprising about one acre, are well stocked with fruit, flowers and shrubbery; coach-house and stable attached. Rent $600. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, or to WILLIAM WINTER, at Flushing.

ALSO, TO LET—The dwelling-house (gothic) at the corner of Linnæus and State sts., Flushing, with ample ornamental grounds, garden, &c., attached; rent $500 per year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, or to WM. WINTER, at Flushing.

ALSO, TO LET—The dwelling-house on Farrington-st., Flushing, now occupied by Mr. Turner; rent $100 a year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. WINTER, Flushing.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., late the residence of Mr. Jonathan Gillett; complete establishment in all particulars. The house is large and elegantly finished, including gas. The stable and out-buildings are ample, comprising all that is required for a first-class place. The house stands upon a portion of four acres, laid out very beautifully, and fully shaded with evergreen and other trees. The place contains the general varieties of fruit. Are also attached, four acres of pasture-ground, which extends to a road in the rear. This property lies within one-half mile of Long Island Sound, affording unrivaled bathing, and is about ten minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven depôt. Address inquiries to O. S. BUTTS, Postmaster, Fairfield House.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE —10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the depôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good orchard, barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¾ mile from depôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, 5 acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing and boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad depôt, and 5 minutes of the steamboat. Rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¾ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large out-buildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM Heights, West

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR [illegible].

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

BURTON'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HONEYMOON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CEN. NOTT, THE $20,000 NUTE—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' Lecture on Whaling Voyage.

THE PANORAMA OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from the Southwest, that the division of Gen. MITCHEL has arrived at Tuscumbia, Franklin County, Alabama, and that MITCHEL has taken possession of two hundred miles of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. This movement looks as though Gen. MITCHEL, instead of pushing into East Tennessee, as it was supposed he would do, is preparing to cooperate with Gen. HALLECK in the grand assault on the Corinthian rebels. Large reinforcements have arrived at Pittsburgh.

A rumor reaches us from Fortress Monroe to the effect that Gen. BURNSIDE has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of that State. We have no confirmation of the rumor from Washington, although a member of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff arrived there on Wednesday night with dispatches to the Government.

Our advices from Yorktown this morning, both from National and from rebel sources, is of the most gratifying character. There is no doubt that Gen. McCLELLAN is making the best use of his time.

The extracts from Southern papers which we publish this morning, will attract attention. They indicate very clearly the desperation of the rebel cause.

We learn from Western Virginia that on Monday last Gen. MILROY overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, whose main body were making for the railroad at Staunton, but, finding that they were cut off by Gen. BANKS, they fled southwest, through Bath and Alleghany Counties, toward the James River. It seems that nearly all the rebels are now chased out of Western Virginia.

It is reported from Havana, under date of 18th inst., that the nephew of Gen. BUTLER, who had just arrived there, had said that the National forces would open on the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi on Monday (the 14th inst). Other persons, who have recently arrived in Havana, state that the nature of the rebel defences has been much exaggerated; that, in fact, there is very little to prevent the National fleet from sailing directly up to the city.

The letter of our correspondent at Nassau, N. P., published this morning, gives an interesting account of the manner in which intercourse with the ports of the rebel States is kept up by the contraband traders. A list of seventeen vessels is given which run the blockade and arrived safely at Nassau, between the 11th of March and the 11th of April. Of these, fourteen had come from Charleston, and the other three from Georgetown, St. John's and Fernandina respectively. It appears that the last attempt of the *Nashville* to run into Charleston was unsuccessful. She took on board a cargo of contraband goods from the British steamer *Southwick*, and started for Charleston on the 5th inst., but returned again to Nassau on the 10th, with the same cargo on board. The report was that she had been chased by one of the National gunboats. Subsequently, as before stated, she was transferred to the British flag, with a new name, but it was perfectly well understood at Nassau that the sale was a bogus one, as are all similar ones at Nassau and Havana. The Prussian and the Spanish Consuls lately resident at Savannah, have both arrived at Nassau, giving as a reason for leaving this port the high prices of the necessaries of life. The Prussian Consul represented Savannah to be very strongly fortified, but Charleston to be in a comparatively defenceless condition.

The dispatches to the Western papers from Pittsburgh Landing, although not so late as those already received, contain some items of interest. On last Saturday the roads in the vicinity of Pittsburgh were in a wretched condition by reason of the late fall of rain. Forage could only be distributed by being hung on the backs of mules, and army wagons were stuck fast in the mud. Our army at Pittsburgh is in excellent fighting condition. The regiments that were decimated in the late contest are being reorganized, and, thanks to the activity of Gen. HALLECK, every division, brigade, regiment and company are prepared to meet the enemy with an unbroken front. Our scouts penetrate directly to the enemy's lines and bring back intelligence. BEAUREGARD, who is chief in command, is actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments along his whole line, planting batteries and preparing for a systematic defense. It is thought that the rebels will act merely on the defensive, and that the aggressive attack will be made by HALLECK, and that, too, at as early a day as possible. It is known that BEAUREGARD has been greatly reinforced, and that forced levies of troops are continually swelling his ranks.

Gen. PRENTISS, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Shiloh, is said to have made a stirring Union speech to his captors at Grand Junction, Mississippi. According to the Chicago *Tribune*, it had such an effect on those who heard it that twelve of the audience managed to work their way out to Gen. HALLECK's lines to take the oath of allegiance.

It was a nephew, not a son, of PIERRE SOULE, who was wounded at Pittsburgh. He says that the night before the battle, the rebel forces were sufficiently near our camp to understand ordinary conversation, and remained undisturbed till Gen. BUELL arrived with his forces and the attack was commenced.

Brig.-Gen. HASCAL, in command of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, Seventeenth Indiana, and a detachment of the Third Ohio Cavalry, has made a report explaining why his forces were not in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. In accordance with an order from Gen. WOOD, he left on the morning of the 4th inst. for Lawrenceburgh, where he expected to intercept and capture a large cavalry force of the enemy. Only 75 or 100 rebels were found there, but the expedition resulted in the breaking up of the secession rendezvous at that point, the capture of six cavalry horses and saddles, about 4,000 pounds of fine bacon, a dozen or two shot guns and squirrel rifles, and two drums. All along the route over which he passed, Gen. HASCAL found the Union sentiment strong. He succeeded in returning to camp on Monday night at 12 o'clock, after the rebels had been defeated.

Gens. WASHINGTON BARROW and W. G. HARDING, of Nashville, and Col. JOS. C. GUILD, of Gallatin, all members of the Tennessee Military Board, have been ordered to Duluth, on Lake Pot Wayne, where they will be confined until further orders. Gen. BARROW was Minister to Portugal during TYLER'S Administration, we believe. He is at present a member of the State Legislature of Tennessee, is a very prominent and influential citizen, and was particularly zealous as one of the Vigilance Committee at Nashville in arresting and sending North, at the breaking out of the rebellion, all persons obnoxious to the Confederate Government. Gen. HARDING belongs to one of the most wealthy and aristocratic families of Tennessee. With ample leisure to devote to the interests of the Southern Government, he has made himself one of the foremost of its leaders, and occupies one of the very first positions in point of influence in his State. Col. GUILD is scarcely less distinguished, and occupies a prominent place among the leaders of his State. Gen. JOHNSON could not have arrested three men in the State of Tennessee whose absence would cause such a vacancy in the ranks of the Secessionists.

M. MERCIER, the French Minister, returned to Washington yesterday from Richmond. He came up the Potomac in the French war-steamer *Gassendi*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the War Department, transmitting copies of contracts made by the Department in 1861. A great number of petitions from beer and malt liquor manufacturers were presented, asking for a reduction on the proposed tax. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to take up the resolution offered by him, relative to the arrest of citizens of Kentucky, but objection was made. The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was taken up as the special order, but was laid aside after debate. It was subsequently, however, passed. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, made a speech in opposition to its passage. At the conclusion of his speech, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution asking the President to transmit to the House correspondence with the French and English Governments relative to the present troubles in this country, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing treaties with certain tribes of Indians, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was introduced by Mr. FENTON, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Claims, providing for the settlement of the claims of New-York for advances made by the State during the war with Great Britain, and for other purposes. Consideration of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, the whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of seven, as moved on Wednesday. The House soon afterward went into Committee on the bill making an appropriation for bounties to the soldiers and loyal heirs of volunteers called into service under the law of July, 1861. Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, made a speech against the rebellion, and complimented Mr. LINCOLN for his efforts in behalf of the Union. He (ROLLINS) considered the insurrection causeless and infamous. He was opposed to any and all extreme measures, and for prosecuting the war on the principle laid down at the Extra Session, that when the supremacy of the Constitution and laws are reestablished, the war ought to cease. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, read an extract from a speech made by Senator WADE, in which the former was denounced as having no sympathy with the Republic, and proceeded to pronounce Senator WADE a liar, a scoundrel and a coward. Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, subsequently took up the cudgels for Mr. WADE, and an attempt by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to bully him, did not succeed very well. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, offered a resolution censuring Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for his course, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have intelligence this morning of the loss of the steamship *Karnak*, which has for some time been running between this port and Havana, touching at Nassau, N. P., each way. She was lost on the 14th inst., while attempting to enter the harbor of Nassau, on Tooy Rock Reef, inside the bar. She thumped heavily for about an hour, when she bilged, and it was expected that she would go to pieces during the next high wind. The passengers were all taken off safely, but her cargo was badly damaged. It is thought the pilot was entirely to blame for her loss.

We have important advices from Mexico, by an arrival at this port from Havana. The Spanish war steamer *Ulloa* arrived at Havana on the 17th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 6th. An unsatisfactory conference had been held between the Allied commanders, at the conclusion of which the French General declared his intention to march with his forces immediately upon the City of Mexico, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act. The English and Spanish commanders therefore decided upon withdrawing their forces, and at last accounts were about to commence the march back to Vera Cruz. The Reactionary Party in Mexico had made preparations for a final campaign against the Juarez Government, and the movement was apparently a very formidable one. The execution of Gen. ROBLES-PEZUELA, as a traitor, had created great excitement, and was adding strength to the Reactionary cause.

The prize-schooner *Dixie* arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in charge of Prizemaster HAND, of the United States steamer *Keystone State*, by which vessel she was captured in an attempt to run the blockade, off Georgetown, S. C. The schooner is loaded with cotton, spirits turpentine, &c., there being 100 bales of the former, and 251 barrels of the latter, besides 30 tierces of rice, a cargo which is worth, probably, $25,000. Both the lookouts on the *Keystone State* and *Gem of the Sea*, of the blockading fleet, espied the schooner coming out of the harbor of Georgetown, and both vessels gave chase, but the *Keystone State*, being the fastest sailer, overhauled her first. She was bound for St. John, N. B. On the voyage to Philadelphia the *Dixie* was spoken by the United States steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*, off Wilmington, N. C., on the 16th inst., and United States steamer *Somerset* on the 17th, bound to Port Royal, all on board well. Prizemaster HAND says that the *Keystone State*, which is commanded by Capt. LEROY, has done efficient service as one of the blockading vessels. The schooner *Liverpool* attempted to run the blockade and was chased ashore by her, where she was burned. The rebel steamboat *Seabrook* attempted to run out of Georgetown harbor into Santee, and was chased and fired into by the *Keystone State*, one of the shots striking her. She made her escape.

Letters from Key West state that Gen. BRANNAN has placed Col. VAN ZANDT and Lieut.-Col. TARBELL, of the Ninety-first Regiment, under arrest. The cause of this action is not given.

Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, for some months past Acting Brigadier-General, has been nominated to that rank by the President, in acknowledgment of his brilliant services in Central Missouri and at Pea Ridge.

The Government is in the market buying cars for the robbed railroads in rebeldom. Forty freight cars have been purchased of the Boston and Worcester, and fifty of the Providence and Worcester Road, at $600 for the covered and $500 for the platform. One of these roads is to be supplied with new cars from the factory.

The *Observer* states that a letter just received from Virginia makes it certain that the report of the death of the wife of the Rev. Dr. HOGE, late pastor of the Brick Church in this City, was incorrect. The family to which she belongs, that of Rev. PEYTON HARRISON, has been sorely smitten within the year of the war, two of his sons having been killed in battle, and two daughters having died within a few weeks of each other.

Some time on Monday night last, the sleeping-room of the Sister Superior of the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in Buffalo, was entered, and the keys to the safe taken away without waking the Sister. The safe contained about $150 in money, a gold watch and a silver watch, besides the books and records of the Hospital. In the morning the key could not be found; the police were informed, and the safe opened by a locksmith. The money and watches were still there, untouched; but the books and records had been taken out and burned up in the furnace in the basement. The chapel had also been plundered of its books, and these, too, had been destroyed in the furnace.

The Superintendent of Police received yesterday a copy of the new law relative to concert saloons, and immediately caused all the establishments to be notified that strict compliance would be required. In most cases there was a show of respect to the law. Many shut up shop altogether, but these were the smallest places. The large halls kept open much as usual, suppressing only certain features in order to meet the letter, if not the spirit of the law. The waiter girls were not present as waiters, but, in a number of cases, formed part of the audience. Those establishments having regular theatrical licences generally continued their performances without the girls, or the liquor selling. A strong effort will be made, by the concert proprietors, to have the law declared unconstitutional. Eminent counsel are already engaged.

The trial of Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, upon an indictment for murder in causing the death of a private soldier belonging to the same regiment, named PHALAN, near East New-York on the 10th of March last, was brought to a close in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and resulted in an acquittal of the accused.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, the trial of the Accessory Transit Company case was resumed. The defendant, Commodore VANDERBILT, proposes to move for a nonsuit on the ground that the charter of the Company represented by the plaintiff as Receiver, was annulled by the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua, which Government was recognized by our own—that the Company was dissolved accordingly in 1856, and cannot, therefore, be represented in the Courts of this State. At Chambers of the same Court, before Justice BARNARD, the argument in the noted Hackley case was concluded, and decision was reserved.

The Stock market was buoyant yesterday on the National Securities of all descriptions, the Coupons of 1881 rising to 94¾ ₱ cent. The Railways were generally weak in the forenoon, closing steady late in the day. Exchange, 112¾. Gold dull, 101¼@101⅛ ₱ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at firmer prices. Wheat was depressed and unsettled. Corn was heavy and buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet yet stiffly held. Provisions were in good demand, as were also Sugars, East India Rice, Tallow, and Spirits Turpentine; the latter article at much higher rates. Coffee, Molasses, Hay and Linseed Oil were in moderate request. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The End of the Triple Alliance—The French Programme.

By a curious synchronism, the same day that brings from Europe proof of the formal disruption of the Anti-Mexican coalition, brings also from Mexico proof that the disruption is an accomplished fact. The intelligence from Europe is to the effect that Spain, agreeing with England, had declined to participate in the French Emperor's plans for reversing the Mexican political system, and placing a monarch on the apex.

It concerned the honor of France that the expedition should not be baulked by the preliminaries of Soledad. The honor of Spain and Great Britain requires that intervention should cease with these preliminaries, at least so far as the forces of those two Powers are concerned; and we learn from Mexico, that while the French army was a-foot for a march on the capital, the Spanish and English contingents had been counted out. In other words, the two Governments have withdrawn from active coöperation with that of France.

At the outset of the arrangement we repeatedly expressed our conviction that such would be the issue. There cannot be permanent union of energies without a permanent community of interests. So long as the three Powers had an object in common, they would act in harmony, and with some prospect of success, but not a moment longer. The negotiations at Soledad destroyed this tie. The liberal Government of JUAREZ met the pecuniary demands of the Allies in a spirit of concession. It assigned the revenues of the Republic to pay the interest, and engaged to arrange for the satisfaction of the principal. Indemnity for the personal damage of foreign residents, suffered heretofore, was pledged, with securities for the future. Everything, indeed, that the Allies could ask, in full satisfaction of their claims upon the State, was promptly granted. These amicable arrangements satisfied the Cabinets of London and Madrid. The path of honor lay in the observance of engagements made by envoys to whom they had intrusted plenary powers. They have no interest whatever to carry them further in the business. To go further is, indeed, to impair their interests, inasmuch as every day the war is prolonged, the revenues of the Republic must suffer, and its ultimate ability to pay its debts must be seriously diminished. The persistence of France is not, therefore, a matter of indifference to the retiring partners. The enterprise the Emperor undertakes in moving his troops to the City of Mexico is big with difficulties. The Mexicans can probably make head against the largest force he can transport and sustain at so great a distance from his resources, and we may be well assured they will never consent to accept from his hand a monarch of his choosing, or a restoration of the reactionary faction. And we may be equally certain that, having taken the first step, the Emperor will exhaust every means of accomplishing his object. All the beneficial results of the Soledad arrangements are thus imperiled by NAPOLEON'S obstinacy. Not only, therefore, has the alliance reached the result originally predicted for it, but it instilled jealousy and discontent among the members, and destroyed an *entente cordiale* of long standing.

We have already acquainted our readers with the impulses which carry the French army to the Mexican Capital, but the new phase of the subject may justify a hasty repetition. Beyond the debts to France, Spain and England, which the Mexican Government arranged in the conferences of La Soledad to extinguish, there is a secret debt, of which no mention was made in those conferences. The reactionary Government, during the closing years of its existence, resorted to every conceivable device for obtaining money. Among other plans, to which M. SALIONY, the French Minister, was a consulting party, was one for selling Government bonds to the Swiss house of JECKER & Co., a firm in which MIRAMON, ALMONTE and SALIONY were the active partners, and this game was practiced until $58,000,000 of these issues were in the hands of the house. For these symbols of national indebtedness, less than $2,000,000 were paid into the National Treasury. The funds were carried to Europe. As they were destined to procure influence for the projects of the conspirators at the Court of the Tuileries, they were distributed among persons surrounding the Emperor, who were most likely to influence the Imperial policy; such men as Count DE MORNY, Count WALEWSKI, the Marquis DE LAVALETTE. It would seem that the bribes of the conspirators have been well bestowed. It was essential that the secret debt should not be brought to the notice of the Spanish and British Governments, who would recoil from aiding in the promotion of such iniquity. It was essential that the Spanish and British claims should be audited and settled, before the real objects of the French were brought to light. Hence the full powers granted to Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE—hence, unconscious of the dirty business behind the decent mission with which he was nominally intrusted, his participation in the negotiations at Soledad and his directions to M. SALIGNY, to sign the preliminaries in his behalf. And hence the preconcerted repudiation of those negotiations; the transfer to M. SALIGNY of the full powers, and the advance of the French army alone to the Capital. The movement has nothing to do with the collection of the recognized debt of Mexico to France; it has nothing to do with the restoration of order or the regeneration of a fallen people. It is simply an exceedingly loathsome and disreputable stock-jobbing swindle, of which the Frenchman's love of glory is made the instrument. The French expedition will never have accomplished its purpose until it shall have placed in power a Government which will acknowledge this spurious debt, and agree to repay what it never received and enjoyed. It is well to comprehend the merits of this business fully. It may be our business to deal with it practically hereafter.

THE REBELLION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—If Gov. CLARK, of North Carolina, was to consult and truly represent the opinion and feeling of the people of that State, we have no doubt that he would do precisely what the telegraph this morning attributes to him—make proposals to Gen. BURNSIDE for the surrender of the State. The mass of the North Carolinians never were rebellious any more than the mass of the Kentuckians; and was North Carolina geographically located as is Kentucky, she would probably have as many regiments fighting for the Union to-day as has Kentucky. She was engineered out of the Union by a small but powerful and adroit body of secession politicians; she was forced out by the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon her from South Carolina on one side and Virginia on the other; she was compelled to join the new Confederacy on account of her geographical situation, because otherwise she would be politically isolated from all the surrounding States; she was swindled into secession by a fraud as palpable, direct and atrocious as fraud could be. The State Legislature of 1860 provided that no ordinance dissolving the connection of North Carolina with the Union "should have any force or validity until it should have been submitted to and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State;" and yet to the present day the secession ordinance has not been submitted to popular vote at all—so that the State is not legally out of the Union even by its own provisions. It is not much over a year since the North Carolina delegation in the National Congress telegraphed to the then Governor to quell at once all incipient insurrectionary movements, that thus the State might be "saved from being drawn into the vortex of certain ruin." The advice was unheeded by the secession Governor; and he himself ordered the seizure of Fort Macon and the other fortifications which are now, one by one, again falling into our hands. The ruin which her Union representatives foresaw, as the consequence of disunion, has now overtaken her. Nearly the whole of her seaboard and the cities thereon are now in our hands; many of her citizens are fugitives from their homes; a great part of her population has been forced to fight the bloody battles of JEFF. DAVIS; her commerce is ruined; and she is threatened with the devastations of a retreating rebel army. If Gov. CLARK was wise, and would save to his native State what yet remains of honor and prosperity, he would at once give up the rebellion, as it is reported he has done, and as is truly the case, proclaim the State to be yet in the Union. But we do not believe that under present circumstances he has done anything of the kind, nor that he will be likely to do so until the rebel army in Virginia is defeated. After that event, such a story as now reaches us would be extremely plausible. North Carolina had a number of rebellions and insurrections last century, and in at least two of them the rebels laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance when their cause became hopeless. The present generation would show its wisdom and discretion by following the wholesome example of the fathers.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MYSTERY.—The great length of time that has elapsed since we got reliable news from the army and navy supposed to be besieging New-Orleans or its outposts has made a good many people suspect that BUTLER, PORTER and FARRAGUT had some other work on hand than the ostensible work of capturing the Crescent City. It is nearly five weeks since it was semi-officially announced from Washington that the City had actually been captured, and was in possession of our troops; but the announcement was undoubtedly ahead of the fact. Since that time, however, we have had rumors from rebel and other sources, of the capture of Fort Pike, guarding the entrance to Lake Ponchartrain; of the capture of Fort Jackson, some distance above the debouchure of the Mississippi, and of naval movements against other of the City's defences. At the present time these rumors are multiplying; but there are none of them coherent or satisfactory. Yesterday we gave an extract from the private letter of an officer, saying that seven of our bomb-ketches and three gunboats had gone up the river, and passed beyond Fort Jackson, on their way to New-Orleans. We have this morning a statement, by way of Havana, to the effect that the rebels had abandoned both Forts [illegible] and that [illegible] to prevent our fleet from sailing through to New-Orleans. A third statement, from a correspondent at Havana, mentions that Gen. BUTLER's nephew, who had just arrived there, reported that our forces would open fire on the 14th upon the forts guarding the city. It would seem as though these rumors, coming from so many different sources, must have some basis of truth to them, and that an attempt either has been or is to be made to capture the great city of the South. We said, some days ago, that we doubted whether the small military force under Gen. BUTLER would actually occupy a place of the size of New-Orleans; but if our army and navy succeed in seizing all the lake and river defences of the city, and in capturing the railroad running north, and the short line running west, (and by these roads the city's supplies are now mainly brought,) it will not be long before we shall have a capitulation. It is probably because he is slowly and cautiously doing this work, that we do not hear much from him of the operations going on. The city must be now nearly devoid of fighting rebels, as BEAUREGARD has ordered all the troops to Corinth, except, we believe, JOURDAIN's negro regiment. The people who remain are mostly non-combatants, Creoles, Yankees, foreigners, women and slaves. These will not hold out long when Gen. BUTLER has them at his mercy. It is to be hoped he will have this work done, and the Northern Railroad in his possession, and the river completely in his control, before the hordes soon to be defeated by Gen. HALLECK can be hurled upon the city.

A RED TAPE ENTANGLEMENT.—The wrongs and injuries arising out of this rebellion can never be numbered. Setting aside those which are the direct results of willful wrong-doing, there will be injuries springing out of inadvertence, error, honest misjudgment, or mistake, far more than any history will ever tell in the future—far more than will even be known to the public now. We have had our minds turned in this direction by the narration to us of some facts relating to Col. SERRELL's Engineer Regiment. We learn that, owing to an error of some sort, whether in the formation of the regiment or in the mustering it into the service, it has been found impossible to pay the men in accordance with the regulations of the service, and they, accordingly, have been paid but once during the whole term of their service, while they have been doing such laborious and useful duty among the swamps and inlets of South Carolina, and under the walls of Fort Pulaski—and this one payment was held by the Department to have been entirely irregular. The result of this has been, of course, great suffering and dissatisfaction among the men, in spite of all the exertions of their officers. One very touching case was narrated to us of one of the men, a mechanic from Connecticut, who learned from home that, in consequence of this failure of his pay, his wife had gone into the poorhouse, and his children were starving. The grief and anxiety were too much for his brain, and he was found wandering through the swamps with a piece or two of cracker in his hand, which he said he was going to carry to his poor starving boys.

It seems as though such a state of things could and should have been avoided, and that if the service of this regiment was regular enough to have been received, it was regular enough to have been paid for. But we have not sufficient knowledge of the facts to determine where the blame, if any, lies, or whether all exertions have been used to remove the difficulty, or, indeed, whether it is not already removed. A bill passed Congress, as we understand, some days since, in relation to the Engineer Corps, and there may have been some provisions in that bill which were intended to meet the difficulty in question. If not, we hope that an act will be passed at once. If one could be drawn simply providing for the payment of these men, without mixing with it any other question, it would seem that it would not require any very lengthy deliberation, or consume much time in passing through Congress; and we know that such a bill, for such a purpose, would meet with no disfavor on the part of the President. We hope it may be done at once, if necessary. Our soldiers have hard times enough, and have enough anxiety upon them, without being haunted by the imagination of starving wives and children in this land of plenty. Such companions make the best soldiers weak and dispirited.

A JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.—The nomination of HORATIO KING, in place of Col. BERRET, as one of the Commissioners upon Manumission in the District of Columbia, is especially apt and proper. The President evidently intended to have a majority of the Commission residents, and fairly representative of the District. Mr. GOODLOE, a native of North Carolina, who has lived longer in Washington than most men, and who has been a strenuous opponent of Slavery extension, was one of the two selected. Propriety exacted that the second should not only be a citizen of the District, but a member of the party opposed to that of Mr. GOODLOE, and hence the choice of Mr. BERRET, and subsequently, upon his declension, of Mr. KING. The latter has lived in Washington twenty-five years. He was a member of the Democratic party, and during the latter days of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, acted as Postmaster-General, of course filling a seat in the Cabinet at the time when such men as DIX and HOLT rallied to the support of the sinking Government. A practical business man, a true patriot, and possessing the confidence and respect of the slaveholding population of the District, he will at once illustrate the impartiality and sound judgment which have governed the action of the President.

GUNBOATS THROUGH THE CANALS, AND THE LEGISLATURE.—An error, which obtained general currency in the newspapers of yesterday, is corrected by a note from Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in another column. The bill inviting the National Government to enlarge the locks of the State canals so as to admit the passage of "*Monitors*" into the lakes was not defeated, but was passed through both Houses of the Legislature by very large majorities, and received the signature of the Governor,

The subject is now transferred to [illegible] where the public will be enlightened [illegible] as prompt, emphatic and favorable.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE [illegible]—Gen. MITCHEL and Gen. BANKS are the [illegible] travelling Generals just now—one in Alabama, and the other in Virginia. Gen. MITCHEL has the advantage of railroad conveyance, and consequently travels fastest. He is now reported to be at Tuscumbia, some sixty miles west of Huntsville, which he captured two days ago, and on the south side of the Tennessee River. When he took Huntsville he rushed eastward, and secured the important railroad junction of Stevenson; but, finding no enemy there worth fighting, he turned his footsteps in the direction of BEAUREGARD. He recently said that he had chased the rebels through three States, trying to get a fight out of them; he is now on the verge of the fourth State, and with a bright prospect before him at last. He is but forty or fifty miles from the headquarters of that liar and rebel BEAUREGARD; and it would not be surprising now to see him perform a brilliant flanking operation. This movement of Gen. MITCHEL, added to the recall of POPE's men from the west side of the Mississippi to Corinth, and the movements of other bodies of Western troops, now rapidly going on, show that Gen. HALLECK is adopting the Napoleonic tactics. He must now have an immense army in front of Corinth, and it is in fine trim and spirits, and nearly ready to engage the enemy. The columns of MITCHEL and POPE are composed of the best drilled regiments in the Western army. It cannot be long now before another battle, with more decisive results than that of Shiloh, will be fought somewhere between the Tennessee and the Mississippi.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Siege of Fort Macon.

The Location of the Batteries---Near Completion of the Work---Continual Firing from the Fort.

Health of the Troops---Sanitary Affairs at Newbern.

CAPTURE OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Saturday, April 19, 1862.

Since my last letter steady progress has been made in the preliminary work for the capture of the fort. The Rhode Island and Connecticut troops alternate in picket duty, covering the engineers and their party while they are engaged, night and day, perfecting their batteries. Not a day has passed without their being fired upon by Col. WHITE. Solid shot and fragments of exploded shells lie all over the grounds near which they are at work. I have just returned from an inspection of the batteries, and am now enabled to report affairs in a very advanced state for commencing operations. Thus far, Lieut. FLAGLER and Capt. MORRIS have refrained from replying to the guns from the fort, as to do so would reveal their exact position and expose them to constant interruption. I took my sailboat at Beaufort, and passing westward through the winding marshes which separate it from Morehead City, out of range of the guns of the fort, reported to Capt. WOOD, of the Eighth Connecticut, now in charge of the latter place, and in about one hour from the time of starting, was set down upon the "Spit," about three miles west of the fort. From this point, in company with Mr. ASHLEY, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Mr. MITCHELL, of New-Hampshire, I took my way down the beach, keeping under cover of the stunted trees which skirt the marsh, or winding among the small sand hills which compose the surface of the beach along its whole extent, we traveled unobserved, even by the look-out who hangs in the cross-trees on the fort flag-staff, until we came up with two gentlemen of the Signal Corps, who had one of their flags flying on the top of a prominent hillock. Passing across to the south beach, we found large quantities of shell and ammunition, with lumber and other materials which had been hauled there during the previous night. Half a mile further we came up with a portion of the Fourth Rhode Island, in command of Col. ROBMAN. They were lying along the slopes of the sand hills, some of them covered with branches of the pine and cedar to protect them from the rays of the sun, while others were burrowing in small holes which they had dug in the sand. Here, in case a shell burst near them, they could hide from the flying fragments. Seated here, some of the soldiers were quietly writing letters, using a shingle or the crown of their caps for writing desks. Lying prone upon the sand, with only their eyes just peering above the sand, were here and there sentinels who kept watch of the movements on the fort, and as soon as they saw the smoke of the rebel gun would cry "shell!" when down would drop the whole regiment under cover of the hill, or coil themselves in their sand-holes to escape the fragments of the bursting missile. Finding that their line shots were of no avail, the gunners, for the past two days, have used their ten-inch columbiads as a mortar, firing shell with short fuses at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the fragments would drop at the same angle, and fire reach our men behind their covers. This last expedient has somewhat annoyed us, and renders some kind of bomb-proof necessary to protect the men.

The chief mortar battery, which contains 10-inch mortars, and which has been constructed under the immediate supervision of Lieut. FLAGLER, is within fourteen hundred yards of the fort. It is located behind a considerable sand-hill, the western side of which was cut away, and sand-bags filled and packed against the bank, one above the other, only inclined a little backward to hold them securely in position; counterscarps of the same project, at right angles from the right and left extremes, to hold the loose sand. The work covers an extent lengthwise of some sixty feet, and is about twenty feet wide. Along this space are laid wide platforms of plank, underlaid by transverse pieces of timber, to which the planks are spiked. Directly behind the workmen is a marshy spot of two or three acres, in which shells might bury themselves and explode with little danger to those behind the battery.

Two hundred yards in advance of this battery, and slightly to the left out of range, is Capt. MORRIS' Battery for the 30-pound Parrot guns. This work is about the same in extent as the mortar battery, except that there were embrasures partially opened through the top sand, and cut down to within about 4½ feet of the platform. At one side was also a magazine, securely constructed under an immense superincumbent mass of sand, with a covered way leading to it. Capt. MORRIS was quietly occupied at this battery, measuring distances, driving stakes, applying the level or stretching his lines, as unconcerned as if he were engaged in kitchen gardening.

In addition to these, there will be a battery of eight-inch mortars, much nearer to the fort, besides rifle-pits, in which our sharpshooters can annoy the rebel gunners. By this time this reaches the TIMES the object of this siege and all this immense labor will be

...ished, have been accomplished. In describing to I...
...ent of the enemy's position, I mentioned, Capt. ...
...Gen. Parke, ...
...ed the ...
...ssignation of the ar...
...ery ardent, are on hand, ...
...with the infantry of Rhode Island ...
...in conducting the siege. Gen. Burn...
...day, went down to inspect the works, ...
...visit the scene of operations again on Mon...
...sday, or by Tuesday, the ball will probably ...
...open. As we were retiring from the batteries, three ...
...shells were exploded over our heads, the second and ...
...third coming unpleasantly near, so that we could ...
...distinctly hear "se'thin drap" in the sand not far off. ...
...We continued to travel a way from that neighborhood.

CAPTURE OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

A chief incident which has occupied attention with...
...in a few days past, is the capture of a body of rebel ...
...cavalry, near Newport Station, by the soldiers of the ...
...Ninth New-Jersey. They learned of the hiding-place ...
...of the rebels, and going out at night, surrounded and ...
...captured nearly the whole company. Some seventy ...
...horses and twenty prisoners were brought in. A por...
...tion of them fought their way through and escaped.

An equally unexpected affair occurred on Thursday ...
...last, when a Company of the One Hundred and Third ...
...Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Kalopsthen, went ...
...outside within a mile of Trent, and after a sharp skir...
...mish, captured two officers, one Col. Robinson him...
...self, a graduate of West Point, and six other prison...
...ers. They lost one First Sergeant, who was killed.

The affairs of this town are progressing as quietly ...
...as usual. For some interesting orders of the Military ...
...Department, I must refer to copies of the *Progress*, ...
...which I send herewith.

DEATH OF DR. LATEROP.

The death of Dr. D. W. C. Latrop, Assistant Sur...
...geon of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, on the ...
...28th inst., has been one of the sad events of the week. ...
...His untiring devotion to the wounded and sick in the ...
...Craven-street Hospital, following so closely upon the ...
...labor and exhaustion of the battle-field of Newbern, ...
...with his constant confinement and anxiety for his ...
...patients, exposed him to the disease, typhoid fever, to ...
...which he fell a victim, after some two weeks sick ...
...ness. He consecrated his whole energies to the ...
...duties of his profession, and has nobly fallen in the ...
...service of humanity and his country.

His funeral, which took place on the 19th, from the ...
...headquarters of the Sanitary Commission, was at...
...tended by the whole Medical Staff of his *corps d'armée* ...
...and by many of his friends. The usual military ...
...escort of his rank was detailed by Gen. Foster, ...
...Military Governor of Newbern, and the funeral was ...
...most impressive and solemn.

Rev. Mr. Clark, Chaplain of the Twenty-third ...
...Massachusetts, officiated, and several medical gentle...
...men made brief addresses, during which they paid ...
...the highest honors to the skill and disinterested de...
...votion of the deceased to the sick under his charge.

The ceremonies were concluded by three rounds, ...
...fired under the direction of Col. Upton, of the Twen...
...ty-fifth Massachusetts, as the body was placed on ...
...board of the steamtug *Cossack*, to be conveyed to his ...
...friends at Windham, Conn.

On the first attack of his disease, he was taken to ...
...the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission by Dr. ...
...Page, and there furnished with every convenience ...
...and comfort. The best nursing and medical attend...
...ance were given him. Among these friendly and ...
...sympathizing brethren he breathed his last.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The fears which have been indulged as to the ef...
...fect of the warm weather upon the health of the ...
...troops in this department, have not been realized in ...
...any considerable increase of disease. On the contra...
...ry, the coming pleasant weather enables the convа...
...lescents to enjoy the fresh air out of doors, which is ...
...found beneficial, and they are improving. The Gen...
...eral Hospital of the town, embracing four hospitals, ...
...contains one hundred and eighty cases of sick and ...
...wounded. One of these is devoted exclusively to con...
...valescents, and the number upon the sick lists is ...
...daily decreasing. Those who able to travel, of the ...
...wounded, are sent home as fast as possible. Good ...
...quarters are said to be, now, of more importance than ...
...most other things. There is too much bread, too much ...
...salt food, and too great sameness for the health, and ...
...for the rapid improvement of the sick. Fish, oysters, ...
...and eggs are plentiful, but are held at exorbitant pri...
...ces. Eggs bring 30 to 40 cents per dozen; oysters, ...
...$1 50 per bushel, yielding about one gallon; milk is ...
...15 to 20 cents per quart; Irish potatoes are retailed at ...
...50 cents per peck, and sweet potatoes at $1 ...
...per bushel. These matters are to be cor...
...rected by the Provost-Marshal. The streets are ...
...fast becoming shady, from the ombrageous alms ...
...which are nearly leaved out. Apple blossoms and ...
...those of other fruit trees have already fallen, and ...
...promise an abundant harvest of fruit. The yellow ...
...jessamine grows abundantly in the vicinity, filling the ...
...air with its aroma; and flowers of the choicest and ...
...most beautiful varieties abound. The dogwood, mag...
...nolia, rose, snowball, lilac and other shrubs lend par...
...ticular attraction to the grounds of the better class of ...
...residences, while the poorest people have a modest ...
...little yard or garden filled with these graceful shrubs ...
...and flowers.

The birds here "sing love on every spray;" ...
...the mocking bird, our American nightingale, always ...
...occupying the topmost twig, and filling the air with ...
...its melifluous notes. The music of these charming ...
...songsters, which is seldom heard North of Pennsyl...
...vania, take the lead of the bird choir in the early ...
...morning, (I always rise early,) and they sing beau...
...tifully during our glorious moonlight evenings.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

For the satisfaction of the friends of the soldier, as ...
...well as the generous public at home, who have so ...
...munificently provided comforts for the wounded and ...
...sick in the army, I will state that about twenty hos...
...pitals have been organized in this town, since the oc...
...cupation of Newbern, which are located in the best ...
...sanitary positions in the place. In the fitting up of ...
...these temporary homes for the sick, the Sani...
...tary Commission have furnished from the abun...
...dant supplies sent from the various States, a ...
...large proportion of the articles needed, and probably ...
...no army in the world have been so generously cared ...
...for by the public. The presence of the officers of the ...
...Sanitary Commission at this most needful crisis, ...
...through whom the donations of the benevolent public ...
...could be judiciously appropriated, has been one of ...
...the most fortunate circumstances of the war. With...
...out this aid, there would have been more or less suf...
...fering, while now they are as well provided for, and ...
...have as many comforts as they could possess in a ...
...well-provided home. But one regiment, the ...
...Twenty-first Massachusetts, could possibly have dis...
...pensed with those resources. This regiment has, by ...
...its own means, brought from home sufficient for the ...
...present, and for many months to come.

Dr. Cutler, the Acting Brigade-Surgeon of the ...
...Second Division, has been most indefatigable in look...
...ing after the health and sanitary condition of his Di...
...vision. A heavy affliction has recently fallen upon ...
...him in the loss of his daughter, who joined the ...
...regiment at Annapolis, and has remained with it up to the time of her death. The ...
...regiment was indebted in no small degree to ...
...her benevolent exertions for the gathering together ...
...these comforts. Beautiful and devotedly loved in ...
...life, she has ended her career of philanthropy where ...
...she most desired to fall—in the service of love and ...
...charity, among the soldiers of the Union from her ...
...native Massachusetts. Her remains were conveyed ...
...to Roanoke Island, and were interred by the side of a ...
...young officer to whom she was much attached, but ...
...not engaged to be married, as has been reported. She ...
...regarded Charles Plumma Tibbats as the noblest sol...
...dier of the Twenty-first. He was one of the heroes ...
...of Kansas in 1856, and was one of the men who as...
...sisted John Brown in the capture of Harper's Ferry.

BODIES OF RHODE ISLAND MEN SENT HOME.

Capt. H. G. O. Gardner, who was delegated for the ...
...purpose, has succeeded in recovering the remains of ...
...Capt. Uriah F. Tillinghast, Lieut. H. R. Pierce, First ...
...Sergeant ——— Church, and private Baker, and Mc...
...Kee, who fell at the battle of Newbern, and proceeds ...
...North with them to-morrow on board the *Cossack*. ...
...He acknowledges deep indebtedness to Messrs. Tall...
...man and William Dean, in the laborious duty of pre...
...paring them for sending home.

E. S.

APPEARANCE OF A REBEL STEAMER.

On Thursday afternoon a strange and mysterious ...
...steamer made her appearance off Beaufort, and at...
...tempted to run the blockade or to communicate with ...
...the fort. She was a screw vessel, apparently of 800 ...
...or 1,000 tons burden. Immediately two of our gun...
...boats started in pursuit of her, and she made off with ...
...great speed to the Southwest. At sunset the *State of ...
...Georgia* was still after her. The result I have not ...
...learned.

THE HOMICIDE IN HOWARD-STREET.—An in...
...quest was held yesterday afternoon upon the body of ...
...the sailor who died at the New-York Hospital, on ...
...Wednesday, from violence at the hands of Ex-Police...
...man Charles H. Bunt. The testimony given went to ...
...show that the name of the deceased was Bendix ...
...Thorsen; that he was very much intoxicated when ...
...he went into the house, No. 19 Howard-street, and ...
...that while there a difficulty occurred between him ...
...and the woman who kept the house, in regard to some ...
...drinks which had not been paid for. Deceased was ...
...soon after put out of the house, after much resistance. ...
...Bunt and a friend of the deceased followed him to the ...
...door. An altercation then took place, during which ...
...Bunt kicked and struck deceased on the head and ...
...face in such a manner that he died a few days after. ...
...The jury rendered a verdict, that "Thorsen came to ...
...his death from a fracture of the skull, the result of ...
...violence, at the hands of Charles H. Bunt." Upon ...
...the rendition of the verdict, the accused was com...
...mitted to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand ...
...Jury.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Division in the Councils of the Allies.

Advance of the French Contingent Upon the Capital.

The Withdrawal of the English and Spanish Forces.

Reactionary Movements Against Juarez.

The Execution of Gen. Robles-Pezuela.

We receive via Havana, at which port the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa* arrived on the 17th inst., advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th. The *Ulloa* brings important dispatches for the Spanish Government, but very little correspondence. A copy of the *Eco de Europa* of the 6th, however, contains highly interesting and important advices.

It appears that after a preliminary conference held by the Allied Plenipotentiaries at Orizaba, the French resolved that their division of the expeditionary forces should alone advance against the Capital without delay, assuming all the consequences of this determination. It is added that the French guaranteed to England and Spain that the reclamations that they had made against Mexico in the name of their subjects should be complied with.

In consequence of this determination, the Spanish and English Plenipotentiaries had resolved on their part to withdraw the forces of their respective nations, and it appears that preparations had already been made to commence the march back to Vera Cruz.

It is also stated that the conservative or reactionary party had assumed formidable dimensions, and that it was upon the point of opening a formal campaign against the Government of President Juarez.

Finally it is reported that *the French Division had commenced the march upon Mexico*, the movement being precipitated in consequence of three Zouaves having been captured and hanged near their own camp, by a Mexican guerrilla.

The brothers of Gen. Robles Pezuela, who was shot as a traitor in San Andres de Chalchicomulas, have written a letter to the *Siglo XIX.* of Mexico, in which they ask the public to suspend judgment in regard to that unfortunate General until the publication of the official report of his trial. Gen. Robles, before being shot, requested that such official report, which he presumed had been made, should be preserved for the purpose of publication. The brothers of Pezuela remark: "This will certainly not be the first time, in the sad history of civil revolutions, that a full knowledge of facts will correct a first unfavorable judgment."

The *Eco de Europa* states that the health of the expeditionary troops could not be better, as appears from the fact that only two sick soldiers were left in Cordova.

The same paper states that on the 20th of March the Mexican Ministers of Justice and the Treasury, Srs. Teran and Echevarria, arrived at the Capital and went immediately to the palace to see the President, who soon afterward summoned the Cabinet Council. What was the subject of their deliberations has not transpired. It is said that these Secretaries have resigned in consequence of the shooting of Robles Pezuela. They had given orders to suspend the execution. Their messenger arrived in time, but his dispatches were not complied with.

A journal called the *Reaccion* has been started in Cordova to promote the revolutionary scheme against Juarez and the cause of Almonte, who aspires to be Provisional President pending the arrangement of the Monarchy. The following letter and draft of "a plan" by Almonte have been printed by the Juarez Government, by way of exposing the "conspiracy." The letter was written by Almonte to Col. D. Alejandro Garcia, and sent to him by the hands of a special messenger, who was arrested and put into confinement by the Mexicans:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,
FIRST SECTION ARMY OF THE EAST,
FIRST DIVISION, VERA CRUZ, March 16, 1862.

The General-in-Chief to Sir D. Alejandro Garcia:

MY VERY DEAR AND EVER PRESENT FRIEND: Persuaded as I am of the honorable sentiments that possess your heart as a soldier and a patriot, I have decided to take up the pen to inform you that soon—very soon—the misfortunes of our unhappy country are to cease, and the sad events of the last forty years will be exchanged for an era of felicity. To secure peace, and the comple tranquillity of the Republic, it is necessary that every good Mexican should contribute thereto.

With this understanding, I forward you the inclosed "plan" in order that should you decide to put it into execution, you may be assured that you will be supported; and in case you cannot assist in time, you can have the rear guard up to this point, &c., &c.

If it is not possible for you to put it into execution, at least form an opinion about it, as that will always be convenient. If, by some fatality, you should not be of this opinion, then destroy this, remembering that nothing has been said to you about it, which I believe you will do, like a gentleman, as you are.

I repeat to you, that in no case can you suffer a failure, because you will be sustained by very respectable forces.

In case you conclude to undertake the enterprize, you will receive more extended and minute instructions, which will convince you, as a good Mexican, that you are laboring for the national happiness and honor.

In addressing myself to you, I do so as much out of consideration for the general good of the country, as on account of the esteem and appreciation which I profess toward you, assuring you of the affection with which you are regarded by your most sincere friend and servant.

THE PLAN.

At the City of Mexico, on the — day of ———, the Generals, chiefs, officers and citizens who sign this document having assembled at ——, General (or citizen) —— stated, that it being impossible to tolerate any longer the actual form of government and the authorities that have emanated under it—since by their inconsiderate conduct they have engaged the nation in an unequal and senseless struggle against the Great Powers of Europe—it has become urgently necessary to repudiate the existing order of things, and to nominate a Supreme Chief of the nation and of the Mexican forces now in arms, in order that said chief, being obeyed by them, may come to an understanding, in the name of the nation, with the leaders of the allied troops; and may also promote the establishment of a Government which can give sufficient guarantees for the lives and property of Mexicans, no less than for those of the foreigners of all nations that may be in the territory of the Republic. Therefore, the following articles are submitted for the approbation of the meeting:

1. The authority of the present President of the Republic is repudiated.

2. His Excellency Gen. Don Juan N. Almonte is recognized as Supreme Chief of the Rephulic and of the forces that adhere to this plan.

3. The said General is fully authorized to enter upon an understanding with the leaders of the allied forces who are at present in the territory of the Republic, and to convoke a National Assembly, which, taking into consideration the deplorable condition of the country, shall declare the form of government that it may be most convenient to establish in order to destroy anarchy from the root, and secure for Mexicans the peace and order they have so long desired, that they may repair the enormous losses they have suffered during the civil war which for so many years has distressed the entire country.

4. This act shall be communicated to His Excellency Don Juan N. Almonte, and he shall be informed at the same time of the entire confidence which this garrison indulges that upon so solemn an occasion he will not refuse his services to the country which now more than ever so urgently requires them.

And the foregoing articles having, after due deliberation, been accepted by all the gentlemen present, they signed this act, on the day aforesaid, and in the following order:

(Signed)

The *Reaccion* announces that the revolutionists had defeated the forces of Juan Diaz near the Capital, and that Gen. Butron had beaten Carbajal, who had 400 troops and a mounted battery. Also, that Marquia had taken up his quarters in Cuernavaca, after having defeated the vanguard of the brigade of Morelio and the garrison of Ixtahuaca. The reactionary forces have possession of Sierra Gorda and Monte de las Cruces, besides an army of twelve thousand men. The reactionary Gen. Vicario, with 2,000 men, had taken Iguala, capturing 800 prisoners. Gen. Conos surprised the forces of the Government in Matinalco, and made 40 prisoners. He afterward besieged Tetecala, where there was a garrison of 400 men, and shot the commander, Mendosa, by way of retaliation for the recent execution of Carbajal, Berriozabal, and their companions. The *Reaccion* states that all the people of the South have pronounced for the plan of Tacubaya, and have appointed Col. D. Joan Castillo their leader.

The execution of Gen. Robles Pezuela appears to have been an unfortunate affair, as it has excited very unfavorable feeling against the Government of Juarez. The remembrance of his many services to the country, and of his connections from his adherents in all parts of the country. Pezuela Miranda and Mario y Tarazon are with him. Three Mexicans, suspected of the murder of the standard-bearer of the Spanish Regiment Lanbat II., had been arrested.

There has been no confirmation of the report that the French Admiral, Jurien de Graviere, had been recalled. The French, English and Spaniards garrison the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, taking turns of fifteen days each. The Mexican flag is not guarded by national soldiers, but is under the protection of the allies.

The *Eco de Europa* says that a much better feeling begins to prevail on the part of the Mexicans toward the Spaniards.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

RUPTURE AMONG THE ALLIES—THE REASON EXPLAINED—FRANCE GOES IT ALONE.

The French, Spanish and Belgian Press teems with letters, articles and communications on the Mexican question mutually contradictory and inconclusive. From a careful perusal of the leading journals we elicit two important facts, viz.: That the English and Spanish Governments are acting together, and are becoming alarmed at the pretensions of France in Mexico, and that the latter *has decided to push her expedition forward to the capital of that country, and will there and there only treat with the Mexican Government concerning the future.* Among the most explicit of the foreign statements in reference to this important matter, we quote below the language of the Paris *Presse*, of the 7th inst.:

"Most serious declarations have been made to the Cortes by the Spanish Government, as regards the affairs of Mexico. The O'Donnell Ministry has abandoned the policy followed by France, to rally to that of England. The Convention of Soledad, which the *Monitour* has declared 'contrary to the dignity of France,' has been approved unreservedly by the O'Donnell Ministry. What we do not understand is that the Spanish Ministry expresses the hope that harmony will not be disturbed at the very moment it disturbs it, by placing itself distinctly and publicly in disagreement with the French Government."

A correspondent of the London *Times* transmits to that paper the following:

"The *Independance Belge* fully confirms the news I gave two days ago of a serious difference between the French and Spanish Governments relative to the Mexican Expedition; but I cannot say I have much faith in the intentions of Spain. It is stated that the Cabinet of Madrid is determined to follow the example of England, and recall its troops the moment that France attempts to meddle with the Government of the country, but I have reason to know that negotiations are pending which may considerably modify the virtuous resolutions of Marshal O'Donnell. At present, however, it seems he is acting in conformity with the policy of England, and no one can blame him for refusing to pull out of the fire the roasted chestnuts which our gallant allies intend to appropriate."

On our own behalf, we translate from the *Independance Belge* of the 8th inst. the appended statement:

"Very precise information conveyed to us in our private correspondence from Madrid concerning the attitude decidedly assumed by Spain, in the Mexican affair, is of such a nature as to terminate all the doubts which the vague and ambiguous declarations of the semi-official Spanish papers, together with the contradictory reports of the telegraph, had given rise to on the subject of the wishes and projects of the Madrid Cabinet. For instance, we learn from it that the Spanish Government has ratified the preliminary Convention of Soledad, even while criticizing certain articles therein, as the English Government has done, and that, if it request common understanding relative to the interpretation to be given to some stipulations of the treaty that bound together the triple alliance, it does not do so with the intent to favor the too emphatic views of the Tuileries Cabinet. In one word, it is the course pursued by England, and not that of France, which Spain would like to follow in this business, and the assurance is that the moment the question of imposing a certain predetermined form of Government upon Mexico arises, the Madrid Cabinet will declare its mission at an end and recall its troops, leaving France to proceed alone, should she see proper to go on, with her projects touching the reorganization of the Government of the ancient Empire of the Montezumas.

It is certain, moreover, that the note in the *Moniteur Universel* repudiating the Convention of Soledad, as incompatible with the dignity of France, has produced a bad effect in Spain. Thus, when the incorrect statements transmitted to the *Patrie* and the *Agence Havas* caused it to be supposed for an instant that a new treaty had been concluded between France and Spain, with a complete understanding on the part of those two Powers, to the exclusion of England, the independent journals of Madrid at once spoke up, with the greatest energy against the presumed weakness of the Spanish Cabinet toward that of the Tuileries; and they were so manifestly the echoes of public sentiment, that the semi-official journals hastened to reassure the country by declaring, in their turn, that the Queen's Government had firmly decided not to participate in any act of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.

The attitude assumed on this occasion by the Press on the other side of the Pyrenees, is not to the taste of the *Patrie*, to whom it forms the inspiration of an article full of bitterness, in which, under the pretext of justifying the statements it has published concerning the inclinations of the Madrid Cabinet, it heaps invective upon the Spanish opposition papers, and openly accuses them of having no other motive than personal interest.

Although the tone of this article reveals much discouragement, the *Patrie* does not seem to have lost all hope of seeing Spain draw closer to France, in reference to the ulterior line of conduct to be pursued toward Mexico, and it is, no doubt, with a view to urge her to such a course, in a still more pressing manner, that the *Patrie* again flourishes before the eyes of the Spanish nation the glittering possibility of its elevation to the rank of the sixth great European Power.

The latest intelligence from Vera Cruz is to the 12th of March, and, while it lets us see that the commander of the French expedition is still determined to advance to the interior, it confirms the fact that lack of material of war and means of action have not yet allowed him to undertake the projected movement. * *

These deficiencies alone seem to have induced Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere to sign the Convention of Soledad, which he alone opposed in the Council held by the Allied Plenipotentiaries."

The same journal, in its issue of the 10th instant, adds:

"The approbation given to the preliminary Convention of Soledad by the Spanish Government is, at last, an official fact. A dispatch from Madrid informs us that Queen Isabella's Minister of Foreign Affairs, when interrogated in the Chamber of Deputies in relation to Mexican matters, declared not only that the Cabinet had ratified that Convention but, furthermore, that it entirely approved of the conduct of Gen. Prim. The Minister added that he, nevertheless, hoped that the good understanding between the three Allied Powers would not be disturbed. The official French journals go further, and do not hesitate to affirm, notwithstanding the grave differences of opinion which have arisen between France on one side, and England and Spain on the other, relative to the important act of Soledad, that the good understanding of the three Governments is as perfect as ever, and they allege as a matter of certainty that the three Powers will unite with the same energy and the same object, although, indeed, with unequal forces, in the operations of the war they have undertaken in common.

The *Pays* even goes so far as to repeat a rumor according to which news fresh from Vera Cruz, and not yet published, announce the entry of the Allies into Mexico, the overthrow of the Juarez Government, and the establishment of a provisional one with the concurrence of the three European Powers. The official paper, it is true, hastens to declare that this news strikes it as premature. That, we think, is not saying enough, and, admitting the arrival at the European Expedition in Mexico, we shall look upon the pretended cordial agreement of the Allied Commissioners in the establishment of a Provisional Government as a pure invention until proof is furnished us to the contrary. The formal and energetic protestations which the English and Spanish Ministers have recently made in the Legislative bodies of the two countries, against any and every idea of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, assuredly authorize us to regard as an impossibility any act of intervention so decisive as that in which the rumor repeated by the *Pays* makes the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and Great Britain participate."

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Madrid, elsewhere says:

"The *Agence Havas* has communicated to you, as it has to all the journals, a dispatch erroneously announcing that, according to the *Gazette*, this Government had, on the 23d, sent to Gen. Prim an order not to treat with the Government of Juarez anywhere but at Mexico. The *Gazette* did not utter a word relative to any such order. It was the *Epoca* which set afloat this piece of news, and the latter was contradicted on the ensuing day by all the other semi-official organs."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Present—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Hall was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the Chairman *pro tem.* moved that the Board should adjourn until next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE.
Clerk of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, April 24, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The President announced that a quorum of members was not present, and declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE CONCERT SALOON REFORM.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

General Order Requiring Compliance With the New Law—How the Concert Proprietors Received it—Refractory Establishments—Subterfuges—The Waiter Girls as Visitors, &c.

The concert saloons generally came to grief last night. Police Superintendent Kennedy having received, read and inwardly digested in some haste the new law, nominally extinguished the pretty waiter girls, fiddling, lager beer and other luxuries, in one fell swoop, by the issue of the following general order to the Police Captains:

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
New-York, April 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 304.]—*Capt. ———, Precinct —:*

SIR—You will forthwith notify the proprietor or person in charge of such theatre, concert-room, garden, grounds or other place in your Precinct, where the performance of theatrical, operatic, ballet, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other *entertainment of the stage*, or any part or parts of such entertainments, or any circus performance, or where the performance of any juggler, rope-dancer, or acrobat is exhibited, that until a license for such an exhibition shall have been first had and obtained from competent authority, the same is unlawful, that the owners and lessees of the premises where such exhibition takes place without license, and the managers and such of the performers in such exhibition, are liable to the penalty provided by law, that no wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors shall be sold or furnished to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance; or any apartment connected therewith by any door, window or any other aperture; that no female shall be employed or permitted to visit or attend in any manner, or to furnish any refreshment to the audience or spectators at any such exhibition or performance, or any of them, or at any other place of public amusement; that any violation of the law subjects the license to being revoked, the decision of the officer competent to revoke the license is not subject to be reviewed, nor can any appeal be taken therefrom, nor shall any other license be issued to any person whose license has been revoked.

The penalties for each violation of the law in these cases are imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than three nor more than twelve months, or fine not less than $100 nor more than $500, or both.

It is your duty, and the duty of each member of your command, to enter at any time, when not interfering with other duties, any such place of amusement, and arrest and convey away any and every person committing any of the above-enumerated prohibited acts, to be dealt with according to law.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Supt. Police.

James Leonard, Inspector.

SUBTERFUGES.

Although the above was issued quite late in the afternoon, the various delinquents were fully notified early in the evening. The result was not exactly a general suppression of the business, but a general compliance in one way or another; in reality, or by pretence; in part, or altogether; fractional, if not total. Some stopped their customers' lager, but continued the performances; others stopped the theatricals, and shut off the waiter-girls, but continued the liquor; others shut up shop instanter, keeping open only for the accommodation of a few private friends; others had the waiter-girls present in street costume, as part of the audience—not as connected with the establishment, but as spectators of the performances—who obligingly chatted with the male customers, and walked about leisurely, to see that the little boy waiters attended to their business; others stopped the theatricals, but continued the singing and dancing.

It is needless to say that the concert proprietors are in quite a rage. They generally declare that the whole proceeding is unconstitutional; a gross outrage on the rights of the citizen; a robbery, because they are deprived of the benefit of theatrical licenses and liquor licenses which they have paid for: a damage to public decency, as the waiter girls will be driven to the *pavé* for a living; a terrible blow to the poor because the thousand performers and their families are left destitute; and in short, an entirely illegal proceeding, which, when tested in the Courts, will be found unlawful. They confidently expect that in no very short time the new law will be declared a nullity, and they be allowed to continue their business unmolested. Toward those who have been instrumental in having the law passed, they have not formed that ardent attachment which man sometimes has for man. The Times, of all journals, is denounced as most instrumental in procuring the passage of this odious law, and its editor, they declare, will never be a political favorite with the fraternity.

A VISIT TO THE PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Broadway disclosed a most unusual spectacle. No more was the light that shed its radiance o'er the hearts of the fair attendants visible. The gas meters were in a state of eclipse. The Cyprian attendants had likewise lost their effulgence, for darkness reigned where there was wont to be

"——— dancing, masking,
And various other things—for asking."

Lager became stale, flat and unprofitable, and nearly burst the kegs in indignation. The high-strung fiddle nearly snapped its strings, while the banjo and trombone seemed to echo the dull sound as a few stray pennies dropped into the empty money drawers. A few of the boldest, however, as intimated above, still kept up a show of disobeying the law, but it was shrewdly and cautiously done—an evasion, and not an open defiance of the majesty of the law.

The subjoined are some of the particulars of the appearance of the establishments, and the effect of the new *régime*:

THE MELODEON,

At No. 539 Broadway, having a regular theatrical license, kept open as usual, and continued their performances. A sign was up, however, "No Liquor Sold." Small boys dispensed temperance drinks and cigars, and the waiter-girls, who the proprietor says were summarily discharged, were visible among the audience, in holiday attire. "Of course, any ladies who wish to come and see the performance, and pay as other people do, can obtain admission." If they choose to drink a glass of soda-water with any of the audience, they are at liberty to do so. If they are afraid to go home alone, and wish a male protector from the rudeness of the street, they are at liberty to secure him. It is not supposed that any law will prevent that. The proprietor estimates that at least 1,100 people directly and indirectly were benefited or supported by the employes in his establishment, who will now be left destitute.

THE CANTERBURY HALL

Was open, as usual, and crowds collected about the door to witness the anticipated sport. A fair-sized audience continued inside. The girls were on hand, as at the Melodeon, but in deference to the new law, were not engaged in waiting. The proprietors received an early call from the Police, and are among those who will test the constitutionality of the law. They have a theatrical license and a liquor license—so says their ticket-seller, who obligingly gave information to the reporter. The performance continued as usual, but the liquor was not so plentiful.

THE GAIETIES

Became shrouded in oblivion—not, however, on account of the general order, but from "an accident." The performances were stopped, and the girls *non est*, and the lights out. The representative of the proprietor kept up his courage, however, though he forgot his suavity, and informed our reporter that he didn't care what was in the Times, and wouldn't oblige it with information. He deemed it fit only for sundry purposes beside reading. He thinks the new law will be squelched instanter.

NO. 444.

Here the performances went on as usual, under license. The girls and the liquor, however, was supposed to be tabooed. There were, however, as in other places mentioned, some "ladies" among the audience. The proprietor will test the constitutionality of the new law.

THE NOVELTY HALL

Opened as usual, but subsided in consequence of an attack of "General Order." The performance was stopped and the girls vamosed, but the bar was open. The proprietor thinks it a great outrage, because he has a regular theatrical license, a liquor license, thirty people are thrown out of employment, and the waiter girls are driven to the street. He thinks that the new law will deprive at least thirty families (sustained by his establishment,) of the necessaries of life; that he knows of a number of ladies of this City who are in favor of keeping up the concert saloons, because there are less women of pleasure on the streets, and virtuous women are less liable to insult! Mr. Butler, of No. 444, and Mr. Fox, of the Canterbury, have engaged Mr. Brady to test the constitutionality of the bill; other saloon proprietors will join in the movement, and, unless they succeed, they think there will be a revolution hereabouts among those in favor of perfect freedom. They think Superintendent Kennedy is too stringent, and that the law will be declared unconstitutional.

FREE CONCERTS.

Among the number of small free concert saloons who shut up shop with the exception of lager-beer selling—was "The Original Concert Saloon," No. 64 Bowery, (the Chatham Square Hall,) No. 66 Bowery, and No. 68 Bowery. These saloons have discharged the girls, and keep their doors open. They all unite in the constitutionality question, as the proprietors, and the hope that the law will be declared unconstitutional.

HOW THE ORDER WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE POLICE.

In the Eighth Precinct there was great excitement, from the proprietors down to the lowest servant. Capt. Helme received the general order about 9 o'clock, and immediately dispatched his men to notify all the saloon proprietors in his Precinct. There is a large number in this Ward, the most of them situated on Broadway. In answer to the notification, Wm. Wilbrok, proprietor of the saloon No. 561 Broadway, said to Capt. Helme that he had no performances and no waiter girls, but that he had a license to sell liquor. Edward Reinhardt, of No. 563 Broadway, returned the same answer to the notice served upon him.

The Canterbury, No. 563 Broadway, Messrs. Fox & Schutzler, proprietors, answered that they should hereafter sell no intoxicating drinks, and would obey the law to the extent of dispensing with the waiter-girls. They say they have a license for general theatrical performances, and they will continue their institution upon that principle.

No. 536, Peter Reinhardt, proprietor, was visited by Capt. Helme. The proprietor stated he had a license to sell liquor, and was determined to continue the sale of it. The waiter-girls and performances he was willing to forego in the future. No. 545 Broadway, conducted by Falen & Schriwits, was also visited by the Captain and one of his Sergeants. A similar answer was returned. The waiter-girls were sitting around in different parts of the room, but apparently doing nothing. This was the case with about all of the Broadway saloons.

Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was more successful in enforcing the law. Upon the reception of the general order, he went in person to all saloons in his Precinct, read the order to the proprietors, or in their absence, to the persons having general charge of the several establishments, and demanded that they be closed forthwith. They all, without exception, complied with the order.

The Garibaldi Free Concert Saloon, No. 679 Broadway, extensive saloon of Ayars & Thompson, No. 650 Broadway, and the establishment of Madame Ball, No. 654 Broadway, were all immediately closed by order of Capt. Caffrey. He also notified the proprietors of Wallack's Theatre and Winter Garden to desist from selling liquor at their bars. They very promptly complied with the order.

No arrests were made in any of the Precincts, it being the intention of the authorities to give all a fair notice and a reasonable time to comply with the law, before taking extreme measures.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet an Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" Sewing Machines; also improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing use, at No. 495 Broadway.

Hat-House Strawberries,
RECEIVED TO-DAY.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

Committee—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.

E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Removal 1st of May from No. 269 to No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st., McLAUGHLIN'S Union Shirt Manufactory. His motto is, Americans, throw off the yoke!

T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

The Latest Intelligence!!!
NEW-ORLEANS BOMBARDED.
And that WHITE'S DRESS HATS are the most stylish and the best to be found in the City.
No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A Balmoral Boot for $2 50, Suitable for Ladies' Spring wear.
CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Ladies' French Walking Boots, Balmorals and gaiters, for Spring wear, with boys', misses' and infants' boots and shoes, ankles, &c., of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FURMAN—HOMAN.—In Patchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Charles Hoover, Mr. Joel N. Furman to Miss Sarah A. Homan.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

REDMOND—BOCKUS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. John C. Brown, John C. Redmond to Laetitia F. Bockus, both of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, April 23, Martha C., widow of John C. Allen, aged 35 years.

Funeral service at Christ Church, Manhassett, Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 24, of scarlet fever, Maria Lathrop, daughter of Rev. Robert R. Booth, aged 7

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A PROTESTANT GIRL [illegible] and to assist with [illegible] to take care of children; [illegible] place. Inquire at No. 308 [illegible] Street, room.

A [illegible]MAID, &c.—A NEAT, COMPE- [illegible] of industrious habits, wants a [illegible] and fine washer and ironer, or [illegible]; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 22d-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT [illegible] as chambermaid and to assist [illegible] her four years' City ref- [illegible] (from her last place), Alsace, a good cook; under- [illegible] and the best of City ref- [illegible]; will go a short distance in the [illegible] No. 231 East 8th-st., second floor, [illegible].

A CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO RESPECT [illegible] want situations—one as chambermaid and [illegible], or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other [illegible] and waitress, or waitress; have the [illegible] 2d-st., between 1st and 2d ave, top floor, [illegible].

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL WANTS [illegible] as chambermaid and assist with the wash- [illegible] and sewing; has lived several years [illegible] place; can [illegible] the best of City reference. Can be [illegible] for two days at No. 186 East 12th-st., between 1st and [illegible], second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A [illegible] as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and [illegible] chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, [illegible] young woman, with the best of City ref- [illegible] objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 [illegible] Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A [illegible] woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to as- [illegible] the washing and ironing, or would like the laun- [illegible] place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT- [illegible] by a competent woman, as chambermaid and sewing, plain sewing and embroidery work, or care of small children; good reference of six years from her last place. Address No. 469 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, front, for four days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT- [illegible] as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front house, second floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT- [illegible] by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general house- work, or to take care of children; has good City refer- ences. Apply at No. 277 8th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT- [illegible] as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. The girl can be seen at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived several years.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situ- ation, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st. Best City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her duties. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 103 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days with satisfaction to her employ- ers [illegible] best City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do general house- work. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs. Best of ref- erence given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and [illegible] seamstress; or would undertake to take care of chil- [illegible] the sew. Call within the week at No. 785 2d-av., [illegible] between 46th-st. Best of City references given.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City refer- ence. Can be seen for two days, at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as cham- bermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress: no objection to the country; best City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 22 East 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. 6 East 12th-st., between the hours of 8 and 12.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 286 2d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—WANT- [illegible] situations for two Welsh young girls, of good char- [illegible] and some experience, one as chambermaid, and the [illegible] nurse and to do plain sewing. None but respect- [illegible] families need apply to Rev. R. D. Thomas, No. 243 [illegible]-av. (Call for two days, between 2 and 4 P. M.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has nine years' reference; [illegible] make herself generally useful. Apply at No. [illegible] East 26th-st., for two days.

A [illegible]CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable American woman wishes a situation as [illegible]maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; [illegible] either capacity; has good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 245 East 31st-st., in the basement.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chamber- maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid with care of children; no objection to country. To be seen for two days at No. 427 [illegible]-av., corner 26th-st. Best of City references.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a [illegible] situation wanted for a thorough waitress and first- [illegible] chambermaid; a girl of genteel appearance and good [illegible], very efficient and highest references. Apply to [illegible] MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A [illegible] young woman, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can go [illegible] or any good servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, [illegible], between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable [illegible] Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen for five days at No. 174 West 27th-st., first-floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cham- [illegible] and waitress; would do plain sewing; 4½ years' [illegible] her last places. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] between 7th and 8th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation as chamb- [illegible]rmaid and waitress; [illegible] City references. Call [illegible] No. 128 West 26th- [illegible] 5th and 6th ave., top floor, back room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE- [illegible] respectable person, as cook; understands her busi- [illegible] in all its branches, and has no objections to assist [illegible] with the washing and ironing; also understands her [illegible] perfectly and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 418 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A [illegible] respectable young woman as cook; who fully understands a [illegible] in all its branches, and is thoroughly competent to fulfill [illegible] situation in all its branches; has the best of reference [illegible] from some of the best families in New-York. Can be [illegible] for two days at her present employer's, No. 49 West [illegible] Broadway and 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE- [illegible] respectable young woman as good cook; understands [illegible] in all its branches, pastry, and soups, and is a good [illegible]; has the best City reference; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 129 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE- [illegible] respectable woman as cook, who fully understands a [illegible] in all its branches; has the best reference. Call at No. 54 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 407 Hudson-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; the best of City refer- ences; understands her business in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, at No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE- spectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City references; no ob- jection to the country. Call at No. 62½ West Washington- place.

AS COOKS.—TWO VERY RESPECTABLE GER- man women, with good City references, wish situa- tions as cooks; they understand their business thorough- ly. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WID- ow woman as cook; has no objection to either City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her busi- ness; has no objection to the country; best of City refer- ence. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employ- er's, No. 250 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be obtained from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 63 East 15th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE- spectable woman as first-class cook; has the best of references; understands cooking all kinds of game, &c. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; no objection to assist in washing; City or country; six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Molen's, No. 13 Essex-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE- spectable young woman as cook; no objection to washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 246 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SIT- uation for an excellent Protestant servant, who thor- oughly understands her business and has the highest ref- erences. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, who is a good thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much or changing her place. Can be well re- commended from her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small pri- vate family; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from the 7th-av., where she can be seen for two days. The City preferred.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WO- man, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker; is a first-rate laundress, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go in the country; good refer- ence can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 5th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing, if re- quired; she can produce excellent City reference as to competency. Call at No. 138 7th-av., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA- ble woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing if required; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, 2d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman; is a good cook, and can assist in washing and ironing, in a private family, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA- ble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best City references. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RE- spectable girl, a situation as cook; would be willing to do the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st., 2d floor. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT WO- man, with good reference, wants a situation as above; you can get her or any other good servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small private family; has good City refer- ence. Call at No. 41 Bedford-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron and do general housework. Call at No. 57 West 44th-st., be- tween 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, by a faithful, trusty servant girl, a situation to do plain cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found a girl of obliging disposition, economizing and neat, and is highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two very capable young women, one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and the use of the sewing machine; can do up fine muslins in style; would do light chamberwork; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 242 West 16th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUA- tion wanted by a competent, tidy woman, with excel- lent City references, as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; also a thorough chamber- maid and waitress, or regular waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS Wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook, the other as laundress; thoroughly understand their busi- ness; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., first ficor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a good cook, washer and ironer, in a hotel or private family in City or country; best of City refer- ence. Inquire for Miss HANNAH, No 281 Mott-st., in the store. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house- work in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country—the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer and good baker; has good reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 81 West 25th- st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; would have no objection to a laundress' situation; she fully under- stands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 157 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first- rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best City refer- ence; lived in her last place six years. Can be seen for two days at 212 Waverley-place, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SIT- uation wanted for a most reliable, excellent servant, as good, thorough cook, and first-rate laundress; has the highest references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house- work; has the best City references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young Welsh woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 338 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SIT- uation wanted, as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 143 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, who is a good dressmaker, and un- derstands all kinds of family sewing; would like to go as seamstress or lady's maid, or would travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 86 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISH- es an engagement by the day, in private families; is a good fitter and understands her business thoroughly. Ap- ply at No. 267 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a fine middle-aged widow lady, of education and pleasing address; would like to superintend a gentle- man's household, or any good family; understands house- keeping perfectly, and will do her best. Address, for three days, Mrs. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office. Refer- ences given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTA- ble woman, with the most satisfactory City references, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA- tion by an American widow lady, fully competent to take charge. Reference given. Call for one week at No. 25 5th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, trustworthy person, a situation as house- keeper or assistant to a lady; is willing to make herself useful; would do chamberwork; understands doing up muslins; would take the charge of one or two growing up children; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th av's.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, to do general work; can do good plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and mind children; has two years' reference; can enter her place this day. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY respectable girl, with best of references from last employer, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELL-DIS- posed, industrious girl desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; willing and obliging; has satisfactory testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTA- ble girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has good reference from her last place; a short distance in the country preferred. Call at, or address, No. 211 1st-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SIT- uation wanted by a respectable young woman as gen- eral housewerker; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer; has a year's reference from last place; can go this day. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av., be- tween 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUA- tion wanted in the country or Brooklyn for a smart, capable, obliging servant; thoroughly understands all kinds of general housework; can milk. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROT- estant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker; one that perfectly understands her business, operates on the sewing ma- chine; would go out by the day if required. City refer- ence. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; would prefer to go to Europe; is accustomed to travel; would have no objection to take care of a child; excellent reference. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person as laundress in a private fam- ily; is fully competent, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity; would not object to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a respect- able family; understands making up fine linens perfect- ly; also, is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands fluting, &c.; has the best reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a competent person; best of City refer- ences given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 8th- av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANT- ed, a situation by a respectable girl who understands French fluting; has the best of City references; would go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING MANY years experience in the care of children, wishes a si- tuation as nurse; she fully understands the care of an in- fant from its birth; can do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., be- tween 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant; can bring it up by hand, if required; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 31st-st., basement, be- tween the 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; has lived in one family for six years; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 157 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class middle-aged woman, as nurse; can take chargo of an infant from its birth; has a long experience in the care and management of children; good City ref- erence can be given. Apply at No. 1372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; will assist in chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 24th-st. No objection to go in the country.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROT- estant woman, a situation as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or travel with a family going to Europe. Call at No. 27 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; ring the middle bell.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse, being in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway, near 23d-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable and experienced woman, who has lived four years in one place, and can give excellent references as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 64 Irving-place, next to the corner of 18th-st., this week.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an American Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a young infant; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 130 West 14th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPE- tent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, who has lived in the City of Dublin, also with American fam- ilies, to whom she can refer, a situation as nurse and to do the baby's washing; is willing and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who is an experienced nurse; understands cutting and making children's clothes and ladies' dresses; is a first-rate seam- stress; lived two years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a very reliable, neat and intelligent ser- vant, fully capable to take entire charge of an infant, and is a good seamstress; has unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SIT- uation, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 14. The country preferred.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANT- ed, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse to go to the country, or would do chamberwork and take care of a child; she is kind and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 410 3d-av., for two days, top floor, front room.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SIT- uation wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing and take care of a baby; is a good sewer. Can be seen at her present situation, where she has lived two years and seven months, No. 109 East 38th- st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE- spectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress in a re- spectable private family; or to take charge of a baby; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room, if not engaged.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY experienced woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; can take the entire charge of an in- fant; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to doing chil- dren's washing; will go to the country if required. Ap- ply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A situation by a young woman as nurse and seam- stress; is an excellent plain sewer, and very fond of chil- dren; would do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing. Call at the office, 34th-st., one door East of 6th- av.; no charge.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a girl of neat habits, a situation as nurse and seam- stress, or waitress in a small family, or to do light cham- berwork; no objection to go a short distance in the coun- try for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 88 West 40th-st., near Broadway, first floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a smart, intelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or waitress; is capable, willing and obliging, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. No objection to the country.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITU- ation wanted by a young girl, an American, to take care of children; is a good seamstress, and accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 31th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a place as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country; a good home, principal object; best of City ref- erences. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, and is a good seamstress; has four years' City reference from last place. Call at ACK- ERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANT- ed, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; would not object to do some chamberwork; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GER- man girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended by her present employer, at whose residence, No. 36 West 32d-st., apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUA- tion wanted by a young girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has five years City references. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL THAT GOES OUT sewing in families, desires a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber or other light work; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good shirt maker and em- broiderer; can do all kinds of family sewing; not having relatives in the City a permanent situation is desirable. Apply at No. 35 King-st., near McDougal, rear house.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young Scotch woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has no objection to take care of one child, or travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 17th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sew- ing; would take care of grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 662 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a person who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady; the most satisfactory City and coun- try references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 30th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; references can be given. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 31th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; references can be given. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 31th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress wants to live with a family where she could have the entire charge of a child, or to wait on an old lady; wages not so much an object as a nice family; best City reference. Apply at No. 715 Broadway, corner Washington-place.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do np ladies' muslins; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop-skirt store.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent French woman wishes a situation, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good City refer- ences. Apply for two days at No. 199 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable person, as seam- stress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing and plain dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 East 11th-st.

A WAITRESS.—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place, or do fine washing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress, in a first-class private family; she understands her work in all its branches; can give unexceptionable City ref- erence for neatness and capability from her present em- ployer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's until en- gaged, No. 122 West 11th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 171 West 14th-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid; willing to go into the country. Call at No. 20 West 36th-st., her last place.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old- established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th- st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a family, or ladies' or gentlemen's wash- ing, either by the dozen or month; can do them np in the best manner, and can give the best of reference. Call, for three days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., second floor, back room

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, A 20 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful com- panion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE.—WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman, a gentleman's house to take charge of during the Summer. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 277 West 21st-st.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man who can furnish reliable references, and who has a tolerable knowledge of double entry book-keeping, a situation where he can perfect himself in the same; has been entry clerk in a jobbing house; writes a good hand; is correct at figures, and would apply himself to the in- terests of an employer. Address EDWARD, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A BOOKKEEPER.—AN A NO. 1 BOOKKEEP- er wishes a situation, either in an Importing, Com- mission or Jobbing house. Best of City references given. Address W. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure for his coachman a good situation; he has lived with some of the first families in the City; he can be highly recommended by his present and former em- ployers as to honesty, sobriety and respectability; none need reply to this who will not pay good wages. Call on or address T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., for three days.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; country preferred; is a good and careful driver, and can bring the best of references as to capability, honesty, so- briety and industry; none but those willing to give good wages need apply. Call or address J. K. M., at A. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S PLACE wanted, by a strictly sober, active and reliable man; ten years' first-class City reference; knows the City thor- oughly. Location or distance no object. Call for or ad- dress A. B., at Gardiner's feed, No. 72 West 23d-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; he under- stands the care and treatment of horses and plain vegeta- ble gardening; is a good groom and careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable married man; is a good grcom and a careful driver; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; the wife is a first-rate cook and laundress; good reference from last employer. Address, by note, J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who can prodnce seven years' recom- mendation from one place, as coachman; can also re- fer to his last employer in this City; will be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small place in order. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing in every respect; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GEN- tleman, leaving this Spring for Europe, would be glad to recommend two competent and trustworthy men in the above capacities, who have been some time in his employ. For particulars, apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANT- ed, a situation, by a single young man who under- stands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as above; is a good driver and excellent groom, and understands vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful; can milk, &c.; has good reference from last employer. Call at, or address, No. 97 4th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANT- ed, a situation, by a respectable German, as coachman and gardener; understands taking care of horses, garden- ing, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 3 Albany-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANT- ed, by a smart, active, single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can show good reference, thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address D. S. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANT- ed, a situation by a married man, without family; has good references. Address D. B. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or grcom; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness thor- oughly; is a careful driver, and willing to be useful; has first-class City and country references. Address G. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses; would go to the country; has excellent references. Call or address J. R. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man 25 years of age, in country or City; is willing to be obliging; has good reference. Address A. D., Box 192 *Times* Office.

A FARMER—CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A practical American farmer, a situation, to go to Cali- fornia with some respectable party, to take charge of some good fruit ranche, or some business in San Francisco; reference in San Francisco and New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A FOREMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by an American man, of thorough experi- ence in the business: also the care and raising of cattle; references given to satisfy. Address for two days, FAR- MER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and ke

...TION SALES.

...Auctioneer.

...AND SHOES.
...THREE GREAT PACKAGE AUCTION SALE
...OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
...CHARLES C. WARREN,
...Salesroom at No. 32 Cortlandt-st.,
...THIS DAY, (Friday,) at April 25, at 10½ o'clock,
AND WILL INCLUDE
ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE,
...consisting of prime, fresh-made and seasonable
...selected by the
...PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW-ENG-
...LAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON
FRIDAY, DURING THE SEASON,
and it is intended that they shall constitute
A NEW AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURE IN THE
...AND A GREAT TRADE OF THE CITY.
CHARLES C. WARREN,
...Salesroom, Next and Shoe Warehouse,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

...Auctioneer.
...SALE OF $500 WORTH OF
...FURNITURE,
...FURNITURE, WITH A RARE AND
...COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND
...ORNAMENTS.
...OPPORTUNITY
...FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
...No. 122 West 21st-st.,
...7th and 8th ave.
...THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely.
...rich and costly parlor, dining-room,
...library and ... furniture of the house; elegant
...walnut suites; magnificent piano-forte,
...rosewood furniture of every description;
...a choice collection of vases, bronzes, statuary, and
...other ornaments; rosewood and other chamber fur-
...niture, superb mattresses and bedding; rich French
...china, sub-china, silverware, cutlery, &c. The sale will
...be without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE COFFEES, SPICES, &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD
Will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on MON-
DAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, a large stock from a leading
spice factory, comprising green and ground coffees of as-
sorted grades, whole and ground pepper, cinnamon, nut-
megs, cloves, ginger and other spices, pepper-sauce, re-
fined cream tartar, saleratus and super-carbonate of soda,
English and French mustard, about 250 cases yeast pow-
ders; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, salt in boxes
and bags, chocolate, ground rice, vermicelli, brandy and
other liquors, 250 bags corks, sand-paper, &c. Also, plat-
form scales, safe, and other office furniture. The goods
are now on view.
JOHN KELLY, Late Sheriff.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF $60,000 WORTH OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
WHITEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, THIS
DAY, (Friday,) and following day, until sold, com-
mencing at 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.,
The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co.,
comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy
and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention
of buyers is requested.
The sale will commence with lot No. 475, Dessert and
Table Cutlery.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, April 28,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 151 West 12th-st.,
Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and
mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bed-
ding, china, glass ware, &c., together with the usual as-
sortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which
the sale will commence. Terms cash.
Catalogues at sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, MIRROR, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, by vir-
tue of a chattel mortgage, a quantity of rosewood and ma-
hogany parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, pier mir-
rors, rosewood piano, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain car-
pets, kitchen furniture, &c. By order,
JAMES MARRINER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEORGE COEX, Auctioneer.
CENTRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At Clifton, Staten Island,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the
genteel cottage on New-York-av., adjoining the new
Catholic Church, consisting of parlor, dining-room, cham-
ber, library and kitchen furniture, carpets, mirrors,
paintings, prints, bric-a-brac, bedding, China and glass-ware.
For particulars see catalogues at sale.

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26,
at a o'clock A. M., in the houses Nos. 116 and 118 Mon-
tague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn; a large and gener-
al assortment of furniture—three rosewood parlor suites,
in plain and figured reps; two etageres, mirror backs;
centre tables, rosewood and mahogany sofas and chairs,
in hair cloth; two walnut Plimpton bedsteads, mahoga-
ny and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, wash-
stands, hair mattresses, beddings, curtains, hat-stand, oak
extension table, 37 feet; marble-top buffets, dining chairs,
crockery, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, two gas
chandeliers, &c., &c
SAME DAY.
At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 159 Henry-st., near Joralc-
mon-st., Brooklyn,
An assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-
cloths, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Tillary-st., near Washing-
ton-st., Brooklyn,
Household furniture, carpets, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY
SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
by A. JOURNEAY,
On SATURDAY, April 26, at 11 A. M.,
At salesroom,
No. 373 Broadway.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Rosewood suites, in brocatel, hair cloth, &c.
Rosewood 7-octave piano forte, carved legs, overstrung
bass.
House furnishing goods in great variety.
CARPETS.
Velvet and tapestry carpets, &c., removed for conve-
nience of sale.

EDWARD PATTISON, Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.
WILL SELL, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AT
10½ o'clock, at the restaurant, No. 117 Front-st.,
near Old-st., all the stock, fixtures, &c., contained there-
in, consisting of mirrors, one splendid marble-top eating
counter, bar, oyster counter, beer pumps, tables, chairs,
cane stools, oil cloth, crockery, glass-ware, chafing dishes,
refrigerators, all the kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive,
without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
At auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in front
of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay horse, 16 hands
high, 7 years old this Spring; would make a fine coupé
or carriage horse; warranted sound and kind. Also, a
no-top wagon, to carry four persons. Also, single har-
ness, whip, &c., complete, being the private property of a
gentleman having no further use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,
At auction, on SATURDAY April 26, 1862, at 10½
o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general as-
sortment of household furniture, removed for convenience
of sale, consisting of carpets, rosewood and mahogany
suites, bedsteads, extension-tables, chairs, tables, desk eta-
gere, rosewood pianos, &c., &c. Also, crockery and
kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON
H. FRIDAY, April 25, 1862, at 12 o'clock, in front of
salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay horse, 16 hands
high, seven years old this Spring; would make a fine
coupé or carriage horse; warranted sound and kind.
Also, a no-top wagon to carry four persons. Also, single
harness, whips, &c., complete, being the private property
of a gentleman having no further use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL ON
H. SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, in front
of store No. 23 Nassau-st.; Assignee's sale of Carriages—
Masterly new nine-panel coach, one rockaway, one coach,
extension seat, one four-seat rockaway, one high-door
rockaway, &c., without reserve.

WM. YELLOTT, Auctioneer.
TO SUTLERS.—THE ATTENTION OF SUTLERS
is called to the sale of brandies, wines and other arti-
cles, packed in cases, &c., as suitable for sutlers' ship-
ments. See illustration advertisement of J. F. ATKIN-
SON & CO., in the Journal of Commerce.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. WARNER, Auctioneer.
5, T. WILLIAMS, No. 342 BROADWAY,
Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at
public auction, without reserve, commencing
ON MONDAY, 21st instant,
And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M.
of each day,
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAV-
INGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND
MOULDING FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL
EAGLES, CORNICES, &c.,
Contained in said establishment.
Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated
large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important
picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.;
"Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Bonn-
ing, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also,
framed and unframed engravings in immense variety;
the latter including works of all the leading artists of the
English, French and German schools, suitable for framing
or the portfolio.
As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely
upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps
has never before occurred in this City.
Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11
o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway, the
stock of one of the first cabinet makers in the City, con-
sisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood
parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-
room suites, in reps; magnificent rosewood round-cor-
nered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finish-
ed in oil; rosewood, walnut secretary and library book-
cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets
and extension tables, walnut hall-racks and chairs, and
other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the
very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by
order of the Assignee. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS
RESTAURANT—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MON-
DAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Walker-st., the
entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in
part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs,
large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, casters, china,
crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives,
&c., oil-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands,
mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, segar-case,
&c., &c. ALSO,
Steam table, copper pans and urns, large upright tuhn-
lar boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fix-
tures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 1-2
O'clock, at the residence, No. 22 East 30th-st., between
5th and Madison avs., elegant household furniture, con-
sisting of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, cover-
ed in heavy blue satin brocade and crimson satin; heavy
velvet medallion carpets, heavy blue and crim-
son brocade curtains en suite, carved centre and
side tables, rosewood etagere, mantel and etagere
ornaments, library in richly carved black walnut, cover-
ed in green reps; black walnut secretary, fine engravings;
dining room—black walnut glass buffet; bedrooms of
carved rosewood and black walnut and cottage furniture;
Brussels and ingrain carpets; porcelain and glassware,
&c., &c., all made to order by the best City makers, and
in fine order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,
At auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at
the residence No. 146 West 34th-st., handsome household
furniture, all of which was made to order for the present
owner by Hutchings: Royal velvet carpets, elegant pier
mirrors, lace cornices, curtains, elegant 7-octave piano,
rosewood case, made by Chickering; elegant rosewood
furniture, covered in maroon and green and gold brocat-
el, etagere, secretary, centre and side tables, mantle or-
naments. Dining-room, &c.—Oak extension-table, buffet
and chairs, morocco covers; library in oak, library table,
bookcases and oak furniture, covered in green; velvet
bedroom furniture of mahogany and black walnut, ar-
moir bedsteads, bureaus, &c., hair mattresses and bedding
of first quality, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen fur-
niture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPO-
site the Post-office.—MINER & BOMERVILLE will
sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at
their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general as-
sortment of household furniture, removed for conven-
ience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany
piano fortes, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil
cloths, druggets, &c.; sofas, arm and parlors chair, rose-
wood, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, wash-
stands, &c., parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, dining
chairs, lace curtains, window shades, rosewood, black
walnut and mahogany hat stands, oak and black walnut
extension dining-tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-
top centre and side tables, feather beds, hair and straw
mattresses, pillows, washstands, bed-room crockery, &c.,
&c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which
the sale will commence.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNI-
TURE, OFFICE DESKS, IRON SAFE, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at wareroome,
No. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., J. BOYCE will sell the
entire balance of his stock of rosewood, walnut, mahog-
any and oak furniture, of every description; consisting
in part of elegant oak buffets; rosewood, walnut and ma-
hogany armoires, splendid chamber suites, among which
is one full suite of zebra wood, the only one in the City;
parlor suites; rosewood and walnut etageres; centre, side
and sofa tables, &c., &c.; also, the office furniture, iron
safe, &c., all of which will be sold without any reserva-
tion, to close the business. Catalogues ready on the
morning of sale.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers.
FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—
SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 n'clock, at Merchants'
Exchange, New-York, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, situ-
ate in Hempstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn,
near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit,
rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice
fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses
nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For fur-
ther particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auc-
tioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-
st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TER-
MINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On
and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into
depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and
connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as
heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M. 1, 4, 6 P. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M. 1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Nowtown,
Winfield and Penny Bridge.
Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to
Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.
N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry
until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6
o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-
ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY,
SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April
1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot
of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth
with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A.
M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves
Bergen at 12½ P. M.
On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the
covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
Efrom foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A.M.,
Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk,
daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way,
for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate stations; 6
P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canan-
daigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday
runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-
BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF
TERMINUS.—Passengers depôt, James-slip and foot
of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for
Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M.
and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P.
M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M.
and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M.,
and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTER-
MEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT
RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and
GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River,
(Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice.
For further information apply to SAXTON & SEA-
BURY, No. 113 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE
TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving
in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at
3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

I—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED up to 12 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
inst., at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.,
for submitting to the undersigned, with a view of pur-
chasing for the Government:
330 Draft Horses,
100 Saddle Horses,
25 Draft Mules.
The Draft Horses to be free from all defects, to be between
five and seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high.
Saddle Horses to be 15½ hands high, sound in all re-
spects, and between five and seven years old.
White and light gray horses excluded.
II.—All the animals submitted will be subjected to a
thorough examination and inspection, by a person duly
authorized for that purpose.
III.—The persons to whom the bids are awarded, will be
notified of the place where the inspection of the animals
will take place, at the time of awarding contract.
The undersigned reserves the right on the part of the
Government to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying
the Government with Horses and Mules," and will be
directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quar-
termaster, United States Army, No. 25 Mercer-st., New-
York. HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, '63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 8, 1862.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND
Indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be re-
ceived at this Bureau until 3 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday,
the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering
(on requisition of navy yards; except for beans, for which
five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand
pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, at
Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities only of the
following articles as may be required or ordered from the
contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respec-
tive commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz.:
Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans,
molasses, vinegar and whisky.
The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine
flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall
in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop
immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for
the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform
in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in
the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly
kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the
United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour
barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-
tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.
The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Bal-
timore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in
the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured
from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immedi-
ately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same;
shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best
quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order,
free of all charge to the United States, in the best new,
well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as
the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak
of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining
hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample
barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be con-
sidered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the
required quantity to be in half barrels.
The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the
crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions
for the same.
The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall
be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the
Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisi-
tions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages
containing not more than three hundred pounds.
The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels contain-
ing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with
red lead.
The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in
quality to the best Havana sugar.
The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the
samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and
quarter chests only.
The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to
sample.
The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans,
and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates
of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as
one bushel.
The moisses shall be fully equal to the very best quality
of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new,
well-seasoned red-oak barrels and half-barrels, and with
white-pine heads not less than 1¼ inch thick; the staves
not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels
to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have
four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and
1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼ inch in width
and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered
and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third the
quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.
The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the
standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall
contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered
in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those
required for molasses, with the exception that white oak
staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves
and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered
and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in
half-barrels.
The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and
merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the
United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double
rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound,
bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak
barrels and half-barrels, the staves not less than ⅞-inch
thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel
shall be coopered in addition, with one three-penny iron
hoop on each bilge, 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick,
and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¾ inch in
width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to
be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the
United States: one-third to be in half-barrels.
All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks,
barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to such in-
spection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and
Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be ap-
pointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be
at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspect-
ed at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be
subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before
the bills are signed therefor.
The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same
throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or
more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard
for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more
than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will
be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the
Bureau.
All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or pack-
ages, shall be marked with their contents and the con-
tractor's name. Barrels and half barrels of flour
and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year
when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.
(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those
selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference
to such as have been previously exhibited.*)
The quantity of these articles which will be required
cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried Apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	16,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	60,000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or dimin-
ished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for spe-
cific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may
require to be delivered at those Navy-yards, respectively.
Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries
are required must establish agencies at such places, that
no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required;
and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with
a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and
Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be
made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be ex-
pressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a
duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and
Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall
be evidence that such requisition has been made and re-
ceived.
Separate offers must be made for each article or each of
the aforesaid Navy-yards; and in case more than one ar-
ticle is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will
have the right to accept one or more of the articles con-
tained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bid-
ders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will
be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a con-
tract will be transmitted to them for execution, which
contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days
exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission
of the mail.
Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the
estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be re-
quired, and twenty per centum in addition will be with-
held from the amount of all payments on account thereof
as collateral security, in addition, to secure its perform-
ance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all re-
spects complied with.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on applica-
tion to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this
Bureau.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder
of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notifi-
cation thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and
his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this
understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in
the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval
service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a
written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible per-
sons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bid-
der or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter
into an obligation within five days, with good and suffici-
ent sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bu-
reau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless
accompanied by the guarantee required by law, the com-
petency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy-agent,
district-attorney or collector of the customs.
*The attention of bidders is called to the samples and de-
scription of articles required, as, in the inspection for re-
ception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between
the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving
none that fall below them; and their attention is also
particularly directed to the joint resolution of 11th March,
1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.*

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth
Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education,
corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth
day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and com-
pletion of a new Primary School-house, including the
steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of
ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near
Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for
said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus,
can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School
Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the
estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be
indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work." "Proposals for
Carpenter-work." "Proposals for Painting," and "Pro-
posals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be
accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of
the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they
will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties
will be required from each successful bidder, and no pro-
posal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to re-
ject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the
public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER, THOMAS KENNEDY, NICHOLAS SERVIR, JOHN MEEHAN, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,	Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON
the subscriber, where they can be supplied with
EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from
UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more
accurate manner, with Presses and every article they re-
quire, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved pa-
per. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-
hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type
copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type
taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. COCKELYOU.

TO BANKS.—AN EXPERIENCED BANK BOOK-
keeper wishes to employ his spare evenings in look-
ing up old differences and errors in individual ledgers.
Address ACCURACY, Box No. 117 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are
taken.
The Profits of the Company, ascertained from
the 30th of January, 1861, to the 1st of Janu-
ary, 1862, for which Certificates were issued,
amount to $1,005,000
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan.
1, 1862 101,850
Total Profits for 7 years $1,107,810
The Certificates previous to 1855, have been re-
deemed by Cash 402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Com-
pany, Jan. 1, 1862 ..... $705,200
The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for
the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.
TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Ball,	John A. Bartow,
Shappard Gandy,	C. Haddan,	A. S. Barnes,
W. H. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earls,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k B. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	F. H. Vandervoort.
Stanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mallon,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT
BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.
The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Mil-
waukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from
holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such
Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which
is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of
an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its
Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of
the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by
the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of
William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds
are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be
delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and
payment.
Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comp-
troller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862,
upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the
City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened,
and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.
Those who have received payment of the next June
Coupons must so state in their propositions.
By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of
the City of Milwaukee.
FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply
and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the high-
est market price.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
6 PER CENT ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
ORDNANCE CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON,
Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market
rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for
duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 29 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Govern-
ment Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash
or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive
prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular fur-
nished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DE-
fence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of
New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest there-
on, becoming due and payable on the first day of May,
1862, will be paid at this office on that day.
Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to in-
vest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of
the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature,
passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by
letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount
desired, until the first day of May, proximo.
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be
issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per
cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day
of May and November in each year, and the principal will
be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be trans-
ferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corpora-
tion, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMP-
TROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENS-
burgh Railroad Company offer for

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N.P.

Loss of the Steamship Karnak in Nassau Harbor.

The Passengers Saved—The Ship Much Damaged.

List of Vessels Arrived from the Rebel States.

How the Contraband Trade is Carried On—Bogus Bales of Vessels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The British schooner *Beehive*, Capt. HIGGS, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P., which port she sailed from on the 16th inst.

She brings twelve passengers, and intelligence of the loss of the British steamship *Karnak*, in the harbor of Nassau.

The Cunard steamship *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, while entering the harbor of Nassau on her passage [illegible], grounded at 12 o'clock of the 14th, and [illegible] 4 P. M. Part of her cargo of sugar and cotton was saved, in a damaged state. The passengers [illegible] were saved, and will be sent here in the steamers *Vigilent* and *J. J. Finlayson*, the former having taking twenty of the Nassau passengers and the latter the mails, thirty Havana passengers, and ten to twenty others. They were expected to sail in a day or two.

The passengers by the *Evelina* were those intending to come in the *Karnak*, but, in consequence of the accident, chartered the above schooner. The following are their names: Mr. M. Jewell, lady and servant, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Dickinson, of Windsor, Conn.; Mrs. W. P. Van Rensselaer and son, Miss Susan Van Rensselaer, Mr. G. Congdon and son, of Providence, R. I.; Mr. David Nevins, Jr., of Boston; Mr. John R. Stuart, of New-York City; Mr. John M. Nicoll, H. A. Dunston, of Blooming Grove, N. J.; Master Mitchell.

The following card to the agent here, in reference to Capt. LE MESSURIER, of the *Karnak*, by the passengers, will be appreciated.

NASSAU, N. P., April 15, 1862.

The undersigned, who bad engeged passage in the *Karnak*, to New-York, although suffering serious inconvenience from the delay occasioned by the loss of the vessel, cannot refrain from bearing willing testimony to the uniform care, good seamanship and kindness of Capt. LE MESSURIER and his officers. Each one of us has traveled on the *Karnak*, and some on more than one occasion, and we gladly seize this opportunity to express our entire trust in Capt. LE MESSURIER, and we confidently hope that at an early period he will be placed in a position to assume the charge of a line in which he has given such unqualified satisfaction and approval.

Signed—J. D. Ogden, Newport, R. I.; F. W. Hutchins, Horace K. Smith, John M. Nicoll, H. A. Dennistoun, John R. Stuart, New-York; T. J. Waters, London; R. N. Baldwin, Kingston, N. Y.; Chas. S. Jenkins, Jersey City; Joseph Sexton, Haraldeville, Conn.; Jas. T. Haviland, Townsend Jones, W. S. Van Rensselaer, New-York; Marshall Jewell, Hartford; James L. Brandet, H. Small, New-York; A. W. Lengdon, Geneva, N. Y.; Isaac Meeker, Henry A. Denison, New-York; L. Hezliven, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Ven Camp, Quebec; L. Wells, New-York; Gilbert Congdon, Providence; John B. Sale, New-York; J. F. Jennings, Kingston, N. Y.; E. Ludlam, New-York; John S. Gioweli, S. M. Eldridge, R. V. Hotel, at Nassau; S. G. Haven, New-York; Sam'l Congdon, Providence; David Nevins, Jr., Boston; C. L. Briggs, Brandreth Honse, New-York; Cornelius Bruger, Kingston, N. Y.; W. Harliswood, United States Consul; L. D. Bradford, Jr., Vesey-street, New-York.

The following passengers from Havane to Nassau, in the *Karnak* at the time of her loss, have also drawn up a testimonial similar to the above: Theodore W. Phinney, Newport, R. I.; James Wilcox, Philadelphia; John B. Lafitte, Charleston, S. C.; A. H. Barney, New-York; José Costias, Philadelphia; Wm. C. Merrell, Philadelphia; Jas. Thompson, England; James Barton, Mexico; H. A. Higley, Florida; John K. Sheppard, New-York; Charles F. Latham, New-York; Wm. Whitehead, Newark, N. J.; S. Alday, Havane; Manuel Careaga, Havane, José Elisarse, Havana; W. F. Merrill, New-York; Jayne Peri, Havana; S. Garcia, Havana; Santiago Luna, Havana; Dunmore, "Scots Fus. Guards," England; J. Whitehead, New-York.

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP KARNAK—THE PILOT TO BLAME—ARRIVALS FROM THE REBEL STATES—HOW THE CONTRABAND TRADE IS CARRIED ON—FAILURE OF THE NASHVILLE TO RUN THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE—BOGUS SALES OF REBEL VESSELS, ETC.

NASSAU, Monday, April 14, 1862.

I have to inform you of the loss of the steamer *Karnak* in crossing the bar this morning on her return trip from Havana. She arrived about noon, and after crossing the bar in the main channel brought up on Tony Rock Reef, which is about half way between the bar and the mainland, and after thumping heavily for about an hour she bilged, and now has about ten feet of water in her hold. The engineer tells me that every time she struck her boilers would rise from 18 inches to two feet, and eventually left their beds. The engine is also badly injured.

Boats were immediately dispatched to take off the passengers, (about sixty in number,) and afterward the wreckers were allowed to go alongside and save the cargo, which consisted of sugar, cotton, cigars, &c., a large portion of which is badly damaged.

No blame whatever can be attached to Capt. LE MESSURIER, as he requested the pilot, in the hearing of several of the passengers, to keep her further to the westward in order to head her well up the harbor, fearing she would strike before she could be turned after crossing the bar. The pilot assured him there was no danger, and, of course, the blame must rest entirely with him, as a Captain loses his command when a pilot takes charge. The first heavy sea we have will probably break her to places, as she lies in a position that will expose her to the full force of it. The passengers have chartered several small vessels to take them to New-York. The mails leave to-morrow in the schooner *Vigilent*.

The *Ella Warley* arrived here from Havana this afternoon with a cargo of coal, saltpetre and lead for Secessia. The *Nashville* is coaling up for another start.

NASSAU, Friday, April 11, 1862.

I failed to send you my communication by the last steamer, as she waited but a short time on her return from Havana. Since her last trip to your City we have had a large number of arrivals from Secessia. The following are a part of them:

Schooner *Kate*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Emily*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Emmanuel*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Steamer *Nashville*, from Georgetowo, ballast, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Emily Adair*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Rosalie Eyon*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Rutherford*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Louisa Tolle*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Chase*, from Charleston, cotton and turpentine, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Pride*, from Charleston, cotton and turpentine, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Victoria*, from St. John's, Fla., to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Annie Deans*, from Fernandina, Fla., to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Sarah Russell*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Acorn*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Elizabeth*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Argyle*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Coquette*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

All the above have arrived since the 11th of last month.

The British steamer *Scotland* arrived about ten days since from [illegible] and other steamers for Southern ports. She was also consigned to ADDERLY & Co. The *Nashville* took a cargo of these goods and sailed for Charleston last Saturday. She returned yesterday with the same cargo on board, having failed to run the blockade. The report is that she had been chased by one of our [illegible] and [illegible] of her cargo jumped overboard with many of their effects. The *Nashville* has taken [illegible] and changed her name to Stonewall Jackson. This makes the *Eugenie* of all the secession steamers running here; and every time one of these vessels changes her flag, some one makes a false oath, as you have to swear you are the rightful owner of the vessel. *Some of these steamers have been sold to boys who have never had money enough of their own to buy a small dingey.* After all, it is not much to be wondered at—persons who are engaged in such dirty business will say anything but their prayers.

The steamer *Economist* brought as passengers, Mr. J. A. HUATWALCKER and family, who has been for several years Prussian Consul at Savannah. He tells me Savannah is well fortified, *but he thinks Charleston can be easily taken, as her defences are very weak.* The reason he gives for leaving Savannah, is the enormous expense of living there, and the great scarcity of the ordinary comforts of life. I give you the wholesale auction prices of a few articles, which I copy from a late Charleston paper: Drugs—calomel, $6 12 per pound; copaiva, $6 50 per pound; copperas, 80½c. per pound; cream of tartar, $3 70 per pound; soda, 87½c. per pound; carb. ammonia, $6 50 per pound; nitric acid, $1 75; sulph. acid, 75c. to 85c. per pound; castor oil, $10 25 per gallon; Epsom salts, 50c. per pound: camphor, $6 per pound; kerosene oil, $3 05 per gallon; sperm oil, $5. Groceries—cheese, $1 per pound; common soap, 34c. to 41c. per pound; castile soap, 60c. per pound; raisins, $3 25 per box; tallow candles, 80c. per pound; tea, $3 75 to $5 per pound; matches, $10 per gross. Dry Goods—English bleached long cloth, 24c. to 38c. per yard; printed muslins, 47½c. per yard; printed cambrics, 60c. per yard; French prints, 62½c. per yard; lawns, 37½c. per yard; sewing silk, $27 50; spool cotton, 500 yards each, $2 35 per dozen; flax thread, $7 70 per pound; white ngate pant buttons, $2 per dozen; shirt buttons, 84c. per dozan; white bona pant buttons, $1 78 per dozen. Stationary—letter paper, $11 25 per ream; ruled eap paper, $15 25 per ream; commercial nota, $9 25 per ream; envelopes, $10 per thousand.. One of the secession Captains tells me that about 50 to 75 per cent. is added to the above for the retail price.

The steamer *Cecile* arrived this morning from Charleston with cotton and passengers. She brings the Spanish Consul (and family) for St. Domingo from Savannah. The facts of these two Consuls leaving Savannah at the same time, look very ominous. There must be something more than the expense of living there that has caused them to leave.

ADDERLY & Co. are constantly receiving large invoices of contraband goods from England and New-York, which are reshipped from here in secession steamers and vessels for Southern ports. The *Karnak*, on her February trip, brought about $75,000 worth, and among the articles were a number of 24-pounders, enterad here as *hardware*. The authorities in New-York should look into this matter and put a stop to it. The goods are not carried direct to Charleston, but are landed along the coast between Charleston and Fernandina. I have been told the principal of the firm leavee for England *vid* New-York in the May steamer. Should he do so I trust he may receive a warm reception at Government expensa. Superintendent KENNEDY should certainly make his acquaintance.

A large number of our invalid visitors will return home by this steamer, and nearly all the balance in the next. They have all materially improvad, and many of them entirely recovered by their sojourn here. We shall be much better prepared for those who come next Winter, as experience has taught us what we need for their comfort. The brigs *N. Bridge* and *Gen. Pierce*, both from Cuba, with sugar, bound for New-York, arrived here a short time since, leaking badly. The former has been condemned and burnt, and the latter probably will be. The steamer *Economist* sailed this morning for Liverpool with her cargo of cotton.

UNION.

NARRATIVE OF AN INTENDING PASSENGER BY THE KARNAK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having engaged passage in the Cunard steamship *Karnak*, to leave Nassau for New-York, April 14, I was anxiously watching her arrivel at the former port on Monday, April 14. About 11½ A. M. she appeared off Nassau Harbor, took pilot and steamed in, the weather being clear and pleasant, and very little sea running. When safely over the bar she stranded, wlinlly owing to carelessness of the pilot, and sooo after bilged, in 13 feet water. She was a total wrack, and was immediately given up to the wreckers, who live and swarm at Nassau.

The *Karnak* being the sole steam communication with the United States, great excitement prevailed among the large number (some seventy-five) of passengers for New-York from Nassau, who, in addition to her full Havana list, already had passage engaged, and were waiting on the dock to be taken aboard. Several persons, myself among the number, immediately chartered the wrecking schooner *Evelina*, sixty tons burden, provisioned her, and in the (to Nassau) unprecedently short time of thirty-six hours, weighed anchor, bound for New-York. Our passenger list comprised Mr. Marshall Jewell, wife and sister, of Hartford; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, daughter and son, of New-York; J. R. Stewart, of New-York; Mr. Congdon and son, of Providence, R. I.; Messrs. Micoll and Denistoun, of Newburgh, New-York, and D. Navins, Jr., of Boston. Our crew comprised Captain, mate, cook and steward. For so small a craft, the accommodatione were excellant; our stores, selected by three of our number, were capital, and the weather being generally favorable, all bands seemed determined to enjoy the trip. When off Hatteras, however, we experienced a slight gale, which knocked our little schooner topsy-turvy; but, coming out right side up, and the ladies of the party thinking it were fun, the gentlemen quietly acquiesced, and now, after eight days' quick sailing, we all look upon our forced yachting excursion of one thousand miles with unalloyed pleasure, especially when, on arrival of the pilot below Sandy Hook, we learnad we were ahead of the schooner *Vigilance*, chartered by CUNARD's agents to carry the mails and the Havana passengers, and the other vessels chartered and freighted like our own.

D. N., Jr.

Canals for National Defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of the Lake Defence Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, I beg to request that you will correct the singular and unaccountable error of several of our city newspapers, in stating that the enlargement of the locks of our State Canals, proposed by the Chamber for the purpose of passing vessels capable of defending the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, with their vast and rapidly increasing commerce, had failed to secure the favorable action of the Legislature. One of these journals, not nsually deficient in intelligence, declares that the proposition was *"killed stone dead."*

It was necessary, before applying to Congress, to remove by State Legislation, every preliminary or local obstacle, which could embarrass or delay the work. The bill which was prepared for this purpose, directing the immediate enlargement of the locks by the Canal Board of the State, whenever the General Government should furnish the means, either in money or United States six per cent. stocks, and conceding as an equivalent, perpetual transit, free from toll, for all National vessels, troops, and munitions of war, was received with almost unanimous approbation by the Legislature. It passed both Houses by large majorities, the vote in the Senate being 22 to 5, and in the Assembly 72 to 12.

The opinion of the Legislature was expressed with still greater emphasis by the subsequent and unanimous passage of the joint resolution of both Houses, requesting the Governor to transmit the act to the President, and also to adopt "any necessary and proper measure to invite the attention of the General Government to the great importance 'of the work in question' to the National interests."

It is gratifying to add, that a more careful examination of the approximate estimates of cost, officially submitted to the Canal Committees of the two Houses, sufficiantly shows that the total expenditure for enlarging the locks of the Erie and the Oswego Canals, (90 in number,) as escertained by comparison with prices actually and recently paid by the State for similar work, will not exceed $4,000,000, and more probably can be kept, by proper economy, within $3,-000,000. No important alteration of the channel or of the bridges, or of any other structure of these two canals (except the locks) will be needed for passing vessels 25 feet by 200, stated by Capt. ERICSSON to be fully adequate to the defence of the Lakes.

By a separate section of the act a similiar provision [illegible] which would afford a direct and speedy communication [illegible] Lake Ontario, it also included in the act, for the consideration of the Government.

Every preliminary or local difficulty being thus removed by the prompt and intelligent action of the Legislature, now only remains for Congress to decide whether these works, or any or either of them, possess sufficient National merits, either in a military or commercial aspect, to justify the issue of the moderate amount of stock required for their construction; and whether any or either of them fairly comes within the class of "navigable channels needed for public defence," embraced in the comprehensive and truly National report just made to Congress by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Chairman Lake Defence Committee, New-York Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A communication was received from the War Department transmitting copies of contracts made by that Department for 1861.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented 420 petitions from beer and malt liquor manufacturers, asking a reduction in the proposed tax on beer and malt liquors.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented similar petitions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) moved to take up the resolution offered by him concerning arrests of citizens of Kentucky, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed taking up the resolution as inexpedient at this time.

Mr. POWELL did not see why the Senator should make any opposition to the resolution. It simply asked how many citizens of the Free States have been dragged from their homes without warrant of law, and called on tyrants and usurpers to know where they are, and what their names are—these free white man. If they had been negroes, the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) would make no opposition to the resolution. He (SUMNER) was eternally prating about the wrongs of the negro, but white men had some rights, and he wented the Secretary to tell us why, and what for, these meo were thus unlawfully dragged to prison, without any charge of crime being brought against them.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator from Kentucky had made an inflammatory speech, and had called a high officer of the Government a tyrant and usurper. In the event of the resolution being taken up, the whole question must be gone into. If the Secretary of War was a tyrant and usurper, there were men arrested who were traitors.

Mr. POWELL (in his seat)—Who are they? Name them! Name them!

Mr. SUMNER continued, arguing that it was not best to go into the inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of these men who have been arrested are as loyal as the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER.) He defied the Senator to point out any law by which the Secretary of State can carry off citizens of Kentucky and imprison them in the forts of Massachusetts and New-York.

The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia being the special order, it was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved a substitute, authorizing the President to appoint a Consul to Liberia and a Consul-General to Hayti, with power to negotiate treaties, etc. He was opposed to sending any Ambassadors to those countries. If they send Ministers here, and send a full-blooded negro, he could demand to be received on equal terms with white men. He knew that a big negro fellow was admitted to the Court of France as Minister from Hayti, but he (DAVIS) wanted no such exhibition here. He was sick and disgusted with this subject of Slavery in the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER said the Seoete would bear him witness, that he had said nothing about Slavery on this bill. Senator from Kentucky did that. The Senator from Kentucky might banish all fear of any social difficulty. He (SUMNER) was sura that no representative from Hayti would ever force himself where he was not wanted; he would never trouble the Senator from Keotucky. Mr. SUMNER said the Committee had come to the conclusion that we should be represented by diplomatic agents in these countries, and this was in accordance with toe precedents of this Government and the examples of other nations.

The confiscatiou bill was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said this was an experiment of a free Government before the world, whether they could be successful in hours of trial, and whether they could succeed according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws. If they were obliged now to depart from the established rules and resort to the expedients of the despotic Governments, it was a confession that the principles of the Government were not sufficient to carry us through the struggle. Tha duty of protection and allegiance and loyalty are reciprocal. In the South, the rebels established a Government *de facto* over the people. It is the duty of tha Government to suppress rebellion in the States everywhere. But have we done it and relieved these people? No; and they were under a Government *de facto;* and it was a brave man who would oppose a Government when he was utterly powerless. He thought it questionable ethics, if not folly, to sit here making laws to strip and confiscate the properly of these people before we relieved them of their burden, and while they were absent and had no power of representation. It might be equity, but it seemed more like taking counsal of resentment rather than of judgment. First the insurrection must be put down, and it must be done by force. We cannot do it by legislation, but we may do something by legislation toward restoring the Government. Local and State Governments were just as necessary for our system of Government as the General Government, and the system was a failure without them. Consequently we must restore these State Governments or else we do not restore the system as it was. Whatever we do we must keep within the limits of the Constitution. These limitations were put in the Constitution for the very purpose of preventing Congress doing certain things even though they may think them necessary; and let us not at this particular time acknowledge to the world that the Constitution is not sufficient to carry us safely through. The Constitution says that no man's property shall be taken without due process of law, and no man shall be tried twice for the same offence; but there had been a great discovery in law, which, by a sort of a hocuspocus to get rid of all this, was called "proceedings in *rem*," by which, if a man is guilty of treason, we may leave him alone and take all his property, and afterward if if they catch the man, try him over for treason. He did not believe that Congress had any right to ride over all these prohibitions of the Constitution, and usurp the power of the Government. But it is said that we are in a state of war, and we have somehow elevated privileges, and are entitled to exercise the rights of belligerents, and this power of confiscation was a sort of war power over our own citizens. At first this seems plausible, but the more we reflect on the doctrine about the relative rights of belligerents, the more we see it is utterly inapplicable to the present condition of the country. We found fault with other nations for recognizing these rebels as belligerents, and now any attempt to legislate against them as belligerents and enemies, while we refuse to recognize them as such, was utterly inconsistent. In times like these there must of course be latitude to executive action; but the executive and military power must be the sole judge of what military necessity demends, and it is idle to legislate about it. This bill proposes to confiscate all the property of rebels or those who aid the rebellion; take away all the property of the people, slaves and all. It was beyond his comprehension, how the road to peace runs through any such avenue. Such property, if taken, would not be worth anything. There is also in the bill a provision for taking and colonizing all the slaves. It proposes to take, if not a man's property, at least his interest in the slave, without any conviction of legal procaedlug, and leaving the man perhaps to be hung afterwaid. The Republican party pledged themselves not to interfere with Slavery in the States, but if it is possible to free a large portion of the slaves, can they make the world believe they have not interfered with Slavery in the States? It seemed to him like a breach of plighted faith, and an indirect violation of certain provisions of the Constitution. Mr. COLLAMER then referred to and explained the provisions of the substitute he offered for the bills.

It provides on conviction of treason, the punishment be death, or a fine of not less than $10,000, and the slaves of such convicted persoo be set free. It gives the President power of giving amnesty, and in certain cases where persons refuse to submit, the President may make proclamation that unless after a certain day they submit, their slaves shall be free and their property confiscated.

The question on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment to tha original bill limiting confiscation to persons who held certain offices under the rebel Government, now came up.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to include all persons levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort thereto.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the original bill only provided for the confiscation of property of those beyond judicial process, which would obviate all constitutional objection. For instance, we could not try an unnaturalized foreigner for treason, but we might take his property. The amendment of the Senator from Ohio confiscates the property of certain persons without any limitation.

Mr. KING said his amendment applied to all traitors, and he thought all such ought to be punished, and the Government should at once assume power to punish all its enemies.

Mr. KING's amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, King, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—7. Nays, 33.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was adopted. Yeas, 27; Nays, 11.

On motion, Mr. BROWNING's bill was postponed till Mon. 28.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the more effectual enforcement of the laws, the suppression of insurrection, and the punishment of treason and rebellion, and to repeal certain acts therein named.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes."

Mr. HOWARD explained the object of the bill to be to make the act more effectual in its operation upon the persons and property of rebels.

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Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the Minnesota troops employed in the suppression of the Indian hostilities in that State in the year 1862.

Mr. WILKINSON explained the object of the bill to be to provide for the payment of the troops employed in the suppression of the Indian hostilities in that State in the year 1862

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3305. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862. PRICE

IMPORTANT FROM THE TENNESSEE.

A Rumor of Another Great Battle in Progress.

Heavy Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Pittsburgh Landing.

THE NEWS CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL

Our Gunboats Gone to Huntsville, Ala.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 25.

A special to the *Times*, dated Cairo to-day, says that passengers by the *Belle of Memphis* say that at Savannah they heard heavy firing in the direction of Pittsburgh. The cannonading was brisk, and gradually grew louder, being heard for miles this side of Savannah. The belief was that a general engagement had taken place, and this was strengthened by the fact that on Wednesday *significant preparations were made by Gen. Halleck for an attack.*

Our gunboats on the Tennessee River *had effected a passage over the Muscle Shoals, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Ala.*, where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores.

THE RUMOR OF A BATTLE DISCREDITED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 25.

The rumor that fighting had commenced at Pittsburgh is disbelieved at headquarters. *Gen. Strong received dispatches from Gen. Halleck yesterday. No mention of any affair was made.*

GUERRILLAS ON THE TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Friday, April 25.

The steamers *Belle of Memphis* and *Choctaw*, from Pittsburgh Landing Wednesday morning, arrived last night. They were fired into 35 miles below Pittsburgh by a band of guerrillas, from behind some dwellings on the left bank of the Tennessee. The *Choctaw* received seven shots. Her mate was killed. The *Belle of Memphis* received twelve shots, mortally wounding one negro boy.

The roads at Pittsburgh are improving. Skirmishing between the pickets continues.

The river here is still rising. The lower Mississippi is fearfully overflowed, causing the greatest loss of property ever known.

THANKS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PITTSBURGH, TENN., April 18, 1862.

1. The Major-General commanding this Department thanks Major-Gen. GRANT and Major-Gen. BUELL, and the officers and men of their respective commands, for the bravery and endurance with which they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which, on the 7th inst., they defeated and routed the entire rebel army. The soldiers of the Great West have added new laurels to those which they had already won on numerous fields.

2. While congratulating the troops on their glorious success, the commanding General desires to impress upon all, officers as well as men, the necessity of greater discipline and order. These are as essential to the success as to the health of the army, and, without them, we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them, we can march forward to new fields of honor and glory, till this wicked rebellion is completely crushed out, and peace restored to our country.

3. Major-Gens. GRANT and BUELL will retain the immediate command of their respective armies in the field. By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPERATIONS DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Only Occasional Shots from the Mortars against Fort Wright—The Rebels Silent—Damage by the Flood, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 25.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* from Commodore Foote's gunboat flotilla, dated the 22d inst., says:

"All is quiet here, if we except two mortarboats, remaining in position, which occasionally throw shells over at Fort Wright. The rebels have not replied to-day. None of the gunboats can be seen. The weather is fair. The flood has overrun all the plantations and houses along the river. Great distress prevails among the inhabitants along the banks, some of whom offer to give all they possess to have their families removed from their houses, which the water threatens to carry down the river."

AN ASSISTANT FOR COMMODORE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

Commodore FOOTE, owing to the wound received in the battle of Fort Henry, has asked to be relieved from the command of the Western fleet. But the Department has, it is understood, ordered Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS to report to the squadron, as his assistant in command, thus relieving him of much of the personal labor of the responsible position.

FROM PORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, PORT PILLOW, SATURDAY, April 19, 1862.

Deserters continue to arrive rapidly, and are taken up in the woods by our pickets, and thence conveyed to the flag-ship. I have had a conversation with one of them, from which I have derived many interesting facts. According to his story, and he seemed a reliable man, great disaffection exists among the rebel gunboats, the crews of which were impressed into the service, and so constant is the fear of desertion that the crews are mustered sometimes every hour of the day. My informant jumped into the river one night, swam to the shore, and passed [illegible] daylight, [illegible] at once. At [illegible] he was taken up to [illegible] and Fort Pillow. [illegible] more confidence than [illegible] which is evinced [illegible] fleet of Memphis. Upon the day of [illegible] appearance there were but two guns [illegible] a vigorous attack by all the gunboats [illegible] have resulted in an easy capture. [illegible] preparing for once. They had [illegible] as soon. Now they are [illegible] days; *forty guns* are in position, [illegible] enemy will be rapidly mounted. [illegible] a French Creole from New-[illegible] Roberts, in command, but is [illegible] by Gen. BRAGG, who was detailed here from Corinth a few days since by BEAUREGARD. Both [illegible] and the Memphis and from Pensacola. BRAGG is straining every nerve to fortify the place, in which he will probably be successful. The natural character of the spot is excellent for fortification. The guns are very heavy. Among them are some 64-pound rifles, and, it is said, three Armstrong guns. Many of our own artillerists, from the elevation of the rebel shells, are of the opinion that they also have some 8-inch mortars. The rebel gunners are also proficient in their practice, and display unusual accuracy. In fact, BRAGG has all the material to make a protracted stand, which might, in case of an unfavorable issue to us of the coming Corinth battle, prove successful, and for a long time impede the opening of the river.

The rebel fleet off the fort numbers just four gunboats. The following are their names and armaments: [illegible], (flagship,) eight guns—six 32s, one 9-inch [illegible], and one 12-pound rifle.

[illegible], three guns—one 32-pound smooth-bore, [illegible] 32-pound rifles.

[illegible], formerly the old *Lizzie Simmons*, of New-Orleans,) seven guns—one 9-inch columbiad, [illegible] 8-inch columbiads, and two 32-pound rifles.

[illegible], six guns—three 32-pound rifles forward, two 42-pound smooth-bores, and one 24 rifle aft.

In addition to these, the *Ivy* and *Gen. Polk* belong to this fleet. The *Ivy* has gone to New-Orleans, with Commodore HOLLINS on board. The *Gen. Polk* is at Memphis, repairing. In her engagement with our battery at Point Pleasant, two 12-pound balls went completely through her near the water-line, rendering immediate repairs necessary. Capt. HOEMS is in command of the fleet, acting in Commodore HOLLINS' absence.

I need not give at this time a minute description of these boats, as I have before alluded to them. They are New-Orleans tow-boats of remarkable strength and power, raised, guns mounted upon flush decks, without protection; the machinery and boilers protected by eighteen inches of wood with a plating of railroad iron. The average crews of each boat number about fifty men, very few of them sailors, and the majority impressed into the service.

Below Fort Pillow is another fleet, consisting of five boats built as a private speculation by Memphis rebels, and styled the Independent Company's boats. These boats are peculiar in their structure, as well as the ends they are designed to accomplish. They are about 160 feet in length, and have a casemate five feet in thickness, protecting nearly the whole craft. This casemate is composed of an outside layer of live oak, eighteen inches thick, a layer of cotton, another eighteen inches of wood, cotton again, and so on until the complement of five feet is made up. They are square forward with half-inch iron upon the bow. Some of them carry one gun; some of them none at all, as they are considered impregnable. It is a vulgar fiction among the rebels that these crafts will sail boldly up to our boats and transports, fasten to them by means of grappling irons, and tow them down to New-Orleans, the exact point our boats wish to reach. The favor will doubtless be appreciated by the Flag Officer, and will be a matter of economy for the Federal Administration.

The formidable rams of which we have heard such fearful bug-bear stories are four in number, and all at New-Orleans. They have been described so many times that I forbear description. The *Manassas*, which has been omnipresent, and the *Grampus*, located in every part of the Mississippi River, from New-Orleans to St. Paul, are at the latter place.

I have now detailed the entire force of the Confederate fleet, with the exception of one gunboat in process of erection at Memphis, which will not be finished for some time. It may be summed up as follows: Six gunboats, five grappling-boats, and four rams, mounting in all about forty heavy guns, with a total complement of about 1,000 men. To bring against these we have seven iron-plated and three wooden gunboats, mounting in all about one hundred and ten guns. The result could not be doubted for one moment. The rebels themselves know it and dare not for one moment coma in contact with our fleet. They stand in mortal terror of our boats, and when the *Benton* and *Carondelet* made their reconnoissance it created a perfect panic. At that instant the attack should have been made; at that instant the golden opportunity was lost, and the fate of Fort Pillow now hinges upon the fate of Corinth. The siege henceforward must be a slow one, similar to that of Island No. 10.

I am sorry to report that the Flag Officer is still seriously indisposed. His wound, received at Fort Donelson, continues very painful and has resulted in physical prostration to a large degree. His physician says that rest and freedom from excitement are absolutely essential to the cure of the wound. By unusual strength of will he bears bravely up against his infirmities, and still pays his personal attention even to the minutiæ of transportation, although suffering acutely and unable to walk without assistance.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Party of National Wounded from the Elizabeth City Battle Field—The Merrimac Expected Again Soon, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 24, *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk, to-day, with dispatches. A pleasure party from Boston accompanied it. No news was made public, and it is stated no newspapers were received.

On the return of the flag the steamboat *Nelly Baker* proceeded with a flag of truce to receive a number of wounded, taken by the rebels in a recent skirmish near Elizabeth City. The wounded were brought down from Norfolk in a schooner, in tow of a rebel tugboat.

The *Nelly Baker* took the schooner in tow, and brought her here just as the boat was to leave for Baltimore. There was no opportunity to learn names.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, April 24, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Assistant-Surgeon WARREN, unconditionally released with seventeen prisoners and four attendants, arrived this evening from Norfolk. They were the wounded left on the field in the affair of the South Mills. The troops of the United States consisted, as reported, of 3,000 men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. RENO. The Surgeon says the rebels reported only a Georgia Regiment and three pieces of artillery as being used in the engagement.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 22—9 P. M.

About 5 o'clock, it became evident that the military and naval authorities here had definite intelligence of the intended visit of the *Merrimac* to the Roads at no distant period, and before dark a dozen or more tug-boats were busy towing the fleet of schooners lying above the Point out of harm's way, and there was every evidence that a warm reception was to be tendered to her, if she would accept it.

To-night the Roads are entirely clear of every obstruction. The *Monitor* and *Naugatuck*, holding advanced positions, seem like phantom monsters of the deep, ready to pounce upon their prey. Both have steam up, and are every way ready for action. Nor are we unprepared on land. The ever-vigilant veteran commander of the Fortress has made ample provision for settling her very deep into the water if she will come within two miles of his stronghold.

A large, fine-looking rebel was brought down by the *Nelly Baker*, this afternoon, from Yorktown. He says the rebels have no fear of any of our generals except Gen. BURNSIDE. He is very "Secesh," and talks but little. He was captured during the recent skirmish.

The *Nelly Baker* brought down three lieutenants and a captain, all wounded in the recent skirmishes, who are now here in the Hygeia Hospital. Their names are: Capt. Samuel E. Pingree, Third Vermont Volunteers; Lieut. Charles E. Bailey, Third Vermont; Lieut. E. H. Chandler, Third Vermont, and Lieut. J. W. D. Carpenter, Fourth Varment. The wounds of these gentlemen are not considered serious, although severe.

I learn from a reliable source that the rebels are preparing four more iron-plated vessels at Norfolk, two of which were taking on their armament yesterday, and will probably accompany the *Merrimac* to-morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Jackson Located Near Stannardsville.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

NEWMARKET, Thursday, April 24.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our advanced guard, Col. DONNELLY commanding, took three prisoners to-day at a point nine miles beyond Harrisonburgh. One of them says he belongs to Company B, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment of Infantry. This regiment has been on the Rappahannock, according to previous information. The prisoner says the regiment joined JACKSON at his present location near Stannardsville, from Culpepper.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

The Soldiers' Sanitary Commission.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

A concert will take place, to-morrow night, in the Music Hall, for the benefit of the soldiers of the Sanitary Commission. Many of our leading citizens, including Gov. ANDREW, manifest a personal interest in its success.

The Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

RUTLAND, Friday, April 25.

The track of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, which was injured by the late flood, has been repaired, and trains now run through from Troy to Burlington without change.

OPERATIONS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS

Bombardment of Fort Jackson by the National Flotilla.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS

THE FIRING DESCRIBED AS TERRIFIC.

DISPATCHES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 25.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of this morning, has a telegram from New-Orleans, dated the 23d inst., from which the following information is obtained:

There has been a heavy continued bombardment of Fort Jackson all night. It was still progressing. The rebels in the Fort represent themselves still cheerful, with an abiding faith in ultimate success. They state they are making repairs as best they can. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times. They assert we have fired twenty-five thousand 13-inch shells, of which one thousand fell in the Fort. They think that our ammunition must soon become exhausted, but assert they can stand it as long as we can.

JOHN TUCKER,

Assistant Secretary of War.

FROM GEN. WOOL.

The Norfolk *Day Book* reports a heavy bombardment of Fort JACKSON, on the Mississippi River. Maj.-Gen. LOVELL is represented as saying "it was terrific." It was still continued at the last advices.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Good Order Among the National Troops—The Flotilla in the Rappahannock—Fleur at Fredericksburgh—Action of the City Authorities, &c.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Wednesday, April 23.

Better order never existed in an army than has prevailed among the troops occupying Falmouth. The stringent order directing all plunderers and marauders to be shot, if detected in the act, effectually prevented any destruction of property whatever during our advance upon Fredericksburgh, and since the occupation of our present quarters, but a single depredation was committed, which was immediately stoned for, and the perpetrators punished. Capt. GIBBONS, of the Fourth Artillery, and recently appointed Brigadier-General, was made Provost-Marshal of the brigade when our forces occupied Falmouth, and has preserved such admirable order that the most violent Secessionists freely admit that they have suffered far less inconvenience than when the rebels had possession here. Any soldier found entering a house, save in the execution of an order, or with a permit from headquarters, is severely punished, and none are permitted to leave their camp unless upon duty. A few days since Gen. MCDOWELL found a small portion of a fence destroyed, in the vicinity of a camp, and although it was not positively known that our own troops had used the rails, the men were ordered into the woods, where they cut and split rails and rebuilt the fance, leaving it in much better condition than it had apparently ever been before.

The sanitary condition of the troops are unexampled. After the exhausting march of thirty miles in less than twenty-four hours, during the hottest day of the season, and for the most part in the face of the enemy, less than seventy-five were reported on the sick list, including the wounded. Notwithstanding a pitiless storm of wind and rain, which beat down incessantly for twelve hours since the occupation of our present position, few of the men are suffering, even from colds, and the regiments turn out on parade in finer order and appearance than when comfortably ensconsed in their Winter quarters.

The wounded are progressing admirably, and promise to resume their duties soon. Brigade Surgeon Dr. PAUCH, by his tact and foresight has secured the friendship of every resident of Falmouth, and is daily offered the use of most commodious and beautifully situated residences for hospitals. The sick and wounded have all been removed from the church where they were first placed, to several fine houses in the village, and are provided with ice, lemons gathered fresh from the trees, and innumerable other little luxuries, which go so far toward alleviating the suffering of hospital experience.

The dead have all been interred in the old Revolutionary Burying Ground, a spot where their relatives may well leave them to rest.

The cavalry regiments have well nigh supplied their loss of horses with those found throughout the country without owners, and are again in readiness for another dash upon the rebels.

Gen. KING has established his headquarters at the house of Mr. PHILLIPS, in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, who occupies the residence of Mr. LACY, Aid to Gen. SMITH, of the rebel army.

The flotilla succeeded in clearing the Rappahannock of obstructions, and reached Fredericksburgh on Saturday.

Work has commenced on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh Railroad, which will soon be in running order. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock will, of course, be immediately rebuilt. Gen. MCDOWELL is indefatigable in pushing forward the erection of bridges and establishment of supply depôts, devoting much of his time required for rest to the personal supervision of the work, and often passing the entire day with but a single meal.

An immense amount of flour remains in Fredericksburgh, and over a thousand bushels of corn are now at the mills, being ground for the use of the troops. The cotton factory in Falmouth continues to run as usual, and a small store supplies the soldiers with a ready means of disposing of their money, fabulous prices being asked for the most trifling articles.

The Committee appointed by the City Council of Fredericksburgh waited upon Gen. AUGUR last Saturday afternoon, and presented him with a document of which the following is a copy:

At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Fredericksburgh, held this 18th day of April, 1862, in order to confer as to what action is proper to be taken by them in the present position of the town, it was unanimously ordered:

That a committee, consisting of the Mayor, and Messrs. Wm. A. Settle, J. Gordon Wallace, Thos. B. Barton, Wm. F. Broaddus and John S. Marye, Jr., be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with the military commander of the forces of the United States, now threatening the occupation of the town, and that this conference be held whenever said commander shall ask a communication from these authorities.

That said Committee shall inform the Commander that, inasmuch as the forces of the Confederate States have evacuated the town, no resistance can or will be made to its occupation by the United States forces; but that these municipal authorities expect and claim that adequate steps will be taken by the Commander to insure protection to persons and property during such occupation, according to the recognized rules of civilized warfare; and that said Commander be further informed, that the population of this town had been in the past, and are now, in connection and sentiment loyal to the existing Government of the State of Virginia and of the Confederate States of America.

From the record.

A copy test. G. F. CHEW, C. C.

Contrabands are flocking in by scores, many of them possessing valuable information. From them I learn that the rebels had a regiment of mounted negroes, armed with sabres, at Manassas, and that the regiment is still in the service in the vicinity of Gordonsville.

The rebels quartered in Fredericksburgh last week moved off toward Gordonsville, and it is believed are encamped but a short distance from this place.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

The *Yankee* has arrived from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, and reports that one day this week the *Anacostia*, while passing Lowry's Point, on the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of rebel infantry. She threw a few shells at them, which caused them rapidly to disperse. The flotilla is still actively engaged in seizing rebel craft. In all, it has captured sixteen rebel schooners.

THE ADVANCE FROM WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. KING'S DIVISION—THE WEATHER AND THE ENCAMPMENT—TOWARD FREDERICKSBURGH—SOLDIERLY IMPROVIDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. KING'S DIVISION, NEAR CATLETT'S STATION, Friday, April 18, 1862.

It is a bright, beautiful day. These April mornings in Virginia bring with more joyousness than crowns even the full cup of June in your more northern latitudes. It is impossible to sit and sip sunshine and cloud alternately and leisurely as we do among your mountains and valleys,—one wishes to press the goblet, of which yon horizon seems the blushing rim, to his lips and drain it at a draught. Let not the moralist chide, it is an innocent dissipation, and never leaves headaches and heart weariness at the bottom of the bowl. But I really do not like to be drinking alone, clinking my cannakin of embroital April, with no one to propose a toast or echo a sentiment. Shall I not bottle a little of this beautiful sunshine and send it in by an orderly, to enliven the gray dens that you dignify by the name of editorial rooms?

If a king had choice of a spot to plant his throne in, and were an educated king, of good sound morals and æsthetic tastes, I think he would select the site where Gen. KING has now pitched his tent. My worthy General has a happy faculty of always making his headquarters in the pleasantest possible places, and for this reason I generally choose to travel with him. We are now located in the house of Mr. CUTSHAW, a worthy Virginian gentlemen who, in common with many others in the State, has been obliged to pay bitterly for the crime and folly which he had no hand in fostering. Just eighteen months since he bought the place, paying for it—eleven hundred and thirty acres, with stock and fixtures—$40,000. All this fertile land, that would bread a good sized German State for a year, is now lying idle; the fences have gone to feed camp-fires; the flocks and herds to feed camps; in the broad pastures which a few months since were filled with bleating sheep and lowing kine, but a few ragged looking quadrupeds remain, indebted to their prominent ribs and sorrowful facial angles for their safety.

But the place cannot be robbed of its beauty; though the setting be gone, the jewel remains, and on a day like this it glows and sparkles. On the brow of a hill, put high enough to assert its dignity without committing the *gaucherie* of being steep, stands the house—a pleasant mansion, all doors, windows and halls, as befits the climate. Stretching away from it, on all sides, go the meadows, long, rolling billows covered with green, chasing each other down the hill. From the front porch a level lawn of several hundred acres lazily takes its way, to rest in a forest of larches that are vieing with each other as to which shall throw back the most brilliant shade of green to the slanting sun-beams. Skirting the farm on its borders are taller forest trees standing sentinel at this season, and presenting their leafless boughs like naked bayonets to salute the Summer. In the doorway and around the house the plum and apricot are in full bloom, and the elm buds are just bursting into life. I am writing on the back porch, not because there is anything to write, but simply that I have nothing else to do. There is a spell in the weather that makes one think it his duty to at least attempt to say something pretty. The soft air wanders over one's cheeks like the caressing lips of a woman, whispering the qualotest little conceits, tossing back the hair from your brow with cool, delicate touch, and then laughing in your face at its own witching, wanton roguishness. There is gentleness and loveliness everywhere—in earth, in air, in sky. In earth, especially, for she is making her toilette now, and under her light-green vest you may see the unborn Summer throb. It is difficult to believe that, while everything thus whispers of peace, the taint of war is lurking in the air; but beyond these pleasant hills lie a dozen deathful, grinning mouths, ready at any moment to crimson the sward with blood. The bright, red blankets of the horses, and the red shoulder straps and jacket trimmings of the men, catch the eye at a distance, where soberer decorations would be lost. And now I know what CAMPBELL means when he says:

"Far flashed the red artillery."

Is that a joke? I intended to be very sober, indeed.

Gen. AUGUR'S Brigade, yesterday, marched to Fredericksburgh, and Gen. PATRICA'S followed this morning. I did not arrive in season to accompany either of them, and to my great disappointment find myself horseless and unable to follow, having made every arrangement to go with Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division to Yorktown. But as it now seems likely that the Department of the Rappahannock will become an aggressive one, instead of constituting a home guard, it now becomes necessary to remain with it and trust to Providence for a horse or a mule.

Sellers are proverbially improvident, but henceforth, in my estimation, they must yield the palm to soldiers. For I do not think that a sailor at sea would think of throwing away his rudder or pitching his best overboard because it was inconvenient to carry and take care of. But I have lately seen instances of soldiers throwing away their overcoats, haversacks, canteens, and even knapsacks, when the march becomes a little wearisome. After Gen. PATRICK'S Brigade had marched, their camp looked more like that of one that had been surprised by the enemy and abandoned, and then of one from which the occupants had departed with due notice and deliberation. The ground was littered with overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, shirts, drawers, camp-kettles, and a thousand articles of which the improvident soldiers will keenly feel the want before the week is ended. Although the days in Virginia are very warm at this season, the nights, even in July, are damp and cold, and a berth on the ground, with neither blanket nor overcoat, will bring grief to those who so recklessly left their clothing behind them. C. H. W.

A LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

The Nashville *Union* is doing good service in bringing to light various interesting documents which the rebels would doubtless gladly have taken along with them in their precipitate flight from that city. Among these documents is the following letter from JEFF. DAVIS, which, it will be observed, is dated June 11, three days after the people of Tennessee voted on the secession question, and before the result of the canvas could by any possibility have been known in Nashville:

RICHMOND, Va., June, 11, 1861.

GEN. SAM. R. ANDERSON—*Dear Sir*: I am glad to receive a letter from a well-remembered and highly esteemed comrade in arms, and upon whom I have long since learned this country could safely rely.

If my ability equaled my will, Tennessee should have as many arms as her sons desired to bear. I had hoped before this to have been able to meet your immediate wants, and am still expecting to receive supplies, though the difficulty of getting them is greatly increased. Those to which you refer as being in hand, and not injured, are some, I think, sent to Nashville for a special purpose. By this time it may be that the Governor has twelve hundred, which I authorized him to take. Please confer with him, and I will be content with the disposition you make. *The condition of Kentucky is embarrassing enough. Were she with us, our power to repel invasion, and to maintain a long war, would be greatly increased. Hoping for better things than to-day promises,*

I am, as ever, faithfully your friend,

JEFF. DAVIS.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The Plans of Gen. McClellan—The Fifth New-York Zouaves—The Sounds of Battle—Military Discipline—From Baltimore to Yorktown—Camp Hamilton—Big Bethel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Before Yorktown, Va., Monday, April 21, 1862.

There is little danger that I shall reveal to you any of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plans in this letter. I may dash out as freely as I please and yet make no disclosure that the severest censorship might find fault with. In fact, I am acquainted with none of the secrets of the situation. I am not, as are certain of those solitary horsemen in civilian's clothes, who circulate in the grand army, apparently that they may lessen the circulation of the journals for which they correspond—relating fabulous stories without foundation. One who is in this army, and of it, unless he be a Commanding General, knows very little of what is going on outside of the corps to which he is immediately attached. I could not, if I would, give you an estimate of the number of our troops here, or of the scale of the preparations for the onset. We have a leader who not only keeps his own counsel, but sees to it that his followers have enough to do in attending to the duties of their several spheres, without taking upon themselves that of pointing out a path for him to pursue; and even this, as I read it over, looks like a gratuitous assertion, for it is drawn by inference, from personal experience only in a single regiment. I know for a certainty nothing further about it than that in the Fifth New-York Zouaves, (Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN)—the same regiment which a year ago was organized by Col. (now Gen.) DURYEE, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, fought at Big Bethel, built Fort Federal Hill at Baltimore, and was stationed there until, three weeks ago, it joined this army. We are constantly occupied in military exercises, in studying the tactics, in enforcing or submitting to the discipline, and in performing the daily duties incident to our connection with the present movement; and that we see the officers and men of other regiments encamped near us engaged diligently in the same kind of labors. We hear the booming of cannon daily on our right and on our left—we see bombs bursting in air, and varie-colored rockets shooting across the sky—we see artillery, cavalry, infantry proceeding hither and thither—we see aids-de-camp galloping by—we see balloons ascend and descend—we see baggage wagons and ambulances on the road—rumors come to us of a fight in this or that part of the lines, and beyond this we know nothing of the progress that is making. We lie down on the ground at night prepared to respond to the first summons. Sometimes we are awakend by the thunders of artillery and the rattling of small-arms, and lie listening to the noises of a deadly conflict somewhere. We endeavor to conjecture what corps are engaged, and picture to ourselves, as we follow with the ear, the fluctuations of the strife,

"—— Now high, now low,
Like the sound of music which the wind still alters,"

the scene and incidents of the fray. Now there is a lull, and now the combat thickens. For a while all is still as death; doubtless our brave fellows are advancing to the charge, and we strain to catch the clash of steel. Suddenly again comes the roar of cannon; the battle evidently now is fiercely raging. Now the discharges are less frequent; a solitary shot is heard; and now all again is quiet. Which has won the victory? Who of our dearest friends has fallen? We might not go forth to seek him if we knew he was gasping on the field. But we are warriors, not women. Let the dead be buried, and lead us against the foe! And so the soldier gathers his blanket around him, and in a moment is asleep again.

And with all this disturbance in the distance, no alarm is sounded in the camps near by. No one thinks of obeying the impulse to rush forth and join in the fight. All await orders, and when they come, the battalions that are called for quietly form in line and are marched to the point where one mind decides that they are needed. Such is the discipline in the army of the Potomac, attained by much training during the season of "inactivity," which they who knew not its value were inclined so much to complain of.

The Fifth New-York Zouaves, whose friends at home will read this, are undergoing no unendurable hardships here, and are much happier just where they are than any individual of them could possibly have been had he endeavored to content himself at home in a season in in which his country called for his services in the field. On the 30th of March the regiment left Baltimore and the friends whom it had woo there. It was a rainy Sunday, but as the command marched down Baltimore-street, its fine band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," an immense and enthusiastic crowd accompanied it, and the lady referred to in the song leaned from many a window waving an adieu with one hand pressing her handkerchief to her eyes with the other. The contrast between our reception in the Monumental City when we first went there, unwelcome visitors, and the ovation at our leaves-taking, was marked in the extreme. As the United States transport *S. R. Spaulding*, in which we sailed, left the pier, her decks and rigging alive with the gaily dressed "red devils," who clambered to the highest spars and waved their turbans with wild huzzas, myriad small boats swarmed about her, and cheer after cheer went up from the crowds which covered the adjoining wharves. The New-York Third Regiment, which relieved us at Fort Federal Hill, was down upon the ramparts, and added their voices to the flattering uproar. The rain had ceased, and the sun shone brilliantly on the scene. The fair ones before alluded to had come out, like glow-worms after a shower, and stood waving their handkerchiefs on the boats lying at the docks, and wherever else they might have gained a foothold. The sailors on the United States gunboats and sloops-of-war in the harbor manned the rigging and cheered like jolly tars; and the Fourth New-York Regiment (Scott Life Guard) and the Regulars at Fort McHenry, gave lusty voice to their emotions at parting, as we slowly steamed by them. And so, after an eight months' sojourn there, the Zouaves bade good bye to Baltimore. Arriving at Fortress Monroe the next morning, we landed the same day, marched past our old camping ground at Camp Hamilton, crossed the repaired bridge at Hampton, which, nearly a year before, the rebels burned at our approach—traversed with emotions of sadness the streets of once beautiful Hampton—now a mass of charred and blackened ruins—and encamped a couple of miles beyond, on the road to Newport's News. There we at first bivouacked, then encamped, until the order came for us to move to the front. The march to Big Bethel was a particularly interesting one to us. The men recalled every landmark on the road and on the battle-field. At mid-day we had a rest and a luncheon inside the intrenchments there, and then proceeded on our march. And here we are, just where we want to be, with a leader to whom we have confidence to conduct us against a foe that lies immediately before us. We occupy a beautiful camping-ground near the marque of the Commander-in-Chief. Our regiment has been complimented by being brigaded with the regulars—the only volunteer regiment so honored—and with them it constitutes the chosen corps which Gen. MCCLELLAN keeps always with him. Brig.-Gen. SYKES is its commander. The Fifth Regiment is organized very nearly as it was when I last wrote you, except that its Quartermaster, Lieut. J. HOWARD WALLS, has been transferred to the regular service. He now holds the position of United States Commissary with the rank of Captain, and is stationed at Baltimore. He owes his promotion, in a great measure, to the high reputation as a business man which he gained as Quartermaster of this regiment. He had hosts of friends in the command, whose joy at his good fortune is greatly tempered by their regret at parting with him. Lieut. A. L. THOMAS is his successor, and a very worthy one he is.

We have had very heavy rains here recently—such rains as in New-York are entirely unknown. The roads are exceedingly heavy. Those who sit at home carping at delay should be compelled to travel over them in a loaded baggage-wagon once. They would soon get an idea of the difficulty of moving large armies in a country like this, and in such a season. Make up your mind that a glorious victory here will crown the Union arms—a more extensive one than, perhaps, some dream of—but do not be impatient if the blow is deferred until the greater day that is [illegible] the storming it is arrived. Of [illegible] will and be strict until [illegible]

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

VERY LITTLE FIGHTING—THE RETREAT OF A POWERFUL REBEL FORCE—SEVERE [illegible] OF A REBEL—SEVERE STORM, &c.

Tuesday, [illegible]

There has been very little [illegible] days. The rebels are evidently [illegible] and shall for the grand fight. One [illegible] ers shot a rebel picket through the [illegible] morning, on the Yorktown road. [illegible] tempted to surprise the [illegible] ered him crawling along the ground [illegible] pit. One of our ambulances was [illegible] rebel soldier borne to the hospital. [illegible] examining his wound, pronounced [illegible]

The dying rebel, on being [illegible] live, was requested to give his name. [illegible] sistently refused to do, and on being [illegible] ber of troops at Yorktown, he replied: [illegible] one hundred and twenty thousand men, and [illegible] strong fortifications for you (Union) to take Yorktown." Last night he died—a rebel to his last moment.

The rain for the past three days has made a sad condition of some of our camps horrible. [illegible] camps of regiments, shelter tents and [illegible] tents floating away with the water.

During Sunday night, in the camp of a [illegible] New-York regiment, the scenes were ludicrous in the extreme. They are encamped in a hollow, and [illegible] the water began to rise, from the heavy rains [illegible] many an unconscious sleeper, they would [illegible] one another when the boat sailed for Kamtschatka. "Throw out the lead, see how many fathoms [illegible] "I wish McCLELLAN had left the [illegible] hind," and other similar expressions. [illegible] deluge, they seemed as merry as [illegible] was bitter cold, and the thermometer [illegible] it impossible to kindle a fire to [illegible] naturally concluded these [illegible] list by this morning, in that regiment [illegible] ing of the Colonel, I was more than [illegible] ing informed that not a single man [illegible] was in the hospital.

Everything tending to give assurance [illegible] the capture of Yorktown, progressed [illegible] not be astonished to hear of the rebels [illegible] place by the time our guns were ready [illegible] their works.

MORE CAPTURES IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Another Rebel Schooner and Two [illegible] Seceah Persons[illegible] Taken by the [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25.

The United States [illegible] DUNCAN, has arrived here with [illegible] important prisoners, one of whom has been [illegible] gaged in the contraband trade, and in [illegible] and dispatches between the Secessionists [illegible] rebeldom; one of these men was captured at the house at Annemessex, Somerset County, [illegible] where he was found secreted in a [illegible] rendered when the Captain of the Marine [illegible] to shoot him. The Government [illegible] looking for this man since last Fall. [illegible] and has been a most unscrupulous Secessionist; his name is withheld for the present. The Revenue [illegible] sequently paid a visit to Great Wicomico, [illegible] captured the schooner *Alagonquin*, [illegible] Annemessex, which had evidently landed a [illegible] cassia, which was no doubt taken from [illegible] When the *Hercules* made her appearance [illegible] the *Alagonquin* tried to make off with the [illegible] they finally abandoned her and escaped [illegible] Some mail matter was found on board, [illegible] are captured were sent to Fort McHenry.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There are no local military items of [illegible] portance to report. At Fort Hamilton [illegible] has been made since Gen. BURNS, [illegible] General has the reputation of being a [illegible] officer—in fact, a martinet—but, withal, a [illegible] to a soldier who does his duty. Every man [illegible] ba in full uniform, buttoned up to the throat, [illegible] must at all times appear neat and soldier-like. [illegible] erto there has been some laxity in this matter, [illegible] nothing was said so long as the men were all right on parade.

The United States gunboat *Port Royal*, will be [illegible] into commission at 1 o'clock to-day. Her [illegible]

Lieutenant-Commanding, [illegible]
Lieutenant and Executive [illegible]
Master, M. S. Stuyvesant; [illegible]
Slyck and L. D. D. [illegible]
geon, William S. Faust; [illegible]
John A. Bates, Jr.; Second [illegible]
W. Scanner and W. E. Selden;
M. Breese, O. E. Lewis and F. [illegible]
Master's Mates, John H. Marvel, [illegible]
min Wood and W. F. Reynolds.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* left the navy [illegible] day for New-York Sentinel Dock, East [illegible] where she will be equipped.

The new sloop-of-war *Ashuelot*, [illegible] der the sheets to receive her masts. She will be rigged as a three-masted schooner.

The gunboat *Dawn*, commissioned [illegible] hauled into the stream to receive her powder.

The United States ship *Shepherd Knapp*, [illegible] ceived all necessary repairs, and also a supply of powder, will sail at once.

A detachment of marines, numbering [illegible] guards, 4 corporals and 30 privates, [illegible] Flushing-avenue barracks yesterday, [illegible] ton.

The supply steamer *Recruit* [illegible] away yesterday, but in [illegible] gether with the [illegible] steamer of the [illegible] Neary, as reported yesterday.

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

The schooner *Anna C.* [illegible] from Jacksonville on the [illegible] for McCaussey, Mott & Co., [illegible] left the United States [illegible] *Ottawa* at Jacksonville. The [illegible] evacuated Jacksonville, and the city [illegible] the Confederates, but the gunboats [illegible] anchor off the town to protect the [illegible]

The *Louvre* brought the following [illegible] Col. Samis, daughter, grandson, [illeg

Mitchel's Recent Operations.

Fight Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN. MITCHEL'S EXPEDITION INTO ALABAMA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a [illegible] Gen. MITCHEL'S expedition to [illegible]. On Tuesday, April 8, at 8 [illegible] Eighth Brigade, Col. TUSCANY com[illegible] the line of march for Fayetteville, [illegible] Lincoln County. On the morning [illegible] of the Division followed, the [illegible] Brigade, Col. LEWIS, bringing up the [illegible] of the Forty-second Indiana, suc[illegible] as Provost Marshal at Shelbyville. [illegible] was an insult of[illegible] Lieut. O'BRIEN, [illegible] party to Nash[illegible] the National lines. Some [illegible] Fayetteville threatened [illegible] with personal violence, and [illegible] take refuge in an old hotel. [illegible] started back toward Shelby[illegible] advancing columns of our forces. [illegible] was highly indignant when he heard [illegible] committed upon his flag [illegible] rapidly into the town, and found a [illegible] assembled in the public [illegible] entrance of our army.

"[illegible]" cried the General, in a [illegible] these ravages! Even [illegible] which you have not done. [illegible] I sent to your town [illegible] and mercy, were shame[illegible] streets, and it was you who [illegible] not worthy to look in the [illegible] Depart to your houses every [illegible] there until I give you per[illegible] forth."

[illegible] Huntsville, April 13, the correspon[illegible] Brigade and Simonson's Battery [illegible] at 6 o'clock A. M., on [illegible] diligently until 9 P. M., [illegible] within eleven miles of Hunts[illegible] with Lewis' famous Bat[illegible] the other brigades at a greater

[illegible] feeling was manifested after we [illegible] State of Alabama, but it was mingled [illegible] notions concerning State sovereignty [illegible] of submission thereto. The negroes [illegible] were kind and friendly, and generous [illegible] area when their masters were most [illegible]."

[illegible] the State, we passed the vast [illegible] General, N. P. WALKER, [illegible] road for miles. The mansion [illegible] and all the furniture removed. [illegible] came down to see and to [illegible]. They laughed, they sang, they danced [illegible] a deserted house upon Gen. WALK[illegible] James when I passed. It had [illegible] some of our soldiers, but whether [illegible] did not stop to inquire. One of [illegible] iron ring and bolt fastened to [illegible] had worn them for more than [illegible] A countryman descended quietly from [illegible] off the fetters, fastened them to [illegible] away. "By heavens," I heard [illegible] "I would forfeit a year's pay for the [illegible] these to the leg of the rascal [illegible]."

[illegible] Col. TUSCANY, with SIMONSON'S [illegible] much time in slumber Thurs[illegible] After two hours' rest, they recommenced [illegible] reached Huntsville at 6 o'clock on [illegible]

[illegible] force of 150 cavalry, together with a [illegible], in charge of Capt. SIMONSON [illegible] directed by Col. KENNETT, first [illegible] Huntsville, and the lovely cedar sur[illegible] were advancing upon the double[illegible] two locomotives, with trains attached, [illegible] their appearance upon the railroad. [illegible] the direction of Stephenson. A [illegible] one of Simonson's guns brought the first one [illegible] Captain then turned to pay his respects to [illegible]. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. [illegible] the engineer of the first train was [illegible] coming on a full head of steam, and when no[illegible] he suddenly darted off. The [illegible] and actually chased the loco[illegible] a distance of ten miles.

[illegible] tried their carbines upon the sec[illegible] unfortunate colored person received [illegible] in his neck. It was said, too, by the [illegible] from Corinth, going home slightly [illegible] instantly killed. I am not certain [illegible] is true or not. I presume, however, that [illegible]

[illegible] had come up while this was going on, [illegible] of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, [illegible] to tear up a portion of the track in the direction of [illegible]. The escape of any more [illegible] was thus effectually prevented.

[illegible] cavalry men rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one [illegible] and seventy men, including a major, six cap[illegible] and three lieutenants. The most of these fel[illegible] belonged to the Ninth Louisiana Regiment, and [illegible] on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's [illegible] was CAVALLARO. His regiment did not all re[illegible] their time of service (one year) expired. [illegible] had been home for recruits. He had succeeded [illegible] obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them [illegible] Old Dominion, to fill up the ranks of his regi[illegible]. When he found both himself and his recruits [illegible] prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mor[illegible] was visibly expressed all over his counte[illegible].

When our troops advanced into the town, they [illegible] made a prize of *seventeen locomotives*, [illegible] in fine ruening order,) and about a [illegible] and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall [illegible] to enumerate the other articles captured, [illegible] readers may estimate the value of the roli[illegible].

[illegible] captured are a wretched-looking set [illegible] belong to the lowest class of [illegible]—which is, I admit, putting them [illegible]. They are nearly all sick of the [illegible] they are engaged. Many of them [illegible] were forced to enlist; others admit that [illegible] were influenced by leaders whom they believe [illegible] and there is scarcely one who does [illegible] that he was judged to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he [illegible] ever more he would die in his tracks be[illegible] fore consent to fight against the old [illegible]. "I thought," said he, "that I was [illegible] for my country when I obeyed the mandates [illegible], now I see plainly that I was fighting [illegible]."

[illegible] for the part of the country, [illegible] allow Northern traitors to go [illegible] to live in their bosoms the duplicity [illegible]. Better, far better, for their own sakes and [illegible] of the nation, let them in their midst a [illegible] These could only kill their [illegible] of Jeff. Davis in the North [illegible] their souls, and do [illegible] practically than their own Southern [illegible].

Col. TUSCANY has occupied De[illegible] of cannon belonging to SIMONSON'S [illegible] was abandoned fifteen miles from here [illegible] night, has been retaken. Expedition afte[illegible] expedition has scoured the country in every direction. Gen. MITCHEL'S Division is making history faster than I can write it.

[illegible] camp of Scouter, April 14 and 15, the same [illegible]

[illegible] had occupied by the 24th and two [illegible] Illinois Regiments, which, [illegible] battery, left Huntsville [illegible] morning last, recovered a [illegible] had been lost the night before, [illegible] the Tennessee River. One [illegible] them to prevent our be[illegible] the neighborhood of Co[illegible], on Monday, had [illegible] of an approach from the [illegible] west; so that when Colo[illegible] who commanded the expedi[illegible], they found that it had been [illegible].

[illegible] that it was always proper to [illegible] of what these scoundrels were [illegible] determined instead of burn[illegible] put out the flames which the rebels [illegible]. This was done in a twinkling; [illegible], horse and foot, rushed [illegible] body of mounted rebels [illegible] were encamped there. But [illegible] was flown. Col. BELL, with a battalion of [illegible] cavalry, had been there, had the first faint and distant [illegible] of the train had sent him and all of his com[illegible] helter-skelter toward Tuscumbia, leav[illegible] provisions, sabres and everything, except [illegible] carcasses, behind them. "Golly, mas[illegible] an Ethiopian to me, a few hours ago, [illegible] never had fast races afore, but nober [illegible] dat!"

[illegible] learned that the rebels in the vicinity [illegible] Corinth will have no troops to spare for the pur[illegible] of annoying us, we are all heartily glad that the [illegible] was opened. It is a magnificent [illegible] its creation, been so [illegible] to us will be incalculable. [illegible] of North Alabama. At [illegible] country between Huntsville and Decatur is [illegible] among the line of the railroad, although [illegible] Cumberland mountains can be seen [illegible] in the distance. A few swamps here and [illegible] creek or two, whose borders are [illegible] and occasional reach of [illegible] farms is to the scenery. [illegible] stretch away on [illegible]

[illegible] Decatur is occupied by the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, which, [illegible] Cumberland mountains, left Huntsville [illegible] morning last, recovered a [illegible] had been lost the night before, [illegible] the Tennessee River. One [illegible] them to prevent our be[illegible] the neighborhood of Co[illegible], on Monday, had [illegible] of an approach from the [illegible] west; so that when Colo[illegible] who commanded the expedi[illegible], they found that it had been [illegible].

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[illegible] Decatur is occupied by the 24th and two [illegible] Illinois Regiments, which, [illegible] battery

The New-York Daily Times

[illegible] SHARES.

[illegible]					
[illegible]		25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		112⅜
[illegible]		1115	Pacific M. S. Co.		104⅞
[illegible]		25	do	s30	104⅞
[illegible]		25	do		105
[illegible]		100	N. Y. Cent. R.		93
[illegible]		200	do	s10	93⅛
[illegible]		500	do	b10	93⅛
[illegible]		500	Erie Railway	s10	38⅞
[illegible]		50	do	s10	38⅞
[illegible]		250	Erie Railway Pref'd	s10	61⅞
[illegible]		200	do	b30	61⅞
[illegible]		50	do		61⅝
[illegible]		238	Nor. & Wero. R.		37
[illegible]		15	do		37
[illegible]		400	Mich. Central R.		84
[illegible]		9	do		83⅞
[illegible]		200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		57
[illegible]		100	do		57⅛
[illegible]		100	do		57⅜
[illegible]		54	Ol., Col. & Cin. R		112⅛
[illegible]		25	do		112⅜
[illegible]		100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		40¾
[illegible]		200	do	s30	40⅜
[illegible]		100	do		40⅞
[illegible]		2300	do		40⅜
[illegible]		200	do		40⅝
[illegible]		200	do		40⅜

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	78 Cou.	87⅝	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60	93
[illegible]	'65	92⅝	200 do		93⅛
[illegible]	'67	94⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30	93⅝
[illegible]	7 3-10ths N'ts	100⅜	100 do	s30	93⅝
[illegible]	R. Bs.	88	250 Hartem Railroad		12⅝
[illegible]	Scrip, '80	85	100 Panama Railroad		123½
[illegible]	Virginia State 6s.	56	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		53
[illegible]	do	55⅞	250 do	s30	58
[illegible]	do	55⅝	100 do	b30	58⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s	98 100	300 do		41⅜
[illegible]	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M.		1200 do	s30	41⅜
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	s60 101⅞	75 Chi. & Rock Is. R.		84
[illegible]	Pacific Mail S. Co.	104	25 Chi., B. & Q. R.		62
[illegible]	Erie Railway	38⅜			

FRIDAY, April 25—P. M.

There is an increased ease in money affairs in Wall-street, and a very large accumulation of deposits in Bank, growing out of the recent heavy disbursements by the Treasury Department. The Assistant Treasurer in this City continues to receive from the Banks, on temporary loan, a portion of this surplus at 5 ₩ cent. interest; but the same rate is accepted, in many instances, from the Stock and Money Brokers. The ordinary rule on the Stock Exchange is 6 ₩ cent. The employment of money for trade purposes continues moderate at 6@7 ₩ cent., and the whole line of commercial and mercantile disconnts at Bank is about twenty millions below the sum total of individual deposits and country bank balances. The consequence is now daily felt in the increased demand for United States Securities of every Class at ordinary prices, and heavy dealings outside the Stock Exchange at the counters of the Well-street Brokers. The Treasury 7.30 ₩ cents of 1864 sell readily, to-day, at 100¾@100¾ ₩ cent.; the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 at 98¾ ₩ cent.; the conpon Stock of 1881 at 104@104¾ ₩ cent. With all the ebundance of money in what is esteemed a paper currency, there is no disposition to speculate for the rise in Gold, or to buy Exchange on Europe, beyond the current wants of the import trade. Gold is 101⅜, and Bills on London 112¼ ₩ cent. The deposits with the Assistant-Treasurer, to-day, by the Associated Banks, on 5 ₩ cent. interest, amount to $7,300,000. The import of Dry Goods for the week is $527,000. Two of our City Banks, the American Exchange and the Mechenics' Associations, have announced their half-yearly May dividends as 3 ₩ cent.

The course of the Stock Exchange on the Railway Shares to-day was firmer then yesterday, with some excitement in Cleveland and Toledo and Illinois Central, at a recovery of 1 ₩ cent. on the lowest sales of Thursday. About 6,000 shares of Toledo were taken from 40¾ to 41¾ ₩ cent., and sales of Illinois Central were made from 57¾ to 58¾ ₩ cent. The New-York roads were steady, at 83@83¾ for Central, and 36¾@37 for Erie Common, and 61½@62 for Preferred. The sales of Central at the Board are lighter then the outside transactions, hnt both together scarcely amount to an average daily business. The holders are generally firm, and the amount of cash Stock for employment on the Street is scarcely equal to the disposition evinced by the speculators against the market to sell the Stock short at current rates. In Erie the business is moderate. The Western Shares, other then Toledo and Illinois Central, are for the moment quite dull, and both classes of Michigan Southern much neglected. The interest in tha Toledo speculation attracts much attention, and both parties seem confident of the effect of the reopening of the transfer books and the redistribution of the large amount of Stock sold since the recent declaration (and peyment to-day) of the 3 ₩ cant. dividend. The principel bnyers are understood to be prepared to retire from the market, whatever amount of cash Stock may be delivered to-morrow on the reopening of the transfers. The general Share market this afternoon closed firm; Toledo, 41¼@41¾; Illinois Central, 58@58¼; New-York Central, 83@83⅜.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	92½	Broadway	125
Manhattan	125	Ocean	59
Merchants'	95	Pacific	112
Commerce	103	Bank of Republic	90
Union	90	Bank of N. America	92½
America	103	Hanover	77½
City	112	Irving	66
Phenix	96	Metropolitan	98
North River	75	Peoples	80
Tradesmen's	92	East River	82½
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Shoe and Leather	97
Merchants' Ex.	80	Corn Exchange	90¼
Seventh Ward	115	St. Nicholas	85
Com. Bank Stock	90	Marine	100
Mech. Bk. Ass.	85	Park	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¼	Chi., B. & Q. 8 p.c. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102¾	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	94¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103¾	Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	74
Hud. Cs. '72	107	N. Ind. firsts	89¾
N. Y. & H. 6s, 1867	94¾	N. Ind. firsts, Gosh. L.	90
Erie 7 3-10ths N'ts	100⅜	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	92
Erie Gen. R. Bs.	88	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	86
Erie sevens, '80	85	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45
Erie fifths, '83	82¾	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79¾
Virginia State 6s	56	L. E. & Wabash seconds	50
do	55¾	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	89¾
N. Y. State 5s	98 100	Gal. & Chicago firsts	93¾
M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M.		Gal. & Chicago seconds	109
Amer. Gold	s60 101⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	97¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	104	Clev. & Toledo s. f. firsts	86¾
Erie Railway	38¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
Erie Con. 6 p.c. '90-'72	97¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Erie Con. 6 p.c. '90-'75	89¾		

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned, the third week in April:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$8,707	$7,425
Freight	10,428	11,724
Total	$19,205	$19,149

On this and the previous weekly returns for April, one of the evening papers is pleased to assume that the estimate of the Directors, at their recent meeting in this City, will fall short for the month about $17,000. But it will probably be found, when the miscelleneous income of the road is added, that the estimates upon which the circular of the Board of Directors was addressed to the shareholders, on the recent resumption of dividends at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, were amply justified. The same evening cotemporary suggested that the dividend would possibly be enjoined by some of the Bondholders. In this it is now known that he was wrong, es the dividend was duly paid in cash to-day at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., the well-known and highly responsible fiscal agents of the Company in this City, who, we are quite sure, not only enjoy the confidence of every class of the Bondholders, but are far from making themselves a party [illegible] frequently consulted, but [illegible] principals, to-day were [illegible] ₩ cent. [illegible]

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the following amounts during the third week of April:

	1862.	1861.
Third week, 1862	$19,511	
Same week, 1861		$8,602
Increase	$3,091	

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending April 24:

For the week	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,762,490	$303,881	$527,503
Thrown on market	1,660,780	306,992	647,986
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$26,603,733	$26,843,276	$17,064,367
Thrown on market	26,315,323	26,383,579	18,361,952

The following is tha anmmary for tha week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	516	$159,168	139	$44,487	405	$109,427
Mf. af Cot'n	483	86,016	128	29,602	324	64,570
Mf. of Silk	72	63,254	16	27,768	28	25,031
Mf. of Flax	227	66,640	105	25,769	136	31,228
Miscellan's	54	18,054	5	3,746	3,061	23,596
Total	1,411	$394,131	393	$133,372	3,952	$253,852
		133,372				394,131
Total entered		$527,503		Total marketed		$647,986

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 9,917 bbls. Flonr, 1,833 bbls. and 1,314 bags Corn Meal, 3,403 bushels Wheat, 7,235 hushels Corn, 276 hushels Rye, 2,145 bushels Barley, 2,463 hnshels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 5,083 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,371 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 55 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. Western Yellow at 33¾c.@34½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet at nnchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 26c.; and 150 bags Maraeulho on private terms, ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot continues in demand, at 21¾c.@22c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty good demand to-dey, and prices have been well supported. Sales 1,500 bales, including Middlings, at 29¾c.@29¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flonr has been less freely offered to-day, as holders hava been anticipating a further material risa in prices, and coosequently have been relnctant to sell at prevailing rates, though these show a slight improvement sioce yesterday. The demand has been fair for desirable lots, especially of shipping brands Extra State. The market closes buoyantly. Sales have been made since our last of 13,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to choice extra State at $5@$5 25, chiefly $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 70@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 80; extra Inoiana and Michigan at $5 05@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 40 ₩ bol.

Superfine State	$4 70	@$4 90
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active and buoyant, including extra at $5@$6 30 ₩ bbl.: sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Western, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bol.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, as holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers; sales have been made of 13,250 bushels, including Amber Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22, and Red State on private terms, ₩ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales, 34,700 bush. at 58c.@59c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 57c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 36c.@39c.; Western, at 36c.@39¾c.; State, at 39c½.@40¾c., ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bnshel. Sales 5,300 bushels. Barley is quiet, at prices renging from 70c.@95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 21, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	13,163	15,836
Wheat, bushels	47,588	712,434
Corn, bushels	127,045	252,686
Oats, bushels	6,373	20,920
Rye, bushels	5,210	110
Barley, bushels	11,403	6,067

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to April 21.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	296,049	332,614	124,595
Wheat, bush	1,713,656	1,720,218	847,084
Corn, bush	1,670,222	2,855,833	2,957,785
Oats, bush	208,787	134,425	372,792
Rye, bush	192,047	100,107	44,444
Barley, bush	303,040	167,813	162,572

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 21.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	95,200	47,806
Wheat, bush	2,537,231	1,429,326
Corn, bush	2,657,978	1,935,752
Oats, bush	——	529,477

HAY—North River hale is in fair request to-day, at 55c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, at former rates, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c., ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been dull during the week, and prices of nearly all kinds hava declined ½c. ₩ lb. The principal sales hava been, 7,000 Wet Salted Californis, at 11c.; 5,000 Dry Salted Maranham, at 16½c., and 5,000 Dry Orinoto, at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The advanced prices claimed by holders check transactions, and the market to-day, is quiet.

LEAD—Has been inactive, but very stiffly held.

LEATHER—The market has been dull and prices have been somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales have been heavier, to-day, having amounted to 450 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 37c.@39c; Barbadoes, at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is held above the views of buyers, and is quiet. Common and Strained, $3 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., at $10 50@$11 ₩ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine to the exicnt of 170 bbls., in lots, at $1 42½@$1 45 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are generally in limited demand, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of holders. Sales, 700 bbls., at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, some holders refusing to sell under $12 50; $12 50@$13 50 for Prime Mess, and $10@$10 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. The Government contract for Mess (2,000 bbls.) was awarded at $12 69@$13, mainly at $13 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in more request at steady prices. Sales 1,030 boxes, at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is in good demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., noor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and smell lois of very choice at 8¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 270 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50, ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 6¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, April 23, says: "The demand for all articles in the provision line has been quite limited, and the sales small comparatively until Monday, when a brisk demand arose again for Bnlk Sides from the English packers, and on Mooday evening and yesterday the sales were over a millilon and a half pounds, at 5c., including 300,000 lbs. Shoulders, packed in fly-tight hhds., at 3¾c., which is equal to 3c. loose. The weather in the fore part of the week was quite warm, which stopped packing for tha Liverpool market; but since Sunday it has been quite cool, and favorable for the business, and this is one cause of the increased demand, though not the only cause. The private advices by the *Canada* are more favorable than had been expected, the Liverpool market being sustained better under the unusual large receipts than had been anticipated. This renewed demand has been confined to Bulk Sides and Shoulders, chiefly the former. There has been nothing done in Mess Pork or Lard of consequence; the former is offered at $10 25@$10 50, and the latter at 7¾c.@7¾c., bnt in order to effect sales, Mess Pork would have to be sold at $10, and Lard at 7c.@7¾c. A moderate damand for Bacon. Sides at 5½@5¾, but nooe for Shonlders, which are offered at 3¾c. Bulk Hams may be quoted at 4c.@4¼c., the latter rate including packages. When cut in a shape and cured in a manner to suit the Liverpool market, they command 4¾c., but none of this kind are to be had. Bulk Shoulders are being shipped thence freely, packed in fly-tight hogsheads and in dry salt. The consumptive demand for American meat is good in England, bnt the demand is chiefly speculative, which is based on the low prices, and the belief that prices at this side will materially advance."

RICE—Sales 250 bags East India at $5 25@$5 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, comprise 2,200 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¾c.@6c.; 6,530 bags Manilla on private tarms, and 115 boxes Huranac at 7c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.

TIN—Has been quiet since our last, at uniform prices.

TALLOW—Sales, to-dey, 45,000 lbs., chiefly at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Tha market has been less active to-day, bnt rates have been well supported. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 6¾d.@7¼d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d., ₩ bnah.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s.@5s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flonr, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Antwerp—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Rotterdam—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Genoa—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Leghorn—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Trieste—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Naples—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Malta—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For Gibraltar—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 6½d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 5½d. ₩ bnshel; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese, 27s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton.

Sales of Stock—April 24.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, Sen & Co.

10 shares Capital Stock of N. Y. & N. H. Railroad...68¾
100 shares Capital Stock, of N. Y. & N. H. Railroad...68

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloons—A "Pretty Waiter Girl" in Trouble.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mocrlat.

Matter of Josephine Bailey—This was a *habeas corpus* for the relief of one of the girls employed at Canterbury Hall, who was arrested on Thursday night while passing around the lager bier.

The case is intended to be a test case in respect to the constitntionality of the late "Coocert Saloon Bill." A raturn was put in, and the matter postponed until to-day, when the argument is expected to be heard.

Tha Canterbury Hall and the American Music Hall join this case, as understood.

Frank Byrne and James T. Brady, for petitioner.

Bills of Sale—Interpelations.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Amelia Yeaton vs. *Aaron Claffin et al.*—Tha defendants in this action are the well-known firm of Claffin, Mellen & Co. The plaintiff sues to recover the possession of goods taken to tha amount of $2,500. The defence set up is that the defendants obtained judgment against one Thomas S. Brooks, who is the son-in-law of the plaintiff, and that its property for which this action was brought was his property and did not balong to the plaintiff. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the goods were formerly the property of Brooks, but that he owed Mrs. Yeaton, and sold the property to her to secure the payment of her claim. The bill of sale of the property was offered in evidence and objected to by the defendants on the ground that it was interlined and that it did not show thal the interlineations were in the bill of sale when it was signed by Brooks. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and admitted the bill of sale as evidence.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; E. B. & C. H. Smith for defendants.

Divorce—Free to Wed Again.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Sarah Emma Sturges vs. *Charles Sturges.*—This was an action for divorca *a vinculo* on the ground of adultery with certain persons mentioned in the complaint. The defence set up a denisl, and the case was referred to the Hon. Murray Hoffman, late Justice of this Court, to take the testimony and report his finding to the Court. Tha referee found in favor of the plaintiff, and the Court now granted a decree of divorce on the ground charged.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Elizabeth Jacobi, German, aged 24, pleaded guilty to stealing dresses and other articles of clothing from Rosa Ettenger, of No. 213 Bowery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

John Riordan, Irish, 35 years of age, jointly indicted with John Cannon, for stealing two bales of wool, valned at $70, from Jacob Stadhaimer, was tried and convicted, and remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of John Flynn, now admitted to probate, leaves $200 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylnm.

The will of Sally Williams, also admitted, leaves $25 to the West Fifteenth-street Methodist Church.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of tha following parties were now admitted to probate:

Abel T. Anderson, Jasper Spence, Samuel Burrll, Sally Williams, Edward McCoy, Richard E. Sparry, John Flynn, Matilda T. S. Watts, Diedrich Estrup, Jonathan Hull and W. H. Dwier.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., relative to opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.—Order confirming report of Commissiou granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Borst vs. *O'Donnell.*—Motion grentad.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. *Baker et als.*—Motion for judgment granted.

The Some vs. *Speden et als.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Cary et al. vs. *Pelton et al.*—Motion granted.

Hoffmon (four cases) vs. *Ferris et al.*—Motions denied.

Segoine vs. *Foot et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Reed vs. *Grant et als.*—Motion for judgment granted.

Hormony Fire Insurance Company (three cases) vs. *Tomlinson et al. ; Hay* vs. *The Same ; Johnston* vs. *Bleokie et als. ; Seymour* vs. *Lowson ; Dellefield* vs. *Platt et als.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Corbett vs. *Rushmore et als.*—Motion granted wlth leave, &c. Costs to abide event.

Wilson et ols. vs. *Pettibone et a's.*—Motion dismissed.

Shepherd vs. *Shepherd ; Kitching* vs. *Diehl ; Adams* vs. *Coudert, Jr., et al. ; Ferris* vs. *Kayanagh et al. ; Enoch* vs. *Enoch ; Frost* vs. *Westhook ; Weigley et al.* vs. *Loomis et als.*—Motion granted in these cases, except in the last one, which is denied.

Hoffmon vs. *Brewster et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Chamberlain, &c., vs. *Prescott et al. ; The Some* vs. *The Same ; Pathemus* vs. *Sherwood.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Abels vs. *Westervelt, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

Davenport vs. *Price.*—Motion denied.

Hilt et al. vs. *Whiting, &c.*—Motion granted without costs.

Keith vs. *Norcias.*—Order dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Beecher vs. *Ackerman.*—Ordered that said defendant have six hundred dollars allowance in addition to the costs of this action, and that the same be made part of this judgment in this action.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Sarah E. Sturges vs. *Charles Sturges.*—Decree of divorce granted.

Theriott et al. vs. *Bagioli.*—Case and amendments settled. Left at Clerk's office.

Scott, Executor, &c., vs. *Simes.*—Judgment for plaintiff—finding of facts, &c., on file.

Lockwood et al. vs. *Rothchild et al.*—Form of judgment settled.

Before Justice Barbour.

Stevens vs. *Palmer.*—Order of substitution granted.

Fisher vs. *Fisher.*—Discontinued without costs to either party.

Woodward vs. *Talcott.*—Discontinued without costs to either party.

Read, &c., Moore, &c.—See papers with Clerk.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. *Tomlinson, impleaded, &c.*—Report of referee approved.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Williams vs. *O'Keefe, &c.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Western Sanitary Commission.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western Floating Hospitals and wounded soldiers: C. B. Caldwell, $10; Employment Society of Church of Incarnation, 1 bbl. and 1 puncheon hospital stores, and cash, $5; Allen-street Episcopal Methodist Church, by Isaac Forster, $35 67; cash, $10; Collegiate Reformed Dutch Churches, Twanty-ninth-street and Lafayette-place, $336 34; Clerks of American Exchange Bank, $50; H. D. Ward, $1. Cash from Boxes—Tiffany & Co's., $46 81. Five ladiesin Setauket, L. I., 14 quilts, and cash, $5; hospital stores from Ward School No. 47; cash, $50; Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., by J. A. King, $35; Arnold, Constable & Co., $20; A Jersey Woman, $50. Cash from Boxes—Park & Tilford's, $14 05; Holmes & Co., $20; Ball, Black & Co., $54 72; Arnold, Coostable & Co., $27 20; A. Rankin & Co., $8 91; Hegeman & Co., $3 69. Cash, $1 61; cash, 10 cents; Linda, $2; Dollar Collections, $21; Ladies of tha Church of the Holy Innocents, hospital stores: cash, (R.,) $50; Robert Benner, $50; Ladies of Dr. Hutton's Church, hospital stores. Previously acknowledged, $7,277 43. Total, $8,136 33.

Personal.

Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading-room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., Eng., week ending April 12, 1862: Mr. and Mrs. A. Godkin, New-York; W. Bodenhamar, C. S. A.; John S. Wright, Rio Janeiro; M. Gomes De Oliver, Rio Janeiro; J. M. Mun, Valencia; Col. A. L. Ireland, United States; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schoifield, United States; W. B. Bright, Cincinnati; Mr. Bernard, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 16
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 16
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 17
America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 5
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 18
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	June 25
New-York	[illegible]	New-York	July 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	July 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
John Bell	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....9 A. M. and 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CARTE DE VISITE.—I HAVE RECEIVED IT, and am perfectly willing. ANNIE.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT OF THIS CITY—A WIDOWER, 36 years of age, desires to make the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady, under 28, with the view of making her his wife. Satisfactory reasons will be given for his adopting this course. He is a man of education and refinement, of an affectionate disposition, of undoubted character and respectability, and is engaged in a good business, and is also possessed of property. As he is really sincere, he begs no one will trouble him with frivolous replies. The lady must be religiously inclined, educated and refined, of lady-like manners and appearance, tidy and neat, of an amiable and affectionate disposition, a good housekeeper, fond of home and its attractions—in fact, not a mere "parlor ornament," bnt a sensible woman, who would make a plain, home-loving man a good wife. She must be possessed of a pleasant countenance, and a blonde, if possible. As tha advertiser is seeking a good wife, and not a fortune, it is not indisp

... Times.

... SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

... NEW-YORK TIMES.

... in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall ... Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

... DAILY TIMES, published every morning and ... evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed, at SIX DOLLARS a ... year, with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; five copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers ... copy for himself, or retain Two ... the commission.

... FIVE DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE ... copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who ... Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall ... copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar ... The Semi-Weekly and Weekly ... disregarded at the lowest club rates. Specimen ... furnished on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

... Communications can be taken of Anonymous Communications. ... as we intended for insertion must be authenticated ... name and address of the writer—not necessarily ... publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIDE OF DAY.

BARNUM'S—LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUSCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING ENTOPTAKUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

... rumor has reached us, based on statements ... by passengers who have reached Cairo from up the Tennessee, that Gen. HALLECK has already ... attacked the rebel position at Corinth. It is not ... sufficiently definite, however, to be relied upon. ... The passengers state that when at Savaona, they ... heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Pittsburgh, and that they continued to hear it for miles ... this side of Savanna. They state, also, that on ... Wednesday last, Gen. HALLECK was making preparations for an attack. This is telegraphed from Chicago. A dispatch from Cairo direct, however, ... makes no mention of any such news, although the arrival of the steamer from Savanna is announced; and another dispatch from Chicago throws doubt upon the whole statement, as no such intelligence had reached headquarters, and dispatches were received from Gen. HALLECK on Thursday, which gave no intimation of an intended immediate attack.

Another triumph of our gunboats on the Western waters is recorded. They have effected a passage over the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee River, a short distance above Florence, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Ala., where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores. This gives us effectual command of that section of the country, as the rebels find it impossible to cope with our gunboats.

In alluding to the transfer of Gen. POPE'S army to Pittsburgh, the Chicago *Post* says that its position at Fort Pillow has been occupied by another corps, and that operations there will go on as usual. It adds: "In the mean time, Gen. HALLECK has his army again in order: with fresh troops and increased artillery, he is now in the field. His army is, we are informed, so arranged that it is impossible, except by a force of twice its numbers, to defeat him. Gradually he is preparing for the work, and if BEAUREGARD proposes to water his horse in the Tennessee River, he will have to make a wide detour to accomplish that interesting deed. Skirmishes between pickets are of daily occurrence, and it is not violating any rule to say that our pickets never fall back: they have a force behind them always to maintain their advance. Further we dare not publish. Sufficient to say, that another battle may soon occur, and when it does, the rout and permanent dispersion of the rebel army is inevitable."

Under date of Pittsburgh, April 12, Gen. HALLECK has issued orders thanking Gens. GRANT and BUELL, with their officers and commands, for the bravery displayed in withstanding the rebel attack on April 6 and 7, and impresses upon officers and men the necessity of thorough discipline. Both Gens. GRANT and BUELL are continued in their respective commands.

Rebel reports state that the bombardment of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi River, below New-Orleans, commenced on the 22d inst. A dispatch from New-Orleans to the Norfolk *Day Book* announces this fact, and that the bombardment was heavy and continuous throughout the night, and was still proceeding on the 23d. It is represented by the rebel Gen. LOVELL, who is in command there, to be "terrific," and there is little doubt that the fort was unable to hold out long against it, though the dispatches speak in a semi-hopeful tone.

A gentleman arrived in St. Louis on Wednesday, who was in New-Orleans on Friday, the 11th inst. He came North through Gen. MITCHEL'S lines, near Huntsville. He reports a terrible condition of things in the Crescent City. Pork was selling at $60 per barrel; flour, $18 to $20; coffee at 75 cents per pound; tea, of the poorest quality, at $2 to $3 per pound—the poorer classes subsisting on herbs. Common calicoes at 30 to 35 cents per yard; Confederate scrip at 65 cents discount for coin. There were great numbers of Union men in the city, who only await the appearance of the Stars and Stripes to declare themselves.

Advices from Commodore FOOTE'S Flotilla to the 23d inst. have been received. Only two of our ... remained in position for operating ... Fort Wright, and they threw in shells ... occasionally. The rebels had not replied ... day, and none of their gunboats were in ... Commodore FOOTE, we learn from Washington, has asked to be relieved from the command of the flotilla, on account of physical inability, resulting from the wound he received at Fort Henry. The Navy Department, however, instead of relieving him, has sent him an assistant, in the person of Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, who will relieve him of much of the physical labor of his position.

According to a dispatch from Gen. BANKS to the War Department, JACKSON is now located at ... across the mountains, nearly opposite ...burgh, and is said to have been ... South Virginia Infantry, which is ... recently located at Culpepper ... reported the War Department ... unconditionally ... prisoners and four at-

... Monroe, ... wounded left on ... both City.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following dispatch, dated Fortress Monroe, April 23:

"Flash, the refugee that arrived here this morning, we hear that the *Merrimac* is being plated three feet lower, (under water,) and sunk in the water a foot deeper than before. We also learn that the rebel plan is to board the *Monitor* with twenty men armed with mallets and wedges, prearranged, to wedge up (spike) her turret port holes in an instant. This was expected, and I am happy to be able to say, has been thoroughly guarded against by changes made in the *Monitor's* means of defence."

The Newbern (*N. C.*) *Progress* states as an evidence of the dormant Union sentiment in Carolina, that about ten days before Gen. BURNSIDE captured Newbern, some 700 men assembled in Iredell Co., west of Raleigh, and raised the Stars and Stripes. A force was sent up from Newbern to reduce them to the rebel domination, and about twelve of them were killed.

Brig.-Gen. DUMONT, Post Commandant at Nashville, enjoins the greatest stringency and promptness in Court-martialing all who may be guilty of burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, or destroying telegraph wires. In conclusion, the order says: "When an injury is done to a bridge, a railroad track, a train, or the telegraph wires, I would compel the disloyal inhabitants with their negroes to repair it instantly. I would enforce the order, if disobeyed, at the point of the bayonet, and would give the time only necessary to its performance."

Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES was yesterday again nominated to the Senate as a Brigadier-General, by the President, and there appears to be little doubt that he will now be confirmed.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Secretary of War, signed by JOHN TUCKER, Assistant Secretary, announces the adjournment of the rebel Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio, complaining that the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase in that State are allowed to retain the services of their slaves, thus practically establishing Slavery on the soil of Ohio. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that he should call up the matter on Monday. The bill for a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai was taken up, and after some debate was passed, 26 to 16. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive session, and when the doors were again opened adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, censuring Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for the words used by him on Thursday in denouncing Senator WADE, was taken up, but no action could be had upon it under the rules of the House, which had not been complied with. So Mr. VALLANDIGHAM escaped through this loophole. The report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts, with the resolutions annexed, was considered, and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, entered into an elaborate defence of the Committee from the attacks which had been made upon it, relative to its investigation of the Western contracts, and others made with the knowledge of Mr. CAMERON. In the course of his remarks he said that, although Mr. CAMERON denied ever making a contract, he did make one, involving a million and a quarter of dollars for European muskets, three days before he (CAMERON) left the Cabinet, but which amount the Committee had saved. Mr. DAWES was very severe on Mr. CAMERON, charging him with giving fat contracts to his friends to reconcile old political differences. Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, condemned the Committee as not being actuated by the spirit of justice, and complained of their conduct toward ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, whom they condemned on an error of a printer, which error as individuals they had refused to correct. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday, to which time the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A serious accident occurred yesterday to the through train from this City to Washington, which resulted in the injury of several persons from this vicinity. The rear passenger car was thrown from the track, ten miles beyond the Susquehanna River, and striking against a dirt-car on a side track, was smashed to pieces, the passengers being scattered among the rubbish. A list of the passengers injured will be found in our dispatch.

Yesterday morning 149 wounded men from Newbern and Roanoke, N. C., were landed from the U. S. steam-transport *Cossack* at the foot of Murray-street. They were immediately conveyed to the quarters of the New-England Relief Association, and the Park Barracks, which are now fitted as a temporary hospital. Many ladies and surgeons at once volunteered their services, and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate fellows. A number of those who were but slightly wounded have already left for their homes.

Col. E. P. BUCKLAND, of the Seventy-second Ohio Regiment, has published a card denying, emphatically, charges of cowardice preferred against that corps. He says: "It is not true that we fled, but, on the contrary, we maintained our position more than two hours, and did not retire until the regiments on our left had given way and we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order. It is true that our lines were afterwards broken by the fleeing mass from the left. All three of the regiments rallied and continued to fight, whenever we could, during the day, though not always at the same point. We slept on our arms in line on Sunday night, and were in the thickest of the fight the next day, and Monday night slept in the camp we started from Sunday morning. My brigade pursued the enemy some miles on the road to Corinth. Instead of being driven to the boats, as alleged by these newspaper correspondents, I have not seen the Tennessee River since we came to this camp, nearly four weeks since. It is hard, after having done our duty in such a battle as this, to be thus slandered."

Letters received in New-Haven, by family friends of Capt. BUCHANAN, who commanded the *Merrimac* in her first appearance in Hampton Roads, state that he has nearly recovered from the flesh wound which he received on that occasion.

The Toronto *Leader* asserts that the two rebel officers who escaped from custody at Detroit a few days ago, did so by the assistance of their fellow passengers, who provided them with overcoats to conceal their uniforms. The conductor obliged them to leave the train as they would not pay their fare. The *Leader* adds characteristically, "Soon the two Confederates made tracks for Canada, and in due time reached Toronto. Their names on the register-book of the "Rosin House," elaborated with the appendage of "C. S. A.," attract much attention. They express themselves quite at home, and have met with many manifestations of kindness and sympathy—of which it is to be hoped they are deserving.

Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut, was in St. Louis on Wednesday last, *en route* for Pittsburgh, where he is to have a command.

B. GRATZ BROWN, a well-known Western politician, has written a letter avowing himself an agitator, and opposing expatriation as a condition precedent to emancipation.

A Frenchman, named MOSES MENARD, living in Buffalo, shot his wife on Thursday morning last, killing her instantly. He asserted that he mistook her for a robber.

Brig.-Gen. FRANK PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, has started for the Southwest, to assume command of a brigade, under Maj.-Gen. HALLECK. Capt. CHARLES M. PROVOST, of the Reserve Grays, Philadelphia, has received an appointment upon the staff of the General.

The concert saloons generally obeyed the letter of the new law last evening. Those which were open kept up only a portion of their accustomed features. It is expected that the constitutionality of the law will be passed upon to-day, in a case which is to come up in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Com... the report of the ... was taken into ... adopted. A synop... of the report is published elsewhere.

One of the "pretty white-girls," of Canterbury Hall, was before Justice BOSWORTH, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a *Habeas corpus*, she having been arrested on Thursday night while passing around the "lager." The case was adjourned to to-day for argument, and it is understood it will be made a test case.

The Stock Market was again active yesterday in Government Securities, and also in one or two of the Railway Stocks, closing generally firm in the afternoon. Money in easy supply. Gold, 101¾. Exchange, 112¾.

Flour was rather less active, but prices were again higher, yesterday. A limited business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, the latter closing heavily. Provisions were not as freely purchased, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders. Sugars were in lively demand. Molasses was in good request, as were also Tallow and Cotton, at uniform quotations. Naval Stores were less sought after. Whisky was somewhat brisker. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Great Battle-Fields and the Advantages They Give Us.

The rebels have decided to stake their cause upon two great battles—at Yorktown in the East, and Corinth in the Southwest. At these points they have concentrated all their available forces in the two sections. We certainly ought to be well satisfied with their decision. Upon both battle-fields it is vastly easier for the North to concentrate and mass its forces, than for the rebels. Yorktown is upon the extreme northern verge of the territory held by them. The supplies necessary for the maintenance and equipment of their army there are drawn from distant regions, and necessarily at great cost and labor. By having command of the sea, Yorktown is as accessible to the North, as Staten Island or Newport. The rebels consequently offer battle where we are the strongest and they, (not taking into consideration the particular position occupied,) the weakest. If their army is defeated, it is destroyed. We do not have to exhaust our forces by marching hundreds of miles by land, over wretched roads, through almost impenetrable forests and regions traversed by unnavigable but unfordable rivers to attack them, where their defeat might only serve to transfer the contest to a more distant field, but where a reverse to our own army might prove fatal to it, surrounded, as it would be, by a hostile population, and unsupported by reserves. It was by avoiding a general engagement, and constantly retreating, that the Russians drew NAPOLEON so far into the Interior of the Empire that, in the end, hardly a man of his vast hosts escaped. Had they hazarded all upon the result of a single battle at the very outposts of their country, the result of the campaign would in all probability have been completely reversed.

So with the campaign in Virginia. If the rebels had retreated, in force, to the southwestern portion of the State, the great distance to be traversed to reach them might have been an almost inseparable obstacle to a successful attack. We could not have moved with safety without a force three or four times greater than the one to be assailed. We should have been compelled to keep on a line of communication which might require a force much larger than that necessary to fight the battle. But our communications do not now require a man for their maintenance. Every soldier, consequently, is availed for the attack of the position to be carried. As we can certainly put two or three men into the field for every one of the rebels under arms, we could not have had matters arranged more favorably for ourselves. We could hardly wish them to be different in any particular. We have a right to count upon success, because we have the advantage in everything upon which this depends—superiority in numbers, in discipline, in appointments, and in means of supplying reinforcements, and in retrieving a reverse. At Yorktown we have a large fleet as the base of our operations, which, in case of disaster, might serve the same purpose as did our gunboats at Corinth.

It is apparent that a prolonged resistance at Yorktown may be a most desirable thing for our cause. While this was being made neither BANKS nor MCDOWELL would be idle. We can well imagine that the enemy is already turning anxious eyes toward Richmond, which is in no position to make a successful resistance to the columns moving south from the Potomac. With Richmond in our hands, every man at Yorktown is a prisoner. We have, unquestionably, forces enough operating in the State for such a movement, and we do not see how it is possible that it should not, in a very short time, eventuate as we have indicated. In endeavoring to resist an attack upon Richmond by way of Yorktown, the rebels may find themselves in a trap from which retreat in any direction may be utterly impossible; and with a great defeat in Virginia, further resistance in the Eastern portion of rebeldom is at an end.

In the West, in the same way, everything is to be staked upon a battle at Corinth; the defeat of the rebels there ends the rebellion in the great valley. Such is the confession of the rebel General. But at Corinth we have the greatest facilities for massing troops and collecting supplies, through the Tennessee River. Our lines of communication are kept up by steamboats, leaving our whole land force available for the point of attack. We have now collected there a force twice as great as that which can be opposed to it—a force that has been under fire, and composed of the best possible material. Our army has already achieved great success in cutting off the most important line of communication of the enemy. After having weakened him in this manner, it is now preparing for a decisive movement. Success destroys all means of further resistance. We shall not be compelled to pursue the rebels into distant and unhealthy and almost inaccessible districts. The hydra-headed monster presents himself to our blows where these are to be dealt in a manner most fatal to him, and advantageous to ourselves.

The rebels, in staking their cause in pitched battles, in which we can meet them with forces greatly superior in numbers and discipline, have thrown away the advantage that their widely extended territory might have given them, in choice of a battle-field. The resistance offered by distance and the difficulties of the country, might have been much ... that they can obstruct at Corinth or Yorktown. But this *vis inertiæ* can no longer avail them upon battle-fields of our own choice. Our plan and means of attack are so nearly completed, that another week may bring us the result, and effectually close the war—for a reverse or defeat, with all the advantages in our favor, and all the precaution against disaster, is hardly within the bounds of probability.

The Superiority of British Military Discipline.

The English Press and military authorities have spoken, during the progress of this war, with undisguised contempt, or with severe rebuke, of the ability of our officers, both volunteer and regular. The rank and file have generally been represented as a mere mob, gradually brought into some resemblance to a disciplined army, while it has generally been assumed by Mr. RUSSELL and other Englishmen, that a small force of British regulars, could sweep our whole vast Potomac army from the field, with but little difficulty. Bull Run was represented as lost, as much through the incapacity and want of experience of the officers, as by the poor discipline of the men.

The reproaches thus cast upon us have without doubt often been just. We have lacked both in discipline and organization. Officers and men have been woefully deficient. A vast deal has been done to correct these abuses, and much remains yet to be done. Give us but time and experience, and we have no doubt Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. HALLECK can show as well-drilled and organized an army as can be met with on the Continent of Europe. Hearing these many just criticisms from English authorities, we have at last come in our humility to believe that a British army of regulars is a perfect model of discipline and organization; that the officers, especially, are thoroughly educated and trained military men, understanding both the theory and detail of their profession. Their artillery and engineer officers, enjoying all the immense advantages of the English military schools, and of long service in the field, must of course be remarkable for their proficiency and scientific training.

We have erected the British military service into a kind of a model and an ideal, and accept, with an edifying meekness, the oft-reiterated boastings of the English military men and correspondents. But let us look at facts for the truth in this matter. We may find that the American armies are not so much behind, as we supposed, the armies of foreign nations. In 1856, certain Commissioners were appointed by Parliament to Inquire into the scientific education of the British army. The testimony furnished before them, of the attainments of English officers, is worth preserving. Among other witnesses, Capt. BRAINBRIDGE, R. E., Professor of Fortifications at Woolwich, says:

"There is another evil existing in our army, which is, a want of conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, especially during peace-time, accompanied by apathy in acquiring the necessary knowledge."

Speaking of the artillery, he says:

"Those who have seen service in the Crimea informed me that some of the artillery were *deficient in knowledge of the modes of moving guns and preparing ammunition*, and that some of the engineers were not able to sketch the ground sufficiently rapidly."

Maj.-Gen. Sir HARRY JONES further states that the education of officers of engineers is deficient, and the *Daily News* (March 21) supplements his evidence by adding that the army engineers in the Crimea were obliged to call upon the civil engineers to construct a military road; that they were forced also to have recourse to a special sanitary civil engineer to lay out plans for the drainage of the camps, the proper construction and ventilation of huts, and the proper collection and distribution of water.

Gen. CHESNEY also says that "the successful improvements made of late years in Great Britain in the arts and sciences, have not been shared by our officers of artillery, who have experienced the mortification of receiving lessons from civilians, even for the powers of their own arm."

The strongest testimony on the efficiency of the British officers and the discipline of the army is furnished by a certain "Colonel Lord WEST." He states to the Commission:

"When I was commanding a regiment before Sebastopol, from sickness and casualties the number of duty officers became very small, and I then urgently requested that some of a number of young officers who were kicking their heels at the dépôt might be sent out at the headquarters forthwith. I received ten of these young officers in a batch, who did not know their right hand from their left, and had never been drilled. I was obliged to send them to the trenches, to different points, in command of parties of thirty or forty men, much as I objected to have such parties under the command of such very young subalterns. All that I could do with these officers was this: I sent the adjutant on parade, and told him to show them how to march their men off the ground. All that I could say to them was this: If the enemy comes on, hold your ground, and drive them back if you can. In such a case much was left to the steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and the old soldiers. He states that some of these officers had received their commission from the College at Sandhurst; he thinks the system must be defective, and for its cure considers a system of competitive examination previous to admission into college might be established here as in France. Question—Sir. HARRY D. JONES: 'The commanding officers of other regiments experienced the same difficulties and disappointments?' 'I have heard the same complaints made by numerous commanding officers."

Another officer, Col. T. HASTE FRANKS, C. B., gives evidence of similar experience in another field of service:

"I think, on going into field at first, both our infantry and our cavalry appear to a very great disadvantage. I am speaking generally of our young officers. I have seen two armies in the field, as fine armies as ever I saw, and I saw one battle disorganize them. I do not think there was a good system. I have served in the Punjaub campaign, and I have served in the campaign of the Sutlej, and in both instances I saw those armies completely disorganised. I have heard foreigners who were in the field remark on their condition, and the Prince of Prussia, who was serving with us, also made a remark upon it.' Sir DE LACY EVANS: 'The regiments were disorganized, were they?' 'Yes, perfectly.' CHAIRMAN: 'Are you alluding to British regiments?' 'Yes; they fell into a state of looseness, in consequence of the officers not learning previously to the war their duty, which would have been perfected by the experience of the war.' Sir HENRY D. JONES: 'Do you mean to say that the general officers knew nothing about their business?' 'No; I did not say anything about them. Very often commanding officers did not do their duty.' In answer to further questions, he states: 'I will repeat what I heard at the battle of Moodkee. I was not present at that time; I came up after the battle of Moodkee, but I was at the battle of Sobraon. The Prince WALDEMAR of Prussia, ... [illegible] ... want of discipline in our army in the field. Should that all our infantry fired in the air, I was particularly struck with the looseness and disorganized state in which our army was.'

"I think it originated in the officers not being properly instructed; they were the bravest men in the world, but they did not know their duty as they ought to have done in going into the field, and the consequence was those regiments and brigades went to pieces, because our army is an army of battalions, which it ought not to be, and our officers are not instructed, generally speaking, as they ought to be." He expresses an opinion as to the superiority of the French system, but he declares that 'you cannot have a good army until merit is fairly rewarded.'"

We submit that nothing has appeared thus far in the want of discipline of the American armies, or the inefficiency of their officers, equal in its disgraceful character to the revelations contained in this testimony. Officers who required to be instructed on the field, by the Adjutant, "how to march their men off;" an "army disorganized by one battle;" infantry "firing into the air;" their companies "loose and disorganized;" a foreign Prince expressing surprise at "the want of discipline of the British army;" officers "not understanding their duty," and the like. These are facts to set off against some unpleasant occurrences in our campaigns last Summer. We trust, with this testimony opened to the world, we shall hear no more from English military critics of the vast superiority of the British regulars over our volunteers in discipline and organization, while in the matter of courage, current history is furnishing evidence rapidly enough.

McCunn on Bad Law and Bull Run.

Our readers must have digested City Judge MCCUNN'S law, logic and other "beverages" by this time. A second reading of his letter satisfies us that we did injustice to this production when we only styled it "remarkable." It is more. A whole page of WEBSTER'S quarto, unabridged, hardly contains words enough to characterize this unique performance; and the two hundred English grammars in the State Library do not embody rules enough to cover the eccentricities of style in which an indignant jurist indulges; while, as a piece of strategy, this clever *ruse de guerre* will rank with BISSELL'S cut through the swamps around "No. 10." Our sole issue with His Honor was one of law and beverages; he attempts to make it one of military prowess and soldierly conduct. A harmless illustration of the worthlessness of an *obiter dictum* sets him off on a column of military history and autobiography—all very interesting and important, doubtless, but not specially vital to the question of Sunday beverages. We return to the question.

The noteworthy feature of the Second Epistle of MCCUNN to the Liquor Dealers, is its manifold concessions. It has little of the self-confident tone of Epistle I., in which "fanaticism" was scored, and Capt. PETTY flayed, and the immortal "Constitution" employed to let everybody into Sunday dram-shops—except the officers of law. It is rather apologetic and objurgatory—not to say craven—in style. He even admits now that his "important judicial position * * involves the rights, the liberties, lives and safety of our citizens," and recognizes his "responsibility to the *entire* community (the italics are his own,) for the faithful and impartial performance of the functions which the sacred obligations of his oath imposes." And in admitting so much, we see not but he yields the whole matter in dispute. It was solely because of the faithless and partial use of his official functions, for the benefit of a dangerous class-interest known to be the disturbing element in our political and judicial affairs, that we were constrained to arraign a magistrate at the bar of public opinion. There was no other protection or redress for the "entire community." *Certiorari*, appeal, prohibition—all the processes of law were nugatory—and were intended to be—for the reason that the offenders had been discharged, and there was no case for adjudication in the courts of review. The sham decision had not vitality enough to be killed—not enough validity to be reversed. It rested solely on the legal, personal standing of its author—neither gaining a whit by a sophistical argument for Sunday dram-selling. If we are to understand that Epistle II. is intended as a *peccavi* for the errors of Epistle I., and as a pledge that, henceforth, "the *entire* community"—and not the liquor-dealers alone—may depend on "the faithful and impartial performance of his functions," we enter the judgment as confessed, and adjourn Court *sine die*.

But this is not the only concession. The City Judge accused the District-Attorney of approving his "views" on beverages. He now "acquits him of any imputation of implication" therewith. We congratulate Mr. HALL on the conviction of the Judge, and the "acquittal" of the prosecuting officer.

More still: MCCUNN concedes his legal fallibility. "I may be in *error*," he says, though he can't see how he should be, when his opinion was "thought worth publishing at length in the TIMES," and its bad law and worse logic have not been refuted "by rational arguments." We publish the messages of JEFF. DAVIS "at length," and many other monstrosities, often because they are monstrosities. And we should as soon think of arguing with revolution, or a whirlwind, or a concert saloon, or the *Herald*, as to employ "rational arguments" against every opinion or ism afloat. Judge MCCUNN precluded argument when he transcended law and judicial propriety, attempting to override the decision in the Court of Common Pleas, (Judge HILTON,) which he knew to be in the process of final adjudication, and made himself the apologist and champion of lawless liquor dealers.

Beyond the questionable matters of taste and temper in Epistle II., these concessions cover about all the ground of the Judge's defence of his opinion. Indeed, he expresses a willingness to have "overlooked" the criticisms of his judicial action, had there not been a supposed implication of his military reputation. Against this he enters his "most solemn and earnest protest;" It is this "straw that breaks the camel's back." We have already sought to soothe these wounded feelings. Far be it from us to rob Col. MCCUNN of a single laurel that should encircle his brow. If Gen. MCCLELLAN sought, as MCCUNN alleges, "to distinguish himself" ... issuing a pompous, unwarranted and ... [illegible] ... head" to resign [illegible] ... Gen. ... the treatment of a ... Chaplain by any other "Mac."

We leave MCCLELLAN, [illegible] ... defeated and bagged the rebel army at Yorktown, to vindicate himself [illegible] ... of the Court of Session. [illegible] ... the question that most nearly ... our citizens is the judicial, rather than the military career of our municipal law-maker. They want to know whether [illegible] ... be a bar to justice, or justice the ... whether they are to submit to law by *contract*, or by *statute* measure; whether [illegible] ... magistrate is to be "a terror to evil-doers," or only to Police-officers and [illegible] ... posed citizens.

There is a pathetic element in Epistle II. which disarms criticism. The Judge dissolves into the man when the appeal comes in tenderest words of expostulation against sending "pangs of sorrow into the domestic circle," or "plunging the family and immediate friends into the deepest grief." Of the manliness of such a plea we say nothing. As a public character alone we have had to do with Judge MCCUNN. It was because his public acts threatened to send "pangs of sorrow into domestic circles," robbed of their resources and of their protectors by the seductions of the Sunday dram-shops—ten thousand "domestic circles" having a right to the protection of just laws faithfully administered—that we entered our "solemn and positive protest." Sunday drunkenness, vice and crime were well-nigh stayed in their ravages when this alliance of the Courts and the liquor dealers was sprung upon the police and the public. If it is abandoned, well; the Press will have earned a new triumph. If it shall be persisted in, the public acts of public men will be reviewed, and the interests of the "entire community" protected, even though it should "plunge the family and immediate friends" of all concerned "into the deepest grief." Better that, than that a whole city be given up to bad law, bad rum and ruin.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS BEGUN AGAINST THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.—We have at last definite news of the commencement of naval operations against the outposts of New-Orleans. The report has all the usual rebel exaggerations; but there is no doubt of the truth of the main fact which it announces. It does not appear yet what day the work was really commenced. An article we gave yesterday from a Richmond paper stated that the bombardment of the forts below the City was going on on Saturday last; but the probability is that the operations at that time were only preliminary to, and initiatory of, the grand assault. By the news this morning it looks as though the guns and mortars opened in earnest upon Fort Jackson on Tuesday of this week. The fire was kept up all Tuesday night, and was still active on Wednesday, when the dispatch is dated. No casualties are reported to our fleet; and it may be taken as certain that if we had suffered any serious damage it would have been described and magnified in the most fearful manner. The rebel telegrams say that twenty-five thousand 13-inch shell had been flung at the fort—which is a large story to tell or to credit; and that a thousand of them had fallen inside the fort. The rebels in the fort, however, are said to be still cheerful, and assert that they can stand it as long as we can. That is certainly a remarkable case of cheerfulness under adverse circumstances; and if the fire-eaters can really swallow 13-inch shell as long and as fast as FARRAGUT and PORTER can furnish them, the reduction of the fort by that means is hopeless. But this is precisely the kind of bluster that in every case has preceded a rebel defeat or surrender. It is the language that was used at Fort Pulaski, at Island No. Ten, and in a score of other cases. We expect that the next news will announce the fall of Fort Jackson, and *then* we shall hear from the rebels that Fort St. Philip is impregnable.

Fort Jackson, however, is a strong work. As described in Monday's TIMES, by a gentleman familiar with it, and with its recent armament, "It is one of our old United States fortifications, situated sixty miles below the city, possessing sixteen casemated guns, and some forty *en barbette*. Two of the guns are rifled 32s, several of the others are 68s, the remainder the old armament. Fort St. Philip, also a United States work, is directly opposite, (the river at this point is a little less than a half mile wide,) is built of low earth walls, mounting forty guns, with no casemates built up to a late date." The reduction of these two forts will clear the main obstacle in the way of our advance to New-Orleans.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL" DODGE.—The keepers of the Concert Saloon brothels make two equally shameful appeals: one to public sympathy, and the other to the "Constitution." So many thousands are to become "bread-less," that they expect the community and the Police will relent; or, failing here, they trust to legal wit to devise some issue which will suspend the practical application of the law, and leave them to prosecute their infamous business indefinitely. The Sunday Theatre men tried this scheme, with partial success, two years ago; and the Liquor Dealers' Association have practiced it successfully for years. Unless we mistake the temper of the Police, the public, and the counsel of the House of Refuge, this dodge will fail. Whatever legal questions may be raised, there is power enough intrusted to the several authorities concerned to compel obedience to the statute *until* it is repealed or [illegible] ... which will be never. The outrages are so monstrous that the strong hand can always arrest them, and the strong hand must be used—patiently, firmly, but surely. And the result will be that shameless wickedness will shrink back [illegible] ... ing the ... [illegible] ... long ... [illegible] ... the ... and disgust of all ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The rifles and ... [illegible] ... from the Democratic ... [illegible] ... in a Union ... [illegible] ... for the ... [illegible] ... one of the ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

...ly refuse any such proposition ... the invitation of the Re... adopting resolutions directly ... act of the National Administra... the Union party at the polls, and ... everything in its power to hamper and break ... the Administration at Washington, they are not very likely to stultify themselves so thoroughly as the Express supposes.

It is possible, nevertheless, that the managers of the Democratic organization may have seen the error of their ways, and may desire, even at this late day, to join the real friends of the Union in maintaining its authority, and crushing the rebellion against it. If so, the way is already open for them to do it. The Republicans and Union Democrats have laid down a platform of principles upon which they propose to stand hereafter, and to invite all who support *those principles*, and who support the National Administration, to join them in the election of delegates to a State Convention, and thus the Democrats can avail themselves of that invitation if they see fit. But they must understand that it is to be done upon the basis of a concurrence of *principles*, and not merely as a convenience for shielding themselves from responsibility. The Republicans last year subordinately laid aside their political sentiments and opinions, in order to secure harmony of action in support of the war; but they are not likely to repeat the experiment. The military necessities of the country are no longer sufficiently pressing to overbear all considerations of political principle, and whatever union is formed hereafter must be upon a distinct and explicit political platform. When the address and resolutions of the Republican and Union caucus of the Legislature come to be published, the *Atlas and Argus* will have an opportunity of deciding upon the expediency of such an application as the Democratic State Committee is said to contemplate.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Valuable Additions to the Relics of the Washington Family.

Daniel E. Sickles Again Nominated as Brigadier.

Doings of the Contract Investigating Committee.

An Exposition by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

ADDITION TO THE WASHINGTON RELICS.

Additions to the Washington relics in the Patent-office have been made by Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyons-dale, under order of the Commanding General, of the following articles:

A curious antique mirror, from Lady WASHINGTON'S boudoir, of thick Venetian glass, used at Mount Vernon.

A rare old mahogany escritoire in which WASHINGTON kept his private papers. The wood is black with age. It formerly belonged to Lord FAIRFAX.

Also one silk suit and a buff vest, both of finest fabric, but motheaten by time.

All of these articles are of historic value. They are from Arlington House.

The country is also deeply indebted to Mr. LYON for bringing to light an original portrait of WASHINGTON, painted by PEALE, an English artist, just after the battle of Princeton, in 1778, for RICHARD HENRY LEE. It confirms the correctness of HOUDON'S bust, and a photograph copy is sent to the Editor of the TIMES.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO RICHMOND.

In addition to what has been heretofore stated in contradiction of the false statements of the Richmond papers, there is good authority for stating that Count MERCIER, the French Minister, had no official communication whatever with the Southern authorities. The report that Lord LYONS has gone to Richmond, or is going, is as untrue as the recent unfounded rumors of changes in the Cabinet.

THE SEWARD-LYONS TREATY.

The ratification of the Seward-Lyons Treaty for the suppression of the African Slave-trade will soon be exchanged. The main points are, a mutual right of search without regard to the number of vessels to be employed, and the summary trial and punishment of those engaged in the illegal traffic.

THE REPORT ABOUT GEN. SMITH.

Mr. MORRILL, of the House, has been waited upon by officers of the army, who saw the Division Commander, Gen. SMITH, at the time he was charged with being drunk, and sacrificing the lives of some of the Vermont troops, who charged one of the rebel works at Yorktown, and informed him that he (MORRILL) was misled in asserting that the General (SMITH) who directed the movement of the Vermont troops was drunk, and, in consequence of being so, fell from his horse twice. One of the officers, a Colonel on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, assured Mr. MORRILL that he saw Gen. SMITH before and after the reconnoissance, and that he was perfectly sober; but that his horse did fall, throwing the General, injuring his head some, but not seriously. Mr. MORRILL acknowledged that he was misled, and that injustice had been done to Gen. SMITH.

GEN. SICKLES AGAIN NOMINATED.

To-day DANIEL E. SICKLES was again nominated by the President to the Senate as a Brigadier-General. Senators who voted against his confirmation a short time since, causing him to be deposed from his command in the field, will now vote to confirm him. The change in his favor is so great that it is said his confirmation is sure.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nominations of George Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, and George H. Thomas, of Virginia, as Major-Generals, and Col. Alfred H. Terry, of Connecticut, Miles S. Haskell, of Indiana, Maj. Henry W. Wesbells of the Sixth Infantry, Col. John W. Geary Maj. Samuel W. Crawford of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Leonard F. Ross, of Indiana, as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley to be Chief of Ordnance, and Wm. A. Hammond to be Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; also Charles F. Garrett as Assistant Quartermaster, and Harvey A. Smith, of Kansas, as Commissary of Subsistence. The Senate, it is said, rejected Nathan Keyes as Assistant Quartermaster, and the following as Brigadier-Generals: John Cochrane, H. H. Lockwood, Charles F. Clarke and Charles D'Ana. John Bell, of Tennessee, was confirmed as U. S. Attorney for the Middle District of that State.

MR. DAWES ON MR. CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Mr. DAWES gave Ex-Secretary ... [illegible] ... Mr. CAMERON, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explained by request of Mr. BROWNING, that the latter had an engagement with some gentlemen from Pennsylvania, who were going to Fort's in the afternoon; and that he (BROWNING) would endeavor to be in the House before the adjournment.

Mr. DAWES, during his elaborate defence of the Committee said they were charged with the duty of examining into contracts, and not to injure individuals. They did not go to St. Louis as enemies of Gen. FREMONT, and it would be news to his quiet neighborhood to hear, at this late day, that he (DAWES) was counted among them. He earnestly condemned the efforts to undermine the confidence of the House and country in the Committee. The motives which prompted the attack on Monday were known. The Committee, in their early progress, had the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS) and it was only when the Committee threw themselves between the Treasury and Simon STEVENS, the brother of the gentleman, and who was interested in the purchase and sale of five thousand arms for $60,000, that they encountered the opposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which culminated in an attack on the integrity and character of the Committee. He could not overlook the fact of the connection with others in this matter. He understood that a distinguished functionary of the Government was by at that time, acting in this House as generalissimo, and had congratulated Mr. STEVENS on his signal success over the Committee in their absence. The same ex-functionary also conferred with other gentlemen from Pennsylvania—gentlemen who had protested against taking Mr. CAMERON into the Cabinet—and yet were brought before Mr. LINCOLN on their knees, and made to retract all they said.

Mr. MCKNIGHT of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) remarked, that as the gentleman had not particularized the members of the delegation, he (MCKNIGHT) was one of them who protested against taking Mr. CAMERON into the Cabinet. He (MCKNIGHT) had never withdrawn or qualified that protest.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said he recommended the appointment of Mr. CAMERON, and he stood by it. He believed it was a good appointment for Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES' hour having expired, it was proposed that his time should be extended, but Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING objected, saying he was tired of running comments on attacks which nobody had made.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said, in the language of SHAKESPEARE, "A good name to man or woman is the jewel of the soul." In Pennsylvania slander was punished by a reclamation on the estate of the slanderer, or imprisonment. He had seen the libeller in the Penitentiary with the burglar and horse thief. If the remark about recommending Mr. CAMERON was applied to him (KELLY) he pronounced it false. That gentleman (CAMERON) did not represent his State by his vote or influence. He honored Mr. CAMERON as a man of most admirable traits of character, but as a statesman their lines ran in opposite directions. It was because the Committee were not acting in a spirit of candor and justice that he heretofore presented a letter from a valued constituent, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, in refutation of a serious charge against him, growing out of a mistake of the printer, which the Committee, as individuals, refused to correct. His complaint was not that investigation was made, but that the report was of such a character that Congress shrunk from taking action on its statements. Mr. KELLY referred to Mr. CUMMINGS' purchases, showing the economy he had exercised in the premises.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Opp.,) (of the Committee,) said the pantaloons were not distributed and the hats were too small. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLY said he would go to the Commissary's office with the gentleman and make a common report.

Mr. STRATTON said he would accept the proposition.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked his colleague on the Committee (STRATTON) to include the hundred and fifty bags of coffee.

Mr. STRATTON said the bags of coffee were in the possession of the Commissary, and had not been distributed for the reason they were not fit to use. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLY having concluded his remarks,

Mr. DAWES explained that in remarking on the change in the minds of gentlemen from Pennsylvania with reference to the appointment of Mr. CAMERON to a Cabinet office, the newspapers had made such announcements, which had never been contradicted. He thought there was no doubt of the fact. As to the Committee wasting the public money, as charged, they had in one single item saved an amount almost fabulous, namely, $1,300,000. Notwithstanding the repeated declaration of Mr. CAMERON that he never made a contract, it appeared that three days before he left the Cabinet he made one for 150,000 muskets, to be purchased abroad, and to be inspected by a man specially sent out under an assumed name, a brother-in-law of a distinguished officer of a Pennsylvania Railroad. In further commenting on the contracts made by Mr. CAMERON, Mr. DAWES spoke of a celebration of the return of harmony among old political antagonists of Mr. CAMERON, some of them knowing the value of the favors which they had received.

Mr. MOORHEAD inquired what reason the gentleman had for supposing such persons had attended the alleged celebration.

Mr. DAWES would answer the gentleman (MOORHEAD) in the language of the poet:

"I know not, I care not, if guilt's in thy heart—
I know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

Mr. DAWES, during his remarks, said that the giving of horse contracts, involving $400,000, was an easy way of reconciling old political differences. In conclusion, he said the Republican Party was not the only one participating in the plunder; but it must, notwithstanding, put forth every effort to stop the dishonest drain upon the National Treasury.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to reply to Mr. DAWES, but was not prepared to do so now, wishing first to read the gentleman's remarks, as it was beyond his power to be present when they were made.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday, to which time the House adjourned.

The House to-day reversed its yesterday's action on the motion to print 25,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office report in the German language, Mr. WALTON, Chairman of the Printing Committee, stating that the Government Printing Office has neither German type nor German printers. Besides, the work would have to be translated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Car of the Through Train to Washington Smashed Up.

A NUMBER OF NEW-YORKERS INJURED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

A serious accident occurred to-day to the through train from New-York, at Charlestown, ten miles from the Susquehannah. The rear car was thrown off the track by a misplaced switch, and after running 200 feet, struck sidewise against a loaded dirt car standing on a side track. The shock was very severe. Half the side of the car was stove in. The seats were demolished, and the passengers pitched headlong into the ruins.

LIST OF INJURED.

Mrs. ZIMMERMAN, from Brooklyn, was seriously cut in the face. Her oldest boy was injured in the head. Her oldest girl had her leg broken, and her infant was slightly hurt.

Mr. NELSON, of New-York, had his leg injured below the knee. A lady with him was cut on her forehead.

OLIVER GRANT, from Port Deposit, had both legs broken.

Two Italians, named COLUMBIA and DEVOTE, were injured in their ankles.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New-York TIMES, was slightly bruised—nothing serious.

No others were injured. The train was detained an hour and a quarter. The conductor left two surgeons in charge of the wounded, all of whom, except GRANT, will probably recover.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 25.

An accident occurred to the afternoon train from Philadelphia, near Northeast. The wheels of the last car got off the track, and threw the cars against others standing on a side track. Some six or seven were injured, but none killed. One man, named OTTO GRANT, had his leg amputated. The train was delayed for some time by the accident.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.
COMMITTEE—Jas. Bemerest, No. 172 Water-st., Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.
E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.
CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Rich Scarfs and Neck Ties,
With a large assortment of Gentlemen's
Hosiery, wholesale or retail. Prices low.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 175 Broadway.

Morgan's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.
ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 607 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN,
Secretary of Committee.
Country papers please copy.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.
There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.
Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring Styles of Hats, Caps and Soft Hats, for Gentlemen, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants. A splendid assortment.

MARRIED.

BARBE—HEACOX.—At Vandusenville, Mass., on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. Penniman, LEONARD BERGE to MARY C., daughter of Henry Heacox, Esq., of Buffalo, N.Y.

DEWSNAP—FRANCISCO.—On Thursday, April 24, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., JOHN DEWSNAP to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Francisco.

☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

HUGGINS—ELWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. JAMES FRANKLIN HUGGINS, of New-York, to Miss AGNES A. ELWOOD, of Connecticut.

MINTURN—ASPINWALL.—At Ascension Church, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, JOHN W. MINTURN to LOUISA, daughter of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.

NOBLE—BREMER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Nathaniel J. Burton, Mr. JAMES M. NOBLE, of Hartford, to Miss MARY BREMER, daughter of Osman Bremer, of Hoekanum, Conn.

DIED.

ACKER.—At Tarrytown, on Friday morning, April 25, CATHERINA ACKER, in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of Tarrytown, on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BRITTON—On Friday, April 25, of consumption, NATHANIEL BRITTON, in the 37th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Morris Betman, No. 10 Columbia-st. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 24, of scarlet fever, MARIA LATHROP, daughter of Rev. Robert R. Booth, aged 7 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 9th-st., without further invitation.

BALDWIN.—In Yonkers, LYDIA P., wife of Ebenezer Baldwin, in the 82d year of her age.
Her friends, and the friends of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anson Baldwin, Locust Hill, Yonkers.

COLES.—On Friday morning, April 25, of scarlet fever, MARY BELL, daughter of Thomas L. and Maria D. Coles, aged 4 years, 6 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Robert C. Bell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 314 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COMBS.—In this City, on Friday, April 25, after a severe illness, ANA, only daughter of James S. and Frances Emma Combs, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 183 East 20th-st.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 24, CHARLOTTE CROMWELL, wife of Aaron Field, in the 32d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Hicks-st., on Seventh Day, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JONAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 23, GRATZURA, wife of Frederick W. Jones, and youngest daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged 21 years.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

HARRISON.—In North Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, April 25, PAULINE E., wife of John P. Harrison, and eldest daughter of A. W. Barnes, in the 21st year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her father's, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M. New-York friends will take the Morris and Essex Railroad at Jersey City Ferry at 11½ A. M., and stop at Brick Church Station, where carriages will await them. They can, if they wish, return the same evening.

WEEKES.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, THEODORE F. WEEKES, only son of Joseph Weekes.
The friends of the family, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cora H. Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 158 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, April 22, at Fortress Monroe, Sergeant WALLACE L. MOORE, attached to the non-commissioned Staff of the Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 21 years.
The funeral will take place from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family, and the members of the 5th and 7th Companies Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are requested to attend without further notice.

PURDY.—At Rye, on Friday, April 25, THOMAS PURDY, in the 81st year of his age.
His funeral will take place at Christ Church on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, ABIGAIL D. SHLOVER, wife of the late S. T. Roberts, of New-York.
The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 27th inst., without further invitation.

SWINTON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, of scarlatina, CURRIE SWINTON, aged 16 months, youngest daughter of Wm. Swinton, Esq.
The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery on Friday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—April 25, 1862.
63, 23, 16, 5, 60, 15, 49, 56, 35, 40, 24, 33, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—April 25, 1862.
50, 5, 51, 19, 24, 72, 78, 23, 16, 75, 8, 10.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 143.—April 26, 1862.
33, 72, 64, 62, 73, 34, 37, 5, 29, 41, 45, 42, 23.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 209.—April 26, 1862.
29, 56, 46, 18, 74, 43, 27, 37, 24, 15, 1, 41.
Circulars sent by addressing
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SATURDAY EVENING, April 26,
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SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD.....EDWIN ADAMS
MODUS.....A. H. DAVENPORT
FATHOM.....W. DAVIDGE
HELEN.....Mrs. CHANFRAU
And a fine cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra.....Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
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On MONDAY EVENING,
MISS BATEMAN as JULIET, in ROMEO and JULIET.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as ROMEO.
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offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
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All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
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Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A ... woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 24 West 26th-st., where last employed.

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A CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a ... who has lived for two Welsh young girls, of good character and some experience, one as chambermaid, and the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. None but respectable families need apply to Mrs. E. D. Thomas, No. 248 ...th-av. Call for two days, between 2 and 4 P. M.

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A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a smart, active, single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can show good references. Call or address for one week, 211 East 23d-st.

A CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A ... young man, as clerk or salesman, in a ... or grocery house; has had some ... salary, with prospect of promotion. ... book of references as to ability, ... 209 Pittsfield Post-Office, ...

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S PLACE ... by a strictly sober, active and reliable man; ... steam City reference; knows the City thor- ... location or distance no object. Call for or ad- ... A. B., at Gardiner's feed, No. 72 West 23d-st., near ... Hotel.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ... by a respectable married man; is a good ... and first-rate gardener, the wife is a first-rate cook and laundress; ... reference from last employer. Address, for two days, J. E., Box No. 308 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who can produce seven years' recommendation from one place as coachman; can also refer to his last employer in this City; will be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small place in order. Address A. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman, leaving the Spring for Europe, would be glad to recommend two competent and trustworthy men in the above capacities, who he has been some time in his employ. For particulars, apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable German, as coachman and gardener; understands taking care of horses, gardening, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 3 Albany-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a smart, active, single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can show good references. Call or address for one week, 211 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a married man, without family; has good references. Address D. E. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A FARMER—CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A practical American farmer, a situation, to go to California with some respectable party, to take charge of some good fruit ranche, or some business in San Francisco; reference in San Francisco and New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A FOREMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by an American man, of thorough experience in the business; also the care and raising of cattle; references given to satisfy. Address for two days, FARMER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, with a small family, who understands gardening and the culture of grapes, who is perfectly able to superintend a country seat, or a farm, possessing the necessary tools to make all needful repairs, and who can furnish the best of references, wishes a suitable situation for one or more years. Direct, for three days, I. R. S., Farmer and Gardener, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A German single man, who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches, greenhouse, graperies, ornamental, &c.; can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Call on or address J. K., 67 Nassau-st.

A MERICAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE single man, a situation in a wholesale or retail fruit or butter store, or in any business where he can make a respectable living; has been in the fruit business two years. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMIssion house, a boy 16 years of age. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

A BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE. ONE WHO resides with his parents, writes a good hand, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 27 Fulton-st., second floor, for three days, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, WHO CAN furnish half the furniture and take charge of the indoor management of a pleasant boarding-house, in a beautiful village, easily accessible from New-York, is wanted. Any one having sons or daughters to educate, can have the best advantages and be sure of having a good business. Address Box No. 3,251 New-York Post-office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—IN A FANCYgoods store. A man of good character and ability, who can team his employer $2,000 on the best security, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Address with place of interview, (none other answered,) GEORGE C. VIRTUE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.—APply at the Insurance Office, 5th-av., corner 14th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn;) is in first-rate order, rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, beside closets and pantries, marble mantels in first and second stories, grates, folding doors, gas and cast features, Ridgewood water range in kitchen, and good cellar, iron railing in front, grass plot, &c. Will be sold cheap. Apply immediately to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,800; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class brown stone front dwelling-house No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn; 25 feet wide, with water and all modern improvements, in good order, on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. WILLS, at the Home Insurance Office, No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 53x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK, in exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 6th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant, on lease for a term of years. W. C. GOUDARD, No. 83 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY FOR SALE—Three-story and attic brick house, 20 feet 6 inches wide, with modern improvements. Lot 19 feet. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE.—STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, STEAM-PUMP, SHAFTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPES AND FIXTURES.—An excellent steam-engine of 20 horse-power, well finished and in perfect order, built by Wales, of the "Passaic Works," Newark, N. J., with two fine boiler, 26 feet by 44 inches, made of the best Pennsylvania boiler-iron, 5-16-inch thick, with breaching and covering plates for return flues; a Woodward steam pump, heater, connection-pipes, water-tank, four lines of 2 and 3-inch fine shafting, with from 5 to 36-inch pulleys, and good hangers and boxes. Also, several thousand feet of ¾, 1, and 1¼-inch steam-pipes, and gas-pipes and fixtures, on seven floors; all to be seen at the factory, Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The factory building is 110 feet deep, and 52 feet front, and with yard fronts 75 feet on 29th-st. It is built in the best manner, with six stories, and fine light basement, 11 feet high.

It has a fine flagged yard on each side, insuring permanent and unequaled light; also, coal-shed and engine-house.

The factory is suitable for almost any manufacturing business, but especially for paper-hangings, and can be bought, hired, or leased, on favorable terms. For further particulars, call on W. C. DUNTON, No. 55 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 152-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

BOILER, ENGINE AND HOIST-WAY FOR SALE—At No. 210 Washington-st., in good working order. TOWNSEND & WORTHINGTON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AT PRIVATE SALE—AT NO. 246 WEST 15TH-st., a beautiful parlor suits of rosewood brocatel furniture. Also, a splendid English velvet carpet. Attendance from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

FARMS.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM IN New-Jersey, seven miles from the ferry, on one of the best turnpikes in the State, containing 36 acres of valuable land for gardening, 4 acres of strawberries under cultivation, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., will be let with or without stock and utensils, consisting of one pair horses, three cows, four wagons, hot-bed sash, strawberry and market baskets, plows, harrows, and all the utensils necessary for gardening. A good house, barn and carriage house, 1½ miles from a railroad station. Apply soon, as it will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the lumber yard corner of Newark and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 66 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$16 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS:

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 60 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 186 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 13th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 162 East 13th-st.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.
North side 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 16th-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY REDUCED RENT, THE new, genteel 3-story brick house, in complete order, having handsome chandeliers, &c., as well as all the modern improvements, No. 152 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., convenient to cars and omnibuses. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the 13th Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 8 doors from 6th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court—three stories, with water, range, bath, gas and heater; a few moments's walk from South Ferry. Rent only $375 per annum. Inquire at No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

M. P. STEPHENSON.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BASEment dwelling-house situated on the northerly side of Bond-st., and known by the street No. 28. It is nearly new, and has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 97 West 14th-st., or No. 96 Warren-st., front office, second story.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry; three stories and basement, high-stoop, country-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, washtubs, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES TO LET—At very low rents. No. 140 South 8th-st., $250; No. 99 South 4th-st., $300; No. 105 2d-st., $350; No. 69 South 4th-st., $500; No. 256 Sacket-st., $500. All have water and gas. J. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 25 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—VERY LOW—THE ELEGANT NEW store, 25 by 85 feet, high ceilings, and full length French plate glass windows, No. 29 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. A very desirable location. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 35 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A CLUB, BOARDING-HOUSE OR private residence, the large four-story brown-stone basement house, No. 29 North Moore-st., clean and in good order; the whole or any part of the furniture can be purchased, if desired. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 63 WEST RALph-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. GILKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF NO. 28 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.; has water, gas, and fire-proof vaults. Location very desirable for almost any business. Power can be had, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRIZE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFIces on the second loft fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third loft, or the entire loft; also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 539 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 BLEECKER-ST., WITH all the improvements; for millinery, mantilla, merchant tailor, or private boarding-house; clean and in order. Possession at once. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, PRINCIpally in the western portion of the City, which will be let at reasonable rents. Also, some parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 140 East 15th-st., with modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, &c. For terms and all information on premises, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, LOW, OFFICES AND ROOMS for business purposes, No. 289 Broadway, near Duane-st., also, at No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. Good light and best of locations. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 83d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 15th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—$350—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, range, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 48 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th ave.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET. By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 16th-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREEstory and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. No. 98 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling, with tea-room attached, and gas, in No. 111 4th-st., near Amos. Rent $400. Apply to THOMAS GOADBY, No. 21 West 36th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 56 Perry-st.; it is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 675 SECOND-AV., NEAR 35th-st. Will be put in fine order. Rent $300. Also, 3d floor No. 715 6th-av., five rooms. Rent $140 per year. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in West 50th-st. It contains 14 rooms in fine order, with parlor chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout. Rent $500. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 227 West 34th-st., rent $800. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 105 Broadway.

HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS—FOR business purposes or private use, at No. 32 Waverley-place, to let.

TO LET—A GOOD CORNER STORE, NO. 32 8th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. No. 417 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 48 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE NO. 182 WEST 22D-ST., 3 story and basement, 14 rooms. Rent $700.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.
Store No. 26 Cedar-st.
Store No. 238½ 4th-av.
House No. 146 East 50th-st.
House No. 62 East 34th-st.
House No. 100 East 14th-st.
House No. 250 Greene-st.
Basement No. 240 3d-av.
House No. 114 East 34th-st.
House No. 153 West 24th-st.
House No. 56 East 23th-st.
House No. 579 2d-av.

House No. 107 East 27th-st.
House No. 21 Clinton place.
House No. 111 East 39th-st.
A part of No. 126 East 39th-st.
Part of No. 172 Thompson-st.
Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
Coal-yard No. 64 Wooster-st.
First floor No. 346 2d-av.
House No. 160 West 26th-st.
House, &c., No. 308 1st-av.
House & stable 105 E. 39th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 13 East 37th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 210½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 21th-st.; the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS 3-STORY BRICK house No. 176 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. In addition to its modern improvements, it has just been painted and papered throughout, and will be let at very reasonable rent to a good tenant. Possession can be had immediate. Apply at No. 33 Ferry-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 448, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, (OR the furniture will be sold,) the handsome, 3-story brick, high-stoop house, 13 rooms, gas and water, No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh; rent taken in board, if agreeable. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 61 Fulton st., N. Y., in the store.

HOUSES TO LET—IN EXCELLENT ORDER and low rents: 3-stories, high stoops and modern improvements, Nos. 193, 205, 207 and 209 East 10th-st.; No. 109 St. Mark's-place, (English basement;) also, upper part No. 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 143 West 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. It is handsomely situated, on one of the side-streets with Belgian pavement; the house is in good order. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 358 4th-av., or A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, MODERN PRIVATE brick dwelling-house, No. 31 Hammond-st., between 4th-st. and Waverley-place, containing bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, heater, &c. Rent

AUCTION SALES.

E. B. Harris, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF

CUTLERY, &c.

THOMPSON & HASELL will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 63 FREEMAN-ST.,

the entire assigned stock of Messrs Ellis, Brother & Co., consisting new and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf Hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

The sale will commence with lot No. 357, comprising a large assortment of heavy and shelf Hardware, in base-ments.

Gilbert & Fairchild, Auctioneers.

CHEAP SALE OF COFFEES, SPICES, &c.

GILBERT & FAIRCHILD will sell at auction, at No. 113 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, a large stock from a leading importer, comprising green and ground coffees of as-sorted grades; whole and ground pepper, cinnamon, nut-megs, ginger and other spices, pepper-sauce, re-fined saleratus and super-carbonate of soda, mustard, about 250 cases yeast pow-ders; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, salt in boxes and bags, chocolate, ground rice, vermicelli, brandy and other liquors, 200 bags corks, sand-paper, &c. Also, plat-form scales, safe, and other office furniture. The goods may be seen on view.

JOHN KELLY, Late Sheriff.

Henry B. Hentz, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On MONDAY, April 28,

At 10½ o'clock,

At No. 151 West 13th-st.,

Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bed-ding, clocks, glass ware, &c., together with the usual as-sortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.

Catalogues at sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

COSTLY AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART at auction, at the pri-vate residence No. 40 West 38th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the first-class furniture and works of art contained in the above residence, comprising Wilton, medallion, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and other carpetings, superb rosewood and oak carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in Ma-genta satin brocade, made by Rochetort & Skarron, Bau-daine and others; English library chairs, bookcases, bahl escritoire; bedroom furniture, china, glass, silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, a choice collection of paintings, fine line engravings, (including many proofs,) water colors, &c., by Gignoux, Kensford, Casilear, Van Wilde, Van Kaiser and others. An original portrait of Aaron Burr, by Vanderlyn—one of the early productions of this celebrated master, and amongst the very best of his works. This is the only por-trait in existence of Burr at that age, and was long in the possession of the Vanderlyn family, from whom it was purchased by the present owner. Particulars in cata-logues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st. The sale of the works of art will commence punctually at 1 o'clock.

R. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 44 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture con-tained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, in silk figured reps, etagere marble-top, with mir-ror; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, Wm. Hall & Son, makers; marble-top centre-tables, walnut and rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, blankets, marble-top dressing-bu-reaus, washstands, commodes, dressing tables, toilet crock-ery, lounges, easy chairs, black walnut extension-table, din-ing chairs, marble top buffet, sofa-tables, lace curtains, china and glass ware, library bookcase and chairs, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c.; together with an as-sortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,

at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Henry-st., the handsome household furniture, the en-tire contents of above house, consisting of English velvet carpets, two carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold and maroon brocade, rosewood centre and side tables, elegant pier mirrors, with cornices and vases to match, made to order by Williams & Stevens; rosewood piano 7-octave, mantel ornaments, parian, porcelain and bronzes, hall-stand, dining-room extension-table of oak with chairs to match, leather and brocade covered hair furni-ture, bedroom furniture of mahogany, cottage furniture richly enameled *en suite*, Brussels carpets, mattresses, bedding, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furni-ture, with which the sale will commence.

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 1-2 O'clock, at the residence, No. 22 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., elegant household furniture, con-sisting of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, cover-ed in heavy blue satin brocade and crimson satin; heavy velvet tapestry carpets, heavy lace and crim-son brocade curtains en suite, carved centre and side tables, rosewood etagere, mantel and etagere ornaments, library in richly carved black walnut, cover-ed in green reps; black walnut secretary, fine engravings; marble-top bureaus, Brussels carpets, bedrooms of carved rosewood and black walnut and cottage furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets; porcelain and glassware, &c. &c., all made to order by the best City makers, and in first-class condition.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

THE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on MON-DAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Nassau-st., the entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs, large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, castors, china, crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives, &c., oil-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, sofa-case, &c. &c.

Also,

Steam table, copper pans and urns, large upright tubu-lar boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fix-tures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., the entire furniture con-tained in said house, consisting in part of handsome plier and mantel glasses, marble-top centre and side tables, mahogany sofa, chairs and drawers, in reps; marble and hair cloth clocks, handsome window curtains, mahogany ex-tension tables, French bedsteads, armoire glass, beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass ware, library bookcase and chairs, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c.; together with an as-sortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Peter L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SALE AT PUBLIC AUC-TION, AT JOURNEAY,

ON SATURDAY, April 26, at 11 A. M.,

At salesroom, No. 373 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rosewood sofas, in brocatel, hair cloth, &c.

Rosewood 7-octave piano forte, carved legs, overstrung tone.

House furnishing goods in great variety.

Velvet and tapestry carpets, &c., removed for conve-nience of sale.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL

at auction, on SATURDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 West 33d-st., genteel household furniture, con-sisting of mirrors and ingrain carpets, mahogany and other bedsteads, cottage suits, mahogany tete-a-tetes, curled hair sofas, mahogany centre and side ta-bles, carved stands, hair, husk and straw mattresses, oak extension tables, iron bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, chairs, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the handsome new house and lot No. 40 West 39th-st., south side, 360 feet east of 6th-av. Lot 20 feet front and rear, 100 feet deep. House 20 feet front, three stories high, stone, brown stone, 22x55 feet, has modern improvements and contains every convenience; lot fenced; title perfect; terms to suit. Maps and full par-ticulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Fred & Co., Auctioneers.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES, AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by FRED & CO., Auctioneers, at-tend in Hempstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit, orchard, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outbuilds nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For fur-ther particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auc-tioneers' office, 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer,

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL

at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., one fine oil painting of "Kay Albert the Genoa, lately exhibited at the Dussel-dorf Gallery." By order of

MATHEW T. BURNE, Constable.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL,

at auction, on SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Nassau-st., a general as-sortment of miscellaneous furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, bedsteads, extension-tables, chairs, tables, desk cas-es, rosewood pianos, &c., &c. Also, crockery and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

George Coor, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOTEL FURNITURE.—ON MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the Union Cottage, on 23d-st., corner of 9th-av., including chamber, dining-room and bar-room furni-ture, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, tables, china and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale, which will be absolute.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 38 Nassau-st.: Assignee's sale of Carriages.—Handsome new one-panel coach, one rockaway, one coach, extension top, one four-seat rockaway, one high-door wagon, one Wilcox Buggy,

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.,

HOTEL FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS,

&c., &c.,

No. 38 West Broadway-st.,

between Chambers and Duane-sts.

Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., res-taurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold with-out reserve to the highest bidder.

A. M. Mswain, Auctioneer.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 333 BROADWAY,

Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing

On MONDAY, 21st instant,

And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day,

THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAV-INGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL

BASES, CORNICES, &c.,

Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Sonn-tag, Oddie, Nichels, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. removed from a country seat at Hyde Park, for con-venience of sale. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 East 37th-st., Murray Hill, near Madison-av., a very valuable lot of costly furniture, made to order by Huch-ings, Boudoine, Ponsot, and partly imported from Paris, con-sisting of richly carved French walnut parlor suite, covered in figured moquet; suite of rosewood, covered in fine green cloth; superb Axminster carpets, in perfect order; Wilton and Brussels ditto; large Dresden and Japanese vases, from the King of Holland's sale; Marquetria furniture, Japanese centre table, inlaid; rosewood etagere, a pre-cium 7-octave piano-forte, made by Gale & Co., with pearl keys, richly carved and cost $1,000; dining room furniture of oak, made by Huchings; one large and two side buffets, very handsome extension table, chairs, etc.; large Parian figure, Sapho, cost $250; blk. clock, mantel mirrors, carved oak consoletable, bedroom suites of inlaid rosewood, imported; richly imported carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, suite French delaine, real Chinese toilet sets, dressing bureaus with inclosed cabinets, and satin wood suite covered silk plush, suite in solid oak, made by Boudoine; cheval glasses, couches, large bronze gas figures, imported by Tiffany & Co. for hall; hall stand, etc. Will be sold without reserve.

J. Herman, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 139 Joralemon-st., between Court and Clin-ton sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, chamber and dining room furni-ture, hair mattresses, bookcases, hat-stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, dinner sets, sew-ing machine, turning lathe, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 296 Henry-st., between Har-rison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn,

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—Rosewood parlor suite in green reps, mantel mirror, Turkish arm chairs, handsome mahogany writing table, centre tables, book cases, two painted and enameled marble-top chamber suites, hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, chairs, white china dinner set, glass ware, medallion carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 14 East Baltic-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn,

A small quantity of household furniture, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 61 Second-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn,

Carpets, oil-cloths, household furniture, &c.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the Pearl-st. House, corner of Ferry and Pearl sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, &c.; hair, husk and straw mattrasses; feather beds, pillows and bolsters; sheets, blankets and comforters; Brussels and ingrain carpets; stair carpets and oil-cloths; parlor fur-niture, piano-forte, tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre tables, window curtains, mirrors, dining-room furniture, tables, chairs, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen fur-niture, with which the sale will begin.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the residence, No. 11 West 25th-st., near 5th-av., handsome household furniture, made to order by Marcotte, consisting of velvet carpets, nearly new, in parlors, el-egant suits of carved ebony, inlaid furniture, covered with medallion aubusson, cost $1,200, inlaid etagere, centre and side tables, oil-paintings, bedroom furniture, made to or-der by Marcotte, of Marquetrie Vois de Vose, bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, extension table, beds, mattresses and bedding, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM G. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1862, the subscriber, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Mer-chants' Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, ly-ing and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avennes, known and de-signated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Bloomingdale Road and the East River, devised by PETER GERARDUS BEEK-MAN, JUN., to SUSANNA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwester-ly corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First-avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street, twenty-six feet, thence Southerly, parallel with said avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastern half of said dwelling-house now on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, April 18, 1862.

J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap 19-2aw 3wS. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 25th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, ap-pointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of exe-cuting and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north-erly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenne ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and paral-lel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, to-gether with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

S. W. & R. A. Gaines, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap11-2aw3w F&S

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscri-ber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-1aw6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-1aw6mS*

COAL, &C.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH-ORCHARD, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, fresh from the mines, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, Liverpool Orrel and English house cannel, at lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

TRY DUNLOP'S

SPLENDID ALE,

IN CASK AND BOTTLED,

Wholesale and for family use.

W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND"—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an en-velope, (with stamp, if you wish it come sealed,) inclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. HUNTINGTON, New-York City.

[illegible]

ONE-YEAR 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,

AT PAR AND INTEREST,

IN AMERICAN GOLD

Payable on demand, for sale by

LIVERMORE, LOWS & CO.,

(The Daughter of [illegible]

Kellogg...Maria | Brignoli...Paolo | Beetti...Ferdinando

Dealers in Securities,

Nos. 43 and 45 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermasters' Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the high-est market price.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes,

6 Per Cent One-Year Certificates,

Ordnance Claims,

Navy Agents' Claims,

Quartermasters' Checks and Certificates,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,

No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 Wall-st,

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent: Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DE-fence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest there-on, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to in-vest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear Interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be trans-ferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corpora-tion, at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comp-troller's Office, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of cer-tificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies sur-rendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $5,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered. J. F. D. LANIER.

New-York, April 26, 1862.

Wabash and Erie Canal, Indiana, New-York, April 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are here-by notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES OF KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Ca-nal, on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the pro-visions of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evans-ville," passed Jan. 27, 1847.

Office American Guano Company, No. 55 William st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERI-CAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to com-mence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York, April 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.

The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.

By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

FOR SALE.—TO EXECUTORS AND OTHERS seeking security by first mortgage on City property—$1,000. Mortgage at legal interest; two years to run; bondsmen unexceptionable. The purchaser can realize on the price 12 per cent. per annum. Address Box No. 705 New-York Post office.

JERSEY CITY GAS COMPANY STOCK—Sacramento City and County Bonds, Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company's Bonds, City of Milwau-kee Bonds and over-due "Coupons," bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail-road Company will be paid at No. 25 William-st

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. in-terest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 30, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the pren-ises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 186 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TER-MINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into dépôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	8:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.

N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canan-daigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 2:55 and 5:25 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)	

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger dépôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement.—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTER-MEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEA-BURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE to be CHEAP-EST as well as the BEST fer-tilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Gardon Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes: $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

GAME BAGS.—A JOB LOT OF FRENCH GAME-Bags wanted, for cash. Address Lock-Box No. 543 Cincinnati Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND LENT OPERA SEASON.

[illegible] time in Brooklyn, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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The New-York Times: Saturday, April 26, 1862.

THE NORTH CAROLINA.

The Recent Expedition—Fort Macon Formally Surrendered—Progress of the Work—Extensive Character of the Work—The Fayetteville Arsenal—Rebel Movements in the Interior.

Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

Compared with the gigantic contests which are going on in the West, I am aware the country will hardly pause to give a passing glance at the operations of the army on this part of the coast; and yet, as a part of the great programme of the war, the intelligent will not fail to attach to our movements their full significance and importance. The day which sees the rebel flag humbled which now defiantly floats above Fort Macon, must witness the opening scenes of the most important conquests of the South, which, by its railroad facilities, affords us unrestricted communication with the mountain regions of North Carolina, with Tennessee and the whole Southwest. Hatteras, with its shallow and dangerous inlet, and perplexing currents, will become obsolete. Our troops for reinforcing the victorious Union army, will sail securely into the harbor of Beaufort in four days from Norfolk, and with all its provisions and *material* of war, will be loaded from ship and steamer directly upon railroad cars, at Morehead City, which will land them at Newbern in two hours, at Goldsboro in three, and Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in less than four hours. From these points, with the road and bridges intact, the army of any size, with all its essential *material*, can be moved west, toward Memphis, north to Richmond, or southward to Charleston or Savannah, without a day's delay, except such as a divided and distracted rebel army can oppose to its progress. In a word, the occupation of Beaufort, with its great avenue to the interior, seals the fate of rebel rule in North Carolina, and opens up the freest possible access to the very heart of the rebellion in the South. All natural obstacles which have opposed the progress of our forces, will have been overcome, and the successful completion of the campaign undertaken by Gen. BURNSIDE in this part of the South will be comparatively easy, and only a matter of time.

In view of these circumstances, the country will not be disappointed to hear that the stronghold which commands the approach to Beaufort, whose possession was obtained by the meanest stealth and fraud, is to be defended with a tenacity of purpose and a desperation commensurate with its importance to the success of the conspiracy.

The flag, Col. WHITE, who holds sway in the rebel fort, discovers no signs of caving in. The rebel flag floats defiance to the sunlight at his rising, and flaps its gaudy folds in the sight of civilized men. Our brave Rhode Island volunteers, under Major WEEDON, the 8th to Rhode Island, under Col. RODMAN, and a portion of the Eighth Connecticut, have steadily worked their way almost up to the very walls of the fort, driving it, precipitately, the bluatering Georgia and Alabama "Wild Cats" and "Fireaters," who have every morning marched out of their hiding-place to reconnoitre.

On Thursday afternoon, alarmed at the bold movements of our troops, who were creeping steadily up to the fort, a continuous fire of shell was kept up, which was directed along the beach to the westward, from which the Union pickets were approaching. Col. WHITE evidently thought a few of these projectiles would put our men to ignominious flight. Two companies which marched along the fort in the morning, led by two mounted officers, and which had proceeded only some one thousand yards, were sent scampering back again, as soon as they had approached to within rifle range of our men, who lay concealed and watching behind the first line of sand-hills west of the fort. A strenuous effort was made to draw our boys out in sight, but there they lay like so many woodchucks in their holes which they had dug with their hands in the sand, and defied alike the musket-balls and the exploding shells, which fell in a shower all around them. A man is kept constantly suspended by a tackle upon the flag-staff at some fifty feet above the parapet of the fort, so as to detect the slightest movement of our men. The instant a Yankee head is discovered among the sand hocks, off goes a 32-pounder, and a shell flies screaming through the air upon its murderous errand, dashing the sand cloud in the faces of our men, or bursting in a thousand fragments above their heads. This was kept up throughout yesterday afternoon, and we, who were watching this shower of death-dealing missiles out of immediate range, expected to find the scores of our men had been killed or wounded. Capt. ANDREWS, of the Fifth Rhode Island Battalion, who occupied the advance, we could distinctly observe as he, with two or three others of his men, lay behind a slightly rolling sand hill, while this fire was kept up for his especial benefit. As soon as the smoke of the gun appeared he would duck his head down, and while the shell had passed over or had burst, he would bob up again, to the evident disgust of the rebel gunners, who, it must be admitted, showed great proficiency in practice. Several times they were completely covered with sand. While Capt. ANDREWS, Lieut. REMINGTON and others were amusing the fort in this way, busy hands were at work in another place throwing up the necessary cover for the batteries of siege guns and mortars which are to finish the work.

Thus far only two persons have been wounded, Capt. GRIFFITH, of the Eighth Connecticut, and one private, who were struck by balls fired by the pickets during their skirmish of Saturday. Their wounds are not considered serious.

Before this reaches the TIMES, Major WRIGHT will no doubt have established his rifle pits within less than a thousand yards of the fort, from which our sharpshooters can pick off the gunners, who are wholly unprotected by casemates on the land side. The mortars and 32-pound Parrots will also soon be in position, and render the places too warm for them long to hold out.

This morning the usual attempt to throw out pickets was made. Some thirty men sallied out of the fort, and proceeded quite boldly for, perhaps, half a mile, when they all suddenly dropped, and after a few moments' pause, rose, wheeled to the right about, and [illegible] time back to the fort. Our men [illegible] much nearer than they were [illegible] a real surprise. On another occasion [illegible] approached almost within [illegible] of the rebels, who were dodging, [illegible] Indians, from one cover to another, and [illegible] our pickets with the greatest curiosity, as [illegible] what manner of men they were. REMINGTON [illegible] a few lines on a small slip of paper, and [illegible] it to a stick, which he stuck in the sand. This letter done reads something as follows:

"We came down to see you as friends. Meet us here, and let us have a neighborly chat. We won't hurt you."

They crept furtively up and took the mysterious message, but keeping all the time a sharp look-out, as if afraid [illegible] some Yankee trick was about to be played upon them. Afterwards our pickets approached [illegible] and Rhinoceros, good-naturedly placing his [illegible] to each other, figuratively shook hands with them at a distance, but the "wild cats" were not [illegible] to return the compliment, or come near enough to hold the proffered friendly chat. They [illegible] out of cover of their works, and [illegible] to retire inside the ball opens again, and [illegible] on until, in imagination at least, [illegible] were slaughtered. Col. WHITE then [illegible] to take dinner, imbibe, and smoke [illegible], when he returns again to the friendly task, [illegible] a shell occasionally into our lines. This [illegible] until sunset, when the rebel rag is lowered, and the day's work is done.

[illegible] Tuesday forenoon a boat was sent around [illegible] our rear to reconnoitre. It contained five [illegible] succeeded in pushing up a creek in the [illegible], out of range, but they were observed, and only one of capture by Major WEEDON, who was [illegible] laughing for them, by a rapid movement back again.

Gen. BURNS has his headquarters established just out of range of the rebel guns, and day and night is laboring to complete arrangements. Platforms had to be built for the guns and mortars, magazines constructed in the sand, &c. Thus the work goes bravely on.

The arrival of the Paymaster, and the disbursement of so much money—two months' pay to all the troops—made lively times to Newbern. Stores are opened upon every corner, and restaurants on the New-York plan flourish. ADAMS & Co.'s Express will take home a large amount of money to be distributed to needy families, who have waited too long for the wages which the troops have so well earned in the service of the Government. But the money is good, and not like the flimsy paper trash or counterfeit coin given to the Southern soldiers. A considerable quantity of bogus coin was found in the camp at Newbern, a dollar specimen of which I have before me. It is an old Spanish dollar well executed, and calculated to deceive the poor country boys from the woods of North Carolina and Georgia.

NEWBERN, Sunday, April 20.

I learn that there was, yesterday, quite a serious picket skirmish between the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment and the rebel troops who are watching our movements, near Trent, 12 miles west of this place, on the line of the railroad. The Twenty-third Massachusetts have been engaged rebuilding the bridge. [illegible] supported by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts. Frequent sorties have been made, with the apparent design of driving us back from the advance position now occupied by us, and the troops have had to work with a sword or musket in one hand and a hammer in the other. Yesterday, the pickets of the Seventeenth Massachusetts were surprised by the rebels, and after a brief skirmish eleven of our men were made prisoners, and carried beyond the lines. One of the rebels was shot. More troops will probably be thrown forward, to protect the roads. E. S.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

National Taxation—Report of the Special Committee.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the subject of taxation and the best course of action to be recommended to the attention of Government for the raising of revenue to meet the altered circumstances of the country.

A memorial to Congress on the subject was reported by Messrs. OTOYER, GRIFFITH, GOULD, THOMAS and WARN—the Committee appointed by the Chamber—of which the leading features are as follows:

The Committee declare that the current expenditures of the Government during the present year, and for several years to come, will require not less than $250,000,000, and that means must be devised to meet the expenditures thus created. It is suggested that all fiscal bills (pending the rebellion and during such time as its consequences may have to burden the people) should be clear and concise as possible, so that all classes of those who have to contribute to the maintenance of the Government shall know how and why they are called upon to put their hands into their pockets for the support of the Union. The report lays down the principles that (in view of the expenses of collecting the public revenue) for the convenience of taxpayers, and for a prompt realization of income, it is expedient the objects of taxation should be as few as possible; that, in the selection of objects for taxation, the necessaries of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make the burden fall on all classes according to each one's ability to sustain the same, and as lightly as can be made profitable—a heavier ratio of impost being levied on all luxuries and enjoyments for indulgence in which the wealthy can afford to pay; and that the leading products of the South, which have been among the causes of the rebellion, be made to prominently aid in the restoration of peace and the final liquidation of the public debt.

Assuming the leading features of this programme to be self-evident truths, the Committee prey that Congress will, at au early day, frame a revenue system based upon seven subjects or departments of taxation, to wit:

From all sales of goods, merchandise, and other property, at wholesale and retail, a tax of one per cent., yielding (so the memorialists believe) the annual sum of..... $115,000,000

From the Tariff..... 50,000,000

From *an excise or tax on Cotton* of two cents per pound..... 24,000,000

From an excise tax on Whisky and other liquors of 25 cents per gallon..... 30,000,000

From an excise tax on malt liquors of 5 cents per gallon..... 8,000,000

From a direct tax on real and personal property..... 12,000,000

Total..... $264,000,000

In support of the schedule thus set forth, the Committee puts forward the subjoined arguments:

That from extensive inquiries and calculations recently made, it appears that the sales of goods and merchandise of all kinds in the United States annually, amount to at least $11,500,000,000; and that the tax of one per cent. on the frequent sale or transfer of this property, while it would produce the large sum of $115,000,000 to the public Treasury, would be so light upon the individual consumers that the people would scarcely feel it.

That from the present, and from reasonable estimates of the quantities of foreign goods imported during the present and approaching fiscal years, the tariff, as now framed, will yield a no less sum than $50,000,000.

That an excise or tax upon cotton, as one of the prominent or leading products of the South, while it will yield a revenue of twenty-four millions on the estimated reduced crop of three millions of bales, will not encourage competition in the growth of this staple in foreign countries; and that the United States must continue to be, as heretofore, the main reliance of Europe for their supply of this article; and further, that the return of peace may be relied upon to restore to the country an aggregate annual production of four millions of bales, which will still further contribute, in future years, to the proposed revenue from this source.

That the proposed excise or tax upon tobacco, as an article of luxury, will yield this year the sum named; and that from the peculiar fitness of the climate and soil of the tobacco-producing States, no foreign competition need be feared in their production of this important staple, now so largely used abroad, and contributing materially to the wealth of this nation.

That the excise or tax on whisky and other domestic liquors, while it is less than a fifth of the tax levied on such products in other countries, will yield a permanent revenue of at least twenty-five millions of dollars, and prospectively nearly double that sum.

The advantages set forth as likely to arise from the schedule indicated in the memorial are as follows:

1. Reduced expenses in collection of revenue.
2. Obviating the appointment of twenty thousand collectors of special revenue.
3. Renewed confidence in the integrity, power and resources of the Government.
4. Avoidance of an income tax, already provided for by law, and already odious to the people before its operation has been felt.
5. That the true and equitable sources of taxation and public revenue will be reached by the schedule now suggested; because, first, each man will contribute in the ratio of his individual and family expenditure, (and no more;) and, secondly, those who spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in what may be termed the luxuries and extravagances of life, (namely, liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c.,) will be compelled to contribute more largely toward the public revenue than those whose incomes and expenditures are on a limited scale.

After debate, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. DODGE, RICHARDS, and NYE, were appointed delegates to proceed with the memorial to Washington.

At the meeting of the Chamber next Thursday, the presentation of medals to Gen. ANDERSON, Major SLEMMER, and the other heroes of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens, will take place.

THE CONCERT SALOON REFORM.

Prolongation of the Eclipse—The Status Quo Maintained—Waiting for the Constitutionality of the Law to be Tested—Judge Barnard to Decide To-day, &c.

The partial eclipse of the concert halls, which threatens soon to become total, or to disappear altogether, continued last night. The entire business is at a temporary stand-still, awaiting the result of the made case already before the Courts, to test the constitutionality of the new law. As on the previous evening, there was en entire compliance with the law at all the smaller establishments, and the larger ones dropped this or that feature so as to keep within the letter of the statute. But the concert men are only defeated, not conquered. They despond but do not despair. They place a firm reliance upon the skill and ability of the legal talent which they have employed, and, with knowing wink and meaning smile, (both kinds of smile,) predict that, ere another sun sets, one of the highest Courts of the State will have decided that, since liquor-selling, theatrical performances and pretty waiter-girls are separately legal and proper, that when conjoined they cannot be prohibited by any constitutional statute. "Why," they say, "we can get a license, and the City takes our money, for either the performances or liquor-selling; and some of the most respectable establishments have employed waiter-girls. How is it that, when we combine all three in one business, we can be punished for misdemeanor?"

The "made case" is then their talisman, their beacon of hope, their Eureka, their philosopher's stone, their strategy. A waiter girl has been found to consent to martyrdom for the good of the cause. She was surposely deputed to carry a glass of lager to a gentleman among the audience at the Canterbury Saloon while the performance was in progress. Here are the three venal offences combined, and the sacrificial young lady having been arrested and bailed, may be habeased, certioraried, appealed, and the lawyers know what else, before the momentous question is settled.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has taken upon himself, or rather had put upon him, the difficult task of unraveling this knotty question. He may be called upon *à la* MCCUNN, to enter deeply into the question of "bevernges," perhaps to define that euphonious word—possibly to pass upon the learned decision that it means to take a drink in front of a bar and ask your friend to ditto, and pay for the same in two bad five cent pieces and two nickel cents. Mayhap, the quandary will arise whether lager-bier will intoxicate; if yes, how much, and in what proportion to the waiter girls; if nay, wherefore?

But rumor—and by that is meant an Inspector of Police—says that the learned Judge has already made up his mind; likewise, that the hearts of the saloon-keepers will be gladdened; furthermore, that the law will be declared unconstitutional. Be that as it may, the *statu quo* was maintained last night, and a beggarly account of empty benches, denoted the departure of the all-interesting concomitants that were wont to fill the places. The harp that once through tearera halls, was silent. The boys peeped in at the doors, and listened in vain for the minstrel boy. Probably the minstrel boy to the war had gone, and all round bts hat wore a green willow. As for the waiter girls, if met at all, they had to be met by moonlight, for gaslight is too expensive in a large hall, without anybody to pay for it but the *proprietor*.

Even while the concert-saloons and theatres unanimously comply with that portion of the law which forbids the sale of liquor in the performances rooms. Even the refractory Bowery saloons complied—hanging that it was only for a day, and not for all time.

The Police were very active in endeavoring to ferret out any violation of the order. Superintendent KENNEDY, accompanied by Commissioner ACTON, visited quite a number of the most prominent saloons on Broadway in the early part of the evening, for the purpose of seeing to what extent the proprietors were disposed to comply with his orders, and also to learn how well the patrolmen discharged their duty throughout their respective Precincts.

Mr. BUTLER, of No. 444 Broadway, informed the Superintendent that he had devised a plan whereby he could conduct his establishment upon the same profitable basis as heretofore, and still not be found guilty of violating the statute. His policy was was this, viz: he has partioned off one corner of the saloon, where he proposed to establish a bar for the sale of all kinds of liquors to be drank at the counter, allowing no kinds of drinks to be taken into the auditorium. He proposed to have only one door to communicate with the saloon. Mr. KENNEDY at once informed him that this was not a compliance with the law in any sense, and that it would not be permitted. In connection with some of the places, bars have already been established near door,—the entrance being on the street, with no communication between.

No arrests were made so far as heard from.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from North Carolina.

Late on Thursday night the United States steam transport *Cossack* arrived at this port, bringing 149 wounded men from Newbern and Roanoke. They were in charge of Dr. WHITE, of the Ninth New-York, and Chaplain J. B. CLARK, and were attended by Lieut. BENNETT, Dr. WHITE, Hospital Stewards HEVITAGE and COOK, and Nurses SMITH and HILL, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, JAMESON of Fifty-first New-York, HERRICK and TILTON. Early yesterday morning the *Cossack* was visited by Col. HOWE and Capt. ALMY, of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, and Col. BLISS, of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff, who did all they could, by carrying with them the good things of this life, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Subjoined is a list of the regiments the men belonged to, and the place where they were wounded:

Regiment.	Where Wounded—Roanoke.	Newbern.	Total.
Twenty-first Massachusetts....	9	7	16
Twenty-third Massachusetts....	2	22	24
Twenty-fourth Massachusetts..	1	3	4
Twenty-fifth Massachusetts....	6	1	7
Twenty-seventh Massachusetts.	5	21	26
Ninth New-Jersey.....	6	8	14
Ninth New-York.....	1	—	1
Ninety-ninth New-York.....	1	—	1
Fifty-first New-York.....	4	13	17
Eighth Connecticut.....	—	13	13
Tenth Connecticut.....	—	10	10
Eleventh Connecticut.....	—	2	2
Fourth Rhode Island.....	1	6	7
Fifth Rhode Island.....	—	6	6
Fifty-first Pennsylvania.....	1	—	1
Total.....			149

Yesterday morning the *Cossack* steamed to the foot of Murray-street, where the men were disembarked, and conveyed in ambulances to the hospitals. Those belonging to New-York and Jersey regiments were taken to the Park Barracks, now converted into a temporary hospital, while those from New-England were carried to the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway. Directly it was known that our brave wounded had arrived, a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Dr. Osgood, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Woolsey, Mrs. Dr. Buck. Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. R. D. Turner, and Mrs. Dr. Noyes, vied with each other to afford comfort to the untortunate wounded. A number of physicians were also in attendance, who busied themselves in dressing the wounds. Among them were Drs. North, Peters, Buck, Wood, Sayre, Bumsted and Anderson. Medical students were also present, who acted as dressers.

Many of the men whose wounds were not too severe have already left for home. Some were but slightly hurt, and those whom it was considered injudicious to move still remain in hospital. Every man was charmed with the treatment he received, and express gratitude for the manner they have been treated since their arrival here, both by the Relief Association of New-England and the State Agent of New-York.

Among the wounded are the following officers: Wm. H. SAWYER, Captain Twenty-third Massachusetts; R. R. SWIFT, Captain Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; JACOB EATON, Lieutenant Eighth Connecticut; WM. H. BARNES, Lieutenant Fifty-first New-York.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU closed his season last night at the Academy, and, we regret to say, closed it when there was every prospect of his continuing it highly successfully. But so it is. Just when the ball comes into most of our hands, we neglect to cast it, and why should an operatic mensger be expected to do differently from the remainder of the world. "La Favorita" was the opera given last night, and ELENA D'ANORI made her *début* in New-York in the part of *Leonora*. It would seem that this opera, originally written for a *mezzo soprano*, is always a favorite opera with *contralti*. Why this should be, it is at present scarcely necessary for us to inquire, although it is, perhaps, partially due to the fact that Madame STOLZ originally created so great a sensation in the *rôle* of *Leonora*, and partly to the chances which it affords the operatic actress. We say the "actress," because it is a noticeable fact that, with but few exceptions, *contralti* are generally good actresses. It is, therefore, we suppose, upon this account, that Madame D'ANORI has added the opera to her *repertoire*, and achieved so thorough a success in it. We, indeed, without any exception, must regard her as the best *Leonora* that has yet appeared in this City. Her share in the duet with the *King*, "In questo solo," in the second act, was the first thing which led us to expect this. It was charmingly vocalized, with a tenderness which was scarcely to be expected, and gave us a pleasant hint of the manner in which she would sing the remainder of the opera. "O mio Fernando," though most ungraciously cut in two by the applause of the indiscriminating portion of the audience, was rendered with consummate taste and feeling, lacking, if anything, in nobility of style, for which she made more than amends by the deep feeling she threw into it. In the last act she was grand, and was magnificently supported by BIGNOLI, whose "Spirto Gentil" was exquisitely rendered. Indeed, after hearing any other *tenori*, we are always compelled to admit that BAIGNOLI is the best of them we have had for many years in this country. TOMASI may make a success, as STIGELLI and others have done before him. But they cannot displace our old favorite, who, in spite of his cool *laissez-aller* mode of strolling upon the stage, and laziness as a vocalist, is indisputably the pleasantest voicad of *tenori*. We have also to speak very warmly of FERRI, whose *King* in this Opera is very finely sung. He was in good voice, and somewhat eschewed that constant *tremolo*, which is one of his most remarkable virtues or vices. SUSINI was unfortunately suffering from a cold—too ill to appear—but was replaced, by BARILI, who, although by no means so good as the vocalist whose place he took, managed to get through *Balthazzar* acceptably. The house was crowded, as may be inferred from what we said at the commencement of our notice, and we were gratified that it should be so, as this is decidedly the best operatic season, musically, which Mr. GRAU has this year given us.

This evening the "Figlia del Reggimento," is given at the Brooklyn Academy, and we presume that, the weather permitting, will draw a crowed house from the lovers of opera on the other side of the water.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The fourth and last Concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Irving Hall this evening, and will of course be thronged, as these concerts invariably are. The rehearsal, this morning, commences at 10 o'clock A. M.

M. GOTTSCHALK IN NEW-YORK.—The present lion of the instrumental portion of the musical world has returned to the City, and is, as we understand, to give us two concerts, the first of which will take place upon Wednesday next. Musical fashion and feminity is consequently in a flutter of excitement, and Niblo's Saloon is the present Mecca which it is contemplating with eager fervor. Seriously, two of the pleasantest musical evenings of the present season will, in the coming week, be offered to the devotees of sweet sounds.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—Officer HORBELT, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested HENRY MULLER and JOHN L. EGGERS, for selling liquor without licenses. Justice CONNOLLY held them to bail in the sum of $100 each.

MR. JOSEPH BISHOP, of Leeds, Maine, who is 80 years of age, and has been deaf for the last thirty years, recently placed himself under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who operated upon him successfully, and perfectly restored his hearing. The great age of the patient, as well as the long duration of the disease, renders the case an extraordinary one, and it reflects great credit upon the doctor's skill.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning two stables and two horses belonging to PATRICK MCGRAW and WM. NOLAN, were destroyed by fire at the corner of Hicks and Remsen streets. Mr. NOLAN'S loss is $175, and Mr. MCGRAW'S loss is $200.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—JOSHUA TOLFORD, a well-known citizen, and for many years a merchant doing business in the Swamp, (Ferry-street,) New-York, died in this city yesterday, aged 69. His disease was typhoid pneumonia.

CIRCUIT COURT.—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 129, 130, 136, 8, 32, 152, 155, 134, 166, 167, 168, 120. FOR MONDAY NEXT—Nos. 26, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 25, 58, 60, 67, 70, 71, 24, 52, 53, 72, 74, 75, 76.

VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.—A curious interest attaches to this remarkable French novel, which Mr. CARLETON, of New-York, has in press from advance foreign sheets. The author's only other novel, *Notre Dame de Paris*, was accepted by its publisher on condition that he should bring out every succeeding work by that author. *Notre Dame* proved a brilliant success, and made the fortune of—*the publisher*. VICTOR HUGO then wrote *Les Miserables*, determining to respect the condition, but to make his own terms with the unscrupulous brain-trafficker. These terms were at once rejected, and the author, unreleased from the old obligation, was obliged to put by his manuscript for a more favorable season. Year after year he renewed proposals, increasing each year his demand, until at last the publisher died, and, after waiting nearly a quarter of a century, the well-seasoned, if not seasonable, *Les Miserables* is in press.

THE NEGLECTED PICTURE.—We have, already, had occasion to notice at some length WM. M. DAVIS' painting entitled the "Neglected Picture," on exhibition at the establishment of BALL, BLACK & Co. Mr. DAVIS has produced another characteristic piece of similar character, styled "Done Gone," and portraying the miseries of expiring secessionism. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, has got out some very finely executed photographic copies, *carte de visite* size, of these two noted pictures, and of one by DARLEY entitled "Discretion is the Better Part of Valor," which are sold at 25 cents apiece. They are beautiful specimens of the minor fine arts and should command a wide popularity.

SALUTE FIRING IN THE PARK.—Two salutes will be fired in the Park at noon to-day in honor of the renomination by the President of DANIEL E. SICKLES as a Brigadier-General. Twenty-one rounds will be discharged as the Presidential salvo, and eleven on behalf of the Brigadier.

[Advertisement.]

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is moving with his grand army, and so is the large stock of Spring hats initiated and introduced by KNOX, the hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-street. His Spring style is the *chef d'œuvre* of the art. Everybody buys them, and everybody is adding to the renown of KNOX by supporting his admirable taste.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will positively cure any Bilious Fever, if taken in doses of ten night and morning.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will positively cure any Bilious Fever, if taken in doses of ten night and morning.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid dramatic performances at BARNUM'S Museum to-day, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. "Hop o' My Thumb," and the farce, "The Widow of Palermo," at each.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets.... 6 50 | Moon rises... 3 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 58 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate.... 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, J. G. Dale.
Ships Scotland, Burt, Calais, H. P. Thompson; Pepperill, Hill, Calais, Me., W. H. Silversmith.
Barks Rapid, Marschalk, Bremen, Hargous & Co.; Ocean Bride, Burgess, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.
Brigs Scotland, Franck, Barbadoes, E. T. Smith; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Philadelphia, H. G. Brookman & Co.
Schooners United, Vail, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Little Myra, Hills, Hertford, H. S. Rackett; J. W. Hall, Marshman, Philadelphia; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. L. Wedmore, Farrell, Matanzas, J. F. Phillips; Abbie Forrest, Smith, Gonaives, Miller & Houghtoo; M. A. Hildreth, Williams, New-Haven, B. L. Rackett; Amatia, Ackerly, St. Barts, W. I., Atwater, Milford & Co.; Commerce, Daniels, Washington, D. C., Mott Bedell; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Sisal, and Laguayra, Merrill Hilton.

Arrived.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Black Diamond, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.
Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.
Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byoner.
Swedish frigate Norrkoping, Commander Adderspsrre, Havana 8 ds. She mounts 32 guns, and has a crew of 340 men.
Ship Charlotte A. Stamler, Benner, Antwerp and Flushing Jan. 15, via Fayal March 25, with mdse. to H. Benner. Feb. 22, put into Fayal leaky, having encountered a succession of westerly gales, with a very heavy head sea, up to that time; recaulked, and sailed again March 25. April 15, lat. 42 05, lon. 58 20, passed several large icebergs.
Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre March 16, with mdse. and 219 pass., to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Had 1 birth and 3 deaths on the passage. Apr 18, lat. 44 18, lon. 41, fell in with Br. bark Solstice, Walker, hence for Cork, in a sinking condition, and took from her the Captain and crew, 13 in number, and on the 19th transferred 7 of the crew to the British ship E. F. Cabain, hence for London. April 16, lat. 42 to 43, lon. 56 30 to 58 30, passed 8 large icebergs and a number of small pieces; the temperature of the water during the day varied from 57 to 36, the ice being mostly in the high temperature water.
Ship Fairfield, Hull, Rotterdam March 16, in ballast to George Bulkley.
Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, London, and from the Downs March 9, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had westerly gales the entire passage; spilt and lost sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Lat. 42 10, lon. 56 30, passed several icebergs, one of immense size.
Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Carver, Cardiff March 20, with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase. April 13, lat. 42 40, lon. 57, fell in with large quantities of field ice and bergs; remained in it 12 hours.
Bark Franklin, (Norw.,) Grendo, Rio Janeiro March 16, with coffee to order.
Bark Trajan, Babbidge. Remedios 17th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The Trajan is bound to Falmouth, Eng., and put into this port for water, having on the 20th inst., when off Hatteras in a gale from S. E., stove the water tanks on deck.
Bark Concettina, (Ital.,) Gardino, Palermo 80 ds., and 58 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.
Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Merriman, Matanzas 10th inst., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, Martinique March 24, and Fortune Island 16th inst., with salt to J. P. Whitney & Co. 22d inst., lat. 36 40, lon. 73, passed a bark, stra. S., showing a blue flag, with black letter W. in it.
Brig Port-au-Platte, (Brem.,) Koper, Port-au-Platte 16th inst., with tobacco, &c., to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt.
Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Singer, Trinidad, Cuba, April 11, with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. 14th inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 69 47, was boarded by the sloop-of-war Alert, bound to Ship Island. April 16, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Santiago, from Havana, all well.
Brig Viskingen, (Norw.,) Olsen, Glasgow 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincks & Wendt. Lat. 42 40, lon. 57, saw icebergs and field ice.
Brig Luis Maristina, (Br., of Portela,) Atkins, Arroyo, P. R., April 4, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co.
Brig Courier, (Br., of London,) James, Bathurst, W. C. A., March 18, with nuts to Bierwith & Rocholl.
Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Shipire, Jacksonville April 20, with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. Eben C. Brown, (of Rockport,) Perkins, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. J. Reed, Wool, Chatham 8 ds., with fish to master.
Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.
Schr. Cindsralla, West, Northport, in ballast.
Schr. J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. Botivar, French, Philadelphia, for Salisbury.
Schr. Mary B. Burton, Ross, Gargathy, Va., 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Miller, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Ballock, Elisabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. John, Faulkinghave, Newark, for Pembroke.
Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. H. K. Dunten, Sberman, Sandy Hook.
WIND—Sunset, S., light.

Below.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, from Liverpool March 17, with mdse. and passengers, to Williams & Guion.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 25.—Arrived—Barks Sylph, Goree; Lawrence, Table Bay; Howlauh, Messina; ship Kate Dyer, London.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Georges Creek, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, is now taking in ordnance stores, and will sail to-morrow for Washington, D. C.

The steamship Chesapeake, from Portland, this morning, when coming through Hell Gate, came in collision with an unknown schooner and sank her.

The ship Charlotte Stamler, from Fayal, has anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

The ship Wm. Lord, Jr., is now on the great Sectional Dock for repairs; she will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered. The U. S. frigate John Adams is also on the small Balance Dock; she will be stripped, recaulked, coppered, and thoroughly overhauled.

Capt. Walker, of the Br. bark Solstice, of Sunderland, which foundered at sea, [illegible] New-York March 16, with a cargo of 20,000 [illegible] in bulk, for Queenstown, [illegible] encountered very heavy gales from the [illegible] and on the 18th [illegible] very heavy gale from N. E., during which the cargo shifted to the port side, the vessel filling with her lee rail under water; all hands at the pumps. Washed away a large part of the bulwarks and broke several hatches. The weather moderated again on the 25th, and continued until the 30th, when, while lying-to in a tremendous gale from N. W., shifted cargo again, to starboard, and carried away all the bulwarks and stanchions on both sides, the sea making a clean breach over her, and washing away the men from the pumps. The weather continued very heavy until April 6, when, in lat 44 06, lon. 41, the ship Galena, Capt. Leavitt, from Havre for New-York, hove in sight, and deeming it unsafe to remain longer by the vessel, she making two feet of water per hour, and the crew being exhausted at the pumps, requested to be taken off, which was kindly complied with by Capt. Leavitt, it blowing very heavy at the time. The crew were unable to save anything but what they stood in.

Spoken, &c.

Madgie—U. S. gunboat, hence for Port Royal, leaking badly, having been ashore off Cape Lookout, April 19.
Samoset—U. S. gunboat, hence for Port Royal, and two other gunboats, April 19, off Charleston.
Carolina—bark, hence for Cork, April 18, lat. 26 30, lon. 62 34.
Jane Strong—Br. bark, from Havana for Cork, April 20, lat. 39 50, lon. 62 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Fayal, March 25, ships America, Salter, for Liverpool, to sail about March 28; Victoria, Stimson, for London in about 10 days; France, Ellis, for Bristol, repg., to sail in about 15 days; Sequando, (Br.,) Skelling, for Liverpool soon; Warbler, Holgate, repg., do do.
At Port-au-Platte April 18, brigs Carl, (Brem.,) for Bremen April 24, and Clara, for Bremen.
At Arroyo, P. R., April 4, bark A. Giddings, from Boston, for Europe, ldg.; Br. brig Reindeer, for New-York in 8 ds.
At Trinidad, Cuba, April 11, barks A. C. Small, disg., would load for New-York; R. G. W. Dodge, from New-York, just arr., and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th ava.,

NEW-YORK.

LITERARY SENSATION.

N. P. WILLIS
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

Among the curiosities of literature may be mentioned a remarkably pungent poem by N. P. WILLIS, just brought to light, which relates to a subject of special interest to young ladies' boarding-schools, and will appear in print, for the first time, in the

SUNDAY MERCURY,
TO-MORROW.

Said poem will be one of the delicacies of the famous "SUNDAY TABLE-TALK," in which the lovers of rollicking humor, sparkling wit and fresh satire

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3305. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Gen. Halleck Moving Toward Corinth.

An Engagement Between the Advance Guards of the National and the Rebel Armies.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Their Retreat to Corinth, Pursued by Our Forces.

Possible Evacuation of Corinth by the Rebels.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 26.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Cairo to-day, say:

"Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer M. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburgh Landing Thursday night, bring the highly important intelligence that an engagement took place on Thursday, between the advance guards of the National and rebel armies; that the rebels were driven back towards Corinth, and that Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward."

A RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN SIX MILES OF CORINTH.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 26.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Journal*, says that a reconnoissance was made toward Corinth on Thursday, and when nine miles out they surprised a rebel camp, and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. They remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but no signs of the enemy were seen.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnoissance, *heard the constant rattle of cars and sounding of steam whistles towards Memphis, and thus got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for Memphis.*

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. SMITH.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Friday, April 25, } *via* LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 26. }

Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH died at Savanna, Tenn., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savanna by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought to be dangerous until the past week. His family have been notified of his death, and are on their way to Savanna.

Gen. T. U. SHERMAN arrived here yesterday.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BEAR CREEK BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 26.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore FOOTE, inclosing a report from Lieut.-Commanding GWIN, dated the 14th inst., in which he says:

"The *Tyler* and *Lexington* convoyed two transports, containing two thousand troops, infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. SHERMAN, to Chickasaw, Ala., where they disembarked and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek Bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of destroying it, and as much of the trestel work as they could find. The expedition was entirely successful, the bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed—that is, the superstructure—together with some 500 feet of trestel work and half a mile of telegraph line. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 120 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss none."

GEN. BUELL'S ORDER,

Thanking his army for their gallantry on the battle-field of Shiloh, is one of the most perfect papers of its sort that the war has given to the public. Gen. B. indissolubly connects military glory with the discipline that wins it.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, } FIELD OF SHILOH, TENN., April 8, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The General congratulates the army under his command on the imperishable honor won yesterday by a portion of it on the battle-field of Shiloh, near Pittsburgh Landing. The alacrity and zeal with which they pressed forward by forced marches to the succor of their comrades of a sister army, imperiled by the attack of an overwhelming force; the gallantry with which they assaulted the enemy, and the persevering courage with which they maintained an incessant conflict against superior numbers from 6 o'clock in the morning till evening, when the enemy was driven from the field, are incidents which point to a great service nobly performed.

The General reminds his troops again that such results are not attained by individual prowess alone; that *subordination and careful training are essential to the efficiency of every army*; and that the success which has given them a brilliant page in history, is greatly due to the readiness with which they have seconded the labors of their Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders, who *first disciplined them in camp*, and then led them judiciously and gallantly in battle.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

FROM FORT PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

FLOTILLA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, } OFF FORT PILLOW, Tenn., Saturday, April 19. }

Operations at this place are temporarily suspended, by reason of the recent movement of Gen. POPE's army up the Mississippi and Tennessee to Pittsburgh. Two infantry regiments, the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, constitute the only land force now remaining here, and these are stationed on transports in a position to guard the mortarboats, which are moored close to shore under cover of Craighead's Point. The original programme, looking to the immediate investment of the rebel stronghold, seems to have been abandoned when POPE's forces moved up the river. Fort Pillow is a strong fortification, commanding the entire bend of the river in a diagonal line for a distance of three miles. Located on the first Chickasaw bluff, and surrounded on three sides by overflowed land and tangled morasses, it offers no easy capture. The batteries mount guns of the heaviest calibre, and are manned by a force amounting, as some report, 5,000 men, under command of Gen. VILLEPIGUE, an old Creole planter of Louisiana.

The mortarboats of our flotilla have been shifted from the Arkansas to the Tennessee shore, where they will be less liable to capture. The woods on Craighead's Point on the Arkansas shore are infested by parties of rebels, prowling around to gain information. It was thought that the mortars might be captured while located along the Arkansas shore. This apprehension undoubtedly led to the change of their position, although it is believed that better range can be obtained from their present location near the Tennessee shore.

The rebel gunboats, of which there are seven, are anchored in the stream just below Fort Pillow, and near the Fulton Landing. Although a full view of these boats is shut off by the intervention of the woods on the Point, smoke from their chimneys can be seen arising over the tops of the trees. Whenever our mortars open fire, a lively dodging among these boats can be traced from the course of the smoke, and the transports are speedily known to be steaming down the river. These transports are of invaluable service to the rebels at Forts Pillow and Randolph, affording them easy transportation of all supplies from Memphis, only seventy-five miles distant. The fleet is now commanded by Capt. ENGLE, Commodore HOLLINS, who was here, having gone to New-Orleans.

Among the deserters who have reached the flotilla, is SAMUEL SAMPSON, formerly gunner's mate on board the Confederate gunboat *Gen. Polk*. For three months the poor fellow was kept in irons, and exposed to all the changes of weather by being bound to the deck of the *Gen. Polk*. A rebel naval officer had preferred charges against him, specifying certain acts of mutiny, disobedience to orders, etc. Com. HOLLINS convened a Court-martial, but the court never sat, and SAMPSON has laid in chains. A few nights ago, assisted by one of his fellow-marines, he cast the chains away, and then jumped overboard and swam ashore. He reached the Arkansas side in safety, and the next morning hailed one of the transports, by which he was taken on board the *Benton*, where he is now. If anything were needed to corroborate his narrative, it is a copy of the charges and specifications, and of the order calling a Court-martial, signed by HOLLINS' own autograph. SAMPSON was formerly a sailor on board a merchant vessel sailing out of New-York. The commencement of the rebellion found him at New-Orleans, and having no other recourse, he was compelled to enter the Confederate naval service.

Com. FOOTE is suffering much from the wound he received at Donelson. He is still very weak, and it is with difficulty that he goes about much in his own boat, the flag-ship.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, April 23.

The steamer *De Soto* arrived to-day from the flotilla off Fort Pillow, having on board the first shipment of cotton sent up the river since the commencement of hostilities.

A citizen of Kentucky, connected with the Government secret service, returned on board the *De Soto* from a visit to Memphis. He was sent thither by one of our Generals in the field, and, having obtained information of value to the Government, is making his way back. He brings Memphis papers of the 17th, and New-Orleans of the 5th. At the latter place, the battle of Pittsburgh was pronounced a splendid success of the Confederate army. The people were jubilant over the achievement, and the enlisting of forced levies was going on throughout the Valley of the Mississippi with rapidity. He was at Corinth, and estimates the forces there present at 150,000.

The conscription act had been passed by the Confederate Congress, and under its provisions every man between the ages of 18 and 35 was enrolling for the defence of the Confederacy. The approaching contest is expected to result in the deliverance of the Southern soil from the presence of the Yankees, who are characterized as Goths and Vandals. Their great stand is to be made at Corinth, and on the result of the battle is deemed to depend the fate of the Confederacy. Nor do the Southern people doubt the issue of the contest. The churches in New-Orleans have given up their bells to be cast into cannon. The women are yielding their jewelry to enrich the Southern treasury, and throughout the entire South there is a universal feeling of enthusiasm and sympathy for the cause. The entire Confederacy is reposed in the ability of BEAUREGARD to whip the enemy and reclaim the country, so much so that the contingency of defeat is not discussed. The report of the wounding of BEAUREGARD is false.

The remains of A. S. JOHNSTON were received at New-Orleans with imposing demonstrations, and, after lying in state for two days at the City Hall, were placed in the receiving vault of the St. Louis Cemetery, of that place. Great preparations were being made for a grand funeral pageant on the burial of the deceased chieftain.

The citizens of Memphis are manifesting considerable alarm for the safety of their city. The greatest exertions are being made to put the defences of the city in the best possible condition. Two new gunboats are already on the stocks, and will be ready for their armament in a week. These are to be named *Beauregard* and *Arkansas*, and are to be rendered almost impregnable to shot or shell. The former is provided by contract with cotton placed between her timbers; her sides will exceed five feet in thickness. The *Arkansas* is iron-plated. Both gunboats will be provided with powerful engines, and will be constructed according to the most approved naval architecture, besides being fitted with enormous prows of iron projecting from their bows. With the latter they expect to run down our fleet and destroy it at their leisure. Fort Harris, just above Memphis, is being thoroughly fortified, and the rebels declare they will contest the passage of the Yankee flotilla down the Mississippi mile by mile. On the river, between Memphis and Fort Pillow, the rebels have twelve gunboats.

At Memphis the citizens desperately declare that they will burn their property rather than give it to the Yankee hordes. The expediency of burning the buildings is being discussed, but about the destruction of merchandise they do not hesitate. Cotton, molasses, sugar, &c., are already piled together ready for the torch. Previous statements about the existence of Union sentiment at Memphis are groundless. The people there, as at other places in the South, are firm in the conviction that they are fighting for their liberties, and, Spartan-like, are denying themselves everything in their devotion to the cause of the Confederacy. At Memphis business is entirely suspended. Confederate scrip is taken at par. The New-Orleans papers state that Gen. PRENTISS surrendered to a private of the Twenty-second Tennessee.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Schooner Overhauled on Suspicion—Arrival of Wounded Men from Elizabeth City—Particulars of the Recent Affair There—Names of the Wounded Men, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 25, } *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 26. }

The steamer *Thomas Morgan* did not arrive here till noon to-day.

A schooner was overhauled at 8 o'clock this morning by the steam gunboat *Cohasset*, on suspicion of an attempt to run the blockade, and enter Elizabeth City. The captain was taken on board the *Minnesota*, and stated he was bound for Hatteras Inlet. He had a cargo of beef and pork, &c. His papers were taken from him.

A flag of truce, to-day, returned with the schooner *Mississippi*, which brought down from Norfolk yesterday, seventeen National prisoners, wounded at the battle of South Mills, the location of the engagement of last Saturday, previously reported.

The Union troops consisted of parts of five regiments, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the Ninth New-York, the Eighty-ninth New-York and the Sixth New-Hampshire, under the command of Gen. RENO, numbering five or six hundred men. They landed below Elizabeth City, and marched up to the canal without opposition. The object of the movement was to break up the locks. The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening it was known that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and Gen. RENO retired during the night.

No transportation having been provided for the wounded, they were left in a temporary hospital, and Assistant Surgeon WARREN, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was detailed to remain with them.

Several others, who were only slightly wounded, left with the other troops; among them Col. HAWKINS, wounded in the left breast or shoulder.

The wounded men, on their arrival here, were taken to the General Hospital, and properly cared for.

They complain that while they were in the hands of the enemy they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly taken care of.

The following are the names of the wounded:

Lieut. Lewis Hallman, 51st Pennsylvania, Co. D, in the left thigh.

John Dunn, 21st Mass., Co. B, in the left leg.

E. E. Barker, 21st Mass., Co. C, in the right shoulder.

W. W. Done, 21st Mass., Co. C, in the forehead.

Jos. B. Brown, 21st Mass., Co. G, in the right thigh.

Chas. H. Walter, 9th N. Y., Co. A, in the right thigh.

Wm. Cortelyon, 9th N. Y., Co. B, in the right leg; amputated.

John Curtin, 9th N. Y., Co. B, in the left arm; amputated.

J. T. Kelly, 9th N. Y., Co. E, in the right side.

G. W. Wilcox, 9th N. Y., Co. F, in the face.

Alex. Denney, 9th N. Y., Co. H, in the left arm.

Avril Harris, 99th N. Y., Co. A, in the right wrist.

Jacob Laning, 51st Penn., Co. A, in the lower jaw.

Jos. H. Searfass, 51st Penn., Co. A, in the right ankle.

Benj. Hinely, 51st Penn., Co. B, in the right side.

A. Custer, 51st Penn., Co. C, in the stomach.

J. S. Buskirk, 51st Penn., Co. H, in the left arm.

Assistant-Surgeon WARREN, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, detailed to attend the wounded, accompanied the party.

Capt. W. M. BARTLETT, acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, was shot before Yorktown on Wednesday, and had his left leg amputated. He came to Baltimore this morning, and is doing well.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The City Shelled by one of the Gunboats

Only Occasional Cannonading Along the Lines.

Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondents.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Friday, April 25.

The principal event yesterday worth mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown by one of the gunboats. She moved up to the mouth of Wormley's Creek during the morning, opening a well-directed fire on their works, which was promptly answered by the rebels.

The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, when she again opened fire, the shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response.

A few shots were fired during the day along the whole line to keep the rebels from strengthening their works. No one was injured.

It is raining again this morning, but the indications are that the weather will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce sent to the enemy's line on Tuesday, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, was for the purpose of effecting an exchange of four rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded in their hands, in order that they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request, but the wounded had been sent to Richmond.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE—INEFFECTUAL FIRING—A DRENCHING RAIN.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Near Yorktown, Va., } Thursday, April 24, 1862. }

Day and night the rebels continue to work on their intrenchments with the utmost vigor, and without suffering any serious molestation from our guns. Their miserable flag, which flaunted in proud defiance over a parapet on the day of our arrival, is less conspicuous to-day. The Infantry and cavalry that our fire forced to precipitately retreat to the extreme rear of their works, are now assembled with additional numbers in the position which they previously occupied. Above the earthworks prancing steeds and active men, which two weeks ago cautiously avoided the least exposed situations, indicate a boldness engendered solely by our own philanthropic forbearance. Numerous rifle-pits, of sufficient depth to conceal from view the marksmen within, have been recently formed by the enemy, who have taken special care to remove the excavated earth, so that the ground at a safe distance may not have the appearance of an unbroken surface. The sound of the tattoo at night, and of the reveille at morn, is wafted to us from the rebel camps, and occasionally throughout the day lusty shouts and cheers emanating from the same quarter can be distinctly heard. The progress our own army has made in its preparations to annihilate the stronghold before it, including the intrenchments, rifle-pits and other barriers that have lately sprung up to increase the strength of that stronghold—to bring to a plebetan level the lofty arrogance that marks the bearing of rebellion leaders—to change the seeming exultant spirit of rebellion followers that vents itself in loud huzzas, to a real sentiment of feeling that cries, equally loud for clemency, your correspondent at present is denied the privilege of transmitting. The exigency of the occasion requires that the strictest silence should be observed upon all subjects connected with the movements of the army. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these movements are important; consequently the impatience of the public to be informed of their nature and extent may become doubly enhanced, but it is to be hoped that every patriot will admit that the injunction placed upon correspondence by Government is wise and opportune. As a fair exchange, the journalists here respectfully submit that their letters be allowed to pass through the mails without detention. If this course is adopted, a letter, when published, will be its own monitor, and the public will be served with the latest unprohibited news.

In referring to the movements of the army it may not be a breach of confidence to state that under the careful guidance of its able leader, all the preparations essential to meet and conquer a large opposing force have been made. When the siege is once commenced, it is presumed that facilities will be extended to furnish the public with particulars and events as they occur.

Within the past three days an exchange of two or three shots at intervals has become quite a common affair. At night we are not unfrequently awakened by the whiz and explosion of a rebel shell, which, passing over or through a wood, increases the reverberation, and gives one the impression that it was rather familiar, especially for the lateness of the hour. These outbursts of the enemy, however, are now getting to be generally regarded as a common nuisance, instead of a common danger, and the boys are often heard calling upon the Corporal of the guard to put under arrest the missile that falls within a few yards of their feet. Last week a daring, but reckless act was successfully accomplished by a private in the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, who, upon observing a shell strike quite near him, sprang forward with a pail of water and extinguished the ignited fuse. A sensation, if not a complete surprise, was given to a party of bathers the other day, by the descent of a 32-pounder in their very midst. After a brief consultation it was decided not to leave the pool until their ablutions had been performed. In the morning it is the usual practice of a regiment returning from picket duty to bring to their camp as trophies two or three shot or unexploded shells, which the enemy had volunteered to distribute among them the preceding night. A large variety of these projectiles have found their way to many of the brigade or division headquarters, where they attract considerable attention. It is a singular fact, not lightly to be commented upon, that so few casualties have occurred among our men during all the irregular and promiscuous firing of the enemy. It is true that dozens of their shells do not explode, but even in that case they are liable to have the same effect as a round shot; and bursting and falling as they do, above, among, and on every side of our regimental picket guard, it is almost inconceivable how they escape injury.

Another drenching rain has made the roads so fearfully deep with mire that passage across them is next to an impossibility.

Various absurd rumors, such as "the enemy evacuating Yorktown," "the fall of Richmond," the capture of rebel Generals," and other rumors of similar import, have been current to-day, but will probably be superseded before sundown by some startling fiction of tremendous magnitude. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE LOST HEARD FROM—FIRING—RUMORS FROM THE ENEMY.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGT. MASS. VOLS., VA., } CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, } Wednesday, April 23, 1862. }

In a former letter I alluded to the sudden disappearance of the son of Lieut. C. H. COLBURN and two other privates belonging to Co. H. of this regiment. A recent letter from Capt. GORDAN, a prisoner of war at Richmond, to Col. BLAISDELL, states that they were taken prisoners by the rebels at Evansport, whither they had gone without leave, and that they are now lodged in jail at that city.

Firing is continued with increased vigor daily between the opposing forces here. How much damage may be done by our Miniés cannot, of course, be determined, although our shot and shell frequently fall within their works, and certainly the enemy has as yet done us but slight injury, and that only in cases where individuals have placed themselves in exposed positions. Our working parties are so effectually concealed by woods that the enemy are unaware of their presence, although they manifestly are impressed with the belief that our silence is not occasioned by idleness, and they keep up a random fire into the woods about us, but without affecting our industry.

Yesterday as Major TRIPP, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, was at work upon a new road with a large fatigue party, one of the men ascended a tree to obtain a view of the enemy. No sooner had he exposed himself than the rebels sent a heavy volley of shot and shell into the woods about him, luckily without injuring any one.

First-Lieut. —— WAGNER, of the Topographical Engineers, and attached to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, whose arm was shot off a few days since, as noticed in a former letter, died yesterday morning, in consequence of secondary hemorrhage.

Last evening a rebel Adjutant deserted and passed through our camp on his way to Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters, bringing with him very important information regarding the intentions and movements of the enemy. He reports that a Council of War was holden by the rebel officers at Yorktown on Monday evening, and a spirit of despondency characterized the utterances of a large majority of the members, who were urgent in their pressing opinions that a speedy evacuation of the place was the only means of escape from their present embarrassments; that the movements and silence of Gen. CLELLAN were dangerously mysterious and ominous, and that in consequence of the disaffection many of the officers had been placed in arrest by Gen. MAGRUDER. It is his firm opinion that the place will be evacuated. ARGUS.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, } Tuesday Noon, April 22, 1862. }

Within the last few days Secesh has been furnishing signals similar to ours. Their officer was a pupil of Major MYERS, Chief of our corps. The system has been so altered by both as to be unintelligible to either. They have a station at Yorktown, on the bluff close by the church, and can be seen signaling to a party on the heights at Gloucester at different times. Their flag is a white one, with a strip of red about a foot wide on the outer edge, and running parallel with the flag-staff; ours is white, with a square of red in the centre.

Reliable information received here makes Gen. LEE in command at Yorktown and over the whole army. "Bull Run JOHNSTON" did not remain, and to the proprietor of Arlington Heights is now confided the care of the rebel army.

From a contraband who has escaped, we learn that the rebels have a force of near 20,000 negroes at work upon a new line of earthworks about seven miles from Yorktown, running from one river to the other. This is to impede the march of our army on Williamsburgh, where they have a large amount of commissary stores. Should Yorktown fall, another series of fortifications are this side of Williamsburgh.

A contraband yesterday in the gunboat *Tuscarora* run up to within three miles of Yorktown, and opened on the town with one of her 100-pound 8-inch Parrott guns. We were sitting upon the river bank about a mile and a half this side of Yorktown, and could see every shot fired by her and the rebels. The first fell short and exploded in the air; the next two fell in the water near Yorktown, the fourth exploded right over the flagstaff in Yorktown; and was a splendid shot, considering there was a hazy mist all around, making it very difficult for them to see such a distance; the next went over their fort and exploded in their barracks; immediately there was a hurrying to and fro, their long gun was run out, a flash was seen, a pillar of smoke rose, and whizz went a shell within half a mile of the *Tuscarora*, and was a good line shot. There was a pause here for a few minutes, when both fired at once; Secesh again made a miss of it, and our shell exploded right over their water battery.

The gunboat now ran down to the mouth of the York River and turning around came up, and running half a mile nearer than before, fired again. Her first shell exploded with a loud noise, in front of their land battery; the next two fell short; the next fell within fifty feet of the water battery; the next two fell on shore near their fort: two then exploded over their water battery, which is bomb-proof. All the loose negroes were now living in their rat-holes, and disclaimed to impinge all the log growing so thick that Yorktown was rapidly being enveloped and the tide running out rapidly, the gunboat ran back to the mouth of the river.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

From one of the contrabands who was with the rebels until after the battle at Lee's Mills, we learn that they had near two hundred killed and wounded; most of them were shot in the head and arms. A gang of some three thousand negroes, from Georgia and Alabama, were at work raising the dam, being the dam which belongs to Lee's Mills, and which was used to back the water up where our troops were trying to cross it. The shells of our artillery were occasionally thrown in that direction, and some ten or twelve killed, which caused a stampede, and they had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet.

It was their work which raised the water some two feet high, while the four companies of the Vermont Third were over on Wednesday, and caused us the loss of *twenty-nine men*, who, wounded, fell in the mud, and were drowned or strangled in the bog. Their bodies were mostly taken out under the flag of truce last Saturday.

Gen. MAGRUDER is at Yorktown, and has lost the bragadocia with which he was wont to march all the troops upon the peninsula, on the double-quick, down to Newport's News, last Fall and Winter, to give the Yankees ——.

The commissary stores, ammunition, baggage, wagons and everything movable, *have been moved to the rear*, and are now lying about *two and a half to three miles to the rear of Yorktown* and the whole line of their defences.

The rebels had engaged at Lee's Mills only two regiments and seven pieces of artillery. They had more artillery and infantry about a mile back, but did not bring them into action.

The infantry were the "Louisiana Cut Throats" and the "Fifth North Carolina." When our battery opened upon them in the morning, they did not know where the shot came from for some time, but finally concluded it was from the edge of the woods, and returned the fire. Our shells made fearful havoc, exploding right over their guns, and forty or fifty men were soon carried out dead and wounded, when the order was given to cease firing, as they could not see where their shots were going, and did not know what they were doing. Some of the artillery were loth to quit, and were firing a parting salute, when a shell tore through the carriage of their gun, and exploding, killed all the men and threw the gun several feet. The rifle balls were singing all around, and whenever a head was shown, pop went a ball, and added another to the list of killed and wounded.

"Down on your knees, you —— ——, and crawl out," cried the Colonel. "The —— Yankees will blow us all to —, if we don't let them alone." They then crawled out of the fort through the ditch which had been dug for this purpose, and seeking cover of the woods, all was soon quiet. They thought they were perfectly safe as long as we did not fire with our artillery, as they had no idea we would attempt to cross. When the artillery again appeared, reinforcements having come up, the Colonel in command of the brigade was riding over near the edge, to see the location of the ground, when a rifle-ball took him through the head, killing him instantly.

When the infantry commenced to cross and reached the rifle-pit they began to fall back into the woods, but the cry was given that there was only one company, and the whole of the rebels (over 4,000 now) rushed upon them to cut them to pieces. The terrific fire of canister and shell they received as they sallied out of the woods broke them up, and they again fled to cover and contented themselves with shooting from behind trees at our men as they were retiring. They have learned from our artillery firing a lesson that has caused the officers to give the most positive orders to "not fire upon us," or "do anything to stir us up."

The dam at Lee's Mills, which this fort is built to protect, has over 25 feet of water at the breast, and covers several hundred acres of ground along their line of defence, and reaches two miles and a quarter toward Yorktown, which is distant about four miles. The dam now being constructed below is for the same purpose—to protect them from an infantry attack, except at such points as they are prepared for us.

None of the camps near Lee's Mills have had anything for two weeks but salt beef and hard crackers. Formerly, fresh beef, pork and flour were plenty, but now they are suffering for food. Neither coffee, sugar or salt have been given out for two months to the troops who have been here upon the peninsula. There is other information of a valuable nature, but it is not deemed prudent at present to make it public.

Yesterday afternoon a party of rebels made an attack upon the pickets of our left wing, and in repulsing them we lost two killed and three wounded.

The commanding officer on the extreme left reports to headquarters that his men were fired upon in the skirmish yesterday, by negroes uniformed and armed. This comes from undeniable authority. Now let the order go forth—no quarter to men fighting with Indians and negroes!

The Yorktown battery fired occasionally a shot from their 100-pounder during last night, but they did no harm, except to rouse our men from their slumbers.

The line of forts run from Yorktown in a nearly direct line towards the Warwick River, and not in a curve, as some papers have it. But few men can be seen on them to-day, and very few about Yorktown. Where they have been thick heretofore, now we see but an occasional sentinel.

Within the last forty-eight hours Gen. —— has advanced his pickets within fifteen rods of the enemy's picket lines in front of Yorktown. Between the two lines of these two armies runs a deep ravine, the lower border of which is skirted by a dense wood, and concealed in this are our pickets. On Monday our pickets distinctly heard a rebel officer command his men not to fire upon our men with their muskets except in case of an attempt to cross the ravine. So near are our men to the rebel pickets that almost every word spoken by the latter is plainly audible to us.

On Sunday morning two rebel regiments, near Wiun's Mills, fell in with one another, and fired volley after volley of musketry for several minutes, when they both ceased; a number of bodies were then carried away. Our riflemen could see the whole affair distinctly. It is supposed one of the regiments mutinied, and the other was sent to arrest them.

As an interesting incident, and as a matter illustrating the undeviating and unfailing aim of our Sharpshooters, we relate the following facts: Yesterday morning a rebel officer, who had constructed a shot-proof watch-house, mounted it upon the ramparts of one of the fortifications of the enemy, and standing in it, he determined to prove its impenetrability, and make a reconnoissance of the Federal position at the same time.

He had scarcely arranged his paper for taking a few cool notes, before the little block-house was pierced with a hundred or more spherical rifle-bullets, several entering the body of the rebel occupant, and inflicting mortal wounds. The unfortunate man stepped, staggering, from his hiding-place, turning the guard-box over the ramparts. He maintained his balance but a moment, and then fell heavily behind the works upon the block-house, like a military criminal upon his coffin.

MOUTH OF WORMLEY CREEK, } NEAR YORKTOWN, Wednesday, April 23, 1862. }

There is an old chap in the Berdan Sharpshooters known as "Old Sam." He is quite a character, and is a crack shot—one of the best in the regiment. His "instrument," as he terms it, is one of the heaviest telescope rifles. The other night, at roll call, "Old Sam" was present. This was somewhat unusual, as the old man was always up to time. A Sergeant went out to hunt him up, he being somewhat fearful that the old man had been killed. After peambulating around in advance of the picket line, he heard a loud "whoop!" "What's there?" inquired the Sergeant. "It's me!" responded Sam; "and I've captured a secesh gun." "Bring it in," said the Sergeant. "Can't do it," exclaims Old Sam.

It soon became apparent to the Sergeant that "Old Sam" had the exact range of one of the enemy's heaviest guns, and they could not load it for fear of being picked off by him. Again the old man shouted, "Fetch me a couple of haversacks full of grub, as this is my gun, and the cussed varmints shan't fire it again while the scrimmage lasts." This was done, and the old patriot has kept good watch over that gun, in fact it is a "captured gun."

Every new road your correspondent wanders into some new fortification or work of defence, built by the rebels, turns up. The highway, directly east of the road Fort Grafton some three-fourths of a mile, has been dug up, something similar to digging out one kind of spots from a checker-board, making it an impossible line to move that way, by either man or beast. In the field, beside these holes, are rifle pits, built for the purpose of concealing rebel marksmen, and the holes to get entangled in as well. Fort Grafton commands this road, as well as the unfinished fort, back of Mr. GREY's house.

There is also a small fort down near "Beach Creek Landing," very neatly built and sodded. This is about one mile and a half below GREY's house. No guns have ever been mounted on it. Thus York River is lined, from Ship Point to Yorktown, with fortifications of all shapes and sizes. All of them are first-class earthworks, built by experienced and scientific soldiers.

The rebels are very careful of their lives. The other day the sharpshooters, on the extreme left of the line, kept the enemy from using a gun. They did not dare to load it. They got a colored man on their ramparts, by force, which could be plainly seen by our troops, and compelled him to load the gun. It was life or death with him. He commenced to load, when one of the sharpshooters picked him off. It was a "justifiable homicide," as the gun might have killed several of our men, as it was in easy range.

The rebels were observed, all day yesterday and to-day, unloading ships and pungee schooners, at the wharf opposite Yorktown, and at the wharf at Gloucester Point.

Yesterday morning one of our gunboats threw a number of shells into the woods on the Gloucester Point side, as feelers, but got no response. About one hour after this a light battery was observed making for the fort, coming from the neighborhood of the woods which had been shelled. No doubt the enemy had this battery masked, for the purpose of cutting off any of the ships' crews, if they ventured ashore.

OLD CALIFORNIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The correspondents with our army at Yorktown have alluded on several occasions to a singular character, whom they call "Old California," who is with BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, and who has distinguished himself for his unerring skill with the rifle, every shot bringing down a foe, and every one shot notched upon a stick which he keeps, with his gun, by his side. This second edition of "Natty Bumppo" appears to be simple and guileless as a child, but courageous as a lion, and a heart full of patriotism and love for the Government which has protected him in his strange and eventful life. He is a hunter by profession, and has lived many years of his life among the wild scenes beyond the Mississippi. His habits are those of the strictest abstemiousness, his only companion his gun, and his only pleasure the forests. In 1849 he departed from the neighborhood of the Mississippi for California, and has ever since been pursuing his profession in the mountains, or that region, sleeping in the open air. Of course, in such a business, he could not accumulate the large sum which it is said he has deposited in Philadelphia. But on the breaking out of the war, what he had accumulated he gathered up with his rifle, and hearing that BAKER was in Philadelphia, raising a California Brigade, he came on to this city, and immediately offered to join BAKER'S regiment as a sharpshooter. That regiment not belonging to that branch of the service, he was recommended to try BERDAN'S, and as he passed the test of his skill with the rifle, he was admitted at once. His money he left with a gentleman of this city, to be distributed, if he should fall in battle, among the widows and orphans of the company to which he was attached, deducting enough to purchase a Sharp's rifle, the good qualities of which he had heard, and his own being unfitted for the new service he was about to engage in. Before he tried his rifle, he was dissatisfied with it, as it was not what he called a target rifle, but after one day's experience with it he was delighted with its accuracy of fire. We have before us several letters which he has written to his friend in this city. The last is so characteristic of the man that we present it to the readers of the *Ledger* entire.

YORKTOWN, Va., Saturday, April 12, 1862.

FRIEND: I write you from the memorable field where the last battle of the Revolution was fought, and the earth was drenched with the blood of our forefathers, who gave birth to the starry banner that now floats over us. Last evening, upon the identical field where WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE fought, I shed the first human blood I ever drew in my holy country's cause. On our outpost, we had a sharp skirmish; the enemy's ball struck the iron band of my rifle, as I was kneeling in a rifle-pit. It struck close to my face, threw fragments of iron and lead into it, and my nose and face bled from the concussion; it was more of a shock than a wound, as the injury is a mere scratch. It will not keep me from duty a single day. The ball broke the band of my rifle, but did not [illegible] the shooting of the barrel. We have had two sharp skirmishes with the [illegible] here; my rifle is a prime one; [illegible] a mile I can make scatter in [illegible] have several times proved. My [illegible] around us, are very generous, and give [illegible] far more credit for the part he took in the [illegible] than he deserves, but if I fall on the day of [illegible] battle yet to be fought, I shall die contented, [illegible] have not crossed the wide ocean in vain to serve my country. The Angel of Death slightly hovered over the tented field, selecting his victims for sacrifice on the altar of Liberty. The hand of [illegible] the sacrifice, and the well that [illegible] death, opens a brighter prospect to them [illegible] their country. Give your father my best [illegible] wishes, and tell him though I grumbled a little about my rifle, he could not have sent me one better adapted to battle a foe. TRUMAN SEER.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

An Important Report from the Rebels.

One of Our Gunboats Above Forts Jackson and Philip.

Movement of National Forces from Ship Island.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 26.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th announces that *one of our gunboats passed Fort Jackson and Fort Philip*, sixty miles below New-Orleans, on the 24th. The report was telegraphed to Norfolk, and brought to Fortress Monroe under flag of truce, and received from there to-day by the Navy Department.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe, says a Richmond dispatch, of the 25th, states that a National gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans, but the rebels say they regard it of little importance, as they have other defences to be depended upon.

NATIONAL TROOPS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 26.

A Ship Island letter of the 6th inst. states that Gen. WILLIAMS' Brigade left there on the 2d inst. for New-Orleans.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS—THE MORTAR FLEET IN THE RIVER—ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, April 14, 1862.

On Friday, the 11th, the United States steamer *De Soto*, from Ship Island, and the *Mississippi*, came into the harbor. By her arrival we have confirmation of the passage of the mortar fleet up the river, but nothing definite as to their subsequent movements. Fort Pike, at the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, is said to have been captured by Gen. BUTLER'S forces.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Capt. BRASHER, arrived on Saturday, 12th, from St. Mark's, Fla., where she has been stationed. Capt. B. reports having secured intelligent contrabands, who say that the rebels there but about one hundred men under arms at that place and at Tallahassee, which is twenty-two miles above, at the termini of the St. Mark's Railroad. They gave accounts of want and distress similar to those which come from other points, and also state that the white people were under the greatest apprehension for the future. Capt. BRASHER saw a person recently from Cedar Keys, who told him that many of the people of that place are expressing their desire for the speedy success of the Union cause.

The steamer *Philadelphia* arrived from Havana yesterday, with a load of water for the troops here, and reports nothing new there since the last mail. Another steamer was dispatched up the coast to the main land for water, and we think that by sinking sufficient wells, a plentiful supply of water may be obtained here on the Island.

There are now here in port nine prize vessels captured for violation of blockade, some of which have already had a hearing before the Admiralty Court and been condemned. Four of them and cargoes of cotton are to be sold this week.

The following are the arrivals at the port of Key West.

April 7—Brig John Pearce, Norton, Philadelphia, coal; bark Frank Leslie, Sumner, Philadelphia, coal; schooner W. L. Springs,

FROM THE SOUTH.

Who Built the Rebel Ram Merrimac.

The Cotton Question and Home Industry.

THE GUNBOAT MANIA.

THE MERRIMAC.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY MALLORY.

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, March 29, 1862.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to make a report to this House of the plan and construction of the *Virginia*, so far as the same can be properly communicated, of the reasons for applying that plan to the *Merrimac*; and also what persons have rendered especial aid in designing and building the ship," I have the honor to reply, that on the 10th day of June, 1861, Lieut. JOHN M. BROOKE, Confederate States Navy, was directed to aid the Department in designing an iron-clad war vessel, and framing the necessary specifications.

He entered upon this duty at once, and a few days thereafter submitted to the department, as the results of his investigations, rough drawings of a casemated vessel with unbmerged ends and inclined iron-plated sides. The ends of the vessel and the eaves of the casemate, according to his plan, were to be submerged two feat; and a light bulwark or false bow was designed to divide the water and prevent it from banking up on the forward part of the shield with the vessel in motion, and also to serve as a tank to regulate the ship's draft. His design was approved by the department, and a practical mechanic was brought from Norfolk to aid in preparing the drawings and specifications.

This mechanic aided in the statement of details of timber, &c., but was unable to make the drawings; and the Department then ordered Chief Engineer WILLIAMSON and Constructor PORTER, from the Navy-yard at Norfolk to Richmond, about the 23d of June, for consultation on the same subject generally, and to aid in the work.

Constructor PORTER brought and submitted the model of a flat-bottomed, light-draught propeller casemated battary, with inclined, iron-covered sides and ends, which is deposited in the Department. Mr. PORTER and Lieut. BROOKE have adopted for their casemate a thickness of wood and iron, and an angle of inclination nearly identical.

Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mr. PORTER approved of the plan of having submerged ends to obtain the requisite flotation and invulnerability, and the Department adopted the design, and a clean drawing was prepared by Mr. PORTER of Lieut. BROOKE's plan, which that officer then filed with the Department.

The steam-frigate *Merrimac* had been burned and sunk, and her engine greatly damaged by the enemy, and the Department directed Mr. WILLIAMSON, Lieut. BROOKE and Mr. PORTER, to consider and report upon how best to make her useful. The result of their investigations was their recommendation of the submerged ends, and the inclined casemates for this vessel, which was adopted by the Department.

The following is the report upon the *Merrimac*:

In obedience to your orders, we have carefully examined and considered the various plans and propositions for constructing a shot-proof steam battery, and respectfully report that, in our opinion, the steam frigate *Merrimac*, which is in such condition from the effects of fire as to be useless for any other purpose, without incurring a very heavy expense in rebuilding, &c., can be made an efficient vessel of that character, mounting * * * heavy guns, and from the further consideration that we cannot procure a suitable engine and boiler for any other vessel without building them, which would occupy too much time, it would appear that this is our only chance to get a suitable vessel in a short time. The bottom of the hull, boilers and heavy and costly parts of the engine being but little injured, reduce the cost of construction to about one-third of the amount which would be required to construct such a vessel anew.

We cannot, without further examination, make an accurate estimate of the cost of the proposed work, but think it will be about * * *, the most of which will be for labor, the materials being nearly all in the navy-yard, except the iron-plating to cover the shield.

The plan to be adopted in the arrangement of the shield for glancing shot, mounting guns, arranging the hull, &c., and plating, to be in accordance with the plan submitted for the approval of the Department. We are, with much respect, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON,
Chief-Engineer Confederate States Navy.
JOHN M. BROOKE,
Lieutenant Confederate States Navy.
JOHN L. PORTER,
Naval Constructor.

Immediately upon the adoption of the plan, Mr. PORTER was directed to proceed with the constructor's duties. Mr. WILLIAMSON was charged with the engineer's department, and to Mr. BROOKE were assigned the duties of attending to and preparing the iron and forwarding it from the Tredegar Works, the experiments necessary to test the plates and to determine their thickness, and devising heavy rifled ordnance for the ship, with the details pertaining to ordnance.

These gentlemen labored zealously and effectively in their several departments. Mr. PORTER cut the ship down, submerged her ends, perfarmed all the duties of a constructor, and ortginated all the interior arrangements by which space has been economized, and he has exhibited energy, ability and ingenuity. Mr. WILLIAMSON thoroughly overhauled her engines, supplied deficiencies, and repaired defects, and improved greatly the motive power of the vessel.

Mr. BROOKE attended daily to the iron, constructed targets, ascertained by actual tests the resistance offered by inclined planes of iron to heavy ordnance, and determined interesting and important facts in connection therewith, and which were of great importance in the construction of the ship; devised and prepared the models and drawings of the ship's heavy ordnance, being guns of a class never before made, and of extraordinary power and weight.

It is deemed inexpedient to state the angle of inclination, the character of the plates upon the ship, the manner of preparing them, or the number, calibre and weight of the guns; and many novel and interesting features of her construction, which were experimentally determined, are necessarily omitted.

The novel plan of submerging the ends of the ship and the eaves of the casemate, however, is the peculiar and distinctive features of the *Virginia*. It was never before adopted. The resistance of iron plates to heavy ordnance, whether presented in vertical planes or at low angles of inclination, had been investigated in England before the *Virginia* was commenced, and Maj. BARNARD, U. S. A., had referred to the subject in his *Sea Coast Defences*.

We were without accurate data, however, and were compelled to determine the inclination of the plates and their thickness and form by actual experiment.

The Department has freely consulted the three excellent officers referred to throughout the labors on the *Virginia*, and they have all exhibited signal ability, energy and zeal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of the Navy.

GUNBOATS.

The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig* says: "The success of the *Virginia* has given a wonderful impetus to this very proper enterprise. The construction of gunboats, in order to better cope with the Yankees upon the water, seems to be all the vogue throughout the South. We learn that the ladies of Asbury Chapel, in this county, have already contributed forty-eight bales of cotton to aid in constructing a gunboat for the better protection of the Mississippi Valley."

EDMUND RUFFIN, the patriarch of Southern rights, says the New-Orleans *Delta*, has given $500 toward a gunboat, iron-clad.

The following advertisement appears in the same paper:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For the gunboat *Louisiana*, three tons of half-inch square iron. Send it at once, and charge as much es your patriotism will permit.
MURRAY & FOWLER.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From the Charleston Courier.

A decimal system for the currency of coins, weights and measures, has been placed before Congress by JOHN M. VERNON, Esq., of New-Orleans. The system seems to be almost perfect in theory. If adopted, it could be reduced to practice with wonderful ease—for, in the slightest degree, it does not interfere with the standard yard, pound, gallon, or acre, now in use. The old unit, to which we have been accustomed, will remain the same on it a correspondding decimal system, both name and quantity. But the table of currency is to be simplified, and entirely changed in value and denomination. "We are," says Mr. VERNON, "a separate and distinct people, influenced by different interests and sentiments from the vandals who would subjugate us. Our manners and customs are different—our tastes and talents are different—our geographical position is different—and in conformity with natural laws, nature and instinct, our currency, weights and measures should be different."

And again: "The basis of integral limit of value proposed for our currency, is the star—which is to be divided into one hundred equal parts, each part to be called a centime," namely:

10 Centimes—1 Tropic.
10 Tropics—1 Star.
10 Stars—1 Sol.

"These denominations for our currency," adds Mr. VERNON, "have been selected for three reasons: First, they are appropriate to ourselves as a people; second, they are emblems of cheerfulness, honor, honesty of purpose, solidity and stability; and third, the words used are simple, easily remembered, and are common to several languages." I will, in addition, observe that similar characteristics distinguish the proposed tables of weights and measures.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We learn that the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that our financial system has proven adequate to supply all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report exhibits the gratifying fact that we have no floating debts that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, $170,000,000—less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The New-Orleans papers of April 4, publish the following notice:

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHALS.—All traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government, and will be dealt with summarily.

F. SOULE, GEO. GARR,
V. BURTHE, C. DUFOUR,
H. M. SPOFFORD, H. D. OGDEN,
N. TREPAGNIER.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27, 1862.

The traffic in gold and silver against the notes of the Confederate States of America, is hereby expressly prohibited.

Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe punishment.

By order of the Board.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

We are rejoiced to see evidence from all quarters of tha South, that tha planters sra resolved to give all their lands and force to provisions, except a bare sufficiency to preserve cotton seed, and en enough lint for domestic use. Hitherto the great prida of cotton planters has been in tha quantity of production—the more bales the greater the triumph. Now the rule is just the contrary—the smaller tha production the higher the reward—the brighter the patriotism, and the more enduring the reputation of the planter. We have tha names of planters owning field-hands by the hundred, who will not plant a seed of cotton, but cover their broad acres in grain and other provisioo crops for 1862. Were this general, tha war would speedily terminate.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Our Governor, seeing tha degree of public supineness on the subject, has wisely undertaken to use tha means at his disposal, in e public capacity, to forward the great work of home manufacture. He has errenged with Messrs. S. M. MARKS & Co., of Baton Rouge, to take charge of the Penitentiary, and usa its labor and skill in the accomplishment of this important end. Our readers will find, in one of our columns to-day, their manifesto on the subject. They propose to accept good middling cotton, delivered there, in exchanga for osnabugs and sheetings, at the rate of two pounds of cotton for ona yard of the former, nf seven-eighths, or two and a half pounds of cotton lor one yard of the latter. This is estimating the cotton at about ten cents, es they subsequently offer to furnish the same articles, for cash, at twanty cents per yard for the osnabugs, &c.

We do not presume to say that the Southern man who takes advantega of the crisis, and will with avaricious intent cultivata cotton as usual, ought to be regarded with equal odium as the Tory of the Revolution; yet we take this occasion to inform such a man, if unfortunately there should be one in the Confederate States, that there will be danger in the experiment. It will be the safest policy, and much more profitable in the end, to fall into the current, and help the country in its struggle for independence.

The Mobile *Tribune* has the following extract of a late letter from Athens, North Alabema:

"The cotton in Giles and Murray Counties, Tenn., has been, sod is being burnt, ee the Fedarals approach. This is done by our soldiers—Scorr'e Louisiana Cevelry—but in most cases with the hearty consent of the owners. The people here are steady in their nerves, and nobody is running awey. The cers only run to the State line, eighteen miles above this place. They go and return once a dey back to Decatur. Tha bridges ara all burnt beyond that point by our soldiers."

Rev. P. P. SMITH, of Florida, in e letter to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, of Cherleston, says thet tha planters in Florida are hauling their cotton into the open fields, away from their houses, to burn it, if the Yankees shnold approach.

Mr. E. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Edgefield District, South Carolina, has shown the *Constitutionalist* two specimens of cloth manufactured by Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, which are a novelty in their way. One specimen is made of tha warp of cotton, the filling of rabit fur; the other of the same werp, the filling of coon fur. Both fabrics are suft and flexible, handsome in appearance, sod evidently durable.

THE ADVANCE ON FREDERICKSBURGH.

To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

On Friday morning last the Federal troops, supposed to number between ten and fifteen thousand strong, advanced from the Warrenton Junction, in Fauquier, in the direction of the Rappahennock, some twelve miles distant, evidently with tha intention of forcing our troops over tha river, and ot the same time, by their rapid advence, to prevent the forces under Gen. STEWART from following up the railroad bridge across that stream. For more than ten days tha gallant General of our cevalry had been scouring the country, and hed more than once penetrated within the lines of the hostile forces. He was accordingly, prepared for their advanne on Friday morning, and cautiously felt back toward the Rappahannock River, at the same time presenting a bold front to the enemy.

About noon on that dey the Yankees appeared in strong force on the crest of the Railroad hill, about two miles from the station, when our troops, after counter-marching within cannon-shot of the foe, crossed the stream, and set the fine railroad bridge on fire. The enemy at once prepared to give us fight, being confident of his superior strength, and in a short time thereafter erected a two-gun battery, and commenced shelling the little village of Millview, on the northern aida of the stream. The two infantry and four cavalry regiments—RADFORD'S, ROBINSON'S, CABELL'S (late FIELDS') and JONES'—were soon deployed on the southern bank, and, being formed in line of battle, presented a noble front to the enemy.

The Yankees no sooner perceived our lroope drawn up in lino of battle, than they prepared to meet them, by placing another battery in position, and shelling us at e distance of 2,000 yards. They fired at lesst 100 rounds, and juslice requires to say that many of their shell felt with remarkeble precision. Strange to say, no dsmege was done to our troops, although tha enemy threw every shot within range, and for more than two hours our gallant cavalry stood exposed without having the privilege of returning a single shot.

Gen. STEWART was always in front, and five or six shells burst very near him; but he bore himself most gallantly, and escaped uninjured. The Baltimore Battery, in BLAZEY'S Brigade, replied to the enemy, but with what effect we cannot state. Had the Yankees crossed over the ford on that day, another Leesburgh victory would have crowned the efforts of the troops under the gallant EWELL. From information obtained since, we hear that SUMNER and BANKS have united their corps, and are now between Warrenton and Winchester and the Rappahannock River in great strength. We do not vouch for the truth of the report. A great battle is evidently at hand, and may take place at any moment. Our brave boys are eager for the fray, and will, we believe, win a glorious victory.

BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

Commenting on the Newbern affair, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* says:

"BURNSIDE'S next point of attack will be Wilmington, as he was overheard at Roanoke Island, by an intelligent servant of one of the officers, after the capture of that place, to say that he would first move from that point on Newbern, and then upon Wilmington. It is, therefore, the policy of our troops at Wilmington to save whatever stores they can, or destroy what they cannot remove, and then abandon the town. We cannot make successful resistance against the enemy with his shipping, and to attempt to resist him is only to foolishly expose the lives and liberties of our men."

The Wilmington *Journal* is authorized by the Committee of Safety of that town to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but, on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and forces available in order to render defence successful. Steps indicative of determination have already been taken.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. This Company has been chartered and endowed with liberal franchises to construct one of the most important links of railway connection in the Confederacy, whether considered as a social, commercial or military desideratum. The enemy have cut off the rest of the Confederacy from the usual communication by water with the great Southwestern dominion of Texas, at once the granary and the graziers' field of the South. Our only intercourse with that vast and productive region is by the slow and devious land route, over wretched wagon roads. This link of railroad from the terminus in Louisiana of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Road to the present eastern terminus of a road ending on the Sabine River boundary of Texas, will give New-Orleans and the whole Confederacy direct railroad communication for seven hundred miles into the most populous heart of Texas. Supplies, troops and munitions will thus have cheap and expeditious transportation to the points where needed. The Company advertise to contractors and for negroes. It has on hand all material for the construction of the road and ample finances.

ITEMS.

A rumor prevailed in Memphis last Monday, says the New-Orleans *Crescent* of April 4, that ANDREW JOHNSON had been shot and instantly killed in Nashville, and that the man who killed him had made good his escape. If not true now, probably it will be, some of these days.

Ten thousand volunteers have been removed from Pensacola and Mobile to join the gallant BEAUREGARD, and their places are to be filled by the militia. The business part of Mobile presents a deserted and desolate appearance. Nearly all the places of business are closed, and their proprietors off to the wars.

RICHMOND, April 2.—Senator GWINN, of California, arrived yesterday from Washington. He reports McCLELLAN being very unpopular among the Yankees. When the army reached Centreville and found the fortifications evacuated, a demonstration ensued without parallel since the great defeat in Italy. The army became mutinous for want provisions and returned to the Potomac.

The war debt of the Yankees, according to the Charleston *Courier*, "is near $1,200,000,000. They expect to pay it from Southern labor, resources and property. They expect to pay the first installment from the cotton crop. Shall we let them have another crop, or any portion of the last crop that can be destroyed or removed?"

EX-GOV. PRATT, of Maryland, according to the Mobile *Register*, sends a letter by underground railroad to Mr. BENJAMIN, in which he says that if we of the South hold on e month longer—until the middle of April or the last of May—the Lincoln dynasty will crumble under its own corruption and indebtedness.

Late Southern papers, with great unanimity, admit that if defeated in the approaching engagements on tha Yorktown (Va.) Peninsula and near Corinth, Miss., nothing will be left to them but an attempt to resort to guerrilla warfare, which they profess to be ready to prosecute "until the last Southern arm is paralyzed."

The Staunton *Spectator* says that FREMONT'S advance was a few days ago at a point ten miles east of Monterey, Highland County, Va. Thus it is within 25 or 30 miles of the main body of Gen. SHIELDS' force.

DICK COPELAND, formerly a well-known Washington faro dealer, has been brought up with a round turn, in Richmond, for "opening the game" there.

The military authorities of Richmnnd, Norfnlk and Petersburgh have issued ukases ordering all makers of individual small notes at once to redeem them in Confederate currency or its equivalent, and have also forbidden any huckstering in provisions. Tha latter has bean done under the plea that tha hucksters are robbing the people, charging $2 per pair for chickens, for instance.

The following prisoners have recently arrived at Richmond, viz.: J. B. Fullerton, Company K, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvanle Regiment; Charles W. Foster, Company D, Forty-first New-York; Warner Gutberg, Company E, Fifty-eighth New-York; John Arnold, Company E, Thirty-fourth New-York; Frederick Charford, Company K, same regiment; Jas. Webb, of Amosville, Fauquier County, and F. X. Schwebel, of Warrenton, disloyal citizens, all captured in Fauquier; also, Wm. M. Martin and Wm. Kennedy, of Company K, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, captured near Warwick Court-house.

The Wilmington, (N. C.,) *Journal* contains a letter which says: "I am happy to inform you of the entire safety of the rifles and munitions recently brought into Smyrna by the *Carolina*. Fifty wagon loads have already passed through this place, and within the next week the balance will be several hundred miles out of the enemy's reach."

The rebel Congress here passed an act authorizing their Government to take possession and entire control of all the Southern railroads, under a plea of military necessity. It was vehemently opposed by Mr. JAMES LYONS, of Richmond, and others, and appears very obnoxious to the Richmond papers.

The advertisements in the Southern papers continue to refer almost entirely to military affairs—for substitutes, (at from $1,000 to $1,500 each,) for recruits, of desarters, for teamsters and army mechanics, &c.

A letter from Wilmington, N. C., acknowledges a rebel loss of fifteen in the recent sortie of the garrison of the beleaguered Fort Macon.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says that at least 5,500 loyal Tennesseens left East Tennessea for Kentucky, to avoid being drafted on Gov. HARRIS' last call on the Tennessee militia.

Under tha head of "Work for Farmers," the Norfolk *Day Book* besccches that elass of the Southern people to devote themselves to collecting old scraps of iron to be turned into weapons!

The Petersburgh *Express* quotes prices of provisions in that city as follows:

"Chickens have recently sold in our market as high as $1 per pair; turkeys have brought from $2 to $3 a piece and upwards; 62½ cents is asked fur butter, and 31 cents for eggs."

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.

BRIG.-GEN. ROUSSEAU'S REPORT.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH, April 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you, as commander of the second division of the army of the Ohio, the part taken by my brigade in the battle at this place on the 7th inst.

After a very arduous march on Sunday, tha 6th inst., during much of which I was forced to take tha fields and woods adjacent to the highway from the narrowness of the latter, and its being filled with wagon trains and artillery, and for me at that time impassable, we reach Savanna after dark. Under your orders and superintendence, we at once embarked on steamboats for this place. We reached the landing here at durlight, and soon after reported to you as ready for action. Under your order, and accompanied by you, we marched out on the field of tha day before, a little after 9 o'clock A. M. Soon after, Gen. BUELL came up and directed you to deploy and form line of battle, our left resting on Gen. CRITTENDEN'S right, and our right extending in tha direction of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division, and to send out a company of skirmishers into the woods in front. This was done at once, Major KING detaching Capt. HAUGHEY for that purpose. Within half an hour after this you looked over the ground, and decided to take a position some two or three hundred yards to the front, on the crest of a piece of rising ground. I moved up the brigade accordingly, taking the new position indicated. In this line a battalion of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, Capt. SWAIN, and a battalion of the Sixteenth United Stetes Infantry, Capt. TOWNSEND, both under command of Major JOHN H. KING, were on the right; a battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry, Major CARPENTER, on the left of KING; First Ohio, Col. B. F. SMITH, on CARPENTER'S left; and the Sixth Indiana, Col. CRITTENDEN, on the left flank; while the Louisville Legion, Col. BUCKLEY, was held in reserve, a hundred and fifty paces in the rear of the line.

Thirty or forty minules after this line was formed, Capt. HAUGHEY'S skirmishers were driven in, several of his men were shot, and my command fiercely assailed by the enemy. The attack lasted perhaps twenty minutes, when the enemy were driven off. In this contest, Capt. ACKEN, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, was instantly killed, and many others of my brigade killed and wounded. The enemy soon rallied, and returned to the attack more fiercely than before, but was met by a very rapid and well-directed fire from the commands of Majors KING and CARPENTER, and Col. SMITH—the Sixth Indiana being out of range on the left. This attack also was, after a severe contest, repulsed, and the enemy driven off—our loss being much more than before. We were ignorant of the ground in front, occupied by the enemy, as it was covered with timber and thick undergrowth, but were informed that it was more open than where we were. I decided to advance my lines after this attack, and at once cautiously felt my way forward, but had not gone far, when I again encountered the enemy in heavy force, and again drove him off, after a yet severer contest than any before. About this time I received several messages, announcing that the United States forces to our right and front, after very hard fighting, which we had heard all the morning, were giving way, leaving the centre of the army exposed. I at once decided to move forward the whole brigade to the open ground, except the Sixth Indiana, which had a most important position on our left flank, which position the enemy had menaced in strong force for several hours. I ordered Col. BUCKLEY, with the Louisville Legion, to move up to the right and front and engage the enemy, who had rallied all his available forces and was moving down upon us. At the same time, Majors KING and CARPENTER and Col. SMITH were ordered to advance in line with Col. BUCKLEY. The advance was admirably made and with alacrity.

The brigade steadily, briskly, and in excellent order, moved forward. I afterward learned from wounded prisoners that the force at this time opposed to us consisted of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Regiments, and several others from various States. We advanced about two hundred yards to the front, when we came in collision with the enemy. He was stronger at this point than in either of his previous encounters, and the fire of musketry was the heaviest I ever heard. My line, when fired upon, halted of itself and went to work. The issue was important, as my brigade was directly in the road of the enemy to the landing, and they were evidently pressing for that point. I was more fully impressed with the importance of driving the enemy from this position by your words to me when you ordered a charge to the front of your original line of battle, which were, in substance, that my position was in the centre, and must be held at every hazard, and that you would support me with the balance of your division, as it arrived on the field.

The fight lasted about forty minutes, when the enemy gave way, and were at once pursued by the whole line up to the open ground in front, my brigade capturing several cannon, retaking a battery of ours captured by the enemy the previous day, and retaking the headquarters of Gen. MCCLERNAND. We also took three flags from the enemy. At this time the forty rounds of cartridges in the boxes of the men were exhausted, and the line was halted.

Before I resolved to advance my whole brigade to the front, I looked for the promised support, and found Col. KIRK with his brigade in my rear, within short supporting distance. He told me he was there, by your order, to support me, and was ready for anything. He and his men were eager to move up with me. I requested that he would follow at the proper distance, which he did.

After we had exhausted our ammunition, I called on Col. KIRK, who was immediately in rear of my lines, and informed him of that fact. He at once gallantly and eagerly offered to take my position in front, and did so, a portion of my command on the right passing quietly through his lines, and halting in his rear. All was done without the least confusion or excitement. I told him that, if needed before we received our ammunition, we would support him with the bayonet. The part taken in the fight by Col. KIRK and Col. GIBSON, and their respective brigades, after this, and also the part takan by Col. WILLICH, I leave them to narrate, with the single remark that they and their officers and men behaved most gallantly.

About this time a battery of two or three guns, I do not know whose it was, took position about the centre of my lines, and opened on the enemy in front, then forming for attack. This battery I directed Majors KING and CARPENTER, and the Sixth Indiana, to support, Col. CRITTENDEN having been just before ordered up from his former position on the left. I may here remark that the Sixth Indiana, in its old position, had been exposed to heavy cannonading on the left and front, and had lost several men in killed and wounded, and I had ordered it back into the woods. The enemy soon after advanced in strong force and menaced the battery, and its commander withdrew it, but the support just named stood firm against several times their numbers and gallantly beat off the enemy. In the meantime a supply of ammunition for the whole command was received.

When thus repulsed, the enemy fell back, and his retreat began; soon after which I saw two regimants of Government troops advancing in double quick time across the open field in our front, and saw that one of them was the First Ohio, which had been moved to our left to wait for ammunition. I galloped to the regiment and ordered it to halt, as I had not ordered the movement, but was informed that it was advancing by ordar of Gen. GRANT, whom I then saw in rear of the line with his staff. I ordered the regimant to advance with the other, which it did some two or three hundred yards further, when it was halted, and a fire was opened upon it from one of our camps, theo occupied by the enemy. The fire was instantly returned, and the enemy soon fled, after wounding eight men of tha First Ohio. This closed the fighting of the day, and a small body of cevalry was sent in pursuit of tha enemy.

I send not say to you, Sir, that my brigade, officers and men, behaved well, for you were an eye-witness to the gallant conduct of them all; and you will join me in expressing the opinion that men have seldom marched into battle under more unfavorable auspices, and never borne themselves more gallantly. During the whole of the long and terrific battle neither officer nor man wavered for one moment. When all behaved so well, there is little room for discriminative commendation of any. Many of them had been exposed, after great fatigue, to a heavy rain the night before on the steamboats, and all of them were necessarily greatly crowded, so that they could not sleep, and as they marched from the boats they passed, through and amongst the ten thousand fugitives from the fight of the day before, who lined the banks of the river and filled the woods adjacent to the landing. Within a quarter of a mile of the landing, and directly on the way to our position on the field, lay hundreds of dead men, mostly our own, whose mangled bodies and disinfied features presented a horrible sight. Numerous dead horses, and our partially sacked camps, gave evidence of the havoc, and, which was far worse, of the reverses and disasters of the day before. All around them impressed them with the belief that they must fight the battle for themselves. It must not be forgotten that we fought this battle some miles within the lines of the encampment of Gen. GRANT'S army, and in the camps occupied by his troops, and that it was thereby rendered apparent to the most ignorant soldier that the army had been driven in by the enemy till within a few hundred yards of the river, and that tho work before us was by no means easy. Under all these unfavorable circumstances, as you will recollect, Sir, the men were in no way appalled, but formed line of battle promptly and with great coolness and precision.

To Majors J. H. KING and S. D. CARPENTER, of the regular army, who commanded the regular troops in my brigade, I am especially indebted for the valuable aid which their long experience as soldiers enabled them to render. Captains P. SWAIN and E. F. TOWNSEND, commanding battalions under Major J. H. KING, were likewise conspicuous for good conduct. I strongly recommend these officers to the proper authorities as soldiers by profession, who have shown themselves amply fit for higher offices of usefulness. I also return my thanks to Colonels B. F. Smith, T. T. Crittenden, and H. M. Buckley, Lieut.-Colonels E. A. Parroll, W. W. Barry, and H. Prather, and Majors E. B. Langdon, J. L. Treanor and A. H. Abbott. Lieut.-Col. PARROTT was on detached service at the time, but joined his regiment during the action, and remained with it to the close. I also acknowledge my great obligations to Lieuts. Armstrong and Rousseau, my regular Aide; to E. F. Jewett, Esq., of Ohio, volunteer Aid, and to Lieut. John Wickliffe, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, acting Aid during the battle, for valuable service in the field.

Accompanying this report you have a list of casualties incident to the battle, and also the reports of the various commenders of battalions and regiments of the brigade.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brigadier General Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCOOK, Commanding Second Division Army of the Ohio.

THE ARTILLERY IN GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR EZRA TAYLOR.

BATTALIONS ONE AND TWO, CAMP NEAR PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

J. H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General Fifth Division U. S. Forces in the field. Gen. W. T. Sherman Commanding:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the affair of the 6th and 7th inst. By instructions from the General Commanding the Division, the mortar battery, Capt. BEHR commanding, was placed on the Purdy Road, in the rear of McDOWELL'S Brigade; TAYLOR'S Battery, Capt. BARRET commanding, to the right and in advance of the chapel on the road leading to Corinth; Capt. A. C. WATERHOUSE'S Battery, near the left of the Division; four guns on the right bank of Owl Creek, and two guns on the left bank of Owl Creek.

The enemy appearing in large masses and opening a battery to the front and right of the two guns, advanced across Owl Creek. I instructed Capt. WATERHOUSE to retire the two guns to the position occupied by the balance of his battery, about which time the enemy appeared in large force in open field, directly in front of the position of this battory, bearing aloft, as I supposed, the American flag, and their men and officers wearing uniforms so similar to ours that I hesitated to open fire upon them until they passed into the woods, followed by troops wearing an uniform not to be mislaken. I afterwards found that the uniform jackets worn by these troops were black. As soon as I was certain as to the character of the troops I ordered firing to commence, which was done in fine style, and with excellent precision. After instructing this battery to be cool, and watch all the movements of the enemy, who was throwing large masses of his men into the timber to the left of its position, I went to the position occupied by TAYLOR'S Battery, Capt. BARRET commanding, and ordered him to open fire with shell, which was done promptly, causing the enemy to take shelter in the timber, under cover of which he advanced to within 150 yards of their guns, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, accompanied with terrific yells, showing their evident intent to intimidate our men. The only effect it had was to cause them promptly to obey the order given by me to move their guns by hand to the point and pour in a shower of canister, causing both the yelling and the firing of the enemy to cease for a time. In the meantime the enemy was pushing our forces on the left of both of these batteries—WATERHOUSE'S and TAYLOR'S. Seeing WATERHOUSE'S Battery limbering to the rear, and fearing the result of a hasty retreat, I hastened to their position and finding them resting, I at once ordered them to unlimber and conflict every foot of ground, while I sent a messenger to find another battery to come to their assistance. My order was promptly obeyed, and they were soon throwing canister among the enemy. But their bravery alone could not drive back the masses who now swarmed on their left, pushing back the infantry on the left and opening a flank fire of musketry and battery, which they had succeeded in planting in the timber, they were compelled to retire under a galling fire, leaving their guns and entire camp and garrison equipage in the field, to take great pleasure in stating that the conduct of this battery was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I consider too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their gallant conduct upon this their first battle-field. Some time after this battery had reured, and the infantry support on the left of TAYLOR'S Battery had fallon back, and the enemy had planted his flag on the ground occupied by WATERHOUSE'S Battery, I deemed it prudent to order Capt. BARRET to limber to the rear, and retire in good order to a new position, which was accomplished without confusion; but owing to a number of his horses being shot, he was obliged to leave two of his caissons on the field, one of which he has recovered. Instructing Capt. HARRETT to take up a new position near the left of the First Brigade in the First Division, (Gen. MCCLERNAND'S,) and taking the responsibility of ordering two guns of SCHWARTZ'S Battery to form on their left, (Major SCHWARTZ being wounded.) I had not long to wait before I opened fire again, silencing a battery which the enemy had opened with terrific effect. After five hours' fighting in these two positions, losing one man killed and several wounded, our ammunition became exhausted, and I instructed them to retire out of range and get a new supply, after which one section engaged the enemy for an hour and a half, driving him to the cover of the timber.

* * * I can state that from my personal observation on the ground in front of this battery during the engagement, I am satisfied the enemy's mortality list has been greatly increased by their *being there*.

I have to report that Capt. SILVERAERAS'S battery of four 24-poundar Parrott guns has not yet been able to report to this field, owing to some deficiency in his horses and other equipments. I understand, however, that he had done good service near the landing on the evening of the 6th inst.

I deem it my duty to make honorable mention of the services rendered by Company A, Chicago Light Artillery. How well they conducted themselves during the fight, I refer you to the General himself, who assures me he never saw guns better served.

I have also to mention Capt. BOWEN'S Battary, which I found on Sunday, the 6th, anxious to distinguish themselves, and as good fortune would have it, I got them a good position near Col. MCARTHUR'S Division, when they did most excellent service in driving the enemy from a very commanding position, both officers and men behaving like veterans. I have the honor to be very respectively,

Your obedient servant,
EZRA TAYLOR,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

THE SURPRISE AT PITTSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Friday, April 18, 1862.

As the public are deeply interested in all the facts relating to the fatal surprise of our army at Pittsburgh, on Saturday, April 6, I propose to give you a few facts which fell under my own observation. Their accuracy in every particular cannot be questioned.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of April, by order of Gen. PRENTISS, Capt. Geo. B. HOGE was sent out in command of two companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, one and a half miles beyond our lines on the main Corinth road, mainly for the purpose, as he understood from Gen. PRENTISS' AID, of preventing any communication or passing in or out of the lines, as it had been understood these things had been done quite frequently, thus giving the rebels valuable information. Capt. HOGE went out with these companies, as ordered, Gen. PRENTISS' Aid acting as guide. Upon their arrival at the point above referred to, the whole command was detailed, as Capt. H. took with him one Corporal and four men, and advanced three miles further toward Corinth on the main Corinth road, and from this point he and his party felt assured, by the aid of a field-glass, they saw rebel mounted pickets, and under cover of night he advanced one-fourth of a mile further, and convinced himself that he saw rebel camp-fires and heard their drums. At 3 o'clock on the following day Capt. H. was relieved by two companies of the Michigan Twelfth, (infantry,) and returned to camp with his command. He at once imparted to Gen. PRENTISS, through his Aid, the above information, and after considerable delay, went out by order of Gen. PRENTISS, and ordered back the two companies that relieved him in the afternoon, for fear they might be cut off by the enemy. This seems to have been a wise move, as there was proof that they would have been cut off had they remained there. Even after this, much to the surprise of many, there were no cavalry pickets, no pickets at all, except a light force of infantry pickets. It seemed to be fully impressed on the minds of the Generals that the enemy were in force at Corinth, and were intrenching, and did not dare attack us. On Saturday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, Col. PEABODY received information, from what source we did not learn, that there was a force of about 250 rebels in and about a house a mile and a half out, on the main Corinth road. Maj. POWELL, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, took 20 of the Guard, and went out and convinced himself that such was the case. He came back, and reported to Col. PEABODY, when Col. PEABODY, being in command of the first brigade of Gen. PRENTISS' division, ordered out three companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, and two of the Twelfth Michigan, under command of Maj. POWELL, to beg this force of rebels. They left camp about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning. Maj. POWELL deployed his command as skirmishers, and gradually surrounded this house. This rebel force proved to be the advance guard of the enemy, and the fight commenced between 2 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Of course Major POWELL'S command was repulsed with considerable loss, and fell back on the Twenty-fifth Missouri. The first of them came in at about 5½ o'clock with their dead and wounded, this being the first intimation that the enemy were attacking us. The long roll was immediately sounded, and the troops hurriedly fell in line of battle, in front of our camp-ground. They then advanced in line of battle some 300 yards, and then for the first time we saw the enemy in full force, reaching as far as the eye could reach either way, eight or ten deep. It was a sublime, but awful scene, as they advanced slowly, steadily and silently till within about 125 yards, when our men opened fire on them, their front ranks being rapidly thinned, but as rapidly filled up. They did not falter, but kept steadily advancing under our fire, reserving their fire till within about 70 yards of us, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, grape, canister and shell. Against such fearful odds we could not maintain our position very long, and hurriedly fell back into line of battle, directly in front of our camp ground, and fought them there for some time longer. It was here that Col. PEABODY was killed, after which a retreat was ordered. We had to fall back three-quarters of a mile before we meet any reinforcements. The Twenty-fifth Missou

...since his arrival here, that Fort Pillow is ... the town of Randolph, and not ... or twelve miles above, as has been generally supposed. Indeed, it is the Randolph fortifications, about which we heard so much last summer. This, at least, I find to be the general impression here among those who should know best, and it seems plausible from the fact that we are not now more than eight or ten miles from Randolph.

...of the rebel gunboats made a very narrow escape on Sunday evening. After our boats had withdrawn from the vicinity of the rebel battery on the Arkansas shore, referred to above, two or three of them took position under a thickly-timbered point, and shortly afterward one of the rebel boats came ...ing up, thinking, no doubt, that ours had fallen ...some distance. The intention on the part of ... was to permit her to run past them, and then ...off, which they could have easily done; but unfortunately two of our transports just then turned the point some three or four miles above, and, not ...knowing that the rebel boat was running her head ...on, fired upon her a frightful alarm with her steam-whistle, which had the effect to frighten the noisy ...into a speedy retreat.

Two deserters from the enemy came within our ...this morning, and report that the batteries in ...Pillow, Osceola, just below, are manned by five regiments, and that they talk of fighting desperately, "dying in the last ditch," "making it a new Thermopylæ," and all that sort of thing. I did not learn the commander's name. The deserters say the shells fired from our mortars yesterday, fell about 200 yards short.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat,
GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, OFF FORT PILLOW, April 13—1 P. M.

The best news I can make known, is the almost universal belief entertained by the officers and men of the fleet, that Fort Pillow is crumbling. Unlike Columbus, it cannot defy us for months. Nor here as at No. 10, will we wait for the overland transfer of steamboats, to perfect the plans for its fall. On the other hand—in our humble judgment—as soon as Gen. Pope has established his batteries, *which we now think will be before night*, the gunboats and mortars will move down, take up a position in the bend of the river, above the fort, and rain cannon balls and bombshells in the dingy, ragged sides of the bluff where the enemy's works are located; then if there be any cannon there, we will hear from them, if not, the fleet will move on, and ten miles further down the river, knock at the gates of Randolph, which will then be the last to bar our progress to Memphis.

Randolph is located upon the second Chickasaw Bluffs. There are four of these bluffs in number. They are scraggy, half-wooded, precipitous clay banks, according to "James' River Guide," extending only thirty feet above high water mark, but according to your correspondent's opinion, at least one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The third Chickasaw Bluffs are located ten miles ...Randolph; upon these there are no fortifica-



...tions.

The most commendable harmony and mutual confidence exists between our navy and army officers, such as would be well for the officers on the Tennessee to cultivate, where every pair are represented as rivals, from the two lowest corporals to the two senior Major-Generals.

The residents along the shore here are unanimously disloyal, if we except a contraband now and then, who paddles his way in a dugout over the river, or through the bordering swamps, to pay his respects to "Massa LINCOLN." This is the way the rebels reap the fruit of their false stories about our army having for its object the liberation of slaves. They so persistently circulate these lies that the slaves believe them, and if they run from their masters now and seek protection under our fleet, the blame is chargeable to the slaveholders themselves, and they can lie down under whatever uneasiness it may occasion them.

The little wooden town of Osceola, across the river, on the Arkansas shore, has been almost totally abandoned, and its vacant houses testify to the political sentiment of the population. It is the county seat of Mississippi County, Arkansas; and the most forsaken looking place for a seat of justice we ever beheld. It is in a country, however, where difficulties are oftener settled by bowie-knives than court tribunals, and we suppose the inhabitants are not inconvenienced by the want of an imposing court-house and Baconian philosophy.

We have this minute learned that a rebel deserter fled from Fort Pillow last night, and came aboard of the *Benton* this morning. He tells a story which very much conflicts with our conjectures, and says the rebels, nerved by what they regard as a great victory for their arms at Corinth, are bent upon a desperate stand at Pillow. Their gunboats, eleven in number, are lying just below their batteries, ready to assist them with forty or fifty effective guns when we begin the attack. We think that this ostensible deserter may be one of the enemy's emissaries, sent here to discourage any movement of the fleet until they can perfect an evacuation of Pillow, and their defenses at Randolph, which by them is acknowledged to be much the strongest place.

He says fifty guns are mounted on the fort to defend it against our gunboats, and fifty are mounted to meet a land assault, on earthworks encircling the bluff. He also says rebel scouts reported fifteen thousand of our men marching yesterday, on the Tennessee side, to get in the rear of their works. This is untrue, or at least not known at the fleet.

This man should be held as a hostage for the truth of his story, for it cannot be expected that, while deserters are daily giving us information of the enemy, he is leaving nothing from us, or that he has not his spies aboard of nearly every boat.

At the present time a lively exchange of bomb-shells is going on between the mortar-boats and the rebels, and this partly confirms the deserter's statements about their purpose to stand. If their gunboats are, in fact, at Fort Pillow, and remain there *twenty-four hours longer, they will have an interesting time when they try to go down the river*, for Geo. POPE must, by this time, *have even a more formidable blockade established below them than he had at Point Pleasant and Riddle's Point*, for there he had nothing but 24-pounders, and here he has some of the finest rifled cannon.

FORT PILLOW AND FORT WRIGHT.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There has been some confusion even in the minds of our military officers in relation to the nomenclature of the several forts and defensive works of the rebels on the Mississippi River. Commodore FOOTE telegraphs to the Navy Department that he has reached Fort Pillow, and taken up a position to begin the work necessary for its reduction. Now, our information, derived from the statements of deserters and others, as published from time to time in the newspapers, is that Fort Pillow is located at the mouth of Wolf River, just above Memphis, whereas the fleet has not yet reached within seventy miles of that point. The works called Fort Pillow by Commodore FOOTE are at what we have been accustomed to call Fort Wright, which is ten or twelve miles above Randolph, on the first Chickasaw Bluffs, opposite Island No. 33. The name, however, is of no significance, and we make these allusions in order to properly locate the scene of the Flag-officer's present operations. To avoid confounding of names, then, let us adopt Commodore FOOTE's style of designation, simply recollecting that Fort Pillow is above and not below Fort Randolph.

The first Chickasaw Bluff is situated about 385 miles below St. Louis, just below Plum Point bar, ordinarily one of the most difficult places to pass on the Mississippi River, on account of the frequent changes in the channel, in which a large amount of drift has become imbedded. Quite a large number of boats have been lost here. At the present stage of the water, however, navigation is easy. The country, both above and below the rebel fort, is low, the bluffs, which are merely ordinary banks, elevated some thirty feet above high-water mark, only extending a few miles along the river. From Osceola, on the Arkansas side, where the enemy at one time had some feeble defences, the Mississippi forms an abrupt curve, coursing almost directly east to Island No. 33, or Fleur Island, when it again bends, and runs nearly south for a short distance.

The fort at the First Chickasaw Bluff was, three weeks ago, garrisoned by 3,000 men. The principal works are represented to have been built in good engineering style, on the summit, mounting some twenty heavy guns, whilst at that time there were a few shore batteries above the head of the Island. We do not anticipate much resistance here to our fleet, and perhaps it will turn out that the cannon have been removed below. Some of the gunboats drifting within easy range of the batteries, and presenting broadsides to the enemy, were not fired upon, and it is probable that the bluffs, after a reconnoissance, has already proceeded down the river.

THE REBEL FLEET.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

"We have just met a couple of deserters from the rebel gunboats. One is CHARLES JONES, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who was engaged in selling coal for a Mr. TURNER, at Baton Rouge, La., when the rebellion commenced. The other, HENRY WINTER, from East Troy, N. Y., was engaged in smuggling provisions from the main shore to our fleet at Fort Pickens, and being nabbed, with Jones, while in New-Orleans, both were pressed into the Confederate navy, where they have served steadily, without receiving a cent of pay thus far. On Monday last, while on shore with others, assisting a planter named CRAIGHEAD to remove his stock and household goods from his plantation, on the point opposite the foot of Flower Island and Fort Pillow, to another point abreast of Fulton, Tenn., they effected their escape. After leaving Craighead's place, they visited several [illegible] on the Mississippi River, and finally came on board the United States gunboat [illegible], off Fort Pillow, U. S. N., was at anchor. Our informants have shipped on the *De Soto* as firemen. They furnish the following information relative to the enemy's gunboats (HOLLINS' fleet,) now at Fort Pillow:

Mr. Rex, (Com. HOLLINS' flag-ship,) the old *Marquise de la Habana*, eight large guns on deck, unprotected. Bulwarks in the hold, hull not iron-clad.

Pontchartrain, (Capt. DUNNINGTON, late of U. S. N.,) old *Lizzie Simmons*, seven guns, with boilers on deck, barricaded with heavy timbers.

Maurepas, (Capt. FRAZ, late of U. S. N.,) old *Gross Tete*; three guns, with boilers on deck, barricaded with heavy timbers. Hull not iron-clad.

Livingston, (new boat.) Boilers on deck; barricaded with heavy timbers, and hull not iron-clad. Six guns.

The "Ed. Montgomery fleet" consists of the *Gen. Bragg*, (old *Mexico*.) One gun; iron-clad. Built for a battering-ram.

Gen. Sterling Price, toll towboat.) Boilers on deck and barricaded; two 32-pound guns. Bow ten feet thick, made of solid wood. She has an iron-clad ram, cutwater, and grappling irons, for fastening to her adversary.

Gen. Van Dorn, (old towboat.) Boilers in the hold. Sould forward, same as the *Gen. Sterling Price*. Iron-clad; no guns. She is intended for cutting, dragging and sinking our boats.

Gen. Beauregard; boilers on deck and barricaded. No guns. Same as *Van Dorn*—for cutting and sinking our boats.

The Ocean; similar to *Beauregard* and *Van Dorn*.

They are building four new boats at Memphis and two at New-Orleans; all intended for rams, and waiting for their crews and armaments.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
FORSYTH, MO., on the White River, April 14, 1862.

The First Division of the army, under Acting Brig.-Gen. OSTERHAUS, and the Second Division, under Gen. ASBOTH, remain encamped, at this place, and Gen. CURTIS' headquarters are still here. Gen. DAVIS' Division, and Acting Brig.-Gen. CARR's, have been encamped at a greater distance, on the Cassville road. PRICE, with a portion of his army, is ascertained to be eighty miles south of this point, at Jacksonport, on the White River. No attack is apprehended from him. His army is demoralized, desertions are frequent, and he will undoubtedly keep at a safe distance.

No movement is yet projected from this point. The army will recruit itself a little, after the trying march across the mountains from Cross Timbers and Cassville to this place. When the Mississippi River is open as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, it is thought we shall move down the White River and thence down the Arkansas, till we join the grand movement to New-Orleans.

Gen. STEELE, of the regular army, is said to be on the borders of Arkansas, about 60 miles east of us, at a convenient point to move upon Pocahontas, having reached his position from Irontoe, and that he is there ready to join us in a combined movement at the right time, through Arkansas. We shall undoubtedly be called to play our part in the general plan which Gen. HALLECK is carrying forward for the utter extermination of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley.

MASSACHUSETTS IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

...authority to loan that amount for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor in relation to iron-clad vessels, in an interview with Capt. ERICSSON, found that from his engagements with the General Government, he could not furnish plans and specifications for the State. It was also ascertained that two of the iron-clad steamers of the Government would be built in Massachusetts, and believing it inexpedient to come into competition with the General Government, it was thought best to plate such vessels partially built as are suited to that purpose, and they have great confidence in a plan of armor covering proposed by Lieut. E. E. STONE, of the navy. If this is approved by the General Government, it is proposed to adopt this plan, and they state that these steamers can be prepared for service in fifty days at an estimate cost of $256,256 each, which will consume the entire appropriation.

In relation to ordnance, difficulties had occurred in obtaining the service of ordnance officers, and through the requirement to advertise for proposals, and the employment of all the foundries suitable for casting heavy guns. The General Government will not be able for years to supply the guns necessary for the fortifications already constructed. They then refer to experiments in testing the strength and efficiency of heavy guns, and recommend the construction of guns upon the plan invented by Prof. TREADWELL, which they say is a decided improvement upon the Parrott and Blakely guns, and that a contract be made for the manufacture of at least one hundred. They believe there will be no necessity of hooping the guns beyond the place for the trunnions, which will cover the portion upon which comes the principal strain. This will lessen the expense somewhat from the estimates of the Commissioners. They conclude: "Upon the subject of testing new guns and projectiles, the Committee deem it advisable that the Governor be authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to expend a limited sum for the same, and they respectfully submit the accompanying resolve:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, be and he hereby is authorized to enter into contracts on behalf of the Commonwealth for the manufacture of suitable ordnance for the coast defences of Massachusetts, to an amount not exceeding $300,000; and he is hereby authorized to expend an amount not exceeding $10,000 of said sum, in such tests of guns and projectiles as he may deem expedient.

THE VICTIMS AT BALL'S BLUFF.

Assistant-Surgeon CRAWFORD, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was directed to provide for the interment of the soldiers from that State, who fell in the battle at Ball's Bluff, has made the following report:

BATTLE-FIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF, Va., April 18, 1862.

Surgeon-General H. H. Smith:

SIR: In obedience to your order, dated April 16, I proceeded, with the party assigned me, to this place, arriving here early this morning, and at once commenced making the examination necessary to determine the expediency of removing the bodies of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell in the battle at this place on the 21st of October, 1861, to the soil of their own State for burial.

The advanced stage of decomposition in which I found the bodies utterly precluded any attempt at their removal.

I found the bodies at our killed in that engagement deposited in various places; some in isolated graves, all of which are in good condition; but most of them had been promiscuously placed in shares or washes formed by recent water currents on the declivities of the battle-ground. They had been but superficially covered with earth, and some of the bodies were exposed. Some had been mutilated.

Being unable in many cases to determine the State to which the bodies had belonged, and finding that the condition of them all admitted of no recognition of their identity, I concluded that my proper course was to leave those which were undisturbed in the places where I found them; to reinter the detached portions of bodies in the places from which they had been removed; to cover them properly with earth and stones, and guard, so far as could be done, against their future exposure. I deem it proper to state that this course received the unqualified approval of those members of my party who have kindred among those slain and buried here.

Having procured a party of laborers from Leesburgh, I proceeded to carry out this determination. A mound of earth of sufficient thickness was thrown over the five distinct places of promiscuous burials. These were flagged with stones, and again covered with earth. A large stone was placed at each extremity of the several lines of graves, distinctly marking their position. Trenches were dug around them so as to protect them from future washing; and, so far as possible, the water courses were changed by digging new channels. Grass seed was sown upon the mounds, and much pains were taken to give them a neat appearance. No inclosure could be erected for want of materials.

A reliable man was engaged to attend to keeping all things about these graves in their present condition. The owner of the land on which the graves are situated is now absent in the rebel army, and no overseer or agent could be found.

Satisfactory assurances were given me by the loyal citizens of Leesburgh that this burial place of our soldiers shall, in the future, be properly respected. They have kindly coöperated with me in carrying out the objects which I have sought to accomplish.

Accompanying this I transmit a map of the ground, showing the situation of all the graves upon the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. CRAWFORD, Assist.-Surg., P. V.

THE KANSAS JAYHAWKERS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, April 6, 1862.

Information has been received at these headquarters that bands of armed men, commonly known as "Jayhawkers," continue to infest the country, committing depredations and outrages on peaceable citizens, notwithstanding the publication, by Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, of Ordor No. 17, and that they have received countenance, assistance and protection from persons not directly engaged in such acts; therefore, the military officers within the District of Kansas are hereby ordered and directed to arrest, or, in case of resistance, to destroy all such bands of armed marauders, and those who have, since the 8th of February last, the date of said Order No. 17, been aiding, assisting, encouraging, harboring and abetting them.

If such acts are allowed longer to continue the country will be ruined, and anarchy and civil war be brought home to our very doors.

Already the people of some portions of the country have been plundered of their horses, cattle and other property, to such an extent that they will not be able to cultivate their lands during the coming season, the consequence of which is, a threatened famine. Those persons who harbor, aid or abet the depredators are equally guilty with the open marauders, and will be subjected to the same punishments. All the parties herein referred to—the "Jayhawkers" and those who harbor, aid or abet them,—will be deemed enemies to the Government, and when taken will be kept securely as prisoners until they can be tried by a Military Commission. Officers of the army are required to be active and vigilant in breaking up and destroying these bands and in arresting their aiders and abettors, and make returns of their acts as required by General Orders No. 12, of the Department of Kansas.

The execution of these orders will be intrusted especially to the Provost-Marshal-General, and all officers of the District of Kansas, of whatever grade, are hereby required to obey his order enforcing them, when not otherwise detailed on special duty by order of the General Commanding, but the post or headquarters of any regiment or detachment of troops will not be changed without express permission from these headquarters. By order of

Brig.-Gen. DENVER.
C. FRANCIS CLARKE, Capt. Sixth Kansas, A. A. A. G.

THE SOUTHERN INDIANS.

W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Military Affairs, writes from Leroy, Coffey County, Kansas, under date of April 12:

"The refugee Indians, now mostly in camp near here, are as comfortable as people in their condition generally get to be, though the sickness among them and the mortality is great. The measles, diphtheria, rheumatism, and bone fever, are all prevalent, and there are some few cases of scrofula and syphilis, but they are not very common. Since the weather has moderated they have had a constant round of enchantment preparatinns for baths. They first have a preparation of roots, boiled up in two large kettles; they take a pint cup full of each, which produces immediate and violent vomiting; then they have prepared a camp fire and large circle; around it they dance a very laborious and ludicrous dance, keeping up a soog or kind of "yahoo," responded to or echoed by all the dancers, which frequently number three or four hundred. The music resembles the corn songs at corn-huskings in the South. During their exercises they have their enchanters around at different points, to invoke the good spirits to aid them in their orgies. They keep this up all night, vomiting and dancing, and just at daylight they all run to the river and jump in, and remain some minutes in the water, no matter how cold; this, they think, makes them impervious to bullets or sickness; and should any die that have gone through the operation, he had either not vomited enough, not danced hard enough, not stayed in the water long enough, or some other defect in the performance. The thing itself is all right and perfect, if only performed properly in all its parts. The only reason they lost the last battle, they most religiously believe, was because the enemy came upon them before they had time to take medicine and go through the enchantments.

In all this, medical men, I suppose, at least, will fail to see anything well calculated to promote health, but you might as well argue with the leopard to get him to change his spots, as to attempt to get them to leave off so ridiculous an absurdity.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

A Cold Season—Doings of the Rebels—The Capture of Hangchau—Affairs at Shanghai, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NINGPO, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

This is, I think, the coldest season I have known during my many years' residence in China. Last week the snow fell three days and a half without interruption, and is still nearly a foot deep. The last great snow-storm experienced was twenty years ago, when the city was taken by the English, and this coincidence with the recent capture by the rebels is a subject of much comment among the people. I had the full benefit of the extreme weather during a second visit, since the rebels came, to Yüyau and Sanpoh, from which I have just returned. I made a vain search in Yüyau for the daughter of Mr. YIH, one of our most valuable native assistants. She was carried off a month or two ago by the insurgents upon their entering that city—the common fate of young women in every place seized by the rebels, and is still kept closely in some one of their numerous dens. One of my old pupils is similarly situated here. At Sanpoh the native Christians collected from a number of villages, and gave me a hearty welcome. Indeed, all the people in that region are quite disposed to seek aid and comfort from the foreign missionary, whom they regard as their best friend in these evil days. Though in a measure free from the ravages of the rebels, yet they are subject to much suffering from the stoppage of trade, and their consequent want of the necessaries of life. Heavy taxes are also levied upon them, which, in various villages, I was importuned to urge the rebels to have mitigated. There is a wholesome dread of foreigners also on the part of the rebels, which up to this time has secured our coming and going anywhere with impunity, though passes are required to enter the walled cities. These it is the policy of the Taipings to hold as military camps, and there is but little trade likely to spring up in them. Tribute is required of the surrounding villages and towns, and the people are also commanded to abstain from having the head shaved. Here on the north bank of the river, where the foreigners mostly reside, placards were early issued to this effect, but the Chinese here, trusting to foreign protection, have been slow to comply. This has called forth another proclamation from Gen. HWANG, the commandant of the city, stating that the "North Bank" is a part of China, and belonging to that section which the Taipings have conquered, and the people must at once bring in their tribute, &c., or more serious measures would follow. This rather insolent paper has been pulled down by the authority of the foreign Consuls, and a communication has been sent to the Taiping General, stating that such is the fact, and that nothing of the kind will be henceforth allowed. This small section of land, it was stated, has been virtually conceded to foreigners, and will be kept by them free from mobs taken from either Imperialists or rebels. The General was also informed that if (as was the case a few days ago) another band of armed Taipings should come over here, the vessels-of-war would fire into the city. For two or three days everything looked dark about us, and there was much threatening muttered. Partly from this and partly in consequence of the fall of snow, there was very little coming and going to the city. HWANG has, however, replied more courteously than might have been expected, pleading that his own honor is deeply involved in the matter of the placards, and he hopes that any improprieties will be pointed out by the honorable Consuls in any future proclamations, and that they should by no means be pulled down. Quiet measures are in operation which will, I hope, bridge over the present difficulties, and restore new confidence. So desirous are the Taipings for peace and good feelings with foreigners, that one of their prominent chiefs, with the full sympathy of his General, has warmly urged one of the oldest missionaries here to do anything he could to effect such a result, assuring him that for such an act of benevolence *Shangte would add twenty years to his life.*

The fact is, however, that they are living in constant fear of their own lives, not from foreigners, but from their "Heavenly King" at Nankin. The chief above referred to, confessed that it was a perfect reign of terror, and that from the highest to the lowest of them, they did not dare to deviate one whit from the Feen Wong's instructions. The fact was mentioned to him of one of the Secretaries at Nankin having been recently beheaded for making a mistake in the writing of a single character. "Oh, that's nothing," the chief replied; people are put to death for much slighter offences than that." Hence HWANG's reference to his honor being involved, to which he might have added his head, if he did not exercise complete control in this province. Mr. R. asked the chief where authority came from, to which the reply was, "from Heaven." "But how does Heaven indicate its will; is it not by the consent of the people?" "Yes." "Have the people here, or elsewhere, shown any willing obedience to the Taiping sway? "No," he replied; *" and they never will under the present régime."* He thought that the "Eastern King," who was killed some years ago, might have conciliated the people; but the Heavenly King never. They seem to be emphatically his slaves, and most willingly or unwillingly obey. He sits in his palace, rarely if ever seen by any one, and issues his commands and his blasphemies as if from Heaven. May he not be one of the Antichrists of these "last days?" He has recently degraded the King Wong, or Shield King, two degrees, so that the strong hope hitherto entertained respecting this once Christian preacher must be modified. Yet it may be that this arrogant Yeen Wong may himself, ere long, be crushed, and the rebel movement turned in a different channel from what it is now pursuing. At present we see marks of desolation everywhere—not only among all the idol and Confucian temples, but also among the once crowded streets of their thriving cities,—and we see no building up, though years have passed since they began this revolution. Hence it is, that nearly all parties among the foreigners in China, are growing more and more anti-rebel in their sympathies—not that the old Government is not effete, but that the Taipings give us no improvement. They hinder trade and circumscribe missionary effort.

In the City of Ningpo we are led to suppose that there is considerable jealousy existing between the two Generals. FAH is now absent: but the not very polite term of "incarnate devil," ascribed to him by the chief referred to, who is in HWANG's division, indicates that they are not the best of friends.

The news has reached America, ere this, of the taking of Haogchau, the once splendid Capital of this Province of Chekeang. The people were starved into submission, and thousands thus died, the rebels having completely shut them from all country supplies. The inner city was then taken by assault, and the Tartar garrison all put to the sword.

The present aspect of affairs at Shanghai somewhat complicate our difficulties here. If war ensues between the foreign troops and the Taipings, then, by the mad persistency of the latter to take possession of the Chinese city, contrary to the promise to the English; and in the face of the threatened resistance, they will, of course, be driven out, but they may in turn drive us out of our homes on the north bank of the Ningpo River. This is not, however, seriously feared, and there are three or four war vessels ready to protect us. The English, French, Americans and Russians are all united in Shanghai against the large Taiping army which surround the settlement at the distance of a few miles; and Mr. HENRY PARKES having gone to England with dispatches, and with no friendly spirit to the rebels, it may be that orders will be soon issued to carry the war again into China, and to uphold the tottering Tartar Government and to exterminate these disturbing rebels. If so, who can measure the awful results. The country will be drenched in blood—for not only will the Taipings be crushed, but hundreds of cities and thousands of villages who have submitted to their sway will be subject to the fire and sword of hordes as cruel as they. Truly the future of China is dark, and every Christian may well earnestly pray for the Prince of Peace to come and reign.

Yours, very truly, H. V. R.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Improved Condition of Its Wards—Preparations Going on for the Reception of Military Patients, &c., &c.

A stroll of inspection in and about Bellevue Hospital is not now what it was short years agone, when the *ten governors* held sway and rats ran riot through its wards seeking whom they might devour, occasionally concentrating over a pauper baby for a midnight lunch, thus emulating their regal co-conspirators who recognized faint difference in value between a rat and a brat; and regarding the unconscious mother upon the all too narrow couch whence their feast has just fallen, as only a pauper whom nobody owns, regaled themselves upon her offspring's tender flesh and yet quivering muscles. These things have given place, and with functionaries dethroned abuses here been abolished and vermin taught to feed on less congenial diet, viz: poison, which has so disgusted them with the present administration that they have left for parts unknown. Other abuses have been overcome, and economical improvements here superseded them, the last year showing up a goodly array of such. Among these is the little *printing office*, which gets off, "with skill and dispatch," all the small printing, such as labels, cards, permits, &c., pertaining to the different departments of charity and correction under the Commissioners. The labor of the printing office is all done by Workhouse hands, which saves the salaries which would otherwise be required for outside assistents. There has also been established a *telegraph office*, connecting all the island institutions and departments in this City with headquarters at No. 1 Bond-street. The mechanical details of the office are conducted by Randall's Island boys.

Another improvement of the last year is the establishment of steam conveyance to and from the island. The neat little steamer *Bellevue*, built for this purpose, leaves her dock at the foot of the Hospital-yard several times a day. This dock has been fenced off from the East River slope of the Hospital grounds, and an entrance gate, with waiting-house attached, for the convenience of passengers, has been built at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street.

A new library-room also ranks among recent improvements; but greatest of all the last year's enterprises is the inauguration of the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College," which is fast acquiring an importance that will place it among the first institutions of the kind in the world.

It is estimated that under the discreet management of Mr. WHITE, the present Warden, the expense of each inmate has been reduced three cents a day, and that in the item of gas alone—which has been judiciously turned down when not actually required—over eight hundred and seventy dollars have been saved from the amount expended in previous years.

The pauper who enters the fifty-termed Bellevue grounds, feeling perhaps that he is leaving the busy world behind him forever, experiences no delight in contemplation of the vista which lies to the northward of the Twenty-sixth-street gateway; but not so the visitor, on ever such sad errand bent, for lovely nature smiles too winningly from land, and river, and far-off ocean view, to go unrecognized. A healthy balance is preserved, however, by the contiguity of the little lodge to the left of the entrance, and one is delivered from any tendency to rapture by the gruff gate-keeper's queries, and the pert presence of the female "*searcher*," who awaits with composure the arrival of smugglers. These smugglers are they who would fain convey contraband creature comforts to invalid friends within the pent walls, where stimulus, save as a medicine, is not allowed. Strange instances of secretive tact have been brought to light by this same self-possessed *searcher*, and it would appear that Mrs. HOOPS—(crinoline)—has a serious rule of violated law to answer for.

To the left and beyond the lodge are some new and neat apartments, where island convicts arriving too late for the boat are kept over night. To the right of the yard as you pass these is the "Dead House," now hidden from view by the pretty new building of the "College." Piles and stacks of rude red coffins loom on every side as one enters the dismal confines, but the cheerful "keeper" enlarges upon the merits of his domain to an extent that dispels the first repulsion. Here on the granite floors of two grim apartments are laid the street-found dead for recognition by the friends; or, a guilty thing forgotten and an outcast, is brought and taken thence without a sigh of regret from any fellow-creature. A step to the windward brings a person in possession of the fact that researches of anatomical science progress in this vicinity; in short, that the dissecting-room, though not apparent, to the eye, is eminently so to the olfactories, and the intruder is inspired at once with a desire to abbreviate his experience in that locality, and departs, accompanied, however, by the *cheerful keeper*, who would not upon any account have you miss the delightful *mélange* of the "Museum," where his descriptive talent fairly launches forth, dwelling now upon this fearful array of false teeth, grinning from a digestive membrane where they had lodged, now carefully preserved in alcohol, after having caused the death of a wretched *delirium tremens* patient, who raved to the last that he had swallowed his teeth, but nobody believed him. Again, the cheerful keeper, with scientific ignoring of any morbid sensibility, would direct attention to this terrible freak of nature, in the birth of a child with no neck or brain; and another "from a private lady outside, six fingers and six toes perfect." Yet further on was to be admired the beautiful state of preservation of the head of a Frenchman "what blow'd his brains out; skin of his face dried on natural; hole in the forehead where the ball went through just the same; whiskers all there, eyes dropped in." The object which seemed to be most foreign to any hold upon the cheerful keeper's regrets, and, in fact, called for little sympathetic mamory from any lawfully-inclined citizen, was contained in a jar which he held aloft with a wavering motion, the undulating alcohol carrying with it tha resistless specimen suspended from the stopper, which was described as "The spine o' the back where a man was shot dead as he was crossing Harlem bridge, after stealing turkeys in the night."

The expression of the cheerful keeper's countenance, as he replaced the jar upon the shelf, if it did not say "served him just right," at least plainly told that other characters were more missed than turkey thieves.

The College Lecture-room just over the Museum is finely adapted to its use, and lectures are delivered during the course every hour from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 P. M. It would appear from certain indications about the hall, that some of the young disciples of Esculapius are negligent of their advantages, preferring rather to distract attention from the dignified Faculty, by causing to snap and rattle the gaunt forms of skeletons hung by wires about the room, and even going so far as to insert short pipes between the stiff jaws of such scientific preservations. Passing across the grounds we come to the main hospital building—first, the reception-room for patients, where their clothes are taken in charge and clean hospital uniform substituted, as it has been found necessary to abolish the former custom of allowing wardrobes from City dwellings to be retained by the patients to the warde, which frequently resulted in the spread of infection and filth. Now, they are at once washed and ticketed, if worth keeping, if not, they are burned and others provided for the recovered patient. The unclaimed garments of those who die are thus disposed of to the destitute.

The Warden, with his efficient assistant, Mrs. RIDDLE, the matron, are now engaged in preparing certain of the wards for the returning sick and wounded of our army. For this purpose several well-ventilated wards are to be emptied, which makes a removal of the more chronic cases to the Island Hospital necessary. This removal is generally distasteful to the patients, for the grand and beautifully located building on the opposite shore has had, since its opening, as unfortunate class of assistants, which has rendered its wards dreaded by the sick, and a visit to it a thing not undertaken with any satisfaction, as a ticket from the Commissioners does not here, as at the other institutions, guarantee a polite reception. It is to be hoped, however, that under the auspices of Dr. SAYRE and others of his class, who make the surgical rounds of the two hospitals a circumstance hailed with welcome by the patients, and a tour fraught with instruction and interest to the favored visitor, that the wards of the Island Hospital may soon be regulated as becomes an institution so nobly planned and generously supported.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Delay in the Preparations for Removal from the present Custom-house—The Requirements the Sub-Treasury—The Reasons for Leasing the Merchants' Exchange—Business of the Sub-Treasury—The Changes to be made in the Merchants' Exchange Building—Location of the Various Offices.

Contrary to the expectations formed last Winter, the work of fitting the Merchants' Exchange to be used as the Custom-house of the port, has not, as yet, been commenced. Some months since the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling his attention to the fact that the building at present occupied as the Sub-Treasury, was inadequate to the wants of the Department, and urging that some provision should be speedily made for his better accommodation. The proposition then made was, that the Government should purchase or lease the building at present known as the Merchants' Exchange, to which the business of the Custom-house should be transferred. It was argued that the building was much better adapted for the purpose intended than any in the City, being large, commodious and well located. It was shown that it contained a much greater space than the building now occupied as the Custom-house; in fact, that it was sufficiently large for the accommodation, not only of the Collector and Naval Officer, but also of the Surveyor and Appraisers. It was also proposed that should the Merchants' Exchange be occupied by the Government for the purposes indicated, the present Custom-house should be transformed into the Sub-Treasury. These propositions met with favor with the authorities at Washington, and the result of tha deliberations on the subject was that Mr. S. M. CLARK, acting engineer in charge of the Treasury Department, was sent to New-York to examine the building it was proposed to obtain. In course of time the authorities decided to lease the Merchants' Exchange, and the bargain was quickly made with the owners on terms considered advantageous to the Government. By removing the business of the Custom-house to this building, and that of the Sub-Treasury to the present Custom-house, the expenses of the Government are, we believe, by the estimates of Mr. Cisco, diminished instead of increased, as many supposed they would be. The following is a list of the Government buildings at present occupied by officers whose business is connected with the collection of revenue at this port.

First—The Custom-house, situate at the corner of Pine, Nassau and Wall streets, built of marble, at considerable expense, many years since. It is one of the most substantial houses in the City. The business of the Collector and Naval Officer of the Port is transacted here.

Second—The Surveyor's office, adjoining the Custom-house, on Pine-street. This is an old building, which was occupied, a few years since, by the Government, when the business of the port had increased so that all the space in the Custom-house proper was required by the Collector and Naval Officer.

Third—The Sub-Treasury, a small building adjoining the Custom-house in Wall-street. It was formerly occupied by the Bank of the State of New-York, and, although designed for banking purposes, is said to be insecure.

Fourth—The Assay Office, in the rear of the Sub-Treasury.

Fifth—The Appraiser's office, formerly No. 3 Broadstreet, but now located at the corner of Broadway and Exchange-place.

For these five buildings it is proposed to substitute,

First—The new Custom-house, at present the Merchant's Exchange, and

Second—The new Sub-Treasury, the present Custom-house.

Under the arrangements already made, the new Custom-house will be made to accommodate the Collector, the Naval Officers, the Surveyor and the Appraisers. The old Custom-house will be used by the Sub-Treasurer, who has been greatly in need of more extended quarters for a year past. This fact will not be questioned when it is remembered that the debt of the nation has grown so rapidly since the inception of the rebellion, and that the evidence of this indebtedness, held by the people who have loaned the money, is paper notes, the interest on the greater part of which must be paid and the transactions in relation to which must be carried on in New-York. According to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the debt on the first of July, 1860, was.....$64,769,713 48
On the 1st of July, 1861, it was.....90,867,828 68
And the estimated debt on the 1st of July, 1862, is.....517,372,862 68

To obtain the money necessary to prosecute the war, it has been necessary to resort to different projects and to offer different rates of interest, varying with the fluctuations of public opinion. Thus in place of a few Treasury notes bearing an uniform rate of interest, the Government has in circulation the following notes and evidences of indebtedness:

First—A few notes, bearing an interest of from ten to twelve per cent., issued at the beginning of last year.

Second—A few notes issued under act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857.

Third—The six per cent. notes.

Fourth—The seven and three-tenths per cent. notes.

Fifth—The demand notes of the first issue.

Sixth—The demand notes of the second issue.

Seventh—Certificates, bearing an interest of five per cent.

The management of all these different classes of notes, and of the receipts under the Tax Bill, involves so much increased labor and such an additional number of clerks, that the Government has been compelled to take measures to furnish the Sub-Treasurer with better accommodations.

During the months of February and March, the Engineer of the Treasury Department, Mr. S. M. CLARK and the supervising Architect, Mr. A. B. YOUNG, were busily engaged in surveying and arranging the plans for the new Custom-house. Quite extensive alterations are necessary before this building can be occupied by the Government. We propose to note some of the changes to be made.

The railing is to be removed, except in a few places, and a new one, five feet high, placed around the entire building.

The entrance from Wall-street, through the intercolumniation, is to be closed, and steps leading to the rotunda placed there.

Two passages for carts are to be made, each of which is to be eight feet wide, extending from Exchange-place to the centre of the sub-basement. This change is made for the accommodation of the Appraisers.

The rooms, with the exception of the rotunda, are quite small, and many alterations will be necessary on this account. Many of the rooms will be enlarged by removing the partitions and throwing several small apartments together.

The location of some of the departments in the new building has been decided. The large and handsome rotunda will be occupied by the entry clerks, as the rotunda of the present Custom-house is. The suite of rooms on the corner of Hanover and Wall streets, extending some distance on each street, on the floor below the rotunda, on the floor of the rotunda and on the floor above, are to be used as the Naval Office. The Surveyor will have rooms in the rear part of the building. A portion of the sub-basement story is to be used as a storage room for goods seized by the revenue officers; the partitions there at present are to be removed. The American Bank Note Company will remain in the building for the present, and will occupy the following described apartments, namely: three rooms in the sub-basement, on Exchange-place; four rooms in the second

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our intelligence from Gen. HALLECK's army is of the highest importance. Passengers from up the Tennessee, who arrived at Cairo yesterday, report that on Thursday an engagement took place between the advance guards of the National and the rebel armies, in which the rebels were driven back toward Corinth, and that Gen. HALLECK was pushing his whole army vigorously forward. A second dispatch mentions the fact that a reconnoissance had been made toward Corinth, which was pushed as far as Pea Ridge, only six miles from Corinth, where our forces remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon without molestation. It is probable that another great battle has by this time been fought, unless the rebels have concluded rather to evacuate their position at Corinth—a contingency which is hinted at in our dispatches.

Gen. C. F. SMITH, who so distinguished himself by his brilliant charge upon the upper redoubt of Fort Donelson, is dead. This fact is announced in a private dispatch received in this City yesterday, from Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK's Staff. Gen. SMITH has for some time been unwell, and was on this account unable to participate in the great battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

Judging from the brief reports relative to operations against the City of New-Orleans, which are allowed to reach us through rebel channels, there is no doubt that the usual success attending our navy in that quarter. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Friday, announces that one of our gunboats had passed Forts Jackson and Philips, and this advantage gained, there is probably little more to be done. The rebels try to make light of the occurrence, and assert that they have other defences to be depended upon; but it is evident that the city soon will be, if it is not already, in our possession.

The true story of the affair at South Mills, near Elizabeth City, is given in our columns this morning, and it coincides with the particulars already published specially in the TIMES. The Union troops engaged consisted of parts of several regiments, only five or six hundred in all, in command of Gen. RENO. They landed below Elizabeth City, and marched up to the canal without opposition, the object being to break up the locks, which they accomplished. The engagement took place in the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening, however, it was ascertained that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and it was deemed prudent to retire. The wounded were left in a temporary hospital, no transportation having been provided for them, and they arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, as before announced.

The cannon captured from the enemy in the intrenchments opposite Island No. 10 are all being removed to the island. The island is to be fortified according to plans presented by Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT.

The President, yesterday, paid a visit to the French frigate *Gassendi*, at the Washington Navy-yard, and was received with all the honors usually accorded to the French Emperor.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is not only true that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, did not see and converse with the Dr. LEMOINE in Richmond (on the occasion of his recent trip into Secessia,) as alleged by the Richmond papers, and therefore did not hold out encouragement for perseverance in their current insurrection through Dr. L., as they also allege, but it is also certainly true that while there *he held no official communication whatever with any person*, except the Consuls of his own Government at Richmond and Norfolk. While there, we learn, he saw and conversed with many persons whom he had known in society here, including JUDAH P. BENJAMIN; but his intercourse with them, one and all, was wholly of an unofficial character."

The schooner *Castor*, Capt. HOOPER, from Sierra Leone, Africa, March 24, reports that on the 12th inst., in latitude 22°, longitude 53°, she was chased for six hours by a small schooner of about 100 tons, which afterward stood to the southward. She was painted black with a white streak, and had a large number of men on deck. She showed no colors.

GENERAL NEWS.

The work is progressing so rapidly on the ironclad frigate *Philadelphia* that she will be ready for launching by the first of next month. The 4½ inch iron plates, which are to be below the water-line, are nearly all in place, and those which are to be above the water-line will be put on after she is launched. Her spar-deck is nearly finished. It consists of three inches of wood and one inch of iron. She will be bark-rigged, and her spars so arranged that when in action they all come down to the deck. The ship begins to present a most formidable appearance, and when completed will, no doubt, be able to withstand the shots from any antagonist.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, which arrived, yesterday, from Albany, brought on 500 men of the Sixth Vermont Regiment, under command of Capt. JONES.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The volunteer regiments of Illinois, embracing at first some 70,000 names, have sustained a loss of at least 10,000 in killed or disabled since recruiting was stopped. Adjt.-Gen. FULLER, in his report to Gov. YATES last December, showed that while very few of our regiments had a maximum number, nearly, more fell below the minimum, and that the average of all would not, at that time, exceed 880 men to a regiment. Since December, the Illinois volunteers have seen their hardest service, at Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, &c.—and their previous deficiencies not having been made up, (under an order of the War Department to cease recruiting,) it now becomes a serious question what shall be done. There are regiments now up the Tennessee who are unable to muster more than 300 effective men. We believe there are very few Illinois regiments in Gen. HALLECK's column stronger than 700 men. If it be not the policy of the General Government to permit these to be filled up—as there are thousands at home ready to fill them—our own State Administration will have no alternative but to consolidate the fragments. The casualties among officers have more than kept pace with the depletion of the ranks, and it will be comparatively easy, therefore, to bring the regiments together, and at the same time make suitable rewards for valor by the promotion of line officers. We do not know that the State officers have decided upon anything as yet; but this is the condition of the things which they are to consider. The same may be said of Indiana, and, indeed, of all the States of the Northwest, whose troops have borne the shock of battle together."

EDWARD SALOMON, who succeeds to the chair rendered vacant by the sudden death of Gov. L. P. HARVEY, has issued a proclamation recommending the people of Wisconsin to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and to meet in their places of worship on Thursday, May 1, to commemorate the decease of their late Governor.

Gen. FREMONT has released from custody Gen. C. B. CONRAD, an officer of the Virginia Militia, who has become convinced of the error of his ways in espousing the rebel cause.

A suit of the heirs of STEPHEN GIRARD against the City of Philadelphia, which has been on trial in Pottsville for some days, was decided on Friday in favor of the heirs. This suit was for real estate in that county, and the recovery was sought by the heirs on the ground that the clause in the will requiring a perpetual accumulation of the rents and surplus was void, and it was so held by the Court.

A special order has just been issued from the War Department, conferring upon Drs. BROWN and ALEXANDER, and such Assistant Surgeons as they may appoint, the right to embalm the dead of the United States Army, anywhere within the lines, either in camp or on the field, and to follow up the advance of the land forces. Their remuneration will come from the friends of the deceased.

The St. Louis *Evening News* learns that the loss of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, of $250,000, made to FREMONT last Summer, has, after much delay and trouble, caused by FREMONT's want of authority to negotiate such a loan, been finally paid with interest. The claim was passed upon and approved by the Claims Commission that sat in St. Louis, and its payment urged by Mr. HOLT in person, but the War and Treasury Departments postponed the matter until one of the Directors went to Washington to press it upon the attention of the Government. In his efforts he was ably and cordially aided by Hon. F. P. BLAIR, and through their united endeavors, the subject was finally and satisfactorily disposed of by a draft in favor of the Exchange Bank upon New-York for the amount of the loan, with interest.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Rev. Dr. HAWKS has accepted a call to take charge of Christ Church, North Gay-street, in that city.

Maj. JOHN WILLIAMS has been elected to the command of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, New-York State Militia, in place of the late Gen. L. B. SWAN.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice BARNARD severely rebuked some unknown party connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for an attack upon him (the Court) in connection with the concert saloon matter. In his remarks His Honor treated reporters generally to some unsavory epithets, but afterwards stated that they were intended for the "penny-a-liners" only, and *not* for the law reporters. His Honor added something about excluding the odious class from within the railing in future. Before the same Justice, and at the same branch of the Court, the concert saloon case was sent to the General Term for argument, on the questions of law involved—the petitioner being allowed her parole in the meantime.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were limited. Flour was heavy, and Corn cheaper. Provisions were in less demand, and prices of Pork tended downward. Sugars and Whiskey were freely purchased, as were also Hay, Tallow, Candles, Molasses, Smoked Herring, and Crude Whale Oil. Cotton was in request, at steady rates. Hops, Metals, Rice, Seeds, Codfish, Mackerel, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Whalebone were generally quiet. Wool was moderately inquired for, but at drooping prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations. There were 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The Decisive Battles of the War.

With this morning we enter upon a week of transcendently important events. Before another Sunday issue of the TIMES the great battles, which are to determine the military superiority of the combatants in the civil war, and test the comparative value of their material resources, will, in all human likelihood, have been fought, and we shall be hanging with breathless interest over the details of victory or defeat, and peering into the future to measure the consequences of whichever result. For at no previous period of the war has the attitude of the respective parties been so sharply defined; the lists so clearly laid out, or the antagonists drawn up in better preparation for the immediate onset.

In Virginia, for example. Behind the works at Yorktown is a rebel army gathered by exhausting the military strength of the Atlantic Slave States. In their desperate resolve to make at that point a stand decisive of the war, the insurgent leaders seem to have neglected all those precautions necessary to protect themselves against assault from some different quarter. Their works are strong. They have had a year, and numberless negroes to perfect them. The whole of the enormous "swag" filched from Gosport Navy-yard is made to do duty in their Titanic intrenchments. Land battery, sand battery, water battery, redan and rifle-pit, cover the approaches to the town on every side. Face to face with them is the Army of the Potomac, equal in numbers, confident in its strength and superior armament, and, what is greatly better, thoroughly confident in its leader. We are safe in presuming the preparations of the attacking forces to be at this moment complete. The reports we are daily receiving of activity among the gunboats exhibit the naval arm in readiness to coöperate with the military. There is nothing to postpone the great encounter beyond the ensuing week. There are a thousand reasons for believing Gen. MCCLELLAN will waste not an hour in delay, even if the enemy were inclined to leave him undisturbed; for in that grand outline of the campaign which has been so splendidly wrought out in the West, this is the hour, and the Yorktown peninsula the place, where the army of the Potomac was to begin its active participation in the war. We may at any moment hereafter be called upon to announce the commencement of the deadly conflict, which is to decide the fate of rebellion immediately in Virginia, and indirectly in the entire rebel region to the eastward of the Alleghanies. For having declared his resolution not to fight this army a second time—in other words, his resolve to capture it—we may suppose the arrangements of our General are so settled as to secure the enemy's defeat, and prevent his retreat.

In the Southwest the crisis is no less imminent. Gen. HALLECK has added largely to the force which BUELL and GRANT headed in action; has restored tone and confidence to his troops; and completed every conceivable preliminary of success. Gen. POPE, with his powerful, well-disciplined and victorious army, left the neighborhood of Island Ten on Thursday week, under orders for Pittsburgh Landing, and has reached the quarters of Gen. HALLECK before this. MITCHEL, crowding up on the flank of BEAUREGARD's position at Corinth, must already have devoured much of the space, which, day before yesterday, separated him at Tuscumbia from the enemy's lines, and is doubtless in a position to cooperate with the main body advancing from the battle-ground at Shiloh. When the mines are digged and filled, and the trains laid, there is not a moment when an explosion may not be expected. We do not have to wait to learn whether the enemy is prepared. When our preparation are completed, the blow that is to crush him cannot be struck a moment too soon. Every hour of postponement is in his favor.

Such is the business laid out for the present week. We are of those who believe the war is to be practically decided by these battles. If the enemy lose, they lose men they cannot replace, and the great bulk of the artillery indispensable to the prolongation of the war. All the church bells in the South will not weigh with the metal they will be deprived of if Yorktown be captured. Even a rebel reason may be made to understand that war without war's implements is out of the question. Whatever is lost to them is added to our energy of destruction. And with dismay and demoralization omnipresent among their troops, as a sequel of defeat, it may well be doubted whether another leader will be found desperate enough to propose further resistance to the march of the National army.

Judges and Journalists—Judge Barnard as an Exterminator.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, was, we lament to say, visited with a severe attack of headache on Saturday—an attack so severe as to disqualify him from fulfilling upon the bench those offices which he daily dispenses with so much dignity, urbanity and impartiality. He found strength, however, to indulge in the following animated objurgation directed at the paper in which this notice appears:

"I should not have come down, was it not from the fact that some man connected with the NEW YORK TIMES, belonging to a class of persons who very properly belong to an establishment which keeps such persons, has thought fit to assail me in their newspaper with respect to the concert saloons. I shall, therefore, make an order that, after to-day, *no person, except jurors and members of the bar, shall be admitted inside this railing.*

I take it that this matter itself is a matter of no importance to me, for indeed I have become accustomed to such things as that, but this vindictive animosity of such a sort of vermin, who are actually a curse and nuisance to society, must be checked, and so long as I have the power I shall exercise it. I am not going to be assailed, without any cause or provocation, by a set of irresponsible persons, nor am I going to permit any person, without any character or honest calling, to review my action in advance, for the purpose of forcing a judgment in opposition to my wishes, or to enable men without any character, responsibility or decent standing in society to control the judiciary of this State.

It has degenerated at last into a noted nuisance, and bad I this case before me I should peremptorily issue a bench-warrant, and imprison the party guilty of it; and I give notice that I shall imprison the party who is guilty, if there is power enough in the Supreme Court to do it."

A careful examination of the TIMES of yesterday, commencing with the important news from Tennessee, at the head of the first page, and terminating with an announcement of an infallible remedy at the foot of the last, has satisfied us that the following passage from a report of the war upon the concert saloons is the one which has justly incensed this aggrieved magistrate:

"Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has taken upon himself, or rather had put upon him, the difficult task of unraveling this knotty question. He may be called upon, *à la* MCCUNN, to enter deeply into the question of 'beverages,' perhaps to define that supbonious word—possibly to pass upon the learned decision that it means to take a drink in front of a bar and ask your friend to ditto, and pay for the same in two bad five-cent pieces and two nickel cents. Mayhap, the quandary will arise whether lager-bier will intoxicate; if yea, how much, and in what proportion to the waiter girls; if nay, wherefore. But rumor—and by that is meant an Inspector of Police—says that the learned Judge has already made up his mind; likewise, that the hearts of the saloon-keepers will be gladdened; furthermore, that the law will be declared unconstitutional."

At once, and frankly, we admit that this is really too bad. We unreservedly expose the writer to all the power there is in the Supreme Court to punish guilt of this purple dye. It is only too painfully evident the offender "belongs to a class of persons who very properly belong to an establishment which keeps such persons;" and deserves the worst that may befall him, lot it come in the shape of bench warrant, *certiorari*, *quo warranto*, or *mandamus*. Had he been less evil-disposed, or, in judicial phrase, less of "a vermin, a curse and nuisance to society," he would not have taken so malign and despondent a view of the Judge's character. Keeping an eye to the brighter and purer aspects of human nature, he would rather have foreseen that the forthcoming decision would lean to virtue's side; that Judge BARNARD, warned by the example of MCCUNN, would eschew even the appearance of gaining popularity with the lower and more debased classes of society; that he would very surely so decide as to save those wretched victims, the "pretty waiter girls," from the short career of debauchery, disease and death to which their unhappy vocation condemns them. The reporter who proved so far deficient in charity and trust in his fellow-creatures as to estimate Judge BARNARD at a lower appraisement than this merits unlimited censure, and all the terrors of that supreme tribunal to which the Judge does honor. Unable to defeat his malignity ourselves, we can only suggest to Judge BARNARD, how easily the scandal may be hushed and extinguished forever by a decision on his part that the Constitution was framed, not as an instrument of warfare upon society, to hatter down the defences of public decency, and to leave the guileless and innocent a prey to unrestrained license and to flaring temptations, courting them to the verge of ruin, and placing the elements of dissolution at the roots of social order; but as a conservator of all these moral guarantees, without which society cannot endure. Indeed, it needs only the display of some sympathy with the good, and of some distaste for the evil, which take part in the great moral struggle of the hour, to place Judge BARNARD upon a "*lit de justice*" too lofty for the assaults of the vermin of the daily Press.

OFFICIAL.—The affair at Elizabeth City has furnished an illustration of what manner of news it is the public gets when left to the War office, unaided by reporters of the Press. The first story furnished by the censorship at Fortress Monroe was a rebel rumor, obtained at Norfolk, that a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's command had sustained a repulse in attempting to land at Elizabeth City, the victors numbering only one thousand against five thousand of the vanquished. Then, through the same channel, though not from Norfolk, came a statement that the Union force was victorious, and the enemy badly beaten. A series of obscure and contradictory rumors followed, one of which, apparently authentic, represented a number of National soldiers, wounded in the conflict, as having reached Norfolk, and as awaiting exchange. This was not symptomatic of victory. The public knew not what to think. At last we know that the National troops did sustain a repulse. Under Gen. RENO, they landed at the point indicated, drove the enemy before them for some distance, and then learning that the rebels had been reinforced, left their wounded behind them, and took to their transports. This is not the way of victors. To trust the wounded to the foe is the best evidence of a hasty retreat—a position somewhat cogently argued against the claim of BEAUREGARD to a victory at Pittsburgh Landing. Disagreeable as this conclusion is, we can only accept it as fact. And as a sequel of the manifold variations, and the dense obscurity spread about the story by "official dispatches," we are disposed to institute a comparison advantageous to "our own correspondents." If, unaided by the Press, the public had waited for the first official tidings of the battle of Pittsburgh, it would have been a week before the long-sufferiog public would have known from official dispatches that any such battle had been fought. If a reporter of the Press had been at Elizabeth City, and had been permitted to report what he saw, the vexatious tissue of contradictions with which the official censors and official reporters have obfuscated the public for a week past, would have been entirely avoided.

The Southern Freed Negroes—Their Status Under the Constitution.

Senator HARRIS, in a recent speech on the subject of confiscation, touched upon the slaves who have escaped from their rebel masters, in reference to whom he used the following language:

"I can predict, with unerring certainty, that not one of all this multitude who shall thus be liberated through the madness of their masters, will ever, with the authority or consent of this Government, be returned to bondage. His liberation, accidental in its origin, and seeming to be temporary, is sure to become a permanent and real thing."

We heartily join with the Senator in his prediction, and we go beyond prediction. We say that the whole authority and wisdom of the Government should be used to insure its fulfillment. That strong and persistent efforts will be made to reënslave these men we have no doubt, and if the rebellion were to be at this moment brought to a close, they might be successful. But it will not be thoroughly put down for some time to come, and in the interim we have leisure to consider and determine what steps should he taken to prevent such a result. We can conceive of nothing which should sink the nation so low in its own estimation, or which would infallibly sink it so low in the esteem of all the best, truest, noblest of mankind, as to allow those whom the rebellion has made free to be again enslaved. And we hope that the Government will be earnest and inflexible in its plans and in its determinations to prevent so untoward an event, and that a way may be found or made by which it shall become an impossibility.

We know that the subject is beset with difficulties, but we know that it is one of very great importance, to which the thoughts of our wisest minds should be directed, and we welcome its discussion. An article of ours a short time since on the subject, called forth an answer from a correspondent at Washington, which also appeared in our columns on Sunday last. And we have some suggestions to make, based upon parts of that answer, although we do not propose to reply at length to it, or even to all in it that we think easily answerable.

Our correspondent says that "the *status* of no human being in his relation to others, whether bond or free, has or can be changed by this war, unless upon the success of the rebellion." We cannot think that this is so. The war may not of itself bring new laws into operation, but it will change the *status* of many in respect to those laws, that is if there is any difference between a man who has not violated the law and a convicted and condemned traitor. There is at least a decided difference in the actual position of the two men. And so there is a decided difference between the former and the present condition of these freedmen. Then they were slaves in fact, whether by law or not. Now they are free in fact, whether by law or not. They are not subject to control as before. They are treated as free by the Government; they make contracts and they receive the fruit of their own labor. As long as this state of things continues, they are free, and their "*status* in relation to others" has been changed most decidedly, and this change, whether brought about directly by the war or not, is at least very closely connected with it.

Suppose the rebellion at an end. The former masters at once endeavor to reinstate themselves and these freedmen in their former relations to each other. How is the question to be decided whether they shall do so? Is the National Government to stand aside and let the question be settled by force? Or shall it stand by those whom it has treated as free, and say that they shall not be reënslaved by force? And when the masters claim that these men were not and are not free, shall it remit the determination of that question to the Courts, and if so, what Courts? No one can doubt what would be the determination of any slaveholding Court upon such a question. The road is very short from the fundamental principle that the negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect, to the decision of the particular case in the white man's favor. And when was there known a case where precedent, and law and justice were not made to yield, if the tribunal were within the reach and under the control of the slave power? But we maintain that by justice, and precedent and law, these men would be held to be free before any Court which would acknowledge and act upon the fundamental rule that presumptions are in favor of freedom, not of Slavery. For the rule is well settled that a slave who is treated as free with the knowledge of his master, shall be held to be free. But a Court which sympathized with Slavery and secession would be likely to hold that the circumstances under which these masters allowed their slaves to be treated as free, were such as to take these cases out of the application of the rule, while a Court, sympathizing with freedom and abhorring secession, would be likely to hold that if masters chose to be rebels, and on that account ran away from their slaves, and allowed them to go free and be treated as free, they must allow them to continue such. So with relation to the order of Gen. HUNTER, that "certain persons of color lately held in involuntary service by enemies of the United States in Fort Pulaski, and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor."

That the effect of such an order would be recognized before any Court which would adhere to the rules of the common law and the spirit of our jurisprudence, no one can doubt. But the slaveholding Court might hold, in the interest of the master, that Georgia being then in a state of rebellion, Gen. HUNTER's order was of no effect upon her citizens. Nothing is base enough or ridiculous enough to come amiss to such a Court, if by that means it may decide against the freedman, and in favor of the rebel master. Now, in some way we must have protection against such monstrosities. Senator HARRIS proposed to erect one bulwark in his confiscation bill, by compelling any master who claimed that his slave shall be returned to his possession, to prove that he has not himself been guilty of infidelity to his Government. Other bulwarks must be set up, so as to make the effort hopeless even for slaveholding, secession-loving Courts, by strained construction of even the atrocious slave-laws, and overriding all precedents and presumptions favorable to freedom, to bring about such a disgraceful result.

But suppose our view of this legal question is correct, and these people, instead of being still slaves in the eye of the law are to be held to be freedmen, it may be asked what if South Carolina or Virginia passes a law declaring that they shall all be made slaves again, what are we to do about it, and what can the General Government do about it? And our correspondent asks:

"Will any one controvert that the State of New-York, so far as anything in the Constitution of the United States is concerned, may reduce to Slavery every person of color within the limits of the State, and surround them with a code as dark as that which disgraces the State of South Carolina? And if New-York should deem it wise to pursue this course, the General Government could not interfere."

We do not see why the words "of color" need have been put into the question. If New-York could do such a deed toward persons of color, she could as well reduce to Slavery all Irishmen, all red-headed men, all descendants of those who fought in the Revolution. In our view such an act, whether enacted by New-York or South Carolina, would be contrary to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law." What is "due process of law?" Would a legislative enactment, depriving these men of liberty, be "due process of law?" It is as well settled as any legal question can be, that it would not. Says our Court of Appeals, in deciding the cases arising under the prohibitory law of this State, "To say that 'due process of law' may mean the very act of legislation which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property, leads to a simple absurdity. The Constitution would then mean that no person shall be deprived of his property or rights unless the Legislature shall pass a law to effectuate the wrong, and this would be throwing the restraint entirely away." The Constitution referred to was, it is true, that of this State; but this clause is identical with the one in the Constitution of the United States. The same opinion shows that the same conclusion has been arrived at in repeated instances in other States as well as this; and the United States Supreme Court laid down the same rule in the case of Murray's Lessee *vs.* Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, (18 How., 270.) A Court which could say that the negroes had no rights which white men were bound to respect might overrule even so well-settled a doctrine as this. But we take it that the days of such Courts are over, and that a law of South Carolina or of any other State reducing free men to Slavery would be speedily overthrown as contrary to that Constitution, one of whose purposes was "to secure the blessings of liberty" for our forefathers and their posterity, and that a decree of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional would be enforced, if need be, by as many National bayonets as are now in the field.

THE VAGRANT REBELS OF TEXAS.—Texas is the only State of the rebel Confederacy which has not National soldiers on its soil, and the National flag unfurled somewhere within its limits. In every other State, from Virginia to Arkansas, from Tennessee to Florida, we have gained a military foothold, and are continually widening our borders. Texas, in the meantime, has sent out a large number of rebel soldiers to fight the battles of JEFF. DAVIS. We have encountered Texan rebels in Arizona, in New-Mexico, in Missouri, in Arkansas, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and in Virginia. Their own State having no need for their services, they have wandered off wherever there was the scent of blood, or a prospect of plunder. These Texas troops are mostly organized as cavalry regiments—if they may be said to be organized at all. They are most accomplished, however—quite equal to the Tartars—great fighters, ferocious, wild and savage, and for certain kinds of work unequaled by any men in the country; they are also more experienced in war than any other of the rebels, from the long fightings with Indians, with the Mexicans, and with each other. The only class of men able to cope with them in their own style were the men of the Lane expedition, which is now completely broken up. It may, however, be an advantage to us that we have got the greater part of the Texas fighters outside of their own State, and this side of the Mississippi, and are likely to encounter them en *masse* at Corinth and in Virginia. It will be much easier for us to defeat them there than it would be in Texas. Twenty thousand guerrillas spread over the vast area of that State would be very hard to cope with or to subdue. Guerillaism in the other Gulf States is almost an impossibility, and in the Border States such a mode of war is opposed to the character and interests of the people. But we have now got the Texas guerillas in such a position that they will have to fight in a way most disadvantageous and disagreeable to themselves; and where, instead of hand-to-hand encounters with knife and shot-gun, they will encounter rifled cannon and iron-plated gunboats. When this characteristic semi-savage Texas element is disposed of, it will be a comparatively easy matter to deal with the remnant of ordinary rebels now left in the Lone-Star State.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The Southern newspapers are amusing the rebel soldiers' leisure by tales to the effect that Gen. HALLECK's army has fled from Pittsburgh and taken refuge in the gunboats, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with the assistance of SMITH, has captured Nashville and taken a great haul of National prisoners. It is astonishing that, after this feat, the redoubtable HUMPHREY is so liberal and lenient as still to permit Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON to rule in the Capital of Tennessee. It is remarkable that he and SMITH do not at once lead a small expedition to the banks of the Tennessee River, and destroy—say, by torpedoes—the gunboats on which HALLECK's army has taken refuge; and thereby rid the State at once of the whole Union army. It is highly probable, however, that the prodigious HUMPHREY is making up for time lost in the gaps and hills of Eastern Kentucky, and is devoting himself entirely to gormandizing in his new quarters. He must have attained to a ghostly leanness during his long Winter's campaign among the barren and dreary Cumberland ridges, aggravated also by the two fearful drubbings given him in January and March by Gen. GARFIELD. But having got to Nashville, the question for HUMPHREY now is, how is he going to get away again, even supposing ANDREW JOHNSON require his leniency by furnishing him with a pass outside of the city limits. For at the risk of furnishing information to the enemy, we would inform the fat knight that HALLECK's army has not taken refuge in the gunboats; but is in very large, in fact overwhelmingly large force, near Pittsburgh; and it would be quite a difficult thing even for the stout HUMPHREY to hew a passage through the National lines. He cannot move over the railroad to his late quarters at Abingdon, for Gen. MITCHEL has completely foiled him in that; he cannot move up the Cumberland by steamer, for Fort Donelson is still in our hands; he cannot move northward over the railway to Louisville, for there his terrible foe, GEO. D. PRENTICE, is perpetually on the watch for him. In fact, there is no way of escape whatever; and, if it should be that he and SMITH have surreptitiously crept into Nashville, the best thing for him, at least, to do, is to stay there, give up soldiering, in which he has made such a ridiculous failure, take the oath of allegiance, and spend the last half of his life as he spent the first, in gluttony and drunkenness—that is to say, if Gov. JOHNSON do not first hang him. But, notwithstanding the assertions of the Mobile *Tribune*, we agree with the skeptics of the Richmond *Examiner* in seriously doubting whether, after all, SMITH and HUMPHREY MARSHALL really have captured Nashville. Serious inquirers are referred to ANDREW JOHNSON, at that place.

THE GREAT REBEL CHAINS ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The rebels stretched two great chains—actual iron chains, mind you, composed of ordinary links—across the Mississippi River: one of them sixty miles below New-Orleans, to keep us from ascending the river; and the other at Columbus, a thousand miles above New-Orleans, to prevent our descending the river. The one at Columbus was stretched across by Gen. PILLOW, of immortal memory; but like the other military efforts of that old peacock, it proved a wretched failure—all that remains of it now being a piece a few yards in length lying on the river bank at Columbus, while the gunboats which it was intended to stop are operating a hundred and fifty miles below. The other chain, that near the mouth of the river, would seem to have proved an equally great failure—that is, if we may credit the report that comes from the South, and which we publish this morning, that one of our gunboats has passed up the river beyond Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip. The chain stretched from shore to shore between these fortifications was composed of cables stolen from the ships in the harbor of New-Orleans, at the time of the breaking out of this rebellion. It was suspended within a few feet of the surface of the river by rafts, which, in turn, were held in their places by guys, running up stream, and fastened to the neighboring trees. This chain was supposed to be formidable, because our boats must approach it from below, and in striking it would have to *push it up stream*, having both the strength of the chain and the force of the current to contend with. The rebels do not inform us whether our gunboats pushed the chain up stream, or "sank it to the depths below," as Com. PORTER said he would do, or ran over it, or crept under it. But it was passed, it would seem, in some way. New-Orleans had three great agencies of defence—the rebel forts, the rebel chain, and the rebel gunboats. Two of them are now virtually disposed of. It only remains to seize or sink the gunboats, lick the regiment of negroes which guard the city, lick the "Home-guard" militia, and the city is ours. The New-Orleans papers have often descanted, in grandiose style, upon the impregnability of this chain. They can now keep up their spirits for a short time by descanting upon the impregnability of JOURDAINE's Africans, and of HOLLINS' ram, *Monassas*.

A German Republican Party.

The following manifesto has appeared in the German papers of this City, and has been very extensively reproduced by the German Press throughout the country. This movement counts

...country

...your friend around
...North and
...Unionist" were
...you have the right to be
...of your soldiers—too
...forgotten that not alone upon
...discussion in the legislative hall, is
...to be decided, and have made
...effort to fix the Union the stamp of Ger-
...and the inculcation of the German mind,
...participation in its political life.

...Republicans by choice
...who have come hither
...love for freedom, endeavor,
...your kind and help in the
...the edition of the republican
...house and country.

...inalienable rights of man,"
...Declaration of Independence, has
...a truth, and it continues to be now, as
...long as Slavery—this thorough con-
...mental foe of the republican idea—is
...[illegible] that all who dwell un-
...right to Life, liberty and

...of the United States have but
...either they must banish Slavery
...refuse to transmit to
...of republican freedom.
...to protect and maintain Slav-
...national treasure in swallows of our funds-
...of speech, of the Press and
...and a compromise with
...that these encroachments. The
...sword of the soldier can inflict the
...Slavery, and that it is unnecessary
...to do it by legislation, is insane! No, this is the
...question (*Hermunde frage*) of the immediate
...and it alone will yield the watchwords of the
...[illegible] solutions which have now become in-
...evitable.

...Therefore, German fellow-citizens, organize with-
...out delay, so that in the beginning you may make
...known your wishes and your demands in the newly-
...organized party.

...Questions of the greatest importance to liberty are
...at issue, for since the monarchical system of the Old
...World has thrown down the gauntlet to the republi-
...can institutions of the New World, and attempts, by
...intrigue and armed intervention, to establish thrones
...upon the free soil of America, the citizens of the
...United States must soon discover that they are con-
...tending for their own self-preservation only when
...they strive to protect and encourage struggles for
...liberty throughout the world.

...German citizens, lose not the precious moment,
...but organize at once for the support of the following
...principles, viz.:

...Slavery, which is irreconcilable with the fundamen-
...tal ideas of freedom, and continually threatens the
...life of the Republic, must in the shortest possible pe-
...riod be extinguished *by law*, and the rebels themselves
...must be made to bear the expense of this emancipa-
...tion.

...The citizens of the United States constitute only
...one people, and the land they inhabit is an indivisible
...and united whole, and any attempt to destroy this
...unity, whether made by individuals or by one or more
...States, is high treason, and must, as such, be pun-
...ished with the loss of all citizen State rights.

...The true Monroe doctrine, to the maintenance of
...which the United States are pledged, consists in the
...support of the republican idea, in a general sense,
...wherever and whenever it seeks recognition, for the
...interests of this great Republic, and all efforts to es-
...tablish freedom elsewhere, throughout the world, are
...intimately and indissolubly interwoven.

...German citizens, in uniting and fortifying yourselves upon the basis of these principles, and against any and every attempt that may arise to assail the rights of the individual, you become the real sentinels of liberty."

The above address was considered and adopted at a mass meeting held quietly in this City, and has been distributed in all directions over the North by the undersigned Committee: Dr. Karl Koppman, Friedrich Kamm, Dr. George Schwarzenberg, Jacob Dreyfuss, Professor Gambs, A. Berger, Theodore Bracklow, Friedrich Kassner, Dr. Karl Riedel, George Belninger, Conrad Rensa, George Knepper, H. Grube, Edward Vorster, August Walter, P. Roedel and Dr. Ignatius Koch.

Already the German papers from the Atlantic seaboard to the furthest West are reechoing the call, and organizations on the principles laid down are springing up in every considerable town where there are German residents to be found. The "Intervention" clause is hailed with enthusiasm as the expression of views entertained by masses of voters since 1848, and is fully justified, if not demanded, by the attitude in which the European Powers have placed themselves with regard to the Monroe doctrine, and, especially, by their relations with Mexico.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

Gen. C. F. SMITH, the melancholy fact of whose death we learn from the West, was an officer of unsurpassed courage and skill; and his loss at the present time will be a great blow to the army of the Southwest, by the men of which he was beloved as was no other commanding officer.

GEN. SMITH was a regular army officer, and a Pennsylvanian by birth, being a son of the late Dr. SAMUEL B. SMITH, of Philadelphia. He gradu-
...at West Point in 1836, as brevet Second
...of Artillery. He had successively
...responsible positions in the Military Aca-
...demy up to the year 1842. At the beginning of
...the Mexican war he held the rank of Captain.
...He was distinguished in the battles of Palo Alto,
...Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Contreras,
...and Cherubusco, being breveted for each, the
...last brevet being that of Colonel. In 1854
...he received regular promotion as Major of the
...First Artillery, and in 1855 was made Lieutenant-
...Colonel of the Tenth Infantry, which rank he
...held up to last year. At the beginning of the
...war, he received a commission as Brigadier-Gen-
...eral, and was assigned to the command of the
...forces at Paducah, Ky., where he acted efficiently
...and with much vigor. He led his splendid com-
...mand from there to Fort Donelson, where he was
...badly wounded; and his conduct on that great
...occasion saved for us the day. His heroism and
...his masterly skill was then duly chronicled in
...these columns. When the army moved up the
...Tennessee, he accompanied it, and for a time was
...in chief command. His health, however, got low,
...and at last he sank so low that he was unable to
...take the field at the battle of Pittsburgh. He
...died at Savanna, Tenn., on Friday, the 25th inst.
...from the effects of a contused wound received
...at the storming of Fort Donelson. The country
...and the army, as well as his own family, will suf-
...fer a great and deplorable loss in the death of this
...truly gallant and distinguished soldier.

Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

A day or two ago a meeting of ladies was held at the residence of Mayor OPDYKE, when the follow-
...ing resolutions were adopted:

...Resolved, That we, the undersigned, constitute our-
...selves a Board of Direction for the purpose of estab-
...lishing a hospital for the reception and care of sick
...and wounded soldiers, to be entitled "The Ladies'
...Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers."

...Resolved, That we hereby accept with gratitude,
...from his Honor the Mayor, and the Honorable the
...Common Council of the City of New-York, the offer
...of that portion of the building situated at the corner
...of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, not at
...present occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary,
...the rooms of which will accommodate four hundred
...beds.

...Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Board
...of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary, for the
...prompt and liberal manner in which they have met
...our wishes and proceeded to the wishes of the ladies for
...the furtherance of their charitable and humane pur-
...poses.

...That we return our sincere thanks to Dr.
...States Purveyor, for his timely co-
...beds and bedding and other
...of one hundred
...gentlemen
...Austin Flint,
...Vanderpoel,
...M.
...R. Satterlee,
...Alexander B.
...and Medical
...Attending Surgeon;
...D., Attending Physician;
...Senior Physician and Sur-
...F. Parr, M. D., Senior Assistant;
...Junior Waiter.
...is in preparation for wounded sol-
...and the medical staff of the army,
...kindly the Medical Director of the
...Department with instructions. We pay their
...expenses. We pay their
...with Mexico.

THE CLERGY AND THE CRISIS.

Rev. Dr. Bellows Explains—He Defines His Position.

A sermon was preached last Sunday by Rev. N. L. RIDE, D. D., of this City, in which he took occasion to define his position on the great question of the day. He took as his text, "Render therefore unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Dr. RIDE proposed to depart from his ordinary course and speak upon a subject which he seldom deemed it expedient to introduce into the pulpit, viz.: The state of the country and his own position with reference to it. He did this not for the purpose of stirring up the patriotic feeling of his people. It was wholly unnecessary at such a time as this, when that feeling was just as intense and earnest as it was desirable it should be. Why stir up patriotism when it is already at the burning point? Patriotism is not a Christian virtue. It is just as natural to love one's country as to love one's home. Multitudes love both who are not Christians. Yet patriotism may be guided and directed by Christian principles. Indeed, it sometimes happens that that which is natural is too strong. Parents sometimes commit a sort of idolatry in the love which they lavish on their children; and men sometimes, in their ardent love of country, forget their country's interest. Christianity serves to moderate those natural feelings when too strong, and make men not only patriots, but, what is nobler, philanthropists—lovers of all mankind. It is remarkable, that there is no command in the Bible to love our country: so that if one were about to preach upon that subject, he would be perplexed about a text. If patriotism seems not to exist in any instance, it is because depravity has destroyed natural affection. So, if you would restore natural affection, you must elevate the morals; if you would bring back a man's love of country, restore his moral sense. If we have morals and religion, patriotism will not be wanting.

I do not depart from my usual custom to-day for the purpose of satisfying my hearers that the charge of sympathizing with Secessionists, published by certain newspapers, is utterly false and slanderous, because my congregation have heard me pray fifty times for the destruction of secession; that God would bless, guide and direct those in authority, so as to bring back the whole country under the same government, a united nation. But it is not right for a minister to suffer slanderous reports to impair his usefulness, and bring reproach upon Christianity. I do not expect to silence those who bring the charge; that cannot be done in such times as these. In times of great excitement, those public men who keep cool and watch the working of principles, may feel themselves happy if they avoid absolute persecution and escape the tongue of slander. Since the commencement of this war the venerable commander of our army did not escape the charge of a want of loyalty, and that by the very class of men who are now acting by sympathy with secession.

Again, it is due to my congregation to place them right before the public, and put into their hands that which will answer the slander against their pastor.

What do we owe to God and our country in such a day as this? I. To proclaim the Gospel in its purity as the only thing that can save, not only the souls of men, but our country, from the dangers that threaten it. There has always been a demand for something different from the Gospel. If we are going to save men we must not always please them. The Gospel alone can save the soul—the Gospel alone can save the country. I have never believed that the great peril of the country is the war. I have always believed that it would have been ended before now if it had not been for those corrupt and fanatical influences that were crippling every effort to end it in a right manner. There are two great perils that threaten the country now—one is immorality, and the other fanaticism. In an age of excitement error becomes fanaticism; men are carried away with whatever is held up before them. In the absence of excitement religious error takes the form of philosophical speculation, but in times of excitement it becomes fanaticism, which is far more dangerous to Church and State. Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, twenty-five years ago, said that this country seemed destined to be overrun with all manner of fanaticism. It is coming true. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford, preached an ordination sermon a few months ago, on "The Decay of Power in the Pulpit." The very heading was alarming. In that discourse he gave as the chief causes of that decay the dropping from the inculcations of the pulpit the great doctrines of grace, the demand for something more entertaining and tasteful, the discussion of questions of social and moral reform, and other matters of a curious and novel character. Only the other day I saw in a prominent religious paper the declaration that there is no distinction to be drawn between the spiritual and the secular. Now, if ministers are to preach everything under the sun, they must necessarily understand everything. One of the great questions soon to be discussed will be the limits of the functions of the pulpit. The demand is made now upon ministers to define their position respecting some exciting question of the day. His sympathies must be known; you must go inside of his heart and ask him to tell how he feels there. I think the Roman Inquisition never went so far in that direction. A newspaper correspondent, the other day, charged the President's pastor with not praying right—not sympathizing sufficiently with the Government. The President did there and has no fault to find, but newspaper correspondents, who know how ministers ought to preach and pray—though perhaps never praying themselves—find fault with the President's pastor for not praying as he ought. The result of this state of things is, that the minister yields to his nervous people, and defines his position. Then, of course, he offends somebody, as good men will differ on all these outside matters, and in times of excitement it is useless to attempt to convince men. Thus churches are split. When I entered the ministry, the Presbyterian Church was a unit; now there are five divisions of it, and likely to be more. Unless this tendency is resisted it will not be five years before the liberty of the Church will be gone.

II. We owe it to God and the country to discharge each of us his own duties, without interfering with those of others. The church is compared by the apostle to the human body. Society may be compared to the same, with its different members and functions. Now, the body politic, like the body of Christ's Church, attends to its own business, and not to that which it does not understand. It will not do for the physician to follow the crude suggestions of those who know nothing about the proper course of treatment. If our General should leave Yorktown and go to Washington for the purpose of looking after the Tax bill, and telling Congressmen what to do, he would be justly denounced by the whole country. Every man to his own place—attending to that which he understands. And even if I should happen to think that I understand a certain thing better than another man, it does not follow that I should step into his department. As in civil, so in religious things. It is enough for the minister to teach God's word—to teach rulers the great principles of faith and morality. His whole energies are demanded for that work. What business have ministers to go to Washington to lecture and tell the Government how to conduct the war? Is that within their calling? And if one class does it, another class, with opposite views, will follow the example, and we shall have a perfect Babel of advice.

III. We owe it to God and our country to sustain our Government in the exercise of its constitutional functions, and in the discharge of its legitimate duties. God commands it. It is even more obligatory in a country where the people choose their own rulers. It is especially the duty of those who choose their own rulers, to sustain them in all their constitutional functions and legitimate duties. There are limitations, however, to this obligation. 1. We are not bound to do all that those in authority do. The prophets often reproved kings in matters involving morals, though not at all in regard to secular matters. The civil authorities are not infallible. 2. We are bound to disobey whenever the civil power contravenes the divine, when the civil power commands what God forbids, or forbids what God commands. Thus, when it forbade Daniel to pray, he disobeyed and prayed. But no man, as a Christian or conscientious person, can live under any government, unless he discharges the duty of obedience.

I come now to speak of myself with reference to the charge of sympathy with secession. I have during the course of my ministry stood in circumstances of trial in defending the Gospel against various forms of error, and I have thereby encountered some bitter enemies, yet I believe no man has ever charged me with being half-way about anything, or of fearing to speak any word I thought proper. Among all the charges that have been made against me, I believe nobody has made that; so that when I have sympathy nobody need be mistaken about them. I have stood for twenty-five years and more in public antagonism to the very doctrine on which the Southern Confederacy is based, viz., Slavery as a desirable institution. Now, as I have for twenty-five years or more changed my position one iota on the question of Slavery, though reared in a Slave State—still, however, having nothing to do with Slavery personally.

In 1835, the Synod of Kentucky, of which I was a member, devised and published a plan of gradual emancipation, and in an address to the churches stated strongly the evils of Slavery, and the absolute duty to get rid of it as fast as possible. I sustained that view, and some members of my own church emancipated their slaves in this way. Many of us were charged with being Abolitionists because we agitated the question in this form.

In 1849, while I was pastor in Cincinnati, the report was circulated that I was opposed to the emancipation schema. The matter was before the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, and the Presbyterian ministers generally took ground in favor of emancipation. I replied to the charge in a letter published on the 1st of June, 1849.

[Dr. R. here read an extract from the letter, in which he said he was convinced that the day must come soon when Kentucky will move in the work of emancipation; that the Pro-Slavery doctrine of some ultra men of the South can never be maintained; that the evils of Slavery are too manifest; that it is vain to attempt to satisfy reflecting men that Slavery is not an evil, and equally vain to say that though it is an evil no efforts should be made to remove it.] Do you suppose that our entertaining views like that would be likely to sympathize with the organization of a Government based on the idea that the true and proper state of the colored man is that of Slavery?

In 1855, when I was Moderator of the General Assembly, the subject of the position of the Presbyterian Church was introduced by some Congregationalists, who were present. I subsequently addressed to them ten fraternal letters. [Dr. R. quoted from the same some extracts, one of which contained these words: "A dissolution of the Union would not only prove a curse to our country, but to the cause of Freedom and end Christianity throughout the world." Also the following: "The time has come, in my humble judgment, when it is both the interest and the duty of every true Christian and philanthropist to throw the full weight of his influence against the fanaticism of *Abolitionism* and the fanaticism of Pro-Slaveryism."]

Again, in 1859, I preached three sermons in Chicago. [The quotations from one of these embraced, substantially, the following positions: 1. The unity of the human race. 2. The golden rule, embracing in full force the African. 3. A denial of the divine institution of Slavery. 4. Also, the right of the domestic slave traffic. 5. Also, the right to separate families. 6. Also, the right to withhold compensation for labor. 7. The duty of providing for the slave. 8. The duty of elevating him, and preparing him for freedom.] For taking these positions, a prominent paper in this City charged me with being a bold, outspoken, Pro-Slavery man, while at the same time a prominent minister in Mississippi charged me with being a bold, outspoken Abolitionist. So I stood between two fires from opposite directions.

My views of secession were, happily, published in Chicago eighteen months ago, when I was editing a paper. I had nothing to say about the constitutional questions that were discussed by the two great political parties, and now between North and South. As a minister, I had no right to say anything, for example, upon the question whether the Constitution protects Slavery in the Territories. And I think the wisdom of this is apparent. When eminent jurists give opposite opinions on the *habeas corpus* question, for instance, what light can ministers throw upon it? Do you expect them to gather straw and make brick? Must the study of civil law and God's law at the same time? Must they be able to expound everything? But I did say that the whole movement then inaugurated to break up this Government was wrong. 1. Because those who were doing it had themselves contributed to produce the alienation and trouble, and had, therefore, no right to take advantage of their own wrong. 2. Because there had been no fair issue by which to test the question whether their view of the Constitution was right or not. In consequence of these views, every Presbyterian paper in the South condemned me as having taken sides against them. If there was any sympathy for their cause they failed to discover it, but thought they found exactly the opposite. Now, on this whole subject I here not waited till the war began; I have never been accustomed to wait to define my position upon any moral question until agitation begins. I distinctly foresaw this state of things coming years ago.

Now, as to the war; we have chosen a Congress and a President who are to determine, when difficulties arise, whether there can be any settlement, any compromise consistent with the honor of the country. We have thrown upon them the responsibility of deciding whether war becomes necessary, and I hold that it is ruinous for a Government to allow individuals to bring in their notions to cripple, it may be, those upon whom the whole responsibility, after all, rests. When they have decided that the war is necessary, then I sustain them, unless they require me to do wrong. War is sometimes necessary. Yet we ought not to go to war with studious heed, but because the interests of the country and of the world require it. War may be perfectly consistent at the same time with our loving tenderly those who are opposed to us. Let me say in this connection that I never had any sectional feeling. I have been changed, sometimes, with taking sides in politics. I believe no one ever found out what my politics were. I never voted with any party. But while I look tenderly with those on the other side, I know there to be good men—ministers—swept away with the current. I know multitudes of them to be good servants of God. Some of them were converted under my labors, and God has found children which nothing can break. There may be a necessary war, but after all I love every child of God everywhere; and if I stood in the army—as it might be my duty—I should go into battle with that very feeling—no of hatred to anybody, not with vindictiveness—for I would not believe in God if I did. I therefore do not sympathize with those who excite vindictive feelings.

IV. We owe it to God and our country to tell our rulers and the people that war, especially civil war, is a divine judgment upon the whole nation for its sins, and that repentance and reformation alone can give us any rational hope of success. Success even in the most righteous war must depend upon God, and not upon the skill of man and the resources of the nation.

We are about at the close of this war, if it be successful. We are about to make an experiment which never was made by any nation—at least so far as my observation goes. We are about to maintain a free Government over an immense territory, with all its conflicting and antagonistic sectional interests, along the line running through the middle. How we shall succeed, depends largely upon whether ministers will keep themselves in their right place, or will be allowed to do it. The great peril of this country will be at the end of the war. Only five years ago I told a friend in Philadelphia that if this election went in a certain direction the Union would be gone. Men would not believe it. I knew it would occur. And yet it took the nation by surprise. The next trouble will take them equally by surprise. The perils at the end of the war will again overwhelm us when we look to God for guidance. Instead of feeling enmity toward those who had been wonderfully led astray, as I think, we should cherish those feelings which will enable us to come together with the same moral force as before. Go not forth with a vindictive feeling if you expect God to bless you. God helping me, I never will fall in with raging passion, but will hold up the blessed gospel, and will warn men, as I expect to give account to God, of the dangers that are coming.

The sermon was an hour and a half long, and the preacher stated his intention to publish it in full immediately.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Trial of a Policeman for Manslaughter—Verdict of the Jury.

The trial of HOWARD C. CONRADY, a member of the Ninth Precinct Police, for shooting PAUL O'NEIL on the morning of the 18th of March last, was concluded yesterday, in the King's County Court of Over Terminer, the jury rendering a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," with a recommendation to mercy. This verdict involves a sentence of two years' imprisonment in the State Prison, or a less term of imprisonment, or nothing but a fine, in the discretion of the Court.

The offence of which Officer CONRADY has been convicted was committed on the night after the last St. Patrick's Day. The deceased, PAUL O'NEIL, had celebrated the day by getting drunk; and, going to his home late at night, beat his wife in a most brutal manner. Her cries for assistance reached the ears of Officer CONRADY, whose beat included Spencer-street, where O'NEIL resided. He went to the assistance of the woman, and arrested the husband on a charge of beating his wife. While going to the Station-house, O'NEIL made several attempts to escape, and on one or two occasions the officer had to use his club to retain the prisoner. O'NEIL, seizing upon a favorable opportunity when near the Station-house, struck his captor a powerful blow and started off upon the run. Officer CONRADY pursued the flying fugitive, and finding that he was likely to escape, fired several shots from a pistol, the ball from one barrel unfortunately lodging in O'NEIL's brain, causing almost instant death.

The officer stated at the time that he simply intended to frighten O'NEIL, and not hit him; and there are many circumstances which go to corroborate this view of the case; but, of course, this evidence was not available on the trial. The case occupied the Court all day Friday, when it was adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at which hour Judge LOTT briefly charged the jury. Mr. JESSE, of counsel for the accused, asked the Court to charge that if CONRADY had reason to suspect that O'NEIL would escape, he was justified in shooting him. The Judge declined to do this, holding the contrary opinion, that CONRADY was not justified in shooting O'NEIL, as he had arrested him without a warrant. The Judge stated in conclusion that the only offence that the accused could be convicted of was manslaughter in the fourth degree, and that for twenty-five years or more he for years have in vain attempted to succeed in getting her out of the water [illegible] perfect *reproduction*.

[illegible] by [illegible]

grace and beauty.

No. 405 is a very fine "old lady" head—a woman of "experience," who has gone far along in life's journey, upon whom cares have settled, and whose ways are not altogether those of pleasantness, is very admirably here delineated.

No. 404, "Marion Earle," by HUNT, is a face of singular beauty. The eyes are full of soul, the complexion is a rich full-blooded brunette, the face a perfect oval, and the coloring is soft and tender.

No. 415, "A Tight Fix," by TAIT, represents an exciting bear fight in the Northern part of the State. The bear, a terrible fellow, of utter blackness, has his human opponent in his power, and is about to spring upon him, when the hunter's companion "draws a bead" upon him, and doubtless relieves him from the "fix." The subject affords opportunity for figure drawing, of which TAIT has availed himself.

No. 419, "Hiawatha's Wooing," is very far from being good.

GIFFORD'S "Wieler Twilight," No. 421, is very fine. The marked contrast of color, the well-managed sweep of foreground, and the peculiar atmospheric effect of the picture, are worthy of study.

No. 422, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," by ROSSITER. What warrant the artist may have for clothing the wise and foolish damsels in such utterly dissimilar costumes, we cannot say. The foolish girls are by far the better looking of the company, their attitudes are more graceful, and their expressions, to say the least, as free from vanity and immorality as the wiser ones. The accessories are not in good taste, and the various people at the head of the stairway, whom the wise virgins are going to welcome, are hideously deformed.

"A Lady," by HUNTINGTON, No. 424, is very fine. As a portrait it is undoubtedly good; as a painting it is one of the best Mr. H. has done. There is a little too much attempt at display of lace and such—certainly more of that sort of thing than one would expect to find in a wooded lane, but those are mere matters of whim. The picture is good.

No. 426, "Twilight on the Jersey Shore." This picture presents most curious effects of color, but does not succeed in pleasing the eye.

No. 429 gives a view from ROSSITER'S window. The perspective is good, the mountains looming up gradually, but the foreground and middle distance are hard and unnatural.

No. 438 is a small picture, by HASELTINE. There are few elements in its composition, but the effect is very fine.

DIEBSTADT'S "View of Dusseldorf," (No. 443,) is an ornament to the gallery.

No. 451 is POWELL'S portrait of GEORGE LAW. The frame is very large and elaborate, the canvas is very high and broad, the palet has not been spared, and, in fact, while the subject seems to have "gotten himself up regardless of expense," the artist has considered himself bound to present a miniature view of the entire world with Mr. LAW in the foreground. It may be good, but it did not strike us so.

No. 454, "Peaches," by A. RICHARDS. These do not compare favorably with efforts in a similar line by DAVIS and WILLIAMSON.

No. 460 is a landscape by INNESS, owned by HENRY WARE BEECHER. It is not of recent birth, but is none the less prized for that. The effect of light and shade is most wonderfully managed in this painting; the foreground, the middle distance dotted with sheep; the far-off grove, into which one can almost walk, and the thunder-cloudish sky, are creditable even to the distinguished artist from whose easel it was brought.

No. 465 is "Mrs. J. V." Who "Mrs. J. V." is we don't know, but the picture which bears the above title was have known for some time as one of the most speaking and lifelike efforts in the country. It was formerly exhibited at GOUPIL'S (KNOEDLER'S) Gallery, where we have often noticed its pleasing peculiarities. The flesh-tints are a little hard, but the eye, the head, the neck, the position are life itself. VERNIER is the artist.

No. 467 is a very large and somewhat cumbersome picture by WUST. It presents rich depths of dark green grasses, peculiar sunsettish effects of yellow, and such minutiæ of treatment for which WUST is attempting a fame.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE TURF FOR 1862—FASHION SPRING TROTTING.—The time for the annual Spring meeting of the Fashion Association Club is approaching, and affairs begin to assume a trotting shape in the neighborhood of the course. Some of the most prominent competitors for the large stakes are on the ground, and by their fine appearance give high promise of a glorious meeting. There are also several celebrated drivers and trainers permanently at the track, whose well-known experience and established integrity will give confidence to the public. Among the most prominent of them is Mr. S. CROOKS, who has a training the wonderful young stallion *Shepherd Knapp*. He is a remarkably pretty animal, 4 years old, and very fast; his backers are prepared to match him against any four-year old trotter alive in the shape of horse flesh. His owner, Mr. HENRY W. GILBERT, deserves to have one of the best trotters in the land. He has also g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, s. g. *What is it?* h. w. to. *Lady Crockern*. Mr. D. TILLMAN has the following trotters in train at the above course: b. g. *Puffle*, blk. g. *Lancet*, b. g. *Red Bird*, b. s. *Admiral*, and a number of green horses. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN has in his string b. g. *Native American*, s. m. *Widow Muckree*, s. g. *Nimble Dick*, and several others. Mr. H. has in train *Gen. Butler* and some young horses. The trotting will commence on Wednesday, April 30, for a purse of $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, for which there are four entries, viz.: s. m. *Gill*, m. *Lady Lincoln*, s. g. *Tom Murphy*, s. g. *Nimble Dick*. From the premiums which are offered for trials of speed, a large attendance of the inhabitants of the surrounding counties may be expected, and the proceeds of the meeting are likely to be remunerative. The Fashion Course and stables are just now among the most interesting places for an afternoon visit that can be found in the vicinity of New-York.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a colored man, named RICHARD HOPE, who died very suddenly at No. 74 Roosevelt-street. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that in his stomach there was a large quantity of mineral poison. Whether taken as a medicine, or with the intent to commit suicide, the jury could not determine.....EDGAR KEMBLE was found dead on the floor of his room, in the Globe Hotel, on yesterday morning. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where an inquest was held. A *post-mortem* examination made upon the body showed that a considerable quantity of the substance known as acetate of lead—a deadly poison—was in the stomach. The evidence was that deceased had been, for some time past, afflicted with rheumatism, and that his medical adviser had prescribed acetate of lead as a remedy to be applied externally. He had mistaken the directions, and taken the medicine internally. Death took place soon after. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.....An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN yesterday, at the house of Mr. TAYLOR, No. 234 East Thirteenth-street, upon the body of ALEX. TAYLOR, a lad about 16 years of age, who died in consequence of a stab wound from a pen-knife in the hands of a companion about the same age, while they were engaged in play. The verdict of the jury was not received at the time the Coroner's office closed last evening.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—A woman named MARY KELLY was arrested yesterday by Officer ANDERSON, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having, at divers times since the 22d day of January last, obtained money from the Relief Committee of this City, by representing that she was in destitute circumstances, and that her husband was with the Union army, and had been there since the beginning of the war. An investigation of the facts showed that her husband was an iceman, doing business in Washington-street, and knew nothing of her false representations. She has obtained over $50 from the Committee by means of her fraudulent story. Justice KELLY committed her to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The authorities state that very many women are at the present time going about the City, practicing upon the credulity of the people in a similar manner.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE BOWERY.—At a late hour, last evening, a son of Mr. ISRAEL FELTON, aged about 11 years, residing at No. 58 Christie-street, was run over by a cart at the corner of the Bowery and Hester-street, and instantly killed. His body was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. An inquest will be held upon the body, to-day, by Coroner WILDEY. The driver of the cart, ANDREW LOEB, was arrested and committed to prison.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Friday night, Mrs. FRANCES FREER deliberately threw herself into the water at the foot of Spring-street, North River. Officer VAN RIPER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, ran to her rescue, and succeeded in getting her out of the water [illegible] attempt. After becoming [illegible] to answer such questions as were put to her by the police. She stated that she had recently heard that her husband, of the 79th Regiment, who went to the war in the Union army, had been killed in battle. She stated that she was unable to survive [illegible] and had therefore attempted to take her own life. After being [illegible] for a short time, she was considered sufficiently recovered to be discharged.

MEETING OF GERMAN CHAMBER-LABOR PROPRIETORS.—Yesterday afternoon the proprietors of the various German concert saloons in this City, held a meeting at the "Original Palace Concert Saloon," No. 561 Broadway. Mr. FRITZ FRIEDMANN was elected Chairman, and Mr. Geo. W. Weber, Secretary. A Committee of Five, viz.: Messrs. [illegible] Shilloe, Butler and Shalan, was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions relative to the protection of the German concert saloon proprietors, with instructions to report on Monday morning. The meeting then adjourned till that time.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF DANIEL E. SICKLES.—The friends and admirers of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, yesterday, fired a salute of 100 guns, in honor of his renomination by the President as Brigadier-General. The salute was to have been fired in the City Hall Park, but to avoid disturbing the wounded soldiers in the Barracks, the scene was changed to Madison-square. The affair was conducted by Capt. LEWIS, of the Third Excelsior Battery, and Maj. QUILTRAU, of the First Battalion New-York Artillery, now before Yorktown.

FIRE IN A LARD FACTORY.—About 12½ o'clock on Friday night a fire occurred in the lard factory of ROBERT C. EVANS, No. 76½ Sullivan-street. The damage is about $300. Mr. EVANS is fully insured in City Companies.

WANTED, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from (8a to) twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will be all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rogers, Raymond & Co., Nos. 181, 183 and 185 Fulton-st., and Nos. 214 Broadway, have found the revival of business with the most extensive and complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING they have ever manufactured, and are surprising the public with a scale of prices which will enhance their proverbial reputation as a cheap house.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

BIRTHS.

HARTLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, at No. 731 6th-av., ELIZA, wife of Arthur H. Bentley, of a son.

DIED.

COMBS.—In this City, on Friday, April 25, after a severe illness, ADA, only daughter of James S. and Frances Emma Combs, aged 3 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 338 East 26th-st.

DICKINSON.—In this City, ROSWELL DICKINSON, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. CLARK, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 Macdougal-st., corner of Amity-st., at 2 o'clock, this day, (Sunday,) April 27, without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, April 22, at Fortress Monroe, Sergeant WALLACE L. MOORE, of the non-commissioned Staff Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 21 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church, near Grand, at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. The friends of the family, also the members of the fifth and seventh companies of the Seventy-Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 26, MARY S., relict of Thomas S. Nelson, recently deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 Pierrepont-st.

ROBERTS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, ABIGAIL D. SELOVER, wife of [illegible], of New-York.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, New-York, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 27th inst., without further invitation.

WARREN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 24, THEODORE F. WARREN, only son of Joseph Warren. The funeral services were held at 12 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 156 West 11th-st., on Saturday, April 26.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 140.—April 23, 1862. NOT RECEIVED.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 137.—April 26, 1862. NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 145.—April 26, 1862. 41, 44, 60, 48, 29, 18 59, 2, 73, 14, 42.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 210.—April 26, 1862. 68, 31, 35, 6, 61, 71, 39, 63, 73, 65, 45, 10.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1858, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 128 Times Office.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING—CLOTHING. SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1862. THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY, NO. 104 BOWERY, Near Grand-st., SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.

Has just opened its Spring campaign against high prices, with an immense and varied assortment of clothing adapted to the requirements of men, youth and children.

Which is offered at even less than the unprecedentedly low and popular WAR PRICES.

Which have prevailed at this establishment ever since its foundation.

We rigidly adhere to the following rules, which seem to suit the public, and have gained for us the enviable reputation of "fair, square and reliable" dealers, and secure us enormous patronage.

All goods sold by us are warranted to be just as represented. We will allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment sold at retail which, upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser in either material, style or fit. If this arrangement is not sufficiently liberal, we will refund the money.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock, and guarantee entire satisfaction.

BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY, NO. 104 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the failing of [illegible] in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.

CARTE PHOTOGRAPHS, FOR ALBUMS, of this capital sketch, by the inimitable Darley, just published by E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents. Also "Done Gone" and the "Neglected Picture," same style. 1,000 portraits of Eminent Americans for Albums. Photographic Albums in great variety. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Sole Agents, Registered Trade Mark Cloths, etc.

CLOTHING.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,
WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED
Made without seams and beautiful goods.
A large variety at low prices.
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 501 Broadway.

SPECIALTIES!!!
In addition to our usual stock of FANCY GOODS we have
100 cartons of all the desirable colors in
PLAIN AND FANCY HAT RIBBONS.
100 cartons special quality
BLUE, GREEN AND PURPLE SATIN, &c., &c., very fine
in white and MOURNING RIBBONS.
100 cartons splendid quality
FANCY HAT RIBBONS.
closing at 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. and 2s. a yard.

SPECIALTIES!!!
In addition to our usual stock of EMBROIDERIES, open
will open
from 31 to 81d.
1,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
from 1s. to 8s.
From Auction, very cheap.
3,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shapes) 3d. ea.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shapes) 6d. ea.
NEEDLE-WORKED CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
WORKED,
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS and CUFFS, very fine
Full stock of the CAMBRIC BANDS, (NEEDLE-
INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., very low.
NEEDLE-WORKED CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS
6d. each and upwards.
Full stock of
FANCY GOODS.
Many Styles peculiar to this house.
JENKINS HOSIERY.
COTTON, SILK AND LISLE.
No. 214 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH DRY GOODS STORE.
STUYVE—On the 1st of May the well known French Dry Goods business of Mr. LESPINASSE will be removed from New-York to Fort Washington, Church-st. Washington Heights, where it will be carried on by his successor, Mr. STUYVE.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, April 21, 1858.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL
A limit near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years experience. Terms reasonable. Address A. S. Box No. 139 New-York City.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS.—LITCHFIELD, CONN.
Twelve boys will be received into the family of the Principal. Terms very moderate. For particulars apply to J. P. WELCH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 43d-st. on 8th-av-square.
Removed from No. 49 Madison-av. (CLARKE & FANNING.)

BLOOMFIELD SEMINARY.—A boarding and day school for young ladies.
The Summer Term commences April 21. Special attention will be given to French. For circulars, &c., address Miss M. J. HARRISON, Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY
CNY.—Vocal duties boarding and day school for young ladies. Circulars supplied by Rev. [illegible]

I-RVINGTON INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.
Pupils received at any time. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. [illegible]

INDIA SILVAYS.—J. M. SELL, (FORMERLY
At Grand-st.) Importer of Canes and Umbrellas, has removed to 4 Barclay-st. (Astor House), where he will be happy to see his friends and customers, assuring them that he will sell the cheapest goods in the trade for cash.

A SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND LANGUAGES
Will be opened on the 1st of May, at No. 49 Bleecker-st. Circulars can be had at the Institution, No. 139 Clinton-place, New-York.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL
of the subscriber will remove from New-York to Fort Washington, Westchester-co., on the 1st of May, where it will be opened on the 1st of June. Circulars may

AUCTION SALES.

By Wakeman, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By A. JOURNEAY.

HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
at South American Hotel.
No. 36 East Houston-st.,
Between Crosby and Mulberry-sts.

Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., restaurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, Kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

HENRY B. HART, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, April 28,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 134 West 13th-st.,

Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood sod mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bedding, chairs, glass ware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.
Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, book cases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany sofas and chairs, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chandeliers and gas fixtures, china and glassware, clocks, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Walker-st., the entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs, large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, casters, china, crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives, &c., gilt-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, segar-case, &c., &c.
Steam table, copper pans and urns, large upright tubular boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fixtures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 39 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier mirrors, oak extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs and sofa, mahogany secretary and book-case, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets; chandeliers, curtains, glass and china ware, &c., &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

D. BURKE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, 28TH INST., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 207 West 46th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the rich household furniture in said house, viz.: Parlor suites, rocking and other chairs, centre and card-tables, pier and mantel mirrors, French musical clock, dining and tea-tables, paintings and engravings, book-cases, mahogany bedsteads, Brussels carpets, mattresses, together with a general assortment of kitchen, bed and dining-room furniture.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A TRUSS BUSINESS.—On TUESDAY, 29th inst., will be sold at No. 342 Broadway, the whole stock in trade of the firm of KINNE & PHILLIPS, consisting of trusses, supporters, screw-press, show-cases, office furniture, &c. Also, a handsome iron bedstead. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn); is in first-rate order, rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, besides closets and pantries; marble mantels in first and second stories; grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures, Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, and good cellar, iron railing in front, grass plot, &c. Will be sold cheap. Apply immediately to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,800; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class brown stone front dwelling-house No. 84 Second-place, Brooklyn; 25 feet wide, with water and all modern improvements, in good order, on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. WILLS, at the Home Insurance Office, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on North-east corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY FOR SALE—Three-story and attic brick house, 20 feet 6 inches wide, with modern improvements. Lot in fee. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 39th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 162 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE country residence fully furnished, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2¾ hours from 26th-st., New-York, one mile from depôt, a large double house, with verandah, commanding a fine view, warmed by furnace; pure spring water carried through the whole building; greenhouse, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, fine vegetable garden planted, every variety of choice fruits and flowers and fine shade-trees; in fact, everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life; or would be let for a term of years without furniture. Address, previous to May 1, J. O. TOWNER, Townes, Putnam County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PERDY, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, Long Island, including garden, barn, stables, ice-house, &c. Rent $200 per annum. Inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, house and grounds; a very desirable location; fine shade trees, &c., &c.; fruit; easy of access; near the healthy village of Glen Cove, Long Island; terms easy. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 5a East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE LET—Furnished; situation is fine, and close to the City and depôts. Rent for a year, to a small, careful family, $1,800; or would be let to such a party for the season. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I. Apply on the premises or to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 280 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM IN New-Jersey, seven miles from the ferry, on one of the best turnpikes in the State, containing 36 acres of valuable land for gardening, 4 acres of strawberries under cultivation, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., will be let with or without stock and utensils, consisting of one fair horse, three cows, four wagons, hot-bed sash, strawberry and market baskets, plows, harrows, and all the utensils necessary for gardening. A good house, barn and carriage house, 1¾ miles from a railroad station. Apply soon, as it will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the lumber yard corner of Newark and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, in a pleasant, healthy location, a short distance from the City; not over one hour's ride from Wall-st. Post-office.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—A LADY, WHO wishes to travel on the Continent, would like to join a respectable party, in which there are ladies; wishes, if will be given and required. Address, stating where an interview can be had, S. B., Box No. 1,424 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 16 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; washing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 383 West 19th-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY REDUCED RENT, THE new, genteel 3-story brick house, in complete order, having handsome chandeliers, &c., as well as all the modern improvements, No. 162 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av.; convenient to cars and omnibuses. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $260. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 8 doors from 5th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.: the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 6th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The House is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Frank-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; office on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses in Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, furnaces, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 25 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 445, 449 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the two-story brick house, high basement, under-cellar and good yard, No. 6 Barrow-st. Also, store, back room and back basement, and use of front cellar, No. 736 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—VERY LOW—THE ELEGANT NEW store, 25 by 85 feet, high ceilings, and full length French plate glass windows, No. 996 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. A very desirable business location. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply at A. BINLEY, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFIces on the second floor fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third loft, or the entire loft; also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 339 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 161 East 19th-st., with modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, &c. For terms and admission to premises, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE House with modern improvements, No. 222 Henry-st., Brooklyn; good neighborhood. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York. Rent only $450.

TO RENT, LOW, OFFICES AND ROOMS for business purposes, at No. 208 Broadway, near Duane-st. Also, at No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. Good light and best of locations. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 63d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $8 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 209 EAST 39th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 52 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $550, including board for one gentleman.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, front basement and two front attic rooms, gas and fixtures; two meters; large yard, and under-cellar. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 12 Macdougal-st. To be seen between 10 and 12.

OFFICE TO LET AT HALF-PRICE.—A well-lighted front and back office, one door from Wall-st., handsomely frescoed, commanding full view of Wall-st. from Broad to William. Apply at No. 4 Broad-st., Room No. 7.

TO LET—RENT $350—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 333 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Has water and gas with fixtures. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 56 Perry-st.: It is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; it will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 227 West 34th-st., rent $300. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 166 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD CORNER STORE, NO. 32 8th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 45 8th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 417 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE NO. 142 WEST 20-ST., 3 story and basement, 14 rooms. Rent $500.

TO LET—THE BRACKUS PREMISES NO. 334 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 61 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FRASER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store houses, &c. E. J. BROMMOND & CO., Manf'rs, 504 Pearl-st.



TEXAS CONFEDERATE CERTIFICATES,
ORDNANCE CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR, BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.,
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., itary Commissioner,
Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Col. College. Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.
Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $6,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c. &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the three the bonds are delivered. J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 15th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, April 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 25 William-st

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. B. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Family's Buildings, corner Broadway and Malden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 766 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS
WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes: $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 1 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING, Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 25 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 14-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 162 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

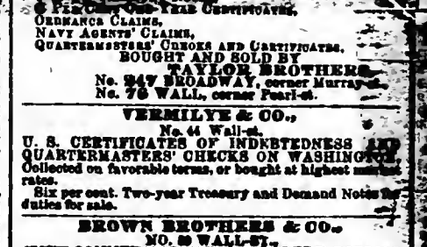
METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

GAME BAGS.—A JOB LOT OF FRENCH GAME-bags wanted, for cash. Address Lock-Box No. 643 Cincinnati Post-office.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ARABIA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.



PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Cabins not secured until paid for.
Passengers to be on board.
Freight or passage apply to

TAPSCOTT & LANE, 15 BROADWAY, AND
LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the United KINGDOM, can be obtained as here before, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 280 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,913, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....60
STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 10.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, May 17,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80	Steerage to London...$33
First cabin to Paris...$85	Steerage to Paris...$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVANS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUDE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin.....$95@$105
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin.....$30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KANAWHA, Capt. Lott, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 26th May
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Supt.

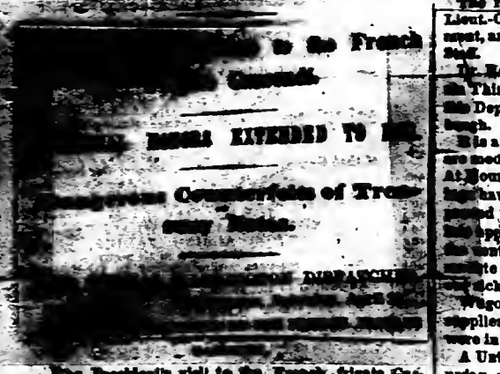
FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone, also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhassat.
N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.



The President's visit to the French frigate Gassendi this afternoon was an event of historical importance; it was the first time a President of the United States ever went on board of a foreign vessel-of-war that ever came to Washington.

He was received with all the honors paid to a crowned head, being the same as usually shown to the Emperor. The yards were manned, the ship was dressed with flags, and the American National ensign floated at the main, and the French at the fore, mizzen and peak. The National salute was fired on his arrival, and again on his departure. Admiral REYNOUS recived him at the foot of the ladder, and the seamen seven times shouted "*Vive le Président!*" on his arriving and leaving. Capt. GAUDIER entertained him hospitably in his cabin, and presented the officers of the ship.

The President was attended at the landing by a full guard of marines and the band, who played the National airs, Capt. DAHLGREN and the other officers of the yard receiving him in a body. The President was accompanied on board by the Secretary of State and Capt. DAHLGREN. The French Minister was on board to receive him, and present his countrymen.

The reception was a gratifying one to the President, and the affair passed off to mutual satisfaction, and was deemed a happy augury for the future amicable relations of the two countries.

COUNTERFEITS OF TREASURY NOTES.

The new counterfeit of the ten-dollar Treasury notes is of the issue made under the act of July 17, 1861, and bears date Aug. 10, 1861. By a comparison made at the Treasury Department, the counterfeit is said to be almost perfect. Those seized at St. Louis had no signature, and but for this fact it is asserted by experts that they would probably not have been detected from the genuine. The Government purposely authorized a large amount of work to be put upon the face and back of the notes, with the additional complication of colors, in order to make it more difficult to counterfeit them; but it has been done, and well done.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS.

The Department is in receipt of news from Gen. BANKS' to the effect that the enemy is still retreating, and burning all the bridges behind him.

THE MIX CAVALRY.

The Mix Cavalry, Col. SIMON MIX commanding, broke camp on Capitol Hill, at 11 o'clock to-dey, and marched through Pennsylvania-avenue to the Executive Mansion, where they were reviewed by the President, who stood uncovered upon the sidewalk in front of the White House, until the entire regiment passed him. As an evidence that the health of the men is cared for, it may be mentioned, that not a man was on the sick list to-day, but all were on duty. The President complimented the appearance of the cavalry in the highest terms. No volunteer regiment in the service has performed more active duty than this.

THE INVENTOR OF THE COMBUSTIBLE SHELL.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. BIRNEY, the inventor of the combustible shell.

MAJOR CRAWFORD A BRIGADIER.

Major CRAWFORD, of the Thirteenth Infantry, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, and late Inspector-General of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, was confirmed yesterday as Brigadier-General.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized C. F. ADAE as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg at Cincinnati.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS TO-DAY.

JOSHUA W. CROSBY, of Orleans, Mass., Acting Master.

Mr. J. D. GOSSICK, of Racine, Wis., to report to Commodore PAULDING as Acting Master.

Mr. ROBERT PELLETT, appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

Acting Master WILLIAM H. LATHAM was ordered, today, to report on board gunboat *Flag*, at Baltimore.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Movements of the Rebels under Jackson—Their Retreat along the Pike to Gordonsville, &c.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, Va., Friday, April 25.

Several deserters and refugees corroborate previous reports that JACKSON, after flying from our advancing column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburgh, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magaugheystown, on the south fork of the Shenandoah and the Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville. JACKSON'S wagon-train had been pushed toward Staunton, but *hearing that town was in possession of the Union troops*, he remanded it to Harrisonburgh. At an early hour Saturday morning, JACKSON, with his whole force and train, took the Gordonsville Pike, and at latest accounts had reached Magaugheystown.

On Saturday night a squadron of the First Vermont Cavalry, while scouting the Luray road, beyond Massanitten Mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a Lieutenant had his horse shot under him.

The Paymaster of the Vermont Cavalry arrived at camp yesterday, to the great delight of the Green Mountain boys.

A train containing shoes, stockings, etc., for Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, reached Mount Jackson on Friday. They will be distributed to-day. The stone turnpikes of this region are very destructive to shoes.

The weather since Friday has been very inclement, owing to a prevailing northeaster—the dampness penetrating tents and clothing, and chilling the bodies of the men.

There are loud calls for a restoration of the whisky ration.

The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley, although they gave an almost unanimous vote for secession, now sincerely regret it, and appear well pleased in the belief that the war in Virginia is nearly at an end. Fresh meats and breadstuffs abound in this section, and the owners are not disposed to ask double or triple their value beyond our needs.

JACKSON'S retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect upon the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and giving themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of deserters are in the Massanitten Mountains, hiding from Jackson's people, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. BANKS. One who came in yesterday reported that he found a barn a few miles hence where were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come into town to-day.

A portion of ASHBY'S Cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountain near Harrisonburgh, waiting our movements, and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, are believed to have gone with JACKSON, wherever he may be.

The runaways and deserters are turned over to Lieut.-Col. RUCKERSMAN'S (Provost Marshal) Department, and examined by Col. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' Staff.

Dr. HARVEY, late Assistant Surgeon of the Wisconsin Third, has been appointed Medical Purveyor for this Department, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburgh.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that the rebel hospitals are models of comfort, convenience and cleanliness. At Mount Jackson, three large, two-story frame buildings have been recently constructed, on the most approved plan, being lathed and plastered, and divided into appropriate wards. The ceilings are high, and the ventilation perfect. They are sufficient to accommodate six hundred patients, and will be occupied by the sick.

Wagons are actively collecting forage and other supplies, which are more abundant here than they were in Shenandoah and Frederick Counties.

A Union hostage, who escaped from JACKSON Saturday morning, reports his force at that time six miles east of Harrisonburgh, which place he left in a perfect panic.

The Union hostages taken by JACKSON from Winchester and the valley, many of whom are sixty years old and upwards, sick and crippled, were barbarously compelled to march on foot behind the train, up hill and down, through mud and creeks, in some cases falling down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for retaliation upon prominent Secessionists here shouts.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONDAY, April 12, 1862.

On the 8th of April, Gen. HUNTER and Staff went ashore on Tybee Island; it was intended to open fire the next morning, but a delay of one day was found necessary. Gen. HUNTER did not take up his headquarters ashore, though he visited the batteries, and on the first day of the bombardment remained at them. Gen. BENHAM was in the action both days, but the command was left with Gen. GILMORE. Capt. PALOUZE, late Adjutant-General on SHERMAN'S Staff, and now Inspector-General of the Department of the South, volunteered to take command of a battery, and was assigned to two; Lieut. WILSON, who had been engaged in drilling his men at their guns for several days, acted on the Staff of Gen. GILMORE, and exercised a sort of supervision of several of the batteries in conjunction with Lieut. PORTER.

On the night of the 9th, I rode with Lieut. PORTER through the batteries; his object was to ascertain if it would be possible to open fire at sunrise in the morning. We visited each battery in turn, first the two mortar batteries, Stanton and Grant, the furthest from the fort. These were to be commanded by Capts. SKINNER and PALMER, of the Connecticut Seventh; then batteries Lyon and Lincoln, under Capt. PALOUZE. One of them mounted three 10-inch, and the other 38-inch columbiads. All of these four works were more than 3,000 yards from Pulaski. Battery Burnside, under command of Sergeant WILSON, of the ordnance, mounted one 13-inch mortar; battery Sherman, commanded by Capt. FRANCIS, consistad of three 13-inch mortars. There stretched out an interval of ground beyond this battery half a mile or more, entirely exposed; one battery (Halleck, Capt. SANFORD,) only interrupted it. Halleck was 2,400 yards from the fort, and contained the last of the 13-inch mortars. The next was Battery Scott, Capt. MASON, of the Third Rhode Island, only 1,677 yards from Pulaski; it contained three 10-inch columbiads, and one 8-inch. Next came Battery Sigel, (Capt. SELDENSEN, of the Forty-sixth New-York,) and Battery McClellan, (Capt. ROGERS.) Both of these, which were side by side, were 1,620 yards distant from the centre of Pulaski; the former mounted one 24-pound James, and five 20-pound Parrot guns; the latter, two 12-pound James and two 32-pound James. Last of all was battery Totten, under Capt. RODMAN, where were placed the four 10-inch mortars. All of these nearest batteries were very close together, and as they were to be so much exposed, connected by trenches, or covered ways. The splinter-proofs now were immediately in the rear of the batteries, so that the men could pass directly from their guns to cover. These works were erected on a narrow strip of fast land, and just behind them was a wide swamp, into which it was hoped that most of the enemy's shells would fall. The batteries, though open, were still admirably protected. A man could scarcely be hurt unless in passing between them, or in the event of a shell falling directly into the works and exploding, when of course all in the neighborhood were endangered. The swamp extends into the interior of the island, and seemed likely to receive some of the shot and shells aimed at the lower batteries, but its position in the rear of those most exposed seemed almost providential.

Men were very busily at work without tanterns, at every one of the batteries, piling or filling shells, building revetments to render the parapets still more secure, lowering the terreplein, deepening the trenches; and PORTER went around to each gun to ascertain if its captain was prepared with whatever would be necessary on the morrow. Some wanted one implement, and some another; these had no priming-wire, and those no friction-tube; all the thousand little needs that spring up invariably in an emergency were imperious; lists were made out and sent into headquarters, and officers assured that everything possible should be obtained, and the rest must be dispensed with. At the 10-inch mortar battery, fuse-plugs were still wanting, and the ordnance officer was in despair. He had brought out a specimen of one prepared for another piece, in hopes it might serve; and although one trial doubtless convinced him how vain were his hopes, he persisted in poking his plug again and again into the hole; but it was of no use. Here were these four pieces at this most advanced position rendered utterly useless. Not one could be fired. Finally, a happy thought struck him; there was a Yankee regiment on the island; all Yankees are whittlers; if this regiment could be turned out to-night they might whittle enough fuse-plugs before morning, to fire a thousand rounds. So we put spurs to our horses, and rode (in the darkness) bravely over the open space which separates the batteries, back to camp. The Sixth Connecticut was ordered out to whittle, and did whittle to advantage, providing all the plugs that were used in Battery Totten on the two succeeding days.

In the ordnance yard was a confused group; wagons waiting for their piles of implements, workmen manufacturing or mending implements and weapons, others providing ammunition; officers making out lists, or filling them up, or giving various orders; every now and then a messenger arriving or leaving, all by night; a lantern burning dimly here and there; and the moon struggling to look down through misty clouds. Cabin could be seen beyond some sand-hummocks in the distance, and the incessant war of the surf prevented all noise of our hammering or shouting from reaching the ears of the beleaguered garrison, unconscious how near its fate was at hand. The sentinel on the walls cried out "All's Well"—and a private soldier exclaimed, "Ah, you wouldn't say that if you could see what we are about over here."

It was long past midnight before we were all abed, in the lightkeeper's house; for Gen. GILMORE'S headquarters were established in the shanty where the keeper of Tybee light once slept calmly, undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Five of us bunked in one garret, in our blankets. We had been used to talk late into the night, but this time all the sleep that could be secured before daylight was necessary. A Major-General and three of his Aide lay in the opposite room, no better off than we; a Brigadier and his Staff below.

One man was awake, without being called, in the morning, and that was Lieut. WILSON, who was to carry the demand for the surrender; and none of the others was later than he. WILSON had fairly earned the honor, which nobody grudged him; but, how we feared he might bring back terms! Everything was got ready to open fire, so soon as he should return with a defiance. He bore a written summons from Gen. HUNTER, and a man was stationed in the light-house to watch his course. His boat, with its white flag waving under the stars and stripes, was allowed to cross the creek that separates Tybee from Cockspur Island. He was met at the shore and detained there. It seemed an age to us who were waiting. Then word came that he had started to return; he was ashore; he was at headquarters. "What word did he bring?" "A sealed letter." Just then Gen. HUNTER stepped out of his room, and remarked blandly, "Gen. GILMORE, you may open fire as soon as you please." O'ROURKE, lucky dog, carried the message to Lieut. PORTER, who was at Battery Halleck, and to have the honor (well deserved) of firing the first gun. A classmate of his, just one year before, had fired the opening gun on Fort Sumter. So appropriately and opportunely was the insult to the stars and stripes avenged.

The formal demand carried by Lieut. WILSON has probably already been made public. It was felicitous in calling for a surrender and *restoration* of Fort Pulaski. The reply was gallant: "We are here to defend, not to surrender the fort." So PORTER opened fire, and the other batteries followed in their order, and Pulaski was not more than four or five minutes behindhand in replying, although she had not anticipated an attack so soon. In a very short while all of our own works were engaged. The great 13-inch mortars were long in getting the range, and, to tell the truth, did not succeed in retaining any accurate range at all. Several of the columbiads were dismounted early in the action, but not by the enemy—the accident was owing to some defect in their trunnions. Then one of the mortars in Battery Sherman became useless for an hour or more; still Battery Burnside, with its single piece, was doing good execution, and up at Battery McClellan the firing was rapid and accurate. WILSON was there. The three Generals and their Aids were on the ground; Gen. HUNTER remaining all day at a point to the left of Battery Lincoln; Gen. BENHAM being more active, and Gen. GILMORE hard at work, knowing that his spurs were to be won. PALOUZE was provoked because one of his guns was dismounted, and O'ROURKE was delighted because he was bidden to put it in order, under fire. This was accomplished by the help of a detachment of volunteer engineers, of whom Col. HALL was in command. Aids and orderlies galloped across the dangerous ground, and Generals, more cautious for officers than these for themselves, ordered the younger men to take the least uncovered road. "Down, gentlemen, down," said Gen. HUNTER, when those around him were needlessly exposing themselves. Horses fastened near the battery got frightened at the prodigious noise, and broke their bridles, scampering off to camp; no Orderly could be sent, under that fire for a horse; an Aid came along soon after; as a sorry substitute, some Quartermaster had lent him a brute that evidently would stand any fire without running; the rider had no spurs nor whip, and he labored the animal with the flat of his sword; so a comrade afoot, but accustomed to ride, sat down on the roadside, took off his own spurs, and fastened them on the Aid, who thus won his spurs even earlier than Gen. GILMORE.

All this while the fire was becoming more frequent and more accurate, and the reply more vigorous. Shells fell within a few yards of our batteries every few moments, many of them exploding, but most of them went into the mersh. The men soon got so that they could distinguish a casemate from a barbette discharge, and only the batteries on Goat's Point (the nearest to the fort) could be reached by the guns in embrasure; so the cry, instead of being "Cover" every time a discharge was seen, became "Barbette" or "Casemate." The interval between the discharge and the arrival of a shot was several seconds—quite long enough for those near cover to seek it. Of course in the open intervals there was no cover to be sought. Some would lie flat on the ground, others stalked or rode indifferently along. By and by we could tell when a gun was trained on any particular battery, and even the cry of "Barbette" disturbed but a few. With good glasses it was possible to watch the enemy as he loaded a piece or got it into battery, and if his range was known, then the call was "Rifle," or by whatever name the piece was distinguished. The rebels told us afterward that they were as skillful as our own men in eluding the fire.

By-and-bye the shot and shells began to fall faster within Fort Pulaski—fewer exploded in the air, but clouds of dirt arising told that the parade or the ramparts had been struck. Huge traverses—some of sand-bags, some of sods—had been built in the parapet, which served as an admirable cover for the enemy, but many of these were struck; the bricks began to tumble in many places from the wall; one or two projectiles were seen to enter the embrasures; and at each skillful shot, a shout went up from all our batteries. After awhile the men jumped up on the parapets to watch each shot, and regular signals were exchanged between the batteries. The clouds of smoke did not interfere materially with the view, and the windage was slight. Shells could be seen just as they escaped from the tempest of fire and smoke belched out at the discharge, and traced in their passage through the air, sometimes hidden by a cloud, sometimes coming out again, often until they fell within the walls.

Two mortar batteries along the shore outside of the fort opened during the morning on Goat's Point, whither the enemy directed his hottest fire. At about 9 o'clock, the halyards attached to the flagstaff were shot away, and the flag came down, but it was immediately raised in as less conspicuous place. During the afternoon, an embrasure in the *pancoupé*, on the southeast angle of the fort, was struck repeatedly, and pieces of the brick work observed to give way. This angle was the nearest point to the batteries, and in a direct line with the magazine of Fort Pulaski—a fact well known to us from plans of the work in our possession. Afterward all the efforts to effect a breach were directed to this spot. Several of the guns, however, which were most relied on to accomplish this object, were out of order; the mortar shells were observed to fall mostly wide of the mark; and no remarkable result could be noticed even when one fell within the fort. Numerous marks, however, all along both faces of the work which were exposed, told of the force and accuracy of our firing. By nightfall, the breach was so far effected that it was evident to all it could eventually be converted into a practicable one. The heavy bombardment was discontinued at dark, three mortar batteries firing one shell each at intervals of fifteen minutes all night long, so as to worry the enemy, and prevent his making any attempt to stop the breach or otherwise repair his damages, but without any idea of doing him material harm. Several of his guns had evidently been dismounted, and others silenced, during the day. The breach had been commenced, but on the whole the result did not seem especially encouraging. It might be less considerable than we flattered ourselves, and the mortar firing had certainly not been a success; we were unable to know how great was the damage we had inflicted; we had, however, lost no men, and had no gun dismounted; but for all that we could tell the bombardment might last as long as that of Island No. 10. The men and officers were very thoroughly tired, with the absolute work they had undergone, and the still more fatiguing excitements; few had had time to eat or drink many, however, had night duties to perform. Strong infantry pickets were placed, and still stronger supports, lest an attempt should be made to relieve the garrison, or to distract us by some unexpected attack, and many of the preparations necessary for the first day's firing, were reserved to act upon on the second.

The bombardment on the first day began at about 9½ o'clock; the firing had been kept up all night, as I have said, one shell thrown every five minutes; but shortly after daybreak all our batteries were opened again. The reply was more vigorous than on the day before. On one side every gun was in readiness, and did good service. The great columbiads under Capt. PALOUZE were especially effective; they certainly shook the walls of old Pulaski, and demoralized them to a considerable extent. All along our line the firing was more rapid and more accurate; I frequently counted five shots striking within his walls within five seconds, and sometimes the fort was struck as often as seven times within as many seconds. Rebel officers told me afterward that, on an average, one out of three of the shots that were fired took effect, and that during all of the second day one shot or shell every minute was the average they received. Early this morning Capt. SELDENSEN, of Battery Sigel, was relieved, and Capt. C. P. R. RODGERS, of the frigate *Wabash*, with a portion of the *Wabash's* crew, worked several of the guns of this battery during the remainder of the fight. At the same time Capt. TRACEY, Chief of Commissary on Gen. HUNTER'S staff, and Lieut. WILSON, undertook to drill a detachment of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, (Col. REED.) These men were utterly ignorant of their duties, knew not even the names of the different parts of the pieces, but they went to work, were *drilled under fire*, and in twenty minutes were able to serve their guns with more than tolerable accuracy, and did some of the most effective service during that day. This same regiment lay not more than half a mile in the rear of Battery Halleck for more than half of the entire engagement, covered only by some brushwood, but perfectly content with their exposed position, because they were told that it might prove eminently an important one.

Early on the second day, especial attention was directed toward the breach; every gun that could be brought to bear upon the *pancoupé* was trained that way, and the aperture began soon to show the effects. In an hour or two, it became large enough for two men to enter abreast, and the nearest embrasure on its left was also considerably enlarged. Meanwhile, all the other effects of the day before were enhanced; shots struck all over the two exposed facee of the fort; the two mortar-batteries on the shore of Cockspur Island were silenced, and several of the casemate guns were struck through the embrasures. A man was hurt in Battery Scott on this morning, by a shell, which fell almost vertically into the battery and exploded, striking the poor fellow in the head, side and leg, horribly wounding him, and hurying another with fragments of the revetment. The wounded man soon afterward died, the other was unhurt. This was tha only casualty of the action on our side, except that a Lieutenant received a slight blow in the jaw. The battery put up by Gen. VIELE, on Long Island, opened fire this morning, and was sufficiently vigorous in its compliments to merit and receive repeated replies, and affording good service by the destruction it occasioned. The gunboat *Norwich*, lying somewhere on the right of the fort, in the direction of the sunken hulk of which I have previously spoken, also became engaged—the distance must, however, have been too great for her to have rendered any especial assistance, still she, too, got an occasional answer from the garrison. On this day clouds of red dust were seen to rise more frequently from the fort, indicating that the brickwork of which it is constructed was hit, and after a while the great breach became so large that the propriety of a storming party was discussed. The lower part of the aperture was partly filled by the *débris* that fell from above; the arch of the casemate was not only laid bare, but evidently shaken, and a gun in barbette, immediately over the breach, was tottering and ready to tumble below. The breach by its side was also momently becoming wider, and just as Gen. BENHAM was questioning whether a messenger should not be sent to demand even the surrender before risking so much a loss of human life as must have been incurred in an assault, the rebel flag on old Pulaski was lowered half way, and a final gun fired from a casemate in the fort. As the flag was not completely hauled down, uncertainty was felt on our side for a moment, but all firing ordered at once to cease. In a moment more the white flag was raised, and cheer after cheer, all along the batteries on Tybee, down came the stars and bars. It was the 11th of April, a year to a day from that time when the stars and stripes were first dishonored by Americans.

Gen. HUNTER was aboard the *McClellan*, with his Aids, watching the engagement. Gens. BENHAM and GILMORE were ashore, and rode rapidly out to Goat's Point. It was some moments before we could believe that the fort had really struck its colors, and that what we had been hoping for and laboring for, and fighting for so long, was actually accomplished. Those who had known of these endeavors from the start shook hands, and as Gen. GILMORE rode along the men cheered him lustily. They knew how much of the credit of this result was due to him. Immediately upon arriving at Goat's Point, Gen. GILMORE, with his Aids, Mr. BADEAU and Col. RUSH, entered a boat and put off for the fort. Their passage was rough; the way had never been traveled before by Union sailors since our arrival; the channel was unknown, and the skiff got aground. The heavy sea struck her and she nearly swamped, but the crew rowed hard, and the Aid and the Colonel bailed out the water with their hats, and soaking with the salt tides of the Savannah, the party landed on Cockspur Island. A long wooden causeway extends over the marsh perhaps a quarter of a mile, up to the fort. BADEAU was sent in advance bearing a white flag, to meet the rebel officer who was approaching. This proved to be Capt. SIMS, of the Georgia Volunteers, and lately editor of the *Savannah Republican*. He apologized for the delay, and said he had supposed that the Union party was to land at another wharf; he was taken up to Gen. GILMORE, introduced, and then led the party back to the fort. At the entrance stood Col. OLMSTEAD, the commandant. He showed the way to his own quarters, having previously requested that several National officers who were approaching, might, as a matter of courtesy, be desired to remain outside until the preliminaries were adjusted. This was accorded him, and an interview of an hour took place, at which only himself and Gen. GILMORE were present. The terms of the capitulation having been settled, Gen. GILMORE was shown over the Fort by the Colonel, and then took his leave, accompanied by Col. RUST. Messengers from Gen. HUNTER had meantime arrived. These, together with Gen. GILMORE'S Aid, made the rounds of the Fort under the escort of Col. OLMSTEAD, who introduced us to his officers, and were the only persons present when the swords were delivered. Major HALPINE, as the representative of Gen. HUNTER, received the weapons. The ceremony was performed in the Colonel's headquarters, all standing. It was just at dark, and the candles gave only a half-light; the weapons were laid on a table, each officer advancing in turn, according to his rank, and mentioning the name and title; nearly every one added some remark; the Colonel's was dignified: "I yield my sword, but I trust I have not disgraced it." Some of the others were not equally felicitous. Major HALPINE, in reply, spoke gracefully of the painfulness of the duty he had been called upon to perform—to receive the swords of men who had shown by their bravery that they deserved to wear them. The scene was touching, for however unrighteous the cause in which these men had been engaged, they thought it was their country's, and they had risked their lives for it. The condition of the fort showed that they were brave; and, indeed, was the best justification of their defeat. As soon as the surrender was complete, Col. OLMSTEAD turned to his officers and began making some remarks to them, upon which his captors withdrew. The American flag was then raised on the ramparts, and Pulaski became again part of the possessions, as well as of the property, of the Union.

The arms of the privates had been previously stacked on the parade, and the men marched to quarters. Both officers and men were allowed to remain all night in their usual quarters. The interior of the fort presented a sorry sight. Blindages had been put up extending on all sides of the rampart, and a part rendered bomb-proof; but shot and shell had burst through many of them, had knocked in walls, had broken down stairways, entered casemates, upset guns, and piled up masses of rubbish and *debris* all around. Seven guns on the parapet were dismounted, nearly every traverse had been struck and partly torn to pieces; all the passage ways were obstructed by piles of stones and fallen timber; the magazine had been struck and part of its outer casing of brick torn away, while at the breach the havoc was, of course, greatest of all. The breach was quite practicable, and so acknowledged by the commandant; the ditch, sixty feet across, was more than half filled up by the fragments that had fallen, and half a dozen men abreast could have entered the aperture. The Colonel declared, however, that he should have held out until nightfall had the magazine not been struck. This, of course settled his fate, and rendered any prolonged resistance a useless risk of life. Forty thousand pounds of powder, 7,000 shot and shell, and forty-seven guns were captured. The prisoners were 360 in number, and belonged to the Georgia volunteers, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry and to a German Regiment. They seemed an intelligent set of men, and many of them declared themselves staunch Secessionists. They cheered their officers when mustered for the last time under arms. The officers were various in character and apparently in position. The Colonel excited the sympathies of his captors by a bearing at one soldierly and subdued. The officers invited the Unionists to their quarters, where several took supper, and some even slept with the rebels whom they had been fighting a few hours before. There was no bitterness apparent on either side; no desire to introduce personal animosities.

The rebels had some three or four men badly wounded, but none killed. One officer, Capt. HIGGINS, was hurt by dust or cement falling in his eyes. They represent that the issue of our proceedings at Tybee, and thought it useless to attempt to interrupt them; they had not anticipated that their walls could be breached; and, indeed, as such an event in breaching, at the distance of 1,600 yards, is unprecedented in war, this expectation is not surprising. They assured us that most of our mortar shells flew wide of the works, and that most of those which struck did little damage. In proof, they showed pieces on the ramparts where these enormous missiles had exploded, and yet not forced their way further than the arch of the casemates. In no instance had they sustained any material injury from one of these shells. If several had chanced, however, to strike in the same spot, that is to say if the range could have been got and then kept, a different story might have been told. As it was, the universal report among officers and men, was that the James' projectiles did the effective breaching; that the accuracy of their firing was wonderful and the force of the shock irresistible. Frequently half a dozen would follow in succession in the same place. The projectiles were entirely new to the garrison; they called them cart-wheels. The columbiads, however, undoubtedly weakened the walls and made them more so capable to the shock of other missiles. The rebels say they sent off a messenger through the swamps to Savannah, with news of the surrender, immediately after hauling down the flag. They remained in the fort during the next day, when Gens. HUNTER, BENHAM and GILMORE visited it. Col. TRACY, of the Seventh Connecticut, is now in command, having come over with his regiment on the night of the surrender. He and his men well deserved the honor, for their services have been untiring and important throughout the entire investment, and during the actual bombardment.

On Sunday, the 13th, the prisoners were divided into two parties; the officers and about two-thirds of the men were placed in the *Ben De Ford*—the remainder on the *Honduras*, and conveyed to Bay Point. Here they were transferred to the *Star of the South* and the *McClellan* for transportation to Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor. As the *McClellan* was leaving the wharf, a sad procession marched down, in dusty and shabby grey uniforms, unarmed, each man bearing his bundle; just so I had seen them come out of Fort Pulaski, where they had flaunted their flag in our faces so long; but the Stars and Stripes were waving in their old place again, though over dilapidated walls, and those who fought against the nation had been made to feel that the nation had might as well as right on its side. Still, when I saw the dingy crowd on the *McClellan* sailing off into imprisonment, and silently waving their hats and garments to another tearful and silent throng on the *Star of the South*, who quietly returned the cheerless salute—I could not but feel that the way of the rebel is hard. VAGABOND.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI.

GEN. BENHAM AND THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has just received from Gen. W. H. BENHAM the following letter, written since the surrender of Pulaski:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NORTH DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 14, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: You will recollect that in October last I had expressed the earnest wish that a part, at least, of the troops I might have the honor to command should be from that State in which the blood of my forefathers had run for two centuries and a third. This wish has been at length gratified, and different regiments and companies from that State are now here, in my command, and of these it has been my good fortune to find, in the short time that has elapsed since my arrival, one regiment, the Seventh Connecticut, under that excellent officer, Col. TRACY, one of those engaged in most arduous and useful service in the construction of the batteries and trenches against Fort Pulaski, which they as skillfully and as nobly manned in the recent bombardment of that fortress, on the 10th and 11th inst. I was pleased to find that my own judgment of this regiment was fully borne out by the opinion previously entertained of them by their immediate commander, Acting Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, who was also the chief engineer of the siege, so that to his great satisfaction I selected this regiment for the honor of being the first garrison of the captured fortress, given up to us, with apparently retributive justice, upon the anniversary of the day upon which the outrage of the firing upon Fort Sumter was perpetrated. And it is a great pleasure for me to state to you that the first morning sun of the occupation of this work by our troops gilded tha banner of that State whose trust is still as from the first, "*He who brought us over will protect us.*"

I have the pleasure of forwarding to you herewith, for such disposition as you may deem advisable, among the memorials of the State, the garrison storm flag of Fort Pulaski; a fort constructed mainly under the direction of one son of Connecticut, Lieutenant [illegible] Hilton Head, April 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MRS. OTIS: I send you a "companion piece" to your scrap of the Fort Sumter flag in a portion of the rebel flag of Fort Pulaski, captured by a part of the troops of my division on Friday last, the 11th inst., the anniversary of the fire upon Fort Sumter by the rebels. I trust to make a trio for you in due time from Sumter.

With high respect, Madam,
Most truly yours, W. H. BENHAM.

FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Transport Boston—Movements of Our Vessels—Health of the Troops.

The United States transport *Boston*, Capt. J. P. JOHNSON, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday morning. She left Port Royal on the 22d, making the passage in 3 days 16 hours.

The steamship *Atlantic* was to leave on the 24th for this port, with 80 of the Fort Pulaski prisoners.

Nothing of importance had taken place since last reports.

The health of the troops continued satisfactory.

The following vessels were in port:

Steamers *Atlantic*, *Fulton*, *Cahawba*, *Delaware*, *Ben de Ford*, *Empire City*, *Mattano*, *May Flower* and *Flora*. Ship *Wm. Cummings*.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan* sailed on the 22d for Fernandina.

The steamer *Belvidere* was at St. Augustine, and the *Honduras* at Fort Pulaski. The *Boston* brings the following passengers:

Sergeant-Major J. W. Browning, Engineer Corps; Sergeant-Major W. H. Lounsberry, Engineer Corps; Joseph Adams, Ordnance Sergeant; Sergeant John A. Kelly, Ninth Maine; Sergeant E. L. Buall, Seventh Connecticut; Mr. Lewis Taupp, R. S. Boyd, Charles Windham, Jos. C. Oliver, Geo. W. Laylor, Medical Cadat, and 105 in the steerage.

To Mr. THOMAS HOLDEN, the Purser of the *Boston*, we are indebted for attentions.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The steamship *Atlantic*, O. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., April 24, at 1½ P. M., with mails and merchandise to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermester-General at New York, arrived yesterday. She has on board 85 prisoners from Fort Pulaski, in the charge of Lieut. S. STOCKTON, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, with Lieut. C. J. SANDS and 17 men as a guard, from the Marine Artillery. She also brings 1957 bags unginned Sea-Island Cotton, and 36 bales ginned Sea-Island Cotton, to HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers—Cahawba, Baker; Ben de Ford, Hallet; Potomac, John Eldridge; Delaware, Cannon; Mayflower, Young; Mattano, Carney; Flora, Pingar; Honduras, Ackerman.

Ships—Wm. Cummins, Wilson; barks, Texana, Braot; Luzon, Trott; Eagle, Baker.

Brigs—Ellen P. Stuart, Kane; Ellicot, Dahro.

Schooners—Anacosta, Hand, to sail yesterday; Western Star, Crowell; J. W. Ellen, Doan; Pilot's Bride, Corkin; Virginia Price, Eldridge; John Rose, Hulse; J. W. Holmes, Bristol; A. H. Partridge, House.

We are indebted to J. B. FOARD, Purser of the *Atlantic*, for attentions.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Fremont's Staff—Personal Sketches—The Hungarians and their Proclivities—Zagonyi vs. Ashby.

From our own Correspondent.

WHEELING, Sunday, April 20, 1862.

In a previous letter you received some items of information concerning the members of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff who were then already on the ground. Since that time, nearly all have reported themselves; and I suppose it will not be uninteresting for you to learn what is most notable in regard to them. I must apologize for an accidental error in the former epistle, which represented the gallant ZAGONYI as breveted at Chapultepec, at a time when he was in reality just winning his first laurels on the plains of Transylvania. Col. TRACY, who *was* breveted in Mexico, is a fine specimen of an infantry officer. There is nothing he does not know that belongs to that arm of the service. Truth, which forces me to praise him thus, insists, however, that I shall add that the valiant Colonel don't know *hoss*, nor like it,—a circumstance which gives rise to many humorous passages between him and the officers of the Staff.

Partly at Gen. FREMONT'S own request, I understand, and still oftener at the urgent solicitation of Foreign Ministers and influential personages, quite a number of foreign officers have been assigned to this Staff. Probably the most valuable acquisition among the new-comers is Lieut.-Col. PILSEN, a Hungarian artillery officer, from the army of the Potomac. He has been made chief of artillery in the Department, and the good effects of his extensive experience and brilliant acquirements are already visible. He is a fine-looking officer, with pleasant voice and manner, and speaks English and the Continental tongues with fluency.

Col. FIGYELMESY is also a Hungarian, but speaks English and German. He is absent at present, inspecting some regiments—a duty which he is well qualified to perform. He fought last in Italy, with GARIBALDI.

Major HAAS is a German officer, who has seen most of the world, and desires to finish up with a look at Western Virginia, which I predict he will find a little rougher, even, than Australia or Peru.

Several other foreign officers are here, but not yet being assigned to any duty, they have not shown their capacities. I must mention Col. CLUSERET, a jaunty, handsome, devil-may-care Frenchman, whose assortment of languages comprise only French and Arabic, the latter of which he learned in a campaign of many years in Algiers. But he picks up English rapidly enough to talk it in a few weeks, and his experience in rapid, wild, desert campaigning against a guerrilla foe, will make him a valuable assistance.

Capt. HAMLIN, the son of our worthy Vice-President, is a tall, dark-haired, bright-eyed son of Maine, with the shrewdness, good-nature and vigor of his native State. He has departed on a secret expedition, which I suspect is nothing more nor less than a hunt for a good horse, into the country. There is no fear but he will be successful. It's a way they have.

Capt. HOPPO, a young man of active looks and a keen, brave eye, impresses one as a soldier who is likely to make his mark. Although not one of the General's Western Staff, he has already won a most confidential position, and certainly merits it, if I may judge.

As a whole, this Staff may be regarded as a remarkably efficient one. Some of the foreign officers will be, I suppose, detailed to different brigades of BLENKER'S Division, where they can be of most service. Meanwhile, to the natives (under which appellation Cols. ALBERT and ZAGONYI deserve to come, for they have fought for the right dearly,) will be left the burden of the work.

It is a curious fact that no instance is on record of a Hungarian who has favored the Southern side in this war. Probably every other respectable nationality is represented in the rebel ranks to-day. But Hungarians are lovers of liberty the world over. When Gen. FREMONT was in the West, his most secret dispatches to the President were sent in Magyar, which was as good as a cipher, since no traitor knows the tongue.

Gen. FREMONT is awaiting the arrival of the necessary reinforcements before making his advance. He remains at Wheeling, because, so long as he is here, the enemy cannot judge where the blow will fall, which he meditates. But so soon as the means are at hand they will be used. ZAGONYI is possessed, I hear, with the idea of taking a few companies of cavalry, and going in search of the celebrated rebel ranger ASHBY. I sincerely hope his wish may be realized. I heard him say, the other day, in his quaint English: "If I will find him, Sir, I will ride him through five times, Sir, and back again. If he is not too big, I would like to take

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3206. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS OURS!

Acknowledgment of the Capture by the Rebels.

Gen. Wool and McDowell.

Forts Passed by Our Forces on Thursday Morning.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Strict Martial Law at once Proclaimed.

Cotton and Steamboats Reported to be Burnt.

The National Forces Before the City on Friday at Noon.

Last Gasp of the Rebel Telegraph Operator.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 27.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A flag of truce, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburgh *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

NORFOLK, Friday, April 25.

The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

When the news reached New-Orleans, the excitement was boundless.

Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended.

All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At 1 o'clock to-day the operator bade us good by, saying that *the enemy had appeared before the city.*

This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro bringing the above, reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed that the *Merrimac* will be out to-morrow. JOHN E. WOOL.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburgh. I was told the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th had been received in town, announcing as follows:

"New-Orleans taken." "Great destruction of property, cotton and steamboats." "Steamboats enough saved to take away the ammunition." "Great consternation of the inhabitants."

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The news of the capture of New-Orleans, which we received from the South at a late hour last night, clears up gloriously the mystery which for [illegible] around the movements of our [illegible] the Lower Mississippi. We had already [illegible] that our bombketches had opened fire upon Fort Jackson, 60 miles below the city, and yesterday morning we published news derived from the rebels that one of our gunboats had run past that work. But the defenders of the fort, it was said, had sent word to their friends that they were confident of their strength, and were able to endure the shelling as long as our fleet was able to keep it up. That news was up to Tuesday last. It appears certain that, notwithstanding the rebel bombast, Fort Jackson, and probably Fort St. Philip, on the opposite side of the river, were passed that very day; for by the gray [illegible] morning, our armada had steamed past the fortifications, and by noon it appeared [illegible] power and terror, before the Crescent City. At this point the telegram stops short, and leaves us completely in the dark as to what has been doing during the past four days. Whether Gen. Butler, as is probable, sent in a demand for the capitulation of the city, and what may have followed—a [illegible] or refusal of the terms of the demand, we do not know. But it is altogether unlikely that any serious attempt was made to defend New-Orleans, New-Orleans was utterly indefensible, when once our fleet got in [illegible]. With a hundred guns and mortars [illegible] high above the city, ready to pour down a torrent of fire and iron, it would be madness [illegible] in dream of any other terms than unconditional surrender. It has been thought that the [illegible] accompanying the expedition was too small for the capture of a city, which must still count [illegible] a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. And so it would be if the military contingent were to act alone. But the fact is, that the naval force once raised over the city, was of itself sufficient to hold it in complete subjection. And the [illegible] for the troops would be to seize and garrison important positions in the city, raise the Stripes over the United States property and [illegible] places, and act as a repressive police [illegible] will be disarmed; the Union element [illegible] known to be strong in New-Orleans, [illegible] Gen. BUTLER, from his headquarters [illegible] St. Charles Hotel, will put in force [illegible] other measures are necessary for the [illegible] of public order.

[illegible] of this, the greatest city of the Southern Confederacy, will be a terrible disheartenment [illegible] equivalent to a [illegible] army at Corinth, if that army [illegible] by the forces of Gen. [illegible] will scamper the rebels of [illegible] their last battle-cry [illegible] their weakest [illegible] of operation. Reinforcements be pressed, if not already satisfied, by Hanover in front; Gen. Hooker will prevent his retreat toward Mobile; Brown forbidding approach to New-Orleans; and our gunboats will pass up the *Mississippi and attack Memphis in front*—acting in conjunction with Commodore Foote above. The way is also opened for the gunboats to pass up the Red River and across the entire State of Louisiana to Shreveport; to pass up the Arkansas River and through the entire State of Arkansas to Fort Smith; and to pass up the Yazoo River and through a great part of the State of Mississippi. In fact, it opens up a passage through more than a half of the remnant of a Confederacy still nominally held by the rebel rulers. Thus, by this splendid stroke of our river navy, we see not only the fall of the Southern Metropolis, but also a moral and territorial gain for the National cause, which far overshadows in importance even this. If the news be allowed to reach the rebel army of Corinth—and it certainly cannot be kept from it for more than a day or two—it must complete its demoralization; for it will demonstrate beyond a paradventure that the cause in which it fights is hopeless. There can be no prospect to the rebels of recapturing the city; for the railroad leading to it will be destroyed, and a descent by the river is impossible. The whole of Southern Louisiana is a vast plain, and in no event can the rebels make a stand anywhere near the city.

New-Orleans is the great commercial and financial emporium of the South. It is to the Gulf coast what New-York is to the Atlantic coast. Its fall will be to the South a worse blow even than the capture of New-York by an enemy would be to the North. Through it more than half of the cotton crop of the entire South passes to the world, while its exports of sugar, molasses, tobacco and corn exceed those of any other Southern city. There is probably not much cotton there now, but the fact that we also virtually possess a great part of the cotton-growing territory, will secure its speedy export with or without the will of the planters.

It is nearly half a century since an enemy appeared before New-Orleans. That enemy was repulsed with a slaughter which renders memorable the plains of Chalmette. But this time an army captures the City almost without loss of blood—though it has doubled its population many times since then. Such are the advances made by science; and such are the irresistible powers which the Nation now brings into the field against its enemies.

The Mississippi is now virtually opened throughout its entire length. That was the work which the men of the Northwest laid out for themselves a year ago. The West has done a good share of the work; but it has been left to the men of the East to complete it.

THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The population of New-Orleans, by the last census, was 168,472. This has, undoubtedly, been largely decreased since the rebellion. The commerce of the city, which was its main support, has been totally ruined, and thousands of the people have fled to the country, or anywhere that they could find a scanty subsistence, while other thousands have been drafted into the rebel army. The city is the emporium of the Mississippi Valley, and is situated on the left bank of the river, about 6 hundred miles from its mouth. The older portion of the city is built on the convex side of a bend of the river, which here sweeps around in a northeast, east, and southeast course. From this location it derives its familiar soubriquet of the "Crescent City." In the progress of its growth up stream, the city has now so extended itself as to fill the hollow of a curve in the opposite direction, so that the river front presents an outline somewhat resembling the letter S. It stretches or straggles along the bank of the river some six or seven miles, with an average depth of one mile, it only being possible to build on the narrow strip of land lying immediately on the edge of the river, the highest point being in front, and then rapidly *sinking* in the rear *until lost in interminable swamps*. In the rear of New-Orleans, a half a mile, perhaps, beyond the suburbs, is the Metairie ridge, a narrow strip of high land two or three feet above high water mark, of an average of a half mile in width; then you come again to the swamp, which continues to the shores of the lake beyond, almost as dense as any in the surrounding valley, gloomy and peculiar and uninhabited, except by alligators and bitterns. The front of New-Orleans is of course on the river, and from the peculiarity of the country, and the levée which serves to protect the city from being overflowed by the Spring rise, our fleet, when it reached the city, *must have been above the ground on which the city is built, and commanded it as from an eminence.* This circumstance, with the fact that the breaking of the levée by a cannon-shot, or a few minutes' work with the spade, *would submerge the whole place*, makes New-Orleans, with its defenceless rear, the weakest and least protected place of any commercial importance in the world. The defences of the city were so fully and, as the event has proved, accurately described in the TIMES of Monday last, that it is not necessary now to rehearse the facts. What has become of the rebel gunboats and rams, of which we have heard so much, it is hard to conjecture.

The most important railroads terminating at New-Orleans, are the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, which, until lately, united it with the great railroad systems of the Eastern and Northern States, and the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, extending westwardly a short distance into Texas. The great avenue, however, of the trade and commerce of the city, is the Mississippi River. Along the river front of the city the levée, or artificial embankment to keep the city from inundation, is extended by a continuous series of wooden wharfs. A sort of esplanade is thus formed, several miles in extent, which, during the busy season, presents a scene of wonderful variety and animation. Cotton bales, sugar hogsheads, negroes and mule-drays are in great abundance. Among the notable buildings are the branch mint of the United States—which the rebels seized a year ago and stole a part of the coin—the Custom-house, one of the most massive structures in America, but not yet completed, the cathedral of St. Louis, and sixty other churches, the St. Charles Hotel, which cost $500,000; the hospital, banks and benevolent institutions. On Jackson-square is a bronze equestrian statute of Gen. JACKSON, by CLARK MILLS. The New-Orleanians will now remember Gen. JACKSON as the man who said, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

The population of New-Orleans has long been remarkable for the diversity of its elements. About one-half of the whites are of foreign birth, and among these the French and Spanish are predominant. There is also a large number of Northerners. Those who know the city best believed that it would surrender when the forts defending it should fall. The mass of the permanent population is composed of intelligent men, and the commercial interests have always had a more clear idea of the folly of this rebellion than the people in the interior. At all events, after the forts alluded to fall, and the gunboats, which are not really formidable, are taken, New-Orleans is helpless—more helpless indeed than any other city can be.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

The city is wild with rejoicing to-night over the news of the advance of our gunboats upon New-Orleans, in spite of the resistance of Forts Jackson and Philip, and the probable surrender of that city from the vile clutches of rebeldom, and its return to loyalty and trade with all the world. New-Orleans is probably in possession of Gen. BUTLER at present writing. The President is in high glee over the news.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

The news from New-Orleans, which has come through several rebel sources, is deemed here to be of the utmost importance.

What Old England failed to do with all her power, has been handsomely accomplished by New-England. The manner in which the success at Forts Jackson and St. Philip was followed up is highly commended. In thirty hours our brave men consummated their victory, and appeared before the great city of the southwest to receive its submission.

This is but a foretaste of southwestern operations.

No mention is made by the rebels of their iron-clad "turtles" and "rams" that were to annihilate the Yankee fleet; which leads to a suspicion that the common estimate of the rebel motive power from their own misrepresentations, has been a mistake. It is pretty clear that on this occasion they could not stop to conceal the truth.

IMPORTANT FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Activity in Military and Naval Movements—The Expected Attack on New-Orleans—Gen. Butler's Forces to go Through the Lakes, &c.

From the Boston Journal of Saturday Evening.

The ship *Black Prince*, Capt. HOWES, arrived here this morning, from Ship Island 6th inst., *via* Havana 15th, where she touched to convey Government dispatches to the United States Consul at that port. She also brings a large mail to this port.

Several transports had recently arrived at Ship Island. The ship *Parliament*, from Boston, reached there on the 4th inst., and landed all her horses in good order. The ship *Western Empire*, from Boston, was also as fortunate in carrying her freight of horses. The ships *Great Republic*, from Portland, and the *Eliza* and *Ella*, and bark *Wild Gazelle*, from Boston, had arrived out with stores, forage, &c. A large number of transports were left in port when the *Black Prince* sailed, and among them the steamer *Mississippi*.

Letters received by this arrival state that the health of the troops at the island was very good. Capt. JOHN A. NELSON, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal by Gen. BUTLER.

At the time the *Black Prince* sailed, preparations were making for the attack on New-Orleans, and it was then expected that the attack would be made about the 14th inst. Nearly all the troops at Ship Island would participate. The steamers *Mississippi* and *Matanzas* were at the island, and might join in the expedition. The expedition to Pass Christian, which has been mentioned in the Southern papers, was undertaken by the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, Col. CAHILL. A small battery was captured and a Mississippi regiment driven out. A few of our men were wounded, but none killed. Nothing was known of the rebel loss.

A letter from Ship Island of the 3d of April mentions that the brigade of Gen. WILLIAMS had sailed for New-Orleans, and that the other brigades were expected to follow immediately. The rumor which we had several days ago of the capture of Fort Pike, between Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, is probably well founded. It was by this route that Gen. BUTLER expected to penetrate to New-Orleans, while the fleet reduced the forts on the river.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Twenty-sixth Regiment M. V. at the position assigned to it in the brigade. As one of the oldest regiments in the service, being recruited from the old Sixth, which was attacked in Baltimore, it was felt that a higher position was due to it than that of the fifth company. It was maintained, too, that Col. JONES was entitled to the appointment of Brigadier, and there were rumors that he would resign. But he effectually disposed of these reports and all dissatisfaction by a speech at the end of a regimental review, in which he said that the Twenty-sixth and its officers had come out to fight the enemies of their country, and although their position might not be such as they desired, yet it was their duty to show in a humbler position that they were entitled to the advancement which they now thought was their due.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Galena Put in Fighting Trim—All Her Yards and Masts Taken Out—A Flag of Truce, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 26.

All the yards and lower masts of the *Galena* have been taken out, and nothing can be seen above deck but the smoke-stack.

A flag of truce to Craney Island to-day took up a number of letters for prisoners and others at the South, and also the Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington.

The weather is disagreeable. Wind northeast.

Harper's Weekly, on its arrival here this morning, was seized by Major JONES, on account of objectionable editorials and a map of the vicinity of Yorktown.

WOUNDED FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

PORTRESS MONROE, Penn., Sunday, April 27.

The steamers *Marengo* and *Hetzman*, sent from this city to Pittsburgh Landing, returned to-day, with seventy wounded, who were placed in the Marine Hospital. The boats started with nearly 500, all of whom were left at points on the river near their homes. Among the wounded are two rebel prisoners.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS BY THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

Map Showing the Topography of New-Orleans and the Surrounding Country, with the Line of the Mississippi River from its Debouchure to the City.



THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Gallant Dash of a Company of Massachusetts Men.

Capture of one of the Rebel Works.

Fourteen Rebels Captured and the Work Destroyed.

Our Loss Four Killed and Twelve Wounded.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Saturday, April 26, 1862—11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early this morning an advanced lunette of the rebels on this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault by Company H, First Massachusetts Regiment. The work had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry, no artillery.

Our men moved over open, soft ground, some six hundred yards, *received the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner.*

The rebels broke and rue as soon as they saw that our men intended to cross the parapet.

Our loss was three killed, and one mortally and twelve otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless, and retired.

The operation was conducted by Gen. C. GROVER, who managed the affair most handsomely. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire.

The supports, who were also under artillery fire of other works, were companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts.

In spite of the rain, our work progresses well.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, April 27.

During Friday the enemy constructed a rifle-pit in front of the lines of Gen. HAMILTON, with a view of picking off the men working our field-pieces, which had been posted in a position to prevent them from strengthening their works. At daylight, yesterday morning, three companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment, and two of the Eleventh, were sent out to endeavor to capture those who might occupy it by getting between them and their reserve. The result was in every way successful, with the loss of three killed and thirteen wounded. The number of the killed and wounded on the part of the rebels must have been equal, if not more, than ours. Fourteen of the enemy were taken prisoners, and brought to headquarters, and were, to-day, taken on board the prison boat *John R. Thompson*.

The following is the official list of killed and wounded, all belonging to Company H, First Massachusetts Regiment:

KILLED.—George P. Noyes, Wm. D. Smith and Walter B. Andrews.

WOUNDED.—Allen A. Kingsbury, mortally, Company H; George L. Stoddart, George H. Campbell, Wm. H. Montague, Thomas Crittick, Horace A. Simms, George H. Stone, Wm. H. Lane, O. C. Cooper, Wm. T. Wright, James W. Spooner, Wm. P. Hallocue, Thomas Archer.

The boat from Old Point, last night, brought up about twenty paymasters. Their arrival will be hailed with much joy by the troops.

Paymaster CAMERON was attacked with congestion of the brain yesterday on the way up from Fort Monroe. He is better to-day.

About 10 o'clock to-day the enemy opened a brisk fire on our men near York River, without doing any damage.

One of the gunboats shelled the rebel works near Yorktown this afternoon for about an hour.

The enemy responded, but without doing any harm.

The rain has ceased, and everything indicates pleasant weather once more.

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR YORKTOWN, Saturday, April 26, VIA BALTIMORE, April 27.

It is still raining, making the roads next to impassable.

The rebels opened their battery at Yorktown, this morning, on three canalboats, while passing into Wormley's Creek. The nineteenth shot exploded in one of the boats, without injuring any one, when, apparently satisfied, they ceased.

Col. CRUCKER and Maj. CASSADY, of the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, on Thursday afternoon passed through our outer pickets. Letters have been received from them to the effect that they are safe and well, and seemed to be much pleased with the cordial reception they received. The sentry told them he was the outer guard. The affair will undergo an investigation.

Everything is remarkably quiet.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE—INEFFECTUAL FIRING—A DRENCHING RAIN.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Near Yorktown, Va., Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Day and night the rebels continue to work on their intrenchments with the utmost vigor, and without suffering any serious molestation from our guns. Their miserable flag, which flaunted in proud defiance over a parapet on the day of our arrival, is less conspicuous to-day. The infantry and cavalry that our fire forced to precipitately retreat to the extreme rear of their works, are now assembled with additional numbers in the position which they previously occupied. Above the earthworks prancing steeds and active men, which two weeks ago cautiously avoided the least exposed situations, indicate a boldness engendered solely by our own philanthropic forbearance. Numerous rifle-pits, of sufficient depth to conceal from view the marksmen within, have been recently formed by the enemy, who have taken special care to remove the excavated earth, so that the ground at a safe distance may not have the appearance of an unbroken surface. The sound of the tattoo at night, and of the reveille at morn, is wafted to us from the rebel camps, and occasionally throughout the day lusty shouts and cheers emanating from the same quarter can be distinctly heard. The progress our own army has made in its preparations to annihilate the strongholds before it, including the intrenchments, rifle-pits and other barriers that have lately sprung up to increase the strength of that stronghold—to bring to a plebeian level the lofty arrogance that marks the bearing of rebellious leaders—to change the seeming exultant spirit of rebellion followers that vents itself in loud huzzas, to a real sentiment of feeling that cries, equally loud for clemency, your correspondent at present is denied the privilege of transmitting. The exigency of the occasion requires that the strictest silence should be observed upon all subjects connected with the movements of the army. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these movements are important; consequently the impatience of the public to be informed of their nature and extent may become doubly enhanced, but it is to be hoped that every patriot will admit that the injunction placed upon correspondence by Government is wise and opportune. As a fair exchange, the journalists here respectfully submit that their letters be allowed to pass through the mails without detection. If this course is adopted, a letter, when published, will be its own monitor, and the public will be served with the latest unprohibited news.

In referring to the movements of the army it may not be a breach of confidence to state that under the careful guidance of its able leader, all the preparations essential to meet and conquer a large opposing force have been made. When the siege is once commenced, it is presumed that facilities will be extended to furnish the public with particulars and events as they occur.

Within the past three days an exchange of two or three shots at intervals has become quite a common affair. At night we are not unfrequently awakened by the whiz and explosion of a rebel shell, which, passing over or through a wood, increases the reverberation, and gives one the impression that it was rather familiar, especially for the lateness of the hour. These outbursts of the enemy, however, are now getting to be generally regarded as a common nuisance, instead of a common danger, and the boys are often heard calling upon the Corporal of the guard to put under arrest the missile that falls within a few yards of their feet. Last week a daring, but reckless act was successfully accomplished by a private in the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, who, upon observing a shell strike quite near him, sprang forward with a pail of water and extinguished the ignited fuse. A sensation, if not a complete surprise, was given to a party of bathers the other day, by the descent of a 32-pounder in their very midst. After a brief consultation it was decided not to leave the pool until their ablutions had been performed. In the morning it is the usual practice of a regiment returning from picket duty to bring to their camp as trophies two or three shot or unexploded shells, which the enemy had volunteered to distribute among them the preceding night. A large variety of these projectiles have found their way to many of the brigade or division headquarters, where they attract considerable attention. It is a singular fact, not lightly to be commented upon, that so few casualties have occurred among our men during all the irregular and promiscuous firing of the enemy. It is true that dozens of their shells do not explode, but even in that case they are liable to have the same effect as a round shot; and bursting and falling as they do, above, among, and on every side of our regimental picket guard, it is almost inconceivable how they escape injury.

Another drenching rain has made the roads so fearfully deep with mire that passage across them is next to an impossibility.

Various absurd rumors, such as "the enemy evacuating Yorktown," "the fall of Richmond," the capture of rebel Generals," and other rumors of similar import, have been current to-day, but will probably be superseded before sundown by some startling fiction of tremendous magnitude. WHIT.

Another Letter from John Bright.

JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., has written to Mr. JAMES FOSDYCK, of Troy, the following answer to a note from that gentleman under date of Feb. 24:

ROCHDALE, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I write you a short note to thank you for your letter of the 24th of February last. It is a great gratification to me to know from many letters from the States, that my speech, to which you so kindly refer, has given so much satisfaction amongst your countrymen. It was spoken to your people as much as to ours, and I believe it has done good in both countries.

At this moment there is here the utmost tranquillity in regard to American questions, and it is rare to find a man who professes sympathy for the South. My own clear opinion is, that an overwhelming majority of the English people would rejoice greatly at the complete success of your Government and the restoration of your Union. I hope this may soon be realized, and that you will not fail to fix an incurable wound in the grand evil which has been the one cause of your trouble.

We are interested in the proposition of the President to compensate the States which are willing to give up their slaves, and hope it may produce a good effect, though it is very difficult for men who have exercised an absolute authority over all about them to consent to give up their power. We are looking for tidings from Virginia, and from your great river, where events of the greatest moment are now taking place.

With many thanks for your very kind letter, believe me always with great respect, yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

JAMES FOSDYCK, Troy, U. S. A.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Important from Gen. Halleck's Army.

Reported Engagement Between the Advance Guards.

OUR FORCES PUSHING FORWARD.

Beauregard Said to be Moving Troops to Memphis.

Indications of the Desperation of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 26.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Cairo to-day, says:

"*Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburgh Landing Thursday night, bring the highly important intelligence that an engagement took place on Thursday, between the advance guards of the National and rebel armies; that the rebels were driven back towards Corinth, and that Gen. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.*"

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 26.

A special dispatch from Cairo, to the *Journal*, says that a reconnoissance was made toward Corinth on Thursday, and when nine miles out they surprised a rebel camp, and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. They remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but no signs of the enemy were seen.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Denville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnoissance, *heard the constant rattle of cars and sounding of steam whistles towards Memphis, and thus got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for Memphis.*

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 27.

A special from Cairo to the *Times* says:

"Passengers from Pittsburgh report that, on Thursday, over thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camps, and begged to be enrolled among our troops. *They all corroborated the statement received the day before relating to the evacuation by the rebels of their present position, and asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his force for the defence of Memphis.*"

LATEST FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 27.

The river is still rising, and in some places gradually making its way over the levée.

The steamer *McClellan*, from Pittsburgh Landing at 4 o'clock on Saturday, has arrived.

The rebels are inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare along the Tennessee River. Boats were fired on yesterday a short distance above Fort Henry.

Our army is steadily advancing toward Corinth. Gen. POPE's Division is on the extreme left, four miles above Pittsburgh Landing.

A reconnoissance in force, on Thursday, encountered a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry eight miles from the Landing. The rebels formed in line of battle, and after firing one volley retreated in great disorder, with considerable loss. Fifty-nine prisoners were taken. The roads have been improving, but the rains on Friday rendered them again impassable.

The *McClellan* brought down the body of Gen. C. F. SMITH.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 23d says that a raft, upon which was a large field piece, and a 13-inch mortar, and sixteen of our men, was captured by the rebels, near Fort Wright, and taken down the river. It still insists that the Battle of Shiloh was a rebel victory.

Gens. BUELL and BEAUREGARD had effected arrangements for an exchange of wounded prisoners.

Passengers by the *McClellan bring further accounts of Corinth being evacuated by the rebels, who will make their next stand at Columbus, Miss.*

Col. TURCHIN's Brigade had moved back from Tuscumbia to Huntsville, where Gen. MITCHEL is encamped.

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. SMITH.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Friday, April 25, *via* LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 26.

Maj.-Gen. C. F. SMITH died at Savanna, Tenn., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savanna, by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought to be dangerous until the past week. His family have been notified of his death, and are on their way to Savanna.

REPORT OF GEN. HALLECK.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, April 27.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Major Gen. C. F. SMITH died at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 25th. His remains have been sent to St. Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army. I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will wait your order.

The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the last battle. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 28.

Order directing military honors to be paid to the memory of Major-Gen. C. F. SMITH.

This Department has learned, with deep regret, that the gallant Major-Gen. C. F. SMITH, whose patriotic valor and military skill were signally exhibited in the capture of Fort Donelson, died at Savanna, Tennessee, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., on the 25th of this month, and it is ordered that the customary honors be paid to his memory.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 27.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 24th says, that on the 11th eighty Federal cavalry took possession of Pocahontas, Ark.

"There are 16,000 Federal troops at Denighan, Miss.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Stock Exchange....April 26, 1862.

	94⅝	200	Pac. Mi. S'p Co....		105
	94⅝	100	do.....		105
	94⅝	100	do.....	s60	104¾
	95¼	50	do.....	s30	104¾
		350	N. Y. Cen. R.....	s60	83⅝
		530	do.....		83¾
		50	do.....	s3wk	83
		50	do.....	s10	83
		50	do.....	s30	83
		200	Erie Railway....		39¾
		50	do.....	b10	39⅞
		100	do.....		39⅝
		200	do.....	b30	39⅝
		100	do.....	b30	39⅝
		10	M. Sc. & N. I. R.R.		82¾
		100	Ill. Central R. S....		61¾
		50	do.....	s60	61¾
		200	do.....		61¾
		50	do.....	s30	61¾
		200	do.....		61¾
		50	Harlem Railroad....		12⅝
		200	Mich. Central R....		85¼
		100	do.....	b30	85¼
		100	M. Sc. & N. I. R.R.		82¾
		100	Ill. Central R. S....		61¾
		50	do.....	s10	61¾
		200	do.....		62
		100	do.....	s10	86¾
		75	do.....	b60	86¾
		100	do.....	b30	86¾
		200	do.....	s30	86
		100	Clev. & Pitsburg R.		77¼
		75	C. C. C. & Ind. R.R.		112
		50	Gal. & Chi. R.....		67
		50	Cleve. & Tol. R..b30		41¾
		200	do.....	s30	41
		100	do.....		41¾
		200	do.....	s60	42
		100	do.....		41¾
		400	do.....	b30	41¾
		400	do.....	s30	41¾
		100	do.....		42
		18	C. & R. I. R.....		53¾
		100	do.....	b30	54
		100	do.....		53⅝
		28	C., B. & Q. R.....		81¾
		78	do.....		61¾
		10	M. & P. Du C. 1st p.		79¼
		200	Del., L. & W. R....		82

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg	94¼	75	Pac. M. S. Co.....	106¾
5,000 do.....	94¾	100	do.....	s30 106
10,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou	94¾	50	do.....	106
10,000 U. S. 6s 1 year C.	98¾	50	do.....	s45.106
5,000 Cin. & Pitsb. R. 2nd m.	100	50	do.....	s60.105
2,000 Ohio & Pitsb. S. F. Bs.	96¾	50	do.....	s30.106¾
11,000 C., B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b	90	400	N. Y. Cent. R.....	83
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	81¾	65	Chi. & Rock Is. R..	84
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1st M.		100	Hud. Riv. R.....	36¼
S. F. Conv. Bonds.	100	50	Mich. Central R....	83¾
5 Erie Railway.....	36¾	100	Panama Railroad..	123¾
600 do.....	36¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30 58¾
100 do.....	b30 36¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R....	41¾
100 Erie R. Pref.....	b30 81¾			

MONDAY, April 28—A. M.

The Money Market of this City, during the past week, received the extraordinary accession of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, almost entirely from the disbursements of the United States Treasury, which had previously been delayed for the want of United States Notes, of lawful tender. The whole of this large sum has been added to the banking movement of New-York; the deposits and country bank balances being raised from $95,680,000 on Saturday, April 19, to $105,623,000 on Saturday last, April 26. The employment of these extra balances, except by redepositing the Money with the Treasury, at 5 ℔ cent. interest, is becoming an interesting question to our bankers, as in the course of a very few weeks, at most, this way to employment will be closed by the filling up of the maximum sum of $50,000,000 allowed by law to be deposited in all the offices of the Treasury. The balance on deposit in the New-York office, on 5 ℔ cent. interest, is already $30,131,000; the increase during the past week being over $9,000,000. The line of Loans and Discounts at Bank, other than loans to the Government under the negotiations of last Fall, will show some improvement on the averags to be made up this afternoon, but the amount of new business offering from the Merchants and Brokers is by no means equal to the increased ability of lenders, aven at the moderate rates of 5@6 ℔ cent., at call, and 5½@7 ℔ cent. on first-class hills, having from 60 days to 6 months to run. Nor is the demand for Exchange from the Import trade sufficient to move the almost nominal premium of 101¼ to 101⅜ ℔ cent on Gold, which many of our best financial authorities supposed would advance on the rapid multiplication of United States Notes of lawful tender. Indeed, the course of speculation in Gold, outside the current export demand, has been rather against the rise, the sellers on time having the advantage of an interest account equal to ½ ℔ cent. a month. Within the last few days, however, a few buyers have come in on time, under the calculation that the export demand must increase as the Summer advances. The shipments of the week—principally by the *Kangaroo*, on Saturday—amount to $1,014,000, while the sum total left in bank is larger by half a million than at the close of the previous week. The average this afternoon will probably show $35,400,000. The Import trade of the week is a million of dollars ahead of the corresponding week last season, the heaviest item being in Sugar and Coffee, about $1,300,000. The Customs Duties for the week amount to $1,034,000, and for the whole month of April will probably reach five millions. The Exports, other than Gold, are about equal to the same week last year. Since the 1st of January, the Exports of the Produce of the Northern and Western States, from New-York, are nearly or quite $5,000,000 ahead of the heavy movement of last season, while there is a falling off on Cotton of $6,000,000. In Meat Provisions the movement is nearly doubled; in Indian Corn it has increased 60 ℔ cent.; in Flour, 33⅓ ℔ cent.; while Wheat, owing to the light stock left in store at the close of navigation last Fall, is a third less than the corresponding period in 1861. The aggregate values of all Domestic Produce, including Cotton, compare $39,000,000, as against $40,000,000, dating from Jan. 1, while dating from July 1, the difference is $9,000,000 in favor of the present season. The latest advices from England leave the weather unsettled and uncertain for agricultural prospects, and this news, with the early prospect of Lake and Canal receipts from the West, imparts a little more activity to the markets on this side. Our own crop prospects in some parts of Illinois are less bright than at the same date last season, owing to continued heavy rains, but from Indiana and Ohio, especially the former, the accounts are favorable. The amount of old Grain in nearly every section of the Northwest is represented to be large, and cheap lake freights from Milwaukee and Chicago favor its early movement to the seaboard. In our Jobbing trade a fair business is doing in the Dry Goods and Grocery lines, with few signs of speculation, however, if we except some recent heavy purchases of Sugar. While the War news of the week has continued favorable to the Government cause, the events were not sufficiently exciting in their nature to materially affect the speculative movements of the Stock Exchange; but, at the same time, the increased abundance of Money and the certainty that $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 more will soon be added from the avails of United States Notes, not yet put in active circulation, have advanced the price of Government Securities about 1 ℔ cent., and largely advanced the popular distribution of United States 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, and 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, hitherto held by the Associated Banks.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,342,564, against $3,103,867 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $1,831,829, against $2,062,470 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,014,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for nine months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to March 31, amounted to.....$92,437,000
Add four weeks in April.....13,472,540

Total entries since July 1.....$106,109,540
To same date last year.....171,585,119

Decrease since July 1.....$65,475,579

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to March 31.....$104,068,000
Add four weeks in April.....8,907,380

Total clearances since July 1.....$112,975,380
Against same date last year.....103,890,594

Increase in Export this season.....$9,084,786

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to March 31.....$9,882,000
Add four weeks in April.....3,855,000

Total since July 1.....$13,737,000
Against same time, 1861.....23,026,000

Decreased Specie Export.....$9,291,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861..	93¼@94⅝@94¾
New-York Central	82¾@83¼@83
New-York and Erie	36⅝@37⅛@36⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	61¾@62⅜@61¾
Rock Island	55@53¾@54
Michigan Guaranteed	46@44@44¾
Michigan Southern	23@21¾
Michigan Central	54⅛@53¼@54
Toledo	42¼@40½@41⅞
Galena	67¼@63¾@67
Illinois Central	61@57@58¼
Panama	124¼@123¾
Pacific Mail	104⅜@106
Missouris	49¼@49¾
Tennessees	55¼@55¼
Hudson River	35¾@35¾
Harlem Preferred	30@30
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	17¼@17¼

For the early part of the week the Stock dealings were dull, without any important change in prices except the upward tendency in Government Stocks. After Wednesday the Share list was partially enlivened by the movements in Cleveland and Toledo, upon which a pretty formidable demonstration was made, in anticipation of the reopening of the transfers on Saturday. Under very large and pressing sales the price broke down to 40½@40¾ ℔ cent. ex-dividend, followed by a recovery to 41¼ ℔ cent.; then another break down to 40¼@½, on Friday, followed by a reaction to 41¾@42 ℔ cent. the next day, at which quotation the stock finally closed on Saturday afternoon. The equivalent of more than half the capital of the Company was bought and sold, for cash and on time, during the three days, the contest finally turning in favor of the *Bull* friends of the Stock, who after the reopening of the transfers were able to use their ability to take up and retire the Stock as it was delivered to them. Another circumstance in their favor was the dissipation of a rumor that the 3 ℔ cent. dividend would be enjoined before its payment on Tuesday, 25th inst. for which there appeared to have been no better authority than interested Street gossip as to what *might* be done. As the sudden fall of this stock had somewhat damaged the tone of the general market, so its recovery imparted a better demand for the other Railways at the close of the week, the chief exception being the stock of both classes of the Michigan Southern, for which there seamed to be less speculative demand, all through the week, than usual. The heavy decline in Illinois Central to 57 ℔ cent. brought forward buyers, and the price recovered to 58@58¼ ℔ cent. New-York Central fluctuated less than customary for so prominent a stock, the price ranging between 82¾@83¾, and closing with sales at 83¼ ℔ cent. The Erie Shares were also comparatively dull, the chief speculation being in the Preferred Stock. The business in Government Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Certificates was unusually heavy all through the week, especially on the Street, through the prominent Stock and Money firms, and on all descriptions, at advancing prices. The Border State Stocks varied but slightly, although a considerable amount of both Tennessees and Missouris were taken at 55@55¼ for the former, and 49¼@49¾ for the latter. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed steady—Toledo firm and in demand, at 41⅞ ℔ cent., and United States 6 ℔ cents., at 94¾ ℔ cent. The Pacific Mail Shares were also firm, after a sudden additional rise of 1 ℔ cent.

The following were the last bids for the City Bank shares:

New-York.....	93	Irving.....	66
America.....	103	Metropolitan.....	98¼
Merchants' Ex.....	80	People's.....	80
Seventh Ward.....	115	Shoe and Leather..	97
State of New-York..	83	Corn Exchange.....	90¾
Commerce.....	88	Continental.....	86
Com. Scrip Stock....	85	Marine.....	100
Ocean.....	69	Imp. & Traders'.....	96
Americas Exchange.	90	Park.....	102
Bank of N. America.	93	Man. & Merchants'.	79
Hanover.....	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	96	N. Ind. Gosh. L.....	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103¾	Mich. S. & N. I. s.f.	91¾
Erie thirds, '53.....	93	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	45
Erie fourths, '60.....	86	Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75..	86
Erie fifths, '68.....	83½	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, 7 ℔ c.	92
H., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77.	83½	T. H. & Alt. 1sts 8 ℔ c. '76	60
Hudson firsts, '69.....	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts.....	44
Hudson seconds, s. f. '65.	99½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	103
Hudson thirds, '75.....	84	L. E. & Wabash firsts .	80
Hudson convert., '67...	79	L. E. & Wabash seconds	50¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73 ..	161½	L. E. & W. Int. Bonds.	49
Harlem seconds, '64 ..	93	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts....	89½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	98	Gal. & Chicago firsts .	90¾
Mich. Cen. n. I. & 8 ℔ c. '82	99¾	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. firsts.	98½	Chi. & R. I. firsts.....	67½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts..	93¾	Clev. & Toledo s. f.....	86¾
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	74	N. J. Cen. seconds	104

The Sub-Treasury receipts on Saturday were $2,260,074, including $142,000 for Customs; payments, $2,515,469; balance, this afternoon, $12,342,752. Included in the receipts are $1,280,000 in deposits on 5 ℔ cent. interest.

The interest due May 1, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 25 William-street, by H. C. KINGSLEY.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports:

"Exchange is steadily accumulating in the hands of bankers. For so early in the season, this is certainly a hopeful symptom. It shows that our people have been living within their means, and it is to be hoped this good policy will be continued. To-day bankers will scarcely pay above par for it, even to customers, and many of them do not care to take it at that. The selling price was ¼; but we presume some of the larger houses made concessions on round lots. The market is drooping."

At the election for Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, held in Toledo on Wednesday, the gentlemen comprising the old Board were reelected, as follows:

E. M. Gilbert, Utica, N. Y.; Henry Keep, New-York; Allan Campbell, New-York; Albert Havemeyer, New-York; Milton Courtright, New-York; Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Nelson Beardsley, Auburn, N. Y.; William Keep, Lockport, N. Y.; William Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Stillman Witt, Cleveland, Ohio; John S. Barry, Constantine, Michigan; Philo Moreheus, Elkhart, Indiana; M. L. Sykes, Chicago, Illinois.

The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad earnings for fifteen days of April, 1862:

1862.....	$39,175 30
1861.....	29,890 64
Increase 1862.....	$9,284 66

New Bankers in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune.

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, for several years a member of the Iowa State Senate, and President of the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, has taken the rooms in the Marine Bank Building, formerly occupied by R. F. CARVER & Co., and will open a Banking and Exchange Office as soon as possible after the 1st of May. We presume the House will represent the interests of the State Bank of Iowa in this city. Having occupied for many years a leading position at the West, and possessed of an ample capital, Mr. COOLBAUGH will prove a most valuable acquisition to the financial and commercial circles of the city. J. W. DARRELL & Co.—This Banking-house, a branch, we presume, of the well-known Philadelphia firm, is now prepared to receive customers at No. 42 Clark-street. We quoted, a few days since, a highly complimentary notice of the Chicago house from a Philadelphia paper. Holders will please notice their advertisement in this morning's issue for Government indebtedness. Our business public will be pleased to find HAMILTON B. DOX, Esq., late Cashier of the Exchange and Marine Banks, connected with this house.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. A Sketch-Book of Life, Scenery, and Men. By BAYARD TAYLOR. Putnam. 1862. 500 pages. Green and gold.

The first volume of the "Caxton Edition" of BAYARD TAYLOR'S works will be highly acceptable for either the library or the parlor. Substantially bound in cloth, of clear, large type, and embellished with numerous illustrative engravings, it is as serviceable in the hands of the studious as agreeable to the fancy of the cursory reader. Some of Mr. TAYLOR'S very best fugitive productions are herein contained, and, among them, his shorter pedestrian ramblee in England and Germany, with his full narrative of the Telegraphic Trip to Newfoundland, his visit to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and his fine description of the Three Hundreth Anniversary Festival of the University of Jena. The fresh, healthy, hearty style of Mr. TAYLOR'S general writings is too well known to require a repetition of approval. The popular verdict has made him a successful author, and his singularly active and changeful career has certainly rendered him anything but a monotonous one. In PUTNAM'S hands the production of this much-admired traveler and writer are presented to elegant advantage. The series will be a treasure of book-work.

Vol. 2 of the set, in the same style, comprises another series of "Home and Abroad" sketches. Vol. 3 contains the celebrated "Views Afoot," of which no less than 40,000 copies have been sold since its first appearance in 1847, with a present continued and increasing demand. Vol. 4, entitled "El Dorado; or Adventures in the Path of Empire," comprising A Voyage to California, *via* Panama; Life in San Francisco and Monterey; Pictures of the Gold Region, and Experiences of Mexican Travel, is also out, and the remaining six volumes will follow at monthly intervals. The opportunity to acquire this beautiful series, fresh, and at first hand, is too tempting to be lost.

PUTNAM has also issued the fourth volume of his beautiful Aldine Edition of THOMAS HOOD, edited by EPES SARGENT. It embraces the "Whims and Oddities," "National Tales," and "Humorous Tales" of that delightful author.

INTRODUCTORY FRENCH COURSE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ROBERTSONIAN SYSTEM OF TEACHING MODERN LANGUAGES. By LOUIS ERNST. New-York: ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, American and Foreign Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway. 1862.

This is the first of the Robertsonian Series, introductory of a system which teaches the learner to *think* while acquiring a language. At a time when foreign tongues, even those which are the most useful to this great commercial, enterprising age, are learned, or rather taught, as it were, by steam, a good rudimentary treatise like this is a treasure. Hitherto, according to most of the plans of instruction adopted, speaking another language than our own has been rendered a painful, spasmodic process. Ordinarily, a severe attack of the cholere only would be sufficient to account for the contortions of visage that French pronunciation and prosody have been made to cost us, and as for German, it has been generally rendered worse than tooth-pulling. Translation is, in nine cases out of ten, simply dislocation, the text transposed into English bearing about as much similarity to the original as a lacerated, mutilated, twisted, smashed and broken "stiff-un," as the undertakers term it, bears to the blooming, vigorous "human," full of life and health. We are accustomed to ascribe the onslaught of the "unco' pious" upon the cheap translations of SUE and DUMAS, of former years, as much to motives of humanity as to any other sentiment. In fact, angels, in such villainous word-drapery, would grin and gibber like HUGO'S ghouls. People set out to transpose the inner meanings, the exquisite graces of a foreign tongue into their own, who do not comprehend the plainest principles of their proper vernacular, but are nearly aware that "*pain*" means "bread," and not "pain," and "*sou*" a penny coin, and not a feminine specimen of pork. Why do they do it? Why *will* they do it? As well ask why people don long-tailed dress-coats in the morning, when they have others to wear, or go clad in full suits of black cloth in midsummer! A want of "*savoire faire*," an ignorance of the "eternal fitness of things," is a grand evidence of too prurient civilization, which *must* break down, utterly fail, and, at last, give way to those slower, but more thorough processes, of which nature is the high example.

By ROBERTSON'S method, starting with this introductory volume, the language of LAFAYETTE, at least, may be rescued by its friends from unmerited torture.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By his nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING. Volume I. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, 1862. Green and gold, 463 pages.

This first volume of the *National Edition* of IRVING'S complete works, is a beautiful specimen of the series which PUTNAM, with so much taste and care, is now issuing. The letters supply the one thing wanting, hitherto, in the perfection of our favorite author's literary legacy, to wit: A review of his own wanderings and domestic life, superintended, if not written by himself. Even to his latest days, IRVING seems to have retained a holy horror of the attempts that might be made upon his "Life," by unauthorized parties, and, in intrusting the material of which the present work is composed to his relative, he has evaded, to some extent, the paraphernalia of the literary Ghouls and Afrites, who, sometimes, haunt the sepulchres of departed genius. Mr. PIERRE IRVING has, consequently, been enabled to furnish us with a fresh, simple and most pleasing picture of the deceased author's career, so arranged in dates, and so compounded of original documents, that we may regard it as the great writer's own work, assisted only by the intelligence and zeal of an able and devoted friend content to discharge the duties of a chronicler and secretary. Thus, we are made acquainted with the boyhood, the student-years, the professional education, the travels and the first literary strivings of him who has tinged with beauty every domestic scene, every landscape and every historical incident that came within the sweep of his graceful pencil. Who, in this opening season of the year, when national emotion rivets the affections of the heart, more than ever before, upon the loved features of friends and the aspect of the land we inhabit, could ask for a more appropriate or delightful companion than WASHINGTON IRVING telling the history of his time, as he saunters among the beautiful slopes and forests that line the Hudson, or scales the picturesque acclivities of the Kaatskills? With this volume in hand, the reader can enjoy that rare delight enhanced by something of IRVING'S actual presence, for the book is enriched with an engraving of much merit, copying VANDERLYN'S famous portrait of the author in 1805, and another beautiful sketch of him at the age of twenty-seven. Mr. PIERRE IRVING, in his preface, warmly thanks CARSON BREVOORT, Esq., for facilities extended by him while the compiler was collecting the author's letters to his friend HENRY BREVOORT.

SUMMARY OF THE ART OF WAR. Written expressly for and dedicated to the United States Volunteer Army. By EMIL SCHALK, A. C. Philadelphia; J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1862.

"War is a science, and a difficult one," says the author, in a preface which announces the object of his work to be the production of popular medium easily understood, through which the plainest civilian may acquire a fair knowledge of military principles and operations. Mr. SCHALK, in our humble opinion, has admirably succeeded. He has here, in language simple and readily comprehended, unveiled the whole mystery of strategy, tactics, grand tactics, mixed operations and logistics, including copious historical and professional descriptions of some of the most celebrated battles, marches and sieges of modern times, with numerous original diagrams and maps of the greatest interest. Mr. SCHALK'S first grand example of strategy, is the war in the United States, presupposing the movements, on both sides, of the campaign now actually in progress. The results at which the writer arrives are so utterly at variance with popular ideas on the subject, and yet so astonishingly in consonance with the actual state of our military chess-board, that the reflecting reader will be startled at their resemblance to a fixed prediction. The positions and forces of the opposing armies, both east and west, are given with singular accuracy, and the very battle-fields which have just become, or are becoming memorable, are marked beforehand. The diagrams accompanying this part of the work are extremely interesting, especially those covering the region of Yorktown and Fredericksburgh. As a corrective of erroneous notions, and a monitor of safety, this book deserves a circulation as wide and rapid as possible, and, while the process may destroy many fond illusions, we sincerely believe it would prove to be a national benefit. Mr. SCHALK solemnly and conclusively impresses on the patriot's memory the truth, that "history is full of examples of the week defeating the strong by superiority of knowledge in conducting troops."

A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE, CHARACTER AND POLICY OF COUNT CAVOUR, delivered in the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, Feb. 20, 1862. By VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., Professor of Italian Literature in the New-York University, late Member of the Parliament, and Professor of Philosophy in the Colleges of Sardinia.

The possessor of a name illustrious in philosophical and historical literature, and marked in person as one of the most earnest and enlightened patriots of a glorious land, which has shed lustre on our time by the noble example of her regeneration, Prof. BOTTA has given to his theme all the power that scholarship and ability of the highest order could inspire, and all the glowing eloquence that an enthusiastic devotion to his country, her fame, and her liberties could prompt.

CAVOUR, the civic Richelieu of Italy—but with ultimate aims how different from RICHELIEU'S!—is placed before us by this discourse in his true proportions. The critical acumen and keen analysis of Signor BOTTA have penetrated every species party drapery that the contests of Italian revolution had driven together around the figure of its greatest statesman, and cleared away the veils of official mystery. The product of his work stands before us, at the close of the effort, a figure and a character as colossal, and yet as bright and as pure, as Italy ever believed her champion in the struggles of diplomacy to be. The name of BOTTA is remembered with gratitude by a young nation in America, to whose long strife for independence its possessor paid a tribute that must last while the language in which it was written shall endure; and, now, from the academic groves that flourish within the domains of that nation, a similar utterance carries back the same again to the land of its origin, in alliance with a testimony by which its own great men and deeds for freedom are fortify but deservedly honored.

A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY; Compiled for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy. By Capt. J. G. BENTON, Ordnance Department, late Instructor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Military Academy, West Point, and Principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862. Price $4.

The very wide success which this valuable text-book met with in its first edition has emboldened the publisher to give the community a second issue upon which no appropriate trouble and expense have been spared. All the corrections and additions which the most recent practice has suggested are embodied in the present volume, so far as the scope of its application will admit. The author very frankly acknowledges his indebtedness to PIOBERT'S *Cours d'Artillerie* for those capital portions of his work which relate to the "Effects of Gunpowder," and the "Motion of Projectiles in Firearms." The fresh and magnificent illustrations which these branches, at least, of the military art have just received, at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing and the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, seem to have enhanced instead of decreasing the taste of our people for warlike achievement. The degree to which public attention is absorbed in the question of National defence, and the great strength of our armed forces, must make the demand for a sterling treatise of the class of Capt. BENTON'S work far wider than the author could have dreamed it would be, only one year ago. Everything relating to gunpowder, pyrotechny, projectiles, artillery, and mathematical estimates of forces, is given with brevity and clearness, a copious series of diagrams and a thorough index accompanying the text.

INSTRUCTION FOR NAVAL LIGHT ARTILLERY, AFLOAT AND ASHORE. Prepared and Arranged for the United States Naval Academy by WILLIAM H. PARKER, Lieutenant U. S. N. Second Edition Revised by Lieut. S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., Assistant Instructor of Gunnery and Tactics, at the United States Naval Academy. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. Price $1 50.

Another of those complete and valuable elementary works upon the science of warfare, which are forming a distinguished specialty in VAN NOSTRAND'S hands. "The School of the Piece," "Disembarkation and Embarkation," and the "School of the Battery," are the main divisions of the work, and each of these is abundantly illustrated with appropriate drawings. In the second of these, the section directing "The Exercise of the Howitzer Afloat," was prepared by Capt. DAHLGREN, and its excellence has, lately, been tested in actual service. Altogether, the volume is an admirable companion to BENTON'S *Ordnance and Gunnery*.

THE PATRIOT'S OFFERING; OR, THE LIFE, SERVICES AND MILITARY CAREER OF THE NOBLE TRIO, ELLSWORTH, LYON AND BAKER. New-York: BABER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing-house Square, opposite City Hall. 1862.

This little book is an unpretending compilation in brief of the more marked events in the lives of the three fallen soldiers of the Union, whose memory it is intended to keep fresh and green in the heart of the nation. Of course, it is particularly devoted to the narration of their exploits in the civil conflict now raging, and the circumstances of their untimely fall, and comprises among the official documents quoted, the funeral eulogy pronounced by the Hon. Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, beside the corpse of Gen. LYON; Mr. SUMNER'S address in the Senate Chamber on the Life and Services of Gen BAKER. BAKER'S famous reply to the Secession Senator C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and the different proclamations of President LINCOLN summoning the North to arms. Each of the brief biographies is accompanied by an engraving of the subject of the sketch.

The same firm are the agents for another publication to be speedily issued, entitled "*The Heroes of the Republic, or the Leading Loyalists of the Union*," being a series of biographical sketches of the more prominent patriots in the army, navy and civil life, who participated in the suppression of the great rebellion, with portraits and other illustrations. The estimated cost of the portraits, etc., is $10,000, and the price of the work will range from $2 50 to $4, according to the style of binding.

MANUAL OF TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. By Maj. O. L. WILLARD, U. S. A. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 1862. Pocket size. 80 pages. Price 50 cents. For sale by VAN NOSTRAND.

Capt. WILLARD very modestly introduces his Manual as simply a compilation of the system last adopted and approved by the United States War Department. His portion of the task is well executed, and thoroughly comprehensive in all the rules deduced from French, English and American experience in the science of marksmanship. Illustrations occur on almost every page, and are remarkably exact. The Manual has the indorsement of Major SYKES, of the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., and Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers; Capt. W. S. HANCOCK, of the Staff; Lieut.-Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the United States Twelfth Infantry; and Brig.-Gen. P. KEARNEY, late Captain of the Second Dragoons.

THE CURSE OF CANAAN RIGHTLY INTERPRETED, AND KINDRED TOPICS.

This is a handsomely-printed pamphlet of forty-eight pages, containing three lectures, delivered last Winter, in Easton, Penn., by Rev. CORNELIUS H. EDGAR, pastor of a Reformed Dutch Church in that place. The work is for sale at R. CARTER & BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Spring-street. It is a bold and original discussion, written with thorough scholarship and learning, of several important subjects, peculiarly interesting at the present time, since they enter profoundly into the general current of thinking and feeling produced by a rebellion the most gigantic and atrocious ever recorded upon the page of history. We could wish for it an extended circulation, as we believe it well adapted to correct prevalent errors, and to promote the cause of truth and righteousness.

The main positions taken in this work, and, in our judgment, ably and successfully maintained, are the following:

1. The curse of Canaan, as recorded in Gen, ix., 24, 25, is no justification of Slavery.

2. The descendants of Canaan are not negroes; and therefore a black skin, so far from constituting a warrant to seize and enslave those to whom it belongs, is not even a distinctive mark of the cursed and doomed race. The Cushite is the negro race, against whom no curse of servitude was pronounced. "The color of the Cushite is no way, scripturally, historically, or ethnologically, connected with the curse of Canaan."

3. The human race is *one* in its origin from a common pair, and "all ye are brethren." This consideration ought not only to loose the *bonds* of the African, but break down that adamantine wall of *prejudice* against him, which represses, cramps and domineers over him, even in the state of freedom, and which is scarcely less unjust and injurious than his enslavement itself. "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." Let this declaration teach us charity and compassion toward all mankind.

4. Under the influence of the Gospel, *when it shall have free course*, Slavery must come to an end, and the negro race will be liberated, enlightened and evangelized. The oppressed shall everywhere go free, and the yoke of Slavery shall be broken.

5. The gospel cannot have free course among those who are in a condition of servitude. The gospel is an educational as well as a regenerative force; and Slavery is an insuperable impediment to that mature and symmetrical development of character, of which every human being, in his normal condition of freedom, is susceptible under the benign influences of the truth and spirit of God.

6. The future of the black man in our country is a most interesting inquiry. Slavery is the cause, direct or indirect, of all our national troubles; and Slavery involves the condition of the negro. But the world is moving. The chains, both of bondage and of prejudice, shall fall off.

7. The impression of the mental imbecility of the African, and his fated inferiority to the European, is an error. The capabilities of the negro race for education and government are indubitable, and cannot but be seen and admitted by the candid, when the evidences are laid before them. Under this head, the author adduces numerous instances of negro genius and ability, which are intensely interesting and instructive.

These several propositions are copiously, learnedly, and eloquently discussed by our author; and, to our mind, conclusively established. We are free to express our gratitude to Mr. EDGAR for the good work he has done, and our admiration of the ability with which he has done it. And we unhesitatingly recommend to our readers to purchase and read the book for themselves.

FAITH; Treated in a Series of Discourses. By JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street. 1862. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

We have here a series of discourses upon that great intellectual nerve which, where it exists, connects the sentient being on this earth with the ineffable essence of God—that inner proof which makes man certain of his immortality—that link which connects the perishable with the eternal—that light which illuminates with noontide radiance the recesses of the grave. Mr. ALEXANDER, in touching so all-important a theme, indulges in no enthusiasm—no play of fancy—no ecstatic inspiration. He is simply, closely and concisely argumentative, polemical and biblically learned. He is strictly orthodox to his Church, and pervaded, throughout every page of the new publication, with that stern but convincing earnestness which marked his earlier works—the *Thoughts on Preaching*, *Discourses on Common Topics*, *Consolation*, and *The Familiar Letters*. "Spiritual Illumination, "The Nature of Faith," "The Object of Faith," "Justification by Faith," are some of the divisions of his theme, and they are argumentatively and polemically handled well.

To the Protestant clergy and theological students of the country, the work will be very valuable. Copies are sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

THE CHURCH IN THE ARMY, OR THE FOUR CENTURIANS. By Rev. WM. A. SCOTT, D.D. CARLETON (late Rudd & Carleton,) publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York. 1862. 463 pages, 12mo., cloth.

The writer, impressed by the zeal manifested of late years to supply the soldier with religious reading, has here, with curious skill, combined a series of moral lessons drawn from the history of the Four Centurians of the Bible, with anecdotes and examples of religious military heroes of modern times, and dedicated the fruit of his pious reflections to the "Army and Navy of the United States that operated together in the conquest of Mexico." The author is so fully impressed with the good maxims which CROMWELL made the heading of his "Souldier's Pocket Bible" in 1643—viz: "A souldier must not doe wickedly; a souldier must be valiant for the Lord; a souldier must pray before he go to fight;" he makes them the motto of his work, for which they might serve, likewise, as a very good epitomised index. The Christian soldier will find this volume a companion of gentle presence in the hour of self-communion, and learn from it to pray, with those who live humanity, for that period when the sword shall be finally turned into a pruning hook, and hideous butchery shall no longer deform and disgrace God's footstool with the ruin and the desolation of his creatures.

—We have had occasion already to commend the style and spirit of the new authoress, Mrs. HENRY WOOD, whose later productions, such as *The Earl's Heirs*, *East Lynne*, &c., are extremely popular. PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, have just brought out another work from this prolific pen, entitled *The Channings*, which they print from advance sheets, the book not having been published yet in England. They give it in their uniform octavo of 300 pages, with paper covers, at 50 cents per copy. The cheapness of the price is some palliation of the offence in printing it upon the paper employed. The type, however, is clear and comfortably readable. With regard to the work itself, while we do not like it so well as we did its predecessor, the *Earl's Heirs*, we, at the same time, recognize its peculiar merits as a well-drawn and life-like picture of the struggles and trials of an estimable family with the difficulties and calamities of this earthly pilgrimage. The plot is adroitly constructed, and is, therefore, very true to nature. Its very singular and unexpected *dénouement* is not the least proof of this. BENTLEY and the PETERSONS find Mrs. WOOD to be a well in the desert of minor literature

—*Family Bible, with Notes.* Royal octavo, 1,504 pp. American Tract Society, Nassau-street New-York. Explanatory notes and practical

[illegible] Times:

[illegible], which empowers any local [illegible] of the Slave States, it is of vast [illegible] to prevent unnecessary injury and suf[illegible] such measures, to examine closely all the [illegible] having a bearing on the subject. With this [illegible] the following extracts from an article in the [illegible] Review, for January 1862, entitled "Great [illegible] and her West India Colonies," will be found [illegible] worthy of attentive perusal. By profiting by the ex[illegible] published in sheets we may greatly benefit ourselves:

[illegible] population returns from the colony we [illegible] the British Parliament, showed that under a harsh [illegible] slavery system, the West India Islands were [illegible] rapidly becoming depopulated: the twelve years a decrease had taken place in the slave population of [illegible] the Islands of more than 80,000. Had returns [illegible] been obtained from the other seven, it is probable that [illegible] total decrease would not have been less than [illegible], so that in less than a century, with the same ratio of decrease, no slaves would have been left in [illegible] colonies to emancipate. On May 28, 1833, Parliament passed the Emancipation act, granting £20,000,000 to indemnify the slaveowners. A recent service [illegible] (1861-62) in Jamaica, accompanied by a fearful sacrifice of property and life, had vividly [illegible] the peril with which the further continuance of the slave system was franght. The act of [illegible] established an apprenticeship of six years for the praedial and four years for the non-praedial [illegible], to commence Aug. 1, 1834, all children under six years being declared free from that day.

In adopting this method of gradual emancipation, [illegible] it no reason to donht that the British Government acted on the honest conviction that a modified system of coerced labor for a limited period, substituted for unmitigated Slavery, would, in the whole, be safer and better for the negroes than Immediate, and unqualified liberty from the yoke of their owners, and would prepare them gradually for the boon of freedom. Two of the colonial Legislatures—those of Antigua and the Bermudas—availed themselves of the alternative which the British act gave them, of dispensing with the apprenticeship altogether, and giving unrestricted freedom to their slaves. In Jamaica the provisions of the new law were most unwillingly adopted by the local authorities, under the influence of deep-rooted prejudice in favor of coerced labor. The result was the passing of a local act, professing to be in accordance with that of the Imperial Legislature, but greatly opposed to its spirit, favoring, as far as possible, the supposed interests of the planters, and calculated needlessly to restrict and hamper and discourage the apprentices. This was too much the case with other colonies as well as Jamaica. The day arrived which was to usher in the new system, and transform hundreds of thousands of slaves into apprenticed laborers; and it passed away without any of those scenes of turbulence and bloodshed which had been predicted with so much confidence. The behavior of the people, in all the colonies, was characterized by sobriety and good order, and by deep religious feeling, which found expression in acts of worship and songs of praise. After a few days they were found quietly engaged in their accustomed employment, as if the ordinary current of events had not been ruffled by one of the most remarkable social revolutions recorded in the annals of the world."

A short time sufficed to bring to light the defects of the apprenticeship system, as it was embodied in the colonial local acts; and the bad spirit in which the planters, for the most part, were disposed to carry it out. A sound discretion would have suggested the policy of conciliating the laborers in the new character with which the law had invested them, and of endeavoring to promote a good understanding with and secure the confidence of those upon whom the future cultivation of the soil and the value of the plantations would so much depend. This would probably have been the case, to a much larger extent, if the proprietors of the soil had been upon the spot. But, unfortunately, a very large proportion of them were absentees, and the plantations and laborers were generally left in the hands of hirelings, not a few of whom had settled in the colonies as mere adventurers, with little or no education, and degraded and brutalized by their connection with the administration of the slave system. Having no permanent interest in the soil, and without any real concern for the interests of their absentee employers, these persons too frequently cared only for the gratification of their own bad passions, fostered to fearful luxuriance by the long exercise of irresponsible power. Exasperated by the restraints imposed upon them by the new system, they commenced and carried on a series of petty annoyances toward the people, sanctioned, in some cases, by timeserving and unfaithful magistrates, which were as injurious as to the interests of the proprietors, as they were irritating and cruel to the laborers placed under their care. Mr. R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN says:

"One of the first acts of the planters, after the 1st of August, was to deprive the negroes of all those allowances and customary gratuities which were not literally specified in the colonial act. Thus the weekly allowance of herrings, or other salt fish; and, in the case of invalids, pregnant women, and mothers with young children, of a small quantity of flour or oatmeal, rice, sugar, &c., was stopped; and certain other arrangements, necessary to the well-being and even the subsistence of the negroes, and long sanctioned by general custom in the colony, were by many planters and overseers suddenly set aside; no watchmen were henceforth provided for the provision-grounds of the negroes, to prevent the crops being destroyed by the trespass of cattle, or plundered by vile and improvident persons; no women were any more employed as field-cooks and water-carriers, to prepare the breakfasts and dinners of the gangs in the field, in order that their meal-times might be also intervals of rest; and to carry water for them, to quench the thirst excited by exhausting labor under a burning sun. These so-called indulgences scarcely deserved the name, since they were granted by the master to his own interest's sake, as necessary to the health of his slaves, who subsisted before, as after, the passing of the Abolition act, chiefly on farinaceous roots, cultivated by their own hands. Yet these were, with bitter truth, called "the indulgences of Slavery," and their partial continuance was made the pretext of exacting a far more than equivalent value in extra labor."

Under divers pretences, and by fraudulent methods, the apprentices were often deprived of their own time, and made to work on the estates a greater number of hours than the law prescribed; and frequently the distribution of the time they were by law required to give to their masters in each week, was turned into a means of annoyance. Hence, heartburnings and disputes arose, which could not be otherwise than detrimental to the interests of the plantation. Many revolting cruelties were also inflicted upon the people, especially in those districts where the stipendiary magistrates had become the intimate associates and tools of the planters, which would have rendered their condition nearly as bad as under Slavery itself, but for the certainty of freedom at no distant period.

In consequence of numerous acts of cruelty, and a general disregard of the provisions and spirit of the Emancipation act, brought out by a Parliamentary Committee appointed in March, 1836, a petition, signed by more than a million of British subjects, imperatively demanded the abolition of the apprenticeship system, because there had been viniation of contract on the part of the planters. Lord Brougham, in a speech, declared "that wherever the experiment of free negro labor was fairly tried, it proved more remuncrative than slave labor." On the 23d of May, 1836, a motion to abolish the apprenticeship system was carried in the House of Commons, but in consequence of the opposition of the Ministers, was not put into operation. The effect of this was, however, that the Legislatures of several of the Islands, including Montserrat, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, St. Vincent and Barbados, each spontaneously agreed to an act abolishing the remainder of the apprenticeship term; and providing for the final emancipation of all negroes, on the evening 1st of August. Jamaica and other colonies held out for a time, chiefly with the hope of obtaining further compensation; but finding this hope delusive, they followed the example which those Islands had set them, and determined to bring the unnatural servitude to an end by giving freedom to the praedial apprentices at the same as the non-praedial obtained their liberty.

Notwithstanding all the predictions of the opponents of emancipation, "the change was effected without the slightest difficulty or disturbance," the Governor of Jamaica says, "not only without embodying the militia, but without employing a policeman, or appealing to the support of a single soldier. It has been accomplished by means which the planters would utterly despise—the influence of the religious teachers of the people," the very teachers whom the planters had long calumniated, and considered as the parties who incited the slaves to insubordination.

That none but beneficial results would have followed unconditional emancipation, and that it would have been perfectly safe to adopt it in all the colonies, may be justly inferred from the fact that in those two which refused the apprenticeship, and gave entire freedom to the slaves, without any probationary term, the experiment was entirely successful.

There is too much reason to believe that (in Jamaica) on the part of some, the deliberate purpose was cherished of provoking the negroes to resort to proceedings which would cloud the glory of emancipation, and give them the excuse they sought, for declaring that the African race are unfitted for aught but slavery.

After emancipation under the discouraging circumstances of oppression and want of sympathy from their former owners, the people generally continued to labor when they had anything like a reasonable prospect of obtaining the wages they earned, (20 to 30 cents per day.) *We have known them to work for many weeks together on the plantations, receiving only part of their earnings, or only the promise of payment, sustaining themselves, meanwhile, by the produce of their own grounds.* When there was the ability to pay reasonable wages, seldom or never was there found any lack of laborers. *The people work under the influence of those motives and inducements which, in all parts of the world, are necessary to make men submit to monotonous daily labor.* Without such inducements they cannot reasonably be expected to do so, nor have they had occasion to do so, under the old dispensation, as to make them become enamored of *unrequited* toil.

The result of emancipation is that the accumulated [illegible] of the negroes in Jamaica since the measure, [illegible] £2,358,000 and three-fifths of all the cultivable [illegible] in the Island, to the *bona fide* property of [illegible] people, bought and paid for by their own [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES.—ADVERTISER, [illegible] wishing to [illegible] with any persons of the [illegible] and private means with a gentleman and his wife, of the most desirable places in the [illegible] to be [illegible] lightfully located, perfectly healthful, and near the City, [illegible] and the exclusive west [illegible] large and open, good [illegible] bathing, etc. Excellent stable and carriage-house. The dwelling large and commodious; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. A liberal price only accepted. Address HUDSON, Box No. 254 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 26th-st., New-York.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BOARD WANTED.—An office upon first floor, with apartments and board for himself and wife, is desired by a physician; location between 14th and 36th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; a quiet home in a refined and religious family is sought; references exchanged. Inquire at the office of WM. H. GULLICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, or meals served in room. Location between 6th and 3d avs., 10th and 35th sts. Require two second story front rooms. References exchanged. Permanently desired. Address, stating terms and particulars, for three days, A. A., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES wishing to make a change in their residence this month will find pleasant rooms on the second floor in a house with all the modern improvements, made convenient to the cars and ferries. Possession can be had before the 1st May. Apply at No. 188 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would let, with board, the entire second floor of their house, consisting of three rooms and three large pantries, also a large back parlor. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st References required.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR on the second floor, with bedroom attached, to let either furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family, as another room can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

WANTED IN HARLEM—BY A YOUNG GENtleman and wife, board in a private family. A good location and good accommodations desired. References to be exchanged. Address, as soon as convienent, J. P. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small quiet family, (their own house,) for two gentlemen: no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE AND AN entire second floor, unfurnished, 25 by 70 feet, of a first-class spacious house, can be had immediately by a family or two gentlemen of the highest respectability wishing a strictly private home, in Madison-av. Address J. J., Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A FAMILY, ALSO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain rooms *en suite* or single, by applying at No. 107 Clinton-place, between 6th and 6th avs. The house has been newly fitted up, and contains all the improvements. References exchanged.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—BETWEEN UNION square and 5th-av.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen, without board: house has all the modern improvements; second story, consisting of four rooms, all connecting.

TO LET.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH private parlor, to let to a small family, with board, in 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 2 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Bellvale Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR boarders, or a family of children, will be received by a small, private family, having no children; house large and commodious, pleasantly located, with large shaded yard; sixty miles from New-York City, and of convenient access by New-York and Erie Road. References exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 123, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING 1/4 of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 895 Broadway, or No. 58[illegible]. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm, 22 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS.—Families and single gentlemen desiring board for the Summer will find superior accommodations at the above place. The house is large, splendid garden, fruit trees, and stabling; the scenery is unsurpassed, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 University-place, corner 9th-st.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

MOUNTAIN GLEN—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., is desirable to such as wish mountain air and charming scenery near New-York. Particulars of R. M. TUTSON, No. 8 Dey-st. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

SUMMER RESORTS.

REATt HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9[illegible] A. M. and 3 P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION

will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation in a school or family, to teach English and French; speaking the latter fluently; highest reference given. Address EDUCATION, Brooklyn Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY HAVING AN excellent English education desires an engagement as teacher in a family or in a private school. Address K. L., Station E.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, of refinement and respectability, without means and house, wishes a situation; she is 30 years of age; capable of discharging the duties of either position. Those persons sincerely desiring to make an arrangement with a reliable person, address SINCERITY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LAdy, a situation as teacher in a school or family. Can furnish references and piano. Apply, until the 1st of May, at No. 248 West 36th-st.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine Iodia-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND Patent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin rooling plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 218 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

RUDMAN'S PHILADELPHIA ALE.—I hereby notify the public that I am no longer agent for Wm. C. Rudman, nor am I selling any ale representing it to be of his manufacture; but I am selling a superior article, at a lower price, brewed by Mr. Thos. B. Penrose, who is a clean brewing for Mr. Rudman for the past ten years, and who is qualified to can turn out an article equal, if not superior, to anything Mr. Rudman can produce. Call and examine it at FOSTER & PENROSE'S Ale Vaults, No. 71 Cedar-st. HENRY C. FOSTER.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 61 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

Possession may be had immediately.

N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.

Also, upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.

Also, store and basement No. 8 Cedar-st.

Also, lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.

Also, rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.

Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW modern English basement houses Nos. 201½ and 203 West 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH EVERY CONVENIence, in a good neighborhood, at a low rent, situated on 126th and 127th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., near three railroads and the steamboats. Each house has gas throughout, two water closets, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Rent from $250 to $350 and Croton-water tax. Inquire of ANDREW CRAWFORD, 124th-st., near 6th-av., or JOHN H. SWIFT, No. 45 Broadway, or No. 26 West 20th-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY REDUCED RENT, THE new, genteel 3-story brick house, in complete order, having handsome chandeliers, &c., as well as all the modern improvements, No. 152 Waverley-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., convenient to cars and omnibuses. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 8 doors from 6th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.; the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Allemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—No. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor for the use of artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, washtubs, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $460 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 28 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

TO LET VERY LOW—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house, No. 239 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Has let for $750. Will be let now for $500. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the two-story brick house, high basement, under-cellar and good yard, No. 6 Barrow-st. Also, store, back room and back basement, and use of front cellar, No. 724 5th-av., between 59th and 61st sts. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—VERY LOW—THE ELEGANT NEW store, 25 by 85 feet, high ceilings, and full length French plate glass windows, No. 9[illegible] 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. A very desirable business location. Apply to RICHARD L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. B. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES, PRINCIpally in the western portion of the City, which will be let at reasonable rents. Also, some parts of houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in evening.

HOUSES TO LET—THREE STORIES, HIGH stoop, modern improvements, low rents. Nos. 188, 205, and 209 East 15th-st.; upper part of No. 20 East 16th-st.; also No. 162 East 13th-st. No. 1 9 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE English basement house No. 113 West 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. It is handsomely situated on one of the wide streets, with Belgian pavements. The house is in good order. Inquire of SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av., or A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 718 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFices on the second left fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third left, or the entire lot. Also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 339 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 130 East 12th-st., with modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers, &c. For terms and addition to premises, apply to THOMAS VERNON, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, LOW, OFFICES AND ROOMS for business purposes, at No. 296 Broadway, near Duane-st. Also, at No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. Good light and best of locations. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, No 1st. three-story, English basement, neat and convenient, gas, water, etc.; rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply at No. 125 Pearl-st., in office up stairs, to HENRY GEORGE.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 53d-st., and 3d-av., between 115th and 116th sts. Rents from $12 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 209 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, front basement and two front attic rooms, gas and fixtures; two meters; large yard, and under-cellar. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 12 Macdougal-st. To be seen between 10 and 12.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, TO LET By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 55 Perry-st.; it is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

TO LET.—ONLY $300 FOR A COSY LITTLE house in West 48th-st.; all the modern improvements, bath, range, wash-tubs and gas fixtures complete. To be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire at No. 588 8th-av., corner 48th-st.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 26x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 108 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND PREMISES NO. 227 West 34th-st., rent $800. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 256 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD CORNER STORE, NO. 32 8th-av., suitable for almost any kind of business. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 477 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE NO. 182 WEST 22D-ST., 3 story and basement, 14 rooms. Rent $[illegible].

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 361 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. CHENG, of Wells

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 146 East 126th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.

No. 182 East 126th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.

No. 176 East 125th-st., 3-story, high stoop.

No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.

No. 48 Clinton-place, between 6th-av. and University-place.

No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.

No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.

No. 162 East 13th-st.

North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.

Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 13th-st.

TO LET—THE NARROW, THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house No. 102 West 27th-st., containing nine rooms and bath-room, in good order, with the modern improvements. Rent very low. Apply to J. HUTCHINSON, No. 5 Jacob-st., or DYE & CURTISS, 508 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, ALL OF THE second and half of the third stories of house No. 116 East 50th-st.; house contains all modern improvements; small family in lower part. Rent $260. Apply at No. 114 East 50th-st.

$500.—TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, 3-STORY and basement high-stoop house, No. 122 West 53d-st.; this house has been thoroughly repaired, painted, whitened and cleaned within ten days; contains the modern improvements and gas fixtures; fine neighborhood and five minutes' walk from Central Park. Apply to the owner, at No. 61 West 46th-st., any time during the day or evening.

A FINE CHANCE.—PART OF A LARGE STORE to let, with use of front window, well situated for fruit business. Apply at the Grapevine Depôt, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn: engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

129 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, TO LET—With pier glasses, cornices and chandeliers, now being painted and put in beautiful condition; suitable for a residence or business purposes. Apply to HENRY HILTON, No. 11 East 28th-st. Rent $1,200.

A LOWER PART OF A TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—No. 195 Prince-st., near MacDougal-st., front and back parlor, front basement, and small kitchen, pantries, &c.; three bedrooms in third story, water and gas throughout; (near cars and stages;) pleasant house; rent moderate; references exchanged.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.: terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISania, near a Railroad depôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 142 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn;) is in first-rate order, rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains nine rooms, beside closets and pantries, marble mantels in first and second stories, grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures, Ridgewood water, range in kitchen, and good cellar, iron railing in front, grass plot, &c. Will be sold cheap. Possession at once. Apply immediately to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,800; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. G. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM Heights, Westchester County, a house with about five acres of ground, including fine lawn well shaded, with superior garden, stocked with a choice variety of fruit; one mile from railroad depôt at Fordham, and same distance from steamboat landing on the Harlem River. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or CHAS. W. HATHGATE, on the premises.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 13th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—The first-class brown stone front dwelling-house No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn; 25 feet wide, with water and all modern improvements, in good order, on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. WILLS, at the Home Insurance Office, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 2d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY FOR SALE—Three-story and attic brick house, 20 feet 6 inches wide, with modern improvements. Lot in fee. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 29th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE country residence fully furnished, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 30th-st., New-York, one mile from depôt, a large double house, with verandah, commanding a fine view, warmed by furnace; pure spring water carried through the whole building; greenhouse, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, fine vegetable garden planted, every variety of choice fruits and flowers and fine shade-trees; in fact, everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life; or would be let for a term of years without furniture. Address, previous to May 1, J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—To let till April 1, for $1,200, or till November or December for $1,600, a first-class brick house, 14 rooms, elegantly furnished, with all modern conveniences, commanding magnificent views. Grounds 3¼ acres, handsomely laid out, with large shade trees. Garden well advanced. Stable large. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HANDsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard-table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees

...k Times.

..., MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

...Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal... on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MAGAENEY, or Paul o' Day.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

BUELOT'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—HOWE'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTUMENTAL CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CEN. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' Diorama of a WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 558 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

New-Orleans has fallen! This glorious intelligence comes to us from the rebels, and we therefore have no right to doubt its correctness. The War Department has received the news from both Gen. WOOL and Gen. MCDOWELL—taken by the former from a copy of the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express*, and by the latter from a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday. It is announced that our forces passed Fort Jackson on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, and that when the news reached New-Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton in the city was burnt, and all the steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, etc. At 1 o'clock on Friday telegraphic communication was stopped by the operator at New-Orleans, with the announcement that the National forces had appeared before the City. Further details will probably reach us to-day, by the way of Fortress Monroe.

Dispatches from Gen. BANKS' army to Saturday afternoon bring us interesting intelligence. A strong reconnoissance had been pushed in the direction of Staunton, but its progress had been stopped by the destruction of the bridges over the south fork of the Shenandoah. These bridges were said to have been destroyed, not by the rebel soldiers, but by citizens residing in the vicinity. It had been reported by a party of rebel cavalry to persons in the neighborhood that Staunton was already in possession of the National forces. If so, it must have been occupied by a portion of Gen. FREMONT'S army, probably under Gen. MILROY, as at last accounts he appeared to be pushing in that direction. JACKSON was reported to be resting with his whole force on the right bank of the Shenandoah, about sixteen miles from Harrisonburgh. He has most likely recrossed the mountains from Stannardsville, after receiving reinforcements from Culpepper Court-house. There were occasional encounters between his scouts and our pickets.

The latest advices from Gen. FREMONT'S command state that Gen. MILROY'S scouts, on the 23d inst., attacked the rear guard of the rebels ten miles east of the Shenandoah Mountain, which is the boundary of the Mountain Department. They succeeded in killing and wounding several rebels. It was reported from Staunton, on the 23d, that the enemy's sick and wounded and large trains of soldiers were passing eastward by rail. This report may have induced Gen. MILROY to push forward and cut the railroad at Staunton. Gen. FREMONT'S organized movements against the guerrillas in Braxton, Webster and the adjoining counties, had been quite successful, and they were believed to be effectually disposed of. Seventeen of them had been killed and nineteen taken prisoners.

A dispatch from Yorktown, dated the 26th, states that it was still raining, rendering the roads next to impassable. Everything was remarkably quiet along the lines. The rebels had shelled some canal-boats while passing into Wormley Creek, from their Yorktown batteries, but had done no damage. Col. CRUCKER and Major CASSADY, of the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, had been taken prisoners by the rebels, under peculiar circumstances.

Gen. MCCLELLAN reports to the War Department a gallant affair, in which a company of Massachusetts soldiers distinguished themselves Early on Saturday morning an advanced lunette of the rebels, near the head of the Warwick River, was carried by assault by Company H of the First Regiment from that State. The work had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of rebel infantry. Our men moved over open ground six hundred yards, received the fire of the rebels at sixty yards, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner, driving the rebels before them on a full run. We took fourteen prisoners and destroyed the work. Our loss was four killed and twelve wounded.

Our intelligence from Gen. HALLECK'S army is of the highest importance. Passengers from up the Tennessee, who arrived at Cairo on Saturday, report that on Thursday an engagement took place between the advance guards of the National and the rebel armies, in which the rebels were driven back toward Corinth, and that Gen. HALLECK was pushing his whole army vigorously forward. A second dispatch mentions the fact that a reconnoissance had been made toward Corinth, which was pushed as far as Pea Ridge, only six miles from Corinth, where our forces remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon without molestation. It is probable that another great battle has by this time been fought, unless the rebels have concluded prudent to evacuate their position at Corinth—a contingency which is hinted at in our dispatches.

Gen. C. F. SMITH, who so distinguished himself by his brilliant charge upon the upper redoubt of Fort Donelson, is dead. This fact was first announced in a private dispatch received in this City on Saturday, from Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff. Gen. SMITH has for some time been unwell, and was on this account unable to participate in the great battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

Secretary STANTON has issued a bulletin, ordering the highest military honors to be paid to the remains of Gen. SMITH.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the ironclad steamer *Galena*, which is now there, has been put in fighting trim, all ready for the rebel monster *Merrimac*, should she make her appearance to-day, as expected. All her yards and lower masts have been taken out, and nothing can be seen above her deck but the smoke-stack. Gen. WOOL has telegraphed to the War Department that the *Merrimac* is expected in the Roads to-day.

The true story of the affair at South Mills, near Elizabeth City, was given in our columns yesterday, and it coincides with the particulars previously published specially in the TIMES. The Union troops engaged consisted of parts of several regiments, only five or six hundred in all, in command of Gen. RENO. They landed below Elizabeth City, and marched up to the canal without opposition, the object being to break up the locks, which they accomplished. The engagement took place in the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field. Late in the evening, however, it was ascertained that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and it was deemed prudent to retire. The wounded were left in a temporary hospital, no transportation having been provided for them, and they arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, as before announced.

The cannon captured from the enemy in the intrenchments opposite Island No. 10 are all being removed to the island. The island is to be fortified according to plans presented by Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT.

The President, on Saturday, paid a visit to the French frigate *Gassendi*, at the Washington Navy-yard, and was received with all the honors usually accorded to the French Emperor.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is not only true that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, did not see and converse with the Dr. LEMOINE in Richmond (on the occasion of his recent trip into Secessia,) as alleged by the Richmond papers, and therefore did not hold out encouragement for perseverance in their current insurrection through Dr. L., as they also allege, but it is also certainly true that while there *he held no official communication whatever with any person*, except the Consuls of his own Government at Richmond and Norfolk. While there, we learn, he saw and conversed with many persons whom he had known in society here, including JUDAH P. BENJAMIN; but his interconrse with them, one and all, was wholly of an unofficial character."

The schooner *Castor*, Capt. HOOPER, from Sierra Leone, Africa, March 24, reports that on the 12th inst., in latitude 22°, longitude 53°, she was chased for six hours by a small schooner of about 100 tons, which afterward stood to the southward. She was painted black with a white streak, and had a large number of men on deck. She showed no colors.

GENERAL NEWS.

The work is progressing so rapidly on the ironclad frigate *Philadelphia* that she will be ready for launching by the first of next month. The 4½ inch iron plates, which are to be below the waterline, are nearly all in place, and those which are to be above the water-line will be put on after she is launched. Her spar-deck is nearly finished. It consists of three inches of wood and one inch of iron. She will be bark-rigged, and her spars so arranged that when in action they all come down to the deck. The ship begins to present a most formidable appearance, and when completed will, no doubt, be able to withstand the shots from any antagonist.

The steamboat *Francis Skiddy*, which arrived, on Saturday, from Albany, brought on 500 men of the Sixth Vermont Regiment, under command of Capt. JONES.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The volunteer regiments of Illinois, embracing at first some 70,000 names, have sustained a loss of at least 10,000 in killed or disabled since recruiting was stopped. Adjt.-Gen. FULLER, in his report to Gov. YATES last December, showed that while very few of our regiments had a maximum number, many more fell below the minimum, and that the average of all would not, at that time, exceed 880 men to a regiment. Since December, the Illinois volunteers have seen their hardest service, at Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, &c.—and their previous deficiencies not having been made up, (under an order of the War Department to cease recruiting,) it now becomes a serious question what shall be done. There are regiments now up the Tennessee who are unable to muster more than 300 effective men. We believe there are very few Illinois regiments in Gen. HALLECK'S column stronger than 700 men. If it be not the policy of the General Government to permit these to be filled up—as there are thousands at home ready to fill them—our own State Administration will have no alternative but to consolidate the fragments. The casualties among officers have more than kept pace with the depletion of the ranks, and it will be comparatively easy, therefore, to bring the regiments together, and at the same time make suitable rewards for valor by the promotion of line officers. We do not know that the State officers have decided upon anything as yet; but this is the condition of the things which they are to consider. The same may be said of Indiana, and, indeed, of all the States of the Northwest, whose troops have borne the shock of battle together."

EDWARD SALOMON, who succeeds to the chair rendered vacant by the sudden death of Gov. L. P. HARVEY, has issued a proclamation recommending the people of Wisconsin to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and to meet in their places of worship on Thursday, May 1, to commemorate the decease of their late Governor.

Gen. FREMONT has released from custody Gen. C. B. CONRAD, an officer of the Virginia Militia, who has become convinced of the error of his ways in espousing the rebel cause.

A suit of the heirs of STEPHEN GIRARD against the City of Philadelphia, which has been on trial in Pottsville for some days, was decided on Friday in favor of the heirs. This suit was for real estate in that county, and the recovery was sought by the heirs on the ground that the clause in the will requiring a perpetual accumulation of the rents and surplus was void, and it was so held by the Court.

A special order has just been issued from the War Department, conferring upon Drs. BROWN and ALEXANDER, and such Assistant Surgeons as they may appoint, the right to embalm the dead of the United States Army, anywhere within the lines, either in camp or on the field, and to follow up the advance of the land forces. Their remuneration will come from the friends of the deceased.

The St. Louis *Evening News* learns that the loan of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, of $250,000, made to FREMONT last Summer, has, after much delay and trouble, caused by FREMONT'S want of authority to negotiate such a loan, been finally paid with interest. The claim was passed upon and approved by the Claims Commission that sat in St. Louis, and its payment urged by Mr. HOLT in person, but the War and Treasury Departments postponed the matter until one of the Directors went to Washington to press it upon the attention of the Government. In his efforts he was ably and cordially aided by Hon. F. P. BLAIR, and through their united endeavors, the subject was finally and satisfactorily disposed of by a draft in favor of the Exchange Bank upon New-York for the amount of the loan, with interest.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Rev. Dr. HAWKS has accepted a call to take charge of Christ Church, North Gay-street, in that city.

Maj. JOHN WILLIAMS has been elected to the command of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, New-York State Militia, in place of the late Gen. L. B. SWAN.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice BARNARD severely rebuked some unknown party connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for an attack upon him (the Court) in connection with the concert saloon matter. In his remarks His Honor treated reporters generally to some unsavory epithets, but afterwards stated that they were intended for the "penny-a-liners" only, and not for the law reporters. His Honor added something about excluding the odious class from within the railing in future. Before the same Justice, and at the same branch of the Court, the concert saloon case was sent to the General Term for argument, on the questions of law involved—the petitioner being allowed her parole in the meantime.

The Stock Market of Saturday was firm on Government Stocks, and active in Cleveland and Toledo shares, a large speculation in which preceded the reopening of the transfers of the recent dividend. Gold firm at 101¼@101⅜. Exchange 113¾. Money very easy at Bank and from private lenders.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were limited. Flour was heavy, and Corn cheaper. Provisions were in less demand, and prices of Pork tended downward. Sugars and Whiskey were freely purchased, as were also Hay, Tallow, Candles, Molasses, Smoked Herring, and Crude Whale Oil. Cotton was in request, at steady rates. Hops, Metals, Rice, Seeds, Codfish, Mackerel, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather and Whalebone were generally quiet. Wool was moderately inquired for, but at drooping prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations. There were 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great News of the Day.

NEW-ORLEANS is repossessed! The mortar and gunboat fleet of Capt. PORTER is in front of the City. The rebels have fled in consternation, after destroying, by military order, all the cotton in the presses and warehouses of the place, and burning all the steam craft at the wharves, except such as were required to carry off the munitions and supplies of the army, for which they would seem to have no use at home. The news comes through rebel sources, and on the point of resistance, after PORTER had successfully passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the dispatches are somewhat blind. But the plain inference is that more thought was taken as to how the rebel forces should make their own exit than of the way to resist PORTER'S entrance. The telegraphic operator, after announcing the appearance of the fleet, the consternation of the city, the wanton destruction of property under martial rule, took his own hasty leave, and in this probably followed, rather than anticipated, the example of the rebel army of defence.

We shall, no doubt, have fuller accounts in a few days. Meanwhile let the loyal heart of the Nation rejoice that the Stars and Stripes again float over the Crescent City of the Southwest.

Pennsylvania Jobbery.

The full length and official report of what occurred in the House of Representatives on Friday, on the matter of Army and Navy contracts, is rather a discreditable exhibition of personalities. At the same time some public good may come of it, and certain private reputations will *not* profit by it. Beyond the circumstance that Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, led the discussion, on behalf of his Committee, who had been violently assailed in their absence the previous Monday, the whole affair appears to be a Pennsylvania story. CAMERON, CUMMINGS and STEVENS, all of that old Commonwealth, are arraigned for jobbery; while STEVENS, KELLY and MOREHEAD, of the Pennsylvania delegation, are made counsel for the defence. To be sure, Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, is brought to their assistance, not so much, perhaps, as the apologist of the Ex-Secretary of War, as the assailant of the Committee for their mode of investigation of the Fremont contracts. It will scarcely be denied that Mr. DAWES makes a strong case against the Pennsylvanians, and in it he is backed by his entire Committee. A couple of errors in the report weakened his position somewhat before the House, and one of these he found it rather embarrassing, in reply to Mr. KELLY, to explain away, the mistake involving a serious injustice to CUMMINGS, which ought, perhaps, to have been acknowledged on the application of CUMMINGS himself, several months ago.

The bitterness of the present debate turned upon the connection of a brother of Mr. STEVENS with one of the numerous gun contracts of the War Department under the administration of Mr. CAMERON. The sum involved is $90,000. The point made by Mr. DAWES is, that the Committee would have been spared the assault of last Monday by Mr. STEVENS, had this little matter been passed over in the report of the Committee. As it was not so passed over, and Mr. S. had raised the question of honesty and economy against the Committee, in their absence, the story might as well be told that certain members of the Pennsylvania delegation, who had remonstrated with Mr. LINCOLN before his inauguration against the appointment of Mr. CAMERON to a seat in the Cabinet, had since become his warm friends and defenders; by what process of political or official alchemy, some of the contracts of the War Department might be able to explain. Of course, the insinuation is too broad to be passed over in silence, and a rejoinder from Mr. STEVENS is looked for to-day.

The most singular development against the Ex-Secretary of War himself, is, that he should have fully disclaimed making any contracts for arms and supplies, in a formal note to one of his friends, pending his nomination to Russia, while the records of the Department show that out of 1,903,800 muskets and rifles, 1,836,900 were directly contracted for under his order. The language of his disclaimer is—

"In the meantime I take occasion to state that I have, myself, not made a single contract for any purpose whatever; having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that the heads of bureaus, who are experienced and able officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches of the service under their charge respectively.

So far, I have not found any occasion to interfere with them in the discharge of this portion of their responsible duties."

Another considerable contract for swords and sabres, *and with a Pennsylvania party*, was made to extend to all they could manufacture and supply for six months. It was a contract that had expired, or was about to expire, by its limitation, and which the Chief of Ordnance refused to extend, and gave this reason for not doing so; addressed to the Secretary of War:

"As regards the extension, I have to state that on [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

...consider the office of ... quite reward enough for the ... of Yorktown, and reserve the royal ... action of the House of Bona- ... and see.

...Rebel Outrages.—The advanced ... and rebel forces, ... were driven ... and ... reports that ... party subsequently ... within six miles of Corinth, and remained ... from 11 to 2 o'clock without seeing any other signs of the enemy. One of the party reports that he heard the constant rattle of the railway cars and the whistle of the locomotive, as though the rebel army were moving off for Memphis.

This last information may be a mistake. In so far as it refers to Memphis as the probable destination of the retreating army, it probably is erroneous, as Grand Junction would be the more likely point on the Memphis and Charleston line, from which BEAUREGARD could retreat over the Mississippi Central in the direction of Jackson, Mississippi, and so on to New-Orleans. It is also possible that the moving cars on the road were employed in delivering supplies or reinforcements to the army at Corinth. We are scarcely prepared to believe that BEAUREGARD will refuse battle in his present intrenched position; certainly not, unless his purpose is to divide or disband his forces altogether, for no point South of Corinth could afford him greater security against attack and defeat. Nor is there much chance of his retreat upon Virginia in aid of the defence of Richmond and Yorktown.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Nature of the Contest—Analysis of Southern Society—Social Elements in South Carolina—Damtuntie s of the Aristocracy.

THE BROKERS, April, 1862.

"Here in the streets of Cincinnati, lame and wounded, I tell you, that I hate you, and would cut your throats if I could," said a secession prisonar. "Do you think," said a by-stander, "we are going to hang you, or to torture you?" "No," said he, "I know you are humane, and I am but a poor prisoner; but I want you to understand that I am as ready to fight as ever; you may beat us, and drive us into the Gulf of Mexico, but we will not submit." This is the language of a *real* rebel, of one of the original conspirators. The man spoke truth, in regard to his class, and I agree with him. *That* class must be driven into the Gulf of Mexico, or exiled. Now, as the war is tending to a decisive conclusion, and we must not on final questions, it is necessary, if we would make a final conclusion, to understand who the class represented by this man are, and *separate them from others*. If you will allow me, I will take two or three letters to exhibit the social and political condition of the South, just as it is, in its bearings on the war, and future movements. In all the speeches of Congress, and the writings of newspapers, I have never seen briefly set forth the true workings of Southern society on the politics of the country. We have never believed what the South *testified of itself*, and consequently have cut off one-half the sources of information. For example, the South said the slaves would not rebel, but, on the contrary, would be their safety by supplying the laborers while the whites went to war. This was true, because the blacks had neither arms, intelligence or concert of action. The South said, too, that the poor whites had the same interests as the slaveholders, and would act with them. This was not true, philosophically, but it was true socially; because, in a State founded on Slavery, and especially negro Slavery, there can be but *two* classes of society, the free and the slave." When there come to be two distinct races, the gulf between them is impassable. In any controversy where Slavery is shown in question, the whole free white race will act together. This was the case in the rebellion. Hence, we see that all the loyal natives of the South are those where there is little or no Slavery; not as many suppose, because Slavery is not actually present to so great a degree, but because the social sympathy with the white aristocracy is not felt. The negro antipathy is just as great in East Tennessee, as anywhere else. I was in East Tennessee when the whole country went into a fever, and the militia were called out on account of a reported negro insurrection, in a section where five hundred negroes could not be found.

We now come to the main feature and cause of the rebellion. It is just exactly the same, without a difference, as existed in the great slave empire of Rome. It is this—that wherever there is a society, *based on Slavery*, there is an aristocracy governing, not merely as regards the enslaved race, but *as regards the free race also*. This is the feature of Southern society, which must be thoroughly understood, or we shall understand nothing about it, or the rebellion either. Although the names and forms are all different, yet the whole thing is fairly set forth, in the historical account of the Roman Empire. One-half the people were slaves, just about the ratio which exists in the Gulf States; and of the other half, one-fifth governed; rather a larger proportion, I think, than that of whites governing in the South; for the right *to vote*, on which ever body at the North counts so much, means there just nothing at all. The real government is by *influence*. I could give you thousands of convincing examples of this; but it would be enough to ask you the simple question, how can it be otherwise when the four poor white plebeians, ignorant, dark-minded and helpless, are dependent on the fifth, a rich planter? In a part of Kanawha County, Va., a large neighborhood voted secession. Our troops came along and found two simple-minded farmers ignorant of the whole controversy, and opposed to the war. "Didn't you vote for secession?" "Yes." "Why so, if you did not want war?" "Why, Judge B—— came down here and told us, if we didn't want war, we must vote secession, for if we went with the South, there would be no war." This was quite ingenious in Judge B——, and it shows exactly how the mass of the Southern *people*, the plebeians are carried by *influence*, not voting; and this is much more the characteristic of Southern society, in the Gulf States. Perhaps, I can illustrate this by statistics. Here is the distribution of society, in South Carolina, by the census of 1850:

Slaves	284,964
Free	283,522
Slaveholders	25,596
Non-slaveholders	257,927
Proportion of slaveholders	1 in 10
Proportion to the whole num. of persons	1 in 26
Number of white persons over 20	120,000
Number of white persons over 20 who cannot read and write	16,000
Whole value of property	$290,060,060
Held by 25,000 slaveholders	$215,000,000
Held by 250,000 non-slaveholders	$75,000,000

Or, allowing for most of the slaveholders being heads of families, the proportion of population would be about 100,000 slaveowning to 175,000 non-slaveholding. Here we have an analysis of a slaveholding society. It amounts to this: that one man in ten of the whites holds sixteen blacks in Slavery; that *one eighty-ninth* part of the community holds *three-fourths of the whole amount of property*, and that *one in seven* of the non-slaveholders can neither read or write. It comes to this, then: that the 25,000 slaveholders govern South Carolina effectually, in all respects; and since many of them are uneducated and weak, and many of them women and children, it will be within bounds to say that 5,000 men govern South Carolina, so that it would be utterly out of the power of the residue to make any effectual resistance. All the real of the people are either governed as slaves or by property, or by influence arising from the relative distribution of property, and intelligence. This makes [illegible] of the voting population, and not one from the proportion existing between the class of Southern Patricians and the great body of the people. South Carolina is, perhaps, a strong example; but Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are composed, socially, in almost the same proportion. The point I make, then, and wish to illustrate, is this: that in the South, society is governed by an aristocracy, not merely in regard to the fact of Slavery, but in regard to the mass of white people. I shall give, under another head, striking examples of this in political events; but at present it is enough to recognize *the fact* that democracy in the South is a *name*, and not a substance. In fact, a small, determined, and generally well educated aristocracy, governs the whole Southern slave communities. How easy will it be for some superficial person to say here, "Why, Sir, these people all vote. They vote party tickets. They are an independent people, Sir." All I have to say is, *Fudge!* The facts I give above are conclusive on the subject in South Carolina, and I refer any careful examiner to the same class of facts in any of the Southern States.

Looking then to the fact that the South is exclusively governed by a small, but intelligent and determined aristocracy, reared in that contempt for man (as a being) which Slavery always inspires, and brought up to habits of command, and to that haughty pride which is the essential characteristic of a governing class, whether we choose it in Rome, India or England, it is easy to see what will be the conduct of that class when its interests are attacked or its pride affected. It is beyond a doubt that it will in all such cases use its political power to maintain its social condition. In this it will not be resisted by its slaves, who are utterly helpless, and will be supported by the mass of free dependents, who sympathize with the slaveholders, because to do otherwise would bring them on to the side of the slaves, whom they detest.

I have now come to the real cause and nature of the rebellion, which no political documents have yet explained, and which we must understand in order effectually to destroy it. To this subject I must return in another letter. I think I can put the nature, remedy and consequences (alas! the last will have their evil as well as their good) in a little clearer aspect than the pointless discussions of the day have done.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fifth and last Concert given by this Society came off on Saturday evening at Irving Hall, under the conductorship of THEODORE EISFELD. It was, as usual, crowded by those who love, or pretend that they love classical music, while the *dilettanti* of the City, whether possessed of a profound critical taste or not, clustered around the entrances to the hall in true *dilettante* fashion. The programme was sufficiently good, although its arrangement was ill-judged. As an example of this, we may mention that LIPINSKY'S "Concerto Militaire," for the violin, executed cleverly by BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,) was placed immediately after SCHUBERT'S Symphony in C, and lost in effect considerably by the ridiculous contrast enforced between the merit of the two compositions. The Symphony, which is fine in conception, and very delicately treated by the master, is full of coloring and vitality, and was very satisfactorily rendered by Mr. EISFELD, who is one of the best conductors—if not the best—the Society has had since it was first instituted. It, however, suffered from the want of sufficient rehearsals, as we should presume. We may point out that the third movement needed a more sedulous attention to its *nuances*, and was deficient in the requisite amount of light and shade, which SCHUBERT so peremptorily demands from his translators; while portions of the fourth—which is a very difficult study for the stringed instruments—went rather unsteadily. These two compositions constituted the First Part of the Concert. The Second commenced with "Orphee," a Poeme Symphonique, by LISZT, which was played for the first time. This pleased us much better than we had expected, and we believe we are right in stating that this was the general impression of the audience. It is a brief study, somewhat slight in general character, and not so pronouncedly personal as most of the master's works ordinarily are. Then came MOZART'S "Concerto No. 8, in D," for the piano. This was played by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN, who wants largeness of style to render the greater composers as massively as they demand. Probably on this account, it went off somewhat tamely. As a compensation for this, we had a *concertino* for the trombone, written by FELICIEN DAVID, which took us by surprise, as, from his instrumental writing for the violin, we are free to own that we had by no means anticipated so striking and talented a work. But, if the composer agreeably disappointed us in this, which was given for the first time, we are bound to say that more than one-half of our unexpected pleasure was due to the style in which it was rendered by the artist, F. HEINCH. The *adagio* in the second movement, which was very charming, was translated by him in a most masterly manner, and deserves the warmest critical recognition. Both in delicacy and refined power, he is indisputably the best performer on the trombone at present in this City. As a conclusion, we had the overture to BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio," of which more than enough criticism has been written, and, at present, the notices of it resolve themselves into simple eulogy. The orchestra of course rendered it with precision and feeling.

By the by, we saw at the entrance to the hall a circular from THEODORA THOMAS, announcing his first grand vocal and instrumental concert to take place on Tuesday, May 13. This young conductor and composer, who has taken so prominent a position in our musical world during the last two years, is to come before the public in a position for which he is admirably competent, and we were gratified to hear those who paused to read the circular express their warm satisfaction at the fact, as well as at the promise of novelty which he gives them. MENDELSSOHN'S "Struensee" will be produced in this country for the first time. As one of the most charming brief productions of the master, it ought alone to offer the musical public a powerful attraction.

If, in operatic days gone by, we have occasionally had too much of a musical good thing—two or three rival companies at a time, seasons extended beyond the legitimate limits of patronizing sufferance and a more prodigal supply than necessary of mediocre first appearances—it seems probable that, with Mr. GRAU at the head of affairs, we shall have little cause for fault-finding on that score in the future. His system of management throws overboard the regular campaign, with its elaborately organized and numerous army of melodious artists, substituting in its stead a species of guerrilla adventure, frequently repeated, with small detachments of performers, and the least possible incumbrance in the way of equipage. What this system lacks in completeness and satisfactory effect is made up in the tantalizing craving which it creates in the public mind for more. Mr. GRAU gives us a provoking taste of one or two operas, a glimpse of a new tenor, a momentary chance to hear one or more old favorites in parts comparatively new to us; and then, with scarce a word of warning, we find that he and they are off to Boston or Cincinnati, or some other out-of-the-way place, where the inhabitants are used to that kind of treatment, and don't deserve anything better. We think, though, that New-York does. Ungrateful as we have been to many an enterprising, sanguine *empressario*, who has tried to afford us the same operatic advantages as are enjoyed in European capitals, we have nevertheless shown a sufficient willingness to sustain judiciously conducted speculations, of reasonable duration, to justify Mr. GRAU, or any other man following his line of business, in trying a five or six weeks' experiment upon us at this appropriate season of the year. We feel aggrieved at Mr. GRAU running away in such a hurry, after doling out to us only three nights of lyric luxury, and doing that, too, on such a very short notice that half the world didn't know anything about the chance presented them until the chance was gone. We hope Mr. GRAU will see the error of his ways and speedily return in a penitential frame of mind, and with a determination to let us have as much opera as we want, even though he does lose a few thousand dollars by the operation.

What Mr. GRAU did for us whilst here was briefly this: On Monday he gave us "Rigoletto;" Wednesday, "The Daughter of the Regiment;" Friday, "La Favorita," and, on Saturday, made a dash at Brooklyn, which he ought not, on any account, to do again; for the folk there treated him shabbily, and should have their Academy forever shunned by every child of song who values bonquets, cash and calls before the curtain. At our Academy, "Rigoletto" was very nicely done, indeed. Signor FORMES did not, we imagine, set the Tiber on fire before leaving his native land, but he possesses a very sweet, agreeable voice, and will make than creditably shine with BELLETTI the tender *rôles* that [illegible] his natural effect. Miss KELLOGG, on Wednesday was charming. In the *Figlia*. She sang the music lesson exquisitely, and looked more bewitching in her costume *vivandiere* than pen can hope to adequately tell. SANTLEY'S *Sultpicio* was, of course, magnificent. We have not had "La Favorita" given us entire for a long time now; not since GAZANIGA'S time; and any *prima donna* who attempts *Leonora* must stand the risk of comparison with her. Mme. D'ANGRI endures this comparison, and emerges from the ordeal triumphantly. In the last act she and BRIGNOLI fairly warmed a rather frigid audience into the wildest state of enthusiasm. Never has D'ANGRI sang so superbly, scarcely ever has BRIGNOLI been known to not only sing, but act, with so much evidence of feeling. Really, Mr. GRAU, you might have let us had one other night with, say, the KELLOGG in *La Figlia*, and that last act of the "Favorita," as a sort of wind-up combination.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK promises to give the musical world some consolation for the sudden flight of Mr. GRAU'S opera company. He announces two evening concerts and a morning one, all to be given during the week at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by a number of first-class artists, and is sure to attract the largest and most appreciative of audiences.

The principal feature of the week, at Wallack's Theatre, has been the production of BULWER'S "Lady of Lyons." On each night of its representation—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday—the house has been crowded. The part of *Claude* does not fit Mr. LESTER WALLACK so nicely as many others, still he does it, as he does everything else, in a highly artistic manner. Mrs. HOEY'S *Pauline* shows there is no range of characters she cannot fill, and that acceptably. The minor parts are all well filled, and the scenery and accessories of the piece are excellent, fully sustaining the reputation of Mr. WALLACK'S management. On the other nights, "sterling old comedies" have been played. This evening Mrs. INGRALD'S comedy of "Every one has his Fault," will be given, with a fine cast, for the first time in this theatre.

During the week, Miss BATEMAN, at the Winter Garden, has been gradually growing in popular favor. She has appeared in a round of characters that stamp her an actress of undoubted genius. The "Hunchback," "Londoe Assurance," "Honeymoon," and "School for Scandal," were the pieces acted, in all of which Miss BATEMAN performed the principal female part delightfully. Without doubt, if Miss BATEMAN takes as much pains in the future, as she has in the past, she will prove herself to be one of the best actresses on the stage. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and Mr. A. M. DAVENPORT have supported her. In "The Hunchback," Mr. DAVENPORT as *Modus*, deservedly won the applause of the house. "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed to-night, with Miss BATEMAN as *Juliet*, and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as *Romeo*.

Niblo's Garden has been crowded every evening to hear the charming singing of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS in "The Enchantress." This "operatic spectacle" has been considerably curtailed since the first night, and is now over at a reasonable hour. Next to Miss RICHINGS, the chief attraction of the piece is Signorina ANNETTI GALLETTI, who is decidedly one of the most finished and graceful dancers that has ever appeared in New-York. On Saturday a *matinée* was given, which was so successful it will be repeated.

"The Macarthy" is still the attraction at LAURA KEENE'S, and will continue so for the next six nights. Mr. J. G. BURNETT takes his benefit to-night, when he will sing a new Union song, touching upon the naval and military heroes of the day.

At Barnum's Museum, "Hop o' my Thumb" will be played every day, with the exception of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when the performances will be entirely changed. The long and the short of it—the Belgian Giant and Commodore NUTT—are still the chief objects of interest at this popular place of amusement. Besides these attractions, and the great living whale, the Madagascar Albinos, there are thousands of other curiosities to amuse and instruct.

On Tuesday evening, at the French Theatre, Madame MATHILDA LAGARTTI takes her benefit. "Tirlidate ou Cinmédie et Tragédie," and "Les Deux Veuves" will be given.

NIXON'S Royal Circus opens to-morrow, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, next to the Palace Garden. ELLA ZOYARA, the celebrated *equestrienne*, and Mr. SAM LATHROP, the popular humorist, will appear. Mr. NIXON also promises to introduce to the public two of the smallest men in the world, Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL.

Mr. G. VANDENHOFF gives his third *soirée* this evening, at Dodworth's Hall, when, in addition to readings from TENNYSON, DICKENS, and other popular authors, he will give his imitations of FECHTER, the French actor, now so popular in London.

The sixth and last (for the present season) of Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' delightful *soirées* will be given at Dodworth's Hall to-morrow.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society have a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, next Saturday evening.

At Irving Hall, this evening, master J. RICA, only 11 years of age, gives a vocal and instrumental concert. He will be assisted by several well known *artistes*.

A series of presentation *soirées*, to last one week, will commence next Thursday evening at Dodworth's Hall. On the opening night Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, the pianist, will appear. After the sale of twelve hundred tickets, a number of valuable presents will be distributed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY AT THE SIXTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sabbath school No. 65, connected with the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, held its Thirty-third Anniversary last evening. Four hundred and seventy-five pupils were in attendance, occupying the main body of the centre aisle. A beautiful greeting hymn was given by the children, after which the brief evening service and an earnest address by the Pastor, who was succeeded by Mr. R. G. PARDEE, Agent of the New-York Sunday School Union. The "Hymn of Beauty" was then rendered by the infant class in a style which fulfilled all that its name suggested. Following this came an address full of interest by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Missionary of the American Sunday-School Union in Ohio. He has recently, on account of ill-health, retired from the chaplaincy of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. His remarks were very interesting regarding the Sabbath-School work as developed in the camps. Men and soldiers could be reached by the familiar hymn, or recitation of their childish experience, when no amount of lecturing would apply. His regiment is to day before Corinth, and he fully relies upon their faith as defenders of our flag to the end, he it victory or defeat. The report shows that the collections of the past year, notwithstanding the adverse financial pressure, has quite equaled the usual amount, which is from five to six hundred dollars, all gathered within the school. The society aids in the support of missionaries, and education of ministers of the gospel.

AN ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—In the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Precincts an attempt was made, at a late hour on Saturday evening, to circulate spurious $3 bills, purporting to be upon the Thomaston Bank, of Maine. In consequence of the activity of the police, and the facilities which are afforded by the City telegraph, the plan did not succeed as well as the rogues intended. A large number of arrests were made, but generally the accused were discharged upon being taken before the Police Magistrates yesterday morning, there being no evidence that the parties were guilty of an intent to defraud. JAMES HARRISON passed one of the forged bills upon HERMON BELOH, of No. 62 Seventh-avenue, in payment for twenty-five cents' worth of eggs, and also upon Mr. R. B. HARRAY, of No. 110 Eighth-avenue, in payment for two shirt-collars. He was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Justice KELLY committed him in default of $500 bail. The paper of these spurious notes is poor, but the engraving is good, and well calculated to deceive.

A REMARKABLE SPECIMEN OF ENGRAVING.—The *Herald*, a few days since noticed, as a remarkable piece of workmanship, the engraving of the Lord's Prayer upon one-third the size of a three-cent piece, and stated that it believed that this specimen of skill has never been equaled by any engraver. The fact is, however, that the feat has not only been equaled, but even excelled by Mr. ABRAHAM W. OVERBAUGH, an engraver of the firm of JONES, OVERBAUGH & JONES, No. 12 Maiden-lane, in this City. This gentleman has engraved the Lord's Prayer the size of *one-twelfth of a three-cent piece*, or one-quarter the size of the *Herald's* wonderful specimen. The letters when read through a powerful microscope present a singularly beautiful appearance. Mr. OVERBAUGH has also engraved a fine specimen, one-third the size of the *Herald's* wonder.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF THIEVES AND RECEIVERS.—Two boys, named FRANCIS O'SHEA and GEORGE GODNARD, each about fourteen years of age, were arrested yesterday, upon the charge of stealing old and new copper and brass, to the amount of $118 75, from the premises of WM. E. BAINBRIDGE, of Nos. 427 and 429 Tenth-street. The boys were held by Justice STEELE, in the sum of $500 each. PATRICK MILMOR, of No. 13 Baxter-street, was also arrested on the charge of being a receiver of the stolen property. A portion of the copper was found in his shop. He was held in the sum of $500 to answer.

THE CONCERT SALOON ARRESTS.—The persons arrested on Saturday night by order of Capt. RYDER, of the Eighth Precinct, were yesterday discharged upon their parole. ANTONIO BRAVIRA, proprietor of the Saloon No. 637 Broadway, was one of the parties. He says that for the future he will sell no liquors and keep no "pretty waiter girls." His saloon, although in the basement, had been doing a profitable business for the last six months. The musician and two of the waiter girls were among the number that were set at liberty yesterday.

ARRESTS FOR LIQUOR-SELLING.—HENRY TINKEN, of No. 66 West Broadway, and JOHN LUERS and HENRY TOURER, of Thomas-street, were arrested, yesterday, charged with violating the Sunday liquor law. Justice CONNOLLY held them in $100 each. Ten or twelve other arrests were made for the same offence, but the parties were subsequently discharged. Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth, says he is determined to break up all the illegal liquor-traffic in his District.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German woman, 60 years of age, named BERTHA STONE, yesterday attempted to terminate her existence by taking a large dose of poison. Officer ROHR found her in the street, insensible, and took her to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. She attempted to hang herself a short time ago, while in a state of partial insanity.

THE CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Henry McCadden, to the Ninth Precinct; John G. Besold, to the Fourteenth, and Bryen Reilly to the Twentieth. *Resignations*—John S. Sebert, of the Fourth Precinct; William Montross, of the Seventh; Sergeant Charles T. Day, of the Sixteenth, and Samuel H. Jordan of the Twentieth. *Deceased*—Geo. Giesen, of the Third Precinct.

FATAL FALL FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—Last night, about 10½ o'clock, MICHAEL HAGAN, residing on the third floor of No. 251 Ninth-street, fell from the third-story window to the street, and was killed instantly. The body was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

LIQUOR-LAW ARRESTS.—Last night, the Fifth Precinct reported five arrests of persons for violation of the Liquor law. There was a number of arrests for the same cause in the other Precincts, which will come up before the Police Justices this morning.

Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

The recent battles, and a partial provision for expected requirements at Yorktown and elsewhere, have exhausted the stores of this Association, without meeting the pressing needs of the army, while the engagements now pending will inevitably most imperatively demand further large supplies of hospital stores. Under these circumstances the Association feel it to be their evident duty to appeal to the people of the loyal States for further and liberal contributions, both of hospital stores and of the money necessary to provide for the reception, arranging and forwarding of the stores contributed, and to some extent for other necessary comforts, which individual benevolence will not be likely to or cannot supply.

The gratifying usefulness which has crowned the labors of the Association thus far will, it may be hoped, secure for its future efforts the same liberal support which they have hitherto received from patriotic citizens. Since its beginning, in May, 1861, this Association has been enabled, through this support and by the entirely gratuitous labors of its members, to supply to our armies about 135,000 articles of clothing for the sick and wounded, and 90,000 articles of bed-clothing, cushions, &c., for hospital use, besides stores, such as stimulants, jelly, farina and other similar comforts. These articles and stores have been distributed to the hospitals pertaining to the forces at Washington, Port Royal, Key West, Hatteras, Roanoke Island and Newbern, Fortress Monroe, Baltimore, Frederick, Wheeling, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh Landing, and to the hospitals here, to which sick and wounded soldiers returning home are cared for.

This has been done mainly under the direction of the United States Sanitary Commission, to which, although deriving no pecuniary aid from it, this Association is auxiliary.

The Association has also most carefully selected from many hundred applicants nearly seventy nurses, —all women of the highest qualifications—has placed them in training in the various hospitals of this City, provided them with theoretical instruction under some of our first physicians, has supplied each one with an outfit of clothing, and forwarded them, as fast as required by the medical authorities, to various military hospitals in and around Washington.

The service which has thus been rendered to our sick and wounded soldiers, by providing them with the tender and skillful care of intelligent, capable and trained female nurses, can hardly be overstated.

These labors and results have been accomplished by voluntary effort and with rigorous economy in management, not one cent having been paid for salaries, except for freight, rent, labor, cartage and other necessary expenses, and also, owing to the facilities resulting from the organization and relations of the Association, with a promptness, regularity and foresight, and an avoidance of waste and misapplication, unattainable by private and unorganized efforts, which indeed too often, by their ill-directed or wastefully dispensed liberalities, bring discredit upon the whole work, which they are injudiciously intended in part to aid.

To enable the Association to continue their important labors, so as to meet in some degree the largely increased and constantly increasing needs of our sick and wounded soldiers, the cooperation of their loyal fellow-citizens is asked, in contributions both of hospital stores, and in money, to defray the necessary expenses indicated above.

Contributions of stores should be sent to No. 10 Cooper Union, and of money, to

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer,

Care Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., 59 Wall-street.

FOR THE WOUNDED.—The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

G. B. Powell, $25; Anon, $5; Anon, $13 50; Friend, $5; Russell Church, Hadley Mass, $10; G. Kellog, Jr., $19 31; E. W. Case, $20; Anon, $50; Anon, $5; Mrs. Bryant, $6; Miss Canada, $2; Ladies of the Association, $10; C. R. Rookland, $25; A. Beers, $25; Anon, $25; Anon, $10; Anon, $5; B. B. & Co, $100; E. Minturn, $50; S. A. D., $5; Mrs. Telbot, $1.

H. POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen Viele and family, of New-York, and Col. Williams, Major George F. Gardiner, Capt. Bessenden and Lieut. McHarney, of the United States Army, from Port Royal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse; Hon. Amasa J. Parker and lady, of Albany, Col. J. W. Shaffer, Capt. J. W. Turner and Capt. Sutherland, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major W. H. Dike, of Minnesota; M. S. Sturdevant, of the U.S. Navy; Major E. Paulding and Major Russell Errett, Paymasters in the U. S. Army, from Port Royal, and A. M. Lawrence, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Beresford and M. Thomas, of Montreal; H. M. Parker and W. L. Foster, of the U. S. Army; Mrs. Robert J. Walker, of New-York; and William B. Reynolds, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Phelps, of New-Jersey; Capt. O'Keith, from Port Royal; Rev. John McCasher, of Port Royal; G. F. DeLacey and J. S. Gulick, of U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Simon Arboleda, Brazilian Chargé d'Affairs, from Washington; J. J. Perrin and lady, of Michigan, and H. C. Livingston, of the U.S.A., are at the Everett House.

Capt. Clayton, from Montreal; W. A. Crofful and lady, of Washington, and Mr. Crichton and Mr. Rakenham, of Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Personal.

Secretary STANTON has appointed the well-known artist, GEORGE WAAN NICHOLS, a Captain in the army of the United States, and directed him to report forthwith to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, on whose Staff Capt. NICHOLS will be placed. The service seen and hardships endured by Capt. NICHOLS, in Kansas and Paru, will be of infinite benefit to him.

The Associated Press of the State.

New-York, Saturday, April 26.

A special meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New-York will be held at Begg's Hotel, Utica, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M. Every member should be present, as business of vital importance will be submitted to the meeting.

(Signed) J. C. CUYLER,
President of the Association.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy

[illegible] There is, therefore, special need of public [illegible] behalf, at least until the measures now [illegible] to strengthen the Medical Department of [illegible] shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of [illegible], &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rogers, Raymond & Co., Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Nassau-st., and Nos. 214 Broadway, have met the views of business with the most extensive and superb stock of GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING they have ever manufactured, and are surprising the public with a scale of prices which will enhance their proverbial reputation as a cheap house.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Photographic Albums for Sale by E. F. CORLIES & MACY, Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MARRIED.

ISELIN—RIDDLE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. Dr. McELROY, Mr. SAMUEL ISELIN, Jr., to Miss KATE J. RIDDLE, all of this City.

LEWIS—McCORD.—In Montreal, C. E., April 24, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Metropolitan, GEORGE M. LEWIS, Esq., of Madeira, and late of New-York, to ELEANOR ELISABETH, eldest daughter of Hon. Mr Justice McCORD, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, and Chancellor of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

OWENS—POLLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev John M. Keeler, WM CHARLES OWENS to MISS AMELIA WILLIAMETTA, daughter of the late Wm. Pollard, all of this City.

VAN SAUN—MOORE.—In Tea Neck, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 23, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, JOHN VAN SAUN, of West Bloomfield, to Miss MARGIE A. MOORE, daughter of P. D. MOORE, Esq., of Tea Neck, New-Jersey

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, April 27, LYDIA VAN SCHAACH, wife of Thomas Beekman, Esq., aged 63 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of A. J. Vanderpoel, No. 106 East 19th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 26, ANDREW CAMPBELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The members of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 430 Pearl-st., on Monday, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. M. H. MCNAMARA, President.

D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 27, after a long illness, FRANCIS DUNCAN, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Sabbath School No. 146, are invited to attend, without further notice.

DODGE.—April 27, FARNHAM DODGE, late Assistant Engineer United States Navy, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, April 29, from the M. E. Church, South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the family and of his grandfather, Peter McNamara, are invited to attend, without further notice. To be interred in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

GRISWOLD.—In Sunday, April 27, at No. 54 West 46th-st., of scarlet fever, EUPHEMIA A., only child of Cornelia and the late Dr. Stephen Griswold, aged 13 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Wm. Winant, Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

HARRISON.—In North Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, April 25, PAULINE E., wife of John P. Harrison, and eldest daughter of A. W. Barnes, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her father's, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M. New-York friends will take the Morris and Essex Railroad at Jersey City Ferry at 11½ A. M., and stop at Brick Church Station, where carriages will await them. They can, if they wish, return the same evening.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 26, MARY S., relict of Thomas S. Nelson, recently deceased.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 Pierrepont-st.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 26, LUCY, widow of the late Thomas Nelson, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No 103 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Westbury on Tuesday.

PUTNAM.—At Rye, on Friday, April 25, THOMAS PORDY, in the 81st year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Christ Church on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At White Plains, on Friday morning, April 25, HENRY ALEXANDER, infant child of Wm and Angelina Wright.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 136.—April 26, 1862.
NOT RECEIVED

KENTUCKY, CLASS 137.—April 26, 1862
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Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 145.—April 26, 1862.
41, 44, 60, 46, 29, 18 59, 2, 73, 14, 42.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 210.—April 26, 1862.
68, 31, 35, 6, 61, 71, 39, 63, 73, 65, 45, 10.

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GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT IS A standard remedy and may be relied on in all cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the Breast, Side or Chest, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Pleurisy, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs. It acts promptly, is perfectly safe, pleasant and reliable. It has maintained its popularity for thirty years, and the evidence of its great remedial properties, accumulated during this period, is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The following are a few of the many certificates lately received:

Gov. Rufus Babcock, D. D., formerly President of Waterville College, Maine

"Having given Dr. D. Jayne's Medicines a trial in my own family, and some of them personally, I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The EXPECTORANT, especially, I consider of considerable value, and I know that it is highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine."

Mr. Preston Howing, Lacomb, Harrison County, Ind., writes:

"Being afflicted with Bronchitis, for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of vocal music, and failing to obtain any relief from the physicians whom I consulted, I gave the EXPECTORANT a trial



...SPRING ... THE FIRST PARIS STYLES.

... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

... WOODBRIDGE & KENOE,

... NO. 369 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS

AND SACQUES,

INCLUDING THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.

ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,

SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

AT RETAIL,

MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Have now opened their

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering the balance of their

BAREGE ROBES,

At $3, $4 and $5,

Original price, $8, $10 and $12.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!

At Grand-st. Cheap Store, from WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, 250 Cartons of BONNET RIBBONS, ranging from 3c. to 25c. per yard.

From Thursday's sale, a full line of the richest and most fashionable styles in the market, in every color, quality and width, from No. 4 to No. 60—in all, over TEN THOUSAND PIECES.

From Friday's sale, 50 Cartons of WHITE and BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, CHEAP.

From Saturday's sale, part of a JOBBER'S STOCK, at half prices.

Country and City Milliners will find an early call to their advantage.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

This day, 300 cases of Misses' STRAW HATS and BLOOMERS of the most recent styles, comprising the

UNION,
ERIOSSON,
MONITOR,
MARGARETTA,
MAY QUEEN,

ARTHUR, RENFREW, and every other shape in Split Straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, Devons, Pedals, &c.

This stock is the largest in the City, and comprises thousands of STRAW HATS, from 1c. to $20 each.

To Milliners and Country Dealers—200 cases from AUCTION to-day, at half price.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

The stock of FRENCH FLOWERS is undeniably the largest in the City, and as we have styles engaged exclusively for this establishment, which we offer at our usual low prices, the especial attention of ladies is solicited to this Department.

To Milliners—Another lot of FRENCH FLOWERS, at 25c. per pauch, all of which cost over

ONE DOLLAR TO IMPORT.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.,

(Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,)

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE,

WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED,

Made without seams and beautiful goods,

A large variety at low prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

NOW OPEN,

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND FABRIC INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.

Also, a large assortment of

ENGLISH MELTON WALKING SACQUES,

IN REAL DRABS AND MODES, now so fashionable, at $3, $4 and $5 each.

Also, a superb assortment of SILK GARMENTS, made up in LYONS TAFFETAS, GROS D'RHINES, ARMOUR, &c., &c., at very low prices.

W. K. PEYTON,

EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.,

COTTON, SILK AND FINE

MERINO HOSIERY,

Many styles peculiar to this house.

Excellent goods at popular prices

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS.

MADAME S. PINCHON

will open on

MONDAY, April 28,

an assortment of

PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,

which have been received

per last steamer.

No. 56 Bleecker-st.

SPECIAL SALE.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

I have just purchased the entire balance of an importer's stock of BLACK SILKS, for cash, at a large discount, and will offer on MONDAY some SPECIAL BARGAINS. We have all widths, from 22 to 36 inches wide, from 62½ cents up.

LADIES will please note the above, and call before purchasing elsewhere.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, (near Houston-st.)

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS,

CHOICE NEW SHADES,

"BELLON'S," "BONNET," and "PONSON'S"

CELEBRATED BLACK TAFFETAS,

FOR MANTILLAS, SACQUES and DRESSES,

In all widths and prices.

Just received per steamer *Persia*.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS,

FOR

BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS,

Always on hand and made to order by

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

LATEST STYLES

PARIS ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

Confined styles, (for Retail sales.)

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BROCHE

TAFFETAS DE PARIS FOR STREET DRESSES,

Just received per steamer *Teutonia*.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV.,

Is opening daily from auction and importers', new Dress Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-Cloths, new Window Shades, all at low prices.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS,

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED,

A large variety at moderate prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AT DE PEYCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, masks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, bassinets, &c., &c. Garibaldi Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL, (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India,) preparatory to going to Europe for his Fall stock of India Shawls, will sell the balance of his stock on hand at very low prices, at No. 223 Wooster-st., ground floor below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,

Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,

Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,

From the richest and most costly,

To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,

are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,

offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,

SPECIALTIES!!!!

R. H. MACY

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., (two doors below 14th-st.,)

Will open MONDAY MORNING, April 28,

SPECIALTIES!

In addition to our splendid stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
100 cartoons of all the desirable shades of
BLUE, GREEN, AZULINE, FUSCHIA, &c.,
in wide and narrow ribbons.
100 cartoons splendid quality
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. and 4s. a yard.
SPECIALTIES!!

In addition to our usual stock of EMBROIDERIES, we will open
1,000 INFANTS' EMBROIDERED DRESSES,
From $1 to $10.
1,000 INFANTS' NEEDLE-WORKED FROCK BODIES,
From 3s. to $3,
From Auction, very cheap.
3,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 2s.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 2s. 6d.
2,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS, (new shape,) 3s.
Full stock of fine CAMBRIC BANDS, (NEEDLE-WORKED.)
NEEDLE-WORKED CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., very low.
A FINE LINE OF LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TUCKED and HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS at very low prices.

SPECIALTIES!!!

Closing of all our REAL PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS, PUSCHER LACE SHAWLS, PUSCHER LACE CENTRES, PUSCHER LACE FLOUNCINGS, at less than half the cost of importation!!

Also a fine stock of THREAD AND PUSCHER LACE VEILS, PELERINE CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES, POINT LACE COLLARS, &c., &c., at very low prices.

SPECIALTIES!!!

Received by the last STEAMER from EUROPE, every shade fine GRENADINE VEILS, GRENADINES, TISSUES and VEIL BAREGES.

SPECIALTIES!!!!!

Now opening
1,000 DOZ. LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE,
at 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., and 4s.

Full line LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY all qualities; also full line CHILDREN'S HOSE.

Every variety of LADIES', MISSES AND GENTS' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, PARIS SILK MITTS, &c., &c.

SPECIALTIES!!!!!!

Now opening
100 Ps. FINE BRILLIANT at 3s., usual price 2s. Splendid LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Full stock of every variety of MUSLINS, BOOK, SWISS, &c.; also, CHECKED CAMBRICS.

Full stock of LADIES' MADE UP UNDER CLOTHING; also, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S do., SACQUES, APRONS, &c., &c.

SPECIALTIES!!!!!!!

Full stock of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Full stock of RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
Every variety of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PLAIN and FANCY STRAWS, LATEST PARIS SHAPES.

SPECIALTIES!!!!!!!!

NOW OPENING full stock of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the VERY BEST STYLES.

SPECIALTIES!!!!!!!!

Full stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, DRESS BRAIDS, COMBS, NEEDLES, PINS, SPOOL COTTON, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SPECIALTIES!!!!

Now opening in addition to our celebrated ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES, at 63c. a pair.
1,000 Dozen LADIES' QUARTER-LONG 2-BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES, every Spring shade, best quality, at 63c. and 75c. a pair, usual price 1s. a pair.
Ladies will find our stock FULL of the most DESIRABLE goods in the market, in every department, at VERY LOW PRICES!!

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bargains in HOSIERY and GLOVES.
Ladies' Genuine Goat Skin Gloves, 44c. a pair.
Ladies' Silk Gloves, Kid Finish, 33c. a pair.
Gents' Straw Kid Gloves, 44c. a pair. Sold everywhere at 75c. and $1.
Anybody can sell KID GLOVES at 58.,
But who sells JOUVAN'S GENUINE KIDS at 63c., besides

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from auction, this day, from 5c. each upwards.
400 Dozen unusually fine at 10c. equal to the best SHILLING HANDKERCHIEFS ever offered.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED FRENCH and SCOTCH BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
THOUSANDS of WORKED COLLARS from 3c. to $1 each.
Another Lot of the 44c. and 56c. EMBROIDERED SETS, cost over $1 to import.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, (WARRANTED,) 4c. each.
Also, Full Lines of White and Black SILK BLONDS, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES, and other Laces, all below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

LARGE ADDITION TO THE TRIMMING STOCK THIS WEEK.
EVERY WIDTH and COLOR in TRIMMING RIBBONS. Also, New Styles in DRESS and MANTILLA BUTTONS.
We are offering the balance of the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PURCHASE of DRESS TRIMMINGS, at 20c. on the Dollar.
BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVET RIBBONS CHEAP.
COLORED and BLACK CRAPES, BONNET-LININGS, SILKS, RUCHES, &c.
To Milliners the usual advantages.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.
(Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,)
Fifth block east of the Bowery.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

Would call the attention of all about to move on the 1st of May, and preparing to furnish new houses, to their extensive assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

To which they are constantly receiving additions from Europe, of the newest styles and designs.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

Tablecovers, shades, chintzes, twills, &c., &c., in the greatest variety, and in which they are prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers.

LINEN GOODS.

All the best makes of Barnsley, Scotch and Irish linen sheetings, pillow linen, table linen, napkins, Doyliés, towels, &c., &c., in great abundance and at low prices.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF REAL POINT VALENCIENNES and GUIPURE COLLARS and SETS; Valenciennes Edgings and Laces, all widths; black Guipure Capes for Mantillas.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 421 Broadway.

ANOTHER OPENING OF CHOICE BREAKFAST COLLARS and SETS; French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets; Embroidered Edgings, Insertings, Bands and Infants' Waists; Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

IN

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Entirely new and choice goods, just opened for the Spring trade, at greatly reduced prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS FROM $2 50 and upward; black Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths; black lace Shawls, Capes, Coiffeurs, and Robes; black Lace Flouncings, at half the usual prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts,
No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MANTEAUX ET MANTELETS DE PARIS
AT RETAIL FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.

J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD,

Of No. 100 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

And Nos. 69 and 72 Regent-st., London,

Designers and Manufacturers of Parisian Novelties, in ladies' mantillas, sacques, &c.—connected with American business for the past twenty years—respectfully intimate to the ladies of New-York that in consequence of the general demoralization of their usual wholesale trade with this country, they have determined to address themselves

AT ONCE TO THE PUBLIC,

and will open, on MONDAY, the 28th April instant, the commodious and elegant store,

No. 477 BROADWAY,

WITH A SUMPTUOUS AND RECHERCHE COLLECTION OF THE LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES,

IN LADIES' CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

CIRCULARS, RUFFLES AND SHAWLETTES,

prepared in Paris expressly for this market, and which they will offer at prices to command their immediate disposal.

Novelties will be weekly added to the collection during the entire season, and the patronage of the public is most respectfully invited. No. 477 BROADWAY.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

A great variety at popular prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

A large and splendid variety at low prices.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are offering the largest and best selected stock in the City, of

Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins,
Towellings and Towels, Quilts, White Goods,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

Also,

English and American Carpets,
of the best makers;
Rich Furniture Coverings,
And Curtain Materials;
And all other Goods connected with the Dry Goods, House-keeping Trade.

For sale at extremely low prices.

1862. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1862.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, English and Domestic Ingrain and extra Three-Ply, American and English Oil-Cloths, Canton and Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; no objection to assist with the washing; the best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Also, a widow woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference; both will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or would go as laundress; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, in the rear building of No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 26th-st., where last employed.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Call at 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as first-class chamoermaid and fine washer and ironer; also French fluting; understands her business thoroughly; can give five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced person, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 103 East 34th-st., where she has lived eight years; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a thorough chambermaid and waitress; is a girl of genteel appearance and good manners; very capable, and has the very highest references. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. For reference, &c., apply at her present employer's, No. 171 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 16th and 11th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived two years and a half. Call for two days at No. 109 East 33th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a very neat and efficient girl in the above capacity; is a thorough waitress, having had experience in first-class families; is highly recommended for her obliging disposition and character. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—An American young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress or laundress. The best of reference given from her last place, where she has been for the past five years. Inquire, for three days, at No. 63 Carmine-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 187 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a gentleman's family in the country, by a very capable and reliable woman; is strong and healthy; a thorough servant; has had experience in first-class families, and is highly recommended; makes good butter. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-rate cook, a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; best of City and country references. Call nr address, for two days, at No. 151 18th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as good cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country; can produce long and satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 373 23d-st., corner 6th-av., high wooden stoop, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook; understands baking and pastry and desserts of all kinds, and would do the plain washing if required; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker, perfectly understands her business; understands pastries and preserves; will give entire satisfaction; no objection to go to the country with a family coming back in the Fall. Best of reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands bread and biscuit; understands pastry and all kinds of dessert; no objection to assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of reference given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country, and is not afraid of hard work. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook and pastry baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, who is a good cook and baker; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 122 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook and to assist in the washing; is an excellent bread and biscuit, and dessert maker; or would go as laundress; can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 45 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as excellent cook; could assist with the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; no objection to the country; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references given. Call at No. 129 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 187 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much, or changing her situation; can give unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; understands pastries and desserts of all kinds; is willing to go with the family to the country for the Summer; she is willing to do the plain washing if required; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FRENCH COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED French woman, who is an excellent cook, understands making pastry and all kinds of dishes, wishes a situation. Private family preferred. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A first-class cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 East 20th-st., top floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as first-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 107 13th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable American Protestant woman as cook in a private family; will take charge of the washing and ironing with assistance; understands pastries, preserves, &c.; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in either City or country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted for a Protestant girl, who is highly recommended, and understands her business thoroughly; is neat and trustworthy. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st. Wages not so much an object as a good place—City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; would have no objection to a situation as laundress; she fully understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a most reliable, steady servant, as first-class family cook; is a superior washer and ironer; has the very highest reference. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart and tidy girl desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; has the best of reference from last place, and knows her work in all its branches. Call at 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 135 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good satisfaction will be given to the employer.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an educated American widow lady, without incumbrance, (once in affluent circumstances,) as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call at No. 18 Thompson-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a highly respectable American Protestant woman of middle age; is of neat appearance; well informed; not above doing the work of a small family, where she would have control; is a practical and valuable housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, late Manning & Co.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American woman, a situation as housekeeper. Well qualified for taking care of children. Unexceptionable reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 112 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 201 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WIDOW woman wishes a situation with a little girl 8 years old; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 503 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, or would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—HAIR-DRESSING.—A young girl, well acquainted with the business, wishes a situation as lady's maid, or to mind children and do chamberwork and plain sewing. No objection to travel. References given. Can be seen on Monday at No. 91 East 16th-st., near Livingston Park, 2d floor, front.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of a young infant; is very highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her old employer, No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wants a situation in a private family; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant, or grown-up children; is a good seamstress, and willing to assist with chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference as to respectability, and has no objection to the country. Inquire at, or address No. 35 Division-st., in the millinery, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by an experienced Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant; is a neat and intelligent person, and has the highest references. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted for a very neat, respectable girl in the above capacity; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; is also a first-class chambermaid; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; fully understands her business; has good reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 67 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced nurse, fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to a boarding lady; is very willing to go to the country. Call at No. 173 East 34th-st.; reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of children; is capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging; no objection to the country, or to travel for the Summer; has 6 years' City reference. Call, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care and education of children; is kind to children; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an American Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 261 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTable English woman desires a situation. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., where also are in waiting other and most desirable servants. Also, a very competent colored cook.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to see to children. Can be seen at 115 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as waitress, and to assist in the chamberwork; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITress wishes a situation, or would take a nurse's place and travel with a family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress or thorough servant; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7; no objection to Newport, or any part of the country. For the Summer. Call or address a note to No. 154 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTive young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS WASHER.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class washer in all its branches; first-class reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 9.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference; lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A family declining housek

...CERTIFICATES.
...GOLD
...& CO.,
...Securities,
...and Drafts collected promptly
...advances upon or bought at the high-

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday) April 28,
...o'clock,
...Exchange;
...St. Mark's Ins.....
...Hope Ins.....
...Commerce Ins.....
...Citizens' Bank.....
...Exchange Ins.....
...Imp. & Trad. Bank..
...Mortgage Bonds.
...Subscription Bonds.
TUESDAY, May 1,
A. H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
6 Per Cent. One-Year Certificates,
COMPOUND NOTES,
...CLAIMS,
...CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
...BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
...WALL, corner Pearl-st.

...VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for ...tions for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 3 LAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash ... Orders by mail or otherwise will receive ... Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

...BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN ...with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. ... Stoddard, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. ... Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
Thos. ... Dwight, LL.D., itary Commission,
Oakley ... School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. ... Hon. Daniel P. Wickham,
D. D. ... Gardner Esq., John Terry, M. D.,
Charles ... D., Pres. Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Sanitary Commission.
... OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
M. ... OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the ..., No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-...

...LOAN.—THE "UNION DE... of the Corporation of the City of ... dollars,) with the interest there... payable on the first day of May. ... at their office on that day.
... Bonds and others who may desire to in... Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of ... Act of the Legislature, are invited to signify the same by ... the undersigned, stating the amount ... day of May, proximo.
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be repaid on the first day of November in 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 30th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new securities called for in said certificates on the surrender thereof. The first mortgaged debt of the reorganized Company of $6,250,000, is payable half-yearly and divided into six equal monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalise the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. E. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Six months' interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 1st of May next, on presentation of the certificates issued therefor, at the office of JOHN and SAMUEL FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 28 William-st

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
...FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	671,518 28
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LANYER, Sec.
CHAS. PAUL, Assistant Sec.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Formly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 30, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 157 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VELT, President.
Joseph ... Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

GE... WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE THE CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertiliser in market for Lawns, Gardens, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes, $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 1 bbls., and over, ... ton, or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 122 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases ... to order. Old show cases exchanged.

J. L. ... Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
AT PRIVATE AUCTION,
By A. ROURKAY,
HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
of South American Hotel.
No. 26 East Houston-st.,
between Crosby and Mulberry-sts.
Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., restaurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

J. HERRMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 177 Clinton-st., between Warren and Baltic sts.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suits in crimson plush, etagere, marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, oak extension table, chairs, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, hat-stand, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 12 o'clock at noon, at No. 334 Hicks-st., corner of Warren-st.,
An assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 Harrison-st., near Court-st., Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Fulton sts.,
Rosewood parlor suite in green plush, mirrors, paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY B. HARTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, April 28,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 151 West 13th-st.,
Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bedding, china, glass ware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.
Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, book cases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany sofas and chairs, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chandeliers and gas fixtures, china and glassware, clocks, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At No. 41 East 20th-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture in the above four-story house, including parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture; carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, mirrors, etc. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY R. LARDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Removed from a country seat at Hyde Park, for convenience of sale. HENRY R. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 East 37th st., Murray Hill, near Madison-av., a very valuable lot of costly furniture, made to order by Huchings, Boudoine, Ponsot, and partly imported from Paris, consisting of richly carved French walnut parlor suite, covered in figured moquet; suite of rosewood, covered in fine green cloth; superb Axminster carpets, in perfect order; Wilton and Brussels ditto; large Dresden and Japanese vases, from the King of Holland's sale; Marquetrie furniture, Japanese centre table, inlaid; rosewood etagere, a premium 7-octave piano-forte, made by Gale & Co., with pearl keys, richly carved and cost $1,000; dining-room furniture of oak, made by Hunchings; one large and two side buffets, very handsome extension table, chairs, etc.; large Parian figure, Sapho, cost $250; biz. clock, marble mirrors, carved oak console table, bedroom suites of inlaid rosewood, imported; richly imported carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, suite French delaine, real Chinese toilet sets, dressing bureaus with inclosed cabinets, and satin wood suite covered silk plush, suite in solid oak, made by Boudoine; cheval glasses, couches, large bronze gas figures, imported by Tiffany & Co. for hall; hall stand, etc. Will be sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
COSTLY AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture and Works of Art at auction, at the private residence No. 40 West 38th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the first-class furniture and works of art contained in the above residence, comprising Wilton, medallion, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and other carpetings, superb rosewood piano, elegant rosewood parlor furnitnre, covered in Magenta satin brocatel, made by Rochefort & Skarron, Baudoine and others; English library chairs, bookcases, buhl encoignerie; bedroom furniture, china, glass, silver-plated articles, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, a choice collection of paintings, fine line engravings (including many proofs), water colors, &c., by Gignoux, Wandnford, Helf, Aiston, Van Willis, Ten Katen and others. An original portrait of Aaron Burr, by Vanderlyn—one of the early productions of this celebrated master, and amongst the very best of his works. This is the only portrait in existence of Burr at that age, and was long in the possession of the Vanderlyn family, from whom it was purchased by the present owner. Particulars in catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st. The sale of the works of art will commence punctually at 1 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 West 19th-st., Elegant Household Furnitnre, by order of executors, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furnitnre, in green and gold brocatel; do. in plush, curtains to match, velvet medallion carpets, rosewood furniture, in orange brocade; etagere and ornaments, green cloth curtains, pier mirrors and bases, piano, seven octave, carved rosewood, by Chickering; library in oak, en suite; dining room, oak extension-table, buffet, and chairs, upholstered; fine engravings, richly framed; bedrooms, in carved rosewood; armoir a glace, bedsteads, bureaus, &c., mahogany and cottage furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., porcelain and glasses, in variety, made to order by the best City makers—all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of executors.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 44 East 19th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, in silk figured reps, etagere marble-top, with mirrors; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, Wm. Hall & Son, makers; marble-top centre-tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing tables, toilet crockery, lounges, easy chairs, black walnut extension-table, dining-chairs, marble top buffet, sofa-tables, lace curtains, China and glass ware, library bookcase and chairs, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 222 Henry-st., handsome homebold furniture, the entire contents of above house, consisting of English velvet carpets, two carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold and maroon brocade, rosewood centre and side tables, elegant pier mirrors, with cornices and vases to match, made to order by Williams & Stevens; rosewood piano 7-octave, mantel ornaments, parian, porcelain and bronzes, hall-stand, dining-room extension-table of oak with chairs to match, lace curtains and satin brocade lambrikins, bedroom furniture of mahogany, cottage furniture richly enameled *en suite*, Brussels carpets, mattresses, bedding, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 55 East 21st-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, nearly new; large pier glasses, cornices, lace curtains, and Lambrikin's elegant rosewood etagere, rosewood centre, side and card tables; superb suite of carved rosewood furniture, covered with crimson silk brocade; gas chandeliers and fixtures, rosewood 7-octave piano—a very superior instrument; dining-room suite, in carved black-walnut, extension-table, buffet and chairs to match; library bookcase, oak hall stand; bedrooms—finely-carved solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobes, mattresses and bedding, &c.; do. mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels carpets, cornices, porcelain and glass, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which are first quality—made to order by the best City makers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Warren-st., the entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs, large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, casters, china, crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives, &c., oil-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, segar-case, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Steam tabla, copper pans and urns, large upright tubular boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fixtures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER—About 36 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouses, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. FRISBEE & STUART, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York; J. T. LEE, West Troy, N. Y., or ORSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 521 Broadway, the fixtures contained in the above store, consisting of counters, cutting-tables, round tables, with and without show-cases on them, show-cases, gas fixtures, shelving, desk, and letter-press, mirrors, &c.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A TRUSS BUSINESS.—on TUESDAY, 29th inst., will be sold at No. 192 Broadway, the whole stock in trade of the firm of KINNE & PHILLIPS, consisting of trusses, supporters, screw-press, show-cases, office furniture, ... and handsome iron bedstead. Sale positively ...

R. W. WARWICK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
(Being the Entire Contents of a Five-story House, Elegantly Furnished throughout.)
To be sold THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Baatz, two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE COFFEES, SPICES, &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD
Will sell at their salesroom No. 13 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, a large stock from a leading spice factory, comprising green and ground coffees of assorted grades, whole and ground pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, ginger and other spices, pepper-sauce, refined cream tartar, saleratus and super-carbonate of soda, English and French mustard, about 200 cases yeast powders; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, salt in boxes and bags, chocolate, ground rice, vermicelli, brandy and other liquors, 350 bags corks, sandpaper, &c. Also, platform scales, safe, and other office furniture. The goods are now on view.
JOHN KELLY, Late Sheriff.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 168 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., the entire furnitnre contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome pier and mantel etasres, marble-top centre and side tables, mahogany sofa, chairs and drawers, in reps; marble and bronze clocks, handsome window curtains, mahogany extension tables, French bedsteads, bedding, spring hair mattresses, mahogany sideboard, marble top; gas fixtures, large oval mantel-glass, &c., &c. Terms, cash and bankable money. Office No. 52 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier mirrors, oak extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs and sofa, mahogany secretary and book-case, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads: Brussels, ingrain and stair-carpets; chandeliers, curtains, glass and china ware, &c., &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ETCARTS, &c.—J. & J. BOGART will sell on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at 74 Water-st., between 5th and 6th avs., superior household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, large French plate mirrors, reception chairs, rockers and easy chairs, gas chandeliers, velvet carpets, one piano-forte, library bookcase, French secretary, lounges, chairs. Chamber Furniture—French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, carpets. Dining-room—Sideboard, dressers, extension dining table, mirror, chairs, kitchen furnitnre, &c. N. B.—The goods must be removed same day. Catalogues can be had Monday at the auction rooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 2d-av., near 4th-st., the household furniture of a family removing to the country; consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, chairs, tables, oak extension-table, etagere, hat-stand, bookshelves, books, lounge, bureaus, French beadsteads, centre-tables, quartette-table, looking glasses, washstands, crockery, fine portable furnace, mantle ornaments, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., one fine oil painting of King Alfred the Great, lately exhibited at the Dusseldorf Gallery. By order of
MATHEW T. BURNE, Constable.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work." "Proposals for Carpenter-work." "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MIDLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

I—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A., for submitting to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing for the Government:
330 Horses,
100 Saddle Horses,
25 Draft Mules.
The Draft Horses to be free from all defects, to be between five and seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high.
Saddle Horses to be 15½ hands high, sound in all respects, and between five and seven years old.
White and light gray horses excepted.
II.—All the animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a person duly authorized for that purpose.
III.—The persons to whom the bids are awarded, will be notified of the place where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding contract.
The undersigned reserves the right on the part of the Government to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses and Mules," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, No. 25 Mercer-st., New-York. HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for milliliary services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and therenpon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale, also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

COINS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine soils, to be delivered to Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ARIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,913, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, May 10.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 17.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $80, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 81 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin ..... $95 @ $135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin ..... $30 @ $50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. De Mesquarre, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May
SATURDAY, 26th April. SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into depot of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

[Continued from First Page.]

opened in Isolated Bridges on Current River, with which Gallatin, Rhett and White rivers.

The condition of the roads prevents the Federals from marching on Corinth for some time to come. They are making no move in the direction of Humboldt.

Martial-law has been declared at Vicksburgh, and five miles around.

A large body of Texans are in Memphis, en route for Corinth.

Mr. [illegible], the Solicitor for the Confederate Government, was [illegible] bales for a specific purpose, in exchange for 8 per cent. Confederate bonds.

A mutiny has broken out in Nashville in consequence of the late Abolition message of President Lincoln. Eleven officers resigned. A Kentucky regiment mutinied, and had a pitched battle with two Indiana regiments.

The Federal steamer *Montgomery* burned the schooner *Gertrude*, loaded with cotton, inside St. Louis Pass, west of Galveston.

A dispatch from Richmond dated the 22d says, that *Gen. Polk has left Eastern Kentucky with his whole force, numbering 20,000, and had gone to Corinth.*

DISPATCHES TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 24.

Steamer *New Uncle Sam* arrived from Pittsburgh this morning. There is no material change in military matters on the Tennessee.

A gentleman just arrived from Pittsburgh says that a force of National cavalry, a portion of recent reinforcements, went out in the direction of Corinth, before daylight Tuesday morning, and came up with a large force of Confederate cavalry, with whom they had a short skirmish, with no advantage to either side. Our cavalry subsequently occupied their old position. The enemy's pickets are but two miles from ours, almost in sight.

From Pittsburgh, besides the skirmish alluded to in a previous dispatch, there is nothing now. The mud and rain still impede army movements.

A gentleman from the upper Tennessee who arrived this morning, brings intelligence of the complete and utter demoralization of Beauregard's army, after the battle of Shiloh. To say many of the Tennessee regiments, after the battle, left the army in a body, and are now scattered through the State, and express conviction that it will be impossible again to reorganize them. Between Mississippi and Tennessee regiments the feeling is intensely bitter, and the former declare the presence of the cowards will not be tolerated.

The inhabitants were being pressed into the Confederate army, and all circumstances indicated that the last desperate stand would be made at Corinth. An immense army and abundance of supplies were being gathered there.

Gen. Paxton has been taken to Richmond.

Our informant estimates Beauregard's force at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand, and thinks he will fight desperately.

The steamer *City of Alton* arrived to-day from Hamburgh, above Pittsburgh, with several hundred sick soldiers. She leaves for St. Louis this evening.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

THE WOUNDED CARRIED TO LOUISVILLE—AN INCIDENT OF CIVIL WAR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

Thirty-nine soldiers (ten of them rebels) died in the Louisville hospitals last week. There are wounded and sick here from every Free State except New-York and the New-England States, and from every Slave State except the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Mrs. Judge Muir reports to Mrs. N. B. Burns, President of the Louisville "Soldiers' Relief Society," some two thousand hospital articles, besides several boxes crackers and rice from the Seventh Ward. Miss Winnie Scott, of the same Society, acknowledges the receipt of many hospital stores from the ladies of the Madison-square Church, New-York; of Piscataway, New-Jersey, and of Ohio and Indiana. The loyal ladies of Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Fayette, Woodford, Harrison, Jessamine, and numerous others, vie with the ladies of this county in deeds of patriotic charity. One hundred and fifty-seven Union soldiers died in the Nashville hospitals during March, two-thirds of typhoid fever and pneumonia. The attention of paymasters is called to our soldiers in the hospitals, who, it is said, are allowed to remain unpaid for four, six and eight months, without even hearing from the paymaster; whilst they receive letter after letter from their distressed and destitute families. Many say they are nearly without clothes, and have no means or opportunity of getting any; that, could they get short furloughs and get out to take exercise and change diet, they would be able soon to join their regiments; but for want of money they are compelled to remain in confinement, dwindling away, and not unfrequently dying. I am told that six to eight months' pay is due to many a Kentucky volunteer in the field.

Quartermaster Swaine, the other day, checked from this city, on the Treasury Department, for $500,000 in certificates of indebtedness, a... in twenty-four hours the whole amount was exhausted. Twenty-five steamers arrived at, and nineteen departed from this port on the 19th, 20th and 21st.

Col. Wallace, who was wounded in the Shiloh battle, says, "That was schust as hard fighting as I want." The following incident of the battle is related by an eye and ear witness: Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of our boys wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more—that's father!" The Press of Kentucky insist that some one ought to be held to an awful responsibility for the deplorable and well-nigh fatal surprise on the morning of the 6th.

Thanks to Gov. Johnson and the Nashville *Union*, documents have come to light revealing the base treachery and vile treason of Roscoe McKee, while tolerated here as the "strictly neutral" editor of the Louisville *Courier*.

PONTIAC.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT WRIGHT.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, ABOVE FORT PILLOW, FRIDAY MORNING, April 18.

Your correspondent pleads guilty to a most grievous error in predicting the speedy downfall of Fort Pillow, and if pardon is granted for entering the field of prophecy on this occasion, he will promise never to do so again. Future military movements and results, we have now concluded, are among the most uncertain of all things, and we believe (without irreverence,) if Isaiah were now among the living, admitted to all the secrets, and afforded the freest intercourse with the commanding officers here, he would be unable to tell whether Fort Pillow would be taken to-morrow, next week, or next year.

Information was obtained and observations made by the daring reconnoissance of the gunboats, on the day of our arrival here, which produced the almost unanimous opinion that the rebels had few, if any, guns mounted, a small force of men, and were inadequately prepared to receive us. It was under this presumption that we ventured to say Fort Pillow could not long remain in the hands of the rebels. We had good reason for stating, also, that Gen. Pope had established—or was about to establish—a blockade on the river below the fort. Now, without defending ourselves from the imputation of a falsehood, we say that no blockade has been established, and feeble effort only was made to do so. Having thus denied our own statement that the fort was about to fall, and that batteries had been planted below on the river, we may add that neither of these desiderata are likely to be attained, and that events of the siege, thus far, confirm the maxim that "possession is nine points in the law," and force the conclusion that Commodore Foote's suit has varged into the slow process of chancery.

Yesterday at noon, Capt. Maynadier received orders to fire a shell every minute, during the afternoon, at Fort Pillow. This was scarcely begun, when it met with a quick response from the rebels. They have a battery of the heaviest guns, half way up the bluff, from which they can discover over the intervening woods, the smoke of our mortars and gunboats, and obtain a good range. They threw some shell, but generally [illegible] over the steamers. [illegible] St. Louis and [illegible] as to [illegible] same battery.

One shell [illegible] mortar boats, [illegible] Ohio. These boats were in great danger of [illegible] struck on the cook by passing shot. This is the most vulnerable part, and a heavy solid shot, coming down from such an elevation as the rebels were obliged to obtain to reach us, and striking the boats there, would have consequences little [illegible]

[illegible] to protect them. To drop shot close to them, it is only necessary for them to be lofted over the border of the woods, along which our boats lie. Our mortars protracted the fire till 12 o'clock last night, until which time the rebels promptly replied. They are more combative here than at No. 10, and having their works more concentrated, perhaps sustain greater injury from our shell, which are said to have fallen with such little effect at the former place. Yesterday, when the firing opened, Capt. Maynadier went down in a tug until he obtained a full view of the enemy, and was able to see the effect of our firing. He found it very satisfactory, returned, and directed the firing to be continued with the same charge of powder, and at the same elevation.

Several years ago a levee was constructed, extending many miles on the Arkansas shore above and below the fleet, to prevent the overflow of the country in that vicinity. The rebels thinking we would take advantage of the dry land to cross over and erect batteries on the river below Forts Pillow and Randolph, came up Tuesday night, and, almost under the mouths of our cannon, cut this levee in several places. The consequence was the immediate inundation of the whole country on the Arkansas side, rendering it at once impracticable for any purpose that may have been entertained of crossing over and establishing batteries below Fort Pillow. The present flood of the river will create channels of these cuts, and all land in the vicinity will be rendered forever valueless. A strong current now sweeps through the woods between us and Fort Pillow. The rebels, it seems, are going to be as expert in discovering and wielding natural advantages for their safety as we were in overcoming them at No. 10.

Our scouts are sent out in yawls, which are quietly rowed down along the bank of the river until the point is neared, and then through dense woods and underbrush toward Fort Pillow. On several occasions our man have gone so close that nothing but the river remained between them and the rebels, who have taken steps to prevent these marine reconnoissances by anchoring a gunboat along the shore opposite the fort, and sending men out in small boats to meet us. Yesterday, while a party of our pickets were cruising around through the green forest, they were astonished by the sharp crack of several rifles and an accompanying whistle of bullets. It was soon seen to have proceeded from a party of secesh who had been on the lookout. Our scouts being in the minority, and having ineffective guns, were not prepared to enter into the naval engagement which had been so unceremoniously tendered by the Mississippi riflemen, and consequently came back to report the occurrence. We have been informed that a larger force will be sent down to-day, to gratify any desire the rebels may have for a small gunboat fight in the woods.

All of Gen. Pope's forces (except two regiments under command of Col. Fitch) left here yesterday, and went up the river.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Probable Concentration of Rebels to Dispute Gen. McDowell's Advance—The Rebels at Gordonsville—Outrages upon Union Men at Fredericksburgh, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

From a report received to-day, there is little doubt that the information communicated to the rebels in an editorial in Friday's issue of the *Herald* is being acted upon. The report alluded to is to the effect that a strong rebel force is concentrating, probably from Richmond and Yorktown, at a point about six miles south of Fredericksburgh, for the purpose of disputing McDowell's advance across the Rappahannock.

The former report that the rebels have a force of 40,000 men at Gordonsville is still adhered to. This force will be increased by the arrival of the column under the flying rebel Jackson.

One of the Times' correspondents, "C. H. W.," writes from the army now resting before Fredericksburgh, under date of the 25th inst., that two of our gunboats, in passing up the Rappahannock River that afternoon, were fired into from a rebel battery at Urbana, near the mouth of the river. They returned the fire and drove the rebels from their works. The rebel shots did no damage.

The same correspondent, writing from Falmouth, says:

"Three Union men from the other side of the river came to Gen. King's headquarters this afternoon, asking protection for their property. They are two brothers, named Morrison; the other man's name is Armstrong. They report that the rebels are carrying off all the Union men and laying waste their property. These men escaped by hiding in the woods two days and two nights. Of the Morrison family, there are eight, brothers and brothers-in-law, and their families are now left without a male about the house. They report that the rebel pickets come into Fredericksburgh every night, and that a wealthy man named Lacey, of Fredericksburgh, who paid us a visit the other day, immediately on his return to the city dispatched a courier to the rebel army with the information he had gathered."

Another report is that the rebels were in force on Friday last at Jerrold's Mills, some fifteen miles from Fredericksburgh, to the number of fourteen thousand. This is probably a portion, if not the whole, of the force alluded to in the first part of this dispatch, as being within six miles of Fredericksburgh.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

A VISIT TO FREDERICKSBURGH.

Mr. Covode, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, recently paid a visit to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, to note the movements in McDowell's column. He returned yesterday, and after reporting progress, left in the afternoon train for Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

It is expected that in the House to-morrow, Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will reply to Mr. Dawes' speech on the Camden and other contracts. A sharp debate is anticipated.

SPIES IN THE CITY.

The attention of the Secretary of War is called to the fact that a fellow is spying around this city, daily, wearing the National uniform, who was not long since deprived of his commission in the United States Army by the President, and of the pay of two civil offices under the Government, by the heads of two Departments, for making false reports when detailed on secret service. He was discharged from all the above offices in disgrace, and is now permitted to disgrace the army by daily parading the street in its uniform. There are other persons in the city wearing the uniform, receiving pay, rations and Government horses, who have no command and are not detailed to any civil duty. Such facts are disgraceful.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

There is no more prospect now for the passage of the Tax bill in the Senate than there was a week ago, and the House Committee on Ways and Means are delaying about the tariff until some action is taken by the Senate with the Tax bill.

THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.

The Select Committee to whom the whole subject of confiscation is to be referred in the House, will probably be announced by Speaker Grow to-morrow. Mr. Olin is omitted by courtesy to the Chairmanship, and will undoubtedly be named as such, but I have reason to believe that he will decline it.

Death of a Newspaper Veteran.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 27.

Mr. Crump, for a quarter of a century connected with the Press of this city, principally attached to the *Enquirer*, died this afternoon at his residence in Camden.

Sailing of the Norwegian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 26.

The *Norwegian* sailed at 3:30 this afternoon, with 54 passengers.

GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE.

Staunton Reported to be in Possession of Our Forces.

Jackson on the East Bank of the Shenandoah.

OCCASIONAL PICKET SKIRMISHES.

HARRISONBURGH, Friday, April 25.

Last night, a strong reconnoissance was made from Newmarket towards Staunton. On reaching Mount Crawford, eight miles north of this town, the bridge over a branch of the south fork of the Shenandoah was found burnt, and the stream too deep and rapid to cross. A bridge over another branch of the same stream was also burnt. This was done last Tuesday evening, not by the rebels, but by citizens—as stated by persons in the neighborhood.

It was ascertained from citizens that, yesterday morning, a body of mounted rebels came to the river, intending to cross, but found the current too deep and strong to hazard the attempt. They stated to citizens that *our troops were in possession of Staunton.* To-day, one of our brigades passed through the town, and took possession of one of the principal avenues leading from here.

Since our first entrance into the town, no effort has been made by the rebel forces to reënter.

As usual in all the towns of this valley, but few males remain.

It is reported that Jackson is in front, and rumor says he has been reinforced, but has burnt the bridges over the Shenandoah, which prevents the possibility of any night attack.

The roads, with the exception of the stone turnpikes, are almost impassable. We have a strong picket in front to-night.

HARRISONBURGH, Saturday, April 26.

Nothing worthy of notice transpired last night. Deserters from Jackson's militia report him making very slow progress toward Gordonsville, and that eight hundred militia have deserted since his escapade. The Shenandoah bridge has not yet been burned, but pickets are stationed there, ready to apply the torch on our first approach.

HARRISONBURGH, Saturday, April 26—P. M.

Jackson is resting on the east side of the Shenandoah with his whole force, about sixteen miles hence. His scouts frequently make a dash on our pickets. One of the latter was killed this afternoon. The spongy nature of the soil prevents our advance at present. The weather is clear and pleasant.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Successful Movements Against the Guerrillas—Their Organizations Broken Up—A Skirmish East of the Shenandoah Mountains, &c.

WHEELING, Va., Sunday, April 27.

The combined movements ordered by Gen. Fremont against the guerrillas in Webster County have proved eminently successful. Lieut. Lawson, with one detachment employed in this service, has returned, and others are returning. In a severe running fight of seven miles, Lawson killed 17 guerrillas and took 19 prisoners. The town of Addison, a small place, the only one in the new county, being deserted, was burned. It had been a guerrilla haunt. A formidable organization in Braxton, Webster and adjoining counties is entirely destroyed, the leaders proposing to surrender. It is understood the guerrillas taken will be promptly tried and shot.

Gen. Milroy's scouts on the 23d inst. attacked the rear guard of the enemy ten miles east of the Shenandoah Mountain, the boundary of this Department. They killed one Lieutenant and two men, and captured a Lieutenant and one man. None of our men were hurt.

The rebel conscripts are deserting in large numbers, swearing Unionism, and returning home.

Reports from Staunton say the enemy's sick and wounded and *large trains of soldiers are passing east ward by rail.*

Snow fell 18 inches deep at Monterey on the 24th inst.

The D'Epeneuil Zouaves—A Card from Capt. Armstrong.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Tuesday, April 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The painful fact that three officers lately holding commissions in the army of this country have basely gone over to the enemy's lines, is, I notice, severely commented upon by the Press generally, and it will doubtless have a tendency to impress the community unfavorably with former members of the disbanded regiment, known as the D'Epeneuil Zouaves. I beg respectfully to state that by authority of the War Department, my Company, (than Company A,) was, with its officers, transferred to the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, Col. H. S. Lansing, with whom we now have the honor to serve before Yorktown, carrying out to the best of our ability, the object of our enlistment. In justice to the reputation of my officers, Lieuts. Peany and Coffin, and my men, (chiefly Albanians,) I beg your insertion of this communication. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Capt. Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V.

Capt. Armstrong's command above referred to, is the only remaining portion of the corps lately known as the D'Epeneuil Zouaves, now in the service of the United States. Both officers and men, since they joined my command, have borne themselves as *good soldiers*, and show a determination, which will, I am sure, be realized in the coming struggle, to prove themselves *such*, and do all in their power to wipe out any stain that may have been cast upon them by some of their late unworthy associates in arms.

(Signed) H. S. LANSING,
Col. Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. V.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The closing of most of the volunteer rendezvous has had a stimulating effect upon recruiting for the regular army. The various offices in the City booked upward of thirty men last week, which is more than double the weekly average of the last three months, and, in addition to this, the applicants generally were of a better class than those who usually present themselves for enlistment. The country stations are beginning to send more men in, both to Governor's Island and to the two regiments—the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry—at Fort Hamilton. Company A of the Eighth has been full some time, and its Captain, Col. M. Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, is very anxious to lead it to the field, if he cannot go back to the Tammany. The Colonel is still on parole, and there does not appear to be any immediate likelihood of his being exchanged. Lieut. S. P. Fearn, of this regiment, has taken charge of the recruiting in Eighth-avenue.

The death of Major-Gen. Charles F. Smith, Colonel Third United States Infantry, will lead to the following promotions:

Lieut.-Col. William Hoffman, Eighth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Third, *vice* Smith, deceased.

Major William Chapman, Second Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third, *vice* Hoffman, promoted.

Capt. Charles D. Jordan, Eighth Infantry, to be Major in the Second, *vice* Chapman, promoted.

First Lieut. James J. Van Horn to be Captain Eighth Infantry, (Company D,) *vice* Jordan, promoted.

Col. Hoffman is a native of this State, and has been in the service since July 1, 1818, having been appointed from the West Point graduates of that year, to a brevet second-lieutenancy in the Sixth Infantry. He was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Mexican War.

A sergeant's guard of marines will leave the Washington-avenue barracks, to-day, for the new gunboat *Bucha*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

NO NEW MILITARY MOVEMENTS—REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED TO JUSTIFY IMPORTANT OPERATIONS—BUSINESS ACTIVITY AT PORT ROYAL—GRAHAM'S PLANTATION—CHANGES IN GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF—PROPOSED TRIP TO FLORIDA, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, April 21, 1862.

The military excitement here seems almost to have died out with the echoes of the guns that decided the possession of Pulaski. The little affair on Wilmington Island, of which I wrote you, was like a sharp thundergust succeeding a wild tempest; but the lightning marked its path with blood. The real warfare of elements also ceased about the same time; and the peaceful landscape now sparkles and glows in the brightest of sunlight. The wind that seems to have leshed into fury the waters of the whole coast from Boston to Key West, has sunk to the most delightful of breezes that ever tempered torrid heats to the sufferance of Northern blood.

It looks now as though the moral calm were destined to a long continuance. However eager we may be to possess Savannah, and Charleston and Fort Sumter, it must be confessed that we lack the needful power to insure these triumphs. The great mistake committed by Gen. Sherman, of scattering his force amongst the unimportant islands and towns of the coast, and permitting the enemy to fortify and concentrate before he acted, is bearing fruit which his successor is compelled to gather. To concentrate these troops *now* is to pursue a policy which must dissatisfy the country, encourage the rebels, and expose the Union inhabitants to intolerable hardships. It has been done to some extent under the pressure of necessity; and the consequences are instant and fearful. We know how it worked at *Jacksonville*; how every Union family that could followed the troops when withdrawn, sacrificing the most of their property to rebel vengeance; and how those that *could not* leave suffered in consequence all the outrages that could be inflicted by semi-savages, inflamed by their own vindictive passion, beyond the control of reason, pity or fear. A general withdrawal of troops from points now occupied cannot be made except in the face of a necessity for defending the base of operations itself against attack.

But reinforcement have been promised by the Government? Yes; but we know how uncertain are such promises. The Government has always been charged with absorbing every possible regiment into the force in Eastern Virginia; and now that that force is in motion, it is hardly likely that any draft will be made upon it for us. The troops in the West have their hands full, so long as our Generals manage to meet the enemy with only equal, or more often inferior numbers to their own. So it seems as though Gen. Hunter's chance for help is poor. If he is made to wait till Halleck has utterly destroyed the army of Beauregard and Pike, and McClellan has annihilated that of Joe Johnson, he will wait perforce till the war is over.

Still, as Mr. Lincoln is Commanding-in-Chief, I hope that he will find a few thousand men with which to redeem his promise to Gen. Hunter, so as to enable that veteran to make his headquarters in Charleston by the middle of May.

But though I speak of a period of military quietude, do not imagine that I mean one of idleness. By no means. I never saw Hilton Head more lively, nor Gen. Benham more irrepressible. Troops come and go every day, in pursuance, I suppose, of some plan of operations; drills take place among the soldiers; the carpenters are busy at their craft; the pier is fairly alive with business. You saunter out for a look at the *Atlantic*, or something else, and straightway imagine yourself in the neighborhood of Peck-slip. Huge wagons continually pass you in both directions, filled with Government stores, or returning for loads. A steam-engine and derrick are busy in one place drawing forth hogsheads and boxes from the cavernous depths of some vessel alongside; in another, a pair of horses and a set of pulleys, rigged to a mast, are doing similar duty. Occasionally you may see a group of astonished bullocks driven forth upon the wharf from their stalls on shipboard, or hoisted in rapid succession over the bulwarks from one vessel into another. The speculations of the poor brutes, while thus suspended and performing their aerial flight, must be curious, could one reach them. Here a row of darkies are arranging a mass of bomb-shells, as they are discharged from a schooner alongside; there, a boat-load of jolly tars are putting off to their ship, in a mixed condition of enjoyment and fear of punishment for the spree they are having. Why does the Provost-Marshal not ascertain where they got their bottle filled, and ship the offender North in the first crazy old hulk that goes, after confiscating his useful property and spilling his whisky in the sea?

The other day, I noticed on the pier some articles looking amazingly like small platform rail cars; and further along a pile of as good iron rails as one can see anywhere. The riddle was easy to read; we are to have a railway on the pier, so that we can dispense with the wagons and economize the labor.

That Government intends to make this a great naval depôt, there can be no doubt. Let speculators in land and commerce take notice, and estimate how far that intention will go towards building up a great city here. The aid of such an establishment is beyond calculation in stimulating trade. Leavenworth City, in Kansas, the largest town on the Missouri River, is the child of Fort Leavenworth; and without the forts and garrisons in New-Mexico, the enormous trade which makes the plains white with trains of wagons each Spring and Fall, would dwindle to nothing, and the great Santa Fé road become again a mule path. To large Government operations, add Yankee enterprise, and the result is a city, or some equivalent development of industrial wealth.

In lieu of battles or bombardments, I have been thinking of exploring some of these Islands in search of information about the contrabands and their friends, the missionaries, or, as they are called by the irreverent, the "Gideonites." But I have hardly recovered yet from the compound condition in which I was left by the affair of Fort Pulaski; the precise mixture there administered of drowning, freezing, starving and working, not having proved advantageous to physical health. I made a horseback excursion, however, to Graham's plantation, a few days since, with Mr. Wilson—a fine place, lying on Skull Creek, and abounding in flowers. It is occupied by a detachment of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Beaver. It is not an old plantation, the house being unfinished and the trees young; but is well laid out and already a very fine spot. The owner is said to be serving as a private in the rebel ranks; a rumor which, from the well-known peculiarities of Secesh planters, I beg leave to doubt. The negroes are working under the direction of a Government superintendent; and it illustrates the looseness of the supervision, and the difficulties the blacks have to contend against, that *they are getting no food*, but are obliged to fish for a living, evenings and mornings! How long would white laborers endure such treatment? The superintendent had gone to Hilton Head the day I was there, to try and arrange to get them their rations. In my judgment his efforts are reprehensibly tardy. Lieut.-Col. Beaver has the reputation of being a good officer to be in charge of that coast; but, in common with his command, would prefer active service.

Adjutant-General Thomas, or somebody else through him, has been making sad havoc in Gen. Hunter's Staff. Maj. Halpine, his Assistant Adjutant-General, Col. Shaffer, his Quartermaster, and Capt. Turner, his Commissary, have peremptorily been ordered to report to Gen. Halleck; thus taking away three of the most efficient officers in the Department. The order gives considerable dissatisfaction. These gentlemen have only just fairly become initiated into the labor of their respective offices, and the change, of course, involves [illegible] the people at [illegible] minds of first, and save the more vexatious and expense?

Gen. Benham projects a tour of inspection down the coast, to look after some of our friends in Georgia and Florida. It is quite possible that your correspondent may join the party, for want of better prospects nearer. If he cannot go to Charleston or Savannah, by way of a full meal, why not take Fernandina and St. Augustine for a lunch?

THURSDAY, April 24.

That I did not go to Florida with Gen. Benham, is demonstrated by the fact that I am still at Port Royal. Not, however, for much time longer; for my name is on the passenger list of the *Atlantic*, and I have a *permit* in my pocket.

We had a little flurry here on Sunday night; the rebels threw some shells across the river at Port Royal Ferry at our pickets, and kept most of our people up all night. Gen. Stevens moved a force up to the point of operations, but found no foe. It was evidently a little exercise of ingenuity to harass us. A rumor came down, too, that the enemy were proposing to come down on us by way of Skull Creek; but that report won little credence.

Gen. Benham started on his proposed trip on Tuesday, with his Adjutant, Capt. Ely, and his aid Capt. Benham. The changes in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, spoken of above, have been made; and Capt. Elwell takes the place of Col. Shaffer, as Chief Quartermaster. The order was unaccountable, and, as we think, very ill-timed, as the incumbents have only been in their places two or three weeks. But it is fortunate that good men were at hand to replace those ordered away. Of Capt. Elwell, I am able to say from observation and acquaintance, that he is a man who develops capacity equal to the demand made upon his powers; and I am sure that he will make his Department one of the best organized, ecoonomical and efficient in the service. He was formerly Post Quartermaster at Cleveland, Ohio, and brings with him a high reputation for capacity, integrity and tact.

Major Halpin, Col. Shaffer and Capt. Turner, will go north in the *Atlantic*, to report to Gen. Halleck.

J. M. W.

LATER FROM NASSAU.

Arrival of the Rest of the Karnak's Passengers.

The schooner *Vigilant* and *J. J. Finlayson* from Nassau, N. P., arrived here yesterday, bringing the rest of the wrecked steamer *Karnak's* passengers.

There were about 150 persons waiting for passage to New-York, at Nassau when the *J. J. Finlayson* sailed.

Mr. F. Linovisy, M. D., surgeon of the *Karnak* came on in charge of the mail and passengers.

THE KARNAK'S PASSENGERS FROM HAVANA.

Per Vigilant—John Whitehead, Wm. Whitehead, W. C. Morrill, W. T. Merrill, T. W. Phinney, Thos. Bell, A. Benamy, B. Lafanchal, L. M. Scott, Mrs. J. A. Abranches, nurse and child; Mrs. J. T. Haws, S. Nostram, J. Coates, Thos. McCaffrey, W. N. Holt; also Dr. Swedberg and family, Mrs. T. Haggel, not of the *Karnak*.

Per schooner J. J. Finlayson—Jos. Sexton, Jas. F. Haviland, H. K. Smith, H. A. Denison, C. L. Briggs, John B. Gale, C. Bruyn, J. F. Jennings, Robt. Temple, L. Evans, M. Robetts, R. G. Wier, F. Wells, J. G. Gordon, Capt. J. Harrison, G. M. Brown, C. S. Brown.

Intercourse of the British at Nassau with the Rebel States.

From the Nassau Guardian.

A great deal of curiosity has been expressed of late as to the extent of the commercial relations of Nassau with the Confederate States of America. To gratify this very general desire, we have carefully examined the official records of the Customs, and are enabled to present subjoined a complete list of all the arrivals from the Confederate ports since the commencement of the Federal blockade.

It is not with the view of expatiating on the effectiveness of the latter measure that we have compiled this table, but to show to our merchants the importance of the trade that has recently grown up, and which, if properly fostered, may attain much wider proportions. The majority of the vessels mentioned below have again run the blockade into Confederate ports, but of these we need not present a record.

It is a notable circumstance that the arrivals from the Southern States are far more numerous than those from the North, with which our intercourse is free and unrestrained:

1861.

June 7, schooner Parker, Smith, Fernandina, naval stores.

June 18, schooner W. H. Northrop, Silliman, Wilmington, lumber.

Aug. 7, schooner W. H. Northrop, Silliman, Wilmington, lumber.

Aug. 13, schooner Victoria, Certain, Wilmington, rice.

Sept. 4, schooner Mary Adeline, Carlin, Charleston, rice.

Sept. 9, schooner Hampton, Gladding, Savannah, rice.

Sept. 19, schooner Atkinson, Fitzinger, Georgetown, rice.

Sept. 20, schooner Victoria, Vincent, Beaufort, S. C., rice.

Oct. 2, schooner Carrie Sandford, Haggott, Wilmington, lumber.

Oct. 8, schooner Mary Louisa, Bettilini, Jacksonville, navel stores.

Oct. 12, schooner British Empire, Parsons, Jacksonville, lumber.

Oct. 15, schooner J. W. Anderson, Black, Savannah, naval stores.

Oct. 15, schooner Adeline, Smith, Savannah, naval stores.

Nov. 4, schooner Lucy R. Waring, Smith, Savannah, naval stores.

Nov. 6, schooner John R. Wilder, Gardener, Savannah, rice.

Nov. 7, schooner R. F. Willing, Gill, Savannah, rice.

Nov. 7, schooner Gen. Ripley, Phillips, Charleston, rice.

Nov. 8, sloop Mary, Baker, Savannah, rice.

Nov. 15, schooner Garibaldi, Bettilini, Jacksonville, naval stores.

Dec. 5, schooner Prince of Wales, Adair, Charleston, cotton.

Dec. 6, sloop Belle, Moore, Charleston, rice.

Dec. 7, steamship Ella Warley, Swasey, Charleston, cotton.

Dec. 10, steamship Theodora, Lockwood, Charleston, cotton.

1862.

Jan. 16, schooner Garibaldi, Bettilini, Jacksonville, naval stores.

Jan. 16, steamship Kate, Lockwood, Charleston, cotton.

Jan. 20, schooner Col. McRea, Perry, Georgetown, S. C., naval stores.

Jan. 29, schooner Arrow, Dennis, St. John's, Fla., naval stores.

Feb. 6, schooner Alert, Howe, Charleston, cotton.

Feb. 8, schooner Louisa, Byers, Charleston, rice and cotton.

Feb. 10, schooner Courier, Davis, Charleston, cotton.

Feb. 12, steamship Nelly, Mooro, Charleston, cotton.

Feb. 13, schooner Sue, Smith, Charleston, naval stores.

Feb. 16, steamship Kate, Lockwood, Charleston, cotton.

Feb. 24, steamship Cecile, Peck, Charleston, cotton.

March 3, schooner, Chase, Allen, Charleston, lumber.

March 3, steamship Ella Warley, Swasey, Charleston, cotton.

March 4, schooner Sir Robert Peel, Guage, Charleston and naval stores.

March 8, steamship Cecile, Peck, Charleston, cotton.

March 10, schooner Zaidee, Adair, Charleston, cotton and tobacco.

March 11, schooner British Empire, Parsons, Jacksonville, naval stores.

March 11, steamship Kate, Carlin, Charleston, cotton.

March 12, schooner Kate, Sabistao, Charleston, cotton and lumber.

March 17, schooner Laura, Ferklenberg, Charleston, cotton and lumber.

March 17, schooner Carrie Sanford, Heggett, St. Johns, Fla., naval stores.

March 17, sloop Coquette, Mooro, Charleston, cotton.

March 22, schooner Argyle, Davis, Charleston, cotton and naval stores.

March 27, schooner Victoria, Fowler, St. Johns, Fla., naval stores.

March 27, schooner Annie Deans, Morse, Fernandina, naval stores.

March 27, steamship Nashville, Gooding, Georgetown, S. C., ballast.

April 2, schooner Pride, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., cotton.

April 5, steamship Economist, Burdge, Charleston, cotton.

April 5, schooner Rutherford, Green, Charleston, cotton.

April 7, schooner Sarah, Russell, Charleston, cotton.

April 7, schooner Acorn, Habenacht, Charleston, cotton.

April 8, schooner Louisa, Tolle, Charleston, cotton.

April 8, schooner Chaso, Habenicht, Charleston, cotton.

April 9, schooner Elizabeth Rumley, Charleston, cotton.

April 10, steamship Cecile, Carling, Charleston, cotton.

Total 58, of which 25 since 1st January.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 26.

Flour dull; buyers and sellers 10c. apart.

[illegible] Flour firm. Wheat firm at [illegible] Corn [illegible] 500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bush. Wheat, [illegible] 600 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bush. Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 26.

Flour active and in good demand [illegible] dealers and buyers; prices [illegible] $4 30. Wheat in better demand, [illegible] firm, but quiet; buyers refuse to pay [illegible] rates asked. Mess Pork, $10 25. Exchange firm, at ¼ @ ½ cent.; Gold, 2 @ [illegible]

[illegible]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes. Herring & Fleyd's Patent Cryptograph Locks. [illegible] material which cannot be drilled—at No. [illegible] way, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 6 55 | Moon sets.... 6 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 15 | Gov. Island. 7 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 27.

Arrived.

Ship St. Lewis, (Br. of Hong Kong,) Jacobs, Manila Dec. 20, with hemp and sugar to S. H. Morehead & Co. Passed Java Head Jan. 5, Cape Good Hope Feb. 20; crossed the Equator March 25. Feb. 16, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 28 W., signalled Brem. brig Argo, 32 da. from Macassar, Tuttsworth. March —, passed St. Helena in company with English ship Jura, from Manilla Dec. 16, for Falmouth. April 12, lat. 49 20 N., lon. 69 33, spoke bark Ana Elizabeth, [illegible] da. from Sierra Leone for Philadelphia; supplied her with provisions, water, etc.

Ship Broadnaught Samuels, Liverpool April 3, with mdse. and 535 passengers to D. Ogden; been 6 da. west of Cape Clear, with light winds; arrived off the bar last night. April 5, passed ship Ironsides, (of Baltimore,) [illegible] from Liverpool for New-York. April 8, lat. 52 20, lon. 19 15, passed ship Alliance, bound E. April 19, lat. 48 27, lon. 37 25, passed ship Unity, of Montreal, from Liverpool for Boston; lat. 43, lon. 57, passed an immense iceberg.

Ship Hermione, (of Boston,) Baker, Cardiff March 26, with pulse to Bassett, Bidcon & Co. 34 inst., lat. 47, lon. 29, passed through a large quantity of wreck timber, many new casks and tierces, apparently full and [illegible] short time in the water. In lat. 45, from lon. 60 to 69, saw a large number of icebergs. During the passage had heavy gales from W. to S. W., split sails, etc.

Ship Montrose, (of [illegible] new, 1,497 tons,) French, New-Bedford 5 days, in ballast to T. C. Delamar & Co.

Ship Arcole, Crafts, Shields 41 da., coal, etc., to J. Aikman & Co. In March, when off the channel, was in company with ship Henry Clark, from Shields for Alexandria, Egypt. April 2, lat. 41 42, lon. 30 04, exchanged signals with a ship showing [illegible] and dist pendant, Maryott's Code—spoke the bark [illegible] Bisset, St. John, N. B., 6 da. from Cardenas, for Boston, with molasses; lost sails

The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3307. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The City Occupied by Our Forces.

Additional Particulars from Rebel Sources.

PANIC THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Preliminary Operations of Our Squadron in the Gulf.

The Entrance of Our Flotilla into the Mississippi Passes.

GREAT OBSTACLES OVERCOME.

Reconnoissance Toward the Rebel Forts.

FULL DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 27, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Monday, April 28. }

Five contrabands left Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, at 1 o'clock last night, and arrived here this morning. They bring several late papers and much valuable information. They are intelligent men, and give interesting accounts of affairs in the vicinity of Norfolk. They confirm the reported capture of New-Orleans by our forces, and state that much excitement prevails in the South regarding it.

I send extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th, in which the appearance of the National gunboats before New-Orleans is announced.

The following telegram announcing the fall of New-Orleans was embodied in Gen. WOOL's dispatch published yesterday, but we reproduce it for the sake of completeness.—ED. TIMES.]

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 26.

The following telegram from Mobile, dated April 25, was received in Richmond at 11 o'clock P. M.:

"The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

"When the news reached Naw-Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended.

"All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, etc., were destroyed. At 1 o'clock to-day, the operators were leaving the city, saying that the enemy had appeared [illegible] city, and this is the last we heard from the city.

"This is all we know regarding the fall. Will send [illegible] as soon as they can be had."

[illegible] Confirmation.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 26.

[illegible] intelligence received here, three of the enemy's gunboats passed Fort Jackson, and commenced to make cautious observations in the Mississippi. The same information stated that the Louisiana, the iron-clad battery, was in position to resist them.

On yesterday, there were reports that an additional number of the enemy's vessels had run by the forts. Telegraphic intercourse with the city of New-Orleans was very difficult, on account, it was stated, of the excitement prevailing there, which had caused a general interruption of business.

THE NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED.

The City of New-Orleans Occupied by the National Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

News of the occupation of New-Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day.

No further news. (Signed,)

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General Com'g.

To the Associated Press:

A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters to prisoners. No papers were received.

The telegraph operators having left New-Orleans, there is no news from there. The operators attempted to return, but *found the city occupied by the National forces.*

There is no other news.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

The President has received a special dispatch, to-night, from a source altogether different from that through which the information came yesterday, of the fall of New-Orleans, confirming the same. The President thinks it is a mistake, however, in announcing the city as fallen. He says it fell when it went down with rebeldom, and that now it has risen,

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Preparations for the Expedition Against New-Orleans.

Full Details of the Movements of the National Forces.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander WOODRUFF, from the blockading squadron, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the mails and without two hundred sick and wounded seamen, from the various ships of the blockading squadron. She has also several refugees from Texas, who were taken [illegible] Mississippi by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*.

The *Connecticut* left the Southwest Pass April 12. The ships of the expedition to New-Orleans were all inside the Passes, and were making preparations to move. They had their decks sanded, and were all ready for action. The crews of the ships along the coast are all in very good health.

[illegible] by the *Connecticut* [illegible] C. H. L. S.

Welch, and about 100 sick and wounded seamen and soldiers.

The following are the names of the refugees.

Dr. E. Larned, Thos. McBride, Hy. Corning, Wm. Robertson, Martin Sharp, Timothy Cronin, Leon Tallmann.

LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OFF PILOT TOWN, Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, } Saturday, March 29, 1862. }

The destination of Commodore PORTER's mortar flotilla is no longer a secret. It is bound to the Crescent City. The bomb-schooners are now anchored within the Mississippi Passes, and the large naval fleet of Commodore FARRAGUT, which is to operate conjointly with them, is also here, or hovering along the coast not far away, in readiness for entering the river at the shortest notice.

I last wrote from ship Island, just after the arrival there of the flotilla from Key West, when none but the leaders of the expedition knew how long we should tarry, nor whither our departure would take us. But there was no undue curiosity manifested. Seafaring men seem to be contented creatures, and Captains and crews settled themselves down to routine life, as though unceasing drills with mortar, cannon and small arms were the height of happiness. Without warning, however, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., after the flotilla had been at Ship Island four days, a signal was made by the flagship to get under weigh, and the signs of prompt obedience were immediately to be seen. Sails were unloosed, the windlasses were manned, and in twenty minutes the twenty-one vessels were bowling along with a fair wind for Pass à l'Outre. As they swept from the roadstead, in a single line, equidistant, the beauty of the scene must have partially recompensed the soldiers on the sand island for their disappointment at the sudden departure. They had confidently hoped, poor fellows, that the advent of the flotilla augured a move for themselves from their dreary post, and their grief must have been poignant when the vessels, like spectres, disappeared from their sight.

The next morning the fleet was close to the uninviting mud-banks which mark the entrence to the Mississippi. But there was no wind, and the larger number of the vessels could not make headway against the current, which set them seaward again, and Tuesday morning dawned before they had reassembled. It has been evident from the beginning that Commodore PORTER does not wish to spend time in idleness. While awaiting the concentration of the fleet at Pass à l'Outre, he kept his flagship, the graceful *Harriet Lane*, which had preceded the flotilla from Ship Island, flitting about continually. Now, she generously caught hold of a halpless schooner and dragged her into line; and again, relaxing her men-of-war dignity, she would seize three of the little vixens and dash off with them up the river, as easily as a regular tugboat. After three days' labor, which was often interrupted by the densest of fogs, all the schooners were anchored within the Pass. This result was hastened by the arrival of the steamers *Clifton* and *Westfield*, both of which are gunboats attached to the expedition.

Meanwhile, the schooners had been making their warlike toilettes, and it was interesting to observe the rapidity with which the change was effected in their dress. The flotilla is divided into three divisions of seven vessels in each, and each division prepared itself under cover of a given signal, when, as looked upon the little craft and saw the grotesque and trim looks of pleasure yachts, and in a few moments more they would present the saucy mien of vessels of war. There is a spirit of friendly emulation, a healthy rivalry, existing in the flotilla with reference to rapidity in executing orders, and this manœuvre of metamorphosing the hound into the bulkhead, afforded one of the best opportunities it has had for exhibition. The men were put to their trumps. In less than ten minutes after each division had been signalized to "house topmasts," the sails were stripped from the masts, the rigging cast loose, running gear unrove, and the spars upon the decks of every vessel. Some of the crews were three or four minutes ahead of the others, but all did more than well.

But with the "housing" of the topmasts, the work of preparation was not entirely done. The heavy standing rigging of the foremasts was brought in to the masts and "frapped" around them, the forebooms and gaffs were unshipped and secured with the topmasts on the outside of the vessels, in a manner which is likely to prevent accidents from splinters in case a shot should strike them, and the main decks were cleared of everything which could impede the rapid handling of the guns. These precautionary measures having been adopted, the fleet is now in fighting trim, fierce and formidable.

The stay at Pass à l'Outre was short. The hindmost vessels had scarcely taken position within the entrance, when another order was given to get under way. An opinion prevailed, naturally enough, that the flotilla was to pass up the river until it encountered rebel obstructions: but such was not the plan of procedure. Some of the vessels (as many as the steamers could manage) were taken in tow, and the rest, with a favorable wind, followed under sail. After reaching the head of the Passes, where the frigates *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, with five or six gunboats, have stationed themselves as grim sentinels, the flotilla was directed down stream again, and is now anchored about four miles from the entrance of the Southwest Pass, opposite Pilottown.

This Pilottown is a hamlet of about a dozen houses, which, as the name signifies, was formerly the abiding place of the Mississippi pilots. Months since the rebel rulers in Louisiana made these people desert their homes, and the sole occupants of the place, until within a week or two, have been a family of Germans, who live by oystering and fishing, and who refused to obey the mandate which called upon them to relinquish their possessions. The town is located upon a mud bank, and consists of one street, which runs perhaps half a mile, along the margin of a bayou. The houses, one of which is of considerable size, and had been used as a hotel, are generally well constructed, and superior in every respect to what one might look for in such a locality. Each of them contains some of the heavier kind of household furniture, which could not be conveniently removed in the hurry of the proprietors' departure. But it is a very odd village. It is not founded upon a rock nor upon the sand, but upon the water. The buildings are supported upon piles, driven into the mud, and the Mississippi flows beneath them. There is but one promenade, a plank walk, a few feet wide, which also rests upon piles, and extends the length of the village. Some water is fenced in in front of each house, and some water is fenced in in the rear of each house, but for what purpose it is difficult to imagine, except that the inhabitants wished to delude passers-by into the belief that they owned flower and kitchen gardens. I can only think of one class of persons whom living here would please, and that is sportsmen of indolent propensities. They could sit at the upper-story windows, and pop away at canvas-back, widgeon, teal, and other waterfowl, which, at early morning, seek winnows and shrimp in these watery inclosures. During my visit to this aquatic region, I tried to find points of resemblance to the description of the deserted "Sweet Auburn," but was not successful in a solitary instance.

The town is now garrisoned by a squad of marines, under Lieut. HEISLER of the flag-ship *Hartford*, and the Stars and Stripes float once more from the staff on the pilot's look-out, where, before secession times, the brave flag always floated. Commodore FARRAGUT has made the place a spar-yard, and the sheds and jetties at the easterly end are piled with spare booms, topmasts and other material, belonging to vessels-of-war, which would be in the way during a battle. In a fight, there is always more danger on ship-board from splinters than from all other causes, and it is fortunate that a convenient place has been found for storing the hamper from which they are produced.

The flotilla has now been here nearly two weeks, and there are no means of telling how much longer it may be delayed. Two causes, I am informed, hinder our advance. The first is, that all the gunboats have not arrived, and without their aid the dismantled schooners could not stem the current and get into line of battle; and the second, that all the steam vessels must replenish their coal-bunkers before they are ready for action. Tugs and colliers are hourly expected. Until they come, we must cultivate patience.

This detention, however, will not be without advantages. On the mortar vessels the crews in a great degree are novices in the use of guns of any description, and drilling is necessary. For the past few days the exercises of this kind have been almost incessant, and the men work with commendable zeal. Much of my time is passed on board the schooner *Para*, Capt. HOOD, (to whom I am indebted for many courtesies,) and in witnessing the drills the hours are relieved of much of the tediousness which would otherwise mark them. Capt. HOOD and his officers do much by their example in the way of instructing the men. A very animating scene is often presented when drilling is in progress simultaneously upon all the vessels, and the air is resonant again and again with sturdy cheering, which tells of victory over the imaginary foe.

But the drilling of the crew is not all that entertains me. There are a hundred little things in the daily routine of life on board a war-vessel which make time pass quickly to an interested observer. Listening to the strange and comical calling and piping of the boatswains is a perennial pleasure. They whistle shrilly through a silver pipe upon the slightest pretence, and follow usually with an order uttered in the hoarsest and harshest tones which vocal organs may make. The Captain of the *Para* wants his gig, and STIMPSON, the boatswain, gives a series of chirps and twitters, and then comes in measured cadence from the cavernous depths of his lungs a sound, which is interpreted "away, there, gigsmen, away!" He pipes for everything. There is piping to shorten sail, and piping to make sail; piping to wash clothes and to hang them up to dry; to quarters, and to dismiss from quarters; when a boat comes alongside, and when a boat leaves. But SIMPSON's most elaborate pipes are for dinner and liquor. Upon these occasions he fairly exhausts himself with his whistle, and it is with difficulty that he manages to jerk out the one word, "grub," or "grog," which follows. The "grog" call is made twice a day—at 8 A. M., and 12 M. It is thought so musical, that if we had an Ixion on board I am sure his wheel would stop, or a Sisyphus, his stone would cease rolling. At its sound all work is suspended, and the crew march up to the Master-at-Arms. This functionary has previously stationed himself upon deck with a few half-gill measures and a tub of whisky. As each man files along he receives a measure full of the liquor, which he drinks upon the spot. But these calls and growls of the boatswain are useful in spite of their comicality. His pipes can be heard far above the roaring of the sea and the howling of the wind, when lungs alone would be unable to make orders understood.

I had very nearly forgotten to mention that the gunboat *Owasco*, on her trip from Ship Island to the Passes, a few nights since, captured two rebel schooners, laden with cotton, which had run the blockade from New-Orleans. They were concealed under Chandeleur Island, Mississippi Sound, when discovered, and sought to elude detection by lowering their sails. Their names, I believe, are the *President* and *Eugenia*. Prize crews were sent on board, with orders to go to Key West. The sailors and officers of the prizes were distributed among the flotilla. I have conversed with some of them respecting matters at New-Orleans, but I do not place sufficient reliance in the statements to warrant me in repeating them.

Two sad accidents have occurred since the flotilla anchored here. EDWARD BARRY, of Boston, a hand on board the *Norfolk Packet*, while washing off the side of the vessel, fell into the water and was drowned; and a boat belonging to the *Maria J. Carlton*, attempting to go alongside the *T. A. Ward*, which was under way, was swamped, resulting in the loss of FRANCIS BIRD, the coxswain. Capt. JACK was in the boat when the casualty occurred, and he, as well as the five oarsmen, had a narrow escape from drowning.

The following is a list of the vessels comprising the mortar fleet, with their commanders:

FIRST DIVISION—LIEUT. WATSON SMITH, COMMANDING.

No. 1. Schooner *Norfolk Packet*, Watson Smith, Lieutenant Commanding.
No. 2. Schooner *Arlette*, Acting Master Thomas E. Smith.
No. 3. Schoonar *Sophronia*, Acting Master John A. Darling.
No. 4. Schooner *Para*, Acting Master Geo. N. Hood.
No. 5. Schooner *C. P. Williams*, Acting Master Amos R. Langthorn.
No. 6. Schooner *William Bacon*, Acting Master Wm. P. Rogers.
No. 7. Schooner *Oliver H. Lee*, Acting Master Washington Godfrey.

SECOND DIVISION—LIEUT. WALTER W. QUEEN, COMMANDING.

No. 8. Schooner *S. A. Ward*, Walter W. Queen, Lieutenant Commanding.
No. 9. Schooner *Adolph Hugel*, Acting Master Hollis B. Jenks.
No. 10. Schooner *Mathew Vassar*, Acting Master Hugh H. Savage.
No. 11. Schooner *George Mangham*, Acting Master John Collins.
No. 12. Schoonar *Maria J. Carlton*, Acting Master Chas. E. Jack.
No. 13. Schooner *Sydney C. Jones*, Acting Master Robert Adams.
No. 14. Schooner *Orvetta*, Acting Master Francis E. Blanchard.

THIRD DIVISION—R. B. BREEZE, LIEUTENANT COMMANDING.

No. 15. Barkentine *Horace Beales*, R. R. Breeze, Lieutenant Commanding.
No. 16. Schooner *John Griffith*, Acting Master Henry Brown.
No. 17. Schooner *Racer*, Acting Master Alvin Phinney.
No. 18. Schooner *Sarah Bruin*, Acting Master Abraham Christian.
No. 19. Schooner *Henry James*, Acting Master Lewis Pennington.
No. 20. Schooner *Dan. Smith*, Acting Master Geo. W. Brown.
No. 21. Brig *Sea Foam*, Acting Master Henry E. Williams.

OFF PILOTTOWN, S. W. PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Wednesday, April 2, 1862. }

Only those who have spent three weeks as we have, in strict isolation from the world, can understand how profound was the feeling of joy which yesterday afternoon pulsated through every heart in the Western Gulf Squadron, at the announcement that the steamer *Connecticut*, with mails from home, was off the bar. She had been expected several days earlier, and the anxiety to receive her news had been greater than usual, in consequence of our latest advices, papers of the 5th of March, having left affairs in that interesting state which augured the quick approach of important movements. We are now in a measure relieved of this tantalizing suspense. For, although the mails have not yet been distributed, the substance of the news has passed from mouth to month until all have heard it, and await with keener zest the delivery of the newspapers containing the particular accounts. I have not yet been able to ascertain what are the latest dates brought down, but I shall long remember the eagerness with which I glanced through a well-worn copy of the TIMES of the 10th ultimo, giving the news of the disastrous attack upon our vessels in Hampton Roads by the *Merrimac*, and the gallant fighting of the *Monitor*. I was not able to retain the paper long enough to inform myself respecting the evacuation of Manassas, and the proposal before Congress of gradual emancipation of the slaves, but had to be satisfied with the bare fact that such was the news. To-day, if the mail shall have been distributed, I will know all.

This matter of distributing mails in the navy causes much complaint. There seems to be no system about it, and often letters or newspapers remain for weeks within a stone's threw of their destination before being delivered. The most flagrant instance of carelessness of this kind was made known a day or two since. The gunboat *Owasco*, on leaving New-York early in February, brought with her a mail for the fleet. Most of it should have been distributed at Key West six weeks ago, but those to whom the bags were intrusted stowed them away in the vessel's sail-room, where they remained forgotten until last week. Even then they were found by accident. But a truce to grumbling, if I would send the news.

Five weeks since, when I attached myself to the mortar flotilla, its destination was a secret which I made no effort to learn. I determined to follow wherever it went, leaving time to make its developments. In a previous letter I have said that we are bound to New-Orleans. Now, I have to furnish information respecting the forces which are to operate with us. The glory of the achievement is not to rest entirely upon us. It has to be shared with a large and powerful squadron of war vessels under Commodore FARRAGUT, to whose general control the conduct of operations is confided. But the mortar fleet still holds its position as the main sley and prominent feature of the expedition.

During the three weeks that I have been at the Passes, the time has been exclusively devoted to preparing for the attack upon the rebel strongholds, with whose reduction rebellion will have been annihilated. Forts St. Philip and Jackson are nearly opposite each other, about thirty miles from the entrance of the river, and seventeen from the Head of the Passes, where our advanced vessels are anchored. Both these works were unfinished when the rebellion commenced, but the rebels have since had ample time to strengthen them, and they have not failed to render them as nearly impregnable as possible. Fort Jackson only has a tier of casemated guns. All the others are mounted *en barbette*. As the river between the two forts is not more than 700 yards wide, an idea may be formed of the proximity at which the fighting will be done when the vessels attempt to pass up. Recent reconnoissences have determined that the rebels have probably 175 guns bearing upon the channel. Some of these are of heavy calibre, but nothing can long resist the force which will be brought to oppose them. There is always one advantage on the side of ships against forts. The former can concentrate their fire upon one object, and at the same time be so diffused themselves as to disconcert the garrison.

The names of the war-vessels here, exclusive of the mortar-flotilla, are as follows:

Hartford, flagship of Commodore FARRAGUT, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

Brooklyn, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander T. T. CRAVEN.

Richmond, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commander ALDEN.

Pensacola, steam-sloop, 22 guns, Commandar C. M. MOORE.

Mississippi, side-wheel steamer, 16 guns, Commander SMITH.

Of gunboats, we have the *Iroquois*, Lieut.-Commandlog DA CAMP; *Varuna*, BOGGS; *Oneida*, LEA; *Katahdin*, PASCOE; *Kennebec*, RUSSELL; *Kinco*, RANSOM; *Winona*, NICHOLS; *Wissahicon*, SMITH; *Pinola*, CANBY; *Sciota*, DONALDSON; *Montgomery*, (side-wheel,) HUNTER.

In addition to these, we have attached to the mortar-flotilla, the *Harriet Lane*, (flag-ship of Commodore D. D. Porter,) Lieut.-Commanding WAINWRIGHT; *Westfield*, Commander W. B. RENSHAW; *Clifton*, Lieut.-Commanding BALDWIN; *Owasco*, GUEST; *Miami*, HARROLL.

There are now expected daily the *Aroostook*, Lieut.-Commanding BEAUMONT; *Penobscot*, CLITZ; *Marblehead*, NEMAZEE; *Maratanza*, side-wheel, ——; *Wachusett*, MISNER; *Chocura*, PATTERSON, and *Decatah*, Commander MCKNEITT.

The *Iroquois*, *Pocotah*, *Varuna* and *Oneida*, are first-class gunboats, very heavily armed. The others are vessels of the second class, each carrying one 11-inch pivot gun, two 24-poundar howitzers, and a 20-pounder rifled Parrot gun.

This is a terrible force to be arrayed against the recusant people of Louisiana; almost double the number of guns and vessels which Commodore DUPONT used so gloriously at Port Royal. But that was a pigmy affair in comparison with the gigantic character of the obstacles to be overcome here. Imagine the storm of destruction which these guns alone can raise, and then think of the fury which can be added to it when 21 mortars simultaneously hurl their missiles. Each mortar shell weighs 200 pounds, (the weight of a barrel of flour,) and five of these shells can be thrown from the entire fleet each minute. Their flight may be gauged with the utmost accuracy. Is it not right to believe that this weight of metal will prove irresistible? When the attack will be made cannot even be conjectured. Commodore FARRAGUT is determined not to move until all his vessels are here. The *Pensacola* and *Mississippi*, two of the largest, are aground on the bar, where they will remain until a heavy southwest gale comes to deepen the water.

The *Hartford* and *Brooklyn*, with from three to four gunboats, form the vanguard of the squadron. They are anchored at the Head of the Passes, in the very place where FINLING'S ram last Summer bore down upon the *Richmond*, *Preble* and *Vincennes*. Four days since I went up as a guest of the officers of the gunboat *Kinco*, to visit this place. There is not so much to interest there as down at Pilottown. For a week or two a pleasant excitement was furnished by expecting a second call from HOLLINS, for whom a reception had been prepared. He, however, has not chosen to come, and our vessels, though unrelaxing in their vigilence, have almost given up the idea of his coming. Every day a little tug leaves the forts and comes within sight of our ships, but she is so fleet that our boats have no chance of getting her within range of their guns.

While I was at the Head of the Passes a reconnoissance was made in the gunboats *Kennebec* and *Wissahicon*, under the direction of Fleet Captain BALL. The vessels approached within two miles of the forts, and remained exposed to their fire for some minutes. The rebels have cut down the trees on the river banks, which obstructed the view. As soon as our vessels appeared Fort St. Philip opened fire upon them with two rifled guns, which are supposed to be each of 100-pound calibre. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired, and a shell exploded within twenty yards of the *Kennebec*. She changed her position and another shell burst directly in her wake, showing that the rebels have practiced sufficiently to have the exact range of the channel. Below Fort St. Philip, and opposite a line of eight schooners, which are moored across the stream, is a small earthwork, probably protecting one end of a chain cable, which the schooners support. This obstruction will not prove formidable, however. We have ways of overcoming it. It is supposed that the vessels may be prepared as fire-ships, but preparations have been made to meet that contingency. There is a rumor that the enemy has secured quantities of heavy drift-wood, which is to be let loose upon our vessels with the force of an avalanche when they arrive opposite the forts. The only thing that gives color to the statement is the fact that very little drift-wood is seen floating down the stream. It is scarcely among the possibilities to hold drifting trees and heavy logs sufficiently long against the force of the current for such a purpose. If the plan were tried it would prove only a temporary obstruction, and none of our vessels except the two or three paddle-wheel steamers would suffer injury.

I observe that each of the large steam vessels belonging to the squadron has taken a very prudent course for protecting their machinery. Heavy chain cables have been securely bolted upon their sides, forming a perfect armor for that part of the ship in which the engine is located. Of course other measures have been taken for putting the vessels in fighting trim. Everything which is unserviceable during a fight has been removed and planed ashore at Pilottown. Thus denuded of their topmasts and other light hamper, they have an air of strength and massiveness, which is simply terrible.

I mentioned that the *Mississippi* and *Pensacola* were aground on the bar. They have been there more than a week attempting its passage. The armament of both has been removed, but neither has been lightened sufficiently to cross until the water becomes higher. Fogs down at the bar seem to be perennial, and impede operations greatly. The steamers *Clifton* and *Westfield* have both been at work upon the helpless vessels; but having exhausted coal, they have had to suspend operations.

The health of the entire squadron is excellent. The mortar captains, a jolly set of fellows, may become ill, however, if something is not done soon. They begin to fret at the lack of opportunity for ridding themselves of the large amount of superfluous energy with which they are imbued. H. J. W.

DISPATCHES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Active Operations of the Fleet in the Gulf —The Affair at Pass Christian, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

By the arrival of the steamship *Connecticut* at Hampton Roads on Saturday, the Navy Department has received dates from the Mississippi River to April 12, including dispatches from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT and Capt. PORTER of the bomb flotilla. At that time the steamships *Mississippi* and *Pensacola* were over the bar, and the flotilla moving to be in readiness to take their positions. It appears from these documents that while sailing from Ship Island to Pass à l'Outre, with the mortar flotilla, Lieut.-Commanding GUEST, in the *Owasco*, leading, the schooners at night chased and captured the two Confederate schooners *Eugenia* and *President*, loaded with cotton, and bound for Havana, they having escaped through Britain Island Passage.

The captain of the *Eugenia* was a noted blockade breaker. He was the commander of the *Miramon*, when she was captured. He gave his word of honor to Commodore MCKEAN to come out of Mobile after getting provisions, and leave our waters forever. He broke his word, and in the *Eugenia* has made several successful voyages.

According to information obtained from one of the prisoners, the soldiers would fight a little at Fort Jackson, but when that fell, "people in New-Orleans think the rich and big men would all clear out and leave the rest." Times are hard. There is no work excepting for carpenters, who get four dollars per day working on the gunboats. They are paid in Confederate notes, and in many stores these will not pass. There are five gunboats on the Lake, beside the two new ones not yet equipped, and a good many in the river. Some went up the river a short time ago, with the steam-ram and ten thousand men.

Capt. MORRIS reports the death of FREDERICK BETH, captain of the after guard, and NICHOLAS T. COHEN, coxswain; also, the injuring of JAMES PAU, seaman, and Acting-Master JOHN D. ROBERTSON. The former sustained a contusion in the head; the latter a fracture of both bones of the left leg. The accident happened on board the *Pensacola* by the parting of a hawser.

Flag-officer FARRAGUT incloses a report from Acting-Master THOMAS PICKERING, to Lieut.-Commanding HUNTER, commending steamer *Montgomery*, of the capture of the schooner *Columbia*, of Galveston, loaded with cotton, and bound to Jamaica. The expedition was attended with much danger. Those engaged in it not only encountered a heavy sea at night, but was fired upon from the fort at St. Louis Pass, Texas, a shot passing through the side of the launch. Owing to a strong flood tide and head wind, and the rebel's long roll having been beaten, the party from the *Montgomery* not being able to bring out the schooner with safety, destroyed her by fire.

The steamship *Hatteras* having captured the steamer *Wallis* off Ship Island, sold her to Gen. BUTLER for a transport vessel.

An expedition from the United States bark *Pursuit*, captured the rebel steamer *Florida*, which was lying about twenty miles above St. Andrew's Town. They succeeded in cutting her out, and on their way up the bay, also captured the sloop *Lafayette*, with fifteen bales of cotton on board. On the way down the expedition was induced, by a flag of truce, to send a boat ashore, when within gunshot distance there rose from the bushes a party of about thirty or forty men, and fired on the boat, killing one of the seamen and wounding several others.

Flag-officer FARRAGUT, under date of April 10, communicates reports made to him by Lieut.-Comdg. RAMEE, of the steamer *New-London*, dated March 25 and April 5, of two engagements between his vessel and others and some rebel steamers. He says: "On the afternoon of the 2d instant, we left Ship Island in company with the United States steamer *J. P. Jackson* and the transport steamer *Henry Lewis*, with the Connecticut Ninth Volunteer Regiment on board, to cooperate with the army for the purpose of effecting a landing at Biloxi. The landing was made the evening of the same day, the *New-London* and *J. P. Jackson* anchoring off the town. The next day about 4½ P. M., the troops embarked, when all got under way, and embarked for Pass Christian, intending the following day to effect a landing at Pass Christian. At 10 P. M., having taken a favorable position for the night, we came to anchor. On the 4th of April at 4:40 A. M., three rebel steamers were discovered standing down to make an attack. The action was immediately begun by the *New-London*, *Jackson* and *Lewis* with the rebel steamers *Oregon*, *Pamlico* and *Carondelet*, and after its continuation about thirty minutes, the *Lewis* was withdrawn on account of the crowded state of her decks, and the *New-London* and *Jackson* continued the fight for one hour and forty-five minutes, when the enemy withdrew, apparently much injured. About 9 A. M., the United States steamer *Hatteras* joined us, and being senior officer, took command, while the landing was being effected at Pass Christian. A rebel merchant steamer appeared to the eastward, and was immediately pursued by the *New-London* and *Jackson*. After a chase of one hour she was captured. She proved to be the rebel steamer *P. C. Wallis*, loaded with turpentine, resin and lime.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fears at Norfolk of an Attack by Burnside—Concentration of Rebel Troops at South Mills—The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Expected, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 27.

Contrabands inform me that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and great fear is felt of an attack by BURNSIDE. Nearly all of the troops have been sent from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, to South Mills, to repel any advance that BURNSIDE might make.

The current rumor around Norfolk was that the *Merrimac* would come out to-morrow and try to pass up York River, to destroy our shipping now there. They state that steel wedges have been prepared, with a view of boarding the *Monitor*, and tightening her turret so that it cannot revolve, and for cutting loose her sheathing. The *Merrimac's* prow, or cutter, is now twelve feet long, made of wrought iron, and steel-pointed.

The citizens are evidently becoming very uneasy, and many are leaving for more secure localities. It seemed to be generally conceded by every one, they say, that New-Orleans had fallen.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important from Gen. Halleck's Army.

The National and Rebel Pickets only Half a Mile Apart.

CAIRO, Monday, April 28.

The steamer *Estella*, from Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived.

The army is still gradually advancing, but everything was quiet.

A reconnoissance on Friday discovered that the enemy were strongly posted at Pea Ridge, three miles beyond our line of pickets, but we did not advance to attack them.

There is news from Fort Pillow. The mortars still fire occasionally.

Refugees from Memphis report a strong Union feeling existing there, and that *the majority of the people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of our forces to take possession*. It was not believed that the city would be burned, but all the cotton, sugar and molasses will be destroyed.

VAN DORN, PRICE and JEFF. THOMPSON, were at Memphis with about 6,000 miserably clad troops. They remain there to drive the people into submission to the conscription act, which is being enforced.

Hundreds of the inhabitants are leaving daily to avoid impressment. Most of the twelve-months' men, whose term of service is about to expire *refuse to reënlist under any circumstances*, and are deserting in large numbers.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 28.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo to-day, says Pittsburgh advices of Sunday night say that the roads are improving, and preparations for the coming battle progressing speedily. *The pickets of the two armies are now only half a mile apart.*

There is much sickness among our troops, the result of fatigue and exposure and unhealthy climate.

Refugees report that Gen. VILLEPIGUE is still in command at Fort Wright, and has a force of six or eight thousand men. The guns from Fort Randolph have been taken there. A large number of negroes are constantly at work strengthening the fortifications.

There is a report, which is deemed reliable, that the gunboat fleet is coming up the river to attack our flotilla, and then will make a bold stroke for the possession of the Mississippi. On the reception of this report, a steamer was immediately dispatched to Island Number Ten, having on board gunners sufficient to man the batteries there.

Refugees report that a despotic censorship is enforced in all parts of the Southwest, and public prints dared to utter nothing derogatory to the Rebellion. They say that the Union men there are as *firm and loyal as ever, and rejoicing at the near approach of the Federal army.*

Union clubs meet nightly at Memphis, and are holding correspondence with similar clubs in nearly every large city of the South.

Gen. PRENTISS, and the other Federal prisoners, who had been at Memphis, *received marked attention from Union people.* He was taken to Tuscaloosa. Fort Harris, just above Memphis, has been overflowed by a crevasse, and much damage caused to the surrounding country.

The *Tribune's* Cairo dispatch says that rebel cavalry had appeared in considerable force on the river, twenty miles below Savanna, and a gunboat had been sent down the river to watch their movements. All the Tennessee River boats now carry brass pieces in their bows, and each side is also armed with a gun on the hurricane deck, to return any fire from guerrilla bands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Fredericksburgh Not Yet Occupied by our Forces—Large Rebel Force in the Vicinity—A Number of Prisoners Captured—Possibility of a Battle.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

I have just come in from Falmouth. Everything is as yet in *statu quo*. Fredericksburgh is not yet occupied by our troops. Yesterday the rebel pickets could be plainly seen on the hills a mile and a half back of the town. In company with another correspondent I spent the most of the day there, but the pickets didn't think us worth capturing. The sound of the church-going bell was not heard there, as two of the bells have been shipped to Richmond to be cast into cannon, and the other one is cracked.

The rebel cavalry descend into the town every night, and are rapidly forcing away the few Union men remaining. On Friday night they captured five of our soldiers who straggled over there. Gen. MCDOWELL, on his arrival at Falmouth on Monday, issued orders forbidding any visits to be interchanged between the shores, on any pretence whatever.

We have every reason to believe that the rebels are in force, not more than twelve miles from Fredericksburgh, and under command of Gen. SMITH. All accounts agree in estimating the number at between 10,000 and 13,000. No young men are to be seen at Fredericksburgh, all having gone with the Southern army.

Sixteen Confederate soldiers were brought in this evening from Fredericksburgh, members of different companies of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. Five of them were surprised in their beds night before last by a squad of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, six miles beyond Fredericksburgh. Our cavalry were informed of their whereabouts by a negro, who swam the Rappahannock to give the information, and led our soldiers to the house by a mountain path, enabling them to avoid the rebel pickets. The prisoners are all young, intelligent and educated, claiming to be gentlemen as well as rebels, and they state that the whole regiment is composed of similar material. Five of the prisoners were taken in a store in Falmouth, where they had gone for shelter from the rain. The others are deserters, who state that they were part of the force that fought behind the barricades at Falmouth on Friday night. They belonged to a cavalry regiment, which was to be reorganized into artillery, for which reason they deserted. The prisoners taken against their will are sullen and uncommunicative, and refuse to state where the enemy is or in what force, but the others give all the information they can, freely. It seems pretty certain that the rebels have a considerable force not far from Fredericksburgh, and hoped to induce us to occupy the town with a regiment or two, that they might sweep down and capture it. The exploit which gave us the rebel prisoners was well planned on the part of the New-Jersey Cavalry, and boldly executed.

It is quite possible that a battle may soon occur near the Rappahannock, but it is equally possible and probable that everything will remain quiet for a month. C. H. W.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

An Address to Minister Adams from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

A Rebel Privateer Reported in the China Seas.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm---Consols 93 7-8@94.

St. John, N. F., Monday, April 28.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool April 17, via Londonderry April 18, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained, which is five days later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on the 5th instant, arrived at Londondarry on the 16th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland March 29, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th instant. She broke her intermediate shaft on the 11th, but got a single engine to work on the 14th, and reached Liverpool with the South of Ireland.

The *Great Eastern* had been got off the Gridiron at Milford in safety, and steamed to her old moorings.

The *North American* experienced strong westerly winds up to the 21st, and a strong northwest gale on the 22d and 23d of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Mr. Adams, the American Minister, on the 16th, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union would be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife. The reply of Mr. Adams is described as having been very satisfactory to the deputation, but the *Times* thinks it indicates the policy of Northern politicians, which is to have liberty to deal, according to circumstances, with the Slavery question.

FRANCE.

The Prince de Joinville is about publishing a pamphlet on iron-plated frigates. His work, it is said, will present the subject under new aspects. He does not admit the invulnerability of the new vessels.

The Bourse was flat on the 16th, and lower.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government is taking steps to restore its credit, and had commissioned two leading firms ta London to put the whole of its funds on a basis satisfactory to British capitalists.

It is stated that the proceeds of the Moorish loan, raised in London, and which are payable to Spain, are likely to be retained in London, to meet the accruing dividends on Spanish stock, and pay for the steamers in course of construction in England.

GREECE.

Messages had reached the Government at Athens announcing that the garrison of Nauplia were breaking up. A great number of insurgent officers and soldiers have surrendered.

POLAND.

Twelve persons engaged in the late disturbances at the Warsaw Cathedral have been condemned to military service.

TURKEY.

An obstinate fight occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins near Nahrich. The latter were repulsed.

There was considerable loss on both sides.

INDIA.

Additional telegrams from Bombay, March 27th announced that Lord Elgin was installed viceroy of India March 13th.

Moses Ray had been hanged in front of the palace of Delhi.

A widespread Maharatta conspiracy had been discovered and suppressed at Hyderabad, in the Deccan.

Bhajee Juse, President of Scindia, had abolished the export duty on cotton in Gwalior.

CHINA.

Reuter's Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily News reports that a Confederate privateer in the China seas had been fallen in with by Her Majesty's ship *Plover* on the coast of Corea. If there at all, she must have been on the lookout for American ships outward bound, being in their passage by the Palaiau passage against the northeast monsoon. The correspondent says this is particularly unfortunate for American shipping, as the Federal Government has not a single war vessel of any description in these waters, except the *Sagamaw*, and she is rotten and useless.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Friday, April 18.

The political and general news is unimportant.

The question of armor-plated ships and floating batteries continues the prominent topic.

It is vaguely rumored that England has lately made a diplomatic recommendation to France in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Encouraging advices as to cotton growing in Jamaica and Peru have reached England.

The British Government has given preliminary notice to the Royal Mail Company, West India Line, ta terminate the existing mail contract at the expiration of the present term.

It is again questioned if the Emperor will go to the London Exhibition, and asserted that if he does, it will be strictly *incognito*.

Garibaldi has gone to Brescia. It is reported that his nomination as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards has been decided upon.

The Portuguese Government exempts from export duty for ten years all cotton produced in the Portuguese African possessions.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has appointed a Committee to consider a continual regency for Russia.

The Calcutta mails of March 8 were forwarded by the *Bremen* to New-York.

Commercial News by the North American.

Liverpool, Friday, April 18.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d. on American Cotton, and ⅛d.@⅛d. on other descriptions, with a buoyant market. The sales of the week were 60,000 bales, of which 20,000 were to speculators, and 12,500 to exporters. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12¼d.	Middling Mobiles	12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12d.	Fair Uplands	12¾d.
Fair Mobiles	12d.	Middling Uplands	12¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 390,000 bales, of which 126,500 bales are American.

State of Trade.—The Manchester advices are favorable. The market for cotton goods and yarns was active and tending upward.

Breadstuffs—The breadstuffs market is firm, with a small advancing tendency.

Provisions are quiet but steady.

London, Friday, April 18.

Consols for money, 93⅞@94; Illinois Central shares, 46½@47½ discount; Erie shares, 31@32.

The Funds continue steady, with scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank, and on the Stock Exchange short loans are offered at ⅛ cent. Gold continues to flow to the Bank, with no demand for export. There is nothing definite as yet as to the Russian loan, but it is asserted that the arrangements were concluded, not with the Barings, but with the Rothschilds.

MARKETS VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 17.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: No regular market on Tuesday, owing to the holidays. Flour firm, with an advance of 6d. on the week. American quoted 28s.@30s. Wheat firmer, and 1d.@2d. higher than last week; Red Western 10s. 3d.@11s. 3d.; Red Southern 11s. 6d.@11s. 8d.; White Western 11s. 9d.@12s. 10d. Corn still advancing; Mixed American 30s.; White 33s.@34s. 6d.

Provisions—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard active, at 42s. 6d.@44s. Tallow firmer; sales at 45s. 6d.

Rosins—Ashes tending upward; Pots 33s., Pearls 32s. Resin easier; common, 13s. 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Sugar heavy. Coffee, no sales. Rice dull. Cod Oil, very dull. Linseed Oil firmer, at 26s.

London, Wednesday, April 16.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Proclamation by Gov. Letcher—Guerrilla Warfare—What Shall be Done with the Assassins?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Wheeling, Friday, April 25, 1862.

I have before me a proclamation issued by ex-Gov. Letcher, published in the Harrisburgh *Register* of the 26th ult., calling for more troops, in which he uses this language.

"The loyal citizens of the West and Northwest, in counties not herein named, are earnestly invoked to form *guerrilla companies*, and strike, when least expected, once more for the State that gave them birth. With stern resolve and manly courage uphold the flag and the untarnished fame of the Old Dominion.

Scorn the misrule of traitors, who, with usurped authority, are desecrating our soil with a pollution worse than that of the direst enemy, and execute vengeance upon the foe who acknowledges and sustains their treason."

In obedience to this earnest invocation, many of the counties of Western Virginia are now infested with armed bands of these pests to society, the favored emissaries of the rebel Ex-Governor, who are only too delighted with this opportunity to engage in their favorite pursuit. Numbers of these men have been taken prisoners, some of them having Letcher's commissions in their pockets; and the question is, What shall be done with them?

The loyal and law-abiding citizens of the counties where they are taken feel that it is an outrage upon their rights and liberties to regard or treat them as prisoners of legitimate warfare. They know them to be outlaws and desperadoes, who ought to be dealt with in the most summary manner; and appeal to Gen. Fremont for his judicial or extra-judicial interposition to dispose of them as they deserve. Some of his officers, who have captured such marauders, telegraph to him: "These men ought to be hung—shall we hang them?" Some of them have been brought to these headquarters, and held as prisoners, while he has telegraphed to Washington for instructions, but obtains no response. His own promptings, we need not doubt, would lead him to adopt the course that would meet the wishes of the Union citizens whose interests it is supposed to be his duty to protect; but he must wait to be instructed by the President.

As showing the tone of feeling on this subject in Western Virginia, I would quote the proceedings of a public meeting in Mason County, (mouth of Kanawha,) on the 7th inst., embodying a preamble and divers resolutions. A part will serve to indicate the spirit of the whole:

"The loyal people of Mason County, in mass meeting assembled, after full discussion, do unanimously protest against releasing on bail, or otherwise, prominent rebels who have been indicted for treason or conspiracy against the Government of the United States, as unwise, and dangerous to the peace and safety of this community.

Having learned that certain rebel fugitives from this county are expected by their friends to return during the Spring or Summer, and believing from the disloyal and seditious conduct of the released traitors now among us, that the object of their return is to encourage the disloyal party to effect a more thorough organization, to commit depredations on peaceable citizens with impunity; and, knowing the persons referred to to be traitors to the Union and the State, and dangerous to the peace and quiet of the country, we regard it an imperative duty to adopt prompt and efficient measures to prevent their return, or, if they do return, to provide for their immediate arrest and imprisonment, &c."

Resolved, That no loyal citizen ought to bail a rebel, or directly or indirectly aid him in procuring his release on bail or otherwise. (This not to apply to lawyers retained to defend rebel prisoners.)

Resolved, That persons within this County who have, by writing, speaking or otherwise aided in establishing the usurped rebel Government, ought to be indicted in the Circuit Court of this County at its next term, whether previously indicted or not in the National court, and should not be bailed during the rebellion."

The foregoing would doubtless find ready indorsement in every County of Western Virginia, and if such be the public voice in respect to ordinary rebels, how much more severe must it be against banded incendiaries, thieves and assassins. I am told Gen. Fremont has intimated to the Government that such crimin als brought to his Department will be tried by Military Commission, and if found guilty will be shot. To this, I believe, he is yet without any response—either of approval or disapproval.

Confiscation of Slaves by Justice or Vindictiveness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I clip the following extract from your columns of the 24th:

"Another bill, authorizing the President to emancipate the slaves of rebel owners, was then discussed and tabled by a vote equally decided. It is evident the House hesitates to enter on this vindictive business."

You claim to be a loyal man. I believe you are, yet the last sentence of the above extract might be construed otherwise. Let us see. The Government is at war for its existence. Its foes are its own children. Those children do all in their power to destroy their parent. They have, among others, one peculiar source of strength that enables them to place more men under arms against the Government than they could, but for this source. It is proposed to deprive their rebellious children of this source of strength and place it on the side of the Government, and you style this proposition "vindictive." It is a new idea that in war a measure tending to weaken your enemy is vindictive. War means destruction. To destroy your enemy is not vindictive. If he has a vulnerable point you are bound, in justice to those who fight your battles, to assail him in that point, and doing so is not vindictive. The labor performed by the slaves of the rebels would have to be performed by their soldiers if their slaves were taken from them. This would weaken them just so much. In the rebel States there are slaves sufficient to do the work of as many white men as are now in the rebel army. Deprive these rebels of their slaves, and you destroy their armies, either by forcing them to become working producers, or by starvation arising from non-production. Either way destroys your enemy by lessening his strength. But, say you, the residents of the rebel States are not *all rebels*. Granted, still, that does not affect the proposition when proposes to take *only* the slaves of rebels. But, you ask, how will we discriminate between the rebels and those who are loyal? Thus: We will confiscate every slave in the rebellious States and invite them to come to our side. If it is found that in this general confiscation the slaves of really true and loyal men have been made free, we will pay for their ransom at a reasonable rate. But, say you, this is an interference with the rights of the States, as Slavery is a State institution, and not to be meddled with by the National or General Government. This might have been true to a certain extent *before* the rebellion, but as these States have, *as States*, rebelled against that General Government, they have by that act forfeited all the rights they had (as States) previous to such act, just as an individual criminal forfeits his personal rights under the law by a violation of the law made for the protection of all. You may tell me that a general confiscation of the slaves would, notwithstanding my proposed ransom money, work injury to particular persons. Possible; so does the punishment of the individual work the injury of disgrace to his family and friends. Yet our sympathy for such persons does not prevent us from meting out that justice required for the good of society. The few persons who might possibly be inconvenienced by a general confiscation of slaves stand to the entire Union as does the innocent members of a convict's family to the community. The misfortunes of neither growing out of consanguinity or accident of locality, should weigh nought against the interests of the great whole. Wa desire to end the rebellion. Will a general confiscation of slaves do this? Yes, for the reason given above. It will weaken the enemy. You say it is "vindictive." You do not say it is ineffacious—in fact, you admit its efficacy in referring it to the President for use as a war power, to be used in his discretion. Will it not be as "vindictive" when used by him as "a war power," as if used by him as the Executive of a Congressional resolve or enactment? If it will be efficacious when used by the President, why not let Congress request or require him to use it? Why spend three millions a day in prolonging a war which, according to your own showing, can be speedily ended? You say it is "vindictive" to end the war by the means proposed. Our enemies shoot our pickets from ambuscades, and when we propose to weaken him by taking away his main source of strength, you tell us it is vindictive. Our sons and brothers are killed by poisoned meats and drugged drinks, yet when we propose a way to end the war, and bring them to their homes, you tell us it is "vindictive."

Those rebels bury our dead martyrs with their faces downwards, looking towards that region to which their murderers will go, and when we propose to remove the living companions of these murdered ones beyond the reach of their barbarism, by depriving them of their great strength, we are told that it is "vindictive."

The skulls of our brave boys are made into drinking cups by the very rebels whose slaves we propose to confiscate, and when we say deprive them of the power to polish more skulls, we are accused of being "vindictive."

Good men, volunteering to uphold their country's flag, and pour out their blood like water in its defence, are Bull Run-ed and Ball's Bluff-ed to untimely graves; and when we suggest a mode of ending such wholesale murdering, we are called "vindictive."

Liberal citizens contribute freely to relieve the needs of families whose supporters are fighting our battles, and when we point a way to stop these drains on our charities, we are told we are "vindictive."

When loyal men from rebel States, like Pike, Maynard, Brownlow, and others, whose homes have been desolated, and their wives and daughters fearfully abused, call on us to adopt this remedy *for their protection*, we are told we are "vindictive!"

The slaves of these murdering rebels offer their services to our armies as guides, pilots and messengers, and when we propose to invite them to do more of this righteous work by an act of confiscation, we are met by the cry of vindictiveness. The only reliable information we have ever had of the rebels' condition has been furnished by the slaves of these rebels, and if we ask for more such help we are vindictive.

Had our Generals been less vindictive in returning these loyal black men to their white rebel masters, and more energetic in using the information they brought them, we should to-day be much nearer the end of the rebellion than we are.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that you have used the wrong word—instead of vindictive say justice, and you will be right.

Respectfully, &c., SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

[The above communication was referred to briefly in our editorial columns yesterday; but was inadvertently omitted.—Ed. Times.]

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mails Again—Theatrical Performances—Sentenced.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Thursday, March 27, 1862.

Where are our mails? For the past two weeks they have been like angels' visits and almost as welcome. The telegraph, too, has been silent for about ten days, owing, it is said, to storms and the fires of overland emigrants. With a daily mail once or twice a week and no telegrams, we remain almost in entire ignorance of the stirring events transpiring in the big world beyond the mountains. Our roads are good and the weather fine, but we hear of terrible storms below Laramie, horrible roads on the plains and in the mountains, and high water in every stream. From what the telegraph says, we shall expect not more than two mails per week for the next fortnight, from the East. When the roads gets sound, there will be some heavy arrears of newspapers to be pulled up. Westward, near Dry Creek Station, the creek is certainly not "dry," but the whole valley is reported a lake. Great exertions are making east and west, to pass the mail over the swollen streams by means of rafts. High water occurs hereabout annually during the first half of June. So, from this to that time, the mails may be somewhat irregular.

Although Spring work is pressing, Brigham's big theatre continues well filled twice a week. Indeed, the concern is a splendid success; for two hours before the curtain rises, the people are there, and in another hour the house is comfortably filled. One thing, there is no opposition; and another, there is no religious fear of theatres and theatricals in general. Brigham built the theatre, and all the patrician and plebeian blood of Mormondom alike patronize the institution. But the present season cannot continue long, though it will probably last till after the sitting of the new State Legislature next month, in order to give the country friends a chance to patronize. On Saturday and Wednesday last, "The Porter's Knot" was well acted and well received. A Sailor's Hornpipe and comic songs brought down the house. "An Object of Interest" followed, which did not prove very interesting, and went off very tamely.

The remainder of the persons engaged in the assault of Gov. Dawson, and the robbery of other passengers on the mail stage at Mountain Dell, near this city, have had their hearing before the Probate Court. John M. Luce is to pay a fine of $50, and to inhabit the Penitentiary for six months, for taking a coat, the property of Mr. Ely. Isaac Neibaur, concerned in the same transaction, must not see the outside of that building for fifteen months. Wilford Luce is sentenced for twelve months. His offence was carrying off some blankets, the property of Gov. Dawson and Mr. Martin, and also a beaver-skin robe, belonging to Mr. Martin. All the above offenders were also saddled with "costs."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 372, 216, 500, 457, 503, 504, 506, 507, 509, 510, 511, 512, 514, 185, 3, 385, 172½, 352, 353, 281.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5863, 5712, 6531, 6843, 7229, 7245, 7253, 7257, 7259, 7263, 7277, 7381, 7400, 7401, 7409, 7412, 7413, 7417, 7455, 7457, 7463, 7467, 7469, 7470, 7489, 7496, 7503, 7509, 7517. *Part II.*—Nos. 1860, 1450, 1948, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2130, 2138, 2140, 2142, 1974, 2146, 2154, 2156, 2159.

United States Circuit Court.—April 28.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—NEGLIGENCE.

Before Judge Smalley.

William Grosvenor vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for an injury to the plaintiff while being carried on the defendants' road. The plaintiff gave evidence to show the following facts: He took the cars at Jersey City on Sept. 1, 1860, to go to Newark. Some friends were with him, but there was not room for all of them in one car, and plaintiff and another went into the smoking car. When the car reached Centre-street, the conductor called out Newark, but the train did not come to a full stop. Plaintiff got off on the platform when his friend knocked on the window and told him that was the wrong station, and he then caught hold of the railing of the car to jump on again, the car being in motion, but could not get on, and was dragged some twenty feet when he felt and injured his foot. He was taken into the sitting-room and a doctor sent for, who, however, refused to do anything for his foot until the railroad doctor came. He was then sent on to New-York, went to the hospital, and was there nearly six months before he could walk even with crutches.

The defendants gave evidence to show that the conductor called out Centre-st., and that the cars were brought to a full stop, and stopped a minute or so, so that fifty or sixty passengers got off the cars at that station.

The Judge charged the jury, that to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict, they must find that the defendants were guilty of negligence, which, directly or indirectly, produced or increased the injury, and that the plaintiff was not guilty of any want of ordinary care and prudence, which directly contributed to the injury; that although the plaintiff's misconduct may have contributed remotely to the injury, yet, if the defendants' misconduct was the immediate cause of it, and, with the exercise of proper care and prudence, the Railroad Company might have prevented it, they cannot be excused, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

That the defendants are carriers of passengers to an almost immeasurable extent, and their business is of the highest importance to the community. They are, therefore bound to use the highest degree of care that a reasonable and prudent man would.

That what is the ordinary care which passengers are held to, must depend on the circumstances of each case.

That if the cars did not stop the usual time, that is good evidence to entitle the plaintiff to recover, if the accident was occasioned by such negligence; and on this he left the question of negligence to the jury, telling them if they found for the plaintiff they might take into consideration, on the question of damages, the plaintiff's pain, suffering and anxiety, the time lost and the expenses incurred by him, and the permanent injury to his foot.

Sealed verdict to-morrow.

For plaintiff, Mr. Marsh and Messrs. Dillaye and Richardson; for defendant, Mr. Van Winkle.

PATENT FOR REFRIGERATORS.

George C. Roberts vs. *Abraham Vanderbeck.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the assignee and owner of an improvement in refrigerators and refrigerating rooms, which was invented by D. W. C. Sandford, and is known as Sandford's Patent.

After the Jury was called, the defendant's council stated to the Court and Jury that having examined the patent he had come to the conclusion and had so advised his client that he had no defence to the action, and trust in consequence of the defendant's room being a small one, and of the fact that it was built for him without knowledge on his part that he was infringing a patent by having it built, the plaintiff had agreed to limit the damages to $250 and costs. The Jury, under the direction of the Court, then rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $250 damages.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff. W. J. A. Fullar and L. Abbott for defendant.

The Liquor Cases—A New View in Respect to the Sabbath.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Sutton.

The People of New-York vs. *James Charles Halpin.*—This action is one of those brought to recover the penalty imposed by the 21st section of the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857.

A stipulation was entered into, in open Court, by the respective counsel, and an order upon such stipulation entered, to the effect that the questions raised and exceptions taken in the cases of Peter Haynes and William H. Gerdes, should form part of the above entitled case, for the purpose of settling the questions raised on the trial.

The complaint alleged, that on the 2d day of August, 1857, (that day being Sunday,) the defendant did "unlawfully keep" intoxicating liquors, contrary to the provisions of the statute.

The answer denies the allegation in the complaint, and also avers that the complaint does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The cause was tried in June, 1859, before Judge Hilton and a jury, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $50, the penalty sought. The defendant appealed, and the cause now coming on for argument, the following points were elaborated on behalf of the appellants:

1. The statute under which the complaint in this action is framed, is a statute in derogation of the common law.

All lawful business, (except judicial,) may be transacted on Sunday.

The public exposure and sale of liquor, is lawful under our statute, as well as at common law.

"All acts are lawful on Sunday, that are not prohibited by statute."

2. All penal statutes that are in derogation of the common law, must be strictly construed.

3. The statute under which this action is brought is plain; there is no such ambiguity as will admit of argument as to its meaning.

The offance for which the penalty is imposed is not for keeping liquor on Sunday, but for publicly keeping it. The complaint is for publicly keeping, not for selling. There being no ambiguity in the statute, there is no room for "judicial construction." The words publicly and privately have a well defined, well settled meaning. There is no ground for cavil as to the signification of the term. The word publicly, means "openly, without concealment, as contradistinguished from privately."

The word privately, means "not openly, secret, particularly opposed to publicly."

Unless the Court come to the conclusion that the framers of the statute did not know the meaning of the word *publicly*, and that they have a right to assume they meant *privately*, there was no evidence in the case to be submitted to the jury.

If the object and intent of the statute was to impose the penalty on all who sold intoxicating liquor on Sunday, the word *publicly* would have been omitted.

It is evident that the object was to prevent the public keeping and exposure for sale on Sunday of intoxicating liquors.

This is evident from the wording of the section which creates the penalty—section 21.

4. Courts have no right to extend the meaning of any penal statute, beyond the plain import of the language, in order to meet the exigencies of any case or class of cases. The intent of the Legislature must be collected from the words of the statute.

5. This is not an action under the act to suppress intemperance, &c. It is a mere police regulation; its object being to prevent the public exposure and sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, to check open and public traffic, and prevent the violation of the order and the solemnity of the day.

Under the act to suppress intemperance (passed subsequent to the Police act,) a penalty is imposed for selling or giving away intoxicating liquor on Sunday. What necessity for this if the other was intended to prevent the sale under all circumstances. It is well known as a matter of history that the Metropolitan Police law met with great opposition.

It was frequently amended after the original draft, and was finally passed after many of the harsh features had been modified.

6. The section for the violation of which this action is brought, is, in its legal effect, like that prohibiting the sale of goods on Sunday.

7. There was no evidence of "public keeping intoxicating liquor" on the day alleged in the complaint, on the contrary, the evidence of the plaintiff and defendant showed clearly, that liquor was not *publicly* kept, but *privately* kept, as privately as it was possible, under the circumstances, to keep it.

And for these reasons the motion to dismiss the complaint should have been granted.

Numerous other points were argued with the above, but they were mainly in respect to the ruling of the Court on the trial below, and the exceptions taken thereto.

District Attorney for the people; M. V. B. Wilcoxson and James M. Smith for the defendant.

The Hackley Injunction Modified.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—In this case the Court now so modified the injunction order as to permit Anthony S. Hope to receive any moneys due or to become due on the contract; but all moneys not necessary to pay the laborers and sub-contractors to be retained in Hope's hands until the decision of the motion for an injunction and receiver.

It is stated that a settlement of the matter is nearly effected.

Mandamus Will Lie to Compel the Mayor to Countersign a Warrant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Baker vs. *George Opayke.*—This case was stated in the Times of March 28, when decision was reserved.

The relator asked that the Mayor be compelled to countersign a warrant for his pay, for printing a number of volumes of the City Charter, with Kent's notes, (of which much has been stated,) and the question was, whether the writ of *mandamus* would lie for such a purpose.

The Court now decided that the writ must issue, and order was entered accordingly.

Jersey Judgments and the New-York Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Charles B. Macy vs. *Robert B. Colman et al.*—This was an action to recover nearly $5,000, the amount of certain promissory notes, made in 1855 by the defendants, who at that time were the proprietors of the Astor House, in this City. The defance set up was that the notes had been paid, and that a judgment had been obtained in New-Jersey against the defendants, for the same cause of action.

Verdict for plaintiff for $5,343 10.

Chas. Mathews for plaintiff; Davelin & Miller for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Clerke.

The Citizens' Bank vs. *Thap*—Motion denied, without costs.

Low et als. vs. *Graydon et als.*—Order settled.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.—Application denied without costs.

Mowbray vs. *Kelley et al.*—Report confirmed, and exceptions overruled, without costs.

Hoffman vs. *Vostrond et al.*—Motion granted.

Bromel vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Huggins et al. vs. *Fanshawe et al.*—Motion granted.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—Order settled modifying injunction.

The People ex rel. Baker vs. *Opayke.*—Peremptory *mandamus* must issue.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Patterson vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company: Patterson* vs. *Patterson; Piquatt* vs. *Meyer, J. P. Z.; Brown* vs. *Atkin; Platt et al.* vs. *Wells, Prest, &c.; Phillips* vs. *Werder; Grifoke et al.* vs. *Seymore et al.*—Order granted in these cases.

Before Justice Robertson

Stein vs. *Kelly.*—Order granted.

SPECIAL TERM

Before Justice Sutherland.

Hoyt vs. *Sheldon, executor, &c., The Long Island Railroad Company et al., Noel, &c., vs. Habirshaw, House* vs. *Miller.*—Order granted in these cases.

Clinton, Jr., vs. *Evans.*—Order of reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

McCormick vs. *Collins.*—Motion for new trial on minutes denied. See opinion.

Hill vs. *Graham.*—Costs allowed. See opinion.

Foley vs. *McKenna.*—Motion denied.

Rappell vs. *Walberg.*—Writ on inquiry ordered.

Katz vs. *Blumenthal.*—Bail insufficient; new bail to be given in five days.

Gillen vs. *Campbell.*—Finding settled.

Wolfkiel vs. *Mason.*—Motion denied. See opinion.

Baker vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted.

Day vs. *Day.*—Plaintiff to pay $50 counsel fee and $3 per week alimony. $50 to be paid in twenty days.

Rhodes vs. *Hennessy.*—Take order to show cause.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—April 28, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	94¾	50 Pac. M. S. Co	105⅝
2,000 do	94⅞	250 do	105¾
40,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	95	50 do	105⅞
20,000 do	95⅛	50 do	b30 105¾
5,000 do	s30 95⅛	100 do	106
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	93	210 N. Y. Central R	83¾
W. loan ½ y'rly	91¾	25 do	87
30,000 U. S. 6s '74 Cou.	87¾	100 do	s30 83¾
1,100 Tr. 7-10 Bc. N'ts	100¾	250 do	b30 83¾
2,000 U. S. 1 Y'r Certf.	98¾	50 do	83¾
70,000 do	98¾	50 do	s30 83¾
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	100	50 Harlem R	12
1,000 Ill. opn. bds., '72	90	400 Erie R. Pref	b30 61¾
12,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	56	100 do	s10 61¾
7,000 do	56½	100 do	61¾
10,000 do	s30 56	50 M. S. & N. Ind.	61¾
20,000 Missouri State 6s	49¾	50 Panama Railroad	124
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	s10 89¾	150 Ill. Cen. Scrip	59¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	20 do	59¾
5,000 N. Y. Central 7s	103	100 do	b30 59¾
3,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	94	250 do	59¾
5,000 do	s30 94	50 do	59¾
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	88	100 do	s30 59¾
500 Mich. So. 2d mtg	74½	50 do	s30 59¾
550 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87	100 do	b10 59¾
6,500 do	87¾	100 do	s10 59¾
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	80	300 Galena & Chica'o R.	67¾
5,400 do	b30 80¾	50 do	b30 67¾
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	52	555 Clev. & Toledo R.	42
7,000 Clev. & Tol. R. b	87	400 do	b30 42
18 Merchants' Bank	96	100 do	s30 41¾
5 Bk of Commerce	98¾	200 do	41¾
38,500 American Gold	101¾	100 do	b10 41¾
5,000 do	s10 101¾	100 do	41¾
25,000 do	s15 101¾	100 do	s30 41¾
10,000 do	s30 101¾	250 Chi. & R. Is. R.	b30 64¼
15,000 do	b60 101¾	100 do	s30 64¼
10 Mich. S. & N. Ind	22	100 Chi. Bur. & Quincy	91

Second Board.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95¼	100 Erie R.	37¾
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	95	200 do	b30 37¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '61, Oreg.		100 do	37¾
W. L'n ⅜ yearly	94¾	11 Erie R. Pref	58¾
18,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	56¾	100 Erie R. 2d M.	39¾
5,000 do	b10 56¾	50 Harlem R. Pref'd	39¾
7,000 Mo. State 6s	49¾	20 do	39
5,000 do	s60 49¾	50 do	44¾
4,000 do	49¾	150 Mich. Cent. R.	84¾
10,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '63	94¾	150 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	29
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	69	325 Panama Railroad	124
10,000 do	69¾	100 do	b60 124½
5,000 Cl. & T. S. F. B.	b30 67¾	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip	60¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	92¾	50 do	60
10,000 Amer. Gold	101¾	25 do	b30 60
15,000 do	101¾	300 Clove. & Tol. R.	s30 43¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co	s60 106¾	650 do	42¾
110 do	106	50 do	43¼

Monday, April 28—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 26, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 19:

Increase in Loans	$2,016,562
Increase in Specie	626,416
Increase in Circulation	53,908
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	6,716,095

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 27, 1861.	April 19, 1862.	April 26, 1862.
Capital	$59,307,000	$59,051,000	$59,051,000
Loans	124,617,154	122,070,263	125,086,825
Specie	28,991,663	24,671,508	25,297,944
Circulation	8,840,476	8,064,663	8,118,571
Gross Deposits	114,613,562	114,100,902	122,630,223
Exchanged	17,824,803	18,921,562	20,732,788
Undrawn	96,788,759	95,179,340	101,897,435
In Sub-Treasury	10,773,000	7,523,847	12,342,752

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows a very large increase in the line of deposits. The average increase is far below the actual gain. The sum on deposit on Saturday at close of the week, was $105,623,000, whereas the average line of the week is $101,897,000. There is another moderate gain on the Specie line, and an increase of $2,000,000 in Loans and Discounts. The market for money to-day opens at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call, and 6½@6 ₩ cent. for prime short discounts. The offerings from lenders are very large, and the suplus unemployed begins to find its way into the U. S. Stocks and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, all of which took a fresh rise to-day. the Coupon Stock of 1881 risiug to 96 ₩ cent. as against 94¾ on Saturday. The Exchange market for the Boston mail opens at 112½ ₩ cent. on London, and $5 05 on Paris. No important business has yet taken place. The price of Gold is firm at 101¾@101¾ ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange in the forenoon responded to the good news from New-Orleans on the Government Securities, but on other descriptions the change from Saturday's market was not important until the afternoon Board, when nearly the whole list was buoyant, with a further rise in Government Stocks to 95¾@96 ₩ cent., the price finally closing 95¾ ₩ cent. The demand for Tennessee 6 ₩ cents improved to 56¾@56½ ₩ cent., and for Missouris to 49¾@50 ₩ cent. On the Railway shares, New-York Central advanced to 83⅜@83½ ₩ cent.; Erie, 36¾@37 ₩ cent.; Toledo, 42½@43 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central, 59¾@60; Rock Island, 54½@54 ₩ cent.; and Galena, 67½@67¾ ₩ cent. These quotations were maintained to the close of the dealings, outside the Board, at 4½ o'clock. There was much firmness of feeling in the general market, without any very heavy speculative demand on particular Stocks. The Government 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 were offered at 96 at the close. The Treasury Bonds, on the Street, were 100¾@101 ₩ cent.; the 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of 1863, 98¼@98⅝.

The following are the bids in-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	93	Bank of the Republic	99
Merchants'	95	Bank of N. America	93
Mechanics'	103	Hanover	77¾
Union	95	Metropolitan	98¾
America	104	People's	80
North River	75	East River	62
Tradesmen's	92	Shoe and Leather	95
Merchants'

...land, 6in. 6d. cattle, and ... Cheese, 72s. ... Tallow, 38s. 6d. ... Wool, 2s. ... Grain, ... Flour, 23s. 6d. ... Beef, 4s. 6d. ... Pork, 3s. 2d. ... Bacon, 3s. 6d. ... Butter and Cheese, 46s.; Hops, 4d. ... Lard Oil, 22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 36s. 6d.; Tobacco, 20s. ... hhd.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 28.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State 6s, 85; Morris Canal, 41; Reading Railroad, 43; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Exchange on New-York at par.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st Day of April to the 26th Day of April, 1862.

Men, 56; Women, 59; Boys, 56; Girls, 46.....Total, 217.
Adults, 179; Children, 38; Males, 104; Females, 133; Colored Persons, 10.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	2	Fever, scarlet	26
Apoplexy	6	Fever, typhoid	9
Bleeding of the Lungs	1	Fever, Typhus	1
Bleeding of the Nose	1	Whooping Cough	2
Bleeding of the Stomach	1	Inflammation of bowels	14
Bleeding of the Uterus	1	Inflammation of brain	6
Bleeding of the Vessels	1	Inflammation of kidneys	1
Bleeding of the Womb	1	Inflammation of liver	3
Bleeding, Internal	3	Inflammation of lungs	34
Bleeding, Unknown	1	Inflammation of stomach	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Inflammation of throat	4
Cholera Morbus	1	Inflammation of womb	2
Colic	1	Jaundice	1
Congestion of the Brain	3	Measles	3
Congestion of the Lungs	1	Pleurisy	1
Congestion of the Liver	1	Small-pox	12
Convulsions	3	Teething	3
Dysentery	1	Total	163

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Heart, disease of, Valvular	2
Abscess, brain	1	Marasmus, adult	3
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	2	Marasmus, infantile	21
Asthma	1	Mortification	1
Cancer, breast	1	Palsy	2
Cancer, stomach	1	Polypus	1
Consumption	77	Rupture of blood-vessel	1
Debility, adult	6	Rupture of umbilicus	1
Debility, infantile	1	Scurvy	1
Diabetes	1	Softening of the brain	2
Dropsy	4	Spine, disease of	1
Dropsy in the chest	2	Tumor	1
Dropsy in the head	12	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Enlargement of the heart	1	Total	162
Enlargement of the liver	1		
Heart, disease of			

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Lues Venerea	2
Burned or scalded	1	Old age	6
Casualties by railroad	1	Premature birth	7
Delirium Tremens	3	Suffocation, accidental	1
Drowned	1		
Intemperance	6	Total	33
Killed or murdered	1		

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	9	Premature birth	7
Brain and nerves	41	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	48
Generative organs	7	Uncertain seat and general fevers	54
Heart, and blood vessels	23	Violence, &c	6
Lungs, throat, &c	133		
Old age	8		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	43	Total	377

AGES.

Under 1 year	83	25 to 30 years	25
1 to 2 years	33	30 to 40 years	50
2 to 3 years	23	40 to 50 years	27
3 to 4 years	13	50 to 60 years	20
4 to 5 years	8	60 to 70 years	13
5 to 15 years	22	70 to 80 years	11
15 to 20 years	4	80 to 90 years	0
20 to 25 years	7	90 to 100 years	2
		Unknown	1
Total	316		377

NATIVITIES.

British America	4	Prussia	1
China	1	Scotland	1
England	6	Sweden	1
France	1	United States	282
Germany	31	Wales	2
Ireland	77		
Total	377		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black'll Island	10	Lunatic Asylum, B. Isl'd	1
Bellevue Hospital	11	Lunatic Asy'm, Bloom'le	1
City Hospital	5	Randall's Isl. N. Hosp'l	7
City Prison	1	St. Luke's Hospital	1
Colored Home Hospital	3	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Colored Orphan Asylum	1	Small-pox Hospital	2
Island Hospital	6	Ward's Is. Emg. Hospital	6
Total	49		

WARDS.

1	8	12	14
2	1	13	12
3	11	14	19
4	18	15	9
5	15	16	21
6	19	17	45
7	15	18	23
8	14	19	29
9	14	21	25
10	23	22	16
Total			377

(Signed,) DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending April 20, 1861.....422 Dec. 45
Week ending April 21, 1862—
From acute disease.....218
From chronic disease.....146
From external causes, &c.....33— 395
Week ending April 26, 1862—
From acute disease.....162
From chronic disease.....162
From external causes, &c.....13— 377
Decrease this Week.....18
Children of native parents.....20
Children of foreign parents.....150

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending April 29, 1861.....86
Week ending April 28, 1862.....49
Decrease this week.....37

The number of interments in Potter's field compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending April 29, 1861.....69
Week ending April 28, 1862.....51
Decrease this week.....18

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, &c., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

To Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector.

SIR: The following is a schedule of the work of this Bureau in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending April 28, 1862.

Respectfully submitted, THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

	No.
Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	187
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	149
Nuisances abated, under notice	200
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	220
Loads of night soil removed from the City limits	1,120
Dead horses removed from the City limits	52
Dead cows removed from the City limits	1
Dead goats removed from the City limits	111
Dead hogs removed from the City limits	112
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	87
Number of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	573

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC., SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Beef	317	Fish	7,670
Veal	2,314	Tripe	200
Mutton	280	Cheese	90

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 16
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Bernuda	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 28
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
North American	New-York	Southampton	May 10
Arabia	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Canada	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
Kedar	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Saxonia	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Hansa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departures of European Mails.

The mail for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 12½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

[illegible] mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 12 M.
[illegible] mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] (Old Line Express) at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] mails close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands, daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS
AND SACQUES,
INCLUDING THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 28,
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF
RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
ALSO AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now opened their
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are offering the balance of their
BAREGE ROBES,
At $3, $4 and $5,
Original price, $8, $10 and $12.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT MACY'S,

SPECIALTIES.

Is now opening,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE,
at 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. and 4s.
Full line LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, all qualities; also, full line CHILDREN'S HOSE.
Every variety of LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, PARIS SILK MITTS, &c., &c.

SPECIALTIES.

Now opening
100 Ps. FINE BRILLIANT at 12½, usual price 25. Splendid LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Full stock of every variety of MUSLINS, BOOK, SWISS, &c.; also, CHECKED CAMBRICS.
Full stock of LADIES' MADE UP UNDER CLOTHING; also, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S do., SACQUES, APRONS, &c., &c.

SPECIALTIES.

Full stock of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Full stock of RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
Full variety of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PLAIN and FANCY STRAWS, LATEST PARIS SHAPES.

SPECIALTIES.

NOW OPENING full stock of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the VERY BEST STYLES.

SPECIALTIES.

Full stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, DRESS BRAIDS, COMBS, NEEDLES, PINS, SPOOL COTTON, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SPECIALTIES.

Now opening in addition to our celebrated ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES, at 63c. a pair.
LADIES' LONG LADIES' QUARTER-LONG 2-BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES, every Spring shade, best quality, at 75c. and $1, a pair; usual price $1.25 a pair.
Ladies will find our stock FULL of the most DESIRABLE goods in the market, in every department, at VERY LOW PRICES!!

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

A POSITIVE SACRIFICE.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
100,000 YARDS OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
From 5c. to 25c. per yard.

13,000 yards Labellas, at 5c.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, wool filling, 5½c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, broché figure, 9c.
12,000 yards Barege Anglais, printed, very pretty, 10c.
10,000 yards Check Mozambiques, 9c.
11,000 yards Check Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 2d.
10,000 yards gray mixed Poil de Chevre, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
10,000 yards gray Mozambiques, 1s. 3d.
7,000 yards gray Poplins, 1s. 6d.
6,500 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, 1s. 6d.
6,560 yards Stripe and Check Mozambiques, 1s. 6d.
6,000 yards high colors Plaid Mozambiques, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
6,000 yards Check Silk Mixture Mozambiques, 2s.
1 case Monrning Lawns, 10c.
2 cases Monrning Challies and Delaines, 1s.
1 case Mourning Delaines, 1s. 3d.
Besides a splendid variety of all the latest styles in dress goods, cheaper than in any other house in the City.
Ladies can rest assured that this advertisement is no humbug, that the goods are really bargains, and that the prices quoted above are not more that fifty cents on the dollar in many cases, and in no case are the goods marked at anything like their full value.
ALSO,
10 cases English Madder Prints, almost equal to French in style and printing, and very handsoma, at 1s. a yard.
W. R. ROBERTS, No. 252 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name over the door. No connection with any other store.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
NOW OPEN,
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND FABRIC INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.
Also, a large assortment of
ENGLISH MELTON WALKING SACQUES,
IN REAL DRABS AND MODES, now as fashionable, at $3, $4 and $5 each.
Also, a superb assortment of SILK GARMENTS, made up in LYONS TAFFETA, GROS D'RHINES, ARMURES, &c., &c., at very low prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
AN
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.
HAYT & KARR,
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS.
MADAME S. PINCHON
will open on
MONDAY, April 28,
an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,
which have been received
per last steamer.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

SPECIAL SALE.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
I have just purchased the entire balance of an importer's stock of BLACK SILKS, for cash, at a large discount, and will offer on MONDAY some SPECIAL BARGAINS. We have all widths, from 22 to 36 inches wide, from 62½ cents up.
LADIES will please note the above, and call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, (near Houston-st.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST, A SMALL [illegible] containing [illegible] and some small change. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible] between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. [illegible] No. 23 West 20th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY LAST, between Dr. Bellows' Church, 4th-av., and West 22d-st., a TURCOISE PAVE-LEAF BROOCH. The finder will be paid the above reward on delivering the same to S. HAMMOND & CO., No. 44 Merchants' Exchange.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 64 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., top stairs.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHING BOARD DURing confinement can find everything requisite, together with comforts and medical attention in a physician's family. House with all improvements, delightfully located. Within a few minutes of the City by rail or vessel. Family small and agreeable. Address Dr. HENRY, Station C Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR On the second floor, with bedroom attached, to let either furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family; as another room can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements; location west side, below Bleecker; terms $4 each per week; late dinners; also, a small room for one; price $3 50. Address WEEKS, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT Rooms to let with breakfast and tea, in a private family. References exchanged. At No. 16 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a strictly private family, by applying at No. 26a West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would let, with board, the entire second floor of their house, consisting of three rooms and three large pantries, also a large back parlor. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SIngle gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, can get such accommodations, at a moderate price, in a first-class house near Wall-st. ferry. No moving at May. Call at No. 28 Garden-st.

PLAIN BOARD—AT A MODERATE PRICE, CAN be obtained for a family not exceeding five persons, at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, about 40 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. No other boarders taken. For particulars, address A. B., Box No. 466, New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—Now undergoing important alterations and improvements, will be completed in a few days; rooms single or en suite can be secured on application at any time during the day. Location convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small quiet family, (own house,) for two gentlemen; no boarders, no children; pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby [illegible]. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 209 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av., an elegantly furnished front room and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and his wife; also, one or two rooms to single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—BETWEEN UNION square and 5th-av.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, in suites or single, to gentlemen, without board: house has all the modern improvements; second story, consisting of four rooms, all connecting.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires a furnished room with a private family with partial board, in the immediate vicinity of Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address A. M., Box No. 72 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Clinton Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also grassy lawn walks and other improvements of the grounds. A stable, &c. Terms to suit the times. Apply to those who have early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 237 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Coolidge, No. 256 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 281 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Lydecker, Custom-house.

A SUMMER HOME.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, can find a delightful Summer home with a private family having a beautiful residence on the banks of the Hudson. The surroundings are unsurpassed, 1 hour from Chambers-st. Would like to arrange to board from May to November, or as desired. Address VILLA, Box No. 239 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR boarders, or a family of children, will be received by a small, private family, having no children; house large and commodious, pleasantly located, with large shaded yards; sixty miles from New-York City, and of convenient access by New-York and Erie Road. References exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 123, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS—Families and single gentlemen desiring board for the Summer, will find superior accommodations at the above place. The house is large, splendid garden, fruit trees, and stabling; the scenery is unsurpassed, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 University-place, corner 9th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near Tarrytown, will take a very few boarders; the place combines the advantages of a modern house with farm, large garden, &c., attached. Location high, healthy and very pleasant; accommodations for horses. Address immediately, S., Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, Mrs. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Readest.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION
will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—The Fairfield House will be ready for company May 1, 1862. To those who desire a pleasant and quiet Summer resort, it has long been acknowledged that Fairfield is without a rival on the New-England shore. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shore of Long Island Sound, and about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Fairfield House is fitted up in modern style, furnished in the best manner, lighted with gas, and in all of its appointments specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS ASHLAND Hall, at West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. It is surrounded with trees, and possesses all the attractions of a delightful country home. Terms reasonable. Refers to J. Andrus, No. 46 Murray-st.; J. W. Newton, No. 17 Murray-st., New-York, or No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town of the United States to sell J. KOHLER'S new improved method for cutting ladies' dresses, boys' clothing, shirts, &c., secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars, inquire at J. KOHLER'S office, No. 461 Canal-st., or address, inclosing three cent postage stamp, J. KOHLER & CO., No. 461 Canal-st., N. Y.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale: also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO MACHINISTS.—ANY PARTY, OF MODerate means, and having a machine-shop unemployed, that can be used in the manufacture of a Revolver Pistol of acknowledged merit, or parts of it, and desirous of employing it advantageously, may address T., Box No. 2,585 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, an old stand, doing a good trade, the present owner having recently obtained two patents which require too much of his time for out-door business; will sell cheap and give a lease for a number of years to a competent man. Call this day at No. 30 Allen-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTY HAVING $5,000 or $10,000 wishes to place that amount in a good business or firm where steady employment can be found, would prefer to a firm. Address C. J. V., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $200 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET No. 89 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and [illegible] complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of [illegible]COMBE, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

WOODS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine rods, to be delivered in Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and Magazines, at the STOCKWELL [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.	House No. 107 East 27th-st.
Store No. 26 Cedar-st.	House No. 21 Clinton-place.
Store No. 309½ 4th-av.	House No. 111 East 30th-st.
House No. 145 East 50th-st.	A part of No. 125 East 39th-st.
House No. 63 East 50th-st.	Part of No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 100 East 13th-st.	Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. 255 Greene-st.	House No. 6 Charlton-st.
Basement No. 346 3d-av.	Coal-yard No. 68 Wooster-st.
House No. 114 East 34th-st.	First floor No. 346 3d-av.
House No. 153 West 24th-st.	House No. 160 West 26th-st.
House No. 95 East 29th-st.	House, &c., cor. 30th-st. 1st-av.
House No. 579 2d-av.	House & stable 105 E. 33d-st.

Apply at No. 182 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 65 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water in 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon: must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—NO. 16 WEST 54TH-STREET.—HOUSE very desirable; brown front; location unsurpassed, 6 doors from 5th-av., convenient to 6th-av. cars, and so near the great Central Park that City conveniences are most happily blended with rural joys and country air. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 21 Abingdon-square.

$150—TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES, COURT-yard, verandah fronts; rent $150. Also, to lease, lots for five or ten years, on 51st, 52d, 53d sts. and 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs; rent $60 a year. A large number already leased and built, on a lease of five or ten years. Inquire of Gen. STRIKER, or his agent, 52d-st., near 11th-av.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story mastic-front house, with basement, No. 199 Washington-st., corner Bank; its location is very central, and within a few minutes' walk of the depot; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 386 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements: to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

A HOUSE, AND PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Nos. 185, 205 and 209 East 19th-st.; upper part of No. 201 do.; also No. 109 St. Marks-place; rents, $300, $360, and $660, with modern improvements and in good order. 3-story, high stoops. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, hot tubs, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lots, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist wheels, &c. Good yard, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 220 South-st.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur slip, Water and Front sts., being 150 feet by 140; also well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 373 South-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 21 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 63 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—THE THIRD-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop house, full size, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the Episcopal Seminary, between 9th and 10th avs.; has all the modern improvements; rent $650; formerly rented for $1,000. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT OF NO. 177 Chatham-square, running through to New Bowery; suitable for store purposes; has an excellent entrance front and rear; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at Atlantic Savings Bank.

TO LET—ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 4th-av., 2 brick cottages; rent, $260 and $250; well calculated for small, genteel families; they are close by stages and cars. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 184 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 8th-av.; rent $500. Also, second floor of No. 184 West 22d-st.; rent $225. Also, workshops, between 7th and 8th avs., in 36th-st. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brown stone house, in complete order, No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant: the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN D. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 12 rooms, gas, bath, and all the modern improvements; rent, $550. Apply to MIDDLEBROOK, No. 149 East 16th-st. or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

129 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, TO LET—With pier glasses, cornices and chandeliers, now being painted and put in beautiful cond

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACBETH, OR FIRST OF DAY.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

PALACE GARDEN—34th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—HOWES'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $50,000 NUTT—GIGANTIC GIANTESS, LIVING WHALE, &c., &c. AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' Scenic DIORAMA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news of the capture of New-Orleans is fully confirmed this morning, in official dispatches from Fortress Monroe. Our dispatches also give some few additional particulars from the rebels relative to the captnre, which appears to be accepted as a fixed fact, and has spread the utmost consternation throughout the South. In connection with these dispatches, we publish a number of letters from our special correspondent accompanying the great Mortar Fleet, giving highly interesting details of all the preliminary movements of our forces, up to the time of the attack upon Forts Jackson and Philip. It will be seen from these letters that the labor of preparation has been a gigantic one, and that the difficulties overcome would have been to a less determined people insurmountable.

News from Norfolk, received at Fortress Monroe, indicates that the greatest excitement exists there, caused by fears of an attack from Gen. BURNSIDE—fears enhanced, of course, by the knowledge that New-Orleans is now in possession of the National forces. Nearly all the troops, it is stated, had been sent from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk to South Mills, the scene of the recent engagement, to repel an expected advance in that direction. It was expected that the *Merrimac* would yesterday undertake to pass up the York River, to destroy our shipping there, and wonderful stories are told of the preparations made on board of her for combating and overcoming the *Monitor*. Steel beaks are said to have been prepared, with a view to boarding her, and tightening her turret so as to prevent its revolution. The *Merrimac's* prow is also said to have been lengthened to twelve feet, and steel pointed. Dispatches from Fortress Monroe, yesterday, make no mention of the rebel ironclad, and it is likely the proposed enterprise is abandoned.

We learn from Gen. BANKS' headquarters that on Saturday afternoon the National pickets, stationed eight miles from Harrisonburgh, on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of JACKSON'S rear guard, and driven back, with a loss of one killed and three wounded. Our reserve and a section of a battery then advanced and repulsed the enemy, who lost several men in the encounter. JACKSON'S forces, as stated yesterday, are mainly encamped near the east bank of the Shenandoah, and the bridge over the river is strongly picketed by him, and underlaid with inflammable material, ready for ignition on the approach of our troops.

The news from the Department of the Rappahannock is important. Our forces have not yet occupied Fredericksburgh, but stay in Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river. Information recently received renders it pretty certain that there is a large rebel force in the neighborhood, ready to dispute Gen. McDOWELL'S progress toward Richmond. Report places this force under the command of Gen. G. W. SMITH.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides*, in course of construction at Kensington, near Philadelphia, is rapidly approaching completion. All the plates are on, and but little calking remains to be done. Workmen are now engaged in placing the ways under her, and the dock leading from the yard to the river is being dug out for the launch, which will take place some time this week. She cannot be launched on the 1st of May, as was originally intended, as the tide on that day would not suit the operations of the workmen.

The Junction Iron Work's in Paterson, N. J., are at work forging the rudder-post of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*. It is to be 34 feet long and 8 in diameter. The rudder proper will be about 20 feet 6 inches in length and about six feet wide in the largest part. It is nearly semielliptic in form, and is supported by threo bracca forged on to the shaft, and also on to the rim frame-work of the rudder-plate. The braces and frame-work are all seven inches thick, and some ten inches wide. The entire weight will be some six or seven tons. Upon this frame-work the rudder-plates will be riveted, the whole making a job proof against injury by cannon-shot or shell.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the number and ages of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Petitions were presented from tobacco manufacturers, asking for a reduction of the proposed tax on tobacco. A bill relative to the organization of the Signal Department of the army was indefinitely postponed. The Secretary of War was requested to inquire into the condition of the Harper's Ferry Armory, and whether it is expedient to restore it. A bill was introduced to prevent the importation of adulterated liquors by providing a punishment therefor. The resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, relative to the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase and the slaves were referred to the Military Committee. Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill for the more convenient enforcement of the laws, etc., was passed. The Senate soon afterward went into executive session, and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Special Committee on the bills relating to confiscation. The Secretary of War was requested to transmit to the House copies of the reports of the commanders of regiments, brigades and divisions engaged in the battle of Shiloh. The Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of punishing all contractors guilty of defrauding the Government by penalties similar to those for grand larceny. A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate relative to the Reciprocity Treaty, and authorizing the President to give the necessary notice for terminating the present treaty. Mr. RICHARDSON asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution making [illegible] relative to distinguished foreign officers, [illegible] asked to take commissions in our [illegible] bill to prevent and punish polygamy [illegible] reported back from the Committee [illegible] Consideration of the [illegible] Committee on Government Contracts was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 17th, and Londonderry on the 18th inst. The political news is not of much importance. A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had waited upon Minister ADAMS, and presented an address, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union will be founded upon the abolition of the true cause of strife. Mr. ADAMS' reply is said to have been satisfactory to the deputation. Cotton was buoyant and ⅛d.@⅛d. higher for American. The sales of the week were 90,000 bales, and on Friday 12,000 bales. The advance on other descriptions was ⅛d.@⅛d. Breadstuffs closed firm, and with a still advancing tendency. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed at 93⅛@94 for money.

Under dets of Washington, April 25, Secretary CHASE made glad the hearts of Cincinnatians by telegraphing as follows to Capt. DICKINSON, United States Quartermaster: "A million of dollers will be immediately remitted to you, to enable you to meet all your indebtedness to the 1st of January, in money, and within a week en additional sum sufficient to meet the whole indebtedness for January."

Gen. ALFRED BECKLEY, of Raleigh County, who has been confined in Wheeling, Va., for several days, was sent to Camp Chase on Friday last, by Maj. DARR, to be disposed of as the authorities may determine. Gen. BECKLEY was at one time quite an active Militia General in Raleigh and Fayette Counties, and was a man of distinction and influence. He mustered the militia under the secession flag, and is said to have done considerable harm. Recently, however, he announced his determination to become a loyal citizen, and accordingly reported himself to the National authorities, but for some reason or other our officers were afraid to trust him. Gen. BECKLEY, it is said, is a graduate of West Point, and served thirteen years in the United States army.

Lieut.-Gov. PALSLEY, Adj.-Gen. SAMUELS and Col. CROTHERS returned to Wheeling, Va., on Saturday, from a trip into the Valley of Virginia, where they have been organizing County Courts under the restored Government of the State. They organized Courts at Martinsburgh, Winchester and Berkley Springs. In Jefferson and Clark the people were pretty much all sympathizers with the rebels, and gave the officers so little encouragement that no attempt was made to restore the civil authority.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, M. C. for the Albany District, has advanced $100,000 to the paymaster at Watervliet Arsenal, for the purpose of paying the operatives at that establishment, (who have not received any money from the Government for five months,) a portion of their wages for that time.

The Board of Aldermen last evening unanimously passed resolutions of condolence with the family of R. T. COMPTON, a well-known citizen, formerly President of the Board, recently deceased. A resolution was adopted making the Committee on National Affairs a Joint Committee. The Board accepted an invitation to attend at the opening of the Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in Lexington-avenue, May 2. The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of the tax-levy. During the session a number of personalities took place between Alderman GENET and Alderman DAYTON, each applying somewhat opprobious epithets to the other. They shook hands, however, after the adjournment. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in passing the bills for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD, yesterday, modified the injunction in the HACKLEY contract matter, so as to permit ANTHONY S. HOPE to receive the money due, or to become due on the contract, and to pay the laborers, subcontractors, &c. The surplus he is to keep until the decision of the motion for injunction. In the same branch, the same Justice ordered that a peremptory *mandamus* issue to Mayor OPDYKE, compelling him to countersign a warrant for the peyment of a claim of CHARLES W. BAKER, for printing copies of the City Charter with KENT'S notes. At General Term of the Common Pleas, the old liquor cases were argued on appeal.

The Stock Market rose 1½ ₱ cent. on Government Securities yesterday, on the good news from New-Orleans. The Railway list also rose, but not in the same proportion. The heaviest business of the Street is now done in the Government Stocks, and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, and a very confident speculation is going forward for higher prices as the season advances. Exchange, 112½; Gold, 101¾ ₱ cent.

Flour opened heavily, yesterday, under the influence of large receipts, but the favorable news by the *North American* encouraged shippers to purchase more freely, and the market closed steady. Wheat and Corn were in moderate request, at somewhat unsettled prices. Provisions attracted more attention, in view of the advices from New-Orleans; and holders of hog products, especially Pork, exhibited increased firmness. Cotton was quite irregular, pending the receipt of more definite accounts of the capture of the principal shipping port of the South. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky, Metals, and Naval Stores. No very important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

COTTON COMING NORTH.—One notable consequence of the complete success thus far of the plan for the thorough reduction of the rebellion, is that cotton is beginning to pass, in no small quantities, directly from the hands of the Southern planter into those of the Northern merchant. We learn from a cotton buyer who has just returned from Tennessee, that the small planters there have not only not destroyed any part of their crops, but have no notion of doing anything of the kind. Our informant saw many of this class, and found most of them violent Secessionists; but a goodly minority were loyal men, putting their country first and then State after. Some of the Union men had brothers and sons in the rebel army; and *vice versa*. But he found that wherever there was most ignorance, most bluster and most whisky, there was least regard for the Union, and the greatest expression of hatred of the Yankees. On one point, however, rebels and loyal men were unanimous;—they were all ready to sell their cotton, and to take United States Treasury notes for it. Devotion to "the cause of the South"—the euphemism for Slavery—seemed in no case to be an impediment to the driving of a good bargain. From various individuals our informant bought several hundred bales of cotton; and he can be but one of many who have visited Tennessee within the last six weeks on a like errand.

In these facts we see, hardly less than in the steady advance of the National arms, the sure indications of that returning unity, or, as some folk call it, reconstruction of the Union, which in certain quarters has been declared impossible. The people of the States whose soil is restored to the National dominion will at first yield only what their interests or their necessities compel them to yield. They will find, next, that they have been deceived, and that Union means peace, prosperity, and liberty, as Disunion proved to be war, want, and oppression. The course of events, if victory still follows the flag, is inevitable. Let the harbors, the forts, the chief railway stations and post-offices in the Slave States fall into the hands of the Government, as they are rapidly doing, and the restoration of peace on the basis of a guarantee of the constitutional rights of all citizens, is inevitable. There will be some irritation and some complications, but none which cannot be allayed by firm and gentle treatment, or which cannot be disentangled by patient and conscientious devotion to the interests of the whole nation. Time, and that of comparatively not very long duration, will bring about a firmer and better Union than existed before between all parts of the country. Secession will not vanish utterly and instantly from our political horizon; but it will become the distinctive dogma of a political party at the South, being to us what Young Englandism or Ireland-for-the-Irish is to the British people. Having assumed this position, it will, unless our affairs are administered with a lack of sagacity which we cannot anticipate, gradually lose all its vigor and its venom, assume some new and harmless form, and be absorbed in the general mass of political motives which influence the affairs of the whole nation.

The Capture of New-Orleans—Its Effect Abroad.

We have been at some trouble on this side of the Atlantic, to startle the indifference with which the progress of our arms is regarded on the other. Our efforts have thus far proved successful. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Island Ten, Roanoke and Newbern, the occupation of Nashville and Huntsville, have been so many events which, with our better knowledge here, we have been able to appreciate [at their full significance, but which in England, and to some extent in France, have failed to attract that notice and receive the appreciation which they have certainly deserved. If we have demanded a recognition of the fighting qualities exhibited by our volunteers, it is because the army has been treated in Europe as an undisciplined rabble, incapable of the achievements of regulars, and frightfully subject to panic fears. If we have sought fair appreciation of the material advances made in restoring the Southern States to the Union, it is only because public opinion in Europe has decided a restoration of the Union to be impossible, and knowing the contrary, and possessing, to prove it, the hard facts of battles won and territory recovered, we have not unnaturally sought to make this testimony exert a proper effect upon transatlantic prejudice.

In the capture of New-Orleans, we have at last a bit of evidence to which the most obstinate prepossession can hardly close its eyes. New-Orleans is the main outlet to the principal cotton-growing region of the world. All that Europe wants to set the wheels of its industry in renewed motion it can obtain here. The blockade ended, the port in the custody of the National Government, its Custom-house reopened, and ample protection afforded to the transactions of commerce, it cannot be otherwise than that the efflux of the momentous staple will begin at once, the producing classes gladly clutching the unaccustomed gold the broker has to offer them. The only doubt attending the matter is based upon the assumed reluctance of the rebels to deal with the loyal merchant. But there is no ground for supposing this reluctance, if it exist, to be insurmountable. There is the best reason for believing the monied and commercial classes of New-Orleans to be entirely in sympathy with the cause of the Union. It is known, through channels of perfect authenticity, that the news of the surrender of Island Number Ten emboldened the Unionists of New-Orleans to declare themselves, and to promise that upon the appearance of a Union force sufficiently strong to defend the city against a return of the rebels, they would instantly surrender the place. The wealth of the city is in Union hands. The merchants and bankers have advanced largely on the crop, and with our gunboats to open and protect communication up the Mississippi and Red Rivers, it will not be long before the planters will be sending in their crops so as to obtain the balances in their favor, and sell the stocks still uncovered by advances. These foreshadowings, which are authorized by information in our possession, are no less authorized by the unerring laws of trade and the instincts of human nature. Whatever sacrifices the planters might make to promote a cause having some promise of success, the spirit of self-sacrifice will certainly desert them as soon as it becomes manifestly profitless, and this manifestation is clear enough just now to enlighten the most obtuse apprehension. The planter will think twice before he will offer up to the idol of treason, beaten and helpless as it is, a holocaust of his cotton and sugar.

New-Orleans is no barren acquisition. It is the key of the broadest and most productive valley in the world. But for the artificial channels opened by Northern skill, it would be the outlet of food enough to feed, and cotton enough to clothe, the race. It still remains the outlet of cotton without limit, and sugar enough to supply the North; and, repossessed by the National authority, it will presently resume the full activity of its trade. In this point of view, therefore, the capture of the city will be fully appreciated in Europe. Not only will the skill and gallantry of our sailors be fitly applauded, but it will be seen that the plans of the National Government take a practical direction; that where it is important to find Union sentiment in the South, it is found; and that the capacity of the rebels for protracting the war is approaching its end. And as these are the only matters in regard to which the opinions of Europe concern—us, we may safely leave the rest to the reproof of chance.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONSCRIPTION.—The last act of the rebel Congress was to order a sweeping conscription. Simultaneously, the National Government ordered a cessation of voluntary enlistments. The one drives the people to arms at the point of the bayonet; the other has to shut the door upon the throng who insist on serving the country. No illustration of the relative strength of the parties to the struggle could be more instructive.

But this is by no means the striking phase of the matter. Never before in the history of revolutions has the side claiming to be popular resorted to conscriptions to fill its army. Men have always hastened, so long as men there were, to occupy the gaps in the ranks, which death or damage may have made; and have found it well to die, if need were, to repel the oppressor and gain independence. The rebel cause is the first departure from these precedents. Does not the peculiarity suggest suspicion that the Southern revolution is less popular than oligarchic?—that the masses are reluctant participators?—that if we search deeply, and make sure what agency compulsion and terror have had in recruiting the rebel army, we shall find the knot of daring conspirators, who head the movement, its only volunteers? Conscription is the implement of despots. It surely has no place in the warfare of free and united peoples.

REST FOR CAPT. FOOTE.—There is no naval officer whose services the country can so ill afford to lose as those of the gallant Commander of the Western flotilla, Commodore FOOTE. His exploits on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, whether we consider the science with which they were planned, the daring with which they were executed, or the vastness of the consequences flowing from them, rank among the foremost achievements of the campaign, and have justly won for him the gratitude of the nation. On these very grounds, it is to be hoped that the Navy Department will not defer acceding to the request for a temporary relief from the care and responsibility of active service, which the wound received by Commodore FOOTE has compelled him to put in. Of late his ankle, injured in the Donelson fight, has, we hear, become greatly swollen and exceedingly painful, and he ascends the deck of his flagship with extreme difficulty. He is also much worn, and is suffering from general debility, and the surgeon reports that until he has complete rest and freedom from care, he cannot hope for recovery. It is true that Commodore FOOTE does not ask to be relieved on personal grounds. His life, he says, is at the service of his country. But his country needs his service too much to afford to imperil its loss. Already we have lost one officer in another arm of the service from a similar cause. LANDER, the bravest of the brave, fell a victim to a neglected wound. He desired to be recalled, but, like FOOTE, the Government did not see how his services could be spared; and the drain on the vital powers caused by the arduous duties of an active campaign, aggravated his wound, and carried him to his grave. The Navy Department has so far considered the case of Commodore FOOTE as to send him out an efficient assistant in the person of Capt. DAVIS. But this is not enough. He needs entire exemption from duty for a season. And it will be good economy in the Government to allow him this, for there is much yet remaining for the gallant sailor to do; and the whole country will pray that he may soon be restored to perfect health, to push on the good work and lead up the numerous tributaries of the Mississippi the conquering flotilla before which rebellion disappears.

IS BEAUREGARD AT CORINTH?—No one will be surprised at hearing of the evacuation of Corinth. Two or three rumors to the effect that BEAUREGARD has already departed are current, the probable forerunners of the truth. With the seizure of New-Orleans the possession of the Mississippi is transferred to the National forces. The Arkansas and the Red River are at the mercy of our gunboats, and Federal transports can land Federal troops wherever they are wanted. BEAUREGARD is thus hemmed in on the North, the East and the West; his supplies and communications cut off; and he has the alternative of retreating upon Memphis or Mobile, or of fighting under desperate conditions an enemy greatly his superior in strength and discipline. The news that our flotilla had passed Fort Jackson was doubtless carried to him on Thursday last. On Friday he must have known of the immediate proximity to the city of the Union forces, and of the abandonment of all thought of defence on the part of the inhabitants. The significance of this news was distinct. The source upon which he chiefly relied for supplies and reinforcements was lost to him. The enemy, in what force he knew not, might from that direction assail his rear; the river was in hostile hands, and even at Memphis he might find FOOTE and FARRAGUT effecting a junction, in order to bombard that much-fearing city. In these circumstances, we may well imagine the rebel General to be grievously beset, and sollicitous to find less crowded quarters. Jackson, Miss., is named as the position selected for another stand. The probabilities, however, are, that when Corinth is left, some point on the railroad to Mobile will be the next halting-place, the rebel chief naturally desiring to reach the system of railroads by which he may rejoin the rebel army in the Atlantic States. Separated from that, and from his base at New-Orleans, he is certainly lost.

THE POINT IN DISPUTE.—The *Tribune*, of yesterday morning, denies to Gen. MCCLELLAN the credit of planning the great series of victories which have steadily driven the rebel forces from all their chosen strongholds, because, forsooth, "he does not direct the movements of the rebel Generals." Of course he does not, except in the way of compelling them to fight the National forces with almost a certainty of being beaten, or retreat before them; which has been done pretty effectually. Did any General ever direct the movements of his enemy in any other way? But in another article the *Tribune*, coming again to judgment upon matters military, says, "We consider the wide dispersion of our forces a mistake." This touches the very point at issue between the *Tribune* and Gen. MCCLELLAN. If the General—we mean the army General—has dispersed our forces for the purpose of drawing them together upon the insurgents, and the consequence is victory all along the line, then to him will be the honor; but if defeat, then the *Tribune* may throw up it's cap.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Skirmishing with Ashby's Rear Guard—The Position of Jackson's Forces—Affairs at Harrisonburgh, &c.

HARRISONBURGH, Sunday, April 27.

Yesterday afternoon the pickets of Col. DONNALLY'S Brigade, stationed eight miles hence on the Gordonsville Road, were attacked by a large force of ASHBY'S rear guard, and driven back. One man named ISAAC ZELLY, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed, and three others wounded. The reserve of the Forty-sixth and a section of Hancock's Battery then advanced and repulsed the enemy, who retreated to a wood, where they left their dead and wounded in their very midst, but a wagon was soon gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded.

Owing to the horrible state of the roads between the town and DONNELLY'S encampment and the impossibility of forwarding him supplies, DONNELLY has been ordered to take up a new position nearer the town, until the roads get in a better condition.

JACKSON'S forces are mainly encamped near the east bank of the Shenandoah. The bridge over the river is strongly picketed by him, and is underlaid with inflammable material ready to be ignited on the approach of our troops.

Capt. BOWEN, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, is performing the duty of Provost Marshal in the town. The orderly deportment of our troops is convincing proof to the population that our object is but a mission of peace, and the secession leaders have been guilty of gross misrepresentation and duplicity towards them.

All the churches whose pastors are not in the secession army open to-day, and the town wears the appearance of a Northern country Sabbath.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the State Department Relative to Privateers.

Proposals for the Manufacture of Arms.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

A large mass of correspondence has accumulated in relation to insurgent vessels at foreign ports, and particularly between the United States and Great Britain.

In a dispatch to our Minister to Freoce, Mr. DAYTON, Feb. 20, Mr. SEWARD expresses the hope that such new regulation will be adopted by the British Government as will reassure the merchants and seamen who are so justly annoyed by the presence of pirates in European waters; adding, in the late complications of our affairs with Europe, we could only remonstrate with the British Government against the shelter allowed to depredators upon our commerce, and send out such of our vessels as we could spare for its protection.

Secretary of Legation PERRY, under date of Jan. 4 last, acquaints Mr. SEWARD of the *Sumter* just casting anchor at Cadiz. Mr. SEWARD, in reply Jan. 31, says the President is favorably impressed with the promptness with which the Spanish Government apply the principles of the Royal proclamation in the case of the *Sumter*, and the American citizens whom she carried into Cadiz as prisoners, namely, restoring them to the protection of our flag. He asks, why shall not Spain, emulous of a new, magnificent and glorious career, seize the preeminence of being the first of meritime Powers to retrace the hasty step of last June and close her ports against those who are exasperated against their own Government, because it will not lend itself to their own evil aggressive designs against Spain and their war against human nature.

Mr. SEWARD, in another dispatch to Secretary PERRY, Feb. 24 last, says:

"The President expects that those States which have as we think, so unwisely recognized the insurgents, will, in view of the events which have occurred here, indicating the decline of the insurrection, reconsider their decisions, and cheerfully resume their former attitude toward the Government and people of the United States. Representations in all material respects similar to these will be made by us to other maritime and commercial Powers."

Mr. SEWARD, writing to Minister WEBB, at Rio Janerio, November 13, speaks of the privateer *Sumter* having been admitted into the port of Maranham, and receiving coals and provisions therein, and directs him to lose no time in calling attention to the subject, and inform His Majesty's Government that the shelter and supply of pirates, as the *Sumter* is in the ports of Brazil, is deemed an unfriendly act by this Government, and to ask that such measures be taken with regard to the case as will make the Governor of Maranham sensible of His Majesty's displeasure, and prevent a recurrence of such injuries to the United States hereafter.

Mr. WEBB, in response to Mr. SEWARD, says:

"The Foreign Office assumed the ground that no breach of neutrality had been committed, and felt back upon the absurdity first invented by the Governor of Maranham, namely, that the *Sumter* is a man-of-war. Brazil, it appears, recognized in the Southern States the rights and duties of belligerents in conformity with the laws of nations; and Mr. WEBB is informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he confounds the recognition of a fact, and of the rights of belligerents, as the recognition of independence and sovereignty in behalf of the territory in rebellion."

Mr. SEWARD, under date of March 18, does not affect to conceal that this decision seems to him to be inconsistent with the very friendly relations which have heretofore existed between Brazil and the United States, and is, therefore, in a high degree, unsatisfactory.

The Government of Brazil, in the course of the correspondence, declares its friendship for the United States, and fervently hopes the civil war will soon be brought to a termination.

Mr. SEWARD to Minister PIKE, Feb. 27 last, instructs him to lose no time in calling attention to the subject of insurgent piratical American vessels seeking shelter in the ports of the Netherlands and her colonies. If you cannot, he says, obtain a decree excluding them altogether, it is thought the Government will have no hesitation in restoring the restrictive policy which was adopted under the representation of its foreign affairs by Baron VON SENDEN.

Mr. SEWARD adds in conclusion:

This domestic war has been protracted long enough. It is the interest of humanity it should be closed as speedily as possible. It would be well to an end to-morrow if the European States should clearly announce that expectations of favor from them must be renounced.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

Proposals will be received by Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, chief of the Ordnance Department, until the evening of the 15th of May next, for manufacturing in the United States, for the Government, within one year from that date, the following description of arms, viz: Springfield rifled muskets, model of 1855; Harper's Ferry rifles, with sword bayonets and steel scabbards, model of 1855; breech-loading carbines for cavalry; revolver pistols, army size; sabres for light cavalry; non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords, with steel scabbards; steel scabbards for rifled musket bayonets. The proposals will state:

For muskets and rifles, the price for twenty thousand of either, and the reduction proposed per gun for each additional ten to twenty thousand.

For revolvers and carbines, the kind proposed and the price for five thousand, and reduction per pistol or carbine for each additional five to twenty thousand.

For sabres, swords and scabbards, the price of each of the prescribed patterns to the number of 5,000, and also for each additional 5,000 to 20,000.

All the fire-arms are to be furnished with the requisite appendages, the rifled muskets are to be in all respects identical with that manufactured at the United States Armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and are to interchange with it and each other in all their parts. Each of the other kind of fire-arms must also interchange in the same manner. The material for these arms must be of the very best quality, and no malleable iron parts will be allowed to be used. All the articles must be subject to the inspection prescribed by the ordnance regulations. Proposals must state the name of the establishment making the offer, the number and date of the first delivery, and rate of delivery monthly thereafter. Failure to deliver at a specified time, or any attempt to introduce malleable iron or other inferior material into the work, will subject the whole number of arms contracted for to forfeiture, at the option of the Department, which reserves to itself the right to reject any bid, and will consider none made through any agent, broker or party other than the regular manufacturers.

Arms are now being offered the Government in

[illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF WAR has requested Gen. WILSON and Mr. BLAIR, Chairman of the Military Committees of the two Houses, to proceed to the front and investigate the causes of the surprise at Pittsburg Landing. It is understood that both gentlemen decline to interfere in the matter, except under a request legitimately before them in the way of their Congressional duties.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED, ETC.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed a large number of military nominations, including the following named to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers:

Col. MAX WEBER, of New-York; George S. Greene, of the Sixtieth New-York Regiment; Col. John C. Caldwell, of the Eleventh Maine Regiment; Col. Truman Seymour, of the Fifth Artillery; Col. Isaac P. Rodman, Fourth Rhode Island Regiment; H. Bohlen, of Pennsylvania; Paymaster Henry Prince, of the United States Army; Capt. Quincey A. Gilmore, of the Corps of Engineers; Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General; George D. Bayard, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; Col. Thomas L. Crittenden, of a Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; Col. Alvin P. Hovey, Wm. P. Benton, Jeremiah C. Sullivan, James C. Veatch and Pleasant A. Hackleman, the last four of Indiana.

DANIEL HOLMES, of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed as Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

The following appointments were made to-day by the Navy Department:

Henry O. Porter, of Washington, Acting Paymaster, ordered to Port Royal, S. C.

George A. Smith, Acting Paymaster at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Charles C. Banker, of Nantucket; John S. Gordon, of Seaport, Me.; and James F. Alcorn, of Boston, Acting Paymasters, and ordered to Charlestown Navy-yard.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

Numerous Desertions from the Enemy.

Forwardness of the Preparations for the Grand Attack.

OUR YORKTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERTERS—STORY OF THE ADJUTANT OF A MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT—ADORNING THE CAMPS.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, }
NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., Friday, April 25, 1862. }

Yesterday, no less than six deserters from the enemy, were conducted to headquarters, and the daily average for the past week will not fall far short of that number. A very important case of this kind occurred a few days ago, when a gentlemanly appearing person approached the pickets, and after giving the usual friendly intimations, expressed a desire to be led to the Commanding-General's quarters, where he was subsequently taken. He here stated that he was Adjutant of a Mississippi regiment, but, having little confidence in the justice of rebellion, and fully aware of the overwhelming defeats that continually attended rebel efforts, he determined to give his comrades the slip, postponing the time only sufficiently long to enable him to get full and accurate information of everything that might be of benefit to our army. He also stated that several officers who had asked permission to abandon the rebel works had been put under arrest by order of Gen. MAGRUDER.

A prisoner is now and then captured by our guard, but the information obtained from them is, with five exceptions, meagre and unsatisfactory. The appearance of rebel soldiers has been often described that it would be superfluous to dwell upon it here. Suffice it to say, that the same coarse, ill-fitting garments, worn-out shoes, uncombed hair, and sullen, dejected looks that were remarked of prisoners taken at an early stage of the rebellion, still continue to be the chief characteristics of prisoners taken at this later day.

It would be almost cruel, after the extravagant pains taken by our Generals and Colonels in decorating their respective headquarters, to fail to acknowledge a due appreciation of the beautiful effect produced. Shades, arennes, bowers and arbors formed of pines and evergreens exquisitely mingled and intertwined, may be seen in nearly every camp. At the headquarters of the Division Commander this rural adornment has been profusely employed, and is made an exceedingly attractive feature. The headquarters of Gen. BUTTERFIELD are completely encircled with transplanted pines, and much ingenuity has been exhibited in the construction of an avenue of the same material. In fact, all the principal headquarters have been made to present a most inviting appearance.

Between the hours of 11 and 12 last night no less than four heavy shot were exchanged with the enemy, but this is such a common occurrence that the mere mention of it is almost superfluous.

I hope in a few days to be able to record some brilliant army movements.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

REBEL BOASTS—REPORTED STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Five more rebel deserters came over from the enemy yesterday, and were escorted to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters. One of them states that the rebel army at Yorktown is 100,000 strong, and, to use his own words, "are preparing to give us h—l." He belonged to the Sixth Alabama Regiment, which, he says, numbers 1,700 men. Their term of enlistment expires in seven days, and beyond that time they are determined not to fight.

His appearance was anything but prepossessing. A shabby drab sack overcoat, slouched felt hat, ragged vest, pants and boots completed his dress. He was stationed on picket night before last, and early next morning ran over to our outposts and delivered himself up, rifle, pistol, bowie-knife and all. The Irishmen in the enemy's ranks, he reports, are regarded with well-grounded suspicion, and will show but a faint disposition to fight us.

So intense is the fear which the practice of our sharpshooters has infused into the enemy, that in many of their batteries they seldom dare approach their guns to reply to our firing, and negroes are employed, in many instances, to load the pieces; and they, too, are shot down as fast as they present themselves in an exposed position.

The enemy employ all sorts of missiles, and many hitherto unknown in modern warfare. Yesterday, I was shown a common musket-ball, in which were inserted three tenpenny nails—or, rather, the nails were set in in casting the ball. It was found within the lines of the camp, and probably had been among the contents of one of the enemy's bombs, many of which are filled with miscellaneous materials of destruction.

Another deserter from one of the Georgia regiments reports the enemy's right wing to number [illegible] thousand men. He made good his escape during the exchange of dead and wounded with the [illegible] and Sixth Vermont Regiments, who were the victims of the skirmish of the —th. He was a Vermonter, and during the exchange recognized from conversation among acquaintances whom he had known in [illegible]

[illegible] against troops bearing the green [illegible] says they caught a glimpse of the flag of [illegible] side, and since that time have [illegible] determination never to fire a shot where that [illegible]

It is reported in official positions here that [illegible] been received from Warwick, reporting the [illegible] of a Colonel and Major belonging [illegible] York Regiment, near that place, under peculiar circumstances. It appears, from the dispatch, that a demonstration was made by the rebels upon [illegible] across a day or two since, and on reaching there [illegible] firing a gun or making [illegible]

...ENT.

...OF ALDERMEN.

...Monday, April 28, 1862.

...John T. Henry, Esq., President, Alder... Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Day... Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Fro... and Genet.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Boole, Alderman Froment was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petition of J. B. Tobit, to print the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway, to be relieved from an assessment for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Petition of owners of property to have the culvert repaired at the corner of Seventy-second-street and Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, for a drill-room.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Petition of property owners, to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of property owners, to have Croton mains laid in East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Whereupon Alderman Froment offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to lay Croton mains in East Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of the Northwestern Dispensary for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of John Nugent to place a watering-trough in front of his premises corner Ninth-avenue and Forty-third-street.

Prayer of the petitioner granted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of J. D. Moore to be paid money illegally withheld for flagging One Hundred and Twenty-first-street between Third-avenue and North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition granite stone cutters of the City, that the work for the great reservoir may be done in the City.

Which was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition to have vacant lots in Thirtieth-street near Second-avenue, fenced in and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Petition of Patrick Masterson to be refunded money paid on illegal assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Dayton—

Petition of Hugh McFarlane and others, doing business on Beaver-street, to have Beaver-street paved with trap-block pavements.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to have sewer extended at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hall—

Petition of property owners to have Canal-street [illegible] Broadway regulated, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Emery—

Petition of property owners as to the improvement of [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition to alter the name of Greene-street, between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, to Winthrop-place.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of occupants of stands in the Jefferson Market for a new roof to the country market, and other necessary repairs.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By the same—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in Washington-street, forty-five feet from Bank-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Application for a sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Remonstrance against building a sewer in Grand-street, between Ridge and Sheriff streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resignation of Richard C. Fallows, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas Hyslop be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, for the City and County of New-York; in place of Richard C. Fallows, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Remonstrance against stopping work on Fifty-seventh-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the northerly sidewalk of West Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, flagged the whole width of the sidewalk.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to fence the vacant lots on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Dennis Hanlon to erect a water-trough at the southeast corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Thomas Hearn have permission to erect a water-trough in front of premises No. 449 Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Genet—

Whereas, The painful intelligence of the decease of Richard T. Compton, Esq., has been received by this Common Council, and it is both fitting and proper the Board of Aldermen, a legislative body of which, during the years 1851 and 1852, he was a most useful, prominent and influential member, and over whose deliberations he presided with marked ability, impartiality and efficiency during the years 1852 and 1853, should give expression to their feelings of sorrow for one who, in private life, was so universally beloved and esteemed for his manly virtues, and who in public life, particularly as the representative of the Eighth Ward of the City, in the Board of Aldermen, for a period of four years, had endeared himself to all with whom he was associated, by his urbanity, integrity, ability and fidelity, fully justifying the hope that he has merited and received the Divine commendation of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Common Council having heard, with feelings of undigned regret, of the decease of Richard T. Compton, Esq., and we deeply sympathize with the [illegible] relatives and the immediate family at the decease and we tender them our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the vacant lots, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Broadway to the [illegible] be regulated and graded forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is [illegible] directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Foreman of Engine Company No. 36, for the [illegible] of $75, being for funeral expenses of the late [illegible] who was killed in the late naval engagement [illegible] Roads, while acting as Assistant Engineer on the gunboat *Whitehall*, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur,) that the standing Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen be, and they are hereby constituted a Joint Committee.

Alderman Dayton moved to lay the same over.

Which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Froment—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—11.

Alderman Boole called the previous question.

Which was ordered.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, the same was adopted as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—5.

Alderman Farley moved that the same be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening. Alderman Dayton objected.

Whereupon the motion of Alderman Farley was adopted on division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to [illegible] & Johnston to continue the work of manufacturing [illegible] for the use of the United States Government, on the premises heretofore known as Columbia [illegible] at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, [illegible] resolution or by-law of the Corporation of the City of New-York to the contrary notwithstanding, and that permission is hereby granted to be revoked by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The enemy are daily increasing in the vicinity of Yorktown, Va., [illegible] and the public safety requires the services of every citizen of the Union and the public suppression of the enemy at this time, and must necessarily result from the numbers engaged and the animus of the combatants in fearful loss of life; and,

Whereas, In the army of the Union now investing Yorktown is concerned nearly if not quite all the volunteer regiments from this City, consisting of representatives of all classes of our citizens; and as it is incumbent upon the City authorities to make provision (as has generously been done) for the wants of the wives and families of the volunteers, while absent from their homes, so also should provision be made for furnishing a final resting-place for the remains of the citizens of this Metropolis who may have lost their lives in upholding the honor of this City in battling for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of the Government transmitted to us by our fathers; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to select a suitable location in one of the cemeteries in the vicinity of this City, to be procured and set apart exclusively as a burial-place for the remains of such of the volunteers from the City of New-York as shall have lost their lives in fighting for the suppression of the present rebellion of the Southern States against the Government of the United States; the ground so to be selected to be placed at the disposal of the relatives or friends of such deceased soldiers, without any fee or compensation; and be it further

Resolved, That the said Committee also inquire into and report upon the propriety of providing a suitable building, large, well ventilated and commodious, to be used as an Asylum Hospital and Home for such of the volunteers from this City as may be permanently disabled, to such a degree as to be totally incapacitated from obtaining a livelihood for themselves or families while in the service of the General Government, the building and all incidental expenses to be provided and paid for at the expense of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to be under the management and direction of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Frear—

Whereas, The fund known as the "Union Defense Fund of the City of New-York," created by ordinance of the Common Council, adopted December sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for the purpose of making provision for the support of the families of volunteers from this City, is exhausted, and in consequence much privation and suffering are produced amongst the families of our soldiers, now so nobly vindicating the honor of our common country against domestic traitors; and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of the authorities of this City to make provision for the maintenance of those depending upon the labor of the volunteers from this City, now absent in defence of the Union of the States, more especially so, as by the provisions of section one of the ordinance approved April twenty-third, the City impliedly takes it upon itself to provide for the families of volunteers, and great numbers volunteered in consequence, firmly believing that, in their absence, ample provision would be made by those in authority for their "loved ones at home;" be it therefore

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and is hereby adopted:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS CITY SERVING IN THE DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of rendering such aid or support as may be necessary to the families of soldiers from the City, as are now, or may hereafter volunteer or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller shall act as the Treasurer of the fund, and the money herein appropriated shall be deposited in the City Treasury. The Treasurer shall appoint one and only one Special District of the City, who shall disburse the funds to those entitled to relief in the Wards, and only to the residents of the Wards in the respective Senatorial Districts.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the City of New-York, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the dates thereof.

SEC. 5. For the payment of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurer shall pay only such orders as have the signatures of a majority of the members of the Ward Committees in their respective districts, consisting of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and citizens formerly appointed by the Union Defence Committee; which Committees shall be the same as those now existing in the several Wards. And any vacancies that may occur in the said Ward Committees shall be filled by the remaining members thereof.

SEC. 7. The maximum weekly allowance shall be two dollars for each head of a family, five cents for the oldest child, and fifty cents each for every additional child; said amount to be paid weekly—providing not more than four dollars is paid to any one family.

SEC. 8. All applicants for relief must reside and have been residents in the City prior to May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. Relief shall only be afforded to the families of such soldiers as are, at the date of the application for aid, mustered into the service of the Government, and at the seat of war, and shall only be given to the wives, children and aged or widowed mothers of the soldiers on whom they depend for support.

SEC. 9. All applicants to the Ward Committees shall produce a certificate from the Colonel of the regiment or the Captain of the company to which the soldier belongs, that the relative is a member of the regiment, and the affidavit of the applicant may be taken by the Ward Committee, the members of which are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oath for that purpose. And it is further stipulated and understood, that no payments shall be made to the families of commissioned officers.

SEC. 10. In cases where the soldier has no wife living, the eldest child shall be considered the head of the family.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, whose duty it shall be to visit and investigate such applications as may be referred to him by the Ward Committee, and who shall receive remuneration at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee shall be allowed for rent, gas, stationery, and other necessary expenses, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.)

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of the amount disbursed during the preceding month, to the Common Council of the City of New-York.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurers shall discover that the holder of any ticket or order for relief is not entitled to the allowance therein named, he shall refuse further payment thereon, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reason for his action. If no payments have been made on a ticket, he shall return the same to the Committee.

By the same—

Resolved, That four additional lamps be placed in Seventh-avenue, on the side of the State Arsenal, the lamps to be of extra size.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first-street and Fifty-second-street, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, approved by the Mayor October 6, 1860, be and it is hereby amended so as to read "In First-avenue from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said Avenue from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, with a lateral branch in Fifty-first-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A;" and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Alderman Dayton moved to refer the same to Committee on Sewers.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That Asahel R. Herrick be, and he hereby is, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and are hereby, directed to lay Croton Water Pipes in Thirty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to advertise for proposals for building an addition of twenty feet to the house of Engine Company No. 7; said addition to be carried to the height of the second story of the main building; the cellar to be dug out, floored and ceiled the full length of the building, when so altered.

Which was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the corner of West Houston and Congress-place; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway to the entrance of the Park; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the block bounded by the Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighteith streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, and drained by building a drain from the said lots to the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street; the work to be done immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets, be changed to that of Central-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That Charles F. Linebeck be, and he hereby is, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS

Alderman Boole moved to discharge Committee on Finance from further consideration of petition of Jas. Styles, to be paid for services as inspector of work of grading Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the petition to the Comptroller with power.

Alderman Brady moved to recommit the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.

The question was then taken on the motion of Alderman Boole.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—4.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to refer the petition of John Wilson for canceling an assessment. Referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments to relieve the Cooper Union from an assessment for opening the square in front of said building.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting a steam engine to Engine Company No. 30.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a new house for Engine Company No. 24.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of confirming the nomination of Assistant Engineers, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating a sum sufficient to enable the Church of the Incarnation to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of allowing a fire engine to be assigned to Randall's Island.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 31.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to Jamesslip and the cross streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying crosswalk from Livingston-place to No. 163 East Fifteenth-street. Also, to repair the pavement in Fifteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Railroads presented a report in favor of erecting a bridge at the mouth of the tunnel at Forty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of refunding money to James E. Morris, Foreman of Hose Company No. 7, for rent of premises in rear of No. 105 Fourth-avenue, as a temporary location for said Company.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets with Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Broadway, from Twenty-first-street to Twenty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to ordinance passed to fence vacant lots in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets and Seventh-avenue, with proposed amendments.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in reply to resolution of inquiry relative to repairs on roads and the length of the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the number of miles of paved streets in the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting operations and condition of the treasury.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the construction of receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to Jamee-slip, with resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—13.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, nominating James Butler as a City Surveyor.

Which was confirmed.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to paving certain streets with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting First Quarterly Report for the year 1862.

Which was received, and the usual number ordered to be printed in documentary form.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, stating that he had prepared and forwarded a draft of a memorial to the Legislature for closing of Observatory-square, &c.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and awards of contracts:

For alterations, &c., to house of Engine Company No. 40.

For alterations, &c., to house of Engine Company No. 27.

For building bell-tower in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue.

For furnishing 1,500 cast iron lamp posts.

For repairs, &c., to house of Engine Company No. 50.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor for the City of New-York.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to the arrival in this City of a new [illegible] citizens from Florida.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in the matter of opening of Sixty-fifth-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Council to the Corporation relative to the opening of a street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting estimates and awards of contract:

For building house for Engine Company No. 29.

For building house for Engine Company No. 30.

Which was received and ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was read from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the petition of Charles A. Lamont and others to lop the aqueduct and lay pipes in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return you the accompanying petition of Chas. A. Lambert, and others, with my objections to your action in granting it, and directing that the Croton Aqueduct Board forthwith tap the Aqueduct, and lay six-inch pipes through land of Francis Skiddy to the well at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

Breaking into the masonry of the Aqueduct has been regarded by engineers as dangerous to its safety. Only four permits to do it have ever been given, and in each of them the expense was borne wholly by the parties petitioning for the permit.

In this respect the case before us is unprecedented; it directs the work to be done by the Croton Board, and so far as I can judge from the language of the petition and the action granting it, the work is to be at the expense of the City.

Another objection is that the pipe is proposed to be laid through private property, and where it would be practicably under the control of a private individual.

But an objection of a still more serious nature is that the pipe proposed to be laid must, on its way to the well before-mentioned, pass over ground thirty or forty feet higher than the Aqueduct. To raise the water through this part of the pipe and keep the syphon thus formed in action, a steam-pump would be necessary.

The Common Council, I may safely assume, did not intend that the City should erect a steam-pump in this case, and if this is not done the whole of the proposed work is useless. But supposing, as may probably here been represented and understood, that one of these petitioners should undertake to adapt a pump for operation by a steam-engine already on his premises, for the purpose of exhausting the syphon, the removal of that obstacle is followed by other practical difficulties scarcely less serious—such as the question of the care and control of the well thus made a reservoir, and the taking account of and collecting the tax from those using the water. Indeed, it is doubtful whether there is any law applying to a case like this which would make it possible to collect rent at all.

Again, supposing all the petitioners either to be supplied from the well, or to have the proposed pipe tapped for their individual use, who is to undertake the constant care and supervision necessary to prevent the flow of water through the syphon? If the steam-pump is to be a private one, who is to be responsible for the syphon being kept in operation by it?

If the City is not, as it certainly ought not to be, responsible for this supply of water to these parties, how can it expect to receive any considerable revenue from them? and if it is not to be assured of an adequate revenue, why should it go to the [illegible] expense and run a risk of [illegible]

It is decreed that the Washington Heights, Carmansville, and the rest of the inhabitants at the upper end of the Island, shall be supplied with Croton Water. It seems to me that it will be wiser and more economical to adopt some appropriate general plan of water-supply, such as will be proportionate to the supply now and hereafter to be needed, and which as will harmonize with the present entire system of water supply.

If it can be shown that the revenue resulting from such an extension of the Croton works will justify it, let the Legislature be requested to authorize a sufficient appropriation, and let the work be done upon some well digested general plan. Otherwise we shall have great confusion resulting from the creation of innumerable special water arrangements for individual accommodation, involving a great waste of money for merely temporary works, which in any event must soon be abandoned, and also greatly injuring, if not actually endangering, the safety of the Aqueducts—a consideration of vital importance to nearly a million of inhabitants, whose comfort, health and lives, in a great measure, depend upon it.

I trust that your honorable body, when fully informed of these facts, will agree with me that the proposed work is utterly impracticable, without involving the City in difficulties which we ought to avoid; and that even if the work were practicable, it is clearly against the interests of the City to direct it to be done.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was read, laid on the table and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the newspapers employed by the Coporation.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a certified copy of the City Tax Levy. Also, draft of an ordinance making appropriations in conformity to said law.

Which was laid ovor.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation to attend the opening of the Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, on Friday, May 2, 1862.

Alderman Farley moved that the invitation be accepted.

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding, "And the recommendation adopted."

Which was carried.

The motion of Alderman Farley, as amended, was put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—11.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Mitchell and Farley—4.

A communication was received from Hon. A. L. Robertson, requesting the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to hold a Special Term for the month of May.

Whereupon Alderman Brady presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen be tendered to the Superior Court, Special Term, for the month of May.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Aldermen Foley moved to suspend the regular order of business, in order to take up for consideration papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of an issue of an additional amount of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and the paper referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of Thomas O'Conner, to have a water-trough placed on the northwest corner of University-place and Twelfth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to place a gas-lamp in front of the Baptist Church in Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Bill of James Holden, for fitting up election polls in the Fourth Ward.

Referred to Comptroller, with power.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Comptroller with certified copy of the City Tax law; also, draft of an ordinance making appropriations in conformity to said law.

Alderman Genet moved that the Board concur with the Board of Councilmen, and on his motion moved the previous question.

The question then being "Shall the main question be now put?"

Was ordered on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

The Chair here ruled that final action could not legally be taken by this Board this evening.

Whereupon Alderman Genet appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was recorded negatively by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Frear—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—9.

The main question then being on a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, was put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Brady and Dayton—2.

An ordinance to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, relative to vaults and cisterns.

Which was referred to committee on ordinances.

Petition of Engine Company No. 37 for temporary location, &c.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay C. L. Elliott for painting the portrait of Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to build a tender for Engine Company No. 2.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution appropriating the sum of three thousand and eight hundred dollars to defray the expense of celebrating Washington's Birthday.

Aldermen Boole moved an adjournment, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—16.

Negative—Aldermen Brady—1.

Resolution permitting the Croton Aqueduct Department to tap the mains at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Andrews and McDonald for permission to extend the line of their stage route to Forty-third-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee of Fire Department to purchase lot No. 195 Elizabeth-street for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers to permit James Drake to build a drain from No. 146 Eighth-avenue, and to connect with sewer in Seventeenth-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and concurred in.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the Chairman *pro tem.*, announced that the Board stand adjourned until Thursday evening next, 1st prox., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[For Board of Councilmen see Eighth Page.]

Clothing at Half Price!

THE STOCK OF CLOTHING

OF TWO EXTENSIVE

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

BROKEN DOWN BY THE WAR,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN, Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depots of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Rogers, Raymond & Co., Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and Nos. 214 Broadway, have met the revival of business with the most extensive and superb stock of GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING they have ever manufactured, and are surprising the public with a scale of prices which will enhance their proverbial reputation as a cheap house.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rate.

CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. O. M. BENNETT, of [illegible]

DIED.

ADEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, of consumption, J. CARLTON ADEE, second son of Charles Adee, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ALLISON.—In Haverstraw, Rockland County, on Sunday, April 27, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Brewster J. Allison, and daughter of Wm. C. and Sarah Augusta Housman, in the 27th year of her age.

BELDEN.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, CHARLES F. BELDEN, son of the late Henry and Nancy Belden, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Washburn, No. 189 Madison-st. The remains will be taken for interment to Rye, Westchester County, on Friday morning, at 11½ o'clock.

BRENNAN.—In this City, on Monday, April 28, MRS. AGNES A. BRENNAN, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 Allen-st., at 3 o'clock.

DOBBS.—April 27, FREDERICK DOBBS, late Assistant Engineer United States Navy, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, April 29, at 2 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The friends of the family and of his grandfather, Peter McNemars, are invited to attend, without further notice. To be interred in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 27, after a long illness, FRANCIS DUNCAN, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Sabbath School No. 146, are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, April 27, JAMES S. HUNT, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 1 Ashland-place, Perry-st. His remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

LATSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 28, Dr. WM. S. LATSON, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father-in-law, A. Miller, No. 4 1st av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, the 30th inst.

MILLER.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning, April 27, after a short illness, WILLIAM B. MILLER, son of the late James and Sarah Ann Miller, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, James, David, Rufus N. and Edward B., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can fully satisfy any one requiring such a servant; can give the best reference from her last place; would like to get a good country with a family, for the Summer. Call at No. [illegible] 134th-st., near 11th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid; no objection to do a little washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] Elm-st., near Broome.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at 152 Broadway, near 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; no objection to assist with the washing; the best of references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible] East 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do part of the washing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 113 West 18th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or to take care of children; would go to Rockaway; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given in her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 105 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; also French flueing; would attend to her business thoroughly; can give five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 658 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 26th-st., where last employed.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Bleecker-place, 16th-st., near Broadway, her present employer.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to assist in washing; is an excellent nurse, and can give the best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at 152 Broadway, near 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City references from last place. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 104 East 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 East 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing; the best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 104 East 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do part of the washing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 113 West 18th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; or to take care of children; would go to Rockaway; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given in her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 105 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; also French flueing; would attend to her business thoroughly; can give five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 658 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 14th-st., where engaged, at No. 355 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all the duties of the same; is willing to operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would like to engage with a family going to the country for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; good reference; would go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 61 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Call for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would prefer to live in a Christian family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 86 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; thoroughly competent in either capacity; has good City reference; wants to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., Room No. 14.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived two years and a half. Call for two days at No. 109 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—An American young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress or laundress. The best of reference given from her last place, where she has been for the past five years. Inquire, for three days, at No. 63 Carmine-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young colored girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good reference. Apply, for one week, at No. 195 9th-st., near 2d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by an experienced person, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Can be secured her present employer's, No. 103 East 34th-st., where she has lived eight years; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City references. Has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a respectable family to do chamberwork and fine washing or light waiting; has the best of City refersuce for character and capability. Call until engaged at No. 202 East 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 95 West 27th.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 177 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. For reference, &c., apply at her present employer's, No. 171 West 14th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best references. Can be seen at No. 125 Pitt-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., third floor, back room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; perfectly understands her business; understands pastries and preserves; will give entire satisfaction; no objection to go to the country with a family coming back in the Fall. Best of reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, in a private family, as good cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; produces long and satisfactory references from last place. Call at No. 372 23d-st., corner 6th-av., high stoop, second floor for the block.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook; understands baking and pastry and desserts of all kinds, and would do the plain washing if required; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family, by one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook meats, game, poultry, soup, and all kinds of desserts, and is an excellent baker. Best of City reference can be given. Has lived seven years in her last place. Call at [illegible]

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family in the country, by one who understands her business; is strong and healthy; is honest and steady; has had experience in first-class families; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. [illegible] CHRISTOPHER, No. 25 Sth-av., between 9th and 10th sts., or to Lord & Co.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A [illegible] cook; is a first-class cook in all its branches; [illegible] baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of [illegible] jellies and desserts; is capable of taking charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 43d-st. The best of City references.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESstant girl, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; can give good country references, and would prefer the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor, front room, between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent person, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; can give good City references, if required. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PRESBYterian woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, games soups and jellies, and bread; laundress or dairy preferred, (in country;) the best of reference. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a woman of knowledge of the kitchen, a situation as cook in all its branches: understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $9 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Has good City references. Has no objections to a short distance in the country. Also understands the dairy. Call at No. 3 West 27th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands bread and biscuit; understands pastry and all kinds of dessert; no objection to assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of reference given.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; satisfactory reference can be given by her last mistress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-rate cook, a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; best of City and country references. Call or address, for two days, at No. 154 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as professed cook. Understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, meats and pastry. Best of recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 122 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references; is an excellent housekeeper. Call for two days at No. 37 Oliver-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 243 Broadway, near 22d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook, and willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 115 Clinton-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 263 Broadway, near 22d-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A first-class cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and poultry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 East 29th st., top floor, back room.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 107 13th-st.

A FRENCH COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED French woman, who is an excellent cook, understands making pastry and all kinds of dishes, wishes a situation. Private family preferred. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; understands pastries and desserts of all kinds; is willing to go with the family to the country for the Summer; she is willing to do the plain washing if required; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 76 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, in a private family, as first-class cook and good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook and pastry baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as excellent cook; would assist with the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; no objection to the country; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 20th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent girl as cook, and is willing to wash and iron, and has the very best of City reference for two years from her last place; or can see the lady, and is willing and able to fill the situation she applies for. Apply at No. 261 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, if not engaged.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook, washer and ironer and chambermaid and waitress, by two Protestant girls, highly recommended for honesty and compet ncy, in City or country, (separate or together;) will be found first-class domestics. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED FOR A steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much or changing her situation; can give unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 131 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as cook and to assist in the washing; is an excellent bread and biscuit, and dessert maker, or would go as laundress; can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 45 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by tidy young women, the one a good cook, baker, &c., good washer and ironer; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; City or country; have good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress.—A lady going to Europe desires to find situations for two servants; for one a cook's place is desired; for the other that of chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 290 2d-av., this day.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; would have no objection to a situation as laundress; she fully understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 34 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in either City or country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st. Can be seen until suited.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 267 1st-av., corner 16th-st., front room, on first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, top-floor.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 31th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a young woman; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR A FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart and tidy girl desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; has the best of reference from last place, and knows her work in all its branches. Call at 215 Bowery.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has first-rate City reference for five years from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 135 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good satisfaction will be given to the employer.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker and lady's maid, with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also, family sewing; no objections to taking care of growing children—girls preferred; is willing to travel if required. City references. Can be seen at No. 200 6th-av., near 14th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an educated American widow lady, without incumbrance, (save in affixed circumstances,) as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call at No. 18 Thompson-st., where she can be highly recommended.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman, a situation as housekeeper. Well qualified for taking care of children. Unexceptionable reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 112 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, to do good plain cooking, or general housework, either in the City or country; will be found an economizing, industrious servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework for a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 18th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WIDOW woman wishes a situation with a little girl 8 years old; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 603 3d-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen as No. 201 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, of unquestionable character, would do housework for a very small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Good reference given. Call at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., high stoop, first floor, for two days.

A MATRON OR ASSISTANT MATRON.—Wanted, by a young American woman a situation as matron, or as assistant matron in an institution, or as traveling companion for a lady; references given. Address, for two days, B. L. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her nurse; understands the care and management of children; can take charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; understands fine washing and ironing; no objections to the country or to travel for the Summer. Call or address, at her present employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of McDougal-st.

A NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of a young infant; is very highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her old employer, No. 58 West 14th-st.

A NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for her nurse; she is a woman of many years' experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; she parts with her, being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Apply at No. 33 East 29th-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as nurse, who is fully competent of discharging the duties of infant's nurse; she understands the management and care of young children, having had long experience; good City reference. Apply at No. 42 Union-square, East side, between 16th and 17th-sts.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as children's nurse and to assist in doing chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, or will go as waitress; best of references. Apply at No. 335 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 2d floor, front room.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced nurse, fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to a boarding lady; is very willing to go to the country. Call at No. 173 East 31th-st.; reference given.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself generally useful if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; in a gentleman's family; wages less an object than a comfortable home; first class City reference to be given. Call for three days at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-st.; ring the private door-bell.

A INFANT'S NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTAble English woman desires a situation. Apply at BOORMAN & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th av., where also are in waiting other and most desirable servants. Also, a very competent colored cook.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 322 7th-av. No objection to the country.

A FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH DEMoiselle, lately arrived from France, wishes a situation as nursery governess; also speaks German; understands hair-dressing. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NORTH of Ireland young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has 16 years' experience; will do chamberwork and sewing or wailing; no objection to the country; would go to California or Europe; wages not so much an object as a home; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 613 2d-av., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of children; is capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; she is kind and obliging; no objection to the country, or to travel for the Summer; has 6 years' City reference. Call, or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to an invalid lady or to traveling; good City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 21 Brevoort-place, between Broadway and University-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; or chamberwork not seamstress; fully understands her business; has good reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 67 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 233 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, as a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; is kind to children; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 150 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an American Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 261 West 27th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; a cook at the same place. Call at No. 13 Perry-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference if required. Apply at No. 196 West 27th-st. for three days. No objection to go to Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL wants a situation in a bakery; she is cheerful, kind and obliging; has the best of City reference; is not particular about the wages until she becomes acquainted with the business. Call at No. 410 3d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

COLORED HELP.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class girl a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress and nurse; has no objection to the country; good references. Apply at No. 241 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st. Newspaper stand at the door.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,563 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUAtion wanted, by a competent Protestant person—an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; would work on young ladies or gents clothing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 48 West Washington-place.

A [illegible] PROTESTANT young woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to see to children. Can be seen at 116 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker, one that perfectly understands her business, operates on the sewing-machine; would go out by the day if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; perfectly competent of the above; the very best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third story.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—HAIR-DRESSING.—A young girl, well acquainted with the business, wishes a situation as lady's maid, or to mind children and do chamberwork and plain sewing. No objection to travel. References given. Can be seen on Monday at No. 91 East 16th-st., near Livingston Park, 2d floor, front.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to travel for the Summer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 278 6th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable widow woman; can do up linen finories in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork if required, and would have no objection to the country, or a private boarding-house; has a long and satisfactory reference. Call for two days, at No. 43 Hammond-st., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as laundress in a small family, or otherwise, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands French flating, and doing up all kinds of ladies' fine laces; the best of City references given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class laundress either in the City or country, or would take a situation as cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, or would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference; lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress by a respectable girl; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell. Will go to the country.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a first-class waitress, by a respectable girl; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress or thorough servant; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7; no objection to Newport, or any part of this country, for the Summer. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as waitress, and to assist in the chamberwork; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 50 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITress wishes a situation, or would take a nurse's place and travel with a family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTive young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation, as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 900 Broadway, near 20th-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A family declining housekeeping from the 1st of May next, desire to obtain a situation for their upper servant; she is an English girl, of pleasing address, a perfect waitress, and capable of doing light chamberwork well. Apply for two days at No. 22 East 33d-st.

A FIRST-CLASS WASHER.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as first-class washer in all its branches; first-class reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 420 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 9.

A FEW EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—LADIES in Brooklyn or the country requiring first-class female servants, are respectfully informed I have now waiting for situations a number of excellent cooks, experienced nurses, waiter-girls, laundresses and general house-servants, having most unexceptionable references direct from Brooklyn families where they last served. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great number, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 14 Grand-st.—Still continue to keep first-class servants for the City and country. A number of first-class cooks (one Scotch.) A number of Protestants. Also, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses and chambermaids and waitresses, one German chambermaid and waitress, nurses, seamstresses and tidy girls for general housework.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.; for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS general clerk, copyist or shipping clerk, in any respectable business, by a young man who can give best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

**A CLERK OR SALESM

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... Water-st.
...men compose the Board of Direc-

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...John Ordronaux, M. D., San-
...itary Commission.
...J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
...Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
...William H. Van Buren, M. D.,
...Sanitary Commission.
...Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Pres.

O. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the Vanity Fair, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, next, will be paid at this office on that day.
Holders of said bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for first mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will, on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue the new certificates against the said certificates on the surrender thereof, with the unpaid coupons of the reorganized Company of $6,000 each, payable half-yearly and divided into additional monthly series: the interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest accounts, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER.
New-York, April 28, 1862.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE ... the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified ... and ... will be held in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING & SONS, No. 53 William-st., for Trustees of said Canal, on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed Jan. 27, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of ... the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A ... showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that ... election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1862. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The books will be closed from the 12th until the 16th inst., inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Six months' interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 1st of May next, on presentation of the certificates issued therefor, at the office of JOHN and SAMUEL FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st.
New-York, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO MUnicipal Water and Sewerage Bonds, due in July next in New-York, will be paid at any time after TO-DAY, on presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago; or will be paid, as heretofore, on July 1 in New-York.
SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 26th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 16th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared, payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 Broadway.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.
An election of the shareholders of this Chamber, at the Banking-house, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, M.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT. FOR FIVE years, $30,000 in one sum, on improved real estate in this City. Address, or apply to WM. H. BROWER, No. 79 Cedar-st.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1 ON THE Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid at No. 25 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
Interest on deposits. 6 per cent. for six months and under. Money deposited ... Five Interest as from April 1. ... Bank will remove to the ... Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 ... on and after the 26th of April.
D. VAN PELT, President.
... Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 49 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S FOUDRETTE the CHEAPEST ... the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, ... Grass Plots, General Garden ... and for early potatoes; $3 worth ... Corn, will increase the crop from ... and will mature the crop two weeks ... manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and ... $1 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on ... vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine ...
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

COAL, &C.

... TRADE.—PEACH OR- ... from trees the ... Also, Lacer- ... market ... Canton, and ...

AUCTION SALES.

WM. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
By J. SCHENCK.

HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
at South American Hotel,
No. 36 East Houston-st.,
between Crosby and Mulberry-sts.

Will sell on TUESDAY, 29th April, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and fixtures in said hotel, consisting of parlor suites, dining-tables, bedroom furniture, &c., restaurant furniture, tables, chinaware, glassware, cutlery and silverware, bar and oyster counters and fixtures, kitchen utensils, and furniture of a substantial and varied description. Sale positive, and all articles to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 3d-av., near 4th-st., the household furniture of a family removing to the country; consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, chairs, tables, oak extension-table, etagere, hat-stand, bookshelves, boards, lounge, bureaus, French beadsteads, centre-tables, quartette-table, looking glasses, washstands, crockery, fine portable furnace, manilo ornaments, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CENTREL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., a general assortment, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain ditto; pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, covered hair cloth; upright rosewood piano forte, mahogany bookcases, easy chair, covered plush; oak lounge and chairs, centre table, ditto chandeliers, pier glasses, lace curtains, &c.; bedroom of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mirror wardrobe, shaving-stand, mattress, &c.; cottage furniture, china, glass and kitchenware, without reserve.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacieo de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Unlike all other preparations, in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $25 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 181 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 125 Frankfort-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte i with Dr. Wann, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them, and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance to City Hall Square, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR MONTHLY NURSE AND COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 121 Nassau-st.; Astor House; Boosey, No. 98 Ann-st.; FERRIEHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures—no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage in any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write or call and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THERS, No. 1,237 Broadway.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures insinnter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend price $1, with book. You may rest on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures in warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that foul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

IMPORTANT TO UNFORTUNATE FEMALES.—DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are unsurpassed for removing obstructions, engorgements, suppressions of all kinds. Pamphlets sent by express or mail. Send stamp for circular. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Renovator. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., one door from Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar and valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, unitresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 307 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 338 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 175 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 103 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, book cases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany sofas and chairs, wardrobes, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chandeliers and gas fixtures, china and glassware, clocks, &c., &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; bookcases, mahogany and black-walnut bed-room furniture, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers, china and glassware, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE POSTPONED.
The sale of household furniture advertised for TO-DAY at No. 36 East 19th-st., will not take place. The parties having purchased goods on the 22d inst., as above, are hereby notified that they must pay their bill and take away the furniture by THURSDAY, May 1, or they will forfeit the deposits made on the same. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. No. 52 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 44 East 19th-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order by Hutchings & Schwerin, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, in silk figured repswitzer, marble-top, with mirrors; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, Wm. Hall & Son, makers; marble-top centre-tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing tables, toilet crockery, lounges, easy chairs, black walnut extension-table, dining-chairs, marble top buffet, sofa-tables, lace curtains, China and glass ware, library bookcase and chairs, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 176 East 14th-st., near 2d-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood sofas, lounges, easy chairs, gothic and reception chairs, in repswitzer, piano-forte, J. & D. Wisner, makers; fine French place pier glass; rosewood inlaid centre-table, marble-top pier and sofa tables, etagere, with mirrors; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, washstands, toilet crockery, library bookcases, extension table, mahogany and walnut chairs, sideboards, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; hair mattresses, stair carpets, oil-cloth, paillasses, black walnut cane-seat chairs, lounges, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.; all of the most fashionable style; to be sold without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—S. & J. BOGART will sell on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., superior household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, large French plate mirrors, reception chairs, rockers and easy chairs, gas chandeliers, velvet carpets, one piano-forte, library bookcase, French secretary, lounges, chairs. Chamber Furniture—French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, carpets. Dining-room—Sideboard, dressers, extension dining table, mirror, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—The goods must be removed same day. Catalogues can be had Monday at the auction rooms.

PEASE & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 19 Greene-av., Brooklyn, PEASE & CO., comprising rosewood piano, large silt frame mirror, mahogany secretary bookcase, mahogany parlor suits, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood etagere, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, mattresses, fine steel engravings, china, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 West 19th-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, in green and gold brocatel; do. in plush, curtains to match, velvet medallion carpets, rosewood furniture, in orange brocade; etagere and ornaments, green cloth curtains, pier mirrors and bases, piano, seven octave, carved rosewood, by Chickering; library in oak, en suite; dining room, oak extension-table, buffet, and chairs, upholstered; fine engravings, richly framed; bedrooms, in carved rosewood; armoire glace, bedsteads, bureaus, &c., marble top and cottage furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c.; porcelain and glassware, in variety, made to order by the best City makers—all of which will be sold without reserve; by order of executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 65 East 21st-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, nearly new; large pier glasses, cornices, lace curtains, and Lambrikin's elegant rosewood etagers, rosewood centre, side and card tables; superb suite of carved rosewood furniture, covered with crimson silk brocade; gas chandeliers and fixtures, rosewood 7-octave piano—a very superior instrument; dining-room suite, in carved black-walnut, extension table, chairs and arm chairs to match; library bookcase, oak hall stand; bedrooms—finely-carved solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobes, mattresses and bedding, &c.; do. mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels carpets, cornices, porcelain and glass, kitchen furniture, &c., all of which are first quality—made to order by the best City makers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 West 11th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in blue figured satin, rosewood sofa and chairs in crimson plush, lace window curtains, brocatel do., pedestal table with marble top, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre table, rosewood work table, rosewood 7-octave piano, bronze clock and candelabras, rosewood sofa table, marble statuary, carved rosewood buffet, rosewood hall table, chairs, &c.; oak sideboard, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; hair mattresses, stair carpets, oil-cloth, paillasses, black walnut cane-seat chairs, lounges, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.; all of the most fashionable style; to be sold without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—S. & J. BOGART will sell on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., superior household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, large French plate mirrors, reception chairs, rockers and easy chairs, gas chandeliers, velvet carpets, one piano-forte, library bookcase, French secretary, lounges, chairs. Chamber Furniture—French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, carpets. Dining-room—Sideboard, dressers, extension dining table, mirror, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—The goods must be removed same day. Catalogues can be had Monday at the auction rooms.

PEASE & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 19 Greene-av., Brooklyn, PEASE & CO., comprising rosewood piano, large silt frame mirror, mahogany secretary bookcase, mahogany parlor suits, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood etagere, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, mattresses, fine steel engravings, china, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, at the private residence of No. 115 5th-av., corner 17th-st., executor's sale of the following, viz.: Arabouchs, with baggage-rack, &c.; stop wagon, a phaeton, with pole and shafts, one set double harness, a side-saddle and other articles.

JOHN A. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, wardrobes, closets, bookcases, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, bedding, hair mattresses, cooking stoves, cottage suites, kitchen, earthen and glassware, looking-glasses, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASKS BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and gaiters at auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and well selected stock of Spring goods, to which we invite the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
UNRESERVED SALE OF A TRUSS BUSINESS.—On TUESDAY, 29th inst., will be sold at No. 182 Broadway, the whole stock in trade of the firm of KINNE & PHILLIPS, consisting of trusses, supporters, screw-press, show-cases, office furniture, &c. Also, a handsome iron bedstead. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE TO-DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK. —By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at No. 62 3d-av., near 4th-st., the property of a family breaking up housekeeping and moving from the City. Catalogues at the house.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, at the stables in rear of 127 East 127th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., one large bay horse, to pay expenses. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound Master.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at 48 Merchant's Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, April 30, and FRIDAY, May 2, GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, TOMBESI, FERRI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON.
PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING.
PART FIRST.
1. Grande Valse Caprice.....Mollenhauer
2. Overture, William Tell, for two pianos.....Patti, Ferri
3. Romanza, Louisa Miller.....Gottschalk, Sanderson
4. Cavatina, Pardon de P.....Tombesi
5. Grande Valse poetique, E.....Patti
6. Minuet a Sevilla.....Gottschalk
PART SECOND.
7. Duett Masnadieri.....Patti, Tombesi
8. A—Andante, from Beethoven's sonate pathetique. B—Polonia Grand Caprice.....Gottschalk
9. Romanza, Favorita.....Ferri
10. Aria, Aroldo.....Tombesi
11. Concert'd mol Danza, first time for four hands. Composed by Gottschalk. Performed by Gottschalk and Sanderson.
12. Duetto Lombardi.....Patti, Tombesi, Ferri
Musical Director and Conductor, SIGNOR MUZIO.
Admission to all parts of the hall, one dollar. Seats can be secured without extra charge at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 701 Broadway, and in the evening at the Hall.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM HOTEL-CHESS CIRCLE.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S only Concert in Brooklyn will take place on
THURSDAY, May 1,
On which occasion the following artists will appear:
GOTTSCHALK, PATTI, TOMBESI, (the famous tenor,)
FERRI, MOLLENHAUER, SANDERSON.
Admission $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge at T. Gutherlet's, (late Proc's,) No. 215 Fulton-st.; Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and Hibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Programme will be the same as Wednesday evening in New-York.

WALLACK'S.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
TUESDAY, BULWER'S
LADY OF LYONS.
Which has attracted three densely crowded audiences, who manifested their great gratification by the most enthusiastic plaudits ever heard within the walls of this establishment.
WEDNESDAY,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
THURSDAY,
LOVE AND MONEY.
FRIDAY,
LADY OF LYONS
SATURDAY,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
The great play, (fourth time,) by the author of "Richelieu" and "Money," of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Damas.....Mr. Mark Smith
Glavis.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Beauseant.....Mr. Reynolds
Mons. Deschappelles.....Mr. Norton
Jabot.....Mr. G. Holland
Gaspard.....Mr. Young
Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Deschappelles.....Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte.....Mrs. John Sefton
In rehearsal,
LOVE IN A MAZE.
MONEY, &c., &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS BATEMAN.
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 29,
Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE.....MISS BATEMAN
CLAUDE.....EDWIN ADAMS
COL. DAMAS.....HENRY PLACIDE
Mme. DESCHAPELLES.....Mrs. W. R. BLAKE
And an excellent cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra.....Mr. F. MOLLENHAUER
No other piece this evening.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance begins at 8 o'clock, and concludes at about 10½ o'clock P. M. Box office open from 2 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
THE HUNCHBACK. JULIA, Miss BATEMAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Stella.....Miss Caroline Richings
whose beautiful acting and
SUPERB VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
Brilliant Reception of
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the most finished Danseuse of the day.
The play is produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE MECHANISM,
A GRAND BALLET,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
and a
SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, A MATINEE.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
OPENING FOR A SHORT SUMMER SEASON.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7 o'clock.
ELLA ZOYARA, Little GEMMI, OMAR ZOYARA,
The LEVEES of COMMODORE FOOTE,
and a host of auxiliary talent.
Boxes 25 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. Children, 25 cts.

GRAND PRESENTATION SOIREES.
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, at Dodworth's Hall, 122 presents, including a splendid rosewood piano forte, which can be seen at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, will be given to the patrons of these entertainments.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.—The sixth and last soiree of the present season will be given at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 29. The programme includes a Piano Quartette by Mozart, and Quintettes by Schubert and Schumann. Tickets, $1. For sale at the door, and at the Music Stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 596 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver a lecture in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Pastor,) corner Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Monday, April 28, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

PRESENT—Charles C. Pickney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company be and the same hereby directed to remove the present T rail in Centre-street, from Chambers-street to Grand Streets, and place in its stead the grooved rail, the same as laid in Grand-street, between Centre-street and the Bowery.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the sidewalk opposite Nos. 71 and 73 East Twenty-second-street be relagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, excepting such portion lying between the rails of, and used by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, and such pavement to be laid at the expense of the City.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Loeg—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to have crosswalks laid on One Hundred Sixteenth-street, at Avenue A, First-avenue and Second-avenue forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

By Councilman Long—

Whereas, Telegraph poles have been erected in Canal and other streets of this City without sanction or authority of the Common Council or Corporation authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board immediately by what authority, if any, any party or parties have placed poles for erecting telegraph wires in the streets of the City, and if no authority exists through the ordinances, that he is hereby instructed to remove the same forthwith.

Councilman Gross moved to still further amend said resolution by striking therefrom all after the words, "of this City," being the words following, viz: "and if no authority exist through the ordinances, that he is hereby instructed to remove the same forthwith."

Which was carried.

Councilman Long moved that said resolution as amended be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilmen Berney—

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers-street to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian pavement.

By Councilman Gross—

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THIS CITY SERVING IN DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of rendering such aid or support as may be necessary to the families of the soldiers of the War now in this City who are or may hereafter volunteer or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States, in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller shall act as the Treasurer of the fund, and the money herein appropriated shall be deposited in the City Treasury. The Treasurer shall have power to appoint one assistant in each Senatorial District of the City, who shall disburse the funds to those entitled to relief in the Wards, and only to the residents of the Wards, in the respective Senatorial Districts, and who shall receive as compensation for their services, a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars per month, to be paid by the Comptroller, out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue Bonds of Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the Volunteer Family Aid Boeds, Number Three (3,) of the City of New-York, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum.

SEC. 4. That said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Commoe Coucil, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable withie oee year from the date thereof.

SEC. 5. For the paymeet of said bonds, and the interest to accrue upee the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds, from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurer shall pay only such orders as have the signatures of a majority of the members of the Ward Committees in their respective Districts, consisting of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and citizens formerly appointed by the Union Defence Committee; which Committees shall be the same as those now existing in the several Wards. And any vacancies that may occur in the said Ward Committees shall be filled by the remaining members thereof. The Aldermen and Councilmen of the Nineteenth Ward shall have power to appoint two Associates in the place of those heretofore appointed by the Union Defence Committee.

SEC. 7. The maximum weekly allowaece shall not exceed two dollars for each head of a family, one dollar for the eldest child, and fifty cents each for every additioeal child, said amount to be paid weekly—providing not more than four dollars be paid to any one family.

SEC. 8. All applicants for relief must now reside in and have been residents of the City, prior to February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Relief shall only be afforded to the families of such soldiers as are, at the date of the application for aid, mustered into the service of the Government, and actually doing duty in camp or garrison, and regularly and regimeetal officers duly commissioned by the State or National Government.

SEC. 9. All applicants to the Ward Committees shall produce a certificate from the Colonel of the regiment, or the Captain of the company to which the soldier belongs that the relative is a member of the regiment. And it is further stipulated and understood that no payments shall be made to the families of commissioned officers. And in no case shall payment be made for more than one week, unless the certificate of the soldier, so presented, is indorsed on the back by the Ward Committee, the amoonnt allowed per week, and the date and Ward from which the tickets was issued.

SEC. 10. The only parties entitled to participate in the distribution of the fund, hereby created, are the wives, children, and aged or widowed mothers of the soldiers in whose behalf the application is made, and on whom they must have depended for support. In case the soldier has no wife living, his eldest child shall be considered the head of the family.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to appoint a Visitor, whose duty it shall be to visit and investigate such applications as may be referred to him by the Ward Committee, and no order for relief shall be paid by either of the Treasurers, until the Visitor of the District in which the applicant resides has certified the same to be correct. The compensation of the Visitor shall not exceed two dollars per day each. The Comptroller shall have power to appoint two Assistants and one Interpreter in each Senatorial District, to assist the Assistant Treasurer in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee shall be allowed for office hire, gas, rent, stationery and other necessary expenses, a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month, during the disbursement of this appropriation.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of the amount disbursed during the preceding month, to the Comptroller, who shall transmit the same to the Common Council.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the holder of any ticket or order for relief is not entitled to the allowance therein named, he shall refuse further payment thereon, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons for his action. If no payments have been made on the ticket, he shall return the same to the Committee.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if, by sickness or other unavoidable circumstance, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for more than eight in the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it be deemed advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other cause, on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, issued by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be produced, and no person interested by the Committee to receive it, and no person except those hereinbefore named shall be employed or paid under the provisions of this ordinance; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Comptroller from issuing any reasonable expense in obtaining new lists of the names of the members of the different regiments whose families may be entitled to receive assistance under the ordinance.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby directed to procure, as soon as he proceeds, from time to time, new printed lists, containing the names of the members of the several regiments that have departed or which may hereafter take their departure, and which are now, or which may hereafter be recruited from this City, in accordance with the provisions of section eight of this ordinance, including a list of the killed, wounded, missing and deserted from such regiment. The Assistant Treasurer shall pay thereafter only to the families of the soldiers whose names appear on said lists, except the families of deserters, which are hereby prohibited from participating in the benefits of this fund.

SEC. 17. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Councilman Gross moved that said ordinance be laid over.

Councilman Orton moved that said ordinance be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter and Snyder—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Brice and Long—9.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and they are hereby directed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of requesting the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Railroad Companies to run their cars through from Canal-street to Broadway, and the Ninth-avenue cars through Park-place to Broadway.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That Isaac B. Batcheder be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Brice—

Bill of Patrick McElroy for fitting up election poll of Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election of 1860, twenty dollars and twenty-four cents.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That both sidewalks in the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-first-street, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Croton water-pipes be laid in Ninety-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Philip Keys be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Snyder moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogae, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmoud, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Loeg—18.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Lent, Stevenson—3.

MOTION.

Councilman Stevensoe moved that the resolution offered by him February 6, that Wm. E. Frost be appointed a Commissioner of Deede in and for the City and County of New-York, be adopted.

Councilmen Hogan rnised the point of order that said resolution had been referred to the Committee on Offices, and not reported on, nor the Committee discharged, and that hence the present motion was not in order.

The President ruled said point of order to be well taken, and thet the motion of Councilman Stevenson was ont of order.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to inform this Board whether he has any money at his disposal, or what the proper coerse would be to raise two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ie aid of the families of soldiers now at the seat of war.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That Wm. E. Frost be, and he is duty appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and Couety of New-York.

Councilman Snyder moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogae, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Price, Long—15.

Councilman Snyder withdrew said amendment.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the resolution be amended, by striking therefrom the name of "William E. Frost," and inserting in lieu thereof the name of "Samuel S. Acker."

Councilman Orton moved that said amendment be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogae, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleteo, Snyder—9.

Negative—Connoilmen Barocy, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—12.

The President stated the question to he on the motion of Councilmen Hazleton to amend the resolution, by striking therefrom the nnme of William E. Frost, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Samuel S. Acker.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jooes, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—12.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the resolution as originally presented, be adopted.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of adopting the resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the lot of ground known as No. 195 Elizeheth-street, in the City of New-York, et the best price for the interests et the City.

Councilmen Jones, by unanimons consent, moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmoed, Jones, Webster, Miller, Hazeltoe, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—21.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution, that James Drake be authorized to construct a drain from No. 146 Eighth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Seventeenth-street, at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be ndopted.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "On the peyment of the usual fees." Carried.

The President put the question on tha adoption of the resolution as aineeded.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that tbe Comptroller be directed to purchese of Messrs. Hertshorne & Co. the hose carriage in their possession, built for Hose Company No. 5, at an expense not to exceed twn hundred and thirty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized aed directed to advertise for proposals for building a new engine for the use of Engine Company No. 40, simlar to the one now in nse by Engine Company No. 19.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the carriage of Hose Company No. 43 be rehuilt and placed in good and serviceable condition, providing the same can be done at a cost of not exceeding $250, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor—the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolntion that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of tender for the use of Exempt Engine Company, and that the sum of $400 be appropriated for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller he authorized to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund stock of 1870, created by an ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, passed April 25, 1860, in pursuance of Chapter 85 of the laws of 1860.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Hazleton, (introdnced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, That Samuel S. Acker be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and Connty of New-York.

Councilman Gross moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech and Stevenson—2.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hays, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice and Long—19

Councilman Hazleton moved that said resolution ha adopted.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Orton moved that the Committee on Repairs and Snpplies be discharged from the further consideration of petition of the officers and members of Engine Company No. 48, to be refunded moneys expended by them in building an extension to their house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Cowen for two hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount expended by him as Foremen of Engine Company No. 48, in repairs to the house of said Company.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that said petition and resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Babcock moved to take from the table the resolution that Mr. Bartholomew B. Chappell be appointed a Commissioner of Deede in and for the City and County of New-York.

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment to said motion, to take from the President's table a communication from the Comptroller relative to the tax levy.

The President ruled that there being no communication from the Comptroller before the Board, the motion of Councilman Hogan was not in order.

The President then stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Babcock, to take up and consider resolution appointing Bartholomew B. Chappell a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was carried.

Councilman Babcock moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved to reconsider the vote by which was laid over, this evening, the report of the Committee on Finance relative to the Central Park appropriation.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice and Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gross, Webster, Snyder—5.

Councilman Lent mored that said report and ordinance be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Negative—Councilmen Jones and Webster—2.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjonrn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder—5.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice and Long—16.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones, (introdueed by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Central Park be and hereby are requested to inform this Board of the actual cost of the various buildings erected in the Central Park.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation to attend the opening of the "Home for sick and wounded soldiers," on Friday, May 2d, 1862, at 3 P. M., at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and recommending that the Common Council accept the invitation in a well merited compliment to the highly commendable service in which these ladies are engaged.

Which communication was received and ordered on file, and the inrtitation acoompanying accepted.

A communication was received from Justice Moncrief, of the Superior Court, stating thet the April term adjourned 25th inst., and thanking the Board for the prompt and complimentary manner with which his request to be allowed the use of the Council Chamber was granted.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the City Tax law, as passed by the Legislature; also an ordinance making the annual appropriation, drawn in eirict conformity to the provisions of the act of the Legislature, the ordinance being as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR 1862, THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON A PORTION OF THE CITY DEBT, AND THE ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS UPON THE PRINCIPAL OF SAID DEBT BECOMING DUE IN SAID YEAR.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to provide for the support of the government of the City of New-York, and of the several Departments, Boards and Commissions, charged with the administration of particular branches thereof, for and during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the followieg sums of money are hereby respectively appropriated to aed for the objects and porposes hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

Abatement of Nuisances—For replenishing the fund for expenditures by the City Inspector's Department in abatieg nuisances, under the direction of the proper authorities, the same to be recovered from the owners of the premises from or upon which seh enisances are removed or abated, Two thousand dollars..... $2,000 00

Advertising for the Common Council—For pebliahing in the oewspapers, designated and employed by the Corporation, notices of meetings of the Common Council and of Committees thereof, also the usual abstract of the official proceedings of each Board, Forty-five thoasand dollars..... 45,000 00

Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements—For eecessary expenses of repairs and mainteeance of the Croton Aqeeduct, including fencing; the Dam, and other works at Croton River, and the receiving and distributing reservoirs, with their respective gate-hueses and other fixtures, also taxes on the property situated in Westchester County, Thirty-four thousand dollars..... 34,000 00

Belgian Pavement—For the paymeet of that portion of the expense of laying trap-block, or Belgian, pavement, which is borne by the Corporation, under ordinances of the Commoe Council, Seventy-five thousand dollars..... 75,000 00

Board of Health—For the compensation of the Resident Physician for his services as Ageet af the Board of Health, and for expeeses which may be iecurred by said Boerd beyond the amount provided for uoder other heads of account, Six thousand dollars..... 6,000 00

Central Park—Maintenance and Government of—For the expenses of repairs, maiotenance and government of the Central Park, ie pursuance of ths fourth section of Chap. 85, of the laws of 1860, One hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred aod forty-one dollars..... 118,841 00

Cleaning Streets—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets and avenees of the City, and removing ash, ashes, and other refuse matter therefrom, Two hundred and seventy-nioe thousand dollars..... 279,000 00

Cleaning Markets—For sweeping and keeping cleae and in order the Public Markets, also removing therefrom all dirt and other refuse matter, except as otherwise provided for, Eight thousaed five hundred dollars..... 8,500 00

City Contingencies—For the expenses of public celebrations, ieeludieg Washington's Birthday aed the Foerth of July; entertaieieg public guests; compiling and preparing for publicatioe the yeerly "Maeual of the Corporation;" payment of rewards for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, and all other gonuingent expenses lawfully incurred by the Common Council, not specially provided for noder other titles of accounts, Sixty-five thousaod dollars..... 65,000 00

City Dispensaries—For the paymeet of the stated annual contribution of one thousand dollars to each of the six Public Dispensaries, Six Thousand Dollars..... 6,000 00

Contingencies—Mayor's Office—For expeeses of advertisieg, postage, telegraphing, expressieg, cartage, salaries of interpreters, messengers, copyists, and for killing dogs, Thirteen thonsaed dollars..... 13,000 00

Contingencies—Comptroller's Office—For advertising, postage, investigatieg old accoeets and documents: office expenses; preparing statistical tables, &c., for expenses iecidant to the charge of the real estate of the Corporation and the prevention of encroachments thereon, and for legal counsel authorized by law, Two thousand dollars..... 2,000 00

Contingencies—Law Department—For expenses of additional counsel; Sheriff's, witnesses', and other fees; printing necessary papers, records and documents, postage, and other contingent expenses eot specifically provided for under other heads, fifteen thousand dollars. 15,000 00

Contingencies—Street Department—For advertisieg, office expeeses, and all other contingeet expenses necessarily incurred in the performances of the duties devolved upoe said Department, not specified and provided for eeder other heads, Tee thousand dollars..... 10,000 00

Contingencies—City Inspector's Department—For nivertisieg, office expenses, and all other expenses, necessarily incurred in the enforcement of the Corporation ordinances relating to said Department, not specified and provided for nnder other heads, Twenty thousand dollars..... 20,000 00

Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board—For advertising, preparing tables and returns, postage, and other incidental expenses, not specially provided for nnder other heads, Four thousand dollars..... 4,000 00

Donations—For paymeot of the stated annual contribution to various charitable institutions, and for occasional donations; damages on account of casualties, and annuities granted by the Corporation, Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars..... 37,386 00

Election Expenses—For advertising, printing, posting notices, maps, and stationery, fitting up polling places, and for compensation of inspectors, canvassers, and clerks of election, and the Board of City Canvassers, rewards for detecting and exposing illegal voting; also, all other incidental expenses attending the annual charter election, Thirty-five thousand dollars..... 35,000 00

Fire Machines and Apparatus—For purchasing, repairing, altering, and taking care of fire engines, hose, and hook and ladder and hose carriages, and other apparatus and implements, including salaries of engineers of steam fire-engines, cartage, and all materials, labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, except as otherwise specially provided for, One hundred and six thousand dollars..... 106,000 00

Fire-Alarm Telegraph—For compensation of the Superintendent and for repairs to and maintenance of the telegraph line, its instruments and fixtures, and for all materials required in operating said telegraph, Three thousand dollars..... 3,000

Lamps and Gas—For purchasing, repairing and maintaining the public lamps in the streets, avenues, squares, markets and public offices of the Corporation (excepting the Police Station-houses and prisons) and the City Courts; supplying gas and oil for, and lighting the same, including all materials, labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, Four hundred thousand dollars..... 400,000 00

Lands and Places—For construction, repairs and maintenance of the railings, fences, seats, walks, gutters and drains; removing and replacing decayed trees and shrubbery; setting plants and flowers; mowing, raking, sweeping and keeping the public squares, parks and lands of the Corporation in good order, including all materials and labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, Twenty thousand dollars..... 20,000 00

Opening New Streets—Expenses of—For the payment of costs and expenses attending unsuccessful applications to the Supreme Court for opening streets, avenues and parks, and of the portions of buildings required to be removed on the opening of streets, &c., which, by law, is borne by the Corporation; also to supply deficiencies in amounts assessed for benefits to pay expenses and awards for damages; and for the loss allowed by the Corporation to the Collection of assessments, on assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court, over and above the amounts included in such assessments, to provide for the expense of collecting the same, Sixty-five thousand dollars.. 65,000 00

Printing for the Common Council—For printing and binding the journals, documents and joint proceedings of the Common Council, including drawings, engravings, lithographing and other work for the yearly Manual of the Corporation, Seventy thousand dollars.. 70,000 00

Printing for Departments—For printing specifications of work to be done by contract, blank forms of contracts, handbills or posters, and all other printing required by the several Executive Departments, the City Courts, the Board of Assessors, and all other officers for which the Corporation is, by law, required to provide the same, except such as is herein provided for under the head of "stationery and blank books, Twenty-five thousand dollars..... 25,000 00

Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs—For general repairs, alterations, additions and improvement of, and construction of, public buildings, and the rooms of the City Courts, and all materials, labor, and expenses incident thereto, not specifically provided for under other heads, One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars..... 125,000 00

Public Charities and Correction—For the support and government of the several institutions under the control and management of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, as provided by law, Six hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars..... 679,173 00

Public Instruction—For salaries of the officers and clerks of the Board of Education—the Superintendents, Teachers, and Janitors of the Free Academy and of the Public Schools, and all necessary supplies for the same; also for purchasing sites, and erecting school buildings thereon, fitting up and furnishing the same, and for necessary repairs and alterations of school buildings, Thirteen hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars..... 1,358,435 00

Rents—For the payment of rent of property leased to the Corporation for public offices and other public purposes, fifty-Five thousand dollars..... 55,000 00

Real Estate—Purchases Of—For the purchase of grounds for the use of the Fire Department, Eighty thousand dollars..... 80,000 00

Real Estate Expenses—For the payment of assessments on real estate belonging to the Corporation, for public improvements; also, the taxes on property in Brooklyn and elsewhere not of the City of New-York, except otherwise provided for, Thirty thousand dollars..... 30,000 00

Removing Night-soil, Offal and Dead Animals—For the expenses of collecting night-soil, offal and dead animals, and removing the same from the City, Forty-three thousand dollars.... 43,000 00

Roads and Avenues—For general repairs and maintenance of the roads and avenues within the City limits, authorized and required to be done by the Street Departmeet, Fifty thousand dollars..... 50,000 00

Salaries—Legislative Department—For salaries of the Clerk of the Common Council, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Librarian, Engrossing Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Reader, and Doorkeeper of the Board of Councilmen, Seventy-four thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars..... 74,550 00

Salaries—Mayor's Office—For salaries of the Mayor, and of each of the Marshals and Clerks attached to the Mayoralty, Thirteen thousand dollars..... 13,000 00

Salaries—Department of Finance—For salary of the Comptroller, and of each of the Officers, Clerks and Messengers, in his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, Eighty thousand dollars..... 80,000 00

Salaries—Street Department—For salary of the Street Commissioner and of each of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors, in, or connected with, his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, Eighty-six thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars..... 86,448 00

Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department—For salaries of Predeet, Assistant Commissioeer, Chief Eegineer, and other Officers, Clerks and Messeegers in the office of the Croton Aqeednct Board, aed in each of the boreaux and offices ie said Department, tncleding the Superintendeets on the liee of the Aqueduct aed the Water Police, Fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars..... 55,855 00

Salaries—Law Department—For salary of the Counsel to the Corporation, and Clerk-hire in his office; also salaries of the Officers and Clerks in each of the bnreaex of said Department, Twenty-eight thonsand oee hundred and eight dollars..... 28,108 00

Salaries—City Inspector's Department—For salary of the City Inspector, and of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors attached to, or connected with, his office, and in each of the bureaus and offices in said Department, One hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars..... 119,228 00

Salaries—Commissioners of Health—For salaries of the Resident Physician, Health Commissioeer and the Clerk of the Board, or Commissioners of Health, Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars..... 4,250 00

Salaries—Fire Department—For salaries of the Clerks and Messenger of the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, the Chief Engineer, the Fire-alarm Bellringers, and Fire-alarm Telegraph Operators, Thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars..... 39,500 00

Salaries—Board of Assessors—For salaries of the members of the Board of Assessors, and of their Clerks, Seven thousand dollars..... 7,000 00

Salaries—Unsafe Building Officers—For salaries of the officers created by the act, chap. 470, of the Laws of 1860, to provide against unsafe buildings, Thirteen thousand four hundred dollars..... 13,400 00

Salaries—City Courts—For salaries of the Justices, Clerks and Interpreters of the Police District Courts; also of the Justices, Clerks and Officers of the District (Civil) Courts, One hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars..... 115,233 00

Stationery and Blank Books—For stationery, blank books, pay-rolls, accounts, and other printed blanks for financial returns, and reports for the use of the several Departments of the City Government, the City Courts and the officers, which the Corporation is, by law, required to supply with such articles, Thirty thousand dollars..... 30,000 00

Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning—For general repairs and cleansing of sewers, receiving basins and culverts, also for rebuilding sewers under resolutioos of the Common Council, including materials, labor and incidental expenses coenected therewith, eototherwise provided for under other heads, Twenty thousand dollars..... 20,000 00

Street Improvements—For repairs to sidewalks ie front of property owned by the Corporation, and for street-signs and numbers, Three thousand dollars..... 3,000 00

Streets—Repaving and Repairs—For general repairs of the pavements of the streets, avenues and squares of the City, including all materials and labor requiret therefor, Sixty-five thousand dollars..... 65,000 00

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—For the payment of the customary annual contribetioe in aid of said Society, Eight thousand dollars..... 8,000 00

Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices—For furniture, printed books, stoves, fuel, ice, and all other necessary supplies for the public offices of the Corporation, the City Courtrooms, and all other rooms and premises occupied for City purposes, not otherwise provided for; also for the expense of cleaning of the same, Fifty thousand dollars..... 50,000 00

Tenth Precinct Station-house—For the purchase of a site in the Tenth Ward and the erection thereon of a Station-house, pursuant to the requisition of the Police Commissioners, Twenty-five thousand dollars..... 25,000 00

Water Pipes and Laying—For purchasing iron distributing pipes, fire and drinking hydrants, lead, stop-cocks, and all other materials necessary for laying, fitting, and repairing water pipes, wages of mechanics and laborers, and incidental expenses connected therewith, Seventy-five thousand dollars..... 75,000 00

Wharves, Piers and Slips—For construction, general repairs, rebuilding and maintaining of piers, wharves and bulkheads, owned by the Corporation, and for dredging slips, One hnndred and twenty-five thousand dollars..... 125,000 00

Total..... $4,894,907 00

SEC. 2. The followieg sums of money are hereby appropriated to and for the payment of interest becoming due and payable in 1862, and which, by law, is required to be provided for by taxtion, that is to say:

Interest on Revenue Bonds—For interest on loans made and to be made, in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes, to defray the current expenses of the City Government, Fifty thonsand dollars..... 50,000 00

Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds—For interest on the loan made in pursuance of the ordinance passed April 23, 1861, Fifty-three thousand nine hundred and two dollars and eighty-two cents..... 53,902 82

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds—For interest on the loan made in pursuance of the ordinance passed July 17, 1861, Twenty-five thousand dollars..... 25,000 00

Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3—For interest, on said stock, payable in 1862, Twelve thousand five hundred dollars..... 12,500 00

Interest on Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—For the Annual Interest on said Stock for the year 1862, Eight thousand oes hundred dollars..... 8,100 00

Interest on New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips—For the Annual Interest on Stock for 1862, Twenty-five thousand dollars..... 25,000 00

Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1857—For Annual interest on said Stock for 1862, One hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars..... 183,500 00

Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1859—For Annual Interest on said Stock for 1862, Thirty-six thousand dollars..... 36,000 00

Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873—For Aneual Interest on said stock for 1862, Seven thousand seven hundred dollars..... 7,700 00

Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1870—For interest on said Stock, payable in 1862, Ninety thousand dollars..... 90,000 00

Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1857—For Annual Interest on said Stock, payable in 1862, One hundred and seveo thousand dollars..... 107,000 00

Interest of Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1873—For Annual Interest on said Stock, payable in 1862, One hundred and sixteen thousand dollars..... 116,000 00

Total..... $716,702 82

SEC. 3. The following sums of money are hereby appropriated to and for the payment of the following installments becoming due and payable in 1862, to wit:

Public Building Stock No. 3—For the annual installment on the principal of said Stock, as per chap. 306, of the laws of 1861, Fifty thousand dollars..... $50,000 00

Public Education Stock of 1853—For the annual installment on the principal of said Stock, as per laws of 1853, four hundred thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents..... 4,657 36

Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—For the aneual installment oo the principal of said Stock, as per chap. 169 of the laws of 1858, Seventeen thousand dollars..... 17,000 00

Total..... $71,657 36

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for any Department or officer of the City Government, or other person or persons, to incur expenses for any purpose whatever on account of the Corporation, or to be paid from the City treasury, unless an appropriation therefor, sufficient to cover such expense, shall have been previously made by the Common Council, nor unless such expense shall have been expressly authorized by competent authority.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for the current year, (1862,) and to issue Revenue Boeds, in the usual form, for the moneys so borrowed; also, to redeem and cancel the said bonds, from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same, out of the moneys arising from the revenues aforesaid.

Councilman Orton moved that the communication be received, and the ordinence submitted by him be adopted as presented.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babc

The New-York Times.

VOL. II.—NO. 3366. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Becoming More Wide Awake.

Successful Attempts to Harass Our Working Parties.

Successful Skirmish and Destruction of a Rebel Battery.

The Great Bombardment About to Open.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC.
BEFORE YORKTOWN, Tuesday, April 29.

To the Associated Press:

The rebels are apparently just realizing the fact that Gen. McCLELLAN is making extensive preparations to open the second siege of Yorktown. Up to yesterday, the works of our troops have steadily progressed, directly under the enemy's eyes, without any response from their guns, except an occasional shot sent to inform us that they were still there.

Our earthworks are now beginning to present a very formidable appearance to the enemy, and all day yesterday and last night they kept up a brisk fire on them, with a view to driving them out. Occasionally, a shell would come so close as to make it unpleasant, when they would lay close to the ground until it had passed over. No one was injured, and the work progressed as though no enemy were within range.

This morning the rebels opened with increased vigor, for about three hours, from their batteries near the river, but receiving no response they ceased.

Yesterday Gen. HANCOCK went out with a portion of his brigade, for the purpose of driving the enemy from a piece of timber which they occupied in close proximity to our works. Our troops advanced through an open field on their hands and knees until they came within close musket range.

The rebels, who were secreted behind stumps and trees, were anxious to get our men on their feet, and, to accomplish this, the Captain in command of the enemy shouted at the height of his voice to charge bayonets, supposing that our frightened troops would instantly jump to their feet, and run—but they were mistaken in the men. The command being given the second time, the rebels arose, when our troops poured into them a well-directed fire, causing them to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded to be cared for afterward. During the skirmish a new battery, which the rebels had erected during Sunday night, and which interfered with a working party of our men, was most effectually silenced, and the guns dismounted.

The weather is more favorable for military operations. The time is drawing close when the commanding General will commence the task of reducing the enemy's work erected to impede the advance of the Union troops. All are sanguine as to the result, and the troops are eager to be led forward.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 28, 1862—11 A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Nothing of interest has transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded undisturbed. On the left the enemy fired a good deal, but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted. Have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy, that have been impertinent this morning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved, and we are making good progress.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR ARMY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

A NEW-YORK COLONEL AND MAJOR TAKEN PRISONERS—FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. MAGRUDER—THE REBEL GUNBOAT TEASER—CASUALTIES—THE ROADS AND THE WEATHER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WARWICK COURT-HOUSE, Va.,
Thursday, April 24, 1862.

As our conversational pickets along the Warwick Creek are daily answering rebel inquiries as to the health of Gen. KEYES, I can scarcely be doing violence to my parole if I refer to the fact that he is still in the full exercise of all his powers, and busier than ever at his chosen work of fighting traitors.

This Brigade under his command have borne the brunt of most fighting as we have had thus far; his list of killed and wounded already amounting to some three hundred. This includes those who fell in the engagement at Lee's Mills, on the 16th, the remainder being the victims of picket firing, and the trifling skirmishes we are having almost daily. The enemy's loss is estimated to be full as great, though it is easier to fall our lines than theirs. Both sides have secured a number of prisoners; the rebels making the best hit of the two last night, securing Col. CROCKER and Maj. CASSIDY, of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, who had imprudently ventured beyond our lines without escort. They receive but little commiseration in camp, and to hear the remarks at their expense one would think that being taken prisoner by the rebels was one of the choice jokes of the season. They will have abundant opportunity, no doubt, to repent of their rashness before being returned to their command.

A flag of truce came in to-day, bearing a letter from Gen. MAGRUDER, covering a request for clothing on behalf of some of our prisoners in his hands. Circumstances raised the suspicion, however, that the rebels were speaking one word for our men and two for themselves; using the white flag merely as the cover of a reconnoitering visit to our camps. So it received no attention. Our Generals have good reason to be suspicious of such professions of consideration for our men, on the part of the rebels, when they use them, as Gen. KEYES tells me he did, deliberately slaughtering our wounded as they lie helpless in their power. Barbarity like this serves its purpose in increasing the determination and spirit of our troops; yet, for the credit of humanity, it is to be hoped that we are to have little of it.

The rebels are endeavoring to emulate the exploits of our gunboats on the York River, by sending their gunboat on the James River, into the mouth of Warwick Creek, to throw a few shell at our batteries they suppose to be in that vicinity. The *Teaser* made her first appearance during the storm on Monday, and, after steaming repeated, after considerable diffi-

[illegible], in sending a shot through an old barn, near the creek. This is the extent of the damage thus far. We cannot tell what may yet happen, as some of the rebel shells have a deliberate way of exploding, provocative of great suspense; one fired on Tuesday did not burst over until to-day, Thursday. Fortunately, for either us or them, the rebels cannot send their gunboats beyond the mouth of the creek, where they can play away to their heart's content, if what we have had is a specimen of their firing.

Capt. BARTLETT, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, was quite severely wounded in the thigh this morning, by one of the enemy's pickets. One of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters was also wounded. I learn, in addition, of the following casualties them for this week; which has been an unusually quiet one, on account of the rain:

Killed—James Sherry, Company C, Seventh Maine; a picket.

Wounded—George B. McLellan, Company D, Seventh Maine, in thigh; amputation performed to-day. Alonzo Patten, Company C, in side, severely; Chas. Fort, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin, in leg below the knee, severely.

Our troops are still hard at work, building and repairing cordroy roads; the recent storm causing breaks in many places, which in this marshy soil soon become impassable quagmires. The rain has cooled the atmosphere somewhat, the nights, particularly, being quite cold. Fires are still in requisition. Were their heat not needed the abundance of easy burning pine wood would afford a temptation to protract the Winter as long as possible, for the sake of the cheerful blaze of the camp fires.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ATTEMPTS TO DRIVE IN OUR PICKETS—OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOATS—ANOTHER NEW-YORK COLONEL MISSING—THE LATE SUCCESSFUL DASH AT A REBEL WORK.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Va., April 26, 1862.

Our pickets on Thursday night were subjected to a rambling fire from the enemy, who made several attempts to drive them in, but were repulsed without loss. The position which our pickets occupy is one of great danger, being within 700 yards of the enemy's batteries, and at many points in the line so exposed as to render the utmost care and watchfulness necessary. Instances are frequent where it is imperative upon the men to crowl snakelike to their posts, and retire, when relieved, in the same manner; and are compelled, whilst at their post of duty, to lie flat, silent and immovable. The least movement subjects them to the fire of the enemy's riflemen, who lie intrenched within speaking distance.

The enemy and our gunboats on the York River commenced firing Thursday night about 9 o'clock, and kept up a sharp engagement until 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. Our pickets could trace the course of the shells through the air and distinctly see our minies fall into the rebel works. The accuracy of the firing from the gunboats was remarkable.

During the night the enemy's scouts were constantly patroling in front of our picket lines, but owing to our exposed position they were not molested.

Another Colonel of one of the New-York regiments, named MORAN, was missed Thursday night. Whether he be dead, a prisoner, or deserter, is unknown. He may have been killed in the woods by the bursting of a bomb overhead. Many hair-breadth escapes from these accidents are continually occurring to those straggling about in the surrounding forests.

This morning, about daylight, an attack was made by companies A and G, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, and companies H and I of the First Massachusetts, upon a breastwork or fortification which the enemy had erected in front of our picket lines on the centre, and from which they were firing upon our sentries. A charge was made upon the work, which was instantly carried, but with a loss of three men killed and five wounded of the First Regiment. None of the Eleventh were injured in the least. The work was speedily reduced, and the earth thrown back into the ditches. Fifteen prisoners were taken and conducted to Gen. McCLELLAN'S quarters. Many of the rebels were seen to fall from the effects of our firing, at a distance of nearly four hundred yards, although no bodies were discovered. The prisoners say the retreating force carried away all their dead and wounded. Gen. HAINTZLEMAN was present at the engagement, and expressed himself highly gratified at the bravery and action of our troops. ARGUS.

FROM ANOTNER CORRESPONDENT.

PRISONERS AND DESERTERS AND THEIR STORIES—PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETED.

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Two prisoners and three deserters from the rebel army were taken yesterday morning within our lines. They belonged to Mississippi, Alabama, and Virginia regiments.

According to their statements, Gen. MAGRUDER commands the left wing, Gen. Jos. E. JOHNSTON the right, and Gen. LEE the main army, with his headquarters at Yorktown. Troops are constantly arriving from Richmond. The troops held in reserve are principally impressed men. They only permit the most enthusiastic of their volunteers to occupy the front lines. The force of the rebels at Yorktown, will not exceed ninety thousand effective men; only one-third of this number are well-drilled soldiers. Opposite Yorktown, at Gloucester, are two batteries of three guns each. There are not more than two thousand men at this point. Between Yorktown and Williamsburgh the houses are nearly deserted; few families remain behind, and those are of the poorest class.

It is impossible to hear from any reliable source what the loss of the enemy was in the skirmish fought at Lee's Mills by part of Gen. SMITH'S Division. The map in the *Herald*, of Tuesday, the 22d inst., purporting to give a representation of the positions of the rebel defences is too absurd to pass current. The ground covered in the *Herald* map, as intrenchments of the enemy, take in part of McCLELLAN'S army, where no intrenchments exist.

Gen. NEVILLY, commanding the First Brigade of HOOKER'S Division, has been transferred to the Division of Gen. CASEY.

Farenhold House, on the York River, which commands a view of Yorktown, is visited daily by hundreds of officers and civilians, who generally write their names on its walls, with the date of their visit.

Our siege guns will all be mounted in a few days, and belching forth their compliments to recreant LEE, and his brother traitors.

THE CAPTURE OF COL. CROCKER AND MAJOR CASSIDY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 29.

A letter from Capt. McNETT, of the Ninety-third Regiment, gives an account of the capture of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY. The two officers left the camp on foot at 6½ o'clock on Thursday, and were last seen in the lines of the pickets. Hallooing was shortly after heard in the woods where they were walking. They doubtless fell into an ambush of rebels, and were taken prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Merrimac—Operations of the Rebel Gunboats on the James River, &c.

The weather and tide to-day has been very favorable for the reappearance of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, but she still delays coming out.

It is reported that some rebel gunboats in the James River attempted this forenoon to shell some of our camps this side of Warwick.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe to-day at 1 o'clock P. M., says all is quiet. Weather pleasant. No news.

Ship Mont Blanc Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The ship *Mont Blanc*, from Shields for Boston, is ashore on Peaked Hitt Bank, Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The ship *Mont Blanc* has nine feet of water in her hold. If the weather moderates she may be saved. A steamer, with a steam pump, has gone to her assistance.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS

Surrender of the City Without Resistance.

Retirement of Gen. Lovel with his Forces by the Jackson Railroad.

Terrific Fighting for Two Days Below the City.

The National Loss Reported to be Heavy.

Rebel Account of the Bombardment of Fort Jackson.

NEWS RECEIVED UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 29.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Fort Wright, 26th, says:

From deserters I learn that New-Orleans is now in Capt. POSTER'S quiet possession. The National fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday after a desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged.

It is supposed that the Federal loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounded. The engagement lasted part of two days.

The Federals took possession of the city without a struggle, on Friday, the rebel force having evacuated, after having destroyed all the steamers which they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city. The Union citizens were very jubilant.

THE CITY EVACUATED BY GEN. LOVELL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 29.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following appears in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th inst.:

"The fearful state of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days, has at last ended. *New-Orleans is in the possession of the enemy.* It was evacuated by Gen. LOVELL, who has removed his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad."

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

[The Jackson Railroad here mentioned, is the railroad running northward from New-Orleans to Memphis, and connecting also with the Charleston and Memphis road at Grand Junction, between Corinth and Memphis. Camp Moore is only a few miles out of Naw-Orleans.—ED. TIMES.]

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 28.

A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters for the Union prisoners. No newspapers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the reporters of the Press.

The City of New-Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraphic operators having left there, as previously reported, no particulars had been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the City surrendered without resistance after the fleet made their appearance.

There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat, built there as a second *Merrimac*, was, while on its way, destroyed by the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT JACKSON.

WHAT THE REBELS SAID ABOUT IT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 21.

A special dispatch to the *Delta* from Fort Jackson yesterday, says that the enemy's fire had much slackened. He has fired 370,000 pounds of powder, and over 1,000 tons of iron. This bombardment is unprecedented in the annals of warfare. Our loss so far is five killed and ten wounded. The mortar vessels are out of sight behind a point of woods. We sunk two of them yesterday, and disabled a steamer.

[The proportion between the weight of powder and the iron in the above, indicates some mistake. Too much powder for the iron.—Editors Richmond *Enquirer*.]

OUR VICTORY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The following memorande from the pen of a gentleman who is familiar with New-Orleans, as it was at the middle of January last, have been handed us for publication:

The glorious news of the capture of New-Orleans first comes to us through rebel sources, and, of course, with all the characteristics of rebel conflagration and rebel general destruction. We learn the city is possessed by the Union troops, but that the victory is made of less value because the rebels have destroyed the steamers, tha cotton and sugar that have accumulated through the long embargo of her once magnificent commerce. We have reason to believe that these stories are tha result of desires and wishes not to be gratified. We anticipate the finding, not only of loyal citizens in the Crescent City, but also are sanguine enough to expect hearty demonstrations of joy at the arrival of our forces, and the consequent appearance again of the "old flag." As to the burning of the fifteen thousand bales of cotton, which were in New-Orleans on the 15th of January, it would be utterly impossible, without destroying at least one-third of the entire city, for the cotton is stored in presses located in thickly-settled neighborhoods scattered everywhere within the municipal borders. To say that the citizens would permit this wanton destruction by Gen. LOVELL, *a native, we believe, of Massachusetts*, and once in our Street Commissioner's office, is perfect madness. Again, the iron steamers are scattered more or less along the levée, from Carrollton down to the third municipality, and would, by their devouring flames, endanger the entire city, commanding a point of seven or eight miles of houses, the majority, from the very necessities of the climate, being of light and inflammable structure. If New-Orleans were the most disloyal city in the Confederacy, the people could not, with safety to themselves, allow these reported fires to take place, and the military, if mad enough to attempt it, is not powerful enough to oppose the wishes of the resident population, as has been the case in other places in rebeldom where property has been destroyed, to keep it from falling into the hands of the National troops.

Presuming, therefore, that we are correct in these suppositions, we next naturally examine what else we have accomplished by this great victory. By it we have opened the great aorta of our continent to the commerce of the outside world, and released a numerous and powerful fleet from the most difficult labor of a blockade, to transfer their services to Charleston Harbor. In New-Orleans, as an outlet, we find a vast sugar crop waiting for purchasers.

The year 1861 produced 475,000 hogsheads and 1,000,000 barrels of molasses. Only *one-third* of this entire amount has been consumed in the Confederate States, and the remainder, leaving over 300,000 hogsheads of sugar and 700,000 barrels of molasses, in storage in New-Orleans or on the plantations, ready for shipment the moment it is safe to bring them to the city. There were, on the 15th of January last, thirty large ships in the harbor, half were stopped by the blockade, and the remainder were seized along the river below New-Orleans by rebel privateers, many after they had permits to depart from the pretended rebel Government. The specie in the Bank of New-Orleans at one time was said to be $15,000,000. This money has possibly been conveyed away, though where seems rather difficult to imagine. The New-Orleans banks, to some extent by coercion, but to some extent from sympathy, have been abettors of the rebellion. The Mint is a very fine granite building in the lower part of the city, and was always, under the United States authorities, well managed—its machinery for coining having been very perfect. One of the first acts of the rebels was to rob the Mint of specie and bullion, amounting to $750,000, which was long ago expended. No coin has been struck under the rebel Government, paper being, under its benign sway, a legal tender. The Custom-house (unfinished) is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the world. It has been over fifteen years in construction, by which means the Southern Democrats, under SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, have had a large number of employes in their service paid from the National Treasury. In this building are the offices of the United States District-Attorney, the United States District Court and the Post-office. The present Collector of New-Orleans, originally appointed by the influence of SLIDELL is J. HASEN, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., who signalized his advent into the Crescent City, by deliberately assassinating a man who was dressing his hair before a glass, preliminary to entering a ball, at which he and HAYES were guests, and at which they had some slight quarrel.

The new and splendid Marine Hospital is again ours. When the rebellion broke out, it will be remembered that the authorities took possession of it, and turned the sick sailors, its inmates, into the streets. For this barbarity, Gen. DIX entered a severe protest against the rebels, for not only robbing their country, but also the poor sailors whose hard-earned funds had erected the building. Just below the city, four miles, is a roomy United States barracks, with officers' buildings, convenient and pleasant for troops going to and from Texas.

Upon the arrival of our fleet in front of the city, it is probable that all the steamers in port "fired up" and escaped up the river, and most likely pursued by Commodores PORTER and FARRAGUT, at least as far as Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State, one hundred miles above the city. At Baton Rouge are situated a commodious herracks, and one of the best United States arsenals in the Southwest, famous not only for being well kept, but also for the pleasant character of the commander's residence. At the breaking out of the rebellion, this residence, with the grounds and property adjoining, were taken possession of by Gen. MOORE, of Louisiana, who went through the form of giving Major HAWKINS, the United States Commander, a receipt for the property that thus became in his possession. It is perhaps well, here to state, that between New-Orleans and Memphis, there are no formidable intrenchments or batteries. The lower portion of the river was made dependent upon the works at New-Madrid, and in and about Memphis. When these latter fall, the river is again open to the commerce of the great West, for nearly three thousand miles.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

Skirmish with the Rebels at North Edisto Island—Reports of Flag-Officer Dupont and Lieut. Rhind.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following report wes received et the Nevy Department lo-day:

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., April 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report from Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, of the *Crusader*, detailing the circumstances of a concealed attack upon one of his boats, in which Acting Master WM. D. URANN was severely wounded. Lieut.-Commanding RHIND, with the cooperation of Col. FELLOWS, of the army, commanding the post at North Edisto, planned a night attack upon the enemy; and, though not successful in surprising them, had a short engagement with the rebels, in which he says: "The loss of the enemy, I feel sure, was sufficient to punish them for their cowardly attack on our boat." Three of the *Crusader's* men were wounded in this skirmish, viz.: GUSTAV WAGNER, ordinary seaman, in the right arm and breast; THEO. PETERSON, seamen, wounded slightly; Acting Master W. D. URANN, who was fired upon in the boat, was wounded in the left finger and right wrist. The finger has since been amputated. Lieut.-Comdg. RHIND speaks of him as an excellent officer. He is disabled for some time, but has no desire to leave. The name of JAMES WILSON, boatswain's mate, is also mentioned favorably.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag-officer Comdg. S. Atlantic Block. Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

LIEUT. RHIND'S REPORT.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER, NORTH EDISTO, April 20,

SIR: On the 18th a party of the enemy, concealed in the woods below SHADDOCK'S plantation, fired on one of our boats sent there to assist Mr. REYNOLDS, Government Agent, in securing some cotton. Acting Master W. D. URANN, who had charge of the boat, was severely wounded in the right arm and left hand. No one of the enemy was seen during the fire, which was promptly returned by our boat's crew. I planned an expedition to capture the party that night, and called on Col. FELLOWS, commanding the post here, for some men to assist me. He promptly afforded them, and enabled me to land a party of about sixty men, including officers. We marched through the swamps to two plantations where I expected to find the enemy, reaching the furthest place about 3 A. M. The enemy discovered our approach, and fled, receiving the fire of a platoon of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Lieut. BEDELL, of Company K. We halted there to rest our men, and shortly after daylight discovered a considerable force of mounted riflemen approaching rapidly to attack us. They opened fire upon us boldly, but fled as rapidly as they advanced, after a smart skirmish of 20 or 25 minutes. I had one howitzer with me, and the first fire from it brought them to a sudden halt; the third and fourth dispersed them. Three of the *Crusader's* crew were wounded in the affair. The loss of the enemy, I feel sure, was sufficient to punish them for their cowardly attack on our boat. Their numbers were variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred. We returned leisurely to the vessel, the enemy not attempting to follow, although all were mounted.

I am under obligations, for his prompt response to my call, to Col. F. FELLOWS, and to Capt. R. C. Dow, of Company K, Third New-Hampshire, and Lieut. E. BEDELL, Company K, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, for their cordial cooperation. I inclose the report of the Assistant Surgeon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant-Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Texans in Full Flight from the Territory—Probable Capture of Sibley's Forces.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following was received here to-day:

KANSAS CITY, Monday, April 28.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The through Santa Fé mail has arrived, with dates to the 12th inst. Col. SLOUGH and Gen. CANBY formed a junction at Galisteo on the 11th. Maj. DUNCAN, who was in command of Gen. CANBY'S Advance Guard, encountered a large party of Texans and routed them. Maj. DUNCAN was slightly wounded. The Texans were thirty miles south of Galisteo, in full flight from the Territory. No doubt is entertained of the capture of SIBLEY'S command, as they are entirely destitute of everything.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, April 28.

The through mail with Santa Fé dates to the 12th, and Fort Union to the 15th, arrived to-day.

After the battle of Pigeon Ranche, (Apache Pass,) Col. STOVER fell back to Fort Union, where a dispatch was received from Gen. CANBY, ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galisteo. Maj. PAUL was placed in command.

The troops for the junction, ordered by Gen. CANBY, arrived at Galisteo on the 9th, in advance of Gen. CANBY, and learning that the Texans had abandoned Santa Fé, and were retreating from the Territory.

Maj. DUNCAN, of Gen. CANBY'S Staff, who was in command of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight occurred, in which the latter were routed. Maj. DUNCAN was slightly wounded.

Gen. CANBY reached Galisteo on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered, who were thirty miles south. No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of SIBLEY'S command, as they were entirely destitute of everything, having lost at the battle of Pigeon Ranche all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c.

The health of the rebel army was not good, and many had died. One hundred and sixty sick and wounded had been left in the hospital at Santa Fé.

A large number of merchant trains were passed, *en route* to this city.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Intelligence from Staunton—Movements of the Rebel Forces—A National Foraging Party Lost, &c.

WHEELING, Tuesday, April 29.

A trusty scout sent out by Gen. MILROY, went within seven miles of Staunton, and found there a rebel cavalry company, and learned that JOHNSTON shortly after leaving the Shenandoah Mountain, was ordered back, but replied that its occupation by 10,000 Yankees made it impossible. He was then ordered to join JACKSON east of Blue Ridge which was being rapidly done.

The same scout also reports the loss of a foraging party 12 miles from McDOWELL. While water-bound, it was attacked by guerrillas, the wagons and horses were destroyed, some man badly wounded, and some killed. This is a bad loss, in view of our present limited transportation facilities.

HARPER and BENNETT, two notorious guerrillas, have been sent to Wheeling.

Maj. MEANY, of the Garibaldi Guard, BLENKER'S Division, died day before yesterday.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

No Change in the Condition of Affairs at Fort Wright—The Fall of New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 29.

The *De Soto* arrived this afternoon from the fleet. She brings no news of importance, and reports no change or movements. The bombardment was kept up by the mortars at long intervals.

The rebel strength at Fort Wright is stated by intelligent deserters at 8,000 men, under Gen. VILLEPIQUE, who has not been superseded, as reported. They have seven batteries, mounting twenty-six guns.

Deserters from the Fort confirm the fall of New-Orleans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Gen. Banks Pushing Steadily toward Staunton—Another Battle Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

By advices from the Department of the Shenandoah received to-day, Gen. BANKS, notwithstanding the bad roads, is cautiously pushing his advance toward Staunton, being already within a few miles of that place.

It is considered doubtful whether the rebel JACKSON will make a stand at Staunton, as he fears being flanked by a column from the Mountain Department.

Gen. BANKS' troops are in the best of spirits, and do not complain of any demand made upon them. They have confidence in their leader, "The little iron man," as they are wont to call him, and are anxious to meet the enemy again in the open field.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States gunboat *Port Royal*, Lieut. Commanding, GEORGE W. MORRIS, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon on her trial trip, and was expected to return at a late hour. Commodore GREGORY went out in her.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, is progressing rapidly since her return to the yard. The riggers are now at work upon her, and her rigging will soon be up.

The crew of the frigate *Cumberland*, who have been on the *North Carolina* since the loss of their vessel, were paid off and discharged yesterday.

Col. W. J. LONG, Naval Store-keeper at Spezzia, in Italy, whose removal was reported a short time since, has, it is stated, been reappointed. This will give great satisfaction to many naval officers.

We reported on Monday that naval recruiting is not so brisk as it has been. The principal cause of this appears to be the scarcity of single men. There is a large number of married men ready and willing to ship if a greater advance were allowed. This applies more particularly to landsmen, whose pay is only $12 per month. Three months' advance, $36, is not much more than sufficient to provide the necessary outfit, and leaves them scarcely anything to make provision for their families until such time as their half-pay can be drawn. Another month's advance would bring more applicants to the naval rendezvous.

The recruiting office, for the First Infantry, at Morristown, Penn., has been closed, and the Adjutant, Lieut. STERLING, and the Sergeant-Major, are ordered to join the headquarters of the regiment, at Plattsburgh, Penn. They enlisted about ten men this month.

A Lieutenant's guard of marines will leave the Flushing-avenue Barracks, on the 1st proxime, for the U. S. steamer *Saranac*. Lieut. KENNEDY goes in command.

A detachment of mounted service recruits enlisted in this City, will leave to-morrow (Thursday) for the dépôt, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The rendezvous in Hudson-street for this arm of the service is doing a little more business than of late.

To-day is general muster and inspection day for all troops in the service of the United States, a great proportion of whom have four months' pay due. The Paymasters will therefore have a busy time during the month of May.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 26.

The ship *Joseph Peabody* has been forfeited to the Government, for smuggling.

Trade has recently revived, to supply the demand for goods suitable to the Oregon and British Columbia miners, in advance of the anticipated large emigration thither. Business with the interior of the State continues unseasonably backward.

Gen. WRIGHT has issued an order requiring the arrest of all persons charged with aiding and abetting, by words or deeds, the rebellion; such persons to be confined, unless they subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama, and ship *Dolphin*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, schooner *Endeavor*, from Shanghai; whaling bark *Carib*, on a cruise; whaling ship *W. C. Nye*, on a cruise; ship *Juana*, for Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 28.

The steamer *Panama* has arrived from Masatlan, with dates to the 19th.

The Confederates in New-Mexico and Arizona are making efforts to bring the Navajo Indians into their policy with them. Gen. CARLETON, commanding the rebel forces, had sent to Col. [illegible] to confer with them with the Governor of [illegible] tendered troops to enter Sonora [illegible] Apaches, for whose services he asked the [illegible] overland from Guaymas and Arizona, and [illegible] privilege of purchasing supplies at Hermosillo, [illegible]

The Governor entered into a long correspondence with BANKS, and sent a special messenger to the Governor of Chihuahua on the subject of the [illegible]. No definite arrangements appeared agreed upon, but BANKS received courteous treatment from the Government officials, and at last accounts had reached Guaymas, where he boasted he had been successful that he had hoped for.

Arrived—Brig *Scotland*, Boston; bark *France* [illegible] Aztec, Rio Janeiro.

Sailed—Ship *Moonlight*, Valparaiso.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Successful Cavalry Skirmish Near Corinth.

Five Rebels Killed and Nineteen Taken Prisoners.

IMMINENCE OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

The Fall of New-Orleans Known to the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following was received to-day at the War Department:

SEVEN MILES FROM MONTEREY, Tenn.,
Monday, April 28, 1862.

Five companies of cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, two miles in advance of them. The enemy retreated. Five of them were killed, including a Major. Eighteen prisoners with horses and arms were captured, and are now in camp. One of the prisoners, named VAUGHN, was formerly foreman in the office of the Louisville *Democrat*. We had one man wounded and none killed. Our forces are in capital spirits.

The prisoners say the enemy have upward of 80,000 men at Corinth, and will fight, and that they are busily intrenching and mounting large guns.

[Monterey, Tennessee, is a small post village of Hardin County, about midway between Pittsburgh, on the Tennessee River, and Corinth, Mississippi. The village is almost on the Tennessee State line.]

CAMP NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., April 28.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. POPE sent a force to Monterey this morning. The enemy fled. Our forces took fifteen prisoners, some baggage and supplies.

We destroyed the encampment and returned to camp in good order.

There is a reconnoissance out to explore the country to Farmington. No news from it yet.

Our army is greatly rejoiced to hear of the capture of New-Orleans. THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST NEWS FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tuesday, April 29.

Another cavalry reconnoisance yesterday met a rebel foraging party near Monterey. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the death of five rebels, including one Major, and the capturing of nineteen prisoners. One man was wounded on our side.

Heavy rains fell last night, and the roads are again in bad condition. The river is very high and rising.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff and Engineer, has arrived from the Mississippi River, where he has been engaged in placing the defences of that river in order.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, April 29.

There was heavy firing across Lick Creek this morning, caused by artillery practice by our advanced guard, who, after slight skirmishing, in which one captured several prisoners, occupied Pea Ridge. At 9 o'clock we occupied Monterey, twelve or fourteen miles from Corinth.

A very intelligent sailor, of Boston, who deserted from the rebels this side of Corinth, reports that the *capture of New-Orleans was generally known in the rebel camps on the morning of the 27th.*

He also states, that on the 16th the time of two Louisiana regiments, enlisted for twelve months, expired, but, by the new conscription law, were required to serve two years longer, on being so informed, *both regiments laid down their arms and refused to fight*, when Gen. BEAUREGARD detailed four regiments to guard them as prisoners.

It was not known that Gen. HALLECK is in command here, but the general impression among the rebel troops was that Gen. BUELL is, and that our army is retreating to Nashville.

Col. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived to-day, relieving Capt. MCLEAN, who was obliged to go to Cincinnati on account of ill health.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 29.

The steamer *Bacon*, which left Pittsburgh last evening, has arrived. Gens. HALLECK, BUELL and GRANT have moved their headquarters to near the front of our lines, and personally superintend all matters attending the advance of the whole force, *which are hourly expected.* Gen. POPE'S Division advanced four miles on Sunday, and *are now encamped in sight of the enemy's camp fires.*

Rebel deserters, who came on Saturday, had heard rumors of the fall of New-Orleans, which was, however, *contradicted by the officers.*

The pickets occasionally exchange shots.

A later arrival to-night reports our whole army moving forward slowly.

Contrabands and deserters come within our lines, and repeat the previous statements that Corinth is being evacuated.

WHO SAVED THE ARMY ON THE SIXTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
PITTSBURGH, Tenn., April 12.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: It is the unanimous opinion here that Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN saved the fortune of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having three horses killed under him, and being wounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a Major-General of Volunteers, to date from the 6th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

REV. R. J. HALL, ONCE MORE.—The [illegible] Minister, Rev. R. J. HALL, who was arrested in this City a few weeks since, upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretences, from various churches, was taken before Justice BERNHAM a second time, yesterday day, upon another complaint, made against him by Mr. EUGENE THOMPSON. The latter charges that he gave HALL $25, to aid him on his way from Corinth, Miss., to the State of Vermont, whither he and his wife were fleeing to escape the wrath of the Secessionists. HALL was committed for trial.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT

To provide for the Regulation of the Erection of Buildings, and the Better Prevention of Fires in the City of New-York.

Passed April 19, 1862, Three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All that portion of the City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Avenue A, and running thence northwardly along the said centre line of Avenue A to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the First District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Second District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eighth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eighth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Third District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eighth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eighth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fourth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Tenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Tenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Tenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Tenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eleventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eleventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eleventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eleventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Twelfth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Twelfth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Seventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Twelfth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Twelfth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Thirteenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Thirteenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Eighth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Thirteenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Thirteenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Fifteenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Fifteenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Ninth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Fifteenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Fifteenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventeenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventeenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Tenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventeenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventeenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Nineteenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Nineteenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Eleventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Nineteenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Nineteenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Twenty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twelfth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Twenty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Twenty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirteenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Twenty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Twenty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fourteenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Twenty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Twenty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifteenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Twenty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Twenty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixteenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Twenty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Twenty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Thirty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Seventeenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Thirty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Thirty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Eighteenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Thirty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Thirty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Nineteenth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Thirty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Thirty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twentieth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Thirty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Thirty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-first District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Thirty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Thirty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Forty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Forty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-second District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Forty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Forty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Forty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Forty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-third District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Forty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Forty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Forty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Forty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-fourth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Forty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Forty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Forty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Forty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-fifth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Forty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Forty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Forty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Forty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-sixth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Forty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Forty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Fifty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-seventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Fifty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Fifty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-eighth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Fifty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Fifty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Twenty-ninth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Fifty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Fifty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirtieth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Fifty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Sixty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-first District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Sixty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Sixty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-second District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Sixty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Sixty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-third District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Sixty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Sixty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-fourth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Sixty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Sixty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-fifth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Sixty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Sixty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventy-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-sixth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventy-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventy-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-seventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventy-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventy-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-eighth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventy-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventy-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Thirty-ninth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventy-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Seventy-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fortieth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Seventy-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Seventy-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eighty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-first District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eighty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eighty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-second District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eighty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eighty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-third District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eighty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eighty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-fourth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eighty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Eighty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-fifth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Eighty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Eighty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Ninety-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-sixth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Ninety-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Ninety-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-seventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Ninety-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Ninety-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-eighth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Ninety-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Ninety-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Forty-ninth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Ninety-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of Ninety-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fiftieth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of Ninety-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of Ninety-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and First-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and First-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-first District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and First-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and First-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-second District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-third District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-fourth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-fifth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Eleventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Eleventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-sixth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Eleventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Eleventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Thirteenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirteenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-seventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Thirteenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirteenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Fifteenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Fifteenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-eighth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Fifteenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Fifteenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Seventeenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Seventeenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Fifty-ninth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Seventeenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Seventeenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Nineteenth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Nineteenth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixtieth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Nineteenth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Nineteenth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-first District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-second District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-third District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-fourth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-fifth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-first-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-first-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-sixth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-first-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-first-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-third-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-third-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-seventh District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-third-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-third-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constituted the Sixty-eighth District; and all that portion of the said City of New-York which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of Houston-st. with the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-av., thence northwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-av. to the centre line of Fifty-first-st., thence westwardly along the said centre line of Fifty-first-st. to the centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-av., thence southwardly along the said centre line of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-av. to the centre line of Houston-st., thence eastwardly along the said centre line of Houston-st. to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby constitu

Shares and New-York Central was strong, and the Banks' State Stocks closed firm; sales of [illegible]

New-York Central..	84½	Pacific	109½
Erie	37	Panama	124¾
Erie Preferred	62	Illinois Central	60¾
[illegible] Southern	22¾	United States 6s, '81	97½
Michigan Central	143	Treas'y 7.30 ₰ cents	101¾
Toledo	58¾	Treas'y Certificates	96¾
Rock Island	56¾	Sixes, old	80½
Galena	87½	Tennessees	57¾
		Gold	101½

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce for the present week are unusually light, falling short of a million and a half of dollars. The more recent advices from England, however, are encouraging for Export orders of Flour and Grain, and as the opening of Canal navigation is near at hand, we may anticipate active freights through the coming month of May. There is a strong market for Flour and Provisions on the Corn Exchange to-day. For Indian Corn, the orders from Great Britain are understood to be large, but at [illegible] at current prices. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending April 26, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
[illegible] week	$1,555,899	$2,136,284	$1,410,185
[illegible]	26,120,837	46,399,747	39,133,469
Since Jan. 1	$27,676,427	$48,536,031	$40,543,654

The market for Money, to-day, is 5@6 ₰ cent. The employment among the Stock Brokers is only on a moderate scale at these low rates, while the Discount Brokers find it difficult to command prime selections of paper at 6@7 ₰ cent. ₰ annum, as in date from 60 days to 6 months. The price of Gold has gone up to 102 ₰ cent., and this rise has strengthened the rates of Exchange on London, which at the close of the Boston steamer mail this afternoon, are called 112½@112¾ ₰ cent. The deposits of the United States Notes, made by the Banks with the Sub-Treasurer, to-day, on 5 ₰ cent. interest, amount to $1,344,000. The sum total on deposit, in the New-York Office, now reaches about $32,500,000.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	93	Pacific	112
Manhattan	125	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants'	95	Bank of N. America	94
Mechanics'	103	Metropolitan	98½
America	104	East River	82
Phenix	95½	Shoe and Leather	97
Tradesmen's	92	Corn Exchange	91
Greenwich	25	Continental	87
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	St. Nicholas	82½
Merchants' Ex	80	Marine	100
State of New-York	87½	Imp. & Traders'	97
Commerce	89¾	Park	102½
Ocean	70	Man. & Merchants'	79
American Exchange	87		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96¾	N. Ind. firsts	83¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	N. I. Goshen line	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Mich. S. & N. I. s. f	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, gtd. '76	108	Pacific R. 7s, gtd. by Mo.	45
Erie 7s, '56	107	Illinois Cen. 7 ₰c. '75	87½
Erie 7s, sevenths, '64	100¼	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₰c.	94½
Erie 7s, fourths, '69	101	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	14
Erie 6s, thirds, '83	94½	Chi. & N. W. s. f	84
Erie 6s, fourths, '80	87	Chi. & N. W. firsts	45¼
Erie 6s, fifths	84½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, sa.	31
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts	94½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	18½
Hudson Cons. '60	105½	Chi. & N. W. Int. bonds	70
Hudson sevens, s. f	99¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	42¼
Hudson thirds, '75	84	Lack. & W. Bonds	99½
Harlem firsts, '60-'73	102	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Harlem sevens, '64	93½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	80
Harlem thirds, '66	75	L. E. & Wabash seconds	53¾
Mich. Cent. 8 ₰c. '60-'72	99	Ill. & P. D. C. firsts	90
Mich. Cen. n. f. '62	101	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101
Mich. S. & N. I. firsts	99	Gal. & Chicago seconds	101
Mich. Cen. 7 ₰c. firsts	94½	Clev. & Toledo s. f	93
Mich. S. & N. I. c. seconds	74		

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks made up yesterday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	April 21.	April 28.		
Capital Stock	$11,965,105	$11,965,355	Inc.	$350
Loans	26,246,738	28,793,116	Inc.	546,378
Specie	6,044,260	6,053,827	Inc.	9,567
Due to other Banks	2,894,141	3,126,089	Inc.	624,922
Due by other Banks	4,548,227	4,470,674	Dec.	77,553
Deposits	23,611,883	20,223,556	Inc.	1,211,373
Circulation	3,526,400	3,613,994	Inc.	86,594

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $2,532,035, including $142,000 for Customs; payments, $2,698,537; balance this afternoon, $12,-696,000.

The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, due 1st May next, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 1st prox. The earnings and expenses of the road for six months this year and last year compare thus:

	1862.	1861.
EARNINGS.		
Passengers	$668,965 95	$353,943 18
Freight	466,178 60	223,000 35
Other Sources	21,307 43	14,636 13
Totals	$956,450 18	$591,650 66
EXPENSES.		
Maintaining Road	$71,662 92	$48,008 30
Repairing Machinery	52,460 69	34,846 97
Operating Road	112,101 26	91,932 06
Totals	$236,224 88	$174,787 32
Net Earnings	$302,725 30	$116,863 34

Increase in net earnings over 75 ₰ cent. the six months, yielding 2½ times the amount required to pay interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds for this period. All expenditures on the Road are charged to expense account.

Advance in the Government Credit.

From Messrs. E. Hallet & Co.'s Circular, April 26.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The events of the past week have, in a striking manner, confirmed the view we have for some time past taken of the financial position of the Government—that this is simply a result or consequence of its political position. As the latter is strengthened so is the former. The capture of New-Orleans, consequently, has been followed by an important advance in the market value of its securities. Though only a step in the necessary course of events, the capture of this city will be received throughout the world as the most important blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and as full evidence of its speedy reduction. England will probably attach an extravagant importance to the success, from the manufacture of a reverse suffered in a military sense; and from the fact that New-Orleans is the grand mart of American cotton. There will be no malice attempt to depreciate the military power of our Government, or the efficiency of the blockade, while the cotton question will be regarded as practically solved. In fact, the fall of New-Orleans, following fast upon the capture of Fort Pulaski, will remove the [illegible] of mutual interest and respect for power, if nothing else. England will henceforth regard the United States as a nation firmly united, not [illegible] and as the Newspapers and arrestors of public opinion in that country have so stubbornly asserted, and perhaps believed.

Important [illegible] have been the military events, commercial events still more important must follow. The cotton crop of the past year will gradually come forward. Some small parcels may be destroyed, but the bulk of the crop will be carefully saved, and will be offered for sale as soon as protection is afforded against the petty tyrants that fomented the rebellion, and by the fear they created, succeeded in giving an appearance of unity to it. The crop will come forward so slowly that high prices will for some time be maintained, so that if it is somewhat less in bulk than that for previous years it will realize a larger sum in the aggregate. But in whatever condition its exports may place the commercial relations between the two countries, its movement will create an intense feeling of relief in England, in view of the apprehended consequences resulting from the stopping of mills, an unemployed population, and the vast reduction in the volume of the foreign trade of that country.

Under the influences of the various causes referred to, Englishmen will naturally turn their attention to our public securities. All things considered, this country and people stand as well with them as they ever did. But, whatever may have been alleged against us, no claim has ever rested upon the credit of our Government. The contest has served to demonstrate both a political and commercial strength never before credited to it. It was natural that the rebellion should cause a heavy decline in its securities, as the event was unprecedented, and the result, like all that rests in the future, uncertain. But with the steadily increasing confidence in our military success, the advance has already equalled 15 per cent. from the lowest points touched. Notwithstanding the emergency calls of Government upon the capital of the country, the tendency is still upward, and most decidedly all prices reach those so long maintained when much higher rates ruled for money. It is not to be suggested, nor is it desirable, that the advance should be a rapid one, although, with the continued [illegible] or Richmond, the 30 year 6 ₰ cents [illegible] readily sell at par. The advance from [illegible] is likely to be steady, as such a success must [illegible] very large amount of foreign cap-

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, April 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 3,627 bbls. Flour, 56 bbls. and 2,316 bags Corn Meal, 11,[illegible] bushels Corn, 47 bushels Rye, 2,613 bushels Oats, 730 bushels Malt, 4,193 pkgs. Provisions, and 49 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 03½; Pearls continue scarce, and are held at $6 @ ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been depressed and unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of only small lots at prices ranging from 28¾c. @ 29¾c. for Middlings, ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices have advanced slightly. Sales have been made since our last of 12,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 80@$4 95; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 75@$4 95; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 05@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 95
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 05	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is improving. Sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 25@$5 35 for poor to good superfino Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought, including extra at $5 10@$6 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3 05@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $2 70@$2 80 for Jersey, and $2 90@$3 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly purchased, today, at $1 30 for red Western, (Winter;) $1 20 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 19 for Cannada Club, ₰ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at firmer prices since our last; sales 61,000 bush. at 57c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 57¾c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian, at 38c@39¾c.; Western, at 38c.@40c.; State, at 40c.@41c., ₰ bushel. Rye continues in request at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ₰ bushel; sales 5,100 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy at prices ranging from 70c. @95c. for California, State, Western and Canadian, ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced to $13 37½@$13 62½ for Mess; and $10 12½@$10 37½ for Prime, with sales 1,800 bbls., for immediate and future delivery, within the range. Cut Meats continue in request at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is less active, at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₰ lb. Lard favors sellers. Sales 1,700 tierces and bbls., poor to prime, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₰ lb. Beef is salable and firm; sales since our last, 430 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50, ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 9c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₰ lb. Cheese continues in request at 6¾c.@8¾c., ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, at 23c. @24c., chiefly within the range, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been brisker, to-day, and rates have favored shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d. @7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7d., ₰ bush.; Beef, 4s. ₰ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 28s.@27s.6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Oil, 27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 7d. @7¼d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₰ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s.6d. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 1¾d.@2s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d. @7¾d. ₰ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ₰ tc.; Hops, ¼d. ₰ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d., and by steamer at 45s.; Oil, 25s.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton; Tobacco; 20s. ₰ hhd.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A PRINTING Office in this City, consisting of a large amount of job, book and newspaper type and materials; one large cylinder Hoe press, 36x52 inches; one large cylinder Taylor press, 23x33 inches; one Gordon ½ cap, and one Gilman card press, with every convenience for doing an extensive business. Will be sold in whole or part. Address B. URNER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.,
On the 29th April.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. MADDEN, President.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished Imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and casks for export, with dispatch.
NO. 188 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON,
BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 65 Gold-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 220, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 161 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE O. KEYS.

FRANCIN & LEUTRELL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 44 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS,
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOULD'S only Genuine India rubber Roof Paint. Office, No. 21 Ann-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHING BOARD DURing confinement can find everything requisite; home comforts and medical attention in a physician's family. House with all improvements, delightfully situated, within a few minutes of the City by rail or water. Family small and select. Address Dr. HENRY, Boston Corner Post-office, New-York City.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, with board, furnished, to let together or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family. Address Box [illegible] can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 198 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and location is healthful, near the city. Terms reasonable. Reference required. No. 88 East [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—SO ONE WITH BOARD, EITHER in apartments or together, can obtain such in a private family, in a pleasant house, with all the modern improvements, in a healthful locality, by applying at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board and rooms, in a private family, at No. 21 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 4th-av., between [illegible]-sts.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-st., a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home, in a small family, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st. Also, rooms to let to single gentlemen, without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Johnson-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN may obtain board, with a large and pleasant room, at No. 102 Henry-st.; also, a small single room. Terms moderate; reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINgle gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, can get such accommodations, at a moderate price, in a first-class house near Wall-st. ferry. No moving at May. Call at No. 28 Garden-st.

BOARDING, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—An entire second floor, and a parlor on the first, if desired, unfurnished, can now be had in a fine large house on Madison-av., by a family wishing the comforts of home without its cares, and willing to pay for first-class accommodations. Address, for an interview, &c., A. B., Box 2,712 Post-office.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small quiet family, (their own house,) for two gentlemen; no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT BACK parlor, furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; location desirable; convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2406, or apply to 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires a furnished room with a private family with partial board, in the immediate vicinity of Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address A. M., Box No. 72 New-York.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be obtained on immediate application at No. 38 Charlton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., furnished rooms, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE will be open for Summer boarders on the 1st of May. The best terms and selections of rooms will be given to those engaging board for the fall season. The house is delightfully located in a quiet village in Southern Berkshire, and is designed to furnish families from the City with a pleasant and comfortable home for the Summer months. The scenery in the immediate vicinity and adjacent country is not surpassed on this continent. Its pleasant drives, excellent roads, and abundant trout-streams have made old Berkshire famous as a Summer resort. For further particulars apply to L. B. WARNER, No. 310 Broadway, or address the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and breezable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. 896 Broadway, or No. 862. References as changed.

PLAIN BOARD—AT A MODERATE PRICE, CAN be obtained for a family not exceeding five persons, at a farm-house, pleasantly situated, about 40 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. No other boarders taken. For particulars, address A. B., Box No. 466, New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Readest.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING near a depot of the Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from the City, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. Will be at No. 48 Warren-st. on Thursday and Friday of this week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
NEW-JERSEY.

The above well-known Summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 24th of May. The house has been put in thorough repair, with many new additions. All communications addressed to me at the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS ASHLAND Hall, at West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. It is surrounded with trees, and possesses all the attractions of a delightful country home. Terms reasonable. Refers to J. Andrus, No. 45 Murray-st., J. W. Newton, No. 17 Murray-st., New-York, or No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 26th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MORGAN STALLION FOR SALE CHEAP—Mr. years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind. A very handsome horse. Apply at the livery stable corner of Crosby and Bleecker-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 661 Broadway,
Has been supposed with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY of every description.
SILVER PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA TRAYS in sets and single, Coal Hods, Fenderwork and Japanned TIN WARE, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARE. Cooking Utensils of all kinds. Mechanics of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets, Mats, &c. &c.
The Messrs. Berrian will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The most complete preserver made; Wholesale and retail. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 625 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 345 West 16th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest assortment in the City; suites $30 and upwards. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE, —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $40 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house, No. 76 Thirty-st., containing 10 large rooms and gas fixed with pipes for bathing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.

Store No. 249 Front-st.	House No. 107 East 27th-st.
Store No. 26 Cedar-st.	Country Seat, Throgg's Neck.
Store No. [illegible] 6th-av.	House No. 121 East 50th-st.
House No. 149 East 50th-st.	A part of No. 125 East 50th-st.
House No. 6 Bond-st.	Part of No. 196 Thompson-st.
House No. 102 East 12th-st.	Rear No. 172 Thompson-st.
House No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.	House No. 6 Charlton-st.
Basement No. 245 3d-av.	Coal-Yard No. 68 Wooster-st.
House No. 78 East 34th-st.	First floor No. 264 3d-av.
House No. 169 West 26th-st.	House No. 160 West 26th-st.
House No. 96 East 20th-st.	House, &c., cor. 30th-st. 1st-av.
House No. 290 Grand-st.	House & stable 156 E. 26th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 69 East 30th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING, AT ANNEXED rents:

No. 141 West 24th-st., brown-stone	$600
No. 178 West 21st-st., newly painted	700
No. 43 Greenwich-st., 2-story and attic	200
No. 164 Watts-st., 2-story	200
No. 207 West 42d-st., 2-story	300
No. 136 West 24th-st., 2-story and attic	300
No. 21 Hammond-st., 2-story	200
No. 276 West 19th-st., 2-story	225
No. 266 Hudson-st., 2-story and attic	225
No. 176 West 30th-st., 2-story	400
No. 168 West 13th-st., 2-story and attic	300
No. 261 West 16th-st., 2-story	400
No. 19 Hammond-st., (20 ft.) 2-story	400
No. 236 West 18th-st., 2-story	400
No. 47 West 4th-st., 3-story	450

J. & W. DENHAM, 68-av. or 86th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSES AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 182 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 16th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 60 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 64 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 162 East 13th-st.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The large and elegant brown-stone mansion-house, No. 120 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., formerly the residence of the late Gabriel Winter; dimensions, 29 by 76 feet, five-story, and one of the most spacious and elegant houses in this City. Will be let furnished, or the furniture will be sold, if desirable, at a low price to the tenant. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story. Will be let at a low price to a good tenant.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The residence now occupied by the subscriber, at No. 71 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. The house is brown-stone, three-story, basement and cellar, in good order, and the neighborhood is excellent. To be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock. Rent $800, including rent of gas-fixtures and mirrors. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW model English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing-rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.
Also, upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also, store and basement No. 9 Cedar-st.
Also, lofts and offices at 142 Broadway.
Also, rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—A TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE—66th-st., fronting the East River, a large, double cottage, stable, coach-house, garden, and about five acres of ground, fruit and forest trees in great variety; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing-machine Company's, No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE THREE-story mastic-front house, with basement, No. 199 Washington-st., corner Banks; its location is very central, and within a few minutes' walk of the depot; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 396 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop house, full size, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the Episcopal Seminary, between 9th and 10th ave.; has all the modern improvements; rent $360; formerly rented for $1,000. Inquire on the premises, or No. 278 5th-av.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—THE UPper part of the English basement house, No. 134 East 36th-st.; six or seven rooms, with bath, water-closet, gas, cellar, &c., to a family of grown persons. The residue of the house is occupied by the owner. Best of references required. Apply as above.

A HOUSE AND PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Nos. 195, 205 and 209 East 19th-st. Also, upper part of No. 201 East 19th-st.; three rooms deep, all high stoops, three stories and modern improvements; in good order. Rent $300, $500, $600. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—$20 PER MONTH, THE SECOND FLOOR of the fine large brown-stone house, No. 661 6th-av.; 7 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, marble mantel, &c.—a complete house, all one floor; balance occupied by lessee. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 4th-av., 2 brick cottages; rent, $250 and $250; well calculated for small, genteel families; they are close by stages and cars. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments, (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d av., corner 83d-st., and 3d-av., between 115th and 118th. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem from 1 to 3 o'clock, and at Yorkville from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 184 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 7th-av.; rent $400. Also, second floor of No. 184 West 22d-st.; rent $225. Also, workshops, between 7th and 8th ave., in 36th-st. Apply to A. McLEAN, No. 194 West 22d-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT, No. 177 Chatham-square, Suitable for a first-class business. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Atlantic Savings Bank.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 12 rooms, g

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain TWO Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 626 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUGGET—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Preparations at Yorktown are now, in such a state of forwardness that the great bombardment of the rebel stronghold cannot be much longer delayed. The weather is reported to be more favorable, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, it will be seen, speaks cheerfully and confidently. The rebels appear to be just waking up to the fact that the combinations being made against them are of the most formidable character, and yesterday, for the first time, attempted seriously to annoy our working parties, who are erecting formidable earthworks almost within speaking distance of them. They kept up a severe cannonading, but without effecting any damage. It was only a waste of powder. On Monday a portion of Gen. HANCOCK'S Brigade made a gallant dash into a piece of woods in which a party of the enemy were concealed, and successfully driving them out, leaving a number of dead and wounded behind them. A new battery which the rebels had erected in the woods, was also effectually demolished and the guns rendered useless.

Advices received in Washington, yesterday, from the Department of the Shenandoah, state that Gen. BANKS is cautiously pushing his way towards Staunton, being already within a few miles of that point.

We learn from Gen. HALLECK'S Army that heavy rains again fell in the vicinity of Pittsburgh Landing on Monday night, and that the roads are again in consequence in as bad order as ever. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, however, the National forces are being pushed gradually forward, and the hostile pickets are now very near each other. Skirmishing is frequent.

The War Department is informed that a cavalry skirmish took place on Monday, about seven miles from Monterey, Tenn., in which five companies of our cavalry were engaged. Five rebels were killed, including a Major, and eighteen prisoners, with their horses and arms, were captured. We had one man wounded. The importance of this skirmish will be seen when it is stated that Monterey is in McNairy County, near the Mississippi line, and that the skirmish must have been in the vicinity of Corinth. The prisoners taken reported the enemy's strength at Corinth at upward of 100,000 men.

We are not likely to receive much more relative to the capture of New-Orleans, until a dispatch-boat from our squadron shall arrive at a Northern port. There is a report that the enemy's coasted iron gunboat, built at New-Orleans as a second *Merrimac*, was destroyed by the *Pensacola*, while on her way up the river, but it is not sufficiently definite to be received without reservation. The accounts given by the rebels of our bombardment of Fort Jackson are very amusing. One dispatch, published in a New-Orleans paper, insists that we had fired 350,000 pounds of powder, and over a thousand tons of iron.

The news from New-Mexico indicates that the rebellion is at an end in that quarter, and that the attempt of the TEXANS to gain possession of the Territory has been futile. A dispatch to the War Department states that the National forces, under Col SLOUGH and Gen CANBY, formed a junction on the 11th inst., and that Maj. DUNCAN, commanding Gen CANBY'S advance, had encountered a large party of TEXANS and routed them. The rebels, at last accounts, were in full flight from the Territory, and it was believed that STEELE'S command would be captured, as they were in a destitute condition.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a Message in relation to the case of Gen. STONE. He states that the arrest was made by his order, upon good and sufficient evidence, and that the only reason why Gen. STONE has not been tried is because the exigencies of the service will not permit it at present. It is the President's purpose to give him a fair trial as soon as possible.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance from the wool manufacturers, against the proposed tax on wool, was presented; also a petition for a general bankrupt law. Bills were reported from the Military Committee to create a bureau of transportation and a bureau of clothing, also a bill to authorize a Medical Inspector-General, and an Inspector to discharge soldiers for physical disability. A bill was reported providing that the hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up as the special order. Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved that the whole subject be referred to a Special Committee of seven. Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, made a speech in opposition to any measure of confiscation, as unconstitutional. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, explained the authority upon which he predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge PITTS, of Northampton County, Va., made on Monday. Consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts was then resumed, and Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, made a long speech, in which he made a severe attack upon the conduct of the Committee. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, followed in defence of the Committee, and insisted that millions of dollars had been saved to the country by its action. The debate was very animated, and somewhat personal. The House finally adjourned, pending a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT publishes a graceful tribute to Lieut. WORDEN in the Boston papers, accompanying it with an appeal for subscriptions to some testimonial which shall show in a substantial manner the appreciation in which the public hold his services.

The official returns of the recent election in Connecticut give Gov. BUCKINGHAM 39,782 votes, —a majority of 9,134.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice BARNARD granted the plaintiff's motion, in the contest about the Hackley contract, appointing SAMUEL DOUGLAS a Receiver. The Receiver was ordered to file a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $34,000.

The Stock Exchange was firmer and higher, yesterday, with unusual buoyancy in United States Securities of all descriptions, at a further rise of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. in prices. The Railways were also ¼ ₩ cent. higher. Gold rose to 102 ₩ cent., and Exchange closed at an advance of ¼ ₩ cent., say 112¾@112¾ ₩ cent. Money easy, at 5@6 ₩ cent.

The favorable advices from Europe assisted holders of Flour, yesterday, to establish a slight advance on the previous day—the market closing with a moderate degree of animation. Wheat was inactive. A fair business was transacted in Corn at somewhat firmer rates. Provisions were generally in good request. Pork and Lard were leaden. Sugars, Whisky, and Tallow, were in pretty good demand. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Fruit, Candles, Seeds, Wool, and Whalebone were quiet. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. The Dry Goods auction sales were attractive, and passed off spiritedly,—very full prices having been realized for all desirable fabrics. The Freight market was rather brisker, and rates were advancing.

The cattle market was moderately brisk yesterday, and prices about as last week. Sales on Monday were at a decline of ½c. The receipts at ALLERTON'S footed up 1,500 last evening, and a few more droves were expected. Government agents bought 300 head, and some were taken on private account for shipment to Bermuda and the West Indies. The quality was generally good. Western droves complain of heavy losses on their two weeks past, cattle selling here at 2@3c per lb more than they cost in the West.

The Revenue Question—How Shall Taxes be Levied.

Among the numerous propositions to a scheme of finance or taxation, which shall produce a revenue equal to the greatly increased expenditures of Government, we have seen none that appears to accomplish this end so fully, and to which so few objections can be urged, as an uniform tax upon transfers, or sales of merchandise. The limit or amount of tax proposed is one per cent. The revenue which this rate would yield is, to a certain extent, conjectural, but it would be very large. If made pro rate, the rate has only to be increased to produce a sum equal to any emergency. By the scheme proposed the tax is levied upon *consumption*, or what is the same thing, upon capital in the form of *money*. No one payment would ever be felt to be a burden by the consumer. If it amounted to $100, he would pay $1; if $1,000, $10—a rate that would subtract in no appreciable degree from a person's comforts or style of living. It is a tax that would be daily paid, bringing with it an increased stimulus to exertion. A person who daily purchases a half-dozen of newspapers does not feel the amount paid to be a drain upon his purse, for the reason that the day's expenditure is met by the proceeds of the day's industry. The former is graduated upon the scale of the latter. But let the bill for the whole run for the year, and the amount would be considered so excessive that the whole of them would probably be discontinued, from a sense of absolute necessity. The money that should, and, if daily demanded, would have been paid for them, has gone for other objects, and the bill has to be charged against the earnings of the coming year.

England, the great mistress in the art of raising an enormous revenue, levies her taxes almost wholly upon the principle or rule stated. The taxes upon malt liquors, spirits, wines, tobacco, tea and coffee are illustrations. All such taxes are payable in sums so small as not to be felt. They are paid daily, so that a person's expenditure can be always regulated by his income. What is better still, they are payable out of what a person has on hand. The tax does not compel any one to quit his customary employment or trade to earn the means for its payment. Taxes so levied do not interfere in the least degree with the industry of a people. They do not appreciably lessen consumption. They can never be burdensome, because they are always proportioned to each man's cash income. They are, in fact, uniformly payable in kind, and as such, easily paid. On the other hand, it would be a great hardship to compel a holder of unproductive real estate, however valuable, to pay a heavy tax assessed upon it. His income is no greater because of what he may hold. The value of it may be entirely suppositious. Taxes upon professions or callings operate often, in the same way. As a man spends according to his income, his contributions to Government, which are a portion of his expenditures, should be in a similar ratio.

Taxes levied at the rate of one per cent. upon the total sales of merchandise throughout the country, would produce probably $150,000,000. The total annual product of the nation's industry cannot be less than $5,000,000,000. Three times one per cent upon each shown themselves unequal to the task. They are still in travail at Washington. The measures proposed there create almost universal opposition. Every interest feels itself oppressed. Every one is seeking to throw the burden upon its neighbor. Every possible evasion will be resorted to when its collection is attempted, should the measure proposed become a law; while the sum produced will fall far short of the expectations of Government, causing financial embarrassment, with all the evils arising from unfortunate experiments which have worried and badgered the people beyond endurance, with the Government still in the slough from which it sought to extricate itself.

All taxes of an inquisitorial character are, if possible, to be avoided. They are most vexatious, and necessarily lower the moral standard of the nation. Every person turns against an inquisitor. People are willing to pay, but are most reluctant to be put to the confessional, to testify how many silver spoons, how many watches, how many gold-headed canes the master, or trinkets the mistress of a house may have, or recapitulate all the sources of revenue a person may possess. No experience in life would be so mortifying as this—none so humiliating. The exercise of such authority we have been accustomed to consider as the attribute of a despot, and the submission to it as abject slavery. We should do nothing to break the independent spirit of our people. It is the highest expression and the most valuable result of their civilization. Especially should we not resort to such measures if the revenue sought can be raised, as it assuredly can, in the manner proposed. By taxing what a people consume, we tax nineteen-twentieths of what they produce. In no way can we so effectually reach the property of a country as by a tax upon consumption, while such a tax would be the least onerous, and would be most readily paid of all.

The mode of collecting such a tax has a great deal more in its favor than the principle upon which it is based. A few simple but stringent laws, requiring every tradesman and merchant to affix stamps to all his sales, as evidence of payment, would be all that would be required. The purchaser would pay the amount, so that the seller would have no temptation to fraud, except upon the plea of sharing with the purchaser the amount of the tax. In small transactions the risk of detection would be seldom or never run, while the wholesale merchant would act in reference to this as he does to the revenue laws. He knows very well that more money is to be made by paying the duty, and complying with the law, than by evading it. We are confident that the measure can be thoroughly enforced.

The alternative to the plan proposed is a system that will create an army of taxgatherers, more costly, many times over, and oppressive than the hated army of Pensions in France, consisting in the employing of the people in government and perhaps rendering its centralizing tendency too great to be resisted. It took the country a generation to wrest our own from the office-holding caste created by JACKSON and VAN BUREN. If we quadruple the number how can we ever recover our liberties, should the Government again happen to fall into the hands of men converting, as did these, the power they may possess, into instruments for self-aggrandizement—a power which is strengthened just to the degree that the people are corrupted and oppressed?

ABANDONMENT OF NEW-MEXICO BY THE REBELS.—We remarked, the other morning, that the kind of intelligence we were receiving now-a-days from New-Mexico indicated that a new element had been thrown into the war on the National side there, in the regiment of pioneers and miners from Colorado, and that the first exploit of these men had shown that they did not go into New-Mexico merely for the purpose of furnishing supplies of arms to the rebels, as some of our Eagle-ite seem to have done, but that they went there to fight, and would be likely to make short work of the small band of rebel filibusters from Texas, who had overrun the Territory, seduced its forts, seized its capital, and all but completed its subjugation. The work it seems, has been done even quicker than seemed possible. Not only has the conquering march of the Texans been suddenly arrested, but, since their late defeat at Pigeon Ranche, northeast of Santa Fe, what remains of them has turned tail upon the territory, and is now beating for Arizona. By a telegram of this morning, we learn that on the 12th current, they had reached a point fifty miles south of Santa Fe, and about an equal distance from the Arizona line, and were still in full flight southward. Arizona, it will be remembered, has, since secession times, been almost entirely in the hands of the thievish and most bloodthirsty tribe of savages on the Continent—the Apache Indians, who have of late kept up a fearful reign of terror and the tomahawk, and if the rebels are not so fortunate as to get captured by our soldiers, who are pursuing them, the chances are that they will be all killed and scalped by the Indians.

Now that the rebels have been driven from New-Mexico, the extensive expedition which is being gotten up in Eastern Kansas to cross the Plains this Spring and subdue them, might as well be abandoned, and the troops used for more essential work. The two thousand Regulars and three thousand volunteers now there ought to be able not only to defend New-Mexico, but to establish and maintain the new Government just provided by Congress for the newly-erected Territory of Arizona. This defeat of the rebels, and recapture of the territorial capital by our troops, comes at a most opportune moment for the great Spring overland trade to Santa Fe, which bade fair to be of HALLECK and BEAUREGARD, was premature. Our advices from the vicinity of Pittsburgh now extend up to Monday night, and no mention is made of anything but a cavalry skirmish, which took place on that day at a place about midway between the position of the main body of the two armies. Rebel prisoners captured, say that BEAUREGARD'S army now numbers upwards of eighty thousand men, and that it is still at Corinth fortifying, and will fight there. It may be that the prisoners had no special means of accurate information, but still it is highly probable that these statements were about correct. We have had news lately of BEAUREGARD'S receiving reinforcements from as far away as Texas, and even South Carolina has given him a regiment; while the conscription act is now furnishing him with men from Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, with all of which States his communications are yet open. These additions have probably doubled the size of his army since he fought at Shiloh. BEAUREGARD cannot fight at a more advantageous point than Corinth, if he fights anywhere this side of the Mississippi; and his late defeat was not so severe as to destroy his hopes of success with his largely-increased army. On the other hand, our own army is reported to be in capital spirits, and the late skirmishes near BEAUREGARD'S lines show that it is not afraid to go out in search of the enemy.

A GREAT NAVAL HAUL ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—We may reckon it not the least of the many important consequences of the capture of New-Orleans, that our fleet will bag the whole of the rebel flotilla of iron-clad vessels and steam-rams that for many months have held undisputed possession of the Lower Mississippi. Indeed, there is already an announcement that one of their iron-clad gunboats was destroyed on the passage up by the United States steamer *Pensacola*. This is probably the *Louisiana*, which was only completed ten days ago, and which the Richmond journals have lately described in formidable colors as a second *Merrimac*. If this craft has really been sunk by one of our wooden gunboats, the exploit will certainly be a most important contribution to our knowledge of the relative capacities of wooden walls and iron sides—concerning which latter, perhaps, there may have been a tendency to leap to too absolute a judgment. Whether any other iron-clad vessels appeared to dispute the passage of the National fleet up to the city remains also to be seen. Indeed, it remains to be seen whether they really had any combat beyond the one which is reported to have been destroyed. To be sure we have had a vivid announcements of the iron navy of the lower Mississippi, and no less than eleven mailed vessels were reported months ago to be lying at New-Orleans. They were undoubtedly, however, only ships of bluster, though it is not at all unlikely that they may have had two or three in the stocks, and the fact that the *Louisiana* was hurried in time to take part in the engagement, shows that they have not been idle. But the point of most interest is to learn what has been the fate of HOLLINS' famous ram, the *Manassas*. It is known to have returned from its jaunt up to Memphis—but whether it remained to defend the Crescent City, and prudently escaped up river on the approach of the armada of FARRAGUT and PORTER, or whether HOLLINS took the creature down to the scene of operations at Fort Jackson and did some more "peppering," only to be himself terribly dished—are questions whose solution we shall have to await yet a little while. But if he was not nabbed by the fleet going up, he will certainly be nabbed by the fleet coming down, and between FOOTE and FARRAGUT, Bombastes HOLLINS *must* be caught. Into this drag-net, too, the whole of the rebel navy on the Mississippi must inevitably fall—gunboats, iron-clad vessels and rams, both afloat and on the stocks.

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Since the battle of Pea Ridge the public have almost lost sight of the magnificent National column of Gen. CURTIS. We know that all the rebel forces in Western Arkansas, Albert PIKE'S cannibals excepted, have been driven down the Arkansas River, and are now with BRAGG'S army at Corinth. This left Gen. CURTIS without an enemy in his front, and as it was impossible for him to follow the rebels in the route they took, he began to move his forces eastward for action in another field. We have had from time to time news of his progress from Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Springfield, Missouri, and from thence to Forsyth, in Taney County, at which point he latest advices left him, with his whole army. The news was published from the Memphis *Avalanche* on Monday and the subsequent movements. The road from Forsyth leads across the Ozark Mountains in an almost direct line to Doniphan, Ripley County, on the Current River, at which point, says the rebel newspaper, there "often thousand Federal troops engaged in building flatboats with which to descend Black and White Rivers." The troops of Gen STEELE National have been in this vicinity for some time past, and, if CURTIS' column has formed a junction with STEELE'S, and if the rebel surmise as to their destination be correct, it will be seen that a very important movement is on foot. The Current River flows southward and empties into the Black River, the Black flows into the White, and the White forms a junction with the Arkansas, which empties into the Mississippi a *hundred and fifty miles below Memphis*. It may be a matter of doubt, however, whether the rebel surmise as to the destination of the Army of the Southwest be correct, but the fact, which we are pleased to learn, that "ten thousand Federal troops are engaged building flatboats on the Current River," indicates that our army

the rebels to suggest submission and peace, there is no evidence of any such a disposition among their leaders, who, having nothing to hope from the National Government, are willing to draw down with them, into perdition, the mass of the people. On the side of the Union there is sufficient argument against either armistice or compromise. The latter word will never again be listened to at the North. There can be no further concession or terms with that mutinous spirit of the South, which has cost the country all the blood and the money of this frightful war. The motto of the Government, as it is of our Generals, is unconditional surrender. It is proposed to subjugate the South, not to the yoke of Northern dictation, but to the plain, explicit, sense and requirements of the Constitution, and it will only be when the rebel leaders announce their willingness thus to submit, that the project of a truce will be considered. The war is costing this generation, and perhaps two or three generations to follow, at the rate of two millions a-day. Not a day therefore can we afford to waste upon negotiations, which must have no beneficial result. The Government will continue to strike until the last armed rebel shall have perished or disappeared.

A WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.—Mr EVERETT could not possibly have exercised his graceful pen on a more fitting theme than he has just illustrated in setting forth the deserts of Lieut WORDEN, the gallant officer who handled the *Monitor* during the historic engagement of Hampton Roads. After a well-deserved tribute to the value of the services rendered by that officer, Mr. EVERETT proceeds to say.

"Mr. WORDEN has a wife and children dependent on him for support; he has no fortune, and no resource but his Lieutenant's pay—$1,900 per annum while on shore duty, and this to be reduced to $1,500—if the House of Representatives should concur with the Senate in the opinion, that the scanty pay of our gallant naval officers (to whom we are so much indebted for nearly all the successes of the war) ought to be cut down. In the present state of his health, or under any improvement of it likely to take place very soon, Mr. WORDEN would not be able to take advantage of the increased pay which promotion would bring him. Mr. WORDEN, after an achievement which will stand in comparison with anything in modern warfare for gallantry, skill and momentous results, remains a lieutenant, and is threatened with the serious curtailment of his little pittance of pay. He has rendered a service to the country, which at one time on the morning of the 9th of March it would have been worth millions to guarantee, and it is not certain that he did not render it at the permanent cost of his health. It may be said that he only did his duty. That no doubt was on his own view of the matter; but let us remember, if that his duty was performed upon the most lonely side, in by means wholly untried, against an adversary of six times his own strength, and whose ability to use that strength not been shown by the frightful havoc of the preceding day. Let us remember, too, that especially exhausted by the part he himself took in the conflict, he was compelled to leave some evil moments of keen apprehension and anguish."

We need not say that we most heartily second this appeal for we made a similar suggestion shortly after the engagement in which Lieut. WORDEN covered his vessel and have urged it on several subsequent occasions. We may add that the subscription in his honor, which was immediately set on foot in this City, has already been promptly responded to, and will doubtless soon be filled up. Mr. EVERETT'S warm appeal will make other communities equally desirous of giving practical testimony of the gratitude they feel toward that brave and faithful officer. It will be a further gratification to all such to learn that Lieut. WORDEN'S injuries, though severe, do not now promise to deprive his country of his future services. He will emerge, it is stated, from his present sufferings, in better general health than he has enjoyed for some time.

HINT TO GERMAN EDITORS.—No portion of our foreign immigrant population are more respected, so far as they are self-respecting, than the Germans. Their marked devotion to the country of their adoption, in this time of trial, is suited to conciliate the kindest feeling. It will be their own fault alone if they do not share to the full the blessings of institutions which cost us something to found and defend. It is little that is asked in return; nothing that we do not exact of our own citizens. Of that little the editors of our German papers seem to withhold a part. They have taken the habit of sneering at law and public authorities with a recklessness that we do not care to resent, but which is quite unbecoming, either as a matter of manners or morals. We have, more than once, found it necessary to allude to this and like delinquencies of the *Staats Zeitung*; the *Demokrat*, (Hepp,) is even more offensive. In its article of Saturday on convict sailors, it calls Superintendent KENNEY "[illegible] to subvert the law," "after the fine of the respectable" [illegible] "so that an incarnate satanist, a pious Puritan, or a superstitious Police Superintendent can find a hook to connect it with a persecution against the harmless German convict-gentlemen," and indeed more of this sort of slang.

We would commend to the writers for the German Press the courteous appeal of one of our public men, on a recent occasion.

"If opposition should arise from a part of the population born and bred under another political sky, who would plant in our soil their exotic ideas of National morality and popular rights, let our legislation be an appeal to their modesty, to enjoy our privileges without invading our peculiarities. Let them not wrong the warm-hearted welcome to our political household by disturbing the order and peace of the [illegible]."

Troubles of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Tuesday Morning.

A gentleman in this city, who has returned from Omaha, informs us that the recent troubles which the Overland Mail has experienced, were not occasioned by the Indians, but by the Company's own employés. It appears that the drivers of the overland coaches and other persons in the employ of the Company have not been paid their wages for several months. Disgusted with this state of affairs, they determined to secure pay from the Company's property and

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The French and English Movement for Iron-Clad Ships.

Reception of the Japanese Ambassadors at the Tuileries.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 16th April, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been partially anticipated by the *North American* at Cape Race.

The *Hansa* arrived at Cowes April 12.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown April 13.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown April 14.

Accounts received at Malta on the 7th of April, announce that the Prince of Wales' yacht *Osborne* had returned to Alexandria, after having landed His Royal Highness and suite at Jaffe. News has since been received of his safe arrival of the party at Jerusalem.

Orders have been issued to suspend, for the present, any further progress in the construction of the foundations for the Spithead forts on the Horse, Noman and Sturbridge Shoals.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard, from the Admiralty, to suspend all further work on sails for ships-of-the-line.

The tender of Messrs. SAMUDA BROTHERS, of the Isle of Dogs, for the construction Capt. COLES' cupola vessel having been found to be the lowest, it has been accepted by the Admiralty. Messrs. SAMUDA have bound themselves, under a penalty of £4,000, (which will be rigidly enforced in the event of any *laches* on their part,) to launch the ship on the 10th of February, 1863. The price at which the contract—viz.: £44 15s. per ton—is taken is regarded as very low, and the gentlemen who have undertaken it will, if they succeed in complying with its terms, deserve great praise for their enterprise and energy. The ship, for which £180,000, has been taken in the estimates, is to be 300 feet long, nearly 2,600 tons, will draw about 20 feet, and will have engines of 300-horse power. She will, according to present arrangements, have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.

The India, China and Australian mails have arrived, bringing files of papers from Calcutta to the 5th March; Madras, March 14; Hong Kong, March, 14; Melbourne, Feb. 24.

On Friday last eighty-five Mormons sailed for Utah, via Boston, United States. It was stated at a recent Mormon Conference, held at St. George's Hall, Lambeth, that 250 persons were on the books, ready to leave London this season, and that the numbers were increasing daily.

The town of Blackburn contains 63,000 people, nearly one-fourth of whom are now suffering privation from the scarcity of food, clothing, bedding and fuel. When the mills are in full operation 29,352 persons are employed, but at the present time upwards of 20,000, or nearly 7,000, are wholly unemployed, a decline to the amount in wages of about £6,000 a week in wages.

Orders have been received at Lorient to hasten the completion of the unarmed frigates *Hirondelle*, of 40 guns, and the *Surveillante* of 24. The iron-cased frigate *Solferino* of 52 guns, will be launched shortly, as soon as the *Solferino* will be stocks on iron-cased frigate is to be commenced, together with two floating batteries of 16 guns each.

The exact increase in the *encaisse* of the Bank of France shown in the return for the present month is £32,000, and the total now held is £16,640,000, or £3,680,000 beyond the amount at the commencement of the year. In the same interval the increase of the position in the Bank of England has been only £220,514.

The official *Gazette* contains the following circular from Signor RATAZZI to the different Prefects throughout the Italian kingdom:

"The policy of the Italian Government is inspired by the ideas of national unity and of liberty. While the work of unification is being accomplished in Italy, two political programmes are impossible. The Ministers who succeed each other can differ only as to the degree of liberty suitable for the country. The Government will act with conciliation, but will at the same time energetically suppress disorder."

Deputy BALLANTI has been commissioned to proceed to Paris for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Directors of the Society of *Credit Foncier de France* for the organization of a similar company for Italy. Father PASSAGLIA has been nominated an officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. The Italian Chambers had been prorogued to the end of May. The *Corps Diplomatique* have been invited to accompany the King to Naples. It is believed that all will accept the invitation.

GARIBALDI has left for Brescia.

A dispatch from Turin, of April 15, says: To-day, in the Senate, the Minister of Justice, in reply to a question from Signor CASSI, proposed that all the landed property which had been confiscated for the late Duke of Modena, for political motives should be restored to its former possessors. This proposition was put to the vote, and approved by the Senate.

The Liverpool steamer *Meander* has towed into Lisbon the American ship *J. W. Beaver*, which she picked up at sea in distress.

The Madrid journals of the 10th contain the following items of intelligence. The motion of M. CASTRO, relative to Mexico, involving a vote of censure on the Government, was rejected in the Congress by a majority of 126 votes to 39.

A companion of Gen. WALKER has turned up in China.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Hong Kong March 1:

"The record of political events in this country during the past fortnight is very meagre, but in the neighborhood of Shanghai the rebels have suffered one or two reverses. In their attack on a city named Soonseang, they were defeated with heavy loss by the Imperialists, under the command of an American filibuster, Capt. WARD, an ancient comrade of WALKER, who has for some time, it appears, been drilling and organizing a body of Chinese. A second expedition, under the same command, was subsequently made to a point lower down the river—and it was accompanied by English and French gunboats. The result is not yet known, as the gunboats were only met on the first occasion by a mail steamer dropping down the river, and have since gone under which the war vessels acted, not made public."

The London *Times* Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

A REVIEW AT WASHINGTON IS COMPLIMENT TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Yesterday, Gen. MCCLELLAN, hearing that there were some officers in Washington who had not seen the review of the day but one previous, sent over an invitation to them to come out to Alexandria, where a review of 15,000 men, 42 guns, and a few horse was specially prepared for them by Gen. MCDOWELL. Lord LYONS and the members of the Legation were also invited, and were present. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. MCDOWELL paid every attention to their visitors, who were charmed by their courtesy. They rode up and down the lines, took the post of honor at the march past, received the salute, and were, in fact, treated with the attention which was very graceful and complimentary to our officers, which was much made a subject of comment by our generals and unexpected "steadiness" displayed by our troops. The fine physical properties of the men were also

great expedition destined, it is believed, to act against Richmond. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac was, with his staff, upon the ground, but did not take the salute, and left the command to Gen. McDOWELL. Col. ROWAN, R. A., Col. NEVILLE, Scots Fusileer Guards, Lieut.-Col. FLETCHER, of the same regiment, and Mr. CONWAY SEYMOUR, who happened to be present, were received by Gen. McCLELLAN and Gen. McDOWELL with much courtesy and attention; the impression produced upon their minds was, on the whole, exceedingly favorable; partly owing, perhaps, to the idea they had formed of this great volunteer army, and partly in consequence of the undeniably good physical properties of the troops. Nevertheless, it would be futile to conceal the deficiencies of that army. There is, for example, Gen. McDOWELL, an officer of the regular army, accomplished, well instructed, and acquainted with the duties of a leader, surrounded by a number of young gentlemen, very earnest, gallant and hard-working, but ignorant for the most part of the proper duties of Staff officers. The attempts made, with some success, to furnish an adequate number of Staff officers to the various divisions of commanders, have encountered bitter opposition in Congress, and in the case of Gen. McCLELLAN the disposition of some members to forget what he has done, and to remember what he has not done, was shown with great acrimony. In the main there has been a feeling of consideration and trust evinced toward men who have done nothing at all, which entitled men who have done something to great forbearance. *The general officers of the American army know its defects; the people do not.*

Reception of the Japanese Ambassadors at the French Court.

From the London Times.

The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday, the 13th, by the Emperor, at the Tuileries. At 2½ o'clock five Court carriages went to the Hôtel du Louvre to convey them to the Palace. The *cortège* entered the yard of the Tuileries by the Arc de Triomphe, troops being drawn up at each side to pay them military honors. The first carriage contained two noble Japanese officers, entitled to wear two swords, who carried a coffer containing the letter written by the Emperor of Japan to His Majesty NAPOLEON III. In the next carriage, drawn by six horses, were the second and third Ambassadors, attended by Baron SIEBOLD, Secretary for the introduction of Foreign Representatives; in the next, also drawn by six horses, was the first Ambassador, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Baron LEPIC, Introducer of Ambassadors; and in two other carriages, with two horses each, were other officers, and the Interpreters of the Embassy. They alighted under the entrance of the Pavilion d'Horloge, and there fixed in their belts the second sword, which in Japan is a mark of high distinction. They were received at the foot of the grand staircase, on which were ranged the Cent Gardes, by the Duke de CAMBACERES, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. After having passed through the Galerie de la Paix, and the magnificent rooms of the Palace, they were introduced into the Salle du Trône. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial were there seated in state, surrounded by the whole Court. The gentleman ware in full official costume, and the ladies in Court dresses and train. The Chief of the Embassy, after having made a prostound obeisance to their Majesties, delivered the following address in Japanese, which was repeated in French by one of the interpreters:

"SIRE: According to the orders of His Majesty the Tycoon, we have the honor of presenting ourselves this day at the audience of your Majesty.

Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan, relations tend to davelop themselves more and more between those two countries; our sovereign has consequently charged us to dalivar a personal letter to your Majesty, and to express to you, at the same time, the sincerity of his devotedness and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

Our Sovereign has ordered us to respectfully make known to your Majesty that he attaches great value to the fact, that by your imperial kindness, the Embassy sent to Europe is to be conveyed back to Japan on board a French vessel of war.

We conclude by expressing the best wishes for the welfare of your Majesty and of your august family, as well as for the happiness and prosperity of the French nation."

The Emperor replied in the following tarms:

"I am happy to see, for the first time in France, the representatives of the Emperor of Japan.

The treaty which we have entered into together will, I hope, tead to favorable results for the two countries.

I doubt not that your residence in France will give you a just idea of the grandeur of our nation; the reception which you will here meet with, and the fraation which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is one of the first virtues of a civilized nation.

I will willingly have you conveyed back to your country by a vessel of war, and you will carry, with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe, the assurance of my desire to keep up the most friendly relations with Japan."

The Embassy then retired, and was conveyed back with the same ceremonial to the Hotel du Louvre. The members of the Embassy wore costumes of the richest kind, and their arms were magnificent. The valuable presents for their Majesties, which had been sent via Suez, have not yet arrived.

American Trade in China.

Correspondence of the London Times.

HONG KONG, Saturday, March 1.

By the arrival of the steamer *China*, with London letters to Jan. 10, the very gratifying intelligence was received of the preservation of peace between Great Britain and the Federal States of America by the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners to Lord LYONS. The American residents here felt especial relief from this most important change in the relations of the two countries; for, acting on their firm belief that in the event of war British property would be at once confiscated in the Northern States, and that the act would be followed by reprisals on the part of England, they had begun as far as possible to place their ships and property beyond the reach of such a seizure. The suspense of the last two months has been exceedingly detrimental to trade, and has injuriously affected British and American shipping, very differantly, indeed, in degree, to the great benefit of vessels under neutral flags. The continued blockade of the coasts of the Southern States, and the consequent high value of cotton, combined with the diversion to Europe of the supplies of that staple nsually received here from India, must materially advance the prices of manufactured cottons in these markets, so soon as the Spring demand for the Yangtze and Northern, which is expected to be an active one, sets in. The reported inefficiency of that blockade, however, is generally felt to make the position of importers at a high cost a hazardous one.

Effect of the Concert Saloon Law.

Although the constitutionality of the new Concert Saloon law is soon to be passed upon by the Supreme Court, the wonted appearance of the concert saloons has quite disappeared. The Police compel a rigorous compliance with the statute, and will not permit the waiter-girls, the liquor, and the theatrical entertainments to be anjoyed conjointly. The consequence is, that the attandance on the saloons has dwindled down to a small number, in comparison to the former patrons, and the receipts have proportionately diminished. The decision of the Supreme Court is anxiously awaited by all parties. The proprietors of the Concert Saloon No. 616 Broadway, who were arrested by Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, on Monday night, upon the charge of violating the law in regard to concert saloons, were yesterday brought before Justice OSBORN, at the Essex Market Police Court. The names of the accused parties are WM. DARWIN and FARRINGTON RAUTER. The proprietors said that the entertainments given at their place consisted of a band of music, which was seated on a platform at the rear end of the hall. In answar to this, Capt. WILLIAMSON insisted that there were girls in attendance, and that they were engaged in carrying lager bier and liquors of a stronger nature, to the guests who were in attendance, and that for this reason he made the arrests. Justice OSBORN held each of the parties to bail in the sum of $500, to appear before him to-day for examination.

Comparatively speaking, there were but very few of the Concert Saloons open on Broadway last evening. The Police Captains of the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts were around in their respective districts, and appeared very active in their efforts to enforce the law. Since Madame BALL has closed her establishment there is only one Concert Saloon of any importance left in the Fifteenth Precinct. The proprietors of this house (Canterbury Hall) say that they cannot stand the pressura which is brought to bear upon them, and they have, therefore, determined to change it into an eating saloon. They had no waiter girls last night, and kept no bar which was open to the public. They had some of the usual performances, but on the whole it may be regarded as a failure last evening, the auditorium not having half the usual number.

The Melodeon came out in the fore part of the evening with a bill headed "We still live—The Melodeon never Surrenders," &c.; but on inside view of the establishment, after the house was generally in, was enough to confuse any one, who had ever seen it in its best days, that the hours of the Melodeon are probably numbered—that is, as a Concert Saloon. There was not half the usual number in the house. No room was sold publicly, and there were no waiter girls,—otherwise the performances were about the same as usual.

The Saloon No. 444 was crowded, indeed, they had what might be considered a good house. The bar on this establishment is next door—(No 446)—which is one of the most flourishing, says the proprietor. The usual performances took place, with the exception of the [illegible] by the waiter girls."

GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN.

The Difficulties of an Advance—Incidents—The Valley of the Rappahannock—Falmouth—A Visit to Fredericksburgh—Gen. Augur's Advance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Va., OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, April 24, 1862.

After many vexatious delays I have at last succeeded in reaching the advance of McDOWELL's corps. Gen. AUGUR's Brigade had already marched when I arrived at Catalet, and in the exigencies of the moment my horse had been pressed into service, thus rendering it impossible for me to follow, as not even a mula was to be had for either love or Treasury Notes. On the second day a kind sergeant, connected with a celebrated cavalry regiment, generously offered to steal a horse for me; but the probabilities of reaching Richmond many months in advance of the other divisions of the army, if I attempted a ride across the country, on the solitary horseman plan, were so eminently strong that I yielded to the advice of friends and awaited the marching of the Western Brigade. It has proved somewhat of a consolation to know that the man who rode my horse was severely wounded, as a little of the *éclat* connected with the exploit reflects obliquely upon me, and as I succeeded in obtaining Gen. AUGUR's official report of the advance and forwarding it you in season for Sunday's paper, I trust the TIMES has not been a material sufferer by the misfortunes of its correspondent.

On Saturday last a cold rain storm set in, continuing throughout Sunday. Early on Monday morning the Third Brigade, of Gen. KING's Division, received orders to march. The rain poured in torrents. Packed in an ambulance, jolted over such roads as only Virginia can furnish, and capsized in a swollen stream by way of slightly varying the monotony of the journey, your impatient correspondent succeeded in making six miles the first day of the march. We made headquartere for the night at the house of a Baptist clergyman, who owns a hundred or two acres of land and some thirty slaves. This disproportion between the soil and the hands employed to till it excited my wonder. His two sons were in the Prince William Cavalry; he himself professed to have "nary a politic," and to be quiet and peaceable as befitted his calling, but it was very easy to see which way his sympathies leaned.

During the second day's march we fell in with a group that HOGARTH would have delighted to sketch. An old negro, his gray wool strongly contrasting with the deep sable of his skin, was seated on a stone by the roadside, with his hands clasped fondly around a beautiful little boy, with blue eyes and flaxen hair. Never for a moment did we dream that the little fellow was ant the child of wealthy parents. Judge of our surprise on learning that he was born a slave. Near him stood the mother—"Harriet," as she informed us her name was—a fine-looking yellow girl of about twenty-four. Here the beauties of the peculiar institution were amply illustrated. The old man, his skin as black as night, was the great grandfather of the little white boy—singular effect of acclimation, was it not? What a gradation from white to black, if not "from lively to severe." Who will say henceforth that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, or daem it difficult for the leopard to get rid of his spots? Virginia is the land of miracles. Here on the one hearthstone we had a deeply significant grandsire and a saffron "Una with her milk-white lamb"—his granddaughter. No one would have believed that the child was not of pure Saxon parentage. To test the truth of a proposition advanced in a play called the "Octoroon," I took the little fellow on my knee and examined his finger nails and eyes, but no purple tinge was there; and accordingly I pronounce the ingenious Mr. BOUCICAULT a poor ethnologist, however talented he may be as a translator.

We reached Falmouth on Wednesday morning. After traveling over the barren-looking interior of Virginia, the Valley of the Rappahannock bursts on one a perfect vision of beauty. It is as though nature, wearying of the turmoil of the outer world, had wrapped her drapery of green about her and nestled down beneath the quiet hills for repose. There are several beautiful villas about Falmouth. The house in which I am now writing is finished in a fashion that few houses in New-York can excel. A thoroughbred Jenkins would write it down as a "palatial residence." It has hot and cold water throughout, bathrooms, speaking tubes, frescoed ceilings, gas fixtures, is built of Milwaukee brick—at least, it now has several Milwaukee bricks in it—has all the modern improvements, in fact, and when the railroad that the division is now engaged in constructing, is completed, will be "only five minutes' walk from the depôt. But the owner is not enjoying it. His wife was in somewhat delicate health, and he accordingly removed to Fredericksburgh when it was bruited about that the Union army was approaching.

The people of this section express themselves as very much surprised at the manner in which our troops have conducted themselves. The general impression was that the Yankees were coming down to burn and to destroy, in place of which we have made our advent clothed in anything but terror—paying for everything we have and some things we do not. Beyond a few rails, the inhabitants along the road have lost little or nothing, and there is every probability that these missing rails Mr. LINCOLN will replace when the war is ended, and he gets time to go into the woods. It is, indeed, rather amusing to see the rapidity with which a rail fence disappears when a regiment lights upon it. At the word to go into camp a charge is made on the nearest one, and it comes down in much less time than was occupied in putting it up.

Complaint came from the Mayor of Fredericksburgh to-day, that scores of our soldiers had straggled over there and were marauding. Capt. ROBINSON, the worthy and efficient Quartermaster of this division, was detailed with a company of men to correct the grievance, and I accompanied him. We crossed the river in an old fishing boat. You would have thought it was Sunday in Fredericksburgh, or that the town was in mourning for JEFF. DAVIS, or some other public benefactor. Not a store was opened, doors, windows and shutters, were all closed. A curious eye, like Tom of Coventry's, would occasionally appears at a lattice, but to be withdrawn in an instant. On the corners, groups of old burghers—Fredericksburghers—were gathered, to watch the progess of arresting the straggling soldiers. These latter had thrown the town into terror, but they really had not behaved very badly. They had collected some curious trophies not very well adapted for the camp. One had pillaged a parasol, and was parading the streets with it, to his own great satisfaction, another had got rid of himself up in the guise of the Bates House dandy, and was charging on his omnibus in the most approved oldstyle style. But the prompt appearance of Capt. ROBINSON, and his energetic action, very soon put a stop to these little fancies and conceits. The Mayor, Mr. SLAUGHTER, who at first imagined that we intended to wage through slaughter to a town, was so much pleased and surprised at the care shown for the rights and property of citizens, that he could not forbear expressing himself quite warmly on the subject. He said the citizens had submitted to the whims of our soldiers because they thought it would be useless to resist—that they had supposed they crossed the river by consent of the commanding officer to supply themselves with clothing and provisions, of which they were destitute. Capt. ROBINSON assured the worthy Mayor that our army was supplied with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life and the season, and had no occasion to either buy, beg, or steal. So well was Mr. SLAUGHTER pleased with our Northern manners that he invited your correspondent and the Captain to his house to discuss a little champaign—an invitation which we declined, for two reasons, first, that we don't drink, second, we didn't believe he had any. I have an appointment with Mr. SLAUGHTER and several prominent citizens of Fredericksburgh for to-morrow, and will give you the result of the interview in another letter.

The story of Gen. AUGUR's advance is up to the present time, and scarcely worthy a re-telling. But a few of the facts may not prove uninteresting. On the 19th,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a competent person who perfectly understands her business in all its branches can give six years' reference from her last place; would like to go in the country with a family, for the Summer. Call at No. 263 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do part of the washing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of a baby, in a small private family; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 51 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, her present employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to assist in washing; is an excellent nurse, and can give the best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 178½ Elm-st., near Broome.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist to the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children. No objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 3-8 8th-av., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. She has no objection to the country, and may be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 205 West 30th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 205 West 30th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches, has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; can give good City references, if required. Call at No. 203 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PRESBYterian woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands pastry, games, soups and jellies, and bread; laundress or dairy preferred, (in country;) the best of reference. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a women of knowledge of the kitchen, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 to $10, City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook, understands cooking in all its branches. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Has good City references. Has no objections to a short distance in the country. Also understands the dairy. Call at No. 3 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; satisfactory reference can be given by her last mistress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; would also do fine washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 156 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can do all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 262 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as a good plain cook; understands washing and ironing; can be given from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as professed cook. Understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, meats and pastry. Best of recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 132 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as a first class cook, understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references; is an excellent housekeeper. Call for two days at No. 5, Oliver-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook, and willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 125 Chatham-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a competent person, who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 125 East 38th-st., for one day.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d st

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game, relishes, pastry, and made dishes; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged at No. 105 East 14th st.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Scotch woman as cook, or to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family in the City or country; good testimonials as to character and ability furnished. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 284 4th-av., below 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family, who understands baking in both City and country, and all kinds of family cooking; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and can, if required, take charge of a small family. Is a young woman, to no chamberwork, washing and fine washing and ironing in the same family; the best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 32 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two highly respectable females, as an accomplished cook, to be willing to assist with washing, the other, as chambermaid and waitress—city or country—no object—together or apart. The highest recommendations can be given as regards capability. Call, for two days only, at No. 224 5th-av., between 21th and 25th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two young women, one as cook: understands all kinds of cooking; also pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing, the two have three years and a half City reference. Address No. 260 14th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO sisters desire situations, one is a first-class cook, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, she is a good maker of bread, biscuit and pastry. The other, as laundress, to assist in chamberwork; both thoroughly understand their business, can produce unexceptionable City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 83 East 31st-st., in the butcher's shop.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LADY giving up housekeeping, wishes to find situations for two very desirable girls, as cook and laundress, and chambermaid and waitress; they would prefer being together, and going in the country. Apply this week, before 12 o'clock, at No. 78 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable woman as good cook, understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook and pastry baker; would assist in the washing and ironing, has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and fully competent of cooking in all its branches; is also a good washer and ironer; is likewise a good baker. None need apply but in private family. no objection to go a short distance in the country. good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family, the City preferred. the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 545 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation. Is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Apply at No. 131 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would go as laundress and do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 90 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing. has good reference. is willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by tidy young women, the one a good cook, baker, &c., good washer and ironer, the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress. are willing and obliging, City or country; have good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 67 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe desires to find situations for two servants, for one a cook a place is desired, for the other that of chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 290 2d av., this day.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. The other to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; the two have three years and a half City reference. Address No. 260 14th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and first-rate washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 26 1st-av., corner 15th-st., front room, on first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121, West 34th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has excellent recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 364 Cherry-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has first-rate City reference for five years from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 20 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Thoroughly understands daily work. Call at No. 111 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker of bread; is willing to go as laundress, has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 7th-av.

FEMALES.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housekeeper, in a small private family; a short distance in the country preferred; has good reference from her last place. Call or address at No. 211 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with a reference for three years to her last situation, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; any family requiring such will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework for a small private family, has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 18th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, of unquestionable character, would do housework for a very small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Good reference given. Call at 170 West 38th-st., high stoop, first floor, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker, one that perfectly understands her business, operates on the sewing-machine, would go out by the day if required; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hairdressing and dressmaking; perfectly competent of the above; the very best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third story.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; is willing to travel in the Summer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 238 8th-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; has the best of references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON who likes a situation as laundress in a small family, or otherwise, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; under stands clear starching, and doing up all kinds of ladies' fine linen, the best of City references given. Call at No. 314 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as a laundress, under stands fine washing, and French fluting; or would assist in chamber work and do plain washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins and laces, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at No. 32 2d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first class laundress either in the City or country, or would take a situation as cook, the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 to East 17th-st., third door, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 252 Broadway, near 22d st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as laundress, has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with experience, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; is a handy at short iroper, or as parlormaid and to do the washing; wages to be $2½ City or country. Call at No. 141 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS MATRON OR ASSISTANT MATRON.—Wanted, by a young American woman, a situation as matron or assistant matron in some public institution, or as teaching companion for a lady; references given. Address, for two days, R. L. J., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to attend an invalid lady, or to go a short distance in the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference, and has lived to her last situation for 15 years. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROcure a situation for her nurse, she is a woman of many years' experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, she parts with her, being obliged to have a wet nurse for her own child. Apply at No. 33 East 20th st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced nurse wants a situation, is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to a boarding lady; is very willing to go to the country; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 173 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as nurse, who is fully competent of discharging the duties of infant's nurse; she understands the management and care of young children, having had four experience; good City reference. Apply at No. 25 Union-square, East side, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as children's nurse and to assist in doing chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country, can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as first-class nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; will go as waitress; best of references. Apply at No. 305 6th-av., between 23d and 23d sts., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, to take care of children, or a baby, no objection to the country, best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Protestant young girl to take care of children and sew, or do light chamberwork; has no objection to go with a country, good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—A VERY COMPEtent nurse, who has at present some time unoccupied, would be glad to engage in the above situation, or as nurse to any sick person or child; City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 88 East 18th-st.

FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG FRENCH DEmoiselle, lately arrived from France, wishes a situation as nursery governess; also speaks German; understands hair-dressing. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing. good reference from her last place. Call, from 10 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 289 6th-av., third floor, front room, entrance on 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART, INtelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress or waitress, and can do chamberwork; is capable, willing and obligiug, and loves little children; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 322 7th-av. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived over seven years in her last place, no objection to go traveling. Address BESSIE SMITH, Station D, Bible-House.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NORTH of Ireland young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. can take charge of an infant from its birth; has 16 years' experience; would do chamberwork and sewing or waiting, no objection to the country; would go to California or Europe; wages not so much an object as a home, good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Brevoort-place, third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress, where there is only a baby; has no objection to go in the country; wages no object; would assist in chamberwork and plain sewing; is capable of taking full charge of a baby; would like to remain with a family where there is a child about 2 years old; has no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of City reference for six years. Call, or address No. 124 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go with a lady or to a boarding, good City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 21 Brevoort-place, between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, can take charge of a baby from its birth, and take care of children's clothes; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced woman; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference; call at No. 134 East 23d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would like to take full charge of a baby; has the best of reference. Call at No. 1 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can do the work for two babies.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD general girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference required. Apply at No. 80 West 25th st. for three days. No objection to going to Brooklyn

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUAtion wanted, by a competent Protestant person—an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork if required; has good City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 125 East 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and all kinds of embroidery; has over six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 3th avs. Call or address a note.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for several years; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress, by a respectable girl; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 638 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. The advertiser will answer the bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress, by a respectable young woman; understands bar duties perfectly. Has best of references. Call at No. 417 6th-av., between 26th and 26th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman who has ten years' reference in the above capacity; she makes direct reference to the parties with whom she has lived in the City, and is perfectly competent. Inquire for her of A. M. SEE, No. 284 4th-av., below 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation, as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 900 Broadway, near 20th-st.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—LADIES in Brooklyn or the country requiring first-class female servants, are respectfully informed I have now waiting for situations a number of excellent cooks, experienced nurses, waiter-girls, laundresses and general house-servants, having most unexceptionable references direct from Brooklyn families where they last served. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AT THE MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d st., are a large number of servants waiting employment, among whom are two French cooks, two Scotch cooks, washers and ironers, an American nurse and seamstress, and a colored nurse and chambermaid, &c. Also, a number of good girls for all work, for City and country; all with best of reference. A. M. SEE.

SERVANTS.—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great number, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly at the Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES TO GET a gentleman's house to care for the Summer, has the best recommendations from the most reliable families in the City. Can be seen one week at No. 462 6th-av., corner 25th st., third floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,593 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS general clerk, copyist or shipping clerk, in any respectable business, by a young man, who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as clerk or salesman, in a dry goods, fancy trade, or grocery house; has had some experience; no drate salary, with prospect of promotion preferred; can give the best of references as to ability, honesty, &c. Address Box No. 250 Pittsfield Post Office, Massachusetts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has the best of testimonials for industry and capability; understands thoroughly the cure and treatment of sine and fast horses; is a good groomsman and careful driver; no objection to the country. Call, or address J. L. H., No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., for five days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is practically conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & Co., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as coachman; good reference by city or country; is a candid driver and groom; is a useful man, willing and obliging, good gardener, if required. Address R. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or No. 77 Fulton-st., in the cork store, up stairs, until suited.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, can be strongly recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or at Mr. CALLAN'S saddlery, No. 219 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation for a Protestant coachman, married, but without incumbrance; can recommend him very highly for every requisite as knowing his business thoroughly in every respect. Address COACHMAN, care of T. A. Halliday, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the grooming and management of horses and carriages, is a stylish and good driver, has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman and groom, thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, is a steady driver, can be recommended by his last employer. Address J. C., Box 209 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable married man, as coachman; is a good careful driver and understands the management of horses; has the best City references; wages without board. Address C. W., No. 2 Grammercy-park, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, (Protestant,) a situation to take charge of horses and make himself generally useful; best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Charles Waters' saddlery establishment, 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman; has had many years' experience in the care of horses; is a careful driver; can give good City references. Address E. J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or No. 57 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City reference. Call at No. 60 Union-square, 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, can refer to his last employer, with whom he has been for several years. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 1,670 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by man and wife; the man as coachman and groom; can take care of stock and do gardening, if required; wife as laundress, nurse or waitress, have the best of City and country reference for 7 years. Call at No. 19 Nassau-st., near Fulton, rear, first floor, Brooklyn, or address G. O., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would have no objection to help in a garden; is a good carefull driver, and understands the care of horses; would prefer the country; wages no object; has good City references. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom and would be willing to help in the garden; is handy and obliging to his employer; will take care of horses in a good City reference given. Inquire for two days. Address Box No. 21 *Times* Office, stating where the interview may be had.

AS DRAFTSMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS draftsman, by a young man who can give the best of references. Address DRAFTSMAN care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener and coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, is a good groomsman and careful driver, has no objection to the country. Call, or address J. L. H., No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., for five days.

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FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected promptly and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 20 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every three months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.
Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:
Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School, Hon. Geo. Folsom, D. Godfrey Gunther Esq., Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.
Valentine Mott, M.D., John Ordronaux, M.D., Sanitary Commission, J. S. Thayer, Esq., Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, John Torrey, M.D., Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D., Sanitary Commission.
C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.
Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued; and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, Secretary.
TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862. }

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEfence Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.
Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May next.
The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates signed by John Ferguson for First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies surrendered, are notified that the undersigned will on and after TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., be ready to issue Certificates called for in said certificates on the surrender there of. The first mortgage debt of the reorganized Company of $5,250,000, is payable in yearly and similar sums of six equal monthly series, the interest payable January and July 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c., &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions of the time the bonds are delivered.
J. F. D. LANIER.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for election of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, }
No. 59 William-st. }
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 7. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th until the 30th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1857, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Six months' interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 1st of May next, on presentation of the certificates issued thereon, at the office of JOHN and SAMUEL BERGUSON, No. 38 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

INTEREST ON CITY OF CHICAGO MUnicipal, Water and Sewerage Bonds, due in July next in New-York, will be paid at any time after TO-DAY, on presentation of the coupons at my office in Chicago or will be paid, as heretofore, on July 1 in New-York.
SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April, 1862.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.
The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1862. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank was declared payable on the first day of May prox.
The Transfer Books will be closed to that day.
By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., }
BUFFALO, April 28, 1862. }
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation, at the Bank of Commerce.
C. G. MILLER, President.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums of $10,000 each. None but principals need apply. Inquire of
H. SKAATS, Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 111 Broadway, rooms No. 43 and 45.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DIRT NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE.
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine-sts.
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other insurable property, at fair rates, and divides to Policyholders
THREE FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	571,618 28
Assets	1,071,618 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CHAS. PECK, Assistant Sec.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
No. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
E. C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 136 Av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 10 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. H. SMITH, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

VERY DUNDEE
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLE,
Wholesale and for family use,
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 10 Liberty-st., New-York.

INQUIRE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. S. Mount, Auctioneer.

EXTRA AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
SPOOL COTTON,
For account of whom it may concern.
Messrs. GEORGE H. STUART & CO.
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, April 30,
Through
WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
One Hundred Thousand Dozen
TAYLOR'S
SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,
200 YARDS,
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
ALSO,
10,000 POUNDS PATENT LINEN THREAD,
Standard makes,
ALSO,
STAY BINDINGS AND OTHER SMALL WARES,
ALSO,
Seven Hundred and Fifty Packages
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Of the importation of
Messrs GEO. H. STUART & CO.
To be sold without reserve.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
(Being the Entire Contents of a Five-story House, Elegantly Furnished Throughout.)
To be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th Avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Sanz, two months ago, etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china, silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B. Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d Avs., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; bookcases, mahogany and black-walnut bed-room furniture, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers, china and glassware, &c., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HACKMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 30, AT 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 13 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, 2 bronze chandeliers, gas fixtures, French plate mantel mirror, large refrigerator, &c., and all the Brussels carpets and oil-cloths in the house.
THURSDAY, May 1,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 13 1st place, between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn,
Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany book case, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, extension table, &c. Catalogues at the salerooms.
SAME DAY,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. — Front-st., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn,
The balance of the stock and fixtures of a grocery-store, ice-box, &c.
The entire furniture advertised for Tuesday, at No. 113 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-st., will take place on THURSDAY, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rosewood parlor suits, oil-paintings, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, painted furniture, extension tables, chairs, dinner set, Wisship's refrigerator, &c.

D. D. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, all the contents of the large 4-story residence No. 38 West 38th-st., near 6th-av. consisting of elegant velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover, three-seat rosewood parlor suites in satin, rosewood sofa and chairs in crimson plush, lace window curtains, breakfast dining-pedestal table with marble top, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre table, rosewood work table, rosewood 7-octave piano, ormulu clock and candelabras, rosewood sofa table, marble statuary, carved rosewood settee, rosewood hall table, chairs, &c., oak sideboard, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, &c., hair mattresses, suit carpets, oil-cloths, hall rack, walnut cane-seat chairs, awnings, kitchen furniture, &c., all of the most fashionable style and to be sold regardless of reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made to order.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th Avs., a general assortment, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain ditto, parlor chairs, rosewood piano-forte, mahogany bedsteads, easy chairs, sofas, plush and damask suits, covered hair cloth ditto, rosewood pier tables

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message from the President Regarding Gen. Stone's Case.

The President Assumes the Responsibility for his Arrest.

The Report of the Contract Investigating Committee.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The Rebels Acknowledging the Loss of the Battle of Shiloh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to who authorized the arrest of Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, the ground upon which he was arrested, and the reasons why he has not been tried by Court-martial. The President says the arrest was made by his order, upon good and sufficient evidence, as he then and now believes; and that the only reason why he has not had a trial ere this is because the public interests would not permit it. The officers required to hold the Court, and who would be called as witnesses, perhaps on both sides, are of high rank, and are in the field, in the midst of active operations. The President states, in conclusion, that it is his purpose to give the General a fair trial as soon as it can be done in service to the service.

THE REBELS FINDING OUT THE TRUTH.

An editorial in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d inst., denouncing the rebel Secretary of War for deceiving the Southern people by asserting that a great victory was gained over the National forces in the two days' fight at Pittsburgh Landing. The editor states that all the evidence collected on the subject goes to show that *the Confederates were badly defeated*, and, as an evidence of the fact, he quotes BEAUREGARD'S own letter to Gen. GRANT, the day after the battle, asking the latter, who was in possession of the field, for permission to bury his (BEAUREGARD'S) dead.

This report, circulated by the rebel Secretary of War, was not more absurd than the extravagant report sent to the country that our loss at that battle was between twenty and thirty thousand; and what seems still more ridiculous than the origial report, was the Washington dispatch in to-day's *Herald*, still asserting that our loss in that battle was eighteen or twenty thousand.

THE EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Several days ago, the House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to commonicate all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge relative to the late evacuation by our troops of Jacksonville, Florida. The Secretary replies that he conceives it to be the province of the President to furnish information concerning military operations, but the President had directed him to say that the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interests to disclose.

TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS.

The commercial interest are already beginning to inquire when the President intends to declare the port of New-Orleans open to the trade of the world. It is asserted in high quarters that New-Orleans cannot be opened until all the other Southern ports are opened, without breaking the blockade.

THE NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The news received to-day of the probable capture by the United States steamer *Pensacola* of the celebrated rebel steamer *Turtle*, known as HOLLINS' Ram, produced quite a sensation here. It is important to the commercial interests that this monstar is powerless to do injury to our merchant ships.

ANOTHER FINE SOUTHERN HARBOR.

Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, reports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena Sound is the best harbor on the Southern Coast. Two channels of seventeen feet each at mean low water, enter it, and from the Sound the country may be penetrated by gunboats nearly to the railroad. The width of the Sound renders all its shores healthy, as all are freely reached by the sea breeze, and Otter Island especially is finely situated for a settlement and commercial town. If ever other interests than planting ones rule in this region, he looks to see its commercial advantage made use of, and the lumber from the heads of the Ashepoo and Combahee find a market nearar these great rivers than either Charleston or Savannah.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Republicans in the House, to-day, have been pitching into each other about corruption, to the great delight of the corporal's guard of Democrats, who were mere "lookers on in Vianna." Mr. Roscoe CONKLING opened a masked battery on the Van Wyck Committee, charging the Committee with being more corrupt than many persons whom they tried to prove so. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, silenced some of CONKLING'S guns by denouncing his statements about the Committee as disgraceful and false. A Democrat remarked, after the House adjourned, that the Republicans, having no other party to fight, had gotten up a Kilkenny cat affair among themselves.

NO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate did not go into Executive session to-day, and will make no more military confirmations for the present, except in a few cases where the parties have been suffering from delays, or where immediate action is specially required as a military necessity.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to the Senate yesterday and to-day the following officers:

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Col. E. B. Tyler, of Ohio.
Col. J. W. Wright, of Missouri.
Col. Julius White, of Illinois.
Col. Morgan E. Smith, of Missouri.
Col. Henry J. Hunt, of Fifth Artillery.
Col. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York.
Col. Jacob Ammen, of Ohio.
Col. Wm. B. Thayer, of Ohio.
Col. G. W. Gill, of Ohio.
Col. W. S. Smith, of Ohio.
Col Stanley Matbews, of Ohio.
Col. Chas. Cruft, of Indiana.
Col. James S. Jackson, member of Congress from Kentucky.
Col. W. W. Duffield, of Michigan.

Col. HARVEY BROWN to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, in regular army, for meritorious services at Fort Pickens, to date from Nov. 23, 1861.

First Lieut. Wm. E. MERRILL, of Corps Engineers, to be Captain, by brevet, in regular army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Wm. G. Morris, California.
Joseph K. Wing, Ohio.
Chas. Gordman, Ohio.
Wm. Hooper, Ohio.
James Brooks, Indiana.
Wm. Stoddard, Pennsylvania.
Chas. Hoyt, Ohio.
George W. Woodbridge, Ohio.
John H. Fighe, Missouri.
Harvey L. Brown, Ohio.
Geo. F. Webster, Kentucky.
George Ely, Illinois.
Geo. T. Dodge, Vermont.
Joseph Justice, Indiana.
H. A. Cement, Missouri.
John L. Davis.
——— Crawford, Oregon.
Mahoki Martin, Oregon.

SURGEON.

Arlemas Chapel, Nebraska Territory.
J. T. Heard, Massachusetts.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

M. V. F. Strong, New-York.
Lieut. Robert R. Townes, Illinois.
Lieut. J. Bates Dickson, Illinois.
Lyon Starling, Kentucky.
Charles M. Provost, Pennsylvania.
C. S. Haldeman, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Charles P. Pierce, Massachusetts.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

John L. Davis, Indiana.
G. F. Spellman, Kentucky.
J. C. Ramsay, Ohio.
Chas. B. Flood, Ohio.

Lieut. BENJ. F. PORTER is appointed Brigade Quartermaster.

Sergeant-Major F. BURNHAM, of the Fourth Cavalry, a promotad a Second Lieutenant, and detailed in the second Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A.

Sergeant-Major CHAS. F. MILLER, of the Nineteenth Infantry, promoted Second Lieutenant in the same regiment.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS AND ORDERS

The Navy Department has appointed JOSIAH HEWSES Acting Master's Mate, and he is ordered to the Potomac flotilla.

WM. RICH HOWLAND has been appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla.

Lieut. THOMAS H. STEVENS is ordered to report to Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH for the command of the *Mariones*.

Acting Master's Mate WM. W. BLESSA is promoted to the grade of Acting Master, and ordered to the United States steam gunboat *Paul Jones*.

The appointments by the Department published today, were all for Acting Masters, and not for Acting Paymasters, as erroneously stated. None of the latter grade are now being made.

THARYING THE REBELLION.

It is asserted, upon good authority, that some of our Generals, who command divisions in the advancing armies, so far forget the stern duties devolving upon them as to attempt to win rebels back to loyalty by allowing the men to come within our lines to be feasted, and by sending our bands of music at night to serenade men who are known to be the worst enemies of the Government. In several instances where this has been done, the men have reported to the enemy all they saw and heard. Toadyism will never crush the rebellion.

BEN ORD A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Gen. ORD the hero of Dranesville, is to be promoted to a Major-Generalship, and will probably relieve Maj.-Gen. MCCALL as Commander of the Division known as the Pennsylvania Reserves. The reasons for deposing Maj.-Gen. MCCALL will probably cause a demand from him for a Court of Inquiry.

LIBERATING THE SLAVES.

It will be remembered, at the July session of Congress a bill passed giving freedom to all slaves that performed military duty. To-day, Senator WILSON has offered a bill liberating the wives and children of all such men, wherever they may be found.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

A special messenger, to be appointed for the purpose, will leave this city in a few days with the Seward-Lyons treaty, for the suppression of the Slave-trade. The treaty will not be engrossed in season to be forwarded by the Cunard steamer from Boston on Wednesday next, but it is probable that the messenger will be able to leave next week from New-York. It is a fact highly creditable to President LINCOLN that this treaty originated with him, and Mr. SEWARD, in opening the subject to Lord LYONS, does the President the justice to say that "it is already well known to the Government of Great Britain that the President of the United States is animated by a sincere desire for the complete suppression of the African Slave-trade." I learn unofficially that the main points of the treaty are as follows

First—The contracting parties mutually consent that the ships of their representive nations, which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the nations as may upon reasonable grounds be suspected of being engaged in the African Slave-trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers been engaged in the African Slave-trade. The right of search shall never be exercised except by vessels of war, authorized expressly for that object, and in no case with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two powers, but only as regards merchant vessels, and it shall not be exercised by a vessel of war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port under within the territorial waters of the other party. Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-war, the commander of the shio shall exhibit to the commander of the vessel, the papers authorizing him to search, and shall declare that the only object of the search is to ascertain if the vessel is engaged in the African Slave trade, or is fitted up for that trade. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues of the coast of the Island of Cuba.

Second—Regulates the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution.

Third—The two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels, it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such detention. The indemnification for damages shall be paid within the term of one year.

Fourth—There shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three fixed Courts of Justice, formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective Governments. These courts shall reside—one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New-York; but each of the contracting parties reserves the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories.

The last article provides that the present treaty shall be ratified, and its ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from the 7th day of April, 1862, or sooner, if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to pay all indebtedness of date prior to the 1st of February in cash, of the month of February, 40 per cent. in cash, and of subsequent date 30 per cent. in cash.

THE COMMAND OF THE BATTERY STEVENS.

Secretary CHASE has ordered Lieut. ROBINSON to the command of the battery *E. A. Stevens*, commonly, but erroneously, called the *Naugatuck*, at Fortress Monroe.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFISCATION COMMITTEE.

Representative ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, is Chairman of the Select Committee on the Confiscation of Rebal Property, being now first in the order of appointment, the House having excused Mr. OLIN from service on the Committee, and to which Mr. SEDGWICK was added to-day.

GEN. C. F. SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We learn that Brig.-Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES, of your City, has been assigned to the Department of Gen. HALLECK, and that Gen. HALLECK has appointed him to the command of the Second Division of his army, lately commanded by the lamented Major-Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH.

[Brig.-Gen. DAVIES is a native of St. Lawrence County, in this State, and is now in the fifty-fourth year of his life. He graduated at West Point in 1829, as Brevet Second Lieutenant First Infantry, a regiment then commanded by Col. ZACH. TAYLOR, afterward President, and stationed at Prairie du Chien, Ill. In 1832 he resigned from the army, entered mercantile life in this City as a clerk, then acted for time as civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity on the New-York Croton Aqueduct in 1840-1. Long before the present war broke out, he had retired from business, and resided up town in private life. But when the attack was made on the National flag at Sumter, he offered his services to the Commander-in-Chief, and soon after was elected and appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers—which was mainly composed of the sons of his native country. He joined the regiment at Albany on the 1st of May, last year, brought it to a fine state of discipline, and arrived with it on the Potomac at out the end of June. On the 1st of July he was placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiments New-York Volunteers. This brigade composed the left wing of the National Army at the battle of Bull Run; and after the defeat of our forces there on the right wing, Gen. DAVIES was fiercely assailed by the enemy—which assault he bravely repulsed, and afterward brought his brigade in order to Centreville. He took command of the army there by order of Gen. MCDOWELL and under his supervision if was brought in safety to Alexandria. Gen. MCDOWELL, in his official report of the battle, says: "Col. DAVIES, in the several places his duty nalled him, did most effective service, and behaved in the most gallant manner." For his conduct at the battle he was promoted to the position of Brigadier, having been the first officer in command there upon whom such an honor was conferred. Since then he has been on duty upon the Potomac and elsewhare; and in every position has acted in the most efficient manner. It cannot be doubted that he will approve his skill and courage in his new and most important command. Gen. DAVIES is a brother of Judge DAVIES of this City. In politics, prior to the war, he had been known as an unflinching Democrat.—EDITOR TIMES.]

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from the manufacturers of wool, against the proposed tax an wool and manufactures.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a general bankrupt act.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution concerning the enumeration of slaves in the District, and directing the same to be transmitted to the Commissioners appointed by the President.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill for a bureau of transportation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a bureau of clothing; also a bill to authorize a Medical Inspector General, and an Inspector to discharge soldiers for physical disability.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide that the School Tax, collected from the colored people of the District be applied to the education of colored children.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge a contractor after fulfilling his contract was, after some discussion upon it, laid over. Mr. HALE explained that under the present law the Department can call for a larger amount of work to be done at the same price.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the bill of last session confiscating slaves, so as to include the wives and children of slaves.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State's right,) the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the number and names of persons who have been arrested in the State of Kentucky, and imprisoned in forts, etc., of other States, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved as a substitute, "That the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, will give any information in his possession touching the arrest of persons in Kentucky since the 1st of September, 1861.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped the substitute would not be adopted, as he thought it was merely a dodge to evade his resolution.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator wanted information if it was incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. POWELL said it could not be incompatible.

Mr. SUMNER said the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky was a peremptory demand on the Secretary of State. Whatever the Secretary has done was done by direction of the President, who is entirely responsible. He was not willing to ask anything which was incompatible with the public interest.

The morning hour expired and the special order, which was the confiscation bill, was taken up.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that the bill, together with all substitutes and amendments, and all bills on the subject, be referred to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Union,) said if the passage of the bill would tend to crush the rebellion and restore peace, even then he should hesitate. But he had a strong conviction it would tend to exactly opposite results. When, in addition to that, he believed its passage would be a gross violation of the Constitution, he could not hesitate as to his duty. He said his colleague complained that the bill was misrepresented. If so, it is entirely owing to the language, which certainly makes a sweeping confiscation. He contended that Congress had no power to undertake to execute any law of confiscation. The Executive only has the power to carry such a law into effect. We must refer to the law of nations to ascertain what property can be confiscated, and then the Executive only can execute the law. The laws of nations are binding on this nation, and the obligation is expressly acknowledged in the Constitution. All exigencies are fully provided for in the law of nations much better than by any legislation of Congress. No greater mistake was ever made than in supposing the Constitution in any way hampers crushing out the rebellion by the force of strong blows. Its passage could have no other effect than to exasperate one side and complicate and embarrass the other. If we keep within the limits of the Constitution, we have no right to pass such a bill, and no possible advantage could result which would equal the evils which would arise from the violation of the great charter of our liberties. He had labored to inform himself what was best to be done for the interest of the country. It seemed to him that only evil could result from any departure from the Constitution. We must first ascertain what position the rebels are to sustain to us during the war. We cannot admit them to be alien enemies. That would be to admit their independence and success. The rebellion must stand in one of two other relations; first as citizens in so formidable a rebellion as to reach the dignity of civil war, in which they must be recognized as belligerents and public enemies while the war lasts, and then, by sending to the end of the war, with the right to resume authority over them when the rebellion is subdued; or, second, to treat them as insurgent citizens, entitled to no belligerent rights, but subject to the immediate conviction and execution for treason as fast as captured. We cannot do this last. It would simply lead to the indiscriminate slaughter of prisoners on both sides. All admit that we must recognize them as belligerents, and entitled to the rights of war while the rebellion lasts. If we recognize them as belligerents while the war lasts, we are bound to deal with them precisely as we would with a foreign nation. Could we pass any such bill as this in regard to a foreign nation—or could we execute it if we did pass it? The Constitution declares that no attainder for treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Yet this bill attempts to do that very thing, and to forfeit all property of rebels of every kind forever. The prohibition of the Constitution against forfeiture is imperative, but the bill assumes the monstrous proposition that by assuming guilt you may punish with a severity which the Constitution absolutely forbids. When the offence is proved and ascertained, the bill provides for the punishment of treason by Congress, and the infliction of a punishment absolutely forbidden by the Constitution, without trial on indictment, on the sole ground that the rebel is beyond judicial process. His colleague (Mr. TRUMBULL) said, "the bill provides forfeiture as the punishment for crime hereafter to be committed, where the person committing the offence cannot be reached, and the right to confiscate the property of the rebel or traitor, attaches without any conviction of the offender." If Congress has the right to confiscate for treason, why not for murder, larceny, or other offence; and where does Congress get the right to do this in respect to any offence? Can it be possible that we have wandered so far from the political faith of our Fathers as to admit the fatal heresy that the right to confiscate the property of a rebel or traiter attaches without any conviction of the offendar? To do so is to subvert the Constitution, and rend away all limitations sought to be imposed, and establish a legislative despotism more capricious and more fatal to the liberties of the citizen than any form of government on earth. Mr. BROWNING then argued at some length that the bill in fact and effect is a bill of attainder, which is expressly prohibited by the Constitution. The people all over this country have risen in defence of the Constitution. Hill-top and valley, field and forest, mountain peak, and mountain gorge, quiet village and bustling city, have all, as by one common impulse, sent forth their armed men to swell the hosts of liberty. And their numbers have been sadly thinned by disease and pestilence and the strong arms of traitors. And my own State, glorious Illinois! not more than others, perhaps, but equally with any other, has furnished her full share of gallant men, and has borne her full share of the sacrifices. The valor of her sons has been vindicated upon every bloody battle-field of the West. Fredericktown, Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, and Pittsburg Landing, have been consecrated in history, and made classic ground by their deathless deeds of heroism. Her glorious dead lie strewn wherever the foe has been met, and her mutilated living are receiving hmmage in every city, village and neighborhood. Every household has been turned into a household of mourning, and every heart has quivered under the torture. And why, Mr. President, all these sacrifices—all this suffering and woe, anguish and death? Why are they so heroically, so sublimely met and borne? To what end, and to what purpose? I answer, to uphold, maintain, defend and preserve, in all its integrity, perfect and uncurred, in every word and letter, whole and sound in its parts and provisions, in its form, and in its essence, the venerated Constitution of our fathers. It is the sacred name which nerves the army of the nation, and gives to the soldier, amid all the horrors of war, fortitude and endurance. The Constitution was assailed and traduced, and these gallant men are waging against its defence. While they are doing battle for it on the fields, let it go forth that we are waging against it here; that we scoff at its restrictions, spurn its restraints, and usurp any and every power which passion and the prejudice of the hour may suggest as necessary to accomplish a wished for result and the hope of the country will die, the inspiration of the army will be gone, the arms of our brave and true-hearted soldiers will become nerveless and impotent, and this great national struggle for national life will sink into a disgraceful and disastrous failure. Let us stand by this Constitution; our only safety is there; our only hope of triumph is there. Let us not forget our obligations for its protection in the past, nor blast all just expectation of continued protection in the future. Let us stand by it in gratitude for the blessings it has heretofore secured to us, and in the hope of the blessings it shall hereafter dispense to the unborn millions of our race. Let us prove to our brethren in arms that we are honestly, and in good faith, cooperating with them to maintain the Constitution, with all its salutery restraints, and to uphold the Government of law, and resist the reign of licentiousness and the confusion of anarchy which will inevitably rush in upon us over the shattered fragments of the Constitution. Let us do this and this wicked and stupendous rebellion will be subdued, the just and full authority of the Government restored, and the flag of our fathers, the symbol of our greatness and glory will again float with the assent of all our people, with not a stripe obliterated and not a star obscured, over every inch of territory where it ever has waved.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented two petitions from citizens of Ohio, for confiscation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) inquired of Mr. POTTER on what authority he yesterday predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge PITTS, of Northampton County, Va.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) replied. On the address of Judge PITTS to the Virginia Legislature, at Richmond.

The address was now read, in which Judge PITTS refers to the action by the Legislature to depose him without giving an opportunity for defence. The consummation of this would be manifestly unjust. He could only plead not guilty of disloyalty to the South, and doubted not he could triumphantly vindicate himself from every charge his enemies and persecutors might bring against him. He protested against being removed from office by extra-constitutional means.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Government contracts.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he voted against raising this Committee. It seemed none could be so honest or eminent that it would be suitable to clothe them with the unheard-of power asked on that occasion. It seemed unfit to constitute an advisory board to supervise questions of integrity relating to every man engaged in the administration of departmental affairs. It seemed to him a roving commission to take into consideration the honesty or fraud of all future contracts to be entered into with any department of the Government. It brought with it grave objections, and little argument could be found in its favor. Experience had demonstrated that every objection then made had been abundantly sustained by the conduct of the Committee, which had done grave and irreparable injustice, both to individuals and citizens. These as well as the nation have suffered by the declarations of the Committee. As this Committee was a pioneer experiment, and had turned out badly, they could dispense with it. The gentleman (DAWES) had said there was indubitable evidence of fraud well nigh, in a single year, as much as the current expenditures of the Government during the Administration, which the people hurled from power because of its corruption. Now he (CONKLING) remarked that if any man was warranted in making that statement, it would justify the people in resorting to anything but revolution to redress the wrong. The poisoned arrows, feathered by the franking privilege, were shot far and wide among the loyal States of the Republic. Like other remarks and statements the gentleman (DAWES) made, however deliberately prepared, this was one on mature reflection he would be willing to recall. The Committee had proceeded on *exparte* testimony in secret. Parties never were informed they were to be tried and convicted and stigmatized, and hung up to festering infamy, and, as a case in point, he said the Committee had privily and clandestinely gathered evidence against Gen. FREMONT to blast his character as a citizen and soldier, at the time when he was in command of an army. They never informed Gen. FREMONT that he was aspersed, nor gave him the names of the witnesses against him, and they afforded him no opportunity for defence. What good, Mr. CONKLING asked, had the Committee done to offset the harm? He was not aware that one single fraud had been developed by the Committee which remained unearthed at the time they pretended to rig it up. Mr. CONKLING asked the Speaker what time remained to him.

The Speaker replied eighteen minutes.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,)—The time will be extended to the gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.)—I object to that.

Mr. CONKLING—I knew that, and do you know how I knew it? Because the member from Illinois is the only man in this House surly enough to interpose objections in such a case.

Mr. WASHBURNE rose to reply, when

Mr. CONKLING called the member to order

Mr. WASHBURNE (excitedly)—I call the creature to order.

The Speaker demanded the preservation of order.

Mr. CONKLING—The member from Illinois understands the rules of this House, and must understand that this is not the place to personal altercation. He knows the proper place for that is outside these walls.

Mr. WASHBORNE (excitedly)—Yes, Sir, and I am ready for it.

Mr. CONKLING—No individual in this House better knows than the member from Illinois that I stand by what I say until convinced that I am in error; and therefore there is no necessity for any interruption here.

Mr. CONKLING, in the course of his remarks, said he regarded the Committee as one of those ornaments too expensive under the circumstances to be indulged, and in this connection humorously commented on the allowance to the Committee by their own order, of twenty cents a mile for traveling, and two dollars a day, besides other necessary expences. He was unaware that any other Committee had thus provided for themselves. If this Committee have been engaged in assailing men and blackening their characters, it was proper to know how much it cost. As a fine potin was being put on things, it behooved them all to know whether any persons round the board had been getting anything they ought not to have. A little mileage was a dangerous thing. Like liquor, if it was tasted too much, the taste got excited.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in reply, said it was the "unkindest cut of all," when the Chairman (Mr. STEVENS) of the Committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House, and holding the purse-strings of the nation, recently rose in the House, and attacked the Committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more frauds than they had detected. The Committee had been notified that they should feel the biting sarcasm and blistering invective and to-day they had listened to what might be called a pitiful imitation from the extraordinary member (Mr. CONKLING) from New-York, who had attacked the Committee for the benefit of thieves, contractors, and plunderers, who had been for two weeks holding high carnival, in anticipation that the Committee were to be destroyed. It would have been but fair to give the Committee notice of the contemplated annihilation, that they might be prepared to die with decency. Why did not the member from New-York make his charges like a man and not like a skulking coward? The member undertook to criticise the expenses of the Committee, which he had figured up, and sneaked into the Clerk's office to ask how much the members had been paid. If the member had known anything he must have known his statement was false. There was no Committee ever engaged in investigations and traveling abroad but what had been paid their proper expenses. The Committee had neglected everything to discharge the responsible trust reposed in them by the House. Now a clamor was raised to disband the Committee. If the House believes the charges made are true it would be unjust to itself and to the country if it did not disband the Committee before the adjournment to-day, and place on the brows of the members thereof the brand of dishonor. If the Committee had failed to discharge their duty, and are chargeable to the charges made he, WASHBURNE, called on the House not to postpone their action, but discard the Committee at once. The Committee and the country would accept that as a tribute to its faithful performance of its duty, which had led him to the attack by the enemies from New-York, and by every corrupt office-seeker, whose hand had broken into the Treasury. While the Committee were engaged in their examinations, he found, by an official document, the hands from New-York besieging the door of the Secretary of War to get contracts for his constituents. Truly, the member was a pretty man to come here and lecture the Committee as to what the Committee had done. In further reply, he said, the history of the Department will show, that in St. Louis alone, nearly two millions of dollars had been saved by the investigations of the Committee. He had been told by Mr. HOLT, that if Congress and the Government would sustain him, nearly eight millions more would be saved by the Commission on Ordnance Contracts, now in session here, which was appointed on the evidence taken and the recommendation of this Committee. Twelve millions of dollars had been saved by the Committee, or as much as it cost. John QUINCY ADAMS here is wanting the public stones. He repeated the Committee knew they would be met; they knew whose oaths they had to rely on; they knew the ability and abilities of the gentlemen in and out of this House, they did not like the Committee, et course not, for

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

This Committee were created by a Republican House, and appointed by a Republican Speaker, and had performed their duty without fear, favor or affection, and in their report and "nothing extenuated or set down aught in malice." To be sure, they had exposed robbers and plunderers. Were they for this to be condemned? He again referred to Mr. STEVENS, saying the latter, after reporting a tax bill, which was large enough to fill a wheelbarrow, stepped in to attack the Committee. Gentlemen had been earnest in defending Gen. FREMONT; and in this had exhibited a extreme sensitiveness, but when anything was said about another General, they were not quite so sensitive. He would leave all the Generals unmolested in the field, but after their services were dispensed with, he would try the cause, and would be ready to defend the Committee against all clamors. Then he would say:

"Come on, Macduff,
And damned be he who first cries—Hold, enough!"

Mr. WASHBURNE, in further reply, referred to ZACHARY and other subjects heretofore discussed. He said, toward the conclusion of his remarks, after the infamous attack and abuse of the member from New-York, the latter could not expect to go unscathed. He would permit no one to impugn or challenge his conduct on this floor or off this floor. He called upon the Republican party to rise up in this House and stop these enormous frauds, by every means in their power, else they would not be held guiltless by the country.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) as a member of the Select Committee, briefly referred to the belligerents in this debate, and after declaring his coolness and dispassionateness, proceeded to vindicate the report, especially as to what it says about the transactions of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, of whom he spoke as the *protégé* of Mr. CAMERON, and who had been put forward to shield his principal. As to the purchase of horses, not one-fourth of those purchased in Pennsylvania and Louisville were serviceable. There was in this no evidence of fidelity to public interest.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) protested against such sweeping denunciations. If any person were guilty, let them be exposed, and he would go as far as any one for punishing them. If such charges continue to be indulged, honest contractors would be driven out, and business fall into the hands of scoundrels. Thus the Committee were destroying the very interests we are trying to build up.

Mr. HOLMAN referred to Mr. CAMERON'S patronage to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which was enormous, as exhibited by the figures. The employment of Mr. CUMMINGS, in connection with transportation, showed that Mr. CAMERON was willing to advance the interests of his own family at the sacrifice of the public good.

Mr. MOORHEAD inquired if Mr. CUMMINGS was a member of Mr. CAMERON'S family?

Mr. HOLMAN replied that the *World* newspaper, of which Mr. CUMMINGS was manager, was the most noisy in supporting Mr. CAMERON'S transactions. On the subject of arms, Mr. CAMERON had made contracts amounting to $30,000,000 and on which the profits would have been $7,500,000 or more above the legitimate profits; yet Mr. CAMERON had denied ever making a contract. Against these abuses Gen. RIPLEY had stood up like a Roman—like a breakwater against the tide of corruption.

Mr. MOORHEAD said on the 22d of June, less than one month before the battle of Bull Run, Gen. RIPLEY, in the belief that the arms would not be wanted, that there could not be much of a war, dispensed of 10,000 rifled muskets, as good as any in the world, to Mr. COLT, in exchange for pistols. Mr. CAMERON directed them to be bought back at the price paid for them.

Mr. HOLMAN asked whether the gentleman did not know that Mr. CAMERON made contracts for $30,000,000 worth of arms to mere stock brokers and speculators. In conclusion, he censured the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of purchasing vessels, and referred to other matters discussed in the report of the Select Committee.

Mr. DAWES trusted the House, forgetting the personalities indulged in to-day, would return to the direct issue before them. It was said the exposures made by the Committee had brought the nation into disgrace abroad, but this was not the fault of the Committee. Should they have covered up the sore or laid it open, and probed it to the bottom? When abuses ceased to be exposed, those might properly be lamented the absence of honesty and public virtue. It should not be expected that they would be a whitewashing Committee. As a grand inquest, they could only bring the facts before the House for their action. He remarked with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury had cooperated with the Committee to the fullest extent, in reforming abuses.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) defended Gen. RIPLEY as a man of untiring devotion, honesty and patriotic zeal.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) in replying to the former remarks of Mr. STEVENS, said, in the investigations of the Committee in New-York, Harrisburgh and Washington, they did not fail to furnish the accused parties with the evidence, or offer them an opportunity of being heard in explenation. He did not accompany the Committee to the West, and had dissented from their conclusions as to that Military Department. He moved the previous question on the pending resolution of the Committee.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the whole subject on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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After the meeting of the shareholders an election of Trustees for the ensuing year was held, Messrs. Albert Cardozo, George B. Lamson and S. L. H. Ward acting as Inspectors, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen

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